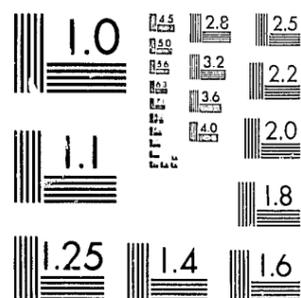


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

3-27-80

nassau county  
probation department

annual report  
1978

*60402*

louis j. milone  
director of probation

FRANCIS T. PURCELL  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



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

LOUIS J. MILONE  
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION  
ROBERT J. BENNETT  
CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR

June 21, 1979

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

NCJRS

AUG 9 1979

ACQUISITIONS

Dear Mr. Purcell:

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Probation  
Department for 1978.

Please accept my sincere appreciation for your  
cooperation and support of probation programs for  
the people of Nassau County.

Sincerely yours,

  
Louis J. Milone  
Director of Probation

ANNUAL REPORT

1978

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Louis J. Milone  
Director of Probation

June, 1979  
Mineola, New York

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Francis T. Purcell  
County Executive

Alphonse M. D'Amato  
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

Michael J. Tully, Jr.  
Supervisor  
Town of North Hempstead

Vincent Suozzi  
Supervisor  
City of Glen Cove

NASSAU COUNTY JUDICIARY

Hon. Paul J. Widlitz  
Justice of the Supreme Court  
Administrative Judge  
Nassau County

Hon. Henderson W. Morrison  
Deputy Administrative Judge  
County Court

Hon. Charles Heine  
Deputy Administrative Judge  
District Court

Hon. William J. Dempsey  
Deputy Administrative Judge  
Family Court

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION . . . . . VII

ADMINISTRATION . . . . . 1

FAMILY DIVISION . . . . . 15

    Intake . . . . . 16

    Investigations . . . . . 21

    Supervision . . . . . 24

        Special Children's Services . . . . . 26

        School Liaison . . . . . 28

    Special Services . . . . . 31

        Mental Health . . . . . 31

        Diversion/Crisis Intervention . . . . . 34

        Vocational Counseling . . . . . 35

ADULT DIVISION . . . . . 37

    Pre-Trial Services . . . . . 37

    Investigations . . . . . 43

    Supervision . . . . . 66

    Special Services . . . . . 86

        Drug Abuse . . . . . 86

        Mental Health . . . . . 88

        Vocational Guidance/Employment . . . . . 91

        Compact Services . . . . . 94

        Jail Services . . . . . 95

SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT . . . . . 97

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES . . . . . 106

ORGANIZATION CHART . . . . . 108

## INTRODUCTION

Probation is a corrections program within the juvenile and criminal justice systems which operates at the local and State levels of government. Probation may be defined in several ways:

It is a sentence (disposition) of the court.

It is the status of a convicted offender under a sentence of probation to be served in the community, subject to specific conditions and supervision by a probation officer.

It is a department of County government carrying out programs, services and functions of intake, diversion, investigation reports, supervision, program evaluation, and administration.

It is a division of New York State government under the Executive Department with the responsibility for overseeing the operations of the local departments and administering local assistance funds.

The purpose of probation is to protect the safety and property of the community by the prevention of juvenile delinquency and adult crime and related family malfunctioning, with maximum effectiveness and at reasonable cost. It is an alternative to incarceration, a community-based rehabilitation effort which has long been recognized as one of our most effective methods for crime prevention. Where properly funded, programmed and administered, it is the most humane, effective, and economical of all correction modalities.\*

Traditionally, the major focus was upon the pre-sentence

investigation and the post-adjudicatory supervision of adult criminals and juvenile delinquents, but over the years has become increasingly involved in pre-adjudicatory and preventive areas. In Nassau County, the result has been that probation now provides such services as intake, mental health, marital counseling, crisis intervention, vocational guidance and employment, research, training, conditional release, supervision and pre-trial diversion, in addition to regular investigations and supervision. Many of these services are provided not only for the courts, but directly for individuals seeking assistance.

This Annual Report highlights the major accomplishments of the Nassau County Probation Department for the year 1978. It is essentially a statistical breakdown of program activity, with comparative figures for preceding years and some projections for the future.

The major single factor which influenced the delivery of probation services in Nassau County during 1978 was economic. Inflation and proposition-13 fever impacted heavily on the entire Nassau County budget process and all departments of County government were required to pare down budget requests.

Personnel lost through attrition could not be replaced, the incentives provided by prospects of promotion were eliminated, and programs had to be cut, if not eliminated entirely.

In the Probation Department some of the gap was filled

by CETA workers who provide extremely valuable assistance to regular staff at both the clerical and professional levels, but are nevertheless temporary, stop-gap replacements for essential permanent personnel.

The net result was that the Nassau County Probation Department approached 1979 with escalating caseloads, diminishing staff and, therefore, an uncertain future. A major Adult Division program, Operation Midway, was forced to close intake several times during the year and to deny the community one of the most innovative, highly effective programs for diverting young adult felony offenders and helping them to attain productive, law-abiding life styles with excellent prospects for a crime-free future. At this writing, the future of the Midway program is still in question, notwithstanding many pressures from community groups, attorneys and the courts to reinstitute the program.

Other probation programs have continued, but with rising caseloads which, if they continue at present rates, are projected to far exceed maximum State-mandated standards. In the Family Division alone, projections exceed 100 supervision cases per probation officer. With this number of cases, an officer can do little more than monitor a child through the term of probation. The officer cannot involve family, schools, and community in the kind of probation supervision which will have a lasting, positive effect upon the child and family.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1978

It is ironic that in 1979, during the International Year Of The Child, we are faced with the prospect of diminished service to the most crucial group we serve -- the children under 16.

Hopefully, by reorganizing staff assignments, re-evaluating caseloads, re-examining priorities, we will be able to continue a viable, cost-effective probation service for the people of Nassau County.

The Nassau County Probation Department consists of three divisions -- Administration, Adult and Family -- which fall under the supervision of the Director of Probation. 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 1978.

ADMINISTRATION

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

BUDGET CONTROL

The primary responsibility of the Budget Control Unit is to properly allocate departmental expenditures and ensure maximum State and Federal reimbursements.

In 1978 the rate of reimbursement from the State

\*New York State Division of Probation, Probation In Transition, 1974, Albany, New York.

Division of Probation remained at 42-1/2% and was approved in the amount of \$3,460,247. In addition to rent, utilities, building costs and fringe benefits which are non-reimbursable, the State Division disallowed reimbursement for messenger salaries and certain charge-backs from the Department of General Services. These disallowances were more than offset, however, by the receipt of \$952,906 under the IV-D program for the retroactive period July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976; in December of 1978, the County also received the final payment of \$913,038 under Titles IV-A and XVI of the Social Security Act.

Although we anticipated \$400,000 in revenue from the IV-D program in 1978, the County realized approximately \$950,000. In addition, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services approved \$162,208 for reimbursement under the State Felony Program for the period April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979.

This Unit is responsible for preparing the annual application for State Aid and submitting quarterly vouchers for reimbursement, assists in preparation of the annual budget, prepares special fiscal reports for the Department and other agencies, reconciles departmental ledgers with the County Comptroller's reports, initiates purchase requisitions for equipment and supplies, maintains inventory control and processes all claims. In 1978, 162 requisitions were forwarded and 2,575 claims were processed.

#### PERSONNEL

The activities of the Personnel Unit focuses on policies, practices, and techniques for the most efficient management of the Department's human resources. Personnel policy, human relations problems affecting employee motivation and productivity, management skills, employment procedures, job evaluation, wage and salary considerations, and labor relations, are all within the Unit's purview.

Activities also include recruiting, interviewing, hiring, orienting new employees, reviewing performance ratings, explaining benefit programs and conducting exit interviews.

The primary responsibility of the Office of Personnel is to develop and administer an integrated, comprehensive management program for the 485 employees of the Probation Department. In cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, Budget Office, County Executive's Office, the Board of Supervisors and State Division of Probation, the personnel unit monitors and regulates personnel policies throughout the Department.

The following table summarizes activities of the personnel unit and staff movement during 1978:

TABLE #1

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

1978

<u>Type of Transaction</u>	<u>Prof.</u>	<u>Cler.</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Personnel	0	9	9
Promotions	10	7	17
Demotions	2	0	2
Status Granted	4	0	4
Reinstated	0	1	1
Summer Employment	1	9	10
Retired	2	10	12
Deceased	1	1	2
Terminations	2	3	5
Transferred out	4	59	63
Hired, but never started due to budget restrictions	8	0	8
Resignations	12	12	24
Discharged	0	1	1

PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION

Public information and education services are designed to inform and educate the community-at-large, as well as public and private agencies, in order to gain their cooperation, understanding and involvement in probation programs. The Public Information Office provides informational services to the media (including press releases and special interviews), students, other agencies, community groups and the general public. This office also is responsible for the preparation, publication and distribution of departmental reports and literature, and for the operation of a speakers' bureau.

The participation of line staff in public education activities, particularly through the speakers' bureau, is

essential. The major focus is the secondary school classroom, where line probation officers and specialists discuss various topics, which have been requested by classroom teachers as part of their regular curricula. In addition to sending speakers to schools, it is the policy of the Department to meet whenever possible with relatively small groups (25 to 50) of community organizers and professionals in order to create an opportunity for an exchange of viewpoints and ideas.

In 1978, 48 probation officers and specialists addressed approximately 69 school, community, and professional groups on a variety of topics related to probation practice including alcoholism, drug abuse, law, delinquency prevention, family violence, etc. In addition, 36 staff members participated in 102 personal interviews, with individuals, agency representatives, and the media, on subjects relevant to probation work.

The Office of Public Information also distributes informational materials to staff; arranges for staff attendance at conferences, seminars, workshops, and educational institutes; and facilitates intra-departmental conferences and meetings in order to promote greater communication. In 1978, 79 staff members attended 55 conferences, seminars, workshops and educational meetings.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Services is the prevention arm of the Probation Department and consists of walk-in service centers in Hempstead and Freeport which provide a variety of counseling, recreational and educational activities, as well as formal probation supervision. The out-reach program is designed to provide services and enhance communications between ethnic groups, mainly Black and Hispanic, and the establishment.

The centers are staffed by professional and para-professional workers, and are open weekdays, with evening hours for regular probation reports, and weekend activities during the summer months. Services include youth and family counseling, employment counseling, referrals for marital counseling, assistance in obtaining financial aid, housing, emergency food through referrals to the Department of Social Services and other agencies.

Center staff use an informal approach to servicing clients most of whom are between the ages of 12 and 20. One of the major goals of the program is to reach younger children who are in the earlier stages of anti-social behavior. Efforts are made to bring children under age 12 into the program by offering the kinds of educational and recreational activities which would promote positive behavior.

During 1978, the pre-adolescent counseling program continued in the Junior and Senior High Schools, with direct service by probation staff and referrals to other agencies as

needed. A special program on Indian arts, crafts and dance was conducted by a community service member of American Indian origin and culture. Seventh and eighth grade students were taught jewelry craft, drawing, and basic dance forms.

The Alternative School in Hempstead Public School District #1 was established to give students with educational deficiencies and behavioral problems an intensive educational program for a short length of time to prepare them to function better in a normal classroom. Community Service staff were assigned to the school as assistants to help the students achieve the necessary skills needed to return to their regular classes. (See Table # 2.)

These students, most of whom come from homes which provide little supervision, often because of the working hours of the parents, require highly individualized counseling for problem behavior which includes drug and alcohol abuse, smoking marijuana, abusive language, and generally over-aggressive attitudes.

<u>TABLE # 2</u>	<u>YOUTH COUNSELING</u>
Total Referrals	313
High School	148
Junior High School	165
Results:	
Placed in other agencies or schools	52
Referred to Family Court	57
Readjusted to school as improved	68
Presently being seen	136

Community service staff assisted line probation officers

in regular caseloads, providing intensive supervision and counseling for adult as well as juvenile probationers.

Finding jobs for young people, particularly during the summer time, comprises the greatest part of community service work with youths as well as adults. Services include direct referral to jobs for walk-in clients, part-time, and summer jobs for students, and assistance for parolees. The Dial-A-Teen program, through which prospective employers register with Community Services when they need help with odd jobs and part-time employment, continued to function. Through this program, 172 boys and girls were placed in part-time jobs during 1978. Average earnings per child were \$140. Assistance was also provided for youths desiring employment or training through the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Youth Employment Training Program; this service reduced the number of Dial-A-Teen participants, but provided more stable employment for youths who were able to join these programs.

In cooperation with the Family Service Association of Nassau County and the Salvation Army, four youths in the counseling program received free, ten-day scholarships to summer camp. Summer activities also included field trips for the families of the youths in the counseling program.

Services to the Hispanic community continued, with a counseling program in the public school and the organization of a soccer team which eventually led to the organization of a soccer league for Nassau Suffolk, and the New York area. With the cooperation of the Hempstead Board of Education, home

games are played at the Hempstead Middle School.

At the end of 1978, the Freeport office was scheduled to be closed due to budgetary cutbacks, and the program of the Hempstead office also was scheduled to be severely cut-back. However, through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) it is expected that the Community Services program in Hempstead will continue during 1979.

#### VOLUNTEERS

Probation Volunteers contribute many hours of time and a wide range of talents to furthering probation programs.

After screening, acceptance and training they are placed in various units throughout the department and are assigned to tasks commensurate with their skills, interests and availability. These include one-to-one counseling, family and marital counseling, research, tutoring, recreation, secretarial, and clerical jobs.

In 1978, 92 volunteers contributed approximately 3,857 hours to probation work. Based upon prevailing salary rates, these volunteer hours represented a monetary savings of almost \$33,632.

In addition to these volunteers, the American Red Cross staffs a nursery in the Family Court building where children whose parents have business in the court building, are cared for. The Long Island Council of Churches also maintains a part-time chaplain for family counseling for selected Intake clients.

## COMMUNITY RESOURCES

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

The Coordinator of Community Resources is the liaison between the Probation Department and the community. He interprets policy and enlists community assistance at various levels in order to further probation department goals. He must define and interpret probation programs and functions, keep probation officers informed as to the availability of services and programs and act as a resource consultant on specific case needs.

During 1978, the Community Resources Coordinator participated in 110 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 80 specific requests from line probation officers for residential placement and other service needs for probationers.

The Coordinator of Community Resources represents the Director of Probation on the Nassau County Youth Board and its Contract Review Committee, the Coalition for Abused Women, the Committee on Residential Alternatives, and the subcommittee on Services for Children and Youths; thus, enabling the Probation Department to have continuous input into major decision making which affects probation clients as well as the community.

## RESEARCH AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Research and Staff Development is responsible for staff training, departmental research, planning and special projects. It is made up of three major units described below:

### Training

The Training Unit is responsible for orientation and in-service training of all agency personnel, including volunteers, and for the supervision of graduate and under graduate students in field placement in the Probation Department.

In addition to established courses in Caseload Management, Crisis Intervention, Drugs of Abuse Today, Effective Utilization of Community Resources, Interviewing Techniques and Supervision Practices and Techniques, a Seminar for Court Liaison Officers was added to the curriculum. At the same time, Conversational Spanish, First Aid and CPR were discontinued in the interest of cost effectiveness and productivity.

Special emphasis was placed on the development of management seminars for all administrative personnel. The bi-weekly seminars provided the opportunity for practical, in-depth review and analysis of current issues confronting the Probation Department.

The Training Unit also coordinates the placement of student interns in the department. During 1978, nine graduate social work students completed professional field placement requirements doing probation work; 27 undergraduates, majoring in

social work, criminal justice, counseling and pre-law, also held intern position.

TABLE #3                      Training Activities

	<u>No. Trained 1978</u>
I. <u>Orientation Programs</u>	
A. Probation Officer Trainees	28
B. Probation Assistants	5
C. Volunteers	24
II. <u>In-Service Training</u>	
*A. Professional Staff	377
B. Clerical	33

\* An additional 78 staff are participating in courses which continue into 1979.

Research

Research activities are directed towards the attainment of knowledge that will contribute to more effective and efficient programs and services. Statistical and programmatic information is collected and analyzed by the Research Unit in order to properly evaluate quantity and quality of departmental services.

In addition to its ongoing responsibilities, the Research Unit also gathers data for use in the development of new programs and for special analyses and evaluations of current problems as needed by the Department.

Highlight of the year was the completion of the final report on Drug Abuse in Suburbia, 10 Year Study of Drug Abuse, Crime and the Management of Drug Abuse Offenders in the

Criminal Justice System in Nassau County, New York.

These and other reports are distributed to agency staff as well as to other interested individuals and organizations outside the Department.

Special Projects

Special projects are designed, developed and administered during initial implementation stages, by the Office of Research and Staff Development. When these projects are proven to be successful and are institutionalized they are then administered through the regular line operation.

