



**JUSTICE CENTER**  
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS



## Sentencing and Justice Reinvestment Initiative



May 13, 2014

Michigan Law Revision Commission

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[www.csjusticecenter.org](http://www.csjusticecenter.org)

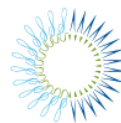
## Council of State Governments Justice Center and Justice Reinvestment Partners

- National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials
- Engage members of all three branches of state government
- Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence

### Justice Reinvestment:

*a data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease recidivism and increase public safety.*

**Partner with Bureau of Justice Assistance and Pew Charitable Trusts**



## Michigan Faces Persistent Criminal Justice Challenges

- Some of the most violent communities in the US
- Significant loss of law enforcement resources during the past decade
- Corrections exceeds one-fifth of the State's budget

### Recent Efforts

- Michigan Prisoner Reentry Initiative (MPRI)
- Safe Cities Initiative

*State leaders ready to look at sentencing to have deeper understanding of what the drivers are and whether improvements can be made to be more effective.*

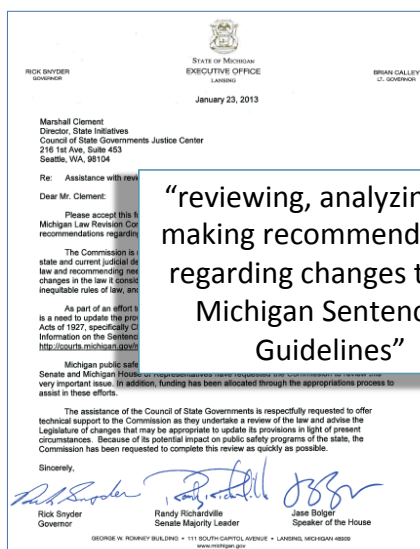
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## Michigan Helped Fund the Project and Specifically Asked for Recommendations Around Sentencing and Parole

**January 2013:  
SB 233, Section 351**

*"The funds appropriated ...shall be used for a contract [between the Michigan Law Revision Commission and] the Council of State Governments to continue its review of Michigan's sentencing guidelines and practices, including, but not limited to, studying length of prison stay and parole board discretion."*



*"reviewing, analyzing and making recommendations regarding changes to the Michigan Sentencing Guidelines"*

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## Michigan's Examination of Sentencing, Parole, and Probation Is Fundamentally about Justice and Public Safety



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## CSG Has Undertaken Extensive Research through Data Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement

### May 2013 through April 2014:

- ✓ 7.5 million records from 10 databases representing more than 200,000 individuals
- ✓ 15 site visits to Michigan
- ✓ 100+ meetings and 150+ conference calls
- ✓ 6 presentations to MLRC
- ✓ 10 presentations to prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, victim advocates, sheriffs, and county officials

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## Section One

### Consistency and Predictability

Public Safety  
and  
Cost

Evaluation  
and  
Monitoring

### Michigan's sentencing system can be more consistent and predictable

- Precise scoring and sorting, but varied and inconsistent punishments.
- Effective time served can be more predictable.

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## Consistency & Predictability

### FINDING 1

People with similar criminal histories convicted of similar crimes receive significantly different sentences.

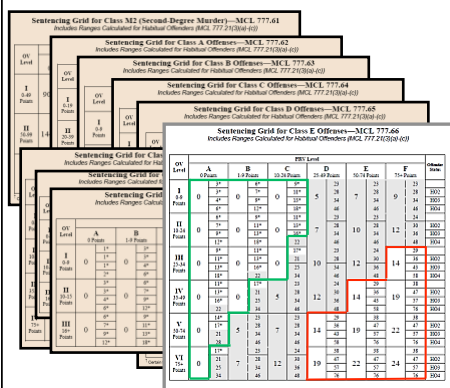
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## Consistency & Predictability

### FINDING Background

#### 1 Sentencing Guidelines Use System of Grids, and Punishment Severity Increases as One Moves Rightward or Downward



Offense type determines which of the nine grids a case will fall into.

