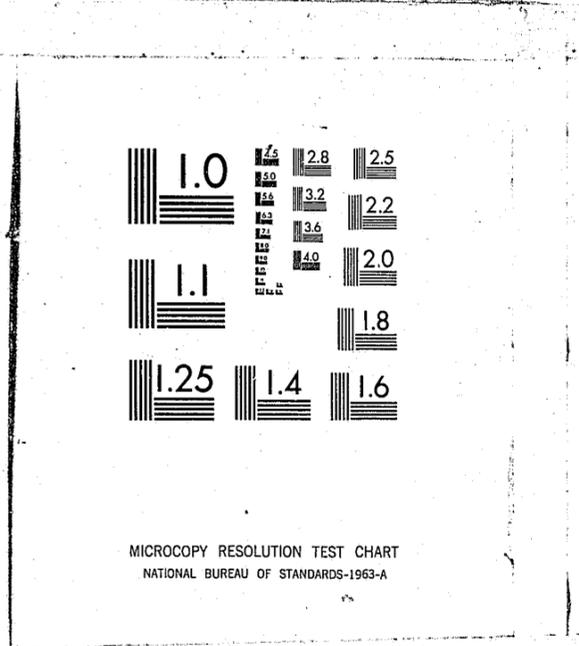


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PROJECT-159

THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAMME IN ONTARIO

3. A ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP

by
SILVIA HERMANN

PLANNING AND RESEARCH BRANCH



Ontario

MINISTRY OF
CORRECTIONAL
SERVICES

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FEBRUARY, 1981

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



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ACQUISITIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE ABSTRACT

This is the third report in a series describing the Community Service Order programme operating in twelve pilot project areas throughout Ontario. It focuses on a sub-sample of 207 probationers who were issued a C.S.O., followed-up one year after the completion of their assigned hours and interviewed.

Overall, the results from this phase of the study are supportive of the C.S.O. programme and demonstrate that it provides a positive and worthwhile experience to probationers. Because of the sample selection, however, the findings may also be more representative of the successfully completed cases within Ontario.

The majority of the participants were male, single and approximately 22 years of age. They were found to be stable, in terms of education and employment. A large proportion of the sample had been sentenced to the C.S.O. for a single offence, usually a property offence, such as Theft under \$200 and Break, Enter and Theft.

Although the probationers reported that their C.S.O. assignments had little practical application at work or school, they viewed the C.S.O. disposition as a worthwhile and positive experience. They believed that the work they performed had proved useful to the community as a whole or to the individuals they had been assigned to help.

The offenders in the sample believed that they had received a "fair" sentence and reported that the C.S.O. had proved to be a better experience than they had initially expected. When the C.S.O. alternative was compared to three other sentencing options, it was clearly preferred and seen as the more beneficial disposition.

The recidivism rate for this sub-sample was also examined for the twelve month period following the completion of the C.S.O. hours. Approximately 12% of the sample had been reconvicted during this follow-up period. The majority of these recidivists received an additional probation term, while a third were incarcerated.

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I INTRODUCTION

This is the third report in a series dealing with Community Service Orders (C.S.O.'s) as a sentencing alternative in Ontario. The purpose of the series was to describe the types of offenders who received C.S.O.'s in twelve selected pilot project areas, the types of services that they provided to the various communities and their performance in carrying out their C.S.O.'s.

The first report in the series (Polonoski, 1979) dealt with documented data collected on 689 probationers from the pilot project areas who were issued C.S.O.'s in the first year of the programme's operation. The second report (Polonoski, 1980) focused on a subsample of 192 probationers who completed their assigned hours during 1979. It dealt with the subjects' social histories, as well as perceptions of and experiences in the C.S.O. programme as reported by them at the completion of their hours.

This third report focuses on a subsample of 207 probationers and examines their perceptions of the C.S.O. programme one year after the completion of their assigned C.S.O. hours. It describes participants preferences between the Community Service Order programme and three other sentencing alternatives used throughout Ontario. The report also deals with recidivism rates determined from both official Ministry file data and self-reported information.

II METHODOLOGY

A. SAMPLE

The population consisted of a subsample of 207 probationers, 168 (81.2%) males and 39 (18.8%) females. Initially the researchers wished to interview twenty probationers from each of the pilot areas, but were successful in contacting approximately one out of every ten potential subjects. Tracing a large proportion of the subjects proved to be difficult due to the transient nature and youthfulness of the sample, and as a result, some areas are over represented. This subsample may, therefore, represent a more stable population. The distribution of probationers in relation to the twelve pilot areas is indicated in Table 1.

The final sample ranged in age from 16 to 62 years, with the average age at the time of the follow-up interview being 22 years old.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATIONERS BY

PILOT PROJECT AREA

| <u>PROJECT AREA</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Kenora | 4 | 1.9 |
| London | 5 | 2.4 |
| Hamilton-Wentworth | 11 | 5.3 |
| Windsor | 12 | 5.8 |
| Thunder Bay | 15 | 7.3 |
| Brampton-Peel | 20 | 9.7 |
| Oshawa-Ajax | 20 | 9.7 |
| St. Catharines | 21 | 10.1 |
| Belleville | 22 | 10.6 |
| Kitchener-Cambridge | 23 | 11.1 |
| Scarborough | 23 | 11.1 |
| Peterborough-Lindsay | 31 | 15.0 |
| TOTAL | 207 | 100.0 |

B. INSTRUMENTS

The data compiled for this report were collected on four instruments: The Client Information Face Sheet (C.I.F.S.), The C.S.O. Experience Form, The Follow-up Interview Schedule (see Appendix A) and a Recidivism Data Coding Form.

The Client Information Face Sheet completed by the Probation Office included information regarding demographic background, educational and employment status, prior probation and C.S.O. offences. The C.S.O. Experience Form was designed specially for this research study. It described the probationer's experience of performing community service as a court disposition, recording the specifications of the probationers' C.S.O.'s, the service provided by the probationers, their community placements and beneficiaries, community contacts made during the C.S.O. and any criminal activity by the probationer during the C.S.O.

The Follow-up Interview Schedule was designed specifically for this study and consisted of 26 questions, some of which included several sections. This form recorded the probationers' perceptions of the C.S.O. programme and their feelings about their experience one year following the completion of their assigned hours. Information was solicited regarding current employment, educational and marital status, prior volunteer experience, problems encountered during the completion of the C.S.O., spare-time activities and probation reporting procedures.

