

nassau county

probation department

annual report  
1979

69962

OFFICE OF  
PUBLIC INFORMATION  
NASSAU COUNTY  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT



louis j. milone  
director of probation

FRANCIS T. PURCELL  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



LOUIS J. MILONE  
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDING  
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*July 1, 1980*

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

*Dear Mr. Purcell:*

*I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Probation  
Department for 1979.*

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

*Sincerely yours,*

*Louis J. Milone*  
Louis J. Milone  
Director of Probation

NCJRS

AUG 8 1980

ACQUISITIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

1979

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Louis J. Milone  
Director of Probation

June 1980  
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  
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Supervisor  
Town of North Hempstead

Alan M. Parente  
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

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## INTRODUCTION

Predictions that the nation's crime rate would begin to decline in 1979 did not materialize; on the contrary, the year witnessed considerable increases in all categories of crime.

Many authorities had expected a reduction in the crime rate because of the decline in the number of young people in the 15-24 age group who usually commit most of the crimes. The expected reductions did not take place throughout the nation or in Nassau County where probation statistics indicate strong rising trends in both juvenile and adult criminal activity.

In the Adult Division alone, where the caseload is age 16 and over, and the median age is 23, investigation assignments from the courts increased by 27.7% to reach a record high. Among juveniles under age 16, delinquency and status offenses increased by 11.2%. Neither of these percentage increases includes the large number of offenders who were diverted from the justice system or whose cases were disposed of without a probation investigation.

Increases were in both violent crimes and crimes against property, suggesting "that the surge of violence and defiance of the law that began in the 1960's has become an indelible part of the social fabric and that the causes are much more complex than was once believed."\*

We have never believed that the causes were less than complex, that there is any single cause of crime, or that there are

any simplistic, easy solutions to prevention and rehabilitation. In probation, we have worked on the premise that there are many different causes and that every offender assigned to our care and supervision presents an individual conglomerate of needs and potential.

In developing probation programs, community safety and the special plight of the victim are primary considerations along with probationer needs. During 1979 we had the opportunity to develop and implement special programs which addressed these basic considerations. All of these programs were made possible by State and Federal monies which came at a time when escalating costs and budget constraints seriously threatened to curtail vital probation services.

The Probation Employment Program (PEP), funded by the State of New York Division for Youth, provided jobs for juveniles and demonstrated that youngsters will be more inclined to stay out of trouble if they are employed.

The Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Program (ADR), funded by the State of New York Division of Probation, also provided job opportunities for young offenders, with the proviso that the victims of their crimes be paid out of their earnings. Again, the opportunity to work and the idea that they are responsible for their behavior, had positive effects on the young people in the program.

The Intensive Supervision Program (ISP), also funded by the State Division of Probation, was designed to help alleviate some of the high costs of incarceration by maintaining selected high-risk offenders in the community rather than in prison.

A special Warrant Unit was established with funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in order to promote community safety by locating and apprehending persons who have been in violation of probation and who may be a danger to the community.

These programs are described in more detail elsewhere in this report. Each of them reflects our continuing search for more effective ways to address the age-old problems of crime and criminals. Solutions are never easy, results are often unpredictable. But as a civilized, free society we choose to pursue solutions that go beyond punishment, and seek meaningful change both in those who break the law and in the conditions which spawn their behavior. Within the total context of contemporary economic, social and political realities, this is at best a supremely difficult choice, but one to which we remain unequivocally committed.

\* Herbers, John, New York Times, "Nation's Crime Rate Rises Again; Growing Social Unrest is Blamed," October 28, 1979.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1979

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 1979.

ADMINISTRATION

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

BUDGET CONTROL

The primary function of the Budget Control Unit is to allocate and manage Department funds and expenditures and ensure maximum State and Federal reimbursements. It assists in the

preparation of the annual budget and prepares special fiscal reports for the Department and other agencies. It is also responsible for reconciling departmental ledgers with the County Comptroller's monthly reports, purchasing equipment and supplies, maintaining inventory control and processing all claims.

The gross budget for 1979 was \$8,546,144. This amount was reduced by \$529,599 for the Intensive Supervision, Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution, and State Felony Programs which are 100% funded by the Federal and State governments. After further reductions for charge-backs to the Department of General Services for items such as rent, utilities, indirect costs, and other miscellaneous expenditures, the net budget came to \$7,092,732. Of this amount, 42-1/2%, or \$3,014,411, is reimbursed to the County by the State of New York through the Division of Probation, leaving total cost to the County of \$4,078,321.

#### RESTITUTION\* & FINES

Prior to 1979, the collection and disbursement of restitution and fines was the responsibility of the Probation Accounts Division/Support Collection Unit. When support collection was transferred to the Department of Social Services in 1978, the Probation Department retained the responsibilities for restitution and fines and established the present unit.

\* For further discussion and statistics on this subject, see the section on the Adjudicated Restitution Project, page 19 and Adult Supervision Narrative, page 99.

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

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

During 1979, restitution monies collected amounted to \$260,623 plus \$10,164 for ADR, a total of \$270,787 an increase of 82% over 1978. (Table #1)

The Restitution Unit handled 1224 accounts; 563 of these were carried over from 1978, 661 were new accounts opened and 497 were closed, leaving 727 open accounts as of December 31, 1979. In the ADR Project, a total of 85 accounts were handled of which 69 remained open at the end of the year. (Table #2)

Table #1

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

RESTITUTION & FINE UNIT

HIGHLIGHTS 1979

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Increase Decrease</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Regular Accounts	\$189,657.07	\$260,623.30	+\$70,966.23	+37.4%
ADR* Accounts	-	10,164.00	-	-
TOTAL	<u>\$189,657.07</u>	<u>\$270,787.30</u>	<u>+\$81,130.23</u>	<u>+42.8%</u>

Table #2

Open Accounts Beginning Of Year (Jan. 1)	388	563	+175	+45.1%
New Accounts	527	661	+134	+25.4%
TOTAL for Year	915	1224	+309	+33.8%
Accounts Closed During Year	<u>352</u>	<u>497</u>	+145	+41.2%
Remaining End Of Year (Dec. 31)	<u>563</u>	<u>727</u>	+164	+29.1%
Checks Issued	473	729	+256	+54.1%
Bookkeeping Instructions	524	841	+317	+60.5%

\* ADR - Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

Table #3

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
 RESTITUTION & FINE UNIT  
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT - YEAR ENDING 12/31/78 & 12/31/79

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Balance - January 1	<u>\$125,976.07</u>	<u>\$159,184.33</u>
<u>Cash Receipts</u>		
<u>Family Court</u>		
Restitution	20,780.42	27,713.62
Fines	-	-
<u>County Court</u>		
Restitution	99,917.12	120,808.54
Fines	2,345.00	1,745.00
<u>District Court</u>		
Restitution	66,614.53	107,214.52
Fines	-	175.00
<u>Supreme Court</u>		
Restitution	-	-
Fines	-	-
<u>Suspense, Miscellaneous</u>	2,917.25	2,966.62
Total Receipts	<u>\$192,574.32</u>	<u>\$260,623.30</u>
Plus Previous Balance	318,550.39	419,807.63
<u>Disbursements</u>		
<u>Family Court</u>		
Restitution	13,208.10	24,109.38
Fines	-	-
<u>County Court</u>		
Restitution	88,656.26	114,139.89
Fines	3,400.00	1,640.00
<u>District Court</u>		
Restitution	53,849.27	83,187.47
Fines	-	-
<u>Supreme Court</u>		
Restitution	-	-
Fines	-	-
<u>Suspense, Miscellaneous</u>	-	-
<u>Abandoned Property, Miscellaneous</u>	252.43	(3,245.49)
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	<u>\$159,366.06</u>	<u>\$219,831.25</u>
Balance as of December 31	<u>\$159,184.33</u>	<u>\$199,976.38</u>

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

#### PERSONNEL

The activities of the Personnel Unit focus 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 420 employees of the Probation Department. In cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, Budget Office, Office of the County Executive, 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 1979:

Table #4

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

<u>TYPE OF TRANSACTION</u>	<u>1978</u>			<u>1979</u>		
	<u>PROF.</u>	<u>CLER.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PROF.</u>	<u>CLER.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
New Personnel	0	9	9	21	23	44
Promotions	10	7	17	5	0	5
Demotions	2	0	2	0	0	0
Status Granted	4	0	4	3	0	3
Reinstated	0	1	1	0	0	0
Layoff	0	0	0	3	4	7
Rehire	0	0	0	1	1	2
Summer Employment	1	9	10	0	7	7
Retired	2	10	12	7	2	9
Deceased	1	1	2	2	0	2
Termination	2	3	5	3	12	15
Transferred In	0	0	0	1	1	2
Leave Without Pay	0	0	0	10	5	15
Resignations	12	12	24	6	13	19
Discharged	0	1	1	0	0	0

PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION

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

All contacts with the media, including press releases and responses to inquiries are handled by the Public Information

Office, as are public speaking assignments, and staff participation in professional conferences and workshops, meetings with civic organizations, community groups and other public and private agencies.

During 1979, 49 staff members participated in 160 speaking engagements and interviews to provide information for the media, students, agencies, and community groups. In addition, 86 staff members participated in 55 community and professional seminars, conferences and workshops.

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

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

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Services has been the prevention arm of the Probation Department since 1967. It is an out-reach program located in the village of Hempstead, a walk-in service center which provides a variety of counseling, recreational and educational activities which are available to all County residents. Services are geared particularly to youth and families, with the long range goal of reducing involvement in crime and delinquency.

Staff are professional, para-professional and volunteers

and services include individual and family counseling, crisis intervention, and referral to other agencies for assistance in obtaining financial aid, housing and emergency food.

During 1978 the office was relocated in larger quarters with more adequate meeting rooms and interview rooms to provide privacy for clients and counselors.

An informal approach is used in servicing clients, most of whom are between the ages of 12 and 20. The major focus is on youngsters who have demonstrated anti-social behavior at home, in school and in the community but have not necessarily become involved in the formal criminal justice system. Other counseling is provided in cooperation with Freeport, Roosevelt and Hempstead school districts. Youngsters are referred by parents, teachers, local police departments as well as the Probation Intake Unit at Family Court. (See Table #5) Staff attempt to address feelings of inadequacy, frustration and failure as well as behavioral and learning problems.

Dial-A-Teen is a program providing part-time, odd jobs for youth between the ages of fourteen through seventeen. The work sites are provided by local businesses and community residents seeking part-time employees.

During the months of July and August, 1979, Community Services conducted a nutritional program, which provided free breakfast and lunch to underprivileged children residing in the Hempstead community. The summer program also included health care, socialization, and educational and personal development

experiences for the children.

Table #5

YOUTH COUNSELING

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
Remaining in counseling	136

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 in-service and orientation training for all staff, including volunteers, also, for the placement and supervision of students in field placement in the probation department.

Courses given during the year included: Caseload Management, Crisis Intervention, Effective Utilization of Community Resources, Interviewing and Counseling Techniques, Supervision



## Research

Research activities in the Nassau County Probation Department are directed toward the attainment of knowledge that will contribute to more effective and efficient programs and services. During the past year, the Research Unit assisted in the design, development and testing of new projects and reviewed, analyzed and evaluated ongoing programs and services.

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

In order to improve the statistical data collection within the department, the statistical units were reassigned for administrative and operational control to Research and Staff Development, which then became responsible for coordination of policy, planning and monitoring all data collection activities.

The need for expanding the department's computerized information systems, and for improving upon present capabilities, is ongoing. However, resources were not available to undertake development of the automated probation information system (PROTECT) in conjunction with other Nassau County criminal justice agencies. That project is now on hold for possible resumption during 1980.

Efforts to improve the department's access capabilities to computerized criminal history files, and to gain direct on-line entry and retrieval access to the probation registrant system,

also were initiated with the New York State Division of Probation and the Nassau County Bureau of Management Information.

A variety of studies and reports and analyses of various probation programs also were completed during the year. These reports are distributed to department staff as well as to other interested individuals and organizations outside the department.

### Volunteers

Citizen volunteers work with probation officers to assist them in providing the most comprehensive, professional service to clients and the community. Probation volunteers represent the community involvement and citizen participation which enhance and enrich services and make probation a truly community based alternative to incarceration.

Volunteers come from all walks of life and represent a true cross-section of the community. Some are retired, others are students. Many are professionally trained in human service professions. All are committed to contributing their time, energies and expertise to community service.

After screening, acceptance and training, probation volunteers are placed in various units throughout the department and are assigned to tasks commensurate with their skills, interests and availability. Volunteer assignments are determined on the basis of data collected from needs assessments conducted by the coordinator of Volunteer Services. The volunteers serve in a

variety of ways: As one-to-one counselors in family and marital counseling, as tutors and in recreational, secretarial and clerical jobs. In addition, some volunteers also have served as auxiliary personnel in the investigation and employment units.

During 1979, the volunteer program was reevaluated and reorganized under a new coordinator. The assessment of past performance and the establishment of goals became the operational focus during a good part of the year, with recruitment efforts temporarily reduced. The result was fewer volunteers on board during the year; however, the volunteers contributed more hours of service than the larger group during the previous year.

In 1979, 55 volunteers contributed approximately 3,960 hours to probation work; based upon prevailing salary rates, these volunteer hours represented approximately \$34,500 in monetary savings.

In addition to probation volunteers, American Red Cross volunteers staff 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.

#### 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.

During 1979, four special projects were in various stages of design and/or implementation: The Probation Employment Program, which concluded in early 1980; the Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project; Warrant Squad Project and the Intensive Supervision Program. All are described below except for ISP which is described in the Adult Division section on Supervision.

#### Probation Employment Program

Between October 1978, and March 1980, 227 youths between the ages of 14 and 17, on probation in Nassau County, were gainfully employed through a special program funded by the New York State Division for Youth.

The Probation Employment Program was designed to help young men and women who were on probation to develop a sense of responsibility and find self-esteem by working. The program was jointly sponsored by the Nassau County Probation Department and the Nassau County Youth Board with funds provided by DFY. During one year of experimental operation it has proven extremely successful and highly cost-effective. Youths who participated in the program did so as part of their overall probation supervision plan. In addition to part-time jobs and probation counseling, special educational services also were available as needed.

A roster of employers was developed, mainly business people

who were willing to take a chance on a youngster and help him or her get off to a new start. Job finding was concentrated in the private sector with 63% of the jobs found in private business; 17% in non-profit agencies, and 19% in the public sector.

The total amount of the original grant was \$339,632. Of this, \$29,000 was for program staff, and the remainder for services and salaries paid to the youths employed by the program. Salaries were paid through the Office of the Nassau County Comptroller, after verification of time sheets by the employer. Frequent on-site visits by the program's employment officers and counseling by the probation officers contributed to the program's success. Many employers agreed to hire the youngsters after the grant expired. Those youths who remained in the program showed improvement in family relationships and often in school, and a relatively low rate of recidivism.

The organizational plan of the Probation Employment Program is such that it provided for a simple functional approach to placing youths in jobs, paying them and monitoring their performance. The project job developer was detached from Youth Board staff to work under the direction and in conjunction with Probation staff. On-site monitoring was performed by the job developer who referred problems directly to the probation officer. Job site monitoring was conducted by the Youth Board as part of its independent monitoring role.

By working closely with the probation officer, program staff were able to develop specific plans for each youth in order to

address problems of lack of discipline and motivation, and unrealistic expectations expressed by many young people on probation.

At the time the program was phased out, a total of 85 youths were employed. Forty-nine employers indicated that they would retain the youths on their own payrolls after the program ended.

While the most important objective was to provide a meaningful job experience for a youth on probation, many secondary objectives were realized. Several youths were placed in Youth Board funded community based agencies. In addition to serving as placement sites, they formed the nucleus for the delivery of essential ancillary services. The grant also marked the first instance of a jointly administered project by Probation and the Youth Board, as well as the first time public monies were used for private sector jobs for juvenile offenders.

Although continued funding for the program is not available in the foreseeable future, efforts will continue in 1980 to seek alternate sources of funding so that the program can be re-established. Meanwhile, efforts will be made to institutionalize the beneficial aspects of this program into the normal operating procedures of the agency.

The following tables summarize some of the project highlights:

Probation Employment Program

October 1978 to March 1980

Table #7

Intake

Placed in Jobs	227
Found Own Job	49
Rejected	119

Table #8

Program Participants/Characteristics

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Participants	227	100.0
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	177	77.9
Female	50	22.1
<u>Race</u>		
Black	80	35.2
White	143	62.9
Hispanic	3	1.3
Other	1	.04

Table #9

Age Distribution

<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
14	29	12.8
15	56	24.7
16	97	42.7
17	45	19.8
TOTAL	227	100.0%

### Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project (ADR)

When a child under age 16 is found guilty of committing a crime in New York State, he or she is adjudicated a juvenile delinquent by the Family Court. The court may then order that the child pay restitution to the victim for any tangible loss, including bodily injury.

The Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project is the mechanism which provides the opportunity for the delinquent child to work and repay the victim for the damages and to remain in the community rather than be sent to an institution. The project was developed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Its purpose is to increase the use of restitution as an alternative to the institutionalization of juveniles.

In Nassau County the project was developed and is supervised by the New York State Division of Probation which is also the grant recipient. The first segment of funding for Nassau County was \$631,000 for the period February 1979 through November 1980, with strong possibilities of third year funding for 1981.

ADR became operational in Nassau County in March 1979. During the first nine months, 201 juvenile delinquents were referred to the program; of these 95 met the preliminary eligibility criteria and were accepted.

Eligibility is determined after an affirmative finding by the Family Court and prior to sentencing. Youngsters who meet

the criteria are placed on probation and an order of restitution (up to \$1,000) is made by the court as a condition of probation. The youth may obtain employment on his own and pay the restitution out of his earnings. Restitution may not be paid by the parent or relatives; the child must earn the money. In many cases a 14 or 15 year old who has never worked cannot find a job on his own. In those cases he may be referred to the project employment counselor who will find appropriate employment at the rate of \$3.10 an hour. The child is paid every two weeks but receives only about 25% of his earnings. The remainder, 75%, is garnisheed and sent to the victim as part of the restitution payment. This process continues until full payment is made and the child is discharged from the project, although he or she still may be on probation.

In addition to cash repayment, the project also provides for restitution opportunities through direct service to the victim or a community -- for example, to a school district in which the offender has vandalized a school building.

ADR jobs are 100% subsidized through project funds; 62.9% of the project's participants were placed in subsidized employment while the remainder were able to obtain their own employment.

During the first nine months, \$38,118 in restitution was ordered by the Family Court; by the end of the year \$15,708 had been collected and disbursed to victims. It is expected that as the project moves into full gear during the second year of

funding, the amount of restitution collected will increase considerably.

Other important results and benefits are being realized from ADR: The use of restitution has become an effective behavioral change mechanism. There is an increase in public confidence in the juvenile justice process because young people are being held accountable for their behavior. The victims of these young people's crimes also are obtaining monetary as well as moral satisfaction.

The close cooperation and planning by the project staff and probation officers, and the availability of all departmental resources (mental health, family counseling, vocational guidance, tutoring, etc.) are largely responsible for the success of the program. The guidance and direction of the State Division of Probation, particularly in the areas of monitoring, evaluation, general administration and training are the other key elements in the positive results. Project staff all have master's degrees in social work and many years of experience in probation; they were specially trained for the project by the State Division. They also have special training in conflict resolution, contract probation and job development. A strong public education program also supports the work of staff.

It is anticipated that the project's success will bring third year funding and ultimate replication in other localities for long term continuation of the model throughout the State.

The following table summarizes some of the project highlights:

Table #10

Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

Sociodemographic Data of Cases Referred

<u>Sex</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	184	91.5	White	147	73.1
Female	<u>17</u>	<u>8.5</u>	Black	<u>54</u>	<u>26.9</u>
	201	100.0		201	100.0
<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Family Income</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
17	2	1.0	Above \$50,000	3	1.4
16	33	16.4	\$30,000-49,999	14	7.0
15	74	36.8	\$20,000-29,999	33	16.4
14	65	32.4	\$15,000-19,999	59	29.4
13	22	10.9	\$10,000-14,999	52	25.9
12	4	2.0	Below \$9,999	27	13.4
11	<u>1</u>	<u>.5</u>	Unknown	<u>13</u>	<u>6.5</u>
	201	100.0		201	100.0

Warrant Unit

This project will provide specially selected probation officers to execute probation warrants issued by the courts of Nassau County for probationers against whom violations of probation have been filed. The project would enable the Probation Department to act quickly and expeditiously in furtherance of the goal of protection of the community and would likewise ensure that probationers in violation of probation who are a

danger to themselves are afforded more expeditious access to treatment resources. The concept of a probation operated warrant unit has been endorsed by the New York State Division of Probation and is operable in other New York counties. The project is federally funded for the first year for \$83,000 and is expected to be operational early in 1980, after the probation officers have completed an intensive training program in warrant investigations and executions conducted by the Nassau County Police Department.

#### 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 1979, the Community Resources Coordinator participated in 115 meetings and consultations with private and public agencies. The subjects of these meetings ranged from information sharing to policy making, with the focus at all times upon

the relationship between the probationer and the community.

There were over 100 specific requests from line probation officers for residential placement and other service needs for probationers.

The Coordinator of Community Resources represents the Director of Probation on the Nassau County Youth Board and its Contract Review Committee, the Coalition for Abused Women, 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.

## FAMILY DIVISION

The passing of the year 1979 brought to a close a decade that for the juvenile justice system was marked by much ferment, demand for change, new approaches to age old problems and old approaches to supposedly new ones. On the national scene, across the country the 70s were characterized by social forces that centered attention on the serious juvenile offender, the need for greater adherence to the due process concept and the continuing controversy over the removal of status offenders from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. On the state level in New York, attention was focused on the increasing rate of violent crimes by juveniles, which led to a series of get-tough juvenile offender laws. In Nassau County, the 70s saw probation confronted with the paradox of increasing levels of activity in juvenile investigations and supervision at a time when the county had a declining juvenile population, a surplus of school buildings, and, in theory, a smaller population at-risk for juvenile offender behavior.

