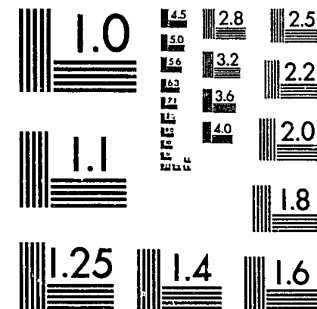


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1/25/84

90603

nassau county  
probation department

annual report

1982

U.S. Department of Justice 90603  
National Institute of Justice

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FRANCIS T. PURCELL  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



ROBERT J. BENNETT  
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

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

July 1, 1983

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 Probation Department which outlines the Department's operations for the year ending December 31, 1982.

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

I gratefully acknowledge your cooperation during this year of record growth in Probation caseloads. Your support, along with the dedication and loyalty of the entire staff of the Probation Department, made it possible for us to maintain the highest standards of service to the people of Nassau County.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. J. Bennett", is written over a horizontal line.

Robert J. Bennett  
Director of Probation

RJB:vh

ANNUAL REPORT

1982

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

July, 1983

Mineola, New York

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Francis T. Purcell  
County Executive

Thomas Gulotta Presiding Supervisor Town of Hempstead	Joseph Colby Supervisor Town of Oyster Bay
James D. Bennett Supervisor Town of Hempstead	Hannah Komanoff Supervisor City of Long Beach
John P. Kiernan Supervisor Town of North Hempstead	Alan M. Parente Supervisor City of Glen Cove

NASSAU COUNTY JUDICIARY

Hon. Arthur D. Spatt  
Administrative Judge, Courts of Nassau County

Hon. Leo McGinity  
Supervising Judge, Criminal Courts

Hon. C. Raymond Radigan  
Judge of the Surrogate's Court

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

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

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NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1982

In February, 1983, Robert J. Bennett was appointed Director of Probation by County Executive, Francis T. Purcell. Mr. Bennett had been acting as Director since the retirement of the former Director in June, 1981. During that time, he was responsible for the administration of all departmental programs and services.

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 1982.

#### ADMINISTRATION

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

#### BUDGET CONTROL

The primary function of the Budget Control Unit is to allocate, manage and transfer funds in order to remain within the limits of budgetary restraints without interfering with the distribution of necessary supplies and maintenance of equipment for the efficient functioning of the Department. The Unit is responsible for ensuring maximum reimbursement to the County for all allowable expenditures of the Department as well as grant projects and is accountable therefore to the County and State Comptrollers' auditors. It is involved in the preparation of the budget and responsible for the submission of the application to the State Division of Probation for state aid reimbursement and quarterly vouchers for same. The Budget Control Unit prepares fiscal reports for the Department, other County agencies and the State Division of Probation.

In 1982 the Probation Department was divided into three codes; Administration, Adult and Family Divisions. This necessitated revised procedures to allocate funds for purchasing supplies, equipment and maintaining service contracts. In addition to entering requisitions into the NUMIS terminal, this Unit was required to enter all vendor and employee claims for reimbursement. A total of 105 requisitions and 375 claim vouchers

were processed in addition to approximately 2,000 mileage claims.

The gross Probation Department budget for 1982, adopted by the Board of Supervisors, was \$9,645,324. Application to the New York State Division of Probation for reimbursement was made at the rate of 46-1/2% or \$4,637,720.

The Intensive Supervision Program and State Felony Program were refunded for another year resulting in revenue to the County in the amount of \$425,024 and \$201,498 respectively. The Probation Employment Program was also extended through the year 1982 and its budget of \$100,000 was reimbursed by the New York State Division for Youth. (See Table I below).

Table #1

<u>Revenues 1982</u>		
<u>Agency</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>NYS Division of Probation</u>	State Aid to Probation	\$ 4,637,720
	Intensive Supervision Program	471,796
<u>Office of Criminal Justice Services</u>	State Felony Program	201,498
<u>NYS Division for Youth</u>	Probation Employment Program	100,000
	Total Revenues	\$ 5,411,014
	Cost to Nassau County for Probation Services	<u>5,693,360</u>
	Total Budget, 1982	\$11,104,374



## 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 Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution (ADR) Program, now the Restitution/Community Service Unit.

During 1982, restitution monies collected amounted to \$577,923 plus \$24,260 for ADR, a total of \$602,183, an increase of 49.2% over 1981. (Table #2)

The Restitution & Fines Unit handled 1964 accounts; 1060 of these were carried over from 1981; 904 were new accounts opened and 790 were closed, leaving 1174 open accounts as of December 31, 1982 (Table #3). In the ADR Project, a total of 151 accounts were handled of which 53 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 1982

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Increase Decrease</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Regular Accounts	\$577,923.11	\$384,011.05	+193,912.06	+50.5%
ADR* Accounts	<u>24,259.58</u>	<u>19,675.04</u>	<u>4,584.54</u>	<u>+23.3%</u>
	<u>\$602,182.69</u>	<u>\$403,686.09</u>	<u>+198,496.60</u>	<u>+49.2%</u>

\* ADR - Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Program; as of 1983, the Restitution/Community Service Unit.

Table #3

### Highlights 1982

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Increase Decrease</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Open Accounts Beginning Of Year (Jan. 1)	1060	818	+242	+29.6%
New Accounts	<u>904</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>+160</u>	<u>+21.6%</u>
TOTAL for Year	1964	1562	+402	+25.7%
Accounts Closed During Year	790	502	+288	+57.4%
Remaining End Of Year (Dec. 31)	<u>1174</u>	<u>1060</u>	<u>+114</u>	<u>+10.8%</u>
Checks Issued	1428	1567	-139	- 8.9%
Bookkeeping Instructions	994	949	+ 45	+ 4.7%

Table #4

## RESTITUTION &amp; FINE UNIT

## Highlights 1982

ADR*	1982	1981	Increase Decrease	Percentage
Open Accounts Beginning of Year (Jan. 1)	77	38	+39	+102.6%
New Accounts	74	107	-33	- 30.8%
TOTAL for Year	151	145	+ 6	+ 4.1%
Accounts Closed During Year	98	68	+30	+ 44.1%
Remaining End Of Year (Dec. 31)	53	77	-24	- 31.2%

\* ADR - Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

Table #5

RESTITUTION & FINE UNIT  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	01/01/81 to 12/31/81	01/01/82 to 12/31/82
Balance Beginning of Period	\$132,919.34	\$155,216.47
<u>Receipts</u>		
Family Court		
Restitution	16,869.97	21,225.81
Fines	-	-
County Court		
Restitution	191,023.94	303,522.69
Fines	560.00	40.00
District Court		
Restitution	175,909.34	250,153.71
Fines	285.00	-
Supreme Court		
Restitution	-	-
Fines	-	-
Miscellaneous	5,341.69	7,025.20
Suspense	(5,978.89)	(4,044.30)
Total Receipts	384,011.05	577,923.11
Plus Previous Balance	516,930.39	733,139.58
<u>Disbursements</u>		
Family Court		
Restitution	16,738.97	20,794.42
Fines	-	-
County Court		
Restitution	193,012.38	239,605.83
Fines	515.00	150.00
District Court		
Restitution	156,857.48	204,853.75
Fines	-	-
Supreme Court		
Restitution	-	-
Fines	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-
Suspense	-	-
Abandoned Property	(5,409.91)	3,037.69
Total Disbursements	361,713.92	468,441.69
Balance as of December 31	\$155,216.47	\$264,697.89

## PERSONNEL

Personnel administration is the process of managing human resources to accomplish the goals of the department with maximum efficiency at minimum cost. In order to accomplish these goals, procedures have been developed to facilitate the recruitment, selection, training, development and advancement of career employees. The policies thus established contribute to effective employee relations and the retention of dedicated personnel.

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

Total staffing at the end of 1982 was 427, 287 professionals and 140 clerical. The following table indicates staff movement for 1981 and 1982.

TYPE TYPE OF TRANSACTION	PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES					
	1981 PROF.	1981 CLER.	TOTAL	1982 PROF.	1982 CLER.	TOTAL
New Personnel	19	18	37	6	17	23
Promotions	7	3	10	12	3	15
Status Granted	6	0	6	12	13	25
Layoff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehire (Project)	4	1	5	13	0	13
Summer Employment	6	2	8	6	6	12
Retire	3	3	6	2	2	4
Deceased	0	0	0	1	0	1
Termination	4	1	5	0	0	0
Transferred In	0	1	1	0	0	0
Leave Without Pay	4	6	10	6	3	9
Resignations	5	10	15	5	18	23

## 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, schools, recreation, etc. The Public Information Office is responsible for providing information to the media and the public 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 1982, 52 staff members participated in 95 speaking engagements and interviews to provide information for the media, students, agencies and community groups. In addition, 87 staff members participated in 51 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.



## RESEARCH AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

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

### Training

All professional Probation personnel are required by the New York State Division of Probation to complete specific, approved in-service training each year. New probation officers and assistants are required to complete orientation and on-the-job training.

The training section is responsible for planning, coordinating 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 annual 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; Probation Specific for Administration, Supervision and Line Probation Officers; Firearms Training-Qualification and Re-Qualification; Deadly Physical Force Training: The Law, Rights, Responsibilities and Duties; Self-Defense and Defensive Tactics.

Seminars on Caseload Management/Productivity for Supervisors, Management Productivity, Utilization of Community Resources, Probation Trends, Mental Health and Pre-sentence Investigation were

also given. In addition, staff are encouraged to participate in seminars and special programs sponsored by universities, colleges and community organizations. During 1982 approximately 280 professional staff completed over 10,000 hours of approved in-service training.

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, neglect cases and intake, investigation and supervision.

### 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.

In 1982, a major research effort entitled "An Evaluative Research Study of the Pre-sentence Investigation and Regular Supervision Programs for Adult Criminal Offenders" was completed. The study, which was a broad effort focused on a series of multiple goals and objectives, was distributed to selected staff throughout the department.

Other studies and reports completed during the year addressed the relationship between offender characteristics and types of sentence; pre-sentence recommendations and final dispositions; DWI case activity; case activity by community; trends in supervision outcomes; relationship among pre-sentence recommendations, final dispositions, proposed legislation and state aid formula; annual analyses of selected programs in the Adult Division in 1982 and juvenile offender case activity for 1982.

#### 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.

In the past, planning efforts have generated funding for special projects which originated in and were administered by the Office of Research and Staff Development until they were turned over to divisional authority or terminated. These include Operation Midway, Operation Juvenile Intercept (OJI), Adjudicated

Restitution Program (ADR), Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), Probation Warrant Squad, Probation Employment Program I (PEP), PEP II and PEP III. With the drying up of federal and state monies the search for funding for special programs in the public and private sectors has become more difficult and frustrating.

#### Volunteers and Interns

Probation volunteers and student interns assist probation officers in a variety of tasks.

Volunteers and interns 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 and interns are placed in various units throughout the department and are assigned to tasks commensurate with their skills, interests and availability.

In 1982, 70 volunteers and interns contributed approximately 6,500 hours to the Probation Department.

Volunteers and student interns 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, and at the Restitution and Community Services Unit (formerly ADR) in the Family Division.

Student interns were 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. John's University; SUNY at Oswego; Indiana State University and Nassau Community College. Student interns often receive graduate or undergraduate credits from their respective schools.

#### COMMUNITY RESOURCES

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

The Coordinator of Community Resources is the liaison between the Probation Department and community agencies and acts as a resource consultant to probation officers on specific case needs and as to the availability of services.

Because of the overcrowding in the penal institutions, the probation officers have had to deal with more difficult persons on their caseloads. During 1982 the Coordinator of Community Resources completed a Community Resource Education and Training Course for all line probation officers. The training course was designed to aid the probation officers in making appropriate referrals to Community Resources.

During 1982, the Community Resources Coordinator participated in over 150 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 100 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 and the Committee for Runaway and Homeless Youth, thus enabling the Probation Department to have continuous input into major decision making which affects probation clients as well as the community. He also oversees the operation of the Probation Employment Program.

#### PROBATION EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (PEP)

The Probation Employment Program (PEP) is designed to provide approximately 50 job slots for Probation related youth between the ages of 14 and 17. Youths eligible for this program are either on Probation, or participating in a program supervised by the Probation Department. The Program is a cooperative venture between the Nassau County Probation Department and the Nassau County Youth Board and is funded 100% by the New York State Division for Youth in the sum of \$100,000.

In 1982, 84 youths between the ages of 14 and 17, on Probation in Nassau County, were gainfully employed through this program.

The Probation Employment Program, now in its 3rd year, has continued to help young men and women who are on Probation to de-

velop a sense of responsibility and maintain self-esteem through working. Youths who participated in the program did so as part of the overall supervision plan. The ability and interest levels of the youth were significant in selecting job sites. Approximately 50% of the jobs were in the private sector. Frequent on-site visits by Probation staff and counseling by individual probation officers added to the effectiveness of the program. Of the 84 adolescents placed in jobs in 1982, 19 have continued to work into 1983. As has been the case with prior probation youth employment programs, reports from individual probation officers continue to be enthusiastic. In many instances, having a job had a more positive impact on these young offenders than any other single factor. The probation officers described the program as one of the most effective tools they ever had for enhancing probation supervision.

The Probation Employment Program while meeting its objectives regarding youth on Probation has also gained considerable support among employers in the County, as well as the community at-large.

#### 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 also serves as a reporting station for both Adult and Family Division and their probation officers who have caseloads in the area.

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 conducted 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.

### FAMILY DIVISION

The Family Division of the Probation Department services the Nassau County Family Court with programs at the Intake Unit, Investigations and Supervision. In addition, it also provides Mental Health and Vocational Guidance services and a special restitution program for juvenile offenders.

Persons coming before the Family Court are adults who are involved in various family problems and children under the age of sixteen who may have committed crimes or status offenses.

Intake is the first stop for most clients seeking relief in the Family Court. There, Probation Officers may offer guidance and referral services and attempt to adjust the problem informally without formal Court action. In other cases, a petition to the Court is necessary. Although the largest volume of Intake cases is in the adult categories, the Probation workload in the other functional areas (Investigation and Supervision) is almost entirely with children under sixteen who manifest various behavior problems and appear before the Court as Juvenile Delinquents or Persons in Need of Supervision.

Most of these children come from multi-problem families and the role of Probation is to address the child in the context of the family as well as in terms of his/her psychosocial, educational and environmental needs. At the same time, primary consideration must be given to community safety, to evaluating a child's potential danger to others as well as to himself.

As in the past, Family Court cases reflect changes in the law as well as trends in the community, population shifts, prevailing philosophy regarding crime and delinquency, mobility of youth, political, cultural, economic and social changes.

Recent legislation has mandated a tougher method of handling juveniles and ordering restitution. Effective July 1, 1983, a new juvenile delinquency procedure code will enhance the protection of the juvenile's constitutional rights and require the Family Court to conform with Criminal Procedure Law and rules of evidence. It is also intended to speed the processing of juvenile delinquency cases.

In the Family Division, the major trend of recent years continued, with declines in juvenile cases and increases in the adult categories. Improved rehabilitation results were noted in juvenile supervision along with a decrease in the placement rate. The rate for probationers discharged as improved rose, while new offense petitions fell by 34% and violations of probation declined by 23%.

According to the Nassau County Police Department, major crimes decreased by 7.8% in 1982 and major crimes by juveniles decreased by 12%. Throughout the following Family Division report, Probation statistics reflect these figures as well as other trends in community and family life.

## INTAKE

The Intake service 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. However, 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 major trend in juvenile case activity at the Intake level for 1982 was the continuing decline (for the fourth straight year) in both the number of juvenile referrals and the number of cases going to petitions, either after the first interview or after counseling. Overall, both JD and PINS referrals fell by 7.3% while petitions dropped by 4%. (Tables I and II).

The JD petition rate was 59.1% in 1982, compared with 57.3% in 1981; the PINS petition rate also increased, reaching 64.2%, as compared with 51.1% in 1981. (See Table III).

The above trend is the result of the declining youth population and is not unique to the Probation Department. The Police Department also reported a 21.3% decrease in the past four years of juveniles taken into custody (arrested) and resulting in Family Court action. This is consistent with U.S. Census reports which indicate a 28% decrease in youth population in Nassau County within the past ten years.

Along with the decrease in juvenile cases, there was an increase in matrimonial and family cases with the greatest increase in Family Offense cases (domestic violence); they rose from 5,705 in 1981 to 7,001 in 1982, for an increase of 29%. Increased community awareness, legislative changes limiting Probation Officer's option to adjust such cases on the Intake level and the emergence of advocacy groups, are factors in this increase and have also created a greater demand for legal processing of such cases. Although client has the option of pursuing action either in the Family Court or Criminal Court, more clients choose the Family Court.

Continuance of this trend would necessitate programmatic 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 and staffing patterns.



INTAKE UNIT

CASELOADS

TABLE #I

Category	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Custody	1091	5.2	1718	7.1	+	627
Support	3050	14.6	3553	14.6	+	503
Family Offense	5705	27.4	7001	29.0	+	1314
PINS	992	5.0	932	3.8	-	60
Juv. Del.	1979	9.5	1823	7.5	-	174
Neglect	2	0.0	3	0.0	+	1
Conciliation	307	1.5	387	1.6	+	80
Paternity	1105	5.3	1205	5.0	+	100
USDL	731	3.5	933	3.8	+	202
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0		0
C/M	2	0.0	7	0.0	+	5
Violation	1475	7.1	1588	6.5	+	113
Modification	3463	16.6	4045	16.6	+	582
Enforcement	906	4.3	1099	4.5	+	193
TOTAL	20808	100.0	24294	100.0	+	3486

TABLE #II

PETITIONS

Category	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Custody	590	5.0	850	6.3	+	260
Support	1692	14.0	1749	13.0	+	57
Family Offense	2681	22.0	3059	23.0	+	378
PINS	507	4.1	498	3.7	-	9
Juv. Del.	1135	9.3	1078	8.0	-	57
Neglect	0	0.0	0	0.0		0
Conciliation	0	0.0	0	0.0		0
Paternity	990	8.1	1017	7.5	+	27
USDL	618	5.1	767	6.0	+	149
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0		0
C/M	2	0.0	5	0.0	+	3
Violation	1026	8.4	1084	8.0	+	58
Modification	2358	19.4	2608	19.5	+	250
Enforcement	555	4.6	669	5.0	+	114
TOTAL	12154	100.0	13384	100.0	+	1230

INTAKE UNIT

Petition & Diversion Rates For All Categories

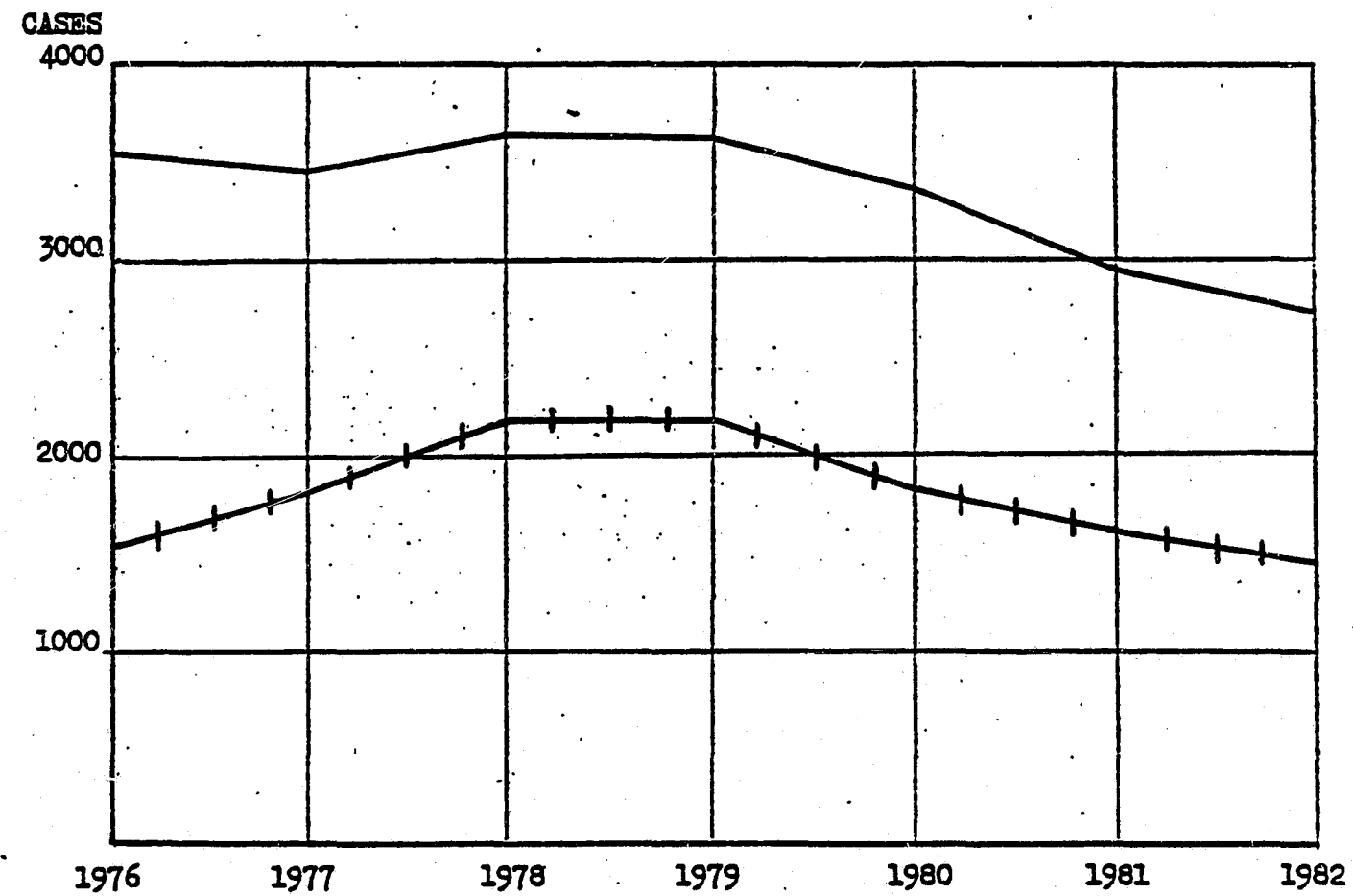
Table III

ADJUSTABLE CATEGORY	1981		1982		Comparison Div. Rate % Inc./Dec.
	Petition Rate	Diversion Rate	Petition Rate	Diversion Rate	
Custody	54.0	45.9	49.4	50.5	+
Family Offense	46.9	53.0	43.6	56.3	+
PINS	51.1	48.8	53.4	46.5	-
J.D.	57.3	42.6	59.1	40.8	-
Conciliation	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	
NON-ADJUSTABLE CATEGORY					
Support	55.4	44.5	49.2	50.7	+
Paternity	89.6	10.4	84.3	15.6	+
USDL	84.5	15.4	82.2	17.7	+
Violations	69.5	30.4	68.2	31.7	+
Modifications	68.0	31.9	64.4	35.5	+
Enforcements	61.2	38.7	60.8	39.1	+

TABLE IV

JUVENILE OFFENDER (J.D. AND PINS) REFERRALS TO INTAKE AND PETITIONS  
FROM INTAKE DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
J.D. & PINS Referrals	3,617	3,482	3,692	3,654	3,360	2,971	2,755
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+5.8	-3.7	+6.0	-1.0	-8.0	-11.6	-7.3
J.D. & PINS Petitions	1,571	1,820	2,231	2,171	1,804	1,642	1,576
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+22.8	+15.8	+22.6	-2.7	-16.9	-8.9	-4.0

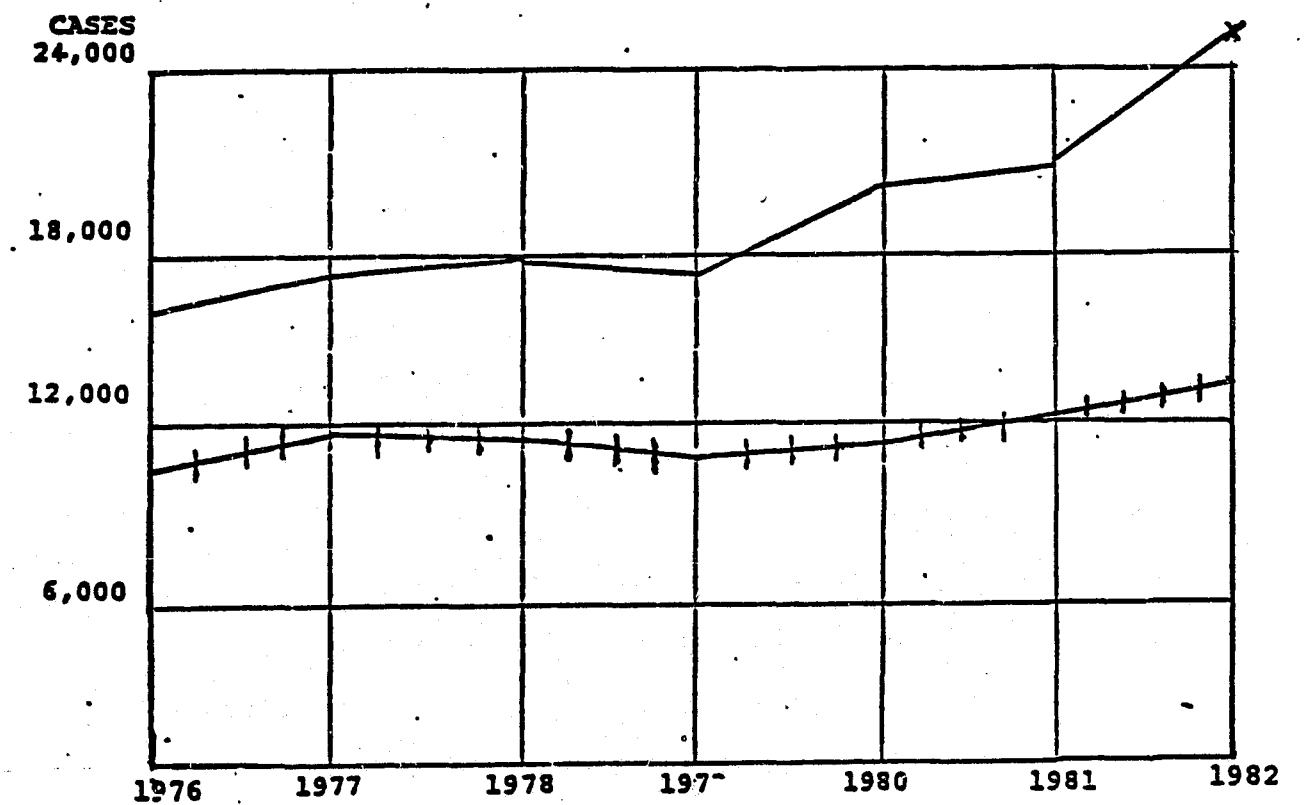


J.D. and PINS Referrals \_\_\_\_\_  
J.D. and PINS Petitions | | | | | | |

Table V

ALL CATEGORY REFERRALS TO INTAKE AND PETITIONS FROM INTAKE DURING THE  
YEARS 1976-1982

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Referrals	15,769	17,508	17,610	17,304	19,665	20,808	24,294
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+13.6	+11.0	+1.6	-1.7	+13.6	+5.8	+16.7
Petitions	10,355	11,804	11,653	11,166	11,643	12,154	13,384
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+16.0	+14.0	-1.3	-4.1	+4.2	+4.4	+10.1



Referrals \_\_\_\_\_  
Petitions / / / / / / /

#### JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS

The purpose of the Probation investigation report is to assist the Court and Probation 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 somewhat of a mixed picture, with J.D.s continuing to decline, and PINS cases rising. New investigation assignments for J.D.s declined--for the third straight year--by 4.9%, from 616 in 1981 to 586 in 1982. This compares with a decline rate of 22.1% the previous year. Unlike J.D.s, new PINS investigation assignments, after two years of declines, increased by 11.3% from 353 in 1981 to 398 in 1982. This compares with a decline rate of 23.6% the previous year.

