

1988

**Court Community Service
County of Oakland**

**Annual
Report**

*CR-sent
4-25-89 MPI*

117766

117766

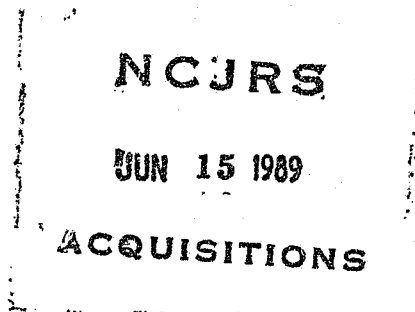
COURT COMMUNITY SERVICE DIVISION

for the

COUNTY OF OAKLAND

Annual Report

January 1, 1988 - December 31, 1988



117766

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
52nd District Court Probation
Oakland County Service Center

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

CONTENTS

Organizational Chart	1
Executive Summary	2
Statistical Highlights	4
Program Trends Over Seven Years	6
Status of Accomplishment of Objectives (1988)	
Objective 1: Place offenders in community service jobs	8
Objective 2: Provide community service work hours	9
Objective 3: Achieve 75 percent success rate	10
Objective 4: Provide a means of payment of Court ordered monies by the indigent offender	10
Objective 5: Provide the Circuit and District Courts an alternative to incarceration	13
Objective 6: Expose offenders to paid employment	14
Objective 7: Collect misdemeanor community service oversight fees	14
Objective 8: Collect "Good Faith" payments	15
Objective 9: Provide consultation to participating agencies	15
Objective 10: Maintain participating agencies	15
Objective 11: Increase the total number of referrals from 52nd District Courts (Divisions I, II, and III)	8
Objective 12: Increase the total number of criminal case referrals from Circuit Court	8
Objective 13: Increase the yearly total number of cases referred to Court Community Service	8

CONTENTS (cont.)

Objectives (1989) 16

Statistical Data

I. Caseload - Community Service 17

II. Case termination breakdown by

 Circuit Judges 18

 District Judges 19

III. Case termination breakdown by

 Circuit Court Probation Officers 20

 District Court Probation Officers 21

 Reimbursement Division 21

IV. Circuit and District Court's

 Probation office case termination
 average per Probation Officer 22

V. Proportion and reason cases approved for
Community Service 22

VI. Types of agencies accepting Community
Service workers 23

VII. Types of services provided by Community
Service workers 24

VIII. Nature of offenses 25

IX. Number of Hours Assigned 34

X. Sociological Data 34

Caseload Movement Data

Table I. Circuit Court - Criminal Docket 36

Table II. District Court - Criminal Docket 37

Table III. Reimbursement Division 38

COURT COMMUNITY SERVICE DIVISION STAFF

a. John Paul Jones, Ph.D., Chief
Licensed Psychologist

a. Clerk III
Margaret Miller

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

a.,d. Daniel P. Brock, B.S.*
Probation Officer/Coordinator

District Court Cases

Circuit Court Cases

c. Maria
Soave

c. Lisa
Terns

a., c. Linda
Decker

b., c. Clare
Collins

b., c. William
Lawless

b., c. Robert
Charlton

b., c. Kurt
Parry

CODE

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

*Joyce Sisson resigned June 30, 1988.

*Linda Decker held "acting" position from July 14, 1988 to September 1, 1988.

*JoAnne Koleon-Burley held "acting" position from September 2, 1988 to November 22, 1988.

*Daniel P. Brock was appointed to position on November 22, 1988.

This annual report was prepared by Dr. John Paul Jones, Margaret Miller, Deborah McAleer, and Karen Reynolds. They toiled diligently at manually collecting and computing the numerical data in this report. We extend our appreciation to Susan Porter of the Word Processing Center for the typing and preparation in the printing of this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Court Community Service Program of Oakland County continues to be a worthwhile effort 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 crime. Both District and Circuit Judges continue to have a favorable reaction to the program shown by the number of people that they sentence to it. In 1988, over 1,000 offenders were referred to complete community service work hours. Both government and the local community benefited by the 65,826 hours of work that was done by offenders, valued at \$587,273. Seventy-two percent (72%) of the offenders placed at worksites complied with the order in its entirety. Over \$73,000 was recouped through work service from 300 indigent offenders who could not comply with court-ordered payments. All "capable" offenders are held responsible for either the payments or an equivalent service to government or the local communities. This serves to both enhance the integrity of the courts and to increase the real collection of monies from those offenders who can afford to pay, but claim indigency.

