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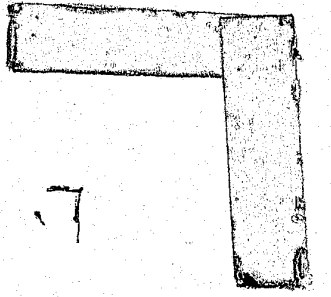
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nassau county
probation department

annual report

1981

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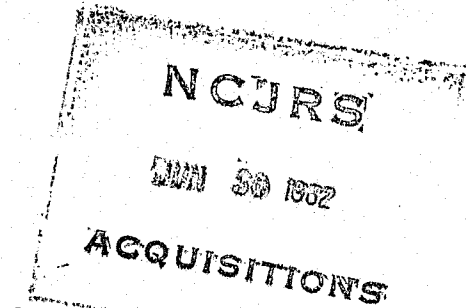
FRANCIS T. PURCELL
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



PROBATION DEPARTMENT
SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDING
COUNTY SEAT DRIVE & ELEVENTH STREET
P.O. BOX 189
MINEOLA, NEW YORK 11501
516 535-2101

May 21, 1982

Honorable Francis T. Purcell
County Executive
Nassau County Executive Building
One West Street
Mineola, New York 11501




Dear Mr. Purcell:

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Nassau County Department of Probation, which outlines the Department's operations for the year ending December 31, 1981.

This report describes and summarizes the activities, duties and responsibilities of the Divisions which make up the Department of Probation, and contains statistical information relative to the various programs.

Respectfully submitted,


Robert J. Bennett
Administrative Deputy Director

RJB/fe

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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ANNUAL REPORT
1981
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

May, 1982

Mineola, New York

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Francis T. Purcell
County Executive

Thomas Gulotta
Presiding Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

James D. Bennettq
Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

John P. Kiernan
Supervisor
Town of North Hempstead

Joseph Colby
Supervisor
Town of Oyster Bay

Hannah Komanoff
Supervisor
City of Long Beach

Alan M. Parente
Supervisor
City of Glen Cove

NASSAU COUNTY JUDICIARY

Hon. Frank X. Altimari
Administrative Judge, Courts of Nassau County

Hon. William J. Dempsey
Deputy Administrative Judge, Family Court

Hon. Charles G. Heine
Supervising Judge, District Court

Hon. C. Raymond Radigan
Judge of the Surrogate Court

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NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1981

The Director of Probation, Louis J. Milone, retired from county service in June, 1981. Since that time, Robert J. Bennett, Deputy Director for Administration, has been acting as director of Probation, overseeing and administering all of the programs and functions of the Department -- Administration, Adult and Family Divisions.

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

The Director of Probation oversees the wide range of probation programs and services. He is continuously evaluating results and effectiveness and initiating new programs and approaches in an attempt to provide for the best possible protection of society and rehabilitation of the offender. The narrative and statistics which appear in the following pages provide an overview of the work of the various divisions for the year 1981.

ADMINISTRATION

Administrative staff and programs are under the direct supervision of the Director of Probation; they are described below.

BUDGET CONTROL

The Budget Control Unit's main function is to allocate and manage Department funds and limit expenditures in order to stay within the budgetary limits enacted by law. It also strives to ensure maximum Federal and State reimbursement. The Unit is involved with the preparation of the Department budget as well as federally and state funded grant projects. In addition to submitting quarterly vouchers for reimbursement, it is responsible for reconciling Department ledgers to the Comptroller's monthly reports, purchasing equipment and supplies, maintaining inventory control and processing all claims. The Unit also prepares fiscal reports for the Department as well as the State Division of Probation.

The total Probation Department budget for 1981 was \$11,173,758; of this, \$8,739,410 was subject to reimbursement by New York State at the rate of 41-1/2%. However, during May, 1981, the reimbursement rate was increased to 46-1/2%, resulting in increased revenues to the County of \$436,971, or a total of \$4,063,826 in State aid to Probation.

In addition to salaries, equipment and contractual expenses, the Probation budget included \$18,000 for toxicological testing and \$277,000 allowable Department of General Services expenses.

Additional revenues were received from other agencies for various programs; a summary of these items appears in the table below.

BUDGET CONTROL

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Revenues 1981</u>	<u>Table #1</u>
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>NYS Division of Probation</u>	State Aid to Probation	4,063,826
	Intensive Supervision Program	425,024
	Juvenile Restitution	243,020
<u>Office of Criminal Justice Services</u>	State Felony Program (Formerly Dangerous Drug Program)	189,061
	Probation Employment Program	<u>100,000</u>
<u>NYS Division for Youth</u>	Total Revenues	5,020,931
	Cost to Nassau County/ Probation Services	<u>6,152,827</u>
	<u>Total Budget, 1981</u>	\$11,173,758

RESTITUTION & FINES

The payment of restitution to crime victims by persons placed on probation is an important aspect of the Probation responsibility in the rehabilitation process. Where restitution has been ordered by the Court, it is the supervising probation officer's responsibility to see that the payments are made as ordered. These monies are received by the Restitution and Fine Unit, recorded and processed and ultimately disbursed to the victims. Records of arrears are also maintained and if a probationer falls behind in payment, this may constitute a violation of the conditions of probation and may subject the offender

to arrest and return to Court.

While most restitution orders are on Criminal Court cases (adult offenders age 16 and over), the Family Court also may order payment by an adjudicated juvenile delinquent (child under 16) who may then be supervised in the special Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution (ADR) Program at the Family Division.

During 1981, restitution monies collected amounted to \$384,011 plus \$19,675 for ADR, a total of \$403,686, an increase of 14.4% over 1980. (Table #2)

The Restitution Unit handled 1562 accounts; 818 of these were carried over from 1980, 744 were new accounts opened and 502 were closed, leaving 1060 open accounts as of December 31, 1981 (Table #3). In the ADR Project, a total of 145 accounts were handled of which 77 remained open at the end of the year. (Table #4)

The unit also collects fines for the various courts and disburses them in accordance with the law.

Table #2

RESTITUTION & FINE UNIT				
HIGHLIGHTS 1981				
	1981	1980	Increase Decrease	Percentage
Regular Accounts	\$384,011.05	\$319,081.96	+\$64,929.09	+20.4
ADR* Accounts	19,675.04	33,905.23	- 14,228.19	-42.0
	<u>\$403,686.09</u>	<u>\$352,985.19</u>	<u>+\$50,700.90</u>	<u>+14.4</u>

* ADR - Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

Table #3

RESTITUTION & FINE UNIT

HIGHLIGHTS 1981

	1981	1980	Increase Decrease	Percentage
Open Accounts Beginning Of Year (Jan. 1)	818	727	+ 91	+12.5%
New Accounts	744	645	+ 99	+15.4%
TOTAL for Year	1562	1372	+190	+13.9%
Accounts Closed During Year	502	554	- 52	- 9.4%
Remaining End Of Year (Dec. 31)	<u>1060</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>+242</u>	<u>+29.6%</u>
Checks Issued	1567	946	+621	+65.6%
Bookkeeping Instructions	949	764	+185	+24.2%

Table #4

ADR *	1981	1980	Increase Decrease	Percentage
Open Accounts Beginning of Year (Jan. 1)	38	69	-31	-44.9%
New Accounts	<u>107</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>+13</u>	<u>+13.8%</u>
TOTAL for Year	145	163	-18	-11.0%
Accounts Closed During Year	68	125	-57	-45.6%
Remaining End Of Year (Dec. 31)	77	38	+39	+102.6%

* ADR - Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

Table #5

RESTITUTION & FINE UNIT
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	12/01/81 to 12/31/81	01/01/81 to 12/31/81
Balance Beginning of Period	\$138,575.10	\$132,919.34
<u>Receipts</u>		
<u>Family Court</u>		
Restitution*	1,319.99	16,869.97
Fines	-	-
<u>County Court</u>		
Restitution	13,015.01	191,023.94
Fines	40.00	560.00
<u>District Court</u>		
Restitution	15,001.69	175,909.34
Fines	-	285.00
<u>Supreme Court</u>		
Restitution	-	-
Fines	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	-	5,341.69
<u>Suspense</u>	3,362.12	(5,978.89)
Total Receipts	32,738.81	384,011.05
Plus Previous Balance	171,313.91	516,930.39
<u>Disbursements</u>		
<u>Family Court</u>		
Restitution	1,118.05	16,738.97
Fines	-	-
<u>County Court</u>		
Restitution	3,830.20	193,012.38
Fines	-	515.00
<u>District Court</u>		
Restitution	11,149.19	156,857.48
Fines	-	-
<u>Supreme Court</u>		
Restitution	-	-
Fines	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	-	-
<u>Suspense</u>	-	-
Abandoned Property	-	(5,409.91)
Total Disbursements	16,097.44	361,713.92
Balance as of Dec. 31, 1981	\$155,216.47	\$155,216.47

* Does not include ADR.

PERSONNEL

The objective of sound personnel administration is to enhance efficiency and productivity and to provide employment conditions which contribute to effective performance. The primary tasks are to recruit, select, develop and retain a highly qualified work force.

The Office of Personnel provides services to all Probation employees, including those in special projects. It also monitors and regulates personnel policies throughout the department in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, the County Budget Office, the Office of the County Executive, the Board of Supervisors and the NYS Division of Probation.

Over the years, Probation workloads (investigations, supervisions, etc.) have risen consistently along with crime rates; however, staffing levels have not kept pace with rising workloads, particularly in the clerical staff.

Total staffing at the end of 1981 was 438, 285 professionals and 153 clerical. The following table indicates staff movement for 1980 and 1981 and shows a total loss of 2 clerical persons and a gain of 7 professionals.

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

Table #6

TYPE OF TRANSACTION	1980			1981		
	PROF.	CLER.	TOTAL	PROF.	CLER.	TOTAL
New Personnel	21	25	46	19	18	37
Promotions	11	5	16	7	3	10
Status Granted	0	0	0	6	0	6
Rehired (Project)	1	2	3	4	1	5
Summer Employment	6	1	7	6	2	8
Retired	1	5	6	3	3	6
Deceased	1	1	2	0	0	0
Terminations	1	0	1	4	1	5
Transferred In	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leave Without Pay	5	9	14	4	6	10
Resignations	9	12	21	5	10	15

PUBLIC INFORMATION

As a community-based correctional service, probation is particularly dependent upon public understanding of its role in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The support of the business community and public and private agencies, as well as the general public, are important to the overall success of probation, particularly in the areas of employment, relationships with schools, housing and recreation. The Public Information Office is responsible for providing information to the public and the media in order to further community participation and cooperation.

All contacts with the media, including press releases and responses to inquiries are handled by the Public Information Office, as are public speaking assignments and staff participation in professional conferences and workshops, meetings with civic organizations, community groups and other public and private agencies.

During 1981, 67 staff members participated in 107 speaking engagements and interviews to provide information for the media, students, agencies and community groups. In addition, 128 staff members participated in 47 community and professional seminars, conferences and workshops.

The Public Information Office is responsible for the production and distribution of departmental publications and other literature to the public as well as to staff.

Liaison and information sharing with community groups, civic organizations, schools, and other agencies are also important aspects of Public Information activities.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

As a community-based alternative to incarceration, probation relies heavily upon the involvement and participation of various community groups and agencies to help bring about positive adjustments in the men and women in its caseloads.

The Coordinator of Community Resources is a liaison between the Probation Department and community agencies. The purpose of this liaison is to enlist and develop community assistance through various public and private agencies which will contribute to the Probation goals of community protection and client rehabilitation. The Coordinator must interpret and define Probation policies, programs and functions to these outside agencies and keep probation officers informed of the availability of services and programs. He also acts as a resource consultant, as needed, on specific cases.

During 1981, the Community Resources Coordinator participated in 125 meetings and consultations with private and public agencies. The subjects of these meetings ranged from information sharing to policy making, with the focus at all times upon the relationship between the probationer and the community. There were over 90 specific requests from line probation officers for residential placement and other service needs for probationers.

The Coordinator of Community Resources represents the Director of Probation on the Nassau County Youth Board and its Contract Review Committee; the Coalition for Abused Women; the Committee on Residential Alternatives; and the subcommittee on Services for Children and Youth. Through these activities and liaisons, the

Probation Department has continuous input into major decision making which affects probation clients as well as the community.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Probation Community Services is a walk-in center located in the Village of Hempstead. This outreach program attempts to meet community needs by providing youth and family counseling, employment counseling, emergency food, referrals for housing, financial assistance and other services.

The Center is staffed by professional and para-professional workers. Most of the clientele are young people between 12 and 20 years of age.

The major focus is on youngsters who have demonstrated anti-social behavior at home, in school and in the community, but have not necessarily been through the courts. Youngsters are referred by parents, schools and the Intake Unit at Family Court. The staff focus on the causes of their behavioral and emotional problems and aim for a decrease in antisocial behavior.

Employment is an important area of concentration for Community Services staff; job placement, counseling and referral services are utilized by probationers as well as the community.

Dial-A-Teen is a program for teenagers between the ages of 14 and 17 for part-time odd jobs supported by local business and community residents. The youngsters earn money babysitting, gardening, washing windows and in various other part-time jobs after school and on weekends.

During the summer months the Community Services Office conduc-

ted a nutrition program, which provided breakfast and lunch for low income children. Educational and cultural, as well as a variety of recreational, activities were conducted.

Table #7

COMMUNITY SERVICES/CASE ACTIVITY 1981

I. INDIVIDUALS SERVED (ALL CATEGORIES)*	
A. Probation Cases - Adult Division	1635
Family Division	107
B. Information and Referral	1306
II. PRESENTING PROBLEMS - NUMBER OF CASES (Excluding Probation Cases)	
A. Employment	386
B. Vocational Training	15
C. Marital Problems	16
D. Financial Assistance	118
E. Acting-out-Youth	77
F. Transportation	35
G. Language Problems	76
H. School-Drop-Outs	28
I. Drug Abuse	18
J. Others	640
Total . . .	4457
III. CASE ACTIVITIES	
A. Office Interviews	3199
B. Home Interviews	192
C. Field Interviews	96
D. Group Meetings	36
E. Community Meetings	24
F. Staff Meetings	68
G. Referrals to other Agencies	305
H. Referrals from other Agencies	222

* Some individuals received more than one service.

RESEARCH AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Research and Staff Development is responsible for staff training, departmental research, planning, special projects and volunteers.

Training

All line Probation staff were required in 1981 by the New York State Division of Probation to complete at least 35 hours of approved in-service training each year. New officers and assistants were required to complete orientation and on-the-job training.

The training section is responsible for planning and implementing all in-service training. Major focus is upon increasing productivity and skills for all levels of staff. Courses geared to staff needs, based upon needs analyses conducted by this section included an increased number of seminars and brief mini-courses.

Course titles included: Human Growth and Development, Basic Course for Peace Officers, Seminar on Child Sexual Abuse, Interviewing Techniques, Supervision Practices and Techniques; plus seminars on Caseload Management/Productivity for Supervisors, Management Productivity, Utilization of Community Resources, Probation Trends, Mental Health and Pre-sentence Investigation.

Considerable training staff time was spent on reviewing, planning and training for compliance with special new rules and regulations regarding peace officer status and training, restitution, violations, transfers, and neglect cases.

Table #8

Training Activities, 1980-1981

	<u>No. of Staff Trained</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
I. <u>Orientation Programs</u>		
A. Probation Officers	12	9
B. Probation Officer Trainees	13	-
C. Probation Assistants	11	3
D. Volunteers	14	-
	<u>50</u>	<u>12</u>
II. <u>In-Service (Professional)</u>	239	389

Research

Research activities are directed toward the attainment of knowledge that will contribute to more effective and efficient programs and services. During the past year, the research section assisted in the design, development and testing of new projects and reviewed, analyzed and evaluated on-going programs and services.

While the research program encompasses a broad range of activities, the principal focus is on those problems which have immediate and practical application to the goals and objectives of the department. The results of all the department's research are made available without delay to staff.

The Research and Staff Development Unit is responsible for the coordination of policy and planning for the department's data collection/statistical reporting system and for overseeing and monitoring the Family and Adult Divisions' statistical units' activities and reports. Because the effectiveness and efficiency of the department's programs and services are in large measure dependent upon the quality and quantity of informa-

tion available to staff for timely decision-making, ongoing activities focus on improving and insuring the completeness, reliability and validity of the data and the overall effectiveness of the data collection and statistical reporting systems. The success of this endeavor, including the timely completion of all monthly, special and annual statistical reports, requires a high level of cooperation by administrative, operational and line staff to insure the timely transmittal of the data to the statistical units for subsequent processing and report preparation.

During 1981 work continued on a long-term research project entitled "An Evaluative Research Study of the Pre-sentence Investigation and Regular Supervision Programs for Adult Criminal Offenders". Efforts during the early part of the year focused on completing the data processing and computer analysis phase of the study. Subsequent tasks included analyzing, interpreting and assessing the results, determining the study's major findings and conclusions and completing a preliminary draft report.

Other studies and reports completed during the year included the following: A crime-specific analysis report focusing on burglary offenders in Probation Department programs, Preliminary analysis of selected programs in the Adult Division, An analysis of juvenile offender (J.D. and PINS) case activity for intake, investigation and supervision programs in the Family Division.

Planning and Special Projects

The planning section is responsible for reviewing trends and developments in policies, practices, procedures, regulations

and programs so as to ensure that the department keeps abreast of new developments in order to remain in compliance with State mandates and obligations. The products of such planning efforts are presented to the agency administration in the form of timely memoranda and reports for review, consideration and possible action. The fruits of such efforts have over the years resulted in increased productivity and the development of new programs and special projects through the use of specially obtained federal and state funding.

Often planning efforts give rise to proposals submitted for funding for special projects. At those times these special projects originate in and are administered by the Office of Research and Staff Development until they are turned over to divisional authority or terminated. Such special projects over the past several years include Operation Midway, Operation Juvenile Intercept (OJI), Adjudicated Restitution Program (ADR), Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), Probation Warrant Squad, Probation Employment Program I (PEP) and PEP II. With the drying up of federal and state monies the search for funding for special programs continues in the private sector, especially through foundations.

Volunteers

Probation volunteers are an important adjunct to all aspects of probation work, assisting probation officers in a variety of tasks.

Volunteers come from all walks of life and represent a cross-section of the community. Some are retired, others are

students; many are professionally trained in human service professions. All are committed to contributing their time, energies and expertise to community service.

After screening, acceptance and training, volunteers are placed in various units throughout the department and are assigned to tasks commensurate with their skills, interests and availability.

In 1981, 66 volunteers contributed approximately 5,800 hours to the Probation Department; based upon prevailing salary rates, these volunteer hours represented approximately \$52,000 in monetary savings.

Volunteers perform various tasks including one-to-one counselling, family, marital, nutritional and personal hygiene counselling; tutoring, recreational and clerical work. In addition, they also assist in the investigation, employment and conditional release units, and at the Community Services office in Hempstead where a bi-lingual (Spanish/English) volunteer has been assigned.

In addition to regular volunteers, twenty-one (21) student interns contributed 3,121 hours of volunteer service. They are enrolled at various colleges and universities including C.W. Post Center, Long Island University; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Hunter College School of Social Work; St. Johns University; SUNY at Oswego; Indiana State University and Nassau Community College. As student interns they receive a supervised work experience and graduate or undergraduate credits from their respective schools.

FAMILY DIVISION

The Family Division of the Probation Department provides service for individuals and families who are experiencing problems that fall within the jurisdiction of the Family and Supreme Courts. In addition, it provides the Court with clinical and psychosocial evaluations and recommendations for judicial decision making. Services are provided through the Intake, Investigation, Supervision, and other specialized units within the Probation Department, and by referral to community agencies. The goal of Probation work is two-fold: community protection through the prevention and treatment of crime and delinquency and the strengthening, preservation and stabilization of family life.

Unlike previous years in which a leveling off of juvenile cases occurred, 1981 was characterized, for the most part, by declines in Intake, Investigation, and Supervision. The Adult categories, however, showed increases.

An analysis of Juvenile cases in the Intake Unit for 1981 has revealed declines in both the total number of Juvenile referrals and the total number of cases going to Petition, for the third straight year. Overall referrals, both J.D.s and PINS, dropped by 11.6% while Petitions declined a smaller 8.9%. In reviewing just the J.D. referrals in 1981, and including both the first interview and after-counseling decisions, we find that 57.3% went to Petition in 1981, as compared with 54.8% in 1980. The PINS Petition rate remained essentially unchanged in 1981 over the previous year -- 51.1% versus 51.4%.

Investigation activity for Juveniles, as measured by both the number of new assignments and those investigations with Court dispositions during the year, reflected a continuing decline in 1981 for the second straight year. New investigation assignments for J.D.s declined by 22.1%, from 791 in 1980 to 616 in 1981. New PINS investigation assignments also underwent a significant decline of 23.6%, from 462 in 1980 to 353 in 1981. The overall number of juvenile investigations with Court dispositions experienced an even greater drop, from 1,337 in 1980 to 970 in 1981, a falloff of 27.4%. The PINS group actually sustained the greatest percentage decline--34.8%--while the J.D. cases dropped by a smaller 22.7%.

Along with the overall decline in total investigation dispositions, all of the various disposition categories also reflected declines with the single exception being the placement group which actually had a small increase. The Probation rate (percent of cases disposed of and placed on Probation) declined from 54.9% in 1980 to 51.7% in 1981 while the placement rate rose from 18.1% in 1980 to 23.9% in 1981. On the one hand, this served to actually increase the number of placements while on the other hand, the sharp falloff in Probation cases had a significant impact on the supervision program. Despite the sharp decline in the juvenile investigation population, the general mix of offenses and the rankings remained essentially unchanged, while some type of crimes reflected greater declines than others. For J.D. offenders, burglary (262) although experiencing an above-average decline, continued to rank first, followed by larceny (140). Together, they accounted for two-thirds of the total population. Robbery (44), Assault (43) and Criminal Mischief (31) continued as the other leading crimes.

Although the dominant feature of the Supervision program in 1981 was a sharp falloff in new cases entering the program, Juvenile Delinquents and Persons In Need of Supervision continue to comprise almost all of the Family Division's Supervision caseload or some 92.9% during the year. An analysis of the overall Juvenile Supervision program reveals the first major decline in this activity in recent years. Although there was a leveling off in 1980, after three years of increases and with the caseload peaking in 1979, the year 1981 saw an overall decline of 12%. The amount of falloff varied by type of program and case category--regular Probation cases less than ACOD cases and J.D. cases less than PINS cases. An assessment of the effectiveness of the rehabilitation efforts of the Supervision program has revealed mixed results. Although there is a decline in the success rate for Probationers discharged during the year, there was a decline in the new offenses/violations of Probation rate.

INTAKE/DIVERSION

The Intake section provided for in the Family Court Act consists of informal adjustment, referral to community agencies, or judicial processing.

Informal adjustment strategies, such as counseling, voluntary agreements and community referrals, are provided in an attempt to help the parties resolve complaints without going to Court. Those cases that are not amenable to these services are referred for Court action. The right of access to the Court cannot be denied to any party to an action. If it appears that the complaint can be resolved, efforts at voluntary adjustment may extend over a period of two months, or, with the permission of the Court, for an additional 60 days.

At the Intake level, the role of the Probation Officer is to analyze the problem and help find solutions. There are four primary functions in this process: 1) Screening; 2) Short-term crisis intervention; 3) Referral to community agencies; and 4) Preparation of petitions.

The upward trend in the volume of Juvenile Intake cases experienced in the '70's, peaked in 1978 and is now reversing. In 1981, there was an 11.6% decrease in Juvenile cases. This trend has been anticipated due to the aging of the population. This decrease is not unique to the Probation Department as the Police Department also reports a 16% decrease in juvenile activity.

Recent census reports indicate a 28% decrease in youth population within the past ten years.

Concomitantly with the decrease in Juvenile cases, there is an increase in matrimonial and family cases. In 1981, a total of 20,808 were serviced in all categories against 19,665 in 1980. In addition, 4,068 individuals received information and referral services only. Of the total cases coming to Intake, 12,154 resulted in petitions filed in the Family Court.

Continuance of this trend would necessitate programatic and resource changes and shifts from traditional youth programs to such strategies as alcohol intervention, family therapy, restitution, arbitration, conciliation, community services, advocacy, development of safe homes, etc. Preparation for such change in emphasis and focus would require modification in training, staff patterns and leadership in ensuring the relevance of community programs.

Intake activity continues to reflect attitudes in the community, as well as changes in the law. Several factors need to be mentioned. In spite of the declining juvenile population in Nassau County, the trend has been a rather constant number of referrals over the years, and an increasing percentage of Juvenile Delinquent and Persons In Need of Supervision petitions filed with the Court. In recent years, legislation has been passed reflecting community concern regarding violence and crime, and mandating a tougher method of handling juveniles and ordering of restitution.

Statistics in Nassau County do not justify this concern. During 1980, the Nassau County Police Department reported only 25 arrests for major juvenile crimes, a decrease of 16.6%. A high rate of recidivism and pathology in Juvenile Delinquent cases is symptomatic of family and community disorganization.

Another trend has been the de-institutionalization of PINS cases and expansion of alternative options. School districts have been mandated by State and Federal education laws to find alternative services within the community, often through the Committee on the Handicapped, and to request formal Court action only when all these efforts have failed. The PINS cases usually present a cluster of longstanding behavioral problems requiring Family Court intervention. As a result, there has been a decrease in truancy referrals made to the Family Court.

During 1981, new legislation was passed regarding family violence (Family Offense cases) limiting Probation Officer's option to adjust such cases on an Intake level. Although client has the option of either pursuing action in the Family Court or District Court, most clients, however, still choose the Family Court option.

Neglect matters are initiated in the Protective Services Division of the Department of Social Services. These cases are petitioned to the Court directly.

A full-time attorney is part of the Probation staff stationed at Intake; he is available to Intake personnel as well as to clients. In addition, representatives of the Police Department Juvenile Aid Bureau and the New York State Division for Youth are also located at the Intake Office and are valuable participants in the service team.

INTAKE UNIT

CASELOAD

TABLE # I

Category	1980		1981		Increase/Decrease	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Custody	778	4.0	1091	5.2	+ 313	+ 40.2
Support	2892	14.7	3050	14.6	+ 158	+ 5.5
Family Offense	5176	26.3	5705	27.4	+ 529	+ 10.2
PINS	1090	5.5	992	5.0	- 98	- 9.0
Juv. Del.	2270	11.5	1979	9.5	- 291	- 12.8
Neglect	14	0.0	2	0.0	- 12	- 85.7
Conciliation	263	1.3	307	1.5	+ 44	+ 16.7
Paternity	936	4.8	1105	5.3	+ 169	+ 18.0
USDL	976	5.0	731	3.5	- 245	- 25.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Con. Marry	7	0.0	2	0.0	- 5	- 71.4
Violations	1321	6.7	1475	7.1	+ 154	+ 11.6
Modifications	3187	16.2	3463	16.6	+ 276	+ 8.6
Enforcements	755	4.0	906	4.3	+ 151	+ 0.2
TOTALS:	19665	100.0	20808	100.0	+ 1143	+ 5.8

TABLE # II

TOTAL NUMBER OF PETITIONS FILED

Category	1980		1981		Increase/Decrease	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Custody	372	3.1	590	5.0	+ 218	+ 58.6
Support	1526	13.1	1692	14.0	+ 166	+ 10.8
Family Offense	2573	22.1	2681	22.0	+ 108	+ 4.2
PINS	560	4.8	507	4.1	- 53	- 9.4
Juv. Del.	1244	11.0	1135	9.3	- 109	- 8.7
Neglect	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Conciliation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paternity	817	7.0	990	8.1	+ 173	+ 20.2
USDL	855	7.3	618	5.1	- 237	- 27.7
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Con. Marry	5	0.0	2	0.0	- 3	- 0.0
Violations	929	8.0	1026	8.4	+ 97	+ 10.4
Modifications	2258	19.3	2358	19.4	+ 100	+ 4.4
Enforcements	504	4.3	555	4.6	+ 51	+ 10.1
TOTALS:	11643	100.0	12154	100.0	+ 511	+ 4.4

Table # III

Petition & Diversion Rates For All Categories

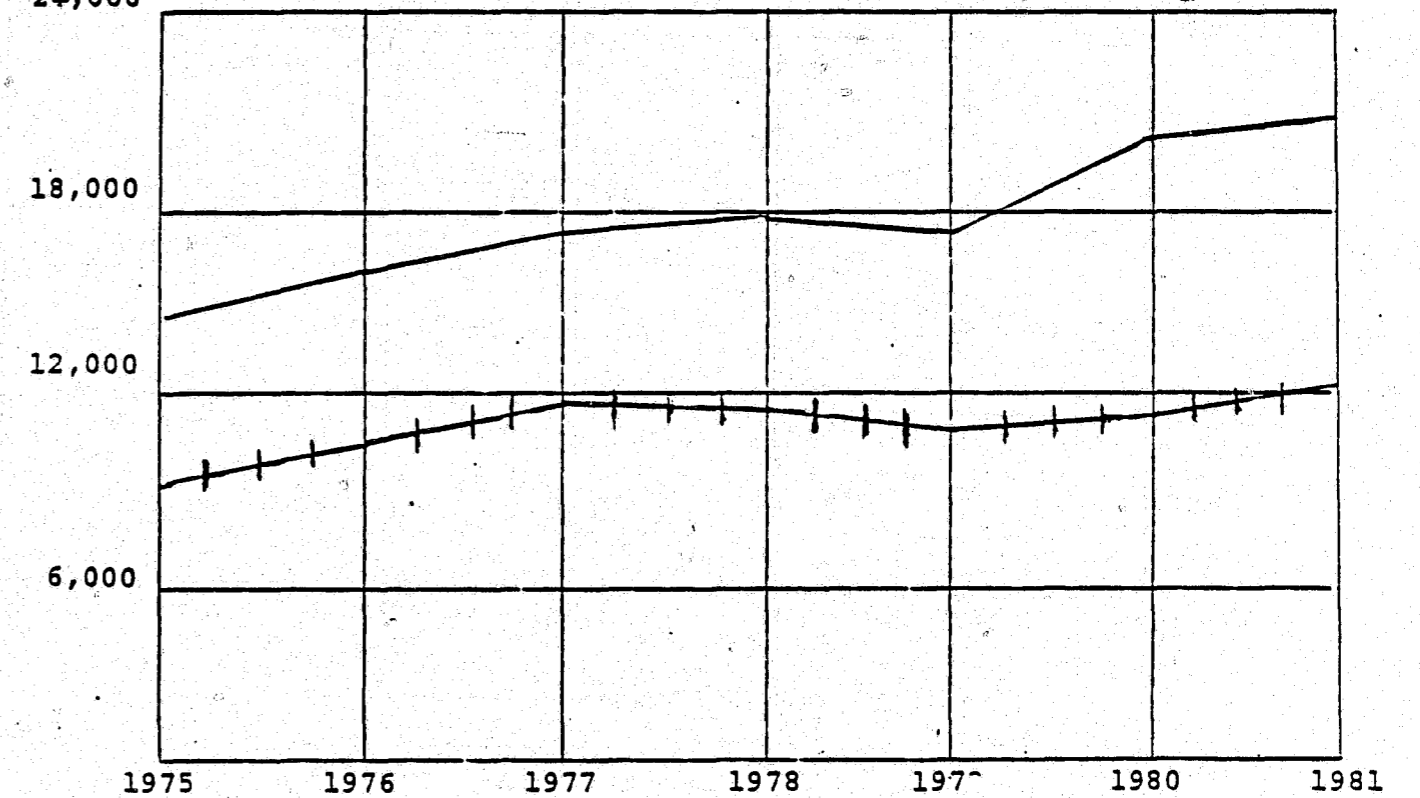
	<u>Intake Unit</u>				Comparison Div. Rate Inc./Dec.
	<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>		
	<u>Petition Rate</u>	<u>Diversion Rate</u>	<u>Petition Rate</u>	<u>Diversion Rate</u>	
<u>ADJUSTABLE</u>					
<u>CATEGORY</u>					
Custody	47.8	52.2	54.0	45.9	-6.3
Family Offense	47.7	52.3	46.9	53.0	+0.7
PINS	51.4	48.6	51.1	44.8	-3.8
J.D.	54.8	45.2	57.3	42.6	-2.6
Conciliation	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<u>NON-ADJUSTABLE</u>					
<u>CATEGORY</u>					
Support	52.8	47.2	55.4	44.5	-2.7
Paternity	87.3	12.7	89.6	10.4	-2.3
USDL	87.6	12.4	84.5	15.4	+3.0
Violations	70.3	29.7	69.5	30.4	+0.7
Modifications	70.8	29.2	68.0	31.9	+2.7
Enforcement	66.7	33.3	61.2	38.7	+5.4

Table # IV

ALL CATEGORY REFERRALS TO INTAKE AND PETITIONS FROM INTAKE DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Referrals	13,886	15,769	17,508	17,610	17,304	19,665	20,80
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+10.5	+13.6	+11.0	+.6	-1.7	+13.6	+5.
Petitions	8,928	10,355	11,804	11,653	11,166	11,643	12,15
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+16.3	+16.0	+14.0	-1.3	-4.1	+4.2	+4.

