

1-11-88

*Annual  
Report  
1986*

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

107077

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*Thomas S. Gulotta  
County Executive*

*Robert J. Bennett  
Director of Probation*



***Nassau  
County  
Probation  
Department***

107077

THOMAS S. GULOTTA  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



ROBERT J. BENNETT  
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

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

August 1, 1987

Honorable Thomas S. Gulotta  
County Executive  
One West Street  
Mineola, New York 11501

Dear Mr. Gulotta:

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Probation Department for the year ending December 31, 1986.

This report is essentially a statistical overview of major program activities during 1986 with comparative statistics for previous years.

I gratefully acknowledge your support of Probation and the ongoing cooperation of your entire staff. I must also acknowledge the dedication and loyalty of the employees in the Probation Department who have made it possible for us to maintain the highest standards of service to the people of Nassau County.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Robert J. Bennett  
Director of Probation

RJB:jb

107077

ANNUAL REPORT

1986

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ROBERT J. BENNETT, DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

NCJRS

SEP 25 1987

ACQUISITIONS

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Thomas S. Gulotta  
County Executive

Joseph N. Mondello  
Presiding Supervisor  
Town of Hempstead

Joseph Colby  
Supervisor  
Town of Oyster Bay

Gregory P. Peterson  
Supervisor  
Town of Hempstead

Bruce Nyman  
Supervisor  
City of Long Beach

John B. Kiernan  
Supervisor  
Town of North Hempstead

Vincent A. Suozzi  
Supervisor  
City of Glen Cove

NASSAU COUNTY JUDICIARY

Hon. Leo F. McGinity  
Administrative Judge, Courts of Nassau County

Hon. Marie G. Santagata  
Supervising Judge, Criminal Courts

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

Hon. Ralph Diamond  
Deputy Administrative Judge, Family Court

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

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NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

RESTITUTION AND FINES

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
<u>Receipts</u>		
Family Court	\$ 16,645.51	\$ 31,180.71
County & District Courts	1,189,568.32	731,773.99
Surcharge	75,705.17	620,139.10
Conditional Discharge	-	37,188.65
Total Receipts	\$1,281,919.00	\$1,420,282.45
<u>Disbursements</u>		
Family Court	\$ 21,122.01	\$ 21,748.66
County & District Courts	1,093,951.00	833,143.01
Abandoned Property	(2.45)	-
Suspense	(910.88)	-
Surcharge	32,029.93	273,700.16
Conditional Discharge	-	32,864.93
Total Disbursements	\$1,146,189.61	\$1,161,456.76

PERSONNEL

The total number of full time staff budgeted for the Probation Department for 1986 was 479. Table below reflects movement of personnel during the last two years.

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES, 1985 & 1986

<u>Types of Transaction</u>	<u>Prof.</u>	<u>1985</u> <u>Cler.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Prof.</u>	<u>1986</u> <u>Cler.</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Personnel + P/T	41	23	64	60	27	87
Promotions	49	4	53	70	3	73
Status Granted	49	4	53	70	3	73
Rehire (Projects)	16	3	19	8	0	8
Summer Employment	6	8	14	6	8	14
Retirements	0	0	0	1	8	9
Deceased	2	0	2	0	1	1
Termination	0	0	0	6	2	8
Leave Without Pay	4	4	8	13	7	20
Resignations	7	11	18	13	9	22
Reinstatements	0	1	1	0	2	2

## NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

### ANNUAL REPORT 1986

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

The department consists of three divisions: Administration, Family Division which serves the Family and Supreme Courts, and Criminal Division which serves the criminal courts.

The Director of Probation is responsible for the overall administration of the entire department and for the immediate supervision of administrative programs such as budget and finance, personnel, public information, research, training and special projects.

The following are brief summaries of some of the major administration programs for the year 1986.

#### BUDGET & FINANCE

The total Probation Department budget for 1986 was \$19,486,803; revenues amounted to \$7,436,671. They derived mainly from reimbursement of 46.5% by the New York State Division of Probation, and from the Stop-DWI program, the Intensive Supervision Project, and the Target Crimes Initiative. In addition, the Probation Department received grants for youth employment services from the New York State Division for Youth and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services totalling \$167,425 for the year.

Collection and disbursement of court-ordered restitution monies are the responsibility of the Budget and Finance Unit. In 1986, collections were \$1,420,282 compared with \$1,281,919 in the previous year, an increase of 11%. Disbursements of these monies to victims amounted to \$1,161,457.

## RESEARCH & STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Research and Staff Development activities include grant and program development, research, statistics, training, volunteer coordination and supervision, organizational development, college and university internships and placements, and other educational activities.

In 1986 the unit participated in the development of the Home Detention Program and the Pre-trial Detention Reduction Program.

When the Coordinator of Volunteers position was filled in late 1986, plans were made to carry out an extensive volunteer needs assessment survey as the first step in a major expansion of volunteer activities.

Research efforts continue to focus on statistical reporting and analyses of criminal and family division activities. Special analyses of offenders - including profiles, community data, and general demographics continue to be provided on a timely basis throughout the year.

A sex offender research study that was begun at the conceptual level in 1985, was carried out and implemented in 1986 in cooperation with Hofstra University Psychology Department and the Nassau Coalition on Child Abuse and Neglect. This study was completed and a report was submitted which provided an extensive analysis of sexual offenders in probation caseloads. The report included numerous recommendations for further training and preparation of probation officers in their dealing with the complex problems presented by sex offenders.

Training activities resulted in the fulfillment of the staff development plan for 1986 with close to 100% of professional personnel completing minimum training requirements. In addition to orientation for 34 new probation officers and probation officer trainees, staff participated in 30 in-house courses and 134 courses outside the department for a total of 18,681 hours of training.

A significant portion of training hours were spent in firearms training as required by law, with 45 new officers qualifying and 150 requalifying. All probation officers and many trainees have completed the basic course for peace officers and all professional staff participated in the annual seminar on legislative changes that affect probation. Several child and sexual abuse programs were conducted both in-house and outside the department in accordance with the 1986 staff development plan.

The audio-visual section participated in numerous training films and tapings to assist probation officer on-the-job training.



## HEMPSTEAD COMMUNITY SERVICES

Probation Community Services is an outreach program located in the Village of Hempstead. It provides a variety of services, including social, educational and recreational activities for the whole family. Since its beginnings in 1967, Hempstead Community Services has participated with other organizations to enrich family life and mitigate some of the community problems associated with high crime and delinquency rates.

The center is staffed by professional and para-professional workers. It is open weekdays with evening hours for regular probation reports. Services include crisis intervention for marital counseling, financial assistance, housing and employment. A summer nutritional program for 200 children is also provided.

During 1986, 283 probation cases were served; 115 individuals received assistance in finding jobs; 129 were referred for financial assistance and 65 to drug or alcohol treatment. Children of persons on probation presenting anti-social behavior in school and community were referred to Prison Families Anonymous and other agencies for individual and family counseling.

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

It is well known that young people who are employed or involved with education or job training programs are less likely to act out. At the same time reports from both employers and probation officers indicate that many young unemployed probationers lack the necessary abilities and skills to obtain and maintain employment. Some may have basic skills, but are unaware of appropriate behavior required for a job interview and the self-discipline needed in order to hold a job. Probation youth employment programs, through grants from the Federal and State governments attempt to address some of these problems for youth between the ages of 14 and 21 who are known to probation.

The Juvenile Service Enhancement Program provides one-to-one counseling, a job preparedness workshop using the Adkins Life Skills model, and job placement. Regular supervision and monitoring of individual progress are also provided. JSEP is funded by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services through the Nassau County Crime Council. It also provides subsidized employment for youngsters who complete the program.

The Youth Employment Preparation and Work Experience Program (YEPWEP), funded by the New York State Division for Youth through the Nassau County Youth Board, provides life skills training and job placement for the older youth ages 16-21 who are on probation.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING PROGRAMS  
Comparative Statistics, 1986-1987  
JUVENILE SERVICE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

	FY 7/1/85-6/30/86 (12 months)	FY 7/1/86-12/31/86 (6 months)
Youth Completing Adkins Life Skills Workshop	105	68
Total Placed in Jobs	79	48
SEX: Male	60	41
Female	19	7
RACE: White	24	28
Non-White	55	20
AGES: 14	9	1
15	31	8
16	27	19
17	12	20

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION & WORK PROGRAM, 1986

Employment Training/Adkins Life Skills Workshop		
Criminal Division	246	
Family Division	<u>44</u>	
Total		290
Unsubsidized Placements: Crim.Div.		147
Subsidized Placements: Crim.Div.	5	
Fam. Div.	<u>25</u>	
Total		30
Family Division: Public Sector Placements	9	
Continue Service in 1987	11	
Referred: Employment Counseling	35	
Vocational Guidance	11	
Community-based Agencies	15	
Returned to School	3	
Other: Uncooperative, Violation of Probation, New Arrest	<u>29</u>	
Total Placements/Referrals		<u>113</u>
TOTAL SERVICES		<u>290</u>

## FAMILY DIVISION

### OVERVIEW

The Family Division provides intake, investigation and supervision services to the Nassau County Family Court, Supreme Court and Surrogate Court for a wide range of cases, including: adoptions, custody and visitation matters, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency and youngsters in need of supervision.

The role of Probation in the Family Division is to address the needs of the individual within both the framework of the family as well as the larger context of the community. This involves the dual mandates of helping rehabilitate the individual and insuring community safety.

In working towards these objectives the Family Division has developed and utilized a number of unique and innovative inhouse services in addition to interfacing the range of community services.

The following is a statistical overview of the various units which comprise the Family Division.

### INTAKE

For most types of cases, Probation Intake is the entry level to the Family Court. Probation Officers assist applicants in filing petitions for the court's intervention in various family and child-related areas. To address the needs and problems of the petitioner, respondent and other family members, the Intake Officers also make appropriate referrals for various community services. And, with the consent of the applicant, may help the parties to reach agreements without resorting to formal court action.

Intake continues to handle a high volume of diverse and complex cases. Custody, Family Offense, Support and support-related matters (Modification and USDL cases) comprise the majority of the Intake caseload and exhibited the more significant changes.

Table I shows the number of cases coming into Intake for service in 1986, those going to Petition, and the percentage of change in each category from 1985.