The Follow-up Interview also queried the subjects as to their preferences if they were able to choose between a C.S.O. and other sentencing alternatives (that is, fines/restitution, jail or probation) and as to any new charges incurred during the one year follow-up period. The time needed to complete the interview varied from 5 to 10 minutes depending on the number of questions the respondent was able to answer.

The one year recidivism coding forms were completed using the Adult Information System files at Main Office. It included a description of any criminal activity the probationers had been involved in during the one year follow-up period.

C. PROCEDURE

The follow-up interview was administered to the 207 probationers by telephone, one year following the completion of their C.S.O. requirements, between October, 1979 and the end of August, 1980. The majority of phone calls were made in the evening in order to contact those individuals who attended school or worked during the day. A further problem arose because some of the people in the sample did not have telephones and could not be contacted in this way. The average number of months between the C.S.O. completion date and the follow-up interview was 13.3 months. The recidivism form was completed from data collected from Ministry files on 203 of the 207 people interviewed.

III RESULTS

In terms of social history and Community Service Order experiences, the sub-sample was very similar to the original population in the first and second reports (Polonoski, 1979, 1980). Due to the selection process, however, this group of offenders may be more representative of the successfully completed C.S.O. cases. From the sub-sample of 207 probationers, 159 individuals completed the number of hours assigned (76.8%). Thirty-eight offenders completed a greater number of hours than were assigned (18.4%), while only 8 people or 3.9% completed less than the required number of hours. One individual was transferred so his number of hours completed were, therefore, unknown.

A. DESCRIPTION OF C.S.O. PROBATIONERS

OVERVIEW

The majority of the probationers were single, male and averaged approximately 22 years of age at the time of the follow-up interview. They were relatively stable in terms of employment and education status, with over one-quarter involved in an educational programme and over one-half employed. Most of the probationers had been sentenced for a single offence, usually property-related, such as Theft Over \$200, Possession Under \$200, Theft Under \$200, Break, Enter and Theft or Mischief to Property. The courts sentenced the probationers to a mean of 13.0 months probation, while C.S.O. hours ranged from 10 to 348 hours with a mean of 66.2 hours.

1. Demographic Background

The majority of the sub-sample were males (168 or 81.2%) and an average of 22 years of age. A large proportion of those interviewed were single (164 or 79.2%) and living with their parents (146 or 70.5%) at the time of the follow-up interview (see Tables 2 and 3). Only three individuals in the sample were of Native origin.

2. Educational and Employment History

The probationers interviewed formed a relatively stable group in terms of their education and employment. Eighty-five percent had achieved between one and five years of high school while almost 3% had achieved some university or college when originally sentenced (see Table 4). Slightly more probationers (61 or 29.5%) were involved in an educational programme at the time of the follow-up interview than at the time of sentencing (50, 24.2%) (see Table 5).

TABLE 2

MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF DISPOSITION & FOLLOW-UP

| MARITAL STATUS | AT TIME OF DISPOSITION | | AT TIME OF FOLLOW-UP | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Single | 160 | 84.7 | 164 | 79.2 |
| Married, Common-law | 17 | 9.0 | 31 | 15.0 |
| Divorced | 2 | 1.1 | 6 | 2.9 |
| Separated | 10 | 5.3 | 6 | 2.9 |
| Not reported | 18 | | - | |
| Total Reported | 189 | 100.00 | 207 | 100.00 |

TABLE 3

WHO THE PROBATIONERS WERE LIVING WITH AT FOLLOW-UP

| LIVING WITH | N | % |
|--------------------|-----|--------|
| Alone | 19 | 9.2 |
| Spouse (children) | 35 | 16.9 |
| Parents (siblings) | 146 | 70.5 |
| Friends | 1 | 0.5 |
| Others | 6 | 2.9 |
| Total | 207 | 100.00 |

TABLE 4

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AT TIME OF DISPOSITION

| <u>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|
| None/not reported | 22 | 10.6 |
| Elementary | 23 | 11.1 |
| Secondary | 157 | 75.8 |
| University/College | 5 | 2.4 |
| Total | 207 | 100.0 |

TABLE 5

EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT AT TIME OF DISPOSITION AND FOLLOW-UP

| <u>LEVEL OF EDUCATION</u> | <u>INVOLVED IN AT TIME OF DISPOSITION</u> | | <u>INVOLVED IN AT TIME OF FOLLOW-UP</u> | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> |
| None/not reported | 157 | 75.8 | 146 | 70.5 |
| Secondary | 43 | 20.8 | 23 | 11.1 |
| University/College | 4 | 1.9 | 22 | 10.6 |
| Correspondence | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 3.4 |
| Trade | 2 | 1.0 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Special | 1 | 0.5 | 5 | 2.4 |
| Total | 207 | 100.0 | 207 | 100.0 |

TABLE 6

EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF DISPOSITION & FOLLOW-UP

| | <u>AT TIME OF DISPOSITION</u> | | <u>AT TIME OF FOLLOW-UP</u> | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> |
| Full time | 74 | 44.6 | 94 | 45.4 |
| Part time | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 8.7 |
| Unemployed | 70 | 42.2 | 79 | 38.2 |
| School | 22 | 13.3 | 16 | 7.7 |
| Not reported | 41 | | - | |
| Total Reported | 166 | 100.00 | 207 | 100.00 |

TABLE 7

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

| <u>EMPLOYMENT POSITION</u> | <u>AT TIME OF DISPOSITION</u> | | <u>AT TIME OF FOLLOW-UP</u> | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> |
| Managerial | 1 | 1.4 | 6 | 5.2 |
| Professional & Technical | 1 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.7 |
| Clerical/Sales | 12 | 16.7 | 14 | 12.1 |
| Craftsmen | 10 | 13.9 | 21 | 18.1 |
| Personal Service | 8 | 11.1 | 22 | 19.0 |
| Labourer | 24 | 33.3 | 48 | 41.4 |
| Housewife | 3 | 4.2 | 3 | 2.6 |
| Student | 13 | 18.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Not reported | 135 | | 91 | |
| Total Reported | 72 | 100.00 | 116 | 100.00 |