CASES
24,000

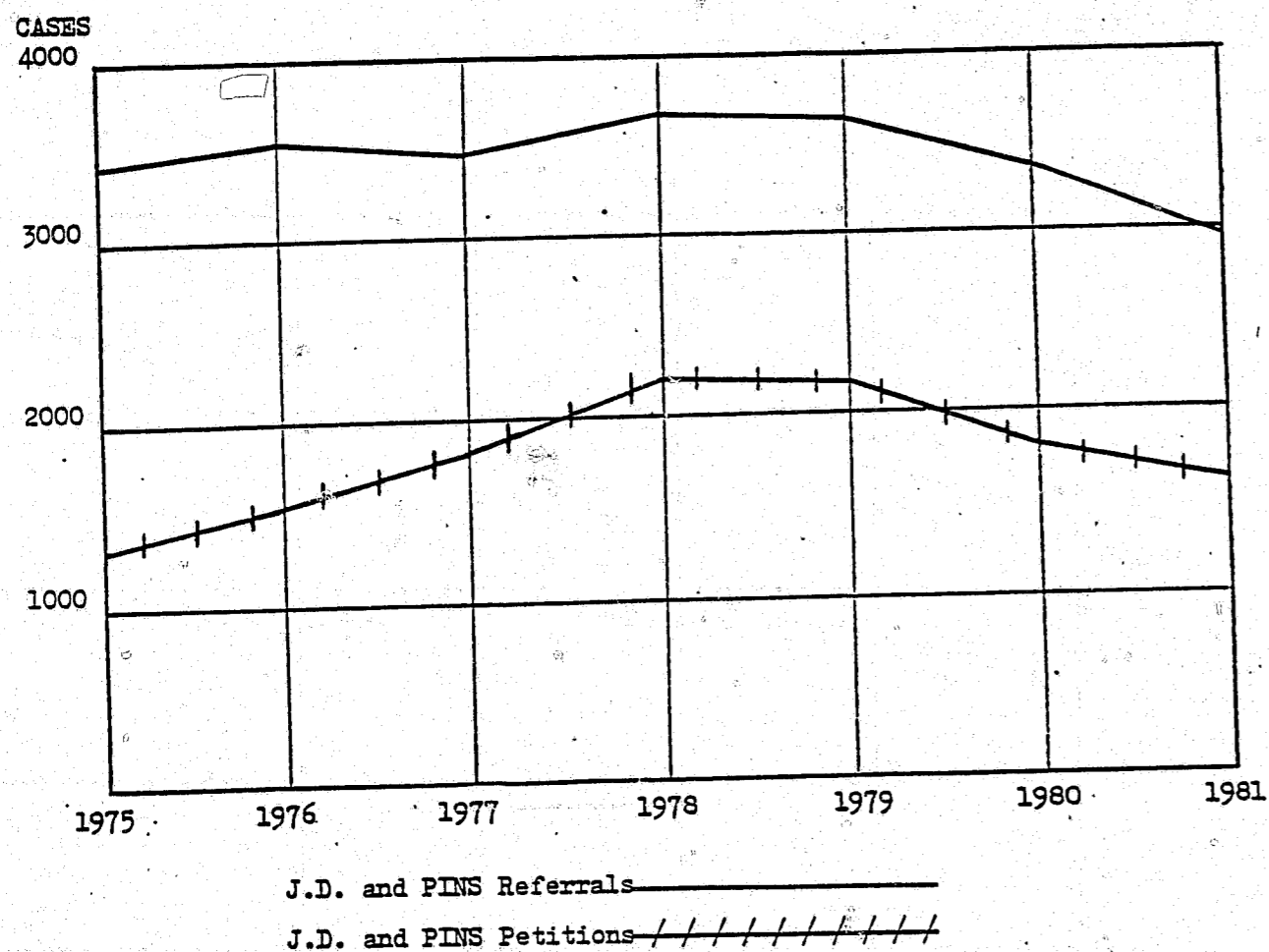


Referrals _____
 Petitions - / / / / / / / / / / / /

Table # V

JUVENILE OFFENDER (J.D. AND PINS) REFERRALS TO INTAKE AND PETITIONS FROM INTAKE DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
J.D. & PINS Referrals	3,419	3,617	3,482	3,692	3,654	3,360	2,971
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	-3.8	+5.8	-3.7	+6.0	-1.0	-8.0	-11.6
J.D. & PINS Petitions	1,279	1,571	1,820	2,231	2,171	1,804	1,642
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+3.2	+22.8	+15.8	+22.6	-2.7	-16.9	-8.9



JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS

The purpose of the Probation investigation report is to assist the Court in decision-making and treatment planning. The Probation investigation is a comprehensive social and legal history, incorporating psychiatric data, an analysis of an individual and family, school and community, and the circumstances surrounding a case. This culminates in a recommendation for Court disposition as well as a guide for future involvement and treatment.

Juveniles seen in the Investigation Unit reflect a child for whom previous attempts at treatment prior to Court intervention have not resulted in improved behavior. Careful evaluation and planning are required for each case and must continue to involve these children and their families in treatment and community programs in order to help them work out their problems.

Investigation activity for juveniles, as measured by both the number of new assignments and those investigations with Court dispositions during the year, reflected a continuing decline in 1981 for the second straight year. New investigation assignments for J.D.s declined by 22.1%, from 791 in 1980 to 616 in 1981, a drop of 175 cases. This compares with a decline rate of 8.1% the previous year. New PINS investigation assignments also underwent a significant decline of 23.6%, from 462 in 1980 to 353 in 1981, a drop of 109. This compares with a decline rate of 15.2% the previous year.

The overall number of juvenile investigations with Court dispositions experienced an even greater drop in 1981, from 1,337 in 1980 to 970 in 1981, a decline of 367, or 27.4%. This compares with a smaller decline of 4.4% the previous year and before that, three straight years of increases. The PINS group actually sustained the greatest percentage decline--34.8%--while the J.D. cases dropped by a smaller 22.7%. An analysis of the juvenile population by sex reveals the males to have sustained a greater percentage decline than the females--29.6% versus 20.9% so that in 1981, the female group comprised a somewhat larger share of the population as compared with the previous year.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS

An analysis of the Juvenile Delinquency dispositions for 1981, as compared with those for 1980, has revealed that along with the overall decline in total dispositions, almost all of the various disposition categories also reflected declines, with the single exception being the placement group which actually had a small increase. The Probation rate (% of cases disposed of and placed on Probation) declined from 54.9% in 1980 to 51.7% in 1981. The placement rate rose from 18.1% in 1980 to 23.9% in 1981. This served to actually increase the number of J.D.s placed, from 147 to 150, despite the drop in total J.D. dispositions. The sharp falloff in J.D. Probation cases, 121 fewer in 1981, or 27.2%, had a significant impact on the Supervision program as noted later. Also, as in the previous year, the ACOD category reflected another sharp drop. Other changes can be found in Table X.

PINS DISPOSITIONS

An analysis of the PINS Investigation group with dispositions in 1981 has revealed a pattern quite similar to the one identified for the J.D. group. All of the PINS disposition categories reflected declines except the placement group which actually experienced a sharp rise. The Probation rate dropped from 68.3% in 1980 to 64.1% in 1981. The placement rate, however, more than doubled, from 7% in 1980 to 16% in 1981. The number of PINS placed rose from 37 to 55, despite the drop in total PINS dispositions. The sharp falloff in PINS Probation cases, 139 fewer in 1981, or 38.7% less than the previous year, had, along with the drop in J.D.s, a significant impact on the Supervision program. Also, as in the previous year, the PINS ACOD group experienced another sharp reduction in size. See Table XI.

TYPES OF CRIMES AND STATUS OFFENSES

A comparative analysis of the types of offenses (crimes-against persons, crimes-against property, status offenses, etc.), which J.D.s and PINS cases with Court dispositions in 1981 were charged with, revealed that despite the sharp decline in the investigation population, the general mix of offenses and their rankings remained essentially unchanged while some types of crimes reflected greater declines than others.

For the J.D. Investigation group, the proportion of cases in the crimes-against-persons (including robbery) category changed slightly, rising from 16.3% in 1980 to 17.5% in 1981. Robbery (44)

and Assault (43) ranked first and second respectively in this category. The proportion of crimes-against-property cases also changed slightly, rising from 73.4% in 1980 to 75% in 1981. Burglaries (262), although experiencing an above-average decline, continues to rank first as the dominant property-type crime, followed by Larceny (140). See Table XII.

Of the total J.D. investigation caseload with dispositions in 1981, the top five most frequent criminal offenses accounted for more than four-fifths (82.9%) of the 627 cases. Of the five ranked offenses, burglary and robbery reflected the greatest declines in 1981, 25.8% and 25.4% respectively. However, burglary continues to rank first place, accounting for 41.8% of all J.D. investigations. See Table VI for a comparative listing for the two-year period.

Table # VI

FIVE RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR THE J.D. INVESTIGATIONS CASELOAD FOR 1980 AND 1981

<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>					
Rank	Offense	N	% of Total	Rank	Offense	N	% of Total
1	Burglary	353	43.5	1	Burglary	262	41.8
2	Larceny	146	18.0	2	Larceny	140	22.3
3	Robbery	59	7.3	3	Robbery	44	7.0
4	Assault	44	5.4	4	Assault	43	6.9
5	Criminal Mischief	41	5.1	5	Criminal Mischief	31	4.9

The PINS Investigation group, consisting of 343 cases in 1981, as compared with 526 cases in 1980, reflected an even sharper decline than did the J.D. group--34.8% versus 22.7%. The decline was greatest in the truancy category and less so with the ungovernable group. The proportion of truancy cases also declined, from 44.9% in

1980 to 33.2% in 1981. In absolute numbers, the drop was from 236 cases to 114. The proportion of ungovernable cases increased from 55.1% in 1980 to 66.8% in 1981. However, in absolute numbers there was a drop of these cases also, from 290 in 1980 to 229 in 1981. See Table XIII.

J.D. AND PINS SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Most of the supplemental investigations covered in this section involve Violations of Probation charges for cases that have been in the Supervision Program. Tables XIV and XV contain a detailed breakdown of these cases by type of disposition. While an analysis of the combined totals of both J.D.s and PINS reveals an overall increase of three supplemental investigations during 1981 (286 versus 283), as compared with the previous year, a closer look at the separate categories shows a sharp increase in the J.D. group of 35.2% and a 20% drop in the PINS cases.

For the J.D. category, the reinstatement to Probation and placement dispositions increased their share over the previous year, as did the "other" group, involving discharges from Supervision. For PINS, reinstatement to Probation and placement were ranked one and two as the major disposition categories.

Table #VII

JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS

Category	1980	1981	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Delinquency	919	773	- 146	- 15.9
PINS	701	483	- 218	- 31.1
Consent to Marry	6	3	- 3	- 50.0
Other Jurisdictions	22	23	+ 1	+ 4.5
TOTAL	1648	1282	- 366	- 22.2
<u>DISPOSITIONS, J.D. CASES</u>				
Probation	464	330	- 134	- 28.9
Placed	169	181	+ 12	+ 7.1
Withdrawn/Dismissed	9	4	- 5	- 55.6
Suspended Judgment	169	127	- 42	- 24.9
Other/ACOD	108	131	+ 23	+ 21.3
TOTAL	919	773	- 146	- 15.9
Male	787	638	- 149	- 18.9
Female	132	135	+ 3	+ 2.3
<u>DISPOSITIONS, PINS CASES</u>				
Probation	392	229	- 163	- 41.6
Placed	84	91	+ 7	+ 8.3
Withdrawn/Dismissed	44	27	- 17	- 38.6
Suspended Judgment	60	38	- 22	- 36.7
Other/ACOD	121	98	- 23	- 19.0
TOTAL	701	483	- 218	- 31.1
Male	379	232	- 147	- 38.8
Female	322	251	- 71	- 22.0
<u>DISPOSITIONS, CONSENT TO MARRY</u>				
Withdrawn/Dismissed	3	0	- 3	- 100.0
Other	3	3	no change	
TOTAL (all fem.)	6	3	- 3	- 50.0
<u>DISPOSITIONS, OTHER CATEGORIES</u>				
Male	12	10	- 2	- 16.7
Female	10	13	+ 3	+ 30.0
TOTAL	22	23	+ 1	+ 4.5

TABLE VIII

JUVENILE OFFENDER INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS FOR J.D. AND PINS CASES FOR 1980-1981

Type	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	811	60.7	627	64.6	-184	-22.7
PINS	526	39.3	343	35.4	-183	-34.8
Total	1,337	100.0	970	100.0	-367	-27.4
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	1,003	75.0	706	72.8	-297	-29.6
Female	334	25.0	264	27.2	-70	-20.9
Total	1,337	100.0	970	100.0	-367	-27.4

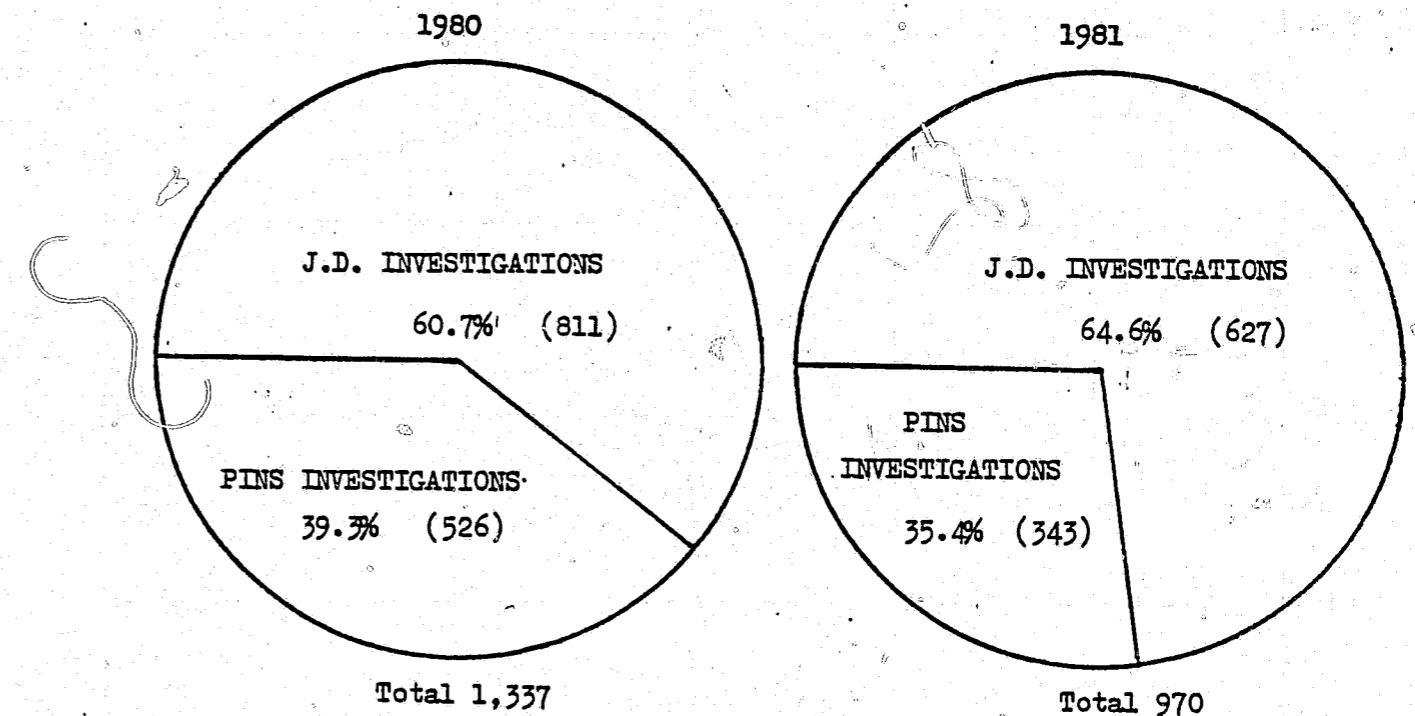


TABLE XI

PINS INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE FOR 1980 AND 1981

Type	1980		1981		Increase/Decrease 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	359	68.3	220	64.1	-139	-38.7
Placement	37	7.0	55	16.0	+18	+48.6
W/D & Dismissed	43	8.2	25	7.3	-18	-41.9
Susp.Judgment	60	11.4	37	10.8	-23	-38.3
ACOD	17	3.2	5	1.5	-12	-70.6
Other	10	1.9	1	0.3	-9	-90.0
Total	526	100.0	343	100.0	-183	-34.8
Sex						
Male	303	57.6	169	49.3	-134	-44.2
Female	223	42.4	174	50.7	-49	-21.9
Total	526	100.0	343	100.0	-183	-34.8

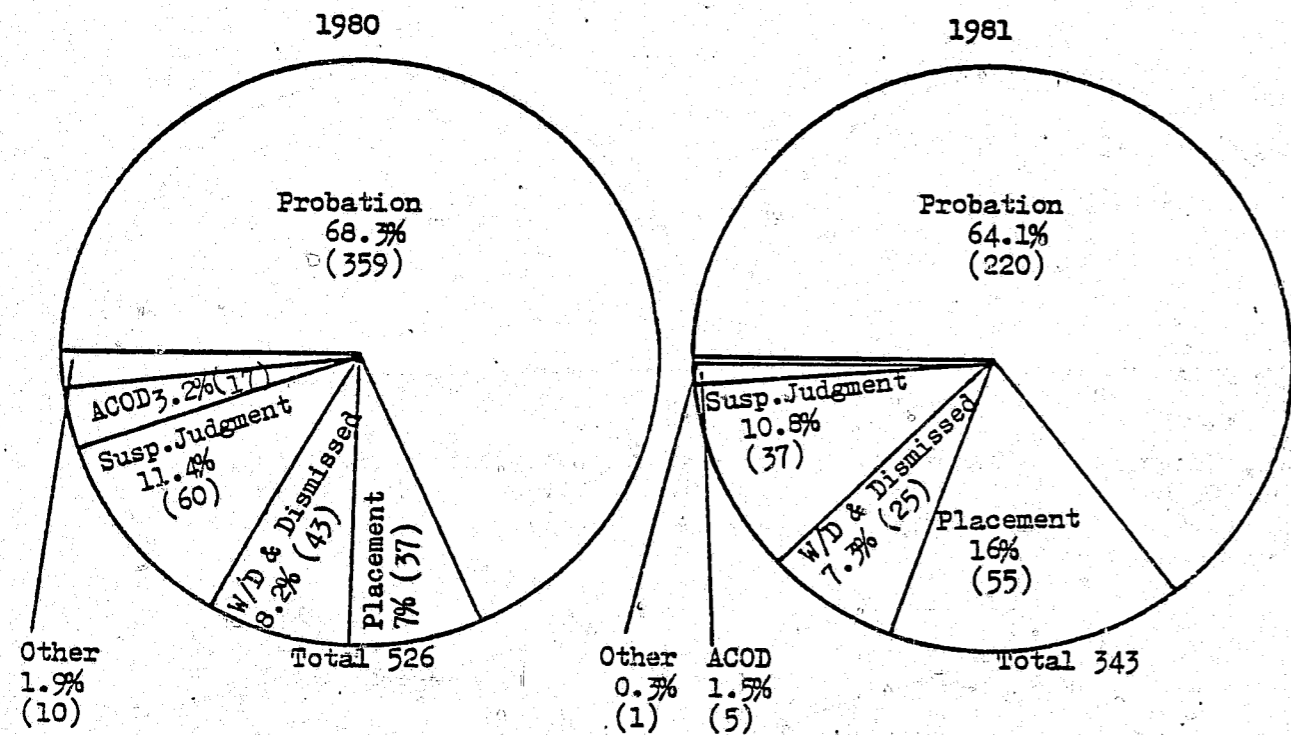


TABLE XII

TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1980-1981

Type	1980				1981							
	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%
Crimes-Against-Person	119	17.0	13	11.7	132	16.3	88	16.4	22	24.4	110	17.0
Crimes-Against-Property	512	73.1	83	74.8	595	73.4	408	76.0	62	68.9	470	75.0
Other	69	9.9	15	13.5	84	10.3	41	7.6	6	6.7	47	7.0
Total	700	100.0	111	100.0	811	100.0	537	100.0	90	100.0	627	100.0

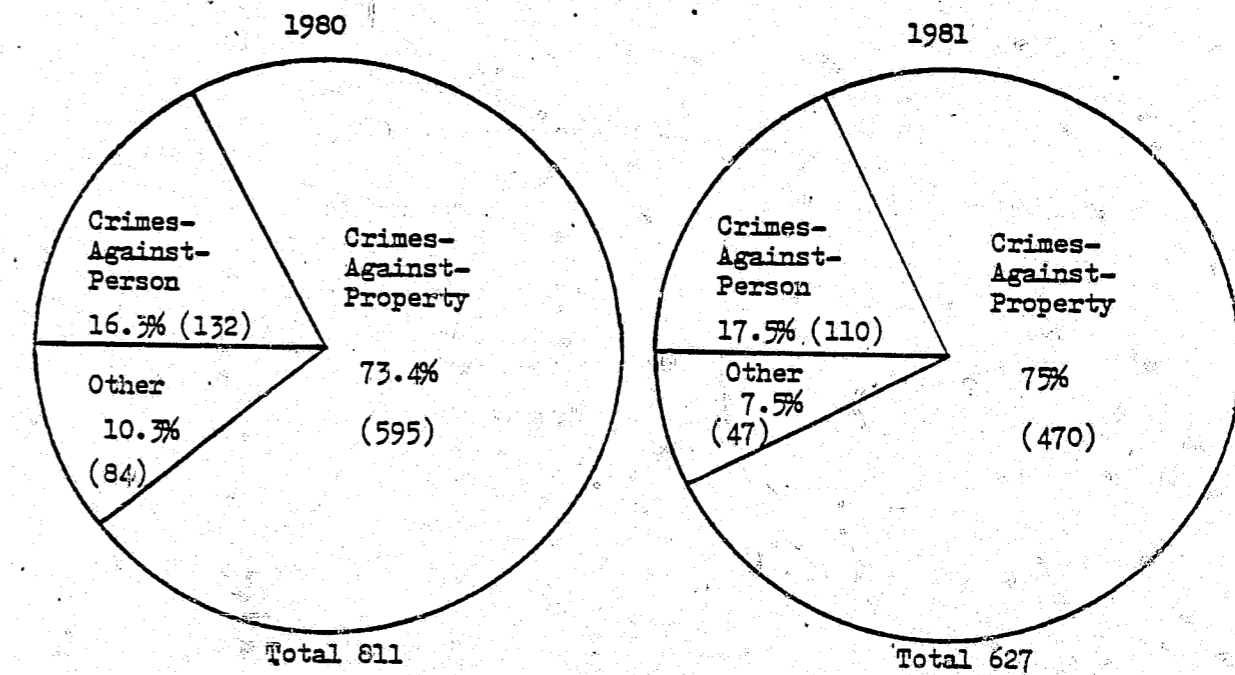


TABLE XIII
STATUS OFFENSES FOR PINS CASES WITH DISPOSITIONS
DURING THE YEARS 1980-1981

Type	1980				1981							
	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%
Ungovernable	145	47.9	145	65.0	290	55.1	101	59.8	128	73.6	229	66.8
Truancy	158	52.1	78	35.0	236	44.9	68	40.2	46	26.4	114	33.2
Total	303	100.0	223	100.0	526	100.0	169	100.0	174	100.0	343	100.0

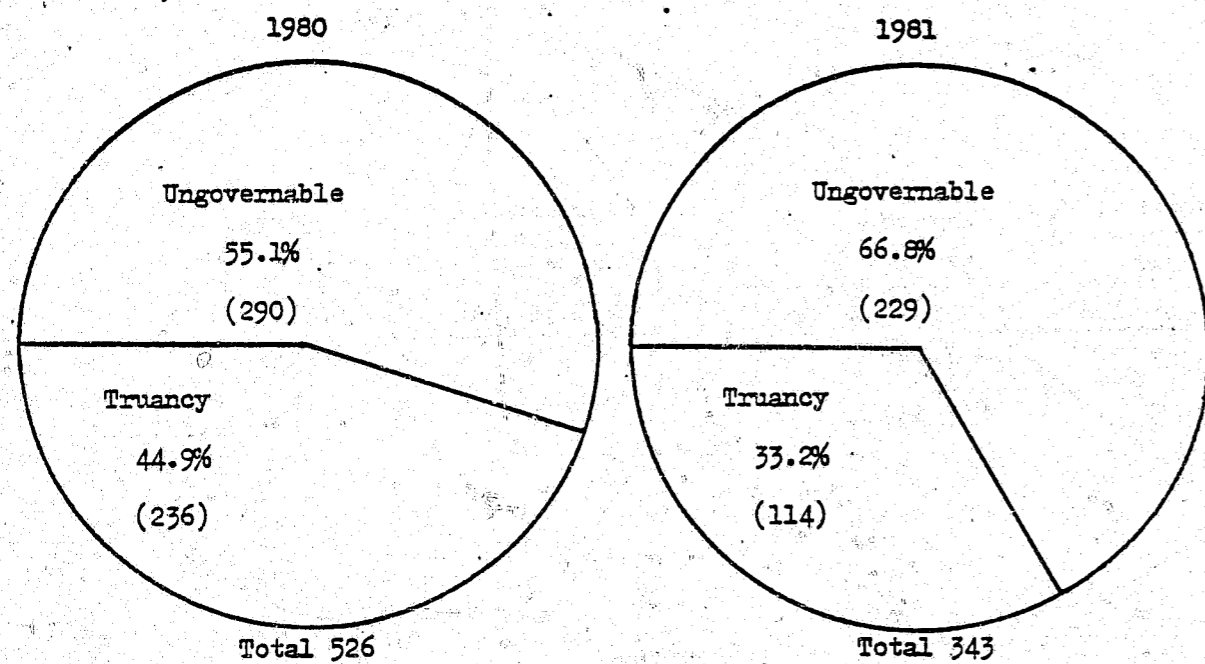
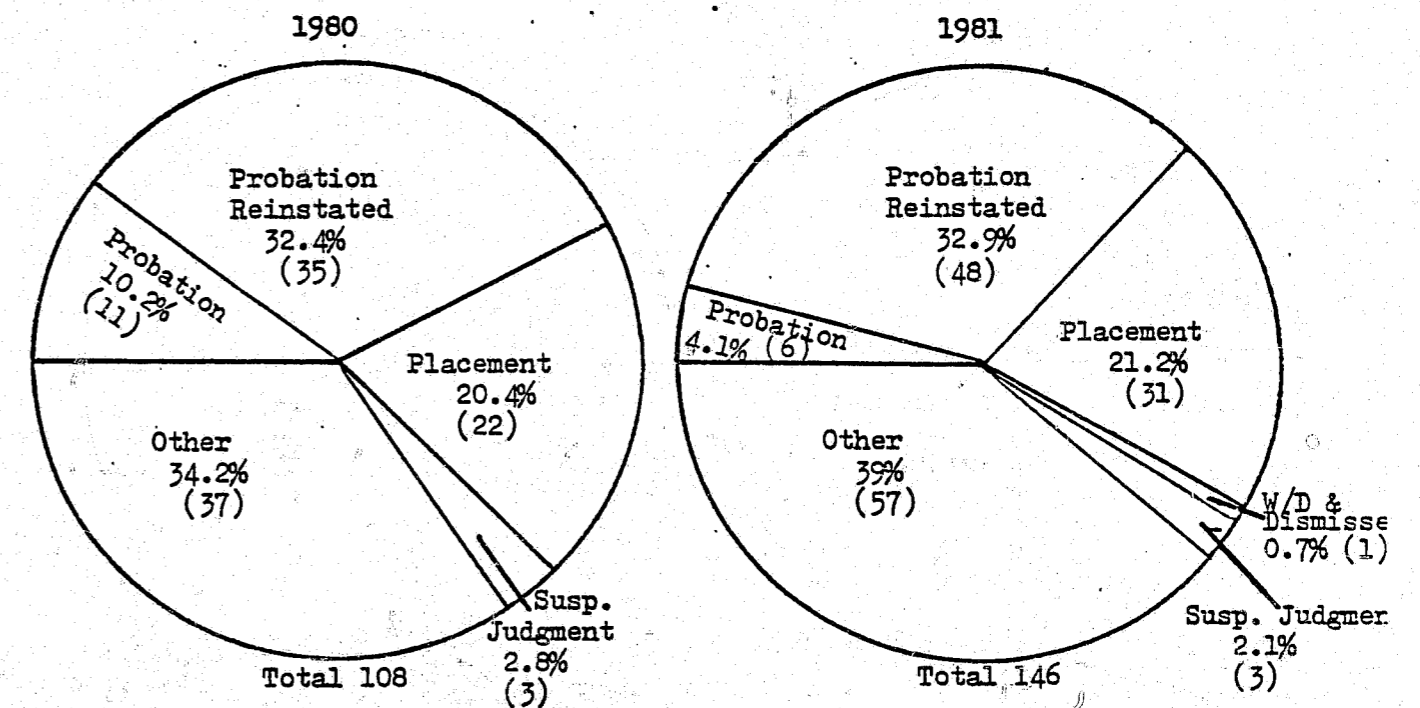


TABLE XIV
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS
COMPLETED WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE FOR 1980 AND 1981

