



**SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION
A MPRI In-Reach Facility**

**ANNUAL REPORT
-2009-**

**Pursuant to: PA 114 of 2009
MCL 791.234a (9)**

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REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- 960 male prisoners from 72 counties, and 119 female prisoners from 34 counties, were enrolled in the program. 544 male probationers from 37 counties, and 23 female probationers from 11 counties, were enrolled in the program. See pages 12 through 15.

- 30.5% of the male prisoners, 33.6% of the female prisoners, 30.2% of the male probationers, and 13.0% of the female probationers enrolled in the program were serving for drug related offenses. See pages 16 and 17 for a list of the offenses of which program participants were convicted.

- 917 male prisoners, 116 female prisoners, 498 male probationers, and 18 female probationers successfully completed the program. The successful completion rates were 95.3% for male prisoners, 99.1% for female prisoners, 90.2% for male probationers, and 94.7% for female probationers. See pages 25 through 37 for complete program results.

- Comparison of Three-Year Follow-Up Outcomes for Paroles From SAI-Prison vs. All Paroles. See pages 8 through 11.

- The program is cost effective as compared to prison. See page 8.

- 77.2% of offenders taking the mandatory battery of GED tests, earned their GED Certificates while enrolled in the program. See page 8.

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What is Offender ReEntry?

Offender re-entry is the process of leaving prison or jail and returning to society. All former offenders experience re-entry into the community whether they are released on parole or without supervision. With successful re-entry, there are great benefits to the community including improved public safety, a tremendous cost savings by reducing the chances for recidivism, and the long-term reintegration of the former offender.

The MPRI Vision

The **VISION** of the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (MPRI) is that every offender released from prison will have the tools needed to succeed in the community.

The MPRI Mission

The **MISSION** of the MPRI is to reduce crime by implementing a seamless plan of services and supervision developed with each prisoner—delivered through state and local collaboration—from the time of their entry into prison through their transition, reintegration, and aftercare in the community.

The Three-Phase, Decision-Point MPRI Model

The MPRI Model involves improved decision making at critical decision points in the three phases of the custody, release, and community supervision/discharge process. The Special Alternative Incarceration Program encompasses both the Getting Ready and Going Home phases.

GETTING READY

The institutional phase describes the details of events and responsibilities that occur during the prisoner's imprisonment from admission until the point of the parole decision and involves two major decision points:

1. Assessment and classification: Measuring the prisoner's risks, needs, and strengths.
2. Prisoner programming: Assignments to reduce risk, address need, and build on strengths.

Participation in each program is the result of assessing each offender's strengths and weaknesses using the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) and the Transition Accountability Plan (TAP).

The evidence based programs provided during the offender's SAI experience are:

Cognitive Behavioral Restructuring: Thinking Matters, Journaling (thinking report format),
Cage Your Rage and Outpatient Substance Abuse Therapy.

Family/Community Structure:

Family Focus Education, Family Focus Meeting, Premarital Interpersonal Choices and Knowledge (PICK a Partner), Smart Steps for Step Families, Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program (PREP), Religious Services, Transition Team Visits and In-Reach Services.

Daily Living Skills:

Work Keys-Vocational Education, GED, Computer Lab, Financial Management, Pre-Release, Public Works and Institutional Work Assignments

Self Discipline:

Interaction within a highly structured disciplined setting-Offenders rise at 6:00 A.M., attend programs and work assignments throughout the day and participate in physical exercise. (exercise designed for the offender's physical ability) Bed time is at 10:00 P.M. There are no individual televisions, radios, games or other distractions that prevent the offender from learning and applying the skills they learn while incarcerated in the SAI Program. The offender is challenged mentally, emotionally and physically while at SAI.

GOING HOME

The transition to the community or re-entry phase begins before the prisoner's target release date. In this phase, highly specific re-entry plans are organized that address housing, employment, and services to address addiction and mental illness. Phase Two involves the next two major decision points:

3. Prisoner release preparation: Developing a strong, public-safety-conscious parole plan.
4. Release decision making: Improving parole release guidelines.

The second phase is the "Going home or transitioning from prison to the community" phase. Prior to re-entering the community, a plan utilizing community in-reach resources is developed in collaboration with the offender and those state and those local resources.

The community plan is designed to enhance public safety by effective risk management, treatment programs, offender accountability and community and victim participation. These plans are developed prior to the offender leaving SAI with the assistance of Transition Teams.

During the Transition Team or "In-reach" Meeting, the offender is introduced to their parole or probation agent. The agent will discuss their home placement and brief initial reporting instructions. Transition Team members from various service providers will be present at the meeting to inquire as to what services the offender will initially require upon release. The offender is allowed the opportunity to discuss or ask questions regarding their release and transition.

STAYING HOME

The community and discharge phase begins when the prisoner is released from prison and continues until discharge from community parole supervision. In this phase, it is the responsibility of the former prisoner, human services providers, and the offender's network of community supports and mentors to assure continued success. Phase Three involves the final three major decision points of the transition process:

5. Supervision and services: Providing flexible and firm supervision and services.
6. Revocation decision making: Using graduated sanctions to respond to behavior.
7. Discharge and aftercare: Determining community responsibility to “take over” the case.

Upon release from Special Alternative Incarceration, prisoners are placed on parole for 18 months, or the expiration of their minimum sentence, whichever is greater. The first 120 days of this parole period is under intense supervision. For the first 90 days of this period will be on tether. After the Intensive supervision period, the offender will transfer to a regular parole caseload.

Probationers upon release are continued on probation. The first 120 days of this probation period is under intense supervision. For the first 90 days of this period will be on tether. After the Intensive supervision period, the offender will transfer to a regular probation caseload.

Special Alternative Incarceration Program Progress Report

During 2008, the Special Alternative Incarceration Program (SAI) was established as a Michigan Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative (MPRI) In-Reach Facility. Early on in this transition it was evident that SAI needed to make and be able to demonstrate significant changes in its structure and operation to meet the standards of Evidence Based Practice established in the MPRI Model. The SAI program provides for a decrease in the costs of incarceration by reducing the need for premium bed space for more extended periods of time. SAI is unique in the sense that they are a Phase I (Getting Ready) and a Phase II (Going Home) facility requiring the approval of the offender’s judge to participate in the 90 day program. Changes are illustrated in this report using the MPRI three phase, seven decision point paradigm. The program and structural (evidence based) modifications to the SAI program that have been fully implemented outlined in the table below.

The independent evaluator, Dr. James Austin, writing in the First Year Process Evaluation Report (Key Points and Executive Summary attached), noted that:

- “The process evaluation has found that the recommended changes in program screening and intervention/programmatic structure have been successfully made in the SAI Program. These changes have significantly enhanced the SAI’s potential to reduce recidivism, the MDOC prison population and agency costs.”

Dr. Austin continued on to note that:

- “Due to this finding, it is recommended that the SAI Program should be continued until a scientifically robust recidivism test is completed in the Impact Evaluation study (Phase II). The program is clearly saving bed space and is at least as effective as other release methods for DOC inmates. Any final decision should be deferred until the results of the Phase II study are made available.” (Note: results of Phase II of the independent evaluation are expected to be available by July 2010)

