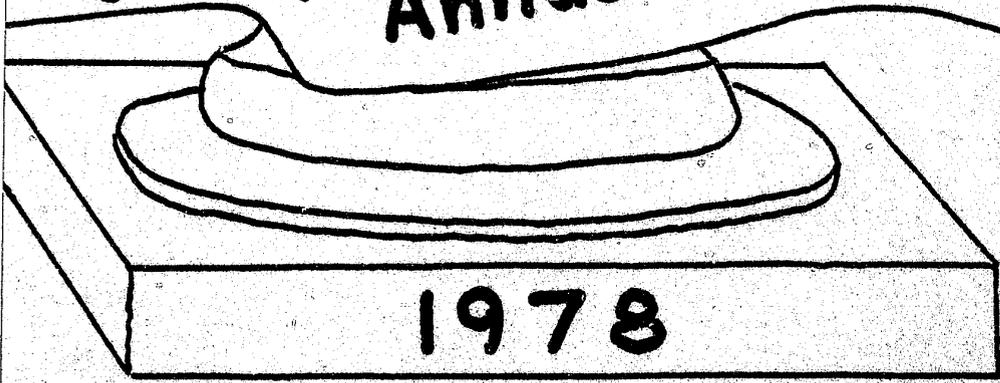


Washtenaw County Pre-Trial  
Investigation Annual Report

59/16



1978

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**NCJRS**  
JUL 12 1979  
**ACQUISITIONS**



## PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION PROGRAM

WASHTENAW COUNTY BUILDING, ROOM 12  
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June 1, 1979

TO THE HONORABLE WASHTENAW COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

Dear Commissioners,

I am pleased to transmit the 1978 Annual Report of the Washtenaw County Pre-Trial Investigation Program. I believe that this Annual Report will give you an in-depth view of our program and its accomplishments.

During 1978, 961 felony and misdemeanor cases were evaluated for the District and Circuit Courts of Washtenaw County. Of these, 23 were alleged misdemeanants and 938 were alleged felons. Comprehensive information on each case was logged and 40 variables were recorded to provide you with a comprehensive description of our caseload, and correlations which we believe you will find valuable. In addition, we have included information in this annual report on 257 cases which were opened in 1977 and disposed of in the Courts in 1978. Highlights on these cases are also included in the report.

Consultant monies made it possible for us to utilize the University of Michigan computer through the C.E.R.T.S. program of the School of Education. For the first time, we have correlated data with the computer and have included relationships between our program recommendations, bonds given and final dispositions. A report on the findings of the computer is included in narrative form, and the appendices contain relationships which we believe will be of value to the body of research and knowledge of our local criminal justice system. Our data highlights the fact that the Pre-Trial Investigation Program has become more conservative in recommending release of alleged felons. This reflects current community attitudes as well as our concern and inclusion of past criminal records as a guideline for release on recognizance. Our statistics continue to demonstrate that we have a very low "failure to return rate" on clients on whom we have recommended release.

Proposal K, which appeared on the Michigan Election Ballot in 1978, did not go into effect until 1979, but we anticipated even more extensive searches

of past criminal records in order to provide the Courts with information that would relate to withholding bond in certain instances related to past record.

During 1978, we were asked by Hon. William Ager, Circuit Judge, to attend all Circuit Court arraignments, and to pick up cases missed on the District Court level at that time. As a result, one investigator attends Thursday arraignments at the County Jail and in Circuit Court. At this time, we are also able to report to Judge Ager the progress of our Conditional Release clients.

We are including a study of our guideline point scale in this report. Since all points must be verified before we can use them as guidelines in our recommendations, we are evaluating only the verified points in this study. A glance at the histogram will show that most of our clients fall into medium or low risk categories on the point scale. Nevertheless, our recommendations also reflect investigator judgement of risk and the seriousness of the charge in relation to failure to return, therefore the point scale continues to be just one guideline.

During 1978, Bettie Magee, Coordinator, attended the National Symposium on Pre-Trial Services in San Diego, California. That conference stressed the need for increased professionalism in our discipline. Our 1977 Annual Report was disseminated at this Symposium and well received by programs throughout the nation. We also were able to add to our growing library by receiving excellent literature from programs throughout the nation.

In June, 1978, two investigators, Joel Rodriguez and Kathy Schroder attended a regional training program in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania sponsored by the Institute for Court Management of Denver, Colorado. The Pre-Trial discipline has continued to grow, and the National Pre-Trial Resource Center as well as LEAA and the Institute for Court Management provide training for line staff and coordinator annually. Budget allocations for these sessions have been well-used, since the senior investigators and coordinator are very well trained in the Pre-Trial Discipline.

We appreciate the support of the Courts, Law Enforcement agencies and the continued support of the Board of Commissioners. We believe that our program is a vital part of the criminal justice system operating in Washtenaw County.

Respectfully submitted,

*Bettie Magee*  
Bettie Magee  
Coordinator

## APPRECIATION

The Pre-Trial Investigation Program could not function as a service to the Courts without the cooperation of numerous court and law enforcement agencies. We would like to thank the Ann Arbor Police Department, Ypsilanti Police Department, Michigan State Police, Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department, and Eastern Michigan University Police Department for their continuing cooperation with our staff. We would also like to thank the 14th and 15th District Court clerks, the Circuit Court secretaries, and Court Services for assisting us. Permission to use the LEIN and NCIC summary at the AAPD, YPD, MSP and Sheriff's Department has greatly increased the accuracy of our reports to the Court since we now are able to track previous criminal records in a professional manner.

Our secretary Gale Brady has served the Program with dedication and efficiency during the past year. Her input at weekly staff meetings has been valuable. We are pleased that we had the benefit of David Schmidt's services for one year as our CETA Special Project Information Analyst. His artistic creativity added a dimension to the office, and his hard work on the compilation of our data was very helpful. We also wish to thank our Work Study Student from EMU, Ms. Linda Coleman, who worked diligently to code data on the 961 1978 cases.

The C.E.R.T.S. Program of the School of Education of the University of Michigan assisted us with our statistics this year. Special thanks to Nancy Schiffler and Paul Pintrich. We believe that our correlations, those in this report, and those on file in our office, are of great value to research in the field of Criminal Justice. We are pleased to make our correlations and statistical data available to interested individuals and agencies.

