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nassau county

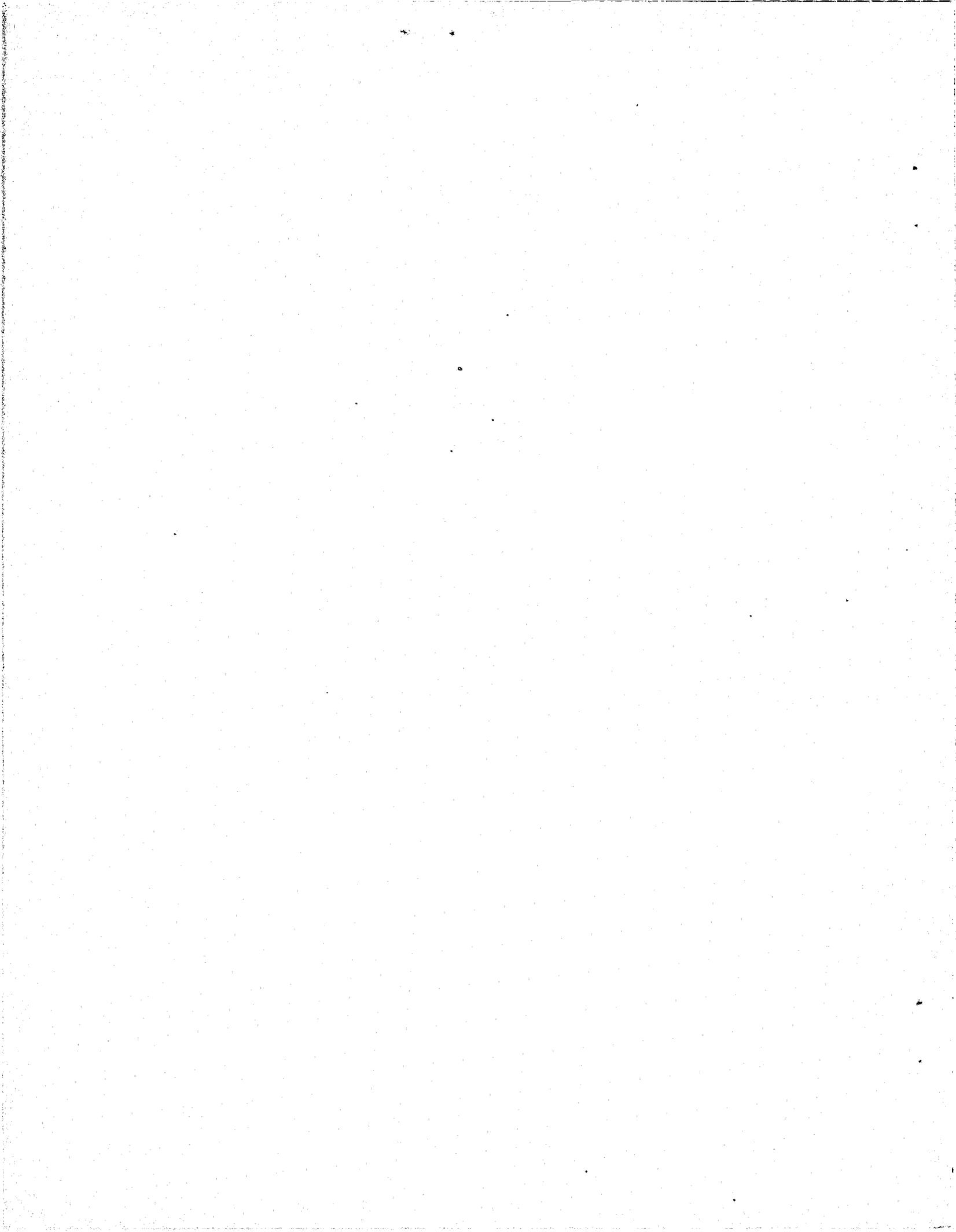
probation department

annual report

1984

FRANCIS T. PURCELL
County Executive

ROBERT J. BENNETT
Director of Probation



FRANCIS T. PURCELL
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



ROBERT J. BENNETT
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

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

August 1, 1985

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

Dear Mr. Purcell:

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Probation Department for the year ending December 31, 1984.

This report is essentially a statistical overview of major program activities during 1984, 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.

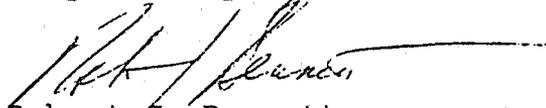
Respectfully submitted,

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

RJB:jb


Robert J. Bennett
Director of Probation

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ANNUAL REPORT

1984

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ROBERT J. BENNETT, DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Francis T. Purcell
County Executive

Thomas Gulotta
Presiding Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

Joseph Colby
Supervisor
Town of Oyster Bay

James D. Bennett
Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

Hannah Komanoff
Supervisor
City of Long Beach

John B. Kiernan
Supervisor
Town of North Hempstead

Vincent A. Suozzi
Supervisor
City of Glen Cove

NASSAU COUNTY JUDICIARY

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

Hon. Leo McGinity
Supervising Judge, Criminal Courts

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

Hon. 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

ANNUAL REPORT 1984

The following is the Annual Report of the Nassau County Probation Department for the year 1984.

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 Court, 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.

BUDGET & FINANCE

The total Probation Department budget for 1984 was \$16,314,542; revenues amounted to \$6,937,983. 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 \$136,070 for the year.

Collection and disbursement of court-ordered restitution monies are the responsibility of the Budget and Finance Unit. In 1984, collections were \$802,799 compared with \$690,619 in the previous year, an increase of 16%. Disbursements of these monies to victims amounted to \$844,372, an increase of 36% over 1983. See table 1.

Table 1

BUDGET & FINANCE UNITRESTITUTION & FINES, COLLECTIONS & DISBURSEMENTS 1983-1984

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
<u>Balance Beginning of Period</u>	<u>\$264,697.89</u>	<u>\$303,926.87</u>
Receipts		
Family Court	20,443.98	21,650.52
County Court	405,481.59	472,498.69
Fines	---	100.00
District Court	264,560.25	291,679.10
Fines	---	90.00
Miscellaneous	2,702.02	16,780.29
Suspense	<u>(2,568.40)</u>	
<u>Total Receipts</u>	<u>\$690,619.49</u>	<u>\$802,798.60</u>
Disbursements		
Family Court	19,402.40	22,207.37
County Court	373,174.58	529,494.58
District Court	259,878.16	335,070.32
Abandoned Property	<u>(1,064.51)</u>	<u>(2,500.51)</u>
<u>Total Disbursements</u>	<u>651,390.51</u>	<u>884,371.76</u>
<u>Balance as of December 31</u>	<u>\$303,926.87</u>	<u>\$222,353.71</u>

PERSONNEL

The total number of full time staff budgeted for the Probation Department for 1984 was 470; by the end of the year 434 were actually on board. Table 2 below reflects movement of personnel during the last two years.

Table 2 PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES, 1983 & 1984

<u>Types of Transaction</u>	<u>1983</u>			<u>1984</u>		
	<u>Prof.</u>	<u>Cler.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Prof.</u>	<u>Cler.</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Personnel	14	9	23	25	17	42
Promotions	3	0	3	11	7	18
Status Granted	3	0	12	11	7	18
Rehire (Project)	13	0	13	13	0	13
Summer Employment	6	3	9	6	3	9
Retirements	2	6	8	15	15	30
Deceased	1	2	3	0	1	1
Termination	0	2	2	0	0	0
Leave Without Pay	10	4	14	4	10	14
Resignations	2	6	8	9	10	19
Reinstatements	0	0	0	2	0	2

RESEARCH & STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Research efforts in 1984 continued to focus on activities and programs in both criminal and family divisions with a series of reports reviewing major issues, trends and programs in criminal and juvenile justice, characteristics of probationers and selected community factors which impact on probation services.

The training unit provided basic orientation for 28 new probation officer trainees. Twenty-four in-service courses for 313 professional and para-professional staff (a total of 14,960 training hours) also were conducted. Included in the course offerings were 102 courses given by outside agencies.

Course content covered a diversity of subjects including programs in counselling, therapy techniques, child abuse, training in firearms and defensive tactics, peace officer training, substance abuse and liability issues for probation officers.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

In 1984, the Probation Youth Employment Program (PEP) completed its fourth and final year of State funding with 50 youths placed in jobs during the year.

As part of the Statewide delinquency prevention effort, this program has proven itself over the years as an effective tool in the supervision of adolescents on probation, many of whom have paid restitution orders from the wages they earned. They also learned good working habits and many acquired new job skills. Table 3 describes the population in more detail.

In 1985 PEP will be replaced by a new initiative, Youth Employment Project/Work Experience Program, also funded by the New York State Division for Youth, which has been designed for the 16 to 21 year old population. It will provide formal job preparation training for small groups, utilizing the Adkins Life Skills Program which is designed to help probationers become more effective on job interviews and develop good working habits. Upon completion of the program the participants will be referred directly to jobs, to job training programs or to additional job readiness programs.

In conjunction with this new program, the Probation Department will also initiate a new job placement effort, funded by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. Entitled Juvenile Service Enhancement Program (JSEP) it is limited to youth between the ages of 14 and 16 who are involved in the juvenile justice system. It provides direct job placement and permits the youngsters in the program to participate in the job readiness program prior to placement. The youth will pay court ordered restitution to their victims from the monies they earn in the JSEP jobs.

Table 3

Probation Youth Employment Program
Comparative Statistics 1983/1984

	<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Total Youth Placed in Jobs</u>	76	100	50	100
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	64	84	42	84
Female	12	16	8	16
	<u>76</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Ethnicity</u>				
White	31	41	14	28
Black	43	57	35	70
Hispanic	2	2	1	02
	<u>76</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Ages</u>				
14	6	8	0	0
15	13	17	7	14
16	26	34	17	34
17	26	34	23	46
18	5	7	3	06
	<u>76</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Types of Placements</u>				
Private Sector	37	49	17	34
Public Sector	33	43	28	56
Non-Profit	6	8	5	10
	<u>76</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Total Wages Paid</u>	\$55,200		\$37,355	
<u>Average Wages Per Youth</u>	\$726		\$747	

Table 5

PRETRIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAM

TOTAL CASELOADS, 1983 & 1984

<u>Type</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>		<u>Inc./Dec.</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Felony Cases	1,472	54.7	1,680	47.0	+ 208	+ 14.1
Misdemeanors	<u>1,221</u>	<u>45.3</u>	<u>1,912</u>	<u>53.0</u>	+ 691	+ 56.6
Totals	2,693	100.0	3,592	100.0	+ 899	+ 33.4
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	2,111	78.4	2,895	80.6	+ 784	+ 37.1
Female	<u>582</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>19.4</u>	+ 115	+ 19.8
Totals	2,693	100.0	3,592	100.0	+ 899	+ 33.4
<u>Average Monthly Total Caseload</u>	889		1,162		+ 273	+ 30.7

INVESTIGATIONS

During 1984, the total number of investigations assignments reached 5,666, for an increase of 208, or 3.8% above the total of 5,458 in 1983. This rate of increase compares with a smaller rate of 1.4% in 1983 and 0.7% in 1982. Furthermore, with the increase for 1984, investigations reached another record high for this program. Drug offenses also rose in 1984, both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the total investigation workload to 8.9%, as compared with 8.5% in 1983 and 9.7% in 1982. See table 6 .