Type	1980		1981		Increase/Decrease 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	11	10.2	6	4.1	-5	-45.4
Prob. Reinstated*	35	32.4	48	32.9	+13	+37.1
Placement	22	20.4	31	21.2	+9	+40.9
W/D & Dismissed	0	0	1	0.7	+1	+100.0
Susp. Judgment	3	2.8	3	2.1	0	0
Other	37	34.2	57	39.0	+20	+54.1
Total	108	100.0	146	100.0	+38	+35.2
Sex						
Male	87	80.6	101	69.2	+14	+16.1
Female	21	19.4	45	30.8	+24	+114.3
Total	108	100.0	146	100.0	+38	+35.2

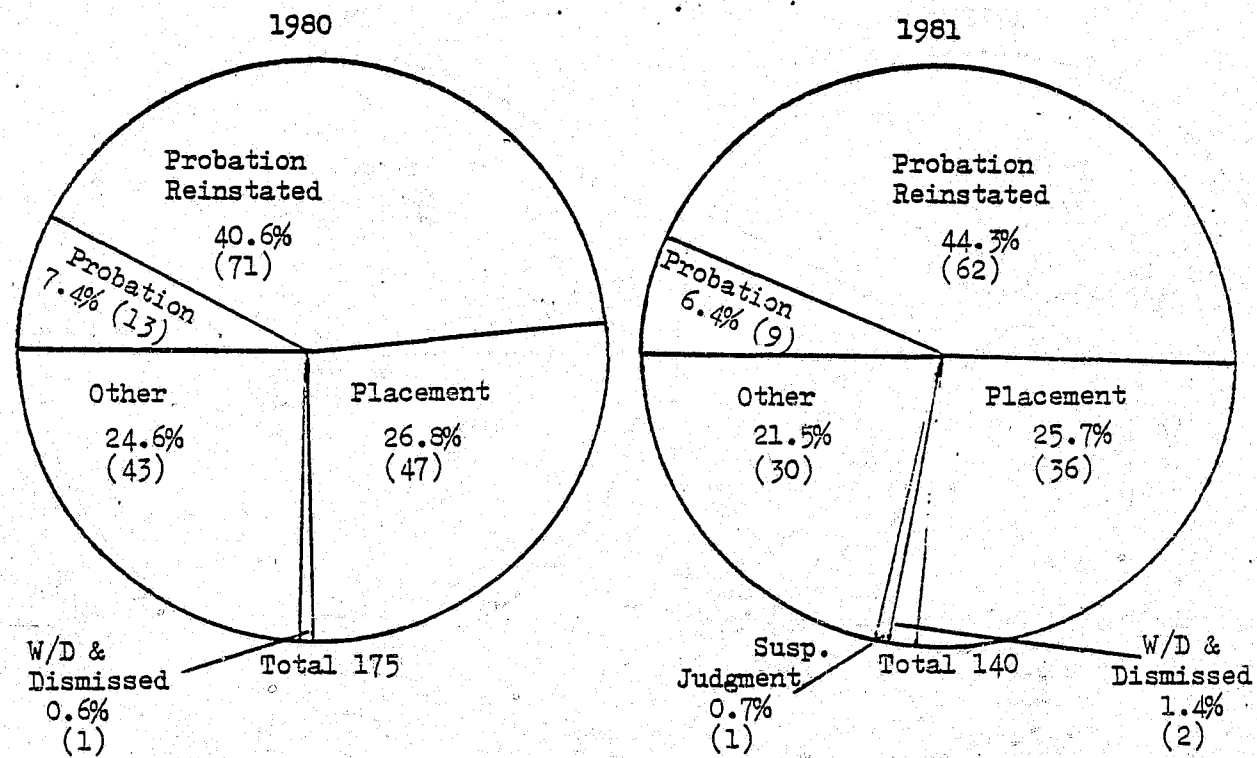


*also includes cases where probation was continued and extended

TABLE XV

PINS SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED
WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE FOR 1980 AND 1981

Type	1980		1981		Increase/Decrease 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	13	7.4	9	6.4	-4	-30.8
Prob. Reinstated*	71	40.6	62	44.3	-9	-12.7
Placement	47	26.8	36	25.7	-11	-23.4
W/D & Dismissed	1	0.6	2	1.4	+1	+100.0
Susp. Judgment	0	0.0	1	0.7	+1	+100.0
Other	43	24.6	30	21.5	-13	-30.2
Total	175	100.0	140	100.0	-35	-20.0
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	76	43.4	63	45.0	-13	-17.1
Female	99	56.6	77	55.0	-22	-22.2
Total	175	100.0	140	100.0	-35	-20.0



*also includes cases where probation was continued and extended

Table #XVI

NASSAU COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

JUVENILE AID BUREAU

January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981

Juveniles referred to this Bureau on PDCN Form 89 Juvenile Activity Report (non-arrest) - for investigation resulting in referrals to community resources. 6238

Juveniles taken into custody (arrested) resulting in Family Court Action. 1388

7626

Three Year Comparison

Crime	1979	1980	1981
Assault	84	104	77
Burglary	658	612	483
Criminal Mischief	103	98	85
Larceny (Grand)	97	90	89
Larceny (Petit)	177	282	271
Narcotics	38	39	25
Robbery	68	60	47
Sex Offenses	17	15	12
Unauthorized Use/Motor Vehicle	90	67	64
Miscellaneous	215	231	228
Total	1547	1598	1388

Juvenile Offenders

Crimes Committed by Juveniles Arrested for Criminal Court Action	1979	1980	1981
Arson Second Degree	2	1	1
Robbery First Degree	21	6	10
Burglary First Degree	2	2	0
Robbery Second Degree	2	13	6
Murder Second Degree	1	-	3
Burglary Second Degree	1	5	0
Manslaughter	1	-	0
Rape First Degree	1	1	2
Sodomy First Degree	-	2	1
Assault First Degree	-	-	2
Total	31	30	25

Table #XVII

NASSAU COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT
JUVENILE AID BUREAU

Acts Committed by Juveniles Processed by This Bureau From P.D.C.N.
Form 89 - Juvenile Activity Report

December, 1980 through November 30, 1981

1. Alcohol	450
2. Arson	62
3. Assault	103
4. Air Rifles - Sling Shots - BB Guns - Knives	141
5. Bomb Report	1
6. Burglary	60
7. Criminal Mischief	394
8. Disorderly Conduct	99
9. Drug Abuse	108
10. False Fire Alarm	22
11. Fireworks	352
12. Person in Need of Supervision (PINS)	19
13. Hitchhiking	17
14. Harassment	161
15. Larceny	314
16. Marine Offenses	1
17. Mini Bike	359
18. Miscellaneous	161
19. Motor Vehicle (Driving Without a License)	554
20. Neglect	72
21. Possession of Stolen Property	68
22. Prowler - Peeping Tom - Loitering	118
23. Runaway	1433
24. Sex	23
25. Shoplifting	354
26. Trespassing	658
27. Truant	22
28. Unlicensed Peddling	10
29. Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	84
30. Robbery	9
31. Murder	0
32. Reckless Endangerment	9
TOTAL . . .	6238

Age and Sex of Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Aid Bureau From P.D.C.N.
Form 89 - Juvenile Activity Report

AGE	-11	11	12	13	14	15	Family	Total
Male	240	203	318	659	1085	2319	36	4824
Female	49	32	65	180	316	736		1378
TOTAL . . .								6238

Table #XVIII

COMPLETED JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS - JD AND PINS

Classification of Offense	1980	1981	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Aggravated Harassment	2	2	no change	
Arson	14	2	- 12	- 85.7
Assault	44	43	- 1	- 2.3
Burglary	353	264	- 89	- 25.2
Criminal Contempt	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Criminal Mischief	41	31	- 10	- 24.4
Crim. Poss. Forged Instrument	1	2	+ 1	+ 100.0
Criminal Possession Weapon	7	2	- 5	- 71.4
Criminal Trespass	19	18	- 1	- 5.3
Crim.Poss. Controlled Substance	1	3	+ 2	+ 200.0
Crim.Poss Stolen Property	19	15	- 4	- 21.1
Crim. Sale Controlled Substance	2	1	- 1	- 50.0
Escape	31	4	- 27	- 87.1
Falsely Reporting Incident	2	3	+ 1	+ 50.0
Forgery	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Kidnapping	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Larceny (Petit & Grand)	146	140	- 6	- 4.1
Making False Written Statement	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Manslaughter	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Menacing	4	6	+ 2	+ 50.0
Motor Vehicle Violation	30	29	- 1	- 3.3
Obstructing Governmental Admin.	2	2	no change	
Promoting Gambling	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Public Lewdness	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Reckless Endangerment	11	6	- 5	- 45.5
Resisting Arrest	3	1	- 2	- 66.7
Robbery	59	44	- 15	- 25.4
Sex Offense	13	8	- 5	- 38.5
Theft of Services	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Truancy	236	114	- 122	- 51.7
Ungovernable	290	229	- 61	- 21.0
TOTAL	1337	970	- 367	- 27.4

SUPERVISION

The Family Division provides supervision for Juvenile Delinquents, Persons In Need of Supervision, Family Offense offenders as well as those juveniles granted Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACOD).

The supervision process requires that the Probation Officer develop a treatment plan which will help the offender modify the behavior patterns which brought him or her to Court in the first place. In many instances, the family unit must be involved in the treatment process if modification is to be achieved. Supervision also may require individual or group counseling, as well as referrals to drug or alcohol treatment or to employment programs.

The supervision caseload is classified into three categories, Intensive, Active and Special. Through the differential classification, case factors govern the category to which the case will be assigned and how the supervision will be maintained. Thus the high risk offender, the emotionally disturbed youngster, or one who needs a good deal of external support and direction, etc., will be placed in the Intensive classification. Those who require substantial supervision, but less than those in the Intensive category, fall into the Active classification, and those who require limited involvement, fall into the Special classification.

In many cases, the offender may be required to pay restitution to the injured parties and it is the responsibility of the Probation Officer to establish the amount or the loss and to monitor its collection. This order of collection must be satisfied during

the period of Probation. In no instance can the youngster be held responsible for more than \$1,000.

Juvenile supervision caseloads continue to be characterized by a high incidence of drinking and alcoholism; increased unemployment and declining job opportunities for teenagers; an increase in violence and in the number of youngsters with special educational problems.

The female juvenile presents special areas of concern. Cultural pressures and expectations of conformity to traditional values are far greater for females than males, particularly during the turbulent teen years. Parents and school personnel are inclined to react more strongly to girls' acting out than to boys', often demanding immediate remedial action of the Court and Probation. Statistically, females in the PINS category show a higher probability for placement than males.

Although many of these young women are sexually active, they are often ignorant of some of the basic facts of human sexuality. As a result, the rates of pregnancy and venereal disease are high and cut across all socio-economic lines. (See section on Neglect, pages 57-58.)

JUVENILE SUPERVISION

Although the dominant feature of the Supervision program in 1981 was the falloff of new cases entering the program, J.D.s and PINS continue to comprise almost all of the Family Division's Supervision caseload. Of the total number of all cases (1,896, down from 2,128 in 1980) under supervision for some period of time in the Family Division in 1981, some 92.9% or 1,763 were Juvenile Offenders. The remainder of the caseload (7.1) consisted of Neglect, Child Abuse, Custody or Family Offense cases. An analysis of the overall Juvenile Offenders Supervision program in 1981 reveals the first major decline in this activity in recent years. Although there was a leveling off in 1980, after three years of increases and with the caseload peaking in 1979, the year 1981 saw an overall decline of 12%. The amount of the falloff varied by caseload and case category. Regular Probation cases dropped by 11.4% while ACODs declined by 16.5%. The regular Probation cases fell from 1,761 to 1,560 in 1981 or 201 fewer cases. The ACOD cases fell from 243 to 203 or 40 fewer cases.

Table # XIX

Juvenile Caseload	<u>SUPERVISION UNIT</u>						Increase/Decrease	
	Male	1980 Fem.	Total	Male	1981 Fem.	Total	No.	%
Beg. of Year:								
J.D.	434	78	512	488	108	596	+ 84	+ 16.4
PINS	216	153	369	226	157	383	+ 14	+ 3.8
TOTAL			881			979	+ 98	+ 11.1
Rec'd dur. period:								
J.D.	410	72	482	303	43	346	- 136	- 28.2
PINS	220	178	398	108	127	235	- 163	- 41.0
TOTAL			880			581	- 299	- 34.0
Total dur. period:								
J.D.	844	150	994	791	151	942	- 52	- 5.2
PINS	436	331	767	334	284	618	- 149	- 19.4
TOTAL			1761			1560	- 201	- 11.4
Discharged/Transfd:								
J.D.	356	42	398	352	85	437	+ 39	+ 9.8
PINS	210	174	384	186	151	337	- 47	- 12.2
TOTAL			782			774	- 8	- 1.0
Remaining:								
J.D.	488	108	596	439	66	505	- 91	- 15.3
PINS	226	157	383	148	133	281	- 102	- 26.6
TOTAL			979			786	- 193	- 19.7
<u>Family Caseload</u>								
Beg. of Year:	15	6	21	14	2	16	- 5	- 23.8
Rec'd dur. period:	16	1	17	21	5	26	+ 9	+ 53.0
TOTAL	31	7	38	35	7	42	+ 4	+ 10.5
Discharged:	17	5	22	17	2	19	- 3	- 13.6
Remaining:	14	2	16	18	5	23	+ 7	+ 43.8
<u>ACOD</u>								
Beg. of Year:	71	22	93	45	16	61	- 32	- 34.4
Rec'd dur. period:	116	34	150	117	25	142	- 8	- 5.3
TOTAL			243			203	- 40	- 16.5
Dismissed	142	34	176	93	24	117	- 59	- 33.5
Returned to Court	0	6	6	6	2	8	+ 2	+ 33.3
Remaining	45	16	61	63	15	78	+ 17	+ 27.9

TABLE XXII

TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER POST-ADJUDICATORY (REGULAR PROBATION) SUPERVISION CASELOAD FOR 1980 AND 1981

Type	1980		1981		Increase/Decrease 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	994	56.4	942	60.4	-52	-5.2
PINS	767	43.6	618	39.6	-149	-19.4
Total	1,761	100.0	1,560	100.0	-201	-11.4

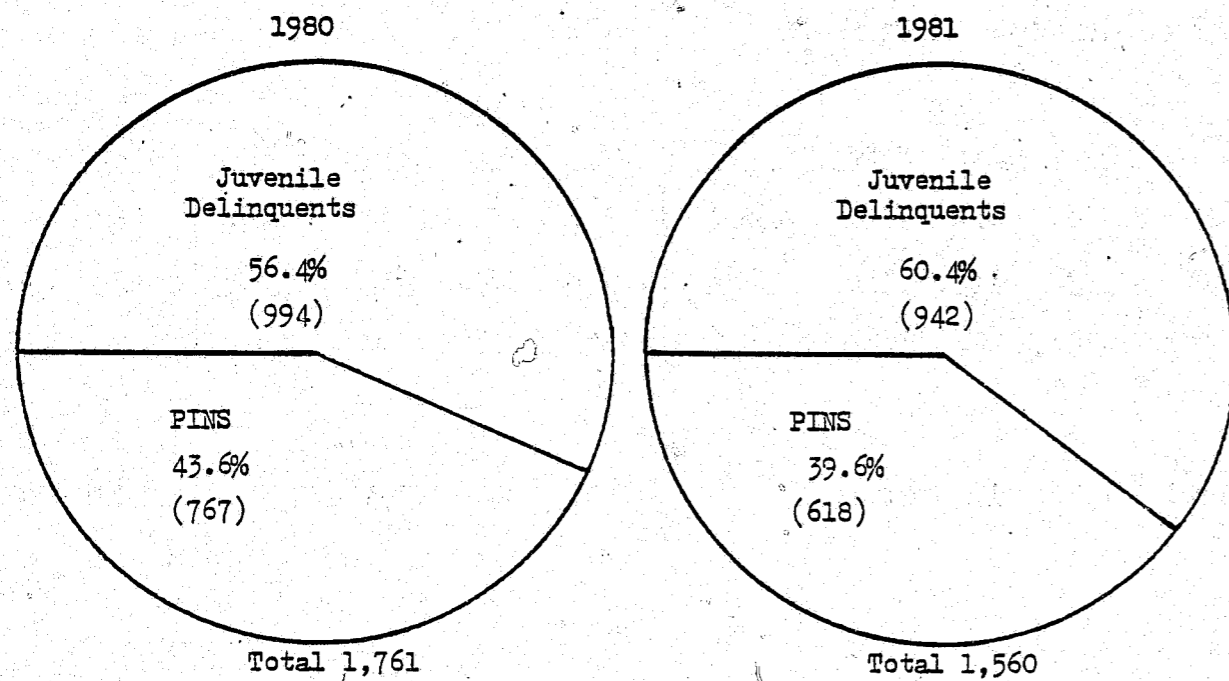


TABLE XXIII

TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER PRE-ADJUDICATORY (ACOD) SUPERVISION CASELOAD FOR 1980 AND 1981

Type	1980		1981		Increase/Decrease 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	213	87.6	184	90.6	-29	-13.6
PINS	30	12.4	19	9.4	-11	-36.7
Total	243	100.0	203	100.0	-40	-16.5

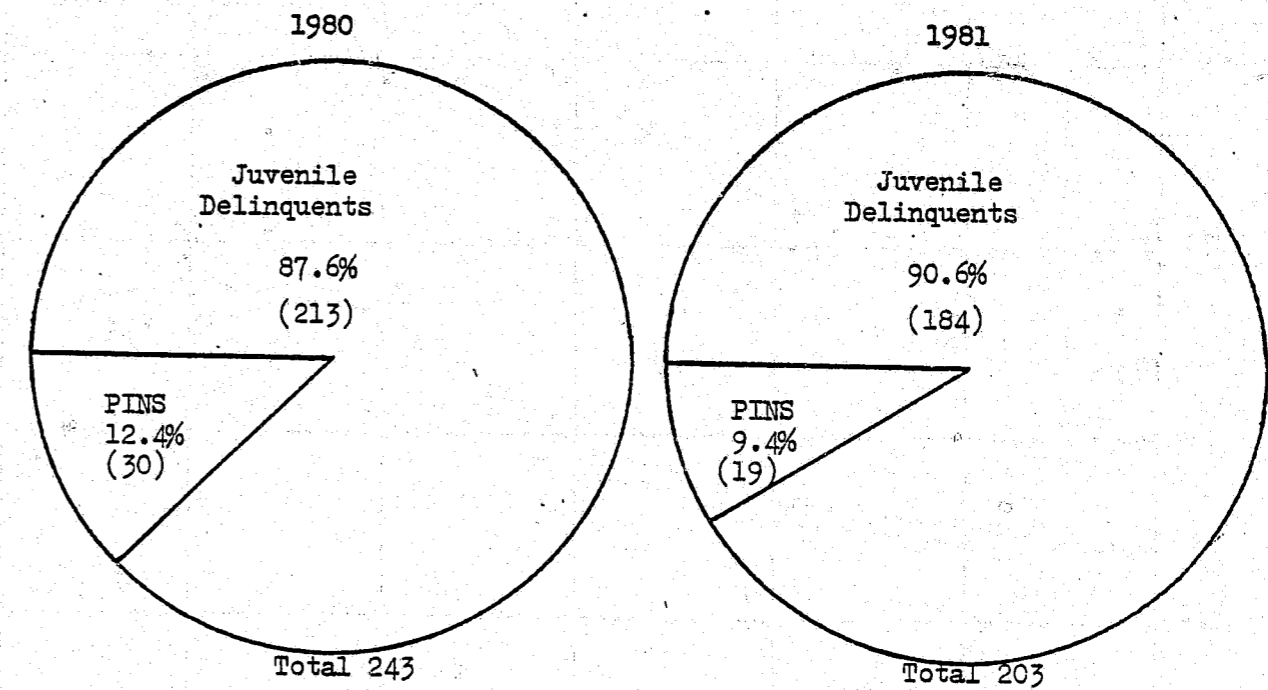
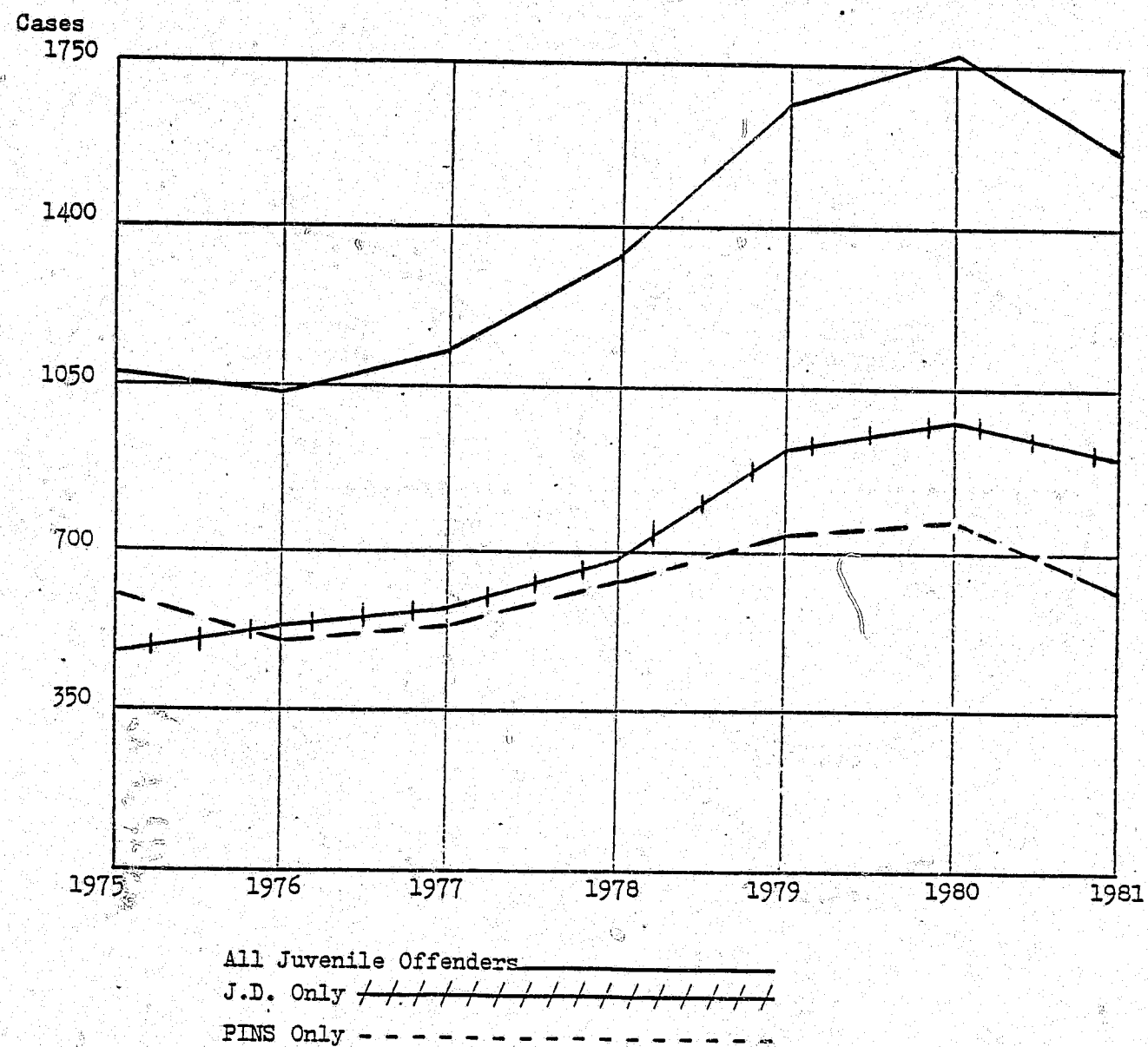


TABLE XXIV

TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER (J.D. AND PINS) POST-ADJUDICATORY
REGULAR PROBATION SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

Type	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
J.D.	471	530	568	691	917	994	942
PINS	595	511	544	641	735	767	618
Total	1,066	1,041	1,112	1,332	1,652	1,761	1,560



SCHOOL LIAISON

The School Liaison Unit works with children who have been placed in residential treatment facilities throughout New York State by the Nassau County Family Court. The Probation Officer functions as a liaison person between the child in placement, the family, the residential treatment facility, the home and community in determining, formulating and coordinating discharge planning for the child. The unit also provides consultation and information regarding residential alternatives to Probation staff and the judiciary.

Philosophically, the concept of least restrictive placement and development of alternative resources within the community, close to the child's home and in keeping with family life is accepted as a more natural effort for the reintegration of the youngster into family life and the community.

In order to meet the needs of the hard-to-place population, many meetings were held with private child-care agencies to either modify their existing programs or develop new ones. As a result, many agencies have responded favorably and are accepting more of the hard-to-place population on a selective basis.

In most cases, Probation is the first treatment of choice. The placement caseload during this past year has increased 7.9% for a total of 272 cases placed. This breaks down to 117 of these cases originating out of the investigating process with the remaining 155 cases arising during the supervision process. 35 children placed were replacements, their initial placement having been terminated by the Family Court. For many of these children, there was no

alternative but referral to the Division for Youth facilities. During 1981, 44 cases were placed with the Division for Youth, as against 60 cases in 1980.

The 1980 Census showed a 28% decline in the teenage population in Nassau County since 1970. The mean age of the population continues to rise with a corresponding decline in the younger population. However, the children we are placing are more seriously disturbed, older and products of multi-problem families. They are both socially maladjusted and maladaptive to their environments. This is reflective of the problematic socio-economic climate in the community and the parents' inability to cope with the behavior of their children.

Table # XXV

SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT

INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE CASES SUPERVISED

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1980</u>						<u>Inc/Dec</u>	
	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
In placement at beg. of year	333	33	366	367	21	388	+ 22	+ 6.0
Placed during period	<u>+252</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+252</u>	<u>+272</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+272</u>	<u>+ 20</u>	<u>+ 7.9</u>
TOTAL in placement during period	585	33	618	639	21	660	+ 42	+ 6.8
Transferred from Inst. to Aftercare	- 40	+40	-	- 64	+64	-	+ 24	+ 60.0
Returned to placement from Aftercare	<u>+ 4</u>	<u>- 4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>+ 3</u>	<u>- 3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>- 1</u>	<u>- 25.0</u>
Redistributed Totals	549	69	618	578	82	660	+ 42	+ 6.8
Discharged during period	<u>-182</u>	<u>-48</u>	<u>-230</u>	<u>-183</u>	<u>-39</u>	<u>-222</u>	<u>- 8</u>	<u>- 3.5</u>
In placement at end of period	367	21	388	395	43	438	+ 50	+ 12.9

Table # XXVI.

INSTITUTIONS OF PLACEMENT 1981

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>J.D.</u>		<u>PINS</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Berkshire Farm	43		6		49
Berkshire Foster Home		2	2	4	8
Brightwaters Group Home				3	3
Cayuga Home	1	1			2
Charlton School		1		2	3
Children's Home of Kingston			1		1
Division for Youth	34	8	1	1	44
George Junior Republic	2	2	5	2	11
Harmony Heights				8	8
Hawthorne Cedar Knolls	2		1		3
Hope for Youth	1		2		3
Jennie Clarkson				1	1
Lakeside				1	1
Lincoln Hall	17		2		19
Little Flower	1	1		1	3
Madonna Heights		7		9	16
Nassau House	8		9		17
Pleasantville School	1		1		2
Pt. Washington Group Home			1		1
St. Cabrini	13	17	3	8	41
St. Mary's Syosset	15		10		25
St. Mary's Valhalla				2	2
Summit School			1		1
Wayside Home		4		4	8
TOTALS	138	43	45	46	272

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

The Special Children's Services Unit is responsible for the investigation and supervision of children and adults involved in custody, visitation, adoption, neglect and child abuse cases received from both Family and Supreme Courts.

At the direction of the Court, Probation provides supervision in visitation matters. The supervision consists largely of monitoring the suitability of arrangements for visitation and carrying out any special order of the Court.

In 1981, the Unit conducted 537 investigations as compared with 515 in 1980, an increase of 4.3% or 22 cases. (See Table XXVII)

There was an 8.5% decrease, or 22 in Neglect cases; a 75% increase, or 36 in Adoption Investigations; and a 3.9% increase, or 8 in Custody cases.

The total number of children and adults in the supervision caseload for 1981 was 91, an increase of 5 over the previous year. (See Table XXVIII)

It is our practice to recommend to the Court that Probation supervise those cases which have no other involvement with the Department of Social Services. This is reflected in an increase of 11.9% in the number of children supervised, and no change in the number of adults.

Increasing numbers of teenage and unmarried mothers who keep their babies is producing a group of parents unprepared to emotionally support and properly care for their children. What is apparent in Neglect cases is a lack of preparation for marriage and

parenthood, a basic emotional immaturity, isolation and substance abuse. These parents are also often unrealistic in their expectations of the child and poorly informed about child-rearing practices.

Table # XXVII

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

INVESTIGATIONS

CATEGORY	1980	1981	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Neglect	260	238	- 22	- 8.5
Adoptions	48	84	+ 36	+ 75.0
Custody	207	215	+ 8	+ 3.9
TOTAL	515	537	+ 22	+ 4.3

DISPOSITIONS

Supervision	9	5	- 4	- 44.4
Placed	101	104	+ 3	+ 3.0
Withdrawn/Dismissed	34	23	- 11	- 32.4
Suspended Judgment	1	4	+ 3	+ 300.0
Other	370	401	+ 31	+ 8.4
TOTAL	515	537	+ 22	+ 4.3
Male	228	263	+ 35	+ 15.4
Female	287	274	- 13	- 4.5

Table # XXVIII

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

SUPERVISION

CASELOAD	1980	1981	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
<u>CHILDREN</u>				
Beginning of Year:				
Writs/Custody	3	15	+ 12	+ 400.0
Neglects	21	16	- 5	- 23.8
TOTAL	24	31	+ 7	+ 29.2
Received during period:				
Writs/Custody	12	13	+ 1	+ 8.3
Neglects	6	3	- 3	- 50.0
TOTAL	18	16	- 2	- 11.1
Total during period:				
Writs/Custody	15	28	+ 13	+ 86.7
Neglects	27	19	- 8	- 29.6
TOTAL	42	47	+ 5	+ 11.9
Discharged:				
Writs/Custody	0	15	+ 15	+ 100.0
Neglects	11	8	- 3	- 27.3
TOTAL	11	23	+ 12	+ 109.1
Remaining:				
Writs/Custody	15	13	- 2	- 13.3
Neglects	16	11	- 5	- 31.3
TOTAL	31	24	- 7	- 22.6
<u>ADULTS</u>				
Beginning of Year:				
Writs/Custody	4	19	+ 15	+ 375.0
Neglects	18	12	- 6	- 33.3
TOTAL	22	31	+ 9	+ 40.9
Received during period:				
Writs/Custody	19	10	- 9	- 47.4
Neglects	3	3	no change	
TOTAL	22	13	- 9	- 40.9
Total during period:				
Writs/Custody	23	29	+ 6	+ 26.1
Neglects	21	15	- 6	- 28.6
TOTAL	44	44	no change	
Discharged:				
Writs/Custody	4	15	+ 11	+ 275.0
Neglects	9	4	- 5	- 55.6
TOTAL	13	19	+ 6	+ 46.2
Remaining:				
Writs/Custody	19	14	- 5	- 26.3
Neglects	12	11	- 1	- 8.3
TOTAL	31	25	- 6	- 19.4

FAMILY INVESTIGATIONS

The Family Investigation caseload consists of Support, Family Offense and Paternity cases. Probation investigations are prepared only at the request of the Court, and in a small percentage of cases. As indicated in the table below, fewer cases, only the most serious and complicated ones, are being referred to Probation for investigation and/or service resulting in an overall decline in referrals of 11% in 1981.