TABLE 8

OFFENCE FOR WHICH C.S.O. ASSIGNED

| PROBATIONERS CONVICTED OF AT LEAST ONE: | N OF PROBATIONERS | % OF 205* |
|---|----------------------|-----------|
| Offence Against Person | | |
| Assault (common, bodily) | 5 | 2.4 |
| Assault police | 1 | 0.5 |
| Criminal negligence-bodily harm | 1 | 0.5 |
| Intimidation | 1 | 0.5 |
| Offence Against Property | | |
| Theft under \$200 | 69 | 33.7 |
| Theft over \$200 (incl. auto theft) | 14 | 6.8 |
| Attempted theft | 2 | 1.0 |
| Break and enter | 19 | 9.3 |
| Break, enter and theft | 11 | 5.4 |
| Forgery, fraud, false pretense, uttering | 6 | 2.9 |
| Mischief causing damage, wilful damage | 25 | 12.2 |
| Possess stolen property over \$200 | 9 | 4.4 |
| Possess stolen property under \$200 | 15 | 7.3 |
| Take vehicle without consent (joyride) | 6 | 2.9 |
| Robbery | 2 | 1.0 |
| Offence Against Public Order & Peace | | |
| Obstruct police | 4 | 2.0 |
| Fail to appear | 1 | 0.5 |
| Breach of probation | 2 | 1.0 |
| Cause a disturbance | 3 | 1.5 |
| Weapons and firearms | 3 | 1.5 |
| Public mischief | 11 | 5.4 |
| Liquor Offences | | |
| Impaired, over 80 mg. | 7 | 3.4 |
| Drug Offences | | |
| Possession of narcotic, etc. | 6 | 2.9 |
| Traffic narcotic, etc. | 1 | 0.5 |
| Traffic Offences | | |
| H.T.A. | 2 | 1.0 |
| Drive license suspended | 2 | 1.0 |
| Dangerous driving | 4 | 2.0 |
| Fail to remain | 1 | 0.5 |

* The offences for 2 probationers were unknown.

Fifty-four percent of the sample or 112 offenders were employed at the time of the follow-up interview, compared to 44% (74) of the probationers for whom information was available who were employed at the time of disposition (see Table 6). The largest group of employed individuals were labourers, both at the time of disposition and one year after completion of their Orders (see Table 7).

3. The Conviction Leading to the C.S.O. Disposition

The majority of the 207 probationers were convicted for a single offence (152 or 78.4%). Forty-two probationers were convicted of two or three offences (21.6%) and 13 had an unreported number of offences. The offences leading to the C.S.O. disposition were varied (see Table 8). The most common offences were Theft Under \$200 (33.7%), Mischief to Property (12.2%), Break and Enter (9.3%), Possession of Stolen Property Under \$200 (7.3%) and Theft Over \$200 (6.8%).

The courts handed down probation terms ranging from one to thirty-six, with a mean term of thirteen months. This is slightly less than the mean probation term of 16.9 months determined for the original population (Polonoski, 1979).

The number of hours assigned in the Community Service Orders ranged from ten to 348 hours with a mean of 66.2 hours. This mean is higher than the 52.7 hours determined earlier for the general population (Polonoski, 1979) but similar to the 65.8 hours determined for those reported on in the second phase of this study (Polonoski, 1980).

B. THE C.S.O. EXPERIENCE IN RETROSPECT

OVERVIEW

On the whole, the results from the follow-up interview showed the C.S.O. experience to be a beneficial one. It was well received by the probationers and generally viewed as a positive experience.

A percentage of the sample believed the C.S.O. skills were useful in current jobs or might prove to be useful in obtaining future employment. The majority of subjects found the C.S.O. co-ordinators to be helpful and had no problems in meeting the conditions of the C.S.O. In most cases, the offenders believed the work they had performed to be useful to the community or the individuals they had been assigned to help. They found the C.S.O. experience to be better than expected while maintaining the view that they had received a "fair" sentence.

Although a third of the individuals interviewed had further contact with the people they had met while performing their hours, less than a fifth believed that the C.S.O. had any effect on their relationships with others. Of those who had been involved in volunteer work after the completion

of their hours, six out of ten stated that they probably would not have performed their volunteer work if they had not been assigned C.S.O. hours.

The reporting intervals for those who had been required to report to a probation officer varied, with the majority reporting once a month. Only 17% were still on probation at the time of the follow-up interview, that is, one year after completing their hours. Over three-quarters of the reporting sample stated that their probation officer had provided some help to them. The C.S.O. alternative was generally preferred over other sentencing options such as fines/restitution, jail terms or probation.

1. Practical Application of C.S.O. Skills

Of the 112 probationers who were employed at the time of the interview, only 17 (15.2%) found the C.S.O. experience of any help in their jobs. Thirty people (14.5%) among all those interviewed said that the C.S.O. experience had taught them skills which may be useful in obtaining employment. Of those who were involved in an educational programme at the time of the interview, 12 (19.7%) found the C.S.O. experience helpful to them in their school endeavours.

2. Probationers Perceptions of C.S.O. Co-ordinators

Generally the C.S.O. Co-ordinators were well thought of by the probationers a year after their C.S.O. involvement: 130 individuals (62.8%) had found their Co-ordinator very helpful to them and 54 (26.1%) found them of some help, while only 11 (5.3%) reported the Co-ordinator to be of no help at all. A small proportion of the sample, 12 or 5.8% were unsure of how helpful the Co-ordinator had been. Only 3 individuals (1.4%) stated that the C.S.O. Co-ordinator had refused to provide them with help or a service, while 8 (3.9%) were unsure if service had been refused.

3. Problems in Meeting the Conditions of the C.S.O.

Very few offenders said they had had trouble meeting the conditions of their Community Service Order (15 individuals or 7.3%). The problems which they said occurred most often were:

- the C.S.O. interfered with a paying job (N=4);
- the offender disliked the job given him/her (N=3);
- a lack of interest, the job was boring (N=3);
- the offender had health problems (N=3);
- the offender had difficulty securing transportation to and from the placement (N=2).

4. Usefulness of the C.S.O. as Perceived by Participants

A large majority of probationers (187 or 90.3%) felt that the work they had performed was useful to the community as a whole, or to the individuals who they had been assigned to help. Five people (2.4%) felt that it was useful in some ways, while not useful in other ways. Only 7 or 3.4% of the participants felt that the work they had performed was clearly not useful and 7 individuals were unsure (3.4%). These results correspond to the findings in the second report in the series (Polonoski, 1980). In this earlier subsample of offenders, 90.6% considered the work they had performed as being helpful while 7.8% did not.

