



## Preliminary Tracking of MPRI Outcomes

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*This is a draft synopsis of the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (MPRI), the methodology being used to date for preliminary tracking of MPRI outcomes, some of the weaknesses and limitations of the current tracking approach, and next steps for comprehensive process and outcome evaluation as the full MPRI model evolves, becomes fully implemented and matures.*

The **VISION** of the MPRI is that every prisoner released to the community will have the tools needed to succeed.

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

The **GOALS of the MPRI** are to:

- **Promote public safety** by reducing the threat of harm to persons and their property by released offenders in the communities to which those offenders return.
- **Increase success rates of former prisoners** by fostering effective risk management and treatment programming, accountability, and community and victim participation.

### *The Three-Phase, Seven-Decision-Point MPRI Model*

#### PHASE I — GETTING READY

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

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

#### PHASE II — GOING HOME

The **transition to the community or re-entry phase** begins approximately six months before the offender'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:** Making parole decisions based on reduced risk to the public.

### PHASE III — 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 inmate, 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.

### The Implementation Schedule for the MPRI Model

The planning for MPRI was launched in October, 2003 beginning with a complete review of the research on what works to reduce crime and culminating in a strategy for building a statewide, seamless system of risk-reduction services and supervision for every prisoner. A tremendous amount of work has been accomplished, putting Michigan on target to bring MPRI up-to-scale by 2010 in accordance with the original implementation plan. Three issues regarding the implementation of the MPRI need to be clear in order to understand the process that was followed:

1. The Order of the Phased Implementation: Phase II and Phase III, and then Phase I:

Full implementation of the MPRI Model requires enormous changes in the way the Michigan Department of Corrections and the State of Michigan as a whole conduct the business of criminal justice and corrections, including building new relationships with communities statewide and redefining the way the Department collaborates with other state agencies and local communities to improve public safety. Consistent with the original implementation plan, early planning and implementation efforts focused heavily on *Phase II: Going Home* (preparation immediately prior to release, including community in-reach) and *Phase III: Staying Home* (community-based services and supervision).

As acknowledged in the MPRI Model, prison programming and re-entry preparation starting at reception (Phase I) are key elements for success. However, to have the greatest, most immediate impact on recidivism, the research has demonstrated that maximum impact on risk reduction is made through community-based interventions. So, that is where the work was started. By leveraging the growing momentum and enthusiasm for improving prisoner re-entry in communities across the state, an early focus on community organizing and local capacity building promised and delivered an immediate impact on offender success early in our implementation efforts. As a result, the implementation of the MPRI has been in stages. First, Phases II and III, and then Phase I.

2. Pilot Sites, Followed by Statewide Implementation, Then “Up to Scale”:

Concurrently, efforts have been underway to first gradually take the initiative “statewide” (meaning every county is covered) and then in FY2009, take it “up to scale” (meaning every prisoner is assessed at reception under the MPRI Model).

The Department promised and delivered a commitment to success and took the collaborative, community-based planning model *statewide* in three years, so that by October, 2007 every jurisdiction in the state had the MPRI capability.

During the next two years (2008-2009), the Department is committed to taking the MPRI Model *up to scale* and implementing all phases of the model with all offenders – as appropriate for each individual’s risk and needs. Accomplishing this degree of comprehensive systems change – while maintaining a focus on quality assurance and continuous quality improvement – requires a thoughtful implementation plan with a realistic timeline.

3. Special Populations:

Special populations in prison (youth, boot camp, developmentally disabled prisoners, etc.) will be implemented one population at a time since they cannot be moved to facilities closer to their homes for Phase II.

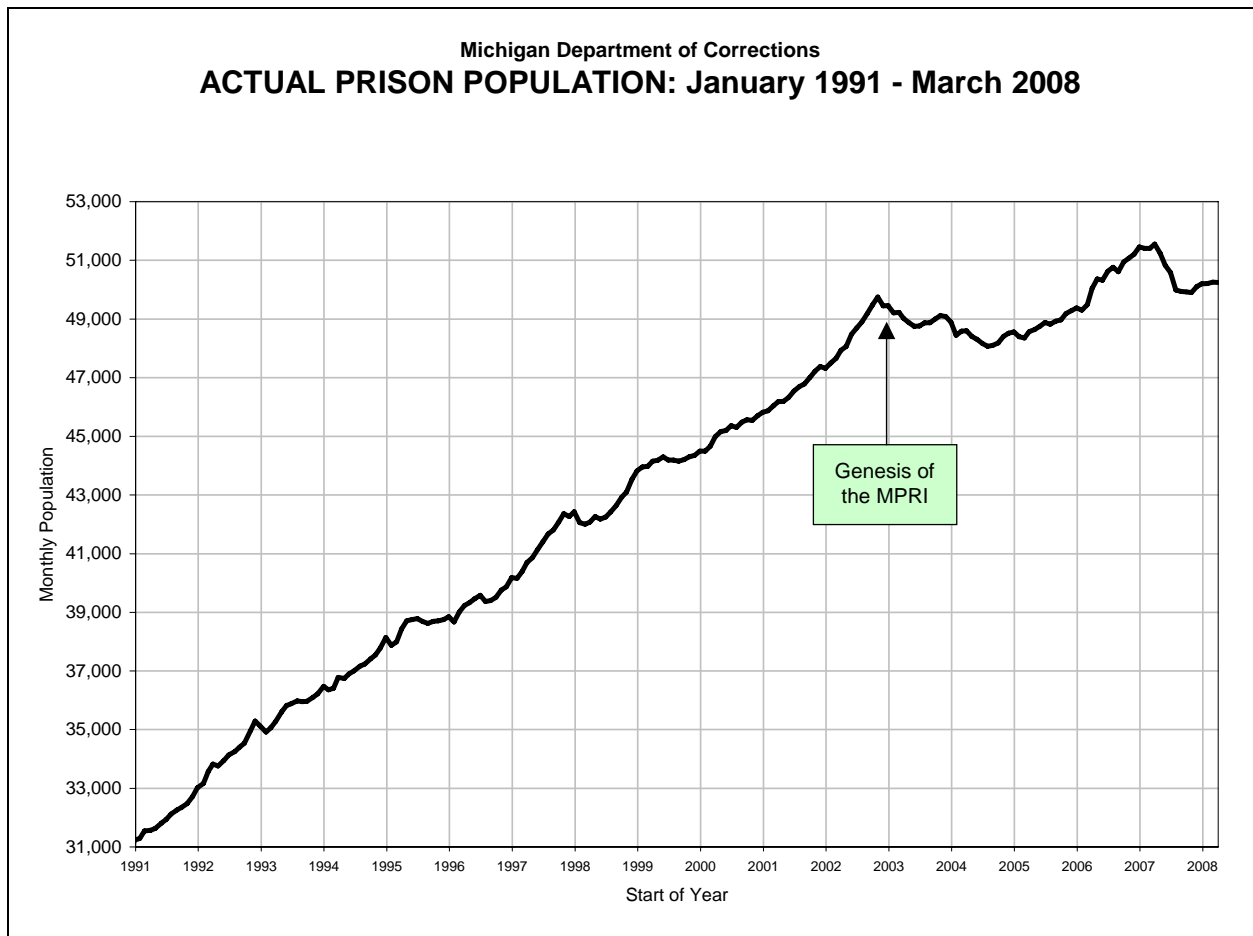
*The Need for Immediate Impact on Recidivism and Preliminary Tracking of MPRI Outcomes*

While the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative is focused sharply on crime reduction, it was born at least in part out of necessity. Michigan’s prison population grew by 2,142 inmates in 2002, continuing 19 consecutive years of annual growth that nearly tripled the number of incarcerated offenders in the State prison system from year-end 1983 to year-end 2002. The forecast was for more of the same through 2003 and beyond unless decisive action was taken. Available prison capacity had dwindled to 838 unoccupied beds, representing only 1.7% of the total net operating capacity of more than 50,000 beds. The prison system was projected to run out of beds within 9 months based on current trends at the time. Unabated growth of this magnitude could not be accommodated either by the prison beds that remained in reserve or by the State budget that was facing a multi-million dollar deficit in FY 2003. Thus, MPRI, as a crime-reduction initiative that has the consequence of reducing prison population and controlling cost, was extremely attractive to MDOC and key policy makers.

