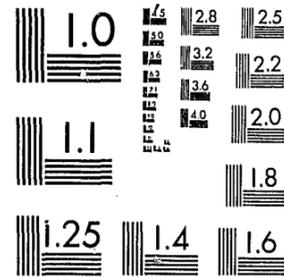


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probation department

annual report 1980

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louis j. milone
director of probation

FRANCIS T. PURCELL
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



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

June 30, 1981

LOUIS J. MILONE
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

NCJRS

JUL 22 1981

ACQUISITIONS

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

Dear Mr. Purcell:

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Nassau County Probation Department for the year 1980, my last Report to the people of Nassau County, since my retirement from County service is effective this date.

As I look ahead toward retirement years, I also look back over my years in Probation, first as a probation officer, appointed in 1946, and, since 1961, as Director of Probation.

During that time I have seen many changes in our County, mainly the shift from an almost rural, suburban place, to a more urbanized community. The enormous growth and changes in population brought many other changes, including a continuing increase in crime and crime rates.

Probation kept pace with the changes. When I took office in 1961, Probation was an arm of the courts and I was appointed Director by the Board of Judges. Now Probation is a separate division of government within the Executive Departments of the State and the County, and my successor will be appointed by the County Executive.

The shift in control from the Judicial to the Executive branch of government gave us new, additional responsibilities and required us to become more responsive to community needs and changing mores. The drug abuse epidemic, the civil rights movement, drastic changes in family life, all impacted on day-to-day Probation practice, even before they were reflected in changes in the law. At the outset, Probation services were available only for convicted offenders; now they have been extended to the pre-trial and diversion areas and to community services where we attempted to work with populations at risk in efforts to prevent crime and delinquency.

As new needs arose and we attempted to meet them in various ways, financial support of Probation was always essential. The first State aid to Probation came about in 1961 with 50% State reimbursement for staff expenditures. The State aid formula has varied over the years and expanded to include more than salaries, although the percentage has declined to 46% reimbursement.

Honorable Francis T. Purcell
Nassau County Executive

Page Two

Following the publication of The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, the report of a presidential commission, Federal funding became available for Probation programs under the United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. We were fortunate in obtaining funding for several direct service and research projects all of which have influenced the course of Probation practice during the last fifteen years.

My first priority as Director was professionalization of staff and the development of in-service training and education programs to improve staff effectiveness and raise professional standards. This was the beginning of on-going staff development and in-service training which were designed to help probation officers in analyzing problems, in decision making, and in becoming more effective rehabilitators.

With the passage of the Family Court Act in 1962, we were called upon to systematize and expand services for juveniles and troubled families. Family Division activities, including Intake, Investigations and Supervision comprise a significant portion of our caseload and even more important, impact enormously on the future of children and families and of the entire community.

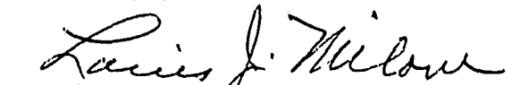
As the spectrum of Probation needs broadened and became more specialized, we developed in-house services in mental health, employment, vocational guidance, public education to meet those needs. The need for more sophisticated record-keeping resulted in development of a research capability and management information system which now provides data not only for Probation, but for the entire County and for other agencies.

A variety of pre-trial services were developed to meet emerging needs and continue now as part of the overall County effort to control the population at the Nassau County Correctional Center.

I leave this office with the hope that the Probation Department will continue to change as our County changes; that it will continue to meet the needs of the people of Nassau County and be sensitive to their concerns.

If we have had any success during my years as Director, it is because I have always had the unqualified support of the County Executive and the Board of Supervisors. Most important, I leave behind a dedicated, hard-working staff whose first concern has always been for the people they serve.

Sincerely yours,


Louis J. Milone
Director of Probation

LJM/fe

ANNUAL REPORT

1980

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Louis J. Milone
Director of Probation

June 1981
Mineola, New York

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Francis T. Purcell
County Executive

Thomas Gulotta
Presiding Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

Joseph Colby
Supervisor
Town of Oyster Bay

James D. Bennett
Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

Hannah Komanoff
Supervisor
City of Long Beach

Michael J. Tully, Jr.
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. Frank X. Altimari
Supervising Judge
Criminal Courts

Hon. William J. Dempsey
Deputy Administrative Judge
Family Court

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NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1980

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 1980.

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, other County agencies, and the State Division of Probation. 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. Vouchers for four programs which are federally funded are audited on a monthly basis.

The net budget for 1980 was \$8,044,477. Of this amount 41 1/2%, or \$3,177,568 was approved for reimbursement by the State Division of Probation. The Division of Criminal Justice Services approved \$173,771 for reimbursement of the State Felony Program. The total cost for probation services to the County amounted \$4,693,138.

In the latter part of 1980, staff of the Budget Unit attended training classes to familiarize it with new data base accounting and management system called NUMIS (Nassau Unified Management Information System) which will be implemented on January 1, 1981.

RESTITUTION & FINES

The payment of restitution to crime victims by persons placed on probation is an important aspect of the Probation responsibility in the rehabilitation process.

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

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

During 1980, restitution monies collected amounted to \$319,082 plus \$33,903 for ADR, a total of \$352,985, an increase of 30.4% over 1979. (Table #1)

The Restitution Unit handled 1372 accounts; 727 of these were carried over from 1979, 645 were new accounts opened and 554 were closed, leaving 818 open accounts as of December 31, 1980. In the ADR Project, a total of 203 accounts were handled of which 38 remained open at the end of the year. (Table #2)

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

Table #1

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
RESTITUTION & FINE UNIT

HIGHLIGHTS 1980

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Increase Decrease</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Regular Accounts	\$260,623.30	\$319,081.96	+\$58,458.66	+22.4%
ADR* Accounts	10,164.00	33,903.23	+\$23,739.23	+233.6%
	<u>\$270,787.30</u>	<u>\$352,985.19</u>	<u>+\$82,197.89</u>	<u>+30.4%</u>

Table #2

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Increase Decrease</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Open Accounts Beginning Of Year (Jan. 1)	563	727	+164	+29.1%
New Accounts	661	645	+16	+2.4%
TOTAL for Year	<u>1224</u>	<u>1372</u>	<u>+148</u>	<u>+12.1%</u>
Accounts Closed During Year	<u>497</u>	<u>554</u>	+57	+11.5%
Remaining End Of Year (Dec. 31)	<u>727</u>	<u>818</u>	+91	+12.5%
Checks Issued	729	946	+217	+29.8%
Bookkeeping Instructions	841	764	-77	-9.2%

* ADR - Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

Table #3

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
RESTITUTION & FINE UNIT
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT - YEAR ENDING 12/31/79 & 12/31/80

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Balance - January 1	<u>\$159,184.33</u>	<u>\$125,976.07</u>
<u>Cash Receipts</u>		
<u>Family Court Restitution Fines</u>	27,713.62	21,716.61
<u>County Court Restitution Fines</u>	120,808.54 1,745.00	143,954.33 2,095.00
<u>District Court Restitution Fines</u>	107,214.52 175.00	128,497.85 162.50
<u>Supreme Court Restitution Fines</u>	-	-
<u>Suspense, Miscellaneous</u>	2,966.62	22,655.67
Total Receipts Plus Previous Balance	<u>\$260,623.30</u> <u>419,807.63</u>	<u>\$19,081.96</u> <u>519,058.34</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>		
<u>Family Court Restitution Fines</u>	24,109.38	28,357.17
<u>County Court Restitution Fines</u>	114,139.89 1,640.00	199,557.70 1,930.00
<u>District Court Restitution Fines</u>	83,187.47	151,235.01
<u>Supreme Court Restitution Fines</u>	-	-
<u>Abandoned Property, Miscellaneous</u>	(3,245.49)	5,059.12
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	<u>\$219,831.25</u>	<u>\$386,139.00</u>
Balance as of December 31	<u>\$199,976.38</u>	<u>\$132,919.34</u>

PERSONNEL

The Personnel Section is responsible for directing and coordinating the management of Probation Staff in order to accomplish the goals of the department with maximum efficiency and minimum cost. The primary tasks are to recruit, select, develop and retain a highly qualified work force.

Our employees are the key element in effective delivery of service and the combined efforts of all personnel in the performance of their duties determine the Department's ability to carry out its purpose. Therefore, the objective of a sound personnel administration is to provide employment conditions which contribute to effective performance.

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

Table #4

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

<u>TYPE OF TRANSACTION</u>	<u>1979</u>			<u>1980</u>		
	<u>PROF.</u>	<u>CLER.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PROF.</u>	<u>CLER.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
New Personnel	21	23	44	21	25	46
Promotions	5	0	5	11	5	16
Status Granted	3	0	3	0	0	0
Layoff	3	4	7	0	0	0
Rehire (Project)	1	1	2	1	2	3
Summer Employment	0	7	7	6	1	7
Retired	7	2	9	1	5	6
Deceased	2	0	2	1	1	2
Termination	3	12	15	1	0	1
Transferred In	1	1	2	0	0	0
Leave Without Pay	10	5	15	5	9	14
Resignations	6	13	19	9	12	21

PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

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

During 1979, 47 staff members participated in 114 speaking engagements and interviews to provide information for the media, students, agencies, and community groups. In addition, 86 staff members participated in 26 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

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

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

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

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

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

During the summer months the Community Services Office conducted a nutrition program, which provided breakfast and lunch for low income children. Educational and cultural, as well as a variety of recreational, activities were conducted. The children participated in trips to museums, children's fun fair at Eisenhower Park and a clown show in Freeport.

Statistics for 1980 indicate an increase of approximately 12% in the number of clients serviced by the Community Services Office. (See Table #5)

Table #5

COMMUNITY SERVICES/CASE ACTIVITY 1980

I. <u>Total Individuals Served (All Categories)*</u>	3195
A. Probation Cases Adult Div.	1520
Family Div.	94
B. Information and Referral	871
II. <u>Presenting Problems - Number of Cases</u> <u>(Excluding Probation Cases)</u>	
A. Employment	364
B. Vocational Training	21
C. Marital Problems	35
D. Financial Assistance	138
E. Acting-out-Youth	41
F. Transportation	54
G. Language Problems	106
H. School-Drop-Outs	11
I. Drug Abuse	20
J. Others	281
III. <u>CASE ACTIVITIES</u>	
A. Office Interviews	1314
B. Home Interviews	85
C. Field Interviews	189
D. Group Meetings	685
E. Telephone Calls - In	7858
Out	4550
F. Letters	234
G. Community Meetings	51
H. Staff Meetings	93
I. Referrals to other Agencies	863
J. Referrals from other Agencies	170

*Some individuals received more than one service.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The Probation Department must rely heavily upon community resources in order to be an effective alternative to incarceration. The involvement of community groups and agencies goes a long way towards bringing about positive adjustments in probation clients.

As liaison between the Probation Department and community agencies, the Coordinator of Community Resources interprets department policy and seeks assistance from service providers to help meet probation goals. He acts as a consultant to probation officers on specific case needs and keeps department personnel aware and up-to-date on changes and new agencies.

During 1980, the Coordinator of Community Resources attended over 120 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. Line probation officers in both the Family and Adult Divisions made over 80 specific requests for residential placement and other services needed for their probationers.

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

RESEARCH AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Research and Staff Development is responsible for staff training, volunteers, departmental research, planning, and special projects. It is made up of five specific sections.

Training

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

The training section is responsible for planning and implementing all in-service training. Major focus is upon increasing productivity and skills for all levels of staff with special emphasis on supervisory, middle and upper management. Courses are geared to staff needs and, in 1980, consisted of an increased number of seminars and brief mini-courses.

Courses titles included: Caseload Management, Crisis Intervention, Utilization of Community Resources, Interviewing Techniques, Supervision Practices and Techniques; plus seminars in Court Liaison, Caseload Management/Productivity for Supervisors, Management Productivity, Probation Trends, Mental Health, Report Writing and Pre-sentence Investigation.

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

Table #6

Training Activities, 1979-1980

	<u>No. of Staff Trained</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
I. <u>Orientation Programs</u>		
A. Probation Officers	6	12
B. Probation Officer Trainees	7	13
C. Probation Assistants	14	11
D. Volunteers	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>
	37	50
II. <u>In-Service</u> (Professional)	238	239

Research

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

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

The research section is responsible for the coordination of policy and planning for the department's data collection/statistical reporting system and for overseeing and monitoring these activities.

The objective is to improve and ensure the completeness, reliability and validity of the data collected and the timely completion of all monthly, special and annual statistical reports.

Another function of the research section is the coordination, planning and monitoring of the computerized data processing/information systems. Liaison is maintained with the County Data Processing/Computer Center, as well as with the New York State Division of Probation Management Information System. During 1980 attention was centered on improving the department's capabilities in this area, particularly, its access capabilities to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services computerized criminal history files. Approval has already been granted for use of the name correspondent function. Work on the implementation of this function has been initiated by the County Computer Center with completion expected in early 1981. Also, during the past year the department was granted access to the district attorney information system (DAIS).

During 1980 work continued on a long-term research project, An Evaluative Research Study of the Pre-Sentence Investigation and Regular Supervision Programs for Adult Criminal Offenders.

Other studies, reports or projects worked on or completed during the year include the following: Analyses of Probationer Employment, Workload and Staff Requirements, Selected Programs in the Adult Division; An Analysis of Juvenile Offender (J.D. and PINS) Case Activity in the Family Division; Case Activity for Major Programs, by Community of Residence and Statistical Analyses for the Annual Report.

Planning

The planning section is responsible for reviewing trends and developments in policies, practices, procedures, regulations and programs so as to ensure that the department is kept abreast of new developments and able to make use of same in complying with State mandates and obligations. The products of such planning efforts are presented to the agency administration in the form of timely memoranda and reports for review, consideration and possible action. The fruits of such efforts have over the years resulted in increased productivity and the development of new programs and special projects through the use of specially obtained federal and state funding.

Special Projects

Special projects originate in and are administered by the Office of Research and Staff Development until they are turned over to divisional authority or terminated. Detailed descriptions of the various projects described below appear in the Family and Adult Divisions of this report.

The Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution program, which began in February 1979 concluded its initial two-year funding in November 1980 and, because of program excellence as evaluated by the State Division of Probation and the Office of Juvenile Justice Prevention in Washington, has been refunded for a third year which will conclude in October 1981. This project is now administered entirely by the Family Division.

The Warrant Unit project has been operational and extremely successful throughout 1980 and will conclude its funding phase at the end of March 1981. Because of its importance, strong consideration will be given to institutionalization within the Adult Division.

The Intensive Supervision Program has been operational for two years and is now fully administered by the Adult Division. When special State program dollars for ISP terminate at the end of March 1981, it is hoped that the State Division will make funding available to assure that Intensive Supervision Programs are available to the Probation Department in both the Adult and Family Divisions.

The Probation Employment Program (PEP) which also received awards of excellence, was temporarily terminated in early 1980 and will be re-funded, in modified form, early in 1981 by the New York State Division for Youth and the Nassau County Youth Board. PEP II features an opportunity for the private sector, both labor and industry, to contribute jobs and monies toward the employment of probationers so that they may become fully productive members of society and repay their debts to the community and victims by making timely restitution payments.

Volunteers

Citizen Volunteers are an important adjunct to all aspects of probation work, assisting probation officers in various tasks.

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

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

In 1980, 59 volunteers contributed approximately 5,000 hours to probation work; based upon prevailing salary rates, these volunteer hours represented approximately \$44,700 in monetary savings, an increase of more than 30% over 1979. Volunteers perform various tasks including one-to-one counselling, family, marital, nutritional and personal hygiene counselling; tutoring, recreational and clerical. In addition, they also assist in the investigation, employment and conditional release units, and at the Community Services office in Hempstead where a bi-lingual (Spanish/English) volunteer was assigned.

In addition to regular volunteers, 21 university student interns contributed 2,775 hours of volunteer service.

Other volunteers come through the American Red Cross which staff a nursery in the Family Court Building where children whose parents have business in the court building are cared for, and the Long Island Council of Churches which maintains a parttime chaplain for family counselling for selected Intake clients.

FAMILY DIVISION

The Family Division of the Probation Department provides service for individuals and families who are experiencing problems that fall within the jurisdiction of the Family Court. In addition it provides the Court with clinical and psycho-social evaluations and recommendations for judicial decision making. Services are provided through the intake, investigation, supervision, and other specialized units within the Probation Department, and by referral to community agencies.

The goal of Probation work is two-fold: The prevention and treatment of crime and delinquency, and the strengthening, preservation and stabilization of family life.

In recent years, there has been an increasing emphasis on diversion, i.e. finding alternatives to formal Court action either through direct counseling, and supervision or referral to outside agencies.

Juvenile crime and the juvenile system were the focus of considerable attention and change during the 1970's and the events of 1980 indicate a continuation of these concerns on the national and state levels, including controversy over status offenders, violent crime by juveniles, and the demand for changes in the juvenile justice system.

A review of juvenile case activity in the Family Division for 1980, identifies some outcomes which, measured against trends and performances of the past few years, may signal the beginning of some positive trends and improvements for the future.

While the years from 1977 to 1979 were characterized by sharp increases in workloads and petition and placement rates, the year 1980 saw an increase in the diversion rate at intake, a decrease in placements and improvements in supervision effectiveness.

In assessing juvenile case activity for 1980 in the intake, investigations and supervision areas, the linkage among these programs becomes readily apparent. While the number of juvenile referrals to intake fell to their lowest level since 1973, there was an even sharper decline in the number going to petition. This in turn led to the first decline in the juvenile investigation caseload since 1976. Not surprisingly, the impact of this decline on the supervision program was immediate, with the total number of juveniles on supervision declining for the first year since 1976. In other supervision areas which did not reflect a decline, the rate of increase slowed significantly. There also was a sharp falloff in use of the ACOD disposition, both with and without supervision, a lower placement rate and a higher success rate for those juveniles discharged from supervision.

Intake/Diversion

Intake and Diversion are preliminary procedures, 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.

The debate over deinstitutionalization of status offenders (PINS) continued in 1980, along with State and Federal mandates to the public schools to find alternatives to Court action for dealing with truancy, runaways, school behavior problems and other children who might fall into the PINS category. Close collaboration and communication between Probation and the schools at the intake level are aimed at helping to find these alternatives, and to "divert" from the system wherever possible.

Diversion also may be used in juvenile delinquency cases, where a child between the ages of 7 and 16, has committed an act which would be a crime if committed by a person 16 or over.

Diversion, when it takes place, must be consistent not only with the needs of the child, but also with community safety.

In 1980, the number of juvenile (JD and PINS) referrals to intake declined for the second year in a row as did petition rates in both categories. (See Tables I and II)

Juvenile delinquency referrals totalled 2270 compared with 2462 in 1979, a decline of 7.7%; 1244 cases went to petition as against 1446 in 1979, a decline in the petition rate of 13.9%.

In the PINS category, there were 1090 referrals during 1980, compared with 1192 in 1979, a drop of 8.5%. In 1980, 560 PINS cases went to petition, compared with 1244 the previous year, for a decline of 22.7%.

With declines in petition rates, diversion rates improve; these were: 48.6% for PINS and 45.2% for JD's during 1980 compared with 39.2% PINS and 41.3% JD's in 1979. (See Table III)

Although diversion is often 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.

A full time attorney and a vocational counselor are part of probation staff stationed at Intake; they are available to Intake personnel as well as to clients. In addition, representatives of the Long Island Council on Alcoholism and, the Police Department Juvenile Aid Bureau and the New York State Division for Youth are also located at the Intake Office and are valuable participants in the service team.