As a result of the implementation of the New York State Support Enforcement Act of 1985 a downward trend can be seen in the number of support-related cases handled. As the responsibility for filing Support cases continues to shift from the Probation Department to the Department of Social Services, this trend should continue.

Custody cases increased 8.2% from 1984 to 1985 and jumped another 10% in 1986. This increase reflects the continued high divorce rate.

Family Offense cases have also continued to increase. After an increase in 1985 of 14.5%, Family Offense cases went up another 2.6% in 1986 for a total two-year increase of 18%. Family Division has responded to this serious social problem by the formation of a Spouse Abusers Educational Workshop. This counseling group was formed in conjunction with the Family Service Association and the Coalition Against Domestic Violence to provide support and services for the victims of family offenses and eliminate violence by respondents through education and behavior modification.

Again referring to Table I, a modest increase can be seen in the amount of Juvenile Delinquency cases handled with a substantial decrease in the PINS cases handled. The overall adjustment rate for juvenile cases (cases adjusted/total cases) is 45.7% and continues to be among the State's highest, particularly with respect to PINS whose adjustment rate was 55.8%. The Family Division also collected over \$36,000 in restitution in 1986 for the victims of crimes and the Division's continued emphasis on restitution and planning for community service alternatives should push the informal adjustment rate even higher in 1987.

TABLE I  
INTAKE UNIT

CASELOAD

<u>Category</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1985/1986</u> <u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
					<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Custody	1544	8.2	1699	9.1	+ 155	+ 10.0
Support	2009	10.7	1801	9.6	- 208	- 10.4
Family Offense	6495	34.5	6664	35.7	+ 169	+ 2.6
PINS	848	4.5	760	4.1	- 88	- 10.4
JD	1406	7.4	1448	7.7	+ 43	+ 3.6
Conciliation	22	.1	98	.5	+ 76	+345.4
Paternity	709	3.8	614	3.3	- 95	- 13.4
USDL	790	4.2	524	2.8	- 266	- 33.7
Consent to Marry	5	.0	10	.0	+ 5	+100.0
Violation	1500	8.0	1377	7.4	- 123	- 8.2
Modification	2934	15.6	3121	16.7	+ 187	+ 6.4
Enforcement	<u>564</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>+ 9</u>	<u>+ 1.6</u>
TOTAL	18,826	100.0	18,690	100.0	- 136	- .7

PETITIONS FILED

<u>Category</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1985/1986</u> <u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
					<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Custody	1315	10.0	1363	10.6	+ 48	+ 3.7
Support	1440	10.9	1101	8.6	- 339	- 23.5
Family Offense	3590	27.2	3961	30.8	+ 371	+ 9.3
PINS	374	2.8	336	2.6	- 38	- 10.3
JD	827	6.3	919	7.1	+ 92	+ 10.1
Conciliation	2	.0	14	.0	+ 12	+600.0
Paternity	644	4.9	520	4.0	- 94	- 14.5
USDL	704	5.3	430	3.3	- 274	- 38.9
Consent to Marry	4	.0	1	.0	- 3	- 75.0
Violation	1265	9.6	1149	8.9	- 116	- 9.1
Modification	2538	19.2	2621	20.4	+ 83	+ 3.2
Enforcement	<u>484</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>- 14</u>	<u>- 2.8</u>
TOTAL	13,187	100.0	12,885	100.0	- 272	- 1.9

## JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS & SUPERVISION

Following an affirmative finding, the court may order a Probation investigation to assist in the disposition of a case. This investigation is an indepth analysis of the individual, his or her family and circumstances surrounding the offense: It a sociolegal document which is presented to the court to assist in the judicial decision making. It also contains recommendations for disposition and treatment. Generally Probation supervision is the recommendation of choice except in those circumstances where the Respondent presents a danger to the community, himself or herself, or is endangered by the home environment and must be placed in a residential setting.

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

In 1986 there was an overall decline in the number of juvenile investigations. This was evidenced both in the JD category which fell 10.1% and the PINS category which fell 18.6%.

For those JD investigations receiving dispositions, the relative ranking of type of offense, remained the same from 1985 to 1986. Larceny maintained its #1 ranking, with Burglary and Assault ranked #2 and #3 respectively. In 1986, 69.9% of PINS investigations were due to ungovernability with 30.1% due to truancy. These percentages showed little change from 1985.

Four hundred nineteen (419) JD and PINS cases received dispositions in 1986. The Probation rate (Probation dispositions/total dispositions) dropped 16.3% for JDs while rising slightly for PINS. Placement rate rose 4% for JDs and dropped slightly for PINS. The most dramatic change in type of disposition can be found in ACOD dispositions for Juvenile Delinquency. The use of this disposition rose 118.2% and now accounts for 11.5% of the total Juvenile Delinquent dispositions.

Juvenile cases supervised are broken into two categories, pre-adjudicatory cases and post-adjudicatory cases. Pre-adjudicatory cases consist mainly of cases under Probation supervision where the disposition was Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal. These cases constitute 9.5% of the total caseload. The rest of the juvenile supervision caseload consists of post-adjudicatory cases: cases in which a disposition was Probation.

In 1986, 1,158 children were supervised during the year, a decline from the previous year of 17.3%. The decline in juvenile investigations as well as juvenile supervision is a consistent trend which has continued for at least the last five years. The reason for the accelerated decline in 1986 is probably twofold. (1) The continued decrease in Nassau County of the juvenile population at risk and (2) the effective efforts of the Family Division at adjusting cases informally at the Intake level.

TABLE II

## JD AND PINS INVESTIGATIONS 1985-1986

## Investigations Assigned

<u>TYPE</u>	1985		1986		INC/DEC	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
JD	435	55.8	391	58.3	- 44	- 10.1
PINS	344	44.2	280	41.7	- 64	- 18.6
TOTAL	<u>779</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>671</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-108</u>	<u>- 13.8</u>
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	529	67.9	471	70.2	- 58	- 11.0
Female	250	32.1	200	29.8	- 50	- 20.0
TOTAL	<u>779</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>671</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-108</u>	<u>- 13.8</u>

## Investigations Disposed Of

<u>TYPE</u>	1985		1986		INC/DEC	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
JD	438	54.3	419	61.8	- 19	- 4.3
PINS	369	45.7	259	38.2	-110	- 29.8
TOTAL	<u>807</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-129</u>	<u>- 16.0</u>
<u>SEX</u>						
Male	552	68.4	479	70.6	- 73	- 13.2
Female	255	31.6	199	29.4	- 56	- 22.0
TOTAL	<u>807</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-129</u>	<u>- 16.0</u>

TABLE III  
JUVENILE CASELOAD

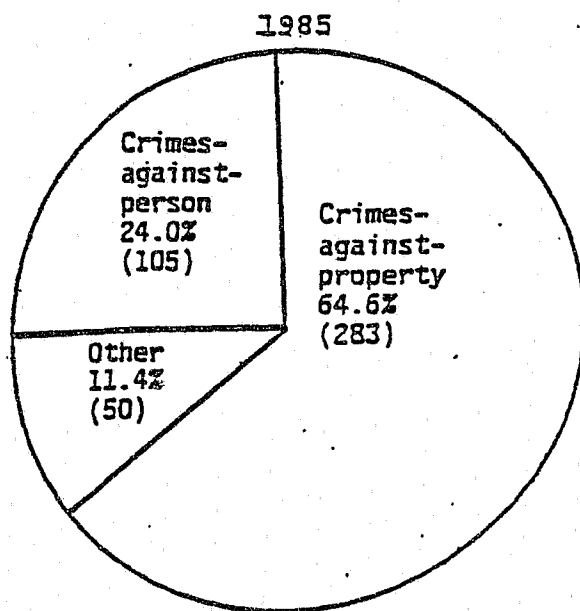
	<u>1985</u>			<u>1986</u>			<u>1985-1986</u> <u>Inc/Dec</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Beginning of Year</u>								
J.D.	327	51	378	310	47	357	- 21	- 5.6
PINS	183	152	<u>335</u>	142	150	<u>292</u>	<u>- 43</u>	- 12.8
Total			713			649	- 64	- 9.0
<u>Received during Year</u>								
J.D.	254	40	294	173	30	203	- 91	- 31.0
PINS	119	142	<u>261</u>	102	94	<u>196</u>	<u>- 65</u>	- 24.9
Total			555			399	-156	- 28.1
<u>Total during Year</u>								
J.D.	581	91	672	483	77	560	-112	- 16.7
PINS	302	294	<u>596</u>	244	244	<u>488</u>	<u>-108</u>	- 18.1
Total			1268			1048	-220	- 17.4
<u>Discharged/Trans</u>								
J.D.	271	44	315	241	33	274	- 41	- 13.0
PINS	160	144	<u>304</u>	108	142	<u>250</u>	<u>- 54</u>	- 17.8
Total			619			524	- 95	- 15.3
<u>Remaining at End Yr</u>								
J.D.	310	47	357	242	44	286	- 71	- 19.9
PINS	142	150	<u>292</u>	136	102	<u>238</u>	<u>- 54</u>	- 18.5
Total			649			524	-125	- 19.3
<u>ACOD</u>								
Beginning of Year	41	9	50	35	7	42	- 8	- 16.0
Received During Year	65	17	<u>82</u>	62	6	<u>68</u>	<u>- 14</u>	- 17.0
Total During Year			132			110	- 22	- 16.7
Dismissed	70	16	86	58	8	66	- 20	- 23.3
Returned to Court	1	3	<u>4</u>	0	1	<u>1</u>	<u>- 3</u>	- 75.0
Total Disposed of			90			67	- 23	- 25.6
Remaining at End Yr	35	7	42	39	4	43	+ 1	+ 2.3