| SAI Before | SAI After |
|--|--|
| <p>Boot Camp: Strong focus on structure, physical activity and punitive disciplinary sanctions.</p> | <p>Inreach facility: Focus on individual risk and needs. Embraces attributes of a therapeutic community.</p> |
| Phase One- Getting Ready | Phase One – Getting Ready |
| <p>1. Assessment and classification :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees were classified to platoons based on their arrival date at SAI • Information was retrieved from PSI's and assessment tools used by RGC and courts. • Each platoon uniformly received a standard programming regime that was not responsive to individual need • Trainees were assigned jobs based on their progress and time in the program | <p>1. Assessment and classification:</p> <p>Each offender who enters SAI receives a COMPAS assessment upon arrival. The COMPAS profile is used by the classification director in assigning the offender to programs and work assignments that will increase their knowledge and provide the tools to become successful in the community upon their release. Offenders are now provided specific and appropriate responsive programming based upon their individual strengths and needs as profiled by the COMPAS and entered into the Transition Accountability Plan.</p> |
| <p>2. Offender programming: Every offender was required to earn/complete:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GED • Cage Your Rage • Substance Abuse Education • SAI designed pre-release program • Current Events • Work Assignments | <p>2. Offender programming :</p> <p>The programming menu at SAI has been changed to meet the goals of the MPRI and the programming recommendation made by Lee H. Rome, M.D., Forensic and Correctional Mental Health Consultant. These programs are delivered in a 90 day period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinking Matters (Cognitive Behavioral Program) • Cage Your Rage (Cognitive Behavioral Program) • Journaling -Thinking Reports (Cognitive Behavioral Program) • Family Focus Education Workshop • Family Focus Meetings • Premarital Interpersonal Choices and Knowledge (Pick A Partner) • Smart Steps for Step Families • Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program for couples delivered by the Wayne County Marriage Resource Center • Substance Abuse Outpatient Therapy provided by Apex Behavioral Health (this program was changed from education to therapy, based on Dr. Rome's recommendation). • Work Keys – Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Planning • GED • Computer Lab • Pre-Release Vocational Educational Planning |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>3. Release decision making: All offenders entering SAI are either given automatic paroles or probation depending on the successful 90 day completion.</p> <p>Offenders at SAI either continued on the SAI program or were terminated and returned to prison as a prisoner or county as a probation violator.</p> <p>Individual program assessments based on performance were lacking with the exception of specific program failures.</p> <p>Individual reports to probation or parole agents informed agents of program completions but not of individual needs in the community. There was no significant collaboration with FOA field agents other than conditions set by the parole board and agreements of statute which required intensive parole/probation in the first 120 days.</p> | <p>3. Release decision making: The COMPAS and Transitional Accountability Plan are used in developing the offender's release plan. All offenders entering SAI are either given automatic paroles or probation depending on the successful 90 day completion. A corrections program coordinator enters the COMPAS profile into the Transition Accountability Plan. This entry is created by COMPAS Assessment, criminal history and the trainee interview. The Transition Accountability Plan (TAP) is used to identify programming and needed intervention to reduce recidivism</p> <p>The TAP profile is used by the classification director to classify trainees to the programs needed to strengthen weaknesses and to strengthen the existing skills of an offender to become successful in the community. Once the programs are completed, the completion and evaluation for SAI offender is entered into the TAP by the classification director. Completion and offender progress evaluation is provided by a supplemental 363 which was developed for SAI study evaluation purposes. This supplemental form provides both qualitative and quantitative information that allows for better audit information gathering and release decision making.</p> |
| <p>4. Offender release preparation: Two reports were completed: 30 Day Report-reporting court information, after care agent, placement information including employment plans. Final Report: identifies court information, agent, approved placement and program participation.</p> | <p>4. Offender release preparation: Three reports currently completed by staff at the SAI are: 30 Day Report-reporting court information, after care agent, placement information including employment plans. Final Report: identifies court information, agent, approved placement and program participation. Transition Accountability Plan: An IPA interviews the trainees and enters SAI completion data into OCMS that is used in the field to supervise the trainee when released to the community. It is also used by the Transition Teams that meet with the trainee before SAI completion for the purpose of offender release preparation. Transition Team visits are coordinated by the MPRI Facility Coordinator. This team works collaboratively to develop a strong public safety conscious release plan with the offender prior to release from SAI. The meetings are either in person, by phone or teleconference.</p> |

| Disciplinary Process | Disciplinary Process |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake Mode of communication (loud in-the-face shouting) • Disciplinary Physical Training (PT) • Motivation Logs (Carry a log for up to 5 days) • Run Confidence Course (a track with various obstacles) • Leaning Rest (push up position) up to 3 minutes at a time • Motivation Vest (an orange vest indicating extra PT) • Speed Drills (intense housing unit drills to practice routine tasks) • Motivation Detail (Hard physical labor all day with 15 minutes of PT every hour) <p>This change, models behavior that is expected in the community. The focus is on the offender's use of reasoning and thinking process to continue the change of behavior in the community that began in the SAI program.</p> | <p>No Intake Mode</p> <p>No Disciplinary PT for any Trainee</p> <p>No Motivation Logs</p> <p>No Confidence Course</p> <p>No Leaning Rest</p> <p>No Motivation Vest</p> <p>No Speed Drills</p> <p>The disciplinary process has changed significantly with a strong focus on pro-social modeling and intrinsic motivation.</p> <p>Immediate Verbal Counseling- (counsel trainee pointing out infraction of a rule or negative behavior)</p> <p>Extra Drill -(marching and facing movements)</p> <p>Extra Duty -(cleaning trash cans, washing windows etc.) up to two hours</p> <p>Journaling- (writing in a journal about behavior, emotions, and making good decisions based upon what they are being taught in programming i.e. Cage Your Rage, Thinking Matters, Journaling)</p> <p>Detention Class- (class usually given by the 2nd shift Captain on the weekend to teach trainees who are not progressing how to properly act and react, and to correct negative behavior and thought patterns)</p> <p>Motivation Detail- (an extra work detail usually consisting of cutting wood on the weekends when good behaving trainees are on free time for those that are physically able)</p> <p>Program Review Board- (a board usually consisting of the Deputy or ADW, Treatment Manager, and Shift Commander to review poor or disruptive behavior, major misconduct results, medical issues, lack of progress in the program etc., and determine whether the trainee referred should continue in the program or be terminated from it)</p> <p>SAI Health Care also designates certain trainees with medical issues in a "Medically Compromised Platoon". These trainees are not allowed to do any physical training and are not assigned to any work assignments which require intense physical labor without health care approval. They are carefully monitored and are allowed to benefit by participating in the MPRI classes.</p> |

| Staff Development | Staff Development |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill Instructor Academy • Offenders in Our Care • Program Facilitation training in specialized topics | <p>Modified to the SAI Staff Academy, which incorporates the changes made to become a MPRI In-Reach Facility. Staff currently attending the Academy will join the ranks of staff at SAI that have been trained/certified during 2008 to facilitate current programs, supervise trainees (medical and non-medical), using skills received by attending the "Offenders Under Our Care" module, SAI Staff Academy and the MDOC New Employees' School . Significant training in the areas of Evidence Based Programming for each facilitator.</p> |
| Capacity Building | Capacity Building |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1- Oct 1 heat related illness restrictions for those w/BMI >31 • No restricted medications on special diets • Condition which would exclude an offender from participating in physical exercise • No individuals taking or who have taken psychotropic medications within the previous 6 months • No urgent dental care which cannot be postponed until after release • Those who have a medical condition that is not considered "in good control" | <p>A Medical criterion was issued on January 6, 2009 to change the medical requirements of SAI to allow medically compromised prisoners and probationers to participate in the program (see Attachment 2). Further criterion was developed to screen outpatient mental health prisoners for participation in the SAI Program. These changes, combined with those of the Psychological Service Unit screening criteria, have now increased the number of prisoners available to participate in the SAI program.</p> <p>To accommodate the medically compromised offenders, health care staff has been increased to include four R.N.'s, one L.P.N., staff from the Outpatient Mental Health Team and Psychological Services Unit. Physical structure now includes a medication room, medical teleconferencing room, and plans for a dental clinic.</p> <p>In keeping with the components of the Michigan Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative and expected participation of medically comprised/ mentally ill trainees in the SAI program, two modifications have been made to the structure of the program. The changes affect the SAI trainee disciplinary process and physical training regiment. Based on the expected increased risk of heat related illnesses and number of trainees now on "restricted physical training status" for medical and mental health related illnesses, the operating procedure has been changed to eliminate physical discipline sanctions for medically restricted and non-medically restricted trainees. This change significantly increased the number of offenders who can participate in the SAI program.</p> |

PROGRAM COST EFFECTIVENESS

During fiscal year 2009, the actual per diem cost of the program was \$91.62 (based upon an average population of 401 offenders). The cost of the 90 day program was \$8,245 per offender. Although the daily program cost is higher than the cost of incarcerating an offender in a level I security prison, the total annual cost of supervising an offender in the program is significantly less than the cost of incarceration.

If each of the 1033 prisoners and 516 probationers who successfully completed the program during 2009 had been confined in a level I security prison for the entire year, the cost of their incarceration would have exceeded the cost of operating the program by \$23,373,212.

EVENING EDUCATIONAL AND SELF-HELP PROGRAMMING

While enrolled in the program, all 1646 offenders admitted in 2009, participated in programming classes consisting of, Thinking Matters, Smart Steps for Step Families, Family Focus Workshop, Pick A Partner, Pre-Release, Substance Abuse Therapy, Financial Planning, Cage Your Rage, Computer Lab, and Journaling. Five hundred ninety three offenders (36.0% of all admissions), earned their high school diploma, or received their GED prior to their admission into SAI. One thousand fifty three offenders (64.0% of all admissions) who had not graduated from high school or earned their General Educational Development (GED) Certificate were enrolled in Adult Basic Education (ABE) programming.

As a result of this programming, 430 offenders (77.2% of those completing all mandatory GED test modules) earned their GED Certificates. Those offenders that did not have the academic skills necessary to take the GED test as determined by Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE), were enrolled in academic education classes. 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.

COMPARISON OF THREE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OUTCOMES FOR PAROLES FROM SAI-PRISON VS. ALL OTHER PAROLES

NOTE: The follow-up outcomes reported below are the same as were reported in the 2008 Annual Report. Because results of the impact analysis portion of the independent evaluation, including assessment of matched comparison groups, will be available by July 2010, presentation of new outcomes data would be premature at this time.

SUMMARY

The results of the recidivism analysis in the attached table show that SAI-Prison parolees had a 9.4% better success rate after 3 years than did all other offenders paroled during January-July 2005. Thus, SAI-Prison continues to produce better outcomes than those for non-SAI parolees.

Assessment of Outcomes

The table on page 10 includes follow-up outcomes for all Michigan offenders who paroled to field supervision in Michigan during the first seven months of 2005. The table excludes offenders who paroled into the custody of another jurisdiction (such as federal detention), or who paroled to field supervision in other states under the Interstate Compact, or who paroled to Michigan field supervision from other states under the Compact, or who died during the three year period.