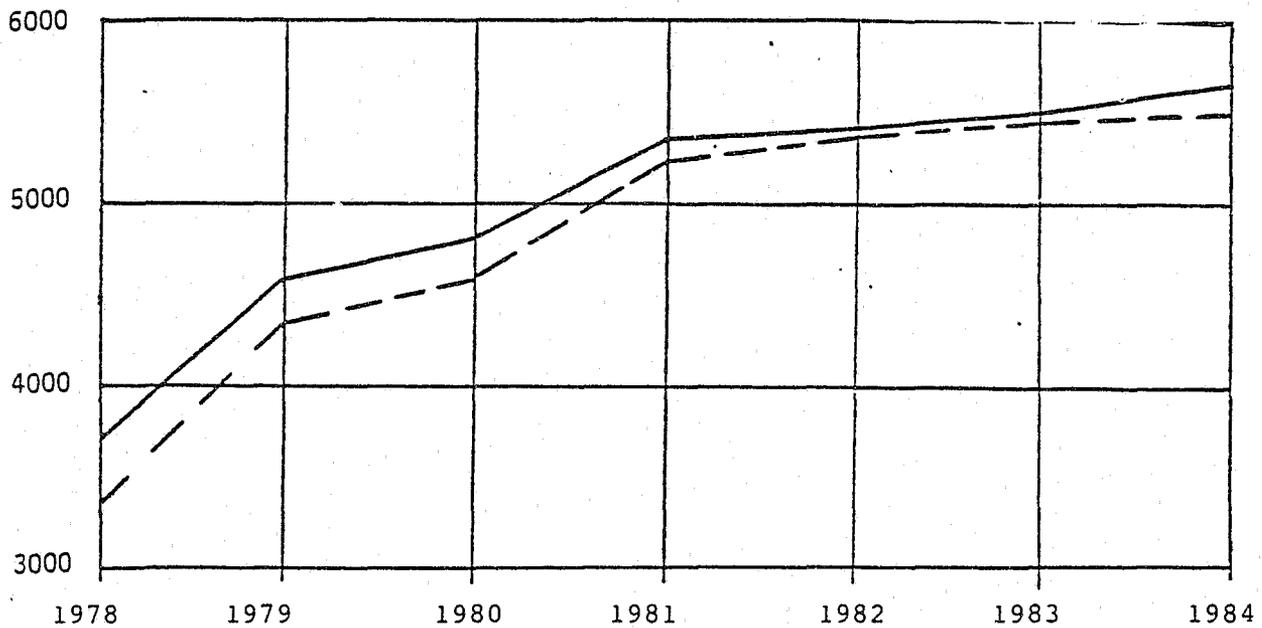
In absolute numbers, drug abuse offenses increased from 421 in 1983 to 501, a rise of 80 cases, or 19% for the year.

Table 6

CRIMINAL DIVISION

PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS, 1978 - 1984

<u>Pre-sentence Investigations</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Assignments	3626	4632	4815	5346	5384	5458	5666
Dispositions	3257	4358	4557	5234	5370	5434	5498
% Drug Offenses	7.7%	6.8%	9.2%	9.9%	9.7%	8.5%	8.9%
% DWI Cases	10.1%	10.1%	8.5%	10.8%	14.3%	19.6%	21.2%



Investigation Assignments _____
 Investigations with Dispositions -----

An analysis of the types of drug offenses and the kinds of drugs involved in these offenses is set forth in table 7. Among the various types of drugs involved in these offenses, cocaine continued to rank number one, accounting for more than one-half (55.0%) of all the various drugs. Marijuana had a significant increase but continued to rank second. LSD ranked third. Herion, formerly ranked third in 1983, experienced a significant falloff.

Table 7
TYPE OF DRUGS INVOLVED IN DRUG ABUSE CASES, 1983 & 1984

Type	1983		1984		Inc/Dec 1984 over 1983	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cocaine	242	55.1	305	55.0	+ 63	+ 26.0
Marijuana	81	18.5	129	23.3	+ 48	+ 59.3
Heroin	22	5.0	12	2.1	- 10	- 45.4
PCP	19	4.3	14	2.5	- 5	- 26.3
Quaaludes	18	4.1	7	1.3	- 11	- 61.1
LSD	16	3.7	32	5.8	+ 16	+100.0
Methadone&other narc.drugs	14	3.2	24	4.3	+ 10	+ 71.4
Valium	11	2.5	16	2.9	+ 5	+ 45.4
Barbiturates	7	1.6	2	0.4	- 5	- 71.4
Hashish	5	1.1	0	0.0	- 5	-100.0
Amphetamines	4	0.9	4	0.7	0	0.0
Tuinal	0	0.0	1	0.2	+ 1	+100.0
Phenobarbitol	0	0.0	1	0.2	+ 1	+100.0
Diazepam	0	0.0	7	1.3	+ 7	+100.0
Totals	439	100.0	554	100.0	+115	+ 26.2

As a result of the crackdown on drunk drivers, DWI offenders represent an increasingly large proportion of the probation workload. In 1984, there were 1,168 DWI investigations disposed of, representing 21.2% of all pre-sentence investigations in the criminal division -- a very significant trend which has been continuing upward since 1980 when DWI cases represented only 8.5% of the caseload. (Table 8.)

The age of offenders continues to reflect aging patterns within the County with the number in the 16 to 20 age group at 37.7% in 1984, compared with 41.3% in 1980. The 16 to 29 group also declined, while the percentage in the over 30 group continued to increase. (Table 9.)

Most offenders are male and most reside in Nassau County. The proportion of offenders in these categories show little change in 1984. (Tables 10 & 11.)

In 1984, 63.4%, or 3,486 offenders convicted and sentenced in Nassau County were sentenced to probation including straight probation and the split sentence (jail/probation) or shock probation, where a period of jail time precedes probation supervision. As indicated in Table 13 below, increases were reflected in both the straight probation group and in the split sentence group. Total probation cases rose from 3,285 in 1983 to 3,486, a gain of 201 cases, or 6.1%. Straight probation increased by 4.9%, while the jail/probation group increased by a larger 10.1%.

Larceny continued to rank as the number one offense investigated, with 1,203 cases or 21.9% of the total; however, DWI was a close second with 1,168 cases, or 21.2% of the total. Early 1985 figures indicate DWI cases will continue to increase and will be number one in the criminal division. (Table 16 .)

The proportion of recidivist cases, those with previous criminal (or juvenile) histories, was 68.4% in 1984, compared with 69.4% in 1983 and 75.5% in 1978. (Table 17 .)

Table 8

CRIMINAL DIVISION

TYPES OF CRIMES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED, 1983 & 1984

Type	1983		1984		Inc/Dec 1984 over 1983	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Crimes-against-person	500	9.2	550	10.00	+ 50	+ 10.0
Crimes-against-property	2,942	54.2	2,879	52.4	- 63	- 2.1
Drug Offenses	464	8.5	490	8.9	+ 26	- 5.6
D W I	1,063	19.6	1,168	21.2	+105	+ 9.9
Other	465	8.5	411	7.5	- 54	- 11.6
Total	5,434	100.0	5,498	100.0	+ 64	+ 1.2

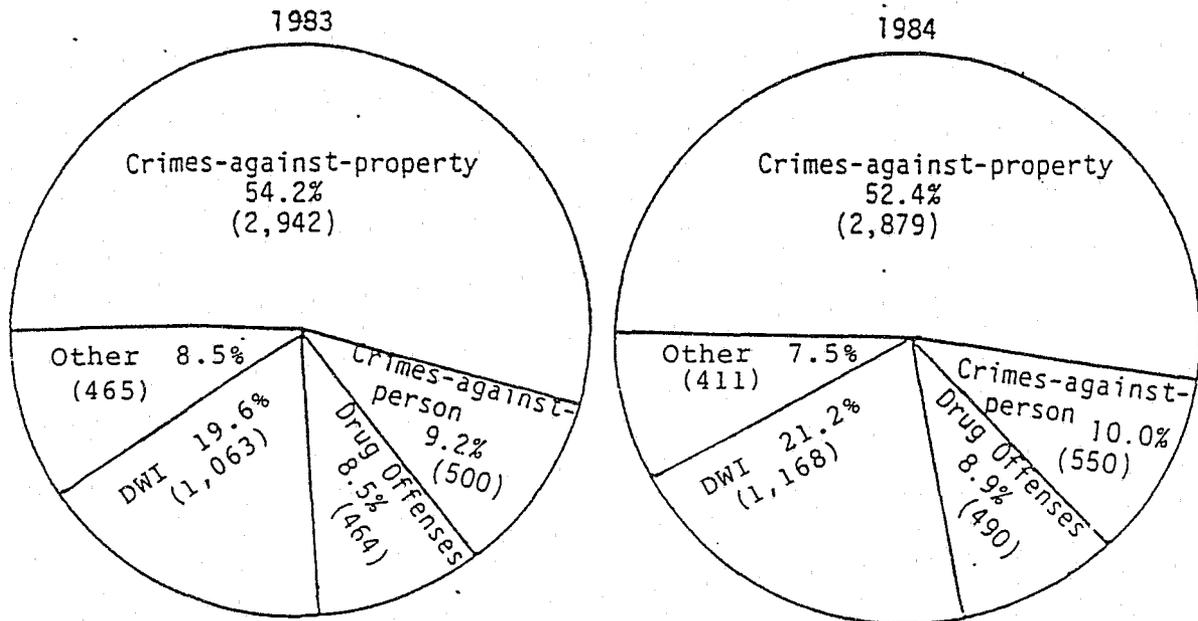


Table 9 AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED, 1980-1984

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
% in 16-20 age group	41.3%	38.2%	35.0%	32.0%	37.7%
% in 16-29 age group	74.8%	73.8%	70.2%	70.5%	68.9%
% in 30 and over age group	25.2%	26.2	29.8%	29.5%	31.1%

Table 10 SEX OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED, 1983 & 1984

<u>Sex</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>		<u>Inc./Dec.</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	4,717	86.8	4,809	87.5	+ 92	+ 1.9
Female	<u>717</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>12.5</u>	- 28	- 3.9
Total	5,434	100.0	5,498	100.0	+ 64	+ 1.2

Table 11 RESIDENCY OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED, 1983 & 1984

<u>Residency</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Nassau County	3,821	70.3	3,894	70.8
Non-resident	<u>1,613</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>1,604</u>	<u>29.2</u>
Total	5,434	100.0	5,498	100.0

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Table 12 TYPES OF SENTENCES FOR OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED, 1983 - 1984

Type	1983		1984		Inc/Dec 1984 over 1983	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	3,285	60.4	3,486	63.4	+201	+ 6.1
Committed	1,666	30.7	1,539	28.0	-127	- 7.6
Discharge & Fines	472	8.7	468	8.5	- 4	- 0.8
Dismissals & Acquittals	11	0.2	5	0.1	- 6	-54.5
Total	5,434	100.0	5,498	100.0	- 64	- 1.2