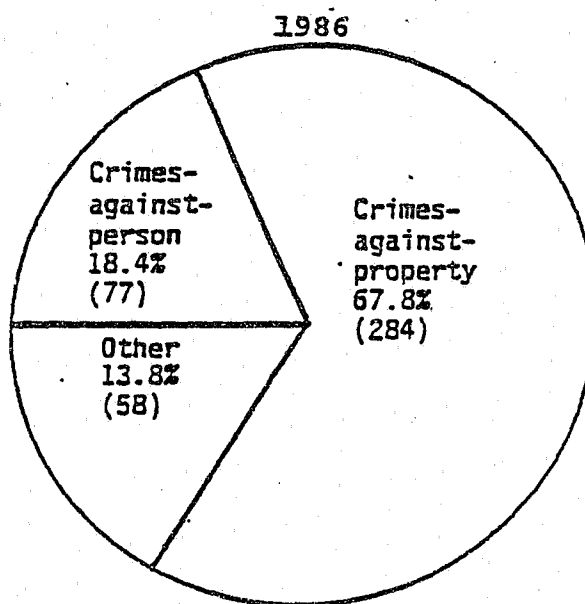
TABLE IV  
FAMILY DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE DELINQUENTS  
WITH DISPOSITIONS DURING THE YEARS 1985-1986

Type	1985						1986					
	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%
Crimes-against-person	86	23.1	19	28.8	105	24.0	59	17.3	18	23.1	77	18.4
Crimes-against-property	246	66.1	37	56.1	283	64.6	235	68.9	49	62.8	284	67.8
Other	40	10.8	10	15.1	50	11.4	47	13.8	11	14.1	58	13.8
Total	372	100.0	66	100.0	438	100.0	341	100.0	78	100.0	419	100.0



Total 438



Total 419

Five Ranking Criminal Offenses For The J.D.  
Investigations Caseload For 1985 and 1986

1985				1986			
Rank	Offense	No.	Total	Rank	Offense	No.	Total
1	Larcany	110	25.1	1	Larcany	117	27.9
2	Burglary	82	18.7	2	Burglary	80	19.1
3	Assault	51	11.6	3	Assault	42	10.0
4	Crim.Mischief	32	7.3	4	Crim.Mischief	42	10.0
5	Poss.of Stolen Ppty.	30	6.8	5	Crim.Trespass	29	6.9

TABLE V  
FAMILY DIVISION

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS  
BY TYPE FOR 1985 AND 1986

Type	1985		1986		Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	269	61.4	189	45.1	-80	- 29.7
Placement	82	18.7	97	23.1	+15	+ 18.3
W/D & Dismissed	4	0.9	4	0.9	0	0.0
C.D. & Susp. Judg.	53	12.1	59	14.1	+ 6	+ 11.3
ACOD	22	5.0	48	11.5	+26	+118.2
Other	8	1.9	22	5.3	+14	+175.0
Total	438	100.0	419	100.0	-19	- 4.3

Sex						
Male	372	84.9	341	81.4	-31	- 8.3
Female	66	15.1	78	18.6	+12	+ 18.2
Total	438	100.0	419	100.0	-19	- 4.3

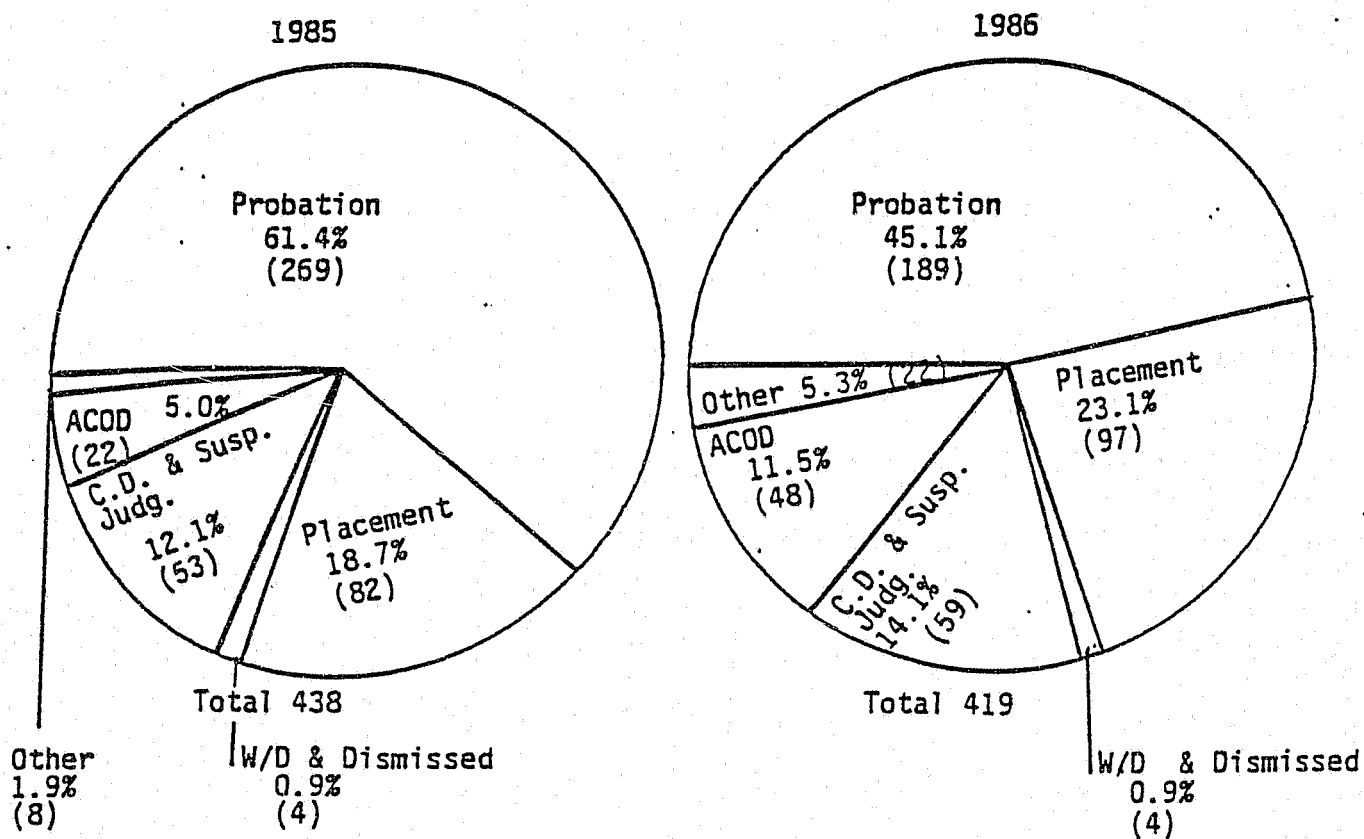


TABLE VI  
FAMILY DIVISION

PINS INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE  
FOR 1985 AND 1986

Type	1985		1986		Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	249	67.5	182	70.3	- 67	-26.9
Placement	52	14.1	32	12.3	- 20	-38.5
W/D & Dismissed	33	9.0	21	8.1	- 12	-36.4
C.D. & Susp. Judg.	23	6.2	16	6.2	- 7	-30.4
ACOD	10	2.7	5	1.9	- 5	-50.0
Other	2	0.5	3	1.2	+ 1	+50.0
Total	369	100.0	259	100.0	-110	-29.8

Sex						
Male	180	48.8	138	53.3	- 42	-23.3
Female	189	51.2	121	46.7	- 68	-35.9
Total	369	100.0	259	100.0	-110	-29.8

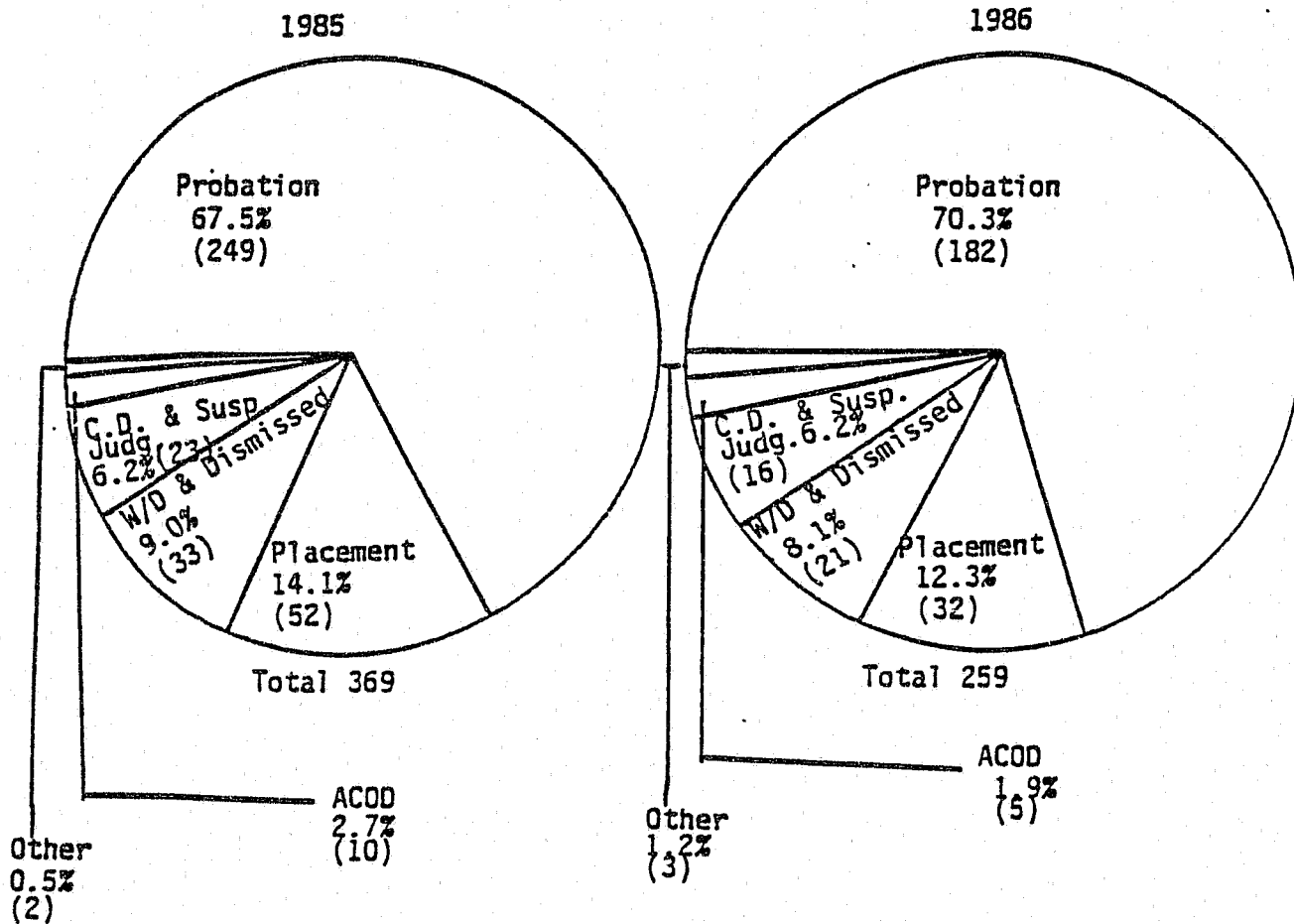
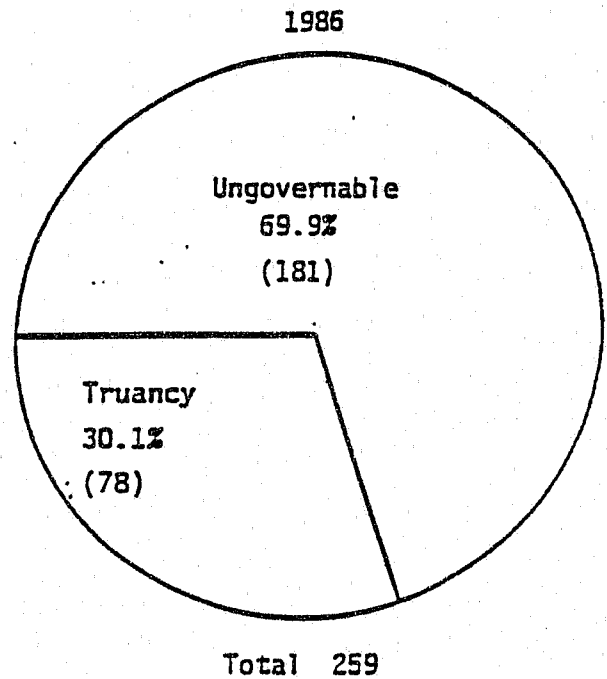
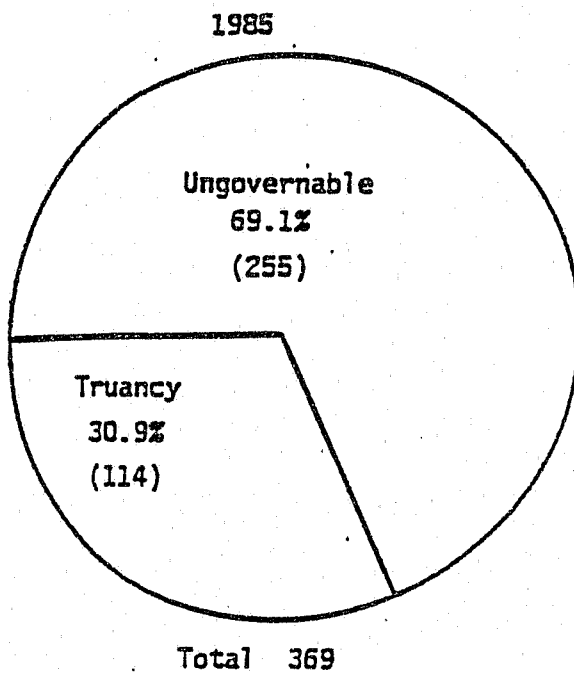