The follow-up period is a standard three years for every offender in the table (unless they returned to prison sooner than that), regardless of whether the parole term was still active or the offender had successfully discharged from parole supervision before three years had passed. Parole terms are typically two years in length. However, a uniform follow-up period is essential for recidivism analysis to control for time at risk, so the analysis tracked recidivism outcomes within three years of release even if the parole terms had already expired within that time.

As to the measurement of recidivism, it is possible for paroled offenders to return to prison as technical rule violators, or with new sentences, or both. When both, the cases appear in the new sentence column - which includes parole violators with new sentences as well as new court commitments in the event that the new crimes occurred after the parole terms had ended.

Another form of failure reflected in the attached table (but somewhat different because the subjects are not back in prison) is offenders who were on parole absconder status at the end of three years. While on absconder status, parolees are obviously not successes at that point; but it is also important to note that they are not automatically headed back to prison either, and instead are pending review for violations and potential revocation.

The determining factor in the disposition of a parole absconder is an assessment of offender risk. When risk is determined to be low (such as when an absconder is still employed and generally following parole rules, but failed to report), then the parole agent may continue to work with the case and impose local sanctions, possibly increase supervision of the case, and engage the community in service delivery designed to intervene in the behavior that led to the abscond.

Comparison of Three-Year Follow-Up Outcomes for January-July 2005 Paroles From SAI-Prison vs. All Other Paroles

(Flat Three-Year Follow-Up Regardless of Parole Status)

| YEAR | TOTAL CASES ¹ | SUCCESS | FAILURE | | | | BY PERCENT TO TOTAL | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | Total | Total | Absconds ² | Technical Violators ³ | New Sentence | Total Success | Total Failure | Absconds | Technical Violators | New Sentence |
| 2005 Cohort | 6,886 | 3,557 | 3,329 | 594 | 1,423 | 1,312 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 8.6 | 20.7 | 19.1 |
| 2005 Cohort | 298 | 229 | 151 | 21 | 56 | 74 | 61.1 | 38.9 | 5.0 | 14.4 | 19.5 |

SOURCE DATA: Corrections Management Information

¹ Follow-up includes three years from parole for prisoners paroled to Michigan counties

² On Abscond status after three years from parole

³ If a prisoner returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within three years, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column.

Comprehensive SAI Evaluation in Process

It has been acknowledged that the results of the basic analysis described earlier and shown in the table above do not demonstrate a definitive causal link between the positive differences in the outcomes observed and the SAI program as the primary contributing factor. Up to this point, the lack of an adequately matched comparison group has limited the ability to attribute outcomes to the SAI program. Similarly, the exclusion of program dropouts from the analysis limits a full assessment of program impact.

These limitations and others are being addressed in the independent evaluation being conducted pursuant to Section 34a (11) of Public Act 158 of 2008 and as recommended by the office of the auditor general. That study incorporates much more rigorous methodology. The Process Evaluation was concluded in 2009, and a copy of the Key Points and Executive Summary is attached to this report. Results of the impact evaluation portion of the study will be available by July 2010. It is worth noting that, despite a recommendation for the more rigorous evaluation, the office of the Auditor General concluded that:

“We performed a cost analysis of SAI and determined that it appears to be a cost-effective alternative for housing and rehabilitating offenders who meet the SAI eligibility criteria.”

“.....DOC’s total per trainee cost for SAI of approximately \$8,700 is significantly less than its estimated annual cost of \$19,400 per prisoner at a level I correctional facility.

“.....the State could save approximately \$2.5 million annually [2004 figures] if SAI operated at full capacity.”

It should be noted that the savings estimated above by the office of the auditor general only take into account the SAI operating costs compared to other correctional facilities. The estimate does not take into account the cost avoidance and/or cost savings that accrue from stable or reduced prison population contributed to by the shorter time served in SAI by eligible offenders. Nor does the estimate take into account the benefit to public safety, as well as the direct and indirect cost savings yielded by reduced rates of offender recidivism.

The independent contractor hired by the MDOC to complete the evaluation of the SAI program is Dr. James Austin of the JFA Institute, a nationally known expert in the field. Under the contract, the JFA Institute evaluation of SAI has proceeded in two stages:

1. *Stage One*: A Process Evaluation (completed in FY 2009) – determined the extent to which SAI had implemented changes that increased the chances of reducing recidivism rates by bringing the program under the umbrella of the Michigan Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative (MPRI) as required by law.
2. *Stage Two*: Impact Evaluation (to be completed in FY 2010) Since the Process Evaluation concluded that recommended changes to the SAI program had occurred, the Impact Evaluation was initiated. That evaluation will assess the extent to which the redesigned SAI reduces offender recidivism.

In the project plan for the evaluation, Dr. Austin noted that a 2007 Auditor General Report did not employ a comparison group that was clearly comparable to SAI participants to assess program impact, and did not include program failures or use a standard follow up period. In contrast, the JFA Institute's evaluation of SAI employs a sophisticated research design to address all essential methodological considerations, statistical controls, etc.

SUMMARY OF 2009 MALE PROBATIONER PROGRAM STATISTICS

Male probationer program statistics for 2009 are presented in the attached appendices. These key data are summarized as follows:

Of the 544 probationers enrolled in the program:

1. 309 (56.8%) were African-American
2. 226 (41.5%) were Caucasian
3. 4 (0.7%) were Hispanic
4. 5 (0.9%) were of other races

Probationers sentenced in 37 counties enrolled in the program.

Probationer age at sentencing ranged from 17 years to 44 years, with the 17-22 year age group comprising 75.1% of all admissions.

As of December 31, 2009, 102 male probationers were enrolled in the program.

Of the 586 probationers who either completed or were terminated from the program:

1. 498 (90.2%) successfully completed the program
2. 6 (1.1%) voluntarily withdrew
3. 48 (8.7%) were terminated as rule violators

Twenty one probationers were terminated for medical reasons, and thirteen probationers were terminated as unqualified.

Of the 498 probationers who successfully completed the program in 2009:

1. 458 (92.0%) are on probation or have completed probation
2. 20 (4.0%) have been re-sentenced to prison as probation violators
3. 16 (3.2%) have been re-sentenced to prison as probation violators with a new convictions
4. 4 (0.8%) have been sentenced to prison for crimes committed after completing probation

SUMMARY OF 2009 FEMALE PROBATIONER PROGRAM STATISTICS

Female probationer program statistics for 2009 are presented in the attached appendices. These key data are summarized as follows:

Of the 23 probationers enrolled in the program:

1. 9 (39.1%) were African-American
2. 14 (60.9%) were Caucasian
3. 0 (0.0%) were Hispanic
4. 0 (0.0%) were of other races

Probationers sentenced in 11 counties enrolled in the program.

Probationer age at sentencing ranged from 19 years to 39 years, with the 17-22 year age group comprising 52.2% of all admissions.

As of December 31, 2009, two female probationers were enrolled in the program.

Of the 22 probationers who either completed or were terminated from the program:

1. 18 (94.7%) successfully completed the program
2. 0 (0.0%) voluntarily withdrew
3. 1 (5.3%) were terminated as rule violators

Three probationers were terminated for medical reasons, and 0 probationers were terminated as unqualified.

Of the 18 probationers who successfully completed the program in 2009:

1. 17 (94.4%) are on probation or have completed probation
2. 1 (5.6%) has been re-sentenced to prison as a probation violator.
3. 0 (0.0%) have been re-sentenced to prison as probation violators with a new convictions
4. 0 (0.0%) have been sentenced to prison for crimes committed after completing probation

SUMMARY OF 2009 MALE PRISONER PROGRAM STATISTICS

Male prisoner program statistics for 2009 are presented in the attached appendices. These key data are summarized as follows:

Of the 960 prisoners enrolled in the program:

1. 407 (42.4%) were African-American
2. 538 (56.0%) were Caucasian
3. 0 (0.0%) were Hispanic
4. 15 (1.6%) were of other races

Prisoners sentenced in 72 counties enrolled in the program.

Prisoner age at sentencing ranged from 16 years to 77 years, with the 17-22 year age group comprising 29.2% of all admissions.

As of December 31, 2009, 181 prisoners were enrolled in the program.

Of the 962 prisoners who either completed or were terminated from the program:

1. 917 (95.3%) successfully completed the program
2. 10 (1.0%) voluntarily withdrew
3. 35 (3.6%) were terminated as rule violators

Sixteen prisoners were terminated for medical reasons, and 34 prisoners were terminated as unqualified.

SUMMARY OF 2009 FEMALE PRISONER PROGRAM STATISTICS

Female prisoner program statistics for 2009 are presented in the attached appendices. These key data are summarized as follows:

Of the 119 prisoners enrolled in the program:

1. 37 (31.1%) were African-American
2. 78 (65.5%) were Caucasian
3. 0 (0.0%) were Hispanic
4. 4 (3.4%) were of other races

Prisoners sentenced in 34 counties enrolled in the program.

Prisoner age at sentencing ranged from 19 years to 57 years, with the 17-22 year age group comprising 13.7% of all admissions.

As of December 31, 2009, 14 female prisoners were enrolled in the program.