Table #XXIX

FAMILY INVESTIGATION UNIT

<u>INVESTIGATIONS</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Support	68	39	-29	- 42.6
U.S.D.L.	2	5	+ 3	+150.0
Paternity	21	31	+10	+ 47.6
Family Offense	191	176	- 5	- 7.9
TOTAL	282	251	-31	- 11.0
<u>DISPOSITIONS</u>				
Probation	8	14	+ 6	+ 75.0
Withdrawn/Dismissed	36	23	-13	- 36.1
Suspended Judgment	1	0	- 1	-100.0
Probation Orders	88	70	-18	- 20.5
Other	149	144	- 5	- 3.4
TOTAL	282	251	-31	- 11.0

MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION UNIT

The Mental Health Consultant reviews case material with Probation Officers and participates with the staff of the Department of Mental Health, Division of Direct Services, in diagnoses and recommendations for treatment, placement and dispositions. There is also participation in administrative review of placement cases. These case conferences constitute an opportunity for line staff to broaden and improve diagnostic and treatment skills.

The services of the Mental Health Unit are used extensively by the judges on an emergency and consultation basis with regard to remands, resources, institutions and casework problems. Staff also work closely with a variety of State, County, private and community treatment resources.

In 1981, there were 1872 pre-consultations, an increase of 11.56% over 1980, when the total was 1678. Consultations increased 5.06% from 868 to 912. (See table XXX)

As reflected in other parts of the report, the major problems resulting in a child's placement seem to fall into two basic areas; a repetitive pattern of deviant behavior, and/or extreme emotional deprivation. Although Probation is the first treatment of choice, for some children placement becomes necessary as the family, home, and community cannot meet their needs. This decision is usually arrived at when there is risk of physical/emotional abuse or it is necessary to separate the child from his environment.

Table #XXX

MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre-Consultations	1678	1872	+194	+11.56
Consultations				
(a) Court Ordered	664	675	+ 11	+ 7.65
(b) Probation Requested	204	237	+ 33	+16.17
TOTAL (ab)	868	912	+ 44	+ 5.06
Results of Consultations				
(a) No further service	3	3	0	0
(b) Further diagnosis and/or treatment	865	910	45	+ 5.20
TOTAL (ab)	868	913	+ 45	+ 5.20

VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

A major function of the Vocational Counselor is to provide testing, counseling and referral services to unemployed and under-employed Probation clients. Although the individuals serviced are in crisis and under stress, an important aspect of vocational guidance is to help them develop realistic goals in achieving employment as well as making referrals for other services to community resources.

Aptitude and interest tests are administered. Referrals are made for vocational training, continuing education, and career development as well as to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; the Adult Division employment counselors who directly assist in job placement; and other resources.

The close proximity to the Court provides the Judges with a direct referral source and access to necessary information as to the motivation of clients in assuming responsibility for the support of their families.

In 1981, 426 cases received services as compared to 350 in 1980, an increase of 21.7%. A total of 807 combined services were received by individuals referred to the unit for assistance, as compared with 770 in 1980, or an increase of 4.8%

Table #XXXI

VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Beginning of year	39	15	- 24	- 61.5
Rec'd. during period	311	411	+100	+ 32.2
Total during period	350	426	+ 76	+ 21.7
Closed during period	335	379	+ 44	+ 13.1
Remaining	15	47	+ 32	+213.3
Total units of service rendered, all categories	770	807	+ 37	+ 4.8

ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT RESTITUTION PROJECT (ADR)

When a child under age 16 is found guilty of committing a crime in New York State, he or she is adjudicated a Juvenile Delinquent by the Family Court. The court may then order that the child pay monetary restitution to the victim for any tangible loss, including bodily injury and/or complete a specific number of community or victim service hours.

The Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project provides opportunities for the child to work and repay the victim for damages or perform community service. ADR became operational in Nassau County in 1979 and, until October, 1981, was federally funded through the New York State Division of Probation. It has now been institutionalized as a regular part of Family Division Probation Services.

The program has a preliminary eligibility criteria wherein the primary criterion is the child's agreement to work to repay the victim. Restitution may not be paid by the parent or relatives. All cases have a court-ordered amount to be paid bi-weekly. The relatively few juveniles who cannot find employment themselves are referred to the project employment counselor who will find appropriate employment at the minimum wage. In the subsidized employment, the child is paid every two weeks and at least 95% of his earnings are sent directly to the victim. Subsidized jobs end when restitution is paid in full. However, many are able through their own merit to continue on the job while the employer continues to pay the wages.

Thus far, 353 juvenile delinquents have been supervised by the

ADR program with an average monetary restitution of \$362.53 each. Since June, 1979, \$102,597.00 in restitution has been ordered by the Family Court through ADR and \$62,233.00 has been collected and disbursed to the victims of Nassau County. Sixteen percent, or \$16,881.24, of the total amount ordered has been vacated by the courts due to juvenile placement in institutions or the probationer has moved to another jurisdiction. At the end of 1981, there were 75 cases with an accumulative restitution balance of \$23,482.43 pending. A total of 4,654 community service hours have been ordered and 1,515 have been completed; 160 hours will not be completed due to violations and transfers. At the end of the year, 2,979 hours were pending completion in 67 cases.

Over 40% of the youngsters in the project have been discharged as 'Improved' after paying full restitution; 13% of the cases resulted in violations of probation.

Table #XXXII

Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

	<u>Jan-Dec 1979</u>	<u>Jan-Dec 1980</u>	<u>Jan-Dec 1981</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Analysis and Intake</u>				
Total Cases Assigned for Restitution Analysis	201	336	421	958
Total Cases Placed in ADR Supervision	87	101	162	350
<u>Supervision</u>				
Total Cases Discharged from Probation	1	67	77	145
Total Cases Violated from Probation	6	16	24	46
Total Cases Carried Over for Supervision	74	83	159	N/A
<u>Restitution Analysis</u>				
Total Money Ordered	\$36,037.61	\$35,486.47	\$31,072.43	\$102,596.51
Total Money Collected	11,756.42	30,801.38	19,675.04	62,232.84
Total Comm. Ser. Hours Ordered	0	151.00	4503.00	4654.00
Total Comm. Ser. Hours Completed	0	141.50	1373.50	1515.00
Total Victim Service Hours Ordered	38	0	0	38
Total Victim Service Hours Completed	38	0	0	38

Number of Cases Involving Restitution by Type

	<u>Money Only</u>	<u>Community Ser. Only</u>	<u>Victim Ser. Only</u>	<u>Multi-Sanction (Money & C.S.)</u>
Ordered	235	69	1	48
Pending Completion	82	48	0	31

ADULT DIVISION

In the Adult Division the Probation Department addresses the criminal offender, age 16 and over, at three points in the criminal justice process: (1) pre-trial, with investigations and recommendations for release of defendants who cannot post bail; (2) pre-sentence, with investigations and reports; and (3) post-adjudicatory, with supervision of offenders who are sentenced to probation instead of imprisonment. All probation reports are made to the court and serve as guides to the judges in determining sentence and/or release before trial.

Major concerns during 1981 centered on continued growth in workloads and the department's ability to deliver services at present staffing levels without reducing quality service. Other concerns relate to limited resources, the establishment of priorities and management strategies for coping with problems in a "more with less" climate. However, despite workload problems, we were able to accomplish objectives without any significant decline in effectiveness.

All workloads increased in varying amounts in 1981 and some at levels above those of 1980, although the growth rate was not at the record levels of prior years. However, it is important to note that the cumulative effects of these yearly increases have had a dramatic and significant impact on the number of probationers supervised by each probation officer; over the course of just three years, supervision caseloads have jumped by approximately one-third.

Also, while investigations increased more in 1981 than in 1980, productivity and quality levels were maintained by a combination of management initiatives, staff increases and keeping caseloads at above optimum levels for some staff. In addition, both policy changes and new programs such as the warrant unit, intensive supervision program and restructured compact services have lessened some of the more destructive aspects of rapid growth and higher caseloads. And, perhaps the most important contributing factor of all in this regard has been the relatively high stability and long experience of the casebearing staff. This is very important in investigations and most critical in supervision, especially with greater numbers of higher-risk offenders being placed on probation.

During the past two years the probation supervision process was made more difficult by rising caseloads and the additional demands placed on supervision staff, foremost of these being the overflow pre-sentence investigations. In assessing supervision effectiveness it is most important to keep in mind that the probationer with the previous record is at a higher risk for failure. (It is a myth that all probationers are first offenders.) Recent research provides strong and conclusive evidence that the presence or absence of a previous criminal record has a significant relationship to a probationer's adjustment while on supervision and after discharge. Despite the difficulties and concerns noted above, the impact on program effectiveness was minimal.

The supervision program reached a record level in 1981, with

an overall increase of approximately 10%. Increases in the average probation officer's caseload varied by program but were in the 10% to 12% range. Also, pretrial services, after record growth in 1980, continued to expand in 1981. Caseloads increased in both the release-on-recognizance (ROR) and conditional release (CROC) programs, with the increase in the latter the most dramatic.

The above conclusions are supported by the findings highlighted below and discussed in more detail in subsequent sections of this report.

PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

Pre-Trial Services in the Adult Division consist of Release-on-Recognizance, Conditional Release, and the Jail Units. The ROR and Conditional Release Units are designed for the pre-trial release and monitoring of defendants who cannot raise bail and who otherwise would be detained at the jail. These programs are not designed for persons serving sentences or persons who are convicted and are awaiting sentence. The Jail Unit is a support unit which conducts interviews for the ROR and Investigation Units.

Probation Pre-Trial Services continues to experience growth with caseloads increasing sharply in both the ROR and Conditional Release Units. The increases are a result of overcrowding at the Nassau County Correctional Center and an effort by the judiciary to help reduce the jail population until longer term solutions can be developed. This overcrowding is an on-going problem which intensified during 1980 and 1981.

Release-On-Recognizance (ROR)

The ROR Program which started in 1962 assists the Court in determining which defendants can be released in their own custody or with low bail. Historically, indigent defendants have been the principal beneficiaries of the ROR Program.

This Unit services both the District and County Courts by providing investigative reports and recommendations prepared by Probation Officers. These reports are utilized by the judiciary in assessing a defendant's eligibility for release in his own custody or to establish a realistic bail. The Court may or may not follow Probation recommendations. A review of the Unit's

statistics shows that in over 90% of the cases, the Court accepts the ROR Unit's recommendations.

After more than doubling its investigation caseload in 1980, the ROR Program sustained a more moderate increase of 12.5% in 1981. Total ROR investigations went from 3,554 in 1980 to 3,997 in 1981, a rise of 443, or 12.5%. All of the increase occurred in District Court and with misdemeanor cases. Actual declines were noted in the County Court and female segments of the investigation caseload. See Tables II & III.

Conditional Release

In the Conditional Release program defendants who are released without bail while awaiting proceedings in the criminal courts are monitored by the Probation Department. This is not regular Probation Supervision, but telephone or office reporting by defendant; the range of probation services are generally not available to these defendants. The purpose of the program is to help assure defendants' appearances in court.

After more than tripling its workload in 1980, the Conditional Release Program continued to expand. During 1981, a total of 2,821 defendants received the services of this program. This compares with 1,986 in 1980, for an increase of 835, or 42%. Also, there was a comparable increase in the average monthly total caseload, from 708 cases in 1980 to 973 in 1981, a rise of 37.5%. See Table I.

Table # I

Conditional Release Program

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Increase</u>	
			<u>1981</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>%</u>
Total Cases on Release	1,986	2,821	+835	+42.0
Average Monthly Total Caseload	708	973	+265	+37.4

It should be noted that the success of the Conditional Release Program, as gauged by defendants' return for trial, demonstrates its usefulness and cost effectiveness, particularly as it relates to reducing the jail population. Over 90% of those cases terminated during 1980 were terminated successfully. Of the remaining 10%, many of them failed to report to the Probation Department but did make their court appearances. Only 6% of all of the defendants terminated failed to appear in court as directed.

Table #II

ADULT DIVISION

RELEASE-ON-RECOGNIZANCE INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED, BY TYPE OF CRIME, FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR, DURING THE YEARS 1980 AND 1981

Type of Crime	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felony	2,421	68.1	2,572	64.3	+151	+5.9
Misdemeanor	1,133	31.9	1,425	35.7	+292	+25.8
Total	3,554	100.0	3,997	100.0	+443	+12.5
Sex						
Male	2,929	82.4	3,453	86.4	+524	+17.9
Female	625	17.6	544	13.6	-81	-12.9
Total	3,554	100.0	3,997	100.0	+443	+12.5

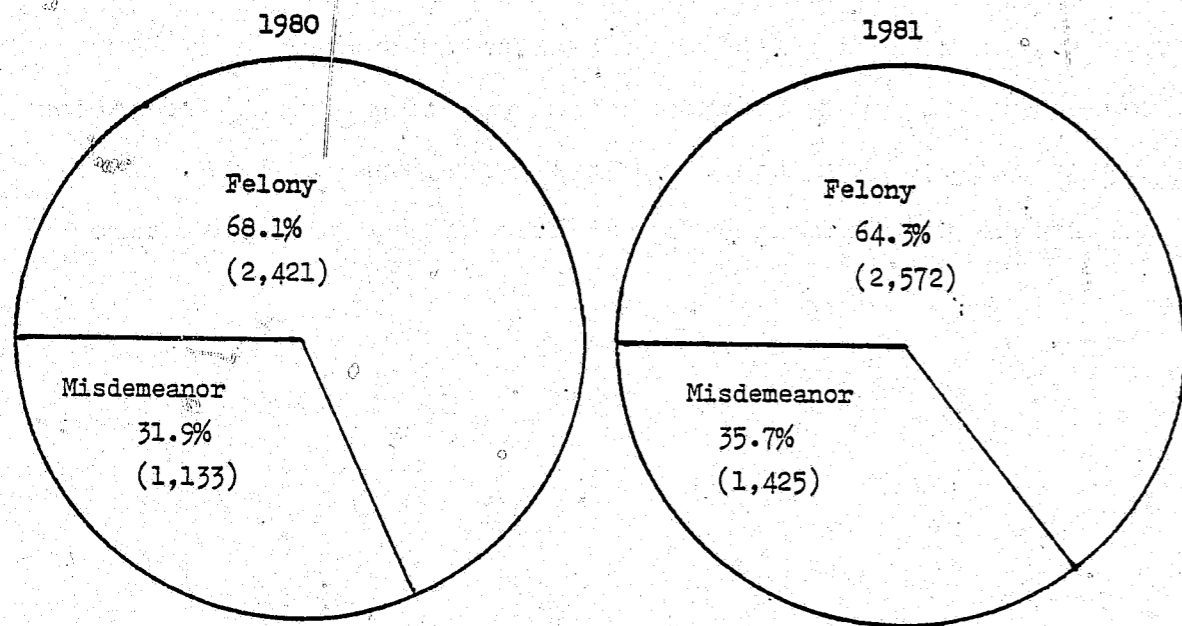
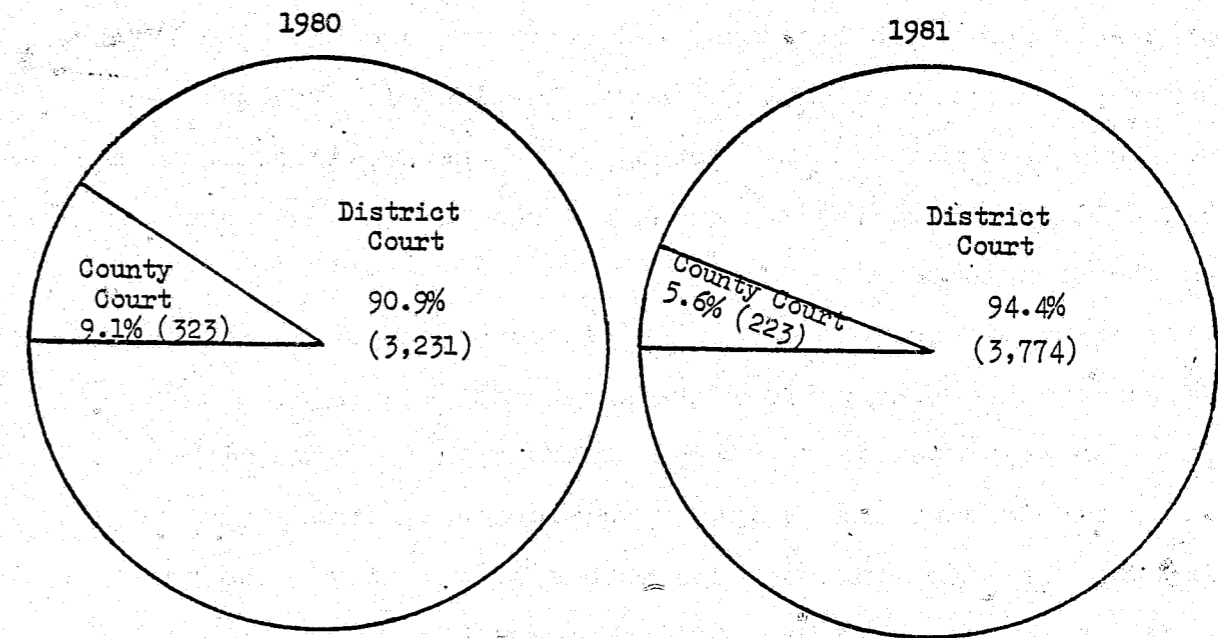


Table #III

ADULT DIVISION

RELEASE-ON-RECOGNIZANCE INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED, BY COURT OF JURISDICTION, DURING THE YEARS 1980 AND 1981

Court	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
County	323	9.1	223	5.6	-100	-30.9
District	3,231	90.9	3,774	94.4	+543	+14.4
Total	3,554	100.0	3,997	100.0	+443	+12.5
Sex						
Male	2,929	82.4	3,453	86.4	+524	+17.9
Female	625	17.6	544	13.6	-81	-12.9
Total	3,554	100.0	3,997	100.0	+443	+12.5



INVESTIGATIONS

The Criminal Procedure Law requires that a pre-sentence report be submitted to the Court before any individual can be sentenced either to Probation or a period of incarceration exceeding 90 days. The law further mandates that an investigation be conducted prior to sentence for all felony convictions.

The purpose of the pre-sentence report is to present a portrait of the defendant both as an individual and as a lawbreaker by highlighting the details of the offense and its consequences upon the victims, the relationship of the criminal act to the defendant's prior criminal history (or lack of same), the defendant's social history, particularly as it pertains to his criminal conduct and prospects for rehabilitation, and treatment needs of the offender, including psychiatric, vocational and drug/alcohol. The written pre-sentence report is the product of an exhaustive investigation in which all of the salient features related to the above are confirmed and documented.

The principle purpose of the pre-sentence report is to assist the Courts in rendering appropriate sentences. It is also a valuable tool in the supervision of the offender in the community by Probation and in decision making by correctional authorities including work release, furlough and parole eligibility. The pre-sentence report must also be provided as a matter of law to the State Education and Public Health Departments as it relates to their licensing powers in a number of professional areas.

Assignments

Investigation assignments referred to the Adult Division by

the courts during a given year are a more accurate barometer of the current workload for that function than is the number of cases disposed of during the same year. However, the latter group provides a far richer source of offender data. Therefore, assignments will be discussed first but only briefly.

During 1981, the total number of investigation assignments reached a record high of 5,346, an increase of 11.0% over the 1980 total of 4,815. (See Table IV)

Assignments involving drug offenses increased from 456 to 471 or 3.3%. An analysis of the types of drug offenses and the kinds of drugs involved is contained in Table VI. Offenses involving the sale of a controlled substance declined moderately while those in the possession category increased. Cocaine continued to be ranked number one in 1981 followed by marijuana. Quaaludes replaced amphetamines in the third position.

Investigations With Dispositions

The number of investigation cases sentenced or otherwise disposed of by the courts totaled 5,234 in 1981 as compared with 4,557 in 1980, for an increase of 677 cases, or 14.9%.

Courts Of Jurisdiction

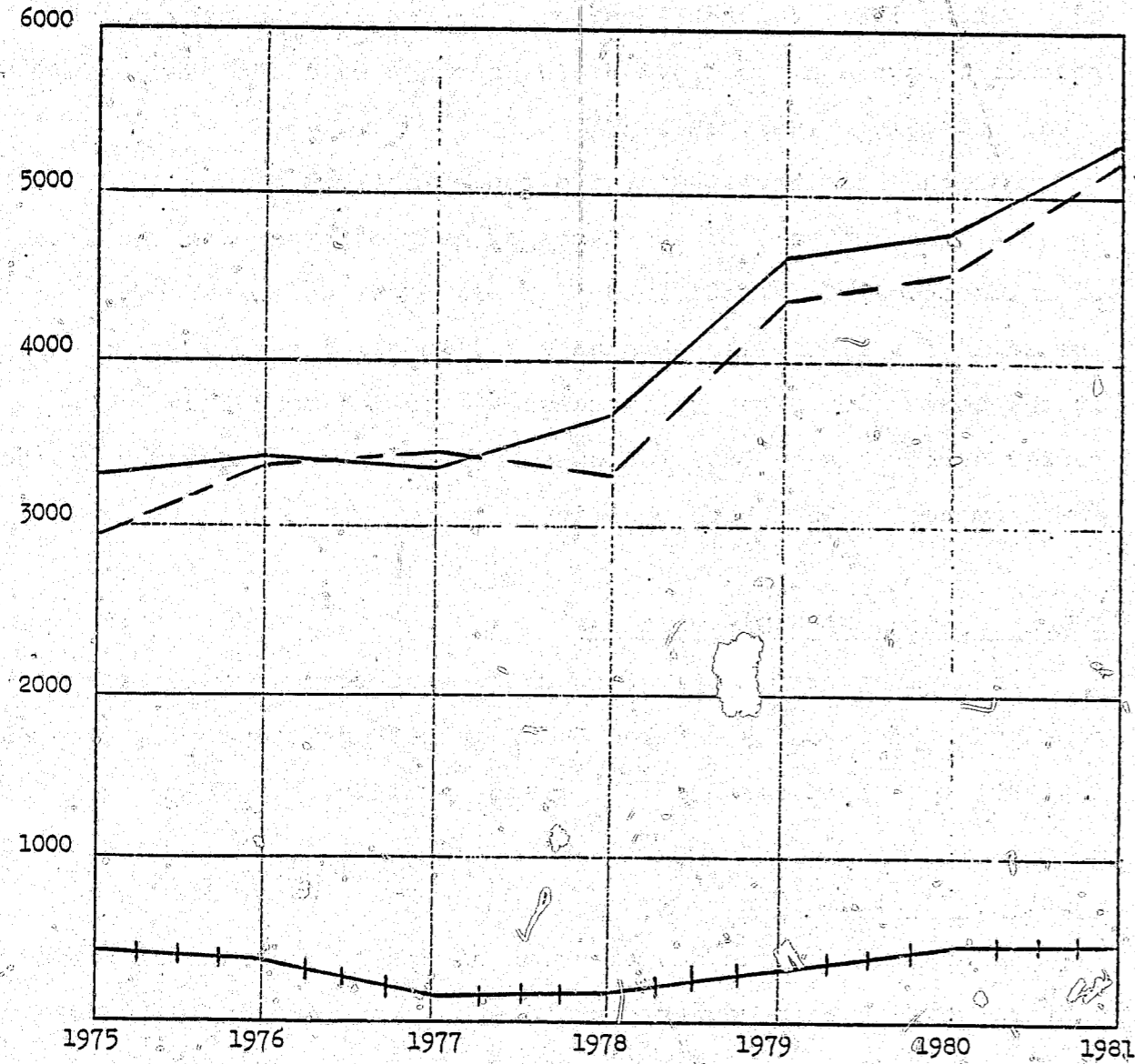
An analysis of the distribution of cases by courts of jurisdiction reveals that County Court dispositions increased by 409 cases, or 38.3%, from 1,067 in 1980 to 1,476 in 1981. Youth Part, County Court cases increased by 122, or 46.7%, from 261 to 383. District Court dispositions increased by 271, or 11.5%, from 2,361 to 2,632 in 1981. However, Youth Part, District Court dispositions

Table # IV

ADULT DIVISION

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS, ASSIGNMENTS INVOLVING DRUG OFFENSES, AND INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
All Presentence Invest. Assign.	3,285	3,434	3,377	3,626	4,632	4,815	5,346
Drug Offenses	399	369	166	186	328	456	471
% Drug Offenses in All Assignments	12.1%	10.6%	4.9%	5.1%	7.1%	9.5%	8.8%
Investigations with Dispositions	2,906	3,371	3,408	3,257	4,358	4,557	5,234



All Assignments —————
 Drug Offenses - - - - -
 Investigations with Dispositions

Table # V

ADULT DIVISION

DRUG ABUSE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS FROM COUNTY AND DISTRICT COURTS 1980-1981

COUNTY COURT

Type of Offense	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poss and/or sale or att sale	205	84.7	181	70.4	-24	-11.7
Poss or att poss	37	15.3	76	29.6	+39	+105.4
Total	242	100.0	257	100.0	+15	+6.2

DISTRICT COURT

Type of Offense	1980	1981	Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980
Poss or att poss	196	172	-24
Sale or att sale	11	16	+5
Att poss hypo instrument	1	5	+4
Other	1	8	+7
Forged instrument	2	0	-2
IWI	2	9	+7
Att prom prison contra-band	1	4	+3
Total	214	214	0

COUNTY COURT	242	53.1	257	54.6	+15	+6.2
DISTRICT COURT	214	46.9	214	45.4	0	0
Total	456	100.0	471	100.0	+15	+3.3

Table #VI

Type of Drug Involved in Drug Abuse Offenses, 1980-1981

Type	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cocaine	173	38.6	194	39.4	+21	+12.1
Marijuana	101	22.5	102	20.7	+1	+0.9
Amphetamines	45	10.0	20	4.1	-25	-55.5
Quaaludes	43	9.6	51	10.4	+8	+18.6
Heroin	22	4.9	30	6.1	+8	+36.4
LSA	21	4.7	38	7.7	+17	+80.9
Hashish	10	2.2	9	1.8	-1	-10.0
PCP	8	1.8	7	1.4	-1	-12.5
Valium	6	1.3	12	2.4	+6	+100.0
Methadone	5	1.1	6	1.2	+1	+20.0
Tuinal	6	1.3	6	1.2	0	0.0
Barbiturates	5	1.1	15	3.0	+10	+200.0
Phenobarbitol	4	0.9	3	0.6	-1	-25.0
Total	449	100.0	493	100.0	+44	+9.8

Table # VII

ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT

Court	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
County	1,067	23.4	1,476	28.2	+409	+38.3
Youth Part, County	261	5.8	383	7.3	+122	+46.7
District	2,361	51.8	2,632	50.3	+271	+11.5
Youth Part, District	868	19.0	743	14.2	-125	-14.4
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	+677	+14.9

Table # VIII

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY COURT

Court	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
County & Y.P.County	1,469	30.5	1,929	36.1	+460	+31.3
District & Y.P.District	3,346	69.5	3,417	63.9	+71	+2.1
Total	4,815	100.0	5,346	100.0	+531	+11.0

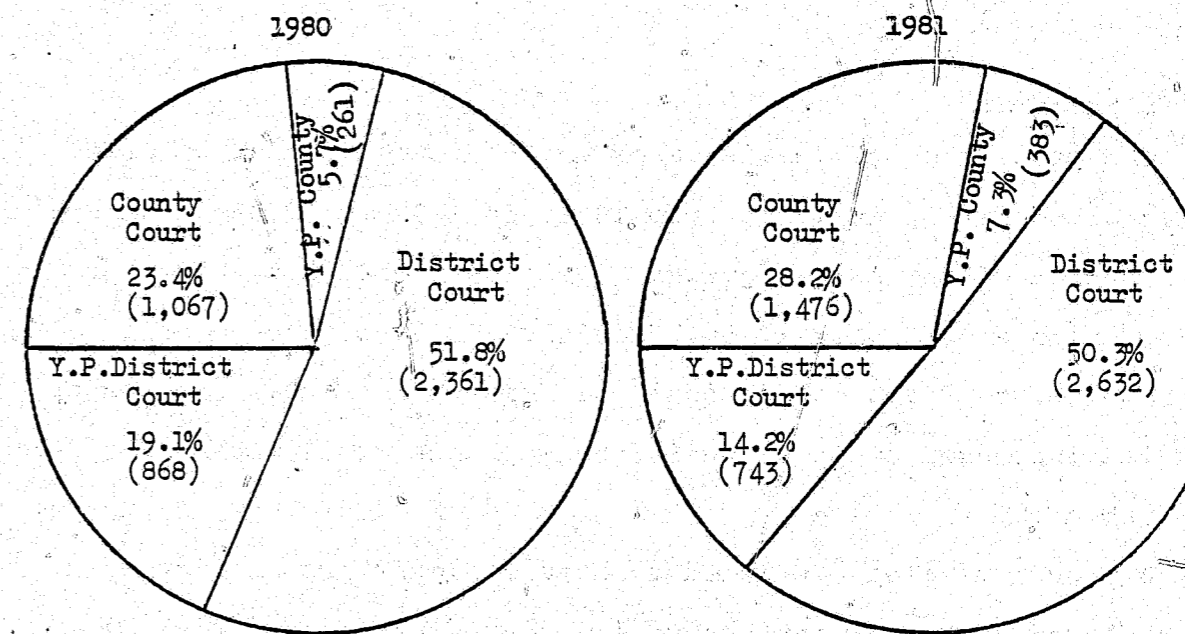
Table # IX

ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT

Frequency and Percentage Distribution

Court	1980		1981	
	No.	%	No.	%
County	1,067	23.4	1,476	28.2
Youth Part County	261	5.7	383	7.3
District	2,361	51.8	2,632	50.3
Youth Part District	868	19.1	743	14.2
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0



declined by 125, or 14.4%, from 868 to 743 in 1981.

Age Of Offenders

The average age (median) of offenders was 23.9 years in 1981, rising from 23.3 in 1980 and 23.1 in 1979. The proportion of offenders in the 16-20 age group dropped for the second year in a row, from 41.3% in 1980 to 38.2% in 1981. The proportion of offenders in the 16-29 age group also declined from 74.8% in 1980 to 73.8% in 1981. On the other hand, those 30 years and over increased from 25.2% to 26.2% in 1981. (See Tables X & XI)

Sex Of Offenders

The proportion of female cases in the investigation program declined moderately in 1981, from 13.1% in 1979 to 12.5%. The distribution of the investigation caseload in 1981 was 4,582, or 87.5%, males and 652, or 12.5%, females. This compares with a distribution of 86.9% males and 13.1% females in 1980. The number of males increased by 15.7% while the increase of females was 9.2%. (See Table XII)

Although females continued to have a higher probability of being placed on probation than their male counterparts, the commitment rate for females jumped dramatically in 1981 -- from 10.9% in 1980 to 20.6%.

