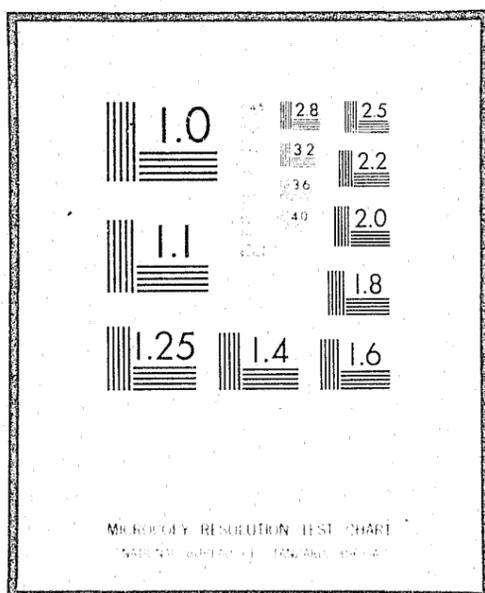


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Date filmed

4/15/76

VOLUNTEER PROBATION AIDES
PROJECT EVALUATION OF 1974

DONALD J. AMBOYER, M.C.S.
Macomb County Probation Department
Macomb County Court Building
Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043
June 10, 1975

Dr. Louis Friedland
Wayne State University

State Of Michigan Office
of Criminal Justice Programs

Macomb County Board of Commissioners
Sixteenth Judicial Circuit Court

28190

SUBGRANT
FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

SUBGRANTEE (name & address) MACOMB COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT Macomb County Court Building Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043 (313) 465-1211, extension 221	SUBGRANT AMOUNT \$22,363.00	CONTROL NUMBER 11966-2A74
	PROJECT NAME VOLUNTEER PROBATION AIDES PROJECT	
	PERIOD OF FUNDING 1-1-74 to 12-31-74	FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED \$21,765.00

INSTRUCTIONS

The final evaluation report is due 60 days after the termination of the subgrant. Please submit two copies of the report (using this form as a cover sheet) and structure it according to the following format:

Abstract: Restate the goals originally set forth in the project. A goal is a desired result based on current knowledge and values. It is timeless in the sense that as its achievement approaches, it tends to be restated at a higher level of aspiration or a new goal is projected. If the goals of your project have changed since implementation describe them in this abstract.

Achievement: This section should reflect project achievement in relation to the goals as stated in the abstract. If goals were not achieved, state the reasons. It is important that failures as well as successes be objectively reported. If the project has achieved or exceeded its goals, specifically state the method used. Quantitative documentation (e.g. reduction in crime statistics, number of clients enrolled, man hours expended, cost analyses, recidivism rate comparisons, etc.) should be utilized whenever possible. Be specific, but do not submit irrelevant material or voluminous statistics that you have not analyzed.

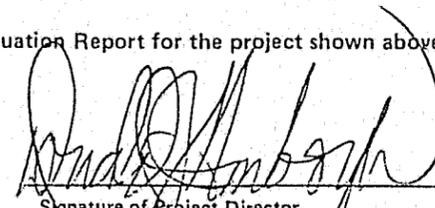
Evaluation: You are required to evaluate the impact of your project on the criminal justice system. This can be done by the use of impact indicators. An impact indicator is a measure of the effect your project has on the environment or individual. For example, an impact indicator might be the effect your activity has on recidivism; the effect it has on improving the efficiency of any segment of the criminal justice system; the effect your project has on crime statistics; or its effect on community attitudes toward the criminal justice system. You can develop your own impact indicators which expand on the foregoing and give validity to your evaluation. If possible, this evaluation should be supported by statistical data.

Technology Transfer Potential: If your project and its results have potential to be used by other similar agencies, state the way you feel it could be used, by whom, and the benefits other agencies could derive by implementing it.

Note: If your project was funded with Discretionary funds, you are also required to submit two copies to LEAA Regional Office V, Chicago.

CERTIFICATION

Submitted herewith is the sub-grantee's Final Evaluation Report for the project shown above.



Signature of Project Director
DONALD J. AMBOYER, M.C.S.
Project Director

Type name and title

Date June 10, 1975

INTRODUCTION

This work represents a three month effort to study and evaluate the Volunteer Probation Aides Project of Macomb County for the 1974 inclusive year. The demographic and socioeconomic conditions in which the Volunteer Probation Aides Project operates are summarized in chapter form. The organization and management of both the Macomb County Probation Department and Volunteer Probation Aides Project, which is an integral function, is also described.

Despite some standard criminal justice deficiencies for gathering objective, evaluative data; the Volunteer Probation Aides Project will be evaluated primarily with respect to client recidivism. Alternative approaches of like no other known for the organization and administration of a volunteer probation officer program will also be explained. The ultimate purpose of this study is to gain new and greater insight for improved delivery of probation delivery services.

This study is considered to be a federal Subgrant Final Evaluation Report required by the State of Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs. It is perhaps more so extensive and documented than mandated to satisfy Wayne State University, graduate requirements. Above all, it is hoped that this study despite limitations, will contribute to a body of research knowledge for improved probation services throughout the United States.

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CHAPTER 1

LOCUS AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

OF MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

A. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

1. Macomb County, Michigan is geographically located in one of the most rapidly growing metropolitan areas found throughout the United States. Situated adjacent to the northern boundary of Detroit, the County is 70 miles north of Toledo and 275 miles northeast of Chicago with only Lake St. Clair separating it from Canada.
2. Macomb County, measuring 481 square miles, is the ninth smallest of Michigan's 83 counties and is bounded on the north by Lapeer and St. Clair Counties, on the west by Oakland County, on the south by Wayne County and on the east by St. Clair County and Lake St. Clair.

B. POPULATION

1. Between 1950 and 1970, the population of Macomb County more than tripled in size and is currently ranked third in population and state equalized value. The 1970 Census indicates that Macomb County's population soared to 625,309 persons which represents a 54.1% increase over 1960 and is the fastest growing county in the state.
2. There are twenty-seven local units of government within Macomb County and these municipalities range in population size from Warren, the fourth largest city in the state with a 1970 population of 179,260, to Lake Township having a population of 135. However, Sterling Heights recorded the highest growth rate in the past decade with a 319.7% increase.
3. The prime reasons for the significant population growth of Macomb County is generally attributed to post-World War II population growth, proximity to the City of Detroit and migration, improved socio-economic conditions of the past two decades, and the availability of land for residential and commercial building developments.

4. In addition, 85.98% of Macomb County's population occupies less than one-third of the total county land area. Macomb County has one of the youngest populations in the State of Michigan with a median age of 24.6 years in 1970. This compares to the state median age of 24.6 years and the national median age of 28.3 years respectively.

C. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

1. The median family income for Macomb County residents sharply rose from \$7,091 in 1960 to \$13,110 in 1970. While the monetary increase was not necessarily equivalent to increased buying power, due to inflation, it nevertheless represents an above average earnings increase when compared to the Southeastern Michigan region and state. A relatively large proportion of the population is employed directly or indirectly by the automobile industry.

D. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

1. In the late 1930's, Macomb County initiated ever increasing industrial growth as it expanded outward from the City of Detroit. World War II and the Korean Conflict provided added impetus to the expansion with two industrial facilities that produce military vehicles and aerospace equipment.
2. During the 1950's and 1960's, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler expanded their operations to develop large industrial complexes and employ the greater proportion of County residents. Directly related to the development of the major automotive production facilities, are numerous small tool and die firms to also include production of other products for the automobile industry.
3. Selfridge Air National Guard Base, formerly Selfridge Air Force Base, has played an important role in the history of Macomb County. The 3,660 acre facility has become a major link in the air defense network of North America. The base now hosts aviation units representing each branch of the Armed Forces.

E. RACIAL COMPOSITION

1. Of the total 1970 Census population of 625,309, Macomb County was composed of 615,556 caucasians, 7,572 blacks and 2,181 were categorized as other races.

F. EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

1. The Macomb County public education system is composed of twenty-four local school districts with 277 schools serving a student population of over 181,000 in 1973. Augmenting the public school system, there are 35 parochial and private schools.
2. Macomb County Community College was founded in 1963 to serve the needs of higher education. Two campuses are functional serving approximately 18,000 students and a third campus in the northern portion of the county is being developed.

G. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. Seventeen Police Departments service Macomb County together with a county Sheriff's Department and State Police Crime Laboratory. There are also two State Police Posts in the northern portion of the county.
2. Located in the Macomb County Court Building is the 16th Judicial Circuit Court served by seven Circuit Court Judges in 1974, the Probation Department, Prosecutor's Office, Friend of the Court and the County Clerk's Office. In addition during 1974, there were four District Courts served by eleven judges, and two Municipal Courts served by four judges.
3. The principal place of incarceration is the Macomb County Jail although seven Police Departments maintain lock-up facilities for short periods of inmate detention.
4. The Macomb County Sheriff's Department Records and Identification Bureau maintains adequate records of all persons incarcerated at the County Jail. Additional records are maintained for some, but not all, arrests effected by city, county and state law enforcement officials. There exists no complete and central data bank for all effected arrests in Macomb County to include court dispositions.

CHAPTER II

MACOMB COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

- A. Objectives of the Macomb County Probation Department:
1. To protect persons and property from illegal and antisocial acts by persons receiving probation services.
 2. Assess the nature and degree of danger presented by persons referred from Circuit, District and Municipal Courts of the County while in preparation of presentence reports.
 3. Determine the course of action that will best protect the community by making appropriate recommendations to the Bench.
 4. Exercise such supervision and control of clients as will be essential to protecting the community, taking preventive or corrective action when necessary.
 5. Carry out Orders of the Court to also include diagnostic, prognostic, planning and control functions.
 6. Refer clients to appropriate community resources when necessary.
 7. Conduct research to improve diagnostic and predictive capabilities in relation to community protection and clients served.
- B. Personnel structure of the Department during 1974 consisted of the Chief Probation Officer, Deputy Chief Probation Officer; Senior State Agent; fourteen County Probation Officers; two State Probation Agents; seven secretaries and one cashier.
- C. Schematically, the Department is represented as:

H. Administrative Problems of Probation Department

1. The foremost problem, from the probation officer perspective, is the excessive workloads for which they are responsible. In addition to completing eight to ten time consuming presentence investigations per month, caseloads ranging from 60-105 clients with a mean of 82.1, home visits, court appearances, travel, et cetera. In sum, the time allocated for clients counseling is virtually nil.
2. Budgetary limitations preventing the hiring of more professional probation officers as a means to reduce workloads to state and national standards of fifty clients each.
3. Administrative span of control in which two superiors are supervising more subordinates than is recommended.
4. Difficulty of collecting Court Costs and Restitution as ordered by the Court when the majority of clients are indigent.
5. Staff morale, union demands, and individual philosophies of correctional methods and practice.

