

CR-Sent
9-5-88

52nd DISTRICT COURT PROBATION
and
COURT COMMUNITY SERVICE DIVISION
for the
COUNTY OF OAKLAND

ANNUAL REPORT

111670

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
Oakland County Court/
Community Services Division

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

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

111670

JUARY 1, 1987 - DECEMBER 31, 1987

111670

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Judges Michael Batchik, Martin Boyle, Harold Bulgarelli, Dennis Drury, Gerald McNally, James Sheehy, and Robert Shipper are to be thanked for their cooperation and support.

Carol Vail and Carla Zapfe worked efficiently in the collection of the raw data. Tammy Cambell and Mitzi Schwab did an excellent job completing the graphs contained within this report.

The staff at the Department of Economic Development, Mr. Jeff Kaczmarek and Mr. David Schreiber were kind enough to let us utilize the computer system for the completion of the graphs.

NCJRS

JUN 7 1988

ACQUISITIONS

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
Organizational Chart	5
Chief Judge, 52nd District Courts	6
Judges of 52/1, 52/2, 52/3 District Courts	7
Code of Ethics	9
Division Goals	10
Statistical Data	13
I. Work Load Units	14
II. Total Cases Referred, Active, Discharged Per Year	16
III. Months Probation Ordered	18
IV Cases Discharged by the Judge	20
V. Definition of Discharge Categories	22
VI. Description of Investigation Reports	24
VII. Jail Days Ordered/Served	27
VIII. Uncollected Court Ordered Monies at Discharge	30
IX. Explanation Expenditures/Revenues	33
X. Crime Categories	35
XI. Drunk Driving vs Other Offenses	37
XII. Community Service Work	39
XIII. Court Ordered Treatment	41
XIV. Demographics	44
Graph re: Age and Race	45
Graph re: Gender and Marital Status	46
Graph re: Education and Occupation	47
Graph re: Residence at Sentence	48

Report Prepared by: Deborah J. McAleer, M.A., C.S.W.
 Probation Officer Supervisor
 and
 John Paul Jones, Ph.D.
 Chief Probation Officer

52nd DISTRICT COURT PROBATION

The 52nd District Court Probation Division is proud to provide this second annual report. The majority of the information contained within this report, relates to probation statistics. The division compiles a separate annual report which addresses the Court Community Service Program.

Michigan law provides for utilization of probation as an alternative sentence to incarceration. The 52nd District Court Probation Division of the County of Oakland provides probation services for the 52/1, 52/2, and 52/3 District Courts. These courts are respectively located in Walled Lake, Clarkston, and Rochester. (The 52-4 District Court, located in Troy, operates their own probation department and their probation statistics are not included within this report.) Oakland County census statistics from 1980 indicate that the 52nd District Court Probation Division provides services to a geographical population exceeding 245,000. The department works as an intermediary between offenders and the six judges that have been elected to the judicial bench in their respective communities.

Our division receives misdemeanor criminals placed under our jurisdiction by the courts. A misdemeanor is a criminal offense generally not punishable by not more than twelve months in jail and/or fines not to exceed \$1,000. Probation officers at the 52nd District Court may frequently handle the following types of offenses:

- CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS - Assault and Battery, Aggravated Assault, Criminal Sexual Conduct 4th Degree, Obscene Phone Calls, Threatening Phone Calls, Indecent Exposure, Disorderly Person, Disturbing the Peace
- CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY - Malicious Destruction of Property Under \$100, Larceny Under \$100, Illegal Entry, Trespassing, Entry Without Permission, Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property Under \$100, Possession of Stolen Property Under \$100, Non-sufficient Funds Under \$50, Embezzlement Under \$100
- DRIVING OFFENSES - Operating Under the Influence of Liquor, Operating While Ability Impaired, Operating Under the Influence of Narcotics, Reckless Driving, Driving While License Suspended, Leave the Scene of Personal Injury Accident, Leave the Scene of Property Damage Accident, Fail to Obey Police Officer's Signal, Fleeing and Eluding
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE OFFENSES - Possession of Controlled Substance, Use of Controlled Substance, Open Intoxicants in a Motor Vehicle, Minor in Possession of Alcohol, Furnishing Alcohol to Minors, Use of Firearm While Intoxicated

The judges frequently require the probation officer's input in determining an appropriate sentence. A sentencing recommendation is submitted in the form of a Pre-sentence or Court Conference Report. These two types of reports are similar in content, however, the Court Conference Report is a shortened version, which is usually hand written and submitted to the judge when both the defendant and

probation officer are at the courthouse. When the Court Conference Report is completed, the defendant returns to the courtroom for immediate sentencing. Both types of reports are based on compilation, verification, and evaluation of an offender's prior criminal record, prior driving record, the present offense, employment, and personal history. In obtaining this information, a probation officer will conduct a face-to-face interview with the offender. Additionally, other community contacts are utilized to acquire supplemental information. Sources of contact may include the following: family member, victim, complainant, employer, attorney, prosecutor, police officer, school official, doctor, mental health professional, and/or substance abuse counselor.

Using the above information, the probation officer provides a written sentencing recommendation for the judge which may include any combination of the following:

- Probation
- Incarceration
- Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment
- Restitution
- Community Service Work
- Special Conditions Appropriate for Cases
- Fines
- Service Fees

In 1987, 160 Pre-sentence Reports and 466 Court Conference Reports were completed by the division.

This division is also responsible for completion of Alcohol/Drug Assessment and Evaluation Reports. These written reports are mandated by Michigan Public Act 309, of 1982, and must be completed for all offenders convicted of Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol or Narcotics. Our division is licensed by the State of Michigan, Office of Substance Abuse Services, to complete these assessments. The report is similar in content to the Pre-sentence Investigation; however, the primary focus of the investigation is on the offender's use and abuse of substances. The probation officer evaluates the consumption pattern, frequency, tolerance, and arresting blood alcohol level of the offender. Issues of particular concern include blackouts, disruption in relationships, medical problems associated with abuse, and prior treatment history. Information is obtained through police reports, prior criminal and driving record, offender's self-disclosure, treatment agencies, statements from significant others and analysis of testing scores.

This department completed a total of 1,195 Alcohol/Drug Assessment and Evaluations in 1987.

In addition to preparing investigation reports, the probation division is responsible for the supervision of offenders who have been granted probation. Judges utilize supervised probation when it is felt the offender may benefit from services offered by the community in lieu of incarceration. Guidance and counseling by the probation officer is provided for the offender in order to facilitate a positive adjustment in society. The probation officer is responsible for the supervision of the offender in the community. The offender reports as directed by the probation officer, for the purpose of disclosing and discussing any issues related to the court

order of probation. Topics of discussion often include the following: mental health or substance abuse treatment; residential, family and employment status; educational and financial issues; new tickets or arrests; payment of court ordered monies and compliance with special conditions of probation. The probation officer is required by law to keep the court apprised of the offender's progress and the degree of compliance with the court's directive. If the probation officer determines that the offender has failed to comply with the court order, a Probation Violation Hearing will be requested and incarceration of the offender may be recommended.

On December 31, 1987, the 52nd District Court Probation Division was supervising 1,532 active probation cases.

The Court Community Service Program for the County of Oakland, is an integral function of our division. Judges of the 52nd District Court, as well as circuit court judges, order offenders to complete community service work through our division. Community service work is seen as a sentencing alternative and has been approved through the Michigan legislature. The judges frequently utilize community service work as an alternative to incarceration, a means in which indigent offenders may work off court ordered monies, and as a "special condition" of probation.

In 1987, 787 cases were processed through the Court Community Service Program.

The 52nd District Court Probation and Court Community Service Division is additionally proud of the "special projects" completed in 1987. The chief probation officer was actively involved with the Michigan District Judges Association, and the Michigan State Police Office of Highway Safety Planning in developing a community service video. The completed video shows a cross-section of community service programs being used in Michigan and the program here in Oakland County was one of the programs depicted. The project was spearheaded by Judge Michael Batchik, 52nd District Court. The video was viewed and distributed at the 1987 Michigan District Judges Association Annual Conference. This division has a copy of the video and interested viewers may borrow our video by calling 858-0021.

The Court Community Service Program sponsored a workshop entitled "Ask Us." Joyce Sisson, Probation Officer/Court Community Service Coordinator, organized the project in an effort to increase community service agency director's understanding of the judicial process, and the role of the community service worker within the system. The Honorable Michael Batchik, Mr. John Coccialone of Easter Seals, Dr. John Paul Jones, Chief Probation Officer and student interns, Hydee Harris, Rene Hill, Miki McCutcheon, Carol Wade and Scott Webster answered questions and addressed concerns that various community directors voiced during the workshop. Over 50 agency representatives attended this function!

In 1987, Dr. Jones wrote a proposal to the County which was approved and resulted in this division obtaining 13 videos from the National Institute of Justice Crime File Series. These videos will be utilized during monthly "in-service" training sessions for the probation staff. (Interested parties may make arrangements to view these videos by calling 858-0021).

Dr. Jones and Deborah McAleer, Probation Officer Supervisor, attended the National Symposium on Community Service Sentencing in Boston, Massachusetts in November 1987. It was a great opportunity to exchange ideas and perspectives with representatives throughout the United States, relating to Community Service sentencing strategies and its ever increasing role within the judicial system.

Our division was transferred from the Central Service Department to the Public Service Department during 1987. The year ended with a sense of loss when Judge Martin L. Boyle, 52-1 District Judge, announced he would retire in January of 1988.

**52nd DISTRICT COURT PROBATION
and
COURT COMMUNITY SERVICE DIVISION
STAFF**

John Paul Jones, Ph.D., C.P.O.
Licensed Psychologist

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

Clerical
Carol A. Vail, B.S.
Office Supervisor

Tammy Campbell
Kathy Logan
Dorothy Marion
Mitzi Schwab

Carla Zappa (co-op)
Chris Komperda (co-op)

Clerical
Margaret Miller
Community Service

Probation Officers
Julie C. Abatt, B.A.
Daniel P. Brock, B.S.
Patricia S. Crane, M.S., C.S.W.
Carol Sue Doyle, M.A., C.S.W.
Mary E. Nowacki, B.S.
Sharon M. Rupe, B.A., S.W.
Henry S. Szlenkier, B.S., S.W.

Probation Case Aides
Joanne Kolean*
Maureen Perko**
Earl Thomas McCollum*

Community Service
Joyce Sisson, B.S., S.W.
Probation Officer/Coordinator

Community Service Aides
Linda Decker*
Hydee Harris*
Rene Hill*
Kurt Parry*
Carol Wade*
Scott Webster*

*Part-time Paid Staff/University Student

**Part-time Non-paid/University Student



HONORABLE DENNIS C. DRURY

Chief Judge 52nd District Courts

Residence: Troy, Michigan.

Graduate: Michigan State University, B.A., 1963 and
University of Michigan, L.L.B.-J.D., 1966.

Military Service: U.S. Army, 1966-1972.

Former Attorney for: Attorney General of Michigan,
(Assistant), and Legal Officer, U.S. Army.

Private practice of law: 1969-84.

Appointed District Judge: 1984.

Memberships: South Oakland Bar Association (Member of
Board of Directors); Michigan Bar Association (Member
of Professional Responsibility and Judicial Ethics Committee); American Bar
Association; Oakland County District Judges Association (current president);
Michigan District Judges Association; Women Lawyers
Association; American Judicature Society; Michigan Trial Lawyers Association;
American Trial Lawyers Association; American Arbitration Association
(mediator).

HONORABLE MICHAEL BATCHIK

52/1 District Court

Married 31 years: Wife, Constance and five (5) children.
Residence: Union Lake, Michigan.
Graduate; University of Detroit, B.S., 1957 and Detroit College of Law, J.D., 1966.
Private practice of law: 1966-79.
Judicial appointment to District Court: 1979, reelected 1980 and 1986.
Former Chief Judge of the 52nd District Court, 1982-86.
Memberships: Michigan District Judges' Association (1983-present committee member of MAC and former chairman of Government Liaison Committee); Oakland County District Judges' Association (past president); American Judges' Association; State Bar of Michigan; Oakland County Bar Association.



