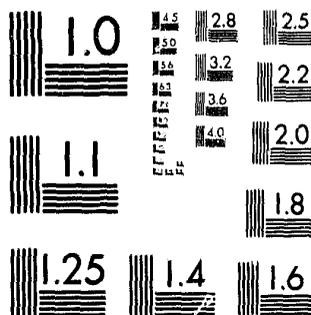


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**National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
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MICHIGAN REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION PLAN



April, 1979

60288

OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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NCJRS

AUG 10 1979

We would also like to express our thanks to Ms. Denise A. Trombly, the artist who drew the picture shown on the plan cover. Denise originally drew the picture for a foster care recruitment poster, and kindly agreed to its use on the cover of the Regional Juvenile Detention Plan.

Planning Staff
Office of Children and
Youth Services

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I. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY OF APPROACH

This plan is written to fulfill the legislative mandate given the Office of Children and Youth Services in P.A. 87 of 1978, Sec. 115(d)(1):

Sec. 115(d)(1) The office shall develop a plan for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of regional facilities to detain children concerning whom an order of detention has been issued under sections 14, 15 and 16 of Chapter 12A of Act No. 288 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended, being section 712A.14 to 712A.16 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. The primary focus of the plan shall be on providing a service network to areas of the state which do not have detention facilities.

- (2) The plan shall include:
 - (a) An assessment of need for secure detention beds, and a proposal for providing and funding the needed beds.
 - (b) An evaluation of detention alternatives and a proposal for caring for children needing custody while awaiting court hearings.
 - (c) Provisions for a transportation network to serve areas at a distance from secure facilities.
- (3) The plan shall encourage the use of emergency shelter facilities and alternatives to secure detention where appropriate.
- (4) The plan shall provide that the county from which an order of detention is issued by the juvenile division of the probate court shall be liable to the state for 50% of the cost of care of the child.
- (5) In formulating the plan, the office shall consult with law enforcement agencies, judges of probate, public and private agencies which deal with children's services, and other persons concerned with children and youth services.
- (6) The plan shall be submitted to the legislature not later than March 31, 1979, and shall be revised annually.

For the purposes of this study we have defined a secure detention facility as a building which:

1. Is capable of providing 24 hour care for juveniles pending court disposition.
2. Restricts entrance and exit through the use of locks, screens, etc.
3. Operates throughout the year.
4. Provides an educational program within the facility.

Most of the legislative requirement for this plan is contained in Sec. 115d(2): "An assessment of need for secure detention beds . . ." However, professionals in the field vary considerably in their definitions of which youth require secure custody.

In this plan we have assumed that the state's need for secure beds ultimately depends upon legislative decisions regarding which youth are to be considered for secure custody. Applying this assumption we have provided the legislature with options to consider in examining this issue. We have also attempted to provide the information necessary for the legislature to determine which option is appropriate by clarifying the consequences of each option in terms of the youth involved and the fiscal implications of the option.

As was requested in the legislation the primary focus of this plan is on those areas of the state which do not have detention services. It should be clear that given our mandate, and considering the resources available, this plan was not intended as an answer to all questions related to all uses of detention in Michigan.

The assessment of Michigan's current detention needs required the collection of current, reliable detention needs assessment data through direct survey research. A Juvenile Court Intake Survey was completed by all juvenile courts in the state on each youth processed during a 30 day period (October 23, 1978 through November 21, 1978). A Secure Custody Survey was completed on all youth processed during the same 30 day period by all secure detention facilities in the state and 188 of the 192 county jails and local police lock-ups. Copies of the survey instruments may be found in the Appendix.

The data collected was analyzed and projections made for two legislative options:

1. The number and cost of secure and non-secure services needed for each region of the state if no changes are made in the juvenile code.
2. The number and cost of secure and non-secure services needed for each region of the state if the legislature revises the juvenile code and incorporates a new set of standards for secure detention.

Technical assistance was requested by the Office of Children and Youth Services, and provided by the Community Research Forum, of the University of Illinois. The Community Research Forum was assigned to provide this technical assistance by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in Washington, D.C. The Forum consulted with Michigan staff in developing a method for gathering and analyzing data for the regional detention plan.

In this role, the Community Research Forum conducted two site visits, prepared survey instruments, discussed survey techniques, processed by computer the survey data for each of the eighty-three counties in Michigan, prepared a preliminary assessment of the survey results, and responded to various requests for materials on pertinent issues.

In addition to the data collected directly, information from a variety of sources has been gathered on a county by county basis. This includes population projections, crime statistics, and other potential indicators of entrance into the juvenile justice system.

The Appendix includes survey data collected from each county and "profile sheets" which show the projected need for each service in each county. This material on each county has been used as the basis for an examination of the implications of the legislative options.

II. BACKGROUND

The concept of state operated regional juvenile detention centers is not new. The possibility of a regional approach has been examined a number of times over the past 27 years. In 1952 a study of the need for such services was conducted by the National Probation and Parole Association at the request of the Michigan Probate Judges' Association. At that time sixty-three of the eighty-three counties had no juvenile detention facilities and the study indicated that it would be economically impossible for most of the smaller counties, or groups of smaller counties to construct and operate the needed facilities on their own. Since that time, some small facilities have been closed, others have been newly constructed and other facilities have been replaced. Of the new construction planned by individual counties none were able to address the detention needs of other counties. Presently 63 counties do not have any detention facilities, other than jails. Conclusions from that study indicated that, in order to assure adequate youth services on a statewide basis, the State of Michigan would have to assume the responsibility for their development and operation. It was recommended that eight regional centers be constructed.

The recommendation was considered by the legislature but no action was taken. Delinquent youth continued to be detained in adult jails, or released back to the community.

In the early 1960's Grand Traverse and surrounding counties explored the possibility of joining together for the purpose of planning, constructing, and operating a regional detention facility. However, agreement on administrative and fiscal arrangements could not be achieved and the project was abandoned.

In 1966 the legislature authorized the Department of Social Services to again assess the need for regional centers, with emphasis on secure detention services. The availability of services had remained essentially as was indicated in the 1952 study. Recommendations resulting from this study included the construction and operation of eight regional centers intended to provide secure detention, diagnostic and probation services, consultation, and residential treatment services to state wards.

The 1966 recommendations were subsequently updated by the Department in March, 1967; October, 1967; November, 1968; and October, 1969. Capital Outlay statements requesting appropriations for implementation of the regional center program were submitted to the legislature in the three successive years listed above. No appropriation was made and the youth service system in the state remained much as it was in 1952.

In the late 1960's Berrien, Cass, and Van Buren Counties joined together for the purpose of planning a joint-operated regional center. Upon learning the projected cost, Cass and Van Buren Counties dropped out at the planning stage and Berrien County proceeded alone to build a detention, treatment, court center in Berrien Springs to serve Berrien County youth. Also in the late 1960's, St. Clair County went through a process similar to that of Berrien County and eventually built a facility that serves St. Clair County youth alone. While these two facilities adequately served the need of the respective counties, Berrien and St. Clair, they did little to alleviate the continuing problem of little or no such services in the surrounding smaller counties.

In 1973 another study was authorized by the Juvenile Justice System Committee, which had been established by the Michigan Legislative Council. This study was conducted by the John Howard Association of Chicago and published in 1974. Their focus was not limited to regional detention centers but encompassed the full range of "juvenile justice services in Michigan."

Findings from the John Howard Association study included:

" . . . the county (is) not a practical base for services . . . (the) present county system provides unequal treatment for juveniles throughout the state . . . (the) Michigan system (is) overly complex and fragmented . . ."

Major goals listed in the study included" . . . establish minimum levels of service for all counties and narrow the gap between high and low service level counties . . . increase delinquency prevention efforts . . ."

Commenting specifically on detention services, the editor of the study report states ". . . The northern two-thirds (of the state), is largely uncovered (by detention services), with the result that jails or other make-shift arrangements have to be used - or the court must release a child who should be detained pending court disposition." He also stated that county administration of detention is not efficient even in the southern one-third of the state where population is the most concentrated. There are still "islands," small counties with no detention facilities, located between larger counties that have them.

In 1975 the legislature established the Office of Juvenile Justice Services as a time limited two year agency. Major responsibilities of the new office were, in part, to develop a "Comprehensive Plan and Budget" which would recommend ways and means . . . (for) the establishment of a system for delivery of services which would reduce inequities through provision of more uniform standards, procedures and funding and to determine which agency or branch of government should bear the responsibility for the development, delivery and evaluation of services.

The Office of Juvenile Justice Services was formed early in 1976 and its report, Michigan Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Justice Services, was published in the winter of 1977. In that report the availability of detention services was found to be much the same as was indicated in the studies and reports of 1952, 1966-69, and 1973.

The above brief history indicates the intense and perpetual interest in the services afforded, or not afforded, to the youth in this state. The history of past attempts indicates that the administration, the development of policy and procedures, fiscal responsibility, and judicial cooperation still remain problematic. There continues to be differences of opinion concerning state versus local administration and the funding of such services.

Recently, in 1977, Allegan and Genesee Counties approached the Office of Children and Youth Services, requesting that the state assume the responsibility of operating their locally based juvenile detention facilities. After exploring this possibility, the presiding judge and the Allegan County Board of Commissioners elected to continue

their own operation. The request from Genesee County was a unanimous one from the three probate judges and the county board of commissioners. The request resulted in plans developed by the Office of Children and Youth Services for the operation of the first regional detention center.

In August, 1978, state funds were appropriated by the state legislature authorizing the Department of Social Services to administer and operate the Genesee County Children's Facility as a regional detention center primarily serving nine counties (Genesee, Gratiot, Eaton, Shiawassee, Livingston, Tuscola, Huron, Lapeer, and Sanilac), beginning October 1, 1978.

It was learned at the time of this writing, April, 1979, that the Bay County Juvenile Court has received a LEAA grant for an architectural study for the expansion of the Bay County detention facility. Preliminary discussion has been held regarding the possibility of this facility serving the counties of Bay, Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Midland, Isabella, Huron and Tuscola.

We will continue to explore this possibility with Bay County and will submit an addendum to the legislature if the arrangement appears feasible.

III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

If action is taken on this plan through the legislative process, a major policy decision must be made in order to select the appropriate action. This decision is essentially one of determining the degree of discretion that can be exercised by major juvenile justice decision makers.

Findings indicate that additional services will be necessary in any event. However, the amount and type of needed services will change depending upon the degree of discretion permitted by Michigan law.

The effect on needed services of changes in discretionary power is expressed in terms of two major legislative options.

These major options are:

1. Fund additional services necessary to support the current degree of discretion established by legislative policy. We have labeled this option: "current code".
2. Modify the existing juvenile code and fund additional services necessary to support more standardized decision making. We have used standards for detention developed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as a means of illustrating the effect of standards on needed services. This option is labeled: "revised code".

It should be clear that neither option in any manner represents a "wish list" of services desired by professionals in the field. These projections are taken from the questionnaire which asked staff where individual youth were actually placed, and then asked where the youth would have "ideally" been placed if the resource existed. The questionnaire also enabled us to classify each youth as eligible or non-eligible for secure detention under LEAA standards.

Discussion

Michigan has spent considerable time and effort over the past several years discussing modifications of the existing juvenile code. There is considerable disagreement among professionals about the approach which should be taken, evidenced by the fact that no substantial changes in the code have been made.

Disagreements between individuals are not likely to be settled even by the legislative process. However, either by direct involvement, or through their representatives, eventually the people of the State of Michigan must settle the arguments, by determining the State's policy related to these issues.

The primary intent of this plan is not to decide the issues, but to make the issues and the consequences of action as clear as possible.

The following material provides a summary of the assumptions behind each legislative option and describes the amount, type and cost of services needed for both options.

Basic Assumptions of the Current Code

- Assumption 1. The juvenile court should focus on providing a service to youth. This service should be personalized to meet the unique characteristics and circumstances of each youth.
- Assumption 2. Emphasis should be placed on the discretionary power of major decision makers in the system. This requires: a) providing sufficient services to be used by these decision makers to place youth in settings they believe to be appropriate and b) placing few restrictions on the use of the services, based on either the nature of the youth's behavior or the degree of restrictiveness of the facility in which they are placed.
- Assumption 3. Since a service is being provided in juvenile justice, this service should be available to all who need it. The type of youth and behaviors brought under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the system tend to expand under this approach.

Basic Assumptions of a Revised, More Standardized, Code

- Assumption 1. The juvenile court should focus on judicial decision making. There should be increased consistency in decisions which restrict the liberty of others.
- Assumption 2. The discretionary power of major decision makers in the system should be deemphasized. This requires establishing standards which: a) limit decisions which restrict the liberty of others, and b) still allows for discretion in decisions, but only after a determination of whether or not a youth meets an objective set of criteria (i.e., not all youth who meet criteria for secure detention need be placed there).
- Assumption 3. Since judicial decision making is involved, these decisions should only be made when clearly necessary under law. The type of youth and behaviors brought under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of the system tend to reduce under this approach.

General Recommendations

- A. We recommend that the legislature review its juvenile justice policies in light of the information provided here and appropriate funds for services in the amounts required to meet either the need based on the current code or the need based on a revised code.
- B. Whichever option is selected by the legislature we recommend that the funds be allocated in phases over a three year period as specified in the phasing chart for each option at the end of this plan. This phasing of funds is designed to accomplish the following:
1. Spread the high cost to the state of developing new programs over a defined period.
 2. Allow time for local areas to cooperatively develop, test and implement the new programs.
 3. Permit the adoption of sunset clauses which make future funds contingent upon a re-examination of the projected need.
- C. We recommend that the Michigan Department of Social Services be given the authority and responsibility necessary to insure minimum placement services are available in every part of the state, in amounts and types which are consistent with the State's juvenile justice policies. If local governments can provide more than these minimums, they should be free to do so. However, it should remain the responsibility of the Department to identify, establish and maintain at least the minimum services, by type and quantity, necessary to provide support options to the judiciary.

The departmental responsibility should be divided into two areas depending upon the nature of the service, and the best interest of the state:

1. Responsibility for direct operation of services through MDSS Central or county offices.
2. Responsibility for indirect operation of services through the funding and monitoring of non-DSS providers.

If approved, we expect newly constructed regional facilities to be operated directly by the Department of Social Services. However, enabling legislation should allow the Department to purchase these services if the Department believes it would be in the best interest of the state.

Services Needed and Costs

The following summarizes the services and costs required for each region under each option. All of the recommended locations are tentative. The final selection will depend upon factors which cannot be considered here, such as available land, community preference, etc.

Option 1

PROJECTED SERVICES NEEDED UNDER CURRENT CODE

Region 1 - Upper Peninsula

1. Secure detention - 20 beds
Location: Marquette
Cost:
Construction - \$1,000,000
Annual Operation - \$525,600
Transportation - \$45,304
Vehicle - \$8,000
Sub-total: \$1,579,904 *
2. Shelter homes
Locations: Baraga, Menominee,
Mackinac, Luce
Cost: \$88,768
3. Hold-over facilities
Locations: Houghton, Delta, Chippewa
Cost:
Construction - \$25,000
Annual Operation - \$55,450
Regional TOTAL: \$1,749,122 *

Region 3 - Mid-Lower Peninsula

1. Secure detention - 17 beds
Location: Big Rapids
Cost:
Construction - \$850,000
Annual Operation - \$446,760
Transportation - \$17,355
Vehicle - \$8,000
Sub-total: \$1,323,115 *
2. Shelter homes
Locations: Arenac, Osceola, Oceana
Newaygo, Saginaw
Cost: \$186,412
3. Hold-over Facilities
Locations: Clare, Montcalm
Cost:
Construction - \$25,000
Annual Operation - \$49,896
Regional TOTAL: \$1,584,423 *

Region 2 - Northern Lower Peninsula

1. Secure detention - 30 beds
Location: Gaylord
Cost:
Construction - \$1,500,000
Annual Operation - \$788,400
Transportation - \$36,249
Vehicle - \$8,000
Sub-total: \$2,333,649 *
2. Shelter homes
Locations: Emmet, Charlevoix, Crawford,
Wexford, Ogemaw
Cost: \$97,645
3. Hold-over facilities
Location: Grand Traverse
Cost:
Construction - \$10,000
Annual Operation - \$24,948
Regional TOTAL: \$2,466,242 *

Region 4 - Southern West and Mid Michigan

1. Secure detention - 14 beds
Location: Battle Creek
Cost:
Construction - \$700,000
Annual Operation - \$367,920
Transportation - \$15,315
Vehicle - \$8,000
Sub-total: \$1,108,419 *
2. Shelter homes
Locations: Barry, Jackson, Cass
St. Joseph, Lenawee
Cost: \$133,152
3. Hold-over facilities
Location: Cass
Cost:
Construction - \$5,000
Annual Operation - \$11,088
Regional TOTAL: \$1,257,659 *

* Total costs are for construction/purchase, plus one year of operation.

Region 5 - Southeast Metro Area

1. Secure detention
- 0 -
2. Shelter homes
Locations: Washtenaw, Monroe
Cost: \$26,630
3. Hold-over facilities
Location: Wayne
Cost:
Construction - \$40,000
Annual Operation - \$116,424
Regional TOTAL: \$163,054 *

Region 6 - Flint Area

1. Secure detention
- 0 -
2. Shelter homes
Locations: Huron, Genesee, Eaton
Cost: \$79,892
3. Hold-over facilities
Location: Cass City
Cost:
Construction - \$10,000
Annual Operation - \$22,176
Regional TOTAL: \$112,068 *

OPTION 1 - GRAND TOTAL: \$7,332,558*

* Total costs shown are for construction/purchase, plus one year of operation.

Option 2

PROJECTED SERVICES NEEDED UNDER CODE REVISION

Region 1 - Upper Peninsula

1. Secure detention - 14 beds

Location: Marquette

Cost:

Construction - \$700,000

Annual Operation - \$367,920

Transportation - \$30,799

Vehicle - \$8,000

Sub-total: \$1,122,224 *

2. Shelter homes

Locations: Baraga, Menominee,

Mackinac Luce

Cost: \$88,768

3. Hold-over facilities

Locations: Houghton, Delta, Chippewa

Cost:

Construction - \$25,000

Annual Operation - \$55,450

4. In-home detention

Locations: Mackinac, Alger, Baraga,

Dickinson, Ontonagon

Cost: \$39,000

Regional TOTAL: \$1,330,442 *

Region 3 - Mid-Lower Peninsula

1. Secure detention - 14 beds

Cost: \$500,000 (Renovation of Bay facility, remainder of need covered by existing facilities.)

2. Shelter homes

Locations: Arenac, Osceola, Oceana,

Newaygo, Saginaw

Cost: \$186,412

Region 2 - Northern Lower Peninsula

1. Secure detention - 17 beds

Location: Gaylord

Cost:

Construction - \$850,000

Annual Operation - \$446,760

Transportation - \$27,909

Vehicle - \$8,000

Sub-total: \$1,342,009 *

2. Shelter homes

Locations: Emmet, Charlevoix, Cheboygan,

Crawford, Wexford, Ogemaw

Cost: \$97,645

3. Hold-over facilities

Location: Grand Traverse

Cost:

Construction - \$10,000

Annual Operation - \$24,948

4. In-home detention

Locations: Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Alpena,

Crawford, Iosco

Cost: \$52,000

Regional TOTAL: \$1,526,602 *

Region 4 - Southern West and Mid Michigan

1. Secure detention - 8 beds

Cost: - 0 - (Need covered by existing facilities.)

2. Shelter homes

Locations: Barry, Jackson, Cass,

St. Joseph, Lenawee

Cost: \$133,152

* Total costs shown are for construction/purchase, plus one year of operation.

Region 3 - continued

3. Hold-over facilities
Locations: Clare, Montcalm
Cost:
 Construction - \$25,000
 Annual Operation - \$49,896
4. In-home detention
Locations: Clare, Lake
Cost: Need insufficient to warrant staff.
Regional TOTAL: \$761,308 *

Region 5 - Southeast Metro Area

1. Secure detention
Cost: - 0 -
2. Shelter homes
Locations: Washtenaw, Monroe
Cost: \$26,630
3. Hold-over facilities
Location: Wayne
Cost:
 Construction - \$40,000
 Annual Operation - \$116,424
4. In-home detention
Need for in-home detention could not
be determined from data collected.
Regional TOTAL: \$183,054 *

Region 4 - continued

3. Hold-over facilities
Location: Cass
Cost:
 Construction - \$5,000
 Annual Operation - \$11,088
4. In-home detention
Locations: Cass, Branch, St. Joseph
Cost: \$26,000
Regional TOTAL: \$175,240 *

Region 6 - Flint Area

1. Secure detention
Cost: - 0 -
2. Shelter homes
Locations: Huron, Genesee, Eaton
Cost: \$79,892
3. Hold-over facilities
Location: Cass City
Cost:
 Construction - \$10,000
 Annual Operation - \$22,176
4. In-home detention
Location: Genesee, Shiawassee
Cost: \$39,000
Regional TOTAL: \$151,068 *

OPTION 2 - GRAND TOTAL: \$4,153,714 *

* Total costs shown are for construction/purchase, plus one year of operation.

IV. ALTERNATIVES FOR YOUTH TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

The flow chart on the following page provides a general description of the activities involved in bringing youth before the court. It is provided to give the reader an understanding of the context in which detention occurs.

The process from police contact to adjudication may be viewed as a series of decision points. At each point the decision maker's actions (in this case law enforcement and courts) are guided by three major sets of considerations:

- a. The circumstances of the event (the nature of the alleged offense, the age of the youth, etc.).
- b. The limits imposed by constitutional law, statute and rule under these circumstances.
- c. The service options which are available and can legally be used.

The decision maker's task is essentially one of determining the most effective action based on the circumstances of the event, the limits of law and the availability of appropriate placements.

In this plan we have attempted to describe the current system based on an assessment of these three factors: 1) We have collected information on the circumstances involved for each youth processed in Michigan during a thirty day period. 2) The limits imposed by statutory law are described in the body of the plan when applicable. 3) Finally, this section presents the service options which are or could be available to these decision makers, and describes the nature and the extent of their current use in Michigan.

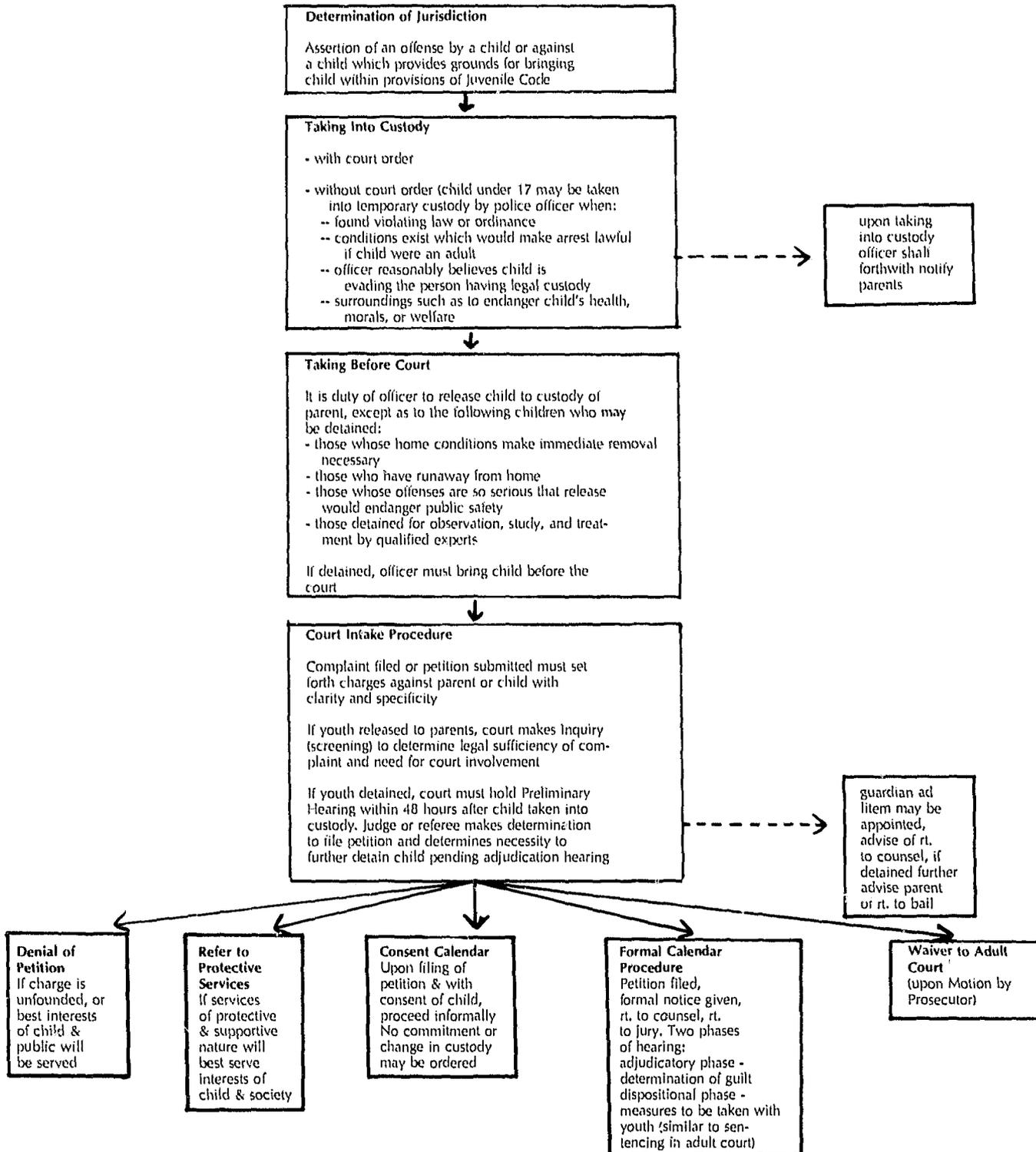
There are a variety of alternative services which can be used to maintain adolescents accused of delinquency prior to their court hearings. The nature, availability and extent of use of each of these resources is discussed in the following material.

A. Jails and Lock-ups

Jails are secure facilities for adults operated by county governments. They may be used either pending court hearing(s), or as a placement after disposition.

Lock-ups are secure facilities for adults normally operated by municipal governments and placed in or near the police station. They are used primarily for adults pending a court appearance. There are 192 jails and lock-ups in the State of Michigan.

JUVENILE COURT FLOW CHART



Under certain circumstances, Michigan law permits the use of jails and lock-ups for persons who are legally defined as juveniles. The limitations and exceptions for the jailing of youth are addressed in the Michigan Juvenile Code, Act 412 of the Public Acts of 1965. Section 16 excludes the jailing of youth under the age of 15 years, however, it defines conditions which allow the use of jail detention for youths aged 15 and over. Section 16 states in part . . . the child shall not be confined in any police station, prison, jail, lock-up or reformatory, or be transported with, or compelled or permitted to associate or mingle with, criminal or dissolute persons. The exception is stated also in Section 16:

However, a child 15 years or age or older whose habits or conduct are deemed such as to constitute a menace to other children, or who may not otherwise safely be detained (in a juvenile detention facility), may, on order of the court, be placed in jail or other place of detention for adults, but in a room or ward separate from adults, and for a period not to exceed thirty days, unless longer detention is necessary for service of process.

This detention option was created in part for those youth who pose special danger to the operation of a juvenile detention center and who could then be transferred from the detention center to the jail for the purpose of preserving the welfare and safety of other youth. However, it also provides authority to utilize jail detention on a short-term, emergency basis.

Section 14, of the Juvenile Code, specifies ". . . no child under the age of 17 years taken into custody under the provisions of this chapter shall be held . . . unless such child shall be completely isolated so as to prevent any verbal, visual or physical contact with any adult prisoner . . ." Obviously, this is often difficult to do, even with the best efforts on the part of the court and jail staff.

It should be clear that law enforcement authorities do not have the authority to detain. Only the juvenile judge or his designee has statutory power to make detention decisions. However, the enforcement officer must make the initial detention decision with at least the implied endorsement of the court.

Police and sheriff's departments are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Therefore, the jail is frequently used to detain youth while the juvenile judge or the youth's parents are being contacted. In counties where there is no local detention facility or shelter home, the jail may be the only option available to physically house a youth while contact is being

made with the juvenile court or the youth's parents.

Many Michigan juvenile courts do provide for intake 24 hours a day, seven days a week for the expressed purpose of making immediate placement decisions.

Although a youth can be detained at any hour, procedures for release must often fit into the more relaxed eight hour, five days a week schedules of courts and probation departments.

Current Rate of Use of Jail

1. Michigan Department of Corrections Statistics:

Statistics concerning the jailing of juveniles have been a source of argument for years. Data compiled from Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Facilities Services monthly housing reports, show large numbers of juveniles being jailed each year. Juvenile court officials often challenge these statistics as being grossly inflated when compared to their own statistics, or misleading.

Each county sheriff or city chief of police is responsible for completing monthly reports on their jailings (see samples of Forms 132A and 132B in the Appendix).

Because the youth population in jails is small relative to the adult population the forms were not designed to provide precise counts of youth jailed. Consequently, independent decisions are made regarding which youth should be logged. For example, some jails count only youth who physically are locked in a cell, others count all youth brought to any part of the jail for any reason, others only log youth if they stay overnight.

The Department of Corrections (Office of Facilities Services) and the Department of Social Services (Office of Children and Youth Services) are in the process of reducing these difficulties by revising the guidelines for completing the monthly census reports. These changes are to be tested in the area served by the Genesee regional facility.

Statistics from the two monthly reports for the survey period (October 23, 1978 through November 21, 1978) are shown on Charts 1 and 2. Chart #1 illustrates the confusion about the number of youth placed in jails based on current reporting procedures. The data on this chart is taken from two different Department of Corrections forms. The Monthly Housing Report (132A) is collected by counting all persons in the facility at midnight. The column labeled 132A shows the number of youth in these facilities October 23 through November 21, 1978.

CHART 1

JUVENILES (under 17 years) ADMITTED - RELEASED TO JAIL AND LOCK-UPS
 MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS MONTHLY HOUSING REPORT (132A)
 AND MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASE REPORT (132B)

OCTOBER 23 THROUGH NOVEMBER 21, 1978

	132B				TOTAL from 132A		132B				TOTAL from 132A
	A*		R*				A*		R*		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
ALCONA	0	0	0	0	0	East Lansing	0	0	0	0	0
ALGER	2	0	1	0	14	Lansing	0	0	0	0	0
ALLEGAN	0	0	0	0	0	IONIA	0	1	0	1	1
ALPENA	0	0	2	0	0	Belding	0	0	0	0	0
ANTRIM	1	0	1	0	2	OSCO	0	0	0	0	0
ARENAC	0	0	0	0	0	Oscoda	0	0	0	0	0
BARAGA	0	0	0	0	0	IRON	0	0	2	0	32
BARRY	0	0	0	0	0	Iron River	0	0	0	0	0
BAY	0	0	0	0	0	ISABELLA	0	0	0	0	0
BENZIE	0	0	0	0	0	Mt. Pleasant	0	0	0	0	0
BERRIEN	0	0	0	0	0	JACKSON	0	0	0	0	0
Benton Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	Jackson	0	0	0	0	0
Niles	0	0	0	0	0	KALAMAZOO	0	0	0	0	0
BRANCH	1	0	1	0	0	Kalamazoo	0	0	0	0	0
CALHOUN	0	0	0	0	0	Portage	0	0	0	0	0
Albion	0	0	0	0	0	KALKASKA	1	0	1	0	1
Battle Creek	0	0	0	0	0	KENT	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	Grand Rapids	21	4	21	4	25
CASS	4	0	3	0	12	Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLEVOIX	0	0	0	0	0	KEWEENAW	0	0	0	0	0
CHEBOYGAN	0	0	0	0	0	LAKE	2	0	2	0	0
CHIPPEWA	3	4	4	6	35	LAPEER	3	0	3	0	0
CLARE	0	0	0	0	0	LEELANAU	1	1	1	2	7
CLINTON	0	0	0	0	0	LENAWEE	0	0	0	0	0
CRAWFORD	2	1	1	1	1	Tecumseh	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	2	1	1	0	17	LIVINGSTON	0	0	0	0	3
DICKINSON	0	1	0	1	0	LUCE	0	0	0	0	0
EATON	0	0	0	0	0	MACKINAC	2	0	2	0	2
Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	Mackinac Island	0	0	0	0	0
EMMET	0	0	0	0	0	MACOMB	0	0	0	0	0
GENESEE	0	0	0	0	0	Centerline	0	0	0	0	0
Fenton	0	0	0	0	0	Clinton Twp.	0	0	0	0	0
Flint	0	0	0	0	0	E. Detroit	0	0	0	0	0
GLADWIN	3	0	5	0	24	Fraser	0	0	0	0	0
GOGEBIC	4	0	4	1	3	Mt. Clemens	6	1	6	2	0
GRAND TRAVERSE	6	3	7	3	50	Roseville	146	27	146	27	173
Traverse City	0	0	0	0	0	St. Clair Shores	0	0	0	0	0
GRATIOT	0	0	0	0	0	Utica	0	0	0	0	0
Alma	0	0	0	0	0	Warren	37	3	37	3	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	MANISTEE	1	0	1	0	3
HILLSDALE	0	0	0	0	26	MARQUETTE	0	1	0	1	3
HOUGHTON	3	0	3	0	5	Isipeming	0	0	0	0	0
HURON	3	1	3	1	6	Negaunee	0	0	0	0	0
INGHAM	0	0	0	0	0	MASON	0	0	1	0	0

	132B				TOTAL from 132A		132B				TOTAL from 132A
	A*		R*				A*		R*		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
MECOSTA	0	1	1	1	3	Sturgis	0	0	0	0	0
MENOMINEE	2	0	1	0	1	Three Rivers	0	1	0	1	1
MIDLAND	0	0	0	0	4	SANILAC	4	2	6	2	26
MISSAUKEE	0	0	0	0	0	SCHOOLCRAFT	1	0	1	0	2
MONROE	0	0	0	0	0	SHIAWASSEE	0	0	0	0	0
MONTCALM	4	2	1	1	0	TUSCOLA	1	3	1	3	4
MONTMORENCY	0	0	0	0	0	VAN BUREN	1	0	0	1	1
MUSKEGON	1	0	0	0	1	South Haven	0	0	0	0	0
NEWAYGO	1	0	0	1	2	WASHTENAW	0	0	0	0	0
OAKLAND	0	0	0	0	0	Ann Arbor	0	0	0	0	0
Berkley	0	0	0	0	0	Chelsea	0	0	0	0	0
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	Ypsilanti	0	0	0	0	0
Clawson	0	0	0	0	0	WAYNE	0	0	0	0	86
Farmington	0	0	0	0	0	Allen Park	0	0	0	0	0
Farmington Hills	0	0	0	0	0	Canton Twp.	0	0	0	0	0
Ferndale	0	0	0	0	0	Dearborn	19	5	19	5	13
Hazel Park	0	0	0	0	0	Dearborn Heights	0	0	0	0	0
Madison Heights	0	0	0	0	0	Ecorse	0	0	0	0	0
Milford	0	0	0	0	0	Flat Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Novi	0	0	0	0	0	Garden City	37	13	37	13	0
Oak Park	2	0	2	0	2	Grosse Pointe	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	0	0	0	0	0	Grosse Pte. Farms	0	0	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	Grosse Pte. Park	0	0	0	0	0
Royal Oak	0	0	0	0	0	Grosse Pte. Shores	0	0	0	0	0
Royal Oak Twp.	0	0	0	0	0	Grosse Pte. Woods	0	0	0	0	0
Southfield	0	0	0	0	0	Hamtramck	0	0	0	0	0
South Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	Harper Woods	0	0	0	0	0
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	Highland Park	0	0	0	0	0
Wixom	0	0	0	0	0	Inkster	0	0	0	0	0
OCEANA	0	0	0	0	0	Lincoln Park	0	0	0	0	0
OGEMAW	0	3	1	3	5	Livonia	0	0	0	0	0
ONTONAGON	0	0	1	0	1	Melvindale	0	0	0	0	0
OSCEOLA	0	0	0	0	0	Northville	0	0	0	0	0
OSCODA	0	0	0	0	0	Plymouth	0	0	0	0	0
OTSEGO	0	0	0	0	0	Redford Twp.	0	0	0	0	0
OTTAWA	2	0	0	0	6	River Rouge	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Haven	0	0	0	0	0	Riverview	0	0	0	0	0
Holland	0	0	0	0	0	Southgate	17	1	16	1	0
Zeeland	0	0	0	0	0	Taylor	0	0	0	0	0
PRESQUE ISLE	0	0	0	0	0	Trenton	0	0	0	0	0
ROSCOMMON	0	0	0	0	0	Wayne	0	0	0	0	0
SAGINAW	1	0	1	0	2	Westland	30	12	30	12	0
ST. CLAIR	0	0	0	0	0	Wyandotte	5	0	5	0	0
Algonac	1	0	1	0	1	WEXFORD	1	0	0	0	0
Clay Twp.	6	0	8	0	98	Cadillac	0	0	0	0	0
ST. JOSEPH	0	0	0	0	0						

*A = Admittance R = Release

CHART 2

JUVENILES ADMITTED TO JAIL*

(1) NUMBER OF YOUTH (2) LENGTH OF STAY BY DAYS

OCTOBER 23 THROUGH NOVEMBER 21, 1978

ALGER	1-6 days, 1-8 days	MENOMINEE	2-1 day
ANTRIM	1-2 days	MIDLAND	1-4 days
BRANCH	1-1 day	MONTCALM	1-2 days, 1-3 days
CALHOUN	1-3, 1-6 days, 3-1 day	NEWAYGO	1-2 days
CHIPPEWA	1-1 day, 6 youth, cannot tell length of stay	OAKLAND - Oak Park	2 youth in & out same day
CLARE	1 in Oct out 1 1/2	OGEMAW	1-9 days, 3-1 day, 1 in Oct. out 11/3
CRAWFORD	2-1 day, 1-4 days	ONTONAGON	1 in Oct. out 11/1
DELTA	1-1 day, 1-9 days, 1-8 days	ROSCOMMON	1-3 days
DICKINSON	1 in & out same day	SAGINAW	9-2 days, 1-1 day, 1-6 days in gen'l housing
GOGEBIC	3-1 day, 1 in & out same day	ST. JOSEPH	1-1 day
HILLSDALE	13 days of care no rel. or adm.	SANILAC	2-4 days
HOUGHTON	1 in & out same day, 1-3 days, 1-2 days	SCHOOLCRAFT	1-2 days
HURON	1-1 day, 2-2 days	TUSCOLA	4-1 day
IRON	2 in Oct. out 11/16	VAN BUREN	1-1 day +
KALKASKA	1-1 day	WAYNE	3 in all month
KENT - Grand Rapdis	25-1 day	WAYNE - Dearborn	24-1 day
LAKE	2-1 day	WAYNE - Garden City	35-1 day
LAPEER	2-1 day, 1-5 days, 1 in Oct. out 11/1	WAYNE - Plymouth	6 in & out same day
LIVINGSTON	9-1 day	WAYNE - Riverview	1 in & out same day
MACKINAC	1-1 day, 1-3 days	WAYNE - Southgate	4-1 day
MACOMB - Roseville	173-1 day	WAYNE - Westland	16-1 day
MACOMB - Warren	6-1 day	WAYNE - Wyandotte	5 in & out same day
MANISTEE	1-3 days	WEXFORD	1-1 day, 1 in gen'l housing 11/1-11/2
MARQUETTE	1-2 days		
MECOSTA	1 in Oct. out 11/3, 1-2 days		

* Per Michigan Department of Corrections Monthly Admission and Release Report - CAO-132B.

Counties omitted showed no juveniles detained

The Admission/Release Form (132B) shows the admissions and releases during the same period. Alger County, for example, reported two males admitted and one released, but reported 14 in the facility on the Monthly Housing Report.

Instructions on both of the forms state "juveniles with a court order," which implies that the juvenile court has filed an order "to hold" each juvenile. This may not be true for the large numbers of youth who are waiting for their parents or juvenile court worker.

Court orders are generally on file for youth sentenced to jail for a "rehabilitative measure" or placed in jail when the youth has posed a specific danger to staff or youth of a juvenile detention center.

2. Secure Custody Survey Statistics:

Counties with detention facilities accounted for only 13.7% of the total reported jailings during the survey period. The juvenile court survey data presents the number of youth jailed by each county jail facility. Jail is seldom used in lieu of juvenile detention in those counties with detention facilities and is used with varying degrees of frequency in other counties. The frequency of use seems to reflect court philosophy rather than anything else.

The average length of stay is 2 days 16 hours; 58.7% were released to a parent or a relative and, 5.8% were released to shelter facilities. In addition, 25% were status offenders and 18% were under the age of 15 years. Seven point eight per cent were jailed by court order as a disposition of the case. Fifty-five per cent were detained for 24 hours or less and 76% were detained for 72 hours or less.

Police lock-up activity is primarily concentrated in the Oakland, Macomb, Wayne County area. Oakland reported 56, Macomb reported 24, and Wayne reported 290. This constitutes 76.4% of the total (484) number of youth locked up during the survey period. Kent County reported 36 and Berrien County reported 56. One-hundred thirty-eight cases were detained for 1 hour or less and the average length of stay was 17 hours. Only 9.3% were listed as status offenders but 75.8% were released to a parent or relative and 1.2% were released to shelter care. Hold-over services recommendations address the problem in certain precincts in Wayne County.

Although Michigan's reporting system for juveniles in jail does not provide full or accurate data it does reaffirm that jails are used to lock up youth.

There are a number of apparent reasons why youth are jailed prior to the preliminary hearing:

1. Normally transportation is provided by the law enforcement agency that apprehends the youth. Since police are understaffed, they do not have the manpower to transport the youth to distant juvenile detention facilities. Police tend to reduce this pressure on their time by using local adult facilities.
2. Because of the absence of other options, police use adult jails and lock-ups as a place for youth to stay while contacts with the juvenile court or the youth's parents are being completed.
3. Since county juvenile detention facilities must meet their own needs first, they usually allow other counties to use the facility only when there are several vacancies. This severely limits the use of neighboring facilities by police.
4. Occasionally, police contacts with parents are delayed as other critical situations occur requiring immediate police response. Youth remain in jail during this delay.
5. The cost of care to the court for jailing youth is lower than the cost of detention facilities, for two reasons: a) because of the absence of youth oriented support services within the facilities, the overall cost of care is lower, and b) the court's cost is much lower because the cost is born directly by the county, and not charged to the court's share of the county budget.
6. Some judges and law enforcement officers prefer using jails with appropriate safeguards.

A few of Michigan's juvenile judges sentence youth to spend time in jail. We assume that in the majority of these cases the judge would not use the jail if there were local alternatives available. Some judges do, however, use jails as a preferred disposition for some youth. Unless there is a change in the law we assume this practice will continue whether or not other options are made available.

B. Secure Detention Facilities

1. Definition

Juvenile detention, as noted earlier in this document, is defined as the temporary care of juveniles in secure custody pending court disposition. To establish an operational definition of a "secure detention facility" we have combined this definition of detention (as a service) with the definition established by Act 116 of 1973. Using these two definitions our operational definition of a secure

detention facility is a building which:

- a. Restricts entrance and exit through the use of locks, screen, etc.
- b. Is capable of providing 24 hour care for juveniles pending court disposition.
- c. Operates throughout the year and provides an educational program within the facility.

There are 19 secure detention facilities in Michigan which meet the above definition with a total capacity of 759 youth.* One of these 19 is the Flint Regional Detention Center (capacity 72) operated by the Department of Social Services. The remainder are county facilities.

As shown by the map (see Chart #3), these facilities are all located in the southern half of the lower peninsula. There are no secure detention facilities meeting this definition north of a line drawn from Bay to Muskegon.

There are three facilities north of this line which are excluded because they do not fit the definition. (The two youth camps operated by DSS are not listed because they are not used for youth pending disposition.)

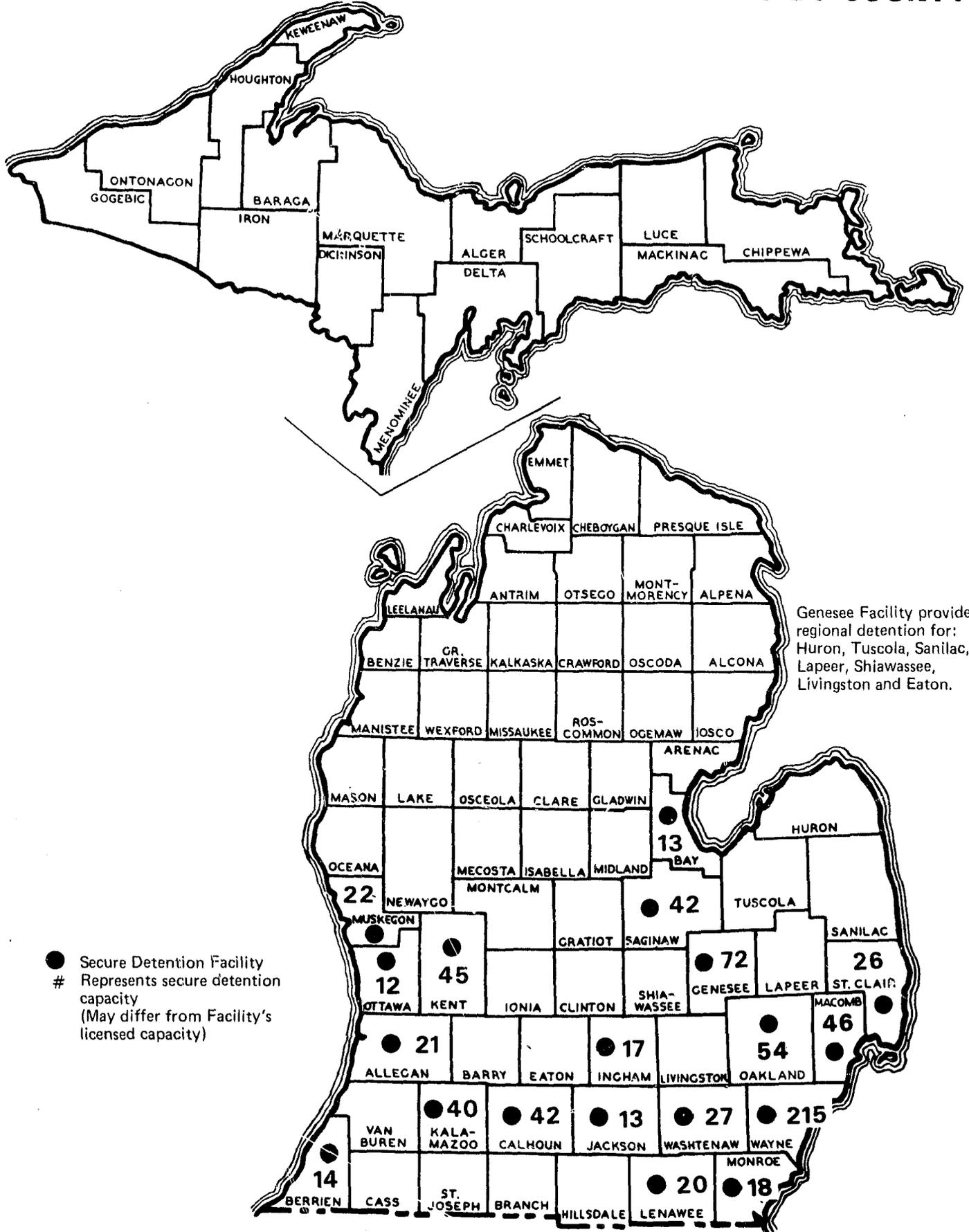
The 12 bed county facility in Marquette is excluded because it is not a secure facility and does not have education programs within the facility. Two secure beds in Clinton County are excluded as there is no education program within the facility.

2. Secure Detention, Admission Policies

In delinquency matters, the initial decision to take a youth into custody is usually made by a police officer. If the child is not returned home, then a second decision must be made concerning the need for detention. The decision to detain remains the sole responsibility of the juvenile court and must be authorized by the juvenile court judge or his official designee. This pre-trial detention decision is critically important in that it deprives a youth of personal freedom, as well as, depriving the parent of the right to the custody of the youth.

* May differ from the total licensed capacity.

SECURE DETENTION FACILITIES BY COUNTY



SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES AND CAPACITIES

STATE OF MICHIGAN – 1978

County	Facility	Total Capacity	Secure Capacity	Non-Secure Capacity	Post-Disposition Care
Allegan	Co. Youth Home	21	21	0	0
Bay	Co. Juvenile Home	13	13	0	0
Berrien	Co. Juvenile Home	40	14	0	26
Calhoun	Co. Juvenile Home	42	42	0	0
Genesee	Regional Detention Facility	72	72	0	0
Ingham	Co. Juvenile Home	17	17	0	0
Jackson	Co. Youth Home	33	13	0	20
Kalamazoo	Co. Juvenile Home	58	40	0	18
Kent	Co. Juvenile Court Center	45	45	0	0
Lenawee	Maurice Spears Campus	60	20	0	40
Macomb	Co. Youth Home	114	46	30*	38
Monroe	Co. Youth Center	45	18	0	27
Muskegon	Co. Youth Home	22	22	0	0
Oakland	Co. Children's Village	236	54	45**	**
Ottawa	Co. Youth Home	12	12	0	0
Saginaw	Co. Detention Home	42	42	0	0
St. Clair	Co. Juvenile Center	26	26	0	0
Washtenaw	Co. Juvenile Center	27	27	0	0
Wayne	Co. Youth Home	215	215	0	0
TOTAL	19	1,140	759		

Source: Office of Children and Youth Services Inventory, December 1978

* Dependent/neglected children only.

** Status offenders – remaining bed space used for shelter for dependent/neglected and post dispositional treatment.

The criteria for detention are found in Sections 14, 15 and 16 of Chapter 12A of the Juvenile Probate Code and Rule 3 of the Juvenile Court Rules. In general, courts do not differ substantially in their basic treatment of youth, however, considerable operational differences are apparent when comparing the application of detention policies in one court to that of another court. In the implementation of the law and rules some courts emphasize consistency in court decisions. They have gone beyond those legislative requirements and developed more stringent criteria, further limiting the conditions under which a youth can be detained. Other courts emphasize individualizing court decisions and apply different criteria according to the circumstances of each case. In many instances, the variation in court practices may be apparent within a single detention facility, where several courts may use the same facility through a shared county agreement. In these cases, the facilities tend to follow the practice of the referring court.

Since admission policies determine which youth are placed in detention, these policies are a critical factor in the assessment of current use of existing facilities. The following provides an overview of the similarities and differences in these policies. The standards of admission usually reflect the leadership and thinking of the presiding juvenile court judge in whose jurisdiction the facility is located. Consequently, admission standards are as varied as the number of detention facilities. Some of the more apparent similarities and differences in detention admission practices are:

- Each court recognizes the need to notify the parent or guardian when a child is detained. The differences between the courts are apparent when considering who has the responsibility to contact parent; the arresting officer, a court official or detention center staff.
- There is also agreement that all admissions to detention must be authorized by the juvenile court judge or his official designee. The variation occurs in who is the official designee. It may be a referee, an intake worker or detention center worker. The authorization may be written or verbal. There are also differences in the use of detention without court authorization in cases of emergency. Most courts allow verbal authorization from the official designee, with a written order following within 24 hours.

- In written policy all courts agree that a detained youth is entitled to a preliminary hearing within 48 hours of the detention admission. However, in actual practice children are occasionally released without a preliminary hearing and without a complaint or petition being filed.
- Again, all courts are in accord that a youth may be detained "whose offenses are so serious that release would endanger public safety." Some courts have gone a step further than the Probate Code and defined a "serious offense." However, these definitions also differ from court to court to allow for the court's discretion on an individualized basis for each youth.
- One of the most notable areas of controversy regarding the detained child is with the Court Rule "those who have run away from home." Many counties have defined what type of runaway should be detained. One such county is Kent County. Kent County has outlined a four-point set of standards for determining what type runaway should be detained. On the other hand, some counties have interpreted this court rule to mean any runaway, with no qualifying criteria. Then there are those counties (i.e., Berrien and Muskegon Counties) who do not detain runaways but instead refer them to a local runaway center.

Chart #3 shows the distribution of secure detention facilities across the State.

Chart #4 lists the court operated detention facilities and the State operated facility, Genesee Regional Detention Center. This chart shows the capacity of each for secure, non-secure and post-dispositional care.

3. Extent of Current Use of Local Detention Facilities

Secure custody usage is depicted on Chart #5. The survey dealt only with new admissions during the survey period; therefore, information from other sources was applied in an attempt to describe the actual detention population in the pre-petition, pre-disposition, and post-disposition phases of detention.

Statewide Secure Custody Survey

	Juvenile Detention Facility	Jail	Police Lock-Up
# Detained	1,190	116	484
# of Status Offenders	196 (16.5%)	29 (25%)	45 (9.3%)
# Post-Disposition	144 (12.1%)	13	6
DSS Wards	53 (4.4%)	8	5
Court Wards	91 (7.6%)	5	1
Released to Parent or Relative	690 (58%)	58.7%	75.8%
Released to Shelter Care	132 (11.1%)	5.8%	1.2%
% Detained 24 hours or less	333 (28%)	55%	92%
% Detained 72 hours or less	499 (42%)	76%	99%
Length of Stay	Mode = 1 day (180) Median = 5 days Mean = 9 days	Mode = 1 hr. (15) Median = 21 hrs. Mean = 2 days 16 hrs.	Mode = 1 hr. (138) Median = 1 hr. Mean = 17 hours
% Under 15 Years of Age	X	18% Age range = 11 yrs. 4 mos. to 17 year. 3 mos.	38% Age range = 9 yrs. - 17

Information from the survey shows that status offenders account for a large number of admissions; 16.5% in juvenile detention facilities, 25% in jails, and 9.3% in police lock-ups. Fifty-eight per cent of those detained in juvenile facilities and jails were released to a parent or relative, as were 75.8% of those held in police lock-ups. Many youth are detained for 24 hours or less: 28% in juvenile detention facilities, 55% in jails, and 92% in police lock-ups. Those detained for 72 hours or less account for 45% (N=1,190) of these in juvenile detention facilities, 76% (N=116) of those in jail, and 99% (N=484) of those in police lock-ups.

Information obtained during the survey period from the jails and police lock-ups reveals that 18% of those youth held in jail were under 15 years of age (range: 11 years 4 months to 17 years 3 months) and that 38% of those held in police lock-ups were under the age of 15 (range: 9 years to 17 years). We assume that most of the youth under 15 were brought to the jails and lock-ups while parents were being contacted.

A total of 163 youth admitted to secure custody during the survey period were awaiting post-dispositional transfer. This represents only 9% of the survey population. Of these, court wards numbered 97 (5.5%) and DSS wards numbered 66 (3.7%). This figure does not represent the actual post-disposition population in the existing detention facilities. The secure custody survey did not allow a tabulation of the average length of stay for this group. While this population is small, it accounts for a disproportionate number of days care.

Chart #6 depicts the number of new admissions to each county detention facility during the survey period. Counties without detention facilities maintain that it is almost impossible to purchase detention bed space from existing facilities; this is verified by the fact that only 8.8% of new admissions were from other jurisdictions and that 37% of this total (N=105) were detained in the state Regional Detention Facility in Genesee County.

Chart #7 shows the number of days of detention care paid to each detention facility for DSS wards during October, November and December, 1978, as well as the percentage of available days care from each facility used by DSS wards. This was 9.3% statewide and 13.4% in Wayne County. In addition, the percentage remaining in detention for less than 72 hours is noted for each facility.

Chart #8 provides similar figures for fiscal year 1977/78: Number of days of care available, number paid for by DSS, and number of DSS wards in these facilities on July 15, 1977.

New Admissions to Detention, Jails and Lock-ups by County

(October 23 to November 21, 1978 Source: OCYS Secure Custody Survey)

	Secure	Treatment (Institu.)	# Admitted Dur. Survey	# From Other Jurisdiction	# Jailed	# In Police Lock-up
Allegan ¹	15		31	9	0	0
Bay	13		21	5	0	0
Berrien	14	26	16	2	0	56
Calhoun	42		50	4	0	0
Ingham	17		25	0	1	0
Jackson	13	20	25	2	0	0
Kalamazoo	40	18	38	4	0	0
Kent	45		74	1	1	36
Lenawee	20	40	11	2	0	0
Macomb	46	38	NA	NA	4	24
Marquette ²	12		14	1	0	0
Monroe	18	27	18	0	0	0
Muskegon	22	0	22	5	1	0
Oakland ³	54		78	0	0	56
Ottawa	12	0	21	8	0	0
Saginaw	42	0	80	4	1	0
St. Clair	26	0	48	6	0	0
Washtenaw	27		18	2	8	6
TOTALS	478		590	55(9.3%)	16	178
Genesee	72	0	64	39(64%)	0	0
Wayne	215	0	536	11(.02%)	0	290
GRAND TOTAL	765	169	1,190	105 (8.8%) 37% of total at Genesee Reg. Fac.	16 13.2% of state jailings	468 97.7% of state

1. Allegan uses 6 additional beds for status offenders
2. Marquette's facility is classified as "non-secure detention"
3. Oakland uses 45 additional beds for status offenders

Payments to Detention Facilities for Care of DSS Wards

(October, November, December, 1978)

Source: DSS Payment Data

	(Secure Custody Survey) percent det. less than 72 hrs.	% of Days Care Available Utilized by DSS	Det. Days Care Pd. by DSS Oct. Nov., Dec., 1978	Cost	Secure Custody Survey Post - Disposition	
					DSS	Court
Allegan	48%	2.6%	37	\$1,065	3	3
Bay	50%(48hrs.orless)	7%	85	3,400	1	2
Berrien	NA	2.8%	37	1,850	0	0
Calhoun	35%	0	0	0	0	0
Ingham	47%	0	0	0	1	4
Jackson	NA	26%	511	15,550		
Kalamazoo	34.3%(48hrs.orless)	12.8%	474	21,530	1	0
Kent	58%	7%	289	20,230	3	7
Lenawee	37.5%	25.5%	471	23,550	0	2
Macomb	NA	12.8%	545	23,108	1(Police)	NA
Marquette ²	10%	3%	37	1,665	0	4
Monroe	NA	2.3%	56	2,800		
Muskegon	31.5%	3.5%	71	1,458	0	0
Oakland ³	54%	14.6%	724	32,580	3	37
Ottawa	NA	1.4%	15	600	NA	NA
Saginaw	38%	1%	39	1,560	3	8
St. Clair	40%	19.8%	474	18,960	0	1
Washtenaw	NA	8.5%	215	10,750	0	1
TOTALS	42% statewide	8.8%	3,880	180,456		
Genesee	24.1% Detained 21% status offenders.		0	0	4	5
Wayne	54.5% - 1978	13.4%	2,643	178,878.26	27	
GRAND TOTAL		9.3%	6,523	360,334.26 \$55.24 Average		

1. Allegan uses an additional 6 beds for status offenders
2. Marquette's facility is classified as "non-secure detention"
3. Oakland uses an additional 45 beds for status offenders

Payments to Detention Facilities for Care of DSS Wards Submitted to Training Schools
(Fiscal Year 77/78) Source: DSS Payment Data

County	Secure Beds	Treatment	(N x 365) # Secure Days Care Available per Year	Days Care Paid by DSS FY 77/78	Per Cent of Available Days Care Used by DSS Wards FY 77/78	# of DSS Wards in Detention Facilities July 15, 1977
Allegan ¹	15		5,475	294	5.3%	
Bay	13		4,745	531	11.1%	
Berrien	14	26	5,110	331	6.5%	
Calhoun	42		15,330	74	.048%	
Ingham	17		6,205	35	.056%	
Jackson	13	20	4,745	670	14.1%	
Kalamazoo	40	18	14,600	347	2.4%	
Kent	45		16,425	533	3.2%	
Lenawee	20	40	7,300	NA	NA	
Macomb	46	38	16,790	112	.007%	
Marquette ²	12		4,380	38	.0087%	
Monroe	18	27	6,570	129	2%	
Muskegon	22		8,030	240	3%	
Oakland ³	54		19,710	1,324	6.7%	
Ottawa	12		4,380	265	6%	
Saginaw	42		15,330	509	3.3%	
St. Clair	26		9,490	285	3%	
Washtenaw	27		9,855	488	5%	
TOTAL	478		174,470	6,205	3.6%	N = 102 (22.6%)
Genesee	72		26,280	3,917	14.9%	
Wayne	215		78,475	6,114	7.8%	N = 92 (42.7%)
GRAND TOTAL	765		279,225	16,236	5.97%	(25.4%)

1. Allegan uses an additional 6 beds for status offenders.
2. Marquette's facility is classified as "non-secure detention".
3. Oakland uses an additional 45 beds for status offender.

578 DSS wards transferred to training schools.
Average length of stay 28 days

An effective strategy for change requires an understanding of the systemwide ramification of any one change. Present use of detention includes three general categories of cases; these are pre-petition, pre-adjudication/disposition and post-disposition. A youth may proceed through each of these stages without interruption or may be detained during any one stage.

A concerted effort has been made in this study to evaluate the use of detention during the pre-petition and pre-adjudication/dispositional stages. As required per Act 87, Public Acts of 1978, special attention has been paid to recommendations regarding how detention overcrowding might be alleviated through the use of alternative services for those youth who need care and supervision but who do not require locked doors. Implementation of the alternative services could make more beds available in the existing detention facilities, providing secure bed space which could be used to assist counties without detention facilities.

We assume that if youth now being detained who could function in a non-secure setting were eliminated from the detention population, youth from another jurisdiction who require secure detention could be accommodated. In this manner, existing detention facilities could assist in meeting the secure detention needs of other jurisdictions.

However, detention administrators who provide secure, short-term programs in facilities expressly designed for short-term stays have noted that they must also provide services and programs for youth in the post-dispositional phase. Bed space, needed for emergency and crisis cases is now being used by youth awaiting transfer to a long-term placement.

Some jurisdictions in Michigan have met this problem by establishing locally operated long-term treatment programs in conjunction with their short-term emergency detention programs.

The implementation of alternative services at the time of the detention admission decision and prior to adjudication/disposition would have far less impact on bed space availability than would decreasing the length of stay in the post-dispositional phase of detention. One option that has been proposed for DSS wards now being detained locally in all three phases of the detention process is the provision of secure care for this group in state operated regional detention facilities.

During the public meetings on the first draft of this plan, courts voiced more concern for youth in the post-dispositional phase who are doing "dead time." They noted two reasons for this concern:

- 1) Detention programs are not designed for this group (these youth are believed to be more disruptive and pose greater security risks).
- 2) Administrators are powerless to change the situation because the length of stay in detention while awaiting transfer is dependent on the admission capability and/or policies of the long term treatment programs. Those youth committed to private institutions as wards of the court do contribute to the post-dispositional problem but the extent of this contribution is unknown at present.

The development of alternative services prior to adjudication is a critical concern. However, it is also necessary to address the total spectrum of detention use if existing facilities are to be of assistance in developing a network of services that will provide detention services to all youth in Michigan.

In essence, pre-petition and post-disposition bed space is provided for youth from the jurisdiction which operates the detention facility. Consequently, some counties without detention facilities may release youth who could be a risk to themselves or to the public. While their neighboring county with a detention facility may have beds taken by youth who are of considerably less risk or who are waiting for transfer elsewhere.

Wayne County Youth Home statistics are provided in an attempt to demonstrate the impact of pre and post-dispositional youth on available secure detention bed space. Wayne County's commitment rate to the state has remained fairly constant. The percentage of total commitments to the state comprised by Wayne County commitments during the last three months of 1976, 77, and 78 is 45.3%, 45%, and 41% respectively. In addition, 45% of the total detention admissions throughout the state during the survey period occurred in Wayne County. Wayne County statistics can be used as an indication of the nature and extent of current use of all detention facilities in Michigan.

The overall rate of detention use depends upon the numbers of youth involved and the length of time they stay. Both factors are subject to limited degrees of manipulation. Restrictions on manipulation are especially evident in the pre-petition phase of detention, usually lasting for 72 hours or less. Wayne County's 1978 statistics are used as an example.

In 1978, 54.6% (2,650) of the males admitted to detention remained in the Youth Home less than 72 hours. In addition, 40% (1,938) were detained for 24 hours or less. While the number is great, it accounts for only 3,610 days of care for the entire year. This is only 4.6% of the total days of care available (78,475).

Detentions of females produce similar results: 53.8% (539) remained less than 72 hours and 35.7% (358) remained in detention for 24 hours or less. Females remaining 72 hours or less account for only 792 days care during the year. This is 1.09% of the total days care available.

Combining males and females: 3,189 youth (54.5%) of 5,854 youth admitted to detention during 1978 used only 4,402 days care (5.6%) of the 78,475 days available while 42% of those admitted to detention facilities during the secure custody period remained 72 hours or less.

Given these figures, a dramatic reduction of the number of admissions would have little impact on the total days care provided during the year if the reduction involved those who normally stay less than 72 hours. However, a reduction of this population could have an impact on the number of beds available at any given point in time. For instance, the Wayne County Youth Home had an average daily male population of 170. Assuming that the rate of detention stays of 24 hours or less remains fairly static at 40% as demonstrated above, it may be assumed that 68 beds are occupied by this group. The average daily girls population was 30 (29.75). Using the same assumption, (35.7% remaining 24 hours or less) 10.7 (11) beds would be occupied by this group. This indicates that 79 beds (27% of available bed space) are taken by youth who remain less than 24 hours. These youth are presumably of little threat to society, yet take up beds designed for those who are, because of the absence of other alternatives.

The present secure custody survey did not measure post-dispositional detention populations unless youth were newly committed; therefore, the frequency of post-disposition cases during the survey period as listed on Charts 7 and 8 is not necessarily representative of the actual population in the local detention facilities. In Wayne County during the month of October, 1978, 65 youth were committed to DSS, and 46 DSS wards were released during the month (these are not the same youth). The average length of stay in each type of placement of those released during the month is listed below:

Training School	67.8 days
Private Agencies	26.3 days
Shelter	35 days

State Half-Way Homes	47 days
Home	24.1 days
Michigan Expeditions	37 days

The total days care paid by the state to Wayne County for DSS ward detention care during FY 77/78 is listed below:

October 1977	1247 days	77 youth
November 1977	1005 days	64 youth
December 1977	1735 days	100 youth
January 1978	1618 days	102 youth
February 1978	1371 days	90 youth
March 1978	1276 days	90 youth
April 1978	1206 days	89 youth
May 1978	1140 days	71 youth
June 1978	1015 days	71 youth
July 1978	1132 days	69 youth
August 1978	932 days	66 youth
September 1978	1039 days	67 youth

The total days of care paid for by the state is 14,718 for 956 youth.* This number of days of care represents 18.75% of the total days care available at the Wayne County Youth Home. Forty beds are required to provide this annual amount of days care. Individual days care is not available at this time for those youth remaining in detention longer than 15 days who are not DSS wards.

The following information is based on groups of youth who were detained longer than 15 days in Wayne County.

182 youth stayed at least 16 days for at least	2,913 days care
144 " " " " 21 " " " "	3,024 " "
154 " " " " 26 " " " "	4,004 " "
397 " " " " 31 " " " "	12,307 " "
185 " " " " 61 " " " "	11,285 " "
127 " " " " 91 " " " "	11,557 " "
<u>1,182</u>	<u>45,089</u>

20.2% of total detention admissions

57.5% of total beds space available

One-hundred and twenty-three beds are required to provide this annual amount of days care. Therefore, we see that 54.5% of those admitted stay for less than 72 hours and account for 5.6% of the bed space used during the year. Although 20.2% of the youth remain 16 days or more, these youth account for more than 57.5% of the available bed space.

We must then be concerned about two separate issues. First the great number of youth who may be eligible for alternative services if "detention for 72 hours or less" is used as an indicator. These youth may be detained for short periods of time because of limitations in other service resources. The second issue is the length of time being spent in detention by a small number of youth awaiting transfer,

* There may be some duplication in this count.

specifically, DSS wards. Reasons for detention over 15 days for DSS wards are shown on Chart #9, and Chart #9 Explanation.

The first issue is addressed in the recommendations for alternative services. The second issue is addressed in the recommendations for regional detention facilities.

The ability of alternative services to divert youth from the secure detention system must be assessed over time. Should the alternative programs prove to be ineffective in reducing the major problem of overcrowding in the local detention facilities, the programs should be re-evaluated.

It may be that, as courts acquire more services, the services themselves dictate changes in detention admission policies which encompass more youth rather than limiting the youth eligible for secure detention. Should success not be gained, the services may have created a new client population, impacting to no significant degree on the number of youth being admitted to local juvenile detention facilities.

It appears possible also that additional services may not reduce the number of youth admitted to detention because the criteria for admission remain the same and the frequency of decisions to detain remain constant because of the apparent availability of bed space. Thus, as beds are emptied through the use of alternative services, more youth may fall into the category of "possible detention candidates."

The second issue of time cannot be solved by a regional detention system. Youth await transfer until the receiving agency is ready to accept them.

Removing DSS wards from local detention facilities will not, by itself, reduce the time required to get wards into placements but such action will create additional bed space in each existing local facility and will allow each court a greater latitude in the use of their own facility.

Again using Wayne County as an example, the relationship between the variables of numbers, time and bed space are shown below:

<u>Wayne County Youth Home - 1978</u>			
	# of cases	days care provided	beds required
cases 72 hrs. or less	3,189	4,402	12
cases over 15 days	1,182	45,089	123
DSS wards (a11)	956	14,718	40 FY 77/78

A general statement regarding detention admission practices is made difficult by the circumstances that observed phenomena are often effected by many factors which are very hard to evaluate separately. In addition, the experience which has accumulated over the years has been largely influenced and limited by factors which are by no means exclusively legal in nature. The purpose of detention varies from viewer to viewer. It is possible that each view is as valid as the other. This variation is illustrated by Chart #9 showing the number of youth held more than 15 days and the reason for the extended stay.

We have seen that the reduction of the number of pre-petition detention cases will have less effect on detention populations than will expeditious removal of post-dispositional cases, including DSS wards, from the local detention population.

Reasons for extension beyond 15 days. See attached description for each. (DSS Wards only)

F.Y. 1977-1978

		CATEGORIES																CATEGORIES													
County and No. of youth		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	County and No. of youth		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Alcona	AL														43	Lake	LA													
2	Alger	AG														44	Lapeer	LP			3										
3	Allegan	AE	1													45	Leelanau	LE													
4	Alpena	AP	1													46	Lenawee	LN													
5	Antrim	AN														47	Livingston	LI	1						1						
6	Arenac	AR														48	Luce	LU						1							
7	Baraga	BG														49	Mackinac	MA													
8	Barry	BA						1								50	Macomb	MC	7		1		1	1					5		
9	Bay	BY	11	1	1			3	3					2		51	Manistee	MN													
10	Benzie	BE														52	Marquette	MK	1		4										
11	Berrien	BN	1	2				1						3		53	Mason	MS					1								
12	Branch	BR														54	Mecosta	MT													
13	Calhoun	CA	3		3							1	2			55	Menominee	ME													
14	Cass	CS														56	Midland	MI	3												
15	Charlevoix	CH														57	Missaukee	MR													
16	Cheboygan	CE	1		1											58	Monroe	MO	6		4		4	1							
17	Chippewa	CP							1							59	Montcalm	MM													
18	Clare	CL														60	Montmorency	MY													
19	Clinton	CT														61	Muskegon	MU	11	1			1								
20	Crawford	CR											1			62	Newaygo	NE													
21	Delta	DE						1								63	Oakland	OC	21	1	1	4	2	11	1	14		1	3		
22	Dickinson	DI														64	Oceana	OE													
23	Eaton	EA		1	1											65	Ogemaw	OG													
24	Emmet	EM														66	Ontonagon	ON													
25	Genesee	GC	18	6	10	6	12	9	22	1		1	27	1		67	Osceola	OS			1										
26	Gladwin	GL														68	Oscoda	OD													
27	Gogebic	GO														69	Otsego	OT													
28	Gd. Traverse	GR														70	Ottawa	OW			1										
29	Gratiot	GT	1													71	Presque Isle	PR													
30	Hillsdale	HI														72	Roscommon	RO													
31	Houghton	HO														73	Saginaw	SA													
32	Huron	HU														74	St. Clair	SC	3		4		1	1							
33	Ingham	IC														75	St. Joseph	SJ													
34	Ionia	IO														76	Sanilac	SN													
35	Iosco	IS														77	Schoolcraft	SO													
36	Iron	IR		1												78	Shiawassee	SH									1				
37	Isabella	IB														79	Tuscola	TU													
38	Jackson	JA	9									1				80	Van Buren	VB	1		1										
39	Kalamazoo	KA	9					2								81	Washtenaw	WA												1	
40	Kalkaska	KL														82	Wayne	WC	82	14	4	40	5	1	6	1		1	2	3	
41	Kent	KE	11											1		83	Wexford	WE			1										
42	Keweenaw	KW																													
66-10-2-15-6-20-13-22-1-2-3-30-5																136-16-8-61-7-2-25-5-15-2-1-10-4															
																202-26-10-76-13-2-45-18-37-1-4-4-40-9															
TOTAL →																		487													

EXPLANATION - Chart 9

(DSS Wards only)

Reasons for extension covered fourteen possible categories:

1. Waiting list at training schools (includes both Maxey and Adrian).
2. Waiting list in CRC. This was compounded by the referral procedure. If a youth was referred to a specific half-way house or group home and there were no beds, the referral was sent to another facility. Judgement that the specific referral was not appropriate for that specific facility resulted in the referral sent to another CRC facility. Time lost in this referral procedure added to days in detention.
3. Placement acceptance at Camps. A referral may be accepted but the rate of admissions is controlled which results in more days in detention.
4. Waiting list at private agency.
5. Need for further diagnostic assessment.
6. Worker planning problems/supervision. This area covers worker vacations, uncovered caseloads, internal procedures which slow up paper processes, and worker inability to make placement decision and/or follow referral procedures expediently.
7. Youth Parole and Review Board schedules.
8. Placement search. This area received scrutiny to determine that preparation for referrals was accomplished expediently, and locating a placement appropriate for the youngster was the basic issue.
9. Lack of shelter home beds. In each case of detention, shelter home placement was discussed. If appropriate, the youth was moved to shelter care if beds were available.
10. Treatment. Youth needed additional treatment in a detention setting to prepare for placement.
11. Waiting list at Arbor Heights Center.
12. Communication with the court. Placement decision or commitment order problems required additional detention while being resolved.
13. Behavior disruption - placement delayed. Various behavioral episodes required placement delay; not the same as #10 as #13 may have been included a truancy from detention, assault, etc.
14. Court schedule. This refers to waiver petitions and the wait for the court hearing.

The prevalence of each reason by county is addressed by the preceding chart.

C. Shelter Care

Shelter beds/Shelter Centers

Non-secure detention beds are designated as shelter care beds in Michigan. Shelter homes provide emergency care as nearly as possible equivalent to good family care in an unrestricting home-like setting in the community. Shelter homes, in general, are run by house-parents in their own homes and have a capacity for two or three youth. This placement resource offers an alternative to the detention and jailing of youth who need temporary or emergency care in a crisis. Both county juvenile courts and the Department of Social Services administer and operate shelter homes.

The shelter home is primarily for the emergency care of delinquent teenagers, but any youth temporarily without a home may be placed. This includes pre-delinquent and non-delinquent teens and sub-teens as well as neglected and dependent children, court wards, DSS wards and non-wards. Shelter care may be used appropriately for youth who run away from home, are truant from school, or are charged with criminal behavior. In general these youth should not be dangerous to either the community or themselves nor should they be expected to run away or to commit serious offenses.

Youth may be placed in a shelter home any hour of the day or night and remain there just long enough to allow the supervising agency time to find a permanent placement or to return them to their own homes. This may be done in a matter of days, or even hours. However, placement in DSS shelter homes cannot exceed three weeks.

The first Department of Social Services shelter home was established in Escanaba in 1970 in response to the need for short-term accommodations in the Upper Peninsula. Additional homes have been periodically added since 1970. There are currently 51 DSS operated shelter homes in operation or in the process of being opened. These DSS homes have a total of 116 beds available. Chart #10 shows the distribution of shelter homes across the state by type, number and capacity (both DSS operated and court operated).

The average per diem cost in 1978 was \$22.11 for DSS shelter homes.

In addition the Community Residential Care Services Unit, of the Department of Social Services administers two intake centers for males in Wayne County developed in 1971 and 1973. Like the shelter homes, the intake centers are designed for emergency and temporary care. Each has a capacity of 16 beds and are state leased (not private homes). These centers provide emergency residential care for state wards for no longer than 30 days while a permanent placement is being developed and executed. The maximum number of youth that can be served (based on 100% occupancy with an average length of stay of 30 days) is 384. The average per diem cost was \$51.31 during 1978.