A similar pattern was also evident in the number of juvenile investigations with Court dispositions. While the overall total, both J.D.s and PINS, increased by 3.6% after declining for two years, this increase was accounted for by the PINS group only, for the J.D.s fell for the third straight year. In brief, juvenile cases rose from 970 in 1981 to 1,005 in 1982, an increase of 35, or 3.6%. However, J.D.s fell from 627 to 605 for a 3.5% decline, while PINS increased, from 343 to 400, a gain of 16.6%.

An analysis of the juvenile population by sex reveals the males to have increased their share by 8.2% while females declined by 8.7%. This resulted in a male-female distribution of 76% and 24% respectively for 1982. (Tables VII and VIII.)

#### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS

An analysis of the juvenile delinquency dispositions for 1982, as compared with those for 1981, has revealed the most significant changes to be in the placement and probation categories. The probation rate (% of cases disposed of and placed on probation) increased from 51.7% in 1981 to 59.5% in 1982. However, the placement rate fell from 23.9% to 18.1%--110 placements against 150 in 1981. The number of J.D.s placed on probation increased to 360 for the year versus only 324 in 1981. Other changes can be found in Table X.

#### PINS DISPOSITIONS

The most significant change in the PINS disposition group is in the probation rate which rose from 64.1% in 1981 to 69% in 1982, for a total of 276 cases placed on probation for the year versus 220 in 1981. The placement rate fell from

16% in 1981 to 14% in 1982, although the actual number increased by one. Other changes can be found in Table XI

#### TYPES OF CRIMES AND STATUS OFFENSES

A comparative analysis of the types of JD and PINS offenses (crimes-against-persons, crimes-against-property, status offenses, etc.) revealed some changes in the general mix of offenses, as well as significant declines in the higher ranked crimes, such as burglary and larceny.

The proportion of cases in the crimes-against-persons (including robbery) category increased to 19.5% in 1982, from 17.5% in 1981. Assault (55) and robbery (41) ranked first and second respectively in this category, with assault reflecting a significant increase of 27.9% over the previous year. The proportion of crimes-against-property cases declined to 69.6% in 1982, from 75% in 1981. Although burglary (186) and larceny (108) continue to rank first and second in this category, both of these crimes experienced above-average declines of 29% and 22.8% respectively.

Of the total J.D. caseload, the five most frequent criminal offenses accounted for less than three-quarters (73.5%) of the 605 cases. This compares with more than four-fifths (82.9%) the previous year and is indicative of the greater variety of criminal offenses for this year's J.D. population. Although the ranking five offenses remain the same for both years, robbery dropped from third to fifth in 1982, while assault and

criminal mischief rose to third and fourth respectively. Burglary remained number one, accounting for 30.7% of the total in 1982, against 41.8% in 1981. (See Table VI below).

Table VI

#### FIVE RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR THE J.D. INVESTIGATIONS

##### CASELOAD FOR 1981 and 1982

Rank	Offense	1981		1982		N	% of Total N
		N	% of Total N	Rank	Offense		
1	Burglary	262	41.8	1	Burglary	186	30.7
2	Larceny	140	22.3	2	Larceny	108	17.18
3.	Robbery	44	7.0	3	Assault	55	9.1
4	Assault	43	6.9	4	Crim.Mis.	55	9.1
5	Crim.Misch	31	4.9	5	Robbery	41	6.8

Unlike the J.D. investigation group, the PINS cases, consisting of 400 cases in 1982, as compared with 343 in 1981, increased by 57, or 16.6%. The increase was greatest in the truancy category, with 31 more cases, or 27.2%, for a total of 145 for the year. The ungovernable cases rose by 26, for a 11.3% increase, reaching 255 for the year. To sum up, the proportion of truancy cases increased from 33.2% in 1981 to 36.2% in 1982, while the proportion of ungovernable cases declined from 66.8% to 63.8%. See Table XIII.

# SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

Most of the supplemental investigations involve violations of probation for cases that have been in the supervision program, as well as placement cases that have been re-placed or discharged from placement. Tables XIV and XV contain a detailed breakdown of these cases by type of disposition. For J.D.s , the number of supplemental investigations dropped from 146 to 136 in 1982, a decline of 10, or 6.8%. For PINS, the number of supplemental investigations fell from 140 in 1981 to 127 in 1982, a decline of 13, or 9.3%.

For J.D. cases, with the exception of the "other" group, there were declines in all disposition categories, with the largest decline in the probation "reinstated" category. The increase in the "other" group reached 22.8% and included re-placement cases and discharges from supervision. For PINS cases, the pattern was essentially the same, with declines in most disposition categories, the significant exception being the "other" group.

TABLE VII

## JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS

Category	1981	1982	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Delinquency	773	741	- 32	- 4.1
PINS	483	528	+ 45	+ 9.3
Consent to Marry	3	4	+ 1	+ 33.3
Other Jurisdictions	23	23	no change	
TOTAL	1282	1296	+ 14	+ 1.1
<u>Dispositions, J.D. Cases</u>				
Probation	330	366	+ 36	+ 10.9
Placed	181	138	- 43	- 23.8
Withdrawn/Dismissed	4	7	+ 3	+ 75.0
Suspended Judgment	127	104	- 23	- 18.1
Other/ACOD	131	126	- 5	- 3.8
TOTAL	773	741	- 32	- 4.1
Male	638	639	+ 1	+ .2
Female	135	102	- 33	- 24.4
<u>Dispositions, PINS Cases</u>				
Probation	229	283	+ 54	+ 23.6
Placed	91	88	- 3	- 3.3
Withdrawn/Dismissed	27	35	+ 8	+ 29.6
Suspended Judgment	38	28	- 10	- 26.3
Other/ACOD	98	94	- 4	- 4.1
TOTAL	483	528	+ 45	+ 9.3
Male	232	265	+ 33	+ 14.2
Female	251	263	+ 12	+ 4.8
<u>Dispositions, Consent to Marry</u>				
Other (all female)	3	4	+ 1	+ 33.3
<u>Dispositions, Other Jurisdictions</u>				
Male	10	15	+ 5	+ 50.0
Female	13	8	- 5	- 38.5
TOTAL	23	23	no change	

TABLE VIII

JUVENILE OFFENDER INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS  
FOR J.D. AND PINS CASES FOR 1981-1982

Type	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	627	64.6	605	60.2	-22	-3.5
PINS	343	35.4	400	39.8	+57	+16.6
Total	970	100.0	1,005	100.0	+35	+3.6
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	706	72.8	764	76.0	+58	+8.2
Female	264	27.2	241	24.0	-23	-8.7
Total	970	100.0	1,005	100.0	+35	+3.6

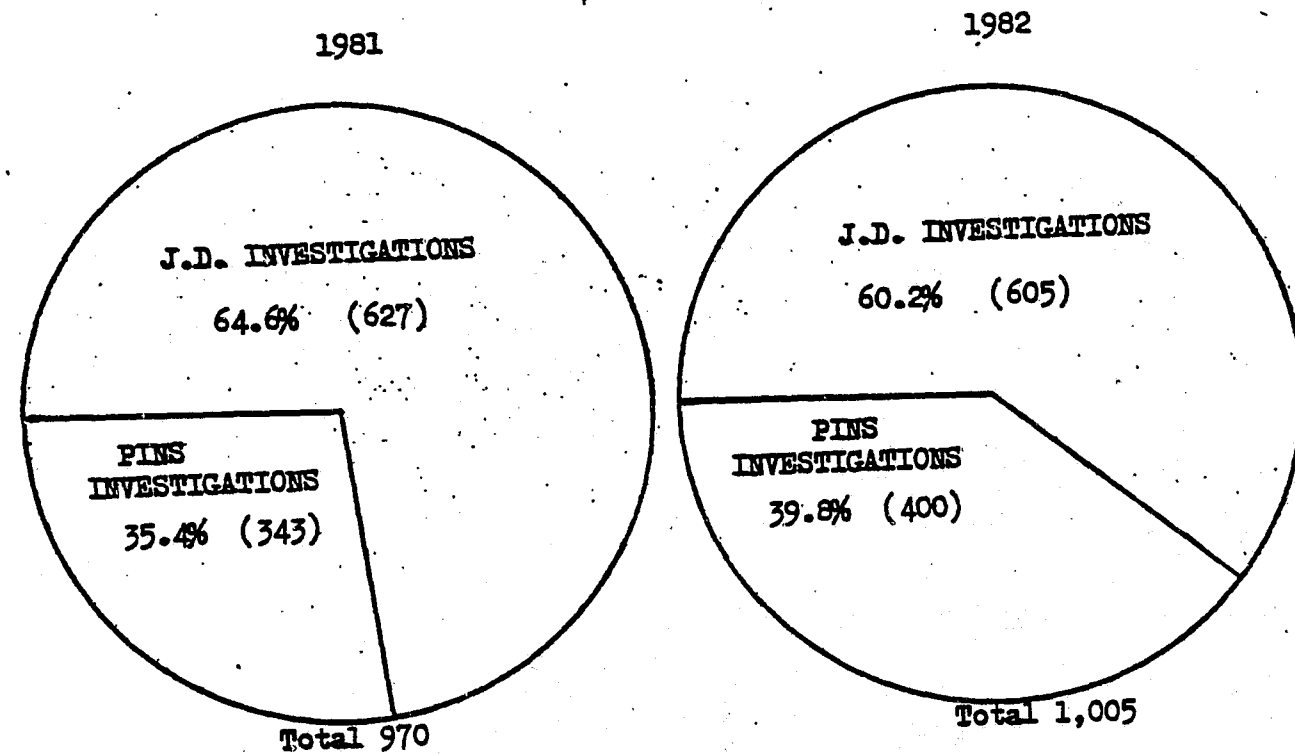
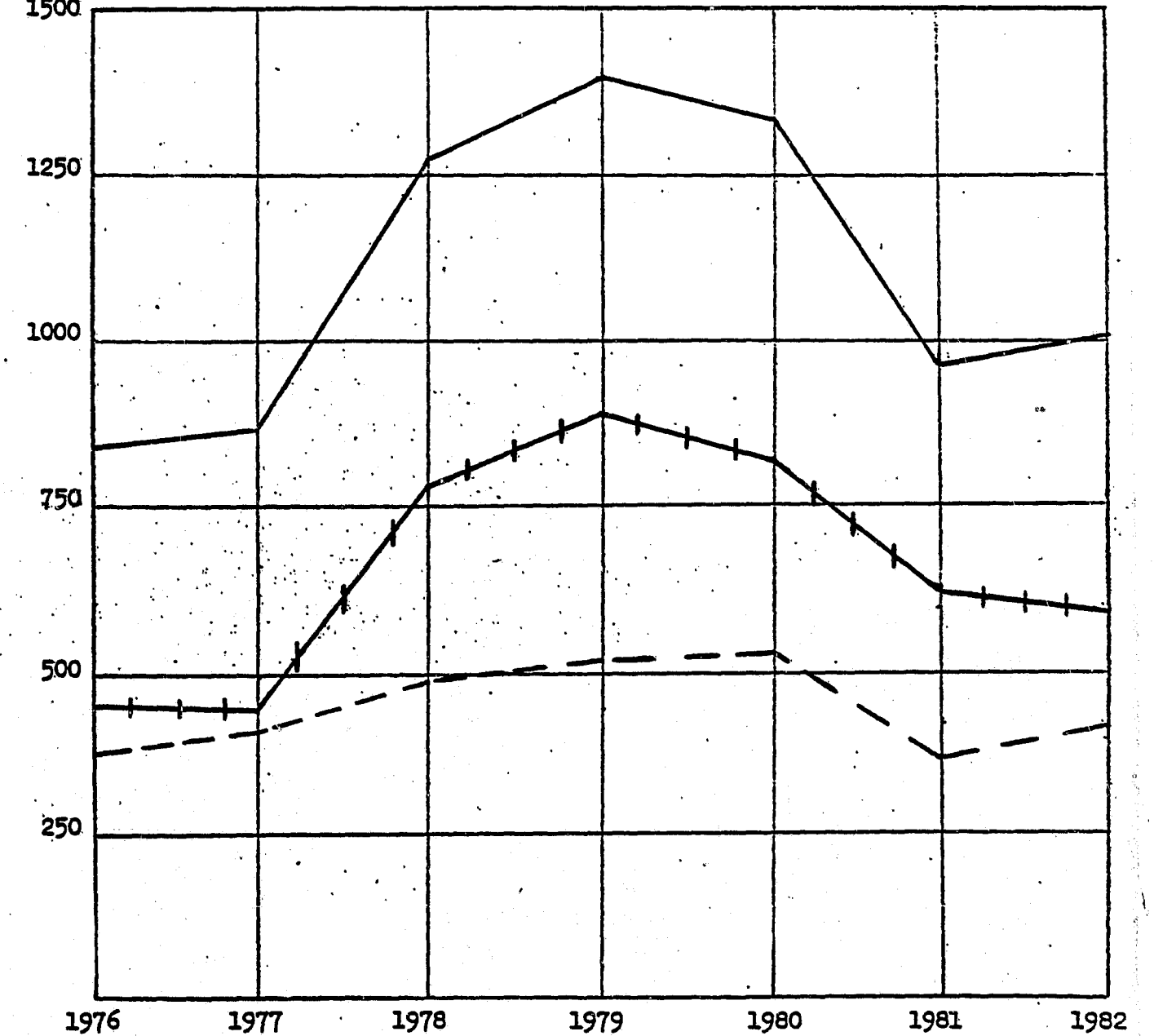


TABLE IX

JUVENILE OFFENDER (J.D. AND PINS) INVESTIGATIONS  
WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
J.D.	458	447	764	880	811	627	605
PINS	370	414	493	518	526	343	400
Total	828	861	1,257	1,398	1,337	970	1,005

CASES  
1500



All Juvenile Offender Investigations —————

J.D. Investigations Only —————

PINS Investigations Only - - - - -



TABLE X

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS  
BY TYPE FOR 1981 AND 1982**

Type	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	324	51.7	360	59.5	+36	+11.11
Placement	150	23.9	110	18.1	-40	-26.7
W/D & Dismissed	3	0.5	7	1.2	+4	+133.3
Susp. Judgment	124	19.8	104	17.2	-20	-16.1
ACOD	19	3.0	17	2.8	-2	-10.5
Other	7	1.1	7	1.2	0	0
Total	627	100.0	605	100.0	-22	-3.5
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	537	85.6	544	89.9	+7	+1.3
Female	90	14.4	61	10.1	-29	-32.2
Total	627	100.0	605	100.0	-22	-3.5

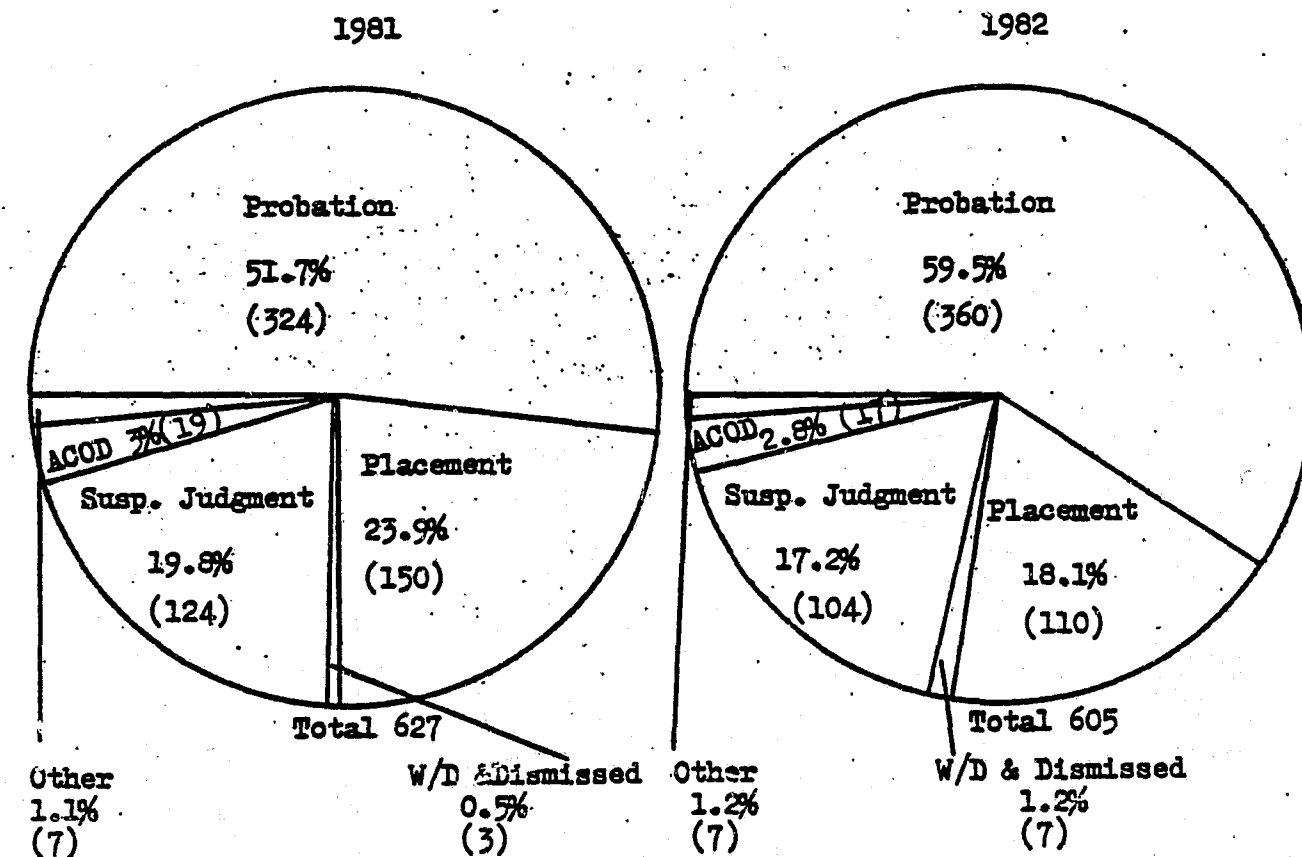


TABLE XI

**PINS INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE  
FOR 1981 AND 1982**

Type	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	220	64.1	276	69.0	+56	+25.4
Placement	55	16.0	56	14.0	+1	+1.8
W/D & Dismissed	25	7.3	32	8.0	+7	+28.0
Susp. Judgment	37	10.8	26	6.5	-11	-29.7
ACOD	5	1.5	4	1.0	-1	-20.0
Other	1	0.3	6	1.5	+5	+500.0
Total	343	100.0	400	100.0	+57	+16.6
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	169	49.3	220	55.0	+51	+30.2
Female	174	50.7	180	45.0	+6	+3.4
Total	343	100.0	400	100.0	+57	+16.6

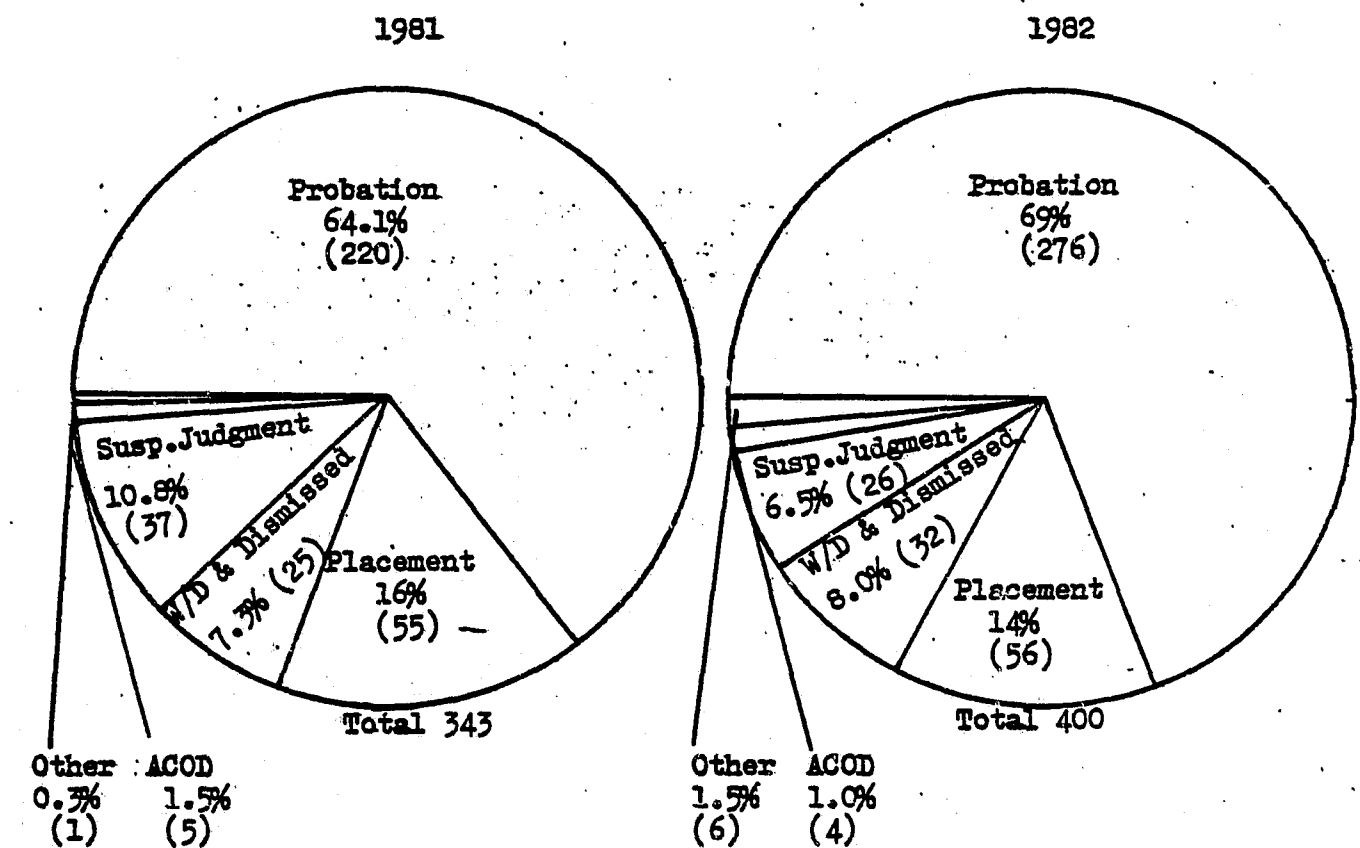


TABLE XII

**TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE DELINQUENTS  
WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1981-1982**

Type	1981						1982					
	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%
Crimes-Against-Person	88	16.4	22	24.4	110	17.5	104	19.1	14	22.9	118	19.5
Crimes-Against-Property	408	76.0	62	68.9	470	75.0	383	70.4	38	62.3	421	69.6
Other	41	7.6	6	6.7	47	7.5	57	10.5	9	14.8	66	10.9
Total	537	100.0	90	100.0	627	100.0	544	100.0	61	100.0	605	100.0

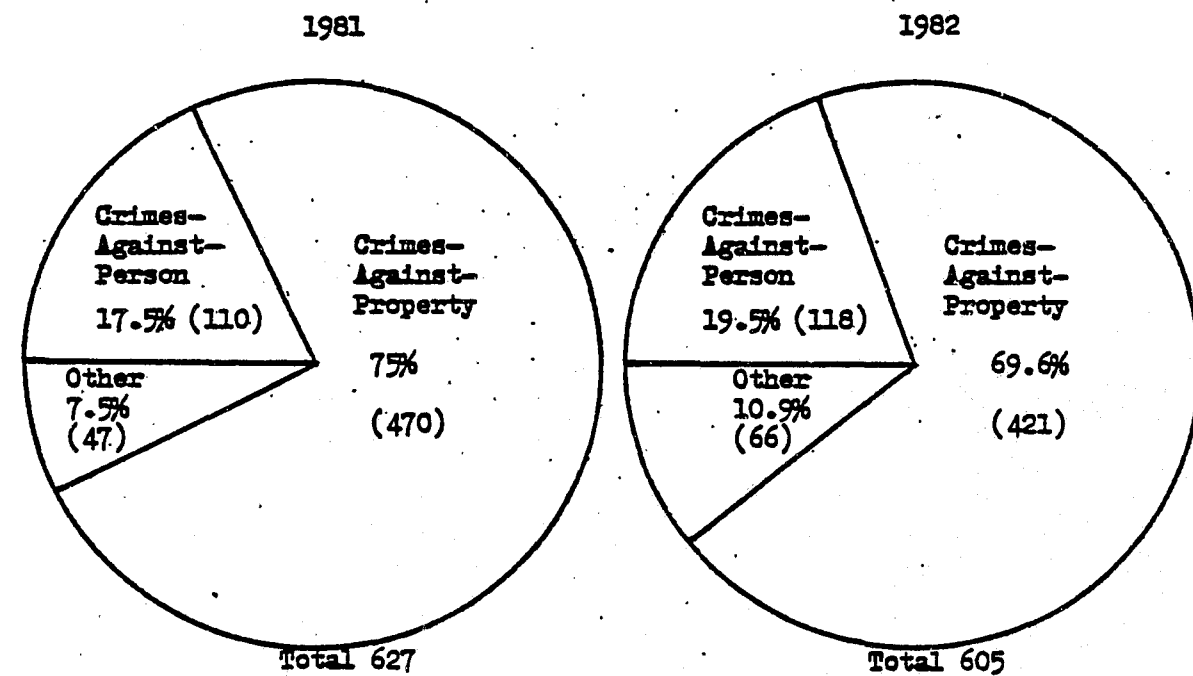


TABLE XIII

**STATUS OFFENSES FOR PINS CASES WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1981-1982**

Type	1981						1982					
	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%
Ungovernable	101	59.8	128	73.6	229	66.8	133	60.5	122	67.8	255	63.8
Truancy	68	40.2	46	26.4	114	33.2	87	39.5	58	32.2	145	36.2
Total	169	100.0	174	100.0	343	100.0	220	100.0	180	100.0	400	100.0