HONORABLE MARTIN L. BOYLE

52/1 District Court

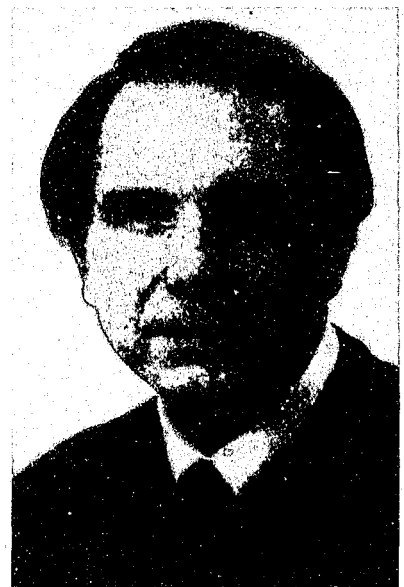
Married 34 years: Wife, Joan and five (5) children.
Residence: Milford, Michigan.
Military service: U.S. Army, 1954-56.
Graduate: University of Michigan, B.A., 1950, and University of Michigan Law School, LL.B., 1953.
Assistant Attorney General, 1956-59.
Private practice of law: 1959-68.
Elected District Judge: 1968, reelected 1972, 1978, 1984.
Former Chief Judge of the 52nd District Court.
Memberships: Michigan District Judges' Association; Oakland County District Judges' Association; Michigan Bar Association; Oakland County Bar Association; American Judges' Association.



HONORABLE HAROLD M. BULGARELLI

52/1 District Court

Married 25 years: Wife, Nancy and children, Michael, Paul and Daniel.
Residence: Commerce Township.
Military service: U.S. Army, May 1952 - February, 1954. U.S. Third Infantry - Korea.
Graduate: University of Detroit, Ph.B., 1957 and Wayne State University Law School, J.D., 1960.
Private practice of law: 1961 - 1980.
Former attorney for: City of Wixom; Township of Milford and Walled Lake Consolidated Schools.
Elected District Judge: 1980, reelected 1986.
Memberships: Oakland County District Judges' Association (past president); State Bar of Michigan (character and fitness, Oakland County, chairperson); Michigan District Court Judges' Association (Legislative Committee); Oakland County Bar Association; American Judges' Association.





HONORABLE GERALD E. McNALLY

52/2 District Court

Married 22 years: Wife, Carol and four (4) children.

Residence: Clarkston, Michigan.

Military service: U.S. Air Force.

Graduate: Conception College, Missouri, B.A., 1957;

University of Michigan Law School, 1963.

Former attorney for: City of Dearborn and Oakland County Prosecutors Office.

Private practice: 1966-68.

Elected District Judge: 1968, reelected 1974, 1980, 1986.

Former Chief Judge, 52nd District Court.

Memberships: American Judges' Association; State Bar of Michigan; Oakland County Bar Association; Oakland County District Judges' Association (past president).



HONORABLE JAMES P. SHEEHY

52/3 District Court

Married: Wife, Katy and two (2) children, Colleen and Brian.

Residence: Rochester, Michigan.

Graduate: University of Detroit, B.S., 1966;

University of Detroit School of Law, J.D., 1969.

Private practice: 1969-80.

Former attorney for: Auburn Hills as civil counsel and prosecuting attorney.

Elected District Judge: 1980, reelected 1986.

Memberships: American Judges' Association, Michigan District Judges' Association; Oakland County District Judges Association; State Bar of Michigan; Oakland County Bar Association; Michigan Judicial Institute lecturer.



HONORABLE ROBERT L. SHIPPER

52/3 District Court

Married: Wife, Betty and three (3) children, Jeffrey, Jennifer and Jayne.

Residence: Rochester, Michigan.

Military service: U.S. Merchant Marines, 1942-44.

Graduate: Michigan State University, B.A., 1947;

Detroit College of Law, J.D., 1957.

Private practice: 1960-62 Detroit; 1964-68 Keego Harbor and Rochester.

Former attorney for: Oakland County Prosecutors Office.

Elected District Judge: 1968; reelected 1974, 1980, 1986; (Past Presiding and Chief Judge of 52nd District Court).

Memberships: American Judges' Association; Michigan District Judges' Association (past president); National Conference Special Court Judges.

CODE OF ETHICS

Fifty-Second District Court Probation

As a Fifty-Second District Court Probation Officer, I am dedicated to rendering professional service to the Courts, the offenders, and the community at large.

I will uphold the law with dignity and with awareness of the prestige and stature of the judicial system of which I am a part.

I will strive to be objective in the performance of my duties; respect the inalienable rights of all persons, appreciate the inherent worth of the individual, and hold sacred individual confidences which are disclosed to me without jeopardizing the personal safety of others.

I recognize my office as a symbol of public faith and I accept it as a public trust. Therefore, I will strive to be ever cognizant of my responsibility to the community.

Through the seeking of knowledge and understanding, I will continually attempt to improve my professional standards.

I will cooperate with my fellow workers and related agencies.

I will conduct my personal life with decorum; will neither accept nor grant favors in connection with my office, and will place loyalty to moral principles above personal considerations.

I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself to my chosen profession as Probation Officer.

I recognize that my professional office as Probation Officer may be held as long as I am true to these ethics.

Adopted January 13, 1986

1988 DIVISION GOALS

The goals of the 52nd District Court Adult Probation Division and the Court Community Service Division are to provide complete and accurate investigative information in a timely manner to the courts, to provide efficient and effective case supervision to those offenders placed under its jurisdiction by the courts, and to provide creative and useful alternative sentences through the effective use of probation supervision and community service work in lieu of jail sentences. The goal of the District Court Probation and Court Community Service Division also includes the collection of revenue from defendants to help pay personnel and operating costs.

FUNCTION STATEMENTS: Objectives for 1988 are outlined as follows:

A. 52nd District Court Probation Division

1. To increase the total number of probation officer-probationer face-to-face counseling contacts from 10,278 (1987) to 12,000 (17%) by December 31, 1988.
2. To determine the treatment/education needs, make appropriate community inpatient and outpatient treatment referrals, conduct follow-ups, and determine treatment/education outcomes of approximately 1,620 probationers by December 31, 1988 (8% increase over the 1,533 new probationers added in 1987).
3. To administer random and routine alcohol and drug screens (5-7% of division caseload), and obtain psychological examinations for seriously disturbed probationers (1-2% of division caseload).
4. To increase annual probation oversight fees collection from \$75,654 (1987) to \$85,000 (12%) by December 31, 1988.
5. To increase the annual collection of P.A. 309 probation oversight fees from \$281,144 (1987) to \$310,000 (10%) by December 31, 1988.
6. To collect annual alcohol assessment and evaluation fees in the amount of \$64,000 by December 31, 1988 (1987 collection was \$60,420; 6% decrease).
7. To collect victim restitution monies and authorize its payment to appropriate victims of crime (1987 = \$16,353).
8. To enforce the payment of appointed attorney fees as ordered by the 52nd District Court Judges.
9. To communicate regularly with the judges and court administrators pertaining to probation policies, new procedures, and special problems facing the courts and/or probation department.

10. Implement a more efficient and effective department administrative and budgetary records keeping system by December 31, 1988.
11. Perform random and annual audits of probation officer's work, updating methods and procedures and establishing specific goals and objectives as needed.
12. To provide monthly in-service training and staff meetings for all staff.
13. Implement an electronic computerized data base system for storage and retrieval of statistics population information by December 31, 1988.
14. Explore with probation officers and judges the advantages of utilizing the Guardian Interlock System as a sentencing tool. The Guardian System is an electronic monitoring device about the size of a car radio, and is installed into the dashboard of the repeat drunk driver's vehicle. Once installed, the driver would have to blow into a mouth piece to have his breath analyzed for alcohol before the car would start. Only the sober driver would be able to start the vehicle. The person ordered to use the system would be responsible for paying for the system.
15. Explore with probation officers and judges the advantages of using the Michigan Digital Surveillance System. This is an electronically monitoring curfew system and can be used as an alternative to jail sentences. The defendant is ordered to wear a bracelet on his wrist or ankle and is under house arrest. The defendant is required to stay at home other than times he is allowed to leave the home to go to work, shop, to attend treatment programs, or other authorized destinations. An automated computer system would randomly call his home to determine if he is present as required under the court order. Again, the defendant would be required to pay for this system.

B. Court Community Service Division

1. Place no fewer than 780 offenders in community service jobs by December 31, 1988 (23% increase over 1987 placements of 636).
2. To increase the annual collection of community service oversight fees from \$16,595 (1988) to \$22,000 by December 31, 1988.
3. Provide 60,000 hours of offender community service to community agencies over 1988 (21% increase over 1987 hours of 49,593).
4. Achieve 75% success rate of offenders completing assignments during 1988.
5. Provide and encourage the District and Circuit Court judges to utilize the alternative of community service to incarceration of defendants and save 2,200 jail days by December 31, 1988.

6. Provide all criminal courts (circuit and district) with a Court Community Service Work Release Program.
7. Provide consultation and annual training workshops to community service agencies, judges, and probation officers.
8. Maintain the total number of participating agencies between 300-325.
9. Maintain the yearly total number of cases referred from 52nd District Courts (Divisions I, II, and III) from 598 (1987) to 700 (17%) by December 31, 1988.
10. Maintain the yearly total number of cases referred from Circuit Court from 339 (1987) to 400 (18%) by December 31, 1988.
11. Increase the yearly total number of cases referred from the Reimbursement Division from two (1987) to 10 by December 31, 1988.
12. Increase the yearly total number of cases referred to community service from 939 (1987) to 1,100 (17%) by December 31, 1988.
13. Implement an electronic computerized data system for storage and retrieval of statistics population information by December 31, 1988.

C. Annual Report of Activities

1. Prepare a 1988 Annual Report of probation and community service activities by April 1, 1989.

STATISTICAL DATA

The data utilized for this Annual Report, was manually collected. This division hopes to be computerized within the near future. Computerization will enhance management's ability to operate more efficiently.

WORK LOAD UNITS

A work load unit is a measure of time. The value that we give one work load unit in the Probation Division is one hour of time. We have studied and determined the average amount of time it takes to do a particular task. For example, it takes approximately five hours to complete a pre-sentence investigation. Therefore, a probation officer who completes a full pre-sentence investigation is given credit for five work load units. It takes approximately two hours of time to complete an alcohol assessment. A probation officer who completes an alcohol assessment is given credit for two work load units.

We know from experience that it takes approximately one hour of time per probationer each month to do the job of supervision and case management adequately. Inasmuch, a probation officer is given one work load unit each month for each case on their case load. That means, that if a probation officer is supervising 200 probationers, they will be given a total of 200 work load units for that month. Certainly, the more problematic probationers will require significantly more than one hour of time, and the less problematic probationers may require significantly less time per month.

The following depicts the value in work load units assigned to the different kinds of reports that are completed by probation officers in the Probation Division:

Pre-sentence Investigations (Full)	5	W.U.
Pre-sentence Investigations (Partial)	2	W.U.
Alcohol & Drug Assessments	2	W.U.
Special Investigation Reports	1	W.U.
Court Conference Reports	1	W.U.
Violation Hearing Reports/Appearance	1	W.U.
Probation Discharge Petition	.25	W.U.
Petitions/Show Cause & Bench Warrants	.25	W.U.

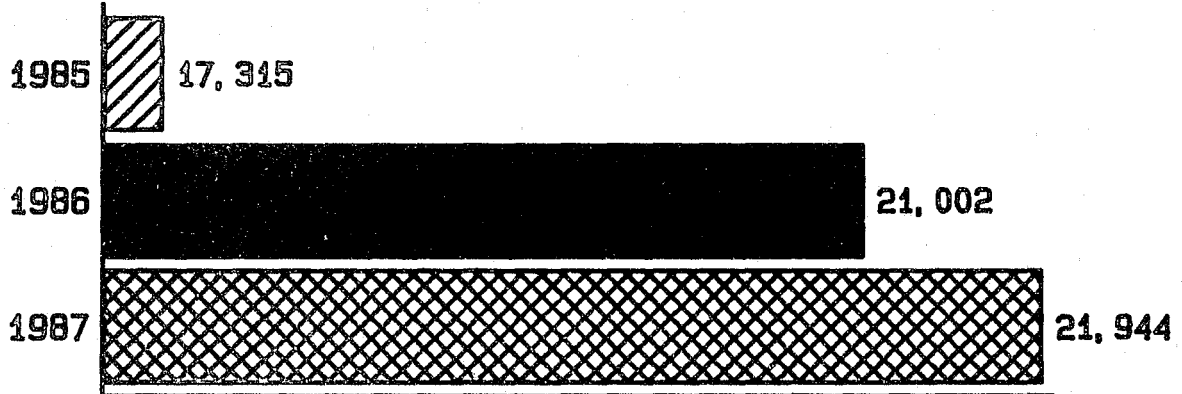
The bar graph on page 15 shows that total work load units for the division has continued to increase significantly from 1985 to 1987. In 1985, a probation officer was expected to complete 180 work load units per month. By 1987, a probation officer was expected to perform 254 work load units per month. Given that the officer has available approximately 150 hours per month to complete the work assigned, it is evident that the increased workload has outstripped the time that is available to do the work.