Prior to October of 1976 demographic information was not available for youth placed in shelter homes. In fiscal year 76/77 the average client in a DSS shelter home was a 15 year old, white male who entered the system by being adjudicated as delinquent and then was committed to the Department of Social Services. The most common previous placement was from his own home or secure custody.

In fiscal year 1976/77 only 21% (N=16) of total youth placed (1,605 total) had contact with or were arrested by police while in the shelter homes. Twelve and seven tenths per cent truanted from the shelter homes and 6.4 per cent were removed for unsatisfactory conduct (some of these removals are for reasons other than the behavior of the youth). The average length of stay was 16.8 days, considerably less than the maximum time allowed (21 days).

The information available to date supports the success of non-secure shelter beds in Michigan in meeting the goals of retaining certain youth at a cost far less than placement in a secure facility. Niagara County, New York, has successfully avoided building a secure detention facility through the use of such shelter homes. All delinquents in that county are housed in non-secure settings.

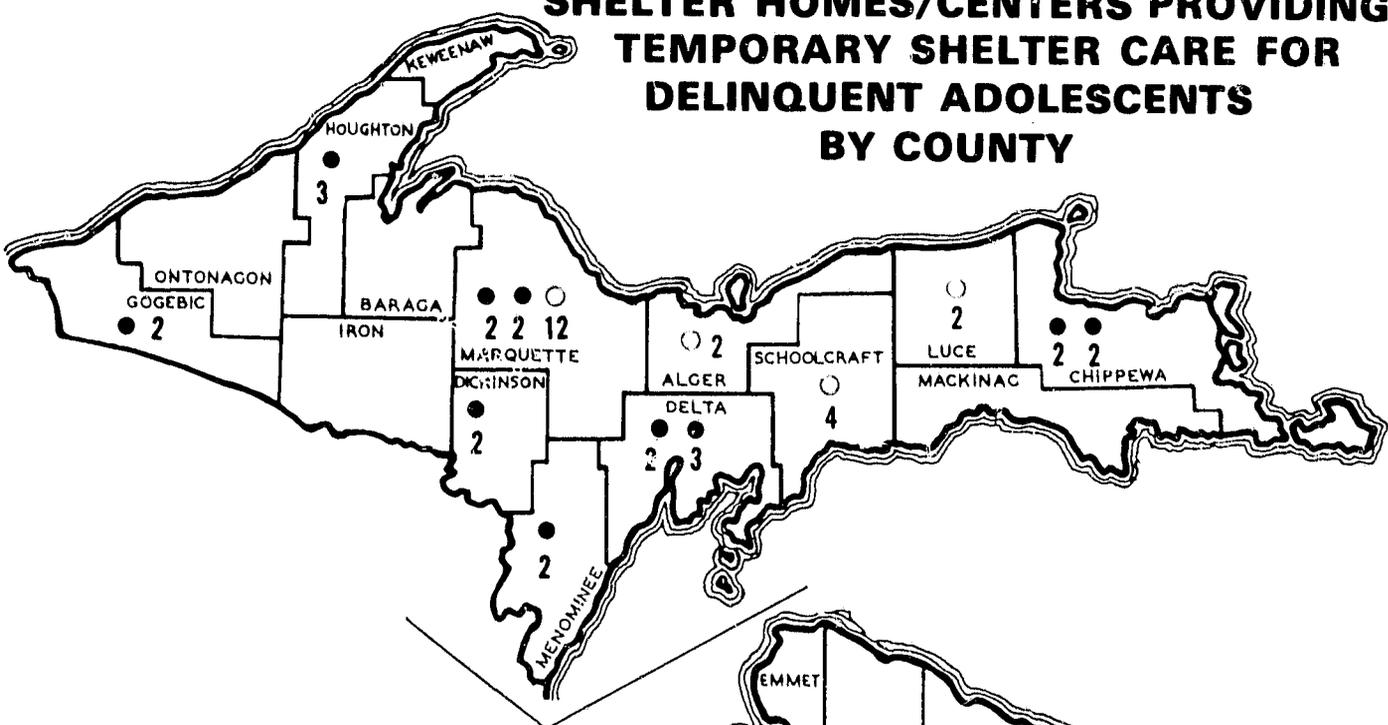
Shelter beds have been placed in communities where court or DSS personnel have asked for these specialized services, based on a needs assessment. To date there has not been a systematic attempt to plan for the development of these homes on a statewide basis.

Prior to this survey there was no statewide documentation of the number of beds needed, youth workers stated that the need is greater than the current availability of beds. Funds to operate the shelter homes have been limited, with a number of them originally supported with Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds. Federal dollars provide part of the funds for the

first three years of operation. Additional funds come from legislative appropriations, and/or county governments.

Other states which have developed a network of shelter homes have various formulae for projecting the need for non-secure beds. New York and California have used child population figures as a predictive basis for measuring need. One secure and one non-secure bed is planned for every 1,920 youth in the 12-17 age population. The State of Washington planned one secure bed and one non-secure bed for every 20,000 people in the general population. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency estimates that no more than 10% of the arrested juveniles should be detained. Half of those require a secure bed and the other half being placed in a non-secure bed. The State of New York has much experience with non-secure detention beds and maintains about equal numbers of beds in each category. Where both types of beds are available and accessible, the youth are assigned to the two placements in approximately equal numbers. No studies have substantiated the validity of using any of the above methods to predict an optimum number of beds. Number of youth considered, admission policies and length of stay are variables which are considered as the key factors in projecting needed non-secure beds for an area.

SHELTER HOMES/CENTERS PROVIDING TEMPORARY SHELTER CARE FOR DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS BY COUNTY



- Number of beds in Court Shelter Home/ Center providing temporary shelter care for delinquents (includes emergency foster beds used for delinquent youth)
- Number of beds in DSS Shelter Home/Center
- Court Operated Shelter Homes/Centers in Ingham, Kent, Macomb, Muskegon, and Wayne counties serve primarily dependent/neglected children and therefore are not reflected here as shelter resources for delinquent adolescents. Shelter homes in Lenawee, Monroe, Sanilac and Shiawassee Counties primarily provide post dispositional treatment. As such, they are also not identified on this map as shelter resources for delinquent adolescents.



December, 1978

D. Runaway Services

Runaway services were developed more than a decade ago to serve youth who had left their own homes. Law enforcement officials were flooded with requests for assistance in locating runaway youth. Unless the youth requested help or was apprehended, as a runaway or for some other offense, little assistance could be given. In response to this situation runaway facilities developed outreach programs, and established telephone hot-lines on a national scale in an attempt to enable youth to seek assistance without entering the official system.

Juvenile courts have experienced a dilemma in dealing with the runaway. Many of the motivating factors for their behavior lie in problems at home. The action of placing a youth in detention does eliminate the immediate "running" behavior, but often when the youth returns home, the same unsettled conflicts recur and the youth again runs away. Court caseworkers seldom have the time necessary to resolve the complicated, difficult problems of the runaway youth's family.

At the same time juvenile court referrals for criminal offenses have increased dramatically. Time and effort are necessarily delegated to the more serious juvenile criminal offenders. It becomes apparent that the long existing differences between status and criminal offenders now have not only to be recognized but that different approaches to the two classes of offenders have to be developed. That response has been underway in Michigan for some time.

The Department of Social Services has a contract with the Michigan Coalition of Runaway Services to provide twenty-one runaway homes at a cost of \$2,548,368. In addition, DSS funds two youth service bureaus, one in Muskegon and one in Detroit. While these are not residential facilities, they do effectively deal with runaway youth. Funding for these two agencies amounted to \$356,000 last year. These agencies are primarily funded through Title XX of the Social Security Act. Contracts are renewed annually when monitoring indicates that the individual agency is delivering the contracted services.

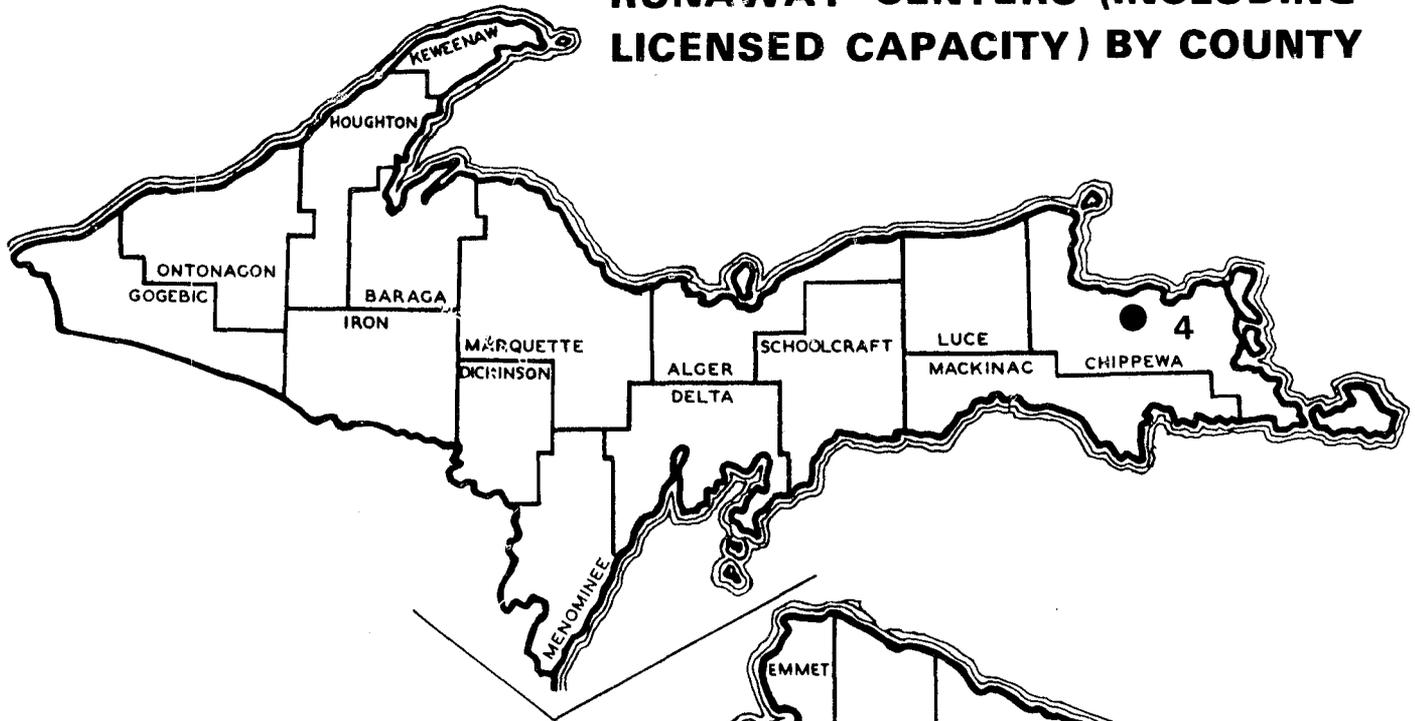
Although runaway centers are a critical link in the continuum of services, an analysis of the need for additional runaway centers in the State is not part of this plan, nor will the plan include recommendations in this area.

This decision has been made for two reasons:

- a. Because the focus of this effort was primarily in other areas, the information we have collected on runaway issues is not detailed enough to provide a basis for decisions about the type or quantity of runaway services needed.
- b. A needs assessment and state plan for runaway programs is underway within the Delinquency Services Division of the Office of Children and Youth Services.

Chart #11 shows the distribution of runaway centers in the State and shows the licensed capacity of those providing residential care.

RUNAWAY CENTERS (INCLUDING LICENSED CAPACITY) BY COUNTY

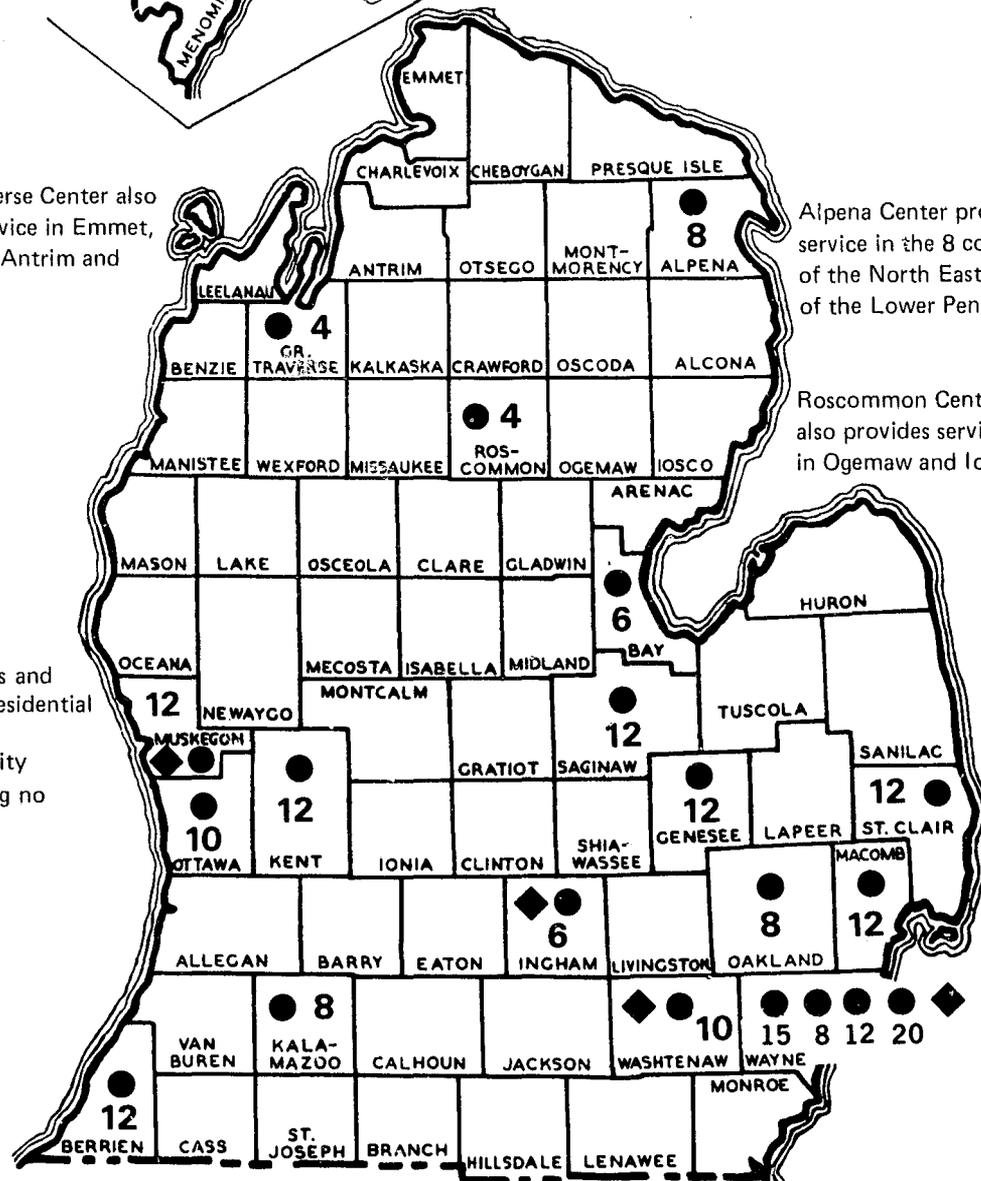


Grand Traverse Center also provides service in Emmet, Charlevoix, Antrim and Kalkaska.

Alpena Center provides service in the 8 counties of the North East corner of the Lower Peninsula.

Roscommon Center also provides service in Ogemaw and Iosco.

- Runaway Center (facilities and roster homes) providing residential care.
- # Represents licensed capacity
- ◆ Runaway Center providing no residential care.



This map includes centers receiving DSS funding and non-DSS funded centers who are members of the Michigan Coalition of Runaway Services.

December, 1978

E. In-home Detention

The in-home detention program provides an alternative to secure detention for youth awaiting court hearings or placement in a treatment program. It allows a youth to await trial in his own home under the strict supervision of a court worker. The program is intended to be short-term and is not used as a part of a long range treatment plan. The goals of the program are:

- a. To assure that the youth does not commit another offense while on in-home detention.
- b. To assure the youth's presence at the court hearing.

Assignment to the program is made at the preliminary hearing by the court referee or intake staff. At this point, some youth have already spent from several hours to several days in secure confinement. The decision to assign a youth to in-home detention depends upon: a) whether the type of offense the youth is charged with does not render him unacceptable for return to the community; b) the willingness of the youth to participate in the program; and c) the suitability of the parental home.

The parent must be able to provide adequate supervision during the hours the youth is in the home and the youth must agree to limit normal activities. Daily, face to face, contact is maintained with the youth and parent by the in-home detention caseworker. The program's goals and the consequences of returning to secure detention for failure to meet these goals are thoroughly discussed with both the youth and parent.

While the model varies in actual practice in Michigan, under the original design the court worker handles 3 to 8 cases at a time, allowing daily contact with the youth. A case may remain active from two to fifteen days, or longer if further monitoring is advisable. Much of the success of in-home detention can be attributed to the close oversight of the court worker. These workers may be juvenile officers, child care workers or trained volunteers.

The number of youth served by in-home detention programs varies, depending upon the number of court workers involved.

In-home detention was initiated in St. Louis, Missouri in 1969 in an effort to relieve serious overcrowding in the local detention facility. The program proved to be very successful in the supervision of youth outside of severe detention as well as being operational and economically feasible.

Recent studies of in-home detention programs in Louisville, Kentucky and Hennepin County, Minnesota further demonstrated that in-home detention was an effective and less costly alternative to placing youth in secure detention. In Hennepin, Minnesota the cost of in-home detention in 1977 averaged \$7.00 per day for each youth in the program as compared to approximately \$50.00 per day for each youth in secure detention.

During the first two years of the program, a total of 402 youth were involved, 80% were males, 20% were females. The average age was 15 years. Only 3% of the youth were arrested for a new offense while on in-home detention.

Although one of the primary reasons for implementing in-home detention was to relieve the problem of overcrowding in secure detention, findings revealed that the overcrowding remained constant or had increased.

In Michigan there are several programs with goals and practices similar to in-home detention but unlike in-home detention they also provide long term treatment for youth. These programs are referred to as in-home care, intensive counseling, home attention or diversion programs, they receive some of their funding from state appropriated funds through Michigan's Child Care Fund.

F. Transportation

In order to provide adequate detention services to a geographical region, the facility must be central to the referral sources. When apprehended, a youth is usually transported by the arresting officer to a place of detention; thereafter it is the court's responsibility to transport the youth.

Therefore, a centralized detention facility, which is located at a distance of 50 to 75 miles from the furthest community served, obviously will not provide most law enforcement officers with an easily accessible place of detention at the time of apprehension. Few law enforcement agencies, especially in rural areas, can afford the time necessary for an officer to travel such distances. The loss of a police officer and patrol car for that length of time reduces police coverage for the entire community.

Currently, law enforcement officers, acting with court sanction, detain youth in county jails. Due to time and personnel constraints, this practice will continue unless locally based alternatives are available (such as: "hold-over facilities") and a reliable network of transportation is provided.

Once the youth is detained in jail, it becomes the court's responsibility to provide detention care when indicated. In many rural areas, continued jail detention is ordered by the court or detention bed space is sought from a county with detention services. If the youth is transported to a juvenile detention facility, it usually is the probation officer's responsibility. If a centralized facility is located within a reasonable driving distance, it is assumed that courts would not order continued jail detention in most cases and that the youth would be transported by a probation officer to the regional detention facility.

Transportation is a costly service no matter who provides it. Various programs to address this need are being tried throughout the United States. Florida is presently using child care staff to transport youth to their regional detention facilities. Maryland has a 15 state employee transportation staff who convey youth to and from regional detention facilities for placement and court hearings. Each vehicle has a mobile telephone for rapid communication.

Another option is to have the conveyor be a male child care worker, assigned to each shift, at a regional detention center. He then could be an auxiliary person in a wing when not conveying youth.

The expense of time and mileage must be considered if the regional facility is to be used by distant court jurisdictions. Fifty to 75 miles, i.e., 2 to 3 hours round trip travel time, is considered to be a maximum distance in most instances. Such a trip would take half of a working day. More time than this may act as a prohibition to the use of the facility.

G. Hold-Over Facilities

A hold-over facility is defined as a facility providing temporary secure custody for apprehended youth for no more than 72 hours, while allowing the court reasonable time either to dispose of the case or to make arrangements other than jail for the youth.

It is our intent to examine the use of hold-over facilities as an alternative to placing youth in need of temporary secure custody in adult jails.

Recommendations for the establishment and testing of hold-over services in several areas of the state will be made. These pilot programs allow the opportunity to study and investigate the assumptions that:

- a. In rural communities or counties without an existing secure detention program the establishment of facilities for holding

- youth up to 72 hours, who need secure custody locally, will reduce the number of youth placed in adult jails.
- b. In communities where a regional detention program is operational and jail continues to be used for the housing of youth, the establishment of holding facilities locally will eliminate the need to jail youth.
 - c. In high density urban areas where the conveyance of a juvenile by the police to an existing secure detention program requires extensive travel time, the establishment of holding facilities locally will reduce the period of time a patrol car is absent from response and patrol capability.
 - d. In areas of the state with secure detention, the establishment of hold-over facilities will reduce the use of detention beds for youth who are held waiting for parents.

These test programs should be developed in a manner which permits examination of: 1) the cost/effectiveness of the services, 2) the most appropriate locations for the service, and 3) the operational problems associated with the approach.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has approved a request from the Office of Children and Youth Services for special technical assistance regarding the development of hold-over facilities. The Community Research Forum will assign one of its staff, who has experience implementing the service in other states, to work with OCYS in adapting the approach to Michigan.

Description of Services

Provision for the secure temporary care of youth picked up by the police is necessary even where there is an adequate regional detention facility. Normally conveyance to a detention center is made by the law enforcement agency that apprehends the youth, removing a patrol car from response and patrol capability for an extended period of time. It is clearly understandable that the police officer cannot forego other responsibilities to immediately transport an apprehended youth over any extended distance. If no temporary facility exists locally to "hold over" the youth, a jail will be utilized.

Recognizing that in many Michigan communities the jail is the only resource available to physically detain a juvenile, the introduction of hold-over facilities would be an alternative primarily intended to service

that identifiable portion of the juvenile jail population (76%) who are presently spending 72 hours or less in jail. These youth are assumed to be either in secure pre-trial detention, awaiting parental pick up or awaiting transfer to a secure detention program. The 72 hour time limit is proposed because it would permit the youth to remain in his community pending preliminary hearing (48 hours) and allow the court reasonable time (24 hours) to make arrangements other than jail for the youth, if detention is required prior to adjudication. A hold-over facility can help alleviate transportation problems by giving 24 hours to arrange transportation to a nearby center, without buying the time at the cost of a youth's placement in jail.

A hold-over facility can be provided without great expense in a hospital or other fire-resistant building. Perhaps lease arrangements could be made with an existing community service such as a YMCA. If properly used, it should be empty most of the time, with on-call staff brought in as needed. Because youth in the facility stay for such a short time, the local hold-over facility does not have to provide space for large-muscle activity as does a detention home, which may hold youth several weeks. Further, since in most instances a hold-over facility contains very few youth at any one time, the youth can be under constant supervision. Thus, while keeping the facility locked is important, there is not the same need for the type of construction and equipment required in a regular detention home to prevent a youth from hurting himself or others.

In Utah, local hold-over facilities have been developed throughout the state. The Utah Department of Public Welfare has established written detention standards with 48 hour hold-over facilities designated as "Type C." These facilities may have from one to six individual sleeping rooms, a day room, a shower room, and a supervisor's office. Each facility contains a refrigerator and stove for preparing snacks and meals for newly admitted youth but regular meals are brought in from other institutions or consist of TV dinners.

Sometimes such hold-over facilities for youth are provided for in new buildings constructed to house other activities. For example, in Cedar City, Utah, the hold-over facility is in a new county hospital, in St. George, it is in a new county office building. When a hold-over facility is located in an institution caring for other people, it is important that the youth be kept in separate quarters out of sight and hearing of these people.

The location of hold-over facilities was a topic of intense interest during the public meetings held to review the first draft of this plan. By piloting the approach in several different locations we should be able to determine, through experience, the most effective locations.

In a small community, a secure hold-over facility for youth may not always be in use, thus posing a problem of staffing. In Utah, the problem has been solved by employing a couple in each community on a standby basis. Each couple is paid a monthly salary and is called to the facility for duty when youth are placed there. There would also be a court appointed caseworker on call 24 hours a day (either court or DSS employee) who would make the intake decision as to the proper action and placement of the youth at that time. The police would therefore have a resource at all times for care of youth and would not be placing youth in jail by default. A local 24 hour hold-over facility is not a substitute for a detention home that can provide secure care for youth for as long as 3 weeks, if necessary.

Chart #12 shows a suggested floor plan for a hold-over facility developed by Sherwood Norman, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York.

Identification of Need for Hold-Over Facilities

To obtain information about the number of youth held in adult jails prior to court hearing, secure custody survey forms completed by Michigan jails and lock-ups were studied. Basic identifying information was requested including: 1) the number of youth jailed during the survey period; 2) the number of hours the youth spent in jail; 3) the reason for detention, and 4) the youth's destination on release. The proximity of each jail to existing secure detention programs and the rate of referral by each county to these secure detention programs was determined.

Survey findings showed that during the survey period, 1,790 youth were placed in secure custody statewide, of which, 116 were placed in adult jails. Of this number, 55% were in jail 24 hours or less, 67% jailed for 48 hours or less, 76% were jailed for 72 hours or less and 24% were jailed over 72 hours. Also, 56% of youth were jailed for the commission of an offense against property/person, 25% jailed on status offenses and 8% jailed as a result of a court ordered disposition. Eighty-six per cent were jailed in rural areas or counties without secure detention programs and 14% were jailed in areas with secure detention programs.

Focusing on the juvenile jail population and the length of stay, nine potential counties were identified as possible sites for establishing pilot hold-over facilities. These nine counties account for 45% of the statewide total of juvenile jailings. The introduction of hold-over services will offer the opportunity to study, observe and gain a better understanding of the kind of impact hold-over facilities could have on the elimination of the jailing of youth.

Chart #6 shows the number of youth jailed and the number of youth placed in secure detention programs during the secure custody survey period of October - November, 1978.

Bed Space Projections

Since the hold-over facilities concept is relatively new, there is little information provided to help accurately predict bed space need for hold-over facilities. Therefore we are recommending that if a county's juvenile jail population averages between 1-5 youth monthly then the projected bed space is 1 bed. For each added group of 5 youth per month the projected bed space should increase by 1 bed.

For example: 6-10 youth = 2 bed space

11-15 youth = 3 bed space

Estimated Cost of Providing Care

Presently there are no hold-over facilities in Michigan, however, using the states of Utah, Pennsylvania and Maryland's average per diem rate of \$70.00, plus a 10% inflation factor, this would make the projected per diem rate \$77.00. Since a hold-over facility usually provides care for a youth until the preliminary hearing, 48 hours, plus an additional 16 to 24 hours if the court orders continued detention, allowing time for arrangements to be made to transfer the youth to a regional detention program the unit cost equals \$231.00.

Current per diem rate (\$70) x 10% inflationary factor x 3 days

length of care = \$231 per unit cost.

The high per diem cost is caused by the number of youth staying a short period of time, the large frequency of admissions and releases and the need for security in the physical structure of the rooms.

Construction Cost Projection

Since there is no information available on the cost of constructing a hold-over facility, we are recommending that hold-over facilities be provided for in already existing buildings constructed to house other activities. For example, in Cedar City, Utah, the hold-over facility is in the basement of a new county hospital; in St. George, Utah, it is in the basement of a county office building and in Maryland, it is located in the YWCA. When the hold-over facility is located in an existing institution designed for other purposes it is important that attention be paid to maintaining separate quarters for different groups. For example, youth must be maintained separately from adults, males from females, pre-adjudicatory separately from post-adjudicatory, etc.

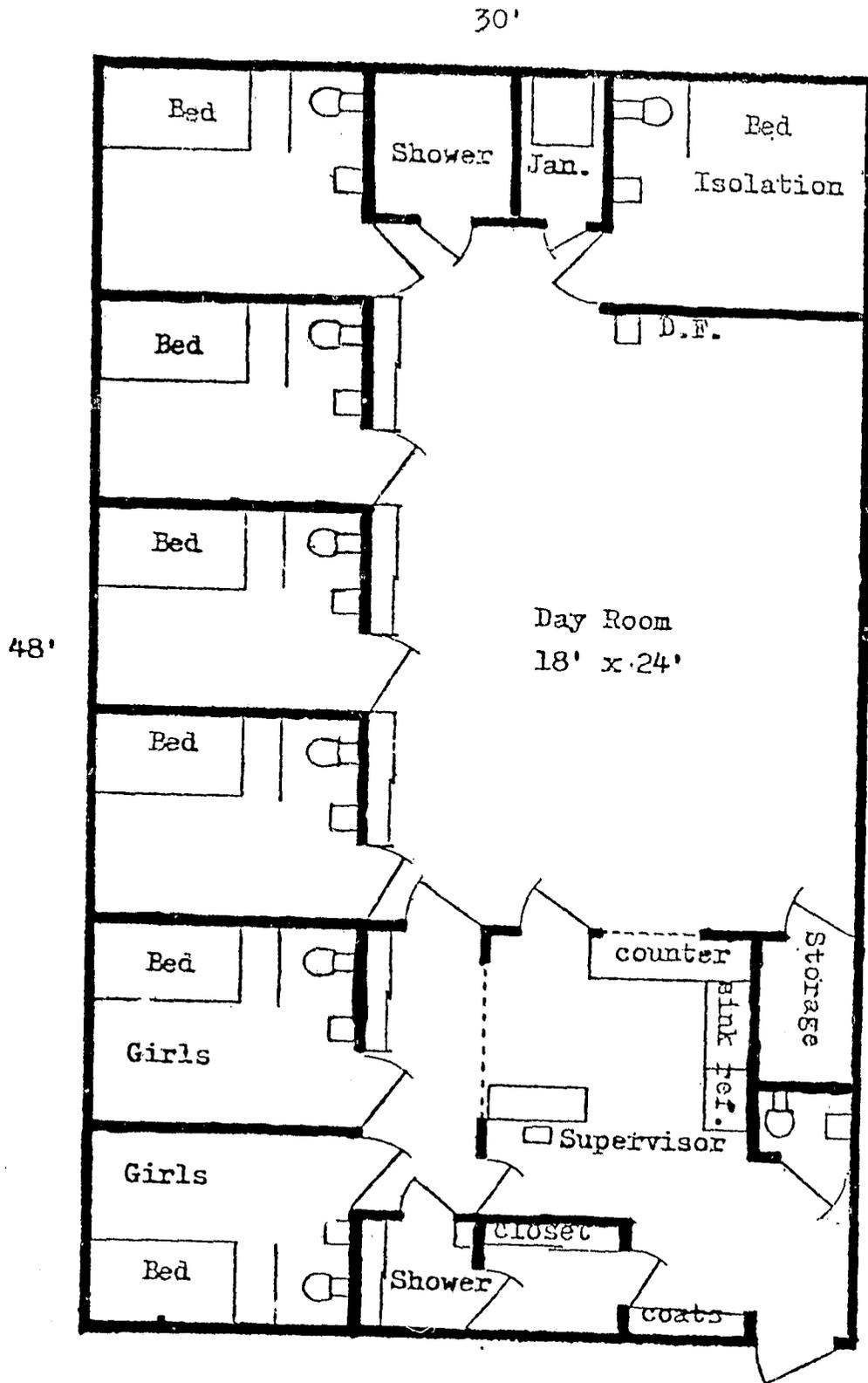
The facility may have one to six individual sleeping rooms, a day room, a shower room and a supervisor's office: Each facility should contain a refrigerator and a stove for preparing snacks and meals for newly admitted youth, but regular meals are to be brought in from other institutions.

The projected cost of renovating a room in an already existing structure would be approximately \$5,000 per bed.

While the application of this model in Michigan does show promise, participants in the draft review meetings expressed concern about anticipated operational problems that could be encountered in Michigan during implementation. Some of these problems were confirmed through contacts with staff operating hold-over facilities in Utah.

As a result of these concerns, and the generally untested nature of the approach, we have suggested a careful testing of the model in selected areas.

For
Overnight to 48 Hour Hold-Over Facility
(For Counties over 250,000)



By Sherwood Norman

SCALE - 5/32" = 1'

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York

V. NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR SECURE DETENTION

When detention is properly used, the community's most disturbed and aggressively acting-out youth will be placed in a physically restrictive facility pending court disposition. Unfortunately, the words "properly used" are open to various interpretations. Concerned and interested persons working with juveniles recognize this. This concern prompted several national groups to review and reach agreement on guidelines for clarification of the words "properly used." These groups discovered that state probate codes may have been written in broad and sometimes vague terms. As a result, almost any child who is apprehended by a law enforcement officer could be placed in detention.

In many geographic areas of the United States, detention rates vary widely. Within a single state, the rate of detention in one district can be more than four times as high as that in another district. Disparities are even higher between individual court jurisdictions. With such variations in detention practice, one can conclude that if the same youth were charged with the same offense, under the same circumstances, but brought before different courts, the actions taken by each court could be considerably different.

This variance is dependent upon local custom, the philosophy of individual judges, the availability of alternative services and, to some extent, on the adequacy and number of probation staff. It is apparent that these community differences influencing detention use also dictate the apparent "detention need."

The variance in detention use rates indicates that usage is influenced by the availability of the services. Without uniform detention admission standards, our ability to predict future secure or non-secure bed needs for either the state or for local jurisdictions is very limited. The degree of accuracy of predictions of the future will be proportionate to the degree of consistency in past patterns.

Three groups who have discussed the issue on a national level and have developed standards or guidelines for detention are:

1. The American Bar Association (IJA/ABA)
2. Advisory Committee to the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of U.S. Department of Justice
3. National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

The National Institute Standards outlined below were selected as a method of examining the placement of all Michigan youth entering juvenile court intake, jail and/or a detention facility during the survey period, October 23 through November 21, 1978.

National Institute Standards *

Criteria for Detention in Secure Facility - Delinquency

Juveniles subject to the jurisdiction of the family court over delinquency should not be detained in a secure facility unless:

- a. They are fugitives from another jurisdiction;
- b. They request protection in writing in circumstances that present an immediate threat of serious physical injury;
- c. They are charged with murder in the first or second degree;
- d. They are charged with a serious property crime or a crime of violence other than first or second degree murder which if committed by an adult would be a felony, and:
 - i) They are already detained or on conditional release in connection with another delinquency proceeding;
 - ii) They have a demonstrable recent record of willful failures to appear at family court proceedings;
 - iii) They have a demonstrable recent record of violent conduct resulting in physical injury to others; or
 - iv) They have a demonstrable recent record of adjudications for serious property offenses; and
- e. There is no less restrictive alternative that will reduce the risk of flight, or of serious harm to property or to the physical safety of the juvenile or others.

* Taken from: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Administrator on Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 3.152. September 30, 1976. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

VI. Legislative Options

Study Results and Legislative Options

If action is taken on this plan through the legislative process, a major policy decision must be made in order to select the appropriate action. This decision is essentially one of determining the degree of discretion that can be exercised by major juvenile justice decision makers.

Findings indicate that additional services will be necessary in any event. However, the amount and type of needed services will change depending upon the degree of discretion permitted by Michigan law.

The effect on needed services of changes in discretionary power is expressed in terms of two major legislative options.

These major options are:

1. Fund additional services necessary to support the current degree of discretion established by legislative policy. We have labeled this option: "current code"
2. Fund additional services necessary to support more standardized decision making. We have used standards for detention developed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as a means of illustrating the effect of standards on needed services. This option is labeled: "Revised Code"

It should be clear that neither option in any manner presents a "wish list" of services desired by professionals in the field. These projections are taken from the questionnaire which asked staff where individual youth were actually placed, and then asked where the youth would have "ideally" been placed if the resource existed. The questionnaire also enabled us to classify each youth as eligible or non-eligible for secure detention under LEAA standards.

Method of Collection

The following material describes how the information was collected, notes the variables taken into account, and describes the procedures used to analyze the findings.

1. Analysis of Current Services

The extent of current use of secure detention and non-secure alternatives was collected from each of the 83 counties through a juvenile court intake survey. The survey was designed to collect information on all youth entering the court during a 30 day period. This 30 day sample provided proportionate numbers of youth securely detained (in a jail or detention facility), placed in non-secure shelter care, placed on supervised release, released to parents, etc. Copies of the actual survey forms can be found in the Appendix.

In order to translate this 30 days of operation into an assessment of future operations a number of adjustments had to be made. Once the sample was collected, all courts were contacted and asked about the extent to which they believed the survey period reflected their "normal" activity.

Since the need for services changes over the course of a year, courts were also asked to provide information on their peak period. Using both the survey information and the information provided by courts as they reviewed the results we obtained information on the average volume of each court, and their peak volumes by number and month.

Two calculations were then made for each county: (1) The number of youth placed during an average period (in most counties this was represented by the survey period) and (2) the number of youth placed in each service area during a "peak" period.

In order to complete this calculation we assumed that the general pattern of decision making in each court remains relatively constant, i.e. that the percentage of youth sent to each different placement during the survey period could be used to calculate the number of youth sent to those placements during non-survey periods.

This assumption (that a pattern of decision making exists in the courts and that the survey sample reflects that pattern) is fundamental to this plan. We believe our projections to be accurate in direct proportion to the degree that such a pattern exists within the variables assessed. If no consistency in decision making exists with any variables, then no projections could be made based on data from one month,

one year or any other length of time.

2. Projection of Needed Services Based on Current Code

Per our Act 87 mandate a primary focus of this plan was to be on areas of the state without detention facilities. We believe this represents a legislatively recognized need for secure detention resources in the 63 counties without secure detention facilities. (The eight counties served currently by the Genesee Regional Facility may be considered excluded from this general statement.) The primary intent of the survey was to measure this need quantitatively.

Actual rate of use is of little value in determining this need since utilization is minimal or non-existent in those counties without facilities. Courtesy detention does occur, i.e., a county with a facility will house a youth from another county if there is a bed available. However, it is a poor (at best minimal) indication of need.

In order to measure the need for a service that does not now exist in sufficient amounts the survey not only obtained information on what was currently happening in each county, but also asked individual court workers to identify the "ideal" intake disposition for youth seen during the survey period. In this way, even though a service was not available for a specific youth, the worker had the opportunity to identify when secure detention was felt necessary (as well as other non-secure alternatives such as foster homes). The need for each service was determined by examining the ideal placements for individual youth identified by court staff.

For example, if youth "A" was noted as ideally placed in secure custody, we assumed that:

- a. If a secure custody space had been available youth "A" would have been placed there.
- b. A need exists in that county for secure custody beds in an amount necessary to handle youth "A".

Since the same youth are considered for each option, with only the type of place-

ment changing, this approach links the projections of secure and non-secure beds inexorably together within each option. Each of the options should therefore be accepted or rejected as a package, since the projected need for each service presumes the availability of the other services in the amounts specified.

In addition to the proportions collected through the survey for ideal placements information on periods of peak intake was also collected for each county.

At a regional level the month of highest intake was identified and the ideal secure need recorded for all counties that peaked during that month. Average (survey period) intake was then projected for all other counties in the region. This was done to assure that on a regional basis detention bed space was not computed at every county's peak month.

Through the use of both averages and peaks as a means of computing needed regional beds, we estimate the average occupancy rate of the projected beds to be between 85 and 95 percent. This should peak to 100% one or two months out of the year. In a few counties there were unusually high jumps in intake during certain months. To avoid creating a large number of beds that would only be used for one month or less out of each year, the peak number of projected beds in these cases was adjusted downward to keep the facility at an average of between 85 and 95 percent occupancy. One final explanation of the calculations is necessary in order to understand the projections of need based on the current code. In 32 counties there were no actual secure placements nor any ideal secure placements, noted during the survey period. These counties would detain very few youth during a year. However, when several of these counties are combined in a region, they do have a collective need for secure beds. This need could not be projected directly from the survey. Therefore, it was necessary to devise a method of estimating their need based on their intake. Two different methods of estimating this need were used. The first was a projection of secure placements based on a straight percentage of intake volume. This percentage was based on findings in national studies of detention rates. The second

method used a mathematical formula developed by planning staff to estimate the likelihood of an event given a certain size of sample.

When both methods were applied to the same information we found the resulting projections from each method to be about the same when a large number of counties were taken together. In this situation we selected the mathematical formula as the method of choice. This method seemed to more accurately reflect variations in practice between counties that one would normally find in actual operation. The formula used is described in detail in the Appendix. The projections which are based on this formula in zero counties are shown in the regional tables as: "Survey/Peak, Adjusted '0'."

3. Analysis of Needed Services Based On A Change in the Code

In addition to measuring current use and need based on current policies established in the Juvenile Code and Court rules, we also attempted to measure the effect that a major change in the code would have on decisions to use secure detention.

In order to measure the effect of a major policy change on the need for services we had to select and apply a policy that: a) was different than current Michigan policy, and b) could be applied consistently across all counties.

We were also concerned that the policy change represent a credible future direction for Michigan. Regardless of whether the policy is eventually adopted or not, it had to be feasible for Michigan.

After consultation with staff from the Community Research Forum and review of other standards we selected the National Standards for secure detention developed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

These standards do differ considerably from current Michigan law. For example, under the standards, it would not be possible to place status offenders in secure custody. The standards also place very clear limits on judicial discretion. There is no open-ended statement in the Standards which permits detention for: "any other reasons the court believes relevant."

During the survey period, questions were asked regarding each youth coming into the court. A number of these questions were directed toward a determination of whether the youth could have been detained if the National Standards were in effect in Michigan.

Although the Standards limit court discretion more than Michigan's Code, the standards do not eliminate judicial discretion. They simply decrease the boundaries within which discretion may be exercised.

In order to translate eligibility for detention into needed beds, we counted the number of youth in each court who met both of the following conditions:

a) who were eligible for detention based on the standards, and b) who ideally should be placed in detention in the opinion of the court worker. Thus the title: "LEAA-Ideal."

Two points should be made about this option. First, the Standards apply only to secure detention. Therefore, the only number we could knowledgeably change from the current code to the LEAA standard is the number of secure detentions. In all regions the number of pre-adjudicatory secure beds needed drops when the LEAA standard is used.

With one exception, the number of needed non-secure beds (shelter care, runaway, etc.) does not change from the current code to the LEAA standards. The exception is "in-home" detention.

In-home detention is designed for youth who would otherwise be sent to secure detention. We took the number of youth who were identified as ideally needing detention, but were not eligible for detention under the standards, and assumed this group indicated a need for in-home detention services.

A second major point regarding the LEAA Standards, we have collected information from courts on their decisions and have then applied the National Standards to those decisions. We would like to emphasize that the courts are operating under Michigan law, not the National Standards. If judgments about court decisions are

to be made, they must be based on standards which exist in law, not upon standards believed by someone else to be desirable.

Our intent in using the standards is to help Michigan make informed judgments about what its future should be, not to criticize present actions which are appropriate under current law.

The need identified in the juvenile court intake survey for the counties without secure facilities must be measured against existing resources to determine unmet need. If one just examines the survey need from the 55 counties with no internal resources (and who are not served directly by the Genesee Regional Facility) then it is clear that current resources are not sufficient to meet the need.

As previously indicated, courtesy detention does occur. However, it represented only 9% of the detention population in existing facilities during the survey period. The nineteen existing facilities generally operate at capacity, serving youth from their own jurisdiction. In fact, many court administrators stated at public meetings on the proposed regional plan that their own judges would use the facility more often if more space was available.

The primary concern of juvenile courts with detention facilities, expressed in the statewide meetings established to review the first draft of this plan is the presence of state wards in their detention facilities. These are youth waiting for parole and review board hearings, waiting placement in the training schools, waiting placement in a private residential setting, etc. The juvenile court intake survey was not designed to measure this population.

The secure custody survey did provide some information on the number of state wards admitted to each facility during the survey period. However, it was not a complete picture of the state ward detention population for that 30 day period. In addition, it was only a count for that 30 days. Since the length of the training school waiting list suggests that a youth may wait as long as three months for placement in the training school, a count for 30 days is not particularly revealing.

At the public meetings the "state ward issue" was consistently identified as a major contributor to detention center overcrowding. The predominate sentiment expressed by facility administrators was that the existing facilities would be adequate to meet needs for their own counties if something could be done to decrease the state ward population.

The number of state wards currently in secure detention facilities was obtained from billings submitted by secure detention facilities, which identify days of care provided to state wards. These figures must be regarded as minimal indications of the state ward population. Facilities can bill the state for this population in one of two ways, either through state ward charge back or through the Child Care Fund. The only data available on days of care for state wards is from the charge back system.

VII. Regional Services and Costs for Each Legislative Option

Regional Configurations

Regional configurations were designed around the following information:

1. Sufficient bed space projections (for counties without detention services) to build and cost-effectively operate a regional detention facility. Youth identified as "ideally" in need of secure detention and youth meeting LEAA standards and "ideally" in need of secure detentions are identified for the 55 counties without detention services.

Regional bed space projections were made using the formula:

$$\frac{(\# \text{ of detentions in regional peak month} \times \text{average length of stay})}{30 \text{ days in month}} \times 1.5 = \# \text{ of beds}$$

Example:

$$\frac{20 \text{ youth requiring detention} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} = \frac{300}{30} = 10 \text{ average daily population} \times 1.5 =$$

15 beds

The additional loading factor (1.5) was added to the average daily population to account for the possibility of several juveniles being admitted at one time during the month. A 50% increase factor has been traditionally used by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the John Howard Association, and the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

This formula is designed to account for peak months of regional activity, plus peak periods of activity within individual months. The figures were adjusted in those counties where unusually high peaks would result in less than 85 to 95 percent occupancy.

2. For counties currently with facilities, the number of days of detention care needed for state wards is identified separately. The options available to the legislature for this population are presented in the material.
3. The geographic size of the region was considered in an attempt to assure that no region becomes too large, thus limiting use by all counties in the region.
4. Projected youth population increase and decrease was noted. The primary pattern was reduction of future juvenile population. On a regional basis the reduction could be significant, but caution must be applied. At the public hearings police and courts generally agreed that the survey findings clearly underestimated need. They believed that at the current time many youth are not referred to the courts by police because there are no services available. If this is true the survey only identified the "tip of the iceberg." As such it might be erroneous to believe that juvenile justice system needs will decrease as the juvenile population decreases. They may increase as more resources are made available.

SECURE DETENTION NEEDS BY REGIONS AND BY OPTIONS

Region 1: Upper Peninsula

TABLE #4

Number of Youth Needing Detention by Worker
Ideal and LEAA/Ideal Options, During
Survey Period and Peak Months

REGION #1: UPPER PENINSULA

County	% of change in Youth pop. 1980-85	# of youth entering court per Survey	Peak # entering/ Month	Ideal # to Detention Survey Peak	Adj. # to Detention Survey/Peak	LEAA & Ideal # to Detention Survey/Peak
Alger	< 0.8	8	21/Dec.	1/3		0/0
Baraga	< 1.9	7	7/Nov.	2/2		1/1
Delta	> 0.6	21	33/Dec.	0/0	1.26/1.98	
Dickinson	< 1.5	25	33/June	2/4		1/2
Gogebic	< 0.2	3	7/April	0/0	.03/.07	
Houghton	-0-	1	5/July	1/5		1/5
Iron	> 0.8	17	19/June	0/0	.85/.95	
Keweenaw	< 2.1	0	Too small to compute			
Luce	< 2.0	0	22	1/2		1/2
Mackinac	< 0.2	9	28/May	1/3		0/0
Marquette	< 1.4	68	93	2/3		2/3
Menominee	< 2.1	10	18/June	0/0	.3/.54	
Ontonagon	< 0.8	5	25/Aug/Se	2/10		1/5
Schoolcraft	< 1.7	1	6/June	Too small to compute		
Chippewa	< 1.5	28	28/Nov.	0/0	2.24/2.24	

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS AND FINDINGS FOR REGION 1 - UPPER PENINSULA

1. Need Based on Current Code

- a. Number of youth needing detention per worker ideal during peak month (August) = 26.68.
- b. Base Space calculation:
$$\frac{26.68 \text{ youth} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} \times 1.5 \text{ peak adjustment} = 20.01$$
- c. Estimated number of needed beds based on worker ideal:
20 beds (rounded from 20.01)
- d. Estimated cost of providing 20 beds:
 - 1) Construction costs: \$1,000,000 - 20 beds x average cost of \$50,000 per bed
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$525,600 20 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days

2. Need Based on Revised Code

- a. Number of youth needing detention per LEAA/ideal during peak month (August) = 17.68.
- b. Bed space calculation:
$$\frac{17.68 \text{ youth} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} \times 1.5 \text{ peak adjustment} = 13.26 \text{ beds}$$
- c. Estimated number of needed beds based on LEAA/ideal: 14 beds (rounded from 13.26)
- d. Estimated cost of providing 14 beds:
 - 1) Construction costs: \$700,00 - 14 beds x average cost of \$50,000 per bed.
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$367,920 14 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days.

Number of Youth Needing Detention by Worker
Ideal and LEAA/Ideal Options, During
Survey Period and Peak Months

REGION #2: NORTHERN LOWER PENINSULA

County	% of change in youth pop. 1980-85	# of youth entering court per Survey	Peak # entering/ Month	Ideal # to Detention Survey/Peak	Adj.# to de- tention Survey/Peak	LEAA & Ideal # to deten. Survey/Peak
Emmet	< 1.6	7	10/Oct.	0/0	.13/.18	
Cheboygan	< 1.2	26	58/Jul/Aug	0/0	1.9/4.23	
Presque Isle	< .9	2	5/Mar.	Too small	to compute	
Charlevoix	< 3.3	4	10/Dec.	1/3		1/3
Leelanau	< 1.1	8	9/May	1/1		0/0
Antrim	< 3.1	1	12/Aug.	Too small	to compute	
Otsego	< 1.7	5	18/Mar/Oct	0/0	.07/.23	
Montmorency	< .02	4	9/April	0.0	.04/.09	
Alpena	0	56	56/Nov.	1/1		0/0
Benzie	< .8	11	22/Jan/Aug	0/0	.32/.64	0/0
Gr. Traverse	< 1.0	38	28/Nov.	4/4		1/1
Kalkaska	< 2.4	9	13/Jan.	0/0	.216/.312	
Crawford	< 1.8	50	26/Jun/Jul	10/19		5/10
Oscoda	< 4.2	3	8	0.0	.021/.056	
Alcona	< 1.4	7	15/Sept.	0.0	.12/.27	
Manistee	< 1.6	31	31/Nov.	0/0	2.72/2.72	
Wexford	< .8	13	30/Mar.	0/0	.46/1.05	
Missaukee	< 3.1	3	10/April	0/0	.02/.07	
Roscommon	< .1	11	11/Nov.	0/0	.32/.32	
Ogemaw	< .9	6	12/July	0/0	.09/.18	
Iosco	< 1.5	36	36/Nov.	5/5		1/1

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS AND FINDINGS FOR REGION 2 - NORTHERN LOWER PENINSULA

1. Need Based on Current Code

- a. Number of youth needing detention per worker ideal during peak month (July) = 39.87.
- b. Bed space calculation:
$$\frac{39.87 \text{ youth} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} \times 1.5 \text{ peak adjustment} = 29.89 \text{ beds}$$
- c. Estimated number of beds needed based on worker ideal = 30 beds (rounded from 29.89)
- d. Estimated cost of providing 30 beds:
 - 1) Construction costs: \$1,500,000 - 30 beds x average cost of \$50,000 per bed
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$788,400 - 30 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days

2. Need Based on Revised Code

- a. Number of youth needing detention per LEAA/ideal during peak month (July) = 21.55.
- b. Bed space calculation:
$$\frac{21.55 \text{ youth} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} \times 1.5 \text{ peak adjustment} = 16.15 \text{ beds}$$
- c. Estimated number of needed beds based on LEAA/ideal: 17 beds (rounded from 16.15)
- d. Estimated cost of providing 17 beds:
 - 1) Construction costs: \$850,000 - 17 beds x \$50,000 average per bed
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$446,760 - 17 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days

Region 3: Mid Lower Peninsula (Northern boundary: Mason to Arenac, Southern boundary: Muskegon to Saginaw) **

TABLE #6

Number of Youth Needing Detention by Worker
Ideal and LEAA/Ideal Options, During
Survey Period and Peak Months

REGION #3: MID LOWER PENINSULA

County	% of change in youth pop. 1980-85	# of youth entering court per Survey	Peak # entering/ Month	Ideal # to Detention Survey/Peak	Adj.# to detention Survey/Peak	LEAA & Ideal # to deten. Survey/Peak
Mason	< 1.6	7	35	0/0	.13/.63	0/0
Lake	< 2.8	12	June 18/Sept.	6/9		5/7.5
Osceola	< 2.7	8	10	0/0	.17/.21	
Clare *	< 1.5	5	unknown	0/1		0/
Oceana	< 4.7	23	June 40/Aug.	0/0	1.45/2.5	
Newaygo	< 3.1	15	Mar. 30/Aug	2/4		2/4
Mecosta	< 1.1	23	23/Nov.	1/1		1/1
Montcalm	< .1	15	23/April	0/0	.6/.92	
Gladwin *	< .6	10	unknown	0/0	.26/	
Arenac *	< 3.0	10	16/Aug.	0/0	.03/.04	
Midland *	< 1.6	23	33	4/6		3/4
Gratiot	< .8	10	26/June	0.0	.03/.07	
Isabella *	< .7	(average 11) 0	10/Apr.	0/0	.319/.551	

* These counties may decide to participate in a regional detention facility located in Bay County. See discussion following secure bed projections for details.

** The counties with existing facilities have been excluded from the need projections.

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS AND FINDINGS FOR REGION 3

1. Need Based on Current Code

- a. Number of youth needing detention per worker ideal during peak month (June) = 22.56.
- b. Bed space calculations:
$$\frac{22.56 \text{ youth} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} \times 1.5 \text{ peak adjustment} = 16.92 \text{ beds}$$
- c. Estimated number of beds needed based on worker ideal = 17 beds (rounded from 16.92)
- d. Estimated cost of providing 17 beds:
 - 1) Construction costs: \$850,000 - 17 beds x average cost of \$50,000 per bed
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$446,760 - 17 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days

2. Need Based on Revised Code

- a. Number of youth needing detention per LEAA/ideal during peak month (June) = 18.06.
- b. Bed space calculation:
$$\frac{18.06 \text{ youth} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} \times 1.5 \text{ peak adjustment} = 13.54 \text{ beds}$$
- c. Estimated number of beds needed based on LEAA/ideal = 14 beds (rounded from 13.54)
- d. Estimated cost of providing 14 beds:

As noted in the text, the survey information was too limited to permit a detailed analysis of the total effect implementing LEAA standards would have on existing facilities.

However, based on the data available, if Michigan adopts the standards, the Bay, Muskegon and Saginaw facilities would have enough space to accommodate the 14 beds needed by the counties without facilities in this region. The pre-adjudication detention in the three facilities should decrease and thus provide bed space for these additional youth.

The Bay County facility would still need approximately \$500,000 additional state funds to renovate and add recreational services to be able to operate on a regional basis.

Additionally, the state and the counties are currently paying for secure detention in this area. We do not project any increases in operational costs in this area under LEAA standards. Therefore, operational costs are shown as zero.

- 1) Construction costs: \$500,000 - Based on architect's preliminary estimate of the cost of renovating the Bay County facility.
- 2) Operating costs: \$ - 0 -
No projected increase from current expenditure levels.

If, upon further study, it is found that the existing facilities in this region cannot meet the needs of these 18 youth (14 beds), the estimated cost of providing 14 beds is:

- 1) Construction costs: \$700,000 (14 beds x \$50,000 per bed)
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$367,920 (14 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days)
3. Estimated number of additional beds needed for state wards currently held in Bay, Muskegon, and Saginaw facilities: 3 beds (rounded from 2.2) If additional space for these state wards is to be added to some other detention facility, the following additional costs may be expected.
- a. Construction costs: \$150,000 - 3 beds x \$50,000 average cost per bed
 - b. Yearly Operation costs: \$78,840 - 3 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days

Region 4: Southern West and Mid Michigan (Ottawa, Kent, Ionia, Allegan, Barry, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, and Lenawee)

NOTE: The above counties with existing secure detention facilities have been excluded from the following calculations of need.

TABLE # 7

Number of Youth Needing Detention by Worker
Ideal and LEAA/Ideal Options, During
Survey Period and Peak Months

REGION #4: SOUTHERN WEST AND MID MICHIGAN

County	% of change in youth pop. 1980-85	# of youth entering court per Survey	Peak # entering/ Month	Ideal # to Detention Survey/Peak	Adj.# to detention Survey/Peak	LEAA & Ideal # to deten. Survey/Peak
Barry	< 1.6	21	21/Nov.	2/2		1/1
Van Buren	< 1.4	54	58/Feb. Jan.	2/2		2/2
Hillsdale	< 1.0	11	20/June Oct.	0/0	.32/.6	
Cass	< 1.2	43	43/Nov.	4/4		3/3
Branch	< 2.9	14	18	2/3		0/0
St. Joseph	< .6	31	45	4/6		2/3
Ionia	< .7	19	31/June	1/2		1/2

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS AND FINDINGS FOR REGION 4

1. Need Based on Current Code

- a. Number of youth needing detention per worker ideal during peak month (November) = 18.32.
- b. Bed space calculation:
$$\frac{18.32 \text{ youth} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} \times 1.5 \text{ peak adjustment} = 13.74$$
- c. Estimated number of additional beds needed in Region 4 based on worker ideal = 14 beds (rounded from 13.74)
- d. Estimated cost of providing 14 beds:
 - 1) Construction costs: \$700,000 - 14 beds x \$50,000 average per bed
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$367,920 - 14 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days

2. Need Based on Revised Code

- a. Number of youth needing detention per LEAA/ideal during the peak month (November) = 10.32.
- b. Bed space calculation
$$\frac{10.32 \text{ youth} \times 15 \text{ days}}{30 \text{ days}} \times 1.5 \text{ peak adjustment} = 7.74$$
- c. Estimated number of additional beds needed in Region 4 based on LEAA/ideal: 8 beds (rounded from 7.74)
- d. Estimated cost of providing 8 beds:

Based on the data available, the Ottawa, Kent, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Berrien and Lenawee facilities would have enough space to accommodate the 8 beds needed by the counties without facilities, if the Michigan code were revised in accord with the National Standards. The preadjudication detention in the eight existing facilities should decrease and thus provide bed space for these additional youth. Therefore:

 - 1) Construction costs: \$ - 0 -
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$ -0 -

3. Estimated number of additional beds needed for state wards currently held in Ottawa, Kent, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Berrien: 18 beds (rounded from 18.15). If additional space for these state wards is to be added to some other detention facility, the following additional costs may be expected:
- 1) Construction costs: \$900,000 - 18 beds x \$50,000 average cost per bed
 - 2) Yearly Operation costs: \$473,040 - 18 beds x \$72 per day x 365 days

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS AND FINDINGS FOR REGION 5

Region 5: Southeast Metro Region (Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Washtenaw, and Monroe)

All of the above counties have secure detention facilities. No attempt has been made to use the survey findings to determine the adequacy of existing facilities under the current code.

The following general comments were made by some of the representatives of these counties at the public meetings held to review the draft plan:

1. These facilities are being used appropriately as defined by current Michigan law.
2. If the state ward population currently held in these facilities could be eliminated, the facilities would be large enough to meet the needs of the county.

We have no reason to believe these two statements are not true. We have therefore estimated the number of additional beds which would be necessary to permit the removal of state wards from these facilities.

Based on information on the number of days of care paid for by DSS for these wards we estimate that an additional 46.4 detention beds would be necessary to house this population. If additional space for these state wards is to be added to some other detention facility, or a new facility built, the following costs may be expected:

1. Construction costs: \$2,350,000 - 47 beds (rounded from 46.4) x \$50,000 average cost per bed.
2. Yearly Operation costs: \$1,235,160 - 47 beds x \$72 average daily cost x 365 days

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS AND FINDINGS FOR REGION 6

Region 6: Flint Region (This remains as currently designed, including Eaton, Livingston, Genesee, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Sanilac, Lapeer, and Huron)

The approach in this area is the same as that described for Region 5.

Based on information on the number of days of care paid for by DSS for state wards in St. Clair and Ingham, an additional 3 beds would be necessary to house state wards from these counties. These three beds could be provided by the Regional Detention Center in Flint for this population.

County Preferences

In the time available for this study we could not formally survey the counties without facilities and ask which region they would prefer to use in meeting their secure custody needs.

If individual counties demonstrate that for reasons of efficiency and effectiveness they should be placed other than as presented here, the projected costs and beds should be adjusted accordingly.

We are aware of two instances where this may occur:

1. Chippewa, Luce and Mackinac may prefer to join the Northern Lower Region.

If this is confirmed, then the bed space projection for the U.P. under the current code should be reduced by 4 beds (reducing the size of that facility to 16 beds). The same number should be added to the Region 2 facility (increasing its size to 34 beds).

If the code is revised, the size of the U.P. facility should be reduced by 3 (to 10 beds), and the Northern lower increased by the same amount (to 19 beds).

2. Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Midland, Isabella, Tuscola and Huron may prefer to use a regional facility in Bay County.

This possibility is currently being evaluated by the administration of the Bay facility, through contacts with the judges of the prospective counties and with the County Board of Commissioners in Bay.

If the Bay County detention facility should be developed into a regional facility a redefinition of the southern regions would be necessary.

Deleting the counties of Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Midland, and Isabella from Region #3 (Mid Lower Peninsula) as designated in this plan would allow the remaining counties of Mason, Lake, Osceola, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Montcalm, and Gratiot to be grouped with Region #4 (Southern West and Mid Michigan). Region #4 includes the counties of Barry, Van Buren, Hillsdale, Cass, Branch, St. Joseph, and Ionia.

This would create a new region in Western Michigan.

Data indicate that the 13 bed Bay County detention facility would have to add ten beds to meet the "ideal" needs of the counties listed. Under the revised code projections, the existing 13 beds may be adequate (anticipating a substantial reduction in preadjudicatory detention in Bay County itself). Data from the counties in the possible Western Michigan Region indicate the need for a 20 bed facility using the "ideal" indicator.

Ionia County is central to this configuration.

As indicated, this possibility will be pursued and if necessary, a cost addendum will be added to this document.

Under the LEAA/ideal (code revision option) secure detention needs of this Western Michigan Region for 16 beds may be met by the existing facilities in the region, once again by anticipating reductions in preadjudicatory detention in counties with existing facilities sufficient to meet the needs of neighboring counties.

SHELTER HOME NEEDS BY REGION

Ideal court worker estimates were used to project need estimated for shelter beds in all counties. Estimated need was also based on individual county peak intake demands. The formula followed to project shelter home bed space was:

$$\frac{\# \text{ ideally needing shelter in peak month} \times \text{average length of stay (21 days)}}{\text{number of days in the month}} = \text{average bed space}$$

Example: $\frac{2 \times 21}{30} = 1.4$

The additional peak loading factor of 1.5 used in projecting secure bed space need, was not considered necessary with shelter care projections. As was noted earlier, since the LEAA standards apply only to secure detention there is no difference between the number of shelter beds necessary under the current code and revised code options.

Current shelter resources were identified through an inventory of resources that was completed by the OCYS Planning Division in March, 1979. Unmet need was defined as the absence of current resources sufficient to meet needs as identified by the adjusted court worker "ideal disposition" from the survey. Only identified unmet need is listed below (broken out into the regional configurations).

The importance of meeting shelter bed ideal needs cannot be overstated since the reliability of all projected ideal need (including secure bed projections) is dependent on the implementation of the complete continuum of services identified. Listed below are the number of additional shelter beds needed in each region. If a county was determined not to have enough existing shelter beds to meet projected needs, the county is listed with: 1) adjusted number of youth ideally needing shelter care, 2) bed space projected as necessary to meet this need, 3) number of beds now available (current resources), and 4) number of new beds needed (unmet need).

The projected costs of operating the needed beds are shown for each region. Neither development nor construction costs for shelter care are shown, because these beds are normally secured contractually.

Region 1 - Upper Peninsula

Baraga	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	2
	Projected Bed Space Need	1.4
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	1.4
Menominee	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	4
	Projected Bed Space Need	2.8
	Current Bed Space	2
	Unmet Need	.8
Mackinac	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	3
	Projected Bed Space Need	2.1
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	2.1
Luce	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	12
	Projected Bed Space	8.4
	Current Bed Space	2
	Unmet Need	6.4

1. Total number of additional shelter care beds needed in Region 1: 10 beds (rounded from 10.7).
2. Projected cost of operating 10 beds for 1 year: \$88,768.
10 beds x 365 days x \$24.32 average per diem.

Region 2 - Northern Lower Peninsula

Emmet	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	3
	Projected Bed Space	2.1
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	2.1
Charlevoix	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	3
	Projected Bed Space	2.1
	Current Bed Space	2
	Unmet Need	.1
Cheboygan	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	2
	Projected Bed Space	1.4
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	1.4
Crawford	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	4
	Projected Bed Space	2.8
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	2.8
Wexford	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	5
	Projected Bed Space	3.5
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	3.5

Ogemaw	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	2
	Projected Bed Space	1.4
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	1.4

1. Total number of additional shelter beds needed in Region 2: 11 (rounded from 11.3).

2. Projected cost of operating 11 beds for 1 year: \$97,645.

11 beds x 365 days x \$24.32 average cost per day.

Region 3 - Mid Lower Peninsula

Arenac	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	3
	Projected Bed Space	2.1
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	2.1

Osceola	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	1
	Projected Bed Space	.7
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	.7

Oceana	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	6
	Projected Bed Space	4.2
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	4.2

Newaygo	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	2
	Projected Bed Space	1.4
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	1.4

Saginaw	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	18
	Projected Bed Space	12.6
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	12.6

1. Total number of additional shelter beds needed in Region 3: 21.

2. Projected cost of operating 21 beds for one year: \$186,412.80.

21 beds x 365 days x \$24.32 per day.

Region 4: Southern West and Mid Michigan

Barry	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	1
	Projected Bed Space	.7
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	.7

Jackson	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	5
	Projected Bed Space	3.5
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	3.5

Cass	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	11
	Projected Bed Space	7.7
	Current Bed Space	1
	Unmet Need	6.7
St. Joseph	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	1
	Projected Bed Space	.7
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	.7
Lenawee	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	4
	Projected Bed Space	2.8
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	2.8

1. Total number of additional shelter beds needed in Region 4: 15 (rounded from 14.40)
2. Projected cost of operating 15 beds for 1 year: \$133,152.
15 beds x 365 days x \$24.32 per day.

Region 5 - South East Metro Region

Washtenaw	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	2
	Projected Bed Space	1.4
	Current Bed Space	0
	Unmet Need	1.4
Monroe	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	5
	Projected Bed Space	3.5
	Current Bed Space	2
	Unmet Need	1.5

1. Total number of additional shelter beds needed in Region 5: 3 (rounded from 2.9)
2. Projected cost of operating 3 beds for one year: \$26,630.40.
3 beds x 365 days x \$24.32 per day.

Region 6 - Flint Region

Huron	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	4
	Projected Bed Space	2.8
	Current Bed Space	2
	Unmet Need	.8
Genesee	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	22
	Projected Bed Space	15.4
	Current Bed Space	9
	Unmet Need	6.4
Eaton	Ideal # Needing Shelter Care	9
	Projected Bed Space	6.3
	Current Bed Space	4
	Unmet Need	2.3

1. Total number of additional shelter beds needed in Region 6: 9 (rounded from 9.5)
2. Projected cost of operating 9 beds for one year: \$79,892.
9 beds x 365 days x \$24.32 per day.

IN-HOME DETENTION

The method used to calculate in-home detention needs was to count the youth who would have gone to secure detention per worker ideal, but were not eligible under LEAA standards.

On a statewide basis there were 54 (53.8 actual) youth a month who were included in the current code option as needing secure detention, but who were not included in the revised code projections.

Therefore, if detention bed space is developed using the current code option, services have been planned for this group, and no in-home detention services are indicated as part of this plan. If, however, bed space is developed using the revised code option, in-home detention should be developed for these youth. This requires planning a program to handle approximately 666 youth a year. The following lists the number of youth identified as needing in-home detention by county and by region. As a basis for calculating the cost of providing this service, we have used the following guides taken from existing programs and available in-home detention literature:

1. One in-home detention worker can handle 7 youth at a time.
2. Youth stay in in-home detention an average of 21 days.
3. Therefore, one worker will be able to handle about 10 cases a month.
4. An average cost of one worker is approximately \$26,000 a year, salary plus fringes.

The following shows number of youth a month needing in-home detention for each county and calculates the estimated cost of providing this services.

Region 1

A. Estimated number of youth needing in-home detention (revised code only).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>
Mackinac	3
Alger	3
Baraga	1
Dickinson	2
Ontonagon	5
TOTAL	<u>14</u> per month

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

B. Estimated cost of providing services: 1.5 in-home detention workers at \$26,000 per year = \$39,000.

Region 2

A. Estimated number of youth needing in-home detention (revised code only).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>
Grand Traverse	3
Leelanau	1
Alpena	1
Crawford	9
Iosco	4
TOTAL	<u>18</u> per month

B. Estimated cost of providing service: 2 in-home detention staff at \$26,000 per year = \$52,000.

Region 3

A. Estimated number of youth needing in-home detention (revised code).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>
Clare	1
Lake	1.5
TOTAL	<u>2.5</u> per month

B. Estimated cost of providing service: as calculated the need is not high enough to warrant additional staff.

Region 4

A. Estimated number of youth needing in-home detention (revised code).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>
Cass	1
Branch	2
St. Joseph	3
TOTAL	<u>6</u> per month

B. Estimated cost of providing service: 1 in-home detention worker at \$26,000 a year.

Region 5

Need for in-home detention could not be determined from the data collected.

Region 6

A. Estimated number of youth needing in-home detention (revised code only).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>
Genesee	10
Shiawassee	5
TOTAL	<u>15</u> per month

B. Estimated cost of providing service: 1.5 in-home detention workers at \$26,000 per year = \$39,000.

TRANSPORTATION NEEDS BY REGION

Transportation has been estimated based on the following costs and computations per region: (These figures assume that the transportation service would be provided by the regional facility.)

1. Monthly number of miles necessary to transport to and from the regional center determined by:

- a. number of youth "ideally" and "LEAA and Ideally" in need of secure detention (as used in secure bedspace projections) were listed by county.
- b. mileage estimates made of the distance between youth's county and the proposed regional center location.
- c. allowance made for 2 round trips for each youth identified.
- d. total mileage on monthly basis added by region x 12 = annual estimate.

EXAMPLE: a. Baraga County had 2 youth "ideally" in need of detention.

b. Estimate mileage from L'Anse to Marquette (proposed location of regional center) 67 miles.

c. $67 \text{ miles} \times 4 = 268 \text{ miles round trip}$
 $268 \text{ miles (2 round trips)} \times 2 \text{ youth} = 536 \text{ miles}$

2. Mileage was computed to the following cities in the regions:

- Region 1 (Upper Peninsula) - Marquette
- Region 2 (Northern Lower Peninsula) - Gaylord
- Region 3 (Mid-Michigan) - Big Rapids
- Region 4 (Southern Michigan) - Battle Creek

3. Cost of 17¢ per mile used to estimate cost of mileage x estimated annual regional mileage. Obviously these costs will increase as mileage rates increase.

4. After determining yearly number of miles for the region, the number of man hours necessary to transport that many miles was computed. We estimated staff necessary at a Youth Specialist 06 salary, assigned to regional facility. When staff is not transporting, (s)he would be additional staff

on a wing. (Salary \$13,155 per year plus fringe benefits, computed at 22% totals \$16,049.)

EXAMPLE: Region 1 had monthly transportation total of 9,908 miles x 12 = 118,896. Estimating time necessary to travel this many miles at 55 miles per hour = 2,164 hours/year, one full time staff = 1,784 hour/year. Therefore, 1.5 full-time equated staff members should be sufficient to meet transportation needs of the region.

4. Vehicle costs - estimate annual maintenance of \$1,000 and purchase price of \$8,000.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Region 1 "Worker Ideal" computed for 1 regional detention facility in Marquette estimated to serve 26 youth per month (formula 2 round trips per youth per month).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>	<u>Mileage to Marquette</u>	<u>Total Monthly Mileage</u>
Chippewa	2	165	1,320 (165 x 4 x 2 = 1,320)
Ontonagon	10	115	4,600 (115 x 4 x 10 = 4,600)
Luce	2	105	840 (105 x 4 x 2 = 840)
Houghton	1	100	400 (100 x 4 x 1 = 400)
Mackinac	1	162	648 (162 x 4 x 1 = 648)
Baraga	2	67	536 (67 x 4 x 2 = 536)
Dickinson	2	79	632 (79 x 4 x 2 = 632)
Alger	1	43	172 (43 x 4 x 1 = 172)
Iron	1	88	352 (88 x 4 x 1 = 352)
Delta	1	66	264 (66 x 4 x 1 = 264)
Marquette	3	12	144 (12 x 4 x 3 = 144)
TOTALS	26		9,908

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT $9,860 \times 12 = 118,896$

ESTIMATED ANNUAL MILEAGE 119,000 (rounded from 118,896)

COST AT 17¢ PER MILE $119,000 \times .17 = \$20,230$

TRAVEL HOURS PER YEAR 2,164 (one full time position provides 1,784 hours/year)

STAFF FOR TRANSPORTATION 1.5 full time equated positions (actual 1.21 positions)

Region 2 "Worker Ideal" computed for 1 regional detention facility in Gaylord estimated to serve 39 youth per month (formula 2 round trips per youth per month).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>	<u>Mileage to Gaylord</u>	<u>Total Monthly Mileage</u>
Cheboygan	4	49	784 (49 x 4 x 4 = 784)
Charlevoix	1	44	176 (44 x 4 x 1 = 176)
Leelanau	1	65	260 (65 x 4 x 1 = 260)
Alpena	1	72	288 (72 x 4 x 1 = 288)
Grand Traverse	4	65	1,040 (65 x 4 x 4 = 1,040)
Crawford	19	28	2,128 (28 x 4 x 19 = 2,128)
Manistee	3	125	1,500 (125 x 4 x 3 = 1,500)
Wexford	1	79	316 (79 x 4 x 1 = 316)
Iosco	5	105	2,100 (105 x 4 x 5 = 2,100)
TOTALS	39		8,592

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT $8,592 \times 12 = 103,104$

ESTIMATED ANNUAL MILEAGE 103,500 (rounded from 103,104)

COST AT 17¢ PER MILE $103,500 \times .17 = \$17,595$

TRAVEL HOURS PER YEAR 1,882 (one full time position provides 1,784 hrs. per year)

STAFF FOR TRANSPORTATION 1.1 full time equated positions (actual 1.05)

Region 3 "Worker Ideal" computed for one regional detention facility in Big Rapids area estimated to serve 23 youth per month (formula 2 round trips per youth per month).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>	<u>Mileage to Big Rapids</u>	<u>Total Monthly Mileage</u>
Mason	1	64	256 (64 x 4 x 1 = 256)
Lake	9	25	900 (25 x 4 x 9 = 900)
Clare	1	51	204 (51 x 4 x 1 = 204)
Oceana	2	70	560 (70 x 4 x 2 = 560)
Newaygo	2	25	200 (25 x 4 x 2 = 200)
Mecosta	1	5	20 (5 x 4 x 1 = 20)
Montcalm	1	62	248 (62 x 4 x 1 = 248)
Midland	6	70	1,680 (92 x 4 x 6 = 1,680)
TOTALS	23		4,068

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT 4,068 x 12 = 48,816

ESTIMATED ANNUAL MILEAGE 49,000 (rounded from 48,816)

COST AT 17¢ PER MILE 49,000 x .17 = \$8,330

TRAVEL HOURS PER YEAR 891 (one full time position provides 1,784 hours per year)

STAFF FOR TRANSPORTATION .5 full time equated positions (actual .49)

Region 4 "Worker Ideal" computed for one regional detention facility in Battle Creek area estimated to serve 18 youth per month (formula 2 round trips per youth per month).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>	<u>Mileage to Battle Creek</u>	<u>Total Monthly Mileage</u>
St. Joseph	6	40	960 (40 x 4 x 6 = 960)
Ionia	1	49	196 (49 x 4 x 1 = 196)
Branch	3	34	408 (34 x 4 x 3 = 408)
Cass	4	60	960 (60 x 4 x 4 = 960)
Van Buren	2	36	288 (36 x 4 x 2 = 288)
Barry	2	25	200 (25 x 4 x 2 = 200)
TOTALS	18		3,012

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT 3,012 x 12 = 36,144

ESTIMATED ANNUAL MILEAGE 37,000 (rounded from 36,144)

COST AT 17¢ PER MILE 37,000 x .17 = \$6,290

TRAVEL HOURS PER YEAR 673 (one full time position provides 1,784 hours per year)

STAFF FOR TRANSPORTATION .5 full time equated positions (actual .38)

Region 1 "LEAA/Ideal" computed for 1 regional detention facility in Marquette estimated to serve 17 youth (formula 2 round trips per youth per month).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>	<u>Mileage to Marquette</u>	<u>Total Monthly Mileage</u>
Ontonagon	5	115	2,300 (115 x 4 x 5 = 2,300)
Houghton	1	100	400 (100 x 4 x 1 = 400)
Baraga	1	67	268 (67 x 4 x 1 = 268)

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>	<u>Mileage to Marquette</u>	<u>Total Monthly Mileage</u>
Dickinson	1	79	316 (79 x 4 x 1 = 316)
Delta	1	66	264 (66 x 4 x 1 = 264)
Iron	1	88	352 (88 x 4 x 1 = 352)
Marquette	3	12	144 (12 x 4 x 3 = 144)
Chippewa	2	165	1,320 (165 x 4 x 2 = 1,320)
Luce	2	105	840 (105 x 4 x 2 = 840)
TOTALS	17		6,204

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT $6,204 \times 12 = 74,448$

ESTIMATED ANNUAL MILEAGE 75,000 (rounded from 74,448)

COST AT 17¢ PER MILE $75,000 \times .17 = \$12,750$

TRAVEL HOURS PER YEAR 1,364 (one full time position provides 1,784 hours per year)

STAFF FOR TRANSPORTATION 1 full time position (actual .76)

Region 2 "LEAA/Ideal" computed for 1 regional detention facility in Gaylord area estimated to serve 22 youth (formula 2 round trips per youth per month).

