

#228-A

PRE-PLANNING STUDY

**Appendix**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND  
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, MICHIGAN

RECEIVED

BY

AUG 15 1973

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE  
FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING  
AND ARCHITECTURE

THE WASHTENAW COUNTY  
METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS  
RESOURCE PROGRAMS (CCRP)  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

JOHN HOWARD ASSOCIATION  
537 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

AUGUST 1973

91606

3778

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/The Eashtenaw Co.  
Metropolitan Planning Commission

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

PRE-PLANNING STUDY

**Appendix**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND  
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, MICHIGAN

BY

THE WASHTENAW COUNTY  
METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS  
RESOURCE PROGRAMS (CCRP)  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

JOHN HOWARD ASSOCIATION  
537 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

AUGUST 1973

## APPENDICES

The following appendices were prepared as separate reports for the use of the Corrections Committee and interested citizens in planning for a new Washtenaw County Detention/Corrections System. Each report is drawn from more complete information, and is summarized here. More complete information is available from the Authors of the reports.

The information presented is not completely analysed for planning purposes. The translation of this report into meaningful plans is a task for the Corrections Committee assisted by the three consulting groups.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix A.....	Population and Arrest Data/Uniform Crime Reports
Appendix B.....	Survey of Physical, Social and Cultural Characteristics
Appendix C.....	General Location and Site Criteria
Appendix D.....	Survey of Washtenaw County Courts
Appendix E.....	Washtenaw County Jail Population Report
Appendix F.....	Inventory of Correctional Facilities
Appendix G.....	Inventory of Community Agencies
Appendix H.....	Problem Definition
Appendix I.....	Probation Report
Appendix J.....	Request Letters and Forms

Appendices A, D, E, F, G and J were prepared by:

Community Corrections Resource Programs, Inc.  
216 Tyler House, East Quadrangle  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 (313) 763-4276 or 763-0197

Appendix H and I were prepared by:

John Howard Association  
537 S. Dearborn St.  
Suite 900  
Chicago, Illinois 60605 (312) 341-1901

Appendices B and C were prepared by:

Washtenaw County Metropolitan Planning Commission  
County Building  
Ann Arbor, Michigan (313) 663-7511 (extension 313)



APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND ARREST DATA  
and  
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	A-1
Offense Classification.....	A-3
Clearances.....	A-4
National Statistics:	
Table I- Crime Indices.....	A-4
Table II-Arrests.....	A-5
State of Michigan Statistics	
Table III- Offenses.....	A-6
Table IV- Arrests.....	A-6
Table V- Actual Offenses...	A-7
Table VI- Total Arrests....	A-8
Table VII- Crime Rate.....	A-9
Table VIII- Crime Index...	A-10
Washtenaw County Statistics	
Table IX- Offenses.....	A-11
Table X- Arrests.....	A-12
Table XI- Crime Rate.....	A-13
Ann Arbor/ Ypsilanti Stat.	
Table XII- Offenses.....	A-14
Sample Monthly Washtenaw County Jail Reports.....	A-15

POPULATION AND ARREST DATA - UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

The National Clearinghouse for Correctional Planning and Architecture (NCCPA) has set forth guidelines for the collection and analysis of population, arrest, and Uniform Crime Report data. The data which has been suggested by NCCPA has been collected as it was available.

The purpose of collecting population, arrest, and crime data is to assist in the projection of future volumes of offenders which will be using the Criminal Justice System. The NCCPA has provided a formula for projecting local crime trends based upon a complex series of curve-fitting techniques. Although this is a sophisticated method of projection, we have decided that it is not adequate for the planning of a new detention/ corrections system for Washtenaw County.

This decision was based upon three concerns which we have about the NCCPA method of projection:

- 1.) The formulas do not take into consideration many important factors which determine the user population of a detention/ corrections system.
- 2.) The reliability of State and Federal Crime Reports is questionable as they are based upon local crime reports which are not collected under consistent methods.
- 3.) The formula itself is based upon an incremental change in the national crime trend as a determinant of local offense frequency.

For these reasons, we have not included any offense projections in this report.

It is clearly necessary to project the number of users when planning a new detention/ corrections system. It is our proposal that this be done as a joint effort between the consultants, the County Planner, and a subcommittee of the Corrections Committee. The projections should be based upon a number of factors, some of which are quantifiable, others which are subjective and qualitative.

Quantitative factors include:

- A.) Population trends and projections, which are outlined in Appendix B.
- B.) Arrest and Crime Data, which is presented in this report.
- C.) Court Data, which is presented in Appendix D.
- D.) Jail Population Data, which is in Appendix E.

The projections must also include review of the following factors:

- 1.) New Trends in Law Enforcement Techniques and Priorities; these could drastically effect the composition and volume of offenders in the system. A change in techniques might improve clearance rates and increase the number of suspects apprehended.
- 2.) Changes in Laws: these could alter the composition and volume of the offender population. The revised Drug Laws of 1972 had a marked impact on the Criminal Justice System. Similarly, changes in alcohol-related codes could effect up to 40% of our present jail population.
- 3.) New Developments in the Handling and Treatment of the Detainee and Offender; these would include pre-trial diversion programs, and community based correctional programs.

We strongly recommend that the Corrections Committee form a subcommittee which will work with the consultants and the County Planner to project the future user-population of the local detention/corrections system. It is important that this subcommittee be composed of members with experiences which could be related to the projection process. Concurrent with the activities of the subcommittee, the Corrections Committee should clearly define the groups of the user-population which it feels are significant, and decide upon appropriate means for handling and treating them in the new system.

The information in this report, and in those which follow, has been prepared to aid the Corrections Committee, and interested citizens, in their comprehension of the local Criminal Justice System as it has been functioning in recent years. It is our hope that through these insights, the planning of the new corrections/detention system may be more effective in its consideration of the user population and the impact of the Criminal Justice System.

#### SOURCES

The information for this report was obtained from the following sources:

State of Michigan Uniform Crime Reports: 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971  
Uniform Crime Reports for the United States: 1965, 1967,  
 1969, 1971  
 Washtenaw County Planning Commission

The offense and arrest data obtained from the federal and state Uniform Crime Reports is organized in two different formats. The offense categories vary, as do the geographical areas covered by the reports. The offenses are reported by local law enforcement units and compiled by the Michigan State Police, and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the state and federal reports respectively.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION

The statistics presented in the State and Federal reports are "police statistics" and are not to be confused with judicial or penal statistics. For the State report, offenses listed represent violations of Michigan Statutes. Offenses for both reports are counted as they become known to local agencies through reports from police officers, complaints from citizens, notification of the prosecuting attorney, or other ways. Arrest data is collected separately for the entire crime classification.

The Federal Crime Reports list the following offense classifications:

- 1.) Murder and Non-negligible Manslaughter
- 2.) Manlaughter by Negligence
- 3.) Forcible Rape
- 4.) Robbery
- 5.) Aggravated Assault
- 6.) Burglary/ Breaking or Entering
- 7.) Larceny- \$50 and over
- 8.) Larceny- under \$50
- 9.) Auto Theft

The Federal Reports also summarizes offense data into two categories:

- 1.) Violent Crime: includes numbers 1-4 above
- 2.) Property Crime: includes numbers 5-9 above

The State Crime Reports organize data into two major categories- Part I Offenses, and Part II Offenses. Part I Offenses are:

- 1.) Criminal Homicide
- 2.) Rape
- 3.) Robbery
- 4.) Aggravated Assault
- 5.) Burglary
- 6.) Larceny
- 7.) Auto Theft

Part II Offenses:

- 8.) Other Assaults
- 9.) Arson
- 10.) Forgery and Counterfeiting
- 11.) Fraud
- 12.) Embezzlement
- 13.) Stolen Property
- 14.) Vandalism
- 15.) Weapons; Carrying and Possessing
- 16.) Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
- 17.) Sex Offenses

Part II Offenses (cont.)

- 18.) Narcotic Drug Laws
- 19.) Gambling
- 20.) Offenses Against Family and Children
- 21.) Driving Under the Influence
- 22.) Liquor Laws
- 23.) Drunkenness
- 24.) Disorderly Conduct
- 25.) Vagrancy
- 26.) All Other Offenses

CLEARANCES

For Uniform Crime reporting purposes, a crime is considered cleared when police have identified the offender, have evidence to charge him, and actually take him into custody. The arrest of one person may clear several crimes, or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing a single crime.

\*\*\*\*\*

TABLE I: United States- Crime Indices and Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971<sup>1</sup>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total Crime Index</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants</u>
1965	193,818,000	2,911,433	1,503
1967	197,864,000	3,803,213	1,921
1969	201,921,000	4,989,747	2,471
1971	206,256,000	5,995,211	2,906

## Comments:

- The national crime rate per 100,000 has almost doubled since 1965.
- The population of the United States has increased by more than 10 million inhabitants since 1965.
- The rate of increase of the rate per 100,000 inhabitants has slowed during the past three years.
- It is estimated that of all serious crimes committed, only 50% are reported to police.
- It is estimated that 9,000,000 serious crimes were actually committed in 1968 ( a total of the 9 Federal offense categories ).<sup>2</sup>

1. from: Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1965-71
2. from: To Establish Justice, To Insure Domestic Tranquility  
page xviii

TABLE II: United States- Arrest Trends<sup>1</sup>

OFFENSE CHARGED	Total Arrests		Percent Change
	1960	1971	
Total.....	3,307,433	4,439,308	+34.2
Criminal Homicide			
a.) Murder and Non-neg. Hom..	4,684	10,503	+124.2
b.) Manlaughter by negl.....	1,864	1,501	-19.5
Forcible Rape.....	6,840	11,160	+63.2
Robbery.....	32,578	80,197	+146.2
Aggravated Assault.....	55,054	93,618	+70.0
Burglary-Breaking or Entering.	115,021	199,565	+73.5
Larceny-Theft.....	192,667	424,172	+120.2
Auto Theft.....	53,974	92,580	+71.2
Violent Crime*.....	99,156	195,478	+97.8
Property Crime.....	361,662	716,316	+98.1
Stolen Property;buying, re-			
cieving, possessing.....	9,494	50,747	+434.5
Weapons; car., poss., etc.....	30,853	80,424	+160.7
Sex Offenses (exc. rape,pros.)	41,008	32,180	-21.5
Narcotic Drug Laws.....	31,496	272,465	+765.1
Driving Under the Influence...	136,077	292,128	+114.7
Drunkenness.....	1,213,228	977,903	-19.4

\* Violent Crime is composed of the offenses of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Property Crime consists of the offenses burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

#### Comments:

- Violent Crime and Property Crime categories have increased in number of arrests by almost 100% since 1960.
- Robbery and Larceny increased more than 100% since 1960, 146.2% and 120.2% respectively.
- Narcotic Drug Law arrests increased 765% since 1960.
- Drunkenness, the largest single arrest category, decreased 19.4% since 1960. In part, this change may be attributed to changes in the states' definition of alcohol-related offenses.
- In the period from 1970-1971, the following offense categories showed significant changes in arrests:
 

Auto Theft.....-9.2%	Violent Crime.....+10.9%
Sex Offenses.....-4.0%	Property Crime.....+2.5%
Mansl. by Negl.....-15.0%	Narcotic Drug Laws
	+15.7%

1. from: Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1971

**TABLE III:** State of Michigan- Total Actual Offenses Reported  
1969, 1970, 1971<sup>2</sup>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Part I Total</u>	<u>Part II Total</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
1969	388,403	statistics not available	
1970	485,105	368,427	853,532
1971 (total)	512,933	411,486	924,419
(urban)	397,266	255,039	652,301
(rural)	115,667	156,447	272,114

**Comments:**

- The population of the State of Michigan increased from 8,766,000 in 1969, to 8,997,000 in 1971. The population of the state increased 13.4% between 1960 and 1970.
- Part I offenses increased more than 30% between 1969 and 1970, and only about 7% between 1970 and 1971.
- Part II offenses increased about 4% between 1970 and 1971.
- Rural areas accounted for less than 1/3 of the Part I offenses in 1971, less than 1/2 of the Part II offenses, and about 3/8 of the total offenses for the year 1971.

**TABLE IV:** State of Michigan - Total Arrests  
1969, 1970, 1971<sup>2</sup>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Juveniles</u>	<u>Total Adults</u>	<u>Total Arrests</u>
1969	71,256	206,414	277,670
1970	76,105	239,359	315,507
1971 (Total)	83,685	250,980	334,717
(urban)	63,399	176,142	239,582
(rural)	20,286	74,838	95,135

**Comments:**

- Total arrests increased 20% in the 1969-70 period, but only about 7% in the 1970-71 period. This corresponds to a similar trend in the total offenses.
- Adults accounted for 75% of the 1969 arrests, 76% of the 1970 arrests, and 74% of the 1971 arrests.
- Juvenile arrests increased 5% between 1969-70, and 9% between 1970-71.
- There were three times as many juveniles arrested in urban areas than in rural areas in 1971.
- There were more than twice as many adult arrests in urban areas than in rural areas in 1971.
- Rural areas accounted for 25% of the total arrests in the year 1971.

2. from: State of Michigan Uniform Crime Reports, 1969-71

**TABLE V: COMPLETE STATE TOTALS — ACTUAL OFFENSES<sup>2</sup>**

PART I																			PART II																														
Total Actual Offenses	Agency	L.E.I.N.	Murder/Non-negligent	Negligent Manslaughter	Rape (by force)	Rape (attempt)	Robbery Armed	Robbery (strong arm)	Assault (gun)	Assault (knife)	Assault (other weapon)	Assault (other aggravated)	Burglary (forcible)	Burglary (unlawful)	Burglary (attempted)	Larceny (over \$50.)	Larceny (under \$50.)	Auto Theft	PART I TOTALS	Assault (Non-aggravated)	Arson	Forgery & Counterfeiting	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons (carry, etc.)	Prostitution and Common Law Vice	Sex Offenses	Narcotic Drug Laws	Gambling	Family and Children	D.U.I.L.	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Disorderly	Vagrancy	All Other	PART II TOTALS	GRAND TOTAL									
1969	—	729	246	1,463	768	14,595	8,285	4,327	4,531	4,147	2,075	82,005	12,757	9,415	80,285	121,181	41,594	388,403	31,434	Statistics not available																													
1970	—	831	175	1,645	757	19,879	10,879	5,053	4,616	5,094	2,336	112,990	14,782	11,626	104,654	148,604	41,184	485,105	36,560	3,207	9,821	12,899	1,811	2,521	75,618	8,843	296	6,565	12,508	381	10,961	18,561	12,440	20,777	27,032	1,599	106,027	368,427	853,532										
1971	—	938	188	1,643	762	19,324	10,374	5,483	4,643	5,471	3,050	126,575	12,757	12,025	111,707	153,273	44,720	512,933	37,263	3,741	9,938	13,072	1,873	3,145	80,132	10,459	287	6,835	18,868	327	13,244	22,239	11,727	24,029	30,649	1,187	122,501	411,486	924,419										
1971 Urban Totals	—	806	139	1,138	572	18,413	9,988	4,372	3,911	4,403	1,780	92,340	9,899	9,449	80,000	121,459	38,597	397,266	27,297	2,624	6,840	10,310	611	1,756	61,408	7,167	257	5,289	12,385	192	7,324	12,468	5,096	14,932	19,380	297	59,406	255,039	652,305										
1971 Rural Totals	—	132	49	505	190	911	386	1,111	732	1,068	1,270	34,235	2,858	2,576	31,707	31,814	6,123	115,667	9,966	1,117	3,098	2,762	1,262	1,389	18,724	3,292	30	1,516	6,483	135	5,920	9,771	6,631	9,097	11,269	890	63,095	156,447	272,114										
Totals by Population																																																	
Other Agencies	—	101	36	404	139	529	230	812	517	734	815	26,409	1,617	1,527	20,324	20,430	4,050	78,674	7,145	858	2,212	1,826	965	769	10,009	2,533	16	1,012	4,524	94	4,082	7,015	4,530	6,788	6,309	802	39,132	100,621	179,295										
Unincorporated	—	28	13	82	49	365	149	274	185	306	386	6,850	1,005	926	10,159	9,672	1,871	32,320	2,434	230	654	793	254	427	7,569	700	9	442	1,583	38	1,502	2,077	1,242	1,643	4,412	46	21,850	47,935	83,225										
Under 1,000	—	0	0	1	1	7	2	5	9	5	13	267	39	30	294	286	59	1,018	88	8	56	34	11	17	156	11	3	7	106	1	21	87	183	124	105	7	411	1,436	2,454										
1,000 — 2,500	—	3	0	18	1	10	5	20	21	23	56	709	197	93	930	1,426	143	3,655	299	21	176	109	32	176	990	48	2	55	270	2	315	592	676	542	443	35	1,702	6,485	10,140										
2,500 — 5,000	—	4	1	16	8	30	23	33	33	31	124	1,023	242	179	1,617	2,964	237	6,565	395	35	171	284	48	161	2,200	97	2	81	408	3	459	930	918	791	950	58	3,395	11,356	17,921										
5,000 — 10,000	—	11	2	24	12	45	32	26	34	50	133	1,488	311	288	2,105	5,171	383	10,115	752	52	135	471	38	73	2,963	122	2	147	562	4	341	1,037	652	1,013	1,233	23	3,832	13,422	23,537										
10,000 — 25,000	—	23	11	92	37	459	323	309	313	149	224	6,042	590	807	7,636	16,643	1,772	35,430	4,191	190	541	1,287	141	325	9,084	457	12	621	1,420	43	881	3,027	1,162	3,725	4,011	56	5,555	36,729	72,159										
25,000 — 50,000	—	41	16	96	53	1,225	623	537	383	303	326	8,277	1,093	1,034	9,762	17,278	3,775	44,822	3,992	265	923	1,769	73	316	8,691	501	31	748	1,365	24	1,552	2,169	675	2,485	3,111	37	7,558	36,235	81,057										
50,000 — 100,000	—	77	35	145	85	1,881	997	805	892	992	495	14,307	2,037	1,686	16,572	28,536	4,585	74,125	9,364	564	1,206	1,828	120	388	13,604	1,266	69	1,528	2,926	65	1,556	3,411	1,098	3,926	7,648	73	25,370	76,010	150,135										
100,000 — 250,000	—	72	28	174	115	1,395	615	788	773	1,042	271	17,059	1,857	1,839	16,947	25,028	5,075	73,078	5,561	604	1,999	1,889	93	239	11,599	1,652	135	1,191	2,578	45	1,633	1,924	591	2,989	2,283	50	11,224	48,279	121,357										
over 1,000,000	—	See Detroit Totals																																															

2. from: State of Michigan Uniform Crime Report, 1971



**TABLE VI: COMPLETE STATE TOTALS — ARRESTS<sup>2</sup>**

Total Arrests	Agency	LEIN.	Total Arrests	Total Adults	Total Juvenile	Murder	Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault—Aggravated	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Other Assaults	Arson	Forgery-Counterfeiting	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons (Carry, Possession, etc.)	Prostitution and Common Law Vice	Sex Offenses Except 2 & 16	Narcotic (Opium-Cocaine)	Narcotic (Marijuana)	Narcotic (Synthetic)	Narcotics (Other)	Gambling (Bookmaking)	Gambling (Numbers, etc.)	Gambling (Other)	Family & Children	D.U.I.	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Vagrancy	All Other	Curfew & Loitering	Runaways		
1969	—	277,670	206,414	71,256	594	252	886	3,651	4,389	13,413	32,369	6,007	10,377	632	2,122	2,714	441	3,324	6,565	5,570	2,574	1,636	444	2,823	312	2,419	37	79	801	4,404	20,052	26,349	34,898	15,325	1,491	53,921	3,182	13,617			
1970	—	315,507	239,359	76,105	637	191	833	4,564	5,033	16,689	40,878	5,054	10,879	771	2,637	3,469	520	4,345	7,160	6,279	3,314	1,731	2,924	6,273	522	2,075	334	79	395	4,856	23,553	23,548	36,558	17,058	1,526	64,457	3,912	12,723			
1971	—	334,717	250,980	83,685	781	192	800	4,822	5,626	18,010	42,655	4,873	11,269	805	2,305	3,819	540	4,928	8,105	6,914	3,370	1,779	6,857	9,687	833	3,115	190	85	618	4,833	27,366	20,897	36,825	16,944	1,222	63,480	3,595	16,577			
1971 Urban Totals		239,582	176,142	63,399	637	109	583	4,139	4,270	11,883	32,699	3,457	9,045	593	1,490	2,931	311	3,387	5,630	5,432	3,342	1,288	6,592	5,152	637	1,985	167	75	528	2,313	17,062	9,310	26,450	13,519	1,149	47,831	3,120	12,466			
1971 Rural Totals		95,135	74,838	20,286	144	83	217	683	1,356	6,127	9,956	1,416	2,224	212	815	888	229	1,541	2,475	1,482	28	491	265	4,535	196	1,130	23	10	90	2,520	10,304	11,587	10,375	3,425	73	15,649	475	4,111			
Totals by Population																																									
Other Agencies		69,221	55,139	14,075	108	68	169	469	931	4,705	5,815	1,063	1,673	149	586	613	159	1,159	1,752	1,033	17	367	189	3,223	120	812	22	7	61	2,354	7,408	8,435	7,817	2,227	36	12,206	278	3,190			
Unincorporated		20,198	15,078	5,116	35	13	37	193	341	1,128	3,602	278	387	40	158	214	57	321	442	388	97	98	65	1,114	65	277	0	3	28	115	2,201	2,040	1,855	787	23	2,971	153	764			
Under 1,000	—	1,217	970	247	0	0	2	10	21	47	101	20	29	2	21	25	1	21	42	12	3	4	8	53	0	6	1	0	0	11	106	315	130	60	4	85	7	69			
1,000 — 2,500		4,499	3,651	848	1	2	9	11	63	247	438	55	135	21	50	36	12	40	239	49	2	22	3	145	11	35	0	0	1	40	589	797	573	351	10	387	37	88			
2,500 — 5,000		8,698	5,918	2,180	8	0	20	24	126	460	941	96	200	29	75	98	12	63	293	81	1	27	21	249	17	47	0	0	1	81	946	1,156	882	826	21	859	183	255			
5,000 — 10,000		9,227	6,581	2,646	7	2	22	55	117	457	1,330	148	260	32	66	87	27	82	352	84	0	47	19	416	32	57	0	1	0	59	1,067	950	1,071	748	21	1,043	190	378			
10,000 — 25,000		30,130	21,633	8,496	29	8	58	279	402	1,277	5,141	344	1,221	46	183	382	39	450	848	414	3	155	165	831	83	306	1	11	110	227	3,118	2,058	4,087	2,725	40	3,283	752	1,054			
25,000 — 50,000		27,037	18,091	8,946	58	18	48	464	478	489	4,989	407	1,109	58	146	473	37	565	944	429	30	195	327	1,165	133	229	0	6	52	189	2,175	1,035	2,531	2,298	24	3,034	572	1,330			
50,000 — 100,000		45,149	29,840	15,275	95	25	99	598	897	2,083	7,268	503	2,105	155	253	525	46	668	1,608	851	56	365	338	1,518	202	560	3	22	235	425	3,984	1,725	4,855	4,216	61	5,666	733	2,406			
100,000 — 250,000		37,964	28,040	9,918	77	20	107	578	837	2,301	6,040	658	1,582	92	305	490	83	551	865	626	124	329	425	941	170	777	18	24	128	356	3,604	864	7,432	2,166	320	3,008	452	1,614			
over 1,000,000		See Detroit Totals																																							

2. from: State of Michigan Uniform Crime Report, 1971

TABLE VII: State of Michigan- Total Crime Rate and Percentages  
1969-1971<sup>2</sup>

	1969	1970	1971	1971(urban)	1971(rural)
Total Offenses Reported	--	853,532	924,419	652,305	272,114
% Cleared by Arrest	--	27	28	30	24
% Involving Juveniles	--	7	7	7	6
TOTAL PERSONS CHARGED	250,908	289,902	303,188	213,040	90,148
% Adults Guilty as Charged	54	51	49	48	51
% Lesser Offenses	6	8	9	10	6
% Dismissed or Acquitted	12	13	14	16	11
TOTAL- Part I & II Crime Rate (per 100,000)	--	10,174	10,526	11,146	9,284
Crime Rate (per 100,000)*	3,575	4,011	4,093	4,710	2,860

\* Part I less simple assault, manslaughter, simple larceny

Summary of Part I Offenses: Seven Major Crimes

( includes criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny over \$50, and Auto Theft. )

- The Crime Rate for Part I Crimes was 4,093 for the year 1971. This is compared to 4,011 in 1970, and 3,575 in 1969.
- Murders numbered 938 in 1971, compared to 831 in 1970 and 729 in 1969.
- Rape maintained the same level as 1970; 2,405 in 1971, 2,402 in 1970.
- Robbery offenses reported actually declined in 1971, from 30,758 in 1970 to 29,698 in 1971.
- Assaults with a gun increased in 1971.
- Burglary offenses (forcible entry) increased 10% between 1970 and 1971.
- Larceny (over \$50) offenses increased 10% over the same period.
- Auto thefts increased in 1971.

2. from: State of Michigan Uniform Crime Reports, 1969-71

**TABLE VIII: State of Michigan- Index of Crime and Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants<sup>1</sup>**

	1967 Offenses	Rate/ 100,000	1969 Offenses	Rate/ 100,000	1971 Offenses	Rate/ 100,000
Total Crime Index	217,177	2530	279,883	3192	360,384	4005
Violent Crime	32,345	376	42,769	488	51,697	574
Property Crime	184,832	2154	237,087	2704	308,687	3431
Murder and Non-neg. Mansl.	530	6	729	8	942	10
Forcible Rape	1,933	22	2,399	27	2,404	27
Robbery	16,724	190	23,361	265	29,703	330
Aggravated Assault	13,608	158	16,307	186	18,648	207
Burglary	94,727	1103	109,647	1250	151,756	1686
Larceny-\$50 and Over	57,075	664	84,983	958	112,138	1246
Auto Theft	33,030	384	43,457	495	44,793	498
Population of State	8,584,000		8,766,000		8,997,000	

**Comments:**

- The Total Crime Rate per 100,000 has increased from 2,530 in 1967 to 4,005 in 1971.
- The rate of Violent Crime has increased more rapidly than the rate of Property Crime in the past 5 years.
- Forcible Rape offenses have not increased appreciably over the past two years.
- Robbery offenses have almost doubled in Rate per 100,00 since 1967.
- Burglary offenses are 50% more frequent in 1971 than in 1967.
- Larceny offenses have almost doubled since 1967.

1. from: Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1965-71

TABLE IX: Washtenaw County

TOTAL ACTUAL OFFENSES — PART I AND II FOR YEARS 1969, 1970, 1971 <sup>2</sup>

Total Actual Offenses	PART I																		PART II																												
	LEIN	Murder/non-negligent	Negligent Manslaughter	Rape (by force)	Rape (attempt)	Robbery Armed	Robbery (strong arm)	Assault (gun)	Assault (knife)	Assault (other weapon)	Assault (other aggravated)	Burglary (forcible)	Burglary (unlawful)	Burglary (attempted)	Larceny (over \$50.)	Larceny (under \$50.)	Auto Theft	PART I TOTALS	Assault (Non-aggravated)	Arson	Forgery & Counterfeiting	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons (carry, etc.)	Prostitution and Common Law Vice	Sex Offenses	Narcotic Drug Laws	Gambling	Family and Children	D.U.I.L	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Disorderly	Vagrancy	All Other	PART II TOTALS	GRAND TOTAL								
Agency																																															
Washtenaw County																																															
1969	—	12	2	44	14	149	94	91	124	112	22	2,227	648	287	3,043	4,956	1,472	13,297	1,106	— Figures not available —																											
1970	—	12	3	26	24	255	136	122	166	171	36	3,793	1,034	368	3,942	6,339	1,160	17,587	1,380	58	743	344	90	94	1,352	291	5	160	457	12	123	646	289	962	887	675	4,755	13,323	30,910								
1971	—	14	2	50	30	301	129	128	152	199	41	4,381	1,145	433	4,593	5,901	1,067	18,566	1,516	89	993	589	115	171	1,653	331	2	227	771	8	92	1,122	262	1,217	981	319	5,289	15,747	34,313								
Sheriff	181	2	1	13	11	44	13	8	9	9	12	1,025	60	73	514	837	332	2,963	194	14	53	44	32	22	296	156	1	43	108	0	45	196	23	293	613	313	1,366	3,812	6,775								
Ann Arbor	218	3	1	17	9	152	72	51	72	104	0	1,894	1,004	256	2,676	3,129	329	9,769	651	39	793	414	5	83	809	69	1	81	306	3	15	268	58	358	106	2	2,128	6,189	15,958								
Chelsea*	310	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	8	2	1	16	55	8	94	7	0	9	7	0	1	32	0	0	1	5	0	0	10	0	10	6	0	4	92	183								
Hudson Mills Mt. Pk.	866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	1	13	1	4	0	0	0	0	33	6	0	3	4	0	0	1	16	0	3	0	76	147	160								
Manchester	549	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	12	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	7	5	0	4	35	63								
Milan*	584	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	24	1	1	41	47	2	120	0	1	0	2	1	0	70	0	0	0	4	0	0	28	10	16	3	4	7	146	266								
Saline*	728	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	9	25	7	17	71	54	22	210	19	0	3	28	8	9	63	4	0	3	36	0	11	67	14	19	14	0	218	516	726								
Ypsilanti	836	6	0	4	4	66	29	23	34	14	6	773	22	43	277	1,128	114	2,443	314	8	35	62	5	24	236	32	0	66	76	3	9	375	93	419	66	0	194	2,074	4,517								
E. Michigan Univ.	366	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	4	7	26	9	7	318	483	15	868	0	1	4	16	0	1	44	0	0	6	11	0	0	5	10	25	93	0	22	235	1,103								

\*Did not submit 12 monthly reports.

\* The Michigan State Police are not listed as a law enforcement agency on this chart. The number of offenses reported by MSP is the difference between the sum of the agencies listed and the total offense listing above.

2. from: State of Michigan Uniform Crime Reports, 1971

TABLE X: Washtenaw County- Total Arrests, 1969, 1970, 1971 2

Total Arrests	Agency	LEIN.	Total Arrests	Total Adults	Total Juvenile	Murder	Manslaughter	Felible Rape	Robbery	Assault—Aggravated	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Other Assaults	Arson	Forgery-Counterfeiting	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons (Carry, Possession, etc.)	Prostitution and Common Law Vice	Sex Offenses Except 2 & 15	Narcotic (Opium-Cocaine)	Narcotic (Marijuana)	Narcotic (Synthetic)	Narcotic (Other)	Gambling (Bookmaking)	Gambling (Numbers, etc.)	Gambling (Other)	Family & Children	D.U.I.L.	Liquor Laws	Drunkness	Disorderly Conduct	Vagrancy	All Other	Curfew & Loitering	Runaways		
Washtenaw County																																									
1969	—	7,710	5,622	2,088	17	3	18	60	108	346	1,148	202	407	15	104	50	22	172	161	124	1	41	4	119	8	32	0	3	17	200	639	382	1,005	553	1	1,091	234	423			
1970	—	8,837	6,972	1,865	10	4	5	108	159	433	1,434	123	362	19	116	75	12	142	155	134	1	58	40	286	9	44	0	2	16	21	722	312	1,114	450	23	1,809	255	284			
1971	—	9,886	7,984	1,902	14	4	21	124	132	455	1,390	73	391	19	135	90	34	208	134	157	1	39	129	358	17	86	0	0	15	83	1,161	296	1,288	342	8	2,139	171	372			
Sheriff	181	1,754	1,678	76	1	1	5	26	26	88	66	22	47	3	27	7	4	34	7	33	0	11	6	40	12	27	0	0	0	61	220	14	290	57	2	605	0	12			
Ann Arbor	218	3,313	2,318	995	1	1	8	43	38	184	807	14	216	13	65	47	9	82	62	45	1	14	42	115	3	19	0	0	11	2	273	40	368	83	0	444	75	188			
Chelsea*	310	101	41	60	0	0	0	1	1	14	7	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	5	0	7	9	17			
Hudson Mills Metro. Pk.	866	159	142	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	52	0	3	2	81	0	0			
Manchester	549	33	21	12	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	5	0	1	1	1			
Milan*	584	77	71	6	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	29	9	16	3	4	2	0	0			
Saline*	728	370	240	130	0	0	1	0	4	26	20	16	3	0	1	9	4	9	11	2	0	1	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	1	60	11	18	7	0	108	3	35			
Ypsilanti	836	1,726	1,484	242	7	0	3	13	33	51	232	1	53	1	12	11	2	32	14	26	0	4	4	47	2	3	0	0	3	6	367	86	410	80	0	95	80	48			
E. Michigan University	366	231	194	37	0	0	0	5	10	8	53	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	25	75	0	18	1	1			

\*Did not submit 12 monthly reports.

\* MSP arrest figures may be computed as shown on previous table.

2. from: State of Michigan Uniform Crime Report, 1971

TABLE XI: WASHTENAW COUNTY

CRIME RATE AND PERCENTAGES 1969, 1970, 1971 <sup>2</sup>

Crime Rate Percentages, Other		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agency	LEIN.	TOTAL OFFENSES REPORTED	% Cleared by Arrest	% Involving Juveniles	TOTAL PERSONS CHARGED	% Adults Guilty As Charged	% Lesser Offense	% Dismissed or Acquitted	Total—Part I & II Crime Rate (Per 100,000)	Crime Rate—(Per 100,000) Part I Less Part I Less 1B, 4E & 6B*
Washtenaw County	81									
1969.....	—	—	—	—	6,231	57	5	7	—	4,094
1970.....	—	30,910	23	4	7,942	59	5	9	14,208	5,168
1971.....	—	34,313	31	5	8,735	54	8	12	15,701	5,796
Sheriff.....	181	6,775	29	1	1,714	88	1	3	11,643	—
Ann Arbor.....	218	15,958	36	6	2,694	52	11	19	15,799	—
Chelsea*.....	310	186	37	13	36	88	8	4	4,894	—
Hudson Mills Metro Pk...	866	160	3	0	28	2	1	5	9,738	—
Manchester.....	549	60	50	27	30	34	6	6	3,636	—
Milan*.....	584	266	22	2	75	86	8	2	5,783	—
Saline*.....	728	726	41	15	339	54	18	4	14,520	—
Ypsilanti.....	836	4,517	37	4	1,469	62	15	15	18,663	—
E. Michigan University...	366	1,103	21	4	228	35	8	8	5,515	—

## Comments:

- \*The clearance rate for the County improved between 1970 and 1971.
- \*The crime rate for the county has increased from 4,094 in 1969 to 5,796 in 1971.
- \*There are a greater number of lesser offenses in the county during 1971, and the percentage of lesser crimes has increased from 5% in 1970 to 8% in 1971.
- \*The percent of crime involving juveniles rose from 4 in 1970 to 5 in 1971.
- \* A much greater percentage of cases are being dismissed in 1971 than in 1970 or 1969.

2. from: State of Michigan Uniform Crime Report, 1971

**TABLE XII:** Ann Arbor/ Ypsilanti - Offenses Known to Police  
1967, 1969, 1971<sup>1</sup>

	Ann Arbor 1967	Ann Arbor 1969	Ann Arbor 1971	Ypsilanti 1971
<b>TOTAL CRIME INDEX</b>	2042	4107	6642	1430
Murder and Non- negl. Mansl.	1	5	3	6
Manslaughter by Negligance	1	0	1	0
Forcible Rape	17	25	26	8
Robbery	69	138	224	95
Aggravated Assault	81	147	227	77
Burglary- Break- ing or Ent.	524	1488	3158	839
Larceny: \$50 and Over	1141	1734	2677	284
Larceny: Under \$50	1826	2528	3129	1033
Auto Theft	209	570	331	140

**Comments:**

- Robberies doubled in frequency between 1967 and 1969 in Ann Arbor, and increased by 62% between 1969 and 1971
- Aggravated Assaults almost doubled between 1967-69, and increased by 54% from 1969 to 1971.
- Burglary has increased by 139% between 1967 and 1969, and more than doubled between 1969-71 in Ann Arbor.
- Larceny \$50 and Over has increased 130% since 1967.
- Larceny Under \$50 has increased 70% from 1967-1971.
- Auto Theft increased by 180% between 1967-69, and then fell to a net increase of 65% in 1971.

1: from. Uniform Crime Reports for the United States; 1967-71

SAMPLE

MONTHLY WASHTENAW COUNTY JAIL REPORTS



COUNTY Washtenaw							MONTH January					YEAR 1971			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
REC'D	REL- EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		D A V	REC'D	REL- EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		
			FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.	
13	7	71	51	16	4	0	17	10	16	80	59	18	5	0	
14	4	71	56	20	4	1	18	17	15	82	52	23	5	0	
	13	79	59	15	4	1	19	10	10	12	51	21	6	1	
12	15	76	60	11	5	0	20	20	15	81	57	23	7	0	
	12	73	61	7	5	0	21	12	14	85	50	18	8	1	
14	17	70	61	4	5	0	22	23	16	92	60	23	9	0	
13	12	71	62	3	5	1	23	17	15	94	65	22	7	0	
4	12	73	88	10	5	0	24	13	16	91	61	16	7	1	
11	9	71	58	11	5	0	25	17	21	87	64	16	7	0	
11	15	79	62	12	4	1	26	10	12	85	63	16	6	0	
22	24	77	61	12	4	0	27	6	8	83	61	13	6	0	
1	11	76	63	10	3	0	28	8	14	77	62	10	5	0	
17	14	79	63	13	3	0	29	18	10	85	61	16	5	0	
11	15	75	58	14	3	0	30	14	10	89	65	18	6	0	
13	13	85	57	20	7	0	31	8	17	80	64	9	6	1	
14	13	86	57	24	5	0	*	428	413	2511	1866	471	166	8	

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH

0

## INSTRUCTIONS

Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.

Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.

Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)

Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.

The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

*Capt. Schultz*  
Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail.  
3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

File a mail report within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections,  
State of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan 48906.

# COUNTY JAIL MONTHLY REPORT

CAO-132  
REV. 4/68

COUNTY <b>WASHTENAW</b>								MONTH <b>NOVEMBER</b>					YEAR <b>1971</b>		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	23	32	116	91	18	7	0	17	13	15	121	91	23	6	1
2	7	11	112	89	16	7	0	18	11	12	120	90	21	8	1
3	15	13	114	89	17	8	0	19	14	11	123	91	23	8	1
4	11	18	107	85	14	7	1	20	15	9	129	89	32	7	1
5	21	14	114	90	17	6	1	21	15	17	127	92	27	7	1
6	15	9	120	90	24	5	1	22	17	15	129	95	24	9	1
7	11	11	120	88	25	5	2	23	10	12	127	94	24	9	0
8	16	22	114	86	20	6	2	24	18	24	121	91	23	7	0
9	11	11	114	85	23	5	1	25	12	5	128	98	22	7	1
10	12	13	113	86	20	6	1	26	17	21	124	93	23	7	1
11	14	12	115	83	26	5	1	27	11	10	125	92	26	6	1
12	17	20	112	86	18	6	2	28	16	6	135	94	33	6	2
13	16	9	119	88	23	6	2	29	12	24	123	94	22	6	1
14	13	9	123	90	24	6	3	30	12	11	124	93	24	7	0
15	11	12	122	89	26	7	0	31							
16	10	9	123	89	27	6	1	*	416	417	3614	2701	685	198	30

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH 1

## INSTRUCTIONS

Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.

Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.

Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)

Cols.D,E,F,G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.

The sum of cols. D,E,F,G should equal col. C.

*Capt Schultz*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail.  
3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections,  
537 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48926.

## COUNTY JAIL MONTHLY REPORT

REV. 4/68

COUNTY <b>WASHTENAW</b>
----------------------------

MONTH <b>OCTOBER</b>	YEAR <b>1971</b>
-------------------------	---------------------

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	16	18	119	87	24	7	1
2	19	18	120	91	21	7	1
3	7	11	116	91	19	6	0
4	19	18	117	90	20	7	0
5	12	15	114	90	18	6	0
6	9	13	110	85	17	7	1
7	8	9	109	85	17	7	0
8	18	13	114	86	21	7	0
9	11	9	116	88	19	8	1
10	10	7	119	91	19	9	0
11	6	5	120	91	20	9	0
12	22	15	127	85	33	9	0
13	14	10	131	89	34	8	0
14	8	14	125	86	31	8	0
15	14	11	128	91	29	8	0
16	17	19	126	88	29	8	1

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
17	14	11	129	88	30	10	1
18	18	22	125	93	22	8	2
19	14	18	121	97	18	6	0
20	16	15	122	95	21	6	0
21	6	10	118	93	19	6	0
22	13	13	118	94	19	5	0
23	11	15	114	91	18	5	0
24	16	6	124	94	25	5	0
25	6	7	123	95	23	5	0
26	21	12	132	98	25	9	0
27	11	17	126	93	24	9	0
28	18	20	124	93	21	10	0
29	14	10	128	95	24	9	0
30	12	12	128	95	26	7	0
31	11	14	125	95	21	7	2
*	411	407	3768	2823	707	228	10

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH 1

## INSTRUCTIONS

Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.

Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.

Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)

Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.

The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

*Capt. Schultz*  
Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail.  
3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections,  
257 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48926.

# COUNTY JAIL MONTHLY REPORT

CAO-132  
REV. 4/68

COUNTY								MONTH				YEAR			
WASHTENAW								SEPTEMBER				1971			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	18	13	136	108	20	8	0	17	12	9	126	93	28	5	0
2	12	18	130	101	19	9	1	18	17	8	135	93	37	5	0
3	20	20	130	98	24	8	0	19	10	12	133	97	30	6	0
4	16	13	133	100	25	8	0	20	7	19	121	95	20	6	0
5	10	5	138	101	29	8	0	21	13	16	118	91	19	8	0
6	9	8	139	103	29	7	0	22	13	12	119	90	23	5	1
7	13	22	130	101	22	7	0	23	10	18	111	84	22	5	0
8	14	24	120	95	17	7	1	24	23	9	125	84	34	6	1
9	10	13	117	93	18	6	0	25	15	11	129	86	37	5	1
10	15	6	126	95	24	7	0	26	13	13	129	90	33	5	1
11	15	12	129	93	30	6	0	27	6	16	119	88	25	6	0
12	10	13	126	95	25	6	0	28	18	14	123	94	23	6	0
13	19	23	122	90	25	6	1	29	13	13	123	93	23	6	1
14	10	10	122	91	24	6	1	30	11	13	121	87	27	7	0
15	15	20	117	86	25	5	1	31							
16	17	11	123	90	26	6	1	*	404	414	3770	2805	763	191	11

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH 1

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.  
 Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.  
 Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)  
 Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.  
 The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

*Capit Schults*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail.  
 3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections,  
 237 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48926.

COUNTY JAIL REPORT

COUNTY WASHTENAW								AUGUST				1971			
A		B	C	D		E	F	G		H		I		J	K
DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	19	18	121	92	21	6	2	17	11	15	117	96	14	6	1
2	11	19	113	88	18	5	2	18	24	16	125	97	21	7	0
3	14	10	117	91	18	6	2	19	17	10	132	100	24	7	1
4	10	12	115	91	15	6	3	20	15	30	117	97	13	6	1
5	12	8	119	93	18	6	2	21	18	15	120	99	14	7	0
6	6	12	113	91	15	5	2	22	17	8	129	100	22	6	1
7	18	14	117	93	16	6	2	23	11	20	120	101	13	6	0
8	17	11	123	98	15	7	3	24	16	14	122	100	13	6	3
9	20	22	121	98	12	7	4	25	10	10	122	102	13	6	1
10	13	7	127	105	12	7	3	26	14	13	123	100	17	6	0
11	13	15	125	108	8	6	3	27	13	14	122	98	18	6	0
12	9	11	123	107	6	6	4	28	16	8	130	100	23	6	1
13	24	19	128	109	10	6	3	29	16	10	136	102	25	9	0
14	14	16	126	109	10	6	1	30	16	18	134	102	22	9	1
15	20	15	131	113	10	7	1	31	9	12	131	106	18	7	0
16	13	23	121	107	7	6	1		456	445	3820	3093	481	198	48

PLEASE PRINT TOTALS FOR MONTH ON THE LINE

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH

1

INSTRUCTIONS

Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.

Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.

Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)

Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.

The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

*Capt. Schultz*

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escapes from the jail. 3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

This report shall be submitted within ten days of the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections.

COUNTY WASHTENAW COUNTY								MONTH JULY				YEAR 1971																			
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		A		B		C		D		E		F		G					
DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	15	12	109	82	20	6	1	17	16	8	112	80	26	4	2	17	16	8	112	80	26	4	2	17	16	8	112	80	26	4	2
2	16	20	105	77	22	5	1	18	19	17	114	84	24	4	2	18	19	17	114	84	24	4	2	18	19	17	114	84	24	4	2
3	16	16	105	75	23	5	2	19	11	23	102	78	19	4	1	19	11	23	102	78	19	4	1	19	11	23	102	78	19	4	1
4	13	10	100	75	26	5	2	20	14	13	103	78	19	5	1	20	14	13	103	78	19	5	1	20	14	13	103	78	19	5	1
5	16	13	111	76	26	8	1	21	8	11	100	81	13	5	1	21	8	11	100	81	13	5	1	21	8	11	100	81	13	5	1
6	14	23	102	76	19	7	0	22	12	20	92	74	13	4	1	22	12	20	92	74	13	4	1	22	12	20	92	74	13	4	1
7	13	11	104	75	23	6	0	23	18	15	95	73	14	5	3	23	18	15	95	73	14	5	3	23	18	15	95	73	14	5	3
8	12	15	101	77	19	5	0	24	17	16	96	79	13	4	0	24	17	16	96	79	13	4	0	24	17	16	96	79	13	4	0
9	21	20	102	76	20	6	0	25	11	11	96	79	14	3	0	25	11	11	96	79	14	3	0	25	11	11	96	79	14	3	0
10	23	13	112	80	25	7	0	26	15	17	94	79	12	3	0	26	15	17	94	79	12	3	0	26	15	17	94	79	12	3	0
11	15	13	114	82	22	10	0	27	16	11	99	83	11	4	1	27	16	11	99	83	11	4	1	27	16	11	99	83	11	4	1
12	15	19	110	85	19	6	0	28	13	11	101	81	15	4	1	28	13	11	101	81	15	4	1	28	13	11	101	81	15	4	1
13	6	0	108	84	18	5	1	29	25	10	116	90	18	6	2	29	25	10	116	90	18	6	2	29	25	10	116	90	18	6	2
14	10	12	106	83	17	4	2	30	13	14	115	88	21	4	2	30	13	14	115	88	21	4	2	30	13	14	115	88	21	4	2
15	10	16	100	79	16	3	2	31	16	11	120	91	22	4	3	31	16	11	120	91	22	4	3	31	16	11	120	91	22	4	3
16	13	9	104	79	19	4	2	*	452	438	3256	2479	588	155	34	*	452	438	3256	2479	588	155	34	*	452	438	3256	2479	588	155	34

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH 2

INSTRUCTIONS

- Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.
- Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.
- Col. C Total count: (This should be taken at the same time each day.)
- Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.
- The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

*Capt. Schultz*  
Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail. 3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections, 237 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48926.

# COUNTY JAIL MONTHLY REPORT

SAC-152  
REV. 3-78

COUNTY WASHTENAW COUNTY								MONTH JUNE					YEAR 1971		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	7	7	87	66	15	3	3	17	12	10	105	71	28	4	2
2	11	19	79	64	11	2	2	18	22	16	111	73	31	5	2
3	16	15	80	62	13	3	2	19	16	14	113	71	34	5	3
4	19	11	88	61	21	4	2	20	8	16	105	71	27	5	2
5	13	10	91	62	22	5	2	21	11	18	98	69	24	4	1
6	9	14	86	64	15	5	2	22	11	13	96	69	22	4	1
7	12	15	83	64	11	6	2	23	11	6	101	70	25	4	2
8	8	8	83	64	12	5	2	24	24	17	107	73	29	4	1
9	15	8	90	68	14	6	2	25	21	18	110	79	22	6	3
10	11	9	92	66	18	6	2	26	11	10	111	79	22	6	4
11	18	8	102	67	28	5	2	27	12	10	113	85	17	8	3
12	18	16	104	68	29	6	1	28	17	21	109	82	19	7	1
13	6	10	100	69	24	6	1	29	12	14	107	83	17	6	1
14	17	21	96	72	18	5	1	30	11	12	106	81	18	6	1
15	15	11	100	72	22	5	1	31							
16	11	8	103	73	24	4	2	TOTAL	405	385	2956	2118	632	150	56

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH \_\_\_\_\_

## INSTRUCTIONS

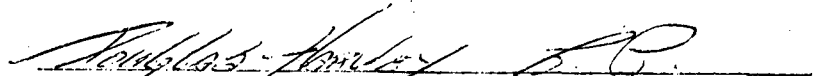
Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.

Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.

Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)

Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.

The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

  
 Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail.  
3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections  
255 Stevens E. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48907

# COUNTY JAIL MONTHLY REPORT

CAP  
REV. 4-68

COUNTY  
**Washtenaw County Sheriff**

MONTH  
**May 1 to May 31**

YEAR  
**1971**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
D A Y	REC'D	REL- EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	24	6	128	75	44	6	3
2	15	22	121	74	38	6	3
3	14	32	103	69	26	6	2
4	7	10	100	66	28	5	1
5	16	6	110	73	31	5	1
6	12	8	114	76	30	6	2
7	21	15	120	77	34	6	3
8	12	15	117	77	33	6	1
9	5	14	108	78	23	6	1
10	15	11	112	78	27	6	1
11	13	12	115	81	29	5	0
12	19	16	118	85	27	6	0
13	13	14	117	81	27	9	0
14	23	17	123	83	33	7	0
15	20	9	134	84	41	9	0
16	20	19	135	88	39	8	0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
D A Y	REC'D	REL- EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
17	15	34	116	85	25	6	0
18	2	7	111	83	23	5	0
19	10	10	111	81	24	5	1
20	14	18	107	77	20	6	4
21	13	14	106	77	21	6	2
22	12	9	109	77	25	5	2
23	10	14	105	76	21	5	3
24	9	20	94	73	15	4	2
25	13	9	98	74	18	4	2
26	16	15	99	74	18	5	2
27	7	12	94	73	15	4	2
28	12	19	87	64	17	4	2
29	12	11	88	65	16	4	3
30	8	6	90	67	15	4	4
31	5	8	87	68	13	3	3
*	407	432	3377	2359	796	172	50

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH 0000

## INSTRUCTIONS

Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.

Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.

Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)

Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.

The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

*Capt. Schultz*  
Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail.  
3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections,  
237 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48926.



COUNTY <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">Washtenaw County Sheriff</div>	MONTH <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">April 1 to 30th</div>	YEAR <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">1971</div>
--	--	--

DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	22	14	94	60	27	6	1
2	13	15	92	59	26	6	1
3	14	4	102	65	31	6	0
4	11	20	93	65	22	6	0
5	11	12	92	64	21	7	0
6	12	8	96	66	24	6	0
7	15	11	100	66	28	6	0
8	16	20	96	62	27	6	1
9	13	12	97	66	25	6	0
10	18	13	102	64	32	6	0
11	9	14	97	64	26	6	1
12	9	8	98	65	27	6	0
13	9	16	91	58	27	6	0
14	12	12	91	59	24	8	0
15	13	17	87	55	24	7	1
16	19	11	95	56	31	7	1

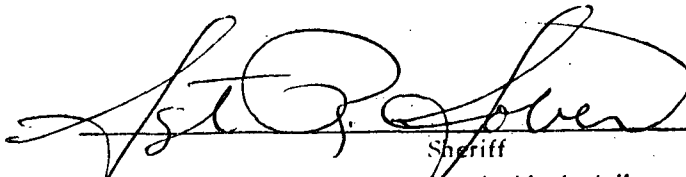
DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
17	15	5	105	61	36	7	1
18	21	23	103	64	31	7	1
19	16	27	92	60	25	7	0
20	12	9	95	62	26	7	0
21	11	9	97	62	28	7	0
22	14	14	97	62	28	7	0
23	24	9	112	70	35	7	0
24	15	6	121	72	42	7	0
25	19	23	117	79	31	7	0
26	18	33	102	73	21	7	1
27	14	12	104	72	25	6	1
28	15	12	107	72	28	6	1
29	19	18	108	69	30	6	3
30	18	16	110	68	34	6	2
31							
*	447	423	2993	1940	842	195	16

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH 1

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.  
 Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.  
 Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)  
 Cols.D,E,F,G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.  
 The sum of cols. D,E,F,G should equal col. C.

  
 Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail.  
 3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections,  
 237 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48926.

COUNTY  
Washtenaw County Sheriff

MONTH  
March

YEAR  
1971

DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	13	23	87	67	16	3	1
2	14	8	93	67	21	3	2
3	20	12	101	73	22	3	3
4	14	19	96	68	23	3	2
5	13	17	92	64	23	3	2
6	15	11	96	65	26	3	2
7	9	10	95	64	27	3	1
8	12	12	95	64	26	3	2
9	12	7	100	66	29	3	2
10	8	15	93	64	24	3	2
11	22	14	101	73	22	3	3
12	19	23	97	68	25	2	2
13	28	18	107	72	30	2	3
14	14	22	99	71	25	2	1
15	13	16	96	73	18	4	1
16	20	15	101	74	23	3	1

DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
17	13	16	98	73	20	4	1
18	17	22	93	71	19	3	0
19	10	10	93	66	24	3	0
20	15	8	100	68	29	3	0
21	9	15	94	69	22	3	0
22	16	15	95	67	24	4	0
23	14	15	94	68	22	4	0
24	7	13	88	61	22	4	1
25	5	8	85	59	21	4	1
26	14	8	91	61	26	4	0
27	11	10	92	61	27	4	0
28	8	11	89	61	24	4	0
29	16	14	91	58	27	6	0
30	12	14	89	56	29	4	0
31	8	11	86	53	29	4	0
*	421	432	2927	2045	741	108	33

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS

Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.

Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.

Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)

Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.

The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

Sheriff D.J. Harvey

Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail. 3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month, to the Department of Corrections, 237 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48906.

# COUNTY JAIL MONTHLY REPORT

COUNTY <u>WASHINGTON Co. SHERIFF</u>						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

MONTH <u>FEBRUARY</u>				YEAR <u>1971</u>		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
1	8	17	71	57	9	5	0
2	13	11	73	61	9	3	0
3	26	17	82	68	10	7	0
4	13	17	78	66	7	5	0
5	19	15	72	66	11	5	0
6	10	6	86	66	14	6	0
7	14	11	89	68	13	6	2
8	17	20	86	65	12	6	3
9	17	17	89	71	10	7	1
10	13	16	86	67	12	6	1
11	12	23	75	63	6	5	1
12	16	8	83	66	9	7	1
13	9	17	75	61	9	4	1
14	9	6	78	64	9	4	1
15	2	7	76	63	8	4	1
16	18	10	84	70	8	4	2

DAY	REC'D	REL-EASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES	
				FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.
17	8	8	84	68	11	4	1
18	16	14	84	67	13	4	0
19	18	10	86	63	19	3	1
20	16	10	93	64	25	4	0
21	14	15	92	73	14	4	1
22	17	23	86	65	18	2	1
23	6	7	85	64	18	2	1
24	20	15	90	68	18	3	1
25	7	11	85	67	14	3	1
26	26	17	94	70	20	2	2
27	18	11	101	68	26	3	4
28	10	14	97	71	20	3	3
29							
30							
31							
* 392 367 2370 1850 372 188 30							

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE.

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH 0

## INSTRUCTIONS

Col. A Total number of inmates received (booked) each day.

Col. B Total number of inmates released each day.

Col. C Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)

Cols. D, E, F, G The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.

The sum of cols. D, E, F, G should equal col. C.

Det. Fred Patterson  
Sheriff

A detailed report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail. 3. All walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month to the Department of Corrections.

COUNTY JAIL MONTHLY REPORT

COUNTY							MONTH					YEAR			
MACQUINAV COUNTY							JANUARY					1972			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
DATE	RECEIVED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		DAY	RECEIVED	RELEASED	COUNT	COUNT MALES		COUNT FEMALES		
			FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.					FEL.	MISD.	FEL.	MISD.	
1	7	98	86	7	5	0	17	5	13	116	96	16	3	1	
2	3	101	89	6	5	1	18	9	10	115	96	15	3	1	
3	14	103	87	10	6	0	19	13	12	116	96	15	4	1	
4	11	104	89	10	5	0	20	9	6	115	96	18	4	1	
5	6	105	88	11	6	0	21	26	20	125	97	23	4		
6	15	101	86	9	6	0	22	14	17	122	96	21	4		
7	7	103	85	10	6	2	23	13	14	121	96	19	4		
8	9	110	91	13	6	0	24	18	19	120	95	21	4		
9	15	110	89	15	6	0	25	9	12	117	93	20	4		
10	26	106	90	10	6	0	26	14	10	121	94	27	5		
11	14	107	93	7	6	1	27	13	12	122	95	21	5		
12	18	108	89	11	5	0	28	21	18	125	93	27	5		
13	9	115	94	16	4	1	29	12	13	124	97	28	5		
14	14	122	93	15	3	1	30	8	15	117	92	20	5		
15	9	117	97	15	3	0	31	13	12	118	95	17	5		
16	6	110	98	17	3	2	TOTAL	399	389	3515	2864	486	115	20	

PLEASE ENTER TOTALS FOR THE MONTH ON THIS LINE

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES, UNDER 17 YEARS, HELD ON COURT ORDER THIS MONTH 0

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Total number of inmates received (booked) each day
2. Total number of inmates released each day
3. Total count. (This should be taken at the same time each day.)
4. F.F.G. The count of felons or misdemeanants will be determined according to the charge when booked. It will not require correction if charges are reduced. If two or more charges, count the inmate according to the most serious charge.
5. The sum of cols. D, F, F, G should equal col. C.

*Capt. A. Schmitt*  
Sheriff

A written report is requested in the following situations: 1. Any suicide in jail. 2. Any escape from inside the jail. 3. Any walkaways and attempted escapes.

Please mail reports within ten days after the close of each month to the Department of Corrections, 500 State Street, Mason Building, Lansing, Michigan 48906

## APPENDIX B

SURVEY OF PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS  
AS THEY RELATE TO WASHTENAW COUNTY

The survey material provided in this appendix is intended to give the reader a clearer understanding of the physical, social and cultural characteristics as they pertain to Washtenaw County. Included is a brief profile of Washtenaw as it relates to its role in Southeast Michigan as well as its physical and natural characteristics as a county. The County's demographic history and projected future is briefly described. Related to the criminal justice system characteristics, locational, jurisdictional and physical relationships of the various existing facilities are identified.

## CONTENTS

I.	Geographic Characteristics . . . . .	B-1
	The Regional Setting . . . . .	B-2
	The County's Character . . . . .	B-6
II.	Demographic Characteristics . . . . .	B-25
	Background . . . . .	B-26
	Population Characteristics . . . . .	B-32
	Housing Characteristics . . . . .	B-44
	Growth Projections . . . . .	B-56
	Factors Affecting Population Change . . . . .	B-56
	Population Estimates . . . . .	B-61
	Urbanization Patterns . . . . .	B-70
	Economic Conclusions and Implementations . . . . .	B-76
III.	Location of Existing Criminal-Justice Facilities . . . . .	B-81
IV.	Jurisdictional Characteristics of the Criminal-Justice System . . . . .	B-86
V.	Physical Relationships of the Criminal-Justice System . . . . .	B-92

B-1

B-I GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

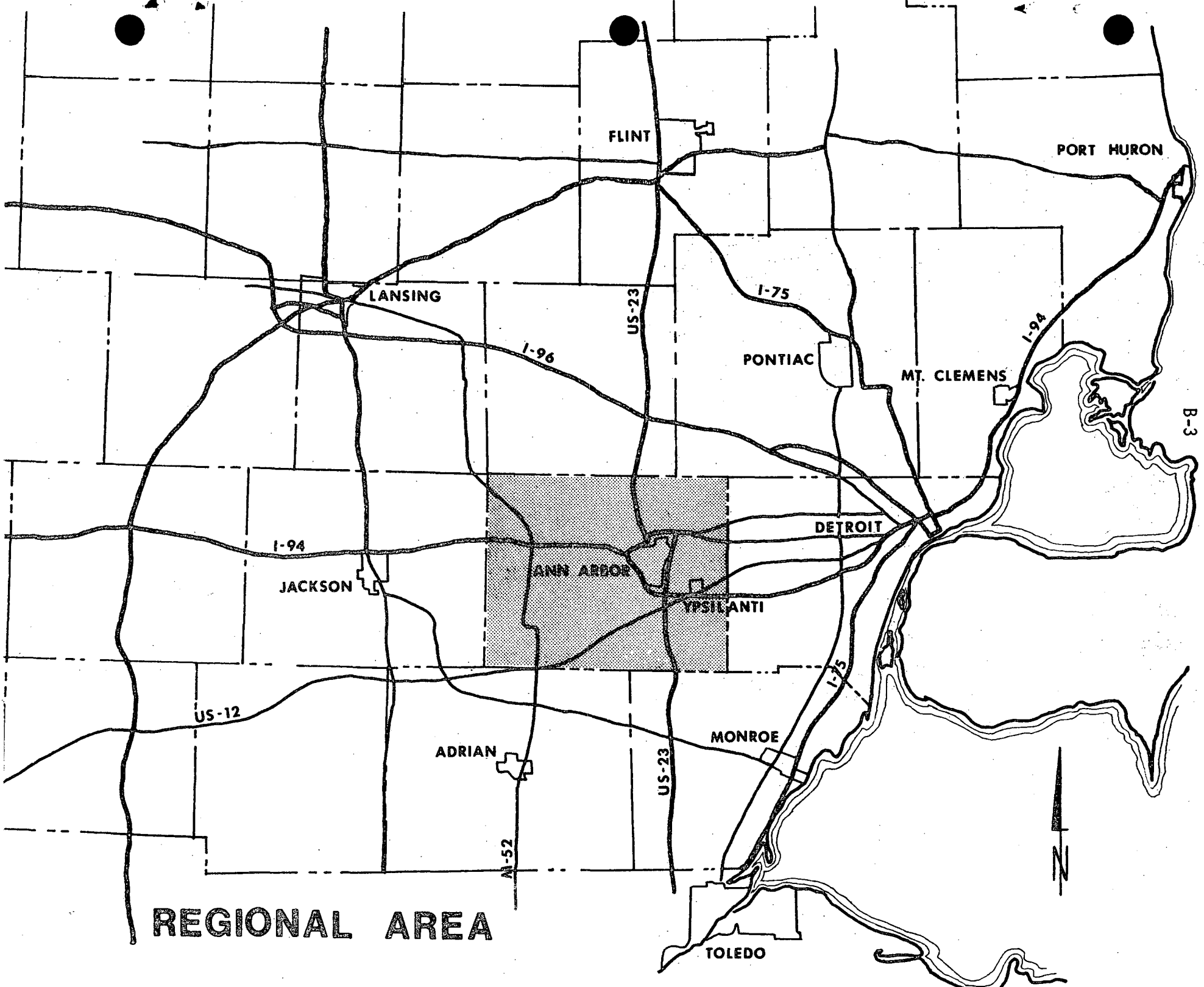
## THE REGIONAL SETTING

Washtenaw County is located in the southeastern portion of Michigan's lower peninsula just west of the Detroit Metropolitan Area (Wayne, Macomb and Oakland Counties). The County is bounded by Livingston and Oakland Counties on the north, Wayne County on the east, Lenawee and Monroe Counties on the south, and Jackson County on the west.

Washtenaw County is uniquely located so that it receives both benefits and problems associated with being in close proximity to a very large growing metropolitan area. At the same time, the County exists today as a more suburban and rural county rather than the larger counties to the east (see regional map). Washtenaw is closely connected to the Detroit Metropolitan region by a good transportation network of highways and rail facilities. As a result, the County is feeling the pressure of the metropolitan area.

In 1970 the population of the County was 234,103 making it the seventh largest county in the state. Of the seven southeast Michigan counties, Washtenaw is the fourth largest. Between 1960 and 1970 the County grew by 62,663 people. This was a 35.8% increase, ranking Washtenaw in the top ten rate of growth counties of Michigan.

The vast majority of the 711 square mile area of the County currently remains undeveloped and semi-rural in nature. Some 80% of the County's population live in the Cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti or their immediate environs. That area which is receiving the greatest outside pressure for growth exists along the eastern edge of Washtenaw County adjacent to Wayne County. As long as the movement of families from Detroit and Wayne County continues, Washtenaw will continue to grow at a rapid rate and become even more tied with the Detroit Metropolitan area.



**REGIONAL AREA**



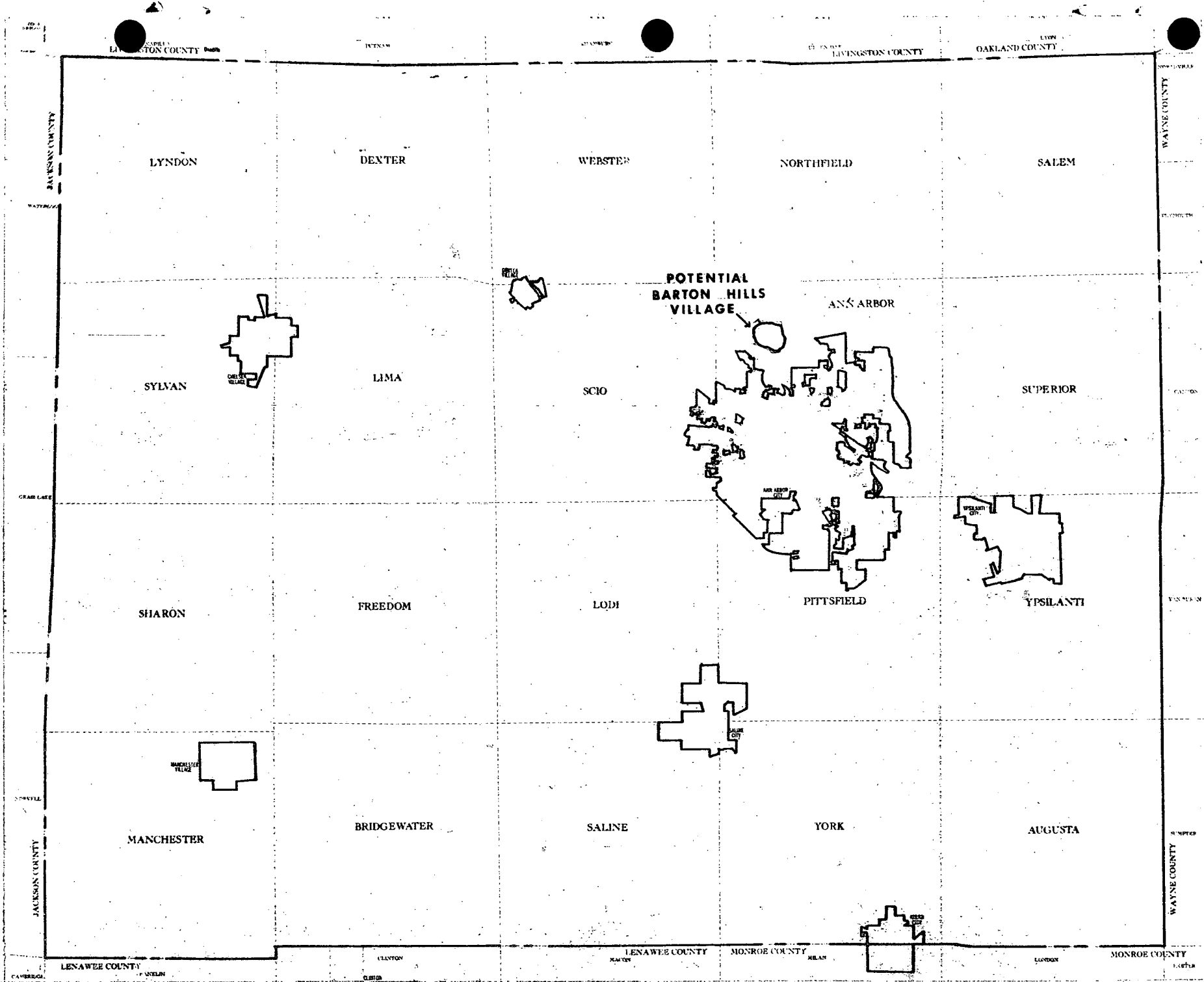
## THE COUNTY'S SETTING

There are twenty-seven local units of government in Washtenaw County; four cities; three villages, and twenty townships. Their population varies from 100,035 for the largest city (Ann Arbor), to Sharon Township with the smallest county population of 831. The twenty-seven local government units are as follows:

<u>Cities</u>	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Townships</u>	
Ann Arbor	Chelsea	Ann Arbor	- Pittsfield
Ypsilanti	Dexter	Augusta	- Salem
Saline	Manchester	Bridgewater	- Saline
*Milan		Dexter	- Scio
		Freedom	- Sharon
		Lima	- Superior
		Lodi	- Sylvan
		Lyndon	- Webster
		Manchester	- York
		Northfield	- Ypsilanti

\*Milan incorporated as a city in 1967  
and lies partially in Washtenaw County  
as well as Monroe County

One additional area is in the process of becoming a village. Barton Hills Association, north of Ann Arbor City in Ann Arbor Township, has received approval to become a village from the Michigan Boundary Commission. The residents of Barton Hills have voted for village status. Now a charter commission is developing a draft of the village charter which is to be submitted to the community's citizens for approval before the area officially reaches village status.



B-5

# WASHTENAW COUNTY CITIES, VILLAGES & TOWNSHIPS

## THE COUNTY'S CHARACTER

Certain features of the land influence how the County has developed and, to a great extent, how it is likely to continue to grow. These features are of two categories; natural and man-made. The natural features are those qualities of the land itself, such as soil quality, topography and drainage which would affect development in one way or another. For example, extremely hilly land is not suitable for most forms of intensive development while some of the more regular land may be.

The man-made features including existing land uses, public facilities and transportation systems also influence development.

The man-made and natural features can, and in many cases do, determine the capacities which the land has for development. Capacities are derived by matching the factors which determine the suitability of land for various uses with the space and location requirements of the various land use types for which the plan is made.

Natural Features

Topography: The surface topography of Washtenaw County is varied in nature. The system of topographic features are the result of Pleistocene glaciation and are youthful, and well preserved in a geological sense.

The topography of the County generally slopes in a northwesterly to a southeasterly direction. Elevations vary from approximately 1,100 feet above sea-level in the northwestern portions of the County, to 600 feet in the southwest. The rolling countryside found in the northwestern sections are made up of various northeast-southwest trending systems of Moraines, Kames and other glacial drifts. The southeastern portions of the county are more regular in local relief and exhibit characteristics of an old glacial lacustrine plain. There are also numerous lakes of glacial origin in the northwest which affords considerably activity of a recreational nature.

There are several prominent topographic features in the County. The Huron River Valley is one of these. The Huron River, the largest river in the county, flows in a southeasterly course, passing through the cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. The river valley exhibits most typically steep valley slopes that border a majority of the river. Here considerable residential development is attracted due to its varied topography, affording excellent home site potential. Southeast of Ypsilanti the river is incised 40 feet into the lowland surface. In this southeastern lowland area of the county the river once meandered in a valley about one-half mile wide. In 1910 the river was dammed, filling this valley and creating Ford Lake.

Considerable development of recreation has occurred along the Huron River, as it serves as a central focus for three Huron Clinton Metropolitan Authority Parks along the river's more northern reaches in Washtenaw County.

Two other major water features in Washtenaw County are the Raisin and Saline Rivers. They are not as prominent in recreational attraction today as the Huron, but as urbanization continues to occur, it is expected that such development pressure will be forthcoming. Currently fishing and boating are the major activities on these rivers.

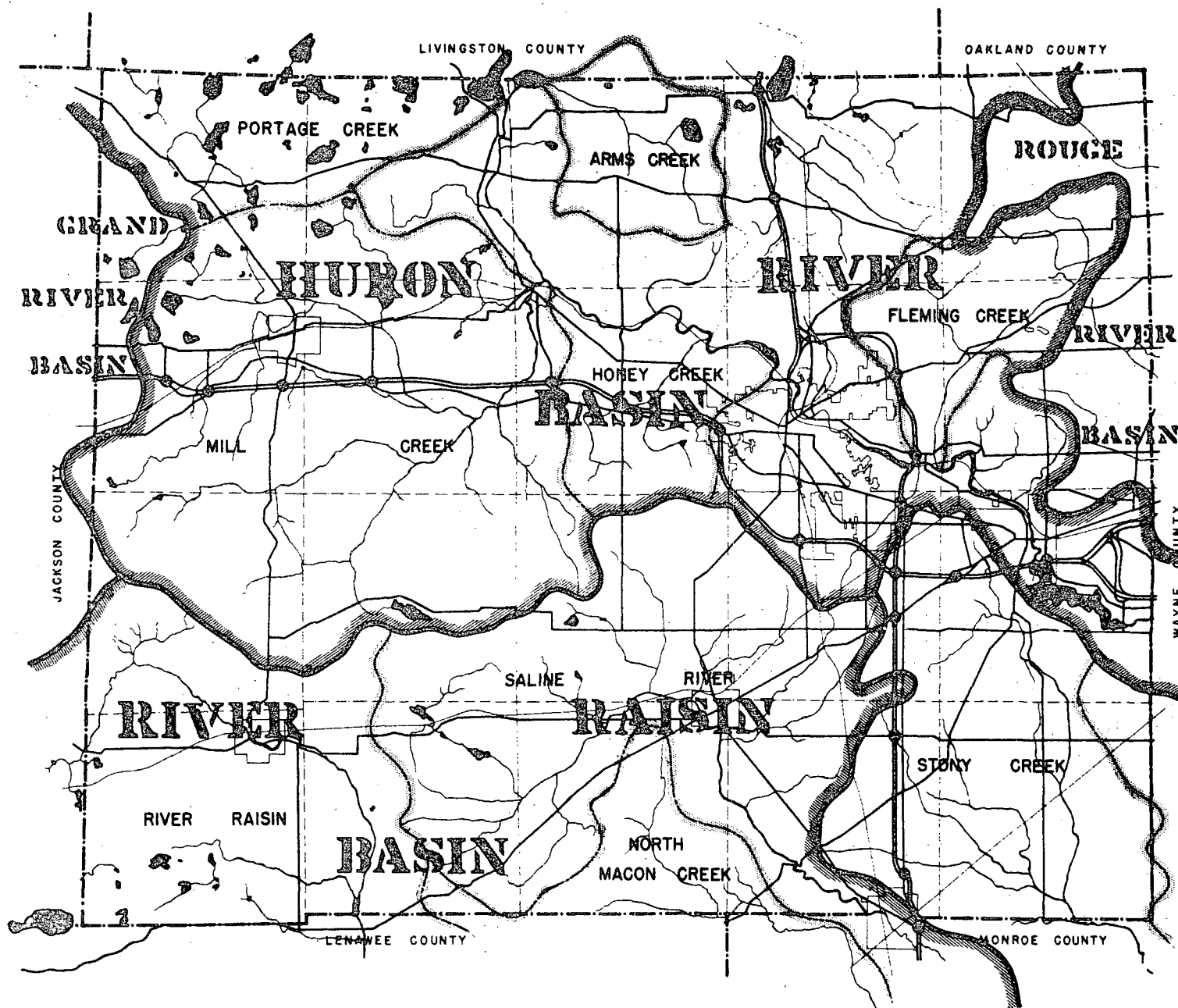
Soils : The county's soils, primarily glacial in origin, were layered down primarily during the Wisconsin stage of the Pleistocene Ice Age. Consequently the composition of these soils are varied in nature, with approximately 56 different soil types.

The immediate area to the northwest and southwest of Ann Arbor is medium to fine textured glacial till. To the southeast are lake plains with a large delta of sand. Upland areas of silt and sand are pitted with numerous small lakes, with marshy muckland dominating the northwestern corner of Washtenaw County. Between the hilly sandy uplands and Ann Arbor are loam and clay loam soils of Miami, Conover, Brookston, Morely, Blount and Pewamo series, all of which are productive agricultural soils.

Climate and Precipitation: Due to its inland location in southeast Michigan, the Great Lake's influence on Washtenaw County's climate is minimized. The most noticeable influence is the increased cloudiness which moderates minimum temperatures during cold air outbreaks in the late fall and early winter months. The climatic character of Ann Arbor and, consequently, that of Washtenaw County, is reflected by the larger daily seasonal, and annual temperature changes experienced when compared with stations located nearer the Great Lakes and similar latitudes. Summers are dominated by moderately warm temperatures with an average of 13 days exceeding the 90 degree mark. Between 1940-1969 the thermometer reached 100 degrees, or higher only twice, on July 2 and 3, 1966. During the same period of time, there were seven years that did not record a temperature dropping below zero. This is reflective of the Great Lake's subtle influence on the climatic conditions of the County, exhibiting mild minimum temperatures. On an average 81% of the minimum temperatures from November through March are 32 degrees or below, but only approximately three days per year will experience below zero temperatures.





Precipitation is well distributed throughout the year with the average crop season (May-October), receiving an average of 16.72 inches or 56% of the average annual total. The month of May, with a mean precipitation of 3.25 inches is the wettest month, while February with a 1.65 inch average is the driest month. The greatest daily total of rainfall, 4.74 inches, fell on June 25, 1968. The average annual snowfall for the weather station in Ann Arbor is 29.5 inches. The heaviest single day of snowfall occurred on January 27, 1967 which amounted to 14.0 inches. The average date of the last freezing temperature in the spring is May 2 while the average date of the first freezing temperature in the fall is October 17. The freeze-free period or growing seasons averages 168 days annually.

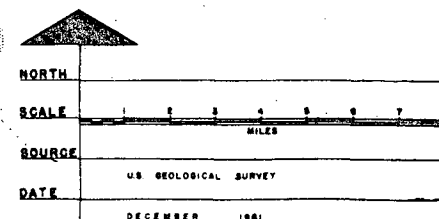
Drainage: Natural drainage basins must be considered because of the effects development can have on these basins as the natural drainage area for sanitary and



## DRAINAGE BASINS

Washtenaw County

-  Major Basins
-  Minor Basins
-  Lakes
-  Rivers and Streams



WASHTENAW COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

storm sewers. Major drainage basins in Washtenaw County are shown on the Drainage Basin Map. The Huron River drains most of the land. The Saline and Raisin Rivers drain the southern part of the County. The large Rouge and Grand Rivers drain small parts of the County to the east and west.

Groundwater: A study of the County's groundwater supply was completed in February 1961, (1). The Groundwater Potential Map summarizes the results of this study by showing the relative potential of groundwater available throughout the County.

Groundwater is the primary source of supply in the County. Ninety percent of the wells are completed in glacial drift and ten percent are in bedrock. Ann Arbor City, Ypsilanti City and now Ypsilanti Township are the only municipalities in the area that obtain water from other sources.

Bedrock contains water which is poor in quality and will not be an important source for future supplies. The bedrock surfaces exhibit two units, an upland generally in the northwest part of the County, and a lowland generally to the southeast. Both surfaces are traversed by deep bedrock valleys. Deposits in the channels have yielded large water supplies, but for the most part their characteristics are not known.

Intermediate deposits between bedrock and present land surface formation hold potentials for water supplies. One such channel composed of coarse sand and gravel exists beneath the present Huron Valley. It contains highly productive aquifers used by both the City of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti Township.

No area-wide water table decline has occurred in the last sixty years in the County and the Huron Basin. However, there are many areas where drains have been installed. In some cases the results have been a confined or localized lowering of water tables.

(1) Groundwater Geology and Hydrology of Washtenaw County and Upper Huron River Watershed by George R. Kunkle, W.C.P.C. 1960.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

OAKLAND COUNTY

# GROUNDWATER POTENTIAL





Washtenaw County

JACKSON COUNTY

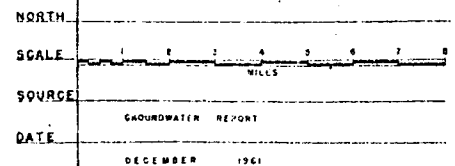
WAYNE COUNTY

LENAAEE COUNTY

MONROE COUNTY

-  Best Potential Source
-  Good
-  Fair
-  Poor

B-11



WASHTENAW COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION



Ten and a half billion gallons of groundwater are available annually in the Upper Huron Basin. When groundwater withdrawal equals this figure, general and serious water table declines will occur. Based on the projection of past and recent rates of depletion of water in the basin, it is estimated that groundwater declines will not occur for many years.

#### Surface Water

In Washtenaw County, the major water resource is the Huron River. In addition to providing a potential water supply to the principal cities of the County, it is also an important scenic asset. But because of population growth and increasing demands for water, there are now problems in the use of the Huron and more conflicts are likely to occur in the future. In time the same will also be true for the Raisin and Saline Rivers.

A recognition of the limits to water supply and use is important to an appraisal of capacities for growth and development. There are many facets to an appraisal of water resource capacity but none is more important than a consideration of the difficulties of multiple uses not only at one location but along the course of a stream.

The major uses of the Huron River to be considered are municipal water supply and waste disposal, industrial supply and waste disposal, recreation, hydro-electric power generation, and irrigation. The limits and capacities of each of these uses will be described by the four dimensions of quantity, quality, and stability, and relations between uses.

To consider the limits to expanded and continuing use of the river, it is necessary to indicate these dimensions of the resource which define the capacity for use. Certainly water quantity is an important measure of capacity, but quality and stability of supply are also potentially restrictive. Influence between uses must also be considered, in other words, what possible

Recreational use of the river and shorelands is important, but water contact recreation is limited as no public facilities are provided. However, considerable private use does occur. Boating and fishing are important in suitable locations, particularly in impoundments. Use of shorelands is intensive throughout the basin. Much of the land is in public ownership and the River is an important scenic attraction. These uses are analyzed by the dimensions of quantity, quality, stability and relation between uses in the sections which follow.

#### Man-Made Features

Three major categories of man-made features will influence development; land use, sewer and water facilities and highways.

#### Land Use

The existing land use of Washtenaw County is illustrated on the Generalized Land Use map. Acreage totals of these uses are found for each civil division on the accompanying table. Current acreage figures are presently being tabulated and will be available in the near future. The County pattern is highlighted by the urban areas of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti; the small incorporated areas scattered through the County; recreation and lake areas in the northwest; Chrysler Proving Grounds in Sylvan Township; the Willow Run industrial complex near Ypsilanti; and large amounts of public lands. More specifically, nearly three-fourths of the County is in agricultural uses as can be seen in the table, Washtenaw County Land Use. One in ten acres is either vacant, wooded or covered with water. The urban type uses (residential, commercial, industrial, utility, public and semi-public) account for only eleven percent of all land in the County. These uses together with roads and railroads account for 71,338 acres of land which is intensively used.

### Sewer & Water Service Facilities

Of primary consideration in determining capacities for development are the areas which can be serviced by public sewer and water in the future. It is in these areas that the best potential exists for urban development. Each incorporated area in the County, plus Ypsilanti Township and the Loch Alpine subdivision provide sewer and water services.