TABLE VII  
FAMILY DIVISION

STATUS OFFENSES FOR PINS CASES WITH DISPOSITIONS  
DURING THE YEARS 1985-1986

<u>Type</u>	1985						1986					
	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Fem</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Ungovern- able	115	63.9	140	74.1	255	69.1	88	63.8	93	76.9	181	69.9
Truancy	<u>65</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>30.1</u>
Total	180	100.0	189	100.0	369	100.0	138	100.0	121	100.0	259	100.0



## SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

The Special Children's Services Unit is primarily an investigative unit, providing the courts with reports on visitation, custody, adoption and child abuse/neglect matters. It serves both Supreme and Surrogate as well as Family Court.

This unit provides legal, psychosocial, educational and other information to the court, to assist in the decision-making process on the above cases. Probation reports and the recommendation therein are always based on the best interest of the child.

In 1986 substantial increases were found in the number of Neglect and Custody/Visitation investigations orders. The Neglect investigations rose from 276 in 1985 to 390 in 1986 for an increase of 41.2%. Custody/Visitation investigations also rose increasing from 410 in 1985 to 506 in 1986, an increase of 23.4%. With greater public awareness of Child Abuse/Neglect problems and the continued high divorce rates, further increases can be expected in these categories in upcoming years.

## FAMILY SERVICE UNIT

The Family Service Unit provides investigations on Family Offense cases for the court, supervises respondents who have been placed on probation as a result of domestic violence complaints and makes referrals to family and individual counseling services for those families voluntarily requesting such assistance.

Nineteen eighty six (1986) saw a decline in the total number of investigations assigned but an increase in the number of cases supervised. The total number of cases investigated decreased from 366 to 234 while the number of cases supervised increased from 65 cases in 1985 to 79 cases in 1986 for a 21.5% rise.

A decrease in the number of cases investigated with an increase in the number of cases supervised suggests that the court is selectively assigning the more serious Family Offense matters to the Family Service Unit.

Whereas in past years the Department has emphasized resolving domestic violence (especially spouse abuse) through referral for family counseling, during 1986 we refocused on the need to provide protection for victims and relief from further outbursts of violence. The Family Service Unit put particular emphasis on the specialized treatment for the respondent - generally beginning with the Spouse Abuser's Educational Workshop - to help him understand the causes and effects of his violence. Treatment was also recommended for the victims of the family violence to assist them in breaking the cycle of violence which engulfs their lives.

TABLE VIII  
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES  
INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Investigations</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Neglect	276	390	+ 114	+ 41.3
Adoptions	59	42	- 17	- 28.8
Custody/Visitation	410	506	+ 96	+ 23.4
TOTAL	745	938	+ 193	+ 25.9

FAMILY INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Investigations</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Support	39	5	- 34	- 87.2
USDL	4	0	- 4	-100.0
Paternity	21	2	- 19	- 90.5
Family Offense	302	227	- 75	- 24.8
Total	366	234	- 132	- 36.1

CASELOAD

	<u>1985</u>			<u>1986</u>			<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Beginning of year	20	2	22	29	6	35	+ 13	+ 59.1
Received during year	38	5	43	38	6	44	+ 1	+ 2.3
Total during year	58	7	65	67	12	79	+ 14	+ 21.5
Discharged during year	29	1	30	41	7	48	+ 18	+ 60.0
Remaining at end of year	29	6	35	26	5	31	- 4	- 11.4

## SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT

When a juvenile before the court in a JD or PINS case is placed in a residential facility, the case is assigned to this Unit in order to provide a continuum of treatment that begins at the point of placement and is completed only when the child is discharged from aftercare supervision. The Unit consequently provides services to the residential school, the juvenile himself, and the juvenile's family during his period of placement.

Since their area of expertise is residential schools, Probation Officers in this unit also provide consultative advice to Probation Officers in both investigations and supervision and facilitate the referral process. Unit members also sit on the Division's Pre-Placement Screening Committee.

If the residential school does not provide community services, the Probation Officer provides counseling services to the family of a juvenile in placement, and coordinates services with the professional staff of the residential school. At the time of discharge to the community, the Probation Officer usually is consulted to ascertain his judgment as to the readiness of the family and the community to accept the child back into the home. Once discharge plans have been formulated for a child's return to the community, the Probation Officer continues to see the family and begins to work with the juvenile on a regular basis, if the residential school does not provide this service. If the residential facility provides aftercare services, the Probation Officer meets with the aftercare worker on a monthly basis to monitor the juvenile's readjustment to the home, school and community.

At all times during placement and aftercare the Probation Officer also makes such referrals and linkages between the family and youngster and community-based resources as are required.

Each Probation Officer in this Unit is assigned a number of residential schools and is responsible for every juvenile residing in Nassau County who is placed by the Family Court in one of the designated schools.

TABLE IX  
INSTITUTIONS OF PLACEMENT 1986

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>JD</u>		<u>PINS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	
Baywood Boys' Group Home			1		1
Berkshire Farm	21		2	1	24
Berkshire Foster Home					
Brightwaters Group Home				2	2
Charlton School					
Children's Village					
Division for Youth	40	6	1	4	51
George Junior Republic	2	3	1	3	9
Hawthorne/Cedar Knolls		1			1
Hope for Youth	2		4		6
Lakeside	1	3		1	5
Lincoln Hall	7	1	1		9
Madonna Heights		2		7	9
Nassau House	2		3		5
St. Andrus Home for Children			1		1
St. Anne's Institute	1	5		2	8
St. Cabrini	12			2	14
St. Christophers					
St. Mary of the Angels	1		1		2
Timothy Hill Ranch			2		2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>149</b>

TABLE X  
SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT  
INSTITUTIONAL AND AFTERCARE CASES

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1985</u>			<u>1986</u>			<u>1985/1986</u>	
	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
							<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
In placement at beginning of year	311	16	327	288	15	303	- 24	- 7.3
Placed during year:								
Investigation	90	0	90	88	0	88	- 2	- 2.2
Supervision	97	1	98	73	0	73	- 25	- 25.5
	187	1	188	161	0	161	- 27	- 14.3
Total in placement during year	498	17	515	449	15	464	- 51	- 9.9
Transferred from Inst. to Aftercare	- 36	+ 36	0	- 34	+ 34	0	- 2	- 5.6
Returned to Institutional from Aftercare	+ 4	- 4	0	+ 3	- 3	0	- 1	- 25.0
Redistributed Totals	466	49	515	418	46	464	- 51	- 9.9
Discharged during year	178	34	212	161	27	188	- 24	- 11.3
In placement at end of year	288	15	303	257	19	276	- 27	- 8.9



## MENTAL HEALTH UNIT

The Mental Health Unit acts as a liaison between the Department and a variety of community treatment resources. This Unit provides consultation services to the probation officer and the court, expedites referrals to the mental health agencies and acts as a clearing-house for information on mental health services and resources. Additionally, the Unit also participates in the review of placement cases by acting as part of the Division's placement screening committee.

In 1986 the Unit conducted 1347 pre-consultations and 604 formal evaluations with recommendation for service.