Due to the necessity of taking actions that would have an immediate impact on this pattern of population growth, intensive efforts were made to identify and take advantage of measures that had the potential to quickly and safely yield fewer parole failures and revocations (especially as part of the “low hanging fruit” of the launching of the MPRI) and thus help to control prison growth. As a part of that, the Department essentially began implementing some of the components of the MPRI Model even while the full Model was still being designed and built. The focus on Phases II and III for prisoners approaching eligibility for parole was a natural starting point under the circumstances, rather than starting with Phase I at reception for inmates who had yet to serve their full minimum sentences in secure prisons before parole eligibility.

A specific example of an early MPRI-related change in support of the need for immediate impact was the 2005 conversion and significant expansion of the existing Parole Violator Diversion Program operated in low security camps into “Intensive ReEntry Units” (IRU’s) at two prisons. The IRU’s were “precursors” to the MPRI because, while they served as a testing ground for some MPRI practices (especially the implementation of offender Transition Accountability Plans and Community In-Reach), they were not yet designated as official MPRI pilot site facilities because of the absence of several of the MPRI model components that were still under development.

Efforts such as these to begin controlling prison population growth while maintaining and even improving public safety were successful, as Michigan’s prison population decreased by 902 inmates during 2003-2004. There have been some sizable swings both up and down in the total number of inmates during the 3 subsequent years because of several dynamic circumstances and events that have occurred, but the prison population has uncharacteristically been basically flat for the past five years on the whole since the genesis of the MPRI. At the end of calendar year 2007, there were only 744 more State prisoners than there had been at the end of 2002 (an average annual growth of about 150 during 2003-2007 versus average annual growth of 1,925 that occurred during 1984-2002). This has been a tremendous achievement, and the preponderance of evidence certainly indicates that the MPRI, while not the only factor, has been a significant contributor to both public safety and controlling prison population growth.



A key issue from day one of the planning for MPRI has, of course, been to monitor and assess the effects on prison population as a result of its effect on recidivism and public safety. The MPRI has been expected to improve public safety and reduce the need for prison beds in two ways:

1. Improvement in parolee and discharged offender success following release, through reductions in violation behavior and new crime – meaning, in turn, fewer victims and therefore fewer returns to prison for either technical violations of the conditions of supervision or new sentences.
2. Gradual increases in the parole approval rate, as a direct result of better parolee success brought about by the improvements in risk mitigation and management, parole planning, offender supervision, community engagement in collaborative case management, access to services and effective treatment. Demonstrated success in these areas is increasing Parole Board confidence in release outcomes and resulting in a greater willingness to consider releases to effective parole supervision settings and strategies.

The Michigan Department of Corrections, in partnership with Public Policy Associates (which has in turn contracted with Michigan State University), is gradually progressing toward comprehensive evaluation of both the implementation and the outcomes of the MPRI. The overall evaluation effort is to include both summative and formative components: that is, it will work to provide detailed assessment of not only the outcomes but also a comprehensive review of how well the MPRI model is being implemented with fidelity across the different sites and timeframes. Thus, the comprehensive evaluation will answer questions not only about WHAT happened to MPRI participants, but also WHY and HOW those results were achieved.

In addition to an overall comprehensive evaluation, the Department is committed to conducting program-level evaluations to determine which evidence-based programs or combinations of programs are most effective with Michigan offenders in reducing criminogenic needs and, as a result, the 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. Several outside researchers have already become engaged in conducting studies that will supplement and enrich the overall MPRI evaluation plan.

This is an unavoidably long-term comprehensive evaluation effort, just like the implementation of the full MPRI model itself. First up is a thorough process evaluation of the implementation of the MPRI as the model's phases and components are brought on-line and fully implemented with fidelity over time. Then, before definitive outcome evaluation results can be obtained:

- All phases of the MPRI model must be in place and the new way of doing business must have an opportunity to mature,

- Expanded, integrated data systems must be fully developed to completely capture both the implementation measures and the intermediate outcome measures of the MRPI, and
- MPRI participants who have benefited from exposure to the full MPRI model must be released back to their home communities with an adequate and standardized follow-up period to reliably gauge the outcome results relative to expectations.

### Preliminary Tracking of MPRI Outcomes

In the meantime, ongoing research in an applied setting must move forward. As should be prudently expected, the Michigan Legislature has insisted on statutory conditions to the expenditure of appropriated State taxpayer funding for the development and implementation of the MPRI in every year since inception of the Initiative. Annual appropriations law boilerplate reporting requirements have mandated from the start (and have further amplified since) that the Department of Corrections must provide:

- A. Quarterly reports (even monthly ones in the initial fiscal year) on the status and recidivism levels of offenders who participated in the MPRI and have been released – including a breakdown by the four major offender types of drug offenders, other non-assaultive offenders, sex offenders, and other assaultive offenders.
- B. Annual reports on a comparison of the overall recidivism rates and length of time prior to prison return of offenders who participated in the MPRI with those of offenders who did not – disaggregated by each MPRI site in order to compare the practices and success rates of each site. (See the Appendices.)
- C. An annual plan to reduce recidivism rates among prisoners released from correctional facilities, including detailed information on recidivism rates in Michigan for the most recent 5-year period, a detailed comparison of those rates to rates in other states and a national average, and details on how the Department plans to improve recidivism rates and proposes to measure the success of the plan. (See the Appendices.)
- D. Numerous other annual and monthly reports that include data and information regarding the characteristics and experiences of MPRI cases – such as discharges on the maximum sentence, substance abuse violations and sanctions, diagnoses of mental illness while in prison, receipt of mental health treatment while in prison by diagnosis, referrals to community mental health agencies following release, parole violator technical returns, parole violator new sentence admissions, et cetera.

Given that some key components of the MPRI Model have yet to be fully implemented (especially the front-end Phase I model components), it is truly premature to attempt a definitive evaluation of MPRI outcomes at this time. Instead, the methodology to date for the preliminary tracking of MPRI outcomes was developed not so much as a “study” per se, but rather as a starting point to meet the above reporting requirements of Michigan appropriations law boilerplate, which are intended to establish whether results to date are consistent with

expectations that offender outcomes will show improvement rather than either no change or negative results, as all of the various elements of the MPRI are gradually brought on-line.

It had been hypothesized in some quarters that the added visibility, community attention and intensity of supervision brought to bear on offenders under the MPRI might possibly yield worse rather than improved outcomes because of local response to better detection of negative behaviors instead of focus on offender success, as well as the release of more marginal offenders. The MPRI is fundamentally intended to enable the successful parole of moderate to high risk offenders by better identifying and addressing their criminogenic needs and thus mitigating and controlling their risk to the community upon release. It is important to generate sufficient tracking data to monitor whether the results appear to be headed in the right direction on the whole, even if it is too early to be able to specifically and definitively assess attribution and causality to the findings obtained.

So, in summary, full MPRI Model implementation has not yet occurred (though the implementation schedule is right on track), and it will take at least as long to establish definitive evaluation outcomes. Neither of these facts will come as a surprise to anyone who has an appreciation of the long term nature of implementing enormous systemic changes on a statewide scale, as well as the absolute necessity of allowing sufficient time for new processes and programs to mature and for outcomes to accumulate before making evaluation inferences.

### Methodology to Date for Preliminary Tracking

#### A. Measurement of Recidivism: **Return to Prison**

The Department has used “return to prison” as either a parole violator technical return or with a new sentence as its measure of “recidivism” for as far back in time as records exist (at least into the late 1960’s). The principal reason that returns to prison have historically been the measure of recidivism should be obvious: prison bed space and prison costs are inextricably tied to prison admissions, length of stay, prison releases and...returns to prison. So this measure of recidivism is natural to the agency. Thus, as a preliminary measure of impact, we chose the measure that has the largest impact on the department.

Other measures such as arrests for verifiable offenses, or new convictions sentenced to local sanctions, or even suspicion of criminal activity that rises to the level of proof of violation are certainly of concern to the Department, and every such violation elicits an appropriate sanction from the Field Operations Administration. But these measures have not been our aggregate measure of recidivism, in part because tracking all of these circumstances has not been possible in an automated fashion given the many local sources of the data, the nature of the data collected, and the volume and complexity of the data analyses that would have to be completed routinely and in a timely way with the limited Departmental resources at hand.

An example of this burden is the extensive level of manual data collection and data verification effort that has always been involved when trying to use other measures for individual less-expansive analyses through checking and confirming Michigan’s Law

Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) arrests versus arrest dispositions, since dispositions have generally been sorely lacking in the LEIN system. In the future, as the Department's next-generation Offender Management Network Information (OMNI) system evolves, and as all of the State of Michigan's criminal justice (and human services related) data systems become more seamlessly linked, such detail can better be pursued for all of the many thousands of cases processed and recorded each year.

