



Report to the Legislature pursuant to Public Act 245 of 2008.

Sec. 403. (1) By April 1, 2009, the department shall provide a report on prisoner reintegration programs to the members of the senate and house appropriations subcommittees on corrections, the senate and house fiscal agencies, and the state budget director. At a minimum, the report shall include all of the following information:

(a) Allocations and projected expenditures for each project funded and for each project to be funded, itemized by service to be provided and service provider.

(b) An explanation of the objectives and results measures for each program.

(c) An explanation of how the programs will be evaluated.

(d) A discussion of the evidence and research upon which each program is based.

(e) A discussion and estimate of the impact of prisoner reintegration programs on reoffending and returns to prison.

(f) A progress report on applicable results of each program, including, but not limited to, the estimated bed space impact of prisoner reintegration programs.

Table of Contents

A Discussion of the Evidence: Reducing Crime by Doing What Works	3
<i>Principles of Effective Practice</i>	3
Investing in Communities: A Description of MPRI Funding Allocations	4
<i>Reducing Crime by Increasing Offenders' Access to Resources and Services</i>	4
<i>The Comprehensive Prisoner ReEntry Plan</i>	4
<i>The MPRI Application for Funds</i>	5
<i>The Local MPRI Steering Team</i>	5
EMPLOYMENT READINESS & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	6
HOUSING	7
TREATMENT	8
HEALTH CARE	10
PRO-SOCIAL AND FAMILY SUPPORT	10
TRANSPORTATION	12
COLLABORATIVE CASE MANAGEMENT	13
VICTIM'S RIGHTS ADVOCATES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT	13
OTHER: LOCAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	14
ADMINISTRATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING	15
<i>Chart 1. Distribution of MPRI Funding for FY2009</i>	16
Measuring Results: Evaluating Prisoner Reintegration Programs	16
<i>Estimated Impact on Reoffending and Return to Prison</i>	17
<i>Estimated Bedspace Impact</i>	18

A Discussion of the Evidence: Reducing Crime by Doing What Works

Studies show there is little relationship between crime and incarceration and that the cost benefit of imprisonment does not support lengthy periods of incarceration as the best way to reduce crime. While increased incarceration has contributed to crime rate reductions in the past, recent studies indicate that it may actually increase crime in Michigan because of the high unemployment rate among former prisoners and the reduced funding available for education. Prisoners who serve longer terms do not recidivate less frequently and, in some instances actually fare worse following release. Re-arrest rates for former prisoners who serve one, two, three, four or five years in prison are nearly the same.

The rising cost of the corrections budget is not driven by increases in crime, it is driven by the sheer size of the prison system: personnel costs and benefits, health care for prisoners, and fuel consumption. The size of the corrections system is driven more by policy decisions than by crime.

The Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (MPRI) was developed, in part, to address and help restore balance to the cost of corrections by implementing approaches that are effective at reducing risk and promoting offender success, – thereby, reducing crime.

Principles of Effective Practice

MPRI was built on the National Institute of Corrections' Eight Principles for Effective Practice (Faust, Clawson, Joplin 2004).

1. Assess Actuarial Risk and Needs. Assess offenders in a reliable and valid manner as a prerequisite for effective management.

2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation. Motivation to change is dynamic and the probability that change may occur is strongly influenced by interpersonal interactions, such as those with agents, facility staff, family members, and treatment providers.

3. Target Interventions as follows:

- ***Risk Principle.*** Prioritize supervision and treatment resources for higher risk offenders.
- ***Need Principle.*** Target interventions at criminogenic needs (i.e. the needs that contribute to the likelihood a person will commit a crime).
- ***Responsivity Principle.*** To be most effective, supervision and treatment should be tailored to the individual characteristics of each individual offender.
- ***Dosage.*** Higher risk offenders should be provided with more intensive interventions.
- ***Treatment Principle.*** Treatment should be integrated into graduated sanctions and responses to offender behavior.

4. Skill Train with Directed Practice. Provide evidence-based programming that emphasizes cognitive-behavioral strategies and is delivered by well-trained staff.

5. Increase Positive Reinforcement. When learning new skills and making behavior changes, human beings respond better when approached with “carrots” rather than “sticks.” Apply a higher ration of positive reinforcements to negative reinforcement in order to better achieve sustained behavioral change.

