

nassau  
county  
probation  
department

annual  
report  
1977



48515



FRANCIS T. PURCELL  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE



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

PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDING  
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June 1, 1978

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

NCJRS  
JUL 13 1978  
ACQUISITIONS

Dear Mr. Purcell:

*I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Probation Department for 1977, and at the same time acknowledge your continuing interest in and support of probation services in Nassau County.*

*I also acknowledge the loyalty and dedication of the fine Probation staff who make our work possible.*

Respectfully yours,

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

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Francis T. Purcell  
County Executive

Alphonse M. D'Amato  
Presiding Supervisor  
Town of Hempstead

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NASSAU COUNTY JUDICIARY

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

Hon. Henderson W. Morrison  
Administrative Judge  
County Court

Hon. Alfred S. Robbins  
Administrative Judge  
District Court

Hon. William J. Dempsey  
Administrative Judge  
Family Court

ANNUAL REPORT

1977

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Louis J. Milone  
Director of Probation

June, 1977  
Mineola, New York



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## INTRODUCTION

During 1977, 7,761 juveniles and convicted adult offenders were on probation in Nassau County. In addition, 1,593 juveniles and adults were in pre-trial diversion programs under the supervision of probation officers. During 1977, Nassau County probation officers had completed 6,390 pre-sentence and pre-dispositional investigations for the criminal and civil courts of the County, and the Probation Department had collected \$9,793,659 for family support, restitution and fines.

In order to carry out their duties, Nassau County Probation officers perform a variety of tasks and services ranging from social work to law enforcement; they are investigators, caseworkers, family counselors, teachers, vocational guidance counselors, job finders, researchers; they contribute to public education for crime prevention in the public schools, to professional education through close cooperation with the academic community, to innovations in probation programming.

These activities were supported by a budget of \$8,670,000. Of this amount, \$3,690,000 was reimbursed to the County through the New York State Division of Probation local assistance program; \$480,000 was reimbursed through the State felony program; and Volunteers contributed \$21,000 in hours to the Probation Department. Thus, the cost of probation services to Nassau County taxpayers was reduced to \$4,299,000.

These figures, however, tell only part of the story. The cost of supervising an offender on probation in the community

is \$1,000 a year. The cost of incarceration is approximately \$11,500 a year for adults and between \$15,000 and \$25,000 a year for children. Recidivism rates range between 20% and 29% for probation, compared with about 52% for prison and institutional populations.

Probation is the most effective community corrections program yet developed. While it is not appropriate for all offenders, many are suitable for community rehabilitation rather than prison. One of the major responsibilities of the probation officer is to differentiate between dangerous offenders who must be incarcerated to ensure public safety, and the offender who presents a good risk for positive change. When an offender "makes it" on probation, cost-effectiveness increases even further, for he or she moves into the mainstream as a productive, responsible person.

This Annual Report is largely a statistical documentation of the activities described above for the year 1977. On the basis of our past performance and our plans for the future, we look forward to the continued support of Probation by the people of Nassau County.

## NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

### ANNUAL REPORT 1977

The Nassau County Probation Department consists of four divisions -- Administration, Adult, Family and Accounts -- which fall under the supervision of the Director of Probation. Probation programs are directed toward public protection through the prevention of juvenile delinquency, adult crime, and family dysfunction.

The Director of Probation oversees the wide range of probation programs and services. He is continuously evaluating results and effectiveness and initiating new programs and approaches in an attempt to provide for the best possible protection of society and rehabilitation of the offender. The narrative and statistics which appear in the following pages provide an overview of the work of the various divisions for the year 1977.

#### ADMINISTRATION

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

#### BUDGET CONTROL

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

State aid to Probation, through the New York State

Division of Probation, is 42 1/2% across-the-board, excluding rents and fringe benefits. In 1977 the Probation Department budget was \$8,672,010, of which \$3,685,048 has been approved for State reimbursement to Nassau County.

The department received 100% reimbursement for programs under the State Felony Program (formerly the Emergency Dangerous Drug Program) through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services; in 1978 this reimbursement amounted to \$178,929. In addition, voucher for \$300,000, representing overdue support monies collected through the Probation Department's efforts in locating absent fathers, was submitted in accordance with section IV-D of the Social Security Act. During 1977 \$479,965 was realized by the County under the IV-D program for periods during 1976.

In addition to preparing the annual application for State aid and submitting quarterly vouchers for reimbursements, this Unit assists in preparation of the annual budget and prepares special fiscal reports for the Department and other agencies. It is responsible for reconciling departmental ledgers with the County Comptroller's monthly reports, purchasing equipment and supplies, maintaining inventory control and processing all claims.

#### PERSONNEL

The activities of the Personnel Unit focus on policies, practices, and techniques for the most efficient management of the Department's human resources. Personnel policy, human relations problems affecting employee motivation and productivity,

management skills, employment procedures, job evaluation, wage and salary considerations, and labor relations, are all within the Unit's purview.

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

The primary responsibility of the Office of Personnel is to develop and administer an integrated, comprehensive management program for the 522 employees of the Probation Department. In cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, Budget Office, County Executive's Office, and the Board of Supervisors, the personnel unit monitors and regulates personnel policies throughout the Department.

The following table summarizes activities of the personnel unit and staff movement during 1977:

TABLE # 1

PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

	<u>1977</u>		
<u>Type of Transaction</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Clerical</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Personnel	11	13	24
Promotions	10	8	18
Demotions	0	0	0
Reclassification	0	0	0
Upgrading	0	0	0
Status Granted	6	0	6
Reinstated	1	2	3
Summer	1	12	13
Retired	1	8	9
Deceased	1	2	3
Terminated	1	3	4
Transfer In	0	1	1
Transfer Out	0	1	1
Resigned	2	10	12

## PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION

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

The participation of line staff in public education activities is essential, particularly in the speakers' bureau where the major focus is the secondary school classroom. Line probation officers and specialists are assigned to discuss various topics related to Probation as requested by classroom teachers as part of their regular curricula.

In 1977, 53 probation officers and specialists addressed approximately 87 school, community, and professional groups on a variety of topics related to probation practice including alcoholism, drug abuse, law, delinquency prevention, family violence, etc. It is the policy of the Department to meet whenever possible with relatively small groups (25 to 50) in order to create an opportunity for an exchange of viewpoints and ideas. Many of these contacts are with professional and community groups as well as with students.

The Office of Public Information distributes informational materials to staff; arranges for staff attendance at conferences, seminars, workshops, and educational institutes; and facilitates intra-departmental conferences and meetings in order to promote greater communication. In 1977, 136 staff members attended 48 conferences, seminars, workshops and educational meetings.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES

Probation Community Services offers a wide range of services at its walk-in centers located in Hempstead and Freeport. Since its inception in 1967, this outreach program has attempted to meet the needs of the community by providing a multiplicity of social, recreational and education activities geared to young and old alike. The program is preventive in nature and accentuates the Probation Department's belief that crime and delinquency have their roots not only in individual psycho-social problems, but also in socio-economic deprivations and deficiencies in communication between isolated ethnic groups and the establishment.

The Centers are staffed by professional and paraprofessional workers, and are open weekdays, with evening hours for regular probation reports, and weekend activities during the summer months.

Services include crisis intervention; individual, group and marital counseling; referrals for employment, housing, and financial assistance; and educational and recreational trips.

The major focus is on youngsters who have demonstrated anti-social behavior at home, in school, and in the community but have not necessarily been through the Courts.

The youth counseling program is run in cooperation with the Freeport and Hempstead School Districts. Youngsters are referred by parents, counselors, teachers, local police departments, the Department of Social Services, and the Probation Intake Unit at Family Court. During the school year 1976-77, 124 junior and senior high school students participated in individual and/or group counseling sessions. During the summer months, the Community Services Offices conduct a summer day camp counseling program. Educational and cultural trips, and a variety of recreational activities, are also offered as part of the program.

Several levels of employment counseling and referral services for youth and adults are offered by The Community Services Offices. These include direct referral contacts for walk-in clients, as well as part-time and seasonal jobs for youngsters and students. An integral part of the job referral services is the Dial-a-Teen program, whereby part-time odd jobs for teenagers are supplied by local businesses and community residents.

Beginning in August, 1976, some probationers from the Adult and Family divisions were referred to the Community Services Offices for supervision. At present, forty-nine



probation cases are being supervised by probation officers on the Community Services staff. Probation aides and probation assistants work with probation officers in a team approach to enhance and accelerate the rehabilitative process of probationers.

The Community Services Offices also provide office space for other units of the Department. The facility continues to offer clients of the Accounts Division a convenient and informal place to meet an investigator for support petitions, payments and conferences. An average of 45 clients are serviced here per month. Approximately 50 per cent of these clients receive additional services from other staff members in areas of information, employment, housing and educational referral. In addition, approximately 175 Spanish-speaking clients and probationers received services through this facility.

A group home for adolescent boys is operated by the Probation Department (Community Services Unit) in the Village of Hempstead. The home provides a residential setting for youths from disruptive home environments who are having difficulties adjusting socially. Some have appeared before the courts for minor offenses. The home is staffed by resident house parents, a probation officer and other professional staff, who provide treatment and care for the youngsters in residence.

The boys receive intensive, individualized supervision, attend school full time and work a minimum of 10 hours a week during the school year and 30 hours a week during the summer months. Each youngster receives private tutoring, and is involved in a variety of sports-centered recreational activities.

Since the Group Home's inception five years ago, only eight of the 32 youths serviced had any further legal involvements; twenty former residents still keep in contact with the Group Home probation officer.

#### VOLUNTEERS

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

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

In 1977, 84 volunteers contributed approximately 5,000 hours to probation work. Based upon prevailing salary rates, these volunteer hours represented a monetary savings of almost \$21,000.

In addition to these volunteers, the American Red Cross staffs a nursery in the Family Court building where 807 children

were cared for in 1977. The Long Island Council of Churches also maintains a part-time chaplain for family counseling for selected Intake clients. Nineteen cases were referred to him in 1977.

#### COMMUNITY RESOURCES

A variety of community agencies contribute important dimensions to probation work. The Community Resources Specialist is responsible for liaison with treatment and residential facilities and for evaluating services.

In order to provide a full range of services for probation clients, an inventory of community resources is continually being reviewed and developed.

#### RESEARCH AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

The Research and Staff Development Unit is responsible for orientation and training of new probation officers, in-service training for all staff, and field supervision of graduate and undergraduate college students. This unit also directs and implements research projects and develops and prepares grant proposals for specially funded projects.

#### Training

The Training Unit is responsible for orientation and in-service training of all employees and volunteers.

During 1977, the orientation program for new employees included a line internship, and revisions were made in the two

year trainee program for probation officers. The latter now includes specific courses in: Pre-Sentence Investigation, Caseload Management, Human Relations, Interviewing Techniques, Analysis and Evaluation of Test Data, and Report Writing.

TABLE #2

TRAINING UNIT ACTIVITIES

		<u>NO. TRAINED</u>	
		<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
I.	<u>Orientation Programs</u>		
	A. Probation Officers	-	1
	B. Probation Officer Trainees	5	10
	C. Probation Assistants	17	35
	D. Volunteers	63	30
II.	<u>In-Service Training</u>		
	A. <u>Professional Staff:</u>		
	In-House	496	442
	NYS Probation Academy	69	103
	MRC-TV	71	37
	Seminars, Institutes, etc.	9	32
	Graduate School	24	27
	B. <u>Clerical and Secretarial</u>		
	In-House	138	221
	MCR-TV	10	17
	C. <u>Volunteers</u>		
	In-House	26	10
	D. <u>C.P.R. Training</u>	-	207

In-service courses have been expanded and broadened to include more detailed data and information in specific areas. Some of the new courses presented this year include: Transactional Analysis, Psychometric Testing: Theory and Practice;

Alcoholism and Probation Practice; and Probation Trends.

Volunteers receive orientation training throughout the year, and may participate in any in-service program offered to regular employees.

The training unit also coordinates the placement of student interns in the department. During 1977, 19 graduate social work students completed professional field placement requirements doing probation work; 27 undergraduates majoring in social work, criminal justice, counselling, and pre-law, also held intern positions.

#### Research

Research activities in the Probation Department are directed toward the attainment of knowledge that will contribute to more effective and efficient programs and services. During 1977, the Research Unit assisted in the design, development and testing of new projects and reviewed, analyzed and evaluated ongoing programs.

While the research program encompasses many and varied activities, the principal focus is on those problems which have more immediate and practical application to the work of the department. Results of departmental research are made available without delay to staff.

Recent research undertakings include studies of probation and population trends; recidivism; an analysis of the juvenile offender program; a long-term study on drug abuse and crime; a study on learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency; and an analysis of staff needs and workloads.

### Special Projects

The Research and Staff Development Unit is responsible for the planning and proposal of all special projects within the department. As special programs are developed, they are administered under the auspices of Research and Staff Development during their experimental period. If the project is successful and institutionalized, it is absorbed into the line organization.

Operation Juvenile Intercept, funded with LEAA monies through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, continued to be the major operational program of Research and Staff Development. (It is described in the following pages.)

Other projects initiated in 1977 include the Probation Employment Project, (PEP) developed in cooperation with the Nassau County Office of Employment and Training. Under this program, the Probation Employment and Vocational Guidance Unit obtains on-the-job training contracts with private employers who agree to hire probationers.

A learning disabilities project was also developed late in 1977. Funded by a special CETA grant, this program is designed to offer remedial services to juvenile probationers who have significant learning problems. The project also has a research component to study the link between learning problems and juvenile delinquency.

An employment project for youngsters was also initiated in 1977. Application has been made for a grant which will provide funds for part-time jobs for juvenile probation clients between 14 and 17 years of age.

### Operation Juvenile Intercept

Operation Juvenile Intercept is an experimental federally funded program intended to divert PINS and Juvenile Delinquency cases from the juvenile justice system.

The program is completely voluntary and both the petitioner (usually the school, parents or police) and the child must agree to informal action rather than a formal petition to the Family Court. Juvenile Intercept cases, along with the control group, are selected at Probation Intake through a carefully designed method which insures objectivity.

The project was begun in 1975 with a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA); its third and final year of federal funding ends July 1, 1978, at which time the program will be institutionalized as a diversion/crisis intervention unit within the Probation Department, Family Division, and will be funded by the County (including State reimbursement) within the regular Probation Department budget.

The project has been evaluated, in accordance with the terms of the LEAA grant, by John Jay College of Criminal Justice and, while long range follow-up studies are still to be conducted, the John Jay report and other preliminary data are extremely encouraging.

Since its inception, Operation Juvenile Intercept has successfully achieved its objective of diverting 50% of the PINS cases handled. The rate of successful diversion, ie.

no subsequent re-entry, of cases processed between August 1975 and July 1976 was 57%. Although not all of the sample had the full year lapse between completion of service and collection of re-entry data, the 57 percent diversion rate for OJI is more than double the 25 percent diversion rate for the control sample of Intake cases. Such a difference is dramatic in comparison to other studies of recidivism which have found little or no differences between offenders diverted into special programs and those diverted in the traditional manner.

Overall figures for the three years of the project indicate 52% of the cases adjusted as improved, and 48% returned to court. The adjustment rate is much higher, 70%, if we exclude the cases that went to Court immediately without receiving Juvenile Intercept services.

During 1977, 534 cases were processed,, of these, 88 were carried over from the previous year and 446 were received during the year. Immediate petitions were filed on 105 of the total; these cases received one interview only and no Juvenile Intercept service. Of those cases receiving service, 214 were adjusted as improved and 94 returned to court. (See Table #3.)