It is the intent of the department to move from the preliminary recidivism impact measurement of failure and return to prison and expand the view toward that which we claim the MPRI intends to do as well: reduce crime. Thus, a more robust evaluation process that includes the measures that our community partners are concerned about – arrests and convictions – must be performed in the next several years. If a former prisoner commits a felony and is not revoked and returned to prison but instead is sentenced to jail, our current approach will not record him as a “failure”. That makes no sense to our community law enforcement partners and we are committed to improving and expanding our view.

**B. Baseline Release Year Cohort for Comparison of Outcomes: 1998**

Calendar year 1998 was established by the Department as the baseline release year for comparison to the outcomes of future annual parole cohorts. Calendar year 1998 was selected as the baseline year because it was the most recent year that would provide a full four years of potential follow-up for an entire annual release cohort before the follow-up period would reach into calendar year 2003. Why? Because calendar 2003 was the year when the “low-hanging fruit” of the genesis of the MPRI model was identified and implemented (yielding immediate major improvements in returns to prison in that year).

**C. Initial Length of the Follow-Up Period for Tracking Outcomes: 2 Years**

In the first couple of years since the birth of MPRI model implementation, the Department has limited the standardized follow-up period for tracking outcomes against the baseline to two full years for every released case, so as to get some early sense of the preliminary results without waiting for MPRI cases to have been in the community for three or four years. For the baseline year, we do already have 5-year outcomes of course, and they show that a substantial majority of the returns to prison do actually occur within 2 years of release.

But as of the latest published update regarding the status of all MPRI-related cases who have been released to the community so far, only 6% of them had enough follow-up time to have been in the community for a full two years. And the cohort of relatively few cases who have had the longest follow-up periods so far were exposed to only the most limited implementation of the many components of the three phases of the full MRPI model. This is one of the primary reasons that the outcome results to date are considered to be very preliminary and subject to potential degradation over time, as standardized time at risk is achieved and as the MPRI model is expanded statewide this fiscal year and brought up to scale during FY 2009 to engage a great many more released offenders.

Once enough follow-up time has passed for a sufficient number of MPRI cases, we fully intend to extend the follow-up periods reported for both the baseline and the subsequent release cohorts out to four years. And for that matter, even out to six years after release – which will actually better correlate with the periods of time to failure that are typical for offenders who discharge on the maximum sentence. Offenders who max out can, of course, only return to prison after passing through the common period of time necessary to be processed through the criminal justice system of detection, arrest, prosecution and conviction for new crimes (as opposed to the much shorter period of time within which sanctions can be imposed for violations of parole conditions).

D. Controlling for Time at Risk Following Release: **Month-by-Month Tracking**

Since the Michigan Legislature initially required monthly reporting (later relaxed to quarterly reporting) on the status and recidivism levels of offenders who participated in the MPRI and had been released, the Department had to develop a mechanism for the preliminary tracking of MPRI outcomes on such an immediate and demanding timetable. The mechanism developed was a month-by-month analysis of each of the cases in the cohort of offenders who were released in the baseline year (see Table 1), for comparison to cohorts of MPRI releases in identical month-by-month fashion.

E. Controlling for Other Major Variables Related to Release Outcomes: **Key Factors**

Given the Legislative requirement to report on all MPRI releases, and given the limited analytical resources available to the Department, it was decided to also quickly identify and assess some of the most significant potential confounding variables in an attempt to control for them as best as possible when comparing preliminary MPRI outcomes to baseline release year outcomes. In recognition of variable failure rates among offenders with different characteristics, and in light of the fact that the prisoners chosen for the MPRI by the Parole Board have been intended to be moderate to high risk for violation behavior or re-offense, the goal was to make use of matched comparisons on key characteristics, rather than just comparing all MPRI cases to the overall baseline. Analyses informed by past experience identified four other key variables in addition to time at risk:

- **History of Prior Parole Failure:** Supplementary analysis of the 1998 baseline recidivism data showed that parolees who have a history of being returned to prison as parole violators (for either technical violations or new sentences) have a 24% greater likelihood of again failing on parole when next released, compared to parolees with no prior history of parole failure. This is consistent with the risk principle, wherein if the risk, needs and strengths of past violators are not adequately addressed before again returning them to the community, then more often than not they will continue to fail until something changes.

This repetitive cycle of misbehavior is precisely what the MPRI is designed to stop – via its features of dynamic risk assessment, transition accountability

planning, program intervention, community in-reach in advance of the next release, and collaborative case management while under community supervision. Consequently, the baseline data in Table 2 (prior parole failures) and Table 3 (no prior parole failures) have been used to further refine the comparisons of the baseline year releases to the MPRI-related releases.

- **Mental Illness:** Analyses of baseline year releases with mental illness showed similar parole failure rates as for releases without mental illness, but with much faster time to failure in the event of parole revocation. See Table 4 (mentally ill overall), Table 5 (mentally ill, prior parole failures) and Table 6 (mentally ill, no prior parole failures). So, these baseline data have been used for the comparison of mentally ill baseline year releases to cases that have paroled under the MPRI Mentally Ill Demonstration Project.
- **Discharge on the Maximum Sentence (as Opposed to Parole):** Inmates discharged on the maximum sentence (i.e., max outs) can, of course, only be returned to prison for new sentences since they are not subject to parole conditions that can also lead to parole violator technical returns. Analysis shows that the return to prison rate for max outs is thus lower than for parolees (although due in part to other characteristics as well, such as max outs with much longer average time served than is typical for parolees and who have thus become much older, for example). Thus, the baseline data in Table 7 (max outs overall) and Table 8 (mentally ill max outs) are being used for comparison of the baseline year max outs to MPRI-related cases that have discharged on the maximum sentence.
- **County of Release:** There are significant differences in baseline outcomes from one county to another. See Table 9 (initial eight MPRI pilot sites) and Table 10 (subsequent seven MPRI pilot sites). This differentiation is likely driven by local law enforcement and prosecutorial charging and plea bargaining practices, as well as by other local issues such as economic/employment and housing prospects within depressed areas, the evolution and organizational status of local community corrections infrastructure and planning, and the local gaps and barriers in the availability of and accessibility to relevant and effective services and programs.

The long-term, formal MPRI evaluation will eventually include thorough examination of local community dynamics such as these, but it was decided that the preliminary outcome tracking should stick with overall statewide comparisons for now. This was because of reasons such as: (1) There would be very small numbers of MPRI-related cases available to the analysis so far in many of the MPRI sites if broken down this finely, and (2) The extreme county variability would have to be analyzed not only for the MPRI release cohorts but also for the baseline year circumstances for each county (due to issues such as whether the baseline year happened to be the year that a drug court was established in a given county for example).

## F. Identification and Tracking of MPRI-Related Releases: **Individual Release Cohorts**

The follow up of MPRI-related offenders who are released to the community is being done by systematically tracking individual offender release cohorts on a month-by-month basis since the MPRI is being implemented in stages to build toward the full MPRI Model.

As was explained earlier, for example, the Intensive ReEntry Units (IRU's) that were implemented in 2005 were actually "precursors" to the MPRI because while they served as a testing ground for some MPRI practices, they had not implemented many of the elements of the full MPRI Model. Similarly, much of the activity for the first and second rounds of official MPRI pilot sites and subsequent statewide implementation so far has still been concentrated on Phases II and III of the MPRI Model because the new, dynamic risk/needs assessment instrument (COMPAS) that is the lynchpin of Phase I at the point of reception into prison has not been fully implemented yet and evidence based programming in prison is still undergoing review.

Thus, as each cohort of MPRI-related cases transitions to parole with more of the escalating benefits of the MPRI Model in place, it is expected that progressively improving recidivism outcomes will be apparent.

Until Phase I of the MPRI model is fully implemented (at which time all new prison admissions will be assessed at reception under the MPRI), the parole board has been charged with identifying existing inmates for whom they will approve parole only on condition of participation in MPRI Community In-Reach. To date, preliminary outcomes for eleven separate MPRI-related release cohorts are being tracked – all mandated for MPRI participation by the parole board:

- 1) *All 687 offenders released to parole from the IRU's in 2005.* The first of these offenders transitioned to parole in February of 2005.
- 2) *All 1,412 offenders released to parole from the IRU's in 2006.*
- 3) *All 642 offenders released to parole from the IRU's in 2007.* This cohort was closed out at the end of May of 2007 because the IRU locations became re-designated as "MPRI Statewide" pilot site facilities.
- 4) *The first 160 official MPRI pilot site offenders (20 at each of eight pilot sites) released to parole from November 2005 through April 2006.* Six of these offenders had their paroles suspended prior to release and received continuances instead; two due to pending charges, three due to institutional misconduct, and one due to failure to complete the statutory GED educational requirement. Two more were paroled, but ultimately as non-MPRI cases. So, this initial official MPRI cohort was reduced through attrition to 152 cases.