The common reasons cited as to why the 187 offenders in the follow-up sample felt that their work had been useful were:

- Community Service eased the workload of others (N=90);
- the work added to the community or created better surroundings for special individuals (N=84);
- the work aided people, including the handicapped, children and/or senior citizens (N=76);
- the work saved the community money, as the labour was free (N=35).

The seven individuals who did not feel that their work was helpful stated that the work was boring, there was not enough to do and they did not feel they were needed at the placement. One individual believed that the person he was assigned to help was benefiting financially from the free labour that the probationer had provided.

5. Probationers' Expectations of C.S.O.

The 207 probationers were questioned as to whether the C.S.O. experience had been better or worse than they had expected before any work was performed. In most cases (72.5%), the probationers reported the C.S.O. had been better than expected (see Table 9).

TABLE 9

PROBATIONERS' EXPECTATIONS OF C.S.O.

| <u>EXPECTATIONS</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Better than expected | 150 | 72.5 |
| Worse than expected | 9 | 4.2 |
| Better in someways, worse in someways | 2 | 1.0 |
| As expected | 38 | 18.4 |
| Unsure | 8 | 3.9 |
| Total | 207 | 100.0 |

When asked to explain how their C.S.O. experience had been better or worse than expected, the most frequent response made by those respondents who thought it was better, was that the assignment had been enjoyable and was not as difficult as they had expected (N=130). They mentioned that they met nice people, had not been treated like criminals and had found that they could handle the jobs assigned to them (N=49). Probationers also stated that they had had a placement where they could help someone, which had enabled them to learn something about or become better aware of the needs and problems of other individuals (N=23). Some individuals had been given jobs that they had requested and many stated that, since they could work outdoors, their assignments helped them to stay in shape and/or maintain their health (N=23).

The negative comments largely dealt with the assignments themselves. A few probationers stated that they had received unpleasant tasks or that the tasks had been boring and a waste of time (N=6). Some individuals said that they had only provided free labour to the community and nothing more (N=2), while others said that because the work was difficult and tedious they eventually tired of the assignments (N=3). One person said that the assignment had interfered with his full-time employment to a greater degree than he had expected.

6. Probationers Perceptions of "Fairness" of Sentence

Probationers were probed during the interview regarding their views as to the "fairness" of the sentence they had received. In the second phase of this study (Polonoski, 1980) a similar question was put to the offenders at the completion of their hours. Out of that sample of probationers, 85.4% had felt that they had been sentenced fairly, 13.5% felt that they had not, while 1.0% were unsure. In this subsample of 207 probationers interviewed a year after the completion of their hours, 174 or 84.1% believed that the judge had given them a fair deal, 25 or 12.1% felt that they had not and 8 or 3.9% were unsure.

7. The C.S.O. Placement's Impact on Relationships with Others Individuals

Seventy (33.8%) of the 207 individuals interviewed said they had had further contact with the people they met while on the C.S.O. assignment. When asked for reasons for this further contact, the probationers gave three major reasons:

- Probationers met them by chance or saw them just to see how they were getting along (N=38);
- Probationers were working at, or were still volunteers at their C.S.O. placement (N=23);
- Probationers had come to be friends with the people they met at the placement or were going to school with individuals they had met during the C.S.O. (N=17).

A small proportion of offenders (38 or 18.4%) believed that the C.S.O. had had an effect on their relationships with other individuals. The most frequent response as to how they felt the C.S.O. had affected their interpersonal relationships was that they believed they were better able to communicate with others and cope with the problems of other people (N=29). A small number of subjects expressed they had changed their view of life and no longer had a "don't care" attitude towards others (N=4) while some stated that they felt better about themselves, or that their self-esteem had increased during the C.S.O. experience (N=5).

8. Leisure Interests and Volunteer Work

Almost all of the probationers (190 or 91.8%) mentioned having at least one spare time activity. Their list of leisure activities is long and varied as seen from Table 10. Only 17 (8.2%) offenders stated that they had no extra-curricular interests apart from work or school or that they just relaxed in their spare time. Almost four in ten, however, said they enjoyed both indoor and outdoor sports in their spare time.

Forty-nine or 23.7% of the probationers in the subsample had performed volunteer work prior to receiving the C.S.O., while thirty-seven (17.9%) had participated in volunteer work since completing their assigned hours. Of these, over half (22 or 59.5%) said that they probably would not have performed this later volunteer work if they had not been assigned C.S.O. hours. The remainder (14 or 37.8%) stated that they would have done this volunteer work even if they had not received a C.S.O. disposition (1 was not sure, 2.7%).

9. Probation Involvement

a) Probation During C.S.O. - Reporting is not necessarily a condition of probation when a C.S.O. is assigned to an offender. When asked if they were required to report to a probation officer during their C.S.O., the majority said that they were (183 or 88.4%). The frequency of the reporting procedure varied from offender to offender. Almost two thirds (116 or 63.4%) said they reported once a month, 24 (13.1%) reported twice a month, five (2.7%) reported once a week and four (2.2%) reported once every two months. For 30 (16.4%) of the probationers the frequency of reporting varied throughout the term.

Over half of those who were required to report (98 or 53.6%) felt that the probation officer had provided a lot of help to them while they had been working on their C.S.O. One-third (62 or 33.9%) reported that the probation officer provided only some help to them. Only 23 or 12.6% of those required to report felt that the probation officer had been of no help at all or had rarely seen a probation officer.

TABLE 10
SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES

| ACTIVITY | NO. OF PROBATIONERS | % OF 207 PROBATIONERS |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sports, indoor & outdoor | 80 | 38.7 |
| Working around the house | 39 | 18.8 |
| Hobbies, Arts & Crafts | 33 | 15.9 |
| School work | 25 | 12.1 |
| T.V., Movies | 24 | 11.6 |
| Working on cars, snowmobiles, bikes, etc. | 22 | 10.6 |
| Music | 16 | 7.7 |
| Entertaining/visiting friends | 16 | 7.7 |
| Reading | 13 | 6.3 |
| Keeping out of trouble, keeping busy | 12 | 5.8 |
| Dancing, barhopping | 8 | 3.9 |
| Travelling | 5 | 2.4 |
| Part-time job | 5 | 2.4 |
| Clubs | 3 | 1.5 |
| Camping | 2 | 1.0 |
| Shopping | 1 | 0.5 |
| No spare-time activities | 17 | 8.2 |

b) Probation at the Time of the Follow-up Interview - Thirty-five probationers (16.6%) said they were still on probation at the time of the Follow-up Interview, that is, about one year after the completion of their hours. The frequency of their reporting requirement varied for these individuals as follows:

- 4 or 11.4% reported twice a month;
- 15 or 42.9% reported once a month;
- 3 or 8.6% reported every two months;
- 3 or 8.6% had variable reporting requirements;
- 10 or 28.6% were not required to report.