Juvenile Intercept services include direct service by project staff plus referral to outside agencies for specialized intensive service. The project utilizes a variety of treatment modalities including group work and family-centered



intervention. All levels of staff are involved in home visits and other field work. A team approach is used. Direct services will be expanded when the project is institutionalized.

TABLE #3      OPERATION JUVENILE INTERCEPT--1977 CASELOAD

I. CASELOAD

Beginning of year	88	
Received during year	<u>446</u>	
<u>TOTAL CASELOAD</u>		<u>534</u>
Closed during year (adjustment/petitions)	413	
Remaining end of year		121

II. OUTCOMES

A. Immediate Petitions (No services/one interview only)		105
B. 1. Adjusted (Improved)	214	
2. Petition	94	
<u>TOTAL OUTCOMES 1977</u>		<u>413</u>

## FAMILY DIVISION

In the Family Division, the Probation objective is to provide specialized services to the Family Court and to act as a resource for helping individuals and families effect adjustment in the home and the community. The dominant purpose of the total correctional process -- the promotion of the welfare and security of the community -- is also reinforced. The goal is to help individuals and their families to find productive family and community life.

As in the past, Family Court cases reflect trends in the community as well as changes in the law. Population shifts; prevailing philosophy regarding crime and delinquency; mobility of youth; and political, cultural, economic and social changes all influence Probation work.

Identified problem areas are still family disruption, unemployment, alcoholism, disturbed intra-familial relationships, underachievement and learning deficiencies.

In order to attain Probation objectives and goals, the following functions are central to Probation services:

Intake/Diversion procedures -- screening, crisis intervention, community referral and judicial processing.

Investigation -- a comprehensive social, legal history, diagnosis and recommendation.

Supervision and treatment.

Special services -- Mental Health, Vocational Guidance and Marital Counseling.

INTAKE:

Intake is the entry level of the Family Court and one of the most critical decision points in the system. Its purpose is to screen and evaluate cases either for referral to the Court (petition), or for informal adjustment (diversion), if circumstances warrant and all parties are agreeable.

Diversion is an attempt to find alternatives to formal court action. It plays a major role in the Intake process and depends for its success largely upon the availability of community resources to which individuals may be referred for help in resolving their problems. Operation Juvenile Intercept, a federally funded Probation project, is designed to test new applications of the diversion concept; it is described on page 13 of this report.

The volume of Intake cases has increased steadily over the years. During 1977, there was an 11% increase to 17,508 cases in all categories, as against 15,769 cases during 1976. However, the most dramatic change was in the area of information and referral services. There was over 100% increase (8,285) in the number of people coming to the Intake Unit for information and referral to other agencies.

Although there was an overall increase in Intake's workload, this increase was not equally distributed throughout the case categories. The greatest volume of cases coming to Intake involve adults seeking relief in family matters -- custody, paternity, family support, conciliation, etc. (Table #4), with the greatest volume in the family offense and support categories, and those involving USDL and paternity.

The number of people seeking help in family offenses showed a sizeable increase of 24% (762 cases). During 1977, legislation became effective that gave clients the additional option of pursuing family offenses in Criminal Court. There has not been any appreciable impact on Intake's caseload, however, as most clients have not chosen the criminal option.

Although the number of new family offense cases has increased, there has not been a proportional increase in the number of cases petitioned to Court. With increased emphasis on diversion, as well as strengthened relationships with a variety of community agencies, the Intake Unit has been able to offer services to these troubled families without formal Court intervention. Since many family problems are alcohol related, self-help groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, and other community programs, are of valuable assistance to Intake clients.

Concomitant with the increase in family offense cases, there has been an increase in support cases (17%). This is understandable, since financial problems often contribute to family disruption.

As in the past three years, the number of paternity cases represented the greatest increase (27%). This is largely attributable to Federal and State legislation which has mandated stricter enforcement of public dependency laws and created a parent locator service.

In recent years, there have been strong community pressures for more punitive approaches to youth crime. The legislature has responded with bills limiting Intake's discretion with regard to the informal adjustment of certain juvenile cases. As a result, there has been an increase in the percentage of juvenile cases petitioned to Court (11%), although the actual number of juvenile delinquency cases has remained fairly constant. In addition, there has been increased incidence of cases involving vandalism and private home burglaries. Most of these cases involve restitution which often is difficult to adjust without Court action.

Fewer Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) cases were adjusted compared to prior years. Petitioners (school and parent) were often unwilling to agree to an informal adjustment. The number of PINS petitions filed in 1977 increased by 27%.

Although many cases in the J.D. and PINS category might be informally adjusted, this option is becoming increasingly difficult to exercise as more complainants are insisting on their right of access to the Court. Although the youth population in the County is declining, projections indicate that more cases will be referred to petition as community concern, accompanied by a "get tough attitude" by the legislature, continue.

TABLE #4

## INTAKE (CASELOAD)

Category	1976		1977		Increase/Decrease	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Custody	556	3.5	415	2.4	- 141	- 25.4
Support	2,656	16.8	3,119	17.8	+ 463	+ 17.4
Family Offense	3,151	20.0	3,913	22.3	+ 762	+ 24.2
PINS	1,084	6.9	1,131	6.5	+ 47	+ 4.3
Juv. Del.	2,533	16.1	2,351	13.4	- 182	- 7.2
Neglect	21	0.1	16	0.0	- 5	- 23.8
Conciliation	473	3.0	379	2.2	- 94	- 19.9
Paternity	1,118	7.1	1,427	8.2	+ 309	+ 27.6
USDL	1,047	6.6	1,315	7.5	+ 268	+ 25.6
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Cons. Marry	6	0.1	5	0.0	- 1	- 16.7
Violations	1,176	7.5	1,206	6.9	+ 30	+ 2.6
Modifications	1,341	8.5	1,641	9.4	+ 300	+ 22.4
Enforcements	607	3.8	590	3.4	- 17	- 2.8
TOTALS	15,769	100.0	17,508	100.0	+1,739	+ 11.0

TABLE #5

## INTAKE (PETITIONS FILED WITH COURT)

Category	1976		1977		Increase/Decrease	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Custody	240	2.3	173	1.5	- 67	- 27.9
Support	1,947	18.8	2,250	19.1	+ 303	+ 15.6
Family Offense	1,939	18.7	2,121	18.0	+ 182	+ 9.4
PINS	464	4.4	589	5.0	+ 125	+ 26.9
Juv. Del.	1,107	10.7	1,231	10.4	+ 124	+ 11.2
Neglect	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Conciliation	14	0.1	26	0.2	+ 12	+ 85.7
Paternity	1,070	10.4	1,348	11.4	+ 278	+ 26.0
USDL	917	8.9	1,159	9.8	+ 242	+ 26.4
Other	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Cons. Marry	5	0.1	4	0.0	- 1	- 20.0
Violations	1,015	9.8	1,036	8.8	+ 21	+ 2.1
Modifications	1,118	10.8	1,363	11.5	+ 245	+ 21.9
Enforcements	519	5.0	504	4.3	- 15	- 2.9
TOTALS	10,355	100.0	11,804	100.0	+1,449	+ 14.0

## INVESTIGATIONS

The probation investigation assists the court in decision making, and in the development of specific community treatment programs for potential probationers. It includes the social and legal history and analysis of an individual or family, and the particular circumstances surrounding the case. It also contains recommendations for disposition and treatment.

Since child and family problems are usually extremely complex, the probation officer assigned to an investigation makes full use of psychiatric, medical and counseling facilities within the Probation Department and in the community.

### Juvenile Investigations

Analysis of the data on completed investigations (those for which the Court has ordered dispositions), reveals the following: (Tables #6-8):

An increase in Juvenile Delinquency cases of one, from 507 to 508, or .2%.

An increase in Persons in Need of Supervision cases of 111, or 26.4%.

No significant change in the number of Juvenile Delinquency cases receiving a disposition of Probation. However, the number of JD cases that were placed decreased by 14.8%.

There was a significant increase of 91 cases, or 40.3%, in the number of PINS cases placed on probation. The probation rate for PINS cases also increased from 53.6% to 59.5% in 1977. Placement dispositions for PINS decreased by 1%.



Forty-four Juvenile Delinquency cases and 35 PINS cases were granted ACOD (Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal) and were supervised by the Probation Department.

The categories "Withdrawn", "Dismissed", "Suspended Judgment" and "Other" represent cases which have been diverted out of the system.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1976 established the "designated felony offense" categories of Juvenile crime; the Act mandates specific handling, assessment, disposition and restrictive placement for violent crimes committed by juveniles. Manslaughter, robbery, assault, arson, and rape are the designated felony offenses. In 1977 these categories accounted for six cases, an insignificant percentage of the juvenile investigation caseload of 1040 cases.

A review of the PINS cases reveals many youngsters with various educational, social and emotional handicaps. Although Federal guidelines require that PINS cases be deinstitutionalized, these youngsters are generally troubled and need specialized care; they often present extremely difficult management problems for Probation and for placement facilities.

TABLE #6JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Category</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Delinquency	507	508	+ 1	+ .2%
PINS	421	532	+ 111	+ 26.4%
Consent to Marry	6	6	no change	
Other Jurisidictions	<u>48</u>	<u>45</u>	- 3	- 6.3%
TOTAL	982	1091	+ 109	+ 11.1%

TABLE #7DISPOSITIONS OF J.D. CASES

Probation	271	271	no change	
Placed	115	98	- 17	- 14.8%
Withdrawn & Dismissed	5	16	+ 11	+ 220.0%
Suspended Judgment	61	54	- 7	- 11.5%
Other/ACOD	<u>55</u>	<u>69</u>	+ 14	+ 25.5%
TOTAL	507	508	+ 1	+ .2%
Male	448	457	+ 9	+ 2.0%
Female	59	51	- 8	- 13.6%

TABLE #8DISPOSITIONS OF PINS CASES

Probation	226	317	+ 91	+ 40.3%
Placed	102	101	- 1	- 1.0%
Withdrawn & Dismissed	39	38	- 1	- 2.6%
Suspended Judgment	27	18	- 9	- 33.3%
Other/ACOD	<u>27</u>	<u>58</u>	+ 31	+ 114.8%
TOTAL	421	532	+ 111	+ 26.4%
Male	252	263	+ 11	+ 4.4%
Female	169	269	+ 100	+ 59.2%

### Family Investigations

The Family Investigation caseload consists mainly of support (i.e. failure to support), and family offense cases.

Cases are referred for investigation by the Court after an "affirmative finding" has been made. The Court may conclude that it needs more detailed information about the dynamics of a relationship, or there may be an indication that the persons involved might respond positively to counseling, psychiatric care, or help in employment.

Upon determining the sources of problems, an attempt is made to obtain the voluntary cooperation of the parties in obtaining the appropriate assistance. A wide variety of private and public agencies are used, such as local counseling agencies, psychiatric facilities, and organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Gamblers Anonymous. In addition, the Probation Department provides family and vocational counseling services.

A review of the statistics for 1976 and 1977 reveals a 26% increase in the total number of Support, Uniform Support of Dependents Law, Paternity, and Family Offense investigations (see Table #9). These increases may be attributable to increased family tensions arising from continuing economic pressures and the persistence of alcoholism as a major factor in family disruption.

Especially noteworthy is the increase in paternity referrals, both in number and proportion (Table #9). In 1977 they comprised 23% of the total number of family cases referred for investigation, compared to 13% in 1976. This increase is the direct result of the greater number of paternity petitions filed at Intake (up 26%) due to stricter enforcement of public dependency laws.

TABLE #9

FAMILY INVESTIGATIONS

<u>Category</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Support	255	286	+ 31	+ 12.6%
U.S.D.L.	9	23	+ 14	+ 155.6%
Paternity	84	184	+ 100	+ 119.0%
Family Offense	<u>282</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>+ 19</u>	<u>+ 6.7%</u>
TOTAL	630	794	+ 164	+ 26.0%

TABLE #10

DISPOSITIONS OF FAMILY INVESTIGATIONS

Probation	19	30	+ 11	+ 57.9%
Withdrawn & Dismissed	84	79	- 15	- 17.9%
Judgment Suspended	16	4	- 12	- 75.0%
Probation Orders	143	70	- 73	- 51.0%
Other	<u>368</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>+ 243</u>	<u>+ 66.0%</u>
TOTAL	630	794	+ 164	+ 26.0%

## SUPERVISION

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

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

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

### Juvenile Supervision

Despite the stabilization of the youth population of Nassau County, there was an increase in the number of juveniles placed on probation supervision during the year. A total of 1486 cases were under supervision for some period of time during 1977, as compared to 1310 in 1976. Out of

this total, 379 were ACOD cases who were placed under probation supervision by the Court. There was a 41% increase in the number of ACOD cases over 1976. The majority of these children responded favorably to this approach which spares them a court adjudication and disabling record.

A closer look at the juvenile cases reveals the following:

There has been a marked increase in the number of female adolescents placed under supervision. They have displayed an increased variety and severity of problems and have required more intensive supervision, including remands to the Nassau County Medical Center and other facilities for crisis intervention and stabilization. This trend is also present in the male population.

Teenage drug abuse appears to be leveling off. However, there is a trend toward an increased use of alcohol as a drug of choice.

There continues to be a need for more community-based group and/or foster home facilities. Many youngsters do not need placement in large residential facilities, yet are unable to adjust in their home settings.

Learning deficiencies, which require specialized remedial assistance, have been identified in a large number of youngsters.

TABLE #11SUPERVISION CASELOAD

<u>Juvenile Caseload</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>PINS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>1977</u> <u>PINS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Beginning of Year	237	274	511	280	222	502
Received during Year	293	237	530	288	322	610
Total during Year	530	511	1041	568	544	1112
Discharges/Transfers	250	289	539	317	313	630
Remaining	280	222	502	251	231	482

<u>ACOD</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Beginning of Year	77	90
Received during Year	192	289
Total	269	379
Returned to Court	158	250
Dismissed	21	34
Remaining	90	95

Special Children's Services

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

In 1977, the unit conducted 394 investigations, as compared with 454 in 1976, a decrease of 60 cases, or 13.2% (Table #12). However, there was a 26.5 increase in the number of custody investigations.

The total number of children and adults in the special supervision caseload for 1977 was 136. This reflected a decrease of 83, or 37.9% (see Table #14).

We would anticipate more children being supervised by Probation in the coming year since arrangements have been made with the Department of Social Services on neglect/child abuse cases to have all children remaining in their home supervised by this Probation Unit.

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES

TABLE #12

Investigations

<u>Category</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>			
			<u>No.</u>		<u>%</u>	
Neglect	278	205	-	73	-	26.3%
Adoption	74	60	-	14	-	18.9%
Custody	102	129	+	27	+	26.5%
TOTAL	454	394	-	60	-	13.2%

TABLE #13

Dispositions

Probation	2	0	-	2	-	100.0%
Supervision	29	9	-	20	-	70.0%
Placed	113	63	-	50	-	44.2%
Withdrawn & Dismissed	36	32	-	4	-	11.1%
Judgment Suspended	5	6	+	1	+	20.0%
Other/ACOD	269	284	+	15	+	5.6%
TOTAL	454	394	-	60	-	13.2%
Male	222	213	-	9	-	4.1%
Female	232	181	-	51	-	22.0%

TABLE #14

Supervision Caseload

<u>Cases</u>		<u>Children</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning of year	Custody	28	32	60
	Neglect	17	22	39
Total		45	54	99
Received During Year	Custody	8	17	25
	Neglect	7	5	12
Total		15	22	37
Total During Year	Custody	36	49	85
	Neglect	24	27	51
Total		60	76	136
Discharges/Transfers	Custody	31	43	74
	Neglect	23	22	45
Total		54	65	119
Remaining End of Yr.	Custody	5	6	11
	Neglect	1	5	6
Total		6	11	17



### School Liaison Unit

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

When a juvenile is placed in a residential facility by the Nassau County Family Court, the case is assigned to the School Liaison Unit in order to provide continuity of services while the child remains in placement, as well as facilitate his social adjustment and ultimate reintegration into the community.

