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1987

Court Community Service
County of Oakland

Annual
Report

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U.S. Department of Justice
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COURT COMMUNITY SERVICE DIVISION

for the

COUNTY OF OAKLAND

Annual Report

January 1, 1987 - December 31, 1987

NCJRS

JUN 7 1988

ACQUISITIONS

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Licensed Psychologist

a.
Clerk III
Margaret Miller

a.
Deborah J. McAleer, M.A., C.S.W.
Probation Officer Supervisor

a., d.
Joyce Drost Sisson, B.S., S.W.
Probation Officer/Coordinator

District Court Cases

Circuit Court Cases

c.
Scott
Webster

c.
Carol
Wade

b., c.
Rene
Hill

b., c.
Hydee
Harris

CODE

- a. - County paid, full time
- b. - State paid
- c. - University Intern paid
- d. - Supervises the work of all community service interns

This annual report was prepared by Dr. John Paul Jones, Margaret Miller and Tammy Campbell. They are a dedicated staff. We wish to thank Janet Sticklely of the Word Processing Center for the typing and preparation in the printing of this report.

COURT COMMUNITY SERVICE DIVISION SUMMARY

Community Service is a relatively recent innovation in community corrections and criminal justice. Community service programs were first formally instituted slightly over eighteen years ago when the British Advisory Council on the penal system recommended that Community Service be included among the sentencing alternatives to incarceration available to criminal courts.

In October of 1979, the County of Oakland, with great foresight and support from both the Judicial Branch and County Board of Commissioners, endorsed the "community service by offenders" concept. Subsequently, the Court Community Service Department was established to handle offenders sentenced to "Community Service."

The non-profit private and public agencies and citizens of Oakland County, in collaboration with its Probation Departments and Courts, early recognized that frequently the traditional sentencing alternatives of incarceration or fines were not appropriate and would not accomplish meaningful results for the community when applied to all offenders brought into the Criminal Justice System. As a result, the Oakland County Courts and Probation Departments began to explore the merits of Community Service Sentencing Orders as early as 1973 and began using the approach with a few selected felony cases in 1974. Since that time, the Oakland County Court Judges, County Commissioners and the County Executive Branch have given support and encouragement to what has become widely known as the Court Community Service Program for the County of Oakland. Both Circuit and District Judges are making frequent use of Court Community Service's unique potential as a creative alternative sentence.

The Court Community Service Program is well established and has received wide public attention. Local television and press coverage have examined the unusual features of this approach to sentencing in misdemeanor and felony courts. The Federal Courts of Detroit, Wayne County Circuit and Juvenile Courts, Detroit Recorder's Court, Michigan Friend of the Courts, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio Departments of Correction, Oakland County Probate Court, California Superior Court, a Michigan Congressman and Senator, several tri-county area district courts, Women's World Magazine, American Bar Association, National Coalition to Prevent Shoplifting, National Center on Institutional and Alternative Sentencing, Michigan Association of Hospitals, Oakland County District Court Administrator's Association, local city mayors, chiefs of police, and chamber of commerce groups, have consulted with us about the unique features of the Court Community Service Program for the County of Oakland.

One day seminars have been held at the request of host jurisdictions with the intent of their developing programs in their perspective areas, modeled on the Oakland County program as follows: Eaton and Barry County's Circuit Court Judges and probation management at Charlotte, Michigan; Circuit, District and Probate Judges, prosecutors, city attorneys and members of the Young Lawyer's Division of the American Bar Association at Ionia, Michigan; Municiple and Common Plea Court Judges, members of the American Bar Association, prosecutors, probation officers, bailiffs, court administrators, united labor union representatives and Cleveland House of Correction at Cleveland, Ohio and Oakland County Probate Court. The program's success is indisputable! It has been enthusiastically received by the community. This

is exemplified by the 275 participating non-profit private and public organizations involved.

The first state wide community service video presentation was developed by the Honorable Michael Batchik, Judge of the 52nd District Court, Oakland County; Mr. Dale Reif, consultant of the office of Highway Safety Planning, Michigan State Police; Mr. Robert Nelson, Chief, Public Communications Unit, Michigan State Police and Dr. John Paul Jones, Chief Probation Officer and Director of 52nd District Court's Probation and Court Community Services, Oakland County. This video was released in August, 1987 and may be obtained through this division.

In Oakland County, offenders are performing community service (giving of their skills and time) to a variety of non-profit agencies; e.g., mental retardation centers, social services, homes for the elderly, schools, YMCA's, Boys Clubs and hospitals, without remuneration. These offenders are making restitution to society by contributing to it in one form or another. The offender's new role as "helper" rather than helped provides a sense of selfworth which frequently comes with being a responsible member of the community and succeeding at worthwhile community assignments. The program prevents, for many offenders, the feelings of defeat often present in their lives as a result of being in the dependent role of the "helped."

Many offenders given an opportunity to participate, expressed appreciation by working more hours than originally ordered or agreed upon. Further, the descriptors used to describe the offender's performance are unique to this clientele: "most cooperative with both associates and management", "prompt, courteous, and responsible", "went beyond the call of duty in finishing work assignments", "most affable and eager to please", "dependable", "needed little supervision after the work assignment was discussed", "earned the respect and admiration of the hospital staff", "high degree of initiative displayed", "became competent", "work was commendable", "highly recommended to any future employer", etc.

Satisfaction with the Court Community Service Program's relationship with community agencies has also been frequently expressed: "would like to thank you for your service", "really helped our custodial staff", "thank you for your personal interest in, and your dedication to, a program that is worthwhile and sensible, in a judicial system that is frequently confusing to a typical layperson", "very pleased to have this continued service", "our experience with your program has been a good one", "look forward to our continuing relationship", "our gratitude for your placement considerations", "keep us in mind for future volunteers", "from direct personal experience I have come to believe in your service so much that I discuss it with other groups every time the occasion arises", etc.

The program has not been designed to coddle the more serious offender. In such cases, the Court still imposes more traditional sentences of fines and incarceration. Likewise, if the offender fails to comply with the Court's Community Service Order, the offender may be brought back before the Court and dealt with more seriously; e.g., additional hours of community service work, jail term or a prison sentence.

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Program's Impact on Jail Space — 50,575 Jail Days Saved, Valued at \$2,539,371

Selected incarcerated non-dangerous offenders are released from the Oakland County jail on a Community Service Work Order to County government and non-profit agencies, turning a non-productive and stagnating existence into a worthwhile community service contribution. Likewise, selected offenders are given Community Service Orders as an alternative to the traditional jail sentence, providing more jail space for the "serious" offenders.

During the period January 1, 1979 through December 31, 1987, one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven (1,597) offenders completed Community Service Orders in lieu of serving various jail sentences, totaling 50,575 jail days not served. Sentencing these offenders to Community Service in lieu of incarceration saved tax dollar expenses in the amount of \$2,539,371 (using the conservative per day, per inmate, jail cost of \$50.21).

In addition, the creation (June 1983) of a **Court Community Service Work Release Program** saved 3,328 jail days from the main jail while providing 26,219 hours of non-paid work to county government valued at \$257,093. (June 1983 - January 1985.)

Program's Impact on Collection of Court-Ordered Monies — \$129,996 Collected from Defendants Classified "Indigent"

The overall impact of a Court Community Service Program on the collection of Court-ordered monies is to make all "capable" defendants responsible for either the payments or an equivalent service to County government or the local communities. The program confronts defendants by operating as a "screening system." It helps to identify the true indigent from the assumed indigent. This procedure serves to both enhance the integrity of the Courts and to increase the collection of monies from those defendants who can afford to pay, but choose to report "indigency" for self-benefiting reasons.

During the 76 month period September 1, 1982 through December 31, 1987, defendants referred to Community Service because of "indigency" paid a total of \$129,996 or an average of \$1,710 per month.

