MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM

AN EXAMINATION OF DEFERRED PROSECUTION IN MICHIGAN

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Problem

The criminal justice system has been subject to intense scrutiny in
recent years. Attention and criticism has focused upon the numerous
and far-reaching problems encountered in the administration of justice
which serve to hinder, if not prevent the system from achieving its
goals. The problems which characterize todays criminal justice system
are procedural as well as operational, adversely affecting not only
the system's efficiency, effectiveness and productivity but also its
ability to provide equal protection for both the accused and society.

Although the Michigan criminal justice system has witnessed a reduction
in the rates of reported crime for 1977, the deleterious effect of
rising annual crime rates in previous years upon system operation have
remained, as have the procedural problems also associated with the
administration of justice. Even though the crime rate has decreased,
there is little evidence that the efficiency, effectiveness and pro-
ductivity of the system has been improved, or that the assurance of
equal protection has been provided the accused individual or society.
Examples of this occurrence can be found throughout the justice system.

Prosecutor's caseloads have grown to unmanageable sizes, preventing
both the efficient and effective prosecution of criminal cases.[1] More-
over, the limited number of dispositional alternatives available to the
prosecutor has contributed to this situation:

> Prosecutors deal with many offenders who clearly need
> some kind of treatment or supervision but for whom the
> full force of criminal sanctions is excessive; yet they
> usually lack alternatives other than charging or dis-
> missing.[2]

Consequently, the influx of relatively minor offenses into the system
has impeded the effective prosecution of more serious cases.[3] In
addition, the prosecutor's unworkable caseload has mandated the use of
plea bargaining as a means of disposing of cases, to the extent that
the present criminal justice system has become dependent upon the
negotiated plea.[4]

The courts have also been confronted with processing a prodigious number of cases with limited available resources.[5] The result has been overcrowded dockets and increasing backlogs. The delay in the processing of criminal cases is thought to be the most pressing problem facing the criminal justice system.[6] Aside from the legal ramifications, delay not only has obvious serious consequences on system efficiency, but, also on the system's ability to rehabilitate the offender and protect the public from further crime. It has been stated that often, as a result of the delays in processing, rehabilitation is started too late in the process to be effective:

> Rehabilitation is most effective when begun as close as possible to the criminal activity which necessitates the treatment. It is least effective when postponed so long that the wrongdoer is scarcely able to relate the treatment to his wrongful act.[7]

As long as these inordinate delays persist, the rehabilitation of guilty individuals will be impeded.[8]

The opportunity for rehabilitation is further diminished when one considers the caseloads confronting probation officers and the reality that probation officers must spend valuable time meeting with individuals requiring minimum attention and supervision.[9] In Michigan, the average probation counseling time is approximately 10-15 minutes per case per month.[10] In addition, an examination of recidivism would tend to support the statement that rehabilitation attempts have not been successful.

Thus far, the discussion has primarily focused on the various operational and procedural problems facing the criminal justice system and their effect upon both the accused individual and society. However, there is another consideration - more theoretical in nature which may also influence the system's ability to achieve its goals of deterrence, rehabilitation and the protection of society regardless of the aforementioned problems - that is, the emergence of labelling theory. According to labelling theory, the stigma associated with official processing and a criminal conviction might limit the social and economic opportunities for the accused.[11] In addition:

> The labelling perspective adopted the viewpoint that the individuals who imposed the criminal label perpetrated the problems they outwardly sought to ameliorate and laid the

groundwork for the defendant's development of a deviant identity. Law enforcement, court and correctional officers were identified as co-conspirators in the production and continuation of criminal behavior.[12]

In sum, the aforementioned operational and procedural shortcomings and theoretical concerns have provoked questioning as to the system's ability to achieve its goals and have necessitated the implementation of both "conceptual and programmatic changes in the traditional processes of the system".

Reform

One such change has been in diversion. Although diversion has long been employed both informally and formally at all stages of the criminal justice system, it is only recently that the potential benefits of formalized diversion have been recognized. Formalization has affected diversion in two ways. First, it has changed the context in which decisions to divert are made. Criminal justice officials historically have exercised virtually unstructured, unconfined and unchecked discretionary power in the dispositioning of individuals.[13] The growing awareness of the need for "certainty, consistency and an absence of arbitrariness" in criminal justice decision-making has prompted formalization.[14]

Secondly, formalization has changed what diversion offers the accused individual, the criminal justice system and the community. Previously, the objective of diversion was to, "conserve official criminal justice resources for those requiring close supervision and control, removing from the sanction of the court, defendants who may not require a full criminal disposition".[15]

Diversion in this context merely provided for the removal of certain offenders from processing. The diverted individual who was in need of treatment, received none and society was given neither relief for the crime committed nor the assurance regarding the likelihood of the individual's recidivism. It is clear then this form of diversion did not represent a systemic and integrated approach to goal achievement but rather an expedient means of dealing with the problem of burgeoning caseloads.

The formalization of diversion was in response to the need for an inter-
mediate dispositional alternative between outright dismissal and tra-
ditional formal processing, which was more in accordance with the goals
of the system and the needs of accused individuals. The term "diversion"
now meant that although the individual remained under the purview of
the criminal justice system, he was not subject to traditional formal
processing and the stigma which often resulted, but was exposed to
various "treatment" alternatives in the community. This combination of
screening out low-risk offenders from formal processing while providing
them with the necessary treatment intervention directly addressed the
needs of the criminal justice system as well as those of the accused
individual.

Diversion in this sense, not only allowed for a more effective alloca-
tion of limited existing resources by removing from the system those
individuals not in need of a full criminal prosecution, but also
broadened the resources and methods that could be used to deal with
offenders.[16] Moreover, it allowed for a distinction to be made between
the "law violator" and the criminal. The "law violator" was seen as
the first time or occasional offender who has not developed a pattern
of criminal behavior and for whom "full force of the criminal sanctions"
would be considered excessive. Diversion thereby offered a more
rational and humane treatment of the law violator than that of the
criminal justice system which was designed to deal with criminals.[17]

This concept of diversion offered the flexibility and sensitivity
necessary to address the problems confronting the system, the accused
and the community in a manner which was more consistent with the goals
espoused by the system.

Deferred Prosecution: The Program

Diversion as a "formal reform concept" has been operationalized into a
wide variety of programs. Programs have been developed which differ
in areas such as the following:

- -- point or stage at which diversion occurs
- -- whether the diversionary status was conditional or un-
  conditional
- -- particular category of offenders the program has selected
  to divert
- -- types of services the program offers
- -- program's use of agencies outside of the criminal
  justice system

Deferred prosecution represents one type of formalized diversion strategy.
It is designed to interrupt the legal process at the prosecutorial
level by diverting individuals prior to trial, generally at the pre-
arraignment level. In a deferred prosecution program, the diversionary
status is conditional; prosecution is not terminated, i.e., the case
is not dropped but rather is tentatively delayed for a period of time
pending program participation. The determination of whether prosecu-
torial proceedings are resumed is contingent upon successful program
completion.

The program's target population is non-patterned, non-violent offenders
whose criminal action is of a situational or impulsive nature, frequently
reflecting a problem in the individual's life situation. Deferred
prosecution is an attempt to deal with the problem immediately after
criminal involvement, instead of months later, after trial.

The objectives of deferred prosecution are multi-level, applying to the
accused individual, the criminal justice system and the community. In
general, they are as follows:

1. Provide the prosecutor with a viable alternative to criminal
   proceedings;
2. Minimize the defendant's penetration into the criminal jus-
   tice system;
3. Integrate the client into society by increasing the prospects
   of rehabilitation through more timely intervention;
4. Reduce court and probation caseloads; prosecution workloads;
   and the costs associated with these activities;
5. Eliminate criminal behavior while in the diversion program
   and reduce recidivism subsequent to release;
6. Improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system;
7. Reduce community loss from crime; and,
8. Allow for appropriate utilization of community resources.

Program Model

The methods which are used to achieve these objectives differ from one
deferred prosecution program to another. However, although they may
vary structurally, program-wise and policy-wise they are procedurally
similar. Referrals to the program are based on a pre-determined set of

guidelines. These referral guidelines are an important aspect of the program since they represent basic program policy by designating the program's specific target population.

The deferred prosecution staff interviews the individual and completes an intake evaluation. The completed evaluation, a recommendation for acceptance or rejection, and a treatment plan are submitted by the program staff to the prosecutor for him to utilize in making the decision as to whether to offer deferred prosecution to the accused. If the individual is offered the option of deferred prosecution, he is under no obligation to accept. Participation in the program is totally voluntary.

If the individual decides to participate, the prosecutor must then explain the program in detail, focusing on the legal rights the accused will be waiving if accepted into the program. It is, therefore, necessary that the participant understands his rights, and advisable that the participant execute a written waiver. The prosecutor also may explain the operational components of the program, emphasizing the duration of the program and that prosecution will be resumed upon involvement in additional criminal behavior and/or unsatisfactory participation in the treatment program.

Upon completion of the deferred time period, if the individual has not been involved in any additional crime and has abided by the terms stated in the treatment plan, the individual may be released and his record expunged. This discretionary decision is determined by the prosecuting attorney who again may rely upon the recommendation of the deferred prosecution staff. An asset of the program is that it places some guidelines on the prosecutor's discretion with the existence of pre-determined criteria and established policies which are utilized in various determinations such as who to refer and when the diversionary status should be revoked.

Deferred prosecution programs have been designed to provide both treatment and supervision services. There are two program models which most deferred prosecution programs are patterned after. The first utilizes professional program staff in both the treatment and supervision of clients. The second type incorporates the concept of the Citizen's

Probation Authority, which as first implemented in Genesee County Michigan in 1965 recognizes the role of the community (as the title suggests) in the correctional process. In this type of program, although professional staff is also used, community volunteers aid in supervising a client's development and also involve themselves with their clients on a social and personal basis. In addition, both types of programs are characterized by their extensive use of various existing treatment programs in the community.

The Need for Evaluation

The development of deferred prosecution programs have been in response to various operational, procedural and theoretical concerns which are currently facing the criminal justice system. Viewed as an intermediate alternative between outright dismissal and traditional formal processing, deferred prosecution offers the flexibility necessary to address various problems confronting the system.

While deferred prosecution has come to be accepted as a legitimate exercise of prosecutorial discretion, there now exists the need to provide prosecutors, program officials and other criminal justice personnel with information —information which can be used to improve program performance and impact.

There is, however, a paucity of evaluation findings on the performance and outcomes of the various programs which have been implemented. Three factors have contributed to this situation. First, the implementation of deferred prosecution programs is a recent development in criminal justice. Second, while many programs have been developed, deferred prosecution is, nonetheless, a new concept implemented in only a small percentage of prosecutor offices and courts. Finally, few of those programs which have been implemented have included an evaluation component in the program, keeping for the most part only summary statistics on basic program outcomes.

In view of this situation, the overall objective of the study was to provide various criminal justice actors with information on the program which can be used not only to improve program performance but also to address the problems presently confronting the criminal justice system.

CHAPTER II

EVALUATION DESIGN

Purpose of The Study

The purpose of the study was to provide a comparative analysis of various types of deferred prosecution programs, focusing on operational and procedural differences between programs as well as differences in program outcomes. Three factors influenced the selection of this evaluation approach.

First, although it is postulated that deferred prosecution programs hold many potential benefits for the criminal justice system, the community and the individual offender, there exists a paucity of information on demonstrated program effectiveness. Further the issue of client recidivism for deferred prosecution programs remains unexplored as an outcome measure. Decision-makers must be provided with detailed analysis of program processes as well as program outcomes in order to begin to identify what aspects of the programs are responsible for the observed results.

Furthermore, because prosecutorial discretion forms the cornerstone of deferred prosecution, although programs may have the same objectives, the methods and procedures which have been employed to achieve these objectives have varied. Consequently, because the concept of deferred prosecution has been operationalized into a wide variety of programs, more information on the comparative effectiveness of different types of programs is needed.

Evaluation Approach

The evaluation was designed to examine the various types of deferred prosecution programs which have been implemented in Michigan. While many evaluations involve only a single project, this study was designed to compare five projects using the same measures. The design should allow decision-makers to identify particular program methods or services which may be producing positive program results.

The case study method of research was employed for several reasons to examine the five programs included in the study.[18] First, the comparative and exploratory nature of the study required a detailed examination of various program processes, interactions and outcomes.

Secondly, although legal and ethical concerns prevented the use of a more rigorous methodological research design, a case study can provide decision-makers with more descriptive information on program operation and performance while highlighting several areas deserving of further attention and research.

Thus, for an intensive investigation and comparison of programs, bringing to light several areas for future research and providing extensive baseline data for future evaluation purposes, the case study method was utilized.

Objectives of the Evaluation

The specific objectives of the evaluation were as follows:

1. Facilitate cross-program comparisons by providing a detailed description of each project included in the study, focusing upon program capabilities and the policies and procedures utilized in the day to day operation of the programs.

2. Compare the referral and acceptance processes of the programs involved, examining both the characteristics of referred and accepted client populations as well as the time lapses between various stages of the referral process.

3. Analyze and compare the diagnostic and treatment/supervision services which the programs provided.

4. Examine selected program outcomes, focusing upon the characteristics of terminated client population.

5. Determine the frequency, extent and seriousness of recidivism of those clients referred to and accepted into deferred prosecution programs.

Methodology

There were three major data collection efforts involved in the study: (1) documentation of processes and procedures; (2) individual client/case data; and (3) client recidivism data.

"Capability" data, i.e. information regarding a program's particular policies, procedures and operational characteristics were collected at the beginning of the study and again near the end to record any changes

which might have occurred. Data were collected through the use of site visits and personal interviews conducted by OCJ evaluation staff.

The second area involved the collection of data on individual clients and cases. The five projects included in the study were requested to collect data on all individuals processed by the program. An "Intake" instrument was used to collect information on all those individuals referred to the program and included those individuals who were referred and accepted into the program as well as those referred and subsequently rejected. In addition, an "Exit" instrument collected further information on those individuals who were accepted and participated in the program. Client identification numbers were used in the collection of both intake and exit data to protect client confidentiality.

The collection of case data began in September, 1976 and continued for 11 months until July, 1977 yielding information on a cross-project total of 1,479 cases. Figure #1 illustrates the breakdown by project of the number of cases for which "Intake" and where applicable, "Exit" data were collected.

Figure 1. Number of Cases by Project for Which Intake and Exit Data Were Collected

	Intake	Exit
Wayne	272	73
Ingham	266	58
Jackson	233	52
Calhoun	360	233
Berrien	348	307
TOTAL (Aggregate)	1,479	723

The third major area of data collection dealt with client recidivism. While previous evaluation efforts have used re-arrests as a measure of recidivism, "arrests" are at best an indicator of the clients subsequent contact with the criminal justice system and not a true reflection of whether a subsequent offense was indeed committed. It is now widely recognized that the use of convictions as a basis for measurement is a truer indicator of recidivism. However, convictions used alone does not clearly reflect subsequent contact with the criminal justice system. As a result, this study utilized two definitions of recidivism -

recidivism defined as a subsequent arrest and recidivism defined as a subsequent conviction. In this way, both a client's subsequent contact with the criminal justice system as well as the subsequent offenses committed could be examined.

The recidivism data were obtained from the Michigan State Police Computerized Criminal History (CCH) System by each of the five projects (with the exception of Berrien) identifying referred clients for which "intake" and "exit" data had previously been collected and directly submitting the names of those clients to the Michigan State Police to insure confidentiality. Berrien County utilized a slightly different procedure, taking a sample of 100 accepted and 100 rejected clients originally referred.

By collecting recidivism data on individuals referred to deferred prosecution programs, i.e. on those rejected as well as those accepted into the program, differences in the nature and frequency of clients accepted and rejected as well as successfully and unsuccessfully completing the program could be examined. Moreover because recidivism data was obtained on only those clients for whom previous case data had been collected, recidivism findings could be examined with respect to a wide range of client characteristics.

Figure #2 indicates the number of cases by project for which recidivism data were collected. Differences in the numbers of cases for which individual client data and recidivism data were collected are due to missing data.

Figure 2. Number of Cases for Which Recidivism Data Were Collected

Wayne	252
Ingham	226
Jackson	167
Calhoun	196
Berrien	198
TOTAL (Aggregate)	1,039

Data Analysis

Analysis of the data was performed on two levels - "Aggregate" and

"Project". "Aggregate" pertained to analysis of the findings from the five projects included in the study considered together, while "Project" analysis examined the findings of each of the five projects separately.

Statistical techniques utilized in the analysis of the data included frequency distributions, cross tabulations, percentile comparisons and other generally used analytical techniques.

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The analysis of the data will be presented in five sections. Each section will contain the findings which correspond to each of the five objectives. The five sections are:

Section I   -   Project Descriptions

Section II   -   Examination of referred and accepted client
                 populations

Section III -   Comparison of diagnostic and treatment services
                 provided clients

Section IV   -   Examination of Selected Project Outcomes

Section V   -   Client Recidivism

Tables referenced in this chapter are located in Appendix A – (Tables 1-38)

Section I: Project Descriptions

One of the most important components of any evaluation is the description of the program under investigation. Moreover, when the nature of the evaluation involves a comparative analysis of several different projects, the importance of providing accurate project descriptions becomes highlighted.

In order to provide an accurate description of the five projects included in the study, each project will be examined across various areas of program organization and operation. While a procedural overview of deferred prosecution programs was previously presented, the particular policies utilized by each project will now be addressed. Because all of the projects have undergone many substantive changes since their implementation, the descriptions will apply to the projects at the time the evaluation was conducted.

Each of the five projects will be examined with respect to the following areas:
- Project Overview
- Target Population
- Project Duration
- Organization and Structure
- Delivery of Services
- Revocations

INGHAM COUNTY PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

Project Overview

Ingham County's Pre-Trial Diversion Project is designed to divert individuals from formal criminal processing prior to warrant authorization. Referrals to the project are made by the prosecutor's screening unit on the basis of established referred criteria.

During the first two years of the project, 23,394 cases were screened by the prosecutor's office, 470 individuals were referred to the project, and 252 individuals were accepted.

Target Population

The project refers and accepts both non-patterned misdemeanor and felony offenders. At the time the evaluation was conducted, however, the project was handling primarily felony offenders.

Project Duration

The length of time which individuals must participate in the project is determined by established project policy and varies according to the type of offense committed. Felony offenders are deferred for one year while misdemeanants are deferred for six months. Extensions on the one year/six month probation periods may be granted if the additional time is necessary to meet any specific requirements of the probation contact.

Project Organization and Structure

The project operates as a separate division within the prosecutor's office. Project staff consists of a director, two caseworkers, an intake investigator and two clericals. Volunteers and interns are also used in a primarily investigative capacity. The project director is directly responsible to the prosecutor and supervises all program personnel in addition to maintaining a limited caseload. The duties of the caseworker are to provide counseling and supervision to clients. The intake investigator is responsible for conducting background investigations and determining whether the offender meets the established referral criteria. Project policy is determined by the prosecutor with input from the project director.

Delivery of Services

The project utilizes both in-house and referral methods of providing treatment and supervision services to clients. All in-house services are provided by project staff. Various treatment resources in the community are also used to address client treatment needs. In monitoring clients, the project utilizes both supervised and unsupervised probation.

Revocations

Clients may be terminated from the project because of a technical violation or a new arrest. Although in the majority of cases involving a new arrest the client will be revoked, the specific circumstances surrounding the arrest are taken into consideration. If the clients diversionary status is revoked, the warrant pertaining to the original offense for which the individual was referred is issued.

JACKSON COUNTY CITIZENS PROBATION AUTHORITY

Project Overview

Jackson County's Citizens Probation Authority was modeled after Genesee County's project. The project receives referrals from the prosecutor's office prior to warrant authorization and utilizes volunteers to a large extent in the supervision of clients.

During the initial three years of the project, 1,146 individuals were referred to the project and 765 individuals were accepted.

Target Population

The project was designed to refer and accept non-patterned misdemeanor and to a lesser extent first-time felony offenders. (The project is presently limited to misdemeanor offenders.)

Project Duration

The project does not utilize any formal criteria in determining the length of project participation. The amount of time clients are to participate is determined by the caseworker on an individual basis depending on various offense and offender characteristics. The length of time which clients are deferred ranges from 2 - 12 months. Although extensions may be granted, a client is rarely in the project over a year.

Project Organization and Structure

There are four components to the project: project staff, volunteer probation workers, the prosecutor and the Citizens Advisory Board.

Program staff consists of a director, an investigator-probation officer, a volunteer coordinator and two clericals. The director supervises the staff, maintains a limited caseload and reports to the prosecutor and the Citizen's Advisory Board. In March, 1977 the project director left. To date the position has not been filled and the investigator-probation officer has assumed many of the director's duties. The duties of the investigation-probation officer are primarily intake investigation and counseling. The volunteer coordinator is responsible for the recruitment, hiring, assignment and supervision of volunteers.

A major component of Jackson County's project is the use of volunteers from the community. The volunteer "probation workers" serve as supportive contacts with clients during their diversionary period.

Jackson County also utilizes a Citizen's Advisory Board which is comprised of 15 members of the community and acts along with the prosecutor in an overall policymaking and review capacity.

Delivery of Services

The primary provider of treatment and supervision services is project staff while the volunteer probation workers provide support services to the clients. In addition, the project utilizes various existing community resources on a referral basis.

Although all clients are assigned to a caseworker upon acceptance to the project, not all clients are assigned to a volunteer. The project does not distinguish between supervised and unsupervised probation with all clients being placed on supervised probation for the length of the project.

Revocations

A client's diversionary status may be revoked on the basis of a technical violation or a new arrest. As a general rule, clients will be terminated for any new arrests.

CALHOUN COUNTY CITIZEN'S PROBATION AUTHORITY

Project Overview

Calhoun County's Citizen's Probation Authority was in operation for three years at which time the project was terminated due to county budget constraints.

During the three years of this project, 1,267 individuals were referred to the project and 719 individuals were accepted.

Target Population

The project was designed to refer non-patterned and non-violent misdemeanor and felony offenders to the project prior to trial.

Project Duration

All individuals accepted into the project were required to participate for one year. The project did, however, terminate clients before completion of the one year period if it was felt the client had made significant progress.

Project Organization and Structure

Calhoun County's project consisted of four components: project staff, community volunteers, a Citizen's Advisory Board and the Prosecutor.

Project staff consisted of a director, an assistant director, one caseworker and a secretary. The director reported directly to the prosecutor and the Citizen's Advisory Board and supervised all staff personnel in addition to maintaining a caseload. The assistant director and caseworker served as co-coordinators of the volunteer program in addition to maintaining caseloads.

Additional project personnel included approximately 30 volunteers from the community. Volunteers were selected by project staff and required to attend a training course before their assignment to clients.

The program's Citizen's Advisory Board consisted of 26 members who participated with the prosecutor in the development of project policy.

Delivery of Services

The project utilized both in-house and referral methods of providing services to clients. In-house services were provided by project staff and in some cases by volunteers.

Revocations

Revocations were made either on the basis of a technical violation or as a result of a new arrest.

BERRIEN COUNTY DEFERRED PROSECUTION AUTHORITY

Project Overview

Berrien County's Deferred Prosecution Authority is designed to accept referrals from the prosecutor's office from the time the warrant is requested up to the time of the preliminary examination.

During the initial three years of the project, 16,756 cases were screened by the prosecutor's office, 869 individuals were referred to the project, and 481 individuals were accepted.

Target Population

Berrien County's project is designed to refer felony and misdemeanor offenders on the basis of established referral criteria requiring that the individual be a first or non-patterned offender charged with a non-violent offense.

Project Duration

There are no formal criteria utilized in determining the length of time
an individual participates in the project. The length of participation
ranges from a few months to over a year depending upon the particular
circumstances of the case. Extensions on the original probation period
are made if the additional time is necessary to complete the terms of
the contract. Two common reasons for probation extensions are large
amounts of restitution to be paid and the termination stipulation that
the client exhibit a crime and drug-free behavior during project involve-
ment.

Project Organization and Structure

The project is comprised of four components: project staff, volunteer
probation officers, the Prosecutor, and a Citizen's Advisory Board.

Project staff includes a director, a case intake worker and a secretary.
The director is responsible to the Citizen's Advisory Board and the
prosecutor supervises the remainder of the staff and the volunteers.
Both the director and the caseworker are involved in the intake process
in addition to maintaining a caseload.