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

The number of placement cases for 1977 remained relatively constant. The total number of children in placement during 1977 was 551, as compared to 539 in 1976, or a 2.2%

increase. New placements during the year were 200, as compared to 217 for the previous year, representing a decrease of 7.8%. Fifty of the 200 were placed in Division for Youth facilities, as compared with 54 in 1976. During 1977, we observed an increase in the rate of placements in community-based facilities. However, there is a continuing need for further development of female group homes and facilities for youths between ages sixteen and eighteen (Table #15).



TABLE #15

INSTITUTIONAL AND AFTER-CARE CASES SUPERVISED

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>1976 After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Inst.</u>	<u>1977 After Care</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Incr./Decr. No. %</u>	
In placement at beg. of year	251	71	322	286	65	351	+29	+9.0%
Placed during period	<u>+217</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+217</u>	<u>+200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+200</u>	<u>-12</u>	<u>-7.8%</u>
Total in placement during period	468	71	539	486	65	551	+12	+2.2%
Transferred from Inst. to After-Care	<u>-84</u>	<u>+84</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>-75</u>	<u>+75</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>-9</u>	<u>-10.7%</u>
Redistrib. Totals	384	155	539	411	140	551	+12	+2.2%
Discharged during period	<u>-93</u>	<u>-95</u>	<u>-188</u>	<u>-125</u>	<u>-65</u>	<u>-190</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+1.1%</u>
In placement at end of period	291	60	351	286	75	361	+10	+2.8%

## SPECIAL SERVICES

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

### Mental Health Consultation

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

In 1977, there were 849 pre-consultations, an increase of 13.8% over 1976, when the pre-consultations totaled 746. Consultations increased 8.5%, from 551 to 598.

The drug research project with Long Island Jewish/Hillside Medical Center, initiated in 1971, continued. Utilizing a team approach, Probation and Medical Center staff provide diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment for selected young drug abusers. During 1977, due to budgetary constraints, the

Medical Center had to reduce services to Probation; this is reflected in the statistics. In 1977, 35 cases were accepted for a full evaluation, as compared to 77 cases in 1976, representing a decline of 54.5%.

TABLE #16                      MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre-Consultations	746	849	103	13.8
Consultations				
(a) Court-Ordered	356	359	3	.8
(b) Probation Requested	<u>195</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>22.6</u>
TOTAL	551	598	47	8.5
Results of Consultations				
(a) No further service	8	31	23	287.5
(b) Further diagnosis and/or treatment	<u>543</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>4.4</u>
TOTAL	551	598	47	8.5
L.I. Jewish/Hillside Hospital				
(a) Pre-Consultations	77	35	-42	-54.5
(b) Examinations	<u>77</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>-42</u>	<u>-54.5</u>
TOTAL	154	70	-84	-54.5

### Marital & Family Counseling

The Marital and Family Counseling Unit provides an immediate direct, treatment service to couples, families and individuals referred for counseling services by the Family Court and the Probation Department. The objectives of the Counseling Unit are to provide clients with a professional treatment service to reduce family dysfunction, and to facilitate positive growth and development which will increase the ability to cope with their social and emotional problems.

During 1977, the number of families referred decreased from 500 to 435, but the number of individuals receiving treatment increased by 12.0%, from 1853 to 2076. There was an increase in the number of clients engaged in successful treatment. In addition, there was an increase of 18.0% in long-term cases, and a drop of 17.7% in short-term cases.

The unit utilizes a variety of treatment approaches, involving specialized expertise available within the Department, as well as appropriate community resources. Counseling techniques vary, depending on the person and the problems. Individual, child, family, marital, and group counseling are offered.

Qualitative analysis of client contacts in 1977 reveals a continuing trend toward severe family breakdown. Consequently, we continue to see disturbed children with a multitude of problems at a younger age. In addition,

a large number of our clients are women who are experiencing disturbed marital relationships or attempting to deal with the problems of independent living, including financial hardships and unemployment, as well as child care. There appears to be an increasing number of sexual abuse referrals involving children and adolescents, which may be due to an increasing willingness of people to take positive action when sexual abuse is discovered.

During the year, the unit staff supervised twelve graduate and undergraduate students as interns in counseling practice. The services of selected Probation volunteers, well qualified by considerable professional education and work experience, were also utilized by the unit.



TABLE # 17

MARITAL AND FAMILY COUNSELING

<u>REFERRALS</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
*Carried over from previous year	247	378	+131	+53.0%
From Court	169	159	- 10	- 5.9%
From Probation	331	276	- 55	-16.6%
TOTAL	747	813	+ 66	+ 8.8%
Services Rejected	109	97	- 12	-11.0%
Cases Receiving Treatment	638	716	+ 78	+12.2%
TOTAL	747	813		
<u>Number of Individuals Counseled</u>	1853	2076	+223	+12.0%
<u>Cases Referred to:</u>				
Probation Department Counselors	397	416	+ 19	+ 4.8%
L.I. Council of Churches	27	19	- 8	-29.6%
*Court Counseling Service	76			
TOTAL	500	435	- 65	-13.0%
<u>Cases Closed</u>				
Long-Term	178	210	+ 32	+18.0%
Short-Term	209	172	- 37	-17.7%
TOTAL	387	382	- 5	- 1.3%
<u>Results</u>				
Meaningful Improvement	48.5%	49.4%		+ .9%
Slight Discernible Change	40.2%	41.5%		+ 1.3%
No Discernible Change	11.3%	9.1%		- 2.2%
<u>Remaining At End of Period</u>	378	421	+ 53	+14.0%

\* In 1976, the volunteer Court Counseling Service was discontinued; cases were referred to the Marital and Family Counseling Unit for continued treatment.

### Vocational Counseling

Clients are referred for vocational counseling services by Family Division Probation Units, as well as by the Family Court. Several factors in the economy--inflation, unemployment, and underemployment--resulted in a 25% increase in referred cases.

In 1977, 1156 cases received services as compared to 944 in 1976. Services provided include vocational testing, employment counseling, referrals for training and job interviews, including referrals to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Referrals are also made to Employment Counselors in the Adult Division, who directly assist in job placement.

As in previous years, reactivation of cases continued to increase. The instability of the job market, characterized by job offerings of seasonal, short-term, or unpredictable duration, have resulted in clients returning to Vocational Counseling for continuing services. A total of 2,755 combined services were received by individuals referred to the Unit for assistance.

TABLE #18

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

<u>Caseload</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
			<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Carried over	121	130	+ 9	+ 7.4%
Received	823	1026	+ 203	+ 24.7%
Total during year	944	1156	+ 212	+ 22.5%
Closed	814	1074	+ 260	+ 31.9%
Remaining:	130	82	- 48	- 36.9%
*Total Units of Services Rendered in all Categories				
	2180	2755	+ 575	+ 26.4%

\*Most individuals received more than one type of service.

### ADULT DIVISION

Adult Probation in Nassau County operates at both the pre-trial and post-adjudicatory levels with a group of programs and services designed to further community protection, advance the rehabilitation of criminal offenders, and contribute to the overall prevention of crime and delinquency.

At the pre-trial level there are two major programs; Release-on-Recognizance, bail release for indigent defendants which has been operated by the Nassau County Probation Department since 1962; and Operation Midway, a pre-trial diversion program for young Felony defendants.

Post-adjudicatory programs traditionally associated with probation, investigation and supervision of convicted offenders, comprise the major portion of probation work. Drug and alcohol cases are supervised by specially trained senior probation officers.

All probation programs are supported by a range of special services for mental health, vocational testing and counseling and job placement.

In 1977, the installation of computer terminals for retrieving criminal history information and the revision of various departmental data collection systems and forms, greatly facilitated probation operations and should continue to increase productivity throughout the Adult Division.

Adult Division activities during 1977, along with some comparative data, are described in the pages that follow.

### PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

In recent years, it has become evident that earlier intervention with certain probation services would aid in offender rehabilitation as well as provide increased benefits to the community. The Nassau County Probation Department has established a number of units, collectively known as "Pre-Trial Services" which provide services to recently arrested individuals and minimize their penetration into the criminal justice system. An explanation of each of these programs follows.

#### Release-On-Recognizance (ROR)

The primary purpose of the Release-on-Recognizance program, is to increase the number of defendants who may be released without bail or on reduced bail while awaiting trial. The unit is located within the District Court Building in offices adjacent to the arraignment part; it functions 7 days a week, including holidays, in conformance with arraignment schedules. The Nassau County program, initiated in 1962 was the first of its kind to be operated by a probation department.

The volume of cases referred to the ROR Unit depends not only upon the number of persons accused of crimes during a given year, but also upon the attitudes of the judges and their evaluation of indigent defendants with or without the ROR investigation.

Cases are investigated to determine whether or not the defendant is a "good" or "poor" risk to return for trial if

he or she is released without bail or on reduced bail. During 1977, the unit conducted 1,652 such investigations. Of these, 602 were recommended as good risks; 552 of these were accepted by the court. Poor risk recommendations numbered 1,050, of which the Court accepted 975.

The number of referrals to the ROR Unit increased by one-third during 1977. This increase is the result of the Probation Department's efforts to alert the judiciary to the availability of this service to assist it in decision-making regarding bail or release.

During 1977, the Probation Department implemented a Conditional Release Program whereby defendants released pending court action are supervised. Medical, psychiatric and vocational referrals are made as needed. Prior to establishment of this unit, these defendants were usually remanded to jail since the court felt that they would abscond without supervision. The establishment of this unit, which presently supervises 150 defendants, results in eliminating unnecessary and costly incarceration.

#### Operation Midway

Operation Midway is a diversion program for young adults between the ages of 16 and 25 who are charged with felonies. Participation is voluntary and application is made by the defendant in the form of a questionnaire. Entry into the program is either at the District Court level (prior to indictment or

superior court information), or entry can be made after indictment within a specified period of time.

Whatever the source, all applications to Operation Midway are reviewed to determine if the defendant meets certain objective criteria such as age, residence, etc., as well as the defendant's motivation for rehabilitation. When a case is assigned to a Probation Officer, an in-depth investigation is completed in order to make a final recommendation to the Court or the District Attorney's office for acceptance or rejection in the program.

Intensive counseling, as well as educational, employment and health services are provided by Midway staff and appropriate Probation and outside referral sources. The goal is to provide rehabilitation for the young defendant and to keep him or her from reentering the criminal justice system. Since 1970, when the program started as a LEEA-funded experiment, 2,672 cases have been accepted for treatment. Of these, 1,579 have completed the program through final disposition. (General statistics are presented in Tables #19 & 20.)

The effectiveness of the program can be measured in a number of ways. One reliable measure is the relatively low recidivism rate of 12.5% for a sample of 970 persons who completed the program. Few defendants who successfully

completed the program were rearrested for felonies, many rearrests were for misdemeanors and violations. Another reliable measure of the program's effectiveness is the 100% increase in referrals during 1977 through the standard application procedure, post-indictment, as well as through pre-indictment District Court.

Operation Midway was the first diversion program in Nassau County for adult criminal offenders and one of the first in the country. Since its inception, the philosophy of diversion has broadened and a number of new programs are developing in other probation departments, as well as public and private agencies.





PRE-TRIAL SERVICES  
1977 CASELOADS

TABLE #19

Results of Service

<u>Source</u>	<u>Cases Carried Over</u>	<u>Cases Accepted</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u>	<u>Charges Dismissed</u>	<u>Charges Reduced</u>	<u>Returned to Court</u>	<u>Total Dis- charges</u>	<u>Re- maining End of year</u>
Midway (Post- indictment)	470	152	622	8	114	269	93	484	138
Midway (Pre- Indictment)	83	509	592	-	72	5	36	113	479
Totals	553	661	1214	8	186	274	129	597	617

TABLE #20PRE-TRIAL SERVICES SUMMARY  
(1970-1977)

Motions Filed Requesting Service	4,112
Cases Accepted for Treatment	2,672
Motions Rejected as Unsuitable	911
Motions Withdrawn	199
Motions Rejected for Quota	144

DISPOSITIONS  
(1970-1977)

I. Charges Dismissed	691
II. Original Charges Reduced To:	
Felony - Class C	2
Felony - Class D	4
Felony - Class E	27
Misdemeanor - Class A	138
Misdemeanor - Class B	96
Violations	381
Youthful Offender	<u>240</u>
Total	888
III. Dispositions	
Unconditional Discharges	357
Conditional Discharges	286
Probation	239
Committed Drug Facility	3
License Suspended.	1
Committed Jail	<u>2</u>
Total	888
IV. Cases Not Responding to Counseling & Returned to Court	404
V. Cases Remaining Under Care Carried Over	617

## INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

In considering the workload of the Investigation Units for 1977, two sets of figures are presented - cases received for investigation during the year (assignments); and cases disposed of during the year (dispositions). There is some overlap in these figures, since the former category includes some cases which will not be disposed of until 1978 or later, while the latter includes cases assigned in 1976 or earlier and brought to final disposition in 1977.

### Assignments

In 1977 the Adult Division experienced its first decrease in investigation assignments since 1973, with total assignments from both County and District Courts slightly declining to 3,377 as compared with 3,484 in 1976, a drop of 3.1%. (Table #21)

TABLE #21

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS BY COURT

<u>COURT</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>Increase/Decrease 1977 over 1976</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
County & YP County	1,528	43.9	1,328	39.3	-200	-13.1
District & YP District	<u>1,956</u>	<u>56.1</u>	<u>2,049</u>	<u>60.7</u>	<u>+93</u>	<u>+4.7</u>
	3,484	100.0	3,377	100.0	-107	-3.1

However, since 1975, when the number of investigations began to increase dramatically, there has been a 35% increase; the December, 1977, investigation assignments were at the highest level for that month since 1970.

The District Court accounted for 2,049 assignments, 60.7% of the total; County Court accounted for 1,328 new assignments or 39.3%. The actual increase in District Court assignments was 93 or 4.75%, while County Court assignments decreased by 13.1%, from 1,528 in 1976 to 1,328 in 1977. (Table #21.)

This continuation of a trend begun in 1976, when District Court assignments outnumbered County Court for the first time, gives further evidence of the strong effort by the Courts and the District Attorney's Office to resolve as many felony charges as possible at the District Court level, thereby reducing costly Court proceedings.

Although the Adult Division's Drug Abuse Units received 803 assignments in 1977, or 23.8% of all investigation

assignments, only 166 of these cases were drug offenses. These 166 cases represent 20.6% of the assignments to the Drug Units and less than 5% of all investigation assignments; 109 of the drug offenses were handled in the County Court, and 57 in District Court. Drug cases continue to decline both numerically and in percentage of total assignments. While the figure may reflect some reduced drug activity in the County, it is more likely that it represents a realization of laws governing marijuana use, filtering out of less serious cases through screening at the District Court level, and some increase in the granting of ACOD's for these offenses. (Tables #22-24)

TABLE #22

DRUG ABUSE INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS

	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>Increase/ Decrease</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
County Court	227	61.5	109	65.7	-118	-51.9
District Court	<u>142</u>	<u>38.5</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>-85</u>	<u>-59.9</u>
TOTALS	369	100.0	166	100.0	-203	-55.0

Further analysis of drug cases by type of drug involved in the offense, reveals a continuation of a trend observed since 1975, a significant decline in the proportion of offenses involving marijuana and an increase in cocaine and heroin.

In 1977, the latter were ranked one and two respectively.