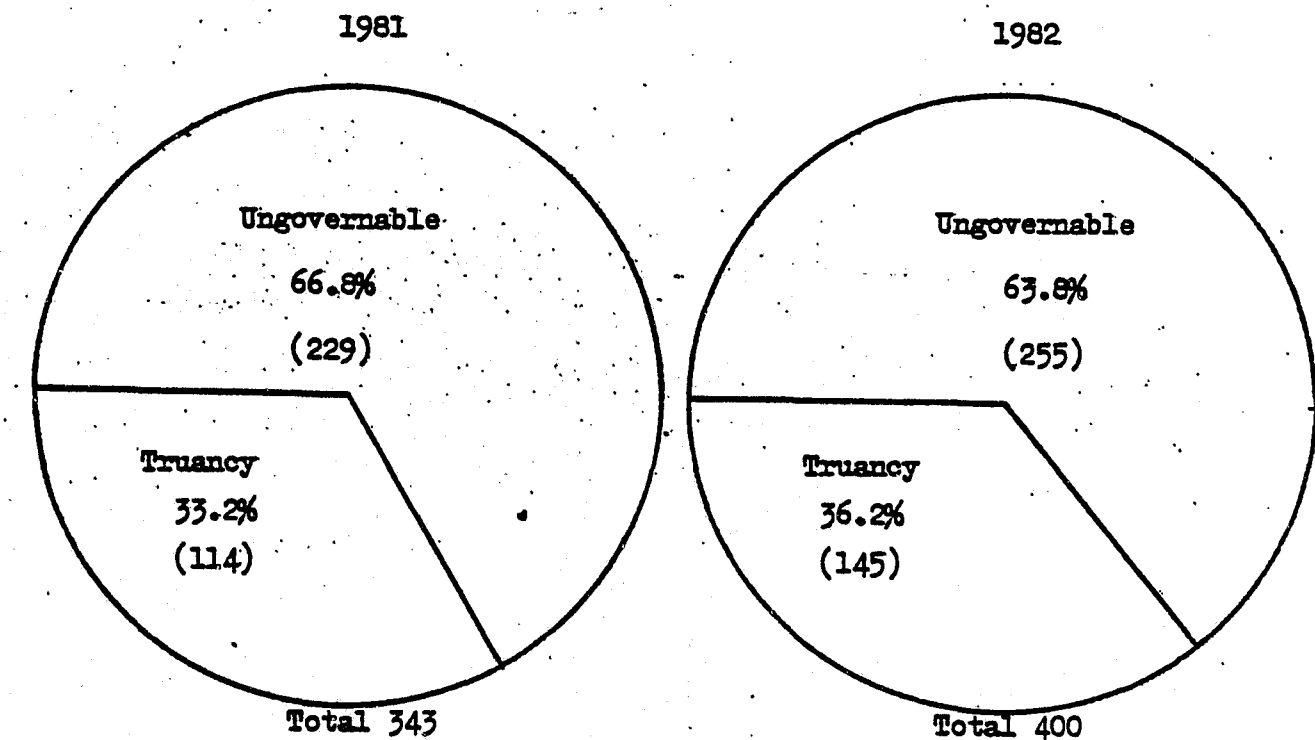
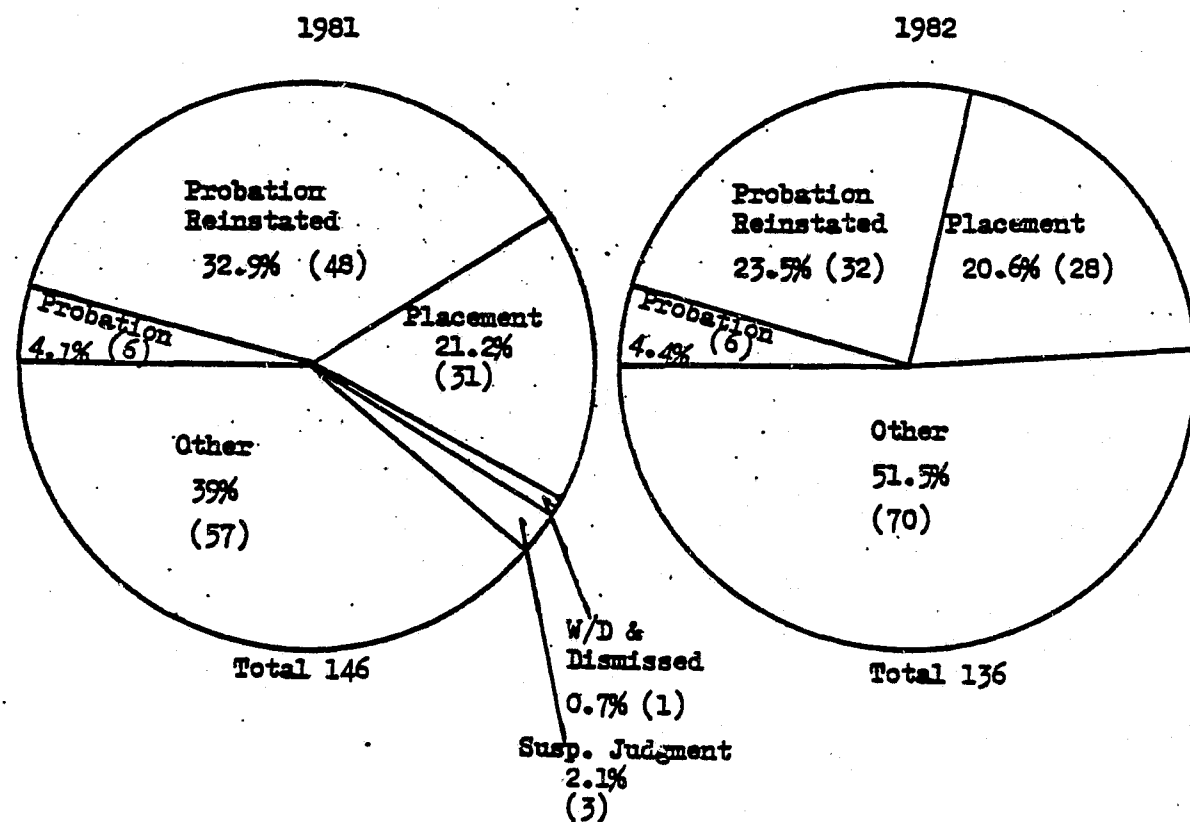


TABLE XIV

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS  
COMPLETED WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE FOR 1981 AND 1982**

Type	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	6	4.1	6	4.4	0	0.0
Prob. Reinstated*	48	32.9	32	23.5	-16	-33.3
Placement	31	21.2	28	20.6	-3	-9.7
W/D & Dismissed	1	0.7	0	0.0	-1	-100.0
Susp. Judgment	3	2.1	0	0.0	-3	-100.0
Other	57	39.0	70	51.5	+13	+22.8
Total	146	100.0	136	100.0	-10	-6.8
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	101	69.2	95	69.9	-6	-5.9
Female	45	30.8	41	30.1	-4	-8.9
Total	146	100.0	136	100.0	-10	-6.8

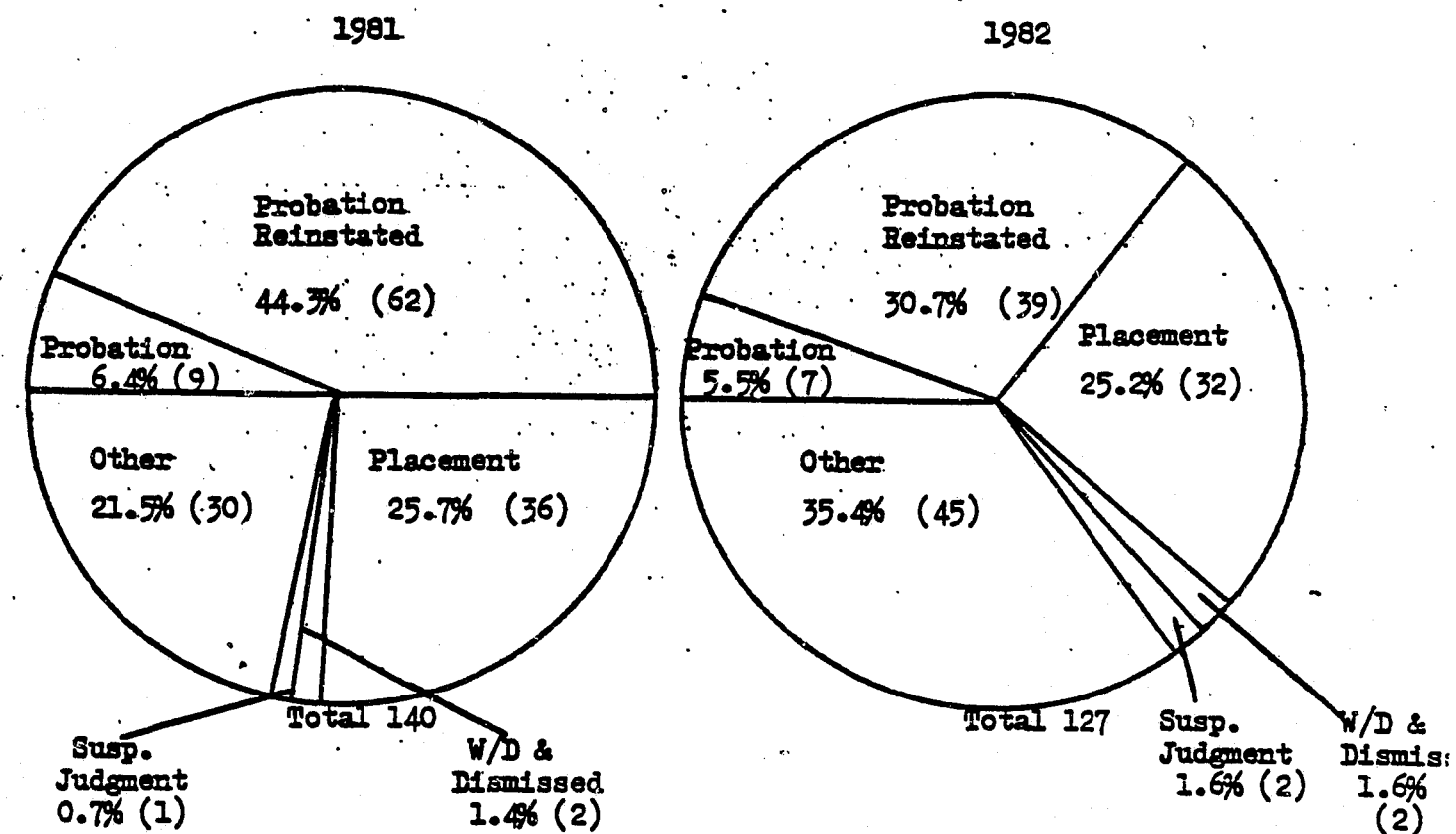


\*also includes cases where probation was continued and extended

TABLE XV

**PINS SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED  
WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE FOR 1981 AND 1982**

Type	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	9	6.4	7	5.5	-2	-22.2
Prob. Reinstated*	62	44.3	39	30.7	-23	-37.1
Placement	36	25.7	32	25.2	-4	-11.1
W/D & Dismissed	2	1.4	2	1.6	0	0.0
Susp. Judgment	1	0.7	2	1.6	+1	+100.0
Other	30	21.5	45	35.4	+15	+50.0
Total	140	100.0	127	100.0	-13	-9.3
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	63	45.0	45	35.4	-18	-28.6
Female	77	55.0	82	64.6	+5	+6.5
Total	140	100.0	127	100.0	-13	-9.3



\* also includes cases where probation was continued and extended.

Table XVI

## NASSAU COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

## JUVENILE AID BUREAU

January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1982

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

1981 1982

6238 6470

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

1388 1216  
7626 7686

## Four Year Comparison

Crime	1979	1980	1981	1982
Assault	84	104	77	102
Burglary	658	612	483	294
Criminal Mischief	103	98	85	108
Larceny (Grand)	97	90	89	93
Larceny (Petit)	177	282	271	261
Narcotics	38	39	25	10
Robbery	68	60	47	57
Sex Offenses	17	15	12	14
Unauthorized Use/Motor Vehicle	90	67	64	53
Miscellaneous	215	231	228	224
Total	1547	1598	1388	1216

## Juvenile Offenders

Crimes Committed by Juveniles Arrested  
for Criminal Court Action

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Arson Second Degree	2	1	1	1
Robbery First Degree	21	6	10	8
Burglary First Degree	2	2	0	2
Robbery Second Degree	2	13	6	6
Murder Second Degree	1	-	3	1
Burglary Second Degree	1	5	0	0
Manslaughter	1	-	0	0
Rape First Degree	1	1	2	4
Sodomy First Degree	-	2	1	0
Assault First Degree	-	-	2	0
Total	31	30	25	22

## ACTS COMMITTED BY JUVENILES PROCESSED BY THIS BUREAU FROM P.D.C.N.

## FORM 89 - JUVENILE ACTIVITY REPORT

TABLE XVII

December, 1981 through November 30, 1982

01 Alcohol	378
02 Arson	69
03 Assault	83
04 Air Rifles, Sling Shots, BB Guns, Knives, Chuka Sticks	151
05 Bomb Report	0
06 Burglary	25
07 Criminal Mischief	365
08 Disorderly Conduct	99
09 Drug Abuse	68
10 Fire, False Report	27
11 Fireworks	222
12 P.I.N.S. - Ungovernable	40
13 Hitchhiking	8
14 Harassment	298
15 Larceny	424
16 Marine Offenses	0
17 Mini Bike	290
18 Miscellaneous	189
19 Motor Vehicle (VTL - Other Than Mini Bikes)	696
20 Neglect	83
21 Possession of Stolen Property	78
22 Prowler, Peeping Tom, Loitering, Suspicious Person	186
23 Runaway	1,274
24 Sex	27
25 Shoplifting	354
26 Trespassing	893
27 Truant	47
28 Unlicensed Peddling	2
29 Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	73
30 Robbery	11
31 Murder	0
32 Reckless Endangerment	10
TOTAL.....	6,470

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	254	189	429	728	1126	2173		4,899
FEMALE	57	46	115	202	411	688		1,519
							52	52
TOTAL.....								6,470

COMPLETED JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS - JD AND PINS

Table XVIII

Classification of Offense	1981	1982	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Aggravated Harassment	2	1	- 1	- 50.0
Arson	2	20	+ 18	+ 900.0
Assault	43	55	+ 12	+ 27.9
Burglary	264	186	- 78	- 29.5
Criminal Impersonation	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Criminal Mischief	31	55	+ 24	+ 77.4
Criminal Possession Controlled Substance	3	3	no change	
Criminal Possession Forged Instrument	2	3	+ 1	+ 50.0
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	15	24	+ 9	+ 60.0
Criminal Possession Weapon	2	6	+ 4	+ 20.0
Criminal Sale Controlled Substance	1	2	+ 1	+ 100.0
Criminal Tampering	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Criminal Trespass	18	22	+ 4	+ 22.2
Escape	4	3	- 1	- 25.0
Falsely Reporting Incident	3	4	+ 1	+ 33.3
Kidnapping	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Larceny - Grand	42	32	- 10	- 23.8
Larceny - Petit	98	76	- 22	- 22.4
Making Punishable Statements	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Manslaughter	0	2	+ 2	+ 100.0
Menacing	6	6	no change	
Motor Vehicle Violation	29	31	+ 2	+ 6.9
Obstructing Governmental Administration	2	5	+ 3	+ 150.0
Possession Burglar Tools	0	2	+ 2	+ 100.0
Public Lewdness	0	2	+ 2	+ 100.0
Reckless Endangerment	6	2	- 4	- 66.7
Resisting Arrest	1	4	+ 3	+ 300.0
Robbery	44	41	- 3	- 6.8
Sex Offense	8	10	+ 2	+ 25.0
Unlawful Dealing with Fireworks	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Unlawful Imprisonment	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Unlawful Possession of Weapon	0	3	+ 3	+ 100.0
Truancy	114	145	+ 31	+ 27.2
Ungovernable	229	256	+ 27	+ 11.8
TOTAL	970	1006	+ 36	+ 3.7

SUPERVISION

The Family Division provides supervision for Juvenile Delinquents, Persons In Need of Supervision, Family Offense offenders as well as those juveniles granted Adjournments 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 perform community service or pay restitution to the injured parties. This order of community service or 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, pp.57-58).

#### JUVENILE SUPERVISION

In the supervision program, as was the case in the other programs, the major trend is the continuing decline in the number of juvenile supervision cases. After reaching a peak of 2,058 in 1979, the number of cases fell to 1,664 in 1982. Falloff from 1981 to 1982 was 5.6%. This has resulted in a decline in the average monthly caseload of juveniles from 929 in 1981 to 856, a drop of 7.9%. Also, the average probation officer caseload declined from 45.1 cases in 1981 to 43.5 cases in 1982. The end result appears to have had a favorable impact on rehabilitation efforts, for the findings in this area are supportive of more positive results from the supervision program. The success rate for discharged probationers rose, while new offenses/petitions fell by 34% and violations of probation declined by 23%. The remainder of the caseload, 6.8%, consisted of Neglect, Child Abuse, Custody or Family Offense cases.



Table XIX

SUPERVISION UNIT  
JUVENILE CASELOAD

	<u>Male</u>	<u>1981 Fem.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>1982 Fem.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
							<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Beginning of Year</u>								
J.D.	488	108	596	439	66	505	- 91	- 15.3
PINS	226	157	383	148	133	281	- 102	- 26.6
<b>TOTAL</b>			979			786	- 193	- 19.7
<u>Received During Period</u>								
J.D.	303	43	346	335	39	374	+ 28	+ 8.1
PINS	108	127	235	154	135	289	+ 54	+ 23.0
<b>TOTAL</b>			581			663	+ 82	+ 14.1
<u>Total During Period</u>								
J.D.	791	151	942	774	105	879	- 63	- 6.7
PINS	334	284	618	302	268	570	- 48	- 7.8
<b>TOTAL</b>			1560			1449	- 111	- 7.1
<u>Discharged/Transferred</u>								
J.D.	352	85	437	355	67	422	- 15	- 3.4
PINS	186	151	337	119	144	263	- 74	- 22.0
<b>TOTAL</b>			774			685	- 89	- 11.5
<u>Remaining at End of Year</u>								
J.D.	439	66	505	419	38	457	- 48	- 9.6
PINS	148	133	281	183	124	307	+ 26	+ 9.3
<b>TOTAL</b>			786			764	- 22	- 2.8

FAMILY CASELOAD

Beginning of Year	14	2	16	18	5	23	+ 7	+ 43.8
Received During Period	21	5	26	19	5	24	- 2	- 7.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	35	7	42	37	10	47	+ 5	+ 11.9
Discharged	17	2	19	16	7	23	+ 4	+ 21.1
Remaining at End of Year	18	5	23	21	3	24	+ 1	+ 4.3

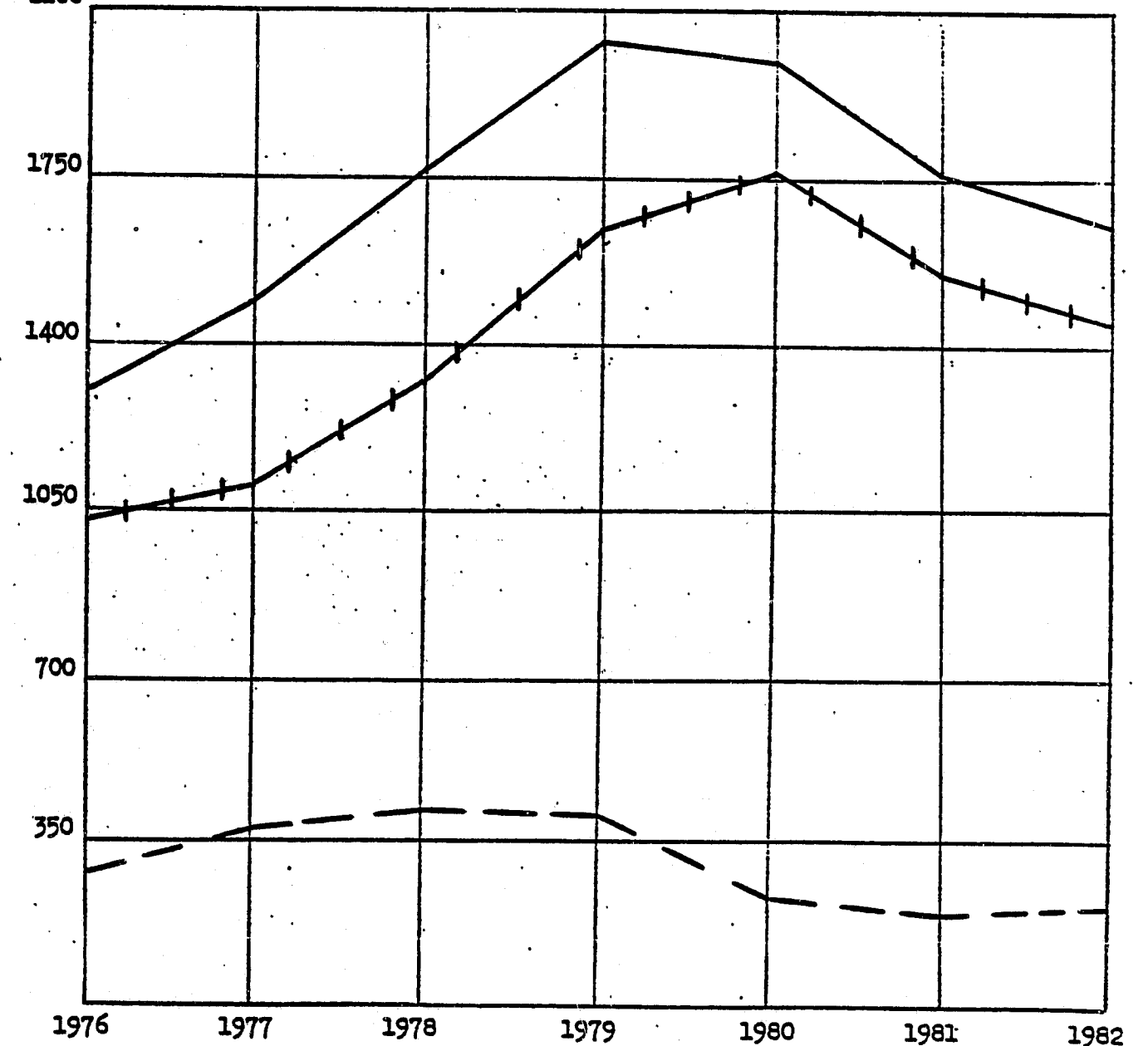
ACOD

Beginning of Year	45	16	61	63	15	78	+ 17	+ 27.9
Received During Period	117	25	142	112	25	137	- 5	- 3.5
<b>TOTAL</b>			203			215	+ 12	+ 5.9
Dismissed	93	24	117	109	24	133	+ 16	+ 13.7
Returned to Court	6	2	8	5	3	8	no change	
<b>TOTAL</b>			125			141	+ 16	+ 12.8
Remaining at End of Year	63	15	78	61	13	74	- 4	- 5.1

TABLE XX  
TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER (J.D. AND PINS) PRE-ADJUDICATORY  
(ACOD) AND POST-ADJUDICATORY (REGULAR PROBATION)  
SUPERVISION CASELOADS DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Pre-Adj.(ACOD)	269	379	429	406	243	203	215
Regular Prob.	1,041	1,112	1,332	1,652	1,761	1,560	1,449
<b>Total</b>	1,310	1,491	1,761	2,058	2,004	1,763	1,664

CASES  
2100



Total Juvenile Offender Supervision Caseload

Regular Probation Caseload Only

ACOD Supervision Caseload Only

PRE-ADJUDICATORY AND POST-ADJUDICATORY SUPERVISION CASELOADS FOR  
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND PERSONS-IN-NEED OF SUPERVISION BY  
SEX FOR 1981-1982

	<u>1981</u>				<u>1982</u>				<u>Inc/Dec</u> <u>1982 over 1981</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
J.D.	148	36	184	90.6	165	30	195	90.7	+11	+5.9
PINS	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+5.3</u>
Total	162	41	203	100.0	175	40	215	100.0	+12	+5.9

	<u>1981</u>				<u>1982</u>				<u>Inc/Dec</u> <u>1982 over 1981</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
J.D.	791	151	942	60.4	774	105	879	60.7	-63	-6.7
PINS	<u>334</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>39.6</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>-48</u>	<u>-7.8</u>
Total	1125	435	1560	100.0	1076	373	1449	100.0	-111	-7.1
Grand Total	1287	476	1763		1251	413	1664		-99	-5.6

TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER (J.D. AND PINS) POST-ADJUDICATORY  
REGULAR PROBATION SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

<u>Type</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
J.D.	530	568	691	917	994	942	879
PIES	<u>511</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>641</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>570</u>
Total	1,041	1,112	1,332	1,652	1,761	1,560	1,449