The volunteer probation officers supervise and also involve themselves
with the probationer on a social and personal basis. In the majority
of cases, the volunteers already know the probationer on a personal basis.

The Citizen's Advisory Board is comprised of 20 members of the community,
who serve in the establishment of project policy along with the prosecutor.
The board also plays a major role in the client selection process with
a committee reviewing the probation contact of each client.

Delivery of Services

Berrien County's project also utilizes both in-house and referral methods
of providing services. In addition, it is the only project included in
the study which utilizes a polygraph in the selection and termination of
clients. As part of the selection process, individuals are requested to

record all crimes which they have committed. After the receipt of this
document, a polygraph test is administered to verify its completeness.
Another polygraph is administered upon termination from the project to
determine if the client has exhibited both a crime and drug-free
behavior throughout the probationary period. If they have not, they
are either prosecuted or the project is extended.

Revocation

The project may revoke clients for a technical violation or as a result
of a new arrest. The decision to revoke is the responsibility of the
caseworker and the director. Once a case has been revoked, the warrant
on the original offense is issued.

WAYNE COUNTY PRE-TRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

Project Overview

Wayne County's Deferred Prosecution project is the largest of the pro-
jects in the study. Unlike the other projects, it is administered by the
Probation Department and utilizes a multiple referral and dispositional
approach. It is designed to divert eligible offenders at both the pre
and post arraignment level. Prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges
may all refer offenders to the project at any time prior to trial. Final
decisions concerning acceptance into the project are made by the prose-
cutor in pre-arraignment cases and by the judge after arraignment.
After a case is accepted, the defendant is given a contract of conditions
which he must sign and adhere to while enrolled in the project.

During the initial three years of the project, 31,024 cases were screened
by the prosecutor's office, 4,090 individuals were referred to the project
and 1,562 individuals were accepted.

Target Population

The project has established formal criteria regulating referrals to the
project. The criteria automatically excludes violent criminal cases,
rape or robbery cases and patterned offenders. Other cases are evaluated

for acceptance on their merits. At the time the study was conducted, the project was accepting primarily felony offenders.

Project Duration

All individuals accepted into the project are deferred for a one year period. Extensions on the one year probation period are granted primarily in cases involving the repayment of large sums of restitution or where the client is enrolled in a treatment program which runs more than one year.

Project Organization and Structure

Structurally, the project is divided into three components: Prosecutor, Defense and Probation. The Prosecutor component consists of two assistant prosecutors who perform the preliminary screen function. They receive referrals from the court, policy, and regular assistant prosecutors. Eligible individuals are then referred to the Probation component of the project for investigation. This component is comprised of one probation officer supervisor, nine probation officers and one capias officer. The duty of the supervisor is to insure that daily operations conform to project policy. The probation officers are responsible for interviewing, screening, counseling and referring clients. Probation officers receive training in human effectiveness and substance abuse in addition to in-service training. The average caseload for probation officers is 55. Volunteers are also used to assist the probation officers with their caseload duties. The function of the Capias Officer is to investigate all criminal records of persons considered by the project, conduct additional investigations, and to arrest absconders.

The Defense component is comprised of one defense attorney who represents all persons who were referred to the project at arraignment who have not retained counsel.

The project director supervises all three components and is directly responsible to the Chief Probation Officer of the Probation Department.

An Advisory Board was also established which is comprised of approximately 20 judges, 2 chief prosecutors, the Detroit-Wayne County Criminal Justice Coordinator and the Chief Probation Officer. The purpose of the Advisory Board is to establish major project policy.

Delivery of Services

Clients receive needed services both on an in-house and referral basis, with all in-house services being provided by project staff. The project also uses both supervised and unsupervised probation in the monitoring of clients. The decision to place a client on unsupervised probation is left to the discretion of the individual probation officer.

Revocations

Because all diversion cases are considered pending cases, with a warrant having been issued and arraigned and counsel appointed, revocation of a diversion case requires a hearing. The prosecutor must file a motion to revoke the diversionary status and the motion must be ruled on by the judge who placed them in the project.

Although a client may be terminated for a technical violation, revocations are primarily based on new arrests.

SUMMARY

The five deferred prosecution projects included in the study exhibit certain similarities and differences across various areas of program organization and operation.

The point at which the client is diverted differs from project to project. Ingham, Jackson and Calhoun's projects are designed to divert prior to warrant authorization. Berrien and Wayne's projects allow for a possible deeper penetration into the criminal justice system prior to referral than the other programs.

Figure 3.   Overview of Project Characteristics

	Point of Diversion	Target Population	Program Involvement	Extensions	Staff size	Use of Volunteers	Citizens Advisory Board	Delivery of Services		Supervised/ unsupervised probation
								In-house	referral	
Wayne	pre and post arraignment	primarily felonies	1 year	yes	12	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Ingham	prior to warrant authorization	primarily felonies	1 yr-felonies 6 mos-misde-meanors	yes	6	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Jackson	prior to warrant authorization	misdemeanors to lesser extent felonies	no set times ranges from 2 - 12 mos.	yes	5	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Calhoun	prior to warrant authorization	misdemeanors and felonies	1 year	yes	4	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Berrien	prior to pre-liminary exam-ination	misdemeanors and felonies	no set times up to 1 year	yes	3	yes	yes	yes	yes	no

There are also differences in terms of project target population. At the time the study was conducted, Jackson's project handled primarily misdemeanors, Calhoun and Berrien dealt with both misdemeanors and felonies and Wayne and Ingham focused primarily upon felonies.

The length of time individuals were required to participate in the project also varied across projects. The programs in Wayne, Ingham and Calhoun all have established times which dictate how long clients must participate in the project. Jackson and Berrien make the determinations on a case by case basis. While all projects reported granting extensions on the original period of diversion, the levels of use varied from project to project.

Projects also differed in terms of size of staff and the projects use of volunteers. Those projects having a smaller staff - Berrien, Calhoun and Jackson - all used volunteers as part of their program, while the larger staffed projects - Wayne and Ingham - did not. .

While all five projects utilized both in-house and referral methods of providing treatment services, only Wayne and Ingham used both supervised and unsupervised probation in the monitoring of clients.

Finally, all but one project - Ingham - have established Citizen's Advisory Boards to assist the prosecutor and project staff in developing project policy.

Section II: Examination of Referred and Accepted Client Population

This section will provide a description of the types of clients referred to and accepted into the five deferred prosecution projects included in the study. The major areas under examination include: rates of acceptance, demographic client characteristics, background characteristics, as well as case and client legal characteristics.

RATES OF ACCEPTANCE

The overall acceptance rate of individuals referred to deferred prosecution programs was 64%, ranging from 41% in Wayne County to 96% in Berrien County. (See Appendix A, Table 1.) The wide range in acceptance rates can in part be explained by how projects defined a referral and the particular screening procedures they used. All projects except Berrien defined a referral at the point the project first received the case from the prosecutor. All cases were then screened by the projects to determine if case met the acceptance criteria and the decision was then made to accept or reject. Berrien's project, however, utilized a two-phase program screening procedure. Once the case was sent down from the prosecutor's office, the case was first screened to determine whether the case did indeed meet the project's acceptance criteria. If it did, the project considered the case a "referral" and began the second phase of screening, to determine if the individual wanted to participate in the program.

Therefore, the 96% acceptance rate in Berrien illustrates that once their case met the acceptance criteria, few individuals (only 4%) decided not to participate in the project. The rejection figures for the other four projects illustrate the percentages of cases received from the prosecutor's office which either did not meet the criteria for acceptance to the project or did not wish to participate in the project even though they met the acceptance criteria.

An inverse relationship was observed between a project target population and its acceptance rate. (See Figure 4.) Those projects dealing with a more serious client target population (i.e., primarily felonies) had lower acceptance rates than those projects handling a less serious client population (i.e., primarily misdemeanors). Moreover, the data

indicates that the more serious a project's target population, the less the probability of acceptance into the project. Berrien's data were not included because of their use of a different definition of what constituted a referral. (See Section I for a discussion of project target population.)

Figure 4. Relationship Between Project Acceptance Rates and Target Populations
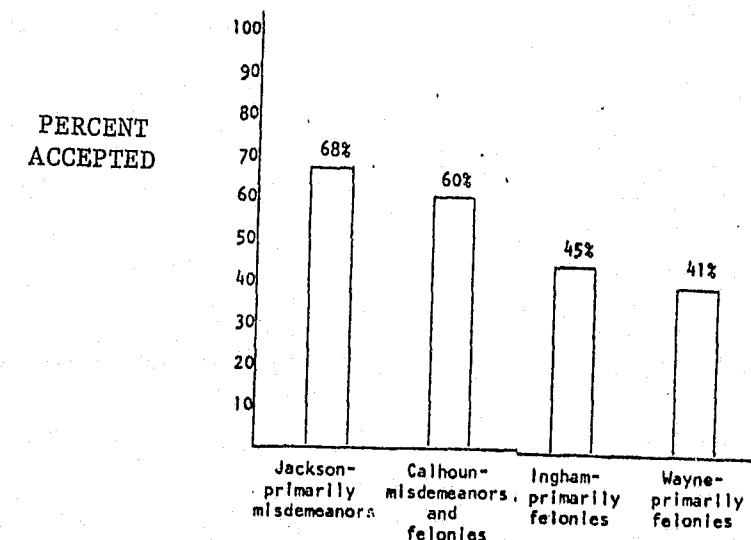
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Included in the discussions of the demographic characteristics of clients referred to and accepted into deferred prosecution projects is an examination of the following variables: sex, age, race, marital status.

Sex

The composition of the aggregate referred and accepted populations was primarily male with males representing 60% of the aggregate referred population and 64% of the accepted population. (See Table 2.) However, examination of individual project data reveals that this trend does not apply on the individual project level. (See Table 2A-E.) The composition of accepted population ranged from only 51% male in Jackson and Calhoun counties to a predominately male clientele in Wayne (91% male) and Ingham (85% male).

In addition, Figure 5 indicates that those projects accepting a more serious client population (i.e., primarily felony offenders) also tend to have the highest percentage of males referred and accepted into the project. While the study did not directly address the issue of a relationship between sex and the seriousness of the offense committed, the aforementioned observation would tend to support such a relationship.

Figure 5.

Relationship Between the Percentage of a Project's Referred Population Comprised of Females and Project Target Population

Percent of Referred Population Comprised of Females

. TARGET POPULATION
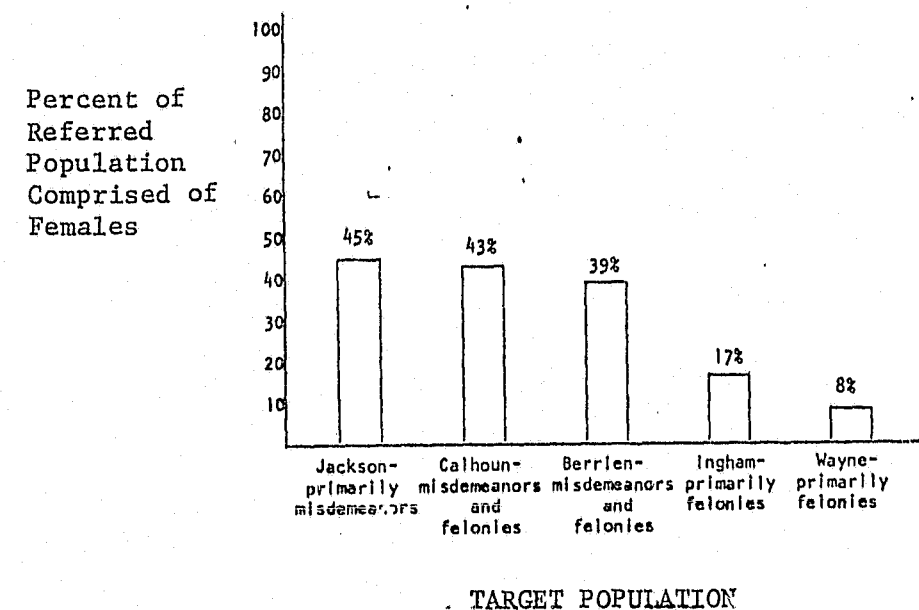
Race

The race of those clients referred and accepted into deferred prosecution projects was primarily Caucasian, with 69% of those referred and 74% of those accepted being Caucasian. (See Table 2.) The only project which did not follow this trend was Wayne County which had a primarily Black client population (71% referred population, 68% accepted was Black.) (See Table 2A-E.) This observation is directly related to the characteristics of the county which the project operates in. Since most of Wayne's population is Black, it is not unusual that the Wayne's project client population is also primarily Black.

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Age

The highest percentage of individuals referred to and accepted into the projects both on aggregate and project level were between the ages of 17 and 21 years of age. Table 2 illustrates that 57% of all individuals referred to the projects were in this age bracket and 79% were between 17 and 30 years of age. Looking across projects we find that Wayne, Ingham and Berrien are dealing with a younger client population with 90%, 86%, and 80% under the age of 30 respectively. Jackson and Calhoun have a slightly older client population with 71% and 75% of their population under 30. (See Tables 2A-E.)

One of the basic criteria guiding the acceptance of individuals into deferred prosecution projects requires that the individual be either a first or nonpatterned offender. Since the projects are dealing with a young client population, it may be hypothesized that younger offenders are less likely to have developed a pattern of criminal behavior and consequently, are more likely to be referred and accepted to deferred prosecution projects.

Marital Status

As would be expected, given the age of project populations, the marital status of referred and accepted clients was primarily single (62% referred, 61% accepted). (See Tables 2A-E.)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The following variables will be examined: current residence, education, student status, employment status, primary income source, occupational level, average weekly net income, number of legal dependents and psychological treatment (1 year prior to referral).

Current Residence

Each of the five projects included in the study handled primarily county residents. Table 3 illustrates that 91% of all those referred to the various projects resided within the county at the time of their referral. The percentage of out-county residents handled by the projects ranged from 0% in Calhoun to 19% in Ingham. (See Tables 3A-E.) The differences between projects can be explained by the particular policies adopted by

-29-

the projects. While Calhoun and Jackson projects followed closely the policy that project participants were to be county residents, Ingham, Berrien and Wayne did not consider residence as a basis for project rejection but required that clients be able to keep project appointments.

Education

Of the total number of individuals referred across all five projects, only 42% had completed high school. (See Table 3.) This ranged from a low of only 27% having completed high school in Wayne to a high of 51% in Calhoun. (See Tables 3A-E.) Part of the differences between projects may be attributed to the age of the project's client population. Since Wayne is dealing with a younger client population than most of the projects (65% between 17-21 years) one would expect a lower percentage to have completed high school.

Employment Status

Deferred prosecution projects have to a large extent been handling clients who were unemployed at the time of their referral to the project. Table 3 indicates that only 47% of the aggregate client population was employed either full or part time at referral. (See Tables 3A-E for individual project data.)

Primary Income Source

This variable identified the client's primary income source one year prior to project referral. Tables 3 and 3A-E illustrate that the two largest categories across all projects was "own employment" (34%) and "family" (33%). The frequency of "family" as a primary income source relates to the age of the population to the projects are dealing with. (See Page for a description of the age of project populations.)

Occupational Level

A very high percentage (69%) of individuals referred either had no prior employment or were classified as unskilled. (See Table 3.) Most projects had between 70 and 80 percent of their population either unskilled or with no previous employment. Although Calhoun's figure was 58%, the project

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was handling an older client population than most of the other projects included in the study which perhaps explains the difference. (See Tables 3A-E.)

Average Weekly Net Income

Also included in Table 3 is a breakdown of the average weekly net income of referred and accepted clients. Over half (55%) of the aggregate client population received a net income of under $50 per week. This statistic is not surprising given the age and occupational level of the referred population. (See Page 29 and 30 for a description of the age and occupational level of project populations.)

Psychological Treatment

Clients referred to and accepted into projects for the most part had no prior psychological history. Table 3 illustrates that 85% of those referred had had no prior psychological treatment as compared with 94% of those accepted. (See Tables 3A-E for individual project data.)

CASE AND CLIENT LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS

This section will examine various legal characteristics of those cases/clients referred to deferred prosecution projects. Included will be a discussion of the following characteristics: offense type, number of prior offenses, type of prior offenses, previous time in jail, probation history, delinquent history, legal status and warrant status.

Offense Type

Table 4 examines the types of offenses which were referred to the project from the prosecutor. As would be expected, "Crimes Against Property" represents the largest category of offenses referred (88%). Larcenies comprised 54% of all property crimes, burglaries 11% and stolen property offenses 8%. There were some variations between projects with Jackson and Calhoun having a higher referral of larcenies (78% and 73% respectively) as compared to Ingham and Wayne, in which only 28% and 23% of their respective referral populations composed of larcenies.

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Table 5 examines the types of offenses which were accepted into deferred
prosecution projects. Once again, the largest single category was
property crimes (88%), with larcenies constituting 61%. Less than 1%
of all cases accepted were "Crimes Against Persons". In addition, the
projects differed in the mixture of their accepted client population.

Figure 6. Percentage of Accepted Population
Comprised of Larcenies
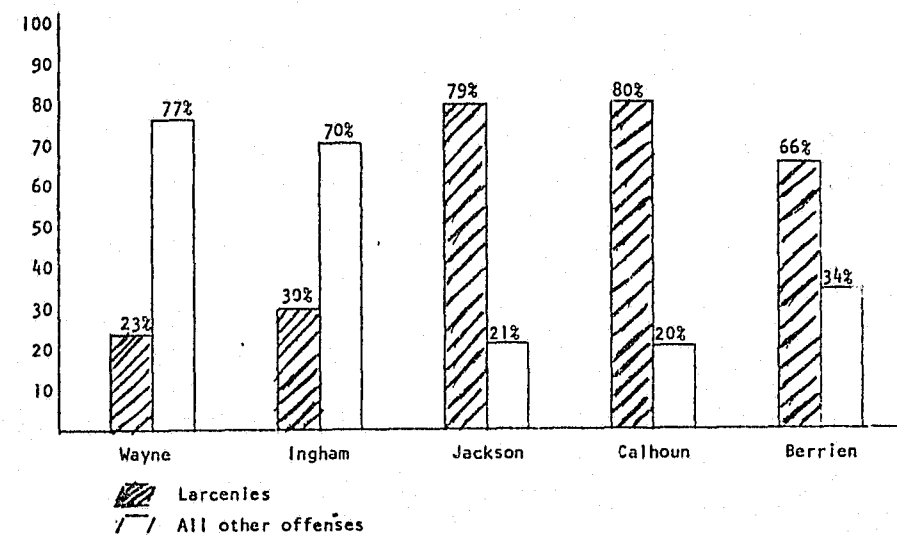
As Figure 6 illustrates, Jackson, Calhoun and Berrien client populations
primarily consist of larceny offenders, while in Ingham and Wayne the
larger percentage of their population consists of non-larceny offenders.
Examination of Tables 4 and 5 indicate that Ingham and Wayne both refers
and accepts a wider distribution of offense types than the other projects.

Number of Prior Offenses

The data indicate that the projects are dealing, as intended, with
primarily first or non-patterned offenders. Tables 6A and 6B illustrate
that 86% of the aggregate referred population and 90% of the aggregate
accepted population had no prior offenses while the percentage of the
population having either no prior offenses or one prior offense was 96%
for those referred and 97% of those accepted. As Figure 7 illustrates,
individual project figures ranged from 88% in Ingham to 100% in Calhoun's

accepted population having no priors or only one prior offense. The
difference between projects can be explained by the procedures followed
by projects in data collection. While Ingham included traffic offenses
in their determination of prior offenses, the other projects did record
traffic offenses with any degree of consistency. Since 21% of the total
number of prior offenses in Ingham were traffic offenses (see Tables
7 and 8) we might safely conclude that their percentage of clients with
none or only one prior offense is higher than the recorded 88%.

Figure 7. Number of Prior Offenses of Accepted Population
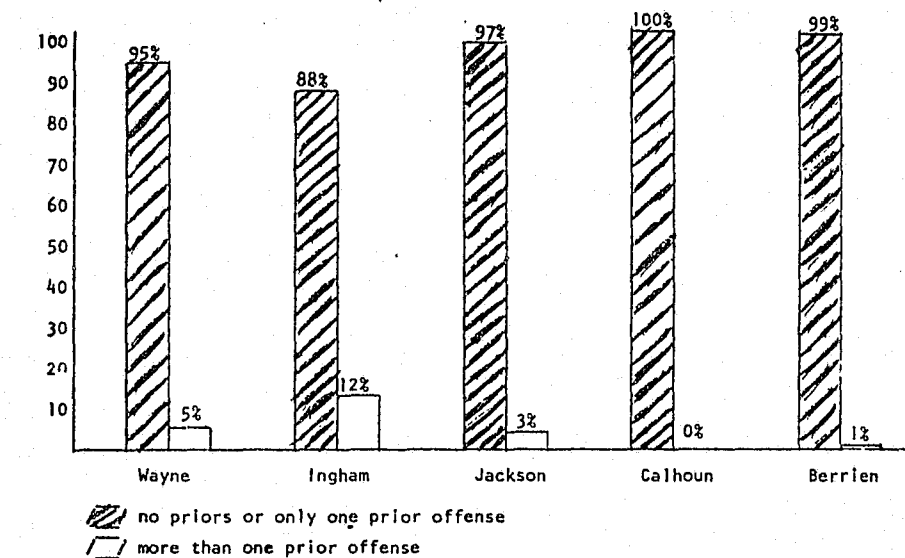
Types of Prior Offenses

Tables 7 and 8 provide a description of the types of prior offenses
which were committed by individuals referred and accepted into deferred
prosecution projects. A very low percentage of those having prior
offenses had previously committed a "crime against persons" (only 4.2%).
The largest category on the aggregate data was property crimes (40%).

Previous Time in Jail

Most referred and accepted clients have had no previous time in jail.
The data reveal that 96% of the referred and 98% of the accepted popu-
lation fall in this category. Looking across projects, there is very

little variation, with the percentage of the referred population having some previous time in jail ranging from 0% in Jackson to 6% in Wayne. (See Tables 9A and 9B.)

Probation History

The percentages of aggregate referred and accepted clients who had not previously been placed on some form of probation were 93% and 96% respectively. Once again, there was little variation among the projects. (See Tables 10A and 10B.)

Delinquent History

Tables 11A and 11B reveal that 87% of the referred and 92% of the accepted client populations had never been adjudicated delinquent. Of the 8% of clients accepted having been adjudicated, only 4% had been verified.

Legal Status

Tables 12A and 12B examined the legal status of individuals referred and accepted into the projects at the time of their referral. The data indicate that the majority of clients is on some form of pre-trial release with 58% of the aggregate referred population having been released on recognizance, 18% on bond and 9% on citation at the time of their referral to the project.

A cross-project examination reveals some differences between counties in the types of pre-trial release methods which are utilized (see Figure 8).

Figure 8.   Legal Status of Referred Clients at the Time of Their Referral by Project
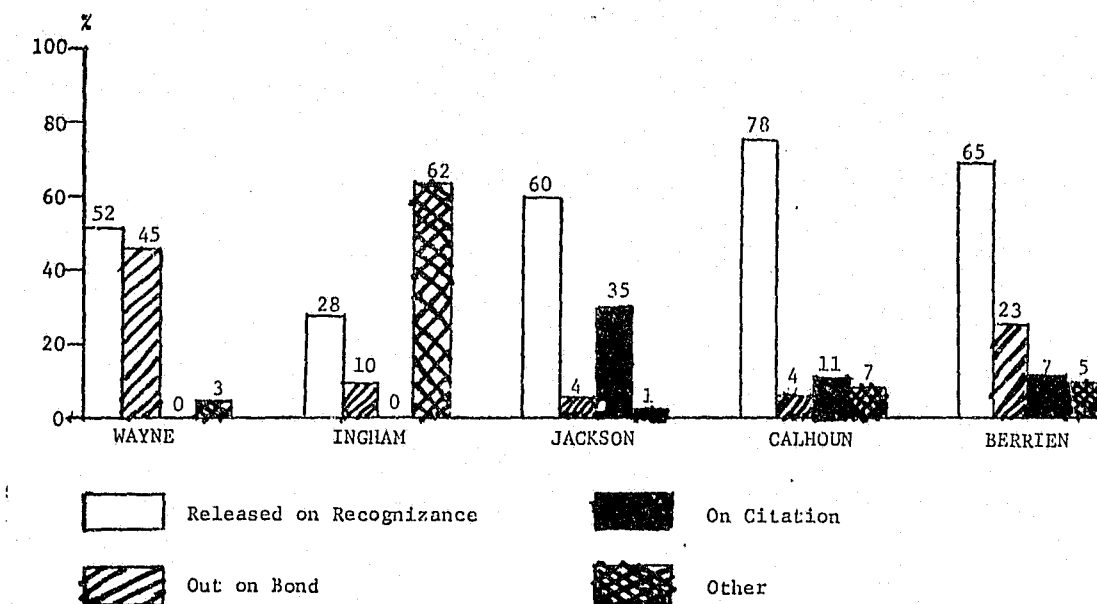
Calhoun had the highest percentage of clients who were released on recognizance at the time of their referral (78%) while Ingham had the lowest percentage (28%). In addition, a much higher percentage of Wayne and Berrien's referred population were out on bond at the time of their referral than witnessed in the other projects. Finally, although citations are used to a much lesser extent than the other pre-trial release methods, a substantial number of clients in Jackson are out on citation at the time of their referral to the program.

