

# New Hampshire Probation Department



86160

SEVENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT  
JANUARY 1, 1981



PHILIP P. CASWELL  
1911 - 1978

A man who not only helped plant the idea of Probation in New Hampshire but cultivated and watched Probation grow from 1937 to 1976.

He knew, lived and loved Probation and deserves the thanks of all for his dedication at making Probation work in New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Probation system is stronger today for having had Phil as a worker and supporter for 39 years.

NCJRS

OCT 4 1981

TWENTY-SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT - ACQUISITIONS  
OF THE STATE BOARD OF PROBATION

January 1, 1981

To His Excellency the Governor  
and the Honorable Council  
The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with RSA 504:8 and with an earnest desire to make known to you the facts concerning the accomplishments and problems of the Probation service in New Hampshire, we take pleasure in transmitting the Twenty-second Biennial Report of the New Hampshire Department of Probation for the period ending December 31, 1980. We hope you will find it interesting and informative.

Respectfully submitted,

Randall Cooper  
Doris F. Regan  
Robert E. Murphy  
Neil F. Castaldo  
Bernard J. Hampsey, Jr.

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

New Hampshire Department  
of Probation & Parole

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.



## FOREWORD

I am pleased to write this foreword to the Twenty-Second Biennial Report of the New Hampshire Probation Department. In so doing, may I pay tribute and dedicate this report to Philip P. Caswell who retired July 30, 1976. Phil was a charter member of the New Hampshire Probation Department and an Assistant Director of the Department. Phil Caswell's 41 years of service to this state, his total dedication to improving Probation and his confident and determined way he went about his tasks from the first day the Department began to his last day on July 30, 1976 are commendable. May I also compliment our Director, John A. King, his Assistant Directors and the men and women of the Department for their accomplishments during this last Biennium.

The law enacting this Department was approved June 30, 1937. It provided for a board of three, not more than two from any one major political party, to be appointed by the Governor and Council for rotating periods of three years, to serve without pay but reimbursed for necessary expenses. The law has been amended to increase the board to five members for rotating five year terms but again with a limitation concerning political preference to safeguard its integrity. The duties of the Board of Probation have not changed much in the last forty-two years and the Board is still charged with establishing the policy, rules and regulations for the training, assignment, and supervision of probation officers and is required to report biennially to the General Court facts and recommendations relating to the administration of justice in this important field.

In the first six months of this last biennium, Robert E. Murphy, Neil F. Castaldo, Esq., Doris F. Regan, Judge Bernard J. Hampsey, Jr and this writer were named as Board members. It is not unknown that in the years prior to these appointments, the Department of Probation had been through some difficult and stressful times particularly when the previous Board of Probation had unlawfully attempted to discharge the Director, that action being reversed in an appeal proceeding before the Governor's Council. Miraculously, during these trying times, Director King, his staff and all members of the Department of Probation performed their required tasks and duties in more than a perfunctory manner and continued to administer to the needs of the Courts.

It was also during the 1970's that the child support collection and enforcement duties of the Probation Department shifted from a secondary role of probation officers into an important and primary function of a separate specialist within the department, the domestic relations officers, too few in number and carrying overburdensome case loads of 900 to 1,000 clients, collected over \$12,000,000.00 in child support of which approximately \$900,000.00 was returned directly to the general fund of the state. During the legislative session of 1979, legislation was introduced to remove and divorce this collection function from the Department of Probation and place it with another agency. This was the politically sensitive and stressful situation that the newly appointed Board of Probation found.

The hard work and loyal perserverance of Director King and his staff over the past years were rewarded. With the help of important testimony by emminent members of the judiciary, the General Court defeated the move to separate the domestic relations unit from the Department of Probation, and in recognition that most criticism could be placed on the doorstep of insufficient funding, the legislature authorized staff increases in both the probation unit and the domestic relations unit and the appointment of a second Assistant Director to coordinate the domestic relations unit.

During this last biennium, a new spirit of cooperation has grown between this Board of Probation and the Director, the Assistant Directors and the entire Department of Probation. Director King and his staff have worked diligently over these last two years and as this biennial report will indicate, progress has been made. A detailed and specific probation manual has been generated and is in use throughout the state by both state probation officers and locally funded probation officers. An ongoing training program has been developed and implemented. A cooperative agreement, both on paper but also in spirit, has been reached between the Division of Welfare and the Department of Probation with regard to the collection of AFDC child support obligations. But although progress has been made, and although probation services are still dollar-for-dollar the finest, least expensive, and most humane correctional and dispositional alternative the court system has at its call, funding for probation services has failed to keep pace with inflation and the steadily increasing numbers of people involved with the courts.

Although aware of the fiscal tenor of the times, the Department of Probation recognized its responsibilities and the needs of the state and drafted a budget and legislative package to increase probation services, reduce the overburdensome case load, delineate the responsibilities of domestic relations officers, and reduce the cost by more effective service as well as a reluctant sponsorship of a trend in our times, the user fee. With this legislative package, with the progress made in the last biennium, and the removal of internal strife, the Department of Probation looked forward to the next biennium. A new and critical challenge, however, has currently arisen.

As this foreword is being drafted, the General Court is reviewing two pieces of legislation which will destroy probation services as now known. Each man and woman who comes before the courts of this state deserves the full attention of the court and is entitled to unbiased treatment not subject to the political pressures of any individual or party. The courts are charged with the responsibility of determining what is the appropriate remedy for each person and the overseeing of any disposition. This latter responsibility is one which may be delegated but not abdicated or abrogated.



House Bill 892, as drafted by the Comprehensive Children and Youth Project, creates a new probation bureaucracy, fails to specify with any clarity any increase in service and unrealistically approaches a problem which requires an increase in direct service funding instead of the establishment of a second network of bureaucratic offices. This bill in itself will confuse the court structure and may possibly remove the dispositional and overseeing authority of juveniles from the courts to this new office for children and youth.

House Bill 410 establishes another bureaucracy entitled the Department of Corrections which joins the state prison, the parole system, and the Department of Probation into a new agency under a Commissioner who will be appointed by Governor and Council. The Board of Probation, the Parole Board, and the State Prison Board of Trustees will be eliminated. The state will be funding new and expensive administrative positions for no gain in services.

The critical step backwards in both these pieces of legislation is the elimination of multi-member boards, free from political domination, which act as a check and balance on individuals and allow an exchange of ideas between equals before the establishment of impactable and irretractable policy. Compaction, reorganization, and the imposition of executive authority are called for in many areas of state government, but not in the area of probation services. Probation services are literally quasi-judicial in nature. The Department of Probation, although a part of the executive branch of government, is exclusively an area of the judicial system. The judge and the probation officer are dependent upon each other. The former is dependent upon the officer to provide unbiased investigations, supervision, and enforcement of orders. And oppositely the probation officer has no purpose or duty until a judge makes an order. The Board of Probation was created to supervise the Probation Department with the specific purpose of politically isolating the department to minimize influence.

In closing, I would quote the last paragraph of the foreward drafted by the first Chairman of the Board of Probation, Burt R. Cooper, in the First Biennial Report dated January 1, 1939. I could not be more succinct.

"In closing may I offer this conception of probation as an agency of the court for the better consideration and disposition of offenders. It acts by gathering for the court all available facts relating to the offender himself and the causes of his offense, and by affording a personal guidance for such offenders as the court finds supervision best suited to public welfare. In so acting, the influence of a guiding human sympathy and understanding becomes a powerful influence in changing individual habits and desires to the end that personal control becomes public

protection. Its results are proportional to the quality of investigations made and supervision given, and the understanding use of the same by the courts. The best investigation and supervision is not to be had from a department either overloaded with cases or lacking in qualification and interest. Experience elsewhere has also shown the price of such service to be freedom from political interference, the necessary financial support, and an alert electorate."

Randall F. Cooper  
Chairman.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### PAGE

### N.H. PROBATION DEPARTMENT

N.H. Probation Department Introduction	1-2
Organizational Chart, Office of Director	3

### PROBATION UNIT

Introduction to Probation Unit	4-6
Organization Chart, Probation Unit	7

### Probation Workload

Introduction and Explanation of Charts	8-9
Total Cases Supervised FY 79 and FY 80 - Chart A	10
Investigations Requested By Courts FY 79 and FY 80	
Chart B	11
New and Closed Cases Comparison FY 79 and FY 80	
Chart C	12

### Probation Enforcement

Explanation of Charts	13
Violations, Adults and Juveniles FY 79 and FY 80	
Chart A	14
Comparisons of First Offenders and Repeat Offenders	
Chart B	15
Probationers Committed, Adults and Juveniles FY 78, FY 79	
and FY 80 - Chart C	16

### Probation Workload Comparison

Explanation of Charts	17
New Cases, Adults and Juveniles 1971 to 1980 - Chart A	18
Female Comparisons 1976 and 1980 - Chart B	19
Supervision Caseload, Adults and Juveniles 6/30 of each	
year, 1971 to 1980 - Chart C	20
Investigations Assigned, Adults and Juveniles 1971 to	
1980 - Chart D	21

### Locally Funded Probation Staff

Explanation of Charts	22
Supervision Caseload, Adults and Juveniles FY 79 and	
FY 80 - Chart A	23
Probation Workload FY 80 - Chart B	24
Probation Investigation Comparison FY 76 and FY 80	
Chart C	25
Violations FY 80 - Chart D	26

PAGE

DOMESTIC RELATIONS UNIT (CONT.)

Comparison of FY78 with FY80 Welfare cases and  
dollars collected - Chart C 55

Collection and Caseload 1957 to June 30, 1980  
Chart D 56

Domestic Relations Enforcement Comparison

Explanation of Charts 57

Violations 10 year comparison - Chart A 58

Arrearage Notice Response Comparison, FY78, FY79  
and FY80 - Chart B 59

Domestic Relations Officer Information, June  
30, 1980 - Chart C 60

Factors Effecting Domestic Relations Workload

Explanation of Charts 61

Marriage Breakup Information with Number of  
Children Affected 1970 to 1979 - Chart A 62

Workload and Marriage Breakup Comparison - Chart B 63

MISCELLANEOUS

Accomplishments in Domestic Relations 64

Future Goals 65

Appropriation and Operating Budget 66



DOMESTIC RELATIONS UNIT (CONT.)

Comparison of FY78 with FY80 Welfare cases and dollars collected - Chart C	55
Collection and Caseload 1957 to June 30, 1980 Chart D	56

Domestic Relations Enforcement Comparison

Explanation of Charts	57
Violations 10 year comparison - Chart A	58
Arrearage Notice Response Comparison, FY78, FY79 and FY80 - Chart B	59
Domestic Relations Officer Information, June 30, 1980 - Chart C	60

Factors Effecting Domestic Relations Workload

Explanation of Charts	61
Marriage Breakup Information with Number of Children Affected 1970 to 1979 - Chart A	62
Workload and Marriage Breakup Comparison - Chart B	63

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>Accomplishments in Domestic Relations</u>	64
<u>Future Goals</u>	65
<u>Appropriation and Operating Budget</u>	66

## NEW HAMPSHIRE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The New Hampshire Probation Department, established in 1937, has a Central Office, 10 district offices (one located in each county) and four sub-offices.

The Department budget has three units: Office of the Director, Probation Unit and Domestic Relations Unit.

Probation Unit provides service to the following:

### 1. COMMUNITY

- A. By preparing good reports to assist the judge in making an appropriate disposition.
- B. By counseling the probationer to reduce recidivism.
- C. By protecting society through supervision.
- D. By saving money through alternatives to incarceration while improving a probationer's life style.
- E. By providing for victim's input in the judicial process by including victim's statement in the pre-sentence investigation.
- F. By collecting restitution from probationers and disbursing it to victims.

### 2. COURT

- A. By providing the judge with a report on the offender's background with a suggested plan for offender and recommendation.
- B. By enforcing the court's conditions of probation.
- C. By assisting the courts and the clerks in other capacities.

### 3. CLIENT (Probationer)

- A. By counseling and listening to the probationer.
- B. By assisting the probationer with immediate and long range needs.
- C. By being available when probationer has special needs or problems.



The Domestic Relations Unit provides service to the following:

1. COMMUNITY

- A. By reducing welfare dependency by collecting child support from the responsible parent (payer).
- B. By making a responsible parent of the payer and in some cases the payee.
- C. By collecting from the payer welfare dollars and returning those tax dollars to the state.

2. COURT

- A. By enforcing the court's support order.
- B. By reducing court involvement through administrative procedures.
- C. By preparing investigations for the court concerning visitation rights or the ability to pay.