Of the 126 female prisoners who either completed or were terminated from the program:

1. 116 (99.1%) successfully completed the program
2. 0 (0.0%) voluntarily withdrew
3. 1 (0.9%) was terminated as a rule violator

Five female prisoners were terminated for medical reasons, and 4 female prisoners were terminated as unqualified.

PROBATIONER ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TYPE

The sentence for each of the 544 male and 23 female probationers who entered the program during 2009 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 "Fraud" category contains all cases involving financial transactions where trickery or deceit was an element of the crime.

| OFFENSE TYPE | PERCENT OF TOTAL | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females |
| 1. Breaking & Entering | 30.2% | 13.0% |
| 2. Drug Offenses | 16.4% | 13.0% |
| 3. Larceny | 18.2% | 4.3% |
| 4. Assault | 10.1% | 17.4% |
| 5. Unauthorized Driving | 3.9% | 13.0% |
| 6. Fraud | 3.7% | 17.4% |
| 7. Weapons | 5.8% | 0.0% |
| 8. Robbery | 8.8% | 21.7% |
| 9. Miscellaneous | 1.7% | 0.0% |
| 10. Larceny From Persons | 1.3% | 0.0% |

PRISONER ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TYPE

The controlling sentence for each of the 960 male and 119 female prisoners who entered the program during 2009 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 | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females |
| 1. Drug Offenses | 30.5% | 33.6% |
| 2. Breaking & Entering | 19.8% | 10.9% |
| 3. Assault | 9.9% | 5.9% |
| 4. Unauthorized driving | 12.3% | 6.7% |
| 5. Robbery | 3.8% | 7.6% |
| 6. Larceny | 10.1% | 10.1% |
| 7. Fraud | 3.9% | 15.1% |
| 8. Weapons | 5.8% | 1.7% |
| 9. Miscellaneous | 2.9% | 1.7% |
| 10. Larceny From Persons | 0.9% | 6.7% |

APPENDIX A

2009 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY –PROBATIONER

| MALES | | | FEMALES | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sentencing County | Number of Admissions | % of Total Admissions | Sentencing County | Number of Admissions | % of Total Admissions |
| Alcona | 0 | 0.0% | Alcona | 0 | 0.0% |
| Alger | 1 | 0.2% | Alger | 0 | 0.0% |
| Allegan | 2 | 0.4% | Allegan | 0 | 0.0% |
| Alpena | 3 | 0.6% | Alpena | 0 | 0.0% |
| Antrim | 0 | 0.0% | Antrim | 0 | 0.0% |
| Arenac | 0 | 0.0% | Arenac | 0 | 0.0% |
| Baraga | 0 | 0.0% | Baraga | 0 | 0.0% |
| Barry | 0 | 0.0% | Barry | 0 | 0.0% |
| Bay | 19 | 3.5% | Bay | 0 | 0.0% |
| Benzie | 0 | 0.0% | Benzie | 0 | 0.0% |
| Berrien | 8 | 1.5% | Berrien | 0 | 0.0% |
| Branch | 5 | 0.9% | Branch | 2 | 8.7% |
| Calhoun | 1 | 0.2% | Calhoun | 1 | 4.3% |
| Cass | 0 | 0.0% | Cass | 0 | 0.0% |
| Charlevoix | 0 | 0.0% | Charlevoix | 0 | 0.0% |
| Cheboygan | 0 | 0.0% | Cheboygan | 0 | 0.0% |
| Chippewa | 0 | 0.0% | Chippewa | 0 | 0.0% |
| Clare | 0 | 0.4% | Clare | 0 | 0.0% |
| Clinton | 3 | 0.6% | Clinton | 0 | 0.0% |
| Crawford | 0 | 0.0% | Crawford | 0 | 0.0% |
| Delta | 1 | 0.2% | Delta | 0 | 0.0% |
| Dickinson | 0 | 0.0% | Dickinson | 0 | 0.0% |
| Eaton | 0 | 0.0% | Eaton | 1 | 4.3% |
| Emmet | 0 | 0.0% | Emmet | 0 | 0.0% |
| Genesee | 50 | 9.2% | Genesee | 2 | 8.7% |
| Gladwin | 1 | 0.2% | Gladwin | 0 | 0.0% |
| Gogebic | 0 | 0.0% | Gogebic | 0 | 0.0% |
| Grand Traverse | 4 | 0.7% | Grand Traverse | 0 | 0.0% |
| Gratiot | 0 | 0.0% | Gratiot | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hillsdale | 2 | 0.4% | Hillsdale | 0 | 0.0% |
| Houghton | 0 | 0.0% | Houghton | 0 | 0.0% |
| Huron | 0 | 0.0% | Huron | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ingham | 7 | 1.3% | Ingham | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ionia | 2 | 0.4% | Ionia | 0 | 0.0% |
| Iosco | 0 | 0.0% | Iosco | 0 | 0.0% |
| Iron | 0 | 0.0% | Iron | 0 | 0.0% |
| Isabella | 0 | 0.0% | Isabella | 0 | 0.0% |
| Jackson | 12 | 2.2% | Jackson | 1 | 4.3% |
| Kalamazoo | 27 | 5.0% | Kalamazoo | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kalkaska | 1 | 0.2% | Kalkaska | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kent | 29 | 5.3% | Kent | 2 | 8.7% |
| Keweenaw | 0 | 0.0% | Keweenaw | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lake | 0 | 0.0% | Lake | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lapeer | 1 | 0.2% | Lapeer | 0 | 0.0% |

APPENDIX A

2009 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY –PROBATIONER – Cont.

| MALES | | | FEMALES | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sentencing County | Number of Admissions | % of Total Admissions | Sentencing County | Number of Admissions | % of Total Admissions |
| Leelanau | 0 | 0.0% | Leelanau | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lenawee | 1 | 0.1% | Lenawee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Livingston | 13 | 2.4% | Livingston | 0 | 0.0% |
| Luce | 0 | 0.0% | Luce | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mackinac | 0 | 0.0% | Mackinac | 0 | 0.0% |
| Macomb | 38 | 7.0% | Macomb | 0 | 0.0% |
| Manistee | 2 | 0.4% | Manistee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Marquette | 0 | 0.0% | Marquette | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mason | 2 | 0.4% | Mason | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mecosta | 0 | 0.0% | Mecosta | 0 | 0.0% |
| Menominee | 0 | 0.0% | Menominee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Midland | 8 | 1.5% | Midland | 0 | 0.0% |
| Missaukee | 0 | 0.0% | Missaukee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Monroe | 14 | 2.6% | Monroe | 0 | 0.0% |
| Montcalm | 0 | 0.0% | Montcalm | 0 | 0.0% |
| Montmorency | 0 | 0.0% | Montmorency | 0 | 0.0% |
| Muskegon | 8 | 1.5% | Muskegon | 0 | 0.0% |
| Newaygo | 0 | 0.0% | Newaygo | 0 | 0.0% |
| Oakland | 23 | 4.2% | Oakland | 2 | 8.7% |
| Oceana | 0 | 0.0% | Oceana | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ogemaw | 0 | 0.0% | Ogemaw | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ontonagon | 0 | 0.0% | Ontonagon | 0 | 0.0% |
| Osceola | 2 | 0.4% | Osceola | 0 | 0.0% |
| Oscoda | 0 | 0.0% | Oscoda | 0 | 0.0% |
| Otsego | 0 | 0.0% | Otsego | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ottawa | 2 | 0.4% | Ottawa | 0 | 0.0% |
| Presque Isle | 3 | 0.6% | Presque Isle | 0 | 0.0% |
| Roscommon | 0 | 0.0% | Roscommon | 0 | 0.0% |
| Saginaw | 22 | 4.0% | Saginaw | 2 | 8.7% |
| St. Clair | 3 | 0.6% | St. Clair | 1 | 4.3% |
| St. Joseph | 0 | 0.0% | St. Joseph | 0 | 0.0% |
| Sanilac | 0 | 0.0% | Sanilac | 0 | 0.0% |
| Schoolcraft | 0 | 0.0% | Schoolcraft | 0 | 0.0% |
| Shiawassee | 0 | 0.0% | Shiawassee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Tuscola | 0 | 0.0% | Tuscola | 0 | 0.0% |
| Van Buren | 3 | 0.6% | Van Buren | 0 | 0.0% |
| Washtenaw | 38 | 7.0% | Washtenaw | 4 | 17.5% |
| Wayne | 183 | 33.6% | Wayne | 5 | 21.8% |
| Wexford | 0 | 0.0% | Wexford | 0 | 0.0% |
| Totals | 719 | 0.0% | | 21 | 0.0% |