In reviewing juvenile offender activity in the Family Division for 1979, we find that in many ways the year was not unlike other previous ones in the 70s. Patterns or trends that were prominent in those years, with some exceptions, were again very much in evidence. However, while increases were again observed in the investigation and supervision programs, the rate of these increases appears to have slowed. Violent juvenile crime, unlike

other areas, was never a large or major problem in Nassau County, and while present in the caseload of 1979 at a somewhat higher level than the previous year, it still does not constitute the major segment of the workload.

Perhaps the most positive sign for the future was the leveling off and slight decline in the overall petition rate for juvenile offenders in the Intake Unit for the first time in six years. In reviewing juvenile offender referral activity in the Intake Unit over the past decade, we see some fluctuations, both increases and decreases, but with no major swings either way in the total caseload. During the same years, however, the increases in the petition rate was both steady and dramatic, and along with it a commensurate decline in the diversion rate. It was this trend, of course, one of the more readily apparent ones in the 70s, which led to some of the dramatic increases in the investigation and supervision programs. While a number of causal factors may be involved here, perhaps the major one is a more pragmatic and realistic juvenile justice system trying to be more responsive to an increasingly conservative community.

## Intake/Diversion

Intake/Diversion, or so-called preliminary procedures, are provided for in the Family Court Act and consist of informal adjustment, referral to community agencies, or judicial processing.

Informal adjustment services (diversion) are those strategies, such as counseling, voluntary agreements and community referrals, whereby probation officers attempt to help the parties resolve complaints without going to court. Those cases that are not amenable to these services are referred for formal court action, or petition. Although diversion is desirable, right of access to the court cannot be denied to any complainant or client. If it appears that the complaint can be resolved, efforts at voluntary adjustment may extend over a period of two months, or, with the permission of the court, for an additional 60 days.

At the Intake level, the role of the probation officer is to analyze the problem and help find solutions. There are four primary functions in this process: 1) Screening; 2) short-term crisis intervention; 3) referral to community agencies; and 4) preparation of petitions.

Tables 11 and 12 show case activity in the various categories serviced at Intake during 1978 and 1979. Table 13 shows the number of cases, referrals to Intake, and the percentages of increase or decline in each category. Table 14 indicates the number of those cases which ultimately went to court, i.e.

petition. Table #13 shows the breakdown of petitions and diversion rates for the two years.

Although the volume of Intake cases has been increasing steadily for several years, there was a slight decline of 1.7% in 1979 -- a total of 17,304 cases serviced in all categories, against 17,610 in 1978.

In addition, 6,159 individuals received information and referral service only. Of the total cases coming to Intake, 11,166 resulted in petitions filed in the Family Court.

A closer look at referral cases reveals increases in the following categories: Custody (18.4%), Juvenile Delinquency (2.1%), Modifications (50.0%) and Enforcements (2.9%), and decreases noted in the rest of the categories. Major increases occurred in petitions filed with the court in areas of Custody (8.1%), PINS (8.6%), and Modifications (48.1%).

Intake activity reflects attitudes in the community, as well as changes in the law. Several factors need to be mentioned. In spite of the declining juvenile population in Nassau County, the trend has been a rather constant number of referrals over the years, and an increasing number of Juvenile Delinquent and Persons-in-Need-of-Supervision petitions filed with the court. In recent years, legislation has been passed reflecting community concern regarding violence and crime, and mandating a tougher method of handling juvenile offenders and ordering of restitution. During 1979, the Nassau County Police Department reported 31 arrests for major juvenile crimes. A high rate of recidivism

and pathology in Juvenile Delinquent cases is symptomatic of family and community disorganization.

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

During 1978, legislation was passed regarding family violence, (Family Offense cases) which permits the option of either pursuing action in the Family Court, or District Court. Most clients, however, still choose the Family Court option.

Family Support and Paternity cases have been the object of much public scrutiny in recent years and the decline in referrals and petitions, 13.1% and 2.3% (Family Support) and 22.6% and 23.7% (Paternity) respectively, reflect changing economic and social conditions, and efforts by the Probation Department and the Department of Social Services to pursue and enforce Family Support and Paternity orders more vigorously than ever.

The increases in Modifications and Enforcements 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 18.4%, and Petitions by 8.1%.

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

An analysis of the juvenile offender activity in the Intake Unit for 1979 has identified a trend not unlike the pattern revealed in 1978. The number of juvenile referrals to the Intake Unit in 1979 continued at previous levels. However, the petition rate, for the first time in recent years, also leveled off, with a modest decline observed in 1979, after five straight years of increases. In looking at just the juvenile delinquent referrals in 1979, and including both the first interview and after counseling decisions, we find that 61.7% went to petition in 1979, whereas in 1978 it was somewhat higher at 64.6%. The picture for the PINS referrals was somewhat different. While their total number declined, the probability of a PINS case going to petition jumped from 52.2% in 1978 to 62.5% in 1979. See Table #14 for overall seven-year review.

Intake Unit

Caseload

Table #11

<u>Category</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
					<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Custody	516	2.9	611	3.5	+ 95	+ 18.4
Support	2916	16.6	2535	15.0	- 381	- 13.1
Family Offense	4306	24.5	4067	23.5	- 239	- 5.5
PINS	1282	7.3	1192	7.0	- 90	- 7.0
Juv. Del.	2410	13.7	2462	14.2	+ 52	+ 2.1
Neglect	8	0.0	3	0.0	- 5	- 62.5
Conciliation	375	2.1	211	1.2	- 164	- 43.7
Paternity	1088	6.2	842	4.8	- 246	- 22.6
USDL	949	5.4	938	5.4	- 11	- 1.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C/M	11	0.0	5	0.0	- 6	- 54.5
Violations	1389	7.9	1235	7.1	- 154	- 11.0
Modifications	1638	9.3	2460	14.1	+ 822	+ 50.1
Enforcements	722	4.1	743	4.2	+ 21	+ 2.9
TOTAL:	17610	100.0	17304	100.0	- 306	- 1.7

Total Number Of Petitions

Table #12

<u>Category</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
					<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Custody	258	2.2	279	2.5	+ 21	+ 8.1
Support	1947	16.7	1551	14.0	- 396	- 2.3
Family Offense	2406	20.6	2128	19.0	- 278	- 11.5
PINS	667	5.7	725	6.5	+ 58	+ 8.6
Juv. Del.	1564	13.4	1446	13.0	- 118	- 7.5
Neglect	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Conciliation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paternity	985	8.5	751	6.7	- 234	- 23.7
USDL	818	7.0	782	7.0	- 36	- 4.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C/M	4	0.0	5	0.0	+ 1	+ 25.0
Violations	1117	9.7	1004	9.0	- 113	- 10.1
Modifications	1306	11.2	1935	17.3	+ 629	+ 48.1
Enforcements	581	5.0	560	5.0	- 21	- 3.6
TOTAL:	11653	100.0	11166	100.0	- 487	- 4.1

Table #13

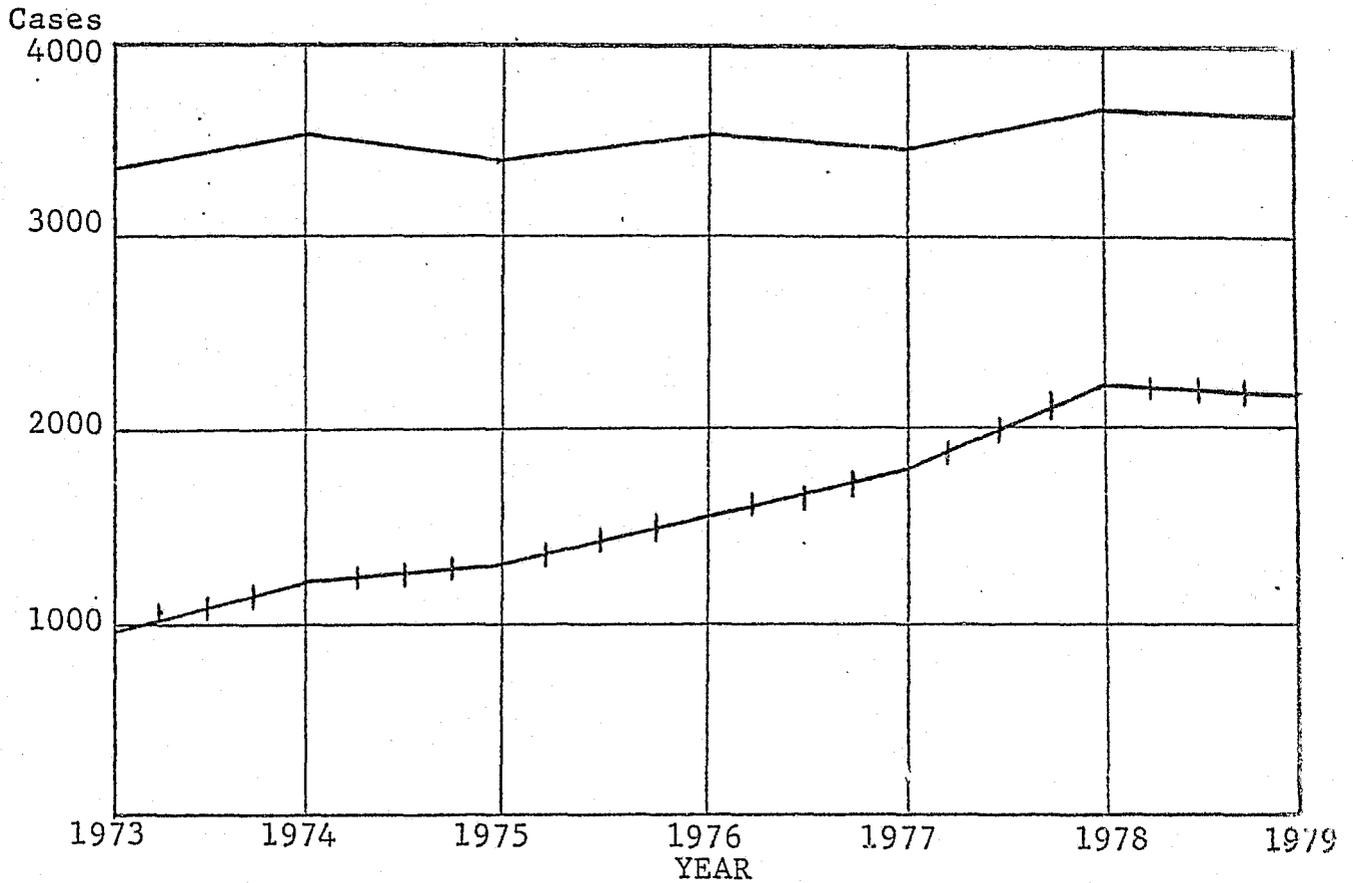
Petition & Diversion Rates For All Categories

	<u>Intake Unit</u>				<u>Comparison Div. Rate Inc./Dec.</u>
	<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>		
	<u>Petition Rate</u>	<u>Diversion Rate</u>	<u>Petition Rate</u>	<u>Diversion Rate</u>	
<u>ADJUSTABLE CATEGORY</u>					
Custody	50.0	50.0	45.7	54.3	+4.3
Family Offense	55.9	44.1	52.3	47.7	+3.6
PINS	52.2	47.8	62.5	37.5	-10.3
J.D.	64.6	35.4	61.7	38.3	+2.9
Conciliation	0	100.0	0	100.0	0
<u>NON-ADJUSTABLE CATEGORY</u>					
Support	66.8	33.2	61.2	38.8	+5.6
Paternity	90.5	9.5	89.2	10.8	+1.3
USDL	86.2	13.8	83.4	16.6	+2.8
Violations	80.4	19.6	81.3	18.7	- .9
Modifications	79.7	20.3	78.7	21.3	+1.0
Enforcement	80.5	19.5	75.4	24.6	+5.1

Table #14

JUVENILE OFFENDER (J.D. AND PINS) REFERRALS TO INTAKE AND PETITIONS FROM INTAKE DURING THE YEARS 1973-1979

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
J.D. & PINS Referrals	3,358	3,554	3,419	3,617	3,482	3,692	3,654
% Increase/Decrease over Previous Year	-10.3	+5.8	-3.8	+5.8	-3.7	+6.0	-1.0
J.D. & PINS Petitions	986	1,239	1,279	1,571	1,820	2,231	2,171
% Increase/Decrease over Previous Year	-2.5	+25.7	+3.2	+22.8	+15.8	+22.6	-2.7



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

### Juvenile Investigations

The purpose of the Probation investigation and report is to assist the Court in decision-making and treatment-planning. The Probation investigation is a comprehensive social and legal history, incorporating psychiatric data, an analysis of an individual and family, school and community, and the circumstances surrounding a case. It also contains recommendations for disposition and treatment which serve as a guide to the Court and subsequently to this or other agencies involved in the treatment process.

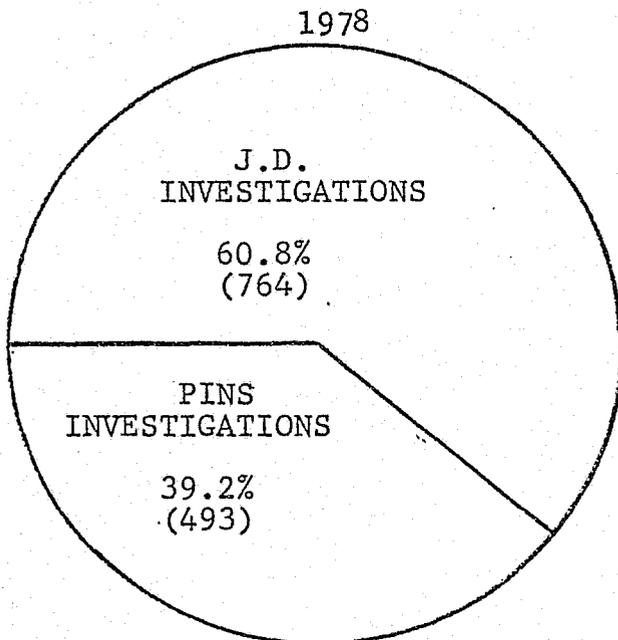
The number of juvenile investigations assigned, as well as the number disposed of during the year, continued to increase in 1979, but at a lower rate than during the previous year. New investigation assignments for J.D.s rose from 768 in 1978 to 861 in 1979, an increase of 93 cases, or 12.1%. New PINS investigation assignments rose from 486 in 1978 to 545 in 1979, an increase of 59 cases, or 12.1%.

Juvenile offender investigations with dispositions continued to increase from 1,257 in 1978 to 1,398, a rise of 141 cases, or 11.2%, with the rate of increase down significantly from last year's 45.9%. Furthermore, as was the case in 1978, most of this increase was in the juvenile delinquency category which had a 15.2% increase, as compared with a smaller 5.1% increase for the PINS category. (See Table #15 & 16) The percentage distribution of males and females is identical for both years -- approximately three-quarters male and one-quarter female -- and with the increase the same, 11.2%, for both during 1979.

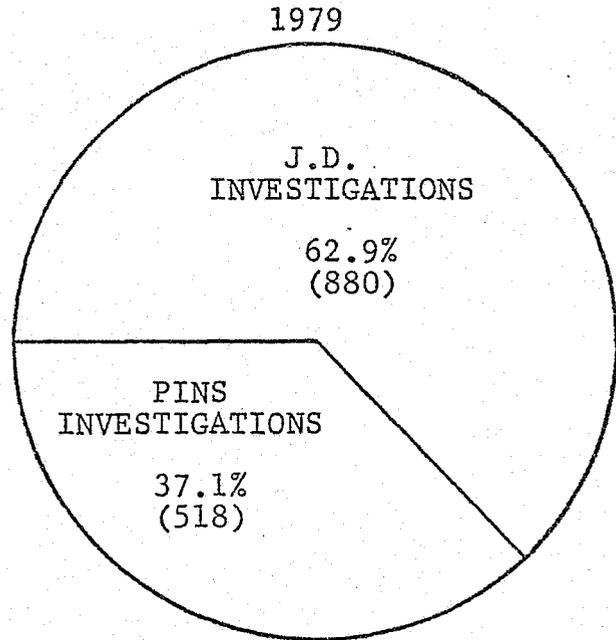
Table #15

JUVENILE OFFENDER INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS  
FOR J.D. AND PINS CASES FOR 1978-1979

Type	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	764	60.8	880	62.9	+116	+15.2
PINS	493	39.2	518	37.1	+25	+ 5.1
Total	<u>1,257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+141</u>	<u>+11.2</u>
Sex						
Male	952	75.7	1,059	75.8	+107	+11.2
Female	305	24.3	339	24.2	+ 34	+11.2
Total	<u>1,257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+141</u>	<u>+11.2</u>



Total 1,257



Total 1,398



### Juvenile Delinquency Dispositions

An analysis of juvenile delinquency dispositions for 1979, as compared with those for 1978, has revealed some changes in the major disposition categories. The probation rate (% of cases disposed of and placed on probation) declined for the second straight year, from 52% in 1978 to 46.2% in 1979. Unlike last year, however, the placement rate (% of cases with court dispositions that was placed in institutions, etc.) rose from 13.1% in 1978 to 15.6% in 1979. The disposition that experienced the largest increase in the number of cases was the suspended judgment category. Of the 116 case increase in 1979, more than two-thirds (79 or 68.1%) were in this category. Other changes over the two-year period are set forth in Table #17.

### PINS Dispositions

An analysis of the PINS investigations with dispositions during 1979 revealed an increase in the probation rate and a decline in the placement rate for the second straight year. The number of probation cases rose from 321 in 1978 to 346 in 1979, a gain of 25 or 7.8%. However, placement cases dropped some 42% from 57 in 1978 to 33 in 1979. PINS cases receiving a suspended judgment disposition also increased significantly. Other changes in this area over the two-year period can be found in Table #18.

Table #17

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS  
BY TYPE FOR 1978 AND 1979

Type	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	397	52.0	407	46.2	+10	+2.5
Placement	100	13.1	137	15.6	+37	+37.0
W/D & Dismissed	26	3.4	12	1.4	-14	-53.8
Susp. Judgment	105	13.7	184	20.9	+79	+75.2
ACOD	119	15.6	102	11.6	-17	-16.7
Other	17	2.2	38	4.3	+21	+123.5
	<u>764</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+116</u>	<u>+15.2</u>
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	695	91.0	783	89.0	+88	+12.7
Female	69	9.0	97	11.0	+28	+40.6
	<u>764</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+116</u>	<u>+15.2</u>

