

*Annual
Report
1987*

*Thomas S. Gulotta
County Executive*

*Robert J. Bennett
Director of Probation*

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*Nassau
County
Probation
Department*

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ANNUAL REPORT

1987

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ROBERT J. BENNETT, DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

NCJRS

JUL 26 1988

ACQUISITIONS

THOMAS S. GULOTTA
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



ROBERT J. BENNETT
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

PROBATION DEPARTMENT
SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDING
COUNTY SEAT DRIVE & ELEVENTH STREET
P.O. BOX 189
MINEOLA, NEW YORK 11501

June 30, 1988

Honorable Thomas S. Gulotta
County Executive
One West Street
Mineola, New York 11501


Dear Mr. Gulotta:

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Probation Department for the year ending December 31, 1987.

This report is essentially a statistical overview of major program activities during 1987 with comparative statistics for previous years.

I gratefully acknowledge your support of Probation and the ongoing cooperation of your entire staff. I must also acknowledge the dedication and loyalty of the employees in the Probation Department who have made it possible for us to maintain the highest standards of service to the people of Nassau County.

Respectfully submitted,


Robert J. Bennett
Director of Probation

RJB:jb

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Thomas S. Gulotta
County Executive

Joseph N. Mondello
Presiding Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

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Supervisor
Town of Oyster Bay

Gregory P. Peterson
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Town of Hempstead

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Judge of the Surrogate's Court

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Deputy Administrative Judge, Family Court

Hon. Charles G. Heine
President, Board of Judges, District Court

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NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1987

Probation programs are directed toward public protection through the treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency, adult crime and family dysfunction.

In 1987 probation was characterized by continuation of trends already noted in previous years: A preponderance of drug and alcohol related cases, high caseloads and staff shortages, the continued aging of the criminal population and a decline in the number of juveniles coming before the courts. The most significant change was in the number of drug-related cases coming through the criminal courts; these increased by more than 50%. However, Driving-While-Intoxicated [DWI] cases continued to dominate the criminal division caseload, although their actual numbers declined somewhat during the year.

Probation officer caseloads remained at excessively high levels, far above minimum standards at an average of 92 cases per officer in the major criminal supervision units. Projections and early figures for 1988 are even higher, with no relief in sight either in increased staff or significant diminution of court referrals.

ADMINISTRATION

The department consists of three divisions: Administration, Criminal Division which serves the Criminal Courts, and Family Division which serves Family and Supreme Courts.

The Director of Probation is responsible for the overall administration of the entire department and for the immediate supervision of administrative programs including finance, personnel, public information, research, training, employment services, special projects and community services.

FINANCE

The finance unit is responsible for the development of the departmental budget, for financial management of State aid and all grants, for purchasing and inventory controls, and for the collection and disbursement of restitution and fines.

The total Probation Department budget for 1987 was \$21,328,625; revenues amounted to \$8,864,889. They derived mainly from reimbursement of 46.5% by the New York State Division of Probation, and from the Stop-DWI program, the Intensive Supervision Project, and the Target Crimes Initiative. In addition, the Probation Department received grants for youth employment services from the New York State Division for Youth and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services totalling \$184,945 for the year.

Collection and disbursement of court-ordered restitution monies are probation responsibilities. In 1987 receipts were 1.1 million dollars compared with 1.4 million in 1986. Disbursements to victims amounted to 1.3 million.

PERSONNEL

The total number of full-time staff budgeted for the Probation Department for 1987 was 479. As of December 31, 1987 there were 472 employees on payroll and 25 employees in grant codes. Table below reflects movement of personnel during the last two years.

<u>Type of Transaction</u>	<u>1986</u>			<u>1987</u>		
	<u>Prof/ Para</u>	<u>Cler</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Prof/ Para</u>	<u>Cler</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Personnel + P/T	60	27	87	26	13	39
Reinstatements	0	2	2	1	0	1
Promotions	70	3	73	44	8	52
Status Granted	70	3	73	44	8	52
Rehire [Projects]	8	0	8	15	5	20
Summer Employment	6	8	14	6	8	14
Retirements	1	8	9	3	4	7
Deceased	0	1	1	3	0	3
Termination	6	2	8	3	1	4
Leave Without Pay	13	7	20	10	3	13
Resignations	13	9	22	10	11	21

RESEARCH & STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Research and Staff Development activities include program development, research, statistics, staff training and supervision of interns.

Research efforts continue to focus on statistical reporting and analyses of criminal and family division activities, offender profiles, community data, trends in criminal justice and general demographics which are provided throughout the year to agency personnel.

Training activities resulted in the fulfillment of the staff development plan for 1987 with close to 100% of professional personnel completing minimum training requirements. In addition to orientation for 15 new probation officers and trainees, staff participated in 26 in-house courses and 122 courses outside the department for a total of 13,540 hours of training in behavioral sciences, human services, organizational development, planning, and various aspects of probation practice. In addition, training in alcohol and substance abuse diagnosis and treatment were a high priority.

A significant portion of training hours were spent in firearms training as required by law, with 21 new officers qualifying and 177 requalifying. All probation officers and many trainees have completed the basic course for peace officers and all professional staff participated in the annual seminar on legislative changes that affect probation. All qualified probation officers received instruction in use of chemical agents (Mace), handgun retention and defensive tactics.

The audio-visual section participated in numerous training films and tapings to assist probation officers in on-the-job training, and in providing the agency with materials to enhance public information programs.

EMPLOYMENT/VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE PROGRAMS

Maintaining steady employment is a condition of probation for most adult offenders and an important factor in reducing recidivism and maintaining law-abiding behavior in juveniles as well as adults.

In 1987 the department reorganized all of its Employment and Vocational Guidance Services into one specialized unit which serves both Family and Criminal Divisions. These programs are designed to help probationers find jobs and assist those who require guidance, job readiness training or vocational training.

In addition to direct referrals to jobs, the unit provides job readiness training, using the Adkins Skills training materials, referrals to remedial reading and educational programs as well as referrals to high school equivalency programs. Through personal contact with

prospective employers, the unit maintains a job bank for the hard-to-place probation population. There were 493 visits to employers during the year to maintain these contacts.

During the year, 453 adults and juveniles were placed in jobs, 375 were referred to high school equivalency, reading and other education programs and 90 juveniles were placed in unpaid community service; there were 1,491 job preparation and counseling services provided by the unit.

Financial grants from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and the New York State Division for Youth (through the Nassau County Youth Board) fund part of the juvenile and youth employment services.

HEMPSTEAD COMMUNITY SERVICES

Probation Community Services is an outreach program located in the Village of Hempstead. It provides a variety of services, including social, educational and recreational activities for the whole family. Since its beginnings in 1967, Hempstead Community Services has participated with other organizations to enrich family life and mitigate some of the community problems associated with high crime and delinquency rates.