3. CLIENT

- A. By enforcing a regular payment schedule.
- B. By representing payee in court if payer doesn't pay his support.
- C. By counseling and explaining the orders to both payee and payer.
- D. By providing information and an excellent audit trail of payments received and disbursed.

Office of the Director Unit provides service to community, courts and clients by supervising and improving the means to the best results.

Four years ago we set up a Domestic Relations Unit and a Probation Unit in the budget which separated all expenses except current expenses. Two years ago the Department set up an Office of the Director Unit. The main reason for separate units is to have a clearer understanding of the cost of Probation service and collection service.

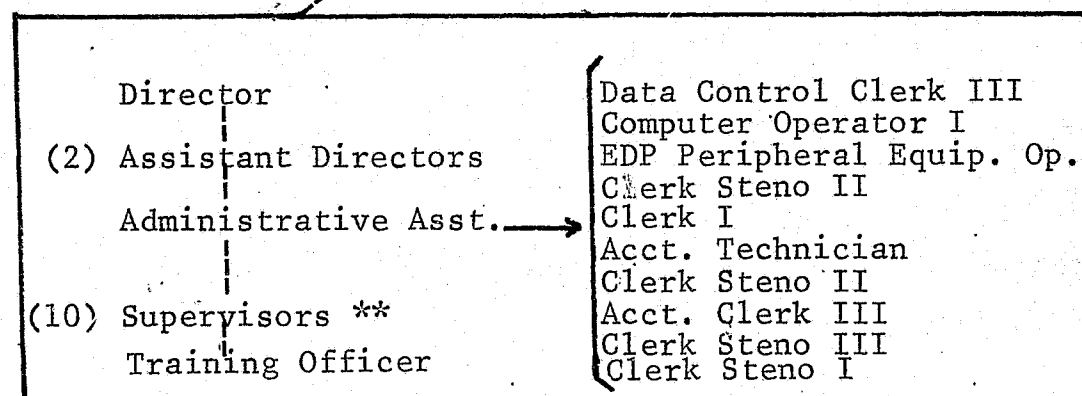
We plan to make further transfers to better determine the individual cost for Probation service and collection service.

The ten supervisors will be placed in the Office of the Director but will still be stationed in the local offices.

All Central Office staff will be transferred to the Office of the Director.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1980

Board of Probation  
(5 members)



Office of Director staff is stationed at Central Office in Concord.

\*\* The 10 Supervisors, although a part of the Office of Director, are stationed in the main office in the county which they supervise.



## PROBATION UNIT

Probation is the most successful of all types of corrections. It is the most used and by far the least expensive. Today it is important Probation be strengthened so services necessary can be more effective, so effective incarceration decreases significantly.

Probation gives the state and society a choice. It can put more people behind bars or it can use Probation methods.

One of the major tasks of a Probation Officer is the collecting of information concerning the social, psychological, medical and criminal background of offenders before the court. The information gathered is the basis for a written report and recommendation to the court prior to sentencing.

If the offender does not respond to the conditions of Probation or the plan of results the offender and Probation Officer have set up then the Probation Officer brings the probationer back before the court to answer why. During the last two years 83 juveniles under probation were committed to YDC, 73 adults under probation were committed to the State Prison and 238 to the House of Correction. The total number violated for the two year period was 704.

Violating probationers is the most distressing task of the Probation Officer and especially when a juvenile is involved. Of the 704 violated, 394 resulted in commitment. The committals represent approximately 5% of the probationers serviced which was 7863 during a two year period.

We feel bad when it is necessary to bring a person back to court. We ask ourselves why and usually come up with the comment, I wish I could have done this or that, spent more time with the individual and/or the family, or checked more closely with the school and all in all monitored and counseled the individual much more closely. Reducing the 41 persons committed last year at YDC, 32 at State Prison and 104 in the House of Correction would mean savings in life styles and dollars. This could be done with adequate staff.

Reducing violations and committals is a prime reason the Department must build toward an officer's workload that will decrease if not almost eliminate incarceration.

If it costs approximately \$15,000.00 yearly to incarcerate at YDC and State Prison, the \$161,000.00 for requested new positions would be an investment for the state.

The extent and quality of gathering information for reports to the court and implementation of a plan for the probationer depends on the availability of trained, experienced and capable Probation Officers.

The key to Probation's success or failure is the availability of staff to change attitudes and habits of probationers through counseling, surveillance, etc. and, in doing so Probation Officers must treat probationers as people - not just a caseload.

The Probation Officer plays an important part in the administration of justice. The Officer has the responsibility of carrying out the orders of the courts.

It is more necessary today than ever to have some reasonable and adequate alternative to imprisonment, an alternative which would, in turning the person free, retain a measure of control and guidance for his benefit and the protection of the society.

If society expects protection from further criminal acts by probationers and a decrease in incarceration then adequate staff for the Probation Department is the answer.

With state institutions presently overcrowded, costs to operate these spiraling, it is more necessary now, than ever, an adequate probation staff be maintained to work with offenders in the community.

However, giving another chance or turning an offender out of the courtroom with an admonition is not probation. Probation is the offender having contact with a sincere probation officer who has the time to provide adequate reports for the courts and provide individual counseling as needed.

The essence of the probation system is not that the offender is given "another chance" but that society provides him with constructive assistance for social rehabilitation.

During FY 80, 32 offenders were committed to the New Hampshire State Prison and 41 juveniles were committed to the Youth Development Center by State Probation. How many of these could have been prevented from being committed if there were enough probation officers to provide much closer supervision? How many of those, who are greater risks, committed by the court, could have been placed on probation if closer supervision available.

A continued increase in the inmate population at the Juvenile and Adult institutions eventually means construction, and we know it costs more money to build an institution than to maintain an efficient Probation Department for many years.

It costs approximately \$200.00 to keep a person on Probation for one year. The cost of incarceration at the State Prison is \$15,000. and YDC is \$18,000.

Probation is an effective method of changing anti-social attitudes of offenders, however, the probation system in many

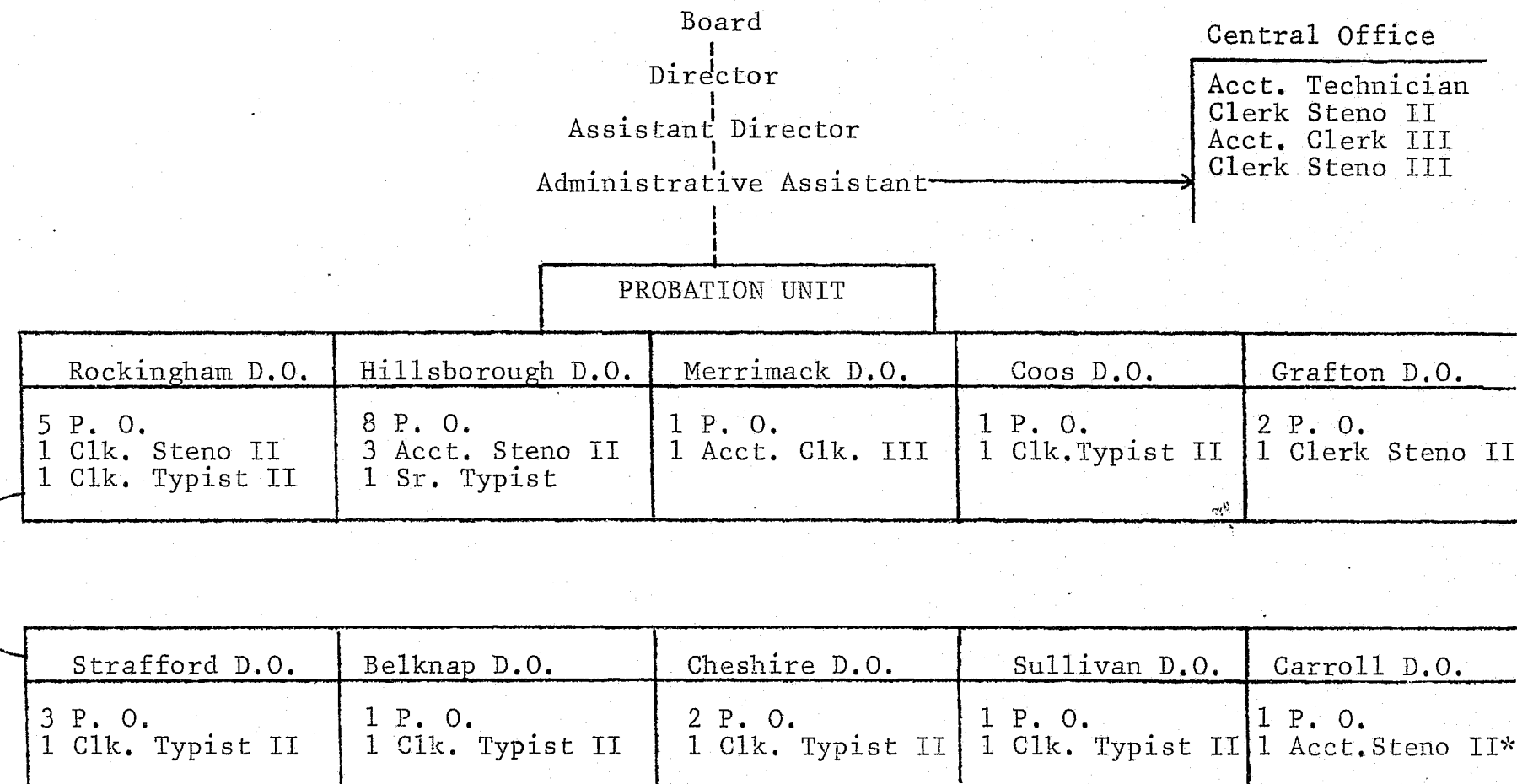
instances is not recognized by many private citizens and public officials as being an important integral part of our correctional system of the state, as are the institutions.

We agree Probation cannot be applied in every case but it is surprising how the deterrent effect of probation has been so little understood. Probation puts the offender under an obligation and forces him or her to change behavior.

With the emphasis on limiting the number of commitments to YDC and a different way to handle ADC assignments, Probation should be strengthened as Probation would be the group called upon by the judges to work with these people.

The YDC received 150 new commitments in 1979. Of the total 150 committed, 131 were on probation before. Probation Officers having more time to service these juveniles could reduce the number of commitments. Keeping in mind the quality of gathering information on the offenders and the counseling with the probationers takes time and the quality of each is in proportion to the number of staff available.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART PROBATION UNIT  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1980



District Supervisors (located in District Offices but are part of the Office of Director Unit) supervise both the Domestic Relations Unit and Probation Unit. Eight of the 10 Supervisors also have an investigation and supervision caseload.

The personnel listed above the Probation Unit is staff of the Office of Director Unit involved in Probation work.

\*Account Steno II is listed under Probation Unit but does Domestic work as well as Probation clerical duties.

TOTAL Probation staff - 25 Probation Officers - 14 clerical.

## PROBATION WORKLOAD

Probation Officer workload is determined by the number of investigations assigned by the court and the number of persons placed on probation.

During the last four years the supervision caseload has decreased and investigations have also decreased. The supervision caseload as of the end of the last four fiscal years has remained at 2100.

Reasons for the drop in probation caseload:

- 1) The State has provided more probation officers to service the district courts over the past 12 years.
- 2) More local communities have hired their own probation officers for their district courts.
- 3) The increased probation service in the district courts has made it possible to reach the offender at an earlier age. This has eliminated many cases from reaching the superior court as adult offenders.
- 4) Less new cases assigned by the court.
- 5) Less recidivism.
- 6) The Probation Officer has increased use of early termination of probationer and the court has approved.

### Chart A - Total Cases Supervised FY 79 and FY 80

This chart shows number of new supervision cases assigned by the court.

One hundred forty-eight more adult cases were assigned during FY 80 than FY 79.

There was an increase of one female probationer assigned in FY 80.

There were 100 less male juveniles assigned during FY 80 than FY 79 and 13 less juvenile female probationers assigned in FY 80 than in FY 79.

Of the total adults and juveniles, FY 80 had 36 more new cases assigned than in FY 79.

### Chart B - Probation Investigations Requested by the Courts for FY 79 and FY 80

There were 106 more adult investigations assigned in FY 80 than in FY 79. Increase was in both adult female and male categories.

Juvenile investigations assigned showed a decrease of 282 less in FY 80 than in FY 79, while juvenile female investigations assigned increased 45 in the same period.