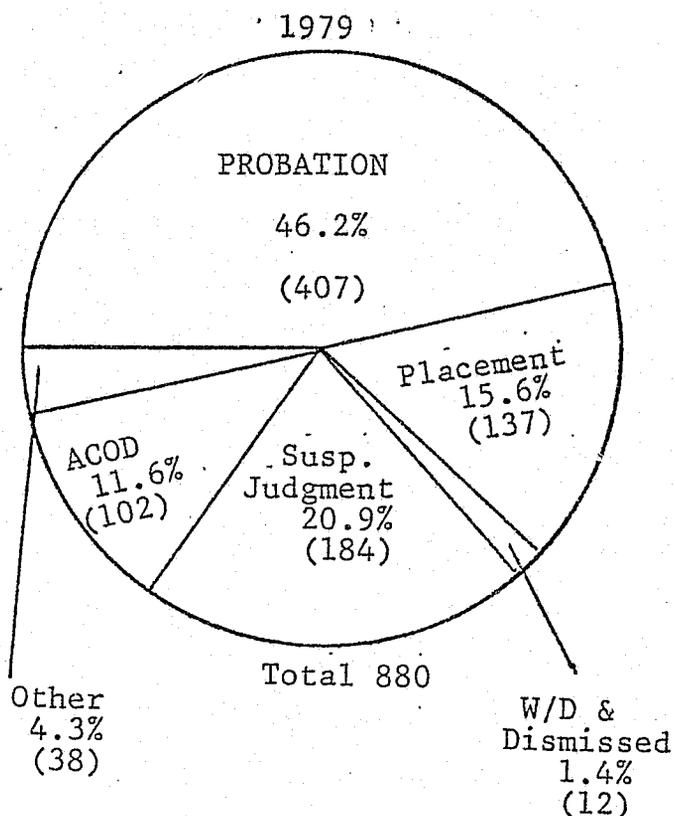
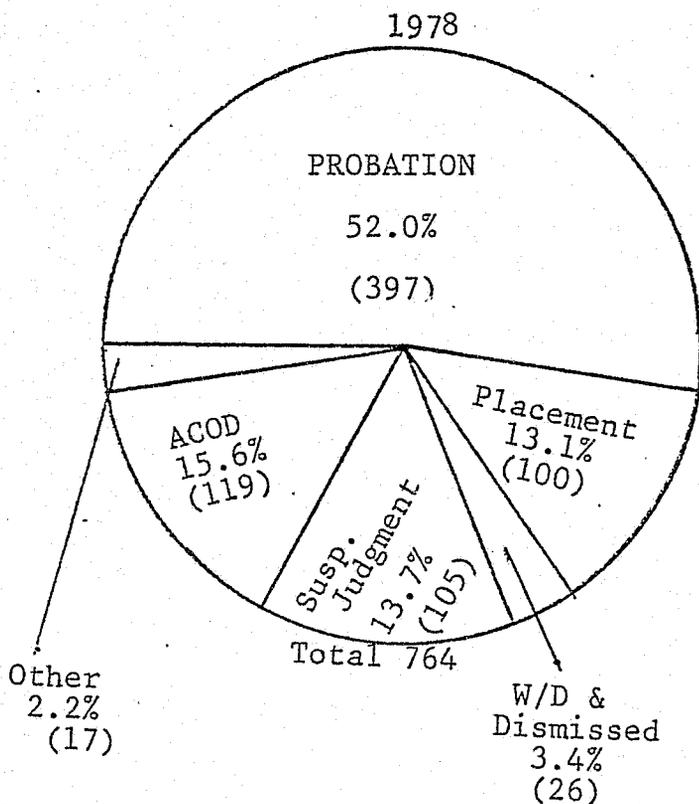
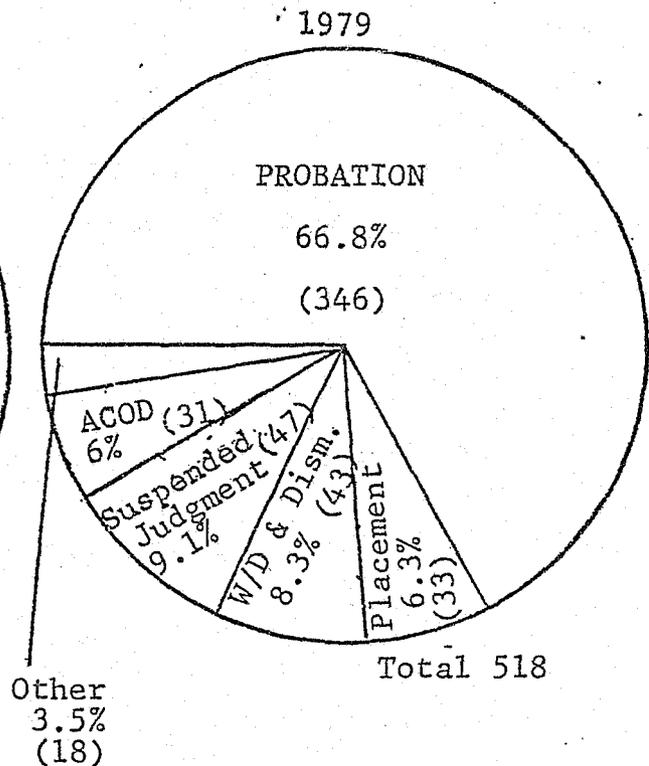
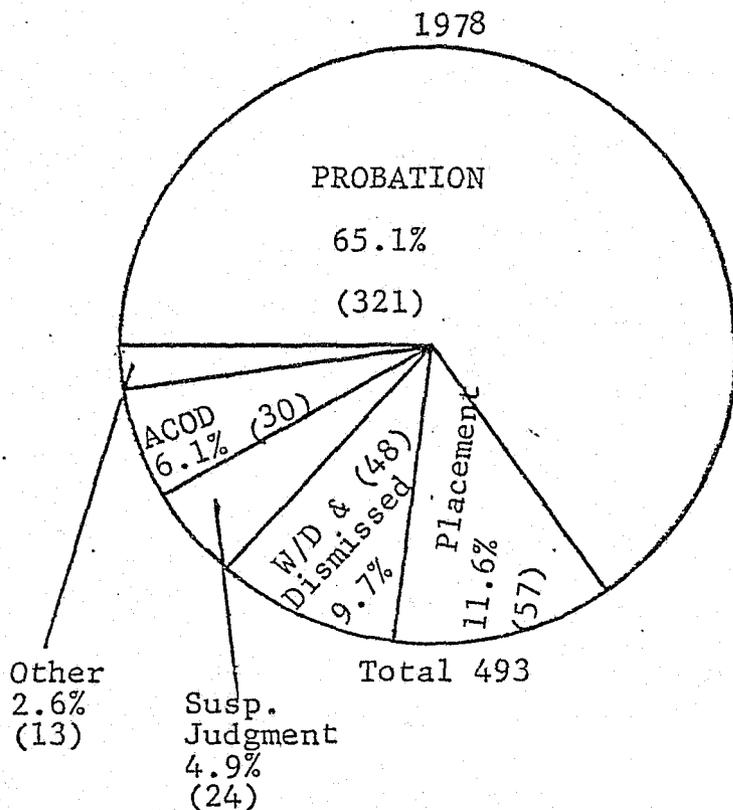


Table #18

PINS INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE  
FOR 1978 AND 1979

Type	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	321	65.1	346	66.8	+25	+7.8
Placement	57	11.6	33	6.3	-24	-42.1
W/D & Dismissed	48	9.7	43	8.3	-5	-10.4
Susp. Judgment	24	4.9	47	9.1	+23	+95.8
ACOD	30	6.1	31	6.0	+1	+3.3
Other	13	2.6	18	3.5	+5	+38.5
Total	493	100.0	518	100.0	+25	+5.1
Sex						
Male	257	52.1	276	53.3	+19	+7.4
Female	236	47.9	242	46.7	+6	+2.5
Total	493	100.0	518	100.0	+25	+5.1



Types Of Crimes And Status Offenses

A comparative analysis of the types of offenses (crimes-against-persons, crimes-against-property, status offenses, etc.) among J.D. and PINS cases in 1979 revealed some changes over the previous year in the types of offenses for both categories.

For the J.D. group, the proportion of cases included in the crimes-against-person (including robbery) category rose from 12.7% in 1978 to 16.7% in 1979. Assaults (68) continued to account for most of the crimes in this category with robbery in second place. The proportion of crimes-against-property cases declined from 78.5% to 73% in 1979. Burglary (348) continues to rank first as the dominant property-type crime followed by larceny (153). In the "other" types of crimes category, motor vehicle violations (45) was the dominant one. (Tables #20 and #24)

The five most frequent criminal offenses accounted for more than three-quarters (77.7%) of the 880 cases, as compared with more than four-fifths (83.8%) in 1978. See Table #19 for a comparative listing for the two-year period.

Table #19

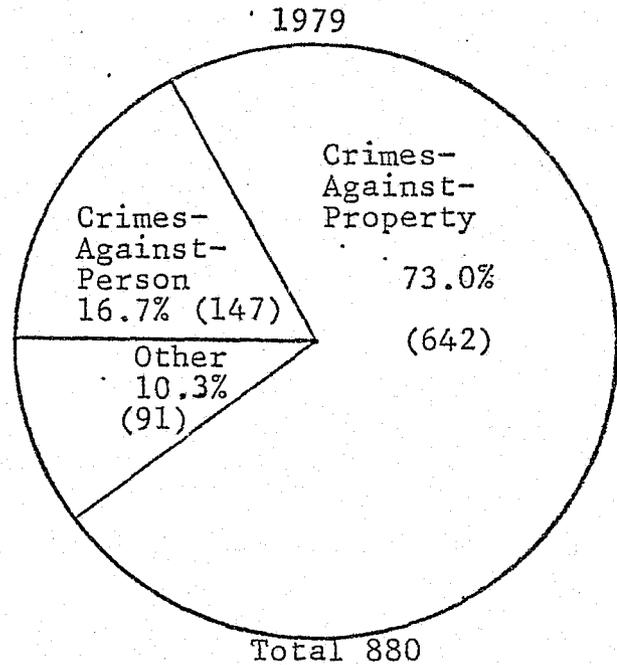
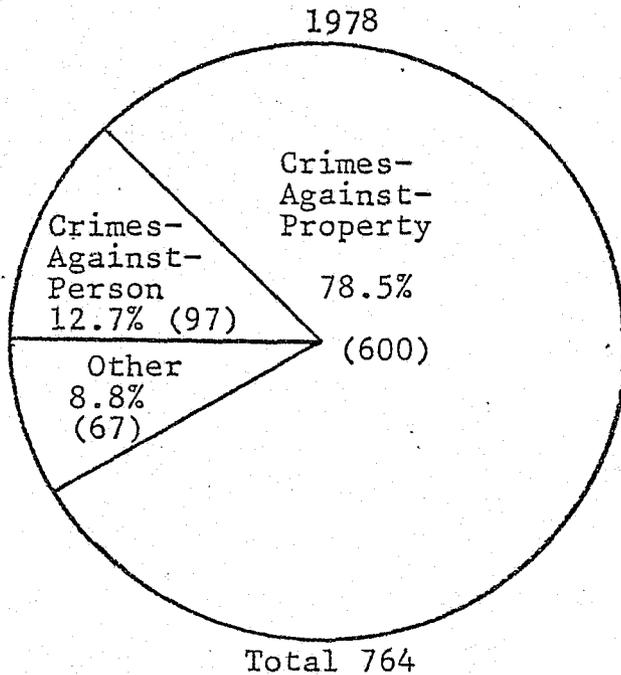
Five Ranking Criminal Offenses For The J.D. Investigations Caseload For 1978 And 1979

Rank	Offense	1978		Rank	Offense	1979	
		N	% Of Total			N	% Of Total
1	Burglary	356	46.6	1	Burglary	348	39.5
2	Larceny	160	20.9	2	Larceny	153	17.4
3	Assault	46	6.0	3	Assault	68	7.7
4	Robbery	43	5.6	4	Criminal Mischief	68	7.7
5	Criminal Mischief	35	4.6	5	Robbery	47	5.3

Table #20

TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE DELINQUENTS  
WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1978-1979

Type	1978						1979					
	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%
Crimes- Against- Person	88	12.7	9	13.0	97	12.7	131	16.7	16	16.5	147	16.7
Crimes- Against- Property	543	78.1	57	82.6	600	78.5	575	73.5	67	69.1	642	73.0
Other	64	9.2	3	4.4	67	8.8	77	9.8	14	14.4	91	10.3
Total	695	100.0	69	100.0	764	100.0	783	100.0	97	100.0	880	100.0



The PINS investigation group, consisting of some 518 cases in 1979, as compared with 493 in 1978, revealed some changes in the distribution of the two types of status offenses. Of the cases involved, they were almost equally divided between the ungovernable category with 50.2% and the truancy category with 48.8%. This was not the case in 1978 when the ungovernable behavior category was by far the dominant category with 63.1% of the cases. (See Table #21)

#### J.D. and PINS Supplemental Investigations

Of the supplemental investigations with court dispositions in 1979, only the J.D. category reflected an increase over the previous year. The PINS category, the larger of the two, remained relatively stable with only a 2.8% decline. Most of these supplemental investigations involve violations of probation charges for cases that have been in the supervision program. Tables 22 and 23 contain a detailed breakdown of these cases for the two-year period.

For the J.D. category, reinstatement to probation and the supervision program was the most frequently used disposition, increasing its proportion over the previous year from 32.5% to 38.7%, followed closely by placements, with the placement rate remaining essentially stable for both years -- 36.3% and 35.3% respectively. For the PINS category, there were no significant differences reported. The reinstatement to probation rate (41.3%) as well as the placement rate (34.9%) -- the major types of dispositions, in that order, for both years -- remained essentially unchanged. (See Tables 22 and 23)

Table #21

STATUS OFFENSES FOR PINS CASES WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1978-1979

Type	1978						1979					
	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%
Ungov- ernable	157	61.1	154	65.3	311	63.1	129	46.7	131	54.1	260	50.2
Truancy	100	38.9	82	34.7	182	36.9	147	53.3	111	45.9	258	49.8
Total	257	100.0	236	100.0	493	100.0	276	100.0	242	100.0	518	100.0

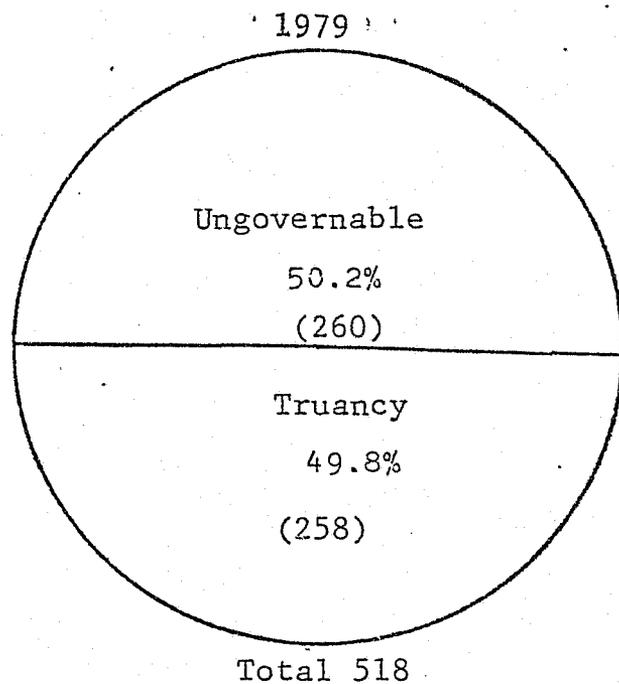
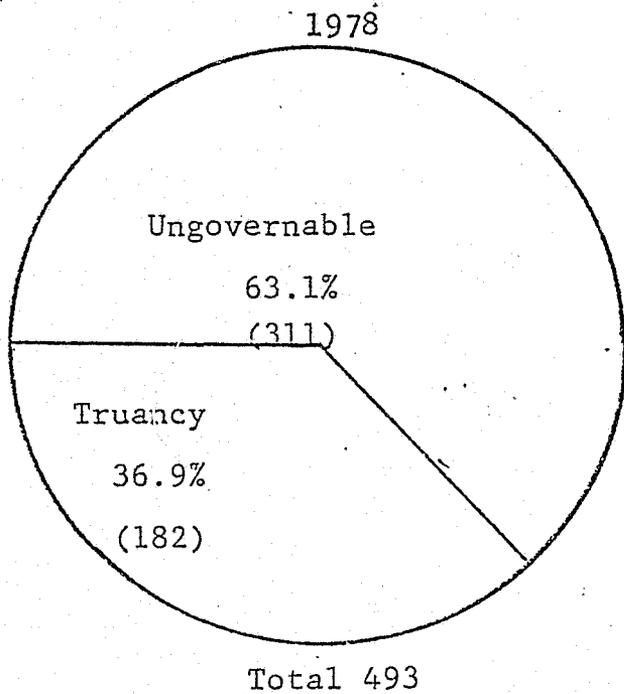


Table #22

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS  
 COMPLETED WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE FOR 1978 AND 1979

Type	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	7	9.1	12	10.1	+5	+71.4
Prob. Reinstated*	25	32.5	46	38.7	+21	+84.0
Placement	28	36.3	42	35.3	+14	+50.0
W/D & Dismissed	0	0	1	0.8	+1	+100.0
Susp. Judgment	2	2.6	3	2.5	+1	+100.0
Other	15	19.5	15	12.6	0	0
Total	77	100.0	119	100.0	+42	+54.7
Sex						
Male	64	83.1	101	84.9	+37	+57.8
Female	13	16.9	18	15.1	+5	+38.5
Total	77	100.0	119	100.0	+42	+54.7

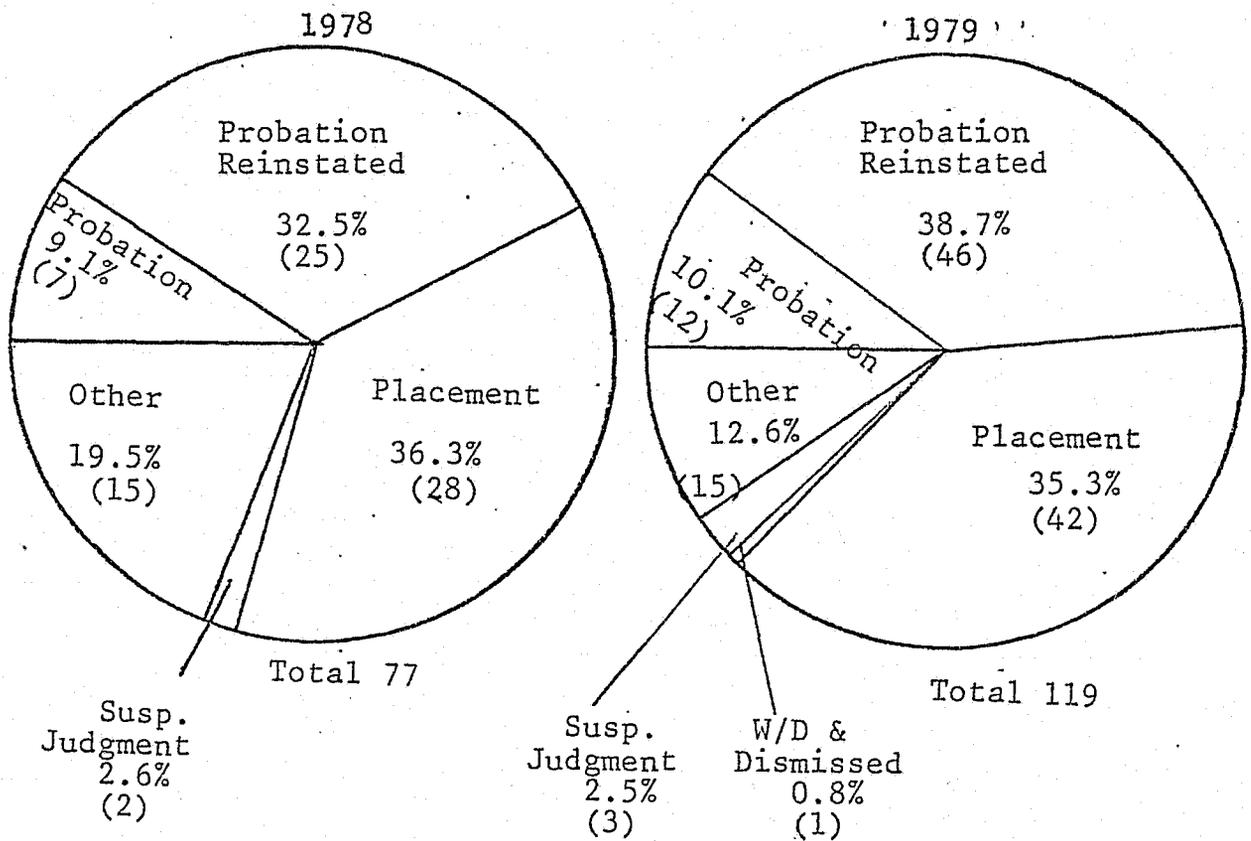
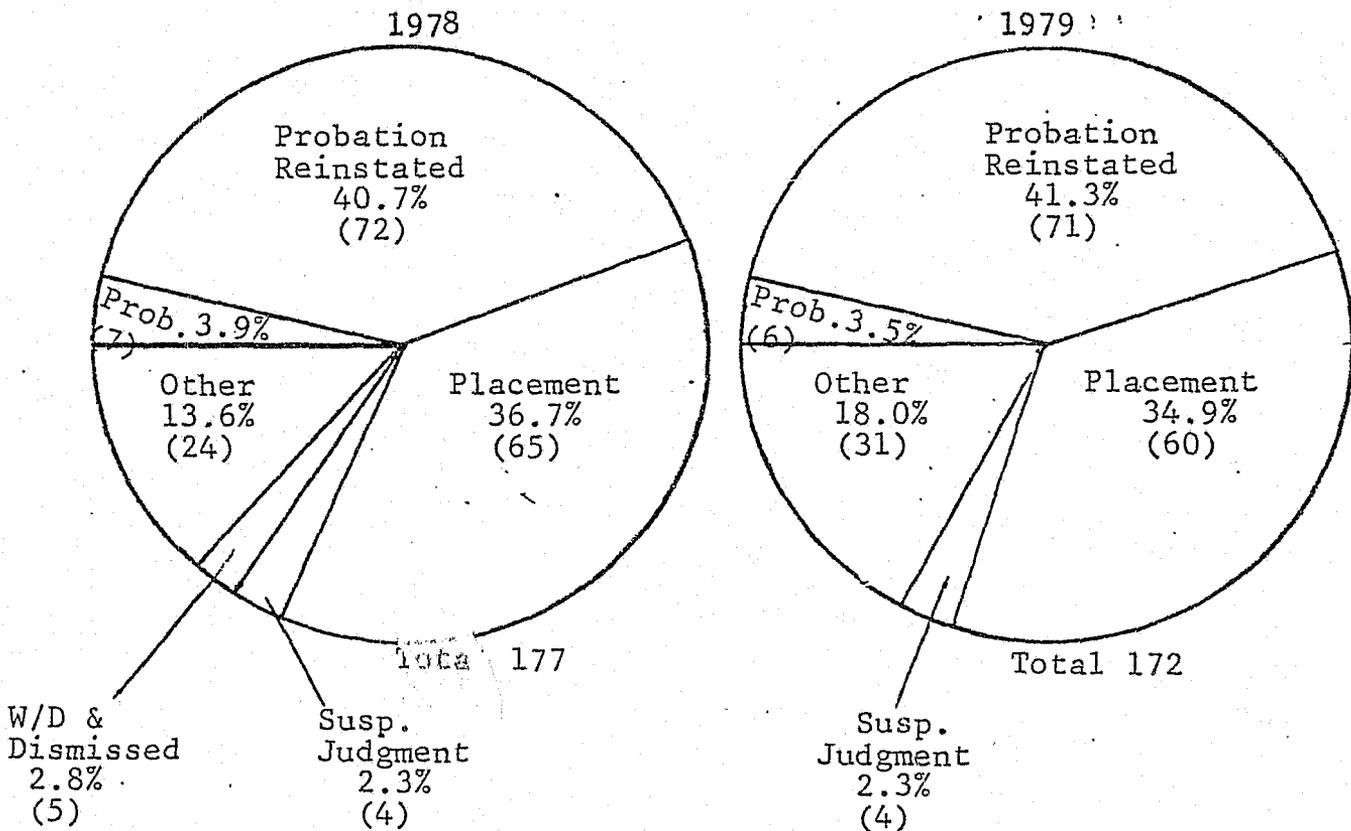


Table #23

\*PINS SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE FOR 1978 AND 1979

Type	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	7	3.9	6	3.5	-1	-14.3
Prob. Reinstated*	72	40.7	71	41.3	-1	-1.4
Placement	65	36.7	60	34.9	-5	-7.7
W/D & Dismissed	5	2.8	0	0	-5	-100.0
Susp. Judgment	4	2.3	4	2.3	0	0
Other	24	13.6	31	18.0	+7	+29.2
Total	177	100.0	172	100.0	-5	-2.8
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	80	45.2	61	35.5	-19	-23.8
Female	97	54.8	111	64.5	+14	+14.4
Total	177	100.0	172	100.0	-5	-2.8



\*also includes cases where probation was continued and extended

Table #24

Age And Sex Of Juveniles Referred To Juvenile Aid Bureau  
(1979)

<u>Age</u>	<u>-11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Total</u>
MALE	260 (81.5)	201 (80.4)	429 (83.0)	903 (78.3)	1792 (77.4)	2776 (78.6)	6,361 (78.6)
FEMALE	59 (18.5)	49 (19.6)	88 (17.0)	251 (21.7)	523 (22.6)	758 (21.4)	1,728 (21.4)
						Total	8,089

Acts Committed By Juveniles Processed By Juvenile Aid Bureau

Alcohol	425
Arson	53
Assault	141
Air Rifles-Sling Shots-BB Guns-Knives-Guns	188
Bomb Report	1
Burglary	56
Criminal Mischief	589
Disorderly Conduct	115
Drug Abuse	175
False Fire Alarm	23
Fireworks	181
Person In Need Of Supervision (PINS)	21
Hitchhiking	74
Improper Conduct	191
Larceny	389
Marine Offenses	1
Mini Bike	606
Miscellaneous	509
Motor Vehicle (Driving Without A License)	484
Neglect	37
Possession Of Stolen Property	70
Prowler-Peeping Tom-Loitering	107
Runaway	1491
Sex	30
Shoplifting	846
Trespassing	1063
Truant	64
Unlicensed Peddling	37
Unauthorized Use Of Motor Vehicle	110
Robbery	9
Reckless Endangerment	3
Total	8089

## SUPERVISION

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

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

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

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

the period of Probation, 24 months for Juvenile Delinquents. In no instance can the youngster be held responsible for more than \$1000.