- 5) *All 806 MPRI offenders released to parole as the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of first round MPRI pilot site releases from May through September of 2006.*
- 6) *All 2,460 MPRI offenders released to parole as the 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of first round MPRI pilot site releases from October 2006 through September 2007.*
- 7) *The first 697 official MPRI pilot site offenders released to parole from the second round of seven new pilot sites. These releases occurred from October 2006 through September 2007.*
- 8) *The first 698 offenders released to parole from the IRU locations after they were re-designated as "MPRI Statewide" facilities. These releases occurred from June through September of 2007.*
- 9) *A cohort of 657 offenders released to a specialized short-term demonstration program called the MPRI Community Placement Program (CPP). These releases occurred from June through December of 2007. The CPP was a system of integrated transitional services coupled with rigorous drug testing and sanctions. The CPP was restricted to offenders who were serving active prison sentences for only drug crimes or other nonviolent, non-weapons-related crimes who were already past their earliest release dates due to either previous denial of parole or earlier return to prison as violators of parole conditions.*

The CPP consisted of four phases which assessed, referred, and placed parolees into community-based transitional residential housing and services. The initial phase was the standard MPRI In-Reach phase, followed by placement in a community-based programming center, and then eventual transition to an approved home placement (with electronic monitoring as necessary) and access to programming, assistance and services. The final phase allowed for periods of return to the community-based programming center if necessary for reasons such as rule noncompliance, family conflict or loss of home status.

- 10) *All offenders identified and engaged under the MPRI for release during FY 2008 (i.e., on or after October 1, 2007 through September 2008). The MPRI has now been implemented statewide (meaning that every county is now covered by the initiative). Through November of 2007, 2,821 MPRI Statewide FY 2008 cases had been identified or engaged, and 766 of had been released to parole. These figures will be updated in the next quarterly MPRI Status Report scheduled for May 15, 2008.*
- 11) *All offenders released to parole under the Mentally Ill Demonstration Project as a specialized subpopulation. The first 885 mentally ill inmates were engaged in this demonstration project starting in January of 2006, and the first 426 were released to parole status (319) or discharged on the maximum sentence (107) through the end of November 2007. The first 885 cases have consisted of 743 potential transitions to parole and 142 discharges on the maximum sentence*

(with aftercare arranged proactively for the latter cases for the first time). These demonstration project figures do not include community referrals that were made to provide funding for mental health services for separate non-demonstration project cases who were already on parole.

In total, through November of 2007, 11,925 MPRI-related cases had been identified or engaged via these eleven release cohorts, and 9,388 of that total had been released to parole or discharged on the maximum sentence (78%).

The time at risk of return to prison had ranged from 33 months for the first few of the 2005 releases from the IRU's to a single month for the MPRI releases in November 2007. Only 6% (566) of the total releases through November 2007 had been returned to the community long enough ago to enable a full two-year follow-up period, and those were exclusively IRU releases (precursors to the official MPRI pilot site cases). Thus, the need for imposing controls on the time at risk on a month-by-month basis in the analysis.

The MPRI is indeed targeting offenders who would otherwise be likely to fail on parole, as demonstrated by the 65% of MPRI-related releases who have a history of prior parole failure, compared to the 35% of parolees in the baseline year with a history of prior parole failure. Again, baseline data analysis showed that offenders with a prior history of parole failure are 24% more likely to fail again.

The crime groups for the MPRI-related releases across all of the release cohorts through November 2007 are as follows: 5% sex crimes, 30% other violent crimes, 18% drug crimes, and 47% other nonviolent crimes. This distribution is comparable to that of the entire parole population, which shows 5% sex crimes, 32% other violent crimes, 18% drug crimes, and 45% other nonviolent crimes.

#### *Preliminary MPRI-Related Participant Outcomes Through November 2007*

When controlling for month-by-month time at risk and other major confounding variables such as history of prior parole failure and mental illness, the overall IRU/MPRI participant recidivism outcomes through November of 2007 currently show a 26% improvement in total returns to prison against the 1998 baseline (across all of the release cohorts as a group.) This translates into 493 fewer returns to prison so far when compared to baseline expectations (a numerical reduction that will grow considerably if these results are sustained over a full standardized multi-year follow-up period).

The chart below shows the results of the preliminary tracking of MPRI outcomes for each of the first eleven offender release cohorts as of the end of November 2007. Again, the expectation has been that as each cohort of MPRI-related cases transitions to parole, with more of the MPRI Model components in place for the later cohorts, there would be the potential for progressively better recidivism outcomes. This pattern is in fact apparent in the preliminary data below, when examining the IRU cohorts together in sequential fashion and the official MPRI cohorts together in sequential fashion.

***Quarterly Status/Recidivism Levels of Released MPRI-Related Participants (through November 2007)***

	Number of Cases To Date	Number Released Thru 11/30/07	Returned to Prison Thru 11/30/07		Baseline Returns Expected Within period		Improvement So Far Against Baseline	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>IRU 1<sup>st</sup> Cohort</b> (2005 IRU releases)	687	687	290	42.2%	337	49.1%	-47	-13.9%
<b>IRU 2<sup>nd</sup> Cohort</b> (2006 IRU releases)	1,412	1,412	402	28.5%	529	37.5%	-127	-24.0%
<b>IRU 3<sup>rd</sup> Cohort</b> (2007 cases so far)	642	642	72	11.2%	104	16.2%	-32	-30.8%
<b>MPRI Pilot 1<sup>st</sup> Cohort</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> round 1 <sup>st</sup> wave)	160	152	55	36.2%	68	44.7%	-13	-19.1%
<b>MPRI Pilot 2<sup>nd</sup> Cohort</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> round 2 <sup>nd</sup> wave)	806	806	237	29.4%	300	37.2%	-63	-21.0%
<b>MPRI Pilot 3<sup>rd</sup> Cohort</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> round 3 <sup>rd</sup> wave)	2,460	2,460	249	10.1%	331	13.5%	-82	-24.8%
<b>MPRI Pilot 4<sup>th</sup> Cohort</b> (2 <sup>nd</sup> round 1 <sup>st</sup> wave)	697	697	53	7.6%	74	10.6%	-21	-28.4%
<b>MPRI Statewide FY 2007 (post-IRU)</b>	698	698	23	3.3%	43	6.2%	-20	-46.5%
<b>MPRI Community Placement Program</b>	657	642	29	4.5%	54	8.4%	-25	-46.3%
<b>MPRI Statewide FY 2008 (All MPRI)</b>	2,821	766	1	0.1%	13	1.7%	-12	-92.3%
<b>MPRI Mentally Ill Demonstration</b>	743 parole 142 max out	319 parole 107 max out	15 2	4.7% 1.9%	64 4	20.1% 3.7%	-49 -2	-76.6% -50.0%

***Some Principal Weaknesses & Limitations of the Preliminary Tracking Methodology***

It is the Department's position that the month-to-month tracking of recidivism outcomes for individual MPRI offender release cohorts (who have gradually benefited from implementation of more and more of the components of the full MPRI model), along with comparison to baseline recidivism data from a typical recent year, is actually a creative approach that takes outcome measurement about as far as is feasible right now, in what have still been essentially the early stages of implementation of the full MPRI Model. The tracking methodology controls for what we know to be some of the most important potential confounding variables – such as time at risk, prior parole failure, and mental illness. The current approach provides tracking data in a reliable manner, a task it performs quite admirably.