Two hundred and sixty five (265) offenders were ordered and completed community service work in lieu of serving various jail sentences, totaling 3,608 jail days. Sentencing these offenders to community service work in lieu of incarceration saved dollar expense in the amount of \$224,000.

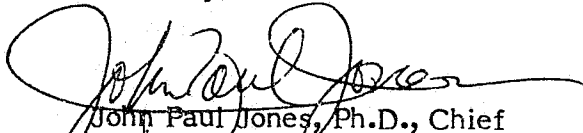
One of the values of this program is that it provides offenders with job training and exposure to employers, work performance evaluations, and opportunities for paying jobs. Those offenders who have clandestine employment are disclosed after confrontation with the Community Service Program, making collections possible. Seventeen (17) offenders terminated with this program in 1988 had obtained paid employment. Twenty-three thousand dollars (\$23,000) was collected from such individuals as "good faith" payment prior to a "successful" release from the program. An additional \$16,000 was collected from district court offenders in the way of community service oversight fees.

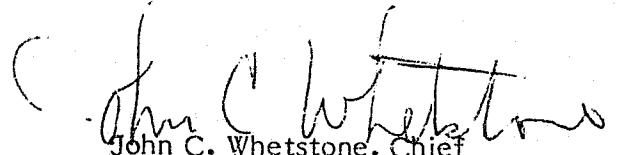
In Oakland County, offenders continue to perform community service to a variety of governmental and non-profit, public, and private agencies without remuneration. These offenders are making restitution to society by contributing to our community. Their new role as "helper" rather than "helped" brings these individuals closer to being responsible members of the community. The program continues to maintain a high degree of accountability and does not coddle the more serious offender or tolerate the non-compliant offender. Offenders who fail to comply with the Court's community service order are brought back before the court and dealt with more seriously.

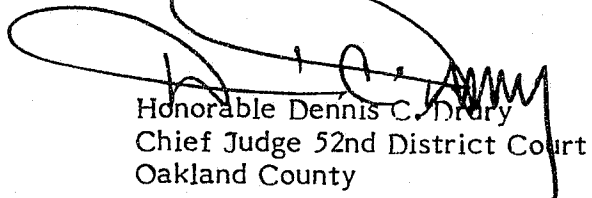
This division continues to look for ways to put offenders to work in the community in lieu of incarceration. To this end, the division will operate a Court Community Service Garden. Selected offenders will be sentenced by our Courts to work preparing the soil, planting vegetables, weeding, and harvesting the produce. The produce will be used by the Oakland County Jail. The first group of offenders will be placed in the spring of 1989.

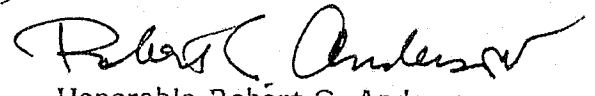
We are proud to present the Ninth Annual Report of activities which continues to demonstrate the merits of a community service sentencing division. Oakland County continues to be the foremost leader in this type of offender/community re-integration; we can be proud of our continuing accomplishments!

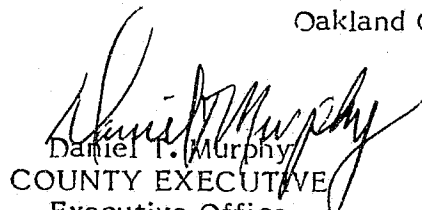
Sincerely,


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


John C. Whetstone, Chief
Circuit Court Probation
Oakland County


Honorable Dennis C. 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

JPJ:ms

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Program's Impact on Jail Space — 54,183 Jail Days Saved, Valued at \$2,763,572

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, 1988, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three (1,863) offenders completed Community Service Orders in lieu of serving various jail sentences, totaling 54,183 jail days not served. Sentencing these offenders to Community Service in lieu of incarceration saved tax dollar expenses in the amount of \$2,763,572.

Program's Impact on Collection of Court-Ordered Monies — \$153,634 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 period September 1, 1982 through December 31, 1988, defendants referred to Community Service because of "indigency" paid a total of \$153,634 or an average of \$2,022 per month.

Program's Impact on Defendant's Employability — 343 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, 1988, thirty-five (35) "indigent" Community Service defendants obtained paid employment as a direct result of completing a Community Service Order.