Operation Juvenile Intercept concluded its last phase of Federal LEAA sponsorship in May 1978. At that time it was combined with the Marital and Family Counseling Unit to form the Diversion/Crisis Intervention Unit of the Family Division. This program is described more fully in the Family Division section of this report.

In cooperation with the Nassau County Youth Board, the Probation Department applied during 1978 for countercyclical revenue sharing funds made available through the New York State Division for Youth for the purpose of employing probation-related youths between the ages of 14 and 17. This program became operational in October 1978 with the goal of providing part-time employment to approximately 100 youths who are either on probation or who have been diverted at Intake. The

youths are employed by the County and are placed with private sector employers, who agree to provide close supervision and training.

Prompted by requests from line probation officers to provide services for juvenile probationers who are failing in school, the Department obtained a grant through the Nassau County Office of Employment and Training under CETA Title VI for the purpose of addressing learning problems in the juvenile caseload. This project is a combination of research and direct services and provides individual tutoring to youths on probation, who are exhibiting unsatisfactory behavior in school and are at least two years behind in standardized testing. A battery of educational and psychometric tests were administered, both pre- and post-tutoring. From data gathered in the project, a report will be prepared addressing the link between learning disabilities and learning problems and juvenile delinquency.

The Office of Research and Staff Development also coordinated and assisted in the development of two New York State Division of Probation LEAA sponsored programs, both of which are expected to be operational early in 1979. They are: the Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Program (ADR), part of an overall State program which will be administered in Nassau County by a special unit within the Family Division; and Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) for high-risk offenders who are placed on probation and will receive intensive service.

#### FAMILY DIVISION

The Family Division of the Probation Department provides a broad range of services to the Family Court, including community-based supervision of juveniles, as well as some adult offenders. Probation supervision is an alternative to costly placement or institutionalization. Its purpose is twofold: to help ensure the safety of the community and to help children and families achieve law-abiding behavior as well as stable, fulfilling family life.

In addition to supervision, the Probation Department maintains an Intake service where applicants and complainants are screened for referral to formal court action or informal adjustment. The investigation program, another major component of Probation services, provides the court with a comprehensive social, legal history of a defendant in order to assist the court in arriving at the most appropriate disposition.

Family Court cases include, but are not limited to, those involving children who have committed crimes or status offenses; they also include other cases involving families -- family violence, support matters, etc. All aspects of Probation work are influenced by current trends and conditions in the community - population changes, economic conditions, shifting mores, and prevailing attitudes towards crime and delinquency.

Major problem areas are still disturbed intra-familial relationships, alcoholism, unemployment and school problems.

Through its Intake, Investigation and Supervision programs, and other special services program, described below, the Probation Department attempts to address the various problems as they arise on a case-by-case basis.

#### Intake/Diversion

Intake is the entry level of the Family Court and one of the most critical decision points in the system. Its function is to screen all applicants seeking the services of the Family Court to determine jurisdiction, to assist in deciding whether cases should be referred for formal court action (petition), or may be amenable to informal adjustment procedures (diversion). Although diversion is often desirable, access to the court cannot be denied to any complainant or client.

At the Intake level, the role of the probation officer is to analyze the problem and help find solutions. Children and families may receive counseling within the Probation Department or may be referred to outside community agencies. In some cases, court action is requested or required. Table #4 shows the number of cases coming to Intake for service during 1977 and 1978 and the percentages of increase or decline in each category; Table #5 shows the number of those cases which

ultimately went to court. The difference between the total cases and total petitions are those which were adjusted (diverted) or withdrawn.

The figures in Table #4 indicate the level of activity in each category. For example, the juvenile delinquency referrals are some indication of the level of juvenile crime in the County; the petition figures, however, are a better barometer of the Probation Department workload. For example, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions has direct impact on the number of investigations and ultimately on the number of persons placed on supervision.

The volume of Intake cases has been increasing steadily over the years. During 1978, there were 17,610 cases in all categories, a 6% increase over 1977 when the total was 17,508. In addition, 4,086 individuals received information and referral service only. Of the total cases coming to Intake, 11,653 resulted in petitions filed in the Family Court.

Significant changes within the various case categories occurred during 1978. For example, there were 4,300 family offense cases, against 3,913 in 1977. These cases involved family violence, and the increase in this category probably reflects activities of community groups who have been calling public attention to the tragic implications of violence in the home. Although victims now may file their complaints with the District Attorney for processing in criminal court, most clients still choose the Family Court option.

Family Support cases also have been the object of much public scrutiny in recent years and the decline in referrals and petitions, 6.5% and 13.5% respectively, reflects the intensified efforts by the Probation Department and the Department of Social Services to pursue and enforce family support orders more vigorously than ever.

The increases in "violations," "enforcements," and "modifications" reflect the continued use of Family Court to resolve matrimonial issues. Family Court jurisdiction in matters of custody is relatively new and the exact parameters of its jurisdiction remain to be determined by future Appellate Court decisions. In 1978 the number of custody referrals to Intake increased by 24.3%, and petitions by 49.1%.

Juvenile cases include juveniles under the age of 16 who have been charged with criminal offenses (JDs) or status offenses (PINS), truancy, ungovernability, etc. In spite of a declining juvenile population in Nassau County and, therefore, a smaller population-at-risk, the year 1978 saw an across the board increase in juvenile offender activity in all major Family Division programs. At the Intake level, PINS referrals increased by 13.4% and JD referrals by 2.5%; petitions increased by 13.2% in the PINS category, and 27% in the JD category.

Although the referral figures indicate relatively modest increases in the levels of juvenile offense activity, the

significant change is in the continuing decline in the diversion rate and the commensurate increase in the petition rate. These changes appear to be the direct result of a more conservative, get tough attitude on the part of the public in general regarding juvenile crime and an effort by the juvenile justice system to be more responsive to the needs of a community.

TWELVE - MONTH COMPARISON

INTAKE UNIT

CASELOAD

TABLE #4

Category	1977	%	1978	%	Increase/Decr	
					No.	%
Custody	415	2.4	516	2.9	+ 101	+ 24.3
Support	3119	17.8	2916	16.6	- 203	- 6.5
Family Offense	3913	22.3	4306	24.5	+ 393	+ 10.0
PINS	1131	6.5	1282	7.3	+ 151	+ 13.4
Juv. Del.	2351	13.4	2410	13.7	+ 59	+ 2.5
Neglect	16	0.0	8	0.0	- 8	- 0.5
Conciliation	379	2.2	375	2.1	- 4	- 1.0
Paternity	1427	8.2	1088	6.2	- 339	- 23.8
USDL	1315	7.5	949	5.4	- 366	- 27.8
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
C/M	5	0.0	11	0.0	+ 6	+120.0
Violation	1206	6.9	1389	7.9	+ 183	+ 15.0
Modification	1641	9.4	1638	9.3	- 3	- 0.2
Enforcement	590	3.4	722	4.1	+ 132	+ 22.4
TOTAL:	17508	100.0	17610	100.0	+ 102	+ 0.6

TABLE #5

INTAKE (PETITIONS FILED WITH COURT)

Category	1977	%	1978	%	Increase/Decr	
					No.	%
Custody	173	1.5	258	2.2	+ 85	+ 49.1
Support	2250	19.1	1947	16.7	- 303	- 13.5
Family Offense	2121	18.0	2406	20.6	+ 285	+ 13.4
PINS	589	5.0	667	5.7	+ 78	+ 13.2
Juv. Del.	1231	10.4	1564	13.4	+ 333	+ 27.0
Neglect	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conciliation	26	0.2	0	0.0	- 26	-100.0
Paternity	1348	11.4	985	8.5	- 363	- 26.9
USDL	1159	9.8	818	7.0	- 341	- 29.4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
C/M	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Violation	1036	8.8	1117	9.7	+ 81	+ 7.8
Modification	1363	11.5	1306	11.2	- 57	- 4.1
Enforcement	504	4.3	581	5.0	+ 77	+ 15.2
TOTAL:	11804	100.0	11653	100.0	- 151	- 1.3

INVESTIGATIONS

The Probation investigations is an in-depth analysis of the individual, his or her family and the circumstances surrounding the offense; it is a socio-legal document which is presented to the Court and assists in judicial decision-making. It also contains recommendations for disposition and treatment. Specific programs for potential probationers are developed, utilizing both Probation and community resources. Probation and community-based programs are the treatments of choice except in those circumstances where placement in an institution is necessary for the protection of the child and/or the community.

Juvenile Investigations

Analysis of the data on completed investigations (those for which the court ordered disposition), reveals the following:

An overall increase in juvenile (JD and PINS) cases of 460 -- from 1,091 in 1977 to 1,551 in 1978, or 42.2%.

An increase in Juvenile Delinquency cases of 333, from 508 to 841, or 65.5%. Within this caseload, we noted a significant increase in crimes against property; the number of burglary cases increased from 181 to 354, or 95.6%, and larceny increased by 75 cases, from 85 to 160, or 88.2%. Crimes against persons, such as manslaughter, robbery, assault, reckless endangerment, moving from 110 in 1977 to 108.

An increase in PINS cases of 138, from 532 to 670, or 25.9%.

TABLE #6

## JUVENILE INVESTIGATION UNIT

Category	1977	1978	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Delinquency	508	841	+333	+ 65.6
PINS	532	670	+138	+ 25.9
Consent to Marry	6	2	- 4	- 66.7
Other Jurisdictions	45	38	- 7	- 15.6
TOTAL	1,091	1,551	+460	+ 42.2

## DISPOSITIONS ON J.D. CASES

Probation Placed	271	429	+158	+ 58.3
Withdrawn & Dismissed	98	128	+ 30	+ 30.6
Suspended Judgment	16	26	+ 10	+ 62.5
Other/ACOD	54	107	+ 53	+ 98.1
	69	151	+ 82	+118.8
TOTAL	508	841	+333	+ 65.6
Male	457	759	+302	+ 66.1
Female	51	82	+ 31	+ 60.8

## DISPOSITIONS ON PINS CASES

Probation Placed	317	400	+ 83	+ 26.2
Withdrawn & Dismissed	101	122	+ 21	+ 20.8
Suspended Judgment	38	53	+ 15	+ 39.5
Other/ACOD	18	28	+ 10	+ 55.6
	58	67	+ 9	+ 15.5
TOTAL	532	670	+138	+ 25.9
Male	263	337	+ 74	+ 28.1
Female	269	333	+ 64	+ 23/8

## DISPOSITIONS ON CONSENT TO MARRY

Withdrawn & Dismissed	3	0	- 3	-100.00
Other	3	2	- 1	- 33.3
TOTAL (All Female)	6	2	- 4	- 66.7

## DISPOSITIONS ON OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Male	41	31	- 10	- 24.4
Female	4	7	+ 3	- 75.0
TOTAL	45	38	- 7	- 15.6

ACOD (Adjournment on Contemplation of Dismissal) was recommended more frequently than in 1977, with 119 JD cases and 30 PINS cases given this disposition and supervision by the Probation Department. (Table #6.)

## Family Investigations

The Family Investigation caseload consists mainly of Support (i.e., Failure to Support) and Family Offense cases.

During 1978, 605 Support, USDL (Uniform Support of Dependents Law), Paternity and Family Offense cases were referred to this department by the courts, a decrease of 23.8%. (See Table #7.) This decrease may be attributable to a more frequent use of legal dispositions by the courts, and the reasons discussed in the Intake narrative.

TABLE #7

## FAMILY INVESTIGATION UNIT

Category	1977	1978	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Support	286	246	- 40	-14.0%
U.S.D.L.	23	15	- 8	-34.8%
Paternity	184	127	- 57	-31.0%
Family Offense	301	214	- 87	-28.9%
Total	794	605	-189	-23.8%

## DISPOSITIONS OF FAMILY UNIT INVESTIGATIONS

Probation	30	17	- 13	-43.3%
Withdrawn & Dismissed	79	70	- 9	-12.9%
Judgment Suspended	4	3	- 1	-25.0%
Probation Orders	611	461	-150	-24.5%
Other	70	54	- 16	-22.9%
Total	794	605	-189	-23.8%

SUPERVISION

Probation is a disposition which allows an individual to remain in the community under an order of the Court and the supervision of the Probation Department, after he or she has been adjudicated a Person in Need of Supervision, Juvenile Delinquent, or has been granted an Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACOD) by the Family Court.

While the majority of persons under supervision are juveniles, a small number of adults who have appeared before the Court on Family Offense cases are also on probation. For the most part, these cases involve young adults over the age of sixteen, still living at home, who are presenting emotional and behavioral problems affecting parents or other members of the household. During 1977, there were 47 adult cases supervised, as compared to 25 cases in 1976. There is a clear need for alternative housing and job opportunities in many of these cases.

Supervision by the School Liaison Unit and the Special Children's Services Unit are described separately in this report.

Juvenile Supervision

Despite the stabilization of the youth population of Nassau County, there was an increase in the number of juveniles placed on probation supervision during the year. A total of 1,761 cases were under supervision for some

TABLE #8

SUPERVISION

<u>Juvenile Caseload</u>	Male	<u>1977</u>		Male	<u>1978</u>		<u>Incr./Decr.</u>	
		Fem.	Total		Fem.	Total	No.	%
Beg. of Year:								
J.D.	239	41	280	202	49	251	- 29	-10.4
PINS	157	69	226	151	80	231	+ 5	+ 2.2
TOTAL			506			482	- 24	- 4.7
Rec'd. dur. per.:								
J.D.	253	35	288	399	41	440	+152	+52.8
PINS	165	157	322	207	203	410	+ 88	+27.3
TOTAL			610			850	+240	+39.3
Total dur. per.:								
J.D.	492	76	568	601	90	691	+123	+21.7
PINS	322	226	548	358	283	641	+ 93	+17.0
TOTAL			1,116			1,332	+216	+19.4
Disch./Trans.:								
J.D.	290	27	317	277	37	314	- 3	- .9
PINS	167	146	313	186	146	332	+ 19	+ 6.1
TOTAL			630			646	+ 16	+ 2.5
Remaining:								
J.D.	202	49	251	324	53	377	+126	+50.2
PINS	155	80	235	172	137	309	+ 74	+31.5
TOTAL			486			686	+200	+41.2
<u>Family Caseload</u>								
Beg. of Year:	12	4	16	19	7	26	+ 10	+62.5
Rec'd. dur. per.	26	5	31	10	7	17	- 14	-45.2
Total	38	9	47	29	14	43	- 4	- 8.5
Discharged	19	2	21	25	7	32	+ 11	+52.4
Remaining	19	7	26	4	7	11	- 15	-57.7
<u>ACOD</u>								
Beg. of Year:			90			95	+ 5	+ 5.6
Rec'd. during per.			289			334	+ 45	+15.6
Total			379			429	+ 50	+13.2
Dismissed			250			266	+ 16	+ 6.4
Returned to Court			34			29	+ 5	-14.7
			95			134	+ 39	+41.1

period of time during 1978, as compared with 1,486 in 1977, an increase of 13.2%. Out of this total, 429 were ACOD cases who were placed under probation supervision by the Court; in 1977, there were 379 ACODs. The majority of these children responded favorably to this approach which spares them a court adjudication and disabling record. (See Table #8.)

A closer look at the juvenile cases reveals the following:

Over the years there has been a steady increase in the number of female adolescents placed under supervision.

The high incidence of drinking and alcoholism in the teenage population continues, with no easy solutions to a severe problem.

The non-white population continues to be over represented in the JD and PINS caseloads--37% of the juvenile supervision caseload, as against 6% of the County population.

Learning deficiencies which require specialized remedial assistance, have been identified in a large number of youngsters. A federally-funded CETA project was established during the year to provide this service and is described under "Special Projects."

#### Special Children's Services

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

In 1978, the unit conducted 509 investigations, as compared with 394 in 1977, an increase of 115 cases, or 29.2%. (See Table #9.)

TABLE #9

#### SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

<u>Category</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Neglect	205	337	+132	+ 64.4%
Adoptions	60	61	+ 1	+ 1.7%
Custody	129	111	- 18	- 14.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>+115</b>	<b>+ 29.2%</b>
<u>DISPOSITIONS</u>				
Supervision	9	26	+ 17	+189.9%
Placed	63	88	+ 25	+ 39.7%
Withdrawn & Dismissed	32	26	- 6	- 18.8%
Judgment Suspended	6	3	- 3	- 50.0%
Other/ACOD	284	366	+ 82	+ 28.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>+115</b>	<b>+ 29.2%</b>
Male	213	226	+ 13	+ 6.1%
Female	181	283	+102	+ 56.4%

There was an increase of 132, or 64% in neglect cases; a 14% decrease, or 18 cases, in custody cases, and a slight increase in adoption investigations. The reduction in custody cases would indicate a greater adjustment rate by the Court and between the parties involved. The increase in volume of neglect and abuse cases would indicate a heightened awareness and sensitivity to reporting this problem in the community with Protective Services of the Department of Social Services requesting court action in order to effect therapeutic intervention and services.