### Chart C - Comparison New and Closed Cases FY 79 and FY 80

Chart C shows the number of new cases opened in FY 79 and FY 80 and right along side is the closed cases for the two years.

In the grand total column there were 417 more cases closed in FY 79 than assigned and 130 more cases closed in FY 80 than assigned.

One significant reason for more closed cases was the increased use of early terminations of probationers who had achieved results set by probation officer and the court.



CHART A

TOTAL CASES SUPERVISED FY 79 and 80										TOTAL CASES FY 78 & 79	TOTAL SERVICED
DISTRICT	ADULTS			JUVENILES			TOTALS				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Rockingham	174 231	25 29	199 260	105 56	12 4	117 60	279 287	37 33	316 320	580 353	896 673
Hillsborough	247 241	38 25	285 266	90 51	5 7	95 58	337 292	43 32	380 324	624 537	1004 861
Merrimack	36 61	4 12	40 73	3 6	2 3	5 9	39 67	6 15	45 82	97 76	142 158
Coos	42 65	3 2	45 67	48 40	7 16	55 56	90 105	10 18	100 123	131 137	231 260
Grafton	63 50	7 3	70 53	69 50	19 8	88 58	132 100	26 11	158 111	189 184	347 295
Strafford	64 103	11 12	75 115	65 34	1 7	66 41	129 137	12 19	141 156	165 181	306 337
Belknap	38 43	7 5	45 48	3 1	0 1	3 2	41 44	7 6	48 50	147 163	195 213
Cheshire	156 147	21 23	177 170	54 56	16 6	70 62	210 203	37 29	247 232	229 196	476 428
Sullivan	62 64	12 8	74 72	22 44	8 3	30 47	84 108	20 11	104 119	150 116	254 235
Carroll	50 75	1 11	51 86	24 45	5 7	29 52	74 120	6 18	80 138	94 99	174 237
TOTALS	932 1080	129 130	1061 1210	483 383	75 62	558 445	1415 1463	204 192	1619 1655	2406 2042	4025 3697

The first three columns show the adult new cases. The next three columns show the juvenile new cases. The third three columns give totals of male and female new cases. The last two columns show total caseload prior fiscal year and total serviced in FY 80.

CHART B

## PROBATION INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED BY COURTS FY79 and FY80

DISTRICT	FY	ADULTS			JUVENILES			TOTALS		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rockingham	79	589	43	632	229	61	290	818	104	922
	80	583	71	654	101	11	112	684	82	766
Hillsborough	79	660	85	745	127	20	147	787	105	892
	80	543	70	613	82	11	93	625	81	706
Merrimack	79	133	9	142	14	5	19	147	14	161
	80	247	16	263	29	4	33	276	20	296
Coos	79	111	8	119	100	21	121	211	29	240
	80	89	9	98	104	27	131	193	36	229
Grafton	79	139	16	155	124	24	148	263	40	303
	80	146	16	162	16	80	96	162	96	258
Strafford	79	251	21	272	97	6	103	348	27	375
	80	323	28	351	53	8	61	376	36	412
Belknap	79	128	10	138	11	0	11	139	10	149
	80	88	6	94	1	0	1	89	6	95
Cheshire	79	290	31	321	65	17	82	355	48	403
	80	266	50	316	83	14	97	349	64	413
Sullivan	79	144	20	164	86	30	116	230	50	280
	80	183	25	208	88	20	108	271	45	316
Carroll	79	90	7	97	46	9	55	136	16	152
	80	118	14	132	70	8	78	188	22	210
TOTALS	79	2535	250	2785	899	193	1092	3434	443	3877
	80	2586	305	2891	627	183	810	3213	488	3701

CHART C

PROBATION COMPARISON  
NEW & CLOSED CASES FY 79 & 80

DISTRICTS	FY	ADULTS		JUVENILES		TOTALS	
		NEW	CLOSED	NEW	CLOSED	NEW	CLOSED
Rockingham	79	199	320	117	222	316	542
	80	260	216	60	86	320	302
Hillsborough	79	285	385	95	104	380	489
	80	266	281	58	85	324	366
Merrimack	79	40	61	5	15	45	76
	80	73	55	9	3	82	58
Coos	79	45	46	55	49	100	95
	80	67	73	56	60	123	133
Grafton	79	70	76	88	77	158	153
	80	53	90	58	76	111	166
Strafford	79	75	96	66	47	141	143
	80	115	103	41	75	156	178
Belknap	79	45	25	3	7	48	32
	80	48	113	2	18	50	131
Cheshire	79	177	189	70	99	247	288
	80	170	177	62	62	232	239
Sullivan	79	74	94	30	52	104	146
	80	72	78	47	47	119	125
Carroll	79	51	43	29	29	80	72
	80	86	45	52	42	138	87
TOTALS	79	1061	1335	558	701	1619	2036
	80	1210	1231	445	554	1655	1785

PROBATION ENFORCEMENT

Probation Enforcement is:

1. Supervision of a probationer under the guidance of a dedicated, sincere, capable probation officer. Each probationer receives written results that have to be achieved and he or she is to follow while on probation.
2. If probationer decides not to follow rules and regulations assigned, the Probation Officer may violate probationer. This means Probation Officer provides the court reasons for probationer's contempt and the court then sets a hearing date for probationer to appear in court to answer the charges.

Chart A - violations During FY 79 and FY 80

Two hundred twenty were violated during FY 79 and 251 in FY 80. A decrease of 21 over FY 78.

Juveniles show 5 less violations in 1980 than 1979.

Of the total 885 juvenile probationers serviced during FY 80, a total of 99 were violated.

Chart B - Number of New Supervision Cases Assigned Who Were  
First Offenders or Repeat Probationers

Chart B shows number of new cases assigned as "First Offenders" and those "On Probation Before."

This chart compares fiscal years 1978, 1979 and 1980. "The First Offender" during this biennium decreased 225 or 20% in a two year period.

"On Probation Before" increased 36 in FY 80 or 10% during two year period.

Chart C - Probationers Committed FY 78, FY 79 and FY 80

Chart C shows number of adults and juveniles committed during FY 78, FY 79 and FY 80.

The three year adult comparison decreased from 197 in FY 78 to 146 in FY 80 or 26%.

Juvenile committals decreased from 57 in 1978 to 41 in 1980.

CHART A

## VIOLATIONS DURING FY79 and FY80

DISTRICT	FY	ADULTS			JUVENILES			TOTALS		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rockingham	79	39	1	40	14	0	14	53	1	54
	80	23	0	23	2	0	2	25	0	25
Hillsborough	79	51	9	60	6	3	9	57	12	69
	80	57	8	65	9	2	11	66	10	76
Merrimack	79	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	3
	80	7	2	9	4	0	4	11	2	13
Coos	79	0	0	0	13	0	13	13	0	13
	80	6	0	6	14	3	17	20	3	23
Grafton	79	16	1	17	12	6	18	28	7	35
	80	24	0	24	10	1	11	34	1	35
Strafford	79	19	2	21	2	1	3	21	3	24
	80	23	4	27	7	1	8	30	5	35
Belknap	79	4	1	5	1	0	1	5	1	6
	80	11	2	13	1	0	1	12	2	14
Cheshire	79	47	3	50	16	9	25	63	12	75
	80	50	8	58	19	7	26	69	15	84
Sullivan	79	30	9	39	22	2	24	52	11	63
	80	16	0	16	10	4	14	26	4	30
Carroll	79	12	2	14	2	0	2	14	2	16
	80	6	0	6	5	0	5	11	0	11
TOTALS	79	220	28	248	88	22	110	308	50	358
	80	223	24	247	81	18	99	304	42	346



CHART B

NUMBER OF NEW SUPERVISION CASES ASSIGNED WHO WERE  
FIRST OFFENDERS OR REPEAT PROBATIONERS

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>FIRST OFFENDER</u>			<u>ON PROBATION BEFORE</u>		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Rockingham	264	215	167	79	59	98
Hillsborough	229	209	104	130	85	96
Merrimack	60	41	37	3	2	18
Coos	75	68	68	7	16	26
Grafton	91	109	69	42	36	24
Strafford	50	96	111	15	25	37
Belknap	17	10	25	13	9	16
Cheshire	157	116	109	37	67	51
Sullivan	100	68	83	36	24	26
Carroll	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTALS	1098	987	873	378	345	414

CHART C

PROBATIONERS COMMITTED - FY 78, FY 79, FY 80

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>			<u>JUVENILES</u>			<u>TOTALS</u>		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Rockingham	33	9	11	7	5	0	40	14	11
Hillsborough	76	57	44	13	5	2	89	62	46
Merrimack	11	15	18	1	0	1	12	15	19
Coos	19	22	9	10	7	9	29	29	18
Grafton	24	11	10	8	7	4	32	18	14
Strafford	6	13	21	0	7	1	6	20	22
Belknap	3	4	2	2	0	0	5	4	2
Cheshire	13	11	17	11	7	12	24	18	29
Sullivan	8	18	12	4	4	6	12	22	18
Carroll	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTALS	197	165	146	57	42	41	254	207	187

## PROBATION WORKLOAD COMPARISON

### Chart A - Probation New Cases Adults and Juveniles - December 1971 to June 1980

Note from 1971 through 1980 a significant increase in the adult new cases assigned and substantial increase in the number of juveniles assigned.

Adult new cases in the last 5 years have leveled off while the juvenile new cases have decreased.

### Chart B - Female Probationers Comparison 1976 and 1980

This county comparison of FY 76 and FY 80 female probationers shows a 27% decrease in number of female probationers assigned in FY 80 than in FY 76.

### Chart C - Adult/Juvenile Supervision Caseload as of June 30th Each Year

Note the adult supervision caseload increased 488 from 1971 to 1980 and the juvenile supervision increased 64 during same period.

The caseload as of June 30 of each year climbed steadily until 1976 when for the next four years the caseload declined.

In June 1980 Department had 324 less adult probationers under supervision than in 1975.

There were 148 less juveniles under supervision on June 30, 1980 than June 30, 1975.

### Chart D - Comparison of Adult and Juvenile Investigations Assigned From December 1971 to June 1980

Investigations assigned each year increased 60% from 1971 to 1980.

Note the increase from 1971 to 1975. Following 1975 there has been only a slight increase in investigations assigned per year.

Adult investigations increased gradually from 1971 to 1980.

Unlike the adult investigations assigned, juvenile assignments had more of a steady increase, increasing from 700, to 900 to 1,000, etc. It went from 694 investigations assigned in FY 71 to 1413 investigations assigned by the Court in FY 78.

During FY 78 it reached a peak and has declined to 810 juvenile investigations assigned during FY 80.

PROBATION

CHART A

NEW CASES - ADULTS & JUVENILES  
Dec. 1971 to June 1980

DISTRICT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rockingham	93 53	162 96	161 112	203 96	272 119	282 177	242 187	219 165	199 117	260 60
Hillsborough	337 58	322 83	340 79	350 114	434 130	350 96	359 92	318 95	285 95	266 58
Merrimack	46 14	56 12	57 22	80 27	120 37	87 5	49 15	51 14	40 5	73 9
Coos	36 21	23 17	33 23	51 29	47 35	34 34	46 35	52 43	45 55	67 56
Grafton	41 22	62 46	73 33	99 49	73 59	86 59	86 55	80 54	70 88	53 58
Strafford	74 51	90 76	118 103	126 91	152 84	109 68	74 77	65 34	75 66	115 41
Belknap	38 2	72 7	38 5	45 3	74 6	58 7	52 20	47 14	45 3	48 2
Cheshire	35 14	89 45	86 31	89 28	64 27	135 45	93 65	173 81	177 70	170 62
Sullivan	58 20	61 27	41 29	62 33	92 31	61 65	81 52	91 60	74 30	72 47
Carroll	38 18	27 40	28 25	35 20	64 27	56 41	60 37	36 37	51 29	86 52
Females	71 51	103 71	94 83	109 113	167 129	Included in above.				
TOTALS	867 324	1067 520	1069 545	1249 603	1559 684	1258 597	1142 635	1132 597	1061 558	1210 445