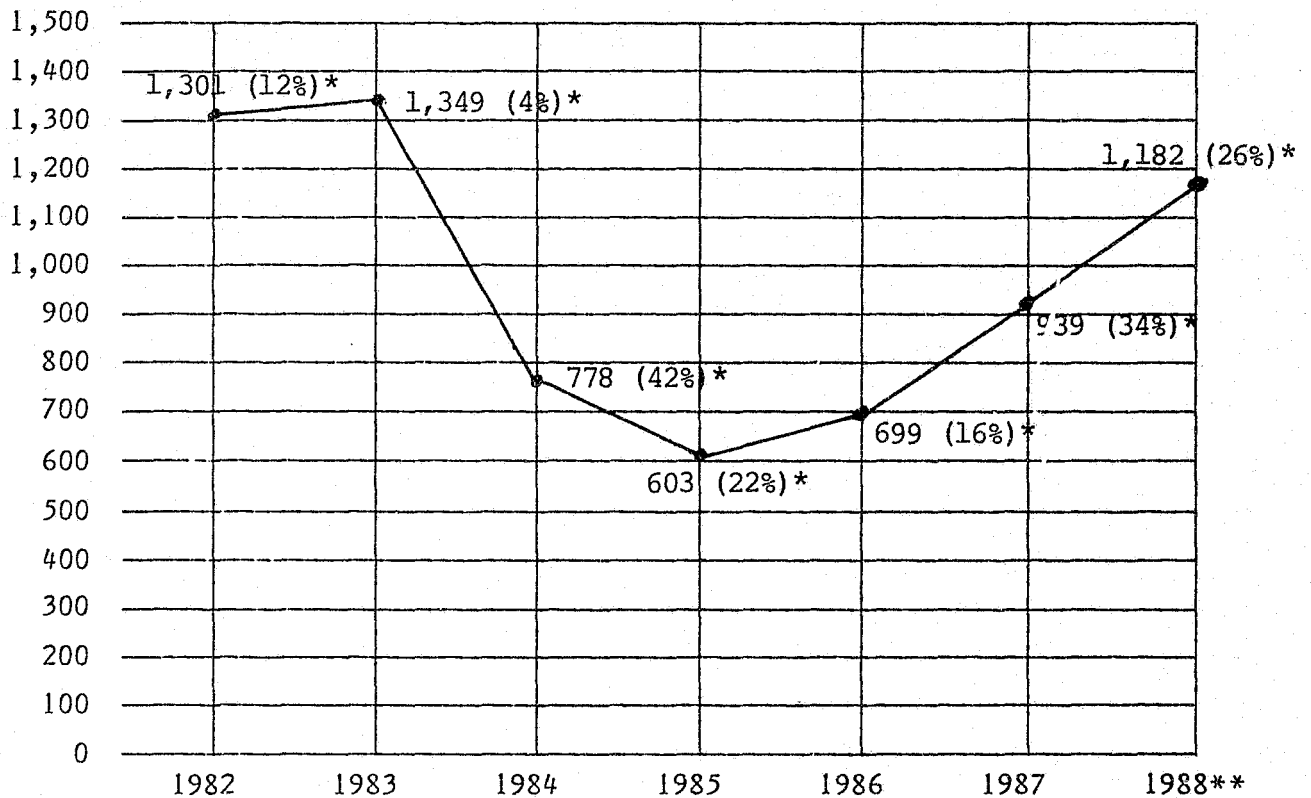
During the same period of time, three hundred and eight (308) "indigent" defendants obtained paid employment after referral to the program, but prior to starting Community Service work.

Program's Impact on Non-Profit Agencies — \$5,310,868 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, 1988, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven (5,927) individuals convicted (or charged) with civil, misdemeanor, or felony offenses contributed 595,282 work hours of Community Service. This represents an average of 100 community service hours per offender. In total monetary value, this represents over \$5,310,868 of services contributed, or an average of \$896 of work service given by each offender (computed by \$6.56 per hour X 36.00% fringe benefits).

COURT COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM TRENDS OVER SEVEN YEARS



*Percentage of increase/decrease over preceeding year.

**January 1 thru December 31, 1988. Forty-one percent (486 cases) are Circuit Court criminal docket referrals; 59% (694 cases) are 52nd District Courts, Division I, II, and III criminal docket referrals; and two cases were referred from the Reimbursement Division.