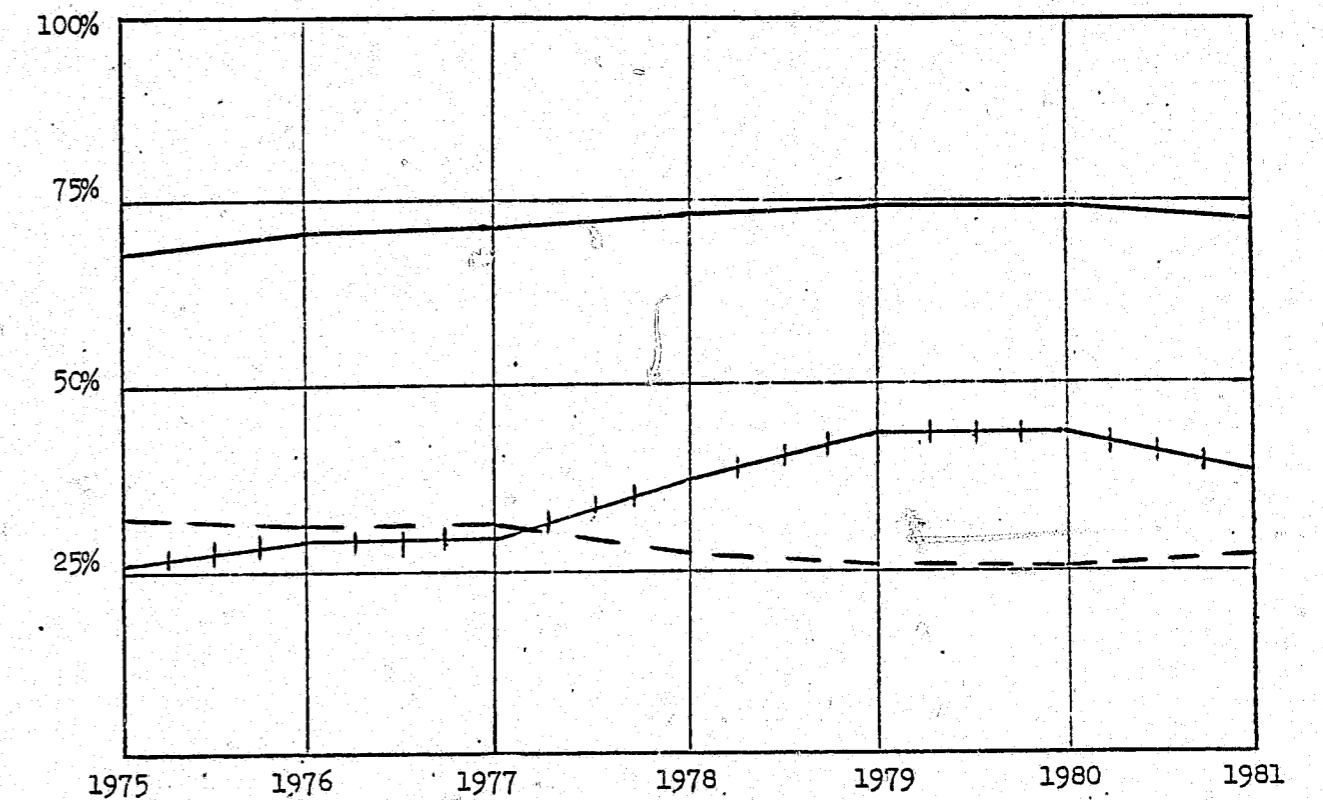
Females as a group, also continued to be somewhat older than male offenders; in 1981 the median age for females was 24.7, for males, 23.9 years. In 1980, it was 23 years for males and 25 years for females.

Table # X

ADULT DIVISION

AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
% in 16-20 age group	26.8%	29.8%	30.1%	36.9%	42.6%	41.3%	38.2%
% in 16-29 age group	65.6%	69.0%	69.2%	72.5%	74.8%	74.8%	73.8%
% in 30 and over age group	34.4%	31.0%	30.8%	27.5%	25.2%	25.2%	26.2%



16-20 age group - - - - -
 16-29 age group _____
 30 and over age group

Table # XI

ADULT DIVISION

AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

Age Category	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Median age - years	25.4	24.6	24.6	24.3	23.1	23.3	23.9
% in 16-20 age group	26.8%	29.8%	30.1%	36.9%	42.6%	41.3%	38.2%
% in 16-29 age group	65.6%	69.0%	69.2%	72.5%	74.8%	74.8%	73.8%
% in 30 and over age group	34.4%	31.0%	30.8%	27.5%	25.2%	25.2%	26.2%

Table # XII

ADULT DIVISION

SEX OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEARS 1980-1981

Sex	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	3,960	86.9	4,582	87.5	+622	+15.7
Female	597	13.1	652	12.5	+ 55	+ 9.2
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	+677	+14.9

Table # XIII

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY SEX DURING THE YEARS 1980-1981

Sex	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	4,217	87.6	4,678	87.5	+461	+10.9
Female	598	12.4	668	12.5	+ 70	+11.7
Total	4,815	100.0	5,346	100.0	+531	+11.0

Table # XIV

RESIDENCY OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

Residency	1975		1980		1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nassau County	1,946	67.0	3,238	71.1	3,730	71.3
Non-resident	960	33.0	1,319	28.9	1,504	28.7
Total	2,906	100.0	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0

Residence Of Offenders

The proportion of the investigation caseload that are non-residents of Nassau County remained essentially unchanged in 1981. The distribution was 3,730, or 71.3%, County residents and 1,504, or 28.7%, non-residents. The chances of being a non-resident were found to vary both by court of jurisdiction and sex. County Court cases had the highest proportion of non-residents (34.8%) followed by District Court with 29.4%. Females represented a higher proportion of non-residents at 35.4% versus 27.8% for male offenders. These variations were essentially unchanged from those in 1980. (See Table XVII)

Types Of Sentence

For the second straight year the probation rate (proportion of cases sentenced to probation) declined while the commitment rate increased. In the overall investigation caseload, the probation rate dropped from 61.5% in 1980 to 59.2% in 1981 while the commitment rate rose from 26.3% to 30.7%. While there was a decline in the probation rate, the use of shock probation or the split sentence, with a period of jail time preceding probation supervision, remained at the level of the previous year. In 1981, one-fifth of the cases sentenced to probation received a split sentence -- 642 of 3,099 probation cases or 20.7%. The use of shock probation continued to vary by court and sex. It was highest in County Court with 35.5%. It was also higher for males than females -- 21.5% versus 16.2%.

There was also evidence in 1981 that the increased use of incarceration in general had an even greater impact on the female

Table # XV

ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEARS 1975, 1980, 1981

Type	1975		1980		1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	1,651	56.8	2,804	61.5	3,099	59.2
Commitment	833	28.7	1,199	26.3	1,609	30.7
Other	422	14.5	554	12.2	526	10.1
Total	2,906	100.0	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0

Table # XVI

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEARS 1975, 1980, 1981

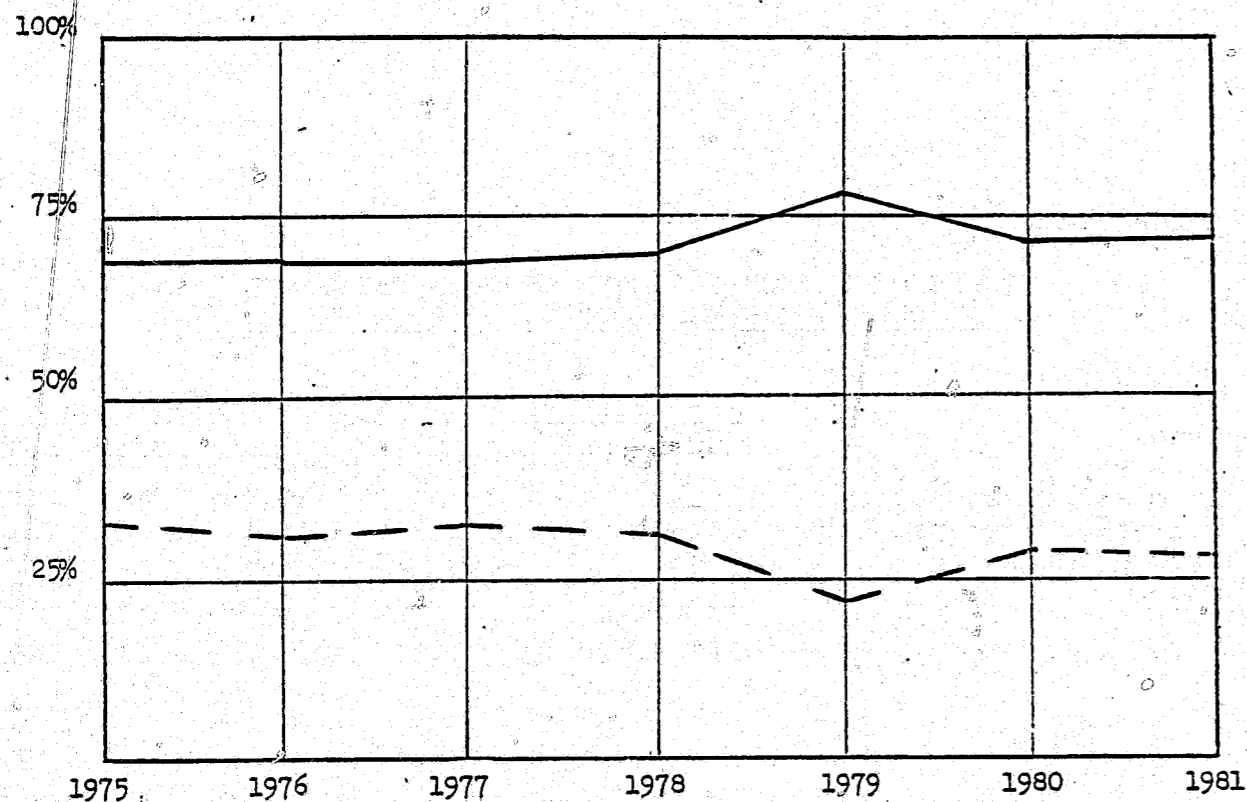
Type	1975		1980		1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	292	10.0	452	9.9	509	9.7
Crimes-against-property	1,440	49.6	2,934	64.4	3,242	61.9
Drug Offenses	451	15.5	418	9.2	517	9.9
Other	723	24.9	753	16.5	966	18.5
Total	2,906	100.0	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0

Table # XVII

ADULT DIVISION

PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED BY RESIDENCY FOR THE YEARS 1975-1981

Residency	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nassau County	67.0	68.4	67.0	68.8	76.0	71.1	71.3
Non-resident	33.0	31.6	33.0	31.2	24.0	28.9	28.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



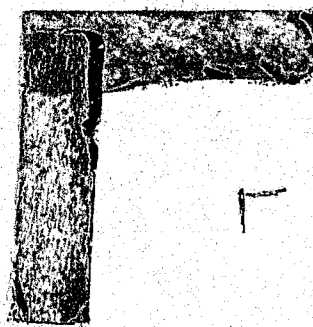
Nassau County Resident —————
 Non-resident - - - - -

Table # XVIII

ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT AND TYPE OF SENTENCE

COURTS	1980		1981		Inc/Dec	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>ALL COURTS</u>						
Probation	2,804	61.5	3,099	59.2	+295	+10.5
Committed	1,199	26.3	1,609	30.7	+410	+34.2
Other	554	12.2	526	10.1	-28	-5.0
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	+677	+14.9
<u>COUNTY COURT</u>						
Probation	464	43.5	549	37.2	+85	+18.3
Committed	584	54.7	872	59.1	+288	+49.3
Other	19	1.8	55	3.7	+36	+189.5
Total	1,067	100.0	1,476	100.0	+409	+38.3
<u>YOUTH PART, COUNTY</u>						
Probation	208	79.7	307	80.1	+99	+147.6
Committed	49	18.8	73	19.1	+24	+48.9
Other	4	1.5	3	0.8	-1	-25.0
Total	261	100.0	383	100.0	+122	+46.7
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>						
Probation	1,469	62.2	1,663	63.2	+194	+13.2
Committed	538	22.8	634	24.1	+96	+17.8
Other	354	15.0	335	12.7	-19	-5.4
Total	2,361	100.0	2,632	100.0	+271	+11.5
<u>YOUTH PART, DISTRICT</u>						
Probation	663	76.4	580	78.1	-83	-12.5
Committed	28	3.2	30	4.0	+2	+7.1
Other	177	20.4	133	17.9	-44	-24.9
Total	868	100.0	743	100.0	-125	-14.4



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Table # XIX

ADULT DIVISION

PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED BY TYPE OF SENTENCE DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Probation	56.8	56.5	54.3	58.7	61.7	61.5	59.2
Commitment	28.7	29.3	33.1	29.4	23.3	26.3	30.7
Other	14.5	14.2	12.6	11.9	15.0	12.2	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

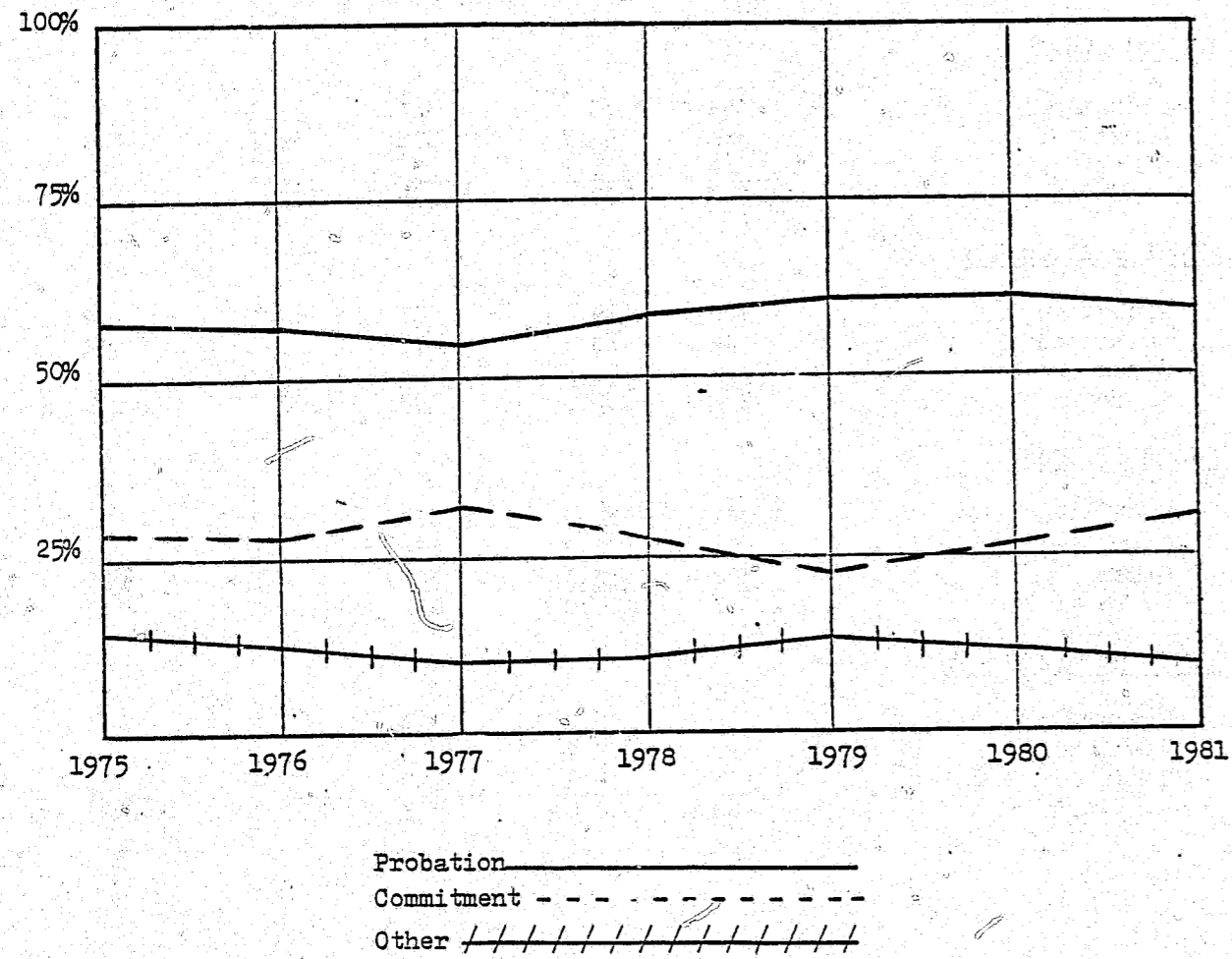
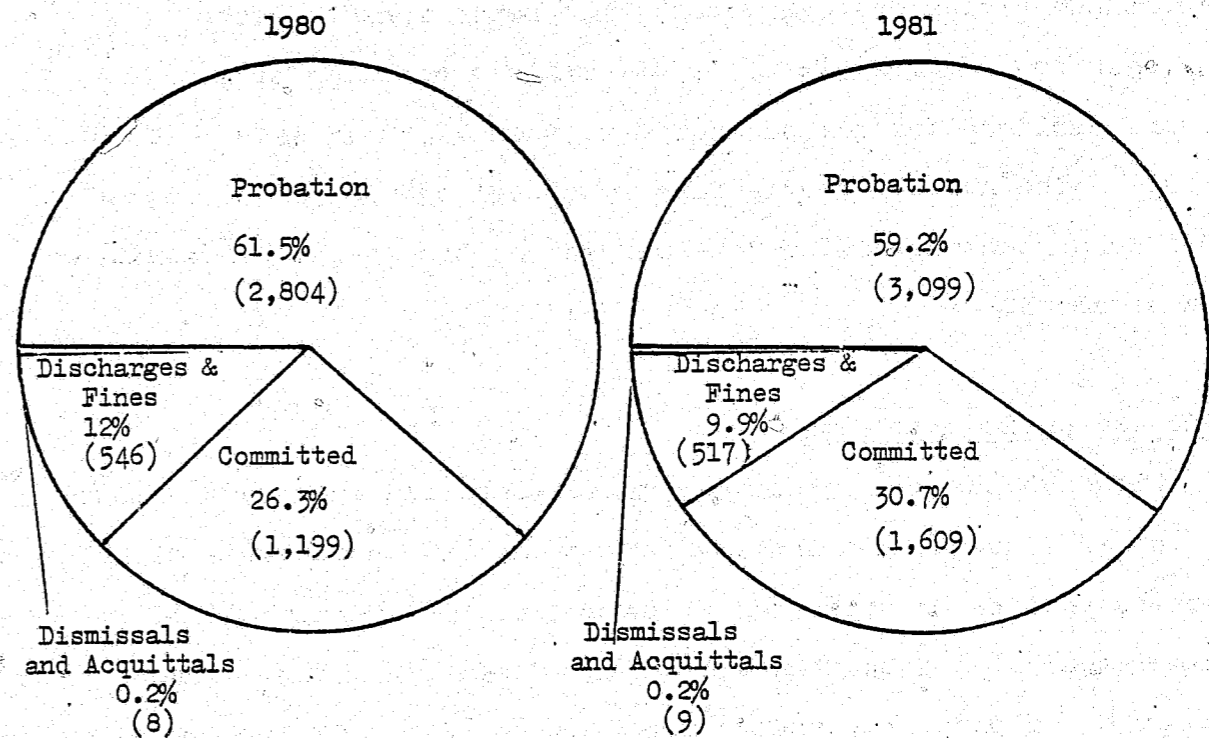


Table # XX

ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEARS 1980-1981

Type	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	2,804	61.5	3,099	59.2	+295	+10.5
Committed	1,199	26.3	1,609	30.7	+410	+34.2
Discharges and Fines	546	12.0	517	9.9	-29	-5.3
Dismissals & Acquittals	8	0.2	9	0.2	+1	+12.5
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	+675	+14.8



segment of the caseload. For example, while the female probation rate declined from 76.2% in 1980 to 68.2% in 1981, the female commitment rate almost doubled, from 10.9% to 20.6%.

The general pattern evident in past years whereby the probation rate is lower and the commitment rate higher in County Court than in District Court remained unchanged in 1981.

Class Of Offender

Analysis of the investigation caseload by class of offender reveals increases in all three categories -- felonies, misdemeanors and violations. However, the proportion of felony offenders rose from 27.1% to 29.4%, while proportion of misdemeanors declined for the second year, from 72.7% in 1979 to 70.4% in 1981. The number of offenders convicted of violations represents less than one-half of one percent of the overall investigation caseload.

Major Categories of Crime

Although the overall investigation caseload increased almost 15% in 1981, no major changes were apparent in an analysis of the major categories of crime for which convictions were obtained (crimes-against-person, property, drug offenses, other). The proportion of property-type crimes declined moderately, from 64.4% in 1980 to 61.9% in 1981. Larceny is the single most frequent property crime, accounting for 41.1% of this category (down from 46.9% in 1980) and 25.5% of the overall investigation caseload (down from 30.2% in 1980). Burglary is the second most frequent

property crime and in 1981 increased its share of both property-type crimes and the overall investigation caseload.

The proportion of crimes-against-persons remained essentially unchanged. Assault is the single most frequent person-type crime, accounting for 65.6% of this category (down from 68.6% in 1980) and 6.4% of the overall investigation caseload. The proportion of drug offenses reflected a moderate increase, rising from 9.2% in 1980 to 9.9% in 1981. Possession of a controlled substance is the single most frequent crime in this category, accounting for 50.5% of the drug offenses and 4.9% of the overall investigation caseload. Other types of offenses, as a group, rose from 16.5% in 1980 to 18.5% in 1981. Driving while intoxicated (DWI) is the single most frequent offense in this category accounting for 58.8%, and 10.8% of the overall investigation caseload, up from 8.5% in 1980.

(See Table XXI)

In 1981 the ten most frequent criminal offenses accounted for more than four-fifths (81.9%) of the 5,234 investigation cases. They are set forth below in rank order along with a comparable distribution for 1980. Burglary and DWI experienced the greatest increases over the two-year period, 45% and 46% respectively.

Table # XXI

Ten Ranking Criminal Offenses, 1980-1981

1980			% Of Total	1981			
Rank	Offense	N		Rank	Offense	N	
1	Larceny	1378	30.2	1	Larceny	1334	25.5
2	Burglary	408	8.9	2	Burglary	593	11.3
3	DWI	389	8.5	3	DWI	568	10.8
4	Assault	310	6.8	4	Assault	334	6.4
5	Poss stolen ppty	276	6.1	5	Poss stolen ppty	281	5.4
6	Poss of con subst	225	4.9	6	Robbery	275	5.2
7	Crim mischief	208	4.6	7	Poss con subst	261	4.9
8	Robbery	201	4.4	8	Sale con subst	230	4.4
9	Sale of con. subst	178	3.9	9	Crim mischief	228	4.4
10	Crim trespassing	172	3.8	10	Crim trespassing	181	3.5

Recidivism

Recidivism, in the context used in this report, gives some indication of the degree of previous criminality in the investigation caseload during a given year. This includes but is not limited to those cases which were previously known to probation. During 1981, the overall recidivism rate (% of cases investigated and disposed of during the year with a record of prior conviction as an adult or juvenile) declined only slightly, from 71.9% in 1980 to 71.7% in 1981.

In general, the recidivism level of the investigation caseload has remained essentially unchanged over the last three years. However, prior to this period and during most of the 1970's, it was at a higher level. According to recent research findings, the presence or absence of a prior criminal record has a significant impact on both probation supervision outcome and post-probation outcome after discharge. (See Tables XXV & XXVI)

Table # XXII

ADULT DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEARS 1980-1981

Type	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felonies	1,236	27.1	1,541	29.4	+305	+24.7
Misdemeanors	3,315	72.7	3,684	70.4	+369	+11.1
Violations	6	0.2	9	0.2	+3	+50.0
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	+677	+14.9

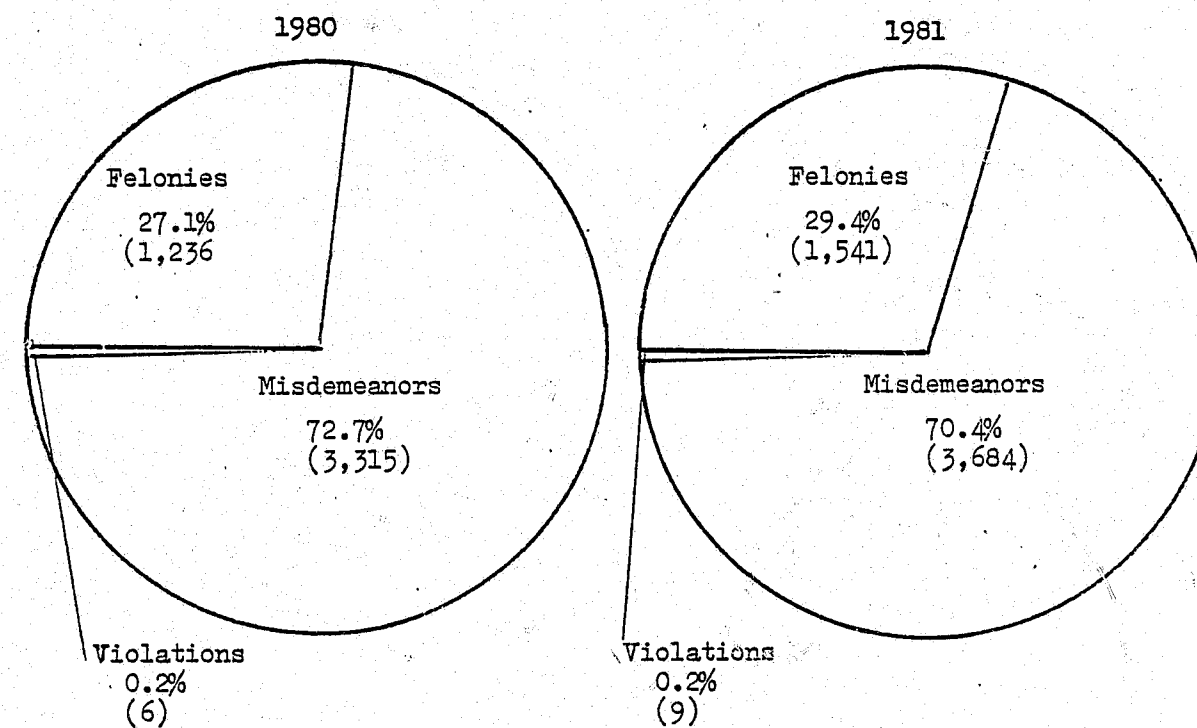


Table # XXIII

ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR 1980-1981

Type	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	452	9.9	509	9.7	+ 57	+12.6
Crimes-against-property	2,934	64.4	3,242	61.9	+308	+10.5
Drug Offenses	418	9.2	517	9.9	+ 99	+23.7
Other	753	16.5	966	18.5	+213	+28.3
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	+677	+14.9

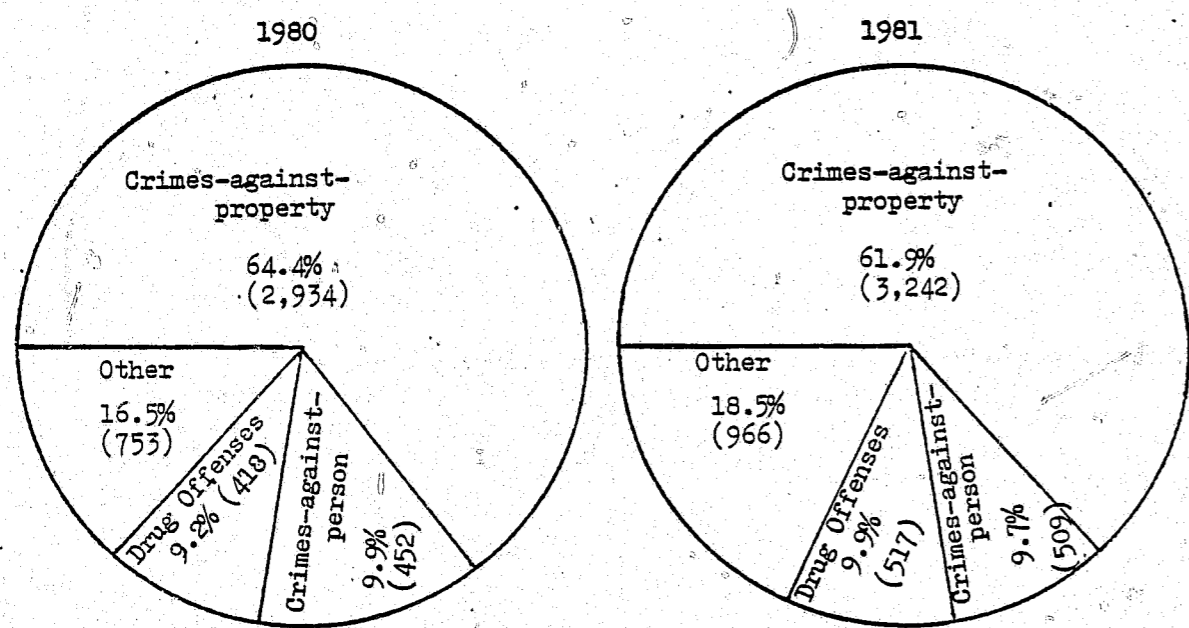


Table # XXIV

ADULT DIVISION

PERCENTAGES OF TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Crimes-against-person	10.0	10.9	10.4	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.7
Crimes-against-property	49.6	52.4	59.3	63.4	64.7	64.4	61.9
Drug Offenses	15.5	13.0	9.8	7.7	6.8	9.2	9.9
Other	24.9	23.7	20.5	17.9	17.9	16.5	18.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