## CHART B

PROBATION  
FEMALE PROBATIONERS  
Comparison 1976 & 1980

DISTRICT	AS OF 6/30/76		TOTAL	NEW FY 77		TOTAL	AS OF 6/30/79		TOTAL	NEW FY 80		TOTAL
	A	J		A	J		A	J		A	J	
Rockingham	32	16	48	30	24	54	25	12	37	29	4	33
Hillsborough	73	12	85	40	14	54	38	-	43	25	7	32
Merrimack	11	0	11	9	0	9	4	2	6	12	3	15
Coos	5	4	9	4	4	8	3	7	10	2	16	18
Grafton	18	9	27	10	10	20	7	19	26	3	8	11
Strafford	17	2	19	2	14	16	11	1	12	12	7	19
Belknap	17	2	19	11	3	14	7	0	7	5	1	6
Cheshire	13	2	15	13	15	28	21	16	37	23	6	29
Sullivan	13	6	19	14	12	26	12	8	20	8	3	11
Carroll	12	8	20	8	4	12	1	5	6	11	7	18
TOTALS	211	61	272	141	100	241	129	75	204	130	62	192

## PROBATION

SUPERVISION CASELOAD JUNE 30 of EACH YEAR  
ADULTS & JUVENILES

DISTRICT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rockingham	140 63	193 85	244 113	304 113	385 101	384 151	422 156	412 168	287 66	310 41
Hillsborough	449 53	556 88	608 82	645 119	670 106	662 85	637 63	548 76	469 68	453 35
Merrimack	96 18	124 23	105 11	82 16	105 5	145 7	98 10	86 11	74 2	99 12
Coos	58 17	51 18	68 27	79 37	97 65	73 46	76 41	84 47	84 53	82 51
Grafton	73 35	102 44	104 80	111 82	115 67	116 53	136 59	126 63	115 69	86 55
Strafford	81 24	137 60	97 59	111 42	150 46	166 44	143 28	130 35	117 64	156 37
Belknap	70 5	77 4	107 6	124 22	133 25	119 13	113 24	129 18	145 18	84 1
Cheshire	54 15	90 36	78 29	109 51	116 28	136 39	121 57	153 76	154 42	163 48
Sullivan	73 20	85 20	60 26	68 29	99 28	99 36	86 35	105 45	89 27	83 28
Carroll	34 24	65 31	36 41	57 21	70 26	80 41	76 33	59 35	68 31	100 40
TOTALS	1128 274	1480 409	1507 474	1690 532	1940 497	1980 515	1908 506	1832 574	1602 440	1616 348

## PROBATION

CHART D

INVESTIGATIONS ASSIGNED - ADULTS & JUVENILES  
Dec. 1971 to June 1980

DISTRICT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rockingham	285 181	294 203	385 280	427 314	454 331	590 540	693 580	574 610	632 290	654 112
Hillsborough	491 67	518 120	670 147	741 183	768 203	687 97	741 159	822 172	745 147	613 93
Merrimack	148 18	158 15	198 29	236 38	319 67	288 18	197 29	196 26	142 19	263 33
Coos	63 36	58 41	60 37	84 55	74 65	56 85	76 82	85 70	119 121	98 131
Grafton	121 34	81 57	103 42	108 49	108 69	150 103	147 85	149 79	155 148	162 96
Strafford	117 105	124 98	133 109	149 102	234 118	294 145	189 131	255 96	272 103	351 61
Belknap	60 7	99 13	112 10	102 7	147 10	167 29	124 9	147 9	138 11	94 1
Cheshire	73 15	111 69	167 77	208 48	113 49	249 114	204 132	283 145	321 82	316 97
Sullivan	71 40	107 50	110 133	133 148	144 46	150 120	175 119	170 148	164 116	208 108
Carroll	65 49	68 71	50 49	81 36	102 32	96 57	116 58	84 58	97 55	132 78
Females	120 142	152 144	138 167	182 173	293 234	*	*	*	*	*
TOTALS	1614 694	1770 881	2126 1080	2451 1153	2756 1224	2727 1308	2662 1384	2765 1413	2785 1092	2891 810

\* Included in individual district total as females no longer separated.

## LOCALLY FUNDED PROBATION STAFF

This section provides information relative to the District Court's Probation Service which is funded by the city or town where the District Court is located. These staff members do not service any of the Superior Courts. They provide service to the judges of that court and the clients in that District Court region.

RSA 504:13 allowing and regulating locally funded probation service reads: "The boards shall establish a permanent full-time probation office in any municipality with a population of over fifty thousand persons, if all facilities for the operation of such an office are provided by the municipality or county. District Courts in towns and cities having a population of over fifty thousand shall, and other courts may, appoint one or more qualified probation officers for their respective courts. No municipal probation officer shall qualify for office until his appointment thereto has been approved by the board. All such officers shall be subject to supervision by the board and each shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board."

Full-time probation officers in above courts have to meet the same requirements and qualifications as state funded probation officers.

Training programs operated by the State Probation Service are available to locally funded probation staff.

The following charts relate pertinent statistics about staff, caseload, enforcement, etc. of the locally funded probation units.

### Chart A - Supervision Caseload June 30, 1979 and June 30, 1980

The total cases under local probation officer supervision as of June 30, 1979 was 1367 compared to 1500 as of June 30, 1980.

During this period there was an increase of 133 or 10%.

### Chart B - Probation Workload of Locally Funded

Chart B represents the total probationers serviced by the locally funded probation officers for FY 80.

### Chart C - Probation Investigations Locally Funded Staff

Chart C is a four year comparison of investigations conducted from June 30, 1976 to June 30, 1980. The increase in a four year period was 1311 or 108%.

The significant increase is the result of six more district courts funding their own probation staff.

### Chart D - Locally Funded Probation Violations

Chart D shows the total cases serviced for FY 80 and the percentage of violations of the total cases serviced.



CHART A

SUPERVISION CASELOAD 6/30/79 and 6/30/80

OFFICE	FY	ADULTS		JUVENILES		TOTALS		TOTAL Probation
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Salem	79	36	5	30	12	66	17	83
	80	47	5	23	3	70	8	78
Derry	79	15	1	49	11	64	12	76
	80	15	0	52	8	67	8	75
Portsmouth	79	13	5	53	24	66	29	95
	80	18	6	60	14	78	20	98
Manchester	79	54	18	100	28	154	46	200
	80	70	20	86	28	156	48	204
Goffstown	79	4	1	9	1	13	2	15
	80	10	3	11	3	21	6	27
Nashua	79	111	5	243	89	354	94	448
	80	128	6	254	87	382	93	475
Peterboro	79	37	1	30	5	67	6	73
	80	48	3	22	1	70	4	74
Concord	79	31	5	48	10	79	15	94
	80	34	8	84	26	118	34	152
Franklin	79	3	1	25	5	28	6	34
	80	3	0	20	4	23	4	27
Hanover	79	1	0	17	1	18	1	19
	80	4	0	16	1	20	1	21
Lebanon	79	14	1	27	7	41	8	49
	80	22	2	34	11	56	13	69
Laconia	79	20	8	37	7	57	15	72
	80	19	7	40	10	59	17	76
Durham	79	17	3	11	2	28	5	33
	80	21	0	6	1	27	1	28
Dover	79	10	2	51	13	61	15	76
	80	10	2	28	5	38	7	45
Somersworth	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	80	2	0	44	5	46	5	51
TOTALS	79	366	56	730	215	1096	271	1367
	80	451	62	780	207	1231	269	1500

PROBATION WORKLOAD OF LOCALLY FUNDED

CHART B

FY 80

DISTRICT	CASELOAD 6/30/79	NEW CASES FY 80				TOTAL PROBATIONERS SERVICED FY 80
		ADULTS		JUVENILES		
		M	F	M	F	
Salem	73	34	2	23	1	133
Derry	78	18	0	69	12	177
Portsmouth	107	33	10	89	33	272
Manchester	201	94	30	154	74	553
Goffstown	27	11	3	8	3	52
Nashua	466	38	7	126	27	664
Peterboro	86	27	3	25	2	143
Concord	155	9	4	54	24	246
Franklin	26	2	0	12	6	46
Hanover	18	5	0	23	3	49
Lebanon	65	25	4	43	10	147
Laconia	74	19	4	41	10	148
Durham	26	18	0	5	2	51
Dover	42	11	3	35	6	97
Somersworth	62	7	0	73	8	150
TOTALS	1506	351	70	780	221	2928

CHART C

## PROBATION INVESTIGATIONS LOCALLY FUNDED STAFF

## COMPARISON OF FY 76 AND FY 80

DISTRICT	TOTAL INVEST. ASSIGNED FY 76	ADULT INVEST. ASSIGNED FY 80		JUV. INVEST. ASSIGNED FY 80		TOTAL INVEST. FY 80
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Salem	-	49	16	32	11	108
Derry	-	54	0	84	18	156
Portsmouth	141	13	12	72	35	132
Manchester	552	278	256	438	108	1080
Goffstown	-	12	0	17	6	35
Nashua	55	76	18	220	51	365
Peterboro	-	48	51	2	18	119
Concord	77	9	2	32	19	62
Franklin	45	7	1	29	15	52
Hanover	28	3	1	35	2	41
Lebanon	32	14	2	24	5	45
Laconia	207	11	2	112	27	152
Durham	72	16	1	14	2	33
Dover	-	20	5	48	12	85
Somersworth	-	3	0	44	8	55
TOTALS	1209	613	367	1203	337	2520

LOCALLY FUNDED PROBATION

CHART D

VIOLATIONS FY 80

DISTRICT	TOTAL CASELOAD 6/30/79	NEW CASES FY 80	TOTAL CASES SERVICED	VIOLATIONS FY 80	% VIOLATIONS TOTAL CASES SERVICED	YDC COMMITTALS
Salem	83	60	143	16	11	3
Derry	76	99	175	18	10	0
Portsmouth	95	165	260	2	8	0
Manchester	200	352	552	104	19	87
Goffstown	15	25	40	5	13	0
Nashua	448	198	646	55	9	33
Peterboro	73	57	130	16	12	4
Concord	94	91	185	13	7	8
Franklin	34	20	54	2	4	0
Hanover	19	31	50	1	2	0
Lebanon	49	82	131	12	9	1
Laconia	72	74	146	17	12	16
Durham	33	25	58	9	16	0
Dover	76	55	131	6	5	3
Somersworth	-	88	88	9	10	4
TOTALS	1367	1422	2789	285	10	159



## VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Volunteers in Probation was established in 1969 to allow citizen participation in the Probation Department's rehabilitation process of offenders. Volunteers serve without pay. Volunteers come from all walks of life and provide counseling, job referrals, etc. to probationers. Their main function is best described as "Lending a Helping Hand to Someone In Need."

Volunteers are an asset to their community, to the Department, and to those probationers they are helping. They bring experience, vitality, and ideas to the Department.

Volunteers through their expertise assist in:

- . Citizen participation and community awareness toward prevention of crime through positive assistance towards probationers.
- . Their innovative approaches in working with people to improve the overall probation service.
- . Prevention of recidivism through their assistance to probationers.
- . Volunteers relieve probation officers to deal with the more hard core offenders.

Volunteers are recruited and interviewed by probation officers. Volunteers in order to be selected have to be approved by the Director. Upon approval, the volunteer depending upon their interest and abilities, is assigned to a probationer.

The Supervisor and the Probation Officer are responsible for the volunteer's orientation and ongoing training.

Scheduled Volunteer Meetings are held throughout the year which provides training through guest speakers, movies, counseling, and the utilization of other criminal justice resources.

From 1979 to 1980 as Chart A indicates, there has been a decrease in volunteers. During 1979 there were 178 volunteers and during 1980, one hundred fifty.

During 1981 due to the drop off of volunteers recruited, it is planned through the use of Department Training Officer to:

- A. Develop strategies to increase recruitment of volunteers statewide:
  - . Conduct sample survey of all existing statewide Volunteer Programs to identify their success or failure in their recruitment strategies.

- . Identify a target population to increase volunteers in probation.
  - . Identify methods and strategies through use of a survey questionnaire.
  - . Implement methods to gain volunteers from the target population.
- B. Promote an annual training program statewide for all volunteers.
- . This program would be to design further strategies, training and development of the Volunteer Program.
- C. Develop a statewide integrated training program on a quarterly basis which would include in each district office:
1. Guest speakers from the Criminal Justice System.
  2. News media announcement of the meeting and the purpose of the meeting.
  3. Training in legal and counseling aspects to assist volunteers with probationers.
- D. Training and motivation of Supervisors to increase recruitment and assignment of volunteers.