6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities. Realign and actively engage pro-social supports for offenders in their communities. Research indicates that many successful interventions with extreme populations actively recruit and use family members, spouses, and supportive others in the offender’s immediate environment to positively reinforce desired new behaviors.

7. Measure Practice. Accurate and detailed documentation of case information, along with a formal and valid mechanism for measuring outcomes, is the foundation of evidence-based practice.

8. Provide Performance Feedback. Providing feedback to offenders regarding their progress builds accountability and is associated with enhanced motivation for change, lower treatment attrition, and improved outcomes. Within an organization, monitoring delivery of services and fidelity to procedures helps build accountability and maintain integrity to the agency’s mission.

Investing in Communities: A Description of MPRI Funding Allocations

As anticipated by the risk and need principles, offenders who have access to resources for meaningful transition plans return to prison much less frequently than those who don’t. For example, employment is a critical dimension of successful offender rehabilitation and is associated with lower rates of re-offending; higher wages are associated with lower rates of criminal activity.

MPRI has increased the success rate of former prisoners by investing in communities and making available additional resources and services for returning prisoners. Each MPRI Site submits to the Michigan Department of Corrections a “Comprehensive Community ReEntry Plan” that describes each community’s assets, gaps, barriers, and proposed solutions in critical services areas. MDOC then funds the proposed solutions – as defined by each local community – to support the community’s efforts to increase the success rates of prisoners returning home. This process of community comprehensive planning is described further below.

Reducing Crime by Increasing Offenders’ Access to Resources and Services

The Comprehensive Prisoner ReEntry Plan

Community leaders serve on the Steering Teams in local MPRI sites. These Steering Teams are responsible for developing and reaching consensus in a collaborative manner on a local, community-based Comprehensive Community ReEntry Plan that is submitted to the local MPRI site’s Administrative Agency Governing Body for approval. The Plan must address 16 service areas such as housing, employment, substance abuse services, mental health, transportation, victim services, and the involvement of local law enforcement and faith-based institutions. For each of these 16 service areas, the Comprehensive Plan describes the local assets that are in place

to increase the potential for success for former prisoners, barriers that impede maximum use of these assets, gaps in services, and proposed solutions to address the barriers and gaps. Thus, the plan builds upon existing services and embeds their use within the context of comprehensive service delivery.

The Comprehensive Plan also addresses critical issues such as case management approaches for accountability, monitoring, and performance measurement and ways to educate the public about the crime-fighting goals of the MPRI. The Comprehensive Plan is the basis for requests to the Michigan Department of Corrections for annual MPRI funding as well as requests for support from federal, other state, local and foundation funding sources.

Local collaboration is at the heart of MPRI and the MPRI Model. Collaboration requires stakeholders to meet and to make decisions together. This is different than cooperation, which can be done in isolated silos by simply sharing decisions. MPRI requires a full participatory process in order to change the way the public views, accepts, and responds to former prisoners within the context of the local justice system – in a way that is now more participatory and transparent. It is only through full community participation in this collaborative work that we will be able to sustain the model after MPRI ceases to be just an “initiative”.

The MPRI Application for Funds

Each year, the local MPRI site Administrative Agency submits the collaboratively-developed and approved Application for Funds to the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC). This application identifies where State funds will be used to implement the local Comprehensive Prisoner ReEntry Plan. The annual Application for MPRI Funds details the costs to implement the proposed solutions in priority service areas as described in the Comprehensive Plan. The MDOC thus provides both a policy framework and a funding stream for the work that, in the final analysis, is all local.

The Local MPRI Steering Team

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2009, Steering Teams were approved by the MPRI Administrative Agency Governing Body as advisory teams invested with the responsibilities and authority designated by the MDOC contract. Broad-based and inclusive efforts to receive nominations for Steering Team membership are also open and transparent.

The primary and essential role of the local MPRI Steering Team, led by the group’s four co-chairs, is to design the Comprehensive Prisoner ReEntry Plan and monitor its implementation. It is the responsibility of Steering Team members to attend Steering Team meetings as representatives of their service areas and to bring to the table the advice, concerns and input of their stakeholders. Thus, two critical expectations of the Steering Team are that members have the knowledge and expertise of the service area they represent and that they represent their networks, not just their own organizations. The four co-chairs must ensure a robust process for the design of the plan by the Steering Team. Steering Team meetings should be focused on planning, monitoring and reporting.