<u>County</u>	<u># of Youth</u>	<u>Mileage to Gaylord</u>	<u>Total Monthly Mileage</u>
Cheboygan	4	49	784 (49 x 4 x 4 = 784)
Charlevoix	1	44	176 (44 x 4 x 1 = 176)
Grand Traverse	1	65	260 (65 x 4 x 1 = 260)
Crawford	10	28	1,120 (28 x 4 x 10 = 1,120)
Manistee	3	125	1,500 (125 x 4 x 3 = 1,500)
Wexford	1	79	316 (79 x 4 x 1 = 316)
Oscoda	1	56	224 (56 x 4 x 1 = 224)
Iosco	1	105	420 (105 x 4 x 1 = 420)
TOTALS	22		4,800

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT $4,800 \times 12 = 57,600$

ESTIMATED ANNUAL MILEAGE 58,000 (rounded from 57,600)

COST AT 17¢ PER MILE $58,000 \times .17 = \$9,860$

TRAVEL HOURS PER YEAR 1,055 (one full time position provides 1,784 hours per year)

STAFF FOR TRANSPORTATION 1 position (rounded from .6)

TRANSPORTATION COSTS FOR EACH REGION BASED ON CURRENT CODE OPTION

Region	# Miles Annually	Cost @ 17¢/Mile	Staff Needed to Transport (Youth Specialist)	Annual Vehicle Maintenance	Total Annual Operation	Vehicle Purchase
1	119,000	\$20,230	1.5/\$24,074	\$1,000	\$45,304	\$8,000
2	103,500	\$17,595	1.1/\$17,654	1,000	\$36,249	8,000
3	49,000	\$ 8,330	.5/\$ 8,025	1,000	\$17,355	8,000
4	37,000	\$ 6,290	.5/\$8,025	1,000	\$15,315	8,000

TRANSPORTATION COSTS FOR EACH REGION BASED ON REVISED CODE OPTION

Region	# Miles Annually	Cost @ 17¢/Mile	Staff Needed to Transport (Youth Specialist)	Annual Vehicle Maintenance	Total Annual Operation	Vehicle Purchase
1	75,000	\$12,750	1/\$16,049	\$1,000	\$30,799	\$8,000
2	58,000	\$ 9,860	1/\$16,049	1,000	\$27,909	8,000
3 & 4	Estimate no regional center may be necessary (youth served through existing facilities in State).					

HOLD OVER FACILITY NEED BY REGION

I. A limited number of hold over facilities should be established as pilot programs in regions of the state where jails are the only available resource for the housing of delinquent youth, prior to a court hearing.

Seven potential sites in rural communities and/or counties without an existing secure detention program have been identified. These sites account for 37% of the statewide total of juvenile jailing.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of counties in the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula sharing a hold over facility, where two or more counties' juvenile jail intake does not warrant a hold over facility. Presently, it is believed that this is not a feasible plan since the degree the sharing of a facility takes place in these areas depends upon the length of time and travel distance involved between the pick up and drop off point of a youth, the condition of the roads and the availability of personnel for transporting.

The following chart lists the areas targeted for hold over programs, the number of youth jailed during the survey month, and the monthly average of the target population. The youth intended to be served by the new facilities are those staying 72 hours or less, listed in column 6.

County	Site Location	Bed Space Projection	Secure Custody # Youth Jailed	Secure Custody Survey % Statewide Jailing Totl.	Secure Custody Survey # Youth Detained 72 Hours Or Less	Total # Youth Jailed During 1978	Monthly Average # Youth Detained 72 Hours Or Less
Houghton	Houghton	1	2	1.7%	2		2
Delta	Escanaba	1	2	2.6%	1	21	1
Chippewa	Sault Ste. Marie	3	8	6.9%	5	198	17
Mad. Traverse	Traverse City	2	6	5.2%	5	79*	9
Clare	Harrison	3	11	9.5%	11		11
Montcalm	Stanton	2	7	6.0%	7	27	7
Cass	Cassopolis	1	6	5.2%	4		4

* Total # jailed from January - September 1978 in Traverse City Lock-up only.

Montcalm Average monthly # needing care for less than 72 hours 7
 Projected Bed Space 2
 Projected yearly operational cost \$19,404

7 youth per month x 3 days (length of stay) x \$77 per diem cost
 x 12 months = \$19,404 yearly operational costs.

Estimated renovation cost \$10,000
 2 beds x \$5,000 = \$10,000

Region 4 - South West and Mid Michigan

Cass Average monthly # needing care for less than 72 hours 4
 Projected Bed Space 1
 Projected yearly operational cost \$11,088

4 youth per month x 3 days (length of stay) x \$77 per diem cost
 x 12 months = \$11,088 yearly operational costs.

Estimated renovation cost \$ 5,000
 1 bed x \$5,000 = \$5,000 cost.

II. A hold over facility to be shared by three counties should be established in a region of the state where a regional detention facility is operational but jail continues to be used as a resource for the housing of delinquent youth.

Three counties in the nine county catchment area of the Genesee County Regional Detention Center have been identified as sharing one potential site. These three counties represent 88% of the jailing for the Genesee Catchment area and 9% of the statewide total for jailing of juveniles.

The following chart lists the areas targeted for hold over pilot programs and the number of youth jailed during the survey month, and the monthly average of the target population. The youth intended to be served by the new facilities are those staying 72 hours or less, listed in column 6.

County	Site Location	Bed Space Projection	Secure Custody Survey # Youth Jailed	Secure Custody Survey % Statewide Jailing Totl.	Secure Custody Survey # Youth Detained 72 Hours Or Less	Monthly Average # Youth Detained 72 Hours Or Less
Tuscola	Cass City	4	5	4.3%	5	5
Sanilac			4	3.5%	2	2
Huron			1	0.86%	1	1

Hold Over Facility For Region 6, Flint

Tuscola	Average monthly # needing care for less than 72 hours	5
	Projected Bed Space	1
	Projected yearly operational cost	\$13,860
	5 youth x 3 days (length of stay) x \$77 per diem cost x 12 months = \$13,860 yearly operational cost.	
	Estimated renovation cost	\$ 5,000
	1 bed x \$5,000 = \$5,000 cost	
Sanilac	Average monthly # needing care for less than 72 hours	2
	Projected Bed Space	1
	Projected yearly operational cost	\$ 5,544
	2 youth x 3 days (length of stay) x \$77 per diem cost x 12 months = \$5,544 yearly operational cost.	
	Estimated renovation cost	\$ 5,000
	1 bed x \$5,000 = \$5,000 cost	
Huron	Average monthly # needing care for less than 72 hours	1
	Projected Bed Space	1
	Projected yearly operational cost	\$ 2,772
	1 youth x 3 days (length of stay) x \$77 per diem cost x 12 months = \$2,772 yearly operational cost.	
	Estimated renovation cost	\$ 5,000
	1 bed x \$5,000 = \$5,000 cost	

Projected cost on a regional level:

Average monthly # needing care for less than 72 hours	8
Projected Bed Space	2
Projected yearly operational cost	\$22,176
8 youth x 3 days (length of stay) x \$77 per diem cost x 12 months = \$22,176 yearly operational cost.	
Estimated renovation cost	\$10,000
2 beds x \$5,000 = \$10,000	

III. A hold over facility should be established in a high density urban area where there is an existing secure detention program (less than 35 miles in travel time) but conveyance of the juvenile to the program presents a problem.

Although the issues of transporting juveniles to and from jails and detention facilities is crucial for both rural areas and high density areas, this recommendation is intended to address the need in Wayne County. A hold over facility is being proposed for the purpose of reducing the period of time a

patrol car involved in the transportation of a youth to the detention facility would be absent from community response and patrol capability.

One site identified in western Wayne County as having a high number of youth requiring temporary secure custody for less than 72 hours is the City of Westland.

Westland is a police lock-up normally holding youth for less than 8 hours, if a youth requires detention for a longer period of time, he must be taken to the Wayne County Youth Home approximately 30 miles away.

During the survey period Westland reported (Department of Corrections - Monthly Admission and Release Report) 42 youth arrested - 30 males, 12 females - and released.

Hold Over Facility For Region 5, Wayne County

Westland	Average monthly # needing care for less than 72 hours	42
	Projected Bed Space	8
	Projected yearly operational cost	\$116,424
	42 youth x 3 days (length of stay) x \$77 per diem cost x 12 months = \$116,424 yearly operational cost.	
	Estimated renovation cost	\$40,000
	8 beds x \$5,000 = \$40,000 cost	

General Comments on Detention Standards
and State Ward Populations

The issues related to standards for detention and the overflow of state wards in existing facilities have been presented throughout this document.

We do not intend to make specific recommendations in either of these areas as part of this plan. We have, however, attempted to make the legislature's options in these areas as clear as possible.

Standards

As noted, the issues related to the standards for detention is fundamentally a legislative decision regarding the degree of discretion to be permitted by Michigan law. If the legislature wishes to change this policy, consideration should be given to the various national standards, including the LEAA standards used in this plan.

Our analysis shows that:

- A. Based on the current code there is a need statewide for an additional 81 secure detention beds requiring \$4,050,000 in construction cost and \$2,128,680 in yearly operation costs.
- B. If Michigan adopted the LEAA standards for detention, this need would drop to a total of 53 secure beds. In Northern Michigan the 31 needed beds would require \$1,550,000 in construction cost and \$814,680 in yearly operating costs. In Southern Michigan existing secure detention facilities may be able to provide the 22 beds necessary to serve neighboring counties with no existing secure resources. A construction cost of \$500,000 is included as renovation expenditures for Bay County secure facility, but no increase in operating expenses is identified.

We leave Michigan's answer to this situation to the legislative process. Obviously, cost and numbers of youth must not be the only factors taken into consideration. However, we do not recommend that the legislature mix the options by accepting the lower cost figure, while leaving the policy as it stands. The policy and the need are directly connected with these two options.

State Wards

While not directly part of the mandate established for this plan it is clear from our analysis that existing local detention facilities are under considerable pressure because of DSS wards in the facilities awaiting transfer elsewhere (primarily to training schools). The recently completed Michigan Residential Facilities Project questioned the need for additional training schools at the present time.

However, the training schools are full and there is a two to three month wait for entry in most cases.

In addition to taking no action, the legislature has several options related to handling this problem, including but not limited to the following:

1. Fund an expansion of existing training schools.
2. Fund additional training schools.
3. Add space to existing or projected Regional Detention Facilities.
4. Adjust state policies so that fewer youth are brought in to either detention homes or training schools.

The only one of these options discussed in this plan is number 3: adding space to detention facilities. Several possibilities exist with this option:

1. Add a wing for state wards to projected regional facilities; running a training school section and a detention section under one administration. If code revision reduced preadjudicatory detention as shown in the 30 day survey period, the Genesee Regional Facility could have additional space which could be utilized to serve state wards.
2. Count the state ward population as part of the detention population and build enough beds for both.
3. Build new detention facilities just for state wards.

The figures presented in this plan regarding state wards are all based on pre-transfer length of stays, not length of stays in training schools. Therefore, building detention beds for these youth is a temporary solution at best.

Number of Additional Detention Beds Necessary to Remove State
Wards From Existing Facilities

Region	# Beds Needed	Estimated Construction Costs	Estimated Yearly Operational Costs
1 U.P.	0	0	0
2 Northern Lower	0	0	0
3 Mid Lower	3	\$150,000	\$ 78,840
4 SW & Mid	18	\$900,000	\$473,040
5 SE Metro	47	\$2,350,000	\$1,235,160
6 Flint	3	(include in Flint Facility)	
Total	71	\$3,400,000	\$1,787,040

Phasing of Costs

The attached charts shows the recommended phasing of expenditures for both options from Fiscal Year 79/80 through Fiscal Year 82/83.

The first three years of these charts are designed as implementation years, with the fourth year showing the cost of annual operation of the implemented programs.

The costs and services needed by region are based on calculations shown in the body of the report. The State vs. county expenditures are based on the following assumptions:

- A. That the State will be responsible for all construction, renovation and vehicle purchase costs.
- B. That the operational costs of all services will be shared equally by the State and counties (50% to each).

With both options a re-evaluation is recommended at the end of the second year (FY 80/81). A reassessment of the findings of this plan should take place during FY 80/81. This reassessment should include recommendations to be submitted to the legislature on any adjustments that must be made based on changes in need, changes in policy, etc. The FY 81/82 expenditures should be contingent upon findings in the reassessment.

FOUR YEAR PHASING - NEED BASED ON CURRENT JUVENILE CODE

1979-80 (First Year) REGIONS	REGIONAL DETENTION Beds	REGIONAL DETENTION Cost	HOLDOVER FACILITIES	SHELTER HOMES	TRANSPORTATION	SUB-TOTAL SERVICE OPERATION	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL	FISCAL YEAR GRAND TOTAL
Region 1 Upper Peninsula	20	Architect's fee 7% of total cost. \$283,500	Operation \$55,450 Renov. 25,000 5 beds	88,708 10 beds	Services and expenses do not begin until Regional Detention Centers are in full operation.	144,218	*283,500 97,109	72,109	\$ 169,218	
Region 2 - North Lower Peninsula	30		Operation 24,948 Renov. 10,500 2 beds	97,645 11 beds		122,593	71,297	61,296	132,593	
Region 3 Mid-Lower Peninsula	17		Operation 49,896 Renov. 25,000 5 beds	186,413 21 beds		236,309	143,154	118,154	261,308	
Region 4 S.W. & Mid-Michigan	14		Operation 11,088 Renov. 5,000 1 bed	133,152 15 beds		144,240	77,120	72,120	149,240	
Region 5 S.E. Metro Area	0		Operation 116,424 Renov. 40,000 8 beds	26,631 3 beds		143,055	111,528	71,527	183,054	
Region 6 Flint Region	0		Operation 22,176 Renov. 10,000 2 beds	79,892 9 beds		102,068	61,034	51,034	112,068	79-80 1,290,981
1980-81 (Second Year)		1. Land purchase \$400,000 2. 1/3 construction cost - \$1,350,000	Operation 55,450	88,768		144,218	*1,750,000 72,109	72,109	144,218	
Region 1			24,948	97,649	122,593	61,297	61,296	122,593		
Region 2			49,896	186,413	236,309	118,155	118,154	236,309		
Region 3			11,088	133,152	144,240	72,120	72,120	144,240		
Region 4			116,424	26,631	143,055	71,528	71,527	143,055	80-81	
Region 5			22,176	79,892	102,068	51,034	51,034	102,068	2,642,483	
1981-82 (Third Year)		2/3 construction cost \$2,700,000	55,450	88,768		144,218	*2,700,000 72,109	72,109	144,218	
Region 1			24,948	97,645	122,593	61,297	61,296	122,593		
Region 2			49,896	186,413	236,309	118,155	118,154	236,309		
Region 3			11,088	133,152	144,240	72,120	72,120	144,240		
Region 4			116,424	26,631	143,055	71,528	71,527	143,055	81-82	
Region 5			22,176	79,892	102,068	51,034	51,034	102,068	3,592,483	
1982-83 (Fourth Year)										
Region 1	20	525,600	55,450	88,768	Operation 45,304 Veh. Pur. 8,000	715,122	365,561	357,561	723,122	
Region 2	30	788,400	24,948	97,645	Operation 36,249 Veh. Pur. 8,000	947,242	481,621	473,621	955,242	
Region 3	17	446,760	49,986	186,413	Operation 17,355 Veh. Pur. 8,000	700,514	358,257	350,257	708,514	
Region 4	14	367,920	11,088	133,152	Operation 15,315 Veh. Pur. 8,000	527,475	271,738	263,737	535,475	
Region 5	-0-	-0-	116,424	26,631	-0-	143,055	71,528	71,527	143,055	
Region 6	-0-	-0-	22,176	79,892	-0-	102,068	51,034	51,034	102,068	FY 82-83 3,167,476

FOUR YEAR PHASING - NEED BASED ON REVISED JUVENILE CODE

1979-80 (First Year) REGIONS	REGIONAL DETENTION BEDS	REGIONAL DETENTION COST	HOLDOVER FACILITIES	SHELTER HOMES	IN-HOME DETENTION	TRANSPORTATION	SUB-TOTAL SERVICE OPERATION	TOTAL COST (*construction costs)		TOTAL	FISCAL YEAR GRAND TOTAL
								STATE	LOCAL		
Region 1 Upper Peninsula	14	(Architect's fee 7% of total cost) \$143,500 New construction in Regions 1 and 2, Renovation in Region 3. See narrative, pages 89-91.	Oper. 55,450 Renov. 25,000 5 beds	\$ 88,768 10 beds	\$39,000 (1.5 wrkrs)	Services and expenses do not begin until regional detention facilities are in full operation.	\$183,218	*143,500 116,609	\$ 91,609	\$208,218	
Region 2 - North Lower Peninsula	17		Oper. 24,948 Renov. 10,000 2 beds	97,645 11 beds	52,000 (2 workers)		174,593	97,297	87,296	184,593	
Region 3 - Mid Lower Peninsula	*14		Oper. 49,896 Renov. 25,000 5 beds	186,413 21 beds	-0-		236,309	143,154	118,154	261,308	
Region 4 SW & Mid-Michigan	*8		Oper. 11,088 Renov. 5,000 1 bed	133,152 15 beds	26,000 (1 worker)		170,240	90,120	85,120	175,240	
Region 5 SE Metro Area	0		Oper. 116,424 Renov. 40,000 8 beds	26,631 3 beds	NA		143,055	111,528	71,527	183,055	
Region 6 Flint Region	0		Oper. 22,176 Renov. 10,000 2 beds	79,892 9 beds	39,000 (1.5 wrkrs)		141,068	80,534	70,534	151,068	1979-80 1,306,982
1980-81 (Second Year) Region 1		1. Land purchase -- \$200,000 2. 1/3 construction payment -- \$683,333	Operation \$ 55,450	\$ 88,768	\$ 39,000	183,218	*883,333 91,609	91,609	183,218		
Region 2			24,948	97,645	52,000	174,593	87,297	87,296	174,593		
Region 3			49,896	186,413	-0-	236,309	118,155	118,154	236,309		
Region 4			11,088	133,152	26,000	170,240	85,120	85,120	170,240		
Region 5			116,424	26,631	NA	143,055	71,528	71,527	143,055		
Region 6			22,176	79,892	39,000	141,068	70,534	70,534	141,068	1980-81 1,931,816	
1981-82 (Third year) Region 1		2/3 payment final construction cost -- \$1,366,666	55,450	88,768	39,000	183,218	*1,366,666 91,609	91,609	183,218		
Region 2			24,948	97,645	52,000	174,593	87,297	87,297	174,593		
Region 3			49,896	186,413	-0-	236,309	118,155	118,154	236,309		
Region 4			11,088	133,152	26,000	170,240	85,120	85,120	170,240		
Region 5			116,424	26,631	NA	143,055	71,528	71,527	143,055		
Region 6			22,176	79,892	39,000	141,068	70,534	70,534	141,068	1981-82 2,415,149	
1982-83 (4th year) Region 1	14	\$367,920	55,450	88,768	39,000	Oper. 30,799 Veh. 8,000	581,937	290,969	290,968	581,937	
Region 2	17	446,760	24,948	97,645	52,000	Oper. 27,909 Veh. 8,000	649,262	324,631	324,631	649,262	
Region 3	*14	-0-	49,986	186,413	-0-	-0-	236,309	118,155	118,154	236,309	
Region 4	*8	-0-	11,088	133,152	26,000	-0-	170,240	85,120	85,120	170,240	
Region 5	-0-	-0-	116,424	26,631	NA	-0-	143,055	71,528	71,527	143,055	
Region 6	-0-	-0-	22,176	79,892	39,000	-0-	141,068	70,534	70,534	141,068	1982-83 1,921,871

APPENDICES

The following material is taken from the "Report of the Advisory Committee to the Administrator on Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice," September 30, 1976, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

3.15 Detention, Release, and Emergency Custody

3.151 Purpose and Criteria for Detention and Conditioned Release — Delinquency

WRITTEN RULES AND GUIDELINES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED BY THE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR INTAKE SERVICES TO GOVERN DETENTION DECISIONS IN MATTERS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE FAMILY COURT OVER DELINQUENCY.

A JUVENILE ACCUSED OF A DELINQUENCY OFFENSE SHOULD BE UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED UNLESS DETENTION IN A SECURE OR NONSECURE FACILITY OR IMPOSITION OF CONDITIONS ON RELEASE IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE JURISDICTION OR PROCESS OF THE FAMILY COURT; TO PREVENT THE JUVENILE FROM INFLECTING SERIOUS BODILY HARM ON OTHERS OR COMMITTING A SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSE PRIOR TO ADJUDICATION, DISPOSITION, OR APPEAL; OR TO PROTECT THE JUVENILE FROM IMMINENT BODILY HARM.

IN DETERMINING WHETHER DETENTION OR CONDITIONED RELEASE IS REQUIRED, AN INTAKE OFFICER SHOULD CONSIDER:

- a. THE NATURE AND SERIOUSNESS OF THE ALLEGED OFFENSE;
- b. THE JUVENILE'S RECORD OF DELINQUENCY OFFENSES, INCLUDING WHETHER THE JUVENILE IS CURRENTLY SUBJECT TO THE DISPOSITIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE FAMILY COURT OR RELEASED PENDING ADJUDICATION, DISPOSITION, OR APPEAL;
- c. THE JUVENILE'S RECORD OF WILLFUL FAILURES TO APPEAR AT FAMILY COURT PROCEEDINGS; AND
- d. THE AVAILABILITY OF NONCUSTODIAL ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PRESENCE OF A PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR OTHER SUITABLE PERSON ABLE AND WILLING TO PROVIDE SUPERVISION AND CARE FOR THE JUVENILE AND TO ASSURE HIS OR HER PRESENCE AT SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

IF UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE IS NOT DETERMINED TO BE APPROPRIATE, THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE ALTERNATIVE SHOULD BE SELECTED. RELEASE

SHOULD NOT BE CONDITIONED ON THE POSTING OF A BAIL BOND BY THE JUVENILE OR BY THE JUVENILE'S FAMILY, OR ON ANY OTHER FINANCIAL CONDITION. A JUVENILE SHOULD NOT BE DETAINED IN A SECURE FACILITY UNLESS THE CRITERIA SET FORTH IN STANDARD 3.152 ARE MET.

Sources

See generally, Daniel Freed, Timothy Terrell, J. Lawrence Schultz, **Proposed Standards Relating to Interim Status**, Standards 3.2 and 4.6. (IJA/ABA, Draft, September 1975); National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, **Corrections** Section 8.2(7)(b) (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973).

Commentary

Although exact figures are not yet available, it is estimated that over 15,000 juveniles are held in American jails and detention centers on any given day. See **Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1972-1973** (LEAA, Washington, D.C., May 1975); Rosemary Sarri, **Under Lock and Key: Juveniles in Jails and Detention** (National Assessments of Juvenile Corrections, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1974). Recent studies have shown that the rate of detention, the person making and reviewing the initial decision to detain or release a juvenile, and the reasons for detention vary greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Standards 3.151 to 3.158 seek to define and limit the purposes for holding juveniles in custody or conditioning their release pending adjudication, disposition, and appeal to clarify the responsibility for making and reviewing custodial decisions and to specify the criteria on which such decisions should be based. It is the intent of these standards that most juveniles subject to the jurisdiction of the family court over delinquency, noncriminal misbehavior, and neglect and abuse be released to the custody of their parents, guardian, or primary caretaker without imposition of any substantial restraints on liberty and, when this is not possible, that the least restrictive alternative be employed.

This standard, together with Standard 3.152, sets out the purposes for which restraints may be imposed on the liberty of a juvenile subject to the jurisdiction of the family court over delinquency and recommends criteria to be employed in determining whether such restraints are necessary. The term "detention" is intended

to refer to placement of a juvenile in a facility or residence other than his home pending adjudication, disposition, or appeal. A secure facility is intended to denote a facility "characterized by physically restrictive construction with procedures designed to prevent the juveniles from departing at will." Freed, Terrell and Schultz, *supra*, Standard 2.10. A single family foster home is an example of a nonsecure facility. More precise definitions will be included in subsequent standards.

The initial recommendation in Standard 3.151 is that written rules and guidelines be developed in order to promote consistency in detention and release decisions. See e.g., Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, **Manual: Intake for Delinquency and Dependency Juvenile Programs**, Sections 5.4-5.4.8 and 5.5-5.5.1 (Tallahassee, 1976). **The Advisory Committee on Standards recommends the development of rules and guidelines governing decisions regarding detention and release of juveniles in delinquency cases as an action that States can take immediately, without a major reallocation of resources, to improve the administration of juvenile justice.** Although the guidelines are to be promulgated by the agency responsible for intake services of the family court, the police and other affected components of the juvenile justice system should participate in their development. Cf. Standards 3.143 to 3.145. Consolidation of administrative control over the intake and detention decision making in one agency is recommended to enhance accountability and reduce the confusion and inconsistency that have occurred when several agencies, departments, or units have been authorized to make initial detention/release decisions. However, decisions to detain should be subject to mandatory review by a family court judge within 24 hours and the terms of release should be subject to judicial review on the request of the juvenile or the juvenile's family. See Standards 3.155 and 3.156.

Although emphasizing that most juveniles should be released without the imposition of substantial restraints on their liberty, the standard indicates that such restraints may be imposed to prevent a juvenile from fleeing or being taken out of the jurisdiction or to protect the juvenile or the community. See, e.g., **Standards and Guides for Detention of Children and Youth**, (National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1961); Uniform Juvenile Court Act, Section 14 (National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1968); Model Act for Family Courts, Section 20 (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington

D.C., 1975); Task Force to Develop Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Standard 12.7 (July 1976); Freed, Terrell and Schultz, *supra*. The criteria set forth in Standard 3.152 are intended to limit the circumstances in which juveniles may, in furtherance of these purposes, be placed in secure detention.

Although preventive detention has been a highly controversial issue in adult criminal cases, the imposition of high bail has often been used to achieve the same purpose. Preventive detention of juveniles, in one form or another, is allowable under the juvenile codes of a substantial number of States and has been approved by the National Advisory Committee, *Courts, supra*, 298-299 (to protect person or properties of others); the Model Act for Family Courts, *supra* (release presents a clear and substantial threat of a serious nature to the person or property of others); the Uniform Juvenile Court Act (to protect the person and property of others); Standards and Goals Task Force for Juvenile Justice, *supra* (to protect infliction of bodily harm on others or intimidation of any witness); and the IJA/ABA Joint Commission, Freed, Terrell and Schultz, *supra* (prevent infliction of serious bodily harm on others). **But see** National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Corrections*, Section 8.2(7)(1973). Because of the difficulty of predicting future conduct, the adverse impact of incarceration on a juvenile, and the cost of detention, the standard recommends that secure detention should be an available alternative in only certain specified situations. In addition, juveniles can only be confined for their own protection in a secure facility if they request such confinement in writing "in circumstances that present an immediate danger of serious physical injury." See Freed, Terrell and Schultz, *supra*, Standard 6.7(a).

To provide further guidance, the standard suggests four sets of considerations relevant to the decision regarding what, if any, restraints should be imposed. These relate directly to the purposes enumerated above and to the criteria for secure detention discussed in Standard 3.152. **See also** Standard 3.143. In order to assure that the juvenile's rights are protected, Standard 3.155 provides that the detention hearing must include a judicial determination of probable cause, and Standard 3.158 recommends weekly review of decisions to continue detention to assure that confinement is still necessary.

Finally, the standard, in accordance with the position adopted by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime*, 36 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967); the Standards and Goals Task Force on Juvenile Justice, *supra*, Standard 12.12; and the IJA/ABA Joint

Commission, Freed, Terrell, and Schultz *supra*, recommends that a juvenile's release not be conditioned on the posting of a bail bond or any other financial condition. As stated in the commentary to the Task Force provision:

A juvenile is unlikely to have independent financial resources which he could use to post bail. Even if he did have such resources, he could not sign a binding bail bond because a minor is not ordinarily liable on a contract. Consequently, the youth would have to depend on his parents or other interested adults to post bond in his behalf. If an adult posted bond, the youth's incentive to appear would arguably be defeated, since he would not personally forfeit anything upon non-appearance. On the other hand, a parent might refuse to post bail and force the youth to remain in detention. Finally, financial conditions discriminate against indigent juveniles and their families.

State practices with regard to bail vary widely. A substantial number, however, by statute or decision, provide accused delinquents with a right to bail. It was the conclusion of the Advisory Committee on Standards that the recommended procedures are more in keeping with the purposes of the family court than bail, will more adequately protect juveniles against unwarranted restraints on their liberty, and will not be subject to the abuses and injustices that have occurred in the adult criminal justice system as a result of reliance on bail and other financial conditions for release. **See** National Advisory Commission, *Courts, supra*, Section 4.6; ABA, *Standards Relating to Pretrial Release*, Section 1.2(c) (Approved Draft, 1969).

Related Standards

- 3.152
- 3.153
- 3.154
- 3.155
- 3.156
- 3.157
- 3.158
- 3.171

3.152

Criteria for Detention in Secure Facilities — Delinquency

JUVENILES SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE FAMILY COURT OVER DELINQUENCY SHOULD NOT BE DETAINED IN A SECURE FACILITY UNLESS:

a. THEY ARE FUGITIVES FROM ANOTHER JURISDICTION;

b. THEY REQUEST PROTECTION IN WRITING IN CIRCUMSTANCES THAT PRESENT AN IMMEDIATE THREAT OF SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY;

c. THEY ARE CHARGED WITH MURDER IN THE FIRST OR SECOND DEGREE;

d. THEY ARE CHARGED WITH A SERIOUS PROPERTY CRIME OR A CRIME OF VIOLENCE OTHER THAN FIRST OR SECOND DEGREE MURDER WHICH IF COMMITTED BY AN ADULT WOULD BE A FELONY, AND:

i) THEY ARE ALREADY DETAINED OR ON CONDITIONED RELEASE IN CONNECTION WITH ANOTHER DELINQUENCY PROCEEDING;

ii) THEY HAVE A DEMONSTRABLE RECENT RECORD OF WILLFUL FAILURES TO APPEAR AT FAMILY COURT PROCEEDINGS;

iii) THEY HAVE A DEMONSTRABLE RECENT RECORD OF VIOLENT CONDUCT RESULTING IN PHYSICAL INJURY TO OTHERS; OR

iv) THEY HAVE A DEMONSTRABLE RECENT RECORD OF ADJUDICATIONS FOR SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES; AND

e. THERE IS NO LESS RESTRICTIVE ALTERNATIVE THAT WILL REDUCE THE RISK OF FLIGHT, OR OF SERIOUS HARM TO PROPERTY OR TO THE PHYSICAL SAFETY OF THE JUVENILE OR OTHERS.

Source

See generally, Daniel Freed, Timothy Terrell, J. Lawrence Schultz, **Proposed Standards Relating to Interim Status**, Standards 6.6 and 6.7 (IJA/ABA, Draft, September 1975).

Commentary

This standard describes the circumstances in which a juvenile subject to the jurisdiction of the family court over delinquency may be detained in a secure facility. It is intended to limit secure detention to those

instances in which no less restrictive alternative is sufficient to protect the juvenile, the community, or the jurisdiction of a family court.

Under subparagraph (a), juveniles who have fled from a jurisdiction in which a delinquency complaint or petition is pending against them may be detained in a secure facility unless nonsecure detention, conditioned or unconditioned release would be sufficient to significantly reduce the risk of flight.

Subparagraph (b) recommends that protective custody be permitted only on the juvenile's written request coupled with circumstances that indicate that the juvenile is in immediate danger of serious physical injury. Such danger is intended to be more than being on the streets at night or the possibility that the juvenile may be harmed if he/she continues to get into trouble. See Freed, Terrell and Schultz, *supra*, Commentary to Standard 5.7. Protective custody provisions have sometimes functioned as convenient excuses for holding a child in custody because of other reasons or the lack of less restrictive facilities. Such a practice would not be authorized under the standard. If the juvenile is endangered by his parents, guardian, or primary caretaker in one of the ways set forth in Standard 3.113, a neglect or abuse action may be appropriate.

Subparagraph (c) recommends that secure detention be permitted **but not required** when a juvenile is charged with first or second degree murder. This provision is somewhat analogous to the statutes in some States prohibiting adults charged with a capital offense from being released on bail.

Under subparagraph (d), commission of a crime of violence short of murder but still equivalent to a felony, e.g., manslaughter, rape, or aggravated assault, is not in itself sufficient to detain a juvenile. The juvenile must also have, for example, a demonstrable record of committing violent offenses that result in physical injury to others or be on conditioned release or in detention pending adjudication, disposition, or appeal of another delinquency matter. Similarly, being charged with a serious property offense, e.g., burglary in the first degree or arson, must be coupled with a demonstrable record of adjudications for serious property offenses. The term "demonstrable record" is not intended to require introduction of a certified copy of a prior adjudication order, but should include more than allegations of prior misconduct. In order to protect the juvenile's rights and to assure that the decision to detain a juvenile in a secure facility was made in accordance with this standard and Standard 3.151, related standards recommend that a detention hearing be held before a family court judge within 24 hours and, if detention is continued, that it be subject to judicial review every 7 days. See Standards 3.155 and 3.158.

The standard differs significantly from the Freed, Terrell, and Schultz provisions on which it is based in four ways. First, it urges that the proposed strict criteria be limited to detention in secure facilities. Second, in view of the large number of burglaries and other serious property offenses committed by some juveniles, it does not restrict detention to juveniles accused of committing violent crimes. Third, the Freed, Terrell, and Schultz provision would limit the violent felonies other than murder, which would warrant secure detention, to those for which commitment to a secure correctional institution is likely. This added factor is omitted because it involves the type of prediction that the other criteria seek to avoid and because it may have a tendency to become a self-fulfilling prophecy. Fourth, the standard does not restrict the violent or serious property offenses, which would make a juvenile eligible for secure detention, to those occurring while the juvenile is subject to the jurisdiction or dispositional authority of the family court. However, the standard, like those approved by the IJA/ABA Joint Commission, is intended to prevent detention of juveniles in secure facilities because of the lack of less restrictive alternatives; because of the unavailability of a parent, relative, or other adult with substantial ties to the juvenile who is willing and able to provide supervision and care; or in order to provide "treatment." **See also** Task Force to Develop Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, Standard 12.7 (July 1976).

The following material is taken from the "National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals" Report of the Task Force on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Standard 12.7 Criteria for Preadjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Delinquency Cases

A juvenile should not be detained in any residential facility, whether secure or open, prior to a delinquency adjudication unless detention is necessary for the following reasons:

1. To insure the presence of the juvenile at subsequent court proceedings;
2. To provide physical care for a juvenile who cannot return home because there is no parent or other suitable person able and willing to supervise and care for him or her adequately;
3. To prevent the juvenile from harming or intimidating any witness, or otherwise threatening the orderly progress of the court proceedings;
4. To prevent the juvenile from inflicting bodily harm on others; or
5. To protect the juvenile from bodily harm.

A detained juvenile should be placed in the least restrictive residential setting that will adequately serve the purposes of detention.

Commentary

In the criminal justice system, pretrial detention serves the purpose of insuring that the accused will be present at trial. If an accused can meet bail or satisfy other conditions to assure his or her presence at later proceedings, he or she may not normally be kept in detention. The only exceptions to the right to bail concern defendants charged with capital offenses, and defendants who have demonstrated that their freedom would pose a personal threat to witnesses, or otherwise defeat the orderly progress of trial. The juvenile justice system, however, has traditionally allowed preadjudicatory detention more liberally. Some provision usually exists for ordering nonsecure, residential care before adjudication for youths who require substitute parental

care. The law also generally permits detention to prevent the youth from engaging in further delinquent or other harmful conduct. Detention for such reasons is preventive detention.

The standard permits the court to order that a youth be detained in secure or open residential care before adjudication in five circumstances. Detention may be ordered to insure the juvenile's presence at subsequent court proceedings, to provide parental care and to prevent the commission of certain harms against witnesses, the public or the juvenile.

Paragraph two of the standard permits the court to order retention of the juvenile in a residential placement when the youth needs the physical care normally provided by a parent, but which for some reason is not available at that time. Substitute care, which should always be provided in an open shelter or foster care setting rather than in a locked facility, may be necessary because the respondent's parent is hostile to the youth and refuses to receive the child back into the family home. In some instances, the youth may be charged with an offense against another household member, and the court may decide that the youth's interests would best be served by temporary placement outside the home.

The standard permits the use of preventive detention in the situations described in items three, four, and five. Item four of the standard is designed specifically to provide a preventive detention measure for the violent or recidivist delinquent who presents a clear threat to the community. Though it is to be used sparingly, this provision appears necessary to handle juveniles who present such a serious threat to society. A court may not, however, detain a youth simply to prevent the predicted commission of property offenses.

Although preventive detention may be justified in terms of the State's responsibility as *parens patriae* to protect youth from dangerous conduct or environments, several considerations argue for strict limitations upon its use. The major argument against detention of juveniles before adjudication is that until the allegations of delinquency have been tried and proven, the youth enjoys the presumption of innocence. Restrictions upon liberty at the pretrial stage may therefore be premature and unjust. Also, aside from its costliness to the taxpayer, detention may have a severe negative impact on the child. Separating a youth from home and

familiar surroundings, even for a short period of time, can be quite detrimental to his or her well-being: "The indiscriminate use of detention...is at best extremely disruptive to the child's emotional security." (National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Handbook for New Juvenile Court Judges, 1972, p.21.) Detention status also may hamper the juvenile's opportunity to prepare an effective defense to the allegations, and may subtly influence the court's final disposition of the case to his or her detriment.

Objections also have been raised regarding the premises underlying preventive detention. Critics have documented the difficulty of making reliable predictions of future conduct and have pointed out the high individual and social costs of erroneous predictions. They also have exposed the difficulty of discovering the incidence of detentions based on predictions of future harm or misconduct.

This standard is meant to govern detention decisions by administrative and judicial personnel at all preadjudicatory stages of the judicial delinquency process. Detention for any purpose must be found to be necessary. This implies consideration of alternative arrangements that might be devised to serve the same goals. For example, detention for the purpose of insuring the youth's presence in court might be avoided if an arrangement for increased supervision by family or community resources could be substituted.

References

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2. *Carbo v. United States*, 288 F 2d 282 (9th Circuit 1961).
3. Dershowitz, Alan. "Preventive Confinement: A Framework for Constitutional Analysis." *Texas Law Review*, Vol. 51 (1973).
4. Dershowitz, Alan. "Preventive Detention and the Prediction of Dangerousness." *Journal of Legal Education*, Vol. 1.
5. Hoffman, Nancy and Kristine Mackin McCarthy. "Juvenile Detention Hearings: The Case for a Probable Cause Determination." *Santa Clara Lawyer*, Vol. 15 (1975).

6. Institute for Judicial Administration/American Bar Association, Juvenile Justice Standards Project *Standards Relating to Interim Status*. (Freed, et al., Reporters; draft Sept. 1975).

7. Levin, Mark M. and Sarri, Rosemary C. *Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States*. Ann Arbor, National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (1974).

8. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. *Courts and Corrections*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973.

9. National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. *Handbook for New Juvenile Court Judges*, in *Juvenile Court Judges Journal*, Vol. 23 (Winter, 1972).

10. Sarri, Rosemary C. *Under Lock and Key: Juveniles in Jail and Detention*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (1974)

Related Standards

The following standards may be applicable in implementing Standard 12.7:

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 5.9 | Guidelines for Temporary Police Detention Practices |
| 9.1 | Definition of Delinquency |
| 12.11 | Detention Hearings |
| 12.12 | Conditions of Release |
| 15.7 | Presence of Family Court Prosecutor at Family Court Proceedings |

The following material is taken from the Institute of Judicial Administration, American Bar Association, Juvenile Justice Project, "Standards Relating to Interim Status: The Release, Control, and Detention of Accused Juvenile Offenders Between Arrest and Disposition."

STANDARDS FOR THE POLICE

5.6 Guidelines for status decision.

- A. Mandatory release. Whenever the juvenile has been arrested for a crime which in the case of an adult would be punishable by a sentence of less than one year, the arresting officer should, if charges are to be pressed, release the juvenile with a citation or to a parent, unless the juvenile is in need of emergency medical treatment (Standard 4.5 A. 1. b.), requests protective custody (Standard 5.7), or is known to be in a fugitive status.
- B. Discretionary release. In all other situations, the arresting officer should release the juvenile unless clear and convincing evidence demonstrates that continued custody is necessary. The seriousness of the alleged offense should not, except in cases involving first or second degree murder, be sufficient grounds for continued custody. Such evidence should only consist of one or more of the following factors as to which reliable information is available to the arresting officer:
 1. that the arrest was made while the juvenile was in a fugitive status;
 2. that the juvenile has a recent record of willful failure to appear at juvenile proceedings;
 3. that the juvenile is charged with a crime of violence which, in the case of an adult, would be punishable by a sentence of one year or more, and is already under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court by way of interim release in a criminal case or probation or parole under a prior adjudication.

Commentary

Current statutory provisions governing status decisions by the police often lack specificity and fail to separate criminal from noncriminal situations. Although oriented toward release, they tend to grant virtually unlimited discretion to continue custody:

Most statutory references to the police suggest a preference for release. The Affluent County (Maryland) provision is typical. It directs the officer to release the child to the custody of his parents or other responsible adult upon his promise to return the child to court for a hearing. However, the policeman's duty to release is far from mandatory. The statutes often provide that he need not release the juvenile if such action would be "undesirable" or, as in Affluent County, "impracticable," or not in the best interests of the child or community. Only a few statutes, such as Georgia's, express a preference for detaining rather than releasing a juvenile. Ferster and Courtless, "Juvenile Detention in An Affluent County," 11 Fam. L.Q. 3, 16-17 (1972).

The Georgia provision criticized above was replaced in 1971 with language favoring release. See Ga. Code Ann. 24A-1401 (1974 Supp.). See also Note, "Juvenile Justice and Pre-Adjudication Detention," 1 UCLA-Alaska L. Rev. 154, 166 (1972) (Alaska Stat. 47-10.140 [1962] permits a peace officer to detain a juvenile in a detention facility "if in his opinion it is necessary to do so to protect the minor or the community").

Standard 5.6 grants less discretion to the arresting officer to maintain custody of the juvenile. Detention is allowed only if the officer has information which, under the standards, permits him or her to transport the juvenile to a detention facility. If such information is lacking, there is no discretion to continue holding the juvenile.

The information that grants discretion to the police under Standard 5.6 is identical to the evidence that the intake officer may consider in reaching the interim status decision under Standard 6.6. Standard 5.6, therefore, exemplifies the sort of police-court coordination that should characterize the entire interim process:

*It has been suggested that juvenile courts, in consultation with the police, should formulate written guides to govern detention practices; police detention standards should be made to coincide with court standards so that a child will be detained initially only in situations where there is a firm expectation that the court will continue that detention. D. Freed and P. Wald, *Bail in the United States*: 1964, at 104.*

See also Virginia Bureau of Juvenile Probation and Detention, "The Study of the Detention Needs of an Eleven County Jurisdiction Area in Northwestern Virginia" 32 (1971), which recommends "that probation, court, law enforcement and welfare departments should confer to improve communication, services, and mutual understanding in establishing uniform detention practices."

The term "fugitive status" in this standard refers generally to "escape" from a detention or correctional facility in any jurisdiction.

STANDARDS FOR THE JUVENILE FACILITY INTAKE OFFICIAL

6.6 Guidelines for status decision.

- A. Mandatory release. The intake official should release the accused juvenile unless the juvenile:
1. is charged with a crime of violence which in the case of an adult would be punishable by a sentence of one year or more, and which if proven is likely to result in commitment to a security institution, *and* one or more of the following additional factors is present:
 - a. the crime charged is one of first or second degree murder;
 - b. the juvenile is currently in an interim status under the jurisdiction of the court in a criminal case, or is on probation or parole under a prior adjudication, so that detention by revocation of interim release, probation, or parole may be appropriate;
 - c. the juvenile is an escapee from an institution or other placement facility to which he or she was sentenced under a previous adjudication of criminal conduct;
 - d. the juvenile has a demonstrable recent record of willful failure to appear at juvenile proceedings, on the basis of which the official finds that no measure short of detention can be imposed to reasonably ensure appearance; or
 2. has been verified to be a fugitive from another jurisdiction, an official of which has formally requested that the juvenile be placed in detention.
- B. Mandatory detention. A juvenile who is excluded from mandatory release under subsection A. is not, *pro tanto*, to be automatically detained. No category of alleged conduct in and of itself may justify a failure to exercise discretion to release.
- C. Discretionary situations.
1. Release vs. detention. In every situation in which the release of an arrested juvenile is not mandatory, the intake official should first consider and determine whether the juvenile qualifies for an available diversion program, or whether any form of control short of detention is available to reasonably reduce the risk of flight or misconduct. If no such measure will suffice, the official should explicitly state in writing the reasons for rejecting each of these forms of release.
 2. Unconditional vs. conditional or supervised release. In order to minimize the imposition of release conditions on persons who would appear in court without them, and present no substantial risk in the interim, each jurisdiction should develop guidelines for the use of various forms of release based upon the resources and programs available, and analysis of the effectiveness of each form of release.
 3. Secure vs. nonsecure detention. Whenever an intake official determines that detention is the appropriate interim status, secure detention may be selected only if clear and convincing evidence indicates the probability of serious physical injury to others, or serious probability of flight to avoid appearance in court. Absent such evidence, the accused should be placed in an appropriate form of nonsecure detention, with a foster home to be preferred over other alternatives.

Commentary

Standard 6.6 A. represents the heart of the *Interim Status* volume and one of the most controversial of its formulations. To some it undesirably authorizes preventive detention because it establishes a category of juveniles whose pretrial *release* is not mandatory. To others it undesirably interferes with community safety by forbidding the *detention* of persons not included within its specifications. On balance, the commission believes it presents a reasonable middle ground, characterized by a distinct preference for release, a permissible but minimal category of detainees, and a requirement of *candor* in identifying those who may be detained.

The categories are (a.) juveniles charged with murder (*i.e.*, formerly capital offenses), (b.) juveniles on conditional release (pretrial release, or probation or parole) whose release may be revoked for misconduct, (c.) escapees from post-trial placement facilities, and (d.) juveniles whose demonstrated record of flight makes it likely that they would fail to appear in court if released. In none of these categories is *detention* automatic; the rule instead is that

persons not in these categories are automatically to be released. In order to detain those who are detainable under 6.6A., the procedures of Standard 7.6 must be followed. There is, of course, one additional ground for detention, not stated in the standard, upon which courts possess inherent power to deny bail: "a substantial probability of danger to witnesses should the applicant be granted bail." *Carbo v. United States*, 82 Sup. Ct. 662 (Douglas, J. as Circuit Justice, 1962) ("repeated threats of injury to the person and family of the government's principal witness").

The first of the stated exceptions to mandatory release, a charge of murder, conforms to the rule and practice almost everywhere and permits judicial discretion, rather than a right to bail, to govern the release or detention of persons involved in capital offenses. The test in such cases, according to most state constitutions, is whether "the evidence is clear or the presumption great." In the federal system, bail in capital cases in 1789 depended on "the nature and circumstances of the offense, and of the evidence, and usages of law." See D. Freed and P. Wald, *Bail in the United States: 1964*, at 2-3. So long as the principles in Part III of these standards and the procedures in Standard 7.6 are followed, the commission believes that the traditional capital exception should remain.

The second and perhaps most important exception in terms of controlling the conduct of potentially dangerous persons is stated in Standard 6.6 A. 1. b. This is the revocation provision, which permits a court, upon the taking into custody of a person who is charged with a serious but noncapital charge of violence and is already on some form of conditional release — bail, probation, or parole — to review the release conditions and, if necessary and appropriate under the standards, to order detention. In terms of identifying the most serious part of the crime problem — recidivism — this definition focuses on persons who have two or more times been under the jurisdiction of a criminal court, and whose conditional release status stands as a warning to remain out of trouble. See "Revolving Door Justice: Why Criminals Go Free," *U.S. News & World Report*, May 10, 1976, at 36-40. Narrowing the class of potential detainees in this manner goes far toward limiting the unfairness of predicating imprisonment on unproven allegations of guilt. See Wenk, Robison, and Smith, "Can Violence Be Predicted?" 18 *Crime & Delinq.* 393 (1972); Diamond, "The Psychiatric Prediction of Dangerousness," 123 *U. Pa. L. Rev.* 439 (1974). Standards and procedures for revoking bail, probation, or parole upon rearrest and a new hearing may be found in Standard 5.8 ABA Standards, *Pretrial Release; U.S. v. Peters*, 18 Cr. L. 2342 (D.C. Sup. Ct., Greene, C.J. 1975) and the adoption of Judge Greene's probation revocation procedures by the Board of Judges, 19 Cr. L. 2091 (April 28, 1976); and Note, "Revocation of Conditional Liberty for the Commission of a Crime: Double Jeopardy and Self-Incrimination Limitations," 73 *Mich. L. Rev.* 525 (1976).

The remaining three exceptions in Standard 6.6 A., i.e., escape status, recent failure to appear, and fugitive status, all deal with flight, the principal risk to be avoided by the bail process. The requirement that the failure to appear record be "demonstrable" rather than in accord with the rules of evidence is consistent with Standard 7.6 D. See *Moss v. Weaver*, 525 F.2d 1258, 1260-71 (5th Cir. 1976).

Subsection B. emphasizes that the alleged criminal offense is never sufficient by itself to justify detention. See *In re M.*, 89 Cal. Rptr. 33, 473 P.2d 737, 747 (1970); *In re Macidon*, 49 Cal. Rptr. 861 (1966).

Subsection C.1., outlawing mandatory detention, is simply the converse of subsection A.

Instead of attempting to formulate guidelines for the use of various forms of release and control, subsection C.2. requires that the characteristics and needs of each jurisdiction determine the development of such guidelines. The one exception is that secure detention should be a last resort. Edwards, "The Rights of Children," 37 *Fed. Prob.* 34, 36 (1973); Metropolitan Social Services Department, Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, "Analysis of Detention" 25 (1972). Subsection C.3. permits secure detention to be imposed only when there is a serious threat of physical injury to others or avoidance of court processes. Unless compelling indications of those possibilities are present, nonsecure detention, and the least intrusive form thereof, is to be utilized.

A recent decision by the Court of Appeals of New York illustrates the inadequacy of procedures for the pretrial detention of juveniles which these standards would address. *People ex rel. Robert Wayburn, law guardian, on behalf of Charles L. v. Schupf*, 39 N.Y.2d 682 (1976). The court below had ruled unconstitutional a provision of the Family Court Act that permitted the preventive detention of juveniles before trial, based on "the likelihood of committing another crime," a ground that the lower court found to be prohibited for adults. The lower court (Brownstein, J. in the Supreme Court, Kings County, reviewing a proceeding in the Family Court of Kings County) believed that equal protection of the law was violated because there was no compelling state interest or rational basis "for prohibiting preventive detention for adults while allowing it for juveniles." *People v. Schupf*, 80 Misc. 2d 730 (1974).

The court of appeals reversed, upholding detention because "there is a compelling state interest to be served in differentiating between juveniles charged with delinquency and adults charged with crime with respect to preventive detention." Such a distinction was said to reflect two fundamental concerns — to protect the community and "to protect and shelter children who in consequence of grave antisocial behavior are demonstrably in need of special treatment and care." The court said it did not know whether Charles L. had been initially ordered detained to protect the public, or benefit the juvenile, or both, because the Act did not specify its purpose and "the record contains no recital by the family court judge of the purpose behind the detention of Charles L."

Several factual assertions and omissions did receive the court of appeals' attention: (1) that it did "not find significant the statistics ... that in New York City ... a larger percentage of youngsters charged in delinquency proceedings were held in pretrial detention than were ultimately placed in training schools." It must be apparent, the court said, "that there is a vastly different body of relevant data on which to make an informed determination as to the desirability of placement after the dispositional hearing ... [and] caution and concern for both the juvenile and society may indicate the more conservative decision to detain at the very outset"; (2) that, although no empirical evidence whatever was adduced on this point, "our society may also conclude that there is a greater likelihood that a juvenile charged with delinquency, if released, will commit another criminal act than that an adult charged with crime will do so"; and (3) that although no alternatives to prevent further crime were presented, or facts respecting them found, the court could nevertheless "conclude that it cannot be said that a less burdensome means could be found to achieve that objective."

The distressing state of juvenile law reflected in the *Charles L.* case is unfortunate for a number of reasons. First, under (1), the court offered no explanation in law or in policy, in the interests either of children or of society, why prior to trial "the more conservative decision to detain" is either legal or wise, *i.e.*, why the right to liberty of an unconvicted juvenile should be inferior to that of a juvenile found to be guilty. The court seemed in essence to be establishing a new rule to the effect that deficiencies in information at the outset of delinquency cases require judges to resolve doubts in favor of preferring pretrial detention over pretrial release. The legislature has made no such declaration of policy, and modern standards run the other way. The right to bail for adults and juveniles alike dictates a policy preference for release.

Second, under (2), the court cited no legislative finding to the effect that accused juveniles are more likely to commit crimes on release than are adults in a similar situation, and there are to our knowledge no empirical studies to support such a finding as a general rule. Attempts to predict future criminal behavior have been notoriously unsuccessful, whether at the bail stage, at sentencing, or at parole release. And even if prediction would be possible in some cases with some accused offenders, it would require a particularized finding about a specific individual, based on a factual inquiry about him or her rather than a court-made assumption about all juveniles.

Finally, under (3), the court upheld without any consideration of lesser alternatives to reduce the risk of crime, and without any findings by the court below, the conclusion that the *most* burdensome pretrial decision, the alternative most detrimental to the interests of the juvenile, *i.e.*, pretrial detention, was a perfectly appropriate ruling by a family court. The conclusion runs directly contrary to the emerging public policy, incorporated in this volume of standards, favoring the least burdensome and least detrimental alternative. Why the court of appeals strayed so far, and so unnecessarily, from that policy is left unexplained.

pending adjudication, (9) Placed in secure detention facility used for the confinement of adult offenders pending adjudication, (10) Mental Health facility pending adjudication, (11) Other pending adjudication: _____ (48-49)

26. Ideal Intake Disposition: (1) Released to parents with no further action, (2) Released to parents and referred to community youth service agency, (3) Released to parent and referred to court operated, consent or informal or unofficial program, (4) Supervised release to parent pending adjudication, (5) Release on bond pending adjudication, (6) Placed in emergency foster care home pending adjudication, (7) Placed in juvenile shelter home pending adjudication, (8) Placed in juvenile detention or correctional facility pending adjudication, (9) Placed in secure detention facility used for the confinement of adult offenders pending adjudication, (1) Mental health facility pending adjudication, (11) Other, pending adjudication: _____ (50-51)

Intake Survey General Instructions

Please complete the survey for **every** juvenile against whom a petition or complaint is filed during the survey period. Complete the survey **each time** a petition or complaint is filed against a juvenile during the survey period, even if this occurs more than once to one juvenile.

The survey period will cover 30 calendar days. The survey period begins at 8:00 a.m., Monday, October 23, and ends 5:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 21, 1978. If, for any reason, you are unable to begin the survey on October 23, please conduct the survey at the earliest possible date for 30 calendar days. Contact Ms. Nancy Krueger at (517) 373-8225, if you must change the established survey period of October 23-November 21.

To obtain a valid sample, it is very important that the survey include the most accurate information available on each juvenile. If you receive additional or more accurate information after the form is completed, please record this addition or correction.

At the end of the survey period, send the completed survey forms **immediately** to: Ms. Nancy Krueger, Office of Children and Youth Services, P.O. Box 30037, Lansing, Michigan 48909. Ms. Krueger is available to answer any questions about the survey at: (517) 373-8225. Thank you for your cooperation and contribution to the Michigan Regional Detention Plan.

Specific Instructions

Question 10: Classification of Most Serious Offense Charged With at Intake. If you are uncertain of the exact felony/misdemeanor/status classification of an offense, refer to the **Handbook of Michigan Criminal Law and Procedures** for clarification.

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY

(for use in secure juvenile detention, jail or police lockup)

COMPLETE THIS FORM FOR EVERY JUVENILE ADMITTED TO THIS FACILITY DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD.

		BLANK
		(1-4)
1. Name of Facility:	_____	(5-7)
	(please print)	
2. Location of Facility:	_____	(8-11)
	(city, county)	
3. Identifying Initials of the Juvenile:	_____	(12-14)
	First / Middle / Last	
4. County of Court Jurisdiction Over Juvenile:	_____	(15-17)
	(county)	
5. Sex: (check appropriate box)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	(18)
6. Ethnic: (check appropriate box)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian	
	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican American 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Spanish Heritage	
	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian-Oriental 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	(19)
7. Age: (years/months):	_____	(20-23)
	years / months	
8. Single Most Serious Offense Charged Against Juvenile:	_____	(24-25)
	(see attached offense code list) on current referral.	
9. Hour and Date of Admission to this Facility: (hour, month, day, year)	_____	(27-34)
	hour / month / day / year	
10. Primary Reason for Detention at Time of Admission: (circle one)		
Applicable only to youth in jails or lockups	Awaiting parents or guardian to take custody.	01
	Awaiting contact with juvenile court.	02
	Awaiting transfer to a juvenile <u>secure</u> facility or program per juvenile court authorization <u>before</u> the preliminary hearing . . .	03
	Awaiting transfer to a juvenile <u>nonsecure</u> facility or program before the preliminary hearing.	04
	Awaiting court hearing(s), i.e., preliminary and/or adjudication and/or waiver hearings	05
	To receive a requested diagnostic assessment per 15(d) Juvenile Code and/or a predisposition investigation.	06
	Serving a court ordered disposition	07
	Court Ward Awaiting transfer to a post disposition secure facility or program e.g., private agency; court operated program.	08
	Court Ward Awaiting transfer to a post disposition nonsecure facility or program e.g., foster care, group home, shelter home	09
	DSS Ward Awaiting transfer to a post disposition secure facility or program e.g., training school or camp	10
	DSS Ward Awaiting transfer to a post disposition nonsecure facility or program e.g., halfway house, group home, shelter home, foster care, private agency.	11
	Other (please specify).	12
11. Hour and Date of FINAL DISCHARGE: (hour, month, day, year)	_____	(37-44)
	hour / month / day / year	
12. At Time of Discharge, is the Juvenile Being Released to a Secure or Nonsecure Setting? (check appropriate box)		(45)
	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Secure Setting 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nonsecure Setting	
	Please specify type of setting _____ e.g. parents, shelter home, detention center, relative's home, private institution	(46-50)
		BLANK

Specific Instructions

1. Name of Facility -- Please print.
2. Location of Facility -- Enter the city and county.
3. Identifying Initials of the Juvenile -- Enter the first, middle and last name initials only of the juvenile.
4. County of Court Jurisdiction -- Enter the name of the county which has court jurisdiction over the juvenile.
5. Sex -- Check the appropriate box.
6. Ethnic -- Check the Appropriate box.
7. Age -- Write in the juvenile's age in years and months. For example, a child aged 15 years and 3 months would be code 15 03.
8. Single Most Serious Offense Charged Against Juvenile on current referral -- Enter the code for the offense with which the juvenile is charged using the codes from the attached offense code list. If the juvenile is charged with more than one offense, enter only the single most serious offense.
9. Hour and Date of Admission to this Facility -- Enter the time the juvenile was first admitted to the facility. Enter the hour (to the nearest hour, using 01 through 12 for 1:00 a.m. to 12 noon, and 13 through 24 for 1:00 p.m. to midnight), month (01-12), day and year. For example, 2:00 p.m., June 2, 1976, would be coded as 14 06 02 76.
10. Primary Reason for Detention at Time of Admission -- Circle the code which best describes the reason why the juvenile is being detained at time of admission. Circle "1" if active effort is being made to locate parents or guardian of the juvenile with the intent that the parents will assume custody. (Items 2 and 3 are only choices for jail and lockup. Juvenile detention centers do not check these two options.) Circle "2" if the juvenile is being held while active effort is being made to contact the juvenile court. Circle "3" if the juvenile is expected to be transferred from this facility to a juvenile secure facility to await the preliminary hearing. Circle "4" if the juvenile is expected to be transferred from this facility to a juvenile nonsecure facility or program to await the preliminary hearing. Circle "5" if the juvenile is expected to remain at this facility while awaiting the preliminary and/or adjudication and/or waiver hearings. Circle "6" if the juvenile has been detained to receive a diagnostic assessment or pre-disposition investigation. Circle "7" if the juvenile is serving a sentence ordered by the court. Circle "8" if the juvenile is a court ward (post disposition) awaiting placement in a secure facility e.g., private institution, court operated program. Circle "9" if the juvenile is a court ward (post disposition) awaiting placement in a nonsecure facility or program e.g., foster home, group home, shelter home. Circle "10" if the juvenile is a DSS ward (post disposition) awaiting placement in a secure facility e.g., training school, camp, state or mental hospital. Circle "11" if the juvenile is a DSS ward (post disposition) awaiting placement in a nonsecure facility e.g., halfway house, group home, shelter home, foster home.
11. Hour and Date of Final Discharge -- Enter the hour, month, date and year when the juvenile is officially discharged from this facility. If the juvenile is still in custody on November 24 for jails and lockups, or December 6 for juvenile detention centers, write "Still in Custody."
12. At Time of Discharge, is the Juvenile Being Released to a Secure or Nonsecure Setting? -- To the best of your knowledge, indicate where the juvenile is expected to go after being released from your facility. Circle the appropriate response and please specify the type of setting in the space provided.

CURRENT OFFENSE LIST

Offense	Code	Offense	Code
Alcohol Law Violations:		Municipal Ordinance Violations	23
Driving While Intoxicated	01	* Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	24
Drunkenness	02	Negligent Manslaughter	25
Other	03	* Rape (forcible)	26
* Arson	04	* Robbery	27
Assault:		Sex Offenses:	
* Aggravated	05	Prostitution/Commercialized Vice	28
Other	06	* Other	29
* Auto/Vehicle Theft	07	States Offenses:	
* Burglary/Breaking & Entering	08	Truancy	30
Check Offenses	09	Incorrigible/Beyond Parental Control	31
Disorderly Conduct	10	Runaway	32
Drug Offenses:		Dependent/Neglected/Abused	33
Sale of Controlled Substances (other than marijuana)	11	Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving or Possessing	34
Sale of Marijuana	12	Traffic and Vehicle Law Violations	35
Possession of Controlled Substances (other than marijuana)	13	Trespassing	36
Possession of Marijuana	14	Vagrancy	37
Other Drug Offenses	15	Vandalism	38
Embezzlement	16	Violation of Probation/Parole:	
Escape	17	for delinquent offense	39
Forgery or Counterfeiting (not checks)	18	for status offense	40
Fraud	18	* Weapons: Carrying, Illegally Possessing	41
Gambling	20	Other Offenses Against the Person	42
Larceny/Theft (not vehicle):		Other Offenses Against Property	43
* Greater than \$1,000	21	Other Offenses Not Listed Above	44
* Less than \$1,000	22		

NOTE: If an offense not listed above occurs frequently on your records please extend the above list to include it and attach a note explaining what the new codes represent.

e.g.: Kidnapping 45

Court Operated Child Care Institutions

S – Shelter Care
 D – Detention
 PD – Post Dispositional
 Treatment

FACILITY	CAPACITY	TYPE	OTHER INFORMATION
Alpena County Youth Home 556 Hubbard Lake Road Hubbard Lake, MI 49747	6 beds	Shelter	Ages 10-17 juvenile court wards placed pending formal hearing or placement in treatment facility
Allegan County Youth Home – Western Hall Route 4, 33rd Street Allegan, MI 49010	21 beds	Detention	15 boys/6 girls
Bay County Juvenile Home 520 Hampton Road Essexville, MI 48732	13 beds	Detention	9 boys/4 girls
Berrien County Juvenile Home Deans Hill Road Berrien Center, MI 49102	40 beds (14 S 26 PD)	Detention/PD	ages 12-17
Calhoun County Juvenile Court Horizen House 3820 W. Michigan Battle Creek, MI 49017	12 beds	Shelter	To keep girls who are status offenders/out of juvenile detention home.
Calhoun County Juvenile Home 14555 18 1/2 Mile Road Marshall, MI 49068	42 beds	Detention	
Green Haven (Clinton County) 1004 S. Swegles St. Johns, MI 48879	16 beds (2 S)	S/D/PD	Multi-function institution
Court's Group Home 17th Judicial District Probate Court 903 W. Marten Street Gladwin, MI 48624	6 beds	Shelter	Primarily for delinquents
Hillsdale County Youth Home Route 3, Steamburg Road Hillsdale, MI 49242	18 beds	Shelter	10 boys – 8 girls primarily for delinquents

S – Shelter Care
 D – Detention
 PD – Post Dispositional
 Treatment

FACILITY	CAPACITY	TYPE	OTHER INFORMATION
Ingham County Juvenile Home 100 West Willard Lansing, MI 48911	17 beds	Detention	10 boys – 7 girls
Ingham County Shelter Home 600 Leshar Place Lansing, MI 48911	21 beds	Shelter	Dependent/neglected youth only
Jackson County Youth Center 930 Fleming Avenue Jackson, MI 49202	33 beds (13 S 20 PD)	Detention/PD	Ages 13-16
Autos House Status Diversion Home (Kalamazoo Co. Juvenile Court) 729 W. South Street Kalamazoo, MI 49006	18 beds	Shelter	Girls, 13-16, part status diversion program of court.
Kalamazoo County Juvenile Home 1424 Cull Road Kalamazoo, MI 49001	58 beds (40 D 18 PD)	D/PD	Youth 12-17, Detention 20 boys, 20 girls, Treatment 18 boys
Kent County Juvenile Court Center 1501 Cedar, N.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49503	45 beds	Detention	28 boys - 17 girls ages thru 17
Kent County Child Haven 1565 Cedar, S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49503	42 beds	Shelter	Dependent/neglected youth only
Maurice Spear Campus (Lenawee County Juvenile Court) 2910 Airport Road Adrian, MI 49221	60 beds (20 D 40 PD)	D/PD	Ages 12-17
Livingston County Shelter Home 2149 W. Grand River Howell, MI 48843	8 beds	Shelter	Primarily for delinquent youth
Macomb County Youth Home 400 N. Rose Mt. Clemens, MI 48043	114 beds 28b/18*g D 28b/10*g PD 30 S *fluctuates	D/S/PD	Ages thru 17 Shelter for dependent/neglected children only

S – Shelter Care
 D – Detention
 PD – Post Dispositional
 Treatment

FACILITY	CAPACITY	TYPE	OTHER INFORMATION
Marquette County Detention County Road 553 Marquette, MI 49855	12 beds	Shelter	Open non-secure detention for delinquents pending placement
Staircase (Mason County) 106 East Foster Street Ludington, MI 49431	9 beds	Shelter	Primarily for delinquent youth
Harbour House (Midland County) 3115 E. Isabella Road Midland, MI 48640	8 beds	Shelter	Dependent/neglected and status offenders
Monroe County Youth Center 3600 S. Custer Rd. Monroe, MI 48161	45 beds (18 D 27 PD)	D/PD	
Muskegon County Child Haven 1894 Apple Avenue Muskegon, MI 49442	12 beds	Shelter	Dependent/neglected youth only
Muskegon County Youth Home 1830 Whitelake Dr. Whitehall, MI 49461	22 beds	Detention	12 boys – 10 girls
Oakland County Children's Village 1200 N. Telegraph Pontiac, MI 48053	236 beds (54 D 45 S for status offenders)	D/S/PD	7 bldgs., 1 for secure detention, 1 shelter for status offenders, 3 rehabilitation for boys, 1 rehabilitation for girls, 1 shelter for dependent/neglected youth.
Ottawa County Youth Home 16920 Ferris Street Grand Haven, MI 49417	12 beds	Detention	Ages 12-17
Saginaw County Detention 3360 Hospital Road Saginaw, MI 48603	42 beds	Detention	28 boys – 14 girls ages 10-17
St. Clair County Juvenile Center 1503 Kraft Road Port Huron, MI 48060	26 beds	Detention	20 boys – 6 girls ages 12-16 years

S – Shelter Care
 D – Detention
 PD – Post Dispositional
 Treatment

FACILITY	CAPACITY	TYPE	OTHER INFORMATION
St. Clair County Children's Shelter 2706 10th Avenue Port Huron, MI 48060	16 beds	Shelter	Dependent/neglected and status offenders
Sanilac County Group Home 100 Arnold Road Sandusky, MI 48471	6 beds	PD	6 boys, age 13-16, no short-term shelter
Shiawassee County Group Home 1507 Allendale Owosso, MI 48867	8 beds	PD	8 girls, post-dispositional treatment
Van Buren County Group Home 125 First Street Lawrence, MI 49064	6 beds	Shelter	For delinquent youth
Van Buren County Juvenile Detention Home 409 Paw Paw Street Paw Paw, MI 49079	4 beds	Shelter	Primarily for dependent/neglected youth
Washtenaw County Juvenile Court Center 2270 Platt Road Ann Arbor MI 48104	27 beds	Detention	18 boys – 9 girls ages 12-17
Wayne County Youth Home 1025 E. Forest Avenue Detroit, MI 48207	215 beds	Detention	185 boys – 30 girls ages 12-17
D. J. Healy Children's Center (Wayne County Court) 9200 W. Vernor Detroit, MI 48209	45 beds	Shelter	Dependent/neglected youth only ages 12-17
DSS OPERATED			
Regional Detention Center G-4287 W. Pasadena Avenue Flint, MI 48504	72 beds	Detention	Regional center serving Genesee Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, Lapeer, Shiawassee, Livingston, and Eaton

COUNTY SPECIFIC DATA

Juvenile Court Survey Data

Collected survey data is displayed for each county. The number of court intakes (intake surveyed less cases where the complaint or petition was refused or dismissed with no intake interview) is displayed in diagram form.

- Intakes are separated into two classifications, LEAA eligible for secure detention and not LEAA eligible for secure detention.
- For each classification the actual disposition is shown, i.e., secure detention or a non-secure alternative.
- Each actual disposition is further divided into ideal dispositions.

At the bottom of the page, data gathered in the secure custody survey is presented.

- Number of cases surveyed and type of detention (secure facility, jail or police lock-up).
- Alleged offenses for which youth were detained.
- Reasons given for detention.

County Profile

Adjusted survey data and additional needs assessment data are displayed for each county on a county profile sheet. The profile includes:

General needs assessment data.

- Population projections for 1880 and 1985
- Crime statistics for 1977 (most recent statistics available at the time of printing)
- DSS delinquency commitments under P.A. 150 for 1977 and 1978
- School youth drop out rates for 1975-76 and 1976-77 (most recent data available)

Current detention (secure and non-secure) resources.

- Secure detention facility beds
- In-home detention programs (as defined in the text of the plan)
- Shelter beds (including DSS shelter beds, court operated shelter

home beds, court operated child care institution beds for delinquents in need of temporary shelter care, court emergency foster beds designated for delinquent youth)

- Runaway center beds

Juvenile court intake survey data adjusted to reflect a peak month of intake.

- Either the actual survey data or the adjusted data is used, depending on the peak month of intake regionally, in making regional bed space projections for secure detention.
- The adjusted data for shelter care is used in determining need for additional shelter beds.

Macomb County data is excluded per the request of the Macomb County Probate Court. The Court asked for an opportunity to review the results of the Macomb survey before publication. Since they believe they did not have adequate time to complete this review, the information collected from the court is not included.

Formula for Estimating Detentions Based on Intake

A formula for estimating the secure detention rate for juveniles is presented here. The necessity for a recourse to such a formula arose when the prescribed formula failed because an ideal intake disposition of secure detention turned out to be zero in a large number of counties during the survey period.

The mathematical formula is presented below:

Suppose that the juveniles at intake can be classified into two classes, C and C'. C represents the potential candidates for secure detention, and C' those that do not. Let, P be the true proportion of juveniles who should enter into secure detention. We want to estimate P by p, the proportion of juveniles going into secure detention based on the intake survey sample of size, n_0 (say). Suppose that $d = .10$, i.e., 10% is the margin or error we are willing to accept between P and p. The corresponding risk for doing so, denoted by α is $= .05$, i.e., 5%. Mathematically, this means that:

$$\text{Probability } (|p - P| \geq d) = \alpha$$

Then the relation connecting n_0 & p is, (W.G. Cochran, p. 74-75, Sampling Techniques, 1963, 2nd Ed.)

$$\dots n_0 = \frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}, \text{ where, } q = 1 - p \text{ and } t \text{ is the abscissa of the normal curve that cuts off an area } \alpha (= .05) \text{ at the tails.}$$

The formula is derived by assuming simple random sampling and approximating Binomial distribution by Normal (0, 1) distribution. This approximation is quite valid for $n_0 \geq 12$ but for $n_0 < 12$, it is somewhat questionable. In general, the Binomial distribution converges quite rapidly to Normal (0, 1) distribution according to central limit theorem. (See Feller's proof and Barry-Esseen estimates in W. Feller-Introduction to Probability Theory & Applications, Vols. I, II.)

$$\text{Put, } c = \frac{n_0 d^2}{t^2} \text{ then (1) becomes}$$

$$p(1-p) - c = 0$$

or, $p^2 - p + c = 0$ solving this quadratic equation, we get,

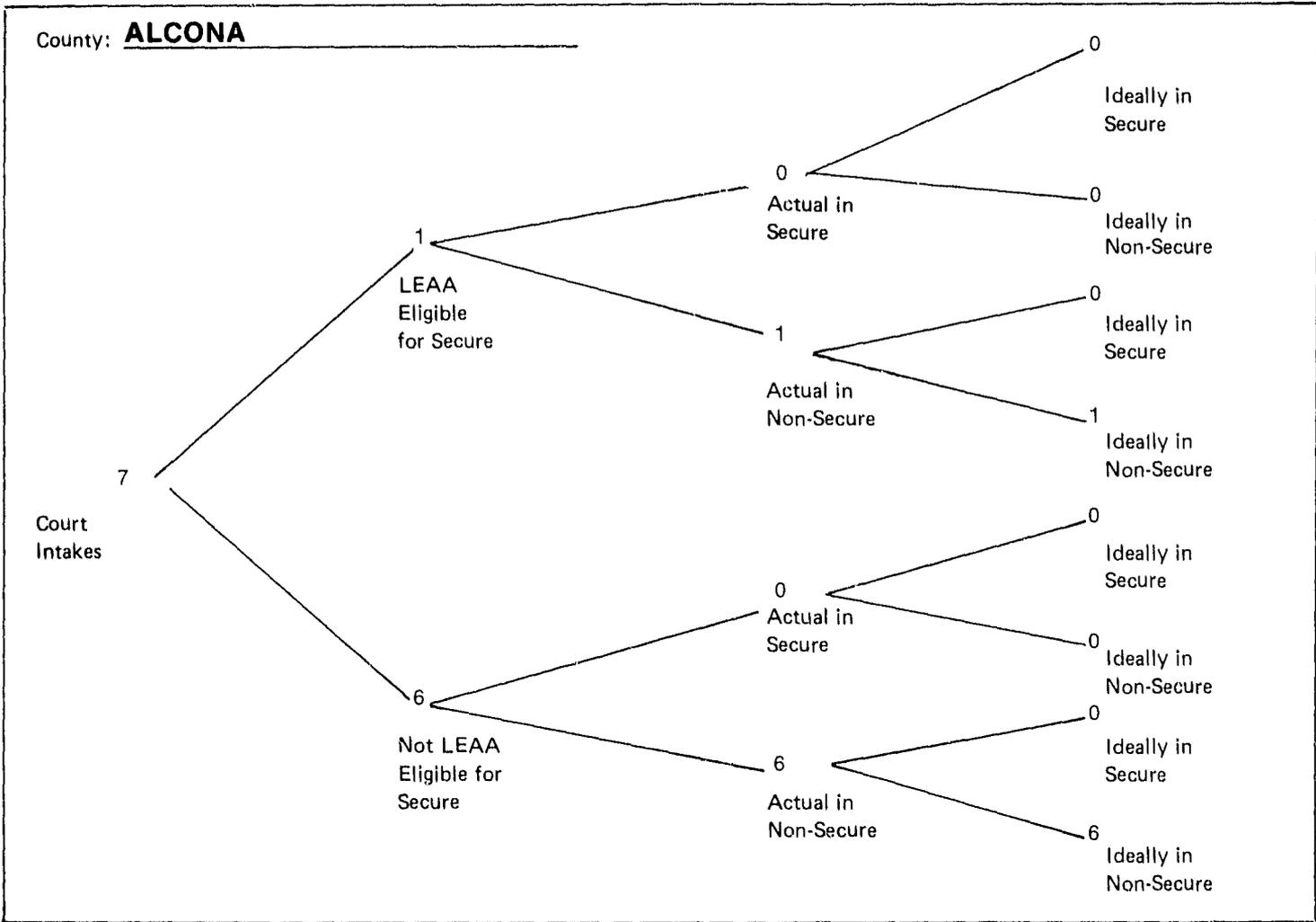
$$p = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4c}}{2}$$

Our estimate of p is, $p = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4c}}{2} \dots (A)$

The value of t to be used for computation is $= 1.96$.