NOTES: Six thousand eight hundred and fifty-one (6,851) defendant were referred to the Court Community Service program during these years (annual \bar{X} = 979 cases).

See page 7 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 1987 the Circuit Court Probation Department removed the requirement that defendants attend an "orientation group meeting" prior to actual referral to community service.
2. Courts are using community service work more frequently to increase the stringency of probation requirements.
3. District courts frequently use the Community Service Work Order without probation as a sentencing option (48% of District Court referrals).

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OBJECTIVES, 1988 (JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31)

OBJECTIVE 1: Place no fewer than 780 offenders in Community Service activities by December 31, 1988.

Progress: One thousand ninety-two (1,082) offenders were interviewed and (879) placed in work sites over FY-1988.

As depicted by the frequency distribution below, the average monthly referral intake was 98 cases.

The average monthly referral rate for 1988 increased by 26 percent over 1987.

Circuit Court Criminal 1988 referrals increased from 339 to 486 cases (43%) over 1987; District Court 1988 referrals increased from 598 to 694 cases (16%). Reimbursement Division 1988 referrals remain at 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	4	33	0	37
February	63	80	0	143
March	43	54	0	97
April	53	75	0	128
May	45	53	0	98
June	46	68	0	114
July	53	68	0	121
August	35	49	0	84
September	28	35	1	64
October	55	75	0	130
November	19	40	1	60
December	<u>42</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>106</u>
TOTAL	<u>486</u> (41%)	<u>694</u> (59%)	<u>2</u>	<u>1,182</u>

OBJECTIVE 2: Provide 60,000 hours of Community Service to participating agencies over FY-1988.

Progress: Offenders provided 65,826 hours of service to the community as follows:

- Circuit criminal docket referrals provided 31,081 hours.
- District criminal docket referrals provided 34,745 hours.
- Reimbursement Division referrals provided zero hours.

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

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

In Oakland County Government, the 1988 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	65,826
X wage	\$ 6.56
+ fringe benefits	<u>36.00%</u>
TOTAL VALUE 1988 COMMUNITY SERVICE RECEIVED =	<u>\$ 587,273</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-1988.

Progress: Seventy-two (72) percent of the 1,143 cases terminated from Community Service during 1988 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=267)
achieved yearly success rate 60%

District Court Criminal cases (n=532)
achieved a yearly success rate 80%

Reimbursement Division cases (n=2)
achieved a success rate 5%

Tables 1, 2 and 3 depict status of offenders involved in Community Service since January 1, 1988 as of December 31, 1988 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 for Circuit Court and the first four categories for District Court 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 \$73,472 were recouped through 18,368 hours of service to the community approved by the Circuit and District Courts, and successfully completed by 301 indigent offenders. (1988 representative compensatory hours at \$4 per hour.)

Circuit Court Criminal Docket*

Court Costs (n=113, \bar{X} = \$289)	\$ 32,669
Appointed attorney fees (n=88, \bar{X} = \$178)	15,694
Restitution to the "public purse" (n=5, \bar{X} = \$505)	<u>2,525</u>
TOTAL MONIES RECOUPED THROUGH SERVICE	<u>\$ 50,888</u>

District Court Criminal Docket

Probationary Oversight fees (n=46, \bar{X} = \$270)	\$ 12,461
Appointed attorney fees (n=9, \bar{X} = \$146)	1,317
Psychological Evaluation (n=1, \bar{X} = \$350)	350
Restitution to the "public purse" (n=1, \bar{X} = \$500)	500
Alcohol Assessment fee (n=2, \bar{X} = \$50)	100
Fine and costs (n=36, \bar{X} = \$218)	<u>7,854</u>
TOTAL MONIES RECOUPED THROUGH SERVICE	<u>\$ 22,582</u>

Reimbursement Division

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

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

\bar{X} = The statistical average.

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.

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: Two hundred and sixty-six defendants were ordered and completed Community Service in lieu of serving various jail sentences totaling 3,608 jail days. Sentencing these defendants to Community Service in lieu of incarceration save dollar expenses as follows:

Circuit Court saved 60 jail days (n=1 defendant, ^c \bar{x} = 60 days)

District Court saved 3,548 jail days (n=265, defendants, ^c \bar{x} = 13 days)

TOTAL JAIL DAYS NOT SERVED	3,608
^a Per day, per inmate, jail cost	X <u>62.14</u>
^b Total 1988 dollar savings	<u>\$ 224,201</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 Division, 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.