INTAKE UNIT

REFERRALS

Table # I

Category	1979	%	1980	%	Increase/Decrease	
					No.	%
Custody	611	3.5	778	4.0	+ 167	+ 27.3
Support	2535	15.0	2892	14.7	+ 357	+ 14.0
Family Offense	4067	23.5	5176	26.3	+ 1109	+ 27.2
PINS	1192	7.0	1090	5.5	- 102	- 8.5
Juv. Del.	2462	14.2	2270	11.5	- 192	- 7.7
Neglect	3	0.0	14	0.0	+ 11	+ 366.6
Conciliation	211	1.2	263	1.3	+ 52	+ 24.6
Paternity	842	4.8	936	4.8	+ 94	+ 11.1
USDL	938	5.4	976	5.0	+ 38	+ 4.0
C/M	5	0.0	7	0.0	+ 2	+ 40.0
Violations	1235	7.1	1321	6.7	+ 86	+ 6.9
Modifications	2460	14.1	3187	16.2	+ 727	+ 29.5
Enforcements	743	4.2	755	4.0	+ 12	+ 1.6
TOTAL:	17304	100.0	19665	100.0	+ 2361	+ 13.6

PETITIONS

Table # II

Category	1979	%	1980	%	Increase/Decrease	
					No.	%
Custody	279	2.5	372	3.1	+ 93	+ 33.3
Support	1551	14.0	1526	13.1	- 25	- 1.6
Family Offense	2128	19.0	2473	22.1	+ 345	+ 20.9
PINS	725	6.5	560	4.8	- 165	- 22.7
Juv. Del.	1446	13.0	1244	11.0	- 202	- 13.9
Neglect	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Conciliation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paternity	751	6.7	817	7.0	+ 66	+ 8.7
USDL	782	7.0	855	7.3	+ 73	+ 9.3
C/M	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	40.0
Violations	1004	9.0	929	8.0	- 75	- 7.4
Modifications	1935	17.3	2258	19.3	+ 323	+ 16.6
Enforcements	560	5.0	504	4.3	- 56	- 0.0
TOTAL:	11166	100.0	11643	100.0	+ 477	+ 4.2

Table III

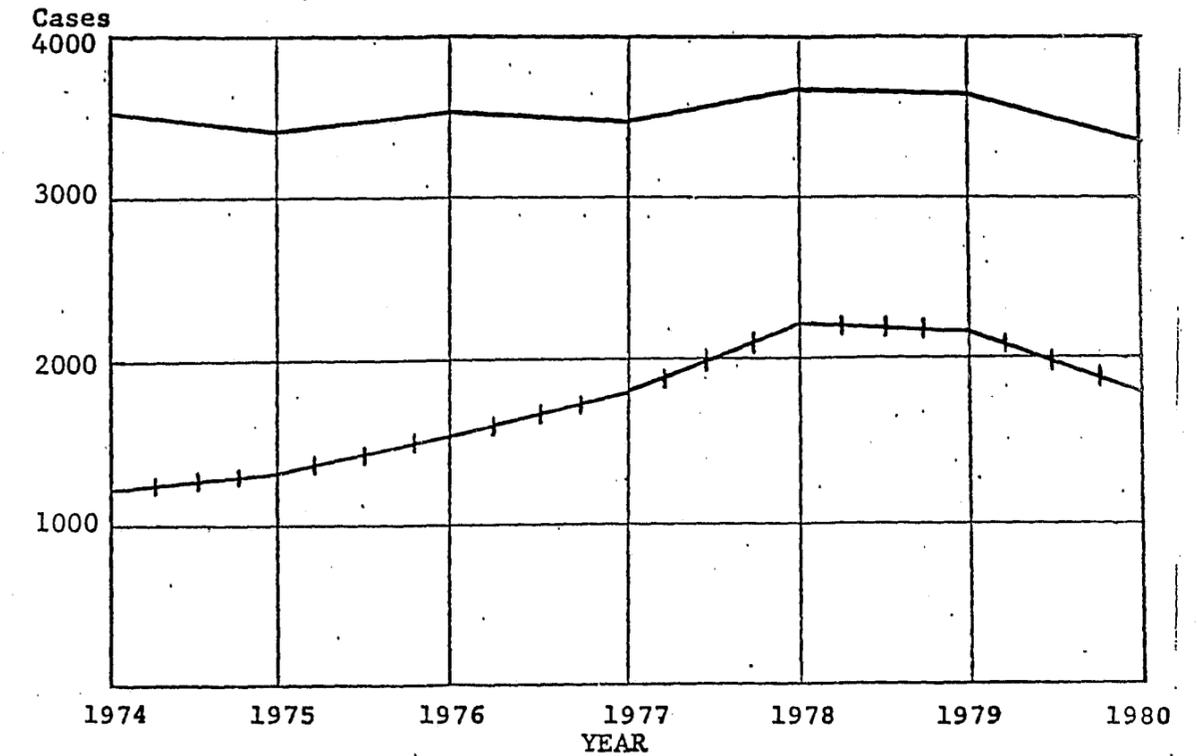
CATEGORY	Intake Unit				
	Petition & Diversion Rates				
	1979		1980		Diversion Rate Inc./Dec.
Pet. Rate	Div. Rate	Pet. Rate	Div. Rate		
Custody	45.7	54.3	47.8	52.2	-2.1
Family Offense	52.3	47.7	47.7	52.3	+4.6
PINS	60.8	39.2	51.4	48.6	+9.4
J.D.	58.7	41.3	54.8	45.2	+3.9
Support*	61.2	38.8	52.8	47.2	+8.4
Paternity*	89.2	10.8	87.3	12.7	+1.9
USDL*	83.4	16.6	87.6	12.4	-4.2
Violations*	81.3	18.7	70.3	29.7	+11.0
Modifications*	78.7	21.3	70.8	29.2	+7.9
Enforcement*	75.4	24.6	66.7	33.3	+8.7

*These categories are less amenable to adjustment and/or diversion.

TABLE IV

(J.D. AND PINS) REFERRALS TO INTAKE AND PETITIONS
FROM INTAKE DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
J.D. & PINS Referrals	3,554	3,419	3,617	3,482	3,692	3,654	3,360
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+5.8	-3.8	+5.8	-3.7	+6.0	-1.0	-8.0
J.D. & PINS Petitions	1,239	1,279	1,571	1,820	2,231	2,171	1,804
% Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+25.7	+3.2	+22.8	+15.8	+22.6	-2.7	-16.9



J.D. and PINS Referrals _____
 J.D. and PINS Petitions ++++++

Juvenile Investigations

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

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

New investigation assignments and investigations with court dispositions declined in 1980, the first decrease in juvenile investigations since 1976. Juvenile delinquency assignments declined by 8.1%, from 861 in 1979 to 791 in 1980. PINS assignments experienced an even greater decline, from 545 in 1979 to 462 in 1980, a drop of 15.2%.

Also, while overall juvenile investigations with court dispositions declined in 1980, from 1,398 to 1,337, or 4.4%, this comes after three years of increases. All of the decline was in the delinquency category, 7.8%. The PINS cases actually increased slightly, by 1.5%.

There were no significant changes in the distribution by sex, with one-quarter of the cases being females. Males accounted for most of the decline in investigations in 1980, 5.3%, as compared with 1.5% for the females. See Tables V through IX.

DISPOSITIONS

Juvenile delinquency dispositions for 1980, showed some significant changes in major disposition categories, particularly in the ACOD case category. The probation rate (% of cases placed on probation) increased, after declining for two years, from 46.2% in 1979 to 54.9% in 1980. However, the placement rate (% of cases placed in institutions, schools, etc.) also increased in 1980, from 15.6% to 18.1%. The ACOD category was used less frequently and experienced a sharp drop. Other changes over the two-year period are set forth in Table VII.

There were moderate changes in the major disposition categories for PINS cases. The number of probation and placement cases both increased. Suspended judgements were also used more frequently, while there was a sharp decline in the ACOD category. See Table VIII.

TYPES OF CRIMES AND STATUS OFFENSES

For the J.D. investigation group, the proportion of cases in the crimes-against-person (including robbery) category remained relatively stable, declining only slightly, from 16.7% in 1979 to 16.3% in 1980. Robbery, 59 cases, accounted for most of the crimes in this category followed by assault (44 cases) in second place.

TABLE VII

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS
BY TYPE FOR 1979 AND 1980

Type	1979		1980		Increase/Decrease 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	407	46.2	445	54.9	+38	+9.3
Placement	137	15.6	147	18.1	+10	+2.5
W/D & Dismissed	12	1.4	9	1.1	-3	-25.0
Susp. Judgment	184	20.9	166	20.4	-18	-9.8
ACOD	102	11.6	37	4.6	-65	-63.7
Other	38	4.3	7	0.9	-31	-81.6
	880	100.0	811	100.0	-69	-7.8
Sex						
Male	783	89.0	700	86.3	-83	-10.6
Female	97	11.0	111	13.7	+14	+14.4
	880	100.0	811	100.0	-69	-7.8

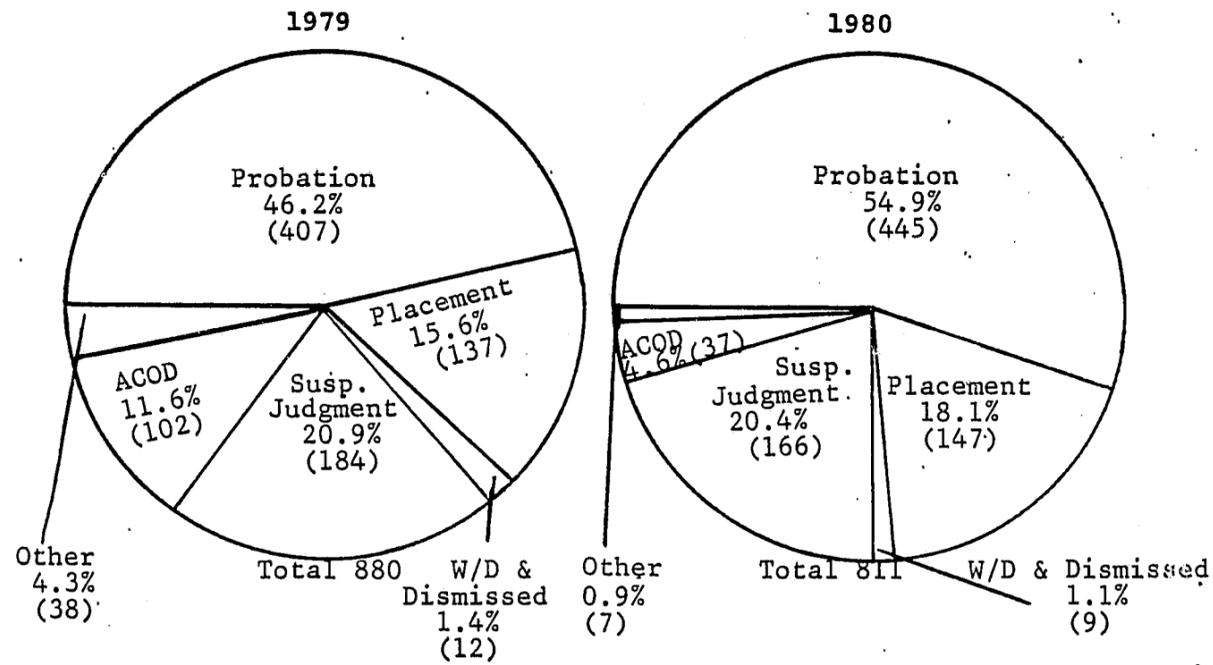


TABLE VIII

PINS INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE
FOR 1979 AND 1980

Type	1979		1980		Increase/Decrease 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	346	66.8	359	68.3	+13	+3.8
Placement	33	6.3	37	7.0	+4	+12.1
W/D & Dismissed	43	8.3	43	8.2	0	0
Susp. Judgment	47	9.1	60	11.4	+13	+27.7
ACOD	31	6.0	17	3.2	-14	-45.2
Other	18	3.5	10	1.9	-8	-44.4
	518	100.0	526	100.0	+8	+1.5
Sex						
Male	276	53.3	303	57.6	+27	+9.8
Female	242	46.7	223	42.4	-19	-7.8
	518	100.0	526	100.0	+8	+1.5

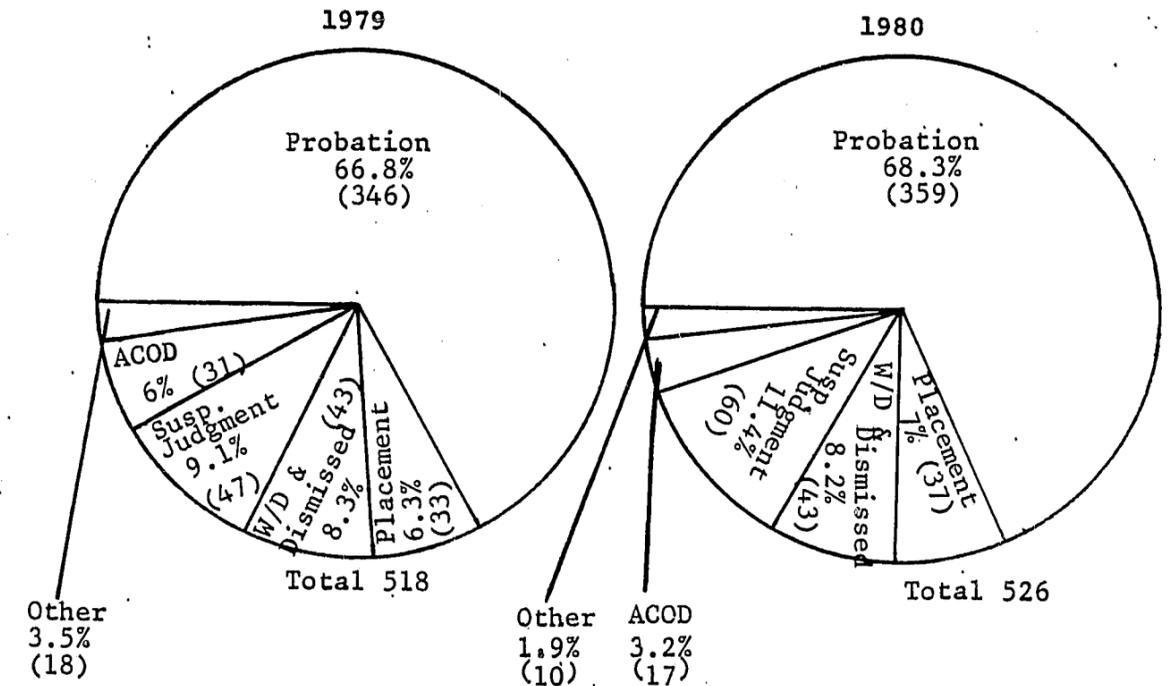


Table IX

JUVENILE INVESTIGATION

Category	1979	1980	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Delinquency	955	919	- 36	- 3.8
PINS	707	701	- 6	- .8
Consent to Marry	5	6	+ 1	+ 20.0
Other Jurisdictions	31	22	- 9	- 29.0
TOTAL	1698	1648	- 50	- 2.9

DISPOSITIONS ON J.D. CASES

Probation	443	464	+ 21	+ 4.7
Placed	178	169	- 9	- 5.1
Withdrawn & Dismissed	13	9	- 4	- 30.8
Suspended Judgment	173	169	- 4	- 2.3
Other/ACOD	148	108	- 40	- 27.0
TOTAL	955	919	- 36	- 3.8
Male	834	787	- 47	- 5.6
Female	121	132	+ 11	+ 9.1

DISPOSITIONS ON PINS CASES

Probation	434	392	- 42	- 9.8
Placed	93	84	- 9	- 9.7
Withdrawn & Dismissed	45	44	- 1	- 2.2
Suspended Judgment	52	60	+ 8	+ 15.4
Other/ACOD	83	121	+ 38	+ 45.8
TOTAL	707	701	- 6	- .8
Male	342	379	+ 37	+ 10.8
Female	365	322	- 43	- 11.8

DISPOSITIONS ON CONSENT TO MARRY

Withdrawn & Dismissed	1	3	+ 2	+200.0
Other	4	3	- 1	- 25.0
TOTAL(all female)	5	6	+ 1	+ 20.0

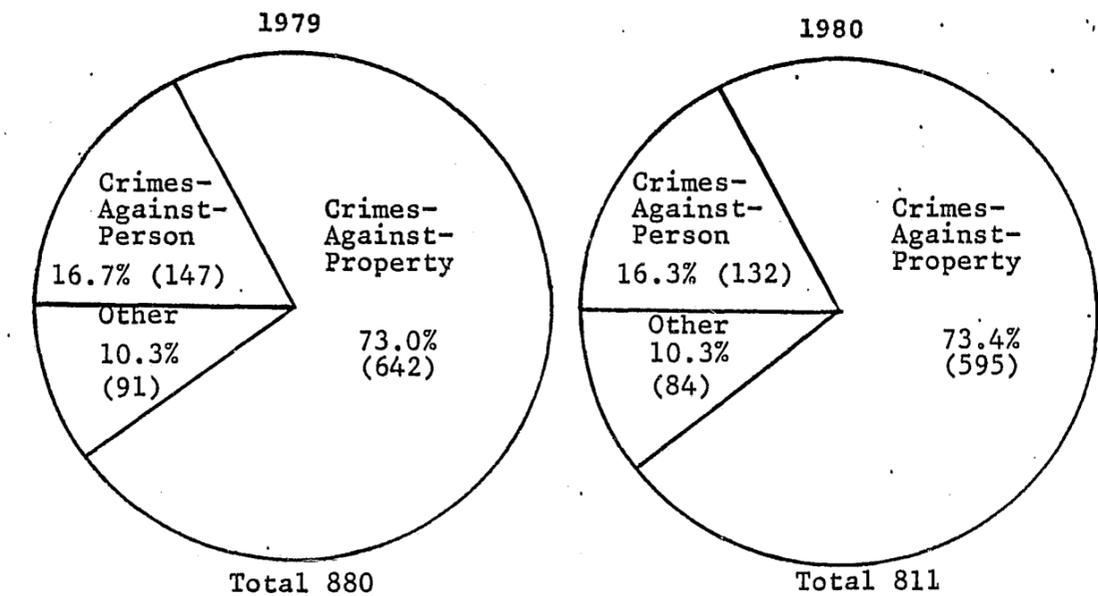
DISPOSITIONS ON OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Male	27	12	- 15	- 55.6
Female	4	10	+ 6	+150.0
TOTAL	31	22	- 9	- 29.0

TABLE X

TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1979-1980

Type	1979			1980		
	Male	%	Total	Male	%	Total
Crimes-Against-Person	131	16.7	147	119	17.0	132
Crimes-Against-Property	575	73.5	642	512	73.1	595
Other	77	9.8	91	69	9.9	84
Total	783	100.0	880	700	100.0	811



The proportion of crimes-against-property cases also remain essentially the same from 73% in 1979 to 73.4% in 1980. Burglary (353 cases) increased in number and continued to rank first as a dominant property-type crime, followed by larceny (146 cases). In the "other" crime category escape (31 cases) and motor vehicle violations (30 cases) were the dominant ones. See Tables X and XI.

Table XI

Five Ranking Criminal Offenses for the J.D. Investigations Caseload for 1979 and 1980

Rank	Offense	1979		1980	
		N	% of Total	N	% of Total
1	Burglary	348	39.5	353	43.5
2	Larceny	153	17.4	146	18.0
3	Assault	68	7.7	59	7.3
4	Criminal Mischief	68	7.7	44	5.4
5	Robbery	47	5.3	41	5.1

The PINS investigation group, consisting of 526 cases in 1980, as compared with 518 cases in 1979, reflected a decline in the truancy category and an increase in the ungovernable group. The proportion of truancy cases declined from 49.8% in 1979 to 44.9% in 1980. In absolute numbers, the drop was from 258 to 236 cases. The proportion of ungovernable cases increased from 50.2% in 1979 to 55.1% in 1980. In absolute numbers the increase was from 260 to 290 cases. See Table XII.

TABLE XII

STATUS OFFENSES FOR PINS CASES WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1979-1980

Type	1979				1980							
	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%	Male	%	Fem	%	Total	%
Ungov-ernable	129	46.7	131	54.1	260	50.2	145	47.9	145	65.0	290	55.1
Truancy	147	53.3	111	45.9	258	49.8	158	52.1	78	35.0	236	44.9
Total	276	100.0	242	100.0	518	100.0	303	100.0	223	100.0	526	100.0

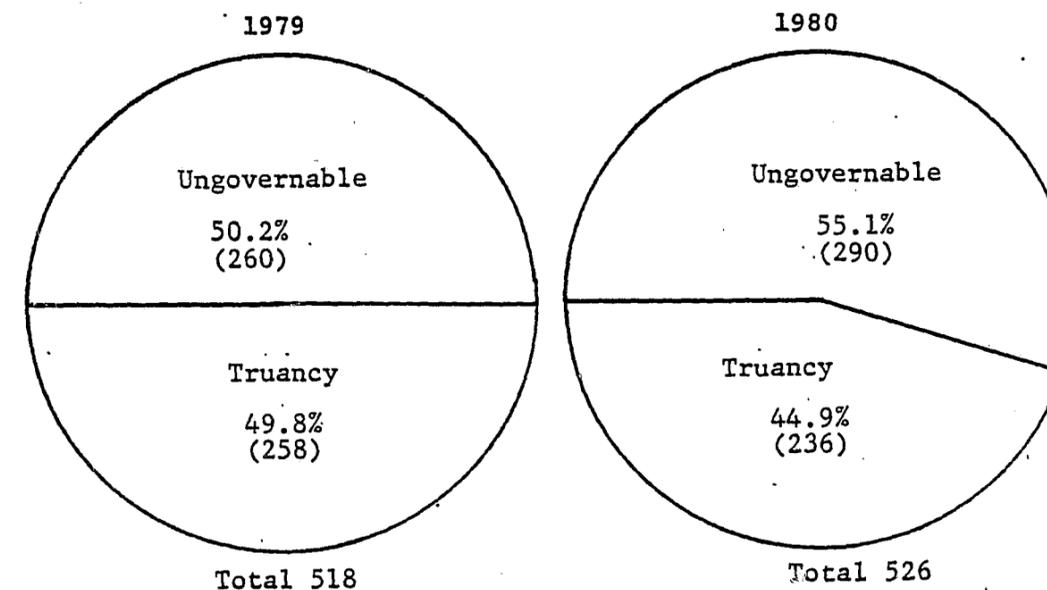


Table XII-A

JUVENILE AID BUREAU

January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980

Juveniles referred to this Bureau on PDCN Form 89 Juvenile Activity Report (non-arrest) - for investigation resulting in referrals to community resources. 7302

Juveniles taken into custody (arrested) resulting in Family Court Action. 1598

8900

THREE YEAR COMPARISON

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Assault	74	84	104
Burglary	675	658	612
Criminal Mischief	77	103	98
Larceny (Grand)	70	97	90
Larceny (Petit)	148	177	282
Narcotics	24	38	39
Robbery	84	68	60
Sex Offenses	17	17	15
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	84	90	67
Miscellaneous	133	215	231
	<u>1386</u>	<u>1547</u>	<u>1598</u>

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Crimes committed by Juveniles arrested for Criminal Court Action.	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Arson Second Degree	2	1
Robbery First Degree	21	6
Burglary First Degree	2	2
Robbery Second Degree	2	13
Murder Second Degree	1	-
Burglary Second Degree	1	5
Manslaughter	1	-
Rape First Degree	1	1
Sodomy First Degree		2
Total	<u>31</u>	<u>30</u>

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

<u>Age</u>	<u>-11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Total</u>
MALE	292	260	464	974	1582	2132	2	5706
FEMALE	42	58	110	241	440	705		1596
								<u>7302</u>

