From the inception of Michigan Prisoner Reentry in 2005, through December 2011, nearly 33,000 prisoners were paroled from standard Reentry in-reach facilities.1

Outcome tracking for these Michigan Prisoner Reentry cases through December 2011 has shown a relative rate reduction of 38% fewer returns to prison for parole violations or new crime compared to baseline expectations, controlling for time at risk and history of prior parole failure.

The 38% improvement in outcomes under Michigan Prisoner Reentry translates into an absolute reduction of 5,193 fewer returns to prison so far through December 2011 compared to what would otherwise have been anticipated under the baseline rates.

As implementation of the full Michigan Prisoner Reentry model has progressed over time and gone statewide and up-to-scale, the successive Reentry release cohorts have yielded better and better outcomes.

Michigan Prisoner Reentry has been a major contributor to lower recidivism rates overall for the State.

- Recidivism rates for Michigan’s annual parole releases have gradually improved over the past ten years, from a contemporary high of 45.7% of 1998 paroles being returned to prison within 3 years following release, to a new low of 31.5% of 2008 paroles being returned to prison within 3 years following release.2
  
- Michigan’s overall parole revocation rate for 2011 – at 174 per 1,000 parolees – was the lowest rate since at least before record keeping began in 1987. The historical high was 347 parole revocations per 1,000 parolees.

Michigan Prisoner Reentry is smart on crime. It enables higher parole approval rates via releasing authority confidence in improved risk assessment, offender accountability, and better parole outcomes. It lowers the parole revocation rate while maintaining public safety via successful offender transition back home. And it thereby also reduces the size of the prison system as a side benefit, enabling reinvestment of taxpayer dollars for other purposes. Consequently, Michigan Prisoner Reentry has widespread support among our community partners and the general public.

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1 Specialized subpopulations of additional inmates have also been engaged in the Prisoner Reentry Mentally Ill Project and the Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) Intensive Reentry Program, both of which are being tracked separately and also show improved outcomes against baseline comparisons.

2 2008 releases are the most recent cohort to have completed a full 3-year follow-up period.