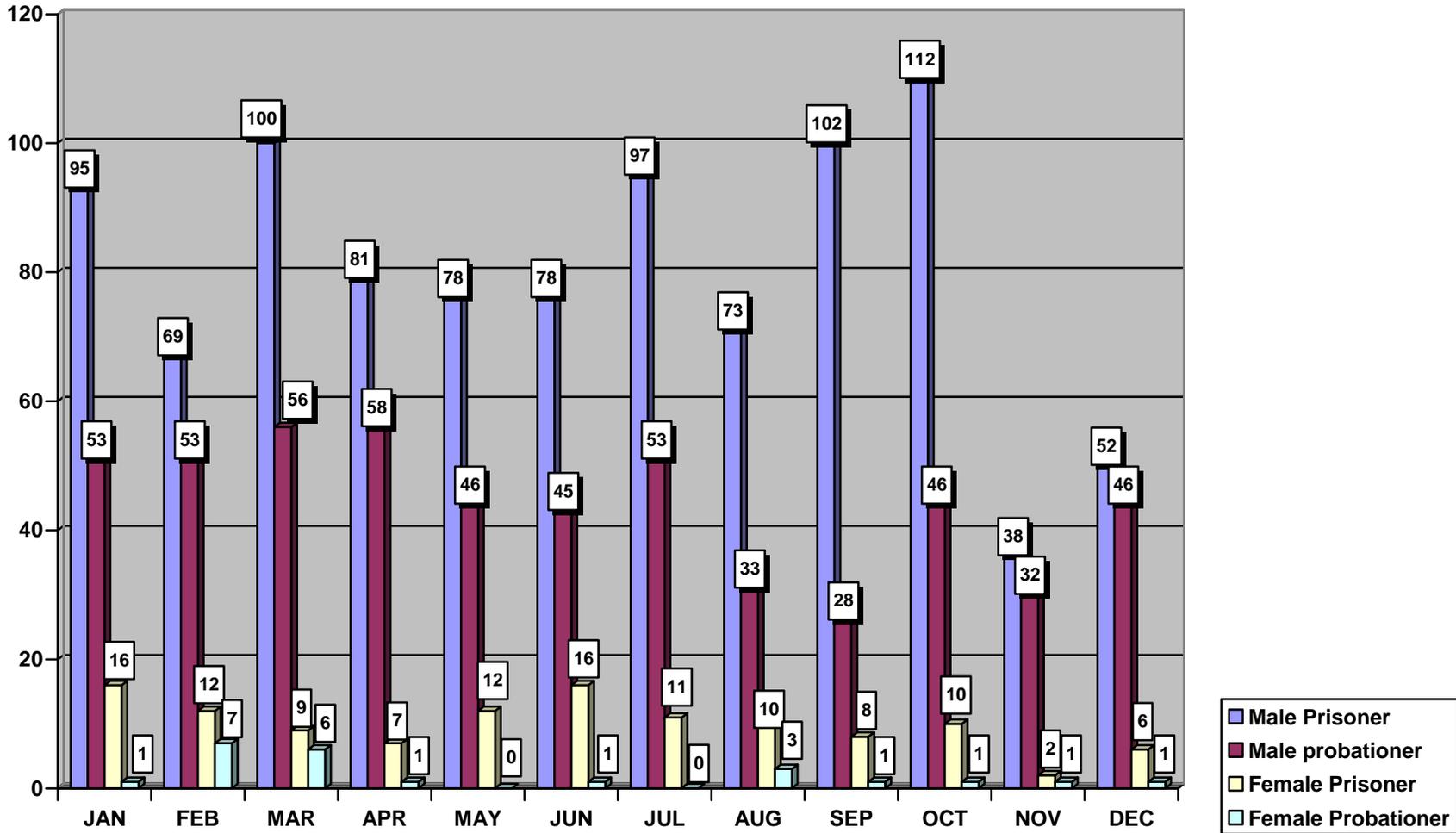
2009 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY –PRISONER

| MALES | | | FEMALES | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sentencing County | Number of Admissions | % of Total Admissions | Sentencing County | Number of Admissions | % of Total Admissions |
| Alcona | 0 | 0.0% | Alcona | 0 | 0.0% |
| Alger | 1 | 0.1% | Alger | 0 | 0.0% |
| Allegan | 15 | 1.6% | Allegan | 1 | 0.8% |
| Alpena | 4 | 0.4% | Alpena | 2 | 1.7% |
| Antrim | 2 | 0.2% | Antrim | 0 | 0.0% |
| Arenac | 0 | 0.0% | Arenac | 0 | 0.0% |
| Baraga | 1 | 0.1% | Baraga | 0 | 0.0% |
| Barry | 1 | 0.1% | Barry | 0 | 0.0% |
| Bay | 10 | 1.0% | Bay | 1 | 0.8% |
| Benzie | 2 | 0.2% | Benzie | 0 | 0.0% |
| Berrien | 62 | 6.5% | Berrien | 12 | 10.1% |
| Branch | 3 | 0.3% | Branch | 2 | 1.7% |
| Calhoun | 3 | 0.3% | Calhoun | 1 | 0.8% |
| Cass | 14 | 1.5% | Cass | 3 | 2.5% |
| Charlevoix | 5 | 0.5% | Charlevoix | 2 | 1.7% |
| Cheboygan | 4 | 0.4% | Cheboygan | 0 | 0.0% |
| Chippewa | 0 | 0.0% | Chippewa | 0 | 0.0% |
| Clare | 2 | 0.2% | Clare | 1 | 0.8% |
| Clinton | 4 | 0.4% | Clinton | 0 | 0.0% |
| Crawford | 3 | 0.3% | Crawford | 0 | 0.0% |
| Delta | 1 | 0.1% | Delta | 0 | 0.0% |
| Dickinson | 1 | 0.1% | Dickinson | 1 | 0.8% |
| Eaton | 3 | 0.3% | Eaton | 0 | 0.0% |
| Emmet | 5 | 0.5% | Emmet | 0 | 0.0% |
| Genesee | 35 | 3.6% | Genesee | 1 | 0.8% |
| Gladwin | 1 | 0.1% | Gladwin | 0 | 0.0% |
| Gogebic | 0 | 0.0% | Gogebic | 0 | 0.0% |
| Grand Traverse | 11 | 1.1% | Grand Traverse | 3 | 2.5% |
| Gratiot | 4 | 0.4% | Gratiot | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hillsdale | 7 | 0.7% | Hillsdale | 0 | 0.0% |
| Houghton | 2 | 0.2% | Houghton | 0 | 0.0% |
| Huron | 1 | 0.1% | Huron | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ingham | 14 | 1.5% | Ingham | 1 | 0.8% |
| Ionia | 6 | 0.6% | Ionia | 1 | 0.8% |
| Iosco | 1 | 0.1% | Iosco | 0 | 0.0% |
| Iron | 0 | 0.0% | Iron | 1 | 0.8% |
| Isabella | 5 | 0.5% | Isabella | 1 | 0.8% |
| Jackson | 29 | 3.0% | Jackson | 3 | 2.5% |
| Kalamazoo | 37 | 3.8% | Kalamazoo | 10 | 8.4% |
| Kalkaska | 0 | 0.0% | Kalkaska | 0 | 0.0% |
| Kent | 108 | 11.3% | Kent | 14 | 11.8% |
| Keweenaw | 0 | 0.0% | Keweenaw | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lake | 1 | 0.1% | Lake | 0 | 0.0% |
| Lapeer | 2 | 0.2% | Lapeer | 0 | 0.0% |

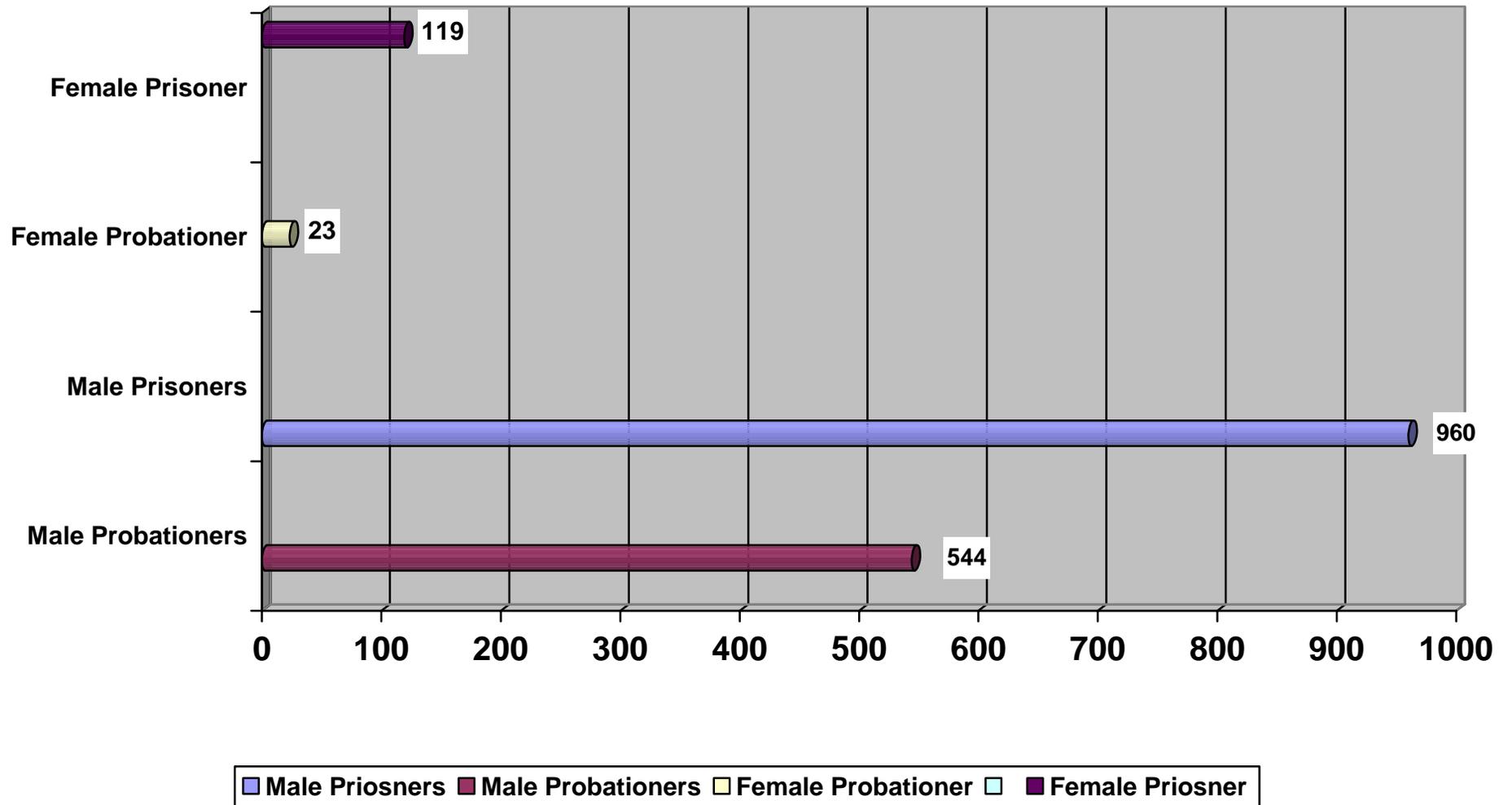
2009 ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY – PRISONER – Cont.