The center is staffed by professional and para-professional workers. It is open weekdays with evening hours for regular probation reports. Services include crisis intervention for marital counseling, financial assistance, housing and employment.

During 1987, 328 probation cases were served; 164 individuals received assistance in finding jobs or job training, 288 were referred for financial assistance, 38 to drug or alcohol treatment, and 5 for marital counseling. Children of persons on probation presenting anti-social behavior in school and community were referred to Prison Families Anonymous and other agencies for individual and family counseling.

FAMILY DIVISION

The Family Division provides Intake, Investigation and Supervision services to the Nassau County Family Court, Supreme Court and Surrogates Court. The Division handles a wide range of cases including: adoption, custody and visitation matters, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency and youngsters in need of supervision.

The role of Probation in the Family Division is to address the needs of the individual within the framework of the family as well as the larger context of the community. This involves the dual mandates of helping rehabilitate the individual and insuring community safety. In working towards these objectives, the Family Division has developed and utilized a number of unique and innovative inhouse services and also has tapped the full range of community resources.

The following is an overview of the various units which comprise the Family Division, their function, and their statistics for 1987.

INTAKE

For most types of cases, Probation Intake is the entry level to the Family Court. Probation Officers assist applicants in filing petitions in various family and child-related areas. To address the needs and problems of the petitioner, respondent and other family members, Intake Officers also make appropriate referrals to various community agencies or, with the consent of the parties, may help to fashion an agreement without resorting to formal court action.

In 1987, Intake continued to handle a high volume of diverse and complex cases. In addition to opening 15,387 cases, referral and information assistance was provided to another 15,889 individuals.

Custody/visitation, support, and family offense matters continue to comprise the bulk of services provided at Intake. High divorce rates are again reflected in both an increase in custody cases for the third straight year as well as the large number of support matters, including enforcement and modification proceedings. Support and custody matters together comprise approximately 47% of Intake's workload.

The extent of domestic violence is reflected in the family offense category, the single largest source of referrals. This serious social problem accounted for 35.4% of Intake's caseload in 1987. The Family Division has responded not merely by assisting petitioners to file for prompt relief, but by the formation and funding of the Spouse Abusers Group Education Program (SAGE), and the Victims' Information Group.

SAGE was developed in conjunction with the Nassau Coalition Against Domestic Violence. In 1987 a total of 77 men were referred to this program which consisted of 12 intensive treatment and educational sessions. The Victims' Information Group, developed in conjunction with the Nassau Coalition Against Domestic Violence was designed to educate victims regarding services, both judicial and social, which provide relief from violence in the home. The Probation Department also provided funding for expansion of the Coalition's "Court Advocate" program which they offered to victims at Intake. During 1987, a total of 83 victims were referred to the Victims' Information Group.

In 1987, J.D. and PINS juvenile cases comprised approximately 10% of the Intake caseload. The emphasis in juvenile matters in recent years has been on diversion: minimizing penetration into the criminal justice system by use of informal intervention. In 1987 the Division was quite successful in diverting juvenile cases. The overall adjustment rate, which reflects the number of cases informally adjusted divided by the total cases, rose from 45.7% in 1986 to 52.1% in 1987, an increase of 6.4%. The adjustment rate for PINS alone was 69.2%, an increase of 13.4% from 1986.

To further the diversion of juvenile cases, a newly-developed Community Service Juvenile Program was initiated in April of 1987. Juveniles in this voluntary program were assigned community service, which provided a meaningful sanction while allowing cases to be adjusted which otherwise would not have been. In 1987 sixty-two (62) juveniles were assigned to the Community Service Program, completing a total of 1,103 hours of service. In addition, the Division responded to the needs of the victims of juvenile crime by disbursing a total of \$33,998 in restitution payments through Intake alone.

To offer more diversion opportunities and meaningful services to parents and children involved in PINS applications, the Department began educational workshops for parents of adolescents in 1987. These workshops, titled "How to Cope With Your Acting Out Teenager" were conducted for the Probation Department by the Nassau Board of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES). This nine week program, which serviced 58 parents, received very positive reviews from its participants.

TABLE I

INTAKE UNIT 1986 - 1987

<u>1986</u>			<u>1987</u>		
<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>NUMBER ASSIGNED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>NUMBER ASSIGNED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
CUSTODY	1,699	9.1	CUSTODY/VISITATION	2,407	15.7
SUPPORT	1,801	9.6	SUPPORT	4,831	31.4
FAMILY OFFENSE	6,664	35.7	FO	5,452	35.4
PINS	760	4.1	JD	1,063	6.9
JD	1,448	7.7	PAT	525	3.4
CONCILIATION	98	.5	PINS	595	3.9
PATERNITY	614	3.3	OTHER	514	3.3
USDL	524	2.8	TOTAL	15,387	100.0
CONSENT TO MARRY	10	.0			
VIOLATION	1,377	7.4			
MODIFICATION	3,121	16.7			
ENFORCEMENT	573	3.1			
TOTAL	18,690	100.0			

<u>1986</u>			<u>1987</u>		
<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>PETITIONS FILED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>PETITIONS FILED</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
CUSTODY	1,363	10.6	CUSTODY/VISITATION	1,974	16.6
SUPPORT	1,101	8.6	SUPPORT	3,867	32.5
FAMILY OFFENSE	3,961	30.8	FO	4,383	36.9
PINS	336	2.6	JD	641	5.4
JD	919	7.1	PAT	398	3.3
CONCILIATION	14	.0	PINS	187	1.6
PATERNITY	520	4.0	OTHER	435	3.7
USDL	430	3.3	TOTAL	11,885	100.0
CONSENT TO MARRY	1	.0			
VIOLATION	1,149	8.9	Referred and Information only:	15,889	
MODIFICATION	2,621	20.4			
ENFORCEMENT	470	3.7			
TOTAL	12,885	100.0			

NOTE! Due to changes in statistical record keeping, direct comparisons for petition types cannot be made between 1986 and 1987.

JUVENILE INVESTIGATION AND SUPERVISION

Following an affirmative finding, the court may order a Probation investigation. This investigation is an analysis of the individual, his social and legal history, and the circumstances surrounding the offense. It is presented to the court to assist in arriving at a disposition. A disposition of Probation allows an individual to remain in the community under the supervision of the Probation Department. It is the recommendation of choice except where an individual committed an isolated act and is not deemed to need supervision or where the youngster presents a danger to himself or others, or is endangered by his home environment. Residential placement is recommended in the latter instance and ACOD, CD, or Suspended Judgment in the former.

Probation remains the most frequent disposition of juvenile cases. In 1987 Probation was the disposition in 66.7% of PINS cases and 44.3% of J.D. cases. Placement was the disposition in 16.7% of PINS cases and 16.9% of J.D. cases. In 1986 a dramatic rise was seen in the use of A.C.O.D. as a disposition for juvenile delinquency cases. This trend continued in 1987 and A.C.O.D. now accounts for 12.1% of J.D. dispositions.