(Table #23)

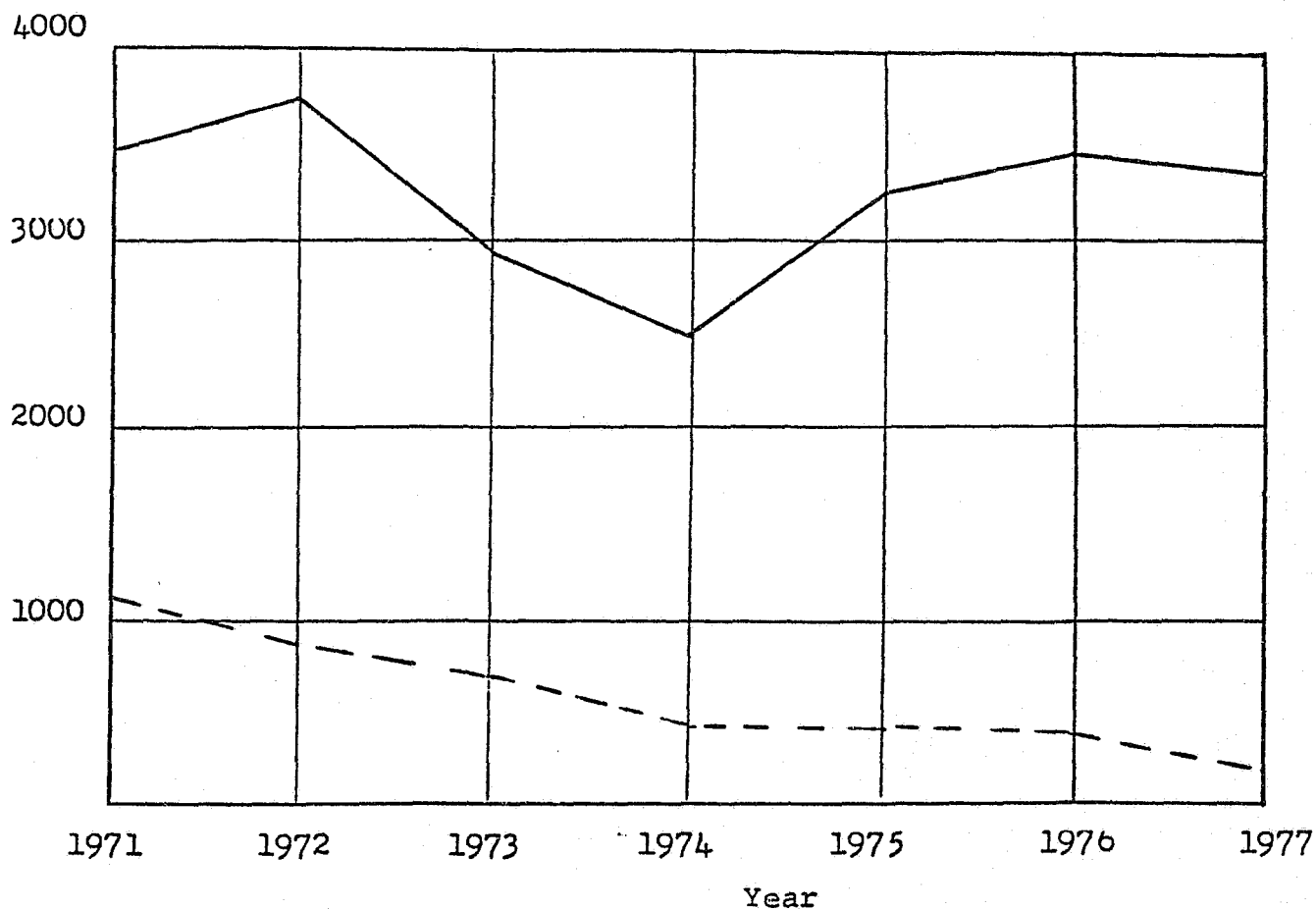
TABLE #23      TYPES OF DRUGS INVOLVED IN DRUG ABUSE ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Type</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>		<u>Increase/Decrease 1977 over 1976</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Marijuana	147	40.8	32	19.3	-115	-78.2
Hashish	2	0.6	2	1.2	0	0
Heroin	76	21.1	40	24.1	-36	-47.4
Cocaine	76	21.1	57	34.4	-19	-25.0
Barbiturates	17	4.7	6	3.6	-11	-64.7
LSD & other						
Hallucinogens	15	4.2	4	2.4	-11	-73.3
Amphetamines	7	1.9	8	4.8	+1	+14.3
Methadone	7	1.9	2	1.2	-5	-71.4
Codeine	1	0.3	0	0	-1	-100.0
Valium	6	1.7	8	4.8	+2	+33.3
Morphine	4	1.1	1	0.6	-3	-75.0
Other	2	1.2	6	3.6	+4	+200.0

TABLE #24

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS(with Drug Offense Assignments) 1971-1977

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
All Pre-sentence Investigation Assignments	3,423	3,747	2,941	2,487	3,285	3,484	3,377
Drug Offenses Only	1,099	856	668	420	399	369	166
Percent Drug Offenses in All Assignments	32.1%	22.8%	22.7%	16.9%	12.1%	10.6%	4.9%



All Assignments \_\_\_\_\_

Drug Offenses Only \_\_\_\_\_

### Dispositions

Although new case assignments declined slightly in 1977, cases brought to final disposition increased slightly, from 3,371 in 1976 to 3,408 in 1977, an increase of 1.1%. While total dispositions rose, there was a 13.4% decrease in County Court from 1,587 to 1,375. This decrease in County Court was more than offset by the increase in District Court dispositions from 1,784 to 2,033, or 14%. (Figures include "Youth Part" dispositions.) (Table #25)

TABLE #25

### DISPOSITIONS (BY COURT)

<u>COURT</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
County Court	1,312	38.9	1,131	33.2
Youth Part County	275	8.2	244	7.1
District	1,460	43.3	1,744	51.2
Youth Part District	324	9.6	<del>3,408</del> 289	8.5
			3408	
Total	3,371	100.0	<del>6,527</del>	100.0

### PROFILE DATA

#### Age

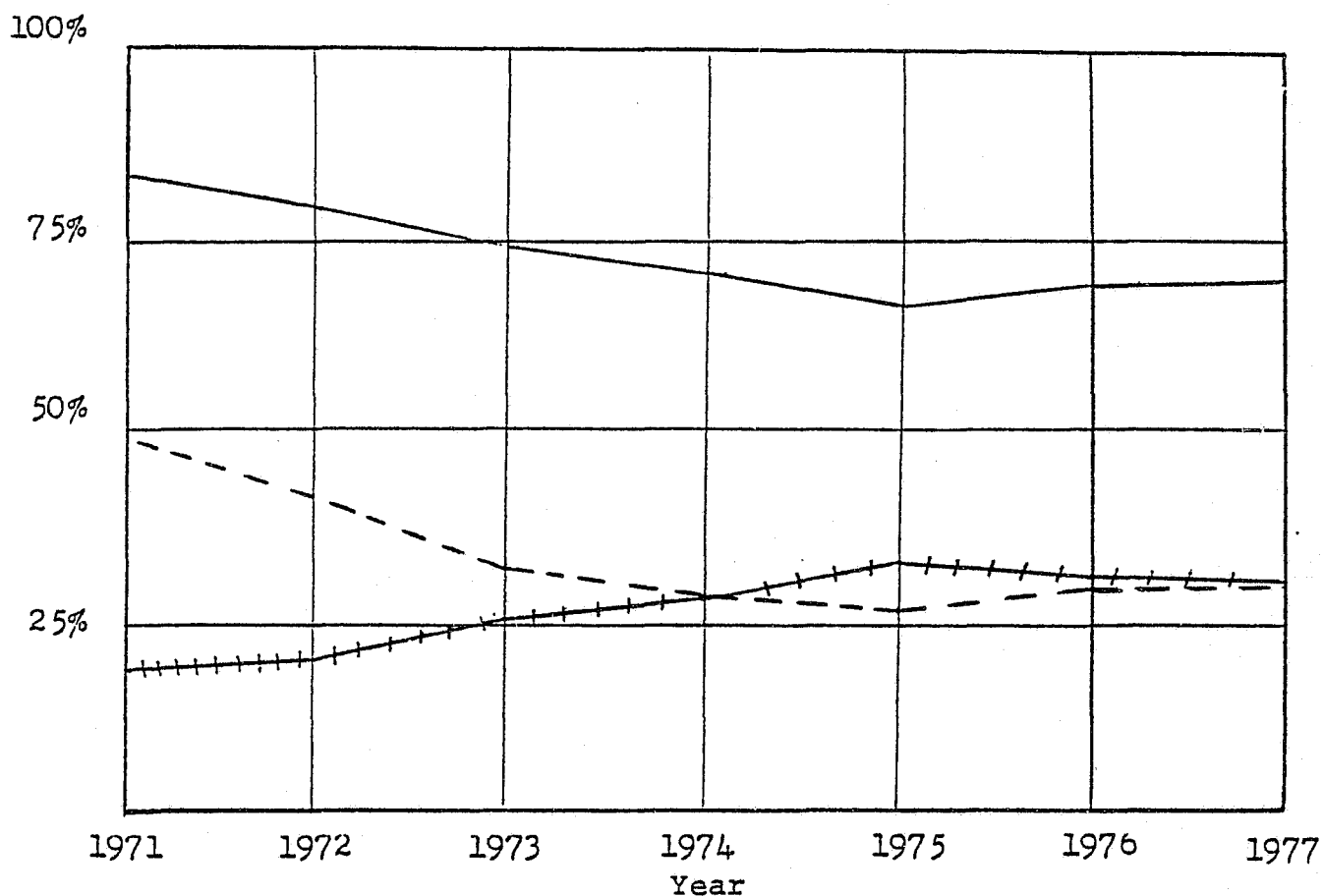
A variety of profile data are available from analysis of cases disposed of during the year. For example, the average (median) age of the typical offender investigated by Probation did not change during 1977. It was 24.6 years for both 1976 and 1977. Of the total investigated population, 30.1% was in the 16-20 age group, 69.2% was in the 16-29 age group, and 30.8% was in the 30 and over age group. (Table #26)



TABLE #26

## AGES OF OFFENDERS/1971-77

Age Group	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
16-20	47.9%	40.9%	30.7%	28.9%	26.8%	29.8%	30.1%
16-29	82.1%	79.2%	74.9%	71.0%	65.6%	69.0%	69.2%
30 & over	17.9%	20.8%	25.1%	29.0%	34.4%	31.0%	30.8%



16-20 age group - - - - -  
 16-29 age group \_\_\_\_\_  
 30 & over age group ++++++

## Sex

Distribution of the cases by sex for 1977 reveals an increase in the number of females and a small decrease in the males. The distribution was 2,997, or 87.9% males and 411 or 12.1% females. This compares with 89.1% with 89.1% and 10.9% in 1976. Therefore, while females continue to remain a distinct minority in the caseload, they have increased their proportion somewhat (in the past two years). This trend was also observed in the supervision caseload, where females represented 13.4% of the total supervision caseload at the beginning of the year, as opposed to 15.1% at the close of 1977.

## Residency

Nassau County residents made up approximately two-thirds of the investigation caseload in 1977, while non-residents comprised the remaining one-third. The distribution was 2,285, or 67%, County residents and 1,123, or 33% non-residents. In comparison to the previous year there was a slight, but not significant, increase in non-residents. (Table #27).

TABLE #27 RESIDENCY OF OFFENDERS 1971-1977 (By Percentages)

<u>Residency</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Nassau County	73.8	72.7	71.5	68.8	67.0	68.4	67.0
Non- Resident	<u>26.2</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>33.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### Dispositions

Analysis of major types of sentences or dispositions reveals that the sentence of Probation was used slightly less in 1977 than in the two previous years, declining from 56.8% in 1975 and 56.5% in 1976 to 54.3% this year. There was a corresponding increase in the proportion of commitments, which rose from 29.3% in 1976 to 33.1% in 1977. All other sentences accounted for 12.6% of the total.

A further analysis of sentencing trends reveals that the commitment rate for County Court was 51.2% as opposed to a substantially lower District Court commitment rate of 20.3%. The District Courts were 44.5% and 65.9%, respectively. This, too, would seem to be related to the policy of filtering out and compromising the less serious felony charges at the District Court level, resulting in a smaller number of defendants in the County Court who, as a group, are the more serious offenders. Further evidence of the above may be adduced from the fact that of all cases disposed of in County Court in 1977, 1,045, or 76% were for felony convictions. (Tables #28 & 29)

TABLE #28

## DISPOSITIONS (BY COURT AND TYPE OF SENTENCE)

<u>COURTS</u>	1976		1977		Increase/Decrease	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>ALL COURTS</u>						
Probation*	1,903	56.5	1,852	54.3	-51	-2.7
Committed	989	29.3	1,129	33.2	+140	+14.2
Other	479	14.2	427	12.5	-52	-10.9
Total	<u>3,371</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,408</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+37</u>	<u>+1.1</u>
<u>COUNTY COURT</u>						
Probation*	623	47.5	438	38.7	-185	-29.7
Committed	627	47.8	637	56.3	+10	+1.6
Other	62	4.7	56	5.0	-6	-9.7
Total	<u>1,312</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-181</u>	<u>-13.8</u>
<u>YOUTH PART, COUNTY</u>						
Probation*	206	74.9	174	71.3	-32	-15.5
Committed	64	23.3	67	27.5	+3	+4.7
Other	5	1.8	3	1.2	-2	-40.0
Total	<u>275</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-31</u>	<u>-11.3</u>
<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>						
Probation*	832	57.0	1,022	58.6	+190	+22.8
Committed	278	19.0	409	23.5	+131	+47.1
Other	350	24.0	313	17.9	-37	-10.6
Total	<u>1,460</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,744</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>+284</u>	<u>+19.4</u>
<u>YOUTH PART, DISTRICT</u>						
Probation*	242	74.7	218	75.4	-24	-9.9
Committed	19	5.9	16	5.6	-3	-15.8
Other	63	19.4	55	19.0	-8	-12.7
Total	<u>324</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-35</u>	<u>-10.8</u>