Program's Impact on Defendant's Employability — 398 Offenders Employed

The program provides a structured and systematic procedure which confronts the defendants alleged inability to find employment, exposes the offender to potential employers and provides the offender with job training, performance evaluations and an opportunity for success!

During the period January 1, 1979 through December 31, 1987, twenty-seven (27) "indigent" Community Service defendants obtained paid employment as a direct result of completing a Community Service Order.

During the same period of time, two hundred and ninety-nine (299) "indigent" defendants obtained paid employment after referral to the program, but prior to starting Community Service work.

Program's Impact on Non-Profit Agencies -- \$4,723,595 of Services Contributed

The program provides free supportive help to Oakland County Government and a variety of non-profit agencies throughout the County. Agency representatives report substantial dollar savings in needed services that would generally not be done, if it were not for the Community Service Worker (offenders); e.g., painting, general repairs, clerical, aide to the retarded.

During the period January 1, 1979 through December 31, 1987, five thousand eighty-nine (5,089) individuals convicted (or charged) with civil, misdemeanor, or felony offenses contributed 529,456 work hours of Community Service. This represents an average of 104 community service hours per offender. In total monetary value, this represents over \$4,723,595 of services contributed, or an average of \$927 of work service given by each offender (computed by \$6.56 per hour X 36.00% fringe benefits).

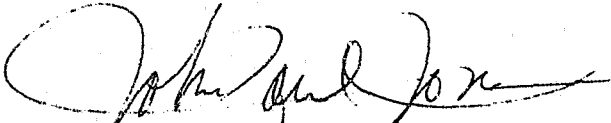
Reaction to Program

Perhaps, the best barometer of the Court Community Service Program's success is its continued use by Circuit and District Court Judges and probation officers. Likewise, county commissioners, the county executive branch, participating agencies, and offenders themselves, have all been very favorably responsive to this creative sentencing alternative. The multipurpose features of this approach provides opportunities to serve the public, it develops respect for the needs of the community (laws), the case load of the probation officers is made more manageable and it promotes public relations with the community while it provides relief to overcrowding jails and high cost of incarceration to the taxpayer.

The program model continues to be an exciting added dimension in the out-reach efforts of Oakland County Government, Courts, probation and the community to help people take new challenges and increase public awareness of the potential for an innovative and alternative approach to the old adage of "crime and punishment." Needless to say, we are all aware of the need for volunteer help. The Court-referred Community Service worker is helping to fill that need.

This eighth Annual Report of activities continues to demonstrate the merits of a Community Service Sentencing Division. We can be proud of our accomplishments; Oakland County continues to be the foremost leader in this type of offender/community re-integration.

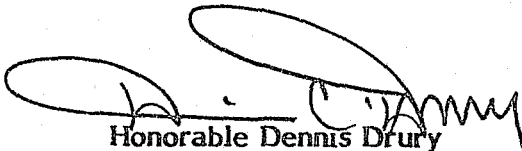
Sincerely,



Dr. John Paul Jones, Chief
52nd District Court Probation
and Court Community Service Division
Oakland County



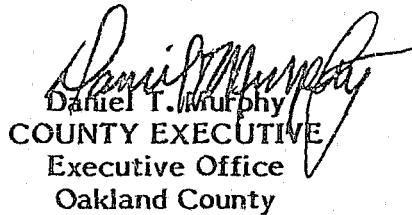
John C. Whetstone, Chief
Circuit Court Probation
Oakland County



Honorable Dennis Drury
Chief Judge 52nd District Court
Oakland County

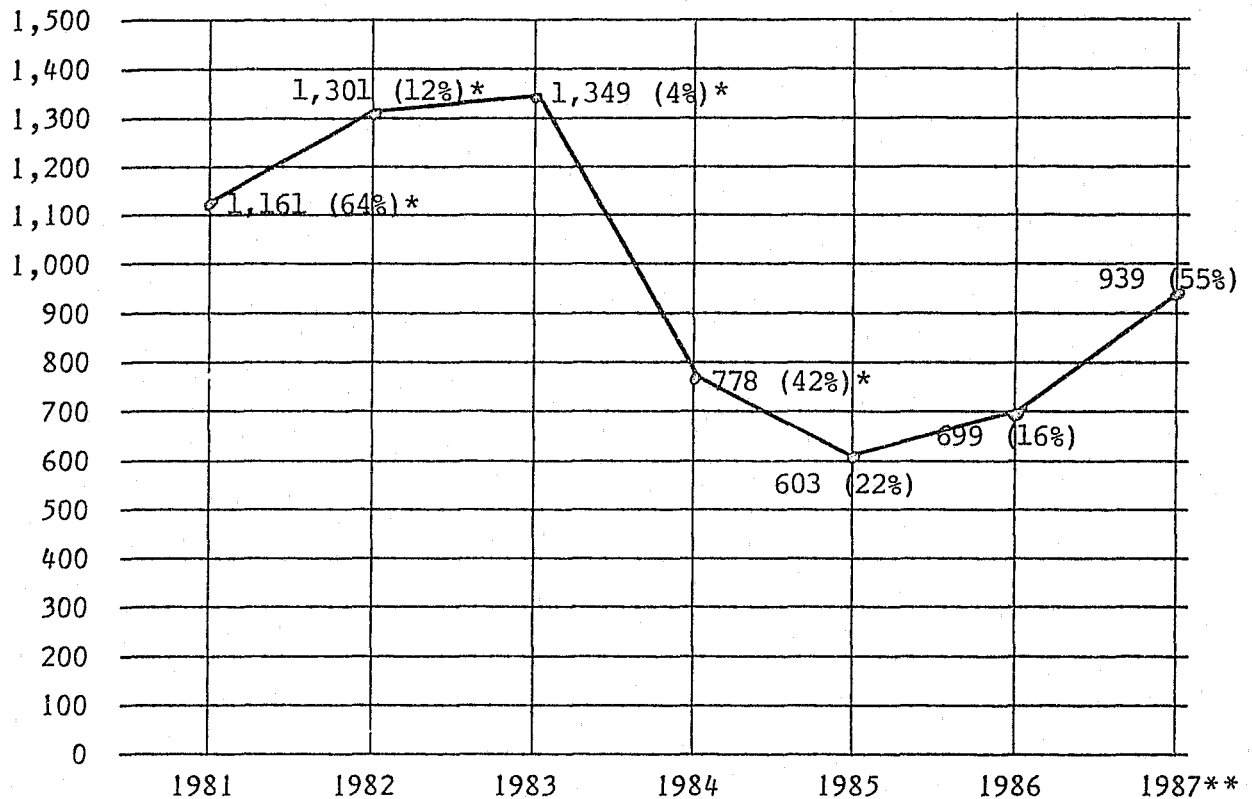


Honorable Robert C. Anderson
Chief Judge Circuit Court
Oakland County



Daniel T. Murphy
COUNTY EXECUTIVE
Executive Office
Oakland County

COURT COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM TRENDS OVER SEVEN YEARS



*Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding year.

**January 1 thru December 31, 1987. Thirty-six percent (339 cases) are Circuit Court criminal docket referrals; 64% (598 cases) are 52nd District Courts, Division I, II, and III criminal docket referrals; and two cases were referred from the Reimbursement Division.

NOTES: Friend of the Court's Office stopped making non-support payment referrals March 30, 1982 as directed by the State Office. Last active case was terminated in 1984.

See page 8 for explanation of events that precipitated increase in annual case referrals.

The Statistical Data Appendix (Section II - X) shows that all Circuit Court Judges and 52nd District Court Judges (Divisions I, II, and III) are sentencing cases to Community Service.

The increase in total annual case referrals to community service can be explained by several events that occurred since 1985:

1. In 1985 the Community Service Program removed an indefinite 30 case per month limitation on Circuit Court cases.
2. In 1987 the Circuit Court Probation Department removed the requirement that defendants attend an "orientation group meeting" prior to actual referral to community service.
3. Court's are using community service work more frequently to increase the stringency of probation requirements.