At the same time, the Department has no delusions about the weaknesses and limitations of the current approach:

- This initial effort is essentially an ex-post-facto design with numerous potential confounders for which sufficient controls have not yet been imposed.
- The current recidivism measure – return to prison – is rather one-dimensional, and though it adequately reflects offender behaviors that rise to the level of necessitating re-incarceration in a State prison, there are broader measures such as verifiable arrests leading to convictions, and other sanctions such as jail time that, once available in a reliable and timely manner, would more comprehensively capture the full extent of any victimization caused by released offenders in the community.
- Time at risk is currently neither sufficiently long nor standardized enough to begin to draw anything other than preliminary conclusions about recidivism findings.
- Considerably more data collection and process evaluation will be necessary to describe and assess the nature, extent and fidelity of implementation of the MPRI Model within the Department, within other partnering state agencies and organizations, and at the local community level.
- There is a great deal of variability across the MPRI sites with regard to all manner of local differences – such as economic/employment and housing prospects within depressed areas, evolution and status of community corrections, existing processes for and degree of implementation of MPRI principles and features (e.g., collaborative case management), gaps and barriers to capacity and delivery of relevant services, comprehensiveness and consistency of automated data collection, and baseline recidivism outcomes influenced by local law enforcement and prosecutorial charging and plea bargaining practices.
- We can not yet establish an empirical link between observed outcomes and MPRI processes, activities and spending. A major example of that is the need to first establish a link between the efforts under the MPRI to address criminogenic needs and the impact on intermediate outcomes such as employment, housing, and successful treatment.

Nevertheless, even given weaknesses and limitations such as these, there is every reason to believe that changes in the way the Department does business – brought about by actions taken to adhere to the principles and implement the components of the MPRI Model – are contributing significantly to observed differences in outcomes, even though we cannot yet establish the causal links between them. We believe that the preponderance of the evidence supports three propositions:

1. Real changes in policies and processes are occurring within and outside the Department and at the local community level as the result of MPRI, and those changes are consistent with the best evidence regarding effective practices.
2. Real changes in outcomes are also occurring.

3. There is reason to believe that the changes in outcomes are, at least in substantial part, the result of the changes in practices brought about by the MPRI.

### Next Steps

The basic questions are how to demonstrate full MPRI Model implementation with fidelity, how to continue to improve the monitoring of progress, and how to best measure and record the multiple dimensions of process, impact and outcomes on so complex an enterprise as the MPRI has become.

An important consideration here is to ensure an understanding that the MPRI is not just a linear set of limited steps in the handling of each offender from reception into prison through aftercare in the community following discharge from supervision. Rather, the MPRI is a fundamental shift in every aspect of how the criminal justice system and even the human services system operates in Michigan when dealing with offenders who are released back to the community. More specifically, the MPRI is *not* limited to merely:

- a. Assessment of risk, criminogenic needs and strengths at prison intake.
- b. Development of a Transition Accountability Plan for each offender.
- c. Evidence-based programming while in prison to address risk/needs & build on strengths.
- d. Community in-reach, as transition from prison back to the home community approaches.
- e. Collaborative case management during parole supervision.
- f. Aftercare by individual community support networks following discharge from supervision or discharge on the maximum sentence.

The MPRI is all of these things, but it is also much broader than that. It is a sweeping change from a philosophy of, “Trail them, nail them and jail them,” to a focus on promoting offender success as law-abiding citizens who have the tools necessary to succeed.

Therefore, many of the changes (beyond the list of steps above) that have already been made in offender parole readiness, parole board decision making, parole supervision, revocation policies/practices, community outreach and engagement, expanded violator diversion options, application of reentry principles and practices to existing programs and processes, et cetera, are all part of the MPRI.

The significance of this is that rather than representing a vast sea of confounders to which controls must somehow be imposed to enable isolation of the true effects of the MPRI in a rigorous evaluation, factors such as these are instead additional aspects of the MPRI itself as long as they are consistent with MPRI principles.

For example, a decision to house parole violators in county jails to free up prison space would not be consistent with the MPRI principles and would thus not be a part of the MPRI. But it was a part of the MPRI to devise, design and implement the Community Placement Program as a short-term demonstration project to provide transitional residential housing and services to offenders who lacked adequate housing options at the time of parole consideration, which

thereby enabled the parole of several hundred offenders in 2007 who would otherwise either have been denied parole or have been at higher risk of parole failure at a commercial placement.

It will be very challenging indeed to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of all things MPRI, especially as the MPRI is brought up to scale to the point where it is no longer an initiative at all, but instead simply how the Department does business every day with every offender under its jurisdiction.

We have essentially started with “dashboard” indicators, and will have to gradually work toward more rigorous methods as the full MPRI model is brought on-line. Given the need for exhaustive measurement of process, impact, intermediate outcomes and re-victimization of any kind and degree – all beyond our data system capabilities and resources at present – this will likely require designs such as the use of truly matched samples with deep profiling for precise comparisons, and/or case study approaches to provide rich, descriptive context to the outcomes observed and the catalysts of the results.

We look forward to the advice of the National Peer Review in moving forward with next steps on how to conduct a more robust approach to measure not only the impact the MPRI has on the state prison system as a result of improved success rates – that is, reduced returns to prison – but also on the impacts more critical to the community: arrests and convictions. We must recognize that for prosecutors, judges, sheriffs and the community at large, our promise to “make communities safer” must and will be evaluated.

Table 1

**Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 by Time from Parole Release  
Up to Two Years Follow-Up Regardless of Parole Status**

— All —

(N = 10,054)

Time from Parole Release	SUCCESS	FAILURES				BY PERCENT TO TOTAL					
	Total	Total	Absconds <sup>1</sup>	Technical Violators <sup>2</sup>	New Sentence <sup>3</sup>	Total Success	Total Failure	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence	Returns to Prison
1 mth	9,705	349	290	59	0	96.5	3.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
2 mths	9,326	728	572	154	2	92.8	7.2	5.7	1.5	0.0	1.6
<b>3 mths</b>	<b>8,929</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
4 mths	8,503	1,551	1,111	406	34	84.6	15.4	11.1	4.0	0.3	4.4
5 mths	8,128	1,926	1,276	570	80	80.8	19.2	12.7	5.7	0.8	6.5
<b>6 mths</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>
7 mths	7,496	2,558	1,489	864	205	74.6	25.4	14.8	8.6	2.0	10.6
8 mths	7,229	2,825	1,536	1,018	271	71.9	28.1	15.3	10.1	2.7	12.8
<b>9 mths</b>	<b>6,974</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>
10 mths	6,769	3,285	1,563	1,305	417	67.3	32.7	15.5	13.0	4.1	17.1
11 mths	6,568	3,486	1,549	1,435	502	65.3	34.7	15.4	14.3	5.0	19.3
<b>1 yr</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>21.2</b>
1 yr 1 mth	6,201	3,853	1,512	1,699	642	61.7	38.3	15.0	16.9	6.4	23.3
1 yr 2 mths	6,057	3,997	1,488	1,807	702	60.2	39.8	14.8	18.0	7.0	25.0
<b>1 yr 3 mths</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>
1 yr 4 mths	5,794	4,260	1,407	2,034	819	57.6	42.4	14.0	20.2	8.1	28.4
1 yr 5 mths	5,667	4,387	1,372	2,132	883	56.4	43.6	13.6	21.2	8.8	30.0
<b>1 yr 6 mths</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>4,495</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>31.5</b>
1 yr 7 mths	5,452	4,602	1,297	2,305	1,000	54.2	45.8	12.9	22.9	9.9	32.9
1 yr 8 mths	5,377	4,677	1,260	2,373	1,044	53.5	46.5	12.5	23.6	10.4	34.0
<b>1 yr 9 mths</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>35.5</b>
1 yr 10 mths	5,229	4,825	1,136	2,544	1,145	52.0	48.0	11.3	25.3	11.4	36.7
1 yr 11 mths	5,157	4,897	1,096	2,616	1,185	51.3	48.7	10.9	26.0	11.8	37.8
<b>2 yrs</b>	<b>5,157</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>

SOURCE: 12/21/2006 Corrections Management Information System (CMIS)

<sup>1</sup> On Abscond status after end of time period

<sup>2</sup> If a prisoner returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within the time period, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column

<sup>3</sup> Failures include cases discharged from parole but returned within the follow up time period

Table 2

**Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 by Time from Parole Release  
Up to Two Years Follow-Up Regardless of Parole Status**

— **Prior Parole Failures** (Parole Technical Violator or Parole Violator with New Sentence) —

(N = 3,464)