The MPRI Model requires that service areas critical to former prisoners’ success are fully represented on the local Steering Team. The national research is clear on the types of services

that are essential and, therefore, the specialty areas that should be represented on the team who can bring their expertise and experience to the table to design a functional and sound comprehensive reentry plan. One of the key outcomes of a truly collaborative process is the absence of duplication and an ability to use existing services whenever possible so that MPRI funding is reserved for the gaps in existing services. For example, public funding streams for employment, housing, substance and mental health services are already targeted by many funding sources for the former prisoner population and efforts to tap into these streams should be maximized. Having individuals who are experienced in these service areas in terms of policies, processes, programs, funding opportunities, and the evaluation of effective approaches is essential to the local MPRI process.

Achieving the Objectives of Prisoner Reintegration Services

The following sections describe the objectives of each MPRI service area and include tables that illustrate the allocations of MPRI funding by service and service provider. The absence of a local agency in a table does not indicate that the service area is not being addressed. Rather, it indicates that MPRI funds are not being to supplement existing funds or efforts being leveraged in that location.

EMPLOYMENT READINESS & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Objective: Provide access to stable employment or services designed to help secure stable employment.

Employment is a critical dimension of successful prisoner reentry and is associated with lower rates of re-offending; higher wages are associated with lower rates of criminal activity. Educational and career training programs that address fundamental abilities and teach skills directly applicable to the job market contribute to successful reintegration of offenders into society and reduce recidivism.

Table 1. FY2009 Budget for Employment Readiness and Workforce Development

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$528,280
Berrien/VanBuren/Cass Michigan Works!	\$276,800
Calhoun Intermediate School District (Calhoun, Barry, Branch)	\$275,000
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$285,500
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$132,625
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$57,745
Genesee County (Genesee, Shiawassee)	\$285,500
Macomb/St. Clair Michigan Works! (Macomb)	\$119,000
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$315,899
Northwest Council of Governments (10 Northwest Counties)	\$85,000
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$412,118
Region 7B Employment/Training Consortium (14 Northeast Counties)	\$95,400
Saginaw, Midland, Bay Michigan Works!	\$380,000
South Central Michigan Works! (Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee)	\$196,250
Macomb/St. Clair Workforce Development Board (5 Thumb Counties)	\$82,000
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$1,922,500
W.E. Upjohn Institute (Kalamazoo, St. Joseph)	\$352,564
West Central Michigan Works! (9 Central Area Counties)	\$175,000
Goodwill – Employment Services (Detroit)	\$185,000
Ready4Work (Detroit)	\$500,000
US DOJ Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (Federal Grant – Oakland County)	\$180,587
US DOJ Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (Federal Grant – Wayne County Part 1)	\$200,000
US DOJ Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (Federal Grant – Wayne County Part 2)	\$80,000
US DOJ Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (Federal Grant – Genesee County)	\$200,000
TOTAL	\$7,322,768

HOUSING

Objective: Provide access to permanent, safe, and affordable housing, or services designed to help the individual achieve permanent housing

The immediate challenge faced by releasing prisoners to secure stable housing is a process that is often complicated by a host of factors: the scarcity of affordable and available housing, legal barriers and regulations, prejudices that restrict tenancy, strict eligibility requirements for federally-subsidized housing. Research shows that released prisoners who lack stable housing are more likely to return to prison, suggesting that the obstacles to temporary and permanent housing warrant the attention of policymakers, practitioners and researchers.

Table 2. FY2009 Budget for Housing

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$318,369
Berrien/VanBuren/Cass Michigan Works!	\$118,278
Calhoun Intermediate School District (Calhoun, Barry, Branch)	\$90,000
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$349,230
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$195,500
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$70,050
Genesee County (Genesee, Shiawassee)	\$250,000
Macomb/St. Clair Michigan Works! (Macomb)	\$264,185
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$131,061
Northwest Council of Governments (10 Northwest Counties)	\$90,000
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$440,000
Region 7B Employment/Training Consortium (14 Northeast Counties)	\$87,000
Saginaw, Midland, Bay Michigan Works!	\$171,331
South Central Michigan Works! (Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee)	\$198,650
Macomb/St. Clair Workforce Development Board (5 Thumb Counties)	\$128,400
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$900,000
W.E. Upjohn Institute (Kalamazoo, St. Joseph)	\$62,540
West Central Michigan Works! (9 Central Area Counties)	\$89,000
TOTAL	\$3,953,594

TREATMENT

Objective: Provide returning offenders who need therapeutic interventions access to mental health, substance abuse, and other types of treatment.