The total number of children and adults in the special supervision caseload for 1978 was 78. The children in this caseload are placed in the custody of the Department of Social Services, live at home and are supervised by the Probation Department.

#### School Liaison Unit

Most youngsters who are adjudicated Persons in Need of Supervision or Juvenile Delinquents by the Family Court are placed on probation. Those children who have special needs which cannot be met in their home environments are placed in residential facilities throughout Nassau County and New York State.

When a juvenile is placed in a residential facility by the Nassau County Family Court, the case is assigned to the School Liaison Unit in order to provide continuity of services while the child remains in placement, as well as

facilitate his or her social adjustment and ultimate re-integration into the community.

To accomplish these objectives numerous casework services are provided to the family and the child. Probation officers in the unit provide family counseling, coordinate services with the professional staff of the schools, and attend case conferences at the school as often as possible. In some instances, the Probation Officer may refer the family to a community agency, the Probation family counseling service, or other resources, for additional services.

The total number of children in placement during 1978 was 611, as compared to 551 in 1977, a 10% increase. New placements during the year were 250, as compared to 200 for the previous year, an increase of 25%. (Table #10.)

During 1978, a Nassau County Children and Youth Services Committee was established with participation from the Departments of Probation, Social Services, Mental Health and Youth Board. This committee provides a forum for sharing of knowledge and experience about available and alternative resources, both institutional and community-based. It also explores possible gaps in services and encourages improved inter-agency communication, coordination and cooperation.

TABLE #10

## SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT

INSTITUTIONAL & PAROLE CASES SUPERVISED

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Incr./Decr.</u>	
		<u>After Care</u>			<u>After Care</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
In placement at beg. of year	286	65	351	286	75	361	+10	+ 2.8%
Placed during period	<u>+200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+200</u>	<u>+250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+250</u>	<u>+50</u>	<u>+25.0%</u>
TOTAL in placement during period	486	65	551	536	75	611	+60	+10.9%
Transferred from Inst. to After-Case	<u>-75</u>	<u>+75</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-71</u>	<u>+71</u>			
Ret'd to placement from After-Care				<u>+14</u>	<u>14</u>			
Redistrib. Totals	411	140	551	479	132	611	+60	+10.9%
Discharged during period	<u>-125</u>	<u>-65</u>	<u>-190</u>	<u>-152</u>	<u>-60</u>	<u>-212</u>	<u>+22</u>	<u>+11.6%</u>
In placement at end of period	286	75	361	327	72	399	+38	+10.5%

## SPECIAL SERVICES

Mental Health Consultation, Marital and Family Counseling, and Vocational Guidance comprise the Special Services Unit in the Family Division.

### Mental Health Consultation

The Mental Health Consultant reviews case material with probation officers and participates with the staff of the Department of Mental Health, Division of Direct Services, in diagnoses and recommendations for treatment, placement, and dispositions. These case conferences also constitute an opportunity for line staff to broaden and improve diagnostic and treatment skills. The services of the mental health unit are used extensively by the judges on an emergency and consultation basis with regard to remands, resources, institutions and casework problems. Staff also work closely with a variety of State, County, private, and community treatment resources.

In 1978, there were 1,086 pre-consultations, an increase of 27.9% over 1977 when the total was 849. Consultations increased 24.4%, from 598 to 744. This trend is reflective of the general increase in volume of cases served by Probation throughout the division. (See Table #11.)

The Drug Research Project with Long Island Jewish/Hillside Medical Center initiated in 1971, continued, utilizing a team approach. Probation and the Medical Center provide

diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment for selected drug and alcohol abusers. During 1978, 48 cases were accepted for full evaluation as compared to 35 cases in 1977, representing an increase of 37.1%.

TABLE #11      MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Pre-Consultations	849	1,086	237	27.9
Consultations				
(a) Court-Ordered	359	502	143	39.8
(b) Probation Requested	<u>239</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.2</u>
TOTAL	598	744	146	24.4
Results of Consultations				
(a) No further service	31	14	-17	-54.8
(b) Further diagnosis and/or treatment	<u>567</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>28.7</u>
TOTAL	598	744	146	24.4
L.I. Jewish/Hillside Hospital				
(a) Pre-Consultations	35	48	13	37.1
(b) Examinations	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
TOTAL	70	96	26	37.1

Diversion/Crisis Intervention Unit

This new unit was established in May, 1978, by combining the professional staff of Operation Juvenile Intercept and the Marital and Family Counseling Unit. Operation Juvenile Intercept, which was federally funded by LEAA for three years, started on July 1, 1975. Its original purpose was to divert PINS cases at the Intake level of the Family Court, utilizing

a team approach in short-term intervention; Juvenile Delinquency cases were accepted during the third year of funding. The project successfully completed its objective of diverting fifty per cent of the PINS cases it handled.

The Diversion/Crisis Intervention Unit provides short-term counseling and crisis intervention services to adult and juvenile clients of the Family Court. The objective is to meet clients' needs for professional therapeutic services by reaching troubled individuals and families at a point of crisis in their lives. The immediate availability of direct service is an important factor in preventing loss of clients through delays in referrals to outside agencies. In those cases which are subsequently referred to community agencies, the unit remains involved until the family is actively in treatment in the other agency.

During 1978, the Marital and Family Counseling Unit serviced 597 cases. Since May 19, 1978, the Diversion/Crisis Intervention Unit has serviced 533 cases. Caseloads average about 20, thus enabling the counselors to provide intensive services to the clients. During its initial period of operation, the combined unit averaged approximately 50 new referrals per month. (See Table #12.)

TABLE #12

MARITAL AND FAMILY COUNSELING12/1/78 to 5/18/78

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Beginning of year: (carry-over)	378	431	+ 53	+ 14.0%
Referrals received during period:	435	166	- 269	- 61.8%
Service rejected:	97	69	- 28	- 28.9%
Cases discharged:	285	528	+ 243	- 85.3%
Remaining at end of period:	431	0	- 431	- 100.0%

DIVERSION-CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT5/19/78 to 11/78

Carry-over from Marital and Family Counseling Unit:	200
Referrals received:	<u>333</u>
Total Active Cases	533
Cases Serviced, Discharged and Referred Elsewhere:	<u>232</u>
Remaining at end of period:	301

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.

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 1978, 986 cases received services as compared to 1,156 in 1977, or a decrease of 14.7%. A total of 2,481 combined services were received by individuals referred to the unit for assistance as compared to 2,755 in 1977, or a decrease of 9.9%. These figures are consistent with the decrease noted in the support category of Intake statistics. Moreover,

the Counter-Cyclical Youth Employment Program which was federally funded for youths between the ages of 13 and 17 years of age and is described under "Special Projects", diverted a number of individuals who had previously been serviced by this unit.

<u>TABLE #13</u>	<u>VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE</u>		<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Caseload</u>				
Beginning of year:	130	82	- 48	-36.9%
Received during period:	<u>1,026</u>	<u>904</u>	<u>-122</u>	<u>-11.9%</u>
Total during period:	1,156	986	-170	-14.7%
Closed during period:	<u>1,074</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>-171</u>	<u>-15.9%</u>
Remaining:	82	83	+ 1	+ 1.2%
Total Units Of Service Rendered in all Categories	2,755	2,481	-274	- 9.9%

#### ADULT DIVISION

The Adult Division provides services to the criminal courts of the County for offenders age 16 and over and designated felony offenders under 16. In Nassau County, probation also provides pre-trial release and diversion programs for eligible defendants.

Post-adjudicatory probation services, i.e. investigation and supervision of convicted offenders, comprise the greater part of the probation workload. In support of these programs, Nassau County Probation maintains mental health, vocational guidance, employment and special drug abuse services.

The following pages contain descriptions of programs for adult criminal offenders, statistical overview of the year's activities, and comparative statistical data for other years.

#### PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

The time between arrest and final disposition usually is a time of crisis for the defendant and his or her family. It is also a time during which counseling, supervision, and referral services can be more effective than during more advanced stages in the criminal justice system. For these reasons, and in keeping with current trends in criminal justice, the Nassau County Probation Department maintains two pre-adjudicatory programs for adults.

Release-on-Recognizance

The Release-on-Recognizance Unit of the Nassau County Probation Department, which serves both the District and County courts, prepares investigative reports and recommendations at the request of the judiciary to determine a defendant's eligibility for release on reduced bail. The court may or may not accept the recommendation of the Probation Department.

The probation bail release program, begun in 1962, is designed to secure the release of indigent defendants on reduced bail or without bail. Release-on Recognizance (ROR) is designed for defendants who may be released in their own custody and are good risks to return to court for trial. The program serves two purposes: if the defendant is employed, he or she may stay on the job and continue to support dependents; it also saves the high cost of jail time spent in remand.

The ROR Unit operates 365 days a year in offices located adjacent to the arraignment parts of the criminal courts.

In 1978, 1,736 investigations were completed, an increase of 84 cases over 1977 (See Table #14) when 1,652 cases were referred. Of the investigations completed in

1978, 618 were recommended as good risks; 580 of these were accepted by the court. Poor risks numbered 1,118, of which the court accepted 1,049.

TABLE #14

	<u>RELEASE-ON-RECOGNIZANCE</u>	
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Selected for full investigations	1,652	1,736
Recommended Good Risks	602	618
Recommended Poor Risks	1,050	1,118
Total Good Risks accepted by Court	552	580
Total Poor Risks accepted by Court	975	1,049

For some defendants who cannot raise bail, the court may order conditional release with the proviso that the Probation Department monitor the defendant's whereabouts to ensure his return for trial. This monitoring is carried out by the Probation officers in the ROR Unit with whom the defendant maintains weekly contact. If a defendant fails to make required contact, the court is notified and bail status may be changed. Emergency medical and psychiatric referrals are available to the defendant, who may, but is not required to, take advantage of these services.

During 1978, the first full year in which the Conditional Release Program was operative, 695 defendants participated.

#### Operation Midway

Operation Midway is a pre-trial diversion program for young (16-25) felony defendants who waive the right to a speedy trial and receive intensive supervision and counseling for up to one year, after which, if the defendant completes the program successfully, the charges may be reduced or dismissed. If the defendant does not succeed in the program, his or her case is returned to the court calendar for the usual processing through the criminal justice system.

Since Operation Midway is an intensive supervision program, the maximum probation officer caseload is set at 25. Individual treatment plans are formulated for each defendant and may include educational or vocational counseling and guidance, as well as referral for psychiatric or medical problems.

Operation Midway started in 1970 as a LEAA funded experiment. Initially, defendants were eligible for diversion services after indictment for a felony offense; however, most Midway cases now emanate at the pre-indictment

level, upon referral from the District Attorney's Felony Screening Bureau. Acceptance is a Midway and court responsibility.

Program effectiveness, measured by recidivism, has proven to be very high, with a 5 year recidivism rate of 17.8%, according to a recent evaluation completed by the Probation Department's Office of Research and Staff Development. The study also showed that success rates have been stable since the inception of the program.

Table #15 shows caseloads for the two years, with the changeover from post-indictment to pre-indictment acceptances most evident in 1978. During 1978, 1,082 defendants were accepted in Operation Midway, compared with 1,214 in 1977. The total number of participants in Midway declined during 1978 because the program was closed for three months due to budgetary restrictions. It should also be noted that the number of dismissals granted by the court after successful completion was reduced from 186 in 1977 to 35 in 1978.

TABLE # 15

OPERATION MIDWAY  
1977/1978 CASELOADS

	<u>1977</u>			<u>1978</u>		
	<u>Midway Post- Indictment</u>	<u>Midway Pre- Indictment*</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Midway Post- Indictment</u>	<u>Midway Pre- Indictment*</u>	<u>Totals</u>
CASES:						
Carried Over	470	83	553	138	479	617
Accepted	<u>152</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>465</u>
Totals	<u>622</u>	<u>592</u>	<u>1214</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>1082</u>
DISCHARGES:						
Withdrawn	8	-	8	22	19	41
Charges Dismissed	114	72	186	13	22	35
Charges Reduced	269	5	274	117	315	432
Returned to Court	<u>93</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>154</u>
Total Discharged	<u>484</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>662</u>
REMAINING END OF YEAR	138	479	617	5	415	420

\*Through District Attorney Felony Screening Bureau

## INVESTIGATIONS

The Criminal Procedure Law requires that "in any case where a person is convicted of a felony, the court must order a pre-sentence investigation of the defendant and it may not pronounce sentence until it has received a written report of such investigation." The law also requires a probation report in misdemeanor cases where there is to be a sentence of probation or imprisonment for more than 90 days.

The pre-sentence report is designed to provide the Court with vital information to facilitate judicial decision making. The Probation Department also conducts pre-pleading investigations at the request of the Court, and with the consent of the defendant in order to assist in deliberations involving negotiated pleas and sentence.

In considering the Adult Division investigation workload for 1978, two sets of figures are presented - cases received for investigation during the year (assignments); and cases disposed of during the year (dispositions). There is some overlap in these figures, since the former category includes some cases which will not be disposed of until 1979 or later, while the latter includes cases assigned in 1977 or earlier and brought to final disposition in 1978.

TABLE #16  
ADULT DIVISION

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS, ASSIGNMENTS INVOLVING DRUG OFFENSES & INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS FOR YEARS 1972-1978

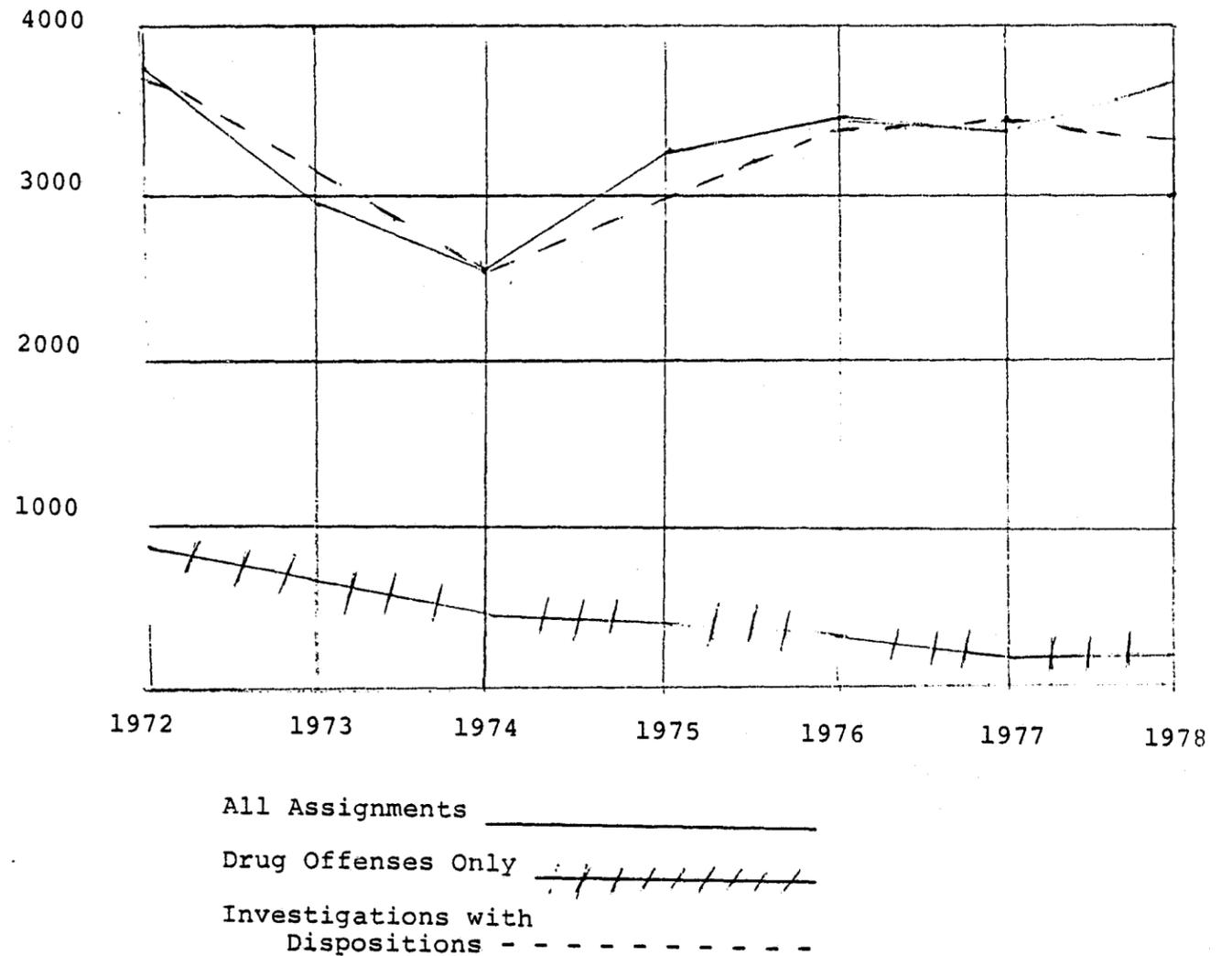
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
All Presentence Investigation Assignments	3,747	2,941	2,487	3,285	3,484	3,377	3,626
Drug Offenses Only	856	668	420	399	369	166	186
% Drug Offenses in All Assignments	22.8%	22.7%	16.9%	12.1%	10.6%	4.9%	5.1%
Investigations with Dispositions	3,697	3,045	2,478	2,906	3,371	3,408	3,257

While investigation assignments referred to the Adult Division by the courts during a given year are a more accurate barometer of the current workload, those cases sentenced or otherwise disposed of provides a far richer source of data on the investigation caseload.