During 1978, LaVerne Lee Sommerville left our program to pursue her career with the Michigan Department of Corrections as a Probation Officer. I would like to pay tribute to LaVerne who served as a dedicated investigator in our program and who will be remembered for her hard work and friendly spirit. Jessica Jackson-Wright, an attorney, joined us for several months and served us well. Larry Devall was a welcome addition to our staff in December, 1978. To these investigators and our experienced senior investigators, Ronald Henderson, Joel Rodriguez, and Kathy Schroder, a special thanks. Lastly, we thank Terry Deinlein, Circuit Court Administrator, for his assistance to our program.

## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, PROCESS AND DEFINITIONS

Pre-trial services (services for defendants following arrest, but prior to conviction or acquittal) are a fairly new professional discipline within the criminal justice system. The pilot pre-trial program was initiated by the VERA Institute for Research and Law in New York City during the early 1960's. A group of lawyers and judges were concerned about the large number of alleged felons held for many months in overcrowded New York City jails with high bonds. Some of these people were literally lost in the shuffle. VERA volunteers made an effort to interview these defendants, make evaluations regarding the risk factor of releasing them to the community, and asking judges to lower bonds or release them on their own recognizance. Since the VERA experiment, LEAA has funded many programs throughout the country, and over three hundred judicial jurisdictions in almost every state now have some type of pre-trial evaluation program. Washtenaw County Pre-Trial began in 1973 as an LEAA grant for eighteen months, and is now a program of Washtenaw County under the authority of the County Commissioners, with seven District (low Court) and five Circuit (high trial Court) judges serving as advisors.

The four investigators and coordinator of the Pre-Trial Investigation Program are usually the first non-police investigators to interview and evaluate an alleged felony defendant following arrest. It is our duty to prepare a report for the arraigning judge on the defendant in order to give the judge an objective, detailed profile of the defendant in order to help the judge set a fair and equitable bond. A staff investigator interviews defendants at the County Jail from 6:00 a.m., while another staff investigator covers arrests in the Ypsilanti lock-up and/or Michigan State Police Post. After an interview with the client and a signed confidential release statement, the investigator tries to verify his residency, employment, and other personal data. We also obtain a computerized criminal history from the Michigan State Police LEIN and NCIC summary, which is furnished to us through the courtesy of the Michigan State Police, Ypsilanti Police Department and Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department, and gives us information of a defendant's past criminal record, if any. By the time of arraignment, this information is compiled and given to the judge with a recommendation regarding bail. A detailed statement of types of recommendation and criteria for release can be found in a later section of this report.

Investigators also cover Night Court arraignments, which are held every Saturday at 5:00 p.m., by one of the seven District Court judges.

Investigators must have B.A. degrees or above in criminal justice or a related field (counseling, social work, psychology). The program has its own affirmative action program which tries to reflect the population served. The program participates in national and state pre-trial services associations. This is a growing discipline which intervenes at a vital point in the criminal justice system on behalf of the Courts and the defendants.

The basic purpose of the Pre-Trial Investigation Program is to provide the seven District Courts with an objective report on the background of alleged felons at the time of arraignment in District Court so that the Court may determine the type of release most equitable to the alleged felon which will ensure his/her return to Court for future criminal proceedings. One Pre-Trial Coordinator and four Pre-Trial Investigators interview, verify information, obtain criminal histories, and evaluate all alleged felons on a point scale in order to make recommendations for the Court.

Since the use of a point scale and its application to establish background information are vital components of the decision making process, they will be discussed in a later section.

All alleged felons are interviewed in the Washtenaw County Jail, Ypsilanti Lock-up, Michigan State Police holding unit or Ann Arbor Police holding unit. In order to complete investigations in time for morning arraignments, investigators go to the Washtenaw County Jail at 6:00 a.m. and other police unit holding cells at 7:30 a.m.

The following recommendations are made by Pre-Trial Investigators:

1. ROR - Release on recognizance. This is a release without conditions, and no money bond. The defendant promises to return to Court for his/her scheduled hearings. If he/she fails to return, a Bench Warrant for his/her arrest is issued and the release is revoked. At the time of his/her next Court appearance a money bond may be set.
2. CR or Conditional Release on Recognizance. This is similar to ROR, plus conditions usually recommended by Pre-Trial Investigation and placed in the release order by the arraigning District Court Judge. Occasionally the District Judge will add conditions and request that these conditions be monitored by the Pre-Trial Investigation Program. The one condition that is always mandated is that the defendant report weekly to the Pre-Trial Investigation Program.

3. CR and Money Bond. This type of release was initiated by judges as double protection to ensure return of the defendant to Court. Pre-Trial Investigators did not use this category of recommendation until 1978.
4. Deferred Recommendation. This category of recommendation is usually used when the investigator is simultaneously requesting a psychiatric evaluation. It is also used when the investigator is undecided and prefers to have the arraigning judge study the facts without a recommendation from our program. Deferred recommendations are discouraged except in cases where a psychiatric evaluation is believed to be vital to the decision on bond and release.
5. Negative Recommendation. Negative recommendations in which neither ROR nor CR is recommended are made for those defendants who do not qualify for a release without money bond due to a judgment that they may be a high risk of failure to return to Court. Pre-Trial Investigators do not recommend amounts of money bond. Amount of money bond is determined by the Court.
6. Refused Interview. Investigators notify the Court when a defendant refuses to be interviewed. No recommendation is made.
7. No Report. Defendants missed at the time of arraignment and picked up later in the Court process for a review report do not receive recommendations. This category includes verbal reports to Court at all levels of proceedings.
8. Extradition Report. Report to Court for determination of extradition of a client to face charges in another state.
9. Bond Reports. A defendant who was missed at the time of arraignment but interviewed on request of a Circuit Judge later in the Court process for a bond reduction request is evaluated without recommendation.

The categories of releases and case closures given to alleged felons by District Court judges at the time of arraignment or preliminary examination or by Circuit Court judges during bond reduction hearings are as follow:

1. Not Authorized. Previous to arraignment, the Prosecutor may decide not to authorize the felony case. At arraignment, the judge may refuse to authorize the case. In either case, the charge is dismissed.
2. Lowered to Misdemeanor. Previous to arraignment, the Prosecutor may decide that the alleged felony is a misdemeanor (lower charge) and may authorize it as a misdemeanor instead of a felony. The arraigning

judge may also decide that an alleged felony is a misdemeanor and authorize it as such. Since the Pre-Trial Investigation Program service is limited to felonies, we do not continue service to misdemeanants unless on special request of the Court. Our statistical logs reflect closure at the time that a felony charge is reduced to a misdemeanor.