- Position on a grid based on prior criminal history and aggravating factors.

- ☐ Prior criminal history and current relationship to the criminal justice system scored through Prior Record Variables (PRV)
  - PRV answers slot case into columns
- ☐ Aggravating factors addressed through Offense Variables (OV)
  - OV answers slot case into rows

#### 3 Cell Types Determine Punishment Options:

Intermediate Sanctions

Straddle

Prison

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, Michigan Judicial Institute, June 2012..

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## Consistency & Predictability

### FINDING Background

#### 1 Michigan's Sentencing Guidelines Aim for High Precision in Sorting Felony Defendants

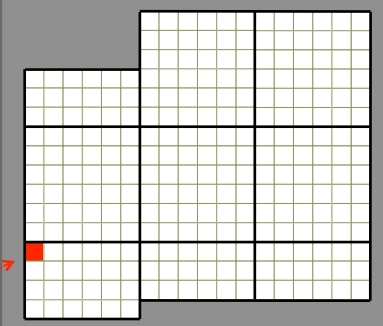
Narrowing the offense/  
offender profile  
into 1 of 258 cells

- ☐ 9 Different Grids
- ☐ 33 Scoring Choices Across 7 PRVs
- ☐ 76 Scoring Choices Across 20 OVs

Guidelines Scoring  
Process

Defendant is  
"scored" and  
awaiting sentencing.

258 Cells Spread Across  
9 Different Offense Grids



Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, Michigan Judicial Institute, June 2012..

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## Consistency & Predictability

### FINDING Background

#### 1 Most Felony Cases Fall in Grid Cells Allowing "Grab-Bag" of Possible Punishments

Allowable sanctions*	Types of Cell		
	Intermediate	Straddle	Prison
Fees/fines only	✓	✓	
Probation only (5 year max)	✓	✓	
Jail only (1 year max)	✓	✓	
Up to 1 year in jail plus probation	✓	✓	
Prison		✓	✓
	62% of Cases	27% of Cases	11% of Cases

\* A judge may impose a sentence other than what is considered allowable according to the sentencing guidelines so long as a substantial and compelling reason for the departure is entered into the record.

89% of all felony sentences scored into intermediate or straddle cells

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, Michigan Judicial Institute, June 2012..

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## Consistency & Predictability