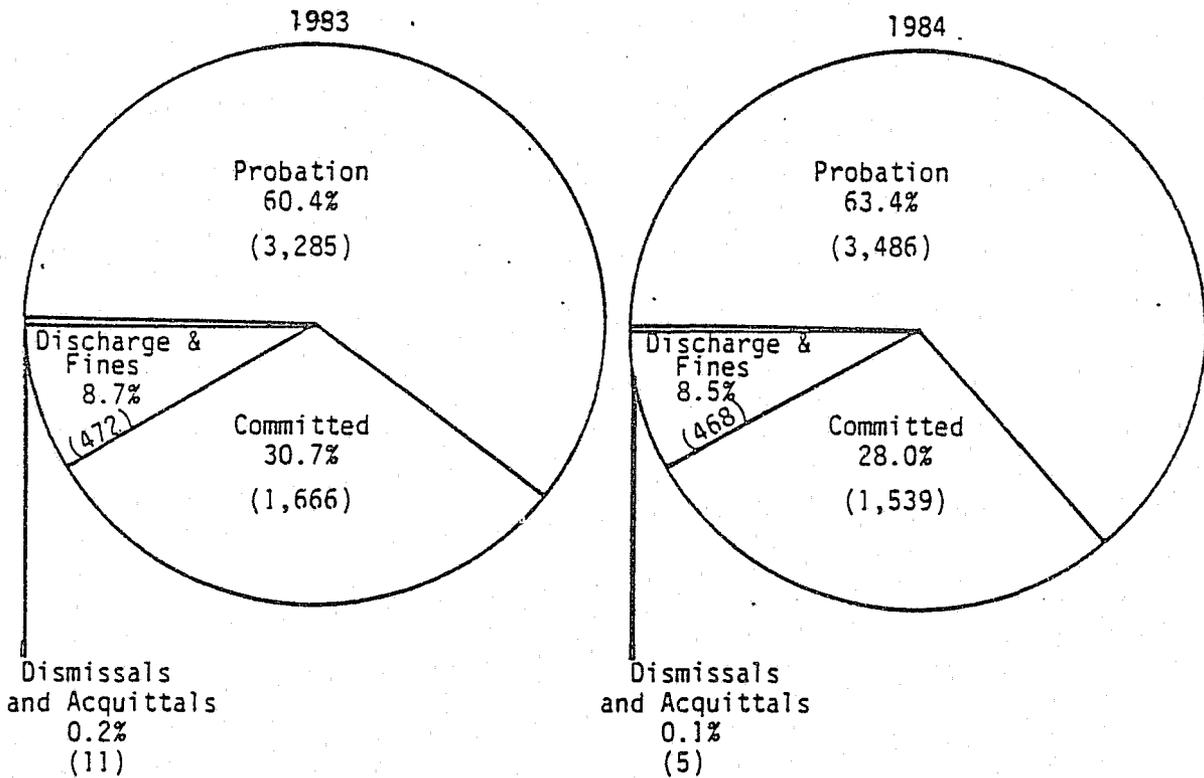


Table 13 DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATION SENTENCES, 1983 & 1984

	<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>		<u>Inc./Dec.</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Probation	2,524	76.8	2,648	75.9	+ 124	+ 4.9
Probation/Jail	761	23.2	838	24.1	+ 77	+ 10.1
Total	3,285	100.0	3,486	100.0	+ 201	+ 6.1

Table 14 DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMMITMENT POPULATION, 1983 & 1984

	<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>		<u>Inc./Dec.</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Nassau County Jail	1,119	67.2	947	61.5	- 172	- 15.4
State Prison	547	32.8	592	38.5	+ 45	+ 8.2
Total	1,666	100.0	1,539	100.0	- 127	- 7.6

Table 15 CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES INVESTIGATED, 1983 & 1984

<u>Type</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>1984</u>		<u>Inc./Dec.</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Felonies	1,540	28.3	1,567	28.5	+ 27	+ 1.7
Misdemeanors	2,890	71.6	3,928	71.4	+ 38	+ 0.9
Violations	4	0.1	3	0.1	- 1	- 25.0
Total	5,434	100.0	5,498	100.0	+ 64	+ 1.2

Table 16

TEN RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES, 1983 & 1984

<u>1983</u>				<u>1984</u>			
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% of Total N</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>% of Total N</u>
1.	Larceny	1,316	24.2	1.	Larceny	1,203	21.9
2.	DWI	1,063	19.6	2.	DWI	1,168	21.2
3.	Burglary	454	8.3	3.	Burglary	390	7.1
4.	Assault	348	6.4	4.	Assault	387	7.0
5.	Poss.stolen ppty	270	4.9	5.	Robbery	314	5.7
6.	Robbery	225	4.1	6.	Poss.stolen ppty.	289	5.3
7.	Poss.cont.subst.	205	3.8	7.	Crim. mischief	200	3.6
8.	Crim.mischief	184	3.4	8.	Poss.cont. subst.	199	3.6
9.	Poss.dang.wpn.	179	3.3	9.	Sale cont. subst.	182	3.3
10.	Sale cont.subst.	161	2.9	10.	Poss.dang.weapon	132	2.4

Table 17

RECIDIVISM

PERCENTAGE CASES WITH PRIOR CONVICTION RECORD, 1978-1984

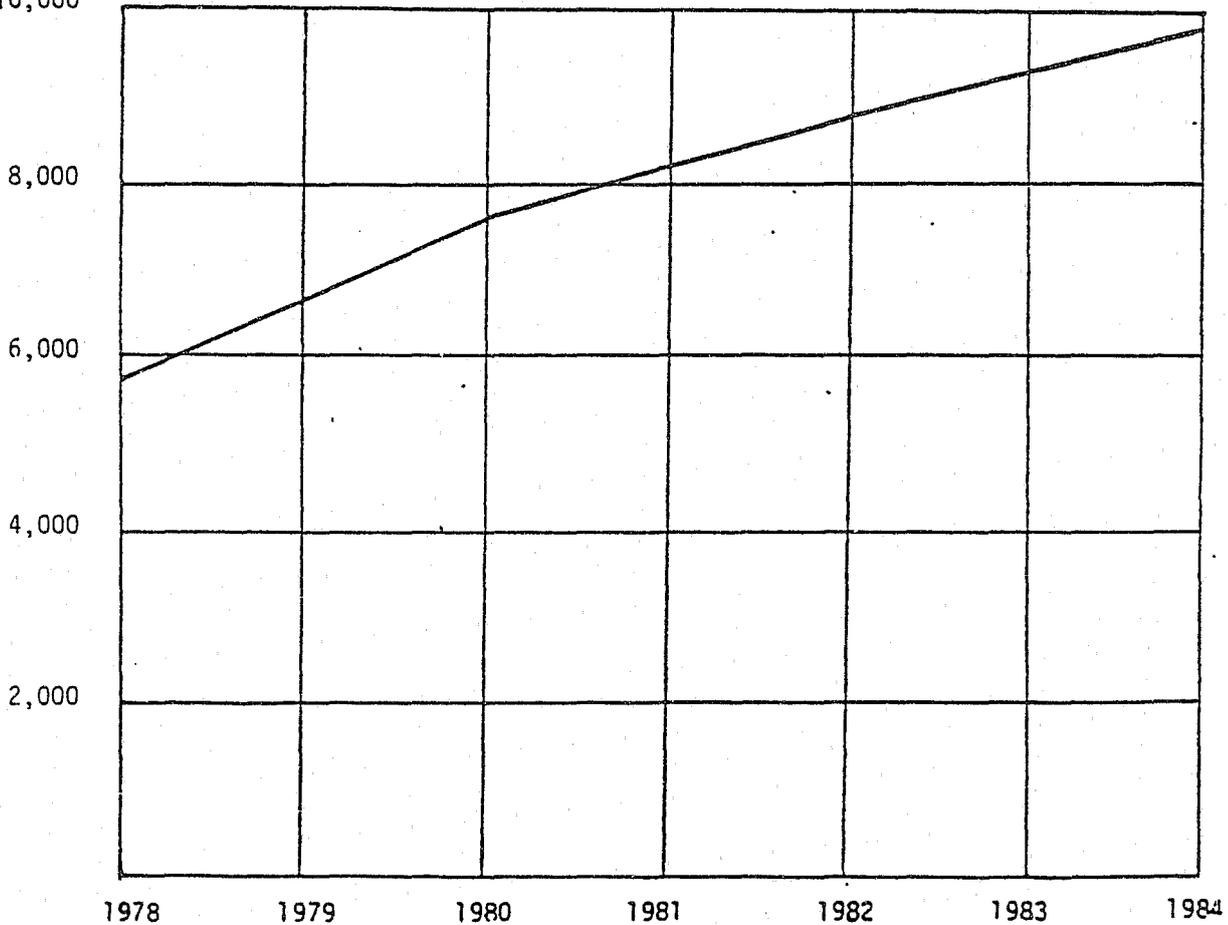
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Total Cases	3,257	4,358	4,557	5,234	5,370	5,434	5,498
Percent Recidivist	75.5%	70.8%	71.9%	71.1%	70.9%	69.4%	68.4%

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Table 18 TOTAL ACTIVE (POST-ADJUDICATORY) SUPERVISION CASELOAD DURING
THE YEARS 1978-1984

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Total Post Adjud. Cases under Superv.	5,718	6,638	7,502	8,231	8,816	9,291	9,845
Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+243	+920	+864	+729	+585	+475	+554
%Inc/Dec over Previous Year	+4.4%	+16.1%	+13.0%	+9.7%	+7.1%	+5.4%	+ 5.9%

Cases
10,000



Post-adjudicatory Cases under Supervision _____

SUPERVISION: THE PROBATION ALTERNATIVE

High crime rates, and consequently high victimization rates, have brought about a public outcry for more stringent punishment of criminal offenders -- mainly for incarceration. At the same time, the shortage of prison and jail space and limited financial resources have forced criminal justice planners to look for alternatives to incarceration.

Over the years, probation has been the most widely used alternative and the most cost-effective* means of maintaining large numbers of offenders in the community rather than in prison.

Thus probation occupies an unique position in the fight against crime. Its principal objectives are to maintain selected criminal offenders in the community, to monitor their activities and to provide the services that will promote law-abiding behavior.

However, public opinion and widespread fear of crime have moved probation from a rehabilitation ideal based largely on social work theory toward a more punitive, behavior-oriented philosophy. The infusion of higher risk offenders into the probation population also has hastened the development of more stringent standards and conditions of probation.

The sentence of probation is available to the courts in all cases except those which require mandatory imprisonment. The terms and conditions of the probation sentence vary with individual circumstances and include many of the various alternatives to incarceration which have proliferated in recent years.

In Nassau County, most of these alternatives operate directly or indirectly, under the umbrella of the Probation Department. They include the sentence of probation itself with intensive supervision for high-risk offenders; the split-sentence (jail time followed by a specified time on probation); restitution as a condition of probation (monetary payments by offenders to their victims); in-patient as well as out-patient treatment for mental illness, drug addiction and alcohol problems as conditions of probation; and community service as a condition of probation (a specified number of hours work which the defendant is required to perform without pay as partial payment of his debt to the community.

*The cost of one year in the Nassau County Correctional Center for one person ranges between \$25,000 and \$27,000; the cost of one year on probation is between \$1200 and \$1500.

All persons sentenced to probation are required to report to a probation officer at specified times and to permit the probation officer to visit them in their homes and, when feasible, at school or work; they must work or attend school if they are physically and mentally able to do so; they must submit to tests for drug and alcohol abuse as indicated by their history and behavior; they may not leave the jurisdiction without permission of the probation officer; they must maintain law-abiding behavior and avoid places and persons which might lead them into trouble with the law. And they must participate in treatment or therapy as specified in the conditions of probation. Through counselling and referral services the probation officer will help them to fulfil these conditions.

Probationers' consistent failure to comply with the conditions, particularly by absconding or committing a new crime, is grounds for arrest and violation proceedings which, in turn, may result in imprisonment.

The supervision of sentenced criminal offenders is probation's major effort and in Nassau County, the largest single program operated by the Probation Department. In 1984, 9,845 adult criminal offenders were on probation at some time during the year, an increase of 5% over 1983, the tenth straight year for increases in the supervision caseload and an all-time record high. (Table 18.)

The extent to which probation can prevent these offenders from committing additional crimes is the bottom line by which the effectiveness of probation must be measured.

Although success rates vary considerably among the various caseloads, the major programs -- regular supervision and drug/alcohol supervision -- report 68.4% and 76.2% success rates respectively, i.e., probationers "discharged as improved," in 1984. Probation failure rates (percentage of probationers "discharged as unimproved" or "committed") were 26.1% for regular supervision and 17.3% for the drug/alcohol program. Additional data on probation outcomes as well as comparative data for previous years, are contained in tables 19-22.

As in previous years, high caseloads, high levels of recidivism, fewer property offenses, far more DWI cases, and an older offender group characterized the supervision caseload during 1984.

The number of new probationers sentenced to probation by the Nassau County courts rose from 3,285 in 1983 to 3,486

in 1984, a jump of 201 cases, or 6.1%. Although most of this increase was in straight probation cases, the jail/probation segment (split-sentence) actually had a larger percentage rise and thereby increased to almost one-quarter of all new probation cases. Refer to an earlier Table 13.

