

**PROBATIONER RECIDIVISM IN MICHIGAN:  
A COLLABORATIVE STUDY BETWEEN  
THE SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND  
THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

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**Executive Summary**

Within the past two decades, corrections departments across the nation have witnessed increasing numbers of offenders sentenced to probation. Estimates are, that approximately 75% of offenders nationwide are sentenced to probation. In 1997, more than 3.2 million adults were noted to be serving a probation sentence, an increase from 2.7 million in 1990 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997). With such large numbers of offenders sentenced to probation, an issue often raised is the viability of probation as a sanction, and the risk such sanction poses to the community. Many studies have cited large proportions of probationers violating the conditions of their probation or committing new crimes while on probation (Benedict and Huff-Corzine, 1997; Geerken and Hayes, 1993; Langan and Cunniff, 1992; Petersilia and Turner, 1986), however, a closer examination of these studies reveals that recidivism rates are inconsistent across jurisdictions and that studies often do not have consistent measures of recidivism (i.e., some define recidivism as re-arrests, others re-convictions and others incarceration). Moreover, studies are limited in the number of

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

Since 1975, Michigan's prison population has grown continuously, resulting in prison sizes that are at times upwards of 6,200 persons over operating capacity (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1995). In 1998, the prison population in Michigan was approximately 44,000 an increase by 55% percent since 1988. This puts Michigan among the top fifteen states in the nation with the highest number of offenders incarcerated (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997). With increasing prison populations come security and management problems, an increased potential for violence, and greater health risks. So far, Michigan has addressed its prison crowding problem two ways: by an unprecedented expansion and construction of prison facilities that lasted throughout the 1980s, and, by increasing the availability of community supervision for offenders<sup>1</sup> (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1997).

Although probation is routinely used for offenders convicted of misdemeanors, in 1995, about 39 percent of all persons convicted of felonies in Michigan were sentenced to probation (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1997). Currently, there are approximately 60,000 adult felony probationers under supervision (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1997).

With the increased use of probation, the number of probation violators has also increased and has become a significant contributor to the crowding problem. In 1997, over 3,100 adult probationers in Michigan violated their conditions of supervision and were re-sentenced to prison. This represents 32 percent of the total prison intake (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1997). Reducing probation violations therefore, particularly those that are likely revoked to prison (i.e., new crimes, repeat violations), will most likely reduce prison intake. The potential fiscal impact of a reduction in prison beds is significant. It is estimated

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<sup>1</sup>Exceptions are offenses of murder, treason, armed robbery, criminal sexual conduct in the first and third degree, certain controlled substance offenses and for convictions where a firearm was used in the commission of a felony (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1997) .

that a reduction of prison intake by 500 offenders with a minimum sentence of 2 years will save 1,000 beds and the expenditure of \$40 million of capital outlay and \$16 million of annual operating costs (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1997).

Currently, however, the Michigan Department of Corrections still has limited information on the rate by which probationers violate their probation conditions, the types and frequency of their violations, the characteristics of probationers who will likely violate their conditions, or interventions tried by probation officers before revocation proceedings are invoked, and specifically, before probationers are resentenced to prison. Because of the large number of offenders currently on probation in Michigan and the increasing use of this sanction, information about the characteristics of probationers and the trends in violations and revocations are increasingly needed to periodically assess the effectiveness of probation, to identify strategies important in reducing probationer recidivism, to identify strategies important in programming, policies to reduce prison intake, and other policy decisions.

### **Project Goals and Objectives**

In collaboration with the Michigan Department of Corrections, this study was conducted to accomplish four main goals:

1. To determine the characteristics of offenders committed to probation;
2. To determine the types, extent, and frequencies of probation violations in Michigan;
3. To determine the likely correlates of probationer violations and revocations, and;
4. To examine the resentencing of probationers to prison and likely measures that may reduce the re-sentencing of probation violators to prison.

The aim of the above goals is to provide an empirically based assessment of the extent of probation violations in Michigan, and provide recommendations to the Michigan Department of Corrections to enable a more efficient utilization of resources in addressing probationer recidivism.

Related to the above goals, specific objectives were outlined. These objectives were grouped into four categories: (1) A description of probationer characteristics and the trends in violations and revocations; (2) Examine which probationers violated their conditions and the types of violations; (3) Examine which probationers were revoked, the reasons for revocations and interventions tried by probation officers before probation was revoked by the courts; and, (4) Examine the factors associated with probationer violations and court revocations.

### **Organization of the Report**

In addition to this introductory section, this report has four additional chapters. The second chapter is titled **Probation Recidivism: Trends and Issues**, and discusses current national trends and difficulties identified with probation. Recidivism is discussed and estimates of probation recidivism nationally and in other states, are presented. Also discussed in this section are known correlates of probationer recidivism, based on empirical studies in other jurisdictions. This section provides the baseline by which variables that are investigated in this study were chosen.

The third chapter discusses the study's research design and data collection procedures. Because of the potential abundance of information (both relevant and irrelevant) that can be retrieved from each probationer's case file, pretests were conducted where samples of probationer case files from five different counties were examined and relevant variables outlined. The specific documents where these variables are found were earmarked and were used in the training of coders. This procedure minimized confusion by coders and improved the consistency in how information was coded. Tables related to this chapter were added at the end of the chapter.

The fourth chapter discusses the findings of the study. This chapter is further divided into five parts. The first part provides baseline information of the characteristics of probationers included in the study, such as their demographic information, criminal history and current offense. This information is also

presented across the five largest counties and in the aggregate, for the remaining counties. The second part discusses violations, outcomes for the violations, and discharges. The third part examines the intermediate interventions meted out by probation officers on specific types of probationer violations, and examines the impact of such interventions on subsequent violations. The fourth part presents the predictors of violations, and the last part presents the predictors of court revocations. Tables and figures related to this chapter were added at the end of the chapter.

The fifth chapter provides an analysis and interpretation of the results described in Chapter Four, outlines some areas for improvement, and also outlines some of the problems encountered in the course of conducting this study. A final note on the applicability of the findings is also provided.

jurisdictions included in their samples. Petersilia's landmark study of probationer recidivism in California, for example, reported recidivism rate as high as 65 percent, but this study represented only two counties in California (Petersilia, 1985). On the other hand, a study of probationer recidivism in Kentucky reported a 19 percent re-incarceration rate for probationers, but this represented only three judicial districts in Kentucky (Vito, 1987). This limited jurisdictional representation limits the applicability of the results within states.

In Michigan, increasing probation populations placed the State fifth among states with the highest total number of probationers in 1997, behind Texas, California, Florida and New York. With increasing probation populations, violations also have become an issue. In 1997, over 3,100 adult probationers in Michigan were re-sentenced to prison for violating their probation conditions. This represented 32 percent of the total prison intake for that year. Currently, however, the Michigan Department of Corrections still has limited information on the rate by which probationers violate their probation conditions, the types and frequency of their violations, the characteristics of probationers who will likely violate their conditions, or, interventions tried by probation officers before probation is ultimately revoked or before probationers are resentenced to prison. Because of the large number of offenders currently on probation in Michigan and the increasing use of this sanction, information about the characteristics of probationers, the trends in violations, and the probation officer's responses to violations are increasingly needed to periodically assess the effectiveness of probation. Such information could also be used to identify strategies important to reduce probationer recidivism, to reduce prison intake, and other policy decisions.

This study's goal is to shed light on the four broad issues outlined below and offer a better understanding of the nature of probationer recidivism in Michigan. Unlike many other studies of probationer recidivism that had limited jurisdictional representation within a state, data used in this study represents 78 of 83 counties in Michigan. By design, therefore, results of this study provide a good representation of all probationers in Michigan.

## **Purpose and Methods of the Study**

In collaboration with the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC), the study was designed to examine four broad issues: (1) the characteristics of probationers; (2) the types, extent, and frequencies of probationer violations; (3) the likely correlates of probationer violations and re-sentencing; and, (4) the re-sentencing of probationers to prison and the likely measures that may reduce the re-sentencing of probation violators to prison.

Offenders committed to probation in February and March of 1996 were randomly sampled from an MDOC database containing demographic and offense information of all probationers sentenced to probation during this time. The year 1996 was the period chosen to allow for approximately 30 months of follow-up. A total of 1,500 probationers were selected and an additional 200 were oversampled to compensate for possible missing cases. Depending upon the number of cases sampled per county, data were collected two ways: for counties with less than 10 cases sampled (55 counties), files were sent by each county's probation office to the research team at the School of Criminal Justice, where they were subsequently coded. For counties with 10 or more cases (24 counties), a team of trained coders was sent to each of the sites to code information from probationers' files. A pretest was conducted before data collection commenced, which helped the research team identify the documents in probationers' files that contained relevant information. The pretest also helped in systematically identifying information to be used for the study. In all, of 1,700 cases sampled, 1,527 were found. One hundred and twenty-five files were not found from their specific counties, one case had an erroneous information on the county in which it was committed.

## **Findings and Areas for Discussion with MDOC**

### **Probationer Characteristics**

The probationers were predominantly men (80% men vs. 20% women), 40% had up to 12<sup>th</sup> grade of schooling or had a GED, and were in their late twenties to early thirties when they were placed on probation for their current offense. A little over half (52%) had prior felony and/or misdemeanor convictions, although for many (64%), the current probation

term was the first time they had been placed on probation. Ninety-one percent (91%) had not previously been incarcerated (in prison). With regards history of substance abuse, 43% of probationers had a history of drug abuse, a third (31%) had a history of alcohol abuse. A little over half (55%) had a history of either drug or alcohol abuse, or both. More than half of the probationers (57%) had non-assaultive crimes for their current offense, 26% had drug crimes, and 18% had assaultive crimes.

Differences by gender and by the five largest counties were examined for the characteristics outlined above. There were some differences between men and women, but mostly, significant differences by gender were found only in their histories of drug and/or alcohol abuse, prior records, age at first arrest, and initial supervision levels. More men than women had histories of alcohol abuse, they were younger when first arrested, and had higher rates of prior misdemeanors and felonies. Men were also given substantially more restrictive initial supervision levels than women. Comparing across the five largest counties, probationer characteristics also differed and some of these differences were substantial. In Macomb county, for example, the number of probationers with a history of drug abuse was proportionately higher than the average number across counties. Macomb county also had a higher than average number of probationers who had assaultive crimes. In Wayne county, the proportion of probationers who were committed for drug crimes was higher than average. There were also county differences in probationers' educational levels, types of current offense, and initial supervision levels (see pp. 19-20). County differences were examined only for the five largest counties because only in these counties there were sufficient number of probationers to perform meaningful comparisons.

Because the rates of violations and resentencing can vary depending upon the characteristics of probationers in a county, it is beneficial to track the characteristics of probationers by county so that resources can be disbursed not only according to the size of the probationer population within a county but also according to the characteristics of probationers within each county. In counties where probationers have low educational levels or higher than average histories of drug/alcohol problems, for example, more resources may be needed to monitor the probationers and provide more programming alternatives. Although currently, tracking probationers by county would be an impossible task for MDOC since there is no automated mechanism by which probationers' characteristics are

recorded, changes are being undertaken to automate offenders' records. These changes should incorporate recording of relevant characteristics of probationers that will be useful in assessing programming decisions and policy. This is worthwhile given that probation and its many variations are increasingly used as a sanction, and is the backbone of the growing use of intermediate sanctions.

### **Trends in Violations and Revocations**

Up to eight violations were recorded for this study. This information was derived primarily from the probation officers' *roadbook* for each probationer, but also from other documents such as the amendments to probation, records of revocation hearings, bench warrant orders or orders of discharge, when available.

In all, about a quarter of probationers (24%) had no violations during the 30-month follow-up period while the rest had one or more violations (about 75%). Most of these violations were for "minor" reasons that typically did not involve a formal sanction such as a revocation hearing. Violations for "minor" reasons were readily recorded in this study because of this study's primary source of violation information--- the probation officers's roadbooks. Roadbooks detail the contacts and interactions between probation officers and probationers, thus, behaviors by probationers that elicited verbal warnings from probation officers were reflected in these roadbooks and were recorded in this study. Of all the violations recorded (3,855 recorded violations), a majority were for reporting failures (35%) or treatment failures (38%). Over half of the latter is for a dirty urine test (59%). Only 13% of all violations were for new crimes. There were no differences in proportions of violations by gender, but there were differences across the five largest counties examined. Notably, proportions of probationers with 4 to 8 violations were higher in Wayne and in Kent counties. Likewise in Wayne county, 85% of probationers have had at least one violation.

The average number of violations across counties was 2. This average, however, was higher for offenders whose probations were eventually revoked. For these offenders, the average number of violations was 4. This pattern implies that probation officers appeared to give probationers reasonable leeway to correct their misbehavior before

recommending revocation of their probation. A verbal warning was commonly used by probation officers as an intervention for a violation, particularly for reporting failures or treatment failures. Repeat violators (4 violations on average), however, were mostly resentenced to prison. Probationers who committed new crimes, specifically, were almost definitely resentenced to prison. Almost 40% of probationers whose probations were revoked have had a new crime for their final violation, another third had repeated treatment failures.

Fewer probationers who were given a more stringent sanction for their first violation (special conditions/short jail terms) had subsequent violations when compared to those who were only verbally warned. This was observed for offenders with minor types of first violations as well as for those with more serious first violations (see pp. 24-26). Thus, special conditions may deter probationers from committing further violations. MDOC may want to re-examine the types of special/enhanced conditions used by some probation officers as intermediate interventions to determine if such interventions can be used more widely. The benefit here, of course, is fewer subsequent violations and possibly fewer revocations. However, since such interventions can be costly, benefits need to be weighed relative to costs. Targeted use of special conditions is recommended, such as in counties with higher rates of violations and revocations, and for probationers who are at higher risk of violating their conditions.

Overall, probation officers appear to recommend revocation only for serious violations (new crimes) and for repeated violations. Progressive sanctions are often used by probation officers to address probationers' problems of compliance with probation orders. Many probationers were given about 4 chances to address their violation problems before they were revoked. In fact, many probationers who were successfully discharged also had violations, though their violations were comparatively fewer than those probationers whose probations were eventually revoked.

### **Predictors of Violations and Revocations**

Predictors of violations are: the probationer's education, ethnicity, type of current offense, prior records, history of substance abuse, an order of drug/alcohol testing, and initial supervision level. Many of these characteristics are consistent with predictors of recidivism found in previous

studies.

For education, probationers who had higher educational levels were less likely to violate their probation conditions. For ethnicity, African-American probationers compared to Whites were more likely to incur a violation. It should be noted that this in no way means that being African-American is in itself a problem. Many predictors likely associated with being African-American were not controlled in this model, such as income, number of children, or the extent of negative life events experienced by probationers. Thus, ethnicity may camouflage many variables that, because of limited information, we were not able to control in this model.

Besides education and ethnicity, probationers with non-assaultive crimes were more likely to violate their conditions as well as probationers with a history of substance abuse. Additionally, a history of prior misdemeanors *and* felonies also increased the likelihood of violations.

Interestingly, an order of drug/alcohol testing is predictive of violations independent of the probationers' other characteristics (i.e., history of substance abuse) and also independent of the treatments ordered. This can imply two things: that probationers ordered testing often failed the test (i.e., dirty urine), or, that they were not able to take the test (no show) due to other obligations (child care, conflict with work, etc.). Further examination of the specific types of violations by these probationers showed that about a third had dirty urine tests, about forty percent had reporting failures (no show).

It seems plausible, therefore, that this order creates difficulties for probationers and opens more chances for violations. The capacities by probationers to fulfill the orders of their probation (i.e., probationers' capacities to periodically take drug tests) should, therefore, be seriously considered so that the order itself does not engender serious difficulties on the part of probationers to fulfill the order.

Probationers given medium supervision levels for their initial supervision were also found more likely to violate their conditions compared to those given minimum supervision. Probationers given maximum supervision did not differ in their likelihoods of violating their conditions from those given minimum supervision levels. This implies that

those classified as “mediums” are a more heterogeneous mix of probationers, making supervision more challenging. Thus, distinctions within this category that better identifies the specific needs/risk of probationers is appropriate to provide better supervision. As far as the researchers know, the Michigan Department of Corrections already has in place more distinct categories within “medium” levels. This should assist the monitoring probationers classified under this category.

Revocations were more likely among probationers who had one or more violations, among those with a history of prior misdemeanors and felonies, among probationers with substance abuse problems, and among probationers who committed new crimes. The commission of a new crime, specifically, increased the likelihood of a revocation four-fold. This is the biggest effect observed.

Although violations and revocations are similar outcomes, violations are primarily behaviors by probationers, while revocations are determined by the courts upon recommendation by probation officers. Thus, probationers may violate the conditions of their probation for reasons that may not necessarily have an impact on the probation officer’s decision to recommend a revocation or the court’s ultimate decision to revoke probation. Examining both outcomes separately, therefore, more clearly delineates the violation-to-revocation process. As shown above, many of the socio-demographic factors that predicted violations also predicted revocations. This implies that probation officers are cognizant of those factors that influence probationer violations and consider these in their recommendations to revoke probation, at the same time, judges take these considerations in their ultimate decisions to revoke. Also noteworthy are the significant effects of: (a) the number of violations and (b) the type of violation on revocation, when other variables are controlled. The significance of these two factors implies that revocation considerations are not about characteristics of offenders, but are specifically about their behaviors and compliance records while on probation. The worse the record of a probationer was, the higher the likelihood of a revocation.

In general, probation officers seem to be doing a good job at identifying high-risk probationers and ensuring that these probationers were given appropriate interventions. Leeway was given to probationers such

that a revocation recommendation and specifically prison, were meted out only to serious violators and those probationers who have had numerous violations.

As stated earlier, unlike previous studies on recidivism that often had limited jurisdictional representation within states, results from this study are likely representative of the state of Michigan because of the representativeness of the sample used. However, it should be noted that the findings above, specifically the results for violations and revocations, may still differ in counties whose probationers have characteristics that are substantially different from the average statewide characteristics. Analysis per county was not conducted due to the small sample sizes in many of the counties. Caution should be taken, therefore, in generalizing results to specific counties.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PROBATION RECIDIVISM: TRENDS AND ISSUES**

Corrections departments throughout the United States have grappled with the problems of overcrowding in prisons, recidivism, and finding effective offender rehabilitation techniques (Clear et al., 1993) in an era characterized by continuous prison growth. According to the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, a record high of 5.7 million people were under some type of federal, state, or local correctional supervision at the end of 1997. This comprises roughly one person out of 35 under some type of correctional supervision (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1998). The number of persons under correctional supervision in the United States has doubled in the past decade (Cole and Smith, 1998).

Probation populations have increased commensurate with the more noted growth in prison populations and probation has increasingly been used for offenders convicted of felonies (Champion, 1988). According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, at the end of 1997, more than 3.2 million adults were serving a probation sentence. Probation and parole populations have continued to increase by roughly 3% annually since 1990 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997). This is a dramatic increase from the 2 million probationers under community supervision in 1985 and the 2.7 million in 1990 representing an average increase of 6% annually (Langan and Cunniff, 1992). Probationers serving a sentence for a felony conviction comprised 54% of the 1997 probation population. Seventy-nine percent of the probation population were male, more than one-third were Black and roughly 15% were Hispanic (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1998).

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (1998) also notes that more than 1.6 million probationers were discharged from probation in 1997. Of these, approximately 60% had successfully met their conditions of probation, while 18% of those discharged were incarcerated due to a rule violation or a new criminal offense (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1998).