For those J.D. investigations receiving dispositions, larceny maintained the number one ranking with criminal mischief, burglary, assault and criminal trespass ranked 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively. There was little difference, however, between the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ranked offenses. For PINS investigations 68.12% were categorized as ungovernable with 31.88% categorized as truant. These figures are almost identical to those found in 1986.

Nineteen eighty seven (1987) saw a decrease in the total number of juvenile investigation and supervision assignments. This is the continuation of a trend seen for at least the last six years. The reason for the trend is at least twofold (1) A decline in referrals to Intake, reflecting a decrease in the youth population at risk and (2) the increasingly effective Intake efforts of the Family Division at diverting juveniles from the system.

With greater success in diverting juveniles at Intake, particularly PINS, those cases reaching the investigative stage and beyond are likely to be more serious. An increase in the PINS placement rate of 4.6% in 1987 seems to substantiate this. However, with smaller caseloads which allow more intensive supervision we can expect to effect positive changes.

TABLE II
JUVENILE STATISTICS 1986 - 1987

INVESTIGATIONS ASSIGNED

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>1986</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>Inc/Dec</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
JD	391	58.3	348	63.8	- 43	-10.9
PINS	280	41.7	197	36.2	- 83	-29.6
TOTAL	671	100.0	545	100.0	-126	-18.8

JD DISPOSITIONS

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>1986</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>Inc/Dec</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Probation	189	45.1	174	44.8	- 15	- 7.9
Placement	97	23.1	65	16.8	- 32	- 32.9
W/D & Dismissed	4	.9	54	13.9	+ 50	+125.0
CD & Susp.Judg.	59	14.1	44	11.4	- 15	- 25.4
ACOD	48	11.5	47	12.1	- 1	- 2.1
Other	22	5.3	4	1.0	- 18	- 82.0
TOTAL	419	100.0	388	100.0	- 31	- 7.4

PINS DISPOSITIONS

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>1986</u>		<u>1987</u>		<u>Inc/Dec</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Probation	182	70.3	138	66.6	- 44	- 24.2
Placement	32	12.3	35	16.9	+ 3	+ 9.4
W/D & Dismissed	21	8.1	19	9.2	- 2	- 9.5
CD & Susp.Judg.	16	6.2	12	5.8	+ 4	+ 25.0
ACOD	5	1.9	2	1.0	- 3	- 60.0
Other	3	1.2	1	.5	- 2	- 66.7
TOTAL	259	100.0	207	100.0	- 44	- 17.0

HIGHEST RANKING JD OFFENSES

<u>1986</u>				<u>1987</u>			
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% all JD Offenses</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% all JD Offenses</u>
1.	Larceny	117	27.9	1.	Larceny	86	17.4
2.	Burglary	80	19.1	2.	Criminal Mischief	55	14.9
3.	Assault	42	10.0	3.	Burglary	52	13.5
4.	Criminal Mischief	42	10.0	4.	Assault	50	13.0
5.	Criminal Trespass	29	6.9	5.	Criminal Trespass	26	6.7

TABLE III

JUVENILE SUPERVISION CASELOADS 1986 - 1987

POSTADJUDICATORY SUPERVISION

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Beginning of year</u>				
JD	357	286	- 71	-19.9
PINS	292	238	- 54	-18.5
<u>Received during year</u>				
JD	203	190	- 13	- 6.4
PINS	196	141	- 55	-28.1
<u>Total during year</u>				
JD	560	476	- 84	-15.0
PINS	<u>488</u>	<u>379</u>	-109	-22.3
<u>Grand Total</u>	1048	855	-183	-17.5

PREADJUDICATORY SUPERVISION

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Beginning of year	50	34	- 16	-32.0
Received during year	<u>82</u>	<u>68</u>	- 14	-17.1
Total during year	132	102	- 30-	-22.7

FAMILY SERVICE UNIT I

Family Service Unit I provides investigations of family offense cases for the court and supervises respondents who have been placed on probation as a result of domestic violence.

As in 1986, 1987 saw a decline in the total number of family offense investigations but an increase in the number of cases supervised. The total number of family offense investigations was 175 while the total number supervised during the year was 86.

This trend seems again to suggest that the court is selectively assigning for investigation the more serious family offense matters with a greater portion of these offenders being sentenced to probation. As mentioned in the Intake section, extensive efforts have been made to protect the victims of domestic violence and to educate and treat the abuser. The Family Service Unit has been instrumental in referring abusers to the Spouse Abuser's Educational Workshop and victims to the Victim's Information Group. In conjunction with the Family Services Association and the Nassau Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Family Division is helping to break the cycle of violence engulfing the lives of these families.

FAMILY SERVICE UNIT II

Family Service Unit II is primarily an investigative unit providing the courts with reports on visitation, custody, adoption and child abuse/neglect matters. It serves Supreme and Surrogate's Court, as well as Family Court. This Unit provides legal, psychosocial, educational and other information to the court to assist in the decision-making process in the above cases. Probation reports and their recommendations are always based on the best interests of the child.

Total investigations assigned to this Unit in 1987 rose 21% from 1986. The entire increase in this category is attributable to the custody/visitation cases which rose 54.7% from 1986. The number of matters handled by this Unit has been increasing steadily in recent years. This trend is likely to continue due to greater public awareness of child abuse/neglect problems and continued high divorce rates.

TABLE IV
FAMILY SERVICE UNITS
STATISTICS 1986 - 1987

FAMILY SERVICE UNIT I

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIONS ASSIGNED</u>			
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
FAMILY OFFENSE	227	175	-52	-22.4

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>CASELOAD</u>			
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Beginning of year	35	31	- 4	-11.4
Received during year	<u>44</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>+ 11</u>	<u>+25.0</u>
Total during year	79	86	+ 7	+ 8.2

FAMILY SERVICE UNIT II

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>INVESTIGATIONS ASSIGNED</u>			
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
ADOPTION	42	31	- 11	-26.2
NEGLECT/ABUSE	390	321	- 69	-17.7
CUSTODY/VISITATION	<u>506</u>	<u>783</u>	<u>+278</u>	<u>+54.9</u>
TOTAL	938	1135	+197	+21.0

SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT

When a juvenile in a J.D. or PINS case is placed in a residential facility, the case is assigned to this Unit to provide a continuum of treatment that begins with the recommendation for placement and is completed when the child is discharged from aftercare supervision. The Unit consequently provides assistance to the residential school, the child and the child's family during his/her period of placement.

Since their area of expertise is residential schools, probation officers in this Unit also provide consultative advice to the probation officers in both Investigation and Supervision to facilitate the referral process.

If the residential school does not provide community services, the probation officer provides counseling to the family of the juvenile in placement. At the time of discharge to the community, the probation officer is usually consulted to ascertain the readiness of the family and the community to accept the child back. If the residential school does not provide aftercare, upon discharge the probation officer continues to see the family and begins to work with the juvenile on a regular basis. If the facility does provide aftercare, the probation officer meets with the aftercare worker on a monthly basis to monitor the juvenile's readjustment to home, school, and community.