Transfers of probationers from other jurisdictions to Nassau County under the terms of the Interstate Compact totalled 450 for the year, while there were 1,021 cases transferred to jurisdictions outside of Nassau County.

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.

The year 1984 produced mixed results for the two major supervision programs -- drug and alcohol and regular units. The success rate for the drug and alcohol units continued to rise to a record level while the regular units dropped moderately. The success rate, percentage of probationers "discharged as improved," for the drug and alcohol program rose from 70.1% in 1983 to 76.2% in 1984, while the failure rate (% of probationers discharged as unimproved or committed) dropped from 20.9% in 1983 to 17.3% in 1984. (Tables 19 & 20.)

In the regular supervision program the success rate declined from 70.1% in 1983 to 68.4% in 1984. Likewise, the failure rate rose from 24.8% in 1983 to 26.1% in 1984. It should be noted here that the findings for this program, while reflecting a falloff from the previous year, are still an improvement over past years. (Tables 21 & 22.) Both major programs continue to reflect improved success rates despite no relief from high caseloads.

In the intensive supervision program the success rate, based on 176 discharges, was 19.3% compared with 26.5% in 1983; failure rates were 68.7% in 1984 compared to 62.7% in 1983. In interpreting ISP data, the special nature and purpose of this program must be taken into account.

The concept of intensive supervision (ISP) is not new to New York State or Nassau County where it has been operational for the past six 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 case-

loads 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.

Violation of probation activity is another measure of probation's effectiveness as a criminal sanction. In 1984 the violation rate (per 100 cases under supervision) was 9.6%, slightly higher than the 9.1% recorded in 1983 and substantially lower than the 12.6% in 1978. (Table 23). The number of violations filed during the year was 948, while the number actually disposed of by the courts was 760.

Most violations, 70.9%, are the result of failure to report or other "technical" reasons, while 16.7% represent new convictions or criminal charges. More than half (51.4%) of the violation cases disposed of by the courts resulted in commitment, although the violation committed rate continued to vary by supervision program. It was lowest in the drug and alcohol program at 40.3%, followed by 52.5% in the regular supervision units and highest in the intensive supervision program at 67.8%.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Table 19

PROBATION DISCHARGES, 1979 - 1984
DRUG AND ALCOHOL UNITS

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	No.	%										
Improved	423	66.1	506	69.6	555	69.7	666	68.0	731	70.1	816	76.2
Unimproved	85		80		78		105		95		76	
Committed	95	28.1	81	22.1	98	22.1	138	24.8	123	20.9	109	17.3
Absconded	0		0		0		0		0		0	
Deceased	11		19		9		12		19		14	
Other	26	5.8	41	8.3	56	8.2	59	7.2	75	9.0	56	6.5
Total	640	100.0	727	100.0	796	100.0	980	100.0	1043	100.0	1071	100.0

SUPERVISION CASELOADS

Man No. of Cases per P.O.

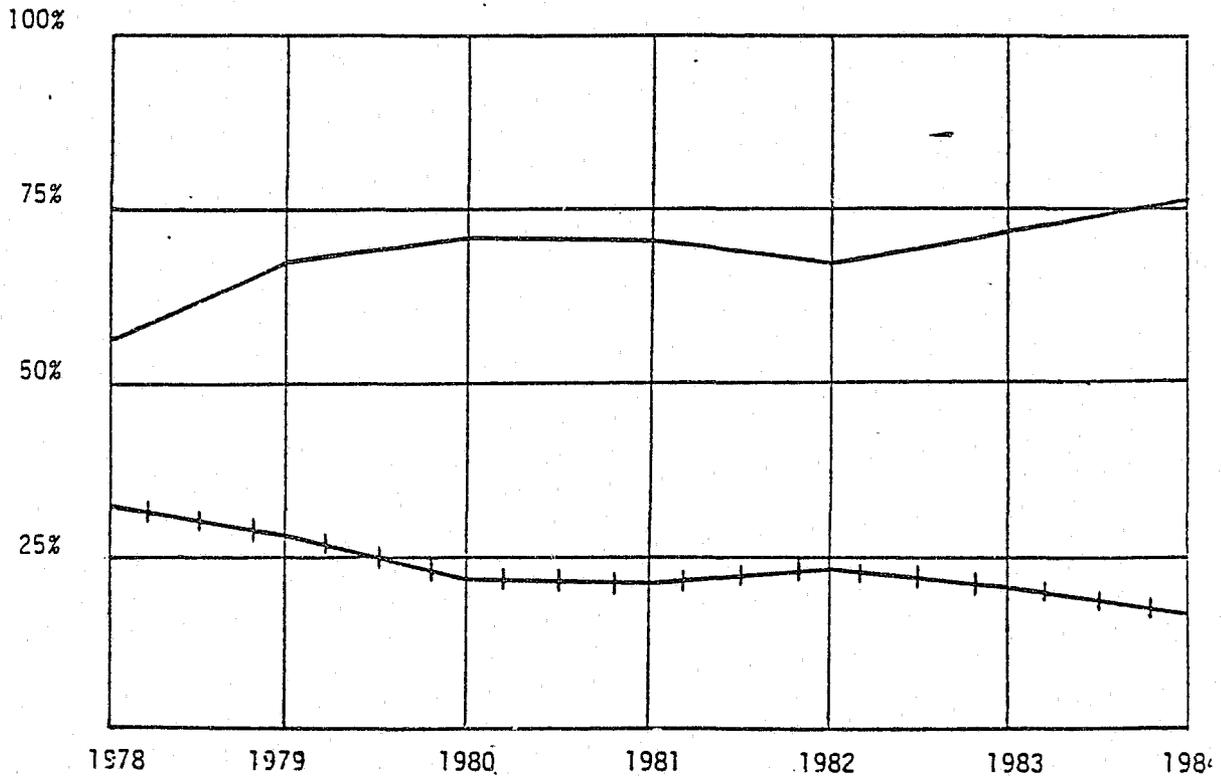
ACTIVE	59.2	64.8	72.7	84.8	91.3	91.7
SERVICE	5.4	0.8	0.1	-	-	-

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Table 20

PERCENTAGE OF DRUG UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE DURING THE YEARS 1978-1984

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Improved	54.8	66.1	69.6	69.7	68.0	70.1	76.2
Unimproved (Committed)	32.9	28.1	22.1	22.1	24.8	20.9	17.3
Absconded (Deceased/Other	<u>12.3</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>6.5</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Success Rate _____
 Failure Rate // // // // // //

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Table 21

PROBATION DISCHARGES, 1979 - 1984
REGULAR UNITS

PROBATION DISCHARGES	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	No.	%										
Improved	515	60.3	595	66.3	633	64.7	656	64.1	725	70.1	670	68.4
Unimproved)	133		105		108		130		106		107	
Committed) -	167	35.2	148	28.2	185	29.9	166	28.9	151	24.8	148	26.1
Absconded)	1		0		0		0		0		0	
Deceased)	12		6		5		3		3		8	
Other) -	26	4.5	43	5.5	48	5.4	68	7.0	50	5.1	46	5.5
Total	854	100.0	897	100.0	979	100.0	1023	100.0	1035	100.0	979	100.0

SUPERVISION
CASELOADS

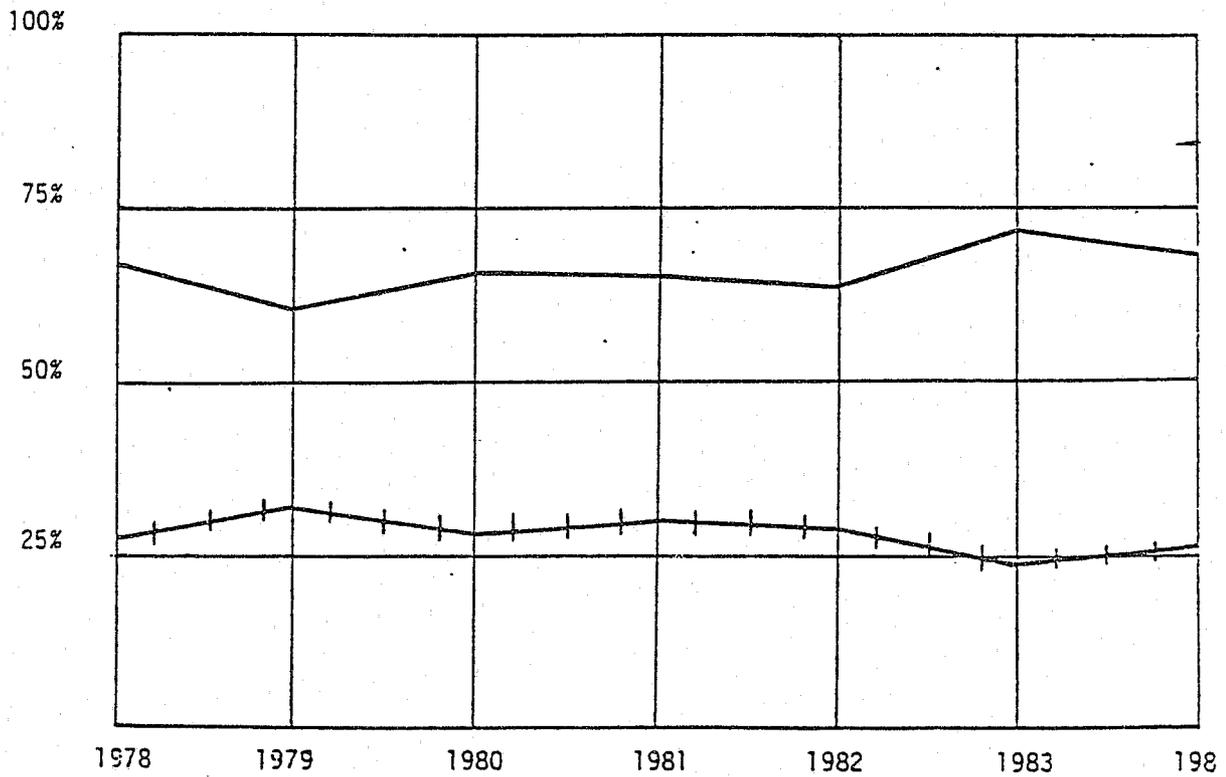
Mean No. of
Cases per P.O.