This estimate p increases or decreases according as n_0 , the intake sample survey size increases or decreases.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 7
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ALCONA **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>9,072</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>9.0%</u>	<u>0.08%</u>
1985	<u>9,853</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>7.6%</u>	<u>0.08%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>339</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>28</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>8</u>
		Offense v Person <u>2</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>26</u>	Offense v Property <u>7</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>262</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>88</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>4</u>
			Status Offenses <u>0</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>2</u>	<u>0.13%</u>	1975-76	<u>3.95%</u>	<u>19</u>
1978	<u>5</u>	<u>0.35%</u>	1976-77	<u>2.59%</u>	<u>13</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Served by Alpena County Center</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

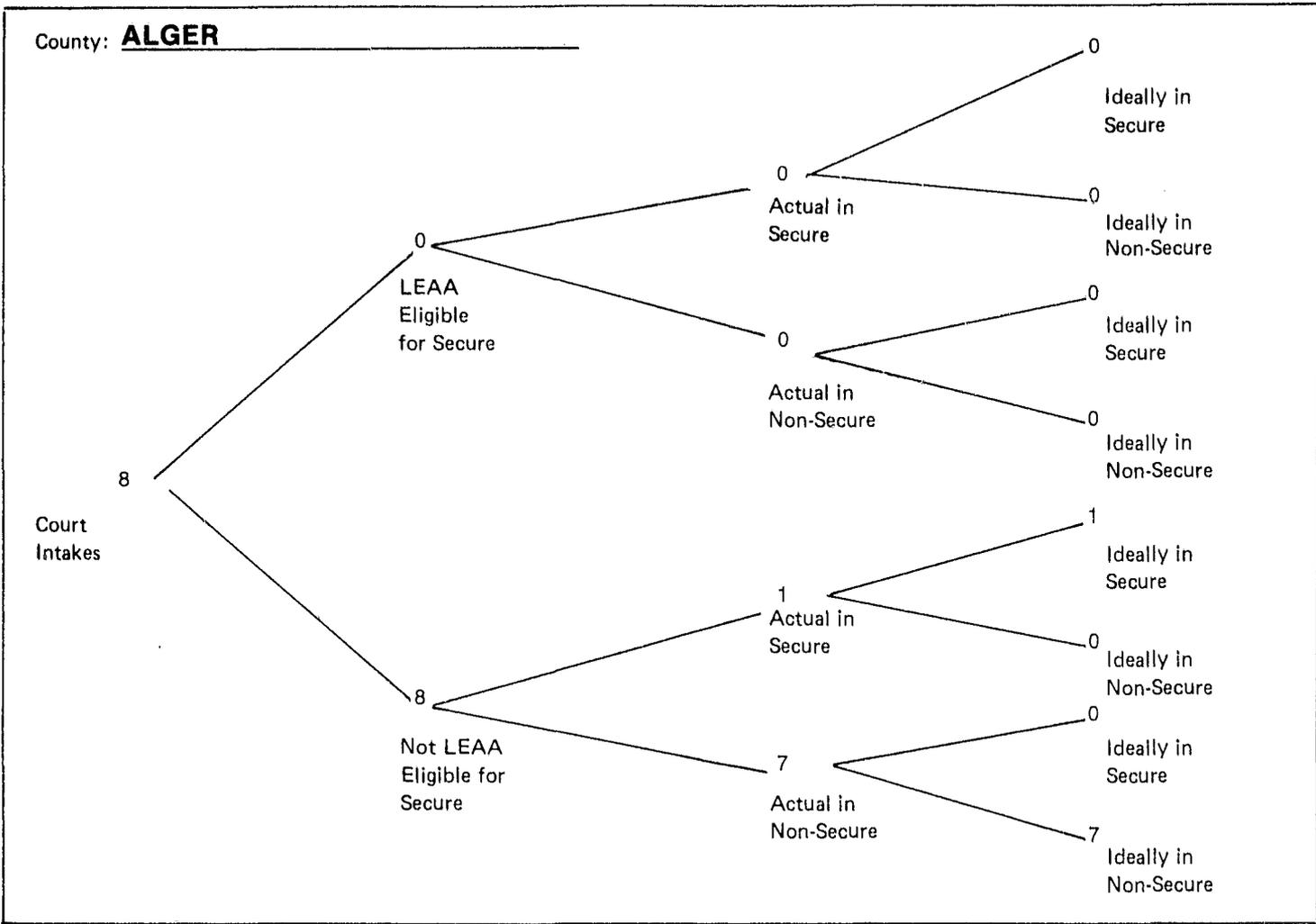
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 15. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 1	Ideally in Supervised Release: 5
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 2	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Delinquent Parole Violation 1	Awaiting Parents 2
Jail: 2		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ALGER County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	9,906	779	7.8%	0.08%
1985	10,709	757	7.0%	0.09%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 357	Part 1 Crimes 60	Part 1 Crimes 40
		Offense v Person 3	Offense v Person 0
		Offense v Property 57	Offense v Property 40
	Part 2 Crimes 423	Part 2 Crimes 212	Part 2 Crimes 50
			Status Offenses 7

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	3	0.19%	1975-76	2.67%	20
1978	6	0.42%	1976-77	2.53%	19

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	2 emergency foster beds	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

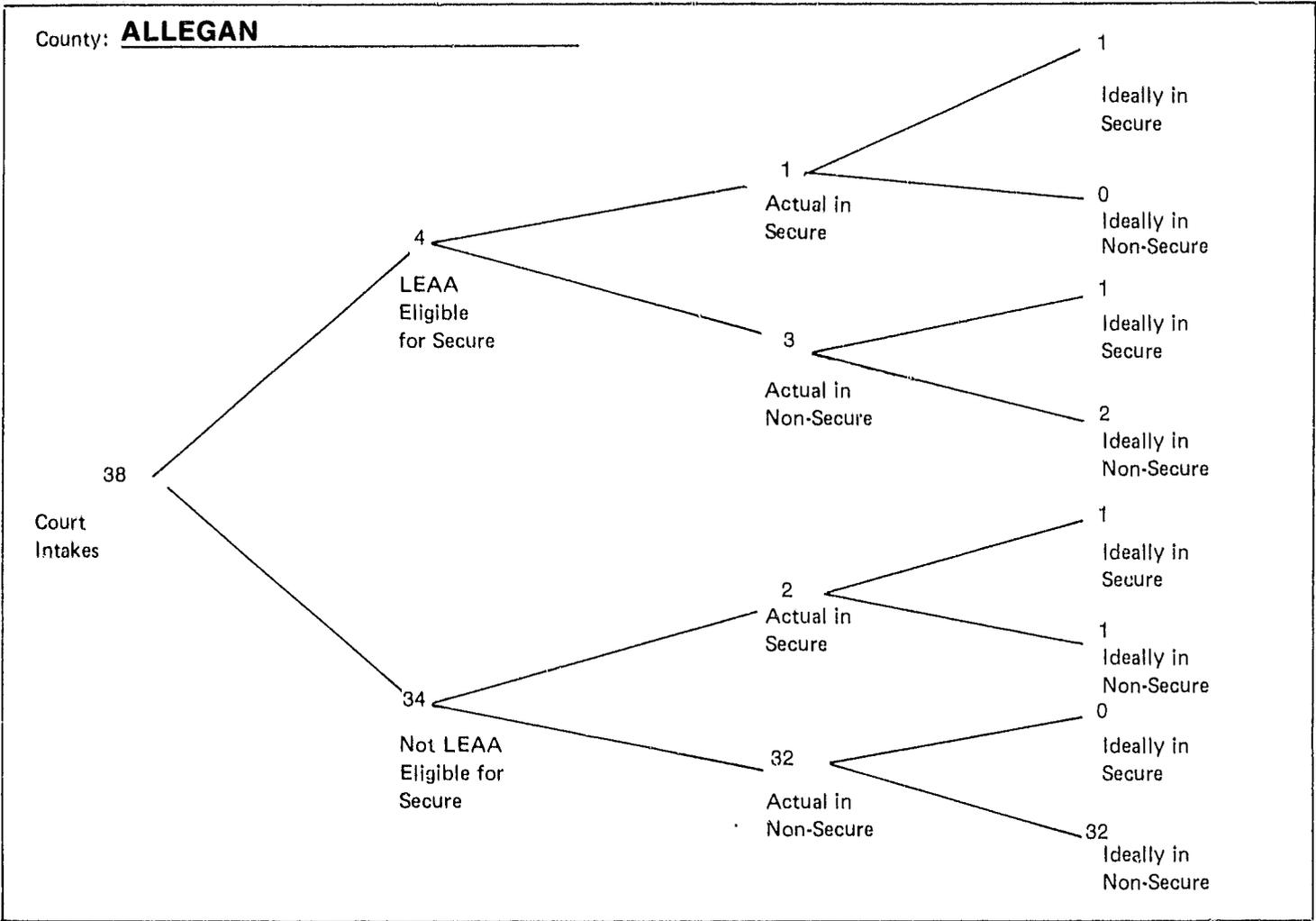
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 21+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention _____ youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	3	3	13	3	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	3 (0% LEAA eligible)	0	3	13	3	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	3 **	13 **	3 **	0	0	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 4	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 3	Ideally in Supervised Release: 14
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 2	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 29	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 29	Agg. Assault 1	DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
Jail:	Other Assault 1	DSS Ward Transfer Secure 2
Police Lock-up:	Auto Theft 5	Awaiting Hearing 14
	B & E 8	Awaiting Parents 9
	Sale of Other Drugs 1	Court Ward Trans Non-Secure 3
	Sale of Marijuana 2	
	Petty Larceny 2	
	Truancy 3	
	Runaway 1	
	Vagrancy 1	
	Delinq. Parole Violation 1	

PROFILE of ALLEGAN County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>77,243</u>	<u>8,030</u>	<u>10.3%</u>	<u>0.9%</u>
1985	<u>84,068</u>	<u>7,751</u>	<u>9.2%</u>	<u>0.9%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,223</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>317</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>104</u>
		Offense v Person <u>51</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>266</u>	Offense v Property <u>103</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,937</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>1571</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>103</u>
			Status Offenses <u>49</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>2</u>	<u>0.13%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.15%</u>	<u>289</u>
1978	<u>2</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.8%</u>	<u>333</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
21	NONE IN MI.	0	3	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

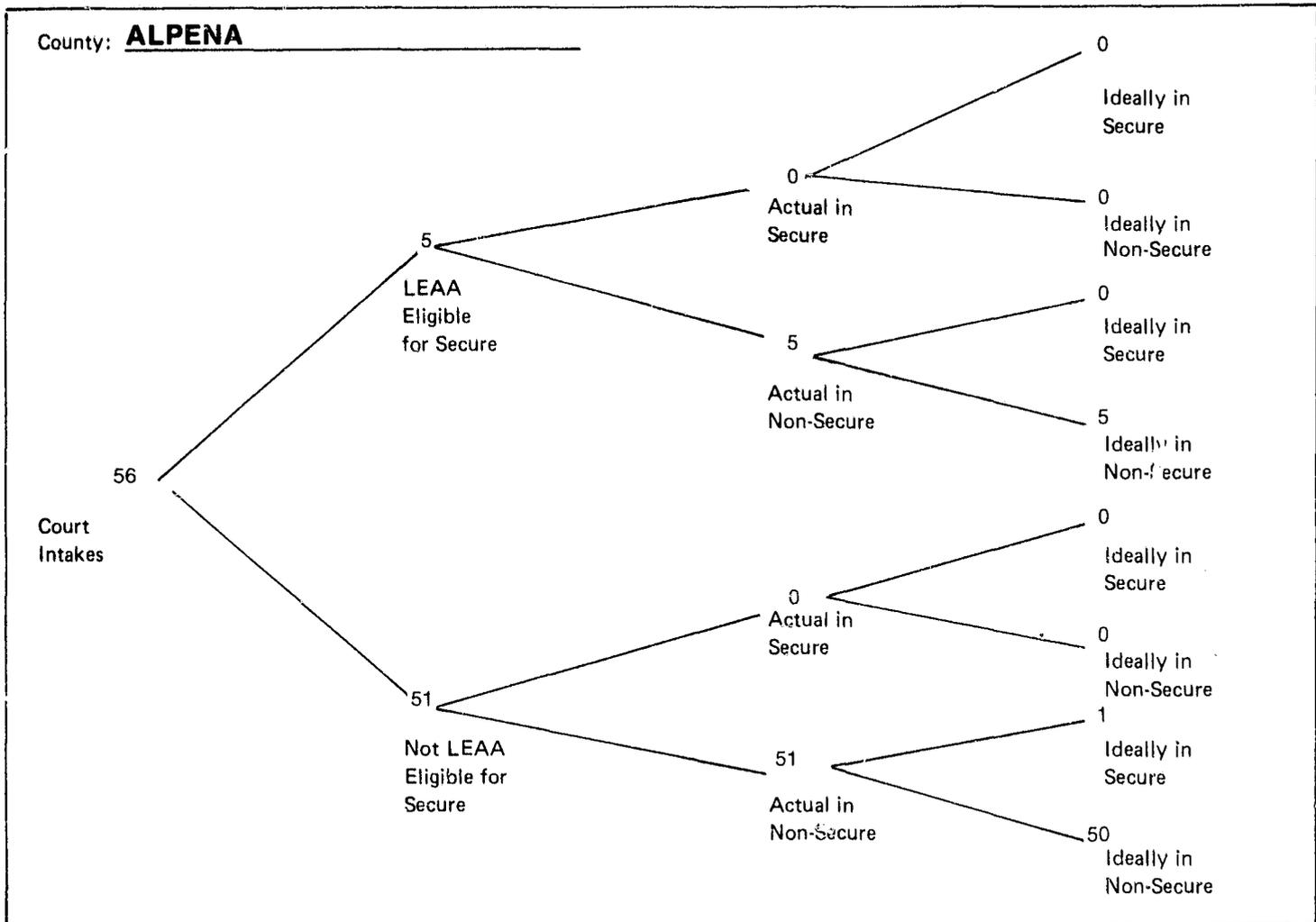
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 49+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 5 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition			Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown	
Actual Intake	4 (25% LEAA eligible)	0	4	21	21	0	3	0	
Worker Ideal Intake	4 (75% LEAA eligible)	0	3	18	25	0	3	0	
LEAA/Worker Ideal	3	0	3	18	25	0	3	0	

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 5	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 6
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 20
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ALPENA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>33,473</u>	<u>4,026</u>	<u>11.3%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
1985	<u>38,005</u>	<u>4,332</u>	<u>11.3%</u>	<u>0.5%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,310</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>254</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>152</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,546</u>	Offense v Person <u>7</u> Offense v Property <u>247</u> Part 2 Crimes <u>997</u>	Offense v Person <u>2</u> Offense v Property <u>150</u> Part 2 Crimes <u>171</u> Status Offenses <u>48</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>4</u>	<u>0.26%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.89%</u>	<u>195</u>
1978	<u>11</u>	<u>0.78%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.37%</u>	<u>172</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8*</u>
* Runaway center serves Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Otsego, Montmorency, Crawford, Oscoda & Alcona.				

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

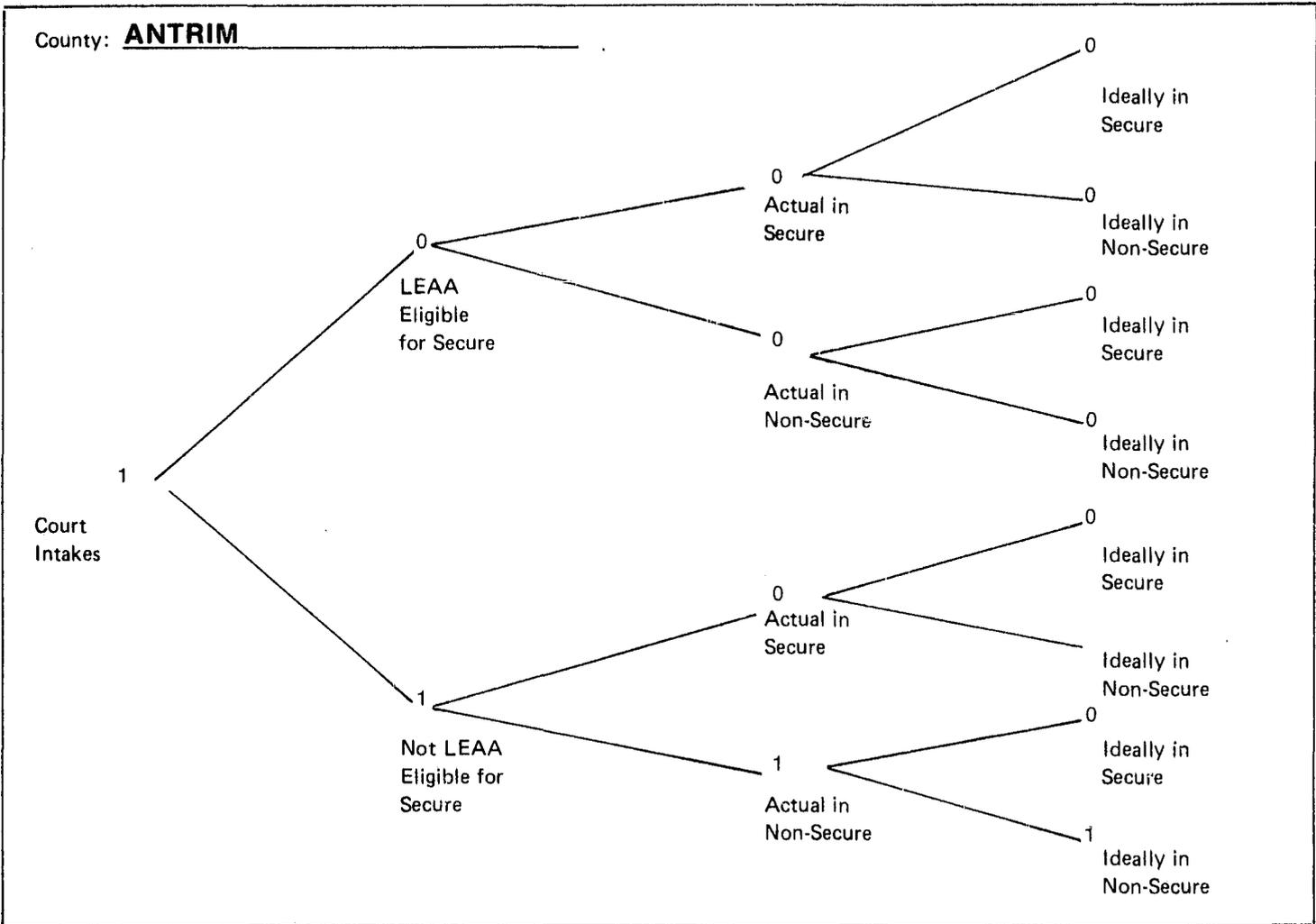
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 56. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 5 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition			Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown	
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>1</u> (0% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>				

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ANTRIM County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>17,456</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>10.8%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
1985	<u>19,640</u>	<u>1,526</u>	<u>7.7%</u>	<u>0.17%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>607</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>72</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>22</u>
		Offense v Person <u>9</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>63</u>	Offense v Property <u>21</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>576</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>190</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>10</u>
			Status Offenses <u>7</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>4</u>	<u>0.26%</u>	1975-76	<u>3.45%</u>	<u>44</u>
1978	<u>6</u>	<u>0.42%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.23%</u>	<u>67</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	Served by Grand Traverse County Center

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 12. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

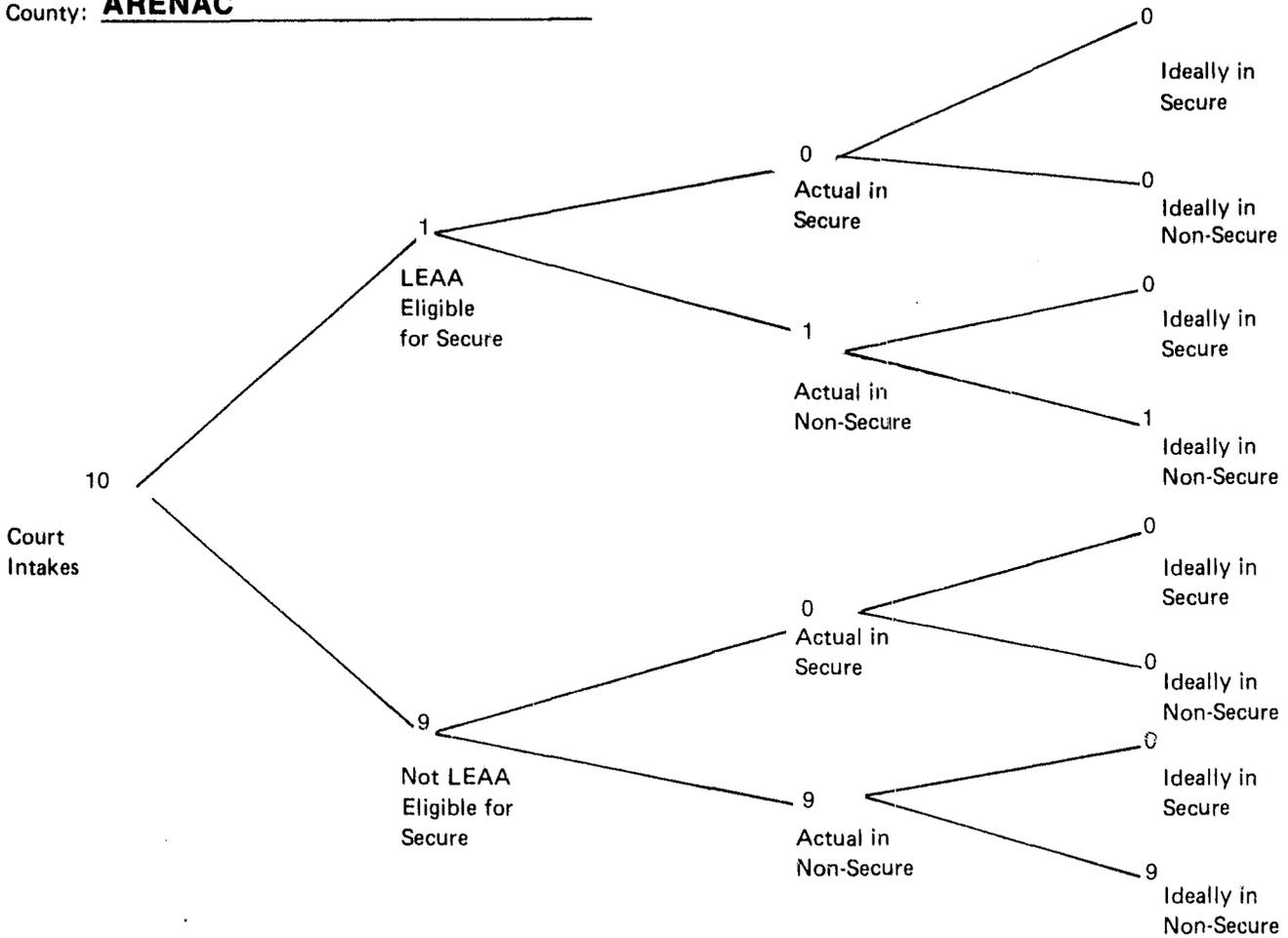
	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)

County: ARENAC



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ARENAC County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>14,353</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>10.5%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
1985	<u>15,618</u>	<u>1,179</u>	<u>7.5%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>505</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>25</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>9</u>
		Offense v Person <u>0</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>25</u>	Offense v Property <u>9</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>534</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>459</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>23</u>
			Status Offenses <u>1</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>	1975-76	<u>7.58%</u>	<u>80</u>
1978	<u>11</u>	<u>0.78%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.29%</u>	<u>59</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

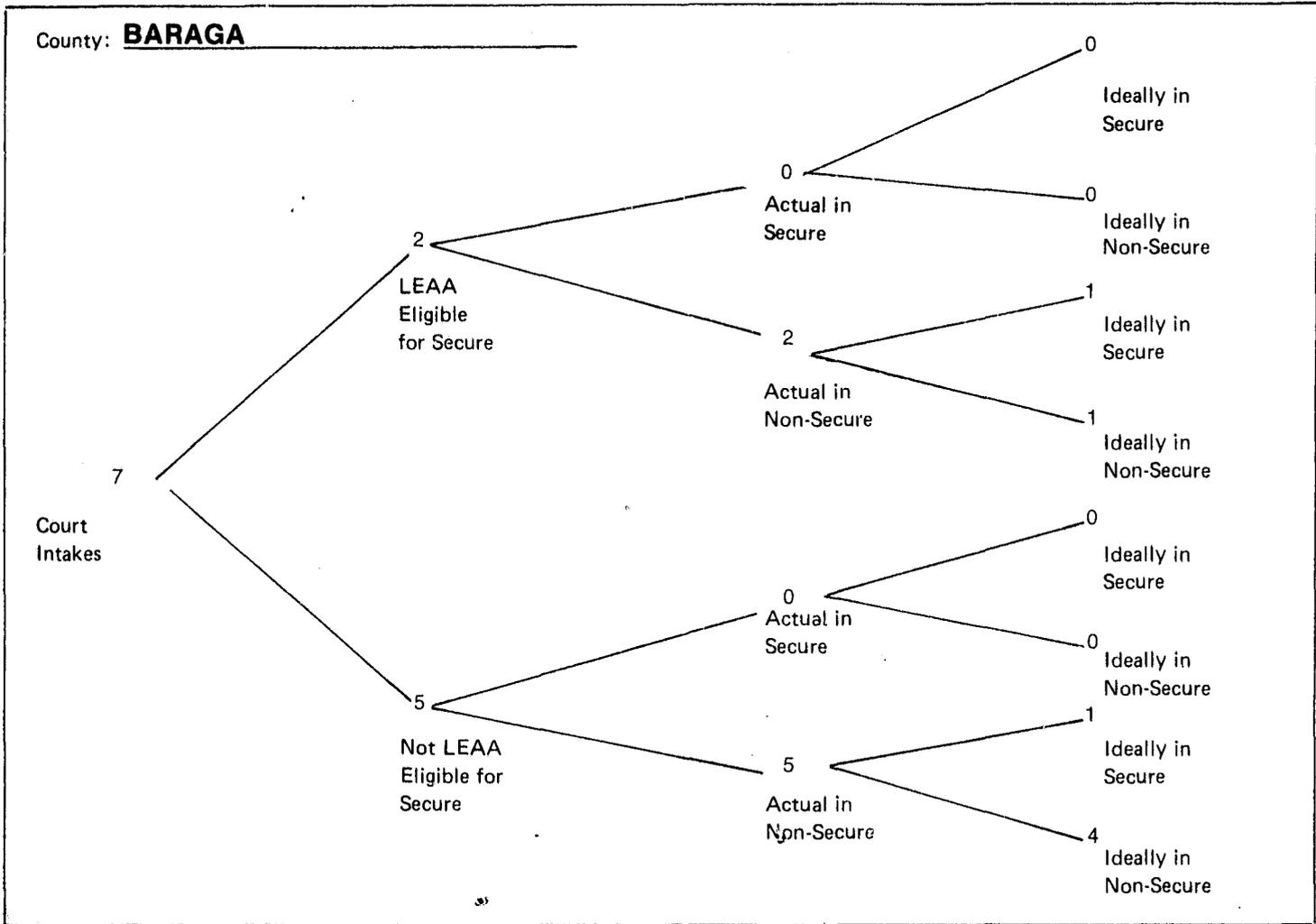
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 16. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of BARAGA **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>8,686</u>	<u>974</u>	<u>11.2%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
1985	<u>9,373</u>	<u>877</u>	<u>9.3%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>310</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>36</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>12</u>
		Offense v Person <u>8</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>28</u>	Offense v Property <u>12</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>336</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>78</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>8</u>
			Status Offenses <u>5</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>5</u>	<u>0.33%</u>
1978	<u>4</u>	<u>0.28%</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>2.91%</u>	<u>19</u>
1976-77	<u>1.67%</u>	<u>11</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

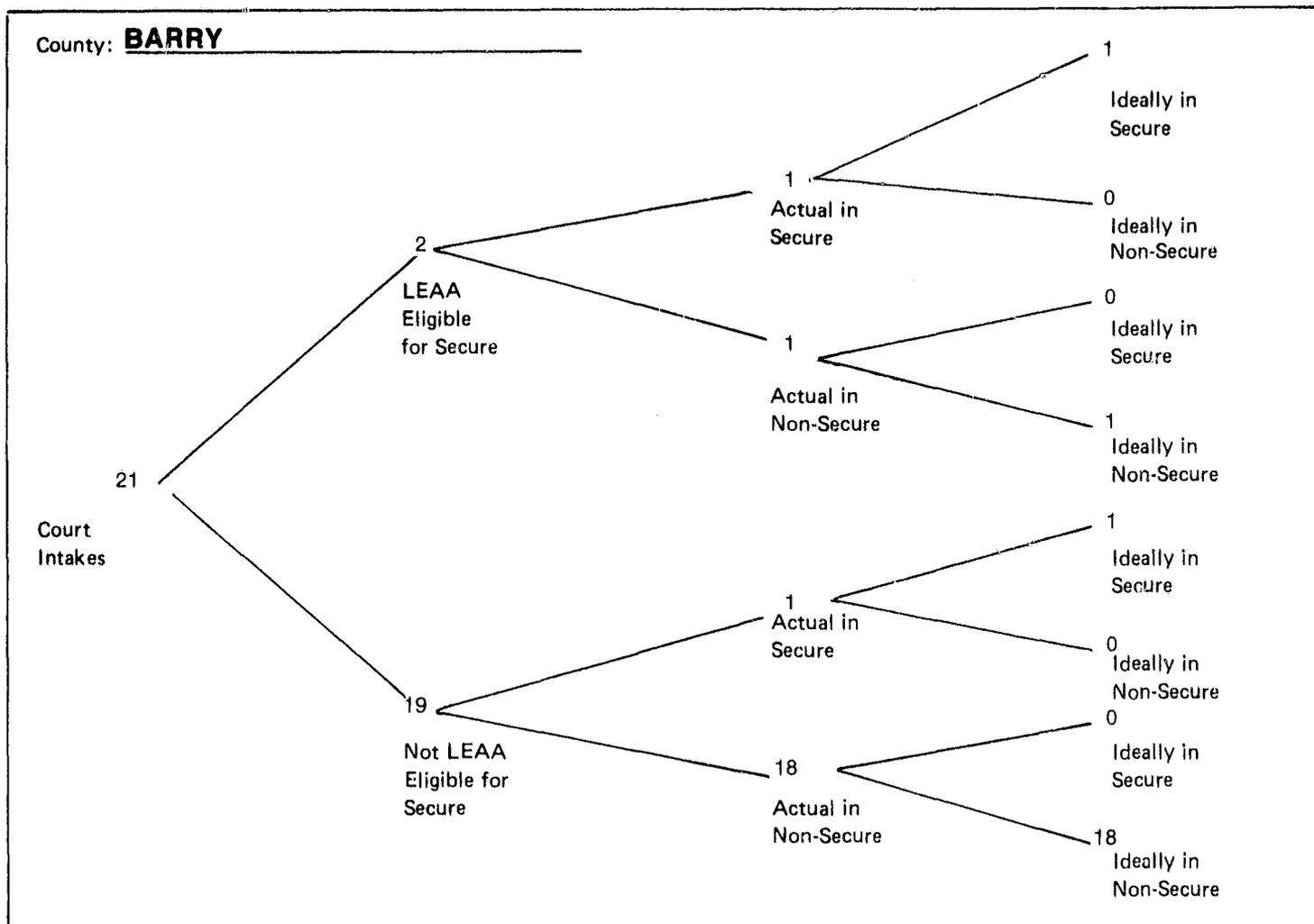
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 7. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition			Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown	
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>2</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>				

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 2	Ideally in Supervised Release: 7
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 3	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Other Alcohol Violation 2	Awaiting Parents 2
Jail: 3	Runaway 1	Court Ward Transfer Secure 1
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of BARRY **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>44,177</u>	<u>5,015</u>	<u>11.3%</u>	<u>0.5%</u>
1985	<u>47,051</u>	<u>4,590</u>	<u>9.7%</u>	<u>0.5%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,053</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>179</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>88</u>
	Offense v Person _____	Offense v Person _____	Offense v Person <u>11</u>
1977	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,685</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>483</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>65</u>
	Offense v Property _____	Offense v Property _____	Status Offenses <u>20</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>2</u>	<u>0.13%</u>	1975-76	<u>7.08%</u>	<u>188</u>
1978	<u>2</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	1976-77	<u>7.13%</u>	<u>186</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>5 youth served per month</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

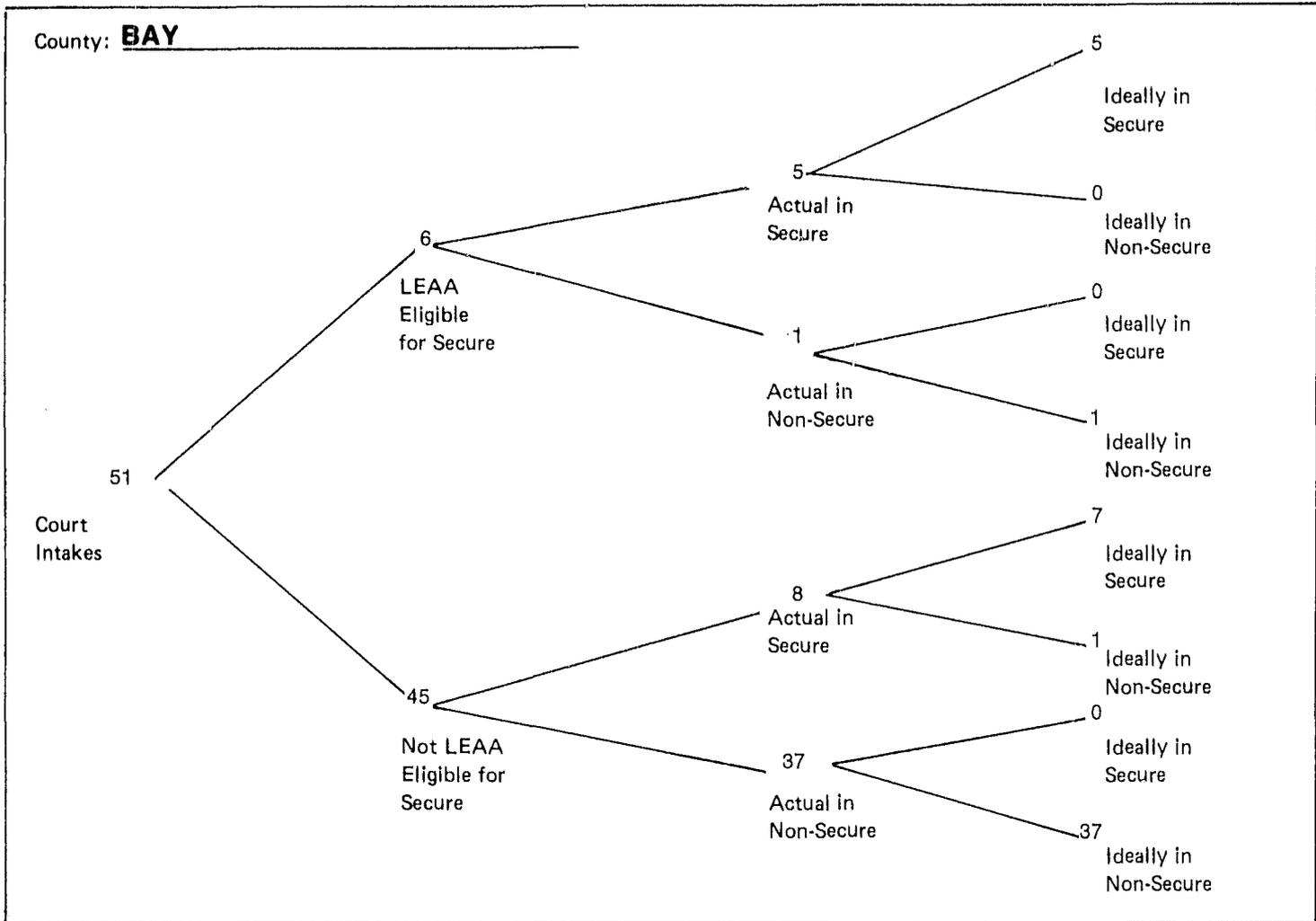
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 21. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>2</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>2</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 13	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 5	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 5	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 12
 Secure Detention Facility: 12
 Jail:
 Police Lock-up:

Type of Offenses:
 Auto Theft 1
 B & E 4
 Possession Marijuana 1
 Grand Larceny 2
 Robbery 1
 Truancy 1
 Stolen Property 1
 Status Offense Parole Violation 1

Reason Given for Detention:
 Awaiting Parents 3
 Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
 Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 5
 Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 2
 DSS Ward Transfer Secure 1

PROFILE of BAY County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>121,394</u>	<u>12,443</u>	<u>10.2%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>
1985	<u>122,079</u>	<u>12,673</u>	<u>10.3%</u>	<u>1.4%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>5,968</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>860</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>342</u>
		Offense v Person <u>100</u>	Offense v Person <u>10</u>
		Offense v Property <u>760</u>	Offense v Property <u>332</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>5,930</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>2505</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>343</u>
			Status Offenses <u>136</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>16</u>	<u>1.06%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.77%</u>	<u>551</u>
1978	<u>19</u>	<u>1.34%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.67%</u>	<u>508</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
13	NONE IN MI.	0	2	6

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

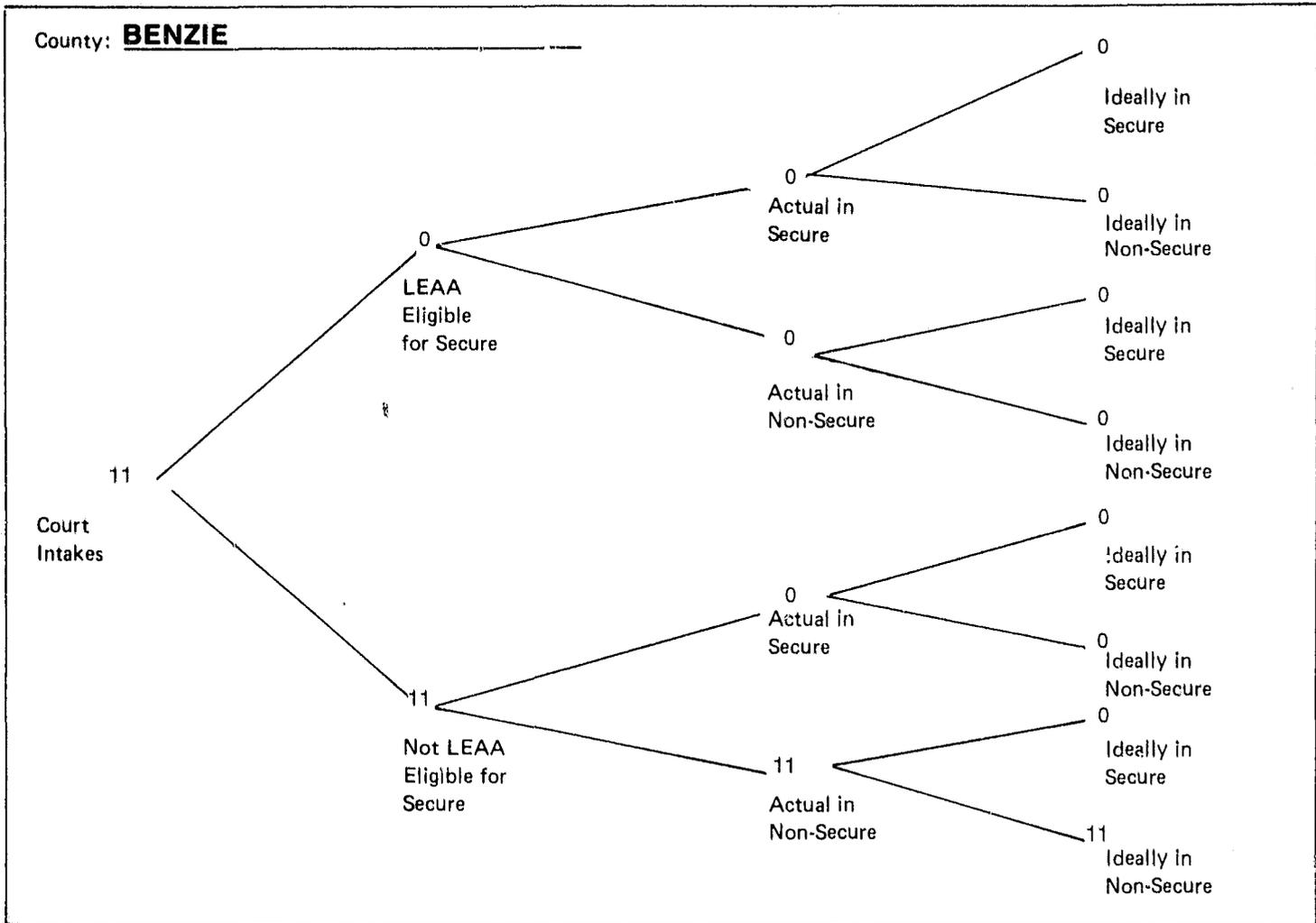
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 66+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 8 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	17 (38% LEAA eligible)	0	0	0	47	0	0	3
Worker Ideal Intake	16 (42% LEAA eligible)	0	0	0	49	0	0	1
LEAA/Worker Ideal	6	0	0	0	49	0	0	1
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 8
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of BENZIE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>11,000</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>9.7%</u>	<u>0.11%</u>
1985	<u>12,156</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>8.9%</u>	<u>0.12%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>140</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>26</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>8</u>
		Offense v Person <u>2</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>24</u>	Offense v Property <u>8</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>272</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>189</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>20</u>
			Status Offenses <u>0</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>3</u>	<u>0.19%</u>	1976-76	<u>5.93%</u>	<u>52</u>
1978	<u>3</u>	<u>0.21%</u>	1976-77	<u>6.59%</u>	<u>58</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2 emergency foster beds</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

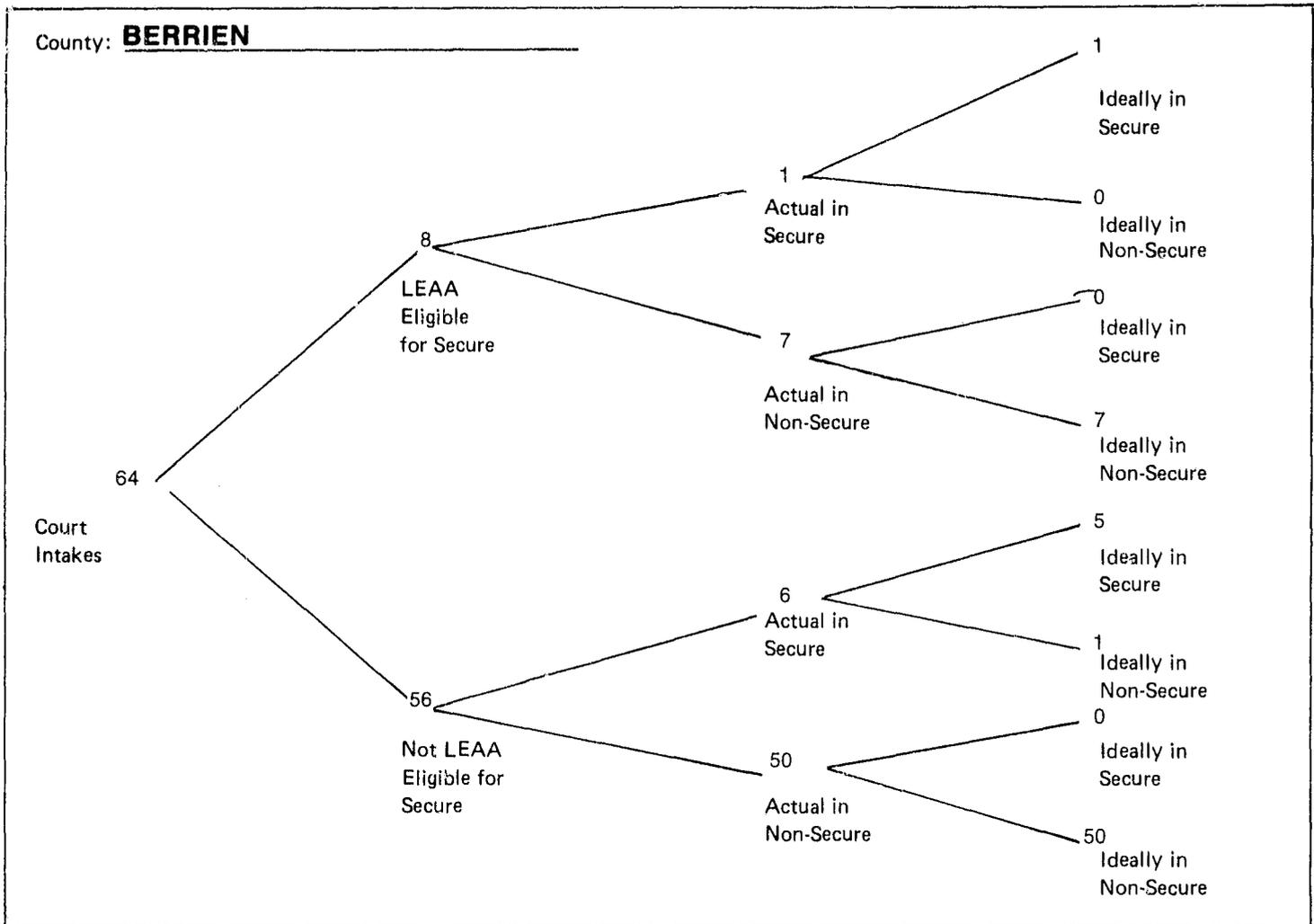
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 22. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 8	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 7	Ideally in Supervised Release: 7
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 1
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 53
 Secure Detention Facility: 11
 Jail:
 Police Lock-up: 42

Type of Offenses:
 Aggravated Assault 2
 Other Assault 2
 Burglary 13
 Disorderly Conduct 4
 Escape 1
 Petty Larceny 8
 Municipal Ordinance Violation 12
 Robbery 1
 Incurrigible 4
 Runaway 1
 Stolen Property 1
 Traffic Violation 1
 Trespassing 1
 Vandalism 1
 Weapons 1

Reason Given for Detention:
 Awaiting Parents 39
 Awaiting Transfer Secure 3
 Awaiting Transfer Non-Secure 2
 Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 7
 Court Order Disposition 1
 DSS Ward Transfer Secure 1

PROFILE of BERRIEN **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>172,393</u>	<u>17,710</u>	<u>10.2%</u>	<u>1.9%</u>
1985	<u>175,722</u>	<u>18,029</u>	<u>10.2%</u>	<u>2.0%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>12,973</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,063</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>842</u>
		Offense v Person <u>238</u>	Offense v Person <u>29</u>
		Offense v Property <u>1,825</u>	Offense v Property <u>813</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>17,489</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>7,331</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>642</u>
			Status Offenses <u>207</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>20</u>	<u>1.3%</u>	1975-76	<u>7.16%</u>	<u>903</u>
1978	<u>12</u>	<u>0.85%</u>	1976-77	<u>7.48%</u>	<u>933</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
14	NONE IN MI.	Yes (# served monthly unknown)	0	12

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

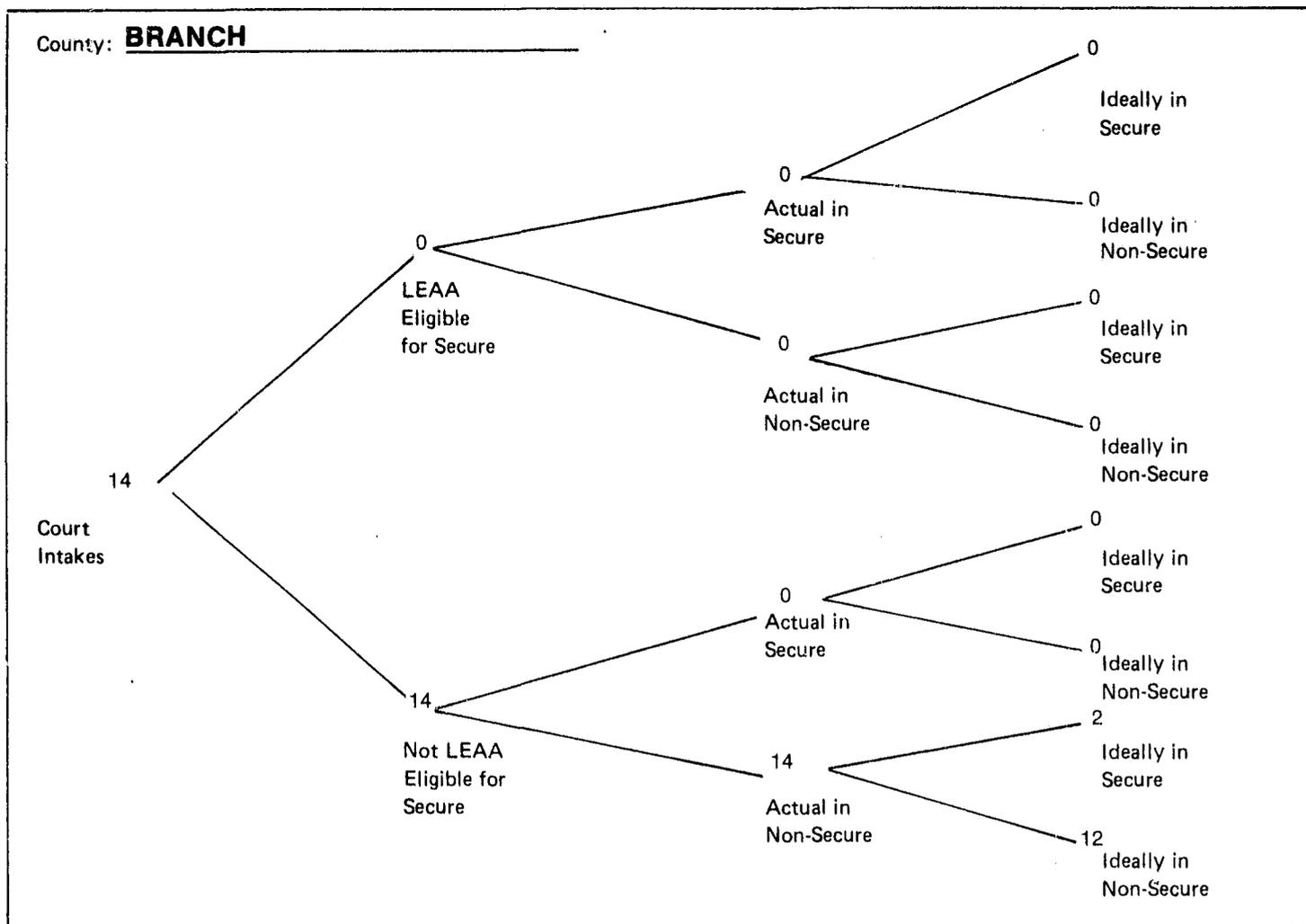
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 76. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 10 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	8 (14% LEAA eligible)	0	0	65	2	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	7 (7% LEAA eligible)	0	0	64	2	1	0	1
LEAA/Worker Ideal	1	0	0	64	2	1	0	1
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of _____ BRANCH _____ County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	38,660	3,831	9.9%	0.4%
1985	40,998	2,886	7.0%	0.3%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 1,278	Part 1 Crimes 135	Part 1 Crimes 40
	Offense v Person 28	Offense v Person 28	Offense v Person 1
1978	Part 2 Crimes 1,699	Offense v Property 107	Offense v Property 39
		Part 2 Crimes 940	Part 2 Crimes 28
			Status Offenses 31

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	0	-	1975-76	5.57%	140
1978	0	-	1976-77	5.09%	131

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	0	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

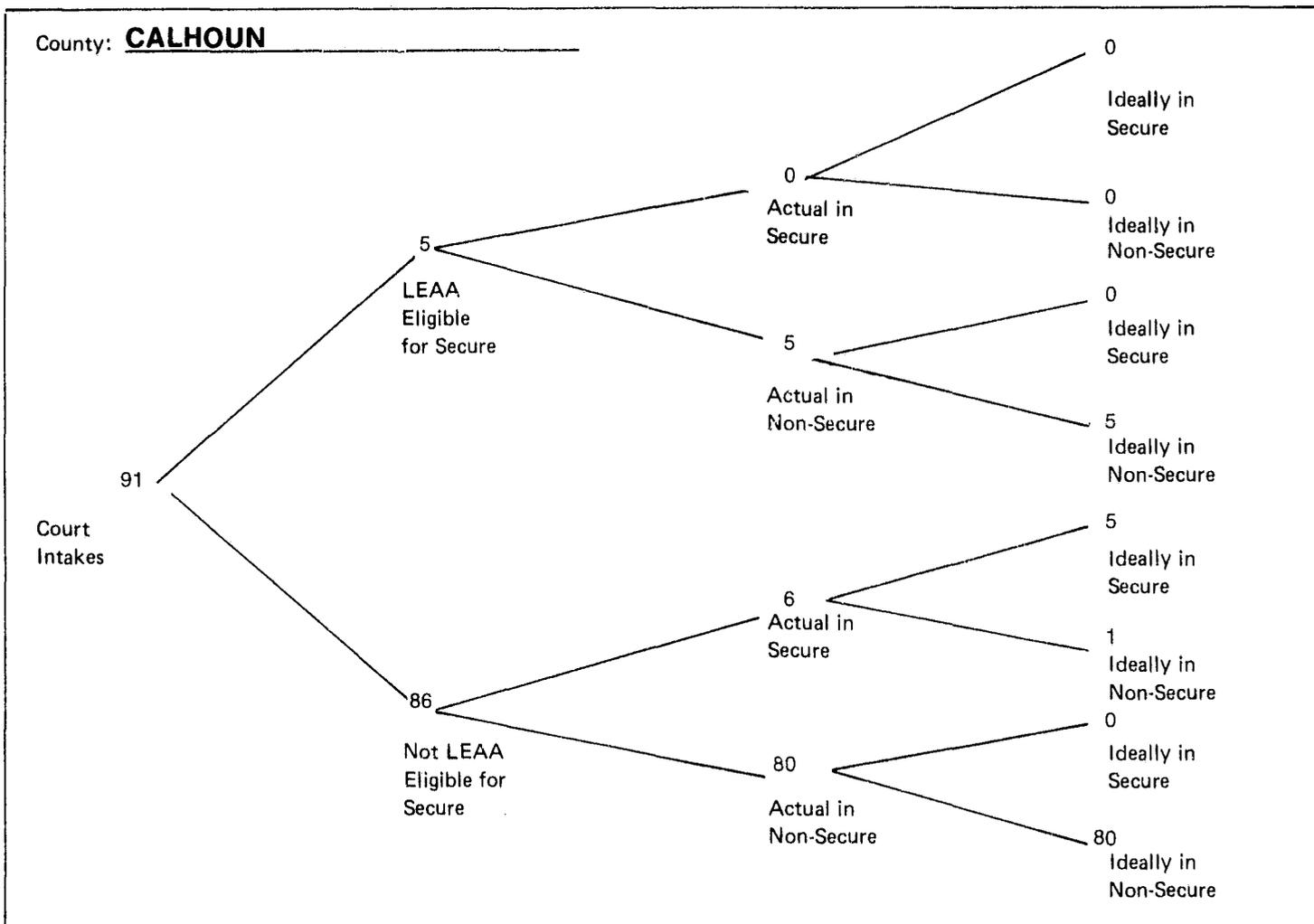
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 18. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention _____ youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	3 (0% LEAA eligible)	0	0	1	14	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 5	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 6
Actual Total in Secure: 6	Ideally in Supervised Release: 40
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 34	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 34	Drunkenness 1	Awaiting Hearing 6
Jail:	Other Assault 3	Court Ordered Disposition 24
Police Lock-up:	Auto Theft 1	Court Ward Transfer Secure 2
	B & E 9	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 2
	Possession Other Drug 1	
	Possession Marijuana 1	
	Petty Larceny 7	
	Robbery 2	
	Runaway 4	
	Traffic Violation 3	
	Delinquent Parole Violation 1	
	Other Offense/Property 1	

PROFILE of CALHOUN County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>140,553</u>	<u>12,410</u>	<u>8.8%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>
1985	<u>140,263</u>	<u>12,232</u>	<u>8.7%</u>	<u>1.4%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>8,618</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,369</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>577</u>
		Offense v Person <u>226</u>	Offense v Person <u>28</u>
		Offense v Property <u>1,143</u>	Offense v Property <u>549</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>7,914</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>5,044</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>450</u>
			Status Offenses <u>225</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>40</u>	<u>2.66%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.58%</u>	<u>460</u>
1978	<u>25</u>	<u>1.77%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.15%</u>	<u>509</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
42	NONE IN MI.	Yes (# served monthly unknown)	12	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

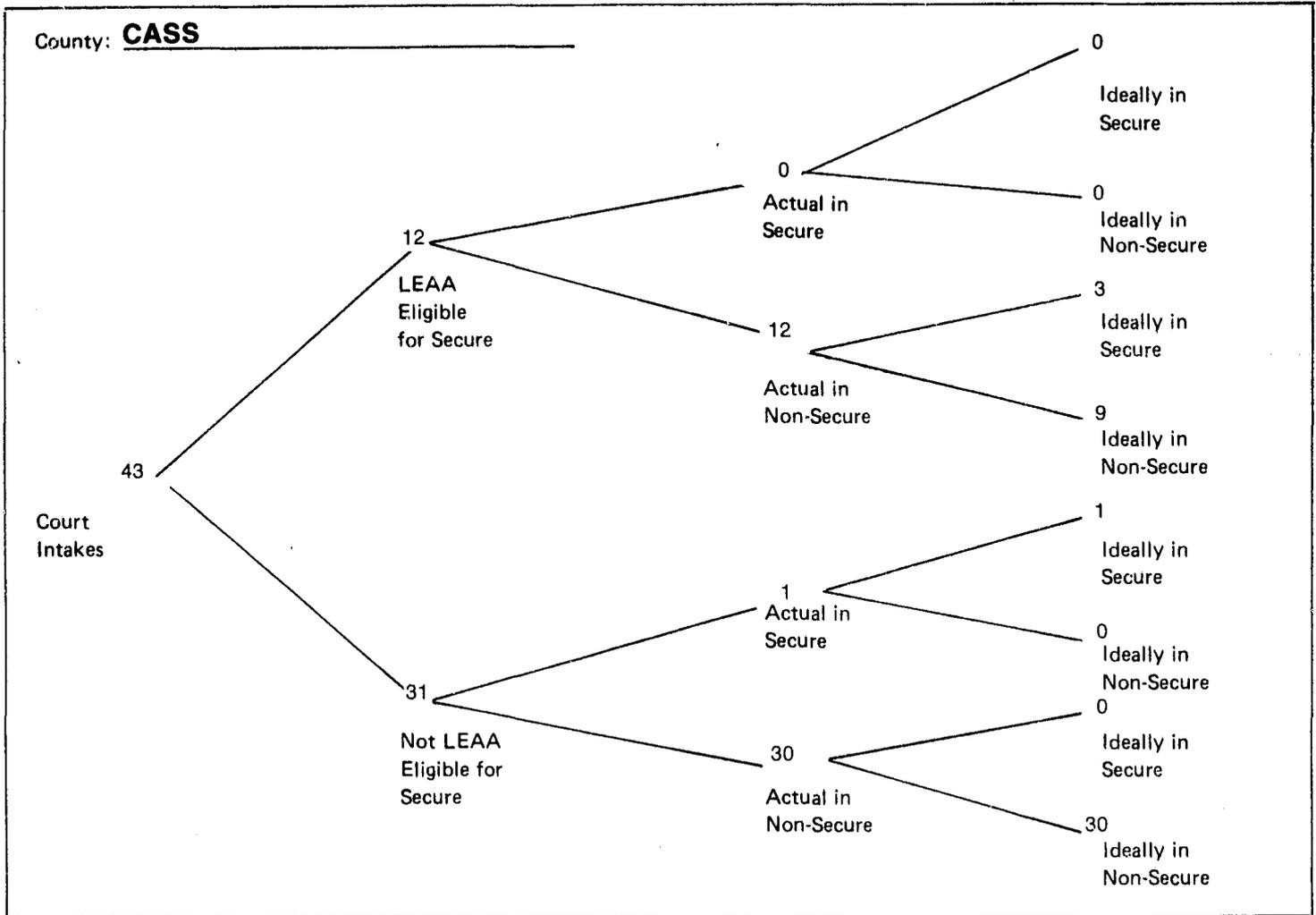
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 196+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 11 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	13 (0% LEAA eligible)	0	13	82	78	0	7	4
Worker Ideal Intake	11 (0% LEAA eligible)	0	13	86	78	0	7	1
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	13 ..	86 ..	78 ..	0	7	1

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 12	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 11
Actual Total in Secure: 1	Ideally in Supervised Release: 23
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 3	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 3	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Burglary 1	Awaiting Parents 1
Jail: 3	Runaway 1	Court Ordered Disposition 1
Police Lock-up:	Weapons 1	Other (not specified) 1

PROFILE of CASS County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	49,323	5,533	11.2%	0.6%
1985	53,217	5,368	10.0%	0.6%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 8,618	Part 1 Crimes 298	Part 1 Crimes 97
		Offense v Person 57	Offense v Person 9
		Offense v Property 241	Offense v Property 88
	Part 2 Crimes 7,914	Part 2 Crimes 1434	Part 2 Crimes 102
			Status Offenses 43

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	4	0.26%	1975-76	7.72%	203
1978	2	0.14%	1976-77	9.15%	254

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	3 youth served per month	0	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

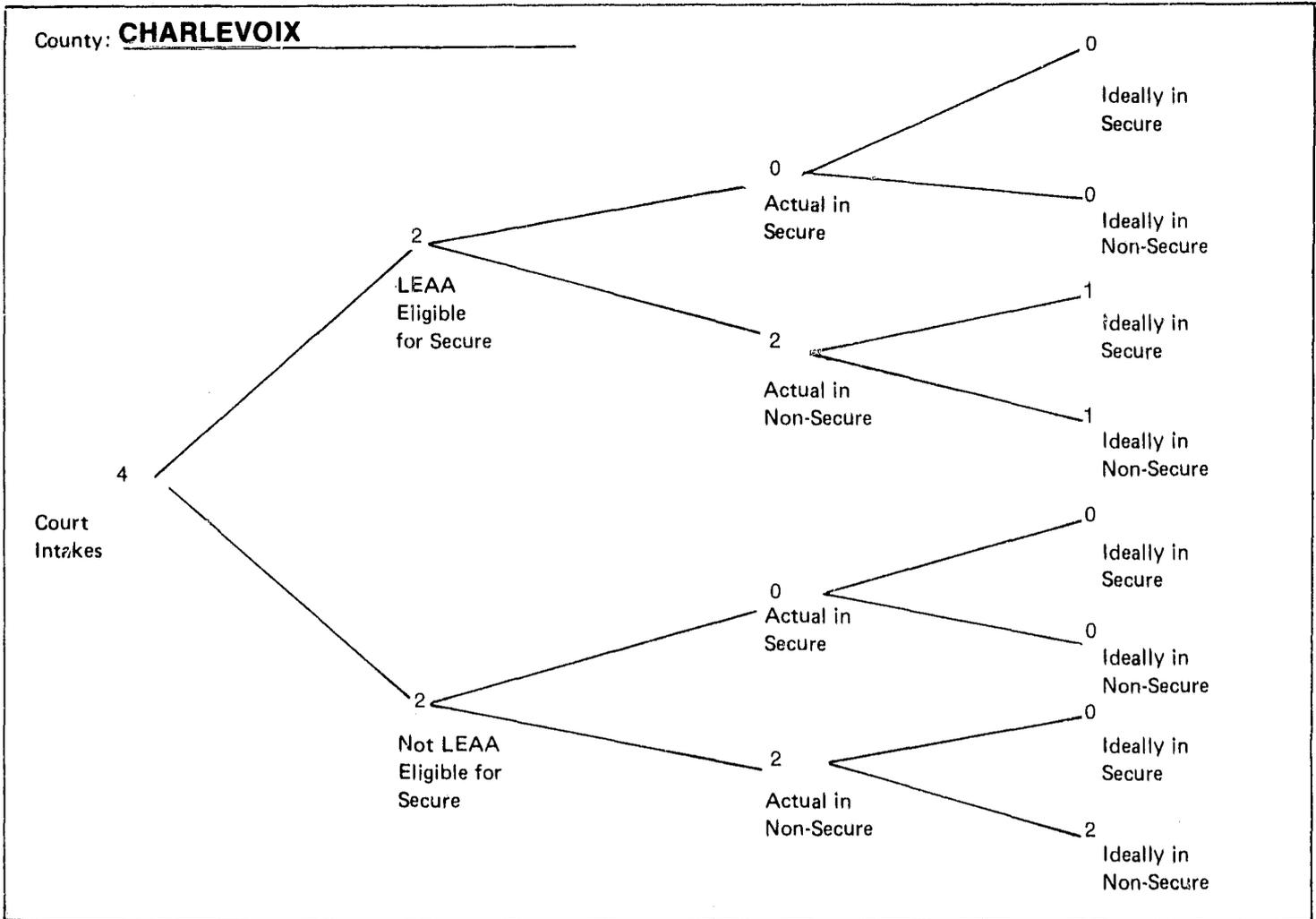
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 43. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 12 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	1 (0% LEAA eligible)	11	26	0	0	0	5
Worker Ideal Intake	4 (75% LEAA eligible)	0	11	24	0	0	0	4
LEAA/Worker Ideal	3	0	11 ..	24 ..	0 ..	0	0	4

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 2
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of CHARLEVOIX **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>20,795</u>	<u>2,016</u>	<u>9.6%</u>	<u>0.21%</u>
1985	<u>23,400</u>	<u>1,487</u>	<u>6.3%</u>	<u>0.16%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>845</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>138</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>43</u>
		Offense v Person <u>17</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>121</u>	Offense v Property <u>42</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,049</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>352</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>23</u>
			Status Offenses <u>33</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>13</u>	<u>0.86%</u>
1978	<u>1</u>	<u>0.07%</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>4.10%</u>	<u>63</u>
1976-77	<u>3.85%</u>	<u>63</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Served by Grand Traverse Center</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

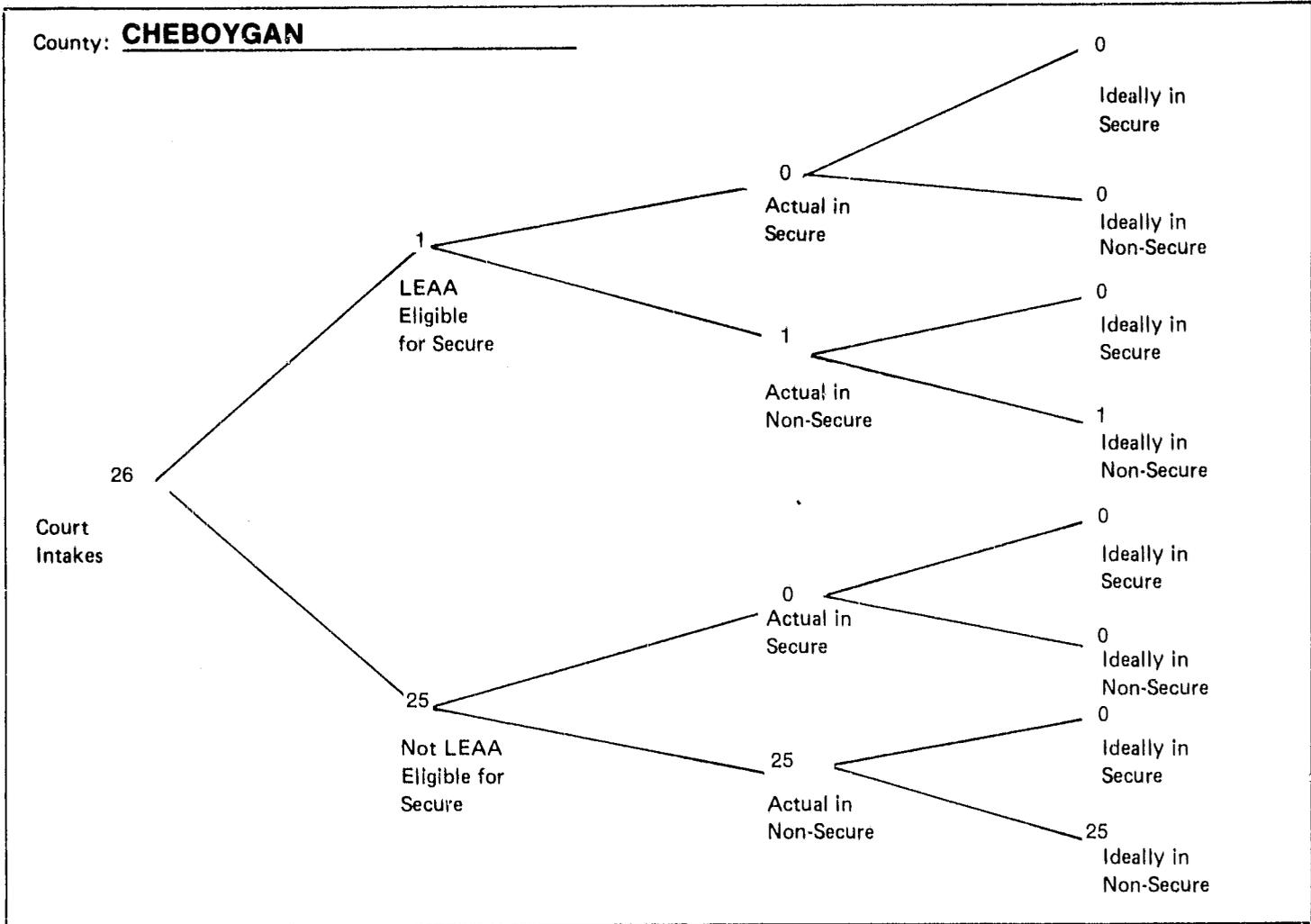
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 10+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 5 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>5</u> (100% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 4
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of CHEBOYGAN County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>20,888</u>	<u>2,301</u>	<u>11.0%</u>	<u>0.24%</u>
1985	<u>22,286</u>	<u>2,203</u>	<u>9.8%</u>	<u>0.24%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,044</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>160</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>59</u>
		Offense v Person <u>13</u>	Offense v Person <u>2</u>
		Offense v Property <u>147</u>	Offense v Property <u>57</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,191</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>685</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>103</u>
			Status Offenses <u>21</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>5</u>	<u>0.33%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.65%</u>	<u>91</u>
1978	<u>2</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	1976-77	<u>4.61%</u>	<u>73</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Served by Alpena Center</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

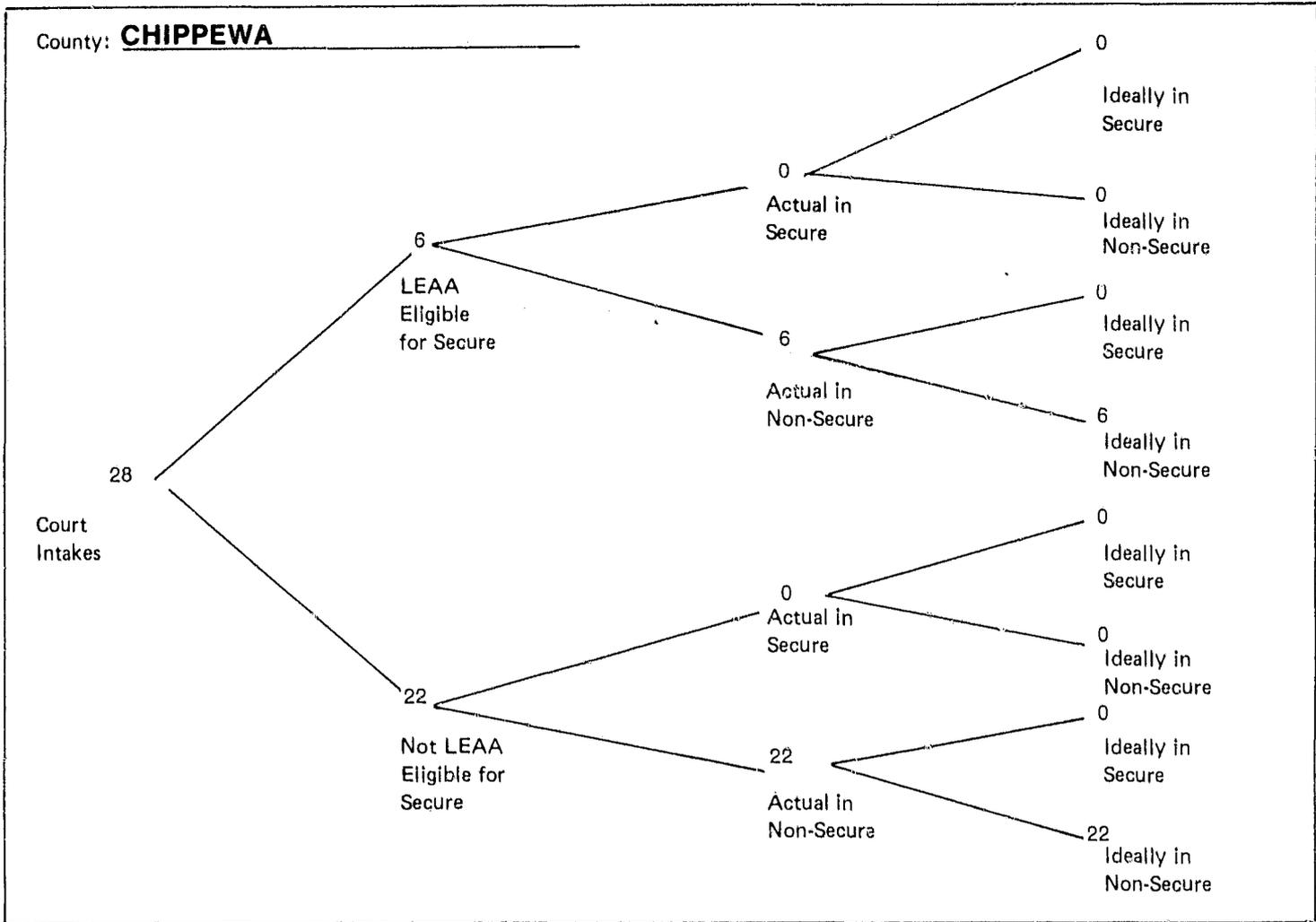
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 58. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 2
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 4	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Arson 1	Awaiting Parents 1
Jail: 4	B & E 3	Awaiting Court Contact 2
Police Lock-up:		Awaiting Transfer Secure 1