| MALES | | | FEMALES | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sentencing County | Number of Admissions | % of Total Admissions | Sentencing County | Number of Admissions | % of Total Admissions |
| Leelanau | 1 | 0.1% | Leelanau | 1 | 0.8% |
| Lenawee | 19 | 2.0% | Lenawee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Livingston | 7 | 0.7% | Livingston | 0 | 0.0% |
| Luce | 1 | 0.1% | Luce | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mackinac | 1 | 0.1% | Mackinac | 0 | 0.0% |
| Macomb | 70 | 7.3% | Macomb | 7 | 5.9% |
| Manistee | 0 | 0.0% | Manistee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Marquette | 4 | 0.4% | Marquette | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mason | 2 | 0.2% | Mason | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mecosta | 5 | 0.5% | Mecosta | 0 | 0.0% |
| Menominee | 2 | 0.2% | Menominee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Midland | 5 | 0.5% | Midland | 0 | 0.0% |
| Missaukee | 2 | 0.2% | Missaukee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Monroe | 23 | 2.4% | Monroe | 1 | 0.8% |
| Montcalm | 3 | 0.3% | Montcalm | 1 | 0.8% |
| Montmorency | 5 | 0.5% | Montmorency | 0 | 0.0% |
| Muskegon | 36 | 3.8% | Muskegon | 10 | 8.4% |
| Newaygo | 2 | 0.2% | Newaygo | 0 | 0.0% |
| Oakland | 55 | 5.7% | Oakland | 8 | 6.7% |
| Oceana | 0 | 0.0% | Oceana | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ogemaw | 4 | 0.4% | Ogemaw | 1 | 0.8% |
| Ontonagon | 1 | 0.1% | Ontonagon | 0 | 0.0% |
| Osceola | 4 | 0.4% | Osceola | 0 | 0.0% |
| Oscoda | 0 | 0.0% | Oscoda | 0 | 0.0% |
| Otsego | 2 | 0.2% | Otsego | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ottawa | 11 | 1.1% | Ottawa | 1 | 0.8% |
| Presque Isle | 0 | 0.0% | Presque Isle | 1 | 0.8% |
| Roscommon | 5 | 0.5% | Roscommon | 1 | 0.8% |
| Saginaw | 13 | 1.4% | Saginaw | 3 | 2.5% |
| St. Clair | 19 | 2.0% | St. Clair | 0 | 0.0% |
| St. Joseph | 16 | 1.7% | St. Joseph | 3 | 2.5% |
| Sanilac | 5 | 0.5% | Sanilac | 0 | 0.0% |
| Schoolcraft | 1 | 0.1% | Schoolcraft | 0 | 0.0% |
| Shiawassee | 3 | 0.3% | Shiawassee | 0 | 0.0% |
| Tuscola | 8 | 0.8% | Tuscola | 0 | 0.0% |
| Van Buren | 6 | 0.6% | Van Buren | 2 | 1.7% |
| Washtenaw | 33 | 3.4% | Washtenaw | 4 | 3.4% |
| Wayne | 165 | 17.2% | Wayne | 14 | 11.8% |
| Wexford | 11 | 1.1% | Wexford | 0 | 0.0% |
| Totals | 960 | 100.0% | | 119 | 100.0% |

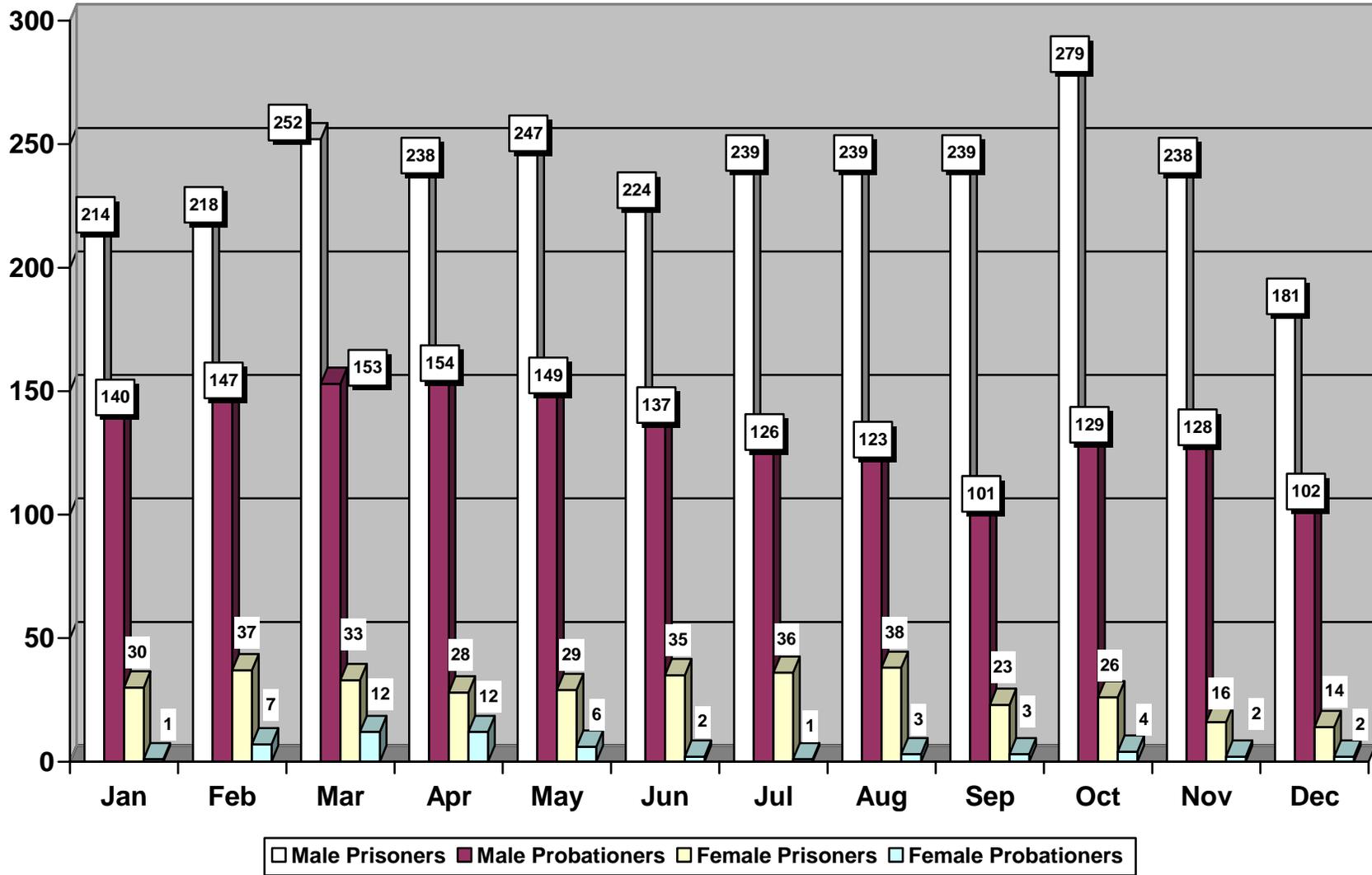
2009 ADMISSIONS BY MONTH



2009 ADMISSIONS BY SEX



2009 MONTHLY POPULATION TOTALS



APPENDIX F

2009 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY – MALE PROBATIONER

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Alcona | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Alger | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Allegan | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Alpena | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Antrim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arenac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baraga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bay | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Benzie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Berrien | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Branch | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Charlevoix | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cheboygan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chippewa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clare | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Clinton | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Crawford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delta | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dickinson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eaton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emmet | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Genesee | 50 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 59 |
| Gladwin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gogebic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Traverse | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Gratiot | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hillsdale | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Houghton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Huron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ingham | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ionia | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Iosco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isabella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 9 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 14 |
| Kalamazoo | 16 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Kalkaska | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kent | 19 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 21 |
| Keweenaw | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lapeer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

2009 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY – MALE PROBATIONER –Cont.