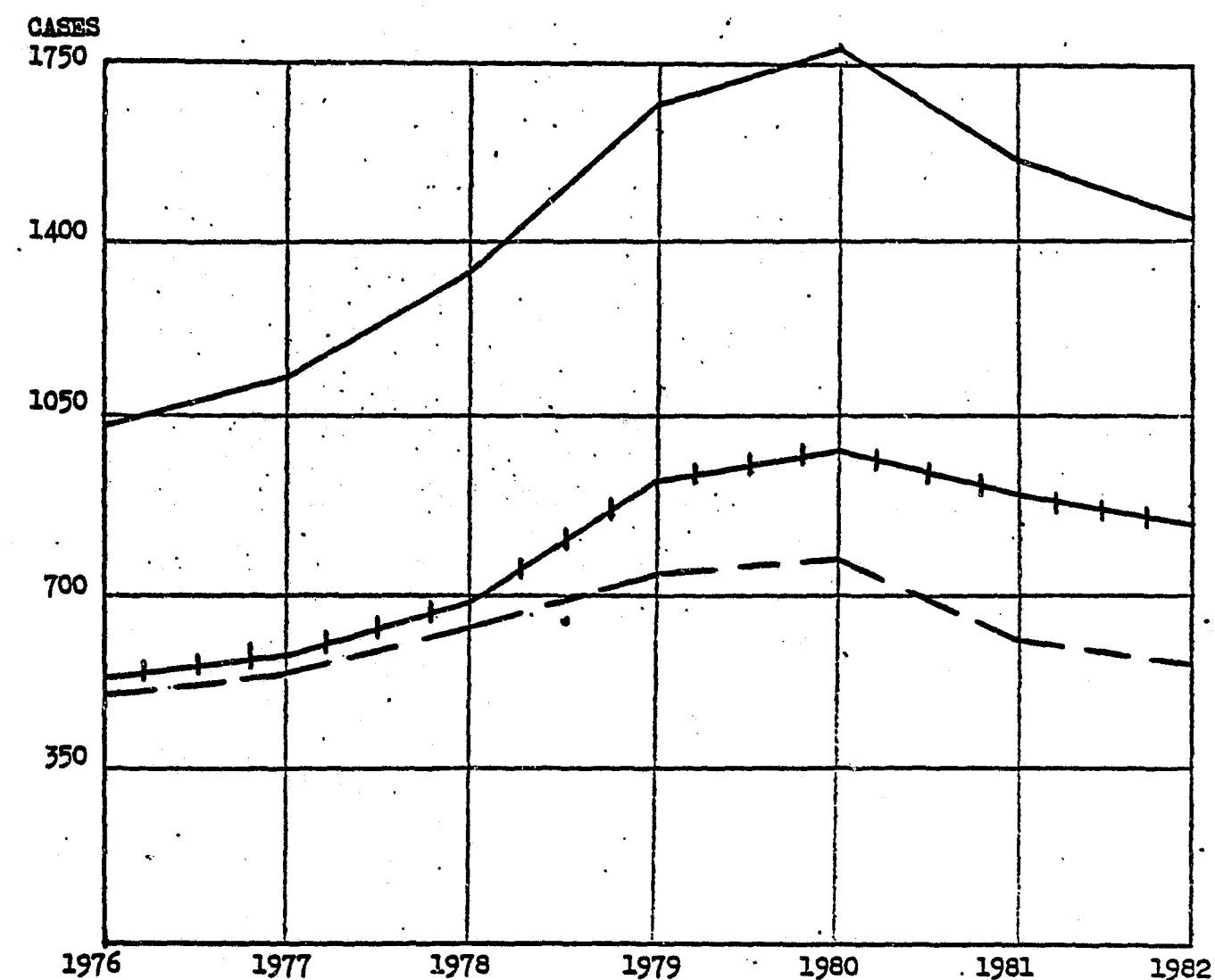
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TABLE XXIII

## TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER POST-ADJUDICATORY (REGULAR PROBATION) SUPERVISION CASELOAD FOR 1981 AND 1982

Type	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	942	60.4	879	60.7	-63	-6.7
PINS	618	39.6	570	39.3	-48	-7.8
Total	1,560	100.0	1,449	100.0	-111	-7.1

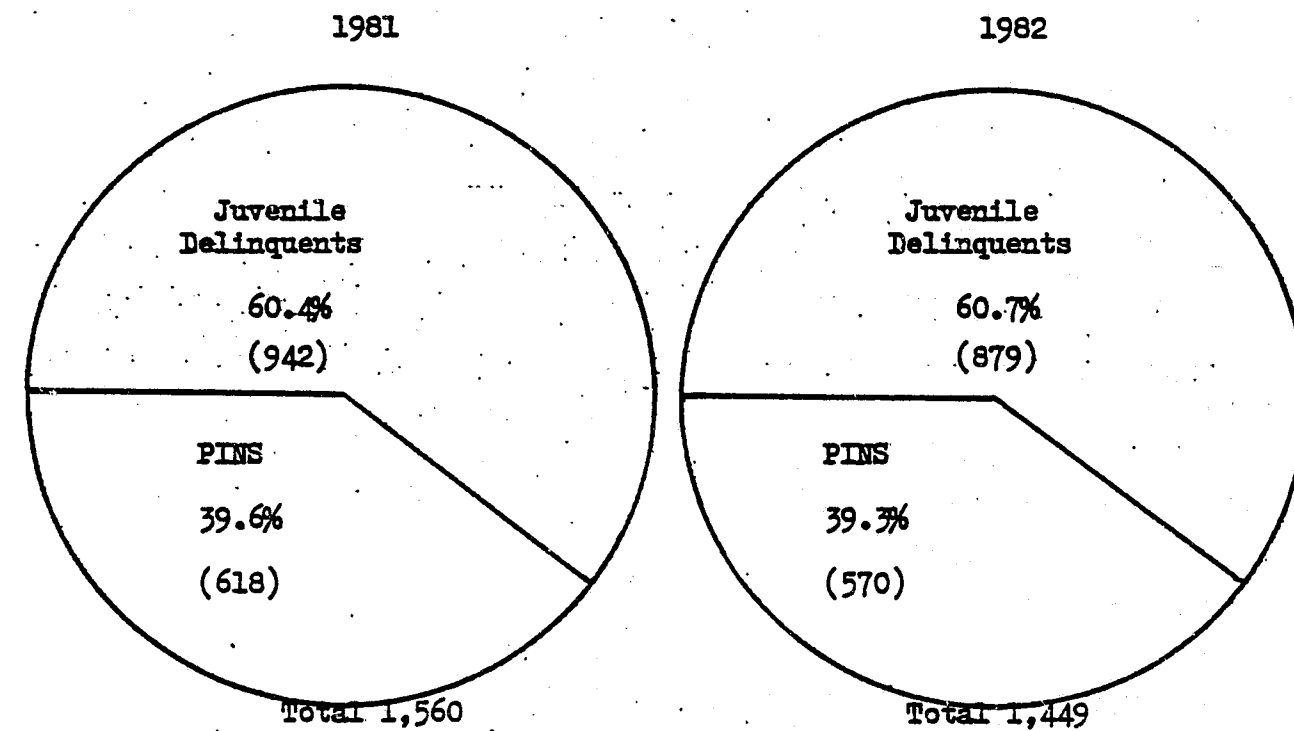
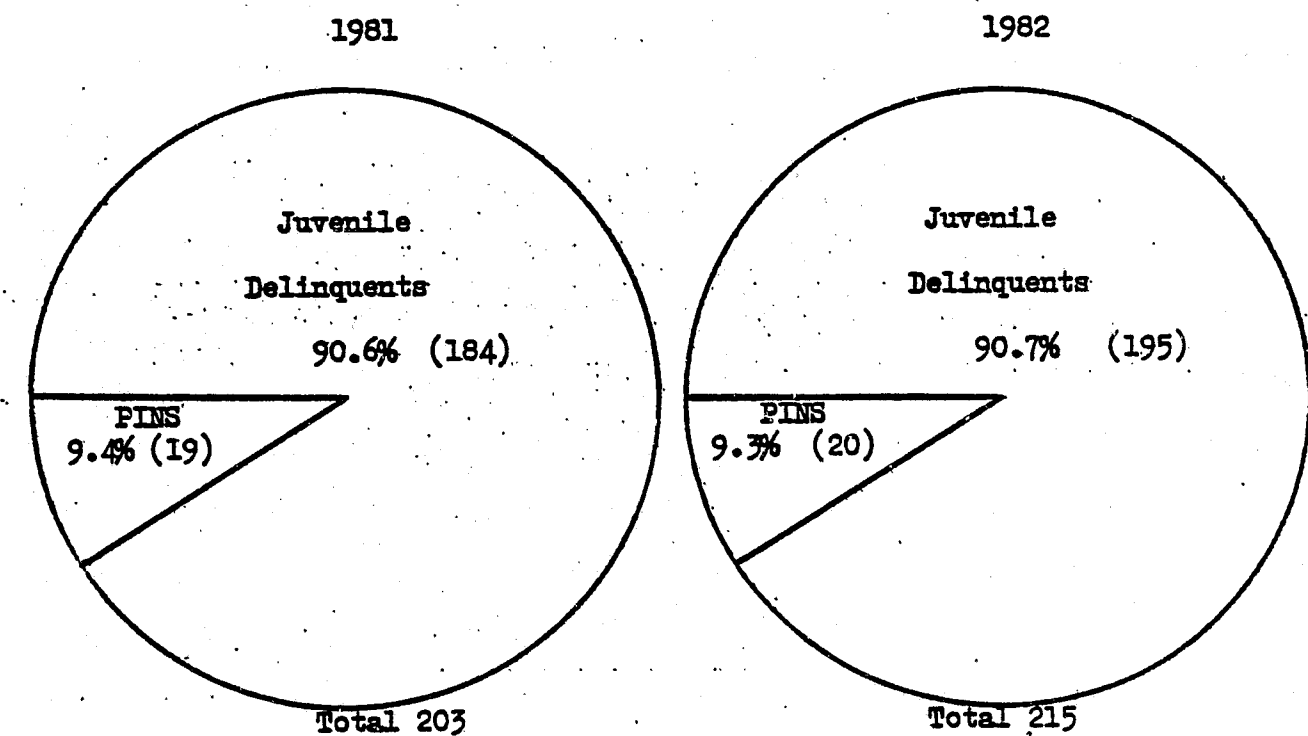


TABLE XXIV

## TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER PRE-ADJUDICATORY (ACOD) SUPERVISION CASELOAD FOR 1981 AND 1982

Type	1981		1982		Increase/Decrease 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	184	90.6	195	90.7	+11	+5.9
PINS	19	9.4	20	9.3	+1	+5.3
Total	203	100.0	215	100.0	+12	+5.9



#### 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 visits and 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. Moreover, Probation has been working cooperatively and collaboratively with the various school districts in identifying those individuals who have been determined to have handicapped conditions and present school problems, who can best be served and resolved by the Committee on the Handicapped. Probation has assisted in facilitating the placement of such children in an appropriate residential treatment school.

In most cases, Probation is a first treatment of choice. The placement caseload during this past year has decreased 17.6% for a total of 224 cases placed. This breaks down to 105 of these cases originating with the Investigating process, with the remaining 119 cases arising during the Supervision process. 37 children placed were re-placements, their initial placements having been terminated by Family Court. For many of these children, there was no alternative but referral to Division for Youth facilities. During 1981, 38 cases were placed with the Division for Youth, as against 44 in 1981, and 60 cases in 1980. There was a total of 405 cases in placement at the end of the 1982 period, as against 438 in 1981 for an overall decrease of 33 cases or 7.5%.

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 UNITINSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE CASES SUPERVISED

Caseload	<u>1981</u>			<u>1982</u>			Inc/Dec No. %	
	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>		
In placement at beg. of year	367	21	388	395	43	438	+ 50	+ 12.9
Placed during period	<u>+272</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+272</u>	<u>+224</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+224</u>	- 48	- 17.6
TOTAL in placement during period	639	21	660	619	43	662	+ 2	+ .3
Transferred from Inst. to Aftercare	- 64	+64	-	- 30	+30	-	- 34	- 53.1
Returned to placement from Aftercare	<u>+ 3</u>	<u>- 3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>+ 2</u>	<u>- 2</u>	<u>-</u>	- 1	- 33.3
Redistributed Totals	578	82	660	591	71	662	+ 2	+ .3
Discharged during period	<u>-183</u>	<u>-39</u>	<u>-222</u>	<u>-208</u>	<u>-49</u>	<u>-257</u>	+ 35	+ 15.8
In placement at end of period	395	43	438	383	22	405	- 33	- 7.5

Table XXVI

INSTITUTIONS OF PLACEMENT 1982

Institutions	<u>J.D.</u>		<u>PINS</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Bailey Hall			2		2
Berkshire Farm	40		6	1	47
Berkshire Foster Home		2		1	3
Brightwaters Group Home		1		4	5
Cayuga Home				1	1
Charlton School				1	1
Children's Village			1		1
Division For Youth	31	4	2	1	38
George Jr. Republic	4	2	6	2	14
Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls	1			1	2
Hope For Youth			4	2	6
Jennie Clarkson School				3	3
Lakeside		3		4	7
Lincoln Hall	11		2		13
Madonna Heights		1		16	17
Nassau House	6		5		11
Melville House	1				1
Regina Residence		1		1	2
St. Andrus Home			1	2	3
St. Anne Institute		3		1	4
St. Cabrini	5	5	2	4	16
St. Mary's Syosset	12		10		22
Summit School			1		1
Wayside Home		2		2	4
TOTALS	111	24	42	47	224

### 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 25.9% in 1982.

#### FAMILY INVESTIGATION UNIT

Table #XXVII

<u>INVESTIGATIONS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Support	39	40	+ 1	+ 2.6
U.S.D.L.	5	1	- 4	- 80.0
Paternity	31	5	- 26	- 83.9
Family Offense	<u>176</u>	<u>140</u>	- 36	- 20.5
TOTAL	251	186	- 65	- 25.9
<u>DISPOSITIONS</u>				
Probation	14	21	+ 7	+ 50.0
Withdrawn/Dismissed	23	31	+ 8	+ 34.8
Suspended Judgment	0	0	no change	
Probation Orders	70	66	- 4	- 5.7
Other	<u>144</u>	<u>68</u>	- 76	- 52.8
TOTAL	251	186	- 65	- 25.9

### 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 Family, Supreme and Surrogate's 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 1982, the Unit conducted 654 investigations as compared with 537 in 1981, an increase of 21.8% in 1982, or 117 cases over the previous year. (See Table XXVIII)

There was a 32% increase in Neglect and Child Abuse cases in 1982 over 1981, a 56% decrease in Adoption investigations, and a 40% increase in Custody cases, reflecting 215 cases in 1981 and 301 cases in 1982.

The total number of children and adults in the Unit's supervision caseload for 1982 was 75, a decrease of 16 over the previous year.

The dramatic increases in the Neglect/Child Abuse and Custody cases during the past year, as well as the significant drop in Adoption investigations, would seem to mirror the social and economic unrest of these times. As more young, unwed mothers appear to be keeping their babies, Adoption cases continue to drop. However, many of these new mothers, who are ill-prepared for parenthood and uninformed as to normal child development stages, seem to constitute an important part of the Neglect/Child Abuse population. Parents with serious



psychological disturbances, a basic emotional immaturity, isolation and drug/substance abuse also continue to form a significant element of the Neglect/Child Abuse population. There are also serious problems of incest, child sexual abuse and exploitation which involve the total family pathology. Child abuse can happen anywhere - in poor, middle-class and well-to-do homes; in rural areas, suburbs, cities, involving one or both parents and/or relatives. The effects of child abuse are serious and result in emotional, physical handicaps, acting-out behavior and even death.

A concomitant of the high divorce rate is the increase in custody cases. Many fathers are now petitioning for full custody of their children and there is also a growing trend towards joint custody. Many custody cases contain allegations of drug and alcohol abuse by one or both parents.

Table XXVIII. SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

<u>INVESTIGATIONS</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Neglect	238	316	+ 78	+ 32.8
Adoptions	84	37	- 47	- 56.0
Custody	215	301	+ 86	+ 40.0
TOTAL	537	654	+ 117	+ 21.8
<u>DISPOSITIONS</u>				
Supervision	5	10	+ 5	+ 100.0
Placed	104	183	+ 79	+ 76.0
Withdrawn/Dismissed	23	63	+ 40	+ 173.9
Suspended Judgment	4	0	- 4	- 100.0
Other	401	398	- 3	- .7
TOTAL	537	654	+ 117	+ 21.8
Male	263	334	+ 71	+ 27.0
Female	274	320	+ 46	+ 16.8

Table #XXIX

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

SUPERVISION

<u>CASELOAD</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>CHILDREN</u>				
Beginning of Year:				
Writs/Custody	15	13	- 2	- 13.3
Neglects	16	11	- 5	- 31.3
TOTAL	31	24	- 7	- 22.6
Received during period:				
Writs/Custody	13	6	- 7	- 53.8
Neglects	3	3	no change	
TOTAL	16	9	- 7	- 43.8
Total during period:				
Writs/Custody	28	19	- 9	- 32.1
Neglects	19	14	- 5	- 26.3
TOTAL	47	33	- 14	- 29.8
Discharged:				
Writs/Custody	15	10	- 5	- 33.3
Neglects	8	14	+ 6	+ 75.0
TOTAL	23	24	+ 1	+ 4.3
Remaining:				
Writs/Custody	13	9	- 4	- 30.8
Neglects	11	0	- 11	- 100.0
TOTAL	24	9	- 15	- 62.5
<u>ADULTS</u>				
Beginning of Year:				
Writs/Custody	19	14	- 5	- 26.3
Neglects	12	11	- 1	- 8.3
TOTAL	31	25	- 6	- 19.4
Received during period:				
Writs/Custody	10	15	+ 5	+ 50.0
Neglects	3	2	- 1	- 33.3
TOTAL	13	17	+ 4	+ 30.8
Total during period:				
Writs/Custody	29	29	no change	
Neglects	15	13	- 2	- 13.3
TOTAL	44	42	- 2	- 4.5
Discharged:				
Writs/Custody	15	12	- 3	- 20.0
Neglects	4	11	+ 7	+ 175.0
TOTAL	19	23	+ 4	+ 21.1
Remaining:				
Writs/Custody	14	17	+ 3	+ 21.4
Neglects	11	2	- 9	- 81.8
TOTAL	25	19	- 6	- 24.0

RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE UNIT (RCS)  
(FORMERLY 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 or complete a specific number of community or victim service hours.

The Restitution and Community Service Unit provides opportunities for the child to work and repay the victim for damages or perform community service. RCS became operational in Nassau County in 1979 and, until October, 1981, was federally funded through the New York State Division of Probation. It was then institutionalized as a special services section of the Probation Department's Family Division.

The program has a preliminary eligibility criteria wherein the primary criterion is the child's ability 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 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, 481 juvenile delinquents have been supervised by the

RCS Program with an average monetary restitution of \$344.43 each. Since June, 1979, \$122,959.91 in restitution has been ordered by the Family Court through RCS and \$86,492.42 has been collected and disbursed to the victims.

Less than sixteen percent or \$19,985.78 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 1982, there were 53 cases with an accumulative restitution balance of \$16,481.71 pending. A total of 7774 community service hours have been ordered on 197 cases with an average of 40 hours each. A total of 4856.5 hours has been completed; 650 hours will not be completed due to violations and transfers. At the end of the year, 2267.5 hours were pending completion in 52 cases.

Over sixty four percent of the youngsters in the project have successfully completed their restitution obligation; 17% of the cases resulted in Violations of Probation.

PARENT PAYMENT FOR PLACEMENT

The Family Court may order parents or legal guardians to pay for the support of their child in a placement facility. During 1982, RCS developed a new format for the parent payment evaluation procedure which has now become an integral function of the Unit's operation. The evaluation is designed to determine a fair and equitable contribution by the family for the partial support of their child in a placement facility. Thirty-six parent payment evaluations were referred to RCS during the year.

Restitution and Community Services Unit

Table #XXX

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Analysis and Intake</u>				
Total Cases Assigned	537	421	451	1409
Total Cases Placed in RCS Supervision	188	162	131	481
<u>Supervision</u>				
Total Cases Discharged from Probation	68	77	93	238
Total Cases Violated from Probation	22	24	8	54
Total Cases Carried Over for Supervision	83	159	163	N/A
<u>Restitution Analysis</u>				
Total Money Ordered	\$71,524.08	\$31,072.43	\$20,363.40	\$122,959.91
Total Money Collected	\$42,557.80	\$19,675.04	\$24,259.58	\$ 86,492.42
Total Comm. Ser. Hours Ordered	151.0	4503.00	3120	7774
Total Comm. Ser. Hours Completed	141.5	1373.50	3341.5	4856.5
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 &amp; C.S.)</u>
Ordered	282	122	1	75
Pending Completion	42	39	0	24

MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION UNIT

The Family Division Mental Health Unit of the Nassau County Probation Department serves as a liaison between the department and a variety of State, County, private and community treatment resources. The unit provides screening and consultative services to probation officers on specific cases, expedites referrals to mental health agencies, and acts as a clearinghouse for information on mental health services and resources. The unit provides screening services to the Family Court, including emergency evaluations on matters involving mental competency and the need for hospitalization.

Diagnosis and interpretation of psychiatric material, direct services to Family Court, and educational services to improve line staff diagnostic and treatment skills are part of this Unit's responsibility.

The Mental Health Consultant is a member of the Advisory Council of Title XX of the Nassau County Department of Social Services, a board member of the Health and Welfare Council of Nassau County and of the Advisory Council of the Wayside School for Girls of the Salvation Army.

The Mental Health Consultant also participates in administrative review of placement cases. 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 treatment of choice, 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. Placement is considered and choice of placement is made after making an assessment in terms of child's need for control in order to protect society, and of child's capacity for growth, in order to provide opportunities for better adjustment.

In 1982, the Unit conducted 1910 pre-consultations, an increase of 2.02% over 1981, when the total was 1872. The Unit also provided formal consultation services. These consultations are formal case evaluations, with recommendation for service. In 1982, the Unit conducted a total of 1015 case consultations, an increase of 11.29% over 1982, when the total was 912.

TABLE XXXI	MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES		Increase/Decrease	
	1981	1982	No.	%
Pre-Consultations	1872	1910	+ 38	+ 2.02
Consultations				
(a) Court Ordered	675	799	+ 124	+ 18.37
(b) Probation Requested	237	216	- 21	8.86
Total	912	1015	+ 103	+ 11.29
Results of Consultations				
(a) No further service	3	-		
(b) Further diagnosis and/or treatment	910	1015	+ 105	+ 11.53
Total	913	1015	+ 102	+ 11.20

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 1982, 430 cases received service, as compared to 426 in 1981, an increase of .9%. A total of 720 combined services were received by individuals referred to this Unit for assistance, as compared to 807 in 1981, or a decrease of 10.8%.

Counseling for the development of realistic goals received a preponderance of emphasis. Attention was also given to the psychological and emotional concerns, the marital and family disruption, and the relationship, communication and parent/child problems. Another thrust was to prepare family members to understand the problem situation, to be supportive and to facilitate a referral

process to an appropriate community resource in order to stabilize the family system, achieve employment, and to enhance self-respect and a sense of responsibility.

TABLE XXXII VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Beginning of year	15	47	+ 32	+ 213.3
Received during period	411	383	- 28	- 6.8
Total during period	426	430	+ 4	+ .9
Closed during period	379	359	- 20	- 5.3
Remaining	47	71	+ 24	+ 51.1
Total units of service rendered, all categories	807	720	- 87	- 10.8

# 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.

A review of Adult Division activities during 1982 indicates that the workload affected the various programs in significantly different ways. Investigations, after experiencing three years of sharp rises for a total increase of 47.4%, essentially leveled off, with only a small increase (5,384 versus 5,346) for the year, thus providing some degree of stability in probation officer caseloads after years of turbulence. Probation officer caseloads remain somewhat above optimum levels, and were slightly higher in 1982, due to a reduction in the average number of probation officers available for new assignments. However, the creation of a special restitution unit provided the opportunity for greater staff productivity. That the investigation program maintained its effectiveness in 1982 is supported by the continuing high level of agreement between probation pre-sentence recommendations and actual court sentences.

After declining for three straight years, the proportion of cases sentenced to probation rose to 62.5% from 59.2% the previous

year. This rise in the probation rate was generally consistent across all courts, including the felony jurisdiction and led to a record number of new probationers sentenced to probation, 3,353 versus 3,099 in 1981.

There is some indication that the increased reliance on incapacitation very much in evidence in recent years may have slowed in 1982. Prison and jail space, of course, remain at premium. Also, the mix of offenders, different from past years, may have led to the slowdown in commitments. After two straight years of increases in the commitment rate (proportion of cases sentenced to institutions), the rate leveled off and declined slightly in 1982, in both the felony and misdemeanor courts. However, this was not the case for the split sentence or shock probation, wherein the proportion of sentenced probationers that also received jail time actually rose slightly.

The profile of the offender investigation population for 1982 reveals that we are working with an older group, average age 24.3 years versus 23.4 in 1981, with only 35% in the 16-20 age group; a lower proportion of property-type offenders, led by declines in burglaries, robberies and larcenies; but with far more DWI's, which jumped 34.9% on top of a 46% increase the previous year. The drug offense group increased only moderately, and cocaine maintained its ranking position as the drug of choice. The felony offender segment remained generally stable, as did the proportions of recidivists (70.9%), non-residents (28.4%), and non-whites (35.4%) in the caseload, while females (13.3%) increased their share of the investigation population.

#### PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

Pre-Trial Services in the Adult Division consist of Release-On-Recognizance, Conditional Release and the Jail Units. The Release-On-Recognizance and Conditional Release Units are designed to screen defendants prior to arraignment for possible release on recognizance, on reduced bail, or on conditional release. Defendants who cannot raise bail would otherwise be detained at the Nassau County Correctional Center, contributing to the overcrowded conditions which have been an on-going problem during the past several years.

The Jail Unit conducts interviews of inmates for ROR and completes inquiries for the Department and other criminal justice agencies.

#### Release-On-Recognizance (ROR)

The Release-On-Recognizance program has been an on-going function of the Nassau County Probation Department since 1962. It assists the court in determining which defendants can be released in their own custody or on low bail. Historically, indigent defendants have been the principal beneficiaries of the program.

This Unit serves 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, conditional release, or to establish a realistic bail. The court may or may not follow Probation recommendations. However, in 99% of the cases, the courts accept the Probation recommendations.

It is important to note that the screening takes place in the

early morning prior to the defendant's first appearance in court. With this procedure, the arraigning judge has a pre-parole risk report available when the defendant's case is called. This procedure has eliminated the necessity for short-term remands for the purpose of completing ROR reports.

Statistics for Pre-Trial Services for the past three years show a dramatic increase in the workload of the ROR Unit in 1980 with a 147% increase in the number of reports completed that year. The trend continued during 1981 with a 28% increase. This was a result of the screening of all arraigned defendants by the ROR Unit which resulted in a greater number of reports and fewer persons detained on low bail. While the number of ROR reports completed during 1982 decreased, the number of referrals to Conditional Release showed a significant increase.

#### Conditional Release

The Conditional Release Program monitors defendants who are released without bail while awaiting proceedings in the Criminal Courts. Persons placed on Conditional Release by the court are required to keep the Probation Department informed of their whereabouts and to appear in court as directed until their cases are disposed of.

It should be noted that the success of the Conditional Release Program as gauged by the defendants' return for trial indicates its usefulness and cost effectiveness, particularly as it relates to reducing the jail population. Over 90% of those cases terminated during 1982 were terminated successfully. Of the remaining 10%, many of them failed to abide by the conditions of

the program (i.e. reporting to a probation officer) but did make their court appearances. Only 6% of all of the defendants terminated failed to appear in court as directed.

The ultimate goal of Probation Pre-Trial Services is to recommend release for eligible defendants so that they can remain in the community and retain their jobs, rather than be remanded to the Correctional Center at a high cost to taxpayers. The maintenance of detainees in jail is costly. Many defendants who were gainfully employed prior to their arrests and were heads of households would have to apply for public assistance during their detention which is another cost to taxpayers.

Another important factor is the extensive overcrowding in correctional facilities throughout the State and the potentially explosive situations.

