



STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
LANSING

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TO: Senate Judiciary Committee
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Judiciary and Corrections
House Criminal Justice Committee
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Corrections

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SUBJECT: 2004 Biannual Report - Office of Community Corrections

Attached is a copy of the 2004 Biannual Report prepared by the Office of Community Corrections of the Michigan Department of Corrections submitted pursuant to MCL 791.412 (2).

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the content of this report.

c Senate Fiscal Agency
House Fiscal Agency
Department of Management and Budget

Michigan Department of Corrections

FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

BIANNUAL REPORT

September 2004

This report is prepared by the Michigan Department of Corrections/Office of Community Corrections pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Community Corrections Act [Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(2)].

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PART 1

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ACT 511

INTRODUCTION

Section 12 of Public Act 511 of 1988 (Community Corrections Act) requires the Office of Community Corrections to submit a biannual report detailing the effectiveness of the programs and plans funded under this Act, including an explanation of how the rate of commitment of prisoners to the state prison system has been affected.

Section 8.4 of Public Act 511 states that the purpose of the Act is “to encourage the participation in community corrections programs of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail, would not increase the risk to public safety, have not demonstrated a pattern of violent behavior, and do not have a criminal record that indicates a pattern of violent offenses.”

Analysis of the prison commitment rate data continues to support the selection of the priority target groups for community corrections programs. Research indicates that community sanctions and treatment programs provide alternatives to prison and jail sentences while increasing public safety by decreasing the recidivism rates.

Community Corrections Advisory Boards (CCABs) are required to focus on prison commitment rates for their county/counties in the annual comprehensive community corrections plan and application, establish goals and objectives relative to the commitment rates, and concentrate on reducing or maintaining low prison admissions for the priority target populations. The target groups include straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and parole violators. These target groups were selected due to their potential impact on decreasing the prison commitment rates. Straddle cell offenders can be sentenced to prison, jail, or probation, and the sentencing disposition may be influenced by the availability of sanctions and treatment programs in the community. Probation and parole violators account for approximately two-thirds of the prison intake, and the percentage has steadily increased since 1994. Including these offenders in P.A. 511 programs offer community sanctions and treatment programs as an alternative to a prison or jail sentence.

P.A. 511 funded community corrections programs are not the sole influence on prison commitment rates. The rates may be affected by other programs funded by 15% monies from probation fees, substance abuse programs funded by the Michigan Department of Community Health and federal monies, local and state vocational programs funded by intermediate school districts or Michigan Works, and other county-funded community corrections programs. Other factors that affect the prison commitment rates are the state and local economy, crime rates, and prosecutorial discretion.

CCABs are required to monitor prison commitment rates, adopt local policies to target priority groups of offenders, and track program utilization rates.

PRISON COMMITMENT RATES AND PRISON INTAKE

The prison commitment rates, disposition data and prison intake data, followed by detailed county tables, provide an overview of prison commitments, utilization of jail resources and programming options among counties, progress toward addressing State and local objectives, and factors which contribute to attainment of the objectives.

Michigan Department of Corrections data collection and analysis functions have been largely migrated to a new, multi-faceted system called OMNI. The original Court Disposition (BIR) database is also being superseded by OMNI, as the BIR functions are phased in by region. The OMNI system provides the capability of analyzing data with less lag time than that required under the original BIR data system. The following narrative and associated tables contain information as historically tabulated from the original BIR data system, as well as some preliminary OMNI/BIR data for the first three quarters of calendar year 2003. For this preliminary OMNI analysis, the broadest measure of disposition activity was used, without excluding the categories of offenses which are traditionally bypassed in the BIR disposition analysis.

The original data source for BIR tables thru Calendar Year 2001 is the MDOC Court Disposition database. From this database, an offender database is extracted which reflects only the single most serious disposition for each offender during each report period and does not include delayed/suspended sentences, dispositions where the offender was in prison at the time of the offense, or convictions on escape charges. Offenders are identified by social security number where available, otherwise by state identification number or name where necessary. After excluding offenders in prison, escapees, and offenders on delayed sentence, the most significant record/disposition for each offender is chosen.

Factors utilized to select the most significant record/disposition include:

- 1) Disposition type (prison, jail, probation, other).
- 2) Mandatory over non-mandatory sentence.
- 3) Longest length of maximum term imposed.

The OMNI/BIR extract data provided is for the available nine-month period of January thru September, 2003. The tables were based on the individual's most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred, without excluding any particular categories of records .

Overall Prison Commitments on BIR Data

The enclosed Tables provide data/information relative to prison commitment rates. The data is based upon BIR felony disposition data through 2001, OMNI/BIR extract data for the nine-month period of January thru September 2003, and prison intake data for 2003.

- C Table 1.1 presents the overall prison commitment rate (PCR) from BIR felony disposition data for all counties from 1993 through 2001.
- The PCR has remained relatively stable from 1999 through 2001.
 - The PCR of the State was 23% in 2001.
 - Thirty-seven counties had a PCR of less than 20% and seventeen counties had a rate greater than 30%.
 - The counties vary by size and geographic location.

Preliminary OMNI Prison Disposition Data

- Table 1.2 presents preliminary statewide disposition data, based upon the OMNI/BIR extract data for the nine-month period of January thru September 2003 – additional data is not available. These tables were based upon the most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred, without excluding any particular categories of records. The statewide dispositions table provides the actual dispositions and dispositions within guidelines.
 - The overall PCR is 22.0%
 - The straddle cell PCR is 37.7%
 - The intermediate sanction cell PCR is 2.8%.
- Table 1.3 presents county-by-county prison dispositions for the OMNI/BIR extract data for the nine-month period of January thru September 2003. The table is based upon the most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred without excluding any particular categories of records. The table provides, by county, the number of dispositions and percent of cases sentenced to prison within sentencing guidelines for intermediate cells and straddle cells.

Prison Intake (CMIS) Data

Tables 1.4a and 1.4b present prison intake data for 1997-2003, as captured by the CMIS data system. Table 1.4a presents 1997-2003 data relative to non-court commitments, probation violations, parole violators-new sentence, and parole violators-technical violation. Table 1.4b presents the 2003 prison intake by county by category (excluding parole violator-technical). The counties are listed from highest to lowest, per the percentage intake of probation violators.

- C Table 1.4a demonstrates some of the changes in new court commitments and probation violator intake over the last seven years. Although years prior to 1997 do not appear in the table, new court commitments decreased from 5,680 in 1994 to 4,352 in 2000, increased substantially in 2001 and 2002 (to 5,339) then decreased to 4,928 in 2003. On a percentage basis, this equates to 53% of the total prison intake and returns in 1994, 37% in 2002 and 40% in 2003. During this same time period, the prison intake of probation violators increased from 1,932 in 1994, to 4,224 in 2002, then decreased to 3,704 in 2003. Intake of parole violators-technical went from 1,964 in 1994, to 3,293 in 2002, and then reversed sharply down to 2,174 in 2003.
- C The data per Table 1.4b indicates probation violators accounted for 36% of the total prison intake in CY 2003.
 - The county specific data indicates thirty-six counties had a rate of less than 30%.
 - Five counties had a rate of 0%.
 - Twelve counties= rates were less than 20%.
 - Twenty-three counties= rates were greater than 40%.

Several counties had reported that prison commitments of probation violators increased during 2001 and 2002, while new court commitments have remained relatively stable or increased slightly. The increases in prison commitment rates reported by counties for 2001 and 2002 are largely attributed to dispositions of violators.

The data substantiates the merits of probation violators being a priority population for community corrections policy and programs, and the need for further review/evaluation of factors which contribute to high rates of incarceration of violators, particularly in counties with the highest rates.

- C Table 1.5 presents the 2003 prison disposition rates for OUIL 3rd felonies.

The 2003 state prison disposition rate for OUIL 3rd felonies was 22.6%.

- Forty-three counties had a rate lower than the state rate.

Progress Toward Addressing Objectives and Priorities

In March and April 2003, the Department offered three regional training sessions to the CCABs which provided an overview of the Department's five year plan to control prison growth, which includes the expansion of local sanctions in order to allow communities to determine appropriate punishment for low level offenders who would otherwise be sent to prison. The Department views P.A. 511 as an essential function by which this priority will be accomplished. The Department will partner with local government to revitalize and renew efforts to meet the goals of the Act to reduce admissions to prison of non-violent offenders, especially probation violators, and improve the use of local jails.

The growth in prison intake has been driven by the increase of technical probation violators and offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less -- the exact target population for the P.A. 511 and the priorities adopted by the State Board. A renewed emphasis has been placed on the use of community-based sanctions/services for these target populations, especially straddle cell offenders with Sentencing Guidelines with Prior Record Variables of 35 points or more.

Each jurisdiction has been informed to review sentence recommendations and update probation violation response guides consistent with Department policies in order to achieve a reduction in prison intake, improve jail utilization, and maintain public safety.

Further, local jurisdictions were advised to update: target populations; program eligibility criteria for community corrections programs; and the range of sentencing options for these population groups (i.e., straddle cell offenders with SGLs prior record variables of 35 points or more, probation violators, offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less, and parole violators). These target populations were a primary focus during the review of local community corrections comprehensive plans and a key determinant for the recommendations of the FY 2004 awards.

Multiple changes have been and continue to be made among counties to improve capabilities to reduce or maintain prison commitments, increase emphases on utilizing jail beds for higher risk cases, and reduce recidivism. These changes include:

- Implementation of processes and instruments to quickly and more objectively identify low to high risk cases at the pretrial stage.
- Implementation of instruments and processes to objectively assess needs of the higher risk defendants/offenders.
- Utilization of the results of screening and assessments to help guide the selection of conditional release options for pretrial defendants and conditions of sentencing for sentenced offenders.
- This also includes the development and implementation of policies within local jurisdictions to emphasize proportionality in the use of sanctions/services, i.e., low levels of supervision and services for low risk defendants/offenders and limiting the use of more intensive programming for the higher risk cases.
- Implementation and expansion of cognitive behavioral-based programming with eligibility criteria restricted to the higher risk of recidivism cases.
- The number of counties with cognitive behavioral-based programs increased during 2003 and the number will be increased further as per the proposals and recommendations which are being presented to the Board for consideration. It is noteworthy that the program expansion or increases are being achieved among counties primarily via redirection of funds among program categories, e.g., reducing use of community corrections funds for community service to finance cognitive-based programming.
- Increased focus is being placed on continuity of treatment to ensure offenders are able to continue participation in education, substance abuse, or other programming as they move among supervision options such as the jail, a residential program, and their own place of residence.

The changes which are being made among the counties are consistent with the objectives and priorities adopted by the State Board. They are also in sync with research which has demonstrated that uses of prison and jails can be reduced and recidivism reduction can be achieved through effective case differentiation based on risk, sanction and services matching based on objective assessments or risk of recidivism and criminogenic need, proportional allocation of supervision and treatment according to levels of risk and need, and utilization of more intensive (preferably cognitive behavioral based) programming for higher risk of recidivism offenders.

Priority Target Groups for P.A. 511 Funding and Programs

The analysis of Calendar Year 2001 court disposition data, prison intake data, and OMNI/BIR extract data supports the selection of the priority target groups from the straddle cell offenders and probation/parole violators. In addition, some counties with higher than average prison commitment rates need to examine their prison commitment rates for intermediate sanction offenders. Data for each county relative to both straddle cell and intermediate sanction offenders is presented on Table 1.4 Prison Dispositions from 1998 - 2001 and Table 1.3 OMNI/BIR extract for the nine-month period of January thru September 2003.