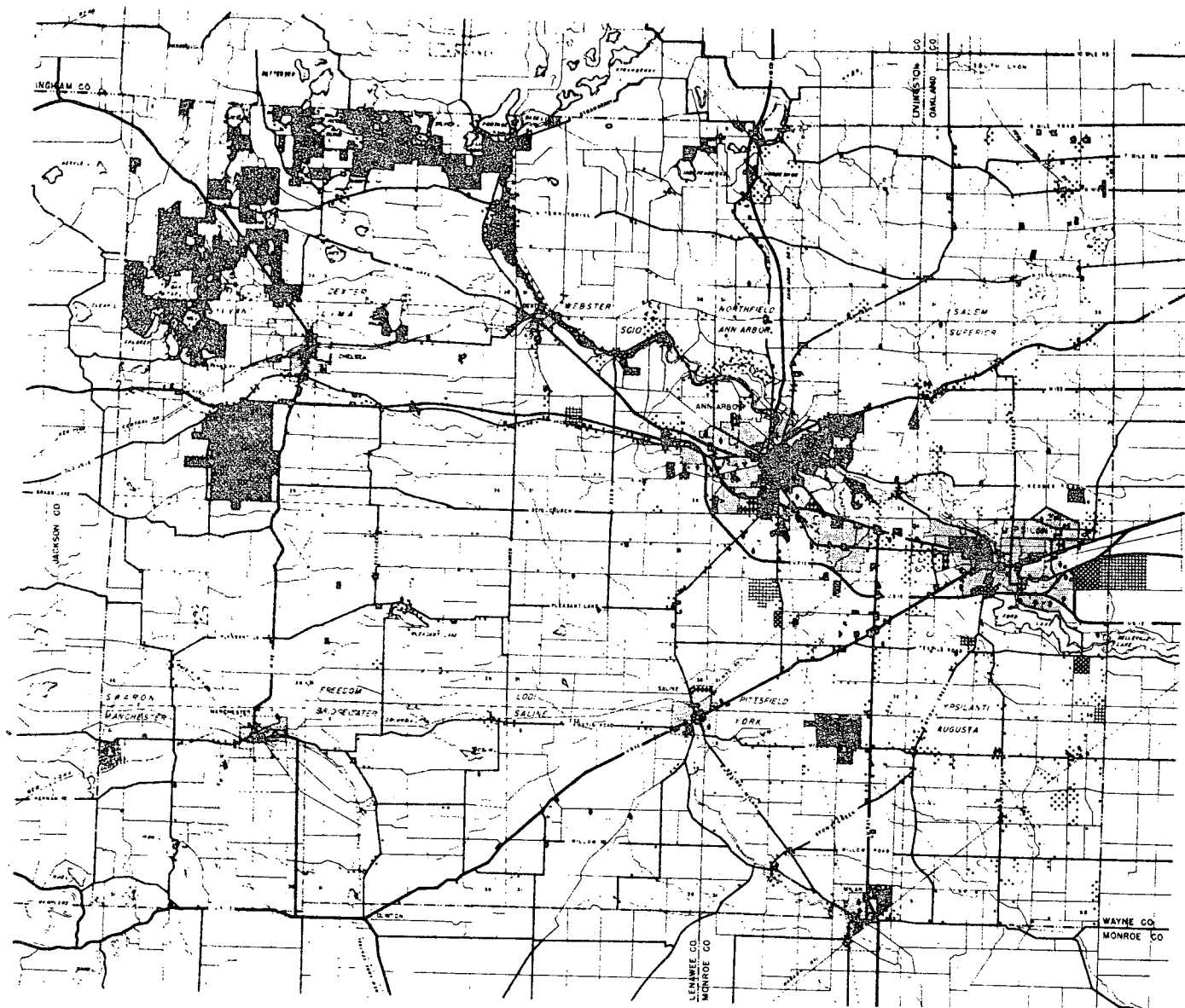
### County Areas Without Utility Systems

About 25 percent of the present county population live in areas that are not served by public sewer or water systems. Septic tanks serve as the predominant means of waste disposal in these areas and water is usually obtained from individual wells. However, Barton Hills maintains a private water system.

Other major population areas without public utilities are located in the eastern tier of townships, and the townships around Ann Arbor and around various lakes throughout the county. Lakeside development is usually densely populated because of the scarcity of lake frontage. The high density often results in an over-loading of the soil by septic tanks. Lake shore development is also expensive to serve since houses are arranged in a narrow band around the lake requiring long utility lines serving only a few families per foot of main.













### Transportation

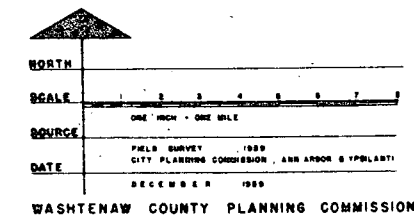
The various systems of transportation serving Washtenaw County and its residents are generally good. As the region and county grow, the demands on the existing systems will require significant improvements and even today these improvements are being planned.



## GENERALIZED LAND USE

### Washtenaw County

-  urban single family residential
-  urban multiple family residential
-  rural non-farm residential
-  commercial
-  manufacturing industry
-  non-manufacturing industry
-  airports
-  public schools
-  institutional
-  quasi-public recreational
-  public recreational
-  agricultural & vacant



Appendix Table No. 1

## WASHTENAW COUNTY LAND USE - 1960

CIVIL DIVISION	Residential	Comm.	Ind.	Utility	Public & Semi Public	Net Development	Roads & R. R.	Gross Development	Agricul.	Vacant Water Woods	Total Acres
Washtenaw County	21088	1301	6506	1195	23357	53447	17891	71338	337870	48624	457832
Incorporated	4763	327	436	46	3010	8582	2533	11115	**	4268	15383
Ann Arbor	3037	135	240	27	2253	5694	1475	7169	--	1539	8708
Ypsilanti	833	84	130	8	367	1422	496	1918	--	763	2681
Saline	205	27	8	4	149	393	84	477	--	556	1033
Chelsea	260	38	36	2	90	426	133	559	--	539	1098
Dexter	122	11	3	2	7	145	118	263	--	45	308
Manchester	133	10	13	1	18	175	142	317	--	1289	1060
Milan*	239	29	31	2	188	489	181	670	--	377	1047
Unincorporated Areas	16325	974	6070	1149	20347	44865	15358	60223	337870	44356	442449
Ann Arbor	1134	51	143	179	696	2203	758	2959	10466	2627	16052
Augusta	1522	13	7	.25	131	1673	866	2539	19686	1255	23480
Bridgewater	555	5	51	--	64	675	821	1496	19971	1580	23047
Dexter	563	9	41	--	4427	5840	520	5560	12701	2966	21227
Freedom	479	21	64	33	35	632	565	1197	18925	2510	22632
Lima	513	17	45	5	593	1173	719	1892	18750	1272	21914
Lodi	632	40	29	7	41	749	567	1316	19088	1838	22242
Lyndon	341	15	23	1	7329	7709	511	8220	11187	2930	22337
Manchester	494	6	20	--	261	781	798	1579	19802	1470	22851
Northfield	856	53	48	.35	47	1004	1042	2046	17897	3247	23190
Pittsfield	1135	204	345	467	80	2231	1234	3465	16399	1430	21294
Salem	977	18	125	1	394	1515	563	2078	18112	1829	22019
Saline	468	7	5	--	10	490	583	1073	20199	987	22259
Scio	1246	173	380	124	433	2356	810	3166	16401	2498	22065
Sharon	411	3	192	--	167	773	507	1280	20679	2326	24285
Superior	1040	46	134	40	390	1650	633	2283	17906	2462	22651
Sylvan	521	69	3694	--	2121	6405	708	7113	13216	1799	22128
Webster	649	3	14	1	867	1534	562	2096	18253	2648	22997
York	908	34	--	.45	1481	2423	826	3249	18771	545	22565
Ypsilanti	1881	187	710	291	780	3849	1767	5616	9461	5137	20214

\* Washtenaw and Monroe; Monroe part not included in totals  
 \*\* Agriculture included in vacant for incorporated areas

## WASHTENAW COUNTY LAND USE

- 1960 -

LAND USE	TOWNSHIPS	CITIES AND VILLAGES	TOTAL ACRES	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Residential	16,325	4,763	21,088	4.6%
Commercial	974	327	1,301	0.3
Industrial	6,070	436	6,506	1.4
Utilities	1,149	46	1,195	0.3
Public & Semi-Public	20,347	3,010	23,357	5.1
Net Developed	44,865	3,582	53,447	11.7
Roads & Railroads	15,358	2,533	17,891	3.9
Gross Developed	60,223	11,115	71,338	15.6
Agriculture	337,870	*	337,870	73.2
Vacant, Water, Woods	44,356	4,268	48,624	10.6
TOTAL	442,449	15,383	457,832	100.0%

---

\*Agriculture included in vacant for incorporated areas.

## THE REGIONAL SYSTEM

Regionally the access to, from, and through Washtenaw County include highways, railway systems, airfields, and to a lesser extent, public transit.

Highways: Washtenaw County is served by Interstate 94 which bisects the County in an east-west direction to serve Detroit-Chicago and points in-between. This interstate system provides excellent access for autos, truck and transit. M-14, a second limit access highway, will soon be constructed to serve the east-west traffic needs. U.S. 23 extends north-south through Washtenaw County connecting Toledo and Flint. This highway, along with Interstate 94 and M-14, forms a limited access loop around the City of Ann Arbor.

Other major arterial highways serve the County and provide access to the adjoining counties and communities. U.S. 12 extends through the southeastern portion of the County running through the Cities of Saline and Ypsilanti. M-52 serves the western portion of the County running north and south through the Villages of Manchester and Chelsea. M-17 and M-153 run east from Ann Arbor providing access to western Detroit suburbs.

Railroads: The east-west Penn Central main line tracks serve Washtenaw County with both passenger and freight service. A north-south Ann Arbor railroad main line extends through the County and is used for freight service only. The Norfolk and Western line runs diagonally across the southeastern corner of the County in the Milan area. A Chesapeake and Ohio line extends in a similar fashion across the northeast corner of the County.

Several rail spur-lines tie industrial or commerciate sites to these various lines. Two extend from the Penn Central line, one to the Ford Motor Company Plant in Ypsilanti and the other to the industrial complex at Willow Run. The Rawsonville Ford Plant is also served by a spur-line which begins in western

Wayne County from the Norfolk and Western main line. The City of Saline is served by a five-mile spur from the Ann Arbor railroad line. This line serves the Saline Ford plant and extends northeast to a point near the I-94 and U.S. 23 Interchange.

Airports: Two major airports are located to the east of Washtenaw County. Metropolitan Airport provides the major passenger service to the Detroit Metropolitan area. It is about 10 miles east of the Countyline. Willow Run Airport, located partially in Washtenaw County is a large airport which is a growing cargo center. Plans are currently under study to expand Willow Run into a much more extensive cargo terminal.

Five smaller general aviation fields serve residents of the County. These airports are generally non-commercial, recreational in nature and are located in Scio, Augusta, Ypsilanti, Pittsfield and Salem Townships. The Ann Arbor airport in Pittsfield serves business flights to a limited extent but is primarily a recreational facility.

Busses: Regular regional bus service is provided by Greyhound and Short Way Lines from bus stations located in Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. Service is provided to the Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Lansing, Flint areas, and other long-range service to other major cities.

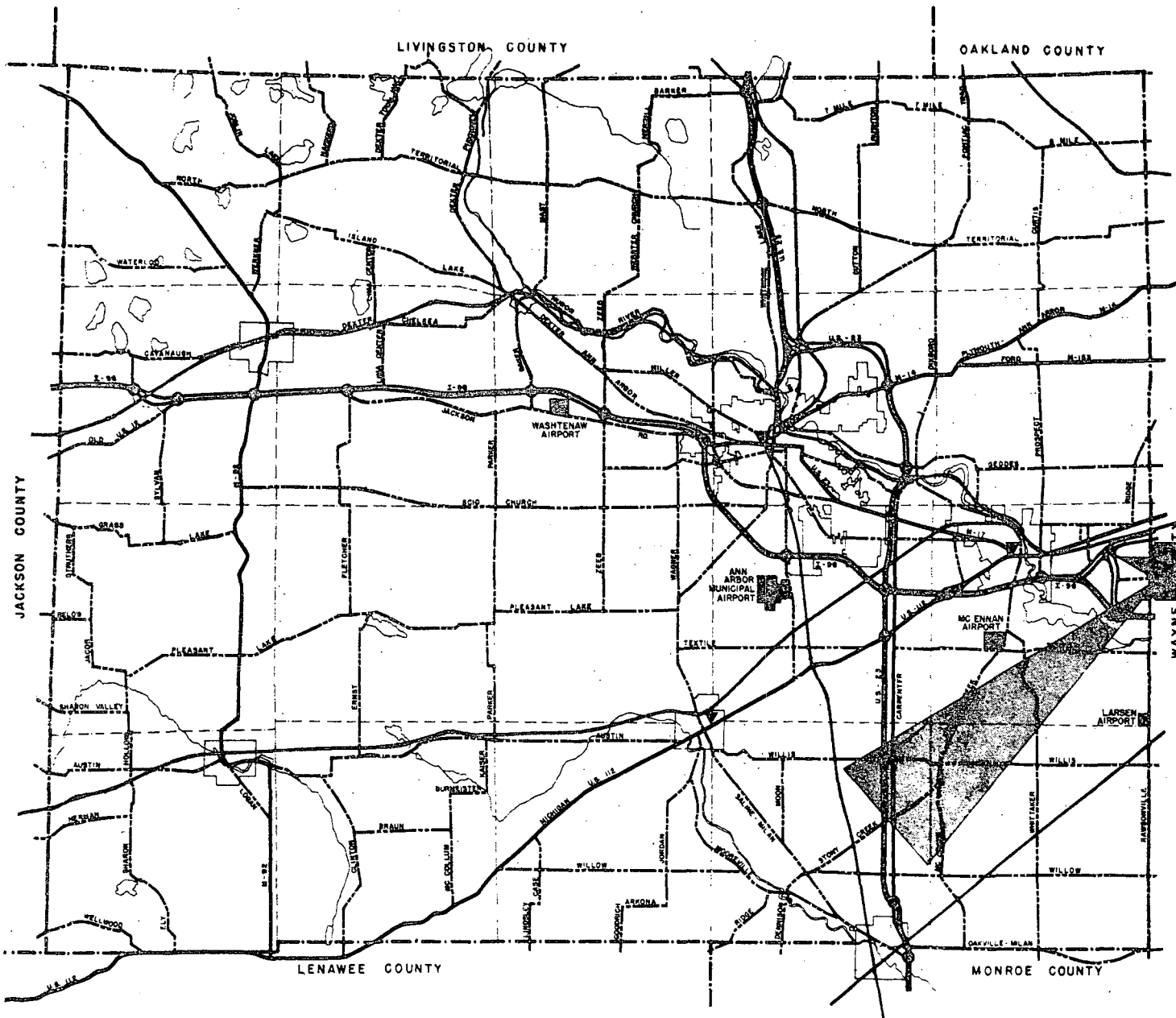
#### THE LOCAL SYSTEM

An adequate of local transportation provides flexibility in the location of facilities of most any corrections program for Washtenaw County. A generally good local network exists, but with a growing population improvements are critically needed. The various cities, villages and County Road Commission are all working toward meeting these needs.

Public transportation is not presently extensive in the County. The City of











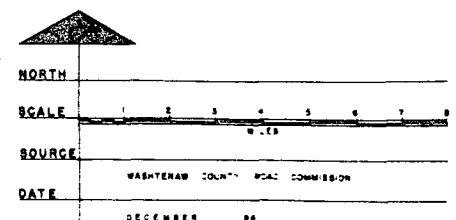
Ann ARbor has the only existing public system. The University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University each have systems serving their students. The City of Ann Arbor is in process of greatly improving its bus system. Under study presently by the County and Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti area communities is the feasibility of a bus system serving the entire urban area and, in time, the entire County.



## TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Washtenaw County

-  Limited Access Expressways
-  State Highway System
-  County Primary System
-  Interchanges
-  Railroads
-  Airports
-  Airport Approach Zone
-  Bus Depots



WASHTENAW COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

**B-II DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

## BACKGROUND

Washtenaw County is situated in the southeast corner of the State of Michigan. It is the westernmost county of the 7-county Southeast Michigan region which forms the area of jurisdiction of the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG). The counties within this area are Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, St. Clair, Monroe, Livingston and Washtenaw (see map 1).

This 7-county region contains the densest population concentration in the State of Michigan. Its 4,731,655 residents comprise 53% of the State's population. Historically the predominant center of the region in terms of population and economy has been the City of Detroit, with smaller centers serving the outer areas of the region. With increased urban development and expanding interaction among all these centers, the region is now more of a multi-centered metropolitan area. Washtenaw County is thus being increasingly linked to the rest of the region, both physically and functionally.

A number of major transportation lines run through the County in both east-west and north-south directions, providing ready access to a much wider region. The main road link between Detroit and Chicago, I-94, bisects the County; and in a north-south direction U.S. 23 connects Toledo and points south with Flint, Saginaw and other industrial centers to the north. Railroad lines, more important now to industry and commerce than to residents, also link the County to other areas. The east-west Penn Central Railroad runs between Detroit and Chicago, and the Ann Arbor Railroad connects Toledo and the northwest section of the lower peninsula (see Map 2).

The topography of the County, except for the southeast portion which is flat, is undulating in nature and, therefore, very attractive to residential development. This characteristic becomes more pronounced in the northwestern area where the hills and lakes of glacial origin offer excellent recreational opportunities. Three rivers — Huron, Saline and Raisin — traverse the County.

Washtenaw County has two major concentrations of population. These are the City of Ann Arbor with its surrounding urban fringe and the City of Ypsilanti and Ypsilanti Township and their fringes. Outward growth from these two centers is resulting in their merging into one large urban area. Smaller centers are located in outlying areas of the County. Although once primarily an agricultural area, rapid urban growth is replacing the agricultural lands of the County, especially in the eastern part of the County. There are still large areas presently undeveloped, although many of these are also beginning to feel the pressures of urban development.

Within the County there are 27 units of local government -- four cities, three villages, and twenty townships. These units range in size from a population of 100,035 in the City of Ann Arbor, to 831 in Sharon Township. Population for 1970 for each minor civil division can be found in Table 10.

Since its first European settlers, Washtenaw County has had a variable history of population growth. Records dating back to 1890 indicate that moderate growth at the turn of the century was followed by a period of population decline from 1900 to 1910. This trend was soon reversed, however, and the figures since then show constant growth (see Figure 1). This growth has been most rapid since the 1920's with the decade of the 1940's showing the largest increase in the number of residents (66.6%). This is partly accounted for, however, by the Bureau of the Census' reclassification of college and university students as residents of the location in which they attend school. Prior to 1950, students were counted as residents of the location in which their parents were living.

The decade of the 1950's saw an increase of 28% from 134,606 to 172,440 County residents. As would be expected, the major portion of this increase was contributed by the two main urban concentrations — Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. The City of Ann Arbor's growth rates was 34.5% over the 1950's, or 17,263 additional residents, while the next largest contributor was

Ypsilanti Township with a rate of 77.4%, or 11,320 additional residents. Growth rates in Saline City, Dexter Village and Sylvan Township were also considerable during this period. However, in terms of absolute growth, their contribution was small. An unusual trend over the 1950's was the 49.9% loss of population in Superior Township. This is accounted for by the removal of the temporary wartime housing at Willow Village which was used for workers in the bomber plant at Willow Run Airfield.

During the 1960's the County's population increased by 36%. As in previous decades, the City of Ann Arbor was again the largest contributor to this growth. Throughout this period it accounted for 32,695 of the County's 61,663 additional residents, an increase over Ann Arbor City's 1960 population of 48.6%. Ypsilanti Township's growth, once again the second

largest contributing community, declined from its high rate during the 1950's to a 27.9% increase, or 7,244 additional residents. The 1960 to 1970 population changes by minor civil division are shown on map 3.

Table 1 shows a comparison of population growth in the County with that of the Southeast Michigan Region and its individual counties and the State. Washtenaw County's population growth over the last decade (35.8%) far surpassed the growth experienced by either the Region as a whole or the State, with growth rates of 13.2% and 13.4% respectively. By comparison to other counties in the 7-County Southeast Michigan Region, Washtenaw County grew at the fifth fastest rate in the 1950's, and the third fastest rate in the 1960's. In terms of absolute growth, it was fourth during the 1950's and third during the 1960's.

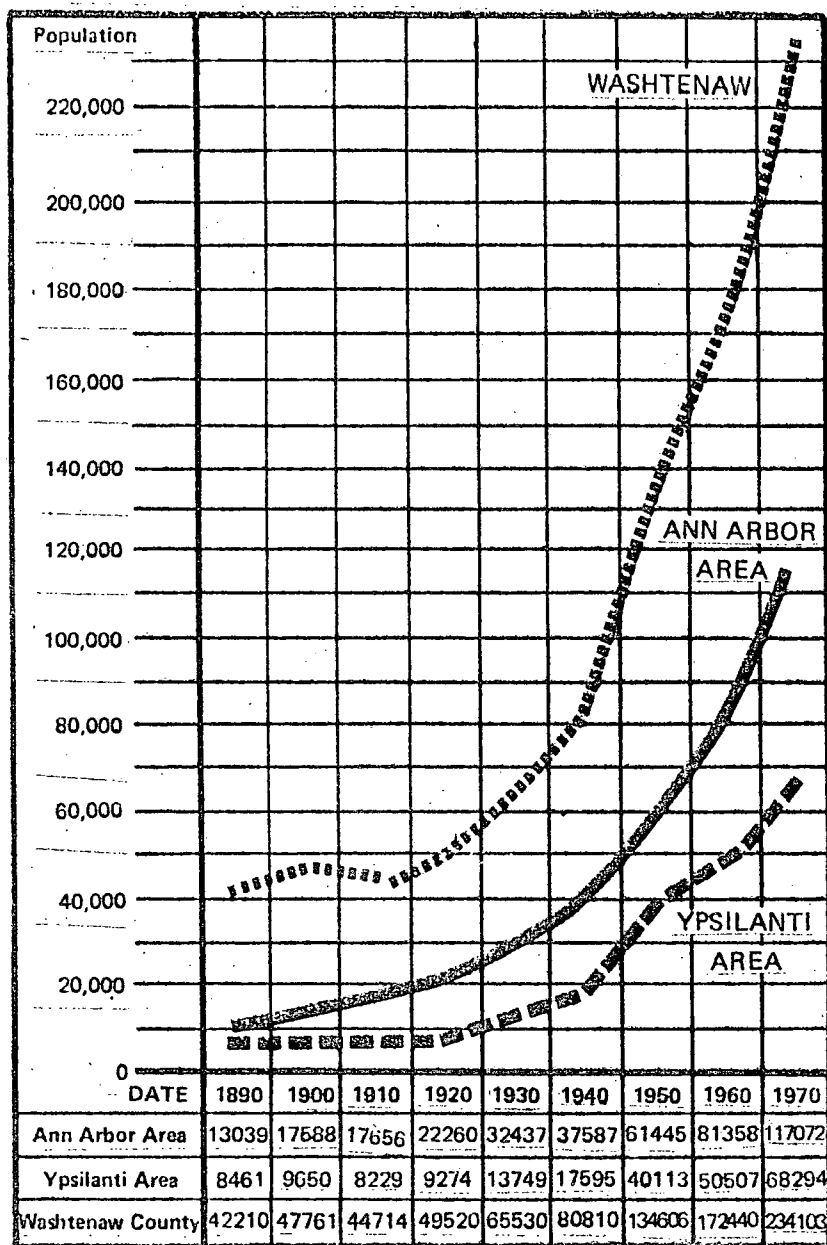
TABLE 1  
POPULATION GROWTH OF SOUTHEASTERN MICHIGAN; THE STATE OF MICHIGAN and THE UNITED STATES  
1940 - 1970

County or Area	1940 Population	1960 Population	40-50 Number Change	40-50% Change	1960 Population	50-60 Number Change	50-60% Change	1970 Population	60-70 Number Change	60-70% Change
Livingston	20,863	26,725	5,862	28.1	38,233	11,508	43.1	58,967	20,734	54.2
Macomb	107,638	184,981	77,323	71.8	405,804	220,843	119.4	625,309	219,505	54.1
Monroe	58,620	75,668	17,048	29.1	101,120	25,454	33.6	118,479	17,359	17.2
Oakland	254,068	396,001	141,933	55.9	690,259	294,258	74.3	907,871	217,612	31.5
St. Clair	78,222	91,599	15,377	20.2	107,201	15,602	17.0	120,175	12,974	12.1
Washtenaw	80,810	134,608	53,796	66.6	172,440	37,834	28.1	234,103	61,663	35.8
Wayne	2,015,623	2,435,235	419,612	20.8	2,666,297	231,062	9.5	2,666,751	454	0.0
7-County Total	2,613,844	3,344,793	730,949	28.0	4,181,354	836,561	25.0	4,731,655	550,301	13.2
State of Michigan	5,256,106	6,371,766	1,115,660	21.2	7,823,194	1,451,428	22.8	8,875,083	1,051,889	13.4
United States	132,164,569	151,325,788	19,161,229	14.5	179,323,175	27,997,377	18.5	203,211,926	23,888,751	13.3

Source: Bureau of the Census

FIGURE 1

POPULATION OF WASHTENAW COUNTY AND THE  
ANN ARBOR AND YPSILANTI AREAS: 1890-1970

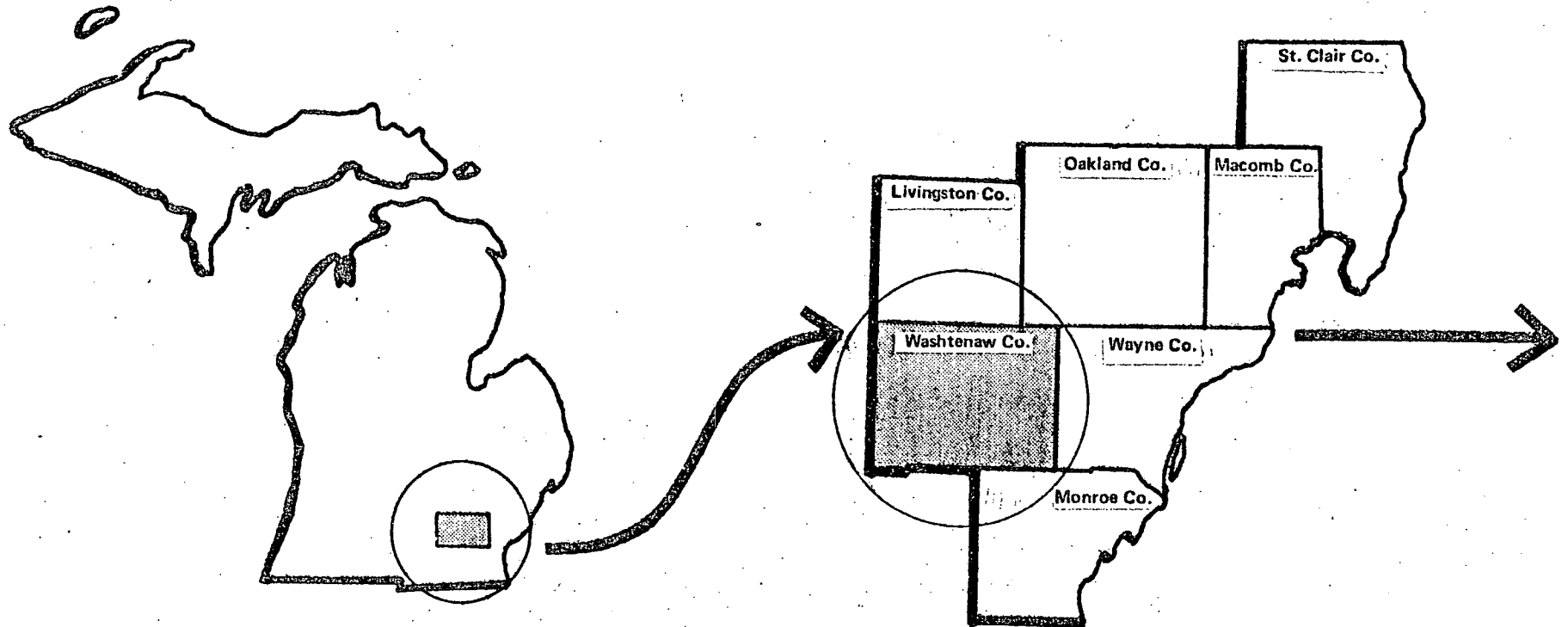


1. The Ann Arbor Area consists of the City of Ann Arbor and the townships of Ann Arbor, Scio and Pittsfield.
2. The Ypsilanti Area consists of the City of Ypsilanti and the townships of Ypsilanti and Superior.

MAP 1

STATE OF MICHIGAN

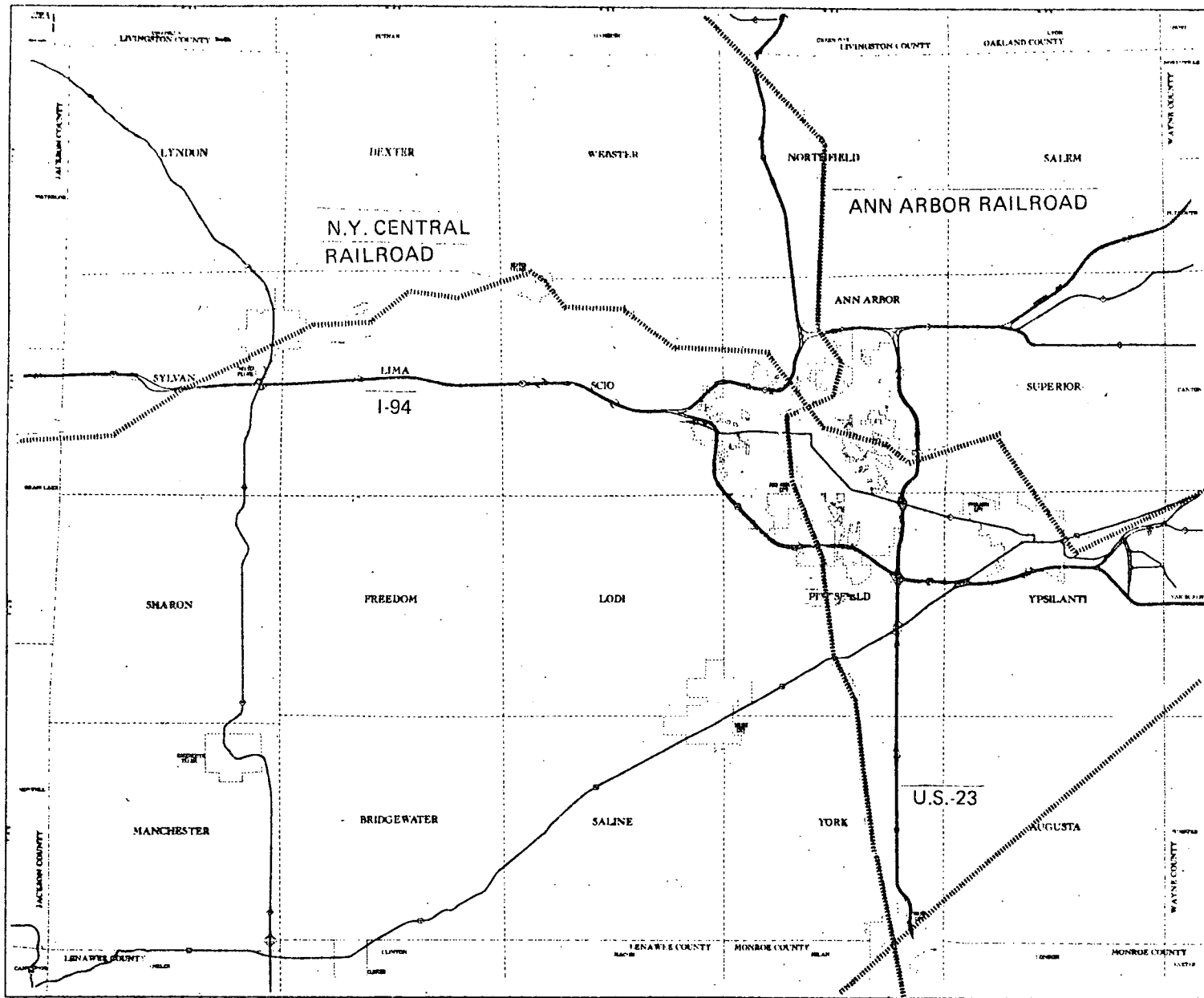
SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN REGION



State of Michigan

Southeast Michigan Region

# POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND TRANSPORTATION ROUTES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY: 1970



**WASHTENAW COUNTY**

Prepared by: **WASHTENAW COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION**

Planning and Policy Study for the Development of a Comprehensive Transportation System for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan

Submitted to the Board of Commissioners, Washtenaw County, Michigan

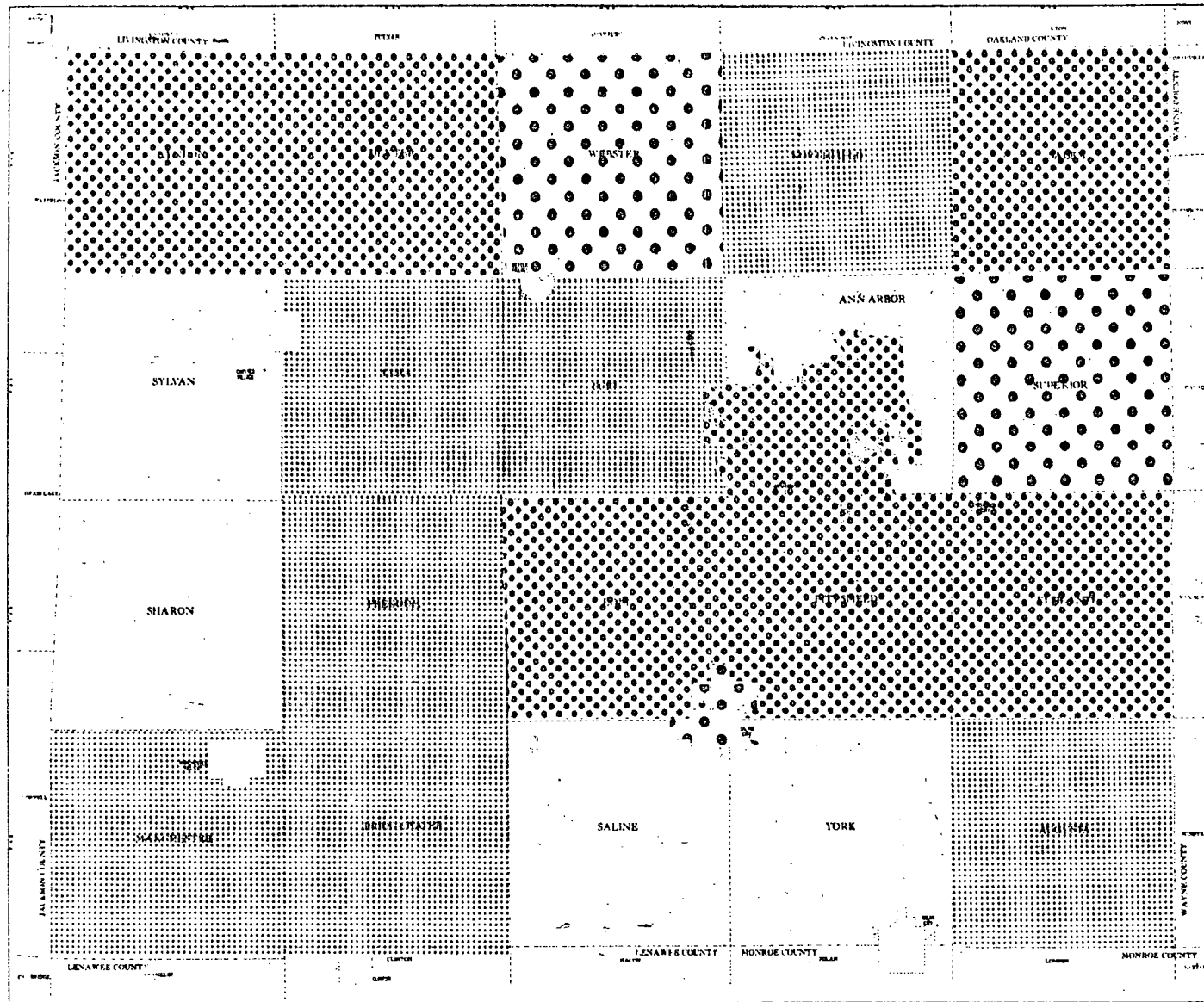
September 1970



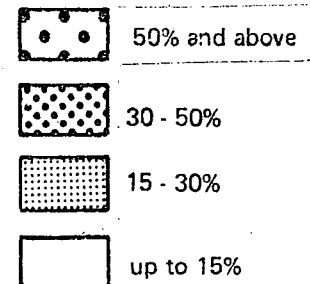


MAP 3

Population Growth  
Rates in Washtenaw  
County By Minor  
Civil Division:  
1960-1970



GROWTH RATES



WASHTENAW COUNTY

Prepared for:  
WASHTENAW COUNTY  
METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION  
Publication of this map was financed in part through a grant-in-aid  
awarded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development,  
Washington, D. C. under the terms of the Urban Development Act of 1968.



## PRESENT POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

A considerable amount of information on the present composition and characteristics of Washtenaw County's population was obtained from the 1970 U.S. Census. Because of space limitations, the information contained in this report is based on a selection of these data. If additional data are desired concerning different population characteristics at a county scale or by smaller geographic areas, these can be obtained from the office of the County Planning Commission.

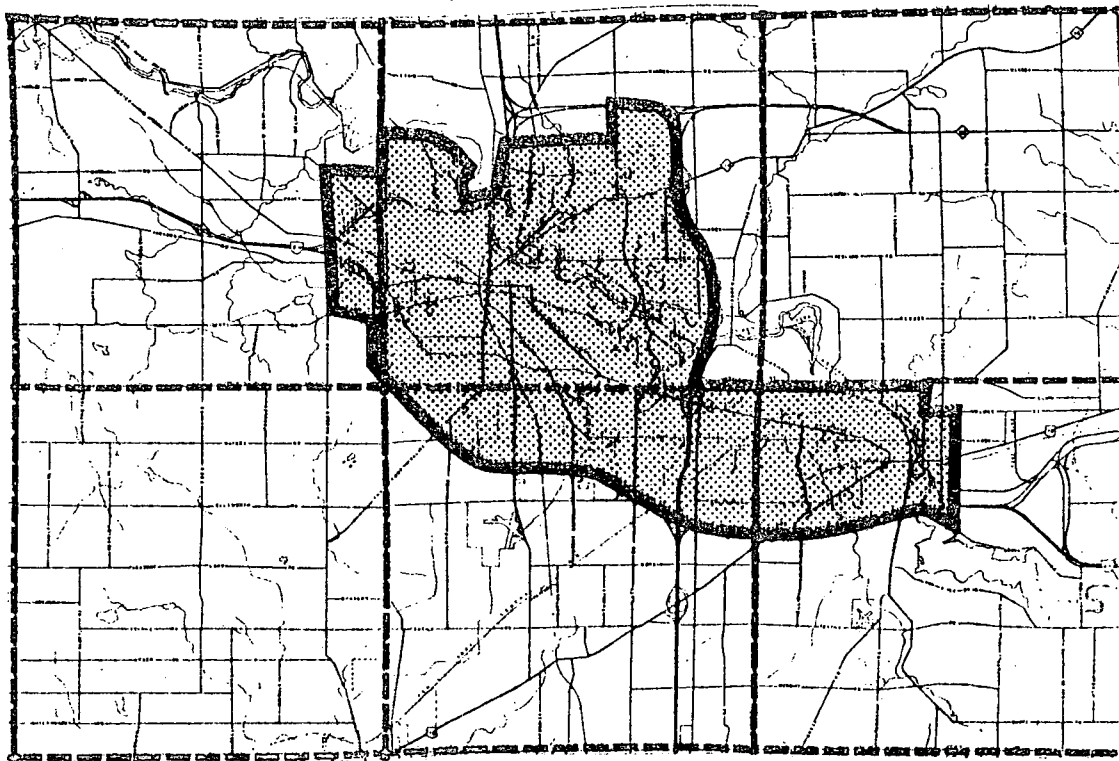
### Size and Distribution

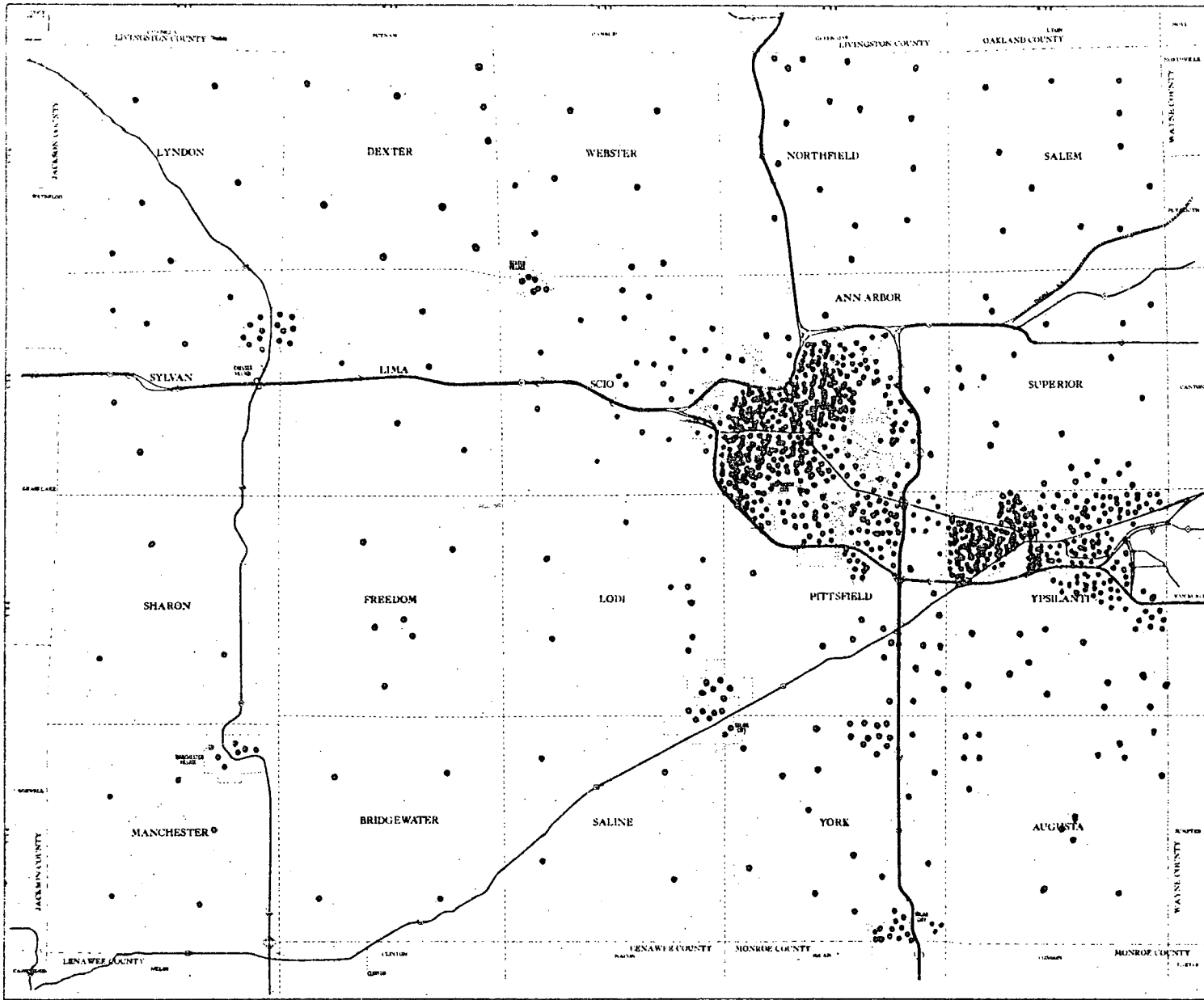
In 1970, the population of Washtenaw County was recorded by the U.S. Bureau of the Census at 234,103. This population was

heavily concentrated in the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti urbanized area. This area, as illustrated on Map 4, included over 171,000 persons, more than 73% of the County's total population. The largest contributors to this concentration were the City of Ann Arbor with 100,035 people, the City of Ypsilanti with 29,538 and Ypsilanti Township (only part of which is included in the urbanized area) with a total of 33,194 residents. Other centers of population concentration in the County were the City of Saline (4,811), Chelsea Village (3,858), the City of Milan (3,239), Dexter Village (1,729) and Manchester Village (1,650).

The overall 1970 population distribution within Washtenaw County is shown on Map 5.

MAP 4  
Ann Arbor - Ypsilanti Urbanized Area





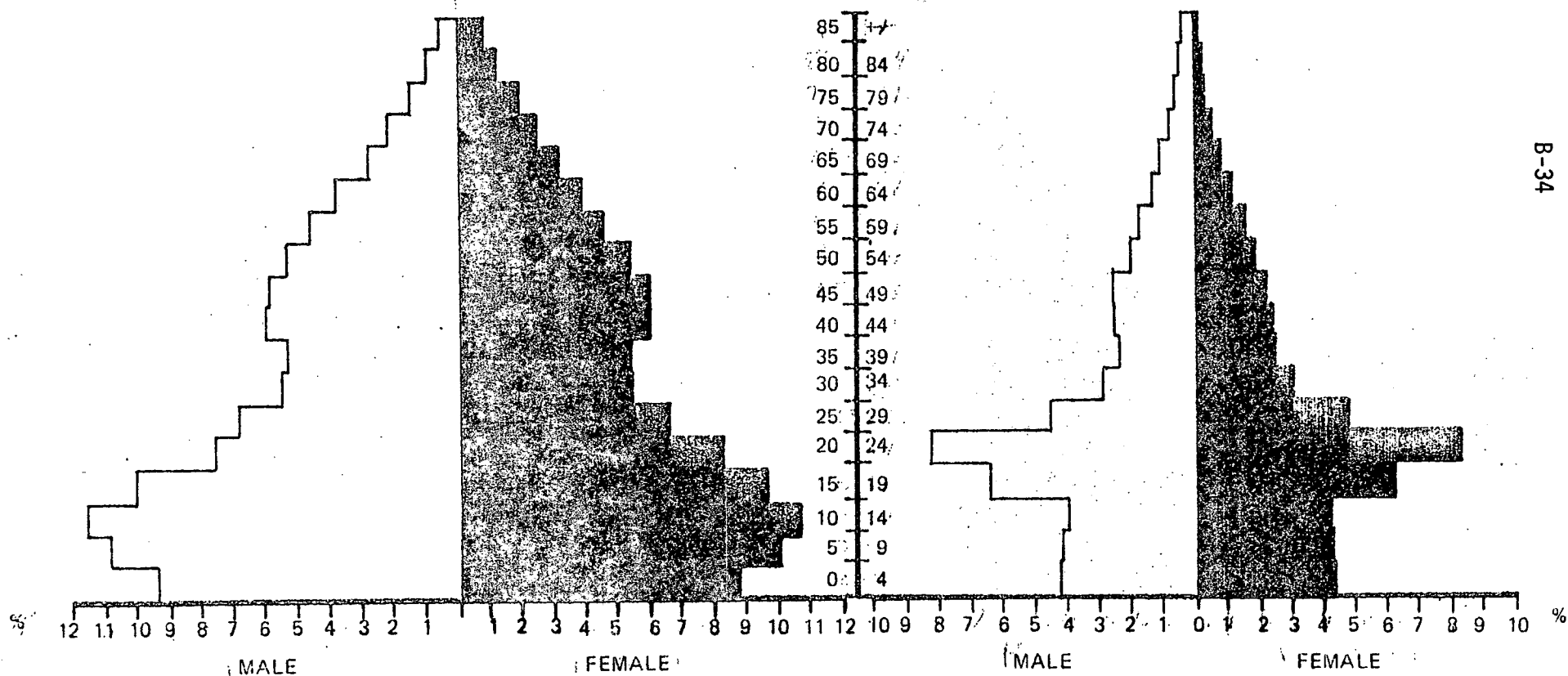
• = 250 people

### Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of the population varies throughout the County as can be seen from the same population pyramids (Figs. 2a and 2b). The two major urban areas (the Ann Arbor area and the Ypsilanti Area) contain abnormally large proportions in the 15 to 34 age group. Within this range, the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 age groups show a sudden increase, reflecting the influx of college and university students and their spouses. The 25 to 29 age group shows a decrease as students finish their courses and move to other areas of the State or

Country. Neither the State of Michigan, the Southeast Michigan Region nor the balance of the County area (the rural areas and smaller urban centers of Washtenaw County) share this disproportionate number of college age students (see Figs. 2a, 2b and 3).

The following two population pyramids show the percentage age distribution for Washtenaw County and the State of Michigan. This method of presentation enables a comparison to be made between the relative numbers in each age group for the two areas without the complication of the different total population sizes.



As both the University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University do not foresee dramatic enrollment increases in the near future, the unusually large proportion of young people may, in the coming years, be offset by the continuing in-migration of other age groups to the County.

Also important to the short- and long-term age distribution of the County's population is the fertility rate of County residents.

This is examined further in Section 3. Reflecting the declining rate evidenced in the County, and in fact in the whole country over the past 10 to 15 years, is the number of children in the lowest three 5-year age groups. The numbers in these age groups are remaining the same, increasing marginally, or significantly decreasing, depending on the area. The population pyramid for the State shows this fact most clearly.

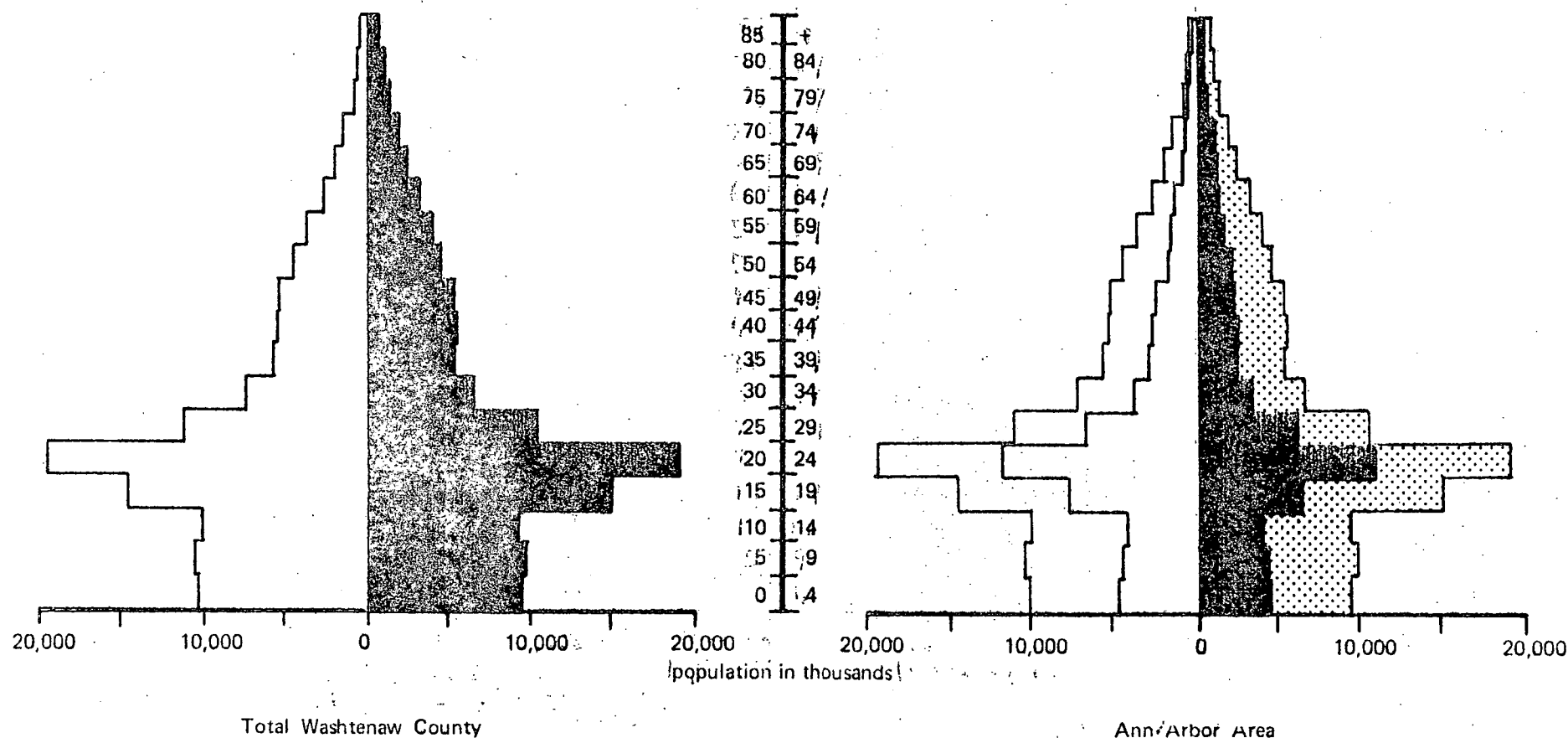
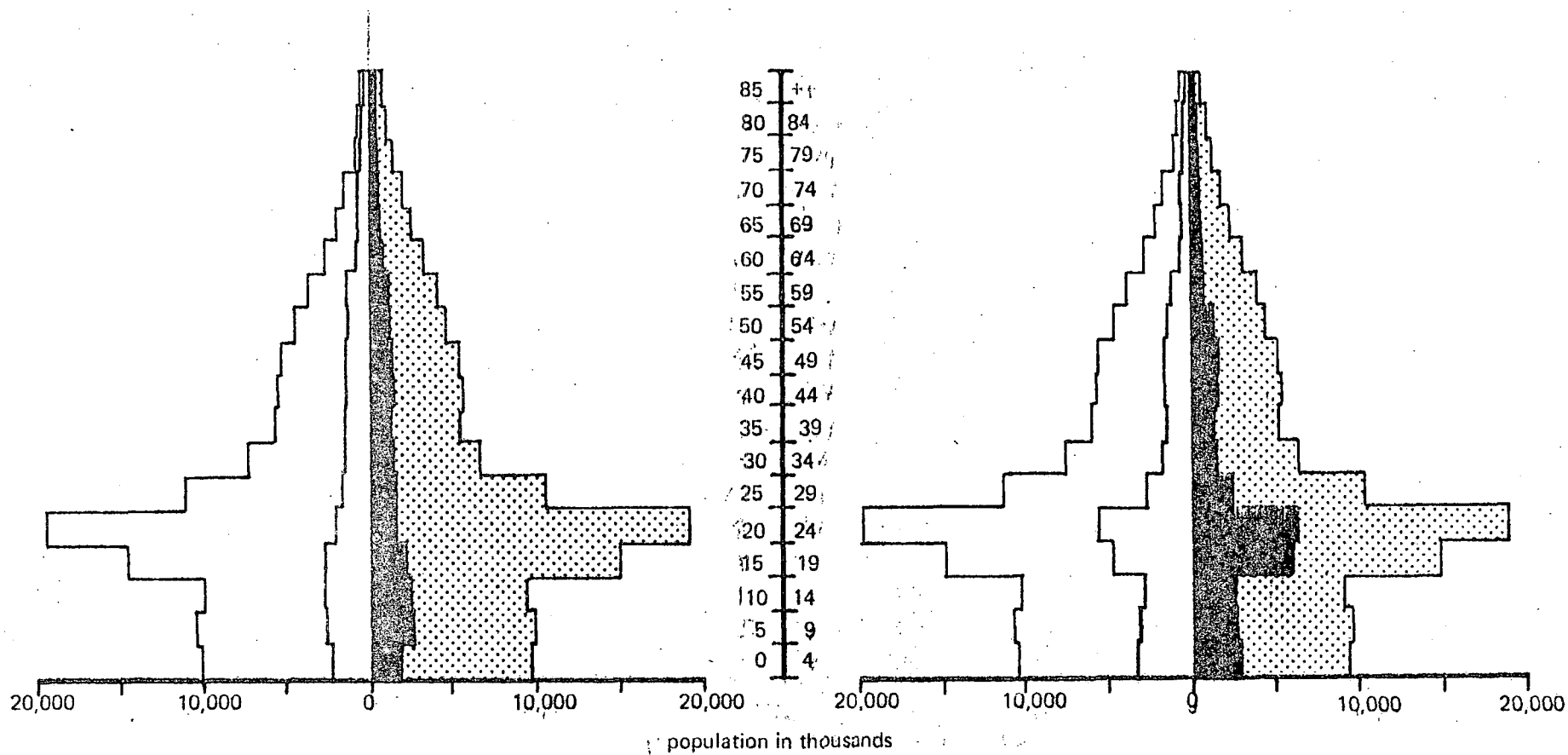


FIGURE 3a



### Household and Family Size

Households, defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as including those persons occupying a house, apartment, group of rooms or a single room, qualifying as a housing unit, numbered 68,578 in Washtenaw County in 1970. Household size for the total County dropped during the last decade from 3.24 in 1960 to 3.05 in 1970. This no doubt reflects the trend for married couples to have fewer children and possibly a tendency of unrelated individuals in housing units to prefer, and to be able to afford, to have fewer roommates. As indicated on Table 2, the lowest average household size in 1970 was in the City of Ann Arbor (2.77), while the largest was in Augusta Township (3.74). Average size of black households was slightly higher than that of the white households with the total County figure for this group being 3.40 persons.

The 68,578 housing units in the County in 1970 were occupied by a household population of 209,343. The difference between this number and the total county population was made up by those in group quarters (24,760). This group quarters figure reflects the presence of numerous dormitories, sororities and fraternities in the County and the presence of several large hospitals and correctional institutions.

Household size is different from family size, especially in Washtenaw County, with the large number of single students sharing housing units. The definition of "family" as used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census is two (2) or more persons living together who are related by blood, marriage or adoption. Family size for the total county was 3.52 in 1970. As with the household size, the smallest family size in 1970 was in the City of Ann Arbor (3.30) and the largest in Augusta Township (3.96) (see Table 2). These figures show a decline from the 1960 averages of 3.64 for the total County; 3.37 for the City of Ann Arbor, which was the smallest family size; and 4.30 for Superior Township which was the largest average family size in the County.

If the fertility rate in the County continues to fall as it has been doing since the late 1950's, family size will continue to decrease.

TABLE 2  
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY SIZE FOR  
WASHTENAW COUNTY AND ITS MINOR  
CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1970

	Household Size <sup>1</sup>	Family Size <sup>2</sup>
Total County	3.05	3.52
Ann Arbor City	2.77	3.30
Ypsilanti City	2.84	3.34
Saline City	3.28	3.57
Milan City	3.10	3.53
Chelsea Village	3.18	3.61
Dexter Village	3.09	3.56
Manchester Village	3.09	3.53
Ann Arbor Township	3.41	3.63
Augusta Township	3.74	3.96
Bridgewater Township	3.63	3.89
Dexter Township	3.46	3.68
Freedom Township	3.30	3.56
Lima Township	3.32	3.69
Lodi Township	3.60	3.85
Lyndon Township	3.29	3.59
Manchester Township	3.58	3.83
Northfield Township	3.30	3.59
Pittsfield Township	2.99	3.45
Salem Township	3.53	3.78
Saline Township	3.40	3.67
Scio Township	3.43	3.68
Sharon Township	3.55	3.74
Superior Township	3.64	3.83
Sylvan Township	3.48	3.72
Webster Township	3.63	3.84
York Township	3.51	3.72
Ypsilanti Township	3.52	3.71

Source: 1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population,  
General Population Characteristics PC (1)-B24 Michigan, 1970.

2. Southeast Michigan Council of Governments, 1970 Census  
Data 1st Count, February 1972.

Note: This publication is based on data from the first count  
census tapes. Some figures in it may differ from  
figures contained in census publications based on the  
second count tapes.

### Race

In 1970, 91% or 213,350 persons in Washtenaw County were White, while 8% or 17,822 were Negro. There were also small numbers of Orientals--995 Chinese and 566 Japanese--283 American Indians and 1,087 residents classified by the Bureau of the Census as "other". Spanish speaking persons in the County numbered 2,340 or 1% of the County's residents. Comparable date for 1960 indicates that the number of Whites was 159,343 or 92%; the number of Negroes was 11,773 or 7%; and the general category "other", which included those races specified above, numbered 1,324 or 1%.

Concentration of these racial groups exist throughout the County. The example, 5,746 or 19% of the population of the City of Ypsilanti was Negro in 1970, compared to 6,683 or 7% of Ann Arbor's population and 5,393 or 5% of the residents in the remainder of the County. Ann Arbor City contains 54% (1,261) of the County's Spanish speaking population; 45% (283) of the County's American Indians--the remainder live in the rest of the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti urbanized area; 88% (566) of the County's Japanese population; 89% (955) of its Chinese population; and 73% (166) of the Filipinos.

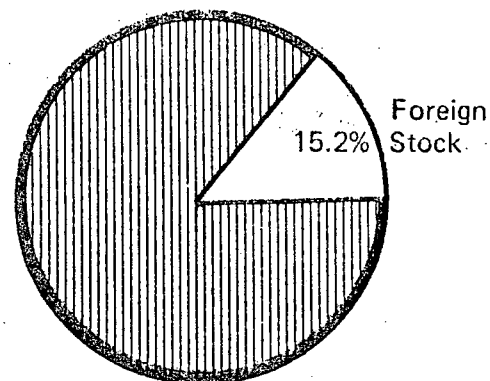
### Foreign Stock

Of the 234,103 people in Washtenaw County in 1970, 35,758 or 15% were classified by the Bureau of the Census as "foreign stock", that is, either foreign born or native born of foreign or mixed parentage. Canadians and their children provided the largest portion of this group (21%), with Germans in second place (16%); those from the United Kingdom in third (11%), and Poles in fourth place (5%). The highest concentration of persons of foreign origin is in the City of Ann Arbor (55% of the Washtenaw County total) where a high proportion is also actually foreign born (6,903 or 35% of Ann Arbor's foreign stock).

The last decade showed a slight decline in the proportion of foreign stock in the county population even though the absolute number has risen. The 1960 figure was 31,663 (18%)

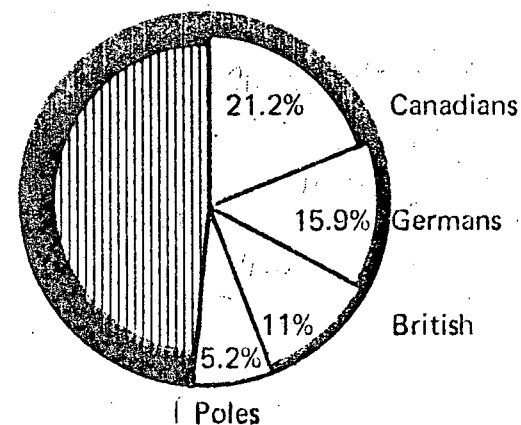
of the County's residents, while the 1970 figure as stated above was 15%. The relative importance of the various countries with regard to the numbers they have contributed to Washtenaw County's population remained constant over the decade.

FIGURE 4



Washtenaw County

Total Population



Washtenaw County

Total Foreign Stock



## Education

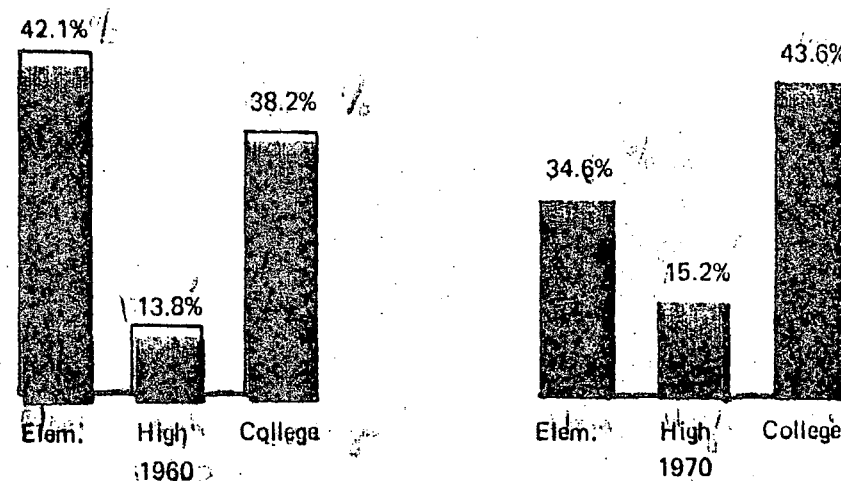
The strong orientation toward education in this County is illustrated by the figures for those enrolled in school (nursery school through college, ages 3 to 34). Approximately 39% of the County's population was enrolled in school in 1970. The highest concentration was in the City of Ann Arbor where 46% or 45,951 of the 100,035 residents were enrolled. The second highest concentration was in the City of Ypsilanti where 42% or 12,329 of the 29,538 residents were in school. The remainder of the County had 32% or 34,026 of the 104,530 residents enrolled. The Negro and Spanish speaking populations showed a similarly high enrollment with 38% and 41% respectively. Compared to the 31% of the State of Michigan's population enrolled in school, the relative importance of education in this County is clear.

During the 1960 to 1970 period, the age distribution among the different levels of education changed, with the college level population increasing its numbers at a rapid rate. Whereas in 1960 the largest percentage of those enrolled was in elementary schools (42%), in 1970 the total County figures indicate that the largest segment was the college enrollment (44%), while the elementary enrollment slipped to 35% of the total (see Fig. 5). A combination of a decreasing fertility rate and a mushrooming of college enrollments at the University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University in the last decade were the major contributing factors to this trend. As would be expected from the location of the two large universities in Washtenaw County, college level enrollees were concentrated in the cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti throughout the decade, while the area of the County outside these two municipalities had the majority of their students at the elementary level. Grades seven through twelve comprised a small proportion of the school population both in 1960 and 1970. In 1960 the percentage of high and junior high school students was 14 percent of the total school population and in 1970 it was 15 percent.

The general level of education in the County showed an increase during the last decade. In 1970 the median number of school years completed was the highest of any other county in the state--12.6 years. The 1960 figure was 12.2 years.

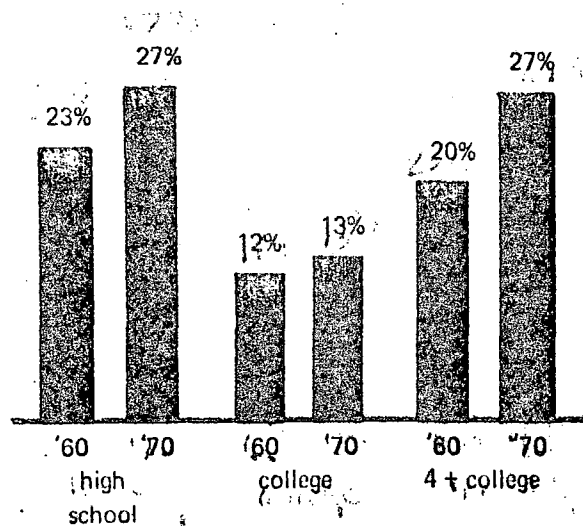
The proportion of the population 25 years of age and over having completed four years of high school rose from 23 percent in 1960 to 27 percent in 1970. Similarly, the number of those with one to three years of college increased from 12 percent to 13 percent. A more significant increase was shown in the proportion of those having completed four or more years of college. In 1960 this percentage was 20 percent, in 1970 it was 27 percent (see Fig. 6).

FIGURE 5



Distribution of School Enrollment in Washtenaw County: 1960 & 1970

FIGURE 6



Educational Attainment in  
Washtenaw County 1960 & 1970

### Employment

The proportion of males in the labor force showed a remarkable similarity in 1960 and 1970, with roughly 71% of males 14 years old and above being in this classification in 1960, and 72% of males 16 years old and above in 1970. In the 1970 Census Bureau usage, "labor force" means all people 16 years old and above who are either employed or who had been actively seeking employment during the four week period preceding the taking of the Census. The 1960 definition used an age level of 14 years old and above.

The proportion of women entering the labor force increased during the last decade. In the County, 49% of the women 16 years old and above were in the labor force in 1970 compared to 40% of those 14 years old and above in 1960. Of the women who were married and living with their husbands, 46% were employed or actively seeking a job. The participation rates drop somewhat when the woman has young children. Of the 16,340 women who had children under 6 in 1970, 34% were in the labor force.

Absolute rates of employment and unemployment vary significantly over short periods of time, and are, therefore, meaningless to talk about in a report such as this. Relative rates of employment and unemployment within subgroups of the population are more stable, however, and can be quite informative. For example, statistics on the employment status of male youth, 16 to 21, appear to indicate the significance of education. Of the 4,665 (22% of this age group) not enrolled in school, the unemployment rate in 1970 was 24%; with those without high school diplomas the most affected -- 58% of them being unemployed. Another interesting comparison is obtained if unemployment is viewed in terms of subgroups of race. The total unemployment rate in the county in 1970 was 5%, while for Negroes it was 8% and for Spanish-speaking persons it was 10%.

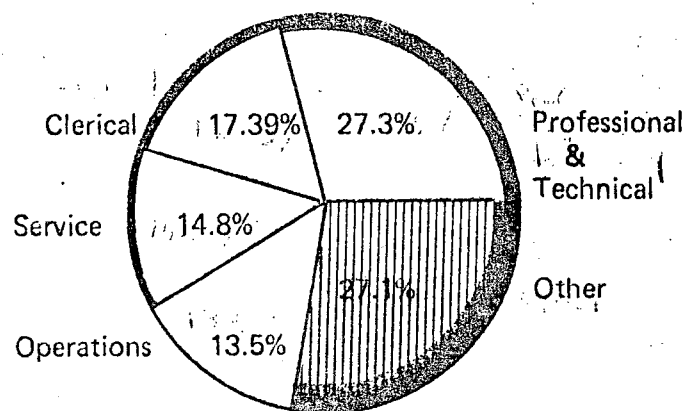
Professional and technical level occupations account for the largest segment of the resident Washtenaw County labor force.

The past decade showed a trend of even greater concentration in this area, from just over 23% in 1960 to 27% in 1970. The proportion of service workers and clerical and kindred workers also showed an increase.

The top employer in the County in 1970, in terms of the number of employees, was educational services which employed 24% of the labor force. Close behind, as the second industry was manufacturing, employing 23%. In 1960 these positions were reversed, with manufacturing the top employer (23%) and educational services second (21%). Other important industries in 1970 in terms of the proportion of the labor force were retail trade (13%) and health services (9%).

The majority of the County's job-holding residents worked within the County in 1970, although the absolute number of residents commuting to centers of employment outside the County roughly doubled over the last ten years. Those commuting to outside employment in 1970 accounted for 12 percent, or 11,632 of the 96,118 resident labor force, with the remaining 88% being employed within the County.

FIGURE 7



OCCUPATIONS OF THE RESIDENT  
COUNTY LABOR FORCE - 1970

Figures on residents from other counties who commute into Washtenaw County are not complete; however, it is estimated at two to three times the number of out-commuters. The Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG) using the 1970 U.S. Census data, has determined the pattern of commuting between those counties in the Southeast Michigan Region. The results are shown in Table 3. Interestingly, more employees commute from each of the other counties into Washtenaw than commute from Washtenaw to that county.

TABLE 3  
COMMUTING PATTERNS IN WASHTENAW  
COUNTY: 1970

County	Commute to jobs in Washtenaw County	Commute from Washtenaw County
Livingston	3,199	444
Macomb	712	212
Monroe	2,132	328
Oakland	2,417	1,366
St. Clair	12	0
Wayne	18,091	7,649
6 County Total	26,563	9,999
Other	NA	1,633
Total	26,563*	11,632*

\*Plus total in other counties which has not been determined.

Source: Southeast Michigan Council of Governments, Housing Plan and Program for Southeast Michigan, February 1973.

### Income

Median family income in the County rose dramatically during the 10-year period from \$6,890 in 1959 to \$12,294 in 1969. This is slightly higher than the median family income for the State of Michigan of \$11,032 and is third in the Southeast Michigan Region behind the counties of Oakland (\$13,826) and Macomb (\$13,110). When the income of individual persons is included, the median income for the County drops to \$6,521. This reflects the large number of students with part-time jobs and those students who are being supported by their parents.

Despite the seeming prosperity which a \$12,294 median family income implies, there still remains 2,655 or 5.1% of the families in the County with incomes below the Census Bureau defined poverty level. This level is determined for the nation as a whole by a formula which includes such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18, and farm or non-farm residence. It, therefore, varies from family to family, depending on each family's characteristics. The poverty level is revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living. The Washtenaw County families falling below this level in 1970 had an average income of \$1,588 and of these 12.5% were receiving public assistance. In terms of race, 464 (17.5%) of the 2,655 families below the poverty level were Negro families and 44 (1.7%) were Spanish-speaking.

Median family incomes in the various cities in the County did not vary greatly from one to another. Differences were quite marked however between smaller divisions. The range in median family income between census tracts in the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti urbanized area was \$5,619 to \$30,072.

Table 4 shows the number of families in each income range in Washtenaw County in 1969.

**TABLE 4**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME IN**  
**WASHTENAW COUNTY: 1969**

<u>All Families</u>	<u>51,575</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
less than \$1,000	797	1.55%
\$1,000 to \$1,999	835	1.62%
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1,238	2.40%
\$3,000 to \$3,999	1,330	2.58%
\$4,000 to \$4,999	1,552	3.01%
\$5,000 to \$5,999	1,872	3.63%
\$6,000 to \$6,999	2,109	4.09%
\$7,000 to \$7,999	2,571	4.99%
\$8,000 to \$8,999	2,935	5.69%
\$9,000 to \$9,999	3,184	6.17%
\$10,000 to \$11,999	6,515	12.63%
\$12,000 to \$14,999	8,668	16.81%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13,679	26.52%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3,777	7.32%
\$50,000 or more	513	0.99%

### Migration

The mobility of county residents did not show any marked change over the past decade. Approximately 60% of residents both in 1960 and 1970 had moved within the previous 5 years. Of those in a different house in 1970, 39% moved from a different residence within Washtenaw County, with the remainder (61%) moving from other areas of the United States and abroad.

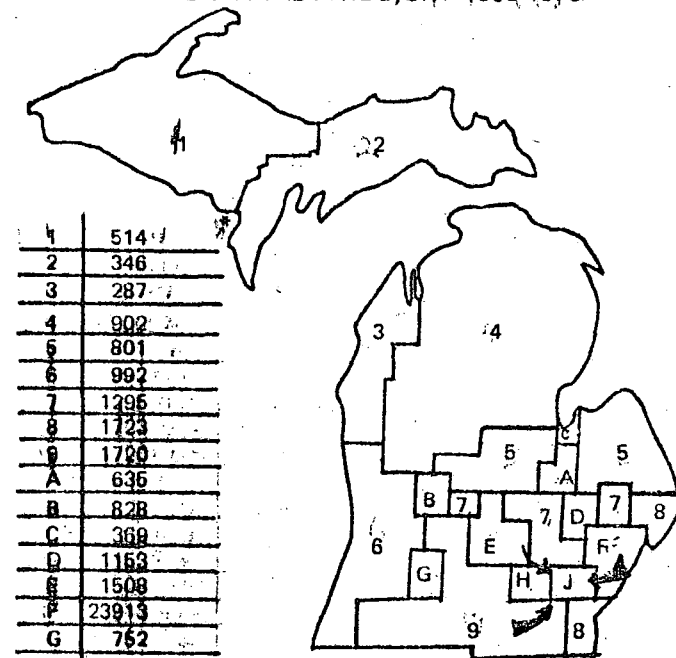
Of the 68,905 residents who moved into Washtenaw County between 1965 and 1970 from a previous residence in the United States, 38,601 (56%) moved from a residence within the State of Michigan. Of this number, 62% came from the Detroit Metropolitan Area (the counties of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb). These figures reflect the outward movement of suburbanization from Detroit and also the large number of students who have moved into Washtenaw County from the Detroit Metropolitan area to attend the universities located here. Other areas of the State have contributed very small numbers of Washtenaw County residents compared the the Detroit area (see map 6).

Out-of-state residents moving into Washtenaw County between 1965 and 1970 came predominantly from northeastern states. The largest number of residents in this category came from Ohio (4,413 or 14.6% of previously out-of-state residents). The single area in Ohio contributing most was the north-central area along the shores of Lake Erie including the Cleveland area. The second largest number of in-migrants came from the State of New York (2,857 or 9.4%) with 56.8% of this number moving from the City of New York and its adjacent suburbs. Illinois contributed the third highest number of previously out-of-state residents (2,603 or 8.6%) with 74.1% of this number coming from the Chicago area. Other States from which large numbers of new Washtenaw County residents moved were California (2,135 or 7.0%), Indiana (1,555 or 5.1%), Pennsylvania (1,541 or 5.1%) and Kentucky (1,188 or 3.9%).

While a large number of residents moved into Washtenaw County between 1965 and 1970, 47,002 of the County's residents moved out to other parts of the State and Country. Nearly half of these out-migrants (43%) moved to other parts of Michigan, with 46% of those going to the Detroit Metropolitan area. California attracted the second largest number of County residents (8%); with the State of New York (4%), Illinois (4%) and Florida (4%) following in that order.

MAR 6

MIGRATION INTO WASHTENAW  
COUNTY BY REGION: 1965-1970



\* represents the number  
of people migrating into  
Washtenaw County.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

In 1973 the County Planning Commission has completed a general inventory of housing in Washtenaw County. The following describes some of the basic characteristics of housing. This information provides a reasonably good background on the existing housing status.

This information was obtained primarily through the 1970 Census.

Housing Supply

The 1970 U.S. Census revealed that Washtenaw County contained 72,340 total housing units. This represents a 40.7 percent increase from the 1960 total of 51,408. Table 1 shows the total housing units by minor civil division for 1960 and 1970. The 72,340 housing units include 1,021 seasonal, or migratory housing, units which results in the County containing 71,319 all year-round housing units. Almost 70%, or 710 of the seasonal units, are located in Lyndon and Dexter Townships, primarily as recreational cottages around several of the larger lakes. Many of these cottages are now being year-round residences.

The total of households does not include group quarters. In 1970, 26,866 persons lived in group quarters in Washtenaw County. This represented 11.48 percent of the County's total population in 1970. This includes persons residing in University dormitories, prisons, hospitals, nursing homes, etc. Table 2 shows the number and percent of persons living in group quarters within Washtenaw County by minor civil divisions in 1970.

Housing Ownership

Only 57 percent of the housing units in Washtenaw County are owner-occupied as

TABLE 1 1960-1970 HOUSING UNITS BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	1960	1970	NUMBER INCREASE	% INCREASE
Ann Arbor City	20,752	32,541	11,789	56.8
Milan City	1,163	1,092	-71	-6.1
Saline City	764	1,495	731	95.7
Ypsilanti City	6,563	8,295	1,732	26.
Chelsea Village	1,062	1,172	110	10.4
Dexter Village	532	568	36	6.8
Manchester Village	524	556	32	6.1
Ann Arbor Township	992	924		-6.9
Augusta Township	993	1,204	211	21.2
Bridgewater Township	345	355	10	2.9
Dexter Township	995	1,127	132	13.3
Freedom Township	102	415	313	306.9
Lima Township	300	398	98	32.7
Lodi Township	446	569	123	27.6
Lyndon Township	520	578	58	11.2
Manchester Township	370	368	-2	-0.5
Northfield Township	1,199	1,320	121	10.1
Pittsfield Township	1,860	2,875	1,015	54.6
Salem Township	642	893	251	39.1
Saline Township	266	279	13	4.9
Scio Township	1,332	1,637	305	22.9
Sharon Township	229	258	29	12.7
Superior Township	928	1,629	701	75.5
Sylvan Township	559	554	-5	-0.9
Webster Township	462	597	135	29.2
York Township	640	929	289	45.2
Ypsilanti Township	6,858	9,712	2,844	41.4
TOTAL COUNTY	51,408	72,340	20,932	40.7

Source: Bureau of the Census

TABLE 2 1970 POPULATION LIVING IN GROUP QUARTERS BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

Minor Civil Division	1970 Pop.	Number Living in Group Quarters	Percent
Ann Arbor City	100,035	12,392	12.4
Milan City	3,239	0	0.0
Saline City	4,811	7	0.1
Ypsilanti City	29,538	7,752	26.2
Chelsea Village	3,858	234	6.1
Dexter Village	1,729	3	0.2
Manchester Village	1,650	3	0.2
Ann Arbor Township	3,488	526	15.1
Augusta Township	4,378	0	0.0
Bridgewater Township	1,204	12	1.0
Dexter Township	2,238	0	0.0
Freedom Township	1,267	0	0.0
Lima Township	1,281	0	0.0
Lodi Township	1,934	0	0.0
Lyndon Township	1,373	325	23.7
Manchester Township	1,206	0	0.0
Northfield Township	3,975	0	0.0
Pittsfield Township	8,073	104	1.3
Salem Township	3,001	0	0.0
Saline Township	922	0	0.0
Scio Township	5,476	8	0.1
Sharon Township	831	0	0.0
Superior Township	5,562	5	0.1
Sylvan Township	1,642	25	1.5
Webster Township	1,981	0	0.0
York Township	6,217	3,233	52.0
Ypsilanti Township	33,194	131	0.4
TOTAL COUNTY	234,103	24,760	10.6

Source: Bureau of the Census



compared to 64 percent in 1960. As illustrated on Table 3, the percent of owner occupied housing in Washtenaw County is considerably lower than that of the other six counties in the Southeast Michigan region. The total housing units listed exclude vacant units thus the figure for Washtenaw County is 68,578 as opposed to the total year round total of 71,319.

TABLE 3 OWNER OCCUPIED VS RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING BY  
SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN COUNTIES

COUNTY	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	OWNER OCCUPIED		RENTER OCCUPIED	
		TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
Livingston	16,886	13,736	81.3%	3,150	18.7%
Macomb	172,578	143,601	83.2	28,977	16.8
Monroe	33,202	26,342	79.3	6,860	20.7
Oakland	264,566	207,135	78.3	57,431	21.7
St. Clair	36,416	28,875	79.3	7,541	20.7
Wayne	830,441	563,531	67.9	266,910	32.1
Washtenaw	68,578	39,189	57.1	29,389	42.9
Total	1,422,667	1,022,409	71.9%	400,258	28.1%

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census

The distribution of owner occupied housing and renter occupied housing is by minor civil division as shown on Table 4. With 89.7%, Sharon Township has the highest percent of owner occupied housing units while Ypsilanti City has the highest percent of renter occupied units at 59.6%. In addition to Ypsilanti City, Ann Arbor City also contains more renter occupied units than owner occupied.

#### Structural Characteristics

As indicated on 1, 62.5% of all year-round housing units within Washtenaw County in 1970 were single family residences with 23.1% located in multiple family

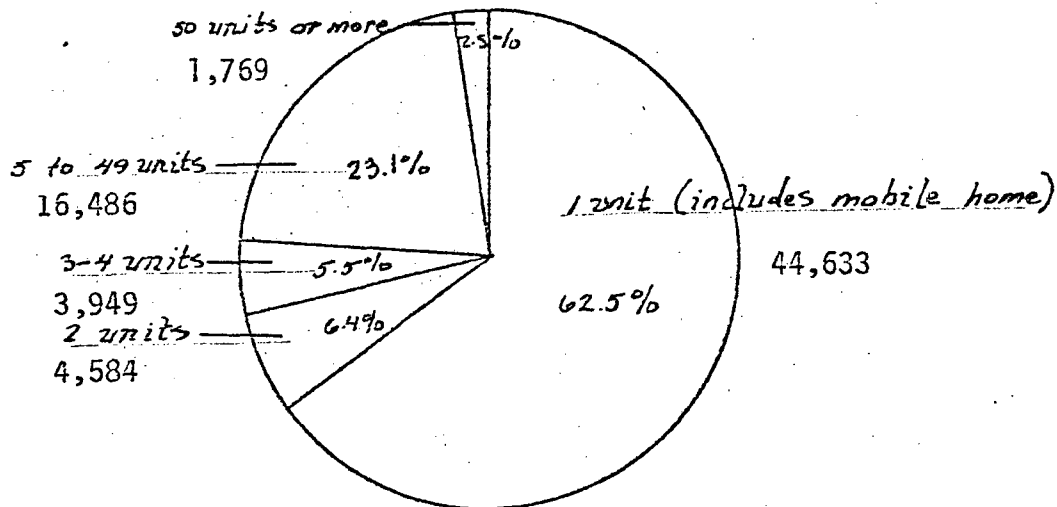
TABLE 4 1970 OWNER OCCUPIED vs RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS  
IN WASHTENAW COUNTY BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	TOTAL OCCUPIED	OWNER OCCUPIED		RENTER OCCUPIED	
		Number	%	Number	%
Ann Arbor City	31,511	14,249	45.2%	17,262	54.8%
Milan City	1,053	743	70.6	310	29.4
Saline City	1,466	996	67.9	470	32.1
Ypsilanti City	7,669	3,098	40.4	4,571	59.6
Chelsea Village	1,139	809	71.0	330	29.0
Dexter Village	559	329	58.9	230	41.1
Manchester Village	533	398	74.7	135	25.3
Ann Arbor Township	898	724	80.6	174	19.4
Augusta Township	1,172	960	81.9	212	18.1
Bridgewater Township	328	270	82.3	58	17.7
Dexter Township	646	512	79.3	134	20.7
Freedom Township	384	327	85.2	57	14.8
Lima Township	385	314	81.6	71	18.4
Lodi Township	537	451	84.0	86	16.0
Lyndon Township	319	260	81.5	59	18.5
Manchester Township	337	283	84.0	54	16.0
Northfield Township	1,204	873	72.5	331	27.5
Pittsfield Township	2,699	1,484	55.0	1,215	45.0
Salem Township	851	701	82.4	150	17.6
Saline Township	271	206	76.0	65	24.0
Scio Township	1,605	1,386	86.4	219	13.6
Sharon Township	234	210	89.7	24	10.3
Superior Township	1,528	1,101	72.1	427	27.9
Sylvan Township	464	375	80.8	89	19.2
Webster Township	546	411	75.3	135	24.7
York Township	843	635	75.3	208	24.7
Ypsilanti Township	9,397	7,084	75.4	2,313	24.6
COUNTY TOTAL	68,578	39,189	57.1%	29,389	42.9%

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census

structures containing between five (5) and forty-nine (49) housing units.