ACTS COMMITTED BY JUVENILES PROCESSED BY THIS BUREAU FROM P.D.C.N. FORM 89 - JUVENILE ACTIVITY REPORT

Alcohol	472
Arson	68
Assault	102
Air Rifles-Sling Shots-BB guns-Knives-Guns	176
Bomb Report	9
Burglary	39
Criminal Mischief	505
Disorderly Conduct	122
Drug Abuse	134
False Fire Alarm	25
Fireworks	510
Person in Need of Supervision (PINS)	5
Hitchhiking	27
Harassment	180
Larceny	274
Marine Offenses	0
Mini Bike	506
Miscellaneous	219
Motor Vehicle (Driving without a License)	502
Neglect	55
Possession of Stolen Property	48
Prowler - Peeping Tom - Loitering	105
Runaway	1433
Sex	32
Shoplifting	511
Trespassing	1005
Truant	79
Unlicensed Peddling	27
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	91
Robbery	33
Reckless Endangerment	8
	<u>7302</u>

SUPERVISION

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

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

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

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

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

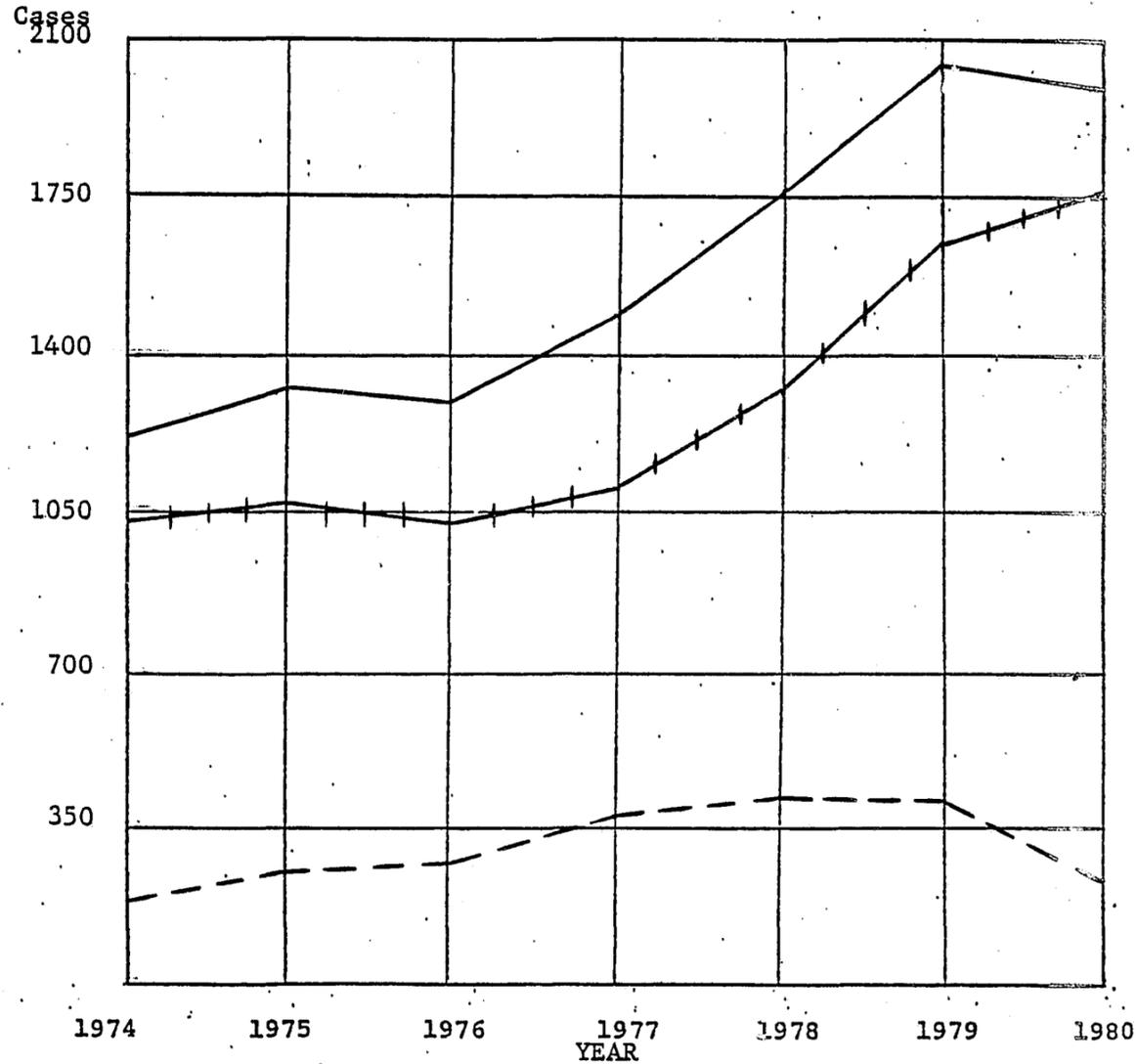
The female juvenile presents special areas of concern. Cultural pressures and expectations of conformity to traditional values are far greater for females than for males, particularly during the turbulent teen years. Parents and school personnel are inclined to react more strongly to girls' acting out 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 Special Children Services.)

TABLE XIII

JUVENILE SUPERVISION CASELOADS DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

Type	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Pre-Adj. (ACOD)	180	257	269	379	429	406	243
Regular Prob.	1,039	1,066	1,041	1,112	1,332	1,652	1,761
Total	1,219	1,323	1,310	1,491	1,761	2,058	2,004



Total Juvenile _____
 Regular Probation Caseload Only - - - - -
 ACOD Supervision Caseload Only

TABLE XIV

PRE-ADJUDICATORY AND POST-ADJUDICATORY SUPERVISION CASELOADS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND PERSONS-IN-NEED-OF SUPERVISION BY SEX FOR 1979-1980

PRE-ADJUDICATORY (ACOD) SUPERVISION

	1979				1980				Inc/Dec 1980 over 1979	
	Male	Fem	Total	%	Male	Fem	Total	%	No.	%
J.D.	274	57	331	81.5	174	39	213	87.6	-118	-35.6
PINS	43	32	75	18.5	13	17	30	12.4	-45	-60.0
Total	317	89	406	100.0	187	56	243	100.0	-163	-40.1

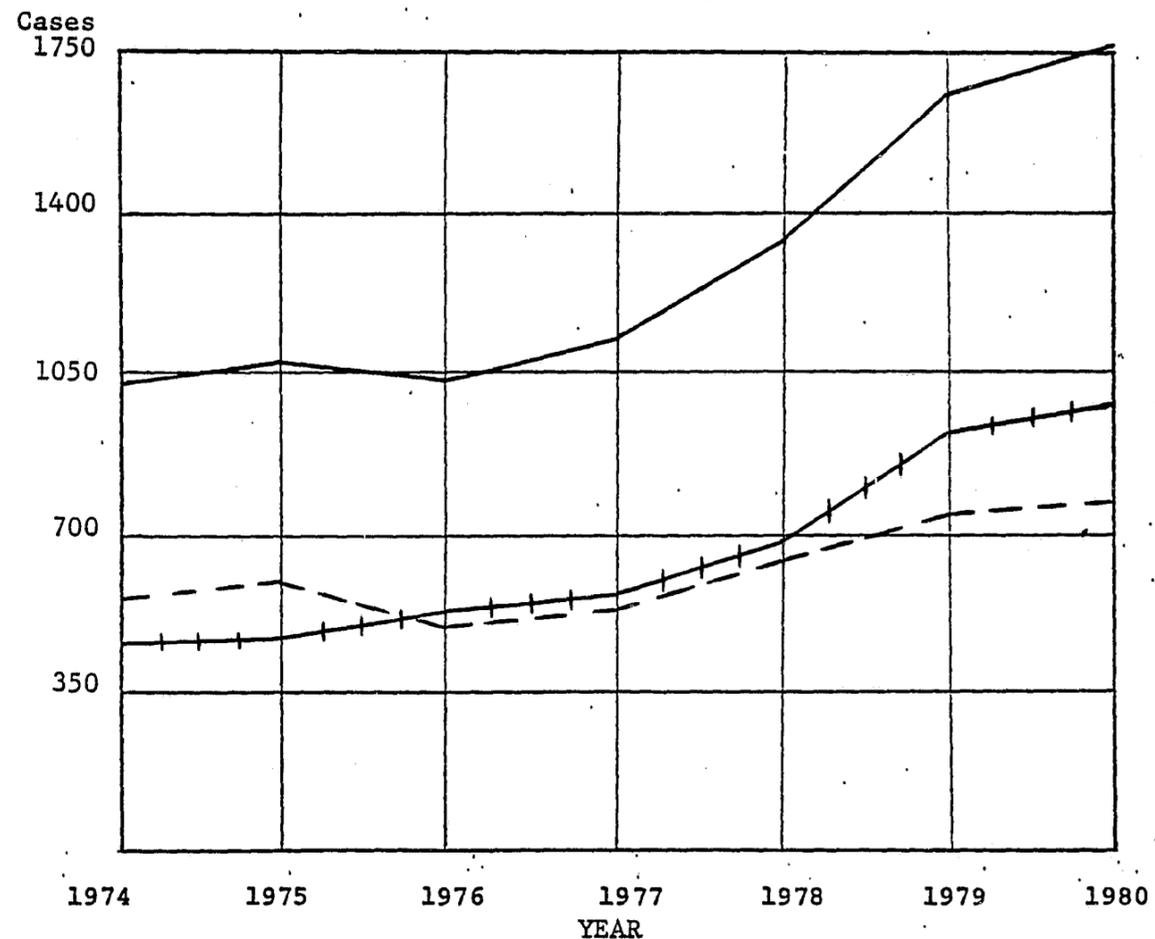
POST-ADJUDICATORY SUPERVISION

	1979				1980				Inc/Dec 1980 over 1979	
	Male	Fem	Total	%	Male	Fem	Total	%	No.	%
J.D.	806	111	917	55.5	844	150	994	56.4	+77	+8.4
PINS	385	350	735	44.5	436	331	767	43.6	+32	+4.3
Total	1191	461	1652	100.0	1280	481	1761	100.0	+109	+6.6
Grand Total	1508	550	2058		1467	537	2004		-54	-2.6

TABLE XV

TOTAL JUVENILE OFFENDER (J.D. AND PINS) POST-ADJUDICATORY
REGULAR PROBATION SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

Type	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
J.D.	463	471	530	568	691	917	994
PINS	576	595	511	544	641	735	767
Total	1,039	1,066	1,041	1,112	1,332	1,652	1,761



All Juvenile _____
 J.D. Only - - - - -
 PINS Only - - - - -

TABLE XVI

TOTAL JUVENILE POST-ADJUDICATORY (REGULAR
PROBATION) SUPERVISION CASELOAD FOR 1979 AND 1980

Type	1979		1980		Increase/Decrease 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	917	55.5	994	56.4	+ 77	+8.4
PINS	735	44.5	767	43.6	+ 32	+4.3
Total	1,652	100.0	1,761	100.0	+109	+6.6

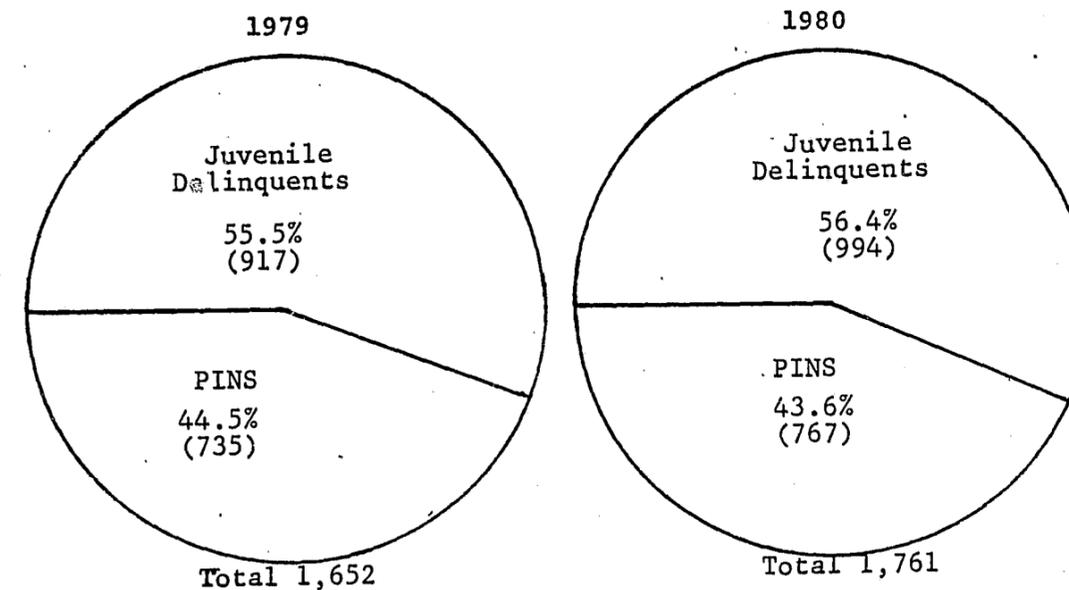
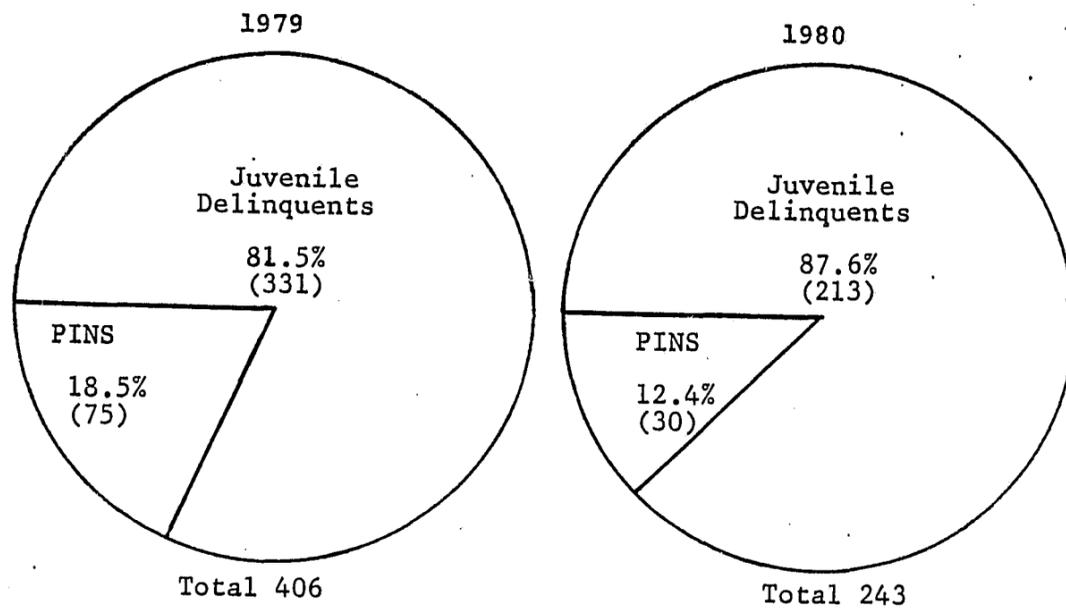


TABLE XVII

TOTAL JUVENILE PRE-ADJUDICATORY (ACOD)
SUPERVISION CASELOAD FOR 1979 AND 1980

Type	1979		1980		Increase/Decrease 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	331	81.5	213	87.6	-118	-35.6
PINS	75	18.5	30	12.4	-45	-60.0
Total	406	100.0	243	100.0	-163	-40.1



As in previous years, juvenile delinquents and persons-in-need-of supervision continued to make up almost all of the Family Division's supervision caseload which was 2,128 cases during 1980 down from 2,188 in 1979. Of all cases under supervision in 1980, 94.2%, or 2,004, were juveniles. The balance of the caseload consisted of neglect, child abuse, custody and family offense cases.

An analysis of the juvenile supervision program for 1980, reveals a continuing, but smaller, increase over previous years in regular probation, but a significant falloff in the pre-adjudicatory (ACOD) caseload. Regular probation cases increased by 6.6%, while ACOD cases dropped sharply by 40.1%. The regular probation cases went from 1,652 to 1,761 in 1980, an increase of 109 cases. The ACOD cases dropped from 406 to 243, a decline of 163 cases. See Table XIII.

The effectiveness of supervision can be determined, in part, by reviewing (1) the types of discharges received and (2) the number and rate of violations of probation.

An analysis of juvenile supervision discharge data reveals a significant improvement in the success rate in 1980. As set forth in Table XIX, the proportion of J.D. probationers discharged as "improved" in 1980 jumped to 55.7% after a low of 35.6% in 1979 and three straight years of declines. Conversely, the failure rate in 1980 declined to a low of 44.3%.

The failure rate is based on the number of J.D.s discharged as "unimproved", "placed", or "other" discharges, following a new offense or a violation of probation. While the number of J.D.s discharged as "unimproved" rose in 1980, there was a significant drop in the placement rate. The proportion of PINS cases discharged as improved increased from 55.1% in 1979 to 57.7% in 1980. Conversely, the overall failure rate declined, from 44.9% to 42.3% in 1980. Also, as in the J.D. discharges, the number of PINS cases discharged as "unimproved" rose in 1980, but there was a drop in the placement rate.

Program effectiveness can also be evaluated by the number of new offense petitions and violations of probation filed during the year.

New offense petitions declined in 1980, after experiencing a sharp rise the previous year, from 326 in 1979 to 321. The number of violations of probation (technical/absconded) filed rose from 298 to 313 in 1980. Of the new offense petitions filed in 1980, almost all (98.8%) were J.D. cases. Of the violations of probation filed in 1980, 39.3% involved J.D. cases, as compared with 42.6% in 1979; PINS cases accounted for 60.7% of violations. See Tables XVIII - XXII.

Table XVIII
New Offense-Petition/Violation of Probation Rates for J.D. and PINS Cases (Number of Violations per Each 100 Cases Under Supervision) for 1979 and 1980

Type	1979			1980		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
J.D.s	47.5	57.6	48.7	43.1	50.7	44.3
PINS	14.5	34.6	24.1	18.6	34.1	25.3
Total J.D.s & PINS	36.9	40.1	37.8	34.8	39.3	36.0

TABLE XIX

J.D. DISCHARGES BY SEX AND TYPE FOR 1979 AND 1980

Type	1979				1980							
	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%
Prob. Completed												
Improved	134	36.3	12	29.3	146	35.6	191	55.2	24	60.0	215	55.7
Unimprov.	42	11.4	9	21.9	51	12.4	81	23.4	4	10.0	85	22.2
Prob. Revoked/Discharged												
Placement	120	32.5	18	43.9	138	33.7	46	13.3	5	12.5	51	13.2
Other	72	19.5	2	4.9	74	18.1	28	8.1	7	17.5	35	9.1
Deceased	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	369	100.0	41	100.0	410	100.0	346	100.0	40	100.0	386	100.0

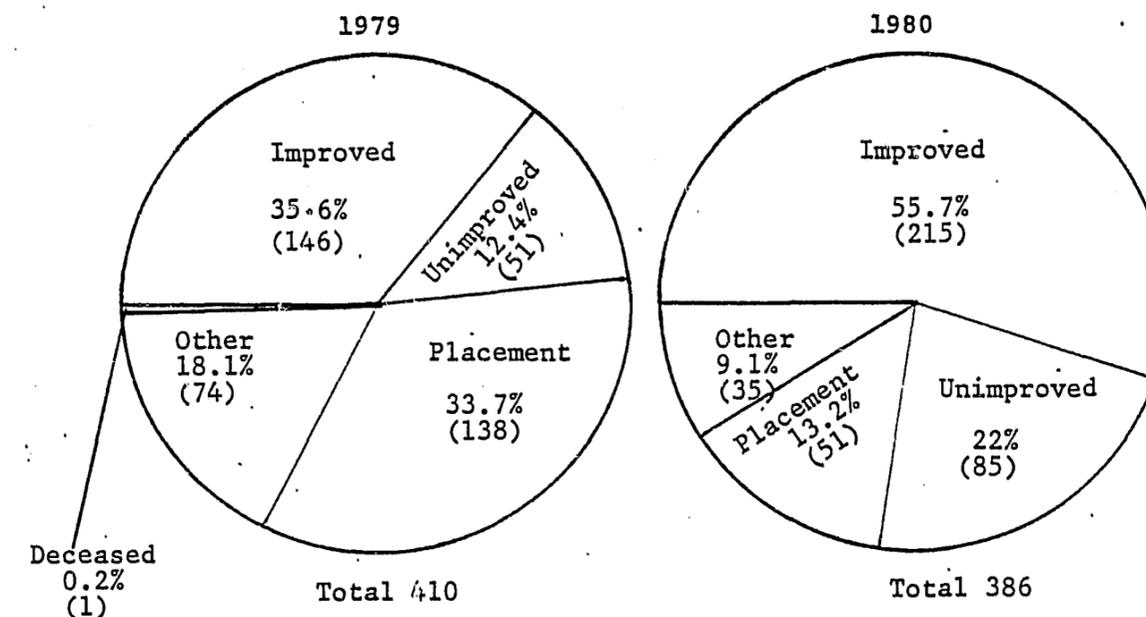


TABLE XX
PINS DISCHARGES BY SEX AND TYPE FOR 1979 AND 1980

Type	1979				1980							
	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%
Prob. Completed												
Improved	85	56.3	83	53.9	168	55.1	121	59.3	94	55.6	215	57.7
Unimprov.	22	14.6	23	14.9	45	14.7	32	15.7	36	21.3	68	18.2
Prob. Revoked/Discharged												
Placement	18	11.9	43	27.9	61	20.0	26	12.7	26	15.4	52	13.9
Other	26	17.2	5	3.3	31	10.2	25	12.3	13	7.7	38	10.2
Total	151	100.0	154	100.0	305	100.0	204	100.0	169	100.0	373	100.0