#### **Probation in Michigan**

Michigan's prison population has continued to grow since 1975, resulting in prison sizes that are at times upwards of 6,200 persons over operating capacity (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1995). Similar to other states around the country, Michigan is facing an increasingly large population of incarcerated offenders, and overall, of persons under correctional supervision.

By the end of 1997, approximately 60,000 persons were under probation supervision in Michigan, an increase of 4.5% for the year. At the end of 1997, Michigan had the fifth highest total number of probationers behind Texas, California, Florida, and New York (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1998). At the 1998 year-end, there were over 51,000 adult felony probationers under supervision in Michigan (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1999). With the increased use of community supervision, the number of probation violators has also increased and has become a significant contributor to crowding problems. During 1997, over 3,100 adult probationers in Michigan violated their conditions of supervision and were re-sentenced to prison. This represents 32% of the total prison intake (Michigan Department of Corrections, 1997).

Probation along with other alternative sanctions are increasingly being used to alleviate the strain on correctional institutions (Petersilia, 1985). As more correctional facilities are filled to capacity, more and more offenders are receiving sentences of probation, and hence serving their sentence in the community. However, the effect of probation violations negates the idea that beds are freed up by the use of alternative sanctions.

### **Probation Recidivism**

Several issues have been raised about probation per se, and specifically about increasing probation populations. Foremost is probationer recidivism. This is important because it has implications both to public safety and to the effectiveness of probation itself as an alternative sanction (Petersilia 1985; Albanese 1999). Based on varying definitions of recidivism, rates have been found and reported from a high of 65% rearrest rate (Petersilia, 1985) to a lower estimate such as that reported by Vito (1987) of an 18% reconviction rate among probationers in Kentucky. Notably, these studies differed in many respects, particularly on their specific definitions of recidivism (i.e., arrests, incarceration,

convictions), and, the amount of time the probationers were followed-up in the sample. In the next section, some of these studies are outlined. Specifically noted are findings regarding the proportions of recidivists and successful probationers in these studies, and, factors linked with probationer recidivism.

One of the most noted studies concerning probation recidivism was done by Petersilia et al. (1985), known as the RAND study. This study examined 1,672 probationers convicted in California's Superior Court in two California counties. After a 40-month follow-up, the RAND study found that 65% of probationers had been rearrested, 51% had been convicted of a new crime, and 34% had been re-incarcerated (22% sentenced to prison). Predictors of recidivism were the type of offense, an offender's living arrangement (marital status and presence of children), previous convictions, and income (Petersilia, 1985). Partly because of the high rate of recidivism reported in the RAND study, critiques have noted the limited sampling jurisdiction of the study (only two large counties in California), and therefore the limited generalizability of the findings (Whitehead, 1991).

An earlier study of probation recidivism in California was reported by Landis et al. (1969), using 791 California adult offenders who represented all adult males given probation by the superior courts from 1956 to 1963 in Sacramento County, California. Landis et al. (1969) found that 47.5% of probationers were classified as "failures," which for this study was defined as a probation revocation due to violation of probation order, or a new conviction. The study found several factors associated with probation revocation, most notably, past problem behavior. In particular, offenders with previous military disciplinary problems or a juvenile or adult record were more likely to have their probation revoked. Also noted was the more likely revocation of the "socially disadvantaged," specifically probationers with lower education and lower socioeconomic status. Instability in marriage and jobs was also reported as associated with probation revocation, and property offenders were noted to be more likely to have their probation revoked. Furthermore, Landis et al., reported that the imposition of special conditions and longer sentences increase the likelihood of probation revocation. In this study, 80% of probation failure was due to a violation of probation conditions, and 20% was due to a conviction for a new offense.

In another study, Vito (1987) examined 317 felony probationers in Kentucky who had Part I, UCR offenses (murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and arson) in 3 judicial districts. Vito examined records from the state's probation and parole offices for a maximum follow-up period of 36 months. Vito (1987) defined recidivism as an arrest, a conviction, an incarceration for new offenses, or an incarceration for probation violations (e.g., failure to comply with terms of probation). Overall, 22% of probationers were rearrested. The total prison reincarceration rate was 18.6% (Vito, 1987).

In a study of probationers in New Jersey who were placed on probation from 1975-1977, Whitehead (1991) examined official police, court, and correctional records of 2,694 probationers sentenced for robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, and drug offenses. This study examined the rearrests and reconvictions of probationers at three, four, and ten year intervals (Whitehead, 1991). Whitehead found that at the three-year follow-up period, 36% of probationers had been rearrested and 31% had been reconvicted. At the four-year follow-up, 40% had been rearrested and 35% reconvicted. At the 10-year period, 53% had been rearrested and 40% had been reconvicted. Drug offenders were more successful (less likely to recidivate) than property offenders, and those with juvenile convictions were more likely to recidivate (Whitehead, 1991).

A large sample of 12,370 probationers in 32 counties, across 17 states, was examined by Langan and Cunniff (1992) to draw a profile of probationer recidivism nationally. Recidivism was measured here as a rearrest and non-compliance with probation orders. The study found that 62% of probationers had either a disciplinary hearing for a probation violation, or were arrested for a new felony. A three-year follow-up found that 46% of probationers had been sent to prison, jail, or had absconded. The study also found that robbers, persons convicted of drug possession, and burglars had the highest rearrest rates (55%, 52%, and 49% respectively).

Sims and Jones (1997) also examined probation recidivism for a total of 2,850 North Carolina felony probationers who had been revoked between July and October, 1993. Using Corrections Department records, Sims and Jones (1997) found that the most common reason for ~~termination of supervision~~ was for technical violations (26%) and for new crimes (13%). Sims and Jones (1997) reported that unstable employment, marital status, and number of past convictions were significant predictors of probation success or failure.

Though definitely not the totality of probation recidivism research, the above studies suggest areas to consider when examining probationer recidivism. Repeatedly reported are some socio-demographic characteristics and crime attributes of probationers that made them more likely to recidivate. Among these, though reported at varying degrees of importance are characteristics such as age, sex, ethnicity, prior records, type of offense, educational level, and drug and alcohol use (Morgan, 1995). These factors will be considered in this study.

Information that is generated in this study is important in that currently, the Michigan Department of Corrections has limited information on the types of offenders under probation supervision, the characteristics of these offenders, the types and frequency of their violations, and some of the factors that influence violations or revocations. Also important is an assessment of the types and frequency of interventions that are used by probation officers before a revocation was ordered. These information are important in identifying strategies that will help reduce probation violations, revocations, and offer intervention strategies for preventing probationers from being resentenced to prison.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN AND DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES**

#### **Sampling plan**

A sample of offenders who were sentenced to probation in February and March of 1996 were selected as cases for this study. One thousand five hundred probationers was the targeted sample size but due to expected missing files, 200 additional cases were sampled for at total of 1,700 cases sampled for the study. February and March of 1996 were chosen as committing dates to allow for a sufficient period by which the offenders' progress in probation can be followed. The cases were randomly selected from the population of 4,021 persons sentenced to probation in Michigan for these months, and represent 42% of the total number of offenders committed to probation for these months. Data (Basic Information Report B.I.R. database) containing the basic socio-demographic information of all probation commitments for the first six months of 1996 (n=12,216) was provided by the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC), which enabled selection of the cases for the study as well as selection of cases for pretesting.

#### **Pretest**

In the summer of 1998, a pretest was conducted in five counties: Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, and Kent. Fifty-one cases were randomly selected from the B.I.R. database provided by the Michigan Department of Corrections (excluding the periods of February and March, 1996). Eleven of these cases were from Genesee county, seven from Ingham, one from Jackson, fifteen from Kalamazoo, and seventeen cases from Kent county. Site visits were made to each of these county's probation offices and all records of the selected probationers were photocopied and examined. This process was conducted for two reasons: (1) to familiarize the research team with what documentation could regularly be found for each case, and hence, the types of information that could be gathered; and (2) to create a systematic way by which coders can be trained to examine the case records and code relevant information. The photocopied case records were subsequently used in training coders to examine case records. From this pretest, it

was determined that the most fruitful documents were: the B.I.R. sheet (Basic Information Report) which contained basic demographic and criminal history information of offenders, including their current crimes and length of probation terms; the Pre-Sentence Investigation form which contained specifics about past crimes, the substance abuse history and employment history of offenders; the Order of Probation which contained information about the conditions of probation; and the Probation Roadbook which contained detailed information about the probationers' contacts with their probation officers. The latter detailed many violations not recorded in other official documents and the types of interventions taken by probation officers for the violations. Also recorded in the roadbook are the supervision levels, changes in supervision levels and the dates for these changes, and specifics about the employment patterns of probationers. Other documents that also provided valuable information were documentation of any amendments to the order of probation, bench warrant orders, and orders of discharge.

### **Information Gathered**

With knowledge gained from the pretest, a coding sheet was constructed that members of the research team subsequently used to gather information on individual probationers (See Appendix 1). The coding sheet was designed so that information on a variety of areas could be expeditiously gathered. The first section of the coding sheet concerned information from the Basic Information Report. Information gathered in this section included general demographic information, information about the probationers' juvenile and adult history with the justice system, the probationers' history with drug, alcohol, or mental problems, and information about the current offense(s).

The second section of the coding sheet consisted of information gathered from the Pre-Sentence Investigation report (P.S.I.). More background information was collected from this source. In particular, the number of prior felony and misdemeanor convictions, previous probation or parole history, and drug, alcohol, or mental health problems. This information was found on the P.S.I. cover sheet, which did not necessitate reading through the entire P.S.I. report, which in many cases was quite lengthy.

The third section of the coding sheet gathered information found on the Roadbook facesheets. Specifically gathered was information about the initial supervision level, the changes in supervision levels, and dates of these changes, if any. The subsequent section gathered information from Order of Probation, outlining the terms and conditions of probation. Examples of the orders noted were drug tests, drug and/or alcohol treatments, vocational treatments, fines/restitution, or educational requirements.

The final and largest section of the coding sheet gathered information about probationer violations and the interventions meted out by probation officers for these violations. The information was specifically taken from roadbook, although information was also sought from other documents to verify information from the roadbook, or, when the roadbook was not available. Up to eight violations were recorded, the date of the violation, and the probation officer's action (intervention) in response to the violation.

### **Data Collection**

There were two ways in which data were collected, depending upon the number of cases sampled from each county. For those counties with ten or less cases sampled (55 counties), photocopies were requested from the county probation offices of appropriate documents. The research team at Michigan State University subsequently coded the mailed documents. For those counties with more than 10 cases (24 counties), visits to the county probation offices were arranged to collect information on the selected probationers. Table 3.1 shows the sampled counties, the number of cases sampled within each county, the number of cases oversampled, and the files collected. The total number of cases with identifiable counties was 1699; one case had a mislabeled county and was excluded from the study since this case was unable to be coded.

Site visits were arranged and coordinated with individual county probation offices. Typically, the selected site would be contacted a week or more in advance and given a list of the cases needed for the study. These cases were often pulled by employees at the county probation offices, though in some of the counties, due to a shortage of personnel, cases could not be pulled and the project staff pulled

files upon arrival at the site. The site visit phase was time and labor intensive, and took the longest time to complete.

Data collection commenced in late October 1998, and was completed in May 1999. Several undergraduate and graduate students worked on collecting the data, making it possible for the data collection to be completed in a timely fashion. Because of concerns about the sensitivity of information in probationers' files, students working on any phase of the project (i.e., coding, data entry, analysis) were asked to sign a confidentiality agreement, disallowing them from talking about cases in the project, or divulging sensitive information from probationers' files.

### **Missing cases and missing data**

As with any study, this study was not immune from missing information and missing files. On numerous occasions, probationer case files were not located, hence reducing the sample size. A total of 126 cases could not be located. In most cases, the files were simply not in the offices they were supposed to be, in others, probationers originally sentenced in one county would move and their probation file would be transferred to a different county. In one county, probationer case files were never mailed to the research team (See Appendix 2 for more information on missing case files. Table 3.1 also details the number of missing files per county).

**Table 3.1 Number of cases sampled per county**

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<u>County</u>	<u>Sample (n=1500)</u>	<u>Oversample (n=200)</u>	<u>Total Cases Collected (n=1574)</u>	<u>Missing Cases (n=126)</u>
Alger	1		1	
Allegan	11 *		11	
Alpena	3		3	
Antrim	1		1	
Arenac	1		1	
Baraga	1		1	
Barry	13 *	1	14	
Bay	13 *	1	14	
Benzie	0	1	1	
Berrien	37 *	3	40	
Branch	8	1	9	
Calhoun	21 *	7	28	
Cass	6	1	7	
Charlevoix	4		0	4
Cheboygan	4		4	
Chippewa	3		3	
Clare	5		5	
Clinton	4		4	
Crawford	3		3	
Delta	2		2	
Dickinson	2		2	
Eaton	14 *	1	15	
Emmet	1	1	2	
Genesee	70 *	6	72	4
Gladwin	7		7	
Gogebic	1		0	1
Grand Traverse	11 *	3	13	1
Gratiot	9		3	6
Hillsdale	7	2	9	
Houghton	3	1	4	
Huron	4		3	1
Ingham	40 *	5	43	2
Ionia	4	1	5	
Iosco	2		2	
Iron	2	2	4	
Isabella	10		10	
Jackson	18 *	2	20	
Kalamazoo	44 *	4	47	1
Kalkaska	2		2	
Kent	65 *	9	74	
Lake	6		6	

**Table 3.1 Number of cases sampled per county (continued)**

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<u>County</u>	<u>Sample (n=1500)</u>	<u>Oversample (n=200)</u>	<u>Total Cases Collected (n=1574)</u>	<u>Missing Cases (n=126)</u>
Lapeer	6	1	7	
Leelanau	1		1	
Lenawee	8		8	
Livingston	15 *		15	
Luce	1		1	
Mackinac	1		1	
Macomb	56 *	10	65	1
Manistee	4		4	
Marquette	3	1	3	1
Mason	4	1	5	
Mecosta	6		6	
Menominee	4		4	
Midland	8	1	9	
Missaukee	4		4	
Monroe	14 *	3	17	
Montcalm	6		6	
Montmorency	1		1	
Muskegon	27 *	3	29	1
Newaygo	3	2	5	
Oakland	207 *	32	235	4
Oceana	5		5	
Ogemaw	5	2	7	
Osceola	2		0	2
Otsego	3		3	
Ottawa	34 *		34	
Presque Isle	3	1	4	
Roscommon	5		5	
Saginaw	43 *	7	50	
St Clair	21 *	2	23	
St Joseph	7		7	
Sanilac	4	3	7	
Schoolcraft	2		2	
Shiawassee	3	2	5	
Tuscola	1	2	3	
VanBuren	12 *		12	
Washtenaw	34 *	5	39	
Wayne	468 *	69	441	96
Wexford	6		6	
Unknown county		1	0	1

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\* data collected on site

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FINDINGS

This chapter presents the results of the study and is subdivided into 5 parts. Part A presents information on the characteristics of probationers in the sample; Part B presents information on violations, the interventions meted out for violations, and the discharges; Part C examines the effects of intermediate interventions on subsequent violations. Intermediate interventions are interventions (sanctions) meted out by probation officers in response to probationer violations. Part D presents the multivariate Logistic Regression results of a model predicting probationer violations; and, Part E presents results of two multivariate Logistic Regression models predicting revocations.

#### A. Characteristics of Probationers

Table 4.1 presents baseline information on the offenders sampled for this study. This table is subdivided by gender, and totals are shown on the margins. Because the sample was randomly selected from the population of offenders sentenced to probation in February and March of 1996, and because there is no reason to believe that the timing by which this sample was selected has impact on the characteristics of offenders, the proportions shown here are likely representative of all probationers in Michigan.

#### Description of the total sample

The probationers were predominantly men (80% men vs. 20% women), a little over half was White<sup>1</sup> (54%), most claimed they were single at the start of their probation terms (68%), a little under half had up to 11<sup>th</sup> grade of schooling (48%), and 40% had up to 12<sup>th</sup> grade of schooling or had a GED. The median age at the start of probation-term was 27. Of substance abuse history, almost half of the probationers had a history of drug problems (43%) and about a third had a

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<sup>1</sup> This figure should be taken with caution since in most counties there was no ethnic category for Hispanics. Thus, Hispanics were categorized either as White or Black.

history of alcohol problems (31%). Fifty-five percent had a history of either drug or alcohol problems, or both. Over half of offenses that precipitated the current probation sentence were non-assaultive (57%), about a quarter were drug crimes (26%), and 18% were assaultive crimes. Of non-assaultive crimes, larceny and fraud were most common at 24% and 20% respectively, followed by embezzlement and weapons possession at 15% and 14%, respectively. Regarding criminal history, a little under half of probationers had no prior convictions (48%) and 64% had never before been on probation. A higher percentage (91%) had never previously been incarcerated (in prison). The median age of first arrest for the total sample was 19.

Over half of probationers (54%) started their probation terms with minimum supervision, about a third started with medium-level supervision, and 16% at maximum-level supervision. Many of these levels change over the course of the probationers' terms, often contingent upon the probationers' compliance with probation conditions. Thus, a probationer who started out with minimum supervision may end up in maximum-level, or vice-versa.

It should be noted that the figures shown are the totals for the sample, thus differences are likely across counties. The same characteristics are outlined in Appendices 3.1 through 3.20 for counties with more than seven cases sampled.

### **Differences between men and women**

As shown in Table 4.1, of the probationers' characteristics described above, some are vastly different between men and women. There are differences between men and women in almost all of the characteristics shown, but most of these are minute and will not be given particular attention here. However, some differences are large enough to warrant attention. Among these is marital status, the history of drug and/or alcohol abuse, prior records-- specifically, prior felonies *and* misdemeanors, prior probation and, age at first arrest.

Proportionately more men than women were single at the start of their probation terms, had substance abuse problems-- specifically alcohol, had both prior felonies and misdemeanors, were younger when first arrested, and had previously been on probation. Moreover, a substantially higher proportion of men, than women, had assaultive offenses for their current crime. Looking at

supervision levels, the beginning supervision level for men was also more restrictive than for women (only 47% of men were given minimum-level supervision compared to 81% of women).

Given these initial differences between men and women, violations and revocations may vary by gender. This is examined in Parts D and E of this section.

### **Differences by county**

Besides showing probationer characteristics by gender, we also present information on probationer characteristics by the five largest counties sampled, and all other counties combined in Table 4.2.<sup>2</sup> Again, only the most substantial differences are highlighted here. As one can see, Wayne county has a substantially higher proportion of Black probationers than the average (76% vs. 43%, respectively), while Macomb county has a substantially higher proportion of White probationers (74% compared to the average of 54%). In Oakland and Kent counties there were more women probationers than the average (30% compared to the average of 20%). The age of probationers is about the same across the counties, but proportionately more probationers in Wayne county have lower educational levels. Probationers with a history of drug abuse is proportionately higher than the average in Macomb county, as well as probationers who had assaultive crimes. Wayne county has a higher than average proportion of probationers who had drug crimes. Lastly, proportionately more probationers were initially in medium and maximum supervision levels in Wayne county, while in Oakland, proportionately more probationers had minimum supervision levels (67% compared to the average of 54%).

The above descriptions, again, is presented only to provide a profile of the probationer characteristics in the sample, and to provide a better understanding of how probationer characteristics differ by gender or by county. Whether or not these characteristics are important predictors of violations and revocations will be examined later.