3. ROR. The arraigning District Judge grants release on recognizance to a defendant upon his/her promise to return to Court for all proceedings regarding his/her case.
4. CR. The arraigning District Judge grants a release on recognizance to a defendant with conditions upon his/her promise to return to Court for all proceedings regarding his/her case. Conditions are usually those stipulated by the Pre-Trial Investigation Program, at minimum, weekly reporting to the program. Defendant's agreement for referral to mental health or other help agencies are sometimes incorporated into the conditions. Occasionally the Court will add conditions to the release which must be monitored by the Pre-Trial Investigation Program.
5. CR plus Money Bond. Occasionally District Court judges will combine a conditional release on recognizance with a money bond to ensure supervision of defendant by the Pre-Trial Investigation Program and the defendant's return to Court.
6. Money Bond. The Court sets a money bond as the criteria for release of the alleged felon from jail pending disposition of his/her case. A money bond can be a bond with 10% payable to the Court (90% of the 10% returned to the defendant or person who pays the bond after disposition of the case), or a flat cash bond payable to the Court (90% returned following disposition of the case), or a cash or surety bond. A cash or surety bond means that the defendant pays a usually high cash bond to the Court or obtains the services of a bondsman who posts 10% of the bond to the Court. A bondsman usually retains the 10% of the bond he posts with the Court after the case is disposed of as his fee for services.
7. No Bond. In Murder, Kidnapping and Treason cases, the arraigning judge has the right to remand the defendant to jail without bond.
8. Extradition. Defendant extradited to face felony charges in another state.

It is the policy of the Pre-Trial Investigation Program to log demographic and personal history information on every alleged felon interviewed and evaluated. With limited person power, we are not able to provide more than simple correlations in our statistical overview, but we do compile relevant information on each case which is maintained on permanent log forms in the event that an outside agency requests correlated data. All data is coded by number whenever requests are granted for statistics by outside agencies in order to protect the identity of our clients. A log form appears in the Appendix of this report.

#### TYPES OF CRIMES

All crimes are recorded by type. The following categories and definitions are used:

1. Drug Crime: A crime in which the sale, use, possession, delivery or conspiracy to sell, use or deliver any illegal drug or to sell, use or deliver a legal drug for illegal purposes is the rationale defining the commission of a crime.
2. Violent Crime: A crime in which violence against a person(s) is threatened or actually takes place. Arson, for example, is a violent crime since the perpetrator cannot be certain that a person or persons will not be injured or killed as a result of the act of arson.
3. Non-Violent Crime: A crime in which there is no danger of injury to a person or persons, but involves damage to or theft of property, or a crime against statutes, such as Carrying a Concealed Weapon, or Embezzlement.
4. Two Crime Categories: Any combination of Numbers 1, 2, or 3 in which two categories are involved. An example would be carrying a gun while in possession of heroin.
5. All Crime Categories: A crime in which categories 1, 2, and 3 are all involved in the charge. An example would be an alleged felon in possession of heroin who steals an occupied automobile and rapes the occupant of the automobile.

1978 STATISTICS

PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION PROGRAM

1. 1978 Pre-Trial Investigation Program Caseload by Worker: 961 cases

Number of Cases

Ronald Henderson	210
Joel Rodriguez	284
Kathy Schroder	273
Jessica Jackson-Wright	108 (started 3/27/78; left 11/9/78)
LaVerne Sommerville	62 (left 3/24/78)
Larry Devall	5 (started 12/18/78)
Bettie Magee, Coordinator	19

2. Crime Type: 961 cases

<u>Non-Violent</u>	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Drug Related</u>	<u>Combination of Two or More Types of Crime</u>
553	299	92	17

3. Crime Class: 961 cases

<u>Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Felonies</u>
23	938

4. Cases Originally Evaluated for Saturday Night Court

118

5. Caseload by District Courts: 960 cases; Missing Data 1 case

14th District Court #1	238
14th District Court #2	185
14th District Court #3	99
14th District Court #4	118
15th District Court	320

6. Cases Bound Over to Circuit Court by Judge

Hon. Ross Campbell	147
Hon. Edward Deake	133
Hon. Patrick Conlin	133
Hon. Henry Conlin	134
Cases not bound over	414

Hon. William Ager - arraignments only

7. Psychiatric Reports Requested by Pre-Trial Investigation

36

8. Race: 961 cases

Black	433	45.1%
White	512	53.3%
Spanish Speaking	12	1.2%
Oriental	2	.2%
Native American	1	.1%
Other	1	.1%

9. Sex: 961 cases

Male	853	88.8%
Female	108	11.2%

10. Age: 959 cases; Missing Data 2 cases

17 years and under	89	9.3%
18 - 25 years	479	49.9%
26 - 35 years	300	31.3%
36 - 45 years	66	6.9%
46 years and over	25	2.6%

11. Marital Status: 949 cases; Missing Data 12 cases

Single	624
Married	147
Separated	74
Widowed	10
Divorced	94

12. County Residency: 955 cases; Missing Data 6 cases

Washtenaw County	589	61%
Other Counties	366	38.3%

13. Educational Attainment: 915 cases; Missing Data 46 cases

9th Grade or Less	126	13.8%
Some High School	329	36.0%
G.E.D.	59	6.4%
High School Graduate	277	30.3%
Some College	105	11.5%
Bachelor's Degree	15	1.6%
Bachelor's Degree and Graduated Education	4	.4%

14. In High School at Time of Arrest: 961 cases

57 cases	5.9%
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15. In College at Time of Arrest: 961 cases

53 cases	5.5%
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16. Income at Time of Arrest: 872 cases; Missing Data 89 cases

<u>None</u>	<u>Under \$50 per Week</u>	<u>\$51 - \$100 per Week</u>	<u>\$101 - \$200 per Week</u>	<u>\$201 per Week and Over</u>
346	76	145	204	101
39.7%	8.7%	16.6%	23.4%	11/6%

17. Employed at Time of Arrest: 961 cases

Employed	445	46.3%
Unemployed	516	53.7%

18. Receiving Public Assistance at Time of Arrest: 156 cases

Aid to Dependent Children	36
General Assistance (D.S.S.)	48
Social Security Income	18
Workman's Compensation	7
Other	47