CHAPTER III

VOLUNTEER PROBATION AIDES PROJECT

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

A. HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

1. The Volunteer Probation Aides Project became administratively operant January 2, 1973, with an Office of Criminal Justice Program award of a \$25,150 subgrant under Title I, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Upon recommendation of the 16th Judicial Circuit Court Bench, Macomb County Board of Commissioners and concerned citizenry; a second subgrant application in the amount of \$23,540 was subsequently approved to allow project continuation through 1974 which is the basis of the following evaluation.
2. Actual cost to Macomb County taxpayers for 1973 and 1974 was less than \$8,527.00. The administrative and organizational approach for both years was premised upon the rehabilitative concept of volunteer lay citizens providing one-to-one counseling for misdemeanor and felonious offenders in Macomb County sentenced to a period of probation. Realizing that time available for counseling by professional probation officers was severely limited due to excessive workloads, one goal was to reduce such workloads by five percent (5%).
3. This goal was attained with the augmentation of one hundred forty-nine (149) volunteer citizens who assumed a primary counseling role with assigned clients. Their volunteer roles included not only the important one-to-one counseling, but such diverse activities as tutoring, job hunting, career guidance and counseling, alcohol and drug counseling, financial counseling and planning, locating housing to also include participation in a variety of recreational and cultural pursuits.

B. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAFF

1. The staff of the Volunteer Probation Aides Project consisted of a project director, serving also in a dual role as coordinator, and a part-time secretary working ten hours per week. The project director was not only responsible for volunteer assignments and supervision, but also responsible for the administration of the entire project under direction of the Chief probation Officer.

2. Responsibilities and authority of the project director included, but was not limited to the following:
 - a. Plan, organize, develop, staff, implement and supervise the overall project within the Macomb County Probation Department.
 - b. Develop and maintain liaison with professional criminal justices, volunteer and public at-large.
 - c. Requisition necessary equipment and office supplies.
 - d. Recruit through the media, interview and select volunteers.
 - e. Develop curricula for volunteer orientation and in-service training.
 - f. Assign volunteer job placements and recognize volunteer deficiencies and achievements.
 - g. Evaluate project critically and analytically as it relates to goal achievements.
 - h. Administer volunteer office to include record keeping, report and budget preparations, and maintain intra-office financial records.
 - i. Spotcheck telephone calls, home visits and court appearances.
 - j. Attend state and national workshops which relate directly to project improvement.
 - k. Prepare and publish monthly volunteer newsletter
 - l. All related duties not defined above
3. Responsibilities of the part-time secretary under supervision of the project director included, but was not limited to the following:
 - a. Transcribe and type dictation.
 - b. Prepare letters for signature and mail correspondence, acknowledgements or other special services.
 - c. Maintain and update schedules, training materials, status reports, etcetera.
 - d. Reproduce, collect and distribute all correspondence.
 - e. Prepare and distribute purchase requisitions, supply requisitions, and vouchers.

- d. Reproduce, collect and distribute all correspondence.
 - e. Prepare and distribute purchase requisitions, supply requisitions, and vouchers.
 - f. Maintain office supplies, files, concise notes on policy decisions, assignments, et cetera.
 - g. Make appointments for interviews, meetings, speaking engagements, and advise of cancellations.
 - h. Performance of varied clerical and minor administrative duties not defined above.
4. Responsibilities and requirements of Volunteer Probation Aides under supervision of the project director included, but was not limited to the following:
 - a. Volunteer a minimum of two hours per week or eight hours monthly in a one-to-one relationship with assigned clients.
 - b. Attend and successfully complete a volunteer orientation program to also include monthly in-service training meetings.
 - c. Submit monthly progress reports pertaining to assigned clients.
 - d. Advise project director or probation officer having client supervision responsibilities of any new or extenuating circumstances.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

1. Volunteer Participation

- a. Volunteers were recruited throughout all of Macomb County with the project director speaking at forty-three different civic, church and college groups, media announcement and upon recommendation of other volunteers.
- b. A total of two hundred-five (205) citizens enquired throughout the year and one hundred seventy-six (176) interviews with these persons were conducted. Such interviews were the first screening process of which one hundred sixty-one (161) were selected to participate. The fifteen (15) individuals re-

jected for service as a Volunteer Probation Aide due to their emotional instability, ulterior motives, finding they had a criminal record when stating otherwise, et cetera; were referred to other volunteer agencies.

- c. Of the 161 citizens selected, 84 attended one of two volunteer orientation classes which were 24 class hours of instruction conducted evenings at the Macomb County Court Building. The remaining 77 were not required to attend the training programs because of their professional credentials and experience, or volunteer work such as secretarial, tutoring, and employment counseling that did not require the class participation.

The following is a statistical analysis of the primary volunteer roles that each of the 161 selected volunteers fulfilled:

One-to-One Counselors	128
Education Counselors/Tutors	11
Employment Counselors	9
Secretaries	3
Resigned From Program Prior To Assignment	<u>10</u>
	161

2. Client Participation

- a. A total of 182 persons sentenced to a period of probation having been convicted of felonies and misdemeanors to also include persons placed on Delayed Sentence by the Court, were referred to the Volunteer Probation Aides Program throughout 1974. Such referral emanated from the Circuit, District and Municipal Court Bench plus professional probation officers.
- b. Of the 182 referred, 128 were assigned to one-to-one volunteer counselors while the remainder received short-term guidance and counseling, tutoring, job finding, place to live, et cetera. The mean length of one-to-one volunteer-client working relationship time was 8.5 months. Some assignments terminated early due to client attitudes and motivations, volunteers losing interest or moving

from the area while other relationships have continued after probation was terminated.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF VPA PROJECT

1. As the program grew in size during the course of 1974, it became apparently more difficult to properly supervise increased numbers of volunteers and clients. Consequently, eight (8) volunteers were selected based upon their qualifications and experience, to serve as Buzz Group Leaders and supervise other volunteers. Buzz Groups were formed in different geographic areas throughout the County. Buzz Group Leaders conducted monthly meetings, maintained liaison with group members, and initially received VPA Monthly Progress Reports concerning their clients.
2. Monthly attendance at required volunteer in-service training was on three occasions less than 50%. To correct this problem, Buzz Group Leaders personally contacted group members prior to meeting and a different in-service training schedule was developed. For each calendar quarter, two months were with Group Leaders and Project Director attending on a rotating basis. The third month of each quarter involved the entire volunteer staff meeting as a single body with an outside resource person conducting an in-service training program.
3. The elapsed time from when a volunteer citizen was accepted into the program to actually being assigned a client was too long for thirteen (13) volunteers. This was a result of either having such volunteers from the northern, less populated portion of the County where few clients resided or having too many male clients and not enough male volunteers. Every effort was made to assign volunteers and clients who resided in the same five mile radius. To alleviate the problem, volunteers were assigned to clients 15 to 20 miles apart from each other. Because there were more female volunteers (95) than males (66), some females were assigned to male clients.
4. Acceptance of volunteers by Macomb County Probation Officers never really presented a serious problem. Infrequent occasions did arise when volunteers advocated for their clients in Court when probation officers did not feel it was justified. Because volunteers worked more closely and spent greater time

with clients than respective probation officers, the professional increasingly became more dependent upon volunteers for information that heretofore was unavailable to them.

5. The amount of time spent by the project director in record keeping, requisitioning, report writing, documentation of personnel and equipment costs although important; may have somewhat detracted from overall program effectiveness.

E. COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS

1. Of the total \$23,540 subgrant awarded by the Michigan Officer of Criminal Justice Programs for the second year implementation of the Volunteer Probation Aides Project, the State of Michigan contribution was \$1177.00 as was the contribution of Macomb County. Final computations of actual monies spent indicate that \$21,765 was expended from January 1, 1974, through December 31, 1974.
2. During the course of this time period, an approximate total of 7,429 volunteer hours as compared to 5,175 in 1973 were donated to project endeavors. It is therefore, theoretically reasonable to assign an arbitrary dollar figure to each hour donated. A County is \$10,000 per year or approximately \$5.12 per hour plus a full range of fringe benefits, mileage, office supplies and equipment.
3. Analogously, \$5.00 for each volunteer hour is not unreasonable especially when considering worth of their time, mileage, and other incidental expenses they incurred. Therefore, \$5.00 times 7,429 hours donated equals \$37,145 which is the dollar value of client rehabilitative services provided by volunteers at an actual cost of \$21,765.
4. If four beginning probation officers worked 7,429 hours during the same year at \$7.25 per hour (including fringe benefits), the total dollar amount for such services would be \$53,860.25. One can clearly understand a significant financial savings with the augmentation of volunteer citizens to the professional staff.

CHAPTER IV

VOLUNTEER PROBATION AIDES PROJECT

RECIDIVIST EVALUATION

A. PROBLEM UNDER STUDY

1. The problem under study concerns the affirmation of a totally honest, objective, unobtrusive determination and measurement of whether Volunteer Probation Aides acting as independent variables have served to reduce, stabilize or increase criminal offender recidivism.
2. Significant implications of the problem are many, but primarily, how does one academically demonstrate the impact of volunteer citizens on adult felony and misdemeanor probation clients? Report objective findings when human behavior is nearly impossible to predict or measure? Or when baseline data of other similar research studies is virtually non-existent?

Further implications are the personalities of matched volunteers and clients, volunteer and client motivations; attitudes; socioeconomic status and backgrounds; ages; socializations; life experiences; peer groups; experience with authority figures and professional criminal justices; education; employment, physical impairments and skills, et cetera. All of which are correlative factors and variables extremely difficult to measure in relation to offender recidivism.