Assignments

In 1978, investigation assignments increased to their highest level in six years, with total assignments from County and District Courts of 3,626, an increase of 7.4% over the 1977 total of 3,377, but less than the 1972 total of 3,747. As in previous years, drug offenses continued to account for only a small proportion of the investigation workload. (See Table # 16.)

Analysis of investigation assignments by court reveals that all of the increase was in District Court, with the County Court showing a small decrease of less than one percent. This trend of declining County Court investigations has been a rather consistent one during most of the 1970's. For example, in 1973, two-thirds of the new assignments came from County Court with the remaining one-third from District Court. By 1978 this pattern had reversed itself with the District Court now accounting for almost two-thirds of the investigation workload. A significant contributor to this change was



the Midway diversion program, as well as other programs and policies instituted in recent years by the District Attorney.

During 1978, the County Court accounted for 1,318, or 36.3% of assignments, the District Court 2,308, or 63.7%. In comparison to 1977, this represents a decrease of 10 cases, or 0.7%, in the County Court and an increase of 259, or 12.6% in the District Court. (See Table #17.)

Analysis of investigation assignments involving drug abuse offenses revealed no significant increase in this category. While the total drug offense group remained relatively small, the types of drugs involved changed significantly, with cocaine increasing and heroin declining. (See Table #19.)

#### Investigations with Dispositions\*

Unlike the number of assignments received during 1978, the number of dispositions declined by 4.4% from 3,408 in 1977 to 3,257.

An analysis of the distribution of cases by court reveals a continuation of a trend noted in 1977 whereby the County Court led the decline with a drop of 15.5%.

\*In referring to statistical breakdowns by court (i.e. District and County), it should be noted that many cases originally charged as felonies are disposed of by pleas to reduced misdemeanor charges in the District Court rather than by indictment, plea, or trial in County Court.

TABLE #17

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY COURT

<u>COURT</u>	<u>Frequency and Percentage Distribution</u>				<u>Increase or Decrease 1978 over 1977</u>	
	<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>		
County & Y.P. County	1,328	39.3	1,318	36.3	-10	-0.7
District & Y.P. Dist.	<u>2,049</u>	<u>60.7</u>	<u>2,308</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>+259</u>	<u>+12.6</u>
Total	3,377	100.0	3,626	100.0	+249	+7.4

-47-

TABLE #18

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT

<u>COURT</u>	<u>Frequency and Percentage Distribution</u>				<u>Increase or Decrease 1978 over 1977</u>	
	<u>1977</u>		<u>1978</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>		
County	1,131	33.2	956	29.3	-175	-15.5
Youth Part, County	244	7.1	235	7.2	-9	-3.7
District	1,744	51.2	1,601	49.2	-143	-8.2
Youth Part, District	<u>289</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>+176</u>	<u>+60.9</u>
Total	3,408	100.0	3,257	100.0	-151	-4.4

TABLE #19  
ADULT DIVISION

DRUG ABUSE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS FROM COUNTY AND DISTRICT COURTS  
1977-1978

COUNTY COURT

Type of Offense	1977		1978		Increase/Decrease 1978 over 1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poss and/or sale or att sale	79	72.5	105	77.8	+26	+32.9
Poss or att poss	29	26.6	29	21.5	0	0
Forg. Prescription	0	0	1	0.7	+1	+100.0
Conspiracy	1	0.9	0	0	-1	-100.0
Total	109	100.0	135	100.0	+26	+23.8
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>						
Poss or att poss	56	98.2	50	98.0	-6	-9.2
Forg. Prescription	0	0	1	2.0	+1	+100.0
Other	1	1.8	0	0	-1	-100.0
Total	57	100.0	51	100.0	-6	-10.5
COUNTY COURT	109	65.7	135	72.6	+26	+23.8
DISTRICT COURT	57	34.3	51	27.4	-6	-10.5
Total	166	100.0	186	100.0	+20	+12.0

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

Type	1977		1978		Increase/Decrease 1978 over 1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cocaine	57	34.4	75	42.1	+18	+31.6
Marijuana	32	19.3	49	27.5	+17	+53.1
Heroin	40	24.1	11	6.2	-29	-72.5
Amphetamines	8	4.8	9	5.1	+1	+12.5
Phencyclidine	1	0.6	9	5.1	+8	+800.0
Methadone	2	1.2	6	3.3	+4	+200.0
Valium	8	4.8	5	2.8	-3	-37.5
Barbiturates	5	3.0	4	2.2	-1	-20.0
Tuinal	1	0.6	3	1.7	+2	+200.0
LSD	4	2.4	2	1.1	-2	-50.0
Quaalude	1	0.6	2	1.1	+1	+100.0
Dilaudid	0	0	1	0.6	+1	+100.0
Opium	0	0	1	0.6	+1	+100.0
THC	0	0	1	0.6	+1	+100.0
Hashish	2	1.2	0	0	-2	-200.0
Morphine	1	0.6	0	0	-1	-100.0
Demerol	1	0.6	0	0	-1	-100.0
Doriden	1	0.6	0	0	-1	-100.0
Piperdine	1	0.6	0	0	-1	-100.0
Percodan	1	0.6	0	0	-1	-100.0
Total	166	100.0	178	100.0	+12	+7.2

Youth Part County Court and District Court dispositions also declined; however, Youth Part District Court dispositions increased by 60.9%, 465 in 1978 versus 289 in 1977. (See Table #18.) Overall dispositions declined by 4.4% with all of the decrease in the County Court; District Court dispositions increased by 1.6%.

Age

Given the above findings in disposition activity by court of jurisdiction, it is not surprising to find the typical offender to be somewhat younger. The average age dropped from 24.6 in 1977 to 24.2 in 1978. The proportion of offenders in the 16-20 age group increased from 30.1% to 36.9% in 1978. The 16-29 age group increased from 69.2% to 72.5%, while the 30 and over group dropped from 30.8% to 27.5%. This shift in age is consistent with

the significant increase in youthful offenders. (See Tables # 20 & 21.)

Sex

Distribution of cases by sex changed only moderately, with the proportion of females somewhat higher than in 1977. The distribution was 2,820, or 86.6%, males and 437, or 13.4% females which compares with 88% male and 12% female in 1977. Although females remain a minority in the

TABLE #20  
ADULT DIVISION

AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1972-1978

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Median age - years	22.1	23.3	24.5	25.4	24.6	24.6	24.3
% in 16-20 age group	40.9%	30.7%	28.9%	26.8%	29.8%	30.1%	36.9%
% in 16-29 age group	79.2%	74.9%	71.0%	65.6%	69.0%	69.2%	72.5%
% in 30 and over age group	20.8%	25.1%	29.0%	34.4%	31.0%	30.8%	27.5%



investigation caseload, they have been increasing in numbers during the past few years. In the supervision caseload, the same trend is evident with females having a higher probability of being placed on probation than their male counterparts, 70.9% versus 56.8%.

#### Residency

Nassau County residents continued to make up approximately two-thirds of the investigation caseload. The distribution was 2,241, or 68.8%, County residents and 1,016, or 31.2%, non-residents. Many of the non-residents are from the counties contiguous to Nassau, i.e., Queens and Suffolk.

#### Dispositions

Analysis of the major types of sentences or dispositions reveals a reversal of a trend noted in 1976 and 1977 wherein the proportion of cases receiving a sentence of probation had been declining and the commitment rate increasing. This was not the case in 1978 when the probation rate rose from 54.3% in 1977 to 58.7% and the commitment rate declined from 33.2% to 29.4%. This shift is related to the greater proportion of misdemeanor cases, especially in Youth Part District Court. (See Table #22.)

Differences in the probation and commitment rates by court of jurisdiction remained generally constant in 1978. In County Court, and Youth Part County Court, there were slight declines in the probation rate, and increases in the commitment rate. In District Court, and Youth Part District Court, however, the probation rate increased in District Court, from 58.6% to 64.1% in 1978, while the commitment rate fell from 23.5% to 19.1%. In Youth Part District Court, the probation rate rose from 75.4% to 78.1%, while the commitment rate fell from 5.6% to 4.9% in 1978. (See Tables #22-25.)

References to "class of offense" and "types of crimes" in the following pages, are not to original charges, but to those offenses for which convictions were obtained. An analysis of the investigation caseload by class of offense reveals no changes in the percentage distribution for felonies, misdemeanors and violations. Felony offenders comprised 30.7% of the dispositions, while misdemeanants continued to account for over two-thirds of the cases--68.6%-- and violations the remainder, or one-half of one percent. (See Table #26.)

The proportion of property-type crimes continued to rise, from 59.3% of the caseload in 1977 to 63.4% in 1978. Larceny remains the single most frequent property crime accounting for 43.6% of this category and 27.7% of the overall investigation caseload. Burglary is the second and most frequent property-type crime.



TABLE #24

ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1977-1978

Type	1977		1978		Inc./Dec. 1978 over 1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	1,852	54.3	1,913	58.7	+61	+3.3
Committed	1,130	33.2	958	29.4	-172	-15.2
Discharges & Fines	401	11.8	364	11.2	-37	-9.2
Dismissals & Acquittals	25	0.7	22	0.7	-3	-12.0
Total	3,408	100.0	3,257	100.0	-151	-4.4

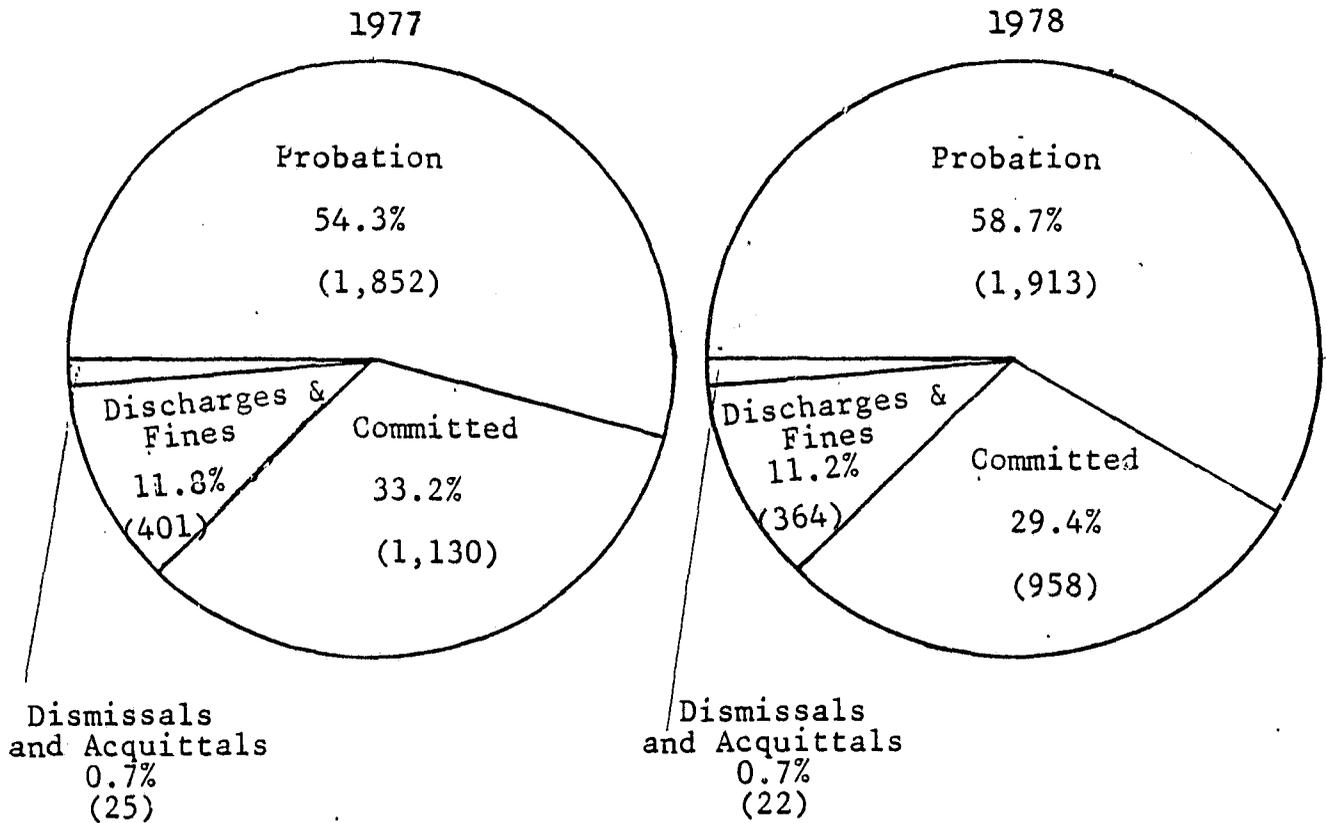


TABLE #25

## ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1972-1978

---

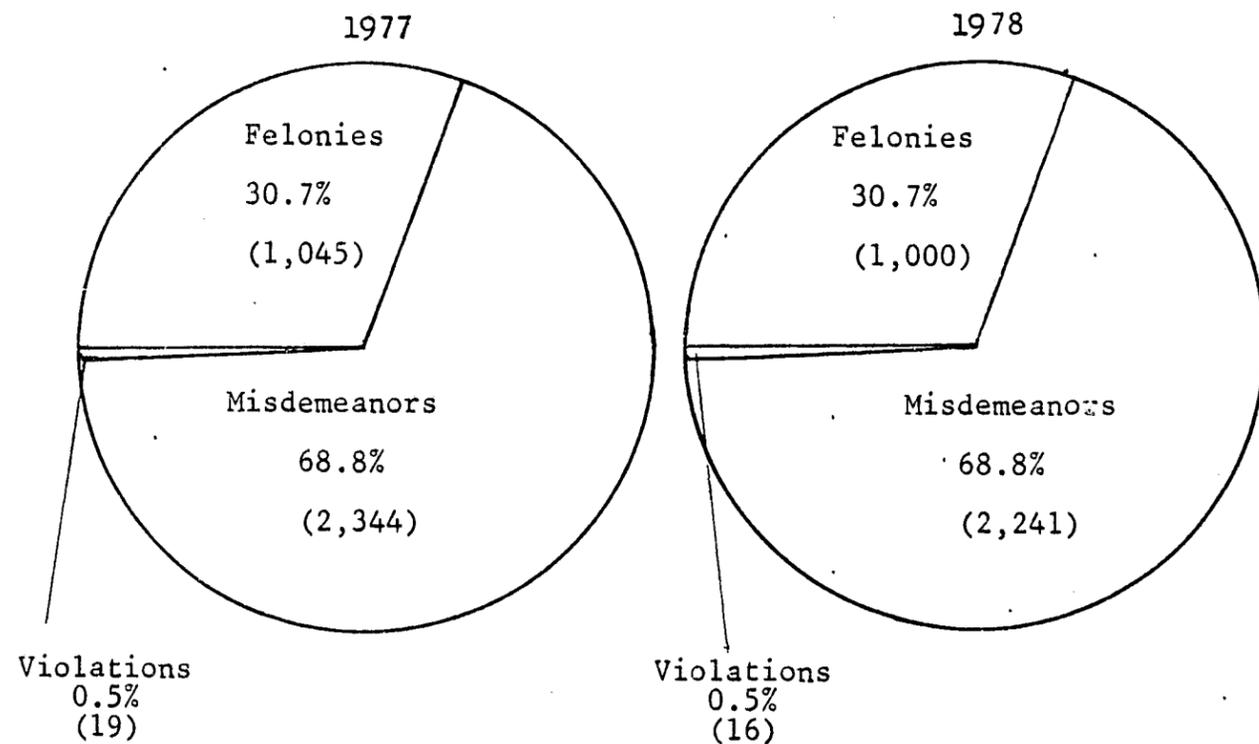
<u>Type</u>	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Probation	1,857	50.2	1,491	49.0	1,301	52.5	1,651	56.8
Commitment	1,126	30.5	1,134	37.2	810	32.7	833	28.7
Other	<u>714</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>14.5</u>
Total	3,697	100.0	3,045	100.0	2,478	100.0	2,906	100.0

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

TABLE #26  
ADULT DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1977-1978

Type	1977		1978		Inc./Dec. 1978 over 1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felonies	1,045	30.7	1,000	30.7	-45	-4.3
Misdemeanors	2,344	68.8	2,241	68.8	-103	-4.4
Violations	19	0.5	16	0.5	-3	-15.8
Total	3,408	100.0	3,257	100.0	-151	-4.4



The proportion of crimes-against-persons also increased slightly, from 10.4% to 11% in 1978. Assault is the single most frequent person-type crime accounting for 68.6% of this category and 7.6% of the overall investigation caseload. The proportion of drug offenses continued to decline, from 9.18% in 1977 to 7.7% in 1978. Sale of a controlled substance is the single most frequent crime in this category accounting for 54% of the drug offenses, but only 4.1% of the overall investigation caseload. Driving while intoxicated (DWI) is the single most frequent offense in the "other" category accounting for 56.3%, and 10.1% of the overall investigation caseload. (See Tables #27-30.)