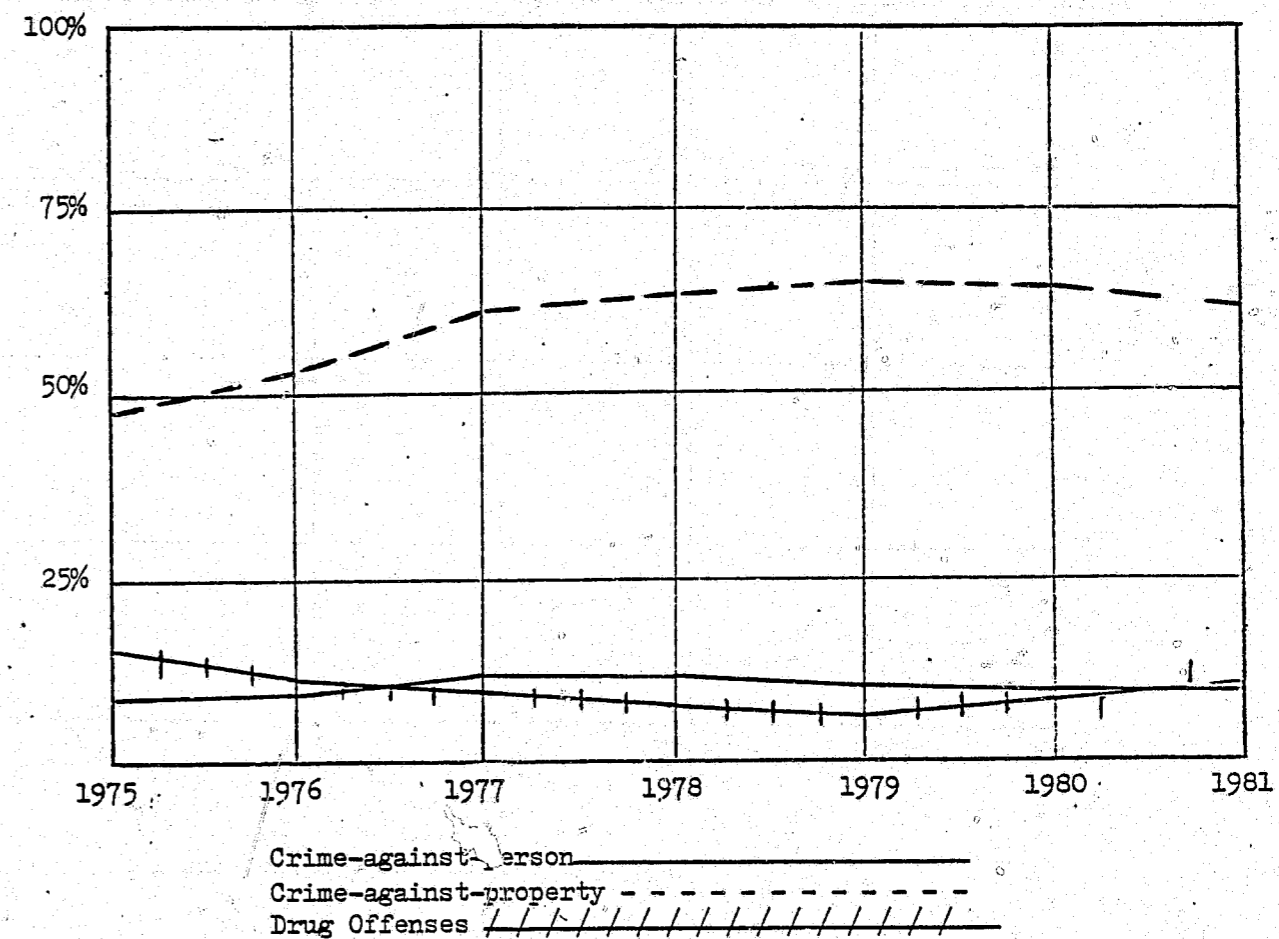


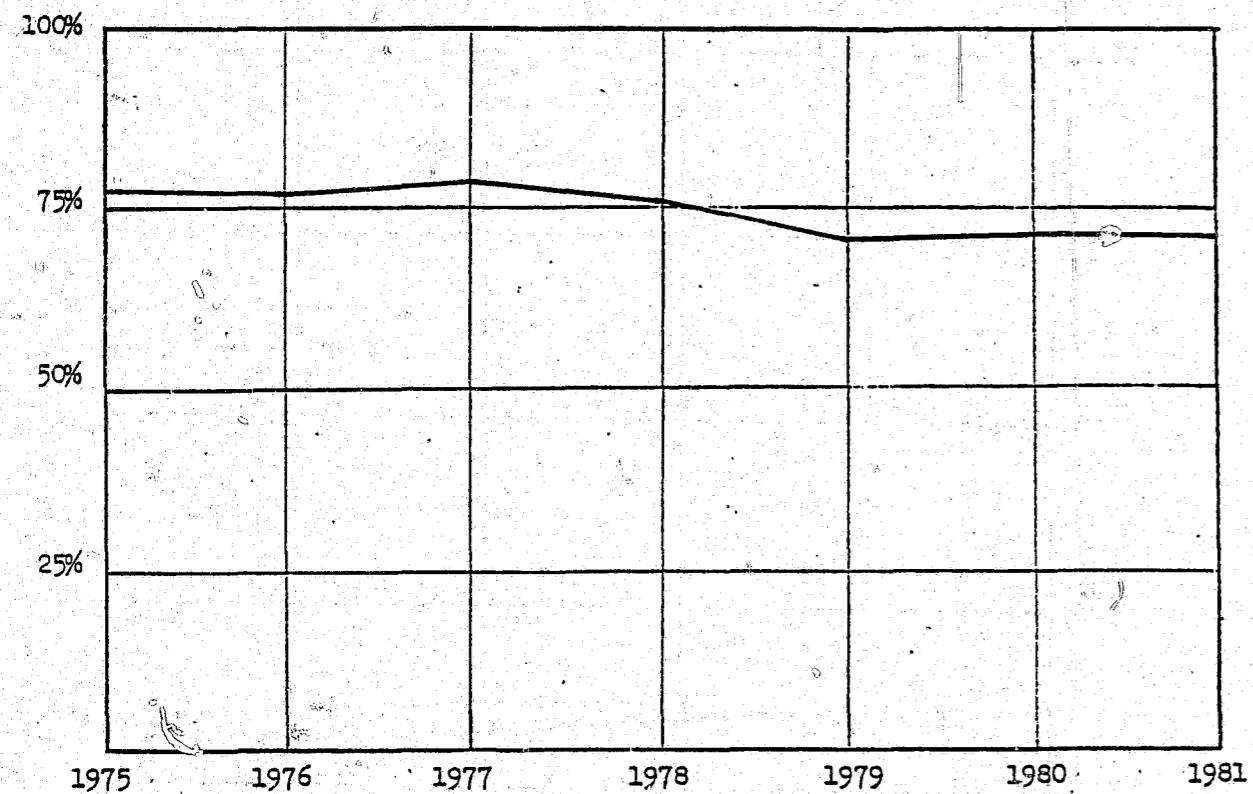
Table # XXV

ADULT DIVISION

RECIDIVISM

PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS DURING
THE YEARS 1975-1981 WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total Cases	2,906	3,371	3,408	3,257	4,358	4,557	5,234
Percent Recidivist	77.5%	76.9%	78.4%	75.5%	70.8%	71.9%	71.7%



Recidivism Rate

Table # XXVI

ADULT DIVISION

RECIDIVISM IN INVESTIGATION CASELOAD

PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS
1976-1981 WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
All Cases	76.9% (^N 3371)	78.4% (^N 3408)	75.5% (^N 3257)	70.8% (^N 4358)	71.9% (^N 4557)	71.7% (^N 5234)
Regular Units	77.1% (2437)	78.0% (2545)	75.6% (2761)	69.9% (3990)	71.2% (4198)	71.2% (4788)
Drug & Alcohol	76.2% (934)	79.4% (863)	74.6% (496)	77.4% (496)	80.2% (359)	77.6% (346)
Court						
County	78.6% (^N 1312)	79.5% (^N 1131)	77.6% (^N 956)	77.7% (^N 1010)	77.0% (^N 1067)	76.3% (^N 1476)
Y.P.County	58.2% (275)	55.7% (244)	63.4% (235)	57.9% (308)	54.8% (261)	48.8% (383)
District	84.7% (1460)	84.7% (1744)	84.0% (1601)	81.7% (2174)	80.6% (2361)	80.9% (2632)
Y.P.District	50.9% (324)	59.2% (289)	48.0% (465)	40.2% (866)	46.9% (868)	41.9% (743)

SUPERVISION

Supervision of criminal offenders in the community continues to be the mainstay of Probation, and in Nassau County, the largest single program operated by the Probation Department. Probation is one of various alternatives for sentencing a convicted offender which is available to the criminal courts in accordance with the Penal Law and the Criminal Procedure Law. It is a means of offering the offender the opportunity for law abiding adjustment in the community. The person sentenced to Probation must work or attend school, refrain from unlawful behavior, participate in treatment programs as ordered by the courts, and report regularly to the probation officer.

A major goal of probation supervision is to influence the probationer's behavior in a positive way and to such a degree that he will become a law abiding, contributing member of society. Many probationers at the time of sentence are deficient in education, job skills and knowledge of available community resources. The probation officer assists the probationer in recognizing his or her needs and problems and, through the professional counseling relationship, to resolve them. It is essentially a one-to-one counseling relationship in which the probation officer attempts to exert positive influence on the probationer's activities; the participation of another agency or individual may be called upon as needed.

The probation supervision process is a difficult one at best, but has become even more difficult in recent years because of the high levels of recidivists entering the caseload each year. The presence of a previous criminal record has a significant relation-

ship to a probationer's ability to adjust during as well as after probation supervision. The probationer with a previous record is at a higher risk for failure.

In addition to high levels of recidivists within the caseload, the probation process has been made more difficult by rising caseloads and additional demands placed on staff, particularly the need to assign overflow pre-sentence investigation reports to supervision officers. In order to offset some of these problems various special programs were initiated in recent years -- Intensive Supervision Units, Warrant Unit and the Compact Unit service case function -- which have enabled the supervision programs to remain viable during difficult times. Also, long-term staff with extensive experience and limited turnover kept the program on course during a stressful growth period.

The year 1981 saw an overall increase of 9.7% in the total supervision caseload, an increase of 10.6% in the average probation officer's supervision caseload in the regular units, an increase of 12.2% in the drug and alcohol units, and a slight increase in the intensive supervision program. While the above increases may appear moderate, it is when they are combined with the cumulative effects of previous increases that their full impact becomes apparent. For example, over a two-year period, the average probation officer's caseload in the drug and alcohol program rose from 61.9 cases on January 1, 1980, to 78 cases on January 1, 1982, an increase of 26.1%. Despite this increase, however, the average number of contacts per probationer, as well as the success rate for discharged probationers and the violation rate remained generally unchanged and stable in the drug and alcohol program in

1981. And, while the regular supervision program experienced declines on these same indicators, they were for the most part moderate in size.

The total number of probationers under post-adjudicatory supervision, either in the regular, drug and alcohol, or compact unit programs, or the intensive supervision program for some period of time during 1981, increased by 9.7%, moving from 7,502 in 1980 to 8,231 in 1981, an increase of 729 active supervision cases. Although the rate of increase slowed to below that of the past two years, 16.1% in 1979 and 13% in 1980, it was the seventh straight year for increases and represents a new high for total cases in the post-adjudicatory supervision program. (See Table XXVIII)

The regular supervision program's share remained generally unchanged, from 3,360 in 1980 to 3,366 in 1981. The drug and alcohol program increased its share, from 2,792 in 1980 to 3,032 in 1981, a gain of 240 cases, or 8.6%. The intensive supervision program, completing its third year of operation, increased its total caseload from 612 in 1980 to 709 in 1981, a gain of 97 cases, or 15.8%. (See Table XXIX)

The number of adult criminal offenders sentenced to probation by the Nassau County courts jumped from 2,804 in 1980 to 3,099 in 1981, an increase of 295, or 10.5%. This rate of increase was above that for 1980 (4.3%) but below that for 1979 (40.6%).

Table #XXVII

ADULT DIVISION

PROBATIONER TURNOVER RATE DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total Cases Post-adj. under Superv.	4,746	5,208	5,475	5,718	6,638	7,502	8,231
Cases Entering/Departing Caseload	3,759	4,191	4,293	4,394	5,350	5,854	6,515
Turnover Rate	79%	80%	78%	76%	81%	78%	79%

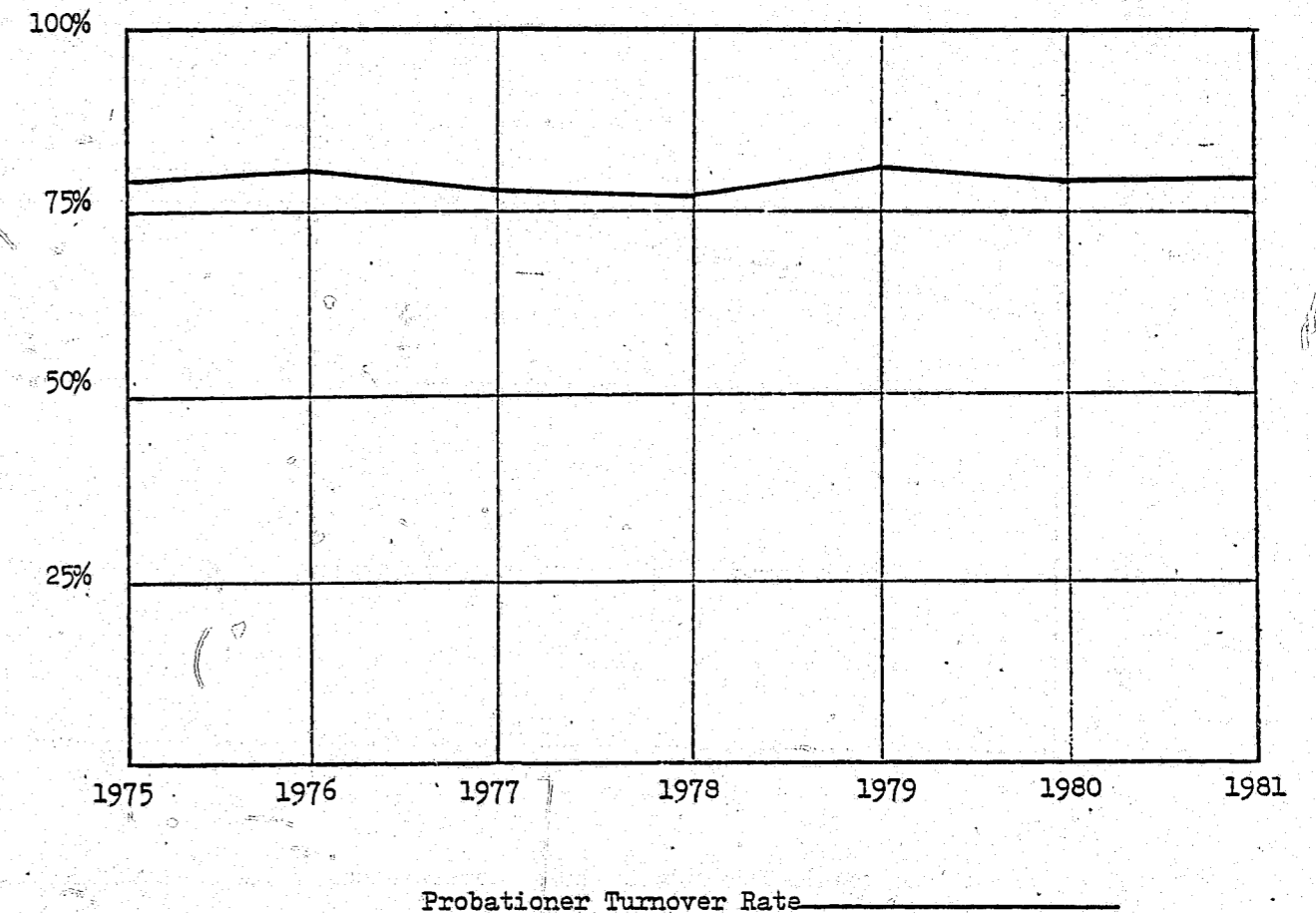
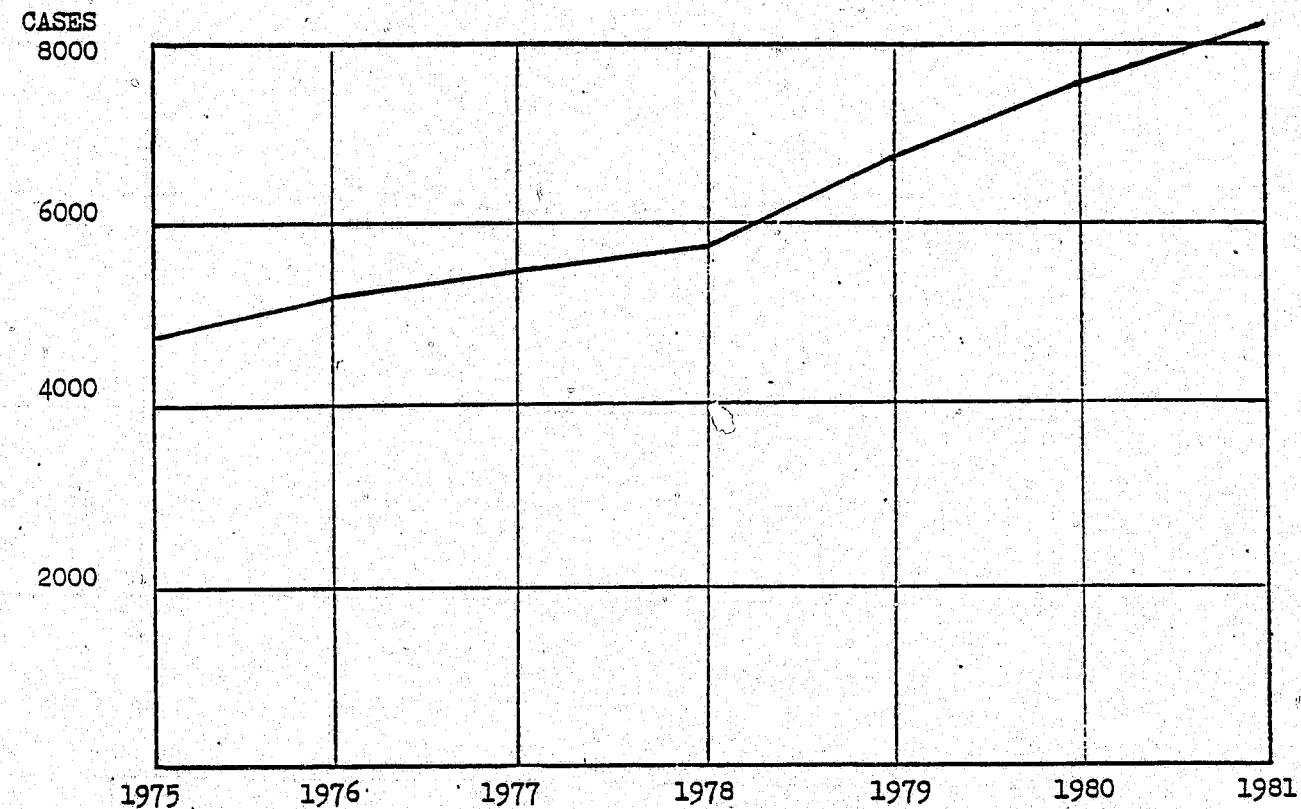


Table #XXVIII

ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL ACTIVE (POST-ADJUDICATORY) SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total Post Adjud. Cases under Superv.	4,746	5,208	5,475	5,718	6,638	7,502	8,231
Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+287	+462	+267	+243	+920	+864	+729
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+6.4%	+9.7%	+5.1%	+4.4%	+16.1%	+13.0%	+9.7%



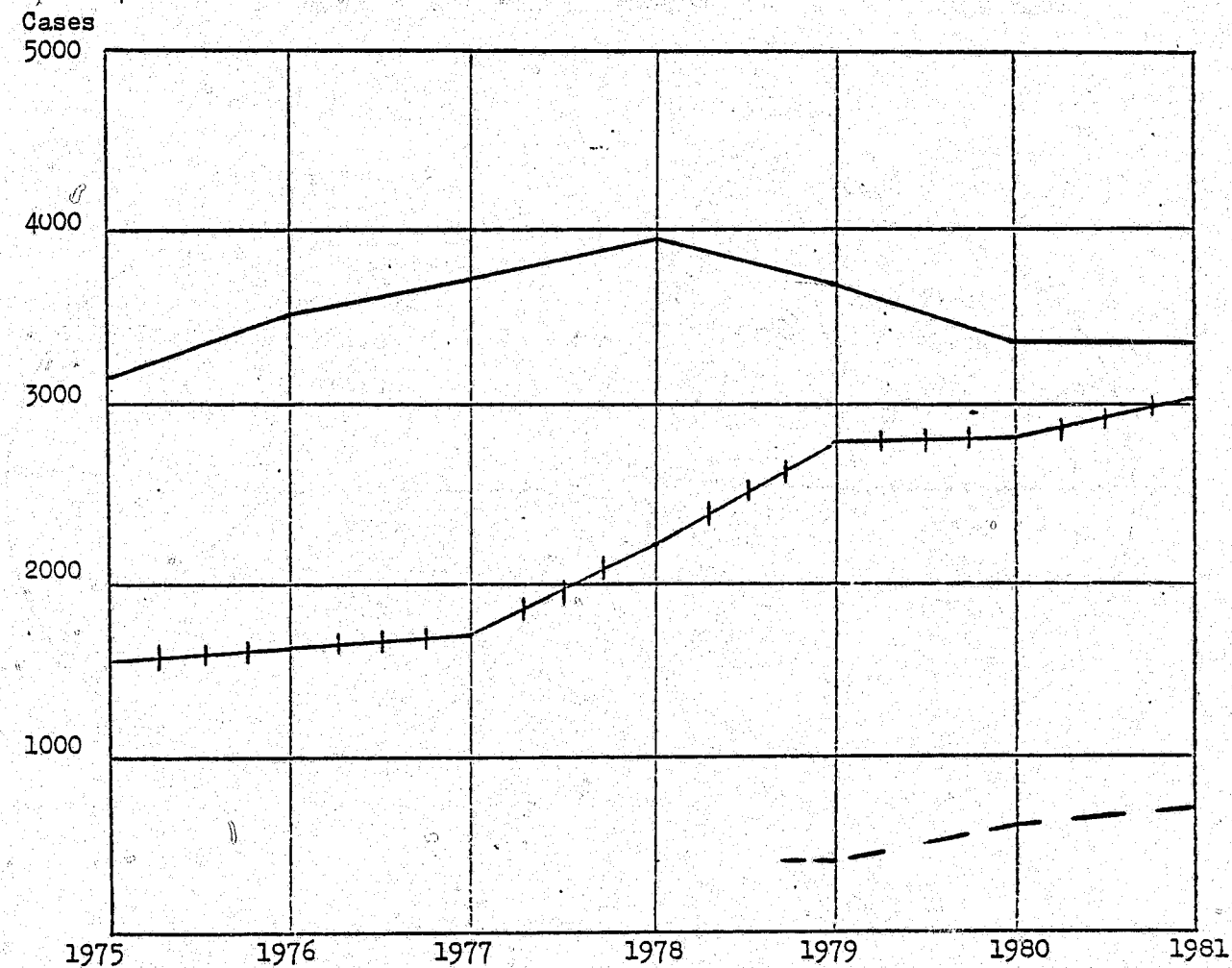
Post-Adjudicatory Cases Under Supervision

Table XXIX

ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL REGULAR SUPERVISION CASELOAD, DRUG AND ALCOHOL SUPERVISION CASELOAD AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD FOR THE YEARS 1975-1981

Type	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Regular	3,085	3,483	3,676	3,918	3,666	3,360	3,366
Drug & Alcohol	1,663	1,756	1,816	2,222	2,756	2,792	3,032
Intensive Supervision Program					411	612	709



Regular Caseload
 Drug & Alcohol Caseload
 Intensive Supervision Program Caseload

Table XXX

ADULT DIVISION
 AGES OF PROBATIONERS ENTERING THE SUPERVISION
 PROGRAM DURING THE YEARS 1980 AND 1981

Ages	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
16-18 years	885	28.3	926	27.0	+41	+4.6
19-21 years	646	20.7	708	20.7	+62	+9.6
22-24 years	397	12.7	449	13.1	+52	+13.1
25+ years	1,198	38.3	1,343	39.2	+145	+12.1
Total	3,126	100.0	3,426	100.0	+300	+9.6
Median Age	22.2 years		22.5 years			

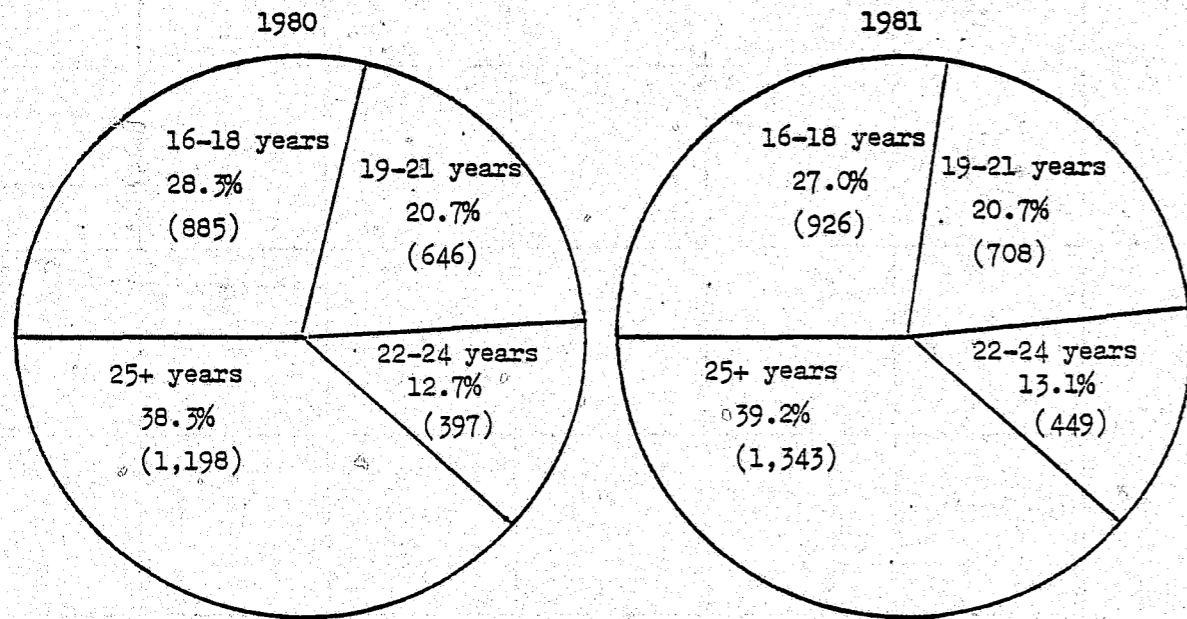


Table #XXXI

ADULT DIVISION
 AVERAGE MONTHLY SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD
 DISTRIBUTED BY THE AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE
 OF CASES BY TYPE OF CONVICTION, FELONY OR
 MISDEMEANOR, FOR THE YEARS 1980 AND 1981

Type	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felony Cases	1,552	34.0	1,775	35.1	+223	+14.4
Misdemeanor Cases	3,015	66.0	3,282	64.9	+267	+8.9
Total	4,567	100.0	5,057	100.0	+490	+10.7

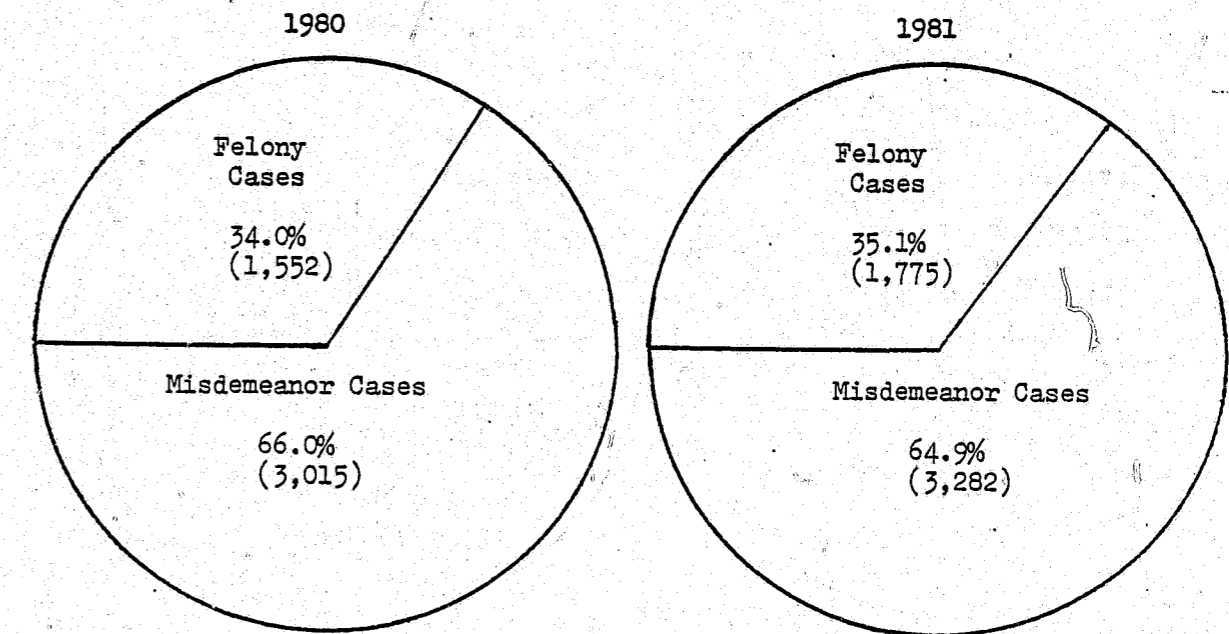


Table #XXXII

ADULT DIVISION

AVERAGE MONTHLY SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD DISTRIBUTED BY THE AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PROBATIONERS DIFFERENTIALLY CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION CATEGORY FOR THE YEARS 1980 AND 1981

Type	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intensive	1,122	26.3	1,172	24.9	+50	+4.5
Active	1,666	39.0	1,790	38.0	+124	+7.4
Special	924	21.6	1,141	24.2	+217	+23.5
Other	560	13.1	610	12.9	+50	+8.9
Total	4,272	100.0	4,713	100.0	+441	+10.3

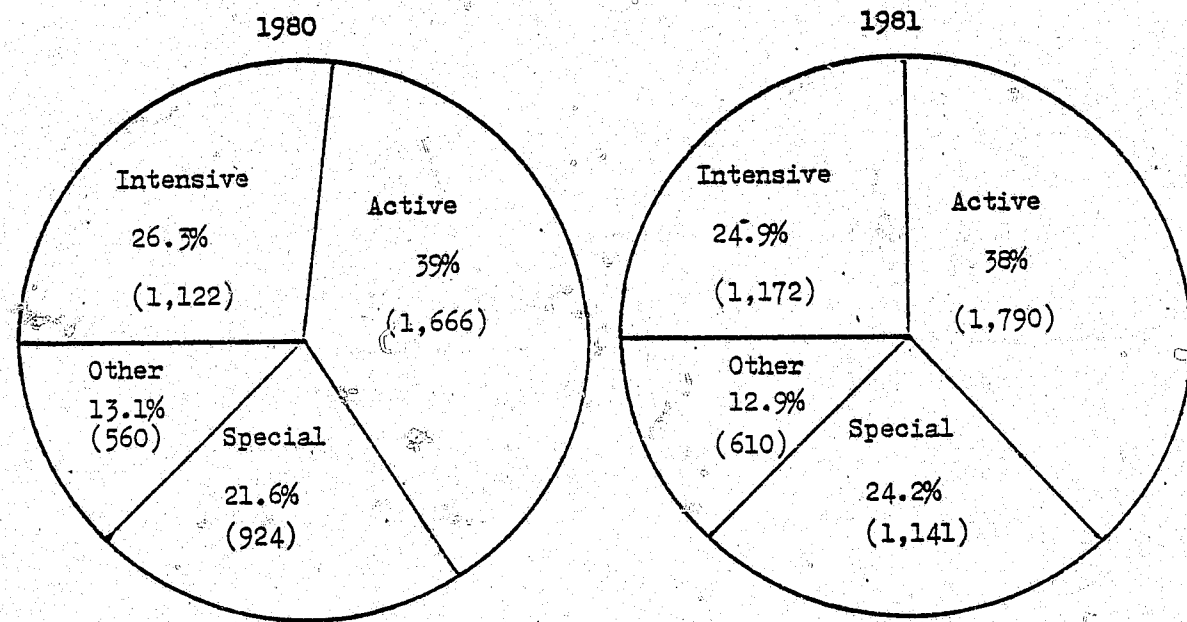
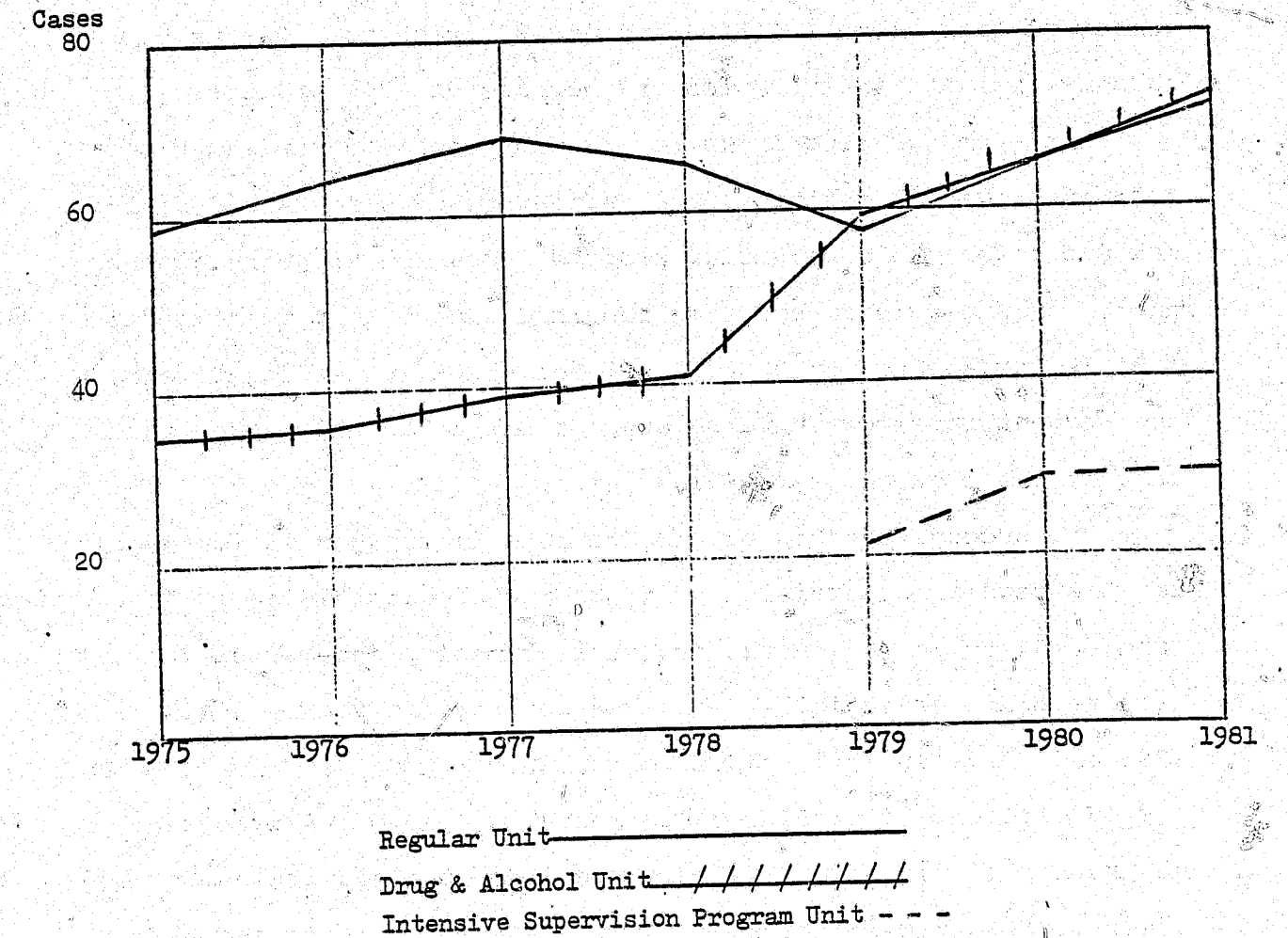


Table XXXIII

ADULT DIVISION

SUPERVISION CASELOADS BY YEAR AND TYPE
MEAN NUMBER OF ACTIVE CASES PER PROBATION OFFICER

Unit	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Regular	59.3	65.9	68.9	65.0	57.5	64.8	71.7
Drug & Alcohol	34.7	36.4	39.7	40.6	59.2	64.8	72.7
Intensive Supervision Program					21.6	28.9	29.2



Transfers of probationers from other jurisdictions outside the County into the Adult Division rose in 1981 by some 4.5% after dropping by 16% the previous year. Transfers into the County totaled 327, up from 313 in 1980. The number of transfers to departments outside the County rose by 19.9%, from 834 in 1980 to 1,000 in 1981, an increase of 166.