Graph Note: N = the number of Probation Officers.

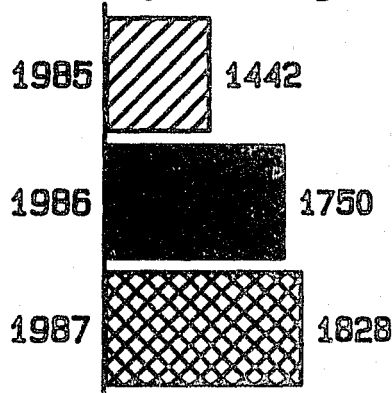
In 1987 one officer was promoted to Probation Officer "Working" Supervisor which accounted for some of the increase in monthly average per officer, work load units.

WORK LOAD UNITS

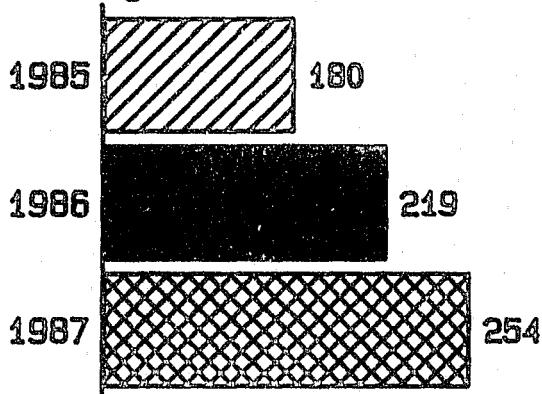
Total For Year



Total Monthly Average



Monthly Average Per Officer



1985 - (N = 8, \bar{x} = 180)
1986 - (N = 8, \bar{x} = 219)
1987 - (N = 7.2, \bar{x} = 254)

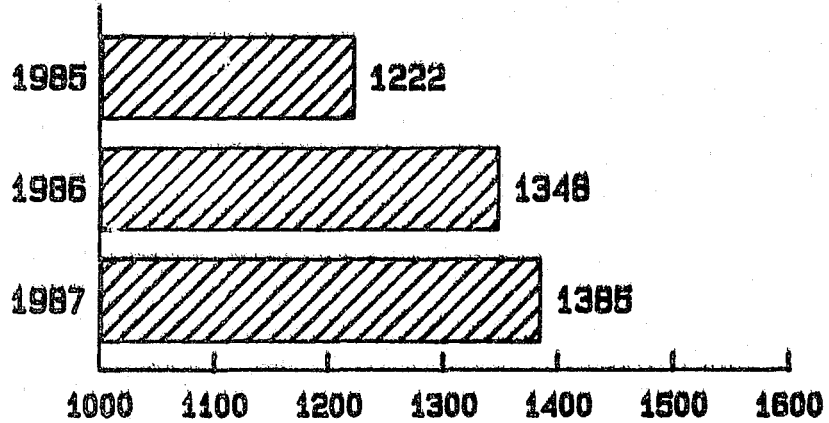
**PROBATION CASES REFERRED, ACTIVE AND
DISCHARGED FROM 1985 THROUGH 1987**

Data indicates that the number of cases referred for probation supervision increased yearly. The number of "active cases" at the beginning of each year has increased significantly (16% and 10% respectively) which reflects the longer probation sentences being handed down by the Judges in response to the "chronic" substance abuse offenders (see Months Probation Ordered page 18.) It should be noted that Public Act 309 mandated Alcohol/Drug Assessment and Evaluations for all offenders convicted of Operating Under the Influence of Liquor/Narcotics. Therefore, individuals with serious alcohol/drug abuse problems are being identified. Since treatment for "chronic" abusers is often extensive, longer terms of probation are necessary to ensure the offender successfully completes treatment. Additionally, the probation officer is able to monitor the offenders behavior in the community for an extended period of time and assist the offender with issues relating to recovery.

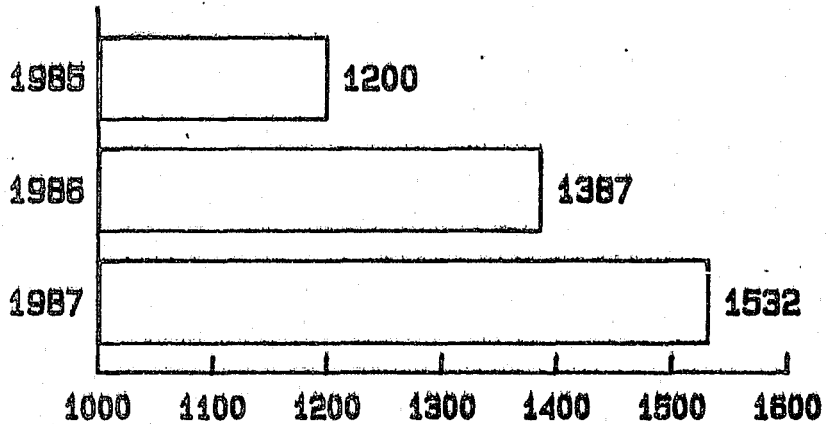
Refer to the graph on page 17.

TOTAL NUMBER PROBATION CASES REFERRED PER YEAR
TOTAL NUMBER ACTIVE CASES FIRST OF THE YEAR
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER YEAR

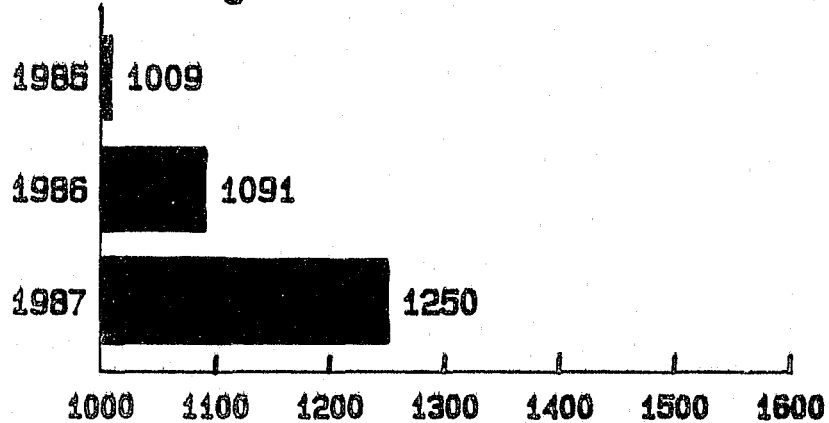
Cases Referred



Active Cases



Cases Discharged



MONTHS PROBATION ORDERED

The discharges for 1985 indicate 10 months as the average length of probation; while the 1986 average was 12 months. The trend continues as indicated by 1987 data which reflects 13 months as the average.

It appears that the judges continue to order longer periods of probation supervision for alcohol abuse offenders. This probably reflects their knowledge regarding substance abuse offenders and statistics which indicate that the longer these individuals are under the court's jurisdiction, the more likely they are to abstain from abusive substances after release from probation.

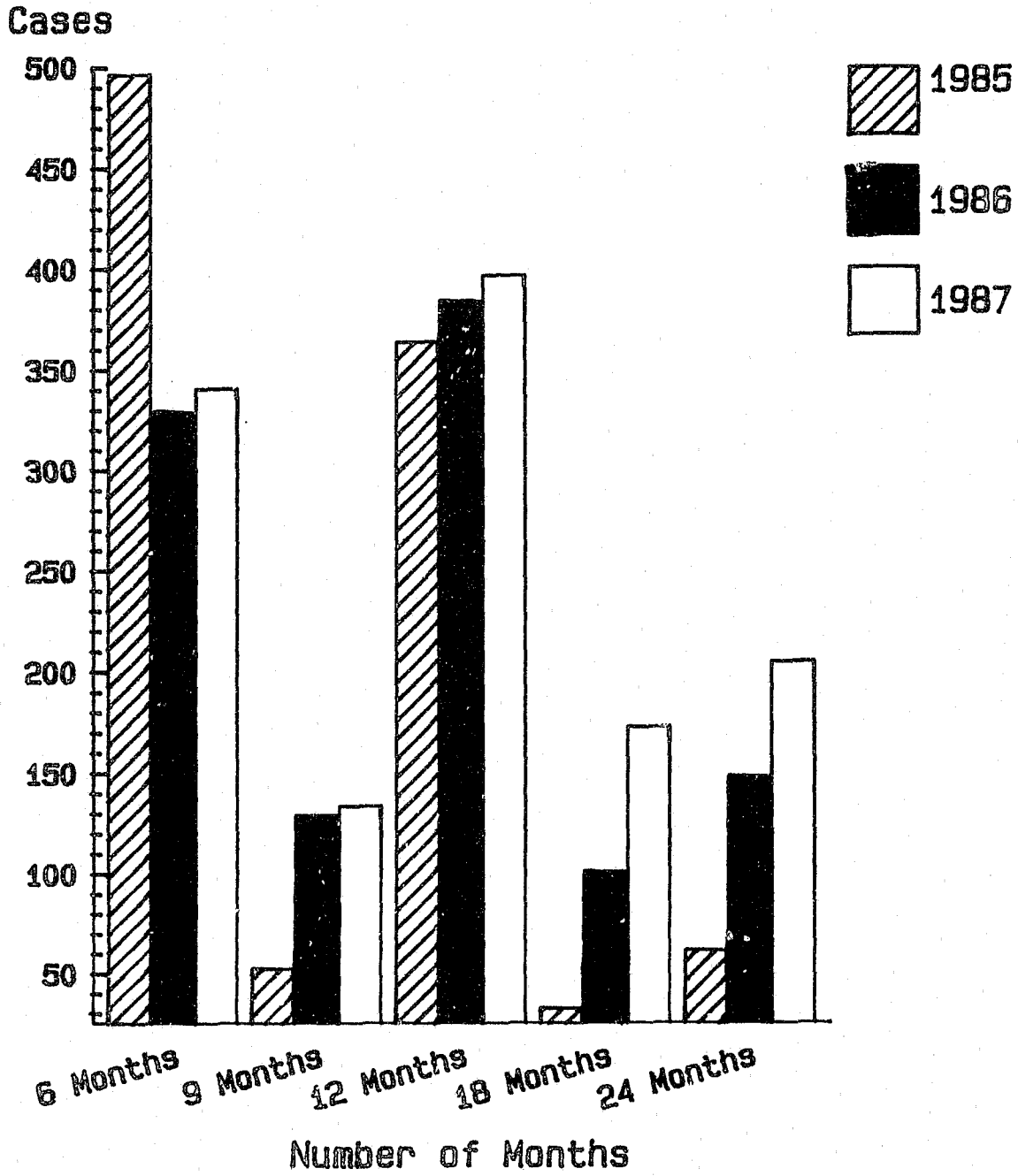
MONTHS PROBATION ORDERED/NUMBER OF CASES

1-6 months	497	392	341	
7-9 months	53	129	134	
10-12 months	364	384	397	
13-18 months	33 (3%)	101 (9%)	173 (14%)	
19-24 months	<u>62 (6%)</u>	<u>148 (14%)</u>	<u>205 (16%)</u>	
Total Discharged	1,009	1,091	1,250	

Refer to the graph on page 19.

Note: The data was collapsed to demonstrate the most frequently occurring months probation ordered.