3. Implications described above and others necessitate that the problem be limited to bounds amenable to test. For purposes of this evaluation and study of offender recidivism, two-hundred (200) simple randomly selected felonious and misdemeanor defendants who have been sentenced to a period of probation in Macomb County, will form the Experimental and Control Groups of the inquiry.

The Experimental Group will be comprised of 100 subjects randomly selected who have been assigned a Volunteer Probation Aide since the project implementation January 2, 1973. The Control Group comprised of

another 100 randomly selected subjects will only differ, for purposes of this study, in that they have not been assigned a Volunteer Probation Aide. Therefore, the only independent variable being considered is one group being assigned a one-to-one volunteer while the other group not.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. The relationship of the problem to a theoretical framework involving volunteers working in nearly all sub-systems of the Criminal Justice System throughout the United States, (the greatest number being in the probation subsystem) is virtually nil. A review of the literature, correspondence with the National Information Center On Volunteerism and Volunteers In Probation, a Division of the National Council On Crime and Delinquency; has yielded minimal research findings demonstrating the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of volunteers in the criminolegal system.
2. Three Michigan studies, two of which concerned juvenile offenders only, have shown respectively that volunteers may be ineffective, may stabilize deviant behavioral patterns, and may be effective agents of behavioral change. Using an experimental-control group research design involving volunteer college students and juvenile offenders in Wayne County, Dr. Thomas Kelly in his doctoral dissertation found no significant differences of whether a client was assigned a volunteer or not.

Dr. Martin Gold, University of Michigan Center for Social Research, verbally reported to the Michigan Volunteers In Corrections Conference on November 18, 1974, that his experimental-control group design of the Ingham County Juvenile Court in preliminary findings, has shown no significant differences between clients assigned a volunteer or not. In fact, volunteer tutors were more detrimental than helpful. It should be mentioned that only a small number of clients were studied and there was professional case-worker resentment while the particular study was conducted.

Finally, there is no conclusive data that volunteers working with adult felonious and misdemeanor clients has any significant impact upon recidivism. The research study gaining the greatest acclamation of

the subject was an experimental-control group research design funded by the National Institute of Mental Health using the Royal Oak Municipal Court and Oak Park Municipal Court defendants for comparative analysis in 1965. Basically, the methodology included not only a study of recidivism, but such personality traits as hostility, aggressiveness, belligerence, and anti-social attitudes to ascertain differences between those clients assigned a volunteer in Royal Oak and those not assigned in Oak Park.

Results of the Royal Oak experimental group indicated 73.8% of the clients tested improved overall, 15.3% showed no change, and 11.7% regressed while the Oak Park control group indicated 17.8% improved overall, 34.2% showed no change, and 48% regressed. Obviously this is only a brief synopsis of the findings, however, those experienced in research would discover numerous methodological errors in all studies, but they are, nevertheless, valuable contributions.

C. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

1. One hundred (100) randomly selected felon and misdemeanor probation clients referred to the Volunteer Probation Aides Project who were assigned a one-to-one volunteer, will experience ten percent (10%) less subsequent convictions than will one hundred (100) randomly selected felon and misdemeanor probation clients who were not assigned a one-to-one volunteer.
 - a. Symbolic form: $H_1: A_{VOL} < A_{NVOL}$
2. Clarification of terms
 - a. "Randomly selected:" Refer to following entitled "Sampling Procedures" which also states processes of selecting the total 200 subjects.
 - b. "Felon and misdemeanor probation clients:" Those individuals placed on probation to the Macomb County Probation in 1973 and 1974 and referred to the Volunteer Probation Aides Project.
 - c. "Assigned a one-to-one volunteer:" Following referral to the Project, the client is assigned to a volunteer primarily for counseling and attainment of goals for a minimum of eight (8) hours per month until their probation is terminated.

- d. "Will experience 10% less subsequent convictions:" Subsequent convictions meaning after initially being sentenced to a period of probation, upon which referral was made, clients assigned a volunteer will have 10% less subsequent convictions than probation clients not assigned a one-to-one volunteer.
- e. Volunteers being the only independent variable considered in this study which excludes maturation, mortality; history; age; sex; socioeconomic status; race; statistical regression, et cetera.
- f. Quantitative data pertaining to the number of subsequent convictions constitutes the means of evaluation as opposed to qualitative scales of measurement.

D. DESIGN OF THE INQUIRY

- 1. The methodology of the evaluation will be a Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design. This design is identified as the "classical" experimental design. It combines the use of a pretest, the use of a control group and randomization which is graphically represented as:

TIME		Independent Variable	
Experimental Group (R)	O_{E1}	X	O_{E2}
Control Group (R)	O_{C1}		O_{C1}

- 2. The dependent variable in this design is $(O_{E2}-O_{E1})$ or the difference between the two measures of change. The independent variable (X) is the treatment, or in this case, volunteers assigned to subjects of the Experimental Group. The R indicates that subjects were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups.
- 3. All of the factors jeopardizing internal validity have been controlled because all differences between the two groups have been eliminated by randomization: whatever happens to one group (history, maturation,

mortality, etc.) Initial differences between groups should be due to chance alone. It should also be noted that controlling for these factors does not mean that the magnitude of the effects can be measured. $O_{C2}-O_{C1}$ simply expresses the sum of the trials to internal validity. The statistical level of confidence for this study is .05.

- 4. One major flaw of the design is that it does not control for the external validity factor called reactive effects of testing. The experimental group can experience this factor, because the pretest can sensitize the subjects to the independent variable treatment, whereas the control group cannot experience this factor, because there is a pretest but no treatment. This difference between the two groups has not been eliminated, and therefore, can still be a possible cause of any obtained differences on the dependent variable.
- 5. Another way of looking at the evaluation design is to consider it in terms of inputs-process-outcomes. The inputs are the resources of the programs (volunteers, clients, community resources); the process is the nature of interaction among them; and the outcomes are in terms of the goals of the program (e.g., crime prevention, individual goal attainment, caseload reduction).

E. SAMPLING PROCEDURES

- 1. In 1974, there were one hundred twenty-eight (128) clients assigned to a Volunteer Probation Aide out of 182 referred by judges and probation officers. Those not assigned a volunteer was primarily due to their attitude of being adamantly opposed to such assignment (23) and secondarily, some (31) presented such a multiplicity of emotional, psychological and personal problems that they needed professional assistance.
- 2. Using total client population referred in 1973 and 1974 who were and who were not assigned a one-to-one volunteer, two groups (Experimental and Control) were formed. All names were on individual pieces of paper, placed in a hat, shuffled, and drawn by a secretary. Drawing continued until there were 150 names in each of the respective Experimental and

Control Groups. This procedure of drawing was then repeated by another person until there were 100 subjects for each group who then became the basis for this evaluation. This is a stratified random sample wherein subjects were selected by mere chance.

F. METHODS OF GATHERING DATA

1. A pretest pilot study was conducted by an Oakland University student, Jean Bowsher, using experimental and control groups of only 25 each. The time under study was from January 1, 1974, through September 30, 1974, in which Jean tabulated subsequent arrests and incarcerations at the Macomb County Jail for both group members. Using this definition of recidivism (arrest and incarceration), objective data was collected from daily "Twenty-Four Hour Arrest Reports," published by the Macomb County Sheriff's Department.

Her findings summarily concluded in the nine month study that recidivism was 16% for the experimental group (those 25 clients assigned a one-to-one volunteer - and 40% for the control group. Two basic criticisms are first, the random sample of only 25 for each group raises serious questions as to the study's validity. Secondly, arrest and then incarceration being the criterion of the study, failed to consider that such incarceration was immediate and without benefit of a Preliminary Examination or Trial. Therefore, some such arrests and incarcerations could be invalid because one is "innocent until proven guilty."

2. Following completion of the Sampling Procedure as previously stated, objective methods as stated in the approved Grant Application were carried out to gather data pertaining to all 100 Experimental Group Subjects and 100 Control Group subjects. A complete name listing to also include birth dates, offense for which each subject was placed on probation and the date; was given to the Inspector Conrad Koltys of the Macomb County Sheriff's Department.

Inspector Koltys, in turn, gave the name listing to persons assigned to the Identification and Records Bureau who researched each subject by making photocopies of their criminal records. They also entered on the name listing convictions and dates after respective subjects were placed on probation. Finally, the Records and Identification Bureau Staff indi-

cated the total number of arrests and convictions for each subject according to their information. Please refer to Attachment "A". Where zero ("0") is shown under Total Convictions, this indicates that the conviction was later dismissed by the sentencing judge and records were expunged. Interpretation of data gathered is based only upon objective information provided by the Sheriff's Department.

G. LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

1. There is an uncontrollable degree of unreliability for data gathered. The United States Criminal Justice System is not sophisticated enough, at present, to have at its disposal a centralized data collecting agency that would printout each and every police contact, arrest, and court conviction. This is especially true in Macomb County where such information is not comprehensively available.
2. All arrests which occurred in Macomb County that resulted with incarceration are accurately recorded at the Macomb County Sheriff's Department, Records and Identification Bureau. However, not all arrests are recorded by the Bureau, but are recorded by the various police departments. In addition, arrests and convictions which have taken place outside of the county would not necessarily come to their attention which further reduces the reliability of collected data.
3. When criminal records are to be analyzed, all arrests may not necessarily be indicated, nor convictions. Therefore, one does not know if one or more arrests resulted in dismissal, reduction, or if the disposition was a sentencing based upon a plea of guilty or jury verdict. Using subsequent convictions as the basis of recidivism and statistical comparisons, other measures are negated such as attitudinal and motivational changes; achievement of other socially acceptable goals (earning a diploma or GED, obtaining and maintaining employment, etc.); otherwise adhering to Orders of Probation or Delayed Sentences; societal relationships; age; history; mortality, and statistical regression.

H. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

1. Once Attachment "A" was received from the Macomb County Sheriff's Department, Records and Identification Bureau; three undergraduate volunteer students (Linda Allen, Wayne State University; Pamela Goyke, Adrian College; and Suzanne Criqui, Oakland University) analyzed the objective data. They report the following findings on arrests, subsequent convictions after subjects were placed on probation, and types of subsequent convictions:

2. CONTROL GROUP TOTAL ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

Number of Arrests	Number of Subjects (N=100)	Number of Convictions	Number of Subjects (N=100)
1 (time§)	40 (%)	0*** (time§)	1 (%)
2	12	1	55
3	5	2	12
4	6	3	11
5	6	4	5
6	4	5	5
7	6	6	2
8	2	7	3
9	5	8	2
10	2	9	1
11	3	10	1
12	2	25	1
13	3	26	1
14	1		
22	1		
31	1		
44	1		

*** Case dismissed and criminal record expunged.

a. Forty percent (40%) of the total arrests in the Control Group were for one-time offenses, as compared to sixty-four (64%) of total one arrests for subjects in the Experimental Group. However, due to the higher number of arrests by some individuals, the average number of arrests in the Control Group is 4.87. This compares favorably for the Experimental Group which averaged 2.22 arrests.

b. The control group also had over twice as many total convictions as did the Experimental Group. The average number of convictions for the Control Group was 2.78 while Experimental Group average was 1.29 convictions.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP		CONTROL GROUP	
Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
222	129	487	278

c. It is interesting to compare the total number of arrests and convictions for both the Experimental and Control Groups by age which the following charts indicate:

EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS BY AGE GROUP

Age	Control Group		Experimental Group	
	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
17-19	125	69	118	69
20-22	221	113	64	36
23-25	41	23	28	17
26-28	2	42	3	3
29-31	42	5	1	0
32-34	11	0	8	4
35-37	2	11		
38-40	0	0		
41-and over	13	4		
Unknown	30	11		
TOTAL	487	278	222	129
MEAN	4.87	2.78	2.22	1.29

In general, the above data may be construed to show that for every two arrests, Defendants will be convicted on only one arrest.

AGE OF SUBJECTS
WHEN PLACED ON PROBATION

<u>Control Group</u>		<u>Experimental Group</u>	
<u>Age</u>	<u>Number (N-100)</u>	<u>Number (N-100)</u>	
17-19	56	63	
20-22	27	21	
23-25	4	13	
26-28	2	1	
29-31	0	1	
32-34	1	1	
35-37	1		
38-40	1		
41-and over	1		
Unknown	7		

The ages of the control group ranged from 17 through 44 years with the highest concentration in the 17-19 age group. The median age 22.2 years whereas the ages of the Experimental Group ranged from 17-19 age group and the median age of this group was 19.8 years.

3. EXPERIMENTAL GROUP TOTAL ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

<u>Number of Arrests</u>	<u>Number of Subjects (N=100)</u>	<u>Number of Convictions</u>	<u>Number of Subjects (N=100)</u>
1 (Time(s))	64 (%)	0*** (Time(s))	18
2	8	1	61
3	11	2	13
4	5	3	2
5	6	4	2
6	1	6	2
7	1	7	1
8	1	8	1
11	2		
16	1		

*** Case dismissed and criminal record expunged.

- a. Eighteen percent (18%) of the Experimental Group's arrests finally resulted in dismissals and record expungment which is quite favorable when compared to the Control Group wherein only one percent (1%) of the arrests finally resulted in dismissal. This may be a result of a greater number in the Experimental Group placed on Delayed Sentence as opposed to a smaller number in the Control Group who received strict probation, however.
- b. It is interesting to note that eighty-three percent (83%) of the Experimental Groups had been arrested no more than three (3) times, seventy-two percent (72%) no more than twice, and sixty-four percent (64%) only once.
- c. It is also interesting to note also that ninety-two percent (92%) of Experimental Group subjects had three or less total convictions while only sixty-eight percent (68%) of the Control Group had three or less total convictions.

4. SUBSEQUENT CONVICTIONS AFTER
BEING PLACED ON PROBATION OF THE
EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP SUBJECTS

	<u>NUMBER OF SUBSEQUENT CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SUBJECTS CONVICTED</u>	<u>PERCENT OF RECIDIVISM</u>
Control Group	22	18	18%
Experimental Group	8	6	6%

- a. Of the one-hundred (100) subjects placed on probation and referred to the Volunteer Probation Aides Project who were not assigned to a one-to-one volunteer that comprised the Control Group; eighteen (18) had subsequent convictions after being placed on probation. In total, there were twenty-two (22) subsequent convictions in which some of the eighteen individuals experienced more than one conviction.
- b. Of these twenty-two (22) subsequent convictions, there were thirteen (13) different offenses.

The Drunk and Disorderly classification with eight (8) violations being the most frequent. Other offenses ranged from Traffic Warrants to marijuana violations to Larceny From A Person.

- c. Of the one-hundred (100) subjects placed on probation, referred to the Volunteer Probation Aides Project and were assigned a one-to-one volunteer that comprised the Experimental Group; six (6) had subsequent convictions after being placed on probation. In total, there were eight (8) subsequent convictions with some of the six individuals experiencing more than one conviction.
- d. Of these eight (8) subsequent convictions, there were seven (7) different offenses. In this group, Drunk and Disorderly was the only offense violated more than once.
- e. This data expresses a discrepancy between the Control and Experimental Groups with regard to subsequent convictions. It becomes apparent that the Control Group has a higher rate than the Experimental Group in number and type of subsequent offense as indicated below:

NUMBER AND TYPE
OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

<u>EXPERIMENTAL GROUP</u>		<u>CONTROL GROUP</u>	
<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
Drunk and Disorderly	2	Drunk and Disorderly	4
Violation of Probation	1	Disorderly	3
Driving Under Influence Liquor	1	Drunk In Public	1
Larceny Under \$100	1	Larceny Under \$100	1
Traffic Warrants	1	Traffic Warrants	3
Destruction of Property	1	Marijuana Violations	2
Bench Warrant	1	Violation of Probation	2
		Littering	1
		Bench Warrant	1
		Attempted Breaking and Entry	1
		Contempt of Court	1
		Reckless Driving	1
		Larceny From Person	1

- f. The research hypothesis, on the basis of objective data gathered, is supported in that eighteen percent (18%) of the Control Groups subjects were convicted of a subsequent offense while only six percent (6%) of the Experimental Group recidivated after being placed on probation. The research hypothesis, in declarative form, stated the Experimental Group would experience ten percent (10%) less subsequent convictions than the Control Group. Data supports an actual twelve percent (12%) less.

I. VOLUNTEER CHARACTERISTICS

- 1. The success of the Volunteer Probation Aides Project rested not only upon it's organization and management, but more importantly upon the quality of volunteer citizens donating their services. Due to the difficulty of objectively measuring each of their individual effectiveness or affectiveness on basis of achievement relative to project goals, other basic objective criteria was evaluated with primary utilization for recruitment purposes.

One-hundred (100) simple randomly selected volunteers, who were assigned a felon or misdemeanor client on a one-to-one basis, were selected for purposes of this brief study. Objective data only pertaining to sex, education, age and marital status was drawn from each respective application and charted as follows.

2. VOLUNTEER SEX RATIO

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
40	60

3. VOLUNTEER YEARS OF EDUCATION

<u>Years</u>	<u>Number (N=100)</u>
8 and under	0
9-11	2
12 (High School)	25
13-15	48
16 (B.A. or B.S.)	19
17 or more	6

4.

VOLUNTEER AGE RANGE

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number (N=100)</u>
18-19	6
20-22	21
23-25	18
26-28	12
29-31	6
32-34	13
35-37	5
38-40	6
41 and over	12
Not reported	1

5.

VOLUNTEER MARITAL STATUS

<u>Status</u>	<u>Number (N=100)</u>
Single	46
Married	44
Divorced	6
Widowed	3
Not reported	1

CHAPTER V

ALTERNATIVE VOLUNTEER
ORGANIZATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

- A. Upon termination of second year federal funding on December 31, 1975, under Title I, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, a decision had to be made relative to the continuation or termination of the Volunteer Probation Aides Project. Two proposals were submitted to the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit Court Bench and Macomb County Board of Commissioners for consideration. Both proposals are contained herein for possible adoption by other jurisdictions. Proposal II (C) won unanimous support and became formally implemented on January 2, 1975. It represents both a continuation of the initial two years rehabilitative concept of one-to-one counseling and reorganization of the Volunteer Probation Aides Project administrative structure and client service delivery.
- B. PROPOSAL I: LIFE OPPORTUNITY GOALS (LOG) PROGRAM

The Life Opportunity Goals (LOG) Program is designed to emphasize planning, structure and attainment of realistic goals during the probationary period with clients receiving justifiable rewards for their accomplishments. It is goal oriented and parallels the principles of management by objectives in which there is an organized and identifiable plan of treatment lending itself to evaluation. The main thrust is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the client and focus upon specific avenues which will assist him or her achieve realistic, socially acceptable goals for self-improvement and the welfare of society.

The traditional concept of probation supervision, primarily composed of surveillance, temporary crime prevention, and crisis oriented counseling, is replaced by case management techniques to prevent the perpetuation of the same clients in the criminal justice system. With this form of structured treatment programming (LOG), short-term and temporary crime prevention is replaced with a sophisticated long-range treatment program. It is designed for permanent crime prevention through a structure which focuses on interdiction of the causative factors contributing to crime such as unemployment, underemployment; education deficiencies; lack

of motivation; low self-concept; lack of shelter; attitudes; alcoholism, drug addiction and other problems.

LOG provides specific alternative avenues to meet the specific needs and deficiencies of the client for achieving realistic goals, it provides job satisfaction for the probation officer and volunteer through meaningful and measurable treatment plan programming for clients under their supervision. The program provides direction for all involved persons, establishes measurable goals and long-range objectives in the supervisory process under a structured plan of treatment. A goal oriented treatment plan is discussed and established whereupon progress is gauged, enabling direction for everyone to work in concert together, including the client, probation officer, volunteer and other community resource agencies involved.