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

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

Although many of these young women are sexually active, they are often ignorant of some of the basic facts of human sexuality. As a result, the rates of pregnancy and venereal disease are high and cut across all socio-economic lines. (See section on Neglect, pages 35 and 36.

### Juvenile Supervision

As in previous years, juvenile delinquents and persons-in-need of supervision continued to make up almost all of the Family Division's supervision program. Of the total number of cases (2,188) under supervision for some period of time in the Family Division during 1979, some 94.1% or 2,058, were juvenile offenders; the remaining 130 cases, or 5.9%, were mostly neglect, child abuse or custody cases.

An analysis of the juvenile offender supervision program for 1979, in comparison to 1978, reveals a continuing increase in the post-adjudicatory (regular probation) caseload but a leveling off and a slight decline in the pre-adjudicatory (ACOD) caseload. Regular probation cases increased by 24%, while the ACOD cases declined by 5.4%. The regular probation cases went from 1,332 in 1978 to 1,652 in 1979, an increase of 320 cases. The ACOD cases went from 429 to 406, a decline of 23 cases.

(See Table #25)

A review of the supervision program for the past decade reveals, for the most part, a steady increase except for 1976, when the caseload leveled off briefly, but in the past three years jumped significantly to its present high level of 2,058 cases. For the regular probation cases, the J.D. segment experienced the greatest increase in 1979 -- some 32.7% versus only 14.7% for PINS. Also, of the two types of cases, J.D.s were in the majority, 917 to 735. Although males also continued to be in the majority in both the J.D. and PINS categories (87.9% and 52.4% respectively), females generally maintained their segment of the regular probation caseload in 1979 at 27.9%, compared with 28% in 1978. (See Tables #26, #27 and #28)

The composition of the ACOD supervision program caseload also underwent some moderate changes in 1979. While the overall number of cases declined some 5.4%, the proportion of J.D.s in the caseload went from 76.2% in 1978 to 81.5% in 1979. The proportion of PINS cases dropped from 23.8% to 18.5%. The number of PINS cases actually declined by some 26.5% while the J.D.s increased by 1.2%. The proportion of these ACOD cases by sex remained the same for both 1978 and 1979. In sum, a review of the ACOD program for the past six years reveals steady increases, with a general leveling off trend noted the past two years and a slight decline in 1979. (See Tables #25, #26 and #29)



Table #26

PRE-ADJUDICATORY AND POST-ADJUDICATORY SUPERVISION CASELOADS  
FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND PERSONS-IN-NEED-OF-SUPERVISION  
BY SEX FOR 1978-1979

PRE-ADJUDICATORY (ACOD) SUPERVISION

	<u>1978</u>				<u>1979</u>				Inc/Dec 1979 over 1978	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
J.D.	277	50	327	76.2	274	57	331	81.5	+4	+1.2
PINS	<u>59</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>-27</u>	<u>-26.5</u>
Total	336	93	429	100.0	317	89	406	100.0	-23	-5.4

POST-ADJUDICATORY SUPERVISION

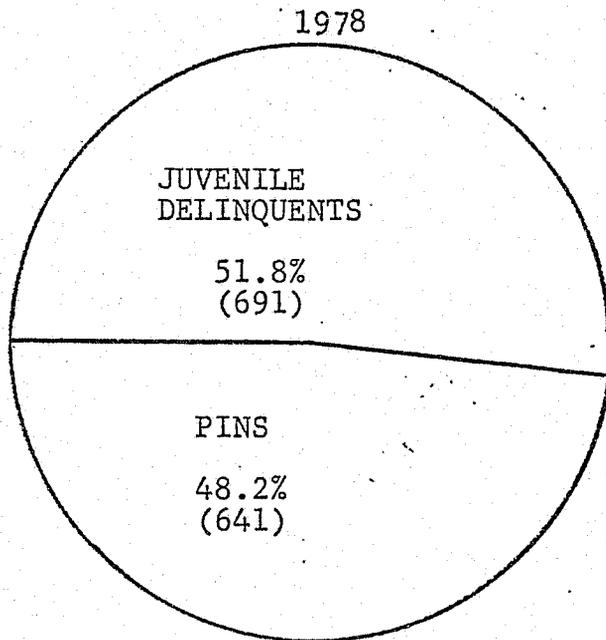
	<u>1978</u>				<u>1979</u>				Inc/Dec 1979 over 1978	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
J.D.	601	90	691	51.9	806	111	917	55.5	+226	+32.7
PINS	<u>358</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>641</u>	<u>48.1</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>+94</u>	<u>+14.7</u>
Total	959	373	1,332	100.0	1,191	461	1,652	100.0	+320	+24.0
GRAND TOTAL	1,295	466	1,761		1,508	550	2,058		+297	+16.9



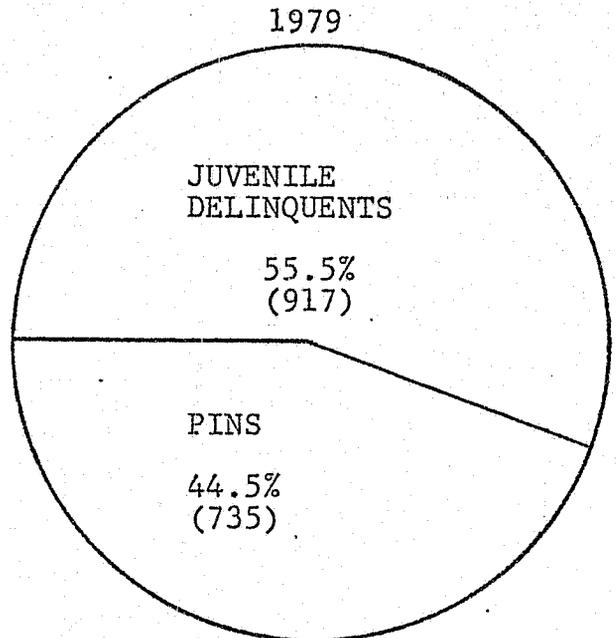
Table #28

TOTAL, JUVENILE OFFENDER POST-ADJUDICATORY (REGULAR PROBATION) SUPERVISION CASELOAD FOR 1978 AND 1979

<u>Type</u>	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
J.D.	691	51.8	917	55.5	+226	+32.7
PINS	<u>641</u>	<u>48.2</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>+94</u>	<u>+14.7</u>
Total	1,332	100.0	1,652	100.0	+320	+24.0



Total 1,332

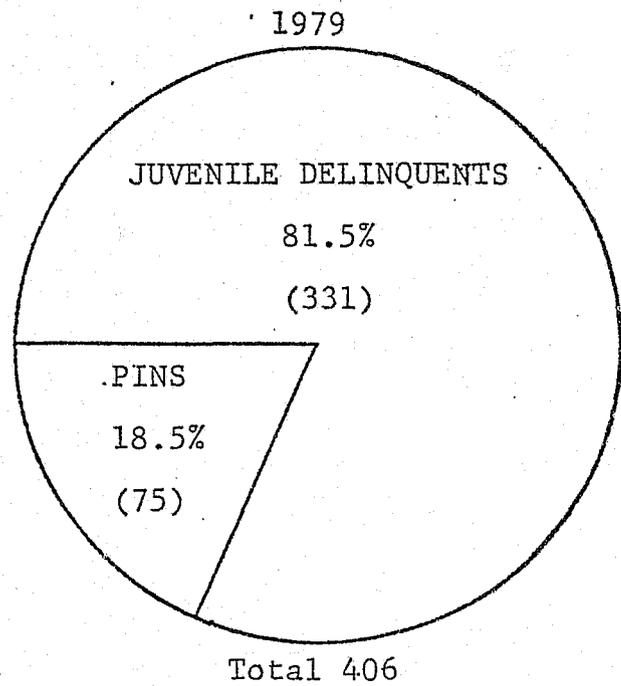
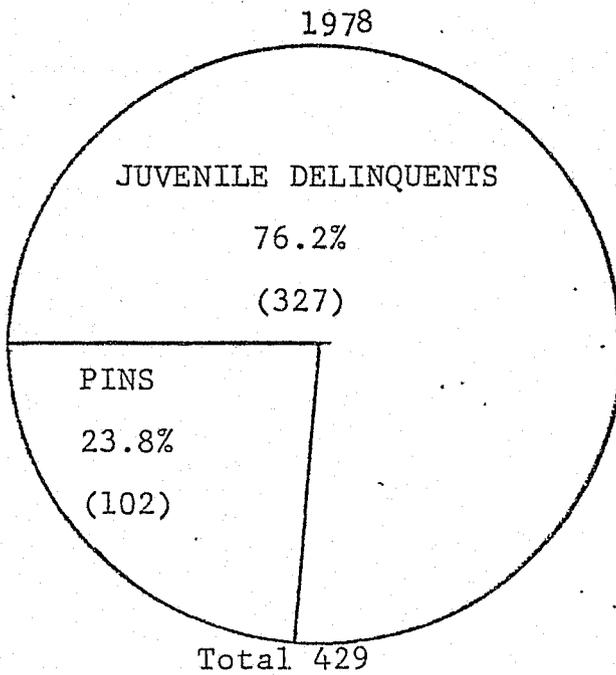


Total 1,652

Table #29

TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER PRE-ADJUDICATORY (ACOD)  
SUPERVISION CASELOAD FOR 1978 AND 1979

Type	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	327	76.2	331	81.5	+4	+1.2
PINS	102	23.8	75	18.5	-27	-26.5
Total	429	100.0	406	100.0	-23	-5.4



## School Liaison

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

An increased number of placements in local facilities, rather than Upstate, are the result of continuing efforts to develop alternative resources within the community, close to the child's home. Community-based programs are more in keeping with family life, and offer a more natural and less restrictive setting with the hope of integrating the youngster into the community.

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

The total number of children in placement during 1979 was 671 as compared to 611 in 1978, an increase of 9.8% or 60 cases. Two hundred and seventy-two children were placed by the Nassau County Family Court in various residential treatment facilities. This indicates an increase of 8.8% over the same period last year or 22 children. Of these children placed, 35 were replacements after their initial placement was terminated by the Family Court due to various factors. Often there was no alternative but to refer these children to Division for Youth facilities accounting for the increase in Division for Youth placement.

Table #30

## SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT

INSTITUTIONAL & PAROLE CASES SUPERVISED

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1978</u>			<u>1979</u>			<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After-care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After-care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
In Placement At Beginning Of Year	286	75	361	327	72	399	+ 38	+ 10.5
Placed During Period	+250	0	+250	272	0	272	+ 22	+ 8.8
TOTAL In Placement During Period	536	75	611	599	72	671	+ 60	+ 9.8
Transferred From Inst. To After-Care	- 71	+ 71	-	- 82	+ 82	-	+ 11	+ 15.5
Ret'd. to Placement From After-Care	+ 14	- 14	-	+ 11	- 11	-	- 3	- 21.4
Redistrib. Totals	479	132	611	528	143	671	+ 60	+ 9.8
Discharged During Period	-152	- 60	-212	188	-108	-296	+ 84	+ 39.6
In Placement At End Of Period	327	72	399	340	35	375	- 24	- 6.0

Table #31

INSTITUTIONS OF PLACEMENT 1979

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>J.D.</u>		<u>PINS</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Abbott House	1				1
Berkshire Farm	31		7		38
Brightwaters Group Home		1		2	3
Cayuga School for Boys			1		1
Charlton School				1	1
Division for Youth	49	15	6	12	82
George Junior Republic	3		1	3	7
Harmony Heights				8	8
Hawthorne Cedar Knolls	4				4
Hope for Youth	4		2		6
Jennie Clarkson School				1	1
Lakeside	2				2
Lincoln Hall	24		2		26
Linden Hall, Hawthorne				1	1
Madonna Heights		2		17	19
Melville House	1		1		2
Mission Immaculate Virgin	7	3	1	3	14
Nassau House	20		8		28
Pt. Washington Group Home	2		3		5
St. Agatha's, Nanuet	1				1
St. Anne Institute		1			1
St. Christopher's			1		1
St. Mary's, Valhalla				1	1
St. Mary's, Syossett	6		4		10
St. Peter's			1		1
Wayside Home		2		6	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>272</b>

## SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

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

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

In 1979, the unit conducted 636 investigations, as compared with 509 in 1978, an increase of 25% or 127 cases. (See Table #32)

There was an increase of 4.5% or 15 neglect cases, a 73.9% increase, or 82 custody cases; and an increase of 49.2% or 30 adoption investigations.

The total number of children and adults in the supervision caseload for 1979 was 93, or an increase of 15 over the previous year. (See Table #33)

It is our practice to recommend to the Court that Probation supervise those cases which have no other involvement with the Department of Social Services. The impact is reflected in the increase of 45.8% in the number of children supervised; 26.1% in the number of adults.

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

and parenthood, a basic emotional immaturity, isolation and substance abuse. These parents are also often unrealistic in their expectations of the child and poorly informed about child-rearing practices. Due to these factors, we can anticipate an ever-increasing number of new cases.

Table #32

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
(NEGLECT, WRITS & ADOPTIONS)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Neglect	337	352	+ 15	+ 4.5
Adoptions	61	91	+ 30	+ 49.2
Custody	<u>111</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>+ 82</u>	<u>+ 73.9</u>
TOTAL	509	636	+ 127	+ 25.0
 <u>DISPOSITIONS</u>				
Supervision	26	15	- 11	- 42.3
Placed	88	140	+ 52	+ 59.1
Withdrawn & Dismissed	26	27	+ 1	+ 3.8
Judgment Suspended	3	1	- 2	- 66.7
Other	<u>366</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>+ 87</u>	<u>+ 23.8</u>
TOTAL	509	636	+ 127	+ 25.0
Male	226	287	+ 61	+ 27.0
Female	283	349	+ 66	+ 23.3

Table #33

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
(Neglect, Writs & Adoptions)

SUPERVISION

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>CHILDREN SUPERVISED</u>				
Beginning of Year:				
Writs/Custody	5	12	+ 7	+ 140.0
Neglects	1	22	+ 21	+2100.0
TOTAL	<u>6</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>+ 28</u>	<u>+ 466.7</u>
Received During Period:				
Writs/Custody	12	5	- 7	- 58.3
Neglects	23	13	- 10	- 56.5
TOTAL	<u>35</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>- 17</u>	<u>- 48.6</u>
Total During Period:				
Writs/Custody	17	17	No Change	
Neglects	24	35	+ 11	+ 45.8
TOTAL	<u>41</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>+ 11</u>	<u>+ 26.8</u>
Discharged:				
Writs/Custody	5	11	+ 6	+ 120.0
Neglects	2	14	+ 12	+ 600.0
TOTAL	<u>7</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>+ 18</u>	<u>+ 257.1</u>
Remaining:				
Writs/Custody	12	6	- 6	- 50.0
Neglects	22	21	- 1	- 4.5
TOTAL	<u>34</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>- 7</u>	<u>- 20.6</u>
<u>ADULTS SUPERVISED</u>				
Beginning of Year:				
Writs/Custody	6	8	+ 2	+ 33.3
Neglects	5	20	+ 15	+ 300.0
TOTAL	<u>11</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>+ 17</u>	<u>+ 154.5</u>
Received During Period:				
Writs/Custody	8	4	- 4	- 50.0
Neglects	18	9	- 9	- 50.0
TOTAL	<u>26</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>- 13</u>	<u>- 50.0</u>
Total During Period:				
Writs/Custody	14	12	- 2	- 14.3
Neglects	23	29	+ 6	+ 26.1
TOTAL	<u>37</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>+ 4</u>	<u>+ 10.8</u>
Discharged:				
Writs/Custody	6	8	+ 2	+ 33.3
Neglects	3	11	+ 8	+ 266.7
TOTAL	<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>+ 10</u>	<u>+ 111.1</u>
Remaining:				
Writs/Custody	8	4	- 4	- 50.0
Neglects	20	18	- 2	- 10.0
TOTAL	<u>28</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>- 6</u>	<u>- 21.4</u>

The Family Investigation caseload consists of support, family offense and paternity cases. Probation investigations are prepared only at the request of the court, and in a small percentage of cases. As indicated in the table below, fewer cases, only the most serious and complicated ones, are being referred to Probation for investigation and/or service resulting in an overall decline in referrals of 45.3% in 1979.

Table #33A

FAMILY INVESTIGATION UNIT

<u>Category</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Support	246	112	- 134	- 54.5
U.S.D.L. *	15	10	- 5	- 33.3
Paternity	127	59	- 68	- 53.5
Family Offense	<u>214</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>- 64</u>	<u>- 30.0</u>
Total	605	331	- 274	- 45.3
 <u>Dispositions</u>				
Probation	17	13	- 4	- 23.5
Withdrawn & Dismissed	70	48	- 22	- 31.4
Judgment Suspended	3	0	- 3	- 100.0
Probation Orders	461	118	- 343	- 74.4
Other	<u>54</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>+ 98</u>	<u>+ 181.5</u>
Total	605	331	- 274	- 45.3

\* Uniform Support of Dependents Law (inter-state cases)

## SPECIAL SERVICES

The special services of the Family Division are comprised of Mental Health Consultant, Diversion/Crisis Intervention and Vocational Guidance.

### 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. There is also participation in administrative review of placement cases. These case conferences constitute an opportunity for line staff to broaden and improve diagnostic and treatment skills.

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

In 1979, there were 1655 pre-consultations, an increase of 52.3% over 1978, when the total was 1086. Consultations decreased 1.8%, from 744 to 730. (See Table #34)

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 1979, 26 cases were accepted for full evaluation as compared to 48 cases in 1978, representing a decrease of 45.8%. A partial reason

for the decrease is attributable to the charge required for the evaluation.

As reflected in other parts of the report, the major problems seem to fall into two basic areas; a repetitive pattern of deviant behavior, and/or extreme emotional deprivation. Although Probation is the first treatment of choice, for some children placement becomes necessary as the family, home, and community cannot meet their needs. This decision is usually arrived at when there is risk presented of physical/emotional abuse, exacerbated pressure for separation from environment, and where child presents a danger to himself and others, and alternate services are not appropriate or available. Placement is then considered and choice of placement is made after making an assessment in terms of child's need for control in order to protect society, and of child's capacity for growth, in order to provide opportunities for better adjustment.

Table #34                    MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre-Consultations	1086	1655	+569	+52.3
Consultations				
(a) Court-Ordered	502	564	+ 62	+12.3
(b) Probation Requested	<u>242</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>- 76</u>	<u>- 3.1</u>
TOTAL	744	730	- 14	- 1.8
Results of Consultations				
(a) No further service	14	5	- 9	-64.2
(b) Further diagnosis and/or treatment	<u>730</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>- 5</u>	<u>- .6</u>
TOTAL	744	730	- 14	- 1.8
L.I. Jewish/Hillside Hospital				
(a) Pre-Consultations	48	26	- 22	-45.8
(b) Examinations	<u>48</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>- 22</u>	<u>-45.8</u>
TOTAL	96	52	- 44	-45.8

### Diversion/Crisis Intervention

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.

Due to a reorganization necessitated by fiscal constraints, there was a drastic reduction in referrals with a total of 279 cases serviced during the year, 257 cases disposed, and 22 cases pending at the close of the period. (See Table #35) This has proven to be an extremely viable service, both to clients and probationers, and has been continued on a limited basis until such time as additional staff could be assigned.

Table #35

DIVERSION/CRISIS INTERVENTION

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1979</u>
Carryover	111
Referrals Received	<u>168</u>
Total Active Cases	279
Cases Serviced, Discharged, & Referred Elsewhere	<u>257</u>
Remaining at End of Period	22

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 1979, 459 cases received services as compared to 986 in 1978, a decrease of 53.4%. A total of 726 combined services were received by individuals referred to the unit for assistance, as

compared to 2481 in 1978, or a decrease of 70.7%.

The decline in referral figures is the result of the federally funded programs: Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution, as well as those diverted to the Countercyclical Youth Employment Program.