FIGURE 1 - UNITS IN STRUCTURE



SOURCE: Bureau of the Census

In 1970, 30.1% (21,477) of the County's housing was at least 30 years old, while 10.9% (7,799) was between 20 and 30 years of age, 21.6% (15,392) was between 10 and 20 years of age and 37.4% (26,753) was less than 10 years old.

As regards to housing type, 60% of Washtenaw County housing units were classified as single family, 38% multiple family and 2% were mobile homes. A breakdown by minor civil division is shown on Table 4. In ten local communities, at least 90% of their total housing units were single family residences, led by Sylvan Township with 98%. Ypsilanti City had the lowest percent of single family units with 42% followed by Ann Arbor City and Pittsfield Township with 49%.


Ypsilanti City had the highest percentage of multiples with 58% and Salem Township had the highest percent of mobile homes with 11% followed by Pittsfield Township (9%), Freedom Township (7%), and Ypsilanti Township (6%). Ypsilanti Township contained the largest number of mobile homes with 615 units, almost 49% of the County

TABLE 5 1970 HOUSING TYPE BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISION IN WASHTENAW COUNTY

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	HOUSING UNITS	SINGLE FAMILY		MULTIPLE FAMILY		MOBILE HOME	
		NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Ann Arbor City	32,533	15,911	48.9	16,614	51.1	8	0.0
Milan City	1,092	854	78.2	237	21.7	1	0.1
Saline City	1,495	1,051	70.3	443	29.6	1	0.1
Ypsilanti City	8,291	3,464	41.8	4,823	58.2	4	0.0
Chelsea Village	1,172	904	77.1	256	21.9	12	1.0
Dexter Village	568	390	68.6	177	31.2	1	0.2
Manchester Village	555	433	78.0	120	21.6	2	0.4
Ann Arbor Township	924	857	92.8	66	7.1	1	0.1
Augusta Township	1,203	1,107	92.0	96	8.0	0	0.0
Bridgewater Township	352	317	90.1	25	7.1	10	2.8
Dexter Township	667	617	92.5	43	6.4	7	1.1
Freedom Township	390	332	85.1	30	7.7	28	7.2
Lima Township	398	367	92.2	22	5.5	9	2.3
Lodi Township	544	503	92.5	21	3.8	20	3.7
Lyndon Township	328	296	90.2	17	5.2	15	4.6
Manchester Township	343	315	91.8	13	3.8	15	4.4
Northfield Township	1,239	1,044	84.3	177	14.3	18	1.4
Pittsfield Township	2,874	1,399	48.7	1,205	41.9	270	9.4
Salem Township	890	727	81.7	65	7.3	98	11.0
Saline Township	279	248	88.9	25	9.0	6	2.1
Scio Township	1,633	1,430	87.6	113	6.9	90	5.5
Sharon Township	246	215	87.4	18	7.3	13	5.3
Superior Township	1,622	1,223	75.4	396	24.4	3	0.2
Sylvan Township	473	460	97.3	9	1.9	4	0.8
Webster Township	568	528	93.0	33	5.8	7	1.2
York Township	929	749	80.6	174	18.7	6	0.7
Ypsilanti Township	9,711	7,388	76.1	1,708	17.6	615	6.3
TOTAL COUNTY	71,319	43,129	60.5	26,926	37.7	1,264	1.8

Source: SENCUG

LYNDON  
SYLVAN  
GEXTER  
ALIMA  
CHELSEA  
WEBSTER  
OSCODA  
ANN ARBOR  
NORTHFIELD  
SALEM  
SUPERIOR  
ANN ARBOR  
YPSILANTI  
SHARON  
MANCHESTER  
FREEDOM  
BRIDGEWATER  
LODI  
SALINE  
PITTSFIELD  
YORK  
YPSILANTI  
AUGUSTA  
MILAN

	BELOW 2.0%		4.1% - 6.8%
	2.1% - 4.0%		6.1% +

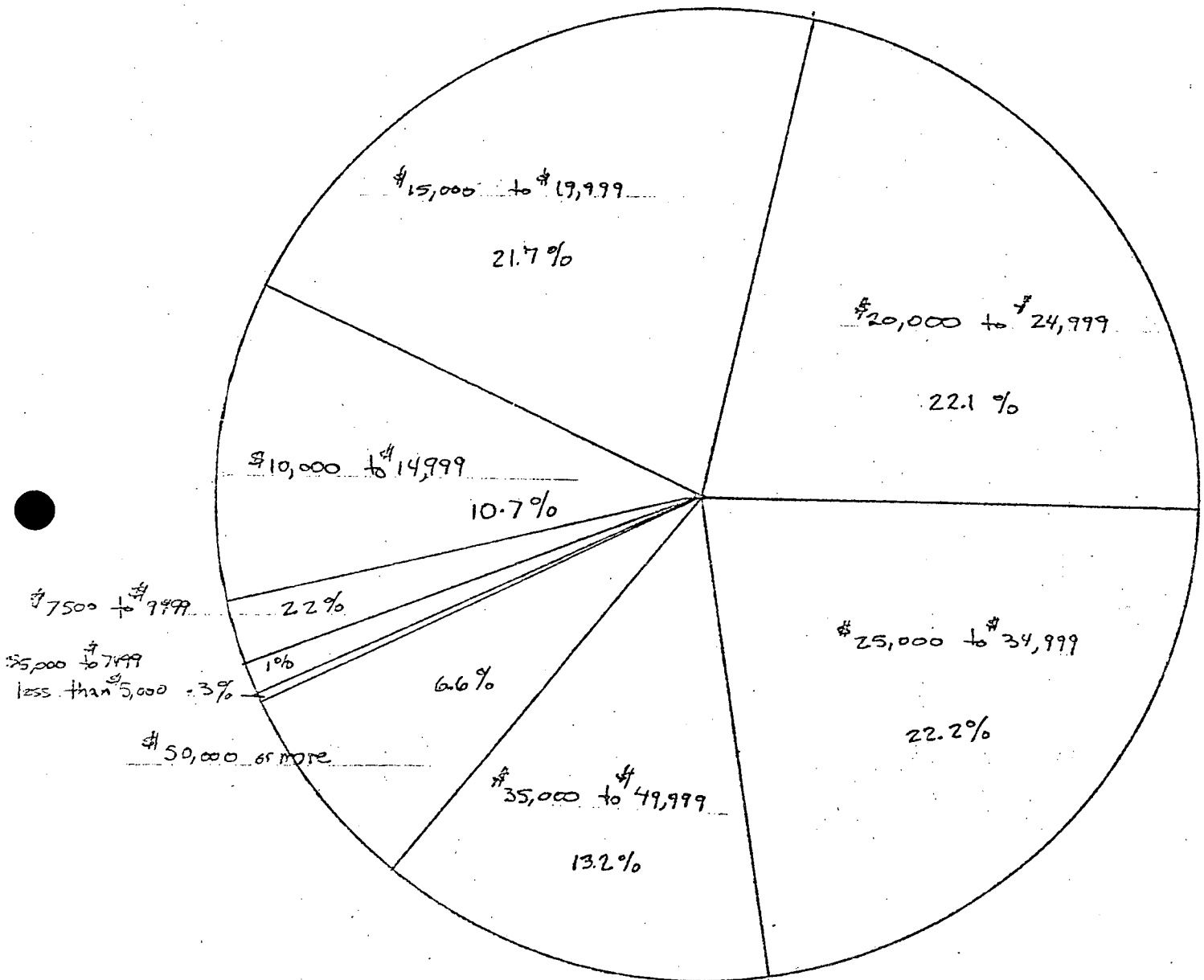
MILAN

Previous Census provided information on dilapidated or deteriorating structures, however, since the 1970 U.S. Census was conducted through a mail survey, this was impossible. Several structural characteristics were collected which may give indication of structural quality. One of these is information on plumbing facilities. In 1970, 2.6% or 1,888 housing units within Washtenaw County lacked some or all plumbing facilities. This means that these were units which did not have hot and cold running water as well as a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside for the exclusive use of the occupants of that unit. Map 1 shows the percent of units within each minor civil division which lack complete plumbing. York Township has the greatest percent (9.8%) followed by Manchester Township (8.5%), Lodi Township (7.9%) and Bridgewater Township (7.1%). The City of Saline (0.7%) and Ypsilanti Township (0.8%) have the lowest percent of units lacking complete plumbing.

Other structural data revealed by the 1970 U.S. Census includes the following:

- .Kitchen facilities - 1.9% or 1,339 housing units in the County lacked complete kitchen facilities (installed sink with running water, a range and a mechanical refrigerator).
- .Heating equipment - almost 70% or 49,161 units used warm air furnaces.
- .Basements - over 77% or 55,146 units contained basements.
- .Air-conditioning - about 33% or 23,756 housing units had air-conditioning with 73% of these using room units and 27% having central air-conditioning.
- .Public sewer and water - 80.8% or 57,716 housing units utilized a public water supply while 80.1% or 57,236 units were connected to public sewer.
- .The average number of rooms per housing unit was 5.0 with 7.6% of all-year-round housing have 2 rooms or less while 4.8% had 9 rooms or more.
- .Age of structure

FIGURE 2 OWNER OCCUPIED 1970 HOUSING VALUE IN WASHTENAW COUNTY\*



\*Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on properties.

SOURCE:

Housing Value

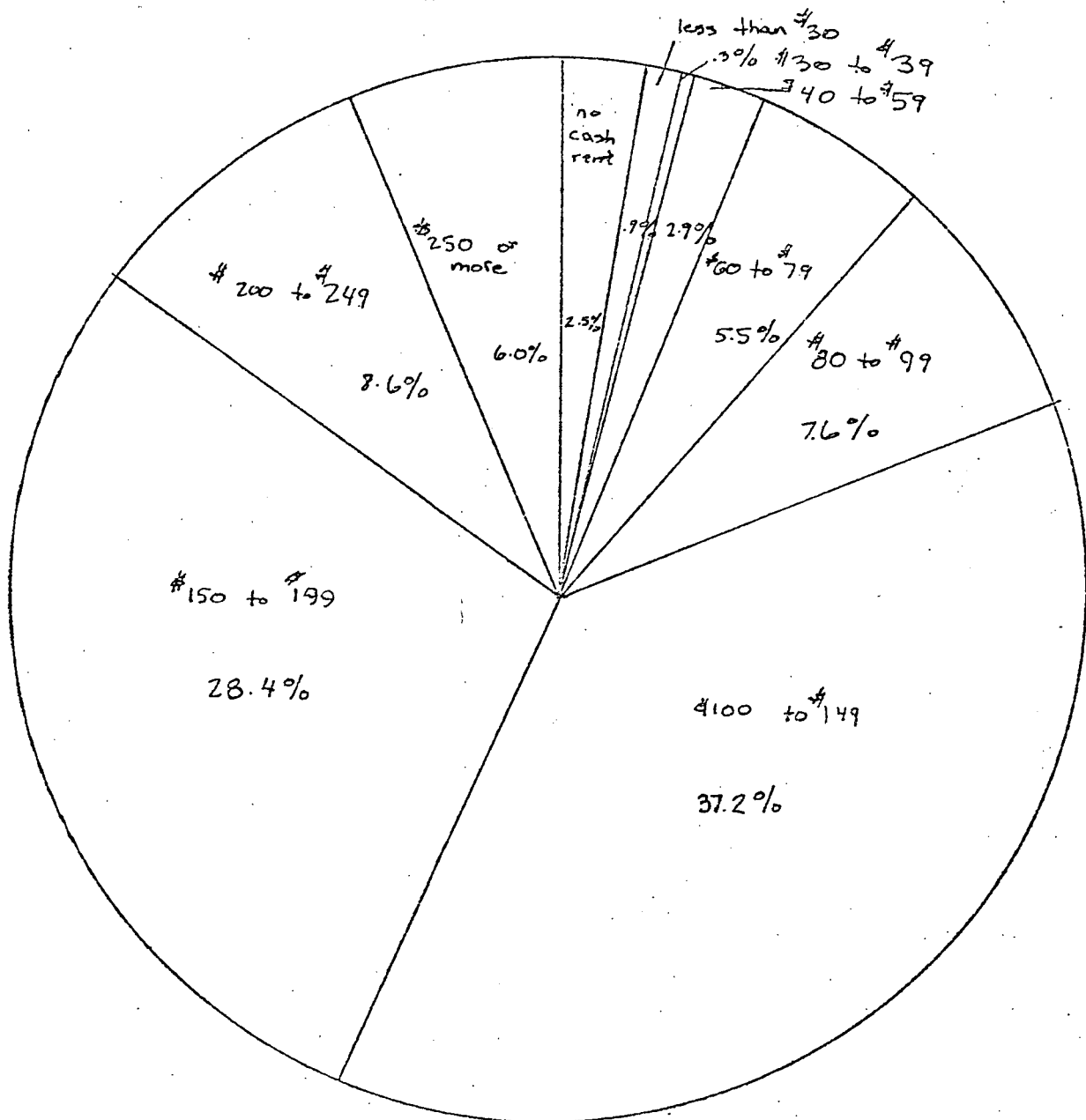
The average owner occupied housing unit in Washtenaw County in 1970 had a value of \$23,100. A distribution of the owner occupied housing value is shown on Figure 2.

Map 2 shows a general distribution of owner-occupied housing value by minor civil division. Ann Arbor Township has the highest owner occupied medium housing value in the County at \$49,135 followed by Scio Township with \$30,946. The lowest median values were Manchester Township (\$16,833), Northfield Township (\$17,461), Manchester Village (\$17,500) and Lodi Township (\$17,826).

The median value contract rent in Washtenaw County in 1970 was \$143. A distribution of contract rent is shown on Figure 3.



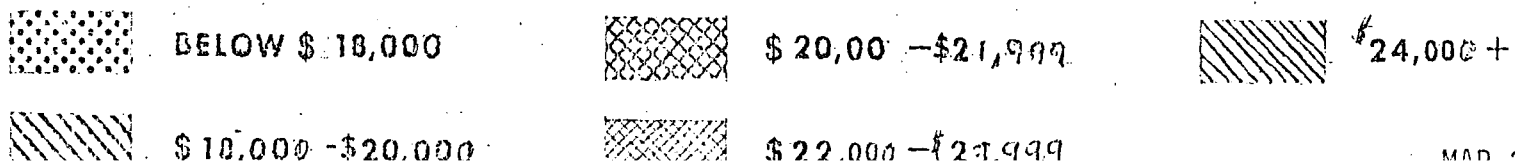
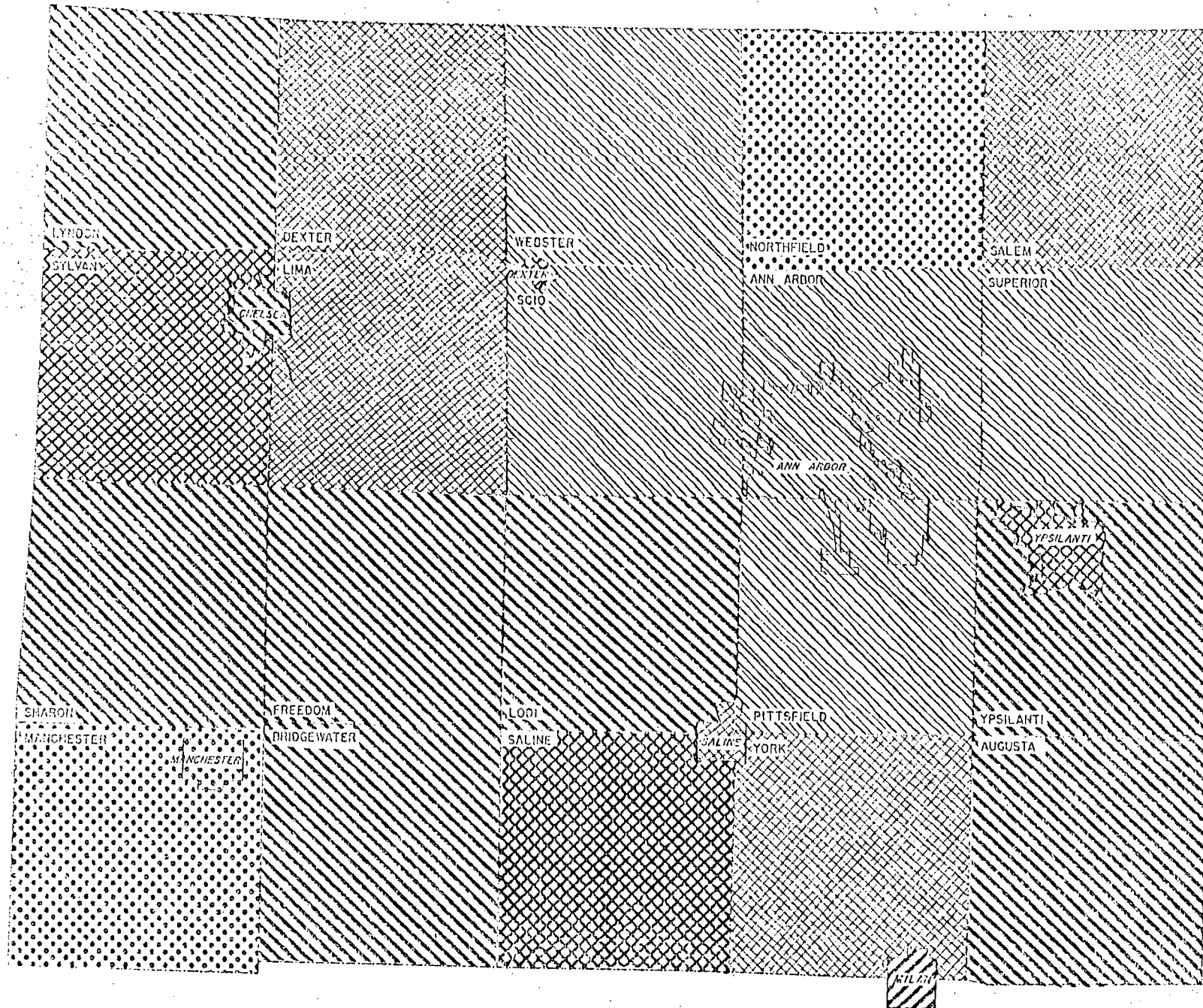
FIGURE 3 1970 CONTRACT RENT IN WASHTENAW COUNTY\*



\*Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

SOURCE:

# MEDIAN OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING VALUE



## GROWTH PROJECTIONS

### FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION CHANGE

This section discusses the three components of population change -- births, deaths and migration. Trends in these factors in Washtenaw County are examined and, where appropriate, compared to national, state and regional trends. This gives some perspective to the assumptions regarding these three components which were used as inputs to the population projections for Washtenaw County.

It is only through births, deaths and migration that the population can be altered. While birth rates and migration rates may fluctuate unpredictably over time, barring any catastrophe death rates or survivor rates are reasonably constant. Births and migration are the two components which are most variable, and therefore most difficult to predict. Once the population "cohort" or age group is born the largest unknown factor in predicting its size in future years is migration.

#### Births

Compared to mortality rates, the birth rate (number of children born per 1,000 population) and the fertility rate (number of children born per 1,000 women age 15 to 44) fluctuate considerably over time. For this reason it is difficult to anticipate future birth and fertility rates, especially as these rates are affected by many unpredictable and often intangible factors. Economic conditions, knowledge and use of birth control techniques, abortion laws, and attitudes towards marriage and childbearing are factors in our culture which are subject to constant variation.

Characteristics which are peculiar to the population being considered will also affect these rates. The age-sex composition is important -- obviously the higher the proportion of women of child-bearing age, the more likely is the birth rate to be higher, although this does not necessarily apply to the fertility rate. Also important are the socio-economic characteristics of the particular population. Research by the U.S. Bureau of the Census has shown that educational attainment, family income,

race and ethnic group and urban or rural residence are strongly related to fertility rates.<sup>1</sup>

Forecasting future births is especially critical since it has both an immediate and long-lasting effect on the population size and composition. For example, the persons born each year not only affect the size and composition of the population at that time, but also have a second effect on the population when they are in the 15 to 44 age group and the females of the group are of childbearing age.

National birth rates over the past few decades have shown a gradual rise from the 19.4 children per 1,000 population in 1940, to the 25.2 children per 1,000 population in 1957.<sup>2</sup> Apart from a slight increase during the years 1969 and 1970, the rate has declined steadily since this peak to a low of 15.6 children in 1972.<sup>3</sup> This decrease has been such that in spite of the substantial increases in the number of women of childbearing age over the last few years, the absolute number of births in these recent years has been falling.<sup>4</sup> Population projections for the nation and for the Southeast Michigan Region have been recently revised downward due to this slowdown in the birth and fertility rates. The seven-county region's forecasted population growth during the 1970 to 1990 period has been revised from 2.2 million to 1.3 million, resulting in a 1990 regional population projection of 6,068,793.<sup>5</sup> Due to this slower population growth, it has been cautiously suggested that a "replacement" level of national population growth may be reached within this decade. The replacement level is the level at which the number of children born per family replaces the parents and the children who die in infancy. If this replacement level were maintained for approximately seventy years, zero population growth would be achieved.<sup>6</sup>

While it is not certain what has caused the long-term decline in fertility rates, especially the recent sharp decline, the recession of 1970, changing roles for women, postponement of marriage and childbearing, concern for environmental quality,

widespread knowledge and availability of reliable birth control techniques, and liberalized abortion laws are believed to be contributing factors.

Compared to national rates, birth rates in Michigan over the past few decades have been higher, although they have paralleled the same trend of decline. Washtenaw County's birth rates have been higher again and this is accounted for by the high proportion of young adults in the County. When fertility rates are calculated, the rate for Washtenaw County is lower than the rate for the State of Michigan and the Nation as a

TABLE 5  
BIRTH RATES\* FOR THE UNITED STATES,  
MICHIGAN AND WASHTENAW COUNTY: 1950-1970  
\*Birth rate = number of births per 1,000 population

YEAR	UNITED STATES	MICHIGAN	WASHTENAW COUNTY
1950	24.1	25.5	25.4
1960	23.7	25.0	25.3
1961	23.3	24.5	25.8
1962	22.4	23.1	23.5
1963	21.7	22.3	22.8
1964	21.0	21.5	21.3
1965	19.4	20.1	20.3
1966	18.4	19.9	20.3
1967	17.8	19.1	19.6
1968	17.5	18.3	20.0
1969	17.7	N.A.	20.1
1970	18.2	19.3	19.4

N.A. — not available.

Sources: U.S. Public Health Service, Vital Statistics of the United States, Section I, 1960, 1968.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1971, Washington D.C., 1971.

Michigan Department of Public Health, Michigan Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Health Statistics, 1968-1969.

whole. As shown in Table 5, the trend of decline in Washtenaw County has lagged behind that seen at the state and national levels by a few years, although it has followed the same basic pattern.

The prediction of future fertility rates is partially based on past trends in fertility, and partially on estimates of future conditions which will affect fertility rates. National population projections done by the U.S. Bureau of the Census have used four alternative fertility projections based on different assumptions. These projections are labelled Series C, D, E and F and differ only according to the assumptions for fertility. These assumptions are that the average number of children upon completion of childbearing will be 2.8, 2.5, 2.1 and 1.8 respectively.<sup>7</sup> The past and present fertility rates for the United States, Michigan and Washtenaw County are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6  
FERTILITY RATES\* FOR THE UNITED STATES,  
MICHIGAN AND WASHTENAW COUNTY: 1950-1970.  
\*Fertility rate = number of births per 1,000 women of  
childbearing age (15 to 44 years old)

YEAR	UNITED STATES	MICHIGAN	WASHTENAW COUNTY
1950	106.2	110.5	104.5
1955	118.0	N.A.	N.A.
1960	118.0	123.3	106.5
1965	96.6	N.A.	N.A.
1970	87.7	91.7	72.2

N.A. — not available.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, Vital Statistics of the United States, Section I, 1968.

Michigan Department of Public Health, Michigan Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Health Statistics 1968-1969.

In an attempt to better predict national fertility rates, a sample survey was undertaken in 1967 (1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity).<sup>8</sup> Married women, 14 to 39 years of age who were living with their husbands, were asked to indicate the number of children they expected to have by the time their family was completed. It was found that younger wives expected to have smaller families than did older wives. For example, 18 and 19 year olds expected to have an average of 2.72 children, while wives 35 to 39 years of age expected to have an average of 3.30 children. While expectations and eventualities are two different things, the results of the survey do indicate that future family size will most probably be smaller than those in the past.

In conjunction with these results, however, trends in the timing and spacing of births are important. While the 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity would suggest a reduction in family size in the future, the latest national population projections assume a lower average age of mothers in the future as stable and prosperous economic conditions encourage parents to have their families without substantial delays. This has the effect of increasing the number of births over a given period of time and, hence, the projected population.<sup>9</sup>

These two anticipated trends — smaller families and their occurrence soon after marriage result in two projections of national fertility rates (Series B and C) which are gradually increasing from a low point in 1972. Series E and F project a further decrease in fertility rates.

Projections of Washtenaw County's fertility rate are based on an extension of past trends of this rate in the County. Over the 1960 and 1970 decade, the County's fertility rate dropped considerably from 1960 figure of 106.5 births per thousand women of childbearing age to a 1970 figure of 72.2. Since 1970, the rate has fallen even further. For the population projections for the County, therefore, the assumption was made that the County's fertility rate would continue to fall until 1980 and then remain constant.

### Deaths

Of the three factors affecting population size and composition, the death rate can be predicted with the greatest degree of accuracy as, barring catastrophes, it does not vary greatly from one year to another. Future death rates, however, should continue to slowly decline as medical breakthroughs occur, as improvements are made in automobile safety, and if active international conflicts involving the United States subside. Accidents, however, will always account for a certain number of untimely deaths.

Washtenaw County's death rates for the total population (see Table 7) have been consistently lower than rates for the State of Michigan over the past twenty years. Michigan's death rates have, in turn, been lower than those for the nation as a whole. The factor primarily responsible for the County's low rates is the disproportionately high number of young people residing here.

TABLE 7  
DEATH RATES FOR THE UNITED STATES,  
MICHIGAN AND WASHTENAW COUNTY: 1950-1970

YEAR	UNITED STATES	MICHIGAN	WASHTENAW COUNTY
1950	9.6	9.0	7.1
1955	9.3	8.7	6.9
1960	9.5	8.7	6.4
1965	9.4	9.0	6.1
1970	9.4*	8.6	5.9

\* Preliminary.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1971, Washington D.C., 1971.

Michigan Department of Public Health, Michigan Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Health Statistics, 1968-1969.

Projected age-sex specific death rates developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for their national population projections were used for Washtenaw County's population projections.

### Migration

Of the three components affecting population, migration is the most difficult to predict as it depends on many factors both national and local each of which may vary considerably and unpredictably over a short period of time. Such factors as the national, state and regional economy; local and neighboring economic conditions, including employment opportunities; the general attractiveness of the area as a place to live; the attractiveness of neighboring areas; the location of certain institutions such as colleges, medical centers, military centers; and the accessibility of an area to centers of employment and recreational facilities will all influence the number of people moving in and out. As the population of the U.S. has become increasingly mobile, migration as a factor influencing the population size of local areas has become increasingly important. The fact that migration affects the numbers of all age and sex groups makes it a constant problem of measurement, more difficult than births which only affect the numbers in the lowest age group. The lack of records of migration adds to this problem, whereas the birth and death registrations do give a check on past events in these areas.

The most important influence contributing to future population growth in Washtenaw County will undoubtedly be migration. Although natural increase will also be a contributor, its significance has been steadily decreasing since 1955 and is projected to decrease even further. During the 1950 to 1960 decade, the increase in population in Washtenaw County was 35,000. Of this figure 30,386 was a result of births exceeding

deaths and 7,448 was due to migration.<sup>80</sup> During the 1960 to 1970 decade, however, with the increase being 61,663 approximately 30,153 was due to natural increase and 31,510 due to migration.<sup>81</sup> With fertility rate projected to stay constant or decrease slightly, it can be assumed that Washtenaw County's population increases in the future will be largely due to net in-migration to the County.

In recent decades the growth of the two major universities, the University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University, has had a significant impact on the migration rate into Washtenaw County. Enrollment figures for these two institutions have mushroomed (1950-18,641; 1960-26,463; 1970-52,905<sup>82</sup>) with a corresponding increase in students, dependents, university faculty and staff, and community workers and business people serving the increased demand thus created. Other influences on migration such as the expansion of local employment centers and the outward movement of urbanization from the Detroit Metropolitan Area have also played a role in attracting more residents to Washtenaw County.

At this point in time, indications are that university enrollments at both the University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University are levelling off and will not significantly increase in the foreseeable future.<sup>83</sup> This then reduces the influence of the universities on migration into Washtenaw County.

At the same time, however, other factors appear to be becoming increasingly important as influences on migration. Industry in

the County, both heavy and light, has been increasing as companies attracted by the resources of the County are moving into the area. There is also a trend for national or regional companies to decentralize their activities and locate branches in smaller centers, e.g., the Saline Ford Plant and the Milan Owens-Illinois, Fruehauf and U.S. Steel Plants. The increase in established employment centers such as the proposed expansion of the Willow Run Airport, also signifies an enlarged future employment base for the County.

With the County's location on the edge of the Detroit Metropolitan Area, an increasing number of residents will continue to move into Washtenaw County and to commute to other counties (notably Wayne) to work. The attractiveness of the County combined with a strengthening of transportation links to other parts of the region, continuing problems in the larger urban centers to the east, and proposed plans for extending sewer and water services to many presently undeveloped parts of the County indicate that Washtenaw County will continue to grow at a rapid rate. This is particularly so in the eastern part of the County where plans for sewer service areas imply total development. If these plans are implemented, there will be an abundance of serviced and vacant land ripe for development to accommodate the westward spread of urbanization from the Detroit metropolitan area. The eastern part of the County will also find itself conveniently located to the employment centers which are increasingly being relocated in the outer fringes of the metropolitan complex.

#### NOTES

1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 36, April 1971.
2. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1970 (91st edition) Washington, D.C., 1970.

3. National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 21, No. 12, March 1, 1973.
4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract.
5. SEMCOG staff memorandum to James L. Trainor from Donald L. Lamb (11/30/71).
6. American Medical News, July 17, 1972.
7. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports (P-25 No. 493), Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1972 to 2020 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972).
8. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports (P-20 No. 211), Previous and Prospective Fertility, 1967 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971).
9. Ibid.
10. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Net migration of the Population, 1950 to 1960, by Age, Sex and Color," Population-Migration Report, Volume 1, Pt. 6.
11. Calculated from statistics in Michigan Department of Public Health, Michigan Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Health Statistics, annual reports 1960 to 1970.
12. Enrollment figures obtained from Dr. P. A. Ostafin of the Office of Student Affairs, University of Michigan, and the Office of the Registrar, Eastern Michigan University.
13. Ibid.

## 1980 and 1990 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The basic projection method used was the "cohort survival" method which accounts for the three influences on population size and composition: births, deaths, and migration. In essence this method is relatively simple. The current or base year population is divided into 5-year age groups, male and female. These age/sex groups are then "survived" over a five-year time period to the next higher age group. That is, within each group an adjustment is made for deaths and for net migration occurring during the five-year period. Projections for the 0-5 year age group existing at the end of each period are based on estimates of fertility rates. The advantage of this technique is that consideration can be given to different trends in the three influences on population change and thus the dynamics of future growth can be seen. This is often as important as the projected figure itself. Another advantage is that an age-sex distribution for the projected population is obtained. A working paper describing this projection technique in more detail, the computer outputs, the assumptions used, and an updating procedure is available from the office of the County Planning Commission.

Staff's judgment regarding present and future conditions affecting county population size in the coming decades, tempered the inputs to the cohort survival method and influenced the evaluation of the output. Judgemental factors included knowledge of such developments as enlarged areas to be served by sewers, improvements in transportation links to other centers of population and employment, and assessments of future employment opportunities in the County. These led to assumptions which were used, together with past trends in migration, to predict future migration rates. The assessment of more intangible aspects such as changes in future life styles and, hence, future residential living preferences and patterns was also important in the prediction of future migration and fertility rates.

Past trends in population growth in the County were examined to give some perspective to assumptions made about future population size and distribution. Likewise projections undertaken by other agencies and projections done in earlier years by the Washtenaw County Metropolitan Planning Commission staff were used as points of comparison.

These projected figures then are a result of a consideration of all the inputs just mentioned. A cyclical process was used whereby the judgments of staff were translated into assumed future rates, which were used as input to the cohort-survival computer program.

Projections were carried out for Washtenaw County as a whole and for three sub-areas within the County. These projections were then distributed to the minor civil divisions based on a consideration of the relevant factors operating within each unit. The following is a brief description of the methodology for the three levels of projections (total County, sub-areas, and minor civil divisions) and the resultant 1980 and 1990 population forecasts.

### County

The projected figures for the total County were based on the assumption that net migration into the County would increase in the coming years. This assumption was made even though university enrollments are predicted to level off at both the University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University. Indications that the County would continue to attract sources of employment and would increasingly become a part of the Detroit metropolitan area pointed to an increase in in-migration in future years.

This projected increase in migration was combined with a projected decrease in the number of births per woman to arrive at the projected county totals for 1980 and 1990 as shown on Table 8.



TABLE 8  
POPULATION OF WASHTENAW COUNTY: 1960-1990

YEAR	POPULATION	TOTAL INCREASE	PERCENT INCREASE
1960	172,440		
1970	234,103	61,663	35.8%
1980	323,000	88,897	38.0%
1990	445,000	122,000	37.8%

#### Sub Areas

Due to the operation of different influences on growth in different parts of the County, individual projections were also made for three sub-areas (see Map 7).

These sub-areas are:

- 1) The Ann Arbor Area (Ann Arbor City, the Townships of Ann Arbor, Pittsfield and Scio).
- 2) The Ypsilanti Area (Ypsilanti City and the Townships of Superior and Ypsilanti).
- 3) The Balance of County (civil divisions not included in the above two categories).

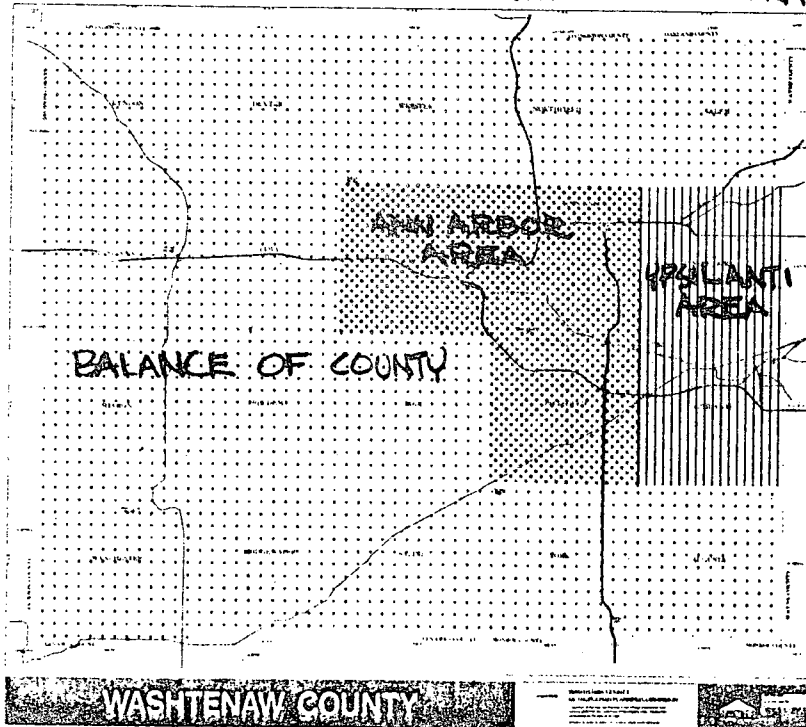
This sub-division of the County was considered to be the most appropriate breakdown even though it does not imply that influences operating in each division are uniform throughout it. For example, parts of Pittsfield Township are more influenced by happenings in the Ypsilanti area than the Ann Arbor area.

The Ann Arbor area is projected to grow at a rate of increase slightly lower than that evidenced in the area during the 1960 to 1970 decade. Because of the already large population base, however, the absolute growth per decade will continue to increase. It was assumed that the attractiveness of the Ann Arbor area--socially, culturally, and physically--should still ensure a steady influx of new residents, even though the rate of in-migration to the area is expected to slow down compared to the high 1960-1970 rate. This slowdown is largely due to the anticipated levelling off of enrollments at the University of Michigan. It was assumed that future fertility rates in the Ann Arbor area would continue to decline until 1980.

It was assumed that the Ypsilanti area with its location close to the employment centers on the western side of the Detroit Metropolitan Area and its sewer plans to open up the area for development would have an increasing migration rate in the future and hence was projected to grow at a higher rate in the future than in the past. Fertility rates in this area, as in other areas of the County, should also continue to decline in the short

MAP 7

#### SUB-AREAS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY



run, although rates are higher in this area than in other areas.

The Balance of County population was more difficult to project. Here there are many possible influences on growth and development, all promising to become increasingly important in the future. It was assumed that the net in-migration to the Balance of County Area would increase considerably in the 1970's and 1980's, as transportation networks are improved, as sewer service opens up undeveloped areas, and as residents and employment centers continue to want to escape from the denser urban concentrations.

Projected figures for the three sub-areas, together with 1960 and 1970 populations are as follows:

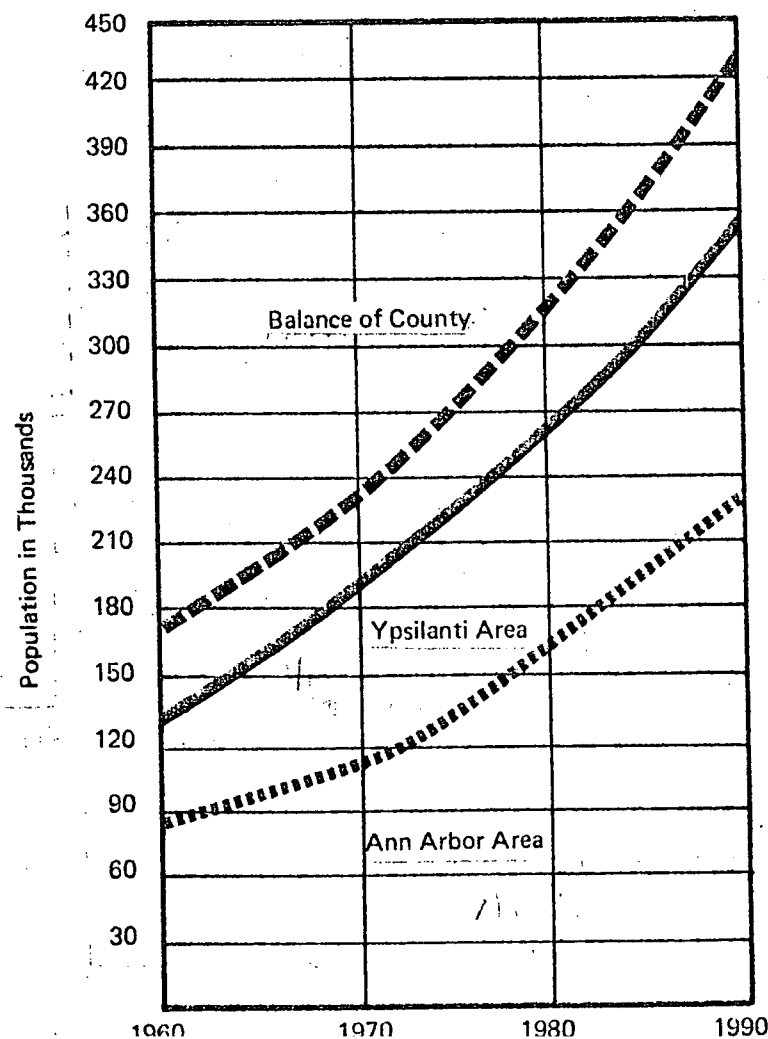
**TABLE 9**  
**POPULATION OF THE**  
**SUB-AREAS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY: 1960-1990**

Sub Area	Year	Population	Total Increase	% of Increase
Ann Arbor Area	1960	81,358	---	---
	1970	117,072	35,714	43.9
	1980	163,500	46,428	39.7
	1990	222,000	58,500	35.8
Ypsilanti Area	1960	50,507	---	---
	1970	68,294	17,787	35.2
	1980	92,000	23,706	34.7
	1990	129,000	37,000	40.2
Balance of County	1960	40,575	---	---
	1970	48,737	8,162	20.1
	1980	67,500	18,763	38.5
	1990	94,000	26,500	39.3

Source: 1960 and 1970 U.S. Census.  
1980 and 1990 Washtenaw County Metropolitan Planning

Figure 8 illustrates the proportion of the total County population within each of the sub-areas.

**FIGURE 8**  
**POPULATION OF WASHTENAW COUNTY**  
**BY SUB-AREA: 1960-1990**



#### Minor Civil Divisions

In distributing the forecasted population of the sub-areas to the minor civil divisions the following guides were used:

1. **POPULATION BASE** — The population of the area according to the 1970 census, supplemented by later estimates of the current population.
2. **GROWTH RATE** — The area's history of population change every tenth or censal year, plus its history of growth as revealed by more recent and frequent indicators such as building permits for new dwelling units.
3. **HOLDING CAPACITY** — The number of persons or dwelling units which could be accommodated within the civil division's residential areas based on assumed future residential use areas and densities. Such assumptions, in turn, are based upon considerations of current zoning and plans, existing land use, development capabilities due to soil and slope conditions, and utilities availability, along with an estimate of the likelihood of change in these factors.
4. **CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT FACTORS** — This includes an identification of civil divisions which will be getting central sewer and water systems for the first time,

and also includes considerations of such things as how a new freeway may alter development pressures.

For each township, village, and city the 1970 population was used as a starting point. This was extended to 1980 and 1990, on the basis of the per-decade absolute increment since 1940, plus changes in that rate. Next the estimated population change over the period 1967 through 1971, based on dwelling unit building permits granted during the period was examined, and the 1970 to 1990 rates were adjusted accordingly. Further changes were made in areas in which central sewer and water service has been introduced or in which it will probably be introduced during the period of the forecast.

For the purpose of population forecasting it was assumed that the County's existing urbanized areas will continue to expand and that sewer and water systems will be present. However, no assumptions were made regarding ownership or administration of the system. Neither were any assumptions made concerning annexation. To maximize the usefulness of the forecasts, they were structured and presented according to 1970 political boundaries and also for each complete urbanized/sewered area.

TABLE 10  
POPULATION FORECAST FOR WASHTENAW COUNTY BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISION: 1980 and 1990

CIVIL DIVISIONS* (1970 Boundaries)	Actual	1970 Rounded	1970-1980 Change	1980	1980-1990 Change	1990
Ann Arbor City	100,035	100,000	+13,000	113,000	+ 6,400	119,400
Ann Arbor Township	3,488	3,500	+13,500	17,000	+ 23,100	40,100
Pittsfield Township	8,073	8,100	+15,000	23,100	+ 15,700	38,800
Scio Township	5,476	5,500	+ 4,900	10,400	+ 13,300	23,700
ANN ARBOR AREA	117,072	117,100	+46,400	163,500	+ 58,500	222,000
Ypsilanti City	29,538	29,500	+ 4,500	34,000	+ 3,000	37,000
Superior Township	5,562	5,600	+ 4,200	9,800	+ 9,500	19,300
Ypsilanti Township	33,194	33,200	+15,000	48,200	+ 24,500	72,700
YPSILANTI AREA	68,294	68,300	+23,700	92,000	+ 37,000	129,000
Chelsea Village	3,858	3,900	+ 500	4,400	+ 600	5,000
Dexter Village	1,729	1,700	+ 100	1,800	+ 100	1,900
Manchester Village	1,650	1,700	+ 100	1,800	+ 200	2,000
Milan City	3,239	3,200	+ 400	3,600	+ 600	4,200
Saline City	4,811	4,800	+ 2,900	7,700	+ 1,300	9,000
Augusta Township	4,378	4,400	+ 1,500	5,900	+ 2,200	8,100
Bridgewater Twp.	1,204	1,200	+ 300	1,500	+ 400	1,900
Dexter Township	2,238	2,200	+ 1,300	3,500	+ 1,600	5,100
Freedom Township	1,267	1,300	+ 300	1,600	+ 400	2,000
Lima Township	1,281	1,300	+ 900	2,200	+ 1,200	3,400
Lodi Township	1,934	1,900	+ 1,600	3,500	+ 2,800	6,300
Lyndon Township	1,373	1,400	+ 800	2,200	+ 1,000	3,200
Manchester Twp.	1,206	1,200	+ 300	1,500	+ 400	1,900
Northfield Twp.	3,975	4,000	+ 2,100	6,100	+ 3,300	9,400
Salem Township	3,001	3,000	+ 1,300	4,300	+ 3,100	7,400
Saline Township	922	900	+ 600	1,500	+ 1,600	3,100
Sharon Township	831	800	+ 400	1,200	+ 500	1,700
Sylvan Township	1,642	1,600	+ 500	2,100	+ 1,000	3,100
Webster Township	1,981	2,000	+ 1,100	3,100	+ 1,400	4,500
York Township	6,217	6,200	+ 1,800	8,000	+ 2,800	10,800
BALANCE OF COUNTY	48,737	48,700	+18,800	67,500	+ 26,500	94,000
TOTAL COUNTY	234,103	234,100	+88,900	323,000	+122,000	445,000

\*The political boundaries for the minor civil divisions are those used in the 1970 U.S. Census. They do not necessarily conform to the present boundaries of those municipalities. The 1980 and 1990 population listings above include only those persons residing within the 1970 boundaries and do not reflect any annexation or other future Boundary Change.

Table 11 contains the 1980 and 1990 population forecasts for each urbanized sewerage area. Again, no specific annexation policy should be inferred from the data. Our assumptions relate only to the direction and extent of utility service and urban growth.

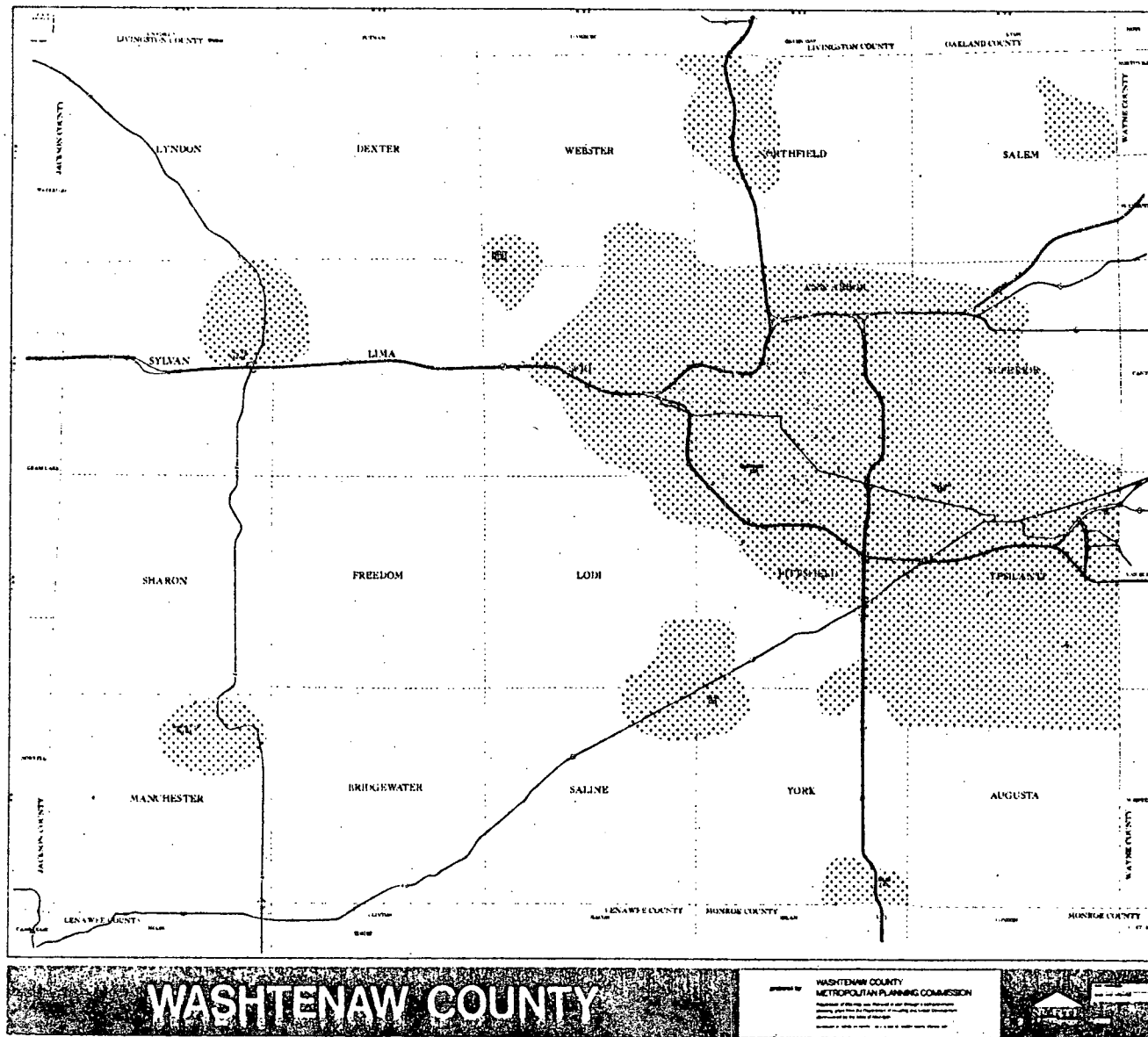
Table 11 contains the 1980 and 1990 population forecasts for each urbanized sewerage area. Again, no specific annexation policy should be inferred from the data. Our assumptions relate only to the direction and extent of utility service and urban growth.

**TABLE 11**  
**PROJECTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE MAJOR URBANIZED AREAS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY: 1970-1990**

URBANIZED AREA	1970 ROUNDED	1970-1980 GROWTH	1980	1980-1990 GROWTH	1990
Ann Arbor*	108,200	+49,800	158,000	+ 59,600	217,600
Ypsilanti*	63,900	+29,600	93,500	+ 40,600	134,100
Saline	4,800	+ 4,900	9,700	+ 5,800	15,500
Milan	3,700	+ 1,500	5,200	+ 1,800	7,000
Chelsea	3,900	+ 900	4,800	+ 1,400	6,200
Dexter	1,700	+ 800	2,500	+ 1,000	3,500
Manchester	1,700	+ 100	1,800	+ 300	2,100
Whitmore Lake	1,100	+ 2,400	3,500	+ 3,600	7,100
Salem	0	+ 800	800	+ 2,800	3,600
<b>TOTAL URBANIZED POPULATION</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>+90,800</b>	<b>279,800</b>	<b>+116,900</b>	<b>396,700</b>

\*In addition to the population contained within the area illustrated on Map 4, these figures include the 1970 population of two non-contiguous areas of central sewer service. The Ann Arbor figures include 400 persons in the Loch Alpine Subdivision in Scio and Webster Townships. The Ypsilanti figures include 500 persons living along Textile and Whittaker Roads in Ypsilanti Township.

Map 8 illustrates the generalized locations of the 1990 urbanized areas based on the population forecasts.



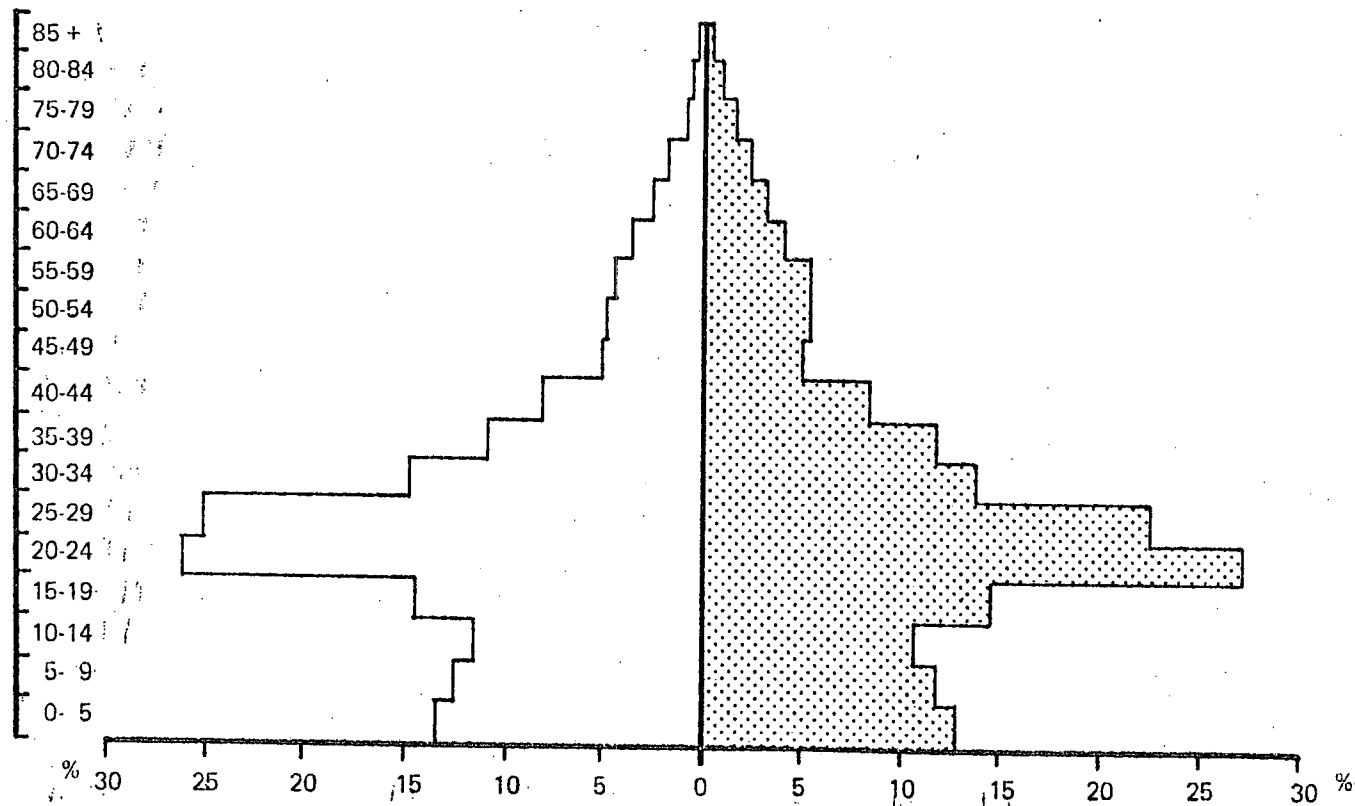
### AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTED POPULATION

The projected age-sex distribution of the 1980 and 1990 populations for Washtenaw County is shown in Figure 9. It is suggested that, rather than use figures for individual age groups, several groups be combined for a more general but more accurate figure. This is because the age distribution is highly subject to the influence of such unpredictable factors as state

policies on university growth, the extent of suburbanization of the County and the type of residential development which occurs, and the type of industry which locates in the County.

As can be seen from the population pyramids, even though the future fertility rate in the County is expected to continue to decrease until 1980, the absolute number of births is expected

FIGURE 9a



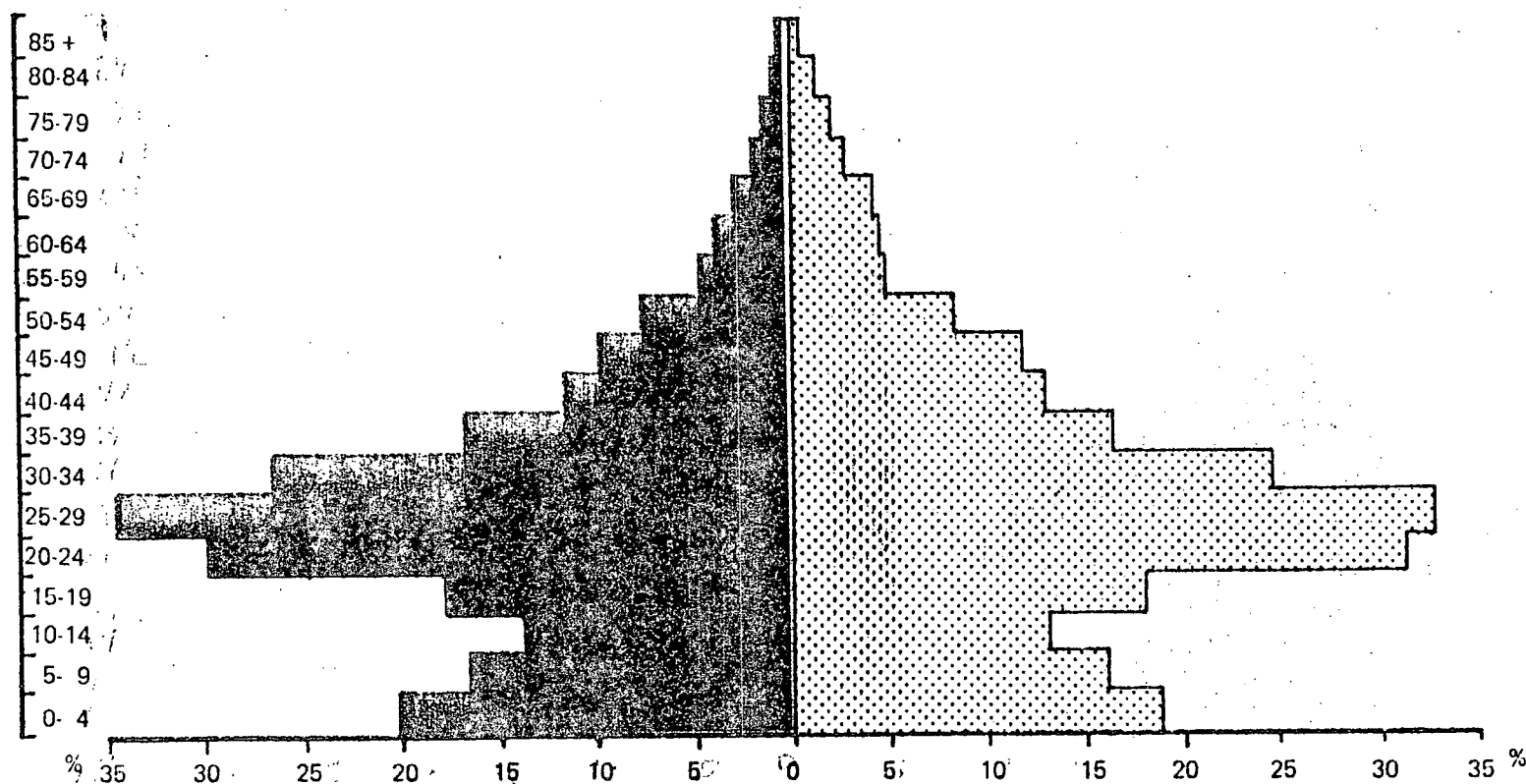
AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF WASHTENAW COUNTY'S  
PROJECTED POPULATION: 1980

to continue to increase slowly. This, however, will depend to a large extent on the age of the residents moving into the County from other areas. If these in-migrants are predominantly of young childbearing age, the above pattern should eventuate. If not, the increase in the number of births may be much slower.

The County's number of school age population (5 to 19 years

old) is also projected to increase over the next two decades. The relative proportion of this group to the total county population, however, will decline according to the projected age-sex distributions. In 1970 the proportion of school age residents was 30%, in 1980 it is projected to be 23% and in 1990, 21%. The projections for the over-60 age group indicate a gradual increase in the number of senior citizens living in the County in the near future.

FIGURE 9b



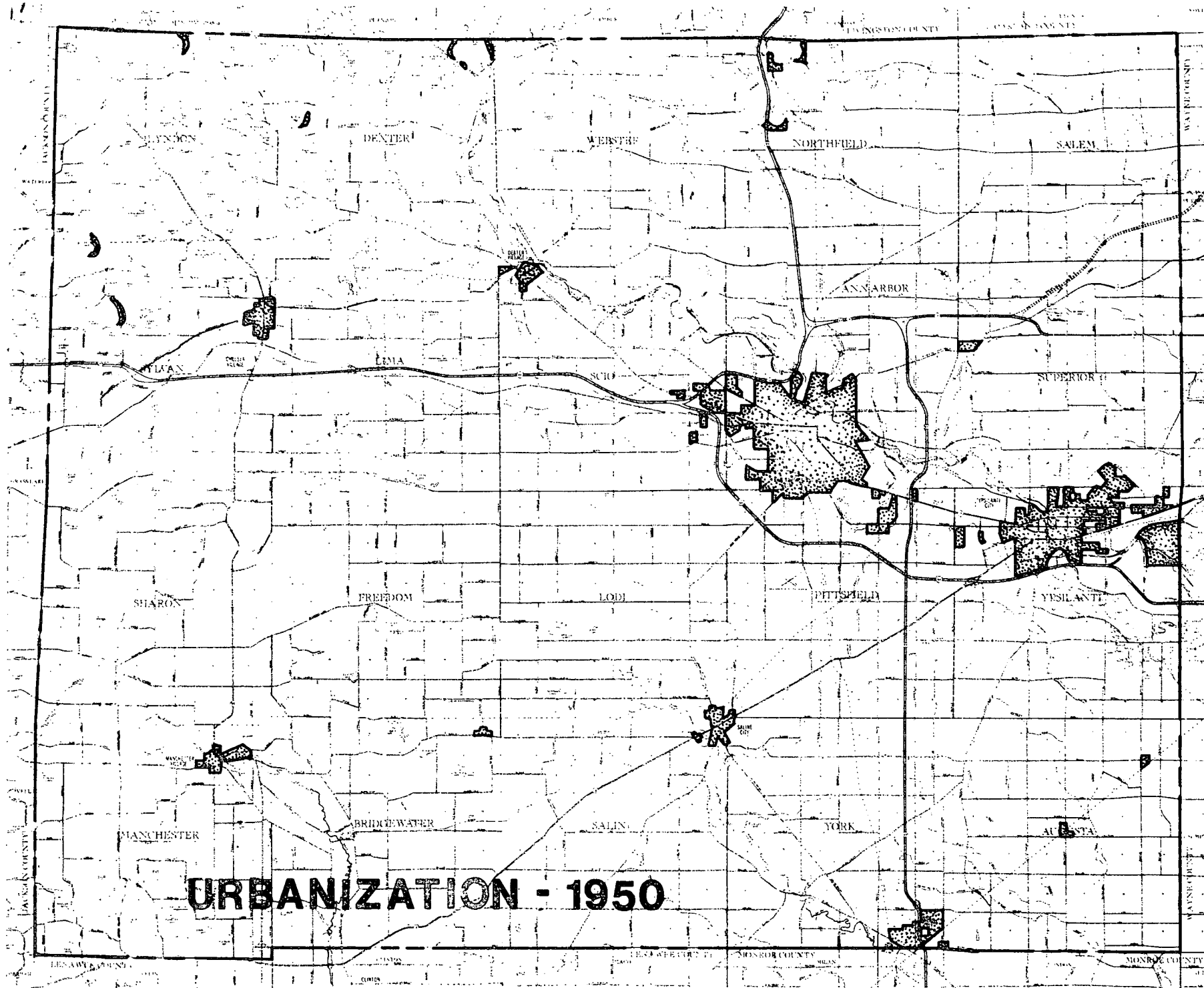
AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF WASHTENAW COUNTY'S  
PROJECTED POPULATION: 1990

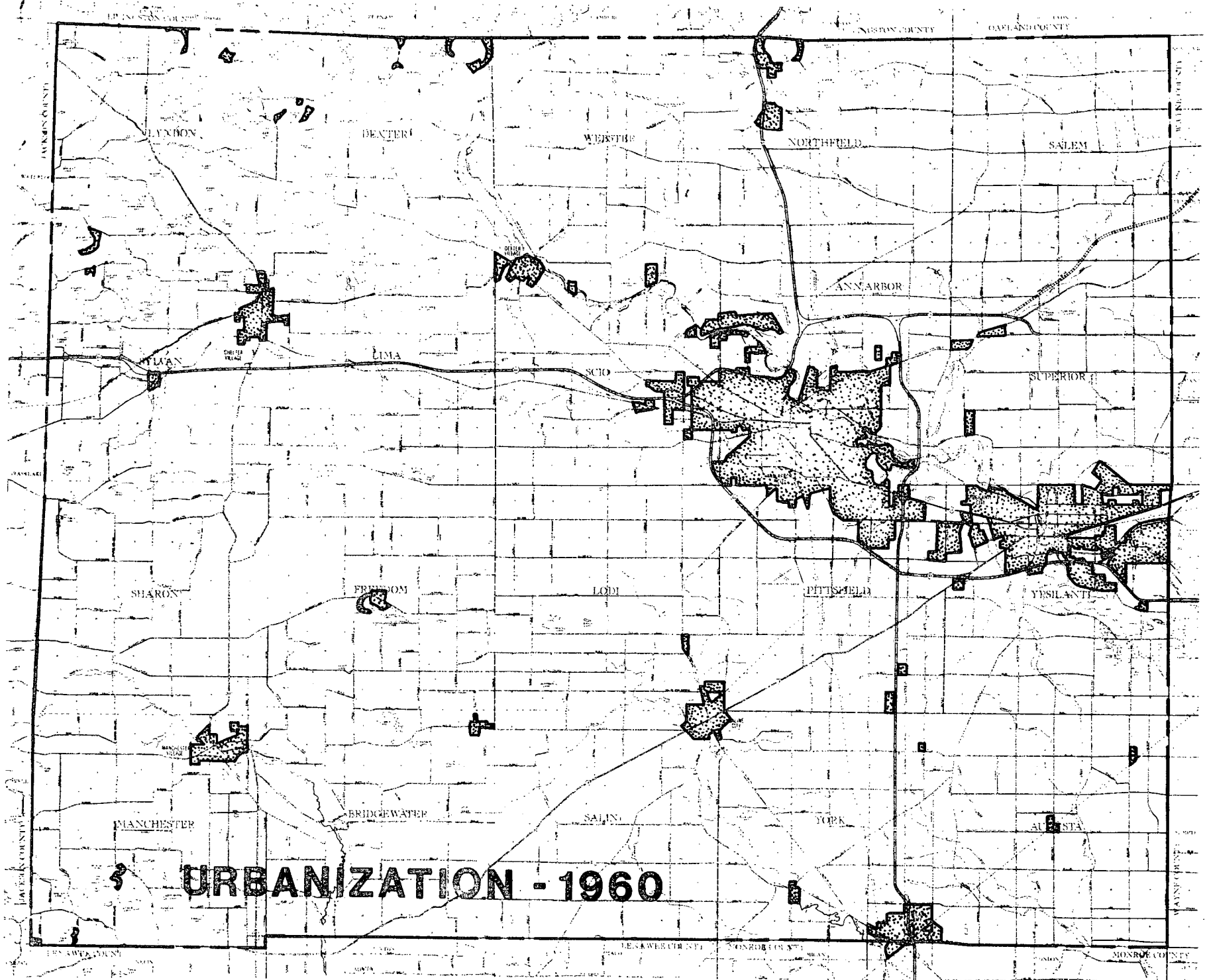


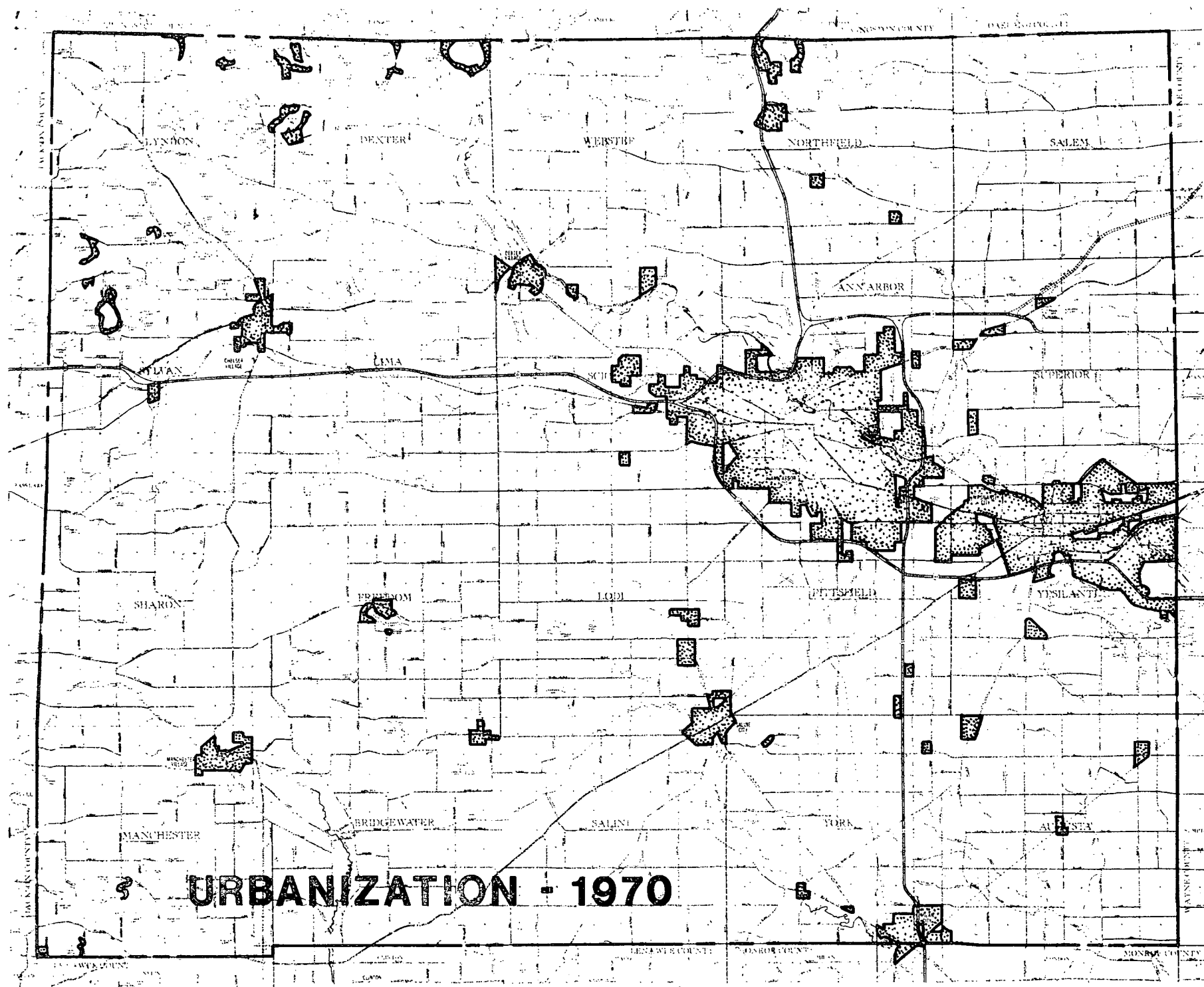
## URBANIZATION PATTERNS

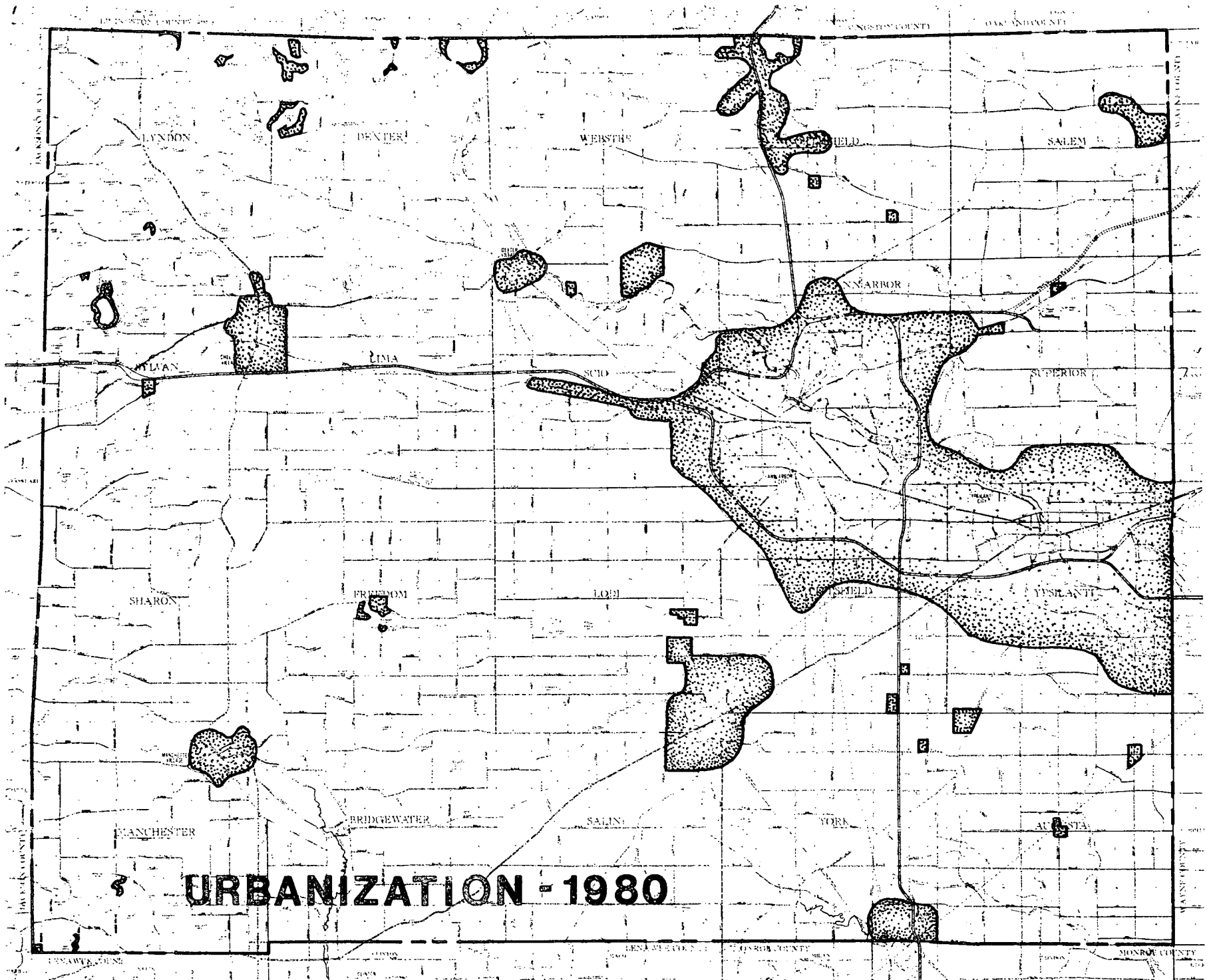
The following series of five maps describes graphically the trend of urbanized growth decade by decade in the County since 1950. As can be seen the greatest increase where urban type development has occurred between 1950 and 1970 has been in the mid-eastern part of the County including the communities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti Cities and Ypsilanti Township.

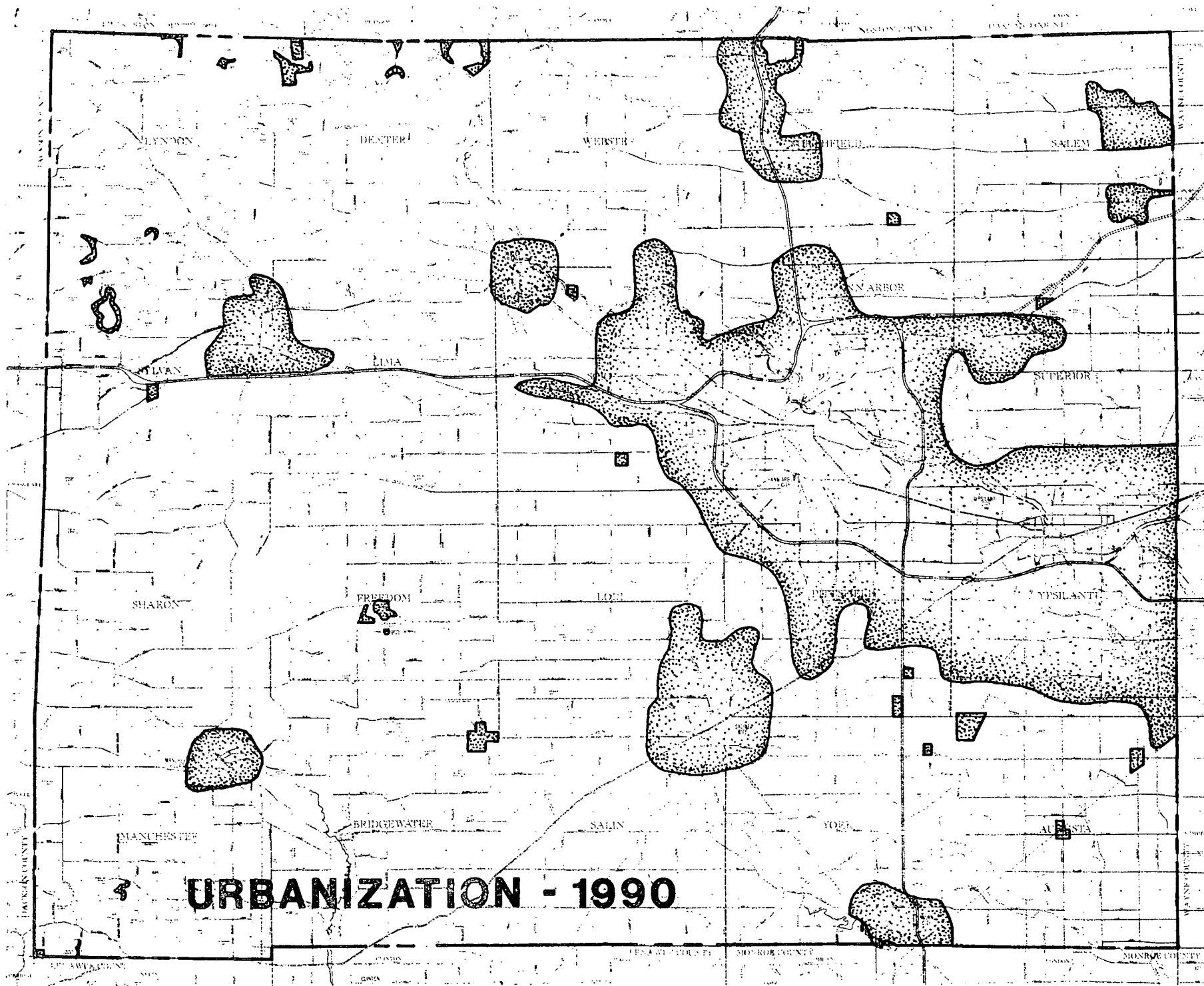
The last two illustrations project an urbanization pattern for the years 1980 and 1990 identifying the greater growth to continue to the east but spilling over into the surrounding townships of Pittsfield, Ann Arbor, Superior and Ypsilanti. At the same time the smaller cities and villages including the Whitmore Lake area north of Ann Arbor, will likely grow also. This does not mean that the rural areas outside these urban boundaries will not have development, but it is suggested that it will not be nearly as extensive as within the urbanization areas.











## ECONOMIC CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS

In 1973 the County Planning Commission has completed an Economic Activities Report.

Some of the conclusions of this report are described herein.

Two significant factors influenced growth over the past decade in Washtenaw County - the expansion of the two state-supported universities and the growth in transportation equipment and related manufacturing industries. The employment growth within these two factors and a growing urban residential population precipitated growth in commercial activities. Large employment increases were experienced by financial and real estate activities, the services which are demanded with increasing urbanization and development. Retail trade also grew significantly. Business services experienced employment growth due to demands of expanding business and industry.

Although the expansion by the universities is unlikely to continue as rapidly as in the 1970's, they will remain a strong economic force in the County and will continue to be a large supplier of jobs. The employment generated plus the large enrollments will maintain the high demand for retail goods and services.

The large amount of employment generated by the auto industry and related employers would tend to indicate that the County's economy would be highly sensitive to changes in the business cycle. In time of economic slowdown consumer durable goods suffer the greatest adverse effects since people tend to defer these purchases. However, Washtenaw County is not as susceptible to unemployment due to changes in the business cycle as its industry mix might indicate. According to monthly unemployment figures, Washtenaw County continually falls one or two percentage points behind the unemployment rate for Michigan and the Detroit SMSA.

Two major factors work to insulate Washtenaw County from this higher unemployment. First, since a large number of employees engaged in manufacturing activities commute into the County, as indicated by the high per capita employment experienced by that activity, their unemployment would not be reflected in the County unemploy-

ment figures. Nor would the decline in purchasing power due to layoffs or strikes be felt as heavily in the County as it would if the total number of employees resided within the County.

A second factor buffering the County is the influence of the universities. University employment tends to be a more stable employment force. The employment levels represent primarily state government expenditures. These and other governmental expenditure levels do not fluctuate as widely with the business cycle as expenditures by private industry do. Employment levels and income levels are maintained, thereby supporting a more uniform demand for retail goods and services.

However, when compared with the national business cycle, the large role played by the durable goods industries in Washtenaw County becomes more evident. In periods of strong economic growth, the County unemployment rate is less than the national rate. In periods of national slowdown, as experienced in 1970-71, the County rate of unemployment exceeds the national rate.

Based on past trends, the economy of the County will most likely continue to be strong in the future. This report has not attempted to project the amount of economic growth expected nor has it attempted to identify locations of new activities. Several characteristics of Washtenaw County's economy make it extremely difficult to project future economic growth. The County's economy is dominated by two activities - higher education and automobile manufacturing. Four employers - two state universities and two automobile manufacturers - account for 48,703 employees or 48.2% of the County's total wage and salary employment. This situation creates a certain amount of stability. The universities are not likely to relocate, cease operation, or reduce enrollments substantially. In auto manufacturing, two of the "Big three" auto makers have large manufacturing installations in the County, with the third also having manufacturing and testing



facilities located here. The dominance of a few large employers has two effects. First, the four largest employers are characterized by massing of employment at a few locations. The employment of the four employers is clustered at roughly six locations. The concentration of employment at a few large sites is important since it has a significant impact on the surrounding land use and on the needed transportation system. Historically, it has been difficult to plan ahead for the expansion of these large institutions or industries at new sites within the County. With ultimate decisions made by the state legislature or boards of directors, information about possible future investment is often not made available until the decision has been finalized. Smaller or more moderately-sized manufacturing firms are more amenable to providing information about investment decisions and to locating on land already specified for industrial use through zoning, or set aside in industrial parks where impact on surrounding land has been taken into consideration. Local governments have more leverage over the locational choices of smaller firms than large institutions.

A second effect of large employers is the lack of diversification among the industries located in the County. If employment were more diversified among a number of types of industry, employment growth would be more stable and predictable. Growth of industry in the past has resulted from a few key investment decisions by a few decision makers situated outside the County. If some of the key institutions and businesses were governed or owned by County residents, a greater opportunity would exist for input and leverage on the local level.

As a result, the key economic activities in Washtenaw County are characterized by a lack of functional diversification, by physical gigantism, and by absentee ownership or control. These characteristics make prediction of new investment decisions and any effective control or even discernable influence by local individuals and agencies over the County's future economic structure very difficult.

Nevertheless, four factors which may influence economic growth of the County can be identified. First, with the congestion costs and diseconomies of scale experienced within the Detroit Metropolitan area, the decentralization of functions currently centered in Detroit is likely to continue. No longer is a centralized location for the movement of goods as necessary as in the past. Peripheral locations are preferred by many activities such as manufacturing, trucking, and wholesale activities, in order to take advantage of lower land prices, a wider regional market and a highly integrated transportation network without the problems created by a congested central city. Washtenaw County may absorb some of these functions as the movement to peripheral areas continue.

Second, the composition of the labor force will continue to be a determining factor in the types of new firms locating in the County. The research orientation and the expertise of the universities has attracted and will continue to attract research and development firms. Innovative research activities which tend to develop new technological approaches are in themselves growth initiating factors. In addition to this, if new industrial activity continues to locate in the County, the composition of the resident labor force can be expected to change as workers in these new industrial facilities move into the County to live.

Third, as suburbanization continues in the Detroit Metropolitan area, Washtenaw County will become an increasingly desirable place to live. Washtenaw County offers many amenities such as a variety of natural resources and open space, good public school systems, lack of congestion, convenient shopping, and good public services as well as the cultural activities offered by the University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University. Assuming little change in current growth policies and in light of recent population projections which indicate the county's population may nearly double by 1990, much residential development can be expected. This increase in residential development will result in an increase in the volume of commuting to work both into and out of the County. These new residents will

increase the demand put on public services and will also have an impact on the commercial sector of the County. This urban residential population will increase the demand for retail goods and services and leisure time activities. Thus, the commercial sector in the future will continue the strong growth experienced over the past decade.