Warrant Status

Deferred prosecution projects have been designed to divert individuals from the formal criminal justice system at various stages of processing. Table 13A provides a description of the status of the warrant (i.e., either not prepared, prepared, or prepared and arraigned) at the point where the client was referred to the project. In 89% of all cases accepted into the project, the warrant was not prepared. A cross-project examination, however, yields some differences between programs. In particular, a substantial percentage (28%) of Wayne's accepted

population had been prepared and arraigned at the time of their referral as compared to 3% in Ingham, 1% in Jackson, and 2% in Calhoun. (Berrien's data are not available.) The differences can be explained by the point or stage at which the particular project is designed to divert the client. Since Wayne's project is designed to divert individuals up to the time of trial, it is not surprising that such a large percentage of their clients have been arraigned on the warrant. The other projects are designed to divert prior to arraignment and this situation is reflected in the data.

Summary

There were several similarities and differences observed between projects in terms of the characteristics of their referred and accepted client populations.

First, a relationship was noted between a program's target population and its acceptance rate of referrals. Those projects dealing with a more serious target population (i.e., primarily felony offenders) accepted a lower percentage of their referred population than did projects dealing with a less serious client population (i.e., primarily misdemeanor offenders).

Examination of basic client demographic characteristics indicated that deferred prosecution projects are dealing with a primarily Caucasian, male population between the ages of 17-21. However, there were some project variations. Jackson, Calhoun and Berrien counties referred and accepted female population and a much higher percentage of Wayne County's referred and accepted population were black.

The study also found that the majority of individuals referred and accepted to deferred prosecution projects were first-time property offenders, most of whom were charged with larcenies. The composition of project populations varied with Wayne and Ingham Counties exhibiting a lower percentage of their populations consisting of larceny offenders.

While the majority of referred and accepted client population were on some form of pre-trial release at the time of their referral to the project, there were differences between counties in the types of pre-trial release methods which were utilized. Wayne County utilized bond

to a greater extent than the other projects while in Jackson County, citations were the primary pre-trial release type recorded.

Section III: Comparison of Diagnostic and Treatment Services Provided

Deferred prosecution projects are designed to offer various diagnostic and treatment services to clients. This section will examine the following areas with respect to this issue: diagnosis of client treatment needs, diagnostic tools used, number and types of treatment services provided.

DIAGNOSIS OF TREATMENT NEEDS

Table 14 describes the treatment diagnosis of clients accepted into the projects. The six treatment areas listed were: education, vocational, drug/alcohol, family, psychological and financial. As Figure 9 illustrates, the area most often diagnosed as a problem was financial with 52% of all those accepted into the projects diagnosed with a financial problem.

Figure 9.
Percentage of Accepted Clients Diagnosed as Needing Treatment in Each of the Six Listed Treatment Areas
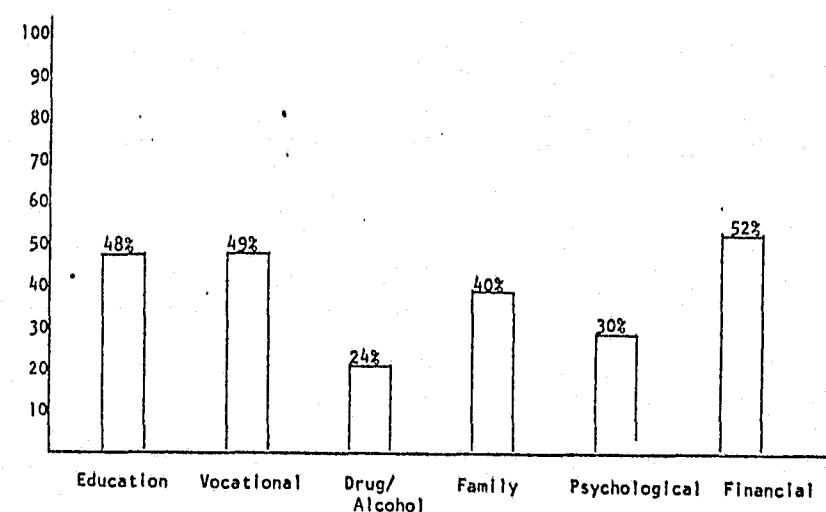
Close behind 'financial' was 'education' and 'vocational' with 48% and 49% of their respective populations having been diagnosed with problems of that nature, followed by 'family' (40%), 'psychological' (30%) and 'drug/alcohol' (24%).

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There were some variations between projects. Jackson diagnosed a large percentage of their accepted population with family (75%), psychological (63%), and financial (64%), while Calhoun diagnosed a much lower percentage of their population as having these problems (10%, 16% and 19% respectively). Berrien defined a low percentage of their clients (12%) as having psychological problems and a much higher percentage (63%) as having financial problems.

DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS USED

The most widely used tools which were used in the diagnosis of clients were personal interviews and questionnaires. Interviews were used in 48% of the cases and questionnaires in 33%. There were some variations between projects with Wayne using interviews to a larger degree than the other projects. In addition, Wayne and Berrien did not use questionnaires as extensively as the other projects. (See Table 15.)

NUMBER AND TYPES OF TREATMENT SERVICES PROVIDED

Table 16 provides a description of the number and types of services which were provided clients. The Table indicates 26% of all clients involved in the project received educational treatment, 26% received vocational/employment treatment services, and 10% received drug/alcohol treatment. While the projects agreed that many individuals involved in the project do not require any specialized treatment services some projects mentioned the need for more community agencies in various localities.

Summary

A diagnosis of the treatment needs of those referred to deferred prosecution projects indicated that a large percentage of referrals were diagnosed as having either financial, vocational or educational related problems. Personal interviews and questionnaires were primarily used in the diagnosis of clients treatment needs.

Of the types of treatment services recorded as having been provided, educational and vocational services were the most frequent responses.

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Section IV. Examination of Project Outcomes

Included in this section is a discussion of the reasons why cases were rejected from the project, the length of time accepted clients participated in the program and the project termination outcomes.

Basis for Program Rejection of Case

Table 17 shows the reasons for which referred cases were rejected from the project. The two most frequent responses were that the individual displayed a pattern of criminal behavior(28%) and that the client was uncooperative (26%). Because Berrien used a different definition of what constituted a referral, they did not record either the seriousness of the offense, a pattern of criminal behavior or the refusal of moral responsibility for the crime as reasons for rejection. (See Section II for a discussion of Berrien's referral procedures.)

Length of Client Involvement in Project

Table 18 provides a description of the length of time terminated clients had participated in the project. In the aggregate population, 40% of the clients had participated in the project from 10-12 months and only 7.5% had participated for over a year. However, as Figure 10 indicates, there were variations between projects. Wayne and Ingham had a much higher percentage of their populations (93% and 59% respectively) having been in the project from 10-12 months, while clients in Jackson, Calhoun and Berrien tended to participate for shorter periods of time. These findings are not surprising considering the policies which the projects had concerning the length of project participation. Both Wayne and Ingham had established formal guidelines which required accepted clients to participate in the project for one year, while Jackson and Berrien determined the length of project participation on a case by case basis assigning varying participation periods up to a year. Although clients accepted into Calhoun's project were assigned to the project for one year, the project terminated clients prior to that point if it were felt the client had made significant progress. (See Section I for a more detailed description of policies regarding program duration.)

Figure 10.   Percentage of Terminated Clients Who Participated From 10-12 Months by Project
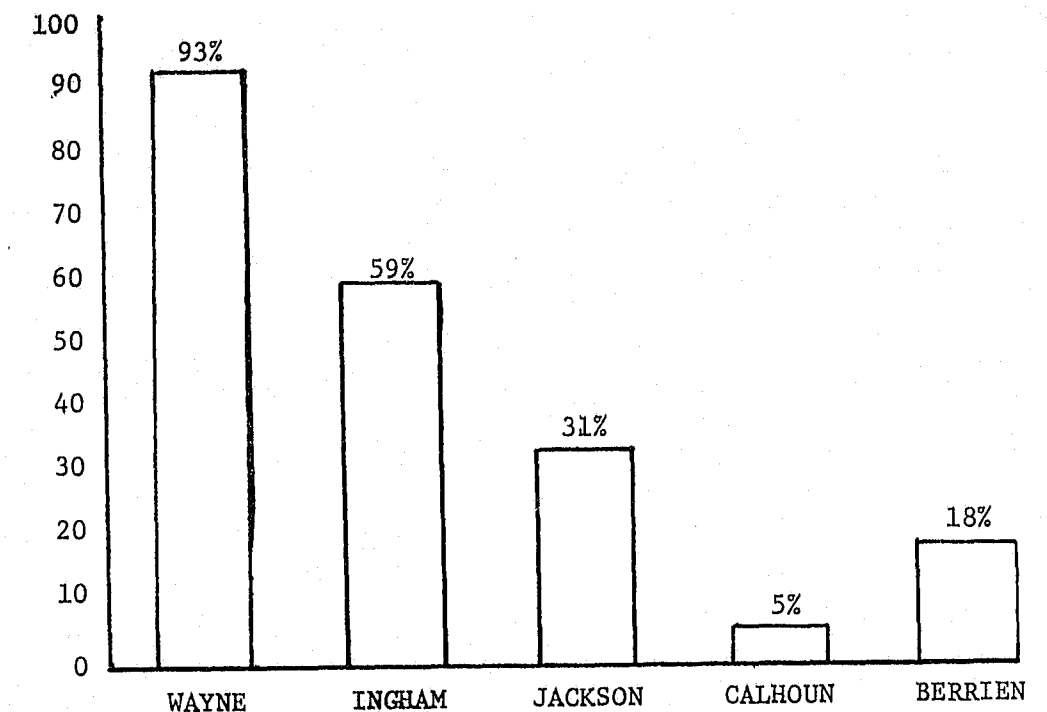
Type of Client Termination

Table 19 indicates that 90% of all clients participating in the five deferred prosecution projects included in the study, successfully completed the program. As Figure 11 indicates, there was some variation between projects with the percentage of the population terminating successfully ranging from 72% in Ingham to 98% in Berrien. Although conclusive evidence is not available, the differences observed between projects may be a function of the projects willingness to grant extensions and their tolerance of client violations.

Figure 11.   Percentage of Successful Client
              Terminations by Project
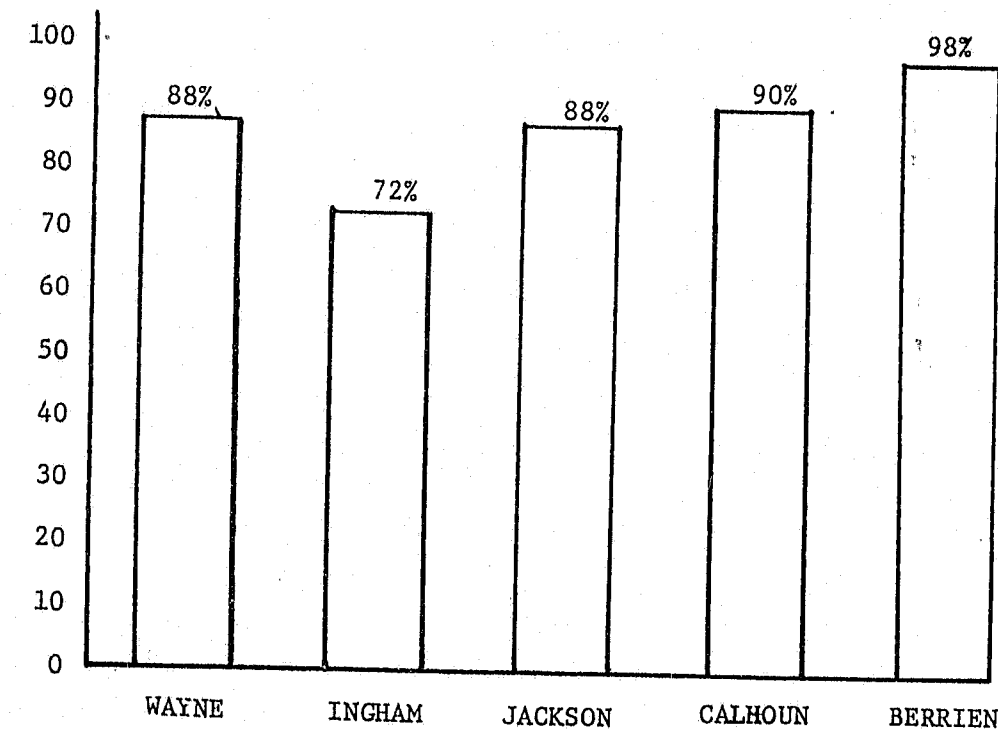
Summary

Section III examined several basic outcomes related to deferred prose-
cution projects. First, the findings indicated that the two most fre-
quent reasons for rejecting individuals from the project were that the
referred individual displayed a pattern of criminal behavior or was
uncooperative.

There were also differences observed between projects in the length
of time accepted clients participated in the program. While all accepted
clients in Wayne and Ingham were required by project policy to partici-
pate for 12 months, clients in Jackson, Calhoun and Berrien tended to
participate for shorter more varied periods of time.

Findings also indicated that the majority of clients participating in
deferred prosecution projects are terminated successfully. While
differences were observed among projects in the percentage of clients
successfully completing the projects, it is felt that the differences
can primarily be explained by differences in project policies related
to the granting of extensions and technical violations.

Section V. Client Recidivism

The objective of this section is the determination of the frequency, extent and seriousness of client recidivism. The analysis was divided into three areas:

  1. Recidivism Since Program Referral
  2. Recidivism Since Program Termination
  3. Client Characteristics and Recidivism

The first section--"Recidivism Since Program Referral," focused on data which were collected for all individuals originally referred to the five deferred prosecution projects included in the study, measuring any arrests or convictions which occurred, starting from the date they were referred to the projects. In addition, since all those originally referred to the five projects were screened on the same criteria, such an approach not only allowed for an examination of the recidivism of those referred and accepted into deferred prosecution programs but also provided recidivism data on an interesting comparison group--those referred to deferred prosecution programs and subsequently rejected. It should be noted, however, that the only basis for comparing the two groups (those accepted and rejected) is that they were similar in the type of offense for which they were referred and an initial screening defined them as non-patterned offenders.

The second section--"Recidivism Since Program Termination," pertained to only those individuals who had been accepted into one of the five projects and examined only those arrests and convictions which occurred after termination from the program.

The final section explored the occurrence of recidivism across various basic client characteristics. The issue of what factors influence whether an individual commits a subsequent offense is far beyond the scope of this study. The purpose was merely to provide a general description of those who did and did not recidivate.

RECIDIVISM SINCE PROGRAM REFERRAL

An examination of the recidivism of all individuals originally referred to the five deferred prosecution projects included in the study and a comparison of those subsequently accepted or rejected is presented in this section. Included is a discussion of the following areas: length of time since project referral, frequency of recidivism, comparison of recidivism of clients successfully terminated and those either referred and rejected or accepted and unsuccessfully terminated, and the seriousness of recidivism.

LENGTH OF TIME SINCE PROJECT REFERRAL

An important factor in the measurement of recidivism is the period of time in which the occurrence of recidivism was measured. Table 20 provides a breakdown of the time which had elapsed from the point at which individuals were referred to the point at which recidivism data were collected.

The findings indicate that for approximately 50% of those included in the sample, it had been over two years since their referral to the project. There was some variation between projects in the percentage of their population for which it had been over three years since program referral. Berrien exhibited a much higher percentage of its population in that category than the other projects. This was due to the fact that Berrien collected data from its files on some of its previous cases as well as on its current caseload, while the other projects collected data only on current cases.

FREQUENCY OF RECIDIVISM

The data indicates that the majority of those referred to deferred prosecution programs, regardless of whether they were subsequently accepted or rejected, did not recidivate. As tables 21 and 22 illustrate, 73% of those referred did not have a subsequent arrest and 85% did not have a subsequent conviction. Only 17% had one subsequent arrest and 10% a subsequent conviction since referral to the program. Figure 12 illustrates the frequency of recidivism of referred clients.

Figure 12   Frequency of Recidivism of Referred Clients
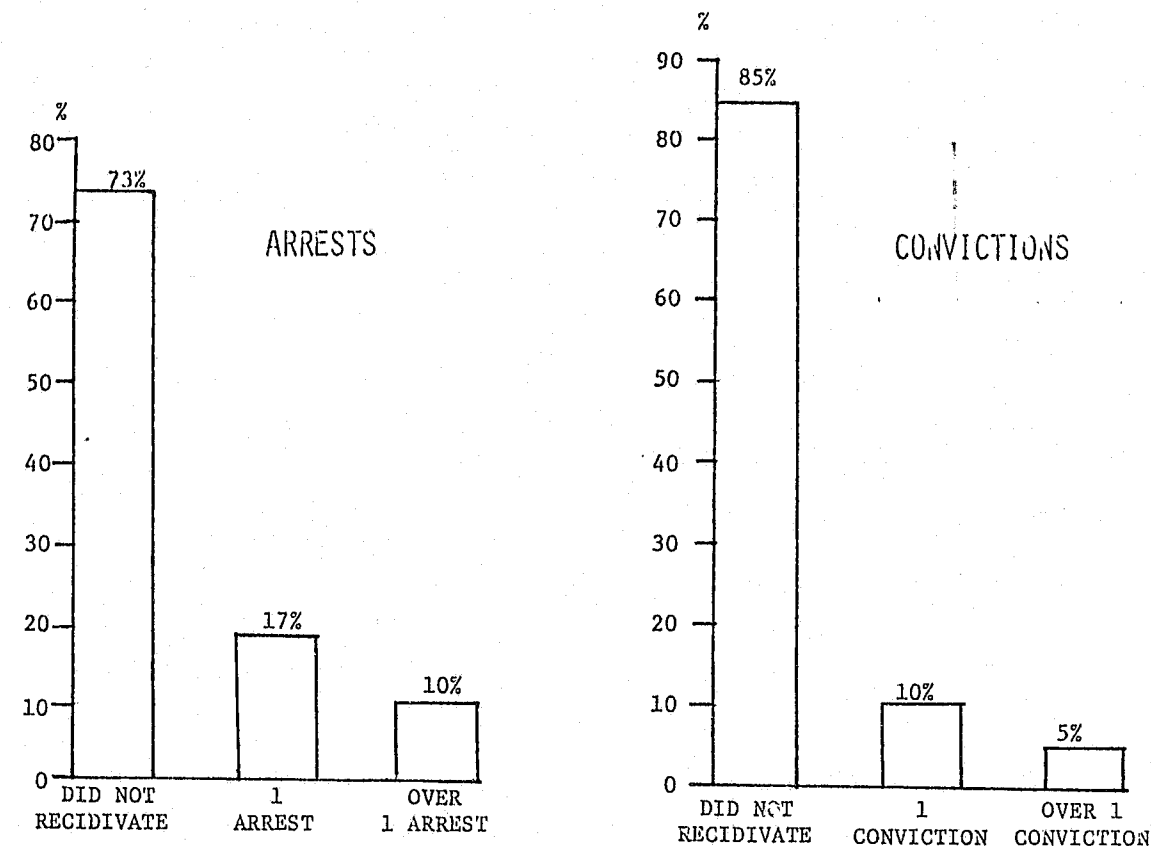
As illustrated in Figure 13, there was some project variation in the
percentage of referred clients which had subsequent arrests. The range
was anywhere from 43% in Ingham having recidivated to 14% in Jackson.
There was less variation, however, between projects in the percentage of
referrals which did not have a conviction subsequent to project referral.

Figure 13.   Percentage Of Referred Population Which Recidivated
By Project
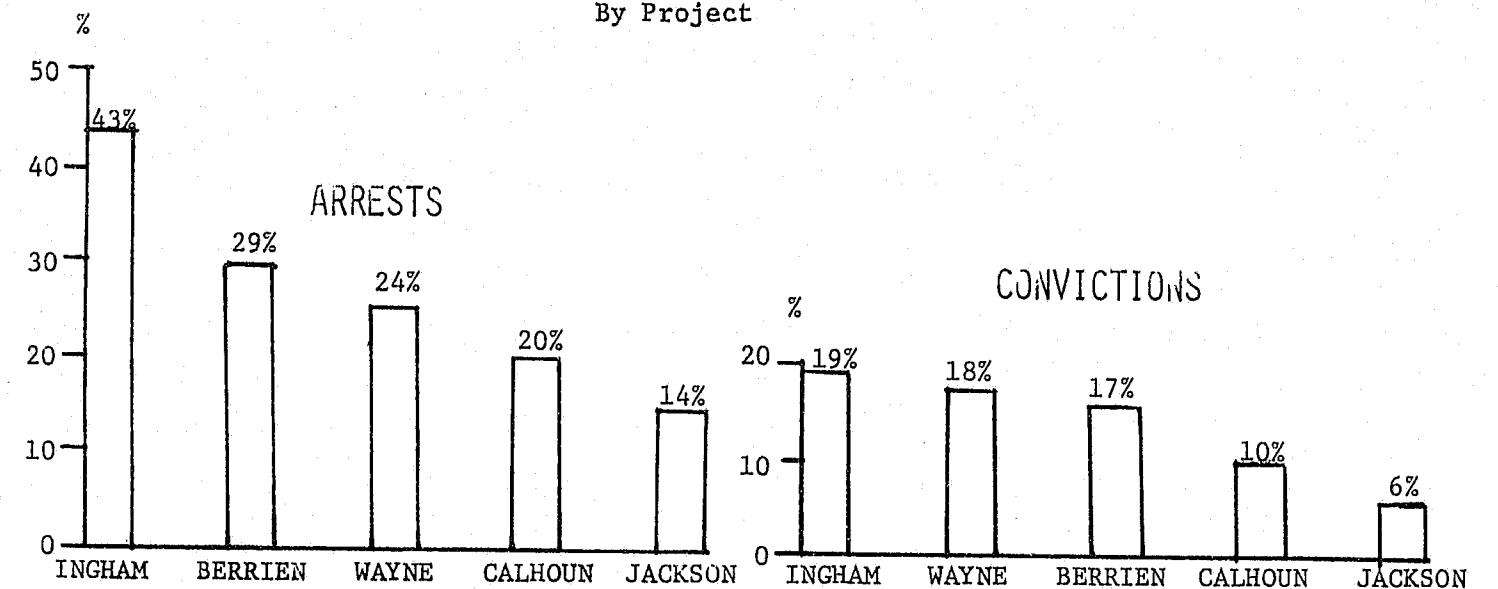
It is interesting to note that while 43% of Ingham's referred popula-
tion were arrested, only 19% of those referred were convicted, indica-
ting a lower conviction rate of those subsequently arrested than in the
other projects. However, it is not possible to draw any conclusion with
29% of Ingham's conviction data unavailable at the time the study was
conducted.

COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM IN ACCEPTED/REJECTED CLIENTS

An examination of recidivism in accepted and rejected referrals indi-
cate that a significant relationship exists between whether a referral
was accepted or rejected from a deferred prosecution program and the
probability that they recidivated. Table 23 illustrates that those who
were accepted into the five projects were less likely to have been
arrested (only 17% recidivated) than those who had been rejected (41%
recidivated). This relationship was found to be statistically signifi-
cant at less than the .005 level. As indicated in Table 24, the same
pattern was also observed regarding convictions, with those referrals
having been rejected more likely to be convicted of an offense subse-
quent to their referral to the program than those accepted into the

program. The difference in the number of subsequent convictions between those accepted and rejected was also statistically significant at less than the .005 level for the aggregate population. Figure 14 illustrates the percentage of accepted and rejected referrals which recidivated.

Figure 14.   Percentage Of Accepted and Rejected Referrals Which Recidivated

ACCEPTED   REJECTED
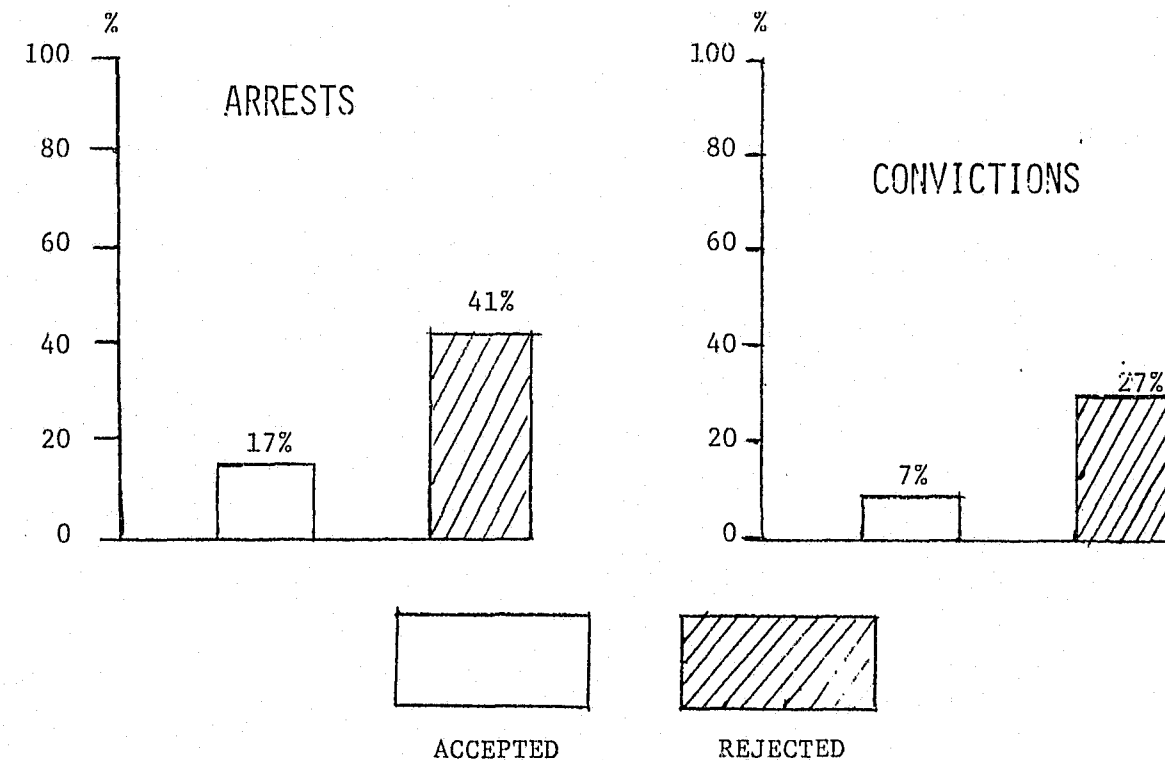
COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM AND CASE OUTCOME

The study also addressed the issue of whether clients successfully completing deferred prosecution programs were less likely to recidivate than those either having been rejected from the program at referral or those having been accepted but terminated unsuccessfully. The data revealed that a relationship did exist between the two groups at a statistically significant level (.005) using both arrests and convictions as the basis of measurement. (see Tables 25 and 26). Figure 15 illustrates the differences in recidivism between the two groups.

Figure 15.   Percentage of Clients Successfully Terminated and Those Either Unsuccessfully Terminated or Rejected at Referral Which Recidivated

CLIENTS SUCCESS-
FULLY TERMINATED

CLIENTS EITHER REJECTED
AT REFERRAL OR UNSUCCESS-
FULLY TERMINATED
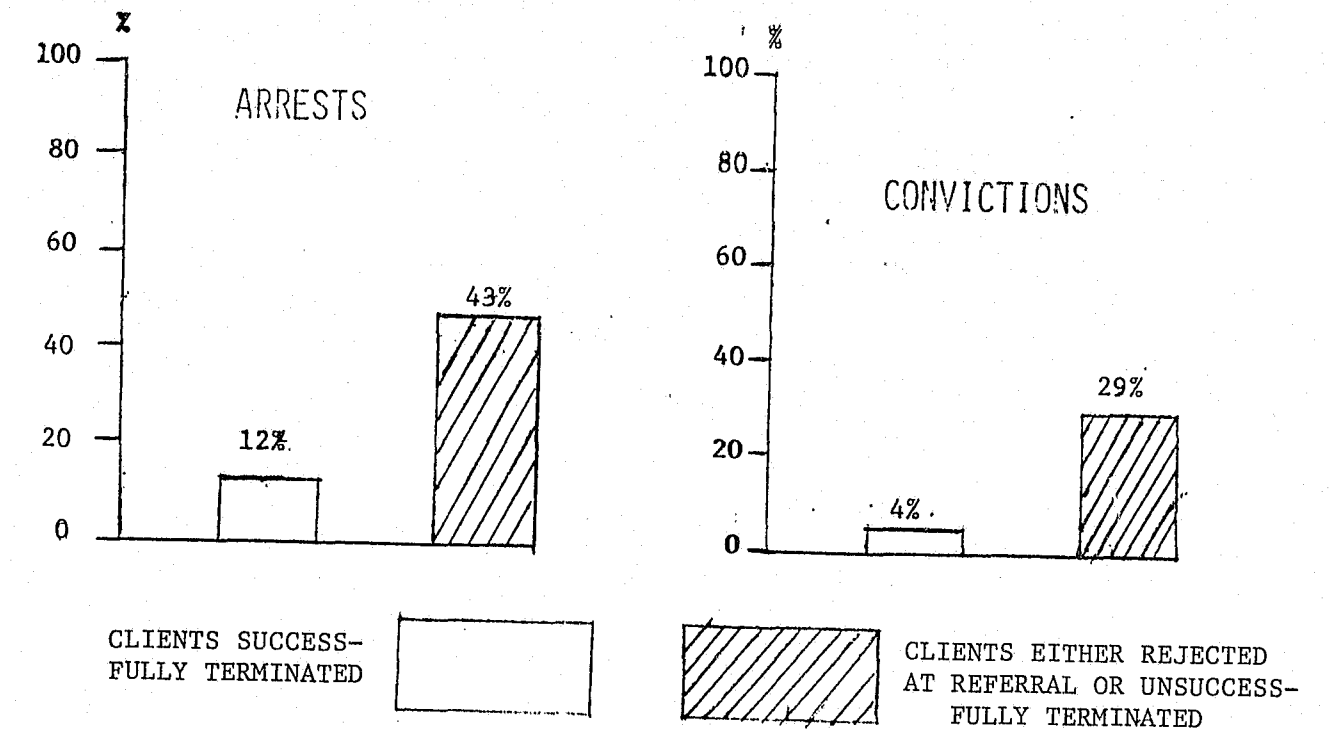
SERIOUSNESS OF RECIDIVISM

The types of offenses charged against those referred to deferred prosecution programs who subsequently recidivated are presented in Table 27. The largest major category of offenses committed was "Crimes Against Property" with 91% of the aggregate recidivist population having an offense in this category. The most frequent single offense type charged was larceny (22% of the aggregate recidivist population). It is interesting to note that the largest major category of offenses of individuals originally referred to the five projects was also "Crimes Against Property" with larcenies comprising the largest single category of offenses. (See Section II for a discussion of the types of offenses committed by the referred population.)

There was some variation between projects in the seriousness of the recidivism, i.e. the types of offenses charged. Wayne exhibited a more serious recidivism with a higher percentage of "Crimes Against Persons" having been charged against referred clients. However, given the metropolitan characteristics of the county the project was operating in, this finding is not surprising.

RECIDIVISM SINCE PROGRAM TERMINATION

While the previous section examined the recidivism of those originally referred to deferred prosecution programs, this section examines the post-program recidivism of only those clients accepted and subsequently terminated from the program.

The analysis will focus on the time since program termination, frequency of recidivism, comparison of recidivism in successful/unsuccessful clients.

TIME SINCE TERMINATION

This section provides an overview of the period of time in which the occurrence of recidivism was measured, i.e. at the point recidivism was measured, the length of time which clients had been terminated. Table 28 indicates that over half (55%) of the aggregate population had been terminated for over one year at the time recidivism data were collected. There were major variations between projects. As illustrated in Figure 16, the percentage of clients having been terminated over one year ranged from 8% in Wayne to 96% in Calhoun. The variation can be explained by the fact that the length of time since termination is a function of the date the clients were accepted into the program and the length of program participation. Since "intake" data on clients accepted into deferred prosecution programs were collected from September 1976 until June 1977, and the length of program participation varied from a few months to over a year, one can begin to see where the differences between projects occur. For example, if data were collected on a client accepted in October of 1976 and were in the program for one year, at the time recidivism data were collected in August of 1979, the client would have been terminated for less than one year,

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However, in a project where program participation was only a few months, a client accepted in October 1976 and terminated in January 1977 would have been terminated for over a year. The differences between projects are, therefore, a result of the varying periods clients were required to participate in the program and the date they were accepted.

Figure 16. Percentage of Clients Terminated Over One Year
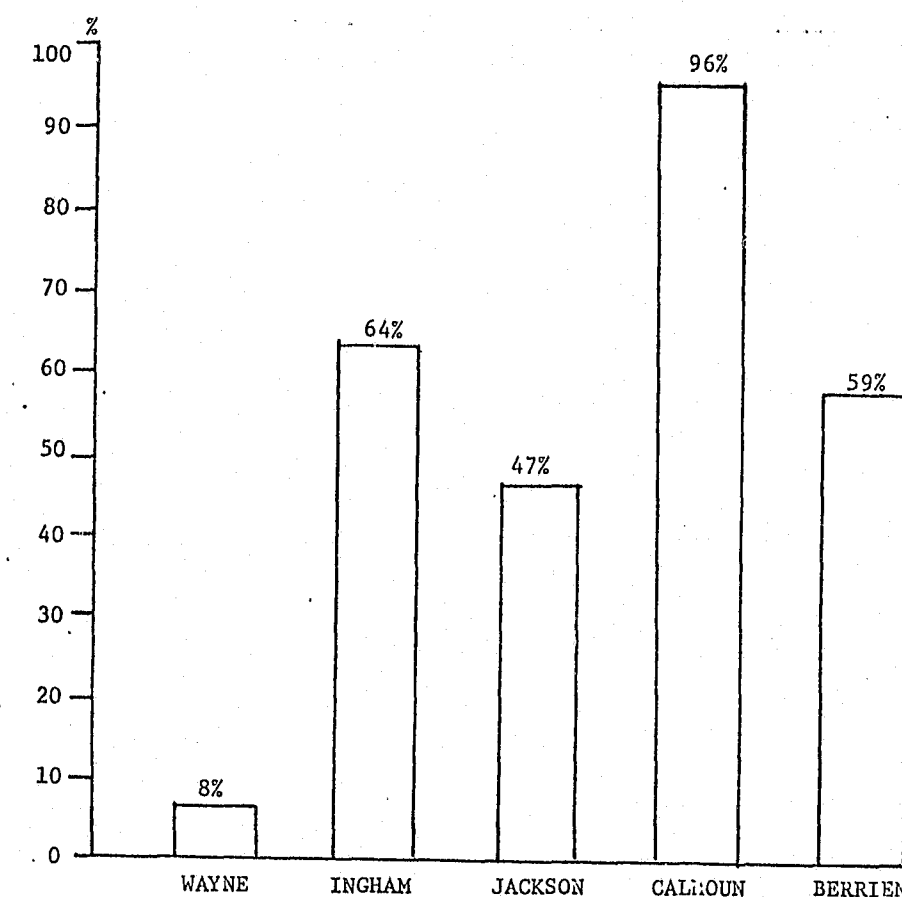
FREQUENCY OF RECIDIVISM

Perhaps the single most frequent question asked regarding the outcome of deferred prosecution programs is the percentage of clients accepted into deferred prosecution programs which do not recidivate subsequent to termination from the program. Tables 29 and 30 indicate that a very high percentage (90%) of clients involved in deferred prosecution programs are not subsequently arrested and an even greater percentage

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(96%) are not subsequently convicted. In addition, 7% of those accepted had one subsequent arrest and 3% had one subsequent conviction. Figure 17 illustrates the frequency of recidivism of clients having been terminated from the program.

Figure 17. Frequency of Recidivism of Terminated Clients
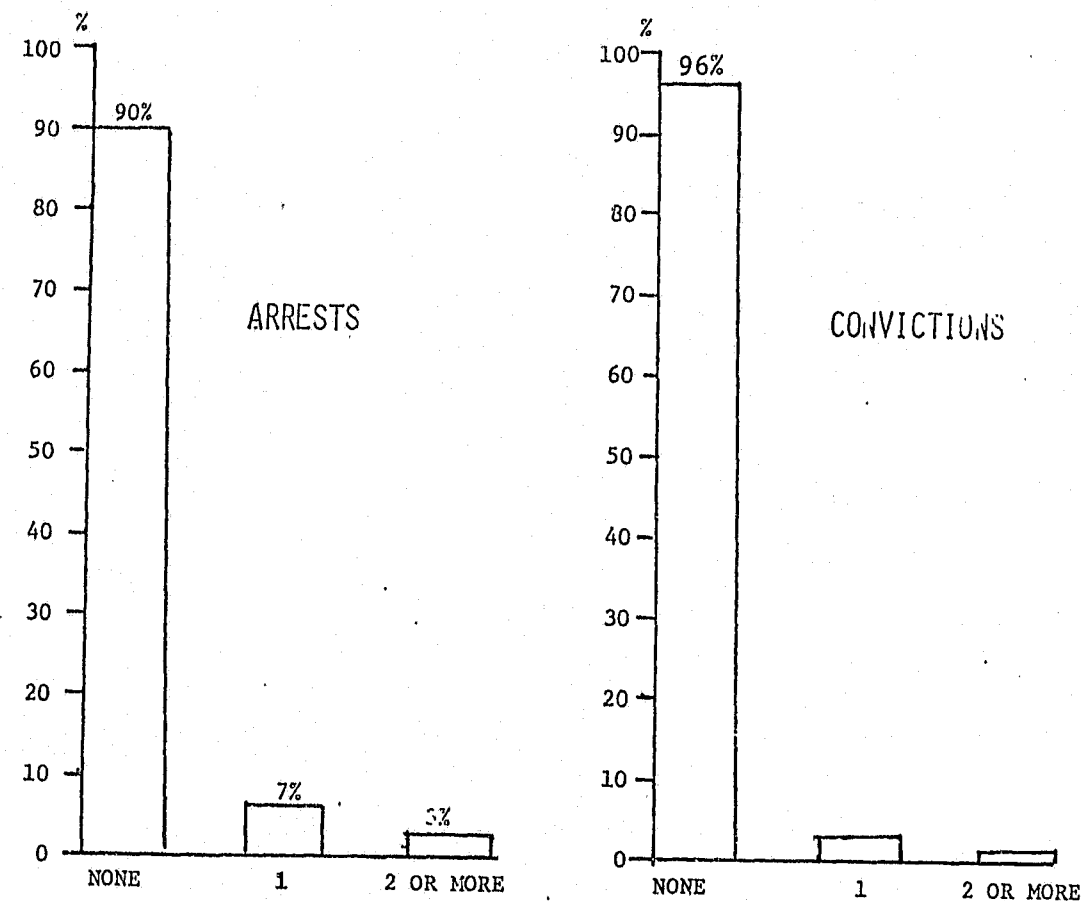
COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM IN CLIENTS SUCCESSFULLY AND UNSUCCESSFULLY TERMINATED.

Table 31 and 32 examine differences in the recidivism of clients successfully and unsuccessfully completing the five deferred prosecution projects included in the study. The data indicate that while only 7% of those successfully completing the projects have a subsequent arrest and 2% have a subsequent conviction, 37% of those unsuccessfully terminated have a subsequent arrest and 19% a subsequent conviction.

Furthermore, this relationship between the type of termination and the probability of recidivism was statistically significant at less than the .005 level for both arrests and convictions. The difference in percentages of successful and unsuccessful terminated clients recidivating is illustrated in Figure 18.

Figure 18. Percentage of Successfully and Unsuccessfully Terminated Clients Which Recidivated
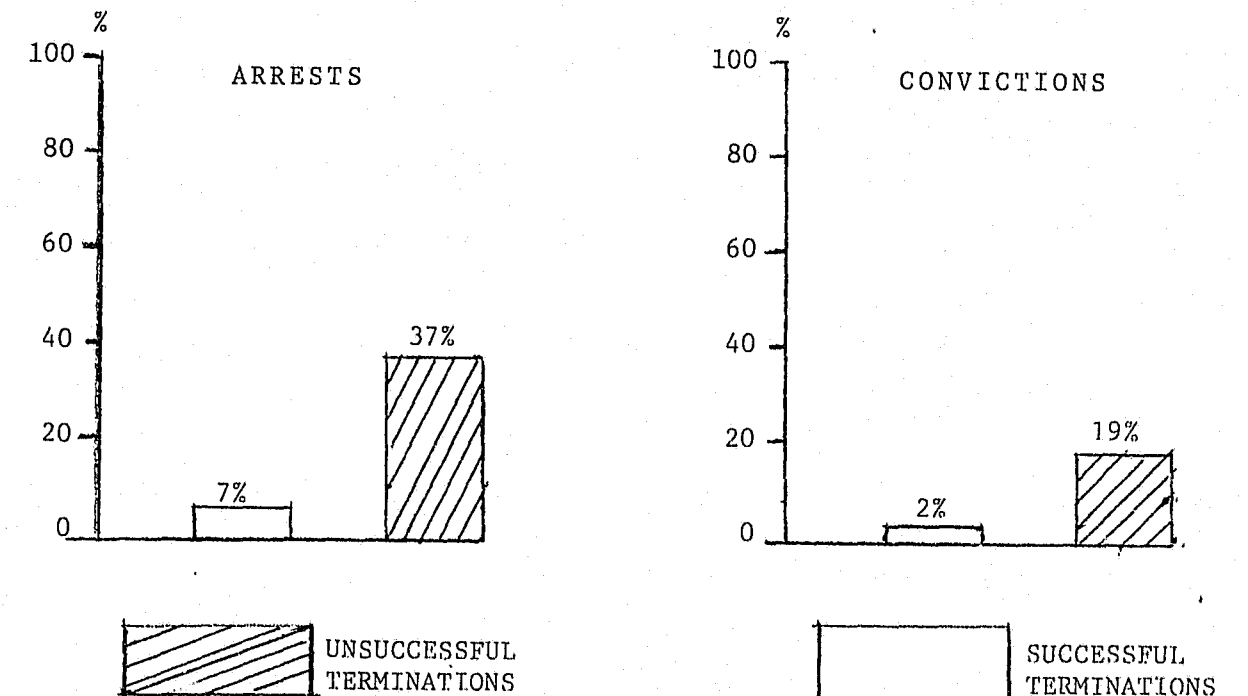
CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AND RECIDIVISM

The following section examines the relationship between various basic client characteristics and recidivism. As previously noted, its purpose is merely to provide a general description of individuals which recidivated. Recidivism is measured from the point of referral to the program.

AGE BY RECIDIVISM

As indicated in Table 33 and 34, a relationship was observed between the age of clients at the time of their referral to the projects and the occurrence of recidivism. The study found that as the age increased, the recidivism decreased. This relationship was statistically significant for both recidivism defined as arrest and a conviction at less than the .005 level.

SEX BY RECIDIVISM

A significant relationship was also observed in Tables 35 and 36 between sex and the occurrence of recidivism with the females in the sample exhibiting a lower rate of recidivism than males. This relationship was also found to be statistically significant for recidivism defined as both an arrest and conviction at less than the .005 level for the aggregate data.

RACE BY RECIDIVISM

There was no relationship observed between the race of referred clients and the probability of recidivism. (See Tables 37 and 38.)

Summary

This section addressed the issue of recidivism from several perspectives. First, the recidivism of all clients originally referred to deferred prosecution programs was examined and was measured from the point of referral to the program. In addition, an examination of recidivism of accepted clients was measured from the point of their termination from the program. Moreover, two definitions of recidivism were utilized: recidivism as defined by a subsequent arrest and as a subsequent conviction.

The study found that the majority of those referred to deferred prosecution programs, regardless of whether they were subsequently accepted or rejected, did not recidivate i.e., they were not subsequently arrested or convicted. Likewise, the majority of clients who were accepted into deferred prosecution programs did not recidivate upon termination from the program.

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An examination of recidivism in accepted and rejected referrals indicated that a significant relationship exists between whether a referral was accepted or rejected and the probability of recidivism. Those accepted into the program had lower rates of recidivism than those rejected. A significant relationship was also observed between the type of termination (i.e., either successful or unsuccessful) of clients participating in deferred prosecution programs and the probability of recidivism. Those terminating successfully had lower rates of recidivism than those unsuccessful terminations.

In addition, a relationship was observed between the age of clients at the time of their referral and the probability of recidivism. Younger clients had a significantly higher incidence of recidivism than older clients. The study also indicated that females exhibited a significantly lower rate of recidivism than males.

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CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS

A detailed examination of deferred prosecution programs—their processes, clients and outcomes have thus far been presented. This chapter will highlight the major conclusions of the study and the findings which support them.

Deferred prosecution projects were designed to divert a particular category of offender—the non-patterned, non-violent offender, from traditional processing within the criminal justice system. An obvious question is whether deferred prosecution projects have indeed been focusing their attention and resources upon this designated target population. The study found that deferred prosecution projects have been dealing, as intended, with a non-patterned, non-violent offender population, with the clear majority of their clients being first-time property offenders. The program's determination of whether a referred individual is a patterned offender is based on the information which is available to the project at the time the decision to accept or reject from the project is made. This information is collected from formal records on previous criminal history or obtained through interviews with the individual. The project's decision to accept or reject is, therefore, based on known information of a clients criminal behavior and the difference between the known and actual prior criminal history of a referral cannot be determined by the project. Therefore, in view of this observation, deferred prosecution projects are dealing with the types of offenders they said they would, based on the information available to them.

An area related to the subject of program target population is the methods used by deferred prosecution projects to select clients for project participation. The study found that the five deferred prosecution projects included in the study were utilizing successful screening procedures in the intake selection process. Several findings supported this observation.

First, the differences in the number and types of prior offenses of the referred as compared to the accepted program populations reflect that

programs were identifying and "weeding out" those referrals not meeting the criteria for acceptance. That is, the more serious violators were being screened out of the program. The finding that programs were not automatically accepting clients referred to the program is indicative of their use of a two-level screening procedure, with cases first being referred on the basis of initial screening criteria, followed by a more intensive investigation and screening to determine program acceptance.

The study also found that (1) a high percentage of clients participating in deferred prosecution programs were successfully completing the program; and (2) of those referred to deferred prosecution programs, those who were accepted into the program had a much lower incidence of recidivism than those who were rejected from the program. Due to the particular evaluation design utilized by the study (i.e., a case study) a causal relationship between the program and the findings cannot be determined. However, while it cannot be concluded that deferred prosecution programs are responsible for the high percentage of clients successfully completing the program or the low incidence of recidivism observed in clients, these findings can be viewed as a reflection of the screening procedures used by deferred prosecution programs. They indicate that deferred prosecution programs are distinguishing between referrals, selecting individuals who are more likely to successfully complete the program and those less likely to recidivate.

To state that deferred prosecution programs are selecting those individuals who are more likely to be "successful" does not obviate the need for such a program but rather supports the claim that deferred prosecution is a viable dispositional alternative to traditional processing through the criminal justice system which is neither necessary nor appropriate for all types of offenders. It is recognized that because offenders differ in terms of the seriousness of the offenses which they commit (the extent of their prior criminal involvement and the probability that they would recidivate), some offenders did not require the full force of the criminal sanctions nor intensive attention from the system to guarantee the public's protection from future criminal behavior. One justification for the program was that while traditional processing through the criminal justice system was

inappropriate for some offenders (because society demanded some form of retribution for the offense committed), complete release was also an inappropriate alternative.