Unit personnel also play an important role in the ongoing training of staff, sharing their insights and expertise regarding maladaptive behavior and emotional disorders, and the focus and efficacy of the various treatment modalities and facilities with the Officer.

TABLE X1  
MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES

<u>Investigations</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre-Consultations	1510	1347	- 163	- 10.8
Consultations				
a. Court-ordered	591	506	- 85	- 14.4
b. Probation Requested	<u>160</u>	<u>98</u>	- <u>62</u>	- 38.8
TOTAL	751	604	- 147	- 19.6

## CRIMINAL DIVISION

Probation activities in Nassau County during 1986 reflect general trends and conditions in the County and throughout the State and nation: Crime rates continue high, criminals are older, drunk driving and drug offenses still dominate probation caseloads, and jail overcrowding is an ongoing reality.

All of these conditions affect the volume and nature of probation services and programs. The following statistics and narrative highlight some of these activities in the Criminal Division during 1986.

### PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

Probation pre-trial services are directed toward persons not yet convicted or sentenced.

Release-on-Recognizance (ROR) investigations are conducted for the courts on persons being held in detention or at the Nassau County Correctional Center for arraignment or trial, usually persons who cannot make bail or who might be released on reduced bail.

The Conditional Release program provides monitoring and limited supervision of persons who have been released; it is designed to ensure their return for court appearances.

Both of these programs are important elements of the County's efforts to maintain the population of the Correctional Center at court-ordered levels, since each person released represents jail days saved for the County.

During 1986 the Probation Department completed 4,417 ROR investigations and monitored 5,309 cases on Conditional Release. A special detention reduction program supervised an additional 72 persons with full supervision.

A new pre-trial program to address the burgeoning Driving While Intoxicated caseload was started in 1986. The Probation Alcohol Screening Service (PASS) is designed to reach out to first time DWI offenders at the earliest possible time after arrest. PASS is a crisis intervention strategy which offers defendants the opportunity to enter alcohol treatment prior to sentencing with the possibility of a conditional discharge if they cooperate with the program.

PASS monitors participants' adherence to the treatment conditions and provides counselling and other services. During its five months of operation in 1986 401 cases were screened and 103 accepted into the program. [During the next five months, January to May 1987, 1,027 were screened and 588 accepted for participation.]

During 1986 first-time DWI offenders were excluded from pre-arraignment ROR investigations and referred instead to PASS, thus accounting for the considerable reduction in ROR referrals.

Table I PRE-TRIAL SERVICES, 1985-1986

<u>ROR Investigations</u>	<u>1985</u>		<u>1986</u>		<u>Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Felony	2385	48.2	2410	54.6	+ 25	+ 1.1
Misdemeanor	2567	51.8	2007	45.4	-560	-21.8
TOTAL	4952	100.0	4417	100.0	-535	-10.8
<u>Conditional Release Program</u>						
Felony	1734	37.3	1734	32.7	-	0.0
Misdemeanor	2909	62.7	3575	67.3	+666	+22.9
TOTAL	4643	100.0	5309	100.0	+666	+14.3

Table II PROBATION PRE-TRIAL & PASS CASELOADS, 1983 - 1986

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>			<u>1985</u>			<u>1986</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Inc/Dec</u>	<u>± %</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Inc/Dec</u>	<u>± %</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Inc/Dec</u>	<u>%</u>
Release on Recognizance	3355	4347	+992	+29.6	4952	+605	+13.9	4417	-535	- 10.8
PASS (Screened)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401*	+401	+100
PASS (Accepted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103*	+103	+100
Conditional Release	2693	3582	+889	+33.0	4643	+1061	+29.6	5381	+738	+ 15.9

Pre-Trial Services & PASS

1986

Cases Screened (pre-trial)

4818

{ 4417 ROR  
401 PASS\*

Cases Serviced (pre-trial, & CDs)

5484

{ 5381 CRP  
103 PASS\*

\* 5 months' operation

### Pre-Sentence Investigations

Probation pre-sentence investigations (PSI) are prepared for the courts for their guidance in sentencing convicted offenders. The PSI is an evaluative study of an individual including family background, criminal history, employment and school records, as well as discussion of mental health and addiction problems. It also contains a recommendation for sentence including treatment needs or other special conditions.

Since 1980 the volume of pre-sentence investigation assignments from the criminal courts has risen steadily, straining the resources of the Probation Department to the utmost and reaching a record high of 6,762 cases in 1986. Investigations completed and disposed of in 1986 totalled 6,904, also a record high. Of these, 3,396 or 61% were sentenced to probation, 816 to a combination of jail plus probation, and 1,979 to incarceration; 713 cases received fines, discharges or dismissals.

Without the support of dedicated, experienced probation officers and the installation of automated data processing systems the probation department would have been hard-pressed to meet the demands of the criminal courts and the community.

The tables below provide some of the details of these trends.

Table III      PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS, INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS AND DWI OFFENSES FOR THE YEARS 1980-1986

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
All Presentence							
Invest. Assign.	4,815	5,346	5,384	5,458	5,666	6,670	6,762
DWI Offenses	389	568	766	1,063	1,168	1,746	1,730
Investigations with Dispositions	4,557	5,234	5,370	5,434	5,498	6,611	6,904
% DWI Off. in Invest. with Dispositions	8.5%	10.8%	14.3%	19.6%	21.2%	26.4%	25.1%

In 1986, as in recent years, DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) offenders continued to dominate probation caseloads, comprising over 25% of all criminal investigations -- 1,730 cases -- the most frequent criminal offense in the investigation caseload for the second year in a row. (See page .. for descriptions of special alcohol treatment programs)

The proportion of offenders sentenced to probation, including both straight probation and the split sentence (jail/probation) was 61% in 1986; the probation rate for DWI offenders only, was 88.5%.

Notwithstanding the severe crisis at the Nassau County Correctional Center the number of commitments to the County jail rose from 1,160 in 1985, to 1,298 in 1986, an increase of 11.9%. Commitments to State prison also increased, from 546 to 681, or 16%. The commitment rate for all cases was 28.7%.

Table IV INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS, TYPES OF SENTENCE

<u>Dispositions</u>	<u>1985</u>		<u>1986</u>		<u>Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Probation*	4,269	64.6	4,212	61.0	- 57	- 1.3
Committed	1,706	25.8	1,979	28.7	+273	+16.0
Other	<u>636</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>+ 77</u>	<u>+12.1</u>
Total	6,611	100.0	6,904	100.0	+293	+ 4.4

\*Includes split sentences, jail plus probation

Table V DWI INVESTIGATIONS AND TYPE OF SENTENCE, 1986

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	
Probation	1,271	73.5)	88.5%
Probation/Jail	260	15.0)	
Committed	114	6.6	
Other	<u>85</u>	<u>4.9</u>	
Total	1,730	100.0	

#### Class of Offenders

The proportion of the investigation caseload in the felony conviction category rose from 24.8% in 1985 to 25.8% in 1986. The proportion of misdemeanor cases fell from 75.1% in 1985 to 74.2% in 1986.

TABLE VI  
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS, 1985-1986

Type	1985		1986		Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Felonies	1,645	24.8	1,780	25.8	+135	+7.6
Misdemeanors	4,965	75.1	5,124	74.2	+159	+3.2
Violations	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	6,611	100.0	6,904	100.0	+294	+4.4

Crime Categories

Analysis of the major crime categories in the probation investigation caseload reveals that 46.8% were property-type crimes, 25.1% were DWI offenses, 8.6% crimes against persons and 8.8% drug offenses.

TABLE VII  
TYPES OF CRIMES, 1985-1986

Type	1985		1986		Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-persons	630	9.5	597	8.6	- 33	- 5.2
Crimes-against-property	3,115	47.1	3,230	46.8	+115	+ 3.7
Drug Offenses	616	9.3	610	8.8	- 6	- 0.9
DWI Offenses	1,746	26.5	1,730	25.1	- 16	- 0.9
Other	504	7.6	737	10.7	+233	+46.2
Total	6,611	100.0	6,904	100.0	+293	+ 4.4

TABLE VIII  
TEN RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES, 1985 - 1986

1985				1986			
Rank	Offense	N	% Total	Rank	Offense	N	% Total
1	DWI	1,746	26.4	1	DWI	1,730	25.1
2	Larceny	1,468	22.2	2	Larceny	1,588	23.0
3	Assault	440	6.7	3	Assault	413	5.9
4	Burglary	375	5.7	4	Burglary	358	5.2
5	Poss. Cont. Subst.	276	4.2	5	Poss. Cont. Subst.	332	4.8
6	Poss. Stol. Ppty.	271	4.1	6	Robbery	285	4.1
7	Crim. Mischief	263	3.9	7	Poss. Stol. Ppty.	277	4.0
8	Robbery	234	3.5	8	Crim. Mischief	236	3.4
9	Sale Cont. Subst.	197	2.9	9	Sale Cont. Subst.	212	3.1
10	Poss. Dang. Weap.	149	2.2	10	Poss. Dang. Weap.	179	2.6

Of the 655 drug offenses, sale or possession was the most frequent in these categories. The drug abuse caseload continues to be dominated by cocaine which accounts for three-fifths of the various drugs involved. Crack, a cocaine derivative, (recorded separately in Probation statistics for the first time this year) ranks third in frequency, after cocaine and marijuana.

TABLE IX  
DRUG ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, 1985-1986

Type of Offense	1985		1986		Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poss.or Att. Poss.	356	54.9	349	53.3	- 7	- 1.9
Poss.and/or Sale or Att Sale	227	35.0	231	35.3	+ 4	+ 1.8
DWI - Drugs	43	6.7	29	4.4	-14	- 32.6
Poss.Forged Instr.	14	2.2	23	3.5	+ 9	+ 64.3
Other	8	1.2	23	3.5	+15	+187.5
TOTAL	648	100.0%	655	100.0%	+ 7	+ 1.1%

TABLE X  
Type of Drug Involved in Offenses for Drug Abuse Assignments, 1985-1986

Type	1985		1986		Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cocaine	393	54.1	431	59.7	+38	+ 9.7
Marijuana	160	22.0	122	16.9	-38	-23.7
Crack	0	0.0	43	5.9	+43	+100.0
Heroin	34	4.7	39	5.4	+ 5	+14.7
Valium	18	2.5	22	3.0	+ 4	+22.2
LSD	44	6.1	10	1.4	-34	-77.3
PCP	13	1.8	8	1.1	- 5	-38.5
Angel Dust	0	0.0	6	0.8	+ 6	+100.0
Quaaludes	8	1.1	3	0.4	- 5	-62.5
Hashish	4	0.5	4	0.6	0	0.0
Barbiturates	5	0.7	2	0.3	- 3	-60.0
Amphetamines	5	0.7	2	0.3	- 3	-60.0
Diazepam	4	0.5	2	0.3	- 2	-50.0
Other	39	5.3	28	3.9	-11	-28.2
Total	727	100.0	722	100.0	- 5	- 0.7

### Recidivism

The proportion of cases with a record of prior convictions as adults or juvenile was 68.5%. These are the persons classified as recidivist and they represent an important variable in the offender profile since the presence or absence of a prior criminal or juvenile record has a significant impact on the offender's adjustment to probation supervision and to outcome after discharge.