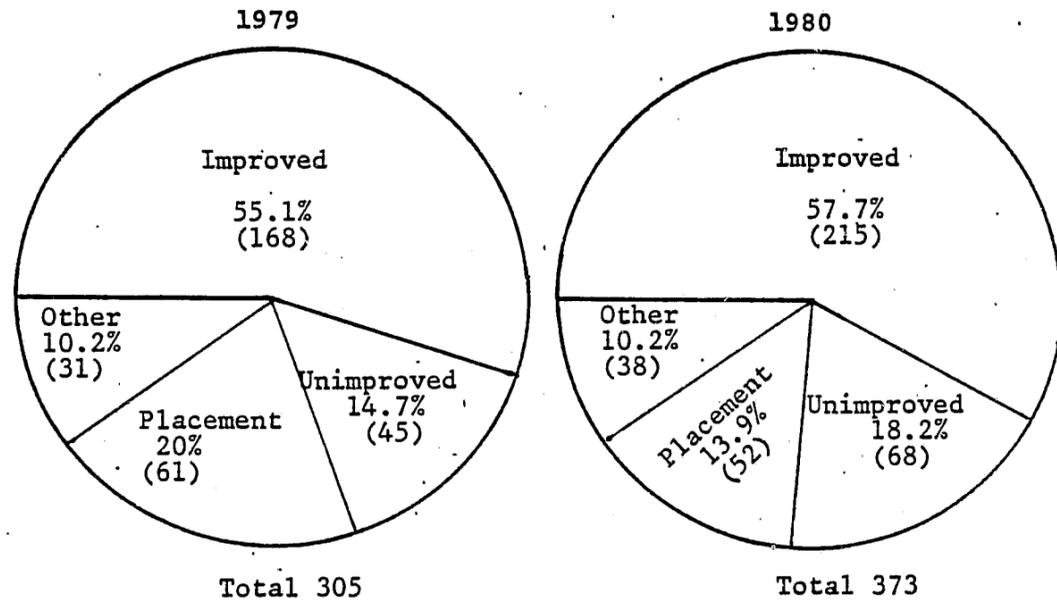


TABLE XXI
NEW OFFENSES/PETITIONS AND VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED BY THE FAMILY DIVISION DURING THE YEARS 1979-1980

Type	1979		1980		Increase/Decrease 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New Offenses/Petitions	326	52.2	321	50.6	-5	-1.5
Violations of Probation (Technical/Absconded)	298	47.8	313	49.4	+15	+5.0
Total	624	100.0	634	100.0	+10	+1.6

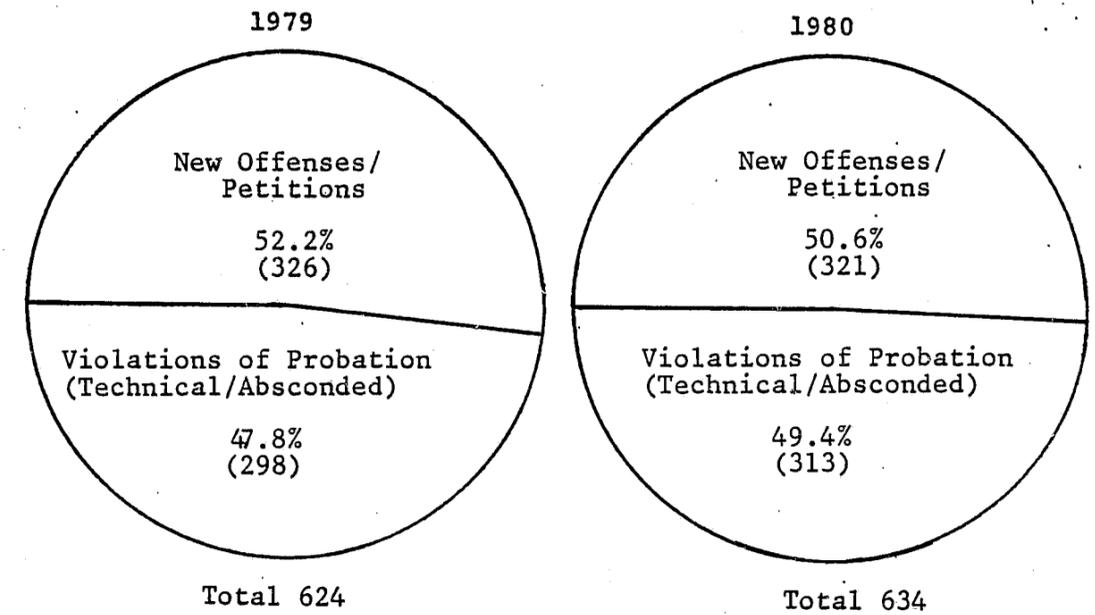
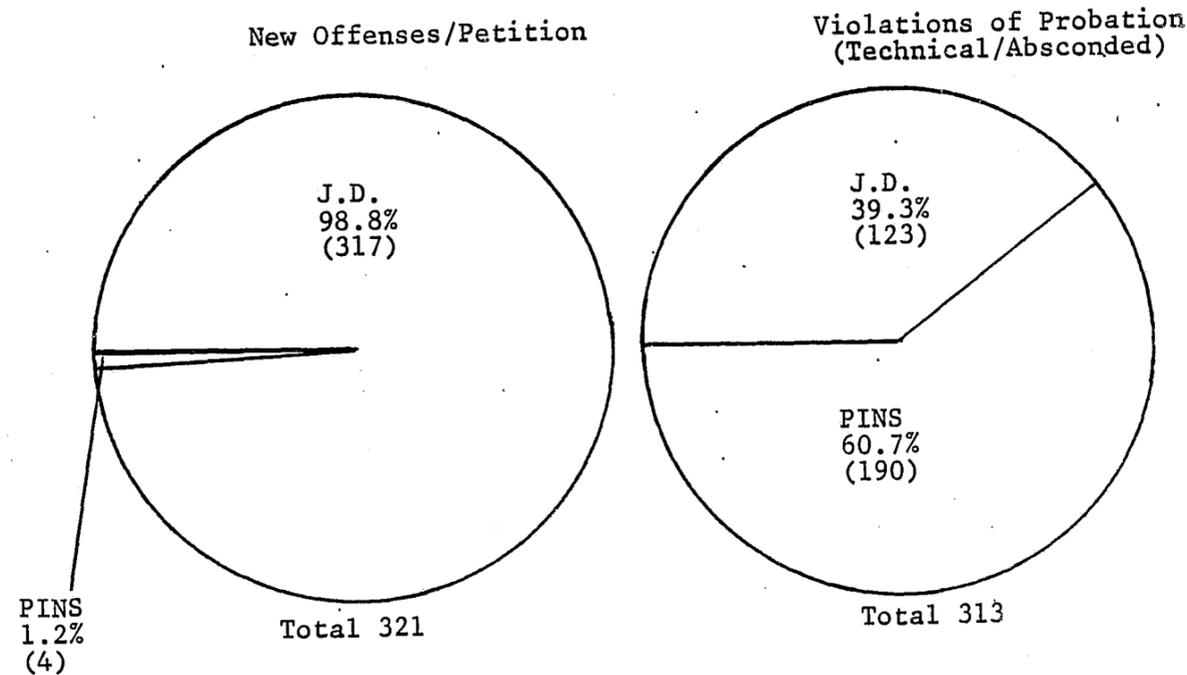


TABLE XXII

NEW OFFENSES/PETITIONS AND VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED
BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION CASE FOR 1980 BY THE FAMILY DIVISION

Type of Supervision Case	New Offenses/Petition		Violations of Probation (Technical/Absconded)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
J.D.	317	98.8	123	39.3	440	69.4
PINS	4	1.2	190	60.7	194	30.6
Total	321	100.0	313	100.0	634	100.0



School Liaison

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

An increased number of placements in local facilities, rather than Upstate, are the result of ongoing 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 the hard-to-place population on a selective basis.

The total number of children in placement at some time during the year was 618, compared to 674 in 1979, a decrease of 8.3% or 56 cases; 250 children were placed in residential treatment, during the year, 7.0% fewer than in 1979. Twenty-six children placed, were re-placements, their initial placement having been terminated by the Family Court.

For many of these children there was no alternative but referral to Division for Youth facilities. During 1980, 60 cases were placed with Division for Youth as against 82 cases in 1979.

TABLE XXIII
SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT
INSTITUTIONAL & PAROLE CASES SUPERVISED

Caseload	Inst.	1979		Inst.	1980		Incr/Dec	
		After Care	Total		After Care	Total	No.	%
In placement at beg. of year	333	70	403	333	33	366	- 37	- 9.2
Placed during period	+271	0	+271	+252	0	+252	- 19	- 7.0
TOTAL in placement during period	604	70	674	585	33	618	- 56	- 8.3
Transferred from Inst. to Aftercare	-86	+86	-	-40	+40	-	- 46	- 53.5
Ret'd to placement from Aftercare	+11	-11	-	+ 4	- 4	-	- 7	- 63.6
Redistrib. Totals	529	145	674	549	69	618	- 56	- 8.3
Discharged during period	-196	-112	-308	-182	-48	-230	- 78	- 25.3
In placement at end of period	333	33	366	367	21	388	+ 22	+ 6.0

Table XXIV

INSTITUTIONS OF PLACEMENT 1980

Institutions	J.D.		PINS		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Berkshire Farm	45	1	7	2	55
Brightwaters Group Home				2	2
Charlton School		1		2	3
Division for Youth	48	5	5	2	60
George Junior Republic	6		2	2	10
Harmony Heights				9	9
Hawthorne Cedar Knolls	2		1	1	4
Hope for Youth			2	2	4
Jennie Clarkson				2	2
Lakeside		1	2		3
Lincoln Hall	15		1		16
Little Flower	1				1
Madonna Heights		9		7	16
Nassau House	14		11		25
Melville House	1				1
Pleasant House				1	1
St. Andrus			1		1
St. Cabrini	1	3		2	6
St. Christopher		1	1		2
St. Mary's, Syosset	9		9		18
St. Mary's, Valhalla				2	2
Wayside Home		6		5	11
TOTALS	142	27	42	41	252

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 1980, the unit conducted 515 investigations, as compared with 605 in 1979, a decrease of 14.9% or 90 cases. (See Table XXV)

There was a decrease of 19.8% or 64 neglect cases, a 7.8% increase, or 15 custody cases; and a decrease of 46.1% or 41 adoption investigations.

The total number of children and adults in the supervision caseload for 1980 was 86, a decrease of 9 over the previous year. (See Table XXVI)

It is our practice to recommend to the Court that Probation supervise those cases which have no other involvement with the Department of Social Services. This is reflected in the decrease of 19.2% in the number of children supervised; and an increase of 2.3% in the number of adults.

Increasing numbers of teenage and unmarried mothers who keep their babies is producing a group of parents unprepared to emotionally support and properly care for their children. What is apparent in neglect cases is a lack of preparation for marriage and parenthood, a basic emotional immaturity, isolation and substance abuse. These parents are also often unrealistic in their expectations of the child and poorly informed about child-rearing practices.

Table XXV

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

CATEGORY	1979	1980	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
Neglects	324	260	- 64	- 19.8
Adoptions	89	48	- 41	- 46.1
Custody	192	207	+ 15	+ 7.8
TOTAL	605	515	- 90	- 14.9
<u>DISPOSITIONS</u>				
Supervision	15	9	- 6	- 40.0
Placed	128	101	- 27	- 21.1
Withdrawn & Dismissed	29	34	+ 5	+ 17.2
Judgment Suspended	1	1	no change	
Other	432	370	- 62	- 14.4
TOTAL	605	515	- 90	- 14.9
Male	275	228	- 47	- 17.1
Female	330	287	- 43	- 13.0

Table XXVI

NEGLECT, WRIT & ADOPTION UNIT

<u>Caseload</u>	1979	1980	Increase/Decrease	
			No.	%
<u>CHILDREN SUPERVISED</u>				
Beginning of Year:				
Writs/Custody	15	3	- 12	- 80.0
Neglect	22	21	- 1	- 4.5
TOTAL	37	24	- 13	- 35.1
Received during period:				
Writs/Custody	2	12	+ 10	+ 500.0
Neglect	13	6	+ 7	+ 53.8
TOTAL	15	18	+ 3	+ 20.0
Total during period:				
Writs/Custody	17	15	- 2	- 11.8
Neglect	35	27	- 8	- 22.9
TOTAL	52	42	- 10	- 19.2
Discharged:				
Writs/Custody	14	0	- 14	- 100.0
Neglect	14	11	- 3	- 21.4
TOTAL	28	11	- 17	- 60.7
Remaining:				
Writs/Custody	3	15	+ 12	+ 400.0
Neglect	21	16	- 5	- 23.8
TOTAL	24	31	+ 7	+ 29.2
<u>ADULTS SUPERVISED</u>				
Beginning of Year:				
Writs/Custody	10	4	- 6	- 60.0
Neglect	22	18	- 4	- 18.2
TOTAL	32	22	- 10	- 31.3
Received during period:				
Writs/Custody	4	19	+ 15	+ 375.0
Neglect	7	3	- 4	- 57.1
TOTAL	11	22	+ 11	+ 100.0
Total during period:				
Writs/Custody	14	23	+ 9	+ 64.3
Neglect	29	21	- 8	- 27.6
TOTAL	43	44	+ 1	+ 2.3
Discharged:				
Writs/Custody	10	4	- 6	- 60.0
Neglect	11	9	- 2	- 18.2
TOTAL	21	13	- 8	- 38.1
Remaining:				
Writs/Custody	4	19	+ 15	+ 375.0
Neglect	18	12	- 6	- 33.3
TOTAL	22	31	+ 9	+ 40.9

ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT RESTITUTION PROJECT (ADR)

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

The Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project 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 of \$331,097. The project began its third year with funding which will finance the operation until October 1981.

ADR became operational in Nassau County in March 1979. During the first 33 months, 537 juvenile delinquents were referred to the program; of these, 233 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 all of 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 \$3.35 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; 83 (35.6%) of the project's participants were placed in subsidized employment while the remainder were able to obtain their own employment.

During the first 22 months, \$71,524.08 in restitution was ordered by the Family Court through ADR; by the end of the year, \$45,659.65 had been collected and disbursed to victims.

Table XXVII

Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

	January-December 1979		January-December 1980	
<u>Intake</u>		<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
Total Cases Referred	201		336	
Total Cases Accepted	99	49.3	134	39.9
Total Cases Rejected	83	41.3	169	50.3
Total Cases Pending	19	9.5	33	9.8
<u>Investigations</u>				
I & R	66		10	
P.E.C. (Preliminary Eligibility Criteria - ADR)	201		336	
<u>Supervision</u>		<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
Total Cases Placed on ADR Supervision	87		101	
Total Cases Violated from Probation	6	6.9	16	15.8
Total Cases Discharged from Probation	1	1.1	67	66.3
<u>Restitution</u>				
Total Amount Ordered through ADR	\$36,037.61		\$35,486.47	
Total Amount Collected through ADR	11,756.42		33,903.23	

The following table summarizes some of the project's

highlights:

Table XXVIII

Adjudicated Delinquent Restitution Project

<u>Sociodemographic Data of Cases Referred</u>					
<u>Sex</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	488	90.9	White	385	71.7
Female	49	9.1	Black	152	28.3
	537	100.0		537	100.0

<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Family Income</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
17	3	0.5	Above \$50,000	3	0.6
16	44	8.2	\$30,000 - 49,999	24	4.5
15	188	35.0	\$20,000 - 29,999	94	17.5
14	182	33.9	\$15,000 - 19,999	118	22.0
13	83	15.5	\$10,000 - 14,999	108	20.1
12	19	3.5	Below \$9,999	62	11.5
11	13	2.4	Undisclosed	68	12.7
10	4	0.7	Pending	60	11.1
9	1	0.2	Investigation	—	—
	537	100.0		537	99.9

Mental Health Consultation Unit

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

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

In 1980, there were 1678 pre-consultations, a decrease of 1% over 1979, when the total was 1696. Consultations increased 10.7%, from 784 to 868. (See Table XXIX)

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 XXIX MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre-Consultations	1696	1678	- 18	- .010
Consultations				
(a) Court-Ordered	600	664	+ 64	+10.6
(b) Probation Requested	184	204	+ 20	+10.8
TOTAL	784	868	+ 84	+10.7
Results of Consultations				
(a) No further service	9	3	- 6	-66.6
(b) Further diagnosis and/or treatment	775	865	+ 90	+11.0
TOTAL	784	868	+ 84	+10.7

ADULT DIVISION

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

All categories of probation caseloads increased in volume during 1980, with the number of persons on probation supervision at an all-time high of 7,502, 13% over the 1979 total. However, the greatest growth was in Pre-trial Services -- release on recognition and conditional release -- which occupied a major focus of attention throughout the year. This was a direct result of, and in response to, serious overcrowding at the Nassau County Correctional Center, which prompted a concerted effort by the County Executive, the courts, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, and the Probation Department to reduce the population and alleviate a potentially explosive situation. Various solutions were explored, all of them only partial answers to an on-going problem.

Probation Pre-trial programs were expanded in order to increase the number of defendants who could be managed in the community rather than in jail while they were awaiting trial.

Extra probation staff were assigned to interview defendants, submit release recommendations to the courts, and take reports for defendants who were placed on conditional release by the courts. Since probation pre-trial programs address only those prisoners who were incarcerated because they could not post bail, additional solutions will be needed to effect long-range resolution of the overcrowding at the jail.

Other highlights of the year were in the Intensive Supervision Program which completed its first full year of operation with an optimistic forecast and positive side effects for other adult supervision programs. Preliminary results indicate that the use of the objective risk assessment instrument to classify probationers permits the Department to make better use of manpower resources by limiting caseloads of high-risk probationers and expanding those in the lower risk categories. This brought about reductions in the length of time spent on probation, and helped influence the increase in the proportion of prisoners discharged as improved as well as the reduction in violation rates in the regular and drug supervision units.

Additional data and analyses are presented in the following pages.

PRETRIAL SERVICES

Probation pretrial services in the Adult Division consist of the Release-on-Recognizance and Conditional Release programs. Both programs are designed for pretrial release of defendants who cannot raise bail as set by the Court and who otherwise would be detained at the jail. These programs are not for persons serving sentences or convicted persons awaiting sentence.

Of all the programs and services offered by the Probation Department, Pretrial Services experienced, by far, the greatest growth during 1980. Caseloads increased sharply in both programs. These increases were the direct result of overcrowding at the Nassau County Correctional Center and an effort by the Criminal Justice System to help reduce the jail population until longer term solutions could be developed. Serious overcrowding was an on-going problem during the entire year and continued at new highs into 1981.

RELEASE-ON-RECOGNIZANCE (ROR)

The Probation ROR program, started in 1962, is designed to assist the Court in determining which defendants can be released on low bail or without bail with reasonable assurance that the defendant will reappear in Court on the appointed date. Historically, indigent and low income defendants have been the principal beneficiaries of ROR.

ROR Unit serves both the District and County Courts by providing investigative reports and recommendations prepared by probation officers on order of the Court. These reports are utilized by the Judge in assessing a defendant's eligibility for release or to establish realistic bail.

The Court may or may not follow the Probation recommendations.

ROR investigations more than doubled in 1980, going from 1,437 in 1979, to 3,554 a dramatic increase of 2,117, or 147%. Most of the increase in the ROR cases occurred in the District Court and with misdemeanor cases. Also, females accounted for a much larger proportion of the caseload in 1980 than in 1979 (15.3% versus 9.3%). See Chart below and Table XX.

RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Selected for Full Investigations	1437	3554
Recommended Good Risks	561	2497
Recommended Poor Risks	876	1057
Total Good Risks Accepted by Court	561	2467
Total Poor Risks Accepted by Court	861	1028

Conditional Release

The Conditional Release Program is designed to monitor the conduct of defendants who are released without bail while awaiting proceedings in the Criminal Courts. It also is utilized for defendants who have posted minimal bail but whose background (legal, community ties, etc.) indicate that there may be some doubt as to their complete reliability to return to Court on appointed dates.

Defendants are assigned to the program by the Court and are required to report in person to the Probation Department every week until their cases are disposed of.

The Probation Department is required to inform the Court of any violations of the conditions of release or rules of behavior so that proper Court action may be initiated. If the defendant fails to comply with the rules of behavior, particularly, if he is arrested on a new charge, or fails to report as directed, he may be dropped from the program.

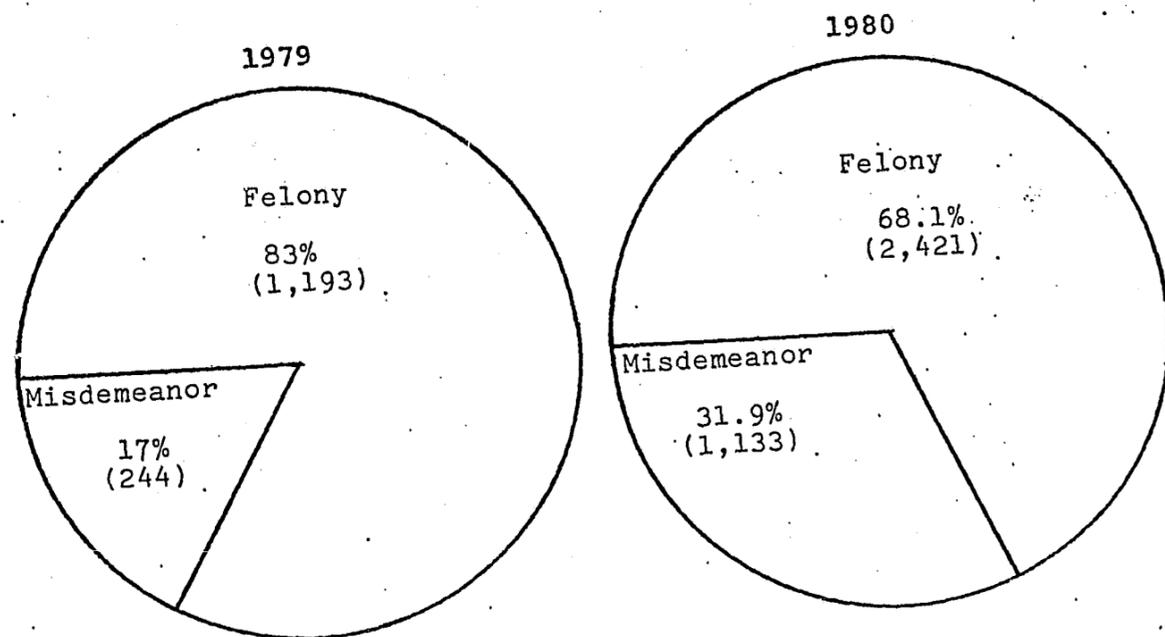
During 1980, a total of 1,986 defendants received the services of the Conditional Release program. This compares with 602 defendants in 1979, an increase of 1,384 cases, or 229.9%. Another indicator of the growth of this program can be observed in the fact that in 1979 the average monthly caseload was 222. This compares with an average monthly caseload in 1980 of 708 cases, or 218.9% overall increase.