The objective of deferred prosecution was, therefore, to identify this category of offenders for whom traditional processing seemed both unnecessary and inappropriate and to provide them with an alternative which was less punitive and more commensurate with the attention they warranted (or rather did not warrant) from the criminal justice system.

Viewed from this perspective, deferred prosecution has been "successful" in providing a viable dispositional alternative to traditional processing for those offenders not deserving of the full force of the criminal sanctions.

Another conclusion pertains to a comparative analysis of the five deferred prosecution projects included in the study. While the projects were, for the most part, procedurally similar in terms of how and when a case was referred, there were major variations between projects in the operational aspects of the program. These differences between projects were most visible in the areas of service delivery, including whether the program utilized volunteers and the length of time clients were required to participate in the program. However, while each of the projects utilized different approaches in their design, there seemed to be little variation in program outcomes. For example, those programs utilizing volunteers did not have a higher percentage of their population terminating successfully or lower rates of recidivism than those programs which did not use volunteers. Although conclusive evidence is lacking, this observation would tend to support the statement that project outcomes were a result of the types of clients who participated in the program and thereby a function of the screening and selection processes utilized by deferred prosecution programs, and not of the particular methods, procedures or services which were provided by the different projects. However, it cannot be conclusively determined from the study whether it was indeed the screening procedures used, the project itself responsible for the observed results.

Finally, based on the finding that deferred prosecution projects have

been successfully implemented in several communities, the study demonstrated that the concept of deferred prosecution is transferable, i.e., that a select group of non-violent, non-patterned offenders can be identified and provided with a viable alternative to traditional processing in the criminal justice system.

Moreover, not only did the study demonstrate the transferability of the concept of deferred prosecution, but also its flexibility by the variety of programs which have successfully implemented. Although the major premises underlying any deferred prosecution program are the same, the concept has been operationalized into a wide variety of projects. To illustrate, while deferred prosecution programs were intended for a particular category of non-violent, non-patterned offenders, each project included in the study focused on a slightly different target population. In addition, although the purpose of deferred prosecution was to provide a viable alternative to traditional processing through the criminal justice system, each of the five projects differed in the types of programs or services which they provided or made available to their clients. The operational differences between projects can be viewed as a result of the differences in the communities in which the projects were implemented and the particular philosophies or attitudes of each program's decision-makers.

Summary

The major conclusions relating to the five projects included in the study are as follows:

1. Deferred prosecution programs have been dealing as intended with a non-patterned, non-violent offender population.

2. Projects have been utilizing successful screening procedures in their intake selection process.

3. Deferred prosecution is a viable dispositional alternative to traditional processing through the criminal justice system.

4. Conclusive evidence is lacking to determine whether the observed project results are a function of the types of clients accepted into deferred prosecution programs, the types services provided clients or of the interaction between them.

5. The concept of deferred prosecution is transferable to a wide
   variety of communities offering the type of flexibility necessary
   to design programs which address the specific needs of a community.

CHAPTER V

IMPLICATIONS

The findings and conclusions which have been presented in this study
carry several important conceptual and programmatic implications for
both the criminal justice system and the community. The following
four (4) major implications have been identified and will be discussed
in detail below.

1. The comparative approach utilized by the study allows existing
   programs, as well as communities interested in the development of
   a deferred prosecution program, the opportunity to utilize the
   information produced by the study to examine and compare the various
   types of programs which have been implemented and their related
   results.

2. Additional research is necessary to determine to what extent program
   outcomes are a result of the screening procedures utilized, the
   particular services provided by the program, or of the interaction
   between them.

3. Deferred prosecution should be viewed as part of a total prosecutor
   management system and not as a separate option available to the
   prosecutor.

4. The key to improving the quality of justice lies in the improved
   identification and classification of offenders and the development
   of programs designed to directly address their needs and the needs
   of the criminal justice system.

The first implication pertains to the various uses of the evaluation
by the five projects included in the study as well as by other existing
deferred prosecution programs. Due to the comparative nature of the
findings, program decision-makers, confronted with various issues re-
lated to program development and improvement can examine not only the
results of their own project's processes and outcomes, but the results
of other projects as well. In addition, for the five projects which
were examined, the data can be used as a baseline against which the
effects of subsequent program changes can be measured. Furthermore,
communities interested in the development and implementation of a

deferred prosecution program can examine and compare various types of programs which have already been implemented and their related results, in order to select the type of program which best addresses the needs of their particular community.

The second implication addresses the need for additional research. Although the study produced information on a wide range of characteristics, processes and outcomes related to deferred prosecution programs, it cannot be determined from the study whether or not it was the program which produced the observed results. Moreover, the extent to which program outcomes were a function of certain aspects of the program such as the screening and selection process can also not be determined from the study. Consequently, while the study found that those individuals participating in deferred prosecution projects had a lower rate of recidivism than those not accepted into the program, it is not known whether the program is responsible for the lower recidivism rates or whether the program selected individuals who were less likely to recidivate. Additional research is therefore needed to determine to what extent program outcomes were a result of the screening and selection process (i.e., the types of individuals selected to participate in the program), the particular services provided by the projects or of the interaction between them.

Thirdly, a deferred prosecution program should be viewed as part of a total prosecutor management system, rather than as a separate option available to the prosecutor. There are several factors which support this statement. First, because a deferred prosecution program represents the formalization and structuring of prosecutorial discretion it serves as a vehicle for the implementation of a prosecutor's policies. Second, deferred prosecution is based on the premise that not all cases warrant the same amount of attention from the system. Implicit in the concept of deferred prosecution, therefore, is the recognition of the need for case prioritization. Given the number, types and characteristics of cases flowing through the system it makes sense from a management perspective to make distinctions between cases in terms of their priority. While deferred prosecution focuses on those offenders warranting less attention from the system, another program -- priority prosecution, also recognizes the need for case prioritization, yet

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focuses on those cases deserving of more attention. Both deferred prosecution and priority prosecution should be considered important parts of any prosecutor management system.

Moreover, because deferred prosecution represents the formalization of what many prosecutors presently do on an informal basis and because of its demonstrated transferability and flexibility, those communities which cannot fully implement a deferred prosecution program, can incorporate certain aspects such as case screening and prioritization in order to improve case management.

Finally, in the past, the criminal justice system has had limited alternatives available to process individuals accused of crimes. Those accused were either arrested or not arrested, prosecuted or not prosecuted. While differences between offenders and offenses were recognized in terms of the types of correctional alternatives which were most appropriate, these distinctions were made only after processing through the traditional system. However, rising crime rates and burgeoning caseloads forced criminal justice decision-makers to examine more closely the procedures used by the system in dealing with offenders. It was recognized that distinctions could be made in terms of how cases were processed as well as the manner in which they were ultimately disposed. Consequently, deferred prosecution was designed as both a procedural and dispositional alternative for a select category of offenders for whom traditional processing through the criminal justice system seemed neither necessary or appropriate.

Perhaps it is in this way, through the improved identification and classification of offenders and the development of programs designed to better meet their needs that the criminal justice system can better achieve its goals and improve the quality of justice.

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Table 1. Rates of Acceptance/Rejection by Project

	*Referred	*Accepted	% Accepted	% Rejected
Wayne	272	112	41.2	58.8
Ingham	266	120	45.1	54.9
Jackson	233	159	68.2	31.8
Calhoun	360	216	60.0	40.0
Berrien	348	334	96.0	4.0
	1,479	941	63.6	36.4

APPENDIX A

T A B L E S

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Aggregate Referred and Accepted Client Populations

Variable	REFERRED N=1479 #	REFERRED N=1479 %	ACCEPTED N=941 #	ACCEPTED N=941 %
SEX				
Male	975	68.7	595	63.9
Female	444	31.3	336	36.1
TOTAL	1419	100.0	931	100.0
Missing Observations	60	4.1	10	1.1
RACE				
Black	401	28.8	231	25.0
Caucasian	957	68.7	682	73.6
Spanish American	25	1.8	9	1.0
Indian	4	0.3	2	0.2
Oriental	6	0.4	2	0.2
TOTAL	1393	100.0	926	100.0
Missing Observations	186	12.6	15	1.6
AGE				
Under 17	17	1.4	13	1.4
17-21	711	56.9	516	57.7
22-29	280	22.4	185	20.7
30-39	101	8.1	72	8.0
40-49	55	4.4	38	4.2
50-65	57	4.6	50	5.6
Over 65	29	2.3	21	2.4
TOTAL	1250	100.1	895	100.0
Missing Observations	229	15.5	46	4.9
MARITAL STATUS				
Single	799	61.9	570	60.9
Married	317	24.6	242	25.8
Separated	72	5.6	45	4.8
Divorced	75	5.8	56	6.0
Widowed	19	1.5	17	1.8
Cohabitating	8	0.6	6	0.6
TOTAL	1290	100.0	936	99.9
Missing Observations	139	9.4	5	0.5

Table 2A. Demographic Characteristics of Wayne County's Referred and Accepted Client Population

Variable	REFERRED N=272 #	REFERRED N=272 %	ACCEPTED N=112 #	ACCEPTED N=112 %
SEX				
Male	234	92.1	100	91.7
Female	20	7.9	9	8.3
TOTAL	254	100.0	109	100.0
Missing Observations	18	6.6	3	2.7
RACE				
Black	185	71.4	75	68.2
Caucasian	67	25.9	32	29.1
Spanish American	6	2.3	3	2.7
Indian	0	0	0	0
Oriental	1	.4	0	0
TOTAL	259	100.0	110	100.0
Missing Observations	13	4.8	2	1.8
AGE				
Under 17	1	.4	0	0
17-21	148	61.7	70	65.4
22-29	66	27.6	22	20.6
30-39	13	5.4	9	8.4
40-49	6	2.5	3	2.8
50-65	3	1.2	2	1.9
Over 65	3	1.2	1	.9
TOTAL	240	100.0	107	100.0
Missing Observations	32	11.8	5	4.5
MARITAL STATUS				
Single	188	76.1	82	75.9
Married	29	11.8	13	12.0
Separated	23	9.3	8	7.4
Divorced	6	2.4	4	3.7
Widowed	1	.4	1	.9
Cohabitating	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	247	100.0	108	100.0
Missing Observations	25	9.2	4	3.6

Table 2B. Demographic Characteristics of Ingham County's Referred and
Accepted Client Populations

Variable		REFERRED N= 266 #	%	ACCEPTED N= 120 #	%
SEX					
Male		215	83.3	102	85.0
Female		43	16.7	18	15.0
	TOTAL	258	100.0	120	100.0
Missing Observations		3	1.1	0	0
RACE					
Black		38	16.0	15	12.5
Caucasian		188	79.3	102	85.0
Spanish American		9	3.8	1	.8
Indian		2	.8	2	1.7
Oriental		0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	237	100.0	120	100.0
Missing Observations		29	10.9	0	0
AGE					
Under 17		1	.5	1	.9
17-21		133	63.0	73	67.0
22-29		47	22.3	24	22.0
30-39		18	8.5	8	7.3
40-49		8	3.8	2	1.9
50-65		2	.9	1	.9
Over 65		2	.9	0	0
	TOTAL	211	99.9	109	100.0
Missing Observations		55	20.7	11	9.2
MARITAL STATUS					
Single		133	66.5	83	69.7
Married		44	22.0	23	19.3
Separated		8	4.0	4	3.4
Divorced		12	6.0	6	5.0
Widowed		0	0	0	0
Cohabitating		3	1.5	3	2.5
	TOTAL	200	100.0	119	100.0
Missing Observations		66	24.8	1	0.8

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Table 2C. Demographic Characteristics of Jackson County's Referred
and Accepted Client Populations

Variable		REFERRED N= 233 #	%	ACCEPTED N= 159 #	%
SEX					
Male		123	55.2	81	51.3
Female		100	44.8	77	48.7
	TOTAL	223	100.0	158	100.0
Missing Observations		10	4.3	1	0.6
RACE					
Black		39	17.7	28	17.7
Caucasian		178	80.9	128	81.0
Spanish American		1	.5	1	.6
Indian		1	.5	0	0
Oriental		1	.5	1	.6
	TOTAL	220	100.0	158	99.9
Missing Observations		13	5.6	1	0.6
AGE					
Under 17		4	2.4	3	2.0
17-21		82	49.4	77	51.3
22-29		31	18.7	27	18.0
30-39		22	13.3	19	12.7
40-49		15	9.0	14	9.3
50-65		8	4.8	8	5.3
Over 65		4	2.4	2	1.3
	TOTAL	166	100.0	150	99.9
Missing Observations		67	28.8	9	5.7
MARITAL STATUS					
Single		98	55.7	89	56.0
Married		51	29.0	47	29.6
Separated		10	5.7	7	4.4
Divorced		16	9.1	15	9.4
Widowed		1	.5	1	.6
Cohabitating		0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	176	100.0	159	100.0
Missing Observations		57	24.5	0	0

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Table 2D. Demographic Characteristics of Calhoun County's Referred and Accepted Client Population

Variable		REFERRED N= 360 #	REFERRED N= 360 %	ACCEPTED N= 216 #	ACCEPTED N= 216 %
SEX					
Male		194	57.1	109	51.2
Female		146	42.9	104	48.2
	TOTAL	340	100.0	213	100.0
Missing Observations		20	5.6	3	1.4
RACE					
Black		59	17.5	35	16.4
Caucasian		269	79.8	175	82.2
Spanish American		7	2.1	2	.9
Indian		0	0	0	0
Oriental		2	.6	1	.5
	TOTAL	337	100.0	213	100.0
Missing Observations		23	6.4	3	1.4
AGE					
Under 17		7	2.3	5	2.4
17-21		150	50.0	103	49.5
22-29		68	22.7	46	22.1
30-39		32	10.7	22	10.6
40-49		13	4.3	8	3.9
50-65		19	6.3	15	7.2
Over 65		11	3.7	9	4.3
	TOTAL	300	100.0	208	100.0
Missing Observations		60	16.7	8	3.7
MARITAL STATUS					
Single		167	52.4	111	51.4
Married		112	35.1	81	37.5
Separated		11	3.4	7	3.2
Divorced		19	5.9	10	4.6
Widowed		7	2.2	6	2.8
Cohabitating		3	1.0	1	0.5
	TOTAL	319	100.0	216	100.0
Missing Observations		41	11.4	0	0

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Table 2E. Demographic Characteristics of Berrien County's Referred and Accepted Client Populations

Variable		REFERRED N= 348 #	REFERRED N= 348 %	ACCEPTED N= 334 #	ACCEPTED N= 334 %
SEX					
Male		209	60.8	203	61.3
Female		135	39.2	128	38.7
	TOTAL	344	100.0	331	100.0
Missing Observations		4	1.1	3	0.9
RACE					
Black		80	23.5	78	23.9
Caucasian		255	75.0	245	74.9
Spanish American		2	.6	2	.6
Indian		1	.3	0	0
Oriental		2	.6	2	.6
	TOTAL	340	100.0	327	100.0
Missing Observations		8	2.2	7	2.1
AGE					
Under 17		4	1.2	4	1.2
17-21		198	59.6	193	59.9
22-29		68	19.5	66	20.5
30-39		16	4.8	14	4.3
40-49		13	3.9	11	3.4
50-65		25	7.5	24	7.5
Over 65		9	2.7	9	2.8
	TOTAL	333	99.9	322	99.9
Missing Observations		15	4.3	12	3.6
MARITAL STATUS					
Single		213	61.2	205	61.4
Married		81	23.3	78	23.4
Separated		20	5.7	19	5.7
Divorced		22	6.3	21	6.3
Widowed		10	2.9	9	2.7
Cohabitating		2	.6	2	0.6
	TOTAL	348	100.0	334	100.0
Missing Observations		0	0	0	0

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Table 3. Background Characteristics of Aggregate Referred
and Accepted Client Populations

	REFERRED		ACCEPTED	
	N= 1479		N= 941	
	#	%	#	%
CURRENT RESIDENCE				
In-County	1228	91.0	813	92.8
Adjacent County	65	4.8	47	5.4
Other	56	4.2	16	1.8
TOTAL	1349	100.0	876	100.0
Missing Observations	130	8.8	65	6.9
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Alone	119	7.4	92	7.9
Spouse	315	19.7	242	20.9
Children	279	17.5	204	17.6
Parents	5??	36.9	431	37.2
Relatives	12.	7.8	72	6.2
Friends	123	7.7	83	7.2
Institution	22	1.4	15	1.3
Siblings	26	1.6	20	1.7
TOTAL	1599	100.0	1159	100.0
Missing Observations	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
EDUCATION				
No High School	207	16.9	139	15.1
Some High School	500	40.9	364	39.5
Completed High School	374	30.6	299	32.5
Some College	103	8.4	83	9.0
Completed College	26	2.1	24	2.6
Graduate Work	14	1.1	12	1.3
TOTAL	1224	100.0	921	100.0
Missing Observations	218	14.7	20	2.1
STUDENT STATUS				
Not Enrolled	927	74.5	678	72.1
Enrolled/Full Time	264	21.2	224	23.8
Enrolled/Part Time	54	4.3	38	4.0
TOTAL	1245	100.0	(940)	99.9
Missing Observations	240	16.2	1	0.9

*Percentages based on the totals of reported data for each variable. Differences in variable totals due to missing data.

**Unless otherwise specified, data represents the clients status at the time the the intake interview was conducted

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Table 3 Page 2

	REFERRED		ACCEPTED	
	N=1479		N= 941	
	#	%	#	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (30 Days Prior to Referral)				
No Prior Employment	455	37.0	334	36.4
Full-Time	377	30.6	286	31.2
Part-Time	205	16.7	149	16.3
Unemployed – Laid Off	118	9.6	87	9.5
Unemployed – Disability	24	1.9	17	1.9
Unemployed – Fired	17	1.4	14	1.5
Unemployed – Quit	35	2.8	29	3.2
TOTAL	1231	100.0	916	100.0
Missing Observations	248	16.8	25	2.7
PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Own Employment	435	33.6	330	36.3
Spouse	100	7.7	89	9.8
Family	421	32.5	323	35.5
Compensation/Benefits/Retirement	91	7.0	47	5.2
Public Assistance	144	11.1	95	10.5
Other	24	1.9	12	1.3
None	80	6.2	12	1.4
TOTAL	1295	100.0	909	100.0
Missing Observations	164	11.1	32	3.4
OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL (Most Recent Employment)				
No Prior Employment	313	25.7	247	27.2
Unskilled	545	44.7	394	43.4
Semi-Skilled	164	13.4	117	12.9
Skilled	69	5.7	50	5.5
Clerical-Sales	64	5.2	46	5.1
Technical	17	1.4	15	1.6
Managerial	12	0.9	8	0.9
Professional	36	3.0	31	3.4
TOTAL	1220	100.0	908	100.0
Missing Observations	259	17.5	33	3.5
AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Unemployed	313	34.5	214	33.8
$1-$50	185	20.4	117	18.5
$51-$100	169	18.6	126	19.9
$101-$150	99	10.9	72	11.4
$151-$200	67	7.4	44	6.9
$201-$300	54	6.0	47	7.4
$301-$500	16	1.8	11	1.7
$500-$999	4	0.4	3	0.5
TOTAL	907	100.0	634	100.1
Missing Observations	572	38.7	307	32.6

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Table 3 Page 3

# LEGAL DEPENDENTS	REFERRED N = 1479 #	%	ACCEPTED N = 941 #	%
0	794	62.4	584	62.6
1-2	314	24.7	231	24.8
3-5	148	11.6	106	11.4
6-8	16	1.3	12	1.3
TOTAL	1,272	100.0	933	100.1
Missing Observations	207	14.0	8	0.8
PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
None	993	84.9	820	93.6
Outpatient	142	12.2	34	3.9
Hospitalized	34	2.9	22	2.5
TOTAL	1,169	100.0	876	100.0
Missing Observations	310	21.0	65	6.9

Table 3A. Background Characteristics of Wayne County's Referred and Accepted Client Populations

	REFERRED N= 272 #	%	ACCEPTED N= 112 #	%
CURRENT RESIDENCE				
In-County	208	85.6	83	88.3
Adjacent County	10	4.1	5	5.3
Other	25	10.3	6	6.4
TOTAL	243	100.0	94	100.0
Missing Observations	29	10.7	18	16.1
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Alone	10	3.3	6	4.6
Spouse	33	11.0	12	9.3
Children	32	10.7	13	10.1
Parents	152	50.8	67	51.9
Relatives	39	13.0	14	10.8
Friends	28	9.4	15	11.6
Institution	0	0	0	0
Siblings	5	1.7	2	1.5
TOTAL	299	99.9	129	100.1
Missing Observations	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
EDUCATION				
No High School	67	26.6	24	22.2
Some High School	117	46.4	51	47.2
Completed High School	55	21.8	27	25.0
Some College	11	4.4	5	4.6
Completed College	2	.8	1	.9
Graduate Work	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	252	100.0	108	99.9
Missing Observations	20	7.4	4	3.6
STUDENT STATUS				
Not Enrolled	212	83.1	88	80.7
Enrolled/Full Time	31	12.2	19	17.4
Enrolled/Part Time	12	4.7	2	1.8
TOTAL	255	100.0	109	99.9
Missing Observations	17	6.3	3	2.8

*Percentages based on the totals of reported data for each variable. Differences in variable totals due to missing data.

**Unless otherwise specified, data represents the clients status at the time the the intake interview was conducted

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (30 Days Prior to Referral)	REFERRED N=272		ACCEPTED N= 112	
	#	%	#	%
No Prior Employment	112	44.1	50	45.0
Full-Time	73	28.7	34	30.6
Part-Time	39	15.4	14	12.6
Unemployed – Laid Off	17	6.7	12	10.8
Unemployed – Disability	4	1.6	0	0
Unemployed – Fired	2	.7	0	0
Unemployed – Quit	7	2.8	1	.9
TOTAL	254	100.0	111	99.9
Missing Observations	18	6.6	1	0.9
PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Own Employment	86	33.1	41	37.3
Spouse	5	1.9	2	1.8
Family	98	37.7	48	43.6
Compensation/Benefits/Retirement	23	8.8	6	5.5
Public Assistance	30	11.5	12	10.9
Other	8	3.1	0	0.0
None	10	3.8	1	.9
TOTAL	260	99.9	110	100.0
Missing Observations	12	4.4	2	1.8
OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL (Most Recent Employment)				
No Prior Employment	69	26.9		27.0
Unskilled	130	50.8	59	53.2
Semi-Skilled	33	12.9	13	11.7
Skilled	15	5.9	7	6.3
Clerical-Sales	6	2.3	1	.9
Technical	1	.4	0	0
Managerial	1	.4	0	0
Professional	1	.4	1	.9
TOTAL	256	100.0	111	100.0
Missing Observations	16	5.9	1	0.9
AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Unemployed	110	46.0	51	50.5
$1-$50	30	12.6	7	6.9
$51-$100	40	16.7	15	14.9
$101-$150	25	10.5	10	9.9
$151-$200	25	10.5	12	11.8
$201-$300	7	2.9	6	5.9
$301-$500	1	0.4	1	1.0
$500-$999	1	0.4	0	0
TOTAL	239	100.0	102	100.1
Missing Observations	33	12.1	10	8.9

	REFERRED N = 272		ACCEPTED N = 112	
	#	%	#	%
# LEGAL DEPENDENTS				
0	182	68.7	80	71.4
1-2	57	21.5	21	18.8
3-5	22	8.3	9	8.0
6-8	4	1.5	2	1.8
TOTAL	265	100.0	112	100.0
Missing Observations	7	2.6	0	0
PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
None	185	75.8	100	93.4
Outpatient	54	22.1	5	4.7
Hospitalized	5	2.1	2	1.9
TOTAL	244	100.0	107	100.0
Missing Observations	28	10.3	5	4.5

Table 3B. Background Characteristics of Ingham County's Referred and Accepted Client Populations

	REFERRED N= 266 #	%	ACCEPTED N= 120 #	%
CURRENT RESIDENCE				
In-County	165	82.9	72	80.9
Adjacent County	18	9.	14	15.7
Other	16	8.0	3	3.4
TOTAL	199	100.0	89	100.0
Missing Observations				
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Alone	14	4.6	7	3.8
Spouse	43	14.2	25	13.6
Children	47	15.6	26	14.1
Parents	96	31.8	66	35.9
Relatives	37	12.3	24	13.0
Friends	44	14.6	25	13.6
Institution	9	3.0	2	1.1
Siblings	12	4.0	9	4.9
TOTAL	302	100.1	184	100.0
Missing Observations	UNK	UNK	36	30.0
EDUCATION				
No High School	21	11.5	9	7.8
Some High School	85	46.7	49	42.6
Completed High School	51	28.0	38	33.0
Some College	17	9.3	13	11.3
Completed College	5	2.8	3	2.6
Graduate Work	3	1.7	3	2.6
TOTAL	182	100.0	115	99.9
Missing Observations	84	31.6	5	4.2
STUDENT STATUS				
Not Enrolled	129	68.6	79	66.4
Enrolled/Full Time	47	25.0	30	25.2
Enrolled/Part Time	12	6.4	10	8.4
TOTAL	188	100.0	119	100.0
Missing Observations	78	29.3	1	0.8

*Percentages based on the totals of reported data for each variable. Differences in variable totals due to missing data.