- Substance abuse.* National studies indicate that while 83% of state prisoners have a history of drug use, only a small fraction receive treatment while incarcerated and after release and that few who had access to, and took advantage of, treatment programs in prison continue to receive appropriate treatment once they return to the community even though prison-based drug treatment has shown success in reducing drug use and criminal activity, especially when coupled with aftercare treatment in the community. MDOC has contracts with community-based substance abuse treatment providers in communities around the state. In addition to these contracts, each MPRI Site can enhance the capacity of substance abuse treatment for returning prisoners in their community with MPRI funding.
- Mental Health Treatment.* Offenders with mental illness require special considerations when transitioning from prison to the community to ensure that their mental health needs are appropriately addressed. In 2005, MDOC launched a special project for returning prisoners with mental illness. In FY2009, approximately \$4.9M is allocated for the Mental Health ReEntry Project. Additionally, each MPRI Site can allocate supplemental funding to address the mental health needs of returning prisoners.

- *Specialized Treatment.* Offenders convicted of sex offenses require ongoing, community-based treatment when they return home. MDOC funds sex offender treatment providers across the state, but each MDOC Site can add to this capacity or can fund other types of specialized treatment as they respond to the individual needs of returning prisoners.

Table 3. FY2009 Budget for Treatment

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$194,485
Berrien/VanBuren/Cass Michigan Works!	\$34,500
Calhoun Intermediate School District (Calhoun, Barry, Branch)	\$5,000
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$3,000
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$36,100
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$107,255
Genesee County (Genesee, Shiawassee)	\$95,000
Macomb/St. Clair Michigan Works! (Macomb)	\$61,600
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$30,500
Northwest Council of Governments (10 Northwest Counties)	\$12,000
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$310,980
Region 7B Employment/Training Consortium (14 Northeast Counties)	\$5,500
Saginaw, Midland, Bay Michigan Works!	\$38,700
South Central Michigan Works! (Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee)	\$15,000
Macomb/St. Clair Workforce Development Board (5 Thumb Counties)	\$60,600
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$432,000
W.E. Upjohn Institute (Kalamazoo, St. Joseph)	\$1,500
West Central Michigan Works! (9 Central Area Counties)	\$12,000
Mental Health ReEntry Project	\$4,900,000
Supplemental funding for MDOC treatment provider contracts	\$1,300,000
Operation TIDE (match for federal Byrne Grant)	\$90,400
New Creations Community Outreach for men and women (Detroit)	\$550,000
Gang Prevention (Federal Grant – Wayne County)	1,000,000
TOTAL	\$9,296,120

HEALTH CARE

Objective: Provide access to health care, including preventive and urgent physical health care, dental care, and prescription medication.

The prevalence of developmental disabilities and chronic infectious disease among the prison population is far greater than among the general population and prisoners tend to face limited access to community-based health care upon release.

Table 4. FY2009 Budget for Health Care.

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$131,000
Berrien/VanBuren/Cass Michigan Works!	\$1,000
Calhoun Intermediate School District (Calhoun, Barry, Branch)	\$1,500
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$15,000
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$1,125
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$11,400
Genesee County (Genesee, Shiawassee)	\$20,000
Macomb/St. Clair Michigan Works! (Macomb)	\$10,000
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$560,800
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$58,000
Region 7B Employment/Training Consortium (14 Northeast Counties)	\$1,000
Saginaw, Midland, Bay Michigan Works!	\$60,000
South Central Michigan Works! (Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee)	\$6,000
Macomb/St. Clair Workforce Development Board (5 Thumb Counties)	\$35,000
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$5,000
W.E. Upjohn Institute (Kalamazoo, St. Joseph)	\$6,250
West Central Michigan Works! (9 Central Area Counties)	\$45,300
TOTAL	\$968,375

PRO-SOCIAL AND FAMILY SUPPORT

Objective: Strengthen positive, pro-social networks for returning prisoners and provide access to family support services including domestic violence and batterers' intervention treatment and life skill-enhancing programs.

The impact of incarceration and reentry on children and families is significant since the family structure, financial responsibilities, emotional support systems, and living arrangements can be affected; incarceration can drastically disrupt spousal relationships, parent-child relationships, and family networks; and restoring these relationships upon release poses a unique set of challenges.