The tables show that there is wide variation among counties on these rates. The preliminary OMNI extract data, using the count of overall disposition outcomes, indicates that the straddle rate has decreased to 37.7 percent for the nine-month period of January thru September 2003. The larger counties with above average rates are of concern; annual fluctuations for small counties can distort averages with only a few individuals involved.

Even though intermediate sanction cell offenders are not a target population for community corrections programs, sentencing policies and practices need to be examined in more detail in counties where higher percentages of intermediate sanction offenders are sentenced to prison. Table 1.3 reflects that for the first nine months of 2003, the State average was 2.8%, and the data shows that nine counties sentenced 10% or more intermediate sanction cell offenders to prison. The counties with high prison commitment rates for straddle cell or intermediate sanction cell offenders are required to address these issues in their annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funding.

Preliminary data is presented in Table 1.4b, by county, for prison intakes during 2003. The various groups of offenders that comprise prison intakes include both new court commitments and probationers sent to prison as a result of technical violations or new offenses. The last column indicates the total percentage involving probationers sent to prison: the State average is 35.9% with a county range from 0% to 71.4%. Again, the focus is on the larger counties with the higher percentages of probationer intakes. The statistics are an indicator that needs to be used to frame additional questions and analysis for a county.

Table 1.1

Felony Offenders 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Disposition:		1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate																
Michigan	PRISON	9,398	25.4%	8,794	24.0%	8,558	22.4%	8,813	23.1%	9,120	23.3%	8,945	22.5%	9,002	23.3%	9,179	23.2%	10,040	23.2%
Michigan	PROBATION	12,276	33.2%	12,677	34.6%	13,441	35.2%	12,705	33.3%	13,431	34.4%	12,970	32.6%	11,546	29.9%	11,151	28.2%	12,812	29.6%
Michigan	SPLIT	9,020	24.4%	8,817	24.0%	9,357	24.5%	10,122	26.5%	9,792	25.1%	10,175	25.5%	10,276	26.6%	11,931	30.2%	12,403	28.7%
Michigan	JAIL	4,195	11.3%	4,380	11.9%	4,586	12.0%	4,489	11.8%	4,578	11.7%	5,146	12.9%	5,578	14.4%	5,120	12.9%	5,566	12.9%
Michigan	OTHER	2,092	5.7%	1,997	5.4%	2,236	5.9%	2,061	5.4%	2,144	5.5%	2,607	6.5%	2,261	5.8%	2,190	5.5%	2,409	5.6%
	TOTAL	36,981		36,665		38,178		38,190		39,065		39,843		38,663		39,571		43,230	
ALCONA	PRISON	5	21.7%	3	14.3%	2	7.4%	7	30.4%	7	20.0%	10	25.6%	3	7.5%	6	15.8%	7	17.1%
ALGER	PRISON	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	2	0.10	1	3.8%	3	11.1%	4	15.4%	1	4.5%	4	20.0%	3	9.1%
ALLEGAN	PRISON	47	27.3%	36	26.1%	36	0.25	46	25.7%	66	31.0%	89	29.1%	80	29.2%	76	27.5%	85	28.7%
ALPENA	PRISON	9	10.8%	10	11.8%	13	0.15	14	19.4%	17	26.2%	9	12.3%	13	26.5%	7	10.0%	13	17.1%
ANTRIM	PRISON	17	27.9%	25	36.8%	27	0.42	23	41.1%	28	30.4%	23	30.7%	25	37.9%	11	25.0%	24	37.5%
ARENAC	PRISON	6	12.8%	7	17.5%	6	0.13	7	16.3%	5	16.1%	4	11.8%	5	15.2%	9	24.3%	5	14.3%
BARAGA	PRISON	6	66.7%	4	30.8%	2	0.18	1	14.3%	1	12.5%	3	16.7%	2	15.4%	1	9.1%	2	25.0%
BARRY	PRISON	68	55.7%	56	45.5%	33	0.18	33	15.9%	33	18.5%	32	19.4%	31	18.7%	33	25.4%	56	24.5%
BAY	PRISON	121	40.5%	92	35.1%	109	0.37	68	24.4%	83	25.4%	113	30.0%	94	28.8%	79	24.5%	85	28.1%
BENZIE	PRISON	4	16.7%	5	38.5%	3	0.10	11	50.0%	10	30.3%	8	33.3%	14	43.8%	7	31.8%	8	38.1%
BERRIEN	PRISON	218	29.0%	181	21.5%	178	0.25	242	29.5%	293	37.1%	224	29.0%	267	29.0%	295	31.8%	349	33.2%
BRANCH	PRISON	20	21.1%	17	15.7%	27	0.23	22	17.9%	16	12.1%	24	17.0%	25	18.8%	26	19.8%	28	16.3%
CALHOUN	PRISON	184	29.1%	161	24.6%	189	0.27	223	26.2%	217	22.2%	186	19.1%	210	21.5%	216	21.4%	220	21.5%
CASS	PRISON	27	18.2%	47	27.0%	37	0.25	38	22.1%	28	18.9%	57	25.2%	51	20.7%	42	19.7%	34	18.2%
CHARLEVOIX	PRISON	18	31.6%	11	20.4%	22	0.24	23	35.9%	14	17.5%	16	27.1%	25	33.8%	17	25.4%	28	29.5%

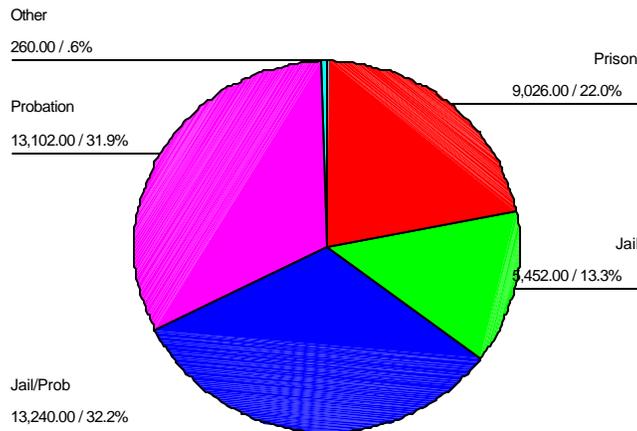
	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
CHEBOYGAN	PRISON	13	23.2%	18	23.7%	20	0.19	10	14.1%	12	14.1%	12	13.0%	28	26.2%	23	24.5%	12	14.0%
CHIPPEWA	PRISON	12	16.2%	13	24.1%	12	0.17	11	11.6%	10	14.5%	10	15.4%	6	7.4%	6	9.2%	15	14.0%
CLARE	PRISON	10	13.7%	12	14.6%	13	0.13	8	9.3%	22	22.2%	15	20.8%	11	10.7%	9	11.3%	16	14.4%
CLINTON	PRISON	36	29.5%	35	24.5%	24	0.21	43	34.4%	52	34.9%	42	32.1%	36	31.6%	42	29.0%	47	36.2%
CRAWFORD	PRISON	9	26.5%	9	20.5%	21	0.33	19	25.7%	12	18.5%	18	21.7%	18	31.6%	18	27.3%	19	26.8%
DELTA	PRISON	21	36.2%	12	14.6%	13	0.13	18	19.6%	9	10.8%	23	25.8%	23	25.0%	17	19.1%	9	10.5%
DICKINSON	PRISON	4	5.3%	8	12.5%	11	0.14	7	9.2%	15	16.7%	18	18.2%	11	11.8%	12	12.1%	20	18.2%
EATON	PRISON	58	16.3%	55	17.5%	42	0.15	67	20.6%	56	17.4%	55	15.6%	64	18.6%	65	16.5%	78	19.6%
EMMET	PRISON	21	26.3%	10	12.5%	24	0.25	17	17.3%	18	18.8%	33	25.6%	21	20.0%	38	39.2%	30	31.6%
GENESEEE	PRISON	591	38.3%	603	39.4%	638	0.39	593	40.3%	561	33.2%	662	38.0%	608	38.0%	630	37.6%	561	32.7%
GLADWIN	PRISON	9	10.7%	18	21.2%	20	0.22	9	9.7%	13	17.1%	22	21.0%	13	14.9%	21	24.7%	20	21.7%
GOGEBIC GRAND TRAVERSE	PRISON	3	17.6%	2	22.2%	2	0.15	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	15.4%	3	20.0%	3	60.0%	3	23.1%
GRATIOT	PRISON	47	23.9%	53	36.1%	57	0.30	58	32.6%	62	32.8%	80	39.6%	72	36.2%	77	34.1%	66	31.9%
GRATIOT	PRISON	25	30.1%	22	22.0%	43	0.33	31	27.0%	26	27.1%	27	29.0%	22	26.5%	25	26.0%	27	29.7%
HILLSDALE	PRISON	45	31.9%	44	31.7%	52	0.33	47	39.8%	46	35.7%	73	48.7%	61	47.7%	40	44.9%	67	60.4%
HOUGHTON	PRISON	4	6.9%	5	9.3%	13	0.23	5	10.6%	9	20.9%	15	23.1%	13	31.0%	10	18.9%	6	14.6%
HURON	PRISON	6	20.7%	12	17.4%	17	0.21	10	15.4%	12	22.2%	13	22.8%	9	14.8%	12	23.5%	1	3.8%
INGHAM	PRISON	298	25.6%	290	25.4%	259	0.24	268	24.8%	296	26.0%	264	25.7%	180	20.3%	185	21.9%	225	22.0%
IONIA	PRISON	25	14.6%	17	11.4%	30	0.17	36	20.8%	34	18.4%	34	17.3%	34	20.6%	22	12.4%	32	23.5%
IOSCO	PRISON	26	30.6%	32	40.0%	20	0.22	23	27.7%	31	32.0%	45	37.5%	30	41.1%	17	23.9%	31	37.8%
IRON	PRISON	5	15.2%	7	20.6%	5	0.10	7	21.9%	10	20.4%	9	20.5%	12	22.2%	9	18.0%	11	26.2%
ISABELLA	PRISON	26	11.0%	20	9.9%	19	0.09	33	14.0%	34	11.2%	23	9.3%	44	16.4%	43	12.8%	39	10.1%
JACKSON	PRISON	206	26.7%	231	33.4%	198	0.32	168	28.9%	272	38.3%	305	41.7%	286	40.1%	277	35.0%	266	33.4%
KALAMAZOO	PRISON	295	23.2%	267	20.5%	258	0.20	373	24.9%	285	20.6%	275	19.8%	264	19.8%	285	21.3%	288	18.4%
KALKASKA	PRISON	17	23.3%	14	24.6%	19	0.26	8	12.5%	24	30.4%	31	29.8%	18	27.7%	16	21.9%	27	29.0%
KENT	PRISON	787	28.8%	709	26.7%	657	0.25	685	23.0%	753	23.9%	769	25.5%	662	24.3%	567	21.7%	703	25.3%
KEWEENAW	PRISON	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.00	1	33.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKE	PRISON	4	9.8%	11	24.4%	15	0.32	18	24.0%	15	23.1%	6	11.5%	9	18.8%	3	5.0%	12	16.9%