At all times during placement and aftercare the probation officer also makes referrals and linkages between the family, youngster and community resources as needed.

Each probation officer in this Unit is assigned a number of residential schools and is responsible for every juvenile residing in Nassau County who is placed by the Family Court in one of these designated schools.

TABLE V
INSTITUTIONS OF PLACEMENT 1987

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>JD</u>		<u>PINS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	
Albany House					
Anderson School					
Bailey Hall					
Berkshire Farm: Institution	8	1	1	4	14
Foster Home					
Brightwaters Group Home		2		2	4
Children's Village					
Division For Youth	26	6	8	2	42
George Junior Republic	5	2	1	3	11
Hope For Youth	2		3		5
Jennie Clarkson School					
Lakeside School	2				2
Lincoln Hall	10				10
Madonna Heights		2		13	15
Melville House					
Nassau House	1				1
Pius XII	2	3		1	6
Regina Residence					
St. Andrus Home for Children					
St. Anne Institute		1	1	1	3
St. Cabrini	2	2	1	4	9
St. Mary of the Angels					
St. Mary's - Valhalla	1				1
Summit School					
Timothy Hill Ranch	1			1	2
Wayside Home		1		1	2
TOTAL	60	20	15	32	127

JD & PINS INSTITUTIONAL STATISTICS

	<u>1986</u>			<u>1987</u>			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Beginning of year	285	15	303	257	19	276	- 12	- 4.9
Transferred during year:								
Institution to aftercare	- 34	+ 34	0	- 19	- 19	0	0	0
Aftercare to institution	+ 3	- 3	0	1	- 1	0	0	0
Placed during year:								
INVESTIGATION	88	0	88	98	0	98	+ 10	+11.4
SUPERVISION	73	0	73	29	0	29	- 44	-60.3
Total Cases	418	46	464	366	37	403	- 61	-13.1
Discharged during year	161	27	188	128	29	157	- 31	-16.5
Remaining end of year	257	19	276	238	8	246	- 30	-10.9

MENTAL HEALTH UNIT

The Mental Health Unit acts as a liaison between the Department and a variety of community treatment resources. This Unit provides consultation services to the probation officer and the court, expedites referrals to the mental health agencies and acts as a clearinghouse for information on mental health services and resources. Additionally, the Unit also participates in the review of placement cases by acting as part of the Division's placement screening committee.

In 1986 the Unit conducted 1347 pre-consultations and 604 formal evaluations with recommendation for service.

Unit personnel also play an important role in the ongoing training of staff, sharing with the officers their insights and expertise regarding maladaptive behavior and emotional disorders, and the focus and efficacy of the various treatment modalities and facilities.

TABLE VI

MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES 1986 -- 1987

<u>Investigations</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Inc/Dec</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre-Consultations	1347	1209	-138	-10.2
Consultations				
a. Court-ordered	506	426	- 80	-15.8
b. Probation Requested	<u>98</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>+ 82</u>	<u>+83.7</u>
TOTAL	604	606	+ 2	+ .003

CRIMINAL DIVISION

High crime rates, and consequently high victimization rates, have brought about a public outcry for more stringent punishment of criminal offenders -- mainly for incarceration. At the same time, the shortage of prison and jail space and limited financial resources have forced criminal justice planners to look for alternatives to incarceration.

Over the years, probation has been the most widely used alternative and the most cost-effective means of maintaining large numbers of offenders in the community, rather than in prison.

Thus probation occupies an unique position in the fight against crime. Its principal objectives are to maintain selected criminal offenders in the community, to monitor their activities and to provide the services that will promote law-abiding behavior.

However, public opinion and widespread fear of crime have moved probation from a rehabilitation ideal based largely on social work theory toward a more punitive, behavior-oriented philosophy. The infusion of higher risk offenders into the probation population also has hastened the development of more stringent standards and conditions of probation.

The sentence of probation is available to the courts in all cases except those which require mandatory imprisonment. The terms and conditions of the probation sentence vary with individual circumstances and include many of the various alternatives to incarceration which have proliferated in recent years.

In Nassau County, most of these alternatives operate directly or indirectly, under the umbrella of the Probation Department. They include the sentence of probation itself with intensive supervision for high-risk offenders; the split-sentence (jail time followed by a specified time on probation); restitution as a condition of probation (monetary payments by offenders to their victims); in-patient as well as out-patient treatment for mental illness; drug addiction and alcohol problems as conditions of probation; and community service as a condition of probation (a specified number of hours work which the defendant is required to perform without pay as partial payment of his debt to the community).

All persons sentenced to probation are required to report to a probation officer at specified time and to permit the probation officer to visit them in their homes and, when feasible, at school or work; they must work or attend school

if they are physically and mentally able to do so; they must submit to tests for drug and alcohol abuse as indicated by their history and behavior; they may not leave the jurisdiction without permission of the probation officer; they must maintain law-abiding behavior and avoid places and persons which might lead them into trouble with the law. And they must participate in treatment or therapy as specified in the conditions of probation. Through counseling and referral services the probation officer will help them to fulfil these conditions.

Probationers' consistent failure to comply with the conditions, particularly by absconding or committing a new crime, is grounds for arrest and violation proceedings which, in turn, may result in imprisonment.

In addition to supervising convicted offenders sentenced to probation the Department also operates a Pre-Trial Service which provides bail release recommendations to the courts [Release-on-Recognizance] and monitoring of defendants awaiting trial and other court appearances [Conditional Release Program].

The pre-sentence investigation is a major task of the probation service, providing the courts with information about convicted persons and recommendations for disposition including treatment and restitution for victims.

Special employment, mental health and alcohol services are maintained in support of the major programs of investigation and supervision. Additional information and statistical data regarding the various Criminal Division programs follow; statistics on recidivism, age, sex of offenders, and offense classifications are not addressed in the narrative, but are included in the Table on page 26.*

* The statistical data summarized in this section are derived from a more detailed analysis of criminal division programs for 1987 entitled "Crime, Criminal Justice and Probation," copies available from the Probation Department Public Information Office, P. O. Box 189, Mineola, New York 11501.

PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

Probation Pre-trial Services are directed toward persons not yet convicted or sentenced.

Release-on-Recognizance (ROR) investigations are conducted for the courts on persons being held in detention or at the Nassau County Correctional Center for arraignment or trial, usually persons who cannot make bail or might be released on reduced bail.

The Conditional Release program provides monitoring and limited supervision of persons who have been released; it is designed to ensure their return for court appearances.

Both of these programs are important elements of the County's efforts to maintain the population of the Correctional Center at court-ordered levels, since each person released represents jail days saved for the County.