Table #36

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Beginning of Year	82	83	+ 1	+ 1.2%
Received During Period	<u>904</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>- 528</u>	<u>-58.4%</u>
Total During Period	986	459	- 527	-53.4%
Closed During Period	<u>903</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>- 471</u>	<u>-52.2%</u>
Remaining	83	27	- 56	-67.5%
Total Units of Service Rendered in all Categories	2481	726	-1755	-70.7%

## ADULT DIVISION

During 1979, the programs and services of the Probation Department were significantly influenced by general social and economic forces and events taking place at the local, state and national levels. The impact of these external forces and events was particularly strong on the Adult Division. Crime not only continued at its previous high levels, but a number of studies and reports issued at intervals during the year all reported increases in the Crime Index offenses for 1979 as compared with similar periods in 1978.

Generally poor economic conditions, as indicated by both strong inflationary and recessionary trends, continue to have a negative impact on programs and services in two paradoxical ways. First, fiscal constraints and limited resources forced the elimination of some programs (Midway for example) when they were most needed. Secondly, high unemployment, particularly among young males, which is frequently linked to increased criminal activity, and more specifically, to property crime, may be responsible for the greater numbers of youthful male offenders and more larceny offenses entering the caseloads, in a year characterized by diminishing resources and with the department having to provide more with less.

So, while the Adult Division had to cope with some very serious problems including the critical one of confronting rising workloads with fewer resources, these problems were for the most part successfully resolved by a combination of solutions that included innovative management, staff changes, program readjustments plus the presence of a large nucleus of highly experienced probation officers and caseworkers. The void left by the closing of Midway was partially filled by the new Intensive Supervision Program. Caseload adjustments, which actually got underway in late 1978, between the major supervision programs permitted a more equitable distribution of cases which resulted in average probation officer caseloads in the regular supervision and drug and alcohol programs reaching parity at the close of 1979. This in turn provided the Adult Division with the necessary flexibility to manage the dramatic increases in the investigation and supervision caseloads. Additional flexibility was provided by changes in service case management with the Compact Unit assuming the dominant role for this function.

A detailed analysis of the year's activities, along with comparative data from previous years, is set forth below.

## PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

The time between arrest and conviction is a time of crisis for the defendant and family. It is a time during which counseling and referrals for help can be more effective than during later stages in the criminal justice process. For these reasons and in keeping with current trends in criminal justice, the Nassau County Probation Department has developed pre-adjudicatory and pre-trial programs for adults involving diversion and release.

Operation Midway, a pre-trial diversion program, initiated in 1971 as a LEAA funded project for young (16-25) felony defendants, was terminated during the early part of 1979 because of budgetary restrictions.

### Release-On-Recognizance (ROR)

The probation Release-On-Recognizance Program, begun in 1962, is designed to secure the release of indigent defendants on reduced bail or without bail, defendants who are considered to be 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 Release-On-Recognizance Unit serves both the District and County Courts, with investigative reports and recommendations prepared at the request of the judiciary in order to de-

terminate a defendant's eligibility for release on reduced bail. The Court may or may not accept the recommendation of the Probation Department.

In 1979, 1,437 ROR investigations were completed, 299 fewer cases than 1978. (See Table #37) This decrease is the result of a reduction in personnel in the ROR Unit during 1979 due to budget restrictions.

It should be noted that in 1979 the proportion of good risk recommendations increased significantly, 561 out of a total of 1,437.

Table #37

	<u>Release-on-Recognizance</u>	
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Selected for full investigations	1,736	1,437
Recommended Good Risks	618	561
Recommended Poor Risks	1,118	876
Total Good Risks accepted by Court	580	561
Total Poor Risks accepted by Court	1,049	861

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, 583 defendants participated.

Fewer cases were referred to Conditional Release during 1979 than 1978 again because of a reduction in ROR staff. The Judges were requested to be very selective in placing defendants in the program.

However, during 1980, largely because of overcrowded conditions at the Nassau County Correctional Center, it is expected that both the Conditional Release Program and the ROR Program will be expanded to help alleviate those conditions.

#### INVESTIGATIONS

The Criminal Procedure Law requires that the Court order and receive a pre-sentence investigation and report prior to sentencing any individual convicted of a felony, and further that such investigation and report must be ordered on a misdemeanor conviction in order for the court to consider the dispositions of probation or commitment in excess of 90 days.

The pre-sentence report is a compilation and analysis of the offender's legal and social background and circumstances; it assesses the level of risk which a defendant may represent to the community and recommends an appropriate disposition and

treatment plan. The report is geared principally toward assisting the court in judicial decision-making regarding disposition. Secondary purposes include use by a supervising probation officer and parole and correctional authorities for purposes of parole, work release and furlough decision-making.

Investigation assignments referred to the Adult Division by the courts during a given year are a more accurate barometer of the current workload for that function than is the number of investigation cases sentenced or otherwise disposed of by the courts during that same year. However, the latter group does provide a far richer source of data on the investigation program.

During 1979 total investigation assignments reached 4,632, an increase of 27.7% over the 1978 total of 3,626. This was a record high for the investigation program and significantly above the previous high total set in 1972 with 3,747 cases.

An analysis of the investigation assignments involving drug abuse offenses for 1979, in comparison to 1978, revealed an increase also in this category of offense, from 186 to 328, an increase of 142, or 76.3%. Also, for the second straight year, the proportion of the investigation caseload involving drug offenses increased, from 5.1% in 1977 to 7.1% in 1979.

(See Table #38) While their proportion of the investigation caseload remains a relatively small one, the magnitude of the



increase can be better understood when the 76.3% increase in this category of offense is compared with the overall 27.7% increase in the total investigation caseload.

An analysis of the types of drug offenses and the kinds of drugs involved in these offenses is contained in Table #39. Cocaine continues its ranking position in this grouping followed by marijuana and quaaludes. The proportion of offenses involving heroin declined for the second straight year.

#### Investigations With Dispositions

As with the number of investigations assigned during 1979, the number of cases sentenced or otherwise disposed of by the courts also rose sharply for an overall increase of one-third, or 33.8%; from 3,257 in 1978 to 4,358 in 1979, an increase of 1,101 cases.

#### Courts of Jurisdiction

An analysis of the distribution of cases disposed of by court of jurisdiction reveals a continuation of a trend identified in 1978 with the dramatic increase in youth part cases, particularly in the District Court. In 1979, Youth Part District Court dispositions increased by a very significant 86.2%, from 465 in 1978 to 866 in 1979. Regular District Court cases increased by 35.8%, from 1,601 to 2,174. The Youth Part of County Court increased by 31.1% while the regular County Court cases increased by a much smaller 5.6%. In summary, most of the

Table #39

## ADULT DIVISION

DRUG ABUSE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS FROM COUNTY AND DISTRICT COURTS  
1978-1979COUNTY COURT

Type of Offense	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poss and/or sale or att sale	105	77.8	153	82.3	+48	+45.7
Poss or att poss	29	21.5	33	17.7	+4	+13.8
Forged Prescription	1	0.7	0	0.0	-1	-100.0
Total	135	100.0	186	100.0	+51	+37.8

DISTRICT COURT

Poss or att poss	50	98.0	119	83.8	+69	+138.0
Sale or att sale	0	0.0	17	12.0	+17	+100.0
Att poss hypo instrument	0	0.0	4	2.8	+4	+100.0
Other	0	0.0	2	1.4	+2	+100.0
Forged Prescription	1	2.0	0	0.0	-1	-100.0
Total	51	100.0	142	100.0	+91	+178.4

COUNTY COURT	135	72.6	186	56.7	+51	+37.8
DISTRICT COURT	51	27.4	142	43.3	+91	+178.4
Total	186	100.0	328	100.0	+142	+76.3

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

Type	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cocaine	75	42.1	121	37.6	+46	+61.3
Marijuana	49	27.5	79	24.5	+30	+61.2
Quaalude	2	1.1	29	9.0	+27	+1350.0
Amphetamines	3	5.1	19	5.9	+10	+111.1
Methadone	6	3.3	14	4.4	+8	+133.3
Heroin	11	6.2	14	4.4	+3	+27.3
LSD	2	1.1	11	3.4	+9	+450.0
Barbiturates	4	2.2	9	2.8	+5	+125.0
Valium	5	2.8	6	1.9	+1	+20.0
Tuinal	3	1.7	5	1.6	+2	+66.7
Morphine	0	0.0	3	0.9	+3	+100.0
Phencyclidine	9	5.1	3	0.9	-6	-66.7
Phenobarbitol	0	0.0	3	0.9	+3	+100.0
Hashish	0	0.0	2	0.6	+2	+100.0
Dilaudid	1	0.6	2	0.6	+1	+100.0
THC	1	0.6	1	0.3	0	0
Dexedrine	0	0.0	1	0.3	+1	+100.0
Opium	1	0.6	0	0.0	-1	-100.0
Total	178	100.0	322	100.0	+144	+80.9

increase in this area was in the youth parts and in the District Court. (See Tables #40 and #41)

#### Age of Offenders

Given the sharp rise in youth part activity described above, and continuing a trend identified in 1978, it is not surprising to find a younger group of offenders investigated by probation in 1979. Actually, as a group it was the youngest since 1972. The average age (median) dropped from 24.3 years in 1978 to 23.1 years in 1979. The proportion of offenders in the 16-20 age group also increased, from 36.9% in 1978 to 42.6% in 1979. The continuing drop in the average age is further evidence of the sharp rise in youthful offenders in the investigations caseload. (See Tables #42 and #43)

#### Sex of Offenders

Although there was a significant increase in the investigation caseload in 1979, the proportion of females cases dropped from 13.4% to 11.8%. Most of the increase was accounted for by males. The distribution by sex in 1979 was 3,843, or 88.2% males and 515, or 11.8% females. This compares with a distribution of 86.6% males and 13.4% females in 1978. Males increased their share of the caseload by 36.3% while the female increase was less than half that, or 17.8%. (See Table #44) Also, it was observed in 1979 that while the females continued to have a higher probability of being placed on probation than their male

Table #40

ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT

<u>COURT</u>	Frequency and Percentage Distribution				Increase or Decrease	
	1978		1979		1979 over 1978	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
County	956	29.3	1,010	23.2	+54	+5.6
Youth Part, County	235	7.2	308	7.0	+73	+31.1
District	1,601	49.2	2,174	49.9	+573	+35.8
Youth Part, District	<u>465</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>+401</u>	<u>+86.2</u>
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0	+1,101	+33.8

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY COURT

<u>COURT</u>	Frequency and Percentage Distribution				Increase or Decrease	
	1978		1979		1979 over 1978	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
County & Y.P.County	1,318	36.3	1,409	30.4	+91	+6.9
District & Y.P.Dist.	<u>2,308</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>3,223</u>	<u>69.6</u>	<u>+915</u>	<u>+39.6</u>
Total	3,626	100.0	4,632	100.0	+1,006	+27.7

Table #41

ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT

Frequency and Percentage Distribution

<u>Court</u>	1978		1979	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
County Court	956	29.3	1,010	23.2
Youth Bart County District	235	7.2	308	7.0
District	1,601	49.2	2,174	49.9
Youth Part District	465	14.3	866	19.9
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0

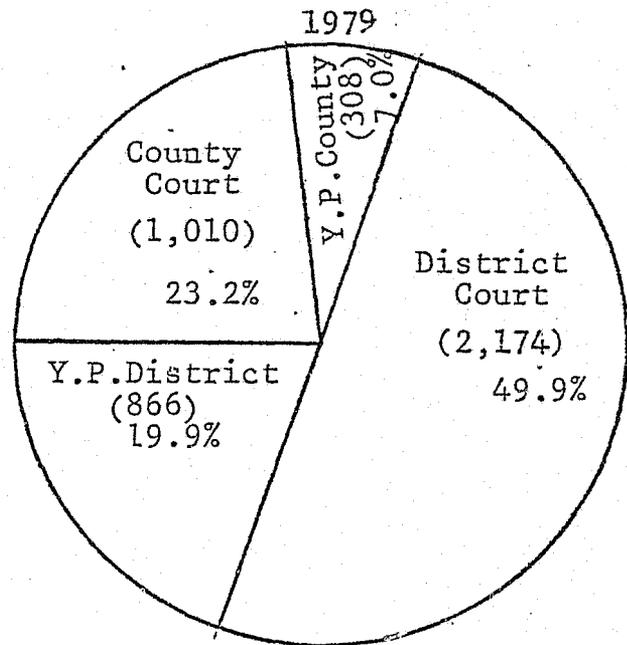
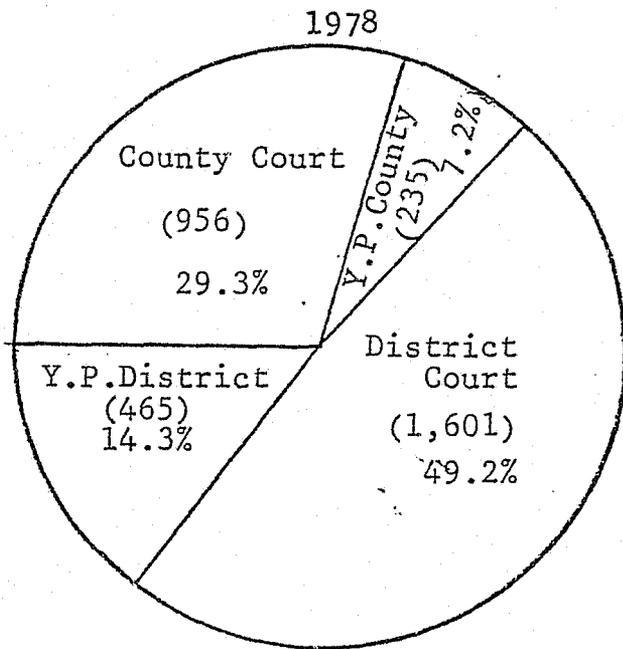




Table #43

ADULT DIVISION

AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1973-1979

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Median age - years	23.3	24.5	25.4	24.6	24.6	24.3	23.1
% in 16-20 age group	30.7%	28.9%	26.8%	29.8%	30.1%	36.9%	42.6%
% in 16-29 age group	74.9%	71.0%	65.6%	69.0%	69.2%	72.5%	74.8%
% in 30 and over age group	25.1%	29.0%	34.4%	31.0%	30.8%	27.5%	25.2%

Table #44

ADULT DIVISION

SEX OF OFFENDER OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1978-1979

<u>Sex</u>	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	2,820	86.6	3,843	88.2	+1,023	+36.3
Female	<u>437</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>+78</u>	<u>+17.8</u>
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0	+1,101	+33.8

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY SEX DURING THE YEARS 1978-1979

<u>Sex</u>	1978		1979		Increase/Decrease 1979 over 1978	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	3,156	87.0	4,102	88.6	+946	+29.9
Female	<u>470</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>+60</u>	<u>+12.8</u>
Total	3,626	100.0	4,632	100.0	+1,006	+27.7

counterparts, 70.1% versus 60.6%, the female proportion of the supervision caseload dropped from 15.9% at the close of 1978 to 14.1% at the close of 1979. This change is linked to the shift in age cited above, with the males as a group, being younger than the female offenders. The median age for males in 1979 was 22.7 years, as compared with 25 for females.

#### Residency

The increase in the investigation caseload was also accompanied by a shift in the proportion of Nassau County residents in the caseload--from approximately two-thirds in 1978 to above three-quarters in 1979. The distribution was 3,312 or 76%, County residents and 1,046, or 24%, non-residents. In 1978, it was 68.8% residents and 31.2% non-residents. Over the previous five years, the proportion of non-residents in the investigation caseload had averaged over 32%. Almost all of the increase in the investigation program in 1979 was accounted for by County residents--47.8%--while non-residents increased by only 2.9%. While most of the non-residential criminal activity can be traced to Nassau County's contiguous location to New York City, especially Queens, and Suffolk County, the data indicate no significant change in this segment for 1979. (See Tables #45 and #46)

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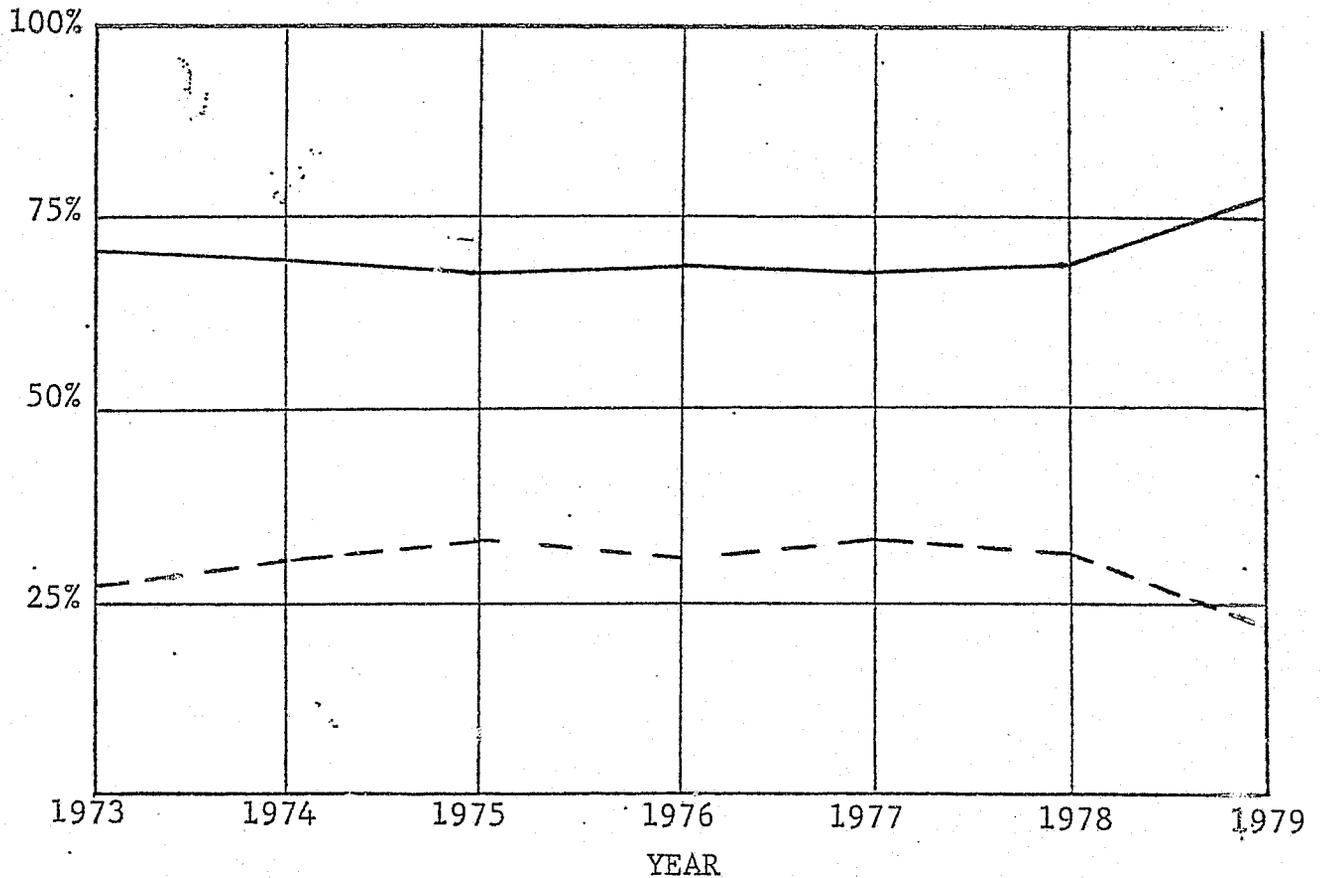
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Table #46

ADULT DIVISION

PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
BY RESIDENCY FOR THE YEARS 1973-1979

<u>Residency</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Nassau Cty	71.5	68.8	67.0	68.4	67.0	68.8	76.0
Non- resident	<u>28.5</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>24.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Nassau County Resident \_\_\_\_\_

Non-resident - - - - -

### Types of Sentence

Analysis of the major types of sentences or dispositions received by the probation investigated cases in 1979 revealed the continuation of a pattern identified in 1978 which saw the probation rate (proportion of cases disposed of by the courts that receive a sentence of probation) increase and the commitment rate decline. This trend, with its shift in the probation and commitment rates, as well as increased use of discharges and fines, can be attributed to the greater proportion of misdemeanor cases, more youthful offenders, a younger age group and more first offenders with no previous convictions. Of the overall investigation caseload, the probation rate rose from 58.7% in 1978 to 61.7% in 1979 while the commitment rate declined from 29.4% to 23.3% in 1979. "Other" types of dispositions, including discharges and fines rose from 11.9% in 1978 to 15% in 1979. (See Tables #47, #48, #49 and #50)

### Major Categories of Crime

Despite a significant increase in the investigation caseload for 1979, a comparative analysis of the major categories of crime for which convictions were obtained (crimes-against-person, property, drug offenses, other) has revealed only moderate changes in this area. The proportion of property-type crimes rose only slightly, from 63.4% in 1978 to 64.7% in 1979. Larceny remains the single most frequent property crime, accounting for 48.6% in this category (43.6% in 1978) and 31.4%

Table #47

## ADULT DIVISION

## INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT AND TYPE OF SENTENCE

<u>COURTS</u>	1978		1979		Inc./Dec.	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>ALL COURTS</u>						
Probation	1,913	58.7	2,689	61.7	+776	+40.6
Committed	958	29.4	1,016	23.3	+58	+6.0
Other	386	11.9	653	15.0	+267	+69.2
Total	<u>3,257</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,358</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+1,101</u>	<u>+33.8</u>
<u>COUNTY COURT</u>						
Probation	367	38.4	419	41.5	+52	+14.2
Committed	552	57.7	565	55.9	+13	+2.3
Other	37	3.9	26	2.6	-11	-29.7
Total	<u>956</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,010</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+54</u>	<u>+5.6</u>
<u>YOUTH PART, COUNTY</u>						
Probation	156	66.4	254	82.5	+98	+62.8
Committed	78	33.2	49	15.9	-29	-37.2
Other	1	0.4	5	1.6	+4	+400.0
Total	<u>235</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+73</u>	<u>+31.1</u>
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>						
Probation	1,027	64.1	1,364	62.7	+337	+32.8
Committed	305	19.1	385	17.7	+80	+26.2
Other	269	16.8	425	19.6	+156	+57.9
Total	<u>1,601</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,174</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+573</u>	<u>+35.8</u>
<u>YOUTH PART, DISTRICT</u>						
Probation	363	78.1	652	75.3	+289	+79.6
Committed	23	4.9	17	2.0	-6	-26.1
Other	79	17.0	197	22.7	+118	+149.4
Total	<u>465</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+401</u>	<u>+86.2</u>



ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1978-1979

Type	1978		1979		Inc./Dec. 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	1,913	58.7	2,689	61.7	+776	+40.6
Committed	958	29.4	1,016	23.3	+58	+6.0
Discharges & Fines	364	11.2	644	14.8	+280	+76.9
Dismissals & Acquittals	22	0.7	9	0.2	-13	-59.1
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0	+1,101	+33.8

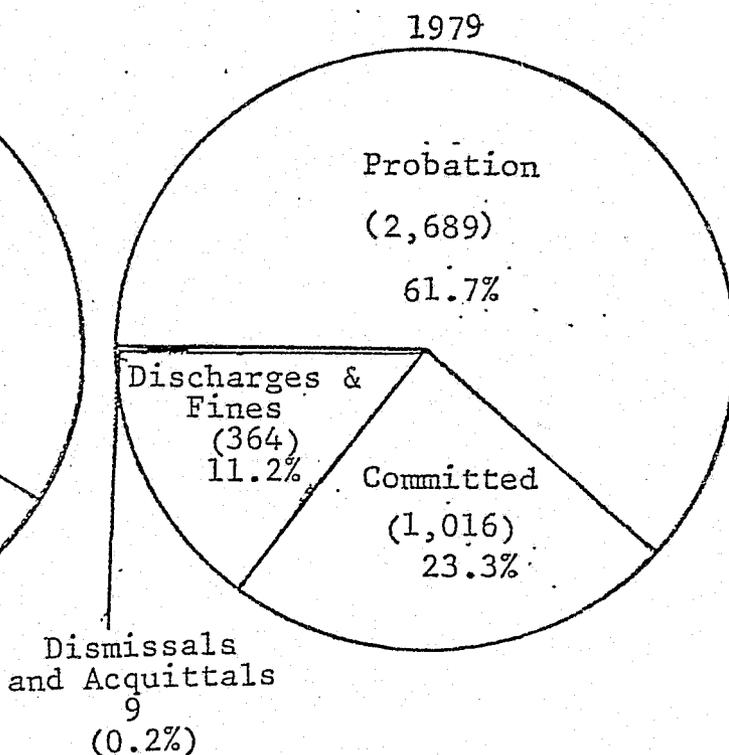
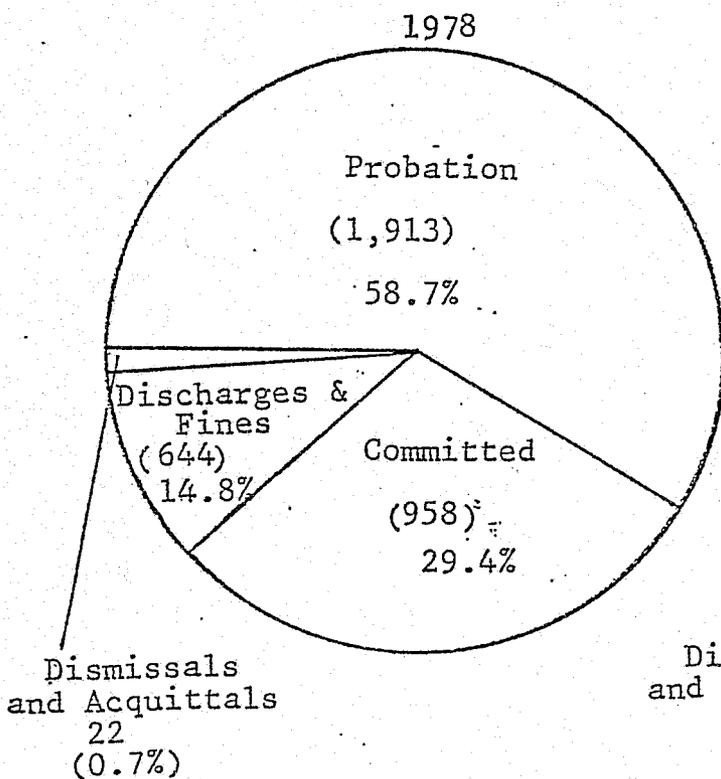


Table #50

ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1973-1979

Type	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Probation	1,491	49.0	1,301	52.5	1,651	56.8	1,903	56.5
Commitment	1,134	37.2	810	32.7	833	28.7	989	29.3
Other	<u>420</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>14.2</u>
Total	3,045	100.0	2,478	100.0	2,906	100.0	3,371	100.0

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

of the overall investigation caseload (27.7% in 1978). Burglary is the second most frequent property-type crime.

The proportion of crimes-against-persons declined slightly, from 11% in 1978 to 10.6% in 1979. Assault is the single most frequent person-type crime accounting for 70.9% of this category and 7.5% of the overall investigation caseload. The proportion of drug offenses declined only slightly, from 7.7% in 1978 to 6.8% in 1979. Sale of a controlled substance is the single most frequent crime in this category accounting for 51.5% of the drug offenses and only 3.5% of the overall investigation caseload. Other offenses, as a group, remained at 17.9% of the total caseload. Driving while intoxicated (DWI) is the single most frequent offense in this category accounting for 56.3%, and 10.1% of the overall investigation caseload. (See Tables #51, #52, #53, #54 and #55)

The ten most frequent criminal offenses accounted for more than four-fifths of the 4,358. They are set forth below in rank order along with a comparable distribution for 1979.

TEN RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR THE INVESTIGATION PROGRAM FOR 1978-1979

<u>Table #51</u>		<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>			
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% Of Total</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% Of Total</u>
1	Larceny	901	27.7	1	Larceny	1370	31.4
2	DWI	328	10.1	2	DWI	440	10.1
3	Burglary	291	8.9	3	Burglary	408	9.4
4	Assault	247	7.6	4	Assault	327	7.5
5	Poss stolen ppty	230	7.1	5	Poss stolen ppty	261	5.9
6	Robbery	195	5.9	6	Robbery	190	4.4
7	Sale con subst	135	4.1	7	Sale con subst	153	3.5
8	Crim mischief	112	3.4	8	Crim Trespassing	147	3.4
9	Poss dang weap	97	2.9	9	Crim mischief	142	3.3
10	Poss con subst	96	2.9	10	Poss con subst	135	3.1

Table #52

ADULT DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1978-1979

Type	1978		1979		Inc./Dec. 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felonies	1,000	30.7	1,140	26.1	+140	+14.0
Misdemeanors	2,241	68.8	3,211	73.7	+970	+43.3
Violations	16	0.5	7	0.2	-9	-56.2
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0	+1,101	+33.8

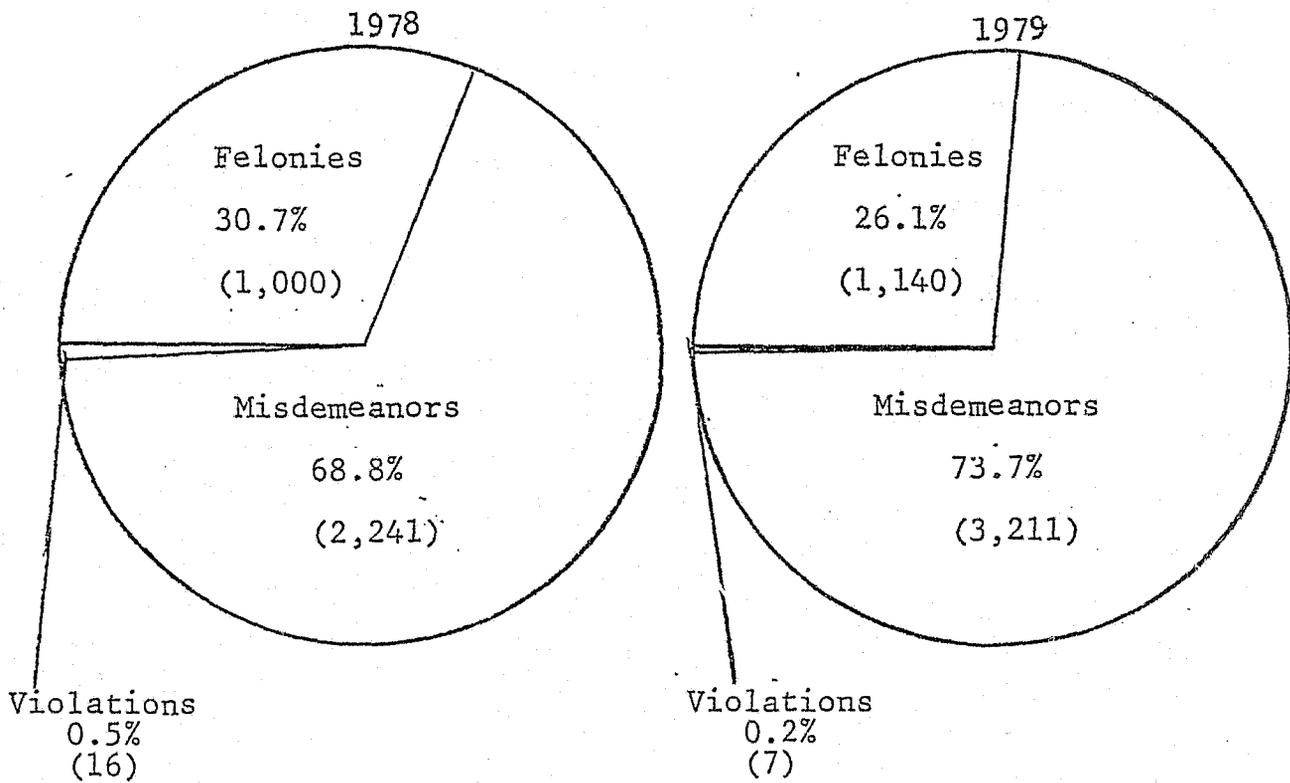


Table #53

ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1978-1979

Types	1978		1979		Inc./Dec. 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	360	11.0	461	10.6	+101	+28.1
Crimes-against-property	2,064	63.4	2,818	64.7	+754	+36.5
Drug Offenses	250	7.7	297	6.8	+47	+18.8
Other	583	17.9	782	17.9	+199	+34.1
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0	+1,101	+33.8

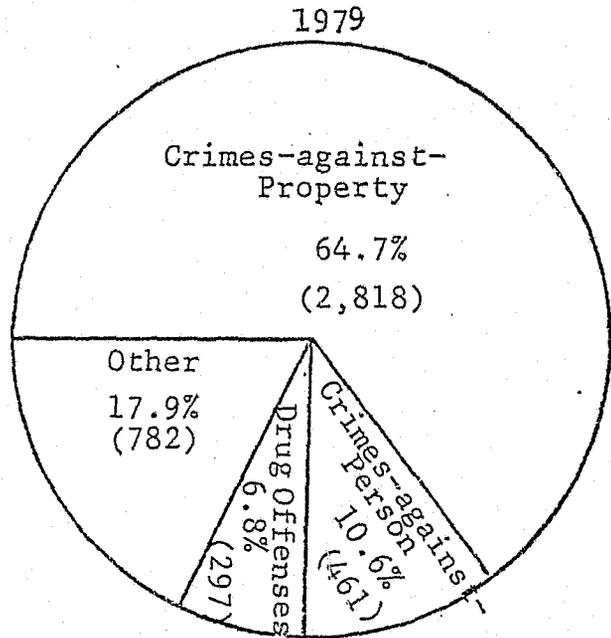
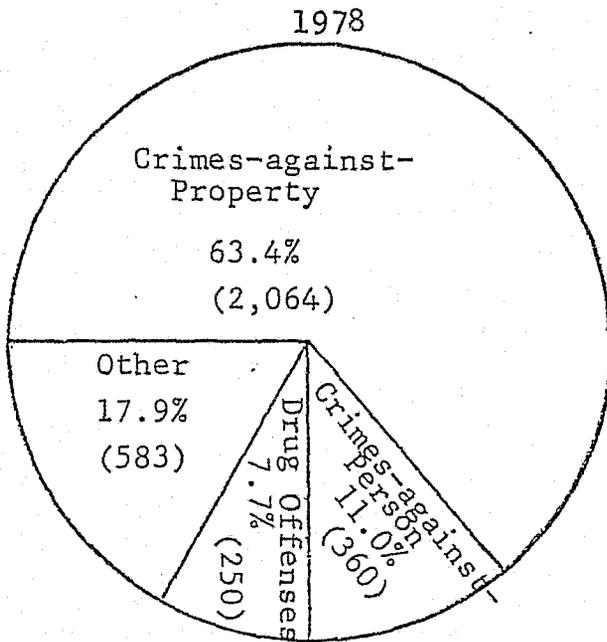




Table #55

## ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1973-1979

Type	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-Against-Person	340	11.2	262	10.6	292	10.0	366	10.9
Crimes-Against-Property	1,503	49.4	1,170	47.2	1,440	49.6	1,767	52.4
Drug Offenses	769	25.2	523	21.1	451	15.5	440	13.0
Other	433	14.2	523	21.1	723	24.9	798	23.7
Total	3,045	100.0	2,478	100.0	2,906	100.0	3,371	100.0

Type	1977		1978		1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-Against-Person	355	10.4	360	11.0	461	10.6
Crimes-Against-Property	2,021	59.3	2,064	63.4	2,818	64.7
Drug Offenses	333	9.8	250	7.7	297	6.8
Other	699	20.5	583	17.9	782	17.9
Total	3,408	100.0	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0

## Recidivism

Recidivism, in the context used in this report, gives some indication of the degree of previous criminality of the investigation caseload with disposition during a given year. This, of course, includes but is not limited to those cases which were previously known to the Adult Division. During 1979, the overall recidivism rate declined for the second straight year after reaching a high of 78.4% in 1977. From 75.5% in 1978, it dropped to 67.7% in 1979. While the majority of the investigation caseload continues to have a prior conviction record, the decline in recent years from more than three-quarters to approximately two-thirds being recidivists is a significant one.

Furthermore, the decline in the recidivism rate in 1979 was evident in all courts. However, the magnitude of the decline varied by court, with Youth Part District Court and District Court experiencing the largest declines. Also, as noted previously, it is believed that the decline in recidivism is closely linked to the significant increase in the number of youthful offenders and the general drop in the age of the investigation caseload. (See Tables #56 and #57)

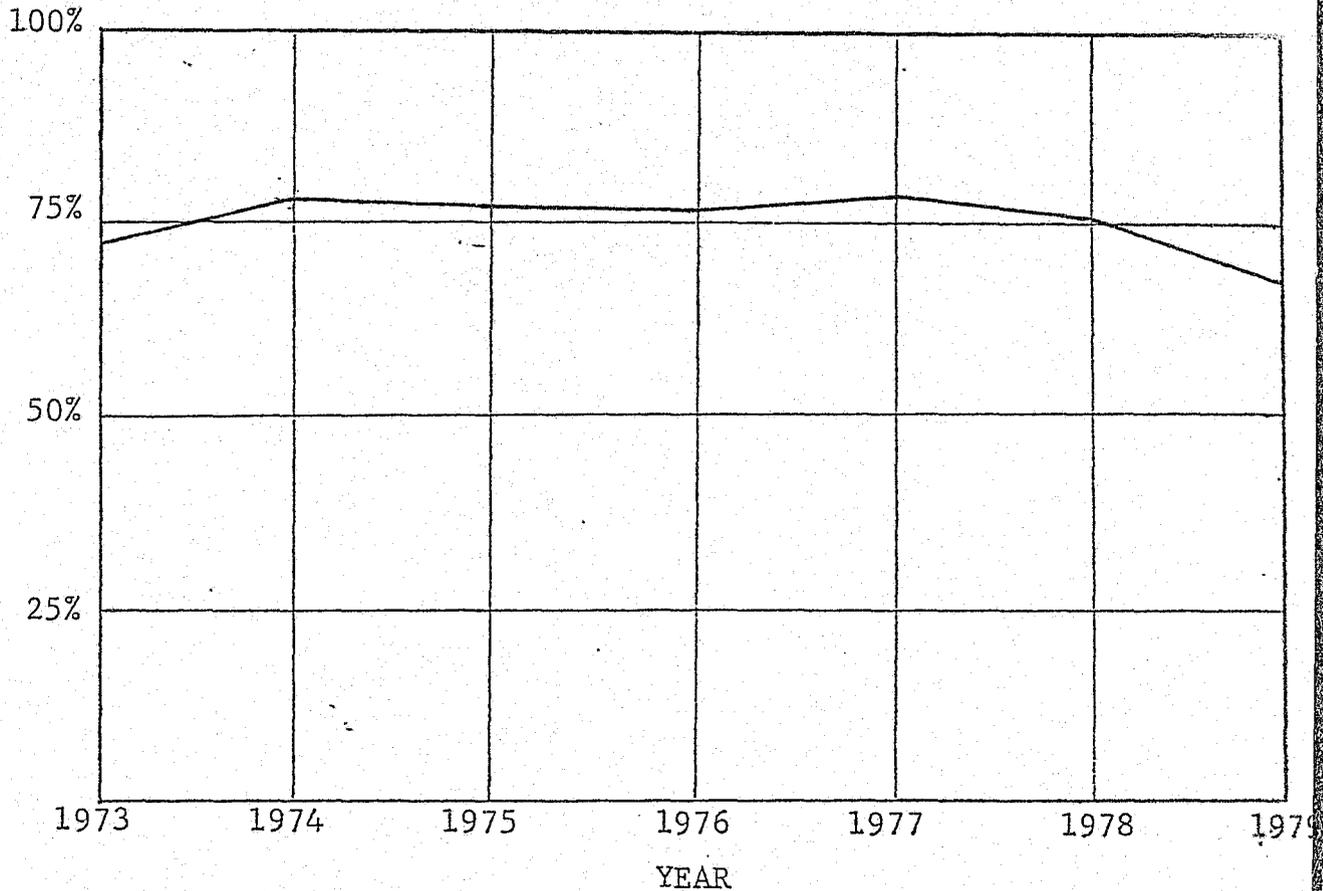
Table #56

ADULT DIVISION

RECIDIVISM

PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING  
THE YEARS 1973 - 1979 WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Total Cases	3,045	2,478	2,906	3,371	3,408	3,257	4,358
Percent Recidivist	72.0%	78.0%	77.5%	76.9%	78.4%	75.5%	67.7%



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

Table #57

## ADULT DIVISION

## RECIDIVISM IN INVESTIGATION CASELOAD

PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1974-1979  
WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

Type	1974 (N)	1975 (N)	1976 (N)	1977 (N)	1978 (N)	1979 (N)
All Cases	78.0% (2478)	77.5% (2906)	76.9% (3371)	78.4% (3408)	75.5% (3257)	67.7% (4358)
Regular Units	78.6% (2124)	78.5% (2228)	77.1% (2437)	78.0% (2545)	75.6% (2761)	66.8% (3990)
Drug & Alcoh. Units	74.6% (354)	74.2% (678)	76.2% (934)	79.4% (863)	74.6% (496)	77.4% (368)
<u>Court</u>						
County	78.1% (1312)	81.4% (1316)	78.6% (1312)	79.5% (1131)	77.6% (956)	74.1% (1010)
Y.P.County	64.2% (229)	61.8% (173)	58.2% (275)	55.7% (244)	63.4% (235)	58.4% (308)
District	85.4% (759)	81.7% (1136)	84.7% (1460)	84.7% (1744)	84.0% (1601)	76.7% (2174)
Y.P.District	64.0% (178)	52.0% (281)	50.9% (324)	59.2% (289)	48.0% (465)	40.9% (866)

## SUPERVISION

The Criminal Courts have various alternatives for sentencing a convicted offender, as prescribed by the New York State Penal Law and the Criminal Procedure Law. Probation is one such sentence, the preferred alternative in most cases.

A sentence of probation is for a definite period of time, as specified in the law. The class of crime determines the period of probation, i.e., "B" misdemeanor, one year probation; "A" misdemeanor, three years, felony five years. The court may also order a period of incarceration as a condition of probation.

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

The conditions of probation are quite specific and require that the probationer conduct himself in a lawful and socially acceptable manner; he or she must be gainfully employed or attend school; generally meet his or her obligations and responsibilities and avoid criminal activity. There also may be special conditions of probation, such as payment of restitution to the victim. The probationer must make specified payments to the Probation Department which in turn distributes the monies to the aggrieved parties.

During the term of probation, the probationer's activities are subject to surveillance and monitoring by the probation officer. The probation officer has a dual responsibility: The officer's primary concern is the protection of the community; in order to accomplish this, he or she must work with the probationer to identify those factors which precipitated the commission of the offense and to deal with them so that further criminal activity is obviated. This may mean intervention in a variety of ways -- with mental health services, job training, employment, medical assistance, educational assistance, etc. -- wherever the needs appear to exist.

Adult supervision is by far the largest single program operated by the Probation Department. The effectiveness and efficiency with which it accomplishes its principal objectives of maintaining selected criminal offenders in the community and providing effective monitoring and service can have a significant and immediate impact on the County's crime problem.

A comparative analysis of selected activities in the Adult Division's supervision program, including both the regular and the drug and alcohol supervision units, as well as the intensive supervision units, for 1979 and 1978, revealed, in general, a continuation of certain trends identified in previous years. Some of the more significant changes were the result of the closing of Midway, a pre-trial diversion program which had been operational for eight years. Its closing naturally precipitated increased caseloads in other supervision units. However, the introduction of the new Intensive Supervision Program took some of the pressure off the regular and drug supervision units. (ISP is described later in this report.)