ACTIVE	57.5	64.8	71.1	70.9	73.2	78.6
SERVICE	8.8	1.7	0.4	-	-	-

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Table 22 PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR UNIT PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED
BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE, 1978 - 1984

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Improved	65.6	60.3	66.3	64.7	64.1	70.1	68.4
Unimproved (
Committed)	27.7	35.2	28.2	29.9	28.9	24.8	26.1
Absconded (
Deceased/Other	<u>6.7</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



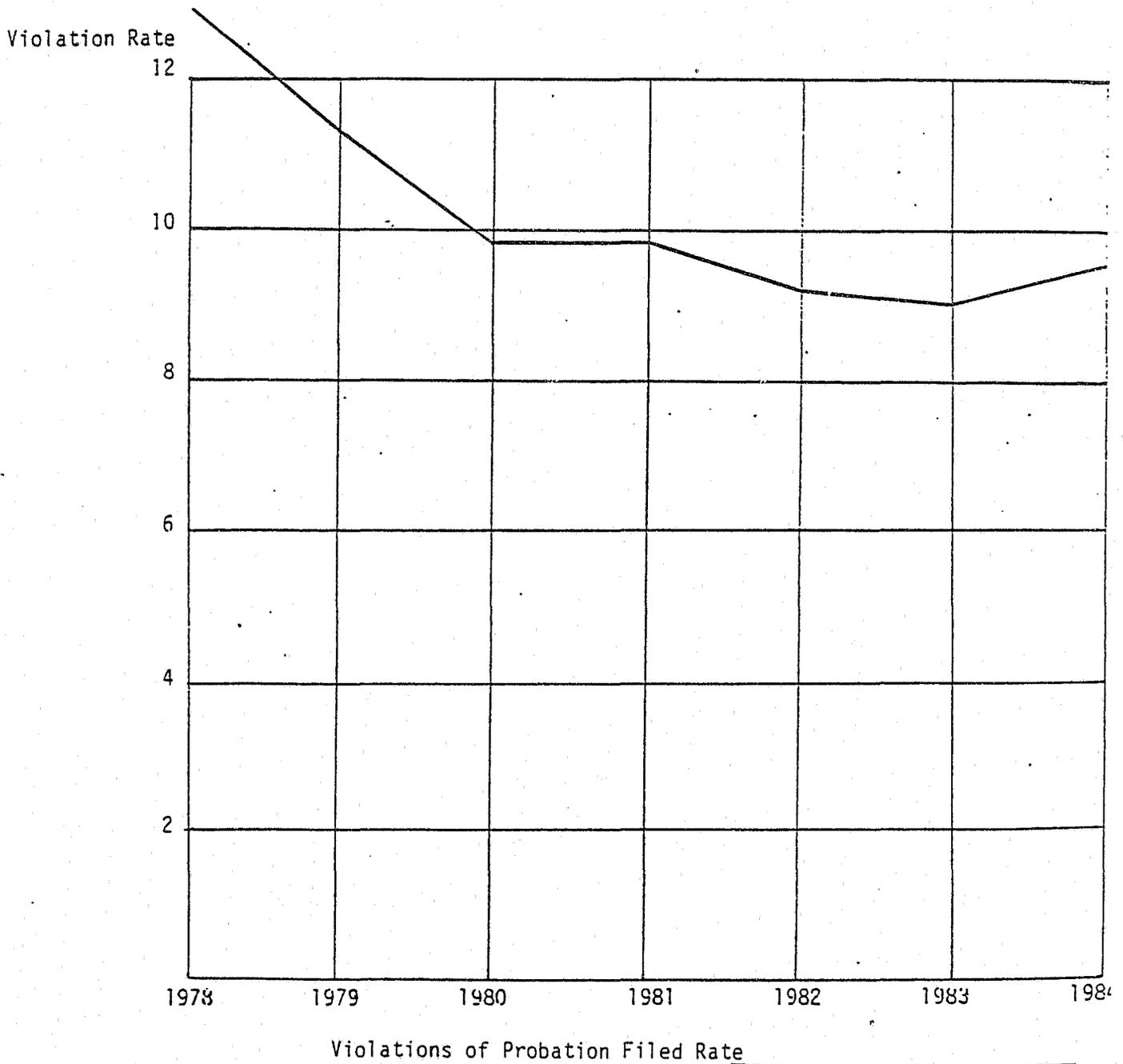
Success Rate _____
Failure Rate // // // // // // // //

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Table 23

VIOLETIONS OF PROBATION FILED DURING THE YEARS 1978-1984
VIOLETION RATE PER 100 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

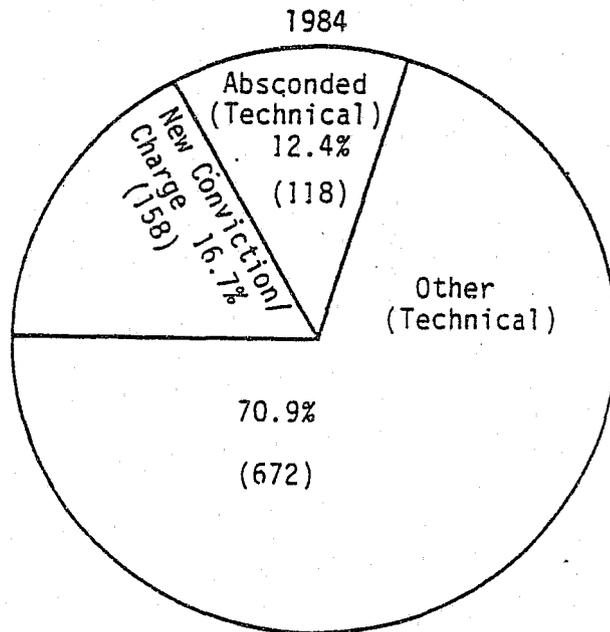
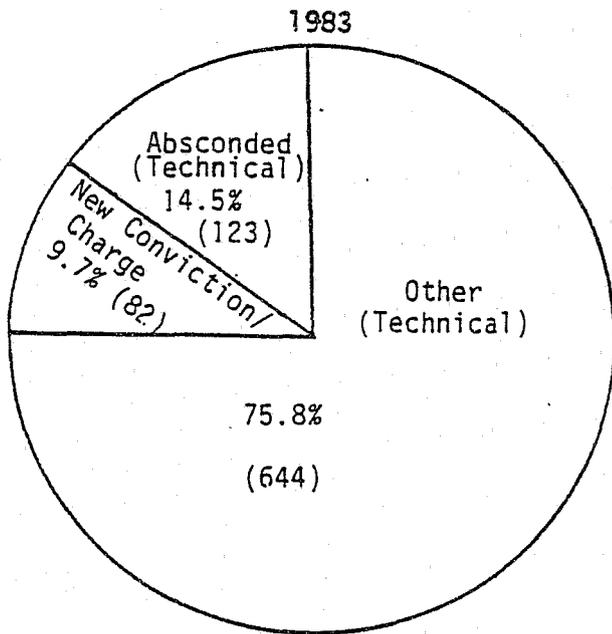
<u>Total Superv. Program</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Total No. of Cases under Supervision	5,718	6,638	7,502	8,231	8,816	9,291	9,845
No. of Violations	719	753	734	814	816	849	948
Violation Rate	12.6	11.3	9.8	9.9	9.3	9.1	9.6



CRIMINAL DIVISION

Table 24 · NUMBER AND TYPE OF VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION FILED BY THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING THE YEARS 1983 and 1984

Type	1983		1984		Inc/Dec 1984 over 1983	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
New Conviction/Charge	82	9.7	158	16.7	+ 76	+92.7
Absconded (Technical)	123	14.5	118	12.4	- 5	- 4.1
Other (Technical)	644	75.8	672	70.9	+ 28	+ 4.3
Total	849	100.0	948	100.0	+ 99	+11.7



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 counsellors 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 1984, the first full year of operation, 94 probationers participated. While it is too early to assess long-term effectiveness, the recidivist rate during this first year has been extremely low at approximately four percent. It is expected that the program will reach its full capacity of 200 offenders during 1985.

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 1,382 services were provided by the unit in 1984.

The unit placed 734 individuals in jobs or vocational training programs and provided vocational guidance and testing for 1,127. In addition, 120 referrals were made to high school equivalency programs and 81 probationers were referred to the Literary Volunteers to learn to read or improve their reading skills.

Through personal contact with prospective employers, the unit maintains a job bank for the hard-to-place probation population. There were 610 visits to employers during the year to maintain these contacts. (See table 25)

Table 25

EMPLOYMENT/VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, 1984

	<u>Vocational Guidance</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>CASES</u>			
A. New Referrals			
1. Criminal Division	469	514	983
2. Family Division		14	14
B. Carried Over & Reopened	<u>48</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>385</u>
	517	865	1382*
<u>PLACEMENTS</u>			
A. Job Placements			
1. Direct		238	238
2. Through Counselling		68	68
B. Vocational Training Program	<u>293</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>428</u>
	293	441	734
<u>COUNSELLING & TESTING</u>			
A. Vocational Counselling & Exploration	383		383
B. College Counselling	73		73
C. Testing Services	80	46	126
D. Job Counselling	<u>130</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>545</u>
	666	461	1127
<u>REFERRALS</u>			
A. High School Equivalency	120		120
B. Tutoring-Leteracy	81		81
C. Probation Employment Officer	<u>130</u>		<u>130</u>
	331		331
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
(Refused Job, Uncooperative, Sick, Etc.)		78	78
<u>EMPLOYER VISITS</u>	29	581	610

*Some cases received more than one service

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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

Consultations are held with probation officers to discuss cases at any point in the probation process, i.e., during pre-sentence investigation or later during the supervision period as needs may arise. Emergency services are provided for clients in crisis who require immediate assistance.

Responsibility for supervision of probationers in in-patient or out-patient treatment remains with the department as long as the individuals are on probation. Liaison with treatment facilities, facilitating referrals to Forensic Services and the drug and alcohol agencies, participation in discharge planning, and after-care for probationers with psychiatric disorders are also part of the unit's responsibilities.

In 1984 there were 3240 consultations with probation officers, compared with 2820 in 1983; an increase of 14.9%. Probation referrals to Forensic Services for psychiatric and psychological evaluations totalled 481; court-ordered referrals totalled 187.

The increase in alcohol related offenses is reflected in referrals for alcohol evaluations. In 1983, 873 cases were referred; in 1984 there were 1064; an increase of 21.9%. Many studies have shown that serious and violent criminal acts often occur where there is a long standing history of daily and excessive alcohol use. Probation figures appear to bear out this conclusion and also reflect the intensive enforcement efforts by police and other criminal justice agencies to reduce the number of alcohol related crimes, particularly in the driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) category.

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

Table 26

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICESCONSULTATIONS & EVALUATIONS, 1983 - 1984

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>% Inc/Dec</u>
I CONSULTATIONS	<u>2820</u>	<u>3240</u>	+ 14.9
II EVALUATIONS			
A. Referrals to Forensic Services			
1. Probation	454	481	+ 5.9
2. Court-ordered	<u>212</u>	<u>187</u>	- 11.8
	666	668	- 0.3
B. Referrals to Drug & Alcohol Agencies			
1. Alcohol	873	1064	+ 21.9
2. Drug	180	331	+ 83.9
3. Out-of-County	234	238	+ 1.7
4. Other	<u>125</u>	<u>169</u>	+ 35.2
	1412	1802	+ 21.6
Totals	<u>2078</u>	<u>2480</u>	+ 19.3

FAMILY DIVISION

The Family Division of the Probation Department serves the Nassau County Family Court, as well as Supreme and Surrogate Courts, with intake, investigation and supervision programs. It also provides mental health and vocational guidance services and a special restitution and community service program for juvenile offenders.

The Family Court has jurisdiction in matters involving children under 16 who are in trouble with the law, families in conflict, custody, family support and paternity cases.

The role of Probation in the Family Division is to address the individual in the context of the family as well as in terms of his or her psychosocial, educational and environmental needs. At the same time, primary consideration must be given to community safety and to evaluating the individual's potential danger to others as well as to himself.

The dominant trend in Family Division for the past several years has been the decline in the juvenile caseload. This is directly related to the falloff in juvenile arrests and the decline in the juvenile population-at-risk. However, in the eyes of the public, juvenile crime remains a critical issue and the public outcry for stricter punishment persists.

Probation, as that branch of the juvenile justice system which is committed to the rehabilitation and treatment of children in trouble, is charged with the dual responsibilities of community safety as well as rehabilitation. It is important to note that rehabilitation is successful with most juvenile offenders, although it may have failed with a small group of serious chronic offenders who account for most juvenile crimes.

In the probation view, shared by many other professionals, the family is the critical link in the rehabilitation process and in the prevention and control of delinquency. But social and technological changes have placed great

stress on families, making them particularly vulnerable to many problems, including family violence and juvenile crime.

A recent report entitled "The State of Families, 1984 - 1985" states

....crime in America is terrible and getting worse, while comparisons with other nations are a source of continued embarrassment. There is a growing trend of domestic violence with abuse of children, spouses and parents being reported with greater frequency. Incest appears to be on the rise...the problem of domestic abuse in all its forms has reached such proportions that the future will demand far more activity on the part of the criminal justice system, as well as other social agencies, to reduce to acceptable levels. This effort should be given high priority, not only out of compassion for the victims within the family, but because evidence is mounting that such family situations ultimately contribute to increased crime elsewhere in society.