During 1987 the Probation Department completed 3,977 ROR investigations and monitored 6,149 cases on Conditional Release. A special detention reduction program supervised an additional 187 persons with full supervision.

Table VII

PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

<u>ROR Investigations</u>	1986		1987		Inc/Dec 1987 over 1986	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Felony	2410	54.6	2439	61.3	+ 29	+ 1.0
Misdemeanor	2007	45.4	1538	38.7	-469	-30.5
Total	4417	100.0	3977	100.0	-440	-10.8
 <u>Conditional Release</u>						
Felony	1734	32.7	1970	32.0	+236	+13.6
Misdemeanor	3575	67.3	4179	68.0	+604	+16.9
Total	5309	100.0	6149	100.0	+840	+15.8

The decrease in misdemeanor ROR reports is partially the result of increased utilization of conditional release by the judges who are referring some cases directly to conditional release and eliminating the necessity for ROR reports in those cases.

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS

Probation pre-sentence investigations [PSI] are prepared for the courts for their guidance in sentencing convicted offenders. The PSI is an evaluative study of an individual including family background, criminal history, employment and school records, as well as discussion of mental health and addiction problems. It also contains a recommendation for sentence including treatment needs or other special conditions.

Since 1980 the volume of pre-sentence investigation assignments from the criminal courts has risen steadily, straining the resources of the Probation Department to the utmost and reaching a record high of 6,889 cases in 1987. Investigations completed and disposed of in 1987 totalled 6,861, also close to the record high. Of the latter group, 3,357 or 80.5% were sentenced to probation, 811 to jail plus probation, and 2,132 to incarceration; 561 cases received fines, discharges or dismissals.

Without the support of dedicated, experienced probation officers and the installation of automated data processing systems the probation department would have been hard-pressed to meet the demands of the criminal courts and the community.

In 1987, as in recent years, DWI [Driving While Intoxicated] offenders continued to dominate probation caseloads, comprising 23.8% of all criminal investigations -- 1,630 cases -- the most frequent criminal offense in the investigation caseload for the third year in a row.

Dispositions

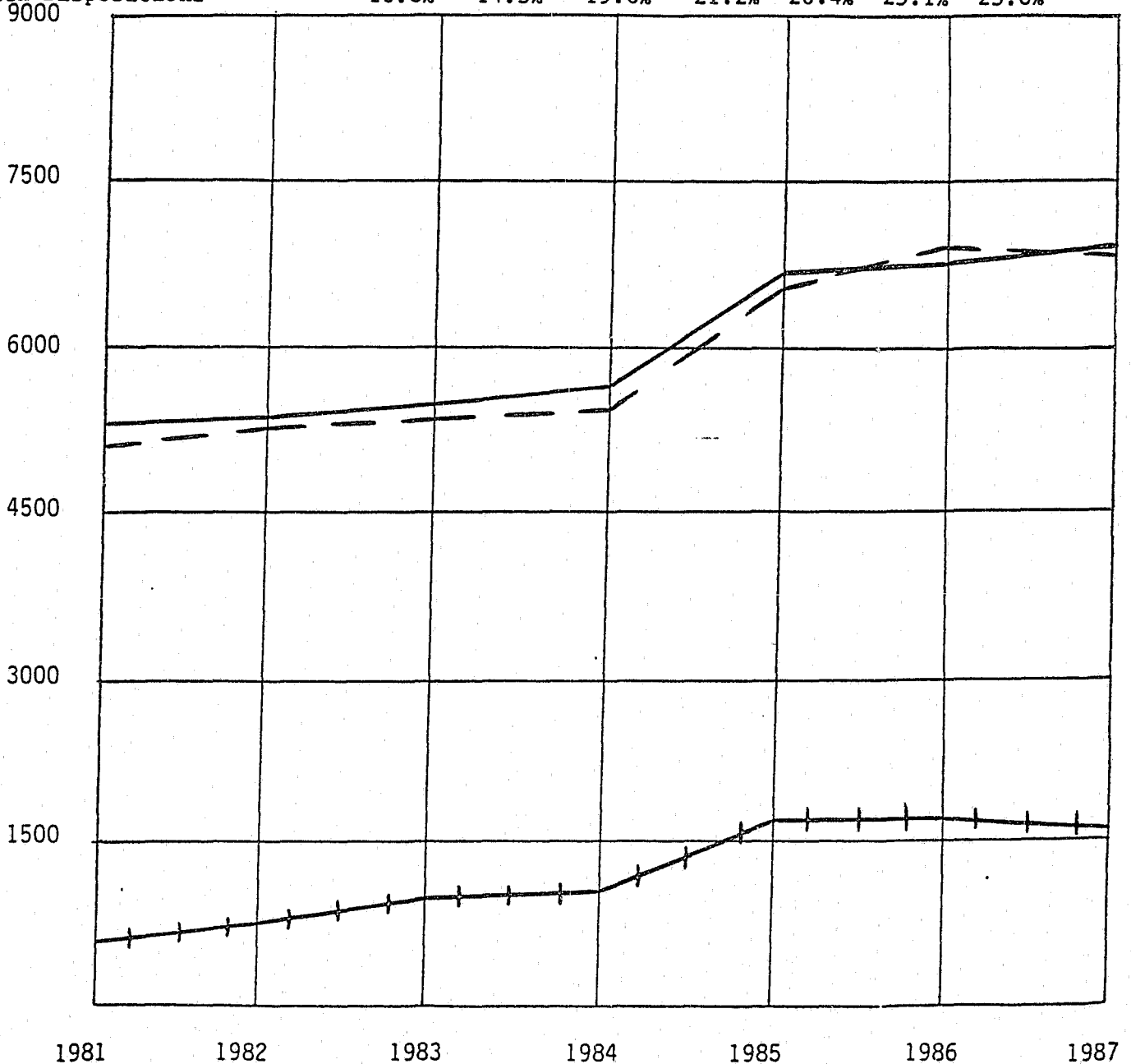
The proportion of offenders sentenced to probation, including both straight probation and the split sentence [jail/probation] was 60.7% in 1987; the probation rate for DWI offenders only, was 84.9%.

Notwithstanding the severe crisis at the Nassau County Correctional Center the number of commitments to the County jail rose from 1,298 in 1986, to 1,455 in 1987, an increase of 12.1%. Commitments to State prison decreased slightly, from 681 to 677 or 0.6%. The commitment rate for all cases was 31.1%.