	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
LAPEER	PRISON	46	24.1%	38	18.6%	38	0.17	42	21.4%	43	22.1%	45	24.3%	55	24.2%	34	17.3%	41	19.7%
LEELANAU	PRISON	12	30.0%	13	29.5%	12	0.29	14	32.6%	6	18.8%	8	20.0%	11	22.4%	14	26.9%	16	32.0%
LENAWEE	PRISON	76	39.0%	101	49.0%	100	0.47	112	46.1%	96	42.3%	148	48.1%	113	44.5%	92	42.0%	124	47.7%
LIVINGSTON	PRISON	96	29.4%	79	22.8%	74	0.18	136	39.8%	114	28.4%	100	24.0%	120	27.5%	148	30.3%	141	27.7%
LUCE	PRISON	8	61.5%	2	13.3%	6	0.30	1	7.1%	3	16.7%	5	31.3%	1	6.3%	4	18.2%	4	13.8%
MACKINAC	PRISON	8	34.8%	7	24.1%	4	0.13	8	17.0%	18	35.3%	14	30.4%	8	18.6%	10	28.6%	2	4.4%
MACOMB	PRISON	375	20.5%	377	17.7%	330	0.16	319	15.3%	429	16.8%	437	16.9%	475	17.6%	493	16.6%	466	14.2%
MANISTEE	PRISON	14	21.9%	19	28.4%	25	0.38	31	41.3%	27	32.1%	26	33.8%	29	30.2%	21	33.3%	18	33.3%
MARQUETTE	PRISON	16	14.3%	18	13.3%	14	0.10	18	15.0%	19	16.4%	12	11.1%	18	17.3%	29	19.7%	11	8.8%
MASON	PRISON	22	21.8%	24	26.7%	45	0.38	22	23.2%	14	16.3%	18	15.5%	40	33.6%	23	24.2%	28	20.7%
MECOSTA	PRISON	23	23.2%	23	17.8%	35	0.24	32	20.9%	23	19.3%	28	22.2%	27	23.1%	32	28.3%	20	14.7%
MENOMINEE	PRISON	8	13.1%	6	9.7%	6	0.15	10	23.3%	9	24.3%	10	16.7%	6	16.7%	6	10.7%	11	25.6%
MIDLAND	PRISON	54	20.5%	56	23.0%	61	0.23	70	24.6%	73	22.1%	82	23.8%	60	24.3%	81	24.8%	53	20.2%
MISSAUKEE	PRISON	11	32.4%	3	6.3%	8	0.24	11	22.4%	14	26.4%	12	20.0%	10	20.8%	12	20.7%	9	25.7%
MONROE	PRISON	135	29.2%	132	30.3%	150	0.30	186	33.9%	165	29.9%	158	26.8%	151	28.7%	163	30.4%	157	27.2%
MONTCALM	PRISON	24	13.0%	19	10.3%	32	0.15	42	18.1%	35	20.1%	43	19.9%	36	17.5%	22	10.4%	49	19.5%
MONTMORENCY	PRISON	3	10.3%	3	7.1%	9	0.27	6	22.2%	5	17.9%	4	14.3%	3	7.0%	10	18.2%	5	12.2%
MUSKEGON	PRISON	384	42.9%	450	50.3%	357	0.41	402	40.9%	393	38.2%	368	33.3%	328	32.5%	348	35.9%	410	37.0%
NEWAYGO	PRISON	21	13.5%	23	16.9%	28	0.17	28	18.8%	23	16.9%	20	13.9%	24	18.0%	32	23.0%	33	20.0%
OAKLAND	PRISON	1,010	18.5%	828	16.2%	742	0.15	806	15.8%	907	16.9%	983	17.0%	908	17.1%	912	17.7%	974	18.5%
OCEANA	PRISON	10	13.2%	5	7.4%	4	0.06	14	14.7%	22	25.0%	12	13.8%	22	23.7%	8	8.2%	24	24.2%
OGEMAW	PRISON	16	20.5%	13	18.1%	12	0.21	8	10.4%	19	27.5%	13	16.5%	17	27.4%	19	33.9%	15	22.1%
ONTONAGON	PRISON	3	21.4%	7	63.6%	3	0.21	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	1	9.1%
OSCEOLA	PRISON	11	12.5%	6	9.5%	20	0.22	23	19.8%	29	30.9%	19	20.7%	17	17.5%	17	16.8%	31	32.0%
OSCODA	PRISON	5	21.7%	4	30.8%	5	0.36	4	44.4%	7	38.9%	9	45.0%	6	30.0%	3	25.0%	6	42.9%
OTSEGO	PRISON	16	20.5%	22	29.3%	21	0.26	16	26.7%	11	16.2%	16	20.0%	29	29.3%	23	21.5%	16	18.6%
OTTAWA	PRISON	89	18.0%	103	18.0%	134	0.19	98	13.6%	137	17.1%	104	12.5%	95	12.6%	97	13.5%	95	12.5%
PRESQUE ISLE	PRISON	4	10.5%	4	9.8%	11	0.22	6	13.3%	7	15.9%	4	9.8%	9	21.4%	9	16.1%	10	17.9%
ROSCOMMON	PRISON	18	15.5%	11	11.2%	19	0.16	24	18.9%	24	18.5%	29	22.0%	21	21.0%	21	18.6%	18	16.5%

	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
SAGINAW	PRISON	308	28.9%	334	31.7%	300	0.25	275	24.6%	327	25.7%	387	28.8%	322	26.7%	223	20.5%	256	21.5%
ST. CLAIR	PRISON	111	20.7%	135	21.8%	139	0.22	144	22.1%	178	23.4%	189	24.6%	149	20.2%	199	25.1%	171	19.3%
ST. JOSEPH	PRISON	48	27.7%	28	17.7%	45	0.23	50	25.3%	35	18.3%	50	24.5%	48	17.9%	43	20.0%	50	22.0%
SANILAC	PRISON	21	15.9%	20	12.7%	20	0.18	21	14.7%	25	18.9%	24	16.9%	24	16.0%	21	15.4%	17	14.5%
SCHOOLCRAFT	PRISON	3	20.0%	2	18.2%	5	0.20	2	8.7%	2	6.9%	0	0.0%	2	7.4%	5	27.8%	2	11.8%
SHIAWASSEE	PRISON	36	28.6%	51	31.9%	35	0.24	57	29.4%	63	39.4%	56	30.8%	57	37.5%	58	27.4%	68	33.0%
TUSCOLA	PRISON	21	19.8%	19	19.4%	30	0.25	36	22.8%	41	30.4%	30	24.6%	36	24.3%	37	20.6%	49	25.0%
VAN BUREN	PRISON	52	19.0%	55	20.5%	57	0.19	65	19.5%	49	14.5%	42	11.4%	78	22.0%	65	21.7%	49	15.4%
WASHTENAW	PRISON	278	35.2%	236	29.5%	227	0.26	270	30.7%	253	26.5%	171	18.1%	183	21.8%	159	17.1%	155	16.3%
WAYNE	PRISON	2,632	26.5%	2,310	23.9%	2,186	0.21	2,047	21.8%	1,935	23.0%	1,549	19.1%	2,042	23.6%	2,365	25.3%	2,830	25.6%
WEXFORD	PRISON	16	17.4%	21	25.9%	21	0.22	23	20.2%	27	31.0%	32	30.8%	18	17.6%	17	15.9%	27	26.7%

**Table 1.2 Michigan Department of Corrections
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
Statewide Dispositions - January thru September 2003
Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Specific Exclusions**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Prison	9026	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Jail	5452	13.3	13.3	35.2
	Jail/Prob	13240	32.2	32.2	67.5
	Probation	13102	31.9	31.9	99.4
	Other	260	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	41080	100.0	100.0	



STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS WITHIN GUIDELINE GROUP - JAN-SEP 2003

Guideline Groups	SGL NA	Count	DISPOSITION					Total
			Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	
SGL NA	Count	3337	3185	1853	2873	101	11349	
	% within Guideline Groups	29.4%	28.1%	16.3%	25.3%	.9%	100.0%	
Intermediate	Count	570	1457	8829	9129	112	20097	
	% within Guideline Groups	2.8%	7.2%	43.9%	45.4%	.6%	100.0%	
Straddle	Count	2480	768	2324	974	29	6575	
	% within Guideline Groups	37.7%	11.7%	35.3%	14.8%	.4%	100.0%	
Prison	Count	2639	42	234	126	18	3059	
	% within Guideline Groups	86.3%	1.4%	7.6%	4.1%	.6%	100.0%	
Total	Count	9026	5452	13240	13102	260	41080	
	% within Guideline Groups	22.0%	13.3%	32.2%	31.9%	.6%	100.0%	

Table 1.3 Michigan Department of Corrections
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
Straddle and Intermediate Sanction Cell Dispositions - January thru September 2003

COUNTY	Straddle Cell Dispositions			Intermediate Cell Dispositions		
	# Prison	% Prison	Total	# Prison	% Prison	Total
Alcona	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	9
Alger	2	20.0%	10	0	0.0%	19
Allegan	62	74.7%	83	1	0.5%	204
Alpena	3	18.8%	16	1	3.2%	31
Antrim	9	75.0%	12	4	13.8%	29
Arenac	3	75.0%	4	1	25.0%	4
Baraga	1	100.0%	1	3	75.0%	4
Barry	7	17.1%	41	1	0.7%	138
Bay	31	43.7%	71	2	1.0%	205
Benzie	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	12
Berrien	55	62.5%	88	9	2.5%	362
Branch	7	35.0%	20	0	0.0%	72
Calhoun	58	39.5%	147	15	3.8%	391
Cass	10	34.5%	29	5	4.3%	115
Charlevoix	3	42.9%	7	1	3.0%	33
Cheboygan	5	41.7%	12	0	0.0%	58
Chippewa	4	21.1%	19	3	5.7%	53
Clare	6	54.5%	11	0	0.0%	51
Clinton	15	78.9%	19	6	8.2%	73
Crawford	3	42.9%	7	0	0.0%	35
Delta	8	36.4%	22	0	0.0%	69
Dickinson	9	50.0%	18	5	8.8%	57
Eaton	2	4.0%	50	0	0.0%	172
Emmet	7	58.3%	12	4	6.3%	63
Genesee	130	52.4%	248	62	8.0%	775
Gladwin	8	36.4%	22	0	0.0%	40
Gogebic	5	83.3%	6	0	0.0%	27
Grand Traverse	20	71.4%	28	12	9.0%	134
Gratiot	11	91.7%	12	12	24.0%	50
Hillsdale	17	81.0%	21	12	19.0%	63
Houghton	2	28.6%	7	0	0.0%	38
Huron	2	40.0%	5	0	0.0%	20
Ingham	40	29.2%	137	9	2.0%	450
Ionia	14	46.7%	30	3	3.4%	89
Iosco	5	62.5%	8	0	0.0%	30
Iron	7	100.0%	7	2	14.3%	14
Isabella	18	45.0%	40	1	0.6%	164
Jackson	72	59.0%	122	35	10.5%	332
Kalamazoo	46	18.9%	244	10	1.6%	634
Kalkaska	8	50.0%	16	1	1.9%	52