PROFILE of CHIPPEWA **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	28,242	2,583	9.1%	0.3%
1985	30,259	2,303	7.6%	0.3%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,598</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>263</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>104</u>
		Offense v Person <u>35</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>228</u>	Offense v Property <u>103</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>2,625</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>1194</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>98</u>
			Status Offenses <u>48</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>18</u>	<u>1.2%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.96%</u>	<u>134</u>
1978	<u>14</u>	<u>0.99%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.29%</u>	<u>96</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	4	4

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

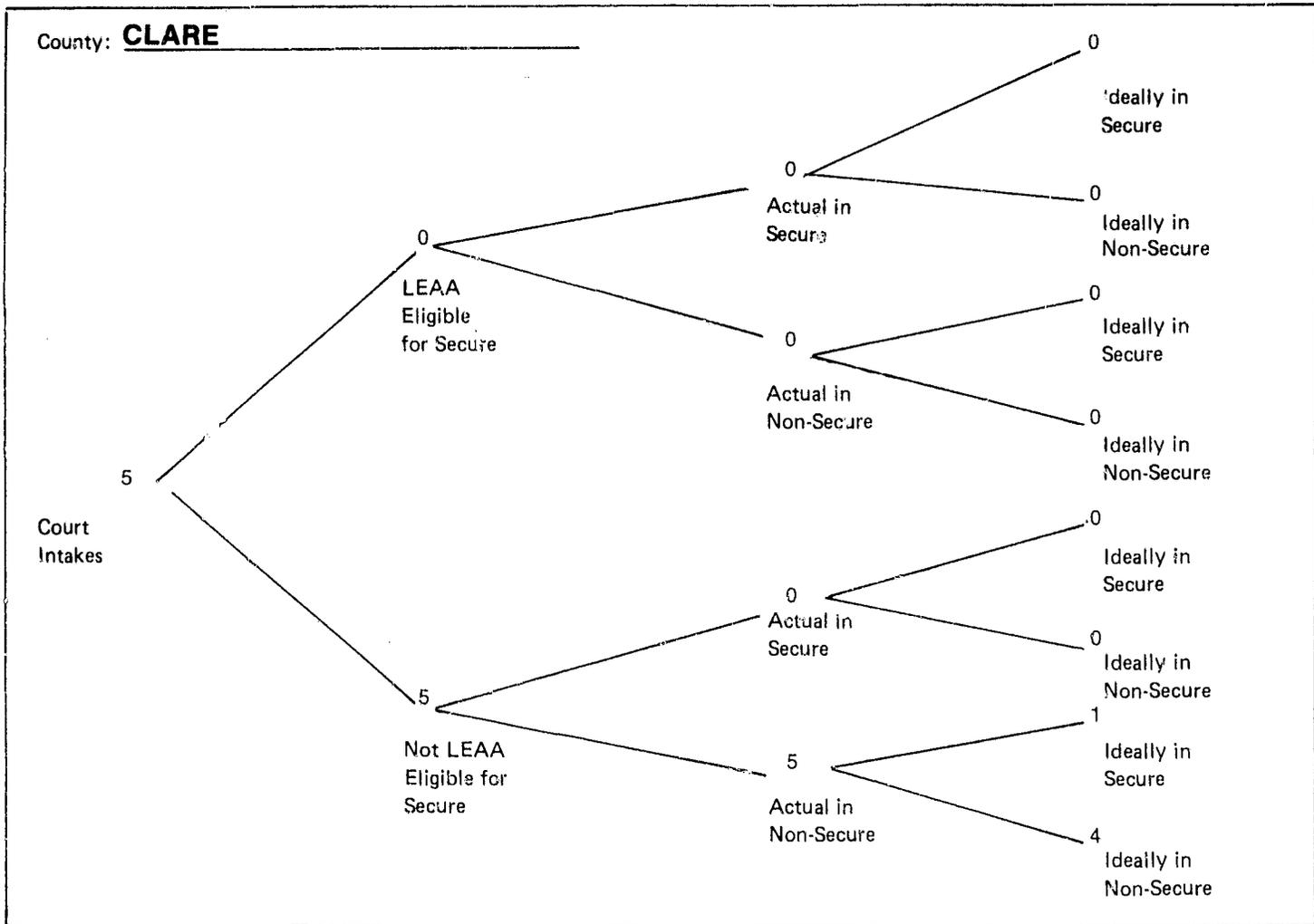
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 28. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 4 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	2	2	24	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	2	2	24	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	2	2	24	0	0	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 11	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Burglary 8	Awaiting Parents 11
Jail: 11	Disorderly Conduct 1	
Police Lock-up:	Runaway 2	

PROFILE of CLARE **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	25,060	2,002	7.9%	0.21%
1985	28,918	1,821	6.2%	0.20%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,932</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>159</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>50</u>
		Offense v Person <u>10</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>149</u>	Offense v Property <u>50</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,417</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>637</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>35</u>
			Status Offenses <u>58</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>1</u>	<u>0.06%</u>	1975-76	<u>6.35%</u>	<u>109</u>
1978	<u>4</u>	<u>0.28%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.41%</u>	<u>94</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	0	0

(ONLY SURVEY INFORMATION AVAILABLE -- 5 Intake)

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

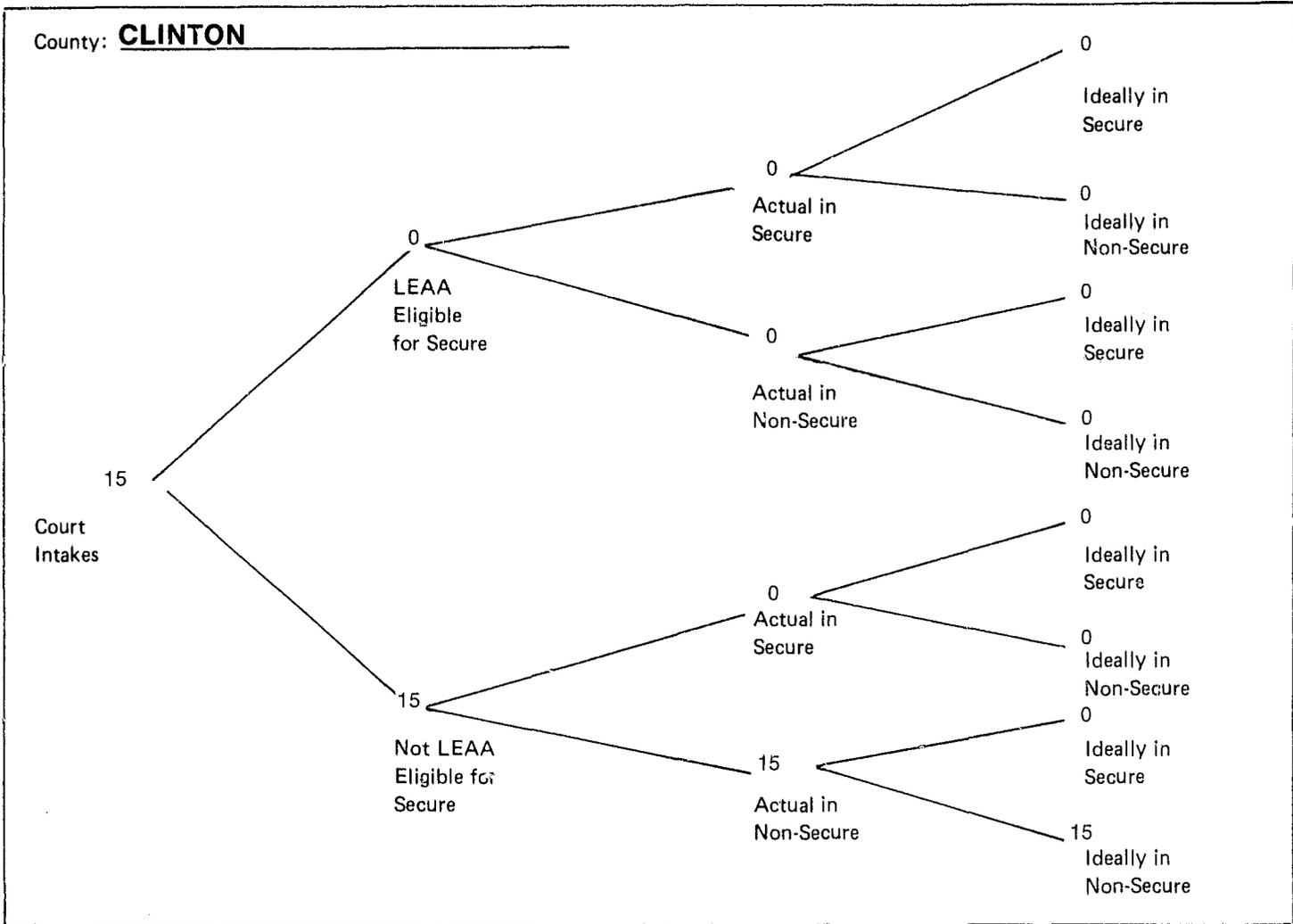
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of _____. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 0 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	1 (0% LEAA eligible)	1	0	3	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	1 ..	0 ..	3 ..	0	0	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 4
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 10	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 10	Burglary 2	Awaiting Parents 7
Jail:	Incorrigible 3	Court Ordered Disposition 3
Police Lock-up:	Runaway 4	
	Delinquent Parole Violation 1	

PROFILE of CLINTON **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	56,836	7,885	13.8%	0.8%
1985	61,526	6,578	10.6%	0.7%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,289</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>226</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>78</u>
		Offense v Person <u>34</u>	Offense v Person <u>4</u>
		Offense v Property <u>192</u>	Offense v Property <u>74</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,816</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>920</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>56</u>
			Status Offenses <u>54</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>2</u>	<u>0.13%</u>	1975-76	<u>3.29%</u>	<u>125</u>
1978	<u>4</u>	<u>0.28%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.46%</u>	<u>133</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
2 detention rooms in shelter home	NONE IN MI.	0	14	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

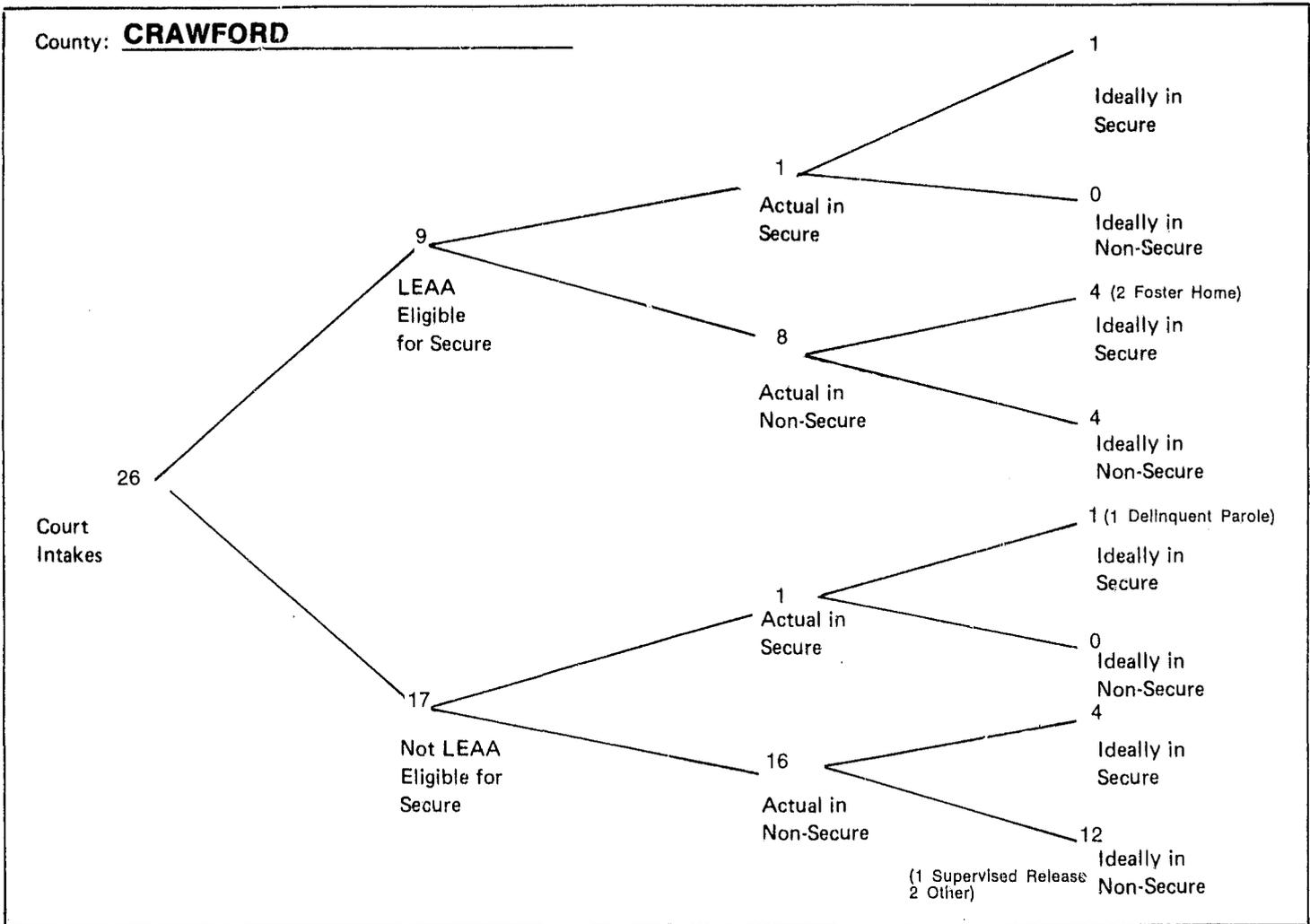
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 25+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	2	7	17	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	2	7	17	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	2	7	17	0	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 9	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 2	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 5	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of CRAWFORD County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>9,875</u>	<u>1,047</u>	<u>10.6%</u>	<u>0.11%</u>
1985	<u>11,483</u>	<u>1,021</u>	<u>8.8%</u>	<u>0.11%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>710</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>92</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>36</u>
		Offense v Person <u>20</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>72</u>	Offense v Property <u>36</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,680</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>222</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>22</u>
			Status Offenses <u>3</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>7</u>	<u>0.46%</u>
1978	<u>4</u>	<u>0.99%</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>5.19%</u>	<u>37</u>
1976-77	<u>7.69%</u>	<u>52</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	NONE IN MI.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Served by Alpena Center

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

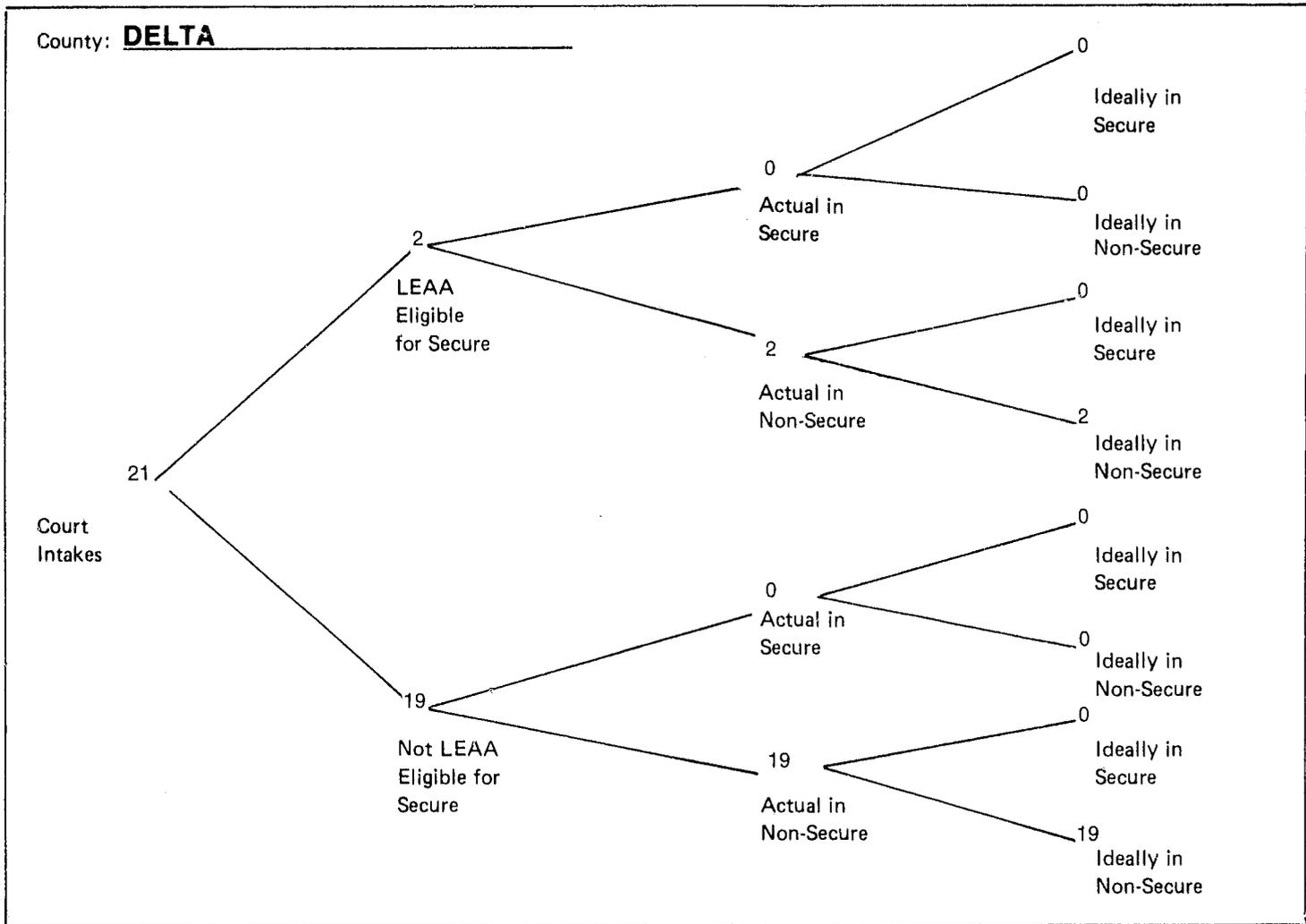
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 50+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 17 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>4</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>19</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth services, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 4
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Auto Theft 1	Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
Jail: 1		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of DELTA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	41,919	3,909	9.3%	0.4%
1985	44,189	4,386	9.9%	0.5%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 1,785	Part 1 Crimes 399	Part 1 Crimes 216
		Offense v Person 17	Offense v Person 3
1978	Part 2 Crimes 1,906	Offense v Property 382	Offense v Property 213
		Part 2 Crimes 744	Part 2 Crimes 151
			Status Offenses 56

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	24	1.6%	1975-76	3.30%	115
1978	33	2.3%	1976-77	4.07%	145

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	5	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 33. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	5	0	38	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	6	2	25	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	6	2	25	0	0	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention as per LEAA standards.

PROFILE of DICKINSON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>26,320</u>	<u>2,353</u>	<u>8.9%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
1985	<u>27,758</u>	<u>2,056</u>	<u>7.4%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>649</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>185</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>95</u>
		Offense v Person <u>7</u>	Offense v Person <u>3</u>
		Offense v Property <u>178</u>	Offense v Property <u>92</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>747</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>243</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>26</u>
			Status Offenses <u>2</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>13</u>	<u>0.86%</u>	1975-76	<u>2.81%</u>	<u>56</u>
1978	<u>13</u>	<u>0.92%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.39%</u>	<u>65</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

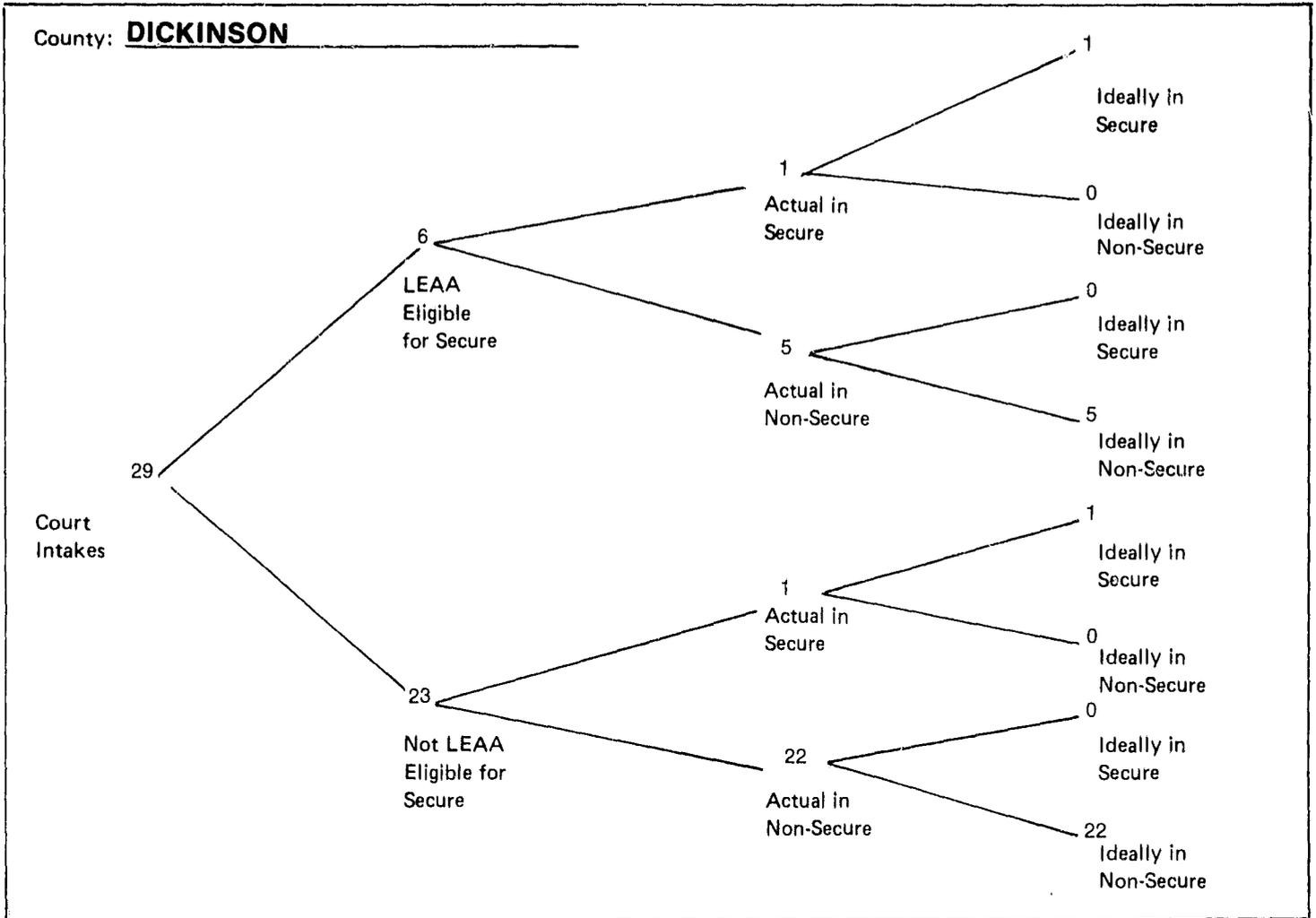
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 50+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 10 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>2</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>2</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



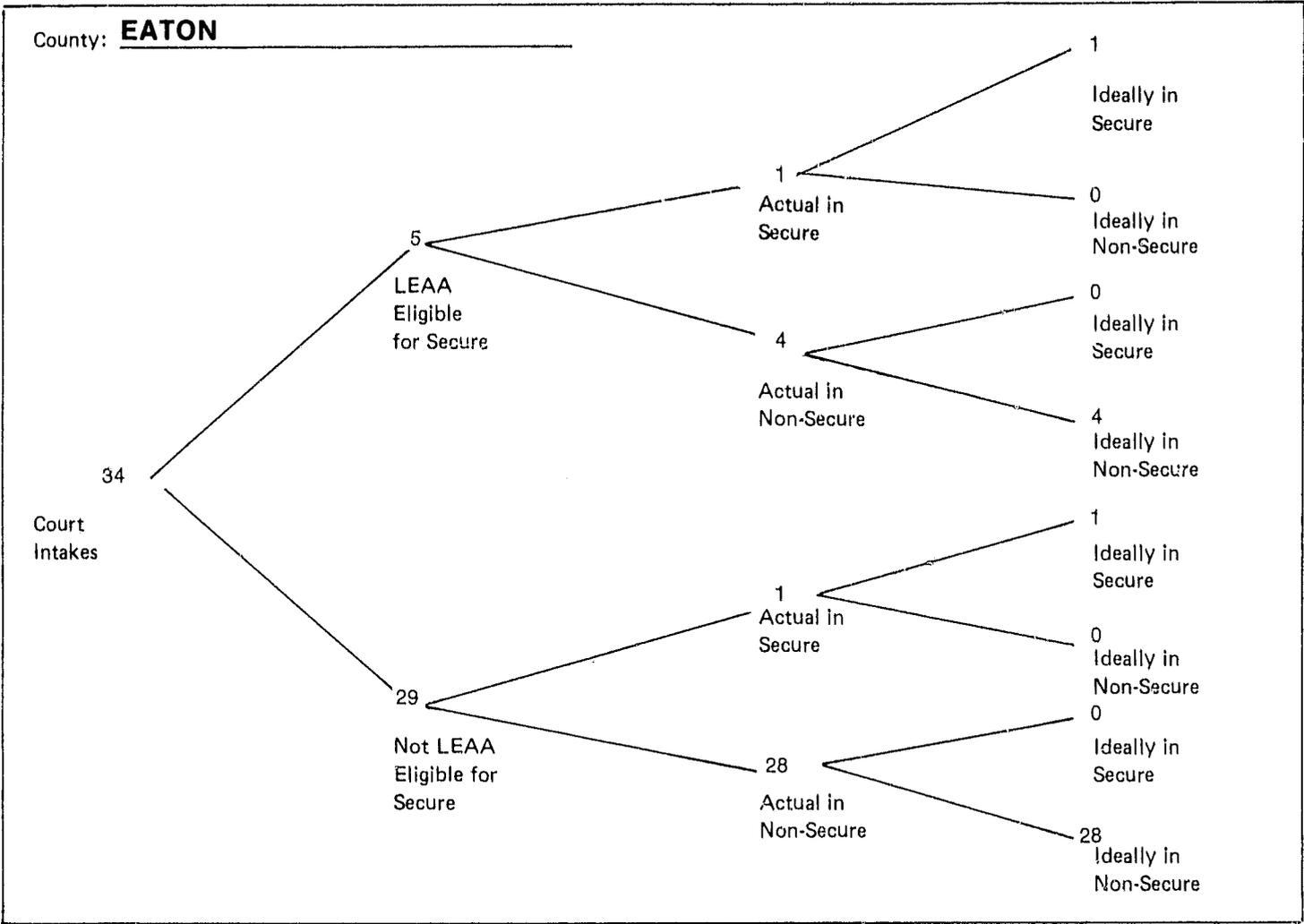
JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 2	Ideally in Supervised Release: 5
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 1
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 5	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 7
Actual Total in Secure: 2	Ideally in Supervised Release: 16
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of EATON **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>84,826</u>	<u>10,658</u>	<u>12.5%</u>	<u>1.1%</u>
1985	<u>93,225</u>	<u>9,152</u>	<u>9.8%</u>	<u>1.0%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,215</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>227</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>70</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>2,408</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,020</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>39</u>
		Offense v Person <u>20</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>207</u>	Offense v Property <u>69</u>
			Status Offenses <u>25</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>4</u>	<u>0.26%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.57%</u>	<u>272</u>
1978	<u>6</u>	<u>0.42%</u>	1976-77	<u>4.52%</u>	<u>262</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
Served by Genesee Regional Facility	NONE IN MI.	8 youth served per month	4	0

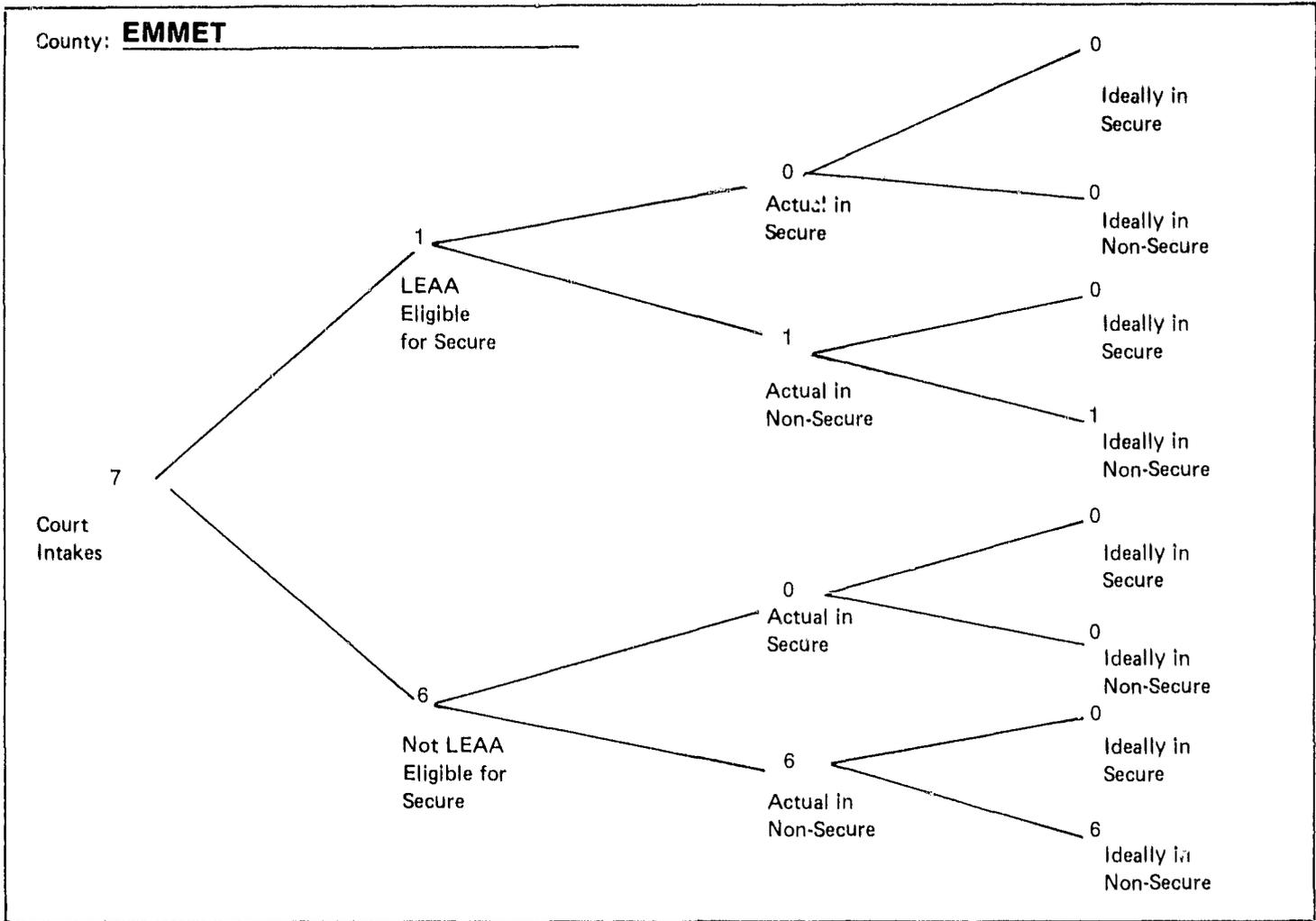
JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 44. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 6 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	3 (50% LEAA eligible)	0	6	22	5	0	0	8
Worker Ideal Intake	3 (50% LEAA eligible)	0	9	21	4	0	0	8
LEAA/Worker Ideal	1.5	0	9	21	..	0	0	8

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

CONTINUED

2 OF 4

PROFILE of EMMET County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>23,140</u>	<u>2,143</u>	<u>9.2%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
1985	<u>25,179</u>	<u>1,929</u>	<u>7.6%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>929</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>279</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>134</u>
		Offense v Person <u>7</u>	Offense v Person <u>2</u>
		Offense v Property <u>272</u>	Offense v Property <u>132</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,250</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>588</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>82</u>
			Status Offenses <u>25</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>9</u>	<u>0.59%</u>	1975-76	<u>3.73%</u>	<u>70</u>
1978	<u>11</u>	<u>0.78%</u>	1976-77	<u>4.11%</u>	<u>76</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Served by Grand Traverse Center</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

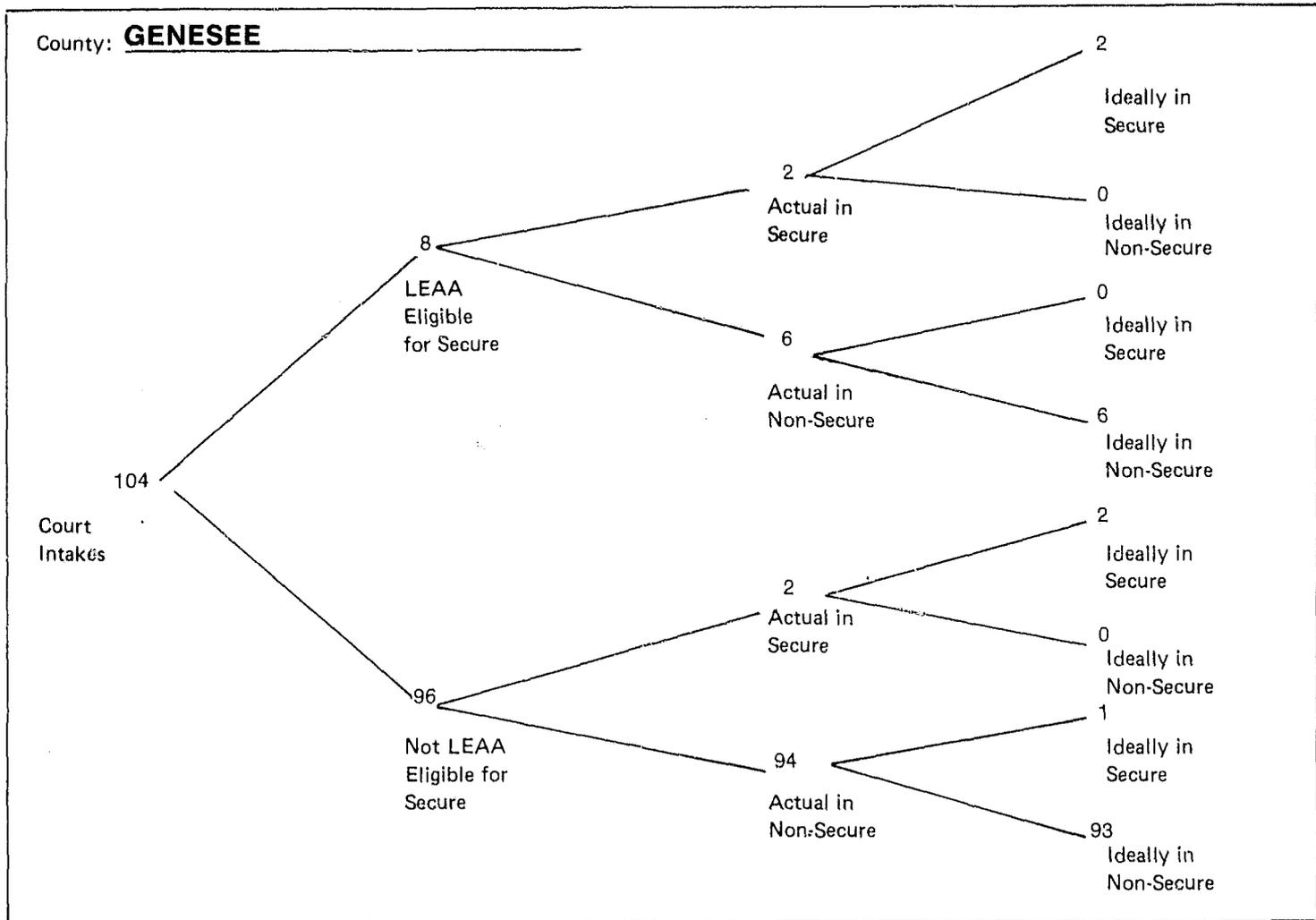
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 10. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 1 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 8	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 7
Actual Total in Secure: 4	Ideally in Supervised Release: 4
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 2	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 2	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 58

Secure Detention Facility: 58

Jail:

Police Lock-up:

Type of Offenses:

Arson 2
 Aggravated Assault 6
 Other Assault 3
 Auto Theft 6
 B & E 9
 Possession Other Drugs 1
 Forgery 1
 Grand Larceny 3
 Petty Larceny 4
 Truancy 1
 Incurrigible 1
 Runaway 12
 Stolen Property 2
 Trespassing 1
 Delinquent Parole Violation 3
 Status Parole Violation 1
 Other Offense Not Specified 1
 Coding Error 1

Reason Given for Detention:

Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
 Awaiting Transfer Non-Secure 4
 Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 40
 Diagnostic Assessment 1
 Court Ordered Disposition 3
 Court Ward Transfer Secure 4
 Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
 DSS Ward Transfer Secure 3
 DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1

PROFILE of GENESEE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	444,056	50,555	11.3%	5.4%
1985	448,447	46,525	10.3%	5.3%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>35,678</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>4,530</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,426</u>
		Offense v Person <u>1,146</u>	Offense v Person <u>157</u>
		Offense v Property <u>3,384</u>	Offense v Property <u>1,269</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>19,908</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>8,659</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>647</u>
			Status Offenses <u>1,013</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>136</u>	<u>9.0%</u>	1975-76	<u>6.55%</u>	<u>2,433</u>
1978	<u>110</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	1976-77	<u>7.67%</u>	<u>2,781</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
72 Regional Facility serves 9 counties	NONE IN MI.	0	9	12

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

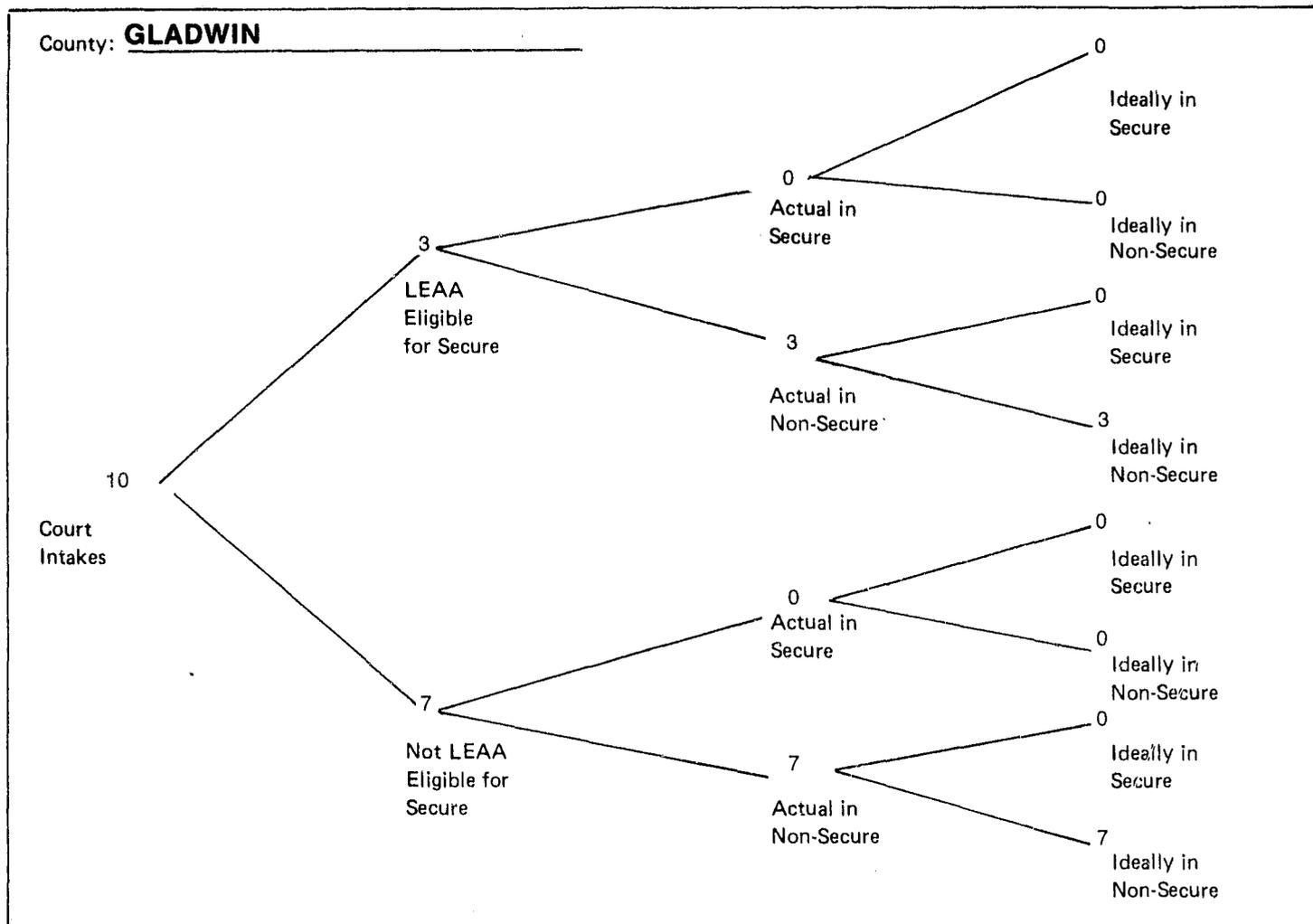
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 334+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 11 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	13 (50% LEAA eligible)	0	3	35	263	0	0	19
Worker Ideal Intake	16 (40% LEAA eligible)	0	22	13	263	0	0	19
LEAA/Worker Ideal	6	0	22	13	263	0	0	19
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 2
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Burglary 1	Court Ordered Disposition 1
Jail: 1		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of GLADWIN County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>19,259</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>8.0%</u>	<u>0.16%</u>
1985	<u>21,859</u>	<u>1,637</u>	<u>7.4%</u>	<u>0.18%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>936</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>92</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>27</u>
		Offense v Person <u>12</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>80</u>	Offense v Property <u>27</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,167</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>473</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>16</u>
			Status Offenses <u>11</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>1</u>	<u>0.06%</u>	1975-76	<u>6.00%</u>	<u>77</u>
1978	<u>1</u>	<u>0.07%</u>	1976-77	<u>1.81%</u>	<u>24</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

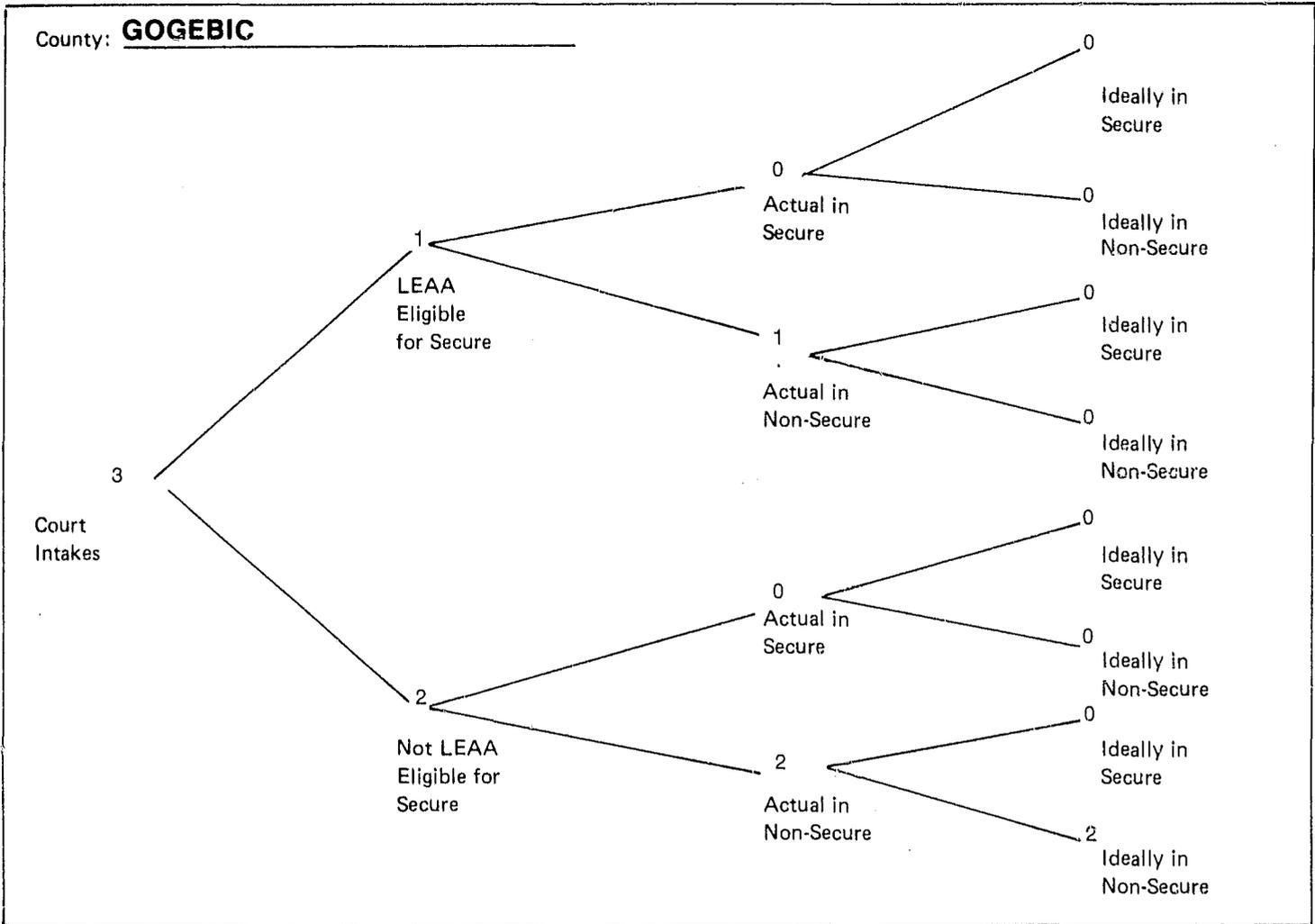
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 10. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 3	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Runaway 2	Awaiting Parents 2
Jail: 3	Vandalism 1	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of GOGEBIC County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>20,615</u>	<u>1,737</u>	<u>8.4%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
1985	<u>20,575</u>	<u>1,693</u>	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>434</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>39</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>15</u>
		Offense v Person <u>5</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>34</u>	Offense v Property <u>15</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,140</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>239</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>25</u>
			Status Offenses <u>2</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>9</u>	<u>0.6%</u>	1975-76	<u>1.81%</u>	<u>26</u>
1978	<u>3</u>	<u>0.2%</u>	1976-77	<u>2.24%</u>	<u>30</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

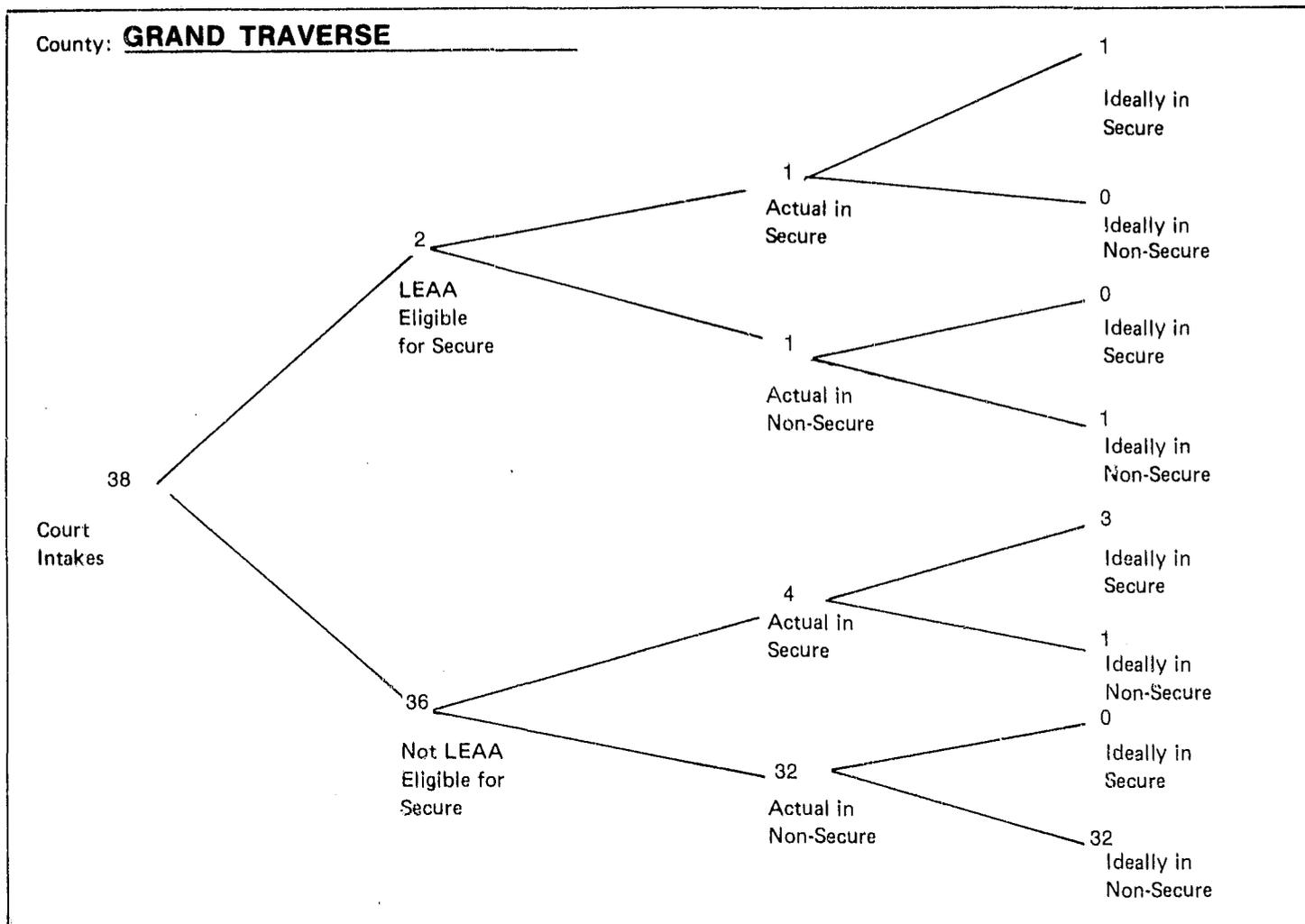
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 7. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 5	Ideally in Supervised Release: 24
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 4	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Other Alcohol Violation 1	Awaiting Parents 1
Jail: 4	Delinquent Parole Violation 3	Court Ordered Disposition 3
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of GRAND TRAVERSE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	49,641	5,033	10.1%	0.5%
1985	55,878	5,120	9.1%	0.6%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 1,523	Part 1 Crimes 236	Part 1 Crimes 57
		Offense v Person 15	Offense v Person 1
		Offense v Property 221	Offense v Property 56
	Part 2 Crimes 1,374	Part 2 Crimes 502	Part 2 Crimes 51
			Status Offenses 10

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	1	0.06%	1975-76	7.94%	268
1978	1	0.07%	1976-77	7.30%	260

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	0	4*

*Runaway center serves Emmet, Charlevoix, Kalkaska and Grand Traverse.

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

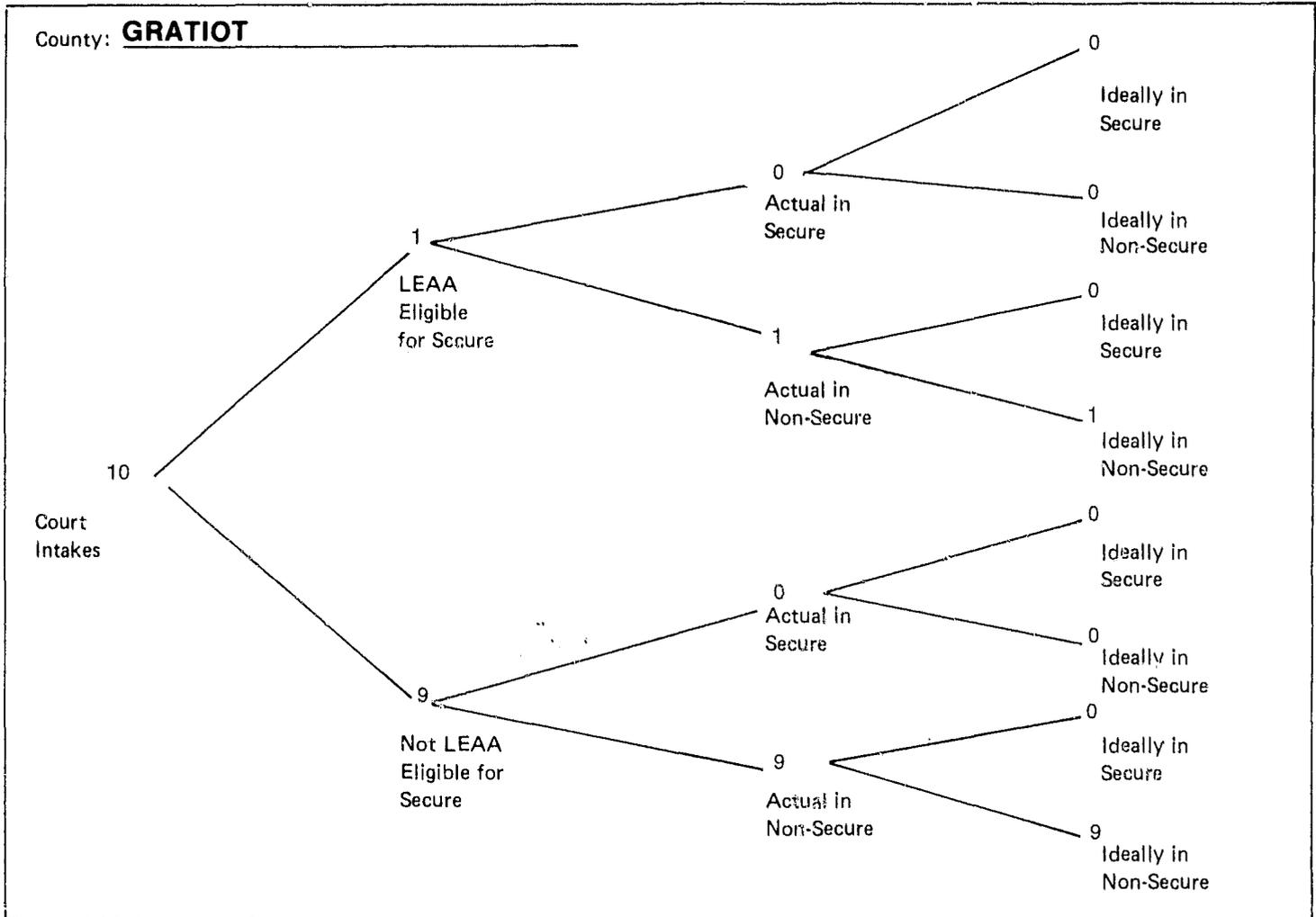
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 38. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0 (20% LEAA eligible)	5	0	24	0	0	0	9
Worker Ideal Intake	1 (25% LEAA eligible)	3	0	24	1	0	0	9
LEAA/Worker ideal	1	0	0	24	1	0	0	9

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 7	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Disorderly Conduct 2	Awaiting Parents 6
Jail:	Petty Larceny 3	Awaiting Transfer to Secure 1
Police Lock-up: 7	Incorrigible 1	
	Traffic, Vehicle Law Violation 1	

PROFILE of GRATIOT County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>40,171</u>	<u>4,233</u>	<u>10.5%</u>	<u>0.5%</u>
1985	<u>41,130</u>	<u>3,847</u>	<u>9.3%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,081</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>252</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>108</u>
		Offense v Person <u>25</u>	Offense v Person <u>4</u>
		Offense v Property <u>227</u>	Offense v Property <u>104</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,932</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>847</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>54</u>
			Status Offenses <u>13</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>3</u>	<u>0.19%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.47%</u>	<u>146</u>
1978	<u>7</u>	<u>0.49%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.97%</u>	<u>199</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

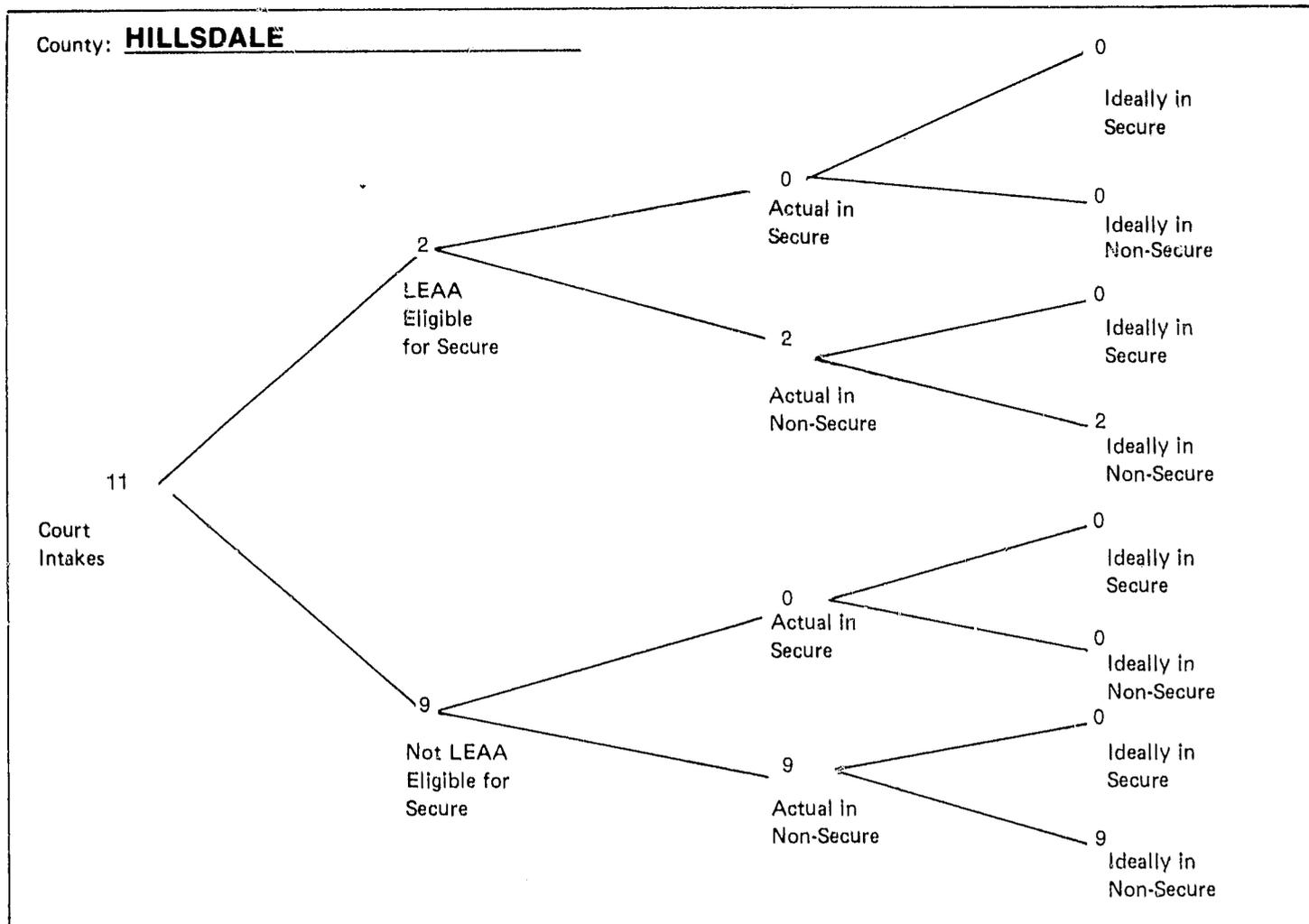
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 26+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 2	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Burglary 2	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 2
Jail: 2		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of HILLSDALE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	42,118	4,570	10.8%	0.5%
1985	43,656	4,315	9.8%	0.5%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,198</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>165</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>58</u>
		Offense v Person <u>13</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>152</u>	Offense v Property <u>58</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,515</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>696</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>52</u>
			Status Offenses <u>16</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1975-76	<u>6.23%</u>	<u>167</u>
1978	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1976-77	<u>5.77%</u>	<u>158</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

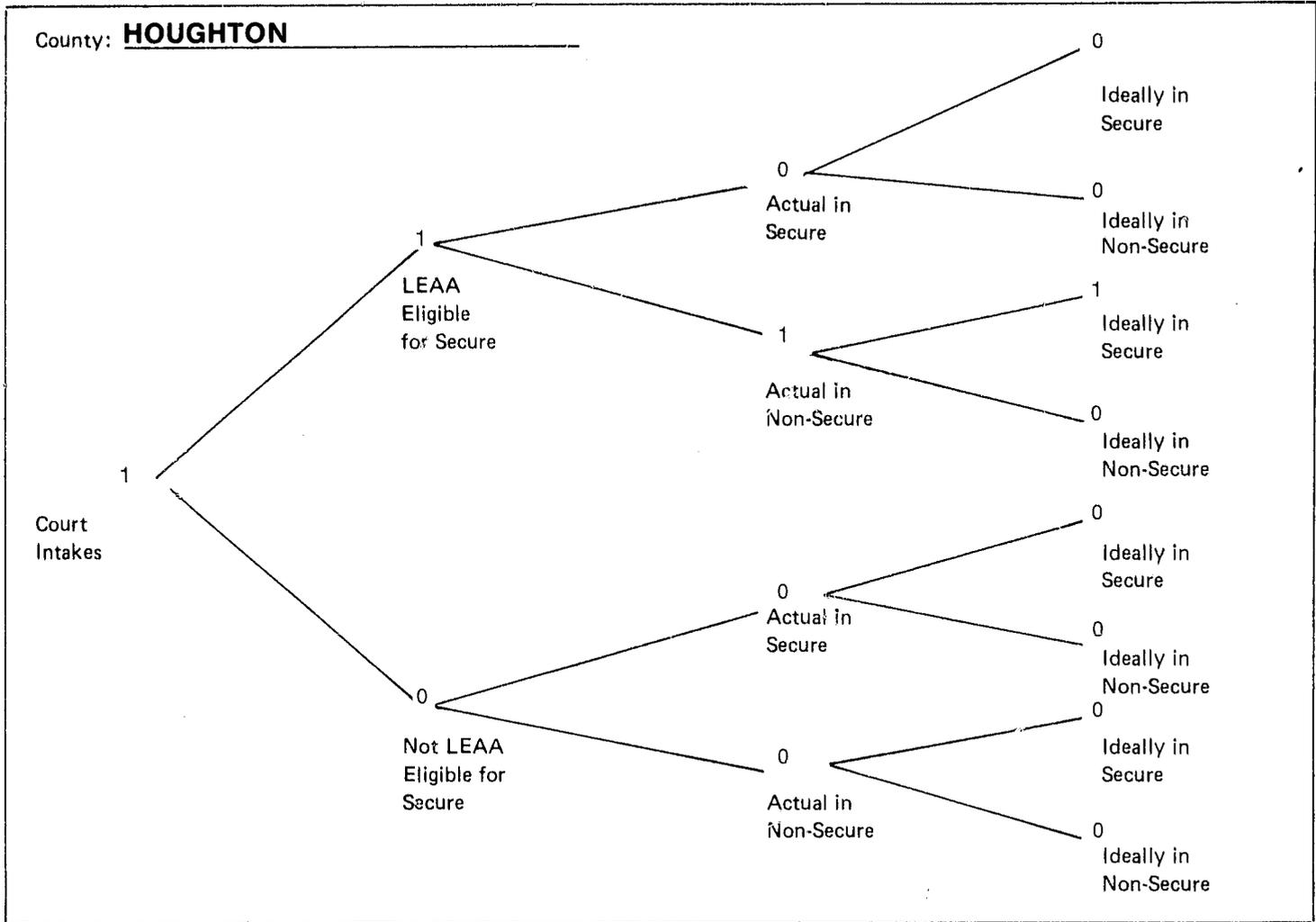
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 20. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 4 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Other Alcohol Violation 1	Awaiting Court Contact 1
Jail: 1		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of HOUGHTON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>38,311</u>	<u>2,484</u>	<u>6.4%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
1985	<u>40,559</u>	<u>2,611</u>	<u>6.4%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>799</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>114</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>43</u>
		Offense v Person <u>13</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>101</u>	Offense v Property <u>42</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>2,267</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>608</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>73</u>
			Status Offenses <u>3</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>5</u>	<u>0.33%</u>	1975-76	<u>2.90%</u>	<u>67</u>
1978	<u>6</u>	<u>0.42%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.18%</u>	<u>71</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	NONE IN MI.	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

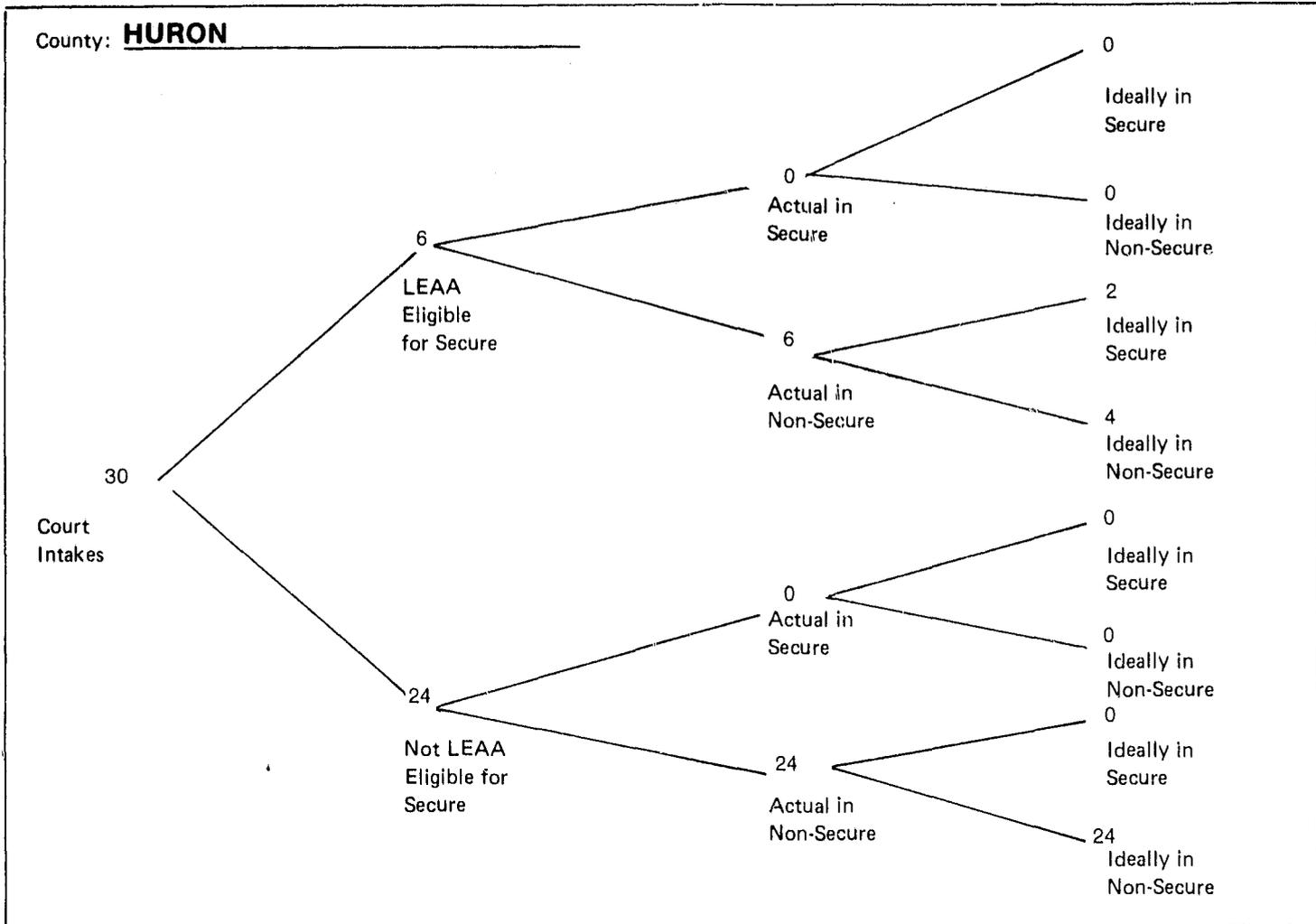
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 5. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 5 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>5</u> (100% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 3
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 7
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 2	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Drunk Driving 1	Awaiting Parents 1
Jail: 1		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of HURON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	37,104	4,497	12.1%	0.5%
1985	38,951	3,412	8.7%	0.4%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>914</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>71</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>16</u>
		Offense v Person <u>4</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>67</u>	Offense v Property <u>15</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,738</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>469</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>51</u>
			Status Offenses <u>8</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>5</u>	<u>0.33%</u>	1975-76	<u>2.57%</u>	<u>76</u>
1978	<u>3</u>	<u>0.21%</u>	1976-77	<u>2.57</u>	<u>75</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
Served By Genesee Regional Facility	NONE IN MI.	0	2	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

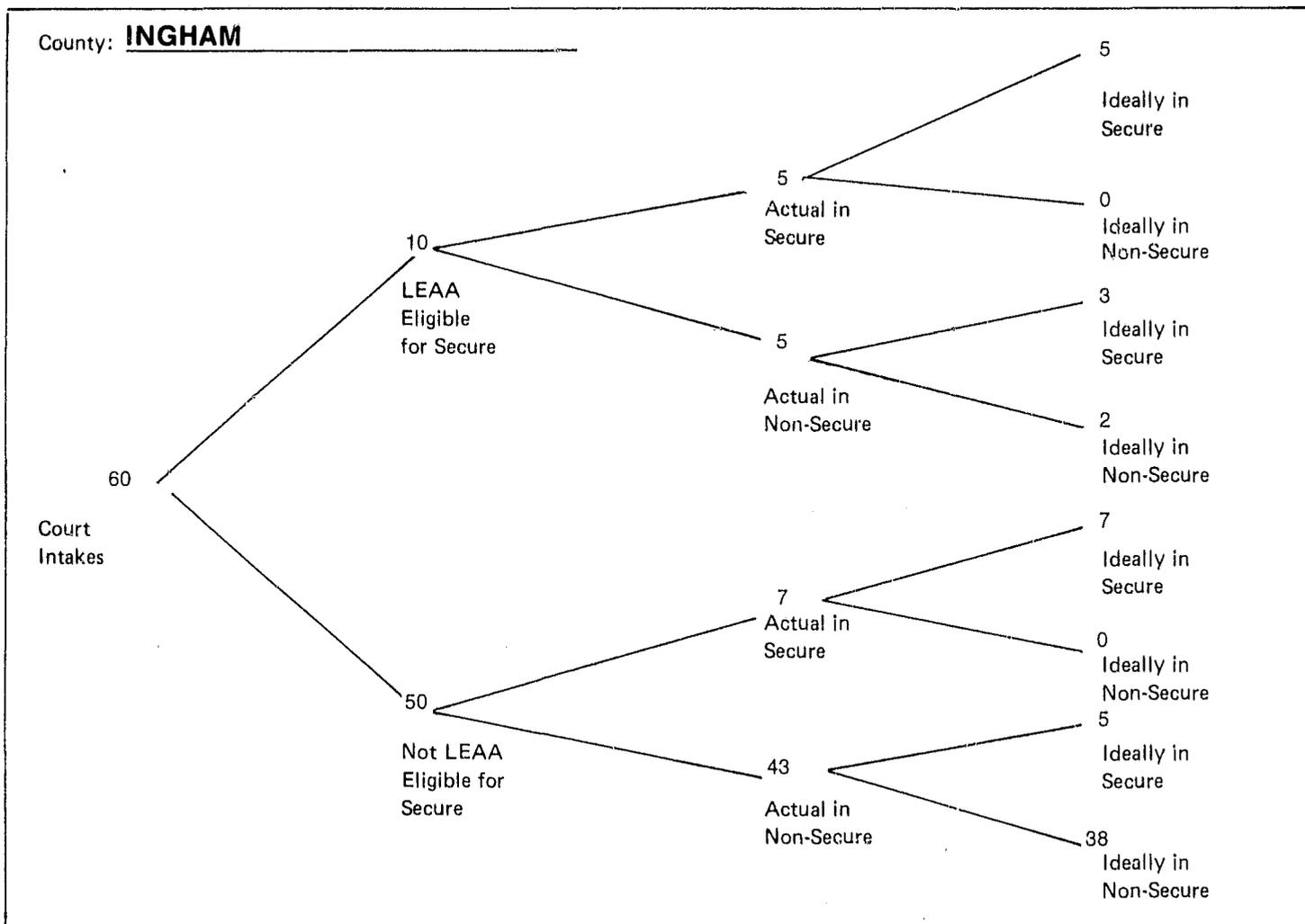
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 30. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 6 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	4	5	18	0	0	3
Worker Ideal Intake	2 (100% LEAA eligible)	0	4	7	16	0	0	1
LEAA/Worker Ideal	2	0	4	7	16	0	0	1
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 10	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 12	Ideally in Supervised Release: 6
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 5	Ideally in Mental Health: 1
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 8	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 15	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 14	Other Assault 2	Awaiting Parents 2
Jail: 1	Auto Theft 2	Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
Police Lock-up:	B & E 2	Awaiting Transfer Non-Secure 1
	Robbery 1	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 7
	Runaway 1	Court Ordered Disposition 1
	Stolen Property 1	Court Ward Transfer Secure 1
	Delinquent Parole Violation 4	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
	Other Not Specified 1	DSS Ward Transfer Secure 1

PROFILE of INGHAM **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>275,091</u>	<u>19,906</u>	<u>7.2%</u>	<u>2.1%</u>
1985	<u>286,310</u>	<u>20,615</u>	<u>7.2%</u>	<u>2.3%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>15,869</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,862</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>638</u>
		Offense v Person <u>279</u>	Offense v Person <u>33</u>
		Offense v Property <u>1,583</u>	Offense v Property <u>605</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>16,158</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>7,650</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>304</u>
			Status Offenses <u>159</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>39</u>	<u>2.59%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.84%</u>	<u>1,056</u>
1978	<u>28</u>	<u>1.98%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.74%</u>	<u>1,043</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>17</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

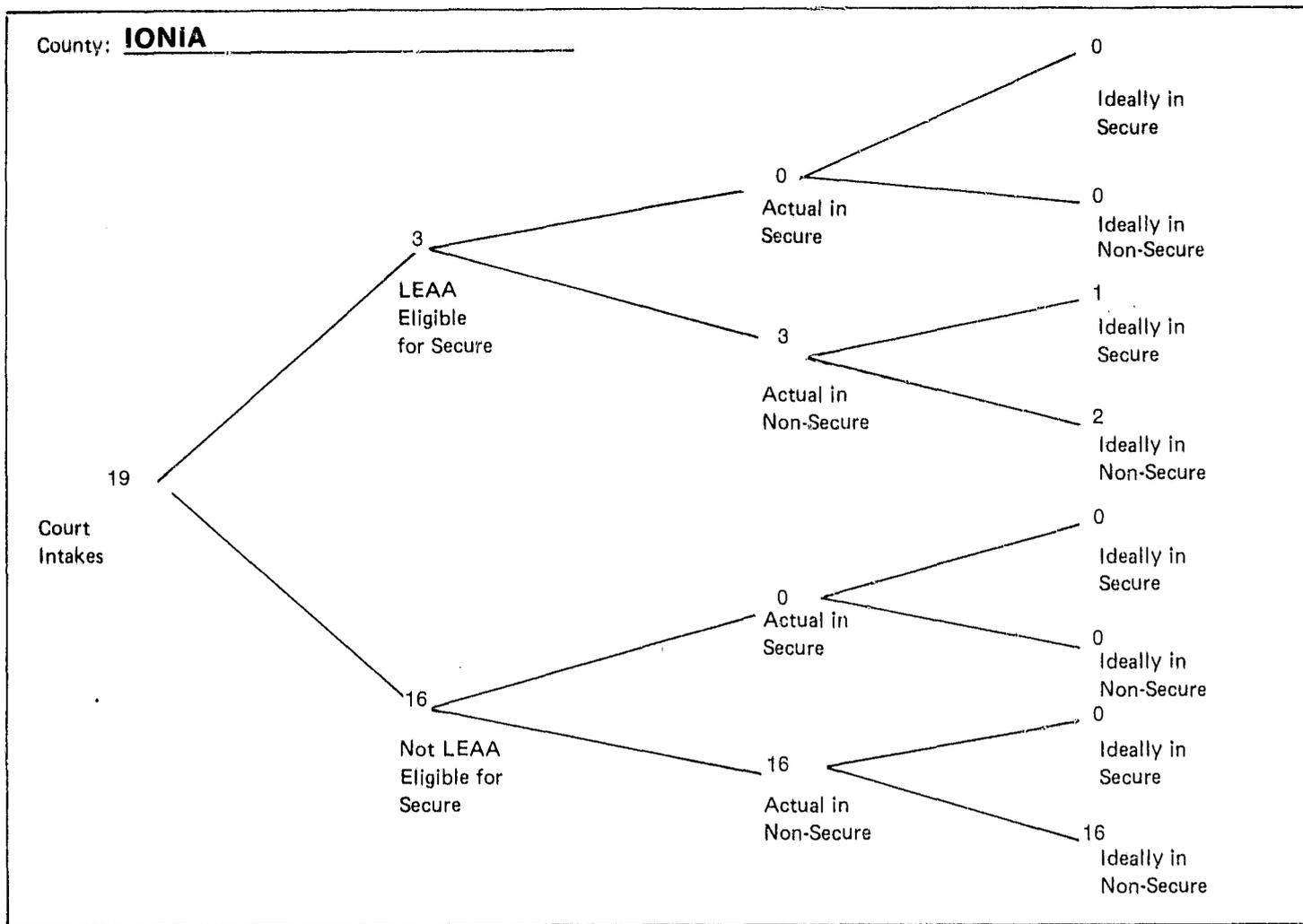
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 114. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 19 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>23</u> (42% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>38</u> (40% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 10
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 1
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of TONIA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	49,978	4,739	9.4%	0.5%
1985	52,820	4,603	8.7%	0.5%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,390</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>172</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>43</u>
		Offense v Person <u>14</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>158</u>	Offense v Property <u>43</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>2,706</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>902</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>49</u>
			Status Offenses <u>29</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>6</u>	<u>0.39%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.62%</u>	<u>219</u>
1978	<u>2</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.54%</u>	<u>219</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	3	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