With the decline in juvenile crime and some reduction in probation officer caseloads (declines in Family Division have been more than offset by increases in Criminal Division needs) the department has had the opportunity to refine some case management practices in order to deal more effectively with the family as a whole. Emphasis was on identifying elements and sources of family stress, family violence, child abuse and neglect and on evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of various treatment strategies. A new family offense unit was organized to deal with these issues.

Because alcohol plays such a critical role in more than 80% of Family Division cases, the department has developed special training for staff in identifying the alcohol abuser, in providing counselling for families and also refining referral mechanisms and reporting criteria.

Also, 1984 saw the beginning of a Residential Alternative Program to provide intensive supervision for juveniles on probation; these are children who otherwise might have been placed in institutions. These and other probation programs are described in the following pages.

INTAKE

Probation intake is a walk-in service open to the public for informal adjustment and court referral of situations involving children or adults in various family problems. Cases are screened to determine jurisdiction and when possible to divert from formal Family Court process to other means of solving problems.

Informal adjustment procedures may be undertaken with the consent of all parties concerned and, with court approval, may continue over a period of four months. During this time probation officers may counsel the parties and/or refer them to an appropriate community agency for assistance, i.e., mental health clinic, alcohol treatment, etc.

However, probation may not deny persons access to the court or the right to file a petition. Nor may it compel any person to appear at any conference, produce any papers, or visit any place during the intake process. Table 27 shows the volume of cases in the various categories which came to intake during 1983 and 1984; table 28 indicates those cases on which petitions were filed for formal court hearings.

The juvenile offender categories, person in need of supervision (PINS) and juvenile delinquent (J.D.), represent only a small proportion of the intake caseload, but are the major case categories referred for further involvement by probation in the investigation and supervision programs.

Most cases in the high-volume categories -- custody, support, family offense and paternity -- are adjudicated by the Court with further involvement by probation in relatively few cases.

Table 27

INTAKE UNITCASELOAD

<u>Category</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
					<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Custody	1622	7.4	1358	6.8	- 264	- 16.3
Support	3050	14.0	2964	15.0	- 86	- 2.8
Family Offense	6540	30.0	5626	28.4	- 914	- 14.0
PINS	822	4.0	863	4.4	+ 41	+ 5.0
J.D.	1391	6.3	1252	6.3	- 139	- 10.0
Neglect	1	.0	0	.0	- 1	- 100.0
Conciliation	239	1.0	0	.0	- 239	- 100.0
Paternity	1385	6.3	1251	6.3	- 134	- 9.7
USDL	858	4.0	1014	5.1	+ 156	+ 18.2
Consent to Marry	0	.0	2	.0	+ 2	+ 100.0
Violation	1546	7.0	1671	8.4	+ 125	+ 8.1
Modification	3439	16.0	3103	15.6	- 336	- 9.8
Enforcement	864	4.0	727	3.7	- 137	- 15.9
TOTAL	21757	100.0	19831	100.0	- 1926	- 8.9

Table 28

PETITIONS FILED

Custody	886	6.3	988	7.0	+ 102	+ 11.5
Support	1615	11.5	1669	11.8	+ 54	+ 3.3
Family Offense	3526	25.2	3437	24.4	- 89	- 2.5
PINS	502	3.6	530	3.8	+ 28	+ 5.6
J.D.	975	7.0	735	5.2	- 240	- 24.6
Neglect	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Conciliation	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Paternity	1250	9.0	1176	8.3	- 74	- 5.9
USDL	753	5.3	930	6.6	+ 177	+ 23.5
Consent to Marry	0	.0	2	.0	+ 2	+ 100.0
Violation	1209	8.6	1513	10.7	+ 304	+ 25.1
Modification	2628	19.0	2592	18.4	- 36	- 1.4
Enforcement	633	4.5	536	3.8	- 97	- 15.3
TOTAL	13977	100.0	14108	100.0	+ 131	+ .9

INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION

Following an affirmative finding, the court may order a probation investigation to assist it in disposition of the case. The probation report is an in-depth study of the individual, the family and the circumstances surrounding the case. It also contains recommendations for disposition and treatment.

In 1984, 830 probation investigations of juveniles were disposed of by the Family Court, compared with 963 in 1983. (Table 29.)

When the disposition is "probation," the respondent is permitted to remain in the community under special conditions. He or she is assigned to a supervising probation officer who is the case manager with responsibilities to the respondent, the community and the court. Community resources are utilized as needed and the probation officer must monitor the resource as well as the probationer's participation. Failures to adjust are reported back to the court for further action.

In 1984, 535 children were sentenced to probation (254 JDs and 281 PINS) for a total of 1301 on probation during the year and 713 remaining at the end of the year.

Table 29

J.D. AND PINS INVESTIGATIONS, 1983 - 1984

<u>Type</u>	1983		1984		Inc/Dec 1984 over 1983	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
J.D.	534	55.5	427	51.4	-107	-20.0
PINS	429	44.5	403	48.6	-26	-6.1
Total	963	100.0	830	100.0	-133	-13.8
 <u>Sex</u>						
Male	656	68.1	583	70.2	-73	-11.1
Female	307	31.9	247	29.8	-60	-19.5
Total	963	100.0	830	100.0	-133	-13.8

Table 30

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS
BY TYPE FOR 1983 and 1984

Type	1983		1984		Inc/Dec 1984 over 1983	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	289	54.1	254	59.5	- 35	- 12.1
Placement	132	24.7	89	20.8	- 43	- 32.6
W/D & Dismissed	10	1.9	6	1.4	- 4	- 40.0
C.D. & Susp.Judg.	73	13.7	55	12.9	- 18	- 24.7
ACOD	25	4.7	21	4.9	- 4	- 16.0
Other	5	0.9	2	0.5	- 3	- 60.0
Total	534	100.0	427	100.0	-107	- 20.0
Sex						
Male	450	84.3	372	87.1	- 78	- 17.3
Female	84	15.7	55	12.9	- 29	- 34.5
Total	534	100.0	427	100.0	-107	- 20.0

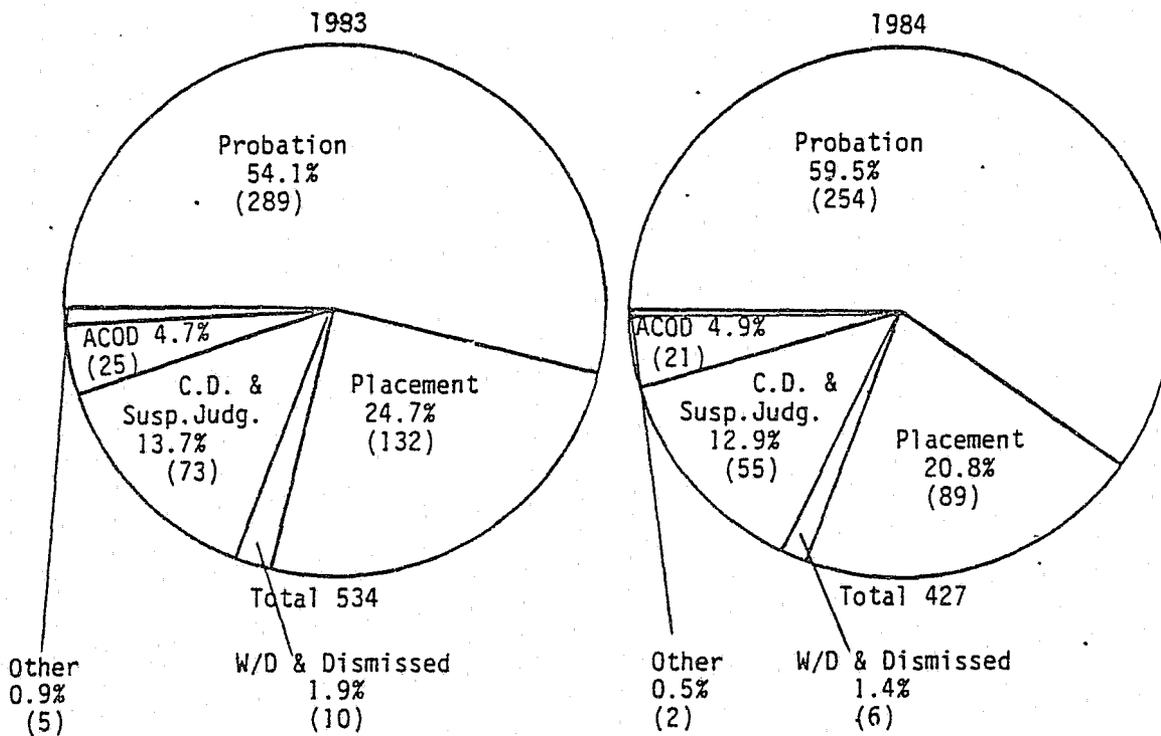


Table 31

PINS INVESTIGATIONS WITH DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE
FOR 1983 AND 1984

Type	1983		1984		Inc/Dec 1984 over 1983	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Probation	285	66.4	281	69.7	- 4	- 1.4
Placement	72	16.8	48	11.9	- 24	-33.3
W/D & Dismissed	35	8.2	33	8.2	- 2	- 5.7
C.D. & Susp.Judg.	29	6.8	35	8.7	+ 6	-17.1
ACOD	7	1.6	4	1.0	- 3	-42.9
Other	1	0.2	2	0.5	+ 1	+100.0
Total	429	100.0	403	100.0	- 26	- 6.1
Sex						
Male	206	48.0	211	52.4	+ 5	+ 2.4
Female	223	52.0	192	47.6	- 31	-13.9
Total	429	100.0	403	100.0	- 26	- 6.1