Probation is a privileged alternative to imprisonment and in lieu of same, the client is obligated to actively participate in self-improvement programs leading to more productive livelihoods than criminal behavior. The LOG Program required that the client establish his or her own realistic goals and work faithfully toward accomplishment. The client, probation officer, and volunteer enter somewhat of a contractual relationship after a dialog of goals has adequately been discussed and agreed upon by each party. Each person has definite responsibilities to strictly adhere to the Court Order, go beyond ensuring other realistic goal accomplishments, providing there are no extenuating circumstances after the contract is agreed upon.

Reward for client attainment of all goals specified in the Court Order (Order of Delayed Sentence or Order of Probation) and those specified in the Life Opportunity Goals (LOG) Contract, (See Attachment "B"), will be primarily contingent upon the client. Volunteers will not only assume prime responsibility for their client as a catalyst for goal achievement under guidance of a Staff Counselor, but will submit monthly progress evaluations to their staff counselor, who will in turn forward them to the probation officer for final evaluation. Staff counselors will closely monitor monthly progress or lack thereof, take appropriate action if necessary after the probation officer is notified either by themselves or the particular volunteer, and work in close harmony with volunteers to facilitate client goal attainment.

Upon recommendation of the volunteer and staff counselor to the probation officer that all contractual goals have been attained, the probation officer will verify such information

and the judicial reward process will begin. At the earliest possible date, a letter of recommendation will be forwarded to the Sentencing Court by the probation officer to terminate probation, in the Court's wisdom, prior to the actual date of termination because contractual goals have been attained.

In cases of Delayed Sentence, the same procedure will hold true, but case dismissal without prejudice and record expungment will also be respectfully requested from the Court. Failure to attain realistic goals that have been specified may result in a re-evaluation of goals, continuance of probation to the normal termination date, or possible extension of probation if the Court Order is not carried out respectfully. Final adjudication and disposition of any matter rests with the Court.

LOG PROGRAM ISSUE PAPER MODEL

THE ISSUE, NEED, OR PROBLEM: There are a variety of causative factors leading to criminally deviant behavior, offenders are subjected to an essentially ineffective criminal justice system that perpetuates itself with recidivism, and current probation case management techniques offer little reward for the achievement of socially acceptable goals and behavior. Those clients who do improve their station in life through goal accomplishment during the probationary period receive little or no reward for their achievements such as early termination from probation, and therefore, a lack of incentive precludes alleviation of etiological crime factors and recidivism.

THE OBJECTIVE OR DESIRED CONDITION: Reduce crimogenic factors and the exceedingly high rate of recidivism by 10% through a system of client rewards for the accomplishment of socially acceptable goals such as no subsequent arrests, gainful employment, improvement of educational deficiencies, and eradication of substance abuse. Provide a meaningful system of rewards for those clients who achieve realistic and definitive goals based upon their personal capabilities. Improvement of direction and support resources for volunteers for better delivery of services to clients.

EVALUATION CRITERIA: Two year evaluation study with one review every six months using experimental and control groups to measure recidivism and client goal accomplishment for each group member. Monthly review of client contracts to determine progress or lack thereof. Ascertain data to base a volunteer profile of persons most likely to assist different client typologies to be used as a basis for future volunteer-client assignments.

FACTORS ACTING TO INCREASE THE PROBLEM: Peer pressure to again engage in a criminal course of conduct, unwilling clients to participate, repeated failure to accomplish realistic goals, re-inforcements of low self-concept, perpetuation in the criminal justice system unnecessarily and courts unwilling to grant rewards for goal accomplishments.

FACTORS ACTING TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM: Accomplishment of court responsibilities and especially, client self-defined goals where the incentive and reward is early termination from probation. Improvement of self-concept and confidence leading to socially acceptable patterns of behavior rather than criminal. Greater utilization of human and community resources.

CONSTRAINTS: Unwillingness of clients to participate, lack of volunteers or qualified volunteers to participate, professional staff resistance, community resource service delivery availability and cooperation, court apathy and skepticism to grant meaningful rewards.

OPTIONS AND ALTERNATIVE AVAILABLE: No change, impose values and goals, shift all responsibilities to volunteers and/or community resources, "supportive-nurturing" counseling without a structured plan of treatment and continued lack of incentive and rewards.

PROPOSED ACTION: Institute a pilot program known as Life Opportunity Goals (LOG) Program in which the probation officer, client and volunteer enter a contractual relationship after a dialog of goals has been identified by each party. Each party will then have definitive responsibilities to ensure realistic goal accomplishment providing there are no extenuating circumstances after the contract is agreed upon. Client reward beyond the satisfaction of personal accomplishment, is instituted at the earliest possible date when contractual goals are attained and verified. Based upon volunteer recommendation and evaluation, the probation officer will institute court proceedings to terminate probation prior to the expected date. In cases of Delayed Sentence, the probation officer will recommend case dismissal and expungment of records if it is in the wisdom of the Court.

If the client fails to attain realistic goals during the probationary period there will be a re-evaluation of goals, possible continuance of probation to the expected date of termination, or possible recommendation to the Court for extension of probation if the Order of Probation or Delayed

Sentence is not adhered. Volunteers will assume prime responsibility for their client as catalyst for achievement and monitor of results for non-technical evaluation. They will be under intermediate supervision of volunteer staff counselors, submit monthly progress reports and recommendations to the probation officer.

C. PROPOSAL II: VOLUNTEER PROBATION AIDES PROGRAM REORGANIZATION

The Volunteer Probation Aides Project became administratively operant January 2, 1973, with the award of a \$25,150 subgrant under Title I, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Upon recommendation of the 16th Judicial Circuit Court Bench, Macomb County Board of Commissioners and concerned citizenry; a second subgrant application was subsequently approved in the amount of \$23,540 to allow project continuation through 1974. Actual cost to Macomb County for 1973 and 1974 was less than \$8,527.00.

The administrative and organizational approach during 1973 and 1974 was premised upon the rehabilitative concept of volunteers providing one-to-one counseling for misdemeanor and felonious offenders sentenced to a period of probation. Realizing that the time available for counseling by professional probation officers was severely limited due to excessive workloads, the philosophy was to provide such needed counseling through the augmentation of volunteer citizens.

A total of 162 citizens participated in various ways from one-to-one counseling to tutoring, job hunting, locating housing, alcohol and drug counseling to also include participation in a variety of recreational and cultural pursuits.

In January of 1975 it was felt by the Circuit Court Bench and administrative staff of the Probation Department that the Volunteer Probation Aides Program should assume a new posture while maintaining the philosophy of one-to-one counseling. Formally implemented on March 8, 1975, following lengthy preparation and volunteer training, an innovation concept became operational to reduce caseloads of professional probation officers. Twelve (12) well-qualified and experienced volunteers (called Group Leaders) each have a caseload of ten clients in which they have responsibility for counseling only in offices of the Probation Department. Total number of clients at present is 120.

Probation clients report directly to one of these volunteers designated as "Group Leaders" for individual counseling on the fourth Thursday of every month from 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. or the second Saturday of every month from 11:00 a.m. to

3:00 p.m. The volunteer director/probation officer retains authority and responsibility to the Court for insuring Orders of Probation are carried-out and when necessary, request Bench Warrants for Violation of Probation Hearings, extentions and terminations of probation. The secretary/cashier collects Court Costs, Supervision Costs and Restitution payments during the above stated report days and times.

Alternate Group Leaders assume the Group Leader role when they are unable to be present on a report day due to other committments, illness or vacations. Both Group Leaders and Alternate Group Leaders completed a twelve (12) hour specially oriented training program during February which concerned their counseling role and departmental procedures. Also present on report days are two volunteer employment counselors who place clients in jobs. Two volunteer education coordinators who screen clients, do initial testing and refer to appropriate academic institutions together with necessary follow-up. Volunteer receptionists and secretaries assist in a variety of ways which are important to ongoing organization. The average number of volunteers present on report days has been 19 while the average number of clients not reporting as instructed is only three (3).

The one-to-one counseling philosophy which has been the mainstay of the Volunteer Probation Aides Program since inception has and will continue to retain its prominence. With the addition of the Group Leader concept however, the organizational mechanism has been enhanced. Group Leaders in turn supervise one-to-one Counselors who directly assist clients on their respective caseloads. This resultant supervision stems from clients on their caseload who can benefit from assignment of a Counselor.

The Group Leader evaluates their clients and request a Counselor who can provide individualistic assistance on a one-to-one basis. After discussion and evaluation by this officer, Group Leaders contact and assign clients to Counselors on report days in the Probation Department. Following such assignments, Counselors submit progress reports to Group Leaders and a teamwork effort evolves with the ultimate goal of preventing recidivistic behavior.