CHART A

## VOLUNTEER STORY FOR 1979 and 1980

DISTRICT	TOTAL AVAIL. 1978	NEW REOPENED TRANSF.	RESIGN. TRANSF.	TOTAL AVAIL. 1979	NEW REOPENED TRANSF.	RESIGN. TRANSF.	TOTAL AVAIL. 1980
Rockingham	58	24	32	50	12	19	43
Hillsborough	23	6	14	15	7	13	9
Merrimack	8	2	2	8	0	3	5
Coos	9	0	2	7	0	1	6
Grafton	18	2	0	20	11	19	12
Strafford	12	9	8	13	10	3	20
Belknap	8	2	2	8	4	9	3
Cheshire	13	18	17	14	23	20	17
Sullivan	30	8	11	27	9	13	23
Carroll	18	1	3	16	24	28	12
TOTALS	197	72	91	178	100	128	150

CHART B

## NEW VOLUNTEERS 1979 and 1980

DISTRICT	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS
Rockingham	0 0	4 4	5 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	0 0	1 0	2 0	1 1	0 0	2 2	19 11
Hillsborough	0 0	2 2	0 1	2 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 1	5 6
Merrimack	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0
Coos	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Grafton	1 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 1
Strafford	2 0	2 1	2 3	1 1	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 1	1 0	0 0	8 10
Belknap	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	2 5
Cheshire	1 0	0 0	3 0	0 4	1 3	1 2	0 1	0 0	0 0	1 1	0 3	0 3	7 17
Sullivan	1 1	0 1	0 1	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 2	2 0	1 0	0 2	1 0	0 0	6 7
Carroll	0 0	0 0	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 5
TOTALS	5 1	9 8	12 9	5 9	4 6	3 6	0 3	5 2	3 2	2 7	2 3	2 6	52 62



# VOLUNTEERS

ASSIGNED & AVAILABLE JUNE 30 of 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80

DISTRICT		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Rockingham	Available	106	95	113	58	50	43
	Assigned	67	64	70	53	28	28
Hillsborough	Available	73	42	45	23	15	9
	Assigned	54	31	29	18	10	3
Merrimack	Available	25	17	10	8	8	5
	Assigned	25	15	9	6	4	4
Coos	Available	14	14	11	9	7	6
	Assigned	8	8	4	4	4	4
Grafton	Available	37	33	27	18	20	12
	Assigned	24	20	18	11	7	1
Strafford	Available	59	60	24	12	13	20
	Assigned	36	38	15	11	11	17
Belknap	Available	21	15	9	8	8	3
	Assigned	15	9	2	2	3	2
Cheshire	Available	41	31	25	13	14	17
	Assigned	22	24	14	9	11	11
Sullivan	Available	33	34	37	30	27	23
	Assigned	10	20	17	16	9	8
Carroll	Available	35	33	34	18	16	12
	Assigned	16	11	7	2	1	8
TOTALS	Available	444	374	335	197	178	150
	Assigned	277	240	185	132	88	86

## PROBATION UNIT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. In the January 1, 1979 Biennium Report an important accomplishment was to gain one supervisor for each county. Prior to that the State was separated into four regions. This objective was met and presently each county has a supervisor.
2. For many years, due to the lack of sufficient funds many district offices were without a watts line. This Biennium, the Department was able to implement a statewide watts system for the majority of district offices to ensure an efficient communications system.
3. Development of three separate units within the Probation Department: Office of Director, Probation Unit and Domestic Relations Unit. This was accomplished for budgeting purposes to allow Probation Officers to do only Probation work and Domestic Relations Officers to do Domestic Relations work.
4. The Board approved definitions of task and duties of all staff, to ensure proper communications and more efficient and effective organizational units.
5. The acquisition of new office space for Cheshire, Sullivan and the Strafford Offices.
6. Expansion of the College Intern Program, using students from area colleges who portray an interest in the field of Probation. College interns work up to 40 hours per week for which the intern receives college credit for course work. The intern program assists the student in gaining intensive and practical work experience. It provides the Department with future candidates to fill probation officer openings. The program further assists the probation officers with their caseloads at no cost to the state.
7. The Department was able to acquire a Training Officer to provide ongoing training to all staff, both local and state.
8. The Department acquired a Liaison Officer to work with inmates at the County House of Correction in Hillsborough County.
9. The development of a statewide library for training, research, and future staff development.
10. A key result during this biennium was the completion and implementation of an updated probation manual of policies and procedures.
11. A Training Program was established in Hillsborough County, focusing on determining key results in all areas of staff work and client results.

## FUTURE GOALS

1. Development and implementation of a statewide program relative to investigation and supervision based on the model promoted by the Center for Constructive Change.
2. Promote legislation allowing presentence investigations to be completed after a finding or plea of guilty.
3. Promote legislation to allow the Department to charge probationers a fee and use funds to increase field staff.
4. An ongoing, comprehensive training program for both state and local probation officers and secretaries.
5. Computerize the Probation Unit caseload statistics.
6. Increase use of college interns and volunteers to provide an improved service to the courts and the probationers.
7. Reduce the supervision caseload to 55 cases per officer.
8. Decrease the number of commitments and violations of those placed on probation.

### DOMESTIC RELATIONS UNIT

This unit implements and enforces orders issued by the Court for collection of, receipting for and disbursement of child support payments.

Cases are assigned to the Department only by the Court. Domestic Relations Unit, responsible for collections, was set up as a separate unit in our budget beginning July 1, 1977. Prior to that, it was included in the Probation Unit.

When a new case is received from the Court, the Domestic Relations Officer informs the payer and payee of the conditions of the order. The Domestic Relations Officer then monitors the case. If the payer is not paying, he is notified through an arrearage notice. If the arrearage notice does not effect payment, then the payer is notified to appear in Court on a specified date and time. If he appears, the Domestic Relations Officer then provides the Judge with pertinent information concerning payer's record of payment and the Judge makes an order for payment of arrearages and a finding of contempt.

If the payer does not appear, a Capias is requested for his arrest. When issued by the Court, the Capias is turned over to the Sheriff's Department for service.

The Domestic Relations Officer counsels clients on the impact and particulars of the divorce order, procedures for modification and our procedures for enforcement of the order.

FY 1980 was the first year the Department had a full time Domestic Relations Officer in each of the 10 District Offices. This was an important step in the separation of duties between Probation and Collections.

Collections have been part of Probation's service since the beginning of the Department in 1937. At that time, we had 67 cases and collected \$5,115.00 during the first year. In comparison, there were 10,661 active Domestic collection cases and a total of \$12,399,331.53 collected at the end of June, 1980.

Unlike Probation, the Domestic Relations caseload has grown in leaps and bounds.

During FY77 and FY78, the Department collected \$19,441,737.00. This increased by \$4,246,152.00 to \$23,867,889.00 during FY79 and FY80.

Of the \$23,867,889.00 collected in FY79 and FY80, \$3,966,967.00 was forwarded to the New Hampshire Division of Welfare as a result of the Domestic Relations staff's collection and enforcement effort of cases receiving AFDC. Forty percent of the \$3,966,967.00 goes to the General Fund.

We have no control over our caseload, either in Probation or Collections. Cases are assigned by the Courts.

An increase in Domestic Relations caseload has a significant affect on the workload of the Court, the Sheriff's Department and New Hampshire Probation Department. With an increase in cases, the number of violations filed with the Court increases and the number of capiases to be served by the Sheriff increases.

The Domestic Unit has 13 Officers assigned to handle over 10,700 cases, a caseload which adds about 1,000 new cases each year.

The law can remedy support problems, but money only provides the material necessities. Understanding, guidance and counseling are the keys to personal problems. There have been cases where the Domestic Relations Officer has been the understanding personality that led to reconciliation, or at least brought about an understanding between the separated parties. However, due to lack of staff, the Domestic Relations Officers are unable to properly collect the support in the 10,700 plus cases.

### IV-D PROGRAM

The Title IV-D Program defines the various responsibilities each State is charged with in the area of child support by the Federal Government. These include locating absent parents in cases where Welfare assistance is involved, obtaining Court orders or legally binding agreements from absent parents and enforcement of these orders.

In addition, Title IV-D mandates that Welfare recipients must cooperate with the State to the fullest possible extent in accomplishing these objectives.

The New Hampshire Probation Department, since its inception in 1937, has been involved with collection of support for Welfare recipients. In 1975, the Probation Department entered into its first formal contract with the New Hampshire Division of Welfare concerning these payments. This agreement, known as the Cooperative Agreement, has been renewed annually to date.

The agreement provides for the Probation Department to act as the collection and enforcement agent on those Court orders and administrative orders where the recipient is receiving Welfare assistance.

In return, the Probation Department is reimbursed on a percentage basis for funds collected and disbursed to the Division of Welfare on AFDC cases. Last year the Department forwarded \$178,000.00 to the State's Treasurer.

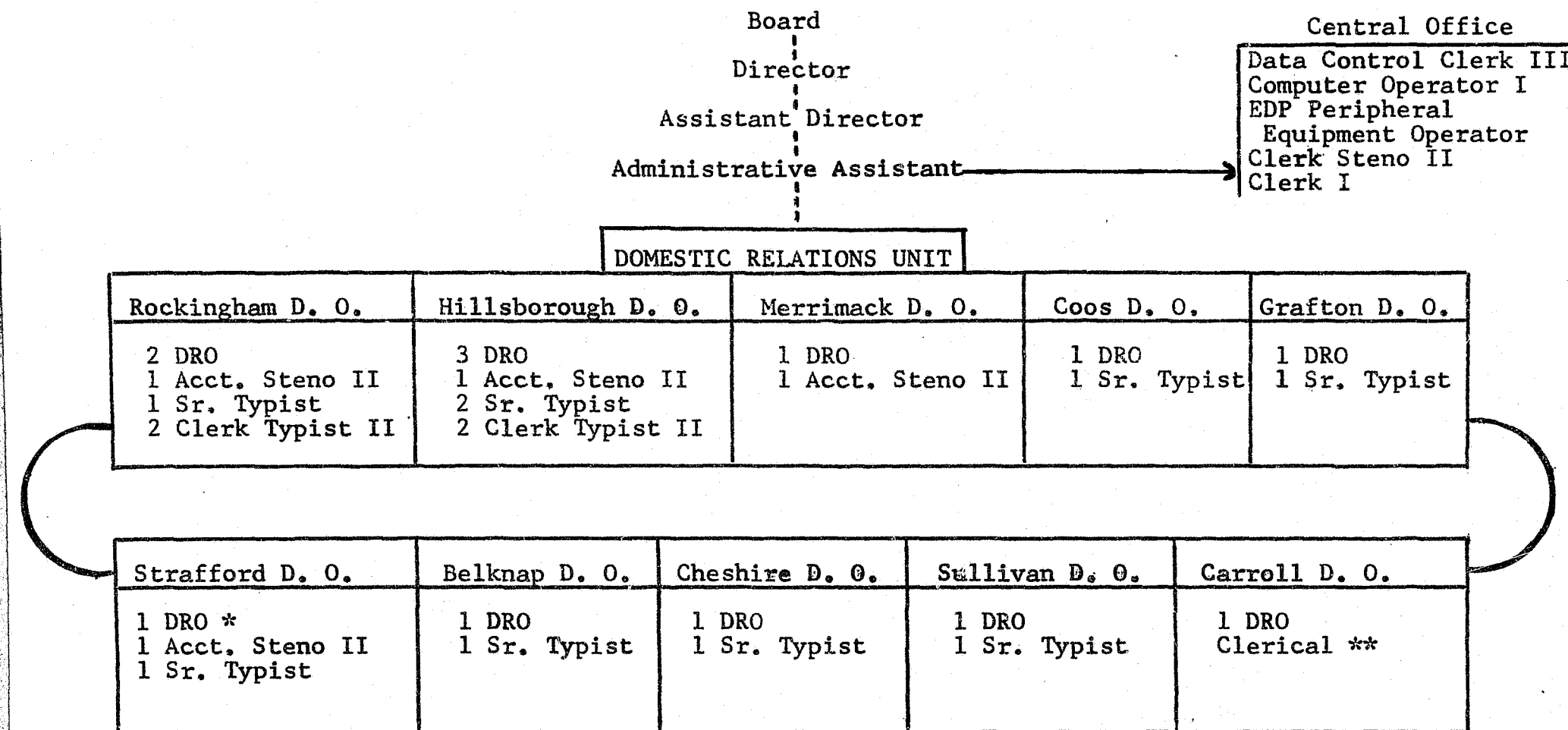
Since initiation of IV-D Program in 1975, the number of Welfare cases handled by the Probation Department has more than doubled - from 1,080 cases at the end of FY75 to 2,771 cases at the end of FY80. The 2,771 Welfare cases are approximately 27% of Probation's current collection caseload.