TABLE XI  
PERCENT RECIDIVIST (Prior Conviction Record) 1980-1986

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Total Cases	4557	5234	5370	5434	5498	6611	6904
Percent Recidivist	71.1%	71.1%	70.9%	69.4%	68.4%	66.5%	68.5%

### Age of Offenders

In 1986, as in previous years, the long-term aging of the general population of Nassau County continued to impact on the probation population entering probation programs. For the seventh straight year, the average age of offenders continued to rise, from a low of 22.6 years in 1979, to 26.4 years in 1986. At the same time there is a continuing decline in the mid-and upper-twenties age groups and significant increases in the over-30 group. (See table).

TABLE XII  
AGE OF OFFENDERS, 1980-1986

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
% in 16-20 age group	41.3	38.2	35.0	32.0	31.7	27.1	23.6
% in 16-29 age group	74.8	73.8	70.2	70.5	68.9	65.9	63.8
% 30 & over age group	25.2	26.2	29.8	29.5	31.1	34.1	36.2
Median age: years	22.8	23.4	24.3	24.7	24.9	25.8	26.4



### Sex of Offenders

The distribution of cases by sex was 5,913 males, 85.6%, 991 or 14.4% females.

Variations in the male and female offense profiles continued. For example, in 1986 females were more likely than males to be involved in larceny and forgery, and less likely in burglaries, robberies and DWI.

Although females continue to have a lower chance of being incarcerated, in recent years the gap has narrowed. The commitment rate, for example, for females in 1980 was 10.9%; by 1986 it had risen to 19.9%. Furthermore, 12.5% of the males received split sentences [jail/probation] in 1986, as compared with only 7.7% of the females.

TABLE XIII

#### SEX OF OFFENDERS, 1985-1986

Sex	1985		1986		Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	5734	86.7	5913	85.6	+179	+ 3.1
Female	877	13.4	991	14.4	+114	+12.9
TOTAL	6611	100.0	6904	100.0	+293	+ 4.4

### SUPERVISION

Probation supervision is the process of maintaining convicted criminal offenders in the community rather than in jail. It is the alternative to incarceration whereby individuals sentenced to probation, under the guidance and counseling of a probation officer, are required to obey the law, pay restitution to their victims, work or attend school, undergo treatment for addiction or emotional problems, and otherwise abide by the conditions of probation set forth by the court.

To assist probation officers in their work with probationers, the department utilizes a broad spectrum of County and community agencies and as well as its own in-house programs and services. These include mental health, employment, vocational guidance and alcohol treatment services, described elsewhere in this report.

A new addition to probation supervision is the Electronic Home Detention Program, which became operational during September 1986. Starting as an experimental project with strict criteria for selection and a small number of

offenders, its first cases were those who otherwise would have received a split sentence. Although too soon to make any conclusive judgments on the program's effectiveness, the concept itself is a flexible one which can be employed in different ways and at a number of stages in the criminal justice process. If successful, home detention could have a significant impact on probation programs.

Close liaison and working relationships with the Nassau County Departments of Mental Health, Drug and Alcohol Addiction, Police, Sheriff and Youth Board also provide a network of services to support probation officers' efforts on behalf of probationers and community safety.

The total number of criminal offenders on probation for some period of time during 1986, was 12,482, an increase of 11.0% in active supervision cases. It was the twelfth straight year for increases in this statistic and represents another record high for total cases in the post-adjudicatory supervision program.

The regular supervision program's share of the total caseload increased by 5.2% from 4,056 in 1985 to 4,269 in 1986. The drug and alcohol program increased its share by 15.9% from 4,311 to 4,999. The intensive supervision program, completing its eighth year of operation, experienced a small decrease of 4.2% from 689 to 660. The PAT (Probation Alcohol Treatment) program, in its third year of operation, had a total 212 cases for the year, up from 169 in 1985, an increase of 25.4%.

### Discharges

The effectiveness of probation as an alternative to incarceration can be measured by looking at the types of discharges received by probationers leaving the program and also by violation of probation activities.

For the drug and alcohol units, the success rate was the highest in the past ten years. For the regular units, the decline was the third in three years after a record high in 1983. The success rate, % of probationers discharged as improved, for the drug and alcohol program, rose from 74.6% to a record high of 78% in 1986. The failure rate of probationers discharged as unimproved or committed, dropped from 20.1% to 17.2%.

For the regular supervision program, the pattern was the reverse. The success rate declined from 67.0% in 1985, to 65.6% in 1986, and the failure rate rose from 28.9% to 31.7%. Despite the lower results, however, they were still an improvement over earlier years when caseloads were lower.

The concept of intensive supervision is not new to New York State or Nassau County where it has been operational for the past seven years as part of a Statewide response to prison overcrowding. It is designed exclusively for the high-risk offender -- one who is more likely to fail on probation and one whose profile resembles that of offenders sentenced to prison. It relies on lower caseloads and increased surveillance of participants who are selected for the program on the basis of a risk assessment. Probationers are assigned to ISP after being sentenced to probation. They are moved out of ISP into regular or drug and alcohol supervision once they have demonstrated appropriate behavior and may no longer require the intensive supervision of this special program.

Because it deals exclusively with high-risk offenders, and because those who are doing well are transferred to other programs, outcomes for ISP, compared with other supervision programs, are expected to yield higher failure rates, both in types of discharges and in violation activities.

Findings for 1986 are based on 189 discharged probationers. While the ISP success rate remains low, in 1986 it rose to 22.2% while the failure rate dropped to 70.9%.

Outcomes for the Probation Alcohol Treatment (PAT) program, after its second complete year of operation and in comparison to the other programs, revealed an above average success rate and a below average failure rate. Although there were too few discharges in the program's first full year of operation for a valid comparison in 1986, based on 49 discharges, the DWI program's success rate was a high 83.7%.

### Violations of Probation

Violations of probation activity is the second measure used to assess supervision program effectiveness. In the Criminal Division, it is monitored with two indicators: (1) the number of violations filed and (2) the number of violations disposed of by the courts during the year.

The number of violations of probation filed in a given year is a more timely and accurate barometer of this activity than is the number disposed of. In 1986, the number filed rose to a record level of 1,136, or 3.8% above the 1985 total. Because the total supervision caseload also increased by 11.0%, the violation rate (the number of violations filed per 100 cases under supervision) actually declined, from 9.7 in 1985 to 9.1 in 1986.

TABLE XIV  
TOTAL ACTIVE (POST-ADJUDICATORY) SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING  
THE YEARS 1980-1986

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Total Post Adjud.							
Cases under Superv.	7,502	8,231	8,816	9,291	9,845	11,243	12,482
Inc/Dec over							
Previous Year	+ 864	+ 729	+ 585	+ 475	+ 554	+1,398	+1,239
% Inc/Dec over							
Previous Year	+13.0%	+ 9.7%	+ 7.1%	+ 5.4%	+ 5.9%	+14.2%	+11.0%