Table 5. FY2009 Budget for Prosocial and Family Support

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$192,500
Berrien/VanBuren/Cass Michigan Works!	\$27,162
Calhoun Intermediate School District (Calhoun, Barry, Branch)	\$15,500
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$148,600
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$70,550
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$22,350
Genesee County (Genesee, Shiawassee)	\$120,000
Macomb/St. Clair Michigan Works! (Macomb)	\$219,000
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$153,800
Northwest Council of Governments (10 Northwest Counties)	\$104,000
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$5,000
Region 7B Employment/Training Consortium (14 Northeast Counties)	\$22,200
Saginaw, Midland, Bay Michigan Works!	\$10,000
South Central Michigan Works! (Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee)	\$20,900
Macomb/St. Clair Workforce Development Board (5 Thumb Counties)	\$101,000
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$340,000
W.E. Upjohn Institute (Kalamazoo, St. Joseph)	\$44,800
West Central Michigan Works! (9 Central Area Counties)	\$62,000
Family Justice	\$20,000
ACTION of Greater Lansing	\$24,000
TOTAL	\$1,667,562

TRANSPORTATION

Objective: To provide access to an affordable means of transportation to enhance access to employment, health care, and other necessary social services.

Table 5. FY2009 Budget for Transportation

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$61,375
Berrien/VanBuren/Cass Michigan Works!	\$67,453
Calhoun Intermediate School District (Calhoun, Barry, Branch)	\$17,500
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$7,000
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$19,000
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$16,000
Genesee County (Genesee, Shiawassee)	\$65,000
Macomb/St. Clair Michigan Works! (Macomb)	\$45,000
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$22,157
Northwest Council of Governments (10 Northwest Counties)	\$25,000
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$77,400
Region 7B Employment/Training Consortium (14 Northeast Counties)	\$24,000
Saginaw, Midland, Bay Michigan Works!	\$110,000
South Central Michigan Works! (Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee)	\$38,600
Macomb/St. Clair Workforce Development Board (5 Thumb Counties)	\$15,000
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$110,000
W.E. Upjohn Institute (Kalamazoo, St. Joseph)	\$11,600
West Central Michigan Works! (9 Central Area Counties)	\$61,500
TOTAL	\$793,585

COLLABORATIVE CASE MANAGEMENT

Objective: Ensure that returning prisoners are linked to services prior to release and continue to have access to services in the community.

Collaborative Case Management is the strategic and coordinated use of resources at the case level to enhance community safety. It seeks to reduce recidivism and relapse, encouraging prisoners and former prisoners to be successful while supporting the development of safer neighborhoods and better citizens.

Table 6. FY2009 Budget for Collaborative Case Management

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$121,000
Calhoun Intermediate School District (Calhoun, Barry, Branch)	\$75,500
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$65,000
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$60,000
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$178,000
Genesee County (Genesee, Shiawassee)	\$120,000
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$36,500
Northwest Council of Governments (10 Northwest Counties)	\$284,000
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$115,000
Region 7B Employment/Training Consortium (14 Northeast Counties)	\$239,900
South Central Michigan Works! (Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee)	\$54,000
Macomb/St. Clair Workforce Development Board (5 Thumb Counties)	\$58,000
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$610,000
W.E. Upjohn Institute (Kalamazoo, St. Joseph)	\$45,250
West Central Michigan Works! (9 Central Area Counties)	\$103,000
Skill Development and Training	\$524,000
OMNI Enhancements (DIT)	\$456,000
Northpointe (COMPAS Assessment Instrument)	\$515,300
CCM Implementation Support (JEHT Foundation Grant Match)	\$240,000
TOTAL	\$3,900,450

VICTIM'S RIGHTS ADVOCATES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Objective: To ensure victims' advocates and law enforcement agencies are engaged in planning each community's solutions for reducing crime by implementing the MPRI Model.

In addition to service areas, the critical input of local law enforcement officials and victim rights advocates is required in order to add balance to the comprehensive plan and public education efforts.

Table 7. FY2009 Budget for Victims' Advocates and Law Enforcement Engagement

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$12,000
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$1,000
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$600
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$5,000
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$17,500
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$14,000
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$398,000
TOTAL	\$448,100

OTHER: LOCAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Objective: To provide each MPRI community the flexibility to test new innovations.