### FINDING Background

#### 1 Punishments Are Overlapping and Not Distinct, So Complex Scoring Yields Illusory Precision

"Grid E" Most Frequently Used of All Grids

72% of grid cells allow for 6-12 month jail sentence

64% of grid cells allow for 12-24 month prison sentence

75% of grid cells allow for up to 5 years probation

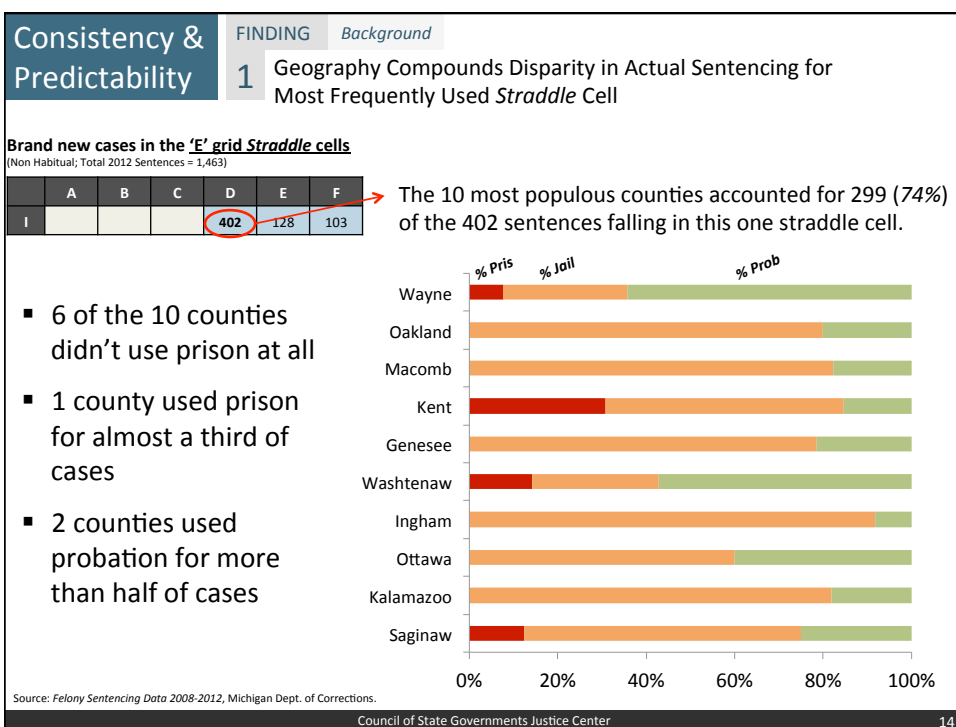
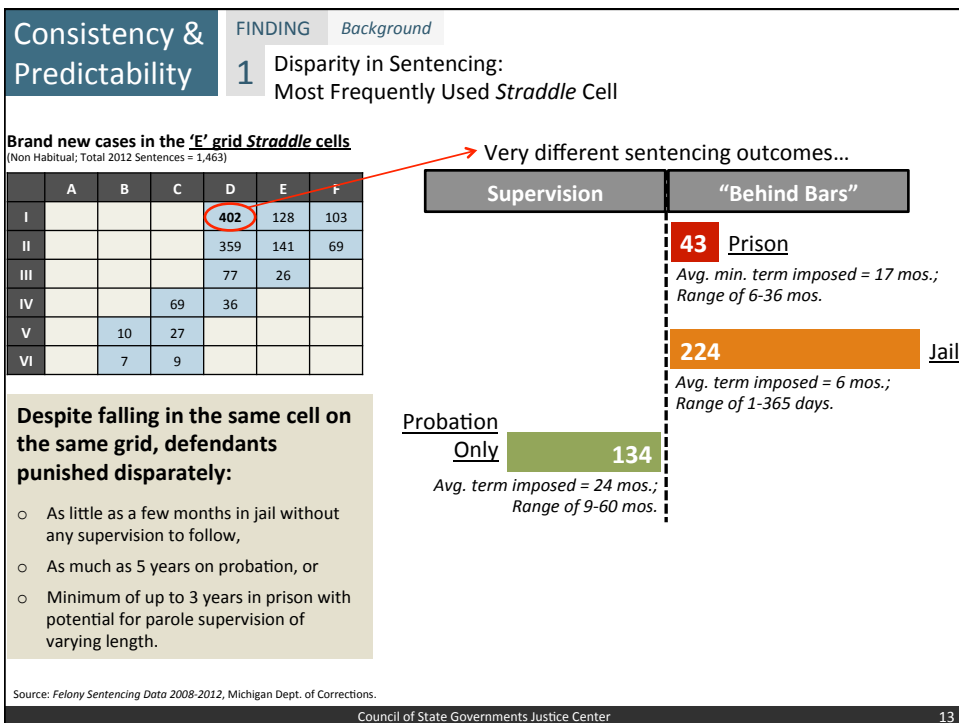
Ability to impose 6-12 months in jail or 1-2 years minimum in prison is almost unrelated to location on grid.

OV Level	PRV Level						Offender Status
	A 0 Points	B 1-9 Points	C 10-24 Points	D 25-49 Points	E 50-74 Points	F 75+ Points	
I 0-9 Points	3* 3* 4* 6*	9* 7* 9* 12*	9* 11* 13* 18*	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	HO2 HO3 HO4
II 10-24 Points	6* 7* 9* 12*	9* 11* 13* 18*	11* 13* 16* 22	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	HO2 HO3 HO4
III 25-34 Points	9* 11* 13* 18*	11* 13* 16* 22	17* 21 25 34	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	HO2 HO3 HO4
IV 35-49 Points	11* 13* 16* 22	13* 16* 22 34	17* 21 25 34	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	HO2 HO3 HO4
V 50-74 Points	14* 17* 21 28	17* 21 25 34	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	HO2 HO3 HO4
VI 75+ Points	17* 21 25 34	21 25 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	23 28 34 46	HO2 HO3 HO4

Source: Sentencing Guidelines Manual, Michigan Judicial Institute, June 2012..