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OBJECTIVES, 1987 (JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31)

OBJECTIVE 1: Place no fewer than 600 offenders in Community Service activities by December 31, 1987.

Progress: Seven hundred thirty-eight (738) offenders were interviewed and (636) placed in work sites over FY-1987 (includes offenders still working on assignment as of December 31, 1987).

As depicted by the frequency distribution below, the average monthly referral intake was 78 cases.

The average monthly referral rate for 1987 increased by 34 percent over 1986.

Circuit Court Criminal 1987 referrals increased from 203 to 339 cases (67%) over 1986; District Court 1987 referrals increased from 496 to 598 cases (64%). Reimbursement Division 1987 referrals increased from 0 to 2 cases.

**TOTAL MONTHLY REFERRALS BY
CIRCUIT COURT (CRIMINAL),
DISTRICT COURT (CRIMINAL) AND REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION**

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>CIRCUIT CRIMINAL</u>	<u>DISTRICT CRIMINAL</u>	<u>REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION</u>	<u>TOTAL REFERRED</u>
January	13	41	0	54
February	32	65	0	97
March	24	55	0	79
April	26	33	1	60
May	27	52	0	79
June	34	63	0	97
July	26	60	1	87
August	47	32	0	79
September	13	57	0	70
October	42	44	0	86
November	12	41	0	53
December	<u>43</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>98</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>339</u></u> (36%)	<u><u>598</u></u> (64%)	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>939</u></u>

OBJECTIVE 2: Provide 50,000 hours of Community Service to participating agencies over FY-1987.

Progress: Offenders provided 49,593 hours of service to the community as follows:

- Circuit criminal docket referrals provided 26,446 hours.
- District criminal docket referrals provided 22,962 hours.
- Reimbursement Division referrals provided 185 hours.

The following formula is used to approximate the monetary value of these hours of community service work to the community:

$$\text{volunteer hours} \times \text{average wage} + \text{fringe benefits}$$

In Oakland County Government, the 1987 cost of an entry-level custodial worker was \$6.56 wage plus 36 percent benefits.

Based on the above figures, and using Oakland County's schedule of cost for entry-level custodial laborer, the value of services received by the community from Court-ordered Community Service workers is:

Hours received	49,593
X wage	\$ 6.56
+ fringe benefits	<u>36.00%</u>
TOTAL VALUE 1987 COMMUNITY SERVICE RECEIVED =	<u>\$ 442,449</u>

Refer to Statistical Data, Section VI which shows types of agencies employing the services of Court-referred Community Service workers and Section VII which depicts the types of services being provided by these Community Service workers.

OBJECTIVE 3: Achieve 75 percent success rate* of Community Service workers during FY-1986.

Progress: Seventy (70) percent of the 763 cases terminated from Community Service during 1987 completed their assignments in full or partially, terminating successfully, e.g., obtained paid employment and/or paid balance of monies owing (see Tables)

Circuit Court Criminal cases (n=264)
achieved yearly success rate 61%

District Court Criminal cases (n=497)
achieved a yearly success rate 74%

Reimbursement Division cases (n=2)
achieved a succes rate 100%

Tables 1, 2 and 3 depict status of offenders involved in Community Service since January 1, 1987 as of December 31, 1987 for Circuit Court; 52nd District Court, Divisions I, II, III; and Reimbursement Division.

*Rate of success determined by: Dividing the sum of the first three categories listed under E. and the four "unsuccessful" categories falling under terminated cases into the sum of the first three categories (see Tables 1, 2 and 3).

OBJECTIVE 4: To provide for a means of payment of Court ordered monies by the indigent offender through hours of service to the community.

Progress: Court ordered monies of \$34,889 were recouped through 8,722 hours of service to the community approved by the Circuit and District Courts, and successfully completed by 166 indigent offenders. (1987 representative compensatory hours at \$4 per hour.)

Circuit Court Criminal Docket*

Court Costs (n=61, \bar{X} = \$235)	\$ 14,347
Appointed attorney fees (n=50, \bar{X} = \$165)	8,238
Restitution to the "public purse" (n=5, \bar{X} = \$511)	<u>2,559</u>
TOTAL MONIES RECOUPED THROUGH SERVICE	<u>\$ 25,144</u>

Circuit - Friend of the Court Docket

TOTAL SUPPORT PAYMENTS RECOUPED THROUGH SERVICE (n=0)	<u>None</u>
---	-------------

District Court Criminal Docket

Probationary Oversight fees (n=26, \bar{X} = \$178)	\$ 4,636
Appointed attorney fees (n=4, \bar{X} = \$101)	405
Restitution to the "public purse"	00
Alcohol Assessment fee (n=2, \bar{x} = \$65)	130
Fine and costs (n=16, \bar{X} = \$250)	<u>3,994</u>
TOTAL MONIES RECOUPED THROUGH SERVICE	<u>\$ 9,165</u>

Reimbursement Division

Appointed attorney fees (n=2, \bar{x} = \$290)	\$ 580
Blood test fees (n=0)	00
TOTAL FEES RECOUPED THROUGH SERVICE	<u>\$ 580</u>

*Any variances between Reimbursement's and Community Service's reported amounts are due to differences in office practices.

Frequently, without the optional sentence of Community Service, the Courts have been inclined to waive Court ordered monies because of the offender's indigent (assumed or real) status. Courts have been increasingly ordering those defendants who appear to be indigent or nearly indigent to participate in the Court Community Service Program in lieu of monies. Inasmuch, all "capable" defendants are responsible for either the payments or an equivalent service to the local communities. This serves to both enhance the integrity of the Courts and to increase the real collection of monies from those defendants who can afford to pay, but claim indigency. Increasingly, Courts are providing the optional sentence of Community Service at the time of sentencing as a condition of probation supervision as follows:

The defendant shall pay \$___ (Court costs; attorney fees; probationary oversight fees; support payments, etc.) at the rate of \$___ per month or, if indigent, participate in the Court Community Service Program.

OBJECTIVE 5: To provide the Circuit and District Courts an alternative to incarceration and save the expense of confinement of 2,200 jail days.

Progress: One hundred and seventy defendants were ordered and completed Community Service in lieu of serving various jail sentences totaling 2,058 jail days. Sentencing these defendants to Community Service in lieu of incarceration save dollar expenses as follows:

Circuit Court saved 105 jail days (n=2 defendants, ^c \bar{X} = 53 days)

District Court saved 1,953 jail days (n=168, defendants, ^c \bar{X} = 12 days)

Friend of the Court made no referrals

TOTAL JAIL DAYS NOT SERVED	2,058
^a Per day, per inmate, jail cost	X 50.21
^b Total 1987 dollar savings	<u>\$ 103,332</u>

In addition to this saving^b, the Court Community Service Program diverted numerous defendants who defaulted in Court ordered payments from the expensive appointment of attorneys and the alternative avenue of Court hearings (violations of probation for failure to pay Court costs, restitution, appointed attorney fees; etc.). Previous to the Court Community Service Department, the cost of Court appointed attorneys remained the responsibility of tax dollars as such cost was often uncollectable from defendants claiming indigency. It is; however, recognized and accepted that the Court Community Service Program provides to the Circuit and District Courts an alternative means of enforcing Court monetary orders, short of imposing costly jail sentences. This sentencing practice is very worthwhile to pursue, especially with present and predictable future jail and prison overcrowding problems, as well as, a demand for tax relief from the citizens.

^aOakland County Jail Prisoner cost per day, Jeffrey Pardee, County Budget Division, June 15, 1987.

^c \bar{X} =The statistical average.

It is not uncommon for the Courts to grant the optional sentence of Community Service at the time of sentencing as a condition of the sentence as follows:

It is ordered that the defendant complete ___ hours of Community Service work as arranged and verified by the Court Community Service Program or serve ___ days in the Oakland County Jail.