Time from Parole Release	SUCCESS	FAILURES				BY PERCENT TO TOTAL					
	Total	Total	Absconds <sup>1</sup>	Technical Violators <sup>2</sup>	New Sentence <sup>3</sup>	Total Success	Total Failure	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence	Returns to Prison
1 mth	3,248	216	184	32	0	93.8	6.2	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.9
2 mths	3,032	432	353	77	2	87.5	12.5	10.2	2.2	0.1	2.3
<b>3 mths</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
4 mths	2,609	855	635	201	19	75.3	24.7	18.3	5.8	0.5	6.4
5 mths	2,422	1,042	708	294	40	69.9	30.1	20.4	8.5	1.2	9.6
<b>6 mths</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>
7 mths	2,140	1,324	775	446	103	61.8	38.2	22.4	12.9	3.0	15.8
8 mths	2,015	1,449	788	526	135	58.2	41.8	22.7	15.2	3.9	19.1
<b>9 mths</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>
10 mths	1,811	1,653	791	657	205	52.3	47.7	22.8	19.0	5.9	24.9
11 mths	1,725	1,739	763	732	244	49.8	50.2	22.0	21.1	7.0	28.2
<b>1 yr</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>
1 yr 1 mth	1,593	1,871	714	856	301	46.0	54.0	20.6	24.7	8.7	33.4
1 yr 2 mths	1,528	1,936	696	913	327	44.1	55.9	20.1	26.4	9.4	35.8
<b>1 yr 3 mths</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>38.3</b>
1 yr 4 mths	1,438	2,026	632	1,011	383	41.5	58.5	18.2	29.2	11.1	40.2
1 yr 5 mths	1,395	2,069	607	1,061	401	40.3	59.7	17.5	30.6	11.6	42.2
<b>1 yr 6 mths</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>44.1</b>
1 yr 7 mths	1,335	2,129	557	1,130	442	38.5	61.5	16.1	32.6	12.8	45.4
1 yr 8 mths	1,295	2,169	540	1,169	460	37.4	62.6	15.6	33.7	13.3	47.0
<b>1 yr 9 mths</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>48.6</b>
1 yr 10 mths	1,255	2,209	473	1,235	501	36.2	63.8	13.7	35.7	14.5	50.1
1 yr 11 mths	1,230	2,234	455	1,260	519	35.5	64.5	13.1	36.4	15.0	51.4
<b>2 yrs</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>52.7</b>

SOURCE: 12/21/2006 Corrections Management Information System (CMIS)

<sup>1</sup> On Abscond status after end of time period

<sup>2</sup> If a prisoner returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within the time period, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column

<sup>3</sup> Failures include cases discharged from parole but returned within the follow up time period

Table 3

**Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 by Time from Parole Release  
Up to Two Years Follow-Up Regardless of Parole Status**

— **No Prior Parole Failures** (Parole Technical Violator nor Parole Violator with New Sentence) —

(N = 6,590)

Time from Parole Release	SUCCESS	FAILURES				BY PERCENT TO TOTAL					
	Total	Total	Absconds <sup>1</sup>	Technical Violators <sup>2</sup>	New Sentence <sup>3</sup>	Total Success	Total Failure	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence	Returns to Prison
1 mth	6,457	133	106	27	0	98.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
2 mths	6,294	296	219	77	0	95.5	4.5	3.3	1.2	0.0	1.2
<b>3 mths</b>	<b>6,107</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
4 mths	5,894	696	476	205	15	89.4	10.6	7.2	3.1	0.2	3.3
5 mths	5,706	884	568	276	40	86.6	13.4	8.6	4.2	0.6	4.8
<b>6 mths</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
7 mths	5,356	1,234	714	418	102	81.3	18.7	10.8	6.3	1.5	7.9
8 mths	5,214	1,376	748	492	136	79.1	20.9	11.4	7.5	2.1	9.5
<b>9 mths</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>
10 mths	4,958	1,632	772	648	212	75.2	24.8	11.7	9.8	3.2	13.1
11 mths	4,843	1,747	786	703	258	73.5	26.5	11.9	10.7	3.9	14.6
<b>1 yr</b>	<b>4,728</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>
1 yr 1 mth	4,608	1,982	798	843	341	69.9	30.1	12.1	12.8	5.2	18.0
1 yr 2 mths	4,529	2,061	792	894	375	68.7	31.3	12.0	13.6	5.7	19.3
<b>1 yr 3 mths</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>
1 yr 4 mths	4,356	2,234	775	1,023	436	66.1	33.9	11.8	15.5	6.6	22.1
1 yr 5 mths	4,272	2,318	765	1,071	482	64.8	35.2	11.6	16.3	7.3	23.6
<b>1 yr 6 mths</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>
1 yr 7 mths	4,117	2,473	740	1,175	558	62.5	37.5	11.2	17.8	8.5	26.3
1 yr 8 mths	4,082	2,508	720	1,204	584	61.9	38.1	10.9	18.3	8.9	27.1
<b>1 yr 9 mths</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>
1 yr 10 mths	3,974	2,616	663	1,309	644	60.3	39.7	10.1	19.9	9.8	29.6
1 yr 11 mths	3,927	2,663	641	1,356	666	59.6	40.4	9.7	20.6	10.1	30.7
<b>2 yrs</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>

SOURCE: 12/21/2006 Corrections Management Information System (CMIS)

<sup>1</sup> On Abscond status after end of time period

<sup>2</sup> If a prisoner returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within the time period, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column

<sup>3</sup> Failures include cases discharged from parole but returned within the follow up time period

Table 4  
**Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 by Time from Parole Release  
Up to Two Years Follow-Up Regardless of Parole Status**

**— Mentally III —**

(N = 776)

Time from Parole Release	SUCCESS	FAILURES				BY PERCENT TO TOTAL					
	Total	Total	Absconds <sup>1</sup>	Technical Violators <sup>2</sup>	New Sentence <sup>3</sup>	Total Success	Total Failure	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence	Returns to Prison
1 mth	733	43	33	10	0	94.5	5.5	4.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
2 mths	693	83	61	22	0	89.3	10.7	7.9	2.8	0.0	2.8
<b>3 mths</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>
4 mths	631	145	86	54	5	81.3	18.7	11.1	7.0	0.6	7.6
5 mths	604	172	92	69	11	77.8	22.2	11.9	8.9	1.4	10.3
<b>6 mths</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>
7 mths	554	222	99	101	22	71.4	28.6	12.8	13.0	2.8	15.9
8 mths	533	243	98	118	27	68.7	31.3	12.6	15.2	3.5	18.7
<b>9 mths</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>
10 mths	494	282	89	149	44	63.7	36.3	11.5	19.2	5.7	24.9
11 mths	480	296	90	160	46	61.9	38.1	11.6	20.6	5.9	26.5
<b>1 yr</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>
1 yr 1 mth	459	317	82	178	57	59.1	40.9	10.6	22.9	7.3	30.3
1 yr 2 mths	450	326	85	182	59	58.0	42.0	11.0	23.5	7.6	31.1
<b>1 yr 3 mths</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>
1 yr 4 mths	435	341	73	203	65	56.1	43.9	9.4	26.2	8.4	34.5
1 yr 5 mths	423	353	72	211	70	54.5	45.5	9.3	27.2	9.0	36.2
<b>1 yr 6 mths</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>37.8</b>
1 yr 7 mths	403	373	69	227	77	51.9	48.1	8.9	29.3	9.9	39.2
1 yr 8 mths	396	380	69	232	79	51.0	49.0	8.9	29.9	10.2	40.1
<b>1 yr 9 mths</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>41.2</b>
1 yr 10 mths	391	385	58	243	84	50.4	49.6	7.5	31.3	10.8	42.1
1 yr 11 mths	383	393	57	249	87	49.4	50.6	7.3	32.1	11.2	43.3
<b>2 yrs</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>44.2</b>

SOURCE: 12/21/2006 Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) & 1/11/2007 HMIS

<sup>1</sup> On Abscond status after end of time period

<sup>2</sup> If a prisoner returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within the time period, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column

<sup>3</sup> Failures include cases discharged from parole but returned within the follow up time period

Table 5  
**Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 by Time from Parole Release  
Up to Two Years Follow-Up Regardless of Parole Status**

— **Prior Parole Failures** (Parole Technical Violator or Parole Violator with New Sentence) —

— **Mentally III** —

(N = 333)