The adjustment of caseloads between the regular and drug and alcohol supervision units also provided a more equitable distribution of cases. The assignment of service cases to the Compact Unit also helped equalize caseloads. Both of these changes began in 1978 but continued to have a favorable impact in 1979.

During 1979 there was an overall increase in the total supervision caseload of 16.1%, a decline in the average probation officer's supervision caseload in the regular units and an increase in the drug and alcohol units.

The total number of probationers under post-adjudicatory supervision, either in the regular, drug and alcohol, compact units or the intensive supervision program, for some period of time during 1979 increased from 5,718 in 1978 to 6,638 in 1979,

an increase of 920 active supervision cases. This was a significant jump after five straight years of increases and was a new high for total cases in post-adjudicatory supervision.

(See Table #58)

The caseload in regular supervision actually declined, from 3,918 to 3,666, a drop of 6.4% while the drug and alcohol program took a big jump, from 2,222 to 2,756 in 1979, for a 24% increase. The Intensive Supervision Program, new for 1979, had a total of 411 active supervision cases. (See Table #59)

The average monthly supervision caseload also increased significantly during 1979, jumping from 3,668 in 1978 to 4,254 active supervision cases, an increase of 586 cases, or 15.9%.

Given the above findings, it is not surprising to see the number of offenders sentenced to probation by the Nassau County courts during 1979 also increase sharply, from 1,913 in 1978 to 2,689 new probationers in 1979, a gain of 776, or 40.6%. Most of these new probationers were Nassau County residents.

Transfers of probationers from other jurisdictions outside the County into the Adult Division increased only moderately during 1979, from 356 transfer cases in 1978 to 373 in 1979. Likewise, transfers to departments outside the County, increased only slightly, from 709 in 1978 to 732 in 1978.

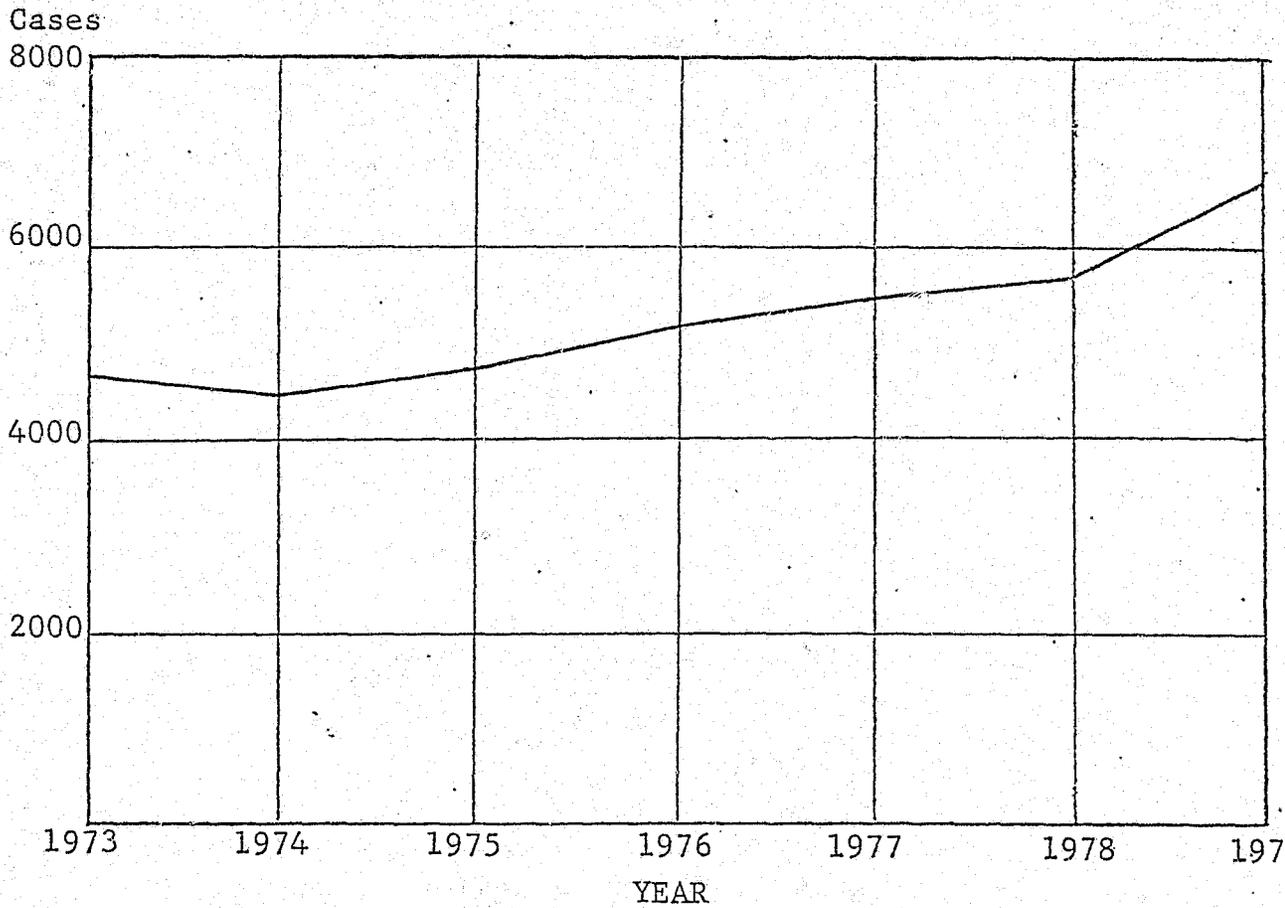
Probationer discharge activity also increased during 1979, which is generally consistent with the rising supervision caseload in recent years. The total number of probationers discharged in 1979 rose to 1,517 cases as compared with 1,416 in

Table #58

ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL ACTIVE (POST-ADJUDICATORY) SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING  
THE YEARS 1973 - 1979

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Total Post-Adjudicatory Cases under Supervision	4652	4459	4746	5208	5475	5718	6638
Increase/decrease over Previous Year		-193	+287	+462	+267	+243	+920
% Increase/decrease over Previous Year		-4.1%	+6.4%	+9.7%	+5.1%	+4.4%	+16.1%



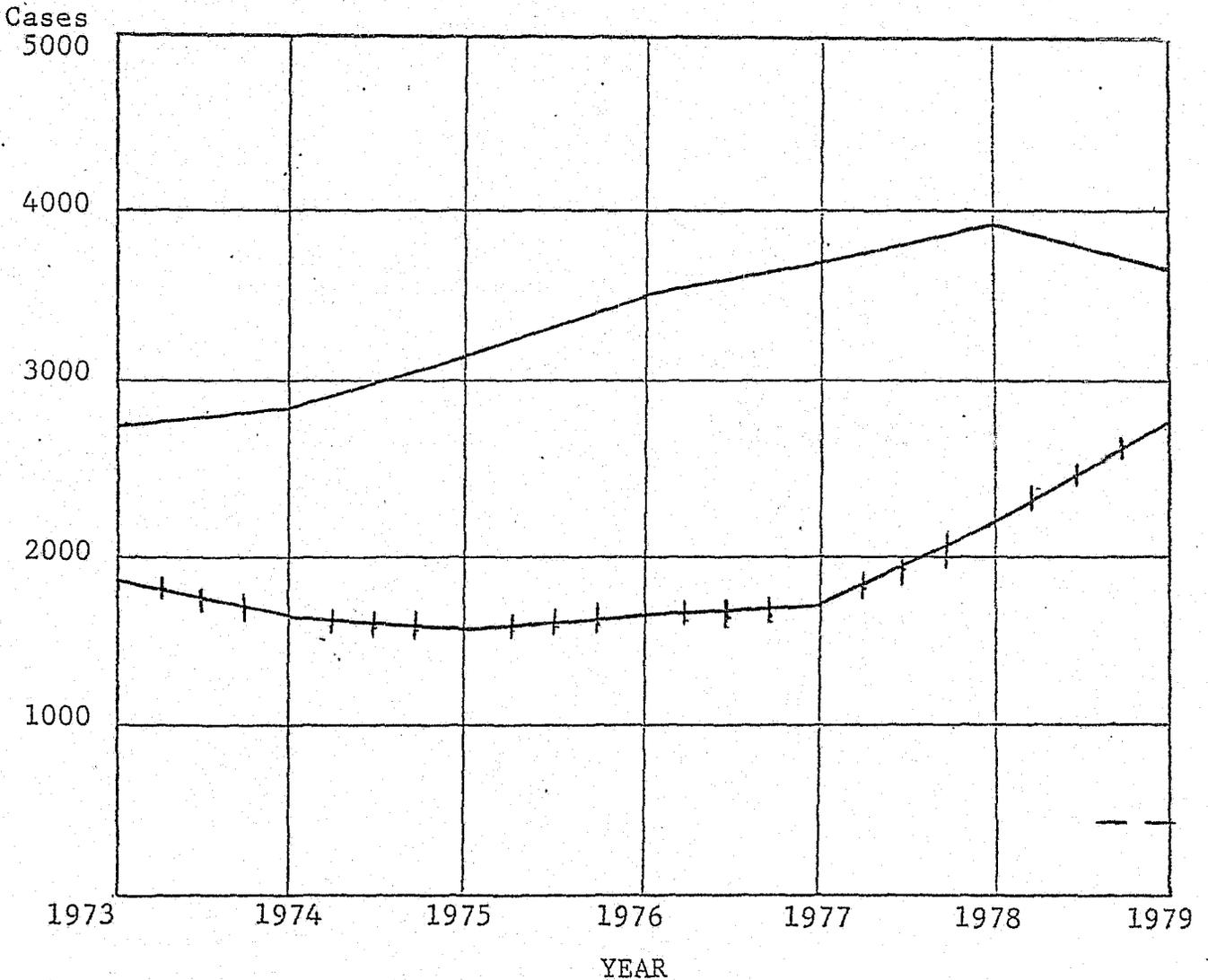
Post-Adjudicatory Cases under Supervision

Table #59

ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL REGULAR SUPERVISION CASELOAD, DRUG AND ALCOHOL SUPERVISION CASELOAD AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD FOR THE YEARS 1973-1979

Type	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Regular	2,733	2,774	3,085	3,483	3,676	3,918	3,666
Drug & Alcohol	1,930	1,721	1,663	1,756	1,816	2,222	2,756
Intensive Superv. Program							411



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

1978, for an increase of 101 or 7.1%. Discharges increased in number in the regular units which is also consistent with the shifts in the size of these two programs. (See Tables #60 and #61)

The typical probationer discharged in 1979 spent less time on probation when compared with his counterparts in past years. This is a continuation of a trend evident in recent years and, in part, is the result of a higher proportion of misdemeanants in the supervision caseload. The average length of time spent on probation supervision for all probationers discharged during 1979 was 19.5 months, down from 20.5 months in 1978 and 23.9 months in 1975.

Using the types of discharges received by probationers to determine success and failure rates of supervision in the Adult Division, it would appear from this data that the overall effectiveness of these programs underwent some changes in 1979. In recent years, the success rate of the regular supervision program has been consistently higher than its counterpart, with approximately two-thirds of regular probationers being discharged as improved. This compares with somewhat more than one-half (an average of approximately 55% for the years 1977 and 1978) for the drug and alcohol program. This was not the case in 1979. The success rate of the regular cases dropped below the rate for the drug and alcohol cases for the first time since 1972.

A detailed comparison of the two programs for the two years reveals the success rate (% of probationers discharged as improved) for the regular supervision program declined from 65.6%



Table #61

ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS

DRUG AND ALCOHOL UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	No.	%												
1. Improved	437	70.8	316	67.2	305	65.4	267	63.6	232	56.7	223	54.8	423	66.1
2. Unimproved	81		63		73		47		61		58		85	
Committed	48	20.9	45	23.8	43	26.4	50	25.9	68	33.0	74	32.9	95	28.1
Absconded	0		4		7		12		6		2		0	
3. Deceased	10		11		7		9		14		8		11	
Other	41	8.3	31	9.0	31	8.2	35	10.5	28	10.3	42	12.3	26	5.8
Total	617	100.0	470	100.0	466	100.0	420	100.0	409	100.0	407	100.0	640	100.0

SUPERVISION  
CASELOADS

Mean No. of  
Cases per  
P. O.

ACTIVE	45.2	38.1	34.7	36.4	39.7	40.6	59.2
SERVICE	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.7	9.5	8.7	5.4

in 1978 to 60.3% in 1979. The failure rate, on the other hand, increased from 27.7% in 1978 to 35.2% in 1979. (See Tables #62, #63)

For the drug and alcohol program, the success rate increased from 54.8% in 1978 to 66.1% in 1979. The failure rate (% of probationers discharged as unimproved, committed or as-sconded) declined from 32.9% to 28.1% in 1979. Furthermore, the success rate in 1979 for this program was the highest it has been since 1974 when it was 67.2%.

The Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) was designed by the New York State Division of Probation to provide community protection and increased services to high risk probationers. The program was implemented in the Nassau County Probation Department in January 1979 with special training for project staff. The first cases were assigned on February 1, 1979.

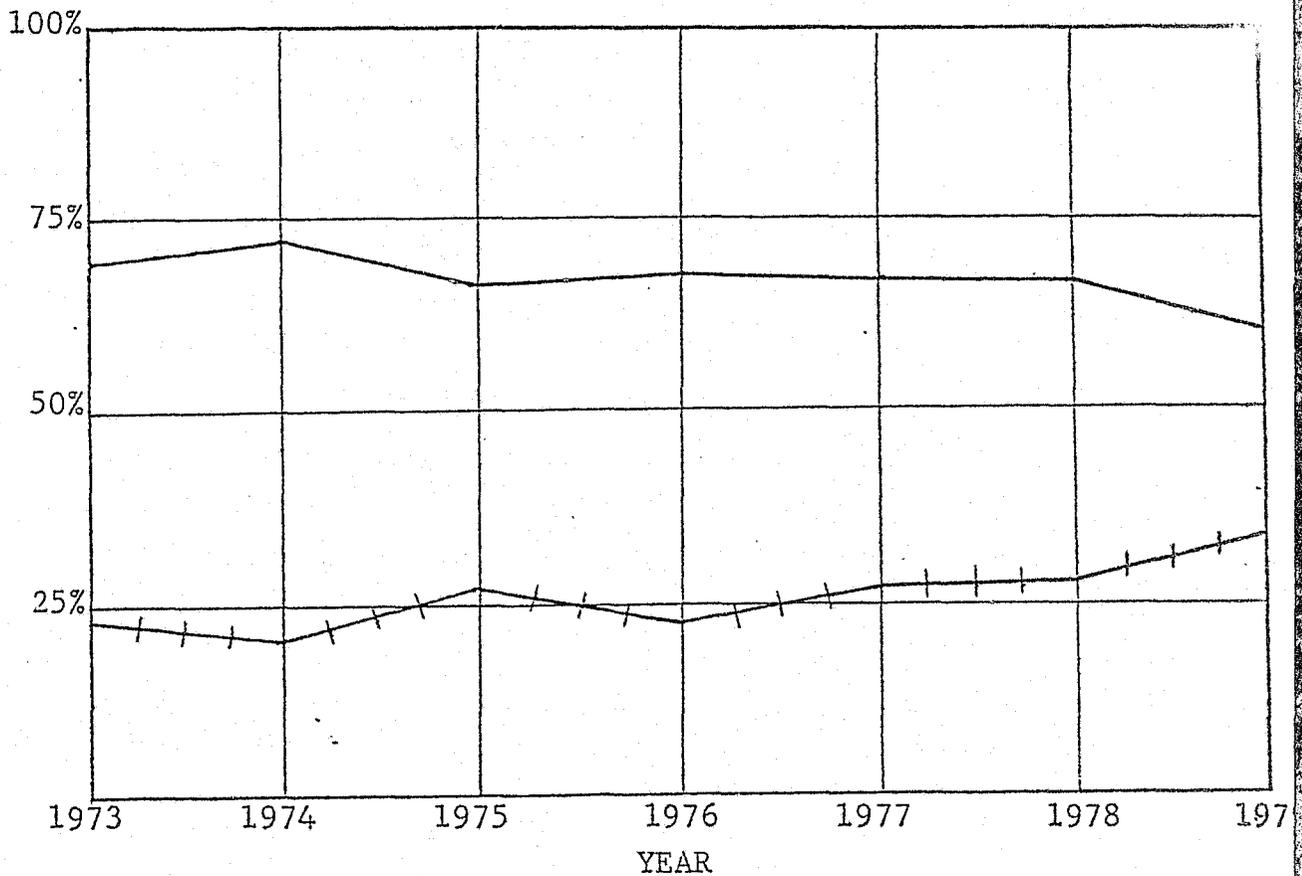
The purpose of the project is to reduce criminal activities of this high risk group, and at the same time promote community protection by keeping a close watch on the participants. These probationers have been identified as high risk by an objective assessment instrument and have been found to be most in need of intensive supervision in order to maintain themselves in the community. Caseload size is set at a maximum of twenty-five per probation officer. The project also requires increased personal and community contact by the probation officer who must develop a community-based support network for each probationer. When failures occur, prompt action is taken to ensure community protection.

Table #62

ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS  
 PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE OF  
 DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1973-1979

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Improved	69.6	73.3	66.2	67.2	66.2	65.6	60.3
Unimpr.- Committed- Absconded	24.8	21.5	27.3	24.0	27.1	27.7	35.2
Deceased- Other	<u>5.6</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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

Table #63

ADULT DIVISION  
ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS  
REGULAR UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	No.	%												
1. Improved	506	69.6	576	73.3	487	66.2	581	67.2	592	66.2	662	65.6	515	60.3
2. Unimproved	85		103		119		97		123		129		133	
Committed	93	24.8	66	21.5	59	27.3	106	24.0	115	27.1	150	27.7	167	35.2
Absconded	2		0		23		5		4		0		1	
3. Deceased	7		10		14		13		8		13		12	
Other	34	5.6	31	5.2	34	6.5	63	8.8	52	6.7	55	6.7	26	4.5
Total	727	100.0	786	100.0	736	100.0	865	100.0	894	100.0	1009	100.0	854	100.0

SUPERVISION  
CASELOADS

Mean No. of  
Cases per  
P. O.

ACTIVE	67.9	59.3	59.3	65.9	68.9	65.0	57.5
SERVICE	17.6	16.5	17.0	19.7	21.0	17.3	8.8

During the ten months between February and November 1979, 411 cases received intensive supervision in ISP. Of these, 27 or 6.6% were convicted of violation of probation. This compares with a 6.9% violation rate for drug and alcohol units and a 9.5% violation rate for regular supervision units. Commitment rates for ISP violators on the other hand are relatively high. Sixty-three percent (63%) of ISP probationers who were convicted of violating probation were committed, compared to 43.9% for drug and alcohol units and 37.9% for regular supervision units. The Department as a whole, including regular supervision, Drug and Alcohol, Compact and ISP Units, has a violation rate of 8.5% and a commitment rate of 41.1%.

These preliminary statistics seem to suggest that ISP, in spite of its responsibility for probationers with a significantly greater likelihood of failure, is in fact succeeding at a rate slightly better than the general, lower risk probation population. Where it would seem, that given the volatility of the population, there should be a higher than normal violation rate, there is in fact a lower rate. It also appears that when violations are sustained, there is a significantly greater chance of that violation resulting in incarceration than if the probationer were supervised in a regular or drug abuse unit.

What then appear to be the significant facts that can account for these differences? The probation officers and supervisors in the ISP units are essentially similar in training or experience, all units operate under the same basic policies

and procedures. The most significant difference between ISP and other supervision modalities is in manageable caseload size. As a result, the number of personal and collateral contacts required each month has been increased and it has been possible to require of the probation officers a high level of community contact and involvement with other agencies which can serve the probationers. Every effort is made to maintain the probationer in the community as an alternative method of controlling his or her behavior while still affording maximum community protection.

While it is still too early to state that ISP will be a long term success and will increase probation's viability as an alternative sentence, there is some indication that it is moving in that direction in Nassau County. While there is no magic programmatic solution to the management of criminal offenders within the community, an ISP program that is vigorously enforced with respect to the number of contacts, the type and quality of community services available to the probationer, coupled with a caseload that is reduced to manageable levels appears to be a program with a great deal of merit and promise for the future.

### Violations of Probation

Probation as a sentence is a means of offering the offender the opportunity for law abiding adjustment in the community. The Criminal Procedure Law requires that the conditions of probation be made a part of the sentence and that the defendant be given a copy at the time sentence is imposed.

The conditions of probation require that the probationer report to a probation officer as ordered, that he or she maintain steady employment, support dependents, refrain from the commission of any additional offenses and notify the probation officer in advance of any change of address. The court may also impose special conditions of probation, such as obtaining psychiatric consultation or treatment, attending AA meetings, paying restitution, etc.

Although the probationer is not deprived of his liberty, his life situation is circumscribed by these conditions which are intended to ensure protection of the community and adjustment of the probationer through effective supervision. It is the Probation Department's responsibility to see that the conditions are adhered to and to keep the court informed of any violations.

When a violation does occur, the situation is reviewed and evaluated by the probation officer, supervisor and administrator; the record of supervision is carefully reviewed to determine whether the probationer has cooperated in other respects and to determine also if his or her behavior represents a

danger to the community or to him or her self. The matter may then be referred for a formal court hearing at which time the court has several options: It may restore the person to probation with a reprimand and a reminder of the probationer's responsibilities to adjust his behavior; probation may be revoked and the individual returned to the status prior to sentencing.

Violation of probation activity in the Adult Division 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. While both of these indicators reflected increases in 1979, thereby continuing a trend evident in recent years, the rate of increase was smaller in 1979, particularly in the number of new violations filed.

Violations of probation disposed of during 1979 totaled 565 compared with 438 in 1978, for an increase of 127, or 28.9%. (See Table #64)

The commitment rate for violations of probation disposed of during 1979 declined from 45.4% in 1978 to 41.1%.