TABLE VIII

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS, INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS AND DWI OFFENSES FOR THE YEARS 1981-1987

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
All Presentence							
Invest. Assign.	5,346	5,384	5,458	5,666	6,670	6,762	6,889
DWI offenses	568	766	1,063	1,168	1,746	1,730	1,630
Investigations with Dispositions	5,234	5,370	5,434	5,498	6,611	6,904	6,861
% DWI Off. in Invest. with Dispositions	10.8%	14.3%	19.6%	21.2%	26.4%	25.1%	23.8%



All Assignments _____

DWI Offenses | | | | | | | |

Investigations with Dispositions - - - - -

Table IX

Types of Drugs Involved in Drug Abuse Assignments, 1986 and 1987

Type	1986		1987		Inc/Dec 1987 over 1986	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cocaine	431	59.7	619	54.9	188	43.6
Marijuana	122	16.9	144	12.7	22	1.8
Crack	43	5.9	251	22.3	208	483.7
Heroin	39	5.4	49	4.4	10	25.6
Valium	22	3.0	11	1.0	- 11	- 50.0
LSD	10	1.4	6	0.5	- 4	- 40.0
PCP	8	1.1	8	0.7	0	0.0
Angel Dust	6	0.8	4	0.3	- 2	- 33.3
Quaaludes	3	0.4	1	0.0	- 2	- 66.7
Hashish	4	0.6	4	0.4	0	0.0
Barbiturates	2	0.3	4	0.4	2	100.0
Amphetamines	2	0.3	0	.0	- 2	-100.0
Diazepam	2	0.3	0	.0	- 2	-100.0
Other	28	3.9	26	2.3	- 2	- 7.1
Total	722	100.0	1127	100.0	405	56.0

Table X

Ten Ranking Criminal Offenses For The Investigation Program
1986 and 1987

<u>1986</u>				<u>1987</u>			
Rank	Offense	No.	Total	Rank	Offense	No.	Total
1	DWI	1730	25.1	1	DWI	1630	23.8
2	Larceny	1588	23.0	2	Larceny	1391	20.3
3	Assault	413	5.9	3	Poss.Cont.Subst.	481	7.0
4	Burglary	358	5.2	4	Assault	380	5.5
5	Poss.Cont.Subst.	332	4.8	5	Sale Cont.Subst.	350	5.1
6	Robbery	285	4.1	6	Poss.Stol.Ppty	306	4.5
7	Poss.Stol.Ppty	277	4.0	7	Burglary	300	4.4
8	Crim.Mischief	236	3.4	8	Robbery	233	3.4
9	Sale Cont.Subst.	212	3.1	9	Crim.Mischief	222	3.2
10	Poss.Dang.Weap.	179	2.6	10	Poss.Dang.Weap.	155	2.3

Crime Categories

Analysis of the major crime categories in the probation investigation caseload reveals that 44.8% were property-type crimes, 23.8% were DWI offenses, 7.8% crimes against persons and 13.4% drug offenses.

Of the 1,127 drug offenses, sale or possession was the most frequent. The drug abuse caseload continues to be dominated by cocaine which accounts for three-fifths of the various drugs involved. Crack, a cocaine derivative, ranks third in frequency, after cocaine and marijuana.

Recidivism

The proportion of cases with a record of prior convictions as adults or juvenile was 68.3%. These are the persons classified as recidivist and they represent an important variable in the offender profile since the presence or absence of a prior criminal or juvenile record has a significant impact on the offender's adjustment to probation supervision and to outcome after discharge.

SUPERVISION

Probation supervision is the process of maintaining convicted criminal offenders in the community rather than in jail. It is the alternative to incarceration whereby individuals sentenced to probation, under the guidance and counseling of a probation officer, are required to obey the law, pay restitution to their victims, work or attend school, undergo treatment for addiction or emotional problems, and otherwise abide by the conditions of probation set forth by the court.

To assist probation officers in their work with probationers, the department utilizes a broad spectrum of County and community agencies as well as its own in-house programs and services. The latter include mental health, employment, vocational guidance and alcohol treatment services, described elsewhere in this report.

A relatively new addition to probation supervision is the electronic surveillance program (formerly called Electronic Home Detention), which became operational in late 1986. It is an experimental project with strict criteria for selection and a small number of offenders; its first cases were those who otherwise would have received a split sentence. Although too soon to make any conclusive

judgments on the program's effectiveness, the concept itself is a flexible one which can be employed in different ways and at a number of stages in the criminal justice process. If successful, home detention could have a significant impact on probation programs. In 1987, 54 probationers were placed in the program, with all but two completing successfully.

The total number of probationers under post-adjudicatory supervision in the regular, drug and alcohol, DWI, intensive supervision and compact unit programs for some period of time during 1987, increased by 3.8%. This caseload rose from 12,482 in 1986 to 12,951 in 1987, an increase of 469 cases. This was the thirteenth straight year for increases in this statistic and represents another record high in the active post adjudicatory program.

The regular supervision program's share of the total caseload increased by 3.8%, from 4,269 in 1986 to 4,431 cases in 1987. The drug and alcohol program increased its share by 10.4%, from 4,999 to 5,519. The intensive supervision program, completing its ninth year of operation with a generally flat workload, fell from 660 in 1986 to 651 cases in 1987. The DWI program, in its fourth year of operation, had a total of 206 cases for the year, down from 212 cases in 1985, for a small decline of 2.8%.