10. Probationers' Perceptions of the C.S.O. Programme as a Sentencing Alternative

Probationers were probed for their preferences and opinions concerning the C.S.O. programme in comparison to three other sentencing options. Those who had experienced the other sentences were asked to compare 120 hours of community service with simply being on probation and reporting for a year, serving three months in jail, or paying a fine or making restitution in the amount of \$360.00. The C.S.O. programme was generally preferred in each of the three comparisons (Table 11).

a) The C.S.O. Compared to Probation and Reporting - The first comparison was drawn between 120 hours of community service work and probation with a reporting condition for a period of one year. Only 34 (16.4%) of the offenders said they had ever received a pure probation term prior to their interview. Of this group, approximately half preferred the community service option. The 28 offenders who believed the C.S.O. to be better or worse than the probation term offered reasons as to why they preferred one alternative over the other. The majority of their responses were comments which indicated a preference for the C.S.O.

The most frequent response made by these respondents revealed that they had learned more and had generally gotten more out of the C.S.O. experience than they had previously received from their probation term (N=12). Their self-esteem had increased to a greater extent through the C.S.O. while the community benefitted from the work they performed. Eight people had found the C.S.O. easier and faster than probation and stated that "Once you had performed the hours, you were finished with the sentence, while with probation the sentence continued for the full term". Two workers found that the C.S.O. gave them the feeling that they had paid their debts to society while probation failed to give them this satisfaction. One individual felt that the C.S.O. was better than the probation term because he had met many new and different people on the C.S.O., while he met few or no people from reporting during his probation term.

Reasons why people found probation to be preferable to a C.S.O. were that they did not have to work, that they could 'con' the probation officer, or that they received counselling from the probation officer (N=8). Three individuals

said that probation was better because they were not paid for their community service work and "no one likes to work for nothing". Others felt that the C.S.O. took up too much of their time and, therefore, they preferred probation (N=2).

TABLE 11

A COMPARISON OF THE C.S.O. OPTION

AND

THREE OTHER SENTENCING OPTIONS

120 HOURS COMPARED TO:

| PROBATIONERS' PREFERENCE | PROBATION & REPORTING (1 Yr.) | JAIL (3 Months) | FINE/ RESTITUTION (\$360) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | N | N | N |
| C.S.O. Better | 18 (52.9) | 26 (92.9) | 49 (60.5) |
| C.S.O. Worse | 10 (29.4) | 2 (7.1) | 17 (21.0) |
| C.S.O. Better & Worse | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) | 10 (12.3) |
| C.S.O. Equal | 4 (11.8) | 0 (0.0) | 5 (6.2) |
| Do Not Know | 2 (5.9) | 0 (0.0) | 0 (0.0) |
| Total | 34 (100.0) | 28 (100.0) | 81 (100.0) |

b) The C.S.O. Compared to a Jail Term - The second comparison solicited preferences between 120 C.S.O. hours and a three month jail term. In the sample, 28 participants (13.5%) said they had served a jail term prior to their interview. All but two rated the C.S.O. as preferable to the jail term.

Asked to explain their preference, the majority of the respondents (N=21) said that, in jail, individuals were cooped up, had lost their freedom and missed their families. Fourteen probationers said the C.S.O. "kept them occupied" or "gave them the opportunity to meet nice people". Nine individuals felt that jail "taught them nothing but trouble" and that most people they had met in jails were "strange and undesirable acquaintances".

The comments in favour of the jail experience revealed that the probationers received food and shelter in jail without having to work and that because they could serve the sentence and forget it, it took much less "work" and time than community service (N=2).

c) The C.S.O. Compared to a Fine or Restitution - A third comparison was made between 120 hours of community service

work and a \$360.00 fine or restitution payment*. Over a third of the sample (81 or 39.1%) had paid a fine or made restitution at some point prior to their interview. Six in ten of this group clearly indicated a preference for the C.S.O. option over the fine/restitution payment. Seventy-six individuals gave their reasons why they felt one alternative was better (or worse) than the other. The majority of people (N=46) preferred the C.S.O. to the fine or restitution because they could save the money and believed that the loss of money "hurt" more than working the assigned number of hours. They also felt that the community saved tax dollars through Community Service Work. Another frequent response was that the C.S.O. experience had taught them a lesson, or made them think about what they had done and provided a good experience (N=30).

Twenty-three individuals revealed that they had enjoyed their C.S.O. experience and preferred this disposition because it was too easy to pay the fine and forget about the matter. Twenty-one subjects in the sample preferred the payment because the C.S.O. took up too much valuable time and limited their time for a full time job. They also mentioned that they could earn more than \$360.00 working 120 hours at a paying job. One individual felt that the best alternative would be to have offenders pay restitution and work on a C.S.O.

C. RECIDIVISM

The study employed two sources of data to determine the recidivism rate of this sample during the year following the completion of their hours: the self-reports of the probationers in the Follow-up Interviews and the official files at the Ministry's Main Office. For the purpose of this research, recidivism was defined as a reconviction. The rate of recidivism of this population varied minimally with the source of data examined.

OVERVIEW

Approximately 12% (N=25) of the sample population had recidivated within the twelve month period following the completion of C.S.O. hours. In broader terms, however, an additional 5.8% (N=12) had had charges laid against them, without convictions, during this same period.

A recidivism form was completed from Ministry files on the 203 offenders for whom information was available; four offenders, who were also revealed as recidivists, had no official Ministry file available. The period under examination was one year from the completion of the assigned hours.

* The \$360.00 payment was the product of 120 hours of community service at a minimum wage of \$3.00 per hour.