**Unless otherwise specified, data represents the clients status at the time the the intake interview was conducted

Table 3B Page 2

	REFERRED N= 266 #	%	ACCEPTED N= 120 #	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (30 Days Prior to Referral)				
No Prior Employment	69	36.3	36	30.3
Full-Time	63	33.2	39	32.8
Part-Time	36	18.9	26	21.8
Unemployed – Laid Off	8	4.2	5	4.2
Unemployed – Disability	0	0	0	0
Unemployed – Fired	8	4.2	7	5.9
Unemployed – Quit	6	3.2	6	5.0
TOTAL	190	100.0	119	100.0
Missing Observations	76	28.6	1	0.8
PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Own Employment	57	26.5	35	29.7
Spouse	6	2.8	6	5.1
Family	81	37.7	58	49.1
Compensation/Benefits/Retirement	15	7.0	7	5.9
Public Assistance	22	10.2	10	8.5
Other	4	1.9	2	1.7
None	30	14.0	0	0
TOTAL	215	100.1	118	100.0
Missing Observations	51	19.2	2	1.7
OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL (Most Recent Employment)				
No Prior Employment	29	15.5	14	11.7
Unskilled	110	58.8	73	60.8
Semi-Skilled	20	10.7	16	13.3
Skilled	10	5.3	6	5.0
Clerical-Sales	6	3.2	3	2.5
Technical	5	2.7	4	3.3
Managerial	3	1.6	2	1.7
Professional TOT	4	2.1	2	1.7
TOTAL	187	99.9	120	100.0
Missing Observations	79	29.7	0	0
AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Unemployed				
$1-$50	44	24.6	24	22.4
$51-$100	55	30.7	24	22.4
$101-$150	37	20.7	31	29.0
$151-$200	15	8.4	11	10.3
$201-$300	8	4.5	4	3.7
$301-$500	13	7.3	10	9.3
$500-$999	7	3.9	3	2.8
TOTAL	179	100.0	107	100.0
Missing Observations	82	31.4	13	10.8

	REFERRED N = 266		ACCEPTED N = 120	
	#	%	#	%
# LEGAL DEPENDENTS			80	67.2
0	127	66.1	24	20.2
1-2	38	19.8	14	11.8
3-5	26	13.5	1	.8
6-8	1	.5		
TOTAL	192	99.9	119	100.0
Missing Observations	74	27.8	1	.8
PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT (1 Year Prior to Referral)			94	93.1
None	138	87.3	6	5.9
Outpatient	17	10.8	1	1.0
Hospitalized	3	1.9		
TOTAL	158	100.0	101	100.0
Missing Observations	108	40.6	19	15.8

	REFERRED N= 233		ACCEPTED N=159	
	#	%	#	%
CURRENT RESIDENCE				
In-County	216	97.3	155	98.1
Adjacent County	5	2.3	3	1.9
Other	1	.4	0	0
TOTAL	222	100.0	158	100.0
Missing Observations	11	4.7	1	0.6
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Alone	24	10.3	21	9.9
Spouse	54	23.2	50	23.5
Children	59	25.3	55	25.8
Parents	67	28.8	60	28.2
Relatives	8	3.4	6	2.8
Friends	16	6.9	16	7.5
Institution	5	2.1	5	2.3
Siblings	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	233	100.0	213	100.0
Missing Observations	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
EDUCATION				
No High School	26	15.5	26	16.5
Some High School	62	36.9	58	36.7
Completed High School	62	36.9	57	36.1
Some College	13	7.7	12	7.6
Completed College	1	.6	1	.6
Graduate Work	4	2.4	4	2.5
TOTAL	168	100.0	158	100.0
Missing Observations	65	27.9	1	0.6
STUDENT STATUS				
Not Enrolled	132	78.1	124	78.0
Enrolled/Full Time	33	19.5	32	20.1
Enrolled/Part Time	4	2.4	3	1.9
TOTAL	169	100.0	159	100.0
Missing Observations	64	27.5	0	0

*Percentages based on the totals of reported data for each variable. Differences in variable totals due to missing data.

**Unless otherwise specified, data represents the clients status at the time the the intake interview was conducted

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (30 Days Prior to Referral)	REFERRED N= 233 #	%	ACCEPTED N= 159 #	%
No Prior Employment	81	48.2	77	48.7
Full-Time	48	28.6	46	29.1
Part-Time	31	18.5	27	17.1
Unemployed – Laid Off	4	2.4	4	2.5
Unemployed – Disability	3	1.8	3	1.9
Unemployed – Fired	0	0	0	0
Unemployed – Quit	1	.5	1	.6
TOTAL	168	100.0	158	99.9
Missing Observations	65	27.9	1	0.6
PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Own Employment	50	28.7	46	29.3
Spouse	21	12.1	20	12.7
Family	52	29.9	47	29.9
Compensation/Benefits/Retirement	20	11.5	20	12.7
Public Assistance	19	10.9	19	12.1
Other	5	2.8	5	3.2
None	7	4.0	0	0
TOTAL	174	99.9	157	99.9
Missing Observations	59	25.3	2	1.3
OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL (Most Recent Employment)				
No Prior Employment	65	38.9	63	40.1
Unskilled	57	34.1	50	31.9
Semi-Skilled	14	8.4	14	8.9
Skilled	5	3.0	4	2.5
Clerical-Sales	13	7.8	13	8.3
Technical	6	3.6	6	3.8
Managerial	1	.6	1	.6
Professional	6	3.6	6	3.8
TOTAL	167	100.0	157	100.0
Missing Observations	66	28.3	2	1.3
AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Unemployed	63	39.9	58	39.2
$1-$50	24	15.2	22	14.9
$51-$100	26	16.5	25	16.9
$101-$150	18	11.4	18	12.2
$151-$200	11	7.0	9	6.1
$201-$300	11	7.0	11	7.4
$301-$500	4	2.5	4	2.7
$500-$999	1	0.6	1	0.7
TOTAL	158	100.1	148	100.1
Missing Observations	75	32.2	11	6.9

	REFERRED N = 233 #	%	ACCEPTED N = 159 #	%
# LEGAL DEPENDENTS				
0	91	54.2	85	54.5
1-2	52	30.9	49	31.4
3-5	23	13.7	20	12.8
6-8	2	1.2	2	1.3
TOTAL	168	100.0	156	100.0
Missing Observations	65	27.9	3	1.9
PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
None	137	85.1	129	85.4
Outpatient	11	6.8	9	6.0
Hospitalized	13	8.1	13	8.6
TOTAL	161	100.0	151	100.0
Missing Observations	72	30.9	8	5.0

Table 3D. Background Characteristics of Calhoun County's
Referred and Accepted Client Populations

| | | REFERRED | | ACCEPTED | |
| | | N= 360 | | N=216 | |
		#	%	#	%
CURRENT RESIDENCE					
In-County		338	96.6	213	100.0
Adjacent County		5	1.4	0	0
Other		7	2.0	0	0
	TOTAL	350	100.0	213	100.0
Missing Observations		10	2.8	3	1.4
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS					
Alone		27	6.9	17	6.1
Spouse		102	26.1	78	28.1
Children		91	23.3	63	22.7
Parents		119	30.4	88	31.7
Relatives		25	6.4	12	4.3
Friends		18	4.6	11	4.0
Institution		0	0	0	0
Siblings		9	2.3	9	3.2
	TOTAL	391	100.0	278	100.1
Missing Observations		UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
EDUCATION					
No High School		40	13.6	30	14.3
Some High School		104	35.4	71	33.8
Completed High School		108	36.7	78	37.1
Some College		31	10.5	22	10.5
Completed College		7	2.4	7	3.3
Graduate Work		4	1.4	2	1.0
	TOTAL	294	100.0	210	100.0
Missing Observations		66	18.3	6	2.8
STUDENT STATUS					
Not Enrolled		225	77.6	161	76.3
Enrolled/Full Time		54	18.6	42	19.9
Enrolled/Part Time		11	3.8	8	3.8
	TOTAL	290	100.0	211	100.0
Missing Observations		70	19.4	5	2.3

*Percentages based on the totals of reported data for each variable. Differences in variable totals due to missing data.

**Unless otherwise specified, data represents the clients status at the time the the intake interview was conducted

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| | REFERRED | | ACCEPTED | |
| | N=360 | | N=216 | |
	#	%	#	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (30 Days Prior to Referral)				
No Prior Employment	63	22.2	46	22.2
Full-Time	84	29.6	62	30.0
Part-Time	42	14.8	28	13.5
Unemployed - Laid Off	76	26.8	54	26.1
Unemployed - Disability	6	2.1	4	1.9
Unemployed - Fired	3	1.0	3	1.4
Unemployed - Quit	10	3.5	10	4.8
TOTAL	284	100.0	207	99.9
Missing Observations	76	26.8	9	4.2
PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Own Employment	98	32.7	68	33.3
Spouse	37	12.3	32	15.7
Family	82	27.3	65	31.9
Compensation/Benefits/Retirement	14	4.7	10	4.9
Public Assistance	44	14.7	26	12.7
Other	2	.6	1	.5
None	23	7.7	2	1.0
TOTAL	300	100.0	204	100.0
Missing Observations	60	16.7	12	5.6
OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL (Most Recent Employment)				
No Prior Employment	42	14.9	34	16.6
Unskilled	121	43.1	90	43.9
Semi-Skilled	43	15.3	25	12.2
Skilled	26	9.2	21	10.2
Clerical-Sales	32	11.4	22	10.7
Technical	2	0.7	2	1.0
Managerial	3	1.1	2	1.0
Professional	12	4.3	9	4.4
TOTAL	281	100.0	205	100.0
Missing Observations	79	21.9	11	5.1
AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Unemployed	83	45.6	70	50.0
$1-$50	29	15.9	18	12.9
$51-$100	28	15.4	22	15.7
$101-$150	19	10.4	13	9.3
$151-$200	13	7.1	9	6.4
$201-$300	8	4.4	6	4.3
$301-$500	1	0.6	1	.7
$500-$999	1	0.6	1	.7
TOTAL	182	100.0	140	100.0
Missing Observations	178	49.4	76	35.2

	REFERRED N = 360		ACCEPTED N = 216	
	#	%	#	%
# LEGAL DEPENDENTS				
0	164	54.7	117	54.9
1-2	93	31.0	65	30.5
3-5	37	12.3	27	12.7
6-8	6	2.0	4	1.9
TOTAL	300	100.0	213	100.0
Missing Observations	60	20.0	3	1.4
PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
None	229	81.2	200	97.1
Outpatient	44	15.6	3	1.5
Hospitalized	9	3.2	3	1.5
TOTAL	282	100.0	206	100.1
Missing Observations	78	21.7	10	4.6

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Table 3E. Background Characteristics of
Berrien County's Referred and Accepted Client Populations

	REFERRED N= 348		ACCEPTED N= 334	
	#	%	#	%
CURRENT RESIDENCE				
In-County	301	89.9	290	90.1
Adjacent County	27	8.0	25	7.8
Other	7	2.1	7	2.2
TOTAL	335	100.0	322	100.1
Missing Observations	13	3.7	12	3.6
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Alone	44	11.8	41	12.2
Spouse	83	22.2	77	23.0
Children	50	13.4	47	14.0
Parents	156	41.7	150	44.8
Relatives	16	4.3	16	4.8
Friends	17	4.5	16	4.8
Institution	8	2.1	8	2.4
Siblings	0	0	–	–
TOTAL	374	100.0	335	100.0
Missing Observations	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
EDUCATION				
No High School	53	16.2	49	15.4
Some High School	132	40.2	128	40.3
Completed High School	98	29.9	96	30.2
Some College	31	9.5	31	9.7
Completed College	11	3.4	11	3.5
Graduate Work	3	.9	3	.9
TOTAL	328	100.0	318	100.0
Missing Observations	20	5.7	16	4.8
STUDENT STATUS				
Not Enrolled	229	66.8	218	66.1
Enrolled/Full Time	99	28.9	97	29.4
Enrolled/Part Time	15	4.4	15	4.5
TOTAL	343	100.1	330	100.0
Missing Observations	5	1.4	4	1.2

*Percentages based on the totals of reported data for each variable. Differences due to missing data.

**Unless otherwise specified, data represents the clients status at the time the the intake interview was conducted

	REFERRED N= 348		ACCEPTED N= 334	
	#	%	#	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (30 Days Prior to Referral)				
No Prior Employment	130	38.8	125	38.9
Full-Time	109	32.5	105	32.7
Part-Time	57	17.0	54	16.8
Unemployed – Laid Off	13	3.9	12	3.7
Unemployed – Disability	11	3.3	10	3.1
Unemployed – Fired	4	1.2	4	1.2
Unemployed – Quit	11	3.3	11	3.4
TOTAL	335	100.0	321	100.0
Missing Observations	13	3.7	13	3.9
PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Own Employment	144	41.6	140	43.8
Spouse	31	9.0	29	9.1
Family	108	31.2	105	32.8
Compensation/Benefits/Retirement	19	5.5	4	1.3
Public Assistance	29	8.4	28	8.8
Other	5	1.4	4	1.3
None	10	2.9	10	3.1
TOTAL	346	100.0	320	100.2
Missing Observations	2	0.6	14	4.2
OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL (Most Recent Employment)				
No Prior Employment	108	32.8	106	33.7
Unskilled	127	38.6	122	38.7
Semi-Skilled	54	16.4	49	15.6
Skilled	13	4.0	12	3.8
Clerical-Sales	7	2.1	7	2.2
Technical	3	0.9	3	1.0
Managerial	4	1.2	3	1.0
Professional	13	4.0	13	4.1
TOTAL	329	100.0	315	100.0
Missing Observations	19	5.5	19	5.7
AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
Unemployed	13	8.7	11	8.0
$1-$50	47	31.5	46	33.6
$51-$100	38	25.5	33	24.1
$101-$150	22	14.8	20	14.6
$151-$200	10	6.7	10	7.3
$201-$300	15	10.1	14	10.2
$301-$500	3	2.0	2	1.5
$500-$999	1	0.7	1	0.7
TOTAL	149	100.0	137	100.0
Missing Observations	198	57.1	197	59.0

	REFERRED N = 348		ACCEPTED N = 334	
	#	%	#	%
# LEGAL DEPENDENTS				
0	230	66.3	222	66.7
1-2	74	21.3	72	21.6
3-5	40	11.5	36	10.8
6-8	3	.9	3	0.9
TOTAL	347	100.0	333	100.0
Missing Observations	1	0.3	1	0.3
PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT (1 Year Prior to Referral)				
None	304	93.8	297	95.5
Outpatient	16	4.9	11	3.5
Hospitalized	4	1.2	3	1.0
TOTAL	324	99.9	311	100.0
Missing Observations	24	6.9	23	6.9

Table 4. Offenses of Referred Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N=1479		WAYNE N=271		INGHAM N=266		JACKSON N=233		CALHOUN N=360		BERRIEN N=348	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against Persons												
Sexual Assault	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
Robbery	6	0.4	3	0.9	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.5	-	-
Assault	21	1.3	12	3.7	4	1.5	4	1.6	1	0.3	-	-
	28	1.8	15	4.6	4	1.5	6	2.4	3	0.8	-	-
Crimes Against Property												
Arson	5	0.3	1	0.3	3	1.1	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
Burglary	173	10.9	81	24.9	30	11.0	5	2.0	26	7.0	31	8.5
Larceny	853	53.9	73	22.5	75	27.6	192	77.7	272	72.9	241	66.0
Stolen Vehicle	47	3.0	27	8.3	15	5.5	2	0.8	2	0.5	1	0.3
Forgery	39	2.5	15	4.6	15	5.5	2	0.8	5	1.3	2	0.5
Fraud	98	6.2	14	4.3	51	18.7	11	4.4	12	3.2	10	2.7
Embezzlement	14	0.9	1	0.3	6	2.2	3	1.2	2	0.5	2	0.5
Stolen Property	125	7.9	56	17.2	33	12.1	4	1.6	8	2.1	24	6.6
Damage Property	43	2.7	8	2.5	11	4.0	2	0.8	14	3.7	8	2.2
	1397	88.3	276	84.9	239	87.7	222	89.7	341	91.2	319	87.3
Morals/Decency Crimes												
Drugs	59	3.7	13	4.0	4	1.5	4	1.6	8	2.1	30	8.2
Sex Offenses	4	0.2	2	0.6	-	-	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.3
Family Offenses	13	0.8	5	1.5	2	0.7	1	0.4	3	0.8	2	0.5
Gambling	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.3
Liquor	10	0.6	-	-	2	0.7	1	0.4	2	0.5	5	1.4
Drunkenness	18	1.1	1	0.3	10	3.7	4	1.6	3	0.8	-	-
	107	6.6	21	6.4	18	6.6	12	4.8	17	4.5	39	10.7
Public Order Crimes												
Obstructing Police	4	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.7	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
Flight/Escape	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.3
Weapon	12	0.7	7	2.1	-	-	2	0.8	-	-	3	0.8
Public Peace	10	0.6	3	0.9	-	-	3	1.2	2	0.5	2	0.5
Traffic	19	1.2	1	0.3	9	3.3	1	0.4	7	1.9	1	0.3
Invasion of Privacy	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5	-	-
Tax Revenue	1	0.1	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	50	3.0	13	3.9	11	4.0	7	2.8	12	3.2	7	1.9
TOTAL	1582	100.0	325	100.0	272	100.0	247	100.0	373	100.0	365	100.0

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Table 5. Offenses of Accepted Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N=1479		WAYNE N=271		INGHAM N=266		JACKSON N=233		CALHOUN N=360		BERRIEN N=348	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against Persons												
Sexual Assault	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
Robbery	2	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.5	-	-
Assault	6	0.6	3	2.4	1	0.8	2	1.2	-	-	-	-
	9	0.9	3	2.4	1	0.8	4	2.4	1	0.5	-	-
Crimes Against Property												
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	96	9.7	31	24.8	13	10.6	5	2.9	16	7.4	31	8.8
Larceny	607	61.4	29	23.2	36	29.5	136	79.0	173	80.1	233	66.0
Stolen Vehicle	22	2.2	11	8.8	7	5.7	1	0.6	2	0.9	1	0.3
Forgery	16	1.6	4	3.2	5	4.1	2	1.2	3	1.4	2	0.6
Fraud	36	3.6	2	1.6	21	17.2	1	0.6	3	1.4	9	2.5
Embezzlement	7	0.7	-	-	2	1.6	2	1.2	1	0.5	2	0.6
Stolen Property	69	7.0	23	18.4	15	12.3	3	1.7	4	1.9	24	6.8
Damage Property	19	1.9	3	2.4	5	4.1	1	0.6	2	0.9	8	2.3
	872	88.1	103	82.4	104	85.1	151	87.8	204	94.4	310	87.8
Morals/Decency Crimes												
Drugs	44	4.4	7	5.6	3	2.4	4	2.3	3	1.4	27	7.6
Sex Offenses	4	0.4	2	1.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.3
Family Offenses	9	0.9	3	2.4	1	0.8	1	0.6	2	0.9	2	0.6
Gambling	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3
Liquor	9	0.9	-	-	2	1.6	1	0.6	1	0.5	5	1.4
Drunkenness	8	0.8	-	-	4	3.3	4	2.3	-	-	-	-
	75	7.5	12	9.6	10	8.2	11	6.4	6	2.8	36	10.2
Public Order Crimes												
Obstructing Police	2	0.2	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flight/Escape	2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.3
Weapon	9	0.9	3	2.4	-	-	2	1.2	1	0.5	3	0.9
Public Peace	9	0.9	1	0.8	-	-	3	1.7	3	1.4	2	0.6
Traffic	9	0.9	1	0.8	6	4.9	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.3
Invasion of Privacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Revenue	1	0.1	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	32	3.2	7	5.6	7	5.7	6	3.5	5	2.4	7	2.0
TOTAL	988	100.0	125	100.0	122	100.0	172	100.0	216	100.0	353	100.0

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Table 6A. Number of Prior Offenses of Referred Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N= 1479		WAYNE N= 271		INGHAM N= 266		JACKSON N= 233		CALHOUN N= 360		BERRIEN N= 348	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0	1131	86.2	208	81.2	154	73.3	157	88.7	286	88.5	326	94.2
1	126	9.6	28	10.9	31	14.8	14	7.9	36	11.2	17	4.9
2	37	2.8	13	5.1	16	7.6	5	2.8	1	0.3	2	0.6
3	12	0.9	4	1.6	6	2.9	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.3
4	6	0.5	3	1.2	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1312	100.0	256	100.0	210	100.0	177	100.0	323	100.0	346	100.0
Missing Observations	167	11.3	15	5.5	56	21.1	56	24.0	37	10.3	2	0.6

Table 6B. Number of Prior Offenses of Accepted Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N= 941		WAYNE N= 112		INGHAM N= 120		JACKSON N= 159		CALHOUN N= 216		BERRIEN N= 334	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0	838	90.3	97	89.0	86	76.8	142	89.3	199	92.6	314	94.3
1	65	7.0	7	6.4	13	11.6	13	8.2	16	7.4	16	4.8
2	18	1.9	4	3.7	9	8.0	3	1.9	-	-	2	0.6
3	7	0.8	1	0.9	4	3.6	1	0.6	NA*		1	0.3
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA*		NA*		NA*	
TOTAL	928	100.0	109	100.0	112	100.0	159	100.0	215	100.0	333	100.0
Missing Observations[1]	13	1.4	3	2.7	8	6.7	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.3

* "NA" indicates that no cases were referred to the program

[1] If the total number of prior offenses of a client was unknown, the case was recorded as missing.

Table 7. Types of Prior Offenses of Referred Population

	AGGREGATE N= 260*		WAYNE N= 78		INGHAM N= 93		JACKSON N= 27		CALHOUN N= 38		BERRIEN N= 24	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against Persons												
Robbery	3	1.3	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	1	2.8	-	-
Assault	17	7.1	11	15.3	4	4.9	1	3.7	1	2.8	=	=
	20	8.4	13	18.1	4	4.9	1	3.7	2	5.6	=	=
Crimes Against Property												
Arson	3	1.3	1	1.4	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	28	11.7	12	16.7	7	8.6	1	3.7	4	11.1	4	16.7
Larceny	55	22.9	14	19.4	14	17.3	9	33.3	6	16.7	12	50.0
Stolen Vehicle	5	2.1	1	1.4	4	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery	2	0.8	2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud	6	2.5	2	2.8	3	3.7	-	-	-	-	1	4.2
Embezzlement	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	1	3.7	-	-	1	4.2
Stolen Prop.	4	1.7	3	4.2	-	-	-	-	1	2.8	-	-
Damaged Prop.	3	1.3	2	2.8	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	108	45.0	37	51.4	31	38.3	11	40.7	11	30.6	18	75.0
Morals/Decency Crimes												
Drugs	16	6.7	2	2.8	7	8.6	1	3.7	6	16.7	-	-
Sex Offenses	2	0.8	1	1.4	-	-	1	3.7	-	-	-	-
Family Offenses	13	5.4	6	8.3	5	6.2	-	-	2	5.6	-	-
Gambling	2	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.8	1	4.2
Liquor	6	2.5	-	-	2	2.5	1	3.7	2	5.6	1	4.2
Drunkenness	19	7.9	1	1.4	8	9.9	7	25.9	3	8.3	-	-
	58	24.2	10	13.9	22	27.2	10	37.0	14	38.9	2	8.4
Public Order Crimes												
Obstructing Police	7	2.9	4	5.6	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	1	4.2
Flight/Escape	2	0.8	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	1	2.8	-	-
Weapon	5	2.1	2	2.8	2	2.5	1	3.7	-	-	-	-
Public Peace	10	4.2	3	4.2	3	3.7	2	7.4	1	2.8	1	4.2
Traffic	30	12.5	2	2.8	17	21.0	2	7.4	7	19.4	2	8.4
	54	22.5	12	16.7	24	29.6	5	18.5	9	25.0	4	16.7
TOTAL	240	100.0	72	100.0	81	100.0	27	100.0	36	100.0	24	100.0
Missing	20	7.7	6	7.7	12	12.9	0	0	2	5.3	-	-

*This figure represents the total number of prior offenses which were committed by individuals referred to the program--not the number of individuals having prior offenses.