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<sup>2</sup> The large number of counties included in this sample precludes presentation of probationer characteristics per county.

The next section provides a description of probationer violations, outcomes for their violations, and discharges. Some of the succeeding figures and tables are presented for the total sample, and some are presented by gender and by the five largest counties.

## **B. Violations, Outcomes for Violations and Discharges**

### **Number of violations: overall, by gender, and by county**

As mentioned in the methods section, up to eight violations were recorded from the probationers' files. Figure 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of these eight recorded violations.<sup>3</sup> As shown, about a quarter (24%) of probationers had no violation during the 30-month follow-up period, the rest had one to eight violations. The mean number of violations was 2.0. The same percentages are re-categorized and presented as a pie chart in Figure 4.2, which shows that 44% of probationers had 1 to 3 violations and 32% had 4 to 8 violations. In Figure 4.3, these same categories are subdivided by gender, showing no substantial differences in percentages of violations by gender. Similar proportions of men and women had no violations (23% and 26% respectively), had 1 to 3 violations (32% and 30% respectively), or, had 4 or more violations (45% and 44% respectively). Violations by men and by women are also proportionally similar to the totals shown in Figure 4.2. This is noteworthy given the initial differences between the characteristics of men and women shown earlier. Perhaps, the characteristics by which men and women differ are not important predictors of violations. A more thorough examination of violations is considered later in this chapter.

When subdivided by the five largest counties in Figure 4.4, one can see some differences in proportions of violations across the five counties. For example, Macomb and Oakland counties have lower than average proportions of probationers who had 4 to 8 violations; Wayne and Kent counties have higher than average. Wayne county also has a higher proportion of probationers who have had a violation (only 15% had no violations compared to the average of 24%).

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<sup>3</sup>Missing cases (no records or missing records for violations, n=126) were excluded from the computation of percentages.

To better understand the frequency of violations, Table 4.3 presents the mean number of violations per county,<sup>4</sup> categorized by the probationers' discharge status. The first column presents the mean number of violations committed by probationers; the second column presents the mean number of violations by probationers who were revoked (includes resentencing to prison and other types of revocations); the third column presents the mean number of violations by probationers who were resentenced to prison, and the fourth column presents the mean number of violations for probationers who were eventually successfully discharged.

What seems evident in the numbers is that generally, probation officers across counties give probationers some leeway for violating some conditions of their probation before a revocation was finally ordered (mostly up to 4 violations), seemingly giving probationers a chance to amend their ways.<sup>®</sup> In many counties, probationers were allowed up to 3 violations by probation officers before a proceeding was invoked that ultimately led to a revocation. Most were allowed up to 4 violations, and in a few counties, up to 5 violations were allowed. These numbers were similar for in cases where probationers were resentenced to prison. Also noteworthy is the number of violations by probationers who were discharged successfully. Many of these probationers had violations, though most had at most only 2 violations. This again indicates that probation officers do not necessarily invoke a revocation proceeding with one or two violations, giving probationers chances to address their problems. Apparently for many, such chances resulted in the successful completions of their probation terms.

### **Types of violations**

Of offenders who had at least one violation, 58% had at least one reporting failure, 57% had one or more treatment-related failures such as a dirty urine or failing to attend drug-treatment, 34% had one or more new crimes, and 37% had

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<sup>4</sup>The Table includes only those counties with 6 or more cases. Means for revocations and successful discharges were only presented for counties with 6 or more of these types of final outcomes. This was done because using the mean in counties with few cases may present biased/inappropriate numbers for these counties.

one or more failures of other regulations, which includes, failing to pay fine/restitution, motor vehicle violations, abusive behavior, and others (Figure 4.5).

In the next figure (Figure 4.6), all recorded violations in the sample were aggregated (n=3,855 total number of violations) to examine the most prevalent type of violation among all the types recorded. As shown, treatment failure accounts for 38% of all possible types of violations (of these, 59% (865) is for a dirty urine). This represents the most frequent occurrence of all possible types, and is followed closely by reporting failure at 35%. New crimes represent the least frequent type of failure at 13%.

## **Discharges**

A discharge represents the culmination of a probation term. Generally, two outcomes are possible: a revocation (failure), or a successful discharge. Besides these two general outcomes, many probationers were still be on probation at the end of the observation period, that is, where their probation terms have not yet ended. In this study, 25% of probationers were still on probation at the end of the observation period. These are probationers who had more than a 24-month probation term, whose probation terms were extended, or who were placed on lifetime probation. Figure 4.7 shows that besides the 25% who were still on probation, 36% were revoked, and 40% were successfully discharged. In Figure 4.8, the revocations are subdivided into their specific types. This shows that of probationers who were revoked, 44% were resentenced to jail or to prison (25% were resentenced to prison and 19% to jail), 39% were general revocations (i.e., discharged without improvement, revoked with no further information, or revoked with increased conditions), and 17% have absconded.

The next figure further investigates resentencing to prison or jail. Examined is the final type of violation that was recorded in the probationers' files before such probationers were revoked to prison.<sup>5</sup> Figure 4.9 shows that the

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<sup>5</sup>The final violation is used here for ease in graphical presentation. It should be noted that since data was collected for 8 possible violations, resentencing to prison or jail is possibly the effect of a conglomeration of violations and not just of the final violation. The frequency of violations is controlled in the succeeding

violation that prompted resentencing to prison or jail was primarily a new crime (in 37% of cases) or a treatment failure (in 32% of cases). In some cases, probationers who failed to report and those who failed to pay the court-assessed fines/restitution were resentenced to prison or jail, but as shown in the Figure, this occurred only after 4 violations, on average.

### **Discharges by gender and by the five largest counties**

When examining discharges by gender, Figure 4.10 shows that proportionately more women were successfully discharged than men (44% vs. 39% respectively). Women also had proportionately fewer revocations than the men (29% vs. 37%, respectively), and their proportions are also lower than the 36% average shown in Table 4.4 (their violations could be of different types).

By county, Table 4.4 shows that Oakland county is the only county of the five largest examined, with higher-than-average successful discharges (54% compared to the average of 40%). Wayne and Kent counties had substantially higher-than-average revocations (44% and 63% respectively).

### **C. Examining the Effects of Intermediate Interventions on the Frequency of Probationer Violations**

Among the questions that come to mind when examining the recidivism of offenders, is, how specific interventions impact offenders=behaviors. In this study, we have collected information on specific types of interventions (outcomes) meted out by probation officers for specific types of probationer violations. As mentioned earlier, information of up to eight violations was collected. For each of these violations, 2 possible interventions (sanctions) were recorded from the probation officers=roadbooks and other documents available. The most severe intervention of the 2 recorded is used in the analysis below.

Below, Figures 4.11 to 4.13 and Table 4.5 examine the possible deterrent effect of the first intervention on probationers= subsequent violations. It is expected that if the first intervention had any deterrent impact, fewer probationers

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multivariate models.

would have subsequent violations.<sup>6</sup> Figure 4.11 graphically presents the frequency of probationer violations by the type of first intervention, Figures 4.12 and 4.13 examine the effects of the same first intervention on different types of violations, and Table 4.5 shows the percentages of probationers who had no subsequent violations given the type of first intervention meted out.

Figure 4.11 shows that among probationers who were administered some type of enhanced conditions/monitoring, or were given intermediate jail terms for their first violation, there is a marked drop in subsequent violations. For probationers who were only verbally warned on their first violation, higher proportions had subsequent violations. There is, however, a noticeable drop after the fifth violation among these probationers, implying at least two possible scenarios: that a sterner intervention may have been administered here (i.e., prison), or that the conglomeration of five interventions have had the effect of curbing violations.

Figures 4.12 includes only probationers who had **Aminor@** violations such as failing to report or failing to pay fines/restitution; Figure 4.13 includes probationers who had more serious violations such as dirty urine, assaultive behavior, treatment failure, or a new crime.<sup>7</sup> In Figure 4.12, one can see the same

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<sup>6</sup> Since the graphs only examine the first intervention, the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and subsequent interventions are not controlled. It is highly probable that these interventions may strengthen or diminish the impact of the first intervention. However, examining the effect of the first intervention is still helpful in assessing patterns of violations.

If drastic changes in proportions of offenders violating are observed between numbers of violations, it is conceivable that interventions taken at specific periods have unique effects, or, that the compounded effects of multiple interventions have a substantial impact. If patterns in proportions of offenders violating remains stable after the 2<sup>nd</sup> violation, the effects of subsequent interventions may not have very specific effects on probationer violations.

<sup>7</sup> Although it is reasonable to separate new crimes from other types of violations, this was not done here because only a few cases comprised new crimes (specifically, too few cases with new crimes were verbally warned). A graphical illustration of only new crimes would be highly erratic and misleading. Table 4.5 is, instead, provided to show percentages of offenders with no subsequent

precipitous drop in subsequent violations (as observed in Figure 4.11) by probationers who were given special conditions or intermediate jail terms. For probationers who were only verbally warned, a higher proportion of subsequent violations is shown.

For offenders with more serious types of first violations in Figure 4.13, there is still the same precipitous decline in subsequent violations by probationers given special conditions or jail terms. A more irregular pattern is observed among probationers who were verbally warned. For these probationers, fewer had 2 violations, however, more had 3 to 5 violations. It is possible that verbal warning had some deterrent effect (as seen in fewer numbers who had 2<sup>nd</sup> violations) but that this effect was short-lived, or, that the 2<sup>nd</sup> intervention did not reinforce the initial deterrent effect of the 1<sup>st</sup> intervention, possibly negating the initial deterrent effect.

Table 4.5 shows the percentages of probationers who had no subsequent violations given the type of first intervention meted out. Here, new crime violations were segregated from the other violation types and interventions were separated into verbal warnings, special conditions, and jail interventions for more clarity. As shown, the pattern is similar to those in Figures 4.12 and 4.13. Proportions of probationers with no subsequent violations were lowest for those who were only verbally warned on their first violation. Proportionately more probationers given special conditions or jail terms had no subsequent violations.

In summary, an intervention giving probationers special or enhanced conditions or a short jail term appears<sup>8</sup> to have a stronger deterrent effect on future violations. However, given the possible additional costs of such interventions, one needs to carefully assess the benefits of such interventions against the costs. A verbal warning appears just as viable an intervention in light of the fact that eventually, probationers who repeatedly violate conditions of their probation, are meted out the appropriate sanctions for these violations.

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violations given the specific type of intervention for their first violations.

<sup>8</sup> It should also be noted that the graphs present only bivariate relationships. The patterns may change when other factors are controlled.

The last graph, Figure 4.14, presents the distribution of violations by the type of discharge. This compares the relative proportions of probationer violations by their final outcome. If probation officers were accurate in identifying high-risk probationers, it is expected that those probationers whose probations were eventually revoked, would have the highest proportions of violations. Figure 4.14 shows that this is the case. Probationers whose probations were revoked have generally the highest proportions of violations, although those who were still on probation at the end of the observation period had slightly higher proportions at the eighth violation. Also noticeable are the substantially lower proportions of violations by probationers who were successfully discharged. Although some of these probationers had six to eight violations, there were very few of these and were likely probationers with minor violations.

#### **D. What Are Factors that Influence Violations?**

Having shown the general characteristics of probationers, the nature of their violations, the general outcomes for their violations and their discharges, two issues are examined next; these are, the factors that influence probationer violations and those that influence revocations. Although violations and revocations are similar outcomes, violations are primarily behaviors by probationers, while revocations are determined by the courts upon recommendation by probation officers. Thus, probationers may violate the conditions of their probation for reasons that may not necessarily have an impact on the probation officer's decision to recommend a revocation or the court's ultimate decision to revoke probation. Examining both outcomes separately, therefore, more clearly delineates the violation-to-revocation process.

Table 4.6 presents results of a Logistic Regression analysis for violations.<sup>9</sup> Here, individuals with one or more violations were grouped into one category and compared with individuals who had no violations for the entire period of observation. Several explanatory variables were included in this model, including the socio-demographic characteristics of probationers, their current offense, history of drug and alcohol abuse, criminal history, treatments ordered, and their original

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<sup>9</sup> Logistic regression is the most appropriate statistical technique for the binary nature of the dependent variables in the multivariate analyses (Hosmer and Lemeshow 1989)

supervision level.<sup>10</sup> These variables are consistent with what has been found as important predictors of recidivism in earlier research.

The table shows that in this multivariate model, six predictors are statistically significant. These are; *ethnicity, grade, current offense category, a history of substance abuse,<sup>11</sup> prior records*, the assignment of a *regular alcohol/drug testing*, and the original *supervision level*. For ethnicity, African-American probationers were more likely to violate the conditions of their probation compared to Whites, controlling for many other predictors. The odds ratio shows that compared to Whites, the likelihood of a violation was almost three times higher for African-Americans (odds ratio=2.6).<sup>12</sup> Given these numbers, it should be noted that this in no way means that being African-American is in itself a problem. Many predictors likely associated with being African-American were not controlled in this model, such as income, number of children, or the extent of negative life events experienced by probationers. Thus, ethnicity may possibly camouflage many variables associated with it, but because of limited information, we cannot control for such variables in this model.

Grade is another socio-demographic variable that predicts the likelihood of a violation; that is, the higher the probationer's education, the less likely this probationer will incur a violation. The odds ratio shows that this variable decreases the likelihood of a violation by approximately 15%.

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<sup>10</sup> Appendices 4 and 5 show the bivariate relationships between all the independent variables with violation as the dependent variable, and, with revocation as the dependent variable. Because bivariate models do not statistically control for the effects of multiple variables on a dependent measure, the results shown in bivariate models may not be consistent with results in multivariate models. Thus, the bivariate models here are used primarily for reference purposes.

<sup>11</sup> A history of substance abuse includes a history of only alcohol or drug abuse, or both.

<sup>12</sup> The odds-ratio is the factor by which the odds (likelihood) in the dependent variable changes when the independent variable increases by one unit. This is estimated by taking the ratio of the odds of the dependent variable occurring given some value of an independent variable, to the odds given a subsequent value of the same independent variable (SPSS Inc. 1999)

Besides ethnicity and grade, offenders with non-assaultive crimes (mostly property crimes) were more likely to violate their conditions by about 50%, compared to those with assaultive crimes. Probationers convicted with drug crimes were less likely to violate their conditions than those with assaultive crimes. A history of substance abuse also significantly predicts the likelihood of violations. Those with substance abuse histories were more likely to violate their probation conditions by about 45%.

Another characteristic of probationers that is predictive of violations is criminal history, specifically, the probationers' history of prior felony offenses. Compared to probationers who did not have prior records, only those with prior misdemeanors *and* felonies were likely to violate probation conditions. Those with only misdemeanors as prior records are not statistically different from those who had no prior conviction records. Of probationers who had misdemeanors *and* felonies, their likelihood of violating probation conditions is about twice as much as those who had no priors.

The other significant predictors are measures of probation orders. These are, specifically: whether alcohol/drug testing was ordered, and the initial supervision level assigned to probationers. An order of periodic alcohol/drug testing (which are often ordered together) predicts the likelihood that probationers will violate conditions of their probation, controlling for other variables such as current offense, supervision level and others included in the model. Those ordered alcohol/drug testing were twice as likely to violate the conditions of their probation. Because this is a multivariate model, the result suggests that the order itself has an impact on the likelihood of a violation, independent of the probationers' substance abuse problems (if any), or, of the probationers' initial supervision level. It is likely that the frequency of such testing creates a condition to violate that other probationers don't have, making violations likely.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> To examine whether this effect varies by supervision level, that is, whether violation was more likely for probationers who were ordered drug/alcohol testing but had minimum supervision levels, another Logistic Regression model was examined. In this Logistic Regression, the interaction between alcohol/drug testing and supervision level was specified. The result returned a non-significant interaction term between the testing order and supervision level, and the effect of testing remained significant. This implies that alcohol and drug testing increases

As for the initial supervision level, those with medium supervision were more likely to incur violations when compared to probationers who were given minimum supervision (about 50% more likely). There was no statistical difference in likelihoods of violations between probationers who were given maximum supervision and those given minimum supervision. This result suggests that probationers given maximum supervision may be sufficiently monitored such that violation is less likely, and that probationers given minimum supervision may be appropriately less at risk of violations. Those classified as **Amediums@** may include low-risk but also potentially high risk probationers, who, when not given appropriate supervision conditions, may more likely violate the conditions of their probation. In other words, a **Amedium@** supervision level comprises a more **Amixed@** group of probationers, and in turn supervision of this **Amix@** is more challenging. Better distinctions among probationers within this category that considers their specific needs will possibly enable more appropriate supervising conditions. As far as the researchers know, the Michigan Department of Corrections already has in place, more distinct categories within the **Amedium@** supervision level, which should be functional in appropriately monitoring probationers.

The Logistic Regression model is significant overall. In summary, some variables were identified above that were significant predictors of the likelihood of violations. These variables present a mixture of socio-demographic measures, criminal history, as well as conditions of probation. Knowing these measures enables a better understanding of the general mechanics behind probationer violations. It should be noted, however, that findings may vary according to geographic location. As shown earlier, some counties have probationers with characteristics that were markedly different from the average.

### **E. What Are Factors that Influence Revocations?**

Having examined some of the factors that influence probationer violations, the next analysis examines factors that influence revocations. In other words, we are concerned here with those factors that were likely used by probation officers in their recommendations to revoke probation as well as those considered by judges

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the likelihood of a violation, no matter the level of supervision.

in their ultimate decisions to revoke probation.<sup>14</sup> These factors may or may not be similar to those that predict violations, although common sense would dictate that predictors of revocations should be similar to those that predict violations.

Table 4.7 shows two Logistic Regression models. Model A predicts the likelihood of a revocation for all probationers in the sample, which includes probationers who have committed violations as well as those who have not. The dependent variable is a dichotomous measure, with one category for all probationers not revoked (includes those who were still on probation at the end of the observation period or who were successfully discharged), and another category for those who were revoked (includes probationers sent to prison or those given other types of sanctions such as enhanced supervision). Model B predicts the likelihood of a revocation only for probationers who have committed one or more violations. The dependent variable is again a dichotomous measure similar to model A, except all probationers with no violations were excluded. Model B is hypothetically the more logical model since only those probationers who have incurred a violation and were thus, at risk of a revocation, were included. However, Model A is presented to show an analysis that includes all probationers without truncating the sample, thus giving a general information on the effects of the included predictors on revocation for all probationers in the study.

Model A shows that revocation was more likely for probationers who have had both prior misdemeanors *and* felonies, for probationers with substance abuse problems, for those who committed their first crimes at younger ages, for African-American probationers compared to Whites, and, for probationers who have had numerous violations. Probationers who have had both prior misdemeanor and felony convictions were twice as likely to get revoked, controlling for other variables. As expected, the number of violations is a significant predictor of a revocation, and this increases the likelihood of a revocation by approximately 20%.

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<sup>14</sup> A revocation was coded by using the discharge information that could be found in the probationers' files. Thus, we cannot determine here how often probation officers recommended a revocation where the courts denied the recommendation.