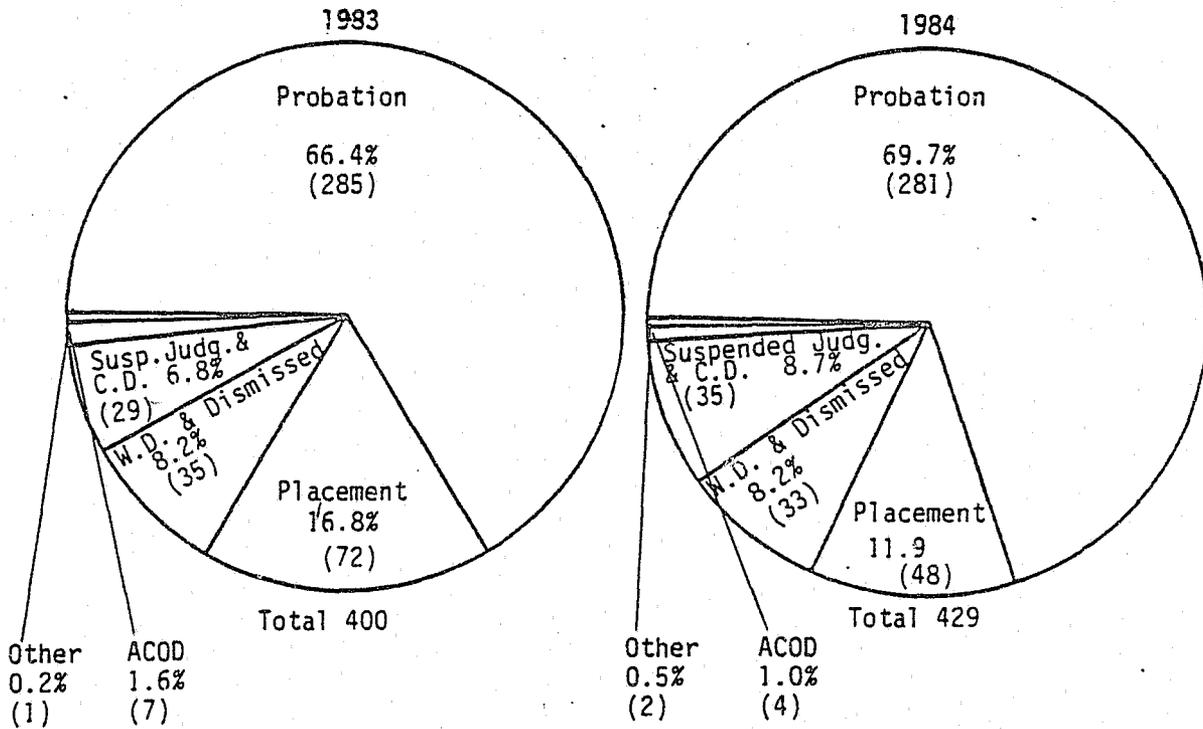


Table 32

SUPERVISION UNIT

JUVENILE CASELOAD

	1983			1984			Increase/Decrease	
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	No.	%
<u>Beginning of year</u>								
J.D.	419	38	457	360	58	418	- 39	- 8.5
PINS	183	124	307	161	150	311	+ 4	+ 1.3
TOTAL			<u>764</u>			<u>729</u>	- 35	- 4.6
<u>Received during period</u>								
J.D.	261	52	313	244	32	276	- 37	- 11.8
PINS	142	160	302	159	137	296	- 6	- 2.0
TOTAL			<u>615</u>			<u>572</u>	- 43	- 7.0
<u>Total during period</u>								
J.D.	680	90	770	604	90	694	- 76	- 9.9
PINS	325	284	609	320	287	607	- 2	- .3
TOTAL			<u>1379</u>			<u>1301</u>	- 78	- 5.7
<u>Discharged/Transferred</u>								
J.D.	320	32	352	277	39	316	- 36	- 10.2
PINS	164	134	298	137	135	272	- 26	- 8.7
TOTAL			<u>650</u>			<u>588</u>	- 62	- 9.5
<u>Remaining at end of year</u>								
J.D.	360	58	418	327	51	378	- 40	- 9.6
PINS	161	150	311	183	152	335	+ 24	+ 7.7
TOTAL			<u>729</u>			<u>713</u>	- 16	- 2.2
			<u>ACOD</u>					
Beginning of year	61	13	74	43	13	56	- 18	- 24.3
Received during period	118	28	<u>146</u>	97	26	<u>123</u>	- 23	- 15.8
Total during period			<u>220</u>			<u>179</u>	- 41	- 18.6
Dismissed	133	26	159	99	30	129	- 30	- 18.9
Returned to Court	3	2	<u>5</u>	7	2	<u>9</u>	+ 4	+ 80.0
Total disposed of			164			138	- 26	- 15.9
Remaining at end of year	43	13	<u>56</u>	41	9	<u>50</u>	- 6	- 10.7

Most crimes, 66%, committed by juveniles were property crimes with larceny and burglary ranking first and second.

In the PINS group (so-called status offenders) most, 70.7%, were in the ungovernable category while the remainder were truancy cases. (Tables 33-35.)

Table 33 TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE DELINQUENTS DURING THE YEARS 1983-1984

Type	1983						1984					
	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%	Male	%	Fem	%	All	%
Crimes-Against-Person	123	27.3	23	27.4	146	27.4	97	26.1	17	30.9	114	26.7
Crimes-Against-Property	291	64.7	52	61.9	343	64.2	251	67.5	31	56.4	282	66.0
Other	36	8.0	9	10.7	45	8.4	24	6.4	7	12.7	31	7.3
Total	450	100.0	84	100.0	534	100.0	372	100.0	55	100.0	427	100.0

Table 34 FIVE RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR THE J.D. INVESTIGATIONS CASELOAD FOR 1983 - 1984

1983				1984			
RANK	OFFENSE	NO.	%	RANK	OFFENSE	NO.	%
1.	Burglary	146	27.3	1.	Larceny	94	22.0
2.	Larceny	104	19.5	2.	Burglary	92	21.5
3.	Assault	68	12.7	3.	Crim.Mischief	47	11.0
4.	Crim.Mischief	49	9.2	4.	Assault	45	10.5
5.	Robbery	33	6.2	5.	Robbery	38	8.9

Table 35 COMPLETED JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS - JD AND PINS

<u>Classification of Offense</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Aggravated Harassment	0	5	+ 5	+ 100.0
Arson	8	4	- 4	- 50.0
Assault	68	45	- 23	- 33.8
Burglary	146	92	- 54	- 37.0
Criminal Mischief	49	47	- 2	- 4.1
Criminal Possession Controlled Substance	2	2	no change	
Criminal Possession Forged Instrument	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	17	15	- 2	- 11.8
Criminal Possession Weapon	4	6	+ 2	+ 50.0
Criminal Sale Controlled Substance	1	1	no change	
Criminal Trespass	18	24	+ 6	+ 37.5
Escape	2	0	- 2	- 100.0
Falsely Reporting Incident	1	5	+ 4	+ 400.0
Forgery	1	1	no change	
Grand Larceny	38	25	- 13	- 34.2
Hazing	0	2	+ 2	+ 100.0
Manslaughter	1	1	no change	
Menacing	12	5	- 7	- 58.3
Motor Vehicle Violation	22	11	- 11	- 50.0
Obstructing Governmental Administration	2	1	- 1	- 50.0
Offense Against Animals	1	1	no change	
Petit Larceny	66	69	+ 3	+ 4.5
Possession Burglar Tools	0	3	+ 3	+ 100.0
Public Lewdness	3	0	- 3	- 100.0
Reckless Endangerment	11	6	- 5	- 45.4
Reckless Endangerment of Property	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Resisting Arrest	3	2	- 1	- 33.3
Robbery	33	38	+ 5	+ 15.2
Sex Offense	21	12	- 9	- 42.9
Theft of Services	0	1	+ 1	+ 100.0
Unlawful Possession Noxious Material	1	0	- 1	- 100.0
Unlawful Possession Weapon	3	1	- 2	- 66.7
Truancy	141	118	- 23	- 16.3
Un/governable	<u>288</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>- 3</u>	<u>- 1.0</u>
TOTAL	963	830	- 133	- 13.8

RESIDENTIAL ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM

During 1984 a new intensive supervision unit was established as an alternative to residential placement for selected youngsters.

Two probation officers were assigned to the program which serves adjudicated JD and PINS cases. These youngsters had been through an extensive case planning process and would have been placed had it not been for the new program.

During its first year in operation, forty-three cases were accepted. Of these, five were subsequently placed in institutions.

In addition to the benefits of community supervision, the cost savings to the County for even this small number of children is considerable, approximately \$1,300,000 based on an average cost of placement of \$36,000 a year per child.

SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT

For those children who must be placed, the School Liaison Unit provides liaison between the child, the family, the placement school and the community and assists in discharge planning for the child. It also provides consultation and information regarding residential facilities to probation officers and the court.

In 1984, 184 children were placed in various institutions throughout the State with a total of 557 in placement during the year and 327 remaining at the end of 1984. (Tables 36 & 37.)

Table 36

SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT

INSTITUTIONAL AND AFTERCARE CASES

Caseload	<u>1983</u>			<u>1984</u>			Increase/Decrease	
	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
In placement at beginning of year	383	22	405	373	28	401	- 4	- 1.0
Placed during period:								
Investigation	131		131	81		81	- 50	- 38.2
Supervision	<u>126</u>		<u>126</u>	<u>103</u>		<u>103</u>	- 23	- 18.3
	257		257	184		184	- 73	- 28.4
Total in placement during period	640	22	662	557	28	585	- 77	- 11.6
Transferred from Inst. to Aftercare	- 44	+ 44		- 37	+ 37		- 7	- 15.9
Returned to Inst. from Aftercare	+ 1	- 1		+ 1	- 1		no change	
Redistributed Totals	597	65	662	521	64	585	- 77	- 11.6
Discharged during period	224	37	261	210	48	258	- 3	- 1.1
In placement at end of period	373	28	401	311	16	327	- 74	- 18.5

Table 37

INSTITUTIONS OF PLACEMENT 1984

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>J.D.</u>		<u>PINS</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Baywood Boys Group Home	1		1		2
Berkshire Farm	22		6		28
Berkshire Foster Home		1	1	3	5
Brightwaters Group Home				1	1
Children's Village			2		2
Division For Youth	29	5		1	35
George Junior Republic	4	1	4	5	14
Hope For Youth			4	1	5
Jennie Clarkson School		1			1
Lakeside		4		3	7
Lincoln Hall	11		1		12
Madonna Heights		4		17	21
Melville House	1				1
Nassau House	4		3		7
Ottlie Home	1				1
Pius XII	1				1
Pleasantville Cottage School			1		1
St. Andrus Home for Children			1	1	2
St. Anne Institute		2		2	4
St. Cabrini	4	7	6	4	21
St. Mary of Angels	4		4		8
Summit School			1		1
Timothy Hill Ranch			2		2
Wayside Home		1		1	2
TOTAL	82	26	37	39	184

RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

New York State law permits the Family Court to order restitution or community service by juvenile delinquents.

In 1979, through a state grant, a special program was established in the Nassau County Probation Department to develop a program through which juveniles would be held responsible for their acts by paying restitution to their victims or performing community service.

In 1981 the program was institutionalized within the Family Division. The program requires that the child have the ability to work since restitution may not be paid by the parents or relatives. The amounts are determined by the court after determination of loss by the RCS unit. For youngsters who cannot find jobs on their own, the department employment counselor may assist. Some jobs are subsidized, and in these cases 95% of the child's earnings are sent directly to the victim. Since the start of the program many youngsters have been hired by the employers after the subsidy period expired.

Since the start of the program, 661 children have been supervised in the program and since June 1979, \$165,731 in restitution has been ordered by the court through the Unit. Of this amount \$121,768 has been collected and disbursed to the victims.

A total of 10,829 community service hours has been ordered of which 7,977 have been completed. Expansion of this program is being explored at this time to offer more community service alternatives.

Of total monies ordered against participants, 73% has been successfully collected to date. Of all community service hours ordered 74% have been completed. Some cases are still in process and during 1984, 13% of the cases resulted in violations of probation (usually for reasons other than lack of payment/hours.)
(Table 38.)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Analysis and Intake</u>						
Total Cases Assigned	537	421	451	359	266	2034
Total Cases Placed in RCS Supervision	188	162	131	91	89	661
<u>Supervision</u>						
Total Cases Discharged from Probation	68	77	93	99	115	452
Total Cases Violated from Probation	22	24	8	21	8	83
Total Cases Carried Over for Supervision	83	159	163	161	118	N/A
<u>Restitution Analysis</u>						
Total Money Ordered	\$71,524.08	\$31,072.43	\$20,363.40	\$22,297.57	\$20,473.57	\$165,731.05
Total Money Collected	42,557.80	19,675.04	24,259.58	18,729.82	16,546.38	121,768.68
Total Comm. Ser. Hours Ordered	151.0	4503.00	3120	1855	1200	10,829
Total Comm. Ser. Hours Completed	141.5	1373.50	3341.5	1765.25	1434	7976.75

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

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

This unit must provide the court with the legal, psychiatric, medical and social information and analyses on which to base its decisions. The Probation report also includes a recommendation for disposition which must always be in the best interests of the child.

Given the stress and emotional turmoil usually present in custody and divorce matters, the mental illness and addiction problems in the abuse and neglect cases, and the children as victims in all of these instances, this is the most difficult caseload with which probation officers must work.

Aside from providing supervised visitation in custody cases, Probation's involvement generally does not go beyond the investigation/report phase. Children and families in abuse and neglect situations are supervised by the Department of Social Services.

In 1984 the unit completed 719 investigations of neglect and abuse, custody and adoption cases, a 6% increase over 1983. See table below.