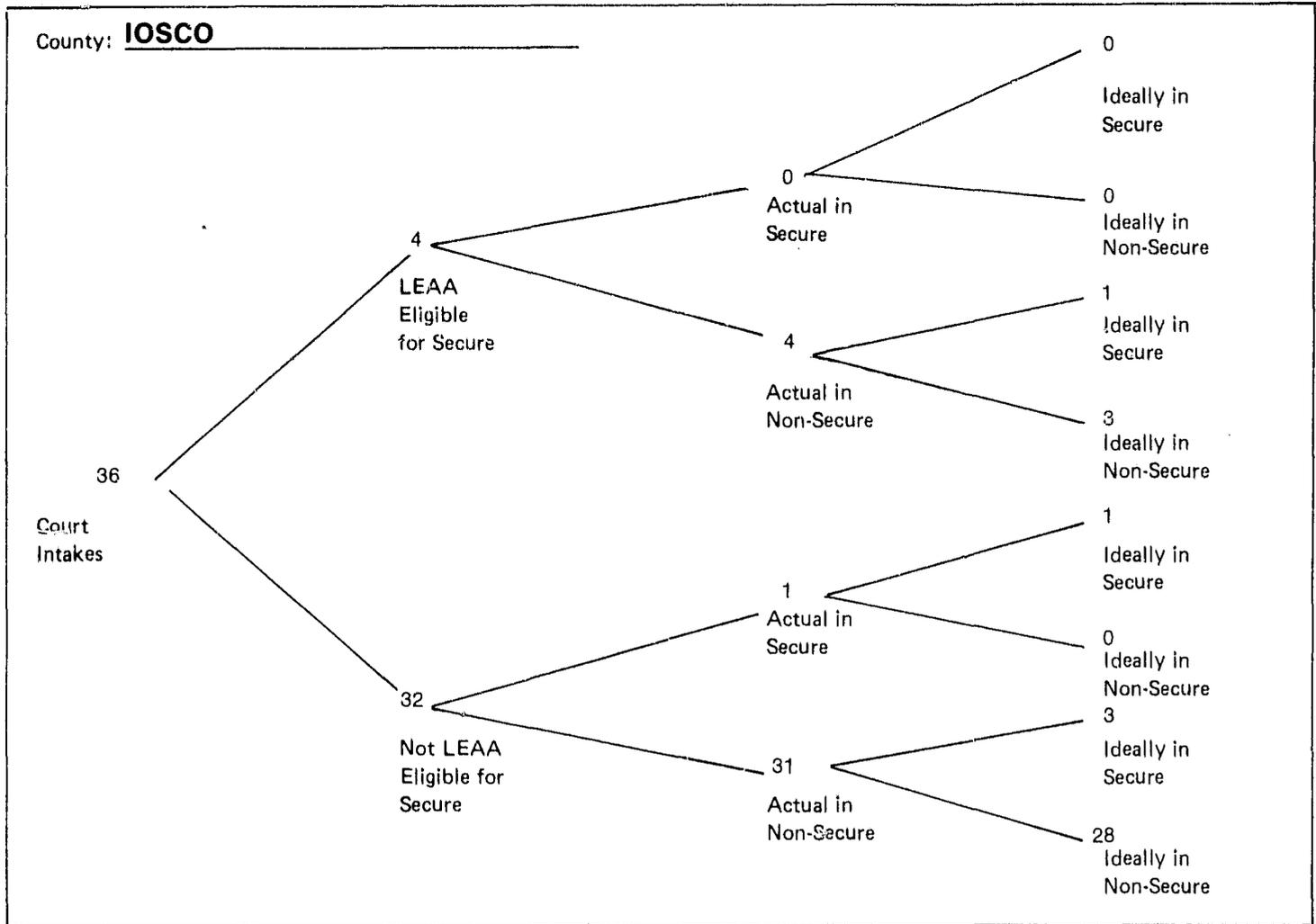
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 31+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 5 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	5	18	8	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	2 (100% LEAA eligible)	0	2	16	10	2	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	2	0	2	16	10	2	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 4	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 1	Ideally in Supervised Release: 10
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of IOSCO County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>31,388</u>	<u>2,420</u>	<u>7.7%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
1985	<u>35,510</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>6.2%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,355</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>153</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>35</u>
		Offense v Person <u>8</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>145</u>	Offense v Property <u>35</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,510</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>711</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>35</u>
			Status Offenses <u>6</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>4</u>	<u>0.26%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.14%</u>	<u>103</u>
1978	<u>7</u>	<u>0.49%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.34%</u>	<u>140</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Served by Roscommon Center</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

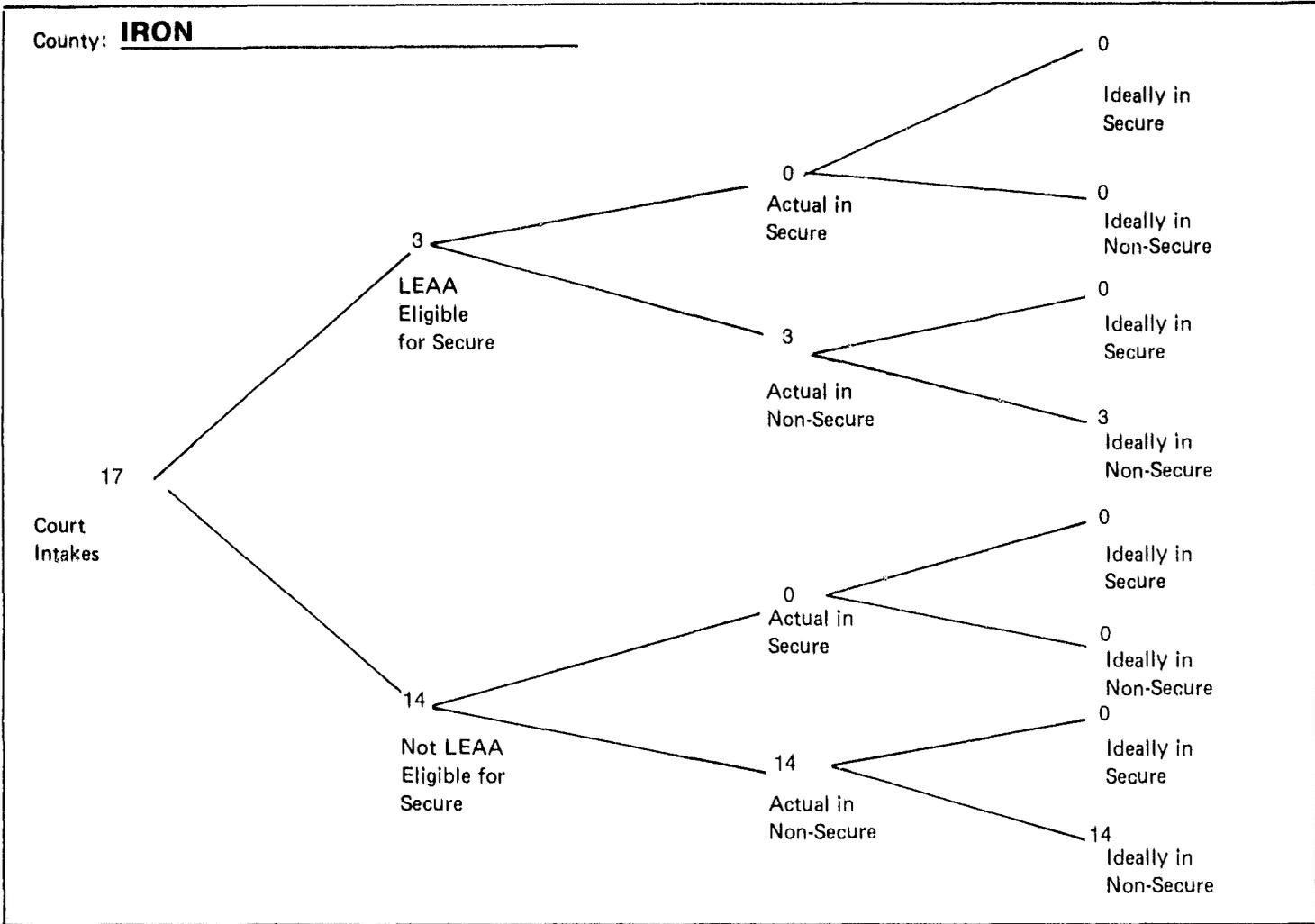
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 36. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 4 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>1</u> (0% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>5</u> (20% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 11
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of IRON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>14,698</u>	<u>1,089</u>	<u>7.4%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
1985	<u>15,081</u>	<u>1,239</u>	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>322</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>23</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>9</u>
		Offense v Person <u>2</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>21</u>	Offense v Property <u>9</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>303</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>146</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>21</u>
			Status Offenses <u>4</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>9</u>	<u>0.6%</u>	1975-76	<u>2.52%</u>	<u>26</u>
1978	<u>10</u>	<u>0.71%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.95%</u>	<u>40</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>4 youth served per month</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

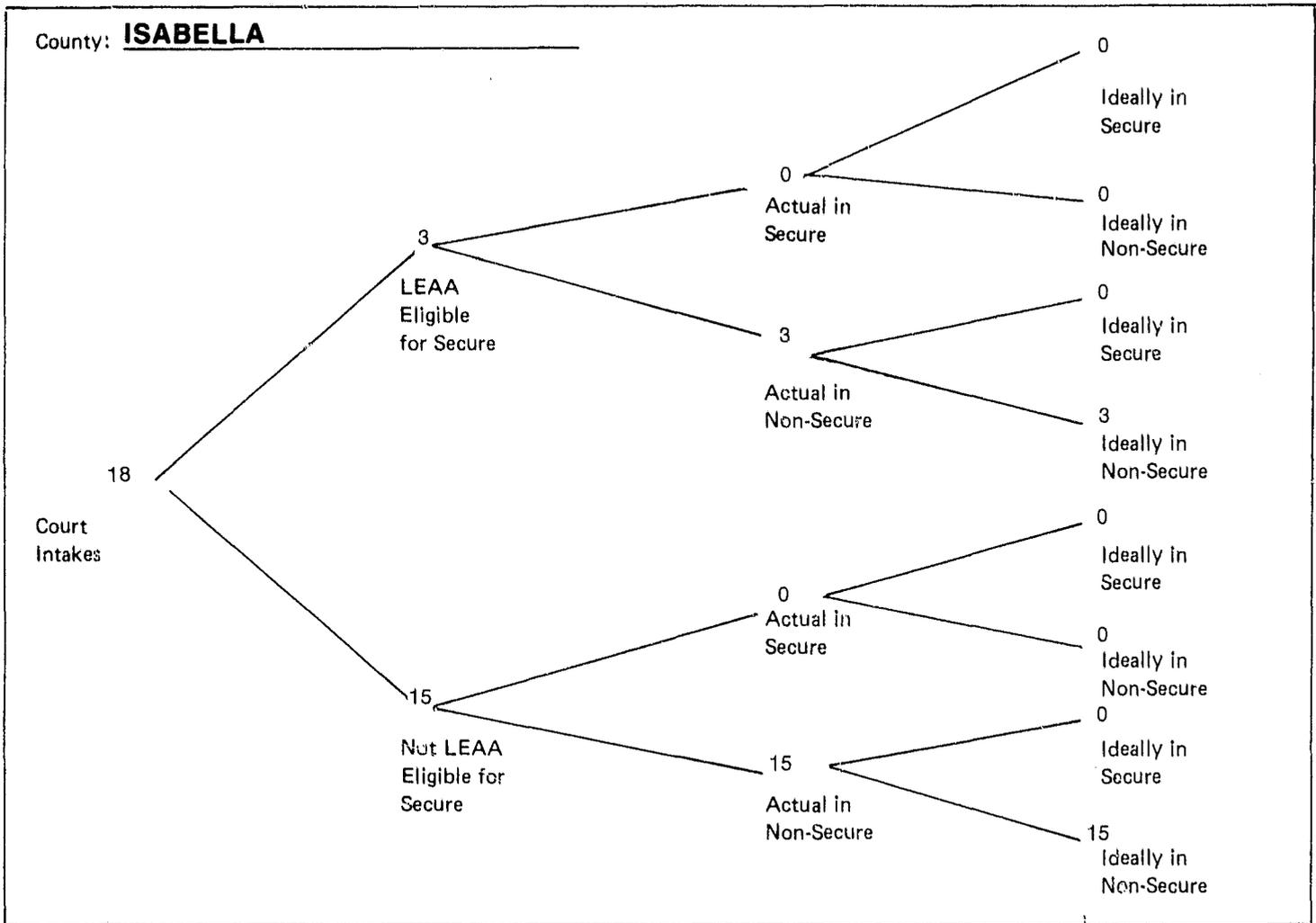
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 19. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 5
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 2
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ISABELLA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>52,686</u>	<u>3,471</u>	<u>6.5%</u>	<u>0.37%</u>
1985	<u>57,568</u>	<u>3,361</u>	<u>5.8%</u>	<u>0.37%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,124</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>399</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>131</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,510</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>930</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>66</u>
		Offense v Person <u>22</u>	Offense v Person <u>4</u>
		Offense v Property <u>377</u>	Offense v Property <u>127</u>
			Status Offenses <u>12</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>3</u>	<u>0.19%</u>	1975-76	<u>3.95%</u>	<u>84</u>
1978	<u>8</u>	<u>0.56%</u>	1976-77	<u>2.90%</u>	<u>63</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

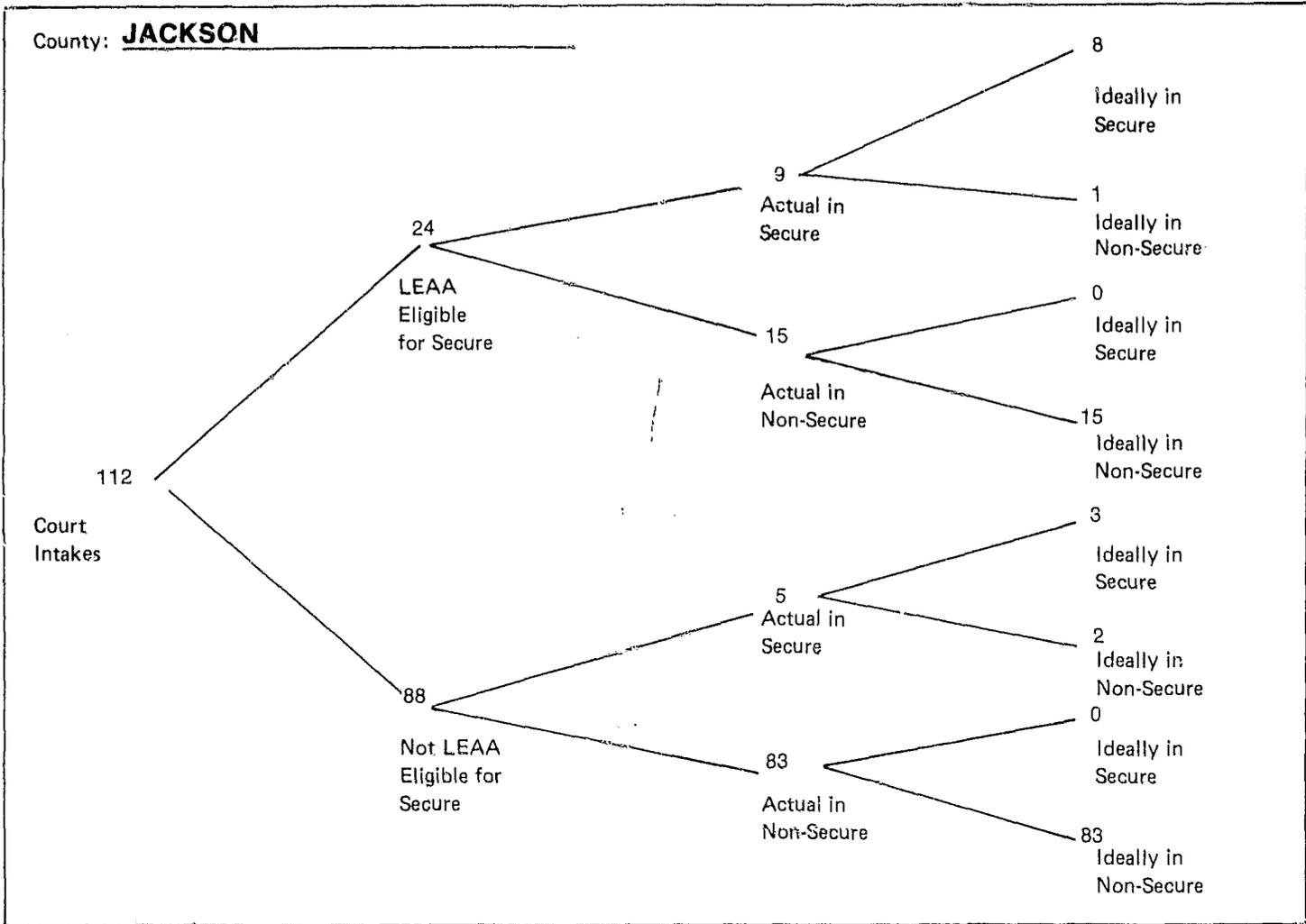
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 18. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 24	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 5
Actual Total in Secure: 14	Ideally in Supervised Release: 56
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 9	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 8	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 9	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 9	Other Assault 1	Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
Jail:	Auto Theft 3	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 5
Police Lock-up:	Possession Marijuana 1	Court Ordered Disposition 3
	Petty Larceny 1	
	Delinquent Parole Violation 1	
	Other Offense/Property 1	
	Coding Error 1	

PROFILE of JACKSON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>151,140</u>	<u>14,449</u>	<u>9.5%</u>	<u>1.5%</u>
1985	<u>155,409</u>	<u>13,817</u>	<u>8.8%</u>	<u>1.6%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>8,894</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,171</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>536</u>
		Offense v Person <u>156</u>	Offense v Person <u>40</u>
		Offense v Property <u>1,015</u>	Offense v Property <u>496</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>8,219</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,706</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>436</u>
			Status Offenses <u>180</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>15</u>	<u>0.99%</u>	1975-76	<u>6.44%</u>	<u>657</u>
1978	<u>16</u>	<u>1.13%</u>	1976-77	<u>6.92%</u>	<u>687</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>13</u>	NONE IN MI.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

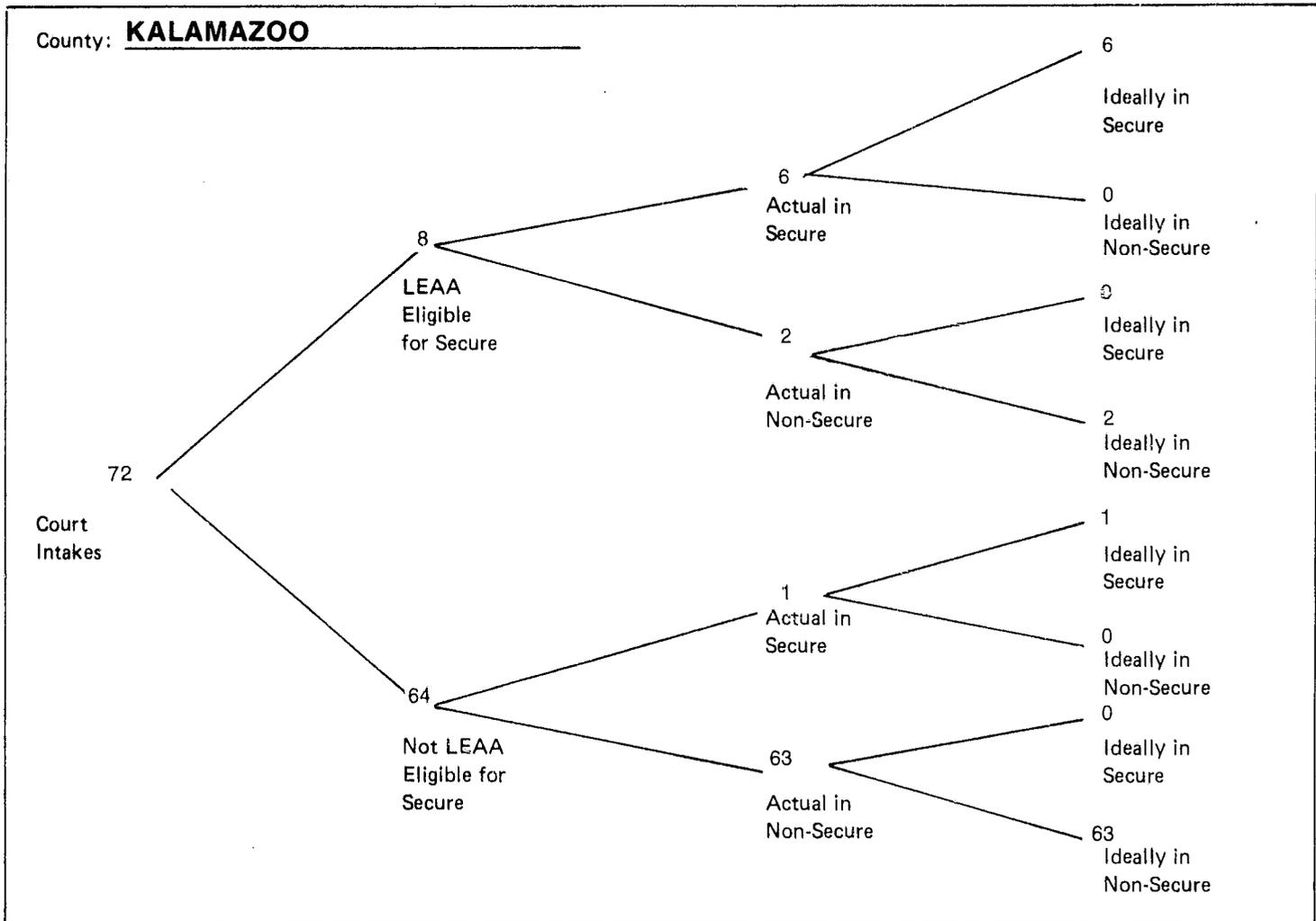
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 113. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 24 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>14</u> (64% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>11</u> (73% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16</u>
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 8	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 7	Ideally in Supervised Release: 6
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 6	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 6	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 35	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 35	Auto Theft 3	Awaiting Parents 1
Jail:	Burglary 8	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 30
Police Lock-up:	Other Drug Offenses 1	DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
	Petty Larceny 3	Coding Error 3
	Incorrigible 1	
	Runaway 1	
	Vandalism 1	
	Delinquent Parole Violation 16	
	Weapons 1	

PROFILE of KALAMAZOO County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>204,513</u>	<u>16,809</u>	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>1.8%</u>
1985	<u>211,066</u>	<u>16,162</u>	<u>7.6%</u>	<u>1.8%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>14,919</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,356</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,210</u>
		Offense v Person <u>389</u>	Offense v Person <u>122</u>
		Offense v Property <u>1,967</u>	Offense v Property <u>1,088</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>12,504</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>6,503</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>999</u>
			Status Offenses <u>995</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>25</u>	<u>1.60%</u>	1975-76	<u>6.48%</u>	<u>793</u>
1978	<u>21</u>	<u>1.49%</u>	1976-77	<u>6.28%</u>	<u>753</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
40	NONE IN MI.	0	8	8

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

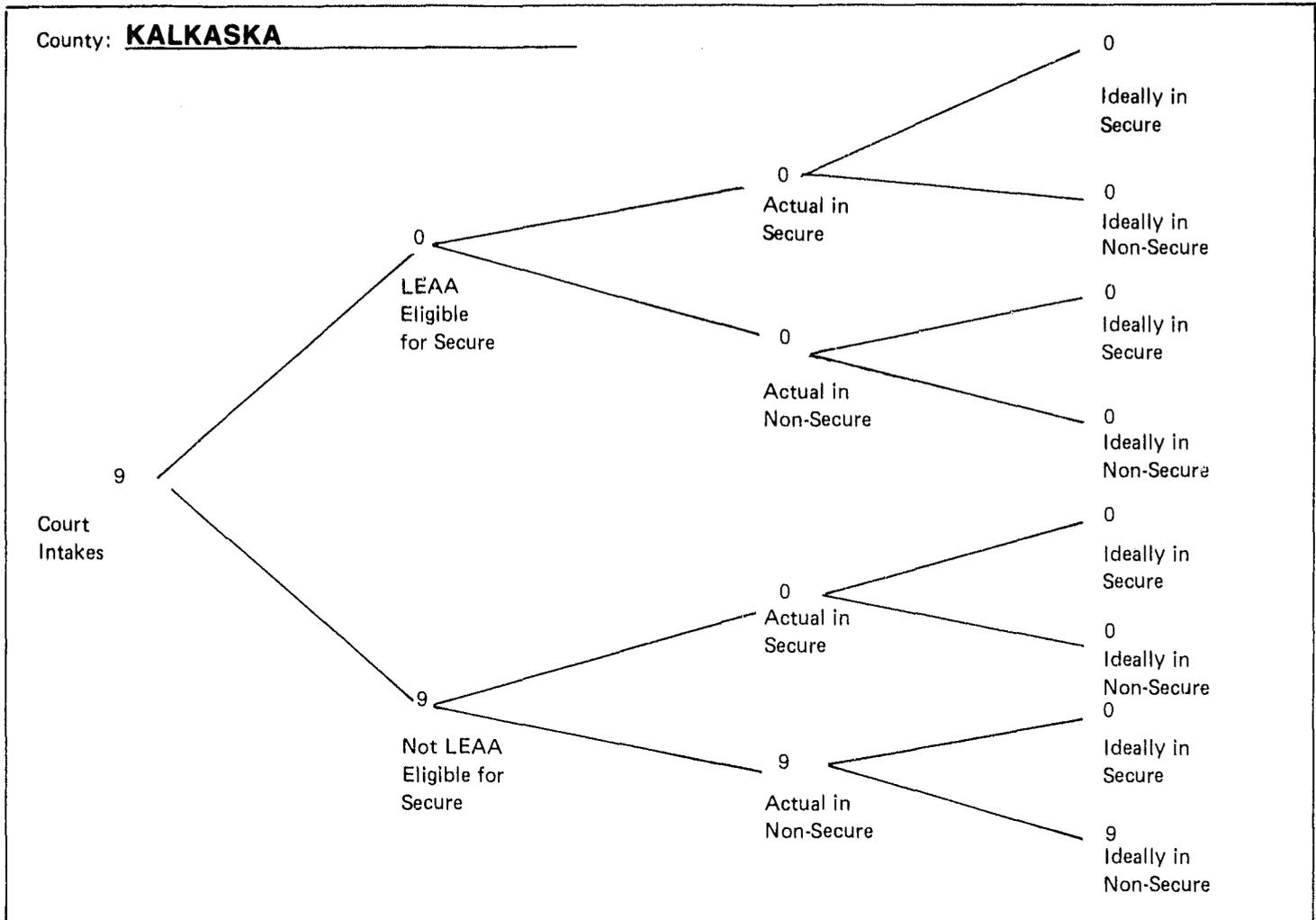
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 72. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 8 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	7 (86% LEAA eligible)	0	2	6	56	0	1	0
Worker Ideal Intake	7 (86% LEAA eligible)	0	2	6	55	0	1	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	6	0	2 ..	6 ..	55 ..	0	1	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 2
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Runaway 1	Awaiting Parents 1
Jail: 1		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of KALKASKA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>10,713</u>	<u>1,112</u>	<u>10.3%</u>	<u>0.11%</u>
1985	<u>12,850</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>0.11%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>596</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>57</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>15</u>
		Offense v Person <u>11</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>46</u>	Offense v Property <u>14</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>368</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>229</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>21</u>
			Status Offenses <u>6</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>4</u>	<u>0.26%</u>	1975-76	<u>7.13%</u>	<u>49</u>
1978	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>	1976-77	<u>7.22%</u>	<u>55</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Served by Grand Traverse Center</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

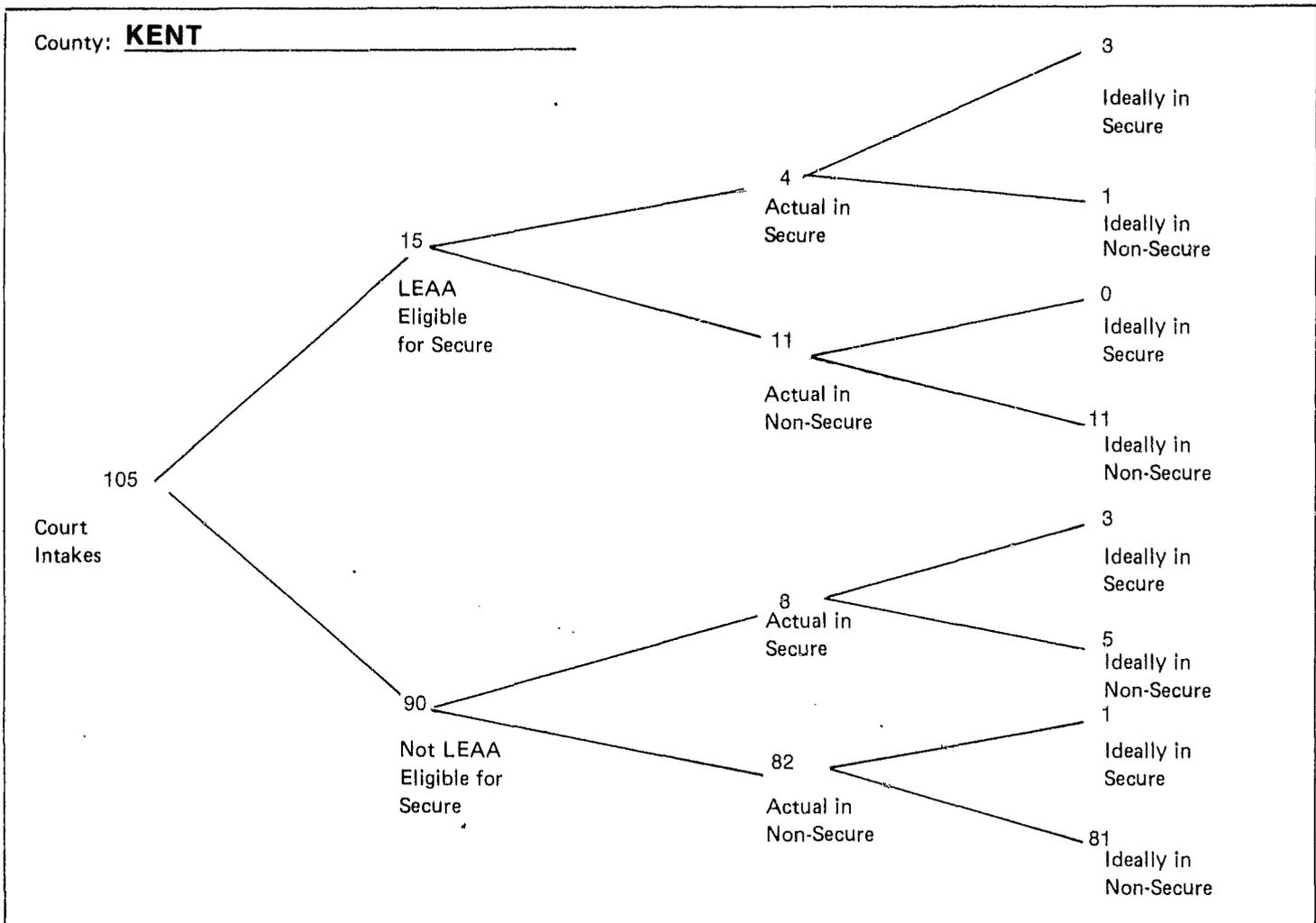
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 13. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention --- youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 15	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 8
Actual Total in Secure: 12	Ideally in Supervised Release: 29
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 4	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 3	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 89

Secure Detention Facility: 57
Jail: 5
Police Lock-up: 27

Type of Offenses:

Aggravated Assault 1
Other Assault 1
Auto Theft 11
B & E 24
Disorderly Conduct 1
Possession Marijuana 1
Other Drug Offense 1
Grand Larceny 1
Petty Larceny 11
Forcible Rape 1
Robbery 2
Prostitution/Vice 2
Other Sex Offense 2
Incorrigible 1
Runaway 7
Stolen Property 1
Traffic Violation 1
Trespassing 1
Delinquent Parole Violation 4
Status Parole Violation 11
Other Offense/Property 3
Coding Error 1

Reason Given for Detention:

Awaiting Parents 25
Awaiting Transfer Secure 8
Awaiting Transfer Non-Secure 1
Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 34
Court Ordered Disposition 4
Court Ward Transfer Secure 3
Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 4
DSS Ward Transfer Secure 3
Coding Errors 7

PROFILE of KENT **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>436,687</u>	<u>39,644</u>	<u>9.0%</u>	<u>4.2%</u>
1985	<u>453,629</u>	<u>37,295</u>	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>4.2%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>23,975</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>3,940</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,783</u>
		Offense v Person <u>519</u>	Offense v Person <u>134</u>
		Offense v Property <u>3,421</u>	Offense v Property <u>1,649</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>22,456</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>10,317</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,198</u>
		Status Offenses <u>952</u>	

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>49</u>	<u>3.26%</u>
1978	<u>63</u>	<u>4.47%</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>5.74%</u>	<u>1,601</u>
1976-77	<u>4.91%</u>	<u>1,365</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
45	NONE IN MI.	7 youth served per month	23	12

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

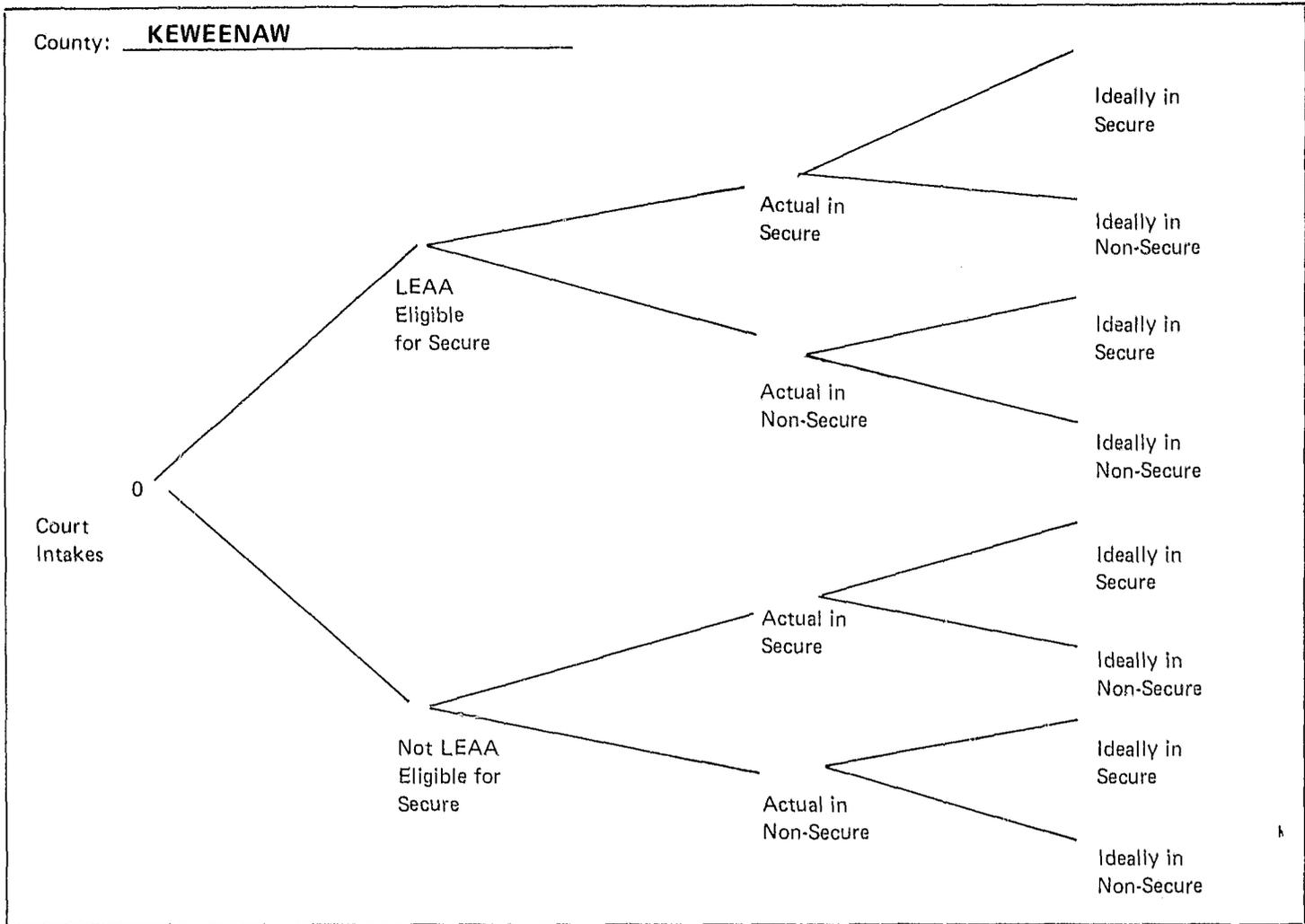
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 105, Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 15 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	11 (33% LEAA eligible)	1	9	26	54	0	0	4
Worker Ideal Intake	5 (43% LEAA eligible)	2	8	29	57	0	0	4
LEAA/Worker Ideal	3	0	8	29	57	0	0	4
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure:	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home:
Actual Total in Secure:	Ideally in Supervised Release:
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure:	Ideally in Mental Health:
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure:	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of KEWEENAW County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>2,311</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>0.02%</u>
1985	<u>2,437</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>5.8%</u>	<u>0.02%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>93</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>6</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>2</u>
		Offense v Person <u>2</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>4</u>	Offense v Property <u>1</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>143</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>73</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>19</u>
			Status Offenses <u>0</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1975-76	<u>N/A</u>	<u></u>
1978	<u>3</u>	<u>0.21%</u>	1976-77	<u>N/A</u>	<u></u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

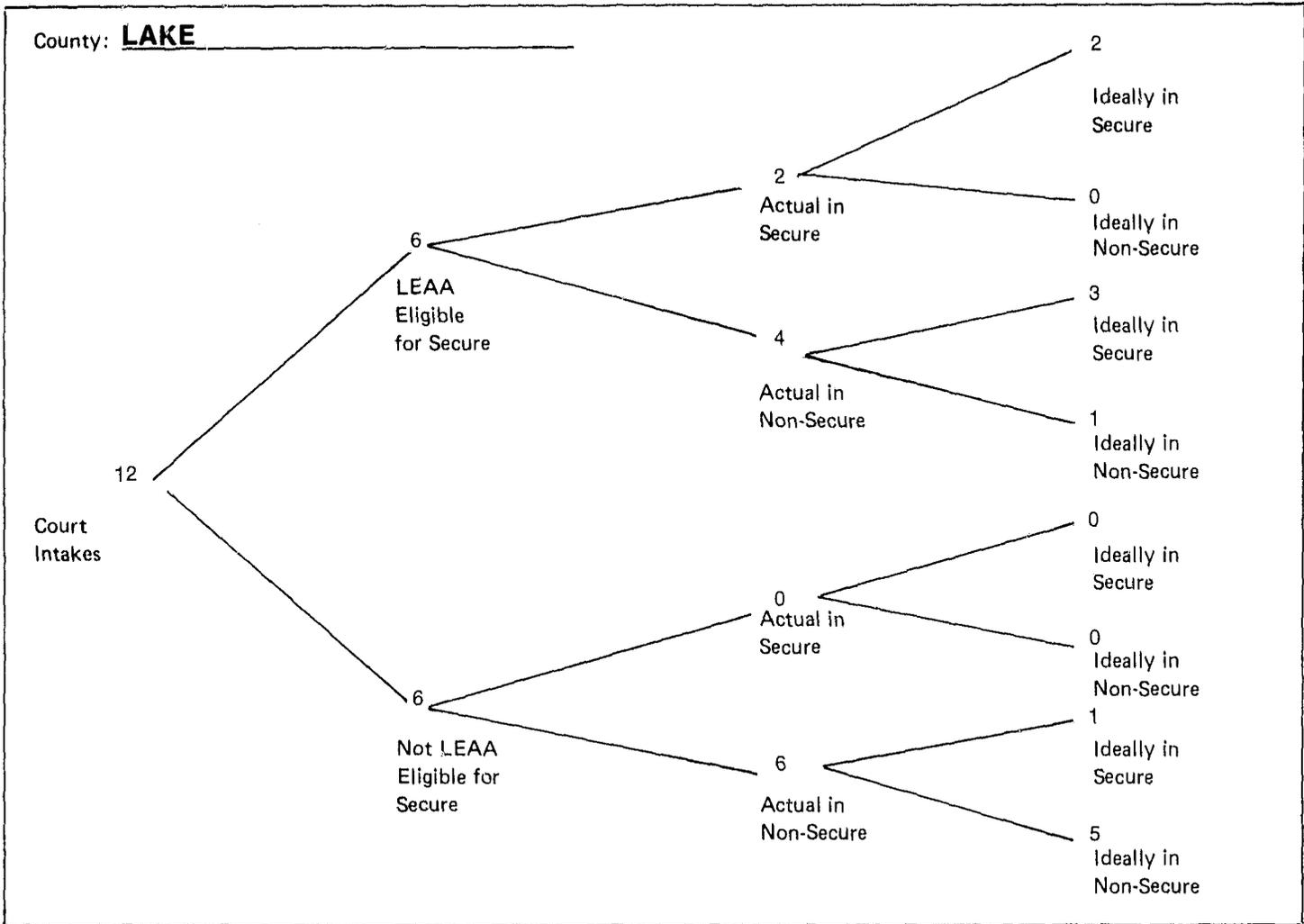
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of _____ . Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention _____ youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	NO INTAKE REPORTED							
Worker Ideal Intake								
LEAA/Worker Ideal					

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 2	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 2	Ideally in Mental Health: 1
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 5	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 2	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Burglary 2	Awaiting Parents 1
Jail: 2		Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of LAKE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>7,621</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>8.8%</u>	<u>0.07%</u>
1985	<u>9,035</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>6.0%</u>	<u>0.06%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,135</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>105</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>64</u>
		Offense v Person <u>11</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>94</u>	Offense v Property <u>64</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>509</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>127</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>19</u>
			Status Offenses <u>6</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1975-76	<u>8.05%</u>	<u>26</u>
1978	<u>6</u>	<u>0.42%</u>	1976-77	<u>2.67%</u>	<u>9</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	NONE IN MI.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

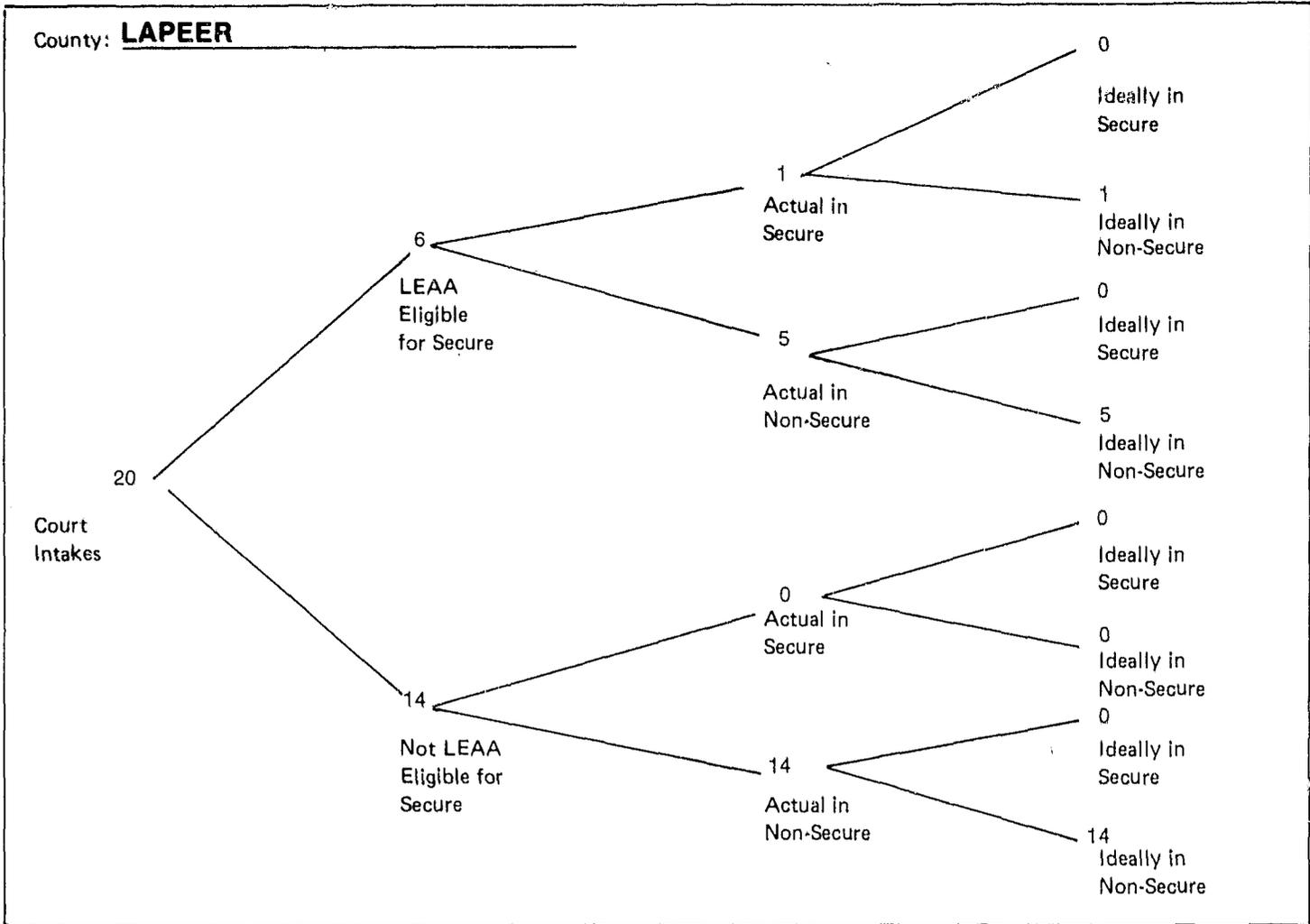
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 18. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 9 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u> (Meet LEAA standards)	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>9</u> (83% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.5</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>7.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.5</u>
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 1	Ideally in Supervised Release: 6
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 3
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of LAPEER County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>69,438</u>	<u>9,694</u>	<u>13.9%</u>	<u>1.0%</u>
1985	<u>77,784</u>	<u>8,356</u>	<u>10.7%</u>	<u>0.9%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,059</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>220</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>55</u>
		Offense v Person <u>30</u>	Offense v Person <u>3</u>
		Offense v Property <u>190</u>	Offense v Property <u>52</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,147</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,430</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>103</u>
			Status Offenses <u>8</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>16</u>	<u>1.0%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.73%</u>	<u>205</u>
1978	<u>11</u>	<u>0.78%</u>	1976-77	<u>6.15%</u>	<u>280</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
Served by Genesee Regional Facility	NONE IN MI.	0	4	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

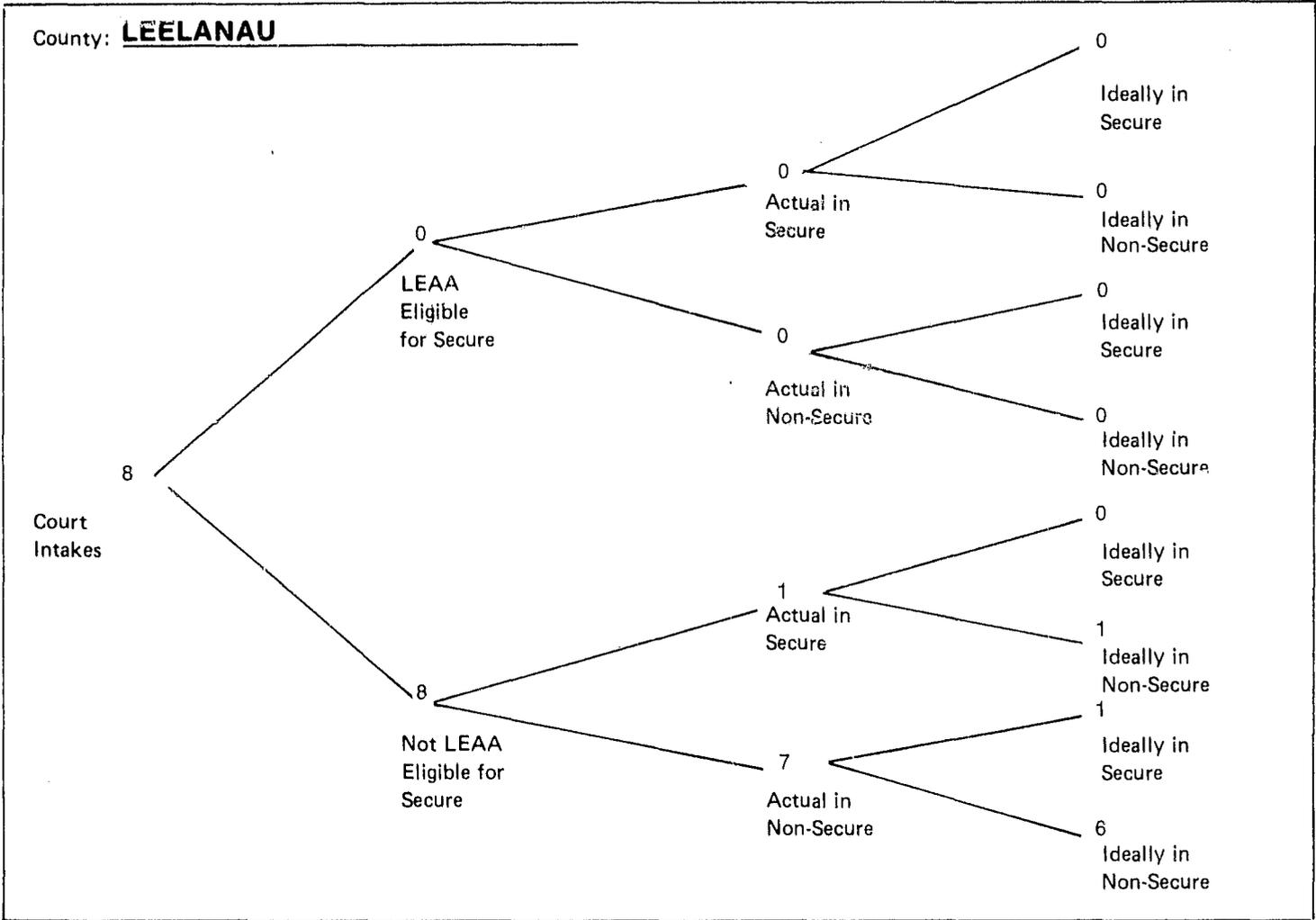
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 38. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 11 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	2 (100% LEAA eligible)	0	0	17	15	4	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	0	11	23	4	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	0	11	23	4	0	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth services, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 1	Ideally in Supervised Release: 7
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 2	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Incorrigible 1	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 1
Jail: 2	Traffic Violation 1	DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of LEELANAU **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>13,781</u>	<u>1,318</u>	<u>9.5%</u>	<u>0.14%</u>
1985	<u>15,321</u>	<u>1,292</u>	<u>8.4%</u>	<u>0.14%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>502</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>65</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>43</u>
		Offense v Person <u>6</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>59</u>	Offense v Property <u>43</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>626</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>206</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>21</u>
			Status Offenses <u>25</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>4</u>	<u>0.26%</u>	1975-76	<u>3.08%</u>	<u>22</u>
1978	<u>1</u>	<u>0.07%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.01%</u>	<u>23</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	NONE IN MI.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

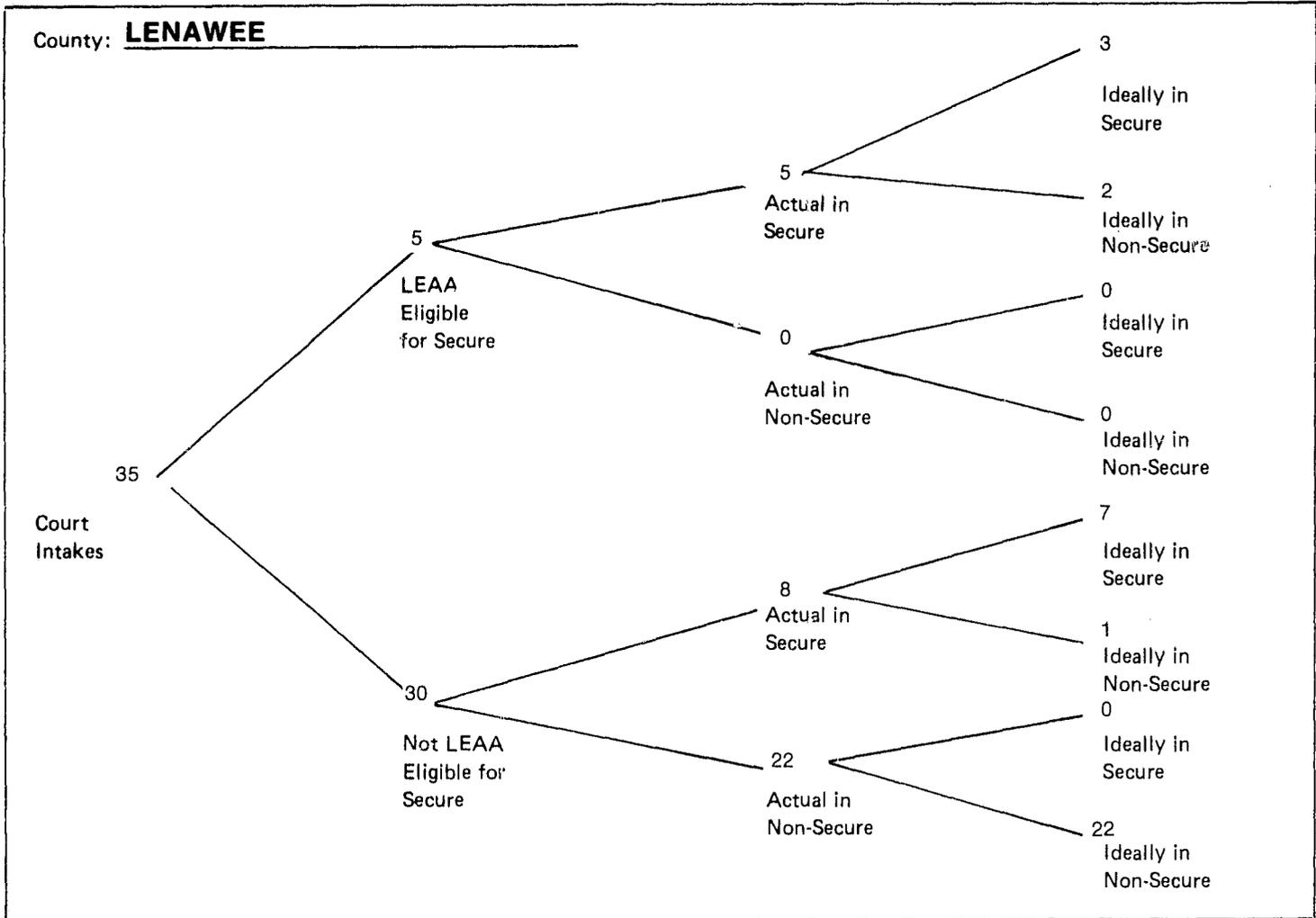
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 9. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention --- youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>1</u> (0% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>1</u> (0% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 5	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 4
Actual Total in Secure: 13	Ideally in Supervised Release: 10
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 5	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 3	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of LENAWEE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>89,932</u>	<u>8,873</u>	<u>9.8%</u>	<u>1.0%</u>
1985	<u>93,505</u>	<u>8,720</u>	<u>9.3%</u>	<u>1.0%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>3,256</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>497</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>194</u>
		Offense v Person <u>67</u>	Offense v Person <u>3</u>
		Offense v Property <u>430</u>	Offense v Property <u>191</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>4,027</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>2,238</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>198</u>
			Status Offenses <u>76</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
1978	<u>1</u>	<u>0.07%</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>5.02%</u>	<u>338</u>
1976-77	<u>5.25%</u>	<u>347</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>20</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

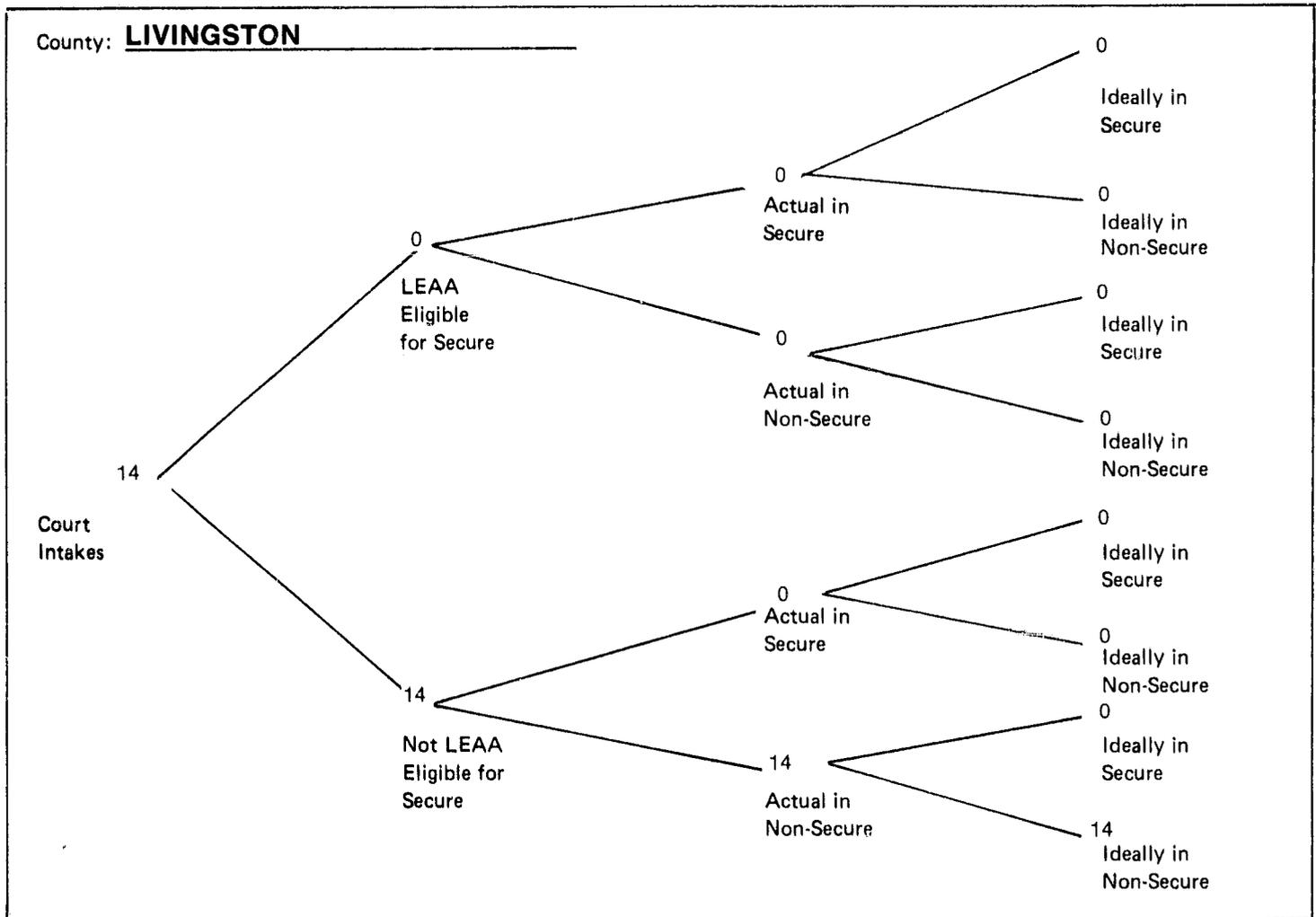
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 35. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 5 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>13</u> (38% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>10</u> (30% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 12
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Delinquent Parole Violation 1	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
Jail:		
Police Lock-up: 1		

PROFILE of LIVINGSTON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>99,551</u>	<u>12,260</u>	<u>12.3%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>
1985	<u>124,697</u>	<u>11,165</u>	<u>8.9%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>3,903</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>377</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>167</u>
		Offense v Person <u>63</u>	Offense v Person <u>6</u>
		Offense v Property <u>314</u>	Offense v Property <u>161</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>5,946</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>2,021</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>255</u>
			Status Offenses <u>54</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>10</u>	<u>0.66%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.88%</u>	<u>280</u>
1978	<u>30</u>	<u>2.13%</u>	1976-77	<u>4.26%</u>	<u>253</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
Served by Genesee Regional Facility	NONE IN MI.	0	12	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

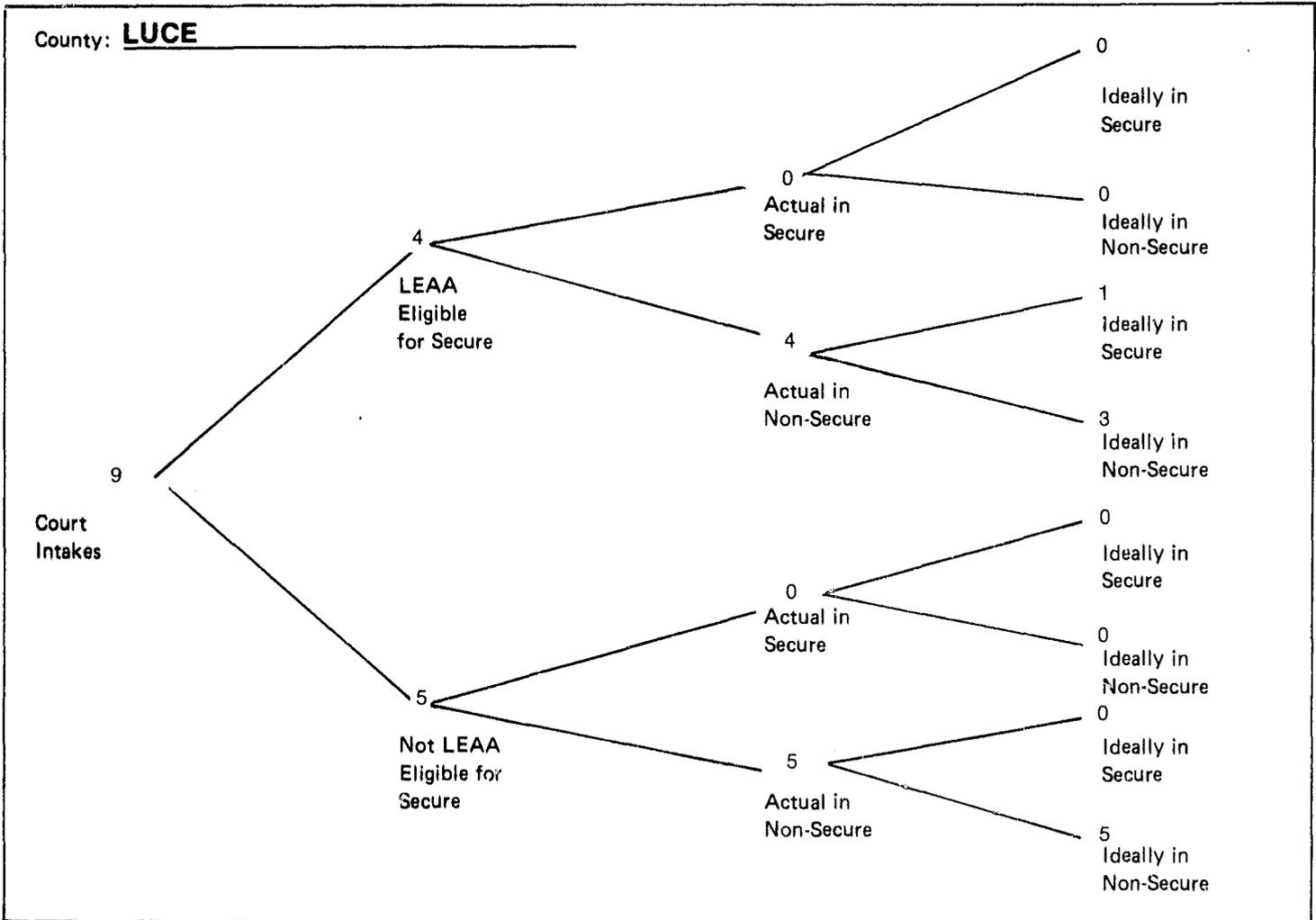
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 30. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention --- youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	2	26	2	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	2	26	2	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	2	26	2	0	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
 (Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 4	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 5
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 3
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of LUCE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	7,624	478	6.2%	0.05%
1985	8,478	389	4.2%	0.04%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>393</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>73</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>26</u>
		Offense v Person <u>5</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>68</u>	Offense v Property <u>26</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>557</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>272</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>57</u>
		Status Offenses <u>7</u>	

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>11</u>	<u>0.73%</u>
1978	<u>11</u>	<u>0.78%</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>6.15%</u>	<u>35</u>
1976-77	<u>7.05%</u>	<u>39</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	2	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

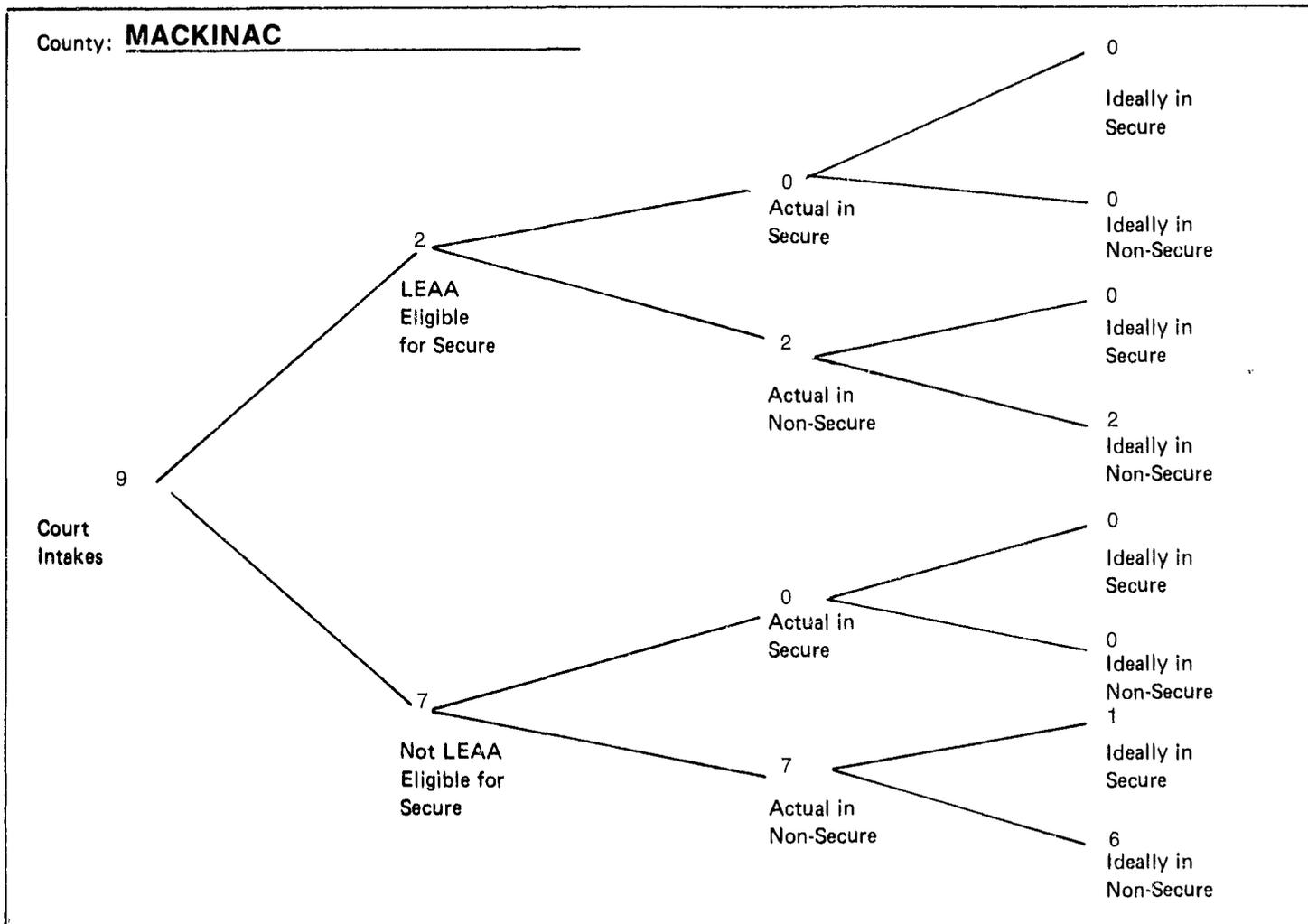
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 22. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 10 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	5	15	2	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	2 (100% LEAA eligible)	0	12	7	0	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	2	0	12	7	0	0	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of MACKINAC County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	11,120	1,042	9.3%	0.1%
1985	11,676	1,111	9.5%	0.1%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 685	Part 1 Crimes 97	Part 1 Crimes 39
		Offense v Person 8	Offense v Person 1
		Offense v Property 89	Offense v Property 38
	Part 2 Crimes 1,035	Part 2 Crimes 513	Part 2 Crimes 61
			Status Offenses 8

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	1	0.06%	1975-76	3.77%	32
1978	3	0.21%	1976-77	3.04%	26

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace			Non-Secure Bedspace	
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	0	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 28. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 6 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

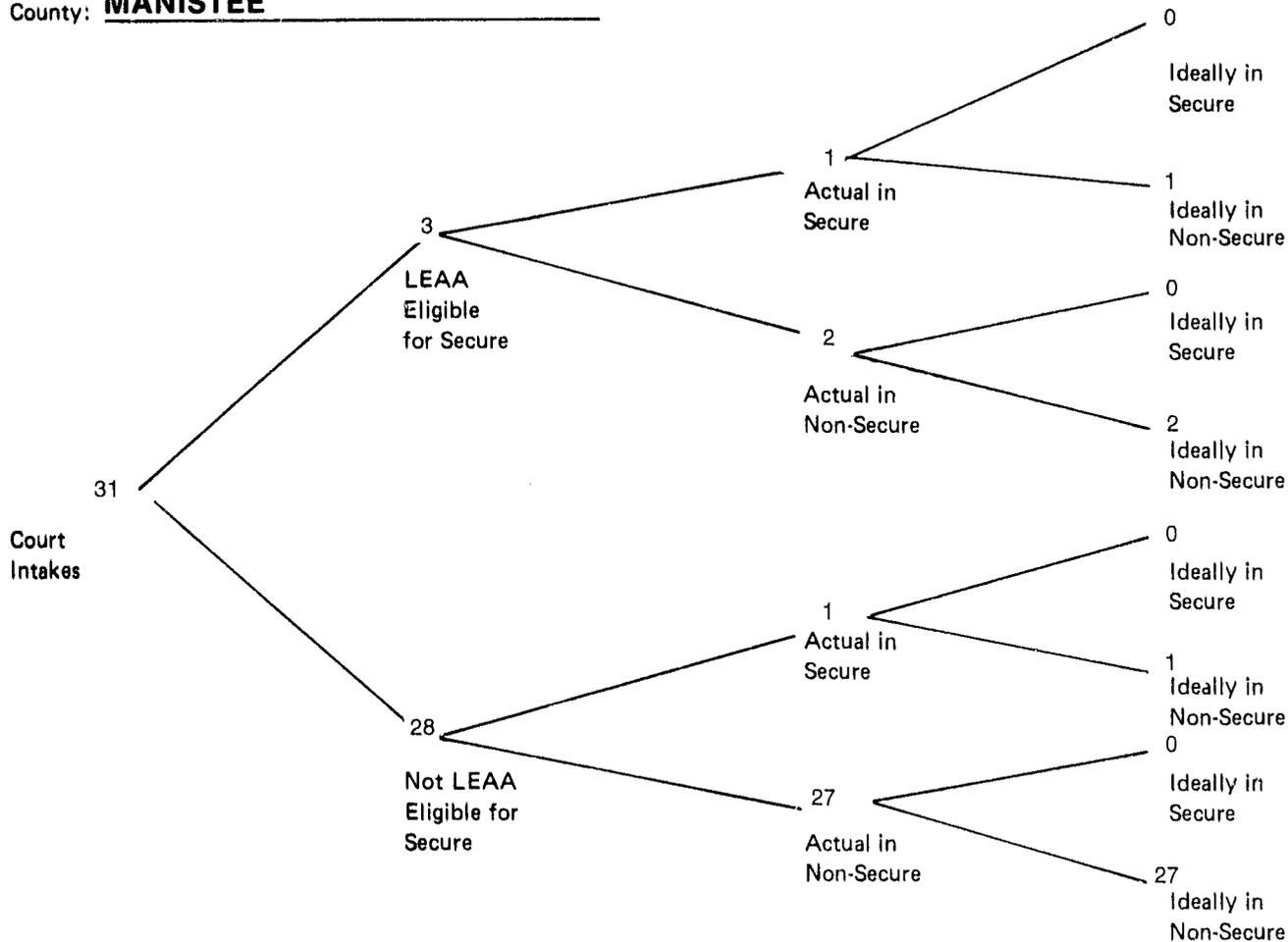
	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	0	9	19	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	3 (0% LEAA eligible)	0	3	0	22	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker ideal	0	0	3	0	22	0	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)

County: MANISTEE



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 2	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of MANISTEE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>22,782</u>	<u>2,399</u>	<u>10.5%</u>	<u>0.25%</u>
1985	<u>24,123</u>	<u>2,148</u>	<u>8.9%</u>	<u>0.24%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,105</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>134</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>56</u>
		Offense v Person <u>13</u>	Offense v Person <u>6</u>
		Offense v Property <u>121</u>	Offense v Property <u>50</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,329</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>489</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>92</u>
			Status Offenses <u>9</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>7</u>	<u>0.46%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.53%</u>	<u>66</u>
1978	<u>5</u>	<u>0.35%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.02%</u>	<u>44</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