COUNTY	Straddle Cell Dispositions			Intermediate Cell Dispositions		
	# Prison	% Prison	Total	# Prison	% Prison	Total
Kent	211	46.7%	452	37	3.1%	1194
Keweenaw	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	1
Lake	1	8.3%	12	0	0.0%	36
Lapeer	8	34.8%	23	1	0.7%	146
Leelanau	3	100.0%	3	1	3.7%	27
Lenawee	23	65.7%	35	9	6.0%	149
Livingston	38	49.4%	77	8	4.0%	198
Luce	5	83.3%	6	4	21.1%	19
Mackinac	2	40.0%	5	0	0.0%	5
Macomb	117	33.7%	347	24	1.9%	1277
Manistee	5	55.6%	9	6	17.6%	34
Marquette	3	18.8%	16	3	4.3%	69
Mason	1	4.8%	21	0	0.0%	58
Mecosta	6	28.6%	21	2	2.5%	80
Menominee	3	42.9%	7	0	0.0%	29
Midland	8	19.5%	41	0	0.0%	149
Missaukee	7	70.0%	10	2	6.3%	32
Monroe	34	51.5%	66	10	4.4%	225
Montcalm	32	55.2%	58	3	3.1%	98
Montmorency	1	16.7%	6	0	0.0%	24
Muskegon	165	67.1%	246	10	2.2%	453
Newaygo	17	40.5%	42	5	3.9%	127
Oakland	331	33.4%	990	10	0.5%	2067
Oceana	8	40.0%	20	0	0.0%	43
Ogemaw	3	16.7%	18	0	0.0%	33
Ontonagon	1	25.0%	4	0	0.0%	4
Osceola	3	42.9%	7	2	5.0%	40
Oscoda	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%	5
Otsego	5	45.5%	11	0	0.0%	52
Ottawa	37	37.0%	100	3	0.8%	370
Presque Isle	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	9
Roscommon	7	25.9%	27	1	1.2%	81
Saginaw	104	42.1%	247	9	2.4%	378
Sanilac	10	55.6%	18	2	5.6%	36
Schoolcraft	2	40.0%	5	1	7.1%	14
Shiawassee	13	39.4%	33	3	2.6%	116
St. Clair	59	50.0%	118	7	1.9%	360
St. Joseph	11	20.0%	55	5	3.4%	149
Tuscola	17	35.4%	48	1	1.0%	96
Van Buren	14	23.0%	61	10	4.4%	227
Washtenaw	47	26.6%	177	12	2.9%	416
Wayne	385	26.5%	1454	157	2.6%	5942
Wexford	13	61.9%	21	2	3.4%	58
Statewide	2480	37.7%	6575	570	2.8%	20097

Table 1.4a

PRISON INTAKES AND RETURNS

Fiscal Year / Calendar Year [1]							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [2]
New Court Commitments	5,151	4,948	4,414	4,352	4,879	5,339	4,928
Probation Violators	3,154	3,131	3,136	3,332	3,480	4,224	3,704
Parole Viol. - New Sentence	1,288	1,345	1,254	1,164	1,195	1,431	1,639
Parole Viol. - Technical Viol.	2,668	3,109	3,186	3,104	3,236	3,293	2,174
Total Intake and Returns [3]	12,261	12,533	11,990	11,952	12,790	14,287	12,445
Total B Intake Only [4]	9,593	9,424	8,804	8,848	9,554	10,994	10,271
Probation and Parole	7,110	7,585	7,576	7,600	7,911	8,948	7,517
Percent New Commitments	42%	39%	37%	36%	38%	37%	40%
[1] 1997-1999 based on fiscal year data. 2000-2003 based on calendar year data.							
[2] Corrections Data Fact Sheet for December 2003; excludes 36 escapees with new sentences in 2003.							
[3] Prison Intake and Returns includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentences, and parole violators with technical violations.							
[4] Prison Intake includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence) and parole violators with new sentences.							

Table 1.4b

Calendar Year 2003
Prison Intakes by Percentage of Probationer Intakes to Prison[1]

COUNTY	Escapee	New Court Commitments	Probationer	Parole Violator New Sentence	Total Intakes	% of Probationer Intakes
Benzie	0	1	5	1	7	71.4%
Osceola	0	8	14	1	23	60.9%
Alcona	0	1	3	1	5	60.0%
Missaukee	0	7	12	1	20	60.0%
Roscommon	0	7	13	2	22	59.1%
Mason	0	5	10	2	17	58.8%
Berrien	2	90	164	33	289	56.7%
Otsego	0	7	9	1	17	52.9%
Lenawee	0	33	51	13	97	52.6%
Ontonagon	0	1	1	0	2	50.0%
Livingston	0	65	77	15	157	49.0%
Tuscola	0	18	18	1	37	48.6%
Alpena	0	9	10	2	21	47.6%
Mecosta	0	17	19	5	41	46.3%
Dickinson	0	16	16	3	35	45.7%
Isabella	0	28	29	7	64	45.3%
Midland	0	26	27	10	63	42.9%
Bay	0	52	55	22	129	42.6%
Hillsdale	0	29	25	5	59	42.4%
Monroe	1	64	61	18	144	42.4%
Oakland	3	469	469	196	1,137	41.2%
Iron	0	8	7	2	17	41.2%
Genesee	1	242	233	104	580	40.2%
Menominee	0	5	4	1	10	40.0%
Eaton	0	33	25	7	65	38.5%
Saginaw	4	152	118	39	313	37.7%
VanBuren	1	32	30	17	80	37.5%
Macomb	1	204	160	67	432	37.0%
Emmet	0	20	17	9	46	37.0%
Ingham	0	88	64	27	179	35.8%
Charlevoix	0	7	6	4	17	35.3%
Muskegon	1	180	145	87	413	35.1%
Barry	0	35	21	4	60	35.0%
Calhoun	0	118	79	30	227	34.8%
Grand Traverse	0	35	24	10	69	34.8%
Jackson	1	125	87	38	251	34.7%
Wayne	12	1,316	901	437	2,666	33.8%
Washtenaw	0	107	68	27	202	33.7%
Arenac	0	4	2	0	6	33.3%
Clare	0	4	2	0	6	33.3%
Montmorency	0	6	3	0	9	33.3%
Schoolcraft	0	3	2	1	6	33.3%
Kent	6	371	245	157	779	31.5%
Iosco	0	7	4	2	13	30.8%
Kalkaska	0	12	8	6	26	30.8%
Gratiot	0	25	12	3	40	30.0%
Shiawassee	1	35	19	9	64	29.7%
Allegan	0	87	42	13	142	29.6%
St. Clair	0	84	51	38	173	29.5%
Wexford	0	24	11	3	38	28.9%

cont.

Table 1.4b cont.

COUNTY	Escapee	New Court Commitments	Probationer	Parole Violator New Sentence	Total Intakes	% of Probationer Intakes
Crawford	0	8	4	2	14	28.6%
Kalamazoo	2	109	62	45	218	28.4%
Branch	0	19	8	3	30	26.7%
Gladwin	0	9	5	5	19	26.3%
Clinton	0	24	14	16	54	25.9%
Newaygo	0	31	11	1	43	25.6%
Antrim	0	20	9	7	36	25.0%
Houghton	0	3	1	0	4	25.0%
Ionia	0	14	7	7	28	25.0%
Lake	0	5	2	1	8	25.0%
Montcalm	0	47	18	7	72	25.0%
Oscoda	0	6	2	0	8	25.0%
Cheboygan	0	15	6	4	25	24.0%
Ogemaw	0	12	4	1	17	23.5%
St. Joseph	0	33	12	6	51	23.5%
Marquette	0	17	5	0	22	22.7%
Huron	0	6	2	1	9	22.2%
Lapeer	0	21	7	4	32	21.9%
Cass	0	26	11	15	52	21.2%
Oceana	0	17	5	3	25	20.0%
Ottawa	0	71	20	14	105	19.0%
Leelanau	0	10	2	0	12	16.7%
Sanilac	0	16	4	5	25	16.0%
Presque Isle	0	5	1	1	7	14.3%
Luce	0	7	1	0	8	12.5%
Manistee	0	15	2	3	20	10.0%
Gogebic	0	7	1	3	11	9.1%
Alger	0	3	0	0	3	0.0%
Baraga	0	1	0	0	1	0.0%
Chippewa	0	10	0	3	13	0.0%
Delta	0	14	0	1	15	0.0%
Mackinac	0	5	0	0	5	0.0%
Total	36	4,928	3,704	1,639	10,307	35.9%

[1] Prison Intakes includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentence, and escapees with new sentence.

SOURCE: MDOC Research 2003 Intake Database (3/3/04)

Table 1.5 Michigan Department of Corrections
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
OUIL3 Prison Disposition Rates - Calendar Year 2003
Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record Exclusions

County	Prison Count	Prison %
Alcona	0	0.0%
Alger	0	0.0%
Allegan	10	20.8%
Alpena	1	25.0%
Antrim	5	45.5%
Arenac	0	0.0%
Barry	5	16.7%
Bay	13	27.1%
Benzie	2	100.0%
Berrien	13	48.1%
Branch	1	6.7%
Calhoun	15	24.6%
Cass	4	22.2%
Charlevoix	3	21.4%
Cheboygan	5	22.7%
Chippewa	0	0.0%
Clare	5	50.0%
Clinton	7	70.0%
Crawford	2	12.5%
Delta	5	17.2%
Dickinson	5	33.3%
Eaton	6	13.6%
Emmet	2	28.6%
Genesee	40	31.0%
Gladwin	3	20.0%
Grand Traverse	14	26.4%
Gratiot	7	58.3%
Hillsdale	11	78.6%
Houghton	0	0.0%
Huron	0	0.0%
Ingham	13	13.7%
Ionia	9	27.3%
Iosco	1	50.0%
Iron	0	0.0%
Isabella	3	8.1%
Jackson	41	36.9%
Kalamazoo	18	17.6%
Kalkaska	3	21.4%
Kent	61	37.9%
Keweenaw	0	0.0%

County	Prison Count	Prison %
Lake	2	0
Lapeer	9	11.7%
Leelanau	1	20.0%
Lenawee	5	55.6%
Livingston	19	35.8%
Luce	0	0.0%
Mackinac	1	20.0%
Macomb	15	18.8%
Manistee	2	20.0%
Marquette	3	21.4%
Mason	4	25.0%
Mecosta	5	26.3%
Menominee	3	27.3%
Midland	3	8.3%
Missaukee	5	41.7%
Monroe	12	34.3%
Montcalm	11	44.0%
Montmorency	1	25.0%
Muskegon	43	51.8%
Newaygo	2	10.0%
Oakland	109	23.7%
Oceana	1	5.6%
Ogemaw	1	10.0%
Osceola	2	16.7%
Otsego	1	9.1%
Ottawa	7	9.6%
Presque Isle	1	50.0%
Roscommon	2	6.3%
Saginaw	12	14.8%
Sanilac	10	41.7%
Schoolcraft	1	20.0%
Shiawassee	8	25.8%
St. Clair	23	17.2%
St. Joseph	6	25.0%
Tuscola	8	20.5%
Van Buren	9	24.3%
Washtenaw	17	16.5%
Wayne	37	9.1%
Wexford	7	41.2%
Statewide	741	22.6%

PART 2

JAIL UTILIZATION

Jails are a key sanction for felony and misdemeanor offenders in each county. Nearly 80% of felony offenders are sentenced to a community sanction – over half of these offenders are sentenced to a jail term. During the 1990s and through to the present, sentenced felons have accounted for an increasing percentage of jails= average daily population. The percentage of felony offenders sentenced to jail increased as prison commitment rates decreased; data presented in Table 1.1 shows that the use of split sentences has also increased. Progressively, the sentence to jail is a condition of probation and part of a structured sentence plan which includes a relatively short term in jail followed by placement in residential or other community-based programs.

Section 8.4 of P.A. 511 explains that the purpose of the Act includes the participation of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail. Section 2 (c) defines a community corrections program as a program that is an alternative to incarceration in a state correctional facility or jail. Through the years, as prison commitment rates decreased, and as a result of legislative changes, the role of jails in the community corrections system has changed. This section examines the use of jails in Michigan as part of the continuum of sanctions available in sentencing decisions.