This increase in commercial functions will also attract shoppers from outside the County. This new dependence of trade and services on purchases of people living outside the County will make Washtenaw's economy more susceptible to economic fluctuations outside the County and to changes in purchasing power.

Thus, the insulation of the County's economy from the effect of economic slowdown experienced in the past could be reduced. This relationship further indicates the strengthening of the linkage of the economy of Washtenaw County to the economy of the Detroit Metropolitan area as well as other surrounding communities.

The implications of this discussion is that the amount of employment growth for Washtenaw County is difficult to predict. However, the general indication suggests the number of economic activities will continue to grow in this County and, as a result, the level of interaction among Washtenaw County and neighboring counties will increase, strengthening the ties and increasing a mutual interdependence.

B-III LOCATION OF EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES

## LOCATION OF EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES

Washtenaw County includes 27 local units of government with one additional unit, the Barton Hills Association, currently applying for village status. All cities and villages have their individual police agencies. The vast majority of townships use the services of the Washtenaw County Sheriff's department and/or the Michigan State Police. Two townships (Pittsfield and Northfield) currently supplement this service and have their central offices at their respective Township halls.

The County's Sheriff Department has facilities at two locations. The County Service Center in Pittsfield Township is the central office of the Sheriff, and includes administrative offices, the communication system, detective headquarters, road patrol and marine safety operations, and storage. The County Jail is located in the central business district of Ann Arbor and includes incarceration facilities for some 136 inmates. Also at the jail location are two mobile home units which are used in an active rehabilitation program for the inmates.

One State of Michigan correctional facility exists in the County with a second just across the County line. A third is being planned in Washtenaw. Cassidy Lake Technical School is located in Lyndon Township, north of the Village of Chelsea. Maxey Boys Training School (including the Green Oaks Center) is located in Livingston County just out of Washtenaw County, near U.S. 23 and Whitmore Lake. The Ypsilanti State Hospital, one of the State's mental institutions, is located in York Township at the Willis Road-U.S.23 interchange. The State Corrections Department has announced plans for a Reception Guidance Center to be located immediately north of the present hospital. The site would be 165 acres in size and actually be in Pittsfield Township.

The County also has a regional Law and Justice Training Center. It is located in Pittsfield Township at the County Service Center and serves to train law enforcement officials and others in the criminal justice system for Washtenaw, Monroe and Livingston Counties. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has an

office located in Ann Arbor City, which not only serves Washtenaw County, but the general region as well. The Federal Penal institution is located next to Milan City

The Michigan State Police provide service to the County through four Posts designated as the Clinton, Jackson, Brighton and Ypsilanti Posts. The Ypsilanti facility is the only Post located in Washtenaw County. Today it is located in downtown Ypsilanti, but plans exist to relocate it near the Whittaker - I-94 interchange area outside the Ypsilanti downtown area.

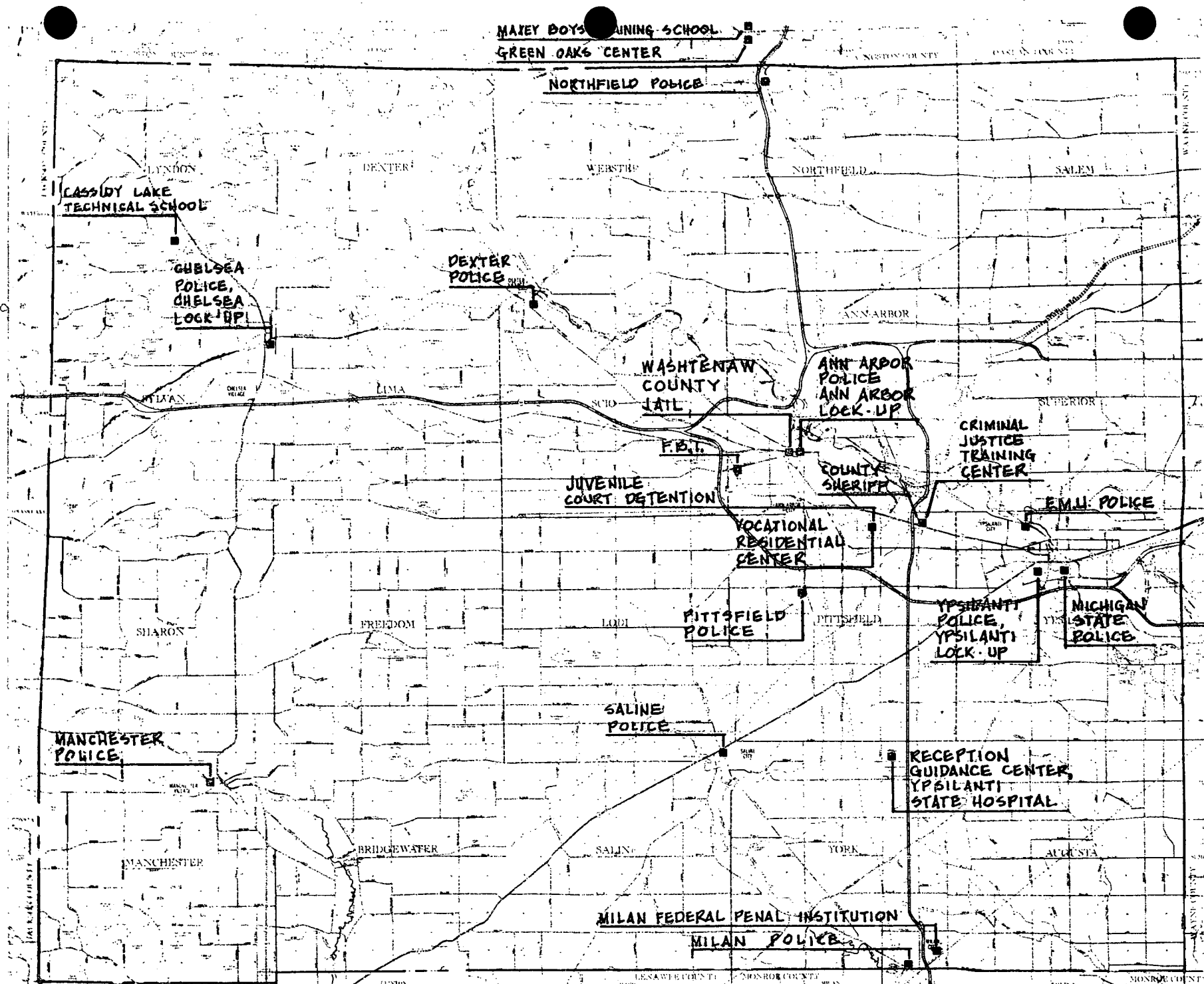
Three levels of courts exist within Washtenaw County; Circuit, Probate, and District Courts. Two District Court systems exist - the 15th District serving the City of Ann Arbor, and the 14th District serving the remaining 26 jurisdictions of the County. Within the 15th District there are two courtroom facilities located in the Ann Arbor City Hall in downtown Ann Arbor. In the 14th District there are three operating courtroom facilities located in Chelsea, Ypsilanti, and at the County Service Center in Pittsfield Township. A fourth courtroom is available at the Service Center as needed. In addition, the 14th District uses community facilities in Milan, Saline and Manchester periodically to hold court in these parts of the County.

Two probate courts exist in the county. One is in the County Building in downtown Ann Arbor. The second, a Juvenile Court and detention facility, is located at the County Farm in eastern Ann Arbor City. The County's four circuit courts are all located in the County Building.

Other community treatment type facilities exist in the County but at this time are not described.

The following maps show the locations of these various facilities and identifies the community in which they are located.





# **POLICE & CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS LOCATIONS**



B-IV JURISDICTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL-JUSTICE SYSTEM

## JURISDICTIONAL FACTORS

The Washtenaw County criminal justice system involves some 13 police agencies, five correctional institutions, three lock-ups and, three levels of courts with a total of eleven courts serving the county. The potential for jurisdiction problems exists where several levels of criminal justice activities take place.

Police jurisdictions of the county involve several levels of police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation involves an area which is larger than the county and the office in Ann Arbor serves the County. The State Police also serve the total county with the county broken in four service areas as illustrated on the State Police Service Areas Map. The Ypsilanti Post serves eight townships, Augusta, York, Ypsilanti, Pittsfield, Lodi, Scio, Ann Arbor, and Superior plus the Cities of Ann Arbor, Milan and part of Saline, and Ypsilanti plus the areas adjacent to the expressways. The Clinton Post serves the Village of Manchester plus the southwest five townships, Saline, Bridgewater, Manchester, Sharon and Freedom. The Jackson Post serves the Village of Chelsea plus the four northwest townships of Lyndon, Dexter, Sylvan and Lima. The Brighton post serves the three northeast townships of Salem, Northfield and Webster.

The County Sheriff generally has jurisdiction over all of the area outside of the incorporated cities and villages. However Northfield and Pittsfield Townships provide part of their own police services. The County Sheriff has seven service areas in the County Area one includes Scio and Lodi Township; Service Area Two includes Webster Northfield and Salem Townships; Service Area three includes Ann Arbor and Superior Townships; Service Area four includes Saline, York and Augusta Townships; Service Area five includes the six western townships of Lyndon, Dexter, Sylvan, Lima, Sharon, Freedom Manchester and Bridgewater; Service area six includes Pittsfield Township Service area seven includes Ypsilanti Township.

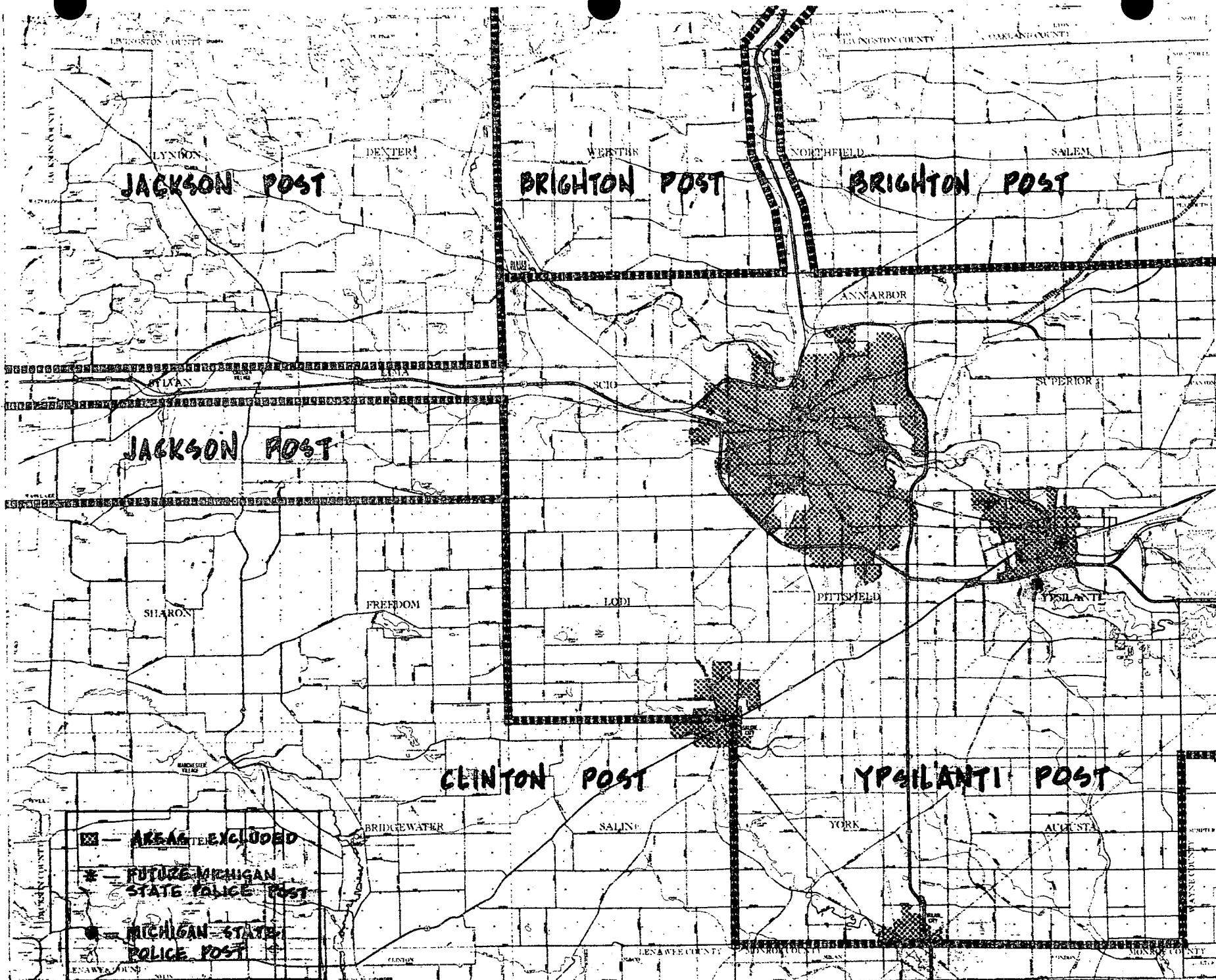
The cities of Ann Arbor Milan and Saline and the villages of Manchester, Chelsea, and Dexter each provide police services to their own jurisdictional areas which includes their incorporated area. Eastern Michigan University provides police services to its

campus area. These areas can be seen on the attached map.

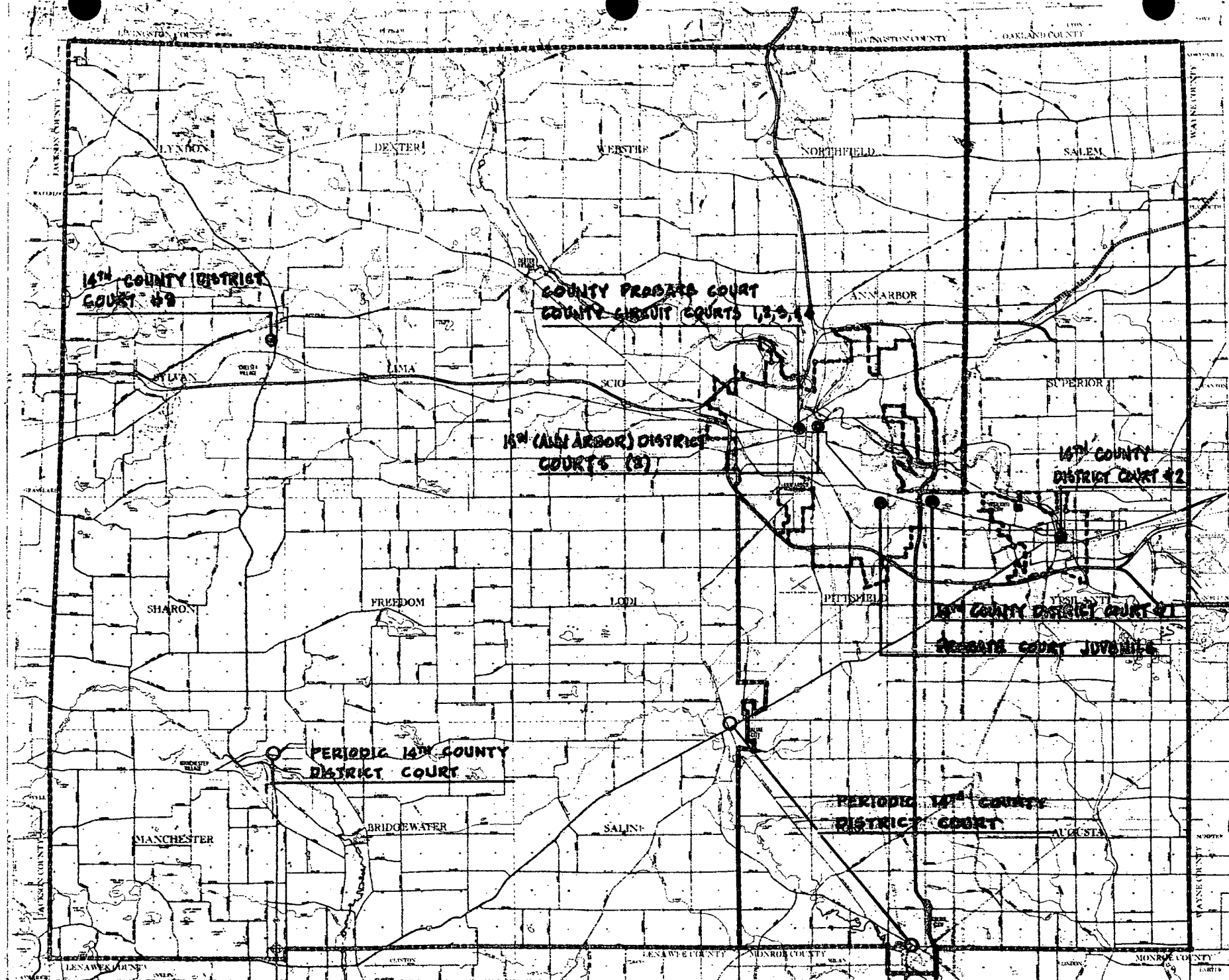
Five more significant correctional facilities are located in the County. They include the Milan Federal Penal Institution which serves an area larger than the county, Cassidy Lake Technical School located in Lyndon Township north of Chelsea is a State institution both serve an area larger than Washtenaw County. The state is also locating a Reception Guidance Center just north of the Ypsilanti State Hospital which will serve much of the State. The County Jail serves all communities and law enforcement agencies in Washtenaw County.

The Juvenile Court Retention Home and Vocational Residential Center also serve the total county area from their location in the east part of Ann Arbor City.

The County is served by three levels of Courts, the Circuit Courts, the District Courts and Probate Courts. The four circuit courts and one probate annex are located in the City of Ann Arbor and have jurisdiction over the total county area. The 15th District Courts located in the City Hall serve the City of Ann Arobr while the three 14th District Courts serve the balance of the County. As can be seen on the Court Location and Service Map, Court # 1 located in the Service Center serves the eastern part of the County excluding the City of Ypsilanti. Court # 2 located in the city of Ypsilanti, serves that city area. Court # 3 located in Chelsea serves the western part of the county.

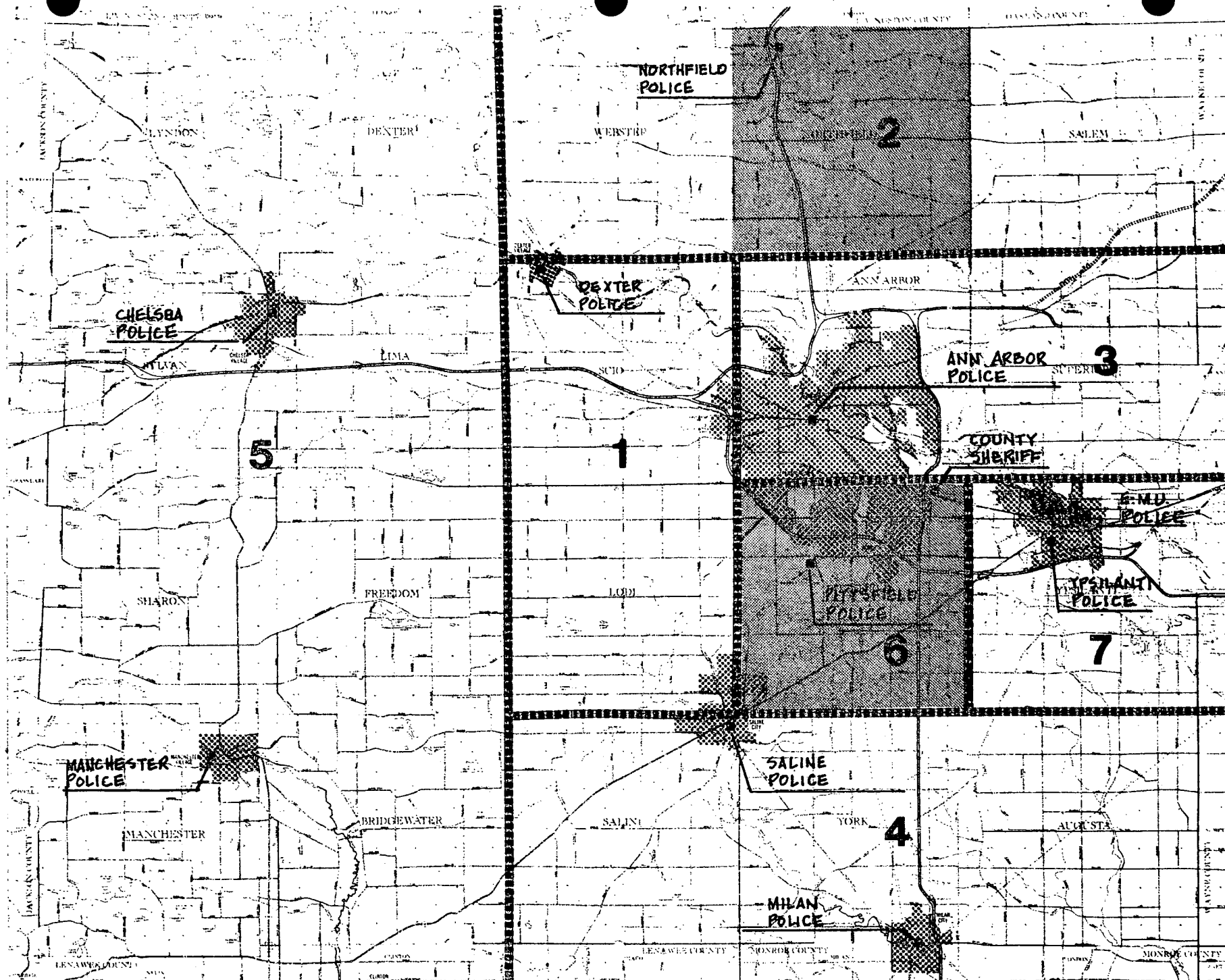


# STATE POLICE SERVICE AREAS



B-90

# COURT LOCATIONS AND SERVICE AREAS



**WASHTENAW COUNTY SHERIFF PATROL AREAS & LOCAL POLICE PATROL AREAS**

B-V PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

## PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS

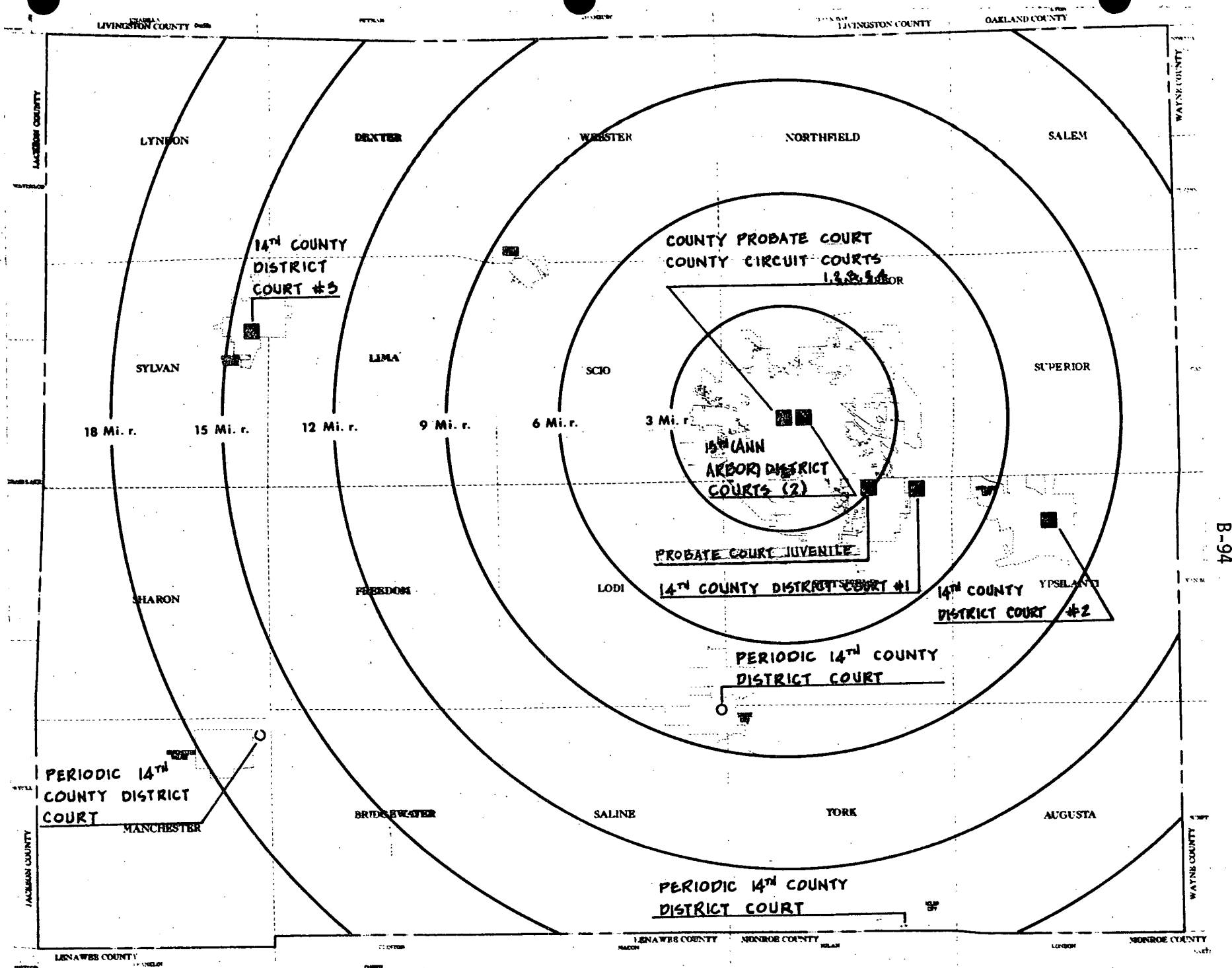
The location of existing criminal justice facilities will be a prime concern in the development of a comprehensive program of corrections and the development of the facilities to meet this program. In order to develop an effective efficient system, the facilities will need to be well located in terms of program, population served, other support facilities, transportation and particularly in relationships of the various parts of the system to each other.

The existing criminal justice facilities are somewhat scattered throughout the County except for those facilities which are concentrated in downtown Ann Arbor which include the Circuit Courts, Probate Court, 15 District Courts, Ann Arbor Police and the County Jail. In order to illustrate the spatial relationship of the Criminal Justice facilities within Washtenaw County, two maps have been prepared which follow on the succeeding pages. The Physical Relationship Courts Map show the spatial relationship of the existing court system, while the Physical Relationship Police and Corrections Facilities Map show the spatial location of police and correctional facilities within the County in relationship to the downtown Ann Arbor area.

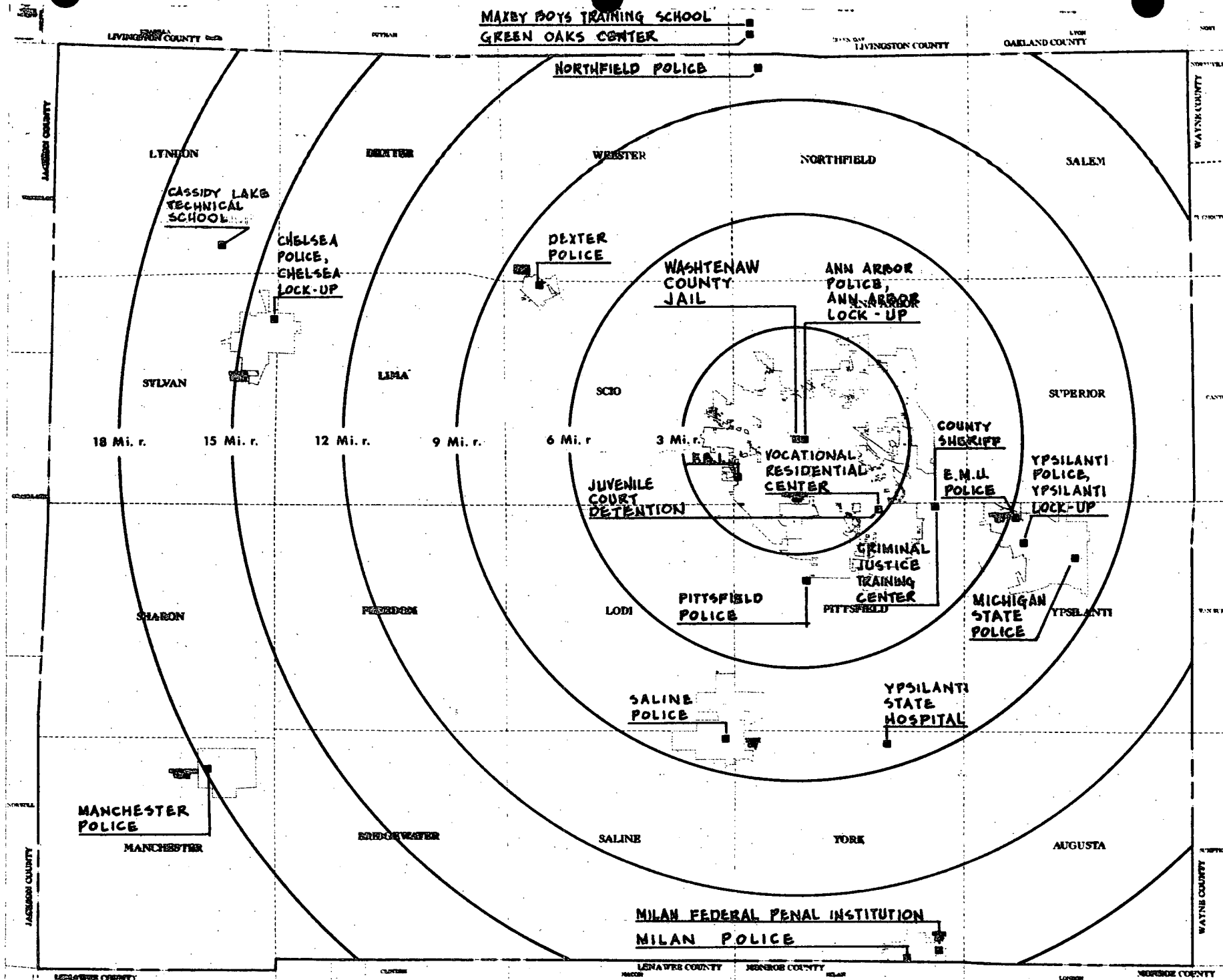
#### The Correctional Facilities in Southeast Michigan

The Map indicates area, State, County and City correctional institutional facilities. While all of these facilities are important two are of primary concern to the County as it relates to transporting inmates. Jackson State Prison is the repository for males who are convicted and sentenced for 1 year or more for serious crimes while the Detroit House of Corrections (DEHOCO) is the institution where women are sent for the same one year period for more serious crimes. While DEHOCO is operated by the City of Detroit, the State reimburses the City for State prisoners.



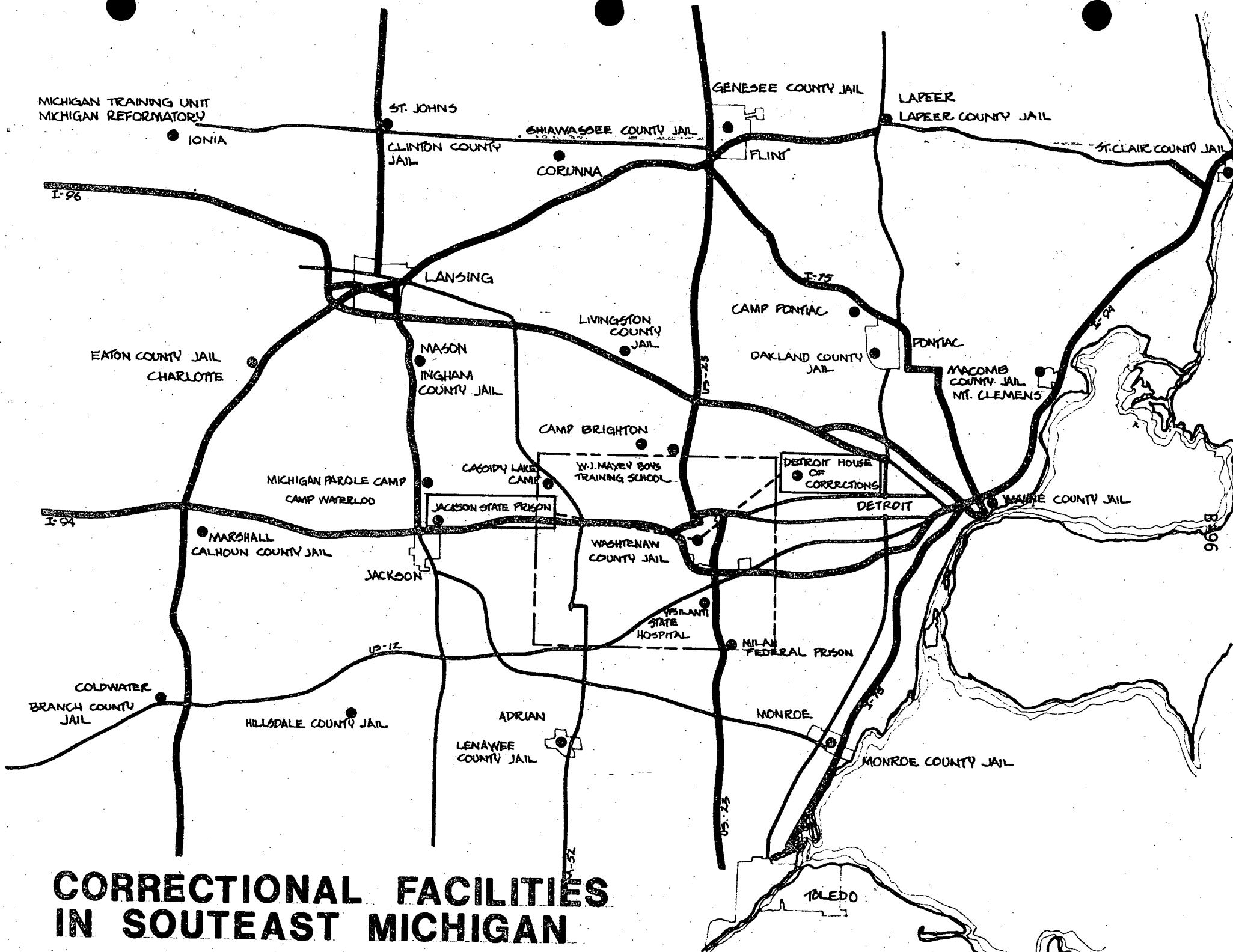


## PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS - COURTS



B-95

# **PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS - POLICE & CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**



# CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN

## APPENDIX C

DETERMINATION OF GENERAL  
LOCATION AND SITE CRITERIA  
FOR A NEW CORRECTIONAL FACILITY(IES)

In March of 1971, the County Planning Commission, at the request of the Property Committee of the Board of Commissioners, prepared a report which studied the locational factors for a new jail facility. This Appendix presents that report, notes from a public hearing held shortly after the release of the study, and comments from the planning staff about the public hearing.

CONTENTS

Locational Study.....	C-1
Note From Public Hearing.....	C-34
Planners Notes from Public Hearing..	C-40



C-1

WASHTENAW COUNTY  
METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

COUNTY BUILDING MAIN AND HURON ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48108 (313) 663-7511

DIRECTOR  
Thomas J. Fegan  
Extension 240

MEMORANDUM

TO: Washtenaw County Metropolitan Planning Commission  
FROM: Thomas J. Fegan, Director  
SUBJECT: Location Study for a New County Jail Facility  
DATE: March 31, 1971

I. ASSIGNMENT

At the request of the Property Committee, the Washtenaw County Metropolitan Planning Commission staff has prepared this study which defines and evaluates various potential new jail locations. In addition, staff has defined what possible next steps could be undertaken to continue to work towards the construction of a new facility.

II. NEED FOR A NEW JAIL FACILITY

The need for a new jail facility has been clearly indicated. There are many deficiencies which prevent the present jail from meeting State requirements and these deficiencies make it quite impractical to rehabilitate or expand the existing jail facility to meet long range needs. (The deficiencies of the facility and site are discussed in Appendix A).

III. BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR A NEW JAIL FACILITY

A. Location Criteria

In considering locations for a County Jail, the following general criteria was evaluated:

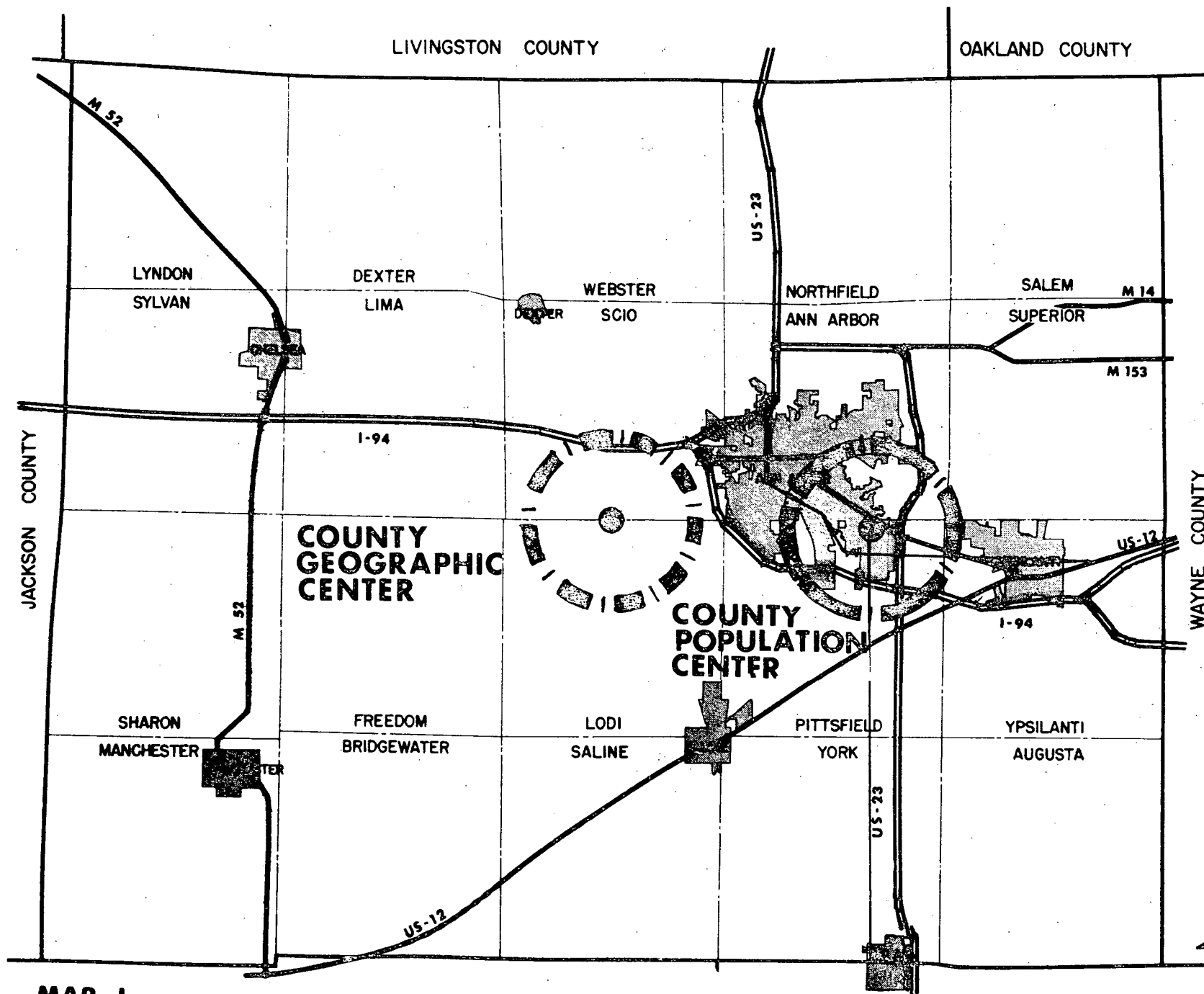
1. The jail should be located near the present and future center of population of the County. Currently this is located in the general vicinity of the Washtenaw Avenue and Platt Road intersection in the City of Ann Arbor. The Center of Population drawing, Map I, shows this approximate center as well as the geographic center of the County.
2. Major traffic movements which are required by the Sheriff's Department's staff in operating a jail should be minimized for time and cost efficiency. These include the movement from place of apprehension to the jail, from jail to the courts during pre-trial hearings, trials and appeal hearings.

CHAIRMAN, GEORGE G. JOHNSON  
CARL J. ARVIN  
LESTER MONTIBELLER

VICE-CHAIRMAN, JAY L. BRADBURY  
DAVID BYRD  
EMORY MULHOLLAND  
J. ROBERT COOPER

SECRETARY-TREASURER, MARILYN THAYER  
DAVID LITTLE  
WILLIAM G. HAYES, HONORARY  
CARL MAST

BENT F. NIELSEN



MAP 1

# **GEOGRAPHIC CENTER & POPULATION CENTER OF WASHTENAW**

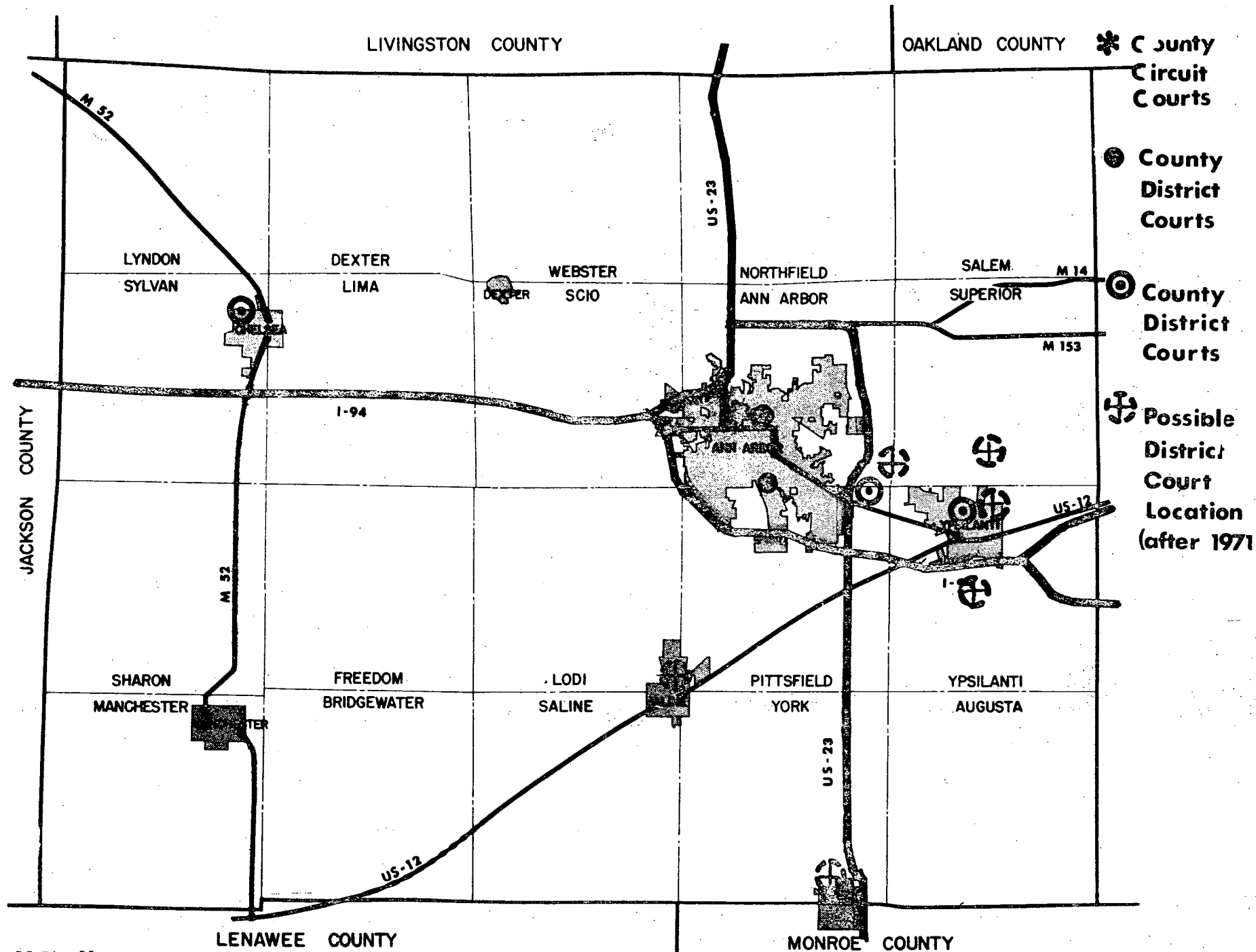
and from the jail to the State prisons in Jackson, Detroit or elsewhere. Map II illustrates the present and possible future location of courts. If the Sheriff's road patrol, detectives and others are based at this new facility, immediate access to their patrol or investigation areas is necessary. Appendix B indicates the general location of complaints and arrests in the first six months of 1970 for various local police agencies. Also indicated is a more detailed complaint record of the sheriff's department for June, 1970.

3. The jail should be located so that it is convenient and easily accessible to the various police agencies who deliver and pick up inmates. Map III indicates the location of the various police facilities. (Appendix C defines location factors related to travel time and distance).
4. The jail should be convenient and accessible to attorneys of the County and region.
5. The jail should be convenient and accessible to visitors of prisoners or others involved with activities of the jail.
6. The jail should be accessible to necessary service functions such as medical facilities, vehicle maintenance and storage areas.

#### B. Site Characteristics Criteria

In considering a jail site, the following criteria should be evaluated:

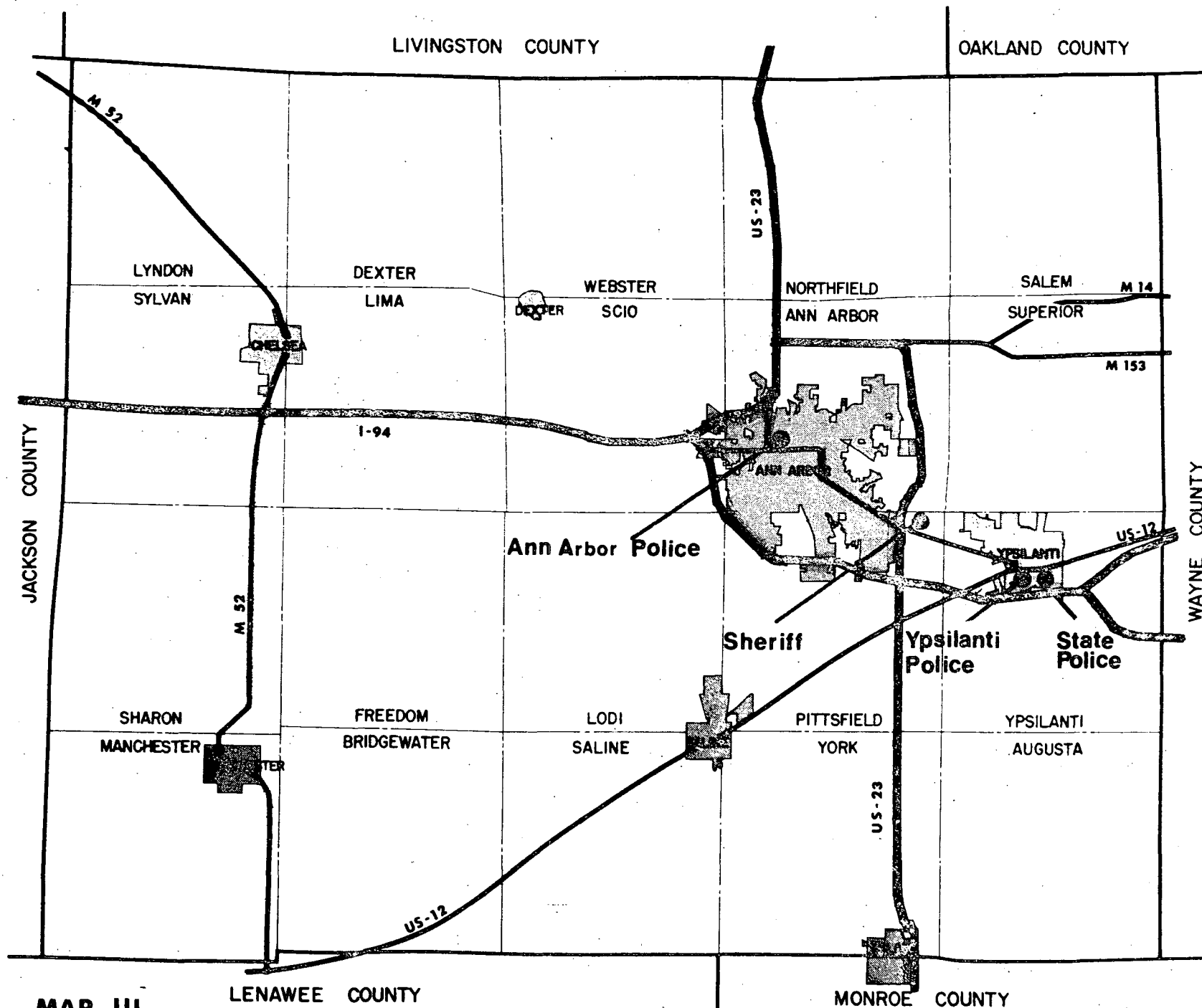
1. The site must be large enough so that land available will be suitable for a proposed jail and possible expansion in the future. A minimum size of five acres of buildable land is necessary to give a measure of flexibility in development of the facility. (Appendix D suggests space requirements for a new jail). However, if any extensive outdoor rehabilitative facilities are planned, or areas of poor buildable soil or extensive irregular topography are encountered, a larger site, possibly of ten acres, may be desirable.
2. Adequate ingress and egress to the site from the arterial and expressway road systems is essential.
3. Adequate parking for visitors and staff is required. A minimum of one to two acres for parking is suggested. A site with rolling topography could require more space to meet the parking needs if the grades are steep. The required parking area should be more precisely established as the actual scope of facilities are more precisely established.
4. Adequate and readily available water and sewer service is essential. Depending upon the topography, soil and natural features, storm sewer extensions may be necessary to accommodate storm drainage. Other adequate services such as gas, electricity and telephone are also a necessity.
5. The amount of natural buffer and topography will influence the amount of buffer that will be necessary to protect adjoining land uses. Adequate buffer will be particularly essential where the site adjoins residential uses or uncommitted lands that may be residential in the future. A minimum buffer of one to two hundred feet with adequate screening is suggested.



MAP II

# PRESENT & FUTURE COURT LOCATIONS





**MAP III**  
**POLICE LOCATIONS**

6. The ground strata of the jail site should have adequate bearing characteristics over most of its area to provide flexibility in the development of the jail. Poor bearing capabilities could result in higher building costs, and possible future settlement could cause structural cracking. The topography of the site should be reasonably level to minimize cost although rolling land could be overcome in a uniquely designed facility.
7. The site should have adequate protection feasibility. Lighting, security fences, walls and circulation systems should be considered in the selection of a site. These potential features will also have an effect on neighboring uses. A site that contains features such as deep ravines, streams, or irregular topography that present a surveillance problem should be carefully evaluated before it can be considered for use as a jail site.

#### C. Long Range Concepts of Future County Government Facilities

County policy defined in the Capital Improvements Program and adopted by the then Board of Supervisors on August 20, 1969, defines that certain functions of County Government be separated and located as follows:

1. Administrative and related services located in the Central Business District of the City of Ann Arbor.
2. Health, Education, Welfare and related services located at the County Farm on Washtenaw Avenue.
3. Public Safety and related services located at the County Service Center on Washtenaw Avenue.
4. Sub-centers be located at Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Chelsea and other localities as required.

As defined in the Capital Improvements Program and relating to presently owned county properties, the jail's most logical location is the Service Center site. This site would allow this correctional facility to relate directly with the various other public safety functions that currently exist, that are being planned, or may be proposed in the future.

#### D. The Site must Meet the Legal Requirements of State and Local Law

Wherever located the jail facility must meet State and local laws that are relevant, such as:

1. Current State Enabling Legislation requires that the County jail be located within the corporate limits of the County Seat City. In Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor City is the County seat. At the present time, if it is determined that an acceptable site is not within the City of Ann Arbor boundaries, such land would either have to be annexed to the City or the State law modified. Another possibility might be to locate a small jail facility in the City of Ann Arbor with the larger facility outside the city boundaries known as the annex.

Staff along with the County Administrator is investigating the feasibility of modifying the State law if such would be necessary.

2. The jail must meet the zoning requirements of the community in which it is constructed. The zoning of most local units of governments in the County would pose no problem since public land is permitted a wide latitude of use for government functions.

#### IV. GENERAL LOCATIONS EVALUATED

Staff has selected a number of potential locations where, through general analysis, most of the criteria could be met for a jail site as described above. Most of these potential locations are within the City of Ann Arbor or have some potential to be annexed to the City. Staff is not endorsing the concept of annexation at this time, if the non-annexation concept is possible.

The general site locations evaluated are shown on the Site Location drawing, Map IV, and are listed below:

1. Ann Arbor C. B. D. (existing site and/or environs)
2. County Farm site
3. County Service Center site
4. Zeeb Road and I-94 area (possibly County Road Commission site)
5. Plymouth Road and U. S. 23 area
6. Geddes Road and U. S. 23 area
7. Platt Road and I-94 area (no expressway access at present)
8. State Road and I-94 area
9. Carpenter Road Corridor (Packard Road to Michigan Avenue)
10. Huron Street (Whitaker Road) area, south of I-94 (Ypsilanti area)

#### V. EVALUATION OF SITES

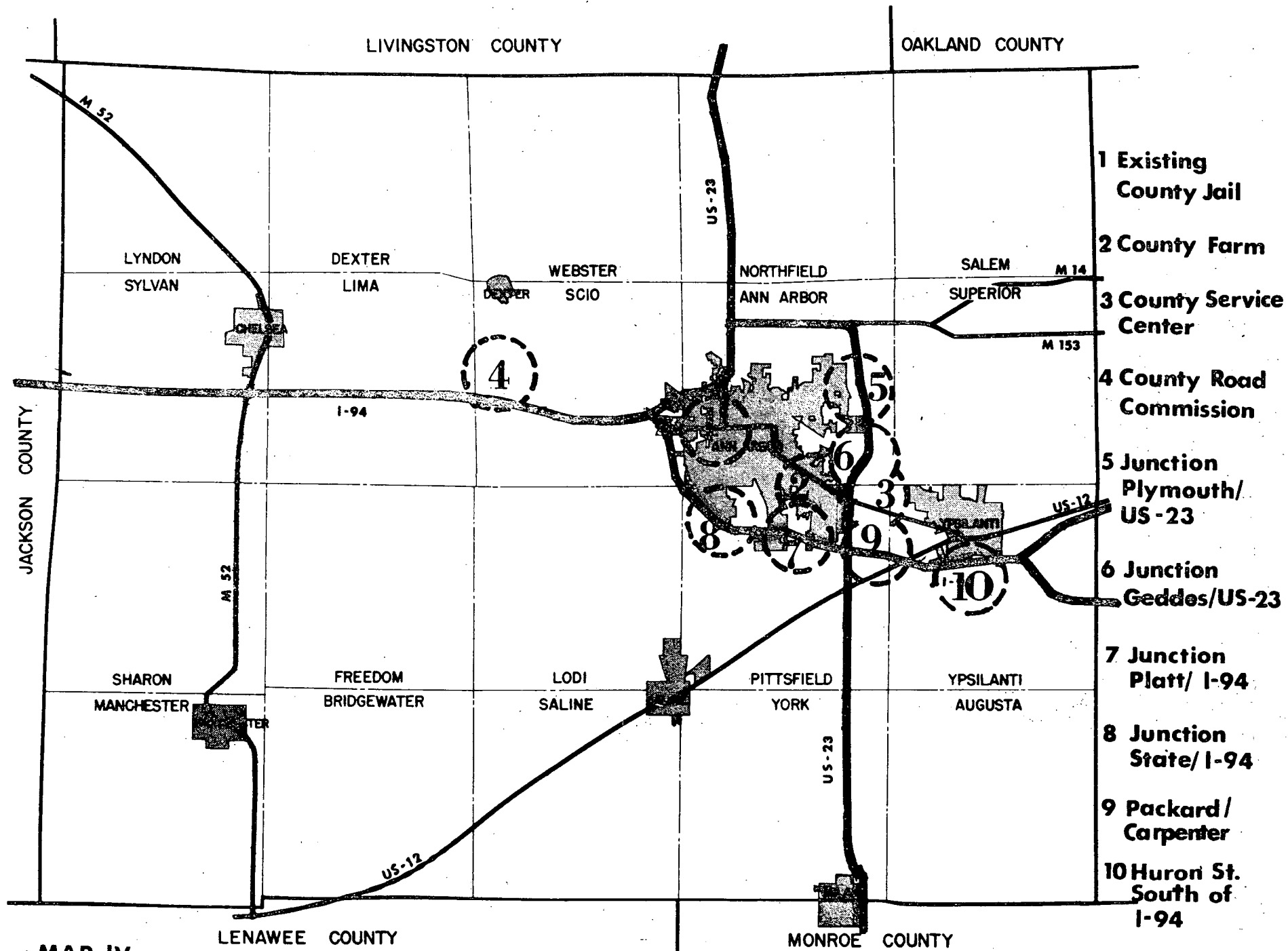
The ten potential site locations enumerated above are evaluated and ranked in the table on the following page according to general location, site characteristics, their relationship to the long range county plan and whether or not they meet the current State legal requirements for a jail. Based upon the locational criteria evaluated, the following locations were ranked as the top three areas:

1. County Service Center
2. County Farm
3. Geddes Road and U. S. 23

These three highest rated locations are discussed below while the discussion of the other locations is contained in Appendix E of this report.

##### 1. COUNTY SERVICE CENTER

This location is also close to the present center of population and will be close to the future center of population if the present trend of urbanization continues. Over the past 20 years the center point has been moving eastward. This location is excellent in terms of availability to the present Sheriff's department which is located at the Service Center. Access by other police agencies is good although some congestion occurs on Washtenaw Avenue. Access to the expressway system is excellent. The location is good in terms of availability to the public since it lies directly between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, the two large urban centers in the County. The location is also good in terms of its relationship to the various courts.



EVALUATION OF SITES

	Ann Arbor C.B.D.	County Farm	County Service Center	Zeeb Road & I-94	Plymouth Road & U.S. 23	Geddes Road & U.S. 23	Platt Road & I-94	State Road & I-94	Carpenter Road & Packard	Huron Street Area south of I-94
<u>Location Criteria</u>										
New Center of Population <sup>1</sup>	8	1	2	10	7	4	3	6	5	9
Accessible to all courts <sup>2</sup>	10	8	4	9	6	5	1	2	3	7
Accessible to police agencies <sup>3</sup>	9	5	1	10	6	2	3	4	8	7
Accessible to attorneys	1	2	2	6	5	4	5	4	4	7
Good Road System	3	2	1	1	1	1	4**	1	2	2
<u>Site Characteristics</u>										
Adequate site size	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adequate access	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Adequate utilities	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Adequate buffering	5	3	5	1	*	*	*	*	*	1
Good Soils	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	4
Good Protection	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>Meeting Long Range County Planning Goals</u>										
C.I.P.	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<u>Meet Legal Requirements</u>										
Zoning	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Within Ann Arbor City Limits	Y	Y	Po.	N	Po.	Po.	Po.	Po.	Po.	N
Totals	49	29	24	53	37	27	30	31	34	50
Ranking of sites	8	2	1	10	7	3	4	5	6	9

Note: The total points indicate the rank of the site. The larger the total, the less suitable the site, and the smaller the total the more suitable the site.

1 - See Center of Population Map I

2 - See Appendix B and Map II

3 - See Appendix B

\* Insufficient information for total comparison

\*\* Presently no interchange at I-94 and Platt

Y - Yes: Po - Potential: N - Not possible

### Site Characteristics

The topography of the site varies from a low of 830' in the southeast part of the site to a low of 780' along the drainage run in the central northeast portion. While the topography is active in the central part of the site, it would not pose a problem since the tract of land is large enough to provide flexibility. The buildable portions of the site are somewhat limited. A possible problem could exist, unless handled with extreme care, is the effect a jail will have on the surrounding residences and vacant land. The potential problem would probably be more psychological than is physical but the scale of the potential jail could cause problems. The effects of security measures could be disturbing to neighbors also. The existing trees and topography could be used effectively to provide natural buffers. Detailed investigation is warranted. No major surveillance problem would exist. Soil quality varies from poor to good. Impact boring testing would assist in final determination but generally for a one to two story building such soils pose little problems. Good ingress and egress could be provided to Clark Road, Hogback, Washtenaw Avenue and to U. S. 23. Utilities are readily available; a 12" water main is located along Hogback and Clark Roads, and a 10" sanitary sewer is located along Washtenaw Avenue and Hogback Road, as well as a 15" line through the center of the site. A 42" storm sewer also runs parallel to the sanitary line through the Service Center site. Some improvements of other semi-public services might be needed but these are feasible with proper scheduling. This location meets the long term goals as spelled out in the Capital Improvements Program.

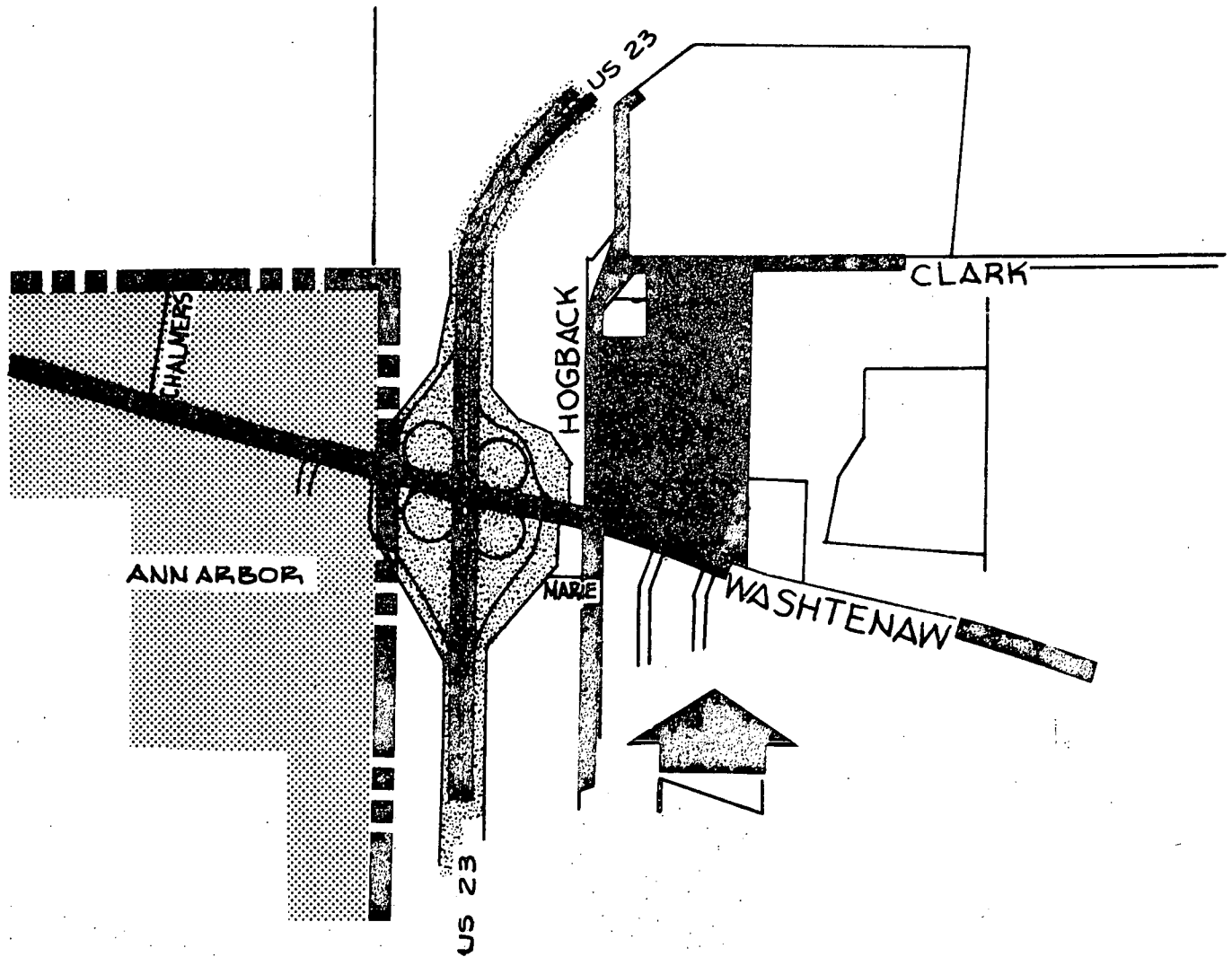
The site is not now within the County Seat City (Ann Arbor) but possesses potential for annexation. (See Map V for relationship of site to corporate boundaries).

## 2. COUNTY FARM

This site is very close to the present Center of Population and is within two miles of the Sheriff department's current location. Traffic along Washtenaw Avenue could make access from the Sheriff's Service Center location somewhat troublesome during rush hours. An adequate module of County owned land with fair to good soil characteristics and all utilities available exists. A major reason against development of the jail at this location is that this site has been planned to be developed as a Human Resources Center. Until it is found that a Resources Center is not possible, it would be premature to suggest developing a new jail at this location.

### Site Characteristics

The topography of the County Farm varies from 810' in the southeast to about 870' in the central hill portion. The moderately rolling topography of this tract of land would not have topographical limitations. The soil ranges from good in the central hill portion to poor with high water table in some low areas. Adequate building land with good building characteristics would exist. Utilities are readily available. A 12" sanitary sewer is located along the north parallel to Washtenaw Avenue, and a 10" line is located in the southwest corner of the County Farm. Water is also readily available with a 16" line along the west boundary;



MAP V

# **SERVICE CENTER RELATIONSHIP TO ANN ARBOR CITY BOUNDARY**

a 20" line along the south boundary and an 8" line along Washtenaw Avenue and Platt Road.

Access to Washtenaw Avenue would be somewhat limited because this road is near capacity. Access to the expressway system would be limited during peak traffic periods at least until the Platt Road interchange is constructed. No specific date or approval has been given for this interchange by State or federal officials. This site would meet the State legislative requirement of the jail being located in the County Seat City with no zoning difficulty anticipated since this land is zoned Public Lands which permits correctional institutions.

### 3. GEDDES ROAD AND U. S. 23

This location is within three miles of the center of population of the County so that this potential location is well related to the population of the County. The location would also be good in relationship to the present sheriff's department at the Service Center, being about 1 mile away. Access by other police departments would be quite good as well as availability to attorneys and the general public.

The location is also reasonably good in terms of its relationship to the courts. An adequate sized tract of undeveloped land could be acquired at this location but it is not known if such land would be available.

#### Site Characteristics

The topography is moderately rolling within a one-half mile radius of the interchange and varies roughly from 750' to about 900'. There should be careful consideration of major natural features such as the Huron River to the south and the drainage valley to the east of the interchange, to ensure that such features would not pose surveillance problems. The soil in this location, as indicated by the general Soil Conservation data, shows the area generally to have only slight soil problems except the area immediately adjacent to the river and the drainage valley where soil limitations for urban development could be severe. If an individual site is selected, further soil bearing and water table tests should be undertaken prior to purchase. Utilities would likely be available in this location since the City of Ann Arbor's service does exist in the area. It would take time to work out such service arrangements, however. A 42" sanitary sewer line is located just south of the Huron River and the disposal plant is located south of the river, east of U. S. 23. A 16" water main is located at the intersection of Earhart and Geddes, one quarter mile west of U. S. 23. Adequate ingress and egress potential exists at this location. However, improvements of the more local roads are needed. West of U. S. 23 the site would meet the legislative requirements since this area is within the City of Ann Arbor. East of U. S. 23 annexation potential would exist in the area close to the interchange. Zoning would pose no problem in the area if this property were in the City of Ann Arbor. However, there could be a zoning problem in Ann Arbor Township until the present ordinance is modified or a new ordinance is adopted.



Effects on adjacent properties could be a major problem since this area includes large single family residences, a college and university holdings, and a large amount of vacant land.

#### VI. OPTIONS TO DEVELOP OUTSIDE THE COUNTY SEAT CITY

Since State Enabling Legislation requires that the jail be located within the County Seat City (City of Ann Arbor) the County would have the following development options (See Appendix F for current law):

1. Annexation by the City of Ann Arbor - Since the County Service Center is not contiguous with the City of Ann Arbor, a minimum of 4-5 private lots would have to be annexed with the County property. The feasibility of annexation in the Geddes, U. S. 23 area is not available until a site is determined.
2. Modify the State Law - The County could pursue modification of the State law in one of the following ways:
  - (a) Create special legislation for Washtenaw County permitting it to build its jail outside the County Seat City.
  - (b) Modify the existing law to permit all counties to build their jails outside the County Seat City.

Your Planning Director and the County Administrator is exploring this possibility with State Legislative officials.

3. The County might build a new jail annex at the Service Center while retaining a few cells at the downtown Ann Arbor location to meet the requirement of the existing legislation.
4. The County could go to the voters to change to a Charter County which would permit the County to locate its facilities anywhere within or even outside the County. (See Appendix F)

#### VII. POSSIBLE FEDERAL AND/OR STATE GRANT PROGRAMS FOR JAIL FEASIBILITY STUDIES

The 1971 Action Program for Michigan on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice provides for a multitude of programs to assist State and local governments in upgrading law enforcement programs. While most of these programs relate to other law enforcement criminal justice programs, there are dollars available for various types of feasibility studies to develop new facilities. Kalamazoo County received a substantial grant for a study of special law enforcement related facilities. Other communities such as Wayne County have received grants for study of special rehabilitative facilities. Staff, after consultation with those involved with processing grants, have concluded it is possible for the County to obtain planning funds for feasibility studies. It has also been indicated by these officials that programs for this year as well as future years may include some construction funds for unique programs.

### VIII. CONCLUSION

The location criteria clearly indicates that the County Service Center site is the most satisfactory location for a new jail among those sites considered. Furthermore, since the County already owns this property there is additional justification and cost savings to the County by developing the jail on this site.

Staff believes that an adequate module of land can be provided at the Service Center site although more detailed studies are necessary to bear this out. Generally studies should be undertaken to determine the correctional program for a jail and the adaptability of this site to the program. It is extremely important that the new jail be well sited to minimize its impact on the surrounding area. There must be adequate buffering between the jail site and existing and new residential development.

If the recommendation is endorsed to explore further the development of the jail on this site, staff believes the following steps should be taken:

1. Explore avenues of financing the development of a correctional program and preliminary architectural design studies through state and federal grants. Explorations for such funds could be carried out by County Administration since they have already done some research on this topic.
2. Determine the developability of the site by acquiring any further information as needed. A complete soil and topographical analysis will be required along with a utility analysis. The Planning Staff could carry out this part of the study but will definitely require some consulting assistance for which funds will be required.
3. Create a technical advisory committee. The committee members would be appointed by the Board of Commissioners. They should possess a broad base of information since they would have the responsibility for the following:
  - a. Development of a detailed jail space program based upon a broad correctional concept which would be tailored to the needs and the support of the County. This committee may require some consultant assistance to develop a detailed space program. It is essential that this program be closely coordinated with the State Department of Corrections.
  - b. Determine the adaptability of the site to meet the needs of the County from the input on the developability of the site. (see number 2 above) If the scope of the facility is increased significantly from the scope outlined in this report the capacity of the site should be reconsidered.
  - c. Determine the means of financing construction of the facility. The deficit remaining after any State and Federal grants must be met at the County level. The different avenues of financing should be explored. If millage is

is required timing will be very important. The committee will have to determine which is the most opportune time for presentation to the voters.

4. Establish the legal adaptability of the site. Presently it is not legally possible to build a jail at this location. The necessary steps must be taken to make it possible for a jail to be constructed on this site, or an alternate location must be selected.
5. Promote public relations and education to firmly establish the need for a new correctional institution. This need must be established over a period of time and the unrehabilitative features of the existing facility must be fully documented.

### Background and Analysis of Existing Jail

The existing county jail, on West Ann Street in downtown Ann Arbor, presently contains jail facilities on 0.57 acres. The original building of some 10,236 sq. ft. in area was built in 1934 with a wing of 2,200 sq. ft. added in 1959. Until recently this new wing comprised the administration and communications section of the Department while the original building housed detention and prisoner living quarters. With the recent move of the road patrol and detectives to the Service Center site, plans are being made to expand the jail operation into the vacated section. However, as the building is near capacity and due to inherited conditions of layout and structure, the space vacated by the Sheriff's road patrol will not free extensive space for use by the jail. Furthermore the Capital Improvements Program, Part IV, makes the following observation:

"...Among the more obvious deficiencies of the existing structure are insufficient office space, a lack of many desirable safety features, no open or recreational area for prisoners and inability to segregate different types of prisoners. In addition, this facility does not meet other standards of the State Department of Corrections. The size and location of the existing jail site inhibits consideration of adopting the present facility to meet the minimum capacity of 225 beds and administrative space adequate to meet the needs for 1980... A new jail facility in 1980 appears inevitable and the county should not deplete any significant amount of resources on such a short term investment to fully renovate the existing facility."

In conclusion, to meet State requirements and increasing demand from population growth either expansion or remodeling of the existing facility or the construction of a new jail is a necessity. The following list of existing jail deficiencies from Mr. Robert J. Russell, State Jail Inspector, indicates some of the shortcomings of the present facility:

1. Rule 791.101, Section(7)- Windows are not all equipped with security and insect screens.
2. Rule 791,101, Section(8) - Security garage is not large enough.
3. Rule 791,101, Section (9) - Jail needs an elevator large enough for an ambulance cot.
4. Rule 791,101, Section (10) - No drains in corridors.
5. Rule 791,101, Section(11)- No exercise area.
6. Rule 791,102, Section (1) - Cell blocks have dark corners.
7. Rule 791,102, Section (3) - Ventilation is not good - jail has excessive odors.
8. Rule 791,103, Section(1)(a) - Limit on dorms is 12 -- there are units housing 20 inmates.
9. Rule 791,103, Section (1) (c) - Incurable cell does not comply.
10. Rule 791,103, Section (1) (d) - No receiving tanks

11. Rule 791,103,Section (1) (f) - Not all cells have proper guard walks.
12. Rule 791,103, Section (1) (h) - Not all equipment in cells are secured to floor.
13. Rule 791,104, Section (1) - The jail kitchen is not of ample size but crowded
14. Rule 791,105, Section (4) - Counter tops need replacing.
15. Rule 791,105, Section (5) - Kitchen equipment is inadequate.
16. Rule 791,105, Section (7) - Kitchen does not have proper sterilizer for inmate dishes.
17. Rule 791,105, Section (8) - Heated carts are not furnished.
18. Rule 791,101 - This jail does not have a general purpose room or a booking room. The area for identification room is too small. The radio system is open to the public. The jail kitchen does not have proper storage space for fresh and frozen foods. The administration area is not adequate in size.

The desirability of modifying and expanding the present jail facility was discussed with Mr. Russell to determine whether it would be feasible to utilize the present jail location and structure to meet the long term need. Also discussed was the need for a rehabilitative program. He indicated the following reasons why it would not be desirable to modify and expand the jail in its present location:

1. Location is poor - access to the expressway is poor.
2. Insufficient area - even though additional area is acquired, the long term limits of this location could cause future problems.
3. Outdoor recreation rehabilitation area should be large enough to accommodate a softball field.
4. Jail should ideally be one story and not more than two. The higher you go the more complex the building and the greater the cost. Multi-story jails pose a major circulation problem.
5. Rooftop recreation area used to save space would be considerably more expensive than providing space at grade. Not only would the area be inadequate but the necessary parapet security walls etc., would be prohibitive in cost. No expansion space would be available.
6. Parking area would be inadequate. Space necessary for sheriff and local police for parking and loading of prisoners would be inadequate for long term. Public parking should be readily available if an active rehabilitative program is to be conducted. With the University of Michigan and other departments such as Social Services, Mental Health and Vocational Rehabilitation, there are excellent resources for the development of a high level rehabilitation program if the facility is convenient and aesthetically pleasing.
7. Separate personnel parking on site with convenient prisoner loading area is essential.

In development of a program for the new correctional facility it is essential to determine the following:

1. Determine the scope of facilities and objectives that the community is willing to support.

2. Develop a prisoner profile based upon the following:

- a. Education level
- b. Length of detention
- c. % prisoners
  - 1) Mentally disturbed
  - 2) Drug addicts
  - 3) Violent - requiring maximum security
  - 4) Health problems

The following services and facilities will be required if a good rehabilitative program is to be initiated:

1. Diagnostic testing - to determine the prisoners' needs.
2. Academic Training in the following areas:
  - a. Literacy education for the illiterate
  - b. G.E.D. for those lacking a high school diploma
  - c. University training for those capable to college level work.
3. Vocational Training
  - a. On the job - these prisoners should be in a separate area
  - b. Skill training - requires the use of a skill center
4. Group counselling and therapy and individual therapy - an area will be required for this.
5. Religious Activities - a program, and an area to accommodate - this is essential.

The length of stay in the jail will, of course, determine the extent to which the various prisoners would be involved in the rehabilitative program. The program is also dependent upon the amount of security required by the prisoner. The scope of the program should also be related to the utilization by the courts.

The facility should be planned to possibly contain or have space for a separate area which would deal with problems of alcohol and drug addiction.

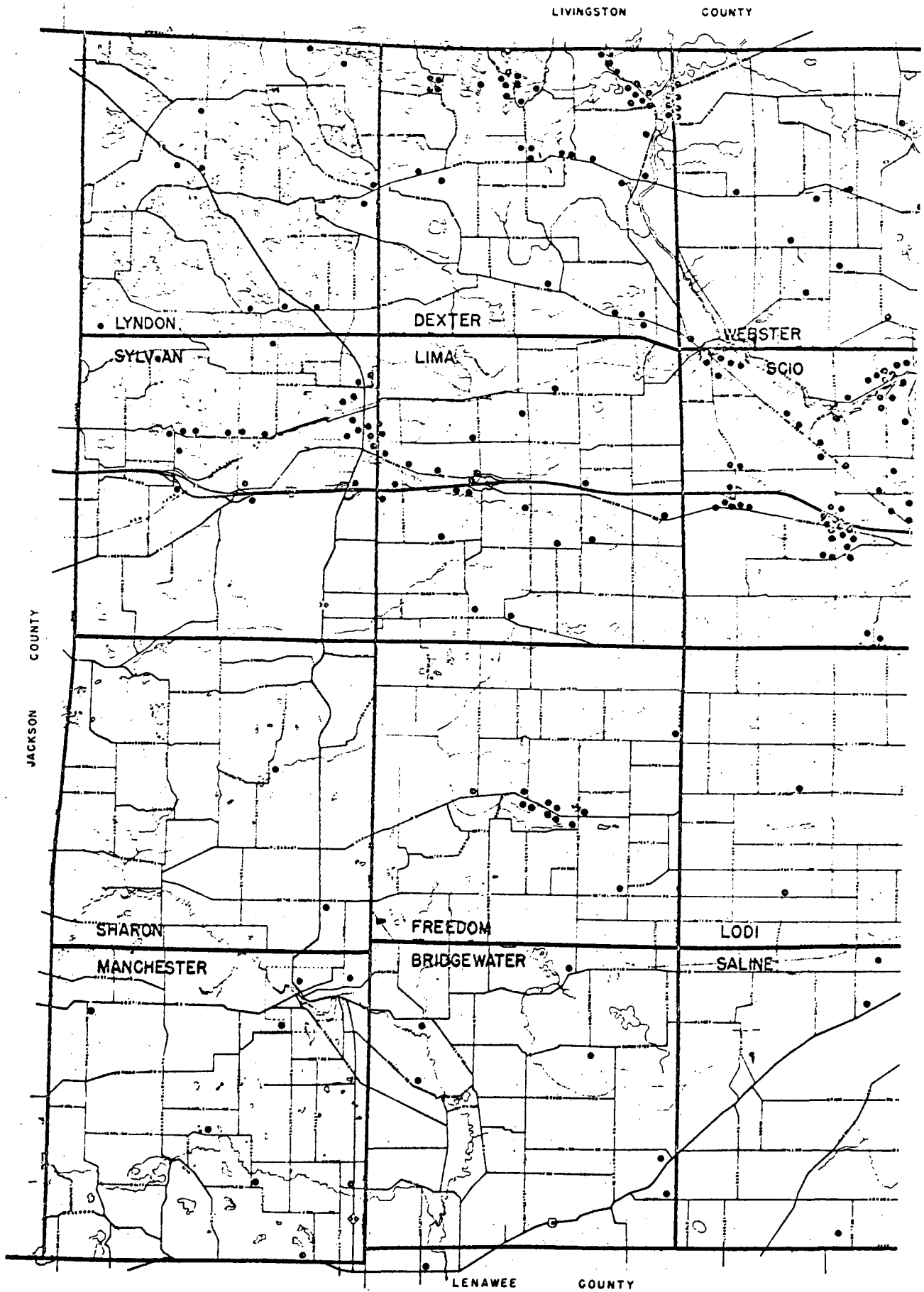
Basic Locational and Arrest Factors - the County Jail

Prisoners - Arresting Dept - January-July 1970 (Monthly totals)  
P.D. - Police Department

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Sheriff	80	115	124	121	139	113	120
Ann Arbor P.D.	101	96	110	101	111	126	93
Ypsilanti P.D.	20	29	24	32	136	44	47
Saline P.D.	3	0	6	3	2	7	4
Chelsea P. D.	4	1	5	7	5	5	3
Dexter P. D.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Milan P. D.	10	14	7	3	2	12	5
Manchester P. D.	1	0	0	2	1	2	0
South Lyon P. D.	9	4	7	5	3	6	1
<u>State Police</u>							
Post 12 (Brighton)	7	5	5	10	12	6	6
Post 26 (Ypsilanti)	29	33	28	32	66	45	34
Post 41 (Jackson)	2	2	0	0	2	0	1
Post 42 (Clinton)	4	0	0	2	1	0	4

Other than noting arrest of prisoners occurring in the jurisdictional area of a particular police agency it has not been possible at this time to pinpoint the location of particular arrests. (eg. Did a Sheriff's arrest occur in Superior Township or Lima Township?)

It is generally appreciated that the majority of arrests occur in these areas containing the majority of county population. From the report (Sheriff's Department Study) indication of the incidence of complaints is pinpointed on the attached map.



WASHTENAW COUNTY METROPOLI

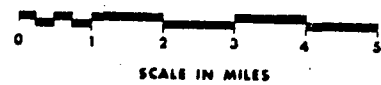
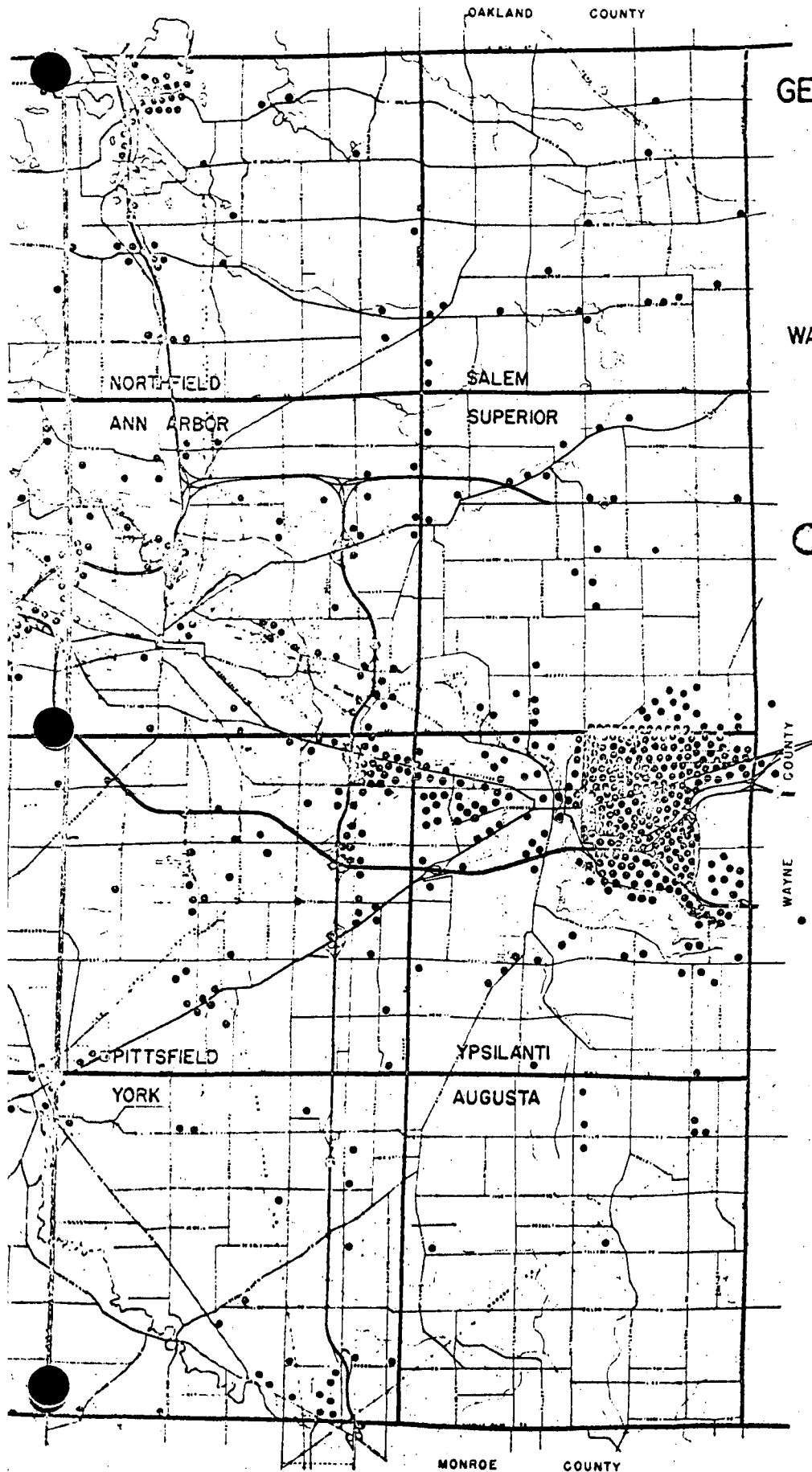


EXHIBIT L

# GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS - JUNE 1967

WASHTENAW COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPT.