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 Division for the County of Oakland to arrange to work a total of ___ hours, **if indigent**, or pay \$ ___ or in default thereof, serve ___ days in the Oakland County Jail.

^a Oakland County Jail Prisoner cost per day, Jeffrey Pardee, County Budget Division, February 6, 1989.

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

OBJECTIVE 6: 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: Seventeen offenders of the 1,143 offenders terminated from Community Service during 1988 obtained paid employment.

Eight 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.

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

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

OBJECTIVE 7: Increase the yearly total amount of community service oversight fees collected from \$16,595 to \$22,000 by December 31, 1988.

Progress: A total of \$16,575 was collected from 329 defendants during 1988 (\bar{x} = \$50).

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 8: Increase the yearly total amount of "Good Faith" payments collected from \$10,184 to \$12,000 by December 31, 1988.

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 (121%) and District Court cases showed a increase of (171%):

Circuit Court (n=76, X= \$230)	\$ 17,898
District Court (n=36, X= \$171)	6,140
Reimbursement Division (n=0)	<u>00</u>
TOTAL "GOOD FAITH" PAYMENTS COLLECTED	<u>\$ 23,638</u>

OBJECTIVE 9: Provide consultation to participating agencies as requested.

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

OBJECTIVE 10: Maintain the total number of participating agencies between 240 and 260.

Progress: At year's end, the number of nonprofit private and public agencies/organizations participating in the Court Community Service Program was 252. 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 70% of the agencies are located in Oakland County, twenty-three percent in Wayne County and the remaining seven percent are located outside of Oakland and Wayne Counties.

Past annual reports have listed all of the agencies/organizations that accept community service workers from us. To economize and reduce the cost of this report, the listing has been discontinued.

OBJECTIVES 1989

1. Place no fewer than 900 offenders in Community Service activities by December 31, 1989.
2. Provide 70,000 hours of offender community service to non-profit agencies over 1989.
3. Achieve 75% success rate in completing assignments during 1989.
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 4,000 jail days by December 31, 1989.
6. 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.
7. 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, 1989.
8. Increase the yearly total amount of "Good Faith" payments collected from \$23,638 to \$25,000 by December 31, 1989.
9. Provide consultation to participating agencies as requested.
10. Maintain the total number of participating agencies between 240-260.
11. Increase the yearly total number of criminal cases referred from District Courts from 694 to 750 cases by December 31, 1989.
12. Increase the yearly total number of criminal cases referred from Circuit Court from 486 to 650 cases by December 31, 1989.
13. Increase the yearly total number of cases referred to Community Service from 1,182 to 1,400 cases by December 31, 1989.

STATISTICAL DATA

I. Caseload - Community Service
01/01/88 - 12/31/88

SOURCE, NUMBER AND % OF EACH COLUMN'S TOTAL

	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>	<u>REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Interviewed 01/01/88 thru 12/31/88	413 (85%)	673 (97%)	1	1,087 (92%)
*Did not report for interview	73 (15%)	21 (3%)	1	95 (8%)
TOTAL	<u>486</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,182</u>
Defendant unqualified for program	6	2		8

*Many of these cases are subsequently re-referred to the program, interviewed, 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, 1988. It does not include the 64 currently being placed at a work site ("process"), or the 142 still working on their Community Service assignments ("active") or the 17 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	31 (7%)
Andrews	45 (10%)
Breck	24 (5%)
Cooper	12 (3%)
Gage	64 (14%)
Gilbert	24
Kuhn	16 (3%)
Lippitt	28 (6%)
Mester	53 (11%)
F. X. O'Brien	14
J. N. O'Brien	22 (5%)
Schnelz	35 (8%)
Templin	15
Thorburn	54 (12%)
Ziem	6 (1%)
Transfer in cases	<u>22</u>
TOTAL	465

JUDGES
DISTRICT COURT

CRIMINAL
CASES AND
% TERMINATED

Batchik	215	(32%)
Boyle/MacKenzie	101	(15%)
Bulgarelli	125	(18%)
McNally	2	
Sheehy	108	(16%)
Shipper	121	(18%)
Transfer in cases	<u>4</u>	
TOTAL	676*	

*One hundred ninety-four defendants (29%) were convicted of shoplifting.