Model B shows the factors that influence revocations for those probationers who have incurred at least one violation. In this model, we have also included the type of last recorded violation to see if there are differences in the likelihood of a revocation across different types of violations. The model shows very similar significant predictors as those in Model A, except that in this model the type of violation is also significant and age at first arrest is no longer significant. Again, controlling for other measures, probationers who have had both prior misdemeanor *and* felony convictions were significantly more likely revoked. The probationers' history of substance abuse also puts her/him at a higher likelihood of being revoked, and so does greater numbers of violations, and violations where the probationer committed a new crime. The commission of a new crime increases the likelihood of a revocation four-fold when compared to reporting failures.

Overall, the Logistic Regression models are both significant. In summary, the results indicate that probationers are revoked based on several factors, many of which are consistent with those that also influence their violations. Specifically these factors are: are the probationers' criminal histories, their frequency of violations, and the type of violation. The commission of a new crime particularly, was a factor that was very strongly considered in a revocation decision.

**Table 4.1 Characteristics of Probationers**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					80	1251
Female					20	323
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	55	686	51	163	54	849
Black	42	525	48	156	43	681
Other	3	40	1	4	3	44
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	71	872	59	185	68	1057
Married	14	171	16	49	14	220
Divorced/separated/widowed	16	193	26	81	18	274
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	30		31		30	
Median	27		30		27	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	51	629	37	117	48	746
12th grade / GED	38	471	45	141	40	612
some college or more	11	133	18	57	12	190
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	56	687	60	191	57	878
Yes	44	549	40	125	43	674
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	65	808	82	259	69	1067
Yes	35	429	18	57	31	486

**Table 4.1 Characteristics of Probationers (continued)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	54	672	69	222	57	894
Drug	27	332	23	73	26	405
Assaultive	20	247	9	28	18	275
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	46	574	57	184	48	758
Misdemeanor	28	355	27	87	28	442
Misd./Felony	26	322	16	52	24	374
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	61	747	74	224	64	971
Yes	39	470	26	79	36	549
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	90	1126	97	312	91	1438
Yes	10	125	3	11	9	136
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	22		26		22	
Median	19		25		19	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	47	464	81	196	54	660
Medium	35	343	11	27	30	370
Maximum	19	183	8	19	16	202

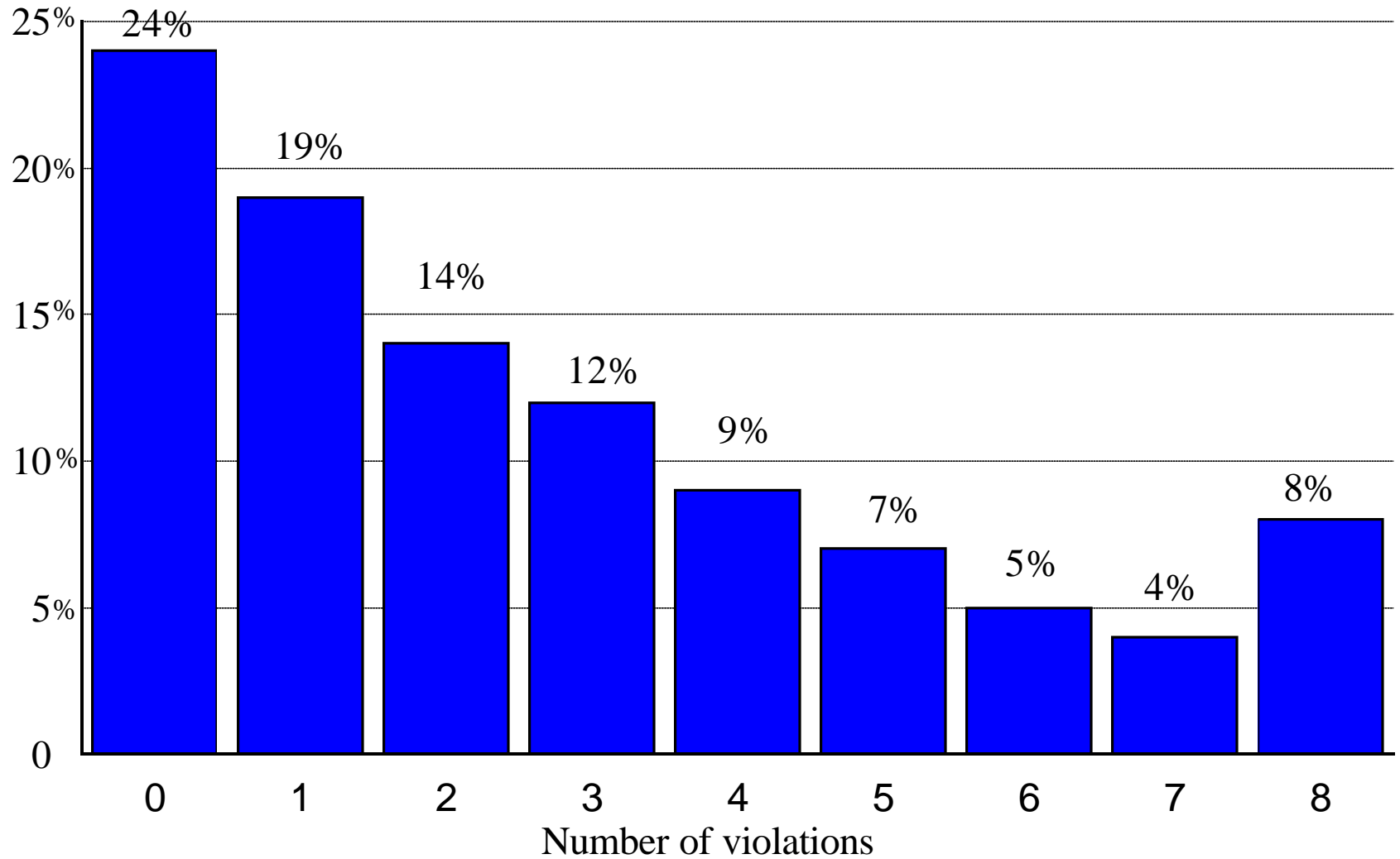
**Table 4.2 Probationer characteristics for the five largest counties**

	<u>Wayne</u>		<u>Oakland</u>		<u>Kent</u>		<u>Genesee</u>		<u>Macomb</u>		<u>All others</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
<b>Race</b>														
White	23	101	55	130	54	40	56	40	74	48	71	490	54	849
Black	76	333	43	100	43	32	44	32	26	17	24	167	43	681
Other	2	7	2	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	30	3	44
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	84	371	70	164	70	52	85	61	80	52	80	551	80	1251
Female	16	70	30	71	30	22	15	11	20	13	20	136	20	323
<b>Marital status</b>														
Single	75	320	67	157	65	48	68	49	67	43	65	440	68	1057
Married	11	47	15	35	16	12	11	8	11	7	16	111	14	220
Divorced/Separated	14	61	18	43	19	14	21	15	22	14	19	127	18	274
<b>Age</b>														
Mean	30		31		30		30		30		29		30	
Median	28		29		29		26		30		27		27	
<b>Highest grade</b>														
up to 11th grade	60	256	39	90	47	34	50	36	52	33	44	297	48	746
12th grade / GED	33	143	43	101	37	27	35	25	37	23	43	293	40	612
some college +	7	29	18	43	16	12	15	11	11	7	13	88	12	190
<b>Drug abuse</b>														
No	54	229	65	152	51	38	56	40	41	26	58	393	57	878
Yes	46	197	35	83	49	36	44	32	59	38	42	330	43	674
<b>Alcohol abuse</b>														
No	81	346	77	182	66	49	56	40	72	46	59	404	69	1067
Yes	19	81	23	53	34	25	44	32	28	18	41	277	31	486

**Table 4.2 Probationer characteristics for the five largest counties (continued)**

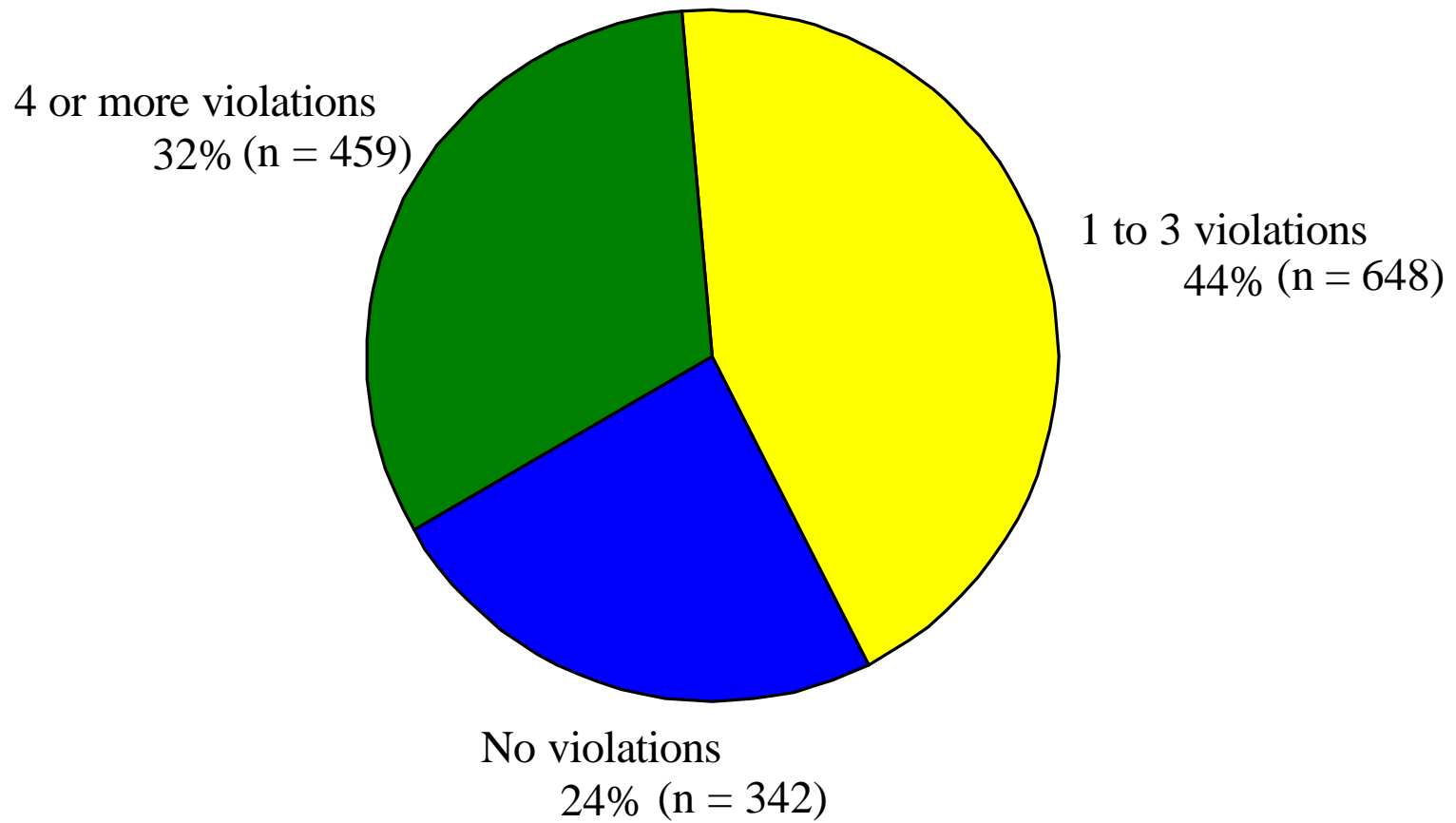
	<u>Wayne</u>		<u>Oakland</u>		<u>Kent</u>		<u>Genesee</u>		<u>Macomb</u>		<u>All others</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<b>Offense category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	45	197	70	165	58	43	60	43	49	32	60	414	57	894
Drug	37	165	19	45	26	19	28	20	29	19	20	137	26	405
Assaultive	18	79	11	25	16	12	12	9	22	14	20	136	18	275
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	58	254	53	125	30	22	51	37	54	35	42	285	48	758
Misdemeanor	14	60	23	55	42	31	35	25	23	15	37	256	28	442
Misd./felony	29	127	23	55	28	21	14	10	23	15	21	146	24	374
<b>Prior probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	62	267	69	162	58	43	85	61	65	39	61	399	64	971
Yes	38	161	31	73	42	31	15	11	35	21	39	252	36	549
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	88	388	92	217	93	69	92	66	86	56	93	642	91	1438
Yes	12	53	8	18	7	5	8	6	14	9	7	45	9	136
<b>Age at first arrest</b>														
Mean	22		24		22		24		23		22		23	
Median	19		21		20		20		20		19		19	
<b>Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	38	152	67	44	52	38	77	47	55	31	60	348	54	660
Medium	44	173	26	17	30	22	18	11	30	17	23	130	30	370
Maximum	18	72	8	5	18	13	5	3	14	8	17	101	16	202

**Figure 4.1 Percentage distribution of the of total number of violations**

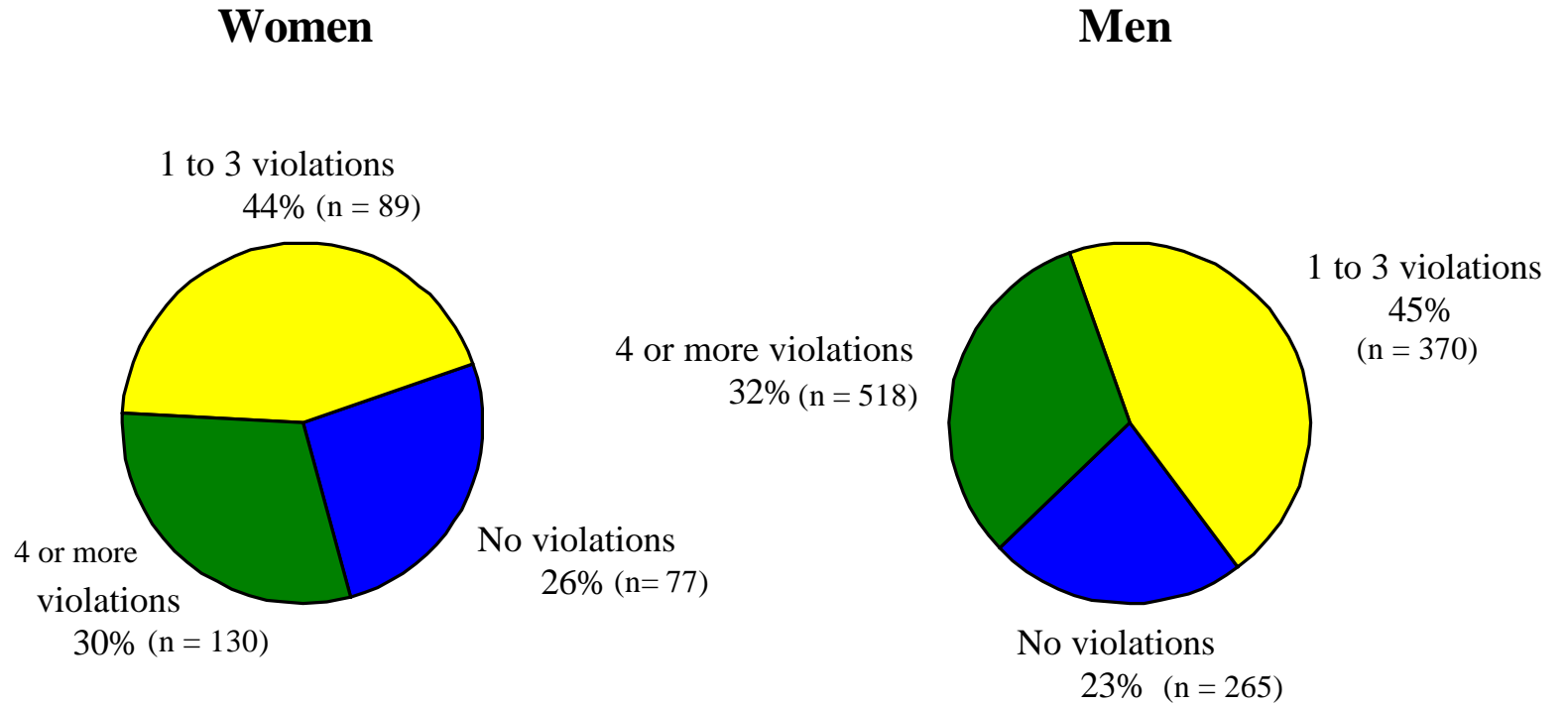


Mean number of violations = 2.0

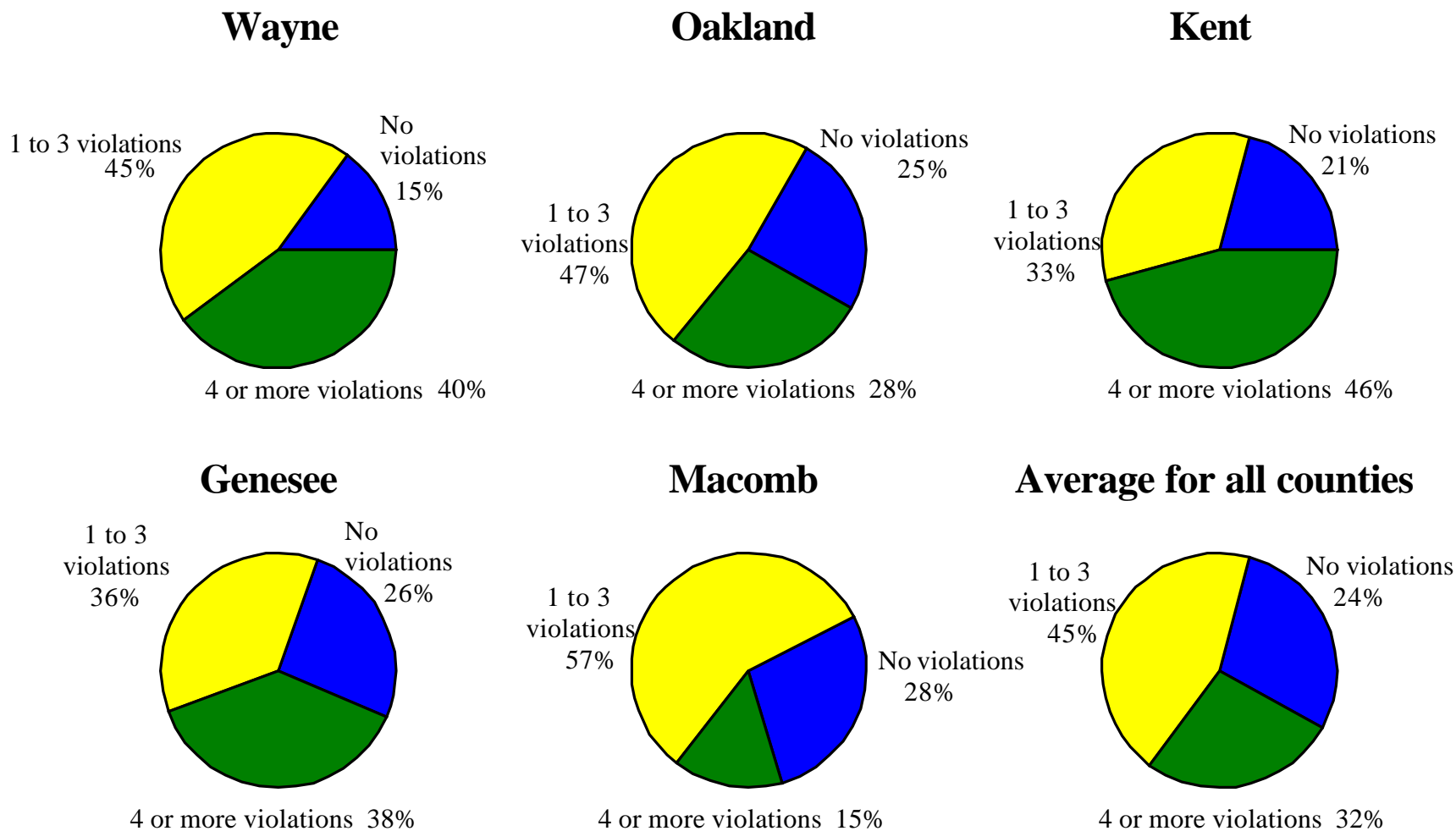
**Figure 4.2 Percentages of total violations**