○ REPRESENTS ONE COMPLAINT



DECEMBER, 1967

Average number of prisoners held in the jail (January - July 1970) is 76. This figure, of course, varies on a daily court from a low of 60 to a high of 100.

The ratio of male to female prisoners averages in the January - July 1970 period is one female to eighteen males with daily variations between one female to twelve males to one female to twenty-two males.

CONSIDERATIONS OF LOCATION - DISTANCE OF TRAVEL/TIME

An examination was conducted into the travel/time factors that have a bearing on the validity of one site over another in suitability of location. On the following charts the travel/time from a chosen site to Sheriff/court facilities is assessed by a process of averaging distance and time and so determining rank to value the priority of one site over another in satisfying locational priorities of efficiency.

The final rank is indicated on the preceding page of this appendix where time and travel distance factors are components of the final rankings of sites in relationship to courts and police.

TRAVEL DISTANCE (MILES) ONE WAY TRIP

Court Locations	Alternate County Jail Locations	Existing Jail/C.B.D. Area, Ann Arbor	County Farm Site	County Service Center Site	Zeab Road - I-94 Area	Plymouth and U.S. 23 Area	Geddes and U.S. 23 Area	Platt Road and I-94 Area	State St. and I-94 Area	Carpenter Road Corridor South of Packard	Huron Street Area South of I-94
County Circuit Court (Co.Bldg)	-	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	6	10	
Service Center Court	5	2	-	13	5	2	4	5	2	5	
Ypsilanti Court	9	5	4	15	8	6	6	7	4	7	
Chelsea Court	16	25	24	12	22	25	21	19	24	25	
Saline Court*	13	11	10	13	13	12	9	7	8	11	
Milan Court *	17	13	12	22	16	14	12	15	10	13	
Average travel (Miles)	10	9.9	8.8	13.1	11.1	10.5	9.5	9.2	9.0	10.5	
RANK	6	5	1	10	9	7	4	3	2	7	

Police Location To Jail Size

Washtenaw County Police (Service Center)	5	2	-	13	5	2	4	5	2	5
State Police Ypsilanti	8	5	4	14	7	5	5	6	4	7
Ypsilanti City Police	8	5	4	14	7	5	5	6	24	25
Ann Arbor Police	-	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	6	10
Average Travel(Miles)	5.25	4.25	3	11.5	5.75	4	4.75	5	9.0	10
RANK	6	3	1	10	7	2	4	5	8	9

\* Probable future court location

TRAVEL DISTANCE IN TIME (MINUTES) ONE WAY TRIP  
 Calculated on basis of possible average times  
 as follows: Urban Streets 20 mph; Freeway 50 Mph

Court Locations	Alternate County Jail Locations	Existing Jail/C.B.D. Area, Ann Arbor	County Farm Site	County Service Center Site	Zeeb Road - I-94 Area	Plymouth and U.S. 23 Area	Geddes and U.S. 23 Area	Platt Road and I-94 Area	State St. and I-94 Area	Carpenter Road Corridor South of Packard	Huron Street Area South of I-94
County Circuit Court (Co. Bldg)	-	12	16	12	12	12	15	13	18	17	
Service Center Court	20	7	-	16	9	5	8	9	6	15	
Ypsilanti Court	36	20	14	27	14	15	12	16	12	3	
Chelsea Court	29	33	29	14	27	28	26	23	32	36	
Saline Court*	25	19	16	20	17	16	12	11	13	15	
Milan Court*	33	19	17	26	19	18	15	19	16	17	
Average Travel (time)	23.8	18.3	17.0	19.0	16.3	15.6	14.6	15.2	16.1	17.1	
RANK	10	8	7	9	5	3	1	2	4	6	

#### Police Locations to Jail Sites

Washtenaw County Police (Service Center)	20	7	-	16	9	5	8	9	6	15	
State Police Ypsilanti	36	20	14	27	13	14	11	15	12	3	
Ypsilanti City Police	36	20	14	27	13	14	11	15	12	3	
Ann Arbor Police	-	12	16	12	12	12	15	13	18	17	
Average Travel (time)	23	14.7	11	20.75	11.75	11.25	11.25	13	12	9.5	
RANK	10	8	2	9	5	3	3	7	6	1	

#### Court Locations (time & miles)

RANK	33.8	28.2	25.8	32.1	27.4	26.1	24.1	24.4	25.1	27.6	
	10	8	4	9	6	5	1	2	3	7	

#### Police Locations (time and Miles)

RANK	28.25	18.45	14.0	32.0	18.5	15.25	16.0	18.0	21.0	19.5	
	9	5	1	10	6	2	3	4	8	7	

\*Probable future court location

### Basic Requirements of a New County Jail

According to the Capital Improvements Program, Part IV, preliminary estimates, "indicate that demands by 1980 will require a facility containing approximately 80,000 square feet of total floor space and provision of approximately 80 parking spaces. A minimum site area of five acres would be required". The general breakdown of floor space would be:

Security Area	30,000 sq. ft.
Receiving area	10,000 sq. ft.
Storage & Maintenance	10,000 sq. ft.
Administrative & Service	<u>30,000 sq. ft.</u>

TOTAL FLOOR SPACE      80,000 sq. ft.

The Capital Improvement program estimates that by 1980 two hundred and twenty-five (225) prisoner bed spaces will be required.

The existing jail is being utilized to its capacity of approximately one-hundred (100) inmates. The gross floor area per prisoner is approximately 200 sq. ft.

The Capital Improvements Program No. 4 estimated a total of 80,000 sq. ft. of floor space would be required. However, this figure included the Sheriff's operations which are now being housed separately. Consequently we believe an area of 50,000 sq. ft. of floor area would be sufficient for the jail facility, giving a gross area of 222 sq. ft. per prisoner.

The floor areas would be as follows:

Security	30,000 sq. ft.
Receiving	8,000 sq. ft.
Storage/Maintenance	8,000 sq. ft.
Administration	<u>4,000 sq. ft.</u>

TOTAL FLOOR SPACE      50,000 sq. ft.

Including an allowance of one to two acres for parking and with setbacks of 100-200' this facility can be accommodated on a five (5) acre site. More extensive elaboration of building floor area and actual site size is superfluous at this time. However, if extensive rehabilitation or other special facilities are planned the floor area and site requirement would be considerably greater.

Detailed programming, site analysis and refinement of data could cause adjustment to these specified figures for floor area and site size.

Platt Road and I-94 Area

This location is located less than two miles from the present center of population of the County. The location is also good in relationship to the Sheriff's department, and access by other police departments is also good. This assumes the construction of an interchange at Platt Road to give access to the expressway system. If this interchange is not constructed, access to this site and its potential as a jail location would be considerably lessened. Access by the public would be good. The location ranks high in its relationship to the courts.

Site Characteristics

The original topography in the Platt Road - I-94 area ranged mainly from 830' to about 850' south of Ellsworth Road. However, the topography has been altered by a sanitary land fill south of Ellsworth and west of Platt. Some swamp area exists in the I-94 - Platt intersection area. The topography and land profile would not cause any major surveillance problem except that the relationship of the site to the expressway should be carefully evaluated. The soil at the intersection of Platt and I-94 appears to have some severe limitations in some parts and good capacity in others. However, the Soil Conservation Service data is too general, and impact bearing borings will be necessary to determine its building capacity. Utilities are located in the area of Platt and I-94. The 42" Swift Run storm sewer is located west of the intersection about one-quarter mile, and a 42" branch is located about one-third mile north of the intersection. A 12" sanitary sewer is located on Platt Road one-sixth mile north of the intersection and a 8" water line is located on Platt Road 500'-600' north of I-94.

Adequate access too would be available if the interchange is constructed and adequate ingress and egress would be possible from Platt and Ellsworth Roads. Adequate undeveloped land would be available for a jail site.

Part of the area is located within the City of Ann Arbor and much of the area that is in Pittsfield Township would possess annexation potential, so that it would be possible to meet the legislative requirements. Zoning would not be a problem in the Ann Arbor Area but it may pose a problem in Pittsfield Township.

Carpenter Corridor Between Packard Road and Michigan Avenue

This area between Packard and Michigan Roads close to the center of population of the County and is also close and accessible to the Service Center site which would have the majority of public safety uses. The site also has good access to the major road system and is located reasonably conveniently in relationship to the courts (see present and future court locations drawing). This location is also convenient to the local police agencies and easily accessible by visitors and attorneys. Adequate undeveloped land would be available to provide for a jail.

Site Characteristics

The land in this corridor is essentially flat with a topographical range of about 15' and, therefore, should not present any limitations. No built-in site surveillance problems are evident. Soil data from the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that the soil has poor to fair bearing capacity but this data is too general, and further impact bearing tests to at least 20' should be conducted to determine the bearing capacity. Utilities could possibly be made available at this location but considerable costs would be involved. A 24" sanitary sewer main is located west of U. S. 23 in Ann Arbor City along Swift Run Drain which has a 42" storm sewer. A 48" branch storm sewer located on Packard to the east side of

U. S. 23. A 10" sewer is also located along Packard Road just east of Carpenter Road in Pittsfield Township.

The area just south of Packard Road would possess some potential for annexation since Ann Arbor City's boundary extends to the intersection of Gross and Packard and this area would be contiguous.

If the land is not annexed the jail would be a conditional use in this agriculturally zoned land in Pittsfield Township, since a jail would be a conditional use in the Agricultural zone.

#### State Road and I-94 Area

This location, which is within three miles of the center of population, is well related to the population of the County. However, the relationship to the Sheriff's department in the Service Center is only considered fair because of time and distance involved.

Access by other police departments is reasonably good with good access to the expressway system. Good access by the County public would be possible. This location also ranks high in terms of its relationship to the courts.

#### Site Characteristics

The topography in this area ranges approximately from 820' to 900' within one-half mile of the interchange. There appears to be no major natural features which would present a surveillance problem. The Soil Conservation Service general soil data indicates moderate to severe soil limitations in this area.

If a site is selected in this area, soil impact borings to a depth of at least 20' should precede any site purchase. Utilities are available in the area. An open drainage ditch picks up storm water one-third mile north of the I-94 - State intersection. A combination of 21" storm sewer and open drainage ditch carries the storm water south of the intersection. A 10" sanitary sewer is located one-third mile south of the intersection, and a 21" sanitary sewer is located one-quarter of a mile north of I-94. A 16" water main is located on State Road. Adequate ingress and egress would be possible to any site adjacent to State Road.

The major part of the area is located within the City of Ann Arbor so that this area meets the legislative requirement that the jail be located in the County Seat City. The area outside the City also possesses potential for annexation. There maybe a zoning problem in the area outside the City of Ann Arbor since some of this area is zoned as a limited industrial which does not appear to include public buildings such as correctional institutions.

#### Plymouth Road and U. S. 23 Area

This location is approximately five miles from the center of population of the County. This location would be within five miles of the present Sheriff's department. Access by other policy to this location would be fair but the higher average distance makes this location less feasible for police. (See Appendix C). The location has good access from U. S. 23 and access by the public would be adequate. The location also has fair relationship to the courts.



### Site Characteristics

The topography in this area ranges from about 940' to 850' within a one-half mile radius of the intersection. There does not appear to be any material features which would be a surveillance problem, and an adequate undeveloped land would be readily available at this location. The Soil Conservation Service soil information indicates only a slight limitation in this area with small areas with greater limitations. Again, additional soil data is needed with soil bearing impact tests to a depth of at least 20'. All utilities are available west of the interchange. A 24" storm sewer is located on Plymouth Road about 600' west of the interchange. An 18" sanitary sewer is located to the northwest of the intersection, and a 15" sanitary line on Green Road north of the intersection, also a 10" line south of Green Road, Plymouth Road intersection. Adequate ingress and egress would be available to any site along Plymouth Road. Access to the expressway would be adequate. Site locations west of the interchange would be located within the City of Ann Arbor so that part of the location would meet the legislative requirement. Any site immediately east of the interchange would possess annexation potential but sites further east would probably not. Again sites within the City or those that possess annexation potential would pose no zoning problems. However zoning of sites within Ann Arbor Township could pose a problem because their present ordinance appears to indicate that publicly owned buildings would have to be located within a C-2, commercial district, which would have a definite cost impact. The Township is in the process of developing a new zoning ordinance which may modify this requirement.

### Existing County Jail - C. B. D. Area

This site is somewhat further from the center of population than either of the three top-ranked sites and this distance is increasing as the center of population of the County moves further east. This location is poor in terms of access by the Sheriff's department. Access to other police agencies is also poor because of the distance from the expressway system, and the congestion in the downtown Ann Arbor area. The location is good for the central Ann Arbor residents, but poor in relationship to the total county. The location is good in relationship to the downtown courts, but poor in regard to all courts.

### Site Characteristics

The location is essentially flat urban area without any notable natural features and it would be extremely difficult to assemble an adequate tract of land to accommodate a new jail. It is not anticipated that a jail in this location would have any particular surveillance problems. However, this would depend, to some extent, upon the configuration of the tract of land assembled. The soil in this location is good and it is unlikely that any major soil problems would be encountered. Utilities in this location would be adequate. There are 10" sanitary sewers located on West Ann and Huron Streets. Adequate storm sewer capacity exists in the area with 24" lines located on Catherine and Washington Streets. Water mains of 6" diameter are located on Ann Street, and a 14" line on Main Street. Adequate ingress and egress exists at the present site location via the local existing streets. This location meets the requirement that the jail be located within the County Seat City.

### Huron Street South of I-94 - Ypsilanti

This location ranks ninth in relationship to the center of population. The location is also poor in its relationship to the Sheriff's department because it is some six miles from the Service Center by local roads. This location is also poor in

relationship to local police. Until construction of the Huron Street interchange is complete, access to the major road system would be poor. Access by the public would also be poor because it is located so far from the center of population of the County.

#### Site Characteristics

Topography in this location varies from 700' to 760' with an area of very active topography midway between Huron Street and Ford Lake. Any facility located near this area of active topography should be carefully sited to avoid surveillance problems. The soil in this area appears to have moderate to severe limitations according to the general data of the Soil Conservation Service. Additional information will be necessary before any site is purchased in this area. Utilities are available in this area. A 15-21" sanitary sewer is located approximately one-half mile west of Huron Street, and 8-12" sanitary sewers are located north of I-94. A 10-16" water main is located approximately one mile south of I-94 at Huron River Drive. Adequate access to any site along Huron Street would be available and an adequate sized tract of land would be available. This location does not possess any potential for annexation and would not meet the present legislative requirement that the jail be located in the County Seat City. Zoning could pose a problem in this location since the land east of Huron Street is zoned Agricultural. Neither of these districts appear to permit publicly owned buildings, such as a jail. Publicly owned buildings are permitted in office and commercial districts. This location appears to have low potential as a jail site.

#### Zeeb Road and I-94 Area

This location is furthest from the center of population although it is close to the geographic center. (See Map I, Center of Population). This location is very poor in relationship to the Sheriff's department at the Service Center. It is also poorly related to other police departments. Access to the expressway system is good but this location is not well related to the population of the County. The location is also poor in relationship to the courts. (See Appendix C and Maps II, III and IV). An adequate sized tract of land would be available at the County Road Commission site or elsewhere in the area.

#### Site Characteristics

Topography in this area ranges from about 870' to slightly above 900' within a one-half mile radius of the interchange. This land is relatively flat and would not pose any surveillance problems. The soil in this area generally has slight limitations on urbanization with some areas of severe and very severe limitations. Further soil impact borings will be necessary to determine bearing capacity of any individual area. At the present time utilities are not available in this location. Both water and sewer are planned for this area at some future time but a precise date has not been established. Good access and ingress and egress would be possible to any site adjacent to Zeeb or Jackson Roads. This site would not meet the legislative requirement that the jail be located within the County Seat City, and would not possess any potential for annexation at this time. Zoning could be a problem in this area since governmental buildings are a conditional use in the agricultural district and part of the land is zoned commercial or residential.

The following State legislative criteria for the location of County Buildings was taken from the Michigan Statutes Annotated as amended by Public Acts 1877 No. 226, effective August 21, 1897.

"COUNTY BUILDINGS: PRISON LIMITS: ESCAPES

"County buildings; approval of plans. Sec. 16. Each organized county shall, at its own cost and expense, provide at the county seat thereof a suitable courthouse and a suitable and sufficient jail and fireproof offices, and all other necessary public buildings, and keep the same in good repair. That before the plan of any jail which has been duly authorized to be built shall be determined or accepted, or contracted for, such plans shall be submitted to the state board of corrections and charities for its examination and opinion, and such state board shall carefully examine and give the benefit of its study and experience in such matter to the counties submitting such plans and report its opinion to the county clerk of the county so submitting plans, and no contract for the erection of any county jail shall be valid or binding, nor shall any money be paid out of the county treasury for the construction of a jail until such opinion has been duly filed with the county clerk of the county submitting such plans."

For the specifical legislative pages, see the last two pages of this Appendix.

The County may also wish to consider the possibility of becoming a Charter County which would permit some additional latitude in the location of its required facilities. This Act, No. 293, was passed on July 14, 1966, by the Michigan Legislature and its major impact as it relates to County facilities, is contained within Section 15 d of this Act which states:

"For the establishment and maintenance, either within or without the County corporate limits, of roads, parks, cemeteries, hospitals, medical facilities, airports, jails, water supply and transmission facilities, sewage transmission and disposal systems, all public works or other type of facility necessary to preserve and provide effectively for the public health, safety and general welfare of the County".

The County Charter Act is presently being reconsidered in the State Legislature which would increase the scope of power of the Charter County. Whether these become a reality remains to be seen, but the current Charter County authority would give the County much needed flexibility in the location of its required buildings. Washtenaw County is also proceeding to introduce a bill that would provide this County with specific authority to locate its facilities outside of the County Seat City. The state law regulating the location of the County facilities is shown on the following pages.

**History.**

As amended by Pub Acts 1885, No 98, ind eff May 14; 1927, No 157, eff Sept 5.

**1-10. [Reserved for use in future supplementation.]**

**11. Scope of provision.**

The provision giving to organized or subsequently organized counties bordering on Lake Huron concurrent jurisdiction of all offenses committed on that part of the lake lying within the limits of the state, and providing that such offenses may be tried in the county in which process against the offender shall first be issued, applies not only to transitory but also to

local offenses. *Andrews v. Ellsworth*, 190 Mich 157.

**12. Constitutionality.**

This provision is not unconstitutional as depriving an offender of the right of trial by a jury of the vicinage, as the fixing of the boundaries of a vicinage is a legislative function. *Andrews v. Ellsworth*, 190 Mich 157.

**13. Jurisdiction of peace officers.**

Peace officers of counties bordering on the Great Lakes or their connecting waters have authority to arrest for the reckless operation of motor boats over any such waters within the jurisdiction of the county. Op Atty Gen, Oct 15, 1956, No 2723.

**SEC. 13. (Repealed.)**

This section, which was CL '97, § 2451, provided for service of process from certain counties along the shore of Lake Huron upon that part of the lake lying within the limits of the state. It was repealed by Pub Acts 1915, No 314, eff Jan 1, 1916. For present law, see § 27.758, *infra*.

**§ 5.290] Counties bordering on Lake Superior.** SEC. 14. The county of Chippewa, and such other counties as may hereafter be organized upon the shore of Lake Superior, shall have jurisdiction, in common, of all offenses committed on that part of Lake Superior which lies within the limits of this state; and such offenses may be heard and tried in either of such counties in which legal process against the offender shall be first issued, in like manner, and to the same effect, as if the offense had been committed in any part of either of said counties. (CL '48, § 45.14; CL '29, § 1108; CL '15, § 2250; How § 450; CL '97, § 2452; CL '71, § 444; CL '57, § 313.)

**SEC. 15. (Repealed.)**

This section, which was CL '97, § 2453, provided for service of process from Chippewa county on that part of Lake Superior lying within the limits of the state. It was repealed by Pub Acts 1915, No 314, eff Jan 1, 1916. For present provision, see § 27.758, *infra*.

**COUNTY BUILDINGS; PRISON LIMITS; ESCAPES**

**§ 5.291] County buildings; approval of plans.** SEC. 16. Each organized county shall, at its own cost and expense, provide at the county seat thereof a suitable court house, and a suitable and sufficient jail and fireproof offices, and all other necessary public buildings, and keep the same in good repair. That before the plan of any jail which has been duly authorized to be built shall be determined or accepted, or contracted for, such plans shall be submitted to the state board of corrections and charities for its examination and opinion, and such state board shall carefully examine and give the benefit of its study and experience in such matter to the counties submitting such plans

and report its opinion to the county clerk of the county so submitting plans, and no contract for the erection of any county jail shall be valid or binding, nor shall any money be paid out of the county treasury for the construction of a jail until such opinion has been duly filed with the county clerk of the county submitting such plans. (CL '48, § 45.16; CL '29, § 1109; CL '15, § 2251; How § 452; CL '97, § 2454; CL '71, § 446; CL '57, § 315.)

#### History.

As amended by Pub Acts 1877, No 61, eff Aug 21; 1897, No 226, eff Aug 30.

#### Comparable provisions.

Ill Rev Stats c 34, § 432 (similar); NY County Law § 215; Wis Stats § 59.07.

#### Cross-references.

Power of county to tax for construction and repair of public buildings, see Const 1908, art VIII, § 10; provisions relating to county jails, see § 28.1721 et seq., *infra*; insurance of county buildings, duty of county treasurer, § 5.690.

#### 1-10. [Reserved for use in future supplementation.]

#### 11. Board of corrections and charities.

Transfer of powers and duties of former board of corrections and charities to state department of social welfare, see § 16.419, *infra*.

#### 12. Jails.

This section does not, in express terms, require counties to accept or follow the suggestions or opinion of the state welfare commission regarding plans for county jails, but no contract for the construction of a jail would be valid or binding, nor any money be paid out of the county treasury for such construction, until such opinion has been filed with the county clerk. The requirements of this section are valid and contemplate that the commission shall act in an advisory rather than supervisory capacity. Op Atty Gen, 1926-28, p 592.

Power and duty of state social welfare commission relative to approval of plans for jails. Op Atty Gen, Oct 26, 1939.

County jail may not be constructed outside limits of village or city at which county seat is located, in view of this section and par. 5 of § 5.331. Op Atty Gen, Mar 20, 1947, No 207.

County board of supervisors would not be authorized to build county jail building without inclusion of living quarters therein for the sheriff where the proposition on the ballot specifically set forth "living quarters for the sheriff" and such proposition was adopted by the voters. Op Atty Gen, Nov 16, 1955, No 2288.

Department of corrections is authorized to require that a county, in building a county jail, include space in the building for the sheriff's living quarters. Op Atty Gen, Nov 16, 1955, No 2288.

#### 13. Offices for county officers and rental thereof.

If county commissioner of schools has his office outside of the county courthouse he cannot compel the board of supervisors to pay his office rental. Op Atty Gen, 1916, p 236.

Board of supervisors may purchase or lease buildings not located in county seat to provide office accommodations for county department of social welfare. Op Atty Gen, Nov 10, 1939.

#### 14. Location of buildings.

Courthouse and jail are required to be located at county seat, and within limits thereof, the board of supervisors may designate site, but in the absence of an election to remove county seat, board may not designate site outside of limits of present county seat. Op Atty Gen, June 13, 1952, No 1552.

#### Digest references.

See Callaghan's Mich Dig, Counties, §§ 20, 21.

**§ 5.292] Prison limits.** SEC. 17. The prison limits of each county shall extend to all places within the boundaries of the county. (CL '48, § 45.17; CL '29, § 1110; CL '15, § 2252; How § 453; CL '97, § 2455; CL '71, § 447; CL '57, § 316.)

#### Digest references.

See Callaghan's Mich Dig, Civil Arrest and Bail, § 83.

NOTES TAKEN FROM THE  
WASHTENAW COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PROPERTY COMMITTEE HEARING

Correctional Facility and Jail Location

DATE: July 21, 1971

The Public Hearing was opened at 7:35 p.m. in the County Service Center Chapel.

Commissioner Byrd explained the reasons for the hearing, and described the procedure that would be used during the meeting. He then introduced Mr. Fegan Planning Director, who in turn explained a Planning Commission report that analyzes ten alternative locations for a correctional facility including a new jail and recommends the Service Center property be given highest priority consideration.

The meeting was then opened for comments and questions.

Bruce Laidlaw - City Assistant Attorney, 2392 Grant Drive

- Upon close review the planning report is disappointing.
- Feels that present site in Ann Arbor CBD is best location. What would be the real effect in moving the jail from the CBD?
- Center of population of county - no bearing on a jail location and not fair criteria.
- Must provide buffers at Service Center site which is all but impossible.
- Did not define the real potential problem of compatibility of uses at the Service Center site.
- Sees no concern for natural features of this site.
- Good access to Sheriff's office and that is all.
- Psychological effects on surrounding area;
  - yes, it could cause a blight in the future and reduce property values on nearby properties.
  - bright lights today are bad for the neighbors.
  - testing sirens on sheriff's cars are bad for the neighbors.
- Ranking system as described in report is poor;
  - weights to courts - 6 courts in Ann Arbor as compared to one in other areas but the weighting system does not show this.
  - same is true for the centers of crime occurrence, which is basically in the city of Ann Arbor.
  - need better ranking system.

- Conclusion - criteria is incomplete in report.
- Need to look more at the present jail site.
- Possible use of two jail facilities;
  - 1 near courts for pre-trial retention.
  - 1 elsewhere for post trial retention some distance away, possibly in a rural location,

Don Michael - 4081 Clark Road

- Washtenaw County government should be at the forefront to be concerned with the natural and human environment.
- Should look at all sites in greater detail.
- Should look at economic as well as social implications of each site.
- Report is not enough but it is a good start.
- Some particulars that need more study:
  - Buffering
    - Clark Road - tree buffering
    - Professor Fred Knight (forester at U of M) feels, unless the jail is located up near the parking lot, such a facility could change the water table and combined with a salt water runoff from parking lots and drives, could destroy the existing tree buffer.
  - Other buffers necessary to the east and west.
  - Security lights could be a problem of disturbing neighbors.
  - Noise of patrol cars disturbs neighbors.
  - Additional flooding of Swift Creek Drain area is possible as it has been a problem in the past.
  - Environmental enhancement
    - area good for recreation - D. Fulton has stated.
    - dollars are needed to protect this natural quality area.
- Washtenaw Road traffic is heavy - must be looked into.
- Access and traffic movement on Clark Road is bad - must be looked into.
- Population center criteria does not have validity.

- Functions of jail - pre trial
  - different; possibly construct two jail facilities
- Grant that emphasis on law enforcement convenience is at least as important as the concerns for people in the vicinity of the potential jail.
- Other sites must be looked at just as carefully.
- Once the Commissioners become partially committed to one site, it is difficult to change their minds.

Paul Downs - 4127 Washtenaw

- Concerned about the buffering - lighting is bad today.
- Supports previous statements.

Dean Polsdorfer, 2491 Crystal Drive

- To determine a new jail location is almost impossible; people will object no matter where it is to be located.
- Don't be like Ann Arbor School Board - be careful of how County Board spends money.
- Look closely at expanding present jail; might be the least expensive way to add capacity.

Maurice M. Renkel, 1930 Hogback Road

- When Washtenaw Community College was built, joint planning was done; were not thinking about jail then in this area.
- This College plan is being followed.
- Should follow this plan and not locate jail here.
- Traffic bad at Hogback and Clerk - a lot of accidents.

Nancy Radzvickas, 2573 Grant Drive

- County Planning Commission should consider existing and future population and uses around potential jail site.
- People are concerned about safety of residents - escapes into residential area.
- Another site would be better.
- Most attorneys are in the City of Ann Arbor and would not be easily accessible to this site.



Bill Pearlman, 2758 Oakdale Drive

- Concerned that planners have not concerned themselves with the existing people and homes in the area.
- No people want jails in their area, and it is difficult to find a location.
- Put it where the people are not so densely populated.
- Services have been planned and installed in the area for new residential developments. Have not planned for institutional uses, such as a jail, in this area.
- Is the County concerned about Pittsfield Township?
- Will annexation take place - this must be a concern at the County and Township level.
- Will this be the only hearing? (Commissioner Byrd replied that it will not).

Milton Smith - Part owner of Glencoe Hills

- The report disregards the residential character of the neighborhood.
- Developer would not have been interested in developing an apartment complex if a jail was planned to be built next door.
- Wants to clean up the area.
- Oscar Hobbs, who owns the adjacent property, is opposed to the proposed jail.
- All reasonable people should oppose this proposal.
- Will have more people present opposing it the next time there is a meeting.
- Suggested the audience organize to oppose this proposal.

Sheriff Douglas Harvey

- Need a new jail - doesn't care where it is located.
- Present location is bad place for jail.
- Can't build an escape proof jail.
- Wants to reduce light problem.
- A lot of money needed to rehabilitate present jail.

Will get opposition, no matter where jail is located.

Mr. Byrd closed the meeting at 9:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

Thomas J. Fegan  
Planning Director

TJF/awh

## WASHTENAW COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PROPERTY COMMITTEE HEARING

## Attendance List

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
A. C. Church	2568 Dayton Dr. Ann Arbor
William M. Pearlman	2758 Oakdale Drive, Ann Arbor
Perry E. Brown	2548 Grant Drive, Ann Arbor
James Reader	2758 Dayton Drive, Ann Arbor
Barbara Cartwright	2030 Dhu Varren, Ann Arbor
Carl E. Mast	WCMPC
Emory Mulholland	WCMPC
Carl Arvin	WCMPC
E. Conves	2455 Grant Drive, Ann Arbor
Norman Koch	2481 Grant Drive, Ann Arbor
S. T. Gerganoff	206 N. Washington St. Ypsilanti
Ron Robson	2555 Crystal Drive, Ann Arbor
Oscar W. Haab	4255 Washtenaw Road
R. K. McClure	2449 Dalton, Ann Arbor
Rosemary McClure	2449 Dalton, Ann Arbor
I. Nollar	2895 Grant Drive
B. J. Deinham	2912 Dayton Drive, Ann Arbor
A. C. Menge	St. Lukes Lutheran Church
Mrs. George Ralph	2743 Crystal
Mrs. Carl S. Ernst	2645 Grant Drive
Mrs. Peter Radzwickas	2573 Grant Drive
Dean F. Polsciorfer	2491 Crystal Drive
Ferris Boresley	2483 Crystal Drive
C. E. Miller	4158 Washtenaw, Ann Arbor
J. R. Vaughn	1205 Hogback, Ann Arbor
L. Vaughn	1205 Hogback, Ann Arbor
Mrs. A. S. Beard	4200 Shetland Drive
Mrs. F. A. Sergeant	2220 Washtenaw, Ann Arbor
Maurice M. Renkel	1930 Hogback Road, Ann Arbor
Bruce Laidlaw	2392 Grant Drive
Besma Rammuny	2399 Grant
Paul J. Downs	4128 Washtenaw
Mrs. Delario Brice	8948 McArthur-Ypsilanti
Diana W. Parkes	Superior Township
Marilyn Thayer	W.C.M.P.C.
Leo Mitchener	2795 Grant Drive
Marion Mithener	2795 Grant Drive
Glen A. Harris	Ann Arbor News
Trish Hensley	Ypsilanti Press
Carolyn Lewis	WPAG
Carl Metcalf	WAAM News

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Thomas J. Fegan  
FROM: Elmore I. Fowlie  
TOPIC: Response to Jail Report - Jail Public Hearing  
DATE: July 30, 1971

I believe that it is in the public interest to respond to the public reactions to the proposed jail location and the jail report. Criticism is to be expected to any report which proposes such a facility in their area and a protective territorial response is usually automatic.

The County, however, must face the mandatory requirements of State law to provide such a facility, and also expect that, regardless of what location that is proposed, some negative response is to be expected. These comments have been evaluated to determine the degree of their validity.

The present site for the jail is inadequate for several reasons. Even neglecting the poor access to the expressway system, this location has several obvious limitations. The present site represents less than six-tenths of an acre while a minimum of five acres is recommended to provide for a complete facility which would provide retention, rehabilitation and recreation facilities for inmates. Additional facilities may be necessary in the future, and it would be unwise to get locked into an inadequate site as the County is with the present site. To acquire some four and one-half acres of land in the downtown Ann Arbor area would be a substantial cost without considering the cost of acquiring and demolishing buildings.

A related question, of constructing a multi-story jail to conserve site space should also be considered, was asked. A building of more than two stories is not recommended because it adds complications. Moving prisoners vertically is dangerous and should be avoided if possible. Maintaining adequate guards and surveillance of a multi-story jail would be difficult and quite costly. The safety of the prisoners in the event of a fire or other disaster would be compromised in a multi-story jail. The related sheriff offices, however, could be two-stories but this is already considered in the minimum site area.

If we are to be realistic, the cost factor alone, without considering safety or future expansion, eliminates this site from serious consideration as a viable alternative.

The idea of two jail facilities may have some merit, but more study would be required before this could be determined. It appears that it could be very costly to operate two facilities. Functions of the jail both pre-trial and post-trial are different but the length of the inmate's stay varies and their individual needs vary. The cost of bringing the existing facility up to State standards, building a new facility elsewhere, providing modern rehabilitation facilities, and the impact of staffing two jails would have to be closely evaluated against the construction of a single facility with a single staff.

Not only should law enforcement be considered but rehabilitation of the prisoners to make them useful citizens is equally an important concern. The concern of the residents in the area of the Service Center is a factor. However, if the people of the county provide the kind of facility that is necessary to keep the inmates incarcerated and still rehabilitate the inmates, the concerns of the residents in the adjoining area could be reduced. It was suggested that more sites be considered and/or all sites studied in equally greater detail, but there is a limit to the time the County has available before a decision must be made, and therefore, the scope of well located sites were limited to ten with more detailed studies limited to two or three.

The ranking of the ten sites necessitated some value judgment which can be attacked. The six courts located in Ann Arbor should have been weighed. However the general ranking is valid and even if the larger number of courts had been weighed the Service Center would still rank high.

The question of whether the center of population is a fair criteria should also be considered. The center of population is the point at which it is the shortest average distance for all of the people of the county. The occurrence of crime relates to location of people. It is, therefore, a measure of convenience to the law enforcement personnel who transport persons to the jail. Some suggested the greatest number of crimes occur in Ann Arbor. By our figures the Ypsilanti area also has a high incident of crime. The Service Center is well suited to both communities as well as the out-county area through use of U.S. 23 and Washtenaw Road interchange. The center of population is not a fixed point but related to urbanization trends. In 1940 the center of population was located in Ann Arbor at the intersection of Forest and Hill. In 1948 it was located at Granger and Ferdon, and in 1960 southeast of the intersection of Winchell and Stadium Blvd. From preliminary calculations, the 1970 center of population is located about the intersection of Platt and Washtenaw Avenue indicating a continuing urbanization trend in the County. It is anticipated that this center of population will continue shifting south eastward for the next few years, then stabilize and slowly start moving westward. However, based upon present trends, several decades will pass before the center of population moves west of its present location.

Compatible land uses for areas adjoining a jail location are not easily determined. Industrial districts are not generally acceptable because of the noise and smoke possibilities which would be unhealthy for the prisoners. Commercial districts would be more compatible but very intensive commercial areas may be too crowded. Office uses are probably as a compatible use as can be found in an urbanized area. However, it would be very difficult to find an adequate sized undeveloped site surrounded by office use. Governmental office uses in particular such as the ones located to the south of the proposed jail site at the Service Center would be quite compatible. There may be some negative impact on residential uses although the residential area to the northwest of the existing jail does not appear to have been affected when compared with similar aged, and type of housing in the downtown Ann Arbor area.

Introduction of a jail into an agricultural area may avoid some negative reaction but it could result in changing the land uses in the adjoining area to a more intensive use than agriculture.

There has been considerable concern expressed in the preliminary staff sketches that have been developed for the existing natural features of the proposed Service Center site. As many as possible of the existing trees should be retained. The drain water course and the trees along this water course have been carefully considered. This, of course, was not reflected in the report since these sketches deal with general potential locations only. The other nine potential locations did not receive as complete site analysis as the Service Center.

The access to police agencies is good at the Service Center. When the complaint pattern is examined, which is a measure of required police activity, a very strong case is made for the Service Center location. It may not be as convenient for the Ann Arbor Police but for the total County police agencies (Ypsilanti and Michigan State Police, County Sheriff, small community agencies) this location is good. Considering the arrests made in the month of July 1970, for example, 93 arrests were made by the Sheriff's department, Ypsilanti State police and the Ypsilanti City police.

The psychological effects of the jail are more difficult to determine. It could have a potential blighting effect on adjoining property if the people fall prey to their own fears. The nature of the institution could result in a different impact. If the facility were to be a holding facility with punishment as the only emphasis, people have more to fear, and blighting effect is more likely. If, on the other hand, the facility is used as a rehabilitative facility where the inmate has more to gain on the inside than by trying to escape, there could be considerably less negative effects. Whether we have reached the point where property values rank lower than human beings remains to be seen. Effective siting, lighting, banking and screening of the facility, parking and access drives could take this correctional institution relatively unobtrusive.

Washtenaw Avenue traffic is heavy but by adding to the number of traffic lanes, improving the intersection at Hogback Road and adding access lanes to and from U.S.23, this situation could be resolved. Good access to the expressway system is possible.

Clark Road could be improved and with the Community College growing, it will soon become a necessity. The possible extension of Clark to Huron Parkway, as is described in Ann Arbor City's "Guide for Change" report, would tie Clark Road into the major traffic network. Access to Clark Road could be improved by widening and providing acceleration and de-acceleration lanes where the Service Center Road intersects Clark Road.

Environmental enhancement is a worthy goal and should be carefully considered. However, if the County were to turn this relatively small tract of land into a County park as suggested, there could be some negative impact from this use as the size limits its activities.

The concern about lighting and buffering is a legitimate one. However, with proper siting, banking, landscaping and careful location and directional focussing of lighting, this facility should be relatively unobtrusive.

Buffers are important to the protection of the adjoining property. The extent of the buffers will vary considerably depending on how the buildings are sited and the use of the existing topography and natural features to screen the facility. If the building is well sited the need for buffer can be much smaller. A great deal of buffering can be done by earth banking and planting with evergreen trees

which will effectively screen noise and light. On the Service Center site, effective light control would be necessary. The addition of a well sited jail would not cause any additional flooding of Swift Creek.

The building would likely have to be located close to the parking lot because of soil conditions. The flood water drainage from the building area could be tied into the storm water sewer running through the site. The trees could be protected.

The question of whether the jail site will have to be annexed will have to await the result of a bill before the State Legislature which would permit a jail outside the County Seat City, Ann Arbor. If this bill is passed there would not be need for annexation.

The development of a correctional facility at the Service Center should not hinder residential development to any great extent. The commitment to residential real estate in the area need not be compromised. Washtenaw County has an obligation to develop a facility which is sympathetic and would be architecturally compatible to the surrounding land uses. This correctional facility should not be recognized as anything but another structure visually. The necessary steps should be taken to retain as many of the natural features as possible and use these to screen and enhance the total development.

APPENDIX D

WASHTENAW COUNTY COURTS

CONTENTS

Summary of Probate, District, Circuit Court Cases for 1 year.....	1
District Court Study.....	5
Circuit Court Study.....	18
Summary.....	27



SUMMARY OF PROBATE, DISTRICT, AND CIRCUIT  
COURTS: CASES/YEAR

A brief outline of the recent caseloads of the Washtenaw County courts will provide a more complete understanding of the context from which the District and Circuit Court samples are drawn. An outline of the local courts and their functions is provided in an earlier section of this report.

The first source of information is the Michigan Department of Corrections annual report, Criminal Statistics. From this, the following figures are drawn concerning disposition of criminal cases:

Court Dispositions-Washtenaw County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Prison</u>	<u>Probation</u>	<u>JFS</u>
1971	347	112	218	17
1970	352	90	244	18
1969	263	68	193	2

Juvenile Court-Annual Total of Delinquency Cases<sup>1</sup>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Court Wards</u>
1969	944	609	335
1970	954	615	339
1971	810	563	247
1972	746	545	201

Sources of 1972 Delinquency Referrals:

Ann Arbor Police Department. . . . .	234
Ypsilanti Police Department. . . . .	164
Michigan State Police. . . . .	132
Schools. . . . .	80
Washtenaw County Sheriff's Dept. . . . .	28
Chelsea Police Department. . . . .	28
Saline Police Department . . . . .	24

<sup>1</sup> from: Washtenaw County Juvenile Court, Six Year Report  
1967-1972.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT COURT-1971-2<sup>2</sup>

1972	Court 1 Judge Deake	Court 2 Judge Conlin	Court 3 Judge Arkison	TOTAL CASES
<u>NEW CASES</u>				
Civil-General	554	466	257	1,277
Small Claims	131	233	207	571
Landlord	582	255	58	895
Statute: Traffic	6,076	1,034	4,206	11,316
Non-Traffic	1,650	690	623	2,963
Ordinance-Traffic	762	6,867	2,057	9,686
Non-Traffic	424	1,655	108	2,187
TOTALS	10,179	11,200	7,516	28,895

<u>CLOSED CASES</u>				
Civil-General	538	863	281	1,682
Small Claims	109	347	200	656
Landlord	496	334	265	895
Statute: Traffic	7,386	1,340	4,288	13,014
Non-Traffic	1,112	821	513	2,446
Ordinance: Traffic	840	7,434	2,343	10,617
Non-Traffic	260	1,022	92	1,374
TOTALS	10,741	12,161	7,782	30,684

1972	Court 1	Court 2	Court 3	TOTAL
<u>NEW CASES</u>				
Civil-General	543	537	173	1,253
Small Claims	110	268	155	533
Landlord	331	224	46	601
Statute: Traffic	6,100	987	3,835	10,922
Non-Traffic	1,612	739	584	2,935
Ordinance: Traffic	655	6,270	1,728	8,653
Non-Traffic	459	1,002	115	1,567
TOTALS	9,810	10,027	6,636	26,473

<u>CLOSED CASES</u>				
Civil-General	831	550	132	1,513
Small Claims	94	222	125	441
Landlord	344	199	36	579
Statute: Traffic	6,633	1,059	3,414	11,106
Non-Traffic	1,249	596	346	2,191
Ordinance: Traffic	438	7,425	1,516	9,379
Non-Traffic	329	811	59	1,199
TOTALS	9,918	10,862	5,628	26,408

<sup>2</sup> from: State of Michigan Fourteenth District Court Annual Report, 1971-72.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT COURT-1971-1972<sup>3</sup>

ACTIVITIES	July 1, 1970- June 30, 1971	July 1, 1971 June 30, 1972
Jury Trials	91	50
Non-Jury Trials	441	459
Examinations	202	223
Violations Filed Moving	20,911	25,178
Violations Filed Standing	290,373	278,926
Civil Cases	2,067	2,524
Garnishments	768	1,394
Judgements	1,143	1,261
Civil Trials	222	227
Trust Funds	1,326	1,677
Bonds	2,415	2,944

## Comments:

The last three charts demonstrate the various means in which court data is kept in three of the Washtenaw County Courts. First, the Juvenile Court has just published its Six Year Report, which clearly outlines the functions of the court and recent trends. The report is very useful as a means of distributing public information. Second, the 14th District Courts have a two-page summary which is produced annually. This outlines the caseloads and distributions, as well as the financial aspects. Finally, the Fifteenth District Court publishes an annual report which consists primarily of financial data.

The Circuit Court summary, on the following page, was extracted from the files of the Court, as there is no annual report published. It would be in the best interests of the local Criminal Justice System to publish comprehensive annual reports outlining the functions of the system, and new developments.

<sup>3</sup> from: Fifteenth District Court Annual Report, 1971-72.

CIRCUIT COURT-1970, 1971, 1972<sup>4</sup>CASES PENDING AT  
THE BEGINNING OF  
QUARTER

## QUARTERS ENDING-

	Sept.30 1972	March 31 1972	Sept.30 1971	March 31 1971	Sept.30 1970	March 31 1970
Civil Appeals.....	67	79	75	77	31	8
Criminal Appeals...	19	14	9	8	8	6
Criminal.....	798	782	637	623	608	427
Auto Negl.....	315	326	322	318	304	248
Divorce .....	1,272	1,160	1,168	1,078	1,025	1,008
Gen. Civil.....	926	869	838	794	759	680
TOTAL.....	3,397	3,230	3,049	2,898	2,735	2,377

CASES COMMENCED  
DURING QUARTER

Civil Appeals.....	3	2	5	8	3	2
Criminal Appeals...	2	1	4	2	2	7
Criminal.....	245	288	295	274	198	185
Auto Negl.....	41	61	34	55	45	81
Divorce.....	365	487	376	357	325	300
Gen. Civil.....	265	224	218	186	227	204
TOTAL.....	921	1,063	932	883	800	779

CASES DISPOSED  
DURING QUARTER

Civil Appeals.....	3	10	11	10	0	0
Criminal Appeals...	0	2	2	1	0	3
Criminal.....	242	202	223	257	297	115
Auto Negl.....	39	70	37	60	41	34
Divorce.....	414	416	413	343	339	320
Gen. Civil.....	303	237	187	210	201	176
TOTAL.....	1,001	997	863	863	828	648

CASES PENDING  
END OF QUARTER

Civil Appeals.....	67	71	79	84	34	10
Criminal Appeals...	21	13	11	9	10	10
Criminal.....	801	808	709	641	559	497
Auto Negl.....	317	317	319	313	308	295
Divorce.....	1,223	1,231	1,131	1,092	1,101	988
Gen. Civil.....	888	856	869	779	785	708
TOTAL.....	3,317	3,296	3,118	2,918	2,707	2,508

<sup>4</sup> from: Circuit Court Quarterly Reports, 1970-72.

DISTRICT COURT SURVEY

The survey of the District Courts in Washtenaw County was initiated in February, 1973, by the Community Corrections Resource Program, sponsored by the Washtenaw County Corrections Committee. The purpose of the survey was to identify various aspects of the court functions which would aid in the planning of a new county detention/corrections system.

The survey of the District Courts went back to the year 1969, when the Fourteenth and Fifteenth District Courts were organized by the District Court Enabling Act of 1968. The survey is composed of cases from the courts totalling 2,403. These were distributed as follows:

<u>Fourteenth District</u>	
Court 1.....	932
Court 2.....	702
Court 3.....	348
<u>Fifteenth District.....</u>	421

The information extracted from each court case was designed to indicate trends in bonding practices, effectiveness of court appointed attorneys, use of jail facilities, process time, sentence practices, and the diversity between judges and their practices. The court procedure for each case was recorded, from the Arraignment to final disposition. Certain cases were difficult to interpret, or were miscoded, and there are missing cases in each group which we analyzed. When reporting, the total number of valid cases is always cited.

The cases were selected as a random sample from years ranging from 1972 to 1969. A few cases selected were initiated prior to 1969 and renumbered when the District Courts were organized. The entire sample is concentrated in the years 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972. Some cases are included from the years 1968 and 1970.

STATUTE/ORDINANCE DISTRIBUTION

(2,399 cases)

1,654 of the cases sampled were statute violations  
 745 of the cases were ordinance violations

LAWYER TYPE

(2,365 cases)

1,631 cases were not represented by an attorney at Arraignment  
 515 cases were represented by a private attorney  
 217 cases were represented by court appointed attorneys

TOTAL CASES/JUDGED

(2,319 cases)

Elden.....	202
Thomassen.....	194
Arkison.....	583
Conlin.....	475
Deake.....	785
Hutchinson.....	29
Fink.....	4
Other.....	46

BOND TYPE

(2,366 cases)

882 cases had no bond recorded  
 1,182 cases showed a cash/surety bond had been set  
 214 cases were released on personal recognizance

NUMBER OF CASES REMANDED

(2,368 cases)

252 cases were remanded  
 2,114 cases were not remanded

BOND CHANGES

(2,373 cases)

2,306 cases had no bond change during the court process  
 24 cases had bond changes during the Pre-Trial  
 29 cases had bond changes at the Trial  
 14 cases had the bond changed between the Trial and Pre-Trial

BOND RANGES AND CONCENTRATIONS

(1,269 cases)

Cash and surety bonds covered a wide range of amounts, from \$10 to \$15,000. The highest concentration of bonds was in the range from \$20 to \$25 (486 cases). There were 67 bonds set at \$35, and 277 were set at \$50. Twenty-three were set at \$75, 66 at \$100, 45 in the \$500 range, and 67 were over \$900. Many of the higher bonds were for serious offenses which were later disposed in Circuit Court.

TIME IN PROCESS

One of the key factors to be considered in planning is the amount of time required to dispose of felony and misdemeanor cases in the courts. As 90% or more of our jail population in 1972 was awaiting trial, the timing of case review is a major determinant of the composition of the detention population, along with the bond-setting practices. Revision of bond practices and a more rapid pace of case review and disposition would alter the user population of a detention system markedly.

Arraignment-Pre-Trial

(250 cases)

Some 250 cases sampled had Pre-Trial hearings after the arraignment. Of these cases, 14 took place during the first week after the arraignment. The majority, however, took from four to six weeks to reach the Pre-Trial hearing. The cases were distributed as follows:

<u>Time Between Arraignment and Pre-Trial</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
0-7 days.....	14
8-14 days.....	31
15-21 days.....	18
22-28 days.....	23
29-42 days.....	40
43-60 days.....	44
61-90 days.....	36
91-180 days.....	37
More than 180 days.....	7

A number of factors account for the length of time to Pre-Trial. In some cases, the defendant did not appear at the hearing, and a bench warrant was issued. This did not happen in the majority of the long cases above. If a proportional number of the above cases spent the time before Pre-Trial in jail, or part of the time in jail, at least 1,000 person/days in jail would be required. (Figure based upon the ratio of remanded cases to non-remanded cases, using 50% of the time waiting trial as the factor for those detained.)

Pre-Trial...Trial

(8 cases)

Only eight cases in the sample had both a Pre-Trial hearing and a Trial. Of those, two waited less than one week for Trial, one waited ten days, two waited three-four weeks, one waited five weeks, another eight weeks, and the last waited five months.

This is a very small number of cases, and is indicative of the impression which the data collectors received which saw cases disposed at the Pre-Trial or the Trial, but rarely having both.

Arraignment-Trial

(851 cases)

851 cases spent from Arraignment to Trial in the following times:

<u>Number of days</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
0-7.....	47
8-14.....	139
15-21.....	84
22-28.....	85
29-42.....	160
43-60.....	120
61-90.....	87
91-180.....	97
More than 180.....	22

Again, the principle concentration is in the period from 29-60 days, as in the Arraignment to Pre-Trial figures. A total of 206 cases spent more than two months awaiting Trial.

#### Arraignment-Sentence

(833 cases)

833 cases heard at Arraignment were disposed to Sentence. Some of these cases were sentenced at Arraignment, some went to Pre-Trial hearings, and some went to trials. Because of the many variables involved, the actual figures are not presented here. Of the 833 cases, 150 were sentenced within seven days of Arraignment. More meaningful figures are presented under the category of Total Process Time.

#### Pre-Trial...Sentence

(71 cases)

71 cases involved with Pre-Trial hearings were disposed to Sentence. Five were sentenced within seven days, twenty within one month, thirty-one between one and two months, and fifteen over two months.

#### Trial-Sentence

(110 cases)

110 cases tried were eventually sentenced. The distribution of cases over time was:

0-7 days.....	8
8-14 days.....	93
15-21 days.....	7
22-28 days.....	13
29-42 days.....	22
43-60 days.....	26
61-90 days.....	15
91-180 days.....	6
More than 180 days.....	4

One factor in the time necessary for sentence is the need for pre-sentence investigations, prepared by the Probation Departments. These reports are used by the sentencing judge as a basis for his final decision of sentence. The Probation Departments are seriously understaffed and cannot handle the volume of cases and pre-sentence investigations requested rapidly. More rapid delivery of pre-sentence reports might have an effect on the time to sentence categories for some cases.

#### Process Time

The sample was coded in a manner to allow for the determination of total time to disposition for each case reviewed. This time is called Process Time in our program, and is a very significant indicator of the court functions.



Process Time (cont.)

(1,456 cases)

<u>Days from Arraignment to Disposition</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
0-7.....	192
8-14.....	168
15-21.....	119
22-28.....	123
29-42.....	255
43-60.....	209
61-90.....	157
91-180.....	181
181-365.....	42

If we assume that approximately 10% of the cases will be remanded, based upon the ratio established in this sample, and further assume that one-half of the time until disposition is spent in custody by those remanded, a total of 3,660 days in detention is required for this sample group. Clearly, any changes in the process time, both positive and negative, will have a profound effect on the demands placed upon a detention/corrections system.

SENTENCING

Sentences in the District Court were a combination of fines, costs, restitution, mandatory jail sentences, optional sentences, deferred sentences, probation, and programs. The frequency of sentence forms used for the entire sample is presented here as an indication of the predominant sentence types.

Mandatory Days in Jail

(164 cases)

<u>Number of Days</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
1.....	5
2.....	13
3.....	58
4.....	4
5.....	16
6.....	3
7.....	4
10.....	15
15.....	3
20.....	4
30.....	15
45.....	2
60.....	6
90.....	9
100.....	1
365.....	1

Optional Days

(787 cases)

<u>Number of Days</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
1.....	2
2.....	14
3.....	20
5.....	76
10.....	191
15.....	15
20.....	86
30.....	256
60.....	75
90.....	31
180.....	1
300.....	1

There were a great number of sentences which used the option of incarceration in lieu of fines. 10, 30, 60, and 90 days were the most frequently used amounts for optional sentences.

Deferred Sentence

(42 cases)

<u>Number of Months Deferred</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
1.....	3
3.....	6
4.....	6
5.....	2
6.....	15
7.....	4
8.....	1
10.....	1
12.....	1
40.....	2

Under the deferred sentencing option, the offender may be given conditions of behavior for which he is responsible for the prescribed period of time before final sentencing. If, after the period of time, the sentencing judge is satisfied with the offenders behavior, he has the option of dismissing the case, thereby, expunging the offenders record. The cases which are shown here, are a combination of cases which were ultimately sentenced, and a few cases which were dismissed.

Probation

(218 cases)

<u>Number of Months</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
1.....	12
2.....	8
3.....	13
6.....	51
9.....	2
12.....	98
18.....	13
24.....	18

The concentration of cases using probation was around the one-year period, with a great deal of use of less than one-year periods.

Programs

(132 cases)

<u>Program</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
A.E.S.C.A.P.....	14
Wash. Co. Commission on Alcoholism.....	4
Standard Treatment Program (ANABUSE)...	44
AES-Alcohol Education Series.....	54
EPP-Educational Program for Probationers	17
Human Behavior Series.....	2
Driving School.....	3

Programs may be prescribed as part of the sentence, and are usually used in cases where probation is required. The use of community-based programs can greatly increase the effect of the Criminal Justice System in identifying and coping with problems of the offender, while not removing him from the home setting and disrupting his life. More programs should be developed using the resources of the county.

Work Programs

(65 cases)

<u>Work Program</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
District Court.....	7
Eastern Michigan University....	25
Ypsilanti.....	22
Saline.....	3
Whitmore Lake.....	4

Work Programs are an arrangement which allows the offender to serve the jail sentence by participating in activities which serve the community or a non-profit group within it. The concept has been used more in the past few years and is showing a great deal of success.

Result at Arraignment\*

(2,383 cases)

The information was coded with a total of nine distinct results for Count I and Count II at Arraignment. The distribution of the sample was:

<u>Result</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
Exam waived.....	22
Exam Demanded.....	238
Mute (not guilty plea entered)...	393
Plead not guilty.....	674
Plead guilty as charged.....	966
Not Arraigned-dismissed prior....	21
Dismissed at Arraignment.....	47
Nolo contendere.....	17
Did not appear/bench warrant.....	5

The first two result categories are tied to cases which involve felonies or high misdemeanors. The defendant has the opportunity in these cases to have a Preliminary Exam to determine if there is probable cause for further prosecution. Often the Exam is waived, and the case is transferred to Circuit Court. It is only in the Circuit Court that the defendant may have counsel appointed by the court. Many of these cases return to District Court for Exam or disposition after counsel has been appointed.

A very low number of defendants failed to appear, and approximately 45% of those that did appear plead guilty as charged.

Verdict at Trial\*

(1,000 cases)

The sample was distributed over eight verdict categories as follows:

<u>Verdict</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
Bound over (Circuit).....	200
Found guilty as charged.....	214
Found innocent/acquitted.....	53
Dismissed.....	475
Waived exam.....	23
Nolo contendere.....	3
Did not appear/bench warrant...	44

There was a greater frequency of failure to appear, but still a relatively low number proportionally. More than half of the cases brought to Trial were acquitted or dismissed, while only a little more than 20% were found guilty as charged.

\* Note: The information in the two categories above refers to results and verdicts for Count I offenses only. Information has been collected for Count II and Count III, but is not presented here.

DISTRICT COURT- CROSS TABULATIONS

The data presented thus far represents the cumulative sample, before it was broken down into thirty offense categories. The offenses and offense categories are reviewed in a later section of this report. Before the sample was separated, an extensive series of cross-tabulations were run. These include such functions as the graphing of the process time against the court, judges, attorney types. More than 75 cross-tabulations were run on the entire sample, the results of which are too lengthy to present here. A brief review of certain tabulations will be presented, along with a more explicit listing of the functions which have been run. Anyone who wishes more information than is cited here, may contact the Community Corrections Resource Program.

Partial Listing of Two-Way Cross Tabulations\*

Arraignment-Pre-Trial/Court (The time from Arraignment to Pre-Trial compared to the individual courts)

Arraignment-Pre-Trial/Judge

Arraignment-Pre-Trial/Attorney Type (This table showed that the cases with a private attorney were longer than other cases. Cases with court-appointed attorneys were the shortest in this time period.)

Arraignment-Pre-Trial/Remanded

Pre-Trial-Trial/Court

Pre-Trial-Trial/Judge

Pre-Trial-Trial/Attorney Type

Pre-Trial-Trial/Remanded

(There did not appear to be a discrepancy between the average time to sentence for a person whether he was remanded or not.)

Trial-Sentence/Court

Trial-Sentence/Judge

Trial-Sentence/Attorney Type

Trial-Sentence/Remanded

Arraignment-Trial/Court

Arraignment-Trial/Judge

Arraignment-Trial/Attorney Type

Arraignment-Trial/Remanded

(Cases which were remanded were processed markedly faster according to this tabulation.)

\* All conclusions drawn here are based upon the sample, and should not be taken as statements definitive of the entire system.

DISTRICT COURT - CROSS TABULATIONS (cont.)

Pre-Trial-Sentence/Court  
 Pre-Trial-Sentence/Judge  
 Pre-Trial-Sentence/Attorney Type  
 Pre-Trial-Sentence/Remanded

Arraignment-Sentence/Court  
 Arraignment-Sentence/Judge  
 Arraignment-Sentence/Attorney Type  
 Arraignment-Sentence/Remanded

(In this comparison, those cases in which the defendant was remanded were slower in the process time.)

Total Process Time/Court  
 Total Process Time/Judge

Judge/Court (showed courts in which each judge had concentrations of cases)

Judge/Attorney Type (This table showed that Judge Elden had the highest proportion of cases with a court-appointed attorney, while Judge Arkison had the lowest proportion of cases in which a court-appointed attorney provided counsel.)

Court/Attorney Type (Fifteenth District Court showed a higher ratio of court-appointed attorneys than the other courts.)

Result (Count I)/Court (This comparison revealed that the highest proportion of cases which did not appear were in the Fifteenth District Court. Court 1 of the Fourteenth District had the greatest ratio of dismissals at arraignment, while Court 2 had the lowest ratio of dismissals.)

Result (Count I)/Judge  
 Result (Count I)/Attorney Type

Result (Count II)/Court  
 Result (Count II)/Judge  
 Result (Count II)/Attorney Type

DISTRICT COURT - CROSS TABULATIONS (cont.)

Bond Type/Court (Personal Recognizance Bonds were used frequently in the Fifteenth District, while the First Court of the Fourteenth District did not use PR in more than 3% of its cases.)

Bond Type/Judge (Judge Thomassen used PR bonds very frequently - almost 35% of his cases, Judges Deake and Arkison used PR bonds in less than 1% of their cases in the sample.)

Bond Type/Attorney Type

Remanded/Court (Percent of Cases remanded/Court:  
 Fourteenth: Court 1..... 8%  
                   Court 2..... 10%  
                   Court 3..... 8%  
 Fifteenth District..... 23% )

Remanded/Judge (Percent of Cases Remanded/Judge:  
 Elden..... 25%  
 Thomassen..... 24%  
 Arkison..... 9%  
 Conlin..... 8%  
 Deake..... 9% )

Remanded/Attorney Type

Verdict-Count I/Court  
 Verdict-Count I/Attorney Type  
 Verdict-Count I/Judge

Verdict-Count II/Court  
 Verdict-Count II/Attorney Type  
 Verdict-Count II/Judge

Verdict-Count III/Court  
 Verdict-Count III/Attorney Type  
 Verdict-Count III/Judge

This concludes the partial list of cross tabulations. A number of other tabulations have been completed, and are available for study. The comments which appear in this section are based upon the sample, and are not definitive statements about the court process.

OFFENSE FREQUENCIES

Offenses with 10 or more Cases in Sample for Count I  
 ( 2393 cases valid out of 2,403 total)

OFFENSENUMBER OF CASES

1.)	Drunk and Disorderly/Public Intox .....	269
2.)	Simple Larceny (Under \$100).....	192
3.)	Drunk and Disorderly (ordinance).....	126
4.)	Driving Under the Influence (ordinance).....	118
5.)	Driving Under the Influence (statute).....	111
6.)	Driving While License Revoked or Susp.....	75
7.)	Speeding (statute).....	66
8.)	Assault and Battery/Simple Assault.....	60
9.)	Break and Enter.....	53
10.)	Driving on Revoked or susp. License (ordinance)...	51
11.)	No Operators License in Possession.....	37
12.)	Minor in Possession.....	35
13.)	Reckless Driving.....	31
14.)	Robbery Armed.....	31
15.)	Speeding (ordinance).....	30
16.)	Felonious Assault.....	28
17.)	Possession of Marijuana.....	27
18.)	Dog at Large.....	27
19.)	Disorderly Person.....	25
20.)	Minor in Possession (ordinance).....	25
21.)	Possession of herion or Marijuana.....	25
22.)	Fishing Without a License.....	23
23.)	Larceny from a Building.....	23
24.)	Receiving or concealing stolen Prop. under \$100...	20
25.)	Carrying a Concealed Weapon Inher. Dangerous.....	18
26.)	Receiving Stolen Property.....	17
27.)	Sale of Herion or Marijuana.....	17
28.)	Assault and Battery (ordinance).....	17
29.)	Minor Attempting to Purchase.....	16
30.)	Uttering and Publishing.....	16
31.)	Malicious Destruction of Property Under \$100.....	16
32.)	Failure to Yield.....	13
33.)	Careless Driving.....	13
34.)	Violation of Evidence of Insurance.....	13
35.)	No Operators License in Possession (ordinance)....	12
36.)	Violation of Mayors Curfew.....	12
37.)	Defective Equipment.....	12
38.)	Entering Without Permission.....	12
39.)	Speeding.....	11
40.)	Reckless Driving (ordinance).....	11
41.)	Engaging in a Disturbance.....	10



OFFENSE FREQUENCIES (cont.)

Offenses with 5 or More Cases in Count II of Sample  
(325 cases)

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>Number of cases in sample</u>
1.) Impaired Driving.....	61
2.) Impaired Driving (ordinance).....	55
3.) Disorderly Person.....	15
4.) No Dog License.....	15
5.) Assault and Battery.....	12
6.) Simple Larceny.....	12
7.) No Operators License in Possession.....	10
8.) Speeding.....	9
9.) Breaking and Entering.....	7
10.) Uttering and Publishing.....	6
11.) Traffice Violation.....	6
12.) Careless Driving.....	5
13.) Narcotics: Possession, Traffice, Use.....	5

<u>OFFENSE</u>	Count III Offenses (10 cases)	<u>Number of cases in sample</u>
1.) Dog, no shots.....		4
2.) Checks Without Account.....		2
3.) Speeding.....		1
4.) Dog at Large.....		1
5.) Break and Enter Occupied Dwelling.....		1
6.) Uttering and Publishing.....		1

\*\*\*\*\*

COMMENTS:

The prevalent offense categories for Count II offenses are indicative of a pattern which we frequently saw within the court process. It was a noticeable pattern to find a second count introduced after the Arraignment to which the defendant would eventually plead guilty. In most cases observed, the first count was dropped, and the defendant was sentenced for the second. The second count in all of these instances, carried a lesser penalty than the first. The offenses of impaired driving, disorderly person, assault and battery, and simple larceny, are examples of charges which were introduced as count II and were usually a lesser charge than count I.

CIRCUIT COURT SURVEY

The survey of the Circuit Court in Washtenaw County was initiated in February, 1973. The survey was based on a data collection format similar to the District Court Survey. The information is presented here in a slightly different form. The emphasis in this report is on the court handling of specific offense types, and does not provide as much general information about court functions

This report is organized into three sections -

- 1) Introductory Statistics
- 2) Two-Way Cross Tabulations
- 3) Cross Tabulations by Offense Type

A summary of the findings of the survey is incorporated into the first section of this Pre-Planning Document, and is presented in the context of other findings about the local criminal justice system.

Because of space restrictions, all of the data collected is not presented here. Any requests for further information should be made of the Community Corrections Resource Program, Inc.

## Introductory Statistics -

The Circuit Court Survey reviewed more than 400 criminal cases from the period beginning in 1967 and ending in 1972. This was reduced to a final sample size of 328 cases, which represents approximately 10% of the cases handled by the court for the sample years. The sample cases were taken at random from the designated time periods.

Sample Cases per Year (325 cases)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Cases *</u>
1966.....	4
1967.....	73
1968.....	48
1969.....	78
1970.....	16
1971.....	102
1972.....	4

\* note: the sample concentrates on the years  
1967, 1969 and 1971.

Bonds - Cash and Surety (223 cases)

<u>Amount of Bond</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Under \$100.....	55
\$100.....	37
\$150.....	56
\$400.....	8
\$1000.....	7*
\$2500.....	24*
More than \$5000.....	15*

\*21% of these bonds were \$1000 or more

Time in Process1. Arraignment - Pre-Trial\* (118 cases)

<u>Number of Days</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
0 - 7.....	4
8 - 14.....	7
15 - 21.....	14
22 - 28.....	4
29 - 42.....	22
43 - 60.....	13
61 - 90.....	18
91 - 180.....	17
181 - 365.....	9

\*36% of the cases arraigned went to pre-trial hearings

2. Pre-Trial - Trial\* (9 cases)

0 - 7.....	2
8 - 14.....	1
15 - 21.....	1
22 - 28.....	1
29 - 42.....	0
43 - 60.....	0
61 - 90.....	3
91 - 180.....	1
181 - 365.....	0

\*only nine cases of the sample had pre-trial and trial - this represents 20% of the cases which had trials

3. Trial - Sentence (63 cases)

0 - 7.....	3
8 - 14.....	9
15 - 21.....	13
22 - 28.....	17
29 - 42.....	7
43 - 60.....	5
60 - 90.....	5
90 - 365.....	4

Time in Process (cont.)

4. Arraignment - Trial\* (45 cases) \*14% of the cases arraigned were disposed through trials

<u>Number of Days</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
0 - 7.....	0
8 - 14.....	1
15 - 21.....	4
22 - 28.....	4
29 - 42.....	7
43 - 60.....	6
61 - 90.....	10
91 - 180.....	9
181 - 365.....	4

5. Pre-Trial - Sentence (99 cases)

0 - 7.....	3
8 - 14.....	15
15 - 21.....	19
22 - 28.....	22
29 - 42.....	20
43 - 60.....	6
61 - 90.....	4
91 - 180.....	10

6. Arraignment - Sentence\* (215 cases) \*66% of the cases arraigned were disposed to sentence

0 - 7.....	3
8 - 14.....	11
15 - 21.....	18
22 - 28.....	26
29 - 42.....	27
43 - 60.....	31
61 - 90.....	26
91 - 180.....	39
181 - 365.....	14

7. Total Process Time (228 cases)

0 - 7.....	4
8 - 14.....	13
15 - 21.....	21
22 - 28.....	27
29 - 42.....	32
43 - 60.....	35
61 - 90.....	32
91 - 180.....	48
181 - 365.....	16

These numbers can be translated into percentages -  
 8% of the cases were disposed in 2 weeks or less,  
 24% inbetween 2 and 4 weeks, 23% in 1 - 2 months,  
 15% in 2 - 3 months, 23% in 3 - 6 months, and  
 7% in 6 months to one year.

Fines, Costs, Restitution -

The use of fines, costs and restitution penalties was limited in the Circuit Court and used primarily in cases which were sentenced to probation.

OFFENSE Categories and Frequencies - Count I -

The Circuit Court sample showed a clear distinction in the seriousness of offenses for the cases reviewed. Most cases were charged with felony offenses.

Offense (with more than 5% cases in the sample)      Number of Cases

Breaking and Entering	29
Larceny from a Building	16
Felonius Assault	15
Possession of Heroin or Marijuana	15
Armed Robbery	13
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	12
Uttering and Publishing	11
Unlawful Driving Away with Auto	11
Sale of Heroin or Marijuana	11
Breaking and Entering an Occupied Dwelling	9
Checks, No Account	8
Receiving Stolen Property	8
Larceny from a Motor Vehicle	8
Escape from Prison	8
Forgery	8
Assault with Intent to Murder	7
Carrying a Concealed Weapon in Auto	6
Obstructing a Police Officer	6
Narcotics: Unlawful Possession	6
Indecent Exposure	6

OFFENSE Frequencies - Count II

The most frequent Count II charges were: disorderly person, assault and battery, felonius assault, assault with attempt to rob, possession of heroin or marijuana, unlawful driving away with auto, uttering and publishing. The charges for Count II were often listed as "attempted" Count I type charges, which usually draws a sentence of 1/2 the regular charge.

As in the District Court, it was a regular occurrence to observe the introduction of a second, lower charge, to which the defendant would plead guilty, and the first count would be dismissed. This was observed in approximately 60% of the cases in which there were two or more counts.

Sentence -

Sentences in the Circuit Court varied markedly from those in the District Court sample. The following is a brief summary of the frequency of sentence types found in the Circuit Court sample.

Length of Jail Terms -

Jail sentences were found in 14% of the cases in the samples. The sentences ranged from 1 month, to 1 year, with the highest concentrations in the period of 1 to 4 months. Jail sentences were usually fixed and did not provide a minimum or maximum.

Length of Prison Terms -

Prison sentences were prescribed for 19% of the sample cases. The minimum sentence range was from 1 year to natural life, while the maximum range began at 2 years. The minimum sentences were concentrated at 1 year to 1 1/2 years (30%), 2 - 2 1/2 years (20%), 3 years (12%) and life imprisonment (7%). Maximum terms concentrated at 4, 10, 15, and 50 years.

Time Spent Awaiting Disposition -

Of the cases which were eventually sentenced to serve terms in the jail or prison, which numbered 113, a total of 228 days of credit were given for time spent in the jail awaiting trial.

Probation -

Probation was used frequently in Circuit Court sentences, and the terms were clearly longer than those found in the District Court sample. The distribution of the length of probation follows:

<u>Months</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>nearest</u> <u>%</u>	(173 cases)
3.....	1	.....1%	
6.....	1	.....1%	
12.....	12	.....9%	
24.....	46	.....22%	
36.....	22	.....14%	
48.....	6	.....5%	
60.....	83	.....48%	

Programs -

Programs were used infrequently as a sentencing form, with only six cases being sentenced to programs out of the entire sample.

Work Programs -

Only two cases were sentenced to work programs out of the Circuit Court sample.

## Cross Tabulations -

An extensive series of cross tabulations was performed on the Circuit Court sample, which focussed on the judge, attorney type, results, verdicts, bond and sentence practices. The cross tabs were run separately for the years 1967, 1969 and 1971, so that trends may be identified. It is felt that it is more relevant in this report, to offer cross tabulations for six major offense categories.

The information which has been compiled is available for review from the Community Corrections Resource Program. Any interested persons are invited to analyse the data collected.

## Six Major Offense Categories -

A separate summary of the court functions for six offense categories is presented in the following pages. The categories chosen were the most frequently found offenses in the sample cases. They consist of -

<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>% of Total Sample</u>
Drug Offenses.....	45.....	14%
Larceny.....	42.....	12%
Forgery, Uttering and Publishing.....	32.....	10%
Breaking and Entering.....	25.....	7%
Breaking and Entering in unoccupied bldg., entering w/o perm.....	20.....	6%
Auto Theft.....	17.....	5%
TOTAL.....	181.....	56% of total sample

## Drug Offenses -

Includes: Possession of Marijuana, Possession of Heroin, Possession of LSD, Narcotics Possessions, Sale of Narcotics, Sale of Heroin or Marijuana.

A total of 45 cases of the 328 cas sample were drug-related offenses. This constituted 14% of the total sample. The cases were most frequent in the year 1971, where 27 cases were in the sample. This is compared to 10 in 1969, and 5 in 1967. Judge Ager handled most of the cases, Judge Campbell disposed of the bulk of the remaining cases.

30% of the cases were disposed within 8 weeks of Arraignment, 30% were in process for 3-6 months, and 17% were in process for 6-12 months.

Cash and Surety bonds were used exclusively for the cases in which bond was set. The bonds were not seemingly high. Of the cases eventually sentenced to serve time, a total of 94 days credit was awarded for time spent awaiting trial. This was accumulated by 6 individuals who spent an average of 16 days in jail awaiting trial. There is no accurate means of discerning which of the defendants who were not disposed to sentence were awaiting trial in jail.

At Arraignment, only four of the defendants plead guilty, while the rest either stood mute or plead not guilty. 24 cases were dismissed at Pre-Trial, while an additional 5 plead guilty, three to reduced charges.

Only five cases were tried, four of which were convicted, the other dismissed. A total of 25 cases were dismissed at Pre-Trial and Trial, which is more than 50% of the cases in the offense category.

10 cases were sentenced to jail terms, ranging from 1 - 3 months. 8 cases were sentenced to prison, for minimum terms of 3 years, and maximum sentences ranging from 4 to 10 years.

#### Larceny -

42 cases from the sample were offenses which fell into the statutory categories of Larceny. This represents 12% of the entire sample. 7 cases were reviewed in 1967, 14 in 1969 and 20 in 1971. Judges Ager and Conlin presided in the majority of cases.

30% of the cases were disposed within 6 weeks of Arraignment, 30% in the period from 6 to 12 weeks, and 30% were in process for 3 - 6 months.

Cash and surety bonds were most frequently set, although a few cases were released on their own recognizance. The money bonds were generally in the mid-range for bond amounts. 4 cases which were finally sentenced to serve time were given credit for time spent awaiting trial. But, this is not a clear indicator, because only 16% of the cases were disposed to serve time in jail or prison. The 4 cases spent a total of 47 days awaiting Trial.

At Arraignment, 19 cases plead guilty, 21 stood mute, and 2 were dismissed. At Pre-Trial hearings, 2 additional cases were dismissed, and 14 additional cases plead guilty, more than 1/3 to lesser charges. 7 cases were disposed to Trials, one was dismissed and six were convicted.

A total of 5 cases were dismissed, the remainder (90%) plead guilty or were convicted.

Of the 37 cases disposed to sentence, only 7 were sentenced to jail or prison terms (2 jail, 5 prison). Jail terms were for one year periods, while the prison terms had minimum sentences of 1 - 6 years, with 10 maximums. The remaining cases were sentenced to probation, many for terms exceeding three years. 0



### Forgery, Uttering and Publishing -

32 cases from the sample were charged with offenses in this category, which represents 10% of the entire sample. 10 cases were initiated in 1967, 11 in 1969, and 11 in 1971. Judges Conlin and Breakey were presiding in most cases.

40% of the cases were disposed within 2 months of Arraignment, and 25% between 2 - 6 months.

Cash and Surety bonds were predominant, personal recognizances were used in only two cases. Bond amounts were in the medium range. 5 cases which were eventually disposed to sentence were awarded a total of thirty days credit for time awaiting trial in jail.

At Arraignment, 21 cases stood mute, 10 plead guilty, and 1 was dismissed. At Pre-Trial hearings, 6 cases were dismissed and 3 plead guilty.

8 cases were tried: one was dismissed, two were acquitted, four plead guilty, and one was convicted. A total of eight cases were dismissed, 2 were acquitted and eighteen (18) were convicted or plead guilty.

3 cases were sentenced to jail terms and 5 cases to prison terms. Jail terms were 1 - 3 month sentences, while the prison terms were 1 year minimums, 2 to 15 year maximums. Probation was used in sentencing, and when used, long terms were prescribed.

### Breaking and Entering -

25 cases were charged with the offense of Breaking and Entering, a total of 7% of the cases sampled. This coupled with the cases which were lesser degrees of Breaking and Entering and attempted Breaking and Entering totals to 13% of the cases in the entire sample. The majority of the cases were in the year 1969. Judges Ager and Campbell presided in most cases.

30% of the cases were disposed within 3 weeks of Arraignment, 30% within 4 - 8 weeks, and 30% were 3 - 12 months in process.

Again, cash and surety bonds were predominant, with personal recognizance used in only 2 cases. Money bonds were low. Only 1 case which was sentenced to serve time was given credit for time served in jail awaiting Trial.

14 defendants plead guilty at Arraignment, 12 stood mute and 2 cases were dismissed. 2 additional cases were dismissed at Pre-Trial, and 6 more plead guilty. Of 5 trials, 1 case was dismissed and the remaining four were convicted.

2 cases were sentenced to jail terms of 1 year, and 5 cases were sentenced to prison terms of from 1 to 15 years. Probation was used in the remaining cases to be sentenced.

Breaking and Entering, lesser offenses -

Lesser offenses related to Breaking and Entering are attempted breaking and entering, breaking and entering an unoccupied dwelling and burglary.

20 cases were charged with lesser offenses related to Breaking and Entering. Overall, the process time was faster, as most cases plead guilty, and only three were brought to Trial. Sentences were generally lighter than those for Breaking and Entering, and probation was used more frequently. Curiously, the highest bonds for the sample were found in this offense category.

Auto Theft -

17 cases were charged with Auto Theft, comprising 5% of the total sample. The cases were most frequent in the year 1967, and decreased in frequency for the years 1969 and 1971. Judge Ager heard most of the cases.

The cases were evenly spread over a total process time period ranging from 1 week to 6 months. No cases exceeded the 6 month period.

Cash and surety bonds were predominant, and of moderate amount. One personal recognizance bond was used.

At Arraignment, 6 defendants plead guilty, 9 remained mute and 1 case was dismissed. At Pre-Trial hearing, 3 more cases plead guilty and two were dismissed. 4 cases were tried, 3 convicted and the fourth dismissed. As in other offense categories, about 25% of the cases were acquitted or dismissed.

All of the cases sentenced to serve time were sentenced to prison terms of 1 - 5 or 10 years. Probation with high prescribed times was used in the remaining sentenced cases.

## Summary of Court Surveys -

The information presented in the preceeding report is presented with the hope that it will provide a more complete understanding of the court functions and their relation to the detention/corrections system.

Although it is clear that the court procedures are a major determinant of the volume and composition of the user population of a detention/corrections system, it must be fully understood that the form and functions of the detention/corrections system markedly effect court practices. If there are not facilities to detain persons awaiting trial, alternative bonding practices will be used. Conversely, many conjecture that if there is a large detention facility, the courts will proceed to fill it to its capacity. The alternatives provided for sentencing felons and misdemeanants are certainly far from adequate. There are no residential alcohol or drug treatment units which are located within the county and used as alternatives for sentencing by the courts.

A new detention/corrections system could effect a number of positive changes in the court process by providing more adequate and diverse detention and correctional alternatives.

The data presented in the survey of the courts should aid in understanding and projecting the various types of offenders processed through the courts. It must be remembered that the information obtained from the jail file explicitly defines one segment of the user population of a detention/corrections system, but does not touch on many of the users who go to court, but are not detained or sentenced to the jail. We must not lose sight of this great number of users upon whom we have little specific information.

The survey has shown that the local courts have tried a number of innovative programs, the most recent of which is sentencing of convicted felons to the jail for a period of one year, in lieu of longer prison terms. Other innovations include the weekend jail program, in which the offender serves time only on weekends, and does not suffer serious disruptions of his life. Another innovation is the county's use of various work programs. Cooperation from the courts may be expected if new programs and facilities are implemented.

The potential for developing an effective system which is supported and supports many components of the criminal justice system, is certainly within the grasp of the Corrections Committee. It is necessary in the planning process to review and consider the complete criminal justice system and the innovative role which the new detention/corrections system could play.

## APPENDIX E

### WASHTENAW COUNTY JAIL POPULATION

#### CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Analysis of General Statistics.....	2
1972 Jail Population: user characteristics and length of stay.....	27
Analysis of 123 Persons in Jail Remaining 50 Days or More in 1972.....	37
Inmate Interviews.....	52
Summary.....	55
Addenda: Frequency of Changes Made.....	56

## Appendix E

### Jail File Data

#### Introduction-

In preliminary discussion of how CCRP would proceed with our part in the pre-planning of the New Washtenaw County Correctional System, the CCRP agreed it is important to look at the system from an inmates point of view. In addition to the studies recommended in the guidelines set up by the National Clearing House on Corrections in Urbana, Illinois, we undertook an extensive data collection and analysis of actual jail files. We collected the available data pertaining to each inmate who was incarcerated in 1972. The data included personal statistics and past history in the Washtenaw County Jail. The purpose for this comprehensive study is to provide us with a better perspective of the users of the system.

The problems with this type of study are numerous, complex, and often without resolution. There was much data we wished to collect that was simply unavailable. Other data, although recorded, was done so in such a way that comprehensible analysis is impossible. Time was a limiting factor on the amount of data that could be collected. Our physical limits were further reduced by the six week delay in receiving official authorization from the Corrections Committee. More involved collection and analysis could have been done if the Corrections Committee had allotted more funds to this part of the project. We collected everything we could effectively use and our analysis is as complete as limitations allowed.

#### Procedure-

We would like to explain the way the jail files are kept and the way we utilized them to collect data. When a person is brought into the Washtenaw County Jail, a booking card is filled out indicating certain information (i.e. offense, sex, race, age, etc.). These cards are filled out by the officer on duty and are often illegible, left blank, unclear, and on the whole very unsystematic. The first time a person is brought in, she/he is given a file and identification number. These files are kept in chronological order corresponding to the first incarceration. When a person is brought in again, the new booking card is put in the old file--each person has only one file and identification number although it can contain booking cards from several incarcerations over several years. The only way to determine who and or how many people were arrested yearly, is to open every file (42,000 plus) and check the date on the booking cards. As of January 1, 1972, stickers were put on each file to which a 1972 booking card was added enabling us to gather information about each 1972 incarceration.

We devised a coding system and recorded data from each 1972 incarceration. This data was then re-coded and transferred to computer coding sheets. Computer cards were punched and verified for each 1972 incarceration (total=3,946). We have run and re-run many programs on the computer and we trust that the following data will help to give a clear picture of the 1972 jail population.