It is anticipated that the Pre-Trial Services Bureau will continue to be utilized by the judiciary in the light of the extensive efforts to depopulate the Correctional Center to a level consistent with the optimum capacity of that institution.

#### PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

<u>Release-On-Recognizance</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Investigations Completed	3,554	4,557	3,910
<u>Conditional Release</u>			
Total Cases In Program	1,986	2,821	3,301



## 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 principal 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 investigation cases sentenced or otherwise disposed of by the courts during the same year. For 1982, however, both categories, assignments and dispositions, were closer in number and so somewhat of an exception to this rule. But, the latter group does provide a far richer source of data on the investigation program. Therefore, investigation assignments referred by the courts will be discussed but only briefly.

During 1982, the total number of investigation assignments reached 5,384, an increase of only 0.7% over the 1981 total of 5,346. This small rate of increase compares with the much larger 11% in 1981 and a 3.9% increase in 1980. However, even with the small increase, investigations reached another record high for this program in 1982. Drug offenses, while increasing in absolute numbers over the previous year, also made up a somewhat larger proportion of the investigation workload in 1982, 9.2%, as compared to 8.8% in 1981 and 9.5% in 1980. See Table I.

An analysis of the investigation assignments by court of jurisdiction reveals no significant changes, as was the case the previous year when the County Court, or felony jurisdiction, jumped 31.3% and thereby reversed a long-term trend which saw the County Court proportion decline significantly during the 1970's. In 1982, the County Court, with felony jurisdiction, accounted for 1,918, or 35.6% of the overall assignment total, while the District Court with misdemeanor jurisdiction contributed 3,466, or 64.4%. In

comparison to 1981, this represents a small decline of 11 cases, or 0.6%, in County Court and a small increase of 49 cases, or 1.4%, in District Court.

An analysis of the investigation assignments involving drug abuse offenses for 1982, in comparison to 1981, while revealing a small increase in this category of offense, from 471 to 497, the rate of increase -- 5.5% -- was higher than the 3.3% in 1981 but lower than the 39% in 1980. Also, as noted above, the proportion of the investigation caseload involving drug offenses rose slightly from 8.8% in 1981 to 9.2% in 1982.

An analysis of the types of drug offenses and the kinds of drugs involved in these offenses is contained in Table II. Offenses involving the sale of a controlled substance increased moderately (19, or 10.5%) while those in the possession category declined. Cocaine further increased its number one ranking in 1982 by increasing its proportion among all types of drugs from 39.4% in 1981 to 44.4% in 1982. Marijuana and heroin ranked second and third respectively.

#### Investigations With Dispositions

The number of investigation cases sentenced or otherwise disposed of by the courts experienced a somewhat larger increase than the number of investigations assigned during 1982. Investigations with court dispositions totaled 5,370 in 1982 as compared with 5,234 in 1981, for an increase of 136 cases, or 2.6%. This increase in court dispositions compares with 14.9% in 1981 and a 4.6% increase in 1980. Again, the total in 1982 was a record high for this category.

#### Courts of Jurisdiction

An analysis of the distribution of cases disposed of by courts of jurisdiction reveals the largest increases to be in County Court followed by District Court. On the other hand, Youth Part, County Court, experienced only a small increase while Youth Part, District Court cases declined for the second straight year. County Court dispositions increased by 105 cases, or 7.1%, from 1,476 in 1981 to 1,581 in 1982. Youth Part, County cases increased by only 8 cases, or 2.1%, from 383 to 391. District Court dispositions increased by 96, or 3.6%, from 2,632 to 2,728 in 1982. However, Youth Part, District Court dispositions declined by 73 cases, or 9.8%, from 743 to 670 in 1982, after an earlier decline of 14.4% in 1981. The significance of this decline and change will also be apparent in the next section of this report under age of offenders. See Table III.

#### Age of Offenders

For the third straight year, the average age (median) of the offenders in the investigation program increased in 1982. After a low of 22.6 years in 1979, it rose in subsequent years to its present level of 24.3 years in 1982. This change to an older offender is also apparent in the proportion of offenders in the 16-20 age group which also dropped for the third straight year, from 42.6% in 1979 to 35% in 1982. Likewise, the proportion of offenders in the 16-29 age group dropped from 74.8% in 1979 to 70.2% in 1982. On the other hand, those 30 years and over continued to increase their proportion from 25.2% in 1979 to 29.8% in 1982. This so-called aging of the offender population is most likely related

to the demographic changes underway in the County of Nassau for some years now and has resulted in an older general population. See Tables IV & V.

#### Sex of Offenders

The proportion of female cases in the investigation program rose in 1982, from 12.5% in 1981 to 13.3%. The distribution of the investigation caseload in 1982 was 4,655, or 86.7% males and 715, or 13.3% females. This compares with a distribution of 87.5% males and 12.5% females in 1981. Males increased their share of the caseload by only 1.6% while the female increase was a larger 9.7%. See Table VI.

Female offenders are managed somewhat differently by the courts than their male counterparts. Females have traditionally had a higher probation rate and a smaller commitment rate and while this continues to be the case, the differences in recent years have been smaller. In 1982, the probation rate for males was 60.7% as compared with a higher 73.9% for the females. The commitment rate for males was 32.1% versus 19.0% for females. Females continued to have a higher commitment rate in 1982, although slightly below the 20.6% rate in 1981 but above the 10.9% in 1980. Also, 13.9% of the males received a split sentence (jail/probation) in 1982 as compared with 9.2% of the females. This compares with 12.4% and 11% respectively in 1981.

Also, although females as a group continue to be somewhat older than male offenders, the difference here also seems to be smaller as the males get older. In 1982, the media age for females was 24.8 years, while for males it was a slightly younger 24.2 years.

#### Residence of Offenders

As in the past two years, the proportion of the investigation caseload that is non-residents of Nassau County remained essentially unchanged in 1982. Their share of the caseload dropped from 28.7% in 1981 to 28.4% in 1982. The distribution was 3,843, or 71.6%, County residents and 1,527, or 28.4%, non-residents. See Table VII.

#### Types of Sentence

After two straight years in which the probation rate (proportion of cases sentenced to probation) declined and the commitment rate increased, this trend changed in 1982 with the probation rate rising and the commitment rate remaining at level of the previous year. The probation rate rose from 59.2% to 62.5%, while the commitment rate went from 30.7% to 30.3% in 1982. "Other" types of sentences, including discharges and fines, declined for the third straight year, from 10.1% to 7.2%.

Along with the increased use of probation, the use of shock probation or the split sentence, with a period of jail time preceding probation supervision, also rose in 1982. Over one-fifth of the cases sentenced to probation received a split sentence -- 714 of 3,353 probation cases, or 21.3%, up from 20.7% in 1981. The use of shock probation continued to vary by court and sex. It was highest in County Court with 37.9%. It was also higher for males than females -- 22.9% versus 12.5%.

The increased use of probation in general in 1982 had an even greater impact on the female segment of the caseload. For example, the female probation rate rose from 68.2% in 1981 to 73.9% in 1982,

a change of +5.7%. For males, the increase was smaller, from 57.9% in 1981 to 60.7% in 1982, a change of +2.8%. The change in the incarceration rate by sex was less significant. For females, the incarceration rate dropped from 20.6% to 19.0%; males, from 32.2% to 32.1% in 1982.

Although 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 1982, the trend noted above concerning the increased use of probation was also evident in both courts, more so, however, in the District Court where it was also accompanied by a falloff in commitments. Also to be noted was the general falloff in youthful offender cases both under investigation and being sentenced to probation, primarily in the District Court, which is no doubt also linked to the previously noted aging of the general investigation population of offenders. See Table VIII, IX, X

#### Class of Offender

All three categories of offenses, felonies, misdemeanors and violations, increased during 1982, but the proportion of each category in the caseload did not change significantly. Felony offenders declined slightly from 29.4% in 1981 to 28.9% in 1982; misdemeanors from 70.4% to 70.9%; violations remained at 0.2% for both years. See Table XI.

An analysis of County Court cases, with felony jurisdiction only, indicated that of the 1,972 cases, 1,554, or 78.8%, had felony convictions. This compares with a felony conviction rate of 82.9% in 1981 and 93% in 1980. Therefore, while there were more

felony cases in 1982 and more County Court cases, the actual felony conviction rate was lower than the previous year. This pattern was also evident in 1981. This was not the case for most of the 1970's when the trend appeared to be a reduction in the number of cases reduced to misdemeanors.

#### Major Categories of Crime

Along with the increases noted above in the overall investigation caseload (2.6%) and the number of offenders sentenced to probation (8.2%), analysis of the major categories of crime for which convictions were obtained (crimes-against-person, property, drug offenses, other) as well as specific offenses has revealed some significant changes in both areas in 1982 in comparison to the previous year. The proportion of property-type crimes declined for the second straight year, from 61.9% in 1981 to 57.8% in 1982. Larceny is still the single most frequent property crime, accounting for 42.9% of this category (up from 41.1% in 1981) and 24.8% of the overall investigation caseload (down from 25.5% in 1981 and 30.2% in 1980). Burglary, while still the second most frequent property crime, actually declined in 1982, both in terms of its share of property-type crimes and the overall investigation caseload.

The proportion of crimes-against-persons remained essentially unchanged, dropping from 9.7% in 1981 to 9.6% in 1982. Assault is the single most frequent person-type crime and in 1982 actually increased its share of this category, rising to 69.4% (up from 65.6% in 1981) and 6.6% of the overall caseload, up from 6.4% in 1981.

The proportion of drug offenses reflected a moderate decline, from 9.9% in 1981 to 9.7% in 1982. In absolute numbers, it went from 517 to 521, a gain of only 4 cases. Possession of a controlled substance is the single most frequent crime in this category, accounting for 50.7% of the drug offenses and 4.9% of the overall investigation caseload. Other types of offenses, as a group, experienced the greatest increase in 1982. Their proportion rose from 18.5% in 1981 to 22.9% in 1982. Driving while intoxicated (DWI) is the single most frequent offense in this category accounting for 62.3% (up from 58.8% in 1981) and 14.3% of the overall investigation caseload (up from 10.8% in 1981).

The significant changes noted above in the area of offenses are more readily apparent in a comparative ranking for the two years. Of the total investigation caseload in 1982, the ten most frequent criminal offenses accounted for 81% of the 5,370 cases. They are set forth below in rank order along with a comparable distribution for 1981. DWI, now ranked second, sustained an increase of 34.9%, on top of a 46% increase the previous year. Burglary, now ranked third, declined by 20.8%, from 593 cases in 1981 to 491 in 1982. Robberies also declined while the number of assault cases increased. Also, possession of a dangerous weapon appeared on the list of the ten most frequent offenses for the first time in 1982. This crime went from 126 in 1981 to 144 in 1982. (See Tables XII, XIII, XIV).

Ten Ranking Criminal Offenses, 1981-1982

1981				1982			
Rank	Offense	N	% Of Total N	Rank	Offense	N	% Of Total N
1	Larceny	1334	25.5	1	Larceny	1332	24.8
2	Burglary	593	11.3	2	DWI	766	14.3
3	DWI	568	10.8	3	Burglary	491	9.1
4	Assault	334	6.4	4	Assault	357	6.6
5	Poss stolen ppty	281	5.4	5	Poss stolen ppty	282	5.2
6	Robbery	275	5.2	6	Poss con subst	264	4.9
7	Poss con subst	261	4.9	7	Robbery	258	4.8
8	Sale con subst	230	4.4	8	Crim mischief	237	4.4
9	Crim mischief	228	4.4	9	Sale con subst	220	4.1
10	Crim trespassing	181	3.5	10	Poss dang weapon	144	2.7

RECIDIVISM

Recidivism, in the context used in this report, gives some indication of the degree of previous criminality of the investigation caseload. During 1982, the overall recidivism rate (% of cases with a record of prior conviction as an adult or juvenile) declined slightly, from 71.7% in 1981 to 70.9% in 1982.

Although this is the second straight year of declines in recidivism, they have been small and not of great significance. Over the last four years, the recidivism level has remained essentially unchanged. Prior to this four-year period and for most of the 1970's it was at a higher level. However, at the present time the vast majority of the investigation caseload continue to have a prior record of conviction. From the standpoint of risk assessment, this variable is an important one; for, according to the most recent research findings based on local data, the presence or absence of a prior criminal record continues to have a significant impact on both probation supervision and outcome after discharge. See Tables XV & XVI.

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS, ASSIGNMENTS INVOLVING DRUG  
OFFENSES AND INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEARS 1976-1982

The graph displays the growth of the manufacturing sector's workforce over a six-year period. The solid line represents the total number of employees, which starts at approximately 3400 in 1976 and rises to about 5300 by 1982. The dashed line represents employees specifically in manufacturing, starting at around 3300 in 1976 and reaching approximately 5200 by 1982. The line with markers, which likely represents a subset of the manufacturing workforce, starts at about 400 in 1976 and grows to around 500 by 1982. All three series show a period of relative stability or slight decline from 1976 to 1978, followed by a sharp and consistent increase through 1982.

Year	Total Employees (Solid Line)	Manufacturing Employees (Dashed Line)	Manufacturing Employees with Markers (Line with Markers)
1976	3400	3300	400
1977	3300	3300	350
1978	3600	3200	350
1979	4600	4300	400
1980	4700	4500	450
1981	5300	5100	480
1982	5300	5200	500

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DRUG ABUSE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS FROM COUNTY AND DISTRICT COURTS  
1981-1982

	1981		1982		Inc/Dec 1982 over 1981	
<u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Poss and/or sale or att sale	181	70.4	200	72.2	+19	+10.5
Poss or att poss	76	29.6	76	27.4	0	0
Crim Injection of Narcotic Drug	0	0	1	0.4	+1	+100.0
Total	257	100.0	277	100.0	+20	+7.8

Type of Offense						
Poss or att poss	172	80.4	164	74.6	-8	-4.6
Sale or att sale	16	7.5	8	3.6	-8	-50.0
Att poss hypo instrument	5	2.3	5	2.3	0	0
Forged Instrument	0	0	9	4.1	+9	+900.0
DWI	9	4.2	13	5.9	+4	+44.4
Att prom prison contraband	4	1.9	6	2.7	+2	+50.0
Other	8	3.7	15	6.8	+7	+87.5
Total	214	100.0	220	100.0	+6	+2.8

### Type of Drug Involved in Offenses for Drug Abuse Assignments for County and District Courts

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TABLE III  
ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT

Frequency and Percentage Distribution

Court	1981		1982	
	No.	%	No.	%
County	1,476	28.2	1,581	29.4
Youth Part County	383	7.3	391	7.3
District	2,632	50.3	2,728	50.8
Youth Part District	743	14.2	670	12.5
Total	5,234	100.0	5,370	100.0

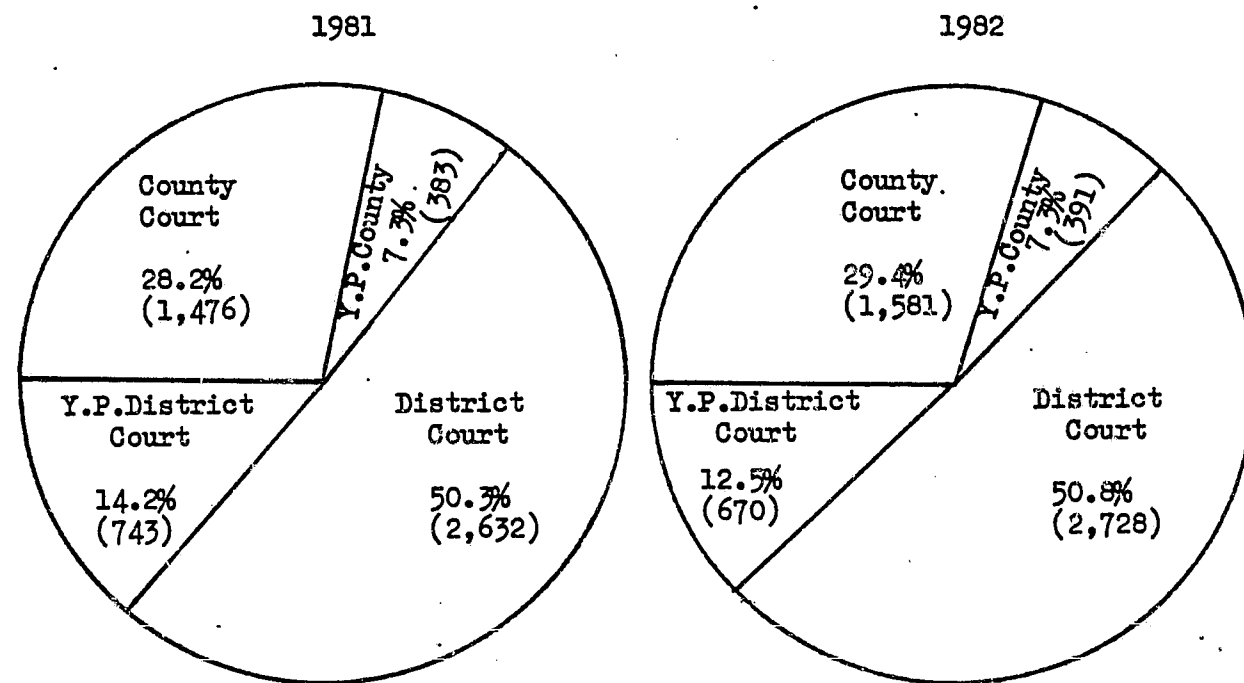


TABLE IV  
ADULT DIVISION

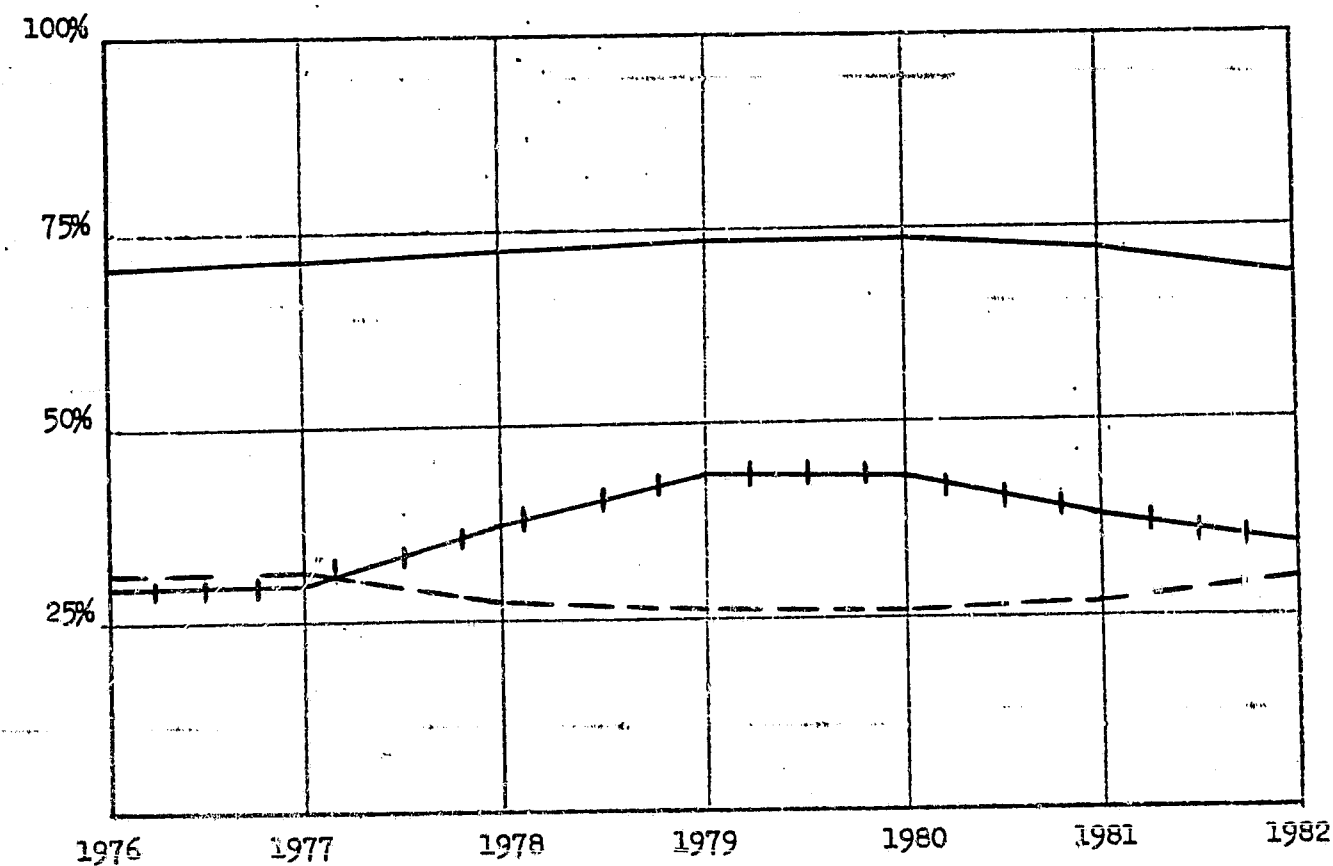
AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

Age Category	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Median age - years	25.1	25.1	23.8	22.6	22.8	23.4	24.3
% in 16-20 age group	29.8%	30.1%	36.9%	42.6%	41.3%	38.2%	35.0%
% in 16-29 age group	69.0%	69.2%	72.5%	74.8%	74.8%	73.8%	70.2%
% in 30 and over age group	31.0%	30.6%	27.5%	25.2%	25.2%	26.2%	29.8%

TABLE V  
ADULT DIVISION

AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING  
THE YEARS 1976-1982

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
% in 16-20 age group	29.8%	30.1%	36.9%	42.6%	41.3%	38.2%	35.0%
% in 16-29 age group	69.0%	69.2%	72.5%	74.8%	74.8%	73.8%	70.2%
% in 30 and over age group	31.0%	30.8%	27.5%	25.2%	25.2%	26.2%	29.8%



16-20 age group / / / / / / / / / /  
16-29 age group —————  
30 and over age group - - - - -

TABLE VI  
ADULT DIVISION

SEX OF OFFENDER OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS  
1981-1982

Sex	1981		1982		Inc/Dec 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	4,582	87.5	4,655	86.7	+73	+1.6
Female	652	12.5	715	13.3	+63	+9.7
Total	5,234	100.0	5,370	100.0	+136	+2.6

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY SEX DURING THE YEARS 1981-1982

Sex	1981		1982		Inc/Dec 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	4,678	87.5	4,661	86.6	-17	-0.4
Female	668	12.5	723	13.4	+55	+8.2
Total	5,346	100.0	5,384	100.0	+38	+0.7



TABLE VII  
ADULT DIVISION

RESIDENCY OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

<u>Residency</u>	1976		1977		1978		1979	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Nassau County	2,307	68.4	2,285	67.0	2,241	68.8	3,312	76.0
Non-resident	<u>1,064</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>1,016</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>24.0</u>
Total	3,372	100.0	3,408	100.0	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0

<u>Residency</u>	1980		1981		1982	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Nassau County	3,238	71.1	3,730	71.3	3,843	71.6
Non-resident	<u>1,319</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>1,504</u>	<u>28.7</u>	<u>1,527</u>	<u>28.4</u>
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	5,370	100.0

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

TABLE VIII  
ADULT DIVISION

PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
BY TYPE OF SENTENCE DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Probation	56.5	54.3	58.7	61.7	61.5	59.2	62.5
Commitment	29.3	33.1	29.4	23.3	26.3	30.7	30.3
Other	14.2	12.6	11.9	15.0	12.2	10.1	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

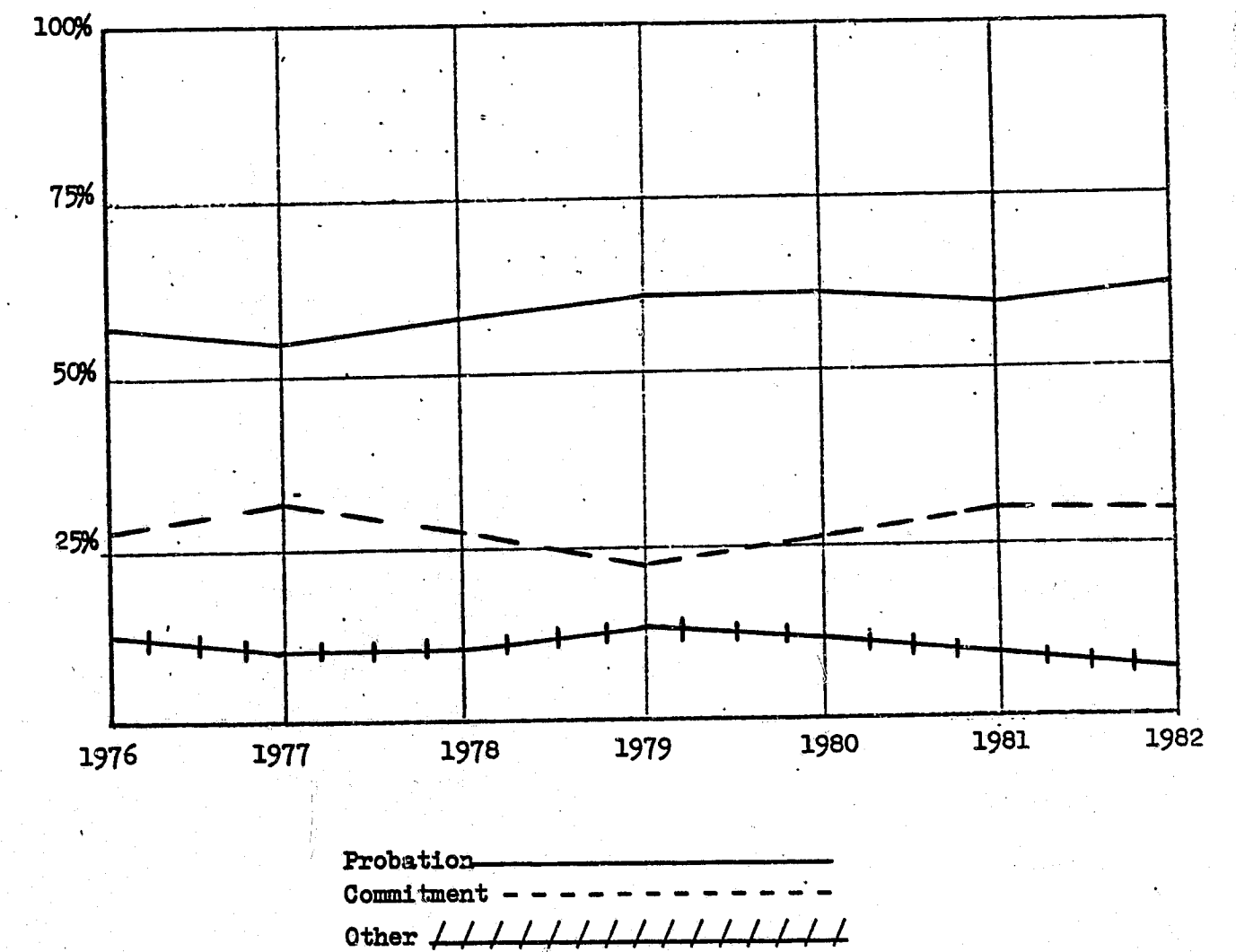


TABLE IX  
ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH  
DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1981-1982