*One hundred defendants (25%) were convicted of drunk driving.

III. Breakdown by Court, 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	18 (4%)	Grandberry	1
Anway	9 (2%)	Grosman	16
Aud	12 (3%)	Guy	31 (7%)
Bazner	17	Hack	9
Bieniewicz	9	Kachmar	25 (5%)
Boberg	2	Kozak	16 (3%)
Bozek	18	Lampman	41 (9%)
Bullard	10	Leach	23 (5%)
Campbell	3	Longe	1
Carroll, D.	27 (6%)	Maurin	23
Cole	1	Maynard	1
Derr	18	Nowak	23
Elsenheimer	1	O'Kelly	2
Fredericks	12	Perrott	29 (6%)
Gibson	1	Radzilowski	34 (7%)
Goins	1	Reed	2

*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	1	Abatt	29 (4%)
Sheets	17 (4%)	Brock	42 (6%)
Siegrist	1	Crane	52 (8%)
Spillum	3	Doyle	39 (6%)
Walker	1	Nowacki	60 (9%)
Wilkie	1	Rupe	55 (8%)
Wolney	3	Szlenkier	44 (6%)
CSO***	<u>2</u>	Vail	25 (4%)
TOTAL	465*	Zehnder	1
		CSO***	<u>329</u> (49%)
		TOTAL	676**

*Twenty-two transfer-in cases listed by probation officer.

**Three 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 - 1.
50th District Court - 1

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	463	12
District Court Probation	<u>347</u>	39
TOTAL	810	

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	299 (41%)		
Appointed Attorney Fees	246 (34%)	19 (3%)	2
Alcohol Assessment Fees		2	
Restitution "public purse"	11 (1%)		
Probationary Oversight Fees		99 (13%)	
Fines and Costs		72 (10%)	
Probation Special Condition (treatment), in addition to any monies owed.	177 (24%)	264 (35%)	
*In lieu of jail sentence	<u>1</u>	<u>299 (40%)</u>	<u>2</u>
**TOTAL	734	755	2

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

Circuit Court Criminal	100% (n=1)
District Court Criminal	89% (n=265)

****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

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 60% of Community Service assignments are maintenance work, 17% staff aids and 14% clerical.

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

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

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

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.

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

Security Function

Food Service - assisting with preparation and serving of meals.

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

VIII. Nature of Offense

Nearly fifty-five percent (55%) 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.) Twenty-three percent of the referrals were for drug and alcohol related offenses (use, possession, delivery, manufacture, O.U.I.L., etc.). The remaining 13% included driving offenses and other law violations (Disorderly Conduct, Doing Business without a License, Escape from Lawful Custody, Loitering, Perjury, Speeding, D.W.L.S., etc.).

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>SOURCES, CASES AND %</u>	
	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Accosting & Soliciting		
— Accessory after the fact to a felony	1	
— Aiding & Abetting		
— Aggravated Assault	3	6
— Animal Cruelty and Running at Large		
— Annoying Phone Calls		
— Armed Robbery	1	
— Arson	4	
— Assault and Battery	1	11 (2%)
— Assault and Battery on a Police Officer		
— Assault With Intent to do Great Bodily Harm Less Than Murder	4	
— Assault With Intent to Rob While Armed		
— Attempt Accessory After Act		
— Attempt Alteration of Driver's License		

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
___ Attempt Murder	1	
___ Attempt Preparation to Burn		
___ Attempt Robbery		
___ Breaking and Entering Coin Operated Device		
___ Breaking and Entering a Motor Vehicle	25	(5%)
___ Breaking and Entering (ODH and Gen.)	53	(11%)
___ Bribery of a Public Officer		
___ Burning Property Less/O \$100	5	
___ Bringing Narcotics in Prison		
___ Careless Discharge of Firearm	1	
___ Careless Driving		
___ Carrying a Concealed Weapon	17	(3%)
___ Child Cruelty	3	
___ Common Law Incitement	1	
___ Computer Fraud	1	
___ Conspiracy to Bribe Public Officer		
___ Conspiracy to Burn Property Under \$50		
___ Conspiracy to Commit Armed Robbery		