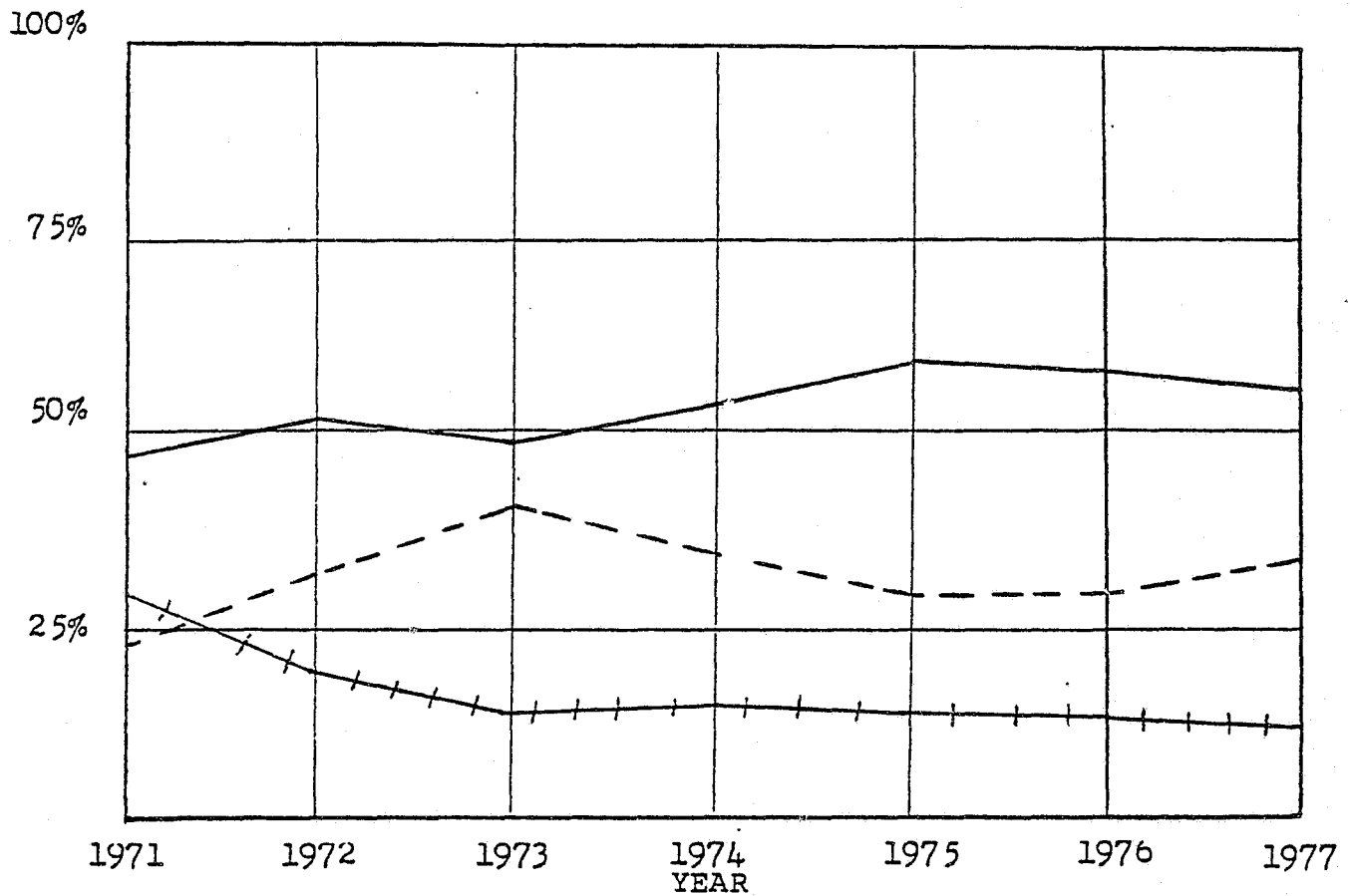
\*including ODAS

TABLE # 29

## TYPES OF SENTENCES

(By Percentages) 1971-1976

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Probation	47.2	50.2	49.0	52.5	56.8	56.5	54.3
Commitment	23.3	30.5	37.2	32.7	28.7	29.3	33.1
Other	29.5	19.3	13.8	14.8	14.5	14.2	12.6
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>



Probation \_\_\_\_\_

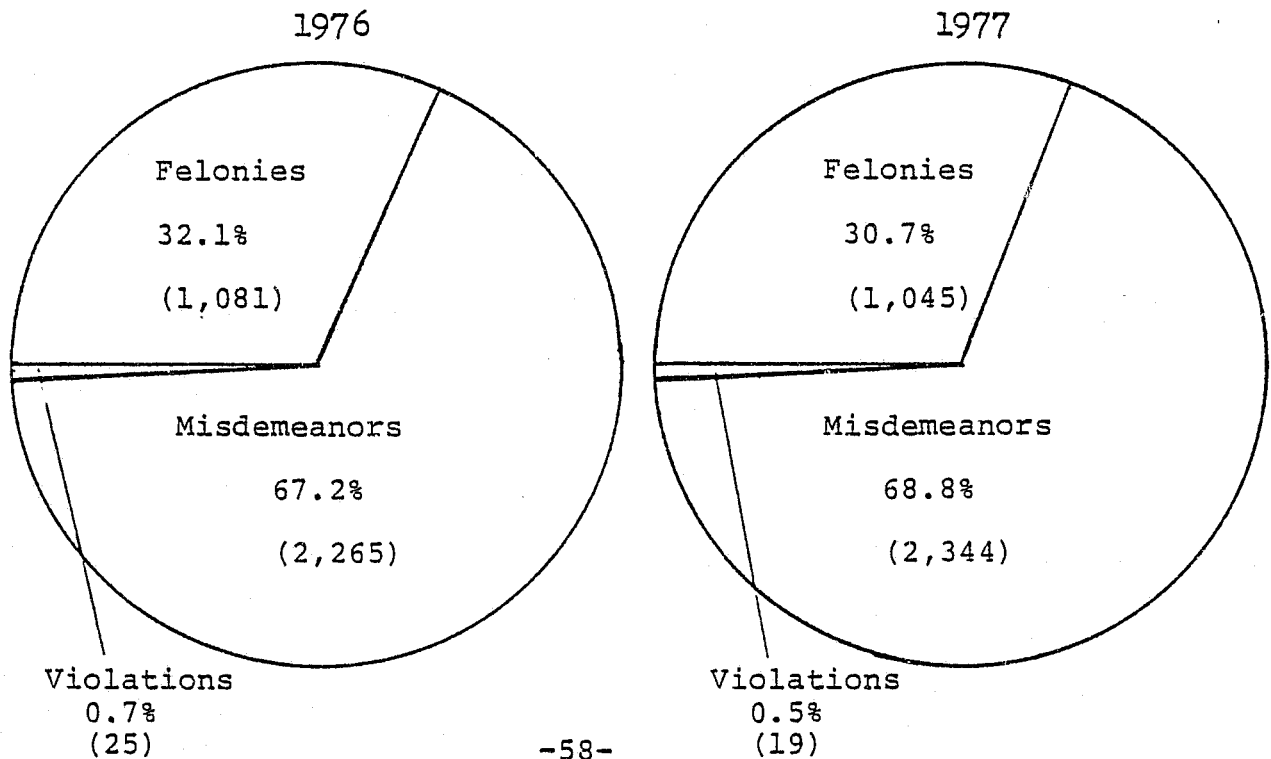
Commitment - - - - -

Other / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

An analysis of the classification of offenses for 1977 in comparison to 1976 revealed only moderate changes in the proportion of felony convictions which were 32.1% in 1976 and 30.7% in 1977. Misdemeanor convictions continued to account for over two-thirds of the cases, 68.8% in 1977, up from 67.2% in 1976. Violations comprised less than one percent in both years. (Table # 30).

TABLE # 30      CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Type	No.	%	No.	%	Increase/Decrease 1977 over 1976	
					No.	%
Felonies	1,081	32.1	1,045	30.7	-36	- 3.3
Misdemeanors	2,265	67.2	2,344	68.8	+79	+ 3.5
Violations	25	0.7	19	0.5	- 6	-24.0
Total	3,371	100.0	3,408	100.0	+37	+ 1.1



There has been a significant rise in the proportion of felony convictions over the last four years, rising from 54% in 1974, to 76% in 1977. This trend seems to indicate that fewer felony offenders are being given the opportunity to plead to reduced misdemeanor charges. This so-called "get tough" approach, along with the renewed interest in the punishment concept, is also related to the significantly lower probation rate and higher commitment rate in the County Court as detailed above. (Table # 28).

A comparative analysis of the major categories of crime for which convictions were obtained (crimes against person, property, drug offenses, other) for 1977 and 1976 revealed a continuation of a pattern observed over the past two years. The proportion of property crimes jumped again--going from 52.4% in 1976, to 59.3% in 1977; the proportion of drug offenses continued to decline, from 13% to 9.8% in 1977, while the proportion of crimes against persons remained essentially stable, 10.9% in 1976 and 10.4% in 1977. The proportion of all other offenses combined dropped from 23.7% to 20.5% (Tables # 31 & 32).

Recidivism, in the context cited here, gives some indication of the degree of previous criminality in the investigation caseload. This includes, but is not limited to, those cases which were previously known to probation. During 1977, the overall recidivism rate, percentage of cases with a prior conviction record, increased to a new high of 78.4% (Tables# 33 & 34).

TABLE # 31

TYPES OF CRIMES

<u>Types of Crimes</u>	1976		1977		<u>Increase/Decrease</u> <u>1977 over 1976</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Against Persons	366	10.9	355	10.4	- 11	- 3.0
Against Property	1,767	52.4	2,021	59.3	+254	+14.4
Drug Offenses	440	13.0	333	9.8	-107	-24.3
Other	798	23.7	699	20.5	- 99	-12.4
Total	3,371	100.0	3,408	100.0	+ 37	+ 1.1

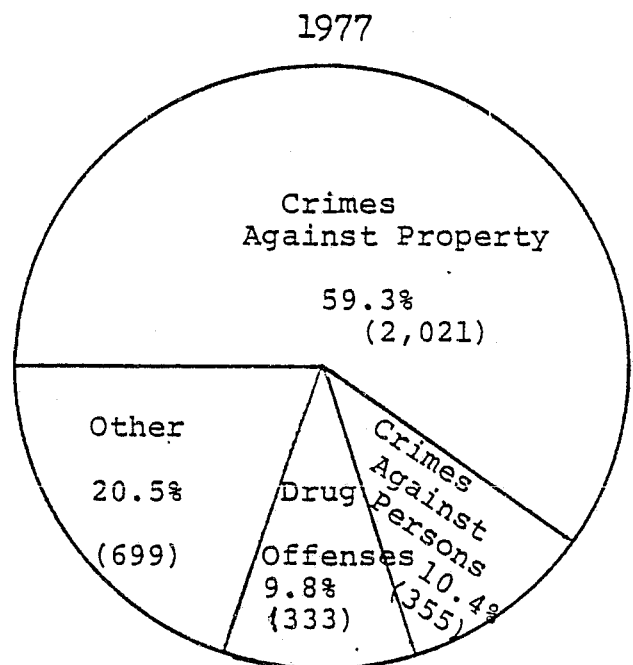
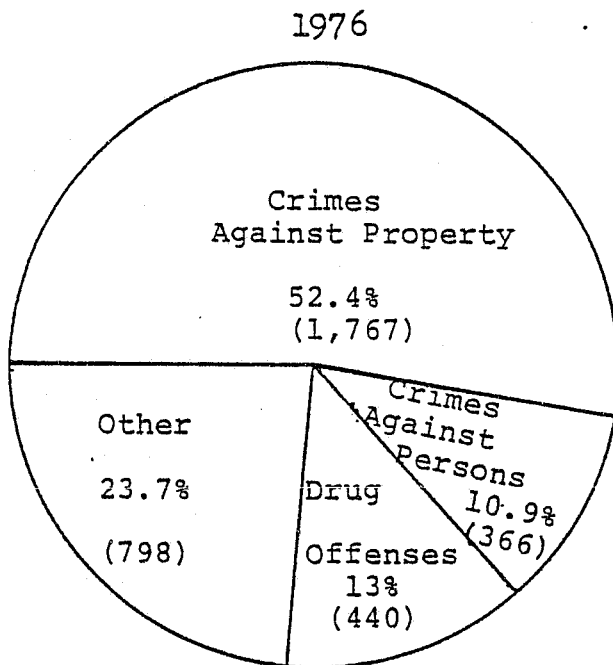
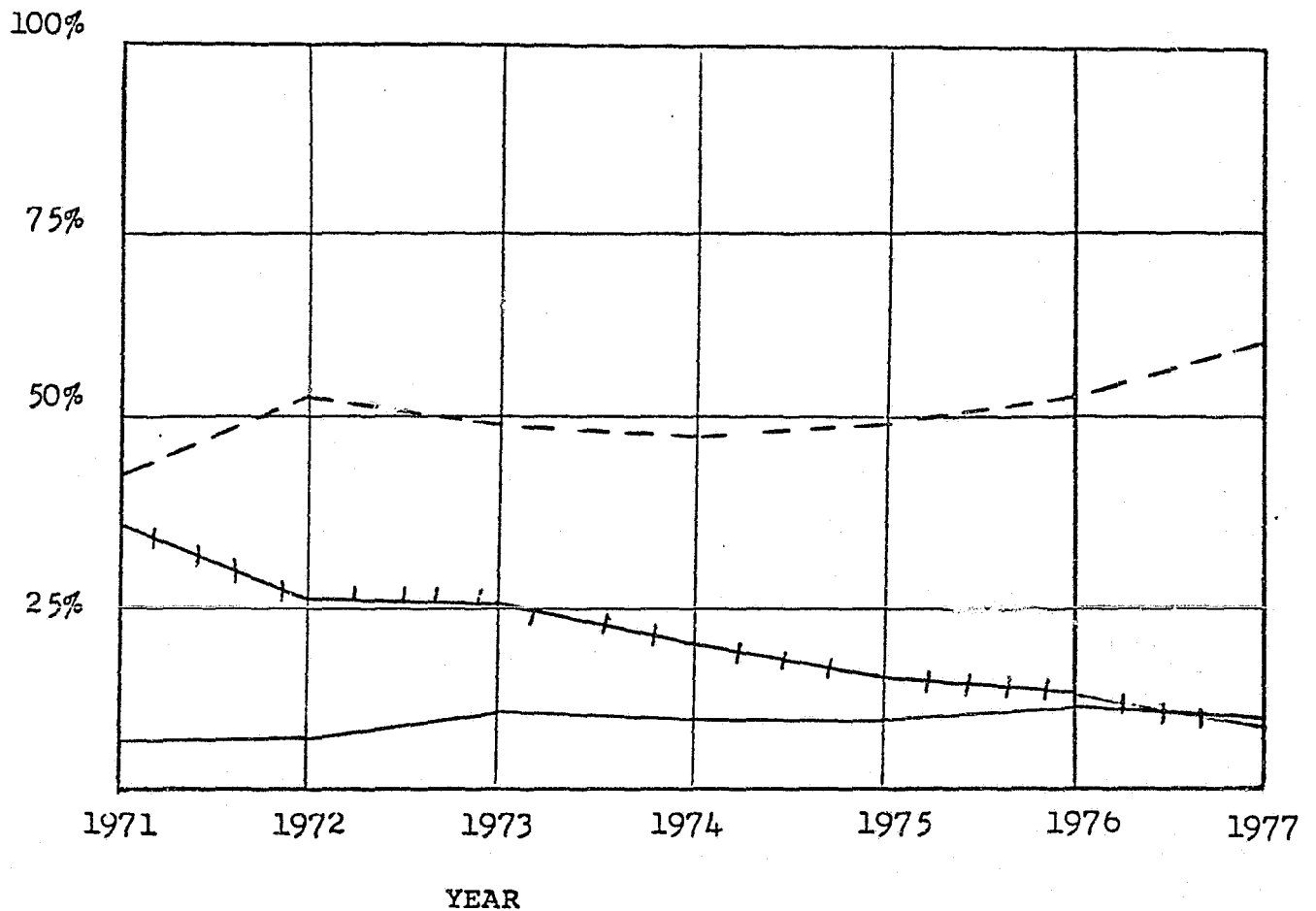




TABLE # 32

TYPES OF CRIMES  
(By Percentages)

<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Against Persons	8.0	9.4	11.2	10.6	10.0	10.9	10.4
Against Property	42.3	52.5	49.4	47.2	49.6	52.4	59.3
Drug Offenses	36.5	26.3	25.2	21.1	15.5	13.0	9.8
Other	13.2	11.8	14.2	21.1	24.9	23.7	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Crimes against Persons \_\_\_\_\_