Preliminary analyses of the success of conditional release, gauged by defendants' return for trial, are encouraging and indicate the usefulness and cost-effectiveness of this program, particularly as it relates to reducing the jail population. Of the conditional release cases terminated during 1980, 94%, or 1,223, were terminated successfully. Only 6%, or 108 cases, were dropped from the program for failure to abide by the conditions of release, including failure to report and rearrest on a new charge.

TABLE XX
ADULT DIVISION

RELEASE-ON-RECOGNIZANCE INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED, BY TYPE OF
CRIME, FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR, DURING THE YEARS 1979 AND 1980.

Type of Crime	1979		1980		Inc./Dec. 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felony	1,193	83.0	2,421	68.1	+1,228	+102.9
Misdemeanor	244	17.0	1,133	31.9	+889	+364.3
Total	1,437	100.0	3,554	100.0	+2,117	+147.3
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	1,303	90.7	3,011	84.7	+1,708	+131.1
Female	134	9.3	543	15.3	+409	+305.2
Total	1,437	100.0	3,554	100.0	+2,117	+147.3



INVESTIGATIONS

The Criminal Procedure Law specifically sets forth those instances in which Pre-Sentence Investigations and Reports are mandatory prior to sentencing and those circumstances in which they are permissible. In the latter case, however, the court's sentencing options are severely limited unless a Pre-Sentence Report is completed. A defendant cannot be sentenced to Probation or to an aggregate of over 90 days in jail without the court having before it a written Pre-Sentence Report.

The principal focus of a Pre-Sentence Investigation and Report is to present verified legal and social information to the court which is relevant to judicial decision making. This entails completely evaluating the present offense based on court and police reports, law enforcement interviews, defendant's statements, complainant's and victim's statements, etc. This, as well as the nature of the defendant's prior legal involvement, social history including family, school, employment, psychiatric, drug and alcohol problems, treatment programs, etc. all must be considered in determining the appropriate sentencing recommendation in order to insure both the safety of the community and the best prospects for rehabilitation of the defendant.

The Pre-Sentence Report also serves an important role in parole decision making and in work-release and furlough programs at the correctional level.

In analyzing annual investigation activity, two sets of statistics are always presented; the first, assignments during the year, is the truest barometer of the Department's annual work load, while the second, cases with dispositions during the year, provides the richest source for statistical analysis.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignments in 1980 reached an all time high for this Department, nearly double the number in 1974. During 1980, investigation assignments numbered 4,815, a 3.9 percent increase over the 4,632 assignments in 1979. More significant than this small increase is that it represents a continuation of an upward trend, which in 1979 saw assignments increase 27.7 percent over the prior year.

Investigation assignments involving drug abuse offenses rose from 328 to 456, an increase of 128, or 39%. In 1979, the rate of increase was a higher 76.3%. However, for the third straight year, the proportion of the investigation caseload involving drug offenses increased from 5.1% in 1978, 7.1% in 1979 to 9.5% in 1980. See Table I. Again, while their proportion of the investigation caseload remains a relatively small one, the magnitude of the increase can be better understood when the 39% increase in this category of offense is compared with the overall 3.9% 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 III. Cocaine continues its ranking position in this grouping, as in recent years, followed by marijuana and amphetamines. The position of heroin remained the same as in 1979.

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS

Investigations disposed of by the courts in 1980 also experienced a moderate increase from 4,358 in 1979 to 4,557 in 1980 or 4.6 percent.

While the number of defendants sentenced to Probation increased 4.3 percent to 2,804, the proportion of defendants being sentenced to Probation actually decreased very slightly from 61.7 percent in 1979 to 61.5 percent in 1980. An increase in the commitment rate from 23.3 percent in 1979 to 26.3 percent in 1980 was experienced and fully one-fifth of Probation dispositions were for split sentences that included jail time.

Most of the increase in the overall investigation case load was accounted for by non-residents whose proportion of the case load increased from 24 percent in 1979 to 28.9 percent in 1980.

COURTS OF JURISDICTION

An analysis of the distribution of cases disposed of by court of jurisdiction reveals no significant or dramatic changes in this area when compared with the previous year, when there was a sharp rise in youth part cases, particularly in District Court. In 1980, the changes were more moderate, if at all. County Court dispositions increased by 5.6%, from 1,010 in 1979 to 1,067 in 1980. Youth Part, County Court cases declined by 15.3%, from 308 in 1979 to 261 cases in 1980. Regular District Court cases increased by 8.6%, from 2,174 in 1979 to 2,361 in 1980. Youth Part, District Court cases remained essentially unchanged, from 866 in 1979 to 868 in 1980. See Tables II and IV.

RESIDENCE OF OFFENDERS

While 1980 saw only a moderate increase in the overall investigation caseload, almost all of this increase was accounted for by non-residents. Their proportion of the caseload went from 24% in 1979 to 28.9% in 1980. The distribution was 3,238, or 71.1%, County residents and 1,319, or 28.9%, non-residents. In 1979, it was 76% residents and 24% non-residents. The magnitude of this change can also be seen by the fact that while the investigation program experienced an increase of 4.6% in 1980, those offenders in the non-resident category increased by 20.7%. Further evidence of this shift can be observed in the increased number of offenders being placed on probation in the County and transferred to other jurisdictions for supervision--13.9% higher in 1980. See Tables VIII and IX.

TYPES OF SENTENCE

Analysis of the major types of sentences or disposition for 1980 revealed a leveling off of the probation rate (proportion of cases sentenced to probation) after increases in 1978 and 1979. Further, there was an increase in the commitment rate which is contrary to the trend in 1978 and 1979, when declines in this category were reported. Of the overall investigation caseload, the probation rate went from 61.7% in 1979 to 61.5% in 1980 while the commitment rate rose from 23.3% to 26.3%. "Other" types of sentences, including discharges and fines, declined, from 15% to 12.2%. Further evidence of the increased use of incarceration can also be found in the use of the split sentence, or shock probation, with a period of jail time preceding probation supervision. In 1980, one-fifth of the cases

sentenced to probation were in this category--565 of 2,804 probation cases, or 20.1%. It also varied by court, with a high of 42.6% of the County Court probation sentences receiving jail time.

Other variations in the probation and commitment rates can be observed by the court of jurisdiction. Generally, in County Court cases the probation rate is lower and the commitment rate higher than in District Court. This remained true in 1980. However, as in 1979, the County Court reflected an increase in the probation rate and a decline in the commitment rate. The reverse was the case in the Youth Part, County Court. In the District Court and the Youth Part, District Court, there were increases in the commitment rates and declines in other types of disposition rates, such as discharges and fines. See Tables X through XIII.

An analysis of the investigation caseload by class of offender for 1980 in comparison to 1979 revealed only slight changes in the percentage distribution for felonies, misdemeanors and violations. The proportion of felony offenders increased from 26.1% to 27.1%, while misdemeanants declined from 73.7% to 72.7% in 1980. The number of offenders convicted of violations remained essentially unchanged--less than one-half of one percent. See Table XIV.

A review of just the County Court cases revealed that of the 1,328 cases, 1,236, or 93%, had felony convictions compared with 86.5% in 1979, 84% in 1978 and 76% in 1977. In brief, the trend toward higher felony conviction rates observed in the County Court in recent years continued in 1980. This change, from a level of 54% felony convictions in 1974 to a high of 93% in 1980, has been a dramatic one. The trend of reducing the number of cases being given the opportunity to plead to reduced misdemeanor charges is closely related to the higher commitment rate and lower probation rate for the County Court.

MAJOR CATEGORIES OF CRIME

While the investigation caseload remained at peak levels in 1980, a comparative analysis of the major categories of crime for which convictions were obtained (crimes-against-person, property, drug offenses, other) has revealed only one moderate change in this area. The proportion of property-type crimes remained essentially the same, from 64.7% in 1979 to 64.4% in 1980. Larceny remains the single most frequent property crime, accounting for 46.9% in this category and 30.2% of the overall investigation caseload. Burglary is the second most frequent property-type crime.

The proportion of crimes-against-persons declined slightly, from 10.6% in 1979 to 9.9%. Assault is the single most frequent person-type crime, accounting for 68.6% of this category and 6.8% of the overall investigation caseload. The proportion of drug offenses reflected the most change, rising from 6.8% in 1979 to 9.2% in 1980. Possession of a controlled substance is the single most frequent crime in this category accounting for 53.8% of the drug offenses and 4.9% of the overall investigation caseload. Driving while intoxicated (DWI) is the single most frequent offense in the "other" category, accounting for 51.7%, and 8.5% of the overall investigation caseload. See Tables XV thru XVII.

The ten most frequent criminal offenses accounted for more than four-fifths (82.2%) of the 4,557 cases. They are set forth below in rank order along with a comparable distribution for 1979.

TEN RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES 1979 - 1980

<u>1979</u>			<u>1980</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	1370	31.4	1	Larceny	1378	30.2
2	DWI	440	10.1	2	Burglary	408	8.9
3	Burglary	408	9.4	3	DWI	389	8.5
4	Assault	327	7.5	4	Assault	310	6.8
5	Poss stolen ppty	261	5.9	5	Poss stolen ppty	276	6.1
6	Robbery	190	4.4	6	Poss of con subst	225	4.9
7	Sale of con subst	153	3.5	7	Crim mischief	208	4.6
8	Crim Trespassing	147	3.4	8	Robbery	201	4.4
9	Crim Mischief	142	3.3	9	Sale of con subst	178	3.9
10	Poss of con subst	135	3.1	10	Crim Trespassing	172	3.8

RECIDIVISM

In the context of this report a recidivist is defined as an individual with one or more adjudications or convictions as a juvenile or an adult. This includes, but is not limited to, cases which were previously known to probation. During 1980, the overall recidivism rate, increased only slightly, from 70.8% in 1979 to 71.9% in 1980, but was generally at a lower level in comparison to previous years in the 1970's.

However, it must be acknowledged that even with this decline the majority of the investigation caseload continues to have a prior conviction record. As noted in 1979, it is believed that the decline in recidivism for the past two years is linked to the increase in the number of youthful offenders and the general drop in the age of the investigation caseload. See Tables XVIII and XIX.

AGE OF OFFENDERS

In 1979, the investigation caseload as a group, was the youngest since 1972. In 1980, the average age (median) increased only slightly, from 23.1 years in 1979 to 23.3. The proportion of offenders in the 16-20 age group also dropped slightly from 42.6% in 1979 to 41.3% in 1980. However, the proportion in the 16-29 age group was identical for both years--74.8%. See Tables V and VI.

SEX OF OFFENDERS

The proportion of female cases increased in 1980, from 11.8% in 1979 to 13.1%. The distribution of the investigation caseload in 1980 was 3,960, or 86.9%, males and 597, or 13.1% females in 1979. Males increased their share of the caseload by 3% while the female increase was a larger 15.9%. See Table VII. Also, it was observed in 1980 that females continued to have a higher probability of being placed on probation than their male counterparts, 76.2% versus 59.3%, (70.1% versus 60.6% in 1979) and, because it was higher in 1980 was undoubtedly responsible for the larger female proportion of the supervision caseload at the close of 1980 when it was 15.7%, as compared with a somewhat smaller 14.1% at the close of 1979. These changes are generally moderate in size, but for the most part, the male and female distributions of the caseloads have over the years remained essentially constant.

TABLE II
ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT

COURT	Frequency and Percentage Distribution				Increase or Decrease	
	1979		1980		1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
County	1,010	23.2	1,067	23.4	+57	+5.6
Youth Part, County	308	7.0	261	5.8	-47	-15.3
District	2,174	49.9	2,361	51.8	+187	+8.6
Youth Part, District	<u>866</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+0.2</u>
Total	4,358	100.0	4,557	100.0	+199	+4.6

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY COURT

COURT	Frequency and Percentage Distribution				Increase or Decrease	
	1979		1980		1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
County & Y.P. County	1,409	30.4	1,469	30.5	+60	+4.3
District & Y.P. District	<u>3,223</u>	<u>69.6</u>	<u>3,346</u>	<u>69.5</u>	<u>+123</u>	<u>+3.8</u>
Total	4,632	100.0	4,815	100.0	+183	+3.9

TABLE III
ADULT DIVISION

DRUG ABUSE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS FROM COUNTY AND DISTRICT COURTS
1979-1980

COUNTY COURT

Type of Offense	1979		1980		Inc./Dec. 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poss and/or sale or att sale	153	82.3	205	84.7	+52	+33.9
Poss or att poss	33	17.7	37	15.3	+4	+12.1
Total	186	100.0	242	100.0	+56	+30.1

DISTRICT COURT

Poss or att poss	119	83.8	196	91.6	+77	+64.7
Sale or att sale	17	12.0	11	5.1	-6	-35.3
Att poss hypo instr	4	2.8	1	0.5	-3	-75.0
Other	2	1.4	1	0.5	-1	-50.0
Forged Instrument	0	0	2	.9	+2	+100.0
DWI	0	0	2	.9	+2	+100.0
Att Prom Prison	0	0	1	.5	+1	+100.0
Contraband	0	0	1	.5	+1	+100.0
Total	142	100.0	214	100.0	+72	+50.7

COUNTY COURT	186	56.7	242	53.1	+56	+30.1
DISTRICT COURT	142	43.3	214	46.9	+72	+50.7
Total	328	100.0	456	100.0	+128	+39.0

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

Type	1979		1980		Inc./Dec. 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cocaine	121	37.6	173	38.6	+52	+42.9
Marijuana	79	24.5	101	22.5	+22	+27.8
Amphetamines	19	5.9	45	10.0	+26	+136.8
Quaaludes	29	9.0	43	9.6	+14	+48.3
Heroin	14	4.4	22	4.9	+8	+57.1
LSD	11	3.4	21	4.7	+10	+90.9
Hashish	2	0.6	10	2.2	+8	+400.0
PCP	3	0.9	8	1.8	+5	+166.7
Valium	6	1.9	6	1.3	0	0
Methadone	14	4.4	5	1.1	-9	-64.3
Tuinal	5	1.6	6	1.3	+1	+20.0
Barbiturates	9	2.8	5	1.1	-4	-44.4
Phenobarbitol	3	0.9	4	0.9	+1	+33.3
Morphine	3	0.9	0	0	-3	-100.0
Dilaudid	2	0.6	0	0	-2	-100.0
THC	1	0.3	0	0	-1	-100.0
Dexedrine	1	0.3	0	0	-1	-100.0
Total	322	100.0	449	100.0	+127	+39.4

TABLE IV
ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT

Frequency and Percentage Distribution

Court	1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%
County	1,010	23.2	1,067	23.4
Youth Part County	308	7.0	261	5.7
District	2,174	49.9	2,361	51.8
Youth Part District	866	19.9	868	19.1
Total	4,358	100.0	4,557	100.0

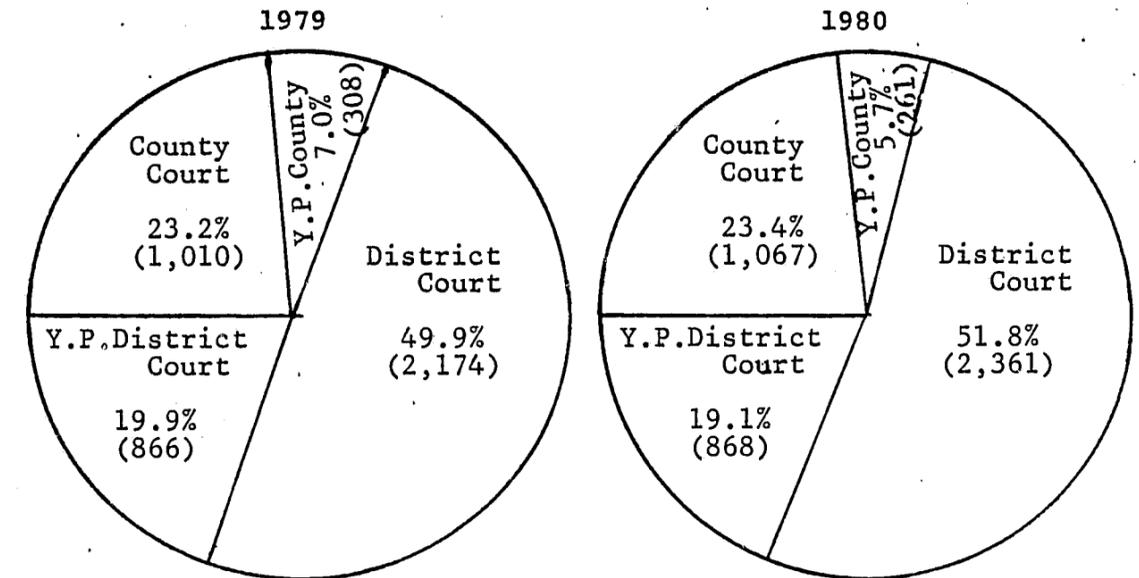


TABLE V
ADULT DIVISION

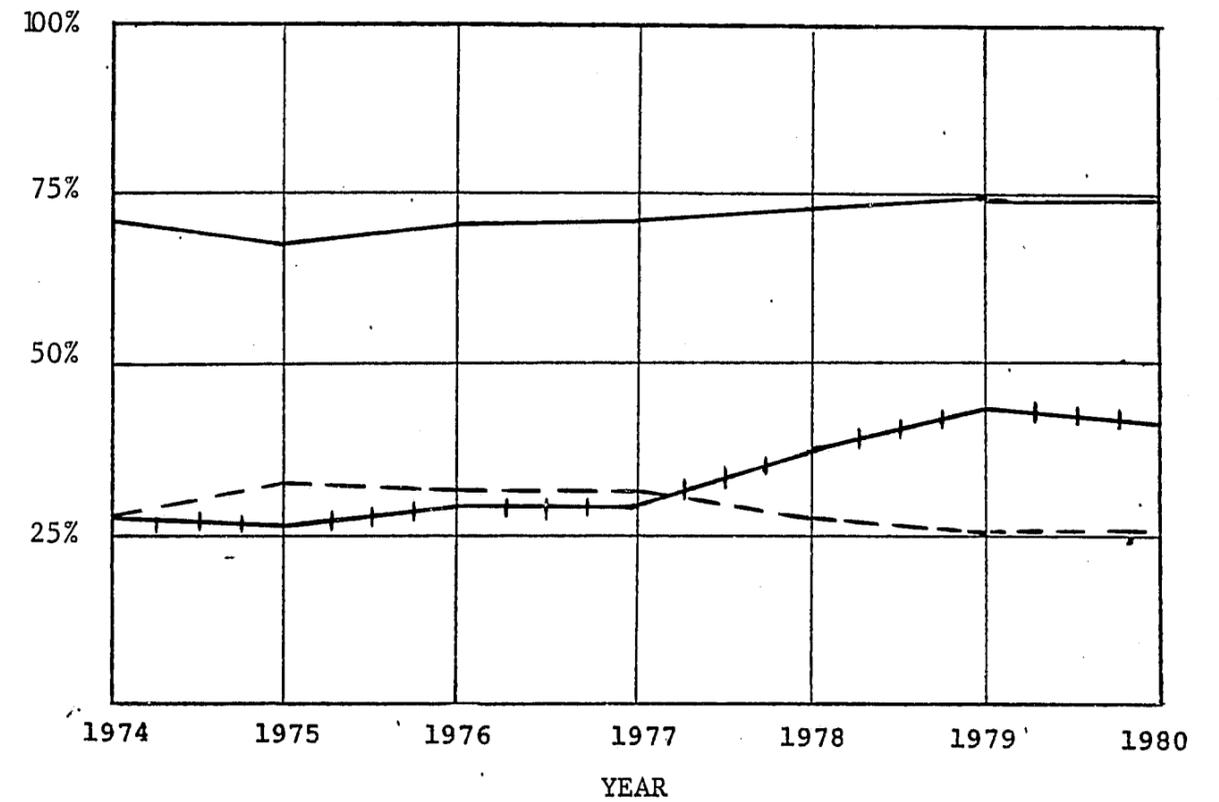
AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS
DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Median age - years	24.5	25.4	24.6	24.6	24.3	23.1	23.3
% in 16-20 age group	28.9%	26.8%	29.8%	30.1%	36.9%	42.6%	41.3%
% in 16-29 age group	71.0%	65.6%	69.0%	69.2%	72.5%	74.8%	74.8%
% in 30 and over age group	29.0%	34.4%	31.0%	30.8%	27.5%	25.2%	25.2%