Since forty cents of every dollar collected by the Probation Department on Welfare cases is subsequently returned to the State of New Hampshire, \$983,502.00 was realized by the State as a result of Probation enforcement efforts in FY80. This is significant when we note the Probation Department expended \$606,672.00 for the collections unit during FY80.

The following chart is the organization set up for the Domestic Relations Unit. The top of the chart from the Board down to and including the Supervisors is part of the Office of the Director Component. Supervisory staff service both Domestic Unit and Probation Unit.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART DOMESTIC RELATIONS UNIT  
as of June 30, 1980



District Supervisors (located in District Offices but are part of the Office of Director Unit) supervise both the Domestic Relations Unit and Probation Unit.

The personnel above the Domestic Relations Unit is staff of the Office of Director Unit involved in Domestic work.

\* Supervisor manages part of the Domestic caseload (approximately 425 cases).

\*\* Clerical - Account Steno II is listed under Probation Unit but does Domestic work as well as Probation clerical duties.

TOTAL DOMESTIC STAFF - 13 Domestic Relations Officers and 17 clerical

## DOMESTIC RELATIONS WORKLOAD

### CHART A - DOMESTIC RELATIONS WORKLOAD BY COUNTY FOR FY79 AND FY80

This chart provides the workload and staff by County in just about every area effecting the Domestic Relations caseload.

During FY80, a staff of 13 Domestic Relations Officers were available to supervise a total caseload of 10,661 or an average caseload of 800 plus per Officer. Looking at Counties individually, Rockingham County has two Domestic Relations Officers and approximately 2,400 cases which means each Officer has 1,200 cases to supervise. In Merrimack County only one Officer is available to supervise a caseload over 1,100.

In FY80, we increased the total collections \$930,773.00. Several counties collected a million dollars or more. Hillsborough County collected over \$3,000,000.00, Rockingham over \$2,000,000.00 and Merrimack and Strafford Counties each over \$1,000,000.00.

This is a heavy caseload for 13 Officers to enforce. The heavy burden on the clerical staff has reached the point where the increase in cases, dollars collected, violations, etc is impossible to get the tasks done. The clerical staff has a continuous and increasing backlog.

### CHART B - RECEIPTS ISSUED (FOUR YEAR COMPARISON)

This chart shows the number of receipts issued by each County for the last four fiscal years.

During FY80, a total of 24,003 more receipts were issued than in FY78. When you average approximately 15,500 plus receipts per month for FY78, and look at the 24,003 more receipts issued during FY80, it is the same as adding two months more of receipt type tasks in FY80 than during FY78.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
WORKLOAD BY COUNTY - FY79 AND FY80

CHART A

COUNTY	YEAR	# OF DRO'S	TOTAL CASELOAD	TOTAL INVEST.	TOTAL NEW	TOTAL CLOSED	TOTAL VIOLATIONS	TOTAL COLLECTED
ROCKINGHAM	FY79	2	2203	16	442	330	431	\$ 2,228,684.28
	FY80	2	2409	14	479	371	770	\$ 2,442,528.78
HILLSBOROUGH	FY79	3	2450	21	521	649	1062	\$ 3,228,477.54
	FY80	3	2632	21	641	558	983	\$ 3,328,427.70
MERRIMACK	FY79	1	963	13	181	236	572	\$ 1,283,389.55
	FY80	1	1135	8	240	122	289	\$ 1,353,678.09
COOS	FY79	1	518	2	106	115	166	\$ 564,300.32
	FY80	1	562	0	105	95	207	\$ 647,090.15
GRAFTON	FY79	1	672	4	145	109	187	\$ 680,796.91
	FY80	1	752	0	167	86	116	\$ 738,661.07
STRAFFORD	FY79	1	1232	3	245	170	317	\$ 1,301,838.88
	FY80	1	1245	2	257	261	394	\$ 1,429,477.11
BELKNAP	FY79	1	523	15	121	88	247	\$ 582,629.54
	FY80	1	515	4	113	143	338	\$ 583,593.63
CHESHIRE	FY79	1	762	7	126	60	241	\$ 705,540.20
	FY80	1	613	3	195	252	361	\$ 782,179.84
SULLIVAN	FY79	1	453	12	110	77	224	\$ 489,460.84
	FY80	1	483	6	102	104	243	\$ 602,240.34
CARROLL	FY79	1	324	4	73	35	138	\$ 403,440.29
	FY80	1	315	0	88	97	274	\$ 491,454.82
TOTALS	FY79	13	10100	97	2070	1869	3585	\$11,468,558.35
	FY80	13	10661	58	2387	2089	3975	\$12,399,331.53

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
RECEIPTS ISSUED  
FOUR (4) YEAR COMPARISON

CHART B

DISTRICT	FY-77	FY-78	FY-79	FY-80
ROCKINGHAM	30979	34420	36488	38986
HILLSBOROUGH	48117	49144	53445	53622
MERRIMACK	19289	21653	23178	23243
COOS	10260	10577	11462	12819
GRAFTON	10309	11255	12263	12114
STRAFFORD	21205	22477	23337	25100
BELKNAP	8864	10164	11835	11874
CHESHIRE	10733	13029	13435	15186
SULLIVAN	7615	9881	10986	12620
CARROLL	4850	6801	7133	7840
TOTALS	172221	189401	203562	213404

DOMESTIC ENFORCEMENT

The enforcement of collection cases is accomplished by:  
1) THE ARREARAGE NOTICE: The arrearage notice is mailed to payer stating amount owed when four payments or \$100.00 is missed, whichever comes first. The payer may respond with payment of arrearage or make an agreement to pay the arrearage with the Domestic Relations Officer, if not, a violation is filed with the Court. 2) VIOLATIONS: The Domestic Relations Officer requests a Court hearing date for the payer. The payer is brought before the Court to answer contempt charges. A disposition is issued by the Judge.

If the payer fails to show up for the hearing as requested, the Court issues a capias for the Sheriff to arrest the payer.

The following charts show effectiveness of the two forms of enforcement:

CHART A - ARREARAGE NOTICES SENT DURING FY79 AND FY80:

Chart A shows the number of regular and welfare arrearage notices mailed during FY79 and FY80.

During FY80, 10,529 more arrearage notices were sent than during FY78.

Arrearage notices have proved effective in getting payments from payers. No response to arrearage notices determines the list for violations.

CHART B - VIOLATIONS SCHEDULED DURING FY79 AND FY80:

Chart B shows the number of violations, welfare and regular, scheduled during FY79 and FY80.

A violation is scheduled when the payer has not responded to an arrearage notice, or has not followed through on an agreement to reduce the arrearage and pay regularly.

A total of 1,032 more violations were scheduled during FY80 than in FY78.

CHART C - VIOLATION RESPONSES DURING FY79 AND FY 80:

Comparing FY79 and FY80, this Chart C shows by County the violations scheduled and further indicates the responses to violations



scheduled. For instance, in FY79 of 3,585 violations scheduled, 678 failed to appear. This meant the payer did not appear for Court so the Domestic Relations Officer requested a capias for his arrest. The capias is given to the Sheriff's Department to be served. Once arrested, the payer either goes to jail, produces bail or pays his arrearage.

The 503 violations continued by the Court in FY79 and 418 in FY80 are not shown on the chart.

In FY79, 22% of the payers scheduled for violations actually appeared before the Court. In FY80, 27% of the payers scheduled for violations actually appeared before the Court.

CHART A

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
ARREARAGE NOTICES SENT  
FY79 AND FY80

DISTRICT	FY-1979			FY-1980			% INCREASE
	REGULAR	WELFARE	TOTAL	REGULAR	WELFARE	TOTAL	
ROCKINGHAM	1376	593	1969	3077	1500	4577	132
HILLSBOROUGH	1385	530	1915	2191	767	2958	54
MERRIMACK	597	204	801	573	222	795	-1
COOS	334	237	571	618	458	1076	88
GRAFTON	402	236	638	619	466	1085	70
STRAFFORD	576	190	766	960	516	1476	92
BELKNAP	449	185	634	697	260	957	50
CHESHIRE	453	243	696	775	588	1363	95
SULLIVAN	243	95	338	503	252	755	123
CARROLL	296	58	354	569	113	682	92
TOTAL	6111	2571	8682	10582	5142	15724	81

## CHART B

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
VIOLATIONS SCHEDULED  
FY79 AND FY80

DISTRICT	REGULAR	FY-1979 WELFARE	TOTAL	REGULAR	FY-1980 WELFARE	TOTAL	% INCREASE
ROCKINGHAM	347	84	431	489	281	770	78
HILLSBOROUGH	791	271	1062	793	190	983	-8
MERRIMACK	410	162	572	223	66	289	-97
COOS	101	65	166	91	116	207	24
GRAFTON	129	58	187	86	30	116	-61
STRAFFORD	257	60	317	230	164	394	24
BELKNAP	180	67	247	239	99	338	36
CHESHIRE	159	82	241	237	124	361	49
SULLIVAN	158	66	224	177	66	243	8
CARROLL	116	22	138	237	37	274	98
TOTALS	2648	937	3585	2802	1173	3975	10

## CHART C

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
VIOLATION RESPONSES  
FY79 AND FY80

RESPONSES TO VIOLATIONS

DISTRICT	VIOLATIONS SCHEDULED		FAILED TO APPEAR		PAID IN FULL BEFORE COURT		PLAN MADE DID NOT APPEAR		APPEARED BEFORE JUDGE	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
ROCKINGHAM	431	770	99	222	30	24	189	238	73	198
HILLSBOROUGH	1062	983	181	160	51	62	307	282	240	301
MERRIMACK	572	289	82	61	100	26	247	102	49	60
COOS	166	207	35	49	9	2	16	59	88	90
GRAFTON	187	116	21	18	1	2	89	43	73	44
STRAFFORD	317	394	102	136	14	15	127	148	65	75
BELKNAP	247	338	44	47	37	53	100	144	40	62
CHESHIRE	241	361	43	106	29	29	103	113	53	100
SULLIVAN	224	243	43	30	24	41	98	93	50	73
CARROLL	138	274	28	62	12	47	16	43	74	97
TOTALS	3585	3975	678	891	307	301	1292	1265	805	1100

CHART C

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
VIOLATION RESPONSES  
FY79 AND FY80

RESPONSES TO VIOLATIONS

DISTRICT	VIOLATIONS SCHEDULED		FAILED TO APPEAR		PAID IN FULL BEFORE COURT		PLAN MADE DID NOT APPEAR		APPEARED BEFORE JUDGE	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
ROCKINGHAM	431	770	99	222	30	24	189	238	73	198
HILLSBOROUGH	1062	983	181	160	51	62	307	282	240	301
MERRIMACK	572	289	82	61	100	26	247	102	49	60
COOS	166	207	35	49	9	2	16	59	88	90
GRAFTON	187	116	21	18	1	2	89	43	73	44
STRAFFORD	317	394	102	136	14	15	127	148	65	75
BELKNAP	247	338	44	47	37	53	100	144	40	62
CHESHIRE	241	361	43	106	29	29	103	113	53	100
SULLIVAN	224	243	43	30	24	41	98	93	50	73
CARROLL	138	274	28	62	12	47	16	43	74	97
TOTALS	3585	3975	678	891	307	301	1292	1265	805	1100



## DOMESTIC RELATIONS WORKLOAD COMPARISON

### CHART A - TOTAL COLLECTION CAMPARISON FOR FY78, FY79 AND FY 80:

This chart shows the total collection cases by separate categories as of June 30th of 1978, 1979 and 1980.

Under the support column on June 30, 1978, there were 7,069 cases active. As of June 30, 1980, there were 7,890 cases active, an 11% increase.

Under the welfare column as of June 30, 1978, there were 2,498 cases which increased in 1980 to 2,771 cases, a 10% increase.

Under the restitution column as of June 30, 1978, there were 448 active cases which increased in 1980 to 601 cases, a 34% increase.

In the category Other column, which includes work release, fines, lawyers fees, custody fees, etc., has an increase of 21% over 1978.

All cases combined June 30, 1978 totaled 10,137 and June 30, 1980 totaled 11,410 cases, an increase of 12%. That's a significant increase in a two year period.

June 30, 1979 statistics are included to show you the gradual growth each year in each category.

### CHART B - DOMESTIC RELATIONS SUPERVISION CASELOAD, 1970 THROUGH 1980:

This chart emphatically shows how caseload doubled or tripled in each county over the past 10 years.

The only decrease in the 10 year period occurred in FY70. During FY70, the legislature passed a 5% collection fee.