MONTHS PROBATION ORDERED



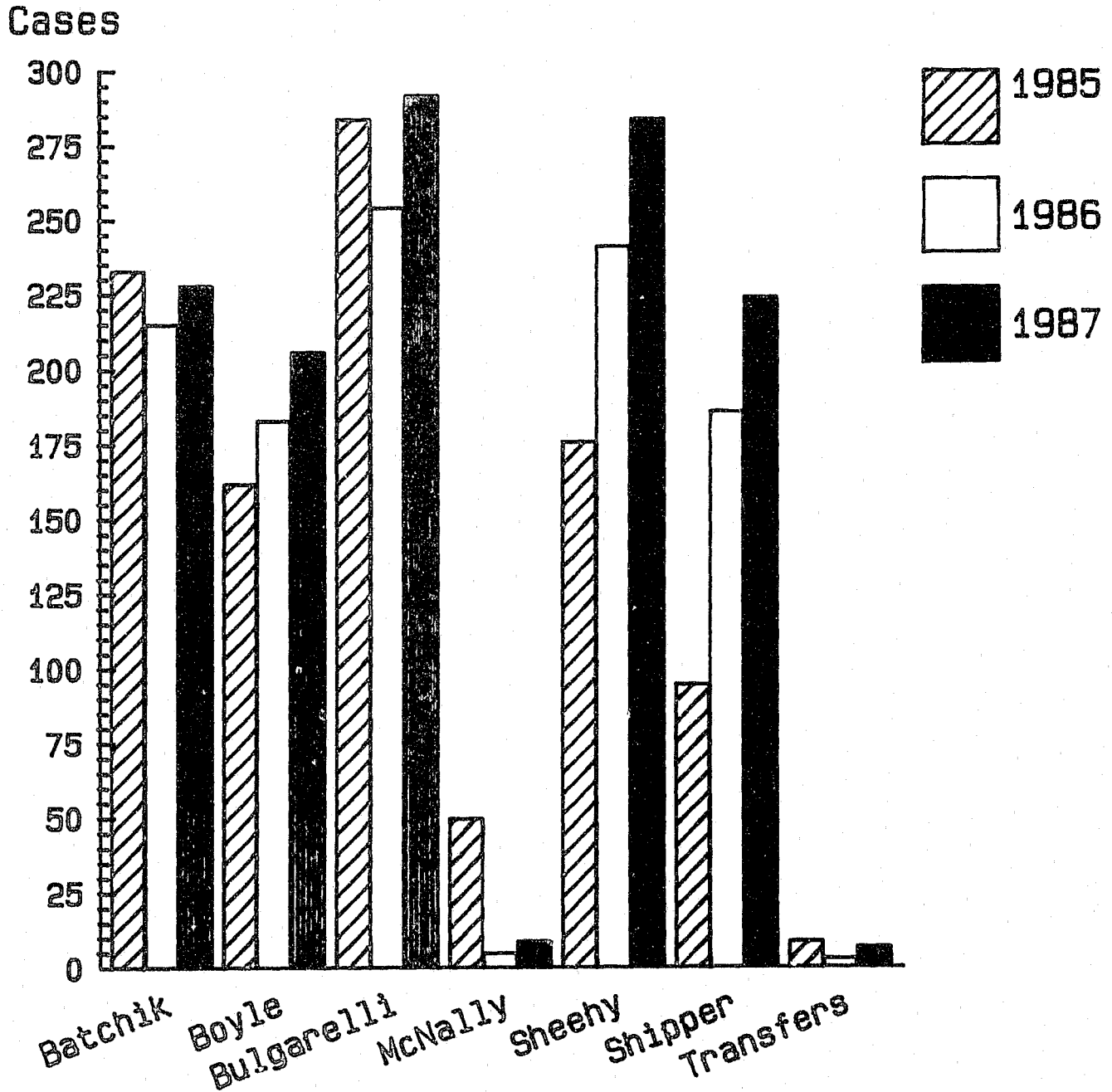
Months collapsed with most frequently occurring.

PROBATION CASES DISCHARGED BY JUDGE

Batchik	233	215	228
Boyle	162	183	206
Bulgarelli	284	258	292
McNally	50	5	9
Sheehy	176	241	284
Shipper	95	186	224
Transfers	9	3	7
	<u>1,009</u>	<u>1,091</u>	<u>1,250</u>

The graph on page 21 reflects this data.

CASES DISCHARGED BY JUDGE



1985 N = 1,009
 1986 N = 1,091
 1987 N = 1,250

Judge

DEFINITION OF DISCHARGE CATEGORIES

The discharge categories are utilized by this division to indicate a "general overview" of an offender's compliance with the court's directives. The category indicated by the probation officer is based on a review of the defendant's overall improvement or lack of improvement during the period of probation supervision, as indicated by compliance with the following: mental health/substance abuse treatment conditions; completion of court community service work; compliance with special conditions; refraining from accruing new tickets/arrests and payment of all court ordered monies. The following categories are utilized by this division:

With Improvement - This category is utilized when the offender has complied with all probation conditions ordered by the court. Occasionally an offender will perform beyond the court's expectation (e.g., complete extra community service work; obtain G.E.D.), this may result in the offender being discharged early. In 1987, 54 offenders (4%) were discharged early.

Without Improvement - This category is utilized when the offender has failed to comply with every condition of his probation. The non-compliance is not significant enough to warrant a court Probation Violation Request; e.g., occasional failure to report as directed; late on payment of court ordered monies.

Probation Violator - This category is utilized when a Probation Violation Hearing has been held, the defendant found guilty of violating probation, and probation was revoked as a result of the violation(s). There was an 84% increase of offenders released in this category in 1987. The increase may be related to the "chronic" substance abusers failure to successfully complete treatment and an increase in caseload, resulting in an increase in number of offenders failing to comply with the conditions of their probation.

New Offense - This category is utilized when an offender accrues a new conviction and is sentenced to jail or a prison term, which will extend beyond the term of probation supervision for which this division was assigned jurisdiction.

Died - This category is utilized when the offender dies during the term of probation. County records are checked to validate the report of the offender's demise.

Request of Court - This category is utilized when the court orders the discharge from probation, usually prior to the original discharge date, without recommendation from the supervising probation officer.

Other - This category is utilized whenever the offender has demonstrated problems with compliance, but the problems were resolved during the probation term or were not significant in nature to warrant a Probation Violation Hearing; e.g., defendant reports sporadically, pays monies but fails to do so on monthly basis as ordered by the court and encouraged by the probation officer; accrues minor traffic citation.

NUMBER OF CASES BY DISCHARGED CATEGORIES

Cases

650
625
600
575
550
525
500
475
450
425
400
375
350
325
300
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0

■ 1986
▣ 1987

With Improvement
Without Improvement
Probation Violator
New Offense
Died
Request of Court
Other

1986 N = 1,091
1987 N = 1,250

Discharge Categories

DESCRIPTION OF INVESTIGATION REPORTS

PSI -- Pre-sentence Investigation Report

This report is based on a compilation, verification, and evaluation of an offender's prior criminal record, prior driving record, the present offense, employment, education, and social-psychological personal history. In obtaining this information, a probation officer will conduct a face-to-face interview with the offender. Additionally, other community contacts are utilized to acquire supplemental information. Sources of contact may include the following: family member, victim, complainant, employer, attorney, prosecutor, police officer, school official, medical doctor, mental health professional and/or substance abuse counselor.

The information is utilized to provide the judge with objective, up-to-date information about the defendant, and to arrive at a sentencing recommendation. If a recommendation for probation is offered, an individualized treatment/correctional plan is included in the report.

PSI (Partial) -- Partial Pre-sentence Investigation Report

This report is usually completed on those offenders who do not have lengthy prior criminal histories, and do not demonstrate significant life adjustment problems. They are similar in content to the Pre-sentence Investigation Report, but are a shortened version.

Bond Determinations

A report that addresses an offender's bondability. The report considers such factors as offender stability within the community, dangerousness, prior criminal record, substance abuse, employment, and the likelihood of the offender appearing in court for court dates. A recommendation as to whether bond should be considered is made. (With the court's utilizing "pre-trial services," there were too few cases in this category to be reflected in the graph.)

Discharge -- Discharge Petition

A legal petition which is completed at the time the offender is to be discharged from probation. The petition indicates the offender's discharge category (i.e., with or without improvement), and states concisely the information which supports his compliance or non-compliance with each condition of his/her probation.

Court Conference Reports

This report is completed by the probation officer at the courthouse. The judge refers the defendant to the probation officer for an immediate face to face interview. A record check and review of the police record is completed; if necessary, outside sources are contacted for additional information. The probation officer then completes a hand written report, which includes a sentencing recommendation. If a recommendation for probation is made, an individualized treatment/correctional plan is included in the report. The defendant returns to the courtroom and is immediately sentenced by the judge.

Probation Violation Hearing-Petition

This petition is utilized in order to instigate a court appearance by the offender to "show cause," to the judge, why probation should not be revoked and the offender incarcerated. The defendant may be represented by an attorney during this hearing. The petition drawn up by the probation officer, indicates those conditions that the offender has failed to comply with during the term of probation. The petition or a companion report may also contain recommendations which deal with continuing, extending, modifying or revoking probation.

Jail Release

A brief report written subsequent to visiting an offender in the Oakland County Jail. These reports usually contain recommendations as to whether an offender should remain incarcerated, or if an early release is seen as appropriate. (Too few cases to mention in graph.)

A & E -- Alcohol Assessment and Evaluation Report

This written report is mandated by Michigan public Act 309, of 1982, and must be completed on all offenders convicted of Operating a Motor Vehicle While Under the Influence of Alcohol or Narcotics. The report is similar in content to the Presentence Investigation, however, the primary focus is the offender's use and abuse of substances. The probation officer evaluates the consumption pattern, frequency, tolerance, and arresting blood alcohol level of the offender. Issues of particular concern include blackouts, disruption in relationships, previous attempts at sobriety, medical problems associated with abuse, and prior treatment history. Information is obtained through police reports, prior criminal and driving records, offender's self-disclosure, treatment records, statements from significant others, and analysis of testing scores. This report contains an individualized sentencing recommendation and treatment plan.

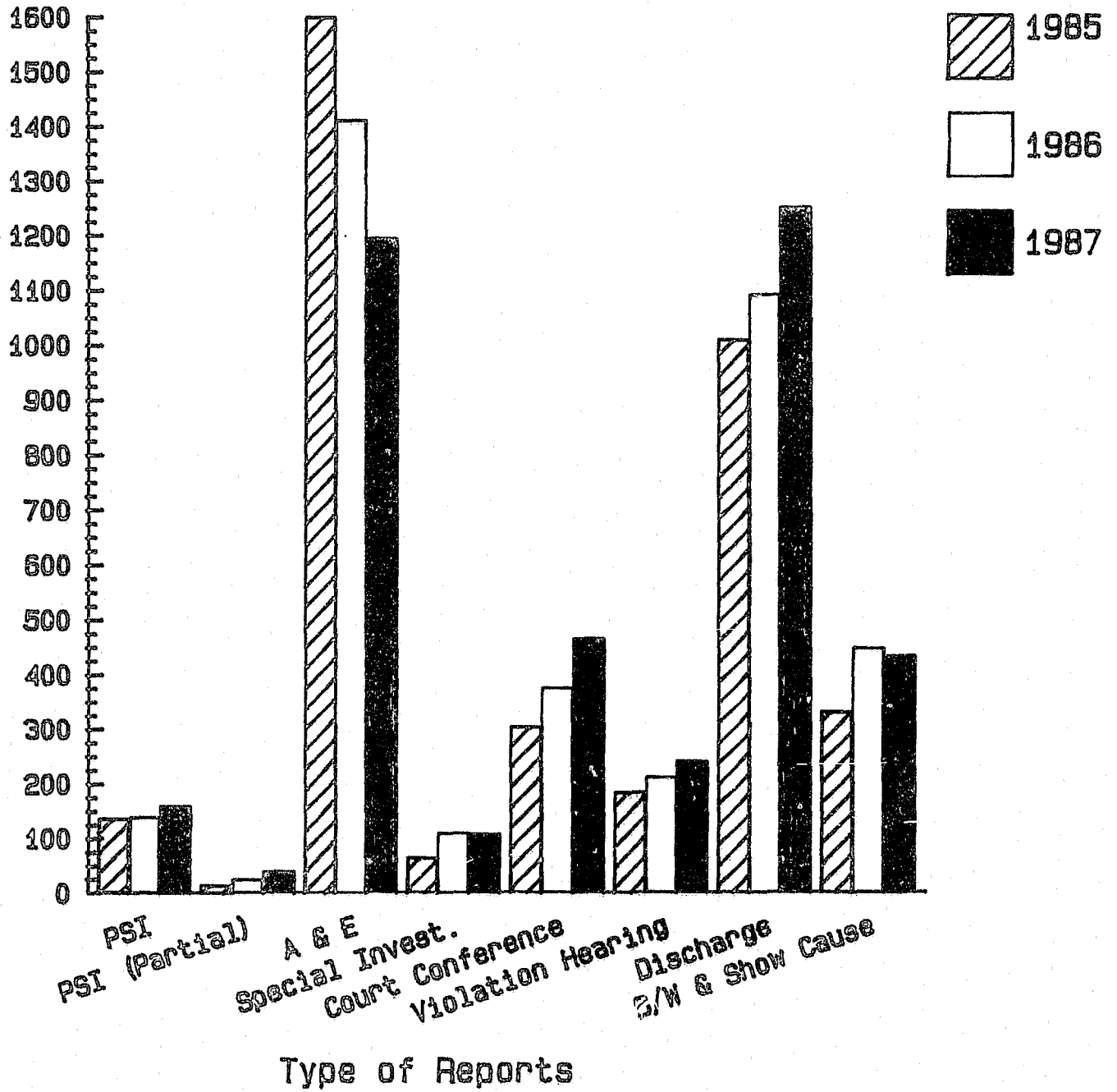
Special Investigation Reports

This report is written subsequent to sentencing, while the offender is on probation. The judge is apprised of significant changes/problems, which are being encountered during the period of supervision; e.g., new arrest, escalation of substance abuse problem, etc.