Ministry files showed that 22 individuals in the sample had had a recontact with this Ministry during the one year period with 21 of these recontacts resulting in a reconviction. One person was on remand. In addition to these 21 recidivists the Follow-up Interview revealed four offenders who said they had been reconvicted, but for whom no official records were available. Thus the recidivists group consisted of 25 reconvicted offenders (see Table 12).

TABLE 12

RECIDIVISM AMONG PROBATIONERS DURING FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

| <u>RECIDIVISM</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--|------------|--------------|
| No reconviction | 182* | 87.9 |
| Reconviction on Official Records and by self report | 10 | 4.8 |
| Reconviction on Official Records only | 11 | 5.3 |
| Reconviction by self report only | 4 | 1.9 |
| Total | 207 | 100.0 |

* Eight offenders reported having been reconvicted later than 12 months after the completion of hours. They were not included in the recidivist group.

The average time between the completion of their Orders and their first recontact was 5.2 months. The recidivists had accumulated a total of 39 counts with a mean of 1.9 counts per recidivist as seen in Table 13. The most common offences of which the offenders had been reconvicted were Theft Under, Break and Enter, Wilful Noncompliance and Breach of the Liquor Control Act (see Table 14).

TABLE 13

NUMBER OF COUNTS AGAINST PROBATIONERS

| <u>NO. OF COUNTS</u> | <u>NO. OF OFFENDERS</u> | <u>%</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 15 | 71.4 |
| 2 | 1 | 4.8 |
| 3 | 3 | 14.3 |
| 6 | 1 | 4.8 |
| 7 | 1 | 4.8 |
| Not reported | 4 | |
| Total Reported | 21 | 100.0 |

TABLE 14

NEW CHARGES AGAINST PROBATIONERS

| <u>TYPE OF OFFENCE</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>% OF 21*</u> |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| PERSON | | |
| Assault | 1 | (4.8) |
| PROPERTY | | |
| Arson | 1 | (4.8) |
| Break and Enter | 3 | (14.3) |
| Break, Enter and Theft | 2 | (9.5) |
| Possession Under \$200 | 2 | (9.5) |
| Theft Over \$200 | 2 | (9.5) |
| Theft Under \$200 | 4 | (19.0) |
| Theft Mail | 1 | (4.8) |
| Wilful Damage | 1 | (4.8) |
| PUBLIC ORDER & PEACE | | |
| False Information | 1 | (4.8) |
| Wilful Non-compliance | 3 | (14.3) |
| Fail to Appear | 1 | (4.8) |
| Concealed Weapon | 1 | (4.8) |
| LIQUOR | | |
| Impaired | 1 | (4.8) |
| L.C.A. | 3 | (14.3) |
| DRUG | | |
| Possession Marijuana | 1 | (4.8) |
| Possession Narcotic | 2 | (9.5) |
| HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT | 2 | (9.5) |
| MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS | 1 | (4.8) |

* New offences are reported for the 21 offenders for whom official file data were available.

The most severe disposition received by these recidivists are listed in Table 15. Four in ten of the recidivists received an additional probation term upon reconviction during the twelve month period. Exactly one third of the recidivists for whom official information was available had received a jail term upon reconviction. These terms ranged from 1 to 549 days or, as in two cases, 60 and 61 days to be served intermittently.

TABLE 15

OFFICIAL DISPOSITIONS OF RECONVICTIONS*

| <u>DISPOSITION</u> | <u>NO. OF OFFENDERS</u> | <u>%</u> |
|---|-------------------------|----------|
| Fine/time (\$78/6 days to \$414/30 days) | 5 | 23.8 |
| Probation (6 to 24 months) | 9 | 42.9 |
| Intermittent Sentence (60 and 61 days) | 2 | 9.5 |
| Incarcerated (1 to 549 days) | 5 | 23.8 |
| Not reported | 4 | |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total Reported | 21 | 100.0 |

* Only the severest disposition received by each recidivist is indicated.

Six of the twenty-one recidivists for whom official information was available had more than one conviction and one had an additional unresolved charge following the first conviction.

Two factors are worthy of note, in regards to this recidivist group. At the time of the Follow-up Interview, 14 of the 25 recidivists (56.0%) were unemployed. One offender was in school (4.0%), while ten offenders worked full or part-time (40.0%). The unemployed rate for the general study population at the time of the Follow-up Interview was much lower at 38.2%. Furthermore, thirteen of the recidivist group (52.0%) were on probation at the time of the Follow-up Interview, while only 16.6% of the total study population were on probation at that time.

D. OFFENDERS' STATUS AT TIME OF FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW

The final question in the Follow-up Interview asked the offenders whether or not they felt the C.S.O. had helped them to stay out of trouble. The following responses were recorded:

- 149 probationers answered in the affirmative (72%);
- 50 answered negatively (24.2%);
- 8 were unsure (3.8%).

Probationers were asked a similar question at the time of the De-briefing Interview in the second phase of the study (Polonoski, 1980). At that time 68% of those questioned believed that having worked on a C.S.O. would help them stay out of trouble, 18% said that it would not and 14% were unsure.

Regardless of what had transpired during the one year period from the completion of hours, the status of the 203 probationers for whom official records were available, was examined at the end of that year. As seen in Table 16, the majority of those offenders followed-up were no longer in contact with the Ministry one year after completing their Orders. Almost twenty percent, however, were still on the original probation attached to their C.S.O.'s.

TABLE 16

CURRENT STATUS OF OFFENDERSAT ONE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

| <u>CURRENT STATUS</u> | <u>N</u> | <u>%</u> |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Out of system | 156 | 76.8 |
| On remand | 1 | 0.5 |
| Serving sentence | 3 | 1.5 |
| On original C.S.O. probation | 36 | 17.7 |
| On new probation | 7 | 3.4 |
| Not reported | 4 | |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total reported | 203 | 100.0 |

IV DISCUSSION

The findings in this report are generally supportive of the C.S.O. programme. This sample was relatively stable, in terms of employment or educational status. Considerable difficulty was encountered in contacting the less stable, transient offenders from the original study population (Polonoski, 1979). The higher proportion of married and employed offenders in this sample may be a reflection of the maturation of this offender population rather than an influence of the C.S.O. programme.