Table 8. FY2009 Budget for Other Local Demonstration Projects

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$10,000
Berrien/VanBuren/Cass Michigan Works!	\$3,010
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$6,475
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$60,433
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$75,000
TOTAL	\$154,918

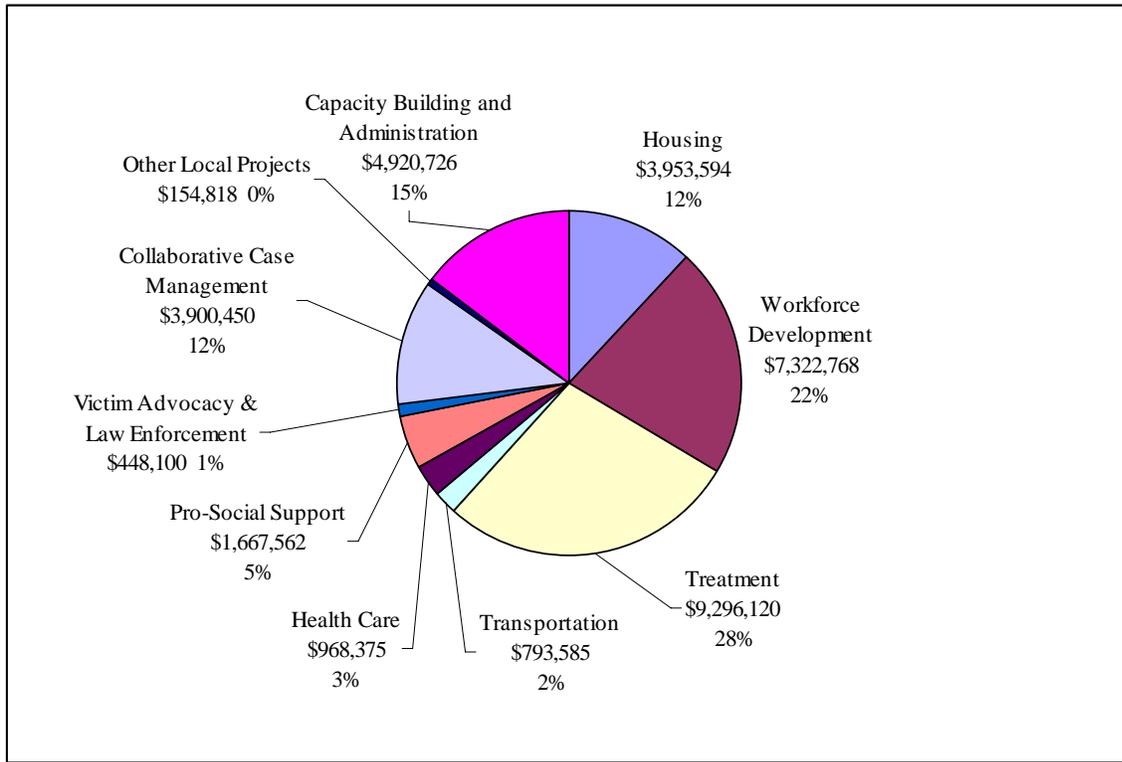
ADMINISTRATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Objective: To provide the support for communities to build their capacity to implement the MPRI Model and to provide funding for the ongoing administration of MPRI in each local site.

Table 9. FY2009 Budget for Administration and Capacity Building

Administrative Agency	Budget
Area Community Employment and Training Council (Kent and Allegan)	\$313,324
Berrien/VanBuren/Cass Michigan Works!	\$207,253
Calhoun Intermediate School District (Calhoun, Barry, Branch)	\$150,000
Capital Area Michigan Works! (Ingham, Eaton, Clinton)	\$145,000
Catholic Social Services of Washtenaw	\$150,000
Eastern UP Employment and Training Consortium (All UP Counties)	\$155,725
Genesee County (Genesee, Shiawassee)	\$186,026
Macomb/St. Clair Michigan Works! (Macomb)	\$150,000
Muskegon County Dept. of Employment and Training (Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana)	\$201,500
Northwest Council of Governments (10 Northwest Counties)	\$150,000
Oakland/Livingston Human Services Agency	\$249,500
Region 7B Employment/Training Consortium (14 Northeast Counties)	\$155,000
Saginaw, Midland, Bay Michigan Works!	\$138,000
South Central Michigan Works! (Jackson, Hillsdale, Lenawee)	\$200,000
Macomb/St. Clair Workforce Development Board (5 Thumb Counties)	\$150,000
United Way of Southeast Michigan (Wayne and Monroe)	\$682,500
W.E. Upjohn Institute (Kalamazoo, St. Joseph)	\$150,000
West Central Michigan Works! (9 Central Area Counties)	\$150,000
Michigan Council on Crime and Delinquency (JEHT Foundation match)	\$569,900
Community Foundation Challenge Grant Management (Governor's Foundation Liaison)	\$24,999
MDOC Capacity Building Specialists (JEHT Foundation match)	\$350,000
Center for Effective Public Policy	\$24,000
Public Education and Outreach Support	\$202,000
Evaluation Design (University of Michigan)	\$41,000
TOTAL	\$4,920,726

