

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS**

**FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION**

**OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
-2001-**

**Issued Pursuant to  
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P.A. 41 of 2001**

**Bill Martin, Director**

## ***REPORT HIGHLIGHTS***

\$578 prisoners sentenced in 64 counties and 1072 probationers sentenced in 62 counties were enrolled in the program. See pages 7 and 8.

\$5.4% of the prisoners and 4.9% of the probationers enrolled in the program were women. See pages 7 and 8.

\$27.5% of the prisoners and 18.8% of the probationers enrolled in the program were serving for drug related offenses. See pages 9 and 10 for a list of the offenses of which program participants were convicted.

\$412 prisoners and 826 probationers successfully completed the program. The successful completion rate was 75.5% for prisoners and 75.8% for probationers. See pages 7 and 8 for complete program results.

\$93.2% of the prisoners who graduated from the program are currently on parole. 88.1% of the probationers who graduated from the program have either discharged from their sentence or are adjusting satisfactorily on probation. See pages 7 and 8 for the current status of all graduates.

\$The program is cost effective as compared to prison. See page 6.

\$60.0% of offenders who were enrolled in educational programming earned their GED Certificates while enrolled in the program. See page 6.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SAI Program FAQ-S and Photos. . . . .	1-2
History of the SAI Program . . . . .	3
Statutory Authority and Eligibility. . . . .	4-5
Program Cost Effectiveness . . . . .	6
Evening Educational and Self-Help Programming. . . . .	6
Summary of 2001 Probationer Program Statistics . . . . .	7
Summary of 2001 Prisoner Program Statistics . . . . .	8
Probationer Admissions by Offense Type . . . . .	9
Prisoner Admissions by Offense Type . . . . .	10

## APPENDICES

1. 2001 Admissions by County - Probationer
2. 2001 Admissions by County - Prisoner
3. 2001 Admissions by Month
4. 2001 Admissions by Sex
5. 2001 Monthly Population Totals
6. 2001 Program Outcomes by County - Probationer
7. 2001 Program Outcomes by County - Prisoner
8. 2001 Monthly Program Outcomes - Probationer
9. 2001 Monthly Program Outcomes - Prisoner
10. 2001 Graduates by Sex
11. Comparative Status of Probationer Graduates - 2001 and 2000
12. Current Status of Prisoner Program Graduates
13. Comparative Program Outcomes - 2001 and 2000

## **SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION (SAI) PROGRAM FAQ-S AND PHOTOS**

1. **What is SAI?** SAI is a three-phased program for felony offenders who satisfy statutory eligibility criteria. It is designed to provide Michigan's felony sentencing courts and the Department of Corrections an alternative to prison in the management of qualified offenders.
2. **What are the goals of the SAI Program?** The program has two primary goals. First, it promotes public safety through risk management in the selection of program participants and supervision strategies which gradually reintegrate offenders back into the community. Second, the program provides offenders the opportunity to change their anti-social attitudes and criminal lifestyles and to prepare themselves for re-entry into the community as productive, law-abiding citizens.
3. **How does the SAI Program accomplish its goals?** The SAI Program accomplishes its goals by achieving the following objectives:
  - (1) It strips from offenders their pride in socially unacceptable behavior through the use of techniques adapted from military basic training;
  - (2) It teaches a principle-based value system from which offenders gain direction;
  - (3) It assists offenders in improving their self-esteem through achievements in programming, physical conditioning, work programs and personal development;
  - (4) It assists offenders in learning self-discipline through immediate and complete compliance with program rules and orders issued by staff;
  - (5) It assists offenders in achieving a sense of personal responsibility by holding them accountable for their behavior and by requiring them to help other offenders in the program;
  - (6) It teaches offenders a positive work ethic by requiring them to participate in work programs which demand hard physical labor, which benefit the community and which provide a sense of personal accomplishment.

4. **What is the About camp®?** The boot camp is the first phase of the SAI Program. It consists of 90 days of physically strenuous work, discipline and exercise patterned after military basic training, educational programming leading to the General Educational Development (GED)

certificate, substance abuse education, group counseling, and courses in life coping skills and job seeking skills.

5. **What happens to offenders after they leave the boot camp?** Following completion of the boot camp, offenders may be placed in Phase II of the SAI Program, which consists of placement in a residential aftercare facility for up to 120 days, or they may be placed directly in Phase III of the program, which consists of probation or parole supervision in the community. At least the first 120 days of Phase III is served under intensive supervision.
  
6. **Where is the boot camp?** The boot camp is located at Camp Cassidy Lake, a 360 bed facility operated by the Michigan Department of Corrections which is approximately three miles north of the Village of Chelsea, midway between Ann Arbor and Jackson. The facility is staffed by 135 employees

During intake, the false pride many offenders take in their criminal behavior and antisocial lifestyles is stripped away and they are confronted with the unacceptability of their attitudes. Staff then begin teaching offenders socially acceptable behavior and attitudes.



As part of the process of developing a healthy lifestyle and improving their self esteem and physical stamina, offenders participate in a daily motivational run, which is led by uniformed custody staff. Group activities such as physical conditioning also assist in creating an *esprit de corp* among offenders.





The SAI Program teaches offenders good work habits and a positive attitude toward work by involving them in meaningful in-camp work assignments and in public works projects in the community. The first in-camp assignment on which offenders are placed is cutting wood which is used to heat housing units and

other buildings at the Cassidy Lake facility. Public works activities, such as maintaining public recreational areas and working in a local recycling facility, provide a valuable public service and enable offenders to experience the satisfaction which results from completing a meaningful work assignment.



Offenders eat three nutritious meals daily and receive an evening snack to enable them to meet the rigorous physical demands of the boot camp.

Offenders learn self-discipline and teamwork by maintaining their living areas according to exacting standards. Inspections are conducted each morning.



The 90 day program is voluntary . Probationers who are terminated as voluntary withdrawals or rule violators are returned to their sentencing county and face the possibility of going to prison. Prisoners are returned to a prison facility to serve the remainder of their sentence.