19. Cases on Probation at Time of Arrest: 961 cases  
 Yes: 134 13.9% No: 827 86.1%
20. Cases on Probation in the Past: 961 cases  
 Yes: 225 23.4% No: 736 76.6%
21. Cases in Prison in the Past: 961 cases  
 Yes 162 16.9% No: 799 83.1%
22. Cases on Parole at Time of Arrest: 961 cases  
 Yes 61 6.3% No: 900 93.7%
23. Bench Warrants Issued on 1978 Cases for Failure to Appear in Court: 961 cases  
 Yes 24 No: 937
24. Rearrests for Misdemeanors or Felonies before Final Disposition of Case:  
 961 cases
- |                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| Misdemeanor Rearrests | 6  |
| Felony Rearrests      | 34 |
25. Children of Defendants: 928 cases; Missing Data 33 cases
- |                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Defendants with one or more children | 394 |
| Defendants with no children          | 534 |
- Total number of children affected by defendant (parent or parents')  
 arrest 862 children

## PROGRAM ANALYSIS 1978

(The following analysis of the 1978 cases processed through the Pre-Trial Investigation Program was prepared by Paul R. Pintrich, Research Associate, Consortium for Evaluation Training and Service, University of Michigan, School of Education. Forty variables were coded for 961 cases and fed to the University of Michigan computer. Results of computer analysis appears throughout this report.)

This report is based on the analysis of the Washtenaw County Pre-Trial Investigation Program's case load in the 14th and 15th District Courts and the 22nd Judicial Circuit Courts during 1978. There were a total of 961 cases included in this data analysis, of which 633 received final dispositions by the end of 1978. This report is divided into two sections. The first section will provide a summary and general description of the sample in terms of demographic variables, action by the Pre-Trial Program and action of the criminal justice system. The second section will provide a more sophisticated analysis of the relationship between the action taken by the Pre-Trial Program, the action taken by the Courts and other relevant variables such as crime type and past records of the individual.

### I. General Summary and Description of Sample

This sample of 961 cases showed almost exactly the same configurations among demographic variables as those cited in the final report for 1977. This sample was predominantly male (853 cases, 88.8%); young (868 cases, 90.5% under 35 years; 479 cases, 49.9% between 18 and 25; and 59.3% under 25 years of age); and single (802 cases, 84.5% were single, separated, widowed or divorced). Race was also similar to last year's results (512 cases, 53.3%, were white while 449 cases, 46.7%, were minority cases). Again, most of these minority cases were black (433 cases, 45.1%) with only 16 individuals (1.6%) non-black minorities. Of these 16 individuals, 12 were Spanish speaking (1.2%), while the other four were Oriental (2), American Indian (1), or other groups (1). Also, 589 cases, 61.7%, of the total sample were residents of Washtenaw County.

Educational level and employment status were quite low, as in past years, suggesting that under-education and under-employment are important causal factors in the commitment of criminal acts. The educational level of 455 cases, 49.8% of the sample, was some high school or less; 59 cases, 6.4% of the individuals, had attained the G.E.D.; while 277 cases, 30.3% of the sample, had graduated from high school. Only 124 cases, 13.5% of the sample, had any education beyond the high school level.

Very few individuals were in school at the time of arrest (57 cases, 5.9%, in high school and 53 cases, 5.5%, in college.) Although 445 cases, 46.3% of the sample, were employed, 567 cases, 65% of the sample, were making \$100.00 or less a week (less than \$5,000.00 per year) and 88.4% of the sample was making less than \$200.00 a week (less than \$10,000.00 per year.)

In general, this sample's past criminal record was similar to previous years. When arrested, 134 cases, 13.9% of the sample, were currently on probation, while 225 cases, 23.4%, had served probation in the past. Of the sample, 162 cases, 16.9%, had been in prison before and 61 cases, 6.3% were on parole when arrested.

The types of crimes committed varied, with 553 cases, 57.5%, classified as non-violent; 299 cases, 31.1%, violent; 92 cases, 9.6%, were drug charges; and 17 cases, 1.8%, were some combination of the other three. The Pre-Trial Program recommended that 139 cases, 14.5%, of the sample be released on their own recognizance (ROR); 185 cases, 19.3%, received conditional release recommendations (CR); 144 cases, 15.0%, of the recommendations were deferred to the Court (DE); 411 cases, 42.8%, received negative recommendations (NEG); and 82 cases, 8.5%, no recommendation (NR). The Courts gave 129 cases, 16.9% of the sample, an ROR release; 86 cases, 11.3%, a CR release; 17 cases, 2.2%, a CR and cash bond release; 520 cases, 68.1%, a money bond; and 12 cases, 1.6%, received no bond. Of the 961 total cases, only 633 cases, 59.2%, had dispositions by the end of 1978. Of these 633 cases, 101 cases, 16%, were not authorized by the prosecutor to be brought to trial; 41 cases, 6.5%, were dismissed; 16 cases, 2.5% were acquitted; 142 cases, 22.4%, were lowered to misdemeanors; 97 cases, 15.3%, were convicted and placed on probation; 63 cases, 10.0%, were convicted and placed on probation with some jail time; 25 cases, 3.9%, were convicted and given time in jail; and 145 cases, 22.9%, were convicted and sent to prison. Only 3 cases, or .5%, were not guilty due to insanity.

Although it is somewhat misleading to describe an average alleged felon in terms of a profile, some of the simple percentages are rather large and do allow some general statements to be made about the sample. Over eight times out of ten a person arrested for a felony will be a male. He will be a resident of Washtenaw County, not in high school or college, with a high school education or less and not employed or under-employed (making less than \$100.00 per week). He will be single and be under the age of 25. Approximately half of the time, he will be white, the other half, a minority, most likely a black. He will usually be accused of a non-violent crime and will not have been on probation or in prison in the past.

## II. The Relationship Between the Recommendations of the Pre-Trial Program, the Court's Action and Related Variables

The relationship between the Pre-Trial Program's recommendations and the type of bond the Courts gave at time of arraignment was very strong ( $\chi^2 = 528.00$ ,  $df = 16$ ,  $p < .001$ , chi square measure of association and relationship). In general the Courts followed the program's recommendations. The overall agreement on bond recommendations made by the Pre-Trial Program and bond given by the Courts was 78%. 477 of 605 cases showed this agreement between program and Court. An additional 356 cases received deferred or no recommendation and are not included in the 78% figure. For individuals where the program recommended ROR, 68.6% (70 cases) of the cases actually received ROR from the Courts. Of those 148 cases who received CR recommendations, 47.3% (70 cases) received a CR from the Courts. In the other three recommended categories, deferred, negative or no recommendation, the Courts gave money bonds for 78.1% (89 cases) of the deferred recommendations, 91.5% (325 cases) of the negative recommendations and 71.1% (32 cases) of the no recommendations. Of those who received an ROR recommendation from the Pre-Trial Program, yet received a different type of release from the Courts, 43.8% were for violent or for drug involved crimes. For those who received a CR recommendation and were given a different type of release by the Courts, 16.2% were given ROR while 48% involved violence or drug charges. This shows that generally the Courts follow the Pre-Trial Program's recommendation. When the Courts do not follow the Program's recommendation is often in a drug or violence related crime. It is likely in these cases that the Court is considering other factors which were not part of the Pre-Trial report (for example, police report describing the crime).