Type	1981		1982		Inc/Dec 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	3,099	59.2	3,353	60.5	+254	+8.2
Committed	1,609	30.7	1,629	30.3	+20	+1.2
Discharges and Fines	517	9.9	373	6.9	-144	-27.8
Dismissals & Acquittals	9	0.2	15	0.3	+6	+66.7
Total	5,234	100.0	5,370	100.0	+136	+2.6

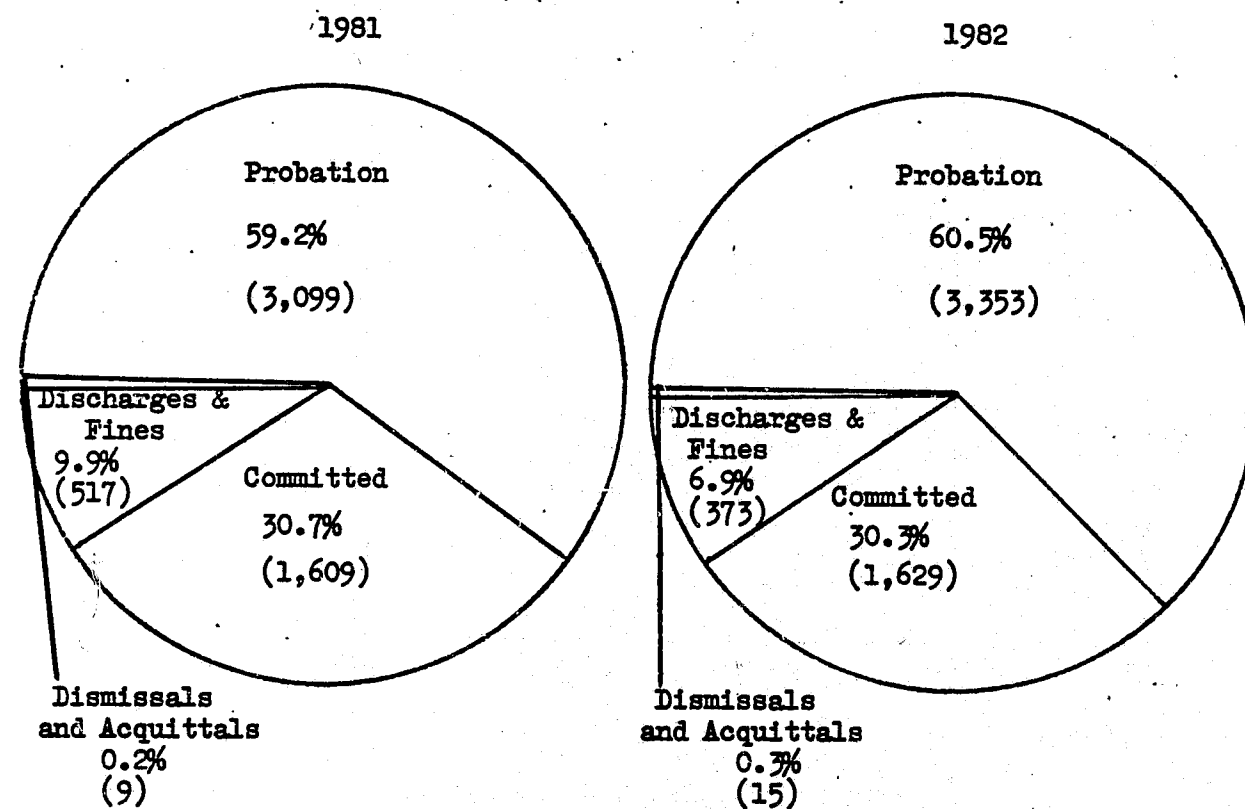


TABLE X  
ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

Type	1976		1977		1978		1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	1,903	56.5	1,852	54.3	1,913	58.7	2,689	61.7
Commitment	989	29.3	1,129	33.2	958	29.4	1,016	23.3
Other	<u>479</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>15.0</u>
Total	3,371	100.0	3,408	100.0	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0

Type	1980		1981		1982	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	2,804	61.5	3,099	59.2	3,353	62.5
Commitment	1,199	26.3	1,609	30.7	1,629	30.3
Other	<u>554</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	5,370	100.0

TABLE XI  
ADULT DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH  
DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1981-1982

Type	1981		1982		Inc/Dec 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felonies	1,541	29.4	1,554	28.9	+13	+0.8
Misdemeanors	3,684	70.4	3,805	70.9	+121	+3.3
Violations	9	0.2	11	0.2	+2	+22.2
Total	5,234	100.0	5,370	100.0	+136	+2.6

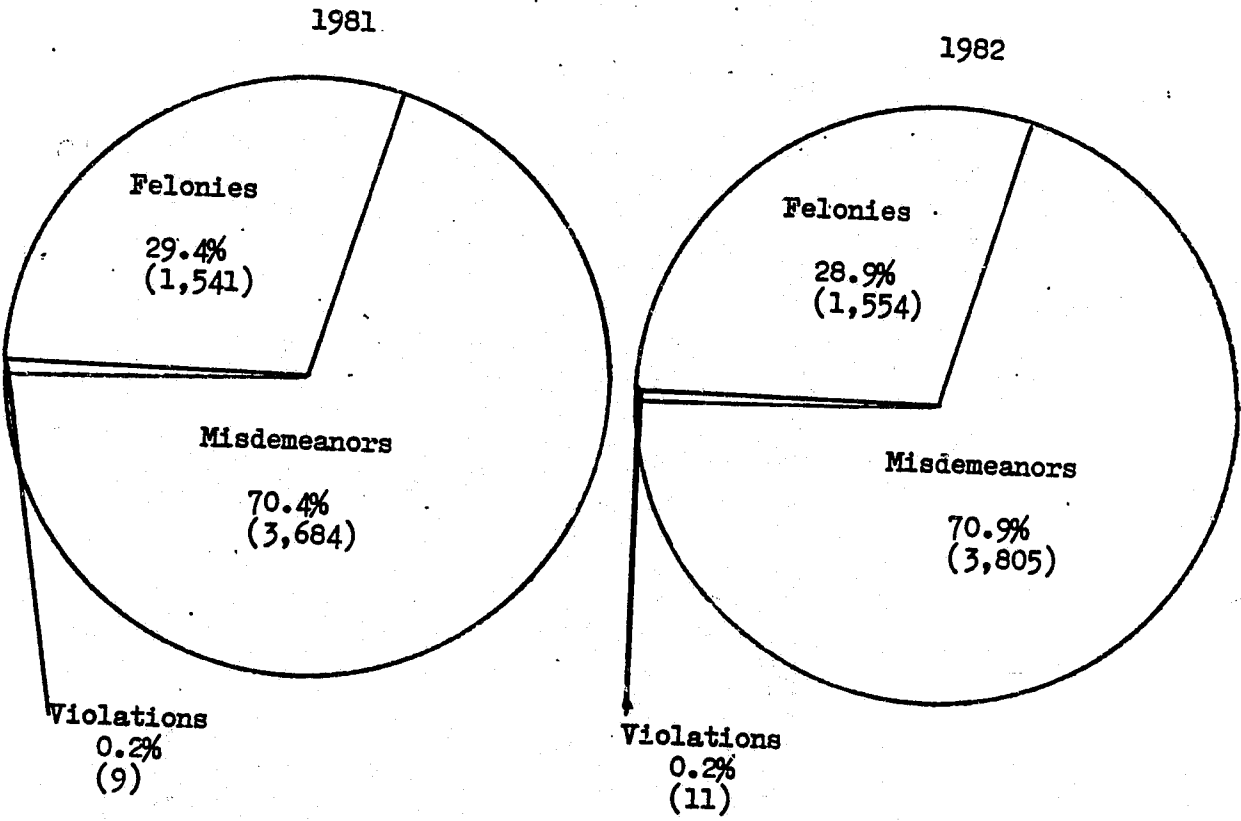


TABLE XII  
ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1981-1982

Type	1981		1982		Inc/Dec 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	509	9.7	514	9.6	+5	+0.9
Crimes-against-property	3,242	61.9	3,106	57.8	-136	-4.2
Drug Offenses	517	9.9	521	9.7	+4	+0.8
Other	966	18.5	1,229	22.9	+263	+27.2
Total	5,234	100.0	5,370	100.0	+136	+2.6

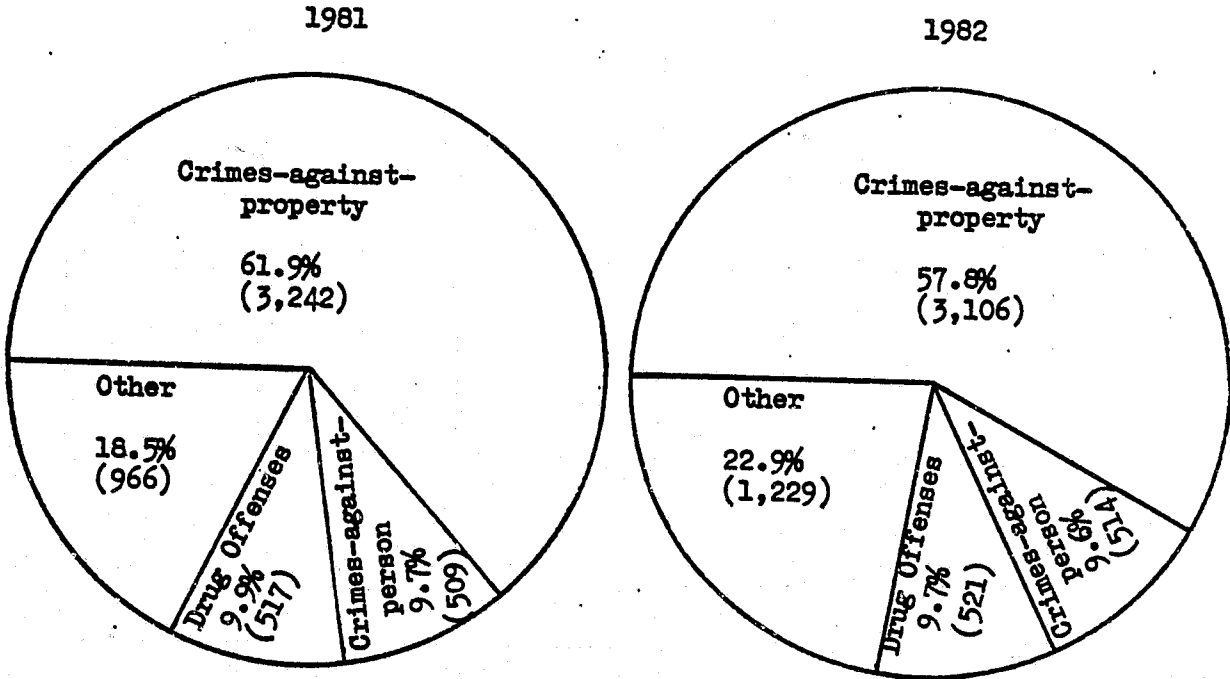
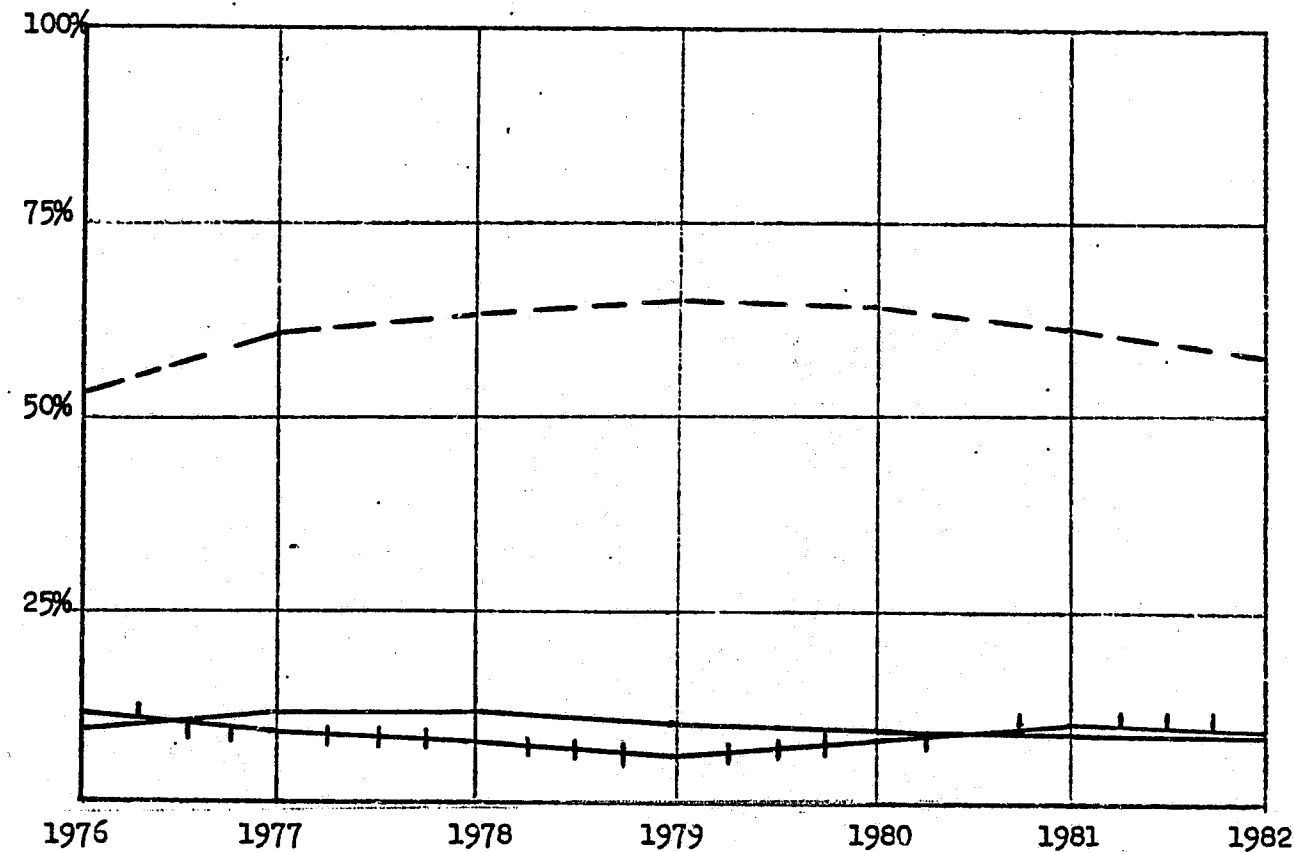


TABLE XIII  
ADULT DIVISION

PERCENTAGE OF TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH  
DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Crimes- against- person	10.9	10.4	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.7	9.6
Crimes- against- property	52.4	59.3	63.4	64.7	64.4	61.9	57.8
Drug Offenses	13.0	9.8	7.7	6.8	9.2	9.9	9.7
Other	23.7	20.5	17.9	17.9	16.5	18.5	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



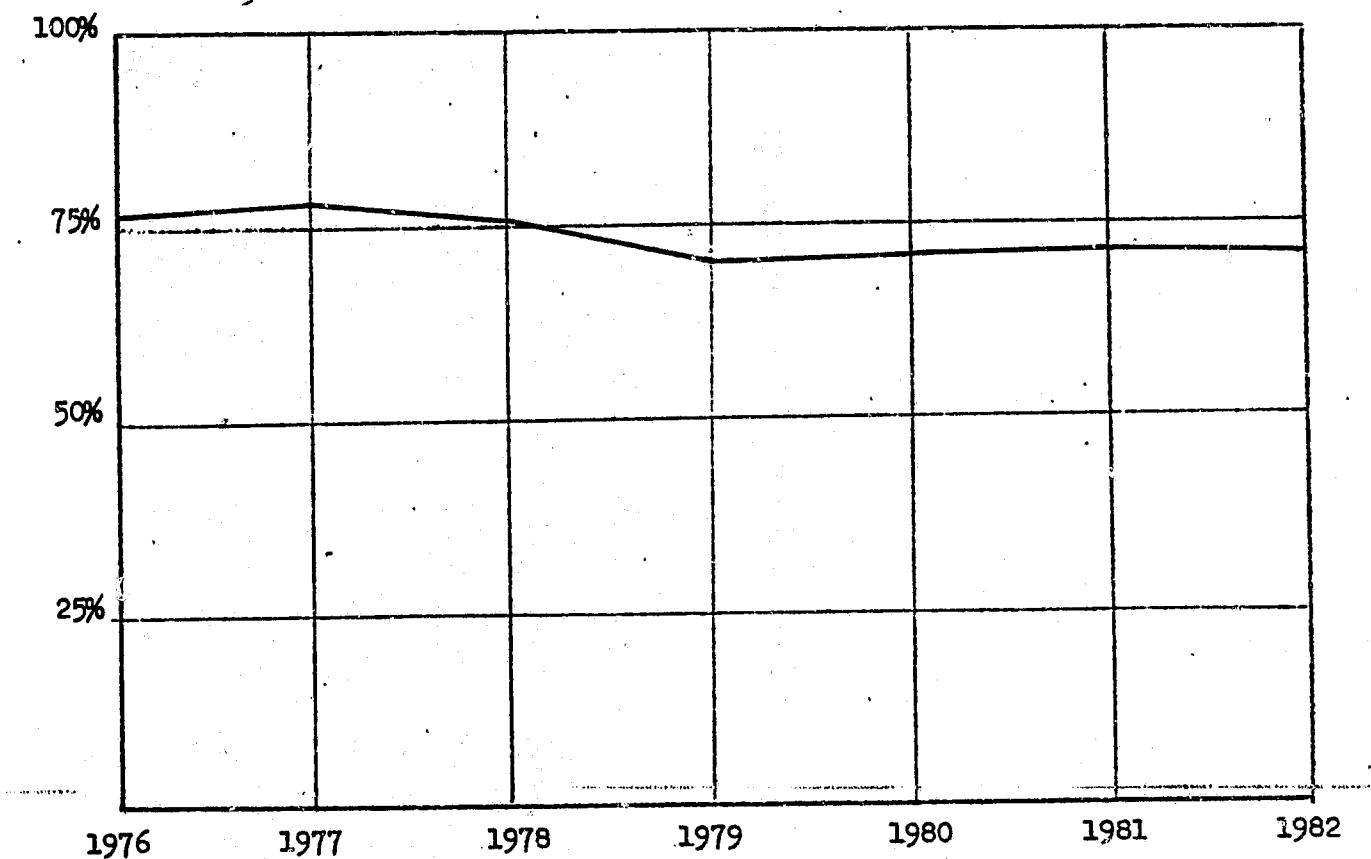
Crime-against-person —————  
Crime-against-property - - - - -  
Drug Offenses / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

TABLE XV  
ADULT DIVISION

RECIDIVISM

PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING  
THE YEARS 1976-1982 WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total Cases	3,371	3,408	3,257	4,358	4,557	5,234	5,370
Percent Recidivist	76.9%	78.4%	75.5%	70.8%	71.9%	71.7%	70.9%



Recidivism Rate —————

TABLE XIV  
ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

Type	1976		1977		1978		1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	366	10.9	355	10.4	360	11.0	461	10.6
Crimes-against-property	1,767	52.4	2,021	59.3	2,064	63.4	2,818	64.7
Drug Offenses	440	13.0	333	9.8	250	7.7	297	6.8
Other	798	23.7	699	20.5	583	17.9	782	17.9
Total	3,371	100.0	3,408	100.0	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0

Type	1980		1981		1982	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	452	9.9	509	9.7	514	9.6
Crimes-against-property	2,934	64.4	3,242	61.9	3,106	57.8
Drug Offenses	418	9.2	517	9.9	521	9.7
Other	753	16.5	966	18.5	1,229	22.9
Total	4,557	100.0	5,234	100.0	5,370	100.0



TABLE XVI  
ADULT DIVISION

RECIDIVISM IN INVESTIGATION CASELOAD  
PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS  
1977-1982 WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

<u>Type</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
All Cases	78.4% ( <sup>N</sup> 3408)	75.5% ( <sup>N</sup> 3257)	70.8% ( <sup>N</sup> 4358)	71.9% ( <sup>N</sup> 4557)	71.7% ( <sup>N</sup> 5234)	70.9% (5370)
Regular Units	78.0% (2545)	75.6% (2761)	69.9% (3990)	71.2% (4198)	71.2% (4788)	70.3% (4953)
Drug & Alcohol	79.4% (863)	74.6% (496)	77.4% (496)	80.2% (359)	77.6% (346)	78.7% (417)
<u>Court</u>						
County	79.5% ( <sup>N</sup> 1131)	77.6% ( <sup>N</sup> 956)	77.7% ( <sup>N</sup> 1010)	77.0% ( <sup>N</sup> 1067)	76.3% ( <sup>N</sup> 1476)	70.7% ( <sup>N</sup> 1581)
Y.P. County	55.7% (244)	63.4% (235)	57.9% (308)	54.8% (261)	48.8% (383)	44.5% (391)
District	84.7% (1744)	84.0% (1601)	81.7% (2174)	80.6% (2361)	80.9% (2632)	82.3% (2728)
Y.P. District	59.2% (289)	48.0% (465)	40.2% (866)	46.9% (868)	41.9% (743)	40.4% (670)

## 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 helps the probationer to recognize 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, warrant, compact service, and restitution units -- which have enabled the supervision units 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 1982 saw an overall increase of 7.1% in the total supervision caseload, all of which was in the drug/alcohol units. This resulted in a 16.6% increase in the average probation officer's supervision caseload in these units, with a decline of 1.1% in the regular units and essentially no change in the intensive supervision program. The increase in drug and alcohol cases, particularly in light of past increases in recent years, undoubtedly has made the delivery of quality services more difficult. For example, during a three-year period the average probation officer's caseload rose from 64.8 cases in 1980 to 84.8 in 1982, a 30.9% jump. Despite this large increase, however, there were only moderate declines in the average number of contacts per probationer and in the success rate for discharged probationers; the violation rate showed a moderate increase. The regular supervision caseload, which remained essen-

tially stable in 1982, obtained generally the same results with the exception of the violation rate which declined slightly. In the intensive supervision program, results were more mixed but in keeping with its type of program and the typical probationer under supervision. From the standpoint of absolute numbers, the Compact Unit was second only to the drug and alcohol program in the growth of its caseload and, on a percentage basis, was first, with a 34.3% increase over the course of the year.

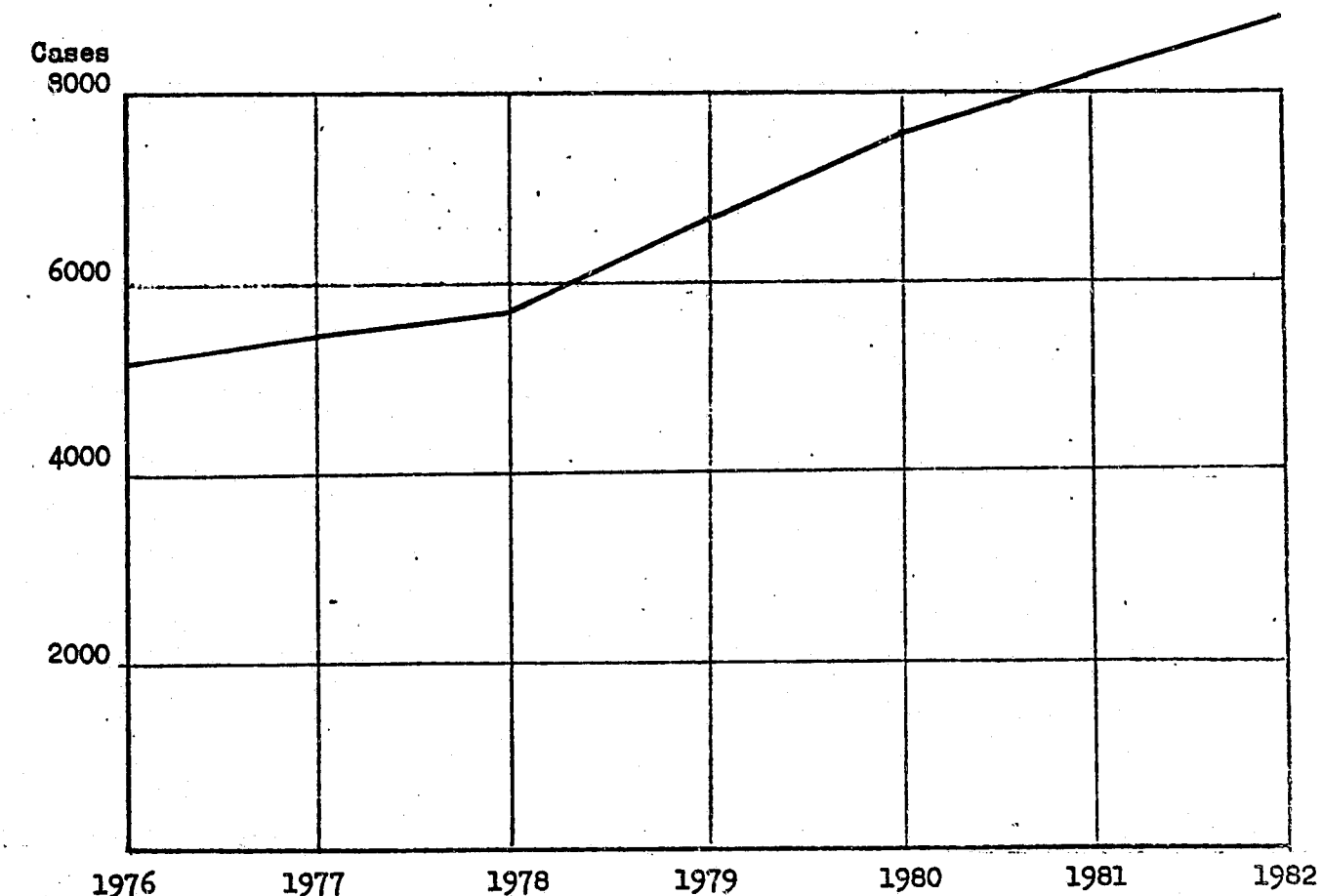
The total number of probationers under post-adjudicatory supervision, (all units) or for some period of time during 1981, increased by 7.1%, moving from 8,231 in 1981 to 8,816 in 1982, an increase of 585 active supervision cases. It was the eighth straight year of increases in this statistic and as such represents a new high for total cases under post-adjudicatory supervision. However, the rate of increase slowed for the third year in a row, from 16.1% in 1979, it dropped to 13% in 1980, 9.7% in 1981 and 7.1% in 1982.