At the completion of the 90 day program, graduates are acknowledged by staff. Family members come to the facility to observe graduation ceremonies.

## **THE HISTORY OF THE SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION (SAI) PROGRAM IN MICHIGAN**

Michigan's Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) Program was inspired by and patterned after a similar program operated by the Georgia Department of Corrections. In 1988, Senators Jack Welborn, Nick Smith and James Barcia sponsored legislation to establish a SAI Program in Michigan. Existing laws were amended to allow judges to sentence probationers to SAI as a condition of probation and to establish criteria for participation in the program.

In March, 1988, Camp Sauble, a minimum security prison camp for males located in the northwestern part of Michigan's lower peninsula, was designated as the SAI Program's first boot camp. It had a capacity of 120 beds. The program operated at this capacity until 1991 and, because of its popularity, developed a large waiting list of candidates.

The large waiting list, together with nation-wide acceptance of boot camps as viable alternatives to prison, resulted in the introduction of legislation to expand eligibility. In the spring of 1992, legislation expanding eligibility criteria to include male prisoners and female probationers and prisoners was enacted.

In anticipation of the passage of this legislation, in June, 1991, the Cassidy Lake Technical School, a minimum security prison camp for males located in a rural area of the southeastern part of Michigan's lower peninsula approximately 50 miles from Detroit, was converted into a boot camp. The capacity of

this facility was established at 360 beds.

In June, 1993, Camp Sauble was converted back into a minimum security prison camp and the Cassidy Lake facility became the Department=s only boot camp. The consolidation of the SAI Program at the Cassidy Lake facility significantly reduced the per diem cost of placement in the program and facilitated improved internal control of operations. It also assisted in the recruitment and retention of minority staff members, thereby enhancing the Department=s efforts to maintain a diverse work force.

In January, 1995, legislation was passed which eliminated the 25 year age limitation for probationers. As a result of this legislation, 919 probationers 26 years of age and over were enrolled in the program from 1996 through 2001.

### **STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND ELIGIBILITY**

The probationer portion of the program is authorized by Public Act 426 of 1994. The prisoner portion of the program is authorized by Public Act 427 of 1994. The eligibility criteria for placement in the program are summarized as follows:

Prisoner:

1. Has never previously been placed in the program as a probationer or prisoner, unless removed for medical reasons;
2. is physically able to participate in the program;
3. has no evidence of a mental handicap which would prevent participation in the program;
4. has not previously served a prison sentence;
5. is serving an indeterminate sentence(s) with a minimum term of 36 months or less or, if serving for Breaking and Entering of an Occupied Dwelling or Home Invasion, a minimum term of 24 months or less;

6. has not been convicted of a crime involving unlawful sexual behavior, arson, a death or a crime in which a life sentence is possible;
7. does not screen very high or potentially very high assault risk;
8. does not have a confinement or management security classification level of level IV or higher;
9. does not have pending felony detainer or a pending felony charge;
10. if serving a sentence for conviction of MCL 333.7401 or MCL 333.7403, must have served his/her statutory minimum if s/he has previously been convicted under either MCL 333.7401 or MCL 333.7403 (2) (a), (b), or (e);
11. if serving a sentence for conviction of MCL 750.227b (Felony Firearm Law) followed by an indeterminate sentence, s/he must have served the two year gun law sentence and have a total minimum term of 36 months or less, including the gun law sentence.

Probationer:

1. Has never served a sentence of imprisonment in a state correctional facility;
  2. would likely have been sentenced to prison in a state correctional facility;
- 4
3. the felony sentencing guidelines upper limit for the recommended minimum sentence for the offense is 12 months or more unless the offense is not covered by the felony sentencing guidelines or the offender is a probation violator;
  4. is physically able to participate in the program;
  5. has no evidence of a mental handicap which would prevent participation in the program;
  6. has no pending felonies;
  7. is not being sentenced for conviction of or the attempt to commit any of the following:  
  
Child Pornography (MCLA 750.145c), Burning Dwelling House (MCLA 750.72), Burning of Other Real Property (MCLA 750.73), Burning of Insured Property (MCLA 750.75), 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree Criminal Sexual Conduct (MCLA 750.520 b, c, d) or Assault With Intent to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct (MCLA 750.520g);
  8. is not being sentenced for a crime for which probation is not available by statute (i.e., murder, treason, armed robbery) or for a major controlled substance offense except in cases where life

probation may be imposed.

### **PROGRAM COST EFFECTIVENESS**

During fiscal year 2001, the appropriated per diem cost of the boot camp portion of the program was \$77.53 (based upon a population of 360 offenders). The cost of the 90 day program was \$6,978 per offender. Although the daily program cost is higher than the \$52.50 cost of incarcerating an offender in a level I security prison (including health care costs), the total annual cost of supervising an offender in the program is significantly less than the \$19,163 cost of supervising him/her in a level I security prison.

If each of the 412 prisoners and 826 probationers who successfully completed the boot camp during 2001 had been confined in a level I security prison for the entire year, the cost of their incarceration would have been \$23,723,794. This exceeds the appropriated cost of operating the boot camp by \$13,536,894.

### **EVENING EDUCATIONAL AND SELF-HELP PROGRAMMING**

While enrolled in the boot camp, offenders participate in evening educational and self-help programming. Offenders who have not graduated from high school or earned their General Educational Development (GED) Certificate are enrolled in educational programming, which is provided via a contract between the Department of Corrections and the Chelsea School District. Offenders also participate in classes in substance abuse awareness, life skills, anger management, job-seeking skills and current events.



During 2001, 844 offenders (51.2% of all admissions to the SAI Program during the year) were enrolled in evening educational programming. 507 of these offenders (60.0%) earned their GED Certificates while enrolled in the 90 day program and 337 other offenders (20.4%) completed portions of the GED test battery. Program graduates who have completed a portion of the GED test battery are enrolled in adult education programs in the community during the residential aftercare portion of the program.

Offenders take the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) during the orientation phase of the boot camp. Those who have not earned a high school diploma or GED certificate and those whose academic skills have fallen below the high school level are enrolled in academic education classes during the evenings.