The relationship between bond recommended and final disposition is also fairly strong ( $x^2 = 174.13$ ,  $df = 32$ ,  $p < .001$ , chi square measure of association and relationship). For cases that were not authorized, the largest number (28.7%, 29 cases) received negative recommendations while 19.8% (20 cases) received ROR recommendations. For cases that were dismissed, over half (51.2%, 21 cases) also received negative recommendations, followed by 24.4% (10 cases) receiving CR recommendations. For acquittals, 75.0%, 12 cases, received negative recommendations. For cases that were lowered to misdemeanors, both CR and negative recommendations made up 27.5%, 39 cases, each. For cases where the verdict was guilty and the sentence was probation, the program had recommended CR 5.7% (36 cases); ROR 24.7% (24 cases); and negatively 21.6% (29 cases) of the time. For cases where the sentence was probation and jail, 28.6% (18 cases) were deferred; 27.0% (29 cases) were negative; and 25.4% (16 cases) were CR recommendations. Of those who were sentenced to jail, 44.0% (29 cases) were negative recommendations and 28% (7 cases) deferred recommendations. For those who received prison sentences, 75.2% (109 cases) received a negative recommendation.

The relationship between bond given by the Courts and final disposition of the case showed this same basic configuration, although "negative" gives (money bonds) made up much more of the percentages of the cases for each disposition. In all ten types of dispositions possible, money bond release made up the largest percentage. These percentages ranged from 92.4% (133 cases) of prison sentences which were given money bonds to 41.7% (40 cases) of the probation sentences which were given money bonds. The only two types of final dispositions that showed higher levels for different bond gives than money bonds were probation dispositions which had 33.3% (32 cases) given ROR by the Courts and charges that were lowered to a misdemeanor had 30.4% (17 cases) given CR by the Courts.

The three-way relationship among these variables was also fairly strong. For each different disposition, the bond given and Pre-Trial recommendation were significantly associated according to the Chi square values. The strongest association between bond given and Pre-Trial bond recommended was for those cases that ended in prison sentences ( $x^2 = 161.11$ ,  $df = 16$ ,  $p < .001$  Chi square measure of relationship). Most of these prison cases had received a negative recommendation and a money bond. In all other disposition categories except probation plus jail, the recommendation and given agreed in general. In probation plus jail cases there was some tendency for those who received CR recommendations to receive money bonds. In general, then, there is somewhat of a "self-fulfilling" prophecy among these three variables. That is, negative recommendations tend to get money bonds and tend to get prison sentences.

THE USE OF A POINT SCALE FOR EVALUATION OF DEFENDANTS

The Washtenaw County Pre-Trial Investigation Program uses a point scale as a guideline for bond recommendations. In preparation for the 1979 Annual Report we are logging verified points by category. We hope to be able to analyze our point scale by category to determine the relationship between the points awarded in each case, the program recommendation, the bond given by the Courts, and the final disposition. Several programs throughout the United States have completed intensive analysis of their point scales. To my knowledge, no two programs use exactly the same point values. For this report we have analyzed the point scale as a whole to determine the relationship of our point scale to bond given by the Courts and to final disposition.

The Point Scale in use in 1978 follows:

<u>Verified</u>	<u>Interview</u>	
		<u>PRIOR CONVICTIONS</u> (Circle only 1 number) Max: +2 Min: -3
+2	+2	No convictions or 1 Misdemeanor (not involving assaultive or seriously anti-social behavior)
+1	+1	1 Misdemeanor (involving assaultive or seriously anti-social behavior)
+1	+1	2 Misdemeanors (assaultive or non-assaultive)
+1	+1	1 Circuit Court Misdemeanor
0	0	1 Non-Violent Felony
0	0	2 Circuit Court Misdemeanors
0	0	3 Misdemeanors (assaultive or non-assaultive)
-1	-1	4 Misdemeanors (assaultive or non-assaultive)
-1	-1	1 Non-Violent Felony and 1 Circuit Court Misdemeanor
-1	-1	1 Non-Violent Felony and 2 Misdemeanors (assaultive or non-assaultive)
-2	-2	1 Violent Felony
-2	-2	1 Non-Violent Felony and more than 2 Misdemeanors (assaultive or non-assaultive)

Verified    Interview

- 2        -2        1 Violent Felony and 1 Non-Violent Felony
- 2        -2        3 or more Circuit Court Misdemeanors
- 2        -2        2 Non-Violent Felonies
- 2        -2        5 or more Misdemeanors (assaultive or non-assaultive)
- 3        -3        2 or more Violent Felonies
- 3        -3        3 or more Felonies (any type)

COMMUNITY TIES    (Circle points for each applicable factor,  
accumulating no more than 6 points)  
Max: +6            Min: -1

- +1        +1        Lives with spouse or equivalent (equivalent must be 1 year or more) (stable pattern of co-habitation)
- +1        +1        Lives with and supports children
- +1        +1        Lives with and has been living for at least 6 months, with parent(s) or adequate parent substitute
- +1        +1        Has significant family ties in Washtenaw County area, other than spouse (parents, grandparents, siblings, aunts, uncles, or adult offspring only)
- +1        +1        Buying home in Washtenaw County area
- +1        +1        Renting for at least 6 months in Washtenaw County area
- +1        +1        Washtenaw County area resident for at least 2 years (must be the past 2 years, with exception of military service or college away from home)
- +1        +1        Significant family ties outside of Washtenaw County area (verified by investigator). No family ties in Washtenaw County area.
- +1        +1        OR  
Significant personal contacts in Washtenaw County area.
- 1        -1        No significant personal contacts or family ties.