Of the total investigation caseload, the ten most frequent criminal offenses accounted for four-fifths of the 3,257 cases that are set forth below in rank order.

TABLE #27  
TEN RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR THE INVESTIGATION PROGRAM FOR  
1977 and 1978

Rank	Offense	1977		Rank	Offense	1978	
		N	% of Total			N	% of Total
1	Larceny	878	25.8	1	Larceny	901	27.7
2	DWI	361	10.6	2	DWI	328	10.1
3	Burglary	259	7.6	3	Burglary	291	8.9
4	Assault	239	7.0	4	Assault	247	7.6
5	Poss Stolen Pty	212	6.2	5	Poss Stolen Pty	230	7.1
6	Robbery	207	6.1	6	Robbery	195	5.9
7	Poss con subst.	168	4.9	7	Sale con Subst.	135	4.1
8	Sale con. subst	135	3.9	8	Cr. Mischief	112	3.4
9	Poss dan weapon	118	3.5	9	Poss dan weapon	97	2.9
10	Cr. trespassing	110	3.2	10	Poss con subst.	96	2.9



TABLE #30  
ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1972-1978

<u>Type</u>	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Crimes-Against-Person	347	9.4	340	11.2	262	10.6	292	10.0
Crimes-Against-Property	1,940	52.5	1,503	49.4	1,170	47.2	1,440	49.6
Drug Offenses	973	26.3	769	25.2	523	21.1	451	15.5
Other	437	11.8	433	14.2	523	21.1	451	15.5
Total	<u>3,697</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,045</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,478</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,906</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<u>Type</u>	1976		1977		1978	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Crimes-Against-Person	366	10.9	355	10.4	360	11.0
Crimes-Against-Property	1,767	52.4	2,021	59.3	2,064	63.4
Drug Offenses	440	13.0	333	9.8	250	7.7
Other	798	23.7	699	20.5	583	17.9
Total	<u>3,371</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,408</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,257</u>	<u>100.0</u>

### Recidivism

Recidivism, for the purposes of this report, is defined as those cases (persons) with prior record of conviction or adjudication as an adult or juvenile. This includes but is not limited to those cases which were previously known to the Adult Division. In the context of this report, recidivism is used as an indicator of previous criminality in the investigation caseload during a given year.

During 1978, the overall recidivism rate remained at a high level, 75.5%, although this figure represents a decline from the high of 78.4% reached in 1977. This decline is related to the significant increase in the number of youthful offenders in the Youth Part District Court, which of all the courts, traditionally has the lowest recidivism rate. (See Table #31.)

### Court Liaison and Identification Services

The Liaison Unit serves the field probation officers at two levels:

Its senior probation officers represent the department in the courtroom to maintain close communication between court and probation staff, interpreting probation policies to the courts and reporting court orders to probation staff.

The clerical staff of the Unit performs a variety of functions in support of the line officers, mainly assisting

in the timely flow of pre-sentence investigation data to the investigating officers.

The computerization of criminal history data and the installation of retrieval capabilities within the department, have greatly increased efficiency and productivity.

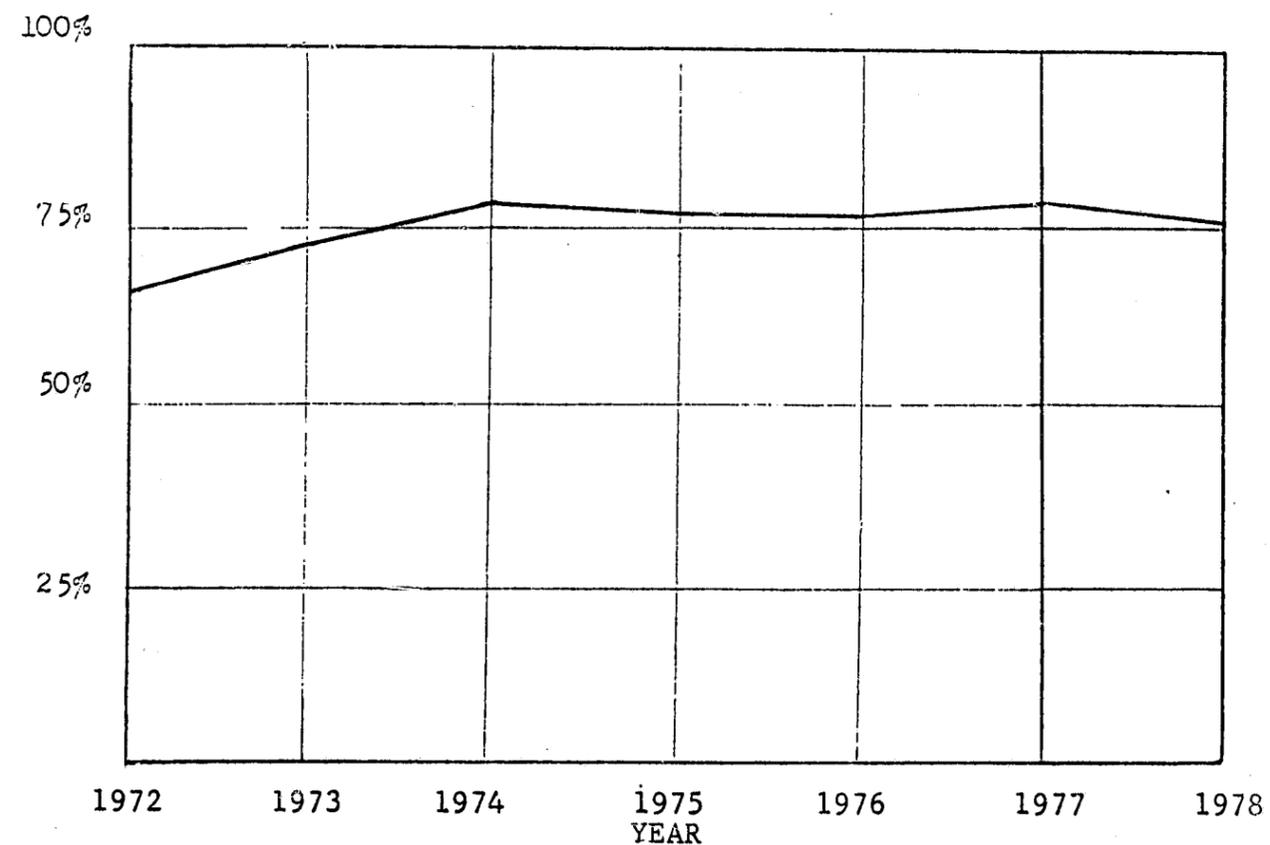
TABLE #31

ADULT DIVISION

RECIDIVISM

PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1972 - 1978 WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Total Cases	3,697	3,045	2,478	2,906	3,371	3,408	3,257
Percent Recidivist	65.4%	72.0%	78.0%	77.5%	76.9%	78.4%	75.5%



Recidivism Rate \_\_\_\_\_

## SUPERVISION

Probation is one type of sentence available to the courts for convicted offenders, the preferred alternative in most cases. It is for a specified period of time, 1, 3 or 5 years--and also may be combined with a brief period of incarceration. The time factor is governed by the class of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, namely an A or B misdemeanor or felony.

Probation officers' caseloads are assigned geographically so that a probationer is supervised in his home community by a probation officer who is familiar with that community and its resources. Probation supervision is essentially a one-to-one counseling relationship in which the probation officer attempts to exert positive influences on the probationer's life in the hope that he will improve his behavior and stay out of trouble. The probationer's activities are subject to surveillance and monitoring by the probation officer during the term of probation.

The probationer must adhere to certain conditions of probation, including maintaining steady employment, or pursuing specific educational or vocational goals. The individual's progress while on probation is a good indicator of future success or failure.

In recent years, the courts have been relying more heavily on probation than on imprisonment to rehabilitate

offenders and ensure the safety of the community, thus infusing probation caseloads with larger numbers of high-risk offenders who present considerable challenge to the effectiveness and resourcefulness of the probation officer, the Department and the community.

As a result of the increasing number of high-risk offenders being placed on probation, the New York State Division of Probation has classified the supervision caseload into three categories based upon community protection and probationer needs. Various case factors govern the category of assignment with the high-risk offender placed in the intensive class which, as the name implies, requires the probation officer to maintain more intensive contact with the probationer.

At year's end, this agency was in the process of obtaining a State grant for the purpose of establishing two units which would supervise only probationers placed in the intensive category.

The post-adjudicatory supervision caseload is divided between regular and drug and alcohol cases, and is referred to in those terms in the data below.

Certain trends identified in previous years continued in both regular and drug supervision units. While increases were observed in total overall workloads, the department was able to effect a slight reduction in the average probation

officer's caseload for the year by staff changes and by adjusting the caseloads between the regular and drug/alcohol supervision programs to reach a more equitable distribution of cases. At the same time, the average number of contacts per probationer increased over the previous year and the probationer turnover rate once again declined slightly. While the success and failure rates for discharged probationers did not change significantly, the success rates for both programs experienced modest declines. The violation rate, continuing a trend very evident in recent years, also increased during 1978. Also, there appears to be a significant change in the types of violations being filed, with most of the increase being accounted for by technical violations, other than absconded, while violations involving new charges actually declined.

The total number of probationers under post-adjudicatory supervision for some period of time during 1978 increased by 4.4%, rising from 5,475 cases in 1977 to 5,718 in 1978, an increase of 243 cases, a new high for the post-adjudicatory supervision category.

The number of probationers in regular supervision rose to 3,918, up from 3,676 cases in 1977, for an increase of 6.6% or 242 cases.

The drug/alcohol program increased even more dramatically, rising from 1,816 in 1977 to 2,222 in 1978, an increase of 406, or 22.4%. (See Tables #32 & 33.)

The average monthly post-adjudicatory supervision caseload also increased by 2.9% in 1978, moving from 3,563 in 1977 to 3,668 in 1978. While this figure also is a new high, the rate of increase is down from the previous year's 7.6%.

The number of offenders sentenced to probation by the Nassau County courts in 1978 was 1,913, up from 1,852 in 1977. Of the 1,913 new probationers, 1,234, or 69.2% were in regular supervision units while the remainder -- 589, or 30.8% went to drug/alcohol units.

Transfers of probationers from other jurisdictions to Nassau County declined during 1978, from 376 to 356, a drop of 20, or 5.3%. Outgoing transfers, from the Adult Division to departments outside the County, did not change significantly, dropping from 713 in 1977 to 709.



Consistent with the rising supervision caseload, probationer discharge activity also increased in 1978. The total number of probationers discharged during the year rose to 1,416 as compared with the 1,303 discharges in 1977, an increase of 113, or 8.7%.

Continuing another current trend, the typical probationer discharged in 1978 spent less time on probation when compared with his counterpart in more recent years. The median period of time spent on probation for all probationers discharged during 1978 was 20.5 months, down from 21.4 months in 1977, 22.7 months in 1976 and 23.9 months in 1975. The drug/alcohol units and the regular supervision units also continued to vary on average time spent on probation, 19.0 months and 25.2 months respectively in 1978. (See Table # 34.)

#### Supervision Caseloads

Caseload size is one of a number of important variables that have a significant relationship to probation objectives and outcomes. Optimum size caseload, in combination with other factors, can have a positive impact on the rehabilitation of probationers. During 1978, internal adjustments and transfers accounted for significant changes in caseload sizes, with most of the change taking effect towards the end of the year in September.

Caseload sizes can be analyzed and measured on an annual or a monthly basis. The average annual caseload for 1978 in the regular supervision units decreased by 5.7%, from 68.9 cases per officer in 1977, to 65. Service cases also declined, from 21 in 1977 to an average 17.3. In the drug/alcohol units, the average probation officer's supervision caseload for 1978 reflected only a slight increase, from 39.7 to 40.6 cases. Service cases also remained generally stable, from an average 9.5 cases in 1977 to an average 8.7 in 1978. (See Table #35.)

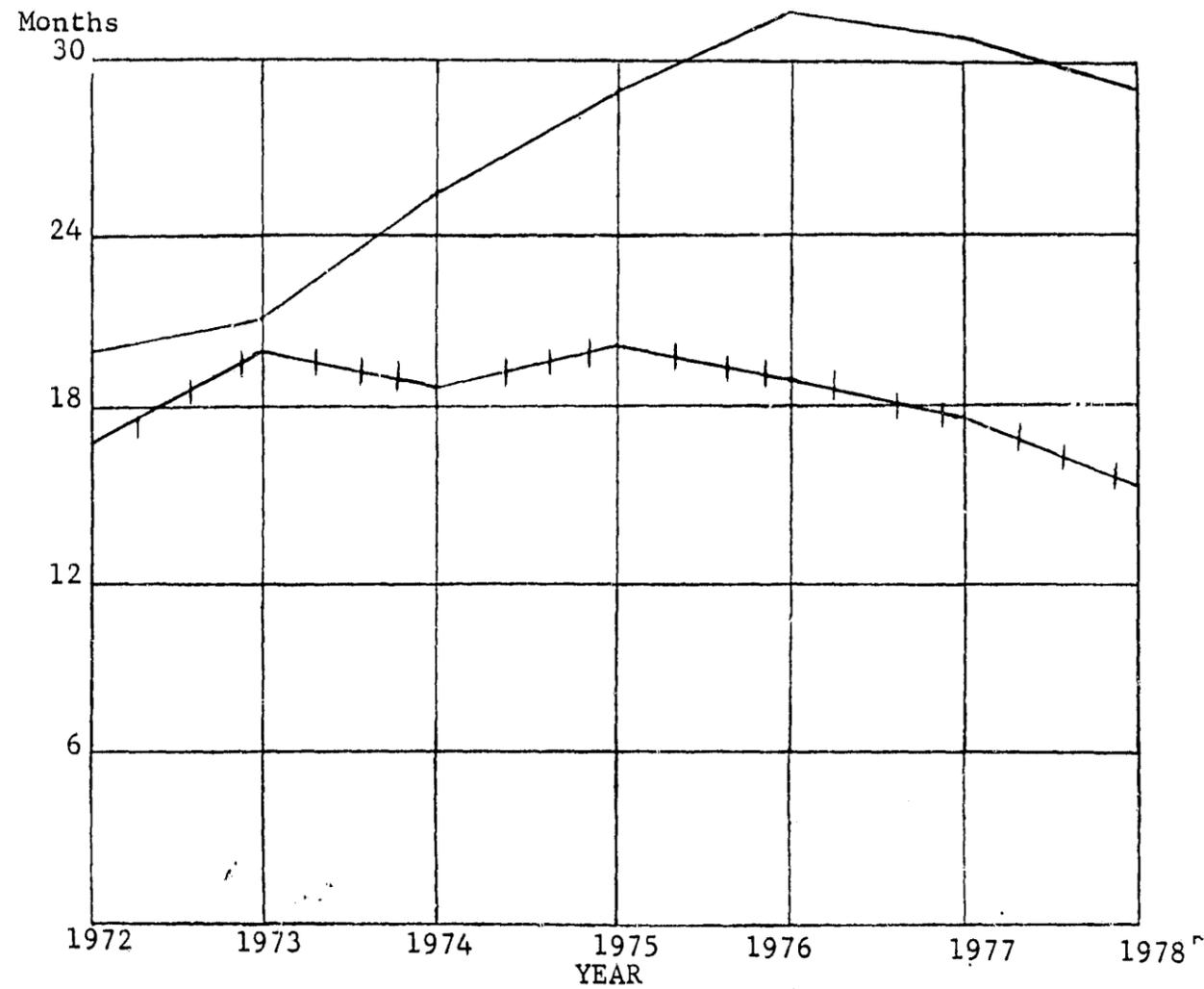
The average monthly caseloads are computed and analyzed by monitoring the changes over the 12 month period. Using this approach for 1978, regular supervision began the year with an average monthly caseload of 68.3 cases per probation officer, and reached a peak of 70.1 cases in July and by the end of the year had dropped to 52.9 cases. However, the drug/alcohol units were experiencing a very sharp increase in their average size caseload. Starting the year with an average caseload of 36.6 cases, by the close of 1978 it had jumped dramatically to 54.4 cases. By the end of 1978, average caseloads for active cases in the two supervision programs were approaching parity. (See Table #36.)