Friend of the Court defendants, who are cited on contempt charges, may be given the following options:

It is ordered that the respondent be referred to the Court Community Service Department for the County of Oakland to arrange to work a total of ___ hours, or pay \$___ or in default thereof, serve ___ days in the Oakland County Jail.

OBJECTIVE 6: Provide the Courts of Oakland County with a Community Service Work Release Program as an alternative method of incarceration to total confinement at the main jail.

Progress:

Court Community Service Work Release Program's Impact on Jail Space: Since the creation of the Court Community Service Work Release Program (June 1983), 117 inmates have been interviewed and assessments made as to their eligibility for participation in the program. Eighty-eight inmates* have been placed at the work release facility, saving a total of 3,328 days from the main county jail. These inmates were released to county government and completed a total of 26,219 hours of non-paid work, valued at \$220,722 (26,219 hours x \$6.19 per hour x 36% fringe benefits).

It cost approximately \$58,240 to house these 88 inmates at the Work Release Center (\$17.50 per inmate, per day); had these same inmates been housed at the main jail the cost would have been doubled at \$116,980 (\$35.00 per inmate, per day).

During the period January 1, 1985 through December 31, 1987, no inmates were placed at the work release facility. The primary reason is lack of available bed space. If the work release facility's bed space had been available for placements, inmates could have participated in the program.

* Court Community Service Work Release cases achieved a success rate of 73%.

OBJECTIVE 7: Maintain a structured and systematic procedure which confronts the offender's alleged inability to pay Court ordered monies, provide job training and exposure to employers, work performance evaluations and opportunities for paying jobs.

Progress: Ten offenders of the 787 offenders terminated from Community Service during 1987 obtained paid employment.

Five offenders were hired by the Community Service agency where they completed Community Service work or were hired elsewhere because of the Community Service agency's recommendation of them.

Five offenders obtained paid employment after referral, but prior to starting Community Service work.

Historically, numerous clandestine employments have been disclosed by defendants after confrontation with the Community Service Order. Disclosure makes wage assignment possible.

OBJECTIVE 8: Increase the yearly total amount of community service oversight fees collected from \$11,075 to \$17,000 by December 31, 1987.

Progress: A total of \$16,595 was collected from 286 defendants during 1987 (\bar{x} = \$58).

This collection program was officially started March 1984. The purpose is to help offset the cost of operating a community service program. The 52nd District Courts (Divisions I, II & III) order a \$25 per month fee as a condition of the Community Service Order. Truly indigent defendants are authorized to work additional community service hours in lieu of actual payments.

OBJECTIVE 9: Increase the yearly total amount of "Good Faith" payments collected from \$6,923 to \$10,000 by December 31, 1987.

Progress: A "good faith" payment is required prior to a "successful" release from the Court Community Service Program of all defendants who report the ability to begin making the Court ordered payments. Circuit Court cases showed an increase in "good faith" payments of (105%) and District Court cases showed a decrease of (26%):

Circuit Court (n=25, \bar{X} = \$317)	\$ 7,922
District Court (n=11, \bar{X} = \$206)	2,262
Reimbursement Division (n=0)	<u>00</u>
TOTAL "GOOD FAITH" PAYMENTS COLLECTED	<u>\$ 10,184</u>

OBJECTIVE 10: Provide consultation to participating agencies as requested.

Progress: Evaluative and consultative visits were made to over 80 agencies. In addition, numerous informal consultations were done by telephone or in short visits with many other sites.

OBJECTIVE 11: Maintain the total number of participating agencies between 275 and 325.

Progress: At year's end, the number of agencies/organizations participating in the Court Community Service Program was 275. The flexibility of Community Service and the locations and nature of participating agencies, make placement of Community Service workers throughout the tri-county and distant state areas possible. Roughly 69% of the agencies are located in Oakland County, twenty-three percent in Wayne County and the remaining nine percent are located outside of Oakland and Wayne Counties.

The agencies using Community Service workers are as follows:

Addison Oaks County Park, Oxford
Adult Ed, Center for Huron Valley Schools, Highland
All Nation Church of God in Christ, Port Huron
American Heart Association, Lathrup Village
American Red Cross, Bloomfield Hills
American Red Cross, Detroit
American Red Cross, Oak Park
American Red Cross, Roseville
Anti-Cruelty Association, Detroit
Avondale Convalescent Home, Rochester
Bald Mountain Park and Recreation, Lake Orion
Baldwin Avenue Com. Center, Pontiac
Bells Anne Elementary, Ortonville
Bartlett Elementary School, South Lyon
Berston Field House, Flint
Beverly Manor, Novi
Blind Recreational Society, Pontiac
Bortz Health Care of West Bloomfield, West Bloomfield
Bowen Senior Center, Pontiac
Boy's and Girl's Club of Metropolitan Detroit, Redford
Boy's Club, Auburn Heights
Boys' Club, Highland Park
Boys' Club, (Columbia St.), Pontiac
Boys' Club, Royal Oak
Brandon Fire Department, Ortonville
Brandon Middle School, Ortonville
Breitmeyer School - Detroit
Brightmoor Day Care Center, Detroit
Brightmoor Tabernacle, Southfield
Cambridge Nursing Home, Clawson
Camp Franklin, Lake Orion
Camp Oakland Youth Program, Inc., Oxford
Camp Oheyesa, Holly
Canton Township, Canton
Catholic Social Services, Royal Oak
Cedar Crest Lutheran Church, Union Lake
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Brighton
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant
Chaldean Sacred Heart Parish and Center, Detroit
Church of Christ, Pontiac
City of Davison, Davison
City of Keego Harbor, Keego Harbor
City of Novi, Novi
City of South Lyon, South Lyon
Clare Nursing Home, Clare
Clarenceville Schools, Farmington Hills
Clarkston Senior High School, Clarkston
Cloverdale Developmental Training Center, Farmington

Columbiere College, Clarkston
 Common Ground, Birmingham
 Community Activities, Inc., Drayton Plains
 Community Crisis Center, Dearborn
 Community Development Department, Redford
 Community Living Center, Pontiac
 Community Volunteer Program, Detroit
 Conference of Western Wayne, Livonia
 Covenant Baptist Church, West Bloomfield
 Crescent Lake Elementary, Pontiac
 Crossroads United Presbyterian Church, Walled Lake
 Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Southfield
 Department of Natural Resources, Pontiac
 Department of Social Services, Madison Heights
 Department of Social Services, Walled Lake
 Dodge #4 State Park, Pontiac
 Dominican Sisters, Oxford
 Dorvan Convalescent Home, Livonia
 Easter Seal Society of Oakland County, Pontiac
 Ecology Center, Ann Arbor
 Edwin Denby Childrens Home of Salvation Army, Detroit
 Ewalt Center, Pontiac
 Fairlane Family YMCA, Dearborn
 Faith Baptist Church, Drayton Plains
 Family Living Center, Pontiac
 Farmington Advisory Council, Farmington Hills
 Farmington Community Library, Farmington
 Farmington Hills Community Library, Farmington Hills
 Ferndale High School, Ferndale
 Ferndale Schools, Project Head Start, Ferndale
 50th District Court Probation, Pontiac
 52nd District Court Probation, Pontiac
 Fleischman Home for the Aged, West Bloomfield
 Flint Osteopathic Hospital, Flint
 Focus Hope, Detroit
 Focus Hope, Pontiac
 Four Chaplains Convalescent Center, Westland
 Four Towns Elementary, Waterford Township
 Grace Hospital, Detroit
 Grandview Foundation, Milford
 Green Briar Nursing Home, Howell
 Haven, Pontiac
 Hayes-Jones Community Center, Pontiac
 Hazel Park High School, Hazel Park
 HEMID (Help Elderly Maintain Independence & Dignity), Detroit
 Henry Ford Hospital, W. Bloomfield Center, West Bloomfield
 Hickory Haven Nursing Home, Milford
 Highland Park Community High School, Highland Park
 Highland Recreation Area, Milford
 Highland Township, Highland