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## Consistency & Predictability

### POLICY OPTION 1

Structure sanctions in the guidelines to produce more consistent sentences.

## Consistency & Predictability

### POLICY OPTION

#### 1A

Structure use of probation, jail and prison within the guidelines to increase predictability.

#### RELATED GOALS:

- Punish predictably
- Hold offenders accountable
- Reduce criminal behavior

- Each guidelines cell should have a single presumptive sentence of probation, jail or prison.
- Instead of using straddle cells, the guidelines should clearly assign jail or prison as the presumptive sentence.
- For individuals with little or no criminal history who are convicted of less serious crimes, the presumptive sentence should be probation.
- Judges should retain their current ability to depart from the guidelines

		Prior Record Variable Level					
		A	B	C	D	E	F
Offense Variable Level	I	Probation					
	II				Jail		
	III						
	IV						
	V						
	VI					Prison	



Consistency & Predictability	POLICY OPTION	
	1B	Reduce the wide ranges in possible sentence lengths in cells that include the possibility for a prison sentence.
		<p>RELATED GOALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punish predictably</li> <li>• Hold offenders accountable</li> <li>• Reduce criminal behavior</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the degree of overlapping sentencing ranges in guidelines cell within the same grid.</li> <li>• Discretion should remain for judges to establish sentence lengths tailored to individual cases within narrowed ranges.</li> <li>• Discretion should remain for prosecutors to request habitual enhancements in eligible cases, but without counting prior criminal history twice.</li> </ul>
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Consistency & Predictability	
	<p><b>FINDING 2</b></p> <p>After a person is sentenced, it remains unclear how much time they will actually serve.</p>
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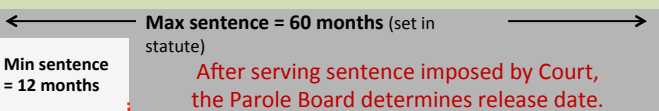
## Consistency & Predictability

### FINDING Background

#### 2 Guidelines Structure Prison In/Out Decision, but Ultimate Length of Stay Is Unpredictable

Sentencing guidelines dictate minimum sentence in most cases.

For example, consider a court-imposed sentence of 12 months in prison for the offense of Retail Fraud – 1<sup>st</sup> Degree (Class E Grid)



Inmates with this offense type served an **average of 19 months\*** in prison prior to first release.

- Range of 5 to 80 months.

\* Based on 2012 Prison Releases

Period of time controlled by Parole Board usually 300-400% longer than minimum imposed by the Court.

- This introduces significant opportunity for disparity into the system.

Source: Felony Sentencing (BIR) Data 2008-2012 and Prison Releases Data 2008-2012, Michigan Dept. of Corrections.

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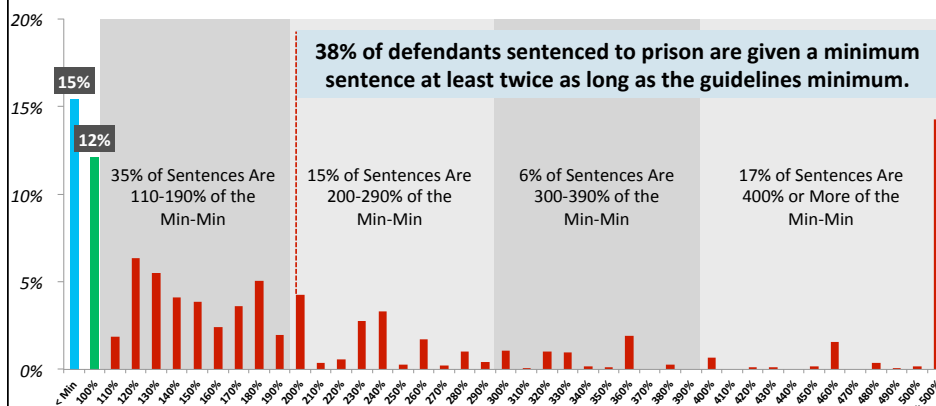
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## Consistency & Predictability