TABLE VI
ADULT DIVISION

AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING
THE YEARS 1974-1980

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
% in 16-20 age group	28.9%	26.8%	29.8%	30.1%	36.9%	42.6%	41.3%
% in 16-29 age group	71.0%	65.6%	69.0%	69.2%	72.5%	74.8%	74.8%
% in 30 and over age group	29.0%	34.4%	31.0%	30.8%	27.5%	25.2%	25.2%



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

TABLE VII
ADULT DIVISION

SEX OF OFFENDER OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1979-1980

SEX	1979		1980		Increase or Decrease 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	3,843	88.2	3,960	86.9	+117	+3.0
Female	<u>515</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>+82</u>	<u>+15.9</u>
Total	4,358	100.0	4,557	100.0	+199	+4.6

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY SEX DURING THE YEARS 1979-1980

SEX	1979		1980		Increase or Decrease 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	4,102	88.6	4,217	87.6	+115	+2.8
Female	<u>530</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>598</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>+68</u>	<u>+12.8</u>
Total	4,632	100.0	4,815	100.0	+183	+3.9

TABLE VIII
ADULT DIVISION

RESIDENCY OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS
DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

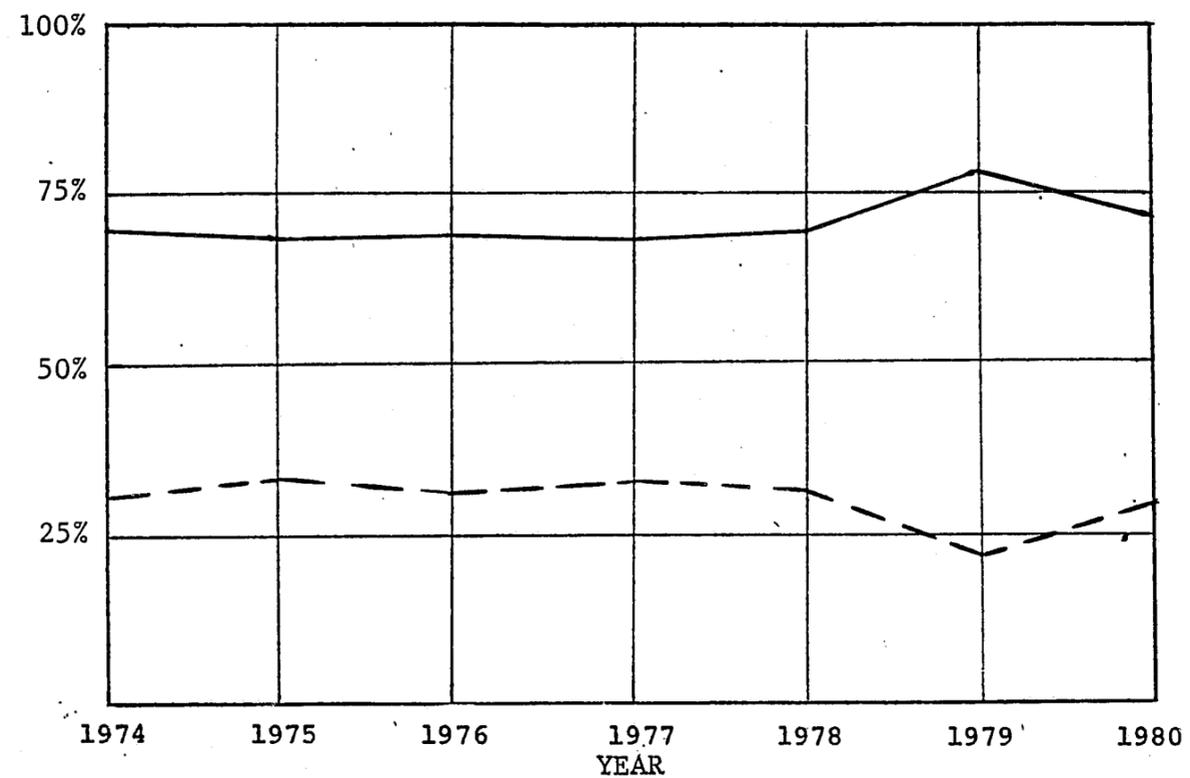
Residency	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nassau County	1,704	68.8	1,946	67.0	2,307	68.4	2,285	67.0
Non-resident	<u>774</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>1,064</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>1,123</u>	<u>33.0</u>
Total	2,478	100.0	2,906	100.0	3,371	100.0	3,408	100.0

Residency	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nassau County	2,241	68.8	3,312	76.0	3,238	71.1
Non-resident	<u>1,016</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>28.9</u>
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0	4,557	100.0

TABLE IX
ADULT DIVISION

PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS
BY RESIDENCY FOR THE YEARS 1974-1980

Residency	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Nassau Cty	68.8	67.0	68.4	67.0	68.8	76.0	71.1
Non-resident	31.2	33.0	31.6	33.0	31.2	24.0	28.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Nassau County Resident _____

Non-resident - - - - -

TABLE X
ADULT DIVISION

INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY COURT AND TYPE OF SENTENCE.

<u>COURTS</u>	1979		1980		Inc./Dec.	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>ALL COURTS</u>						
Probation	2,689	61.7	2,804	61.5	+115	+4.3
Committed	1,016	23.3	1,199	26.3	+183	+18.0
Other	653	15.0	554	12.2	-99	-15.2
Total	<u>4,358</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,557</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+199</u>	<u>+4.6</u>
<u>COUNTY COURT</u>						
Probation	419	41.5	464	43.5	+45	+10.7
Committed	565	55.9	584	54.7	+19	+3.4
Other	26	2.6	19	1.8	-7	-26.9
Total	<u>1,010</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,067</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+57</u>	<u>+5.6</u>
<u>YOUTH PART, COUNTY</u>						
Probation	254	82.5	208	79.7	-46	-18.1
Committed	49	15.9	49	18.8	0	0
Other	5	1.6	4	1.5	-1	-20.0
Total	<u>308</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-47</u>	<u>-15.3</u>
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>						
Probation	1,364	62.7	1,469	62.2	+105	+7.7
Committed	385	17.7	538	22.8	+153	+39.7
Other	425	19.6	354	15.0	-71	-16.7
Total	<u>2,174</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,361</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+187</u>	<u>+8.6</u>
<u>YOUTH PART, DISTRICT</u>						
Probation	652	75.3	663	76.4	+11	+1.7
Committed	17	2.0	28	3.2	+11	+64.7
Other	197	22.7	177	20.4	-20	-10.2
Total	<u>866</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+0.2</u>

TABLE XIII
ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS
DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

Type	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	1,301	52.5	1,651	56.8	1,903	56.5	1,852	54.3
Commitment	810	32.7	833	28.7	989	29.3	1,129	33.2
Other	367	14.8	422	14.5	479	14.2	427	12.5
Total	2,478	100.0	2,906	100.0	3,371	100.0	3,408	100.0

Type	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	1,913	58.7	2,689	61.7	2,804	61.5
Commitment	958	29.4	1,016	23.3	1,199	26.3
Other	386	11.9	653	15.0	554	12.2
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0	4,557	100.0

TABLE XIV
ADULT DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH
DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1979-1980

Type	1979		1980		Inc./Dec. 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felonies	1,140	26.1	1,236	27.1	+96	+8.4
Misdemeanors	3,211	73.7	3,315	72.7	+104	+3.2
Violations	7	0.2	6	0.2	-1	-14.3
Total	4,358	100.0	4,557	100.0	+199	+4.6

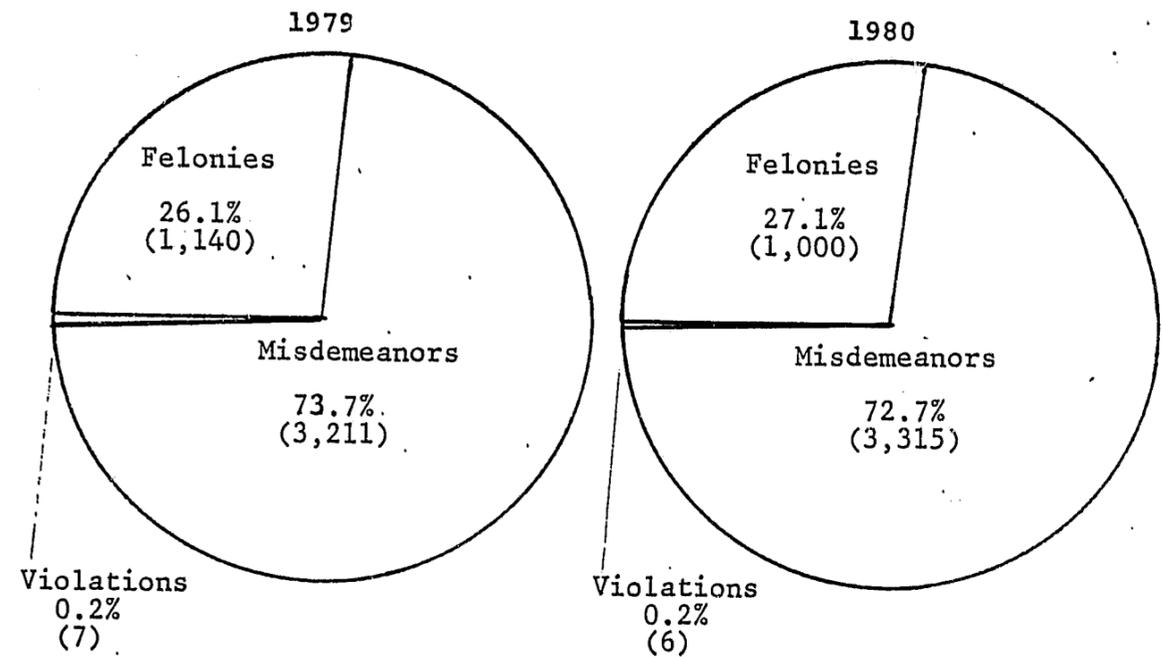


TABLE XV
ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1979-1980

Types	1979		1980		Inc./Dec. 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	461	10.6	452	9.9	-9	-1.9
Crimes-against-property	2,818	64.7	2,934	64.4	+116	+4.1
Drug Offenses	297	6.8	418	9.2	+121	+40.7
Other	782	17.9	753	16.5	-29	-3.7
Total	4,358	100.0	4,557	100.0	+199	+4.6

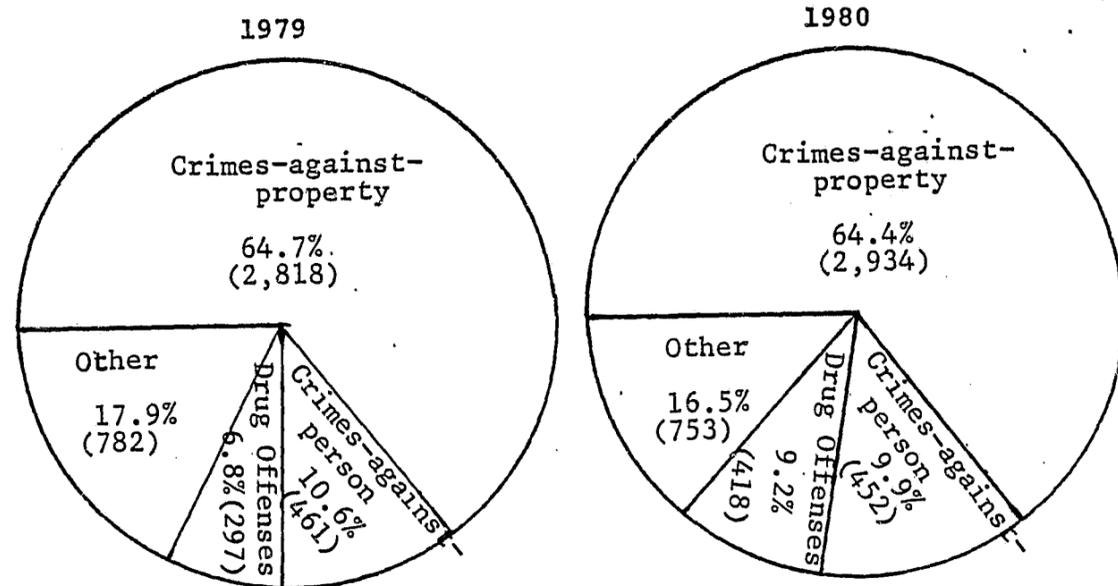
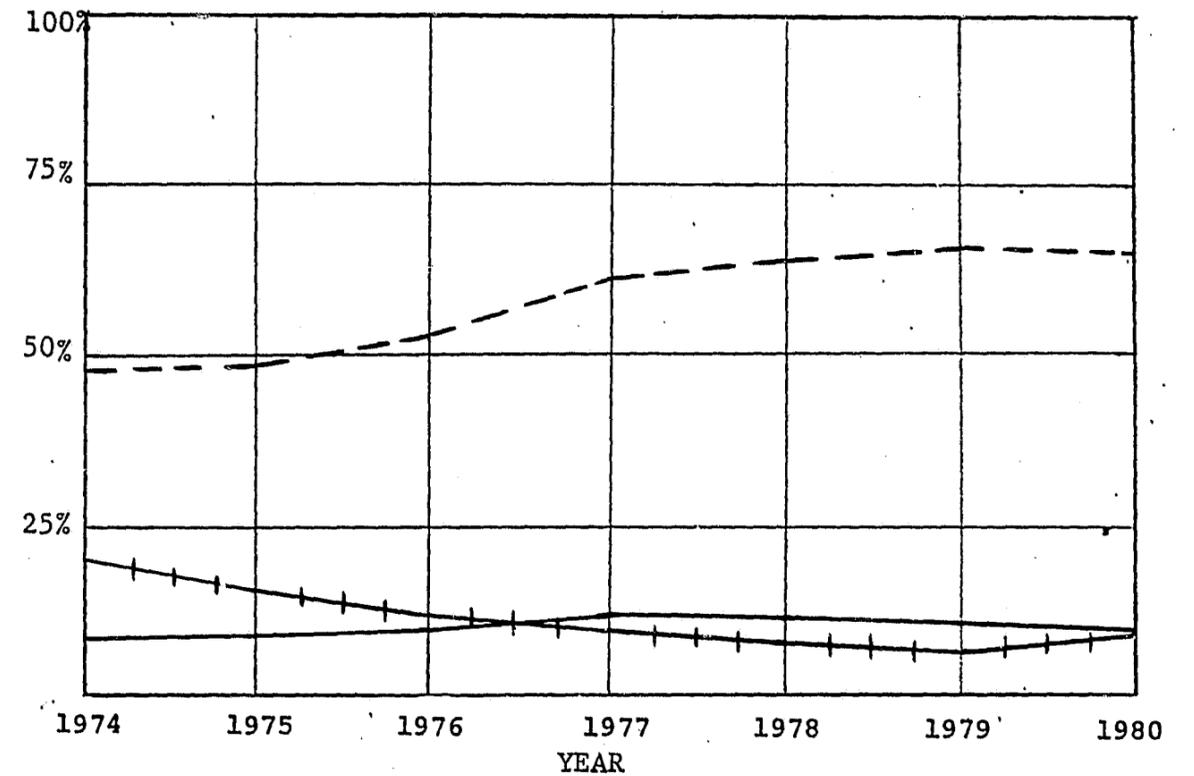


TABLE XVI
ADULT DIVISION

PERCENTAGE OF TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH
DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Crimes-against-person	10.6	10.0	10.9	10.4	11.0	10.6	9.9
Crimes-against-property	47.2	49.6	52.4	59.3	63.4	64.7	64.4
Drug Offenses	21.1	15.5	13.0	9.8	7.7	6.8	9.2
Other	21.1	24.9	23.7	20.5	17.9	17.9	16.5
Total	100.0						



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

TABLE XVII
ADULT DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS
DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

Type	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	262	10.6	292	10.0	366	10.9	355	10.4
Crimes-against-property	1,170	47.2	1,440	49.6	1,767	52.4	2,021	59.3
Drug Offenses	523	21.1	451	15.5	440	13.0	333	9.8
Other	523	21.1	723	24.9	798	23.7	699	20.5
Total	2,478	100.0	2,906	100.0	3,371	100.0	3,408	100.0

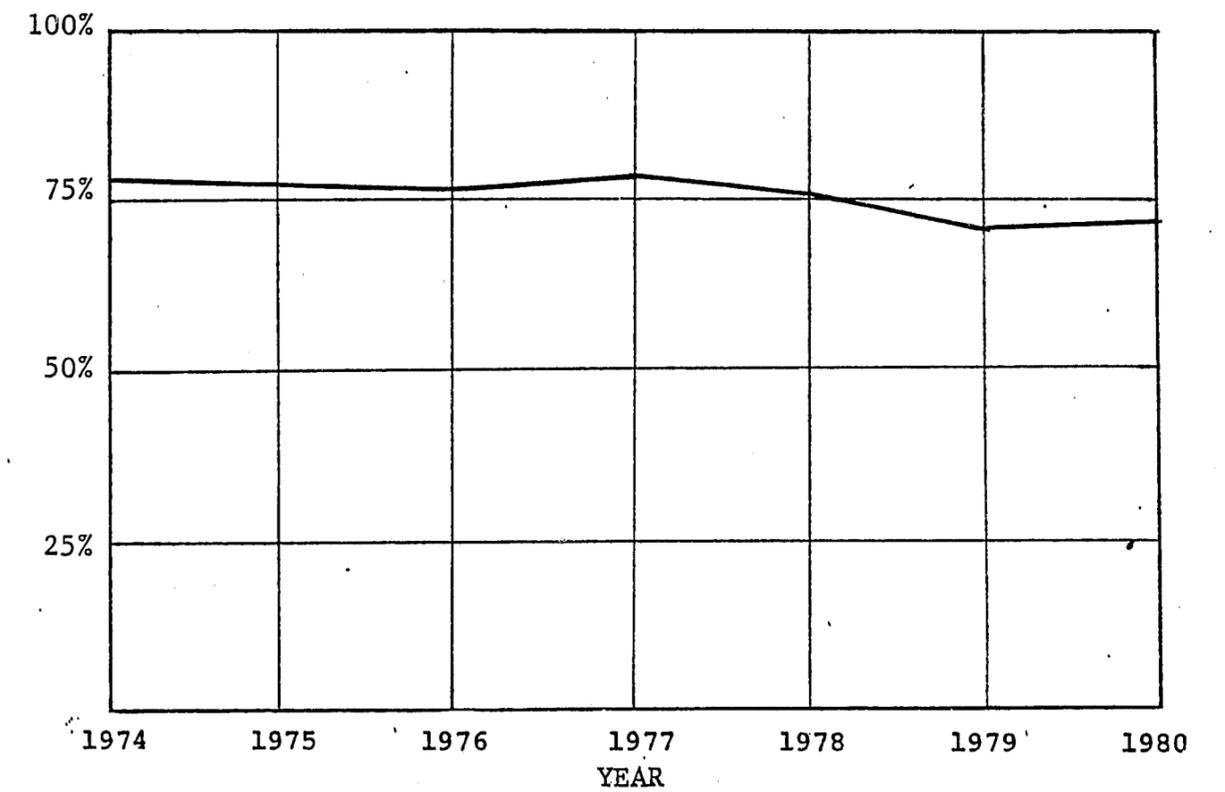
Type	1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	360	11.0	461	10.6	452	9.9
Crimes-against-property	2,064	63.4	2,818	64.7	2,934	64.4
Drug Offenses	250	7.7	297	6.8	418	9.2
Other	583	17.9	782	17.9	753	16.5
Total	3,257	100.0	4,358	100.0	4,557	100.0

TABLE XVIII
ADULT DIVISION

RECIDIVISM

PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING
THE YEARS 1974-1980 WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Cases	2,478	2,906	3,371	3,408	3,257	4,358	4,557
Percent Recidivist	78.0%	77.5%	76.9%	78.4%	75.5%	70.8%	71.9%



Recidivism Rate _____

TABLE XIX
ADULT DIVISION

RECIDIVISM IN INVESTIGATION CASELOAD
PERCENTAGE OF INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS
1975-1980 WITH A PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD

Type	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
		<u>N</u>										
All Cases	77.5%	(2906)	76.9%	(3371)	78.4%	(3408)	75.5%	(3257)	70.8%	(4358)	71.9%	(4557)
Regular Units	78.5%	(2228)	77.1%	(2437)	78.0%	(2545)	75.6%	(2761)	69.9%	(3990)	71.2%	(4198)
Drug & Alcohol	74.2%	(678)	76.2%	(934)	79.4%	(863)	74.6%	(496)	77.4%	(368)	80.2%	(359)
Court		<u>N</u>										
County	81.4%	(1316)	78.6%	(1312)	79.5%	(1131)	77.6%	(956)	77.7%	(1010)	77.0%	(1067)
Y.P.County	61.8%	(173)	58.2%	(275)	55.7%	(244)	63.4%	(235)	57.9%	(308)	54.8%	(261)
District	81.7%	(1136)	84.7%	(1460)	84.7%	(1744)	84.0%	(1601)	81.7%	(2174)	80.6%	(2361)
Y.P.District	52.0%	(281)	50.9%	(324)	59.2%	(289)	48.0%	(465)	40.2%	(866)	46.9%	(868)

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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. It 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.

A major goal of probation supervision is to influence the probationer's behavior in a positive way and to such a degree that he will become a law abiding, contributing member of society. Many probationers at the time of sentence are deficient in education, job skills and knowledge of available community resources. The probation officer assists the probationer in recognizing his or her needs and problems and, through the professional counseling relationship, to resolve them.

It is essentially a one-to-one counseling relationship in which the probation officer attempts to exert positive influence on the probationer's activities; the participation of another agency or individual may be called upon as needed.