Hilton Convalescent Home, Ferndale
 Holly Apostolic Church, Holly
 Holly Area Schools, Holly
 Holly Elementary School, Holly
 Holly Recreation Area, Holly
 Independence Oaks, Clarkston
 Independence Parks & Recreation Department, Clarkston
 Indianwood Community Baptist Church and Academy, Oxford
 International Christian Education Association, Pleasant Ridge
 Isaac E. Crary Jr. High School, Pontiac
 Jewish Community Center, West Bloomfield
 Kettering High School, Drayton Plains
 Lake Orion Missionary Church, Lake Orion
 Lake Orion, Village of; Lake Orion
 Lakeshore Family YMCA, St. Clair Shores
 Lapeer Fire Department, Lapeer
 Life Directions, Inc., Detroit
 Lighthouse, Pontiac
 Lourdes Nursing Home, Pontiac
 Lutheran School for the Deaf, Detroit
 Madison Heights Senior Citizens Drop In Center, Madison Heights
 March of Dimes - S.E. Michigan Chapter, Southfield
 Meadowbrook Health Enhancement, Rochester
 Michigan Animal Rescue League, Pontiac
 Michigan Humane Society, Utica
 Middlebelt Nursing Center, Livonia
 Mother Waddles, Detroit
 Mount Vernon Convalescent Home, Southfield
 Multi-Lakes Conservation Association, Walled Lake
 Neighborhood House, Rochester
 Neighborhood Services (Kercheval) and (Grandy Avenue), Detroit
 Neighborhood Services (West Grand Blvd.) and (St. Jeane), Detroit
 Neighborhood Services Department, Detroit
 New Fellowship Tabernacle, Detroit
 North East Oakland Vocational Education Center, Pontiac
 North Hills Farms Nutrition Site, Pontiac
 Northville - Allen Terrace Senior Citizen Housing, Northville
 Northville, City of Northville
 Northville City Recreation, Northville
 Northville Historic District Mill Race, Northville
 Northville Public Works, Northville
 Northwest Activity Center, Detroit
 Northwest Alano, Westland
 North West Oakland Vocational Education Center, Clarkston
 Oakland Community College, Bloomfield Hills
 Oakland Community College, Recording for the Blind, Bloomfield
 Hills
 Oakland County Bar Association
 Oakland County Courthouse Cafeteria, Pontiac
 Oakland County Health Dept. Breast Cancer Detection, Southfield

Oakland County Jail, Pontiac
 Oakland County Jail Inmate Services, O.C.S.D., Pontiac
 Oakland County Literacy Project, Pontiac
 Oakland County Mental Retardation Center, Pontiac
 Oakland County Property Records, Pontiac
 Oakland General Hospital, Madison Heights
 Oakland Livingston Human Services Agency, Hazel Park
 Oakland Livingston Human Services Agency, Pontiac
 Oakland Livingston Human Services Agency, Senior Citizens Center,
 Novi
 Oakland Livingston Human Services Agency, Walled Lake
 Offender Aid and Restoration, Pontiac
 Optometric Institute, Detroit
 Orion Senior Citizens Center, Lake Orion
 Ortonville United Methodist Church, Ortonville
 Our Lady of Fatima, Oak Park
 Our Lady of the Lakes School, Waterford
 Out Wayne County Human Services, Inc., Northville
 Oxford Area Community Schools, Oxford
 Oxford Health Center, Oxford
 Oxford Township Library, Oxford
 Patterson Elementary School, Holly
 Pearl Wright Center - Ferndale
 Peoples Community Service, Hamtramck
 Perdue Center, Pontiac
 Pontiac Catholic High School, Pontiac
 Pontiac Creative Arts Center, Pontiac
 Pontiac General Hospital, Pontiac
 Pontiac Lake Recreation Area, Pontiac
 Pontiac Nursing Center, Pontiac
 Pontiac Osteopathic Hospital, Milford
 Pontiac Osteopathic Hospital, Oxford (see OXFORD HEALTH CARE
 CTR.)
 Pontiac Osteopathic Hospital, Pontiac
 Pontiac Rescue Mission
 Prince of Peace, West Bloomfield
 Proud Lake Recreation Area, Milford
 Providence Hospital, Southfield
 Public TV, Channel 56; Detroit
 Rehabilitation Institute, Detroit
 Rescue Mission, Flint
 Rochester - Utica Recreation, Utica
 Romulus Department of Public Works, Romulus
 Royal Oak Township Offices, Royal Oak
 Royal Oak Township Recreation, Royal Oak
 Sacred Heart Church, Roseville
 Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Institute, Detroit
 Sacred Heart Seminary, Detroit
 St. Agatha Roman Catholic Church, Redford
 St. Andrews Catholic Church, Rochester

St. Dennis Church, Royal Oak
 St. John's Catholic Church, Fenton
 St. Johns Church, Holly
 St. John's United Methodist Church, Pontiac
 St. Joseph Mercy Hospital - Volunteer Service Dept., Pontiac
 St. Mark's Church, Warren
 St. Mary's of Redford Church, Detroit
 St. Pauls Lutheran Church, Lapeer
 St. Vincent De Paul Church, Pontiac
 St. William's Church, Walled Lake
 Salvation Army, Dearborn Heights
 Salvation Army, Detroit
 Salvation Army Temple, Detroit
 Salvation Army, Farmington
 Salvation Army, Mt. Clemens
 Salvation Army, Pontiac
 Salvation Army II, Pontiac
 Salvation Army, Royal Oak
 Salvation Army, Wyandotte
 Samaritan Health Center, Detroit
 Seventh Day Adventist Church, Lake Orion
 Southfield Police Department Public Safety Building, Southfield
 Southgate Regional Center for Development and Disabilities,
 Southfield
 South Lyon Church of Christ, South Lyon
 South Lyon Elementary School, South Lyon
 South Lyon High School, South Lyon
 South Lyon Public Library, South Lyon
 Southfield, City of; Parks and Recreation, Southfield
 Southfield Police Department, Southfield
 Southgate Reg. Center for Development and Disabilities, Southgate
 South Macomb Hospital, Warren
 S.T.A.R.T., Detroit
 TEAM for Justice, Detroit
 Troy Boys and Girls Club, Troy
 Troy Parks and Recreation
 Troy People Concerned, Troy
 Union Lake Baptist Church, Union Lake
 Union Lake Elementary School, Walled Lake
 United Way Information Referral, Pontiac
 Veterans Administrative Medical Center, Allen Park
 Wallace E. Holland Recreation Center, Pontiac
 Walled Lake Elementary, Walled Lake
 Walled Lake Community Education Center, Walled Lake
 Walled Lake Outdoor Education Center, Milford
 Walled Lake School Administrative Building, Walled Lake
 Walled Lake Schools, Elementary, Walled Lake
 Walled Lake Schools, Walled Lake
 Waterford Mott High School, Pontiac
 Waterford Parks and Recreation, Waterford Township

Waterford Senior Citizens Center, Waterford Township
Wayne County Association of Mental Retardation, Wayne
Wayne County Department of Social Services, Detroit
Wayne-Metro Community Services Agency, Ecorse
Wayne State University - Recording for the Blind, Science Lib., Det.
Webster School, Pontiac
West Bloomfield Nursing & Conv. Center, West Bloomfield
Westside Bible Way, Detroit
West Wind M-59 Home, Union Lake
Whitehall Home for the Aged, Novi
Wildflour Community Bakery, Ann Arbor
Wilson State Park, Harrison (DNR)
Women's Resource Center, Howell
YMCA, Birmingham
YMCA, Boys and Girls of Metro Detroit, Detroit
YMCA, Eastside, Detroit
YMCA, Farmington
YMCA, Lakeshore Family, St. Clair Shores
YMCA, Livonia Branch, Livonia
YMCA, Northside, Highland Park
YMCA, South Oakland, East Detroit
YMCA, Milford
YMCA, Mt. Clemens
YMCA, Pontiac
YMCA, Northwest Branch, Redford
YMCA, South Oakland, Royal Oak
YMCA, Warren Branch
YMCA, Westland; Westland
YWCA, Domestic Violence Shelter, Pontiac
YWCA, Northwest Branch, Redford
YWCA, Oakland Branch, Clawson