The State Community Corrections Board has adopted priorities for jail use for community corrections. Each CCAB is required to examine the jail management practices and policies as part of the annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funds. Local policies/practices directly affect the availability of jail beds which can be utilized for sentenced felons. Local jurisdictions have implemented a wide range of policies/practices to influence the number and length of stay of different offender populations. The local policies and practices include conditional release options for pretrial detainees, restrictions on population groups which can be housed in the jail in order to reserve jail beds for offenders who are a higher risk to public safety, earned release credits (i.e., reduction in jail time for participation in in-jail programming), and structured sentencing.

During 2000, 44% of the straddle cell offenders were sentenced to jail, while during 2001, 43% of the straddle cell offenders were sentenced to jail. Preliminary OMNI data, covering the first nine months of 2003, indicates a jail usage rate of 47% for straddle cell offenders. Due to the high number of straddle cell offenders sentenced to jail, the State Community Corrections Board has targeted this population as a priority population for community corrections.

A jail sentence is also a key sanction used for probation violators. Local probation response guides often include jail time along with additional local sanctions imposed, including programs funded by community corrections.

Jail crowding issues can impact the use of jails and availability of beds for alternative sanctions for different felony offender target groups, such as straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and even intermediate sanction offenders. The use of jail beds for serious felony offenders is an issue when jail crowding occurs.

Community corrections programs have been established to impact on the amount of jail time that offenders serve. Program policies have been established so that program participation and successful completion of programs lead to decreased lengths of stay in jail.

JAIL STATISTICS OVERVIEW

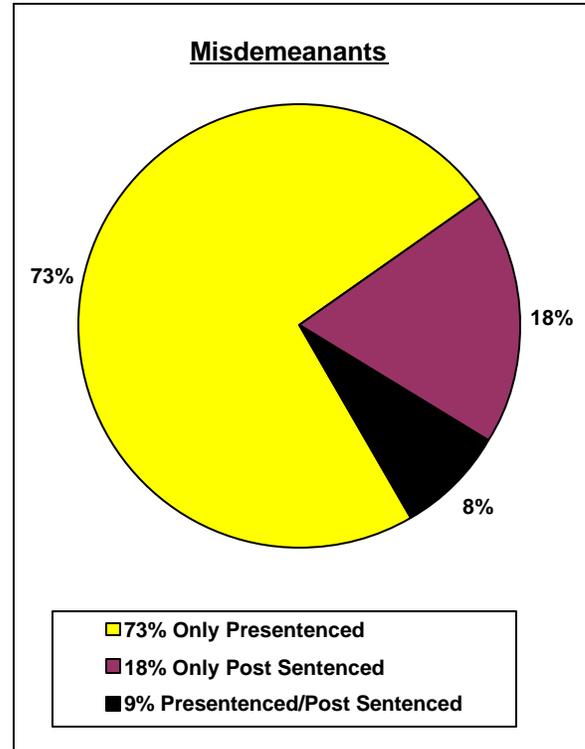
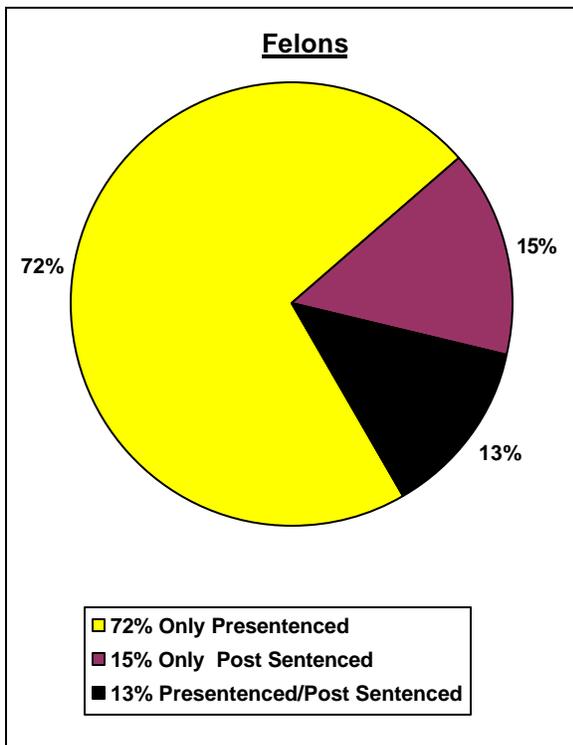
In CY 2003, 69 of Michigan's 81 counties with jails electronically transmitted jail utilization and inmate profile data to the State. Collectively the county data inputs comprise the Jail Population Information System (JPIS).

The reporting counties account for over 16,909 jail beds in the State; or about 93.8% of the total jail beds in Michigan. Since not every county is included in the report and some of the reporting counties do not contribute data every month, the summary data from the report does not completely represent State figures or State totals; however, it does provide a reasonable and useful representation of a mix of counties including rural, urban, and metropolitan counties.

One of the stated purposes of JPIS is to provide information to support coherent policy making. Using this data, the State and CCABs can track jail utilization, study utilization trends, examine characteristics of offenders being sent to jail, and evaluate specific factors affecting jail utilization. Results of such analyses permit formulation of objectives to improve utilization (i.e., reducing jail crowding, changing offender population profiles, and reducing the average length of stay), and to monitor the utilization of the jails after various policies, practices, procedures or programming are implemented.

This part of the biannual report summarizes the data for CY 2002 and CY 2003, based upon primary categories of the JPIS data. The report indicates the average daily populations by type of offender utilizing the jails, average lengths of stay and the number of releases upon which lengths of stay are based. This report focuses on felons and misdemeanants that originated in the reporting counties, as opposed to the part of the jail populations made up of offenders boarded for the State, the Federal government, other jurisdictions, state, tribal, and other counties, or offenders held on writs, etc.

CY 2002



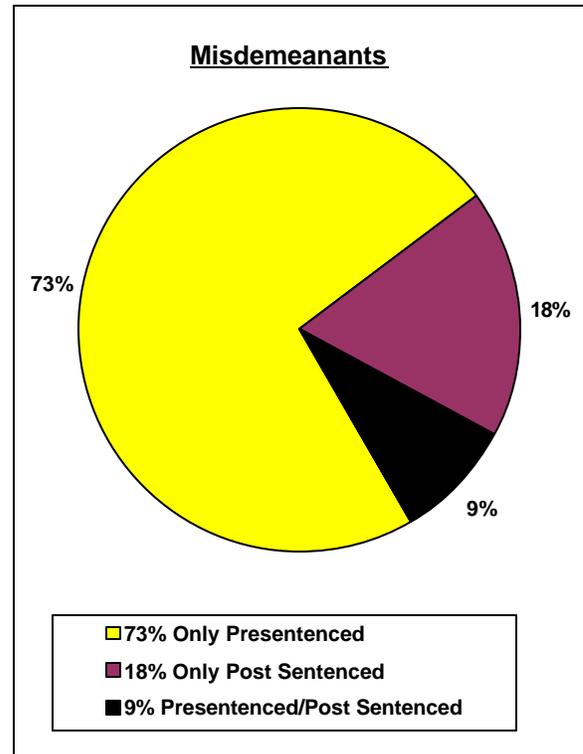
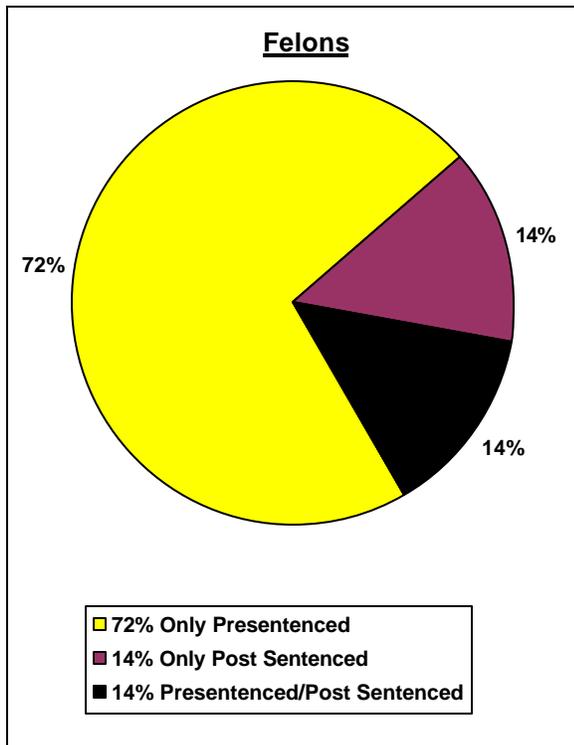
The JPIS data for CY 2002 show the following:

- c Of the offenders released during this period:
 - 90,466 were charged as felons.
 - 185,014 were charged as misdemeanants.

- c Of the 90,466 offenders charged as felons:
 - 72% (65,539) were released from jail pre-sentenced.
 - 15% (13,660) served only a post-sentenced jail term.
 - 13% (11,267) served a continuous jail term pre-sentenced/post-sentenced.

- c Of the 185,014 offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - 73% (135,200) were released from jail pre-sentenced.
 - 19% (34,289) served only a post-sentenced jail term.
 - 8% (15,525) served a continuous jail term pre-sentenced/post-sentenced.

CY 2003

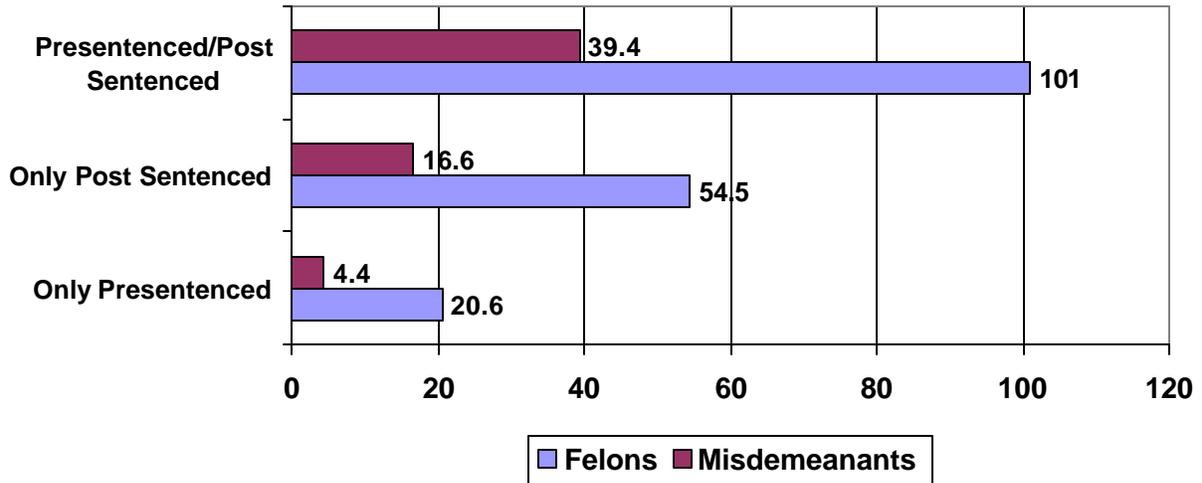


The JPIS data for CY 2003 show the following:

- c Of the offenders released during this period:
 - 84,469 were charged as felons.
 - 166,542 were charged as misdemeanants.
- c Of the 84,469 offenders charged as felons:
 - 72% (60,976) were released from jail pre-sentenced.
 - 14% (12,026) served only a post-sentenced jail term.
 - 14% (11,467) served a continuous jail term pre-sentenced/post-sentenced.
- c Of the 166,542 offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - 73% (122,329) were released from jail pre-sentenced.
 - 18% (29,969) served only a post-sentenced jail term.
 - 9% (14,244) served a continuous jail term pre-sentenced/post-sentenced.