The evening educational program places responsibility for success upon offenders. In 2001, 507 (60%) of those enrolled in this programming earned their GED certificates during the 90 day boot camp.

All offenders participate in substance abuse awareness programming. In 2001, 27.5% of the prisoners and 18.8% of the probationers placed in the SAI Program were serving for drug related offenses.



As part of their preparation to become responsible citizens, offenders participate in classes in current events, which are taught by uniformed custody staff.

## **SUMMARY OF 2001 PROBATIONER PROGRAM STATISTICS**

SAI probationer program statistics for 2001 are presented in the attached appendices. These key data are summarized as follows:

Of the 1072 probationers enrolled in the program:



1. 1019 (95.1%) were males and 53 (4.9%) were females
2. 451 (42.1%) were African-American
3. 595 (55.5%) were Caucasian
4. 16 ( 1.5%) were Hispanic
5. 10 ( 0.9%) were of other races

Probationers sentenced in 62 counties enrolled in the program.

Probationer age at sentencing ranged from 15 years to 51 years, with the 17-22 year age group comprising 71.8% of all admissions.

As of December 31, 2001, 201 probationers were enrolled in the program.

Of the 1090 probationers who either completed or were terminated from the program:

1. 826 (75.8%) successfully completed the program
2. 74 ( 6.8%) voluntarily withdrew
3. 58 ( 5.3%) were terminated for medical reasons
4. 100 ( 9.2%) were terminated as rule violators
5. 32 ( 2.9%) were terminated as ineligible

Of the 826 probationers who successfully completed the program in 2001:

1. 728 (88.1%) are on probation or have completed probation
2. 67 ( 8.1%) have been re-sentenced to prison as probation violators
3. 20 ( 2.4%) have been re-sentenced to prison as probation violators with a new conviction
4. 11 ( 1.3%) have been sentenced to prison for crimes committed after completing probation

## **SUMMARY OF 2001 PRISONER PROGRAM STATISTICS**

SAI prisoner program statistics for 2001 are presented in the attached appendices. These key data are summarized as follows:

Of the 578 prisoners enrolled in the program:

1. 547 (94.6%) were males and 31 (5.4%) were females
2. 249 (43.1%) were African-American
3. 307 (53.1%) were Caucasian
4. 15 ( 2.6%) were Hispanic
5. 7 ( 1.2%) were of other races

Prisoners sentenced in 64 counties enrolled in the program.

Prisoner age at sentencing ranged from 16 years to 69 years, with the 18-25 year age group comprising 61.1% of all admissions.

As of December 31, 2001, 141 prisoners were enrolled in the program.

Of the 546 prisoners who either completed or were terminated from the program:

1. 412 (75.5%) successfully completed the program
2. 52 ( 9.5%) voluntarily withdrew
3. 30 ( 5.5%) were terminated for medical reasons
4. 40 ( 7.3%) were terminated as rule violators
5. 12 ( 2.2%) were terminated as ineligible

Of the 412 prisoners who successfully completed the program in 2001:

1. 384 (93.2%) are currently on parole
2. 20 ( 4.9%) have returned to prison as parole violators
3. 2 ( 0.5%) have reparaoled after being returned as parole violators
4. 6 ( 1.5%) have returned to prison as parole violators with new convictions

The sentence for each of the 1072 probationers who entered the SAI Program during 2001 was used for the groupings listed below. For probationers serving more than one sentence, the sentence entered into the database first is listed.

Each of the following offense type groupings contains offenses which are similar in nature. For example, the A@Fraud category contains all cases involving financial transactions where trickery or deceit was an element of the crime.

OFFENSE TYPE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1. Breaking & Entering	21.3%
2. Drug Offenses	18.8%
3. Assault	14.2%
4. Miscellaneous	10.7%
5. Unauthorized Driving	10.1%
6. Larceny	7.6%
7. Fraud	7.4%
8. Weapons	5.4%
9. Robbery	3.3%
10. Larceny From Persons	1.5%

## PRISONER ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TYPE

The controlling sentence for each of the 578 prisoners who entered the SAI Program during 2001 was used for the groupings listed below. For prisoners serving more than one sentence, the sentence with the longest minimum term is the controlling sentence.

Each of the following offense type groupings contains offenses which are similar in nature. For example, the "Fraud" category contains all cases involving financial transactions where trickery or deceit was an element of the crime.

OFFENSE TYPE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1. Drug Offenses	27.5%
2. Breaking & Entering	18.7%
3. Unauthorized Driving	15.4%
4. Assault	11.9%
5. Larceny	7.8%
6. Weapons	6.2%
7. Fraud	5.7%
8. Robbery	3.1%
9. Miscellaneous	2.6%
10. Larceny From Persons	1.1%

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**2001 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY - PROBATIONER**


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<b>Sentencing County</b>	<b>Number of Admissions</b>	<b>% of Total Admissions</b>
ALLEGAN	8	0.8%
ALPENA	2	0.2%
ANTRIM	1	0.1%
ARENAC	1	0.1%
BARRY	2	0.2%
BAY	21	2.0%
BENZIE	3	0.3%
BERRIEN	35	3.3%
BRANCH	3	0.3%
CALHOUN	8	0.8%
CASS	1	0.1%
CHEBOYGAN	1	0.1%
CLARE	1	0.1%
CLINTON	5	0.5%
DICKINSON	1	0.1%
EATON	9	0.8%
GENESEE	137	12.8%
GLADWIN	2	0.2%
GRAND TRAVERSE	2	0.2%
GRATIOT	1	0.1%
HILLSDALE	3	0.3%
INGHAM	33	3.1%
IONIA	4	0.4%
IOSCO	3	0.3%
IRON	1	0.1%
ISABELLA	8	0.8%
JACKSON	29	2.7%
KALAMAZOO	25	2.3%
KALKASKA	2	0.2%
KENT	42	3.9%
LAKE	1	0.1%
LAPEER	4	0.4%
LEELANAU	2	0.2%
LENAWEE	38	3.5%
LIVINGSTON	32	3.0%
MACOMB	73	6.8%
MANISTEE	2	0.2%
MASON	5	0.5%
MECOSTA	1	0.1%
MIDLAND	11	1.0%
MONROE	12	1.1%
MONTCALM	4	0.4%
MONTMORENCY	4	0.4%