OBJECTIVES 1988

1. Place no fewer than 600 offenders in Community Service activities by December 31, 1988.
2. Provide 60,000 hours of offender community service to non-profit agencies over 1988.
3. Achieve 75% success rate in completing assignments during 1988
4. Provide for a means of payment of Court ordered monies by the indigent offender through a Court Community Service Program.
5. Provide the Circuit and District criminal Courts an alternative to incarceration (in appropriate cases) of defendants and save 2,200 jail days by December 31, 1988.
6. Provide the Circuit and District Courts of Oakland County with a Community Service Work Release Program as authorized by the Board of Commissioners, as an alternative method of incarceration to the main jail.
7. Maintain a structured and systematic procedure which confronts the offender's alleged inability to pay Court ordered monies, provide job training and exposure to employers, work performance evaluations and opportunities for paying jobs.
8. Develop and maintain a community service oversight fees account and collect a monthly fee from defendants under a District Court Community Service Order (these defendants are not on probation). Collect \$22,000 by December 31, 1988.
9. Increase the yearly total amount of "Good Faith" payments collected from \$10,184 to \$12,000 by December 31, 1988.
10. Provide consultation to participating agencies as requested.
11. Maintain the total number of participating agencies between 300-325.
12. Increase the yearly total number of criminal cases referred from District Courts from 598 to 700 cases by December 31, 1988.
13. Increase the yearly total number of criminal cases referred from Circuit Court from 339 to 400 cases by December 31, 1988.
14. Increase the yearly total number of cases referred to Community Service from 939 to 1,100 cases by December 31, 1988.

STATISTICAL DATA

I. Caseload - Community Service
01/01/87 - 12/31/87

SOURCE, NUMBER AND % OF EACH COLUMN'S TOTAL

	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	<u>REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Interviewed 01/01/86 thru 12/31/86	250 (90%)	486 (95%)	2	738 (93%)
*Did not report for interview	29 (10%)	25 (5%)		54 (7%)
TOTAL	<u>279</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>792 (100%)</u>
Defendant unqualified for program	4	1		5

*Many of these cases are subsequently re-referred to the program and successfully complete assigned work.

The statistical data presented below (Sections II-IV and VI-X) include only those cases of official "terminated" status as of December 31, 1987. It does not include the 176 currently being placed at a work site ("process"), or the 164 still working on their Community Service assignments ("active") or the 99 cases being closed out ("inactive").

II. Breakdown by Court, Judge, number cases terminated from Community Service, and percent of total terminated

<u>JUDGES CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>CRIMINAL CASES AND % TERMINATED</u>	
Anderson	10	
Andrews	33	(12%)
Breck	13	(5%)
Cooper	3	
Gage	48	(18%)
Gilbert	9	
Kuhn	10	
Lippitt	13	
Mester	21	(8%)
F. X. O'Brien	11	
J. N. O'Brien	6	
Schnelz	37	(14%)
Templin	16	(6%)
Thorburn	19	
Ziem	9	
Transfer in cases	<u>16</u>	
TOTAL	274	

<u>JUDGES CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>CRIMINAL CASES AND % TERMINATED</u>	
Batchik	124	(24%)
Boyle	78	(15%)
Bulgarelli	143	(28%)
McNally	1	
Sheehy	61	(12%)
Shipper	99	(19%)
Transfer in cases	<u>5</u>	
TOTAL	511*	

*One hundred eighty-four defendants (36%) were convicted of shoplifting.
 *One hundred defendants (20%) were convicted of drunk driving.

III. Breakdown by Court, probation office, probation officer, cases terminated from Community Service, and percent of total terminated

<u>CIRCUIT COURT PROB. OFFICERS*</u>	<u>CASES AND % TERMINATED</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT PROB. OFFICERS</u>	<u>CASES AND % TERMINATED</u>
Abraham	1	Higgins	3
Aud	5 (2%)	Kachmar	25
Bazner	14 (5%)	Kozak	9
Bell	6	Lampman	27 (10%)
Bieniewics	1	Leach	6
Boberg	6	Longe	1
Bosek	2	Maynard	4
Bradford	1	Maurin	3
Carroll, D.	9 (3%)	Mecoli	6
Cole	13	Mix	1
Derr	9	Mudd, Nancy	0
Dikeman	2	Norris	22 (8%)
Elsenheimer	8	Nowak	18 (7%)
Fredericks	4	O'Kelly	2
Guy	1	Perrott	8
Hack	5	Peters	
		Radzilowski	4
		Reed	14

*Only probation officers who were assigned case supervision are reported herein.

(Continued Next Page)

Continued:

<u>CIRCUIT COURT PROB. OFFICERS</u>	<u>CASES AND % TERMINATED</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT PROB. OFFICERS</u>	<u>CASES AND % TERMINATED</u>
Riggs	8 (3%)	Abbatt	32 (6%)
Sheets	4	Brock	21 (4%)
Siegrist	0	Bukori	21
Walker	8	Crane	42 (8%)
Wolney	<u>14</u> (5%)	Doyle	37 (7%)
TOTAL	274*	McAleer	6 (1%)
		Rupe	30 (6%)
		Szlenkier	35 (7%)
		CSO***	<u>287</u> (56%)
		TOTAL	511**

*Sixteen transfer in cases listed by probation officer.

**Five transfer in cases listed by probation officer.

***A Community Service Order (CSO) can be made by the Court when the Court does not wish to impose probation, but does want the defendant to complete a specified number of community service work hours.

Reimbursement Division Case Terminations by Court of Original Jurisdiction

Circuit Court - 2.

IV. Circuit and District Court's case termination average per probation officer

	<u>CASES TERMINATED</u>	<u>YEARLY AVERAGE PER P.O.</u>
Circuit Court Probation	274	7
District Court Probation	<u>511</u>	28
TOTAL	785	

V. Proportion and reason cases referred to Community Service

	<u>SOURCE, CASES AND % OF EACH COLUMN'S TOTAL</u>		
	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	<u>REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION</u>
Court Costs	61 (23%)		
Appointed Attorney Fees	50 (19%)	4	2
Alcohol Assessment Fees		2	
Restitution "public purse"	5 (2%)		
Probationary Oversight Fees		26 (5%)	
Fines and Costs		16 (3%)	
Probation Special Condition (treatment), in addition to any monies owed.	148 (6%)	238 (47%)	
*In lieu of jail sentence	<u>2</u>	<u>221 (44%)</u>	<u> </u>
**TOTAL	266	507	2

***The % of cases that successfully comply with a Community Service Order in lieu of incarceration are:**

Circuit Court Criminal	100% (n=2)
District Court Criminal	78% (n=221)

**Figures do not correspond with total number cases terminated since many criminal offenders are approved for Community Service for more than one reason; e.g., monies and special condition.

VI. Types of agencies accepting Community Service workers

Approximately 275 different agencies use the service of Court referred Community Service workers. (NOTE: Many agencies provide services which overlap the arbitrary categories established below):

Hospitals and medical - convalescent hospitals, rest homes, public health, etc.

Education: schools, colleges, adult education, etc.

Child care facilities

Cultural: libraries, art, music, etc.

Rehabilitation and counseling services: (residential and day programs) emotional, physical, correctional, addictive programs, etc.

Multi-purpose social service agencies: Red Cross, volunteer bureaus, social services, YMCA's, YWCA's, Boys' Clubs, Neighborhood Youth Centers, etc.

Ecology: environmental protection, animal care, recycling, etc.

Miscellaneous: parks, city government, churches, senior and handicapped citizens, recreational, etc.