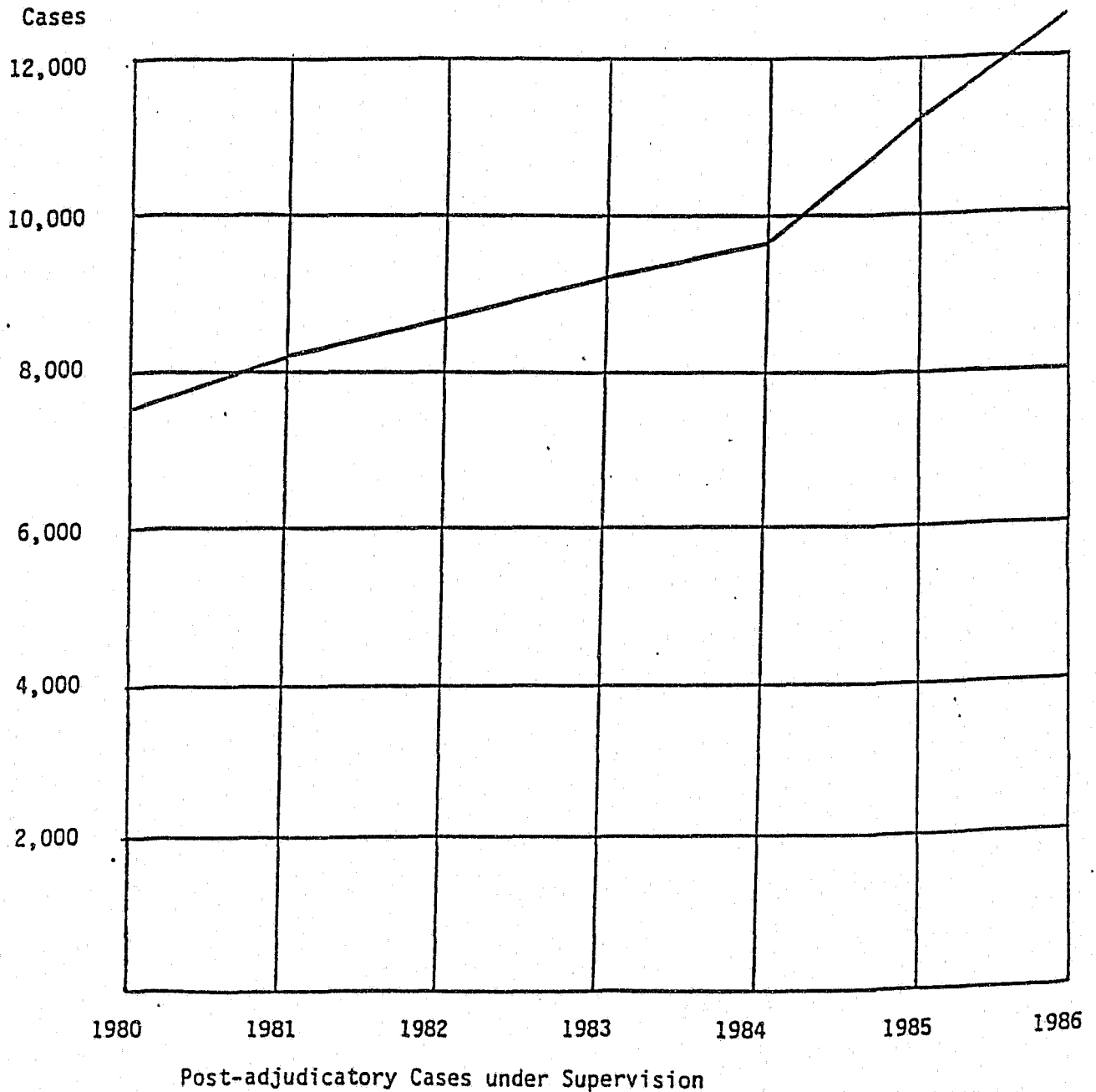
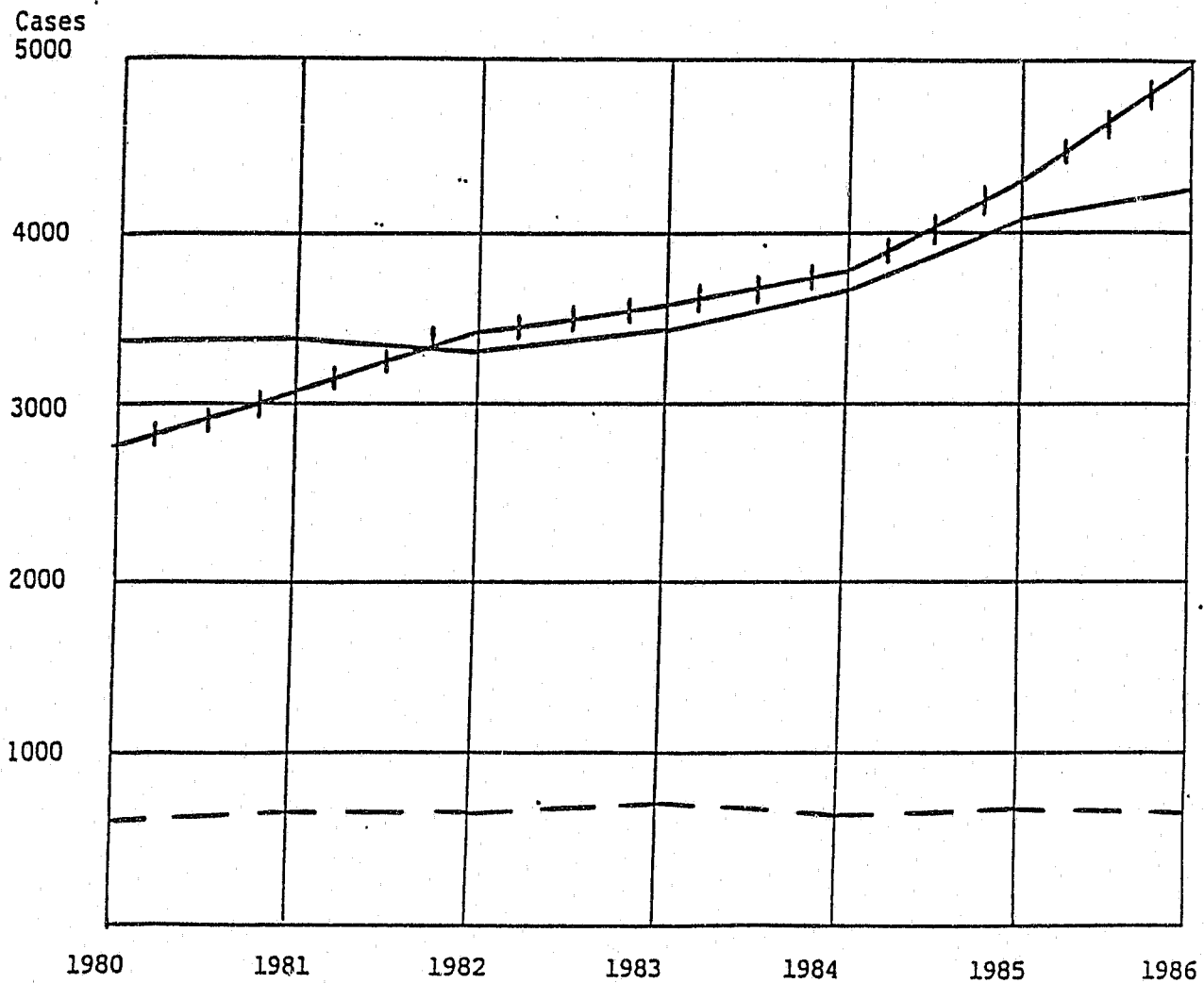


TABLE XV  
TOTAL REGULAR SUPERVISION CASELOAD, DRUG AND ALCOHOL SUPERVISION  
CASELOAD AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM CASELOAD FOR THE YEARS  
1980-1986

Type	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Regular	3,360	3,366	3,315	3,451	3,715	4,056	4,269
Drug & Alcohol	2,792	3,032	3,385	3,590	3,773	4,311	4,999
Intensive Super- vision Program	612	709	657	688	663	689	660



Regular Caseload \_\_\_\_\_

Drug & Alcohol Caseload | | | | |

Intensive Supervision Program Caseload - - - - -

TABLE XVI  
PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED  
BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1980-1986

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Improved	66.3	64.7	64.1	70.1	68.4	67.1	65.6
Unimproved Committed Absconded	28.2	29.9	28.9	24.8	26.1	28.9	30.7
Deceased/Other	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XVII      PERCENTAGE OF DRUG UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE  
OF DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1980-1986

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Improved	69.6	69.7	68.0	70.1	76.2	74.6	78.0
Unimproved Committed Absconded	22.1	22.1	24.8	20.9	17.3	20.1	16.2
Deceased/Other	<u>8.3</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XVIII      VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED DURING THE YEARS 1980-1986  
VIOLATION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

<u>Total Supervision Program</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
No. cases under supervision	7502	8231	8816	9291	9845	11,243	12,482
No. of Violations	734	814	816	849	948	1,094	1,136
Violation Rate	9.8	9.9	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.1

TABLE XIX  
VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION: CRIMINAL DIVISION & ISP

	<u>Criminal Div. (-ISP)</u>	<u>ISP only</u>
Total Cases Under Supervision	11,822	660
Violations Filed	961	175
Violations Filed Rate (%)	8.1%	26.5%
Violations Disposed Of	708	139
Violations Disposition Rate (%)	5.9%	21.1%
Violation Cases Committed	311	88
Violation Commitment Rate (%)	43.9%	63.3%

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Probation Mental Health Unit provides a wide range of consultation and referral services to probation officers regarding probationers' emotional, alcohol, and drug abuse problems. Staff are psychiatric social workers who are involved in treatment planning including out-patient and in-patient services.

Cases are referred for consultation during the pre-sentence investigation or during the supervision period. Emergency services are provided for clients who may need immediate assistance.

The mental health unit also serves as liaison with treatment facilities and participates in discharge planning and aftercare for probationers who have been hospitalized. Referrals to forensic, mental health, drug, and alcohol services are made through the mental health unit.

In addition to the traditional services of the Mental Health Unit, the Probation Referral Program (PRP) became operational in 1986. This program is a collaborative effort between the Probation Department and the Department of Drug and Alcohol Addiction. It provides for purchase of service from neighborhood treatment facilities for drug related probation cases. During the year, the unit referred 593 cases to the program.

In 1986 there were 3,625 consultations with probation officers regarding mental health, drug, and alcohol problems in probation cases, and 2,212 referrals to County and community agencies for evaluations. Alcohol cases continue to dominate the caseload notwithstanding the decrease in referrals.

TABLE XX  
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, 1985-1986

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>±No.</u>	<u>%</u>
I. <u>Consultations</u>	<u>3450</u>	<u>3625</u>	<u>+175</u>	<u>+5.1%</u>
II. <u>Referrals to:</u>				
Drug & Mental Health Agencies	376	667*	+291	+77.4%
Alcohol Agencies	1383	1193	-190	-13.7%
Forensic Services	<u>480</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>-128</u>	<u>-26.7%</u>
	<u>2239</u>	<u>2212</u>	<u>- 27</u>	<u>- 1.2%</u>

\* Includes PRP

### PROBATION ALCOHOL TREATMENT [PAT]

The Probation Alcohol Treatment program was developed in 1983 in order to assist the growing DWI caseload. It is funded by the Stop DWI program (New York State Department of Motor Vehicles) with monies derived from the fines paid by persons convicted of drunk driving. The program is small and experimental, designed initially for offenders who meet specific criteria including multiple DWI arrests and a significant blood alcohol content (BAC) at the time of arrest.

PAT combines group therapy with intensive probation supervision and requires that another family member, a "significant other," participate in the program along with the offender. Group therapy sessions are part of PAT and are led by alcohol counselors and specially trained probation officers acting as co-therapists, thus bringing together these two professionals in a team approach to intervene with the offender and his family.

During 1986, the unit accepted 58 new supervision cases. There were 156 active cases at the end of 1986. There were 15 violations of probation, of which 3 were convicted, 3 discharged and 9 reinstated.

### EMPLOYMENT/VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Maintaining steady employment is a condition of probation for most offenders and an important factor in reducing recidivism and maintaining law-abiding behavior.

The employment/vocational guidance unit helps probationers find jobs and assists those who require vocational guidance or job training. A total of 1,454 individuals received services in 1986; of these, 690 were placed in jobs or vocational training programs.

Vocational guidance and testing were provided for 1,265 probationers; 69 referrals were made to high school equivalency programs and 44 probationers were referred to literacy programs to learn to read or improve their reading skills, and 92 were referred for college counseling.