TOTALS

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**2001 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY - PROBATIONER (CONT.)**

<b>Sentencing County</b>	<b>Number of Admissions</b>	<b>% of Total Admissions</b>
MUSKEGON	50	4.7%
NEWAYGO	2	0.2%
OAKLAND	47	4.4%
OCEANA	2	0.2%
OGEMAW	1	0.1%
OSCEOLA	5	0.5%
OSCODA	1	0.1%
OTTAWA	10	0.9%
OTSEGO	3	0.3%
PRESQUE ISLE	3	0.3%
ROSCOMMON	3	0.3%
SAGINAW	52	4.9%
ST. CLAIR	66	6.2%
SHIAWASSEE	10	0.9%
TUSCOLA	2	0.2%
VANBUREN	13	1.2%
WASHTENAW	47	4.4%
WAYNE	168	15.7%
WEXFORD	4	0.4%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>100.8%</b>

**TOTALS BY FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION (FOA) REGION**

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<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Admissions</b>	<b>% of Total Admissions</b>
Region I	168	15.7%
Region II	572	53.4%
Region III	332	31.0%

**TOTALS**

**1072**

**100.1%**

**2001 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY - PRISONER**

<b>Sentencing County</b>	<b>Number of Admissions</b>	<b>% of Total Admissions</b>
ALCONA	1	0.2%
ALLEGAN	7	1.2%
ALPENA	2	0.3%
ANTRIM	4	0.7%
ARENAC	1	0.2%
BARRY	4	0.7%
BAY	4	0.7%
BENZIE	1	0.2%
BERRIEN	28	4.8%
BRANCH	1	0.2%
CALHOUN	17	2.9%
CASS	4	0.7%
CHARLEVOIX	2	0.3%
CLINTON	3	0.5%
CRAWFORD	4	0.7%
DICKINSON	2	0.3%
EATON	2	0.3%
EMMET	2	0.3%
GENESEE	61	10.6%
GLADWIN	1	0.2%
GRAND TRAVERSE	8	1.4%
GRATIOT	3	0.5%
HILLSDALE	10	1.7%
INGHAM	16	2.8%
IONIA	4	0.7%
IOSCO	4	0.7%
IRON	3	0.5%
ISABELLA	3	0.5%
JACKSON	29	5.0%
KALAMAZOO	17	2.9%
KALKASKA	3	0.5%
KENT	42	7.3%
LAKE	2	0.3%
LAPEER	3	0.5%
LEELANAU	1	0.2%
LENAWEE	17	2.9%

LIVINGSTON	7	1.2%
MACOMB	33	5.7%
MANISTEE	2	0.3%
MASON	1	0.2%
MESCOTA	4	0.7%
MIDLAND	2	0.3%
MISSAUKEE	3	0.5%
MONROE	7	1.2%
MONTCALM	3	0.5%
MUSKEGON	12	2.1%
NEWAYGO	1	0.2%
OAKLAND	16	2.8%
OCEANA	3	0.5%
OSCEOLA	4	0.7%
OSCODA	1	0.2%
OTTAWA	8	1.4%
PRESQUE ISLE	2	0.3%
TOTALS		

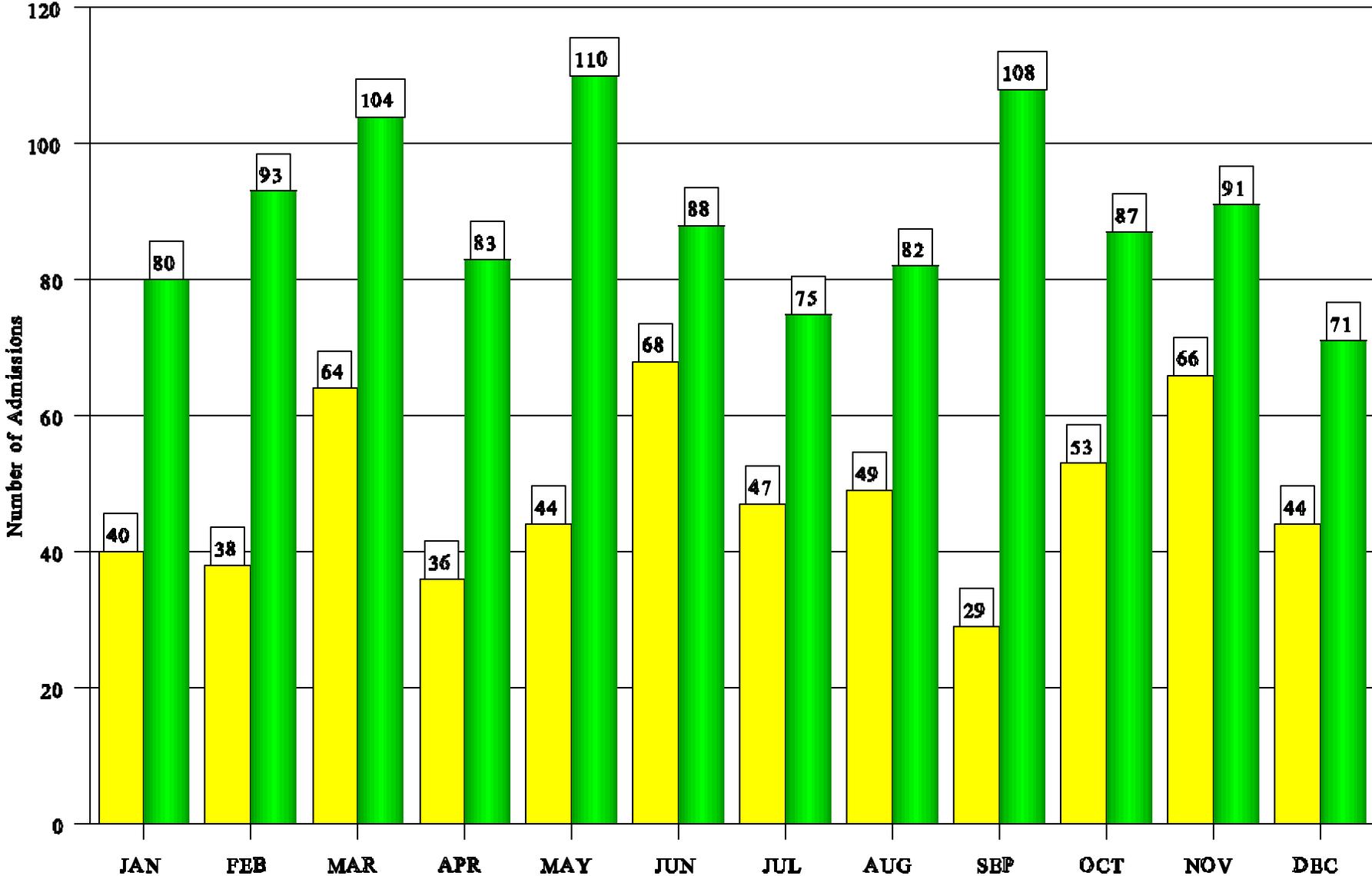
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### 2001 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY - PRISONER (CONT.)