### CHART C - NEW CASES ASSIGNED, 10 YEAR COMPARISON:

This chart confirms the trend towards an ever increasing caseload in the Domestic Relations field. In four of the counties, the new cases assigned in 1980 doubled 1971 figures. Total new cases per year increased from 1,253 in 1971 to 2,387 in 1980, an increase of 90%. Chart shows why the Domestic Relations Unit needs additional staff.

### CHART D - AVERAGE PAYMENT ON RECEIPTS ISSUED, COMPARISON FOR FY78, FY79 AND FY80:

This chart shows the number of receipts issued for FY78, FY79 and FY80, and the average payment per receipt.

Rockingham County had the highest increase in receipts issued during this period of time with 4,566 more issued during FY80 than during FY78.

The most significant increases were in Carroll County where the average payment increased from \$53.41 per payment per receipt to \$62.68 in FY80 and in Merrimack County where it increased from \$51.93 per payment per receipt in FY78 to \$58.24 in FY80.

Receipts issued increased from 189,401 during FY78 to 213,404 receipts during FY80, a 12% increase. This 13% increase effects the workload of the clerical staff since each receipt indicates a payment which must be receipted, posted, tallied and forwarded to the Central Office for keying into the computer.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
TOTAL DOMESTIC COLLECTION CASELOAD

CHART A

JUNE 30, 1978

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>WELFARE</u>	<u>RESTITUTION</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>
Rockingham	1504	520	100	63	2187
Hillsborough	1845	637	86	15	2583
Merrimack	755	217	18	0	990
Coos	368	142	20	0	530
Grafton	455	169	49	0	673
Strafford	870	249	42	4	1165
Belknap	349	129	17	12	507
Cheshire	404	279	56	1	740
Sullivan	293	109	33	25	460
Carroll	226	47	27	2	302
Totals:	7069	2498	448	122	10137

JUNE 30, 1979

Rockingham	1605	598	80	0	2283
Hillsborough	1863	587	122	53	2625
Merrimack	768	195	18	2	983
Coos	373	145	23	0	541
Grafton	466	206	47	0	719
Strafford	957	275	68	4	1304
Belknap	409	114	24	12	559
Cheshire	428	334	63	0	825
Sullivan	340	113	59	1	513
Carroll	279	45	20	2	346
Totals:	7488	2612	524	74	10698

JUNE 30, 1980

Rockingham	1759	650	106	8	2523
Hillsborough	1945	687	140	95	2867
Merrimack	908	227	29	34	1198
Coos	400	162	31	0	593
Grafton	499	253	38	1	791
Strafford	939	306	66	0	1311
Belknap	410	105	8	7	530
Cheshire	411	202	85	2	700
Sullivan	339	144	60	0	543
Carroll	280	35	38	1	354
Totals:	7890	2771	601	148	11410

## DOMESTIC RELATIONS SUPERVISION CASELOAD

1970 - 1980 AS OF JUNE 30

DISTRICT	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ROCKINGHAM	731	745	849	905	1088	1262	1397	1728	2024	2203	2409
HILLSBOROUGH	1394	1322	1525	1708	1896	1883	2062	2297	2482	2450	2632
MERRIMACK	438	487	568	591	644	696	773	983	972	963	1135
COOS	186	195	232	263	310	322	378	448	510	518	562
GRAFTON	245	256	290	332	364	424	441	557	624	672	752
STRAFFORD	640	592	672	702	801	787	810	947	1119	1232	1245
BELKNAP	241	266	265	304	341	324	362	408	478	523	515
CHESHIRE	257	244	254	311	364	383	428	552	683	762	613
SULLIVAN	206	216	217	221	229	277	306	366	402	453	483
CARROLL	136	144	161	164	185	196	178	253	273	324	315
TOTAL	4474	4467	5033	5501	6222	6554	7135	8539	9567	10100	10661

## CHART C

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
NEW CASES ASSIGNED  
10 YEAR COMPARISON

	12/71	12/72	12/73	6/74	6/75	6/76	6/77	6/78	6/79	6/80
ROCKINGHAM	196	244	307	340	394	389	445	458	442	479
HILLSBOROUGH	360	439	501	538	514	544	648	614	521	641
MERRIMACK	160	160	156	140	206	211	282	223	181	240
COOS	62	56	68	84	98	97	103	100	106	105
GRAFTON	75	84	102	147	109	123	167	143	145	167
STRAFFORD	177	208	230	236	242	238	242	283	245	257
BELKNAP	60	71	65	87	69	88	98	126	121	113
CHESHIRE	66	65	98	98	175	142	297	177	126	195
SULLIVAN	58	54	79	66	135	110	113	77	110	102
CARROLL	39	54	42	47	63	58	104	73	73	88
TOTALS	1253	1435	1648	1783	2005	2000	2499	2274	2070	2387

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
AVERAGE PAYMENT ON RECEIPTS ISSUED  
JULY 1, 1978 TO JUNE 30, 1980

DISTRICT	TOTAL RECEIPTS ISSUED			AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECEIPT		
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
ROCKINGHAM	34420	36488	38986	61.39	61.07	62.65
HILLSBOROUGH	49144	53445	53622	58.08	60.40	62.07
MERRIMACK	21653	23178	23243	51.93	55.37	58.24
COOS	10577	11462	12819	48.09	49.23	50.47
GRAFTON	11255	12263	12114	53.97	55.51	60.97
STRAFFORD	22477	23337	25100	55.25	55.78	56.95
BELKNAP	10164	11835	11874	50.23	49.22	49.14
CHESHIRE	13029	13435	15186	47.36	52.51	51.50
SULLIVAN	9881	10986	12620	42.54	44.55	47.72
CARROLL	6801	7133	7840	53.41	56.55	62.68
TOTALS	189311	203562	213404	54.70	56.33	58.10



DOMESTIC RELATIONS COLLECTIONS COMPARISON

CHART A - COLLECTIONS BY COUNTY:

This chart identifies significant increases in collections for each county from FY75 through FY80. During this five year period, the total dollar collections increased \$5,682,964.00 or just about doubled.

CHART B - GROWTH OF REGULAR AND WELFARE COLLECTIONS FROM 1964 TO FY80:

This chart deals with welfare collections. Notice the heavy increase in AFDC cases assigned from 1966 to the present time, and the significant steady increase each year in the welfare, now known as IV-D collections.

Of special notice is the approximately \$900,000.00 increase in the last four years. This is important because forty cents of each welfare dollar collected goes to the State's General Fund.

CHART C - COMPARISON OF FY78 WITH FY80 IN THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WELFARE CASES AND DOLLARS COLLECTED:

In seven of the 10 counties there was an increase in the welfare cases. The other three counties experienced a decrease in caseload. Similarly, seven counties increased in dollars collected and three decreased in dollars collected.

Overall, the welfare client caseload during two year period increased 10% and the total dollar collection for this period increased 7%.

CHART D - COLLECTION AND CASELOAD INCREASE FROM 1957 THROUGH FY80:

Chart D shows the dollars collected and caseload increases from 1957 through FY80.

Note the significant increase, almost \$5,000,000.00 in the last biennium.

This chart clearly shows the significant increase in collections since Domestic Relations Officer positions were funded in 1975.

The information on this chart includes all types of collections; support, restitution, fines, welfare, work release, lawyer fees, etc.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
COLLECTIONS BY COUNTY

CHART A

DISTRICT	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	FY79	FY80
ROCKINGHAM	\$1,404,035	\$1,652,888	\$1,895,144	\$ 2,113,100	\$ 2,228,684	\$ 2,442,529
HILLSBOROUGH	2,063,849	2,385,613	2,629,074	2,854,511	3,228,478	3,328,428
MERRIMACK	640,685	797,196	971,269	1,124,511	1,283,390	1,353,678
COOS	326,390	391,236	464,649	508,677	564,300	647,090
GRAFTON	326,171	327,997	501,001	607,501	680,797	738,661
STRAFFORD	856,549	970,660	1,116,755	1,236,946	1,301,839	1,429,477
BELKNAP	303,421	362,164	414,226	510,592	582,630	583,594
CHESHIRE	356,224	432,675	503,151	617,183	705,540	782,180
SULLIVAN	218,750	248,868	324,780	420,359	489,461	602,240
CARROLL	220,294	248,950	265,017	363,291	403,441	491,455
TOTALS	\$6,716,368	\$7,918,247	\$9,085,066	\$10,356,671	\$11,468,560	\$12,399,332
% INCREASE EACH YEAR		18%	15%	14%	11%	9%

DURING FIVE (5) YEAR PERIOD, TOTAL DOLLAR COLLECTIONS INCREASED \$5,682,964 OR 84%.

Totals are rounded off to the nearest dollar.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
GROWTH OF REGULAR AND WELFARE COLLECTIONS  
1964 - 1980

YEAR	REGULAR CASES	WELFARE CASES	WELFARE COLLECTIONS	REGULAR COLLECTIONS
1964	3220		\$82,534.39	\$2,053,437.25
1965	3333		\$132,910.43	\$2,193,270.59
1966	3529	309	\$158,576.68	\$2,484,204.63
1967	3821	342	\$185,906.62	\$2,809,910.63
1968	4208	383	\$202,520.37	\$3,194,444.58
1969	4376	437	\$228,011.77	\$3,520,046.23
1970	4518	491	\$304,566.69	\$3,449,464.85
1971	4733	604	\$359,907.05	\$3,489,603.44
1972	5243	786	\$532,123.85	\$3,903,654.82
1973	5913	835	\$676,819.23	\$4,578,263.08
1974	5079	987	\$766,543.47	\$5,266,092.12
1975	5938	1080	\$853,727.76	\$5,862,539.66
1976	7135	1397	\$1,115,554.82	\$6,802,692.84
1977	6392	2147	\$1,506,902.50	\$7,578,163.15
1978	7069	2498	\$1,875,314.37	\$8,481,367.66
1979	7488	2612	\$1,954,327.67	\$9,514,230.68
1980	7890	2771	\$2,012,640.08	\$10,386,691.45

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
COMPARISON OF FY 78 WITH FY 80  
WELFARE CASES AND DOLLARS COLLECTED

CHART C

	WELFARE CASELOAD 6/30/78	WELFARE CASELOAD 6/30/80	% INCREASE OR DECREASE	WELFARE COLLECTIONS FY78	WELFARE COLLECTIONS FY80	% INCREASE OR DECREASE
ROCKINGHAM	520	650	25	346,263.50	364,162.69	05
HILLSBOROUGH	637	687	07	495,324.98	542,219.54	09
MERRIMACK	217	227	04	206,615.74	176,775.16	-16
COOS	142	162	14	134,690.70	158,333.21	17
GRAFTON	169	253	49	115,758.00	122,825.82	06
STRAFFORD	249	306	22	188,402.58	208,064.06	10
BELKNAP	129	105	-22	100,233.39	93,033.35	-07
CHESHIRE	279	202	-38	137,742.77	172,185.19	25
SULLIVAN	109	144	32	90,052.01	130,786.86	45
CARROLL	47	35	-34	60,230.70	44,254.20	-36
TOTALS	2498	2771	10	\$1,875,314.37	\$2,012,640.08	07

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
COLLECTION AND CASELOAD  
1957 TO JUNE 30, 1980

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CASELOAD</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>TOTAL BIENNIUM</u>
1957	2352	\$ 1,136,790.63	\$ 2,360,454.16
1958	2676	1,223,663.53	
1959	2800	1,304,534.43	\$ 2,704,479.86
1960	3070	1,399,945.43	
1961	2956	1,540,274.20	\$ 3,251,940.64
1962	2801	1,711,666.44	
1963	2989	1,954,731.69	\$ 4,090,703.33
1964	3220	2,135,971.64	
1965	3333	2,326,181.02	\$ 4,968,962.33
1966	3529	2,642,781.31	
1967	3820	2,995,817.25	\$ 6,392,782.20
1968	4208	3,396,964.95	
1969	4376	3,748,058.00	\$ 7,502,089.54
1970	4518	3,754,031.54	
1971	4467	3,849,510.49	\$ 8,285,289.16
1972	5033	4,435,778.67	
1973	5501	5,255,082.31	\$11,287,717.90
1974	6222	6,032,635.59	
1975	6554	6,716,367.42	\$14,634,615.08
1976	7135	7,918,247.66	
1977	9060	9,085,065.65	\$19,441,737.68
1978	10137	10,356,672.03	
1979	10698	11,468,558.35	\$23,867,889.88
1980	11410	12,399,331.53	

DOMESTIC RELATIONS ENFORCEMENT COMPARISON

CHART A - DOMESTIC RELATIONS VIOLATIONS (10 YEAR COMPARISON):

This chart indicates the violations filed for each year from 1970 to FY80, the new cases added and the total serviced. During this period, violations filed increased 207%, while the total cases serviced increased 135%. Of particular note, while the total cases serviced increased 10% in the biennium, the violations scheduled increased 35%. This increase in the enforcement effort can be attributed to the fact that each district had at least one Domestic Relations Officer as of FY79.