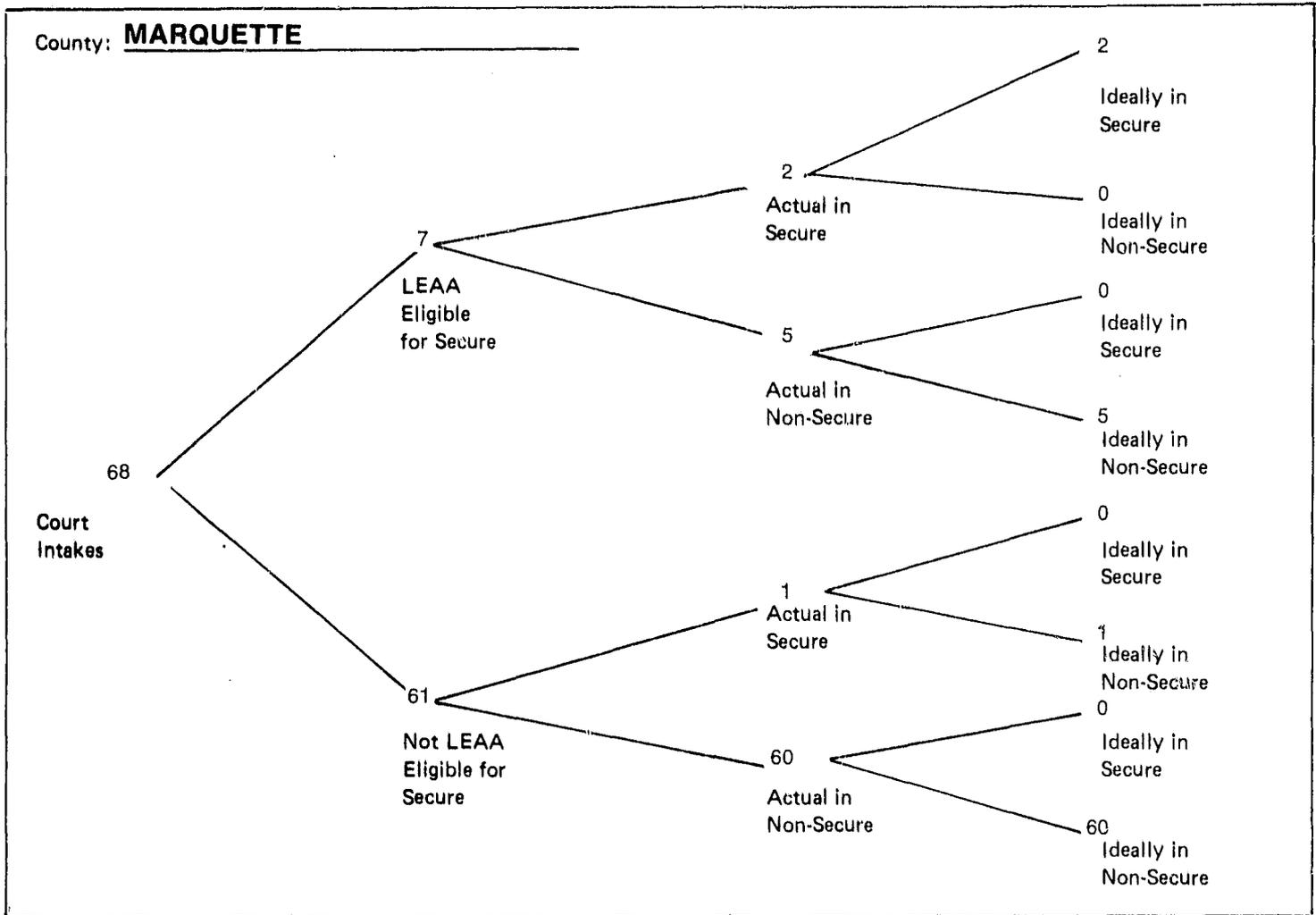
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 31. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>2</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 7	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 3	Ideally in Supervised Release: 18
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 2	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 2	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 31	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 30*	Arson 1	Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
Jail: 1	Auto Theft 4	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 19
Police Lock-up:	Burglary 2	Court Ordered Disposition 1
	Petty Larceny 4	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 6
	Truant 1	DSS Ward Transfer Secure 1
	Incorrigible 3	DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 3
	Runaway 7	
	Dependent/Neglected/Abused 3	
	Delinquent Parole Violation 2	
	Status Parole Violation 4	

* Marquette "detention" facility is not secure

PROFILE of MARQUETTE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>72,333</u>	<u>6,011</u>	<u>8.3%</u>	<u>0.6%</u>
1985	<u>77,560</u>	<u>5,369</u>	<u>6.9%</u>	<u>0.6%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,568</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>707</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>325</u>
		Offense v Person <u>41</u>	Offense v Person <u>3</u>
		Offense v Property <u>666</u>	Offense v Property <u>322</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,675</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,235</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>182</u>
		Status Offenses <u>24</u>	

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>6</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	1975-76	<u>3.48%</u>	<u>165</u>
1978	<u>17</u>	<u>1.20%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.38%</u>	<u>253</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

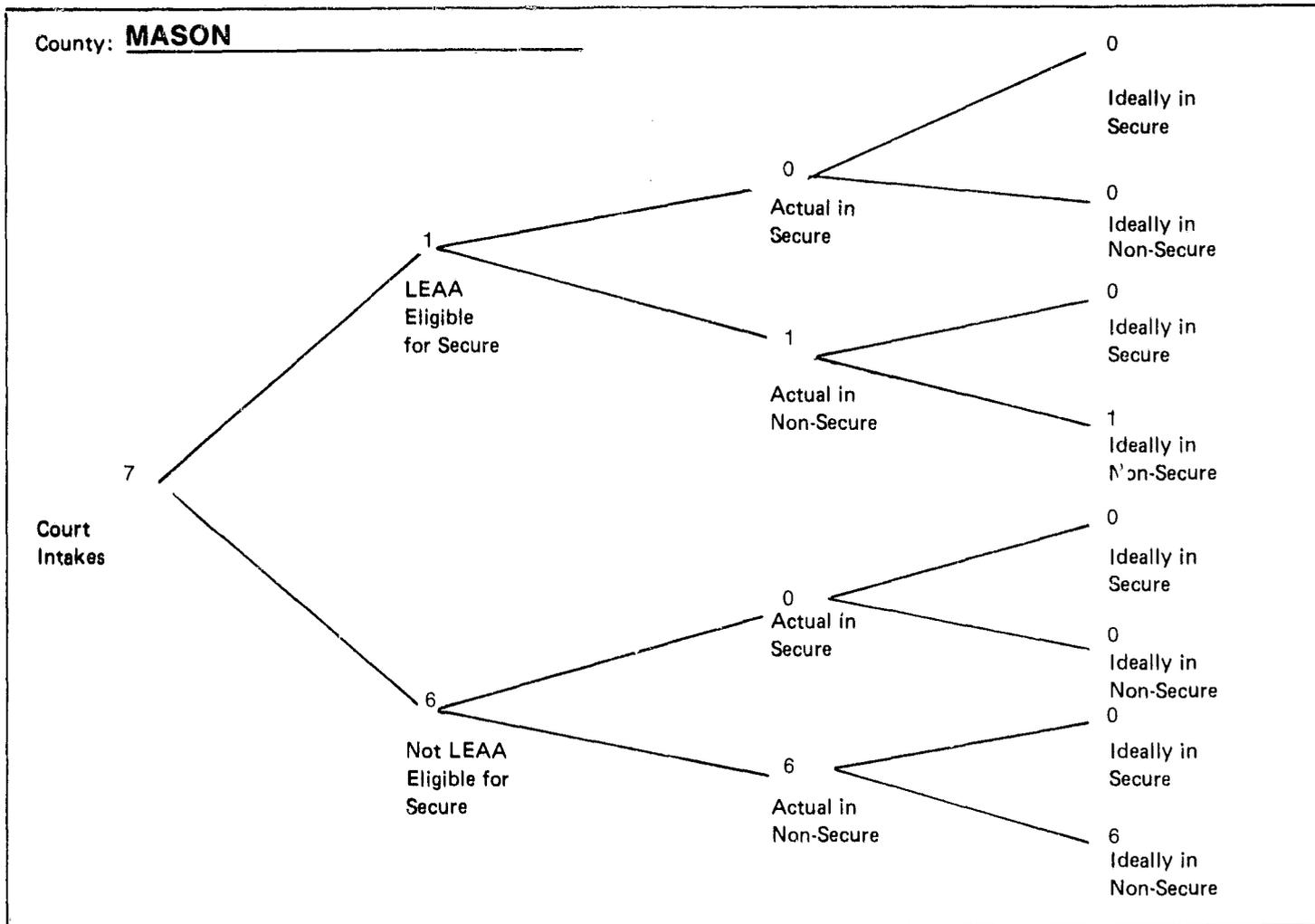
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 93. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 10 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center/ Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>3</u> (66% LEAA eligible)	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>3</u> (100% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 2	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Runaway 2	Awaiting Court Contact 1
Jail: 2		Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of MASON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	25,809	2,338	9.0%	0.25%
1985	27,932	2,086	7.4%	0.23%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,176</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>139</u>	Part 1 Crimes: <u>66</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,648</u>	Offense v Person <u>14</u> Offense v Property <u>125</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u> Offense v Property <u>66</u>
		Part 2 Crimes <u>274</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>39</u> Status Offenses <u>8</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>9</u>	<u>0.59%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.80%</u>	<u>88</u>
1978	<u>2</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.92%</u>	<u>75</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

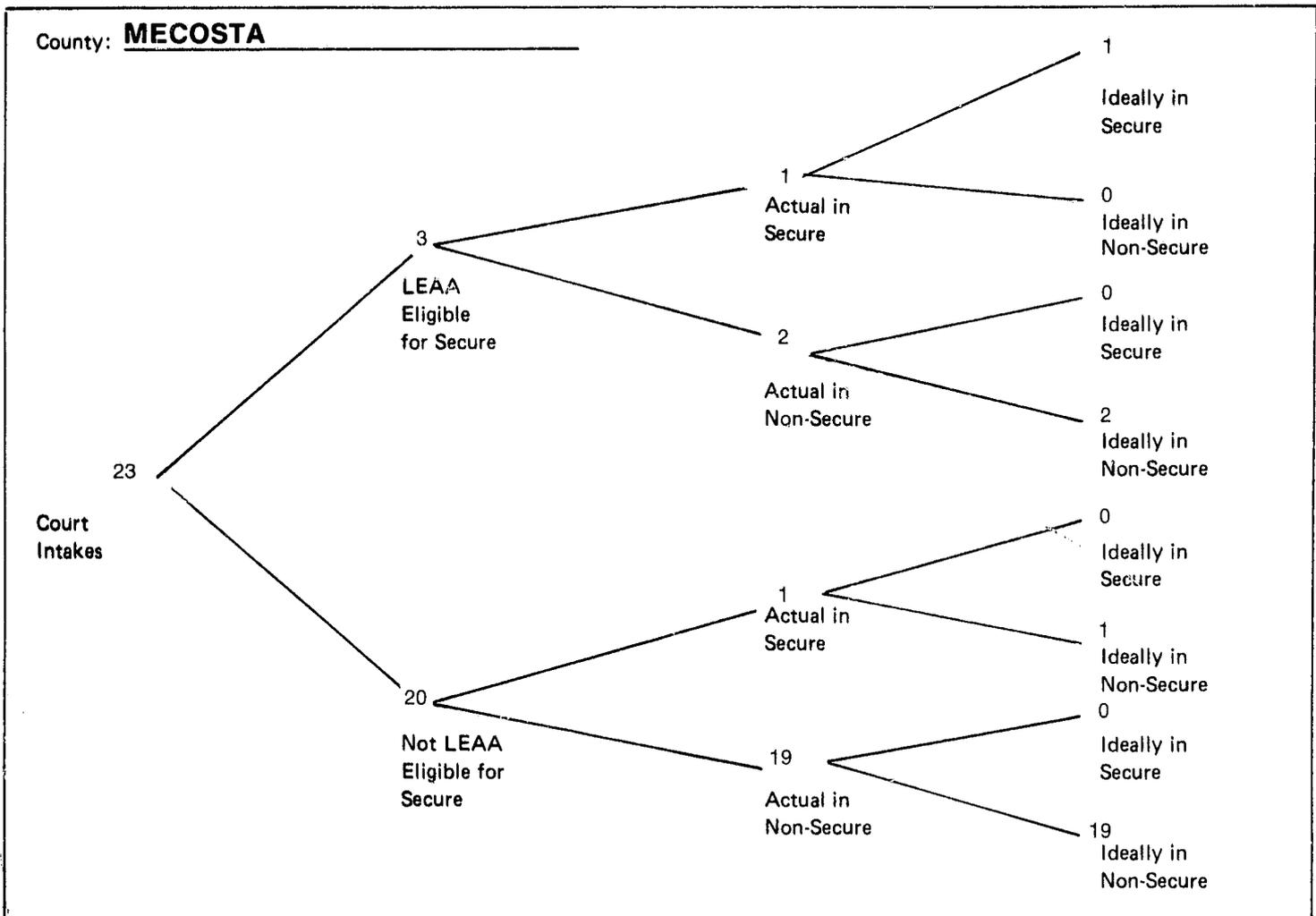
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 35. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 5 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 2	Ideally in Supervised Release: 12
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of MECOSTA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>37,959</u>	<u>1,989</u>	<u>5.2%</u>	<u>0.21%</u>
1985	<u>43,900</u>	<u>1,832</u>	<u>4.1%</u>	<u>0.21%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,596</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>279</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>44</u>
		Offense v Person <u>16</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>263</u>	Offense v Property <u>44</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,710</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>436</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>18</u>
			Status Offenses <u>9</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>6</u>	<u>0.39%</u>	1975-76	<u>6.00%</u>	<u>122</u>
1978	<u>1</u>	<u>0.07%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.45%</u>	<u>114</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

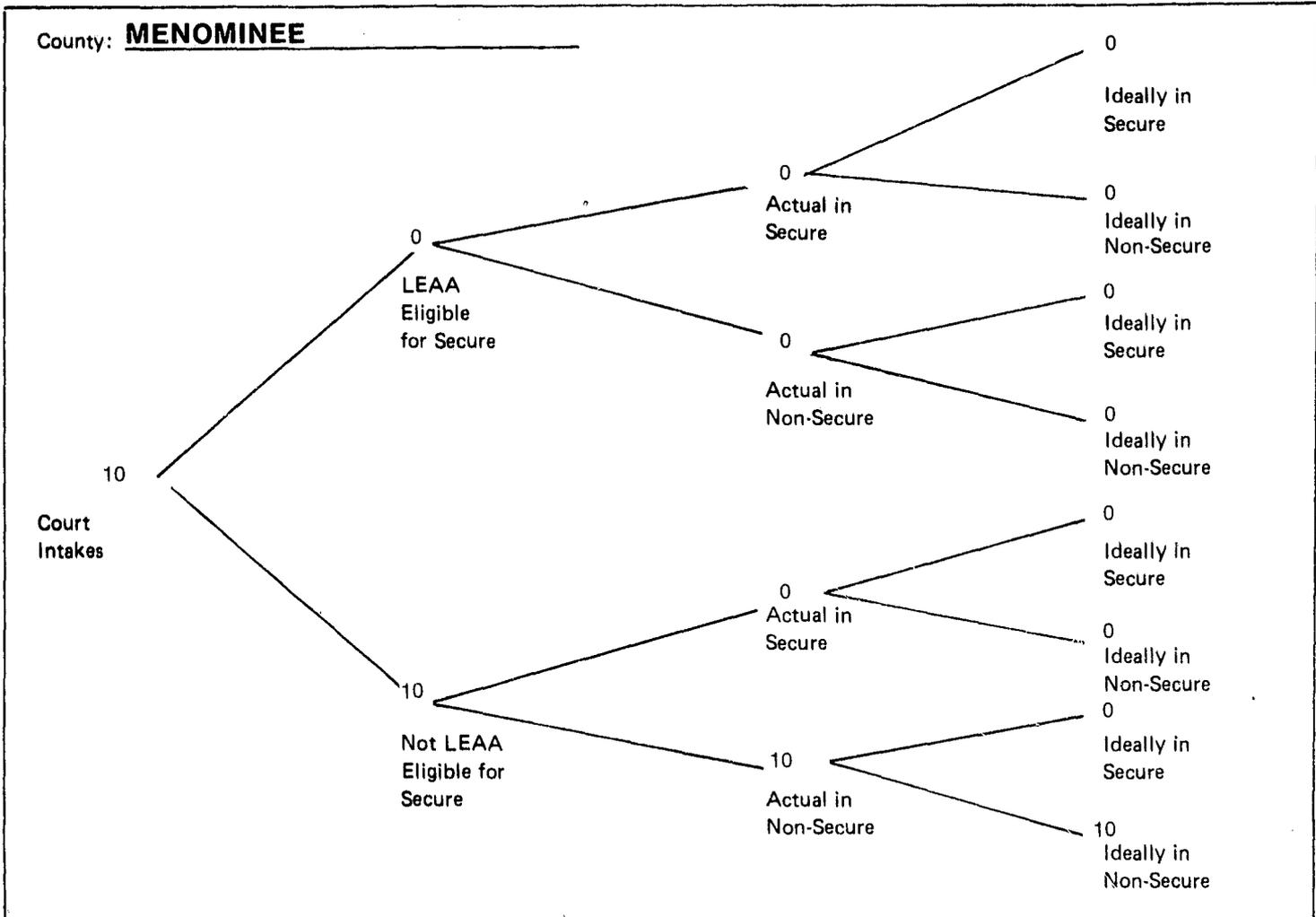
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 23. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>1</u> (100% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 5
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Traffic Violation 1	Awaiting Court Contact 1
Jail: 1		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of MENOMINEE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>26,722</u>	<u>2,915</u>	<u>10.9%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
1985	<u>28,088</u>	<u>2,496</u>	<u>8.8%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>815</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>111</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>58</u>
		Offense v Person <u>14</u>	Offense v Person <u>2</u>
		Offense v Property <u>97</u>	Offense v Property <u>56</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>892</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>390</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>93</u>
			Status Offenses <u>10</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1975-76	<u>1.79%</u>	<u>35</u>
1978	<u>5</u>	<u>0.35%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.07%</u>	<u>61</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	NONE IN MI.	7 youth served per month	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

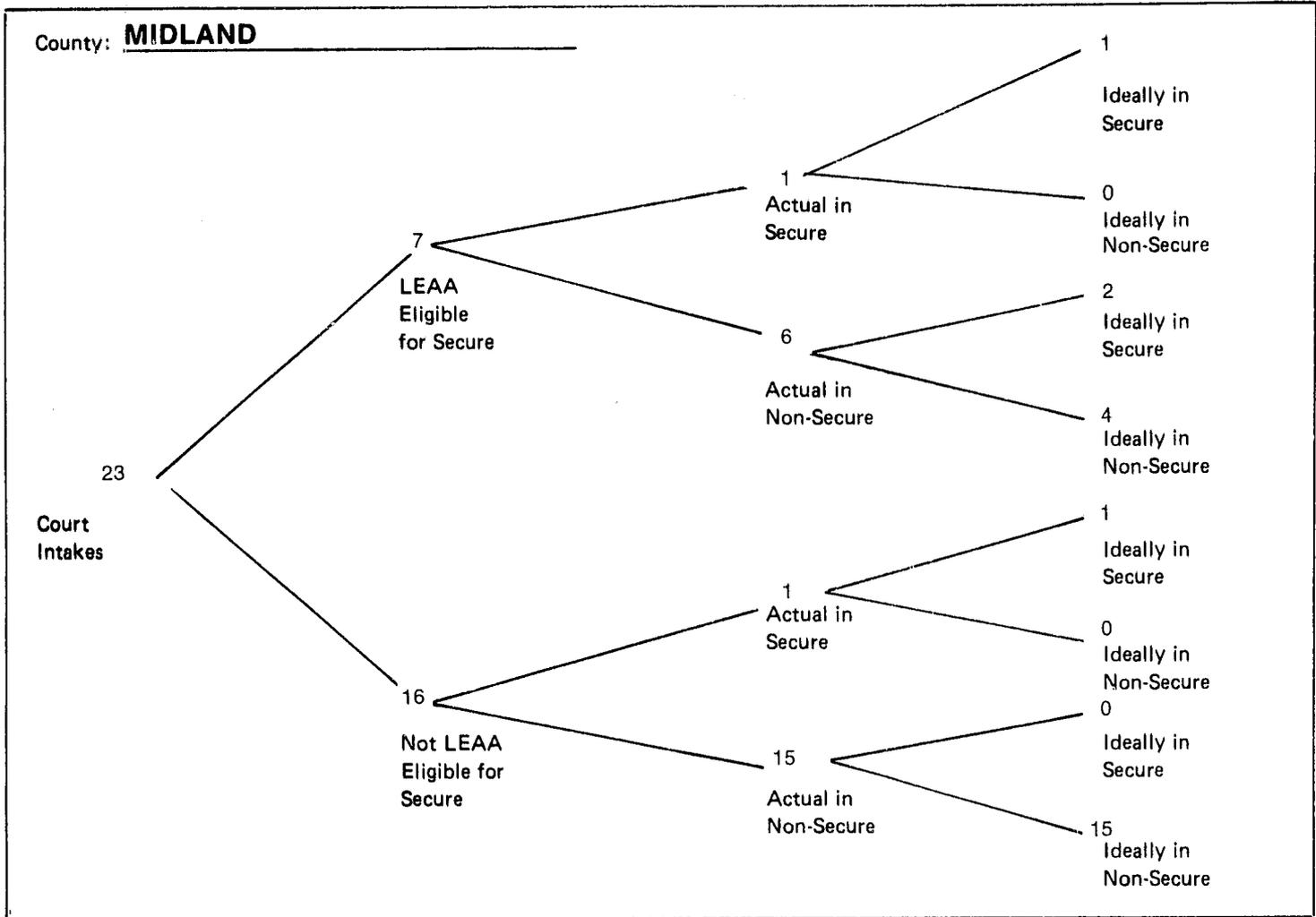
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 18. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 0 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 7	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 3
Actual Total in Secure: 2	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 3	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 2	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Burglary 1	Awaiting Court Contact 1
Jail: 2	Runaway 1	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 1
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of MIDLAND County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	71,448	8,616	12.0%	0.9%
1985	74,788	7,840	10.4%	0.9%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 2,726	Part 1 Crimes 261	Part 1 Crimes 56
		Offense v Person 39	Offense v Person 1
		Offense v Property 222	Offense v Property 55
	Part 2 Crimes 2,583	Part 2 Crimes 670	Part 2 Crimes 54
			Status Offenses 95

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	6	0.39%	1975-76	4.71%	275
1978	6	0.42%	1976-77	4.53%	258

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	8	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

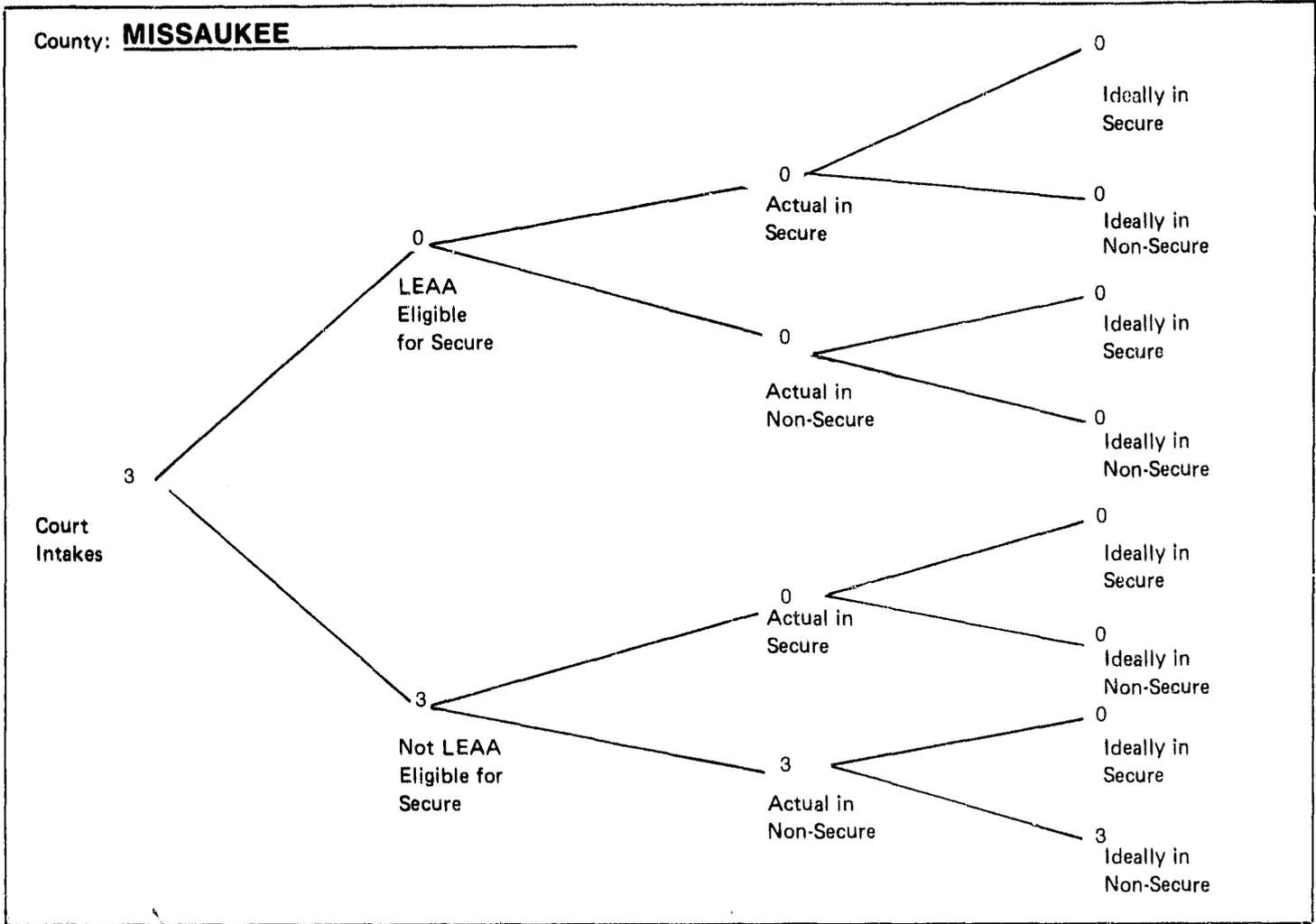
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 33. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 10 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	3 (33% LEAA eligible)	0	4	3	22	0	0	1
Worker Ideal Intake	6 (75% LEAA eligible)	0	4	0	22	0	0	1
LEAA/Worker Ideal	4	0	4	0	22	0	0	1
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of MISSAUKEE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>10,237</u>	<u>982</u>	<u>9.5%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
1985	<u>11,571</u>	<u>741</u>	<u>6.5%</u>	<u>0.08%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>327</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>43</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>17</u>
	Offense v Person <u>5</u>	Offense v Person <u>5</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
1978	Offense v Property <u>38</u>	Offense v Property <u>38</u>	Offense v Property <u>17</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>487</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>232</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>33</u>
	Status Offenses <u>1</u>		Status Offenses <u>1</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>1</u>	<u>0.06%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.63%</u>	<u>29</u>
1978	<u>3</u>	<u>0.21%</u>	1976-77	<u>4.50%</u>	<u>29</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

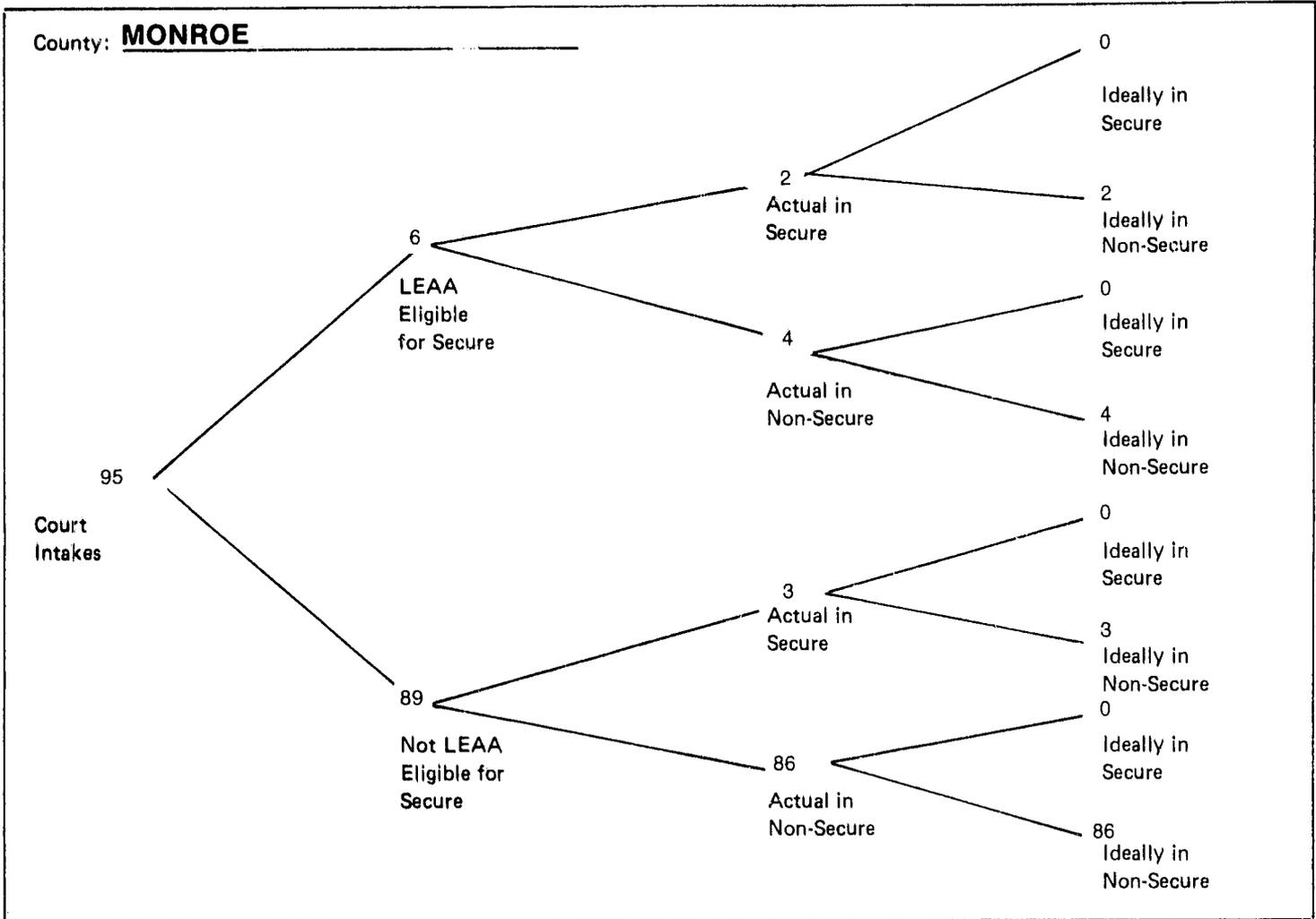
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 10. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 0 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 4
Actual Total in Secure: 5	Ideally in Supervised Release: 19
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 2	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 7	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 7	Burglary 1	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 5
Jail:	Petty Larceny 1	Diagnostic Assessment 2
Police Lock-up:	Other Sex Offense 1	
	Incorrigible 1	
	Runaway 1	
	Stolen Property 2	

PROFILE of MONROE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	138,133	16,946	12.2%	1.8%
1985	152,576	16,000	10.4%	1.8%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>4,500</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>672</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>297</u>
	Offense v Person <u>94</u>	Offense v Person <u>94</u>	Offense v Person <u>21</u>
	Offense v Property <u>578</u>	Offense v Property <u>578</u>	Offense v Property <u>276</u>
1978	Part 2 Crimes <u>5,746</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,329</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>338</u>
		Status Offenses <u>269</u>	Status Offenses <u>269</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>17</u>	<u>1.1%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.51%</u>	<u>492</u>
1978	<u>11</u>	<u>0.78%</u>	1976-77	<u>6.66%</u>	<u>614</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
18	NONE IN MI.	0	2 emergency foster beds	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

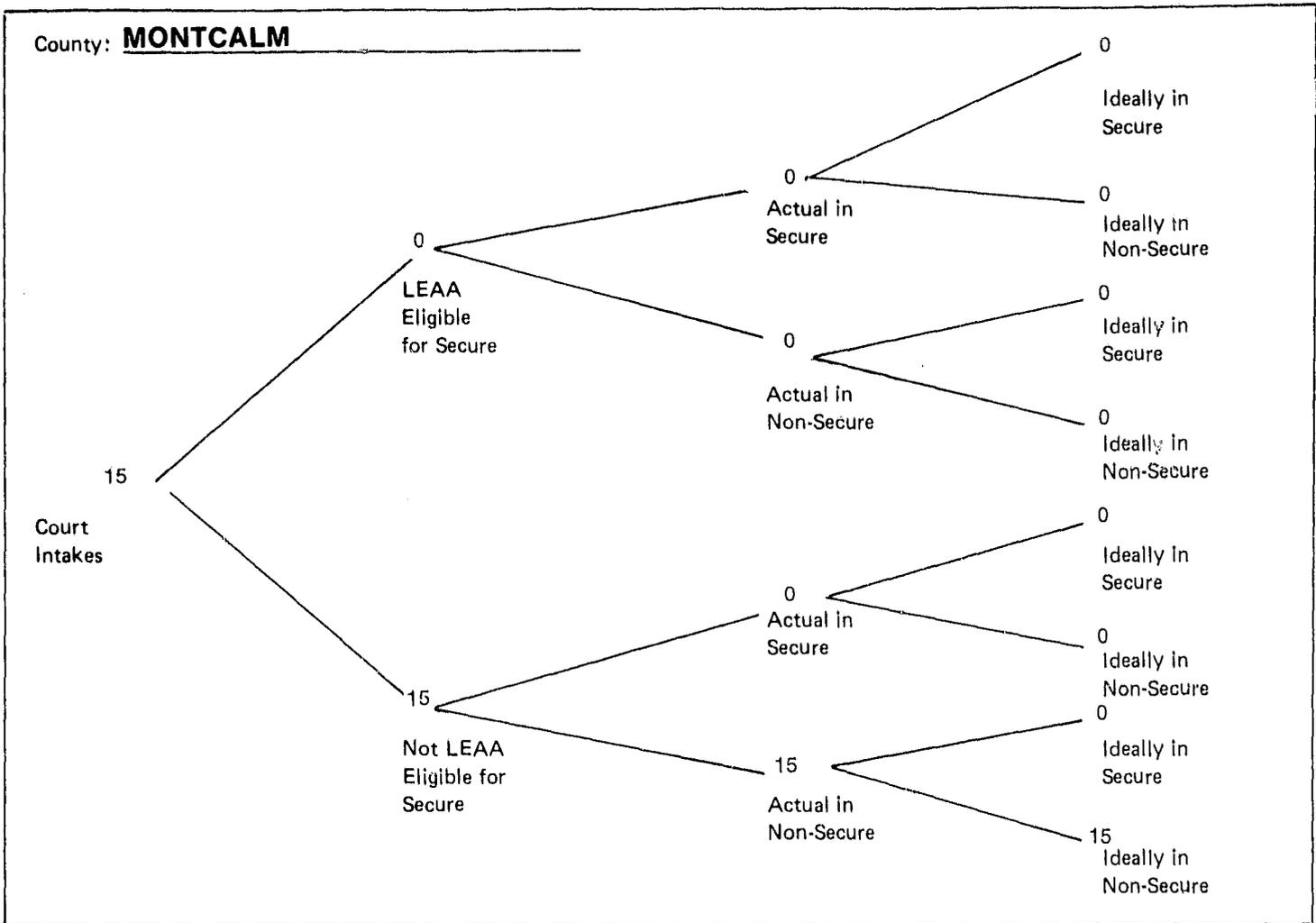
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 125+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 8 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	7 (40% LEAA eligible)	0	7	7	91	0	1	13
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	5	25	91	0	0	4
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	5	25	91	0	0	4
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 6
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 7	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Burglary 2	Awaiting Court Contact 4
Jail: 7	Runaway 4	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
Police Lock-up:	Other Not Listed 1	Other Not Specified 2

PROFILE of MONTCALM County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	47,548	5,393	11.3%	0.6%
1985	51,320	5,858	11.4%	0.7%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,539</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>161</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>52</u>
		Offense v Person <u>14</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>147</u>	Offense v Property <u>52</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>855</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>578</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>34</u>
			Status Offenses <u>10</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>1</u>	<u>0.06%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.69%</u>	<u>231</u>
1978	<u>2</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.94%</u>	<u>237</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	6	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

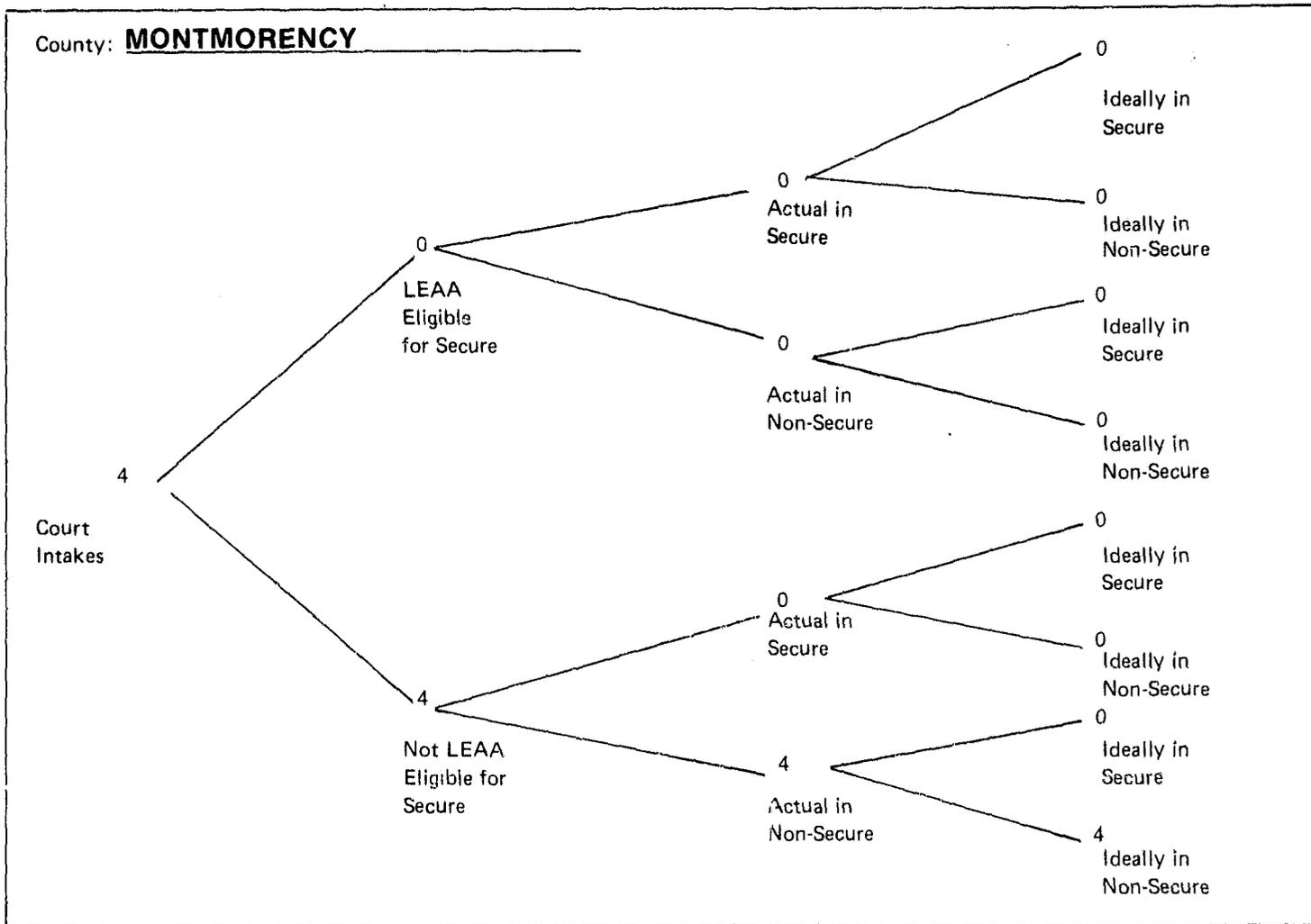
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 23. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 0 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	2	9	12	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	2	9	12	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	2	9	12	0	0	0
					

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
 (Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 4
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of MONTMORENCY County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	8,019	832	10.3%	0.08%
1985	9,240	595	6.4%	0.06%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 452	Part 1 Crimes 38	Part 1 Crimes 11
		Offense v Person 2	Offense v Person 0
1985	Part 2 Crimes 1,549	Offense v Property 36	Offense v Property 11
		Part 2 Crimes 129	Part 2 Crimes 10
			Status Offenses 5

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	1	0.06%	1975-76	4.96%	24
1978	1	0.07%	1976-77	5.52%	27

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	0	Served by Alpena Center

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

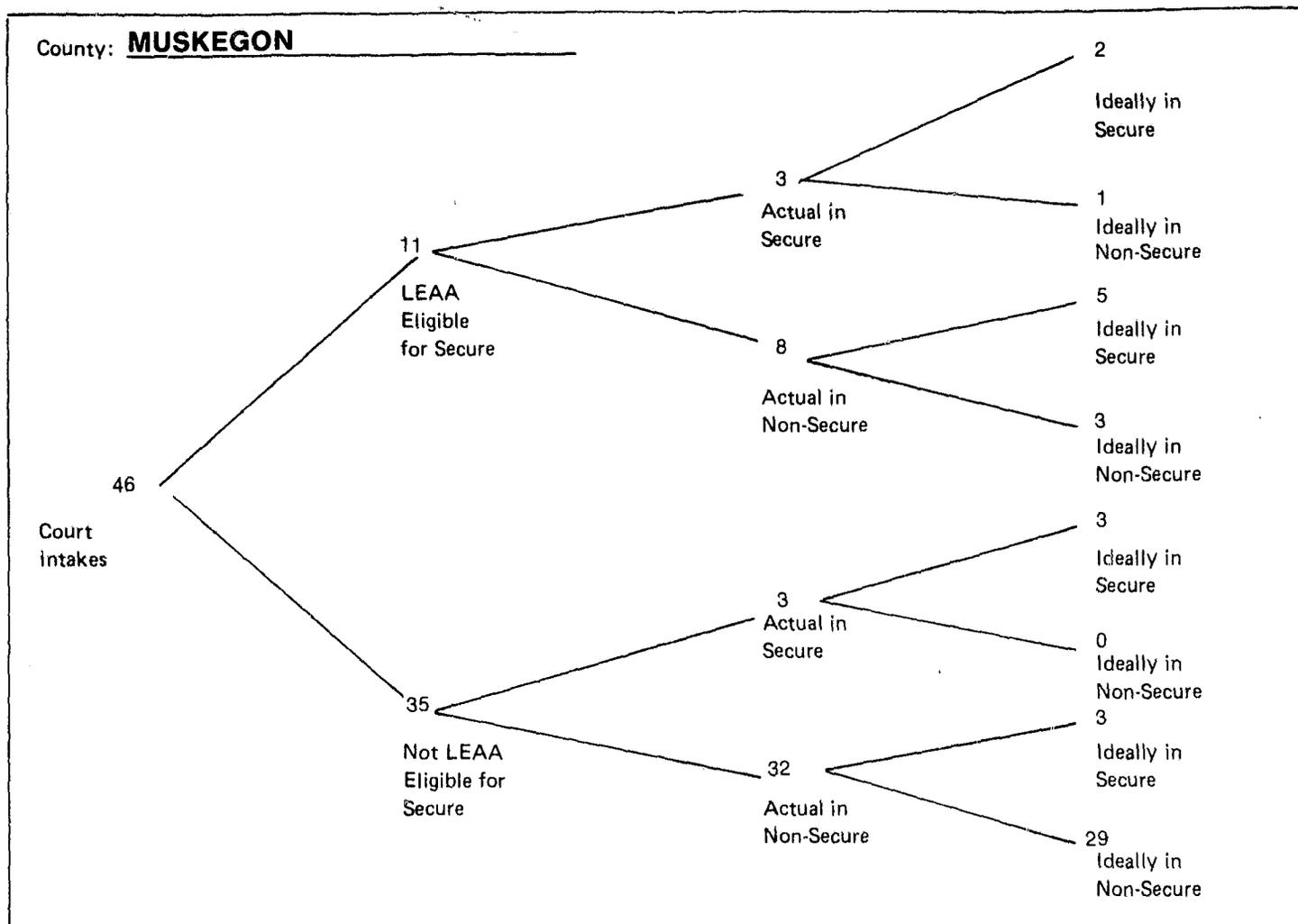
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 9. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention --- youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 11	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 6	Ideally in Supervised Release: 9
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 3	Ideally in Mental Health: 2
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 7	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 16

Secure Detention Facility: 15

Jail: 1

Police Lock-up:

Type of Offenses:

Drunkenness 1
Auto Theft 1
Burglary 4
Robbery 3
Runaway 1
Delinquent Parole Violation 2
Status Parole Violation 1
Weapons 1
Coding Errors 2

Reason Given for Detention:

Awaiting Parents 1
Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 13
Court Ordered Disposition 1
Coding Error 1

PROFILE of MUSKEGON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	157,494	14,155	8.9%	1.5%
1985	157,764	13,943	8.8%	1.6%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 10,751	Part 1 Crimes 1,582	Part 1 Crimes 712
		Offense v Person 236	Offense v Person 43
		Offense v Property 1,346	Offense v Property 669
	Part 2 Crimes 11,128	Part 2 Crimes 4,198	Part 2 Crimes 606
			Status Offenses 460

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	11	0.7%	1975-76	5.50%	644
1978	16	1.13%	1976-77	5.86%	707

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
22	NONE IN MI.	0	4	12

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

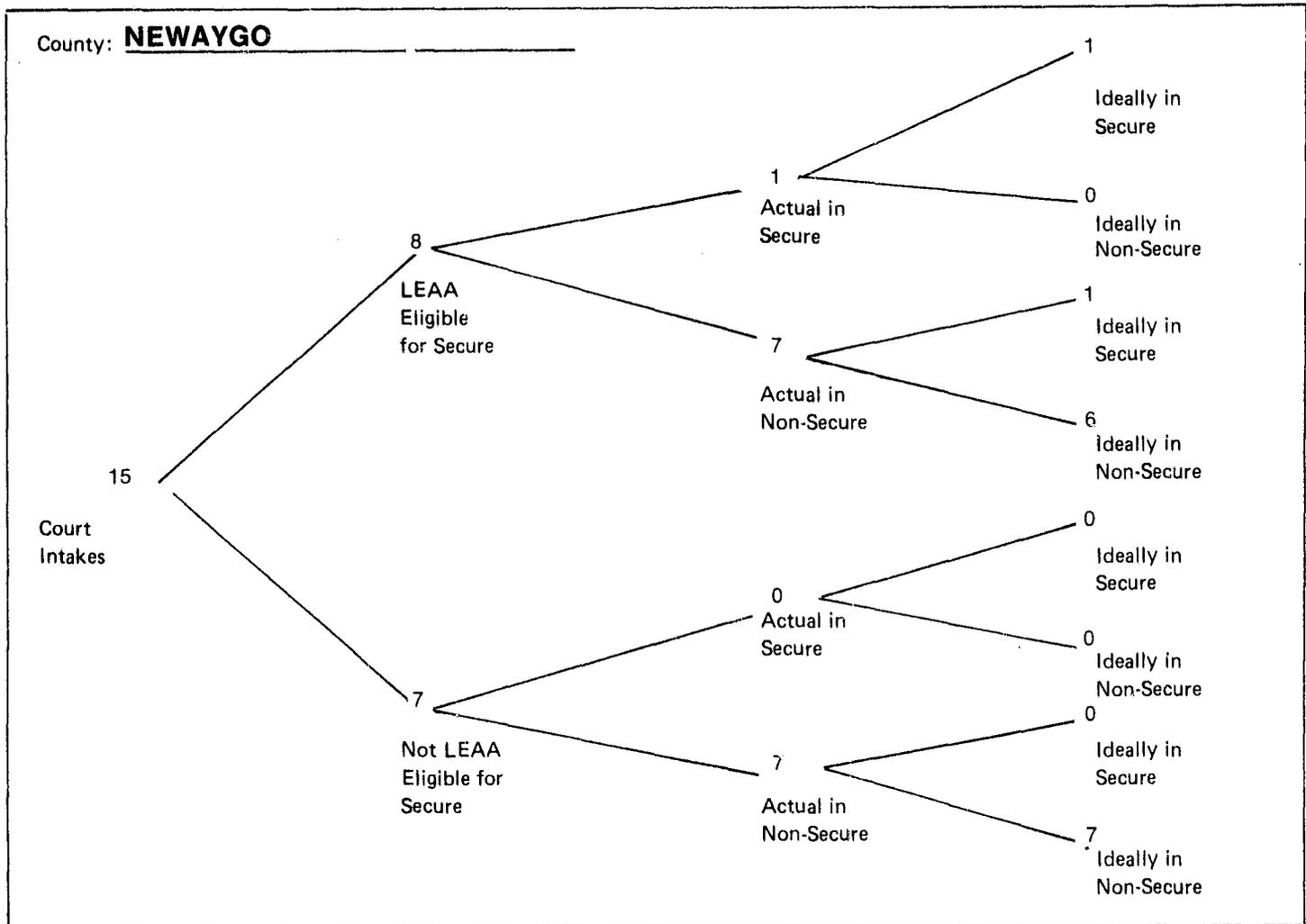
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 46. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 11 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	6 (50% LEAA eligible)	0	0	16	22	0	0	2
Worker Ideal Intake	13 (54% LEAA eligible)	0	1	9	19	2	0	2
LEAA/Worker Ideal	7	0	1	9	19	2	0	2
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 8	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 1	Ideally in Supervised Release: 4
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 2	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of NEWAYGO County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>34,170</u>	<u>3,815</u>	<u>11.1%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
1985	<u>37,606</u>	<u>3,021</u>	<u>8.0%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,020</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>138</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>54</u>
		Offense v Person <u>9</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>129</u>	Offense v Property <u>53</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,021</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>427</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>33</u>
			Status Offenses <u>23</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>4</u>	<u>0.26%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.79%</u>	<u>125</u>
1978	<u>2</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	1976-77	<u>4.03%</u>	<u>114</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

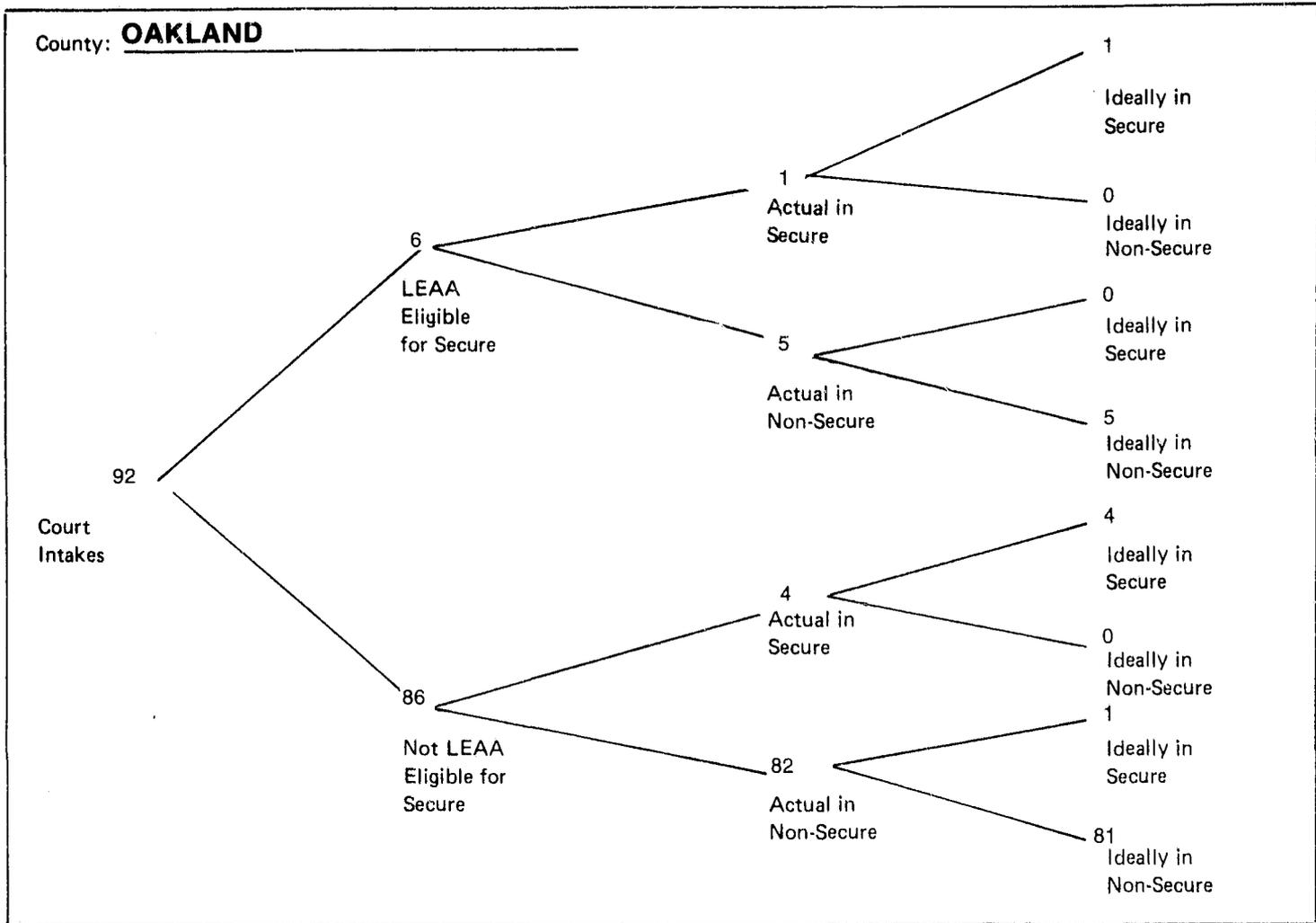
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 30. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 16 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>2</u> (100% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>4</u> (100% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 5	Ideally in Supervised Release: 11
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 127

Secure Detention Facility: 71

Jail:

Police Lock-up: 56

Type of Offenses:

Drunkenness 1
 Other Alcohol Violation 2
 Aggravated Assault 1
 Other Assault 12
 Auto Theft 4
 Burglary 8
 Disorderly Conduct 1
 Possession/Other Drugs 1
 Possession Marijuana 3
 Petty Larceny 31
 Municipal Ordinance Violation 1
 Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter 1
 Robbery 5
 Prostitution/Vice 1
 Other Sex Violation 2
 Truancy 24
 Incurrigible 1
 Runaway 1
 Stolen Property 7
 Vandalism 3
 Weapons 1
 Other Offense/Property 9
 Other Offense Not Listed 4

Reason Given for Detention:

Awaiting Parents 52
 Awaiting Transfer to Secure 2
 Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 29
 Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 37
 DSS Ward Transfer Secure 1
 DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 2
 Coding Error 4

PROFILE of OAKLAND County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>1,006,084</u>	<u>115,058</u>	<u>11.4%</u>	<u>12.3%</u>
1985	<u>1,047,266</u>	<u>105,924</u>	<u>10.1%</u>	<u>12.0%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>58,798</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>7,795</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,810</u>
		Offense v Person <u>1,102</u>	Offense v Person <u>182</u>
		Offense v Property <u>6,693</u>	Offense v Property <u>2,628</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>64,580</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>20,781</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,086</u>
			Status Offenses <u>272</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>44</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.52%</u>	<u>3,182</u>
1978	<u>72</u>	<u>5.11%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.76%</u>	<u>3,958</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
54	NONE IN MI.	0	47	8

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

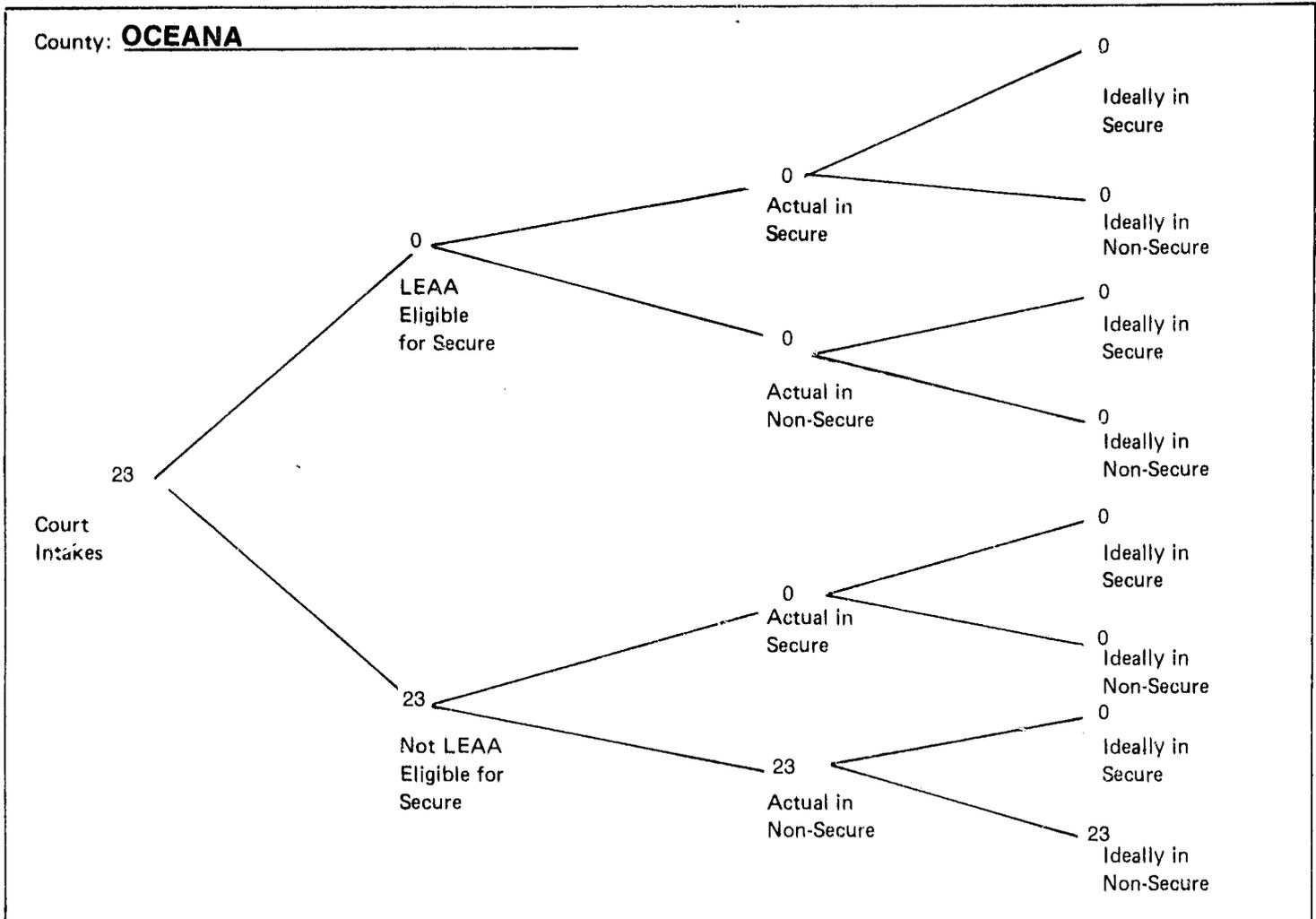
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 558. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 36 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	30 (17% LEAA eligible)	0	0	55	412	0	42	18
Worker Ideal Intake	36 (17% LEAA eligible)	0	6	67	388	0	42	18
LEAA/Worker Ideal	6	0	6	67	388	0	42	18

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 3
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 6
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of OCEANA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>23,253</u>	<u>2,992</u>	<u>12.8%</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
1985	<u>25,720</u>	<u>2,095</u>	<u>8.1%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>595</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>115</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>18</u>
		Offense v Person <u>16</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>99</u>	Offense v Property <u>18</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,019</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>597</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>46</u>
			Status Offenses <u>5</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>3</u>	<u>0.19%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.07%</u>	<u>60</u>
1978	<u>8</u>	<u>0.56%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.98%</u>	<u>90</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

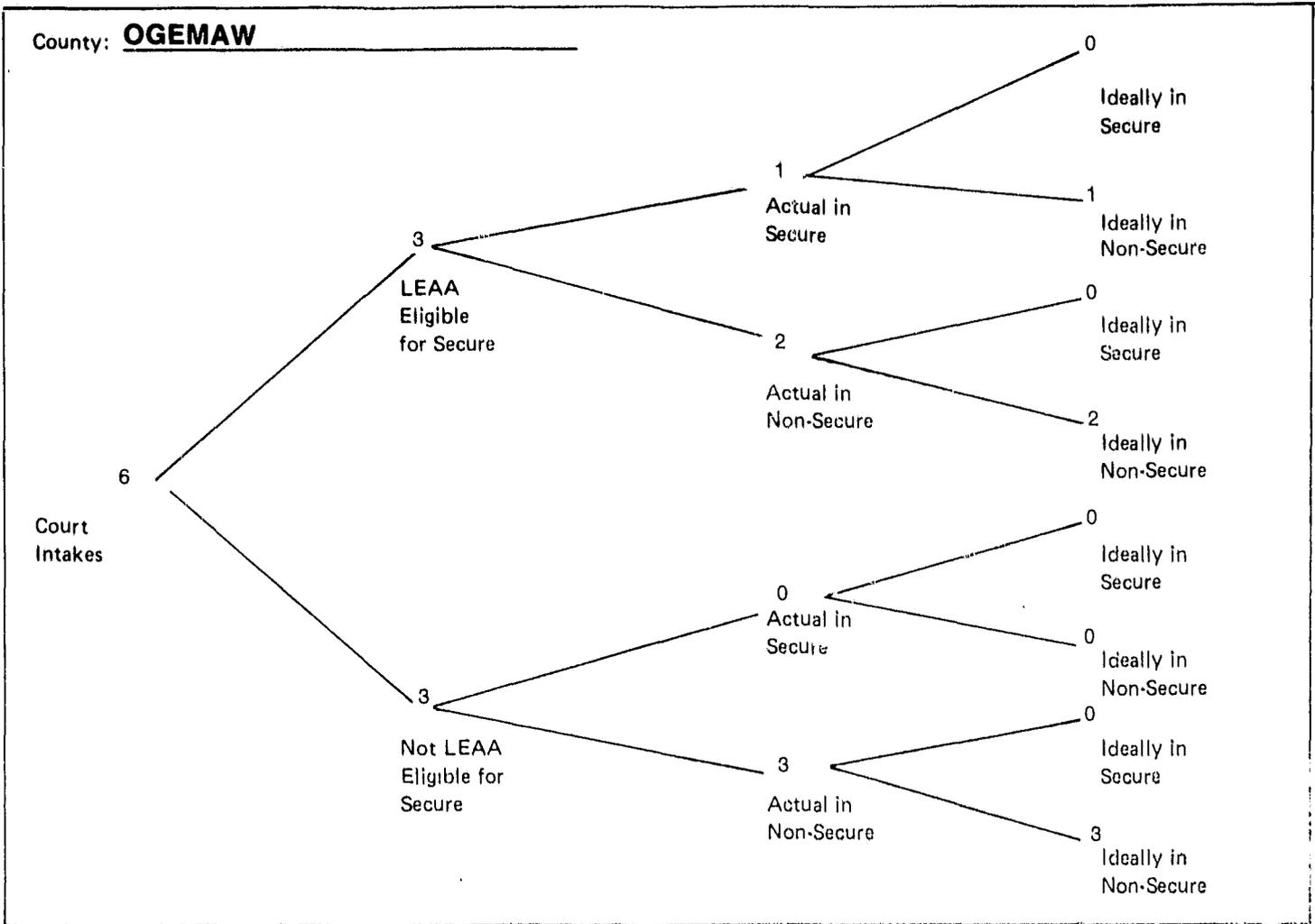
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 40. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention --- youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 1	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 1
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Burglary 1	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 1
Jail: 1		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of OGEMAW County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	17,228	1,345	7.8%	0.14%
1985	19,688	1,369	6.9%	0.15%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 886	Part 1 Crimes 137	Part 1 Crimes 56
		Offense v Person 22	Offense v Person 3
		Offense v Property 115	Offense v Property 53
	Part 2 Crimes 1,305	Part 2 Crimes 873	Part 2 Crimes 42
			Status Offenses 6

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	1	0.06%
1978	0	0

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	12.63%	108
1976-77	9.96%	90

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	0	Served by Roscommon Center

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

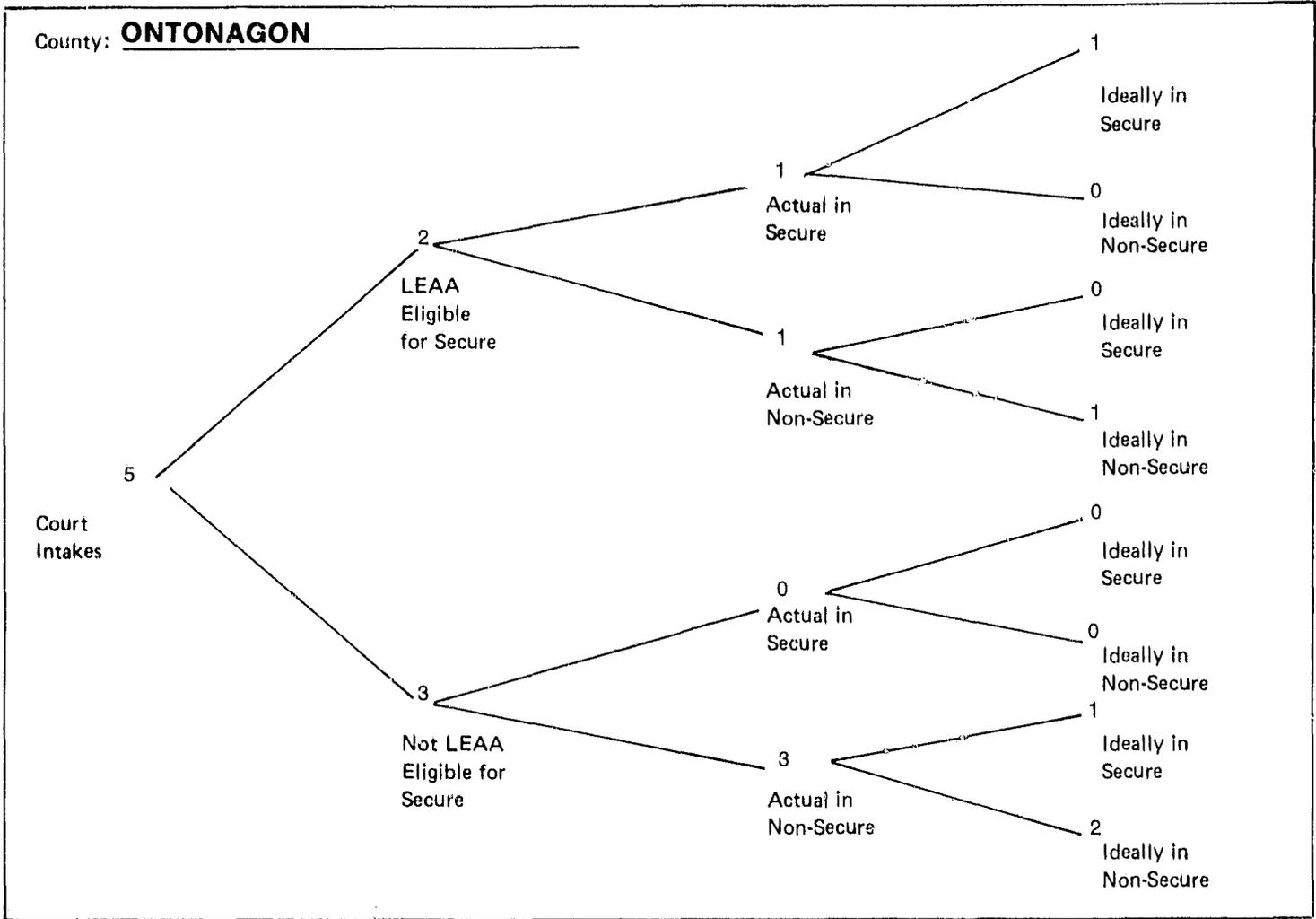
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 12. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 6 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	2	0	8	2	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	2	0	8	2	0	0
					

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 1	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Non-Secure: 1	
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Non-Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ONTONAGON County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>12,548</u>	<u>1,143</u>	<u>9.1%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
1985	<u>13,741</u>	<u>1,149</u>	<u>8.3%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>321</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>53</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>31</u>
		Offense v Person <u>0</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>53</u>	Offense v Property <u>31</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>321</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>142</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>30</u>
			Status Offenses <u>6</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>7</u>	<u>0.46%</u>	1975-76	<u>1.80%</u>	<u>15</u>
1978	<u>5</u>	<u>0.35%</u>	1976-77	<u>1.97%</u>	<u>18</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

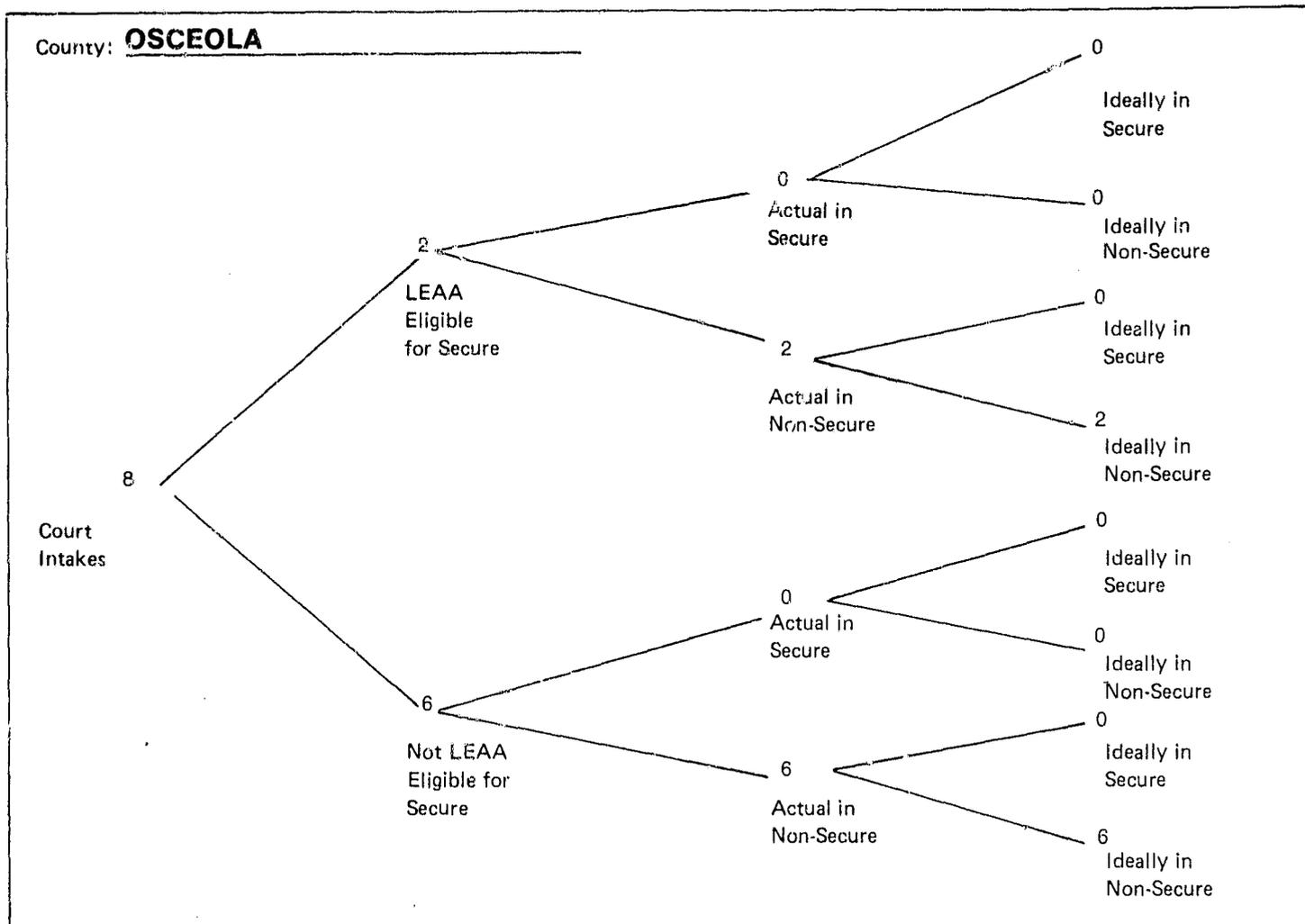
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 25. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 10 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>5</u> (100% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>10</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 2	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of OSCEOLA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>18,885</u>	<u>1,630</u>	<u>8.6%</u>	<u>0.17%</u>
1985	<u>20,982</u>	<u>1,245</u>	<u>5.9%</u>	<u>0.14%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>695</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>81</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>19</u>
		Offense v Person <u>13</u>	Offense v Person <u>1</u>
		Offense v Property <u>68</u>	Offense v Property <u>18</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>935</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>259</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>30</u>
			Status Offenses <u>13</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>2</u>	<u>0.13%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.39%</u>	<u>84</u>
1978	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1976-77	<u>5.25%</u>	<u>100</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

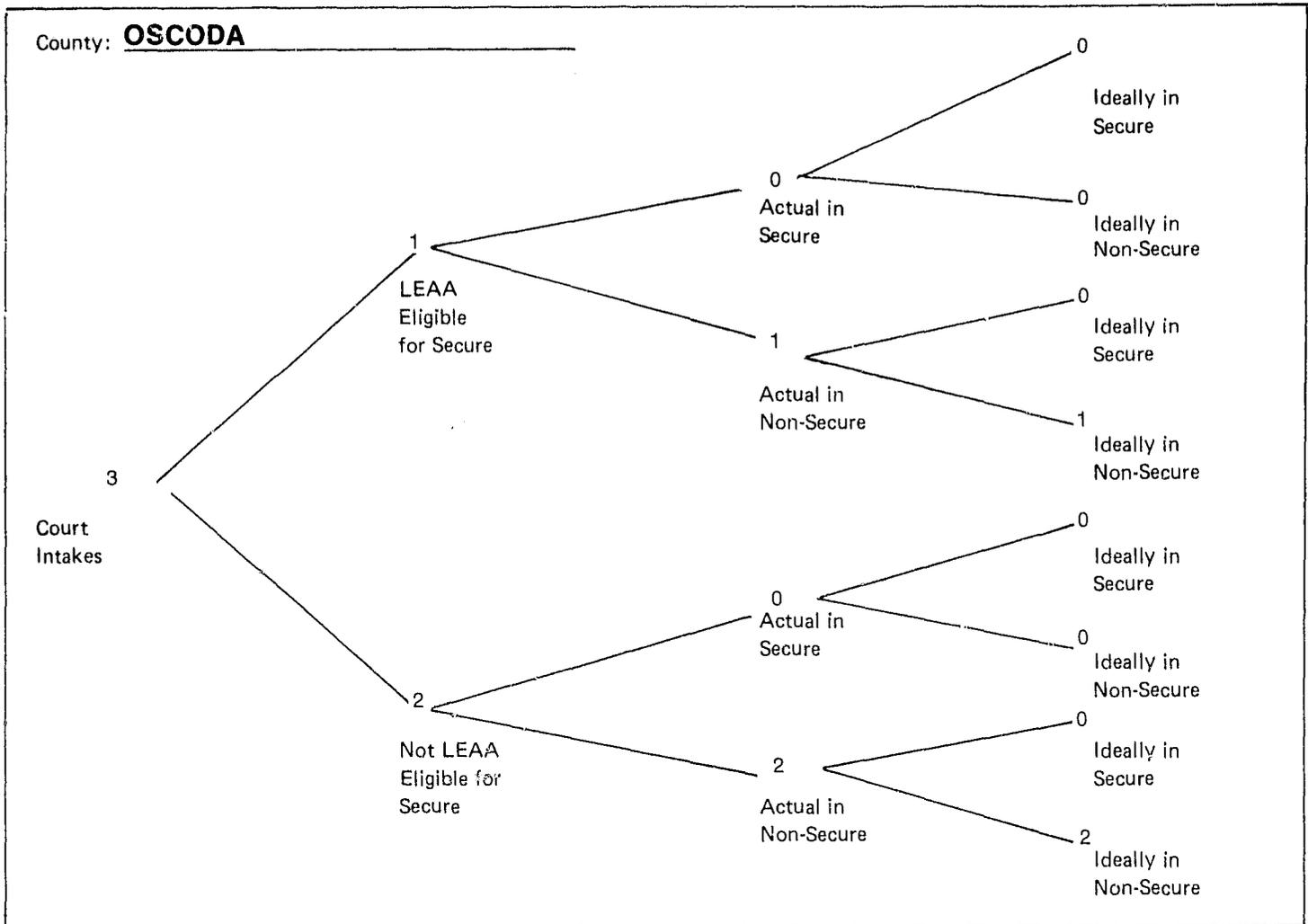
JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 10. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
 (Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 2
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of OSCODA **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>6,987</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>10.5%</u>	<u>0.07%</u>
1985	<u>7,940</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>6.3%</u>	<u>0.05%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>519</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>53</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>18</u>
		Offense v Person <u>9</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>44</u>	Offense v Property <u>18</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>383</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>154</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>11</u>
			Status Offenses <u>11</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
1978	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>5.43%</u>	<u>25</u>
1976-77	<u>5.71%</u>	<u>25</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Served by Alpena Center</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