The graph on page 26 reflects the type and number of reports completed by this department in 1985, 1986 and 1987.

INVESTIGATION REPORTS COMPLETED

Number of Reports



**JAIL DAYS ORDERED/SERVED
1985 and 1986**

In 1986, 18,104 jail days were ordered as a condition of probation; 3,781 jail days were actually served as a condition of probation and 14,323 days were suspended. The judges also ordered offenders to serve 3,468 jail days subsequent to probation revocation hearings.

In 1987, 19,992 jail days were ordered as a condition of probation; 2,917 jail days were actually served as a condition of probation and 17,075 were suspended. The judges also ordered offenders to serve 3,468 jail days subsequent to probation revocation hearings.

	1986	1987
Jail days ordered as condition	18,104 (n = 344; \bar{x} = 53)	19,992 (n = 420; \bar{x} = 47)
Jail days served as condition	3,781 (n = 172; \bar{x} = 22)	2,917 (n = 190; \bar{x} = 15)
Jail days served per revocation	3,468 (n = 47; \bar{x} = 74)	5,272 (n = 113; \bar{x} = 47)

n = number of cases.

\bar{x} = average jail days.

The data shows that although judges imposed an increased number of jail sentences (38%) in 1987 as a condition of probation and as a response to probation revocation, the length of the jail sentences are 32% and 36% shorter, respectively. This suggests that judges are sensitive to the overcrowding jail issue and that they are making greater use of other available, less costly, alternatives; e.g., probation sentences, increased use of community service work.

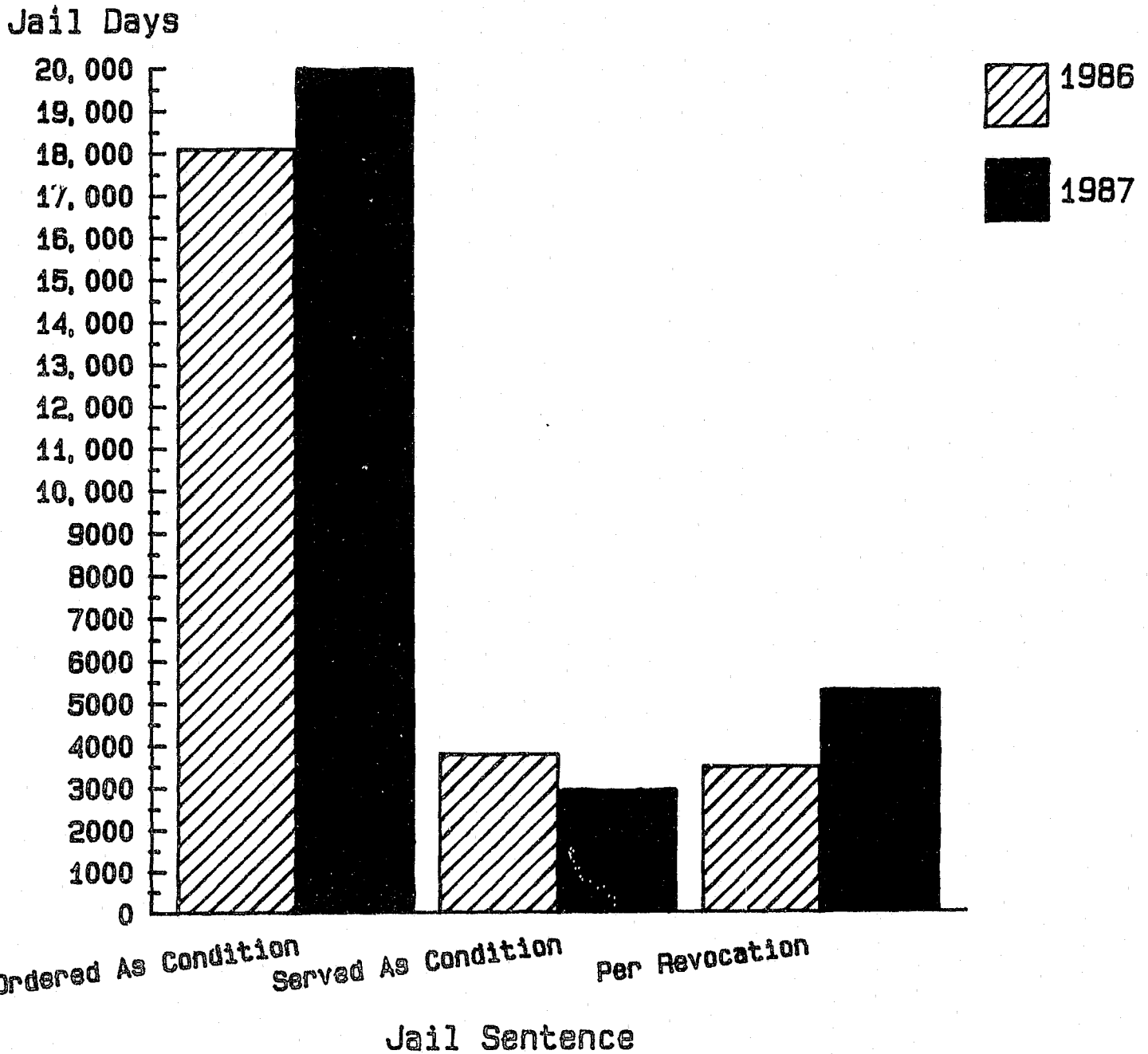
Electronic monitoring was ordered used by two offenders in 1987. This involves the electronic monitoring, with the use of ankle or wristbands, worn by the probationer. The probationer must remain within his home environment during specific hours as specified by the court. The system randomly checks the probationer's home to ensure that the offender is in compliance with the court order. The expanded use of this "home confinement" system has the potential of diverting other jail bound probationers from the main jail.

The probationer is expected to pay for the cost of the in-home monitoring system (approximately \$175 per month). Since the system allows the probationer to maintain employment, it is much less expensive to both the taxpayer and the probationer than serving time in jail as the following hypothetical example shows:

160	Hours work/monthly
<u>5.</u>	Hourly wage
\$ 800	Monthly earnings (gross)
<u>175</u>	Monitoring cost
\$ 625.	Balance gross monthly earnings.

Had our hypothetical probationer served time at the jail, he would have earned nothing; the cost to the taxpayer would have approached \$1,506. (\$50.21 cost per jail day x 30 days).

JAIL DAYS ORDERED/SERVED AS CONDITION OF PROBATION AND REVOCATION



UNCOLLECTED COURT ORDERED MONIES AT DISCHARGE

The 1985 discharges indicate that a total of \$25,902 of court ordered monies were not collected, while \$42,361 and \$82,906 were not collected in 1986 and 1987 respectively.

The probation discharge summary indicates whether the court ordered monies were waived, outstanding, or suspended at the time of discharge. These categories are defined in the following manner:

Waived - Monies "waived" are relinquished voluntarily by the probation department. This situation may occur when an offender has successfully complied with his/her probation and they are discharged 1-2 months early. The offender will not be responsible for payment of those months of probationary oversight expense for which they are not supervised.

Outstanding - These monies are unpaid by the offender and have not been waived or suspended. In these cases, the division retains the right to collect these monies in the future if the offender is again referred to our department.

Suspended - These monies have been "set aside" by the court and in view of the court's order continued payment by the offender is not required.

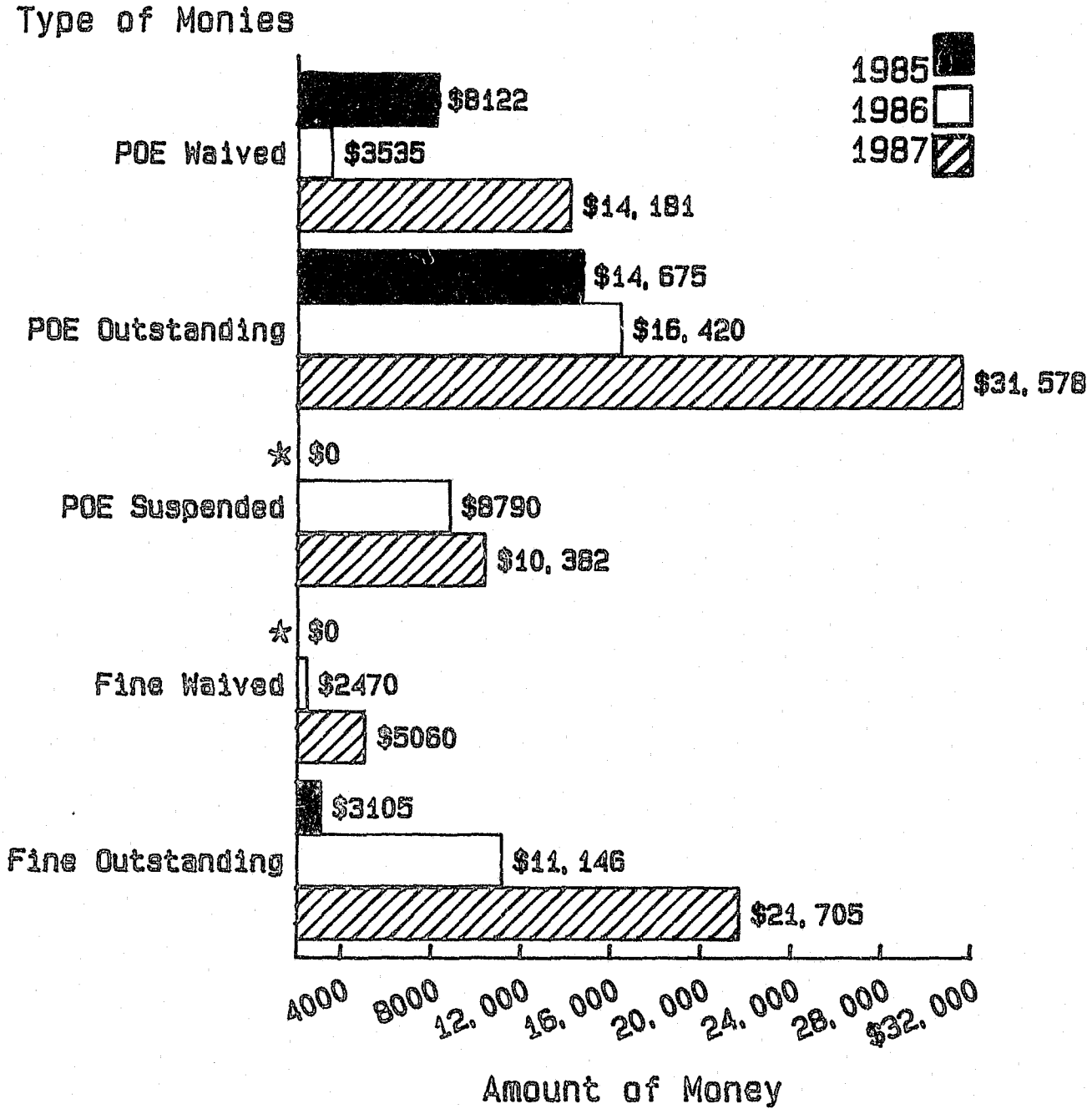
The monies uncollected at discharge are indicated below:

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Probation Oversight Expenses Waived (P.O.E.)	\$ 8,122	\$ 3,535	\$14,181
Probation Oversight Expenses Outstanding (P.O.E.)	14,675	16,420	31,578
Probation Oversight Expenses Suspended (P.O.E.)	*	8,790	10,382
Fine Waived	*	2,470	5,060
Fine Outstanding	3,105	11,146	21,705

See graph on page 32.