The format of our data analysis is as follows: 1) Analysis of general statistics. 2) Analysis of 1972 jail population - user characteristics and length of stay. 3) Analysis of the 123 persons who remained in the Washtenaw County Jail over 50 days.

## Part One - Analysis of General Statistics

The "jail population" discussed here is analyzed in numerous forms in an attempt to give the clearest and most relevant picture available. In understanding the characteristics of the jail population for 1972 the term "jail population" must be defined. Each case recorded here represents an incarceration, but it is possible for each case to have more than one charge pressed. Another variation exists when we speak of the population in terms of individuals. When we refer to individuals (as opposed to cases) the total number involved will be less than the total number of cases because some individuals have been arrested for more than one case in 1972.

In obtaining the mass of information from the data, the collection process involved listing the total number of cases or incarcerations handled in 1972. This total of 3946 cases includes the individuals who were charged a second, third, fourth or more times during the year.

As for the total number of offenses charged for each of the 3946 cases handled, 3915 had at least one charge, 363 were processed for two charges, 78 had three charges for the single incarceration, and twelve individuals had four charges at once. A total of 4368 charges were pressed in the 3946 cases handled.

The total number of individuals handled (who could have more than one case or incarceration in 1972 and numerous charges) were 3171.

### Data Tables -

In examining the types of offenses for each case, we have collapsed a total of 98 offenses from the Jail's Records Department into the 31 offense categories described in the guidelines of the Uniform Crime Reports. List A, at the end of this section, lists the 98 offenses we compiled from the Washtenaw County Jail Records. List B describes the categories designed by the Uniform Crime Reports and how we categorized our list of offenses.

For further analysis of the data (in part two of this appendix), we collapsed the 31 categories into seven groups: serious, non-serious, alcohol related, discretionary functions (example, bench warrants), parole violations, traffic related offenses, and miscellaneous others.

We used the above priority listings to see if any differential treatment occurred in terms of time spent, sentencing, etc. We also used the priorities to classify the charge in cases when there was more than one charge for the case. In other words, if an individual was brought in on assault and carrying a concealed weapon, we would classify the case as an assault when working with total number of incarcerations. If we were working with total number of charges, then we would handle both charges in our calculations.

Chart E1 is a Histogram. Histograms indicate the frequencies of any variable we choose by placing a certain number of X's by the category. The number that the X's add up to is located below the notation "Count". (Note that for lack of space some of the X's have been cut off, the numbers indicated under "Count" are accurate even though we eliminate some of the X's in order to fit the size of the paper).

## Appendix E

## List A - List of 98 offenses

- 1) Assault and Battery
- 2) Aggravated Assault
- 3) Non-Aggravated Assault
- 4) Assault with intent to murder
- 5) Assault with intent to do great bodily harm
- 6) Assault with intent to rape
- 7) Felonious Assault
- 8) Non-Felonious Assault
- 9) Arson
- 10) Auto Theft
- 11) AWOL
- 12) Breaking and Entering
- 13) Bench Warrant
- 14) Bench Warrant-Traffic
- 15) Burglary
- 16) Carrying a concealed weapon
- 17) Carrying a concealed weapon in an automobile
- 18) Civil Warrant
- 19) Contributing to the delinquency of a minor
- 20) Drunk and Disorderly (D&D)
- 21) Disorderly Person (fighting)
- 22) Driving Away Without Permission
- 23) Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID)
- 24) Driving Under the Influence of Liquor (DUIL)
- 25) Entering without permission
- 26) Escape
- 27) Forcible Rape
- 28) Fraud
- 29) Frequenting a Gambling Establishment
- 30) Fugitive
- 31) Larceny-plain
- 32) Larceny under \$100
- 33) Larceny over \$100
- 34) Larceny from a building
- 35) Larceny in a building
- 36) Larceny from an auto
- 37) Manslaughter (non-negligent)
- 38) Manslaughter (negligent)
- 39) Minor in possession or attempt to purchase
- 40) Murder
- 41) Police Officer-assaulting
- 42) Police Officer- disobeying
- 43) Possession of hard drugs
- 44) Possession of marijuana
- 45) Possession of Stolen Property - plain
- 46) Possession of Stolen Property under \$100
- 47) Possession of Stolen Property over \$100
- 48) Possession of Stolen Auto-Vehicle
- 49) Possession of Stolen Credit Cards
- 50) Prostitution
- 51) Public Intoxication
- 52) Resisting Arrest
- 53) Robbery-Armed
- 54) Robbery-Unarmed
- 55) Sale of Hard Drugs
- 56) Sale of Marijuana
- 57) Sex Offenses
- 58) Supplying minors with alcohol
- 59) Traffic Offenses
- 60) Traffic Warrant
- 61) Unauthorized Driving Away
- 62) Uttering and Publishing
- 63) Uttering and Publishing Checks
- 64) Uttering and Publishing Credit Cards
- 65) Uttering and Publishing Forgery
- 66) Vagrancy
- 67) Vandalism
- 68) Violation of Parole
- 69) Violation of Probation
- 70) Offense Against Family and Children - Warrant or Writ
- 71) Writ of Attachment
- 72) Writ of Habeus Corpus
- 73) Contempt of court
- 74) Writ - plain
- 75) Non-sufficient Funds
- 76) Concealment of Stolen Property
- 77) Malicious Destruction
- 78) Malicious Destruction over \$100
- 79) Malicious Destruction under \$100
- 80) Warrant Arrest
- 81) Criminal Warrant
- 82) Other
- 83) Receiving Stolen Property
- 84) Burning Property
- 85) Carrying Dangerous Weapon
- 86) Failure to Pay Fines
- 87) Pedestrian on Freeway
- 88) Jaywalking
- 89) Public Profanity
- 90) Warrant Felony
- 91) Larceny From Person
- 92) Destruction of Public Property
- 93) Hold for Another Authority
- 94) Extortion
- 95) Littering
- 96) Abduction
- 97) Forged Perscription
- 98) Embezzlement

## Appendix E

## List B - Categorization of crimes according to the Michigan Uniform Crime Report

## Part I Offenses

1) Criminal Homicide.....	40,38,92,37
2) Rape.....	6,27
3) Robbery.....	53,54
4) Aggravated Assault.....	2,4,5,7
5) Burglary.....	12,15
6) Larceny.....	31-36,91
7) Auto Theft.....	10,22,48,61
8) Kidnapping.....	96

## Part II Offenses

9) Other Assaults.....	1,3,8,41
10) Arson.....	9,84
11) Forgery and Counterfeiting.....	62-65,75,97
12) Fraud.....	28
13) Embezzlement.....	98
14) Stolen Property.....	45-45,49,76,83
15) Vandalism.....	67,77-79
16) Weapons, carry, possessing.....	16,17,85
17) Prostitution.....	50
18) Sex Offenses.....	57
19) Narcotic Drug Laws.....	43-45,56
20) Gambling.....	29
21) Offenses Against Family.....	70
22) Driving Under the Influence.....	23,24
23) Liquor Laws.....	39,51,58
24) Drunkenness.....	20
25) Disorderly Conduct.....	21,42,52
26) Vagrancy.....	66
27) All Other.....	19,25,93,95
28) Traffic Violations**.....	59,60
29) Unusable Data**.....	82,88-90
30) Discretionary Functions**.....	11.13.14.18.26.30.71
31) Violation of Parole and Probation**.....	68,69

\*\* These categories were added by CCRP for the purposes of this report.



E1 indicates the frequencies of crimes committed in 1972. Chart E2 indicates the frequencies of crimes committed by first-offenders only. Both of these charts are based on one charge per incarceration - the charge was chosen as "most serious" according to the priorities set in the Uniform Crime Reports.

E3 is a listing of frequencies of crimes committed in 1972, but calculated by total number of offenses instead of the previous charts, which used only one offense per incarceration. E4 is also a listing of frequencies of crimes, but it uses the collapsed listing of 31 crimes instead of the original 98 crimes.

E

# HISTOGRAM/FREQUENCIES

1 - Frequencies of Crimes Committed -  
31 categories - 1 crime per case

MIDPOINT COUNT FOR VAR 90 (EACH X =8)

1.0000	17	+XXX
2.0000	14	+XX
3.0000	78	+XXXXXXXXXX
4.0000	53	+XXXXXXX
5.0000	175	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
6.0000	197	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
7.0000	37	+XXXXX
8.0000	10	+XX
9.0000	79	+XXXXXXXXXX
10.000	8	+X
11.000	81	+XXXXXXXXXXXX
12.000	5	+X
13.000	3	+X
14.000	65	+XXXXXXXXXX
15.000	34	+XXXXXX
16.000	70	+XXXXXXXXXX
17.000	2	+X
18.000	41	+XXXXXX
19.000	128	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
20.000	5	+X
21.000	16	+XX
22.000	76	+XXXXXXXXXX
24.000	21	+XXX
25.000	308	+XX
26.000	749	+XX
27.000	72	+XXXXXXXXXX
28.000	719	+XX
29.000	297	+XX
30.000	332	+XX
31.000	111	+XXXXXXXXXXXX

missing → 143 +XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TOTAL 3946 ( 1.0000 = INTERVAL WIDTH)

E

## 2 - Frequencies of Crimes Committed - by individuals with no previous arrests - 31 categories

### HISTOGRAM/FREQUENCIES

MIDPOINT	COUNT FOR VAE 90	(EACH X =5)
1.0000	12	+XXX
2.0000	9	+XX
3.0000	37	+XXXXXXXXXX
4.0000	24	+XXXXXX
5.0000	84	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
6.0000	121	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
7.0000	25	+XXXXXX
8.0000	7	+XX
9.0000	36	+XXXXXXXXXX
10.000	4	+X
11.000	43	+XXXXXXXXXX
12.000	2	+X
13.000	2	+X
14.000	33	+XXXXXXXXXX
15.000	28	+XXXXXXXXXX
16.000	43	+XXXXXXXXXX
. . .		
18.000	14	+XXX
19.000	65	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
20.000	5	+X
21.000	11	+XXX
22.000	42	+XXXXXXXXXX
. . .		
24.000	11	+XXX
25.000	135	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
26.000	467	+XX
27.000	33	+XXXXXXXXXX
28.000	352	+XX
29.000	162	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
30.000	183	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
31.000	22	+XXXXX
. . .		
99.000 (missing)	87	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
TOTAL	2099	( 1.0000 = INTERVAL WIDTH)

E

E-8

Chart 3 - Frequencies of Crimes Committed - 99 categories - as many crimes per case as listed\*

Crime 1.....79 committed	Crime 50.... 2
2..... 3	51....65
3..... 2	52....20
4.....12	53....70
5..... 9	54.... 9
6..... 6	55....21
7.....29	56.... 3
8..... 2	57....45
9..... 6	58.... 2
10.... 0	59...349
11....29	60...399
12...177	61....23
13...140	62....28
14....49	63.... 5
15.... 1	64.... 5
16....75	65....22
17.... 4	66....00
18.... 2	67....00
19.... 7	68....15
20...723	69...179
21....55	70....16
22.... 3	71....22
23....15	72....22
24...736	73....17
25....19	74....12
26....44	75....26
27.... 9	76.... 2
28.... 7	77....21
29.... 5	78....10
30....53	79.... 7
31....40	80....17
32....65	81....32
33....13	82....69
34....51	83.... 3
35....25	84.... 2
36....14	85.... 6
37.... 1	86.... 7
38.... 4	87.... 9
39.... 7	88.... 5
40....12	89....11
41.... 5	90.... 7
42....15	91.... 2
43....55	92.... 1
44....77	93.... 1
45....16	94.... 0
46.... 8	95.... 1
47....36	96.... 2
48....11	97.... 1
49.... 6	98.... 3

\*see the footnote on the bottom of chart G4 for an explanation of as many crimes per case as listed

E

24 - Frequencies of Crimes Committed - 31 categories - as many crimes per case as listed\*

Crime 1....	18
2....	15
3....	79
4....	53
5....	180
6....	210
7....	37
8....	11
9....	88
10...	8
11....	87
12...	7
13...	3
14....	71
15....	38
16....	85
17...	2
18....	45
19..	156
20...	5
21....	16
22....	90
23...	0
24....	28
25..	388
26..	751
27....	74
28..	723
29..	349
30..	399
31..	194

\*in this listing, if an individual was charged with two or more different charges, each charge was counted - in previous listings, the most serious charge was the only charge counted ("most serious" determined by a ranking taken from the Uniform Crime Reports)

The amount of time spent in the jail was collected to reflect the number of hours an individual remained in the jail up to 48 hours and the number of days an individual was in the jail beyond two days. E5 indicates the number of incarcerated individuals who remained in the jail between 0 and 48 hours. Approximately 3/4 of the incarcerations at the county jail in 1972 were for 48 hours and under. The vast majority of these were in fact under 24 hours.

E6 indicates the time spent in jail by individuals who remained there for longer than two days. This number totals to 927 individuals. We also discovered 12 cases where individuals were still in the jail having spent between 150 and 300 days there already. E7 concerns these 12 individuals.

Additional analysis correlating offense categories and time spent, socio-cultural factors and time spent and an overall analysis of those offenses involving a stay in the jail over 50 days will follow in this report. Any conclusions concerning this material will come at that point.

The reasons for release from the jail are possibly the least reliable data collected. This is mainly due to the manner in which the jail collects and records this data. At the time of release, an officer records the time of release and sometimes a brief statement or explanation of the reason for release. Of the 3946 cases, 1104 have missing data in this category due to the inaccuracies in the recording system. In an attempt to give some relevant information, the reasons for release that were recorded are categorized in Table E8.

E

E-11

## 5 - Time spent in jail between 0 and 48 hours

HISTOGRAM/FREQUENCIES

STRATUM = 1

HOURS  
MIDPOINT

COUNT FOR TIME

(EACH X = 7)

1.0000	168	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
2.0000	136	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
3.0000	87	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4.0000	84	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
5.0000	100	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
6.0000	273	+XX
7.0000	203	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
8.0000	154	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
9.0000	118	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
10.000	100	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
11.000	49	+XXXXXXXX
12.000	182	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
13.000	43	+XXXXXXXX
14.000	53	+XXXXXXXX
15.000	37	+XXXXXX
16.000	43	+XXXXXX
17.000	37	+XXXXXX
18.000	38	+XXXXXX
19.000	29	+XXXXX
20.000	22	+XXXX
21.000	12	+XX
22.000	4	+X
23.000	2	+X
24.000	653	+XX
25.000	3	+X
26.000	3	+X
27.000	9	+XX
28.000	4	+X
29.000	5	+X
30.000	7	+X
31.000	3	+X
32.000	1	+X
33.000	1	+X
34.000	1	+X
35.000	1	+X
36.000	49	+XXXXXX
37.000	4	+X
38.000	2	+X
39.000	3	+X
40.000	3	+X
41.000	1	+X
42.000		
43.000		
44.000		
45.000	1	+X
46.000		
47.000		
48.000	93	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX +91 more = 184 stayed 48 hours

E

E-12

HISTOGRAM/FREQUENCIES  
COUNT FOR TIME  
DAYS

6 - Time spent in jail between 2 days  
and 902 days

3.0000	14				
4.0000	45				
5.0000	63	53.000	2		
6.0000	50	54.000	1	135.00	3
7.0000	34				
8.0000	28	58.000	1	142.00	1
9.0000	21				
10.000	28	60.000	18	144.00	1
11.000	14	61.000	3		
12.000	21	62.000	1	150.00	5
13.000	23	63.000	1		
14.000	31	64.000	3	153.00	1
15.000	17	65.000	6		
16.000	9	66.000	1	165.00	1
17.000	14	67.000	1		
18.000	6			171.00	1
19.000	7	70.000	4		
20.000	8			183.00	1
21.000	9	74.000	1		
22.000	6	75.000	4	204.00	1
23.000	7				
24.000	9	78.000	3	210.00	4
25.000	5				
26.000	9	80.000	1	212.00	1
27.000	3				
28.000	4	85.000	2	222.00	1
29.000	1				
30.000	28	90.000	8	240.00	4
31.000	9	91.000	2		
		92.000	1	253.00	1
33.000	3	93.000	2		
34.000	7	94.000	1	270.00	3
35.000	5	95.000	1		
36.000	3			280.00	2
37.000	3	97.000	2		
38.000	5			300.00	1
39.000	7	99.000	1		
40.000	1			322.00	1
41.000	1	102.00	1		
42.000	7			380.00	1
43.000	1	105.00	1		
44.000	1			454.00	4
45.000	6	110.00	2		
46.000	1			902.00	1
47.000	1	120.00	7		
48.000	2			MISSING	1
49.000	1	127.00	1	TOTAL	927
50.000	3				
51.000	2	133.00	1		



7 - Time spent in jail by persons still in jail - 150 days and on - as of May, 1973

150 days.....	1
153 days.....	4
155 days.....	2
180 days.....	1
200 days.....	1
210 days.....	2
305 days.....	1

8 - Reason for Release - 2448 cases with complete data

Immediate Bonding.....	953 cases
Bonding (other than immediate).....	552
Personal Recognizance.....	420
Fine and Cost Paid.....	175
Transferred to another authority.....	395
Released to another institution.....	58
Released by departmental or court authority.....	4
Released with probation or suspended sentence...	30
Case and/or charges dismissed or dropped....	47
Sentence served.....	186

Totals for the places where the arrests were made indicate that the majority were being made in Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti Townships. A complete breakdown of total arrests in each township is provided in the last chart, E39. This chart has total arrests, plus it includes a cross tabulation which will be described later. A number of cases indicated someplace out of the county, out of the state, or sometimes just Washtenaw County. These odd listings are included in the township charts.

A breakdown of "social and cultural" characteristics of the 3946 cases and 3171 individuals handled by the county jail include totals of race, sex, age, marital status, number of children, admitted heroin users, indication of doctor's care, and medical treatment in the jail. First, we will list the totals for these factors. Later, we will describe some cross tabulations which compare the variables.

For the cases handled there were approximately 25 times the number of White incarcerations as opposed to Black individuals being arrested. This data is in Table E9, and E10. We repeat that the difference between cases counted and individuals counted is that one individual can be responsible for two or more cases. We have indicated both groups of statistics in order to give as complete a picture as possible.

Tables E11 and E12 indicate a ratio of almost 9 to 1 of male to female cases and almost the same ratio for individuals counted.

The data on age indicates a large number of cases and individuals between the ages of 17 and 25. For all ages in this span there were over 2000 incarcerations. E13 and E14 concern the age breakdown.

Charts E15 and E16 describe the marital status of arrested cases and individuals. A total of 1893 out of 3892 cases reported persons who were not married and 1470 out of 3146 actual individuals were not married.

Charts E17 and E18 supply information concerning cases and individuals incarcerated who have children. 1507 of 3904 cases reported and 1356 of 3146 individuals do have children.

## 9 - Race Frequencies - number of cases counted

White.....2759  
 Black.....1131  
 Other..... 41

## 10 - Race Frequencies - number of individuals counted

White.....2263  
 Black..... 843  
 Other..... 25

## 11 - Sex Frequencies - number of cases counted

Male.....3515  
 Female..... 408

## 12 - Sex Frequencies - number of individuals counted

Male.....2779  
 Female..... 347

## 13 -Age Frequencies - number of cases counted

Age 17.....201 cases  
 18.....293  
 19.....296  
 20.....262  
 21.....278  
 22.....209  
 23.....207  
 24.....206  
 25.....200  
 26.....130  
 27.....111  
 28.....123  
 29.....110  
 30..... 93

Ages 31 -34.....277 cases  
 35 -39.....233  
 40 -44.....212  
 45 -49.....201  
 50 -54.....135  
 55 -59.....68  
 60 -64.....47  
 65 -69.....9  
 70 -74.....7  
 75 -79.....1  
 80 -84.....1  
 85 -89.....0  
 90 -94.....1

E

E-16

age

14 - Age Frequencies - number of individuals counted

17.000	157	+XXX
18.000	219	+XXX
19.000	230	+XXX
20.000	217	+XXX
21.000	212	+XXX
22.000	173	+XXX
23.000	163	+XXX
24.000	175	+XXX
25.000	159	+XXX
26.000	103	+XXX
27.000	92	+XXX
28.000	93	+XXX
29.000	93	+XXX
30.000	74	+XXX
31.000	60	+XXX
32.000	68	+XXX
33.000	56	+XXX
34.000	38	+XXX
35.000	42	+XXX
36.000	39	+XXX
37.000	43	+XXX
38.000	35	+XXX
39.000	31	+XXX
40.000	34	+XXX
41.000	35	+XXX
42.000	33	+XXX
43.000	37	+XXX
44.000	36	+XXX
45.000	28	+XXX
46.000	24	+XXX
47.000	34	+XXX
48.000	33	+XXX
49.000	29	+XXX
50.000	26	+XXX
51.000	24	+XXX
52.000	21	+XXX
53.000	14	+XXXXXX
54.000	15	+XXXXX
55.000	17	+XXXXXX
56.000	8	+XXX
57.000	17	+XXXXXX
58.000	10	+XXXX
59.000	12	+XXXX
60.000	11	+XXXX
61.000	11	+XXXX
62.000	9	+XXX
63.000	5	+XX
64.000	0	+
65.000	5	+XX
66.000	0	+
67.000	1	+X
68.000	2	+X
69.000	1	+X
70.000	0	+
71.000	1	+X
72.000	1	+X
73.000	2	+X
74.000	1	+X
75.000	1	+X

age

76.000	0	+
77.000	0	+
78.000	0	+
79.000	0	+
80.000	0	+
81.000	0	+
82.000	0	+
83.000	0	+
84.000	0	+
85.000	0	+
86.000	0	+
87.000	0	+
88.000	0	+
89.000	0	+
90.000	0	+
91.000	0	+
92.000	0	+
93.000	0	+
94.000	1	+X

## 15 - Marital Status - number of cases counted

Married.....	1446 individual cases
Single.....	1893 individual cases
Divorced.....	509 individual cases
Widowed.....	38 individual cases
Separated.....	6 individual cases

## 16 - Marital Status - number of individuals counted

Married.....	1216
Single.....	1470
Divorced.....	380
Widowed.....	29
Separated.....	4

## 17 - Number of Children - number of cases counted

1 Child.....	483
2 Children.....	504
3 Children.....	282
4 Children.....	155
5 Children.....	96
6 Children.....	42
7 Children.....	6
8 Children or more.	9
No Children.....	2297

## 18 - Number of Children - number of individuals counted

1 Child.....	408
2 Children.....	420
3 Children.....	223
4 Children.....	122
5 Children.....	75
6 Children.....	38
7 Children.....	4
8 Children and more	7
No Children.....	1790

164 cases and 106 individuals were admitted heroin users (E21 and E22). 776 cases and 595 individuals indicated that they were under doctor's care at the time of their incarceration (E19 and E20). Also 251 cases and 157 individuals received medical treatment while in the jail (E23 and E24).

Of heroin users in jail over three days 26 of 71 received medical care. But it must be remembered that we are talking about individuals who admitted to being heroin users upon their incarceration (E27, E28). For anyone in the jail over 7 days, 103 of the 512 cases indicated that they were under doctor's care when admitted (E25), and 144 of the 512 received medical attention while in the jail (E26).

Counts for the total numbers of previous arrests indicate that 2099 out of 3932 cases had no previous arrest. This data is included in Table E 29 which indicates the number of previous arrests for each case upon incarceration.

E

E-19

19 - Under Doctor's Care - at the time of incarceration -  
number of cases counted

No.....3123

Yes..... 776

20 - Under Doctor's Care - at the time of incarceration-  
number of individuals counted

No.....2509

Yes..... 595

21 - Admitted Heroin User - at the time of incarceration -  
number of cases counted

No.....3737

Yes..... 164

22 - Admitted Heroin User - at the time of incarceration -  
number of individuals counted

No.....3000

Yes..... 106

23 - Received Medical Attention - while in the jail -  
number of cases counted

No.....3652

Yes..... 251

24 - Received Medical Attention - while in the jail -  
number of individuals

No.....2951

Yes..... 157

25 - Under Doctor's Care - at the time of incarceration -  
for those individuals remaining in the jail over 7 days

No..... 392

Yes..... 103

26 - Received Medical Attention - while in the jail -  
for those individuals remaining in the jail over 7 days

No..... 352

Yes..... 144

E

27 - Under Doctor's Care - at the time of incarceration -  
for individuals who admitted to heroin usage and  
remained in jail for over three days

Yes..... 37

No..... 34

28 - Received Medical Attention - while in the jail -  
for individuals who admitted to heroin usage and  
remained in jail for over three days

Yes..... 26

No..... 45



E

E-21

TOT		Number of previous arrests - 29				
1.0000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX551			26.000	+5	81.000 +
2.0000	+XXXXXXXXXXXXX512			27.000	+2	82.000 +
3.0000	+XXXXXX196			28.000	+1	83.000 +1
4.0000	+XXXX161			29.000	+3	84.000 +
5.0000	+XX103			30.000	+1	85.000 +
6.0000	+XX73			31.000	+1	86.000 +
7.0000	+X62			32.000	+	87.000 +
8.0000	+47			33.000	+	88.000 +
9.0000	+35			34.000	+2	89.000 +
10.000	+40			35.000	+2	90.000 +
11.000	+29			36.000	+3	91.000 +
12.000	+26			37.000	+3	92.000 +
13.000	+28			38.000	+2	93.000 +
14.000	+27			39.000	+2	94.000 +
15.000	+6			40.000	+3	95.000 +
16.000	+8			41.000	+	96.000 +
17.000	+1			42.000	+	97.000 +
18.000	+7			43.000	+1	98.000 +
19.000	+6			44.000	+2	99.000 +
20.000	+4			45.000	+1	100.000 +
21.000	+7			46.000	+1	101.000 +
22.000	+7			47.000	+1	102.000 +
23.000	+6			48.000	+2	103.000 +
24.000	+5			49.000	+1	104.000 +
25.000	+5			50.000	+1	105.000 +
				51.000	+1	106.000 +
				52.000	+1	107.000 +
				53.000	+2	108.000 +3
				54.000	+1	109.000 +
				55.000	+1	110.000 +
				56.000	+	111.000 +
				57.000	+	112.000 +
				58.000	+	113.000 +
				59.000	+	114.000 +
				60.000	+1	115.000 +
						116.000 +

Code 99 - 2099 cases with no (0)  
previous arrest

The next tables contain cross tabulations that give a better picture of the jail population and the treatment of different types of offenders. In taking the gross figures from the previous tables, we correlate them with each other to find out the relation between variables.

In many cases we include analysis of both cases and individuals to provide a view of the characteristics of the total case population by gaining an understanding of how many individuals are repeaters.

First, in analyzing the racial and sexual breakdowns, we categorized ages into five groupings: 17-20, 21-25, 26-35, 36-45, and 45 and over. Some figures that come out of these breakdowns indicate that there were 787 White 17-20 year olds out of a total of 2741 White cases (28%). This can be contrasted with 250 out of 1127 Black 17-20 year olds (22%). But when the first two age categories are combined both White and Black cases aged 17-25 equal 55% of the total cases for each race. This is still a large number of cases for an eight-year span. The correlation for individuals reveal the same percentages in this instance (E30,E31).

Age-sex correlations indicate almost identical percentages. For example, approximately 55% of all males and females incarcerated are between the ages of 17-25 (E32,E33).

An analysis of the race-sex breakdown for cases indicates that for both male and females there are greater percentages of white than blacks, both figures approximately the same. The difference comes in the greater percentage of black female cases than white female cases. When translated to individuals the percentages do not vary (E34,E35).

It is interesting to note that while a greater percentage of men than women were married (37% to 34%), more women had children at the time of incarceration (45% to 41%). This fact could be explained by figuring that a greater percentage of women are divorced or widowed (E36,E37).

The final two tables contrast the place of arrest and age (E38) and race (E39). From this data we can draw some comparisons between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. 42.5% of all 17-20 year olds are arrested in Ann Arbor Township, while 23% are arrested in Ypsilanti. The breakdown is 47% to 23% for Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti respectively for the age group 21-25. The percentages are 45% to 22% for 26-35, the same for the ages 36-45, and 51% to 20% for those cases involving someone over 45 years old. As for race differences, a large distinction shows up in the percent of cases involving blacks and the percent of cases involving whites in Ann Arbor Township. 56% of the cases involving blacks compared to 41.6% of the cases involving whites are handled in Ann Arbor. Ypsilanti has about equal percentages involving blacks and whites - 19% and 22%, respectively. This data also indicates a greater prominence of cases involving blacks in these two townships than in the outer regions of the county (a figure which should not be surprising).

Some further analysis which is not included in the charts concerns those individuals who received medical care in the jail who were receiving doctor's care before entering the jail. Of those individuals who were in the jail over seven days, one-half received medical attention in the jail.

## 30 - Cross Tabulation - Age-Race - counted by number of cases

	Age	17-20	21-25	26-35	36-45	46 and over	Missing	Total
Race								
White		787	721	603	308	322	18	2741
Other		14	8	8	5	5	1	40
Black		250	370	286	113	108	4	1127

## 31 - Cross Tabulation - Age-Race - counted for individuals

	Age	17-20	21-25	26-35	36-45	46 and over	Missing	Total
Race								
White		634	601	502	263	263	18	2263
Other		7	6	7	3	2	1	25
Black		195	276	220	85	71	4	847

## 32 - Cross Tabulation - Age-Sex - counted for individuals

	Age	17-20	21-25	26-35	36-45	46 and over	Missing	Total
Sex								
Female		92	98	74	45	36	4	345
Male		743	782	655	305	299	19	2784

## 33 - Cross Tabulation - Age-Sex - counted by number of cases

	Age	17-20	21-25	26-35	36-45	46 and over	Missing	Total
Sex								
Female		111	118	81	47	47	4	404
Male		937	979	816	378	386	19	3496

E

E-24

## 34 - Cross Tabulation - Race-Sex - counted by number of cases

	Race	White	Other	Black	Missing	Total
Sex						
Female		276	1	129	2	406
Male		2479	37	997	2	3513

## 35 - Cross Tabulation - Race-Sex - counted for individuals

	Race	White	Other	Black	Missing	Total
Sex						
Female		242	1	105	1	348
Male		2036	23	742	2	2801

## 36 - Cross Tabulation - Sex-Marital Status - counted by number of cases

	Sex	Female	Male	Missing	Total
Marital Status					
Married		136	1304	6	1440
Divorced		79	429	1	508
Widowed		12	25	1	37
Single		169	1720	4	1889

## 37 - Cross Tabulation - Sex-Number of Children - counted by number of cases

	Sex	Female	Male	Missing	Total
Number of Children					
1 Child		50	432	1	482
2 Children		60	440	4	500
3 Children		35	246	1	281
4 Children		15	140	0	155
5 Children		12	84	0	96
6 Children and more		9	77	1	86

## 3678 COMPLETE CASES OUT OF 3946

			17-20 21-25 26-35 36-45 46 +					
(LEVEL) AGE CUTS			MISS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
38 - Cross Tab. -	PLACE	TOTAL	23	581	1029	846	408	414
Age-Township								
	MISS	233	12	71	71	52	18	21
Salem —————	(1)	51	0	11	8	8	11	13
Northfield —————	(2)	84	0	20	24	12	13	15
Webster —————	(3)	7	0	2	0	4	1	0
Dexter —————	(4)	58	1	23	12	11	4	8
Lindon —————	(5)	14	0	7	1	3	2	1
Superior —————	(6)	17	0	3	6	5	0	3
Ann Arbor —————	(7)	1691	9	417	493	381	185	215
Scio —————	(8)	39	0	9	8	10	4	8
Lima —————	(9)	15	0	3	6	3	1	2
Sylvan —————	(10)	12	0	0	4	5	2	1
Ypsilanti —————	(11)	829	7	231	233	189	92	84
Pittsfield —————	(12)	107	2	19	30	39	9	10
Lodi —————	(13)	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
Freedom —————	(14)	63	0	20	11	14	8	10
Sharon —————	(15)	5	0	0	1	0	4	0
Augusta —————	(16)	20	0	6	2	6	1	5
York —————	(17)	70	1	25	15	7	18	5
Saline —————	(18)	77	1	19	21	16	11	10
Bridgewater —————	(19)	5	0	3	0	1	1	0
Manchester —————	(20)	27	0	14	4	5	3	1
within Michigan ———	(21)	189	1	70	55	38	16	10
out of Michigan ———	(22)	39	1	10	19	9	0	1
Wash. Co. (only available info.) ———	(23)	254	0	67	75	78	22	12

## 3696 COMPLETE CASES OUT OF 3946

39 - Cross Tab. - (LEVEL) RACE

MISS

White-Other-Black  
(1) (2) (3)

Race-Township	PLACE	TOTAL	MISS	5	2582	36	1072	
	MISS	235	10	171	5	59		<u>TOTAL</u>
Salem.....	(1)	50	0	50	0	0		101
Northfield.....	(2)	84	0	82	1	1		168
Webster.....	(3)	7	0	7	0	0		14
Dexter.....	(4)	59	0	54	0	5		118
Lindon.....	(5)	13	1	13	0	0		27
Superior.....	(6)	17	0	11	0	6		34
Ann Arbor.....	(7)	1699	1	1077	21	601		3399
Scio.....	(8)	39	0	34	0	5		78
Lima.....	(9)	15	0	12	0	3		30
Sylvan.....	(10)	12	0	12	0	0		24
Ypsilanti.....	(11)	835	1	572	3	260		1671
Pittsfield.....	(12)	109	0	77	1	31		218
Lodi.....	(13)	3	0	3	0	0		6
Freedom.....	(14)	63	0	59	1	3		126
Sharon.....	(15)	5	0	5	0	0		10
Augusta.....	(16)	20	0	16	0	4		40
York.....	(17)	71	0	56	4	11		142
Saline.....	(18)	78	0	70	0	8		156
Bridgewater.....	(19)	5	0	5	0	0		10
Manchester.....	(20)	27	0	27	0	0		54
within Michigan.....	(21)	190	0	147	1	42		380
out of Michigan.....	(22)	39	1	26	1	12		79
Wash. Co. (only available info.)	(23)	254	0	171	3	80		508

Part Two - Analysis of 1972 jail population - user characteristics  
and length of stay

To further study the function of the criminal justice system and the role the jail is playing in handling persons admitted to it, we have devised tables representing total numbers of cases handled per offense category, race, sex, age and time spent in jail.

Time spent is divided into groupings of under 1 day, 2 - 3 days, 4 - 10, 11 - 30 and 31 - 60 days. A further analysis of cases over 50 days in length will be presented in a later section. Age groupings are 17 - 20, 21 - 25, 26 - 35, 36 - 45 and over 45 years of age.

Each table cross-tabulates the seven offense categories which we created for the purposes of this report (see the key on the following page) and an age-race-sex combination with time spent. A further division is made between cases concerning individuals with no previous arrests and those individuals with a previous arrest at the jail.

These variable breakdowns will become clear in the charts themselves.

The small figures for women and other racial groups besides Blacks and Whites make any examination of these groups statistically insignificant. In labelling these groups insignificant, we by no means are implying that these cases and/or racial or sexual groups are not important to design considerations, but rather we are saying to draw any conclusions as to trends, projections, or treatment with this limited sample would be incorrect. Conversely, the adequate population of Black and White males provide an opportunity for relevant and statistically accurate data upon which we can make observations with ease. Because of this only the tables in which all cases (regardless of previous arrest status) are considered, did we include figures on women and other racial groups. For this reason, in the following close analysis, we will discuss only Black and White males.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME BREAKDOWN - OFFENSE CATEGORIES

- 1) Part I Crimes (according to the Uniform Crime Reports) -  
Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated  
Assault, Burglary, Auto Theft, Larceny,  
Extortion, Kidnapping
- 2) Part II Crimes (according to the Uniform Crime Reports) -  
Other Assaults, Arson, Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement,  
Stolen Property, Vandalism, Weapons (concealed and  
unlawful possession), Prostitution, Sex Offenses,  
Narcotic Drug Laws, Gambling, Offenses Against Family,  
Liquor Laws, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy\*
- 3) Discretionary Accusation - bench warrant, writ of attachment, civil  
warrant, escape, AWOL, and other functions  
of discretion in the criminal justice system
- 4) Alcohol-Related Crimes - drunk and disorderly, driving under the influence  
of liquor
- 5) Traffic Crimes
- 6) Parole and Probation Violations
- 7) Other Crimes or Unusable Data

\*Part II Crimes, according to the Uniform Crime Reports, include drunk and disorderly and driving under the influence of liquor. For our data, we have removed those charges from Part II Crimes and placed them in a category of their own - Drunk-Related Crimes. Traffic Crimes, Parole and Probation Violations and Others are also a part of the Part II Crimes - and these crimes have been given categories of their own.



The charts below indicate the cases (regardless of previous arrest status) for serious crimes, non-serious crimes, alcohol-related offenses, and all offenses for Black and White males divided into the amount of time spent in the jail.

## ALL OFFENSE CATEGORIES -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	42%	32%	9%	10%	7%
percentage of White males	59%	26.5%	6%	5%	3%
difference	17%	-5.5%	-3%	-5%	-4%

## SERIOUS CRIMES -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	26.5%	27.5%	11%	19%	15%
percentage of White males	38%	29.5%	12%	11%	9%
difference	11.5%	2%	1%	-8%	-6%

## NON-SERIOUS CRIMES -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	36%	32%	7%	12%	12%
percentage of White males	52%	27%	11%	4%	5%
difference	16%	-5%	4%	-8%	-7%

## ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	48%	34%	10%	4%	4%
percentage of White males	67%	24%	3.5%	4%	1%
difference	19%	-10%	-6.5%	0%	-3%

Key items to note seem to be that a substantially smaller percent of Black males are in the first time category - 1 day - and a generally larger percent are in the last time category - 31 - 60 days. Also, the general trend

is that a greater percent of Black males were detained during the first time category, and a larger percent were released in the later categories. Perhaps this indicates that there are some economic, social or criminal justice system functions limiting easy release from the jail for Black males. Further analysis of the role that previous offenses play in this data will come later. In looking at each offense type category, we generally see the same sort of indications with some modifications due to the nature of the offense type. For example, serious offenses show a lesser percentage of Blacks in both lower time categories while alcohol-related offenses do not indicate as large a difference.

The second set of tables concerns cases in which there was no previous offense recorded in the files.

ALL OFFENSE CATEGORIES - (no previous offense) -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	50%	34%	5%	6%	4%
percentage of White males	62%	29%	4%	2%	2%
difference	12%	-5%	-1%	-4%	-2%

SERIOUS CRIMES - (no previous offense) -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	36%	27%	10%	16%	12%
percentage of White males	43%	33%	12%	7%	5%
difference	7%	6%	2%	-9%	-7%

NON-SERIOUS CRIMES - (no previous offense) -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	41%	41%	4%	9%	6%
percentage of White males	59%	31%	7%	1%	1%
difference	18%	-10%	3%	-8%	-5%

## ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES - (no previous offense) -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	58%	37%	5%	0%	0%
percentage of White males	71%	26%	1%	1%	0%
<u>difference</u>	13%	-11%	-4%	1%	0%

In this set of tables, concerning cases in which there was no previous offense record, there is a greater percentage of both White and Black males detained in the jail for lesser periods of time. It is interesting to note that the differences in the amount each racial group increase show that Black males increased a greater degree than White males for all offense types. This increase, though, was not to the extent to show equal percentages of Black males and White males being detained.

The difference for all offense types with no previous arrest changes from a predominance of White males in the first time category to a greater percentage of Black males in the second time category. This indicates that a greater percentage of White males are released quickly within 24 hours, but after the 24 hour period, a greater percentage of Black males are released. This fact enhances the previous indication that the criminal justice system itself or an outside factor acts to retain Black males more than White males.

It should be noted that these figures are for 1972, and the Black-White trends noted here, do not necessarily hold true for any other time periods.

The final charts indicate the percentages for the part of the jail population which had a previous arrest recorded at the time of incarceration. The expected larger percentages in longer time detained categories in comparison to the 'no previous offense' category is evident.

## ALL OFFENSE CATEGORIES - (previous offense) -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	37%	31%	11%	12%	9%
percentage of White males	55%	23%	9%	8%	5%
<u>difference</u>	18%	-8%	-2%	-4%	-4%

## SERIOUS CRIMES - (previous offense) -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	21%	28%	12.5%	22.5%	17%
percentage of White males	33%	23%	12%	17%	15%
<u>difference</u>	<u>12%</u>	<u>-5%</u>	<u>-.5%</u>	<u>-5.5%</u>	<u>-2%</u>

## NON-SERIOUS CRIMES - (previous offense) -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	33%	26.5%	9%	14%	17%
percentage of White males	44.5%	22%	15.5%	6%	10%
<u>difference</u>	<u>11.5%</u>	<u>-4.5%</u>	<u>6.5%</u>	<u>-8%</u>	<u>-7%</u>

## ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES - (previous offense) -

Time Spent	1 day	2-3 days	4-10 days	11-30 days	31-60 days
percentage of Black males	44%	32.5%	12%	6%	5%
percentage of White males	63%	19%	6%	8%	3%
<u>difference</u>	<u>19%</u>	<u>-13.5%</u>	<u>-6%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>-2%</u>

As we mentioned, these charts indicate that greater percentages of the population remain in jail longer if they had a previous arrest. As an example of the previous statement, there were 509 males incarcerated for non-serious offenses. This figure is divided almost evenly with 258 individuals having committed a previous offense and 251 individuals having no previous offenses. 51% (139) of the males with no previous offense were processed and released within one day. Only 33% (103) of the males with a previous incarceration were released within one day. Within two days, 90% (226) of the males with no previous had been released, and only 63% (162) of those previously arrested had been released.

From the data that was collected at the jail it is unreliable to attempt to use the reason for release categories in our charts. The unreliability of this information was explained earlier - it is due to the inaccuracies of the recording system at the jail.

In our files, we have several other tables comparing many of the variables that we have been discussing. We will reproduce the tables for anyone interested in working with the raw statistics. The tables cross tabulate offense-race-sex factors with time spent for every age category. These tables are divided into three - all offenders, previous offenders, and offenders with no previous arrests. There are 15 of these tables in all. We also have prepared a table that cross tabulates age-race-sex factors with time spent. This table eliminates offense as a factor in the data.

The following three charts give the raw numbers from which the percentages were drawn in the tables in this section.

## SEX, RACE, OFFENSE CROSS TABULATION

WITH TIME — CASES WITH NO PREVIOUS OFFENSE

	TIME →	0-1	2-3	4-10	11-30	31-60	TOTAL
		←		DAYS		→	
PART I CRIMES	BLACK MALE	27	21	8	12	9	77
	WHITE MALE	70	54	19	12	8	163
PART II CRIMES	BLACK MALE	33	33	3	7	5	81
	WHITE MALE	103	54	12	3	2	174
DISCRE- TIONARY	BLACK MALE	14	7	0	0	0	21
	WHITE MALE	35	37	10	5	11	98
ALCOHOL RELATED	BLACK MALE	35	22	3	0	0	60
	WHITE MALE	475	178	10	7	3	673
TRAFFIC RELATED	BLACK MALE	55	37	4	2	1	99
	WHITE MALE	140	56	5	3	0	204
PAROLE & PROBA- TION VIOLA- TIONS	BLACK MALE	4	3	0	0	0	7
	WHITE MALE	5	6	1	0	0	12
OTHERS AND UNUSABLE DATA	BLACK MALE	13	1	1	1	1	17
	WHITE MALE	30	21	4	2	0	57
TOTAL	BLACK MALE	181	124	19	22	16	362
	WHITE MALE	858	406	61	32	24	1381

# SEX, RACE, OFFENSE CROSS TABULATION WITH TIME — CASES WITH PREVIOUS OFFENSE.

	TIME →	0-1	2-3	4-10	11-30	31-60	TOTAL
		←		DAYS		→	
PART I CRIMES	BLACK MALE	24	32	13	26	20	115
	WHITE MALE	31	23	12	17	15	98
PART II CRIMES	BLACK MALE	32	26	9	14	17	98
	WHITE MALE	66	33	23	11	15	148
DISCRE- TIONARY	BLACK MALE	25	29	9	8	1	72
	WHITE MALE	34	32	8	9	4	87
ALCOHOL RELATED	BLACK MALE	58	43	16	8	7	132
	WHITE MALE	313	96	31	40	13	495
TRAFFIC RELATED	BLACK MALE	71	33	8	9	1	122
	WHITE MALE	94	31	10	5	0	140
PAROLE & PROBA- TION VIOLA- TIONS	BLACK MALE	5	13	11	4	5	38
	WHITE MALE	15	15	11	1	2	44
OTHERS AND UNUSABLE DATA	BLACK MALE	5	5	2	1	0	13
	WHITE MALE	25	8	1	2	0	36
TOTAL	BLACK MALE	220	181	67	70	51	589
	WHITE MALE	576	240	96	85	49	1048

# SEX, RACE, OFFENSE CROSS TABULATION WITH TIME — ALL CASES

	TIME → ←	0-1	2-3	4-10 DAYS	11-30	31-60 →	TOTAL
PART I CRIMES	BLACK MALE	51	53	21	38	29	192
	WHITE MALE	101	77	31	29	23	261
PART II CRIMES	BLACK MALE	65	59	12	21	22	179
	WHITE MALE	169	87	35	14	17	322
DISCRE- TIONARY	BLACK MALE	39	36	9	8	1	93
	WHITE MALE	69	69	18	14	15	185
ALCOHOL RELATED	BLACK MALE	93	65	19	8	7	192
	WHITE MALE	788	276	41	47	16	1168
TRAFFIC RELATED	BLACK MALE	126	70	12	11	2	221
	WHITE MALE	234	87	15	8	0	344
PAROLE & PROBA- TION VIOLA- TIONS	BLACK MALE	9	16	11	4	5	45
	WHITE MALE	20	21	12	1	2	56
OTHERS AND UNUSABLE DATA	BLACK MALE	18	6	2	2	1	29
	WHITE MALE	55	29	5	4	0	93
TOTAL	BLACK MALE	401	305	86	92	67	951
	WHITE MALE	1436	646	157	117	73	2429



Part Three - Analysis of the 123 persons who remained in the  
Washtenaw County Jail for over 50 days in 1972

The following is a selection of individuals from the 1972 jail study who stayed in jail for fifty days or more. In order to obtain this information, 3,171 files had to be checked. There are no logs kept at the jail listing Identification Numbers or names of those held for a specific length of time. There is also no way of determining whether individuals were being detained or serving sentence.

In the year 1972 there were 123 individuals who were either detained or serving time for more than fifty days. These individuals were charged with 180 different offenses. Before we proceed with the report, we would like to make a distinction in our terminology. When we refer to "cases" in this report, we are speaking about distinct instances of contact with the jail. When we refer to "individuals", we are speaking of distinct individual persons, regardless of how many cases they represent. This is an important distinction, because one individual could be the cause of more than one case. For example, in 1972, the jail dealt with 3946 "cases", but only 3171 "individuals".

General Data -

Provided here is information concerning the segment of the jail population that spent 50 or more days in the jail in 1972. These 123 individuals constituted 3% of the total jail population in 1972.

72% of these 123 individuals had only one charge against them. 15% of the inmates had two charges against them, 8% had three charges, and 5% had four or more. 11 of the persons were admitted heroin users. 48% of the 123 individuals received medical care during their time in the jail (this high percentage might be due to the amount of time actually spent in the jail, i.e. over 50 days).

The 123 individuals were charged as follows:

Armed Robbery.....	20%		
Breaking and Entering			
and Trespassing.....	15%		
Escapee or Fugitive.....	15%		
Alcoholic Related.....	12%		
Assaults.....	7%	Possession of Stolen Prop-	
Drug Offenses.....	7%	erty, Auto Theft, Larceny	
Unarmed Robbery.....	4%	and related charges.....	3%
Sex Offenses.....	4%	Arson.....	2%
Murder.....	3%	Forgery.....	2%
Violation of Probation		Warrants.....	2%
or Parole.....	3%	Extortion.....	1%

The following chart indicates the breakdown of the 123 individuals by race and sex. The chart also compares these percentages with the race-sex percentages for the total population of the jail.

<u>Race-Sex Category</u>	<u>Number of inmates staying over 50 days in 1972</u>	<u>Percentage of inmates staying over 50 days</u>	<u>Comparison with percentage of <u>total</u> jail population, 1972</u>
Black Male	57	46%	26%
White Male	52	42%	63%
Black Female	3	2%	3%
White Female	3	2%	2%
Incomplete Data	8	8%	1%

Note that the percentages quoted first indicate the percent of inmates that spent over 50 days in the jail. The second percentages indicate the percent of inmates out of the entire jail population, 1972.

#### Data Tables -

The following are a series of tables with information concerning the 123 individuals that remained in the jail for 50 days or more in 1972. Correction Committee members or interested persons who wish to do more analysis than is included in these charts should contact the Community Corrections Resource Programs, Inc.

The sample chart on the following page explains the content of the tables. Each table concerns a specific charge under which time spent is compared with race-sex-age divisions. The code used in each square is defined in the key following the sample chart.

Specific Charge - each table will concern one charge

SAMPLE CHART

	example - 151-250 days Time spent - indicated horizontally, split into seven categories							Totals
Race, Sex, and Age Divisions								↓
example - Black, Male between ages 17 - 20				1	(this indicates that a black male between the ages of 17 - 20 spent between 151 - 250 days in the jail for the specific charge indicated at the top of the page)			1
								↓
								↓
								↓
example - White, Female between ages 21 - 25				1	Med, (this indicates that a white, female between the ages of 21 - 25 spent between 151 - 250 days in the jail for the specific charge indicated at the top and she was brought in on another charge (C) and she received medical attention while in jail (Med)			1
								↓
								↓
								↓
Totals	→			2	→			2

Key -

1 - indicates one individual.

t - indicates an individual who was still in jail as of May, 1973.

C - indicates the individual was charged with more than one crime, no C indicates that there was only one charge (in the case of more than one charge, the individual was categorized under the "more serious" crime by a pre-selected criteria.

P - indicates person had previously been arrested in the Washtenaw County Jail, no P indicates that the individual had no previous arrests at this jail.

Med - indicates that the individual received medical care while in the jail

H - indicates that the individual admitted to being a heroin user

Miss - indicates that information concerning H and Med was not recorded in the file

## Robbery - Armed and unarmed

	50-60 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	91-120 DAYS	121-150 DAYS	151-250 DAYS	251-350 DAYS	350 → DAYS	
BLACK MALES AGE 17-20	1 1-P-C	1 1-MED-P- C-H		1	1-C			6
WHITE MALES AGE 17-20	1-P		1-C-P-MED		1-P-MED		1-H-P-C	4
BLACK MALES AGE 21-24	1-P-H	1-MED	1	1-MISS 1-C-P-MED 1-P-MED	1	1-C-P-MED		8
BLACK FEMALES AGE 21-24			1-MED		1-MED			2
WHITE MALES AGE 25-35					1			1
BLACK MALES AGE 25-35		1-C-P		1-C-MED 1-P	1-P			4
BLACK FEMALES AGE 25-35				1-C				1
BLACK MALES AGE 46-55						1-P-H		1
MISSING DATA FOR RACE, SEX, AGE, C, P, H				1	1			2
	4	4	3	8	7	2	1	29

## BREAKING &amp; ENTERING AND TRESPASSING

	50-60 ←	61-90	91-120	121-150 DAYS	151-250	251-350	350 →	
BLACK MALES AGE 17-20	1-P-MED	1-C-P	1-C-P-MED					3
WHITE MALES AGE 17-20	1-P	1-P						2
BLACK MALES AGE 21-24			1-P-C-H-MED	1-P				2
WHITE MALES AGE 21-24		1-MED 1-MED-C-P 1-MED-P						3
BLACK MALES AGE 25-35		1-MED-P-C	1-MED 1-P-H					3
WHITE MALES AGE 25-35			1	1-MED-C-H				3
WHITE MALES AGE 46-55				1				1
MISSING DATA FOR RACE, SEX, AGE, MED, P, C, H					1	1		2
	2	6	5	4	1	1		19

## ESCAPED AND FUGITIVE

	50-60 DAYS	61-90	91-120	121-150	151-250	251-350	351 → →	
BLACK MALES AGE 17-20		1-MED				1-MED		2
WHITE MALES AGE 17-20	1	1-MED 1-MED 1	1-MED-C- P 1-MED					6
BLACK MALES AGE 21-24		1-C						1
WHITE MALES AGE 21-24	1-MED 1-MED	1-MED			1-MED			4
BLACK MALES AGE 25-35				1-MED-C				1
WHITE MALES AGE 25-35					1-MED-P			1
WHITE FEMALES AGE 25-35		1-MED-C- P						1
MISSING DATA FOR RACE, AGE, SEX, MED, C, P, H					1			2
	3	7	2	1	4	1		18

## ALCOHOL

	50-60 ←	61-90	91-120	121-150 DAYS	151-250	251-350	350 →	
BLACK MALE AGE 25-35	1-C-P							1
WHITE MALE AGE 25-35	1-C-P 1	1-C 1-P-MISS						4
WHITE MALE AGE 36-45	1-P-C	1-P	1-P-MED					3
BLACK MALE AGE 36-45		1-P-C						1
WHITE MALE AGE 46-55		1-P 1-MED 1-P-MED						3
BLACK MALE AGE 46-55	1-P-MED 1-P							2
MISSING DATA FOR RACE, SEX, AGE, MED, P, H					†			1
	6	7	1	0	1	0	0	15



## ASSAULTS

	50-60 ←	61-90	91-120	121-150 DAYS	151-250	251-350	350 →	
BLACK MALES AGE 17-20	I-P							1
WHITE MALES AGE 21-24		I-P-MED					1	2
BLACK MALES AGE 21-24					I-MED-P-C			1
BLACK MALES AGE 25-35					T-MISS			1
WHITE MALES AGE 25-35		I-P-C						1
BLACK MALES AGE 36-45		I-P-C						1
BLACK MALES AGE 46-55	I-P							1
WHITE MALES AGE 56 →			I-MED-P					1
	2	3	1	0	2	0	1	9

## DRUGS

	50-60	61-90	91-120	121-150	151-250	251-350	350 →	
	←			DAYS			→	
WHITE MALE AGE 17-20		I-P-C I-P						2
BLACK MALE AGE 17-20		I-P-MED						1
WHITE MALE AGE 21-24		I-P						1
BLACK MALE AGE 21-24		I-MED-H						1
BLACK MALE AGE 25-35	I-P-MED	I-MED		I-P-C				3
WHITE FEMALE AGE 36-45				I-H-MED				1
	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	9

# SEX OFFENSE

[illegible]

MURDER

[illegible]

E-49 VIOLATION OF PAROLE OR PROBATION

	← DAYS →							
BLACK MALES AGE 21-24		I-MED-P C	I-P I-P-C					3
BLACK MALES AGE 25-35			I-H-MED- P					1
	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4

THEFT, LARCENY, POSS. OF STOL. PROP

BLACK MALE AGE 17-20	I-P-C		I-MED-P-C					2
BLACK MALE AGE 25-35	I-P							1
DATA MISSING FOR RACE, SEX, AGE, MED					+			1
	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4

## ARSON

	50-60	61-90	91-120	121-150	151-250	251-350	350 →	
	← DAYS →							
WHITE MALE AGE 17-20		1-MED				1		2
	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

## FORGERY U &amp; P

WHITE MALE AGE 25-35	1							1
WHITE FEMALE AGE 36-45		1-P						1
	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

## WARRANTS

	50-60	61-90	91-120	121-150	151-250	251-350	351 →	
	← ————— DAYS ————— →							
WHITE MALE AGE 25-35	1-P							1
BLACK MALE AGE 46-55	1							1
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

## EXTORTION

BLACK MALE AGE 21-24						1		1
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

JAIL INTERVIEWS

A major function of our consultant groups has been to collect and analyze the wealth of data generated by and about different segments of the criminal justice system. While this 'hard data' is crucial to accurate and detailed planning, our efforts also extended into other forms of information gathering. Specifically, we are convinced that there is always a necessity to obtain the opinions and insights that the user population offers. The value of this more subjective information gained during face-to-face interviews could be coupled with the statistical data to insure a nearly complete analysis. Our interest in jail interviews is based on two premises: 1) that there is a need for the subjective and evaluative opinions of the users of the system which is not obtainable from existing records and 2) that the user of the system must be considered in planning and designing the new facilities and programs.

With these purposes in mind, several persons conducted one-to-one interviews with inmates of the Wastanaw County Jail. Each interview lasted at least thirty minutes and covered a range of topics through three main categories 1) pre-confinement, 2) confinement, and 3) post-confinement experiences. Some attempt was made to discuss certain topics uniformly. At the same time, an effort was made to maintain a free flowing interchange of ideas and discussion. Informality and open, honest conversation were the dominant objectives of our interviews. No specific interview techniques or methodological controls were used. At the same time, we have little reason to believe our information is any the less factual or valid for the purposes already stated.

During the interviews we spoke to a variety of persons. Persons interviewed were serving sentences for, or awaiting trial on, charges ranging from breaking and entering and narcotics charges to first degree murder. Most of these inmates had been in jail before, with only one or two first offenders. Most of those interviewed made few remarks about their pre-confinement experience. All the inmates had a lawyer (either private or court appointed) and had few remarks about their arrest or arraignment circumstances. The issue of bond was widely spoken about by those inmates. A general opinion seems to exist that bond causes the accused a great deal of hardship. Inmates felt that their inability to post bond and subsequent detention disrupted their efforts to handle matters relevant to their case or personal lives. Most inmates felt a certain degree of freedom was necessary for them to make adjustments to the new circumstances (detention).

Unlike the pre-confinement experience, the confinement experience was elaborated on much more fully. Every inmate with whom we spoke pointed to some particular strengths and weaknesses of the present jail and accompanying programs. The most salient issue revolved around the use of time in jail. Nearly everyone expressed the desire for more programs or activities. Recreation, educational, and vocational classes, a library for reading, records, paints and the like were all suggested as additions or expansions desired in the jail complex. Several inmates with whom we spoke, were involved in some evening classes at the jail. These men had high praise for



the program. One inmate in particular expressed the hope that even the inmates who are not trustees (those persons given certain duties by the administration who sees them as trustworthy) be allowed recreation, classes, etc. It is his feeling that these people too are deserving of these opportunities in spite of their different status. It seems to be the practice now, that most of the persons involved in classes etc. are also trustees. Few non-trustees are so involved.

The interpersonal dynamics of persons in or at the jail was another major area of discussion. Most inmates felt that the separation of prisoners on the basis of offense, expected time in jail and other such criterion was necessary for any new jail. They cited the potential bad influence some felons or "pros" might have on the first offender. Others spoke to the issue of conflict among inmates and conflicts between inmate and guard. Many of the inmate disagreements, we were told, were of a racial nature, while others grew out of the discomfort and mental strain of confinement. Nearly all of those who did point out these inmate conflicts, felt that group discussions or group therapy might lead to more cooperation and understanding. Most inmates felt the separation and estrangement of jail living could be worked out through more interpersonal contact. A similar feeling was apparent with regard to inmate-guard relationships. With the radically different roles of inmate and guard, many inmates feel a more equal meeting ground is necessary for discussion, airing of conflicts, and elimination of any friction existing between the two parties.

Several individuals pointed out the importance of liaisons and inmate staff in maintaining good relations and promoting greater harmony. There is a need, we feel, for 24 hour staff workers to help inmates with personal matters and with intra-jail relations. Such staff, similar to some of the present jail staff, would need to be expanded and most importantly should be persons who have had experience in jail or with drugs, or who "know what's going on." Such staff could be invaluable in maintaining and developing the post-release contacts necessary for a successful re-entrance into the community. Contacts with family, employers and other significant persons are important factors in the inmates lives. Because of their confinement, inmates are prevented from looking after these personal matters. Therefore, given the importance of these factors for latter adjustment, jail staff could again become the liaison for the inmate. Coupled with the liaison role is the possibility of increased visitation privileges. Several inmates mentioned the need and desire for face-to-face contact with their families. At present, the actual physical facilities are the major deterrent to such privileges.

Most of the discussions about post-confinement experiences related to parole and probation. There appears to be near unanimous disapproval of certain aspects of these post-release proceedings. Specifically, rather harsh criticism was leveled at probation/parole officers, rules, and the lack of individualization of the process. Many of the inmates who had been on parole/probation felt their officers were too busy to actually help or guide their re-entrance into the community. Some feel that officers imposed overly harsh rules and restrictions on their behavior. One inmate in particular voiced the feeling that "these rules require me to be some kind of super-human." Curfews, restrictions on personal associations, limited personal freedom, and grounds for parole/probation violation were the most specific complaints. Overall, inmates feel that probation/parole officers could be more beneficial to them, given an easier case load and a sincere desire to 'go to bat' for the parolee when necessary.

Several of the inmates who have been in and out of jail previously, pronounced the need for more accessible counselors - particularly people who had actual experience with the topical areas of drugs, educational and vocational training etc. Most inmates felt they would receive more help in certain areas from ex-cons who had been 'through the ropes'. Several voiced a desire to invest their time after release in such projects. These inmates believe that through half-way houses and similar modes of rehabilitation, their efforts and the efforts of others would be most successful for the ex-inmate.

In reviewing this experience, we found this qualitative interview data to be invaluable in understanding the complete picture of the criminal justice system. More importantly, it was particularly insightful for learning about the human experiences of the user population. Consideration of these points of view, we feel are crucial for any planning process.

In the interest of clarity and specificity, the following are major issues or topics raised for consideration:

- (a) Flexibility of bond or bond procedure revisions
- (b) Expansion or development of jail programs
  - 1. educational
  - 2. vocational
  - 3. recreational
  - 4. light entertainment - music, newspapers etc.
  - 5. crafts and hobbies
- (c) Restructuring the physical jail facilities for:
  - 1. separation of inmates
  - 2. library and related facilities
  - 3. visitations
- (d) The need for counseling (both group and individual) during confinement and after release
- (e) Increased informal contact with quards and jail staff by the inmates to promote more harmonic relations
- (f) A larger staff to act as liasons for aiding inmates with problems and for continuing contacts with families and other community member resources
- (g) A re-evaluation and restructuring of parole/probation officers, regulations and general procedures

### Concluding Remarks -

We feel that the information provided poses certain questions for the Committee on Corrections. Upon observation of the tables, it is apparent that Black males with no previous arrests and with previous arrests are detained longer than White males on a percentage basis, (note that this discrepancy occurs in 1972 data and is valid for only that time period). Is this a discrepancy created by the criminal justice system (bond, sentencing or other practices)? Is this discrepancy due to sub-cultural dynamics, the inability of Black males to produce monetary bond due to mechanisms which stagnate Blacks economically.

Somewhere in the criminal justice system or in the community is located the cause of this difference. We feel that the Committee on Corrections should investigate the source of this and any other discrepancies revealed by the cross tabulations. Very possibly, bonding practices may create an unfair burden for Blacks, and the difference can be eliminated by an alteration in this area.

Another distinction that we would like to point out, concerns the two groups of persons that use the jail at present - those who are detained for a relatively short period of time and those who are in the jail for 50 or more days. Data dealing with those cases involved in a short duration of stay may emphasize a need for reform of arrest, processing and release procedures. 82% of all cases were out of jail within 72 hours.

For the short-term inmate we can ask, how much rehabilitation can take place during this time? What form of help can be administered in this short amount of time? Which of this body needs to be incarcerated? No doubt, a change in the way alcohol-related offenses are handled, could divide the jail population into easily-handled categories. These offenders are short-term inmates with a specific type of need for rehabilitation.

For the long-term users we can ask, what programs should we offer these individuals who will remain a long time? Will we create a system that encourages sentencing individuals to jail, rather than prison? What effect do the short-term users have in detracting from the goal of rehabilitating long-term users?

Another group to be considered is the population in the jail that are awaiting trial. They are short and long-term users, but they are not available for mandatory rehabilitation. What services should be offered to these individuals?

We have posed some questions involving the different functions of the new jail by pointing out some of the different types of persons who will use the jail. We have not answered these questions, but rather, provided insights as to how the jail was functioning in 1972. Hopefully, this will provide additional insights for the structures to be formed, the policies to be molded and directions to take.

One last note concerns the data. While the Committee on Corrections is analyzing this data, they must remember that any changes in the workings of the criminal justice system will alter the data, and also, that the data changes daily, due to socio-cultural factors which constantly change.

Frequencies of charges made - one charge per case

Felonies.....	711
Sale of Hard Drugs.....	17
Sale of Marijuana.....	3
Possession of Hard Drugs.....	43
Total.....	774

Misdemeanors.....	260
Alcohol.....	1557
Traffic.....	671
Possession of Marijuana.....	58
Total.....	2546

Discretionary Accusations.....	274
Violation of Parole or	
Probation.....	124
Unusable Data.....	176

Frequencies of charges made - as many crimes per case as listed

Felonies.....	739
Sale of Hard Drugs.....	21
Sale of Marijuana.....	3
Possession of Hard Drugs.....	55
Total.....	868

Misdemeanors.....	307
Alcohol.....	1586
Traffic.....	797
Possession of Marijuana.....	77
Total.....	2767

Discretionary Accusations.....	323
Violation of Parole or	
Probation.....	194
Unusable Data.....	206

Statistics on Admitted Heroin Users.....164 cases

RACE - Black....133	SEX - Male....84	AGE - 17-20....52
White.... 31	Female..80	21-25....58
		26-30....30
		Over 30..24

CHARGE -

Traffic.....	26
Breaking and Entering.....	22
Larceny.....	19
Drunk and Disorderly.....	16
Uttering and Publishing.....	13
Violation of Parole or Probation.....	13
Armed Robbery.....	12
Possession of Hard Drugs.....	12
Sale of Hard Drugs.....	8
Possession of Stolen Property.....	3
Driving Under the Influence.....	3
Other.....	53

\* 27 cases were charged with more than one crime at the time of incarceration, thus the total number of charges is 200

TIME SPENT -

Hours:	Days:
0 - 1.....8	2 - 4.....15
2 - 3.....6	5 - 10.....22
4 - 10.....19	11 - 30.....24
11 - 24.....34	31 - 60.....9
24 - 48.....10	61 - 90.....3
	91 - 120.....3
	121 - 380.....6
	Missing Data. 5

Concerning the entire 1972 Jail Population, there were 156 charges made for sale or possession of drugs including marijuana -

Possession of Hard Drugs.....	55
Possession of Marijuana.....	77
Sale of Hard Drugs.....	21
Sale of Marijuana.....	3

Not included in this total (156) are 15 cases charged with Driving Under the Influence of Drugs

	Jan. '72	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. '73	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Average Daily HeadCount	113.3	121.4	114	102	83.2	81.3	79.1	77	90	85.6	77.2	80	79.2	91.3	115.9	113	107.5	
High Monthly HeadCount	125 Jan. 21, 28	135 Feb. 12	122 Mar. 19	115 Apr. 16	93 May 30	97 June 17	93 July 2	88 Aug. 6	102 Sept 29	96 Oct. 1	90 Nov. 4	90 Dec. 21	86 Jan. 25	101 Feb. 24	132 Mar. 26	124 Apr. 5, 7, 8	116 May 26	
Low Monthly HeadCount	98 Jan. 1	112 Feb. 3	102 Mar. 31	82 Apr. 30	76 May 16	71 June 23, 24	69 July 6	70 Aug. 18, 23	79 Sept. 1	73 Oct. 26	70 Nov. 19	72 Dec. 6	67 Jan. 12	78 Feb. 8	103 Mar. 1	106 Apr. 28, 30	98 May 4	
Male Average Daily Felon	92	100	95	76.4	60.3	60	56.1	57.6	70	59.5	60.5	65.8	66.3	75.75	94.74	91.6	89.9	
Male Average Daily Misdemeanors	15.7	20	14	20.5	18	16.4	19.2	15	16.5	21.4	14.0	12.4	11.5	13	17.2	17.53	17.1	
Female Average Daily Felon	4.7	4	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.1	3.8	3.0	4.1	2.4	.8	71	207	2.3	2.73	3.6	
Female Average Daily Misdemeanors	.65	.45	.68	.93	.9	.4	.68	.45	.5	.48	.3	.7	.75	.46	1.2	1.2	.5	
Female Monthly Felon Headcount	145	115	141	124	131	138	98	117	91	127	72	25	23	58	72	82	110	
Female Monthly Misdemeanors Headcount	20	13	21	28	27	12	21	14	15	15	9	23	22	13	37	36	14	

AVERAGE MONTHLY JAIL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
1950			
1951			
1952			
1953			
1954			
1955			
1956			
1957			
1958			
1959			
1960			
1961			
1962			
1963			
1964			
1965			
1966			
1967			
1968			
1969			
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			
1974			
1975			
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982			
1983			
1984			
1985			
1986			
1987			
1988			
1989			
1990			
1991			
1992			
1993			
1994			
1995			
1996			
1997			
1998			
1999			
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			
2022			
2023			
2024			
2025			
2026			
2027			
2028			
2029			
2030			
2031			
2032			
2033			
2034			
2035			
2036			
2037			
2038			
2039			
2040			
2041			
2042			
2043			
2044			
2045			
2046			
2047			
2048			
2049			
2050			
2051			
2052			
2053			
2054			
2055			
2056			
2057			
2058			
2059			
2060			
2061			
2062			
2063			
2064			
2065			
2066			
2067			
2068			
2069			
2070			
2071			
2072			
2073			
2074			
2075			
2076			

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

105

# JAIL DAYS SPENT BY CHARGE GROUPS

	LESS THAN 1 ←	1-2	3-4	5-10	11-30 DAYS	31-60	61-90	91-125	MORE THAN 126 →	TOTAL
FELONIES	349	47	75	63	89	44	20	16	40	743
MISDE- MEANORS	1966	102	141	102	96	29	11	2	3	2452
DISCRETION- ARY ACCUSATION	152	20	39	25	23	5	0	0	1	265
VIOLATION OF PAROLE OR PROBA- TION	47	13	22	22	10	6	0	1	1	122
UNUSABLE DATA	96	10	4	11	10	6	8	2	8	155
TOTAL	2610	192	281	223	228	90	39	21	53	3737



# CHARGE GROUP BY PREVIOUS ARREST

	PREVIOUS ARREST	NO PREVIOUS ARREST	TOTAL
FELONIES	364	411	775
MISDEMEANORS	1122	1430	2552
DISCRETIONARY ACCUSATIONS	181	93	274
VIOLATIONS OF PAROLE OR PROBATIONS	98	26	124
UNUSABLE DATA	57	119	176
TOTAL	1822	2079	3901

## Bail Procedure

In determining bail amounts a judge has statute guidelines to follow. The Michigan Statutes Annotated 28.893 concerns bond setting procedure. It recommends three factors for consideration in choosing a bond amount. These are :

- 1) Seriousness of offense charged
- 2) Previous criminal record ( defined as convictions only)
- 3) Probability of court appearance

In accordance with these guidelines, and in keeping with the asserted purposes of bail ( insuring court appearance and/or preventative detention ) Washtenaw County has recently begun the use of a point scale rating relevent factors. The rating is compiled by the defense attorney and either proffered or provided on the judges request at the time of arraignment. It is also of use in bail reduction proceedings.

The rating system ~~is~~ is divided into four segments. The first part deals with prior record. For it only previous convictions are considered and the point values are scaled to the quantity and seriousness of prior convictions. Points available are +4 thru -3. An additional 1 point can be added or subtracted in accordance with considerations like the accused's age, age of the record, current probaton/parole status, pending serious offenses or previous court appearance record.

The second segment, allowing a maximum of 5 points, concerns community ties. There are no negative points in this section.( see final decision) Points are awarded on the basis of living arrangements ( whether alone or with spouse and maybe kids or with parents and how stabally), home or rental payments, and reciept of ongoing medical treatments or financial aid ( like social security, workman's comp, welfare etc. ).

The third segment deals with employment and allows a maximum of 3 points depending on work history and present job stability.

The fourth part concerns drug abuse and has a maximum of 0 points while allowing a subtraction of up to 4 points for current addiction, not recieving treatment.

The final impact, which according to this system is release on personal bond, requires a minimum of 6 points and a Washtenaw County area adress where the defendant can be reached.. Since this system is only several months old, its implementation is not complete. A judge may require more than 6 points and, most importantly, the rating is only a tool for recommendation, a concise set of data for consideration. No judge is bound to this system. So far only Judge Conlin in this area has used this system the way it has been set up; though it has been adopted by the Washtenaw County Bar Association.

Beyond this there is a federal case, People vs. Nitti 2 10 Mich App 454, mentioned in annotation 12 of MSA 28.893 suggesting further considerations bearing on bail amount. The additional factors are 1) character & strength of evidence and 2) ability to give bail. The second of these factors could itself go a long way towards making the bail system more equitable and efficient providing it were able to continue its function as court appearance insurance.

APPENDIX F

INVENTORY OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons.....	2
Michigan Department of Corrections.....	3
Michigan Office of Youth Services.....	5
Private Facilities.....	14
County Level Facilities.....	21

The following pages contain a resume of the various correctional facilities existing in the Washtenaw County area. The term correctional facilities is reserved for any type of institution that detains individuals in the expectations of rehabilitation through a treatment modality. These individuals are those deemed dangerous by society for committing a crime of one type or another.

There are two main areas that the facilities can be put into: youths; and adults. Each is equally important. Extensive time and energy went into many of the write-ups for the juvenile correctional facilities for two main reasons.

- 1). A knowledge of the existing resources is good. There may be times when a youth is in the County Jail and needs to be sentenced. A fair knowledge of what exists may aid in making the correct placement for that individual.
- 2). Many of the programs that are carried on in the juvenile facilities are very relevant to the adult correctional facilities. Many innovative treatment ideas are being implemented in these institutions, that, if observed, can be accumulated into a highly effective treatment program in the Washtenaw County Correctional Facility.

Although a great deal of the material presented is statistical, it by no means is conclusive evidence that one program is better than another. Most of the data seem to show that all programs are highly successful, yet they are all still occupied.

The best evidence that could be encountered is the actual experience of visiting the institution. Most of the community-based treatment programs are quite interested in having the community become involved with what they are doing. Many times their success depends on the communities participation.

In the following report you will notice five different categories: Office of Youth Services, Department of Corrections, County level, Private, and Federal Bureau of Prisons. Each organization is tending to work more harmoniously so as to become a cohesive viable rehabilitative correctional program instead of competitive individualistic institutions.

The following is a list of the correctional facilities covered in this appendix:

Milan Federal Correctional Institution	Maxey Boys School
Cassidy Lake Technical School	Green Oak Center
Browndale	Arbor Heights
Family Group Homes, Inc.	Washtenaw County Juvenile Detention Center
Haugen's Group Home	Vocational Residential Center
Washtenaw County Jail	
Lock-ups	

For further information on any of these institutions please contact the Community Corrections Resource Program, 218 Tyler East Quad, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104 or call 763-4276.

Milan Federal Correctional Institution is a \$2.9 million program part of the U. S. Government Federal Bureau of Prisons. The inmates are all adult male felony offenders with ages ranging from 18 to 24 (the average age is 22.5).

Inmates at Milan are given a Stanford Achievement -Aptitude Test upon arrival to determine their most likely place of placement in vocational or educational programs. Milan operates an extensive vocational training shop including courses in masonry, machine shop, automotive and small machine repair.

It costs the Federal Bureau of Prisons \$1.04 per diem to feed one man at Milan. The Food Administration Bureau is responsible for seeing that the institution provides minimum nutritional food standards in the meals served. Inmates receive 3 meals a day, breakfast coming between 6:20 and 7:30 a. m. Meal attendance is not mandatory. The hospital at Milan employs dental technicians, medical technicians and internists.

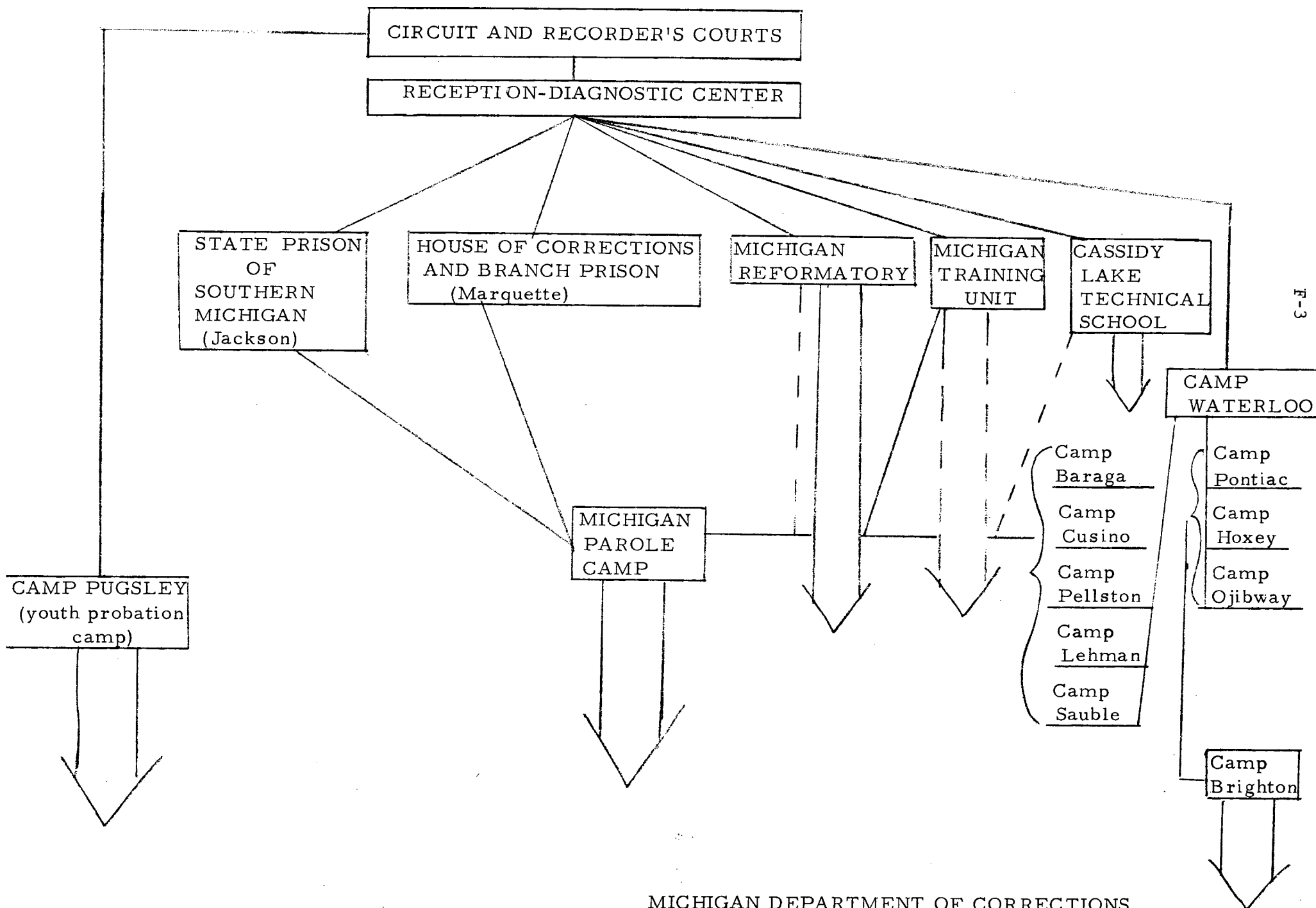
Inmates are also given educational courses if so inclined, including basic education through advanced computer technology. The Division of Vocational-Rehabilitation operates the Work-Release program at Milan where members of the inmate population leave the institution during the day to work at regular jobs and return at night. Presently there are 15 men on work-release. Seventeen men are also on study-release in which they attend Washtenaw Community College or the University of Michigan. There is a need for more transportation in transporting inmates to the educational institutions.

Federal Prison Industries also employs 150 men in making beds and metal lockers for use in other government institutions or agencies. Work call is 7:25 a. m. and most men work a 7 1/2 hour day. Genral Services Administration of the Federal Government makes a 5 million dollar profit on Prison Industries. Inmates earn between 17 cents and 21 cents / hour and wages can not be raised without corresponding raise in taxes.

A staff of 105 volunteers, mostly from Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti are utilized in religious, educational, therapy, and counseling. General staff of the prison is paid from the Care fund, a general budgetary fund drawn up by the warden and the business manager before the start of each fiscal year. Vocational Rehabilitation funds have been cut-back although this program is funded by the State of Michigan.

57% of the inmates at Milan are Black; 60% of the inmates are incarcerated for bank robbery, with 70% of the robberies related to drugs. The staff of the institution seeks to act as a catalyst in providing the mechanisms and the tools for change in an individual if he so desires. 80% of the correctional officers undergo training at one of two schools for training correctional staff for federal correctional institutions.

In the future for the institution is the break-down of the population into small autonomous units which will be self-governing and group motivated. This will assist staff in identifying problem needs of the individuals. Contrary to popular belief, there are no plans for phase-out of the institution in the near future.



Cassidy Lake Technical School is located near the city of Chelsea on Waterloo Road off M-52. It is part of the Department of Corrections specifically for youthful offenders (18-22) that are young and "educable" inmates. The cabin style living units were built in 1923 and in 1945 under the National Youth Act the School received 5 new units with a capacity of 12 men each. The newest editions to the school are: the school that was built in 1972 costing \$1.2 million; and the new living units that should be open as of 1974. Total operating budget is \$1.3 million per year for the 1228 males that were committed in 1972.

The minimum security institution is designed basically as an educational facility. Students are classified by the Reception-Diagnostic Center. Students may also be transferred from other youth facilities on the Corrections level. A minimum 6.0 Average Grade Rating is required.

At present there are 231 inmates making use of the academic and vocational services that are offered by the 16 teachers that are affiliated with Chelsea Public Schools. About 180 inmates are in the academic program or preparing for a GED in math or reading. The remainder of the men are in programs such as: Auto servicing; welding; small appliance repair; and heating and cooling.

The school has one advantage that aids in the success of its programs. That is the fact that by the time the inmate reaches Cassidy Lake Technical School he is "clean." He has gone through withdrawal prior to arrival - either in the County Jail or in the Reception-Diagnostic Center. Also the average stay is 2 years which gives the school margin to work with.

Cassidy Lake offers a varied recreational program. The wide expanses of land offer fine fields for athletics of every type. An indoor gym adds to the fields and substitutes for them on cold or rainy days. One other facility that exists is the Lake which is directly behind the recreational hall. Boats, rafts, and other items are there for the using.

There are several work opportunities the inmate can get involved with while at the institution. Three basic jobs can be acquired while there: the kitchen, the laundry, and the maintenance. Another job that approximately 6 people have is a work pass. They go out into the community and work on a job while still at the institution.

There is a 9-bed hospital with an M.D. and D.D.S. that come from the State Prison of Southern Michigan. Acute care patients are referred to the Institutional Hospital at Jackson. Patients requiring psychiatric care are referred to the Psychiatric Clinic at Jackson.

OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES  
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

Peter Forsythe, Director  
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION  
Vergil M. Pinckney, Director

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR AND  
FEDERAL PROJECT COORDINATOR  
Louise T. Bodwin

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
FOR EVALUATION AND SPECIAL  
PROJECTS  
Dale Shears

E. S. E. A. TITLE I AND  
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS COORDINATOR  
Norman M. Francis

ARBOR HEIGHTS  
John McCoy,  
Director

YOUTH REHAB.  
CAMPS  
Richard Manley,  
Director

W. J. MAXEY SCHOOL  
Vacancy, Director

Adm. Staff Team  
Richard Friz, Asst. Dir.  
Donald Urban, Dir, Unit A  
Jim Evans, Dir., Unit B  
Stan Black, Education Dir.  
James Powers, Business Exec.  
Paul Blizman, Dir. Reception  
Unit

ADRIAN TRAINING SCHOOL  
Robert McBride  
Director

GREEN  
OAK  
CENTER  
Wolfgang  
Eggers,  
Director



The W. J. Maxey School operates a Reception Diagnostic Unit (capacity 57) and an "open" institutional program (capacity 360) for male youth from 12 through 18 years of age. The facilities are located at Whitmore Lake just outside the Washtenaw County border. The school operates on a year-round basis for neglected and delinquent disadvantaged youth.

#### Reception Diagnostic Unit Program Description

The Reception Diagnostic Unit operates a separate program on each of its three halls. They include:

Intake Program: This program has a 25 bed capacity and is utilized for the purpose of making initial diagnostic assessments on newly admitted youth and for making placement decisions within the Office of Youth Services' programs or elsewhere as needed. Length of stay is normally two to three weeks.

Intensive treatment program: This program is limited to a maximum of 20 youth who manifest considerable emotional disturbance and require individualized clinical services prior to consideration for further placement in either the institution or the community. Length of stay is four to six months.