Through personal contact with prospective employers, the unit maintains a job bank for the hard-to-place probation population. There were 536 visits to employers during the year to maintain these contacts.



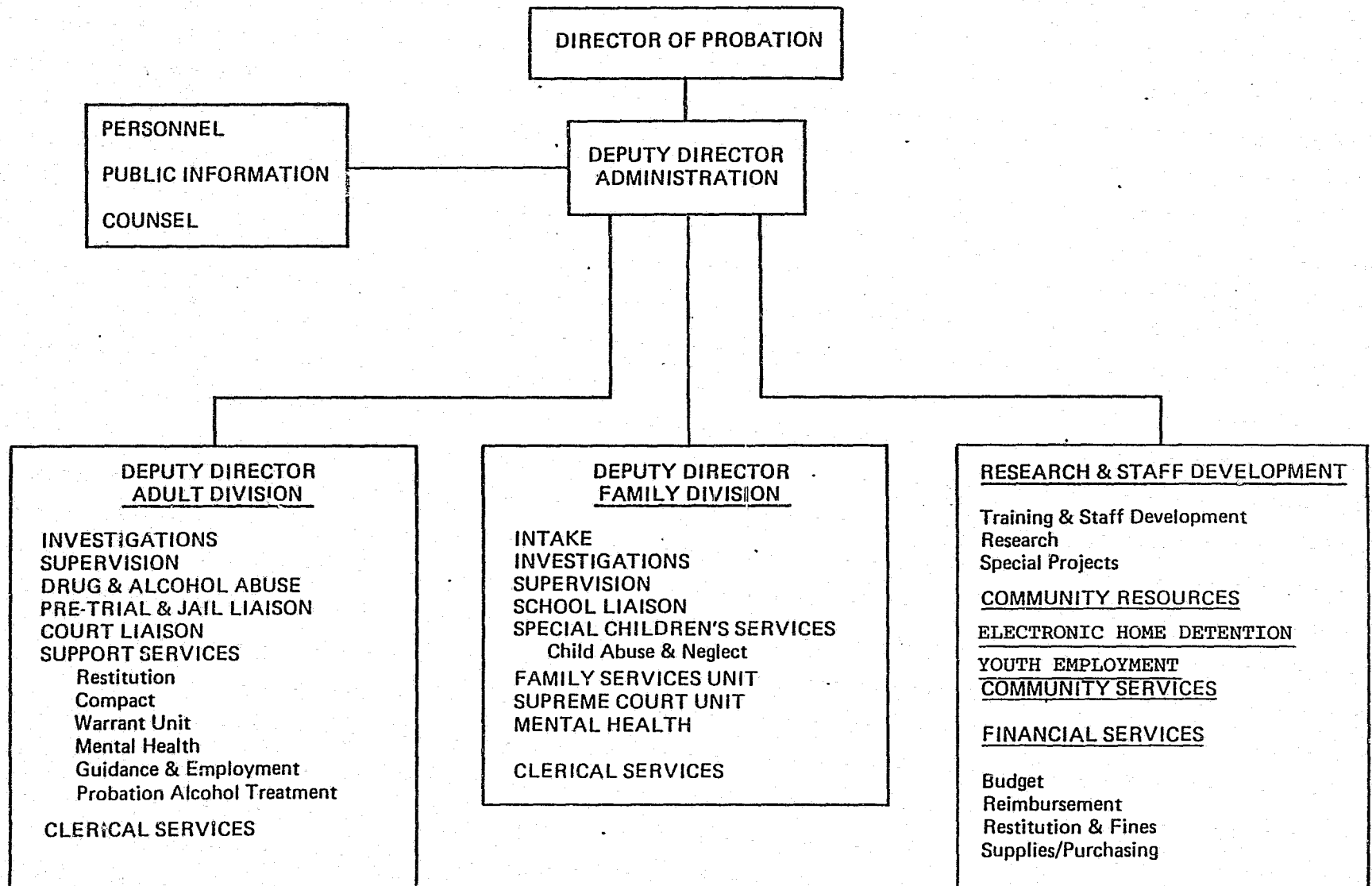
TABLE XXI  
VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/EMPLOYMENT-1986

	<u>Vocational Guidance</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Total</u>
I. <u>CASES</u>			
A. New Referrals			
1. Adult Division	465	523	
2. Family Division	58	81	
B. Carried Over & Reopened	-	327	
	523	931	1454*
II. <u>PLACEMENTS</u>			
A. Job Placements			
1. Direct	-	234	
2. Through Counseling	-	57	
B. Vocational Training	217	182	
	217	473	690
III. <u>COUNSELING &amp; TESTING</u>			
A. Vocational Counseling	342	-	
B. College Counseling	92	-	
C. Testing	65	72	
D. Job Counseling	196	498	
	695	570	1265
IV. <u>REFERRALS</u>			
A. High School Equivalency	69	-	
B. Tutoring-Literacy	44	-	
C. Probation Employment Officer	170	-	
	283	-	283
V. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> (Refused Job)			
VI. <u>EMPLOYER VISITS</u>	22	514	536
TOTAL SERVICES			2816*

\*Some cases received more than one service.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 1986 - 1987



STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1986  
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

**I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES**

A. Criminal Division		Male	Female	Total
1. County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		1,861	193	2,054
Release on Recognizance		337	50	387
Violations of Probation		169	21	190
Transfers - Other Courts		193	35	228
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		233	22	255
Violations of Probation		98	6	104
Transfers - Other Courts		34	3	37
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		3,316	685	4,001
Release on Recognizance		3,448	582	4,030
Violations of Probation		383	67	450
Transfers - Other Courts		184	22	206
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		503	91	594
Violations of Probation		96	7	103
Transfers - Other Courts		10	7	17
B. Family Division - Family Court				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations		62	6	68
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		956	738	1,694
Supplemental Investigations		145	128	273
Violations of Probation		83	72	155
Transfers - Other Courts		16	6	22
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations		232	39	271
Supplemental Investigations		8	1	9
3. Intake Unit Cases				18,690
C. Reports on Inquiries	Crim. Div.	Family Div.	Total	Grand Total
1. Investigations Requested	M F	M F	M F	
by Other Jurisdictions	23 6	71 14	94 20	114
2. Military Requests	53 25	19 0	72 25	97
3. Copy Case Record Inquiry	341 67	517 91	858 158	1,016
4. Misc. Requests	27 7	150 120	177 127	304
5. Req. Transfer-In	465 78	48 28	513 106	619
6. Relief from Disability	138 18	0 0	138 18	156
Total	1,047 201	805 253	1,852 454	2,306
Total Investigations				8,937
Total Supplemental Investigations*				27,207
Grand Total				36,144

**II. SUPERVISION CASES**

A. Criminal Division		Male	Female	Total
Conditional Release		4,288	1,021	5,309
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court		2,939	453	3,392
2. Youth Part - County Court		954	66	1,020
3. District Court		5,804	1,064	6,868
4. Youth Part - District Court		1,029	173	1,202
Total		10,726	1,756	12,482
Total Supervision Cases - Criminal Div.		15,014	2,777	17,791
B. Family Division				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision		97	13	110
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision		812	354	1,166
3. After-Care Unit		301	163	464
Total Supervision Cases - Family Div.		1,210	530	1,740
Grand Total		16,224	3,307	19,531

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

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1985-1986  
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION  
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1985	1986	Inc/Dec 1986 over 1985	
<u>I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</u>				
A. Criminal Division	No.	No.	No.	%
1. County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,722	2,054	+ 332	+ 19.3
Release on Recognizance	343	387	+ 44	+ 12.8
Violations of Probation	197	190	- 7	- 3.6
Transfers - Other Courts	201	228	+ 27	+ 13.4
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	298	255	- 43	- 14.4
Violations of Probation	105	104	- 1	- 0.9
Transfers - Other Courts	34	37	+ 3	+ 8.8
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	3,893	4,001	+ 108	+ 2.8
Release on Recognizance	4,609	4,030	- 579	- 12.6
Violations of Probation	419	450	+ 31	+ 7.4
Transfers - Other Courts	214	206	- 8	- 3.7
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	698	594	- 104	- 14.9
Violations of Probation	89	103	+ 14	+ 15.7
Transfers - Other Courts	25	17	- 8	- 32.0
5. Other				
Reports on Inquiries	1,139	1,248	+ 109	+ 9.6
Total Investigations	6,611	6,904	+ 293	+ 4.4
Total Supplemental Investigations	7,375	7,000	- 375	- 5.1
Grand Total	13,986	13,904	- 82	- 0.6
B. Family Division				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	82	68	- 14	- 17.1
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,535	1,694	+ 159	+ 10.4
Supplemental Investigations	261	273	+ 12	+ 4.6
Violations of Probation	181	155	- 26	- 14.4
Transfers - Other Courts	23	22	- 1	- 4.3
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	333	271	- 62	- 18.6
Supplemental Investigations	33	9	- 24	- 72.7
3. Intake Unit Cases	18,826	18,690	- 136	- 0.7
4. Reports on Inquiries	1,215	1,058	- 157	- 12.9
Total Investigations	1,950	2,033	+ 83	+ 4.3
Total Supplemental Investigations	20,539	20,207	- 332	- 1.6
Grand Total	22,489	22,240	- 249	- 1.1
<u>II. SUPERVISION</u>				
A. Criminal Division				
Conditional Release	4,643	5,309	+ 666	+ 14.3
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	2,925	3,392	+ 467	+ 15.9
2. Youth Part - County Court	1,080	1,020	- 60	- 5.6
3. District Court	5,971	6,868	+ 897	+ 15.0
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,267	1,202	- 65	- 5.1
Total	11,243	12,482	+ 1,239	+ 11.0
Total Criminal Division	15,886	17,791	+ 1,905	+ 11.9
B. Family Division				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	132	110	- 22	- 16.7
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,360	1,166	- 194	- 14.3
3. After Care Unit	515	464	- 51	- 9.9
Total Family Division	2,007	1,740	- 267	- 13.3

DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS

Total Investigations	8,561	8,937	+ 376	+ 4.4
Total Supplemental Investigations*	27,914	27,207	- 707	- 2.5
Grand Total	36,475	36,144	- 331	- 0.9
Total Supervision Caseload	17,893	19,531	+ 1,638	+ 9.1

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