Discharges & Violations

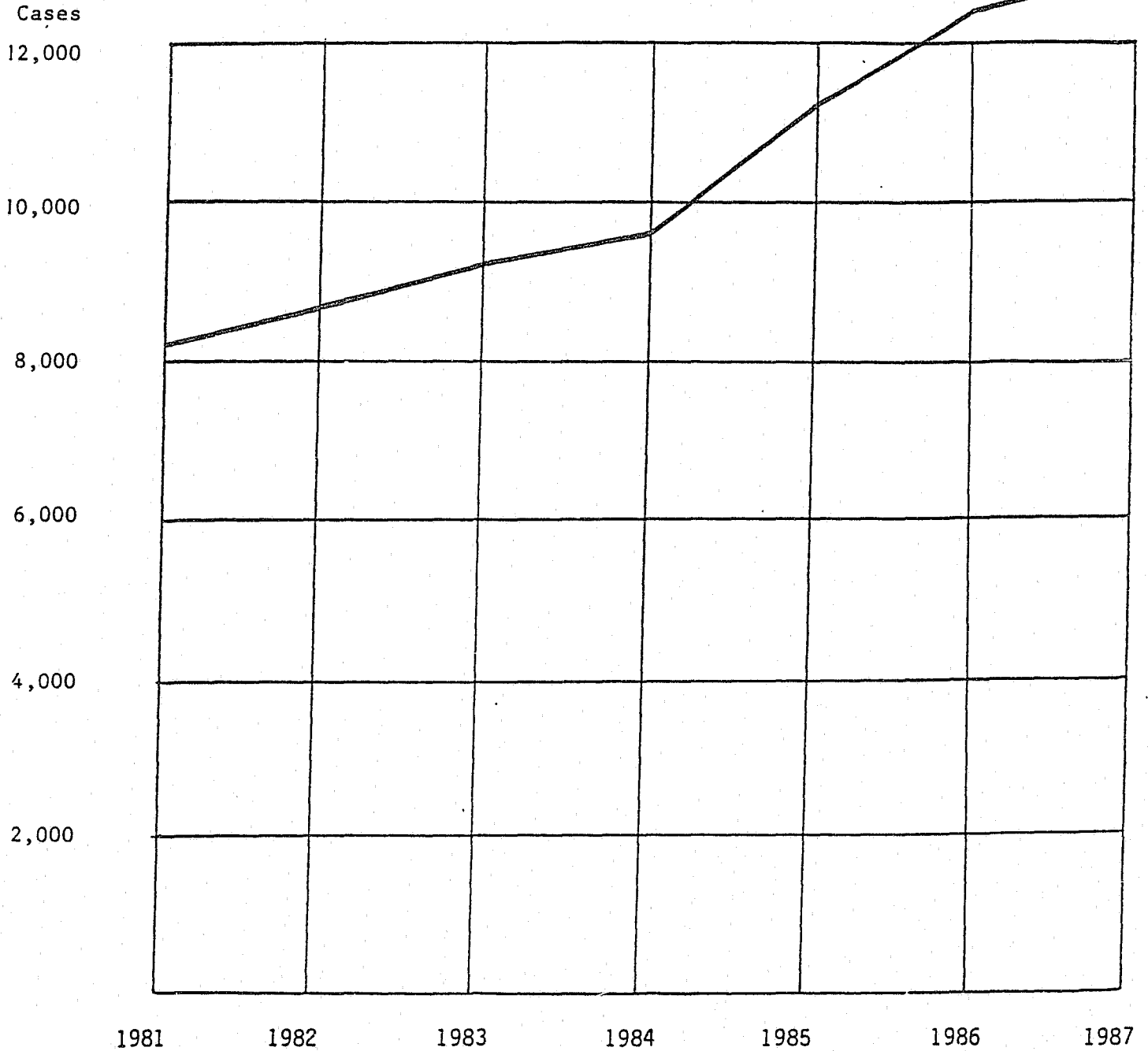
Two measures of the effectiveness of probation as an alternative to incarceration are the types of discharges received by probationers and violation of probation activities.

During the year, 2,042 or 65.6% of probationers were discharged as improved. There were 993 violations of probation disposed of by the courts of which 574 were new offenses and 419 "technical" violations, for an overall violation rate per 100 cases of 7.7% for the year.

TABLE XI

TOTAL ACTIVE (POST-ADJUDICATORY) SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING
THE YEARS 1981-1987

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Total Post Adjud. Cases under Superv.	8,231	8,816	9,291	9,845	11,243	12,482	12,951
Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+ 729	+ 585	+ 475	+ 554	+1,398	+1,239	+ 469
% Inc/Dec. over Previous Year	+ 9.7%	+ 7.1%	+ 5.4%	+ 5.9%	+14.2%	+11.0%	+ 3.8%



Post-adjudicatory Cases under Supervision _____

Table XII

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Annual Statistics 1986 - 1987

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change</u>
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS	6762	6889	1.9
DISPOSITIONS	6904	6861	- 0.6
Probation	4212	4168	- 1.0
Committment	1979	2132	7.7
Other	713	561	- 21.3
Total	<u>6904</u>	<u>6861</u>	- 0.6
CLASSIFICATION			
Felonies	1780	1818	2.1
Misdemeanors	5124	5041	- 1.6
Violations	0	2	100.0
Total	<u>6904</u>	<u>6861</u>	- 0.6
TYPES OF CRIMES			
Person	597	536	- 10.2
Property	3230	3071	- 4.9
Drug	610	922	51.1
DWI	1730	1630	- 5.8
Other	737	702	- 4.7
Total	<u>6904</u>	<u>6861</u>	- 0.6
RECIDIVISTS	68.5%	68.3%	- 0.3
AGES: 16-20	23.6%	23.8%	0.8
21-29	40.2%	41.1%	2.2
30 +	36.2%	35.1%	- 3.0
SEX: Male	85.6%	85.9%	0.3
Female	14.4%	14.1%	- 2.1

<u>SUPERVISION</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change</u>
On Probation Beginning of year	7775	8165	5.0
Placed on Probation/ Transferred in	4700	4786	1.8
Total during year	12,482	12,951	3.8
Discharges & Transfers	<u>-4308</u>	<u>-4385</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Remaining end of year	8165	8427*	3.2
<u>Discharges & Transfers</u>			
Improved	1941	2042	5.2
Unimproved	344	402	16.9
Deceased	36	24	- 33.3
Committed	468	584	24.8
Other	109	62	- 43.1
Transferred out	<u>1410</u>	<u>1271</u>	<u>- 9.9</u>
Total	4308	4385	1.8
<u>Probation Violations</u>			
<u>Technical</u>			
Reinstated	125	133	6.4
Reinstated & Discharged	80	73	- 8.8
Committed on Violation	141	210	48.9
Other	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>- 40.0</u>
Total	351	419	19.4
New Offenses			
Reinstated	119	127	6.7
Reinstated & Discharged	109	80	- 26.6
Committed on Violation	258	361	39.9
Other	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>- 40.0</u>
Total	496	574	15.7
Total Violations	847	993	17.2
Violation Rate per 100			
No. of Cases	12,482	12,951	3.8
No. of Violations	847	993	17.2
Violation Rate	6.8%	7.7%	13.2

*Includes adjustment, -139

MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES

In 1987, the criminal division undertook an internal reorganization of mental health and addiction services by:

1. creating two separate referral/treatment units

and

2. changing previous policy by encouraging officers to refer clients directly to community mental health, drug, and alcohol agencies.

Since these changes also resulted in changes in statistical reporting procedures, we do not present comparative statistics for 1987 and 1986, but look forward to doing so for the 1988/87 reporting years.

Neither mental health nor addiction statistics reflect total probationers actually in treatment, since those referred directly by probation officers are not processed by these specialized units.

Mental Health Services

The Probation Mental Health Unit provides consultation and referral services to probation officers regarding probationers' psychiatric and emotional problems and treatment needs. The unit is staffed by psychiatric social workers.

Probation officers refer cases to the Mental Health Unit for consultation during the pre-sentence investigation or supervision periods. Emergency services are provided for those who need immediate intervention.

In 1987, the unit consulted on 1,104 cases and made 332 referrals to Forensic Services for psychiatric/psychological evaluations. In most cases, where treatment is indicated, the probation officers then became responsible for referring probationers to the various mental health clinics throughout the County. Assistance by the Mental Health Unit is available at all times during the probation period.

Addiction Services

Addiction services consist of three separate programs all designed to reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol abuse within the probation population. They are: Probation Alcohol Treatment [PAT] program, Probation Alcohol Screening Service [PASS], and consultation and referral of

drug/alcohol related cases.