<b>Sentencing County</b>	<b>Number of Admissions</b>	<b>% of Total Admissions</b>
ROSCOMMON	1	0.2%
SAGINAW	5	0.9%
ST. CLAIR	14	2.4%
ST. JOSEPH	3	0.5%
SANILIA	5	0.9%
SHIAWASSEE	5	0.9%
TUSCOLA	2	0.3%
VANBUREN	5	0.9%
WASHTENAW	13	2.2%
WAYNE	95	16.4%
WEXFORD	5	0.9%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

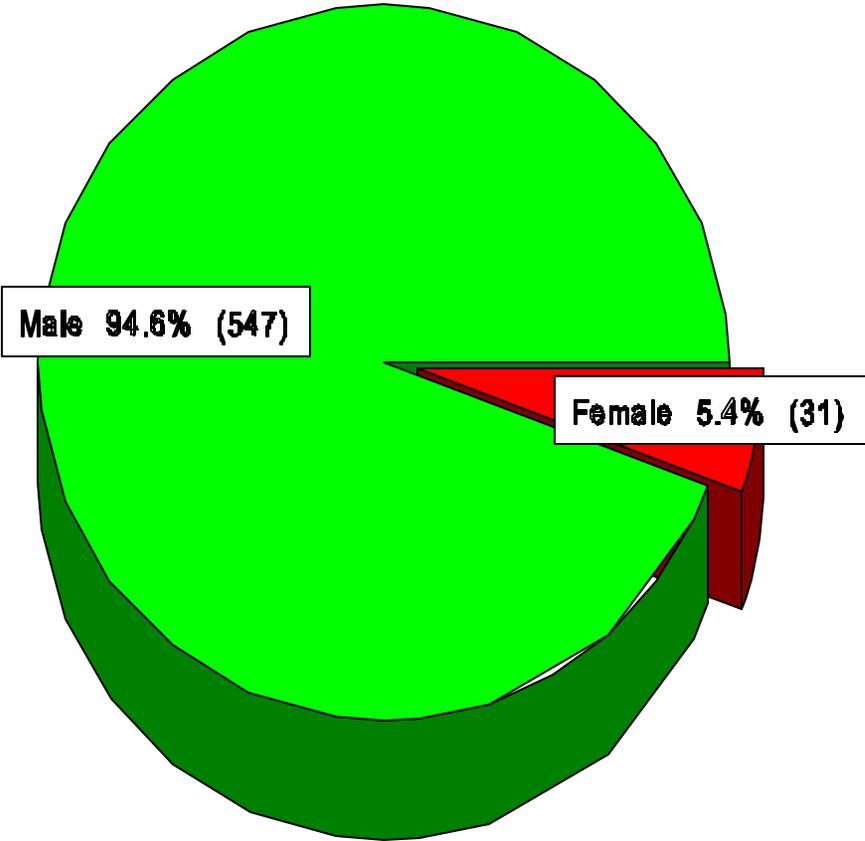


# 2001 ADMISSIONS BY MONTH

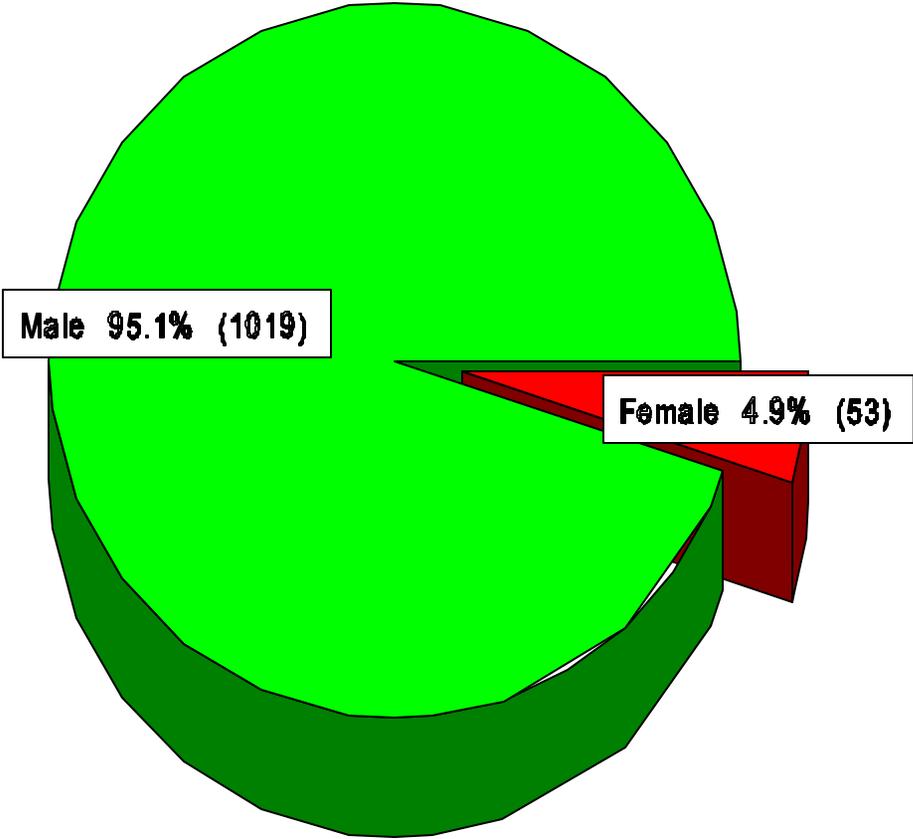


# 2001 ADMISSIONS BY SEX

Prisoners-578

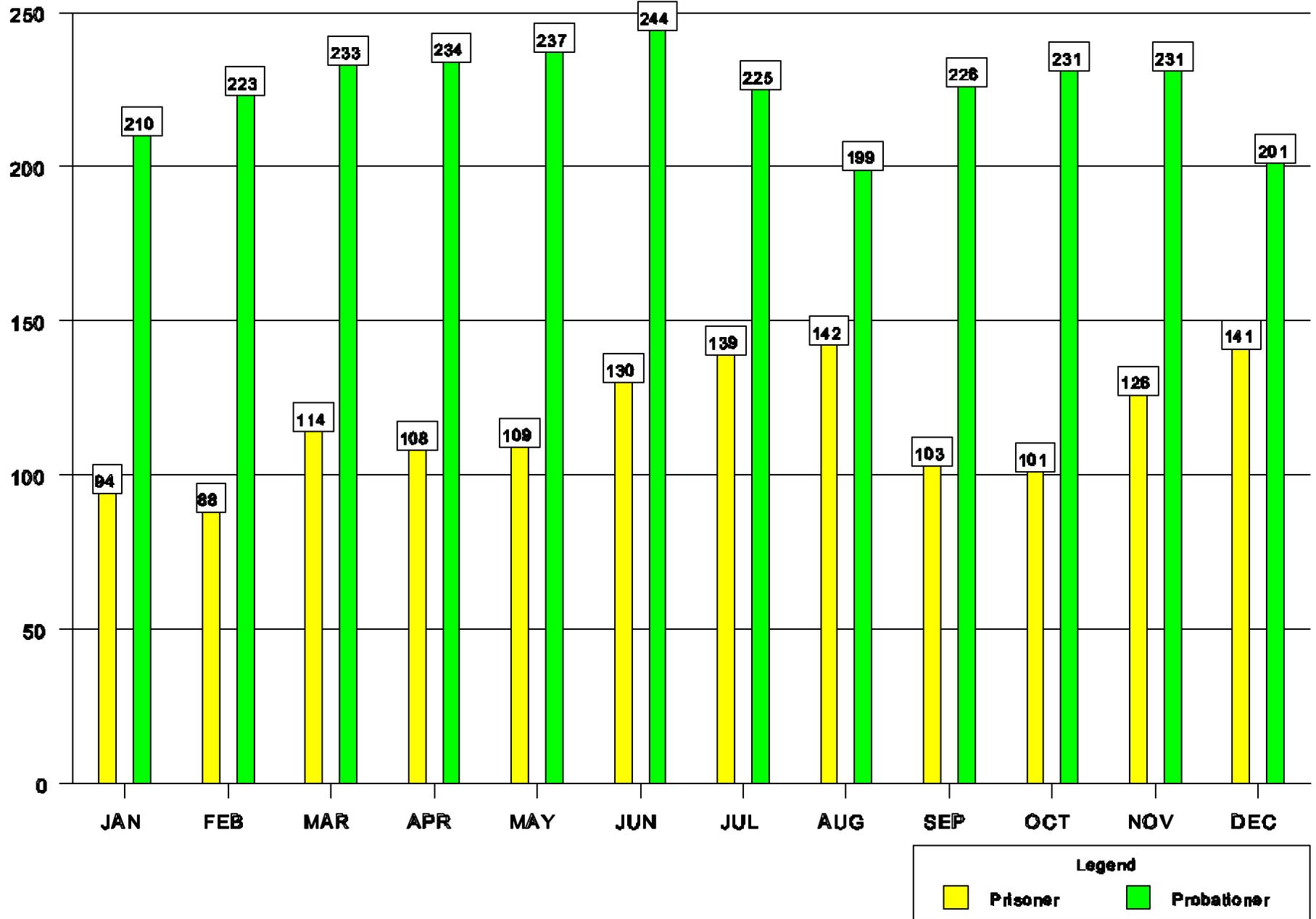


Probationers -1072





# 2001 MONTHLY POPULATION TOTALS



## 2001 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY - PROBATIONER

County	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Alcona	2					2
Allegan	4	1		1		6
Alpena	1					1
Antrim				1		1
Barry	1			1		2
Bay	17	4		1		22
Benzie	2					2
Berrien	19	5		4	4	32
Branch	2					2
Calhoun 4		1		2		7
Cass				1		1
Charlevoix	1					1
Cheboygan			1			1
Clare	1		1			2
Delta	1					1
Dickinson			1			1
Eaton	6		1	1		8
Genesee	97	13	10	13	6	139
Gladwin 3						3
Grand Traverse	1					1
Gratiot	1					1
Hillsdale 3			1			4
Ingham	26	6	1	4		37
Ionia	2		1	1		4
Iosco	3			2		5
Isabella	8					8
Jackson	23	3	3	1	1	31
Kalamazoo	20	3	2	1		26
Kalkaska	2					2
Kent	33	9		2		44
Lapeer	4					4
Leelanau	1					1
Lenawee	31	3	2	1	1	38
Livingston	30	4	1	4	2	41
Macomb	57	4	4	7	2	74
Manistee	2					2
Mason	4					4
Mecosta	1					1
Midland	10	1	1			12