These differences in average lengths of stay statistics are illustrated in the chart below.

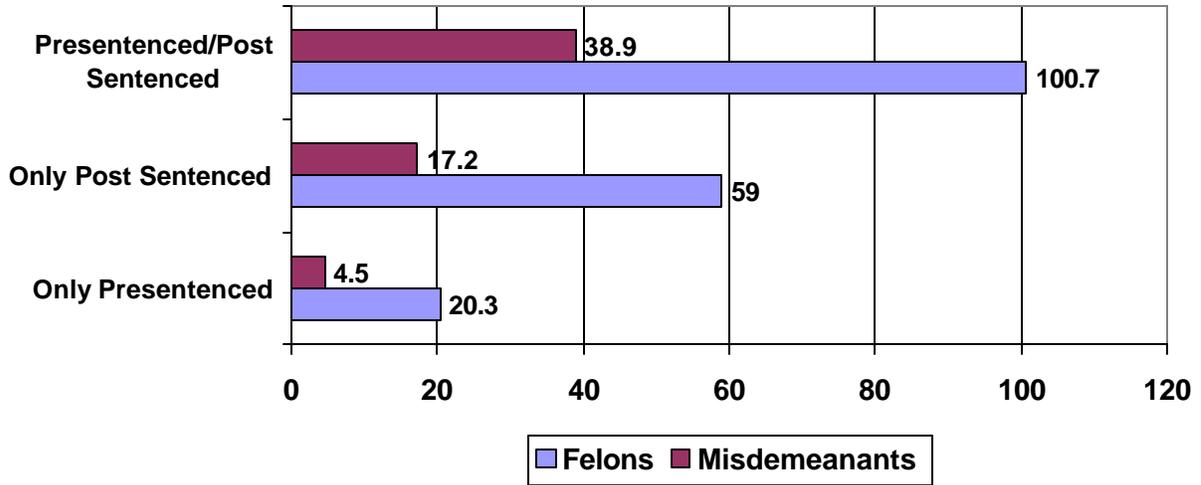
Calendar Year 2002 Felon & Misdemeanant Average Lengths of Stay by Legal Status



The lengths of stay for these groups show considerable differences. Regarding these same offenders graphed above, the data for CY 2002 show the following:

- C The overall average length of stay for offenders charged as felons is 35.7 days, whereas offenders charged as a misdemeanor is 9.5 days.
- C For offenders charged as felons:
 - Offenders that served jail time Presentence/Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 101 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 54.5 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Presentence had an average length of stay of 20.6 days.
- C For offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - Offenders that served jail time Presentence/Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 39.4 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 16.6 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Presentence had an average length of stay of 4.4 days.

Calendar Year 2003 Felon & Misdemeanant Average Lengths of Stay by Legal Status



The lengths of stay for these groups show considerable differences. Regarding these same offenders graphed above, the data for CY 2003 show the following:

- C The overall average length of stay for offenders charged as felons was 36.7 days, whereas offenders charged as a misdemeanor is 9.6 days.
- C For offenders charged as felons:
 - Offenders that served jail time Presentence/Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 100.7 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 59 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Presentence had an average length of stay of 20.3 days.
- C For offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - Offenders that served jail time Presentence/Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 38.9 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Post Sentenced had an average length of stay of 17.2 days.
 - Offenders that served jail time Only Presentence had an average length of stay of 4.5 days.

PART 3

PROGRAM UTILIZATION FISCAL YEAR 2004

Community corrections programs are expected to contribute to local goals and objectives concerning prison commitments and/or jail utilization of their respective counties. Appropriate program policies and local practices must be in place for the programs to operate as diversions from prison or jail, or as treatment programs that can reduce the recidivism of offenders that successfully complete the program.

To impact prison commitment and jail utilization rates, specific target populations have been identified due to the high number of these offenders being sentenced to prison or jail. It is not possible to individually identify offenders that would have been sentenced to prison or jail if alternative sanctions or treatment programs were not available. But as a group, evidence can be presented to support their designation as a target population.

National research¹ has shown that appropriately targeted and administered cognitive restructuring and substance abuse programs reduce recidivism. Community corrections funds have been used to fund these types of programs based upon these national studies.

Further, supporting information is available concerning the impact of community corrections sanctions and programs on jail utilization. It is possible to identify local sentencing policies that specify that jail time will be decreased based upon an offenders participation or completion of community corrections programs.

This section presents information relative to offenders enrolled into community corrections programs during FY 2002 and FY 2003. In the following tables, an offender can be represented in more than one category, since he or she may be enrolled in multiple programs.

Enrolled Offenders

Program Enrollment data compiled through FY 2003 indicates the following:

- \$ Over 26,500 offenders accounted for nearly 38,000 enrollments in programs funded in whole or in part by state community corrections funds.
- \$ Felony program enrollments in P.A. 511 funded programs accounted for the majority of reported enrollments in treatment programs: approximately 76% of all substance abuse enrollments, 75% of all mental health enrollments, 66% of educational enrollments, and about 72% of employment enrollments.
- \$ In FY 2002 approximately 12% of the felons in PA 511 programs were straddle cell offenders. In FY 2003 this percentage increased to 16%.
- \$ Misdemeanant offenders were more likely enrolled in community service programs. This is as expected considering community service programs are utilized extensively to reduce the misdemeanor population in the jails in order to increase the availability of jail beds for felons. In addition to the frequent use of substance abuse programs for sentenced felons, alternative funding sources were also utilized to extend these programs to a smaller but sizeable number of misdemeanants.
- \$ Pretrial service programs have been implemented in several jurisdictions to expand utilization of conditional release options and decrease lengths of stay in jail of pretrial detainees. Enrollment for programs funded by community corrections consists of over 75% felons. In FY 2004, Wayne County shifted approximately \$525,000 from pre-trial to case management to support their Case Differentiation Unit that screens offenders for P.A. 511 program eligibility. This shift in funding has significantly changed the number of enrollments in pre-trial and case management categories.

¹ Andrews, D. A. and Bonta, James (2003) The Psychology of Criminal Conduct Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing Co

**Offenders PA-511 Funded
Summaries of FY 2002 and FY 2003**

FY 2002

	Unsentenced	Sentenced	Totals	%
Felony	5,948	13,620	19,568	68.4%
Misdemeanor	1,690	7,332	9,022	31.6%
Totals	7,638	20,952	28,590	
%	26.7%	73.3%		

FY 2003

	Unsentenced	Sentenced	Totals	%
Felony	7,025	9,381	16,406	61.7%
Misdemeanor	2,146	8,040	10,186	38.3%
Totals	9,171	17,421	26,592	
%	34.5%	65.5%		

State Summary of Program Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status
PA-511 Funded
Fiscal Year 2003

Type of Program	New Enrollments	Unsentenced		Sentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
Case Management	3,631	859	123	1,229	1,420
Community Service	7,372	50	102	2,641	4,579
Education	2,148	368	262	1,042	476
Employment & Training	892	116	94	523	159
Intensive Supervision	4,253	789	527	937	2,000
Mental Health	323	30	3	213	77
Pre-Trial Services	9,180	6,592	1,523	310	755
Probation/Residential	4,717	175	28	4,302	212
Substance Abuse	5,248	749	368	3,221	910
Other	102	4	3	62	33
Total	37,866	9,732	3,033	14,480	10,621

State Summary of Program Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status
PA-511 Funded
October 2003 thru March 2004

Type of Program	New Enrollments	Unsentenced		Sentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
Case Management	2,664	479	132	1,006	1,047
Community Service	3,569	39	63	1,166	2,301
Education	743	31	8	528	176
Employment & Training	351	18	17	228	88
Intensive Supervision	1,807	225	362	546	674
Mental Health	95	2	2	52	39
Pre-Trial Services	1,462	772	229	166	295
Probation Residential	2,754	62	126	2,500	66
Special Funding	9	0	0	9	0
Substance Abuse	2,608	319	186	1,671	432
Other	94	3	0	75	16
Total	16,156	1,950	1,125	7,947	5,134

Notes: Above tables were based upon records where program code, crime class & legal status were all available.

Data may include enrollment of an individual in more than one program.

PART 4

FY 2004 AWARD OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDS

Community Corrections Plans and Services Funds

FY 2004 Appropriation	\$13,066,900
FY 2004 Award of Funds	\$12,952,283

FY 2004 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 73 counties (47county, city/county, or multi-county CCABs). Additional awards are expected to be made during the year to initiate programming in additional counties.

The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible defendants and sentenced offenders. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$1,266,831
Education	\$1,418,238
Employment & Training	\$298,016
Intensive Supervision	\$1,609,160
Mental Health	\$285,552
Pretrial Services	\$1,321,149
Substance Abuse	\$1,354,138
Case Management	\$2,225,010
CCAB Administration	\$2,607,890
Other	\$566,299
Total	\$12,952,283

The commitment of funds among program categories has been changing, and it is expected that this pattern will continue over time as increased efforts are made throughout the state to address recidivism reduction through improving treatment effectiveness. More specifically, it is expected there will be a continued shifting of resources to cognitive behavioral-based and other programming for high risk of recidivism offenders.

This shifting or reallocation of resources, which began during FY 1999 and continued through the FY 2004 proposal development and award of funds processes, reflects the effort and commitment of local jurisdictions to improve treatment effectiveness and reduce recidivism through the development and implementation of new approaches to substance abuse treatment, education and employment programming, improved case planning, sanction and service matching, case management functions, and strengthened monitoring and evaluation capabilities.

Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction

The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2004 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table entitled, "Comprehensive Plans and Services: Summary of Program Budgets - FY 2004.