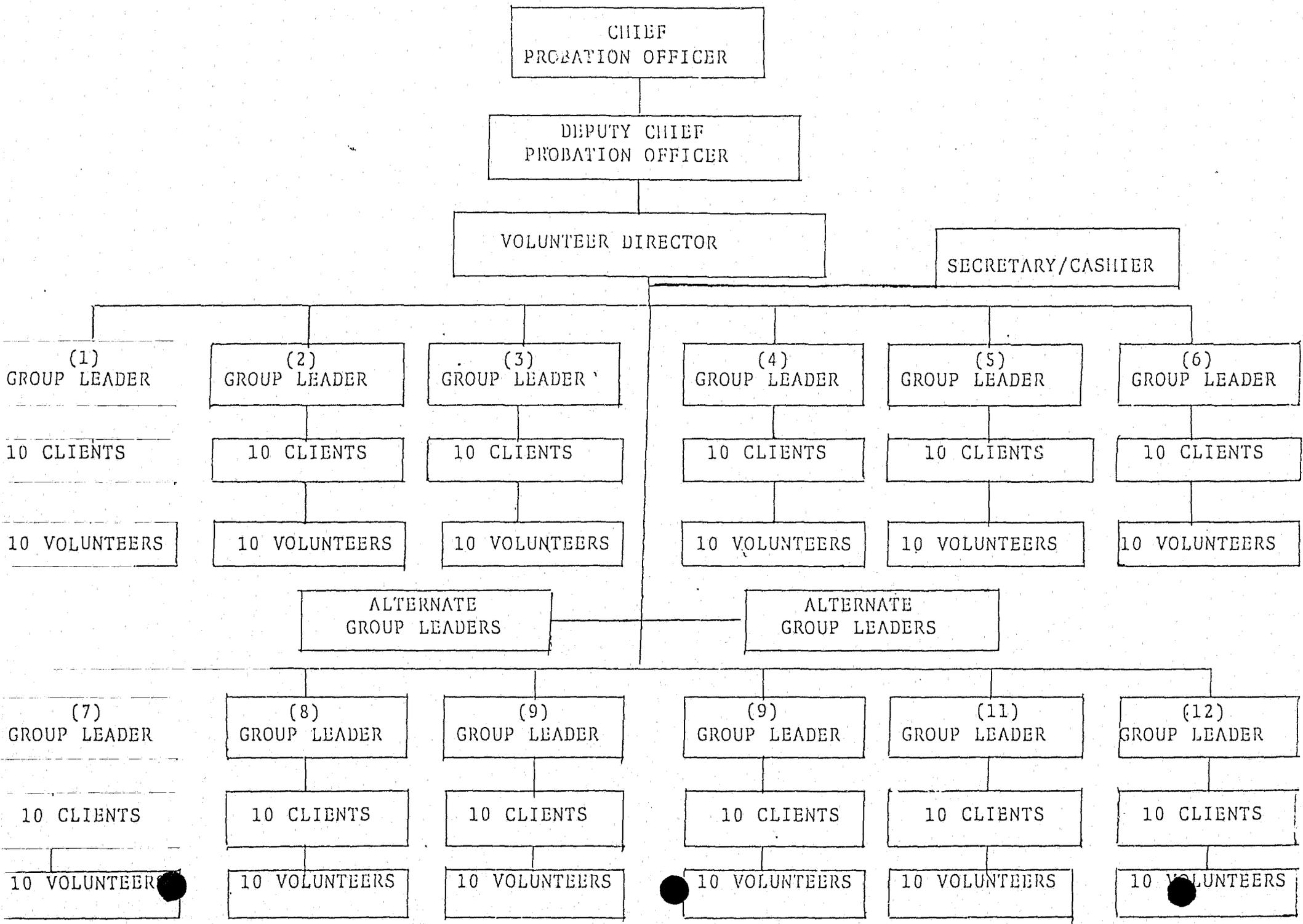
The line item operating budget approved by the Judiciary and Public Safety Committee on February 20, 1975, and later approved by the Macomb County Board of Commissioners, amounts only to \$4,161.58 excluding salary of the volunteer director/probation officer. A part-time secretary working ten (10) hours per week at \$3.00 per hour was hired on April 10, 1975. A full-time secretary cashier is needed to keep pace with

the amount of work generated.

The VPA Program has the flexibility and capability to double in size. Circuit Court Probation Officers should be encouraged or directed to refer at least 5% of their caseload who are casual offenders needing not more than minimal supervision. Not only would this more significantly reduce their caseloads, but more importantly, allow them additional time to utilize their academic preparation and professional experience for the "hard-core" offenders which volunteers do not want or are they qualified to supervise. Expansion of the program is not only contingent upon volunteers capable of assuming Group Leader responsibilities, but judges and probation officers to fully understand the conceptual framework which ultimately benefits them the most. Second of course, to clients being served or have been served. Unfortunately full understanding has not been the case or concern to date.

In closing, this writer would be remiss not to commend the efforts of all our volunteers who have demonstrated a significant contribution to the rehabilitative processes of the Department. One only has to reflect upon the gains attained over the past two and one-half years which can be directly attributed to volunteers. They are really too numerous to mention and do not receive the deserved recognition which is entitled. It is difficult to conceptualize the problems our Department would be faced with the ever increasing workloads and without the explicit demonstration of responsibility, acceptance, committment, and dedication Volunteer Probation Aides have inspired us with.

The following flow chart is a schematic representation of the Volunteer Probation Aides Program Reorganization currently in effect:



CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Volunteer Probation Aides Project became operational January 2, 1973, with support of the Macomb County Board of Commissioners, Sixteenth Judicial Circuit Court, and State of Michigan Officer of Criminal Justice Programs who shared operational expenses for 1973 and 1974. In Macomb County, the third most populated in the state having a large military-industrial complex, there were 1,771 adult felon and misdemeanor probation clients under jurisdiction of the Macomb County Probation Department on December 31, 1974, of these, 182 clients were served in various ways by 151 volunteer lay citizens throughout 1974.

The actual cost of such services was \$21,765 which is minimal when compared to hiring four professional probation officers to provide some of the same services at an approximate cost of \$53,860. During 1974, volunteers donated 7,429 hours compared with 5,175 hours in 1973 to rehabilitative counseling which yielded client goals such as high school diplomas and equivalency diplomas, job finding, improved personal interactions with the community, reduced criminal recidivism, et cetera. Non-paid volunteer staff services enabled the reduction of professional probation officers workload of as much as 13.9% which surpassed the expectation of 5%.

A Pretest-Posttest Control Group evaluated design was utilized to measure the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of Volunteer Probation Aides who assisted adult felon and misdemeanor clients. Using a stratified random sampling procedure, 100 clients not assigned a volunteer comprised the Control Group while 100 Clients who were assigned a volunteer comprised the Experimental Group. Objective data was gathered concerning the total number of arrests and convictions for both groups, the number of arrests and convictions after being placed on probation, ages and types of subsequent convictions. Data and results were based upon records of the Macomb County Sheriff's Department which is the only centralized source of information which, however, may not be all inclusive.

Given that there was no other way of objectively extracting results, the data indicated that 18% of the 100 Control Group subjects recidivated in that they were convicted of a subsequent offense after being placed on probation while only 6% of the Experimental Group recidivated. Results also indicated between the two groups that the Control Group subjects, as a whole, experienced a total of 487 arrests and 278 convictions while the Experimental Group had a total 222 arrests and 129 overall convictions. The age range of most subjects of both groups when placed on probation was 17-19. From other data gathered, a general profile of a typical volunteer would be a 21 year old engaged female who is a college sophomore.

Upon recommendation of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit Court and Macomb County Board of Commissioners, the Volunteer Probation Aides Project was continued following termination of federal funding. The program currently operates on a \$4,100 budget excluding the salary of the volunteer director/probation officer. The reorganization which became effective January 2, 1975, utilizes selected volunteers in paraprofessional roles to whom adult felon and misdemeanor clients report monthly for counseling in offices of the Macomb County Probation Department. The span of client supervision and control is further reduced with approximately 50% being also assigned to a one-to-one counselor. Currently there are 120 clients receiving services under this administrative organization that has the flexibility to double the number of clients by December, 1975.

ATTACHMENT "A"

CONTROL GROUP

	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) IN PROBATION	RESULTING	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
	9-3-55	Larceny Under \$100		5-16-73	Drunk and Disorderly Littering	5-31-74 9-26-74	6	5
	9-9-55	Count II: Use of Marijuana		7-27-73	Possession of Marijuana with Intent to Deliver Violation of Probation Possession of Marijuana	12-7-73 12-15-73 11-11-74	12	8
3	6-11-45	Impaired Driving		7-19-73			5	5
4	3-1-53	Count II: Conspiracy to Commit Misdemeanor		1-8-74			6	4
5	2-14-54	Count II: Possession of Marijuana; Count II: Entry Without Permission		4-28-74			8	7
6	12-16-54	Drunk and Disorderly		1-25-74			3	1
	5-22-47	Manslaughter		12-13-72	Bench Warrant Traffic Warrants	1-22-74 9-9-74	11	9
8	2-13-52	Concealing Property Under \$100		3-5-73			4	2
9	2-24-55	Possession of Marijuana		11-7-73			7	3
	1-29-57	Disorderly Person		9-6-74			1	1
	8-20-55	Violation Controlled Substance Act: Marijuana		9-17-73			2	1
12	10-6-53	Attempted Possession of Marijuana		7-30-73			3	2
13	6-6-52	Attempted Breaking and Entering		8-27-71	Attempted Breaking and Entering	10-4-73	7	3
	9-8-50	Obtaining Possession of Con- trolled Substance by Misrep.		3-21-73	Violation of Probation	9-28-73	9	3
15	9-14-46	Disorderly Person; Drunk in Public		1-28-75			6	6

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICT
16.	2-22-57 ✓	Possession of Marijuana	2-28-74			5	1
17.	2-6-52 ✓	Disorderly Person	8-29-74			5	5
18.	1-15-57 ✓	Unlawful Possession of Pellet Pistol	4-17-74			2	1
19.	8-24-55 ✓	Possession of Controlled Substance: Phenobarbital	10-2-73	Contempt of Court	3-4-74	10	7
20.	6-12-54 ✓	Count II: Conspiracy to Commit a Misdemeanor	2-22-73			4	1
21.	9-23-56 ✓	Entry Without Permission	4-4-74			1	1
22.	5-30-54 ✓	Driving Under Influence of Liquor	2-1-73			7	2
23.	11-1-54	Count II: Possession of Marijuana	7-7-74			4	2
24.	5-7-52 ✓	Indecent Exposure	1-22-74			1	1
25.	12-13-54 ✓	Use of Marijuana	2-5-74			2	1
26.	5-12-57 ✓	Possession of Marijuana	6-19-74			4	1
27.	7-13-56 ✓	Assault and Battery	8-14-73			1	1
28.	2-9-55 ✓	Count II: Possession of Marijuana	2-22-74			1	1
29.	5-10-30 ✓	Driving Under Influence of Liquor: Second Offense	12-17-74			13	4
30.	6-3-56 ✓	Possession of Phencyclidine	5-6-74			3	1