Regular supervision actually declined, from a total of 3,366 cases in 1981 to 3,315 in 1982. However, drug and alcohol cases increased by 11.6% from a total of 3,032 cases in 1981 to 3,385 in 1982. The intensive supervision program completing its fourth year of operation, actually decreased its total caseload count from 709 in 1981, the past high for the program, to 657 in 1982, a decline of 52 cases, or 7.3%. See Tables XVIII, XIX.

TABLE XVIII  
ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL ACTIVE (POST-ADJUDICATORY) SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING  
THE YEARS 1976-1982

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total Post Adjud. Cases under Superv.	5,208	5,475	5,718	6,638	7,502	8,231	8,816
Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+462	+267	+243	+920	+864	+729	+585
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+9.7%	+5.1%	+4.4%	+16.1%	+13.0%	+9.7%	+7.1%

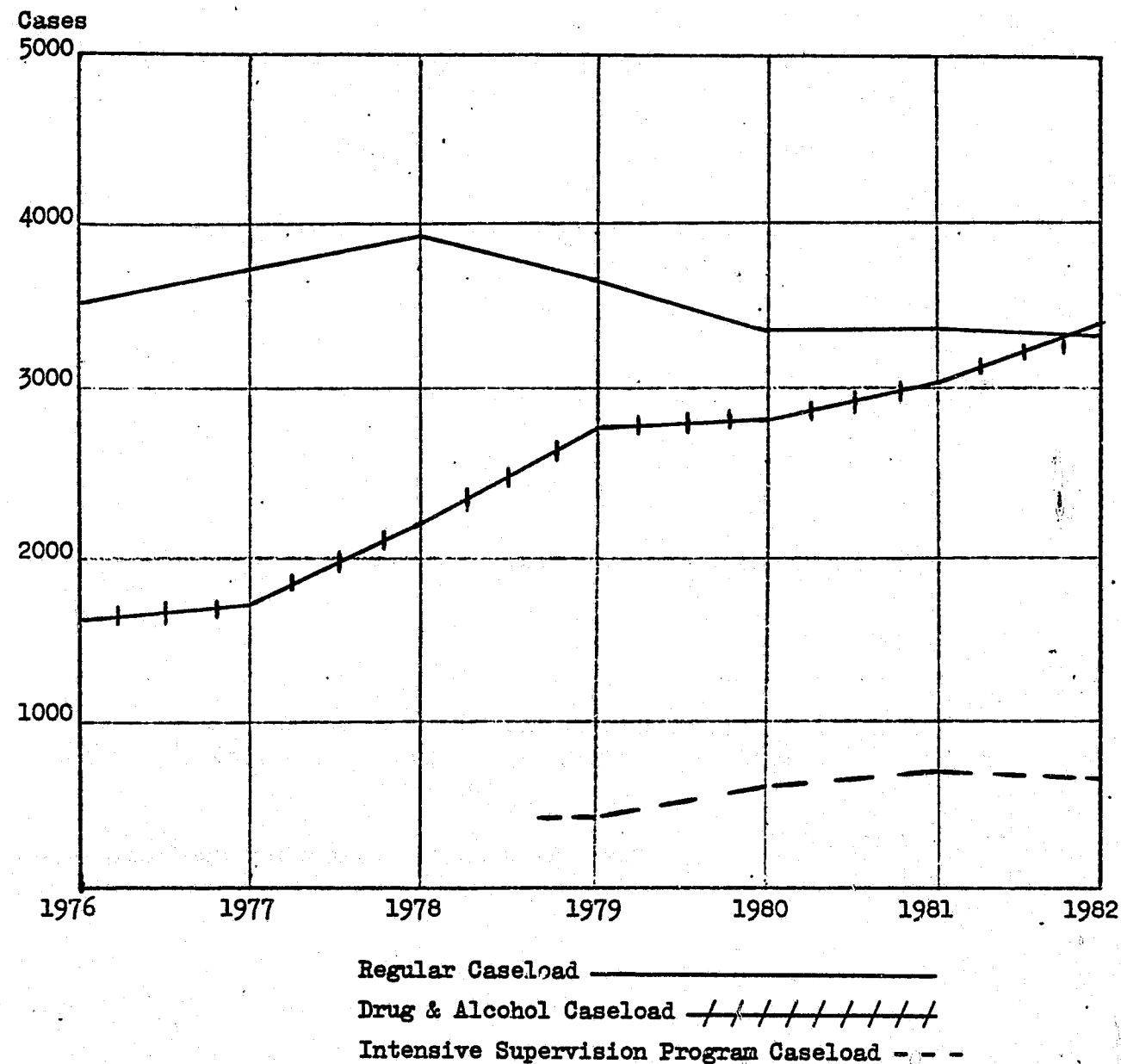


Post-adjudicatory Cases under Supervision

TABLE XIX  
ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL REGULAR SUPERVISION CASELOAD, DRUG AND ALCOHOL SUPERVISION  
CASELOAD AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD FOR THE YEARS  
1976-1982

Type	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Regular	3,483	3,676	3,918	3,666	3,360	3,366	3,315
Drug & Alcohol	1,756	1,816	2,222	2,756	2,792	3,032	3,385
Intensive Supervision Program				411	612	709	657



New Probationers - The number of adult criminal offenders sentenced to probation by the Nassau County courts jumped from 3,099 in 1981 to 3,353 in 1982, an increase of 254, or 8.2%. This continuing rise in the numbers of new probationers in 1982 was due in part to more investigations but also to a higher probation rate, with the chances of receiving a sentence of probation being greater for offenders this year. Although the rate of increase was smaller in 1982 than in 1981 (8.2% versus 10.5%) the number of new probationers was a record high.

Transfers of probationers from jurisdictions outside the County into the Adult Division rose in 1982, totaled 337, up 3.1% in comparison to a 4.5% increase the previous year. The number of probationers transferred to departments outside the County, declined by 7.1%, from a record high of 1,000 in 1981 to 929 in 1982.

Probationer discharge activity continued to increase during 1982 in keeping with the higher caseloads. The total number of probationers discharged in 1982 climbed to 2,290 as compared with 2,089 in 1981, an increase of 9.6%. This compares with a rate of increase of 12.1% in 1981 and 22.8% in 1980.

#### Age of Probationers

The average age of the new probationers entering the caseload in 1982, including transfers from other jurisdictions, rose again for the third straight year, from 22.0 years in 1981 to 23.4 years in 1982. Another indication of this aging of the caseload is revealed by the fact that in 1981 only 39.2% of the new probationers were 25 years of age or over and in 1982 it had reached 45% of the new group. The average (median) age for males was 23.2 years,

while for females it was 24.4. See Table XX.

#### Supervision Caseload By Type Of Crime

The proportion of felony and misdemeanor cases in the average monthly supervision caseload changed very little in 1982. The felony segment declined slightly, from 35.1% in 1981 to 34.8% in 1982. The misdemeanor segment went from 64.9% to 65.2% in 1982.

#### Time on Probation

For the second straight year, the average probation supervision period for the so-called typical probationer increased by one month. The average length of time (median period) spent on probation supervision for all probationers discharged during 1982 was 17.9 months, up from 16.9 months in 1981. While the regular supervision units reflected an increase from 14.7 months in 1981 to 16.8 months in 1982, the drug and alcohol units sustained a decline in the average supervision period, from 20.6 months in 1981 to 19.5 months in 1982. The decline here may be related to the rising caseloads in the drug and alcohol program.

#### Probation Officer Caseloads

Caseload size is one of several important variables that have a significant relationship to program objectives and program outcomes. An optimum size caseload, in combination with other factors, can have a positive impact on the rehabilitation of probationers, by influencing the quantity and quality of services they receive while on probation. Within the Adult Division's major supervision

programs, the results in this area were mixed, with the upward trend in caseload size continuing in some programs but not in others.

The average caseload for 1982 in the regular supervision unit declined by 1.1%, from 71.7% cases in 1981 to 70.9 cases in 1982. In the drug and alcohol units the upward trend continued, however, with a 16.6% increase that was actually larger than the previous year. The average probation officer caseload went from 64.8 cases in 1980 to 72.7 cases in 1981 and then jumped again in 1982 to 84.8 cases. In the intensive supervision program, there was little change over two years, with the average at 29.2 cases in 1981 and 29.1 in 1982. See Table XXI.

#### Discharges

The types of discharges received by probationers is one measure of success and failure of supervision; violation of probation rates also measure progress in attaining program objectives.

The success rate, % of probationers discharged as improved, for the drug and alcohol units dropped from 69.7% in 1981 to 68% in 1982, while failure rate (% of probationers discharged as unimproved, committed, or absconded) rose from 22.1%. See Tables XXII and XXIII.

In regular supervision, the success rate moved slightly from 64.7% in 1981 to 64.1% in 1982, and the failure rate went from 29.9% to 28.9%. Although the overall results were somewhat mixed, it does not appear that overall effectiveness changed significantly in 1982 in comparison with 1981. See Tables XXIV and XXV.

Results in the intensive supervision units are more useful in

reinforcing the concepts supporting that program and the services it renders to selected offenders. Based on a small population with 195 discharges, the findings for 1982 revealed a success rate of 29.7% and a failure rate of 62%.

The difference in the success rates for the various supervision programs, along with higher violation rates is evidence of the higher risk offenders in the intensive supervision program. It is important to note that many probationers who are doing well in ISP, are transferred to other units from which they are later discharged. Thus, the success rate in ISP does not truly reflect the number of probationers who have made satisfactory adjustments. Therefore, the overall results achieved by the program are actually more effective than the discharge outcomes would indicate. The intensive supervision program also has made a positive contribution to overall probation supervision by working with the higher-risk probationers, those who are more prone to recidivism, who can benefit from the low caseload/high service concept.

#### Violations of Probation

Violation of probation activity in the Adult Division is monitored by two indicators -- the number of violations of probation filed during the year and the number of violations of probation that are disposed of. Although both of these indicators had undergone significant increases in past years, the trend in more recent years, including 1982, has been mixed, with some leveling off and declines in some areas. The sharp rise in violations in the past was attributed to a combination of factors including larger case-loads, more high-risk offenders and improved enforcement policies.

The number of violations of probation filed in a given year is a more accurate barometer of this type of activity than is the number disposed of by the courts for the same year. In 1982, the number filed exceeded the number disposed of by 15.4%. However, although the number of violations filed in 1982 rose to a record level of 816, it was only 2 above the 814 filed in 1981. Furthermore, because the total supervision caseload also increased in 1982 by 7.1%, the violation rate actually declined, from 9.9 violations (per 100 cases under supervision) in 1981 to 9.3 in 1982. A detailed analysis of the violations of probation filed activity for the past seven years can be found in Table XXVI.

An analysis of the types of violations filed in 1982 reveal a slight decline (4.4%) in the new conviction/charge category, a larger decline (22.5%) in the absconded category but an increase in the other or technical category of 6.7%. This is by far the largest of the three categories (mainly "failure to report") climbing to 73.7% of all violations filed in 1982. See Table XXVII.

Violations of probation disposed of by the courts also remained generally stable in 1982 at 707, only 1%, above 1982. The number of violations disposed of by the regular supervision program actually declined from 297 in 1981 to 274 in 1982, a drop of 7.7%. On the other hand, the drug and alcohol program reflected an increase in the number of violations disposed of, 246, in 1982, from 209 in 1981, a jump of 17.7%. See Table XXVIII.

The overall commitment rate for all violations of probation cases disposed of during 1982 rose again for the third straight year to 49.9%, as compared with 47.6% in 1981 and 42.4% in 1980. The commitment rate was lowest for the drug and alcohol unit cases

at 42.7% (up from 36.8% in 1981) followed by 52.9% for the regular units (up from 51.2%) and highest for the intensive supervision cases at 61.1% (down slightly from 62.4% in 1981).

Although there have been signs of a leveling off trend in violations activity in the intensive supervision program, it remains at a level that is more than double the other programs (19.5 violations per 100 cases under supervision versus 8.4). The number of violations of probation filed, after remaining at 125 for the previous two years, rose by only 3 to 128 in 1982. However, the number of violations disposed of during the year dropped to 126 from a higher 141 in 1981. Since the total number of cases under supervision during the year also fell (from 709 in 1981 to 657) the falloff in the violation rate itself -- from 19.9 to 19.2 per 100 cases -- was less than the reduction in the actual number of violations.

TABLE XX  
ADULT DIVISION

AGES OF PROBATIONERS ENTERING THE SUPERVISION  
PROGRAM DURING THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

Ages	1981		1982		Inc/Dec 1982 over 1981	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
16-18 years	926	27.0	946	25.7	+20	+2.2
19-21 years	708	20.7	580	15.7	-128	-18.1
22-24 years	449	13.1	502	13.6	+53	+11.8
25+ years	1,343	39.2	1,662	45.0	+319	+23.7
Total	3,426	100.0	3,690	100.0	+264	+7.7
Median Age	22.0 years		23.4 years			

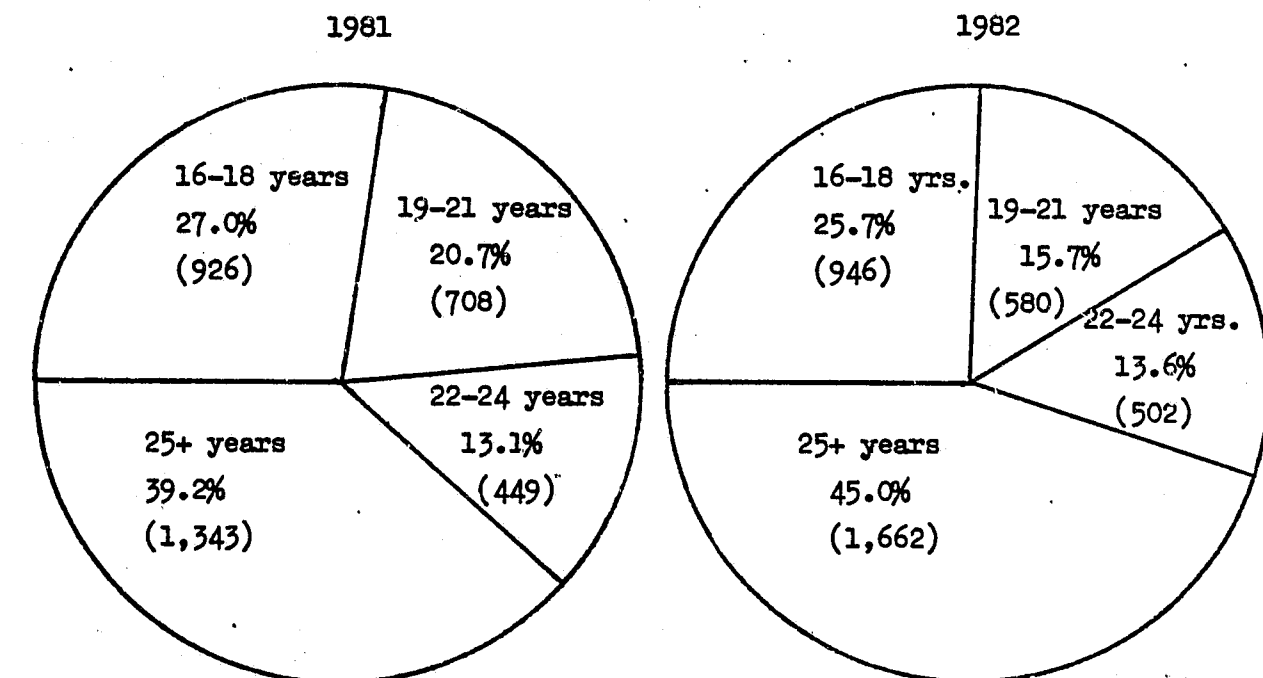
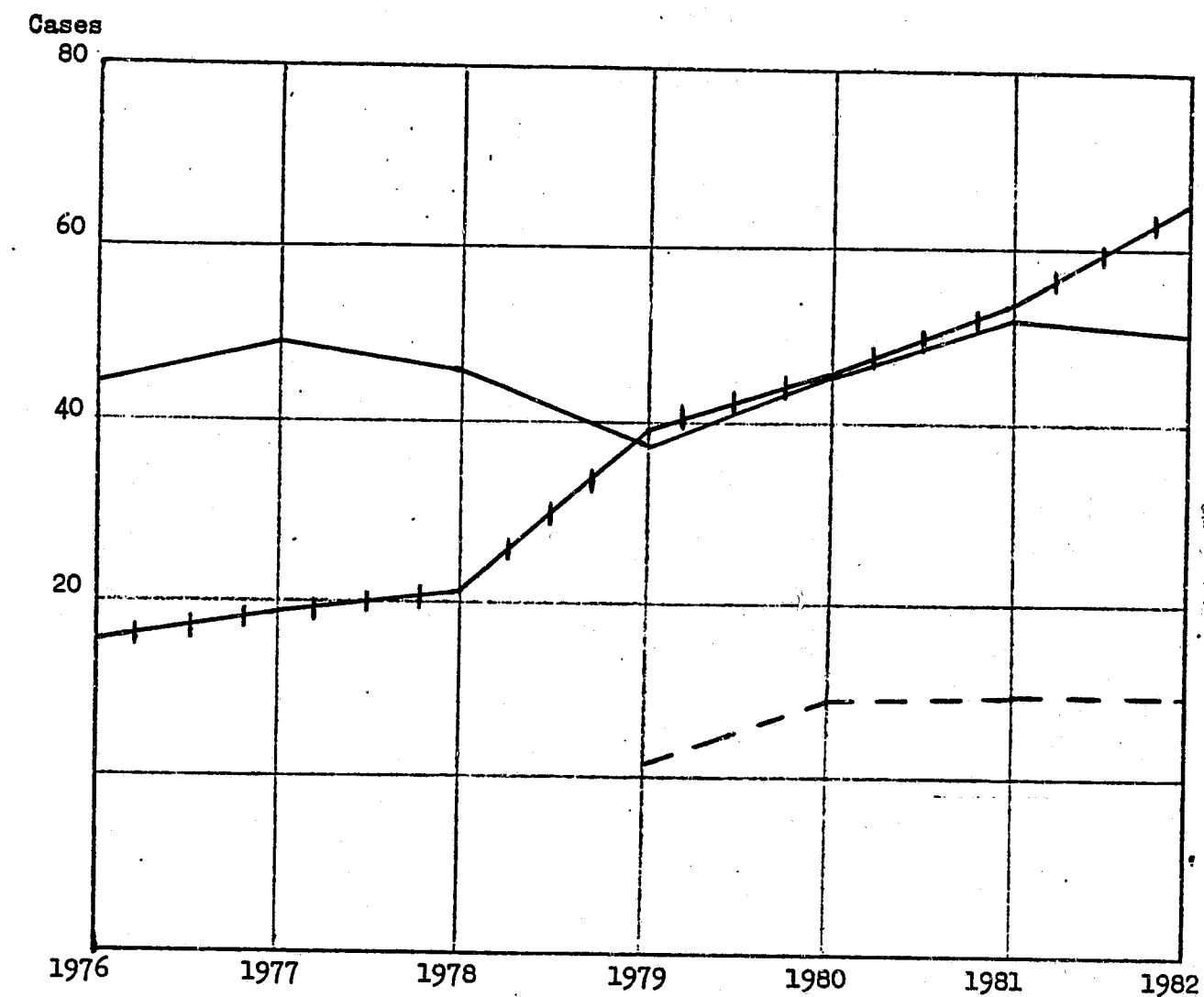


TABLE XXI  
ADULT DIVISION

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

<u>Unit</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Regular	65.9	68.9	65.0	57.5	64.8	71.7	70.9
Drug & Alcohol	36.4	39.7	40.6	59.2	64.8	72.7	84.8
Intensive Supervision Program				21.6	28.9	29.2	29.1



Regular Unit \_\_\_\_\_  
Drug & Alcohol Unit // // // // // //  
Intensive Supervision Program Unit- - -



TABLE XXII  
ADULT DIVISION

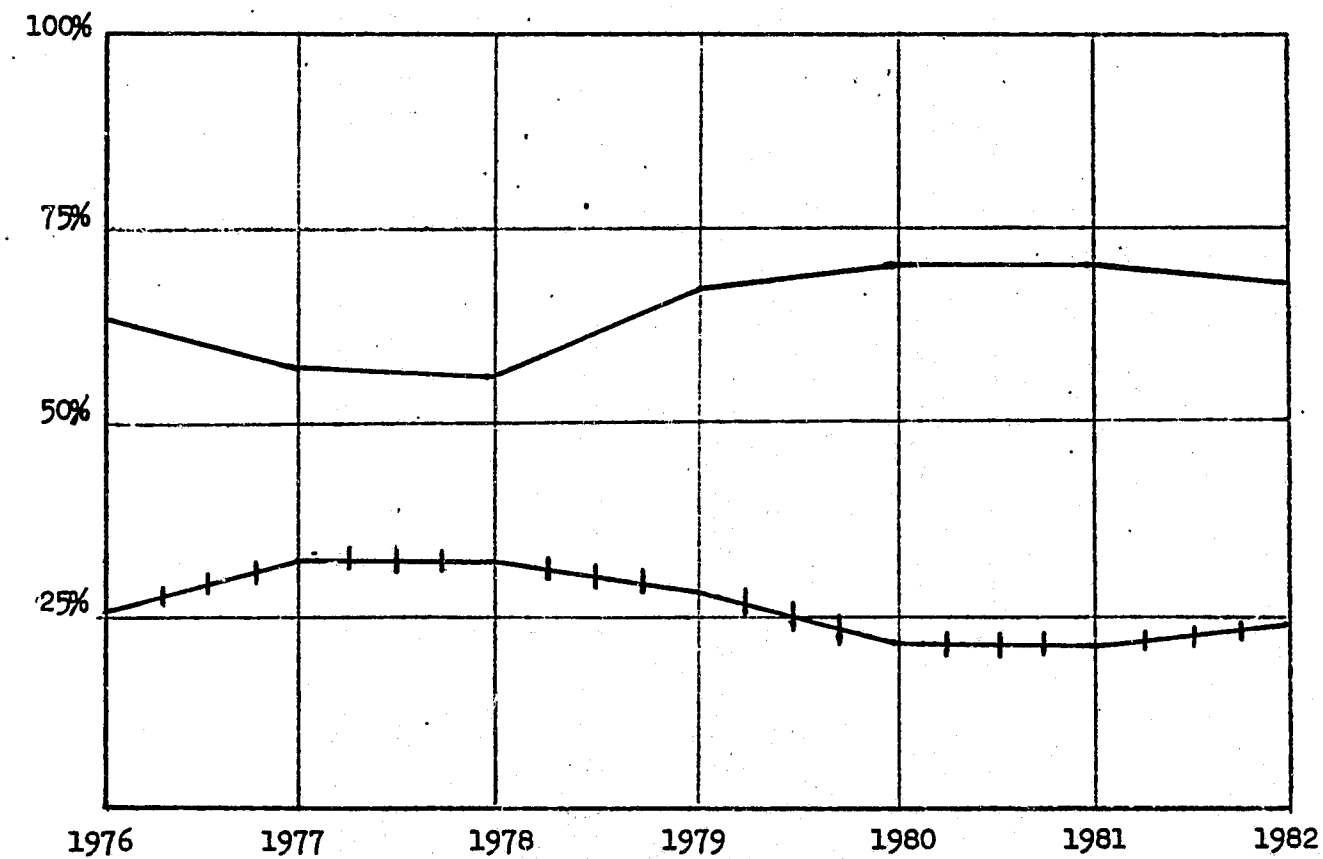
ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS  
DRUG AND ALCOHOL UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	267	63.6	232	56.7	223	54.8	423	66.1	506	69.6	555	69.7	666	68.0
Unimproved {	47		61		58		85		80		78		105	
Committed {	50	25.9	68	33.0	74	32.9	95	28.1	81	22.1	98	22.1	138	24.8
Absconded {	12		6		2		0		0		0		0	
Deceased {	9		14		8		11		19		9		12	
Other {	35	10.5	28	10.3	42	12.3	26	5.8	41	8.3	56	8.2	59	7.2
Total	420	100.0	409	100.0	407	100.0	640	100.0	727	100.0	796	100.0	980	100.0
<u>SUPERVISION CASELOADS</u>														
Mean No. of Cases per P.O.														
ACTIVE	36.4		39.7		40.6		59.2		64.8		72.7		84.8	
SERVICE	7.7		9.5		8.7		5.4		0.8		0.1		-	

TABLE XXIII  
ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS  
PERCENTAGE OF DRUG UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE  
OF DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Improved	63.6	56.7	54.8	66.1	69.6	69.7	68.0
Unimproved { Committed Absconded	25.9	33.0	32.9	28.1	22.1	22.1	24.8
Deceased/Other	10.5	10.3	12.3	5.8	8.3	8.2	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Success Rate \_\_\_\_\_  
Failure Rate / / / / / / / / / /