Crimes against Property - - - - -

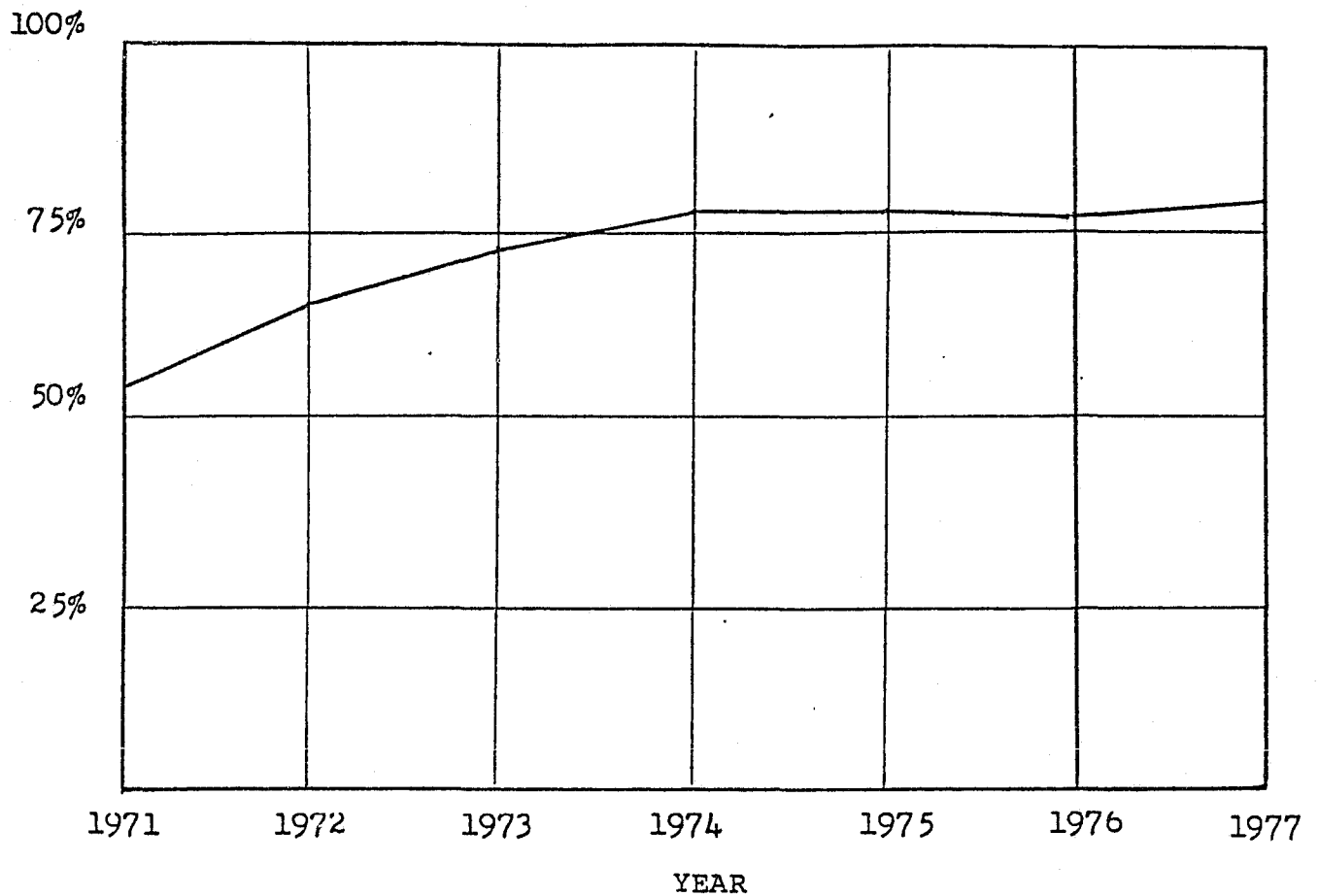
Drug Offenses + + + + +

TABLE # 33

RECIDIVISM

Cases With Prior Conviction 1971-1977

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Total Cases	3,915	3,697	3,045	2,478	2,906	3,371	3,408
Percent Recidivist	53.7%	65.4%	72.0%	78.0%	77.5%	76.9%	78.4%



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



TABLE #34

RECIDIVISMCASES WITH PRIOR CONVICTION 1971-1976

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
All Cases	65.4% (3697)	72.0% (3045)	78.0% (2478)	77.5% (2906)	76.9% (3371)	78.4% (3408)
Regular Units	65.9% (3053)	73.6% (2527)	78.6% (2124)	78.5% (2228)	77.1% (2437)	78.0% (2545)
Drug Units	63.0% (644)	63.7% (518)	74.6% (354)	74.2% (678)	76.2% (934)	79.4% (863)

<u>COURT</u>	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
County	70.0% (1924)	76.0% (1577)	78.1% (1312)	81.4% (1316)	78.6% (1312)	79.5% (1131)
Y.P.County	47.5% (522)	49.9% (335)	64.2% (229)	61.8% (173)	58.2% (275)	55.7% (244)
District	77.6% (882)	82.4% (801)	85.4% (759)	81.7% (1136)	84.7% (1460)	84.0% (1744)
Y.P.District	37.7% (369)	50.0% (132)	64.0% (178)	52.0% (281)	50.9% (324)	59.2% (289)

TABLE #34

RECIDIVISMCASES WITH PRIOR CONVICTION 1971-1976

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
All Cases	65.4% (3697)	72.0% (3045)	78.0% (2478)	77.5% (2906)	76.9% (3371)	78.4% (3408)
Regular Units	65.9% (3053)	73.6% (2527)	78.6% (2124)	78.5% (2228)	77.1% (2437)	78.0% (2545)
Drug Units	63.0% (644)	63.7% (518)	74.6% (354)	74.2% (678)	76.2% (934)	79.4% (863)

<u>COURT</u>	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
County	70.0% (1924)	76.0% (1577)	78.1% (1312)	81.4% (1316)	78.6% (1312)	79.5% (1131)
Y.P.County	47.5% (522)	49.9% (335)	64.2% (229)	61.8% (173)	58.2% (275)	55.7% (244)
District	77.6% (882)	82.4% (801)	85.4% (759)	81.7% (1136)	84.7% (1460)	84.0% (1744)
Y.P.District	37.7% (369)	50.0% (132)	64.0% (178)	52.0% (281)	50.9% (324)	59.2% (289)

## SUPERVISION

Probation is one type of sentence available to the courts for convicted offenders, the preferred alternative in most cases. It is usually for a specified period of time--3 years, 5 years--and also may be combined with a brief period of incarceration.

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

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

In recent years, the courts have been relying more and more on probation rather than imprisonment to rehabilitate offenders and ensure the safety of the community, thus infusing probation caseloads with large numbers of "high-risk" offenders who present considerable challenge to the effectiveness and resourcefulness of the probation officer, the Department and the community.

The post-adjudicatory supervision caseload is divided between "regular" and drug and alcohol related cases, with the latter caseload receiving more intensive supervision in special units with senior probation officers.

The total number of persons on probation during 1977 increased by 5.1%, moving from 5,208 in 1976 to 5,475 cases in 1977. Although the rate of increase was down from the previous year's 9.7%, the actual number of cases was again at a new high. The regular supervision caseload increased to 3,676 cases, compared with 3,483 in 1976, a gain of 193, or 5.5%. Total supervision in the drug units went from 1,756 cases in 1976 to 1,816 in 1977, a gain of 60, or 3.4%. (Table #35)

The individual probation officer's caseloads in the regular supervision units increased by 4.5%, from 65.9 cases in 1976 to 68.9 cases in 1977. Service cases also increased by 6.6%, from 19.7 cases in 1976, to 21 cases in 1977.

In the drug units, the average individual supervision caseload increased by 9.1%, from 36.4 cases in 1976 to 39.7 in 1977. Service caseloads also increased from 7.7 to 9.5 cases per officer.

The average length of time on probation for all probationers discharged during 1977 was 21.4 months, compared with 22.7 months in 1976, and 23.9 months in 1975. Considered separately, the drug units and the regular supervision units

continued to vary, with the typical probationer in the drug units spending a longer period on supervision -- 24.2 months in 1977 and 28.5 months in 1976, compared with 20.4 months in the regular units in 1977 and 21.3 months in 1976.

Total probationers discharged increased from 1,285 in 1976 to 1,303 in 1977, a gain of 18, or 1.4%. Outgoing transfers of probationers went from 676 in 1976 to 713 in 1977, a gain of 57, or 5.5%.

A look at the type of discharges received by probationers in 1977 reveals a slight decrease in the "discharged as improved" category and an increase in the "discharged as unimproved". The percentage "discharged as improved" in the regular units was 66.2% in 1977 as against 67.2% in 1976. The percentage discharged as unimproved was 27.1% in 1977, and 24% in 1976. These rates reflect the increasing percentage of "high risk" individuals, those with prior conviction records, sentenced to probation during 1977. (Tables #36 & 37)

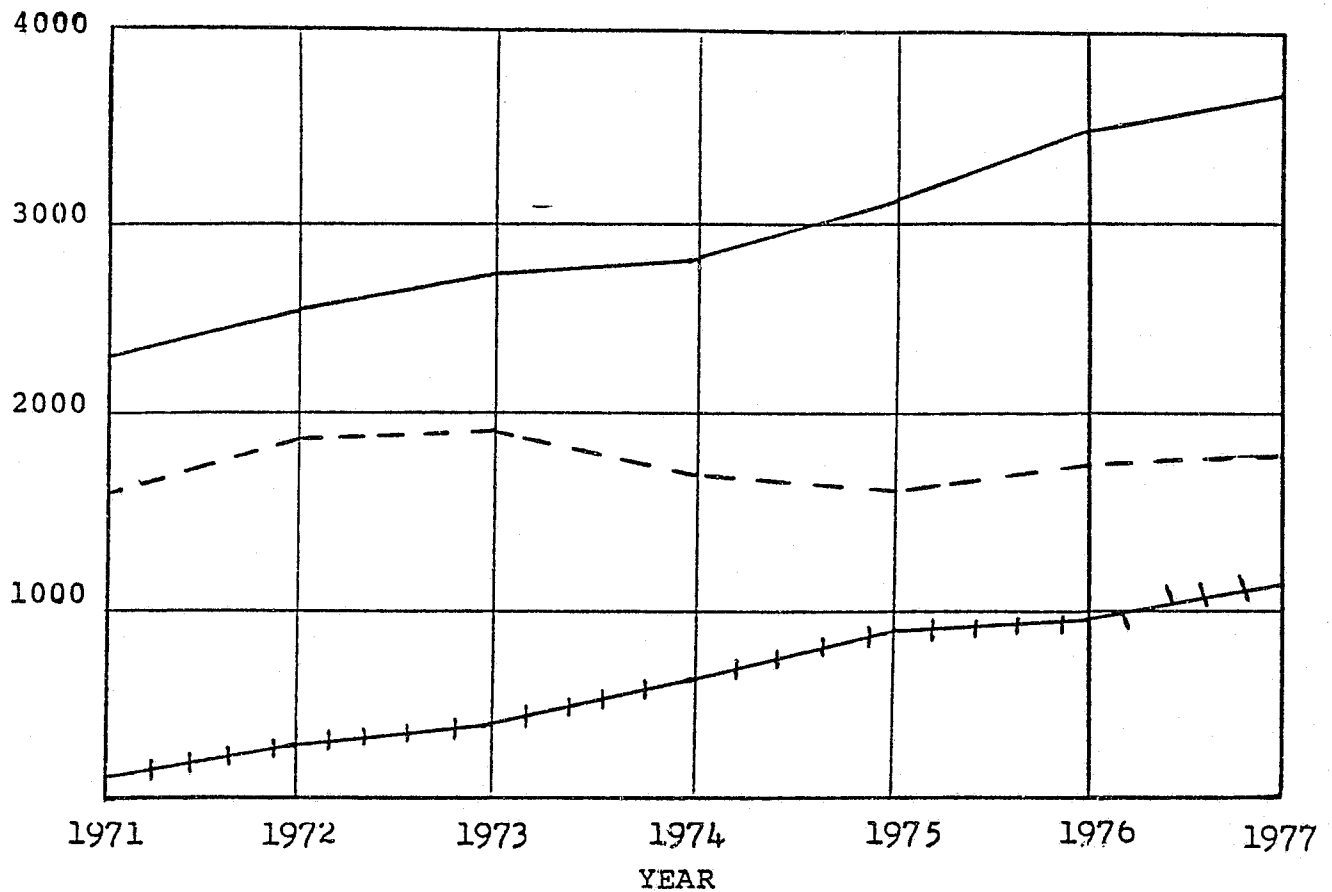
Also indicative of the large percentage of high risk individuals being placed on probation, is the number of violations of probation filed during 1977 -- 598 as compared with 360 in 1976, an increase of 66.1%. At the end of the year 434 warrants were still outstanding.



TABLE # 35

## SUPERVISION CASELOADS 1971-1977

Type	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Post-adjudicatory Regular Caseload	2,273	2,548	2,733	2,774	3,085	3,483	3,676
Drug Caseload	1,661	1,917	1,930	1,721	1,663	1,756	1,816
Pre-adjudicatory (Midway)	115	292	456	653	914	983	1,214
Total	4,049	4,757	5,119	5,148	5,662	6,222	6,706



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

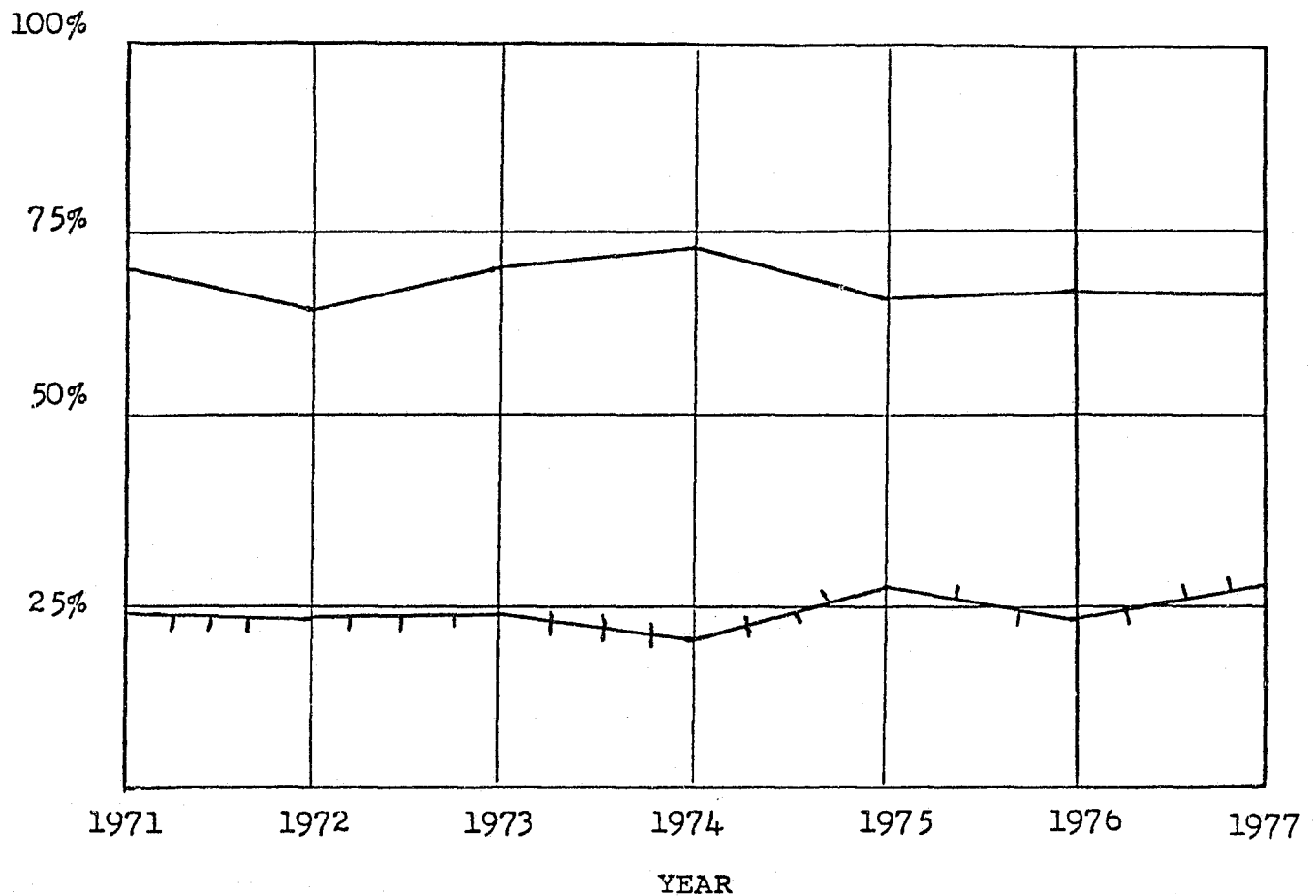
Drug Caseload - - - - -

Midway Caseload // // // // // // // // // // //

TABLE # 36

## PROBATION DISCHARGES 1971-1977

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Improved	70.2	67.9	69.6	73.3	66.2	67.2	66.2
Unimproved )							
Committed )	24.5	24.1	24.8	21.5	27.3	24.0	27.1
Absconded )							
Deceased )							
Other )	<u>5.3</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>6.7</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Success Rate \_\_\_\_\_

Failure Rate //



TABLE # 37

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION  
REGULAR UNITS/1971-1977

<u>PROBATION DISCHARGES</u>	<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>		<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1) Improved	488	70.2	439	67.9	506	69.6	576	73.3	487	66.2	581	67.2	592	66.2
2) Unimproved )	96		86		85		103		119		97		123	
Committed )	66	24.5	60	24.1	93	24.8	66	21.5	59	27.3	106	24.0	115	27.1
Absconded )	8		10		2		0		23		5		4	
3) Deceased )	6		17		7		10		14		13		8	
Other )	<u>31</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>6.7</u>
Total	695	100.0	647	100.0	727	100.0	786	100.0	736	100.0	865	100.0	894	100.0

SUPERVISION  
CASELOADS

Mean No. of Cases  
Per P. O.