*=not indicated in 1985

UNCOLLECTED COURT ORDERED MONIES AT DISCHARGE

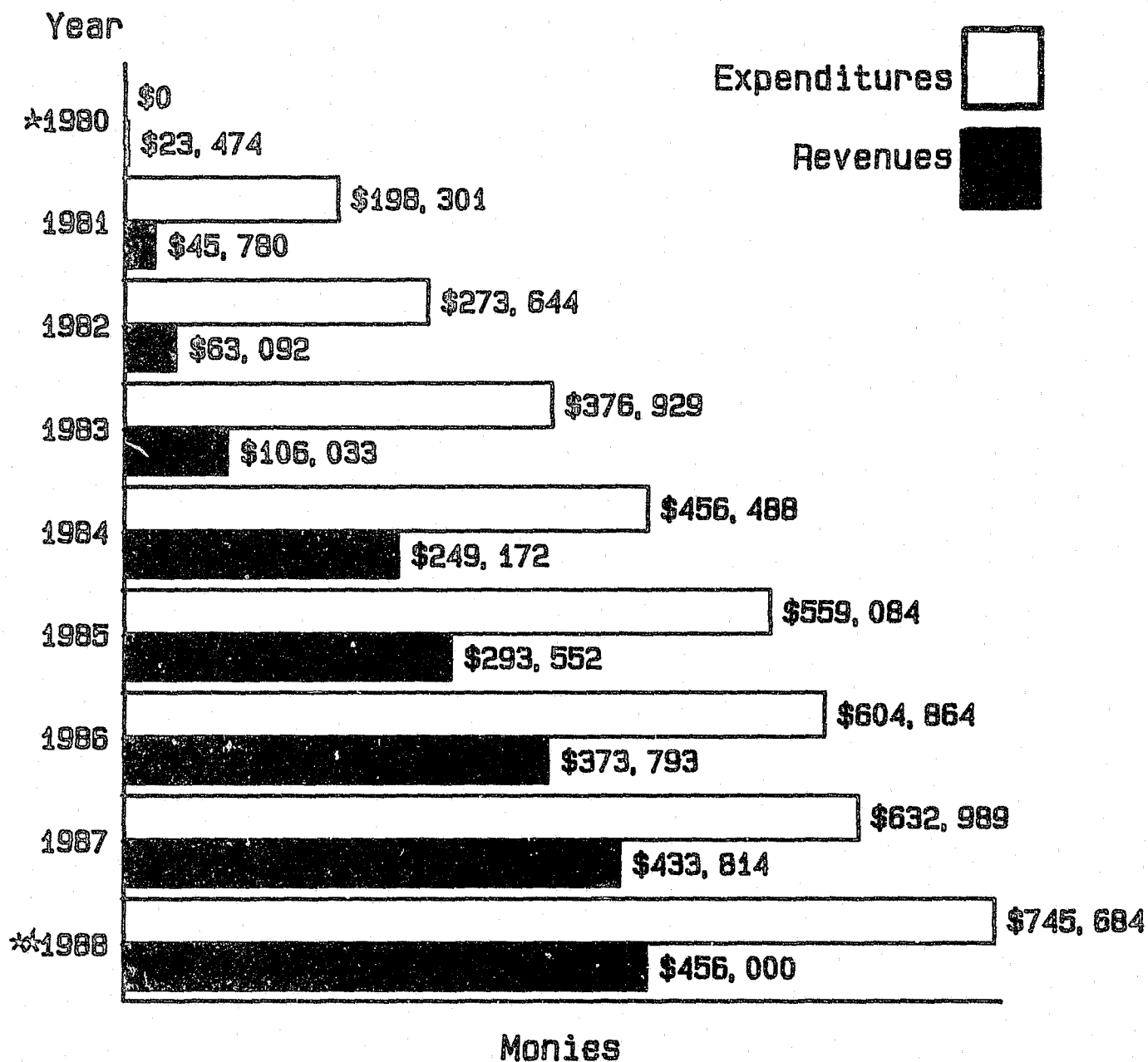


Money possibly paid subsequent to discharge.
= Not indicated in 1985.

EXPENDITURE/REVENUES

The division is fiscal conscious! Every attempt is made to collect court authorized revenues to help offset expenditures. The cost of expenditures for District Court Probation and Court Community Services to the county taxpayer for 1987 was \$11,377 (5%) less than the cost of expenditures in 1982. This is particularly noteworthy, as the department has grown in excess of 300% and absorbed inflationary costs. The graph on page 34 depicts the expenditure/revenue picture since 1981.

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES



* = 1980 Circuit/District Probation One Budget
 ** = 1987 Projected Revenues

CRIME CATEGORIES

The division deals with a multiplicity of criminal offenses and in an effort to simplify the data, the crimes were collapsed into the following categories:

Property Crimes

Example - Shoplifting, Larcenies, Malicious Destruction of Property Under \$100.

Crimes Against Persons

Example - Assault & Battery, Simple Assault, Threatening Phone Calls.

Drunk Driving Crimes

Example - Operating Under the Influence of Alcohol, Operating while Ability Impaired, Unlawful Blood Alcohol Content.

Other Driving Offenses

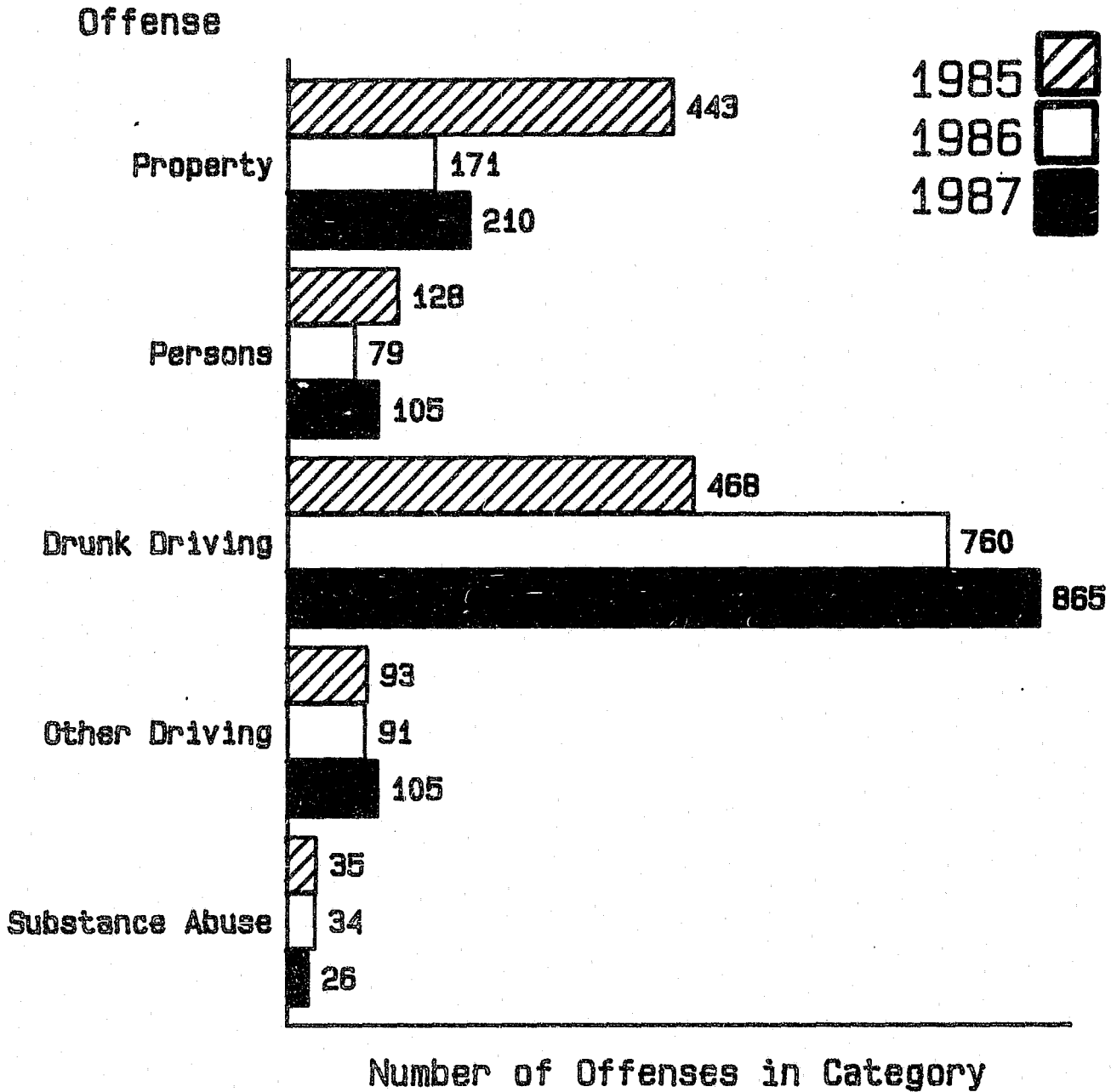
Example - Driving while License Suspended, Leaving the Scene of a Property Damage Accident, Reckless Driving.

Substance Abuse Offenses

Example - Possession of Controlled Substance, Unlawful Use of Controlled Substance, Minor in Possession of Alcohol, Sales of Certain Drugs.

Crime categories are graphically illustrated on page 36.

CRIME CATEGORIES



1985 N = 1,167; 1986 N = 1,135; 1987 N = 1,311
 Some Offenders Convicted of More Than One Charge
 (e.g. Drunk Driving & Suspended License)