Time from Parole Release	SUCCESS	FAILURES				BY PERCENT TO TOTAL					
	Total	Total	Absconds <sup>1</sup>	Technical Violators <sup>2</sup>	New Sentence <sup>3</sup>	Total Success	Total Failure	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence	Returns to Prison
1 mth	303	30	25	5	0	91.0	9.0	7.5	1.5	0.0	1.5
2 mths	271	62	48	14	0	81.4	18.6	14.4	4.2	0.0	4.2
<b>3 mths</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>
4 mths	230	103	66	35	2	69.1	30.9	19.8	10.5	0.6	11.1
5 mths	216	117	66	45	6	64.9	35.1	19.8	13.5	1.8	15.3
<b>6 mths</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>
7 mths	194	139	65	61	13	58.3	41.7	19.5	18.3	3.9	22.2
8 mths	184	149	61	72	16	55.3	44.7	18.3	21.6	4.8	26.4
<b>9 mths</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>
10 mths	162	171	57	87	27	48.6	51.4	17.1	26.1	8.1	34.2
11 mths	156	177	54	95	28	46.8	53.2	16.2	28.5	8.4	36.9
<b>1 yr</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>39.3</b>
1 yr 1 mth	145	188	51	105	32	43.5	56.5	15.3	31.5	9.6	41.1
1 yr 2 mths	138	195	53	109	33	41.4	58.6	15.9	32.7	9.9	42.6
<b>1 yr 3 mths</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>45.0</b>
1 yr 4 mths	132	201	44	121	36	39.6	60.4	13.2	36.3	10.8	47.1
1 yr 5 mths	127	206	42	126	38	38.1	61.9	12.6	37.8	11.4	49.2
<b>1 yr 6 mths</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>50.8</b>
1 yr 7 mths	124	209	38	131	40	37.2	62.8	11.4	39.3	12.0	51.4
1 yr 8 mths	118	215	37	136	42	35.4	64.6	11.1	40.8	12.6	53.5
<b>1 yr 9 mths</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>55.0</b>
1 yr 10 mths	118	215	29	142	44	35.4	64.6	8.7	42.6	13.2	55.9
1 yr 11 mths	115	218	28	143	47	34.5	65.5	8.4	42.9	14.1	57.1
<b>2 yrs</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>58.3</b>

SOURCE: 12/21/2006 Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) & 1/11/2007 HMIS

<sup>1</sup> On Abscond status after end of time period

<sup>2</sup> If a prisoner returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within the time period, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column

<sup>3</sup> Failures include cases discharged from parole but returned within the follow up time period

Table 6  
**Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 by Time from Parole Release  
Up to Two Years Follow-Up Regardless of Parole Status**

— **No Prior Parole Failures** (Parole Technical Violator or Parole Violator with New Sentence) —

— **Mentally III** —

(N = 443)

Time from Parole Release	SUCCESS	FAILURES				BY PERCENT TO TOTAL					
	Total	Total	Absconds <sup>1</sup>	Technical Violators <sup>2</sup>	New Sentence <sup>3</sup>	Total Success	Total Failure	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence	Returns to Prison
1 mth	430	13	8	5	0	97.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.1
2 mths	422	21	13	8	0	95.3	4.7	2.9	1.8	0.0	1.8
<b>3 mths</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
4 mths	401	42	20	19	3	90.5	9.5	4.5	4.3	0.7	5.0
5 mths	388	55	26	24	5	87.6	12.4	5.9	5.4	1.1	6.5
<b>6 mths</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>
7 mths	360	83	34	40	9	81.3	18.7	7.7	9.0	2.0	11.1
8 mths	349	94	37	46	11	78.8	21.2	8.4	10.4	2.5	12.9
<b>9 mths</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>
10 mths	332	111	32	62	17	74.9	25.1	7.2	14.0	3.8	17.8
11 mths	324	119	36	65	18	73.1	26.9	8.1	14.7	4.1	18.7
<b>1 yr</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>
1 yr 1 mth	314	129	31	73	25	70.9	29.1	7.0	16.5	5.6	22.1
1 yr 2 mths	312	131	32	73	26	70.4	29.6	7.2	16.5	5.9	22.3
<b>1 yr 3 mths</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>
1 yr 4 mths	303	140	29	82	29	68.4	31.6	6.5	18.5	6.5	25.1
1 yr 5 mths	296	147	30	85	32	66.8	33.2	6.8	19.2	7.2	26.4
<b>1 yr 6 mths</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>
1 yr 7 mths	279	164	31	96	37	63.0	37.0	7.0	21.7	8.4	30.0
1 yr 8 mths	278	165	32	96	37	62.8	37.2	7.2	21.7	8.4	30.0
<b>1 yr 9 mths</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>30.9</b>
1 yr 10 mths	273	170	29	101	40	61.6	38.4	6.5	22.8	9.0	31.8
1 yr 11 mths	268	175	29	106	40	60.5	39.5	6.5	23.9	9.0	33.0
<b>2 yrs</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>33.6</b>

SOURCE: 12/21/2006 Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) & 1/11/2007 HMIS

<sup>1</sup> On Abscond status after end of time period

<sup>2</sup> If a prisoner returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within the time period, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column

<sup>3</sup> Failures include cases discharged from parole but returned within the follow up time period

Table 7

Monthly Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Maxed Out in 1998  
(N = 1,174)

Follow-Up (in Months)	Total	N		Percent of Total	
		Success	Failure <sup>1</sup>	Success	Failures
1	1,174	1,174	0	100.0%	0.0%
2	1,174	1,174	0	100.0%	0.0%
3	1,174	1,174	0	100.0%	0.0%
4	1,174	1,172	2	99.8%	0.2%
5	1,174	1,171	3	99.7%	0.3%
6	1,174	1,170	4	99.7%	0.3%
7	1,174	1,164	10	99.1%	0.9%
8	1,174	1,161	13	98.9%	1.1%
9	1,174	1,155	19	98.4%	1.6%
10	1,174	1,152	22	98.1%	1.9%
11	1,174	1,144	30	97.4%	2.6%
<b>12</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>97.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
13	1,174	1,136	38	96.8%	3.2%
14	1,174	1,128	46	96.1%	3.9%
15	1,174	1,116	58	95.1%	4.9%
16	1,174	1,106	68	94.2%	5.8%
17	1,174	1,095	79	93.3%	6.7%
18	1,174	1,088	86	92.7%	7.3%
19	1,174	1,078	96	91.8%	8.2%
20	1,174	1,070	104	91.1%	8.9%
21	1,174	1,063	111	90.5%	9.5%
22	1,174	1,056	118	89.9%	10.1%
23	1,174	1,050	124	89.4%	10.6%
<b>24</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>88.9%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
25	1,174	1,036	138	88.2%	11.8%
26	1,174	1,025	149	87.3%	12.7%
27	1,174	1,019	155	86.8%	13.2%
28	1,174	1,008	166	85.9%	14.1%
29	1,174	1,003	171	85.4%	14.6%
30	1,174	996	178	84.8%	15.2%
31	1,174	989	185	84.2%	15.8%
32	1,174	982	192	83.6%	16.4%
33	1,174	976	198	83.1%	16.9%
34	1,174	969	205	82.5%	17.5%
35	1,174	966	208	82.3%	17.7%
<b>36</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>81.6%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
37	1,174	955	219	81.3%	18.7%
38	1,174	950	224	80.9%	19.1%
39	1,174	939	235	80.0%	20.0%
40	1,174	934	240	79.6%	20.4%
41	1,174	924	250	78.7%	21.3%
42	1,174	918	256	78.2%	21.8%
43	1,174	916	258	78.0%	22.0%
44	1,174	911	263	77.6%	22.4%
45	1,174	905	269	77.1%	22.9%
46	1,174	896	278	76.3%	23.7%
47	1,174	892	282	76.0%	24.0%
<b>48</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>75.9%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
49	1,174	886	288	75.5%	24.5%
50	1,174	880	294	75.0%	25.0%
51	1,174	877	297	74.7%	25.3%
52	1,174	877	297	74.7%	25.3%
53	1,174	876	298	74.6%	25.4%
54	1,174	867	307	73.9%	26.1%
55	1,174	863	311	73.5%	26.5%
56	1,174	862	312	73.4%	26.6%
57	1,174	858	316	73.1%	26.9%
58	1,174	855	319	72.8%	27.2%
59	1,174	848	326	72.2%	27.8%
<b>60</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>71.6%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>
61	1,174	839	335	71.5%	28.5%
62	1,174	837	337	71.3%	28.7%
63	1,174	832	342	70.9%	29.1%
64	1,174	831	343	70.8%	29.2%
65	1,174	831	343	70.8%	29.2%
66	1,174	826	348	70.4%	29.6%
67	1,174	819	355	69.8%	30.2%
68	1,174	817	357	69.6%	30.4%
69	1,174	814	360	69.3%	30.7%
70	1,174	806	368	68.7%	31.3%
71	1,174	803	371	68.4%	31.6%
<b>72</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>