### FINDING Background

#### 2 Significant Portion of Minimum Sentences to Prison Are at Upper Ends of Broad Allowable Ranges

**Actual Minimum Imposed as Percent of Minimum Required** (2012 SGL Non-Habitual Sentences to Prison)



Source: Felony Sentencing Data 2008-2012, Michigan Dept. of Corrections.

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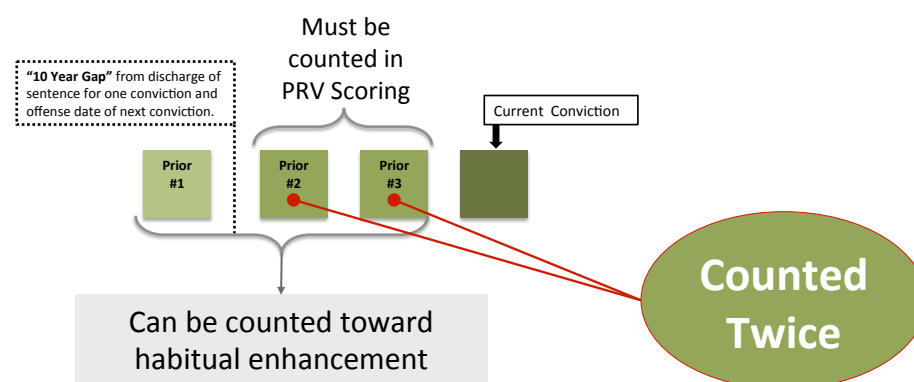
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## Consistency & Predictability

FINDING Background

### 2 Double Counting Prior Convictions Compounds Disparity and Raises Fundamental Issues of Fairness

#### Example of defendant with 3 prior felony convictions as an adult:



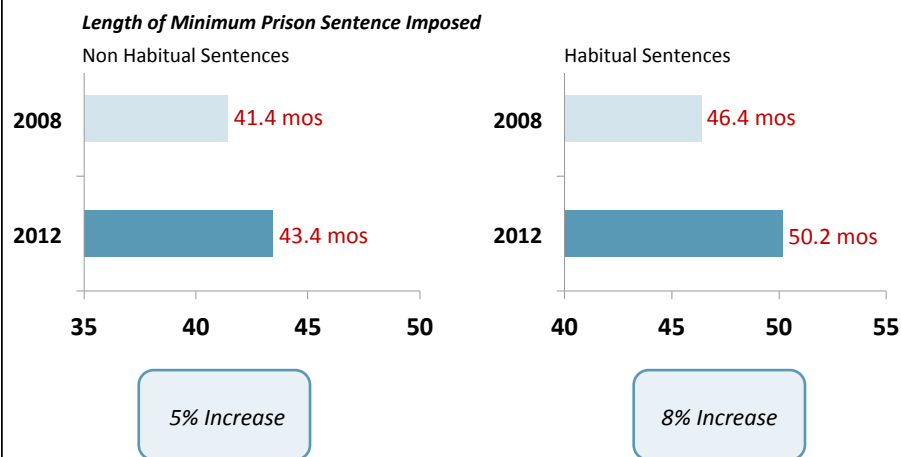
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## Consistency & Predictability