Over a third of the people interviewed one year after completing their hours had also been given the Debriefing Interview at the time of completion. Certain questions were asked probationers during both the Debriefing and the Follow-up Interview. Generally, the responses to these questions were quite similar, indicating some level of consistency in attitudes over time. Both sub-samples had a high proportion of offenders who felt that the community service work that they had performed had been useful to the community or to the individuals who they had been assigned to help. Also, at both times, a substantial proportion of offenders felt that they had received a 'fair' deal in court.

The average number of hours completed by this sample seems to be consistent with that of the Debriefing sample, that is, about 66 hours. The results from the Follow-up Interview were also consistent with earlier findings in terms of the C.S.O. providing a favourable and beneficial experience. The work reportedly had a positive effect on the offenders' relationships with others, was found to be helpful to the community and was said to be 'better than expected' or a more enjoyable experience than had been anticipated. In addition the probation was terminated earlier than first stipulated for 90 offenders (43.5%).

Although the overall results of this study lend strong support to the continued utilization of the C.S.O. programme, they also revealed a few problem areas. Since the offenders had often been placed with agencies who could utilize their existing skills, few probationers had been able to attain any new skills. In addition, since the offenders were often permitted to select their own placement, it is unlikely that they chose a job for which they needed to acquire new skills. The C.S.O. experience therefore appeared to have little or no practical application to their school involvement or employment.

A few of the probationers also reported having been given jobs which were boring and which did not utilize their capabilities. Care should be taken to ensure that C.S.O. participants are productively occupied by placement agencies and that agencies indicate a clear need for offenders' services.

A few offenders became volunteers after the completion of their C.S.O. hours. Although their number was small, it must be remembered that this display of social conscience is not typical of the ordinary offender population.

When offenders were requested to compare the C.S.O. programme to three alternative dispositions, it fared well in each of the comparisons. It was greatly preferred (93%) over incarceration, among those with jail experience, and just over half of those with probation experience (53%) preferred the C.S.O. programme over pure probation and reporting. Six out of ten probationers who had previously paid a fine or made restitution, preferred the C.S.O. over this alternative. Perhaps an even greater proportion of the offenders would have preferred the C.S.O. to a fine or restitution if the dollar amount used in making the comparison had been based on an hourly rate of pay which was greater than the hourly minimum wage (that is, \$3.00).

Because of the limited information available concerning prior criminal histories of this sample, it is unknown whether these probationers were first offenders or were recidivists at the time of the C.S.O. disposition. It is also questionable whether the C.S.O. assignment was actually an alternative to a period of incarceration for offenders because most probationers had committed a single, non-serious offence, such as theft under, at the time of sentencing.

The recidivism rate determined through official records and the self-reports was approximately 12%. Small inconsistencies between these sources may exist due to a lack of complete and up-to-date information in Ministry files on charges against the probationers. In addition, recidivism data in the files were only recorded for the one year period immediately following the completion of assigned hours, while the self-reported criminal involvement collected in the Follow-up Interview may have covered a period of up to 15 months after the completion of the hours. However, those offenders found to have recidivated after the one year follow-up period were not included in the recidivist group or in determining the recidivism rate, as recidivism was defined for this study as a re-conviction during the one year follow-up period.

It is not known whether these data provide a true reflection of recidivism, since, as mentioned, this population appeared to be relatively stable in terms of school, employment and residence. The low recidivism rate for this study may also be an indication that lower risk offenders are being selected to participate in the C.S.O. programme. Perhaps another indicator of the success of the programme is the fact that probation was terminated earlier than originally stipulated by the courts for 43% of the offenders in this sample.

In closing, it is evident that the Community Service Order programme is of benefit to the communities, agencies and individuals involved. The programme is clearly a viable sentencing alternative practiced in Ontario.

V REFERENCES

Polonoski, Marian. The Community Service Order Programme in Ontario. 1. A Description of the Initial Cases. Toronto, Ontario: Ministry of Correctional Services, June, 1979.

Polonoski, Marian. The Community Service Order Programme in Ontario. 2. Participants and Their Perceptions. Toronto, Ontario: Ministry of Correctional Services, February, 1980.

Appendix A

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERFOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW

You may recall that when you were given your Community Service Order you agreed to let a researcher from the Ministry of Correctional Services contact you for an interview after you finished your community service hours. This interview, of course, will be kept in the strictest confidence and will be used for research purposes only.

The main purpose of this interview is to review your experiences and feelings about the Community Service Order Programme. We also want to find out how you have been managing since you finished your community service work.

I want to stress that we are mainly interested in learning how this programme has affected you. The purpose of this is to help us improve the programme for those people who will be using it in the future. If you would prefer not to answer any particular questions, please feel free to say so.

We very much appreciate your cooperation with this study.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____

INTERVIEWED BY: _____

FIRST, I HAVE SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE KIND OF THINGS YOU HAVE BEEN DOING SINCE YOU COMPLETED YOUR COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS.

1. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT MARITAL STATUS?

1. single
2. married or common-law
3. divorced
4. separated
5. widow(er)ed

2. WHO ARE YOU PRESENTLY LIVING WITH? (Check all that apply)

1. alone
2. one parent
3. both parents
4. siblings
5. spouse (or girlfriend/boyfriend)
6. friends
7. other relatives
8. other (specify) _____

3. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT WORK SITUATION?

1. working full-time
2. working part-time
3. working at odd jobs
4. seasonally
5. unemployed

IF WORKING AT ALL, ASK Q.4; IF NOT WORKING, ASK Q.5.

4. i WHAT KIND OF WORK ARE YOU DOING?

ii HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN WORKING AT THIS JOB?

iii HOW DID YOU GET THIS JOB?

iv WAS YOUR CSO EXPERIENCE OF ANY HELP TO YOU IN THIS JOB?

yes _____ no _____ unsure _____

5. DID YOUR CSO EXPERIENCE TEACH YOU ANY SKILLS WHICH MIGHT HELP YOU IN FINDING A JOB?

yes _____ no _____ unsure _____

6. ARE YOU CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN ANY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME?

1. no
2. elementary school
3. secondary school
4. university
5. community college
6. correspondence courses
7. trades training/apprenticeship
8. life skills
9. special/upgrading
10. other (specify) _____

IF IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME, ASK Q.7.

7. WAS YOUR CSO EXPERIENCE OF ANY HELP TO YOU IN SCHOOL?

yes _____ no _____ unsure _____

NOW I HAVE SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER THAT YOU COMPLETED ABOUT A YEAR AGO.