EMPLOYMENT/EDUCATION    (Circle only 1 number)    Max: +3    Min: -1

- +3        +3        Present job, essentially full-time, for one year or more
- +3        +3        OR  
Full time student (high school or college) with unbroken academic history (except for military service)
- +3        +3        OR  
In military service now
- +3        +3        OR  
Person caring for own children in the home (unemployed outside of home, but may be employed in the home)

<u>Verified</u>	<u>Interview</u>	
		<u>OR</u>
+3	+3	Person in the home full time with verifiable means of support
		<u>OR</u>
+3	+3	Handicapped person receiving medical comp., veteran's aid, SSI, or other verified benefits (unemployed)
		<u>OR</u>
+2	+2	Present job 4 months to one year, or present and prior job 6 months or more
		<u>OR</u>
+2	+2	Stable employment pattern, but recently laid off due to strike or shut-down (verified by investigator)
		<u>OR</u>
+2	+2	Student recently returned to school with tangible education plans
		<u>OR</u>
+1	+1	Stable employment pattern during past 2 years, but unemployed a maximum of past 6 months
		<u>OR</u>
+1	+1	Now employed, but less than 4 months
		<u>OR</u>
0	0	Unemployed for past year but has work history
		<u>OR</u>
-1	-1	Unemployed with unstable or no work history

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE (Circle no more than 2 numbers)

Max: 0      Min: -5

0	0	Heroin/opiate addict and/or non-opiate poly-drug abuser in treatment successfully for 90 days or more, verified by treatment program.
-1	-1	Heroin/opiate addict and/or non-opiate poly-drug abuser in treatment successfully less than 90 days but more than 30 days, verified by treatment program.
-2	-2	Heroin/opiate addict and/or non-opiate poly-drug abuser in treatment successfully but less than 30 days, verified by treatment program.
-2	-2	Heroin/opiate addict and/or non-opiate poly-drug abuser in treatment, but with negative report, verified by treatment program.
-3	-3	Untreated heroin/opiate addict and/or non-opiate poly-drug abuser.
0	0	Successfully treated alcohol abuser.
-1	-1	Person who has had treatment, but may still be an alcohol abuser.
-2	-2	Untreated alcohol abuser.

(Possible total:      Max: +11      Min: -10)

The point scale is used as a back-up guideline for the investigators. Investigators are permitted to deviate from the general point scale guidelines for cause. If, in the investigator's best judgment, a case with an acceptable high point score is a high risk for return to Court, the investigator does not have to recommend ROR or CR. Similarly, a case receiving +1 or +2 points, may in some instances, be recommended for a CR.

In general, a case with a point score of +6 and over may be considered for ROR. A case scoring between +3 and +5 points is usually considered for a CR recommendation. A case scoring +2 points and below usually receives a negative recommendation (implying that the Court should set a money bond). Point scores are irrelevant to deferred recommendations which are made for cases in which there is, in the investigator's judgment, evidence of severe psychiatric problems or high risk of failure to return. Deferred recommendation or "no recommendation" is sometimes made on murder cases, cases which have refused the interview, and cases which were requested by the Court for information only.

For simplicity of coding, verified points have been telescoped into the following categories.

+6 points and above	=	high score
+3 to +5 points	=	medium score
+2 points and below	=	low score

The high numbers of deferred and negative recommendations even in cases with +6 points and over indicate that the Pre-Trial Investigation Program is basing recommendations on variables other than the point scale. Possible reasons for the large number of conservative recommendations are: crime type in reference to risk of failure to return, worker judgment on mental disability, past record, non-local residency. It is also obvious that money bond is still the preferred method of release by the Courts regardless of the point score.

TABLE A

VERIFIED POINT SCORES COMPARED TO BONDS GIVEN BY THE COURT

N = 715

Missing Data = 154

POINT CODE	BONDS GIVEN BY THE COURTS				
	ROR	CR	CR + Cash	Money Bond	No Bond
Low Score +2 and Under (264)	13	8	5	233	5
Medium Score +3 to +5 (244)	34	48	7	153	2
High Score +6 and Above (207)	73	25	5	99	5

TABLE B

VERIFIED POINT SCORES COMPARED TO FINAL DISPOSITION

N = 568

POINT CODE	DISPOSITION									
	Missing	No Auth.	Dismissed	Acquitted	Lowered to Misdemeanor	Prob-ation	Jail & Prob.	Jail	Prison	NGRI*
Missing (65)	27	19	1	0	25	6	4	1	9	0
Low Score +2 and Under (192)	116	23	18	9	30	15	8	10	79	0
Medium Score +3 to +5 (196)	94	22	12	4	46	37	28	8	38	1
High Score +6 and Over (180)	91	37	10	3	41	39	23	6	19	2

\* Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity

TABLE C

HISTOGRAM SHOWING POINT SCALE VARIANCE,  
MEAN, MODE, MEDIAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION

N = 961  
 Missing Cases = 92  
 Adjusted N = 869  
 Variance = 14           (Interval = (-7 to +10))  
  
 Each X = 2 cases

<u>Midpoint</u>	<u>Hist%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Verified Points</u>
-7	.1	1	+X
-6	.1	1	+X
-5	.5	4	+XX
-4	.9	8	+XXXX
-3	2.8	24	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
-2	2.0	17	+XXXXXXXXXXXXX
-1	5.6	49	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0	5.3	46	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+1	7.1	62	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+2	11.0	96	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+3	10.6	92	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+4	10.4	90	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+5	12.4	108	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+6	13.2	115	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+7	7.1	62	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+8	7.5	65	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+9	2.8	24	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
+10	.6	5	+XXX

Missing           92  
 Total            961           (Interval width = 1.0000)

Verified point mean = +3.59  
 Standard deviation = +3.50  
 Median = 3.5  
 Mode (most frequently occurring score) = +6

TABLE D

VERIFIED POINT SCORES COMPARED TO PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION

N = 869  
Missing Data = 92

POINT CODE	RECOMMENDATION				
	ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Low Score +2 and Under (308)	1	11	15	274	7
Medium Score +3 to +5 (290)	15	110	59	103	3
High Score +6 or Above (271)	122	63	60	24	2

CASES OPENED IN 1977, FINAL DISPOSITION IN 1978

As a result of carry-over from one year to the next in felony proceedings, there are always alleged felons interviewed in one year whose cases are not disposed on until the following year. 871 cases were opened in 1977. Of these, 257 were disposed of in 1978. Descriptive information on these 257 carry-over cases follows:

N = 257            1977 Cases Closed in 1978

1. Crime Type            Non-Violent            135  
                              Violent                    91  
                              Drug                      28  
                              Combination            3
  
2. Crime Class            Misdemeanors: 3                    Felonies: 254
  
3. Originated at Night Court: 31
  
4. District Courts  
                              14th District Court #1            73 cases  
                              14th District Court #2            43 cases  
                              14th District Court #3            19 cases  
                              14th District Court #4            28 cases  
                              15th District Court                94 cases
  