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Leelanau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lenawee | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Livingston | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Luce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mackinac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Macomb | 39 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 45 |
| Manistee | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Marquette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mason | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mecosta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Menominee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Midland | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Missaukee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Montcalm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montmorency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Muskegon | 9 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Newaygo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oakland | 29 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Oceana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ogemaw | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ontonagon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Osceola | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Oscoda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Otsego | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ottawa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Presque Isle | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Roscommon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saginaw | 24 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| St. Clair | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| St. Joseph | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanilac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoolcraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shiawassee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuscola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Van Buren | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Washtenaw | 42 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 50 |
| Wayne | 158 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 197 |
| Wexford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 498 | 48 | 6 | 21 | 13 | 586 |

APPENDIX F

2009 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY – FEMALE PROBATIONER

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Alcona | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alger | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allegan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alpena | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antrim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arenac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baraga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benzie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Berrien | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Branch | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Charlevoix | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheboygan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chippewa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clare | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crawford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickinson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eaton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Emmet | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Genesee | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Gladwin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gogebic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Traverse | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gratiot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hillsdale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Houghton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Huron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ingham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ionia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iosco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isabella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalamazoo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalkaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kent | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Keweenaw | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lapeer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**2009 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY – FEMALE PROBATIONER
– Cont.**

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Leelanau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lenawee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livingston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mackinac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Macomb | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Manistee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marquette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mason | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mecosta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Menominee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Midland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missaukee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montcalm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montmorency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Muskegon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Newaygo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oakland | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Oceana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ogemaw | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ontonagon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Osceola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oscoda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Otsego | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ottawa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Presque Isle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roscommon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saginaw | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| St. Clair | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| St. Joseph | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanilac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoolcraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shiawassee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuscola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Van Buren | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washtenaw | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Wayne | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Wexford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 22 |

2009 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY – MALE PRISONER

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Alcona | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alger | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Allegan | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Alpena | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Antrim | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Arenac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baraga | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Barry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bay | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Benzie | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Berrien | 67 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| Branch | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Calhoun | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Cass | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Charlevoix | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Cheboygan | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Chippewa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Clare | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Clinton | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Crawford | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Delta | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Dickinson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Eaton | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Emmet | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Genesee | 34 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 39 |
| Gladwin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Gogebic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Traverse | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Gratiot | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Hillsdale | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Houghton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Huron | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ingham | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Ionia | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Iosco | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Iron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Isabella | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Jackson | 30 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 35 |
| Kalamazoo | 41 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Kalkaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kent | 113 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 122 |
| Keweenaw | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Lapeer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

APPENDIX G

2009 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY – MALE PRISONER – Cont.

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Leelanau | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lenawee | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Livingston | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Luce | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Mackinac | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Macomb | 68 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 77 |
| Manistee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marquette | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Mason | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mecosta | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Menominee | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Midland | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Missaukee | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Monroe | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 28 |
| Montcalm | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Montmorency | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Muskegon | 29 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 34 |
| Newaygo | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Oakland | 53 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 58 |
| Oceana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ogemaw | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ontonagon | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Osceola | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Oscoda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Otsego | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Ottawa | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Presque Isle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roscommon | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Saginaw | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| St. Clair | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| St. Joseph | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Sanilac | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Schoolcraft | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shiawassee | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Tuscola | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Van Buren | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Washtenaw | 33 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 38 |
| Wayne | 147 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 167 |
| Wexford | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 917 | 35 | 10 | 16 | 34 | 1012 |

2009 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY – FEMALE PRISONER

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Alcona | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alger | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Allegan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alpena | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antrim | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Arenac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baraga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bay | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Benzie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Berrien | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 |
| Branch | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Calhoun | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cass | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Charlevoix | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Cheboygan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chippewa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clare | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Clinton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Crawford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickinson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eaton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emmet | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Genesee | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gladwin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gogebic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Traverse | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Gratiot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hillsdale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Houghton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Huron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ingham | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ionia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Iosco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Isabella | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jackson | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Kalamazoo | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Kalkaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kent | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Keweenaw | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lapeer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**2009 PROGRAM OUTCOMES BY COUNTY – FEMALE PRISONER –
Cont.**

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualifed | Totals |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Leelanau | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lenawee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livingston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mackinac | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Macomb | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Manistee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marquette | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mason | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mecosta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Menominee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Midland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missaukee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Montcalm | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Montmorency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Muskegon | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Newaygo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oakland | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Oceana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ogemaw | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ontonagon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Osceola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oscoda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Otsego | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ottawa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Presque Isle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roscommon | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Saginaw | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| St. Clair | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Joseph | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Sanilac | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoolcraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shiawassee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuscola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Van Buren | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Washtenaw | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Wayne | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| Wexford | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 116 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 126 |

2009 MONTHLY PROGRAM OUTCOMES – PRISONER

| MALE | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals | |
| JANUARY | 93 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 99 | |
| FEBRUARY | 56 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 65 | |
| MARCH | 54 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 66 | |
| APRIL | 87 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 95 | |
| MAY | 59 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 69 | |
| JUNE | 96 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 101 | |
| JULY | 77 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 86 | |
| AUGUST | 70 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | |
| SEPTEMBER | 94 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 102 | |
| OCTOBER | 66 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 72 | |
| NOVEMBER | 68 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 79 | |
| DECEMBER | 97 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 105 | |
| TOTAL | 917 | 35 | 10 | 16 | 34 | 1012 | |

| FEMALE | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|--|
| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals | |
| JANUARY | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | |
| FEBRUARY | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| MARCH | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | |
| APRIL | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | |
| MAY | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | |
| JUNE | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| JULY | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | |
| AUGUST | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | |
| SEPTEMBER | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | |
| OCTOBER | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| NOVEMBER | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | |
| DECEMBER | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | |
| TOTAL | 116 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 126 | |