**Figure 4.3 Percentage of violations by gender**



**Figure 4.4 Percentage of violations by county**



**Table 4.3 Mean number of violations per county\***

	<b>Mean Number of violations</b>				
	<b><u>For All Probationers</u></b>		<b><u>For All Revoked**</u></b>	<b><u>Revoked to Prison</u></b>	<b><u>Discharged Successfully</u></b>
	<b><u>n</u></b>	<b><u>mean</u></b>	<b><u>mean</u></b>	<b><u>mean</u></b>	<b><u>mean</u></b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	1449	3	4	1	4
<b><u>Counties*</u></b>					
Allegan	11	3			
Barry	14	3			
Bay	11	3			
Berrien	36	3	3	3	2
Branch	8	0			
Calhoun	27	4	4	3	2
Cass	7	2			
Eaton	13	3			
Genesee	66	3	4	3	1
Gladwin	7	2			
Grand Traverse	13	1			
Hillsdale	8	1			
Ingham	40	3	5	5	1
Isabella	10	1			
Jackson	20	4	5	5	2
Kalamazoo	36	2	2	3	1
Kent	72	4	5	5	2
Lapeer	7	3			
Lenawee	8	1			
Livingston	15	2			
Macomb	60	2	3	3	1
Midland	8	1			
Monroe	17	2			
Muskegon	29	1	3	3	0
Oakland	192	2	4	4	1
Ogemaw	7	2			
Ottawa	33	4	4	4	3
Saginaw	41	3	3	3	2
St. Clair	21	3	3	2	2
St. Joseph	7	2			
Sanilac	7	1			
VanBuren	9	2			
Washetenaw	39	3	3	3	2
Wayne	446	3	4	3	2

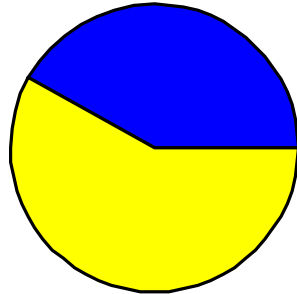
\* Only includes counties with 6 or more total number of probationers

\*\* Only includes counties with 6 or more probationers revoked or discharged successfully

**Figure 4.5 Percentage of probationers who committed any of the four general types of violations**

**Failure to report**

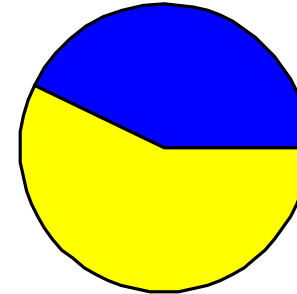
None  
42% (n = 469)



1 or more  
58% (n = 638)

**Treatment failure violations\***

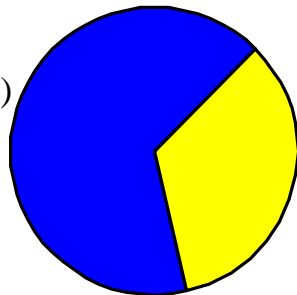
None  
43% (n = 472)



1 or more  
57% (n= 635)

**New crime violations**

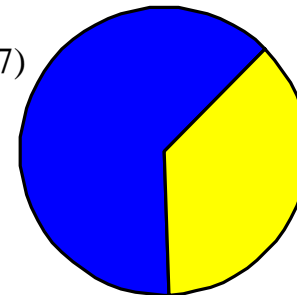
None  
66% (n=732)



1 or more  
34% (n = 375)

**Violations of all other regulations\*\***

None  
63% (n = 407)

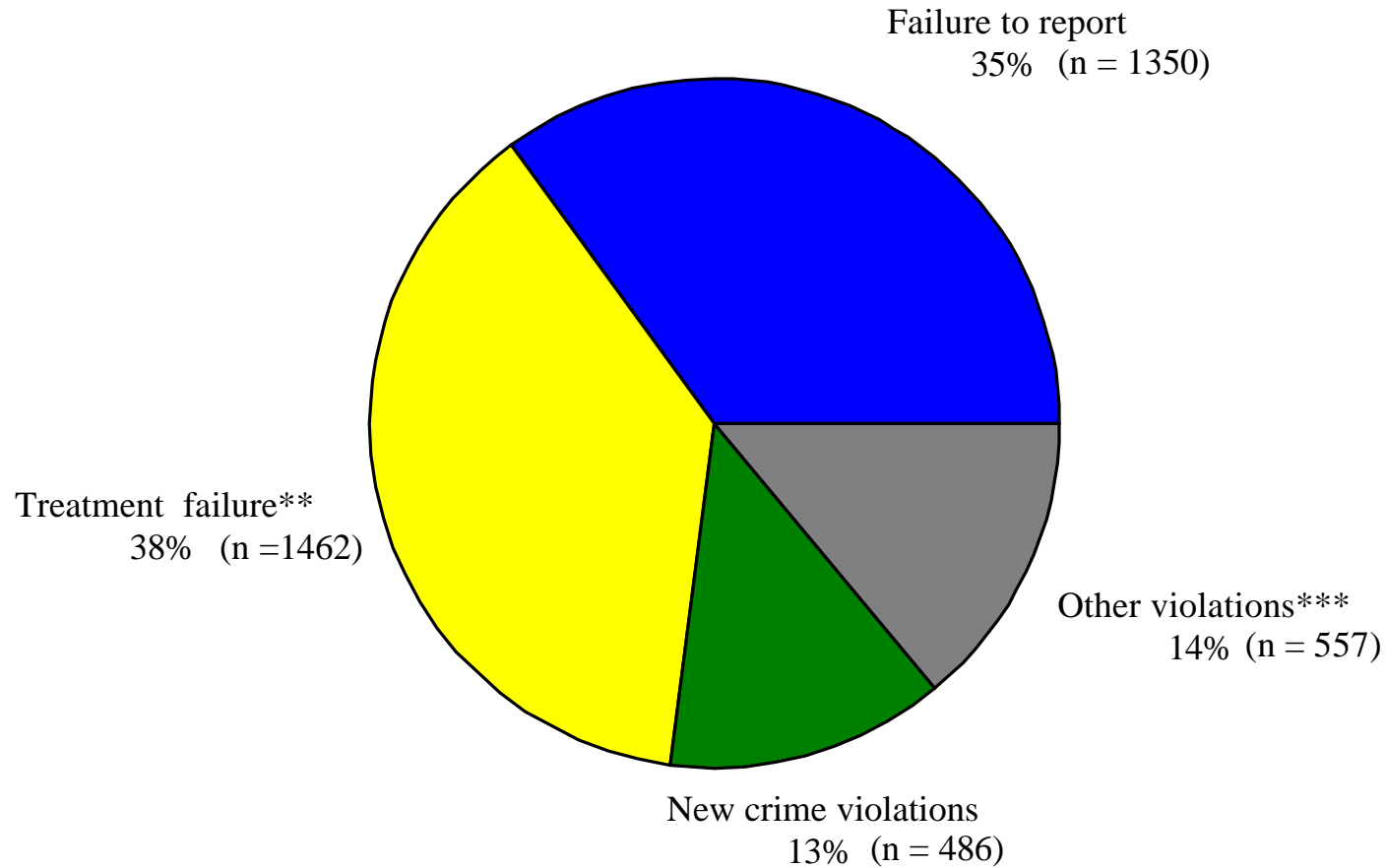


1 or more  
37% (n = 407)

\* includes violations of probation conditions related to treatment (e.g., dirty urine, alcohol/substance abuse, educational/vocational failures)

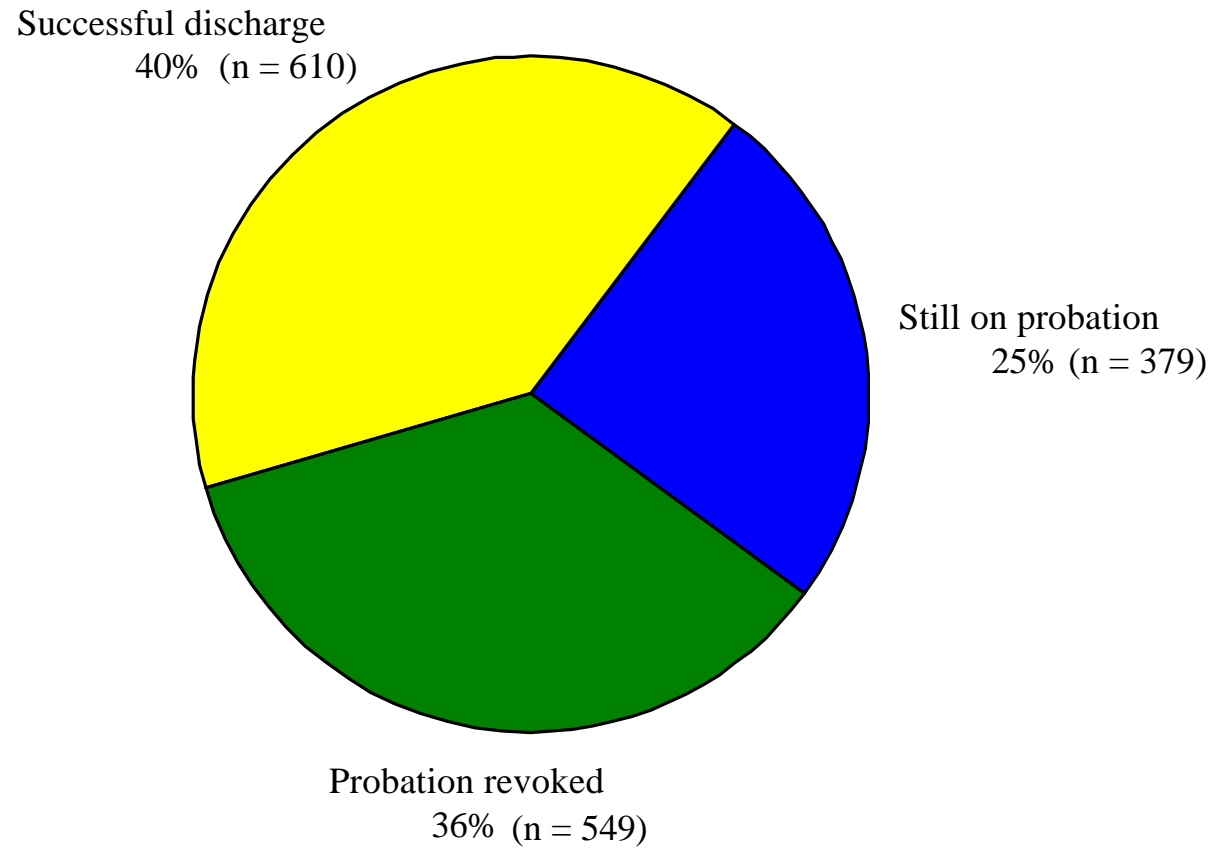
\*\* includes failure to pay fine/restitution, motor vehicle violations, abusive behavior, etc.

**Figure 4.6 All recorded violations by type \***



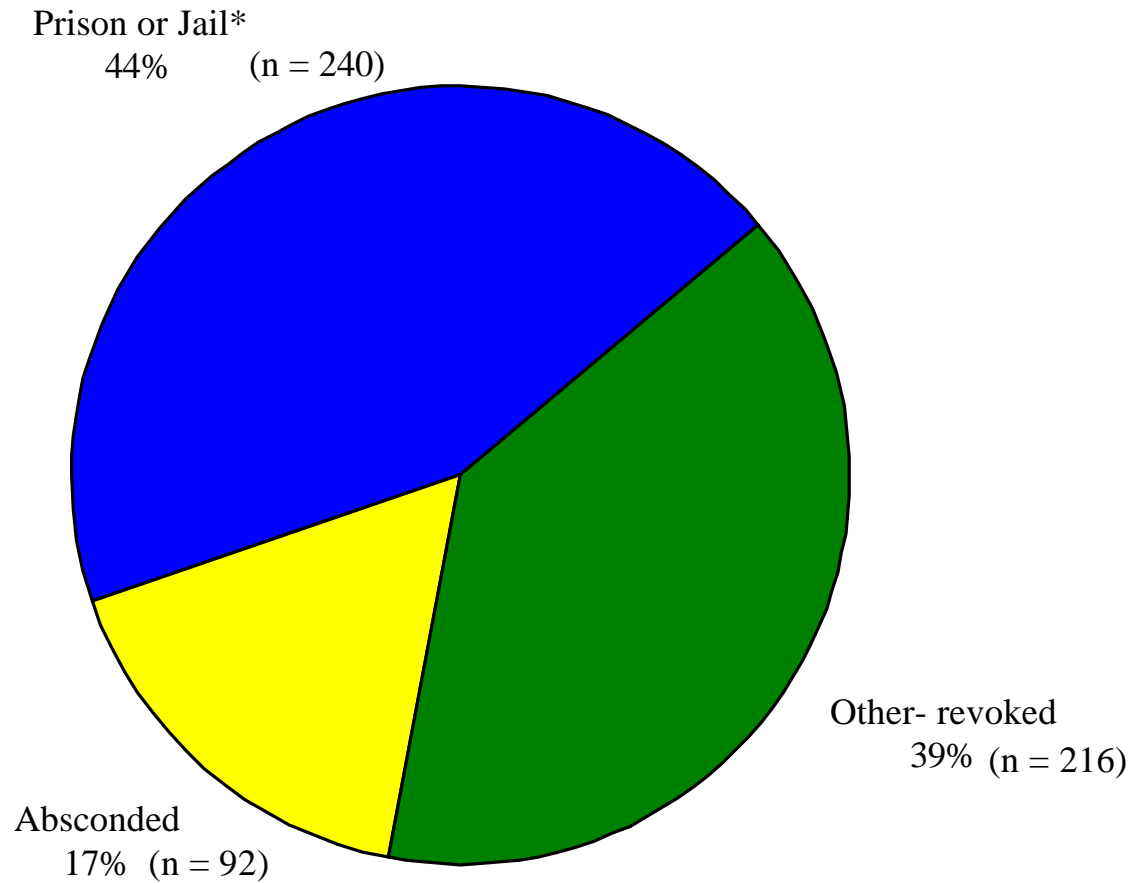
\* a total of 3,855 violations were recorded  
\* \* includes violations of probation conditions related to treatment (e.g., dirty urine, alcohol/substance abuse, educational/vocational failures); 59% of these (n = 865) is for a dirty urine  
\*\*\* includes failure to pay fine/restitution, motor vehicle violations, abusive behavior, etc.

**Figure 4.7 General categories of discharges \***



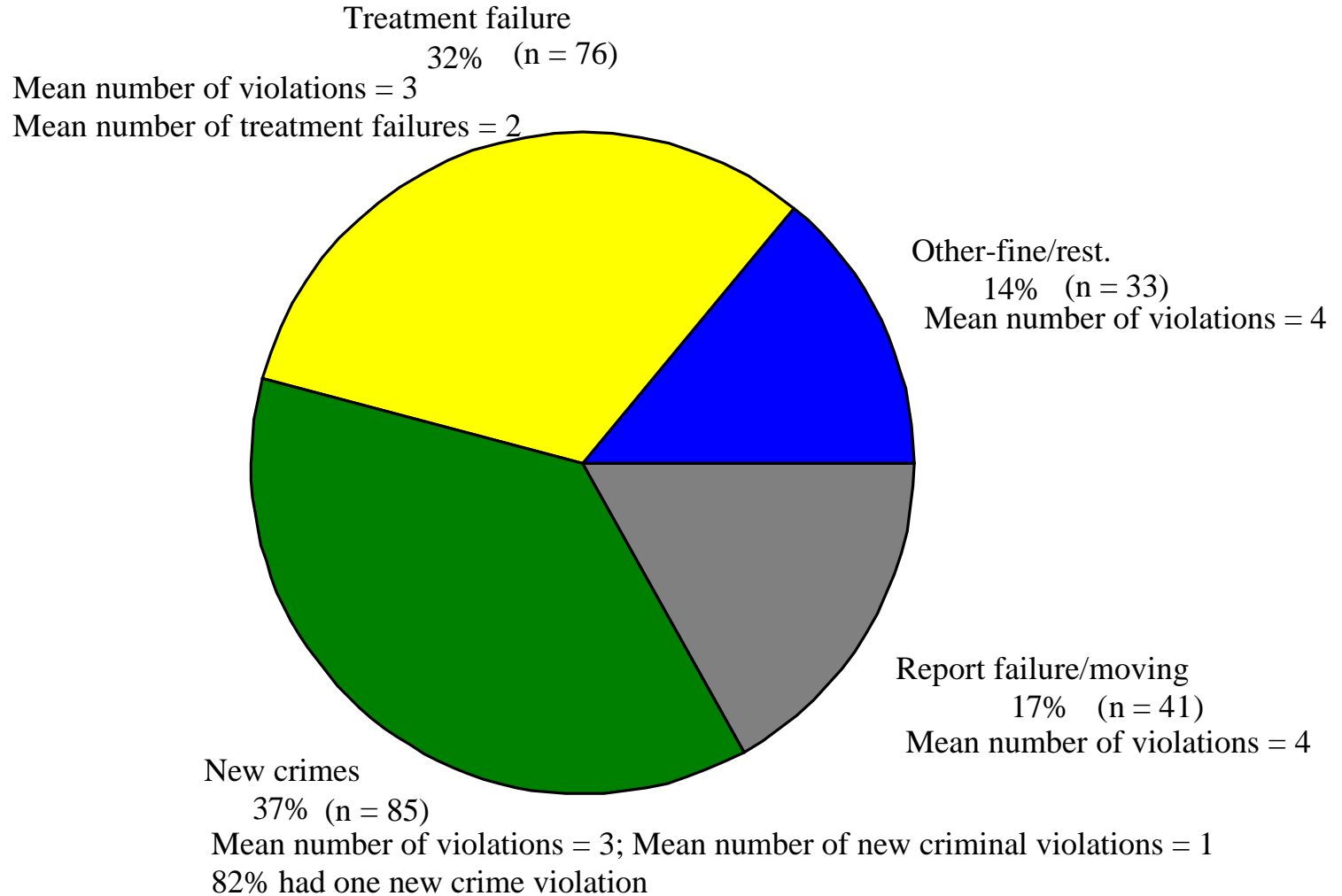
\* 37 probationers were excluded. Ten of these probationers died while on probation and 27 had missing records.