The sanctions and services supported by FY 2004 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds within each local jurisdiction are identified in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
 COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND SERVICES
 SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BUDGETS FY 2004

CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRE TRIAL SERVICES	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	CASE MANAGEMENT	OTHER	ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL AWARD
ALLEGAN	16,500	18,800	-	34,100	-	-	-	19,000	-	12,400	100,800
BARRY	5,500	30,389	-	26,342	-	-	-	-	-	26,670	88,901
BAY	20,000	17,560	-	-	-	7,500	39,260	18,000	-	43,500	145,820
BERRIEN	-	15,000	15,000	70,000	-	-	20,000	45,800	-	33,700	199,500
CALHOUN	-	-	-	54,525	-	30,650	20,000	54,525	-	48,588	208,288
CASS	5,400	-	-	9,600	-	-	19,500	21,510	249	24,273	80,532
CENTRAL U.P.	55,472	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	23,745	81,217
CLINTON	7,500	20,000	7,280	7,500	-	-	-	11,620	-	23,100	77,000
EASTERN U.P.	52,139	-	-	36,570	-	-	-	-	-	38,291	127,000
EATON	36,000	29,875	-	3,500	-	-	-	25,030	11,600	45,300	151,305
GENESEE	15,000	-	-	60,000	5,000	50,000	79,000	108,000	-	117,000	434,000
HURON	18,370	3,750	-	-	-	-	7,888	2,000	-	13,717	45,725
INGHAM/LANSING	53,000	-	64,582	50,000	-	-	47,193	12,500	-	62,000	289,275
IONIA	23,740	17,630	-	-	-	-	5,520	-	-	20,000	66,890
ISABELLA	-	56,345	-	10,069	-	-	-	10,505	-	26,450	103,369
JACKSON	49,641	40,200	-	42,840	-	-	-	12,250	-	52,800	197,731
KALAMAZOO	24,100	-	-	77,000	-	136,000	91,745	-	-	73,300	402,145
KENT	58,086	62,214	29,070	38,000	37,800	135,664	225,316	-	34,350	186,500	807,000
LENAWEE	32,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	17,000	59,000
LIVINGSTON	-	24,000	-	65,000	-	-	-	44,016	-	31,458	164,474
MACOMB	60,519	108,829	-	102,614	48,638	106,069	119,184	-	2,000	140,811	688,664
MARQUETTE	24,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	19,000	73,000
MASON	3,000	500	500	-	15,500	-	3,000	18,000	-	15,900	56,400
MECOSTA	22,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	13,500	-	15,800	65,300

CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRE TRIAL SERVICES	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	CASE MANAGEMENT	OTHER	ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL AWARD
MIDLAND	-	-	1,000	-	15,408	-	74,252	15,900	3,000	26,324	135,884
MONROE	-	-	12,000	7,150	-	12,000	115,950	-	-	35,000	182,100
MONTCALM	31,261	27,120	-	10,000	-	-	8,980	-	-	20,000	97,361
MUSKEGON	15,000	32,500	21,170	-	-	37,500	15,000	47,500	-	64,230	232,900
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	11,000	18,000	-	23,000	10,000	5,000	8,000	74,000	-	45,035	194,035
NORTH WEST MICHIGAN	-	88,200	-	-	17,780	-	41,500	195,806	3,000	45,874	392,160
OAKLAND	106,000	26,000	117,414	20,000	-	572,816	65,000	462,864	-	103,037	1,473,131
OSCEOLA	36,906	1,000	-	1,842	-	423	-	-	-	11,094	51,265
OTTAWA	60,000	25,000	-	80,000	-	-	-	12,755	-	42,245	220,000
SAGINAW	-	15,000	6,000	24,000	-	120,000	60,000	30,000	-	46,600	301,600
ST. CLAIR	-	20,000	-	16,000	-	35,450	12,000	73,050	-	31,000	187,500
ST. JOSEPH	-	25,000	-	32,900	20,200	-	-	-	-	26,000	104,100
SANILAC	36,775	-	-	-	-	-	9,050	-	-	16,000	61,825
SHIAWASSEE	-	25,083	-	16,715	-	-	-	-	-	17,800	59,598
SUNRISE SIDE	6,000	12,000	-	-	68,200	-	-	5,400	-	30,850	122,450
THIRTEENTH	-	10,000	-	59,811	10,000	-	-	74,040	-	26,859	180,710
THIRTY FOURTH	17,922	27,608	-	11,187	12,026	-	24,200	19,557	-	39,500	152,000
THUMB REGIONAL	52,500	-	-	25,600	-	-	39,700	22,800	-	39,200	179,800
TRI COUNTY	76,000	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	36,681	123,081
VAN BUREN	25,000	25,535	-	8,295	-	-	-	39,765	-	21,135	119,730
WASHTENAW	-	61,600	24,000	9,000	-	72,077	60,000	89,757	-	57,163	373,597
WAYNE	20,000	507,000	-	522,300	25,000	-	133,000	634,560	511,100	646,440	2,999,400
WCUP	190,500	2,100	-	23,700	-	-	9,900	-	-	68,520	294,720
TOTAL AWARD AMOUNTS	1,266,831	1,418,238	298,016	1,609,160	285,552	1,321,149	1,354,138	2,225,010	566,299	2,607,890	12,952,283

PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FY 2004 Appropriation	\$15,034,500
FY 2004 Award of Funds	\$15,034,500

FY 2004 funds were awarded to support residential services pursuant to 35 local comprehensive corrections plans. The FY 2004 awards respond to program utilization patterns between local jurisdictions and create greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to purchase residential services for eligible felony offenders from a wider range of providers.

During FY 2004, emphases will continue to be on: utilizing residential services as part of a continuum of sanctions and services (e.g., short-term residential substance abuse treatment services followed by outpatient treatment as appropriate, residential services followed by day reporting), reducing the length of stay in residence, and increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators.

It is expected an increase in utilization of Probation Residential Services will be experienced in FY 2004 and that the actual ADP will be greater than the authorized ADP of 955. The increased utilization is expected due to the following factors:

- Changes that have been implemented within Wayne County that will have an impact on the utilization rates of residential services.
- Utilization patterns among other jurisdictions are expected to continue through FY 2004.
- The statutory guidelines will continue to produce increased demands for residential services. Specifically, offenders with guideline scores in the straddle cells and the higher end of the intermediate sanction cells are increasingly sentenced to a jail term followed by placement in a residential program.
- Attention will continue to be focused on the utilization of residential services in response to probation violations and eligible parole violators in accordance with the Department's policies and procedures.

Table 4.2 provides information regarding the past three fiscal years' data of the actual average daily population, the FY 2004 awards, and the authorized average daily population of each jurisdiction.

Table 4.3 provides the Average Daily Population (ADP) reported for FY 2003. The ADP was 937 based upon reimbursed earnings. However, the ADP based upon actual utilization was 951.

Table 4.2

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION						
CCAB	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	
	ADP	ADP	ADP	ADP	AUTHORIZED ADP	AWARD AMOUNT
Allegan					4	62,952
Barry	3.2	6.4	5.4	6.3	3	47,214
Bay	5.2	4.1	6.5	5.3	6	94,428
Berrien	18.1	18.1	30.7	36.5	33	519,354
Calhoun	19.4	19.6	24.5	26.8	28	440,664
Eaton	4.3	3.2	4.5	2.9	10	157,380
Genesee	81.9	86.2	81.5	84.0	71	1,117,398
Ingham/Lansing	30.6	34.2	36.0	33.2	30	472,140
Isabella			0.8	1.0	2	31,476
Jackson	15.5	13.5	11.5	9.7	14	220,332
Kalamazoo	82.6	84.2	70.9	80.9	78	1,227,564
Kent	91.9	95.8	98.0	90.8	88	1,384,944
Lenawee					6	94,428
Livingston			9.4	3.1	6	94,428
Macomb	25.9	25.8	24.6	27.7	28	440,664
Marquette	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.1	2	31,476
Midland	4.1	4.3	5.0	2.7	4	62,952
Monroe	10.4	16.4	18.0	14.5	21	330,498
Muskegon	40.2	30.7	35.8	34.5	37	582,306
Northern Michigan	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.9	4	62,952
Northwest Michigan	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.9	9	141,642
Oakland	91.2	91.0	87.1	104.0	100	1,573,800
Ottawa	3.8	3.0	4.9	3.0	6	94,428
Saginaw	45.9	51.1	54.4	51.5	60	944,280
Shiawassee					1	15,738
Sunrise Side	4.3	4.8	5.6	4.4	6	94,428
St. Clair	37.3	42.7	44.1	41.0	42	660,996
St. Joseph	37.7	43.1	47.7	45.5	32	503,616
Thirteenth Circuit	7.5	9.8	8.8	10.7	9	141,642
Thirty Fourth Circuit	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.5	2	31,476
Thumb Area					5	78,690
Van Buren	8.3	4.7	10.4	9.1	9	141,642
Washtenaw/Ann Arbor	39.7	25.5	22.4	17.5	21	330,498
Wayne	216.9	170.2	149.5	172.0	173	2,727,384
West Central U.P.	4.3	4.2	3.1	1.8	5	78,690
PRS TOTALS	945.7	909.2	916.3	937.0	955	15,034,500

Table 4.3

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
 PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
 SUMMARY OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS
 FY 2003

CCAB	Authorized ADP	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	ADP Based on Reported Earnings	ADP Based on Reimbursed Earnings	Over/Under Utilized
ALLEGAN/BARRY	6.39	4.52	2.67	6.81	9.48	10.11	8.68	7.63	6.00	4.60	4.23	5.65	5.23	6.30	6.30	-0.09
BAY	5.36	6.97	6.93	6.10	5.74	5.82	5.84	5.53	3.42	3.77	3.97	4.90	4.70	5.31	5.31	-0.06
BERRIEN	37.29	30.00	29.07	36.32	35.42	34.36	32.48	36.43	46.29	51.37	46.61	31.26	28.37	36.50	36.50	-0.80
CALHOUN	28.00	9.81	27.43	33.81	32.35	32.79	32.10	27.90	26.71	27.47	26.45	23.48	21.60	26.82	26.82	-1.18
EATON	3.68	3.55	3.77	4.48	5.48	4.86	2.32	0.57	0.00	0.27	2.94	3.81	3.80	2.99	2.99	-0.69
GENESEE	84.00	80.77	90.07	94.48	91.87	102.39	92.35	84.53	83.87	76.47	78.16	87.87	92.90	87.98	84.00	3.98
INGHAM	33.41	33.52	36.13	35.35	38.00	42.79	36.32	29.17	30.87	29.67	28.77	30.19	27.80	33.22	33.22	-0.20
ISABELLA	1.10	2.00	1.23	0.94	0.94	1.00	1.45	1.10	1.00	0.40	0.97	1.00	0.83	1.07	1.07	-0.02
JACKSON	10.35	5.61	9.77	10.87	12.94	10.75	8.94	7.87	9.35	11.27	11.68	9.06	8.17	9.69	9.69	-0.66
KALAMAZOO	82.14	69.03	72.30	76.68	82.10	88.57	90.16	93.33	84.55	84.97	77.90	76.10	75.07	80.90	80.90	-1.25
KENT	90.84	84.90	85.90	90.81	88.26	86.57	88.94	91.30	87.32	84.20	94.23	103.74	103.53	90.81	90.81	-0.03
LIVINGSTON	3.08	2.84	3.23	3.65	2.29	3.71	3.00	2.07	1.06	4.00	4.00	3.55	3.63	3.09	3.08	0.01
MACOMB	28.00	25.48	22.67	25.71	26.61	24.86	24.84	28.33	35.84	33.97	21.77	36.32	25.60	27.67	27.67	-0.33
MARQUETTE	1.12	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.00	1.16	2.10	2.00	1.23	0.58	2.00	1.67	1.10	1.10	-0.03
MIDLAND	2.97	3.42	2.60	3.71	2.32	2.00	1.32	2.10	1.81	3.40	3.19	2.58	3.43	2.66	2.66	-0.31
MONROE	14.83	31.84	32.80	31.19	22.32	12.57	3.55	3.03	4.52	6.13	8.68	9.55	7.90	14.51	14.51	-0.33
MUSKOGON	34.96	42.03	42.33	43.06	39.90	34.89	20.45	17.90	30.06	36.80	38.16	31.68	37.17	34.54	34.54	-0.42
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	4.40	4.00	3.93	3.35	3.87	4.57	5.45	3.90	4.65	6.57	4.65	1.65	0.00	3.88	3.88	-0.52
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	9.96	16.23	14.97	12.13	11.55	12.71	12.52	17.10	17.65	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.98	9.96	0.01
OAKLAND	104.00	118.87	114.10	103.29	95.10	109.89	110.35	124.07	135.16	129.23	110.29	104.84	98.30	112.79	104.00	8.79
OTTAWA	3.00	1.55	1.43	2.74	4.52	8.64	14.74	2.67	0.00	0.00	10.48	0.00	0.00	3.90	3.00	0.90
SAGINAW	53.00	63.68	64.20	63.81	54.16	63.36	57.97	48.77	45.26	45.47	40.45	34.26	36.10	51.46	51.46	-1.54
ST. CLAIR	41.03	46.55	45.73	48.52	50.35	43.21	37.13	41.37	37.48	34.47	32.32	36.61	38.73	41.04	41.03	0.01
ST JOSEPH	45.47	39.03	45.33	44.26	49.87	53.89	56.71	52.03	45.90	42.50	39.26	38.29	39.27	45.53	45.47	0.06
THIRTEENTH	11.00	7.55	7.17	8.19	8.48	12.82	17.03	15.40	10.16	10.90	10.55	8.71	11.20	10.68	10.68	-0.32
THIRTY FOURTH	1.78	2.03	2.20	1.26	1.00	1.25	0.10	0.80	1.77	2.50	2.35	1.13	1.17	1.46	1.46	-0.32
TWENTY SIXTH	4.84	5.16	3.10	3.39	2.61	3.25	6.48	8.83	8.23	4.23	2.71	2.00	2.83	4.40	4.40	-0.44
VAN BUREN	9.96	11.71	11.60	10.90	10.77	11.18	8.90	9.73	8.06	4.70	5.42	7.42	8.83	9.10	9.10	-0.85
WASHTENAW	17.52	17.97	17.23	18.55	18.84	15.39	12.03	14.40	17.42	19.93	20.32	19.23	18.67	17.50	17.50	-0.02
WAYNE	174.03	155.81	158.57	160.29	147.29	176.11	183.58	191.17	199.77	187.80	166.84	154.68	183.00	172.07	172.07	-1.95
WEST CENTRAL	2.46	0.71	0.47	2.16	4.00	4.14	3.42	3.47	1.71	1.00	0.23	0.00	0.80	1.84	1.84	-0.62
TOTAL	949.98	928.19	958.93	986.81	958.81	1019.46	980.32	974.60	987.90	954.17	898.16	871.55	890.30	950.77	937.01	0.79