TABLE #34

ADULT DIVISION

MEDIAN PERIOD (MONTHS) SPENT ON SUPERVISION FOR PROBATIONERS  
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEARS 1972-1978

Type Unit	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
All Units	18.9	20.1	21.5	23.9	22.7	21.4	20.5
Regular Units	19.3	19.9	21.1	22.9	21.3	20.4	19.0
Drug Units	18.4	20.2	22.3	26.8	28.5	24.2	25.2
<u>Court</u>							
County Court Probationers	19.8	21.1	25.8	28.9	31.8	30.8	29.2
District Court Probationers	17.3	19.9	18.7	20.3	18.8	17.7	15.3



County Court Probationers \_\_\_\_\_  
District Court Probationers + + + + + /

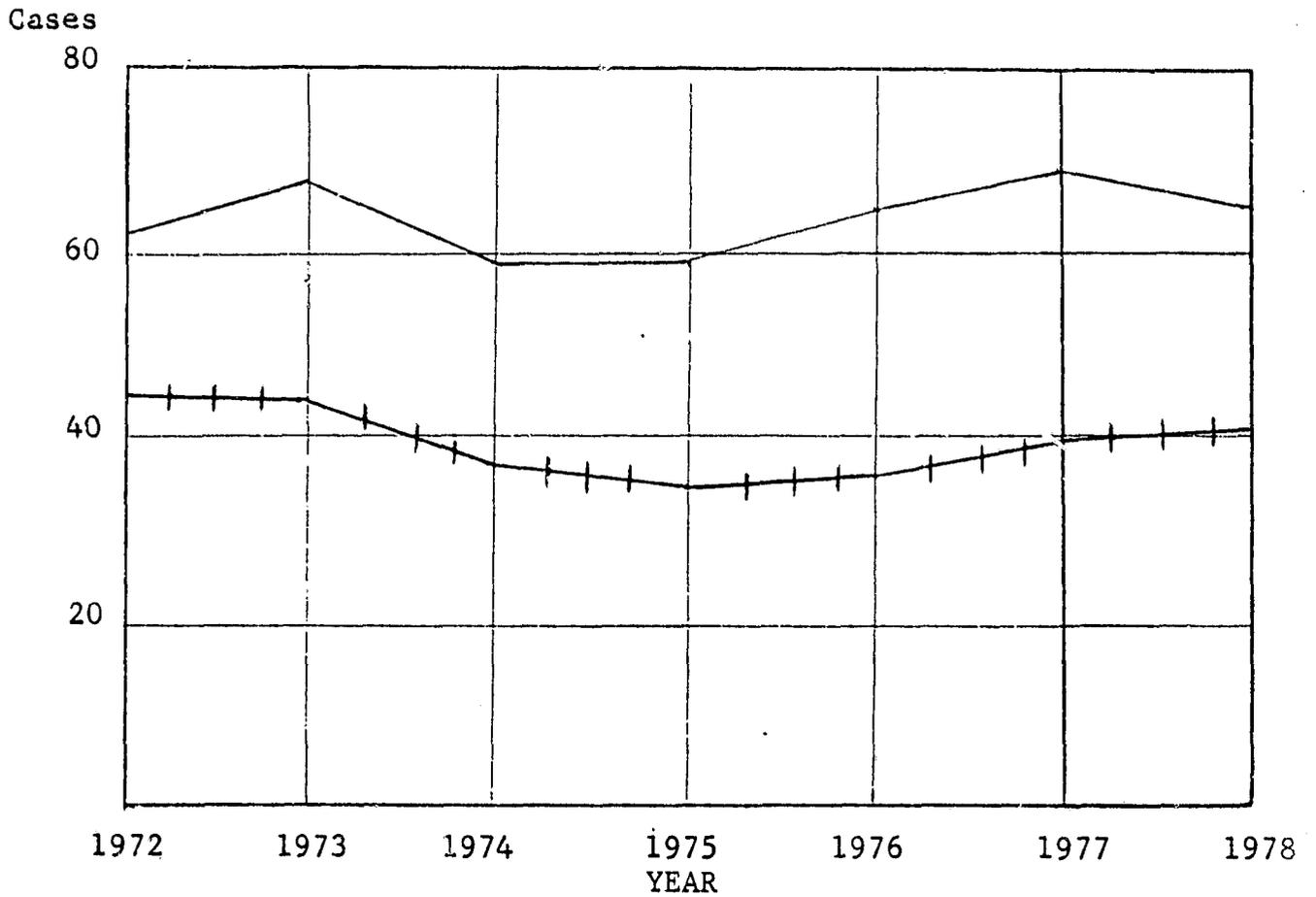
**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

TABLE #35  
ADULT DIVISION

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

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Regular Unit</u>							
Active Cases	61.6	67.9	59.3	59.3	65.9	68.9	65.0
<u>Drug Unit</u>							
Active Cases	45.0	45.3	38.1	34.7	36.4	39.7	40.6



Regular Unit \_\_\_\_\_

Drug Unit // // // // // // // // // //

TABLE #36  
ADULT DIVISION

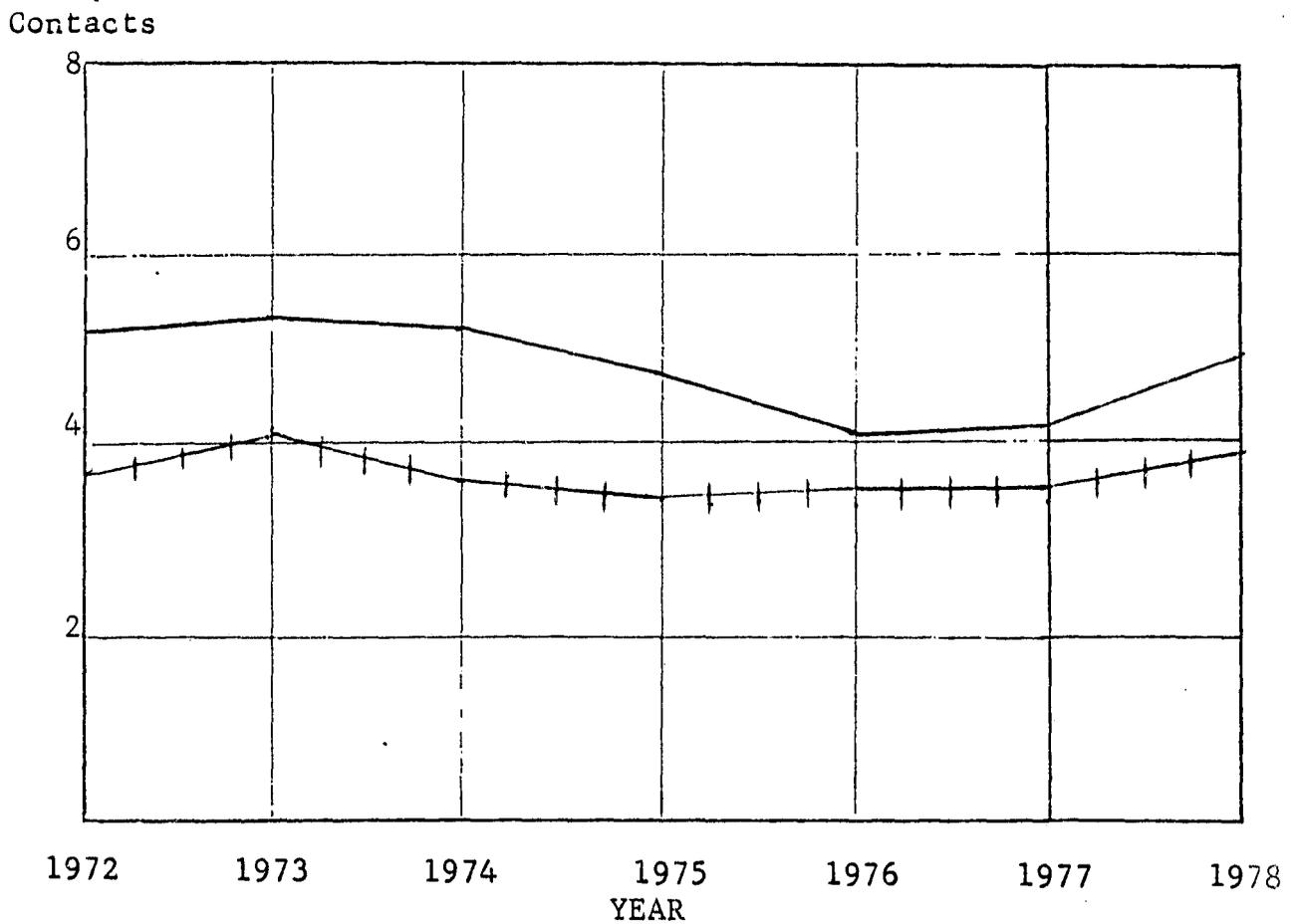
MONTHLY AVERAGE (MEAN) SIZE SUPERVISION CASELOADS  
ADULT DIVISION - PERIOD DEC. 1977 - NOV. 1978

Supervision Caseloads Mean No. of Cases per P.O.	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	12 Mo Period
<b>REGULAR UNITS</b>													
Active	68.3	68.2	68.7	68.8	69.9	69.8	68.5	70.1	65.9	55.9	53.4	52.9	65.0
Service	23.5	22.2	21.7	20.1	18.8	17.3	16.7	15.9	14.0	13.0	12.3	11.8	17.3
<b>DRUG UNITS</b>													
Active	36.6	36.0	35.7	35.6	35.4	36.2	36.9	37.9	39.0	50.5	52.6	54.4	40.6
Service	10.4	10.8	10.0	9.4	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.5	5.5	8.7

TABLE #37  
ADULT DIVISION

SUPERVISION CONTACTS  
AVERAGE TOTAL NO. CONTACTS PER PROBATIONER PER MONTH  
FOR THE YEARS 1972-1978

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Drug Unit	5.17	5.33	5.24	4.73	4.03	4.10	4.92
Regular Unit	3.82	4.04	3.67	3.52	3.54	3.54	3.94



Drug Unit Probationer \_\_\_\_\_  
Regular Unit Probationer + / / / / / / /

TABLE #38  
ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS  
PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE OF  
DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1972-1978

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Improved	67.9	69.6	73.3	66.2	67.2	66.2	65.6
Unimpr.- Committed- Absconded	24.1	24.8	21.5	27.3	24.0	27.1	27.7
Deceased- Other	8.0	5.6	5.2	6.5	8.8	6.7	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Discharges

The types of discharges received by probationers are one indicator of the success or failure of probation supervision. In recent years, the success rate (discharged as improved) in the regular supervision units has been approximately two-thirds. In the higher risk drug caseload, it has been somewhat more than one-half. (See Tables #38-41.)

Violations of Probation

Violation of probation activity is determined and measured by two indicators--the number of violations of probation filed during the year and the number of violations that are disposed of during the year. Continuing a pattern very evident in the past two years, both of these indicators reflected significant increases, although the rate of increase was below that of 1977.

Violations of probation disposed of during 1978 totaled 438 compared with 360 in 1977, for an increase of 78, or 21.7%. (See Tables #42 & 43.)

The commitment rate for violations disposed of during 1978 also increased, while those reinstated to supervision declined. The commitment rate, 37.5% in 1977, rose to 45.4%. This compares with a low in recent years of 25.8% in 1975.

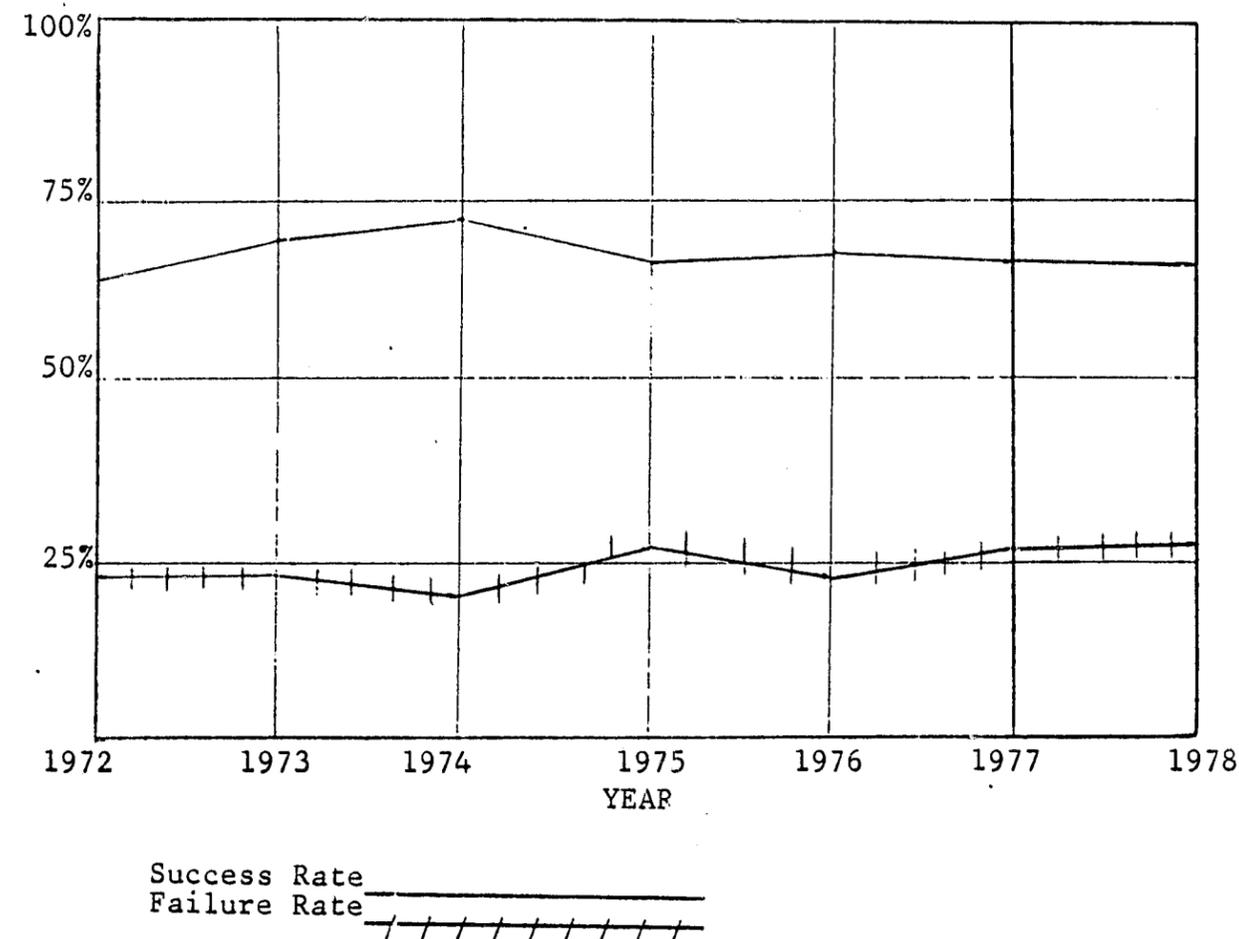


TABLE #39

ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS

REGULAR UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	No.	%												
1. Improved	439	67.9	506	69.6	576	73.3	487	66.2	581	67.2	592	66.2	662	65.6
2. Unimpr.	86		85		103		119		97		123		129	
Committed	60	24.1	93	24.8	66	21.5	59	27.3	106	24.0	115	27.1	150	27.7
Absconded	10		2		0		23		5		4		0	
3. Deceased	17		7		10		14		13		8		13	
Other	35	8.0	34	5.6	31	5.2	34	6.5	63	8.8	52	6.7	55	6.7
Total	647	100.0	727	100.0	786	100.0	736	100.0	865	100.0	894	100.0	1009	100.0

SUPERVISION  
CASELOADS

Mean No. of  
Cases per  
P.O.