Table 39 SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Category</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Neglect/Abuse	296	293	- 3	- 1.0
Adoptions	42	51	+ 9	+ 2.1
Custody	<u>340</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>+ 35</u>	<u>+ 10.3</u>
Total	678	719	+ 41	+ 6.0

FAMILY SERVICES UNIT

The Family Services unit provides the court with investigations on family offense, support and paternity cases. It also provides supervision for respondents sentenced to probation -- mainly spouses in family offense matters.

In these cases, probation must work not only with the respondent, but with the entire family. Services include crisis intervention, family counselling, alcohol counselling and referral, referrals for psychological testing and counselling, and an overall exploration of the family dynamics. The goal is stop the abuse and help the family arrive at some resolution of its difficulties.

There were 256 family offense investigations completed in 1984 with 54 persons supervised by the unit during the year.

Table 40

FAMILY INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Investigations</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Support	20	18	- 2	- 10.0
U.S.D.L.	1	1	No Change	
Paternity	13	22	+ 9	+ 69.2
Family Offense	<u>201</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>+ 55</u>	<u>+ 27.3</u>
Total	235	297	+ 62	+ 26.4

MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION UNIT

The Mental Health Unit serves as liaison between the department and the various State, County, private and community treatment resources. The unit provides screening and consultation services to probation officers and the Court, expedites referrals to mental health agencies, and acts as a clearinghouse for information on mental health services and resources.

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

The unit also participates in review of placement cases. The major problems resulting in a child's placement seem to fall into two basic areas: a repetitive pattern of deviant behavior, and/or extreme emotional deprivation. Although Probation is the treatment of choice, placement becomes necessary when the family, home, and community cannot meet the child's needs, when there is risk of physical/emotional abuse, or it is necessary to separate the child from his environment. Placement is recommended only after thorough assessment of all other alternatives and evaluation of the child's need for control and his or her potential for growth and better adjustment.

In 1984, the unit conducted 1629 pre-consultations, and 837 formal evaluations with recommendations for service.

Table 41 MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre-Consultations	1815	1629	- 186	- 10.2
Consultations				
a. Court-Ordered	734	697	- 37	- 5.0
b. Probation Requested	<u>178</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>- 38</u>	<u>- 21.3</u>
Total	912	837	- 75	- 8.2

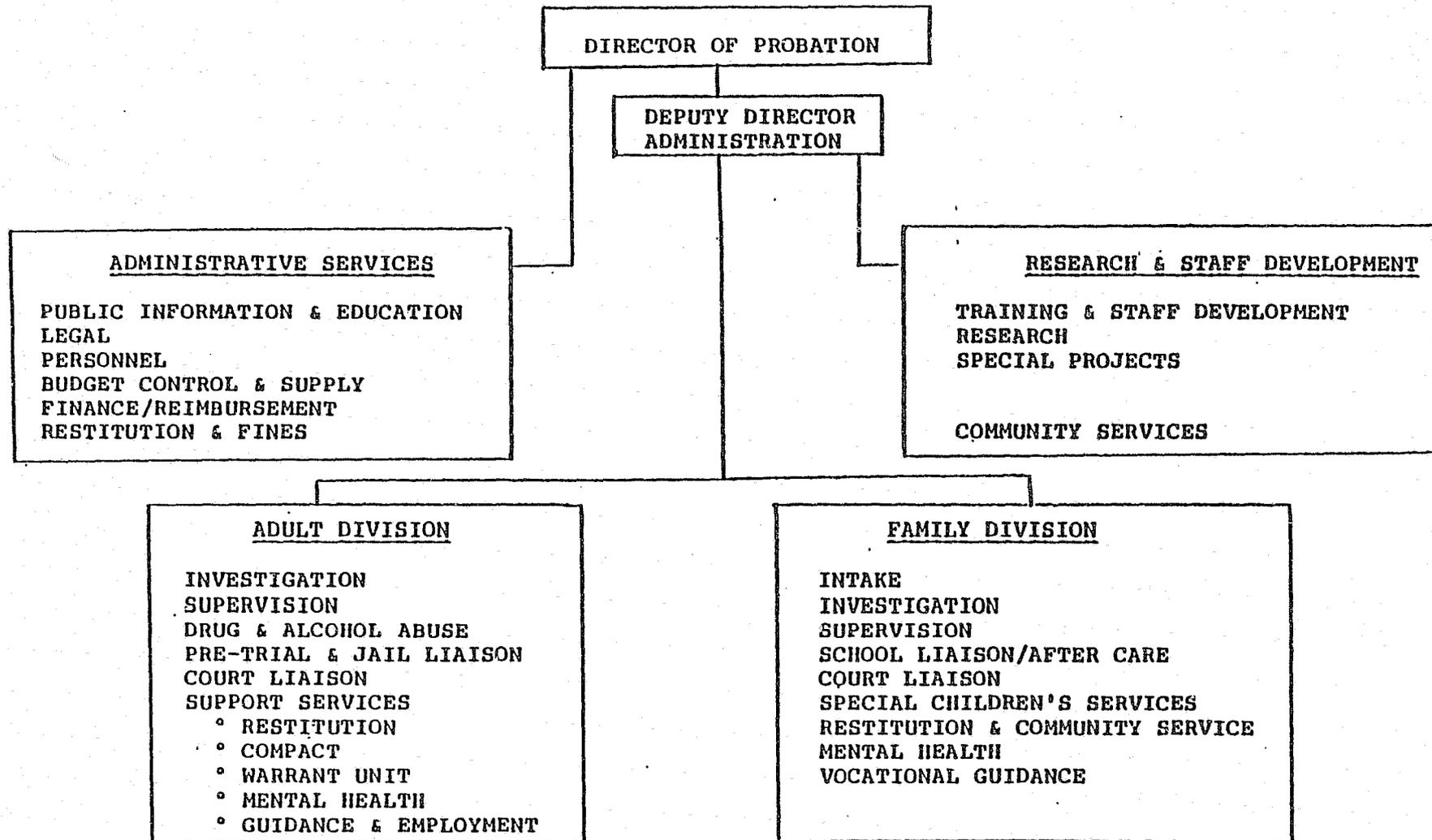
VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

The Vocational Counselor provides testing, counselling and referral services to unemployed and underemployed Probation clients. Although the individuals serviced are in crisis and under stress, an important aspect of vocational guidance is to help them develop realistic goals in achieving employment.

Aptitude and interest tests are administered. Referrals are made for vocational training, continuing education, and career development, as well as to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and to Probation employment counselors who directly assist in job placement.

In 1984, 283 cases received service, as compared to 365 in 1983, a decrease of 22.5%. A total of 463 combined services were received by individuals referred to this unit for assistance.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 1984



COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1983-1984
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	1983	1984	Inc/Dec 1984 over 1983	
I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES				
A. Criminal Division	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1. County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,643	1,654	+ 11	+ 0.7
Release on Recognizance	233	438	+ 205	+ 87.9
Violations of Probation	141	158	+ 17	+ 12.1
Transfers - Other Courts	174	178	+ 4	+ 2.3
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	295	322	+ 27	+ 9.1
Violations of Probation	126	126	0	0.0
Transfers - Other Courts	39	43	+ 4	+ 10.3
3. District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,847	2,855	+ 8	+ 0.3
Release on Recognizance	3,122	3,909	+ 787	+ 25.2
Violations of Probation	372	365	- 7	- 1.9
Transfers - Other Courts	189	207	+ 18	+ 9.5
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	649	667	+ 18	+ 2.8
Violations of Probation	122	111	- 11	- 9.0
Transfers - Other Courts	21	22	+ 1	+ 4.8
5. Other				
Reports on Inquiries	1,399	1,188	- 211	- 15.1
Total Investigations	5,434	5,498	+ 64	+ 1.2
Total Supplemental Investigations	5,938	6,745	+ 807	+ 13.6
Grand Total	11,372	12,243	+ 871	+ 7.7
B. Family Division				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	146	123	- 23	- 15.7
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,663	1,523	- 140	- 8.4
Supplemental Investigations	296	261	- 35	- 11.8
Violations of Probation	224	183	- 41	- 18.3
Transfers - Other Courts	17	25	+ 8	+ 47.1
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	235	296	+ 61	+ 25.9
Supplemental Investigations	0	1	+ 1	+100.0
3. Intake Unit Cases	21,757	19,831	- 1,926	- 8.8
4. Reports on Inquiries	1,099	1,111	+ 12	+ 1.1
Total Investigations	2,044	1,942	- 102	- 4.9
Total Supplemental Investigations	23,393	21,412	- 1,981	- 8.5
Grand Total	25,437	23,354	- 2,083	- 8.2
II. SUPERVISION				
A. Criminal Division				
Conditional Release	2,693	3,592	+ 899	+ 33.4
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	2,364	2,609	+ 245	+ 10.4
2. Youth Part - County Court	1,038	1,063	+ 25	+ 2.4
3. District Court	4,578	4,922	+ 344	+ 7.5
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,311	1,251	- 60	- 4.6
Total	9,291	9,845	+ 554	+ 5.9
Total Criminal Division	11,984	13,437	+ 1,453	+ 12.1
B. Family Division				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	220	179	- 41	- 18.6
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,498	1,399	- 99	- 6.6
3. After Care Unit	664	585	- 79	- 11.9
Total Family Division	2,382	2,163	- 219	- 9.2
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS				
Total Investigations	7,478	7,440	- 38	- 0.5
Total Supplemental Investigations*	29,331	28,157	- 1,174	- 4.0
Grand Total	36,809	35,597	- 1,212	- 3.3
Total Supervision Caseload	14,366	15,600	+ 1,234	+ 8.6

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1984
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Division	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1. County Court						
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,527	127	1,654			
Release on Recognizance	399	39	438			
Violations of Probation	140	18	158			
Transfers - Other Courts	150	28	178			
2. Youth Part - County Court						
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	303	19	322			
Violations of Probation	115	11	126			
Transfers - Other Courts	35	8	43			
3. District Court						
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,410	445	2,855			
Release on Recognizance	3,338	571	3,909			
Violations of Probation	317	48	365			
Transfers - Other Courts	185	22	207			
4. Youth Part - District Court						
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	569	98	667			
Violations of Probation	95	16	111			
Transfers - Other Courts	20	2	22			
 B. Family Division - Family Court						
1. Juvenile Investigations						
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	97	26	123			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	865	658	1,523			
Supplemental Investigations	114	147	261			
Transfers - Other Courts	21	4	25			
2. Family Investigations						
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	269	27	296			
Supplemental Investigations	1	0	1			
3. Intake Unit Cases			19,831			
 C. Reports on Inquiries	<u>Crim. Div.</u>	<u>Family Div.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grand</u>		
1. Investigations Requested	M	F	M	F	M	F
by Other Jurisdictions	20	7	54	17	74	24
2. Military Requests	45	18	72	6	117	24
3. Copy Case Record Inquiry	307	39	602	88	909	127
4. Misc. Requests	78	16	208	64	286	80
5. Req. Transfer-In	454	67	0	0	454	67
6. Relief from Disability	121	16	0	0	121	16
Total	<u>1,025</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>936</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>1,961</u>	<u>338</u>
Total Investigations						7,440
Total Supplemental Investigations*						28,157
Grand Total						<u>35,597</u>

II. SUPERVISION CASES

A. Criminal Division	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Conditional Release	2,895	697	3,592
Post-adjudicatory Supervision			
1. County Court	2,262	347	2,609
2. Youth Part - County Court	980	83	1,063
3. District Court	4,121	801	4,922
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,057	194	1,251
Total	<u>8,420</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>9,845</u>
Total Supervision Cases - Criminal Div.	11,315	2,122	13,437
 B. Family Division			
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	140	39	179
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	992	407	1,399
3. After-Care Unit	380	205	585
Total Supervision Cases - Family Div.	<u>1,512</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>2,163</u>
Grand Total	12,827	2,773	15,600

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