There are three major post-adjudicatory supervision programs in the Adult Division: Regular; Drug and Alcohol (for substance abusers and those who have committed drug-related crimes); and the Intensive Supervision Program, a special State funded program for high-risk offenders.

The number of persons on probation during 1980 reached an all time high of 7,502. This is an increase of 13% over 1979 when the total was 6,638. Although the rate of increase was below 16.1% reported for 1979, it was the sixth straight year of increases in the number of offenders on probation at some-time during the year. These increases occurred in all supervision categories: 12.7% in the regular units, 9.2% in the drug and alcohol units, and 48.9% in the Intensive Supervision program. See Tables XX and XXI. The number of new probationers sentenced to probation during 1980 totalled 2,804, compared with 2,689 in 1979, a gain of 4.3%. This compares with 40.6% rate of increase in 1979.

The number of probationers transferred to Nassau County from other jurisdictions declined during 1980 by 16.1% from 373 in 1979 to 313, the lowest number of probationers in this category since 1972 when the total was 257. However, transfers of probationers out of the department to other jurisdictions rose by 3.2%.

Probation Officer caseload size is an important variable which has a significant relationship to program objectives and outcomes. An optimum size caseload, in combination with other factors, can have a positive impact on the rehabilitation of probationers by influencing, in part, the quantity and quality of services they receive.

Increases in caseload size are reported for all supervision units in 1980, with an average for the year of 64.8 cases per officer in the regular and drug alcohol units, representing increases of 12.7% and 9.5% respectively.

In the intensive supervision program caseloads remained generally stable, with an overall average for the year of 28.9 cases. In the compact unit, however, the average active caseload rose by 51.5% during the year. The pattern was the reverse for service cases which by the close of the year had experienced a 40.7% decrease. See Table XXII.

While there was a moderate increase in caseload size in the two major supervision programs, some of the impact of this increase was reduced by the transfer of cases to the new warrant unit.

Success and failure rates of probation supervision are determined by the types of discharges received by probationers (improved, unimproved, etc.) and by violation of probation activity. The overall data suggest that success rates improved somewhat in 1980.

For example, the percentage of probationers discharged as improved increased in both the regular supervision units and in the drug and alcohol units. In regular supervision, the percentage discharged as improved increased from 60.3% in 1979 to 66.3% in 1980. The failure rate, on the other hand, declined from 35.2% to 28.2% in 1980. See Tables XXIII and XXIV.

Intensive Supervision Program (ISP)

The Intensive Supervision Program completed its first full year of operation in 1980. The program was designed and funded by the New York State Division of Probation to maintain high-risk probationers in the community. The purpose of the project is to reduce criminal activity and at the same time promote community protection by keeping a close watch on the participants.

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

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

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

Preliminary statistics from the State Division of Probation show that Statewide 95.5% of those transferred out of ISP remained successful 12 months later in other Probation programs. In Nassau County, the transfer cases showed a 93.8% success rate.

Also, on a statewide basis, 44.1% of those who remained in ISP after the initial six months were seen as successful. In Nassau County the non-transfer success rate was 62.1%.

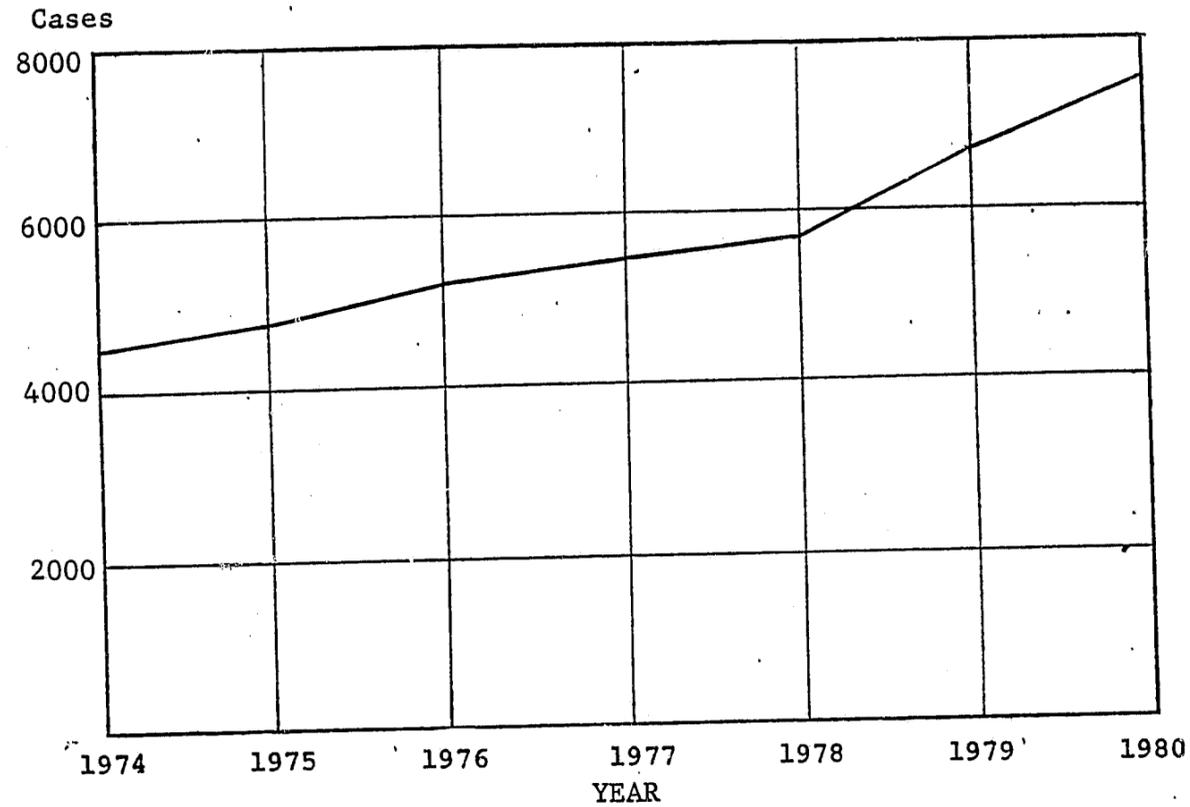
Failure in ISP is defined as revocation of Probation, conviction of a new crime, a discharge as unimproved or an open warrant for absconding. In Nassau County the rate of violations (with dispositions) in ISP is 16.5% compared to 8.0% for overall Probation supervision programs. Therefore, while violations appear twice as often for these high risk cases, one would expect them to violate Probation at a much higher rate.

Violation disposition statistics also show that ISP violators are incarcerated 49.5% of the time as compared to 42.2% for the Adult Division as a whole. While these high risk cases are committed at a higher rate than other probationers, they are being committed at a rate much lower than expected. This suggests that the program is effective in controlling the behavior of this population.

TABLE XX
ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL ACTIVE (POST-ADJUDICATORY) SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Post-Adjud. Cases under Supv.	4459	4746	5208	5475	5718	6638	7502
Increase/decrease over Previous Year	-193	+287	+462	+267	+243	+920	+864
% Increase/decrease over Previous Year	-4.1%	+6.4%	+9.7%	+5.1%	+4.4%	+16.1%	+13.0%

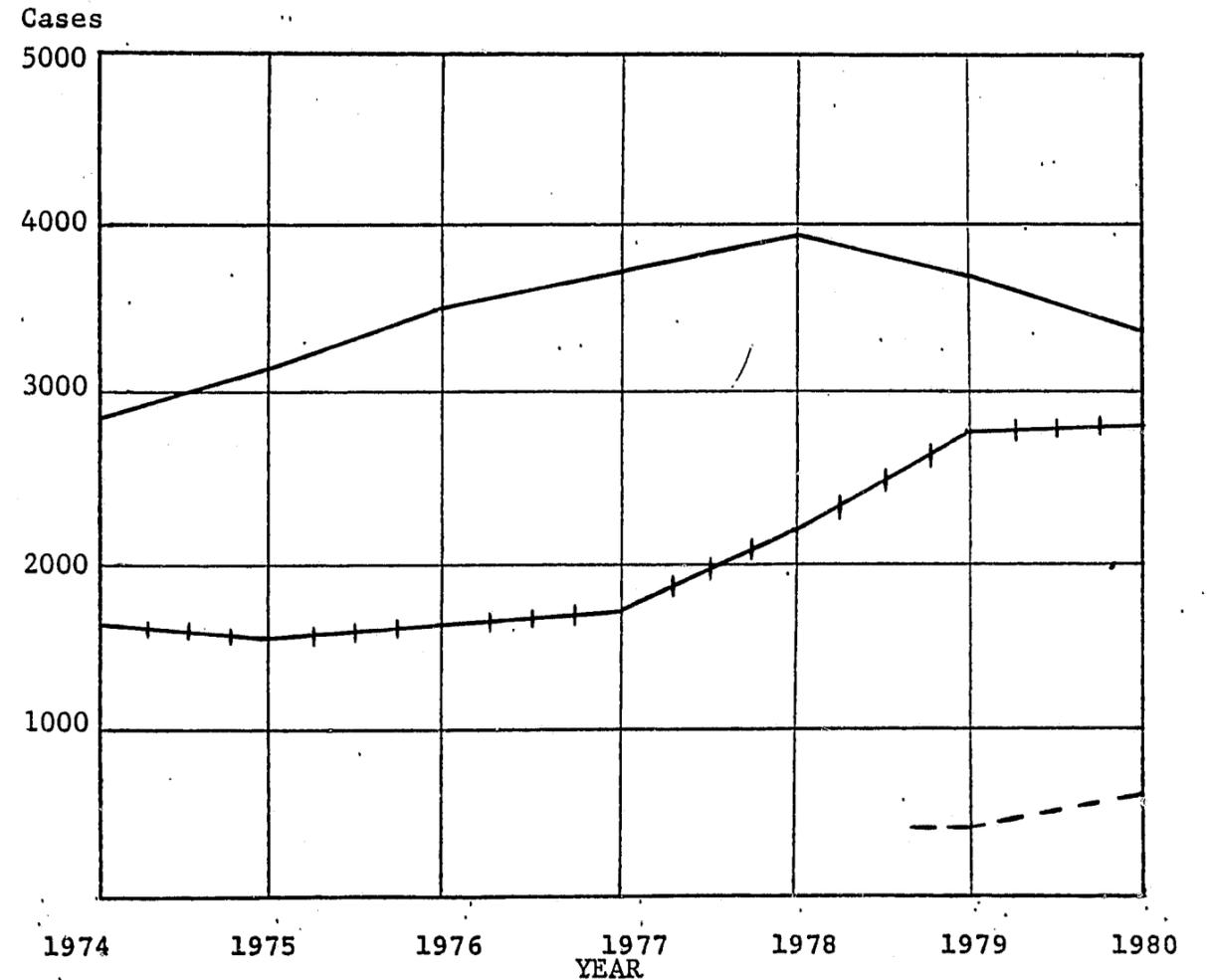


Post-Adjudicatory Cases Under Supervision _____

TABLE XXI
ADULT DIVISION

TOTAL REGULAR SUPERVISION CASELOAD, DRUG AND ALCOHOL SUPERVISION CASELOAD AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD FOR THE YEARS 1974-1980

Type	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Regular	2,774	3,085	3,483	3,676	3,918	3,666	3,360
Drug & Alcohol	1,721	1,663	1,756	1,816	2,222	2,756	2,792
Intensive Supervision Program						411	612



Regular Caseload _____

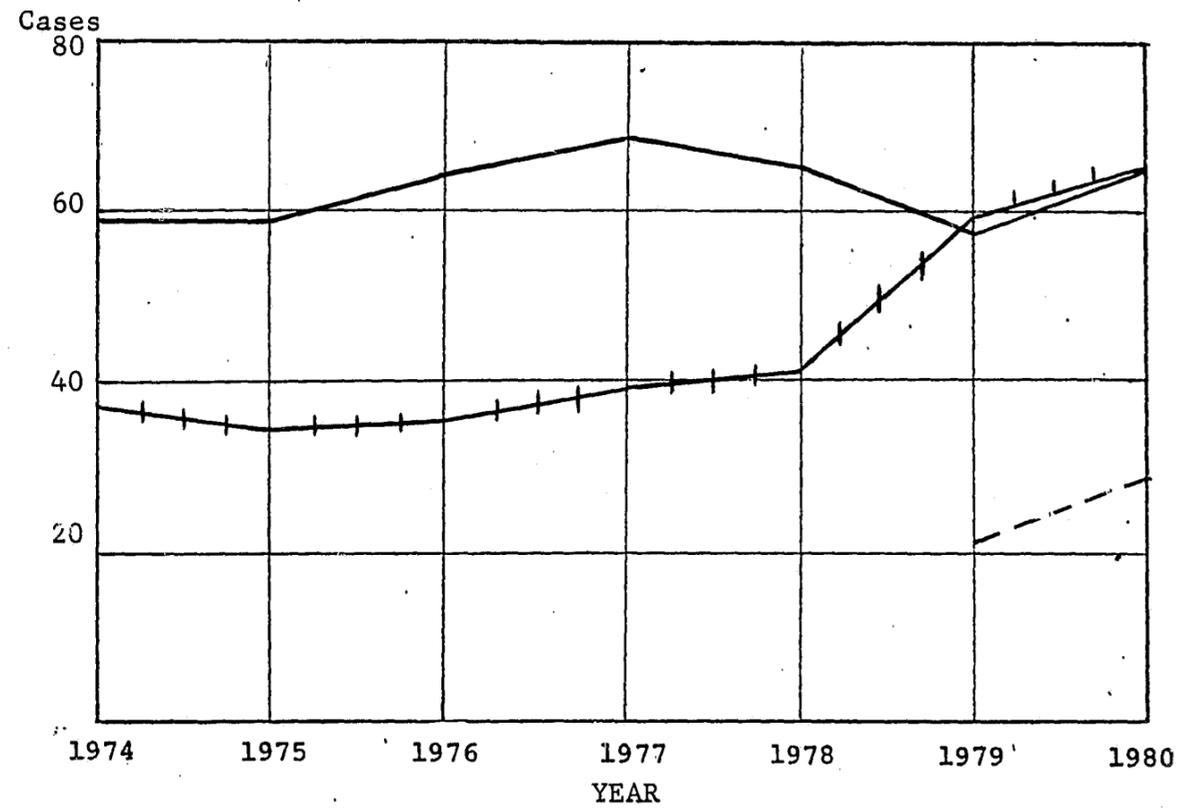
Drug & Alcohol Caseload _____

Intensive Supervision Program Caseload - - - - -

TABLE XXII
ADULT DIVISION

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

Unit	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Regular	59.3	59.3	65.9	68.9	65.0	57.5	64.8
Drug & Alcohol	38.1	34.7	36.4	39.7	40.6	59.2	64.8
Intensive Supervision Program						21.6	28.9



Regular Unit _____
 Drug & Alcohol Unit / / / / / / / /
 Intensive Supervision Program Unit - - - -

TABLE XXIII
ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS
REGULAR UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

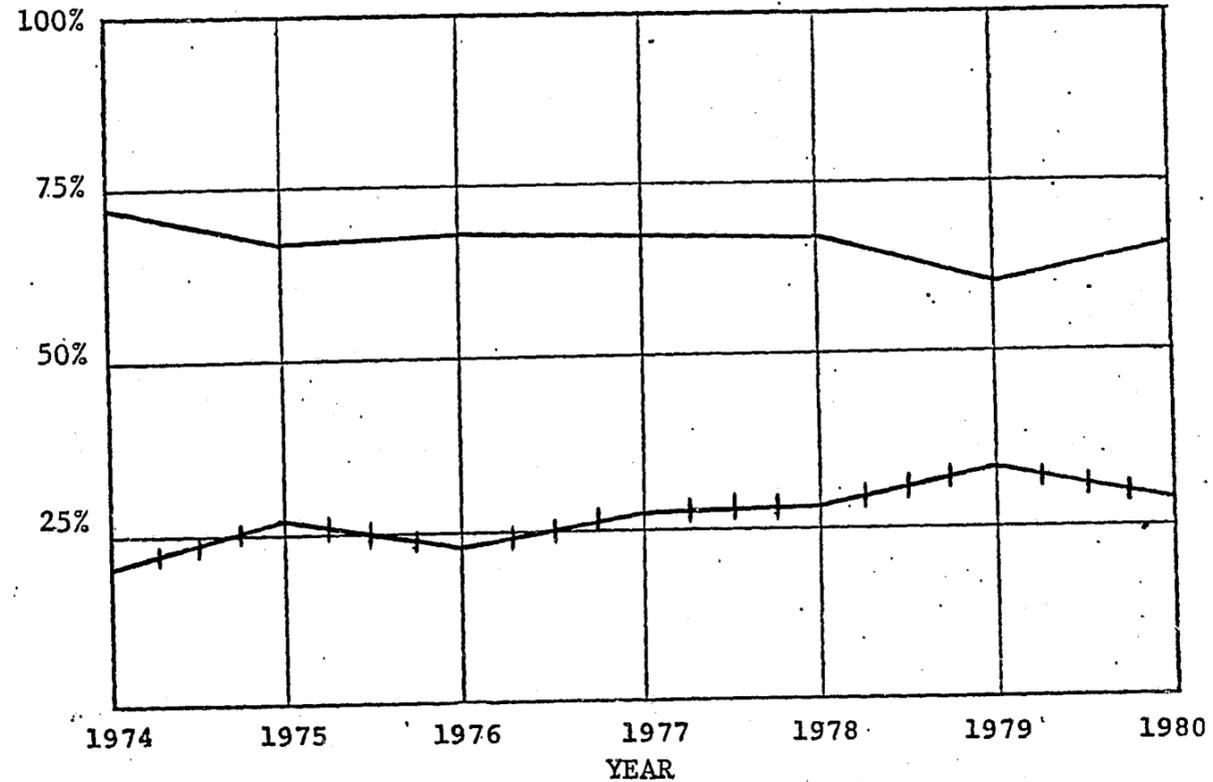
PROBATION DISCHARGES	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%												
Improved	576	73.3	487	66.2	581	67.2	592	66.2	662	65.6	515	60.3	595	66.3
Unimproved	103		119		97		123		129		133		105	
Committed	66	21.5	59	27.3	106	24.0	115	27.1	150	27.7	167	35.2	148	28.2
Absconded	0		23		5		4		0		1		0	
Deceased	10		14		13		8		13		12		6	
Other	31	5.2	34	6.5	63	8.8	52	6.7	55	6.7	26	4.5	43	5.5
Total	786	100.0	736	100.0	865	100.0	894	100.0	1009	100.0	854	100.0	897	100.0
<u>SUPERVISION CASELOADS</u>														
Mean No. of Cases per P. O.														
ACTIVE	59.3		59.3		65.9		68.9		65.0		57.5		64.8	
SERVICE	16.5		17.0		19.7		21.0		17.3		8.8		1.7	

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TABLE XXIV
ADULT DIVISION

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS - PERCENTAGE
OF REGULAR UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE
DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Improved	73.3	66.2	67.2	66.2	65.6	60.3	66.3
Unimpr.- Committed- Absconded	21.5	27.3	24.0	27.1	27.7	35.2	28.2
Deceased- Other	5.2	6.5	8.8	6.7	6.7	4.5	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Success Rate _____
Failure Rate _____

Violations of Probation

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 of probation that are disposed of during the year. In recent years, both of these indicators have reflected significant increases, with the rise, in part, undoubtedly linked to larger caseloads but also to improved enforcement policies by probation officers.

The number of violations of probation filed in a given year is a better barometer of this type of activity for a given year than the number disposed of by courts for the same year. In 1980 the number filed exceeded the number disposed of by 22.5% compared with one-third in 1979, and almost two-thirds in 1978. However, the number of violations filed in 1980 declined to 734 after reaching a peak the previous year of 753. Perhaps more significant than this small decrease of 2.5% was the increase in the supervision caseload itself of 13.0%. The violation rate (number of violations filed per 100 cases under supervision) dropped from 11.4 in 1979 to 9.8 violations in 1980. This is based on a total of 734 violations filed and a total supervision caseload of 7,502.

An analysis of the types of violations of probation that were filed by the Adult Division in 1980 revealed no dramatic shift in their distribution, either for new conviction/charge, absconded or other (technical) categories. On a percentage basis, however, the absconded group experienced the greatest decline. See Table XXV.

Violations of probation disposed of during 1980 totaled 599 compared with 565 in 1979, for an increase of 34, or 6%.

The commitment rate for violations of probation cases disposed of during 1980 was 42.2%, as compared with 41.1% in 1979 and 45.4% in 1978. This commitment rate was lowest for drug and alcohol unit cases (35.6%) and highest (49.5%) for the intensive supervision program cases.

Not surprisingly, the intensive supervision program, given its higher-risk caseload, experienced much higher violation rates than the other supervision programs. During 1980, its first full year of operation--with a total of 612 cases under supervision and 125 violations of probation filed--the rate came to 20.4 per 100 cases under supervision. Using the number of violations disposed of during the year, of which there was 101, the rate was a lower 16.5.

Warrant Unit

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

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

During 1980, 734 violation of probation warrants were issued; 731 were executed during the same year.

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

No. Probation Warrants	<u>WARRANT UNIT</u>		
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>+/-</u>
Issued	752	734	-18
Executed	710	731	+21
Open as of 12/31	402	405	+3

Drug and Alcohol Abuse

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

The Drug and Alcohol 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, with the Nassau County Department of Drug and Alcohol Addiction, and with the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse.

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

Active supervision caseloads were even higher than the 1979 record high of 59.2 cases per officer; in 1980 the average was 64.8 cases per officer.

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

During 1980, we recorded increases in cocaine, heroin and marijuana use, in controlled substance abuse, and in poly-drug and alcohol abuse especially in the under 25 age group.