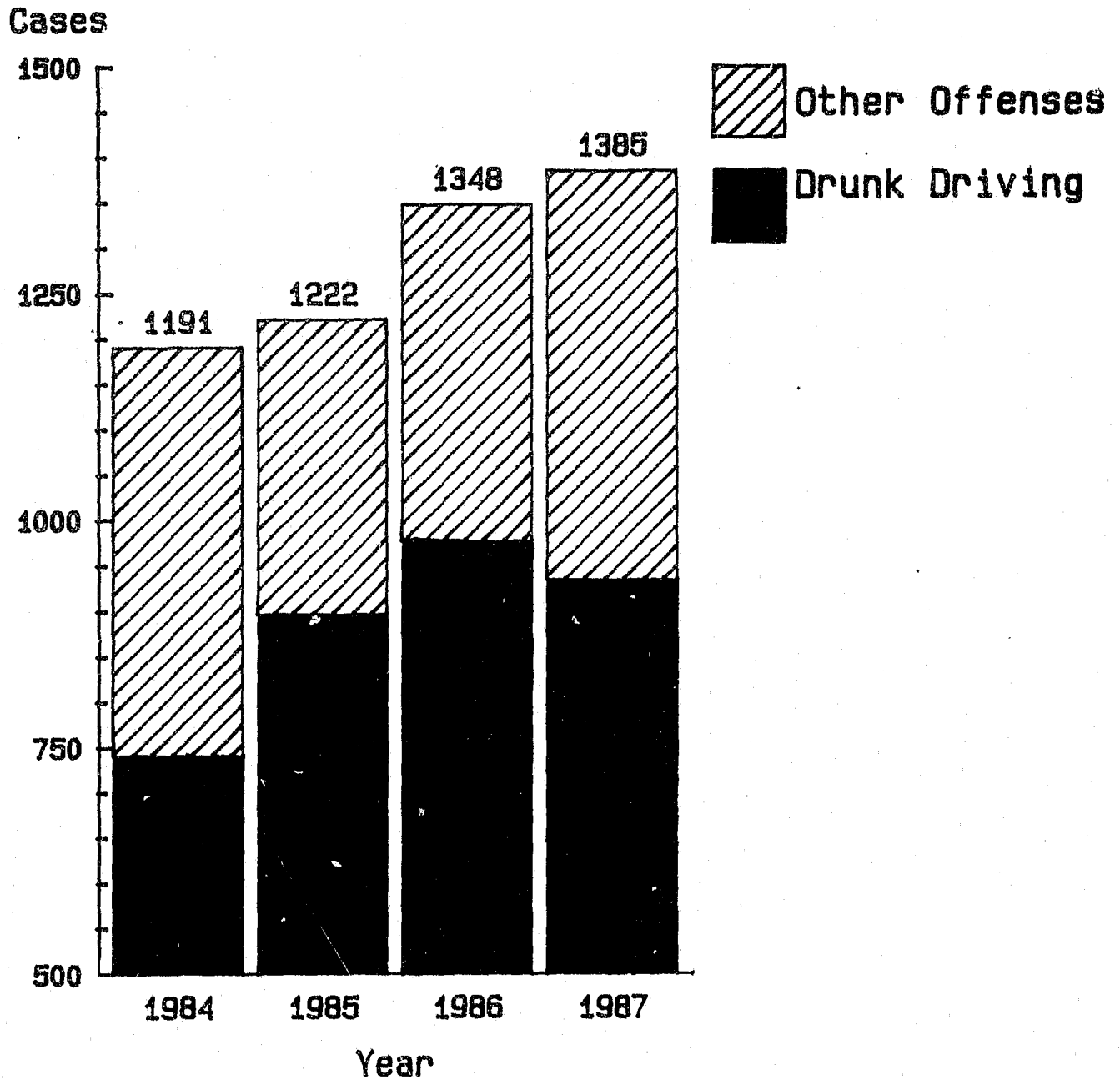
DRUNK DRIVING VS OTHER OFFENSES

From 1984 through 1986 this division experienced an increase in the numbers of offenders placed on probation for drunk driving vs other types of offenses. This increase was certainly influenced by Public Acts 309, which mandated that individuals convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, undergo an evaluation. The evaluation was to facilitate the Judges at sentencing; especially in regards to treatment for the drunk driver. Since the Judges had increased insight as to the severity of an offender's problem, they were more inclined to court order treatment and place the offender on probation to ensure treatment was successfully completed. (81% of all offenders discharged in 1987 were court ordered to obtain some type of treatment.)

In 1987 we experienced a decrease in the number of offenders placed on probation for drunk driving. Hopefully this trend continues since it may indicate that the public is becoming cognizant of the dangers of drunk driving and this new law has had a positive impact in reducing drunk driving arrests.

See graph on page 38.

CASES ASSIGNED FOR SUPERVISION DRUNK DRIVING VS OTHER OFFENSES



COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

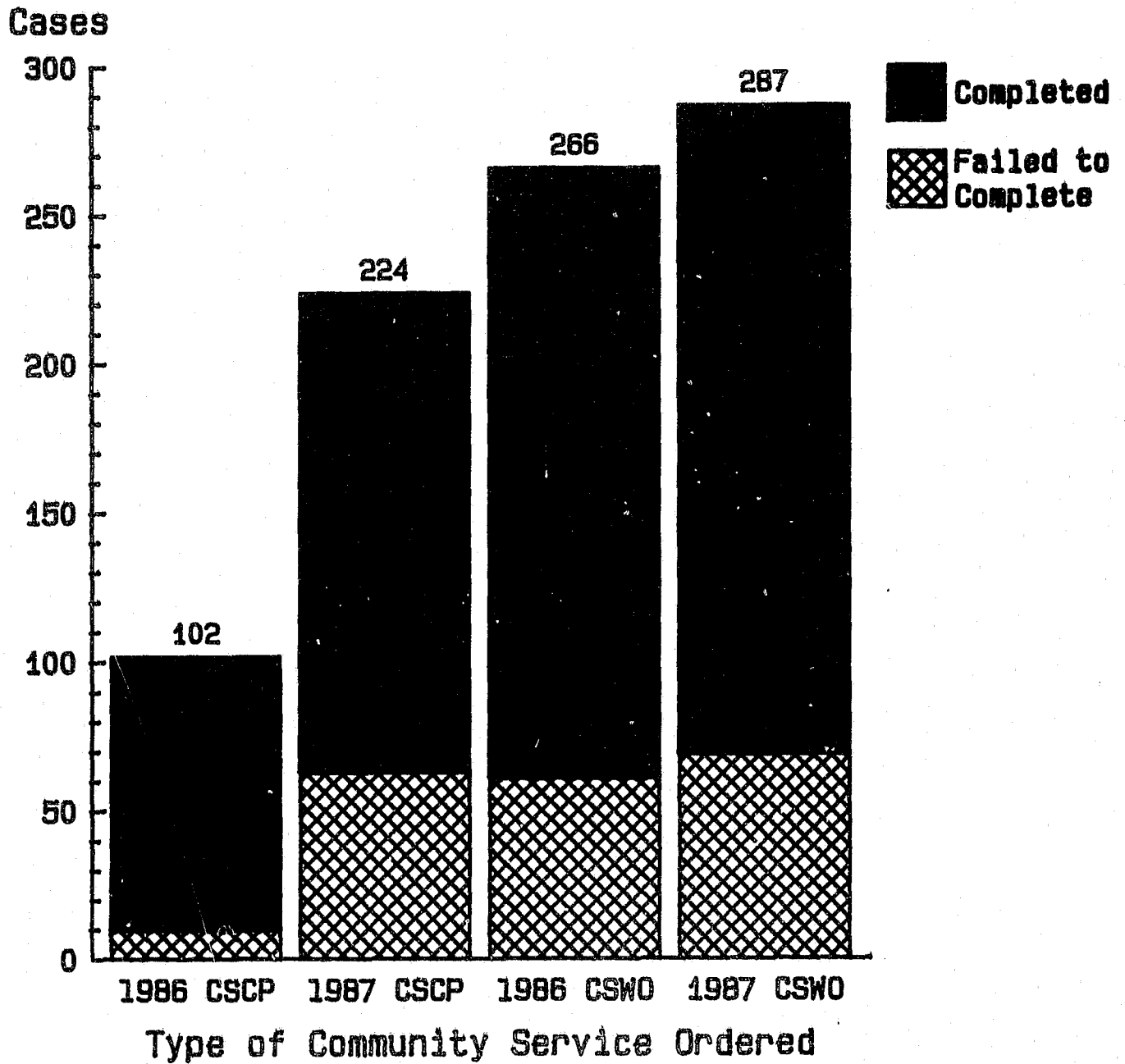
The judges of 52/1, 52/2, and 52/3 District Courts frequently utilize community service work, both as a special condition of probation and as a sentencing alternative without benefit of probation, as an alternative to incarceration, and as an alternative to payment of monies when the defendant is indigent.

In 1987, a total of 1,250 cases were discharged from probation; of these, 223 offenders were ordered to complete community service work as a special condition of their probation. The chart on page 40 indicates that 174 (78%) offenders successfully completed their court community service work and 49 offenders failed to complete their work.

Department data from 1987, indicates 287 community service work orders without the benefit of probation were terminated. There were 218 (76%) offenders that successfully completed their court ordered community service work and 69 offenders that failed to complete their work.

The number of offenders who successfully completed their community service work as a condition of probation decreased (12%) in 1987. Twice as many offenders (224/102) were ordered to complete community service as a condition of probation in 1987. The depressed performance in 1987 was largely due to the community service program operating for several months without adequate intern staffing.

1986-1987 COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK SUCCESS vs FAILURES



CSCP = Community Service Condition of Probation
CSWO = Community Service Work Order, No Probation

COURT ORDERED TREATMENT

The total number of cases discharged in 1986 was 1,091; of those discharged, 1,000 cases (92%) had been ordered to obtain substance abuse or mental health treatment for such problems as unmandated anger, indecent exposure, depression, mental illness, and drug/alcohol abuse.

In 1987 there were 1,250 discharges and of these, 1,017 (81%) were ordered for treatment.

Treatment categories indicated include in-patient, out-patient, and education. These are defined as follows:

In-patient - This category refers to substance abuse treatment programs or mental health hospitals, institutions, or private agencies in which the individual lives within the facility. The offender must stay and successfully complete the program. Program requirements for length of residency varies from 21 days to one year.

Out-patient - This category refers to treatment in which the offender remains in the community and travels to a substance abuse/mental health agency (usually on a weekly basis) for professional counseling. Offenders supervised by this division usually complete a minimum of 12 out-patient counseling sessions. Out-patient therapy usually lasts until the therapist determines that the offender has improved his/her understanding of their problem(s) and are demonstrating a means in which to cope with the problem in an appropriate manner.

Education - This category refers to substance abuse education classes which are usually 2½ hours in duration, for three consecutive sessions. The objective here is to educate the offender about alcohol and/or drugs and their potential negative effects.

Number of Cases Ordered to Treatment*

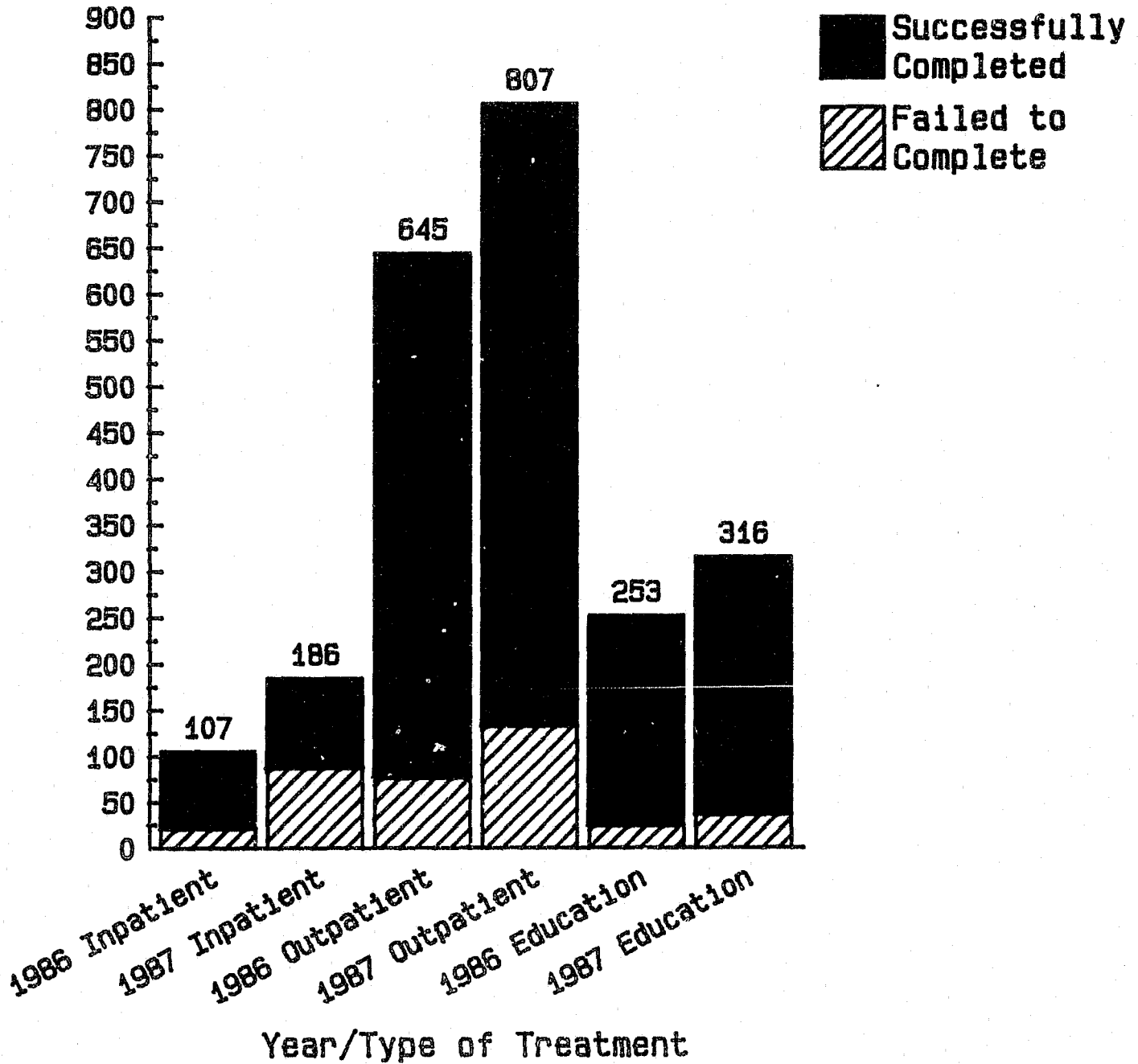
	<u>1986</u>	<u>% Success</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Success</u>
In-patient	107	79%	186	53%
Out-patient	645	88%	807	84%
Education	253	90%	316	88%

*Some offenders ordered to obtain more than one type of treatment (e.g., inpatient with outpatient subsequent to release from hospital.)