DRUNK DRIVER JAIL REDUCTION & COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

The Michigan Department of Corrections budget for FY 2004 provides \$3 million for the Drunk Driver Jail Reduction and Community Treatment Program. The appropriations for the program are to be utilized consistent with standards developed by a committee of the state community corrections advisory board. Awards of funding shall be provided consistent with the local comprehensive corrections plans developed under the Community Corrections Act (P.A. 511 of 1988).

The Fiscal Year 2004 Appropriations Act, No. 154 of 2003, Section 710 stipulates that the funds are appropriated for and may be expended for any of the following purposes:

(a) To increase availability of treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction of felony drunk drivers who otherwise likely would be sentenced to jail or a combination of jail and other sanctions.

(b) To divert from jail sentences or to reduce the length of jail sentences for felony drunk drivers who otherwise would have been sentenced to jail and whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have upper limits of 18 months or less, through funding programs that may be used in lieu of incarceration and that increase the likelihood of rehabilitation.

(c) To provide a policy and funding framework to make additional jail space available for housing convicted felons whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have lower limits of 12 months or less and who likely otherwise would be sentenced to prison, with the aim of enabling counties to meet or exceed amounts received through the county jail reimbursement program during Fiscal Year 2002-2003 and reducing the numbers of felons sentenced to prison.

Application documents and instructions were distributed to local units of government in October 2003. The Office of Community Corrections staff assisted local units of governments on guidelines for use of the funds. Per the application process, applicants were required to submit the document by December 31, 2003.

Synopsis of Proposals Received:

- 33 CCABs representing 49 counties.
- Three (3) applications from a nonprofit agency representing three counties that do not have an active CCAB. As required by Public Act 511, a letter of notification was sent to the respective County Commissions advising that a nonprofit agency has submitted an application for funding.
- The applications were process and more than \$1.9 million was awarded to support programs in 52 counties that will increase the availability of treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction of felony drunk drivers.

Status:

The number of OUIL 3rd "lock out" offenders identified in community corrections programs for the 1st and 2nd quarter of CY 2004 increased from 100 in January to 384 in June. The actual impact that these programs had on the jails is unknown since felony disposition data during this period is not available. Since the majority of the DDJR & CTP awards were announced between January and February, the counties did not begin implementing new programs or utilizing existing programs until the 2nd quarter. While it is very promising to see a steady increase of drunk drivers in programs, additional data is needed to determine the impact on the jails.

PART 5

DATA SYSTEMS OVERVIEW AND STATUS

The Office of Community Corrections is responsible for the development of two information systems: the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) and the Community Corrections Information System (CCIS). This report summarizes the status of each system.

JAIL POPULATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (JPIS)

OVERVIEW

The Michigan Jail Population Information System was developed as a means to gather standardized information on jail utilization and demographics from county jails throughout the state. JPIS is the product of a cooperative effort among the Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Community Corrections, County Jail Services Unit and the Michigan Sheriffs Association, with assistance from Michigan State University and the National Institute of Corrections. While it was never intended that JPIS would have all the information contained at each individual reporting site, specifications called for capture of data on individual demographics, primary offense, known criminal history and information related to arrest, conviction, sentencing, and release.

Mission and Concept

The primary purpose of the statewide Jail Population Information System is to provide the ability to monitor and evaluate jail population characteristics for use in policy planning. As a statewide database, it is sufficiently flexible to enable the system to be compatible with existing jail management and MIS systems in each county. Originally developed as a mainframe process, the JPIS system was later rewritten to run in a client/server environment, utilizing a bulletin board and the internet to facilitate gathering monthly files and returning error reports and analytical reports.

JPIS is a means to gather a subset of the information which already resides on individual jail management systems, with each county running a monthly extract process to generate a standard file.

The primary approach taken was to promote the adoption, enhancement and proper use of local data systems. In turn, the local system would provide the foundation to extract the optimum of usable data for the JPIS extract, which should be viewed as a logical by-product.

History and Impact

The locally-centered approach taken for JPIS development has had a substantial impact on the utilization of local jail management systems throughout the state. When JPIS requirements were first implemented, over half the counties in Michigan did not have functional automated jail management systems, and objective inmate risk classification was in its infancy. Now, all the counties have automated systems, with nearly every county having transmitted electronic data files to the central JPIS system. Similarly, the JPIS requirement for standardized classification of offenders has been a major factor in the adoption of objective offender classification processes and procedures throughout the state.

Use of JPIS Data

Currently, the monthly edit error reports returned to the counties also include summaries of that month's admissions, releases, and inmates still unreleased at month-end. These reports enhance capabilities to review each monthly submission for accuracy.

Since 1998, detailed reports based upon accumulated JPIS master data have been mailed quarterly to each Sheriff's department and CCAB. The reports cover cumulative data for the current calendar year, as well as full-year data for the preceding year. The associated tables include categories such as jail admissions and releases, length-of-stay for offenders, and average daily population for the jail. In addition, audit response sheets have been included to gather feedback on how well the reports represent the jail population. These reports provide a primary means for on-site review of JPIS statistics with the counties to isolate and correct data problems not readily identified by routine file editing. As additional data problems are identified and resolved, the quality and confidence in the reports increases.

Local Data Systems and JPIS

Michigan counties employ a wide variety of electronic jail management packages which are based upon their overall size and local requirements to collect jail data. These applications include both custom-written systems and packages sold by outside vendors. On a statewide basis, it is a very dynamic environment, with regular hardware and software upgrades at individual sites - and not infrequently - switches to entirely different jail management packages. This evolving vendor landscape presents some unique data-gathering challenges, as even the most conscientious counties periodically deal with jail management software issues that disrupt both local operations and JPIS data submissions.

JPIS Data System Enhancements

The Office of Community Corrections continues to review, update and streamline the overall JPIS data reporting requirements to maximize the use of the system. Simplified data specifications were distributed to new vendors, existing vendors, and counties to reduce local demands and streamline processing. The changes to the JPIS data system required several modifications to OCC's editing procedures, master database, and reporting formats. Although the overall number of specified data elements was substantially reduced, some vendor programming is required to achieve the advantage of the new data reporting format.

The efforts to streamline JPIS reporting are expected to contribute toward the goal of providing additional outputs to benefit both the state and local jurisdictions. The focus continues to be upon gathering the most critical data elements from all counties, as monthly reporting is expanded to make maximum use of the available data for analysis purposes and local feedback.

JPIS Data Reporting Status

Even though several counties do not have active Community Corrections Advisory Boards and do not receive community corrections funding, the counties submitting JPIS jail data accounted for 93.8% of statewide jail beds during calendar year 2003. At any given time, a number of counties will be working to resolve local data system issues which may also affect their capability to submit JPIS data. Technical assistance is provided by OCC where appropriate, and every attempt is made to recover any missed monthly data once problems are resolved. OCC will continue to provide technical support to maximize the capability to collect and aggregate local jail data on a statewide basis.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM (CCIS)

OVERVIEW

Local jurisdictions submit monthly offender profile and program utilization data to OCC on all offenders enrolled in community corrections programs funded by P.A. 511 and other funding sources. Two types of data are required: (1) characteristics of offenders who have been determined P.A. 511 eligible for enrollment into programs; and (2) program participation details.

The CCIS data submitted represents an extract of the data available locally for program planning and case management purposes. OCC uses the data to examine the profiles of offenders in programs, monitor utilization, and evaluate the various CCAB goals and objectives specific to program utilization.

Data is submitted via e-mail, however, floppy-disk submissions are permitted if circumstances so require. Data files are edited upon receipt, and error reports are returned if the data does not meet basic format and/or content requirements. When data meets editing requirements, a feedback report is provided to the CCAB to verify the accuracy of the data.

CCIS ENHANCEMENTS

An updated report on CCIS data includes financial data so program utilization can be directly viewed in comparison to program expenses. Available at the CCAB level, the report identifies the budget and year-to-date information on expenses, new enrollments, average lengths of stay of successful and failed completions, and average enrollment levels for each P.A. 511 funded program.

The CCIS edit enhancement detailed above is part of OCC's ongoing commitment to provide feedback to local entities and OCC staff, to increase the ability to actively monitor local program activity and to examine various elements of services to priority populations.

Impact of System Enhancements

As changes and improvements to corrections-related data systems continue to be refined, the overall ability to monitor prison commitments, jail utilization and program utilization by priority target groups of offenders continues to improve. Areas in which data system enhancements have impact include:

1. Improvement to the timeliness and availability of felony disposition data.

The use of a data export process developed to provide CCABs with felony disposition data directly generated from the MDOC's master data-gathering system, OMNI, is now operational in all three regions under the Field Operations Administration.

The ready accessibility and improved timeliness of felony disposition data obtained from OMNI, and enhanced data on sentencing guideline scores, should improve the analytical and reporting capabilities at the local level. As a result, the accuracy of CCIS data should be improved as well.

2. An expanded capability to identify target groups in jails and link to other data sources.

The streamlined Jail Population Information System requirements are aimed at improving the ability to identify target populations among sentenced and unsentenced felons. The adoption of the JPIS enhancements by software vendors and local jails will provide an expanding capability to link felony disposition data to jail population data.

3. Improved recognition of any data reporting problems.

Expanded editing and feedback routines in the JPIS and CCIS systems help to simplify the process to monitor data content and isolate problems in vendor software or local data collection practices which may adversely impact data quality. Expanded feedback on individual file submissions will enable local entities to promptly identify and address potential problems.