The violation of probation rate (number of violations disposed of per 100 under supervision) rose for both the regular units and the drug and alcohol units. The regular units went from 7.8 to 9.5 per 100 cases under supervision in 1979. The drug and alcohol units went from 6 to 6.9 per 100 cases under supervision in 1979.

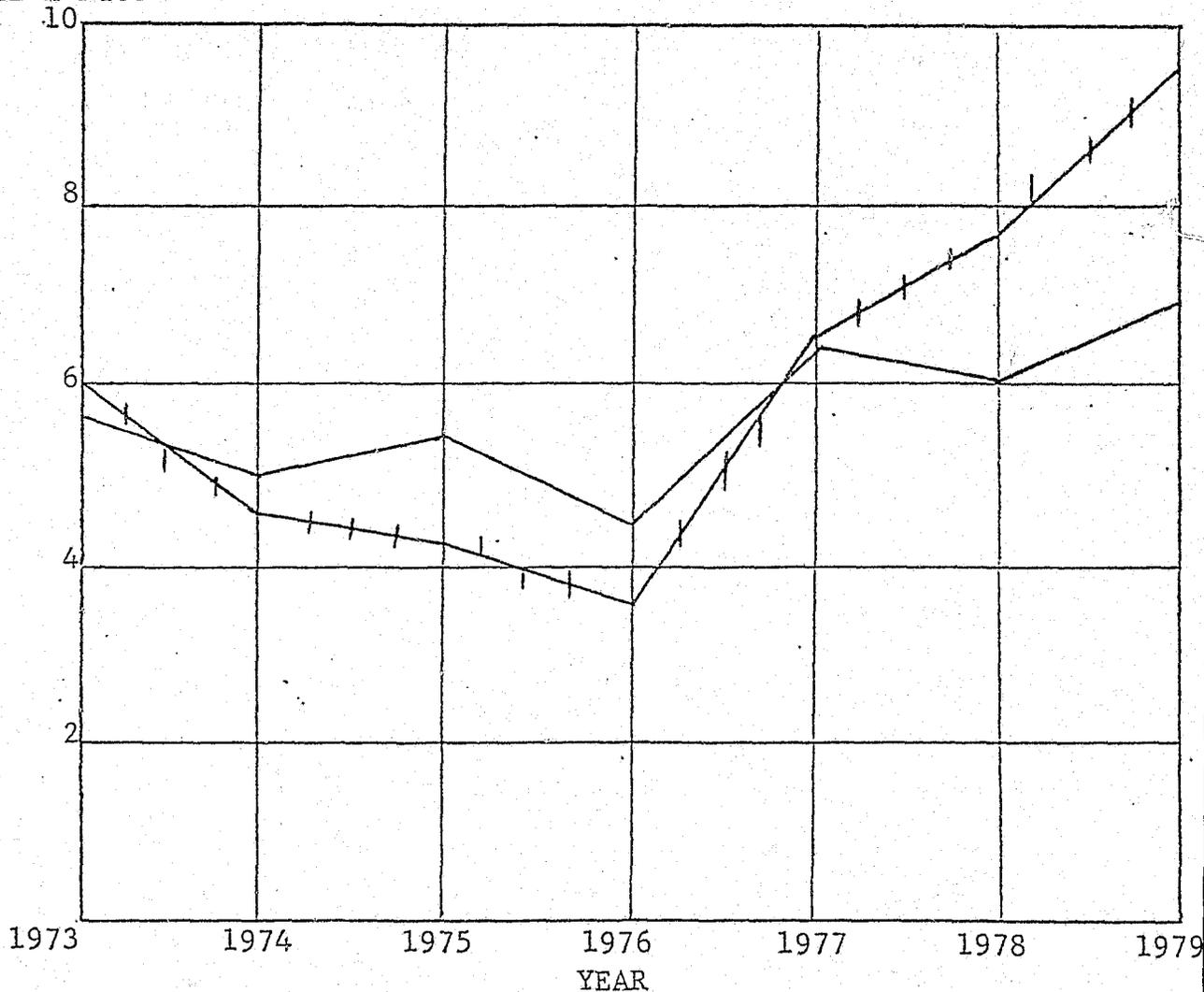
Table #64

ADULT DIVISION

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1973-1979  
 VIOLATION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION BY

<u>Drug &amp; Alcohol Unit</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	1930	1721	1663	1756	1816	2222	2756
No. of Violations	113	88	91	77	118	134	189
Violation Rate	5.9	5.1	5.5	4.4	6.5	6.0	6.9
<u>Regular Unit</u>							
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	2733	2774	3085	3483	3676	3918	3666
No. of Violations	164	127	134	134	242	304	348
Violation Rate	6.0	4.6	4.3	3.8	6.6	7.8	9.5

Violation Rate



Regular Supervision Unit - - - - -  
 Drug & Alcohol Unit \_\_\_\_\_

The number of violations filed is a better barometer of the extent of violations than the number disposed of by the courts. In 1979, the number filed exceeded the number disposed of by one third, compared with almost two-thirds in the previous year. Violations filed in 1979 totaled 753, 4.7% above the 719 filed in 1978. Both of these factors indicate a slow-down in violation activity in 1979. However, because of the dramatic increase in the total number of cases under supervision for the year, next year could see a greater rise in violations filed.

An analysis of the types of violations of probation that were filed by the Adult Division in 1979 revealed the continuation of a shift observed in 1978. Violations in the "new offense" category declined again -- this year by 21.9%, while the "absconded" category remained generally unchanged. Also, once again the big increase was in the technical violation category, other than absconding, which increased by 15.9%. (See Table #65)

#### Court Liaison and Identification Services

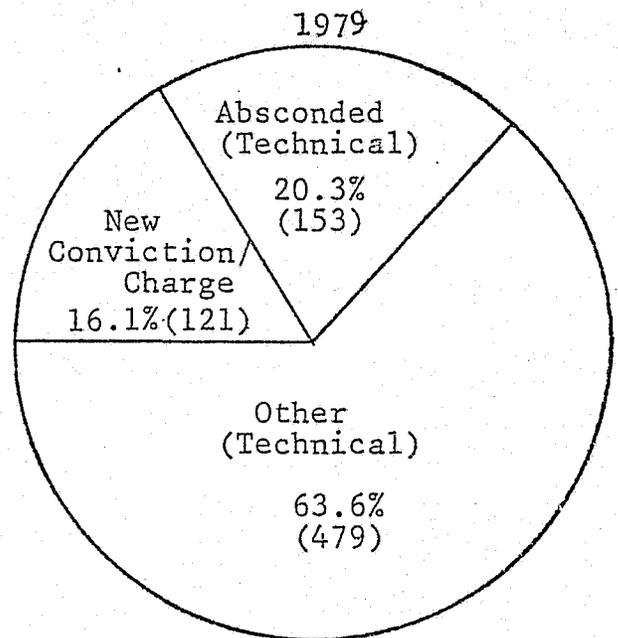
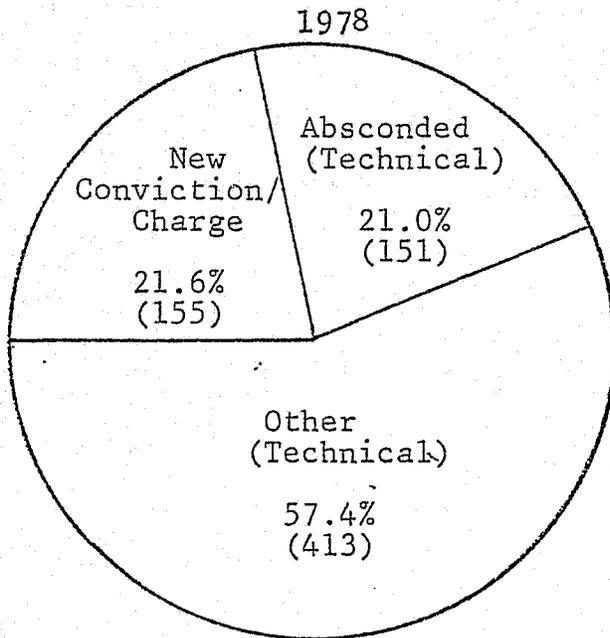
The Court Liaison Unit provides representation for probation officers of all Adult Division Bureaus before the District, County and Supreme Courts of Nassau County in matters including reporting of pre-sentence investigations, violations of probation, discharge requests, transfers, restitution, etc.; and further provides trouble-shooting and problem-solving services

Table #65

ADULT DIVISION

NUMBER AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED BY  
THE ADULT DIVISION DURING THE YEARS 1978 AND 1979

Type	1978		1979		Inc./Dec. 1979 over 1978	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New Conviction/Charge	155	21.6	121	16.1	-34	-21.9
Absconded (technical)	151	21.0	153	20.3	+2	+1.3
Other (technical)	413	57.4	479	63.6	+66	+15.9
Total	719	100.0	753	100.0	+34	+4.7



to the probation officers in court-related matters; and informational and inquiry services for probation officers as liaison to other criminal justice agencies and courts.

The clerical staff of this unit is responsible for the assignment of pre-pleading, pre-sentence, and supplemental investigations, calendaring, and tracking of all probation-related matters before the Courts, preparation of field sheets on supervision cases, management of the Probation Registrant System, the preparation and upkeep of numerous logs and statistical reports, etc.

This unit also automatically generates numerous required data elements on all new pre-sentence assignments and accommodates investigating and supervising probation officer requests for information available through criminal justice data systems and the courts.

The year 1979 saw the probation Department add Division of Criminal Justice Services, NYSID computerized criminal histories, a Nassau County Correctional Center System, and additional aspects of the Police Department Arrest, Booking, and Detention File to its computer repertoire.

In view of the increase in investigation assignments and the multiple operations which each assignment represents from the point of initial assignment to final disposition, Liaison volume and traffic has substantially increased.

### Compact Services

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

In 1979, 732 probationers were transferred out of Nassau County to other jurisdictions for supervision. However, in cases involving restitution, the Department retains responsibility for collecting and disbursing monies as ordered by the Court; therefore the Compact Services Unit must continue to monitor cases involving restitution. In addition, there are special cases involving placement in psychiatric institutions and youth facilities which cannot be transferred out; the Compact Unit retains active supervision of these cases.

Another major function of the Compact Services Unit is the processing of all cases received from other jurisdictions, both within New York State and from the other 49 states. After a transferred case is accepted for supervision by the Nassau County Probation Department, the Compact Unit must review and assign it to the appropriate unit. During 1979, there were 373 requests for transfers in to Nassau County from other jurisdictions.

Compact Services Unit also processes requests for case information from correctional, parole and social service agencies outside of Nassau County.

## Jail Services

Two Probation Officers are assigned to the Nassau County Correctional Center providing assistance to both the investigation and supervision units and maintaining liaison with the inmates.

The overall workload of the Probation staff assigned to the Nassau County Correctional Center was 10,021 contacts in 1979. These contacts included 753 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 525 interviews of inmates for release-on-recognizance and reduction of bail.

The Nassau County Correctional Center 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 1979, 295 inmates were screened and approved for this program.

Probation Officers in the unit also conducted 1,276 conferences at inmates' requests, largely related to family problems.

The 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 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. There were 1,003 such contacts during 1979.

### Drug Abuse

Probationers who have a severe dependency on drugs or alcohol are treated in the Department's Drug Abuse Units where they receive special, intensive supervision and treatment in accordance with their needs.

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 the Nassau County Department of Drug & Alcohol Addiction.

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 1979 revealed drug abuse supervision caseloads somewhat higher than for the preceding year, an average of 64 active cases per officer. Last year's average was 54 active cases per officer.

Most of the probationers assigned to the Drug Abuse Units are severely in need of treatment. Fewer cases now involve simple possession of marijuana, but many manifest severe drug dependency, often coupled with alcohol dependency. Approximately one-third of the individuals under supervision are heavily in-

involved with alcohol abuse.

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

With this data in mind, the Nassau County Probation Department has continued to staff the Drug and Alcohol Units with experienced probation officers to help rehabilitate these probationers.

#### 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 Family Division as well as from Adult Division.

Upon referral from probation officers or the probation em-

ployment 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 1979, 196 probationers were referred for vocational guidance. Of these, 121 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 600 in 1979. The Employment Unit placed 613 probationers in jobs during 1979.

Those seeking jobs are referred by the probation officer directly to the Unit; in 1979 total referrals for employment were 1,248. (See Table #66)

Table #66

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/EMPLOYMENT

	<u>Vocational Guidance *</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>I. <u>CASES</u></b>			
A. New Referrals			
1. Adult Division	161	844	
2. Family Division		51	
B. Carried Over & Reopened	35	308	
C. Summer Program	-	45	
	<u>196</u>	<u>1248</u>	
		<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	<b><u>1444*</u></b>
<b>II. <u>PLACEMENTS</u></b>			
A. Job Placements			
1. Direct	-	332	
2. Through Counseling	-	93	
3. Summer Program	-	21	
B. Vocational Training Programs	<u>121</u>	<u>167</u>	
	<u>121</u>	<u>613</u>	734
<b>III. <u>COUNSELING &amp; TESTING</u></b>			
A. Vocational Counseling & Exploration	85	-	
B. College Counseling	12	-	
C. Tests	7	29	
D. Job Counseling	<u>32</u>	<u>522</u>	
	<u>136</u>	<u>551</u>	687
<b>IV. <u>REFERRALS</u></b>			
A. High School Equivalency	26	-	
B. Tutoring	10	-	
C. Probation Employment Officer	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	
	<u>52</u>	<u>-</u>	52
<b>V. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u></b> (Refused Job; Uncooperative; Sick; etc.)	-	141	<u>141</u>
		<b>TOTAL SERVICES</b>	<b><u>1614**</u></b>
<b>VI. <u>EMPLOYER VISITS</u></b>	30	582	
		<b>TOTAL VISITS</b>	<b>612</b>

\* Vocational Guidance Services were available for five (5) months during the year.

\*\* Some cases receive more than one service.

### Mental Health Services

Probation Mental Health services consist of consultations with probation officers regarding individual cases, direct counseling of probationers with significant mental and emotional problems, and liaison with treatment facilities and institutions where defendants and probationers receive services.

Staff are professional psychiatric social workers who are assisted by graduate students in field placement from nearby universities. Several volunteers, graduate social workers and counselors, also contribute a significant number of hours to the Unit.

The Mental Health Unit is responsible for conferencing cases with probation officers to determine additional referral and/or treatment needs. Court ordered examinations, cases involving alcohol or drug abuse, sex offenses, previous psychiatric history, assault and arson are referred for mental health consultation. Consultation can take place at any point in the probation process, i.e. during a pre-sentence investigation or at a later time during the supervision period. Direct counseling services are provided for selected probationers and their families. Evening hours are maintained in order to serve these clients. Others are referred to local mental health clinics and programs.

Liaison with State, County and private treatment facilities is an important aspect of the Unit's work, facilitating psychiatric and psychological referrals to the Nassau County

Department of Mental Health, Division of Forensic Services, as well as local mental health clinics and drug and alcohol treatment agencies. The Mental Health Unit is also officially involved in planning for outpatient treatment of probationers in State mental health facilities.

Although the range of mental health services continued during 1979, the volume in each category was severely curtailed because of reductions in staff due to budgetary constraints. For example, the number of consultations with probation officers declined from 1,653 in 1978 to 829 in 1979. (See Table #67)

Direct treatment and counseling services to probationers and their families continued, but on a smaller scale. In 1978 the Unit averaged 150 treatment hours per month; in 1979 this figure was reduced to 57. (These hours include those contributed by social work interns and volunteers.)

It is hoped that reallocation of staff will enable the Mental Health Unit to continue to provide vital support services to probationers, their families and line staff during 1980.

Table #67

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Consultations with Probation Officers	1,021	1,238	1,653	829
Referrals to Division of Forensic Services	322	275	266	180
Results of Referrals to DFS				
No Further Service	26	19	20	8
Further Evaluation at DFS	296	256	246	172

Table #

PROBATIONERS IN TREATMENT

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
<u>Out-patient</u>		
N.C. Dept. of Drug & Alcohol (ex. Meth.)	55	65
Other Drug Groups*	44	70
ODAS	28	3
Methadone Maintenance	31	37
Other Treatment Facilities**	469	738
<u>In-patient</u>		
Topic House	15	12
ODAS	27	0
Other Treatment Facilities**	73	66

\* Public and Privately funded drug programs.

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1979  
 NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

A. Adult Division	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>				
1. County Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	933	77	1,010				
Release on Recognizance	283	12	295				
Violations of Probation	135	13	148				
Transfers - Other Courts	152	20	172				
2. Youth Part - County Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	291	17	308				
Violations of Probation	57	1	58				
Transfers - Other Courts	43	5	48				
3. District Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,850	324	2,174				
Release on Recognizance	1,303	134	1,437				
Violations of Probation	225	38	263				
Transfers - Other Courts	93	21	114				
4. Youth Part - District Court							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	769	97	866				
Violations of Probation	91	5	96				
Transfers - Other Courts	32	7	39				
B. Family Division - Family Court							
1. Juvenile Investigations							
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	212	60	272				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,341	640	1,981				
Supplemental Investigations	198	186	384				
Violations of Probation	439	185	624				
Transfers - Other Courts	2	2	4				
2. Family Investigations							
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	265	18	283				
Supplemental Investigations	46	2	48				
3. Intake Unit Cases			17,304				
C. Reports on Inquiries	<u>Adult Div</u>	<u>Family Div</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand</u>			
1. Investigations Requested	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
by Other Jurisdictions	36	3	55	12	91	15	106
2. Military Requests	2	0	120	18	122	18	140
3. Copy Case Record Inquiry	449	55	478	79	927	134	1,061
4. Misc. Requests	44	21	27	8	71	29	100
5. Req. Transfer-in	288	40	2	2	290	42	332
6. Relief from Disability	116	11	0	0	116	11	127
Total	935	130	682	119	1,617	249	1,866
Total Investigations							6,894
Total Supplemental Investigations *							22,900
Grand Total							29,794

II. SUPERVISION CASES

A. Adult Division	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Post-adjudicatory Supervision			
1. County Court	1,551	282	1,833
2. Youth Part - County Court	657	51	708
3. District Court	2,435	521	2,956
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,021	120	1,141
Total	5,664	974	6,638
B. Family Division			
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	317	89	406
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,255	527	1,782
3. After-Care Unit	470	201	671
Total	2,042	817	2,859
Grand Total	7,706	1,791	9,497

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

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1978-1979  
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION  
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1978	1979	Inc/Dec 1979 over 1978	
<b>I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>A. Adult Division</b>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1. County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	956	1,010	+54	+5.6
Release on Recognizance	253	295	+42	+16.6
Violations of Probation	140	148	+8	+5.7
Transfers - Other Courts	161	172	+11	+6.8
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	235	308	+73	+31.1
Violations of Probation	54	58	+4	+7.4
Transfers - Other Courts	38	48	+10	+26.3
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,601	2,174	+573	+35.8
Release on Recognizance	1,483	1,437	-46	-3.1
Violations of Probation	177	263	+86	+48.6
Transfers - Other Courts	123	114	-9	-7.3
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	465	866	+401	+86.2
Violations of Probation	67	96	+29	+43.3
Transfers - Other Courts	34	39	+5	+14.7
5. Other				
Report on Inquiries	991	1,065	+74	+7.5
Total Investigations	3,257	4,358	+1,101	+33.8
Total Supplemental Investigations	3,521	3,735	+214	+6.1
Grand Total	6,778	8,093	+1,315	+19.4
<b>B. Family Division</b>				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	334	272	-62	-18.6
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,717	1,981	+264	+15.4
Supplemental Investigations	343	384	+41	+11.9
Violations of Probation	441	624	+183	+41.5
Transfers - Other Courts	16	4	-12	-75.0
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	535	283	-252	-47.1
Supplemental Investigations	67	48	-19	-28.4
3. Intake Unit Cases	17,610	17,304	-306	-1.8
4. Report on Inquiries	601	801	+200	+33.3
Total Investigations	2,586	2,536	-50	-1.9
Total Supplemental Investigations	19,078	19,165	+87	+0.5
Grand Total	21,664	21,701	+37	+0.2
<b>II. SUPERVISION</b>				
<b>A. Adult Division</b>				
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	1,884	1,833	-51	-2.7
2. Youth Part - County Court	630	708	+78	+12.4
3. District Court	2,492	2,956	+464	+18.6
4. Youth Part - District Court	712	1,141	+429	+60.2
Total	5,718	6,638	+920	+16.1
<b>B. Family Division</b>				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	429	406	-23	-5.4
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,453	1,782	+329	+22.6
3. After Care Unit	611	671	+60	+9.8
Total	2,493	2,859	+366	+14.7
<b>DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS</b>				
Total Investigations	5,843	6,894	+1,051	+17.9
Total Supplemental Investigations *	22,599	22,900	+301	+1.3
Grand Total	28,442	29,794	+1,352	+4.7
Total Supervision Caseload	8,211	9,497	+1,286	+13.5

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

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT 1978/1979  
Louis J. Milone, Director of Probation

Chief Deputy Director

LEGAL

PUBLIC INFORMATION

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

RESEARCH & STAFF  
DEVELOPMENT

Training  
Research  
Volunteers  
Special Projects  
Probation  
Employment Program  
  
Adjudicated  
Delinquent  
Restitution Project  
  
Intensive  
Supervision Program  
  
Warrant Unit

ADULT DIVISION  
Deputy Director

Pre-Trial Services  
Release-on-Recognizance  
Conditional Release

Investigations  
Court Liaison

Supervision

Special Services  
Drug Abuse  
Compact  
Jail  
Vocational Guidance  
Employment

Mental Health Services  
Consultation  
Counseling

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

ADMINISTRATIVE  
SERVICES

Personnel

Budget  
Restitution & Fines  
Payroll

Federal & State Aid

Secretarial &  
Clerical

HEMPSTEAD  
COMMUNITY SERVICES

**END**