FINDING Background

### 2 Minimum Sentences Are Increasing for Non-Habitualized and Habitualized Offenders

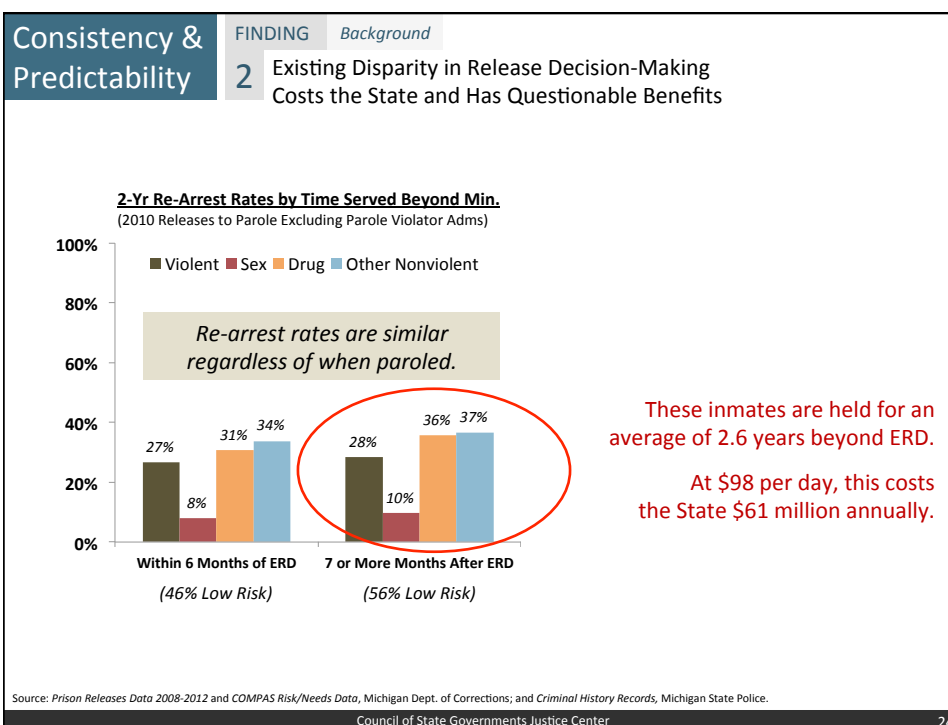
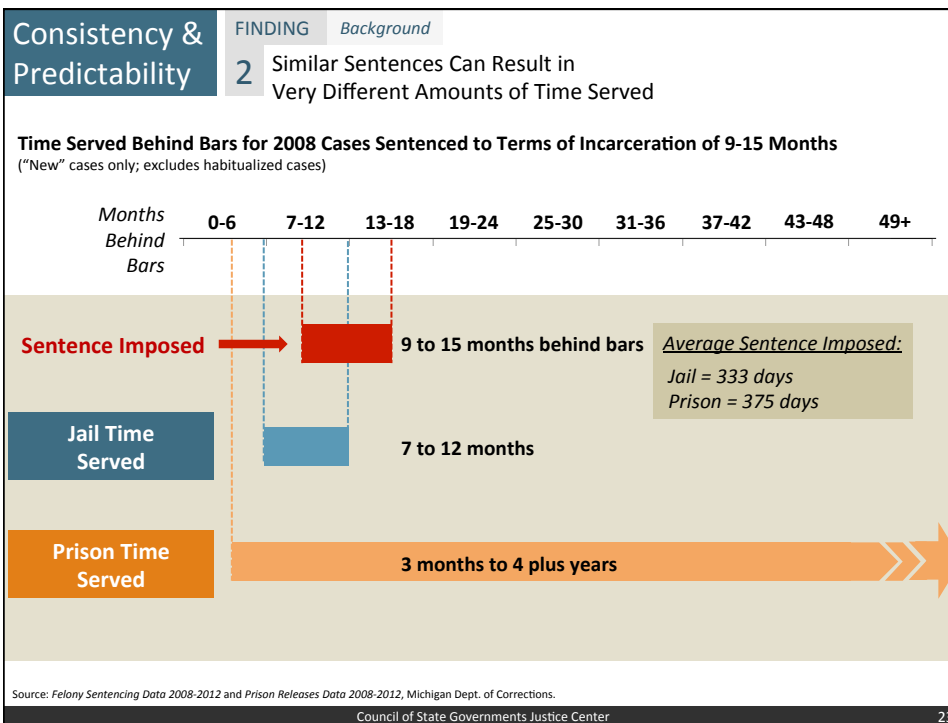


Increase in minimum sentence length cannot be attributed to changes in cases in terms of offense seriousness, more prior history or aggravating factors, or consecutive sentencing.