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Conspiracy to Commit a Misdemeanor	6 (1%)	1
— Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor		1
— Criminal Sexual Conduct	8 (2%)	
— O.U.I.L.	7	91 (14%)
— O.W.A.I.	1	68 (11%)
— D.W.L.S.	2	58 (9%)
— Defective Equipment		
— Defrauding an Innkeeper		1
— Delivery of Controlled Substance	25 (5%)	
— Delivery of Marijuana		
— Discharge of Fire Arm Without Malice		
— Disobeyed Traffic Signal		
— Disorderly Conduct		11 (2%)
— Disturbing the Peace		1
— Driving W/No Lights		
— Driving Without Plates		
— Doing Business w/o License	1	
— Embezzlement by Agent	8	5
— Embezzlement Over \$100	6 (1%)	1

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Embezzlement Under \$100	1	5
— Entering Without Breaking		1
— Escape From Lawful Custody	1	
— Extortion		
— Failure to Display Driver's License		
— Failure to have Safety Inspection		
— Failure to Obey Police Officer's Signal	2	3
— Failure to Present Pistol for Safety Inspection		
— Failure to Return Rented Property		
— Failure to Stop at a Personal Injury Accident	3	3
— Failure to Use Care & Caution		
— False Application for Driver's License		
— False Police Report		2
— False Pretenses Over/Under \$100	9 (2%)	2
— Felonious Assault	23 (5%)	
— Felonious Driving	4	
— Felonious Operation of Watercraft		

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
___ Fishing Without License		
___ Fleeing & Eluding		
___ Forgery	3	
___ Fraudulent Use of Credit Card		
___ Fraud Innkeeper		
___ Furnishing Alcohol to Minors		6
___ Grand Theft	1	
___ Gross Indecency Between Males		
___ Harboring Minors/Contributing		
___ Illegal Entry	1	4
___ Illegal Fireworks		1
___ Illegal Parking		
___ Illegal Possession of Deer		1
___ Improper Use of Registration Plates		
___ Incite Another to Commit an Assault With Intent to Maim		
___ Indecent Exposure		1
___ Joyriding	1	
___ Kidnapping		
___ Keeping Gambling House		
___ Larceny by Conversion		
___ Larceny of Gasoline		

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
___ Larceny From Person	5 (1%)	
___ Larceny From Motor Vehicle	7 (1%)	1
___ Larceny From a Building	49 (10%)	5
___ Larceny From Vacant Building	4	10
___ Larceny Over \$100	10 (2%)	
___ Larceny Under \$100	1	36 (6%)
___ Leaving Scene of Prop. Accident		2
___ Littering		
___ Loitering		1
___ Malicious Destruction of Property	16 (3%)	18 (3%)
___ Malicious Use of Communication System		
___ Maintaining a Drug House	1	
___ Manslaughter	4	
___ Manufacture Drugs		
___ Medicaid Fraud	2	
___ Minor in Possession		1
___ Misuse of Public Monies		
___ Negligent Homicide	7	
___ Negligent Operation of Water Vehicle		
___ No Account Check	2	
___ No Operator's License		

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— No Proof of Insurance		
— Non-Child Support		
— Non-Sufficient Funds Check		1
— Obstructing Officer in Line of Duty	1	1
— Obstructing by Disguise		
— Obtaining Controlled Substance by Fraud	2	
— Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses		1
— Open Intoxicants		3
— Operating Food Establishment W/O License	2	
— Operation of Unregistered Vehicle		
— Parking Tickets		
— Perjury	6 (1%)	
— Placing of Explosives With or w/o Damage		
— Possession of Burglary Tool	1	
— Possession/Consumption of Alcohol		
— Possession of Controlled Substance	36 (7%)	4

SOURCES, CASES AND %

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CIRCUIT COURT</u>	<u>DISTRICT COURT</u>
— Possession of Credit Card Without Consent of Holder	1	
— Possession of Firearm in Commission of a Felony		
— Possession of Fireworks	1	
— Possession of Forbidden Weapon	4	
— Possession of Hunting Knife		1
— Possession of Marijuana/ Controlled Substance	2	22 (3%)
— Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle With Intent to Transfer Title	1	
— Possession of Stolen Property	1	2
— Possession of Wild Game		
— Possession With Intent to Deliver		
— Probation Violation		
— Prowling		
— Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property	25 (5%)	3
— Reckless Driving		1
— Reckless Use of Firearm		1
— Resisting Arrest	5 (1%)	2
— Revoked License		2