ACTIVE	61.6	67.9	59.3	59.3	65.9	68.9	65.0
SERVICE	15.4	17.6	16.5	17.0	19.7	21.0	17.3



TABLE #41  
ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS

DRUG UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	No.	%												
1.Improved	372	67.9	437	70.8	316	67.2	305	65.4	267	63.6	232	56.7	223	54.8
2.Unimpr.	78		81		63		73		47		61		58	
Committed	54	24.4	48	20.9	45	23.8	43	26.4	50	25.9	68	33.0	74	32.9
Absconded	2		0		4		7		12		6		2	
3.Deceased	8		10		11		7		9		14		8	
Other	34	7.7	41	8.3	31	9.0	31	8.2	35	10.5	28	10.3	42	12.3
Total	548	100.0	617	100.0	470	100.0	466	100.0	420	100.0	409	100.0	407	100.0

SUPERVISION  
CASELOADS

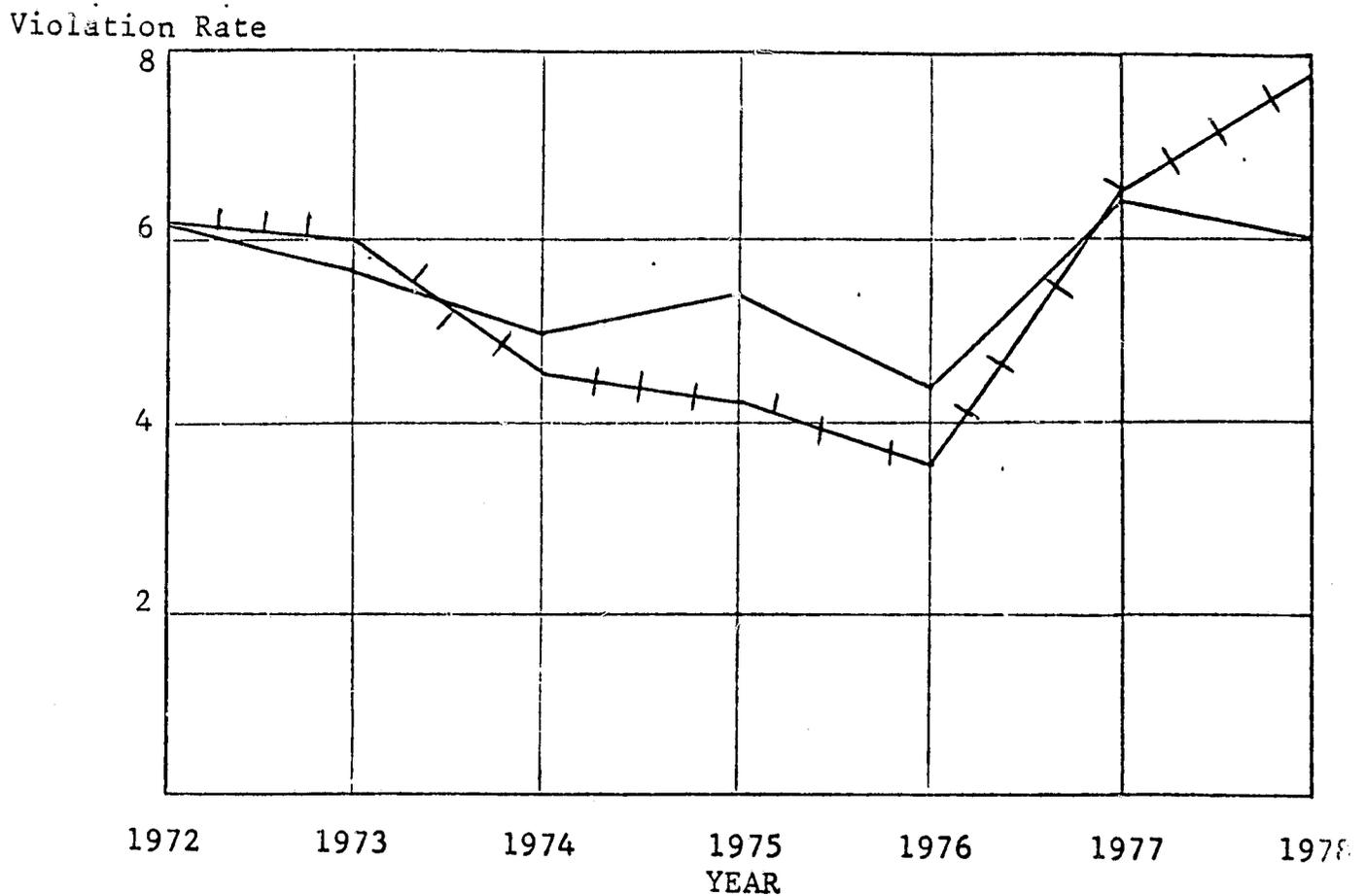
Mean No. of  
Cases per  
P. O.

ACTIVE	45.0	45.2	38.1	34.7	36.4	39.7	40.6
SERVICE	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.7	9.5	8.7

TABLE #42  
ADULT DIVISION

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1972-1978  
VIOLATION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

<u>Drug Unit</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	1917	1930	1721	1663	1756	1816	2222
No. of Violations	117	113	88	91	77	118	134
Violation Rate	6.1	5.9	5.1	5.5	4.4	6.5	6.0
<u>Regular Unit</u>							
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	2570	2733	2774	3085	3483	3676	3918
No. of Violations	157	164	127	134	134	242	304
Violation Rate	6.1	6.0	4.6	4.3	3.8	6.6	7.8



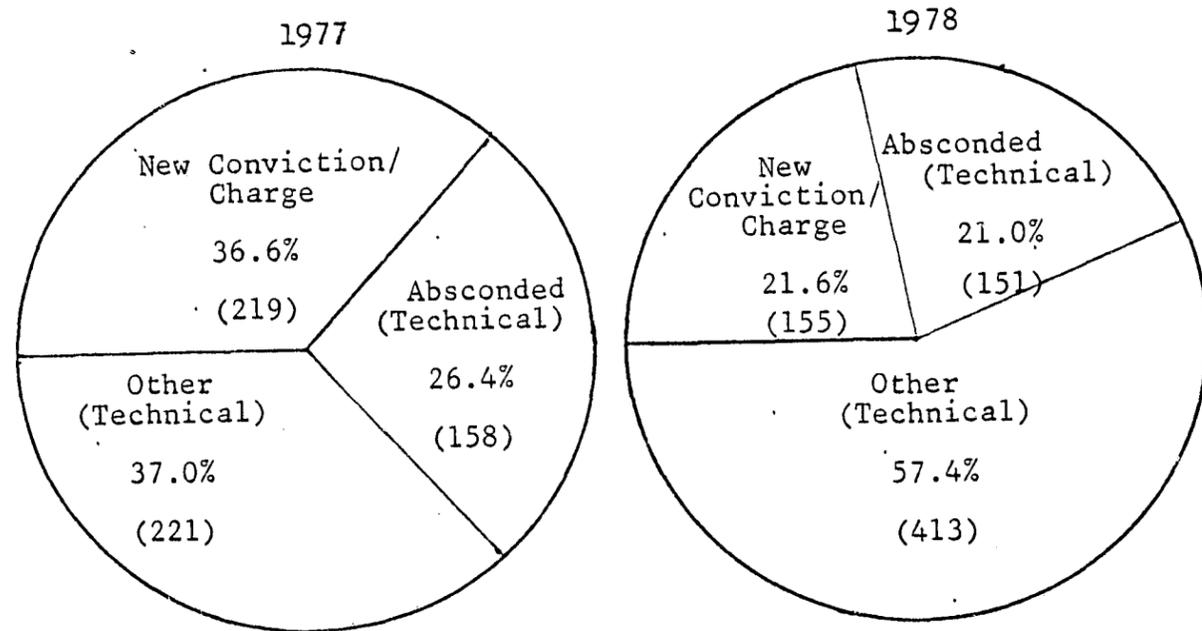
Regular Supervision Unit   
Drug Unit 

TABLE #43  
ADULT DIVISION

NUMBER AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED BY  
THE ADULT DIVISION DURING THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

Type	1977		1978		Inc./Dec. 1978 over 1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New Conviction/Charge	219	36.6	155	21.6	-64	-29.2
Absconded (technical)	158	26.4	151	21.0	-7	-4.4
Other (technical)	221	37.0	413	57.4	+192	+86.9
Total	598	100.0	719	100.0	+121	+20.2

In 1978 the number of violations filed exceeded the number disposed of by almost two-thirds--719 filed, 438 disposed of. Also in 1978 a significant shift was observed in the types of violations filed. While the overall total increased by 20.2%, from 598 in 1977 to 719, those in the new offense and absconded categories actually declined; the big change which accounted for all of the increase in 1978 was in the technical violation category, other than absconding, which jumped by 86.9% over 1977.



## SPECIAL SERVICES

The Special Services Units are comprised of Drug Abuse, Compact Services, Jail Services, Vocational Guidance and Employment, and Mental Health.

### Drug Abuse

Those probationers who have a severe dependency on drugs or alcohol are treated in the Department's Drug Abuse Units. Cases involving serious alcohol abuse, mainly Driving While Intoxicated cases originating in the County Court, also are assigned for intensive drug abuse supervision.

The Drug Abuse Units are staffed by specially trained Senior Probation Officers who are familiar with the latest treatment methods and referral agencies. Close liaison is maintained with many community-based drug agencies, as well as with the Nassau County Department of Drug & Alcohol Addiction, and the New York State Office of Drug Abuse Services (ODAS).

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

A review of the statistical records for 1978 revealed drug abuse supervision caseloads somewhat higher than for the preceding year, an average of 54 active and 11 service cases per officer, for a total average of 61 cases per officer. Last year's was 49 cases per officer.

Most of the cases received for supervision by the Drug Abuse Units are severely in need of treatment. Fewer cases now involve simple possession of marijuana, and many cases manifest severe drug dependency, often coupled with alcohol dependency. Approximately one-third of the cases under supervision are heavily involved with alcohol abuse.

(Additional statistical data on the drug abuse units is included in the preceding pages in the sections on Investigations and Supervision.)

### Mental Health Services

The Mental Health Unit consists of trained professional psychiatric social workers who provide vital support service to line staff. They assist in the evaluation of defendants and probationers, consult with Probation Officers to determine treatment plans, counsel probationers with significant mental and emotional problems and maintain extensive liaison with State, County and private treatment facilities where defendants and probationers receive services.

The number of cases requiring consultation, 1,653, increased 33% over 1977 (See Table #44 ). This is significant since the types of cases requiring consultation are in the categories of serious assaults, sex crimes, alcoholism, and those having a prior psychiatric history.

Since 1975, there has been a steady decrease in the number of cases referred to the Nassau County Medical Center Division of Forensic Services for psychiatric, psychological or psychosocial evaluation; at the same time the Probation Mental Health Unit has gradually expanded its role of evaluating defendants and probationers within the Department, rather than depending on outside sources.

In addition to the increased number of evaluations by the Mental Health Unit, a growing number of probationers

with emotional problems were involved in intensive counseling within the Mental Health Unit where evening as well as daytime hours have been established. In 1978, the Unit averaged 150 therapy hours per month as compared to 30 in 1977.

Mental Health staff is also available during evening as well as daytime hours for emergency services. These emergency interventions have proved to be extremely effective and in almost every case have obviated the need for immediate hospitalization of the individuals involved.

The liaison between the Probation Mental Health Unit and the numerous State, County and private agencies has been extended and includes a much tighter working relationship with State hospitals. The Mental Health Unit is now officially involved in planning for outpatient treatment of probationers in State mental health facilities. This move is expected to prove beneficial not only to the patients/probationers, but to the Probation Department and State hospital administrators as well.

In cooperation with nearby universities, the Mental Health Unit provides field experience for a limited number of advanced graduate students. Students are closely supervised so that highly professional training is provided for each one.

TABLE # 44

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Consultations with Probation Officer	980	1,021	1,238	1,653
Referrals to Division of Forensic Services	410	322	275	266
Results of Referrals to Division of Forensic Services:				
No Further Service	33	26	19	20
Further evaluation by DFS	377	296	256	246

TABLE # 45

PROBATIONERS IN TREATMENT

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
<u>Out-Patient</u>		
NC Department of Drug & Alcohol (Exc. Methadone)	80	55
Other Drug Groups*	102	44
ODAS	22	28
Methadone Maintenance	28	31
Other Treatment Facilities**	<u>589</u>	<u>469</u>
	821	627
<u>In-Patient</u>		
Topic House	20	15
ODAS	54	27
Other Treatment Facilities**	<u>113</u>	<u>73</u>
	187	115

\*Public and privately funded drug programs.

\*\*Public and private hospitals and mental health clinics.

Vocational Guidance/Employment

High unemployment, the rising cost of living, and a continued high rate of inflation have all contributed to serious economic problems for probationers. However, maintaining steady employment or school attendance is essential to the social adjustment of probationers and an important condition of probation.

The purpose of the Vocational Guidance/Employment service is to evaluate skills and employability of probationers and to find jobs or occupational training for those who are unemployed or underemployed.

The goal is to help probationers attain marketable vocational skills, or additional education, so that they may find productive employment and increase their chances for a positive social adjustment. Referrals are accepted from Accounts and Family Divisions as well as from Adult Division.

Upon referral from probation officers or the probation employment counselor, the vocational guidance counselor conducts a comprehensive interview to evaluate the probationer's background and vocational/educational needs. A full range of vocational tests are used to assess abilities, interests and needs.

During 1978, 615 probationers were referred for vocational guidance. Of these, 481 entered various training programs such as BOCES, WERC, CETA, etc. Others were referred for high school equivalency diplomas or college counseling. Additional counseling services were also offered to assist handicapped probationers. Still others were referred for tutoring in reading and math to the Probation Department volunteer program.

The Vocational Guidance/Employment counselors develop contacts with potential employers in order to maintain a job bank. The reluctance of employers to hire individuals with criminal convictions is an ongoing problem and every effort is made to develop appropriate relationships and mutual understanding with employers so that an adequate roster of jobs can be maintained. Field visits to employers, always the most effective method for obtaining jobs, totaled 874 in 1978.

Those seeking jobs are referred by the probation officer directly to the Unit; in 1978 total referrals for employment were 1,316. (See Table # 46.)

The Countercyclical Youth Employment Program, funded through the New York State Division for Youth, started late in 1978. After three months of activity, 49 probationers were placed in jobs, primarily in the private sector.

TABLE # 46

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/EMPLOYMENT

	Vocational Guidance	Employ- ment	Sub- Totals	Total	
<b>I. CASES</b>					
A. New Referrals					
1. Adult Division	376	870	1246		
2. Family & Accts. Div.	83	120	203	1,449*	
B. Carried over & Reopened	<u>156</u>	<u>326</u>	482		
TOTAL CASES	615	1316		1,931	
<b>II. PLACEMENTS</b>					
A. Job Placements					
1. Direct	19	402	421		
2. Through Counseling	2	90	92		
B. Special Programs					
3. Employment/Training	481	159	640		
4. Countercyclical Youth	<u>49</u>		49		
TOTAL	551	651		1,202	
<b>III. COUNSELING &amp; TESTING</b>					
A. College Counseling	24				
B. Tests	69	59			
C. Job Counseling	<u>102</u>	<u>635**</u>			
TOTAL	195	694		889	
<b>IV. REFERRALS</b>					
A. High School Equivalency	27	-	27		
B. Tutoring	5	-	5		
C. Prob. Empl. Officer	<u>55</u>	-	<u>55</u>		
TOTAL	87		87	87	
				<u>TOTAL SERVICES</u>	<u>2,178*</u>
<b>V. EMPLOYER VISITS</b>					
	100	774			
				<u>TOTAL VISITS</u>	874

\*Some individuals received more than one type of service.  
\*\*Of these, 152 persons rejected further service.

### Compact Services

The Interstate Compact provides for the transfer of probationers from one jurisdiction to another throughout the United States. In Nassau County, the Compact Services Unit is responsible for processing requests for service and information from and to other jurisdictions where the transfer of a probationer may be involved.

In 1978 the Compact Services Unit processed 713 requests for transfer of probationers who reside outside of Nassau County; of these, 629 were accepted by the receiving jurisdictions. Requests from other jurisdictions for transfers into Nassau County, totalled 356; of these, 228 were accepted for supervision here.

In addition to compact cases, the Unit also handles inquiries from other correctional and parole agencies throughout the country as well as requests for information from immigration and civil service authorities. The Compact Unit also assists individuals seeking Certificates of Relief from disabilities incurred from criminal convictions. The Certificate is a document issued by the court to offenders who seek civil relief for purposes of employment, bonding and licensing. In 1978, 160 such cases were processed by the unit.

### Jail Services

Two Probation Officers are stationed at the Nassau County Correctional Center in order to provide a variety of social services and maintain liaison with inmates.

The overall workload of the Jail Unit increased from a total of 8,919 contacts in 1977 to 10,917 in 1978. These contacts included 740 pre-sentence interviews to facilitate the completion of the pre-sentence report and help reduce the time spent in jail by the offender awaiting sentence. The Unit also conducted 764 interviews of inmates for release-on-recognizance and reduction of bail.