Source: Felony Sentencing Data 2008-2012, Michigan Dept. of Corrections.

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## Consistency & Predictability

### POLICY OPTION 2

Make the length of time a person will serve more predictable at sentencing.

## Consistency & Predictability

### POLICY OPTION

#### 2

Truth in sentencing should be enhanced by establishing minimum and maximum periods of incarceration at sentencing.

#### RELATED GOALS:

- Punish predictably
- Hold offenders accountable
- Reduce criminal behavior

- The maximum period of incarceration established at sentencing should be specific to each individual case rather than defaulting to the most severe penalty allowed by statute.
- The difference between minimum and maximum prison sentences should be narrow enough to provide greater predictability about time served, while still allowing for consideration of institutional behavior in final release decisions.
- Probation sentences should specify a maximum period of incarceration in jail or prison that can be applied as a sanction in response to probation violations.

## Section Two

Consistency  
and  
Predictability

Public Safety  
and  
Cost

Evaluation  
and  
Monitoring

### Michigan's sentencing system can reduce recidivism and costs to taxpayers

- Sentencing can allocate and guide probation supervision to reduce recidivism
- Funding can be targeted to achieve better public safety outcomes

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## Public Safety & Cost

### FINDING 3

Supervision resources are not prioritized to reduce recidivism.

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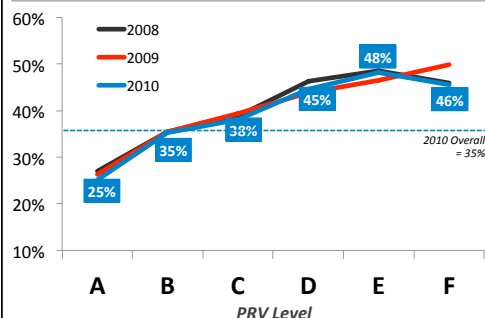
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## Public Safety & Cost

### FINDING Background

#### 3 Guidelines Silent on Use of Supervision Despite Ability to Sort by Risk Using PRV Score

**Two Year Re-Arrest Rates by PRV Level:  
All Probation or Jail Sentences (2008-10 Sentence Cohorts)**



✓ PRV Score Does a Good Job  
Predicting Risk of Re-Arrest

PRV Level A	PRV Level B	PRV Level C	PRV Level D	PRV Level E	PRV Level F
0 Pts	1-9 Pts	10-24 Pts	25-49 Pts	50-74 Pts	75+ Pts

Twice as likely to be  
re-arrested as those  
in PRV Level A.

Yet the guidelines provide almost no  
structure around *who gets* supervision  
and *how much*.

Source: Felony Sentencing Data 2008-2012, Michigan Dept. of Corrections; and Criminal History Records, Michigan State Police.

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## Public Safety & Cost

### FINDING Background

#### 3 Guidelines Do Not Structure "Who" Gets Supervision

"Brand New" 2012  
SGL Sentences by  
Prior Record Level

No prior  
criminal  
history

Significant criminal history

PRV Level	A	B	C	D	E	F
Total Non-Prison Sentences	6,891	4,065	5,528	3,246	1,348	848
Jail Only	361	230	530	602	333	246

Higher  
recidivism risk by  
virtue of criminal  
history (PRV)  
scores.

1,181 people with significant criminal history  
received sentences that involved no supervision at  
all after release from jail.

— Represents 22% of  
total non-prison cases  
involving offenders  
with significant  
criminal history

Source: Felony Sentencing Data 2008-2012, Michigan Dept. of Corrections.