APPENDIX I

2009 MONTHLY PROGRAM OUTCOMES – PROBATIONER

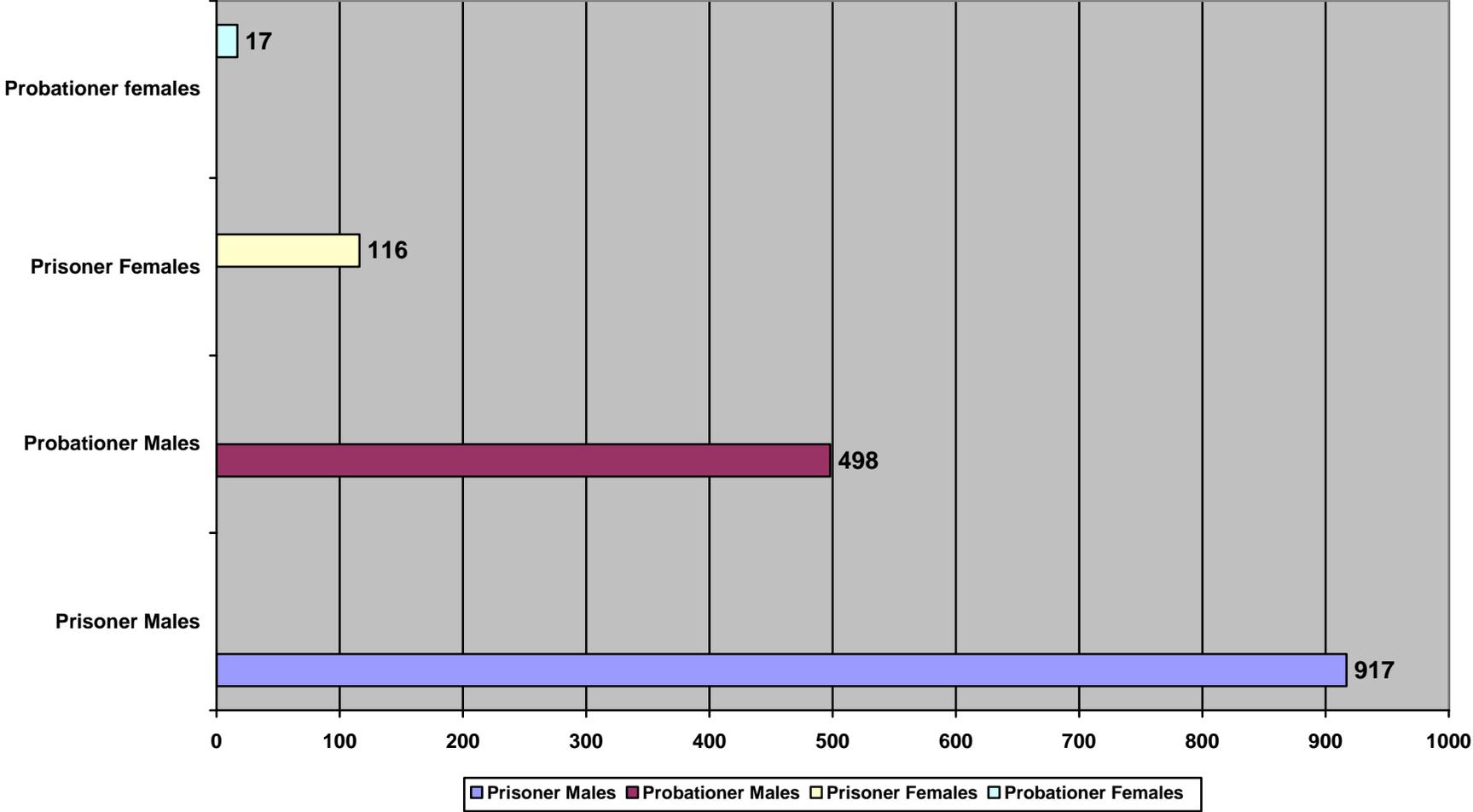
MALE

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| JANUARY | 52 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 61 |
| FEBRUARY | 38 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 46 |
| MARCH | 43 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| APRIL | 44 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 57 |
| MAY | 42 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 51 |
| JUNE | 49 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 57 |
| JULY | 54 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 57 |
| AUGUST | 32 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 37 |
| SEPTEMBER | 45 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 53 |
| OCTOBER | 37 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 43 |
| NOVEMBER | 29 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 33 |
| DECEMBER | 33 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 41 |
| TOTAL | 498 | 48 | 6 | 21 | 13 | 586 |

FEMALE

| | Successful Completion | Rule Violator | Voluntary Withdrawal | Medical Termination | Unqualified | Totals |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| JANUARY | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| FEBRUARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| MARCH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| APRIL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| MAY | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| JUNE | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| JULY | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| AUGUST | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| SEPTEMBER | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| OCTOBER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NOVEMBER | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| DECEMBER | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 22 |

2009 GRADUATES BY SEX



APPENDIX K

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM OUTCOMES – MALES 2008 AND 2009

| | Prisoners | | Probationers | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| <u>Terminations</u> | | | | |
| Successful Completions | 622 (92.7%) | 917(95.3) | 609 (90.5%) | 498 (90.2%) |
| Voluntary Withdrawals | 31 (4.6%) | 10 (1.0) | 22 (3.3%) | 6 (1.1%) |
| Rule Violators | 18 (2.7%) | 35 (3.6 | 42 (6.2%) | 48 (8.7%) |
| Total | 671 | 946 | 673 | 552 |
| <u>Unqualified</u> | | | | |
| Medical Terminations | 51 | 16 | 59 | 21 |
| Unqualified by statute | 21 | 34 | 21 | 13 |
| Total Program Exits | 743 | 1012 | 753 | 586 |

APPENDIX K

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM OUTCOMES – FEMALES 2008 AND 2009

| | Prisoners | | Probationers | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| <u>Terminations</u> | | | | |
| Successful Completions | 58 (92.1%) | 116 (99.1%) | 21 (91.3%) | 18 (94.7%) |
| Voluntary Withdrawals | 4 (6.3%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (4.3%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Rule Violators | 1 (1.6%) | 1 (0.9%) | 1 (4.3%) | 1 (5.3%) |
| Total | 63 | 117 | 23 | 19 |
| <u>Unqualified</u> | | | | |
| Medical Terminations | 23 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Unqualified by statute | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Program Exits | 87 | 126 | 29 | 22 |

APPENDIX L

COMPARATIVE STATUS OF PROBATIONER GRADUATES 2008 AND 2009

| Males | 2008 | 2009 | Females | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|----------------|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| On probation or have Completed probation | 514 (84.1%) | 458 (92.0%) | On probation or have Completed probation | 13 (62.0%) | 17 (94.4%) |
| Re-sentenced to prison as probation violator | 38 (6.2%) | 20 (4.0%) | Re-sentenced to prison as probation violator | 7 (33.0%) | 1 (5.6%) |
| Re-sentenced to prison as probation violator with new convictions | 51 (8.4%) | 16 (3.2%) | Re-sentenced to prison as probation violator with new convictions | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Re-sentenced to prison for crimes committed after completing SAI | 6 (1.0%) | 4 (0.8%) | Re-sentenced to prison for crimes committed after completing SAI | 1 (5.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Total | 609 | 498 | Total | 21 | 18 |

Michigan Department of Corrections
Special Alternative Incarceration Program

First Year Process Evaluation

Submitted by

James Austin
Gabrielle Chapman

The JFA Institute
5 Walter Houp Court, NE
Washington DC 20002

KEY POINTS

- **The Special Alternative to Incarceration (SAI) program was modified significantly in 2008 to become an integral part of the Michigan Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative. As such it should no longer be characterized as a traditional boot camp program but an intensive prison diversion and/or release program.**
- **The planned SAI program modifications include a comprehensive risk and needs assessment of each person admitted to the program and the development and delivery of an individualized program plan.**
- **There is also a well coordinated release plan with the offender's probation and parole officer that facilitates seamless continuation of services and progress being made by the offender.**
- **These program modifications have positioned the SAI program to continue to produce cost-effective reductions in the Michigan prison population without jeopardizing public safety.**
- **The modified SAI program is clearly saving significant prison bed space and should be able to demonstrate lower recidivism rates in the future.**
- **It is therefore recommended that the SAI program be continued until a Phase II Impact Evaluation focused on specific recidivism reduction is completed.**
- **It is also recommended that the current restrictions (both legislative and administrative) on admission to the SAI be reviewed and amended to maximize the number of offenders that can be safely placed in SAI, thus maximizing bed savings and improving public safety.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Findings

1. Based on recommendations made by the Office of the Auditor General and JFA, the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) has fundamentally altered the Special Alternative to Incarceration (SAI) program screening and intervention/programmatic structure. These changes have significantly enhanced the SAI's potential to reduce both recidivism and MDOC agency costs.
2. The annual cost of the SAI is approximately \$13.7 million with bed capacity of approximately 500 persons.
3. When the projected MDOC length of stay is computed for the SAI participants who have been sentenced to prison, the overall costs savings for each participant is \$36,514.
4. The cost savings for the probation cases is less clear since it is not certain that the SAI sanction is diverting them from prison. That said and using conservative estimates, the estimated cost savings for that population is \$2,543 per referral.
5. The SAI is currently scheduled to "sunset" on September 30, 2009. Should this occur, the current prison population will increase by approximately 2,000 inmates as early as next year (2010). This unmet bed demand translates into a need for approximately two additional full prison facilities, at a cost of \$40-\$50 million in annual operational costs. If the program is authorized to continue the 2,000 bed demand will be averted.
6. The SAI is now accepting a greater number of prisoners (as opposed to probationers) which results in increased operating capacity as well as enhanced net savings due to the higher costs of prison incarceration. The larger numbers of prison offenders also lowered per offender costs.
7. The SAI continues to enjoy an extremely high program completion rate of approximately 90%. This level of success is associated with decreased recidivism and the savings associated with lower levels of incarceration.
8. Programmatic changes have been made that reduce in-efficient and redundant programmatic services.
9. The vast majority of offenders have individualized program plans that are informed by SAI's standardized intake risk/needs assessment. These services appear to be delivered in a professional manner by staff who are well trained in such methods.

10. Interviews with SAI participants show a high level of satisfaction with the staff and services being provided to them. Representative comments by the SAI participants are as follows:

“The Corporals helped so much and make you feel that you are not just another number. . . . they care and don’t want you to come back.”

“They [the SAI staff] give you incentives not to come back and the tools to help you in your future. . . . “

11. These changes have significantly enhanced the probability that SAI will have a greater impact on recidivism rates.
12. The SAI has made significant efforts to improve their relations with the courts and within the DOC (community supervision and the Parole Board). These changes should result in a greater number of referrals by the court and a smoother transition from SAI to community supervision.

Recommendations

1. This process evaluation has found that the recommended changes in program screening and intervention/programmatic structure have been successfully made in the SAI Program. These changes have significantly enhanced the SAI’s potential to reduce recidivism, the MDOC prison population and agency costs.
2. Due to this finding, it is recommended that the SAI Program should be continued until a scientifically robust recidivism test is completed in the Impact Evaluation study (Phase II). The program is clearly saving prison bed space and is at least as effective as other release methods for DOC inmates. Any final decision regarding the future of the program should be deferred until the results of Phase II are made available.
3. The SAI should expand its daily population to meet its current funding level and further enhance its cost effectiveness. The program is clearly saving prison bed space and is at least as effective as other release methods for DOC inmates in terms of recidivism.
4. To continue the positive growth of SAI, it is also suggested that a pilot test be conducted to expand the SAI to include prisoners who have denied parole at their initial hearing. Since there will be an excess number of these persons compared to the number of beds available, the assigned should be based on random assignment thus allowing a rigorous test of the suitability of these persons for the program.
5. The MDOC needs to ensure that the probation referrals are likely to be incarcerated or that they pose a high risk to recidivate had the SAI program. To that end, probation referrals should be assessed more carefully to ensure they are either prison or “straddle” sentencing guideline cases or are assessed as moderate to high risk to recidivate based on the COMPAS instrument.