**Figure 4.8 Of probationers revoked, the type of revocation**



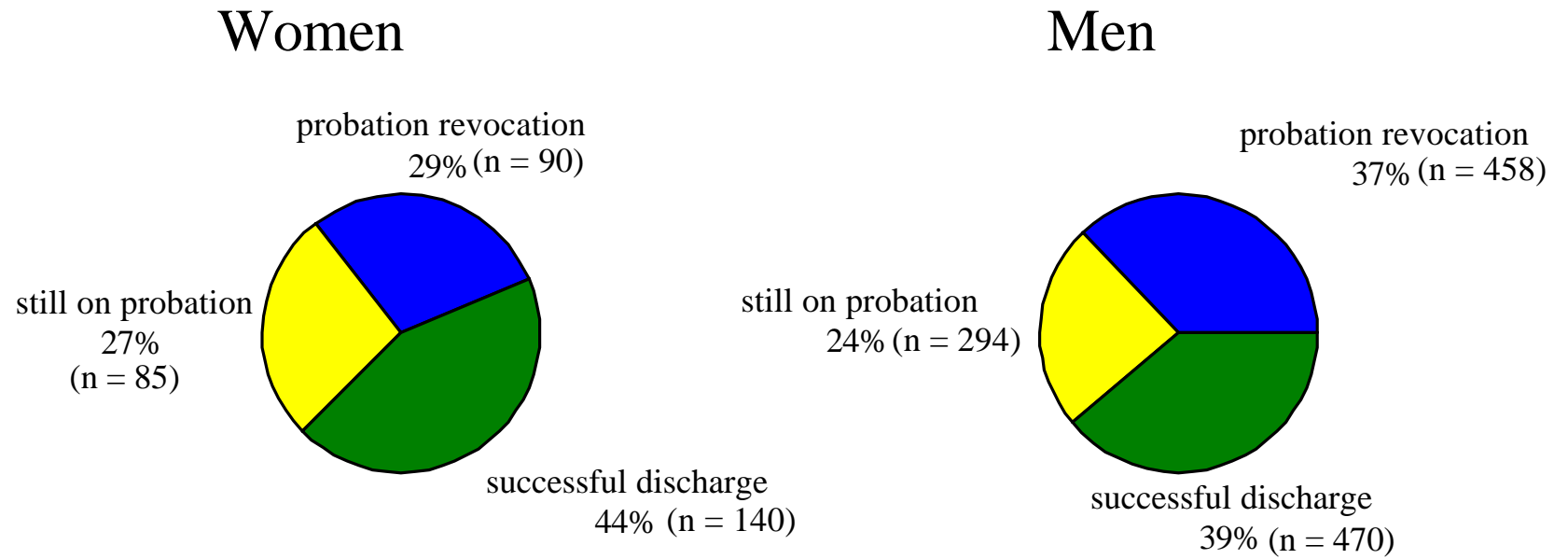
\* This constituted 25% (n = 139) of offenders resentenced to prison and 19% (n = 101) resentenced to jail.

**Figure 4.9 Of probationers resentenced to prison/jail,  
the type of final violation before resentencing to prison/jail \***



\* Of those resentenced to prison only, 15% had reporting failures; 31% had treatment failures; 40% had new crime violations; and 14% had 'other' fine/rest. failures

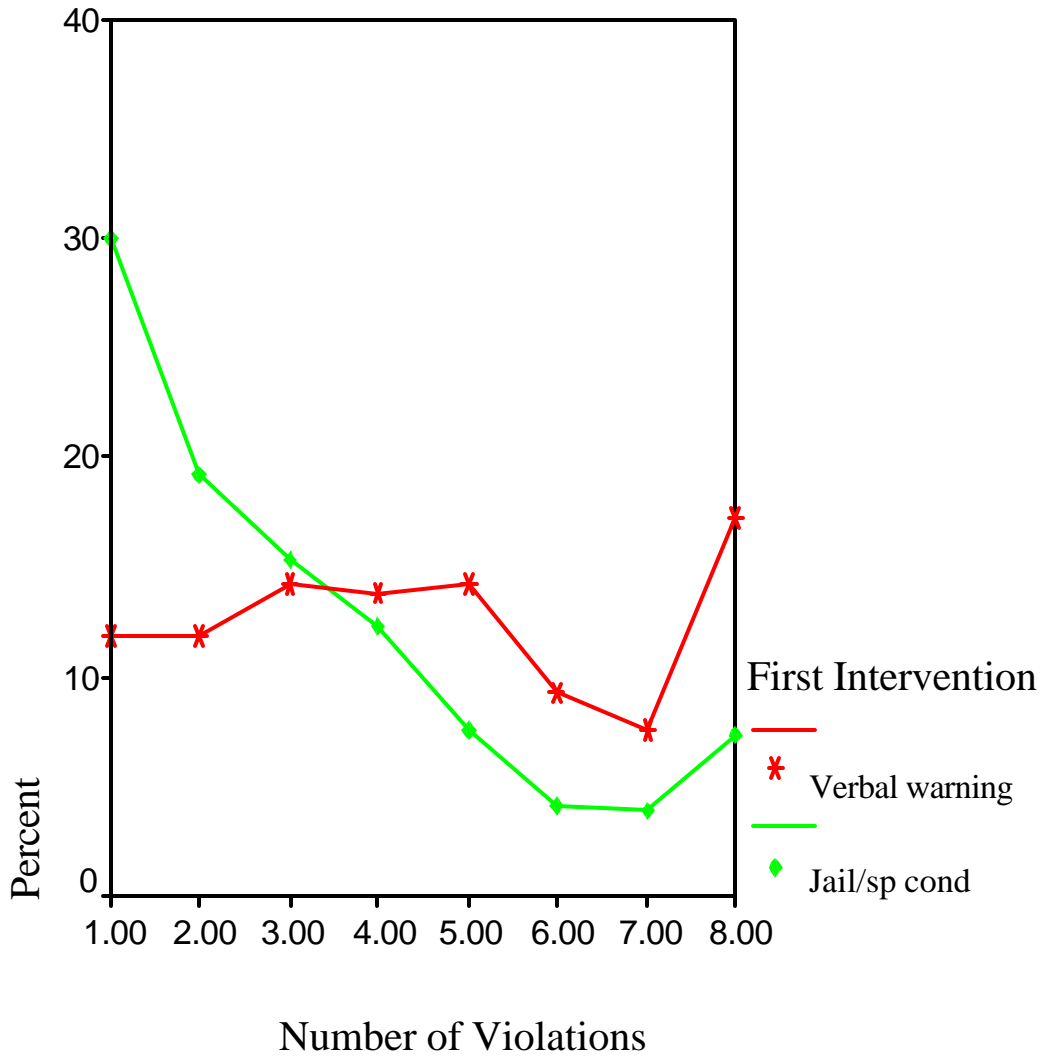
**Figure 4.10 Type of discharge by gender**



**Table 4.4 Discharge status by the five largest counties**

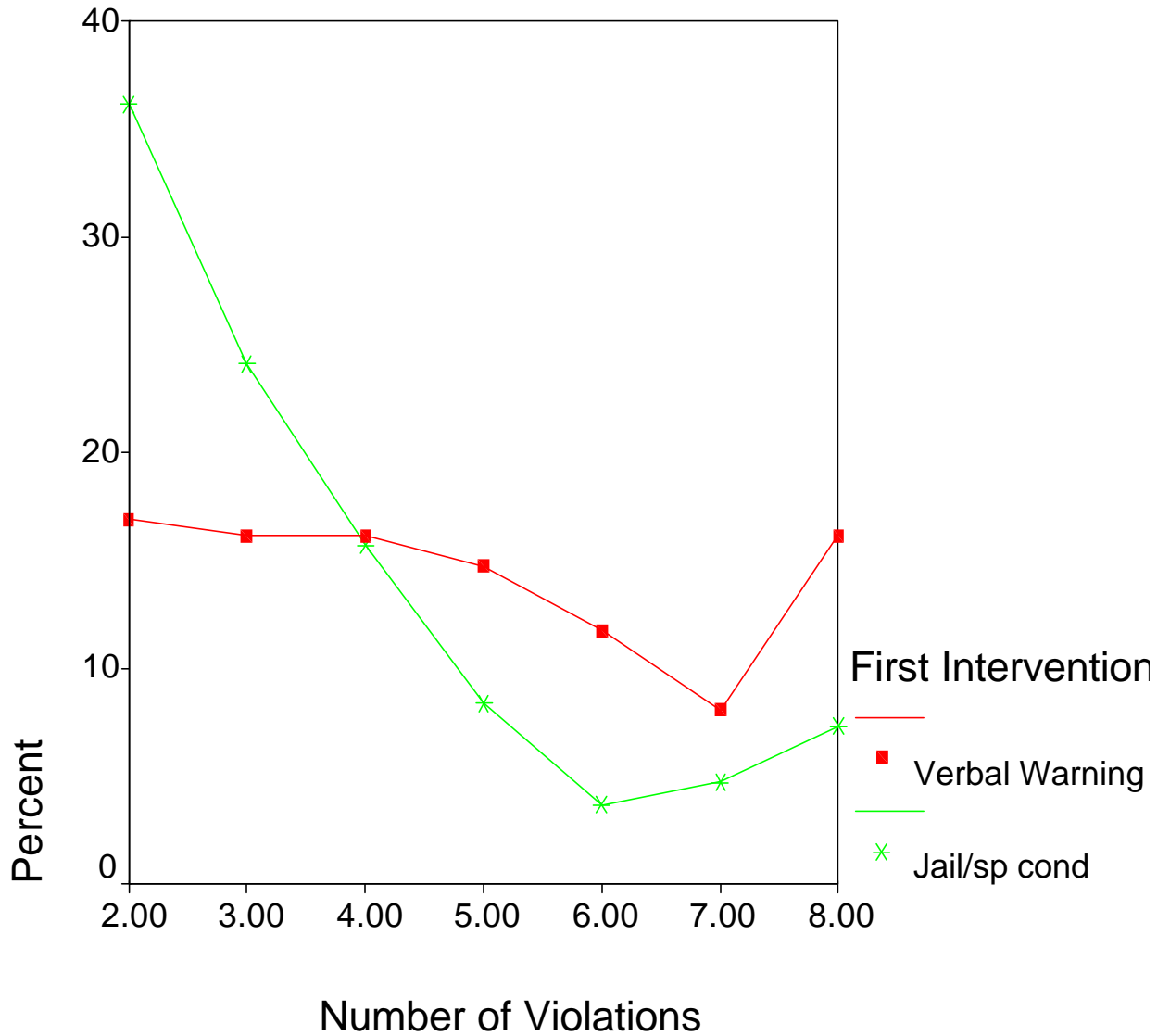
	Wayne		Oakland		Kent		Genesee		Macomb		All others		Total	
	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
<b><u>Outcome</u></b>														
Still on probation	21	92	11	25	14	10	43	30	31	20	30	202	25	379
Successful discharge	36	156	54	121	23	17	24	17	37	24	41	275	40	610
Probation revocation	43	191	35	77	63	46	33	23	32	21	29	190	36	548

**Figure 4.11 For probationers with 1 or more violations, proportions with subsequent violations by type of first intervention\***



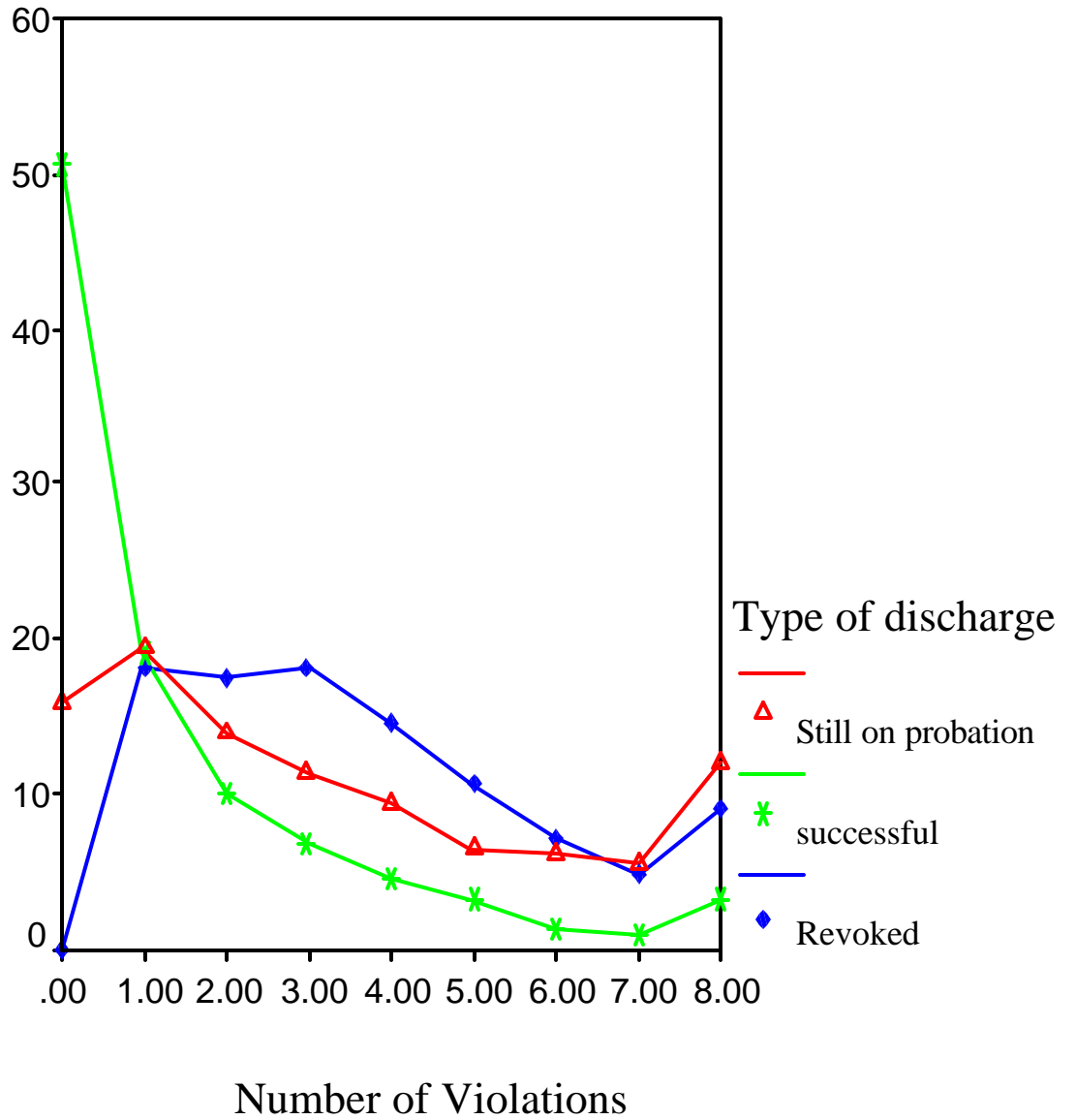
\* Does not include offenders who were issued bench warrants

**Figure 4.12 For probationers with “minor” first violations, proportions with subsequent violations by type of first intervention**



\* Includes only probationers who have had at least 1 violation. Minor violations include reporting failures and failures to pay fine/restitution.

**Figure 4.14** Number of violations by type of discharge



\*

Includes only probationers who have had at least one violation.

---

**Intervention on 1st Violation**

**Probationers With No Subsequent Violations**

<b><u>Type of 1st Violation</u></b>	<b>Verbal Warning</b>		<b>Special Cond.</b>		<b>Jail</b>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
New Crime	25.0	1	39.7	25	54.1	20
Treatment Failure*	11.7	12	18.4	36	28.8	19
Reporting Failure/Other Technical	11.7	18	33.1	81	34.1	14

---

\* About 65% of treatment failures is for a dirty urine.

**Table 4.6 Predictors of violations using Logistic Regression**

<b><u>Predictors</u></b>	<b><u>B</u></b>	<b><u>S.E</u></b>	<b><u>Odds Ratio</u></b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Female	0.14	0.20	1.15
Male	reference category		
<b>Race</b>			
Black	0.98	0.17	2.66 ***
Other	-0.15	0.41	0.86
White	reference category		
<b>Age</b>	-0.02	0.01	0.98
<b>Highest grade</b>	-0.15	0.04	0.86 ***
<b>Offense category</b>			
Non-assaultive	0.42	0.20	1.53 *
Drugs	-0.03	0.24	0.97
Assaultive	reference category		
<b>Age at first arrest</b>	0.00	0.01	1.00
<b>Prior Convictions</b>			
Misdemeanor	0.26	0.20	1.29
Misd./ felony	0.50	0.25	1.65 *
None	reference category		
<b>Substance abuse</b>	0.37	0.19	1.45 *
<b>Electronic monitoring</b>	0.11	0.28	1.12
<b>Vocational requirements</b>	-0.11	0.19	0.89
<b>Alcohol/Drug testing ordered</b>	0.72	0.23	2.06 **
<b>Alcohol/Drug/Other treatment orders</b>	-0.38	0.21	0.68
<b>Number of treatment orders</b>	0.11	0.07	1.12
<b>Supervision level</b>			
Maximum	0.45	0.25	1.57
Medium	0.45	0.19	1.57 *
Minimum	reference category		
<hr/>			
-2 Log Likelihood	1087.9		
Model Chi-Square	164.3 ***		
<hr/>			

Notes: \* = p < .05      \*\* = p < .01      \*\*\* = p < .001

**Table 4.7 Predictors of revocations using Logistic Regression**

<b>Predictors</b>	<b>Model A</b>			<b>Model B</b>		
	<b>All probationers</b>			<b>Probationers with violation(s)</b>		
	<b>B</b>	<b>S.E.</b>	<b>Odds Ratio</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>S.E.</b>	<b>Odds Ratio</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
Female	-0.12	0.20	0.89	0.04	0.21	1.04
Male	reference category			reference category		
<b>Race</b>						
Black	0.70	0.16	2.02 ***	0.61	0.17	1.84 ***
Other	-0.36	0.45	0.70	-0.01	0.47	0.99
White	reference category			reference category		
<b>Age</b>	-0.01	0.01	0.99	0.00	0.01	1.00
<b>Highest grade</b>	-0.05	0.04	0.95	-0.02	0.04	0.98
<b>Offense category</b>						
Non-assaultive	0.25	0.20	1.25	0.19	0.22	1.20
Drugs	0.04	0.23	1.04	0.12	0.24	1.13
Assaultive	reference category			reference category		
<b>Age at first arrest</b>	-0.03	0.01	0.97 *	-0.03	0.01	0.97
<b>Prior Convictions</b>						
Misdemeanor	0.23	0.18	1.26	0.18	0.19	1.19
Misd./felony	0.66	0.21	1.94 **	0.59	0.22	1.80 **
None	reference category			reference category		
<b>Substance abuse</b>	0.45	0.17	1.56 **	0.39	0.18	1.47 *
<b>Electronic monitoring</b>	0.00	0.23	1.00	-0.07	0.24	0.94
<b>Vocation requirements</b>	-0.31	0.17	0.73	-0.32	0.18	0.72
<b>Alcohol/Drug testing ordered</b>	0.10	0.21	1.10	-0.11	0.23	0.89
<b>Alcohol/Drug/Other testing ordered</b>	-0.07	0.19	0.93	-0.05	0.20	0.95
<b>No.of treatment orders</b>	0.07	0.06	1.08	0.07	0.07	1.07
<b>No. of violations</b>	0.21	0.03	1.23 ***	0.09	0.03	1.09 **
<b>Type of final violation</b>						
Treatment failure				0.19	0.19	1.21
New crime				1.43	0.22	4.16 ***
Other-fines/rest.				0.14	0.22	1.15
Reporting failure				reference category		
<b>Supervision level</b>						
Maximum	0.36	0.21	1.43	0.31	0.23	1.37
Medium	0.03	0.17	1.03	-0.02	0.18	0.98
Minimum	reference category			reference category		
-2 Log Likelihood	1245.1			1070.4		
Model Chi-Square	207.0 ***			129.0 ***		

Notes: \* = p < .05      \*\* = p < .01      \*\*\* = p < .001

## CHAPTER FIVE

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS AND AREAS FOR DISCUSSION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

In this chapter we present an analysis and interpretation of the findings presented in Chapter Four, based on the goals and objectives identified in the Introduction. As mentioned in the beginning of this report, the Michigan Department of Corrections currently has limited information on the characteristics of offenders given probation, the types and frequency of probationer violations, or the interventions tried by probation officers to address probationers' problems before their probations were finally revoked. The aim of this chapter is to summarize the findings shown in Chapter Four, and offer assessments and recommendations.