5. Circuit Courts  
                              Hon. William F. Ager                1 case  
                              Hon. Ross Campbell                57 cases  
                              Hon. Edward D. Deake               73 cases  
                              Hon. Patrick Conlin                55 cases  
                              Hon. Henry Conlin                 71 cases
  
6. Racial Composition of Caseload  
                              Black                    White                    Spanish Speaking            Oriental  
                              138                      116                      2                            1
  
7. Sex                      Male                      Female  
                              225                      32

8. Age	Under 17	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	Over 46	
	14	142	82	13	6	
9. County Residency		Yes	No			
		190	67			
10. Employment	Employed	Unemployed	Missing Data			
	115	141	1			
11. On probation at time of arrest:	43					
12. On probation in the past:	48					
13. In prison in the past:	45					
14. On parole now:	21					
15. Bench warrant during case process:	12					
16. Rearrest for Misdemeanor while case pending:	0					
17. Rearrest for Felony while case pending:	22					
18. Recommendation of Program			19. Bonds Given			
ROR	16		ROR	20		
CR	35		CR	13		
Deferred	41		CR + Cash	5		
Negative	160		Money Bond	215		
No Recommendation	5		No Bond (remanded)	4		
20. Final Disposition of 257 cases opened in 1977 and closed in 1978						
	Dismissed	Acquitted	Probation	Probation and Jail	Jail	Prison
	18	8	90	27	11	103

Additional information including two and three way tabulations correlating crime type, recommendation, bonds given, and final disposition is available in the Washtenaw County Pre-Trial Investigation office and will be made available to interested agencies and persons on request.

TRANSFER CASES NOT CODED

- 1 Misdemeanor referred for Supervision from Oregon
- 1 Felony referred for Supervision from Florida
- 2 Misdemeanor cases referred for Supervision from Florida
- 1 Death (4 months following arrest) not coded
- 1 Felony case transferred to Juvenile Court (client was under 17)

We are always willing to supervise cases for other jurisdictions.

APPENDIX I

TWO WAY AND THREE WAY CROSS TABULATIONS  
HIGHLIGHTING PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION RELATIONSHIPS  
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

1978 Caseload

The following tables highlighting aspects of the Pre-Trial Investigation Program with reference to case load and relationships in the criminal justice system were adapted from statistics fed to the University of Michigan computer. Technical assistance was given by Paul R. Pintrich, Research Associate, Consortium for Evaluation, Research, Training and Service, School of Education, University of Michigan.

The two-way and three-way tables included in this Appendix represent program highlights only. Further information can be obtained in tabular form at the Pre-Trial office on request. The following relationship tables are available on 1978 cases which have progressed through the Courts to final disposition:

1. Bond Given by Program Recommendation by Final Disposition.
2. Crime Type by Final Disposition by Cases Currently on Probation (80 cases).
3. Crime Type by Final Disposition by Cases on Probation in the Past (143 cases).
4. Crime Type by Final Disposition by Cases Currently on Parole (42 cases).
5. Crime Type by Final Disposition by Cases in Prison in the Past (106 cases).
6. Program Recommendation by Cases Rearrested for Misdemeanor While on Bond (6 cases).
7. Program Recommendation by Cases Rearrested for Felony While on Bond (34 cases).
8. Bond Given Compared to Final Disposition (439 cases).
9. Bond Given by FTA "Bench Warrant Issued" Cases (22 cases).

10. Final Disposition by Crime Type (633 cases).

11. Bench Warrants by Crime Type (24 cases).

It is important to note, in view of state-wide publicity on recidivism, and criminal repeaters, the following basic information. Out of our 1978 caseload of 961 alleged felons, these figures represent some form of recidivism.

1. New cases currently on probation	134
2. New cases on probation in the past	225
3. New cases in prison in the past	162
4. New cases currently on parole	61

In other words, 59% of our cases had had some previous criminal involvement. Since we record "cases" not "persons", there may be some overlap (one person falling into all four or at least more than one of the above categories.)

TABLE I

CORRELATION BETWEEN PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS  
TO DISTRICT COURTS AND BOND GIVEN BY THE COURTS

N = 961

GIVEN BY THE COURTS		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS				
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Missing *	197	37	37	30	56	37
ROR	129	70	24	12	15	8
CR	86	4	70	1	6	5
CR + Cash	17	1	7	5	4	0
Money Bond	520	27	47	89	325	32
No Bond **	12	0	0	7	5	0
TOTAL	961	102	148	114	355	45

\* Did not receive bond, probably not authorized or dismissed before arraignment.

\*\* Murder cases. Bond withheld.

TABLE II

CORRELATION BETWEEN PRE-TRIAL PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS TO DISTRICT COURTS  
AND FINAL DISPOSITIONS IN COURTS

N = 961

FINAL DISPOSITIONS N = 633	RECOMMENDATIONS				
	ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Missing *            328	53	52	48	149	26
No Authorization 101	20	18	17	29	17
Dismissed            41	6	10	3	21	1
Acquitted            16	1	2	1	12	0
Lowered to Misdemeanor    142	23	39	20	39	21
Probation            97	24	36	10	21	6
Probation and Jail            63	9	16	18	17	3
Jail                    25	1	5	7	11	1
Prison                145	2	7	20	109	7
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity 3	0	0	0	3	0
TOTALS	86	133	96	262	56

\* Missing cases are those that did not have final dispositions in 1978, cases in progress carried over to 1979.

TABLE III

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS CORRELATED WITH TYPE OF CRIME

CRIME TYPE N = 961	RECOMMENDATION				
	ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Non-Violent 553 57.5%	85	118	54	253	43
Violent 299 31.1%	30	47	85	114	23
Drug Related 92 9.6%	23	17	2	34	16
Combination of Two or More Crime Types 17 1.8%	1	3	3	10	0
TOTALS	139	185	144	411	82

TABLE IV

COURTS' BOND DECISIONS CORRELATED WITH CRIME TYPE

CRIME TYPE	BONDS GIVEN				
	ROR	CR	CR + Cash	Money Bond	No Bond
Non-Violent 447	86	64	8	289	0
Violent 233	24	13	7	177	12
Drug Related 71	18	7	2	44	0
Combination of Two or More Crime Types 13	1	2	0	10	0

TABLE V

COURTS' FINAL DISPOSITION CORRELATED WITH CRIME TYPE

N = 633 \*

CRIME TYPE	DISPOSITION								
	No Auth	Dismissed	Acquitted	Lowered to Misdemeanor	Prob- ation	Prob & Jail	Jail	Prison	NGRI
Non-Violent 362	50	21	4	89	61	32	18	86	1
Violent 196	38	11	11	37	21	24	7	45	2
Drug Related 59	13	7	0	10	13	5	0	11	0
Combination of Two or More Crime Types 16	0	2	1	6	2	2	0	3	0

\* The balance of 328 cases were not disposed of in 1978, but carried over to 1979.