SOURCE: Corrections Management Information System (CMIS)

<sup>1</sup> Failures are prisoners who are returned to prison with a new commitment after discharge on their maximum

Table 8

## Monthly Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders with Mental Illness Who Maxed Out in 1998

(N = 227)

Follow-Up (in Months)	Total	N		Percent of Total	
		Success	Failure <sup>1</sup>	Success	Failures
1	227	227	0	100.0%	0.0%
2	227	227	0	100.0%	0.0%
3	227	227	0	100.0%	0.0%
4	227	227	0	100.0%	0.0%
5	227	226	1	99.6%	0.4%
6	227	225	2	99.1%	0.9%
7	227	223	4	98.2%	1.8%
8	227	223	4	98.2%	1.8%
9	227	222	5	97.8%	2.2%
10	227	222	5	97.8%	2.2%
11	227	219	8	96.5%	3.5%
12	227	218	9	96.0%	4.0%
13	227	217	10	95.6%	4.4%
14	227	214	13	94.3%	5.7%
15	227	214	13	94.3%	5.7%
16	227	211	16	93.0%	7.0%
17	227	208	19	91.6%	8.4%
18	227	208	19	91.6%	8.4%
19	227	206	21	90.7%	9.3%
20	227	205	22	90.3%	9.7%
21	227	205	22	90.3%	9.7%
22	227	204	23	89.9%	10.1%
23	227	204	23	89.9%	10.1%
24	227	204	23	89.9%	10.1%
25	227	202	25	89.0%	11.0%
26	227	201	26	88.5%	11.5%
27	227	199	28	87.7%	12.3%
28	227	196	31	86.3%	13.7%
29	227	196	31	86.3%	13.7%
30	227	196	31	86.3%	13.7%
31	227	196	31	86.3%	13.7%
32	227	196	31	86.3%	13.7%
33	227	196	31	86.3%	13.7%
34	227	193	34	85.0%	15.0%
35	227	193	34	85.0%	15.0%
36	227	192	35	84.6%	15.4%
37	227	191	36	84.1%	15.9%
38	227	190	37	83.7%	16.3%
39	227	188	39	82.8%	17.2%
40	227	186	41	81.9%	18.1%
41	227	186	41	81.9%	18.1%
42	227	185	42	81.5%	18.5%
43	227	185	42	81.5%	18.5%
44	227	185	42	81.5%	18.5%
45	227	182	45	80.2%	19.8%
46	227	181	46	79.7%	20.3%
47	227	181	46	79.7%	20.3%
48	227	181	46	79.7%	20.3%
49	227	180	47	79.3%	20.7%
50	227	179	48	78.9%	21.1%
51	227	178	49	78.4%	21.6%
52	227	178	49	78.4%	21.6%
53	227	178	49	78.4%	21.6%
54	227	176	51	77.5%	22.5%
55	227	176	51	77.5%	22.5%
56	227	176	51	77.5%	22.5%
57	227	175	52	77.1%	22.9%
58	227	175	52	77.1%	22.9%
59	227	175	52	77.1%	22.9%
60	227	175	52	77.1%	22.9%
61	227	174	53	76.7%	23.3%
62	227	174	53	76.7%	23.3%
63	227	174	53	76.7%	23.3%
64	227	174	53	76.7%	23.3%
65	227	174	53	76.7%	23.3%
66	227	172	55	75.8%	24.2%
67	227	171	56	75.3%	24.7%
68	227	171	56	75.3%	24.7%
69	227	171	56	75.3%	24.7%
70	227	170	57	74.9%	25.1%
71	227	170	57	74.9%	25.1%
72	227	170	57	74.9%	25.1%

SOURCE: Corrections Management Information System (CMIS)

<sup>1</sup> Failures are prisoners who are returned to prison with a new commitment after discharge on their maximum

Table 9: Round I MPRI Pilot Sites

**Two-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 by MPRI Pilot Site  
(Flat Two Year Follow-up Regardless of Parole Status)**

PILOT SITE	TOTAL PAROLEES <sup>1</sup>	SUCCESS			FAILURES				BY PERCENT TO TOTAL				
		Total	Still On Parole <sup>2</sup>	Discharged	Total	Absconds <sup>3</sup>	Technical Violators <sup>4</sup>	New Sentence <sup>5</sup>	Total Success	Total Failure	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence
Statewide	10,054	5,157	1,263	3,894	4,897	1,000	2,663	1,234	51.3	48.7	9.9	26.5	12.3
Berrien	358	200	51	149	158	31	90	37	55.9	44.1	8.7	25.1	10.3
Genesee	532	310	27	283	222	70	91	61	58.3	41.7	13.2	17.1	11.5
Kalamazoo	325	177	57	120	148	19	97	32	54.5	45.5	5.8	29.8	9.8
Kent	767	386	84	302	381	78	186	117	50.3	49.7	10.2	24.3	15.3
Macomb	302	153	23	130	149	21	84	44	50.7	49.3	7.0	27.8	14.6
N Michigan	169	125	24	101	44	6	17	21	74.0	26.0	3.6	10.1	12.4
Tri-County	297	188	27	161	109	37	36	36	63.3	36.7	12.5	12.1	12.1
Wayne	3,405	1,570	433	1,137	1,835	368	1,089	378	46.1	53.9	10.8	32.0	11.1

SOURCE: Corrections Management Information System (CMIS)

<sup>1</sup> Follow-up includes two years from parole for prisoners paroled to Michigan counties

Excluding 10 cases that were transferred to another country, 5 deaths, and 2 prisoners with missing sentence data

Excluding 181 cases that were paroled out of state [29 (16%) were returned to Michigan prisons]

Excluding 270 cases that were paroled in custody [58 (21%) were returned to Michigan prisons]

<sup>2</sup> Still on Parole status after two years from parole; either parole term given is longer than two years or parole term extended.

<sup>3</sup> On Abscond status after two years from parole

<sup>4</sup> If a parolee returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within two years, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column

<sup>5</sup> Failures include 55 cases discharged from parole but returned within two years of parole (7 Assaultive, 38 Non-assaultive, and 10 Drugs)

Table 10: Round II MPRI Pilot Sites

**Two-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 1998 by MPRI Round 2 Pilot Sites  
(Flat Two Year Follow-up Regardless of Parole Status)**

PILOT SITE	TOTAL PAROLEES <sup>1</sup>	SUCCESS			FAILURES				BY PERCENT TO TOTAL				
		Total	Still On Parole <sup>2</sup>	Discharged	Total	Absconds <sup>3</sup>	Technical Violators <sup>4</sup>	New Sentence <sup>5</sup>	Total Success	Total Failure	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence
Statewide	10,054	5,157	1,263	3,894	4,897	1,000	2,663	1,234	51.3	48.7	9.9	26.5	12.3
Calhoun	204	115	28	87	89	24	35	30	56.4	43.6	11.8	17.2	14.7
Jackson	198	120	30	90	78	25	27	26	60.6	39.4	12.6	13.6	13.1
Muskegon	347	181	30	151	166	36	75	55	52.2	47.8	10.4	21.6	15.9
Oakland	785	349	73	276	436	67	247	122	44.5	55.5	8.5	31.5	15.5
Saginaw	311	165	21	144	146	16	84	46	53.1	46.9	5.1	27.0	14.8
St. Clair	121	63	11	52	58	8	41	9	52.1	47.9	6.6	33.9	7.4
Washtenaw	645	200	44	156	445	94	279	72	31.0	69.0	14.6	43.3	11.2

SOURCE: Corrections Management Information System (CMIS)

<sup>1</sup> Follow-up includes two years from parole for prisoners paroled to Michigan counties

Excluding 10 cases that were transferred to another country, 5 deaths, and 2 prisoners with missing sentence data

Excluding 181 cases that were paroled out of state [29 (16%) were returned to Michigan prisons]

Excluding 270 cases that were paroled in custody [58 (21%) were returned to Michigan prisons]

<sup>2</sup> Still on Parole status after two years from parole; either parole term given is longer than two years or parole term extended.

<sup>3</sup> On Abscond status after two years from parole

<sup>4</sup> If a parolee returned as a Technical Violator but also received a New Sentence within two years, the case is counted only in the New Sentence column

<sup>5</sup> Failures include 55 cases discharged from parole but returned within two years of parole (7 Assaultive, 38 Non-assaultive, and 10 Drugs)