Table 8. Types of Prior Offenses of Accepted Population

	AGGREGATE N=122		WAYNE N=18		INGHAM N=43		JACKSON N=22		CALHOUN N=16		BERRIEN N=23	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against Persons												
Robbery	–	–	–	–	NA		NA		–	–	NA	
Assault	5	4.2	3	17.6	1	2.4	1	4.8	–	–	NA	
	5	4.2	3	17.6	1	2.4	1	4.8	–	–	NA	
Crimes Against Property												
Arson	–	–	–	–	–	–	NA		NA		NA	
Burglary	11	9.2	1	5.9	2	4.8	1	4.8	3	18.7	4	17.4
Larceny	29	24.4	4	23.5	6	14.3	6	28.6	2	12.5	11	47.8
Stolen Vehicle	2	1.7	–	–	2	4.8	NA		NA		NA	
Forgery	–	–	–	–	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Fraud	2	1.7	–	–	1	2.4	NA		NA		1	4.3
Embezzlement	1	0.8	NA		NA		–	–	NA		1	4.3
Stolen Property	2	1.7	2	11.8	NA		NA		–	–	NA	
Damage Property	–	–	–	–	–	–	NA		NA		NA	
	47	39.5	7	41.2	11	26.3	7	33.4	5	31.2	17	73.8
Morals/Decency Crimes												
Drugs	9	7.6	–	–	5	11.9	1	4.8	3	18.7	NA	
Sex Offenses	2	1.7	1	5.9	NA		1	4.8	NA		NA	
Family Offenses	7	5.9	3	17.6	2	4.8	NA		2	12.5	NA	
Gambling	1	0.8	NA		NA		NA				1	4.3
Liquor	5	4.2	NA		2	4.8	1	4.8	1	6.3	1	4.3
Drunkenness	13	10.9	–	–	7	16.7	6	28.6	–	–	NA	
	37	31.1	4	23.5	16	38.2	9	43.0	6	37.5	2	8.6
Public Order Crimes												
Obstructing Police	3	2.5	1	5.9	1	2.4	NA		NA	–	1	4.3
Flight/Escape	1	0.8	–	–	NA		NA		1	6.3	NA	
Weapon	1	0.8	–	–	–	–	1	4.8	NA		NA	
Public Peace	6	5.0	1	5.9	1	2.4	2	9.5	2	9.5	1	4.3
Traffic	19	16.0	1	5.9	12	28.6	1	4.8	3	18.7	2	8.7
	30	25.0	3	17.7	14	33.4	4	19.1	6	34.5	4	17.3
TOTAL	119	100.0	17	100.0	42	100.0	21	100.0	16	100.0	23	100.0
Missing	3	2.5	1	5.6	1	2.3	1	4.5	0	0	0	0

Table 9A. Previous Time in Jail of Referred Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N=1479		WAYNE N=272		INGHAM N=266		JACKSON N=233		CALHOUN N=360		BERRIEN N=348	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	1095	96.4	229	93.5	172	94.0	159	100.0	276	96.2	259	98.9
Less than 5 Days	36	3.2	14	5.7	11	6.0	–	–	8	2.8	3	1.1
Less than 6 Mos	4	0.3	2	0.8	–	–	–	–	2	0.7	–	–
6 Mos – 1 Year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 – 2 Years	1	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.3	–	–
TOTAL	1136	100.0	245	100.0	183	100.0	159	100.0	287	100.0	262	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	343	23.2	27	9.9	83	31.2	74	31.8	73	20.3	86	24.7

Table 9B. Previous Time in Jail of Accepted Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N=941		WAYNE N=112		INGHAM N=120		JACKSON N=159		CALHOUN N=216		BERRIEN N=334	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	821	97.6	101	96.2	114	95.0	153	100.0	206	96.7	247	98.8
Less than 5 Days	18	2.1	4	3.8	6	5.0	NA		5	2.3	3	1.2
Less than 6 Mos	2	0.2	–	–	NA		NA		2	1.0	NA	
6 Mos – 1 Year	–	–	NA		NA		NA		NA	–	NA	
1 – 2 Years	–	–	NA		NA		NA		–	–	NA	
TOTAL	841	99.9	105	100.0	120	100.0	153	100.0	213	100.0	250	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	100	10.6	7	6.7	–	–	6	3.8	3	1.4	84	25.1

"NA"–not applicable–no cases were referred to the program

Table 10A Probation History of Referred Population by Project*

	AGGREGATE N=1131		WAYNE N=272		INGHAM N=266		JACKSON N=233		CALHOUN N=360	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	820	92.5	225	89.3	169	92.3	159	99.4	267	91.4
Less than 6 Mos	37	4.2	15	5.9	6	3.3	–	–	16	5.5
6 Mos – 1 Year	21	2.4	5	2.0	8	4.4	1	0.6	7	2.4
1 – 2 Years	7	0.8	5	2.0	–	–	–	–	2	0.7
Over 2 Years	2	0.2	2	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	887	100.0	252	100.0	183	100.0	160	100.0	292	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	244	21.6	20	7.3	83	31.2	73	31.3	68	18.9

Table 10B Probation History of Accepted Population by Project*

	AGGREGATE N=607		WAYNE N=112		INGHAM N=120		JACKSON N=159		CALHOUN N=216	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	572	95.7	104	94.5	110	91.7	154	100.0	204	95.3
Less than 6 Mos	16	2.7	3	2.7	5	4.2	–	–	8	3.7
6 Mos – 1 Year	8	1.3	2	1.8	5	4.2	–	–	1	0.5
1 – 2 Years	2	0.3	1	.9	NA		NA		1	0.5
Over 2 Years	–	–	–	–	NA		NA		NA	
TOTAL	598	100.0	110	99.9	120	100.1	154	100.0	204	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	9	1.5	2	1.8	–	–	5	3.1	12	5.6

"NA" – not applicable – no cases were referred to the program

*Berrien data not available

Table 11A Delinquent History of Referred Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N=1479		WAYNE N=272		INGHAM N=266		JACKSON N=233		CALHOUN N=360		BERRIEN N=348	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not Adjudicated	1069	87.4	195	79.3	145	79.2	150	93.7	263	89.8	316	92.7
Adjudicated (Verified)	53	4.3	14	5.7	15	8.2	3	1.9	14	4.8	17	5.0
Adjudicated (Not Verified)	101	8.3	37	15.0	23	12.6	7	4.4	13	4.4	8	2.3
TOTAL	1223	100.0	246	100.0	183	100.0	160	100.0	293	100.0	341	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	410	27.7	26	9.6	83	31.2	73	31.3	67	18.6	7	2.0

Table 11B Delinquent History of Accepted Client Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N=941		WAYNE N=112		INGHAM N=120		JACKSON N=159		CALHOUN N=216		BERRIEN N=334	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not Adjudicated	833	91.9	95	90.5	97	84.3	142	94.7	196	93.8	303	92.7
Adjudicated (Verified)	38	4.2	3	2.9	8	7.0	3	2.0	8	3.8	16	4.9
Adjudicated (Not Verified)	35	3.9	7	6.7	10	8.7	5	3.3	5	2.4	8	2.4
TOTAL	906	100.0	105	100.1	115	100.0	150	100.0	209	100.0	327	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	35	3.7	7	6.2	5	4.2	9	5.7	7	3.2	7	2.1

Table 12A Legal Status of Referred Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N=1479		WAYNE N=272		INGHAM N=266		JACKSON N=233		CALHOUN N=360		BERRIEN N=348	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
In Custody	52	3.8	4	1.5	35	14.6	1	0.6	1	0.3	11	3.2
Bond	243	17.8	119	44.9	23	9.6	7	4.0	15	4.4	79	23.0
Recognizance	796	58.4	138	52.1	67	27.9	104	60.1	265	77.5	222	64.7
Citation	124	9.1	-	-	-	-	61	35.3	38	11.1	25	7.3
Awaiting Charge	115	8.4	4	1.5	85	35.4	-	-	22	6.4	4	1.2
Other	33	2.4	-	-	30	12.5	-	-	1	0.3	2	0.6
TOTAL	1363	99.9	265	100.0	240	100.0	173	100.0	342	100.0	343	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	116	7.8	7	2.6	26	9.8	60	25.8	18	5.0	5	1.4

Table 12B Legal Status of Accepted Population by Project

	AGGREGATE N=941		WAYNE N=112		INGHAM N=120		JACKSON N=159		CALHOUN N=216		BERRIEN N=334	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
In Custody	30	3.2	-	-	20	16.8	1	0.6	1	0.5	8	2.4
Bond	148	15.9	43	39.1	12	10.1	6	3.8	11	5.1	76	23.1
Recognizance	585	62.8	64	58.2	37	31.1	98	61.6	171	79.5	215	65.3
Citation	102	10.9	-	-	-	-	54	34.0	23	10.7	25	7.6
Awaiting Charge	49	5.3	3	2.7	34	28.6	NA	-	9	4.2	3	0.9
Other	18	1.9	NA	-	16	13.4	NA	-	-	-	2	0.6
TOTAL	932	100.0	110	100.0	119	100.0	159	100.0	215	100.0	329	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	9	0.9	2	1.8	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.5	5	1.5

"NA"-not applicable, no cases were referred to the program

Table 13A Warrant Status of Referred Population by Project*

	AGGREGATE N=1131		WAYNE N=272		INGHAM N=266		JACKSON N=233		CALHOUN N=360	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not Prepared	800	79.2	177	71.4	221	87.4	153	90.5	249	73.2
Prepared	125	12.4	2	0.8	23	9.1	14	8.3	86	25.3
Prepared & Arraigned	85	8.4	69	27.8	9	3.6	2	1.2	5	1.5
TOTAL	1010	100.0	248	100.0	253	100.0	169	100.0	340	100.0
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	121	10.7	24	8.8	13	4.9	64	27.5	20	5.6

Table 13B Warrant Status of Accepted Population by Project*

	AGGREGATE N=607		WAYNE N=112		INGHAM N=120		JACKSON N=159		CALHOUN N=216	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not Prepared	531	88.7	78	71.6	112	94.1	144	92.3	197	91.6
Prepared	27	4.5	1	0.9	3	2.5	10	6.4	13	6.0
Prepared & Arraigned	41	6.8	30	27.5	4	3.4	2	1.3	5	2.3
TOTAL	599	100.0	109	100.0	119	100.0	156	100.0	215	99.9
MISSING OBSERVATIONS	8	1.3	3	2.7	1	0.8	3	1.9	1	0.5

*Berrien data not available

Table 14. Diagnosis of Client Treatment Needs by Project

	AGGREGATE N=941 #	%	WAYNE N=112 #	%	INGHAM N=120 #	%	JACKSON N=159 #	%	CALHOUN N=216 #	%	BERRIEN N=334 #	%
EDUCATION												
Not a problem	303	52.2	43	52.4	28	40.6	53	46.9	75	66.4	104	51.0
Primary problem	167	28.7	33	40.2	30	43.5	35	31.0	31	27.4	38	18.6
Secondary problem	111	19.1	6	7.3	11	15.9	25	22.1	7	6.2	62	30.4
Total	581	100.0	82	99.9	69	100.0	113	100.0	113	100.0	204	100.0
Missing	360	38.3	30	26.8	51	42.5	46	28.9	103	47.7	130	38.9
VOCATIONAL- EMPLOYMENT												
Not a problem	322	50.8	58	51.8	42	44.7	53	43.8	77	60.6	92	46.7
Primary problem	202	31.9	31	27.7	45	47.9	52	43.0	43	33.9	31	15.7
Secondary problem	110	17.3	6	5.4	7	7.4	16	13.2	7	5.5	74	37.6
Total	634	100.0	95	99.9	94	100.0	121	100.0	127	100.0	197	100.0
Missing	307	32.6	17	15.2	26	21.7	38	23.9	89	41.2	137	41.0
DRUG-ALCOHOL												
Not a problem	400	75.9	44	69.8	39	52.7	75	73.5	85	94.4	157	79.3
Primary problem	94	17.8	14	22.2	27	36.5	17	16.7	3	3.3	33	16.7
Secondary problem	33	6.3	5	7.9	8	10.8	10	9.8	2	2.2	8	4.0
Total	527	100.0	63	99.9	74	100.0	102	100.0	90	99.9	198	100.0
Missing	414	44.0	49	43.8	46	38.3	57	35.8	126	58.3	136	40.7
FAMILY-MARITAL												
Not a problem	323	60.1	40	63.5	39	52.7	30	25.4	85	89.5	129	69.0
Primary problem	118	22.0	17	27.0	22	29.7	57	48.3	4	4.2	18	9.6
Secondary problem	96	17.9	6	9.5	13	17.6	31	26.3	6	6.3	40	21.4
Total	537	100.0	63	100.0	74	100.0	118	100.0	95	100.0	187	100.0
Missing	404	42.9	49	43.8	38	33.9	41	25.8	121	56.0	147	44.0
PSYCHOLOGICAL- PSYCHIATRIC												
Not a problem	366	70.2	43	65.2	36	62.1	42	36.8	83	83.8	162	88.0
Primary problem	101	19.4	19	28.8	14	24.1	41	36.0	13	17.2	14	7.6
Secondary problem	54	10.4	4	6.1	8	13.8	31	27.2	3	3.0	8	4.4
Total	521	100.0	66	100.1	58	100.0	114	100.0	99	100.0	184	100.0
Missing	420	44.6	46	41.1	54	48.2	45	28.3	117	54.2	150	44.9
FINANCIAL												
Not a problem	274	47.7	39	52.7	39	44.3	41	35.7	82	81.2	73	37.1
Primary problem	228	39.7	28	37.8	29	33.0	52	45.2	16	15.8	103	52.3
Secondary problem	73	12.7	7	9.5	20	22.7	22	19.1	3	3.0	21	10.7
Total	575	100.1	74	100.0	88	100.0	115	100.0	101	100.0	197	100.1
Missing	366	38.9	38	33.9	24	21.4	44	27.7	115	53.2	137	41.0

Table 15. Diagnostic Tools Used in Treatment Diagnosis by Project

	AGGREGATE N= 1479 #	%	WAYNE N= 272 #	%	INGHAM N= 266 #	%	JACKSON N=233 #	%	CALHOUN N= 360 #	%	BERRIEN N= 348 #	%
Professionally Administered Test	182	7.3	3	0.9	14	3.4	–	–	3	0.5	162	18.5
Personal Interviews	1188	47.8	242	73.1	180	44.1	163	52.4	285	51.2	318	36.3
Questionnaires	820	33.0	78	23.6	165	40.4	143	46.0	220	39.5	214	24.4
Physical Exams	15	0.6	1	0.3	6	1.5	1	0.3	2	0.4	5	0.6
Other - Specify	182	7.3	5	1.5	3	0.7	1	0.3	3	0.5	170	19.4
Diagnosis Not Performed	97	3.9	2	0.6	40	9.8	3	1.0	44	7.9	8	0.9
TOTAL	2484	99.9	331	100.0	408	99.9	311	100.0	557	100.0	877	100.1
Missing Observations[1]	UNK		UNK		UNK		UNK		UNK		UNK	

[1] Because multiple diagnostic tools could have been used, the number of missing observations is unknown.

Table 16. Number and Type of Services Provided Terminated Clients by Project*

	TOTAL N= 607 #	%	WAYNE N= 112 #	%	INGHAM N= 120 #	%	CALHOUN N= 159 #	%	BERRIEN N= 216 #	%
Education	158*	26.0	28	25.0	29	24.2	3	1.9	95	44.0
Vocational – Employment	155	25.5	38	33.9	31	25.8	9	5.7	73	33.8
Drug-Alcohol	59	9.7	15	13.4	14	11.7	2	1.3	28	13.0
Family-Marital	38	6.3	–	–	24	20.0	7	4.4	4	1.9
Psychological – Psychiatric	36	5.9	3	2.7	12	10.0	16	10.1	5	2.3
Financial	15	2.5	1	0.9	5	4.2	2	1.3	7	3.2
Dental-Medical	5	0.8	–	–	2	1.7	2	1.3	1	0.5
Legal	4	0.7	–	–	1	0.8	–	–	1	0.5
TOTAL	470	100.0	85	100.0	118	100.0	41	100.0	214	100.1

*Jackson data is not available

Table 17. Reasons for Prosecutor Rejection of Case by Project

	AGGREGATE N= 538[1] #	%	WAYNE N= 110 #	%	INGHAM N= 146 #	%	JACKSON N= 74 #	%	CALHOUN N=144 #	%	BERRIEN N= 14 #	%
Seriousness of Offense	25	6.4	10	8.0	5	4.7	2	3.0	8	9.5	–	–
Pattern of Criminal Behavior	110	28.4	30	24.0	34	32.1	19	28.8	27	32.1	–	–
Refused Moral Responsibility	57	14.7	6	4.8	16	15.1	13	19.7	22	26.2	–	–
Refused to Make Restitution	6	1.5	–	–	–	–	1	1.5	4	4.8	1	14.3
Not a County Resident	33	8.5	3	2.4	7	6.6	13	19.7	9	10.7	1	14.3
Not Cooperative	102	26.3	43	34.4	33	31.1	17	25.8	8	9.5	1	14.3
Required Service Not Available	41	10.6	20	16.0	11	10.4	1	1.5	6	7.1	3	42.8
Other	14	3.6	13	10.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14.3
TOTAL	388	100.0	125	100.0	106	100.0	66	100.0	84	99.9	7	100.0
Missing Observations[2]	UNK		UNK		UNK		UNK		UNK		UNK	

[1] This figure represents the number of individuals who were referred to the program but were not accepted.

[2] Because multiple reasons could have been recorded as the basis for rejection, the number of missing observations is unknown.

Table 18. Length of Client Involvement in Program by Project

	AGGREGATE N=615[1]		WAYNE N=122		INGHAM N=105		JACKSON N=152		CALHOUN N=137		BERRIEN N=99	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 3 Months	47	7.6	1	0.8	14	13.3	14	9.2	10	7.3	8	8.1
4 to 6 Months	151	24.5	2	1.6	6	5.7	61	40.1	65	47.4	17	17.2
7 to 9 Months	123	20.0	2	1.6	8	7.6	22	14.5	55	40.1	36	36.4
10 to 12 Months	248	40.3	114	93.4	62	59.0	47	30.9	7	5.1	18	18.2
Over 12 Months	46	7.5	3	2.5	15	14.3	8	5.3	–	–	20	20.2
TOTAL	615	100.0	122	100.0	105	100.0	152	100.0	137	100.0	99	99.9

[1]This figure represents the total number of clients reported as having terminated.

Table 19. Type of Client Termination by Project

	AGGREGATE N=955[1]		WAYNE N=126		INGHAM N=120		JACKSON N=159		CALHOUN N=216		BERRIEN N=334	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful[2]	749	90.0	111	88.1	78	71.6	134	88.2	124	89.9	302	98.4
Unsuccessful[3]	83	10.0	15	11.9	31	28.4	18	11.8	14	10.1	5	1.6
TOTAL	832	100.0	126	100.0	109	100.0	152	100.0	138	100.0	307	100.0
Not Applicable [4]	123	12.9	–	–	11	9.2	7	0.4	78	36.1	27	0.8

[1]This figure represents the number of clients which were accepted into the program

[2]A successful termination is defined as a case which was either dropped by the prosecutor or dismissed by the court subsequent to satisfactory program involvement.

[3]A termination was considered unsuccessful if a client withdrew from the program, committed a new offense of a technical violation or failed to make restitution payments.

[4]This figure represents the number of clients who had either not yet terminated from the program or for whom data was reported as missing. In Calhoun County the figure indicates those that were closed due to project termination.