Totals

Continued on next page

## 2001 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY - PROBATIONER (Cont.)

County	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Missaukee	1					1
Monroe	10	1	2		2	15
Montcalm	1			2		3
Montmorency	3					3
Muskegon	38	3	2	3	1	47
Newaygo	4					4
Oakland	50	2	3	2		57
Oceana	2					2
Osceola	3					3
Oscoda	1					1
Otsego	3				1	4
Ottawa	9	1			1	11
Presque Isle	3					3
Roscommon	3					3
Saginaw	34	7	2	6	1	50
Shiawassee	8				1	9
St. Clair	51	6	4	3	1	65
Tuscola				1		1
Vanburen	10			1		11
Washtenaw	32	3	5	4	5	49
Wayne	135	20	7	5	4	171
Wexford	2			1		3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1090</b>

### TOTALS BY FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION (FOA) REGION

Region	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Region I	135	20	7	5	4	171
Region II	447	48	37	42	20	594
Region III	244	32	14	27	8	325
<b>Totals</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1090</b>

## 2001 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY - PRISONER

County	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Alcona		1				1
Allegan	4					4
Alpena	1			1		2
Antrim	4			1		5
Arenac	1					1
Barry	2					2
Bay	4		1	1		6
Berrien	21	3			2	26
Branch		1				1
Calhoun	13	2	1	1		17
Cass	4	1				5
Charlevoix	2					2
Clinton					3	3
Crawford	3				2	5
Dickinson	1			1		2
Eaton	3					3
Emmet	1			1		2
Genesee	40	4	2	5	1	52
Gladwin 1						1
Grand Traverse	8			1		9
Gratiot	1	1		1		3
Hillsdale 5		1	1			7
Ingham	9	2		1		12
Ionia	2	1		1		4
Iosco	2	1			1	4
Iron	2					2
Isabella	1			1	1	3
Jackson	26	2	1	2		31
Kalamazoo	13	2				15
Kalkaska	2				1	3
Kent	27	4	2	5		38
Lake	1					1
Lapeer	2				1	3
Leelanau	1					1
Lenawee	10		3	4	1	18
Livingston	6			1		7
Luce	1					1
Mackinac	1					1
Macomb	25	1	1	5		32
Manistee	1					1
Mason	1					1
Mecosta	4	1				5
Midland 1						1
Totals	Continued on next page					

## 2001 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY - PRISONER (Cont.)

County	Successful Completions	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Voluntary Withdrawals	Terminated as Ineligible	Totals
Missaukee	1			1		2
Monroe	6					6
Muskegon	11		3			14
Newaygo				1		1
Oakland	14			1	1	16
Oceana				2		2
Osceola	1		1	1		3
Oscoda	1					1
Ottawa	5			1		6
Presque Isle	2			1		2
Roscommon	2					2
Saginaw			1	1		2
Sanilac	1		2			3
Shiawasee	2	1				3
St. Clair	10			1		11
St. Joseph	2					2
Tuscola	2					2
Vanburen	3	1		2		6
Washtenaw	11	1		2		14
Wayne	79	9	3	5	4	100
Wexford 2			1		1	4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>546</b>



## 2001 MONTHLY PROGRAM OUTCOMES - PROBATIONER

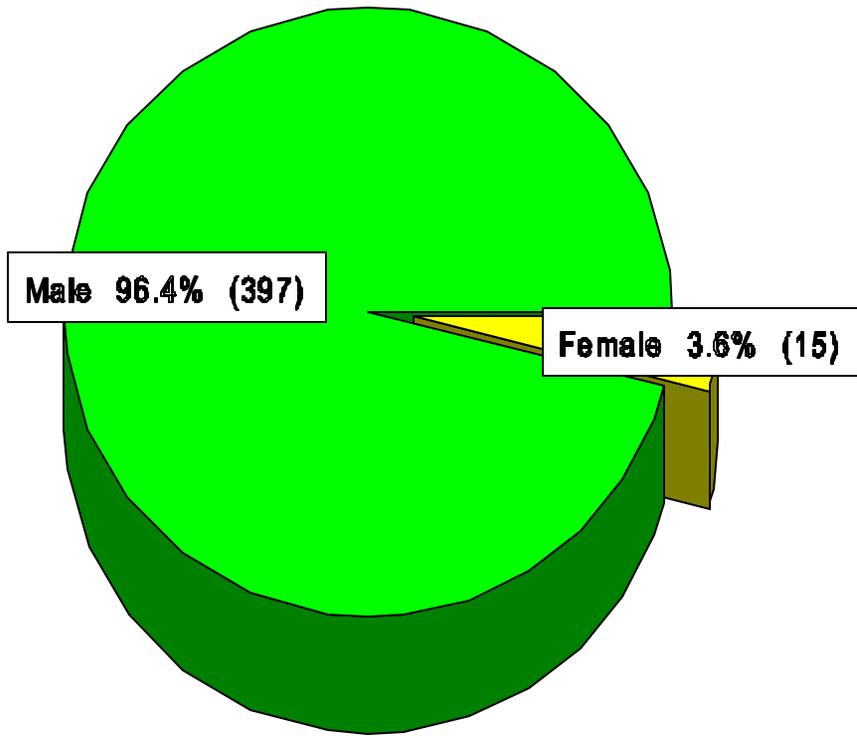
	Successful Completions	Voluntary Withdrawals	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Terminated As Ineligible	Totals
January	65	13	5	3	4	90
February	59	5	5	5	6	80
March	68	8	13	4	1	94
April	56	2	15	8	1	82
May	87	3	14	1	2	107
June	64	3	8	5	1	81
July	73	6	7	4	3	93
August	97	5	3	1	2	108
September	58	8	9	3	3	81
October	59	10	3	7	3	82
November	59	4	11	13	4	91
December	81	7	7	4	2	101
<b>Totals</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1090</b>