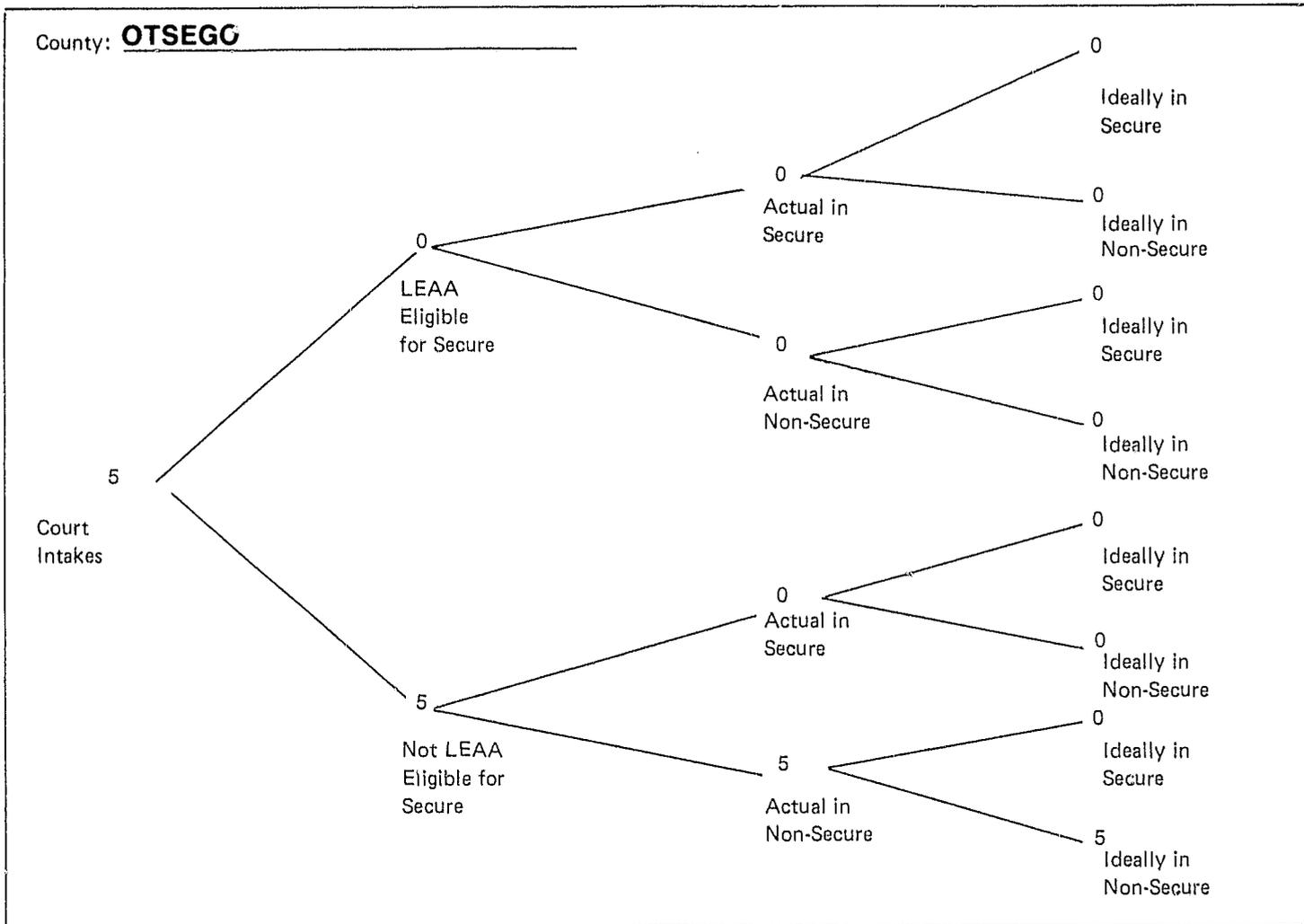
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 8. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth services, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total In Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of OTSEGO County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>15,815</u>	<u>1,523</u>	<u>9.6%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
1985	<u>19,341</u>	<u>1,531</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>0.2%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>747</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>132</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>62</u>
		Offense v Person <u>6</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>126</u>	Offense v Property <u>62</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,277</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>629</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>91</u>
			Status Offenses <u>25</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>5</u>	<u>0.33%</u>	1975-76	<u>2.42%</u>	<u>28</u>
1978	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1976-77	<u>5.30%</u>	<u>62</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Served by Alpena Center</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

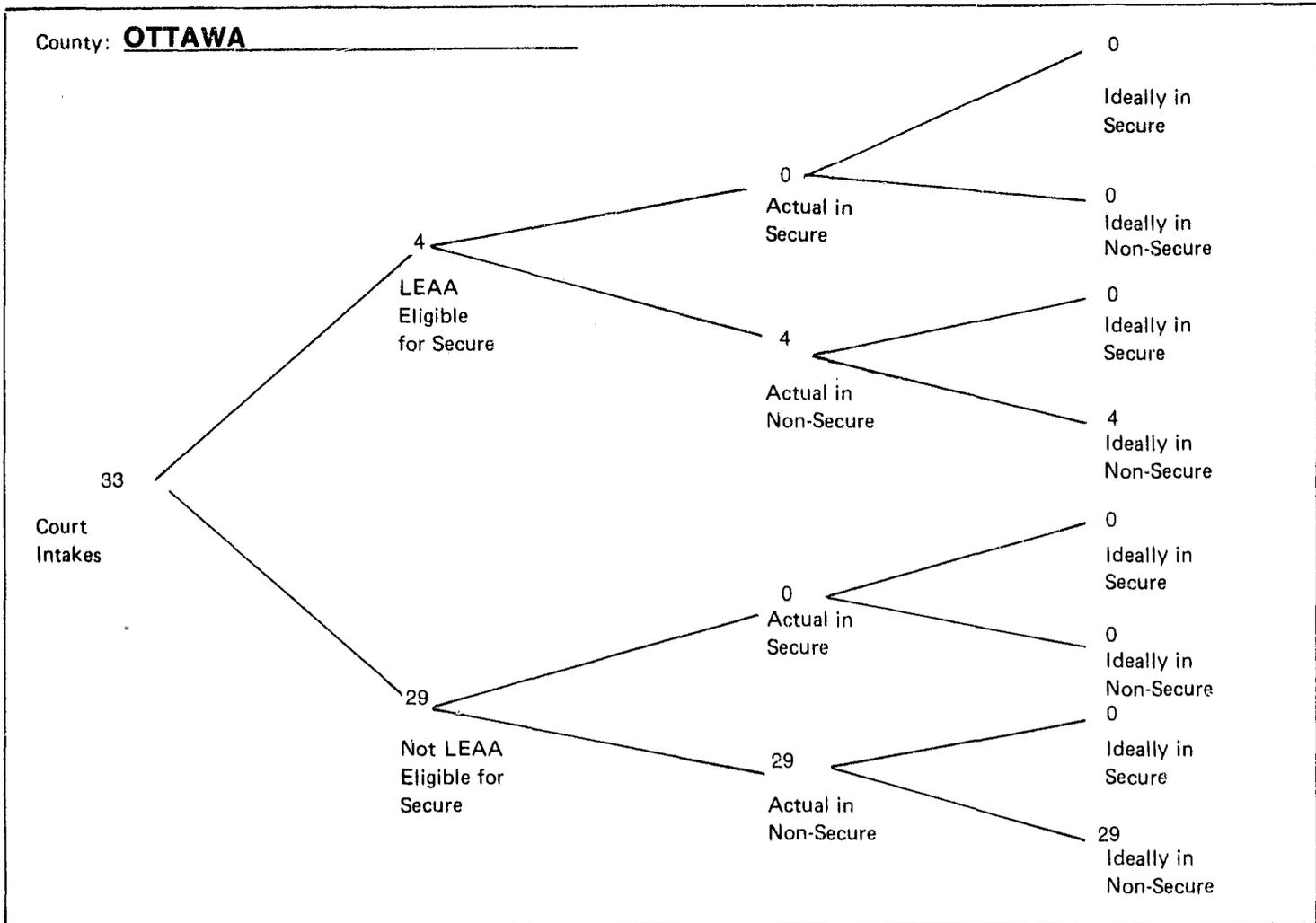
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 18. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention --- youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served than actual.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 4	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 7
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 22	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 19	Auto Theft 7	Awaiting Transfer Secure 3
Jail: 2	Burglary 4	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 16
Police Lock-up: 1	Robbery 1	Court Ward Transfer Secure 1
	Vandalism 3	Other Not Specified 2
	Delinquent Parole Violation 3	
	Status Parole Violation 3	
	Other Offense Not Listed 1	

PROFILE of OTTAWA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	154,716	19,484	12.5%	2.1%
1985	170,224	17,263	10.1%	1.9%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 4,619	Part 1 Crimes 744	Part 1 Crimes 395
		Offense v Person 50	Offense v Person 10
		Offense v Property 694	Offense v Property 385
	Part 2 Crimes 7,580	Part 2 Crimes 3,151	Part 2 Crimes 598
			Status Offenses 202

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	14	0.93%	1975-76	4.65%	433
1978	5	0.35%	1976-77	5.00%	469

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
12	NONE IN MI.	0	4	10

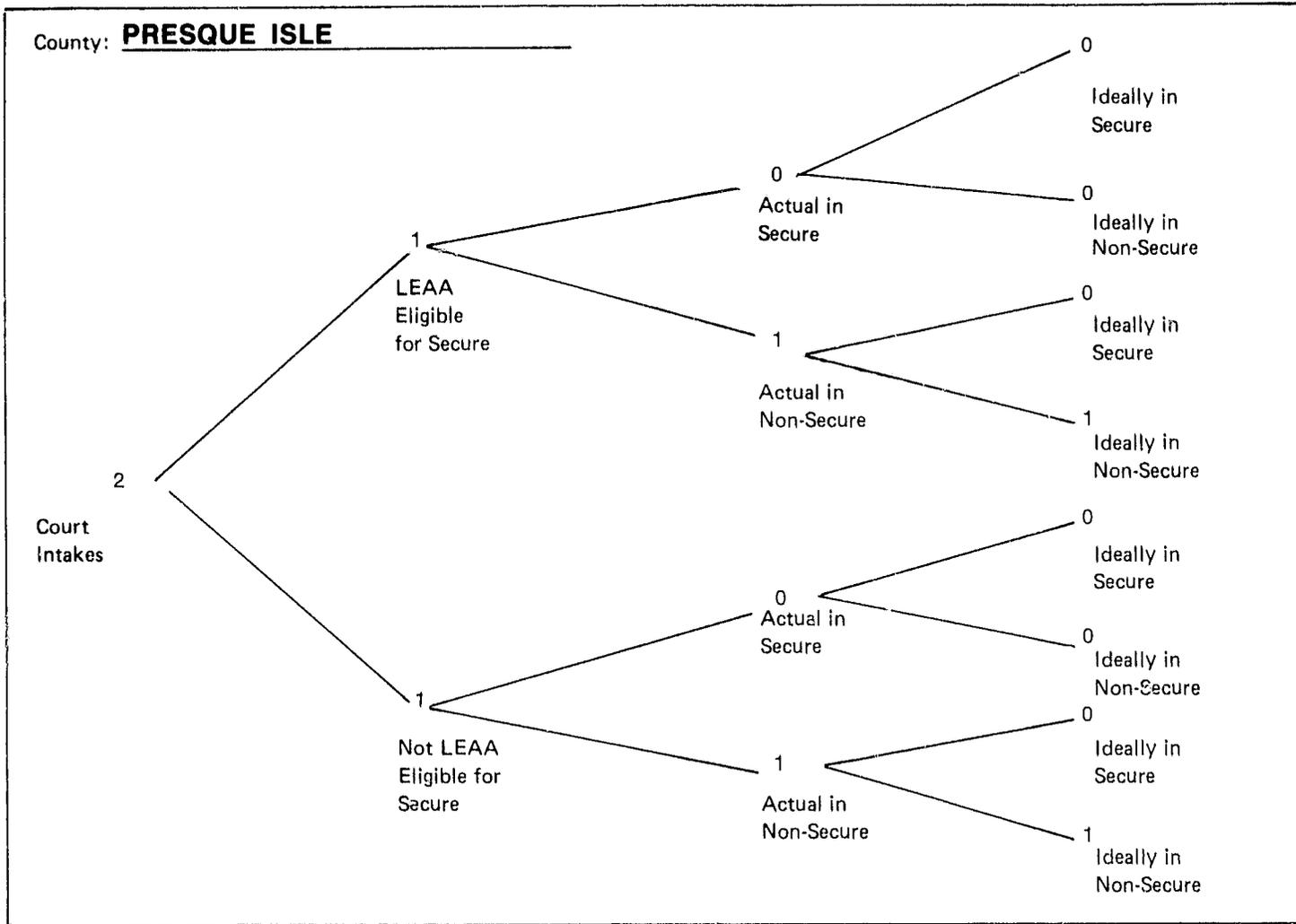
JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of _____. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention _____ youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	ADEQUATE SURVEY		SAMPLE NOT OBTAINED			UNABLE TO MAKE PROJECTIONS OF NEED.		
Worker Ideal Intake								
LEAA/Worker Ideal			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 0
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of PRESQUE ISLE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	14,855	1,329	8.9%	0.14%
1985	15,984	1,573	9.8%	0.17%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>539</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>72</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>26</u>
		Offense v Person <u>14</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>58</u>	Offense v Property <u>26</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>540</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>340</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>69</u>
			Status Offenses <u>5</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>2</u>	<u>0.13%</u>	1975-76	<u>3.08%</u>	<u>40</u>
1978	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	1976-77	<u>2.45%</u>	<u>33</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	NONE IN MI.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Served by Alpena Center

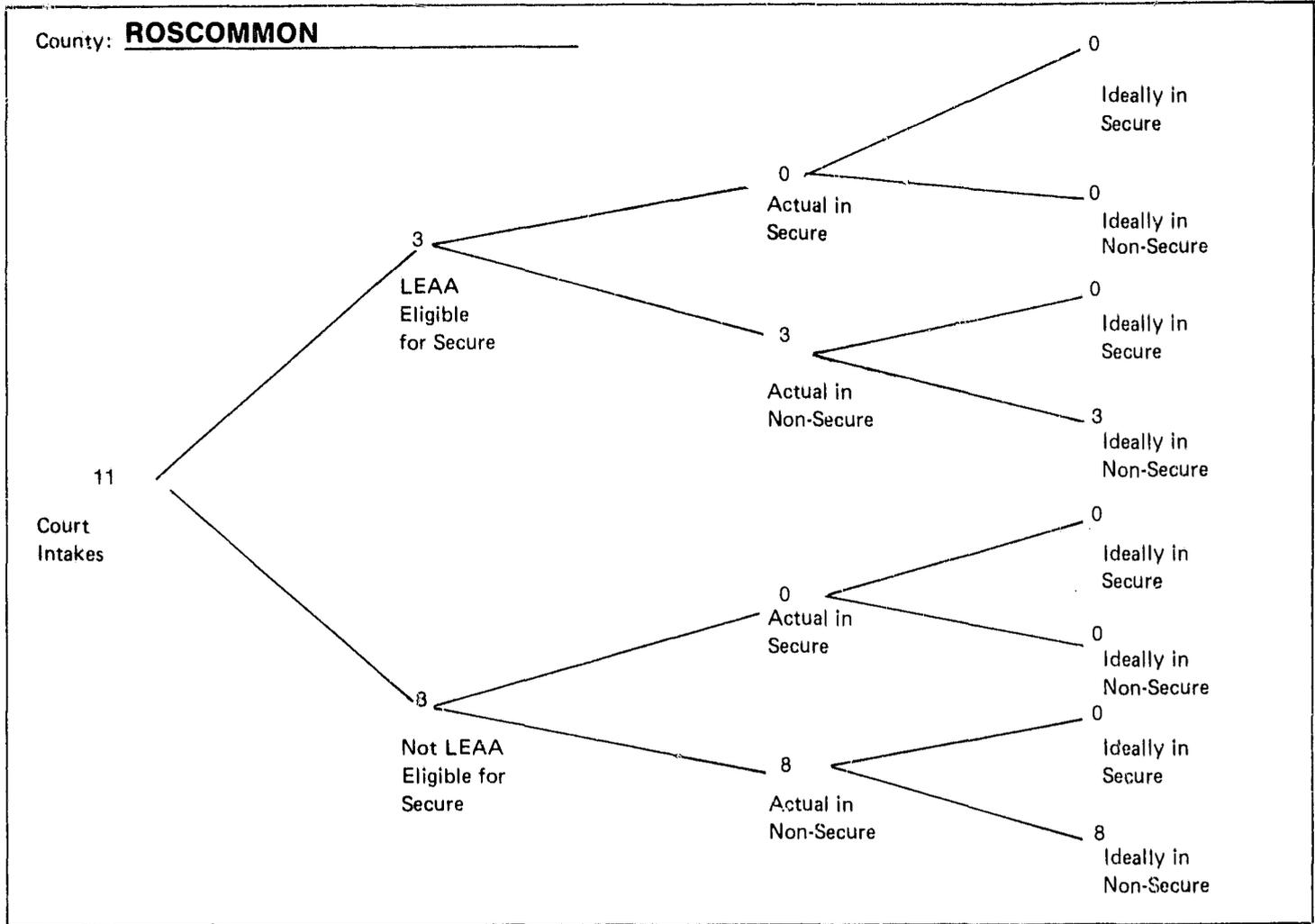
JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 5. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2.5 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition			Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown	
Actual Intake	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	2.5	
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	2.5	
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	2.5	
			**	**	**				

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 11
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ROSCOMMON **County**

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>16,622</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>8.0%</u>	<u>0.14%</u>
1985	<u>18,762</u>	<u>1,486</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>0.16%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,245</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>223</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>106</u>
		Offense v Person <u>16</u>	Offense v Person <u>2</u>
		Offense v Property <u>207</u>	Offense v Property <u>104</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,999</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>737</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>114</u>
			Status Offenses <u>13</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>11</u>	<u>0.73%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.62%</u>	<u>64</u>
1978	<u>5</u>	<u>0.35%</u>	1976-77	<u>4.80%</u>	<u>54</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	2	4*

*Runaway center serves Iosco, Ogemaw, and Roscommon.

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

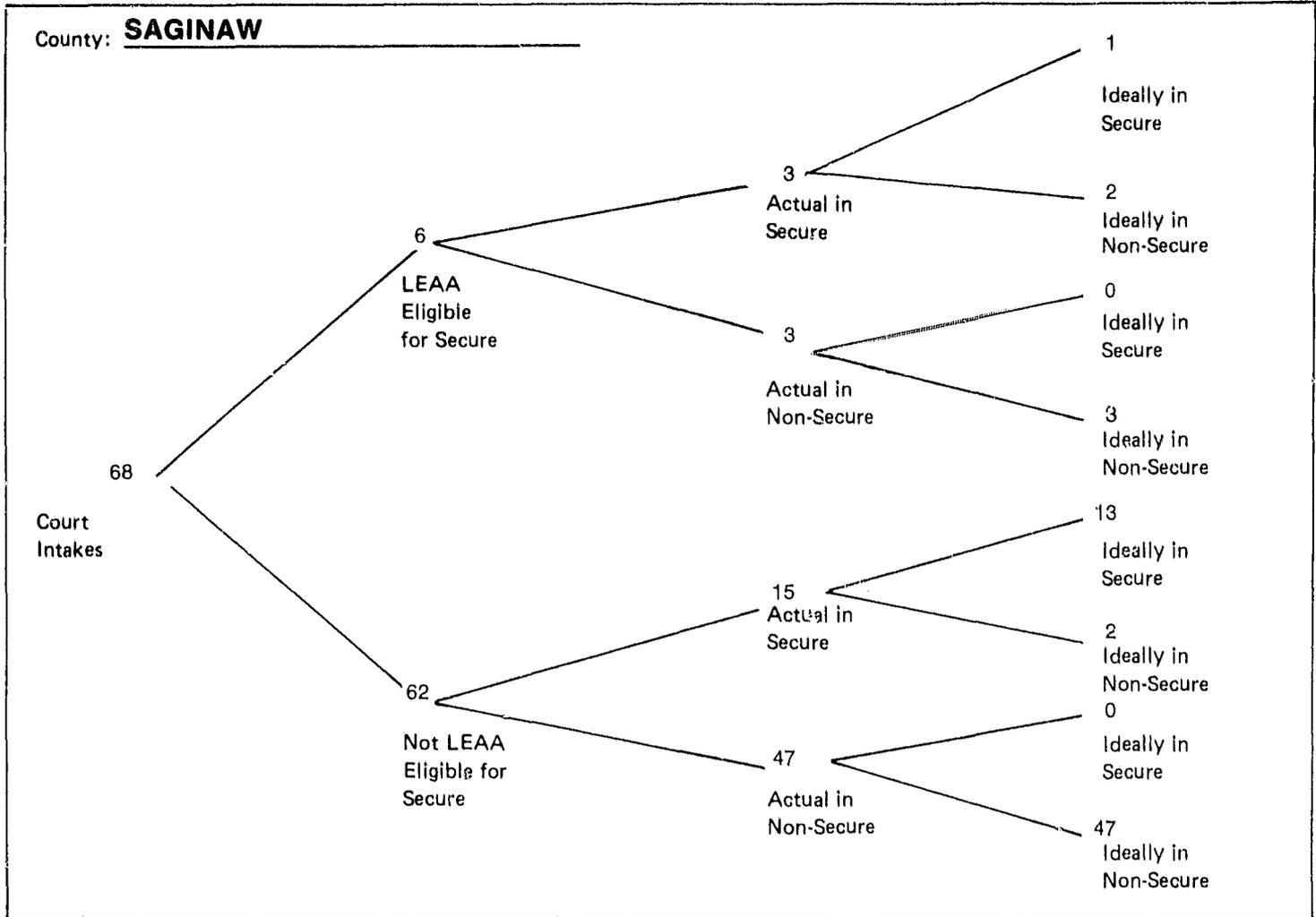
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 11. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 7
Actual Total in Secure: 18	Ideally in Supervised Release: 18
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 3	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 50	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 49	Auto Theft 6	Awaiting Parents 1
Jail: 1	Burglary 4	Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
Police Lock-up:	Sale Marijuana 1	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 13
	Possession Marijuana 1	Court Ordered Disposition 21
	Petty Larceny 2	Court Ward Transfer Secure 1
	Robbery 1	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 7
	Truancy 1	DSS Ward Transfer Secure 1
	Incorrigible 2	DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 2
	Runaway 13	Coding Error 3
	Vandalism 1	
	Delinquent Parole Violation 1	
	Status Parole Violation 15	
	Weapons 1	
	Other Not Specified 1	

CONTINUED

3 OF 4

PROFILE of SAGINAW County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	229,738	26,649	11.5%	2.9%
1985	233,047	26,130	11.2%	3.0%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 16,040	Part 1 Crimes 1,985	Part 1 Crimes 705
	Part 2 Crimes 24,658	Offense v Person 384 Offense v Property 1,601 Part 2 Crimes 6,160	Offense v Person 53 Offense v Property 652 Part 2 Crimes 1,193 Status Offenses 600

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	15	0.99%	1975-76	5.72%	949
1978	34	2.41%	1976-77	6.92%	1,164

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
42	NONE IN MI.	7 youth served per month	0	12

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

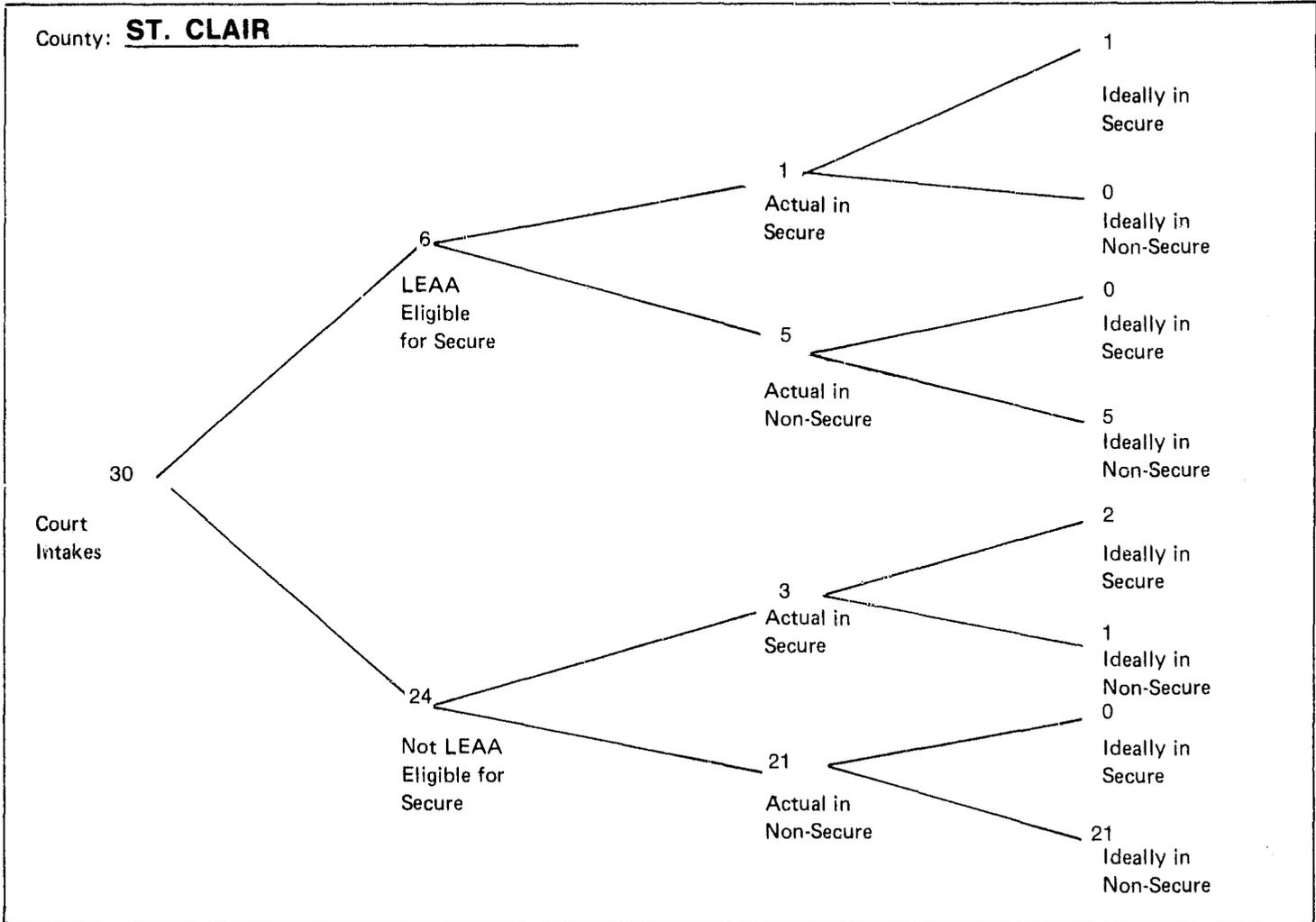
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 68. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 6 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	18 (17% LEAA eligible)	0	17	10	19	0	0	4
Worker Ideal Intake	14 (7% LEAA eligible)	0	18	7	25	0	0	4
LEAA/Worker Ideal	1	0	18	7	25	0	0	4
					

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 6	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 4	Ideally in Supervised Release: 18
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 43	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 43	Aggravated Assault 1	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 22
Jail:	Other Assault 2	Court Ordered Disposition 2
Police Lock-up:	Auto Theft 4	Court Ward Transfer Non-Secure 12
	Burglary 6	DSS Ward Transfer Secure 4
	Possession Controlled Substance 1	DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 3
	Possession Marijuana 1	
	Grand Larceny 1	
	Petty Larceny 4	
	Negligent Manslaughter 2	
	Incorrigible 1	
	Runaway 9	
	Status Parole Violation 10	
	Weapons 1	

PROFILE of ST. CLAIR County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	141,301	15,293	10.8%	1.6%
1985	156,056	14,319	9.1%	1.6%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>7,734</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>689</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>352</u>
		Offense v Person <u>95</u>	Offense v Person <u>19</u>
		Offense v Property <u>594</u>	Offense v Property <u>333</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>11,845</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,022</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>611</u>
			Status Offenses <u>195</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>18</u>	<u>1.1%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.93%</u>	<u>570</u>
1978	<u>17</u>	<u>1.20%</u>	1976-77	<u>4.95%</u>	<u>478</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
26	NONE IN MI.	0	16	12

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

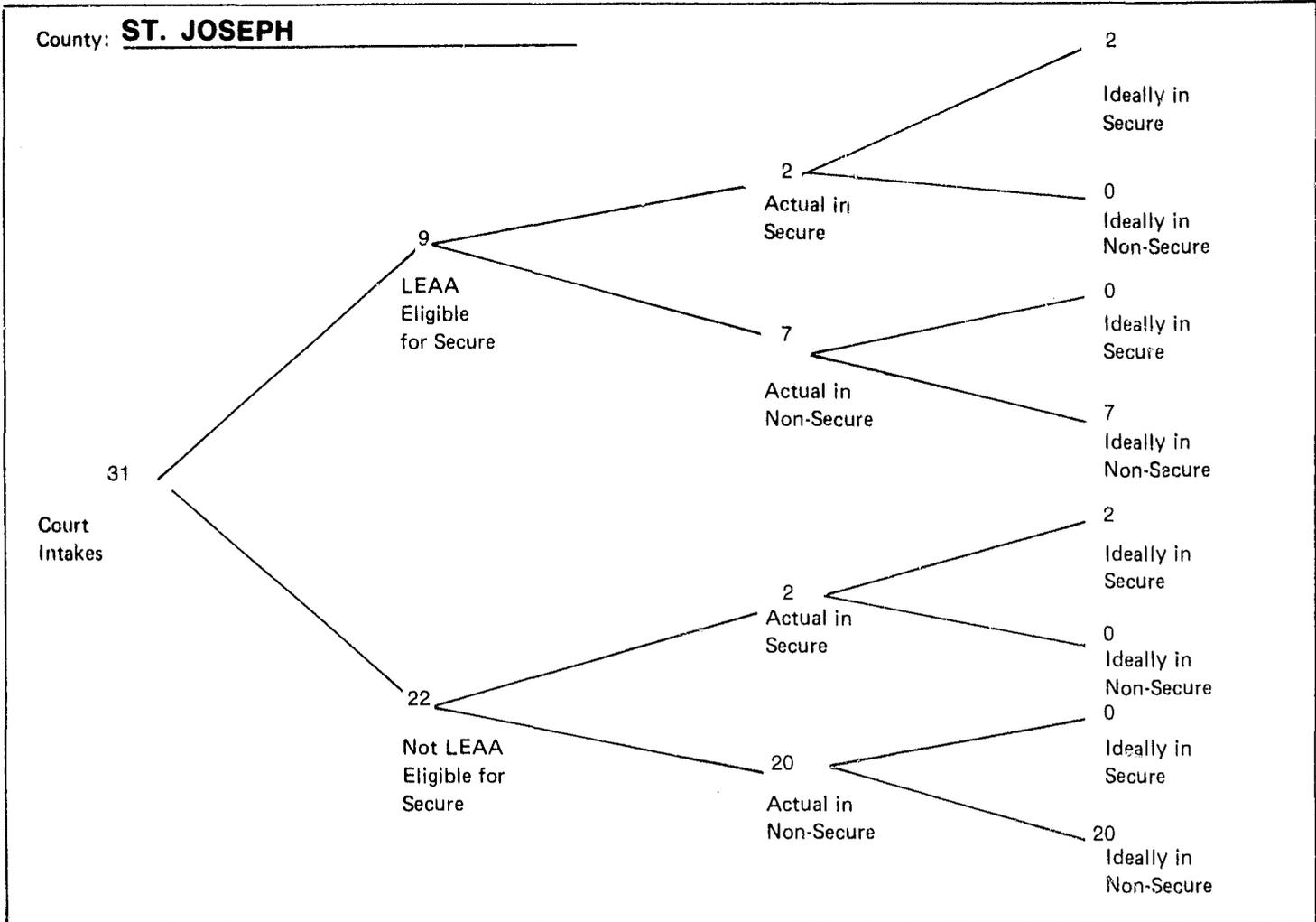
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 54+. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 11 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	7 (25% LEAA eligible)	0	4	29	11	0	0	4
Worker Ideal Intake	5 (33% LEAA eligible)	0	0	32	13	0	0	4
LEAA/Worker Ideal	2	0	0	32	13	0	0	4
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 9	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 4	Ideally in Supervised Release: 17
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 2	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 2	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of ST. JOSEPH County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>54,374</u>	<u>5,445</u>	<u>10.0%</u>	<u>0.6%</u>
1985	<u>58,359</u>	<u>5,543</u>	<u>9.4%</u>	<u>0.6%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,041</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>403</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>163</u>
	Offense v Person <u>36</u>	Offense v Person <u>36</u>	Offense v Person <u>6</u>
	Offense v Property <u>367</u>	Offense v Property <u>367</u>	Offense v Property <u>157</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>3,741</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>1,368</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>226</u>
			Status Offenses <u>46</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>5</u>	<u>0.33%</u>	1975-76	<u>6.63%</u>	<u>282</u>
1978	<u>1</u>	<u>0.07%</u>	1976-77	<u>6.53%</u>	<u>271</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

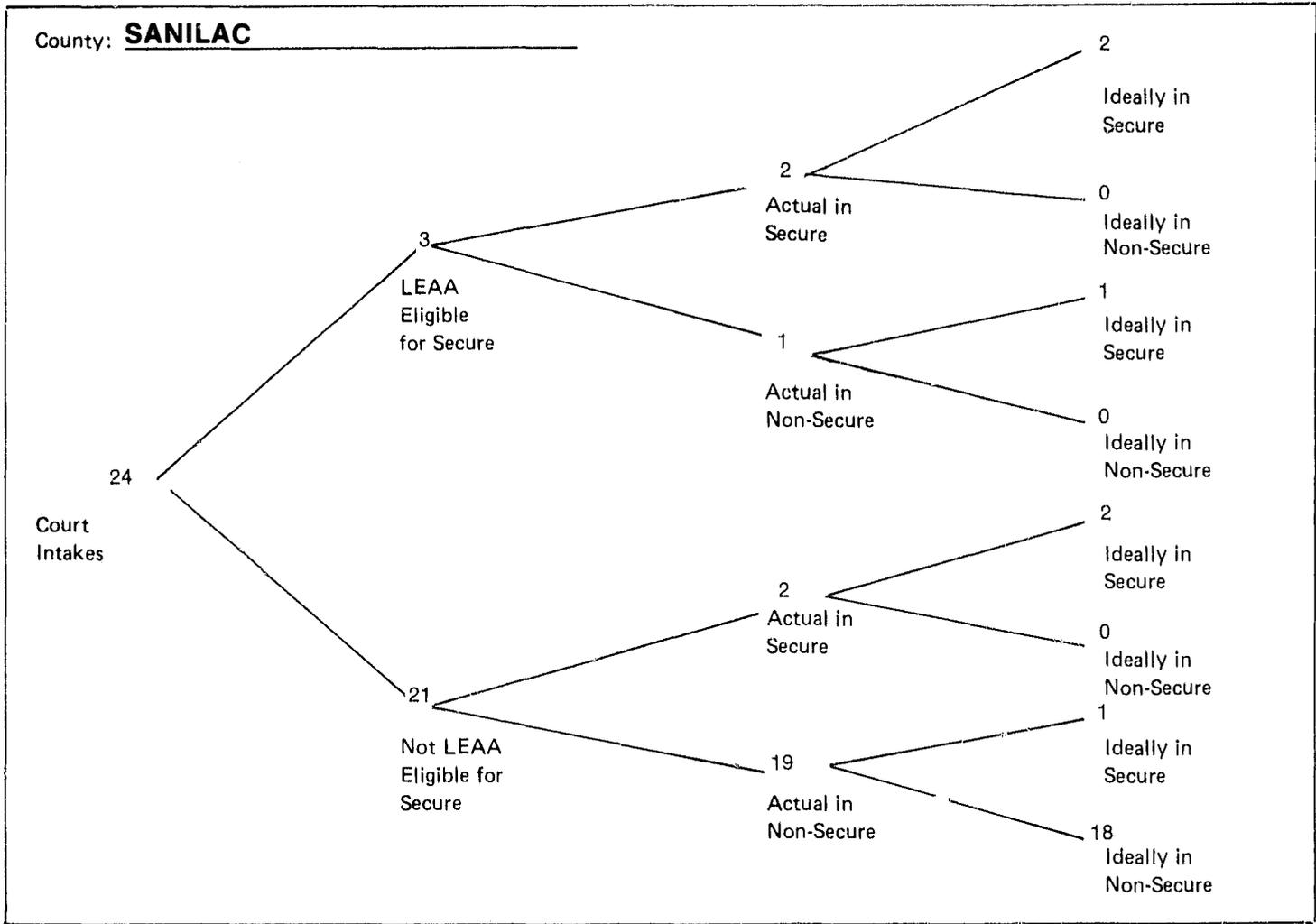
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 45. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 13 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u> (50% youth eligible for secure detention)	<u>6</u> in jail	<u>0</u> LEAA	<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>6</u> (50% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 4	Ideally in Supervised Release: 16
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 2	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 2	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 2	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Drunk Driving 1	Awaiting Parents 2
Jail: 2	Burglary 1	
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of SANILAC County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	42,542	4,964	11.6%	0.5%
1985	46,470	4,659	10.0%	0.5%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,415</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>442</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>144</u>
		Offense v Person <u>32</u>	Offense v Person <u>8</u>
1978	Part 2 Crimes <u>2,661</u>	Offense v Property <u>410</u>	Offense v Property <u>136</u>
		Part 2 Crimes <u>1,209</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>104</u>
			Status Offenses <u>45</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>3</u>	<u>0.19%</u>	1975-76	<u>5.92%</u>	<u>194</u>
1978	<u>2</u>	<u>0.14%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.77%</u>	<u>125</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
Served by Genesee Regional Facility	NONE IN MI.	0	2	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

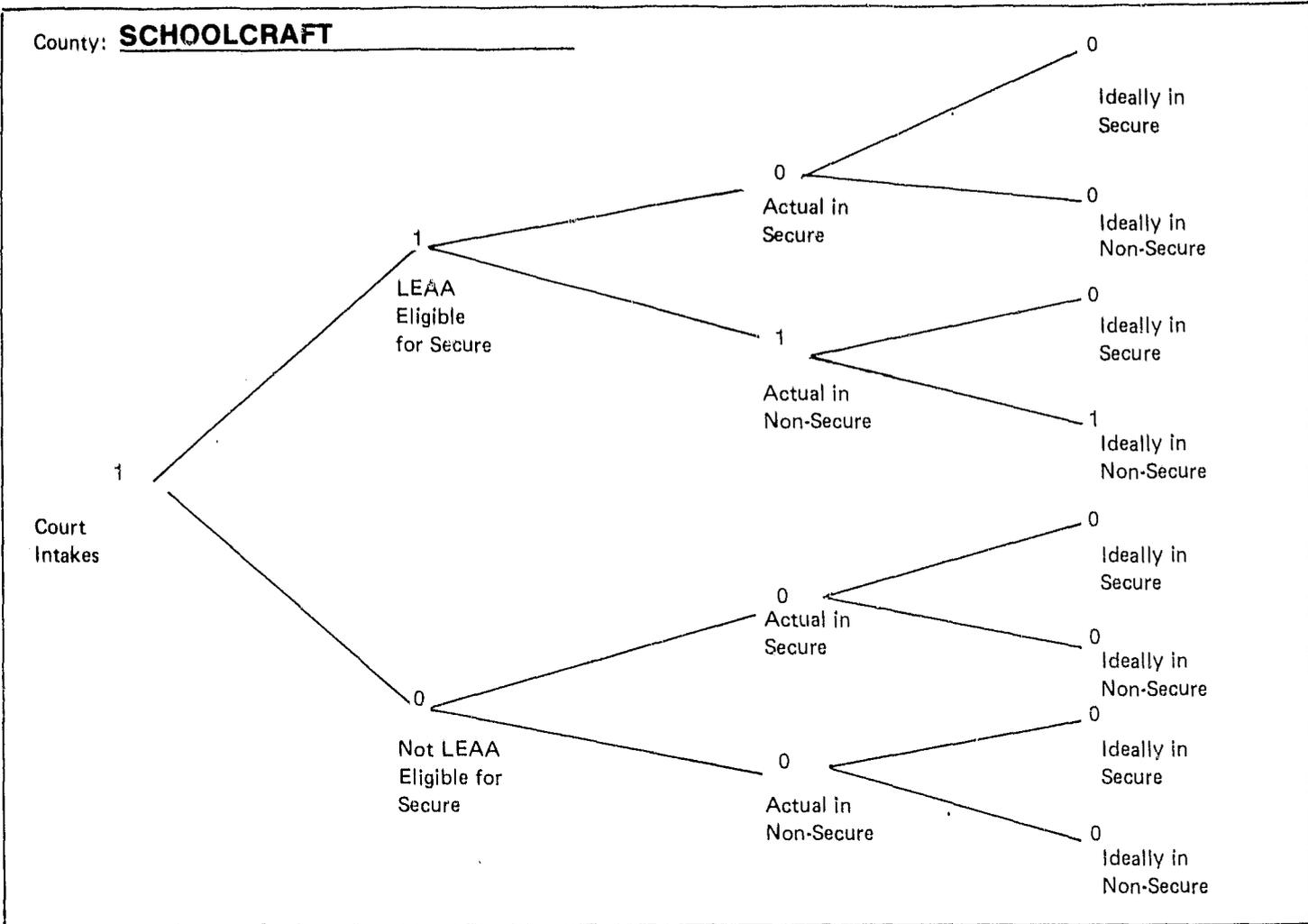
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 24. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	4 (50% LEAA eligible)	0	2	18	0	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	6 (50% LEAA eligible)	0	1	16	1	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	3	0	1	19	1	0	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 1	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 1
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of SCHOOLCRAFT County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	9,077	669	7.3%	0.1%
1985	9,621	869	9.0%	0.1%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 424	Part 1 Crimes 147	Part 1 Crimes 56
		Offense v Person 14	Offense v Person 6
		Offense v Property 133	Offense v Property 50
	Part 2 Crimes 572	Part 2 Crimes 850	Part 2 Crimes 106
			Status Offenses 16

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	0	0	1975-76	4.55%	32
1978	1	0.07%	1976-77	5.12%	37

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
0	NONE IN MI.	0	4	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

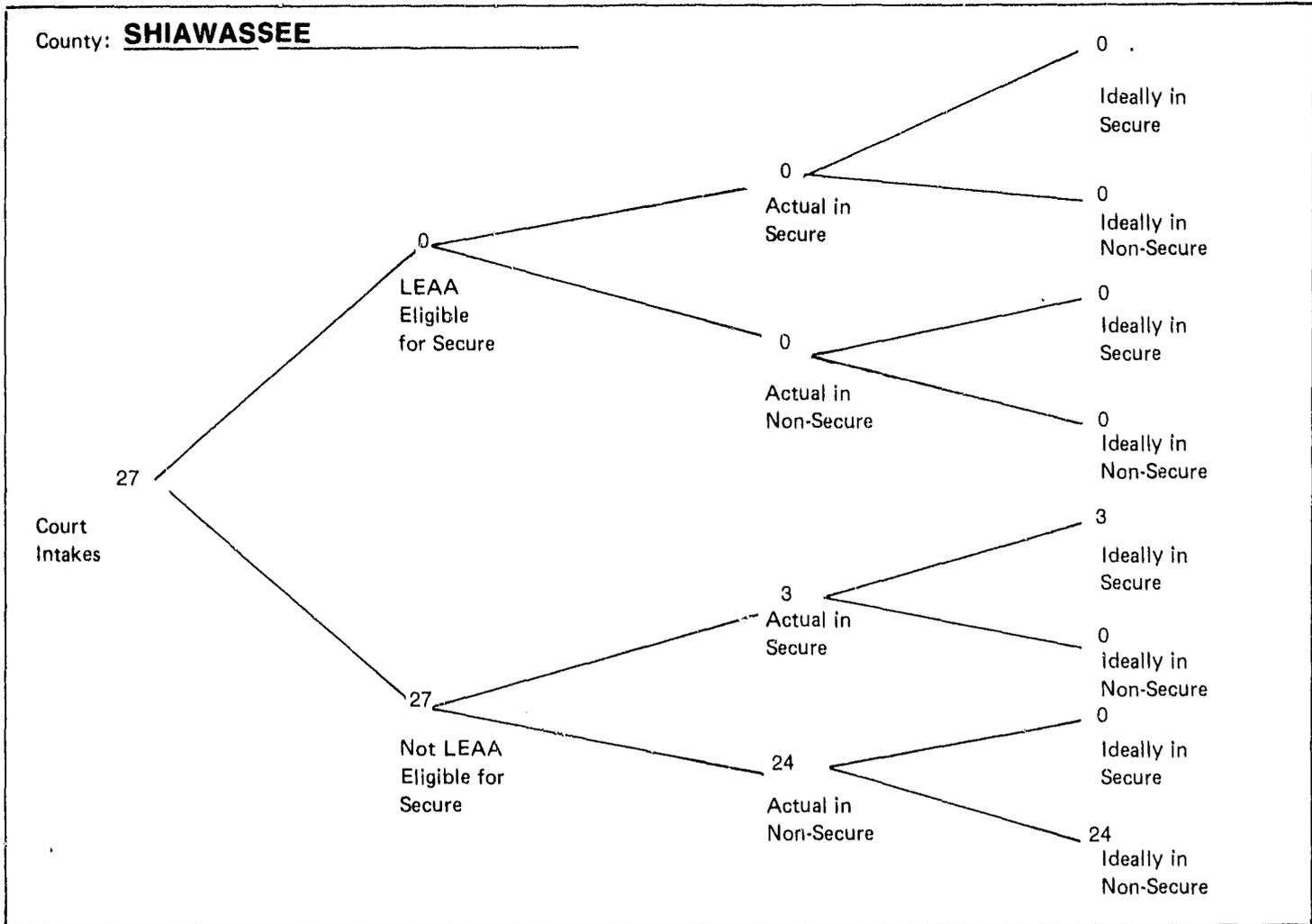
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 2. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 2 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 0	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 0
Actual Total in Secure: 3	Ideally in Supervised Release: 3
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 0	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:		
Jail:		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of SHIAWASSEE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	73,928	10,213	13.8%	1.1%
1985	78,961	8,953	11.3%	1.0%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,046</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>128</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>47</u>
	Offense v Person <u>21</u>	Offense v Person <u>21</u>	Offense v Person <u>2</u>
1978	Part 2 Crimes <u>2,772</u>	Offense v Property <u>107</u>	Offense v Property <u>45</u>
		Part 2 Crimes <u>953</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>60</u>
		Status Offenses <u>23</u>	Status Offenses <u>23</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>8</u>	<u>0.53%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.36%</u>	<u>248</u>
1978	<u>15</u>	<u>1.56%</u>	1976-77	<u>5.59%</u>	<u>331</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
Served by Genesee Regional Facility	NONE IN MI.	0	4	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

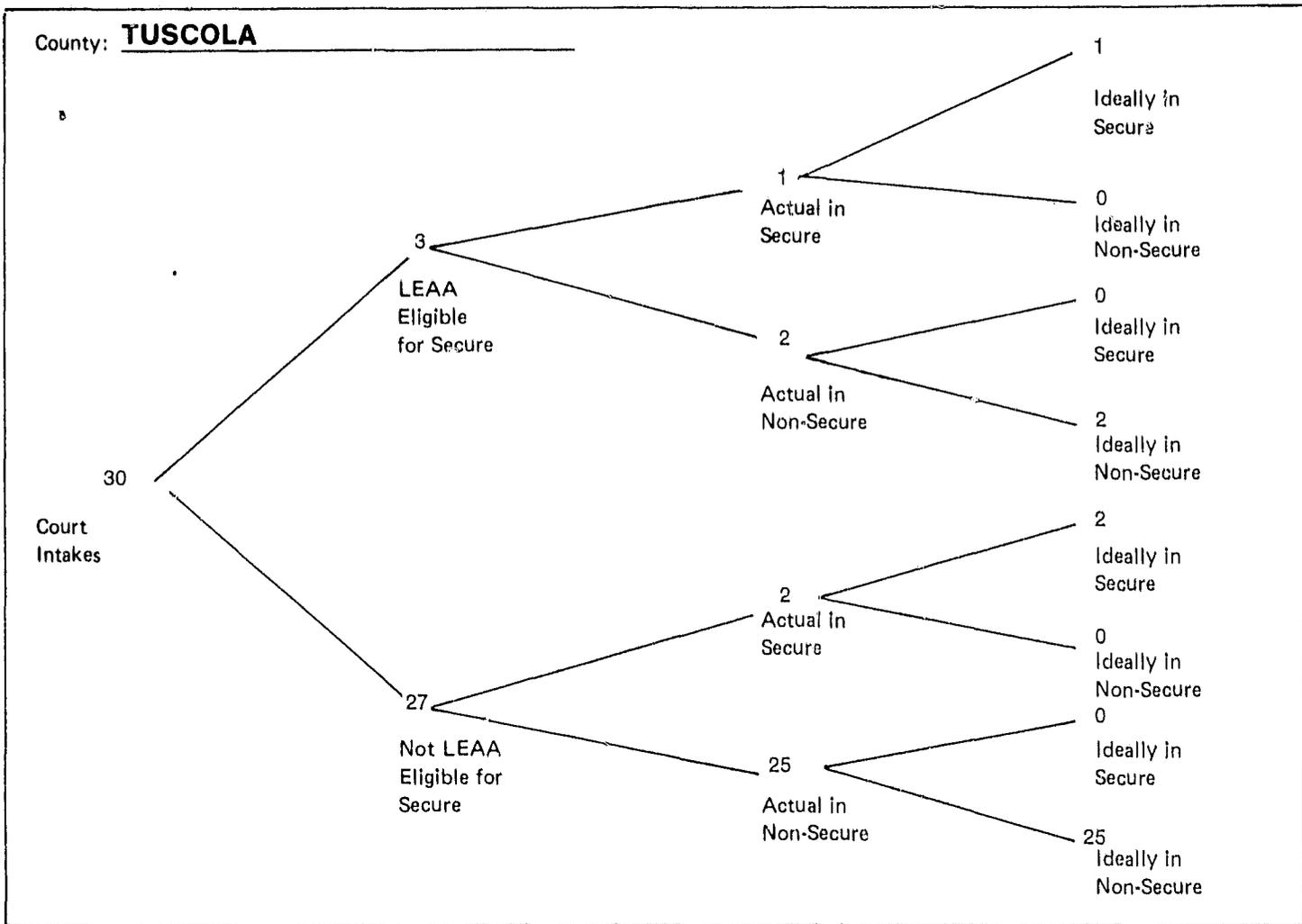
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 47. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 0 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent. *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	5 (0% LEAA eligible)	0	0	5	37	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	5 (0% LEAA eligible)	0	0	5	37	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	0	0	0	5	37	0	0	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention, (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 3	Ideally in Supervised Release: 25
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 1	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 1	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 5	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Runaway 5	Awaiting Court Contact 2
Jail: 5		Awaiting Transfer Secure 3
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of TUSCOLA County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	57,679	7,234	12.5%	0.8%
1985	63,265	6,642	10.4%	0.7%

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes 1,637	Part 1 Crimes 160	Part 1 Crimes 69
		Offense v Person 19	Offense v Person 4
		Offense v Property 141	Offense v Property 65
	Part 2 Crimes 2,029	Part 2 Crimes 655	Part 2 Crimes 46
			Status Offenses 22

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	3	0.19%	1975-76	5.11%	259
1978	3	0.21%	1976-77	5.35%	279

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
Served by Genesee Regional Facility	NONE IN MI.	0	4	0

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

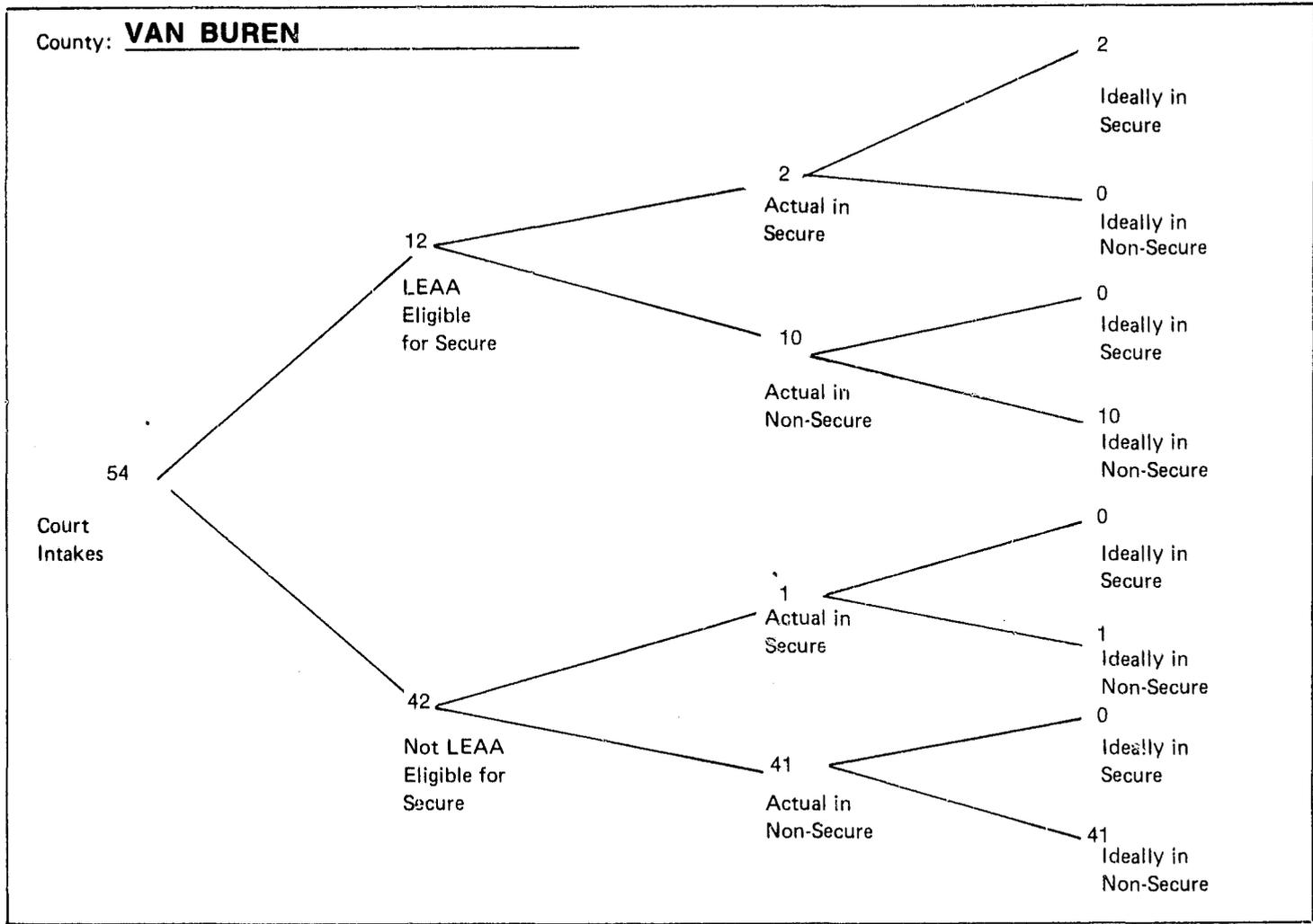
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 30. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice, Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 3 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	3 (33% LEAA eligible)	0	2	25	0	0	0	0
Worker Ideal Intake	3 (33% LEAA eligible)	0	2	25	0	0	0	0
LEAA/Worker Ideal	1	0	2 ..	25 ..	0 ..	0	0	0

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 12	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 4
Actual Total in Secure: 3	Ideally in Supervised Release: 25
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 2	Ideally in Mental Health: 3
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 2	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 6	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Other Alcohol Violation 1	Awaiting Parents 6
Jail:	Burglary 1	
Police Lock-up: 6	Petty Larceny 2	
	Runaway 2	

PROFILE of VAN BUREN County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>66,935</u>	<u>7,383</u>	<u>11.0%</u>	<u>0.8%</u>
1985	<u>72,980</u>	<u>7,022</u>	<u>9.6%</u>	<u>0.8%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>3,282</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>469</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>193</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>5,613</u>	Offense v Person <u>100</u> Offense v Property <u>369</u> Part 2 Crimes <u>2,046</u>	Offense v Person <u>8</u> Offense v Property <u>185</u> Part 2 Crimes <u>215</u> Status Offenses <u>79</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>11</u>	<u>0.73%</u>
1978	<u>9</u>	<u>0.63%</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>6.36%</u>	<u>334</u>
1976-77	<u>7.01%</u>	<u>370</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

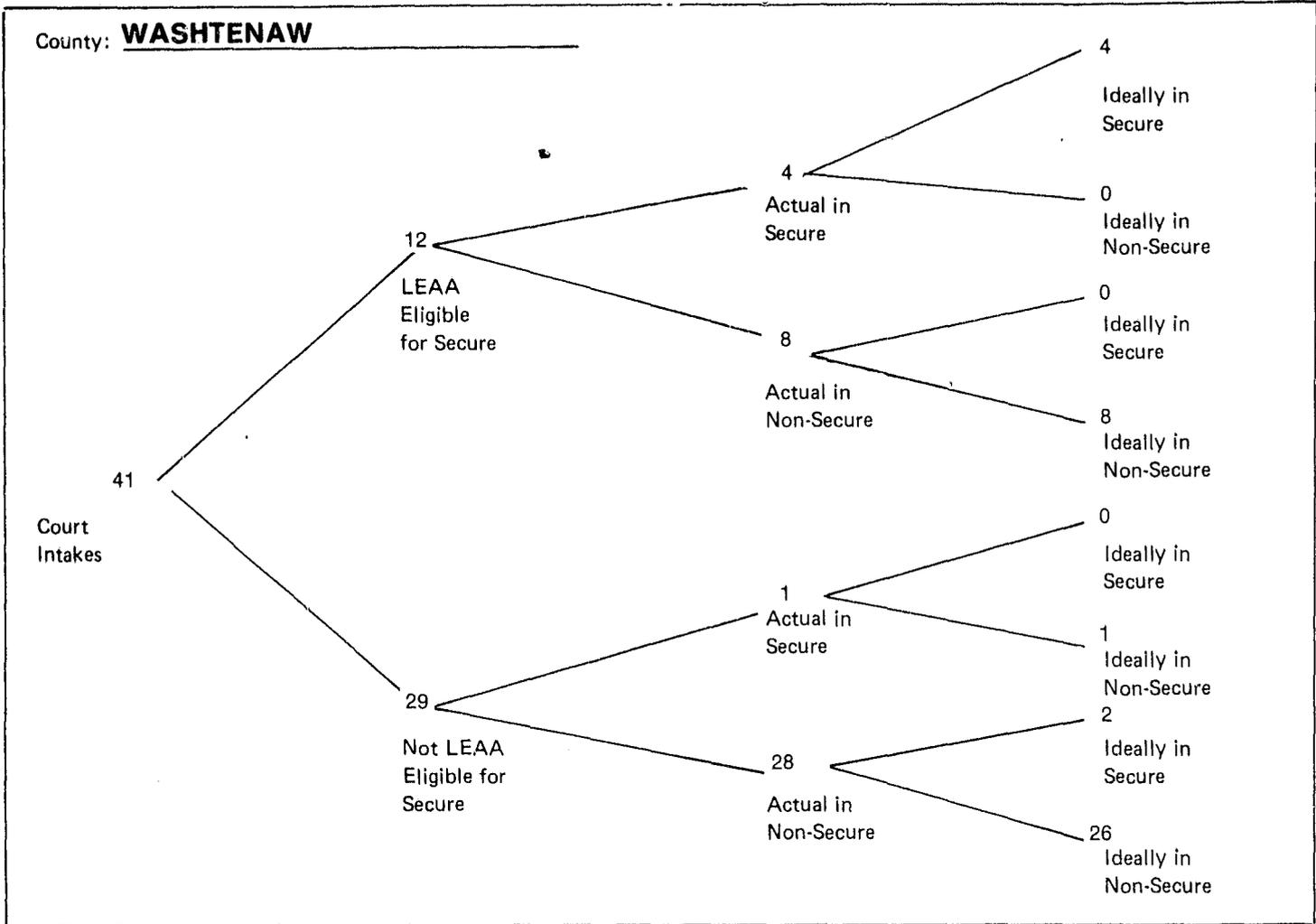
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 58. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 13 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>3</u> (66% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>2</u> (100% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 12	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 1
Actual Total in Secure: 5	Ideally in Supervised Release: 22
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 4	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 4	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 21

Secure Detention Facility: 10
Jail: 5
Police Lock-up: 6

Type of Offenses:

Other Assault 2
Burglary 3
Disorderly Conduct 2
Petty Larceny 5
Truancy 1
Incorrigible 2
Runaway 1
Stolen Property 1
Delinquent Parole Violation 3
Status Parole Violation 1

Reason Given for Detention:

Awaiting Parents 10
Awaiting Transfer Secure 1
Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 6
Court Ordered Disposition 3
Court Ward Transfer Secure 1

PROFILE of WASHTENAW County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>270,189</u>	<u>18,426</u>	<u>6.8%</u>	<u>2.0%</u>
1985	<u>304,095</u>	<u>20,576</u>	<u>6.7%</u>	<u>2.3%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>17,838</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>2,214</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>719</u>
		Offense v Person <u>327</u>	Offense v Person <u>77</u>
		Offense v Property <u>1,887</u>	Offense v Property <u>642</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>12,497</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>5,526</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>537</u>
			Status Offenses <u>399</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>8</u>	<u>0.53%</u>	1975-76	<u>4.44%</u>	<u>598</u>
1978	<u>1</u>	<u>0.07%</u>	1976-77	<u>3.77%</u>	<u>506</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>27</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

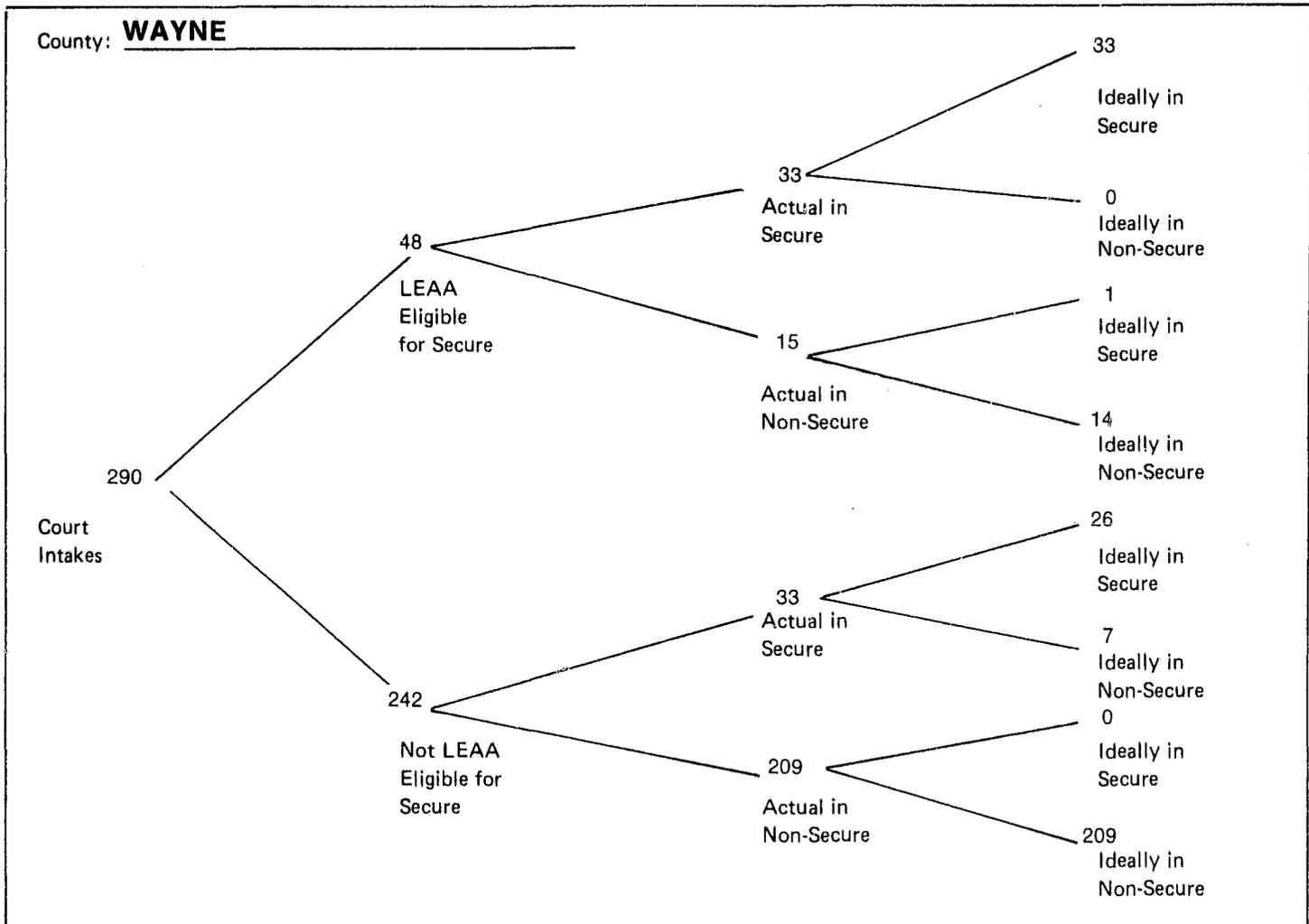
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 65. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 19 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>8</u> (33% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>10</u> (66% LEAA eligible)	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 48	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 10
Actual Total in Secure: 66	Ideally in Supervised Release: 27
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 33	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 34	Release on Bond 7

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 826	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility: 536	Alcohol Law Violation 2	Awaiting Parents 243
Jail:	Arson 2	Awaiting Court Contact 5
Police Lock-up: 290	Assaults 50	Awaiting Transfer Secure 34
	Auto Thefts 40	Awaiting Transfer Non-Secure 23
	Burglary 106	Awaiting Court Hearing(s) 455
	Disorderly Conduct 32	Diagnostic Assessment 5
	Drug Offenses 31	Court Ordered Disposition 18
	Escape 15	DSS Ward Transfer Secure 13
	Forgery 5	DSS Ward Transfer Non-Secure 14
	Larcenies 146	Other Coding Errors 16
	Municipal Violations 44	
	Murder/Non-Negligent & Negligent Manslaughter 17	
	Forcible Rape 8	
	Robbery 59	
	Sex Offenses 2	
	Status Offenses 112	
	Stolen Property 25	
	Traffic Violations 7	
	Trespassing/Vagrancy/Vandalism 30	
	Violations Parole 5	
	Weapons 29	
	Other Offenses/Person/Property 19	
	Coding Errors 39	

PROFILE of WAYNE County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 16	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>2,441,315</u>	<u>207,474</u>	<u>8.4%</u>	<u>22.2%</u>
1985	<u>2,379,842</u>	<u>221,309</u>	<u>9.2%</u>	<u>25.0%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>203,063</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>25,378</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>7,812</u>
		Offense v Person <u>6,498</u>	Offense v Person <u>1,646</u>
		Offense v Property <u>18,880</u>	Offense v Property <u>6,166</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>103,631</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>82,108</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>8,090</u>
			Status Offenses <u>3,628</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total	Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1977	<u>669</u>	<u>44.5%</u>	1975-76	<u>8.82%</u>	<u>12,662</u>
1978	<u>552</u>	<u>39.2%</u>	1976-77	<u>9.03%</u>	<u>12,328</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
215	NONE IN MI.	0	44	55

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

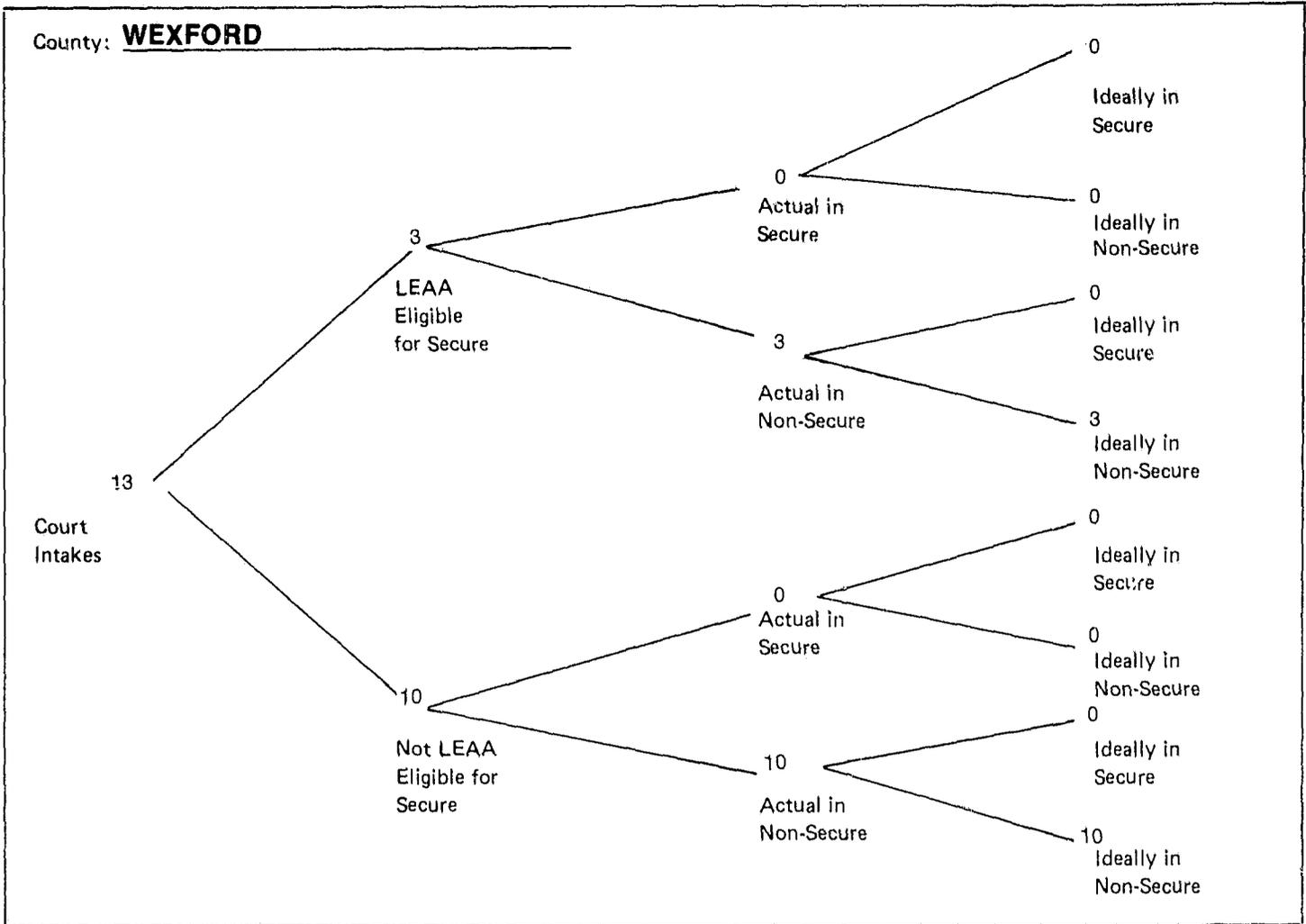
The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 655*. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 108 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting. *Detention & release on bond based upon official petitions of 489.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	111 (50% LEAA eligible)	0	7	66	400	0	12	18
Worker Ideal Intake	101 (57% LEAA eligible)	0	23	61	400	0	12	18
LEAA/Worker Ideal	57	0	23	61	400	0	12	18
			**	**	**			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

JUVENILE COURT SURVEY
(Survey period October 23, 1978 - November 21, 1978)



JUVENILE COURT SURVEY (Summary of above displayed information)

Total LEAA Eligible for Secure: 3	Ideally in Shelter/Foster Home: 2
Actual Total in Secure: 0	Ideally in Supervised Release: 3
LEAA Eligible and Actual in Secure: 0	Ideally in Mental Health: 0
LEAA Eligible and Ideally in Secure: 0	

SECURE CUSTODY SURVEY (Does not include youth shown detained in juvenile court survey above. Number reflects youth detained in county, including youth residing in other counties.)

Number of cases: 1	Type of Offenses:	Reason Given for Detention:
Secure Detention Facility:	Robbery 1	Awaiting Court Contact 1
Jail: 1		
Police Lock-up:		

PROFILE of WEXFORD County

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget)

Year	Total County Population	Youth 12 thru 18	% of Youth in County	% of Youth in State
1980	<u>24,061</u>	<u>2,434</u>	<u>10.1%</u>	<u>0.26%</u>
1985	<u>26,587</u>	<u>2,490</u>	<u>9.3%</u>	<u>0.28%</u>

CRIME STATISTICS (Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police)

Year	Total Actual Offenses	Total Arrests	Youth Arrested
1977	Part 1 Crimes <u>1,288</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>311</u>	Part 1 Crimes <u>140</u>
		Offense v Person <u>11</u>	Offense v Person <u>0</u>
		Offense v Property <u>300</u>	Offense v Property <u>140</u>
	Part 2 Crimes <u>456</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>477</u>	Part 2 Crimes <u>83</u>
			Status Offenses <u>52</u>

DSS DELINQUENCY COMMITMENTS (Source: OCYS, Michigan Department of Social Services)

Year	Number of Youth	% of State Total
1977	<u>6</u>	<u>0.39%</u>
1978	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE (Source: Michigan Department of Education)

Year	School Youth Drop Out Rate	Actual No. of Drop Outs
1975-76	<u>5.36%</u>	<u>102</u>
1976-77	<u>7.06%</u>	<u>128</u>

CURRENT DETENTION (SECURE AND NON-SECURE) RESOURCES IN COUNTY (Source: OCYS Planning Division Inventory, March, 1979)

Secure Bedspace		Non-Secure Bedspace		
Secure Detention Facility Beds	Hold-over Facility	In-home Detention	Shelter Home Beds	Runaway Center Beds
<u>0</u>	<u>NONE IN MI.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JUVENILE COURT INTAKE SURVEY DATA (Source: OCYS Planning Division Survey, October 23-November 21, 1978)

The numbers below show juvenile court intake dispositions during a 30 day period. The number of youth has been adjusted to reflect a peak month's intake of 30. Actual Intake portrays current intake practice. Ideal Intake portrays the juvenile court worker's ideal disposition for the youth seen if all services existed. Applying only LEAA standards for secure detention 7 youth could be detained. The youth identified as actually or ideally detained may or may not be the same youth eligible for detention under the LEAA standards, see percentages in parentheses. LEAA/Worker Ideal portrays the number of youth eligible for secure detention under the LEAA standards and who, according to the worker's ideal, should have been detained in a secure setting.

	Secure Intake Disposition		Non-Secure Intake Disposition			Other Dispositions		
	Detention Center Pending Adjudication	Jail Pending Adjudication	Foster Home/ Shelter Facility Pending Adjudication	Supervised Release to Parent Pending Adjudication	Other Release to Parent *	Mental Health Facility Pending Adjudication	Release/ on Bond Pending Adjudication	Other/ Unknown
Actual Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Worker Ideal Intake	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LEAA/Worker Ideal	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
			<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>**</u>			

* Other release to parent includes: Release to parents no further action, release to parent and referred to community youth service, or release to parent and referred to court operated consent or informal or unofficial program.

** Non-secure dispositions follow ideal (above) with adjustment for No. youth no longer eligible for secure detention to be served through in-home detention. (See Legislative Options section.)

MONTHLY ADMISSION AND RELEASE REPORT

(See instructions on reverse side before completing report.)

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CITY OR COUNTY	CODE	MONTH	YEAR	FACILITY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> JAIL <input type="checkbox"/> LOCK UP <input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY CAMP <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____
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DAY	ADMITTED					RELEASED				
	ADULTS (A)		JUVENILES (B)		TOTAL ADMITTED (C)	ADULTS (D)		JUVENILES (E)		TOTAL RELEASED (F)
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
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Totals										

SAMPLE

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SHERIFF OR CHIEF OF POLICE SIGNATURE	PRINT NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON FILLING OUT FORM	DATE
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END