#### Discussion of Findings

Chapter Four showed that in general, 80% probationers were men, many have had some education (40% had up to 12<sup>th</sup> grade or a GED), and were in their late twenties to early thirties when they were placed on their current probation. More than half of these probationers had never before been placed on probation (64% of probationers). Approximately half of these probationers also had no prior records (48%), and many had non-assaultive crimes (57%).

By Arisk standards, the above characteristics seem to indicate that these probationers are generally low-risk. Generally is the a key term here since as noted in the previous chapters, probationer characteristics vary by county and some counties have probationers whose characteristics are vastly different from the average. Depending on what these characteristics are, these counties may experience higher or lower than average probationer violations and revocations.

Also, it should be noted that offenders with non-assaultive crimes (specifically property crimes) have higher likelihoods of violating the conditions of their probation. This had been shown in most previous studies on recidivism and was also shown in the results of this study. Thus, although offenders with such crimes are more likely placed on probation because such crimes pose lower public safety risk, supervision may need to be more closely monitored, and, interventions

for initial violations may need to be re-examined to more effectively discourage further violations. Previous studies (Maxwell, 1999) have shown similar patterns among property offenders in pretrial outcomes, indicating the need to better monitor property offenders.

### **Violations and revocations**

With regards violations, the overall mean number of violations was 2. Again the numbers varied by county, and, the mean number of violations increased when only those who had been revoked were examined. Here, the mean number of violations was 4.0. The findings in Chapter Four also showed that types of violations were typically reporting failures or failures associated with treatment orders. New crimes comprised only 13% of the total number of violations recorded and about a third of probationers have committed at least one new crime. Also, those who committed new crimes were most likely resented to prison.

With regards revocations, Chapter Four showed that probation officers appeared to give probationers some leeway to Amend their ways@by only giving them verbal warnings for their initial violations (except for new crimes). Revocation was meted out only for repeated violations and for new crimes. Also, although verbal warning is predominantly given, probation officers in general rarely give such intervention to the same probationer more than four or five times.

It was shown in Chapter Four, however, that compared to probationers given other types of interventions for their first violation (i.e., enhanced supervision, short jail terms), more of those who were only verbally warned had subsequent violations. There was a precipitous drop in the proportion of probationers with 2 or more violations when their first intervention was a stronger Asanction.@ Again however, benefits of such interventions should be weighed against the potential costs.

In the end, it seems probationers who continually violated the conditions of their probation, even if these violations were minor (failing to report), had their probations eventually revoked. Probation officers, however, appeared to make several intermediate interventions to address minor violations by probationers. These ranged from verbal warnings which was the most commonly invoked intervention, enhanced supervision, or short jail terms. And for some probationers, these intermediate interventions diminished, if not stopped, further violations.

This is further evidenced in the fact that many of those who were successfully discharged had violations, though their violations were generally fewer in number.

In general, probation officers seem to be doing a good job at identifying high-risk probationers and ensuring that these probationers were given appropriate interventions. Leeway was given to probationers such that revocation and specifically, prison, was only used for serious violators and those probationers who have had numerous violations.

### **Areas that can be reassessed for improvement**

Given the above findings, there are specific areas that the Department, specific probation offices, or individual probation officers may want to re-examine in the course of giving recommendations for probation orders, or, supervising individual probationers. These are outlined here:

Apparently, drug and alcohol testing is independently related to probation violation, regardless of the characteristics of offenders, their substance abuse history, and criminal history. Though such tests are frequently ordered, it may be useful to reexamine such orders, specifically to ensure that probationers have the capacity to meet such conditions (i.e., not setting them up for failure). Conflicts between child-care or employment schedules and drug-testing is one possibility that should be examined.

Verbal warning is often used as an intermediate intervention. The analysis above, however, shows that of probationers who were only verbally warned for their first violation, many had 2 or more violations. Though such intervention is functional, giving probationers leeway to Amend their ways, other enhanced interventions may be more appropriate for some probationers, particularly those most likely to violate (property offenders, those with prior misdemeanor and felony records; those with low education; or those possessing two or more of these characteristics)

It was also noted in the analysis above that although many factors considered in revocations were congruent with those that influenced violations, some were not. For example, non-assaultive crimes **B** specifically property crimes were predictive of violations but not of a

revocation. Since property crimes have also been shown in past studies to be predictive of recidivism, probation officers may want to re-assess their supervision measures for property crime offenders, possibly to reduce probation violations by these offenders.

### **Data Limitations**

This study, like many others that attempt to examine recidivism using official records, is limited in the ways information was officially recorded and how well the information was kept.

As it turned out for this study, many of the cases that were sampled could not be located, and many records that should theoretically be in the probationers' files were not found in these files. This problem is specific to certain counties (specifically Wayne and Oakland counties) and is not random across the State. Also, it is particularly problematic since the two counties with the largest number of missing case files or missing records are the largest in Michigan. Thus, generalizations drawn here are limited by the fact that many cases from these counties were excluded.

Although there was some variation across counties in the organization, thoroughness, and detail of recorded information, in most counties, probation files were found, including all the necessary documents in these files. In cases where information provided in one document is incomplete, our research team made every attempt to supplement missing information with those that may be found in other documents in the probationers' files. A typical case in point is one with incomplete details in the roadbook about a specific violation (particularly, where outcome was not noted). Here, coders were trained to search for other documents in the probationers' files, to see if more information could be gleaned about the specific violation in question (i.e., bench warrant orders; amendment to the order of probation; revocation hearing).

Overall, the data collection was made easier by pretesting, which allowed the principal investigators to go through several probationers' files, identify the information that were necessary, and, identify the specific documents where these information can be found among a myriad of possible documents in a probationers'

file. The data collection also benefitted from the uniform training of coders and exposing them to the documents that they may find in a probationer's file, before sending them to sites to code information. Also, a particularly helpful source of information about probationer violations was the roadbook, which often detailed informal violations and the intermediate interventions taken by probation officers for such violations.

### **Areas for improvement**

A supplemental face-to-face survey of probation officers across counties may put more context into the findings outlined above, and would give a more qualitative rationale for some of the interventions taken by probation officers, why certain interventions were taken over others, and when they finally decide to recommend resentencing to prison. This type of information will give us a better understanding of the mechanics behind the dynamic process of probation supervision.

Record keeping in certain counties could be better maintained and organized (see Appendix 2), and possibly a statewide probationer database maintained. Such a database will, in the long run, assist the Michigan Department of Corrections in keeping track of probationers, in periodically assessing the needs of probationers and how they are being addressed, and in periodically generating trends and patterns in probationer violations and revocations that will inform the Department in policy decisions.

### **Final Note**

It should be noted that the findings above, specifically the bivariate and multivariate results, were for the entire sample (statewide). Thus, variations are likely by county. However, because of resource limitations and small sample sizes in many counties, we cannot perform analysis per county. Thus, caution should be taken in generalizing results to specific counties, particularly in counties whose probationers have characteristics that are substantially different from the average statewide characteristics shown. Results presented need not necessarily apply to specific counties.

## **APPENDIX XX.**

### **MISSING CASES AND MISSING DATA**

The majority of files that were not found were those in Wayne County. There were 96 cases in Wayne County that could not be located. There are several reasons for this large number of missing files in Wayne County. The majority of the missing files (42) were listed in the probation database as closed files. These files were stored in the basement of the Chrysler District offices. The lack of organization of the closed files in the basement severely hampered the search of closed files. It took an extreme amount of time to locate files as long or longer to locate the files than to actually code them. The entire basement (shelves, tables, boxes) were searched and a good portion of the files could still not be located. A handful of the files that we were searching for had checked-out sheets indicating that someone had pulled the file and thus these too were unavailable for examination. It was also mentioned to us that often, probation personnel would pull files without using these check-out sheets. The files in the boxes and on the tables were searched one by one to see if each file matched a case from our sample.

There were also files listed as warrant files (27) that could not be located. It appears that the majority of these files were in transition in some part of the warrant process. For example, they could have been sent to the court, back to the district office, or back to the probation officer who was assigned the case. Some of these files (7) were cases that the database indicated were located at the Wayne County district offices, yet were not found there. Upon arrival at the district offices to code these files, probation personnel indicated that they had been either sent to Chrysler district as closed or warrant files.

In addition to missing files, many cases contain missing data. In other words, complete documentation could not be found. Often, files would be missing one or more of the following: B.I.R., P.S.I., Roadbook, Risk score sheet,

Order of Probation, etc. The most common paperwork that was missing from files were the roadbooks. This provided numerous problems in that Roadbooks provided the best source of information concerning violations, both formal and informal. Missing Roadbooks was a serious problem in Oakland County, where a substantial portion of the files (approximately 95 cases) had been purged and hence contained no Roadbooks. For these files, only information about formal violations was available and therefore coded.

**Appendix 3.1 Characteristics of Probationers (Allegan County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					82	9
Female					18	2
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	100	9	100	2	100	11
Black	0	0	0	0		
Other	0	0	0	0		
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	78	7	100	2	82	9
Married	11	1	0	0	9	1
Divorced/separated/widowed	11	1	0	0	9	1
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	28		19		26	
Median	25		19		23	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	56	5	100	2	64	7
12th grade / GED	44	4	0	0	36	4
Some college or more						
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	44	4			36	4
Yes	56	5	100	2	64	7
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	33	3	0	0	27	3
Yes	67	6	100	2	73	8
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	67	6	100	2	73	8
Drug	22	2	0	0	18	2
Assaultive	11	1	0	0	9	1
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	33	3	100	2	46	5
Misdemeanor	56	5	0	0	46	5
Misd./Felony	11	1	0	0	9	1
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	33	3	50	1	36	4
Yes	44	4	0	0	36	4
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	89	8	100	2	91	10
Yes	11	1	0	0	9	1
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	18		16		18	
Median	18		16		18	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	89	8	100	2	91	10
Medium	11	1	0	0	9	1
Maximum	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	33	3	0	0	27	3
Successful discharge	11	1	100	2	27	3
Revoked	56	5	0	0	46	5

**Appendix 3.2 Characteristics of Probationers ( Barry County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					64	9
Female					36	5
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	100	9	100	5	100	14
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	78	7	80	4	79	11
Married	11	1	0	0	7	1
Divorced/separated/widowed	11	1	20	1	14	2
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	25		27		26	
Median	19		23		22	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	56	5	60	3	57	8
12th grade / GED	33	3	40	2	36	5
Some college or more	11	1	0	0	7	1
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	56	5	80	4	64	9
Yes	44	4	20	1	36	5
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	56	5	80	4	64	9
Yes	44	4	20	1	36	5
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	67	6	80	4	71	10
Drug	0	0	20	1	7	1
Assaultive	33	3	0	0	21	3
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	56	5	20	1	43	6
Misdemeanor	33	3	40	2	36	5
Misd./Felony	11	1	40	2	21	3
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	44	4	40	2	43	6
Yes	56	5	60	3	57	8
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	100	9	80	4	93	13
Yes	0	0	20	1	7	1
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	20		21		21	
Median	18		18		18	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	43	3	100	5	67	8
Medium	43	3	0	0	25	3
Maximum	14	1	0	0	8	1
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	44	4	20	1	36	5
Successful discharge	33	3	40	2	36	5
Revoked	22	2	40	2	29	4

**Appendix 3.3 Characteristics of Probationers (Bay County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					79	11
Female					21	3
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	73	8	67	2	71	10
Black	18	2	33	1	21	3
Other	9	1	0	0	7	1
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	46	5	67	2	50	7
Married	18	2	0	0	14	2
Divorced/separated/widowed	36	4	33	1	36	5
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	32		27		31	
Median	33		26		31	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	36	4	0	0	29	4
12th grade / GED	46	5	67	2	50	7
Some college or more	18	2	33	1	21	3
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	46	5	100	3	57	8
Yes	55	6	0	0	43	6
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	27	3	67	2	36	5
Yes	73	8	33	1	64	9
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	55	6	100	3	64	9
Drug	27	3	0	0	21	3
Assaultive	18	2	0	0	14	2
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	9	1	33	1	14	2
Misdemeanor	36	4	33	1	26	5
Misd./Felony	55	6	33	1	50	7
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	18	2	67	2	29	4
Yes	82	9	33	1	71	10
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	82	9	100	3	86	12
Yes	18	2	0	0	14	2
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	23		23		23	
Median	20		21		21	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	75	6	100	3	82	9
Medium	25	2	0	0	18	2
Maximum	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	64	7	0	0	50	7
Successful discharge	18	2	100	3	36	5
Revoked	18	2	0	0	14	2

**Appendix 3.4 Characteristics of Probationers (Berrien County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					76	31
Female					23	9
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	45	14	33	3	43	17
Black	55	17	67	6	58	23
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	84	26	25	2	72	28
Married	0	0	0	0	0	0
Divorced/separated/widowed	16	5	75	6	28	11
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	26		33		28	
Median	20		35		25	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	74	23	25	2	64	25
12th grade / GED	19	6	50	4	26	10
Some college or more	7	2	25	2	10	4
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	68	21	100	8	74	29
Yes	32	10	0	0	26	10
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	52	16	88	7	59	23
Yes	48	15	12	1	41	16
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	68	21	89	8	73	29
Drug	10	3	0	0	8	3
Assaultive	23	7	11	1	20	8
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	39	12	56	5	43	17
Misdemeanor	45	14	44	4	45	18
Misd./Felony	16	5	0	0	13	5
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	58	18	33	3	53	21
Yes	32	10	11	1	28	11
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	94	29	100	9	95	38
Yes	7	2	0	0	5	2
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	20		25		21	
Median	18		27		19	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	31	8	71	5	39	13
Medium	19	5	0	0	15	5
Maximum	50	13	29	2	46	15
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	23	7	44	4	28	11
Successful discharge	29	9	22	2	28	11
Revoked	48	15	33	3	45	18

**Appendix 3.5 Characteristics of Probationers (Branch County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					78	7
Female					22	2
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	71	5	100	2	78	7
Black	14	1	0	0	11	1
Other	14	1	0	0	11	1
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	57	4	50	1	56	5
Married	14	1	50	1	22	2
Divorced/separated/widowed	29	2	0	0	22	2
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	28		33		29	
Median	26		33		30	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	57	4	0	0	44	4
12th grade / GED	43	3	50	1	44	4
Some college or more	0	0	50	1	11	1
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	57	4	100	2	67	6
Yes	43	3	0	0	33	3
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	43	3	100	2	56	5
Yes	57	4	0	0	44	4
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	71	5	100	2	78	7
Drug	14	1	0	0	11	1
Assaultive	14	1	0	0	11	1
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	57	4	100	2	67	6
Misdemeanor	29	2	0	0	22	2
Misd./Felony	14	1	0	0	11	1
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	100	7	100	2	100	9
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	86	6	100	2	89	8
Yes	14	1	0	0	11	1
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	18		32		21	
Median	18		32		20	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	43	3	100	2	56	5
Medium	57	4	0	0	44	4
Maximum	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	29	2	0	0	22	2
Successful discharge	57	4	100	2	67	6
Revoked	14	1	0	0	11	1

**Appendix 3.6 Characteristics of Probationers (Calhoun County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					79	22
Female					21	6
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	73	16	100	6	79	22
Black	27	6	0	0	21	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	77	17	17	1	64	18
Married	9	2	0	0	7	2
Divorced/separated/widowed	14	3	83	5	29	8
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	26		36		28	
Median	23		33		27	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	50	11	17	1	43	12
12th grade / GED	50	11	17	1	43	12
Some college or more	0	0	67	4	14	4
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	50	11	50	3	50	14
Yes	50	11	50	3	50	14
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	68	15	67	4	68	19
Yes	32	7	33	2	32	9
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	64	14	83	5	68	19
Drug	18	4	17	1	18	5
Assaultive	18	4	0	0	14	4
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	36	8	33	2	36	10
Misdemeanor	46	10	67	4	50	14
Misd./Felony	18	4	0	0	14	4
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	64	14	50	3	61	17
Yes	36	8	50	3	39	11
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	86	19	100	6	89	25
Yes	14	3	0	0	11	3
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	18		30		20	
Median	18		30		19	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	14	3	67	4	26	7
Medium	48	10	17	1	41	11
Maximum	38	8	17	1	33	9
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	36	8	33	2	36	10
Successful discharge	14	3	33	2	18	5
Revoked	50	11	33	2	46	13

**Appendix 3.7 Characteristics of Probationers (Eaton County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					87	13
Female					13	2
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	62	8	100	2	67	10
Black	23	3	0	0	20	3
Other	15	2	0	0	13	2
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	39	5	0	0	33	5
Married	23	3	0	0	20	3
Divorced/separated/widowed	39	5	100	2	47	7
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	32		29		31	
Median	30		29		30	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	15	2	0	0	13	2
12th grade / GED	62	8	100	2	67	10
Some college or more	23	3	0	0	20	3
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	62	8	0	0	53	8
Yes	39	5	100	2	47	7
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	39	5	0	0	33	5
Yes	62	8	100	2	67	10
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	69	9	100	2	73	11
Drug	8	1	0	0	7	1
Assaultive	23	3	0	0	20	3
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	46	6	0	0	40	6
Misdemeanor	31	4	100	2	40	6
Misd./Felony	23	3	0	0	20	3
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	54	7	50	1	53	8
Yes	39	5	50	1	40	6
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	85	11	100	2	87	13
Yes	15	2	0	0	13	2
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	24		24		24	
Median	21		24		21	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	75	9	100	2	79	11
Medium	17	2	0	0	14	2
Maximum	8	1	0	0	7	1
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	18	2	50	1	23	3
Successful discharge	27	3	50	1	31	4
Revoked	55	6	0	0	46	6