Crisis Intervention Program: This program has a 12 bed capacity and is utilized on a referral basis by all Office of Youth Services' Institutions for male youth with acute behavior or emotional problems which require immediate, intense treatment and/or reevaluation for further placement. Length of stay is variable with 10 days considered as the optimum outer limit.

#### Open Institutional Program Description

The overall function of Open Program is to prepare youth to be relatively independent, self-determining, self-supporting, productive, and law-abiding members of their community. The primary thrust in accomplishing this is the development in Open Program of a treatment modality referred to as Positive Peer Culture (PPC). PPC utilizes the day-to-day activities of youth as the context for problem-solving and regularly scheduled group meeting with peers as a vehicle for attitudinal change. Emphasis is placed on concern for self and others and on youth reinforcing each other in achieving positive behavior rather than reinforcing each other in avoiding, thwarting and countering well established expectations and adult relationships. The positive culture provides a strong element of social disapproval for inappropriate behavior and fosters improved self-images on the part of the youth who help others.

To support the development of PPC, youth groups, composed of nine group members, are programmed as a group around the clock. They are housed together, they eat together and they are scheduled as a group for a full curriculum of academic school, pre-vocational exploration and recreation. Group meetings are scheduled five nights a week and at least two members of a group are ex-

pected to be with any individual group member at all times, including group members who may have medical appointments, who may wish to attend church services, who may have family visits, etc.

Positive Peer Culture has dramatically demonstrated its effectiveness in modifying aggressive, delinquent behavior. Building upon earlier experiences in New Jersey (Highfields), Kentucky, Washington D.C., and elsewhere, several programs have been developed in Minnesota which provide dramatic evidence of the program's positive impact.

Minnesota State Training School, Red Wing:

In the late summer of 1968, the State Training School for boys in Minnesota was in considerable turmoil. The idea was proposed that a consultant group (The Center for Group Studies) carry on a program called PPC. In an evaluation of the program at Red Wing (Mulcrone, Pearson, Nelso, and Allen 1972), the evaluation team showed:

Although difficult to pinpoint, the evaluation team was of the unanimous opinion that 'something' very positive and very good has happened at MSTs during the past four years. We evidenced this by the obvious positive attitudes which students expressed for themselves, the program, the staff, and their hopeful expectations for the future. Moreover, we experienced a rejuvenated staff; alive, involved enthusiastic, about what the PPC program was doing for the boys on campus.

The following is the result of a survey as to the effectiveness of the Positive Peer Culture Program:

A total of 49 agents, 11 boys and 11 parents took part in the survey

- 1). I believe that the Red Wing Group program helped (me, my son, this individual) know his problems and better understand why he got into trouble.

	STRONGLY AGGREE	AGREE	TOTAL % AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL % DISAGREE
Agent	1	22	47	12	5	35
Client	2	8	91	1	0	9
Parent	3	7	91	1	0	9
	<u>6</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>27%</u>
	NO RESP.		NOT RET.	TOTAL NO RESP. %		
Agent	9		0	18%		
Client	0		0	00%		
Parent	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>00%</u>		
	9		0	13%		

- 2). Of all my experiences and contacts in the criminal justice system (this includes police, courts, probation, other institutions) made by (me, my son, this individual), I believe that the Red Wing Group Program helped (me, him) the most.

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	TOTAL % AGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	TOTAL % DISAGREE
Agent	3	15	37	1	20	43
Client	6	2	73	0	3	27
Parent	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>27</u>
	11	23	68%	1	26	38%
	NO RESP.			NO RET.		TOTAL NO RESP. %
Agent		10			0	20
Client		0			0	00
Parent		<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>00</u>
		10			0	14%

3). What (I, my son, this individual) learned about himself and his problems while in the Red Wing Group Program has improved his family relations.

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	TOTAL % AGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	TOTAL % DISAGREE
Agent	2	10	24	6	21	55
Client	2	8	93	0	1	9
Parent	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>00</u>
	6	27	48%	6	22	39%
	NO RESP.			NO RET.		TOTAL NO RESP. %
Agent		10			0	20
Client		0			0	00
Parent		<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>00</u>
		10			0	14%

4). The Red Wing Group Program has helped (me, my son, this individual) understand how he became involved with the law and avoid further violations.

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	TOTAL % AGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	TOTAL % DISAGREE
Agent	0	15	31	9	16	51
Client	1	7	73	1	2	27
Parent	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
	3	30	46%	10	19	41%
	NO RESP.			NO RET.		TOTAL NO RESP. %
Agent		9			0	18
Client		0			0	00
Parent		<u>0</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>00</u>
		9			0	13%

Besides the PPC program, Maxey offers every child an opportunity for academic and vocational achievement. There is a separate school building where the boys spend from 8:00 a.m. till 3:00 p.m. (during summer till 2:00 p.m.) earning high school credit by either taking classes or preparing for their GED. Although the school is not an accredited school, all teachers are trained and

accredited. Most public schools accept credit issued by Maxey. (If a boy graduates at Maxey he will receive a diploma from his home town school.)

The Compensatory Education programs carried out by Elementary Secondary Education Act, Title I for children in institutions have been extremely valuable experiences for these youth, as evidence by the following impact effectiveness:

In 1972, 225 disadvantaged delinquent boys with seriously disruptive behavior patterns received small group instruction throughout the year with the following results:

Academic Factors

52% increased their motivation  
60% increased their attention span  
40% improved their attitude toward school work  
44% improved their ability to work

Behavior Factors

56% increase in youth's self-attitude  
46% increase in classroom cooperation  
28% increase in social skills  
16% increase in peer relationships

One hundred forty-two boys with severe reading disabilities received reading instruction throughout the year with the following results:

39 youths reading 0.0 - 3.4 increased their skills by an average of .6  
36 youths reading 3.5 - 4.4 increased their skills by an average of 1.5  
67 youths reading 4.5 - 6.5 increased their skills by an average of 1.7

Reception Diagnostic Unit

Of the 533 new incoming disadvantaged and delinquent youth measured by the S.A.T, 239 youth or 44% were indentified as problem readers (those who scored 4.0 and below). The following types of reading problems and causal factors, with many cross-classified as having more than one specific handicap, are as follows:

Deficiency of Phonics Awareness or Proficiency	158
Emotional Learning Black	24
Auditory Discrimination Dysfunction	19
Visual Perception Handicap	45
Vocabulary Lag and/or Cross-Culture Language Gap	70
Bi-Lingual Parents and/or Self as Problem Factor	6

Green Oak Center is the maximum security, special treatment center of the Boys Training School system, located at Whitmore Lake.

The Center has a capacity for providing services to 100 residents and, within the juvenile system, its program has been the final opportunity for help for youth who, for a variety of reasons, cannot be adequately involved in treatment and rehabilitative-therapeutic experiences in other available community based or institutional programs. These youth, in many ways multiple losers, have represented the highest concentration of socially, behaviorally and emotionally maladjusted and most severely disturbed youngsters within the State's program for youth adjudicated delinquent. Some of the behavioral criteria, traditionally used by the Reception program for placement at GOC, have been excessively hostile and aggressive behavior, resistance to treatment by continued defiance; chronic truancy, resistance to treatment by escape; and gross instability, excessive susceptibility to being negatively influenced and stimulated by others in larger, more open settings.

Throughout, the Center has been operating at a near-capacity level, with an average daily population of 95. Demands for intake into GOC through the Reception program have been quite high, often resulting in extensive waiting lists. Over all, the Center had a total of 273 youth under its care during 1972. The average length of stay for the Center's target population has been reduced to just a little over eight months.

Services offered within GOC's comprehensive program include intensive group treatment based on Guided Group Interaction, special education, recreation, and medical and religious services.

By early January of 1972, GOC completed a major phase in the reorganization of its entire treatment program, with full implementation of the Guided Group Interaction approach, begun in September 1971. The larger goal has been essentially to develop a Therapeutic-Milieu Model representing a Group Centered Approach (G. G. I.) based on principles of reality therapy and group dynamics, extended to the Center's total organizational structure. Guided Group Interaction is obviously no longer a novel or innovative technique, dating back to 1951 at the Highfields experiment. However, its implementation with the type of population and maximum security facility represented by GOC was a rather novel experiment, necessitating considerable organizational re-development. This later process will continue for some time to come, toward maximizing the efficacy of this treatment model.

Through G. G. I., the Center has essentially legitimized the informal peer group system in terms of sharing responsibilities and decision-making with the peer group. Under this model, staff teams focus their joint treatment efforts on each G. G. I. group as a whole, guiding, supporting and pressuring the group toward having youth Help Each Other Help Themselves through processes of

diagnosis of problems, confrontation, problem solving, goal setting, and decision making, primarily through the medium of the "Meeting." The peer group has in fact assumed the function of the primarily therapeutic agent.

Another phase of program reorganization toward strengthening the G. G. I. model has been accomplished through structuring educational and recreational activities in such a manner that most scheduled activities involve whole groups at a time. However, there have been necessary exceptions in terms of having selected group members (not less than three from a given group) involved in a few specialty areas of the program, namely remedial reading, learning center activities and driver education.

As the Center, for the most part, has been providing terminal education services to its youth, increasingly heavy emphasis has been placed on learning experiences of practical relevance to their survival and adjustment to the community.

Although adequate research data are not yet available, the institutions observations concerning the effectiveness of the G. G. I. program have been quite positive and most encouraging. The peer group culture has become very positive, encouraging and reinforcing adaptive, appropriate, mature and responsible behavior based on legitimate, pro-social norms and values. Behavioral incidents of assault and vandalism have been reduced dramatically. It has been possible to open the program increasingly toward more off-campus activities. Against previous years, trancies have gone down markedly to an average of 5.5 % per month. Staff attitude and behavior appear to have become more positive and treatment oriented. Academic attendance and performance have improved consistently. The average length of stay for GOC youth has continued to decrease. Also, there has been a marked increase of positive feedback from both parents and aftercare workers concerning youth released from the Center's program.

Another valuable part of the Center's program must be mentioned. A telephone installer's training program became fully airborne during 1972, with the full support of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company and their provision of the necessary tools, materials, and telephone poles. This training program is being conducted by a former GOC resident.

Arbor Heights Center, formerly Michigan Children's Institute, Receiving Home, is a 24-hour coeducational residential treatment center for children and youth ranging in age from 6 to 15. The agency is located in Ann Arbor and gives a wide range of residential services including diagnosis, treatment, and a comprehensive special education program. The capacity of the agency is 28, and a child or youth can be admitted to the care of Arbor Heights Center by commitment by any of the 83 Michigan probate courts on: 1). a temporary 90-day MCI observation order; 2). a permanent MCI order; 3). a BTS-GTS delinquency commitment. During the past year (reporting date January 1, 1972 through December 31, 1972) the population average was 26 (at present there are 28), and the total children and youth who utilized the services of Arbor Heights totaled 52.

Arbor Heights was built in 1935 and has through the years rejuvenated the large house the program exists in. The program now operates on a \$324,000 budget which is funded through the Office of Youth Services. In 1967, a whole new program was initiated.

The agency continues to utilize the treatment team approach to bring to bear varied professional resources upon a child or youths presenting problem, diagnosis and recommended treatment. Each child or youth is viewed as an individual and as such has a treatment plan specifically oriented toward achieving individual and group goals. These goals are determined by the treatment team consisting of child therapist, resident director, caseworker, director, teachers, consulting psychologist and consulting psychiatrist.

Arbor Heights has seen a gradual increase in older population who have been committed both under the MCI-observation order and the delinquency petition and a falling off of the traditional MCI-permanent order which constituted the majority of committed children formerly under the agency's care. The change in youth, population, a more open community-oriented program direction, and the longer term treatment for more difficult youth was one of the major motivating reasons for requesting a name change for the agency. The chosen name of Arbor Heights Center is indicative of the priorities directed toward a more flexible relevant living situation for youth who have experienced difficulties in the family, school and community environments.

There has been an increase in the special education component and at present they are able to offer an adequate amount of educational services for the entire population. The present program consists of five special education classrooms operated on a 180-day basis and a summer program of eight weeks' duration. Three of the classrooms are in session from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. and two of the classrooms from 9 a.m. until 12 noon. The Center has also benefited this past year from an Office of Criminal Justice grant which provided an adequate supply and equipment base for the education program, as well as vastly improving the physical conditions for the children and youth and, interestingly enough, an increase in investment in keeping the areas looking reasonably

well and maintaining them.

Five neglected and disadvantaged children received special education services throughout the year with the following results as measured by the Durell Analysis of Reading Difficulties. Two of the children gained one month of each month in the program while three of the five increased their skills by two years and six months.

Twenty-eight neglected and disadvantaged children received special education services in a 7 week summer school program with all students showing average gains of .8 at the end of the program.



Browndale is a private residential treatment center for children founded by John L. Brown and his colleagues who worked with him in Warrendale, Ontario and Brown Camps. At the present, the Browndale organization stretches from the heart of Canada. There are 330 boys and girls in treatment in some center. The program has grown so that the program now has a capital investment and a worth of around four million dollars.

Browndale has been developing from a very small operation, beginning in 1968, to the present size. There is a turnover of about 150 children a year discharged and they have about 165 to 170 being admitted each year so that the growth is somewhat in excess of 15 per cent, annually.

There are homes operating in the Ann Arbor division: one housing four children and one housing five located at 922 Church and 1123 Huron respectively. Each house is actually licensed for 10 children, but would like to maintain the present population. Plans are set for the opening of 4 new homes in Ann Arbor for September of 1973 when the children return from the summer camp in Canada. The Ann Arbor homes were begun in July, 1972 with the emphasis on care for the individuals, as the idea behind Browndale is to provide boys and girls with people to respond to, not merely an impersonalized institutional setting. Consequently, staff-client ratio is nearly one-to-one.

Browndale accepts any child between 6 and 16 years of age, although under special permission from the state they accept children under 6 years. Also on special conditions, they will take a child over 16 years of age. Children with every degree of disturbance including severely disturbed and so-called "mentally ill" children, are taken directly into treatment. Each child is assessed by the professional staff at Browndale, and placed, as quickly as possible, into a "therapeutic family."

The treatment model is the therapeutic family in the community model developed by John L. Brown and his colleagues in Browndale in Canada and at Warrendale at the time that John L. Brown was executive director there and Allan King made his award-winning film of the same name.

The aim of the therapeutic family is to provide a warm family home atmosphere that normalizes the life-style of the deviant child. Children are grouped for maximum heterogeneity of age, sex and problem type. They live in family-sized groups - five children is considered the optimum size for a group - in ordinary houses integrated in the urban or rural community.

The therapeutic family model deliberately chooses non-professional young people to provide staff for the residential setting and they are supervised in turn by non-professional people. Other community treatment homes tend to employ a social worker to head up the therapeutic family but Browndale feels that this violates the normalizing of the life style within the therapeutic family since professionals always have a particular point of view.

The Browndale therapeutic families are staffed by young men and women who take on the role of therapeutic parents. They are trained on the job, learning by doing, under supervision. They must be enthusiastic, energetic and physically healthy young people who are willing to involve themselves with someone else's child and treat him as though he were their own, yet mature enough to recognize that he is not theirs, but has parents to whom he will, hopefully, return one day.

The therapeutic parents are helped by assistant child care staff in training and by night relief staff (the therapeutic parent don't live in), but they have a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week responsibility for the children in their care. As the person who lives with the child day-by-day and knows him better than anyone else in the center, the therapeutic parent make the decisions affecting the child.

To help him/her make those decisions he has available to him a resource bank of specialists in child care and development. These include representatives of the psychiatric, psychological and social work disciplines as well as senior child care staff who have done the job the therapeutic parent is currently doing. The insight, knowledge and experience of all these people is available, on call, to the therapeutic parent 24-hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week, so that he can get help or advice when he needs it, when it is relevant to the situation he/she is dealing with. The specialists in the resource bank do not carry an authority role. They depend, for their authority, on their knowledge and experiences and ability to communicate it.

Physical restraints are attempted to be kept at a minimum. Drugs are absolutely taboo and not tolerated. The homes are fairly autonomous entities which utilize no direct outside therapists. Household heads are designated the responsibilities of setting up routines and responsibilities for the children.

As well as the new houses opening in Ann Arbor in September, 1973, other programs will begin. An academic program will be instituted in September which will be activity oriented and individually geared to the child's interests. Most of the children "kick out" of normal school settings. Vocational-educational programs will be instituted sometime in the near future. The emphasis of the educational program will be to utilize community resources and agencies. Field trips and various recreational outings will be an integral part of this setting.

There is also the potential that the Department of Social Services may be able to aid in giving additional funds to the \$86,100 program in Ann Arbor. At the present though the program accepts referrals from any agency or individual, including courts, private institutions, and individuals. The responsible agency is responsible for the tuition fees, which are \$42 a day per child. Children have been accepted from various areas in Michigan (including 2-3 from Washtenaw County) and Illinois.

The staff feels the agency must be sensitive to the needs of the community in which it is located and consequently would like to involve more clients from the

Washtenaw County area. There is a great need for many more small closely-knit therapeutic families such as this. Browndale is working closer and closer with the Washtenaw County Juvenile Court. The program is just beginning to get functioning in this area, but many new and innovative ideas are being formulated.

A recent research study, by clinical psychologist, Dr. Otto Weininger (1972), of children who had passed through the program of Browndale Ontario showed that 89 per cent could be considered rehabilitated successfully; only 11% weren't able to make it in the community two years after graduation. This study provides statistical proof that the Browndale therapeutic family model is a viable alternative to hospitalization and institutionalization of severely disturbed children.

TABLE I

THE PRECIPITATING REFERRAL PROBLEM  
NECESSITATING RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

TYPE OF PROBLEM	NUMBER OF CHILD
Breakdown of natural home	49
Breakdown of previous placement (group home, etc.)	11
Drug usage	4
Breakdown of foster home	20
Academic breakdown	18
Physical breakdown (psycho-somatic collapse)	2

Table I indicates that the major factor is a breakdown of the natural home, where the child is described as being unmanageable and incorrigible. A study of the general intellectual functioning of the children at Browndale indicates that the majority of children are of normal intelligence (54%). Only 2% of the youths are regarded as retarded, while 12% are at the dull normal range, and 16% within the above

normal range. Intelligence per se, does not appear to be a precipitating referral issue; the majority of children at Browndale have at least average intellectual capacity (I. Q. as measured by the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale Form M-L).

TABLE II

AGE AT ADMISSION TO BROWNDAL						
AGE RANGE (MONTHS)	TOTAL		BOYS		GIRLS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
25-49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-74	3	5	2	6	1	3
75-99	2	3	1	3	1	3
100-124	4	6	1	3	3	10
125-149	12	19	9	27	3	10
150-174	30	48	16	47	14	48
175-199	8	13	2	6	6	21
200-224	3	5	2	6	1	3
225-250	1	2	1	3	0	0
TOTAL N	63		34		29	

Table II indicates that the majority of children are referred to Browndale when they are between the ages of 12 years, 6 months and 14 years, 6 months. There is no statistically significant difference between the age of admission of boys and girls; both are referred at the same general age level. All the youths but 10 had been placed in other settings prior to admission to Browndale; most of these children (20%, see Table III) had one prior placement, while 64% had more than one prior placement. The average length of stay in one or several prior placement settings was 29 months.

TABLE III  
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PLACEMENTS  
PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO BROWNDAL

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PLACEMENTS	N	%
0	10	16
1	12	25
2	8	13
3	4	7
4	6	10
5	7	11
6	6	10
7	2	3
8	1	2
9	1	2
10	1	2
11	2	3
15	1	2
TOTAL	61*	

\* Data unavailable for two children

TABLE IV  
SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT PRIOR TO, DURING, AND  
POST RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AT BROWNDAL

SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT LEVEL	PRIOR TO TREATMENT N*	%	DURING TREATMENT N**	%	POST TREATMENT N***	%
1 very good	1	2	1	2	5	14
2 good	3	5	20	32	15	42
3adequate	0	0	23	37	5	14
4 fair	4	7	7	11	5	14
5 poor	25	41	9	15	5	14
6 very poor	28	46	2	3	1	3
TOTAL	61		62		36	

\* Data unavailable on all children.

\*\* One child did not attend school during treatment.

\*\*\* Data available only on those children who returned to school. Many of the children left treatment as older adolescents and went to work rather than to school.

Table IV shows a steady progression of school adjustment. For example, only 5% of the children were making a good or very good adjustment to school prior to treatment. During treatment, this percentile increased to 20%, and when a post treatment evaluation of school adjustment is made, 42% of the children are "making it." In a similar but reverse fashion the percentage of children doing very poorly drops from 46% to 3%. The children remained in treatment for an average of 33 months

TABLE V  
WHERE ARE THE CHILDREN AFTER  
LEAVING BROWDALE

PLACE	N	%	%Cum.
Living at home with natural parents or parent	23	37	37
Married and living with spouse	6	10	47
Married and not living with spouse	0	0	0
Foster home living	4	6	53
Group home living	9	15	68
Living alone	13	21	89
Living within an institution	7	11	100

Table V shows the living arrangement after the children leave Browdale. Essentially, the majority of children return to their natural families; 68% of the children are living at home, or are married, or living in a group home; 21% of the children are now living alone and 11% (7 children) are now living within an institution (prison, etc.).

TABLE VI  
EVALUATION AFTER LEAVING BROWDALE

AREA RATING	WORK			FAMILY			SOCIAL			PERSONAL		
	N	%	%CUM.	N	%	%CUM.	N	%	%CUM.	N	%	%CUM.
1 very good	7	23	23	5	10	10	9	15	15	5	8	8
2 good	9	30	53	17	33	43	20	33	48	27	44	52
3 adequate	8	27	80	9	18	61	7	11	59	15	24	76
4 fair	1	3	83	10	20	80	14	23	82	6	10	85
5 poor	5	17	100	9	18	98	11	18	100	9	15	100
6 very poor	0	0		1	2	100	0	0		0	0	
TOTAL N	30			51			61			62		

THE NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE THE CHILDREN HAVE  
TERMINATED TREATMENT AT BROWDALE

NUMBER OF MONTHS

POST TREATMENT	N	%
1-5	9	15
6-10	6	10
11-15	19	31
16-20	1	2
21-25	11	18
26-30	3	5
31-35	1	2
36-40	9	15
41-45	1	2
46-50	1	2
51-55	1	2
56-60	1	2
TOTAL N*	62	

\* Data unavailable on one case

In 1968, the Juvenile Court established its first boys' group home. In November of 1969, a non-profit corporation, Family Group Homes for Youth, Inc., took over the group home.

The 29 youths that are involved in the residential program are between the ages of 10 and 18 (both male and female). The treatment entails a total system including diagnosis, a structured treatment program and aftercare; all designed to provide youth with the right variety of services to best achieve the goal of returning each youth to his natural home, or to a suitable foster home or an independent living situation.

The agency operates under the philosophy that it is the responsibility of the community to provide the best possible care and treatment, and that this can be best achieved by providing this care and treatment in community based group homes which house 6 to 8 youth in each home. The facilities are all located in the Ann Arbor community (Vaughn House, Miller House, and Granger House are in Ann Arbor) and enable the youth to get involved in daily community life. Team approach is utilized at all levels of the agency as is exemplified by the unit supervisor team which jointly makes administrative and treatment decisions.

Besides the Residential program, Family Group Homes offers a variety of other things. Some of these things: case work, group work, and educational program (Steppingstone School), recreational therapy, and conjoint family counseling. A comprehensive research and staff development component is maintained to insure continued quality service by providing on-going in-service training and evaluation.

The \$252,400 business makes a great deal of use from the community resources in the Ann Arbor area. This includes recreational facilities, activities, and cultural events.

Approximately 60 out of the 75 youngsters referred since 1968 (either from the Washtenaw County Juvenile Court, the Department of Social Service, and other service organizations) have been from Washtenaw County Juvenile Court.

Haugen's Group Home is a private home for ward's of the court. It was the licensed girls group home (1963) and is lead by Don and Lorraine Haugen since September, 1964. Haugen's is now located at 709 W. Huron in Ann Arbor, the former Martha Washington House, and is shared by four girls at the present.

In November, 1972, because of the drop in the number of referrals, Haugen's was licensed to take boys as well. Girls at Haugen's since 1967 have numbered 63, ranging from 11 to 17 years in age.

A caseworker is provided by the Court to handle group and individual counseling, but basically the home is run on the same principles as a halfway home. The girls have increasing responsibility where they manage their own affairs. Therefore, each child's plan is highly individualized, and is managed through a behavior modification program.

Referrals must come from the courts. A judge orders a girl on probation and case workers can request that the judge place the girl in a home. 20% of girl delinquents are placed in a home situation. Most are run-away problems, next large amount is larceny. No amount of time is set -- the average stay is 4 to 6 months.

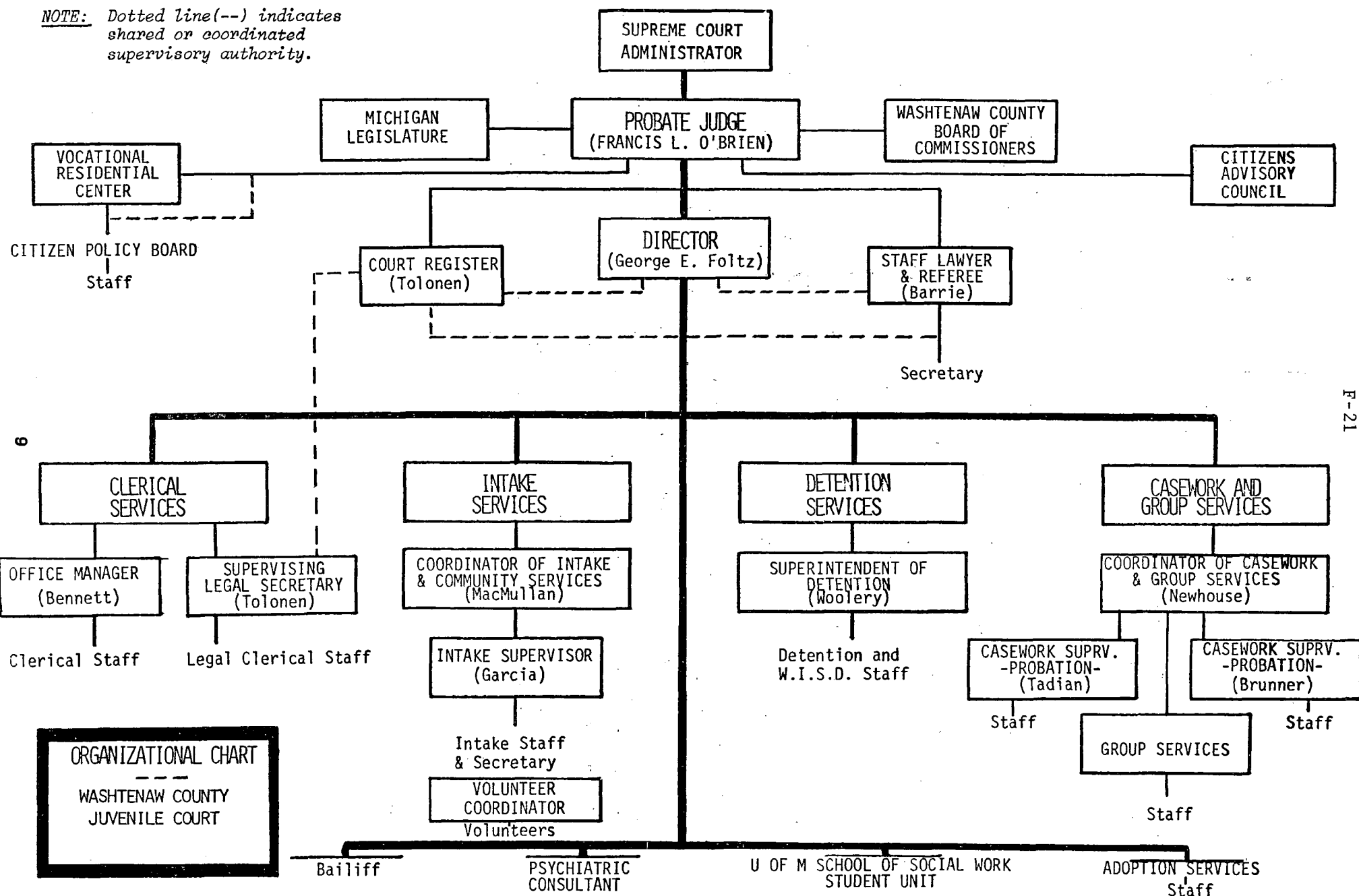
The requirements for placement are that:

- 1). Youngsters are at least 12 and not addicted to any drugs.
- 2). Youngsters have not engaged in serious assaultive behavior in the last year or two.
- 3). Youngsters can function in the public school system or on a job.

The Court pays the \$15 per day per child for each child that is sent there. Some subsidy comes from the State, but the major source of funding is the County level.

It seems the success rate has not been impressive. The home town atmosphere has a deal of competition - i.e. the street scene in Ann Arbor. The biggest problem that the home has is accepting the wrong type of child. Some juveniles, according to the staff, are not right for the program because of the highly diverting atmosphere of the campus in Ann Arbor.

NOTE: Dotted line(--) indicates shared or coordinated supervisory authority.





The Washtenaw County Juvenile Detention Center is located on Platt Road in Ann Arbor as a part of the Juvenile Court. The coeducational facility houses at the present 10 boys and 9 girls with a turn-over rate of about 2 and 1/2 weeks per person. There are a variety of programs offered at Detention: academic classes, recreational facilities, athletic areas, home economics facility, kitchen, and others.

Each child receives an achievement test upon admittance to Detention. The results of those tests determine the grade level the child will work on during the Detention stay. Those test scores, accumulated over five years, show that Court youngsters lag behind in their studies, particularly in mathematics, spelling, and reading, in that order.

Neglected children in the legal use of the term, "neglected," are never placed in Detention. The youngest child ever detained in this facility was 11 years old. The majority are in the 14 through 16 year range.

Occasionally some children have been held in the County Jail. A youngster must be 15 years old and charged with a felony offense before he or she can be held in jail and can only be placed there upon order of the Probate Judge. In all such cases juveniles are to be separated from the adult jail population.

The total Detention population is down considerably in 1972 from 1971 and 1970. In 1972, 248 youngsters were detained one or more times. In 1971 that number was 301 and in 1970 it was 282. Interestingly enough, as the total Detention population figure has gone down in regard to the detainment of Department of Social Services youngsters and children from other counties, the number of Washtenaw County children in Detention has risen.

As the number of boys in Detention has decreased, the number of girls has risen so that in 1972 girls represented 45% of the Detention population compared to 35% in 1970. Actually only 75 out of 248 youngsters, or 30% made repeat visits to Detention during 1972.

The history of the Vocational Residential Center, located at 2260 Platt Road in Ann Arbor, begins in the fall of 1969, when the Washtenaw County Juvenile Court moved into a new facility and vacated the former Juvenile Detention Home. The Home was built in 1954 and designed to hold 12 juveniles in secure custody. With the backing of the Juvenile Court Advisory Council, the presiding Judge, Francis L. O'Brien, proposed to convert the detention home into a community treatment center for wards of the Juvenile Court, and the Judge persuaded Washtenaw County planners to allocate the building for juvenile use. Washtenaw County Federal Aide Coordinator Robert O. Breault and Juvenile Court staff developed a proposal to provide a residence, treatment, and vocational preparation for female court wards, as well as a Non-resident Program offering job placement and remedial education to all court wards of the county. The grant application was approved by the Washtenaw Board of Commissioners in August of 1970, with the stipulation that the funds necessary to remodel the old detention home be raised through citizen donations, and the first grant (LEAA) of \$84,000 was awarded in December, 1970. A successful fund raising drive (\$24,000) was carried out while the remodeling work progressed in parallel fashion, so that the renewed and attractive residential and educational facility was ready for occupancy by March 12, 1971.

The philosophy of community treatment provided the impetus for the Vocational Center and the rationale for its organizational structure. The citizens organization developed to raise the remodeling money became the nucleus for the 10-member Policy Board of the Vocational Center. The presiding Juvenile Judge, Francis L. O'Brien, sits as current chairman of this body, and the position of board secretary is allocated to a member of his staff. The eight other members of the board are chosen from the community at large and represent a broad cross section of knowledge in the fields of labor, law, education, public administration, and community service. The Center's parent organizations are the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners and the Washtenaw County Juvenile Court. Program and fiscal guidelines are contained in the sub-grant contract between Washtenaw County and the Office of Criminal Justice Programs.

The basic goal of the Center is well expressed in this quotation from the Corrections Task Force Report of the President's Commission of Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice:

The task of corrections therefore includes building or rebuilding solid ties between the offender and the community, integrating or reintergrating the offender into community life, restoring family ties, obtaining employment and education, securing in the larger sense a place for the offender in the routine functioning of society....

Behavior modification and small group process theories are employed throughout the several programs of the Center to create a learning environment

that is consistent, predictable, and engages the adolescent peer group in the treatment and teaching process.

There are two main divisions: Resident (capacity for 6 girls) and Non-Resident (maximum 100 enrollees per month). The Resident division provides complete 24-hour, 7-day per week education and vocational placement for female wards of the Juvenile Court. The Non-Resident division serves court boys and girls through the following programs: Study Skills (remedial reading and math, GED testing, academic counseling); Vocational Counseling and On-the-Job-Training, Drivers Education and Auto Mechanics. Additionally, through extensive use of trained volunteers, the Center is able to provide life enriching activities such as photography and counseling in social roles. Programs of the Non-Resident division total approximately 170 hours of instruction per week. The Center operates year round.

In its first 21 months of operation (July, 1971 to March, 1973) the Non-Resident division served the following juvenile population:

<u>Total Enrollment</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>School District</u>	<u>Race</u>
261	202	59	106 Ann Arbor (incl. 19 Model Cities schools	163 White 82 Black
			71 Ypsilanti	16 Not known
			11 Chelsea	
			11 Willow Run	
			7 Milan	
			6 Lincoln Consolidated	
			5 Clinton	
			4 Dexter	
			4 Whitmore Lake	
			8 Special Schools	
			25 Over 17	
			3 Not Known	

The Resident division provided treatment to 44 adolescent females between March, 1971 and March, 1973. 31 girls were white and 11 were black. Distribution by school district is as follows: Ann Arbor, 20; Ypsilanti, 6; Willow Run, 3; Chelsea, 3; Lincoln Consolidated, 3; other school districts, 4; drop-outs, 5.

The Washtenaw County Jail was built in 1934 under WPA funding. In 1959, the then Board of Supervisors remodeled the jail adding administrative offices and a garage. Again, in 1971, business had begun to remodel the Jail. But before remodelization was completed, indications of condemnation of the present jail had been received. The reason for the new construction was site it was located on. To met the State of Michigan Correctional requirements, the building had to be expanded for the amount of people it had. This then meant the most logical thing would be to move.

Lack of space for capital expansion, recreation, education, medical, and library services contributes to prevailing conditions of: overcrowding; physical deterioration and code violations relative to ventilation and electrical systems; threats to inmates' health and safety due to limited protection against suicide and homosexual assaults; insufficient medical and dental care; lack of adequate dining facilities; nutritional deficiencies; and inadequate floor space (52 sq. ft.) per inmate. These were just a few of the problems that exist in the jail.

The County Jail has served to detain people while awaiting court date, transfer to the Department of Corrections or the Juvenile Court. It has also served the function of allowing people to serve their sentences. For more statistical information refer to other appendicies. There information can be obtained as to what kinds of crimes are served out, how long the average stay in the jail is, what the population target is, etc.

There are three areas in Washtenaw County that have lock-ups: Ann Arbor; Ypsilanti; and Chelsea. These serve the general purpose of holding a person for a few hours. The average time is two to three hours -- that is the time it takes to book an individual. Past this detaining process, the individual is taken to the County Jail, for further processing. Other purposes would be for persons waiting for court appearances, or waiting transfer to the juvenile detention facility, or waiting for an interview (when rooms are all full).

The Ypsilanti lock-up, in the Ypsilanti Police Department, is for adults only. The four cells in the medium security setting allow for visiting privileges as well as food privileges. Food is bought from a restaurant costing some \$750 per year.

The Ann Arbor lock-up, in the Ann Arbor Police Department, has a 2 cell area, which during the year of 1972 held some 1000 people both juvenile and adult. The total cost per year is about \$2,000.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Community-based Treatment Facilities for Children in Dane County, Wisconsin",  
Involvement, September-October 1972.

The Browndale Therapeutic Family: An evaluation of Treatment Results, Weininger,  
Otto, and Brown, Deborah F., 1972, Involvement.

Positive Peer Culture, Vorrath, Harry, 1972, Michigan Center for Group Studies.

An Evaluation of the Positive Peer Culture Program of the Minnesota State Training  
School Red Wing, Minnesota, Mulcrone, R. T., Pearson, Lyle, Nelson, Lynn,  
and Allen, James, 1972.

Institutional Services Division, 1972 Annual Report.

## SUMMARY OF INVENTORY OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Washtenaw County offers a multitude of correctional facilities ranging from community-based treatment programs to isolated institutions. On the juvenile level more emphasis has been put on community-oriented programs. Boys and girls are first sent to places like Browndale and Family Group Homes. Judge O'Brien's last choice of placement has been the Training School. Institutions have put more emphasis on the community in their programs, they are reaching out into the community.

Conversely, the adult correctional facilities are at the stage of allowing the community to come to the institution occasionally. There are no programs in Washtenaw County where the adult offender works in the community (like Family Group Homes, Haugen's, etc.).

The impact this has on the Washtenaw County Correctional facility is manifold. First, more time should be spent studying the juvenile facilities with the intention of incorporating the community-based treatment method. Second, each type of facility plays an important role in the make-up of a detainee's life. Therefore, everything possible should be known about the various programs so as to make a placement that achieves the goal of re-orienting the individual to society. Third, each facility has a variety of contacts in the community where resources can be "tapped". The new Correctional System should force itself to be aware of the resources at hand and use them in an unlimited manner.

Not many comparisons can be drawn to the present County Jail, because the Jail did not provide us with the information needed. Some programs are described in the Community Agencies Appendix (G) and the Jail Population Appendix (E) will give a general direction for programs to be delineated.

## Appendix G.

### Community Agencies

#### Introduction -

We envision the link between the community and the correctional system in Washtenaw County as an important one. Community programs serve a valuable role as a resource for the inmate, aiding in creating a positive change within the individual.

The Committee on Corrections has been discussing the utilization of community-based programs in the new correctional system. The advantages to these programs are numerous. First, as we mentioned previously, community programs have proved valuable in creating a positive atmosphere for detention and corrections. The inmate receiving services from a community-based resource feels that his community has a concern for him, that they feel he is worth the effort to rehabilitate and bring back into society. This attitude is a contrast to the feelings a resident may feel when he is thrown into a security jail where the community cannot see him and he cannot feel the presence of the community.

Another advantage to a community-based correctional system involves the community itself. Most individuals in a community are unfamiliar with the criminal justice system. As a result, they do not care about the problems of incarceration, the injustices in the system, the alienation from society which a resident of a jail feels. A community-based system serves to educate the community to the workings of the criminal justice system and to make them aware of their potential involvement in the system.

By creating a community awareness of the need for their assistance in corrections, we create a change of attitude in the user of that system which could result in his return to a productive role in society. We feel that the system actually is not conducive towards corrections if the community is not involved. In many cases, community-based correctional systems have been sighted as the cause in a reduction in recidivism.

A final advantage to a community-based correctional system involves the actual cost of such a system. Even though we find such a system to be preferable on the grounds of its effectiveness, this type of system is also to be preferred because of the financial savings involved. The amount of money that can be saved per man per year by placing him within the community rather than behind the walls of an institution has been approximated at \$2000 in some cases and as much as \$8000 in other situations.

Two factors make this figure difficult to calculate. First, the costs of maintaining a service varies for different individuals depending on the best type of program for the individual's problem. Second, the savings to society of having an individual receiving rehabilitation on the outside are many - for example, the individual pays income tax, his/her family is not on welfare, etc. This savings can only increase the effectiveness of a correctional system by having funds to create

new programs, to research new possibilities, or to work on the establishment of more contact between the community and the correctional system.

The Governor's Committee on Corrections published a report in 1972 with recommendations for Governor Milliken. They see the need for community contacts in corrections with the suggestion that the Department of Corrections "examine the feasibility and costs of establishing a community relations division within the Department of Corrections Program Bureau whose principal purpose would be to develop community resources, implement new community programs for the department, and develop and distribute information about the department's programs and policies to the public." The Governor's Committee sites the "benefit of using existing community programs is the continuity of experience for inmates upon release. Community programs can help bridge the gap between the institutions and the community." (Quotes taken from the Report of the Governor's Committee on Corrections, printed 1972, page 28.)

The use of community resources in corrections has been seen to have value financially, in reducing recidivism, and most importantly, in aiding an inmate in his attempt to return to society and in making that society aware of his condition.

#### Summary of Agencies -

There are several possibilities concerning what the Committee can do with the agencies we will be describing:

1. After further investigation into the agencies that interest the Committee, they could choose to use any number of the agencies as they exist. An example of this type of service would be the classroom situation inside Milan Federal Prison provided by Washtenaw Community College.
2. There are a number of agencies that could be used as referral agencies. In these cases, an advisor or counselor at the jail should be able to tell an inmate during his residence or upon his release, where he could find a service that would be of value to him. Our files can be used as a starting point for providing this type of information. An example would be a counselor directing an individual concerning how to obtain welfare payments or where to find a job upon release.
3. A third possibility would be for the committee to create new programs or services within the new correctional system that utilize ideas and services that presently exist in the community. A health care unit in the correctional system would be an autonomous unit, but also could utilize the experience and ideas of existing programs.

At this point, we would like to explain what we mean in this report when we speak of the "correctional system". We are referring to both detention and rehabilitation. We are aware of the legal restrictions as to what can be done to a detainee because of his assumed innocence. The programs and services we describe can be offered to a detainee without a loss of free choice. Where it is possible that a judge may order a convicted person to take part in a program, we are not suggesting that any detainee be ordered to participate in any program or service. We are suggesting that these services must be available to the detainee who might need them just as much as a convicted



## APPENDIX G

### COMMUNITY AGENCIES

Introduction.....	1
Summary of Agencies.....	2
Inventory of Community Agencies.....	3
Adult and Vocational Education.....	4
Higher Education.....	5
School Districts.....	6
Services for Youths.....	7
Recreation Services.....	8
Religious Organizations and Churches.....	9
Health Services.....	10
Alcohol Treatment.....	11
Hospitals.....	12
Out of County Drug Programs.....	12
Resources for the Mentally and Physically Handicapped.....	13
Community Support Agencies.....	13
Privately Funded Organizations.....	13
Public Support Projects.....	15
Neighborhood Organizations.....	16
Other Community Organizations.....	17
Child Care Services.....	18

individual in the correctional system.

#### Inventory of Community Agencies -

The Community Corrections Resource Programs, Inc. initiated contact with 400 agencies and services in Washtenaw County. We received information from approximately 300 agencies. A complete listing of the agencies we have information on can be found split into categories at the end of each section of this report. We did not contact every agency in the county that could have an application to the correctional system. This would have been physically impossible. We initiated contact with every agency that we thought could be of value to the new correctional system and other agencies which were referred to us. If we missed some agencies, we will attempt to cover them in the final copy of this report.

The procedure for most of our contacts was to send a letter explaining the purpose of the Committee on Corrections and the Community Corrections Resource Programs' involvement with the Committee. Included in the letter was a four-page survey which the individual representing the agency was to fill out. In most cases, we followed up the letter and survey with a personal interview. During the interview, we asked questions pertaining to the original survey, and we discussed the correctional system and its involvement with the community.

The purpose of our contact was threefold. First, we wanted to discover any current involvement with the correctional system at the county, state or federal level. Secondly, we wanted to look for any potential resources that had not yet been tapped in the form of programs, interested individuals, or services. And third, we provided the individual (representing the program, agency or service) with an understanding of the correctional system and the potential for his/her involvement.

The following report represents a handful of the agencies which we found to be of great value. These are not the only useful agencies, they are examples of the kinds of agencies already existing in the county that can be utilized. This report will give the Committee on Corrections directions which they should investigate for themselves. If one of the programs we mention interests the Committee, then further investigation should follow that can determine precisely how the group in question can become involved with the new correctional system.

In summary, this report will give no answers to the Corrections Committee pointing out who should do this or what should be done where. This summary of agencies will provide you with the directions necessary for your own investigation. If you have any questions about our procedure, the agencies we covered, or this report, feel free to call us and make an appointment to discuss these questions. A staff member will be able to explain our methods and allow you to study our files which include information on all 300 agencies with whom we completed contact.

## Listing of Community Agencies and Services -

This review of agencies includes some of the best examples of community-corrections involvement or potential involvement. The groupings are arbitrary, we chose them only so we could present this information in an organized fashion. There was no limit to the number of headings under which we could have chosen to group the agencies.

### ADULT AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION -

Throughout the county we have found a number of adult and vocational education programs. If, as the committee has been discussing, a part of the new correctional system includes facilities for more sentenced individuals, then a good adult and vocational education program is necessary.

Michigan Department of Education, Vocational Rehabilitation Service - This service is presently involved in several programs. They are interested in placing people in existing educational institutions, such as Washtenaw Community College. Another function is their attempt to provide services which will remove the difficulties faced by alcoholics and drug addicts in finding employment. The service is presently working with Milan Federal Prison in providing counseling and rehabilitation for inmates and also is involved in several county systems throughout the state. This service is an excellent resource for planning vocational education within the walls of a correctional system.

Adult and Continuing Education Department, Ann Arbor Schools - This department is an example of the type of service available outside the walled portion of a correctional system. Individuals can be diverted from the correctional system to this type of program or individuals leaving the system can be counseled with advice concerning programs out in the community which are available to them. This agency consists of adult high school, elementary or basic adult education, vocation preparation and/or upgrading in fields of business and industry.

Community Education, Willow Run Public Schools - This program combines adult education, adult recreation, elementary enrichment, and high school recreation under one department. Residents of Willow Run who enter the correctional system could be directed to this opportunity by an advisor.

Community Skills Center, Model Cities Program - This center provides education and employment services mainly to young high school dropouts. The employment service center offers placement counseling which tries to place applicants and follow up with applications for jobs, interviews and testing. An individual must be eligible under Model Cities criteria (described in the Model Cities Report - under the category Public Support Projects).

## List of Adult and Vocational Education Services\*-

Michigan Department of Education, Vocational Rehabilitation Service  
 Adult and Continuing Education Department, Ann Arbor Schools  
 Division of Occupational Education, Ann Arbor Schools  
 Community Education, Willow Run Public Schools  
 Ypsilanti Public Schools, Adult Education  
 Ypsilanti Public Schools, Special Projects  
 Career Education Center - Lincoln, Willow Run and Ypsilanti Schools  
 Community Skills Center, Model Cities Programs  
 Guidance Services, Chelsea School District  
 Washtenaw Intermediate School District, Special Education and  
 Vocational Rehabilitation  
 Michigan County Cooperative Extension Service

\* the lists at the end of each category include only those agencies that we received replies from after our initial contact

## HIGHER EDUCATION -

Washtenaw County has several institutions of higher education which can provide valuable assistance to the correctional system.

## Washtenaw Community College -

Washtenaw Community College is presently running a program which provides college-level opportunities for residents of correctional institutions within the walls of the institution. Currently involved are Cassidy Lake, Camp Brighton and Milan Federal Prison. Students are taking courses in such areas as communication skills, mathematics, accounting, data processing, human relations and other subjects. This program hopes to expand into the present Washtenaw County Jail and should be considered in any plans for education in the future Washtenaw County Correctional System.

## University of Michigan Extension Service -

This service is one of the unlimited community-corrections relationships available within the University of Michigan. The service provides non-degree programs, lectures, conferences and cultural activities. They also provide college-level independent studies. The department expressed an interest in providing independent study package programs for various levels of interest or college level independent studies, if the students will be involved for the proper amount of time (for a complete semester).

## Office of Undergraduate Admissions, University of Michigan -

This office is presently involved in accepting inmates from Milan and Jackson Prisons and from the Detroit House of Corrections. In many cases qualifications can be lowered to make it easier for former inmates to be accepted, but still, certain standards must be met.

## Project Community, University of Michigan -

This project started out as a tutorial, big-brother, big-sister program. It now encompasses twelve different areas such as tutorial projects, child-care centers, summer recreation and part of the Inmate Services Program at the Washtenaw County Jail.

Project Outreach, University of Michigan -

This program originates in the Psychology Department at the University of Michigan. Outreach serves two major functions. They train coordinators for community projects and they place students in community institutions and community services for volunteer work. This organization can be a valuable resource for volunteer personnel.

Audio-Visual Education Center, University of Michigan -

A final example of the numerous areas in the University of Michigan. There are an unlimited number of contacts there that can be of great value to the correctional system. This center has a large supply of films that could provide entertainment and education.

List of Higher Education Organizations -

Association of Chicanos for College Admissions  
Washtenaw Community College  
Ypsilanti Urban Corp  
Taylor Business Institute  
Cleary College  
Concordia Lutheran College  
Eastern Michigan University  
University of Michigan -

Trotter House  
Black Psychology Students Association  
Building Services  
Housing Office  
Afro-American Center  
Dentistry School  
Art School  
Psychology Department  
School of Natural Resources  
Speech Clinic  
Reading Improvement Service  
Community Psychology  
School of Architecture  
Physical Education Department  
School of Social Work  
Extension Service  
Undergraduate Admissions  
Education School  
Project Community  
Audio-Visual Education Center  
Project Outreach

SCHOOL DISTRICTS -

We conducted a survey of the school districts in the county to determine their application to corrections. It should be noted that our inventory was not directed toward juvenile corrections due to the lack of legal authority of the Washtenaw County Correctional System to handle juveniles. Therefore our description of school districts and youth programs will be brief. The information we obtained from Adult and Continuing Education departments within the school districts has already been summarized in a previous section.

The school districts which we contacted and have information on are contained in the following list. We repeat that this information is available for review in our files.

List of School Districts -

Ann Arbor Public Schools -  
 Administrative Offices  
 Special Projects  
 Pupil Personnel Department  
 The Earthworks  
 Multi-Ethnic Curriculum Revision Project  
 Ann Arbor School Volunteers  
 Community High School  
 Family and school Consultation Project  
 Chelsea School District  
 Dexter Community Schools  
 Saline School District  
 Saline, Lincoln, Milan Special Education  
 Whitmore Lake School District  
 Van Buren School District  
 Milan Area School District  
 Manchester School District  
 Lincoln School District  
 Willow Run School District  
 Greenhills School  
 Ypsilanti Public Schools

SERVICES FOR YOUTH -

We investigated many services that are mainly limited to persons under seventeen years of age. Even though the Washtenaw County Correctional System has no jurisdiction in the juvenile system, we feel that some of these programs are worth knowing about. More information on juveniles can be found in the appendix on correctional institutions.

Ann Arbor School Social Workers -

This organization is associated with the Ann Arbor Public Schools Pupil Personnel Office. The social workers provide crisis needs in the school. They help students by counseling problems to determine where the individuals should be sent for help. They receive referrals from the police, courts and correctional facilities, which indicates their present involvement with the juvenile correctional system. Of interest to the correctional system as a whole should be the fact that workers like this are capable of helping the children of incarcerated individuals at the moment of incarceration and help these children during that crisis time.

Criminal Justice Training Center -

This organization trains police officers. It is placed in the youth service category because of another service that it provides. Through Community High School, the center ran a program for students to orient them into the field of criminal justice - giving them a first-hand look at the entire process. There is a possibility that inmates could also use this service to give them a better knowledge of how the criminal justice system operates.

## Family Group Homes for Youth -

This organization is a part of the juvenile rehabilitation system. They house troubled youth in small group homes that average between 6 and 8 youths per home. They provide case work, group work and they arrange for the utilization of other services in the community. There are several organizations in the county that provide a home-like setting for troubled youth (refer to the correctional facilities appendix for more information).

## Washtenaw Intermediate School District, Youth Services Bureau -

The WISD coordinates many activities, the Youth Services Bureau being one of them. The bureau acts as a coordinating body for various youth oriented services in Washtenaw County. The bureau publishes a directory of services available to youth. They attempt to work with all the school districts in Washtenaw County to set up educational alternative programs in the various districts for youths who have conflicts with school, police or community. The bureau attempts to sustain federal programs and also to eliminate duplication of area and community resources. An excellent coordinating body for juveniles.

## List of Services for Youth -

Ann Arbor School Social Workers  
Criminal Justice Training Center  
Family Group Homes for Youth  
Browndale  
Washtenaw Intermediate School District - Reading Service  
WISD - Youth Services Bureau  
Leinbach Educational Projects - Innisfree Camp  
Washtenaw County Juvenile Home School  
Washtenaw County Juvenile Court Center  
Washtenaw County Voactional Residential Center  
Washtenaw County Juvenile Detention Center  
High/Scope Foundation  
Haugen Group Home  
Ozone House  
William Bigler Reading Success Center  
Reed Steppingstone School

## RECREATION SERVICES -

Recreation is highly restricted in the present jail. The new correctional system should be concerned with providing ample recreational activity for residents. There are a great number of facilities outside of the correctional system that can be utilized. Churches, schools, colleges, municipalities, etc. all have recreational facilities that are not constantly used and that could be used by the correctional system.

## List of Recreational Services -

Youth Development Team, Model Cities Programs  
Ann Arbor Recreation Department  
Dexter Summer Recreation  
Milan Recreation Department  
Manchester Recreation Program  
Chelsea Recreation Program  
Physical Education Programs, University of Michigan

## RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND CHURCHES -

Religious organizations are a valuable resource to the correctional system. The following organizations were found to be involved in pertinent projects.

## Office of Religious Affairs, University of Michigan -

This organization is involved in many different services, such as, public educational programming, personal crisis counseling, problem pregnancy, draft counseling, and others. This group is also involved in NUJ (New Understanding for Justice), which is an important part of the present community-corrections interface. (Information on NUJ is in the section on Present Projects.)

## Newman Center -

This is a Catholic Organization that is associated with the University of Michigan. The students receive religious services, cultural events, and socially oriented projects. The projects are chosen by the students. Past projects have been with big brother/big sister programs, a transition project with Ypsilanti State Hospital, and work with the Washtenaw County Jail Inmate Services Program.

## Washtenaw County Council of Churches -

This is mainly a religiously oriented organization concerned with the ecumenical movement. Their relevance to corrections is limited to the possible project of providing a chaplain for the jail.

## The Inter-Faith Center for Human Needs -

This group is not just religiously oriented as the previous group. The Human Needs Center is a charitable organization that offers loan money for needy people and donates clothes and appliances when they are available. The program also includes an advocacy program where they try to gain monies from the state that is due to those who are in need.

## The Inter-Faith Coalition of Congregations -

This organization has no central offices or staff, it is volunteer-run. They subsist on funds from congregations and individuals. They are not in business to run programs, they give money to organizations which they deem as worthy causes. They are a primary source of funding for the Inter-Faith Human Needs Center. They have given money to the Black Economic Development League, Northside Community Center and others.

We found that churches were a valuable source of facilities for meetings, recreation and education. To determine how cooperative and useful churches could be, we sent a questionnaire to all of the churches in the Washtenaw County Council of Churches. Rev. Gordon Jones, a member of the Committee on Corrections, aided us in the creation of this questionnaire. Because of the number of churches, we decided that we would not follow up the survey with phone calls or letters. We chose to see which churches were most cooperative and most interested in taking part in corrections. All of the churches that did respond reported that it was a policy of their organization to allow other community services to use their physical resources (i.e. classrooms, meeting rooms, recreational facilities).



They all listed many different types of organizations that already use their facilities - day care centers, Washtenaw Association for Retarded Children (WARC), Boy Scouts, teen centers, etc. A list of the churches that replied follows.

List of Churches -

First Presbyterian, Ann Arbor  
 Trinity Lutheran, Ann Arbor  
 Zion Lutheran, Ann Arbor  
 First Christian Church, Ypsilanti  
 Dexter United Methodist, Dexter  
 St. Paul United Church of Christ, Chelsea  
 First United Methodist, Chelsea  
 University Reformed Church, Ann Arbor  
 St. Aidan's Episcopal, Ann Arbor  
 Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Ypsilanti  
 Divine Sheperd Lutheran Church, Ann Arbor  
 St. Pauls' Lutheran Church, Ann Arbor

HEALTH SERVICES -

There are countless health related services in Washtenaw County that can be involved with the correctional system in many different ways. There is definitely a need for health services and health counseling within the physical confines of the jail. But there is also a need for services and counseling on a referral basis for those residents leaving the correctional system or those persons not confined to a facility. Some of the programs available to the correctional system are described below.

Washtenaw County Comprehensive Drug Planning Program -

This program is coordinating several drug programs throughout the county. They are involved in forming an advisory committee for a drug treatment grant. The grant will promote a coordinated comprehensive community-centered approach to the drug problem. The Community Mental Health Center will act as a focus for the program. Froups involved in this coordinating committee are the Washtenaw County Community Mental Health Center (Office of Drug Program Coordination and Octagon House), S.O.S. Community Crisis Center, Drug Help in Ann Arbor, Ozone House, Project Get It Together, Community Skills Center, Catholic Social Services and the Child and Family Services of Washtenaw County.

Summit Medical Center -

The Summit Medical Center provides medical services for low income people. Their ability to pay is determined by a sliding scale.

Parkview Rehabilitation -

This clinic is affiliated with the University Hospital. They offer services to people with medical problems that interfere with their ability to get or keep jobs. The clinic is a type of halfway house between the hospital and the community. This type of approach - halfway houses for drug rehabilitation - is important to a community-based correctional system.

## Washtenaw County Community Mental Health Center -

This organization is involved in many different activities. The programs that are being offered by this group are of great importance to the correctional system and should be utilized to the fullest extent possible. This group organizes Ann Arbor Community Services, Chelsea-Saline Area Community Services and the Ypsilanti Community Services. These services offer short term counseling, health care and crisis intervention. At the Ypsilanti Community Services, the organization also contains services such as Legal Aid and Social Security. Groups like the Washtenaw County Community Mental Health Center are working to combine the large number of health service organizations in the county.

## List of Health Services -

Washtenaw County Comprehensive Drug Planning Program  
 Parkview Rehabilitation  
 Summit Medical Center  
 Washtenaw County Community Mental Health Center  
 Information and Referral Service  
 Free People's Clinic  
 Washtenaw County Health Department  
 Problem Pregnancy Help  
 Michigan Clergy for Problem Pregnancy  
 Drug Help, Inc.  
 Medical Committee for Human Rights  
 University of Michigan Mental Health Clinic  
 Center for Forensic Psychiatry  
 Washtenaw League for Planned Parenthood  
 S.O.S. Community Crisis Center  
 KVE, Inc.  
 Octagon House  
 Washtenaw County Medical Society  
 Young Mother's Program  
 New Mother's Club

## ALCOHOL TREATMENT -

The data from the jail files indicate that over 50% of the arrests in Washtenaw County are charged with drunk and disorderly or driving under the influence of liquor. This demonstrates the need for an effective alcohol treatment center within the correctional system and proper contacts with alcohol treatment agencies in the county.

## Salvation Army Mens Social Service Center, Romulus,-

This organization provides living quarters for alcoholics, pre-parole individuals and parolees. The facility offers vocational rehabilitation, educational opportunities and recreational activities. The facility also functions as a halfway house for certain individuals who work in the community but live at the center. The funding for this program comes from the Salvation Army Stores.

## Washtenaw County Council on Alcoholism -

The Council on Alcoholism concentrates on counseling alcoholics and problem drinkers on the phone and in personal interviews. These people are referred by the courts, police, agencies, friends or some persons refer themselves to the service. The Council is presently spending much of its resources on classes. At present the Council is providing services in the jail through the Washtenaw County Jail Inmate Services Program.

## List of Alcohol Treatment Agencies -

Washtenaw County Council on Alcoholism  
 Salvation Army Mens Social Service  
 Alcoholic Treatment and Rehabilitation Center  
 Brighton Alcoholic Hospital  
 Alcoholics Anonymous  
 Alcohol Research Institute for Mental Health, University of Michigan  
 St. Joseph's Hospital Alcohol Unit

## HOSPITALS -

In our files, we have information on several hospitals that complete our list of health services. Most of them do have value to the correctional system, but their main function is normal health care. We have information on those hospitals in the following list.

## List of Hospitals -

Mercywood Hospital  
 St. Joseph's Hospital  
 Chelsea Community Hospital  
 Saline Community Hospital  
 University Hospital  
 Mott's Childrens Hospital

## OUT OF COUNTY DRUG PROGRAMS -

We contacted thriteen out of county drug programs which might be of concern to the Washtenaw County Correctional System. We have information on seven of those. The seven who responded are listed below.

## List of Out of County Drug Programs -

Harper Hospital Methadone Clinic, Detroit  
 The Family Tree, Toledo  
 Synanon, Detroit  
 Teen Challenge, Inc., Detroit  
 Citizens Action Against Drug Abuse, Detroit  
 Boniface Community Action Corp., Detroit  
 Veterans Administration Hospital - January House, Battle Creek  
 Lafayette Clinic, Detroit

## RESOURCES FOR THE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED -

The organizations we discovered that worked with the mentally and physically handicapped do not have much of a connection with the correctional system. In most cases, they are dealing with only trainable retardates who are relatively incapable of committing crimes.

## List of Resources for the Mentally and Physically Handicapped -

Family Resource Center, Washtenaw Association for Retarded Children  
 Washtenaw Day Training Center for Retarded Children  
 Hamilton House  
 Washtenaw Association for Retarded Children  
 Adult Retardation Services  
 Association for Children with Social and Learning Difficulties  
 St. Louis School for Exceptional Boys  
 York Woods Center for Children  
 Sullivan Special Education Center (WISD)  
 Huron Valley Child Guidance Clinic (Community Mental Health)

## COMMUNITY SUPPORT AGENCIES -

There is a tremendous number of community support agencies that are applicable to the new correctional system. It was difficult to categorize them into workable groups. The first group contains various agencies that are offering aid and services to individuals in the county and that are privately funded. The second group contains agencies mainly funded through taxes that are available to any citizens. The third division we have created contains neighborhood groups that provide aid locally. A final section contains agencies which are operating in the community, but which are not offering a service that, at present, is directly applicable to corrections. This group does have potential resources that could be utilized in the future.

## PRIVATELY FUNDED ORGANIZATIONS -

## Volunteer Action Center -

This organization is funded through the United Fund. They recruit and place persons wishing to do volunteer work in social, recreational, and health and educational programs. The goal of the Volunteer Action Center is to increase community awareness of volunteer activities to the point where their group would not be necessary as an intermediary group. The group would like to expand public relations in order to reach more volunteers, and also to work with the agencies they are supplying with volunteers in order to help them coordinate their activities and eliminate some of the wasted overlap.

## The House by the Side of the Road -

A group that supplies free clothing and miscellaneous household items and appliances to the needy in the county. Persons are referred from all the existing social service agencies plus schools, hospitals, churches, and others.

#### The Clothes Closet -

This group provides used clothing and shoes, emergency food, and sometimes furniture to the needy. They also sponsor counseling and social events for ex-mental patients.

#### Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw County -

This organization serves many functions: foster care, adoption, marital and individual counseling, emergency food and housing, mental health care, and more. The Washtenaw County Jail Inmate Services Program has used this service to supply emergency needs for newly released inmates. The organization suggested that they would be interested in counseling current residents of the jail, ex-residents, and families of residents.

#### Child and Family Services of Washtenaw County -

This organization is Funded through the United Fund. This group is involved in many activities such as marriage counseling, family counseling, drug abuse problems and a homemaker service that sends women to help out in homes when a mother is unable to do housework. (This last example is usually a service provided for mothers in the hospital, but the service could be provided for incarcerated mothers.) The drug abuse program connected with this organization is a part of a new LEAA grant that includes Child and Family Services, Community Mental Health, and others who will receive 6 or 7 drug experts to locate around the county in the offices of the participants in the experiment.

#### List of Privately Funded Organizations -

Child and Family Services of Washtenaw County  
 Volunteer Action Center  
 The House by the Side of the Road  
 The Clothes Closet  
 Catholic Social Services  
 Ann Arbor Center for Marriage and Family Counseling  
 American Indians Unlimited  
 Women's Crisis Center  
 Lurie Terrace - Senior Citizens Housing, Inc.  
 Credit Counseling Centers, Inc.  
 Tribal Council  
 Community Center Project  
 Thrift Shop Association of Ann Arbor  
 Feminist House  
 Black Economic Development League  
 Washtenaw County Welfare Rights Organization

These community support agencies indicate an important problem. There is a great deal of duplication and overlapping of organizations in this county. Washtenaw County is fortunate to have so many services, but they all could be more effective if they did not repeat their efforts in so many areas. There is room for more than one of the same type of agency in the county, but they should be aware of each other, utilize each other, and they should not be too close to one another. The program with Child and Family Services and Community Mental Health is a good example of coordinated activity in the county.

The above paragraph does also apply to the planning of a new correctional system. It seems to be vital that the new correctional system utilize present social services rather than creating totally new organizations and programs. This step would not only benefit the resident by bringing him out into the community, but also it would benefit the community by helping the organizations to coordinate the large number of social service agencies.

#### PUBLIC SUPPORT PROJECTS -

There are a large number of projects that are publicly supported and that inmates or ex-inmates are eligible for, if they were made aware of the service. This fact emphasizes the need for a counselor within the correctional system who is aware of the opportunities within the community available to a citizen and who can direct an individual from the system out into the community where he can receive the service that he needs.

#### Model Cities Programs -

Model Cities is a six year program funded by HUD. The Model Cities Agency administers the funds that come from the federal government. The funds are used to purchase services from existing agencies, i.e. Model Cities does not run programs of their own. The programs include a health and dental clinic, transportation unit, community skills center, child care center, legal services program and others. Eligibility is ranked so that residents of the Model Cities Area with a low income are first eligible to receive services. Also in the eligibility hierarchy are citizens in low income government housing and persons in any low income housing in Ann Arbor.

#### Ann Arbor Housing Commission -

This agency provides housing with rent based on income to families. They primarily try to find and provide housing for low income clients in Ann Arbor. The commission operates four types of housing projects: the family unit rental, a leasing project, home ownership program and high-rise apartments for the elderly and handicapped.

#### Washtenaw County Legal Aid -

Legal services for low income residents of Washtenaw County are provided by Legal Aid. Because of lack of money the requirements for service are constantly being changed. They no longer accept any misdemeanor cases. This organization is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

#### Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) -

The services of the Washtenaw County Office of Economic Opportunity are centered around anti-poverty programs. Unfortunately, most or all of these programs might not continue due to the present dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Present projects include a day care center, pre-school program, neighborhood action centers, legal aid, foster grandparents, youth program, planned parenthood and neighborhood youth corps.

Washtenaw County Department of Social Services -

This branch of government administers aid programs to qualified individuals. Citizens can be eligible for aid to dependent children, aid to disabled, child welfare, direct relief, food stamps, and other allowance programs.

List of Public Support Projects -

Model Cities Programs

Ann Arbor Housing Commission  
Ypsilanti Housing Commission  
Washtenaw County Legal Aid  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
Michigan Employment Security Commission  
Washtenaw County Public Defender

NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS -

Throughout the county we found some neighborhood organizations that attempt to bring services, counseling and aid closer to the homes of those individuals who need them.

Neighborhood Action Center (OEO) -

This agency serves several functions. They refer individuals to all low income service agencies in Washtenaw County. They provide emergency service in the form of housing, food, clothing, utilities, medical help, dental health, legal aid, income tax advice, etc. The office in Willow Run hope to gain enough funds from the state and county to continue operating despite the federal cutback that eliminated OEO.

Ypsilanti Area Community Services (YACS) -

This program is an attempt to coordinate many of the social service agencies in the Ypsilanti area and bring them to a centrally located area. Community Mental Health, Office of Economic Opportunity, Planned Parenthood, Legal Aid, Catholic Social Services, Huron Valley Child Guidance Clinic, Family Services of Washtenaw County are all involved in this organization. All these agencies provide a wide degree of services including counseling, crisis intervention, emergency halfway housing, etc.

List of Neighborhood Organizations -

Neighborhood Action Center - Ypsi-Willow Run, Ann Arbor  
Saline Area Social Service, Inc.  
Ypsilanti Area Community Services  
Ypsilanti Drop-In Center  
Broadway Drop-In Center, Ann Arbor  
New Bethel Community Center  
Northside Community Center  
Community Service Center, Chelsea-Saline  
Saline Community Center-Recreation Department  
Parkridge Community Center  
Ann Arbor Community Center

## OTHER COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES -

The last grouping of community support services includes agencies which serve many functions other than helping out the underprivileged in society. They do provide services in the community that could be valuable to corrections, but presently their focus is not in the direction of the criminal justice system.

## Washtenaw United Fund -

Throughout the report we have mentioned organizations that receive support from the United Fund. The Washtenaw United Fund raises funds and allocates them for 24 member agencies and 26 state and national agencies. Examples of some of the member agencies are Child and Family Service of Washtenaw County, Volunteer Action Center and on a national level the National Council on Alcoholism.

## Ypsilanti Chamber of Commerce -

This organization represents the interests of business. Their application to corrections can be direct by helping to hire former inmates into the business world. In doing this, the Ypsilanti Chamber of Commerce can help educate businessmen about the function of corrections and the need for a community-based correctional system. Jaycee organizations, other chamber of commerce organizations, Kiwanis Clubs, etc. can all be utilized to help corrections and educate their members about the criminal justice system.

## Washtenaw County Library -

The Washtenaw County Library is very willing to help with the library at the present jail. They have contact with library science students who are helping the expansion and betterment of the present library at the jail.

## List of other Community Support Services -

Kiwanis Club Activities Center, Ann Arbor  
 Washtenaw United Fund  
 Ypsilanti Chamber of Commerce  
 Washtenaw County Library  
 Rainbow People's Party  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
 NAACP  
 Saline Jaycees  
 Lawyers Guild of U of M  
 Huron Valley Advisor  
 Ann Arbor News  
 WNRZ-WNRS Radio  
 Michigan Daily  
 Ann Arbor Credit Bureau  
 Ypsilanti Public Library  
 Ann Arbor Public Library  
 Ann Arbor Area Chamber of Commerce  
 Ann Arbor Jaycees



## CHILD CARE SERVICES -

The needs of an incarcerated individual include the needs of his or her family. We have covered some school organizations and youth organizations that could be utilized to eliminate some of the difficulties that a family has while the mother or father is in jail. When a mother or father is incarcerated there is the immediate need for child care or the remaining head of the household will be forced to give up his or her income while taking care of the children. The new correctional system must keep in mind what is happening to the family of incarcerated individuals and attempt to satisfy their needs.

We contacted 60 day care centers in the community and we have responses from 32 of these. The information in our files on these agencies can give the Committee on Corrections an idea of the process in running a day care center, the cost involved, and what present day care centers might be utilized in the correctional system.

## PRESENT PROJECTS -

Our final section contains reports on present projects that are working with the Washtenaw County Jail or other correctional institutions within the county. We have already mention a few of the projects earlier in the report (we described the Washtenaw Community College project under the Higher Education Organizations, also we mentioned the Washtenaw County Jail Inmate Services Program in connection with Catholic Social Services.) We will now describe the major projects which we have on file.

## American Friends Service Committee -

The AFSC is a service organization with programs directed toward pre-trial justice issues - specifically work for and with persons concerned with guiding alternatives to money bail and pretrial detention. This organization is connected with NUJ (New Understanding for Justice).

## New Understanding for Justice (NUJ) -

NUJ is a community group that has been meeting twice monthly. NUJ has been directing volunteers to various task forces: pre-trial justice, in-prison services, post-prison assistance and women's problems. Projects that have been initiated or assisted by NUJ are the Inmate Services Program, the Citizen's Information Service, the Student Guest Project, Sunday Church Trips, and a Library Science Group. NUJ represents a large and valuable labor force interested in improving the correctional system. Barbara Cartwright, a member of the Committee on Corrections, can best inform any interested members of the Committee about the activities of NUJ.

## Michigan Inmate Assistance Program -

This program is run through the University of Michigan Law School. Law students are presently giving legal assistance to inmates at Milan, Jackson, and the Detroit House of Corrections. They have some funds, but they are awaiting more funds necessary for them to be an effective force.

Michigan Committee for Prisoner's Rights -

This organization is connected with the Rainbow People's Party. They are involved in correspondence with prisoners, visits to prisoners, arranging bands and speakers for prisons (free of charge), sending copies of "The Sun" to prisoners, offering legal aid to inmates, support for inside prisoner organizations, investigation of prison conditions, and recommendations for change and reform.

Washtenaw County Jail Inmate Services Program -

This program is working in several areas in the present Washtenaw County Jail. Molly Reno, a member of the Corrections Committee, would be the best person to speak with in order to gain a complete idea of what is involved. The program is operating Adult Education through the Ann Arbor Public School Adult Education Program. They are working on offering recreational services. They are planning a work-release program and have approached the Ann Arbor Chamber of Commerce about support from its members for employment and job training. They are utilizing counselors from Octagon House, Washtenaw County Council on Alcoholism, and Alcoholics Anonymous. This organization is an excellent beginning to build upon making the proper connections with the community. The people working in the program are knowledgeable and can be used as counselors to guide inmates into programs, services and aid for which they are eligible. The organization is also capable of organizing resources to bring into the jail such as health care, entertainment, professional counseling, etc.

## SUMMARY -

The function of this report has been to introduce some of the agencies that have given support to the correctional system in the county or who have the potential to aid the system. We have suggested the types of agencies in our report that might be of value. In the Introduction we offered the possible ways that these organizations can be connected with the new correctional system: bringing present services into the system, referring users of the system to services within the community, or creating services to accomodate the needs of the users inside the system.

The lists presented are to give the Committee on Corrections an idea of what is contained in the files of the Community Corrections Resource Programs. The files are open to all members of the Committee on Corrections and any other interested individuals. We hope that the Committee will seek out the information in our files and if that data is not complete, then the members should investigate themselves. Only by thoroughly researching the available community services and agencies can the Committee come up with the best possible suggestions for the new correctional system.

## APPENDIX H

### PROBLEM DEFINITION

#### CONTENTS

Introduction: the Corrections Committee and its formation.....	1
The Criminal Justice System: a basic outline of the criminal justice process.....	3
The Washtenaw County Criminal Justice System: the present components of the local system - law formulation.....	11
law enforcement.....	11
courts.....	12
sentencing.....	14
Problem Definition: factors affecting jail planning.....	17

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this introduction is to outline the events which led to the formation of a citizens committee for planning a new correctional system, and to describe the progress of that committee to date.

Local correctional functions are under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Department of Corrections, Bureau of Correctional Facilities. In 1971, the State Jail Supervisor directed the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners to implement remodeling procedures to bring the jail up to state codes. Before remodeling procedures had been completed, indications of condemnation of the present facilities has been received. Early in 1971, the Board of Commissioners instructed the Washtenaw County Metropolitan Planning Commission to undertake an extensive study of potential sites for a new correctional facility.

The planning survey reviewed ten potential sites for the new facility, and recommended that federal grants be explored to aid in financing the planning and design of a new facility, and that a citizens technical advisory committee be formed. The Board of Commissioners approved a grant proposal for a pre-planning grant for the new correctional system on August 4, 1972. A bonding proposal was placed on the November ballot to finance the construction of a new facility.

In October, 1972, a citizens committee was appointed by the Board of Commissioners, and charged with the responsibility of generating plans for a new county correctional system. The committee was called The Blue Ribbon Committee for the Design of the New Washtenaw County Correctional System, and its members represented various facets of the community and government. The committee is now referred to as the Corrections Committee and it has been gradually expanding its membership. A list of the members as of April 1973 is on the following page.

The bonding issue failed in the November election. The Corrections Committee was unsure of the availability of federal funds for assistance in the pre-planning phase, and did not receive affirmation of the grant approval until late December, 1972. In January 1973, the Corrections Committee reviewed the requirements of the pre-planning phase, and interviewed a number of consultants to aid in the collection and analysis of data. Two firms were retained: The John Howard Association, a non-profit corporation from Chicago, and the Community Corrections Resource Programs, Inc., a non-profit Ann Arbor corporation. These consultants were allocated a total of \$14,700 for their responsibilities in the pre-planning phase. The principal functions of the pre-planning phase are:

1. to collect data defining the present criminal justice system and its rehabilitation services
2. to inventory the available community resources and to survey the physical, social, and cultural characteristics of the county as they relate to the system
3. to define basic problems in the present Criminal Justice System
4. to formulate goals and objectives for the planning of a new correctional system.

As of May 1, 1973, the Problem Definition has been completed, and is presented in its final form in the last section of this report. The John Howard Association and the Community Corrections Resource Program are nearly finished with their data collection and preliminary analysis, and

the Planning Department has prepared the survey of the county. The data collected will be presented in the latter part of May and in the first three weeks of June. The goals and objectives will be formulated in late June, and a preliminary Pre-planning Report will be submitted to the committee in early July. A final Pre-planning Report will be published in August.

In an effort to involve more individuals and communities in the planning of the new system, the Corrections Committee added more than 30 new members in May. This report is prepared as an orientation for new members, and as a refresher for current members of the committee. The report outlines the basic functions and processes of the Criminal Justice System, defines the components of the criminal justice system in Washtenaw County, and presents the final version of the Problem Definition as defined by the Corrections Committee and its consultants. We encourage you to communicate any questions or comments which you have to members of the Corrections Committee, or to the consultants.

**MEMBERS OF THE BLUE RIBBON COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS: (As of May, 1973)**

Hon. William F. Ager, Jr. Circuit Court Judge	Mr. Peter Forsythe Director, Offices of Youth Services
Hon. Francis J. O'Brien Probate and Juvenile Court Judge	Fred Postill Washtenaw County Sheriff
Professor David Chambers Asst. Professor of Law, U of M	Mr. Ernest Quenon Former County Commissioner
Dr. David Bostian Community Mental Health	Mr. Paul Wasson Jail Administrator
Mr. Richard Gilmore Octagon House	Mr. Bruce Kahn Washtenaw County Legal Aid
Dr. David Ponitz President, Wash. Community College	Mr. Floyd E. Taylor County Commissioner
Mr. George Alexander Public Defender	Mr. Alan Toth County Commissioner
Rev. Gordon M. Jones, Jr. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Ms. Molly Reno County Jail Inmate Services Prog.
Mrs. Barbara Cartwright NUJ and AFSC	Frank Zuppi Adult Probation Department
Mr. John Burton Unions (UAW)	
Mrs. Sybil Stokes American Civil Liberties Union	

## THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

### (A Very Brief Description)

The term "Criminal Justice System" refers to a complex of agencies and institutions designed to protect persons and property and maintain public order. Its point of origination is the body of laws that define public conduct believed necessary to protect the essential interests of society. Its practical operations include identifying, apprehending, prosecuting, convicting and sentencing those who have violated the social rules expressed in law. This sector of the public interest involves, nationally, many thousands of public agencies and institutions, all of whom have some measure of autonomy or exclusive jurisdiction and authority.

These thousands of agencies and institutions are generally categorized into three major categories: law enforcement (police), courts and corrections. The distinction between these categories or system elements is not entirely hard and fast, but is generally useful. Some categorizations specify prosecution as a fourth element but we will include it with courts in this presentation. Each of these three elements has a distinct general task, but they are by no means independent of each other. Each is affected, both directly and indirectly, by the actions of the others. Furthermore, as we will note later, public support and confidence in the system also affects the operation of the system significantly.

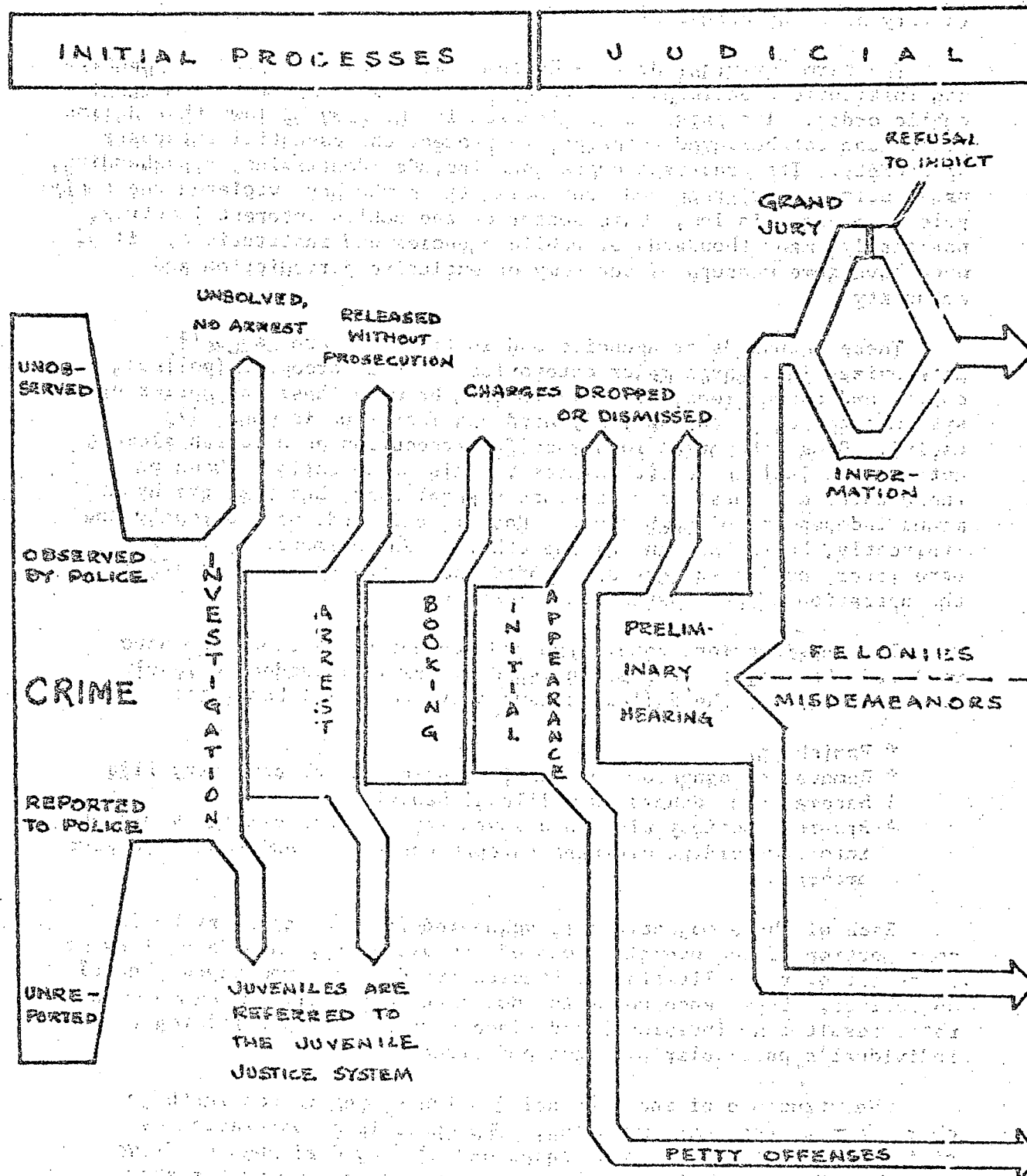
The apprehension, conviction and sentencing of those who have violated the social norms established by law is intended to result in one or more of the following four positive social benefits:

- \* Punishment
- \* Removal of dangerous people from unrestricted community life
- \* Deterance of others from illegal behavior
- \* Provides society with an opportunity to transform law violators into law-abiding citizens through corrective and rehabilitative programs

Each of these objectives is acknowledged to be appropriate for some portion of the overall group of law violators. A wide variety of treatment or rehabilitative strategies are derived from these general objectives. Experience seems to show that relatively greater success rates result from individualized placements in programs related to an individual's particular problems and situation.

The structure of the criminal justice system is set forth in chart form on the next two pages. The chart is an adaptation of a similar chart that appears on pages 8-9 of "The Challenge of Crime In A Free Society." Some explanatory comments accompany the chart, and are presented under four headings: Initial Processes, Courts, Felony Sentencing, and Misdemeanor Sentencing.

# THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



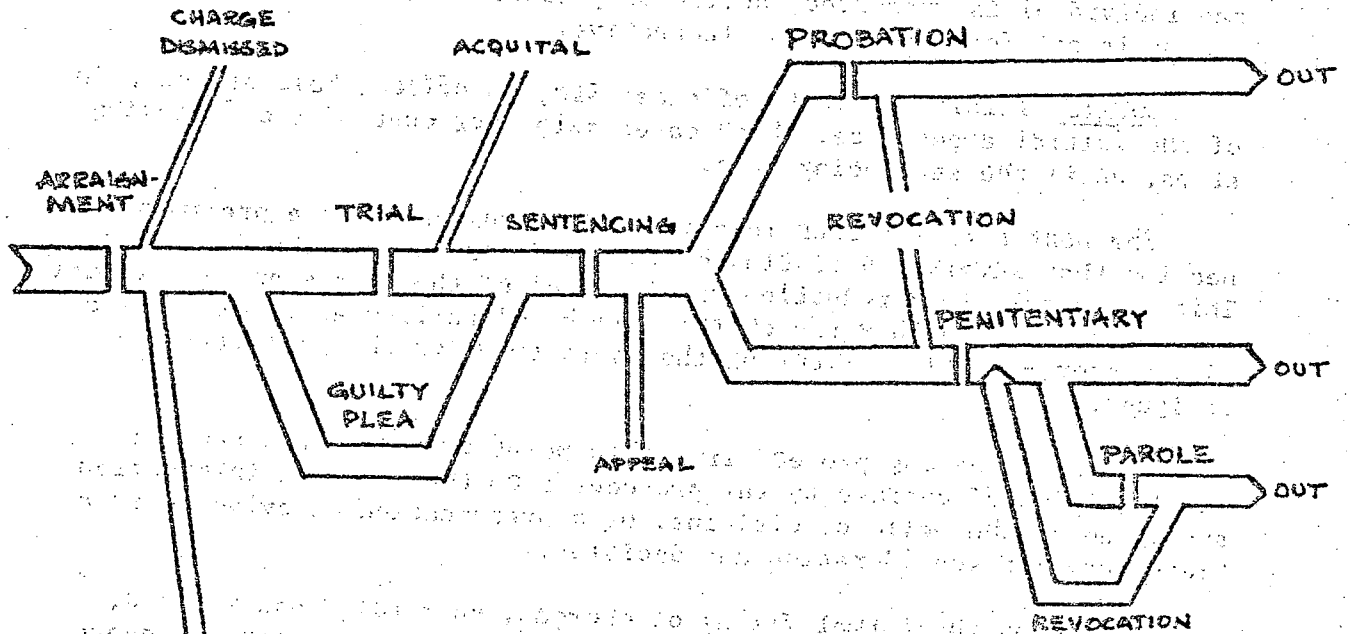
Adapted from: The  
Challenge of Crime  
In A Free Society.



# JUDICIAL CONTINUED

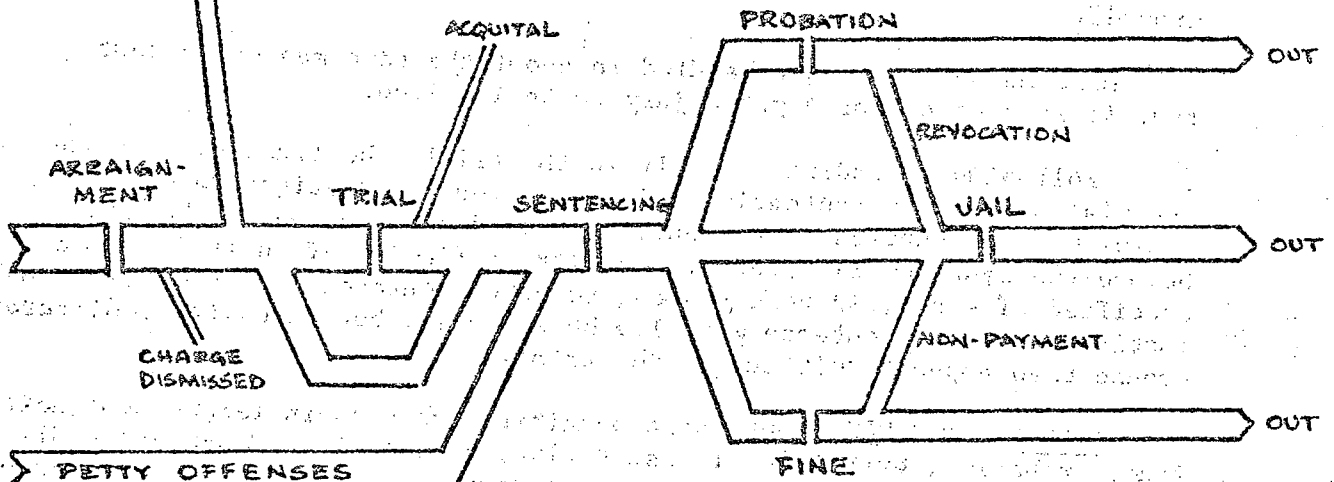
# CORRECTIONS

030



## FELONIES

----- CHARGE REDUCED ----- MISDEMEANORS -----



## PETTY OFFENSES

## FINE

INITIAL PROCESSES The initial processes in the criminal justice system begin with investigation of reported or observed illegal activity. As will be pointed out later, undetected and unreported crime is a very significant part of the total. When probable cause has been established by investigation (or observation), arrest is the next step in the process.

The next step in the process is a booking procedure where a formal investigative record is made of the arrest. This is the first point at which temporary release on bail might be made available, and is followed by an initial appearance at which the formal notice of the charge against the individual is presented, advice of personal rights is made, and an amount is set for bond or its alternative.

COURTS Trials for petty offenses are, in effect, held at the point of the initial appearance. Such cases skip over most of the following steps, until the sentencing step.

The next step for both felonies and misdemeanors is a preliminary hearing that involves a testing of the evidence against the defendant. This may result in a reduction or dismissal of the charge and the formal judgement as to whether the charge will be classified as a felony or a misdemeanor - usually affecting the court to which the case will be assigned.

Felony cases may proceed from this point by one of two routes: simple filing of charges by the prosecutor on the basis of information submitted by the police or citizens, or a presentation of evidence to a Grand Jury for consideration and decision.

Following the formal filing of charges, an arraignment is held, consisting of an appearance by the defendant to enter a plea in regard to the charge. If a plea of guilty is entered, no trial will be held. If a plea of "not guilty" is entered, a further choice of a trial by a jury or a judge will be made, and a trial date scheduled. The trial may result in a finding of guilt, or in an acquittal from the charges. A guilty verdict may also be appealed, given sufficient cause, on legal grounds.

Misdemeanor cases are handled in about the same manner, except that it is unusual for a grand jury to be involved.

Following a finding of guilt in the trial, the final step in the judicial process is sentencing. A pre-sentence investigation of the individual's situation is commonly conducted and studied by the judge before the sentence is ordered. However, a finding of guilt for some specified offenses, in some states, requires sentencing to a correctional institution. The sentence may also be appealed, but on entirely different ground than appeals relating to the trial.

FELONY SENTENCES Four basic penalties are used in felony sentencing: fine, probation, correctional institution, and parole. Fines are ordinarily used as an additional penalty accompanying probation or correctional institution commitment, rather than being the sole penalty assessed.

Probation is by far the most common sentence. The individual remains in the community and is required to meet certain standards of conduct and submit to other limitations on his freedom for a specified period of time. In recent years, a variety of useful services and programs have been added to the traditional probation techniques of monitoring and surveillance. Failure to meet the conditions of probation can result in commitment to a correctional institution through a revocation process. Probation officers are typically employees of the court.

Commitment to a correctional institution is another sentencing option, involving a transfer of jurisdiction to a state correctional agency. The duration of the period of incarceration is determined either by the specified length of the sentence, or an earlier release date determined by a parole board.

The majority of those sentenced to correctional institutions are released on parole after serving only a portion of their specified sentence. In practice, parole is roughly similar to probation, in that the individual resumes life in the community. Failure to meet the conditions of parole can mean return to the correctional institution. Parole officers are usually employees of the state corrections agency.

MISDEMEANOR SENTENCES Three basic penalties are used in misdemeanor sentencing: fine, probation and jail.

Fines are the most common penalty, and may be the sole penalty or may be combined with probation or jail. Non-payment of a fine can result in jail.

Probation is also commonly used as a sentence for misdemeanors. The restrictions are usually less than in felony sentencing. Revocations can result in a jail sentence.

Jail sentences in a local facility are also used for misdemeanor sentencing. Jails generally do not have any sort of rehabilitative program. The "week-end jail" program of Washtenaw County is a good example of applying a penalty for illegal activity with a minimum amount of disruption in the person's ability to earn an income and maintain family responsibilities.

#### COMMENTARY

Though it is necessary to understand the basic processes in the criminal justice system, a working knowledge of the system must also include an understanding of larger philosophical principles and practical issues impinging on the system as a whole. To insure a common base of understanding for our more detailed presentation concerning the jail, we will briefly review some of these principles and issues.

A primary guiding principle of our criminal justice system is a very strong commitment to the protection of individual rights. We have a variety of mechanisms that help insure that the innocent will not be wrongfully convicted - even if that means that some of the guilty will escape conviction. We believe that the damage done to the social order is less from failing to convict than from convicting erroneously.

A second guiding principle with extensive effect on the practical operation of the system is our commitment to local autonomy in law enforcement and the courts. This structure of local autonomy allows citizens to exercise a closer and more immediate influence over these agencies and institutions than would be possible if they were not locally administered. However, the price that must be paid for this valuable principle is relative ineffectiveness in dealing with organized crime and an inevitable amount of inconsistency in practices between jurisdictions.

A third guiding principle of great significance is the deliberate separation of authority within the system between law enforcement, courts and corrections. This deliberate separation provides checks and balances on the practices of the various elements and prevents any particular authority from total domination of the system. However, it also allows the major elements of the system to at least partially isolate themselves from the operation of the other elements.

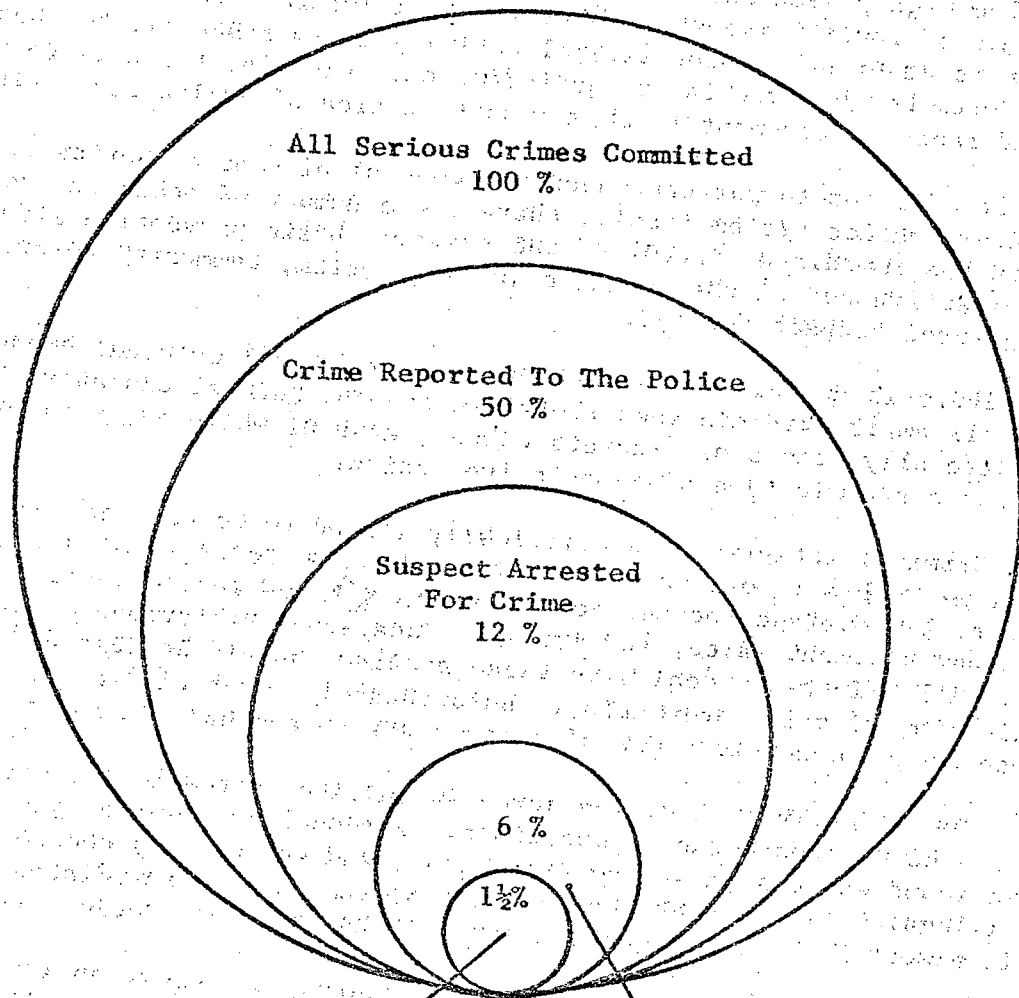
For several years now, it has been fashionable to refer to the criminal justice system as a "non-system." Significant realities are cited in support of this designation, many of which have been written about for decades. The most obvious of these realities probably is the fact that there is no central administrative control or coordination over the principal elements of the system. Separation of authority within the system need not inevitably result in the various elements working at cross purposes. Furthermore, the establishment of a centralized authority would compromise the system of checks and balances we now have and regard as valuable. Since there are no serious proposals for the creation of an overall administrative control of the system, solutions to the "non-system" problem will have to be sought elsewhere.

Improvements in the functioning of the system could result from an improved method of gathering information about all aspects of the system and having all relevant interests review it periodically in light of standards set by national professional agencies. Other improvements in effectiveness could result from insuring that all practices and techniques of known potential value to the effectiveness of any part of the system are actually available for use in the community. Allocation of financial resources to the various elements within the system should be made on a much more rational, and less competitive basis than is now typically the case.

The foregoing comments suggest that the criminal justice system is ineffective to some degree. This conclusion is borne out by an analysis of available information. As the National Advisory Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence pointed out, the arrest rate for serious crimes against persons and property is less than one-fourth of that reported to the police, and only about half of this group is actually convicted. They also estimate that reported serious crime may be only about one-half of the serious crime that actually occurs. Their illustration of this, using 1963 figures, appears on the next page.

# CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Total Serious Crimes\*,  
U.S. 1968: 9,000,000.



Suspect Imprisoned For Crime

Suspect Convicted For Crime

\* Aggregate of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny over \$50, auto theft.

- Based on estimates -

Taken from page xviii, To Establish Justice, To Insure Domestic Tranquility

There is no simple generalization that adequately accounts for these facts. Furthermore, there are wide differences in relative effectiveness when a closer look is taken at more specific aspects of the summarized totals cited. For example, the rates of reporting, arrest, conviction and imprisonment for murder are much different than those in the illustration and are even more different from those for forcible rape. Finally, local jurisdictions also have widely different rates for similar kinds of offenses.

The high percentage of recidivists within the system is another evidence of ineffectiveness. Recidivists illustrate the failure of the system to deter subsequent illegal activity or to rehabilitate those who the system has had within its jurisdiction. Clearly, there is room for considerable improvement in this important area of public responsibility.

In addition to matters under the control of some authority in the criminal justice system itself, there are a number of other influences beyond the immediate control of the system: basic prevention efforts, the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system, community tolerances and general respect for law.

There is no single explanatory theory for all criminal behavior. There is ample evidence that there are several general causative factors and literally dozens of discrete cases, each of which suggests or demands a specific type of remediative action.

Criminal activity is statistically linked to concentrations of social problems such as: one parent families, high percentages of welfare recipients, low average income, poor housing, limited recreational opportunities, high unemployment rates, low average educational achievements, discrimination, etc. All efforts to deal with these problems should be regarded as the most basic kind of crime prevention. Unfortunately, most effort to deal with these social conditions are of a token nature and have an insecure foundation.

The effectiveness of the juvenile justice system is another direct influence of considerable importance. Personal problems of juveniles that have found expression in law violations, and consciously chosen patterns of illegal activity that the juvenile system has not remediated or deterred will almost inevitably become a part of the criminal justice system.

Finally, community attitudes and opinions can exert an important influence on the system. Community tolerance or intolerance for certain kinds of behavior, general respect for law and the general level of confidence in the criminal justice system are all potentially important influences on its effectiveness. Ordinarily, these factors are neither comprehensively nor precisely measured, and they are subject to marked sudden changes. The magnitude of unreported crime, previously noted, is generally viewed as a lack of confidence in the system. Similarly, the reluctance of persons to "get involved" in identifying, apprehending and convicting law violators can also be interpreted as a lack of confidence in the system.

In summary, the criminal justice system is a complex process involving a large number of related but semi-autonomous agencies and institutions. It is guided by basic principles that guarantee individual rights, preserve local control and establish checks and balances that prevent domination of the system by any single philosophy or interest. Though the effectiveness of the system is not particularly high, it must be noted that the system is influenced by a number of factors beyond the areas of its own control.

## THE WASHTENAW COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ( A Brief Orientation)

### LAW FORMULATION

The local criminal justice system is concerned primarily with codes defined by statutes and ordinances. Statutes are laws and regulations formulated through State legislative acts, and ordinances are laws and regulations formulated by local municipalities.

The most familiar statutes are traffic laws. Other statutes address themselves to criminal codes and regulations pertaining to state agencies (such as the rules for State Parks).

There are six municipalities in Washtenaw County which have formulated ordinances for enforcement by local enforcement agencies: the cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti; and the villages of Dexter, Chelsea, Manchester, and Whitmore Lake. The County Board of Commissioners has not formulated any ordinances for the areas under its jurisdiction.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

There are presently ten distinct law enforcement agencies operating within Washtenaw County :

- Ann Arbor Police Department
- Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department
- Ypsilanti Police Department
- Michigan State Police
- Saline Police Department
- Dexter Police Department
- Chelsea Police Department
- Manchester Police Department
- Eastern Michigan University Police
- Michigan State Park Rangers

The Ann Arbor Police Department is the largest agency, followed by the Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department, the Ypsilanti Police, and the Michigan State Police. All of these agencies depend upon the Jail for detention and incarceration functions, although several of the agencies have lock-ups for temporary detention purposes. The County Jail is under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's Department.

There is no central coordination between law enforcement agencies in Washtenaw County, although the Sheriff's Department does coordinate the activities of the latter six agencies on the list. In neighboring Wayne County there are more than 50 law enforcement agencies. The need for police planning in Washtenaw is not yet critical, but is becoming more important as the county continues to urbanize.

## COURTS

There are three kinds of courts in Washtenaw County; District Courts, Circuit Court, and Probate Court. Each serves a unique function in the criminal justice system.

District Courts are the courts of original jurisdiction. The first arraignment of any arrestee is in the District Court. The court has jurisdiction in traffic, general civil, small claims, and misdemeanor cases. The District Courts provide the preliminary examinations for any person accused of a felony.

The functions of the District Courts were, until 1969, performed by the Municipal Courts system, which was staffed by magistrates and justices of the peace. There were some difficulties with this system and the quality of the court functions were not always adequate. Under the Municipal system, some officials were salaried from a percentage of the fines imposed, and some officials had no legal training.

The District Courts Enabling Act, passed by the Michigan Legislature in 1968, provided for the upgrading of the Municipal system by reorganization into the District Court system. Standards were established to guide the court functions. Certain courts were exempted from the reorganization for as long as they complied with the standards. Traffic Court and Recorders Court in Detroit are two examples of exempted courts.

As of January 1, 1969, Washtenaw County was divided into two districts; the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Districts.

The Fourteenth District Court has jurisdiction for the entire county except the city of Ann Arbor. It is comprised of three courts, each with a full-time judge presiding. Court 1 is located at the County Service Center and is under Judge Fink. Court 2 is in Ypsilanti and is presided over by Judge Shea. Court 3 is in Chelsea, under Judge Arkison. The Chelsea court travels to small municipalities in the county.

In 1972, the Fourteenth District Courts recieved a total of 28,895 new cases. More than 1200 were civil cases, approximately 21,000 were statute and ordinance traffic cases, and more than 5,000 were non-traffic statute and ordinance cases.

The Fifteenth District Court has jurisdiction for the city of Ann Arbor. It is comprised of two courts, both located in the City Building in Ann Arbor. Judges Elden and Thomassen preside over the two Fifteenth District Courts.



The Circuit Court handles felony and divorce cases. The court is housed in the County Building and is presided over by Judges Ager, Deake, Campbell, and Conlin. Felonies, which comprise the majority of prisonable offenses, are processed through the Circuit Court. The bonding practices, process time, and sentencing practices have a great impact on the jail population.

The Probate Court is divided into two sections, the Juvenile Division and the Probate Division. The Juvenile Division, under Judge O'Brian, has jurisdiction in cases involving offenders under the age of seventeen years who have: violated public laws; committed certain "children's offenses"(runaway, truant, incorrigibility, etc.); or are the victims of parental neglect. The Probate Division is concerned with guardianships, wills, estates, and commitments to mental institutions. The Probate Division is currently under Judge Hutchinson.

#### PROSECUTION

The responsibility of prosecution is given to the Washtenaw County Prosecuting Attorney, an elected official. William Delhey, the current prosecuting attorney, heads a staff of thirteen assistant prosecutors, divided into two sections. The first section is responsible for cases originating in the city of Ann Arbor, and is located in the County Building. The second section is responsible for cases originating in other parts of the county and is located at the County Service Center.

#### DEFENSE

The County provides legal counsel for those who are determined by the court to be unable to pay for the services of a private attorney. Prior to 1971, the court appointed private attorneys for those unable to pay, and bore the cost of defense. This was a great expense to the County, and the quality of representation was often questioned.

In November, 1971, the County recieved a federal grant to aid in the establishment of the Public Defenders Office. George Alexander was appointed Public Defender, and was assisted by two other attorneys. As of September 1972, the County has been supporting the Public Defenders Office almost entirely. The office is now staffed with the Public Defender, one Chief Assistant Public Defender, and 5 assistant Public Defenders. The Public Defenders Office is located in the County Building.

## SENTENCING

Sentencing in all of the courts is a combination of a number of options open to the sentencing judge. The judge has discretion in his choice of sentence but is guided by parameters outlined in statutes and ordinances. A pre-sentence investigation is carried out by the Probation Departments for every person to be sentenced. This investigation outlines for the sentencing judge the case history of the person to be sentenced and recommends a suitable sentence. Other agencies make sentencing recommendations as well.

The sentencing judge has two options for delaying the sentence:

1.) Delayed Sentencing; the person to be sentenced is placed under certain conditions of behavior for a prescribed period of time. These may include participation in drug or alcohol programs, and supervision by the Probation Department. This option is used primarily in cases where the individual is being considered for incarceration, and the court offers the person an opportunity to prove that incarceration is not necessary.

2.) Deferred Sentencing; the person to be sentenced is given conditions of behavior for a prescribed period of time. These may include payment of costs, volunteer work for organizations, or attendance of drug and alcohol programs. After the time is up, the judge has the option of dismissing the case, thereby expunging the individual's record. This option is used primarily with misdemeanor cases.

The sentencing judge has six basic options for sentencing; fines, costs, restitution, probation, programs, and incarceration.

### FINES

Fines may be imposed within limits prescribed by statutes and ordinances. Fines are often offered as an alternative to incarceration.

### COSTS

A reasonable amount of money may be required of the person sentenced, consistent with the costs of prosecution and conviction.

### RESTITUTION

A payment to the victim(s) of the offense, consistent to the damage incurred to person or property.

### PROBATION

A person may be sentenced to the jurisdiction of the Probation Department for supervision during the prescribed period of time. Probation sentences in this county range from a few months to five years. The probation function may range from the active intervention of the probation officer in the life of the probationer, to the monthly reporting of the probationer to the probation officer.

There are two adult probation departments in Washtenaw County. One serves the Circuit Court and the Fourteenth District Courts, the other serves the Fifteenth District Courts. These Probation Departments are located in the County Building and the City Building, respectively.

### PROGRAMS

A number of programs are used as sentencing options. The Alcohol Safety Action Program, and the court and police work programs are most frequently used. Participation in drug programs may be used as part of the sentence, but is usually accompanied by probation supervision. There are no residential drug or alcohol programs in Washtenaw County which are used by the criminal justice system. Programs in Detroit, Toledo, Grand Rapids, and California are frequently used by the courts.

### INCARCERATION

Individuals may be sentenced to serve time in county or state institutions for periods ranging from one day to life imprisonment.

Persons sentenced to less than one year are incarcerated in the County Jail. Some of these qualify for the weekend program, in which the person serves time during the weekends. Most, however, are restricted to the jail, and suffer from the inadequate facilities provided.

The Washtenaw County Jail Inmate Service Program was initiated in January, 1973, with federal funding. This program has provided an increasing number of opportunities for the inmates. The program is severely limited by the outdated jail facilities. There are fourteen inmates at the jail who are serving one year sentences in lieu of longer prison sentences.

Felons who are sentenced to one or more years of incarceration are placed under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Corrections Commission. This commission administers the Michigan Department of Corrections, the adult correctional agency. There is one state institution in Washtenaw County; Cassidy Lake Technical School, a minimum security school for youthful offenders. The School is located near Chelsea.

## FACTORS AFFECTING JAIL PLANNING - PROBLEM DEFINITION

Rational planning for a specific part of a criminal justice system such as a jail is more difficult than the previous section might suggest. Each community is unique in a number of ways, and is subject to a number of influences beyond its own direct control. Though past experience of the community is an important indicator, we live in an era of relatively rapid social change that can at least partially negate the predictive value of past experience. Consequently, predictions and projections about the size and composition of the community in years to come provide a basic framework within which the more specific computations must be placed.

The jail is an integral part of the whole criminal justice system. Its size and character are determined by a variety of factors, few of which are under the direct control of those responsible for its operation. Since it is a function of the system as a whole, the factors that need to be considered when planning a jail originate in various parts of the system. This section will identify these factors under four headings: law formulation, law enforcement, judicial and corrections.

### LAW FORMULATION

The formulation of law that defines illegal activity is a major practical determinant. Law is formulated to protect persons and property and to preserve public order, and the body of law forms the practical outer dimension of the criminal justice system. The definition of various offenses, their relative seriousness and the penalties that may be imposed are all basic and primary influences on the system. It is important to remember that laws may originate at national, state and local levels.

Of particular interest in recent years are the "victimless offenses" that involve no important assault on other persons or property or do not affect the preservation of public order. National organizations with competence to judge the merits of such laws recommend abolishing some of them.

Alcohol related offenses are the most prominent of these "victimless offenses" and nationally constitute the largest single category of arrests not including traffic arrests. A change in the legal status of this type of behavior could result in a major change in the volume of jailings.

Traffic law violations account for the largest single category of arrests and judicial actions. The status of these laws has also been questioned in recent years, on entirely different grounds than "victimless offense" laws. Since autos are the mode for the largest number of violent deaths, maimings and injuries in our country, changes in these laws should not be ruled out. Such changes might affect the volume of jailings either upward or downward.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement agencies serve as the point of contact between the public and society's standards expressed in law. They give practical expression to enacted laws. Their effectiveness in carrying out their mandate depends on a number of factors. The resources provided to them

for carrying out their duties is a major determinant, but their aggressiveness or selectivity in enforcement efforts and the skills which they develop are also highly important. Significant differences in the effectiveness with which similar resources are used by different departments are well known.

Community attitudes toward the police are highly significant, and can affect the effectiveness of police efforts greatly. Bouma's study of attitudes toward the police in Michigan illustrates how wide a gap can exist between public and police attitudes and beliefs. Since attitudes toward the police can change very suddenly, it is probably useful to understand that attitudes are continually being generated by police performance. Police performance within the structure of traffic laws is a crucial area of concern since this is the most frequent arena of contact between the average non-criminal citizen and the police.

Modern technology is not uniformly available or consistently utilized by police agencies at present. In years to come, this will probably be less true, resulting in higher arrest rates and greater deterrence to criminal activity. More uniform utilization of modern technology should result in higher clearance and conviction rates and, possibly, a reduction in the number of offenses.

A relatively minor change in the clearance rate has a magnified effect on the agencies and institutions who are responsible for subsequent handling of criminals. A 5% improvement in the clearance rate (from 35 - 40%) would result in a 14% greater load on courts and corrections. Therefore, improvements in police effectiveness can result in much greater demands on the other agencies and institutions within the system.

Police effectiveness is also related to conviction rates, and often to plea bargaining. An improved quality of investigative work could reduce the percentage of contested cases and improve the conviction rate for contested cases. This would have the further effect of making more persons amenable to court imposed corrective and rehabilitative programs which might reduce recidivism.

Law enforcement agencies are also responsible for the operation of jails, though they typically have only a minor influence on admissions and releases. This study originates with the judgement that the existing county jail is totally unacceptable, a view with wide support, and several modes of expression. A study was initiated two years ago based on an unfavorable report from state jail inspectors. In addition, there are lawsuits pending against the jail, citing conditions that are easily confirmed by a visit to the jail (prohibited by the previous Sheriff).

#### JUDICIAL

The term judicial will be used in a very broad sense in this paper. Pre-trial arrangements, prosecution, defense, trials and sentencing will all be discussed under this heading.

Pre-trial arrangements for the accused are of three basic kinds: outright release, release on bond, and confinement in jail. Decisions about which of these kinds of pre-trial arrangements will be allowed obviously affect the number of admissions to jail, the length of stay

and, therefore, the average population in the jail. The majority of those arrested are either released on their own recognizance (ROR) or meet the bond that is set for them. However, a significant number are unable to meet the bond specified or are denied bond. These are the persons who constitute the majority of the days of care provided by the jail.

The criteria for ROR and for fixing the amount of bond are the major determinants at this point. Various scales of stability factors are used or proposed for ROR decisions. One developed by the local Bar Association is currently under study by the judges and the office of the prosecutor here. The principle behind such scales is to allow the release of those whose stability in the community seems to make them a good risk for appearance in court - as long as they also seem to present no obvious threat to public safety. Even though it might have been confessed, guilt has not been proven at this point, and for that reason the accused should not have to suffer the major dislocations in his pattern of life that jail inevitably involves, until guilt has been established.

Those who do appear to present a threat to public safety have traditionally been dealt with through the mechanisms of bonding and denial of bond. These practices directly affect who stays in jail, and most studies show that the poor are disproportionately more likely to remain in jail than are others. They are usually the ones who are least likely to be able to deal with the dislocations of family life and income that jail produces, increasing the likelihood of additional or continued public support or interest. Therefore, changes in the method of setting or denying bond will not only have an effect on the jail population, but on other areas of public interest as well.

The prosecution and defense of cases can also affect the jail situation. An effort is made to proceed to trial in a shorter period of time on the cases of those who remain in jail. An even shorter period of time seems both possible and desirable. If achieved, it would result in a reduction of the average daily population of those in pre-trial detention.

Plea bargaining can have an effect on the duration of pre-trial detention, since it may result in a change from a non-bailable offense to a bailable one, and it may result in the reduction of bond to a level that can be met by the accused.

It is generally desirable to schedule a trial at the earliest possible date consistent with adequate time for preparation of prosecution and defense. Trial dates should not be primarily determined by lack of manpower in the prosecutor's or defender's office, or inefficient scheduling practices of the court. To the extent that either of these factors affect trial scheduling in regard to those who remain in jail, changes should be made. Any shorter average time before trial that results from such changes will have the effect of reducing the average daily population of those in pre-trial detention.

Pre-sentence investigations by the probation department are uniformly conducted on those who have plead or been found guilty. These investigations are relatively thorough, though they do not generally specify or propose an active plan of correction or rehabilitation for those who are likely to remain in the community on probation.

Sentencing is a discretionary area of judgement for each individual judge, and should remain so. However, sentencing should be related to realistic demands and periods of time as well as appropriate corrective or rehabilitative programs. Except in capital cases allowing no possibility of parole, the sentenced person will be expected to resume responsible and productive life in the community. Therefore, sentencing should strongly suggest or specify an active effort to deal with the person's known problems through all available means in the community.

### CORRECTIONS

Penalties consistent with the violation for which guilt has been established and the individual's record of offenses are imposed by the court and ordinarily carried out by some other authority. The basic sentencing options are: fines, probation, jail, prison (and parole), and other individualized sentencing orders. Combinations of these are common, with the exception of prison and parole.

The use of the jail as a sentencing option will obviously affect the jail population very directly. Programs of considerable corrective and rehabilitative value can be operated within the structure of the jail and used as a major resource for sentencing. There are already programs of this type in operation at the Washtenaw County jail which should be strengthened and augmented in order that they can be used for a larger group of sentenced persons. It is reasonable to expect that recidivism would be reduced by such programs, and that there would be a diminished need for other public services as a result of such programs. The decision to operate a range of jail centered programs would obviously affect the size of the jail very significantly, and its interior layout. Though they would share some facilities, those sentenced to jail should be segregated from those awaiting trial, another point with implications for the design of the facility.

The "weekend jail" program of some years standing here is an admirable program designed to attain a punitive impression without also causing a total disruption of family life, income, etc. It also avoids the generally negative effects of commitment to prison on both the individual and his family.

Washtenaw County presently has the beginnings of a community corrections program which, if more fully developed, might provide more effective corrective and rehabilitative programs for those who remain in the community. An effective community corrections program might also reduce the need for commitment to prison and the extensive dislocations which that involves.

Probation is a traditional resource in corrections. It should be designed to provide aggressive intervention in the life-style of those placed within its jurisdiction. In order to do this, caseloads of 35 work units per month should be established (one work unit for a supervision case, 3.5 units for a pre-sentence investigation) and maintained. The period of probation should be somewhat shorter than is now commonly ordered. Probation officers should be trained to perform a variety of functions. A dozen or more standard techniques should be available for use in any particular case. An effective probation program that actively helps probationers to re-orient themselves to society would reduce recidivism significantly - thus affecting the size of the jail.

Jail and probation programs comprise the core of a community corrections program, but not its full extent. There are other kinds of services that could be used concurrently. Some of these are currently used, as indicated, in the county. More extensive use should be made of these additional services, and they should be placed on a more dependable basis.

Finally, the community sends those it does not feel it can handle, and those subject to a mandatory sentence, to the state correctional system. The community has a vested interest in how well the correctional system does its job because 95% or more of those committed will return to the community and because their families remain in the community. The community has an even more obvious vested interest in the parole system. The effectiveness of these state-operated systems has a direct connection to recidivism and subsequent need for the jail and other community criminal justice resources. Needless to say, this vested interest is rarely given the attention it deserves.

#### SUMMARY

The foregoing brief review of factors that affect the size and design of a jail will be supplemented by a series of factual reports on how the system has operated in Washtenaw County in recent years. These reports will provide a definite basis for determining the extent to which the experience of the past is a useful guide for the future, when compared with recognized standards and recommended practices.

This presentation should clearly indicate that the jail facility and program as a function of the entire system for public handling of persons who have violated the law. Rational planning must, therefore, take into account and evaluate a multiplicity of factors.



APPENDIX I

PROBATION

CONTENTS

Analysis of Adult Probation.....1  
(County--Wide)

Analysis of 15th District Court  
Department (Municipal - Ann Arbor).....5

PROBATION(1) ANALYSIS OF ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT (County-Wide)I. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Under the State Department of Corrections from the standpoint of policies, information and professional practices. Specific work assignments originate from the Circuit Court, 14th District Court, and prisonable misdemeanor judgements of the 15th District Court.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- A. Pre-sentence investigations as ordered, pre-sentence conferences
- B. Supervision of cases placed on probation by court disposition
- C. Recovery of costs, fines, and penalties from convicted persons

III. FUNCTIONS

- A. Offenders served
  - 1. All criminal cases in Circuit Court
  - 2. Some criminal cases in 14th District Court
  - 3. Prisonable misdemeanors in 15th District Court
- B. Investigations
  - 1. Pre-sentence investigation is made on all cases identified above, except minor misdemeanors (optional)
  - 2. Periodic summaries (progress reports) are made on cases every six months.
  - 3. This occupies the bulk of available staff time, reportedly averaging approximately 10 hours per investigation
  - 4. This activity viewed as primary responsibility of Department
- C. Supervision
  - 1. Bulk of supervision consists of probationers reporting in at office in court house, fill out form (or mailing in form), pay scheduled costs.
  - 2. Probation officers keep regular office hours generally, are available for appointments if requested or other visits.
  - 3. Monitoring report-in forms for cases assigned. May let a several month period elapse before contacting
  - 4. Very little time spent in field for this purpose
  - 5. Use referrals to other agencies frequently - provide job counseling through probation staff
  - 6. Ordinary amount of courtesy supervisions (for other jurisdictions)
  - 7. Summary: bulk of activity is probationer initiated, probation officers basically monitor reports, make selves available, undertake little aggressive intervention type activity.

IV. MANPOWER

- A. Numbers by classification
  - 1 Chief (Deputy chief and Senior agent included in 17 agents)
  - 17 Probation agents (five financed by but all appointed by state)
  - 1 Employment Counselor (part time)
  - 7 Secretarial and bookkeeping

- B. Education  
All except one have B.A. Degrees. Eleven have or are working on graduate degrees.
- C. Prior Experience  
At least seven had prior criminal justice experience.
- D. Salaries  
Start = \$ 9,875  
1 yr. = 10,887  
2 yr. = 12,400  
10 yr. = 16,845 maximum  
Plus periodic longevity percentages as passed by commissioners
- E. Training  
Better than average from the standpoint of formal and informal training. Regular staff meetings for training purposes should be pursued.

#### V. WORKLOADS

- A. Investigations, quality and quantity
- |  | Per Officer | Yearly | Mo. | Workload Units |
|--|-------------|--------|-----|----------------|
| 1. Number for department: 1971 = 1,109 ÷ 13 agents | = 85        | 7      |     | 24.5           |
| 1972 = 1,650 ÷ 16 agents                           | = 103       | 9      |     | 31.5           |
- \*Pre-sentencing conference must be attended, further time demands
2. Quality analysis (24 pre-sentence investigations reviewed)  
\*Investigative report on offense - in all files, obviously obtained from law enforcement, includes offender's version of offense - good quality generally
- \*Social investigation report - three files did not have this kind of material (could possibly have been in previous offense file since they are not always cross referenced). Material ranged from rudimentary identification type information to more discriminating perceptions of personal relationships and dynamics. Overall quality of this type information is fair. Quality seems to be directly related to skills of the probation agent rather than department policy - and, of course, the heavy workload.
- \*Outside diagnosis - Two files contained psychiatric evaluations, and this information was well integrated into the social history report. Another was enrolled in psychiatric treatment, but no records on this were in the file.
- \*Other basic material - FBI rap sheet in nearly all files, some mid-period summaries on file, two summaries for revocation purposes were found (not granted).

#### B. Supervision

	Begin year	During Year		End of Year	Agents
		New	Disch		
1. Departmental caseload: 1971 =	1,309	1,142	849	1,602 ÷ 13 =	123
1972 =	1,602	1,187	1,092	1,697 ÷ 16 =	106

Overall: PSI + Supervision work units for 1972 = 137 work units per month average or four times recognized standards.

2. Assignment patterns
  - a. Felony caseloads - generally held to 80-85
  - b. Misdemeanor caseloads - have been as high as 225!
  - c. Female caseload - by female worker, both felonies/reduced "felonies"
3. Average length of supervision - reported: slightly over three years  
cases studied: 2-5 years, average = 3
4. An examination of the quality of supervision
  - a. The allocation of staff time to supervision cannot exceed 50% for the department as a whole, and is more likely even lower.
  - b. Therefore, the average supervision can only consist of monitoring probationer initiated "report in" visits or communications except in isolated instances.
  - c. Furthermore, a weekly average of more than two new (10 hour average) social histories are assigned - and these are given top priority by department administration - thereby undercutting efforts to develop a supervision schedule in advance. This also has to reduce probation agent efficiency.
  - d. There are apparently a relatively large number of probationers who do not meet their probation rules, requiring the probation agents to write letters of warning, etc. The large size caseload makes this type of effort disproportionately important in comparison to caseloads that approximate standards.
  - e. Efforts are made to enroll probationers in various community programs appropriate to their needs. However, with so little time actually available, there is little that can be done if such plans don't work out.
  - f. It is not surprising then, that in more than half of the records read, probationers were at least in technical violation of probation (at the time they were read), with some not being covered by either a "threatening" letter from the probation department or issuance of a pick up order.
  - g. One of the records read had several subsequent arrests (all minor) without any indication found of prosecution or revocation proceedings.

#### VI. PRACTICES AND METHODS

- A. Supervision and Investigation Workload: Four times recommended standards, as outlined under Section V (believed to be beyond the point of diminishing returns)
- B. No group work by probation agents
- C. Some volunteers used, but not directly
- D. Release on own (personal) recognizance investigations not made

- E. Detoxification programs exist (Antabuse and Methadone) and are used - with good results in two cases read.
- F. No family involvement programs reported (really no time for such)
- G. Weekend Jail Program - a relatively old program (15 or more years) in which work for public benefit is performed (several sites) in lieu of time in jail. Good reputation, except for some younger offenders.
- H. Processing intervals
  - 1. From trial to sentencing the time is 38 days, on the average, based on a sampling of 63 cases. Earlier pre-sentences being rendered would help but with the overburdened staff, more staff is the major answer.
  - 2. Docket delays are acknowledged and under study by judges.
- I. Dispositions
  - 1. Probation used in 68% of all dispositions over past three years.
  - 2. A great deal of subsequent, substitute, and reduced charges were found in CCRP raw survey data.
- J. Case recording: "Road book" contains short entries, later consolidated in progress summaries.

## VII. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

- A. Facilities
  - 1. Courthouse space minimally adequate - poor arrangement
  - 2. Some other locations around county are used by some agents
- B. Equipment
  - 1. Agents must use own cars always
  - 2. Office equipment generally good

## SUMMARY

THIS IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, REFERRED TO AS THE "FOUNDATION," IS SO SERIOUSLY UNDER-FINANCED/STAFFED THAT EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS SHOULD BE ACQUIRED TO AT LEAST DOUBLE THE CURRENT STAFF IMMEDIATELY, AND TO ESTABLISH RECOMMENDED STAFFING RATIOS IN ONE YEAR. IN ADDITION, EFFORTS SHOULD BE EXERTED TO:

- 1. DEVELOP MORE NEW PROGRAMS FOR SPECIALIZED NEEDS, INCLUDING HEAVY USE OF VOLUNTEERS.
- 2. UNDERTAKE STAFF TRAINING IN GROUP WORK AND BEGIN REALITY-BASED GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAMS.
- 3. DEVELOP CRITERIA FOR EARLY TERMINATIONS (INCENTIVE PLANS).
- 4. REDUCE THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF PROBATION PERIODS TO TWO YEARS.

(2) ANALYSIS OF 15th DISTRICT COURT PROBATION DEPARTMENT (Municipal - Ann Arbor)I ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

- A. Administratively responsible to city of Ann Arbor
- B. Specific work assignments originate in the 15th District Court
- C. Part of the overall state probation and parole system (Dept. Corrs.)

II GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- A. Pre-sentence investigations as ordered (on misdemeanants)
- B. Supervision of misdemeanor probationers as specified in dispositions
- C. Administrative supervision of cases as specified in dispositions

III FUNCTIONS

- A. Offenders served
  - 1. 15th District Court Cases, less prisonable misdemeanors that are referred to the County Adult Probation Department
- B. Investigations
  - 1. Pre-sentence investigation is made on 800-900 cases per year (misdemeanors, repetitious cases, offenses involving alcohol)
  - 2. Emphasis of department is on investigations and development of appropriate referrals and program placements (however, not as great an emphasis as Adult Probation Department)
- C. Supervision
  - 1. Active supervision cases number about 500 at any given time with an average probation period of slightly over 1 year
  - 2. Another 200 cases are handled administratively only - usually related to payment of fine - and only become an active supervision case rarely (defaults)
  - 3. Standard practice for active supervision cases is to develop a referral on the basis of unusually well investigated/diagnosed PSI (for misdemeanors) and to make use of a variety of programs.

IV MANPOWER

NO.	JOB CLASSIFICATION	FTE	EDUCATION	YRS. REL. EXP.	SALARY
1	DIRECTOR	1.0	B.A. in P.A.+ hrs	6	15,300
4	PROBATION OFFICERS	3.5	3-B.A., 1-A.A.	1 (avg.)	10,000
1	DIR. VOLUNTEER SER.	1.0	B.A. in psy.	2	10,500
1	PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTANT	0.8	M.D. + spec.	1.25	\$25 hr.
1	EMPLOYMENT COUNSELOR	0.5	unk-21 yrs old	40	1,500
1	INTAKE COUNS. ALCOHOL	1.0	B.A. in soc. sc.	1.5	10,500
1	SECRETARY	1.0	High school	4	8,500

-----  
8.8

(Some other support services furnished by court staff)

Training centered around new programs has been good. Regular staff meetings for training purposes should be pursued.

## V WORKLOADS

- |  |  | per<br>officer | workload      |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|
|  |  | yearly         | monthly units |
| A. Investigations, quality and quantity (24 files studied)   |  |                |               |
| 1. Number for dep't = 850 yearly ÷ 4.5 =   |  | 189            | 16 14         |
| 2. Time investment average: 1 hr. All of this work occurs in office. Estimate 45 minutes for interview and 15 minutes for write-up   |  |                |               |
| 3. However, the psychiatric consultant and the director also help to handle some of this workload.   |  |                |               |
| 4. The information filled out during this interview is very simple and deals almost exclusively with external matters (not interpretive or concerned with relationships).  |  |                |               |
| 5. Most information is self-disclosed, but a <u>parent's questionnaire</u> is mailed out to some, and was returned with useful information in several cases studied. Other statements solicited and received (appear useful) |  |                |               |
| 6. Include official and offender's version of incident in question   |  |                |               |
| 7. Rather well done considering time investment  |  |                |               |

### B. Supervision

- Active supervision cases for dep't at any given point in time estimated at  $500 \div 4.5 = 111$  average

COMPOSITE WORKLOAD (PSI & SUPR) =  $14 + 111 = 125$   
OR 3.6 TIMES RECOMMENDED STANDARDS

- Probation periods average slightly over 1 year overall (according to previous study). Of 24 case files studied, probation period was about 10 months - but these may not actually be representative of the overall load.
- As expected with such a high caseload number, monitoring the frequency of "report-in" visits is the most that can be expected on the average.

## VI PRACTICES AND METHODS

### A. Supervision process - detailed description

- The obvious activity is simple monitoring of the report-in visits. Several of the case records reveal that this was all that was attempted - and it wasn't enough to meet the needs of the probationer.
- Office visits by probationers - About half of the case records showed regular visits to the office, but there was so little content to the reports generally, no inferences were possible
- Home visits are scheduled - usually on a problem centered basis. Only an isolated example was found in records of cases studied.
- Transactional analysis groups are used with alcoholics, most of whom are concurrently on an antabuse program
- Psychiatric evaluations were used with greater frequency than would be anticipated in a largely misdemeanor program. Not clear how useful this is to practical operation of department.

6. Employment counseling and placements. Reputed to be an effective part of overall program. Used a retired employment counselor with 40 years experience with USDL.

B. Variety of sentencing options

1. Deferred sentencing (pre-trial intervention) program for first offenders, which, if successfully completed, ends in dismissal of charges. 28 placement agencies on approved list, others are possible. Agency provides supervision - so that it is not added to probation load. Reputedly works well.
2. Week-end jail program - instead of uninterrupted incarceration, can perform a publically beneficial work to earn a day of jail credit. Part of same program described under Adult Department. Program of 15 years or more standing.
3. Supervision of special work programs located in community agencies.
4. Antabuse Program, under aegis of Alcohol Safety Action Program for which the Washtenaw Council on Alcoholism is a sub-contractor. This program expires (Fed. funding) this summer or fall.
5. Alcoholics Anonymous - Credit given for one day of jail term for attending one meeting
6. Octagon House - Methadone and drug abuse program specified in some dispositions, supervised by them.
7. Human Behavior and Emotion Therapy sessions - run by ASAP (WCCA) - will also terminate this summer
8. Volunteer Sponsor Program - run by Director of Volunteer Services for Court
9. Driver Improvement School

(above includes groups, volunteers, detoxification - does not include ROR)

- C. Processing time - average of 57 days overall for misdemeanants from trial to sentencing. Exceedingly long. Delays in presentences being rendered due to overburdened staff, causing higher jail population.
- D. Dispositions - Probation was used in only 25% of the offenders sentenced.

VII FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

- A. Facilities - cramped, over-crowded, people milling around, i.e., poor.

SUMMARY

Some of the same basic problems as encountered at the Adult Probation Department - e.g., staff much too small for the amount of work being handled. While cases are less serious on the average and a much wider variety of specifically focused program approaches are being used, much greater effectiveness could result from better staffing.



APPENDIX J

REQUEST LETTERS AND FORMS

Community Corrections Resource Programs  
218 Tyler House  
East Quadrangle  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104  
Phone: (313) 763-4276

Dear Sirs,

The CCRP is in the process of formulating an inventory of Washtenaw County's system of criminal rehabilitation and community related correctional agencies and services. The purpose of this data will be to provide the county with information regarding the kinds of services presently being performed, to what extent they are being performed, and their specific relationship with the community-corrections interface. The information will also provide a general indication of programs, structure, staff and capacity of each facility. From this, we intend to determine in which direction the county, as a whole, should move to provide optimally adequate facilities and programs in the development of a comprehensive correctional system.

This function is required by the National Clearinghouse for Correctional Planning and Architecture (NCCPA) Guidelines and our firm has been contracted by the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners to complete those functions included in the pre-planning phase of the design for a new Washtenaw County Correctional System.

Enclosed in this packet is a survey questionnaire on a general inventory of the drug or crisis-related program you are currently operating in your facility. Your name and your agency name was taken from the files of the office of the Public Defender of Washtenaw County, Mr. George Alexander. He indicated to us that on occasion clients in his charge have been remanded to the program(s) which you are presently operating. In order for us to gain a comprehensive overview of the present system of corrections in Washtenaw County it will be necessary to determine the general methods of treatment and capacities of your current program.

Your cooperation in this survey in no way commits you or your organization to any future involvement.

However, we respectfully request your cooperation in completing this survey and returning it to our office at your earliest convenience. Unfortunately, we will not be able to contact and interview you personally because of various time and travel limitations. Therefore all information concerning your program, and your careful completion of

the questionnaire will be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions feel free to contact our office at  
(313) 763-4276 in Ann Arbor.

Thank you for your time and attention in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Breitmeyer

Community Corrections Resource Programs

INVENTORY OF COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND SERVICES  
(questions marked \* will be further explored in an interview)

1. Name of Agency: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Agency Address: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Director: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Services of Agency: Please indicate in detail the type of services which your agency renders (e.g. hospitalization, legal services, aid to the jobless, alcoholics, etc.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Entrance controls: Does your agency receive clients on the basis of:

	Yes	No
Age.....	1	2
Sex.....	1	2
Legal Status.....	1	2
No controls, open entrance.....	1	2
Other (Please Specify) _____		

If "Yes" to any of the above, what are the requirements?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Residence Provision: Does your agency house clients on a residential basis? If "No", skip to question 9.

Yes.....1  
No.....2

- 8.A. Total Resident Capacity. This agency was designed to house:

Less than 10 residents.....	1
10-25 residents.....	2
26-50 residents.....	3
51-100 residents.....	4
101-200 residents.....	5
More than 200 residents.....	6

Average daily resident population \_\_\_\_\_

8.B. Indicate the number of sleeping spaces in your agency having single or multiple occupancy (based on the number of beds per room).

<u>Capacity of Room</u>	<u>Number of Rooms</u>
Single occupancy (one bed)	_____
Two beds	_____
Three beds	_____
Four beds	_____
More than four beds	_____
Dormitory (specify) _____	_____

Services offered by your agency

\*9. Does your agency offer educational services?  
 Yes.....1  
 No.....2

\*10. Does your agency offer recreational services?  
 Yes.....1  
 No.....2

\*11. Does your agency offer vocational-educational services?  
 Yes.....1  
 No.....2

\*12. Other services

Does your agency offer:

	Yes	No
Psychiatric treatment.....	1	2
Medical treatment.....	1	2
Social work.....	1	2
Group counseling.....	1	2
Individual counseling.....	1	2
Volunteer privileges.....	1	2
Religious Programs:		
1. Denominational services provided.....	1	2
2. Religious counseling, guidance, discussion.....	1	2

Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

\*13. At present, does your agency receive clients on referral from other community and service agencies?  
 Yes.....1  
 No.....2

\*14. Do you offer services to clients on referral from the

	Yes	No
Police.....	1	2
Courts.....	1	2
Correctional facilities.....	1	2

15. Staff. Indicate the number of paid full-time staff members, paid part-time staff and nonpaid volunteers in each of the functional categories listed below. (If the category provided does not describe a staff member exactly, pick the category giving the closest description.)

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PAID FULL TIME</u>	<u>PAID PART TIME</u>	<u>NONPAID VOLUNTEERS</u>
Administrative personnel, (all dents.) head and supervising personnel	_____	_____	_____
Food processing and preparation	_____	_____	_____
Diagnostic and treatment staff	_____	_____	_____
a) Psychologist	_____	_____	_____
Sociologist	_____	_____	_____
Social Worker	_____	_____	_____
Counselor	_____	_____	_____
Clergy	_____	_____	_____
b) Physician	_____	_____	_____
Dentist	_____	_____	_____
Psychiatrist	_____	_____	_____
Registered nurse	_____	_____	_____
Licensed practical nurse	_____	_____	_____
Educational & vocational personnel	_____	_____	_____
Recreational Staff	_____	_____	_____
General clerical	_____	_____	_____
Legal and financial assistance	_____	_____	_____
Maintenance	_____	_____	_____
Other (Specify)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

16. Finances. Indicate the total operating expenses of this non-detentional agency for the latest fiscal year for which data are available.

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1. Wages and salaries	\$ _____
2. Food	\$ _____
3. Clothing	\$ _____
4. Services	\$ _____
5. Supplies	\$ _____
6. Programs	\$ _____
7. Other	\$ _____
8. _____	\$ _____
9. _____	\$ _____
Total appropriation:	\$ _____
Per capita expenditure per year	\$ _____

The above expenditures are for the fiscal year ended in \_\_\_\_\_.

17. Please indicate your agency's source(s) of funding:

	Yes	No
Church affiliation.....	1	2
Private foundation.....	1	2
Federal funds.....	1	2
State fund.....	1	2
County fund.....	1	2
Municipal funds.....	1	2
Other (specify) _____		

- \*18. What is the direction of your program?

	Yes	No
Expand.....	1	2
Stay the same.....	1	2

- \*19. If your plans are to expand, in what areas?

	Yes	No
Physical.....	1	2
Programming.....	1	2
Staff.....	1	2
Clients.....	1	2
Other (Specify).....	1	2

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND ALTERNATIVES

9. Specify as to what type of educational services?

10. Specify as to what type of recreational services?

11. Specify as to what type of vocational-educational services?

12. Specify as to what type of Other and counseling services?

12.a. Approximate time spent on group counseling or counseling each individual?

13. If your agency relies upon referrals, breakdown specifically and who the contact is?



18. How do you view your program in its present capacity, is it functioning adequately to meet the needs of your present clients and prospective client population?

19. If your facilities were to expand, would you accept clients on a referral basis? If so, would you have any restriction as to source of referral?

20. Elaborate on how the program could expand.

Community Corrections Resource Programs  
218 Tyler House  
East Quadrangle  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104  
Phone: (313) 763-4276

Dear Sirs,

The CCRP is in the process of formulating an inventory of Washtenaw County's system of criminal rehabilitation and community related correctional agencies and services. The purpose of this data will be to provide the county with information regarding the kinds of services presently being performed, to what extent they are being performed, and their specific relationship with the community-corrections interface. The information will also provide a general indication of programs, structure, staff and capacity of each facility. From this, we intend to determine in which direction the county, as a whole, should move to provide optimally adequate facilities and programs in the development of a comprehensive correctional system.

This function is required by the National Clearinghouse for Correctional Planning and Architecture (NCCPA) Guidelines and our firm has been contracted by the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners to complete those functions included in the pre-planning phase of the design for a new Washtenaw County Correctional System.

Enclosed you will find a survey questionnaire on a general inventory of your daycare center. Your name and your agency name was taken from various social service directories in the county and from the University of Michigan Day Care Action Center listing. Our corporation feels that not enough emphasis has been placed on the children of an inmate or arrestee and what happens to them upon their parent's arrest and incarceration. For this reason, we feel a necessity in gaining an accurate picture of daycare facilities and programs that are available in Washtenaw County. Approximately 60 daycare facilities in the county are being contacted and asked to respond to the questionnaire.

Your cooperation in this survey in no way commits you or your organization to any future involvement.

However, we respectfully request your cooperation in completing this survey and returning it to our office at your earliest convenience.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to contact and interview you personally because of various time and travel limitations. Therefore all information concerning your program, and your careful completion of the questionnaire will be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions feel free to contact our office at (313) 763-4276 in Ann Arbor.

Thank you for your time and attention in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Breitmeyer

Community Corrections Resource Programs

1. Name of the facility:

Address:

Phone:

Director:

2. Type of daycare facility (e.g. pre-school, emotionally or mentally disturbed, play area only, physically handicapped, registered baby-sitting service, etc.):

3. What hours is the facility available? (check one)

☐ Full-day service ☐ Morning only ☐ Afternoon only

4. Where is the facility located?

☐ Private home ☐ Church or other public building ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

5. Is your facility affiliated with or an extension of any other organizations?

6. How is your facility funded? (check ):

☐ Tuition ☐ Federally subsidized ☐ State subsidy  
☐ County subsidy ☐ Municipal subsidy

7. What is the fee for your daycare facility? (check one):

☐ Flat rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Sliding scale based on ability to pay  
☐ Sliding scale based on number of children enrolled from family  
☐ No fee  
☐ Cooperative: Parents are asked to work \_\_\_\_\_ hours per week  
☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Does your facility have any entrance requirements? (check where applies):

☐ Financial need or economic standing  
☐ Severely emotionally disturbed  
☐ Severely physically handicapped  
☐ Age requirements (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8. How many children are presently enrolled in your center? \_\_\_\_\_

9. What is your average daily attendance? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Approximate the amount of time spent on:

Educational programs \_\_\_\_\_

Free play \_\_\_\_\_

Individual instruction  
or counseling \_\_\_\_\_

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

11. Do present plans include expansion of your center? Yes No

If you plan to expand, in what areas?: Physical Yes No

Programming Yes No

Staff Yes No

Clients Yes No

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

12. What factors would prohibit expansion? Space Yes No

Staff Yes No

Funds Yes No

No desire to expand Yes No

13. At present do you accept referrals from:

Social service agencies Yes No

School social workers Yes No

Parents Yes No

Clergy Yes No

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

14. If facilities were to expand would you be willing to accept referrals from (assuming financial obligations were met by the referral agent or an extension of it):

Social service agencies Yes No

Parents Yes No

School social workers Yes No

Courts Yes No

15. Do you refer problematic children, through their parents, to other social service agencies in the county? Yes No

If so, please specify who the referrals are to and who the individual contact is:

16. What is the ratio of staff to children in your facility? \_\_\_\_\_

17. Are there any special staff requirements such as training or educational level?

18. Do you offer evaluative-counseling services for the parents of children? Yes No

If so, how often? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Does your program offer: (check)

If so, are the meals included in tuition costs?                      Yes      No

- If so, in what way?

If you have any more information about your daycare facility that you would like to add, please feel free to add comments or information in the space below.

# CRIMINAL CASE INVENTORY SHEET

## CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS:

\_\_\_\_ Judge  
 Offense \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Attorney

### ARRAIGNMENT:

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ Date  
 \_\_\_\_ Result  
 \_\_\_\_ Bond (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_ Attorney  
 Offense \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### PRE-TRIAL:

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ Date  
 \_\_\_\_ Result  
 \_\_\_\_ Bond (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_ Attorney  
 Offense \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### TRIAL:

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ Date  
 \_\_\_\_ Result  
 \_\_\_\_ Bond  
 \_\_\_\_ Attorney  
 Offense \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ Date  
 Sentence \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_ appeal

## KEY-----

JUDGES.....1 Ager  
 2 Cambell  
 3 Conlin  
 4 Breaky  
 5 Deake

ATTORNEY.....0 none  
 1 private  
 2 court appointed

RESULTS.....1 dismissed  
 2 acquitted  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ plead-not  
 4 mute guilty  
 5 jury trial  
 6 non-jury trial  
 \*7 plead guilty  
 \*8 convicted  
 \*9 nolo contendere  
 \*10 nolle prosequi

BOND.....0 no info.  
 1 cash  
 2 surety  
 3 property  
 4 pers. recog.  
 5 (cont.)

APPEAL.....0 none  
 1 denied  
 2 sentence changed  
 3 acquitted  
 4 retried/no change  
 5 in process

### circle if apply:

1 change of lawyer  
 2 remanded to district court  
 3 Walker hearing  
 4 Habeus Corpus  
 5 change of plea  
 6 statement of defendent  
 7 adjournment  
 8 competency hearing  
 9 bond adjustment  
 10 motion for discovery  
 11 bench warrant  
 12 motion to quash  
 13 deferred sentence  
 14 hearings

# KEY--DATA COLLECTION IN JAIL

1. Color of Card
  - 0 BLUE
  - 1 YELLOW (also small white)
  - 2 GREEN
  - 3 SALMON
  - 4 BIG WHITE
  - 5 OTHER (write it out)
2. Date of Arrest
3. Charge (write it out)
4. Location of Crime (write it out)
5. Home Address (write it out using ONLY 100BLOCK)
6. Race
  - 0 Afro American
  - 1 Caucasian
  - 2 Other
7. Sex
  - 0 Male
  - 1 Female
8. Age
9. Marital Status
  - 0 Single
  - 1 Married
  - 2 Divorced
  - 3 Widow or Widower
10. # of Children
11. Location in Jail
12. Under Doctor's Care??
  - 0 NO
  - 1 Yes (If D (drugs) or A (alcohol) please specify)
13. Received Medical Care in Jail??
  - 0 No
  - 1 Yes (if there is a medical sheet in file)
14. First Court Date (Arrestment)
15. Second Court Date (Exam)
16. Bond
  - 0 Yes
  - 1 No
17. Immediate Bond
  - 0
  - 1 Arraignment
18. Total Time Spent in Jail
19. Previous Incarcerations (the number, if any)
20. Date
21. Offense (USE AS MANY SPACES AS YOU NEED)
22. Date
23. Arrest (Use as many lines for this as you need)



CRIMINAL CASE INVENTORY SHEET - DISTRICT COURT RECORDS - 15TH DISTRICT

Case Number \_\_\_\_\_

Charge: 1 statute  
2 ordinance

(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

KEY

ARRAIGNMENT

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Date

Judge: 1 Elden  
2 Thomassen  
3 substitute (other)

Attorney: 0 none  
1 private  
2 court appointed

Result (see key)

Bond (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Was the defendant remanded?:

1 yes  
-blank- no

RESULTS:

1 exam. waived  
2 exam demanded  
3 mute  
4 plea not guilty  
5 plea guilty

BOND:

0 no bond  
1 cash/surety  
3 property  
4 pers. recog.

TRIAL

Trial: -blank- trial  
1 pre-trial

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Date

Bond (if changed)

(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Verdict (see key)

VERDICTS:

1 bound over  
2 guilty  
3 not guilty  
4 dismissed  
5 waived  
6 nolle contendere  
7 nolo prosequi  
8 did not show,  
forfeit bond,  
and/or bench  
warrant

SENTENCE

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Date

Sentence \_\_\_\_\_

Program \_\_\_\_\_

PROBATION

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Date on probation

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Date probation  
expires

From: Community Corrections Resource Programs  
218 Tyler House  
East Quadrangle  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

To:

Enclosed in this packet is a portion of a survey on a general inventory of your correctional facility. The CCRP is a non-profit, humane purposes corporation which has worked in the past as a consultant to the Governor's Action Committee on Corrections and is presently being supervised by the Michigan Department of Corrections.

The CCRP is in the process of formulating an inventory of Washtenaw County's system of criminal rehabilitation and community related correctional agencies and services. The purpose of this data will be to provide the county with information regarding the kinds of services presently being performed, to what extent they are being performed, their specific relationship with the community-corrections interface. The information will also provide a general indication of programs, structure, staff and capacity of each facility. From this, we intend to determine in which direction the county, as a whole, should move to provide optimally adequate facilities and programs in the development of a comprehensive correctional system.

This function is required by the National Clearinghouse for Correctional Planning and Architecture (NCCPA) Guidelines and our firm has been contracted by the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners to complete those functions included in the pre-planning phase of the design for a new Washtenaw County Correctional System.

We ask your assistance in completing this questionnaire. A member of our staff will contact you by phone to answer any questions you may have and to arrange a time when we may pick up the questionnaire and ask you a few short questions related to it.

## INVENTORY OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

1. Name of Correctional Facility \_\_\_\_\_

2. Finances. Indicate the total operating expenses of your facility for the latest fiscal year for which data are available.

EXPENDITURE	ANNUAL AMOUNT
a. Wages and salaries	\$ _____
b. Food	\$ _____
c. Clothing	\$ _____
d. Services	\$ _____
e. Supplies	\$ _____
f. Programs	\$ _____
g. Other (Specify) _____	\$ _____
h. _____	\$ _____
i. Total Annual Expenditure:	\$ _____
j. The above data are for the fiscal year ended in:	

3. Total resident capacity. This facility was designed to house:

Month	Year
Less than 10 residents....01	201-300 residents.....06
10-25 residents.....02	301-500 residents.....07
26-50 residents.....03	501-1,000 residents....08
51-100 residents.....04	1,000-2,000 residents..09
101-200 residents.....05	2,000 and over.....10

4a. (For jails, prisons, and detention houses only)

Indicate the number of cells having single or multiple occupancy (based on the number of beds per cell).

CAPACITY OF CELL	NUMBER OF CELLS
(1) Single occupancy (one bed)	_____
(2) Two beds	_____
(3) Three beds	_____
(4) Four beds	_____
(5) More than four beds (dormitory)	_____
b. Separate holding tank for alcoholics?	Yes      No
for drug users?	Yes      No

5. (For special facilities, i.e. halfway house, group home, forestry camp, etc. only)

Indicate the number of rooms in your facility having single or multiple occupancy (based on the number of beds per room).

<u>CAPACITY OF ROOM</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ROOMS</u>
(1) Single occupancy (one bed)	_____
(2) Two beds	_____
(3) Three beds	_____
(4) Four beds	_____
(5) More than four beds (dormitory)	_____

6. Indicate the minimum education requirement for each of the following positions. (Circle the "NOT APPLICABLE" code if position does not exist in your facility.)

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NO</u> <u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>ELEMENTARY</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>SOME</u>	<u>COLLEGE</u>	<u>GRAD.</u>	<u>NOT</u> <u>APPLI-</u>
	<u>REQUIRED</u>	<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>DIPLOMA</u>	<u>COLLEGE</u>	<u>DEGREE</u>	<u>WORK</u>	<u>CABLE</u>
Administrative personnel (all depts.), head and supervisory personnel.....1	2	3	4	5	6	0	
Custody staff (sheriff, deputies, correction officers).....1	2	3	4	5	6	0	
Food processing and preparation.....1	2	3	4	5	6	0	
Maintenance.....1	2	3	4	5	6	0	
Social workers.....1	2	3	4	5	6	0	
Education and vocational staff.....1	2	3	4	5	6	0	
Recreational staff.....1	2	3	4	5	6	0	
General clerical.....1	2	3	4	5	6	0	

7. Staff. Indicate the number of paid full-time staff members, paid part-time staff, and non-paid volunteers in each of the functional categories listed below.

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PAID</u> <u>FULL</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>PAID</u> <u>PART</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>NON-PAID</u> <u>VOLUNTEERS</u>
Administrative personnel (all depts.)	_____	_____	_____
Custody staff (sheriff, deputies, correctional officers)	_____	_____	_____
Food processing and preparation	_____	_____	_____
Maintenance	_____	_____	_____

## 7. Staff (cont.)

<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PAID FULL TIME</u>	<u>PAID PART TIME</u>	<u>NONPAID VOLUNTEERS</u>
Diagnostic and treatment staff			
a. Psychologist	_____	_____	_____
Sociologist	_____	_____	_____
Social Worker	_____	_____	_____
Counselor	_____	_____	_____
Clergy	_____	_____	_____
b. Physician	_____	_____	_____
Dentist	_____	_____	_____
Psychiatrist	_____	_____	_____
Registered nurse	_____	_____	_____
Licensed practical nurse	_____	_____	_____
Educational and vocational personnel	_____	_____	_____
Recreational staff	_____	_____	_____
General clerical	_____	_____	_____
Parole board members	_____	_____	_____
Legal and financial assistance	_____	_____	_____
Other (Specify) _____	_____	_____	_____

8. Total number of persons processed. For each calendar year indicated, give:
- the total number of persons committed to your facility
  - the total number release
  - the lowest and highest daily head counts in the calendar year

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Total committed	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total released	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Lowest daily head count	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Highest daily head count	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

9. (For facilities with inmates sentenced to one-year minimum.) Please indicate the average daily head count in your facility in the years 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1972. Circle one number for each calendar year.

<u>HEAD</u> <u>COUNT</u> on the usual day in:	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
10 or less.....	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 20.....	1	1	1	1	1
21 to 50.....	2	2	2	2	2
51 to 100.....	3	3	3	3	3

9. (cont.)

HEAD

COUNT on the usual day in:	1965	1967	1969	1971	1972
101 to 200.....	4	4	4	4	4
201 to 300.....	5	5	5	5	5
301 to 500.....	6	6	6	6	6
501 to 1,000.....	7	7	7	7	7
Over 1,000.....	8	8	8	8	8

Indicate the exact head count in your facility as of today's date:

Head count      Month      Day      Year

10. (For facilities with inmates sentenced to one year, or less.) Please indicate the average daily head count in your facility in the calendar years 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1972. Circle one number code for each year.

HEAD

COUNT on the usual day in:	1965	1967	1969	1971	1972
10 or less.....	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 20.....	1	1	1	1	1
21 to 50.....	2	2	2	2	2
51 to 100.....	3	3	3	3	3
101 to 200.....	4	4	4	4	4
201 to 300.....	5	5	5	5	5
301 to 500.....	6	6	6	6	6
501 to 1,000.....	7	7	7	7	7
Over 1,000.....	8	8	8	8	8

11. Length of sentences. For the latest fiscal year that data are available, indicate the number of detainees in your facility who served (or were serving) sentences in each time category.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE	NUMBER OF DETAINEES
1 day or less	_____
2 to 5 days	_____
6 to 10 days	_____
11 to 20 days	_____
21 to 30 days	_____
1 to 3 months	_____
4 to 6 months	_____
More than 6 months, but less than 1 year	_____
1 to 2 years	_____
3 to 5 years	_____
6 to 10 years	_____
11 to 15 years	_____
16 to 20 years	_____
21 years and over	_____

The above data are for the fiscal year ended in \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ year

12a. Allocation of resident population to pre- and post-trial categories. For June 30 of the latest fiscal year that data are available, indicate the total number of persons that were detained in your facility in each category.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>
1. Pre-trial: Juveniles pending hearing	_____
Male adults pending trial	_____
Female adults pending trial	_____
Other _____	_____
2. Post-trial: Adjudicated male delinquents	_____
Adjudicated female delinquents	_____
Male adults pending sentencing	_____
Female adults pending sentencing	_____
Sentenced male adults	_____
Sentenced female adults	_____
Other _____	_____

The above data are for the fiscal year ended in: \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ year

- b. On the same date and in the same fiscal year, how many persons detained in your facility:
1. Were waiting transfer to another facility? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Were awaiting appeal? \_\_\_\_\_

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENT (INMATE) POPULATION

c. Occupational groups of persons committed to your facility during fiscal years ending in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1972.

<u>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</u>	<u>THE NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED IN:</u>				
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Professional-technical	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Clerical and sales	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Skilled workers, craftsmen and foremen	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Service and private household workers, unskilled workers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Unemployed	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
No occupations given	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Data not available	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total persons committed:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

14. Highest year of schooling completed for persons committed to your facility during fiscal year ending in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971 and 1972.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED IN:

<u>HIGHEST SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
6 years or less	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7 - 8 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9 - 12 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13 - 16 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Over 16 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Data not available	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total persons committed:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

15. Age of persons committed to your facility during fiscal years ending in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED IN:

<u>AGE OF PERSONS PROCESSED</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
16 years and under	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17 - 18 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
19 - 25 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
26 - 30 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
31 - 40 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Over 40 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Data not available	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Persons committed:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

16. Age when first arrested for persons committed to your facility during fiscal years ending 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED IN:

<u>AGE AT FIRST ARREST</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
16 years and under	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17 - 18 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
19-25 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
26 - 30 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
31 - 40 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Over 40 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Data not available	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total persons committed:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



17. Reported number of previous arrests for person committed to your facility during fiscal years ending in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED IN:

<u>PREVIOUS ARRESTS PER DETAINEE</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Never arrested before	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Once (before this time)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 to 3 times	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4 to 5 times	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6 times, or over	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Data not available	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total persons committed:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

18. Racial and ethnic group characteristics of persons committed to your facility during fiscal years ending in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED IN:

<u>RACE-ETHNIC GROUP</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
White (caucasian)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Black (negro)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Puerto Rican	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Indian	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Chinese	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Japanese	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hawaiian	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Data not available	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total persons committed:	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

19. Offense categories for which detention is generally required. For each calendar year, indicate the number of persons detained in your facility for each offense listed. (If detained for more than one offense, give the most serious offense.)

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Murder and non-neg- ligent manslaughter	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Armed Robbery	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Burglary	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Kidnaping	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Arson	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Aggravated assault	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Forcible rape	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

19. (cont.)

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Deviate sexual assault	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Selling or administering narcotics	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

20. Offense categories for which alternatives to detention may be applicable.  
For each calendar year, indicate the number of persons detained in your  
facility for each offense listed. (If detained for more than one offense,  
select the most serious offense.)

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Involuntary manslaughter	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Negligent homicide	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Assault and battery	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Larceny-theft (under \$150)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Larceny-theft (over \$150)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Forgery and counterfeiting	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Embezzlement	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Fraud	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Auto theft	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Vandalism	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Drug laws (except selling or administering)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Liquor law violation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Driving while intoxicated ---drunkenness	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and deviate assault)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Prostitution	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Gambling	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Weapons	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Vagrancy	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Disorderly conduct	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Offenses against family	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Perjury	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Violation of parole	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Violation of bail bond	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
All other offenses	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR INVENTORY OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

1. Name of correctional facility \_\_\_\_\_

2. Type of facility (circle one number code)

- Community/municipal temporary holding facility.....01
- Pretrial detention facility.....02
- Reception and diagnostic center.....03
- House of corrections.....04
- Work house.....05
- Jail.....06
- Detention home for delinquents.....07
- Training school for delinquents.....08
- Community based group home for adults.....09
- Community based group home for juveniles.....10
- Mixed juvenile/adult group home.....11
- Forestry (or other) camp.....12
- Prison.....13
- Half-way house for delinquents.....14
- Half-way house for adults.....15
- Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Type of caseload (Circle one):

Adult only

Juvenile only

Both

Maximum age of juvenile offender handled by your agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
years

4. Age of facility:

5 years, or less.....1

6 - 10 years.....2

11 - 20 years.....3

21 - 40 years.....4

41 - 60 years.....5

More than 60 years.....6

Enter the year in which the latest modernization or addition has taken place:

Year of modernization: 19\_\_\_\_

Facility has not been modernized \_\_\_\_\_

6. Security of facility:

	Yes	No
Minimum.....	1	2
Medium.....	1	2
Maximum.....	1	2

7. This facility is run under the auspices of:

	Yes	No
State.....	1	2
City and/or county..	1	2
Private.....	1	2
Other (Specify) _____		

8. (Everyone please answer) Which of the following activities and programs are available for prisoner rehabilitation?

(Circle one code for each activity):

ACTIVITY OR PROGRAM:	YES	NO
Vocational-technical training.....1	2	
Educational-academic.....1	2	
Maintenance work.....1	2	
Clinical (medical and psychiatric).....1	2	
Social work, counseling.....1	2	
Volunteer service.....1	2	
Job referral - placement.....1	2	
Other (Specify) _____		

VISITING PRIVILEGES:

9. Overall regulations governing visiting:

- Maximum number of visits allowed per week. How many times per week may a resident be visited? \_\_\_\_\_
- Maximum length of visit. How long (in hours/minutes) may a resident be visited on a typical weekday? \_\_\_\_\_
- On a typical weekend? \_\_\_\_\_

10. If visits by immediate family and visits by acquaintances or legal counsel are conducted according to different rules, please describe the differences.

---



---



---



---

11. FOOD PREPARATION:

- A. Meals are (circle):

Prepared on premises.....1  
 Contracted for delivery by outside agency.2  
 Outside eating (e.g., residents to cafeteria or other external facilities)...3  
 Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

---

(If meals are prepared on premises):

- b. Indicate which of the following aid in preparation of meals on premises.  
(Circle one answer code for each type of aid):

	YES	NO
Staff cooks in house.....	1	2
Meals contracted for preparation in house by an outside agency.....	1	2
Inmate assistance.....	1	2
Staff wife.....	1	2
Other (Specify) _____		

- c. Residents normally take meals in:

Dining hall.....	1
Detention room (cells).....	2
Multi-purpose or day room..	3
(or on other informal basis)	
Other (Specify) _____	

- d. Number of meals per resident per day:

One.....	1
Two.....	2
Three.....	3
More than three.....	4

- e. Are there statutory requirements for food services? Yes No

- f. Does the food service abide by state statutory requirements  
in terms of quality and quantity? Yes No

- g. Are official sources being consulted with regard to quantity, kinds,  
and quality of foods necessary for resident feeding? Yes No

If yes, please specify the sources: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Does your facility have any type of recreational facilities?

Yes No

If yes, which of the following describes your recreational facilities?  
Do you have:

	Yes	No
Competitive or intramural sports.....	1	2
Entertainment activities, such as record players, radio, motion pictures, television and books.....	1	2
Coeducational activities, such as social dances..	1	2
Sports facilities such as football field, baseball diamond, basketball court.....	1	2
Exercise area.....	1	2
Other (Specify) _____		

19. Staff training programs:

- a. No training program administered (skip to Q.22).....1
- b. Training program administered in-facility.....2
- c. Training program administered by an agency  
outside of facility (skip to Q.21).....3
- d. Both b and c above.....4

20. If staff training programs are administered in-facility, indicate the type of program administered:

- Supervisory conferences between an  
officer and his superior.....1
- Special lectures or seminars.....2
- Short term institutes or workshops.....3
- Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

(If training program is administered in-facility only, skip to Q.22)

21. If staff training is conducted by agencies outside of your facility, indicate the type(s) of agency. Training by or with:

- |   | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| College or university.....1   | 1   | 2  |
| Professional association (e.g. state<br>probation or parole organization).....1 | 1   | 2  |
| A correctional facility other than your own.1                                   | 1   | 2  |
| Special government training unit.....1  | 1   | 2  |
| Other (Specify) _____   |     |    |

22. (For jails, prisons, and detention houses only)

Indicate the number of prisoners per member of custody staff:

- 1 detainee, or less.....1
- 2 detainees.....2
- 3 - 4 detainees.....3
- 5 - 7 detainees.....4
- 8 - 12 detainees.....5
- 13 - 20 detainees.....6
- More than 20 detainees.....7

Community Corrections Resource Programs, Inc.  
218 Tyler House  
East Quadrangle  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104  
Phone: (313) 763-4276

Gentlemen:

The Community Corrections Resource Programs is in the process of formulating an inventory of Washtenaw County's system of criminal rehabilitation and community related correctional agencies and services. Our corporation is engaged by the Washtenaw County Blue Ribbon Committee on Corrections. The purpose of this data will be to provide the county with information regarding the kinds of services presently being performed, to what extent they are being performed, and their specific relationship with the community-corrections interface. From this information, we intend to determine in which direction the county, as a whole, should move to provide optimally adequate programs and facilities in the development of a comprehensive correctional system.

As a part of our inventory, we are contacting over 100 churches in Washtenaw County. We respectfully request your cooperation in completing this survey and returning it to our office at your earliest convenience.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to contact and interview you personally because of various time and travel limitations. Therefore, your careful completion of the questionnaire will be greatly appreciated.

Your cooperation in this survey in no way commits you or your organization to any future involvement. Thank you for your help, and, if you have any questions, feel free to call our office at (313) 763-4276 in Ann Arbor.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Weitzer

Community Corrections Resource Programs, Inc.

INVENTORY OF CHURCHES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY

(use the back of this page if you need more space to answer questions)

1. Name of Church \_\_\_\_\_
2. Address \_\_\_\_\_
3. Phone \_\_\_\_\_
4. Director \_\_\_\_\_
5. Could you briefly list and explain the activities which your organization takes part in that could be term "charity functions". Examples of "charity functions" are social work programs, fund raising drives, food donation programs, clothing drives, etc.
6. Does your organization offer any educational activities for your community (other than normal religious education programs)? If so, could you describe these activities and the facilities which house these educational activities.
7. Does your organization offer any recreational activities for your community? If so, could you describe these activities and the facilities which you have available for recreation.
8. Is it a policy of your organization to allow other community services to use your physical resources (classrooms, meeting rooms, recreational facilities)? If so, can you provide examples of the types of outside agencies that use your facilities.



CORRECTIONS TO APPENDIX

Corrections to Appendices A,D,E,F,G

A-3 paragraph 3, line3 "...includes numbers 1 through<sup>4</sup>  
above" should read "...1 through 5 above"  
paragraph 3, line<sup>4</sup> should read "...6 through<sup>9</sup> above"

A-9 line 5 under chart "...compared to 4,011 in 1900"  
should read "1970"

D-1 Chart 1 JFS is Juvinile Facilities

D-2 Chart 1 is for 1971

D19 Chart 1 under amount of bond - "21% of all bonds were  
\$1000 or more

E-6<sup>7</sup> Charts - missing refers to failure to record charge

E-8,\* footnote on bottom of Chart G<sup>4</sup>" should read "...at  
bottom of E<sup>4</sup>

E-11 bottom of chart - "91 more" equals 2 to 3 days time  
spent

E-14 paragraph 3 "...there were approximately 25X the  
number" should read "2.5X the number"

E-26 disregard last column total

E-28 footnote "Drunk Related" to "Alcohol Related"

F-8 first chart, total % Agree - 48%  
chart 3 total % Disagree - 38%

G-1 paragraph 4, last line should read "recidivism"

G-2 paragraph 2, line 2 should read "recidivism"

Appendix E  
List B - Redraft - Categorization of crimes according to the Michigan  
Uniform Crime Report

Part I Offenses

- 1) Criminal Homicide.....37,38,40
- 2) Rape.....6,27
- 3) Robbery.....53,54
- 4) Aggravated Assault.....2,4,5,7
- 5) Burglary.....12,15
- 6) Larceny.....31-36,91
- 7) Auto Theft.....10,22,48,61
- 8) Kidnapping and Extortion.....94,96

Part II Offenses

- 9) Other Assaults.....1,3,8,41
- 10) Arson.....9,84
- 11) Forgery and Counterfeiting.....62-65,75,97
- 12) Fraud.....28
- 13) Embezzlement.....98
- 14) Stolen Property.....45-47,49,76,83
- 15) Vandalism.....67,77-79,92
- 16) Weapons, carrying, possessing.....16,17,85
- 17) Prostitution.....50
- 18) Sex Offense.....57
- 19) Narcotic Drug Laws.....43,44,55,56
- 20) Gambling.....29
- 21) Offenses Against Family.....70
- 22) Driving Under the Influence... ..23,24
- 23) Liquor Laws.....39,51,58
- 24) Drunkenness.....20

cont.

25) Disorderly Conduct.....	21,42,52
26) Vagrancy.....	66
27) All Other.....	19,25,93,95,82,87
28) Traffic Violations**.....	59,60
29) Unusable Data**.....	88-89
30) Discretionary Functions**.....	11,13,14,18,26, 30,71-74,80,81
31) Violation of Parole or Probation**.....	68,69...

\*\* These categories were added by the CCRP for the purposes of this report.

E-9 Redraft

4 - Frequencies of Crimes Committed - 31 categories - as many crimes per case as listed\*\*

Crime 1.....	17
2.....	15
3.....	79
4.....	53
5.....	178
6.....	210
7.....	37
8.....	2
9.....	88
10.....	8
11.....	87
12.....	7
13.....	3
14.....	71
15.....	39
16.....	85
17.....	2
18.....	45
19.....	156
20.....	5
21.....	16
22.....	751
23.....	74
24.....	723
25.....	90
26.....	0
27.....	106
28.....	748
29.....	23
30.....	446
31.....	194

\*\*In this listing, if an individual was charged with two or more different charges, each charge was counted - in previous listings, the most serious charge was the only charge counted ("most serious" determined by a ranking taken from the Uniform Crime Reports)

THE STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

Know all men that I, the undersigned, for and in behalf of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears in the records of the State of Texas:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the State of Texas, at the City of Austin, this 1st day of January, 1901.