Probationer discharge activity continued to increase during 1981, but at a lower rate than the previous year. The total number of probationers discharged in 1981 rose to 2,089 as compared with 1,863 in 1980, for an increase of 226, or 12.1%.

The types of discharges received by probationers and violation of probation activity, are indicators of success and failure rates for the supervision program. Overall effectiveness of the major supervision programs remained essentially unchanged in 1981 as compared with 1980. Also, for the third straight year, the success rate for the drug and alcohol units was higher than that of the regular supervision units.

The success rate (% of probationers discharged as improved) for the regular supervision program dropped slightly in 1981, from 66.3% to 64.7%; in the drug and alcohol program, the success rate remained essentially unchanged for the two years, 69.6% in 1980 and 69.7% in 1981. (See Tables XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI & XXXVII)

Violations of probation are measured by two indicators -- the number of violations filed during the year and the number disposed of. In recent years, both of these indicators have reflected sharp increases, both linked to a combination of factors including larger caseloads, more high-risk offenders and in im-

Table #XXXIV

ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS

REGULAR UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

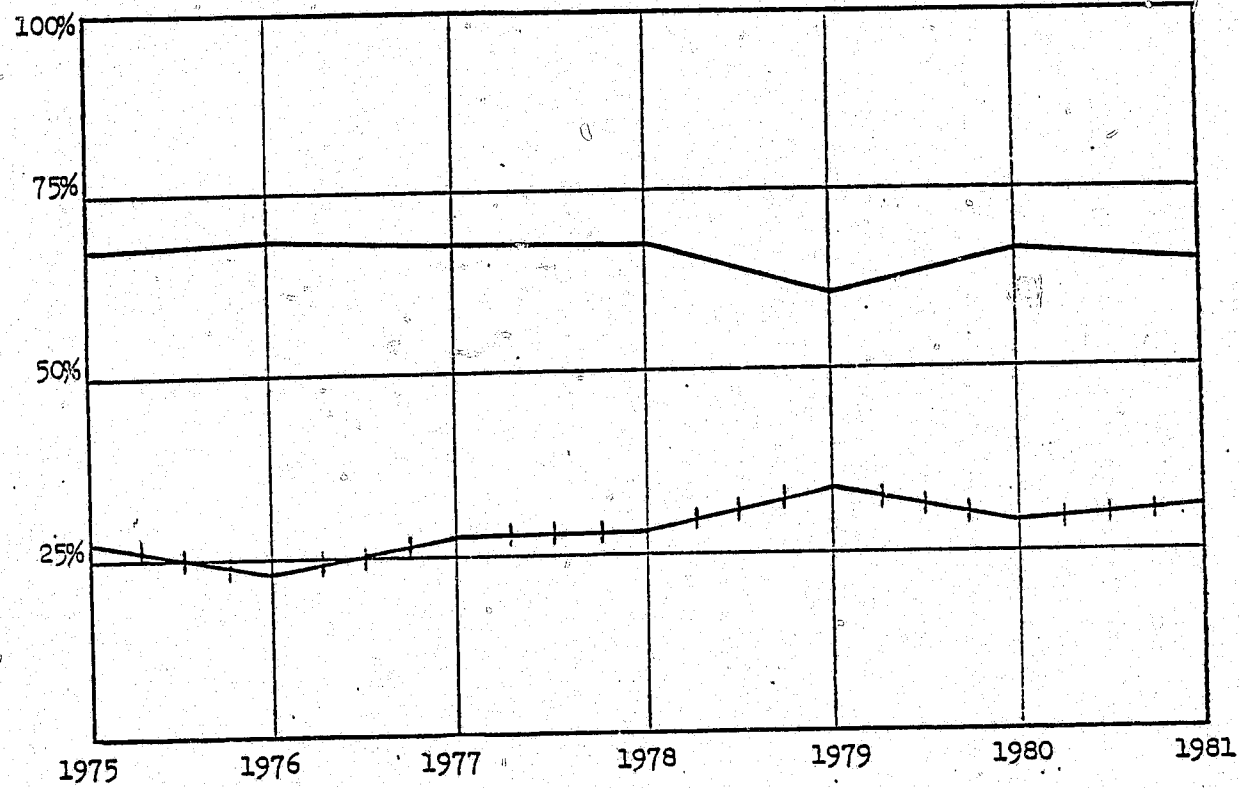
PROBATION DISCHARGES	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	487	66.2	581	67.2	592	66.2	662	65.6	515	60.3	595	66.3	633	64.7
Unimproved	119		97		123		129		133		105		108	
Committed	59	27.3	106	24.0	115	27.1	150	27.7	167	35.2	148	28.2	185	29.9
Absconded	23		5		4		0		1		0		0	
Deceased	14		13		8		13		12		6		5	
Other	34	6.5	63	8.8	52	6.7	55	6.7	26	4.5	43	5.5	48	5.4
Total	736	100.0	865	100.0	894	100.0	1009	100.0	854	100.0	897	100.0	979	100.0
<u>SUPERVISION CASELOADS</u>														
Mean No. of Cases per P.O.														
ACTIVE	59.3		65.9		68.9		65.0		57.5		64.8		72.7	
SERVICE	17.0		19.7		21.0		17.3		8.8		1.7		0.1	

Table #XXXV

ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS - PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Improved	66.2	67.2	66.2	65.6	60.3	66.3	64.7
Unimproved Committed Absconded	27.3	24.0	27.1	27.7	35.2	28.2	29.9
Deceased/Other	6.5	8.8	6.7	6.7	4.5	5.5	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Success Rate —————
 Failure Rate - - - - -

Table #XXXVI

ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS

DRUG AND ALCOHOL UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

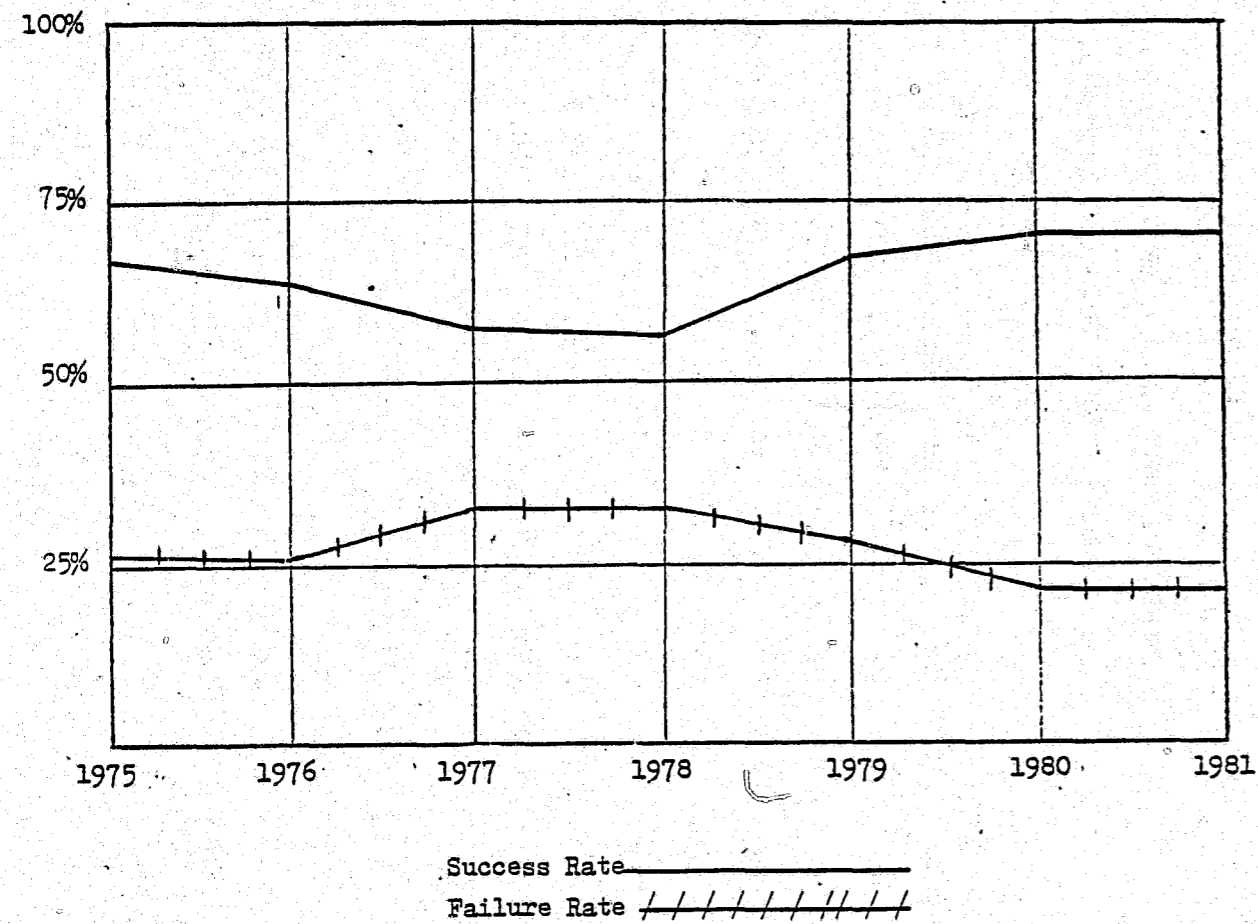
PROBATION DISCHARGES	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	305	65.4	267	63.6	232	56.7	223	54.8	423	66.1	506	69.6	555	69.7
Unimproved	73		47		61		58		85		80		78	
Committed	43	26.4	50	25.9	68	33.0	74	32.9	95	28.1	81	22.1	98	22.1
Absconded	7		12		6		2		0		0		0	
Deceased	7		9		14	-	8		11		19		9	
Other	31	8.2	35	10.5	28	10.3	42	12.3	26	5.8	41	8.3	56	8.2
Total	456	100.0	420	100.0	409	100.0	407	100.0	640	100.0	727	100.0	796	100.0
SUPERVISION CASELOADS														
Mean No. of Cases per P.O.														
ACTIVE	34.7		36.4		39.7		40.6		59.2		64.8		72.7	
SERVICE	6.8		7.7		9.5		8.7		5.4		0.8		0.1	

Table #XXXVII

ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS
PERCENTAGE OF DRUG UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE
OF DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Improved	65.4	63.6	56.7	54.8	66.1	69.6	69.7
Unimproved- Committed- Absconded	26.4	25.9	33.0	32.9	28.1	22.1	22.1
Deceased-Other	8.2	10.5	10.3	12.3	5.8	8.3	8.2
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



proved probation process with better enforcement policies by supervision staff.

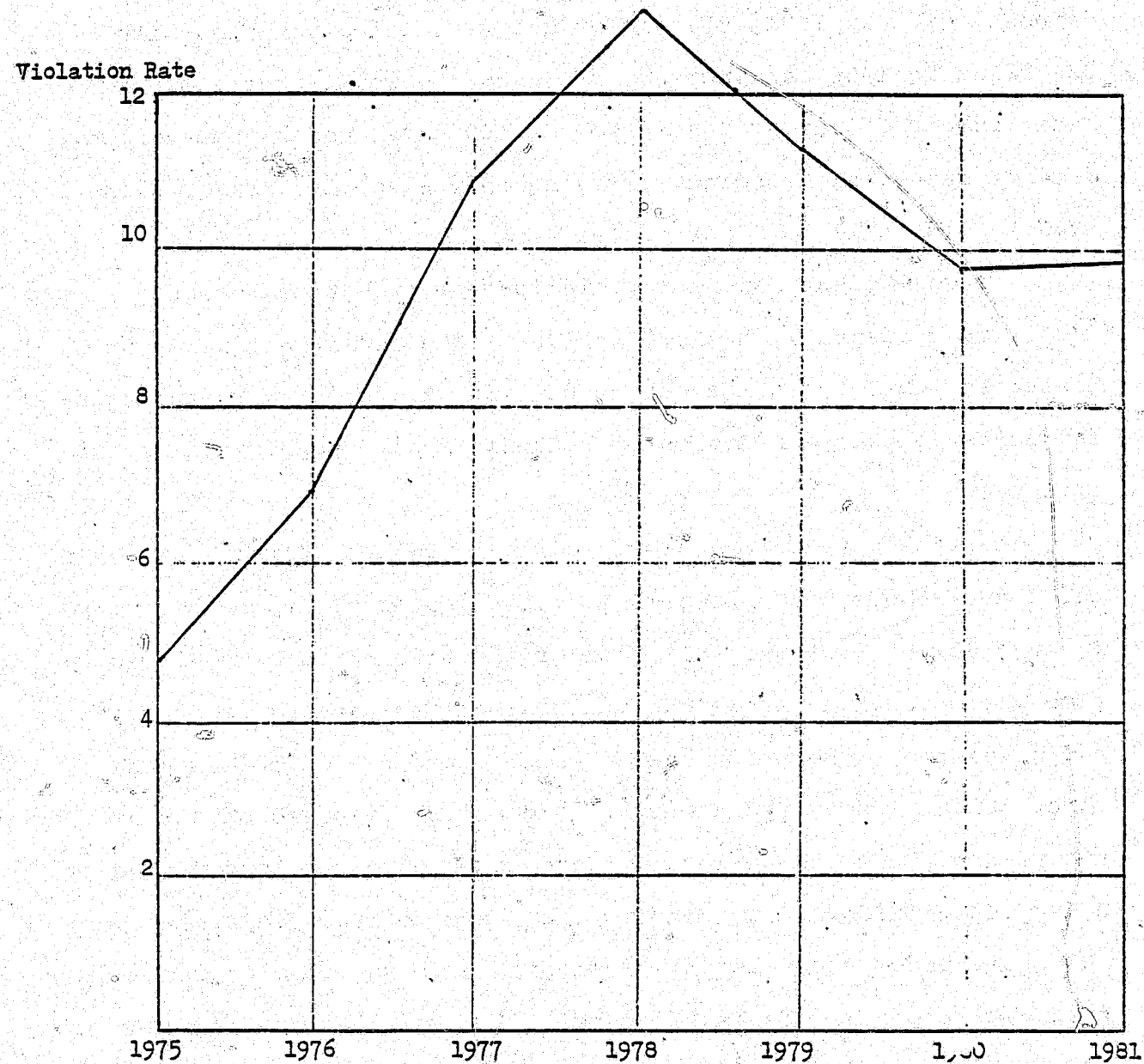
The number of violations of probation filed in a given year is a more accurate barometer of this activity than the number disposed of. In 1981, 814 violations were filed compared with 734 filed in 1980, an increase of 16.3%. However, the violation rate (number of violations filed per 100 cases under supervision) did not change significantly, rising only slightly, from 9.8 in 1980 to 9.9 in 1981. (See Table XXXVIII)

The commitment rate for violations of probation rose to 47.6%, as compared with 42.2% in 1980. The commitment rate was lowest for the drug and alcohol unit (36.8%) followed by the regular units (51.2%) and highest for the intensive supervision units at 62.4%.

The intensive supervision program continues to rank far above the other supervision programs in violation of probation activity. During 1981, its second full year of operation, its rate of violation was more than double the other programs which is not unexpected given the higher-risk characteristics of the offenders under supervision. Using the number of violations disposed of during the year of which there were 141 and based on a total of 709 cases under supervision, the violation rate came to 19.9 violations per 100 cases under supervision. However, there was also an indication that violations may be leveling off. The same number was filed in 1981 (125) as in the previous year despite the increase in cases under supervision -- 612 in 1980 versus a high of 709 in 1981.

Table #XXXVIII ADULT DIVISION
 VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981
 VIOLATION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

Total Superv. Program	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	4,746	5,208	5,475	5,718	6,638	7,502	8,231
No. of Violations	223	360	598	719	753	734	814
Violation Rate	4.7	6.9	10.9	12.6	11.3	9.8	9.9



Violations of Probation Filed Rate _____

Table #XXXIX

ADULT DIVISION

NUMBER AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED BY
 THE ADULT DIVISION DURING THE YEARS 1980 AND 1981

Type	1980		1981		Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New Conviction/Charge	117	15.9	113	13.9	-4	-3.4
Absconded (Technical)	138	18.8	138	16.9	0	0.0
Other (Technical)	479	65.3	563	69.2	+84	+17.5
Total	734	100.0	814	100.0	+80	+10.9

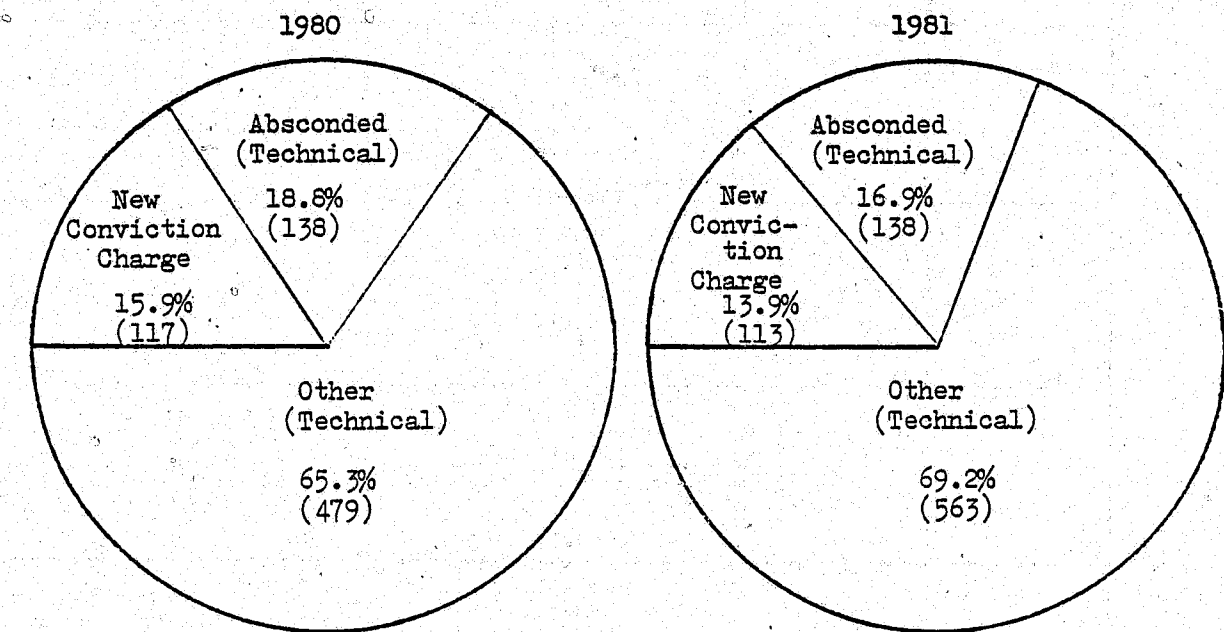
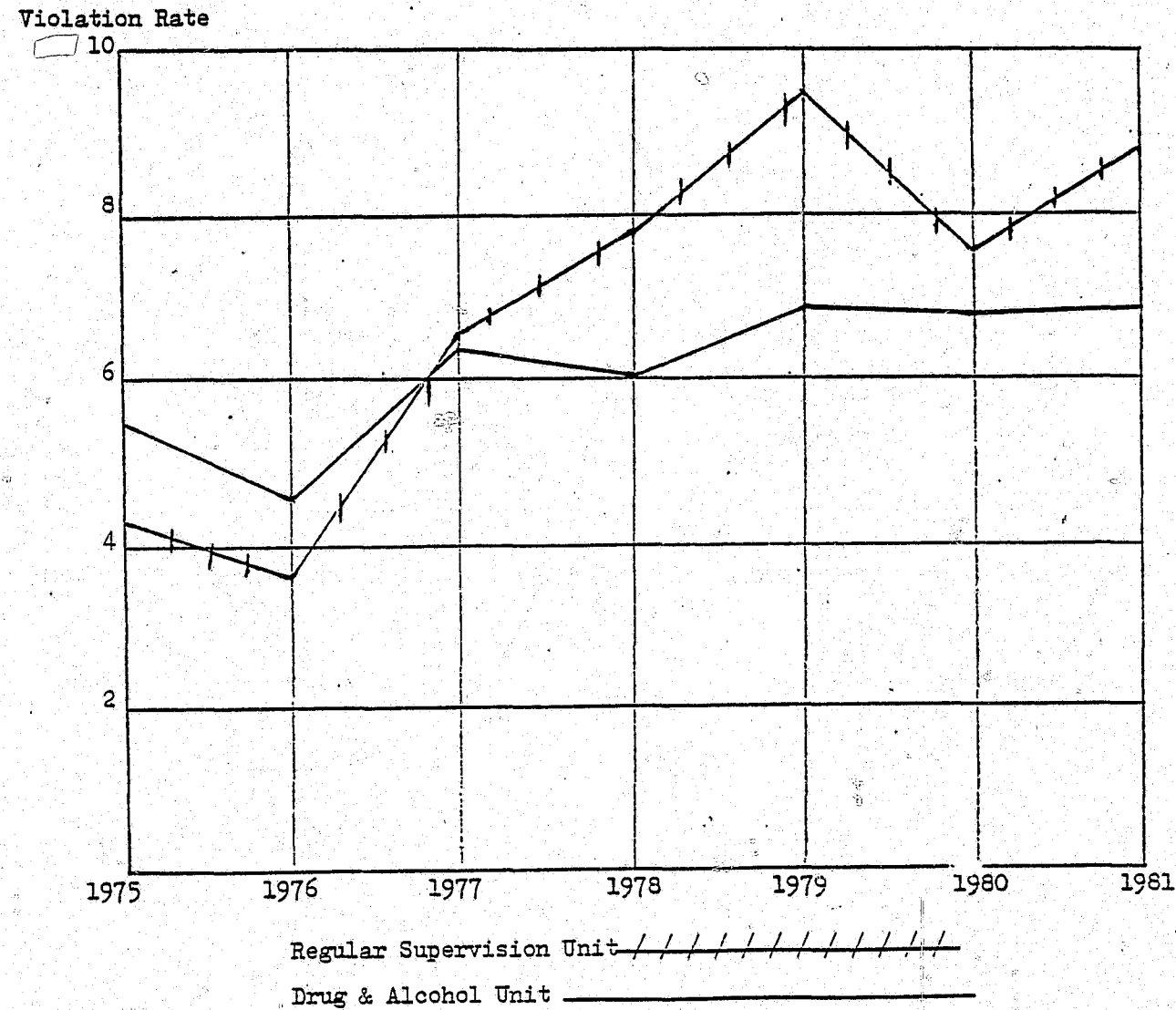


Table #XL

ADULT DIVISION

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981
 VIOLATION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION BY

<u>Drug & Alcohol Unit</u>	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	1663	1756	1816	2222	2756	2792	3032
No. of Violations	91	77	118	134	189	191	209
Violation Rate	5.5	4.4	6.5	6.0	6.9	6.8	6.9
<u>Regular Unit</u>							
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	3085	3483	3676	3918	3666	3360	3366
No. of Violations	134	134	242	304	348	256	297
Violation Rate	4.3	3.8	6.6	7.8	9.5	7.6	8.8



Drug & Alcohol Abuse Units

Probationers who have a severe dependency on drugs or alcohol are assigned to the Department's Drug Abuse Units. The probability of a drug or alcohol involved offender being placed on Probation is greater than for any other offender group. The Drug Abuse Units are staffed by specially trained Senior Probation Officers who are familiar with the latest treatment methods and referral agencies. Close liaison is maintained with many community based drug agencies and with the Nassau County Department of Drug & Alcohol Addiction.

Although they are basically supervision units, the Drug Abuse Units also conduct pre-sentence investigations for the general caseload.

A review of the statistical records for 1981 revealed drug abuse supervision caseloads 12.2% higher than last year. The 1981 average was 78 cases per officer. As an example of the cumulative effect of this volume of caseload increase it is noted that over a two year period, the average probation officer's caseload in the drug and alcohol program rose from 61.9 cases on January 1, 1980, to 78 cases on January 1, 1982, an increase of 26.1%. Despite this increase, however, the average number of contacts per probationer, as well as the success rate for discharged probationers and the violation rate remained generally unchanged and stable in the drug and alcohol program in 1981.

Most of the probationers assigned to the Drug Abuse Units are severely in need of treatment. Fewer cases now involve simple possession of marijuana, and many manifest severe drug dependency, often coupled with alcohol dependency. At least one-third of the

individuals under supervision are heavily involved with alcohol abuse.

The past year, 1981, continued to show a large increase in cocaine, heroin and marijuana use, a continued increase in controlled substance abuse, and a large increase in poly-drug and alcohol abuse. Cocaine has shown a particularly large increase. Arrests in Nassau County for cocaine related crimes increased by 66% during the past two years.

There was a very significant increase in the number of drug abuse investigation assignments for offenses involving dangerous drugs and/or controlled substances, from 456 in 1979 to 536 in 1981. In addition, there were 568 investigations for Driving While Intoxicated.

Intensive Supervision Program (ISP)

The Intensive Supervision Program completed its second full year of operation in 1981. The program was designed and funded by the New York State Division of Probation to maintain high-risk probationers in the community. The purpose of the project is to reduce criminal activity and at the same time promote community protection by keeping a close watch on the participants.

Offenders are assigned to ISP on the basis of their scores on a risk assessment instrument which is administered to all offenders who are sentenced to probation in Nassau County. Those who score out as high risks are placed in ISP where they remain for at least six months. At that time their progress is evaluated and they either remain in ISP or are transferred to other probation programs, i.e. regular or drug and alcohol.

Caseload size is set at a maximum of twenty-five per probation officer. The project also requires extensive personal and community contact by the probation officer who must develop a community-based support network for each probationer. When failures occur, prompt action is taken to ensure community protection. Program activities are closely monitored by the State Division of Probation.

Measurements of long term success are not yet possible since the program has only two full years' operation behind it. Success and failure, therefore must be measured at this time by the progress of the participants while they are still on probation -- either in ISP or transferred to other probation units (programs).

Failure in ISP is defined as revocation of Probation, conviction of a new crime, a discharge as unimproved or an open warrant for absconding. In Nassau County the rate of violations (with dispositions) in ISP is 19.9% compared to 9.9% for overall Probation supervision programs. Therefore, while violations appear twice as often for these high risk cases, one would expect them to violate Probation at a much higher rate.

Violation disposition statistics also show that ISP violators are incarcerated 62.4% of the time as compared to 47.6% for the Adult Division as a whole. While these high risk cases are committed at a higher rate than other probationers, they are being committed at a rate much lower than expected. This suggests that the program is effective in controlling the behavior of this population.