TABLE XXIV  
ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS

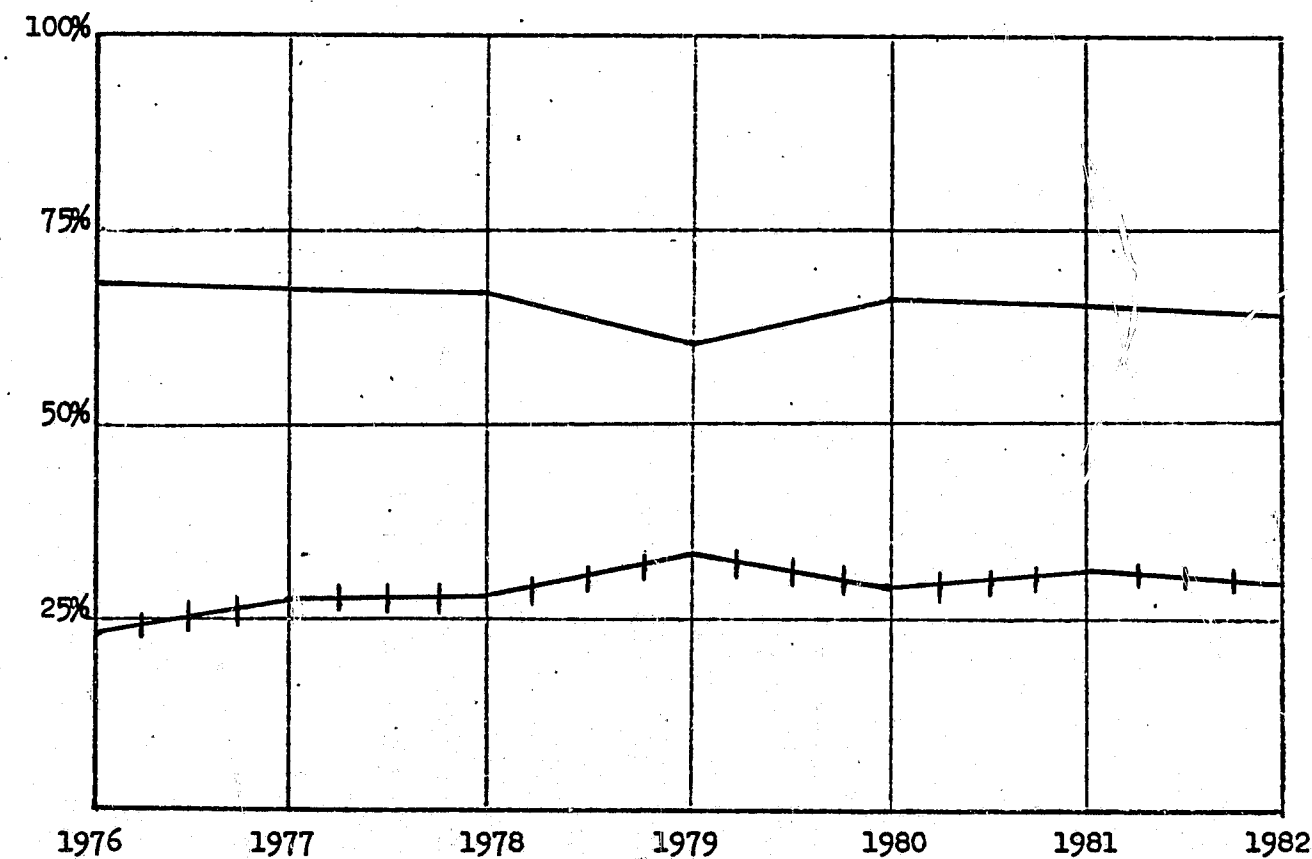
REGULAR UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	581	67.2	592	66.2	662	65.6	515	60.3	595	66.3	633	64.7	656	64.1
Unimproved	97		123		129		133		105		108		130	
Committed	106	24.0	115	27.1	150	27.7	167	35.2	148	28.2	185	29.9	166	28.9
Absconded	5		4		0		1		0		0		0	
Deceased	13		8		13		12		6		5		3	
Other	63	8.8	52	6.7	55	6.7	26	4.5	43	5.5	48	5.4	68	7.0
Total	865	100.0	894	100.0	1009	100.0	854	100.0	897	100.0	979	100.0	1023	100.0
SUPERVISION CASELOADS														
Mean No. of Cases per P.O.														
ACTIVE	65.9		68.9		55.0		57.5		64.8		71.7		70.9	
SERVICE	19.7		21.0		17.3		8.8		1.7		0.4		-	

TABLE XXV  
ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS - PERCENTAGE  
OF REGULAR UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE  
DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Improved	67.2	66.2	65.6	60.3	66.3	64.7	64.1
Unimproved Committed Absconded	24.0	27.1	27.7	35.2	28.2	29.9	28.9
Deceased/Other	8.8	6.7	6.7	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

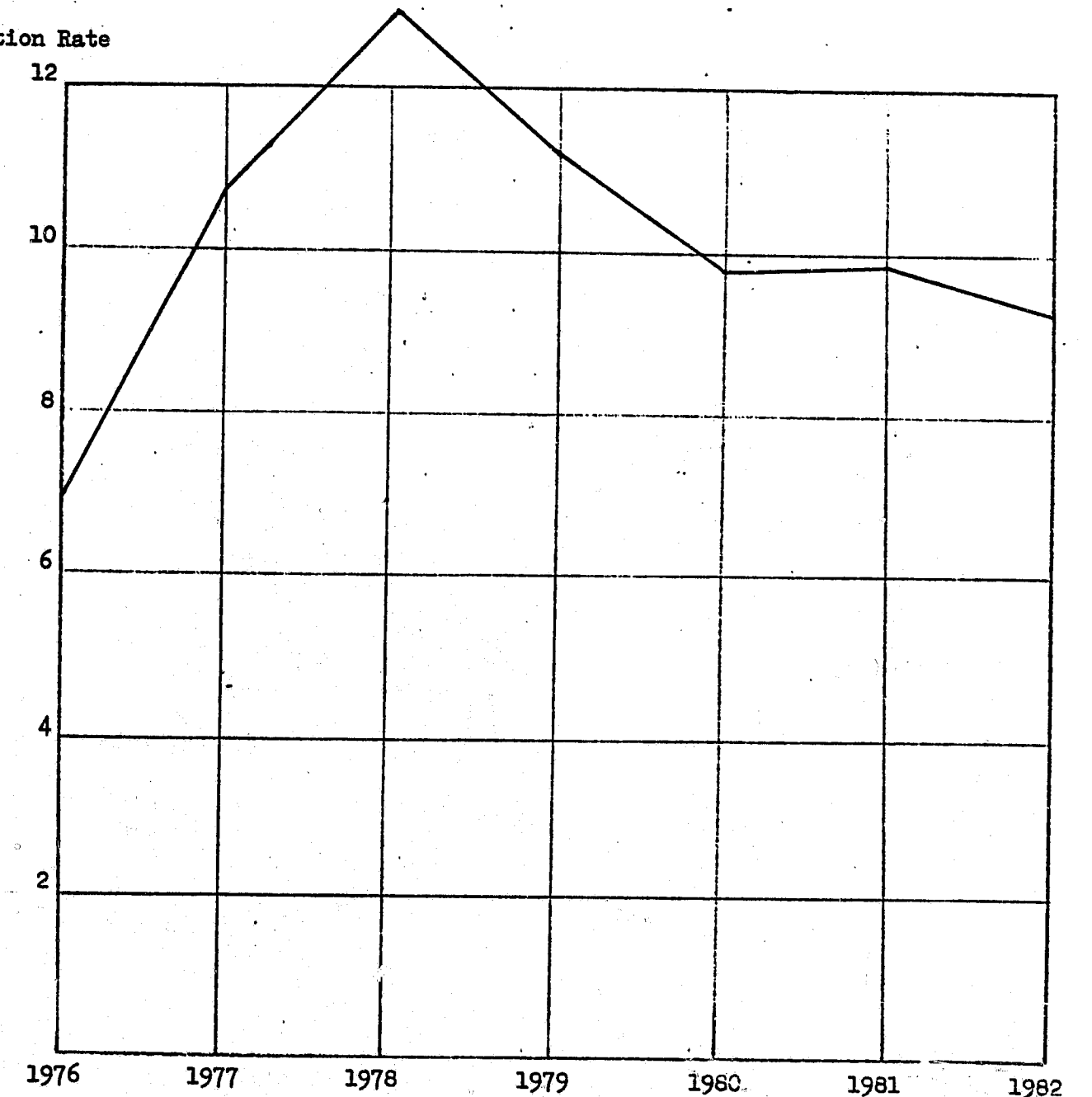


Success Rate \_\_\_\_\_  
Failure Rate / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

TABLE XXVI ADULT DIVISION  
VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982  
VIOLATION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

Total Superv. Program	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	5,208	5,475	5,718	6,638	7,502	8,231	8,816
No. of Violations	360	598	719	753	734	814	816
Violation Rate	6.9	10.9	12.6	11.3	9.8	9.9	9.3

Violation Rate



Violations of Probation Filed Rate \_\_\_\_\_

**NUMBER AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED BY  
THE ADULT DIVISION DURING THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982**

**1981**

Category	Percentage	Count
Other (Technical)	69.2%	563
Absconded (Technical)	16.9%	138
New Conviction Charge	13.9%	113

**1982**

Category	Percentage	Count
Other (Technical)	73.7%	601
Absconded (Technical)	13.1%	107
New Conviction Charge	13.2%	108

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1976-1982  
VIOLATION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION BY

The graph displays two data series over time. The series with error bars starts at approximately 3.5 in 1976, rises to a peak of about 9.1 in 1979, and then declines to around 7.9 by 1982. The series without error bars starts at approximately 4.5 in 1976, peaks at about 6.5 in 1979, and ends at approximately 6.9 in 1982. Both series show a significant increase from 1976 to 1979, followed by a decrease or stabilization.

Year	Violation Rate (with error bars)	Violation Rate (without error bars)
1976	3.5	4.5
1977	6.5	6.2
1978	7.4	5.8
1979	9.1	6.5
1980	7.3	6.4
1981	8.3	6.4
1982	7.9	6.9

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### Drug Abuse Units

Probationers who have a severe dependency on drugs or alcohol are assigned to the Department's Drug Abuse Units.

The Drug Abuse Units are staffed by specifically 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 1982 revealed drug abuse supervision caseloads 14.1 percent higher than last year's caseload. This year's average was 85 cases per officer. As an example of the cumulative effect of this volume of caseload increase, it is noted that over a three year period, the average probation officer's caseload in the drug and alcohol program rose from 61.9 cases on January 1, 1980, to 84.8 cases on January 1, 1983, an increase of 37.2%.

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 1982.

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. Many of the individuals under supervision are heavily involved with alcohol abuse.

During 1982 there was a large increase in cocaine and heroin use, a continued increase in barbiturate abuse, and a large increase in poly-drug and alcohol abuse. There was a very significant increase in the number of drug abuse investigation assignments for drunk driving offenders, from 568 in 1981 to 766 in 1982.

In addition, there was an increase of 5.5% in drug abuse investigation assignments for offenses involving dangerous drugs and/or controlled substances, from 471 in 1981 to 497 in 1982.

It has been determined through statistical analysis that the probability of a drug (including alcohol) involved offender being placed on Probation is greater than for any other offender group.

Additional data on drug/alcohol caseload are contained in other sections of this report.

### Intensive Supervision Program (ISP)

The Intensive Supervision Program completed its third full year of operation in 1982. The program is designed and 100% funded by the New York State Division of Probation to manage 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 less intensive probation programs, i.e., regular or drug and alcohol.

Caseload size is set at a maximum of twenty-five per probation officer. The program 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 return the case to court. Program activities are closely monitored by the State Division of Probation.

Failure in ISP is defined as revocation of Probation, conviction for a new crime, a discharge as unimproved or an open warrant for absconding. In Nassau County, the rate of violations filed in ISP is 19.5% compared to 8.4% for overall Probation supervision programs. While violations appear twice as often for these high risk cases, one would expect them to violate Probation at a much higher rate given their high risk scores.

Further discussion of ISP is contained in other sections of this report.

#### 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 1982, 812 violation of probation warrants were issued; 816 were executed during the same year. In addition, 226 other warrants (V.T.L., Bench, etc.) were executed at the same time as the Violation of Probation warrants. Total warrants executed in 1982 was 1038. The total for 1981 was 1000.

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 #XXIX

<u>No. Probation Warrants</u>	<u>WARRANT UNIT</u>			
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>+/-</u>
Issued	734	814	812	- 2
Executed	731	772	816	+44
Open as of 12/31	405	447	451	+ 4

### 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, the provisions of the Interstate Compact Agreement and NYS Division of Probation Guidelines.

In 1982, 929 probationers were transferred out of Nassau County to other jurisdictions for supervision.

A 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 1982, there were 411 requests for transfers into Nassau County from other jurisdictions of which 337 were accepted, an increase of 10 cases over 1981.

In transfer 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-patient cases involving placement in psychiatric institutions and youth facilities which cannot be transferred out are retained in the Compact Unit for active supervision.

The Compact Unit is also the liaison for inquiries from Federal Probation, State Parole and probation and social service agencies within and outside of Nassau County.

### Liaison Unit

The Liaison Unit performs a variety of functions in representing the Probation Department in the Criminal Courts, in accessing

and disseminating criminal justice information to probation officers, and in maintaining required logs and controls.

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.

Other responsibilities under the Liaison umbrella include executing Court sealing orders and orders to inspect, conducting Certificate of Relief From Disability investigations and conducting re-sentence investigations.

Approval has been obtained for implementation of PROTECT, a computerized data storage and retrieval system with wide ranging applications for line functions as well as for research, statistical and restitution accounting systems. It is anticipated that by the summer of 1983, the PROTECT System will be on line and functioning. The first priority will involve backloading of active and closed probation cases, developing flow charts to insure prompt updating of changes in defendant's and probationer's status, and studying divisional forms and procedures in order to conform most effectively with the computerized operations.



### Restitution Unit

The Criminal Procedure Law requires that the Probation Department's pre-sentence report explore "the extent of injury or economic loss or damage and the amount of restitution sought by the victim ...". The objective of this statute as well as certain Sections of the Penal Law is to provide for consideration of the consequences of crime upon victims and their families, and through investigation, to provide recommendations for reimbursement of the victim's losses or damages by the criminal offender.

Even prior to the above concepts being codified in the Laws of 1982, the Nassau County Probation Department was sensitive to the trauma suffered by crime victims and as a matter of policy recommended financial reimbursement wherever possible.

In order to most effectively service the needs of victims, this Department established a special Restitution Unit in November, 1981. Upon referral from the investigating probation officer, this unit contacts victims, complainants, insurance companies, prosecutors, etc. to determine and substantiate losses, and makes restitution recommendations which take into consideration not only actual damages, losses and injuries, but replacement costs, loss of time from work, time spent in Court, inconvenience factors, etc.

The Court receives a restitution order at the time of sentence setting forth all of the specifics of the victim's loss and methods of verification, and Probation's recommendation for the total amount of restitution and payment schedule; this report, when signed by the Judge, becomes the formal bookkeeping order.

The Restitution Unit also monitors Restitution Orders made by

the Court as part of a sentence of Conditional Discharge or incarceration. This increases the Court's sentencing flexibility as it is no longer imperative that defendants be sentenced to Probation solely for monitoring of restitution payments.

Insofar as 1982 was the first full year of operation of the Restitution Unit, there is no basis for comparison with prior years' workloads; however, the amount of restitution collected increased by approximately fifty percent over 1981. (See pages 3-6)

In 1982, 1,929 cases were referred to the Unit for restitution investigation, representing more than 1 in 3 investigations assigned.

### Mental Health Unit

The Probation Mental Health Unit provides a broad range of consultative and referral services to Probation staff in order to identify emotional illness and its relationship to community rehabilitation. Staff are professional, psychiatric social workers who provide recommendations and suggested treatment plans for psychiatric and substance abuse cases.

Consultations are held with probation officers to discuss cases at any point in the probation process, i.e., during an investigation or later during the supervision period when the need for evaluations may arise. Emergency services are provided for clients in crisis who need immediate assistance.

Liaison with treatment facilities, facilitating referrals to Forensic Services and the Drug and Alcohol agencies, participation in discharge planning and after-care for probationers with psychiatric disorders are also part of the Unit's responsibilities.

In 1982 there were 2385 consultations with probation officers, compared with 2362 in 1981, 1459 in 1980 and 829 in 1979.

Referrals to Forensic Services for psychiatric and psychological evaluations totaled 279 in 1982, 285 in 1981 and 185 in 1980.

The increase in alcohol related offenses is reflected in the increase in Mental Health Unit referrals for alcohol evaluations. In 1980, 287 cases were referred for alcohol assessment; in 1981 this figure increased to 432 and the 1982 total was 561. Many studies have shown that serious and violent criminal acts often occur where there is a long standing history of daily and excess-

ive alcohol use. Probation figures appear to bear out this conclusion and also reflect the intensive enforcement efforts by police and other criminal justice agencies to reduce the number of alcohol related crimes, particularly in the Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) category.

Although drinking is socially acceptable behavior in our culture, offenders in the Probation caseload have particular difficulty in acknowledging excessive use in impaired functioning. Therefore, many clients are referred to alcohol education programs in order to reassess their drinking behavior and become amenable to treatment.

Responsibility for supervision of probationers in in-patient or out-patient treatment remains with the Department as long as the individuals are on probation. Out-patient facilities utilized by staff include public and private hospitals, mental health clinics, youth agencies, drug and alcohol counseling agencies, methadone maintenance and antagonist clinics. Treatment modalities include individual, educational, group, chemotherapy and day care. In 1982, 1443 probationers received out-patient treatment. In-patient treatment includes therapeutic communities for long-term drug rehabilitation, short-term detoxification and other alcohol rehabilitation programs; psychiatric hospitals as well as residential schools are also utilized. In 1982, 1693 probationers received in-patient treatment. (See Table XXX).

Table #XXX

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Consultations with Probation Officers	1459	2362	2385
<u>Referrals for Evaluation &amp; Treatment</u>			
Psychiatric Evaluations-DMH	185	285	279
Forensic Reports Including Relatives			342
Court-Ordered 390.30 Psychiatric Evaluation			140
Alcohol Agencies	287	432	561
Drug Agencies	75	146	172
Out-of-County Agencies	15	70	200
<u>Probationers in Treatment</u>			
Out-patient	976	1163	1443
In-patient	<u>100</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>250</u>
Total	1076	1372	1693

Employment/Vocational Guidance

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. However, 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; others require additional guidance. In 1982, 1,454 employment/guidance interviews were conducted which resulted in 786 probationers placed in jobs or training programs. Others were able to find employment on their own. Those who require vocational guidance receive a comprehensive evaluation including standardized ability and interest tests. As a result, some are referred directly to employment, others to vocational programs, high school equivalency or remedial reading and writing. The Literacy Volunteers of Nassau County have been a valuable resource in this area.

Personal employer contact is essential to successful job placement of probationers. In 1982, 602 employers were visited, resulting in a considerable addition to the file of private sector employers who are willing to hire probationers.

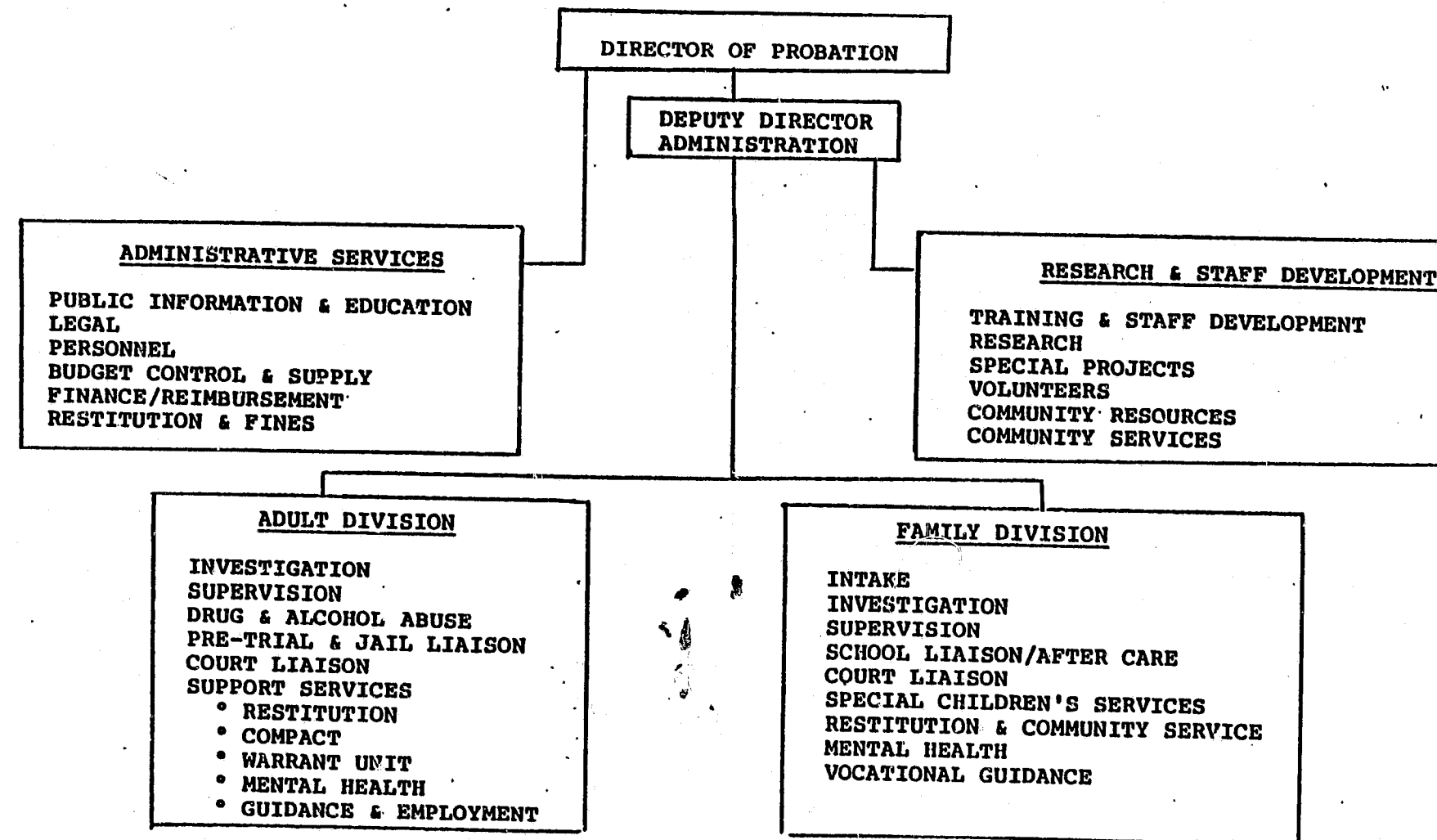
Table #XXXI

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/EMPLOYMENT: 1982

	<u>Vocational Guidance</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Total</u>
I. <u>CASES</u>			
New Referrals			
Adult Division	419	667	
Family	---	12	
Carried Over & Reopened	<u>31</u>	<u>325</u>	Total
	450	1004	Cases 1454 *
II. <u>PLACEMENTS</u>			
Job Placements			
Direct	---	290	
Through Counseling	---	57	
Vocational Training Programs	<u>325</u>	<u>114</u>	
	325	461	786
III. <u>COUNSELING &amp; TESTING</u>			
Vocational Counseling & Exploration	345	---	
College Counseling	86	---	
Testing Services	49	55	
Job Counseling	<u>73</u>	<u>512</u>	
	553	567	1120
IV. <u>REFERRALS</u>			
High School Equivalency	105	---	
Tutoring	33	---	
Probation Employment Officer	<u>73</u>	<u>---</u>	
	211	---	211
V. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Refused Job; Uncooperative; Sick; etc.	---	84	84
			Total
			Services 2201 *
V <u>EMPLOYER VISITS</u>	19	602	621

\* Some cases received more than one service.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 1982-1983



12/31/82

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1981-1982  
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION  
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1981	1982	Inc/Dec 1982 over 1981	
<b>I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>A. Adult Division</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
1. County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,476	1,581	+105	+7.1
Release on Recognizance	255	244	-11	-4.3
Violations of Probation	132	140	+8	+6.1
Transfers - Other Courts	137	139	+2	+1.5
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	383	391	+8	+2.1
Violations of Probation	97	88	-9	-9.3
Transfers - Other Courts	31	37	+6	+19.3
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,632	2,728	+96	+3.6
Release on Recognizance	4,302	3,666	-636	-14.8
Violations of Probation	330	373	+43	+13.0
Transfers - Other Courts	115	138	+23	+20.0
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	743	670	-73	-9.8
Violations of Probation	141	106	-35	-24.8
Transfers - Other Courts	43	23	-20	-46.5
5. Other				
Reports on Inquiries	1,177	1,291	+114	+9.7
Total Investigations	5,234	5,370	+136	+2.6
Total Supplemental Investigations	6,760	6,245	-515	-7.6
Grand Total	11,994	11,615	-339	-2.9
<b>B. Family Division</b>				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	142	137	-5	-3.5
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,494	1,672	+178	+11.9
Supplemental Investigations	325	277	-48	-14.8
Violations of Probation	286	188	-98	-34.3
Transfers - Other Courts	20	14	-6	-30.0
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	246	185	-61	-24.8
Supplemental Investigations	5	1	-4	-80.0
3. Intake Unit Cases	20,808	24,294	+3,486	+16.7
4. Reports on Inquiries	907	1,712	+805	+88.7
Total Investigations	1,882	1,994	+112	+5.9
Total Supplemental Investigations	22,351	26,486	+4,135	+18.5
Grand Total	24,233	28,480	+4,247	+17.5
<b>II. SUPERVISION</b>				
<b>A. Adult Division</b>				
Conditional Release	2,821	3,301	+480	+17.0
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	1,927	2,090	+163	+8.5
2. Youth Part - County Court	920	1,020	+100	+10.9
3. District Court	3,872	4,270	+398	+10.3
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,512	1,436	-76	-5.0
Total	8,231	8,816	+585	+7.1
Total Adult Division	11,052	12,117	+1,065	+9.6
<b>B. Family Division</b>				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	203	215	+12	+5.9
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,693	1,571	-122	-7.2
3. After Care Unit	660	662	+2	+0.3
Total Family Division	2,556	2,448	-108	-4.2
<b>DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS</b>				
Total Investigations	7,116	7,364	+248	+3.5
Total Supplemental Investigations *	29,111	32,731	+3,620	+12.4
Grand Total	36,227	40,095	+3,868	+10.7
Total Supervision Caseload	13,608	14,565	+957	+7.0

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1982  
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

**I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES**

A. Adult Division		Male	Female	Total				
1.	County Court							
	Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,445	136	1,581				
	Release on Recognizance	221	23	244				
	Violations of Probation	120	20	140				
	Transfers - Other Courts	120	19	139				
2.	Youth Part - County Court							
	Post-adjudicatory Investigations	362	29	391				
	Violations of Probation	80	8	88				
	Transfers - Other Courts	33	4	37				
3.	District Court							
	Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,281	447	2,728				
	Release on Recognizance	3,091	575	3,666				
	Violations of Probation	305	68	373				
	Transfers - Other Courts	127	11	138				
4.	Youth Part - District Court							
	Post-adjudicatory Investigations	567	103	670				
	Violations of Probation	88	18	106				
	Transfers - Other Courts	19	4	23				
B. Family Division - Family Court								
1.	Juvenile Investigations							
	Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	112	25	137				
	Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,103	569	1,672				
	Supplemental Investigations	150	127	277				
	Violations of Probation	98	90	188				
	Transfers - Other Courts	8	6	14				
2.	Family Investigations							
	Post-adjudicatory Investigations	162	23	185				
	Supplemental Investigations	1	0	1				
3.	Intake Unit Cases			24,294				
C. Reports on Inquiries								
		Adult Div		Family Div	Total		Grand	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
1.	Investigations Requested by Other Jurisdictions	40	4	83	31	123	35	158
2.	Military Requests	62	25	101	4	163	29	192
3.	Copy Case Record Inquiry	297	21	618	65	915	86	1,001
4.	Misc. Requests	236	61	704	106	940	167	1,107
5.	Req. Transfer-In	368	43	0	0	368	43	411
6.	Relief from Disability	114	20	0	0	114	20	134
	Total	1,117	174	1,506	206	2,623	380	3,003
Total Investigations								7,364
Total Supplemental Investigations*								32,731
Grand Total								40,095

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

**END**