The data indicates that 53% of those cases referred for inpatient treatment successfully completed in 1987. Success rates have also slightly declined for offenders who were ordered to complete outpatient counseling and education programs. It's possible that two factors have played a role in reducing success. First, as previously mentioned, probation officers have experienced an increase in their work load which decreases the amount of time spent in face-to-face client contact and monitoring activities. It is generally felt that these two factors encourage successful completion. Secondly, the treatment agencies are now less tolerant of the court ordered "involuntary" client and when treatment is interrupted due to the offenders non-compliance with agency standards, the offender is often terminated from treatment and referred back to the probation officer for court intervention.

TREATMENT OUTCOMES

Number Ordered



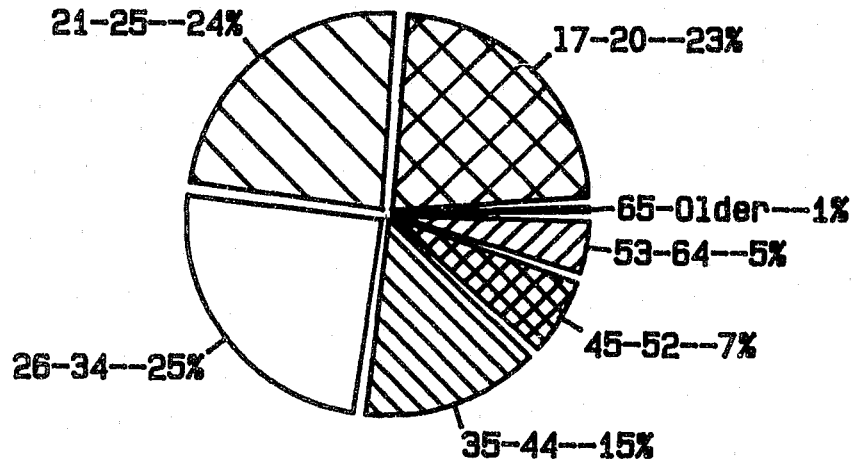
1986 N = 1,000 Orders for Treatment
 1987 N = 1,017 Orders for Treatment

DEMOGRAPHICS

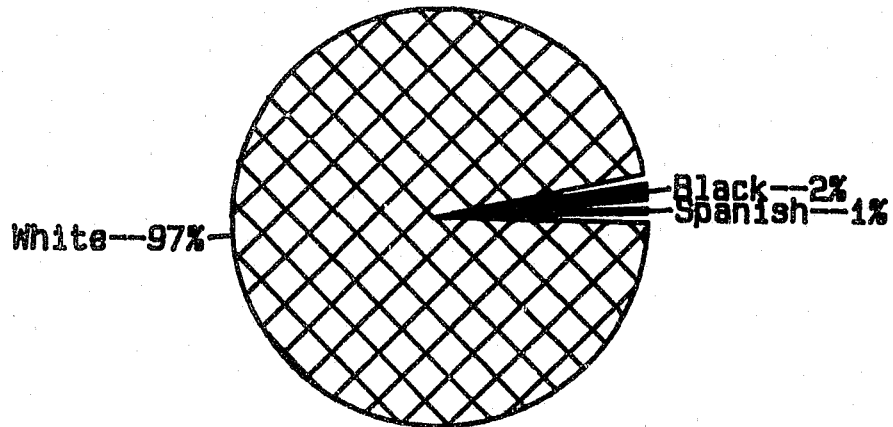
The demographic data was extracted from the 1985 discharges. There was a total of 1,009 cases discharged that year. The division did not duplicate the data in 1986 or 1987 since this type of information remains relatively consistent, and all data collection must be completed manually.

The charts that are reflected in pages 45 thru 48 address the following demographics: age and race; gender and marital status; education and occupation, and county of residence at sentence.

DEMOGRAPHICS

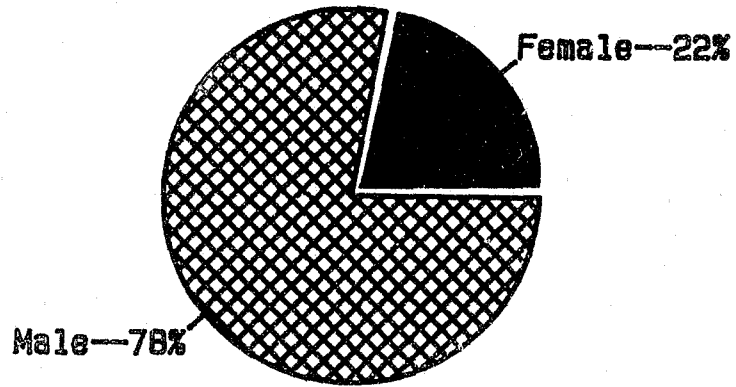


Age

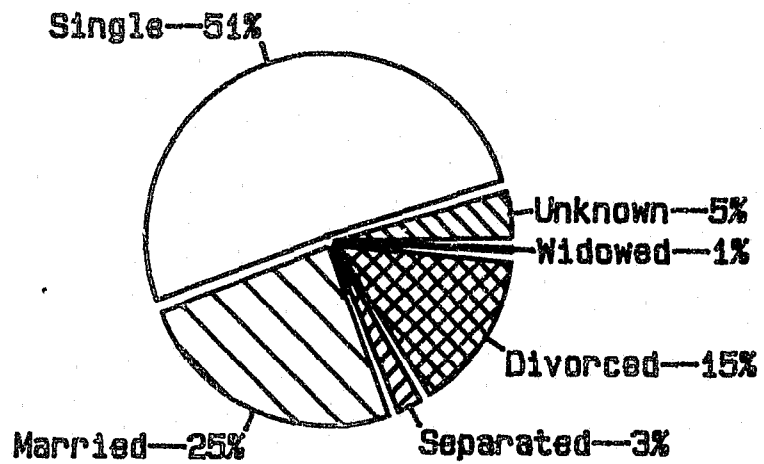


Race

DEMOGRAPHICS

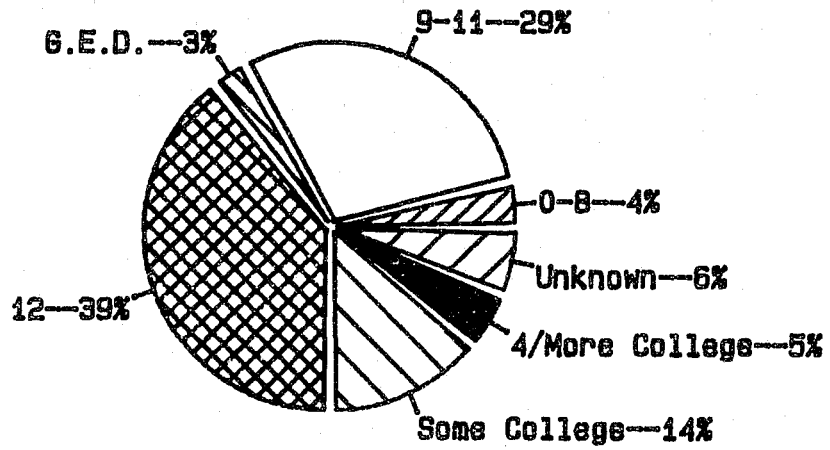


Gender

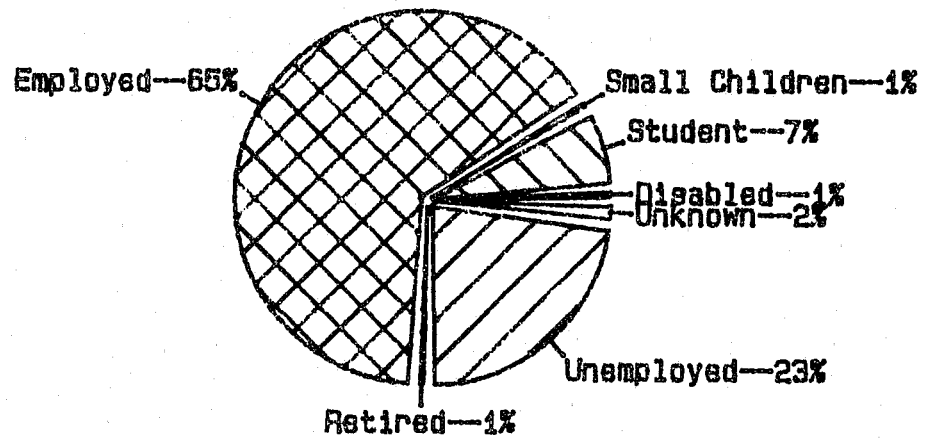


Marital Status

DEMOGRAPHICS



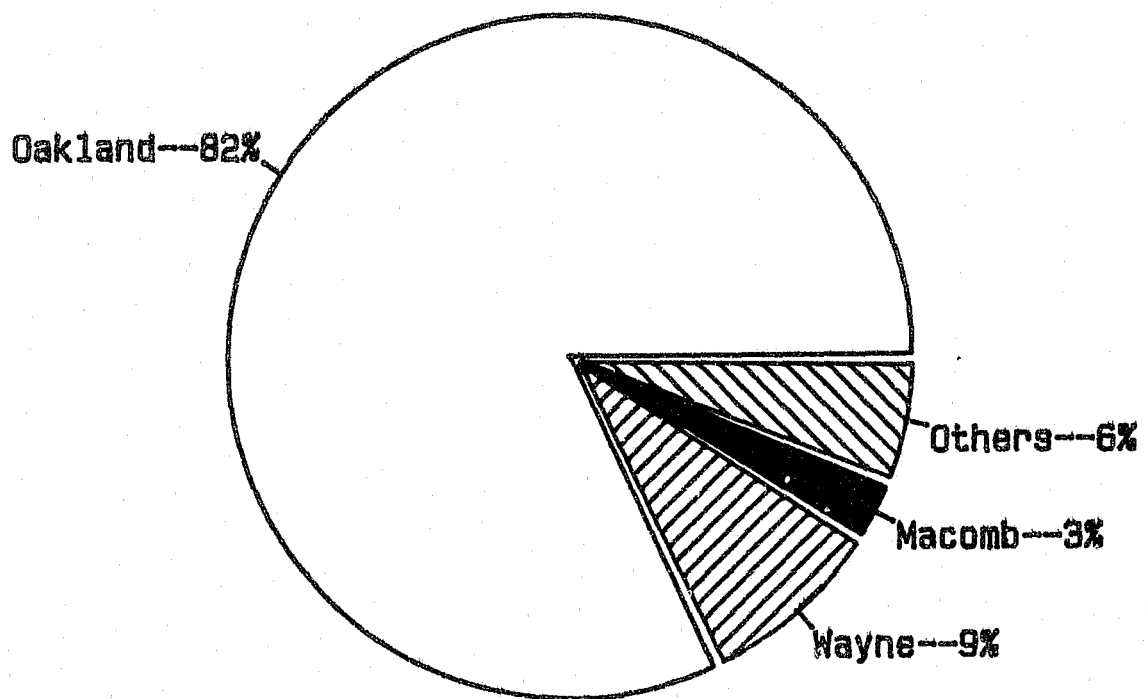
Education



Occupation

Some double categories (e.g. Employed/Student)

DEMOGRAPHICS



Residence at Sentence