CHART B - ARREARAGE NOTICE RESPONSE COMPARISON:

Chart B shows the number of arrearage notices mailed for each District in each fiscal year from FY78 to FY80. Note that arrearage notices sent in FY80 more than tripled the FY78 figure.

Five categories have been set up to indicate the type of responses to arrearage notices sent.

The chart indicates a gradual decrease in Total Paid In Full from 10% in FY78 to 9% in FY79 and to 6% in FY80. Partial Payment was about 20% in FY78 and has steadily increased to 26% in FY79 and 31% in FY80. No Response to arrearage notices has decreased from 40% in FY78 to about 23% in both FY79 and FY80. Promise of Payment stayed around 20% for the three fiscal years and Unable to Pay was about 6% for the same three years.

CHART C - DOMESTIC RELATIONS OFFICER INFORMATION:

Chart C lists the number of Domestic Relations Officers in each County, the individual caseload and the total collections for each County for FY80.

A reasonable caseload would be 600 cases per officer. Using 600 as an average, the June, 1980 caseload indicates a need for five more Domestic Relations Officers on that date. The caseload increased approximately 1,100 cases during the biennium. Therefore, by FY83 a total of seven more Domestic Relations Officers would be needed.



## DOMESTIC RELATIONS

CHART A

## VIOLATIONS

## 10 YEAR COMPARISON

YEAR	# CASES END OF YEAR	NEW CASES ADDED	TOTAL SERVICED	VIOLATIONS SCHEDULED	% TOTAL SERVICED
12/70	4518	1018	5536	1291	23
12/71	4733	1253	5986	1145	19
12/72	5243	1435	6678	1311	19
12/73	5913	1648	7561	1541	20
6/74	6222	1783	8005	1917	23
6/75	6554	2005	8559	2356	27
6/76	7135	2000	9135	3059	33
6/77	8539	2499	11,038	2920	26
6/78	9567	2274	11,841	2943	24
6/79	10,100	2070	12,170	3585	29
6/80	10,661	2387	13,048	3975	30

DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
ARREARAGE NOTICE RESPONSE COMPARISON  
FY 78 - FY 79 - FY 80

CHART B

DISTRICT	TOTAL SENT			TOTAL PAID IN FULL			PARTIAL PAYMENT			PROMISE OF PAYMENT			NO RESPONSE			UNABLE TO PAY		
	78	79	80	78	79	80	78	79	80	78	79	80	78	79	80	78	79	80
ROCKINGHAM	716	1969	4577	103	82	135	172	769	2078	220	299	853	179	287	941	77	152	415
HILLSBOROUGH	1334	1915	2958	95	80	109	151	136	466	278	475	699	605	687	824	42	57	158
MERRIMACK	640	801	795	89	154	92	126	215	199	161	239	122	166	203	236	43	54	50
COOS	411	571	1076	11	70	81	144	161	306	67	102	222	75	104	239	36	54	109
GRAFTON	341	638	1085	24	40	16	192	332	329	64	108	340	36	59	180	15	82	64
STRAFFORD	584	766	1476	59	95	72	91	124	407	233	330	391	166	236	314	14	22	55
BELKNAP	335	634	957	26	78	120	48	187	341	79	114	175	71	131	275	17	13	16
CHESHIRE	307	696	1363	33	65	101	26	124	374	61	94	344	100	218	400	7	27	111
SULLIVAN	224	338	755	37	34	66	72	126	249	9	32	61	57	87	228	30	21	43
CARROLL	294	354	682	25	48	97	27	105	177	105	77	127	108	57	132	11	11	8
TOTALS	5186	8682	15724	502	746	889	1049	2279	4926	1277	1870	3334	1563	2069	3769	292	493	1029

CHART C

## DOMESTIC RELATIONS OFFICER INFORMATION

AS OF JUNE 30, 1980

# OF DRO POSITIONS	COUNTY SERVICED	CASELOAD EACH DRO	TOTAL CASELOAD	TOTAL COLLECTIONS
2	Rockingham	1216 1193	2409	\$ 2,442,528.78
3	Hillsborough	899 873 860	2632	\$ 3,328,427.70
1	Merrimack	1135	1135	\$ 1,353,678.09
1	Coos	562	562	\$ 647,090.15
1	Grafton	752	752	\$ 738,661.07
1	Strafford	1245	1245	\$ 1,429,477.11
1	Belknap	515	515	\$ 583,593.63
1	Cheshire	613	613	\$ 782,179.84
1	Sullivan	483	483	\$ 602,240.34
1	Carroll	315	315	\$ 491,454.82
13		10661 60	10661	\$12,399,331.53

FACTORS EFFECTING DOMESTIC RELATIONS WORKLOAD

CHART A - MARRIAGE BREAKUP INFORMATION:

Chart A shows marriage breakups increased 112% during the period 1970 to 1979. The number of children affected by breakups increased 59% during the same period.

Total number of people directly affected (father, mother and children) for period 1970 to 1979 totaled 130,564. Quite significant when you realize our State population is under 900,000. We in Probation, as well as others involved in the criminal justice system, realize this as significant factor in the increase of crime and delinquency.

CHART B - WORKLOAD AND MARRIAGE BREAKUP COMPARISON:

This chart shows by County the correlation of population, marriage breakups and the new collection cases assigned by the Courts.

Note the last column indicating the percent of new cases in comparison to marriage breakups.

MARRIAGE BREAKUP INFORMATION  
WITH NUMBER OF CHILDREN AFFECTED  
10 YEAR COMPARISON

	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE BREAKUPS	POPULATION	NUMBER OF MINORS AFFECTED
1970	10,006	2478	709,265	3823
1971	9771	2973	758,000	4387
1972	9752	3229	774,000	5020
1973	9570	3911	809,263	5542
1974	9239	4190	817,275	4894
1975	8831	4263	824,653	5387
1976	8550	4322	836,366	5227
1977	8902	4458	877,596	5209
1978	9120	4707	871,100	5373
1979	9107	5269	886,200	6102
% Increase or Decrease over 1970	-9	+112	+24	+59



DOMESTIC RELATIONS  
WORKLOAD AND MARRIAGE BREAKUP COMPARISON

CHART B

DISTRICT		POPULATION	TOTAL MARRIAGE BREAKUPS	NEW COLLECTION CASES ASSIGNED	% NEW CASES OF BREAKUPS
ROCKINGHAM	78	180,000	1070	458	42
	79	184,000	1176	442	38
HILLSBOROUGH	78	260,000	1335	614	45
	79	265,000	1547	521	34
MERRIMACK	78	93,000	573	223	38
	79	92,300	640	181	28
COOS	78	35,400	136	100	73
	79	36,200	150	106	71
GRAFTON	78	61,200	303	143	47
	79	61,500	326	145	44
STRAFFORD	78	82,800	459	283	61
	79	83,500	475	245	52
BELKNAP	78	39,300	219	126	57
	79	42,200	250	121	48
CHESHIRE	78	59,900	312	177	56
	79	61,200	311	126	41
SULLIVAN	78	34,000	158	77	48
	79	33,700	218	110	50
CARROLL	78	25,500	142	73	51
	79	26,600	176	73	41
TOTALS	78	871,100	4707	2274	48
	79	886,200	5269	2070	39

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN DOMESTIC RELATIONS

1. Each district has a full time Domestic Relations Officer. Each has at least one full time Domestic Relations secretary except Carroll County. Carroll County has one secretary to service both the Domestic Relations Unit and the Probation Unit.

2. There was a significant increase in the collections during the biennium. In the previous biennium, \$19,441,738.00 was collected. In this biennium, \$23,867,890.00 was collected, an increase of \$4,426,152.00. Further, analysis shows that during the previous biennium, the caseload increased by 3,002 cases with collection increase of \$4,807,123.00. However, this biennium shows an increase of 1,272 cases with a \$4,426,152.00 collected, a substantial increase as compared to the increase of the caseload. This can be attributed to the full time Domestic Relations staff in each District Office.

3. In the previous biennium, there was \$3,338,217.00 collected on an average AFDC caseload of 2,323 cases per year. This resulted in \$1,335,287.00 being turned over to the General Fund from the Federal Financial Participation Program. In this biennium the caseload averaged 2,692 cases per year with a total collection effort of \$3,966,968.00 on AFDC cases. This resulted in \$1,586,787.00 being turned over to the General Fund from the Federal Financial Participation Program. When you consider the cost of the collection effort in the previous biennium to be \$586,588.00 and this biennium cost was \$927,931.00 the General Fund realized a total of \$1,407,545.00 above cost for the previous and this biennium.

4. During this biennium, the computer program at Central Data Processing was continually updated. A check recalculation procedure combined with a bank reconciliation was instituted. A comprehensive case history report was programmed. This report was changed from a cumbersome printout to micro-fiche, a savings in time and space. A multiple payee system was programmed. A system to interface with the New Hampshire Division of Welfare computer program was developed. Comprehensive research was conducted to implement an automated arrearage notice program.

5. The Department continued to work closely with the Courts to improve the methods of collecting and enforcing orders.

6. The Department and the Sheriff's Department has cooperated together in the effort of enforcing Court orders.

## FUTURE GOALS

Future goals to improve Domestic Relations service:

### PROCEDURE MANUAL:

The completion of manual of procedures for the Domestic Relations Officers.

The production of a manual of procedures for the Domestic Relations clerical staff.

### COMPUTER:

Terminals for the large local offices for more efficient case management. This would reduce the on-line time thereby reducing costs in computer time. An automated arrearage notice system to increase enforcement capability.

### STAFF:

An increase in staff to provide for a workload of 600 cases per Domestic Relations Officer as opposed to the current 950 and 480 cases per secretary as opposed to the 750 at the present time.

### TRAINING:

Increase in training programs to include workshops and external agency participation.

### IV-D PROGRAM:

Increased enforcement procedures to include, liens, garnishing of wages and attachment of property and earnings. Further, the implementation of a conversion of Non-AFDC cases to the IV-D Program. It is anticipated this will generate considerable income to the General Fund under the Federal Financial Participation Program.

### COURT:

Continued cooperation with the Courts to seek new and improved methods for producing more effective results in the collection and enforcement effort.

APPROPRIATIONS AND OPERATING BUDGET

PERSONAL SERVICES	FY 80 ACTUAL EXPENSE	FY 81 ADJUSTED AUTHORIZATION	FY 82 REQUEST	FY 83 REQUEST
Current Permanent Positions	1,348,723	1,592,949	1,604,266	1,631,398
New Permanent Positions			343,914	333,334
Full-Time Temporary	0	0	0	0
Other Personnel Services	13,729	14,296	19,325	19,328
Other Operating Expenses	325,799	461,117	460,900	399,579
Equipment	9,855	3,749	18,569	10,573
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,698,106</b>	<b>2,072,111</b>	<b>2,446,974</b>	<b>2,394,212</b>
<hr/>				
Number of Positions				
Permanent Classified	91	91	116	116
Unclassified	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Number of Positions</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>

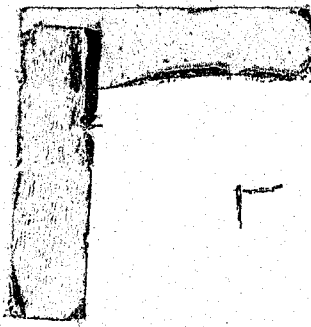
THANKS:

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL, LEGISLATURE, JUDGES, CLERKS OF COURT AND OUR OWN PROBATION BOARD, THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, THE STATE AND LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS, THE MANY STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE; THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, SHERIFFS AND OTHER COUNTY GROUPS, THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES SAY THANKS FOR ASSISTANCE OF ANY KIND EXTENDED TO US DURING THE LAST BIENNium.

TO THE ABOVE GROUPS AND ALL OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS TOO NUMEROUS TO LIST HERE, WE APPRECIATE YOUR HELP AND COOPERATION OF THE PAST AND LOOK FORWARD TO EVEN GREATER ACCOMPLISHMENTS THROUGH COMBINED COOPERATION IN THE YEARS AHEAD.

AGAIN, A SINCERE THANKS FROM THE STAFF OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

JOHN A. KING  
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION



**END**