VII. Types of services provided by Community Service workers

These figures are approximate, since many agencies use one community service worker in several capacities.

Approximately 62% of Community Service assignments are maintenance work, 15% staff aids and 13% clerical.

Maintenance - skilled and unskilled; simple repairs, janitorial, household work, recycling, painting, animal care, etc.

Aid to Handicapped - retarded, blind, physically disabled, the aged, etc.

Security Function

Clerical - skilled and unskilled; typing filing, collating, addressing, etc.

Food Service - assisting with preparation and serving of meals.

Staff Aide - assisting professional staff, such as medical work, community organization, interviewing, counseling, planning, etc.

Mechanical - skilled engine repairs, carpentry, electrical, and plumbing.

Hospital Aide and Friendly Visitor - primarily convalescent hospitals and rest homes.

Recreation Aide - youth work primarily.

Child Care, Tutor, Teacher Aide

Artistic Work - scrapbooks, serving for agencies, serving needy families.

VIII. Nature of Offense

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the cases referred from Circuit and District Court's criminal docket were for property type offenses (Larcenies, B & E's, UDAA, U & P, Welfare Fraud, Embezzlements, Destruction of Property, etc.). Crimes against the person made up 9% of the referrals (Manslaughter, Criminal Sexual Conduct, Assaults, Robberies, Arson, etc.) Nineteen percent of the referrals were for drug and alcohol related offenses (use, possession, delivery, manufacture, O.U.I.L., etc.)

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>SOURCES, CASES AND %</u>	
	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Accosting & Soliciting		
— Aiding & Abetting		
— Aggravated Assault	1	2
— Animal Cruelty and Running at Large		
— Annoying Phone Calls		
— Armed Robbery	1	
— Arson		
— Assault and Battery	4	21 (4%)
— Assault and Battery on a Police Officer	1	
— Assault With Intent to do Great Bodily Harm Less Than Murder	2	
— Assault With Intent to Rob While Armed	1	
— Attempt Accessory After Act	1	
— Attempt Alteration of Driver's License		
— Attempt Murder		
— Attempt Preparation to Burn		

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Attempt Robbery		
— Breaking and Entering Coin Operated Device	1	
— Breaking and Entering a Motor Vehicle	13 (4%)	
— Breaking and Entering (ODH and Gen.)	31 (10%)	
— Bribery of a Public Officer		
— Burning Property Less/O \$100	3	1
— Bringing Narcotics in Prison	1	
— Careless Discharge of Firearm		
— Careless Driving		
— Carrying a Concealed Weapon	4	
— Child Cruelty	1	
— Conspiracy to Bribe Public Officer		
— Conspiracy to Burn Property Under \$50		
— Conspiracy to Commit Armed Robbery		
— Conspiracy to Commit a Misdemeanor	2	
— Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor		3

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Criminal Sexual Conduct	6 (2%)	2
— D.U.I.L./O.U.I.L.	4	55 (10%)
— D.W.A.I.	2	45 (9%)
— D.W.L.S.		69 (13%)
— Defective Equipment		
— Defrauding an Innkeeper		
— Delivery of Controlled Substance	14 (5%)	
— Delivery of Marijuana	1	
— Discharge of Fire Arm Without Malice		
— Disobeyed Traffic Signal		
— Disorderly Conduct	1	7
— Disturbing the Peace		1
— Driving W/No Lights		
— Driving Without Plates		
— Embezzlement by Agent	6	5
— Embezzlement Over \$100	6	
— Embezzlement Under \$100		
— Entering Without Breaking		
— Escape From Lawful Custody	1	1

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Extortion		
— Failure to Display Driver's License		
— Failure to have Safety Inspection		
— Failure to Obey Police Officer's Signal		4
— Failure to Present Pistol for Safety Inspection		
— Failure to Return Rented Property	1	
— Failure to Stop at a Personal Injury Accident		1
— Failure to Use Care & Caution		
— False Application for Driver's License		
— False Police Report		
— False Pretenses Over/Under \$100	2	
— Felonious Assault	18 (6%)	
— Felonious Driving	2	
— Felonious Operation of Watercraft		
— Fishing Without License		
— Fleeing & Eluding		2
— Forgery		

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Fraudulent Use of Credit Card	5	
— Fraud Inkeeper		1
— Furnishing Alcohol to Minors		2
— Gross Indecency Between Males		
— Harboring Minors/Contributing		
— Illegal Entry		2
— Illegal Fireworks		1
— Illegal Parking		
— Illegal Possession of Deer		3
— Improper Use of Registration Plates		
— Incite Another to Commit an Assault With Intent to Maim		
— Indecent Exposure		
— Joyriding	2	
— Kidnapping		
— Keeping Gambling House	1	
— Larceny by Conversion		
— Larceny of Gasoline		
— Larceny From Person	5	

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Larceny From Motor Vehicle	7	2
— Larceny From a Building	35 (11%)	
— Larceny From Vacant Building	5	9 (2%)
— Larceny Over \$100	15 (5%)	
— Larceny Under \$100	1	31 (6%)
— Leaving Scene of Prop. Accident		1
— Littering		3
— Loitering		2
— Malicious Destruction of Property	16 (5%)	11 (2%)
— Malicious Use of Communication System		1
— Manslaughter	2	
— Manufacture Drugs		
— Medicaid Fraud		
— Minor in Possession		1
— Misuse of Public Monies		
— Negligent Homicide	3	
— Negligent Operation of Water Vehicle		
— No Account Check	1	
— No Operator's License		

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— No Proof of Insurance		1
— Non-Child Support		
— Non-Sufficient Funds Check		1
— Obstructing Officer in Line of Duty	4	
— Obstructing by Disguise		
— Obtaining Controlled Substance by Fraud	3	
— Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses	2	1
— Open Intoxicants		1
— Operating Food Establishment W/O License		
— Operation of Unregistered Vehicle		
— Parking Tickets		1
— Perjury	1	
— Placing of Explosives With or w/o Damage		
— Possession of Burglary Tool	1	
— Possession/Consumption of Alcohol		
— Possession of Controlled Substance	12 (4%)	3

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Possession of Credit Card Without Consent of Holder		
— Possession of Firearm in Commission of a Felony		
— Possession of Forbidden Weapon		
— Possession of Hunting Knife		2
— Possession of Marijuana/ Controlled Substance	3	12 (2%)
— Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle With Intent to Transfer Title		
— Possession of Stolen Property		
— Possession of Wild Game		1
— Possession With Intent to Deliver	1	
— Probation Violation		
— Prowling		3
— Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property	8 (3%)	5
— Reckless Driving	1	1
— Reckless Use of Firearm		
— Resisting Arrest	3	1
— Revoked License		1

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
___ Shoplifting		184 (35%)
___ Simple Assault	1	2
___ Simple Larceny	1	15 (3%)
___ Speeding		
___ Switching Price Tags		
___ Tampering With Motor Vehicle		
___ Tampering With Registration of a Meter		
___ Threatening Phone Calls		1
___ Trespassing		
___ U.D.A.A.	11 (4%)	
___ Use of Controlled Substance		
___ Unarmed Robbery	3	
___ Unlawful Use of Controlled Substance		
___ Unlawful Use of Firearm		
___ Unlawful Use of Plate		1
___ Uttering and Publishing	11 (4%)	
___ Use of Marijuana	2	1
___ Welfare Fraud	10	
___ Window Peeper	___	___
*TOTAL	307	527

*Figure may not correspond with total number cases terminated since some criminal offenders have been convicted of more than one offense.

IX. Number of Hours Assigned

Eighty-four percent (84%) of all Circuit Court criminal docket referrals are required to complete between 50 and 249 Community Service hours. Thirteen percent (13%) of Circuit Court cases are required to complete in excess of 250 hours. District Court's criminal docket Community Service orders range from ten to 699 hours with eighty-one percent (81%) of the orders requiring 50 through 249 hours.

Courts are encouraged to make Community Service orders at least 50 hours to allow for a training/benefit ratio to the participating agency.