**Appendix 3.8 Characteristics of Probationers (Grand Traverse County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					69	9
Female					31	4
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	89	8	75	3	85	11
Black	0	0	25	1	8	1
Other	11	1	0	0	8	1
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	56	5	50	2	54	7
Married	44	4	25	1	39	5
Divorced/separated/widowed	0	0	25	1	8	1
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	26		26		26	
Median	21		27		24	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	44	4	0	0	31	4
12th grade / GED	56	5	75	3	62	8
Some college or more	0	0	25	1	8	1
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	56	5	25	1	46	6
Yes	44	4	75	3	54	7
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	56	5	75	3	62	8
Yes	44	4	25	1	39	5
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	67	6	75	3	69	9
Drug	22	2	25	1	23	3
Assaultive	11	1	0	0	8	1
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	22	2	50	2	31	4
Misdemeanor	67	6	25	1	54	7
Misd./Felony	11	1	25	1	15	2
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	33	3	75	3	46	6
Yes	67	6	25	1	54	7
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	100	9	100	4	100	13
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	17		23		19	
Median	17		22		18	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	89	8	75	3	85	11
Medium	11	1	25	1	15	2
Maximum	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	43	3	25	1	36	4
Successful discharge	57	4	75	3	64	7
Revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Appendix 3.9 Characteristics of Probationers (Ingham County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					81	35
Female					19	8
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	60	21	38	3	56	24
Black	29	10	50	4	33	14
Other	11	4	13	1	12	5
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	74	25	63	5	71	30
Married	12	4	0	0	10	4
Divorced/separated/widowed	15	5	38	3	19	8
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	29		27		29	
Median	26		25		26	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	46	16	25	2	42	18
12th grade / GED	40	14	38	3	40	17
Some college or more	14	5	38	3	19	8
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	51	18	63	5	54	23
Yes	49	17	38	3	47	20
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	57	20	88	7	63	27
Yes	43	15	13	1	37	16
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	54	19	63	5	56	24
Drug	23	8	38	3	26	11
Assaultive	23	8	0	0	19	8
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	37	13	63	5	42	18
Misdemeanor	37	13	13	1	33	14
Misd./Felony	26	9	25	2	26	11
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	43	15	75	6	49	21
Yes	57	20	13	1	49	21
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	94	33	100	8	95	41
Yes	6	2	0	0	5	2
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	22		23		22	
Median	20		21		20	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	77	26	100	6	80	32
Medium	21	7	0	0	18	7
Maximum	3	1	0	0	3	1
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	24	8	75	6	33	14
Successful discharge	44	15	13	1	38	16
Revoked	32	11	13	1	29	12

**Appendix 3.10 Characteristics of Probationers (Isabella County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					90	9
Female					10	1
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	67	6	100	1	70	7
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	33	3	0	0	30	3
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	89	8	100	1	90	9
Married	0	0	0	0	0	0
Divorced/separated/widowed	11	1	0	0	10	1
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	26		24		26	
Median	21				21	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	67	6	100	1	70	7
12th grade / GED	22	2	0	0	20	2
Some college or more	11	1	0	0	10	1
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	89	8	100	1	90	9
Yes	11	1	0	0	10	1
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	67	6	100	1	70	7
Yes	33	3	0	0	30	3
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	44	4	100	1	50	5
Drug	11	1	0	0	10	1
Assaultive	44	4	0	0	40	4
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	33	3	0	0	30	3
Misdemeanor	56	5	100	1	60	6
Misd./Felony	11	1	0	0	10	1
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	67	6	0	0	60	6
Yes	33	3	100	1	40	4
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	100	9	100	1	100	10
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	22		18		22	
Median	18				18	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	43	3	100	1	50	4
Medium	29	2	0	0	25	2
Maximum	29	2	0	0	25	2
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	22	2	0	0	20	2
Successful discharge	56	5	100	1	60	6
Revoked	22	2	0	0	20	2

**Appendix 3.11 Characteristics of Probationers (Jackson County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					95	19
Female					5	1
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	74	14	100	1	75	15
Black	21	4	0	0	20	4
Other	5	1	0	0	5	1
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	90	17	0	0	85	17
Married	5	1	0	0	5	1
Divorced/separated/widowed	5	1	100	1	10	2
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	23		54		25	
Median	20				21	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	58	11	100	1	60	12
12th grade / GED	37	7	0	0	35	7
Some college or more	5	1	0	0	5	1
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	83	15	100	1	84	16
Yes	17	3	0	0	16	3
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	50	9	100	1	53	10
Yes	50	9	0	0	47	9
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	63	12	100	1	65	13
Drug	11	2	0	0	10	2
Assaultive	26	5	0	0	25	5
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	63	12	100	1	65	13
Misdemeanor	26	5	0	0	25	5
Misd./Felony	11	2	0	0	10	2
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	58	11	100	1	60	12
Yes	42	8	0	0	40	8
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	100	19	100	1	100	20
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	17		53		19	
Median	17				17	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	56	10	100	1	58	11
Medium	39	7	0	0	37	7
Maximum	6	1	0	0	5	1
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	39	7	100	1	42	8
Successful discharge	11	2	0	0	11	2
Revoked	50	9	0	0	47	9

**Appendix 3.12 Characteristics of Probationers (Kalamazoo County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					72	34
Female					28	13
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	62	21	54	7	60	28
Black	38	13	46	6	40	19
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	59	20	77	10	64	30
Married	21	7	8	1	17	8
Divorced/separated/widowed	21	7	15	2	19	9
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	30		30		30	
Median	29		28		28	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	27	9	31	4	28	13
12th grade / GED	52	17	46	6	50	23
Some college or more	21	7	23	3	22	10
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	62	21	69	9	64	30
Yes	38	13	31	4	36	17
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	62	21	77	10	66	31
Yes	38	13	23	3	34	16
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	47	16	62	8	51	24
Drug	32	11	23	3	30	14
Assaultive	21	7	15	2	19	9
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	32	11	62	8	40	19
Misdemeanor	44	15	23	3	38	18
Misd./Felony	24	8	15	2	21	10
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	59	20	85	11	66	31
Yes	41	14	15	2	34	16
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	88	30	92	12	89	42
Yes	12	4	8	1	11	5
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	21		23		22	
Median	20		19		20	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	39	11	67	8	48	19
Medium	36	10	17	2	30	12
Maximum	25	7	17	2	23	9
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	16	5	31	4	20	9
Successful discharge	47	15	39	5	44	20
Revoked	38	12	31	4	36	16

**Appendix 3.13 Characteristics of Probationers (Livingston County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					80	12
Female					20	3
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	92	11	100	3	93	14
Black	8	1	0	0	7	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	67	8	50	1	64	9
Married	25	3	50	1	29	4
Divorced/separated/widowed	8	1	0	0	7	1
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	29		31		29	
Median	27		35		27	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	33	4	0	0	27	4
12th grade / GED	58	7	67	2	60	9
Some college or more	8	1	33	1	13	2
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	33	4	100	2	43	6
Yes	67	8	0	0	57	8
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	58	7	100	2	64	9
Yes	42	5	0	0	36	5
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	42	5	67	2	47	7
Drug	42	5	33	1	40	6
Assaultive	17	2	0	0	13	2
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	42	5	67	2	47	7
Misdemeanor	42	5	33	1	40	6
Misd./Felony	17	2	0	0	13	2
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	58	7	67	2	60	9
Yes	42	5	0	0	33	5
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	92	11	100	3	93	14
Yes	8	1	0	0	7	1
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	23		29		24	
Median	20		33		20	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	17	2	100	2	29	4
Medium	58	7	0	0	50	7
Maximum	25	3	0	0	21	3
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	50	6	33	1	47	7
Successful discharge	33	4	67	2	40	6
Revoked	17	2	0	0	13	2

**Appendix 3.14 Characteristics of Probationers (Midland County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					89	8
Female					11	1
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	100	8	0	0	89	8
Black	0	0	100	1	11	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	75	6	100	1	78	7
Married	25	2	0	0	22	2
Divorced/separated/widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	26		18		25	
Median	23				22	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	38	3	100	1	44	4
12th grade / GED	63	5	0	0	56	5
Some college or more	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	63	5	100	1	67	6
Yes	38	3	0	0	33	3
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	88	7	100	1	89	8
Yes	13	1	0	0	11	1
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	75	6	0	0	67	6
Drug	13	1	0	0	11	1
Assaultive	13	1	100	1	22	2
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	38	3	100	1	44	4
Misdemeanor	63	5	0	0	56	5
Misd./Felony	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	75	6	100	1	78	7
Yes	25	2	0	0	22	2
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	100	8	100	1	100	9
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	22		17		22	
Median	19				17	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	57	4	100	1	63	5
Medium	29	2	0	0	25	2
Maximum	14	1	0	0	13	1
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	64	5	0	0	56	5
Successful discharge	38	3	100	1	44	4
Revoked	0		0	0	0	0

**Appendix 3.15 Characteristics of Probationers (Muskegon County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					69	20
Female					31	9
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	75	15	67	6	72	21
Black	20	4	33	3	24	7
Other	5	1	0	0	3	1
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	65	13	67	6	66	19
Married	10	2	22	2	14	4
Divorced/separated/widowed	25	5	11	1	21	6
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	28		27		28	
Median	27		23		25	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	41	7	13	1	32	8
12th grade / GED	29	5	75	6	44	11
Some college or more	29	5	13	1	24	6
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	40	8	78	7	52	15
Yes	60	12	22	2	48	14
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	55	11	67	6	59	17
Yes	45	9	33	3	41	12
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	65	13	100	9	76	22
Drug	30	6	0	0	21	6
Assaultive	5	1	0	0	3	1
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	25	5	56	5	35	10
Misdemeanor	45	9	44	4	45	13
Misd./Felony	30	6	0	0	21	6
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	50	10	100	7	59	17
Yes	45	9	0	0	31	9
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	95	19	100	9	97	28
Yes	5	1	0	0	3	1
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	18		23		20	
Median	18		19		18	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	58	11	88	7	67	18
Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	42	8	13	1	33	9
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	5	1	11	1	7	2
Successful discharge	70	14	78	7	72	21
Revoked	25	5	11	1	21	6

**Appendix 3.16 Characteristics of Probationers (Ottawa County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					74	25
Female					27	9
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	60	15	56	5	59	20
Black	8	2	33	3	15	5
Other	32	8	11	1	27	9
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	38	9	78	7	49	16
Married	38	9	11	1	30	10
Divorced/separated/widowed	25	6	11	1	21	7
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	32		23		30	
Median	33		23		29	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	40	10	44	4	41	14
12th grade / GED	48	12	22	2	41	14
Some college or more	12	3	33	3	18	6
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	32	8	67	6	41	14
Yes	68	17	33	3	59	20
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	36	9	78	7	47	16
Yes	64	16	22	2	53	18
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	56	14	67	6	59	20
Drug	20	5	22	2	21	7
Assaultive	24	6	11	1	21	7
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	20	5	56	5	29	10
Misdemeanor	36	9	44	4	38	13
Misd./Felony	44	11	0	0	32	11
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	52	13	78	7	59	20
Yes	48	12	22	2	41	14
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	84	21	100	9	88	30
Yes	16	4	0	0	12	4
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	22		21		21	
Median	20		21		21	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	43	9	56	5	47	14
Medium	19	4	22	2	20	6
Maximum	38	8	22	2	33	10
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	20	5	13	1	18	6
Successful discharge	48	12	50	4	49	16
Revoked	32	8	38	3	33	11

**Appendix 3.17 Characteristics of Probationers (Saginaw County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					72	36
Female					28	14
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	44	16	14	2	36	18
Black	50	18	86	12	60	30
Other	6	2	0	0	4	2
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	75	27	86	12	78	39
Married	6	2	7	1	6	3
Divorced/separated/widowed	19	7	7	1	16	8
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	28		29		28	
Median	25		27		26	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	58	21	71	10	62	31
12th grade / GED	33	12	21	3	30	15
Some college or more	8	3	7	1	8	4
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	33	12	71	10	44	22
Yes	67	24	29	4	56	28
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	56	20	71	10	60	30
Yes	44	16	29	4	40	20
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	58	21	86	12	66	33
Drug	33	12	7	1	26	13
Assaultive	8	3	7	1	8	4
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	42	15	71	10	50	25
Misdemeanor	36	13	21	3	32	16
Misd./Felony	22	8	7	1	18	9
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	75	27	86	12	78	39
Yes	25	9	14	2	22	11
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	92	33	100	14	94	47
Yes	8	3	0	0	6	3
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	20		23		21	
Median	18		22		18	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	60	6	50	3	56	9
Medium	30	3	17	1	25	4
Maximum	10	1	33	2	19	3
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	26	9	29	4	27	13
Successful discharge	31	11	43	6	35	17
Revoked	43	15	29	4	39	19

**Appendix 3.18 Characteristics of Probationers (St.Clair County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					100	23
Female					0	0
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	83	19	0	0	83	19
Black	17	4	0	0	17	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	70	16	0	0	70	16
Married	0	0	0	0	0	0
Divorced/separated/widowed	30	7	0	0	30	7
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	28				28	
Median	22				22	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	39	9	0	0	39	9
12th grade / GED	48	11	0	0	48	11
Some college or more	13	3	0	0	13	3
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	70	16	0	0	70	16
Yes	30	7	0	0	30	7
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	39	9	0	0	39	9
Yes	61	14	0	0	61	14
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	65	15	0	0	65	15
Drug	4	1	0	0	4	1
Assaultive	30	7	0	0	30	7
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	35	8	0	0	35	8
Misdemeanor	57	13	0	0	57	13
Misd./Felony	9	2	0	0	9	2
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	61	14	0	0	61	14
Yes	35	8	0	0	35	8
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	96	22	0	0	96	22
Yes	4	1	0	0	4	1
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	20				20	
Median	18				18	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	57	12	0	0	57	12
Medium	38	8	0	0	38	8
Maximum	5	1	0	0	5	1
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	39	9	0	0	39	9
Successful discharge	17	4	0	0	17	4
Revoked	44	10	0	0	44	10

**Appendix 3.19 Characteristics of Probationers ( VanBuren County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					75	9
Female					25	3
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	44	4	100	3	58	7
Black	56	5	0	0	41	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	100	8	67	2	91	10
Married	0	0	33	1	9	1
Divorced/separated/widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	23		25		23	
Median	21		21		21	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	63	5	33	1	55	6
12th grade / GED	25	2	67	2	36	4
Some college or more	13	1	0	0	9	1
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	38	3	67	2	46	5
Yes	63	5	33	1	55	6
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	63	5	100	3	73	8
Yes	38	3	0	0	27	3
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	44	4	67	2	50	6
Drug	22	2	0	0	17	2
Assaultive	33	3	33	1	33	4
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	44	4	67	2	50	6
Misdemeanor	33	3	0	0	25	3
Misd./Felony	22	2	33	1	25	3
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	44	4	33	1	42	5
Yes	44	4	33	1	42	5
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	89	8	100	3	92	11
Yes	11	1	0	0	8	1
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	18		23		19	
Median	15		19		16	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	57	4	100	2	67	6
Medium	14	1	0	0	11	1
Maximum	29	2	0	0	22	2
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	22	2	100	2	36	4
Successful discharge	11	1	0	0	9	1
Revoked	67	6	0	0	55	6

**Appendix 3.20 Characteristics of Probationers (Washtenaw County)**

	<u>MEN</u>		<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
<b>Sex</b>					<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Male					64	25
Female					36	14
<b>Race</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
White	40	10	43	6	41	16
Black	60	15	57	8	59	23
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Marital Status</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Single	67	16	85	11	73	27
Married	17	4	8	1	14	5
Divorced/separated/widowed	17	4	8	1	14	5
<b>Age</b>						
Mean	32		33		32	
Median	30		34		32	
<b>Highest Grade Completed</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Up to 11th grade	48	12	29	4	41	16
12th grade / GED	40	10	29	4	36	14
Some college or more	12	3	43	6	23	9
<b>Drug Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	44	11	50	7	46	18
Yes	56	14	50	7	54	21
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	48	12	86	12	62	24
Yes	52	13	14	2	39	15
<b>Offense Category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Non-assaultive	52	13	71	10	59	23
Drug	32	8	29	4	31	12
Assaultive	16	4	0	0	10	4
<b>Prior Convictions</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
None	24	6	50	7	33	13
Misdemeanor	40	10	21	3	33	13
Misd./Felony	36	9	29	4	33	13
<b>Prior Probation</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	60	15	79	11	67	26
Yes	40	10	21	3	33	13
<b>Prior Incarceration</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
No	88	22	86	12	87	34
Yes	12	3	14	2	13	5
<b>Age at First Arrest</b>						
Mean	23		27		25	
Median	19		28		24	
<b>Original Supervision level</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Minimum	57	13	75	9	63	22
Medium	30	7	25	3	29	10
Maximum	14	3	0	0	9	3
<b>Discharge category</b>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>
Still on probation	24	6	36	5	28	11
Successful discharge	44	11	43	6	44	17
Revoked	32	8	21	3	28	11

**Appendix 4 Bivariate analysis for violations**

<b><u>Predictors</u></b>	<b><u>B</u></b>	<b><u>S.E.</u></b>	<b><u>Odds Ratio</u></b>		<b><u>Model Chi-Square</u></b>
<b>Sex</b>					1.18
Female	-0.16	0.15	0.85		
Male	reference category				
<b>Race</b>					54.30 ***
Black	0.96	0.14	2.60 ***		
Other	-0.05	0.34	0.95		
White	reference category				
<b>Age</b>	-0.03	0.01	0.97 ***		21.67 ***
<b>Highest grade</b>	-0.25	0.04	0.80 ***		39.01 ***
<b>Offense category</b>					10.59 **
Non-assaultive	0.51	0.16	1.66 **		
Drug	0.49	0.18	1.63 **		
Assaultive	reference category				
<b>Age at first arrest</b>	-0.04	0.01	0.96 ***		47.19 ***
<b>Prior Convictions</b>					14.99 ***
Misdemeanor	0.29	0.15	1.33 **		
Misd./felony	0.61	0.17	1.84 ***		
None	reference category				
<b>Electronic monitoring</b>	-0.32	0.20	0.73		2.80
<b>Vocation requirements</b>	-0.36	0.13	0.70 **		7.81 **
<b>Alcohol/Drug testing ordered</b>	-1.04	0.13	0.35 ***		68.01 ***
<b>Alcohol/Drug/Other treatment ordered</b>	-0.33	0.13	0.72 **		7.10 **
<b>No. of treatment orders</b>	0.21	0.03	1.23 ***		38.37 ***
<b>Supervision level</b>					30.00 ***
Maximum	0.63	0.20	1.87 **		
Medium	0.82	0.17	2.27 ***		
Minimum	reference category				

Notes: \* = p < .05      \*\* = p < .01      \*\*\* = p < .001

**Appendix 5 Bivariate analysis for revocations**

<u>Predictors</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>Odds Ratio</u>	<u>Model Chi-Square</u>
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	-0.18	0.20	0.83	0.84
Male	reference category			
<b>Race</b>				
Black	0.13	0.17	1.14	0.61
Other	0.05	0.53	1.05	
White	reference category			
<b>Age</b>				
	0.00	0.01	0.99	0.01
<b>Highest grade</b>				
	0.09	0.05	1.10 *	4.17 *
<b>Offense category</b>				
Non-assaultive	0.31	0.24	1.36	8.87 *
Drug	0.76	0.27	2.13 **	
Assaultive	reference category			
<b>Age at first arrest</b>				
	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.12
<b>Prior Convictions</b>				
Misdemeanor	-0.35	0.19	0.71	3.40
Misd./felony	-0.22	0.22	0.80	
None	reference category			
<b>Electronic monitoring</b>				
	0.38	0.25	1.50	2.29
<b>Vocation requirements</b>				
	0.55	0.18	1.73 **	9.28 **
<b>Alcohol/Drug testing ordered</b>				
	0.08	0.18	1.10	0.20
<b>Alcohol/Drug/Other treatment ordered</b>				
	0.25	0.17	1.29	2.26
<b>No. of treatment orders</b>				
	-0.10	0.04	0.90 *	5.74 *
<b>Supervision level</b>				
Maximum	-0.20	0.27	0.82	0.62
Medium	0.01	0.20	1.01	
Minimum	reference category			

Notes: \* = p < .05      \*\* = p < .01      \*\*\* = p < .001

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