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
31	7-1-55	Disguising with Intent to Hinder Officer	6-25-73			1	1
32	3-24-54	Larceny Under \$100	3-22-74			4	3
33	9-4-54	Aggravated Assault	6-6-73			1	1
34	6-14-55	Possession of Marijuana	11-6-73			1	1
35	1-4-56	Larceny Under \$100	10-9-73			1	1
36	5-30-56	Violation Controlled Substance Act; Marijuana	7-30-74			1	1
37	12-28-53	Drunk and Disorderly	10-12-72	Larceny Under \$100; Drunk and Disorderly	4-18-73	9	4
38	1-25-54	Larceny from Building	4-18-74	Careless Discharge of Firearms	5-16-74	44	25
39	6-22-57	Count II: Use of Marijuana	12-11-73			1	1
40	12-29-54	Possession of Marijuana	11-6-74			1	1
41	10-30-55	Creating Disturbance in Public	5-7-74			1	1
42	9-26-46	Attempted Larceny from Person	1-8-73	Disorderly Person Drunk and Disorderly	9-2-73 9-11-73	31	26
43	6-1-55	Count II: Conspiracy to Commit Misdemeanor	12-14-72			7	2
44	2-23-54	Disorderly Person; Disobeying Police Officer	6-21-63			5	3
45	1-24-57	Simple Larceny	7-29-74			1	1

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTION
46	9-29-53 ✓	Count II: Assault and Battery	6-11-74			11	3
47	8-7-55 ✓	Intoxicated In Public	11-1-74			1	1
48	4-1-55 ✓	Use of Marijuana	3-18-74			1	1
49	1-24-57 ✓	Count II: Entry Without Permission	7-15-74	Reckless Driving	9-4-74	5	2
50	9-6-54	Use of Marijuana	10-2-74			1	1
51	9-20-53 ✓	Reckless Driving	3-25-74	Traffic Warrants	8-13-74	11	5
52	6-1-54 ✓	Count II: Assault and Battery	3-12-73			1	1
53		Larceny Under \$200.00				1	1
54	11-5-54 ✓	Disorderly Person	5-2-73			1	1
55	9-16-53 ✓	Violation of Probation	8-15-73	Traffic Warrants	12-20-73	9	3
56	6-8-56 ✓	Attempted Larceny Under \$100 Possession of Stolen Goods Over \$100	12-17-73			1	1
57	3-1-38 ✓	Count II: Driving While Ability Impaired	12-5-73			1	1
58	9-5-56 ✓	Possession of Controlled Substance: Marijuana	11-8-74			1	1
9	1-24-53 ✓	Violation of Probation	10-2-73	Disorderly Person	10-10-73	22	10
60	7-24-57 ✓	Arrested: Stopped for Loud Muffler: \$5 bag in glove box	11-11-75			1	1

N#	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
61	10-8-55	Possession of Marijuana	6-28-73			1	1
62	8-20-53	Disorderly Person; Intoxicated in Public	8-14-73	Disorderly Person	4-27-74	13	5
	2-20-53	Speeding - Pot in glove compartment	4-18-75			2	1
64	10-29-54	Use of Controlled Substance; Marijuana	8-7-73			2	1
65	1-1-56	Drunk and disorderly; reckless	6-27-73			1	1
66	6-1-56	Larceny Under \$100	10-16-73	Violation of probation	9-7-74	2	2
67	9-20-56	Disobeying Police Signal	3-28-74	Drunk and Disorderly	9-20-74	7	4
68	1-21-56	Larceny Under \$100	11-8-73			1	1
69	2-15-55	Disorderly Person	11-6-74			1	0
70	9-22-55	Count II: Entry Without Permission	5-29-74			2	1
71	9-27-50	Attempted Larceny From a Person	4-18-73			1	1
72	1-12-53	Attempted Possession of Secobarbital; Breaking & Entering	12-31-70			1	1
73	5-10-55	Traffic Warrant; No Operators License	12-7-74			9	7
74	10-14-52	Count II: Use of Marijuana	6-4-73			1	1
75	2-5-39	Simple Larceny	8-1-73			1	1

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
76. M	1-1-56	Drunk and Disorderly	8-6-73			10	3
77. I	-28-52	Entry Without Breaking; Attempt to Commit Larceny	7-2-73			1	2
78.	2-20-56	Driving - with girlfriend, friend driving violation pot.	12-1-75			1	1
79.		Driving with Suspended License	9-25-73			12	3
80.	1-3-56	C.C.W. reduced to Disorderly Person	10-15-75			2	1
81.	1-26-54	Count II: Disorderly Person	2-13-74	Larceny from person	5-8-74	8	5
82.	3-16-56	Larceny Under \$100	4-29-74			2	1
83. I	9-5-55	Possession of Controlled Substance	3-16-73			1	1
84.	-18-51	Count II: Sale Without Renumeration	5-18-73			14	6
85.	5-2-56	Disorderly Person	10-24-73			2	1
86.	1-12-53	Drunk and Disorderly	7-30-73			1	1
87.	9-3-50	Count II: Sales of Marijuana Without Renumer	5-18-73			2	2
88.	3-28-56	Possession of Amphetamines	4-28-74	Drunk In Public	3-26-75	13	8
89.	5-14-56	Carrying Concealed Weapon	12-5-73			3	1
90.	4-1-55	Count II: Disorderly Person	10-6-72			1	1

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
91.	8-2-53 ✓	Possession of Marijuana	4-16-74			9	4
92.	9-1-47 ✓	Drunk and Disorderly	11-1-73			1	1
93.	1-21-55 ✓	Violation of Probation	6-11-73			5 ✓	3
94.		Simple Larceny	7-9-74			1	1
95.	7-16-51	Pending: Larceny from Building, Unarmed Robbery	12-9-73			6 ✓	2
96.	1-8-53 ✓	Attempted possession of Marijuana	4-18-74			1 ✓	1
97.		Custodial - No operators license	9-7-72			4	2
98.		Public Intoxication	8-7-72			3 ✓	2
99.		Unlawful driving away in auto	3-15-73			7 ✓	1
0.		No operators license	4-27-72			2	1

ATTACHMENT "A"

EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICCTIONS
1.	9-17-56	Possession of Marijuana	6-3-74			1	0
2.	6-18-57	Larceny Under \$100	7-30-74			1	0
3.	8-10-56	Assault and Battery	5-15-74			1	1
4.	12-1-49	Disorderly Person	5-3-74			1	0
5.	4-4-50	Disorderly Person	5-3-74			1	0
6.	3-1-56	Larceny Under \$100	6-25-74			1	1
	2-28-55	Disorderly Person	5-31-72	Viol. of Probation	12-26-72	3	2
8.	9-8-55	Probation Violation	10-24-73			3	2
9.	5-10-55	Use of Controlled Substance	7-24-74			1	1
10.	6-8-56	Attempted Larceny	5-21-74			1	1
11.	10-8-54	Larceny Under \$100	4-24-74			4	2
12.	2-23-56	Probation Violation	6-4-74			1	1
13.	7-6-45	Disorderly Person	5-3-74			1	0
14.	12-24-56	Larceny Under \$100	8-29-74			1	1
15.	8-2-50	Use of Marijuana	7-23-74			1	1

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
6.	5-6-56	Count II: Failure to Present Pistol for Safety Inspection	12-10-73			1	0
17.	2-8-57	Larceny Under \$100	8-12-74			1	0
18.	6-23-53	Use of Marijuana	4-22-74			11	8
19.	12-9-55	Larceny Under \$100	9-11-74			1	1
20.	4-15-57	Larceny Under \$100	9-11-74			1	1
21.	5-10-55	Disorderly Person	5-18-73			1	1
22.	7-6-56	Possession of Marijuana	8-23-74			1	1
23.	9-26-50	Possession of Marijuana	8-19-74			1	1
24.	10-17-56	Drunk In Public	7-26-74			1	1
25.	11-13-54	Possession of Controlled Sub.	3-30-73	Drunk and Disorderly; Violation of Controlled Substance Act D.U.I.L.; Careless Driving	9-13-73 5-3-73	16	6
26.	12-3-52	Larceny Under \$100	10-31-74	Larceny Under \$100	12-31-74	3	2
27.	5-10-55	Drunk and Disorderly	3-1-73			1	1
28.	9-21-54	Disorderly Person	1-4-73			1	1
29.	4-5-52	Possession of Marijuana	8-26-74			4	3
30.	4-19-51	Assault and Battery	7-1-73			1	1

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
31.	11-30-56	Malicious Destruction of Property Under \$100	8-13-74			1	1
32.	1-19-57	Larceny Under \$100	9-11-74			1	1
33.	4-25-55	Drunk and Disorderly	6-6-73	Traffic Warrants	11-21-74	4	2
34.	7-23-52	Possession of Stolen Under \$100	4-23-74			2	1
35.	4-20-55	Possession of Mechanical Knife	3-29-74			1	1
6.	9-13-50	Conspiracy to Commit Misdemeanor: Larceny	11-22-74			6	4
37.	9-27-55	Possession of Marijuana	5-19-74			1	0
38.	7-28-56	Larceny Under \$100	4-17-74			1	1
39.	1-12-51	Intentionally Discharging Firearm	1-31-74			2	1
40.	11-19-55	Disorderly Person	8-9-73			1	1
41.	1-9-55	Count II: Violation Controlled Substance Act: Use of Marijuana	5-21-74			2	1
42.	8-12-56	Disorderly Person: Use of Phencyclidene	4-24-74			3	0
43.	8-12-55	Count II: Attempted Possession of Methaqualone	5-22-74			2	1
44.	1-26-57	Count II: Attempted Possession of Phencyclidene/Possession of Marijuana	4-24-74			4	0
45.	12-10-54	Driving Under the Influence of Dr	1-11-73			1	0

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
46.	5-17-50	Larceny Under \$100	7-8-74			1	1
47.	3-12-48	Possession of Marijuana	7-25-74			3	3
48.	9-12-41	Disorderly Person	8-12-74			8	4
49.	1-21-57	Larceny Under \$100	10-1-74			1	2
50.	1-16-56	Possession of Marijuana	8-28-73			1	0
51.	3-4-54	Simple Larceny	2-23-73			5	1
52.	2-11-54	Larceny Under \$100	12-18-72			2	2
53.	10-12-52	Use of Controlled Substance: Methaqualone	5-9-74			3	0
54.	3-13-56	Larceny Under \$100	9-26-73			1	1
55.	3-25-57	Disorderly Person	4-1-74			1	1
56.	5-24-55	Larceny Under \$100	7-25-74			1	1
57.	1-23-53	Larceny Under \$100	12-7-73			1	1
58.	2-25-44	Count II: Driving Without Valid License; Count II: Failure to Keep Right	8-14-73			1	1
59.	8-14-55	Use of Marijuana	12-11-73			1	0
60.	8-2-49	Assault and Battery	9-11-73			5	2