TABLE VI

COMPARISON OF PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION, BOND GIVEN, AND  
FINAL DISPOSITION OF PROBATION

N = 96

Bond Given by Courts		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION				
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
ROR	32	20	8	2	1	1
CR	24	1	19	1	1	1
Money Bond	40	3	8	7	20	2

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION, BOND GIVEN, AND  
FINAL DISPOSITION OF PRISON

N = 144

BOND GIVEN BY COURTS		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION				
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
ROR	1	1	0	0	0	0
CR	4	0	3	0	1	0
CR + Cash	3	0	2	0	1	0
Money Bond	133	1	2	17	107	6
No Bond *	3	0	0	3	0	0

\* Murder cases

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION WITH BOND GIVEN BY COURTS  
FOR CASES CURRENTLY ON PROBATION

N = 112

BOND GIVEN		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION				
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
ROR	9	3	1	0	5	0
CR	9	1	6	0	2	0
CR + Cash	3	0	2	1	0	0
Money Bond	88	1	9	6	66	6
No Bond	3	0	0	1	2	0

TABLE IX

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION BY BOND GIVEN BY CRIME TYPE (NON-VIOLENT)

N = 447

Total = 553

Missing = 106

BOND GIVEN		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION				
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Missing	106	21	21	13	34	17
ROR	86	46	16	9	12	3
CR	64	2	53	0	4	5
CR + Cash	8	0	5	2	1	0
Money Bond	289	16	23	30	202	18
TOTAL		64	97	41	219	26

TABLE X

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION BY BOND GIVEN BY CRIME TYPE (VIOLENT)

N = 233      Total = 299      Missing = 66

BOND GIVEN		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION				
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Missing	66	11	14	14	15	12
ROR	24	12	6	3	2	1
CR	13	2	10	1	0	0
CR + Cash	7	0	2	3	2	0
Money Bond	177	5	15	57	90	10
No Bond	12	0	0	7	5	0

TABLE XI

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION BY BOND GIVEN BY CRIME TYPE (DRUGS)

N = 71      Total = 92      Missing = 21

BOND GIVEN		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION				
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Missing	21	5	2	0	6	8
ROR	18	12	2	0	0	4
CR	7	0	5	0	2	0
CR + Cash	2	1	0	0	1	0
Money Bond	44	5	8	2	25	4
TOTALS	71	18	15	2	28	8

TABLE XII

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION BY BOND GIVEN BY CRIME TYPE  
(MORE THAN ONE CRIME TYPE)

N = 13    Total = 17    Missing = 4

BOND GIVEN		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION			
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative
Missing	4	0	0	3	1
ROR	1	0	0	0	1
CR	2	0	2	0	0
Money Bond	10	1	1	0	8

TABLE XIII

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION BY BOND GIVEN BY BENCH WARRANT ISSUED \*

N = 22    Total = 24    Missing = 2

BOND GIVEN		PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION				
		ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Missing	2	0	1	1	0	0
ROR	5	1	2	0	1	1
CR	5	0	4	0	1	0
Money Bond	12	0	1	0	10	1

\* Bench warrants are issued and served upon defendants (re-arrest) for violation of bond conditions or failure to appear in Court. ROR or Conditional Release was recommended on eight of these cases. ROR or CR was given in ten cases. Money bond was recommended in ten cases and given in twelve cases. The difference in rate of failure to appear or rate of violation of bond does not appear to be effected by type of bond release.

TABLE XIV

TWO WAY TABLE COMPARING REARREST FOR FELONY  
(WHILE 1978 CASE IS PENDING) WITH BOND GIVEN \*

N = 764    Missing = 197    Total = 961

REARREST FOR FELONY	BOND GIVEN					
	Missing	ROR	CR	CR + Cash	Money Bond	No Bond
Total 961	197	129	86	17	520	12
Not Rearrested 736	191	124	83	14	503	12
Rearrested 28	6	5	3	3	17	0

\* This very small sample shows that more cases on Money Bond (17) were rearrested for felonies than the total of cases on ROR, CR, and CR + Cash (11).

TABLE XV

TWO WAY TABLE COMPARING REARREST FOR NEW FELONY  
WITH PRE-TRIAL RECOMMENDATION

N = 961

	RECOMMENDATION				
	ROR	CR	Deferred	Negative	No Recommendation
Not Rearrested 927    96.5%	139	178	138	396	76
Rearrested 34    3.5%	0	7	6	15	6

This table demonstrates that only 3.5% of the 1978 cases were rearrested for felonies while on bond. Of those arrested, the Pre-Trial Program recommended an ROR or CR release on only seven of the thirty-four cases.

WASHTENAW COUNTY PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION BUDGET FOR 1978

Expenditures

Personal Services

702.000	Salaried and Permanent Part-Time	\$58,728
703.000	Part-Time Temporary	0
705.000	Vacation and Holidays	0
707.000	Cost of Living Allowance	4,160
715.719	Fringe Benefits	0
715.724	Fringe Benefits	<u>13,207</u>

Subtotal 76,095

Supplies (office)

727.000	Office Supplies	500
729.000	Printing and Binding	400
729.003	Copy Machine	424
730.000	Postage	<u>100</u>

Subtotal 1,424

Other Services and Charges

801.000	Consultants	900
810.000	Subscriptions	162
810.001	Dues	<u>90</u>

Subtotal 1,152

Operating Expenses

850.000	Telephone and Telegraph	2,880
860.000	Travel	1,590
860.001	Convention and Conferences	<u>0</u>

Subtotal 4,470

Miscellaneous Charges

956.000	Employees Training and Improvement	<u>287</u>
---------	------------------------------------	------------

Subtotal 287

Subtotal Expenditures 83,428

860.001 Convention and Conferences - Approved  
after Budget approval 676

TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$84,104

COVER

The cover for the 1978 Annual Report  
of the Washtenaw County Pre-Trial  
Investigation Program was created by  
David Schmidt, Information Analyst.