Table 20. Length of Time Since Program Referral

	AGGREGATE N=1039		WAYNE N=252		INGHAM N=226		JACKSON N=167		CALHOUN N=196		BERRIEN N=198	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-1½ years	150	14.5	14	5.6	70	31.0	11	6.6	5	2.5	50	25.2
1½-2 years	364	35.1	148	59.0	58	25.7	95	56.9	48	24.5	15	7.6
2-2½ years	374	36.0	88	35.1	67	29.6	50	29.9	137	69.9	32	16.2
2½-3 years	47	4.5	1	0.3	31	13.7	-	-	6	3.1	9	4.5
over 3 years	103	9.9	-	-	-	-	11	6.6	-	-	92	46.5
TOTAL	1038	100.0	251	100.0	226	100.0	167	100.0	196	100.0	198	100.0
missing	1	0.1	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 21. Number of Arrests Since Program Referral

	AGGREGATE N=1039		WAYNE N=252		INGHAM N=226		JACKSON N=167		CALHOUN N=196		BERRIEN N=198	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	761	73.3	191	76.1	128	56.6	144	86.2	157	80.1	141	71.2
1	176	17.0	43	17.1	56	24.8	19	11.4	23	11.7	35	17.7
2	68	6.6	9	3.6	29	12.8	4	2.4	9	4.6	17	8.6
3 or more	33	3.2	8	3.2	13	5.7	-	-	7	3.5	5	2.5
TOTAL	1038	100.0	251	100.0	226	100.0	167	100.0	196	100.0	198	100.0
missing	1	0.1	1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 22. Number of Convictions Since Program Referral

	AGGREGATE N=1039		WAYNE N=252		INGHAM N=226		JACKSON N=167		CALHOUN N=196		BERRIEN N=198	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	768	85.2	192	81.7	129	80.6	144	94.1	157	88.7	146	83.0
1	92	10.2	25	10.6	25	15.6	8	5.2	13	7.3	21	11.9
2	33	3.7	13	5.5	6	3.8	1	0.7	6	3.4	7	4.0
3 or more	8	0.9	5	2.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	2	1.2
TOTAL	1039	100.0	235	100.0	160	100.0	153	100.0	177	100.0	176	100.0
missing	138	13.3	17	6.8	66	29.2	14	8.4	19	9.7	22	11.1

Table 23. Intake Decision by Recidivism
(Arrests)

A. AGGREGATE

AGGREGATE	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	517	82.9	107	17.1	624
REJECTED	243	58.8	170	41.2	413

$x^2 = 71.99$ df = 1 p. < .005

B. WAYNE

WAYNE	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	104	82.5	22	17.5	126
REJECTED	87	69.6	38	30.4	125

$x^2 = 5.08$ df = 1 p < .025

C. INGHAM

INGHAM	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	78	71.5	31	28.5	109
REJECTED	50	42.7	67	57.3	117

$x^2 = 17.93$ df = 1 p < .005

D. JACKSON

JACKSON	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	131	86.2	21	13.8	152
REJECTED	13	86.7	2	13.3	15

$x^2 = 0.11$ df = 1 not significant

E. CALHOUN

CALHOUN	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	118	85.5	20	14.5	138
REJECTED	39	67.2	19	32.8	58

$x^2 = 7.44$ df = 1 p < .01

F. BERRIEN

BERRIEN	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	86	86.9	13	13.1	99
REJECTED	54	55.1	44	44.9	98

$x^2 = 22.65$ df = 1 p < .005

Table 24. Intake Decision by Recidivism
(Convictions)

A. AGGREGATE

AGGREGATE	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	519	92.8	40	7.2	559
REJECTED	248	72.7	93	27.3	341

$x^2 = 66.47$ df = 1 P < .005

B. WAYNE

WAYNE	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	105	93.7	7	6.3	112
REJECTED	87	70.7	36	29.3	123

$x^2 = 19.26$ df = 1 P < .005

C. INGHAM

INGHAM	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	78	88.6	10	11.4	88
REJECTED	51	70.8	21	29.1	72

$x^2 = 6.93$ df = 1 P < .01

D. JACKSON

JACKSON	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	131	94.2	8	5.8	139
REJECTED	13	92.8	1	7.2	14

$x^2 = .15$ df = 1 Not Significant

E. CALHOUN

CALHOUN	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	118	91.5	11	9.4	129
REJECTED	39	81.3	9	18.7	48

$x^2 = 2.69$ df = 1 P < .1

F. BERRIEN

BERRIEN	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	DID NOT RECIDIVATE %	RECIDIVATED #	RECIDIVATED %	TOTAL
ACCEPTED	87	95.6	4	4.4	91
REJECTED	58	69.0	26	31.0	84

$x^2 = 19.86$ df = 1 P < .005

Table 25. Recidivism of Successfully Terminated Clients
As Compared to Those Referred and Rejected or Those Unsuccessfully Terminated
(Arrests)

AGGREGATE

A.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	481	88.4	63	11.6	544
ALL OTHERS	280	56.8	213	43.2	493

$$x^2 = 130.80 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

WAYNE

B.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	95	85.6	16	14.4	111
ALL OTHERS	96	68.6	44	31.4	140

$$x^2 = 8.93 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

INGHAM

C.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	65	84.4	12	15.6	77
ALL OTHERS	63	42.3	86	57.7	149

$$x^2 = 34.99 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

JACKSON

D.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	120	89.5	14	10.5	134
ALL OTHERS	24	72.7	9	27.3	33

$$x^2 = 4.97 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .025$$

CALHOUN

E.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	115	92.7	9	7.3	124
ALL OTHERS	42	58.3	30	41.7	72

$$x^2 = 31.71 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

BERRIEN

F.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	86	86.9	13	13.1	99
ALL OTHERS	55	55.6	44	44.4	99

$$x^2 = 22.17 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

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Table 26. Recidivism of Successfully Terminated Clients As Compared To Those Referred
and Rejected or Those Unsuccessfully Terminated
(Convictions)

AGGREGATE

A.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	482	96.6	17	3.4	499
ALL OTHERS	286	71.3	115	28.7	401

$$x^2 = 111.44 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

WAYNE

B.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	95	96.0	4	4.0	99
ALL OTHERS	97	71.3	39	28.7	136

$$x^2 = 21.64 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

INGHAM

C.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	65	94.2	5	5.8	69
ALL OTHERS	64	71.1	26	28.9	90

$$x^2 = 10.56 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

JACKSON

D.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	120	97.6	3	2.4	123
ALL OTHERS	24	80.0	6	20.0	30

$$x^2 = 10.44 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

CALHOUN

E.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	115	98.3	2	1.7	117
ALL OTHERS	42	70.0	18	30.0	60

$$x^2 = 28.91 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

BERRIEN

F.	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	87	95.6	4	4.4	91
ALL OTHERS	59	69.4	26	30.6	85

$$x^2 = 19.51 \quad df = 1 \quad P < .005$$

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Table 27. Types of Offenses Charged Against Accepted/Rejected
Clients Since Program Referral by Project

	AGGREGATE N=469		WAYNE N=105		INGHAM N=173		JACKSON N=31		CALHOUN N=65		BERRIEN N=95	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against Persons												
Homocide	2	0.4	2	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidnapping	2	0.4	1	1.0	1	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sexual Assault	4	0.8	1	1.0	1	0.6	–	–	1	1.5	1	1.0
Robbery	13	2.8	9	8.6	4	2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assualt	22	4.7	7	6.7	5	2.9	4	12.9	2	3.1	4	4.2*
	43	9.1	20	19.2	11	6.4	4	12.9	3	4.6	5	5.2
Crimes Against Property												
Arson	2	0.4	–	–	–	–	2	6.4	–	–	–	–
Burglary	70	14.9	14	13.5	34	19.6	2	6.4	5	7.7	15	15.8
Larcency	104	22.2	18	17.3	36	20.8	7	22.6	24	36.9	19	20.0
Stolen Vehicle	12	2.5	7	6.7	4	2.3	–	–	–	–	1	1.0
Forgery	26	5.5	5	4.8	11	6.4	2	6.4	6	9.2	2	2.1
Fraud	20	4.3	1	1.0	13	7.5	–	–	2	3.1	4	4.2
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stolen Property	37	7.9	15	14.4	17	9.8	–	–	3	4.6	2	2.1
Damage Property	12	2.5	1	1.0	6	3.5	–	–	1	1.5	4	4.2
	283	60.2	61	58.7	212	69.9	13	41.8	41	63.0	47	49.4
Morals/Decency Crimes												
Drugs	32	6.8	3	2.9	7	4.0	5	16.1	4	6.1	13	13.7
Family Offenses	4	9.8	1	1.0	1	0.6	1	3.2	1	1.5	–	–
Liquor	8	1.7	–	–	1	0.6	–	–	2	3.1	5	5.3
Drunkenness	6	1.3	1	1.0	1	0.6	2	6.4	2	3.1	–	–
	50	10.6	5	4.9	10	5.8	8	25.7	9	13.8	18	19.0
Public Order												
Obstructing Police	8	1.7	–	–	3	1.7	–	–	1	1.5	4	4.2
Flight/Escape	14	3.0	4	3.9	2	1.2	–	–	4	6.1	4	4.2
Obstructing Judiciary Congress Legislature	21	4.5	2	1.9	9	5.2	1	3.2	4	6.1	5	5.3
Weapon	9	1.9	6	5.8	1	0.6	–	–	1	1.5	1	1.0
Public Peace	7	1.5	–	–	2	1.2	2	6.4	1	1.5	2	2.1
Traffic	34	7.2	7	6.7	14	8.1	3	9.7	1	1.5	9	9.5
	93	19.8	19	18.3	31	18.0	6	19.3	12	18.2	25	26.3
TOTAL	469	99.7	105	101.1	173	100.1	31	99.7	65	99.6	95	99.9

* This figure represents the total number of charges

Table 28. Length of Time Since Program Termination By Project

	AGGREGATE N=625		WAYNE N=126		INGHAM N=109		JACKSON N=152		CALHOUN N=138		BERRIEN N=100	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 6 Months	113	18.3	37	30.1	24	22.9	31	20.4	–	–	21	21.2
7 to 12 Months	166	27.0	76	61.8	14	13.3	50	32.9	6	4.4	20	20.2
13 to 24 Months	278	45.1	10	8.1	62	59.0	60	39.5	131	95.6	15	15.2
over 24 Months	59	9.6	–	–	5	4.8	11	7.2	–	–	43	43.4
TOTAL	616	100.0	123	100.0	105	100.0	152	100.0	137	100.0	99	100.0

Table 29. Number of Arrests Since Program Termination by Project

	AGGREGATE N=625		WAYNE N=126		INGHAM N=109		JACKSON N=152		CALHOUN N=138		BERRIEN N=109	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	556	90.0	111	88.1	85	78.0	142	93.4	128	96.2	90	90.9
1	42	6.8	11	8.7	15	13.8	9	5.9	3	2.2	4	4.0
2 or More	20	3.2	4	3.2	9	8.2	1	6.6	2	1.5	5	5.0
TOTAL	618	100.0	126	100.0	109	100.0	152	99.9	133	99.9	99	99.9
MISSING	6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3.6	1	1.0

Table 30. Number of Clients Convicted Since Program Termination by Project

	AGGREGATE N=625		WAYNE N=126		INGHAM N=109		JACKSON N=152		CALHOUN N=138		BERRIEN N=109	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	557	96.0	112	94.9	85	94.4	142	93.4	128	96.2	90	96.8
1	17	2.9	4	3.4	5	5.6	4	6.6	3	2.3	1	1.1
2 or More	6	1.0	2	1.7	-	-	-	-	2	1.5	2	2.1
TOTAL	580	99.9	118	100.0	90	100.0	146	100.0	133	100.0	93	100.0
MISSING	45	7.2	8	6.3	19	17.4	6	3.9	5	3.6	7	7.0

Table 31. Type of Program Termination by Recidivism
(Arrests)

A. AGGREGATE

AGGREGATE	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	506	92.7	40	7.2	546
UNSUCCESSFUL	49	62.8	29	37.2	78

$x^2 = 58.84$ df = 1 p< .005

B. WAYNE

WAYNE	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	99	89.2	12	10.8	111
UNSUCCESSFUL	12	80.0	3	20.0	15

$x^2 = 0.36$ df = 1 not significant

C. INGHAM

INGHAM	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	70	89.7	8	10.3	78
UNSUCCESSFUL	15	48.4	16	51.6	31

$x^2 = 19.75$ df = 1 p< .005

D. JACKSON

JACKSON	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	128	95.5	6	4.5	134
UNSUCCESSFUL	14	77.8	4	22.2	18

$x^2 = 5.49$ df = 1 p< .025

E. CALHOUN

CALHOUN	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	119	96.0	5	4.0	124
UNSUCCESSFUL	8	57.1	6	42.9	14

$x^2 = 20.82$ df = 1 p< .005

F. BERRIEN

BERRIEN	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	90	95.7	4	4.3	94
UNSUCCESSFUL	1	100.0	-	-	1

chi square not computed

Table 32. Type of Program Termination By Recidivism
(Convictions)

A. AGGREGATE

AGGREGATE	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	506	97.9	11	2.1	517
UNSUCCESSFUL	51	80.9	12	19.1	63

$x^2 = 37.88$ df = 1 p. < .005

B. WAYNE

WAYNE	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	99	96.1	4	3.9	103
UNSUCCESSFUL	13	86.7	2	13.3	15

$x^2 = 0.86$ df = i not significant

C. INGHAM

INGHAM	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	70	89.7	8	10.2	78
UNSUCCESSFUL	15	83.3	3	16.7	18

$x^2 = 0.12$ df = 1 not significant

D. JACKSON

JACKSON	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	128	98.5	2	1.5	130
UNSUCCESSFUL	14	87.5	2	12.4	16

$x^2 = 2.96$ df = 1 p< .10

E. CALHOUN

CALHOUN	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	119	100.0	-	-	119
UNSUCCESSFUL	9	64.3	5	35.7	14

$x^2 = 34.84$ df = 1 p< .005

F. BERRIEN

BERRIEN	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
SUCCESSFUL	90	96.8	3	3.2	93
UNSUCCESSFUL	-	-	-	-	-

chi square not computed

Table 33. Age By Recidivism (Arrests)

A. AGGREGATE

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	341	66.5	172	33.5	513
21 - 24	157	75.8	50	24.2	207
25 - 29	94	78.3	26	21.7	120
30 - 39	69	79.3	18	20.7	87
40 - 49	46	86.8	7	13.2	53
50 +	45	91.8	4	8.2	49

$x^2=29.42$ df=5 P<.005

B. WAYNE

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	88	68.7	40	31.3	128
21 - 24	55	84.6	10	15.4	65
25 - 29	26	78.8	7	21.2	33
30 - 39	11	84.6	2	15.4	13
40 - 49	7	87.5	1	12.5	8
50 +	3	100.0	--	--	3

$x^2=8.5$ df=5 P<.1

C. INGHAM

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	55	47.8	60	52.2	115
21 - 24	27	58.7	19	41.3	46
25 - 29	21	75.0	7	25.0	28
30 - 39	17	68.0	8	32.0	25
40 - 49	5	62.5	3	37.5	8
50 +	2	66.7	1	33.3	3

$x^2=9.0$ df=5 P<.1

D. JACKSON

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	64	81.0	15	19.0	79
21 - 24	24	92.3	2	7.7	26
25 - 29	18	100.0	--	--	18
30 - 39	15	83.3	3	16.7	18
40 - 49	14	93.3	1	6.7	15
50 +	9	100.0	--	--	9

$x^2=8.06$ df=5 P<.15

E. CALHOUN

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	57	90.5	9	9.5	63
21 - 24	28	82.3	6	17.7	34
25 - 29	17	68.0	8	32.0	25
30 - 39	22	91.7	2	9.3	24
40 - 49	10	90.9	1	9.1	11
50 +	19	95.0	1	5.0	20

$x^2=8.65$ df=5 P<.1

F. BERRIEN

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	77	68.7	35	31.3	112
21 - 24	23	63.9	13	36.1	36
25 - 29	12	75.0	4	25.0	16
30 - 39	4	57.1	3	42.9	7
40 - 49	10	90.9	1	9.1	11
50 +	12	92.3	1	7.7	13

$x^2=6.88$ df=5 Not Significant

Table 34. Age By Recidivism (Convictions)

A. AGGREGATE

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	345	80.4	84	19.6	429
21 - 24	159	84.1	30	15.9	189
25 - 29	95	88.8	12	11.2	107
30 - 39	69	94.5	4	5.5	73
40 - 49	46	95.8	2	4.2	48
50 +	45	97.8	1	2.2	46

$x^2=24.03$ df = 5 P .0002

B. WAYNE

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	88	74.6	30	25.4	118
21 - 24	55	87.3	8	12.7	63
25 - 29	27	87.1	4	12.9	31
30 - 39	11	91.7	1	8.3	12
40 - 49	7	100.0	--	--	7
50 +	3	100.0	--	--	3

$x^2=8.93$ df=5 P .1

C. INGHAM

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	56	74.7	19	25.3	75
21 - 24	27	75.0	9	25.0	36
25 - 29	21	87.5	3	12.5	24
30 - 39	17	100.0	--	--	17
40 - 49	5	100.0	--	--	5
50 +	2	100.0	--	--	2

$x^2=8.88$ df=5 P .1

D. JACKSON

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	64	91.4	6	8.6	70
21 - 24	24	96.0	1	4.0	25
25 - 29	18	100.0	--	--	18
30 - 39	15	100.0	--	--	15
40 - 49	14	93.3	1	6.7	15
50 +	9	100.0	--	--	9

$x^2=4.009$ df=5 Not Significant

E. CALHOUN

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	57	83.8	11	16.2	68
21 - 24	28	87.5	4	12.5	32
25 - 29	17	85.0	3	15.0	20
30 - 39	22	91.7	2	8.3	24
40 - 49	10	100.0	--	--	10
50 +	19	100.0	--	--	19

$x^2=5.7$ df=5 Not Significant

F. BERRIEN

Age	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
17 - 20	80	81.6	18	18.4	98
21 - 24	25	75.7	8	24.3	33
25 - 29	12	85.7	2	14.3	14
30 - 39	4	80.0	1	20.0	5
40 - 49	10	90.9	1	9.1	11
50 +	12	100.0	--	--	12

$x^2=4.32$ df=5 Not Significant

Table 35. Sex By Recidivism (Arrests)

A.

AGGREGATE

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	524	68.8	237	21.2	761
FEMALE	236	85.8	39	14.2	275

$x^2 = 28.87$ df = 1 p .005

B.

WAYNE

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	76	74.9	59	25.1	235
FEMALE	14	93.3	1	6.7	15

$x^2 = 1.71$ df = 1 p = 0.1

C.

INGHAM

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	111	56.6	85	43.4	196
FEMALE	17	85.0	13	15.0	20

$x^2 = 0.03$ df = not significant

D.

JACKSON

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	75	82.4	16	17.6	91
FEMALE	69	90.8	7	9.2	76

$x^2 = 1.79$ df = 1 p = 0.1

E.

CALHOUN

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	86	75.4	28	24.6	114
FEMALE	71	87.6	10	12.4	81

$x^2 = 3.75$ df = 1 p = .05

F.

BERRIEN

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	76	60.3	50	39.7	126
FEMALE	65	90.3	7	9.7	72

$x^2 = 18.62$ df = 1 p .005

Table 36. Sex By Recidivism (Convictions)

A.

AGGREGATE

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	530	82.7	111	17.3	641
FEMALE	237	91.5	22	8.5	259

$x^2 = 10.71$ df = 1 p = .001

B.

WAYNE

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	177	80.8	42	19.2	219
FEMALE	14	93.3	1	6.7	15

$x^2 = 0.74$ df = 1 not significant

C.

INGHAM

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	112	81.1	26	18.9	138
FEMALE	17	77.3	5	22.7	22

$x^2 = 0.01$ df = 1 not significant

D.

JACKSON

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	75	96.1	3	3.9	78
FEMALE	69	92.0	6	8.0	75

$x^2 = 0.55$ df = 1 not significant

E.

CALHOUN

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	86	86.9	13	13.1	99
FEMALE	71	91.0	7	9.0	78

$x^2 = 0.39$ df = 1 not significant

F.

BERRIEN

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
MALE	80	74.8	27	25.2	107
FEMALE	66	95.6	3	4.4	69

$x^2 = 11.5$ df = 1 p .005

Table 37. Race By Recidivism (Arrests)

A.

AGGREGATE

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	243	72.7	91	29.3	334
CAUCASIAN	500	73.6	179	26.4	679
OTHER	18	75.0	6	25.0	24

$x^2 = 12$ df = 2   Not Significant

B.

WAYNE

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	136	75.1	45	24.9	181
CAUCASIAN	52	80.0	13	20.0	65
OTHER	3	60.0	2	40.0	5

$x^2 = 1.3$ df = 2   Not Significant

C.

INGHAM

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	20	52.6	18	47.4	38
CAUCASIAN	102	57.3	76	42.7	178
OTHER	6	60.0	4	40.0	10

$x^2 = 0.3$ df = 2   Not Significant

D.

JACKSON

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	26	92.8	2	7.2	28
CAUCASIAN	116	84.7	21	15.3	137
OTHER	2	100.0	-	-	2

$x^2 = 1.6$ df = 2   Not Significant

E.

CALHOUN

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	21	65.6	11	34.4	32
CAUCASIAN	131	82.4	28	17.6	159
OTHER	5	100.0	-		5

$x^2 = 5.9$ df = 2 $P = .05$

F.

BERRIEN

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	40	61.5	15	38.5	65
CAUCASIAN	99	70.2	42	29.8	141
OTHER	2	100.0	-		2

$x^2 = 0.9$ df = 2   Not Significant

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Table 38. Race by Recidivism (Convictions)

A.

AGGREGATE

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	248	84.1	47	15.9	295
CAUCASIAN	502	85.4	86	14.6	588
OTHER	18	100.0	-		18

$x^2 = 3.44$ df = 2   Not Significant

B.

WAYNE

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	137	80.1	34	19.9	171
CAUCASIAN	52	85.2	9	14.8	61
OTHER	3	100.0	-	-	3

$x^2 = 1.47$ df = 2   Not Significant

C.

INGHAM

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	21	87.5	3	12.5	24
CAUCASIAN	102	78.5	28	21.5	130
OTHER	6	100.0	-	-	6

$x^2 = 2.55$ df = 2   Not Significant

D.

JACKSON

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	20	95.2	1	4.8	21
CAUCASIAN	116	93.5	8	6.5	124
OTHER	2	100.0	-	-	2

$x^2 = 0.22$ df = 2   Not Significant

E.

CALHOUN

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	21	91.3	2	8.7	23
CAUCASIAN	131	87.9	18	12.1	149
OTHER	5	100.0	-	-	5

$x^2 = 0.88$ df = 2   not significant

F.

BERRIEN

	DID NOT RECIDIVATE #	%	RECIDIVATED #	%	TOTAL
BLACK	43	86.0	7	14.0	50
CAUCASIAN	101	81.5	23	18.5	124
OTHER	2	100.0	-	-	2

$x^2 = 0.93$ df = 2   Not Significant

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APPENDIX B

G L O S S A R Y

AGGREGATE ANALYSIS: Interpretation of the findings
                                              of all five deferred prosecution
                                              projects included in the study
                                              considered as a whole.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION PROJECT/PROGRAM: The term "project" was used in
                                              the study to describe a specific
                                              application of the deferred
                                              prosecution model (i.e., Ingham's
                                              project). "Program" was used
                                              as a more general term when
                                              distinctions between particular
                                              projects were not necessary.

EXIT DATA: Data which were collected on
                                              clients who had been accepted
                                              into the deferred prosecution
                                              projects included in the study.

INTAKE DATA: Data which were collected on all
                                              clients referred to the deferred
                                              prosecution projects included
                                              in the study.

PROJECT ANALYSIS: Interpretation of the findings
                                              related each individual project
                                              included in the study.

ACCEPTED/REJECTED REFERRAL: An "accepted referral" was a
                                              case which had been selected to
                                              participate in the program. A
                                              "rejected referral" was one which
                                              was not selected to participate
                                              in the program.

APPENDIX C

F O O T N O T E S

[1] Paul H. Johnson, Pretrial Intervention: The Administration of Discretion, Criminal Justice Monograph Volume 7, No. 1 (m.p., 1976), p.1.

[2] President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1967), p.134.

[3] Johnson, Pretrial Intervention. p.1.

[4] Lewis R. Katz, Lawrence Litwi , Richard Bamberger, Justice is the Crime: Pretrial Delay in Felony Cases (Cleveland: Case Western Reserve University Press, 1972), pp.193-215.

[5] Roberta Rovner-Pieczenik, Pretrial Intervention Strategies: An Evaluation of Policy-Related Research and Policymaker Perceptions (Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1974) p.4.

[6] Whitney N. Seymour, Why Justice Fails (New York: William Morrow and Co., 1973) pp.79-80.

[7] Katz, Justice is the Crime, p.55.

[8] IBID., p.55.

[9] Johnson, Pretrial Intervention, p.1.

[10] William Hart, "Profile/Michigan," Corrections Magazine 2, (September, 1976) p.66.

[11] William B. Henschel and Kenneth A. Skrien, "Operation DC Novo," Diversion From the Criminal Justice System (Washington, D.C.: American Bar Association, 1973), p.5.

[12] Rovner-Pieczenik, Pretrial Intervention Strategies, p.3.

[13] Kenneth Culp Davis, Discretionary Justice, A Preliminary Inquiry (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1976), pp.37ff.

[14] Norman Abrams, "Internal Policy: Guiding the Exercise of Prosecutorial Discretion," 19 UCLA Law Review 3 (1971).

[15] Joan Mullen, The Dilemma of Diversion (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1974), p.6.

[16] National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Task Force Report on Courts (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973) p.28.

[17] State of Michigan, "Deferred Prosecution and Criminal Justice: A Case Study of the Genesee County Citizens Probation Authority," Office of Criminal Justice Programs, 1972) p.10.

[18] A case study research design is described as an in-depth investigation of a social phenomenon in Stephen Isaac and William B. Michael, Handbook in Research and Evaluation (San Diego: Edits Publishers, 1971) p.20.

APPENDIX D

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

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inappropriate for some offenders (because society demanded some form of
retribution for the offense committed), complete release was also an
inappropriate alternative.

The objective of deferred prosecution was, therefore, to identify this
category of offenders for whom traditional processing seemed both unnecessary
and inappropriate and to provide them with an alternative which was less
punitive and more commensurate with the attention they warranted (or rather
did not warrant) from the criminal justice system.

Viewed from this perspective, deferred prosecution has been "successful" in
providing a viable dispositional alternative to traditional processing for
those offenders not deserving of the full force of the criminal sanctions.

Another conclusion pertains to a comparative analysis of the five deferred
prosecution projects included in the study. While the projects were, for the
most part, procedurally similar in terms of how and when a case was referred,
there were major variations between projects in the operational aspects of
the program. These differences between projects were most visible in the areas of
service delivery, including whether the program utilized volunteers and the
length of time clients were required to participate in the program. However,
while each of the projects utilized different approaches in their design, there
seemed to be little variation in program outcomes. For example, those programs
utilizing volunteers did not have a higher percentage of their population
terminating successfully or lower rates of recidivism than those programs
which did not use volunteers. Although conclusive evidence is lacking, this
observation would tend to support the statement that project outcomes were a
result of the types of clients who participated in the program utilized by
deferred prosecution programs, and not of the particular methods, procedures
or services which were provided by the different projects. However, it cannot
be conclusively determined from the study whether it was indeed the screening
procedures used, the proejct itself or the interaction between the two which
was responsible for the observed results.

Finally, based on the funding that deferred prosecution projects have

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ACQUISITIONS

END