Chart 1. Distribution of MPRI Funding for FY2009



Measuring Results: Evaluating Prisoner Reintegration Programs

MPRI will be evaluated by a collaboration of MDOC researchers, universities and other outside researchers. Assistance with planning, review of implementation, interpretation of research findings and presentation of results will be provided by a team of nationally recognized corrections researchers.

The overall MPRI evaluation will be conducted in four “tiers”: (1) development and evaluation of an MPRI Learning Site; (2) enhancement of outcome tracking; (3) long-term analysis of outcomes trends; and (4) comprehensive evaluation of MPRI impact. While the timeframes for each tier are very different, but much of this work can be done concurrently, with the result being a more integrated whole that incorporates results from all four tiers.

In addition to the overall evaluation, MDOC is committed to conducting program-level evaluations to determine which programs or combinations of programs are most effective in reducing criminogenic needs and, as a result, risk of failure on parole. These program-level studies will produce quantifiable estimates of program impact that will, in turn, be incorporated into the COMPAS risk/needs assessments, resulting in a truly dynamic process of assessment, planning and treatment. The program-level evaluations will be managed by the MDOC Office of Research and Planning and will be conducted in partnership with a consortium of Michigan universities and other outside research partners. Some of these studies are already underway and, when completed, will add richness of the overall evaluation.

Finally, independently funded projects that are integrated into MPRI (e.g. Family Justice Project and the Kalamazoo County Comprehensive Approach to Sex Offender Management) may contain separate evaluation components that will be coordinated with the overall MPRI evaluation.

There are other areas of research that, while beyond the scope of this proposal, are critical to a complete understanding and assessment of MPRI. Among the other areas are:

- Evaluations of individual treatment and intervention programs. This research is critical to establishing the Evidence Based footing of the overall MPRI effort. It is expected that much of the work in the area will be carried out by outside researchers working under a consortium approach. As noted above, much of the data collected for the comprehensive evaluation would be made available to researchers working on such related evaluation activities.
- Continuing and expanded research on intermediate outcomes such as housing, employment and substance abuse.
- Ongoing process assessment. Work done at local levels could substantially enhance understanding of local variations in implementation and the impact of local systems on conduct of reentry efforts.
- Assessment of critical population subgroups (gender, mentally ill, sex offenders). MDOC is already involved with extensive efforts to develop and implement gender responsive strategies, specialized services to mentally ill offenders and comprehensive approaches to sex offender management. It is expected that there will be ongoing communication with these, and other, projects to ensure that development and implementation, as well as research, will be complementary to MPRI.

Estimated Impact on Reoffending and Return to Prison

A discussion of techniques employed to estimate MPRI impact on recidivism and return to prison can be found in MPRI Quarterly Status Report as required by Public Act 245 of 2008, Section 403(2). That report also presents a summary of the overall estimated impact of MPRI to date. The analysis relies on matched comparisons, reflecting the fact that failure rates vary according to offender characteristics and backgrounds. In addition, the analysis is done by cohort, to reflect stages of model implementation and so that offenders are being compared to others with comparable time at risk of failure. At this point, results are presented only for the overall impact of MPRI (by cohort) because it is premature to attempt to disaggregate the outcomes by specific site or program.

Estimated Bedspace Impact

MPRI is expected to impact the Department's need for prison beds in two ways:

- Improvement in parolee success following release, resulting in reduced returns to prison for Technical Violations and New Sentences.
- Increases in parole approval as a direct result of better parolee success via improved parole planning, supervision and treatment. Demonstrated success in these areas should enhance Parole Board confidence in release outcomes and result in a greater willingness to consider release to effective parole supervision settings and strategies.

Early findings regarding parolee success are summarized in the MPRI Quarterly Status Report as required by Public Act 245, Section 403(2). As early evidence of the impact of MPRI, in 2008 the parole approval rate reached its highest level since 1993.