The Jail Services Unit participates in the selection of candidates for the Work Release Program whereby inmates are released daily to maintain their employment in the community. During 1978, 299 inmates were screened and 135 approved for this program.

Probation Officers in the unit also conducted 816 conferences as a result of inmates' requests.

The Jail Unit assists other members of the Department in securing information and handling inquiries with the jail staff. They facilitate the duties of the probation officers of the Family Division by interviewing civil prisoners being held for contempt of court on family offenses

and failure to obey support orders of the Family Court. The Jail Services Unit also acts as liaison between the New York State Division of Parole, neighboring Probation Departments, the Nassau County Department of Social Services and other agencies requiring information on present or former inmates.

SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT

(ACCOUNTS DIVISION)

The Nassau County Support Collection Unit, formerly Probation Accounts Division, was established on January 1, 1978 in response to amendments to the Social Services Law, the Family Court Act and the Domestic Relations Law. Under the terms of a contract with the Department of Social Services, the Probation Department continued to perform the support collection functions until the end of 1978. These functions were transferred to the Department of Social Services effective January 1, 1979. The collection and disbursement of fines and restitution continues with the Probation Department.

The basic responsibility of the Support Collection Unit is processing Family Court support orders which assist families in providing for their basic needs. The beneficiaries of these orders may be individuals or the Department of Social Services.

The following data reflect the work of the Support Collection Unit as well as other Probation Accounts Division functions during 1978.

Cash collections amounted to \$10,453,116.38, an increase of \$659,456.99 or 7.8% for the year. Direct payments credited to the accounts of individual recipients during the year amounted to \$131,805.28. This amount, added to the regular collections, brings the total collected for the year to

\$10,584,921.66. As in previous years, the bulk of monies collected was for family and child support.

Efforts to achieve more effective enforcement of support orders as a means of reducing welfare costs continued. As a result, \$2,871,137.76 were reimbursed to the Department of Social Services, an increase of \$261,475.13, or 10%.

Under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, local governments are reimbursed by the Federal government for expenses incurred in administering child support collection programs. In 1978, claims for reimbursement to Nassau County amounted to approximately \$595,818.00.

The Support Collection Unit handled 13,500 accounts of which 10,991 were carried over from 1977; 2,531 new accounts were opened and 2,238 were closed, leaving 11,284 accounts open as of December 31, 1978.

Additional cash collections for restitution and fines as ordered by the Family, District, County and Supreme Courts amounted to \$192,572, an increase of \$28,993 over 1978.

Tables #47 through #53 outline some of the major activities in the support collection and restitution programs for the year.

TABLE #47

NASSAU COUNTY SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT  
STATISTICAL REPORT  
HIGHLIGHTS OF 1978

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease</u>	<u>Percenta</u>
Collections (Cash)	\$ 9,793,659.39	10,453,116.38	+ 659,456.99	+ 7.8 %
Direct Payments	\$ 179,052.88	131,805.28	- 47,247.60	- 26.4 %
Reimbursement to Department of Social Services	\$ 2,609,554.53	2,871,137.76	+ 261,475.13	+ 10.0 %
Checks Issued	101,725	101,719	- 6	-0-
Ten-year Period of Growth (Dec. 31)	\$ 5,873,265.50	6,011,546.39	+ 138,280.89	+ 2.4 %
Open Accounts (Dec. 31)	10,991	11,284	+ 293	+ 2.7 %
U.S.D.L. Open Cases	2,482	2,554	+ 72	+ 2.9 %
U.S.D.L. Collections	\$ 2,075,392.92	2,145,457.13	+ 70,064.21	+ 3.4 %
Affidavits Prepared	24,343	27,184	+ 2,841	+ 11.7 %
Bookkeeping Instructions Processed	16,029	14,634	- 1,395	- 8.7 %
Investigations Conducted	13,619	10,361	- 3,258	- 23.9 %
Petitions Filed	9,977	13,161	+ 3,184	+ 31.9 %
Address Changes	4,636	6,308	+ 1,672	+ 36.1 %

TABLE #48

NASSAU COUNTY SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT  
STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Twelve-month Comparison Report Ending December 29, 1978

	<u>1977</u> <u>12-month</u>	<u>1978</u> <u>12-month</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Bookkeeping Orders	16,029	14,634	- 1,395	- 8.7%
Accounts Opened	2,784	2,531	- 253	- 9.1%
Accounts Closed	2,266	2,238	+ 28	+ 1.2%
Affidavits for Court	10,521	12,002	+ 1,481	+ 14.1%
Affidavits for Investigation	13,822	15,182	- 1,360	- 9.8%
Collections - Support	\$9,633,636.64	\$10,263,459.31	+ \$629,822.67	+ 6.5%
Restitution	157,447.75	187,312.07	+ 29,864.32	+ 19.0%
Fines	2,575.00	2,345.00	- 230.00	- 10.0%
Total	<u>\$9,793,659.39</u>	<u>\$10,453,116.38</u>	+ \$659,456.99	+ 7.8%
Reimbursement to Dept. (DSS)	548,802.09	471,348.34		
of Social Services (IV-D)	<u>2,060,860.54</u>	<u>2,399,789.42</u>		
Total	<u>\$2,609,662.63</u>	<u>\$2,871,137.76</u>	+ \$261,475.13	+ 10.0%
Checks Issued	101,725	101,719	- 6	
Investigations Conducted	13,619	10,361	- 3,258	- 23.9%
Petitions Filed	9,977	13,161	+ 3,184	+ 31.9%
Address Changes	4,636	6,308	+ 1,672	+ 36.1%

The above chart is a comparison based on twelve months of actual work in the Accounts Division

TABLE #49

NASSAU COUNTY SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT  
 STATISTICAL REPORT -1978  
 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance on Hand - January 1, 1978 (\*) \$ 92,495.32

<u>Family Court</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Family Support	\$ 9,105,262.45	\$ 9,089,179.53
Out of Wedlock	1,007,121.55	1,002,648.37
In Foster Homes and Institutions	149,426.87	147,743.32
Miscellaneous	1,648.44	115.55
Abandoned Property	-	(25.00)
Total	<u>\$10,263,459.31</u> =====	<u>\$ 10,239,661.77</u> =====

Receipts - Less Disbursements \$ 23,797.54

Balance on Hand - December 29, 1978 \$ 116,292.86

Note:

(\*) Dec. 30, 1977 - Cash balance of \$218,471.39 was reduced on January 1, 1978 by transferring \$125,976.07 to Nassau County Probation Department.

TABLE #50

NASSAU COUNTY SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT  
STATISTICAL REPORT -1978  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance on Hand - January 1, 1978 \$ 125,976.07

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>	
<u>Restitution</u>			
Family Court	\$ 20,780.42	\$ 13,208.10	
County Court	99,917.12	88,656.26	
District Court	-	-	
Supreme Court	-	-	
<u>Fines</u>			
County Court	2,345.00	3,400.00	
District Court	66,614.53	53,849.27	
Supreme Court	-	-	
Suspense	801.70	-	
Abandoned Property	-	(1,747.57)	
Miscellaneous	2,115.55	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	\$ 192,574.32	\$ 159,366.06	
	=====	=====	
Receipts - Less Disbursements			\$ 33,208.26
Balance on Hand - December 29, 1978			\$ 159,184.33
			=====

Note: Opening balance came about by a transfer of funds from Nassau County Support Collection Unit

TABLE #51

NASSAU COUNTY SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT  
STATISTICAL REPORT - 1978

Cash Collections for Twelve-Month Period Ending December 29, 1978

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>
Family Support	\$ 9,105,262.45	\$8,678,502.59	+ \$426,759.86
Support of Children Born Out of Wedlock	1,007,121.55	838,468.99	+ 168,652.56
Support of Children in Foster Homes and Institutions	149,426.87	113,106.40	+ 36,520.47
Miscellaneous	<u>1,648.44</u>	<u>3,558.66</u>	<u>- 1,910.22</u>
Total	\$10,263,459.31	\$9,633,636.64	+ \$629,822.67
Restitution	\$ 187,312.07	\$ 157,447.75	+ 29,864.32
Fines	2,345.00	2,575.00	- 230.00
Suspense	801.70	--	+ 801.70
Miscellaneous	<u>2,115.55</u>	<u>3,558.66</u>	<u>- 1,443.11</u>
Total	\$ 192,574.32	\$ 163,581.41	+ \$ 28,992.91

TABLE #52

## NASSAU COUNTY SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT

## STATISTICAL REPORT - 1978

Cash Disbursements for Twelve-Month Period Ending December 29, 1978

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>
Family Support	\$ 9,089,179.53	\$8,667,534.02	+ \$421,645.51
Support of Children Born out of Wedlock	1,002,648.37	851,278.77	+ 151,369.60
Support of Children in Foster Homes and Institutions	147,743.32	113,292.40	+ 34,450.92
Miscellaneous	115.55	800.00	- 684.45
Abandoned Property	<u>(25.00)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>- 25.00</u>
Total	\$10,239,661.77	\$9,632,905.19	+ \$606,756.58
Restitution	\$ 155,713.63	\$ 136,157.82	+ \$ 19,555.81
Fines	3,400.00	2,575.00	+ 825.00
Abandoned Property	(1,747.57)	-	- 1,747.57
Miscellaneous	<u>2,000.00</u>	<u>800.00</u>	<u>+ 1,200.00</u>
Total	\$ 159,366.06	\$ 139,532.82	+ \$ 19,833.24

TABLE #53

NASSAU COUNTY SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT  
 STATISTICAL REPORT - 1978

Uniform Support of Dependant Law Cases

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>%</u>
Nassau County Courts	1,168	39.25	\$ 940,129.51	43.82
Foreign Courts	<u>1,808</u>	<u>60.75</u>	<u>1,205,327.62</u>	<u>56.18</u>
Total	<u><u>2,976</u></u>	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,145,457.13</u></u>	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>

The above may also be expressed as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Payments by Nassau County	\$ 940,129.51
Receipts by Nassau County	<u>1,205,327.62</u>
Total	<u><u>\$2,145,457.13</u></u>

TABLE #54

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1978  
 NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>			
<b>I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>							
A. Adult Division							
1. County Court							
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations		103	5	110			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		868	88	956			
Release on Recognizance		235	18	253			
Violations of Probation		122	18	140			
Transfers - Other Courts		144	17	161			
2. Youth Part - County Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		221	14	235			
Violations of Probation		52	2	54			
Transfers - Other Courts		35	3	38			
3. District Court							
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations		486	44	530			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		1,324	277	1,601			
Release on Recognizance		1,320	163	1,483			
Violations of Probation		153	24	177			
Transfers - Other Courts		102	21	123			
4. Youth Part - District Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		407	58	465			
Violations of Probation		64	3	67			
Transfers - Other Courts		29	5	34			
B. Family Division - Family Court							
1. Juvenile Investigations							
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations		269	65	334			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		1,173	544	1,717			
Supplemental Investigations		180	163	343			
Violations of Probation		327	114	441			
Transfers - Other Courts							
2. Family Investigations							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		501	34	535			
Supplemental Investigations		66	1	67			
3. Intake Unit Cases							
				17,610			
C. Support Collection Unit							
1. Ancillary Investigations							
				10,361			
2. Court Cases							
				13,522			
D. Reports on Inquiries							
	Adult Div	Family Div	Total	Grand			
	M	F	M	F			
1. Investigations Requested							
by Other Jurisdictions	117	18	35	8	152	26	178
2. Military Requests	1	0	35	0	36	0	36
3. Copy Case Record Inquiry	288	28	411	67	699	95	794
4. Misc. Requests	102	31	19	10	121	41	162
5. Req. Transfer-in	219	27	12	4	231	31	262
6. Relief from Disability	134	26	0	0	134	26	160
Total	<u>861</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>1,373</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>1,592</u>
Total Investigations							6,483
Total Supplemental Investigations*							32,960
Grand Total							<u>39,443</u>
<b>II. SUPERVISION CASES</b>							
A. Adult Division							
Pre-adjudicatory Supervision							
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>			<u>Total</u>		
1. County Court	180	21			201		
2. District Court	823	58			881		
Post-adjudicatory Supervision							
1. County Court	1,576	308			1,884		
2. Youth Part - County Court	580	50			630		
3. District Court	2,038	454			2,492		
4. Youth Part - District Court	622	90			712		
Total	<u>5,819</u>	<u>981</u>			<u>6,800</u>		
B. Family Division							
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision							
	336	93			429		
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision							
	1,017	436			1,453		
3. After-Care Unit							
	664	393			1,057		
Total	<u>2,017</u>	<u>922</u>			<u>2,939</u>		
Grand Total	7,836	1,903			9,739		

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

TABLE #55

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1977-1978  
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION  
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1977	1978	Inc/Dec 1978 over 1977	
	No.	No.	No.	%
<b>I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>A. Adult Division</b>				
1. County Court				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	207	110	-97	-46.9
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,131	956	-175	-15.5
Release on Recognizance	456	253	-203	-44.5
Violations of Probation	179	140	-39	-21.8
Transfers - Other Courts	184	161	-23	-12.5
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	244	235	-9	-3.7
Violations of Probation	37	54	+17	+45.9
Transfers - Other Courts	36	38	+2	+5.5
3. District Court				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	557	530	-27	-4.8
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,744	1,601	-143	-8.2
Release on Recognizance	1,196	1,483	+287	+23.9
Violations of Probation	128	177	+49	+38.3
Transfers - Other Courts	112	123	+11	+9.8
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	289	465	+176	+60.9
Violations of Probation	16	67	+51	+318.7
Transfers - Other Courts	44	34	-10	-29.4
5. Other				
Report on Inquiries	1,260	991	-269	-21.3
Total Investigations	4,172	3,897	-275	-6.6
Total Supplemental Investigations	3,648	3,521	-127	-3.5
Grand Total	7,820	7,418	-402	-5.1
<b>B. Family Division</b>				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	289	334	+45	+15.6
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,279	1,717	+438	+34.2
Supplemental Investigations	206	343	+137	+66.5
Violations of Probation	376	441	+65	+17.3
Transfers - Other Courts	22	16	-6	-27.3
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	650	535	-115	-17.7
Supplemental Investigations	144	67	-77	-53.5
3. Intake Unit Cases	17,508	17,610	+102	+0.6
4. Report on Inquiries	490	601	+111	+22.6
Total Investigations	2,213	2,586	+368	+16.6
Total Supplemental Investigations	18,746	19,078	+332	+1.8
Grand Total	20,964	21,664	+700	+3.3
<b>C. Support Collection Unit</b>				
1. Ancillary Investigations	13,619	10,361	-3,258	-23.9
2. Court Cases	13,105	13,522	+417	+3.2
<b>II. SUPERVISION</b>				
<b>A. Adult Division</b>				
Pre-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	622	201	-421	-67.7
2. District Court	592	881	+289	+48.8
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	2,078	1,884	-194	-10.3
2. Youth Part - County Court	608	630	+22	+3.6
3. District Court	2,177	2,492	+315	+14.5
4. Youth Part - District Court	612	712	+100	+16.3
Total	6,689	6,800	+111	+1.7
<b>B. Family Division</b>				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	379	429	+50	+13.2
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,295	1,453	+158	+12.2
3. After Care Unit	991	1,057	+66	+6.7
Total	2,665	2,939	+274	+10.3
<b>DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS</b>				
Total Investigations	6,390	6,483	+93	+1.4
Total Supplemental Investigations*	36,013	32,960	-3,053	-8.5
Grand Total	42,403	39,443	-2,960	-6.9
Total Supervision Caseload	9,354	9,739	+385	+4.1

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

HASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS 1977/1978  
 Louis J. Hillone, Director of Probation

Chief Deputy Director

LEGAL

PUBLIC INFORMATION

VOLUNTEERS

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

RESEARCH & STAFF DEVELOPMENT  
 Training  
 Research  
 Special Projects

FAMILY DIVISION  
 Deputy Director

Intake  
 Investigations  
 Court Liaison  
 Supervision  
 After-Care  
 Special Children's Services (Neglect, Child Abuse, Custody, etc.)  
 Mental Health Services  
 Consultation  
 Counseling  
 Vocational Guidance  
 Diversion/Crisis Intervention Unit

ADULT DIVISION  
 Deputy Director

Pre-Trial Services  
 Release-on-Recognizance  
 Felony Screening  
 Operation Midway  
 Investigations  
 Court Liaison  
 Supervision  
 Special Services  
 Drug Abuse  
 Compact  
 Jail  
 Vocational Guidance  
 Employment  
 Mental Health Services  
 Consultation  
 Counseling

Support Collection  
 Administrator

Investigations  
 Accounting  
 Bookkeeping  
 Computer  
 Calendar  
 Cash  
 Affidavits

Federal & State Aid

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Hempstead  
 Freeport

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Personnel  
 Budget & Finance  
 Payroll  
 Secretarial & Clerical

**END**