# 2001 MONTHLY PROGRAM OUTCOMES - PRISONER

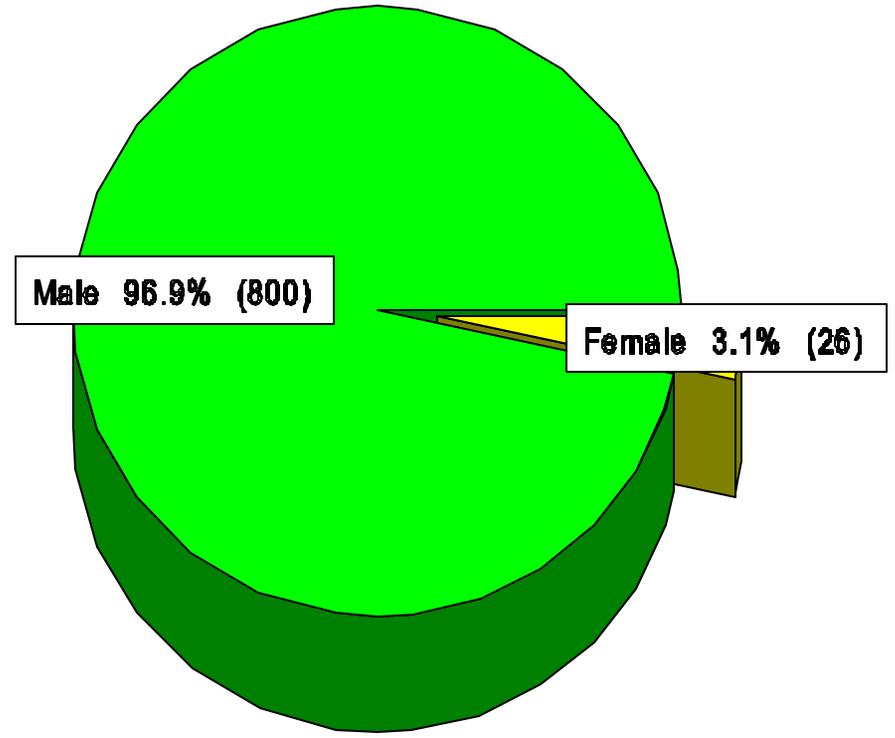
	Successful Completions	Voluntary Withdrawals	Rule Violators	Medical Terminations	Terminated As Ineligible	Totals
January	45	4	1	4	0	54
February	28	6	5	4	1	44
March	25	6	4	1	2	38
April	30	3	7	2	0	42
May	34	2	4	1	2	43
June	38	5	1	3	1	48
July	31	1	2	4	0	38
August	33	7	4	2	0	46
September	55	4	6	2	1	68
October	41	7	1	3	3	55
November	32	4	3	1	1	41
December	20	3	2	3	1	29
Totals	412	52	40	30	12	546

# 2001 GRADUATES BY SEX

**Prisoner - 412**



**Probationer - 826**



## COMPARATIVE STATUS OF PROBATIONER GRADUATES 2001 AND 2000

	2001 (As of 1/17/2002)	2000 (As of 1/10/2002)
<b>On probation or have completed probation</b>	<b>728 (88.1%)</b>	<b>532 (71.8%)</b>
<b>Resentenced to prison as probation violators</b>	<b>67 ( 8.1%)</b>	<b>144 (19.4%)</b>
<b>Resentenced to prison as probation violators with new convictions</b>	<b>20 ( 2.4%)</b>	<b>29 ( 3.9%)</b>
<b>Sentenced to prison for crimes committed after completing probation</b>	<b>11 ( 1.3%)</b>	<b>36 ( 4.9%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>741</b>

## CURRENT STATUS OF PRISONER PROGRAM GRADUATES

(As of 1/08/2002)

The current status of the 2542 prisoners who successfully completed the program between January 1, 1997, and December 31, 2001, is as follows:						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL
<b>Successful Completions</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>2542</b>
<b>Completed Parole</b>	<b>317 (57.6%)</b>	<b>360 (63.9%)</b>	<b>306 (52.8%)</b>	<b>79 (18.1%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>1062 (41.8%)</b>
<b>Currently on Parole*</b>	<b>10 (1.8%)</b>	<b>29 (5.2%)</b>	<b>72 (12.4%)</b>	<b>225 (51.5%)</b>	<b>384 (93.2%)</b>	<b>720 (28.3%)</b>
<b>Returned to Prison as Parole Violators</b>	<b>42 (7.6%)</b>	<b>50 (8.9%)</b>	<b>78 (13.5%)</b>	<b>66 (15.1%)</b>	<b>20 (4.9%)</b>	<b>256 (10.1%)</b>
<b>Reparoled after Being Returned as Parole Violators</b>	<b>38 (6.9%)</b>	<b>43 (7.6%)</b>	<b>49 (8.5%)</b>	<b>21 (4.8%)</b>	<b>2 (0.5%)</b>	<b>153 (6.0%)</b>
<b>Returned to Prison With New Felony Convictions:</b>						
<b>    . As Parole Violators With New Convictions</b>	<b>99 (18.0%)</b>	<b>64 (11.4%)</b>	<b>69 (11.9%)</b>	<b>45 (10.3%)</b>	<b>6 (1.5%)</b>	<b>283 (11.1%)</b>
<b>    . With Convictions After Completing Parole</b>	<b>44 (8.0%)</b>	<b>17 (3.0%)</b>	<b>6 (1.0%)</b>	<b>1 (0.2%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>68 (2.7%)</b>

**Includes parolees on absconder status.**

## COMPARATIVE PROGRAM OUTCOMES - 2001 AND 2000

	Prisoners		Probationers	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
<b>Successful Completions</b>	412 (75.5%)	437 (75.1%)	826 (75.8%)	741 (71.3%)
<b>Voluntary Withdrawals</b>	52 ( 9.5%)	70 (12.0%)	74 ( 6.8%)	112 (10.8%)
<b>Terminations for Rule Violations</b>	40 ( 7.3%)	47 ( 8.1%)	100 ( 9.2%)	78 ( 7.5%)
<b>Medical Terminations</b>	30 ( 5.5%)	22 ( 3.8%)	58 ( 5.3%)	85 ( 8.2%)
<b>Terminated as Unqualified</b>	12 ( 2.2%)	6 ( 1.0%)	32 ( 2.9%)	23 ( 2.2%)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1090</b>	<b>1039</b>