<u>HOURS ASSIGNED</u>	<u>SOURCE, CASES AND % OF EACH COLUMN'S TOTAL</u>		
	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	<u>REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION</u>
1 - 9		1	
10 - 19		6 (1%)	
20 - 49	9 (3%)	69 (14%)	
50 - 99	44 (16%)	349 (68%)	2
100 - 149	105 (38%)	57 (11%)	
150 - 199	44 (16%)	9 (2%)	
200 - 249	37 (14%)	11	
250 - 299	9	0	
300 - 399	9	6	
400 - 499	6 (2%)	2	
500 - 699	0	1	
700 - 999	3		
1,000 - Above	8		
TOTAL	274	511	2

X. Sociological Data

To reduce the cost of this annual report, detailed sociological data on sex, ethnic background, age, occupational, educational and marital status have not been illustrated. A detailed breakdown of sociological data has been a feature of past annual reports (1979 - 1983) and the percentages of defendants falling under specific categories has shown little variance from year to year; e.g., number of blacks v.s. whites referred to community service; number of males vs. females, etc. Because this department does not have a computerized system for collecting data, all data must be collected manually by laboriously reviewing each case file. Hence, many hours of labor have been saved by reducing the amount of data presented.

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
___ Shoplifting		184 (35%)
___ Simple Assault	1	2
___ Simple Larceny	1	15 (3%)
___ Speeding		
___ Switching Price Tags		
___ Tampering With Motor Vehicle		
___ Tampering With Registration of a Meter		
___ Threatening Phone Calls		1
___ Trespassing		
___ U.D.A.A.	11 (4%)	
___ Use of Controlled Substance		
___ Unarmed Robbery	3	
___ Unlawful Use of Controlled Substance		
___ Unlawful Use of Firearm		
___ Unlawful Use of Plate		1
___ Uttering and Publishing	11 (4%)	
___ Use of Marijuana	2	1
___ Welfare Fraud	10	
___ Window Peeper	___	___
*TOTAL	307	527

*Figure may not correspond with total number cases terminated since some criminal offenders have been convicted of more than one offense.

IX. Number of Hours Assigned

Eighty-four percent (84%) of all Circuit Court criminal docket referrals are required to complete between 50 and 249 Community Service hours. Thirteen percent (13%) of Circuit Court cases are required to complete in excess of 250 hours. District Court's criminal docket Community Service orders range from ten to 699 hours with eighty-one percent (81%) of the orders requiring 50 through 249 hours.

Courts are encouraged to make Community Service orders at least 50 hours to allow for a training/benefit ratio to the participating agency.

<u>HOURS ASSIGNED</u>	<u>SOURCE, CASES AND % OF EACH COLUMN'S TOTAL</u>		
	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	<u>REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION</u>
1 - 9		1	
10 - 19		6 (1%)	
20 - 49	9 (3%)	69 (14%)	
50 - 99	44 (16%)	349 (68%)	2
100 - 149	105 (38%)	57 (11%)	
150 - 199	44 (16%)	9 (2%)	
200 - 249	37 (14%)	11	
250 - 299	9	0	
300 - 399	9	6	
400 - 499	6 (2%)	2	
500 - 699	0	1	
700 - 999	3		
1,000 - Above	8		
TOTAL	274	511	2

X. Sociological Data

To reduce the cost of this annual report, detailed sociological data on sex, ethnic background, age, occupational, educational and marital status have not been illustrated. A detailed breakdown of sociological data has been a feature of past annual reports (1979 - 1983) and the percentages of defendants falling under specific categories has shown little variance from year to year; e.g., number of blacks v.s. whites referred to community service; number of males vs. females, etc. Because this department does not have a computerized system for collecting data, all data must be collected manually by laboriously reviewing each case file. Hence, many hours of labor have been saved by reducing the amount of data presented.

Past annual reports have demonstrated that seventy-five percent (75%) of the combined referrals from Circuit and District Courts' criminal dockets are men. Thirty percent (30%) of all referrals are of minority background (Black, etc., excluding females). The majority of cases referred from both the Circuit (75%) and District (66%) criminal dockets are under the age of 26 with half (46%) under 21. Breakdown by occupation has shown that most (75%) Court referrals are low-income, unemployed, students, or physically or emotionally disabled. Only one fifth are employed and frequently of an unskilled nature. Approximately one half (64%) of referrals are single and forty-one percent (41%) have obtained less than a high school education.

TABLE 1
CIRCUIT COURT - CRIMINAL DOCKET

	<u>CASES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
A. Process (Being placed in Community work assignment)	82	17
B. Active (Still working on assignment)	75	15
C. Inactive (Being closed-out)	59	12
D. Terminated cases - 1987	<u>274</u>	<u>56</u>
TOTAL	490	100%
E. Breakdown of terminated cases:		
<u>Successfully</u> completed all agreed hours	134	49
<u>Successfully</u> completed percentage of agreed hours and/or made "good faith" payment(s)	23	8
<u>Successful</u> - Obtained paid employment prior to starting Community Service work and made "good faith" payment(s)	3	1
Released from program prior to working - <u>Valid reason</u> (e.g., medical problem)	6	2
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Failed to interview with Community Service Coordinator and thus not placed.	24	9
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Failed to interview with work agency and thus not placed.	51	19
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Released from program prior to working (e.g., didn't show for work, new arrest).	19	7
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Released from program after working (e.g., inappropriate attitude, unacceptable attendance or behavior).	10	4
<u>Not acceptable for placement</u> - predictively a risk and/or inappropriate behavior.	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	274	100%

Community Service workers yearly success rate 61%.

TABLE 2

52ND DISTRICT COURTS, DIVISIONS I, II AND III CRIMINAL DOCKET

	<u>CASES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
A. Process (Being placed in Community work assignment)	94	13
B. Active (Still working on assignment)	89	12
C. Inactive (Being closed-out)	40	5
D. Terminated cases - 1987	<u>511</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	734	100%
E. Breakdown of terminated cases:		
<u>Successfully</u> completed all agreed hours	355	69
<u>Successfully</u> completed percentage of agreed hours and/or made "good faith" payment(s)	12	2
<u>Successful</u> - Obtained paid employment prior to starting Community Service work and made "good faith" payment(s)	1	
Released from program prior to working -	13	3
<u>Valid reason</u> (e.g., medical problem)		
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Failed to interview with Community Service Coordinator and thus not placed	25	5
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Failed to interview with work agency and thus not placed.	60	12
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Released from program prior to working (e.g., didn't show for work, new arrest).	21	4
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Released from program after working (e.g., inappropriate attitude, unacceptable attendance or behavior).	23	5
<u>Not acceptable for placement</u> - predictively a risk and/or inappropriate behavior.	1	
TOTAL	<u>511</u>	<u>100%</u>

Community Service worker yearly success rate 74%

TABLE 3

REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION

	<u>CASES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
A. Process (Being placed in Community work assignment)	0	
B. Active (Still working on assignment)	0	
C. Inactive (Being closed-out)	0	
D. Terminated cases - 1988	2	100
TOTAL	2	100%
E. Breakdown of terminated cases:		
<u>Successfully</u> completed all agreed hours	2	100
<u>Successfully</u> completed percentage of agreed hours and/or made "good faith" payment(s)		
<u>Successful</u> - Obtained paid employment prior to starting Community Service work and made "good faith" payment(s)		
Released from program prior to working -		
<u>Valid reason</u> (e.g., medical problem)		
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Failed to interview with Community Service Coordinator and thus not placed		
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Failed to interview with work agency and thus not placed.		
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Released from program prior to working (e.g., didn't show for work, new arrest).		
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Released from program after working (e.g., inappropriate attitude, unacceptable attendance or behavior).		
<u>Not acceptable for placement</u> - predictively a risk and/or inappropriate behavior.		
TOTAL	2	100%

Community Service worker yearly success rate 100%