SOURCES, CASES AND %

OFFENSE	CIRCUIT COURT	DISTRICT COURT
— Shoplifting		194 (30%)
— Simple Assault	1	
— Simple Larceny	2	22 (3%)
— Speeding		1
— Switching Price Tags		
— Tampering With Motor Vehicle	1	
— Tampering With Registration of a Meter		
— Threatening Phone Calls		1
— Trespassing		19 (3%)
— U.D.A.A.	18 (4%)	
— Use of Controlled Substance	1	2
— Unarmed Robbery	3	2
— Unlawful Use of Controlled Substance		
— Unlawful Use of Firearm		
— Unlawful Use of Plate		
— Uttering and Publishing	13 (3%)	
— Use of Marijuana		
— Welfare Fraud	23 (5%)	
— Window Peeper	—	1
*TOTAL	492	644

*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-six percent (86%) of all Circuit Court criminal docket referrals are required to complete between 50 and 249 Community Service hours. Eleven percent (11%) 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-seven percent (87%) 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 *			
10 - 19	2	5	
20 - 49	12 (3%)	63 (9%)	
50 - 99	102 (22%)	449 (66%)	1
100 - 149	144 (31%)	109 (16%)	1
150 - 199	81 (17%)	20 (3%)	
200 - 249	73 (16%)	12 (2%)	
250 - 299	16 (3%)	8 (1%)	
300 - 399	15 (3%)	5	
400 - 499	6 (1%)	3	
500 - 699	3	2	
700 - 999	4		
1,000 - Above	7 (1%)		
TOTAL	465	676	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)	64	9
B. Active (Still working on assignment)	142	21
C. Inactive (Being closed-out)	17	2
D. Terminated cases - 1988	465	68
TOTAL	688	100%
E. Breakdown of terminated cases:		
<u>Successfully</u> completed all agreed hours	188	40
<u>Successfully</u> completed percentage of agreed hours and/or made "good faith" payment(s)	28	6
<u>Successful</u> - Obtained paid employment prior to starting Community Service work and made "good faith" payment(s)	51	11
<u>Valid reason</u> - Released from program prior to working (e.g., medical problem)	12	3
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Failed to interview with Community Service Coordinator and thus not placed.	71	15
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Failed to interview with work agency and thus not placed.	32	7
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Released from program prior to working (e.g., didn't show for work, new arrest).	31	7
<u>Unsuccessful</u> - Released from program after working (e.g., inappropriate attitude, unacceptable attendance or behavior).	46	10
<u>Not acceptable for placement</u> - predictively a risk and/or inappropriate behavior.	6	1
TOTAL	465	100%

Community Service workers yearly success rate 60%.

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)	105	12
B. Active (Still working on assignment)	96	11
C. Inactive (Being closed-out)	13	1
D. Terminated cases - 1988	676	76
TOTAL	890	100%
E. Breakdown of terminated cases:		
<u>Successfully completed all agreed hours</u>	458	68
<u>Successful with reservations - Completed all hours but failed to pay monies and/or complete treatment</u>	34	5
<u>Successfully completed percentage of agreed hours and/or made "good faith" payment(s)</u>	24	4
<u>Successful - Obtained paid employment prior to starting Community Service work and made "good faith" payment(s)</u>	16	2
<u>Valid reason - Released from program prior to working (e.g., medical problem).</u>	10	1
<u>Unsuccessful - Failed to interview with Community Service Coordinator and thus not placed</u>	24	4
<u>Unsuccessful - Failed to interview with work agency and thus not placed.</u>	29	4
<u>Unsuccessful - Released from program prior to working (e.g., didn't show for work, new arrest).</u>	19	3
<u>Unsuccessful - Released from program after working (e.g., inappropriate attitude, unacceptable attendance or behavior).</u>	60	9
<u>Not acceptable for placement - predictively a risk and/or inappropriate behavior.</u>	2	
TOTAL	676	100%

Community Service worker yearly success rate 80%

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 completed all agreed hours</u>		
<u>Successfully completed percentage of agreed hours and/or made "good faith" payment(s)</u>		
<u>Successful</u> - Obtained paid employment prior to starting Community Service work and made "good faith" payment(s)	1	50
<u>Valid reason</u> - Released from program prior to working (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).	1	50
<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 50%