8. HAD YOU EVER DONE ANY VOLUNTEER WORK BEFORE YOUR CSO?

yes _____ no _____

9. i HOW HELPFUL WAS YOUR CSO CO-ORDINATOR? (For example: in finding you a suitable placement or arranging a suitable work schedule).

a lot of help _____ some help _____ no help at all _____ unsure/can't remember _____

ii DO YOU THINK YOUR CSO CO-ORDINATOR EVER DELIBERATELY WITHHELD HIS HELP FROM YOU OR REFUSED TO GIVE YOU SOME SERVICE?

yes _____ no _____ yes & no _____ unsure _____

10. i DID YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS IN MEETING THE CONDITIONS OF THE CSO? (For example: doing the hours, meeting the time limits, showing up on time, etc.)

yes _____ no _____ unsure/ _____
can't remember

ii IF YES: WHAT PROBLEMS DID YOU HAVE?

11. i DO YOU FEEL THAT THE WORK YOU DID WAS HELPFUL TO THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE OR TO THE INDIVIDUALS YOU WERE ASSIGNED TO HELP?

yes _____ no _____ yes & no _____ unsure _____

ii IF YES: WHY?

iii IF NO: WHY NOT?

12. i WAS YOUR ACTUAL CSO EXPERIENCE BETTER OR WORSE THAN YOU EXPECTED BEFORE YOU BEGAN?

better _____ worse _____ as expected _____ unsure _____

ii IF BETTER OR WORSE: HOW WAS IT BETTER (OR WORSE)?

13. DO YOU THINK THE JUDGE GAVE YOU A FAIR DEAL BY ORDERING YOU TO DO COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK?

yes _____ no _____ unsure _____

14. i HAVE YOU BEEN IN CONTACT WITH ANY OF THE PEOPLE YOU MET THROUGH YOUR CSO PLACEMENT?

yes _____ no _____

ii IF YES: FOR WHAT REASONS?

15. i HAS DOING COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK HAD ANY EFFECT ON YOUR RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER PEOPLE?

yes _____ no _____ unsure _____

ii IF YES: IN WHAT WAY?

16. i HAVE YOU DONE ANY OTHER VOLUNTEER WORK SINCE YOU COMPLETED YOUR CSO?

yes _____ no _____

ii IF YES: DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD HAVE DONE THIS VOLUNTEER WORK EVEN IF YOU HAD NEVER HAD THE CSO?

yes _____ no _____ unsure/
don't know _____

17. i WHAT KINDS OF THINGS DO YOU NOW DO IN YOUR SPARE TIME (BESIDES THIS VOLUNTEER WORK, WHERE APPLICABLE)?

ii DID YOU BECOME INTERESTED IN THIS (THESE) AS A RESULT OF YOUR HAVING HAD A CSO?

yes _____ no _____ unsure/
don't know _____

18. i WERE YOU REQUIRED TO REPORT TO A PROBATION OFFICER WHILE YOU WERE WORKING ON YOUR CSO?

yes _____ no _____

ii IF YES:

a) HOW OFTEN DID YOU HAVE TO REPORT?

b) HOW HELPFUL WAS YOUR PROBATION OFFICER?

a lot _____ some _____ not at _____ never saw _____
all him

19. WAS YOUR PROBATION PERIOD TERMINATED EARLY AFTER YOU COMPLETED YOUR CSO?

yes _____ no _____ unsure/
don't remember _____

20. i WERE YOU EVER PLACED ON REGULAR PROBATION WITHOUT A CSO?

yes _____ no _____

ii IF YES:

a) IN YOUR OPINION, HOW WOULD WORKING 120 HOURS ON A CSO (WITHOUT PROBATION) COMPARE TO BEING ON PROBATION AND REPORTING FOR, SAY, A YEAR?

better _____ worse _____ some ways better/ _____ same _____ don't _____
some ways worse know

b) IF BETTER OR WORSE: HOW IS IT BETTER (OR WORSE)?

21. i ARE YOU NOW ON PROBATION?

yes _____ no _____

ii IF YES: HOW OFTEN DO YOU HAVE TO REPORT TO YOUR PROBATION OFFICER?

22. i HAVE YOU EVER SERVED A SENTENCE IN AN INSTITUTION?

yes _____ no _____ refused answer _____

ii IF YES:

a) IN YOUR OPINION, HOW WOULD WORKING 120 HOURS ON A CSO COMPARE WITH, SAY, SERVING THREE MONTHS IN JAIL?

better _____ worse _____ some ways better/ _____ same _____ don't _____
some ways worse know

b) IF BETTER OR WORSE: HOW IS IT BETTER (OR WORSE)?

23. i HAVE YOU EVER PAID A FINE OR HAD TO MAKE RESTITUTION?

yes _____ no _____

ii IF YES:

a) IN YOUR OPINION, HOW WOULD WORKING 120 HOURS ON A CSO COMPARE TO PAYING, SAY, \$360.00 IN A FINE OR RESTITUTION?

better _____ worse _____ some ways better/ _____ some ways worse _____ same _____ don't _____ know _____

b) IF BETTER OR WORSE: HOW IS IT BETTER (OR WORSE)?

24. HAVE YOU BEEN CHARGED WITH ANY OFFENCES SINCE YOU COMPLETED YOUR COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS?

yes _____ no _____ refused answer _____

IF CHARGED, ASK Q. 25;
IF NOT CHARGED, ASK Q. 26.

25. i WHAT WERE THESE CHARGES AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM?
(check all that apply).

| OFFENCE CHARGED WITH | SENTENCE | | | | COURT DISPOSITION | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| | REMAND. | AWAIT. COURT | DISM. W.D. ACQ. | CONVICT. | FINE (\$) | FINE/TIME (\$/DA.) | RESTIT. (\$) | PROB. (MO) | NEW CSO (HRS.) | INCARC. (D A.) |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

ii IF EVER CONVICTED: HOW LONG AFTER YOU COMPLETED YOUR CSO WERE YOU CONVICTED AGAIN?

26. DO YOU THINK HAVING DONE COMMUNITY SERVICE HAS HELPED YOU TO STAY OUT OF TROUBLE?

yes _____ no _____ unsure/ don't know _____

THANK YOU FOR TALKING WITH ME ABOUT COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS. DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?.....(RECORD ANY OBSERVATIONS OF INTEREST, OVER)

END