The Probation Alcohol Treatment (PAT) program was developed in 1983 to assist the growing DWI caseload. It is funded by the Stop-DWI program of the Traffic Safety Board through the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, with monies derived from the fines paid by persons convicted of drunk driving. The program is for probationers who meet specific criteria including multiple DWI arrests and a significant blood alcohol content (BAC) at the time of arrest.

PAT combines group therapy with intensive probation supervision and requires that another family member, or "significant other," participate in the program along with the offender. Group therapy sessions are part of PAT and are co-led by alcohol counselors and specially trained probation officers, bringing together these two professionals in a team approach to intervene with the offender and his family.

During 1987, 193 probationers were supervised by the PAT Unit, including 42 new cases accepted during the year. Eight Violations of Probation were filed, 5 of which were committed and reinstated. At the end of the year there were 151 active cases under supervision.

A new pre-trial program to address the burgeoning Driving While Intoxicated caseload was started in 1986. The Probation Alcohol Screening Service [PASS] is designed to reach out to first time DWI offenders at the earliest possible time after arrest. PASS is a crisis intervention strategy which offers defendants the opportunity to enter alcohol treatment prior to sentencing with the possibility of a Conditional Discharge if they cooperate with the program.

PASS monitors participants' adherence to treatment conditions and provides counseling and other services. During 1987, 1,618 cases were screened, and 937 were monitored. Of the latter group, 284 successfully completed alcohol treatment programs during the year, and 653 remained in treatment at the close of the year.

In addition to the programs described above, the Probation Referral Program [PRP] became operational in 1986. This program is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department and the Department of Drug and Alcohol Addiction. It provides for purchase of service from neighborhood treatment facilities for drug related probation cases. During the year, the unit referred 486 cases to the program.

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1987
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Division	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1. County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,869	193	2,062	
Release on Recognizance	321	38	359	
Violations of Probation	233	30	263	
Transfers - Other Courts	235	46	281	
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	237	17	254	
Violations of Probation	113	10	123	
Transfers - Other Courts	42	2	44	
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	3,263	647	3,910	
Release on Recognizance	3,116	515	3,631	
Violations of Probation	417	85	502	
Transfers - Other Courts	229	48	277	
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	522	113	635	
Violations of Probation	93	12	105	
Transfers - Other Courts	14	2	16	
 B. Family Division - Family Court				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	60	8	68	
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	433	162	595	
Supplemental Investigations	122	61	183	
Violations of Probation	70	44	114	
Transfers - Other Courts	9	3	12	
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	567	421	988	
Supplemental Investigations	25	18	43	
3. Intake Unit Cases			15,387	
 C. Reports on Inquiries	<u>Crim. Div.</u>	<u>Family Div.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
1. Investigations Requested	M	F	M	F
by Other Jurisdictions	17	2	40	9
2. Military Requests	53	27	15	0
3. Copy Case Record Inquiry	420	33	520	99
4. Misc. Requests	35	8	100	85
5. Req. Transfer-In	463	115	40	19
6. Relief from Disability	122	26	0	0
Total	1,110	211	715	212
			1,825	423
				2,248
 Total Investigations				8,512
Total Supplemental Investigations*				23,590
Grand Total				32,102

II. SUPERVISION CASES

A. Criminal Division	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Conditional Release	4,901	1,248	6,149
Post-adjudicatory Supervision			
1. County Court	3,261	507	3,768
2. Youth Part - County Court	922	74	996
3. District Court	5,924	1,095	7,019
4. Youth Part - District Court	980	188	1,168
Total	11,087	1,864	12,951
 Total Supervision Cases - Criminal Div.	15,988	3,112	19,100
 B. Family Division			
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	90	12	102
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	698	266	964
3. After-Care Unit	254	149	403
Total Supervision Cases - Family Div.	1,042	427	1,469
 Grand Total	17,030	3,539	20,569

* Also includes Release on Recognizance, Violations, Transfers, Intake Unit Cases, and Reports on Inquiries.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1986-1987
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

			Inc/Dec 1987 over 1986	
	1986	1987		
I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES				
A. Criminal Division				
1. County Court	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,054	2,062	+ 8	+ 0.4
Release on Recognizance	387	359	- 28	- 7.2
Violations of Probation	190	263	+ 73	+ 38.4
Transfers - Other Courts	228	281	+ 53	+ 23.2
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	255	254	- 1	- 0.4
Violations of Probation	104	123	+ 19	+ 18.3
Transfers - Other Courts	37	44	+ 7	+ 18.9
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	4,001	3,910	- 91	- 2.3
Release on Recognizance	4,030	3,631	- 399	- 9.9
Violations of Probation	450	502	+ 52	+ 11.6
Transfers - Other Courts	206	277	+ 71	+ 34.5
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	594	635	+ 41	+ 6.9
Violations of Probation	103	105	+ 2	+ 1.9
Transfers - Other Courts	17	16	- 1	- 5.9
5. Other				
Reports on Inquiries	1,248	1,321	+ 73	+ 5.8
Total Investigations	6,904	6,861	- 43	- 0.6
Total Supplemental Investigations	7,000	6,924	- 76	- 1.1
Grand Total	13,904	13,785	- 119	- 0.9
B. Family Division				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	68	68	0	0
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	678	595	- 83	- 12.2
Supplemental Investigations	228	183	- 45	- 19.7
Violations of Probation	155	114	- 41	- 26.4
Transfers - Other Courts	22	12	- 10	- 45.5
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,287	988	- 299	- 23.2
Supplemental Investigations	54	43	- 11	- 20.4
3. Intake Unit Cases	18,690	15,387	- 3,303	- 17.7
4. Reports on Inquiries	1,058	927	- 131	- 12.4
Total Investigations	2,033	1,651	- 382	- 18.8
Total Supplemental Investigations	20,207	16,666	- 3,541	- 17.5
Grand Total	22,240	18,317	- 3,923	- 17.6
II. SUPERVISION				
A. Criminal Division				
Conditional Release	5,309	6,149	+ 840	+ 15.8
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	3,392	3,768	+ 376	+ 11.1
2. Youth Part - County Court	1,020	996	- 24	- 2.3
3. District Court	6,868	7,019	+ 151	+ 2.2
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,202	1,168	- 34	- 2.8
Total	12,482	12,951	+ 469	+ 3.8
Total Criminal Division	17,791	19,100	+ 1,309	+ 7.4
B. Family Division				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	110	102	- 8	- 7.3
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,166	964	- 202	- 17.3
3. After Care Unit	464	403	- 61	- 13.1
Total Family Division	1,740	1,469	- 271	- 15.6
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS				
Total Investigations	8,937	8,512	- 425	- 4.8
Total Supplemental Investigations*	27,207	23,590	- 3,617	- 13.3
Grand Total	36,144	32,102	- 4,042	- 11.2
Total Supervision Caseload	19,531	20,569	+ 1,038	+ 5.3

* Also includes Release on Recognizance, Violations, Transfers, Intake Unit Cases, and Reports on Inquiries.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 1987 - 1988