There was a very significant increase in the number of drug abuse investigation assignments for offenses involving dangerous drugs and/or controlled substances -- from 328 in 1979 to 456 in 1980, an increase of 39 percent.

As Table XXVI indicates, there was, a 3.5% increase in 1980 in the success rate, (probationers discharged as improved) and a decrease in the failure rate of those discharged as unimproved as compared to 1979.

It has been determined over the past decade that the probability of a drug or 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.

TABLE XXV
ADULT DIVISION

NUMBER AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED BY
THE ADULT DIVISION DURING THE YEARS 1979 AND 1980

Type	1979		1980		Inc./Dec. 1980 over 1979	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New Conviction/Charge	121	16.1	117	15.9	-4	-3.3
Absconded (Technical)	153	20.3	138	18.8	-15	-9.8
Other (Technical)	479	63.6	479	65.3	-0	-0
Total	753	100.0	734	100.0	-19	-2.5

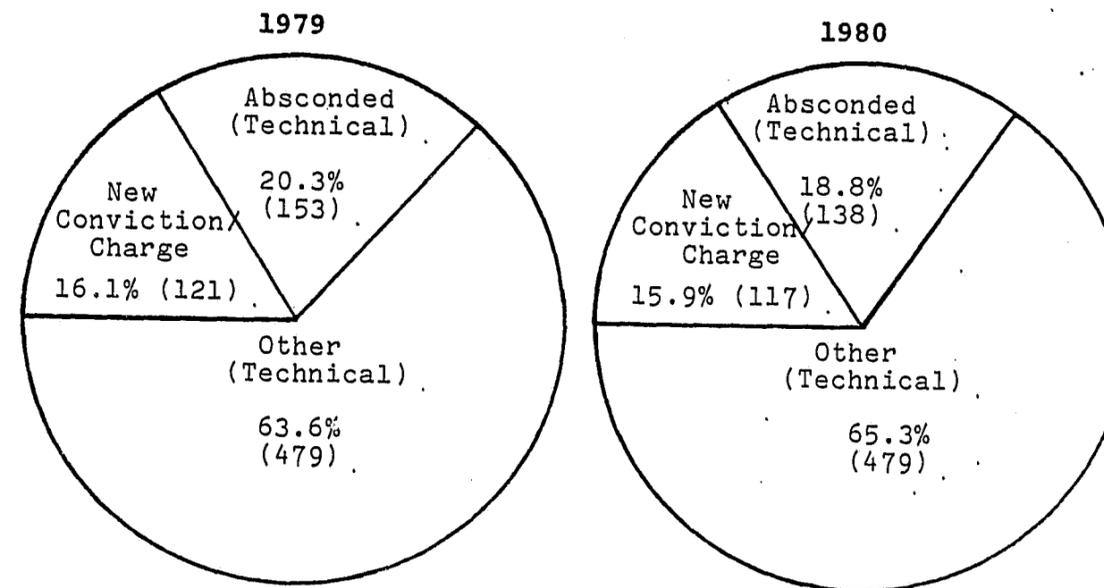


TABLE XXVII
ADULT DIVISION

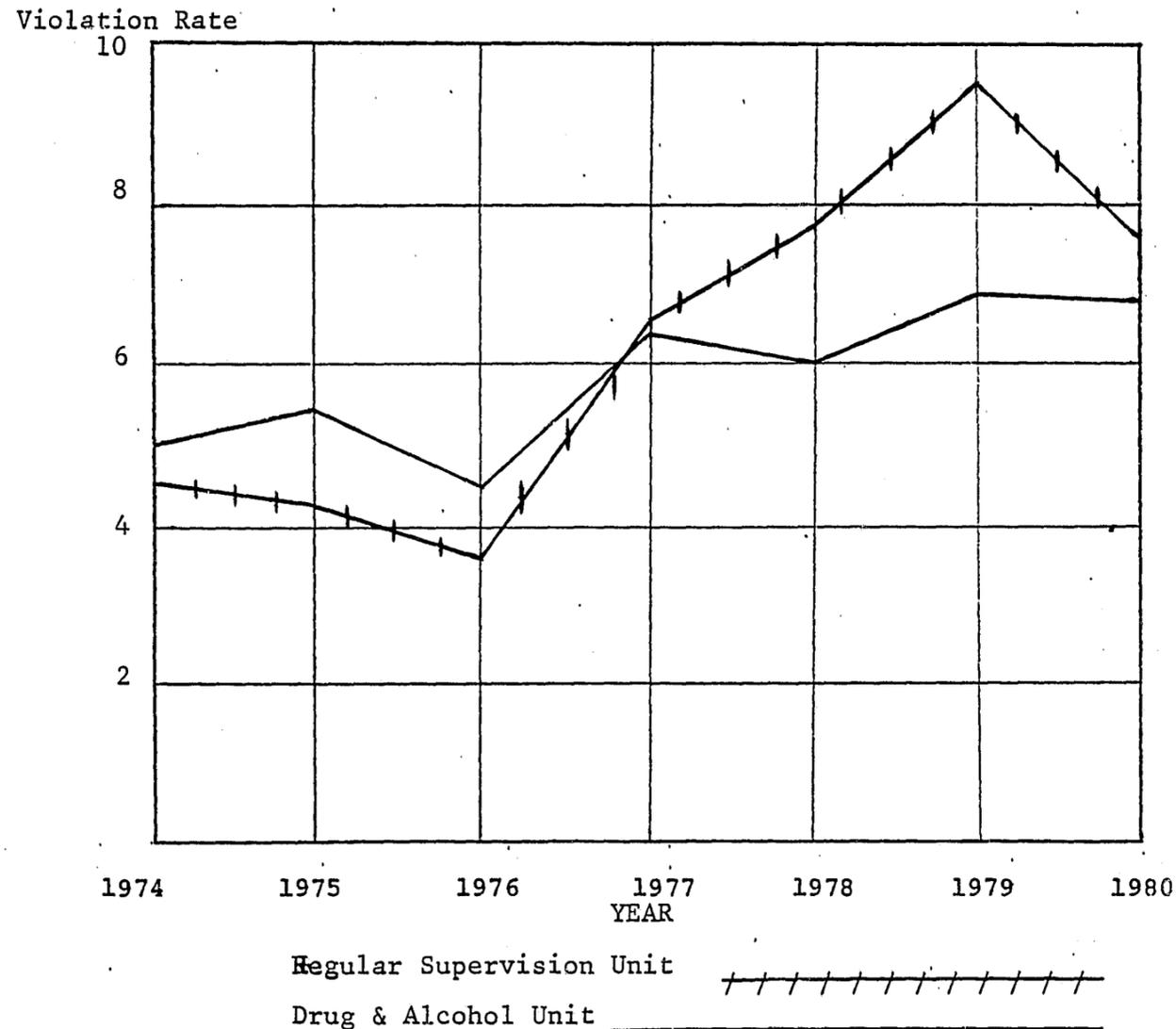
ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION IN REHABILITATION EFFORTS
DRUG AND ALCOHOL UNITS - ADULT DIVISION

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	No.	%												
Improved	316	67.2	305	65.4	267	63.6	232	56.7	223	54.8	423	66.1	506	69.6
Unimproved	63		73		47		61		58		85		80	
Committed	45	23.8	43	26.4	50	25.9	68	33.0	74	32.9	95	28.1	81	22.1
Absconded	4		7		12		6		2		0		0	
Deceased	11		7		9		14		8		11		19	
Other	31	9.0	31	8.2	35	10.5	28	10.3	42	12.3	26	5.8	41	8.3
Total	470	100.0	466	100.0	420	100.0	409	100.0	407	100.0	640	100.0	727	100.0
SUPERVISION CASELOADS														
Mean No. of Cases per P. O.														
ACTIVE	38.1		34.7		36.4		39.7		40.6		59.2		64.8	
SERVICE	6.5		6.8		7.7		9.5		8.7		5.4		0.8	

TABLE XXVIII
ADULT DIVISION

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1974-1980
VIOLATION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION BY

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>Drug & Alcohol Unit</u>							
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	1721	1663	1756	1816	2222	2756	2792
No. of Violations	88	91	77	118	134	189	191
Violation Rate	5.1	5.5	4.4	6.5	6.0	6.9	6.8
<u>Regular Unit</u>							
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	2774	3085	3483	3676	3918	3666	3360
No. of Violations	127	134	134	242	304	348	256
Violation Rate	4.6	4.3	3.8	6.6	7.8	9.5	7.6



COURT LIAISON AND IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

The Court Liaison Unit represents the Probation Department in court on various matters including the reporting of pre-sentence investigations, violations of probation, discharge requests, transfers, restitution, etc. The unit also provides criminal history information to probation officers and other criminal justice agencies and jurisdictions. In addition, the unit is responsible for assigning and tracking all cases from assignment through disposition.

The unit has access to several computerized information systems, including New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, NYSID computerized criminal histories and the various components of the Nassau County Criminal Justice System. It is expected that in 1981 the unit will have input into the County system. The Statewide, mandated Probation Management Information System (PROBAMIS) also will be operational in Nassau County during 1981 with both input and retrieval capabilities.

All cases sentenced to Probation in Nassau County are entered into the New York State Division of Probation PROBAMIS System, which is designed to notify local Probation authorities of any re-arrest of a probationer under their jurisdiction. The system is updated on an ongoing basis, with each change of status of every one of the thousands of probationers supervised by this Department requiring a separate report to the State.

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 1980, 833 probationers were transferred out of Nassau County to other jurisdictions for supervision. Probationers awaiting transfer are supervised by the Compact Unit until the transfer is completed. In cases involving restitution and certain types of placement, the compact unit continues to monitor the case after the transfer-out is effected. Thus, the unit maintains an active supervision caseload, 3,942 cases for the year with an average monthly caseload of 329 cases for the unit.

The Compact Unit also processes requests for transfer of probationers to Nassau County from other jurisdictions. After a case is accepted for supervision by the Nassau County Probation Department, the Compact Unit must review and assign it to the appropriate unit. During 1980, 313 such cases were accepted from supervision by Nassau County.

The Compact Unit also processes requests for case information from Correctional, Parole and Social Service agencies outside Nassau County.

Jail Services

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

The overall workload of the Probation staff assigned to the Nassau County Correctional Center was 11,982 contacts in 1980, compared with 10,021 in 1979. In 1980, these contacts included 880 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. In 1979, there were 753 such interviews. The Unit also conducted 895 interviews of inmates for release-on-recognizance and reduction of bail, compared with 525 in 1979.

The 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 1980, 313 inmates were screened and approved for this program; in 1979, this figure was 295.

Probation Officers in the unit also conducted 12,008 conferences at inmates' requests, largely related to family problems; in 1979, there were 1,276 conferences.

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.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Many studies indicate a direct causal relationship between unemployment and criminal behavior. Unemployment is particularly stressful during periods of high inflation, causing severe strain for families with normal coping capacity, while persons with weak ego-strength may ultimately slip into patterns of criminal behavior. The Probation Department is attempting to address this problem with its Vocational Guidance/Employment Service. This service evaluates employability (skills, aptitudes, past achievements, motivation) and attempts to find jobs or appropriate training for those offenders who are unemployed or underemployed.

The basic goal of the Vocational Guidance/Employment Unit is to help offenders obtain employment, marketable vocational skills, additional job-training and education. Hopefully, fulfilling this goal will raise the offender's self-esteem and confidence and increase his or her chances for a positive social adjustment.

Probationers are referred to the Vocational Guidance/Employment Unit by their Supervising Probation Officers. A comprehensive interview is then conducted to evaluate the offender's background, occupational needs, abilities and interest; a full range of standardized vocational tests also is used to assess these factors.

In 1980, 1,387 probationers were interviewed by the Vocational Guidance/Employment Unit. Of this number, 833 were placed in jobs and/or vocational training programs, an increase of 13% over 1979 placements, this increase in spite of a 3% decline in the number of cases referred to the unit.

Total services provided by the unit -- placements, counseling, testing, referrals, etc. -- rose from 1,614 in 1979 to 1,975, an increase of 22%.

The needs and problems of probationers extend beyond merely finding a job or entering a vocational training program; they often include the need for auxiliary services such as remedial reading, tutoring, job preparedness counseling -- which are provided by the unit, either directly or by referral to other agencies such as Literacy Volunteers.

Job-finding is an important aspect of the unit's work and personal contact with potential employers the most effective means of developing job sites. During 1980, 618 personal visits were made to employers to develop jobs for offenders.

A review of the year's activities suggests some interesting trends: An increase in the number of persons seeking second jobs to keep up with inflation; a higher percentage of high school drop-outs in the caseload; a greater awareness of difficulties in reading and writing; an increase in alcohol-related problems and a greater number of employed probationers expressing an interest in furthering their careers through evening college education.

TABLE XXIX

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/EMPLOYMENT - 1980

	<u>Vocational Guidance</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Total</u>
I. <u>CASES</u>			
A. New Referrals			
1. Adult Division	319	738	
2. Family Division		19	
B. Carried Over & Reopened	<u>28</u>	<u>283</u>	
	347	1040	1387*
II. <u>PLACEMENTS</u>			
A. Job Placements			
1. Direct		313	
2. Through Counseling		78	
B. Vocational Training	<u>282</u>	<u>160</u>	
	282	551	833
III. <u>COUNSELING & TESTING</u>			
A. Vocational Counseling & Exploration	304		
B. College Counseling	58		
C. Testing Services	12	78	
D. Job Counseling	<u>12</u>	<u>453</u>	
	386	531	917
IV. <u>REFERRALS</u>			
A. High School Equivalency	57		
B. Tutoring	40		
C. Probation Employment	<u>33</u>		
	130		130
V. <u>REFUSED SERVICE</u>			
		85	85
TOTAL SERVICES			1965
<hr/>			
VI. <u>EMPLOYER VISITS</u>			
	20	598	618

* Some cases received more than one service.

Mental Health Consultation

The Mental Health Unit provides a broad range of consultative and direct services to probation officers, defendants, and probationers in an effort to identify psychological determinants of rehabilitation in the community, and, where appropriate, recommendations and treatment plans.

Court ordered examinations, cases involving alcohol or drug abuse, sex offenses, previous psychiatric history, assault and arson are referred for Mental Health consultation.

Persons who enter the Criminal Justice System have usually exhibited dysfunctional behavior which often reflects psychiatric, psychological, drug and/or alcohol problems, as well as stressful home situations.

Our staff of highly experienced, professional psychiatric social workers offer direct counseling to probationers and their families; and serve as liaison to treatment facilities and institutions where defendants and probationers receive services. Consultations 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.

The psycho-social-legal histories of defendants and probationers are reviewed in order to determine the feasibility and implementation of therapeutic inputs for rehabilitation in the community.

The need for additional psychiatric, drug, and/or alcohol evaluations is also determined. Emergency psycho-social evaluations are performed for those who are in a state of crisis and need immediate consultation, counseling or referral.

Liaison with State, County and private treatment facilities is an especially important aspect of the Unit's work, facilitating psychiatric and psychological referrals to the Nassau County Department of Mental Health, Division of Forensic Services, and substance abuse referrals to the Nassau County Department of Drug and Alcohol Abuse. Ongoing contacts occur with 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.

A close liaison has been established between the Mental Health Unit and TASC, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime, in order to maximize the effectiveness of treatment for individuals with drug and alcohol related problems.

The full range of Mental Health services continued during 1980 with a substantial increase in the number of consultations with Probation Officers -- from 829 last year to 1459 in 1980, an increase of 76%. See Table XXX. This increase is the result of intensified use of Mental Health services by Probation Officers and highlights the need for greater emphasis on referrals for treatment in the community. As a result, the Mental Health Unit has developed a network of referral sources within Nassau County and also resources for those who live outside the County.

There was a 45% increase in the use of treatment facilities during 1980. In 1979, 988 probationers/defendants were in treatment as compared to 1453 in 1980. See Table XXX.

In view of the increasing number of probationers entering treatment, it is essential that the therapy offered not only resolve the emotional or behavioral problems, but also serve as a deterrent to crime. However, direct services to probationers and their families are limited since staff cutbacks of 1979 have not been entirely restored. The availability of professional volunteer services is also reduced. Therefore, our current emphasis is on linking the individual probationer with appropriate therapeutic services in the community.

One of the most dramatic and alarming increases is in the number of cases referred because of alcohol related offenses -- quadrupled in one year. There also has been a marked increase in the number of clients who are involved in a who combination of drug and alcohol abuse.

There does not appear to be any indication that alcohol or drug abuse will diminish in the coming year. Pessimistically, we can anticipate continued escalation of drug and alcohol related offenses.

TABLE XXX

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	
Consultation with Probation Officers	829	1,459	
Referral to Division of Forensic Services	180	185	

TABLE #

EVALUATION AND TREATMENT

<u>Out-patient</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	
Alcohol Abuse	65	287	
Drug Abuse	79	75	
NYSDDAS (out-of-county)		15	
Methadone Maintenance	37	45	
Other Treatment Facilities	738	931	
	—	910	1,353
<u>In-patient</u>			
Topic House	12	20	
Other Treatment Facilities	66	80	
	—	100	
	78	988	1,453

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT 1979/1980
 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
 School Liaison

Special Children's
 Services (Neglect, Child
 Abuse, Custody, etc.)

Mental Health Services
 Consultation
 Counseling

Vocational Guidance

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Personnel

Budget
 Restitution & Fines
 Payroll

Federal & State Aid

Secretarial &
 Clerical

HEMPSTEAD COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1979-1980
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1979	1980	Inc/Dec 1980 over 1979	
I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES				
A. Adult Division				
1. County Court	No.	No.	No.	%
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,010	1,067	+57	+5.6
Release on Recognizance	295	323	+28	+9.5
Violations of Probation	148	117	-31	-20.9
Transfers - Other Courts	172	123	-49	-28.5
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	308	261	-47	-15.3
Violations of Probation	58	71	+13	+22.4
Transfers - Other Courts	48	39	-9	-18.7
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,174	2,361	+187	+8.6
Release on Recognizance	1,142	3,231	+2,089	+182.9
Violations of Probation	263	289	+26	+9.9
Transfers - Other Courts	114	116	+2	+1.7
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	866	868	+2	+0.2
Violations of Probation	96	122	+26	+27.1
Transfers - Other Courts	39	35	-4	-10.3
5. Other				
Reports on Inquiries	1,065	877	-188	-17.6
Total Investigations	4,358	4,557	+199	+4.6
Total Supplemental Investigations	3,440	5,343	+1,903	+55.3
Grand Total	7,798	9,900	+2,102	+26.9
B. Family Division				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	272	150	-122	-44.8
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,981	1,839	-142	-7.2
Supplemental Investigations	384	324	-60	-15.6
Violations of Probation	322	325	+3	+0.9
Transfers - Other Courts	24	27	+3	+12.5
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	283	261	-22	-7.8
Supplemental Investigations	48	21	-27	-56.2
3. Intake Unit Cases	17,304	19,665	+2,361	+13.6
4. Reports on Inquiries	801	801	0	0
Total Investigations	2,536	2,250	-286	-11.3
Total Supplemental Investigations	18,883	21,163	+2,280	+12.1
Grand Total	21,419	23,413	+1,994	+9.3
II. SUPERVISION				
A. Adult Division				
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	1,833	1,816	-17	-0.9
2. Youth Part - County Court	708	778	+70	+9.9
3. District Court	2,956	3,434	+478	+16.2
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,141	1,474	+333	+29.2
Total	6,638	7,502	+864	+13.0
B. Family Division				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	406	243	-163	-40.1
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,782	1,885	+103	+5.8
3. After Care Unit	671	618	-53	-7.9
Total	2,859	2,746	-113	-3.9
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS				
Total Investigations	6,894	6,807	-87	-1.3
Total Supplemental Investigations*	22,323	26,506	+4,183	+18.7
Grand Total	29,217	33,313	+4,096	+14.0
Total Supervision Caseload	9,497	10,248	+751	+7.9

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1980
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES			
	Male	Female	Total
A. Adult Division			
1. County Court			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	987	80	1,067
Release on Recognizance	307	16	323
Violations of Probation	108	9	117
Transfers - Other Courts	110	13	123
2. Youth Part - County Court			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	240	21	261
Violations of Probation	69	2	71
Transfers - Other Courts	37	2	39
3. District Court			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,971	390	2,361
Release on Recognizance	2,704	527	3,231
Violations of Probation	248	41	289
Transfers - Other Courts	100	16	116
4. Youth Part - District Court			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	762	106	868
Violations of Probation	113	9	122
Transfers - Other Courts	34	1	35
B. Family Division - Family Court			
1. Juvenile Investigations			
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	116	34	150
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,222	617	1,839
Supplemental Investigations	184	140	324
Violations of Probation	180	145	325
Transfers - Other Courts	22	5	27
2. Family Investigations			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	238	23	261
Supplemental Investigations	21	0	21
3. Intake Unit Cases			
			19,665
C. Reports on Inquiries			
	Adult Div	Family Div	Total
	M	F	M
1. Investigations Requested by Other Jurisdictions	46	8	52
2. Military Requests	26	1	27
3. Copy Case Record Inquiry	216	21	237
4. Misc. Requests	107	31	138
5. Req. Transfer-in	275	26	301
6. Relief from Disability	93	27	120
Total	763	114	877
Total Investigations			6,807
Total Supplemental Investigations*			26,506
Grand Total			33,313
II. SUPERVISION CASES			
A. Adult Division			
Post-adjudicatory Supervision	Male	Female	Total
1. County Court	1,567	249	1,816
2. Youth Part - County Court	714	64	778
3. District Court	2,801	633	3,434
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,309	165	1,474
Total	6,391	1,111	7,502
B. Family Division			
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	187	56	243
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,349	536	1,885
3. After-Care Unit	441	177	618
Total	1,977	769	2,746
Grand Total	8,368	1,880	10,248

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

END