ACTIVE	61.6	61.6	67.9	59.3	59.3	65.9	68.9
SERVICE	14.6	15.4	17.6	16.5	17.0	19.7	21.0

## SPECIAL SERVICES

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

### Drug Abuse

Those probationers who have a severe dependency on drugs or alcohol are treated in the Department's Drug Abuse Units. These units are staffed by specially trained Senior Probation Officers who are familiar with the latest treatment methods and referral agencies. Close liaison is maintained with many community-based drug agencies, as well as with the Nassau County Department of Drug & Alcohol Addiction, and the New York State Office of Drug Abuse Services (ODAS).

Although they are basically intensive supervision units, the Drug Abuse Units are currently conducting pre-sentence investigations as well. However, it is hoped that in the near future the units will be able to concentrate solely on intensive supervision. It is further planned that the units will soon be able to treat more alcohol cases. Presently, Driving While Intoxicated cases originating from County Court are assigned for intenseive drug abuse supervision.

A review of the statistical records for 1977 reveals a drug abuse supervision caseload somewhat higher than for

the preceding year, an average of 38 active and 11 service cases per officer, for a total average of 49 cases per officer. Last Year's total average was 44 cases per officer. Ideally, the drug abuse caseloads should be limited to 25 cases per officer, so that in-depth intensive supervision can be provided.

Most of the cases received for supervision by the Drug Abuse Units are severely in need of treatment. Fewer cases now involve simple possession of marijuana; while many cases manifest severe drug dependency, often coupled with alcohol dependency as well.

Investigation assignments received by the Drug Abuse Units for the period December 1976 through November 1977 totalled 803. This is somewhat lower than last year's record high of 979 cases.

(Additional statistical data on the drug abuse units is included in the preceding pages in the sections on Investigations and Supervision and in Table #38.)

TABLE # 38

ASSESSMENT OF SUPERVISION  
DRUG UNITS/1971-1977

<u>PROBATION</u> <u>DISCHARGES</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>No.    %</u>	<u>1972</u> <u>No.    %</u>	<u>1973</u> <u>No.    %</u>	<u>1974</u> <u>No.    %</u>	<u>1975</u> <u>No.    %</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>No.    %</u>	<u>1977</u> <u>No.    %</u>
1.Improved	282  63.1	372  67.9	437  70.8	316  67.2	305  65.4	267  63.6	232  56.7
2.Unimproved )	63	78	81	63	73	47	61
Committed )	52  26.6	54  24.4	48  20.9	45  23.8	43  26.4	50  25.9	68  33.0
Absconded )	4	2	0	4	7	12	6
3.Deceased    )	9	8	10	11	7	9	14
Other       )	<u>37</u> <u>10.3</u>	<u>34</u> <u>7.7</u>	<u>41</u> <u>8.3</u>	<u>31</u> <u>9.0</u>	<u>31</u> <u>8.2</u>	<u>35</u> <u>10.5</u>	<u>28</u> <u>10.3</u>
Total	447 100.0	548 100.0	617 100.0	470 100.0	466 100.0	420 100.0	409 100.0

SUPERVISION  
CASELOADS

Mean No. of Cases  
Per P.O.

ACTIVE	45.6	45.0	45.3	38.1	34.7	36.4	39.7
SERVICE	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.7	9.5





**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**



### Compact Services

The Compact Services Unit is responsible for processing all incoming and outgoing inquiries to other probation, parole and correction agencies as well as to individuals, such as complainants, insurance firms, attorneys, and ex-offenders. Special attention is given to insure that all answers to these inquiries are in keeping with legal provisions and departmental policy. During 1977, a total of 4,911 inquiries were processed by the Compact Unit.

The conducting of suitability investigations for the issuance of Certificates of Relief from Disabilities continues to be of ever increasing importance and magnitude. Compact Unit staff expend roughly a quarter of their time in processing this dispensation for first time offenders who seek civil relief for employment, civil service purposes, bonding and licensing. Persons found to be ineligible are referred to the New York State Department of Corrections, for whatever alternative relief might be available. In 1977, 204 Certificates of Relief were processed.

The Compact Services Unit is also responsible for processing all transfers of probationers to and from other jurisdictions. In previous years probationers transferred into this jurisdiction were processed through the Compact Unit and assigned to line supervision units. However, in 1977, the Compact Services Unit became fully staffed with professional

personnel, and the supervision of all transferred probationers is now the responsibility of compact staff. This important innovation has enabled line supervision units to concentrate on increasing resident caseloads.

#### Jail Services

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

The total overall workload of the Jail Unit increased from a total of 8,837 contacts in 1976 to 8,919 in 1977. These contacts included 889 pre-sentence interviews, to facilitate the completion of the pre-sentence report and help reduce the time spent in jail by the offender awaiting sentence. The Unit also conducted 685 interviews of inmates for release-on-recognizance and reduction of bail.

The Jail Services Unit participates in the selection of candidates for the Work Release Program whereby inmates are released daily to maintain their employment in the community. During 1977, 177 inmates were approved for the program.

Probation officers in the unit also conducted 797 conferences as a result of inmates' requests, an increase of 36 over last year.

In addition, the Probation Officers at the jail assist other members of the Department in securing information and handling inquiries with the jail staff. They facilitate the

duties of the Probation Officers of the Family Division by interviewing civil prisoners being held for contempt of court on Family Offenses and Failure to Obey Support Orders of the Family Court. The Jail Services Unit also acts as liaison between the New York State Division of Parole, neighboring Probation Departments, the Nassau County Department of Social Services and other agencies requiring information on present or former inmates.

#### Vocational Guidance/Employment Services

Maintaining steady employment or school attendance is essential to the social adjustment of probationers and an important condition of probation.

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

The goal is to help probationers attain a marketable vocational skill, or additional education, so that they may find productive employment and increase their chances for a positive social adjustment.

#### Vocational Guidance

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

vocational tests are used to assess abilities, interests and needs.

During the past year 533 probationers were referred to the Vocational Guidance Unit. Of these, 341 were referred to various training/employment programs such as BOCES, WERC, CETA, etc.; a 33.2% increase over last year when 256 probationers were referred to these programs. Others were referred for high school equivalency diplomas or college counseling. (Table #39.) Additional counseling services were also offered to assist handicapped probationers. Still others were referred for tutoring in reading and math through the Probation Department volunteer program.

#### Employment

Those seeking jobs are referred by the probation officer to the Employment Unit where counselors pursue continuous contacts with potential employers in order to maintain a job bank. The reluctance of employers to hire individuals with criminal convictions is an ongoing problem and every effort is made to develop appropriate relationships and mutual understanding with employers so that an adequate roster of jobs can be maintained. Field visits to employers, always the most effective method for obtaining jobs, totaled 880 in 1977.

High unemployment, the rising cost of living, and a continued high rate of inflation have all contributed to serious economic problems for probationers. In 1977, the

Employment Services Unit received referrals from the Accounts Division and Family Division, in addition to those cases referred from the Adult Division. The total number of cases referred for employment services was 1,437 (Table # 39).

Services to probationers also rose in every category. For instance, contacts with outside training/employment agencies (such as BOCES, CETA, WERC, WIN) rose from 119 to 167, an increase of 40.3%. Perhaps the most important reflection of the Unit's activities, the number of job replacements for probationers, totaled 527 (Table #39).

TABLE #39

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE/EMPLOYMENT

	<u>Vocational Guidance</u>	<u>Employ- ment</u>	<u>Sub- Totals</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>I. Cases</u>				
A. New Referrals				
1) Adult Division	442	988	1430	
2) Family & Accts. Div.	-	143	<u>143</u>	1,573*
B. Carried over & Reopened	<u>91</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>397</u>	
TOTAL CASES	533	1437	-	1,970
<u>II. Placements</u>				
A. Job Placements				
1) Direct	22	418	440	
2) Through Counseling	-	87	<u>87</u>	
Total			<u>527</u>	
B. Employment/Training	<u>319</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>589</u>	
	341	672		1,013
<u>III. Counseling &amp; Testing</u>				
A. College Counseling	16	-	16	
B. Tests	133	68	201	
C. Job Counseling	<u>55</u>	<u>799**</u>	<u>854</u>	
Total	204	867		1,071
<u>IV. Referrals</u>				
A. High School Equivalency	41	-	41	
B. Tutoring	4	-	4	
C. Job Counseling	27	-	27	
D. Mental Health	<u>9</u>	-	<u>9</u>	
Total	81		81	81
		<u>TOTAL SERVICES</u>		<u>2,165*</u>
<u>V. Employer Visits</u>				
	24	856		
		<u>TOTAL VISITS</u>		880

\* Some individuals received more than one type of service.

\*\* Of these, 108 persons rejected service.



## Mental Health Services

The Probation Mental Health Unit is a multi-function entity encompassing four major areas:

- 1) Consultation with Probation Officers.
- 2) Screening cases to ascertain need for further psychological, psychiatric, psychosocial, neurological examination.
- 3) Liaison with treatment facilities where defendants or probationers may receive services.
- 4) Therapeutic treatment.

During consultations, the staff of the Mental Health Unit meet with the Probation Officer and discuss cases involving violent offenses, abusive sexual or assaultive behavior, serious drug or alcohol problems, as well as those where the defendant has a previous psychiatric history. The purpose of consultations is to help crystalize the psychological dynamics operating within each case. If the person is placed on probation or is already under probation supervision, the consultant offers guidance on appropriate treatment methods. There were 1,238 consultations with probation officers in 1977, a 21% increase over 1976. (Table #40)

Mental Health staff may also suggest alternative modes of handling each case, depending upon the circumstances and the needs of the defendant. Probationers may be referred to various treatment facilities for in-patient as well as out-patient service. Familiarity with these agencies is necessary

so that appropriate recommendations and referrals can be made for individuals requiring additional treatment. As a result, extensive liaison between the Probation Mental Health Unit and various agencies such as the Department of Drug and Alcohol, the NYS Office of Drug Abuse Services, Mercy Hospital and Long Island Jewish-Hillside/Medical Center, is ongoing.

Probationers also may be referred to various community treatment agencies for out-patient and in-patient services. (Table #41). Significant decreases in referrals to treatment agencies are a result of cutbacks in services available through these agencies.

After consultation, the Mental Health Consultant may determine that further psychiatric/psychological evaluation is necessary. These cases are discussed with a staff member of the Department of Mental Health, Division of Forensic Services, and may be referred there for additional evaluation. In 1977, 275 cases were referred to the Division of Forensic Services, a decrease of 15% from the previous year. (Table #40). This decrease is primarily the result of better screening and more efficient processing initiated within the Mental Health Unit. The additional diagnostic information provided by the Division of Forensic Services aids the Mental Health Consultant in offering the probation officer sound suggestions and specific guidance on treatment recommendations.

The staff of the Mental Health Unit also may intervene in emergency situations. For instance, a Probation Officer might be in the process of interviewing a defendant who

suddenly displays unusual or bizarre symptoms. The consultant is brought in to assess the situation and, if possible, offer temporary treatment. At other times, when no emergency exists, but when facilities are not readily available for those requiring psychotherapy, the Mental Health Unit provides short-term individual, marital, and group therapy during day and evening hours.

TABLE # 40

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Consultations with Probation Officers	<u>1021</u>	<u>1238</u>
Referrals to Division of Forensic Services	322	275
Results of Referrals to Forensic Services		
No further service	26	19
Further evaluation by Forensic Services	296	256

TABLE # 41

PROBATIONERS REFERRED FOR TREATMENT

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Out-Patient</u>		
Division of Forensic Services	0	0
Drug and Alcohol	99	80
Other Drug Groups*	292	102
ODAS	17	22
Family Court Counseling Unit	2	0
Methadone Maintenance Program	97	28
Other Treatment Facilities	<u>530</u>	<u>589</u>
	<u>1037</u>	<u>821</u>
<u>In-Patient</u>		
Topic House	45	20
ODAS	240	54
Other Treatment Facilities*	<u>296</u>	<u>113</u>
	<u>581</u>	<u>187</u>

\*Public and privately funded drug programs.

## ACCOUNTS DIVISION

The Accounts Division collects and disburses monies which have been ordered by the courts for support, fines and restitution. The major activity of the Division is the processing of Family Court support orders which assist families in providing for basic needs. The beneficiaries of these orders may be individuals or the Department of Social Services.

During 1977, cash collections amounted to \$9,793,659.39, an increase of \$818,089.01 or 9.1% for the year. Direct payments credited to the accounts of individual recipients amounted to \$179,052.88. This amount, added to the regular collections, brings the total collected for the year to \$9,972,712.27. As in previous years, the bulk of monies collected was for family and child support.

During the year, the Accounts Division handled 13,105 accounts of which 10,320 were carried over from 1976. Of these, 2,785 were new accounts opened and 2,114 were closed, leaving 10,991 accounts open as of January 1, 1978.

The arrears retrieval project continued to strive for more effective enforcement of support orders as a means of reducing welfare costs. As a result, \$2,609,554.53 was reimbursed to the Department of Social Services, an increase of \$485,333.62 or 22.8% over 1976. In addition, activities concerning mandated services in accordance with Public Law 93-647, (Amendments to Title IV of the Social Security Act

Relating to Child Support and the Establishment of Paternity), are continuing. This law has shifted the responsibility for initiating the enforcement of support orders from the individual beneficiary to the appropriate agency (the Probation Department Accounts Division). Consequently, the number of cases in which the Department of Social Services is beneficiary continued to increase. In 1977, there were 4,397 DSS cases, compared to 3,822 in 1976.