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
61.	4-20-50	Possession of Marijuana	6-5-74			1	1
62.	3-25-56	Disorderly Person	11-7-73			4	1
	10-6-53	Disorderly Person	3-28-73			1	1
	5-19-57	Violation Controlled Substance Act: Marijuana	10-28-74			1	1
	7-9-55	Violation Controlled Substance Act: Marijuana	11-12-74			1	1
6.	11-7-50	Count II: Entry Without Permission	8-27-74			3	1
	9-16-50	Possession of Marijuana	11-7-74			3	1
68.	12-14-51	Attempted Carrying a Concealed Weapon	4-3-73			1	0
	10-24-53	Possession of Controlled Substance: Marijuana	7-30-74			1	1
70.	1-13-52	Possession of LSD	5-16-74			5	1
71.	4-30-56	Count II: Use of Marijuana	9-19-73			1	0
72.	9-5-56	Drunk In Public	7-24-74			1	1
73.	5-20-56	Possession of LSD	3-20-74			1	0
74.	11-3-55	Violation of Controlled Substance Act	9-24-73			1	1
75.	10-11-48	Aggravated Assault	6-6-74			5	7

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTION
	11-26-47	Count II: Entry Without Permission	2-1-74			1	1
77.	7-27-56	Possession of Marijuana	12-10-73			1	1
	9-19-55	Larceny Under \$100	10-30-74			1	1
79.	5-26-54	Larceny Under \$100	8-8-73			1	1
80.	8-1-55	Attempted Possession of Phencyclidine	9-26-74			3	2
81.	8-25-54	Possession of Marijuana	5-3-74			1	1
	3-6-56	Possession of Marijuana	8-30-74			1	1
83.	7-13-53	Failure to Present Weapon For Safety Inspection	7-10-74			1	1
84.	2-18-55	Possession of Marijuana	7-22-74			2	1
85.	2-23-56	Possession of LSD	7-18-74			1	1
86.	7-22-53	Count II: Possession of Controlled Substance	11-16-72			3	2
87.	2-7-73	Resisting Arrest	8-29-72			7	1
88.	8-7-52	Disorderly Person Count III: Use of Controlled Substance	2-7-73	Drunk and Disorderly Destruction of County Property Bench Warrant	2-20-73 2-20-73 2-27-73	11	6
	1-9-49	Violation Controlled Substance Act: Marijuana	11-14-74			3	2
90.	2-3-56	Possession of Controlled Substance: Marijuana (Sec.47)	10-31--4			1	1

NAME	DATE OF BIRTH	CONVICTION(S) RESULTING IN PROBATION	SENTENCE DATE	SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION(S)	SENTENCE DATE	TOTAL ARRESTS	TOTAL CONVICTIONS
91.	4-28-55	Possession of Marijuana	1-30-74			1	1
92	11-7-56	Possession of Marijuana	6-13-74			1	1
93	3-7-50	Possession of Marijuana	8-21-74			2	2
94	1-27-54	Possession of Marijuana	5-3-74			1	1
95	8-12-56	Larceny Under \$100	4-29-74			2	1
96.	9-28-55	Use of Marijuana	5-14-74			5	2
97.	11-20-56	Drunk and Disorderly	6-21-74			5	1
98	2-22-54	Larceny Under \$100	5-25-73			1	1
99	6-24-54	Disorderly Person; Indecent or Obscene Conduct in Public	10-31-74			1	1
100.	12-20-52	Simple Larceny	6-5-73			1	1

ATTACHMENT "B"

LIFE OPPORTUNITY GOALS (LOG) PROGRAM CONTRACT

Macomb County Probation Department
 Macomb County Court Building
 Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043

LIFE OPPORTUNITY GOALS (LOG) PROGRAM CONTRACT

CLIENT _____ JUDGE _____
 PROBATION OFFICER _____ VPA _____ OTHER _____
 Implementation Date _____ Target Completion Date _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR PROGRAM EXPLANATION

SECTION I - CLIENT

I, _____, do hereby petition The Court to consider the foregoing specific goals, in addition to those stated in my Order of Probation (Delayed Sentence Order), that I understand and agree to achieve on or before _____, in consideration at such time for termination of probation by Your Honor. I fully understand that failure to comply with the Court Order, or achieve the specific goals as stated herein, shall cancel and negate this contract. I shall fully cooperate with all persons assisting me to achieve these realistic goals and understand that the goals will only be renegotiated under extraordinary circumstances. I will, to the best of my ability, achieve the foregoing specific goals of this contract:

<u>GENERAL PROGRAMS</u>	<u>SPECIFIC PROGRAM/AGENCY</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	
			<u>Begin</u>	<u>Completed</u>
<u>ALCOHOL</u>				
AA, Residential, Outpatient Highway Safety, Antabuse	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>DRUG</u>				
Residential, Outpatient Urinalysis, Methadone	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>EDUCATIONAL</u>				
High School, Adult Education G.E.D., College	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>VOCATIONAL</u>				
Aptitude Testing, Technical School, On-the-Job Training, Vocational Rehabilitation	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>PSYCHOLOGICAL</u>				
Evaluation, Individual and Group Counseling	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>				
Financial, Recreation, Gainful Employment, Religious, Social, etc.	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>VOLUNTEER</u>				
One-to-One, Tutor, Employment, Specialists	_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>OTHER SPECIAL GOALS</u>				
A.	_____	_____	_____	_____
B.	_____	_____	_____	_____
C.	_____	_____	_____	_____
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
E.	_____	_____	_____	_____

CLIENT _____ DATE _____

LIFE OPPORTUNITY GOALS (LOG) PROGRAM EXPLANATION

LOG Program participation is a privilege extended only to those probation or delayed sentence clients who are sincere and willing to work beyond minimum expectations of the Court to improve their station in life. Each client is required to specify realistic goals, in addition to the terms and conditions stated in their Order of Probation or Delayed Sentence Order, during an informal discussion with the respective probation officer. Once realistic goals have been verbally discussed and agreed upon, they will be entered formally into the appropriate section of this Contract.

To achieve specified goals as stated herein, each client will be assisted by other parties to include the probation officer, volunteer probation aides, and community resource agency representatives who will fulfill service objectives and responsibilities as stated herein providing that the client maintains full cooperation. When goals, roles and responsibilities are stated in this contract with corresponding signatures of each party, this contract shall be delivered to the Sentencing Judge for final approval or disapproval.

If the contract is approved by the Sentencing Judge for implementation, it shall become effective immediately with a specific target date for early termination of probation providing that: (1) All goals in addition to those stated in the Order of Probation or Delayed Sentence Order have been achieved by the client, (2) That the Volunteer Probation Aide has received full cooperation from the client and verifies stated goals have been attained, and (3) The probation officer makes appropriate recommendations in writing to the Sentencing Judge that probation be terminated on or before the specific target date as a reward for goal attainment. If the Sentencing Judge concurs after review, probation shall then be terminated. In cases of Delayed Sentence, the same procedure will follow excepting that the probation officer will request an earlier Court date for dismissal without prejudice and expungement of records. Final discretion always rests with the Court.

The probation officer, volunteer, community resource agency representative, and Sentencing Judge enter this contractual relationship with the client, each assuming definite responsibilities to assist him in leading a socially productive life and ensuring all goals contained herein are achieved in minimum time for early termination of probation as a reward.

Failure to comply with the Court Order and specified goals contained herein, shall result in this contract becoming null and void, or in extraordinary cases, this contract may become renegotiated.

SECTION II - PROBATION OFFICER

I, _____, as a duly appointed Probation Officer of the Macomb County Probation Department having _____, under my charge and supervision, do hereby agree to monitor his/her progress of goal attainment as stated herein with all involved parties on a monthly basis. Upon verification by said parties that the specific goals have been attained, I shall recommend to The Court in writing that Probation be terminated provided that the Court Order has also been adhered. If goals as stated herein have not been achieved or if there is a violation of the Court Order, appropriate action will be taken.

PROBATION OFFICER

DATE

SECTION III - VOLUNTEER PROBATION AIDE

I, _____, serving as a non-paid Volunteer Probation Aide do hereby agree to accept the assignment of _____, and assist him/her achieve the goals as stated herein to the best of my ability providing he/she fully cooperates. I will submit Monthly Progress Reports promptly to the Probation Officer, notify him/her immediately of any extenuating circumstances, and notify when stated goals are achieved. I will have no less than eight (8) hours monthly contact with the client and will attend monthly in-service meetings conducted by the non-paid volunteer Staff Counselor.

VOLUNTEER PROBATION AIDE

DATE

SECTION IV - COMMUNITY RESOURCE REPRESENTATIVE

I, _____, representing _____, do hereby agree to provide such services within our scope, as _____ requests to assist him/her achieve specific goals as stated herein that our community resource agency has available within time and resource allocations. If such services are discontinued at a later date for some unforeseen reason or if the client fails to cooperate fully, a letter to that effect will be submitted to the Probation Officer promptly. Progress reports will be submitted as well as goal attainment(s) verification when achieved by the client.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE REPRESENTATIVE

DATE

SECTION V - JUDGE

I, The Honorable _____, have reviewed this contract and do hereby agree to terminate the probation of _____ on or before _____, providing that: (1) All goals as stated in addition to those stated in the Order of Probation (Delayed Sentence Order) have been achieved, (2) That the Volunteer Probation Aide and/or Community Resource Representative has received full cooperation from the client and verifies stated goals have been attained and (3) the Probation Officer makes appropriate recommendations to the Court, in writing, that probation be terminated as a reward for personal goal attainment. Final discretion in all matters rest with The Court.

JUDGE

DATE

Distribution: All Parties
12/74 DJA:li

COMMENTS: _____

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- Donald J. Campbell and Julian C. Stanley. Experimental And Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research (Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company, 1966).
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- Daniel Glaser. Routinizing Evaluation: Getting Feedback on Effectiveness of Crime and Delinquency Programs (Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health Studies of Crime and Delinquency, 1973).
- Henry E. Klugh. Statistics: The Essentials for Research (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1974).

END