Table #XLI

ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL REGULAR SUPERVISION CASELOAD, DRUG AND ALCOHOL SUPERVISION CASELOAD AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD FOR THE YEARS 1975-1981

Type	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Regular	3,063	3,483	3,676	3,918	3,686	3,360	3,366
Drug & Alcohol	1,663	1,756	1,816	2,222	2,756	2,792	3,032
Intensive Supervision Program					411	612	709

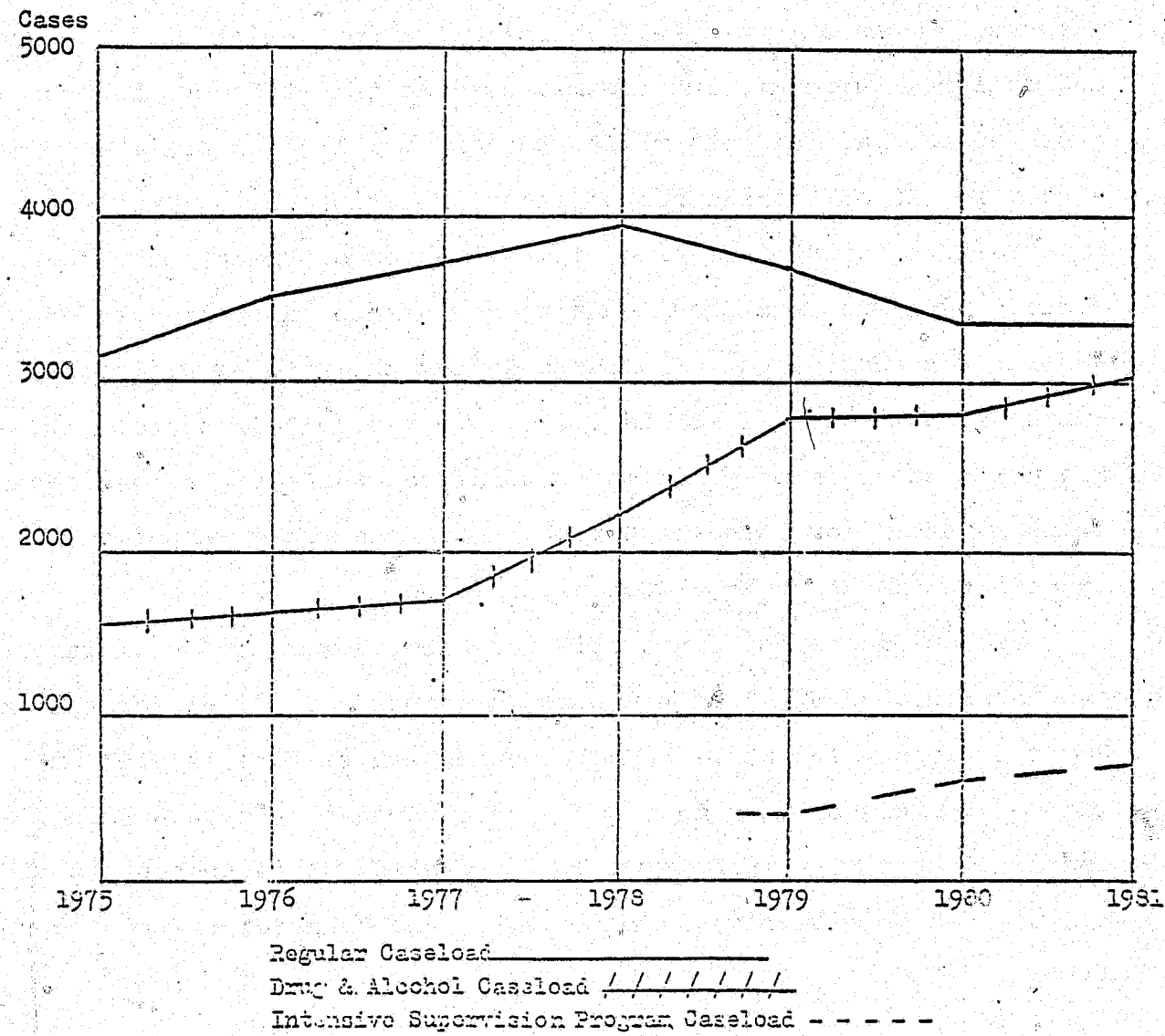


Table #XLII

ADULT DIVISION

SUPERVISION CASELOADS BY YEAR AND TYPE
MEAN NUMBER OF ACTIVE CASES PER PROBATION OFFICER

Unit	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Regular	59.3	65.9	68.9	65.0	57.5	64.8	71.7
Drug & Alcohol	34.7	36.4	39.7	40.6	59.2	64.8	72.7
Intensive Supervision Program					21.6	28.9	29.2

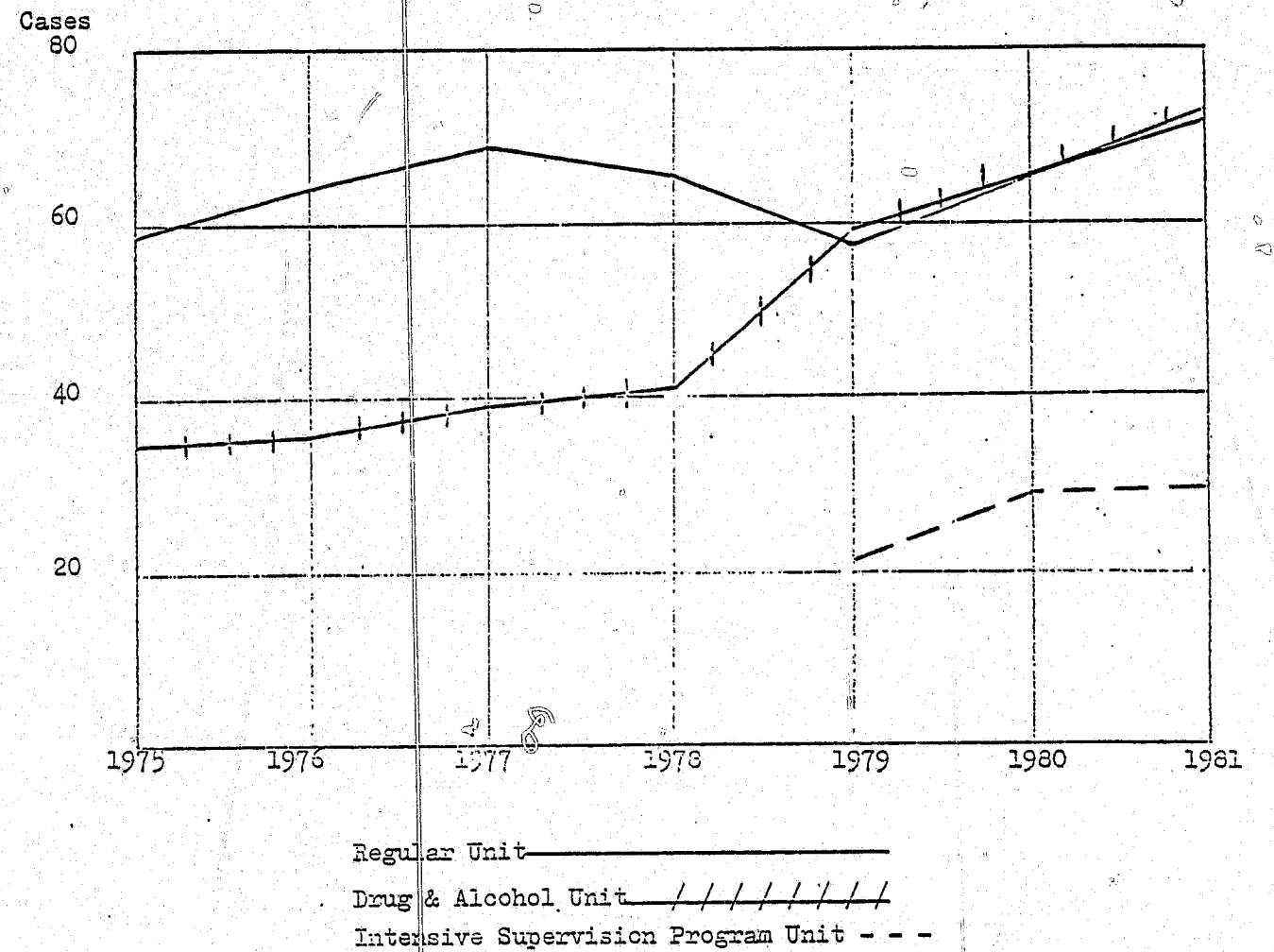


Table #XLIII

ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL REGULAR SUPERVISION CASELOAD, DRUG AND ALCOHOL SUPERVISION CASELOAD AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD FOR THE YEARS 1975-1981

Type	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Regular	3,085	3,483	3,676	3,918	3,666	3,360	3,366
Drug & Alcohol	1,663	1,756	1,816	2,222	2,756	2,792	3,032
Intensive Supervision Program					411	612	709

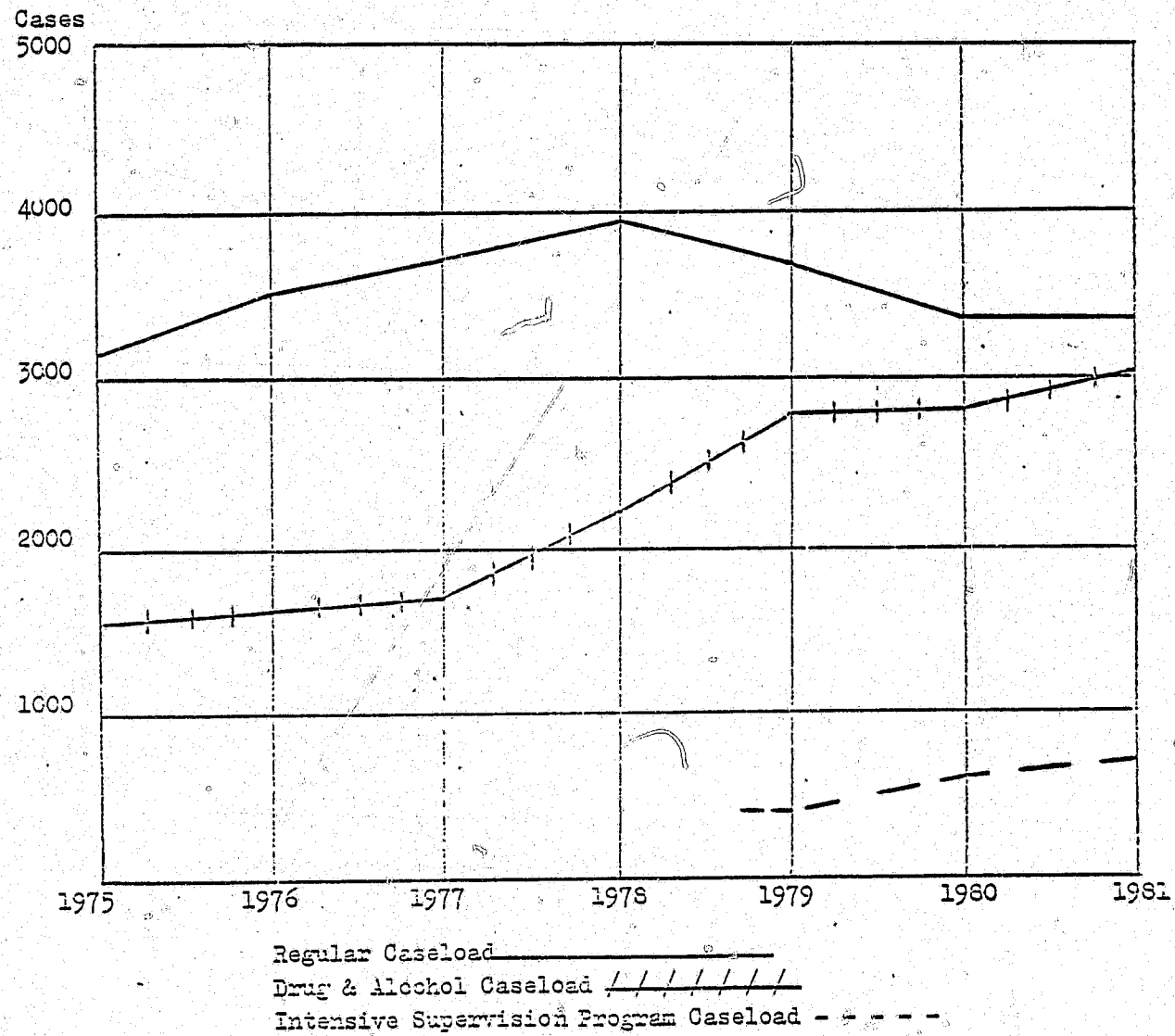
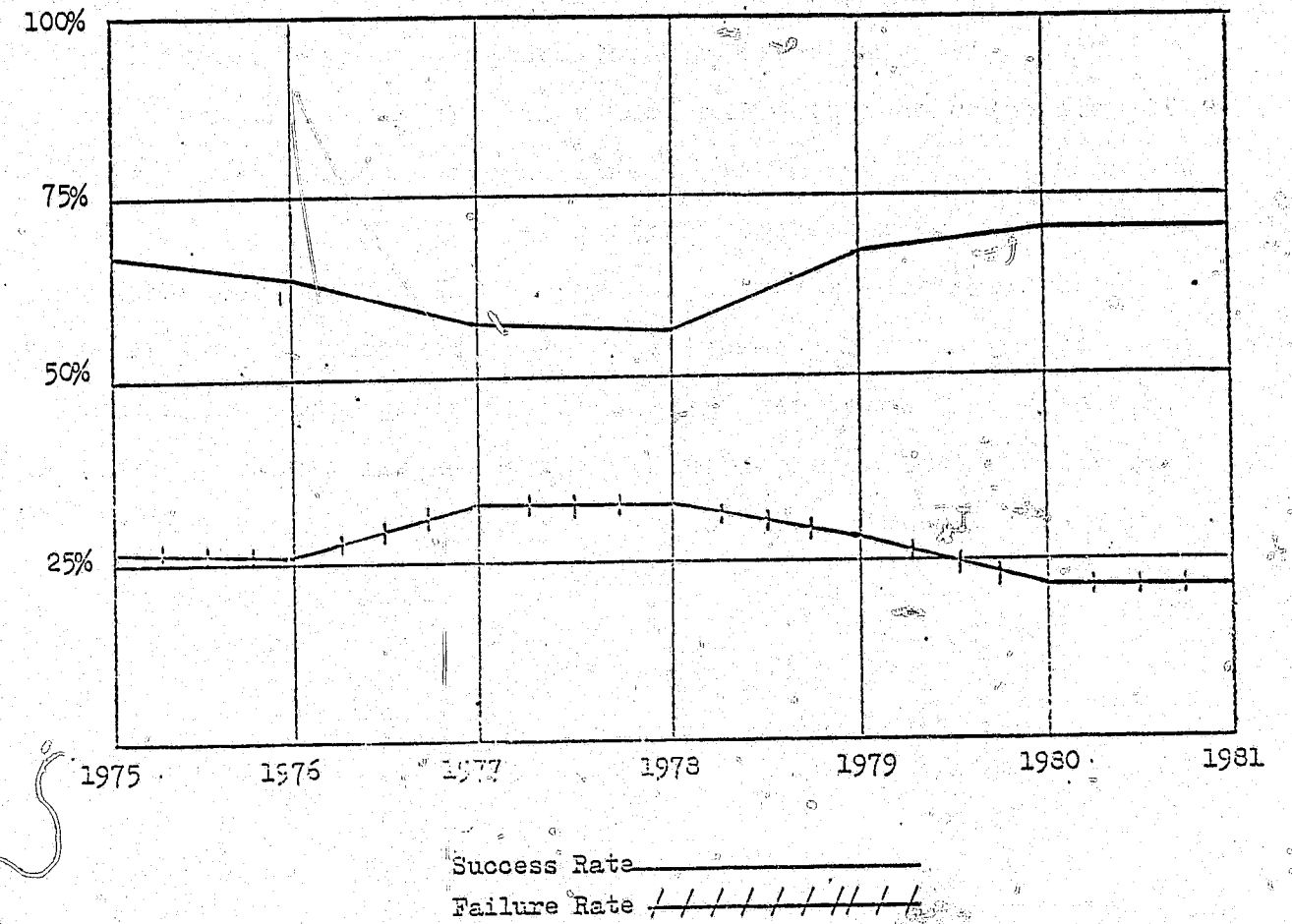


Table #XLIV

ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS-
PERCENTAGE OF DRUG UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE
OF DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1975-1981

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Improved	65.4	63.6	56.7	54.8	66.1	69.6	69.7
Unimproved-Committed-Absconded	26.4	25.9	33.0	32.9	28.1	22.1	22.1
Deceased-Other	8.2	10.5	10.3	12.3	5.8	8.3	8.2
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Success Rate _____
Failure Rate / / / / / / / / / /

Warrant Unit

After a violation of probation is filed by the Probation Department, a warrant is issued by the court. These warrants are immediately referred to the Probation Warrant Unit for execution.

The practice of executing probation warrants on an in-house basis enhances the probation officers' ability to deal swiftly with the offending behavior and to utilize his/her knowledge of the overall background and history of the offender in executing the warrant safely and expeditiously.

During 1981, 814 violation of probation warrants were issued; 772 were executed during the same year. In addition, 228 other warrants (V.T.L., Bench, etc.) were executed at the same time as the Violation of Probation warrants.

The Probation Warrant Unit was established in 1980 under the terms of a grant from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. Staff were selected from among experienced probation officers who were specially trained in all aspects of warrant work by the Nassau County Police Department.

Table # XLV

No. Probation Warrants	<u>WARRANT UNIT</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>+/-</u>
Issued	734	814	+80
Executed	731	772	+41
Open As Of 12/31	405	447	+42

Compact Services

The Compact Services Unit processes transfers of probationers to and from Nassau County in accordance with the orders of the Court and in compliance with Section 410.80 of the Criminal Procedure Law and the provisions of the Interstate Compact Agreement.

In 1981, 1,000 probationers were transferred out of Nassau County to other jurisdictions for supervision, an increase of 19.9% over 1980 when the total was 834. In cases involving restitution, the Department retains responsibility for collecting and disbursing monies as ordered by the Court and therefore must continue to monitor these cases. In addition, there are special cases involving placement in psychiatric institutions and youth facilities which cannot be transferred out and the Compact Unit retains active supervision of these cases.

Another major function of the Compact Services Unit is the processing of all cases received from other jurisdictions. After a case is accepted for supervision by the Nassau County Probation Department, the Compact Unit must review and assign it to the appropriate unit. During 1981, there were 327 requests for transfers in to Nassau County from other jurisdictions, an increase of 4.5% over 1980.

In addition to assigning and monitoring the incoming cases to the Adult Division and processing the outgoing probationers, the Compact staff is the liaison center for inquiries from Federal Probation, State Parole and Probation and Social Service agencies within and outside of Nassau County.

Liaison Unit

The Liaison Unit is comprised of two separate but inter-related functions: (1) maintaining communication between the criminal courts and the Probation Department through its staff of Senior Probation Officers and (2) operating a network of information gathering systems for the investigation units.

Probation officers assigned to Court Liaison are required to interpret and evaluate various reports and pre-sentence investigations prepared for the courts. They are also the principal liaison with the Office of the District Attorney and the Clerks of the District and County Courts.

Most of the criminal history information required in the probation investigation is obtained through the information networks maintained by the Liaison Unit. These include computer access into the various components of the criminal justice system in Nassau County and in the State of New York. During 1981, computer access into these systems totaled 277,000 inquiries as reported by the Division of Management Information.

In addition, during 1981 a manual information retrieval system was established whereby various information is obtained on a daily basis from the Nassau County Police Department. Together, these systems of information retrieval allow for higher productivity and improved quality and cost effectiveness. The unit also is responsible for providing information to PROBAMIS, the Probation management information system of the New York State Division of Probation.

Mental Health Unit

The Probation Mental Health Unit is primarily a consultation and referral service which provides probation officers with evaluations of defendants and probationers regarding their mental health and prognoses for adjustment in the community. While the focus is on the probationer/client, the primary responsibility is to community safety. Staff of the Mental Health Unit are certified psychiatric social workers, highly experienced in both diagnosis and treatment of criminal offenders.

Consultations with probation officers can take place at any point in the Probation process, i.e., during the pre-sentence investigation or at a later time during the supervision period. After discussing a case with a probation officer, the mental health consultant may refer the individual for psychological, psychiatric and/or substance abuse evaluation or treatment. Referrals are made to a wide range of treatment modalities -- in-patient treatment, out-patient treatment, day hospitals, residential drug or alcohol programs, therapy and peer groups, etc. The mental health consultant also has input in the sentencing recommendation to the court.

All court ordered evaluations are processed through the Mental Health Unit as are other cases involving violent offenses, sexual abuse, assaultive behavior, arson, drug/alcohol problems and those with prior psychiatric history. Emergency services are available for persons who are in a state of crisis and require immediate counseling or referral.

Liaison with State, County and private treatment facilities

is an especially important aspect of the Unit's work, facilitating referrals to the Nassau County Department of Mental Health, Division of Forensic Services and substance abuse referrals to the Nassau County Department of Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

The Mental Health Unit is also actively involved in discharge planning and subsequent out-patient treatment of probationers who are in psychiatric facilities.

The number of consultations with probation officers increased substantially in 1981, going from 1459 in 1980 to 2362, an increase of 62% and almost triple the 1979 total of 829. (See Table XLVI) Of these, 285 cases were referred to the Division of Forensic Services for psychiatric and psychological evaluations; in 1980 there were 185 such referrals. The number of alcohol related referrals increased dramatically in 1981 with 432 cases referred for evaluation and treatment; in 1980 this figure was 287.

These increases in mental health activity reflect the extent of mental health related problems within the probation caseloads, the growing use of community based treatment, particularly for substance abuse offenders, and the probation officers' increasing utilization of the Department's mental health services. In order to meet the needs of burgeoning caseloads, the Mental Health Unit has developed a network of referral resources and participates in ongoing liaison with hospitals, clinics and other treatment facilities.

Direct service to probationers, i.e., individual counseling, available in former years, has been curtailed because of staff shortages and increased consultation caseloads.

Table # XLVI

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Consultations with Probation Officers	1459	2362
Referrals to Division of Forensic Services	185	285

EVALUATION AND TREATMENT

<u>OUT-PATIENT</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Alcohol Abuse	287	432
Drug Abuse	75	146
NYSSAS (out-of-county)	15	70
Methadone Maintenance	45	60
Other Treatment Facilities*	<u>931</u>	<u>1103</u>
	1353	1811
<u>IN-PATIENT</u>		
Topic House	20	47
Other Treatment Facilities**	<u>80</u>	<u>162</u>
Total	<u>1453</u>	<u>2020</u>

* Hospitals and mental health clinics.

** Drug treatment programs and psychiatric hospitals.

Employment/Vocational Guidance

The Conditions of Probation require that an individual be employed or attend school. The purpose of the Vocational Guidance/Employment Unit is to help probationers fulfill these conditions by providing a range of vocational guidance and job finding services.

Some probationers are ready for the job market and need assistance only in finding employment; they are referred to the employment officer by the supervising probation officer. Case conferences between probation officer and employment officer are held at regular intervals to maintain a current dialogue on the client's progress. In 1981, 1,031 employment interviews were conducted which resulted in 502 probationers being placed in jobs or training programs. Others were able to find employment on their own.

Some probationers require the services of the vocational guidance counselor. Here they receive a comprehensive interview to evaluate their vocational needs, backgrounds and interests; standardized ability and interest tests are also used. As a result, some probationers are referred directly for employment, others enroll in vocational programs, some in high school equivalency programs. (In 1981, 96 probationers were enrolled in high school equivalency programs.) Still others need remedial reading and writing; the Literacy Volunteers of Nassau County have been a valuable resource in this area. (In 1981 51 probationers were assisted by Literacy Volunteers.)

Personal employer contact is essential to successful job

placement of probationers. In 1981, 586 new employers were visited, resulting in a considerable addition to the file of private sector employers who are willing to hire probationers.

Individuals with a criminal record have always faced extra hardship in finding work and developing career goals and skills. With unemployment high and the recession a reality, these difficulties are magnified many times. It is the goal of this unit to see that those on probation in Nassau County have the best opportunities to remain in the community as taxpaying citizens with meaningful jobs and career opportunities.

Table # XLVII

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/EMPLOYMENT: 1981

I. <u>CASES</u>	Vocational Guidance	Employment	Total
A. New Referrals	345	741	
1. Adult Division			
2. Family & Accounts Division	---	15	
B. Carried Over & Reopened	<u>12</u>	<u>275</u>	Total
	357	1031	Cases 1388*
II. <u>PLACEMENTS</u>			
A. Job Placements			
1. Direct	---	282	
2. Through Counseling	---	62	
B. Vocational Training Programs	<u>244</u>	<u>158</u>	736
	244	502	
III. <u>COUNSELING & TESTING</u>			
A. Vocational Counseling & Exploration	291	---	
B. College Counseling	62	---	
C. Testing Services	42	60	
D. Job Counseling	<u>26</u>	<u>500</u>	
	421	560	981
IV. <u>REFERRALS</u>			
A. High School Equivalency	96	---	
B. Tutoring	51	---	
C. Probation Employment Officer	<u>36</u>	---	183
	183		
V. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
(Refused Job: Uncooperative; Sick; etc.)	---	89	89
			Total 1989*
			Services
VI. <u>EMPLOYER VISITS</u>			
	14	586	Total Visits 600

* Some cases received more than one service.

NASSAU COUNTY
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

COUNTY EXECUTIVE

10/30/81

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION
LEGAL
COMMUNITY RESOURCES
PERSONNEL
BUDGET CONTROL & SUPPLY
RESTITUTION & FINES
FINANCE REIMBURSEMENT

RESEARCH & STAFF DEVELOPMENT

ADMINISTRATION
TRAINING & STAFF DEVELOPMENT
RESEARCH
SPECIAL PROJECTS
VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

COMMUNITY SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION
HEMPSTEAD SERVICES
*FAMILY & YOUTH
COUNSELING
*ASSISTANCE TO AGED
*VOCATIONAL &
EMPLOYMENT ASST.

ADULT DIVISION

ADMINISTRATION
INVESTIGATION
SUPERVISION
DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE
PRE-TRIAL & JAIL LIAISON
COURT LIAISON
SUPPORT SERVICES
*COMPACT
*WARRANT UNIT
*MENTAL HEALTH
*GUIDANCE & EMPLOYMENT
CLERICAL

FAMILY DIVISION

ADMINISTRATION
INTAKE
INVESTIGATION
SUPERVISION
SCHOOL LIAISON/AFTER CARE
COURT LIAISON
ADOPTIONS & WRITS
ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT RESTITUTION
MENTAL HEALTH & GUIDANCE
CLERICAL

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1980-1981
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1980	1981	Inc/Dec 1981 over 1980	
I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	No.	No.	No.	%
A. Adult Division				
1. County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,067	1,476	+409	+38.3
Release on Recognizance	323	223	-100	-30.9
Violations of Probation	117	132	+15	+12.8
Transfers - Other Courts	123	137	+14	+11.4
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	261	383	+122	+46.7
Violations of Probation	71	97	+26	+36.6
Transfers - Other Courts	39	31	-8	-20.5
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,361	2,632	+271	+11.5
Release on Recognizance	3,231	3,774	+543	+16.8
Violations of Probation	289	330	+41	+14.2
Transfers - Other Courts	116	115	-1	-0.9
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	868	743	-125	-14.4
Violations of Probation	122	141	+19	+15.6
Transfers - Other Courts	35	43	+8	+22.9
5. Other				
Reports on Inquiries	877	1,177	+300	+34.2
Total Investigations	4,557	5,234	+677	+14.9
Total Supplemental Investigations	5,343	6,200	+857	+16.0
Grand Total	9,900	11,434	+1,534	+15.5
B. Family Division				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	150	142	-8	-5.3
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,839	1,494	-345	-18.8
Supplemental Investigations	324	325	+1	+0.3
Violations of Probation	325	286	-39	-12.0
Transfers - Other Courts	27	20	-7	-25.9
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	261	246	-15	-5.7
Supplemental Investigations	21	5	-16	-76.2
3. Intake Unit Cases	19,665	20,808	+1,143	+5.5
4. Reports on Inquiries	801	907	+106	+13.2
Total Investigations	2,250	1,882	-368	-16.3
Total Supplemental Investigations	21,163	22,351	+1,188	+5.6
Grand Total	23,413	24,233	+820	+3.5
II. SUPERVISION				
A. Adult Division				
Conditional Release	1,986	2,821	+835	+42.0
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	1,816	1,927	+111	+6.1
2. Youth Part - County Court	778	920	+142	+18.2
3. District Court	3,434	3,872	+438	+12.7
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,474	1,512	+38	+2.6
Total	7,502	8,231	+729	+8.9
Total Adult Division	9,488	11,052	+1,564	+16.5
B. Family Division				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	243	203	-40	-16.5
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,885	1,693	-192	-10.2
3. After Care Unit	618	660	+42	+6.8
Total Family Division	2,746	2,556	-190	-6.9
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS				
Total Investigations	6,807	7,116	+309	+4.5
Total Supplemental Investigations*	26,506	28,551	+2,045	+7.7
Grand Total	33,313	35,667	+2,354	+7.1
Total Supervision Caseload	12,234	13,608	+1,374	+11.2

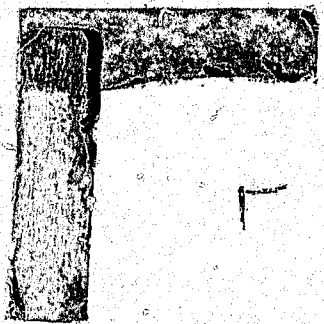
*Also includes Release on Recognizance, Violations, Transfers, Intake Unit Cases and Reports on Inquiries

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1981
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

	Male	Female	Total				
A. Adult Division							
1. County Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,342	134	1,476				
Release on Recognizance	208	15	223				
Violations of Probation	109	23	132				
Transfers - Other Courts	122	15	137				
2. Youth Part - County Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	360	23	383				
Violations of Probation	91	6	97				
Transfers - Other Courts	29	2	31				
3. District Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,238	394	2,632				
Release on Recognizance	3,245	529	3,774				
Violations of Probation	292	18	310				
Transfers - Other Courts	102	13	115				
4. Youth Part - District Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	642	101	743				
Violations of Probation	120	21	141				
Transfers - Other Courts	33	10	43				
B. Family Division - Family Court							
1. Juvenile Investigations							
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	126	16	142				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	963	531	1,494				
Supplemental Investigations	180	145	325				
Violations of Probation	151	135	286				
Transfers - Other Courts	16	4	20				
2. Family Investigations							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	231	15	246				
Supplemental Investigations	4	1	5				
3. Intake Unit Cases			20,808				
C. Reports on Inquiries							
1. Investigations Requested by Other Jurisdictions	32	2	78	24	110	26	136
2. Military Requests	40	5	92	18	132	23	155
3. Copy Case Record Inquiry	239	25	556	104	795	129	924
4. Misc. Requests	328	51	23	12	351	63	414
5. Req. Transfer-In	319	43	0	0	319	43	362
6. Relief from Disability	76	17	0	0	76	17	93
Total	1,034	143	749	158	1,783	301	2,084
Total Investigations							7,116
Total Supplemental Investigations*							28,551
Grand Total							35,667
II. SUPERVISION CASES							
A. Adult Division							
Conditional Release	2,290	531	2,821				
Post-adjudicatory Supervision							
1. County Court	1,657	270	1,927				
2. Youth Part - County Court	844	76	920				
3. District Court	3,178	694	3,872				
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,317	195	1,512				
Total	6,996	1,235	8,231				
Total Supervision Cases - Adult Division	9,286	1,766	11,052				
B. Family Division							
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	162	41	203				
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,199	494	1,693				
3. After-Care Unit	458	202	660				
Total Supervision Cases - Family Division	1,819	737	2,556				
Grand Total	11,105	2,503	13,608				

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



END