As a result of the implementation of the IV-D program, the division has prepared quarterly claims for Federal reimbursement for the period from July 1, 1975 to March 31, 1977. During 1977, federal and state reimbursement was received in the amount of \$579,738.00. Additional reimbursement, in the amount of \$952,906.00, will be paid in January 1978. This amounts to a total reimbursement of \$1,532,644.00. Unpaid claims for 1977, in the amount of approximately \$1,321,000.00, have also been submitted.

As a result of the initiation of a child support enforcement program, the New York State legislature amended the Social Services Law, Family Court Act, Domestic Relations Law, etc., and mandated a Support Collection Unit in each County throughout the state. This Support Collection Unit will have the sole responsibility to account for, collect, and enforce support collections in accordance with the regulations of the Nassau County Department of Social

Services, and in accordance with Articles IV, V, and VI of the Family Court Act, and the Domestic Relations Law. Nassau County has elected to establish a contract between the Nassau County Department of Social Services and the Nassau County Probation Department to carry out the functions of the Support Collection Unit. This contract becomes effective January 1, 1978 and extends for a period of one year.

#### Accounts Investigation Unit

The Accounts Investigation Unit investigates delinquent accounts to insure that respondents comply with the court orders which require them to make specified payments for the support of their families, including children in foster homes or institutions. During 1977, the Investigation Unit processed 9,977 petitions and conducted 13,619 investigations.

The assignment of Accounts investigators to three community-based offices (Hempstead, Freeport, Glen Cove) facilitates services to clients and helps to increase collections which might otherwise be in arrears. Beneficiaries, as well as respondents, receive guidance and advice regarding budget and financial management.

The accompanying tables (#42 through #46) highlight the overall activities of the Accounts Division during 1977.



TABLE #42

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
STATISTICAL REPORT - ACCOUNTS DIVISION  
HIGH LIGHTS OF 1977

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Collections (Cash)	\$9,793,659.39	\$8,975,570.38	+ \$818,089.01	+ 9.1%
Direct Payments	\$ 179,052.88	\$ 261,038.41	- \$ 81,985.53	- 31.4%
Reimbursement to Department of Social Services	\$2,609,554.53	\$2,124,220.91	+ \$485,333.62	+ 22.8%
Checks Issued	101,725	100,295	+ 1,430	+ 1.4%
Ten-year Period of Growth (Dec. 31)	\$5,873,265.50	\$5,507,757.31	+ \$365,508.19	+ 6.6%
Open Accounts (Dec. 31)	10,991	10,320	+ 671	+ 6.5%
U.S.D.L. Open Cases	2,482	2,999	- 517	- 17.2%
U.S.D.L. Collections	\$2,075,392.92	\$2,051,078.52	+ \$ 24,314.40	+ 1.0%
Affidavits Prepared	24,343	21,676	+ 2,667	+ 12.3%
Bookkeeping Instructions Processed	16,029	15,679	+ 350	+ 2.2%
Investigations Conducted	13,619	15,003	- 1,384	- 9.2%
Petitions Filed	9,977	10,726	- 749	- 7.0%
Address Changes	4,636	3,376	+ 1,260	+ 37.3%



TABLE #13

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
STATISTICAL REPORT - ACCOUNTS DIVISION - 1977  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance on Hand - January 1, 1977 \$196,450.01

<u>Family Support</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Family Court	\$8,678,502.59	\$8,667,534.02
<u>Support of Children</u>		
Born out of Wedlock	838,468.99	851,278.77
In Foster Homes and Institutions	113,106.40	113,292.40
<u>Restitution</u>		
County Court	99,212.06	86,224.28
District Court	53,313.34	45,802.19
Family Court	4,922.35	4,131.35
Supreme Court	-	-
<u>Fines</u>		
County Court	2,575.00	2,575.00
District Court	-	-
Supreme Court	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Suspense	3,558.66	800.00

Total	\$9,793,659.39	\$9,771,638.01
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Receipts - Less Disbursements \$ 22,021.38

Balance on Hand - December 30, 1977 \$218,471.39

TABLE #44

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
STATISTICAL REPORT - ACCOUNTS DIVISION - 1977

Cash Collections for Twelve-month Period Ending December 30, 1977

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>
Family Support	\$8,023,502.87	\$8,678,502.59	+ \$654,999.72
Support of Children in Foster Homes and Institutions	109,519.04	113,106.40	+ 3,587.36
Support of Children Born out of Wedlock	695,977.21	838,468.99	+ 142,491.78
Restitution	132,291.26	157,447.75	+ 25,156.49
Fines	5,820.00	2,575.00	- 3,245.00
Miscellaneous	8,460.00	3,558.66	- 4,901.34
Total	<u>\$8,975,570.38</u>	<u>\$9,793,659.39</u>	+ <u>\$818,089.01</u>

TABLE #45

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
STATISTICAL REPORT - ACCOUNTS DIVISION - 1977

Cash Disbursements for Twelve-month Period Ending December 30, 1977

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease</u>
Family Support	\$8,007,188.34	\$8,667,534.02	+ \$660,345.68
Support of Children in Foster Homes and Institutions	109,711.04	113,292.40	+ 3,581.36
Support of Children Born out of Wedlock	688,363.78	851,278.77	+ 162,914.99
Restitution	113,448.42	136,157.82	+ 22,709.40
Fines	13,012.00	2,575.00	- 10,437.00
Miscellaneous	(360.00)	800.00	+ 1,160.00
Total	\$8,931,363.58	\$9,771,638.01	+ \$840,274.43

TABLE #46NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
STATISTICAL REPORT - ACCOUNTS DIVISION - 1977

To show the growth in cash collections over a ten-year period, the following summary is made:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Family Court</u>	<u>County, District &amp; Supreme Courts</u>	<u>Total All Courts</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>	<u>Ten-year Increase</u>
1967	\$3,855,066.52	\$ 65,327.37	\$3,920,393.89	\$452,580.82	
1972	6,591,724.98	115,050.03	6,706,775.01	416,974.63	
1973	7,278,051.64	112,554.55	7,390,606.19	683,831.18	
1974	7,573,680.69	157,754.51	7,731,435.20	340,829.01	
1975	8,462,422.78	116,635.01	8,579,057.79	847,622.59	
1976	8,837,997.37	137,573.01	8,975,570.38	396,512.59	
1977	9,638,558.99	155,100.40	9,793,659.39	818,089.01	\$5,873,265.50

December 30, 1977

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1976-1977  
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION  
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

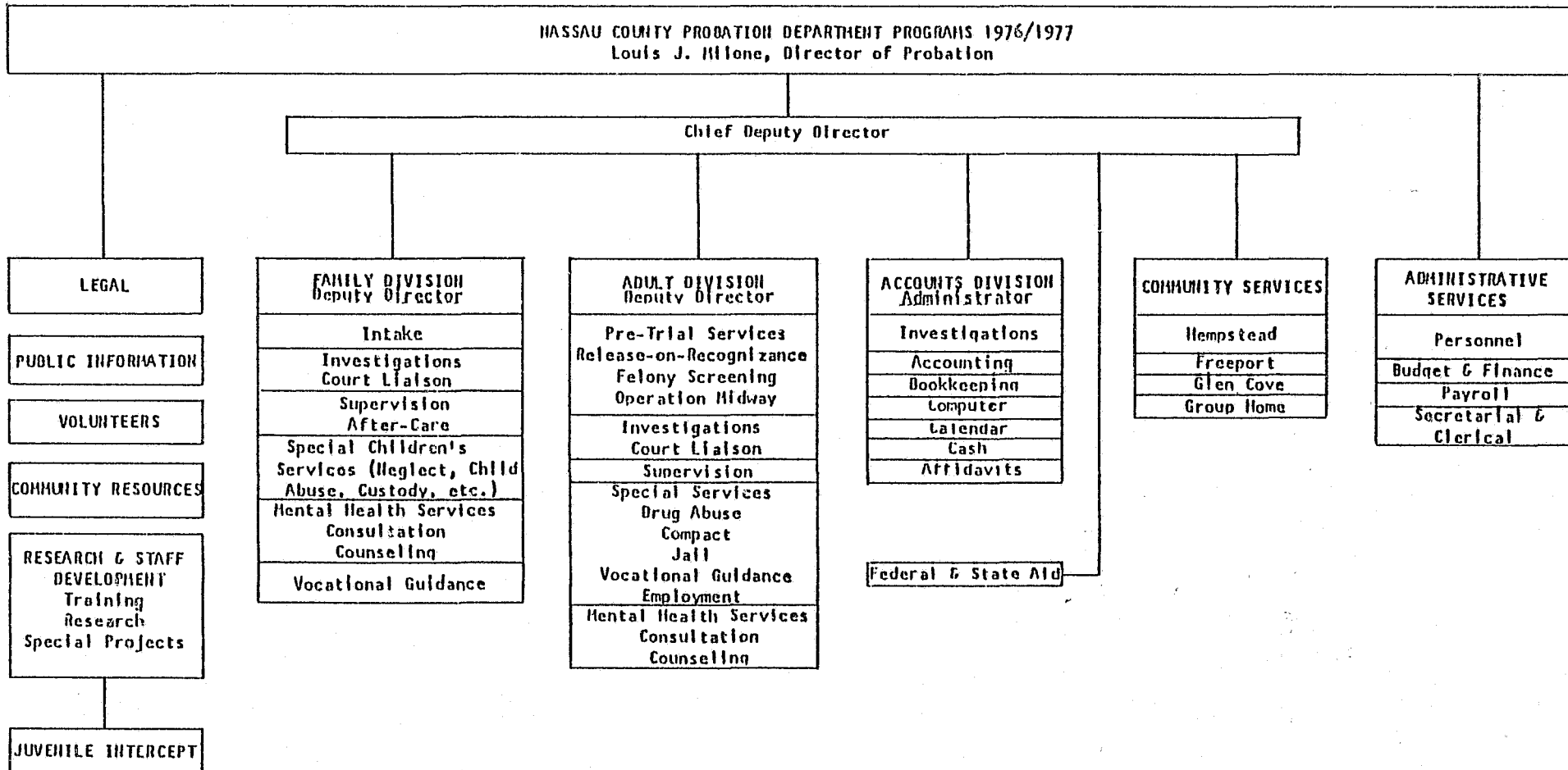
	1976 No.	1977 No.	Inc/Dec 1977 over 1976	
			No.	%
<b>I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>				
<b>A. Adult Division</b>				
1. County Court				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	698	207	-491	-70.3
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,312	1,131	-181	-13.8
Release on Recognizance	544	456	-88	-16.2
Violations of Probation	130	179	+49	+37.7
Transfers - Other Courts	172	184	+12	+6.9
2. Youth Part - County Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	275	244	-31	-11.3
Violations of Probation	9	37	+28	+311.1
Transfers - Other Courts	25	36	+11	+44.0
3. District Court				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	0	557	+557	+100.0
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,460	1,744	+284	+19.4
Release on Recognizance	713	1,196	+483	+67.7
Violations of Probation	66	128	+62	+93.9
Transfers - Other Courts	96	112	+16	+16.7
4. Youth Part - District Court				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	324	289	-35	-10.8
Violations of Probation	6	16	+10	+166.7
Transfers - Other Courts	34	44	+10	+29.4
5. Other				
Report on Inquiries	1,271	1,260	-11	-0.9
Total Investigations	4,069	4,172	+103	+2.5
Total Supplemental Investigations	3,066	3,648	+582	+18.9
Grand Total	7,135	7,820	+685	+9.6
<b>B. Family Division</b>				
1. Juvenile Investigations				
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	192	289	+97	+50.5
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,336	1,279	-57	-4.3
Violations of Probation	334	376	+42	+12.6
Transfers - Other Courts	20	22	+2	+10.0
2. Family Investigations				
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	262	650	+388	+148.1
Supplemental Investigations	368	144	-224	-60.9
3. Intake Unit Cases	15,769	17,508	+1,739	+11.0
4. Report on Inquiries	512	490	-22	-4.3
Total Investigations	1,790	2,218	+428	+23.9
Total Supplemental Investigations	17,003	18,540	+1,537	+9.0
Grand Total	18,793	20,758	+1,965	+10.5
<b>C. Accounts Division</b>				
1. Ancillary Investigations	15,003	13,619	-1,384	-9.2
2. Court Cases	12,651	13,105	+454	+3.6
<b>II. SUPERVISION</b>				
<b>A. Adult Division</b>				
Pre-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	983	622	-361	-36.7
2. District Court	0	592	+592	+100.0
Post-adjudicatory Supervision				
1. County Court	2,244	2,078	-166	-7.4
2. Youth Part - County Court	615	608	-7	-1.1
3. District Court	1,733	2,177	+444	+25.6
4. Youth Part - District Court	616	612	-4	-0.6
Total	6,191	6,689	+498	+8.0
<b>B. Family Division</b>				
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	269	379	+110	+40.9
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	1,285	1,295	+10	+0.8
3. After Care Unit	990	991	+1	+0.1
Total	2,544	2,665	+121	+4.8
<b>DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS</b>				
Total Investigations	5,859	6,390	+531	+9.1
Total Supplemental Investigations *	35,072	35,807	+735	+2.1
Grand Total	40,931	42,197	+1,266	+3.1
Total Supervision Caseload	8,735	9,354	+619	+7.1

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1977  
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	Male	Female	Total		
<b>I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>A. Adult Division</b>					
1. County Court					
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	198	9	207		
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,031	100	1,131		
Release on Recognizance	417	39	456		
Violations of Probation	159	20	179		
Transfers - Other Courts	156	28	184		
2. Youth Part - County Court					
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	231	13	244		
Violations of Probation	34	3	37		
Transfers - Other Courts	34	2	36		
3. District Court					
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	511	46	557		
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,480	264	1,744		
Release on Recognizance	1,052	144	1,196		
Violations of Probation	112	16	128		
Transfers - Other Courts	92	20	112		
4. Youth Part - District Court					
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	255	34	289		
Violations of Probation	15	1	16		
Transfers - Other Courts	38	6	44		
<b>B. Family Division - Family Court</b>					
1. Juvenile Investigations					
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	245	44	289		
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	853	426	1,279		
Violations of Probation	260	116	376		
Transfers - Other Courts	13	9	22		
2. Family Investigations					
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	617	33	650		
Supplemental Investigations	136	8	144		
3. Intake Unit Cases			17,508		
<b>C. Accounts Division</b>					
1. Ancillary Investigations			13,619		
2. Court Cases			13,105		
<b>D. Reports on Inquiries</b>					
	Adult Div	Family Div	Total	Grand	
	M	F	M	F	Total
1. Investigations Requested					
by Other Jurisdictions	101	10	27	5	143
2. Military Requests	5	0	6	0	11
3. Copy Case Record Inquiry	421	38	351	52	862
4. Misc. Requests	203	57	24	3	287
5. Req. Transfer-in	192	29	13	9	243
6. Relief from Disability	176	28	0	0	204
Total	1,098	162	421	69	1,750
Total Investigations					6,390
Total Supplemental Investigations*					35,807
Grand Total					42,197
<b>II. SUPERVISION CASES</b>					
<b>A. Adult Division</b>					
Pre-adjudicatory Supervision					
1. County Court	577	45	622		
2. District Court	547	45	592		
Post-adjudicatory Supervision					
1. County Court	1,772	306	2,078		
2. Youth Part - County Court	558	50	608		
3. District Court	1,824	353	2,177		
4. Youth Part - District Court	540	72	612		
Total	5,818	871	6,689		
<b>B. Family Division</b>					
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	307	72	379		
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	910	385	1,295		
3. After-Care Unit	630	361	991		
Total	1,847	818	2,665		
Grand Total					9,354

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







**END**