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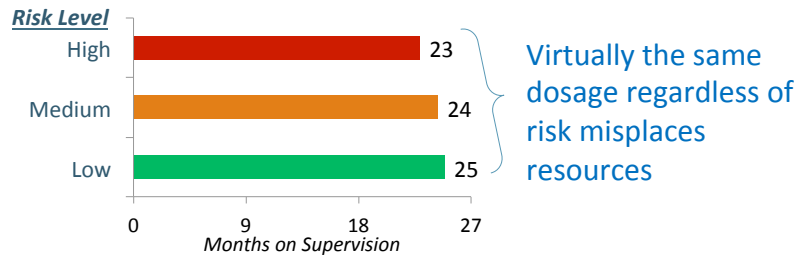
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## Public Safety & Cost

### FINDING Background

#### 3 Supervision Resources for Probation Are Not Clearly Focused Around Recidivism Reduction

##### Actual Average Length of Supervision for Cases Successfully Completing Probation in 2012



Source: Probation Terminations Data 2008-2012 and COMPAS Risk/Needs Data, Michigan Dept. of Corrections.

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## Public Safety & Cost

### POLICY OPTION 3

Use risk of re-offense to inform probation and post-release supervision.

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Public Safety  
& Cost

POLICY OPTION

3

Use risk of reoffense to inform the use, conditions, and length of supervision terms at the time of sentencing.

RELATED GOALS:

- Punish predictably
- Hold offenders accountable
- Reduce criminal behavior

- Felony convictions involving higher levels of prior criminal history should include a period of supervision as part of the sentence.
- Supervision terms should account for risk by basing probation and post-release supervision lengths on PRV score.

Prior Record Variable Level

All Grids	A	B	C	D	E	F
Length of Supervision	9 mos	12 mos	18 mos	24 mos	30 mos	36 mos

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Public Safety  
& Cost

FINDING  
4

High recidivism rates generate unnecessary costs.

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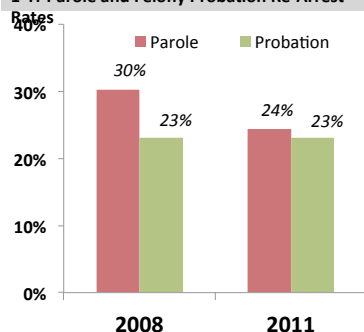
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## Public Safety & Cost

### FINDING Background

#### 4 Probation Has Not Experienced the Recidivism Reductions Achieved by Parole

##### 1-Yr Parole and Felony Probation Re-Arrest



If the felony probationer re-arrest rate from 2008-11 experienced a 20% reduction similar to parole:

❖ **Re-arrest rate would be 18%.**

- With close to 30,000 new felony probation placements each year, the difference between a 23% and 18% re-arrest rate is approximately 1,500 arrest events.

Source: Prison Releases Data 2008-2012 and Felony Sentencing Data 2008-2012, Michigan Dept. of Corrections; and Criminal History Records, Michigan State Police.

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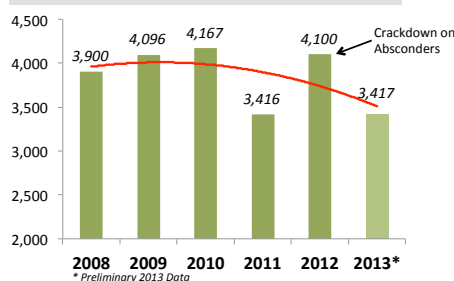
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## Public Safety & Cost

### FINDING Background

#### 4 Public Safety Outcomes Impact Prison Pressure

##### Parole Violators Returned to Prison

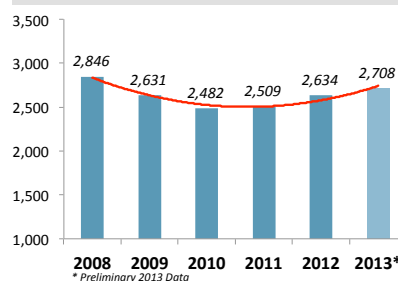


Number of parolees returned to prison trending downward.

✓ Down 18% since 2010 high point.

Note: Parole approval rates during this time at their highest since the early 1990s.

##### Probation Violators Revoked to Prison



Number of probationers revoked to prison trending upward.

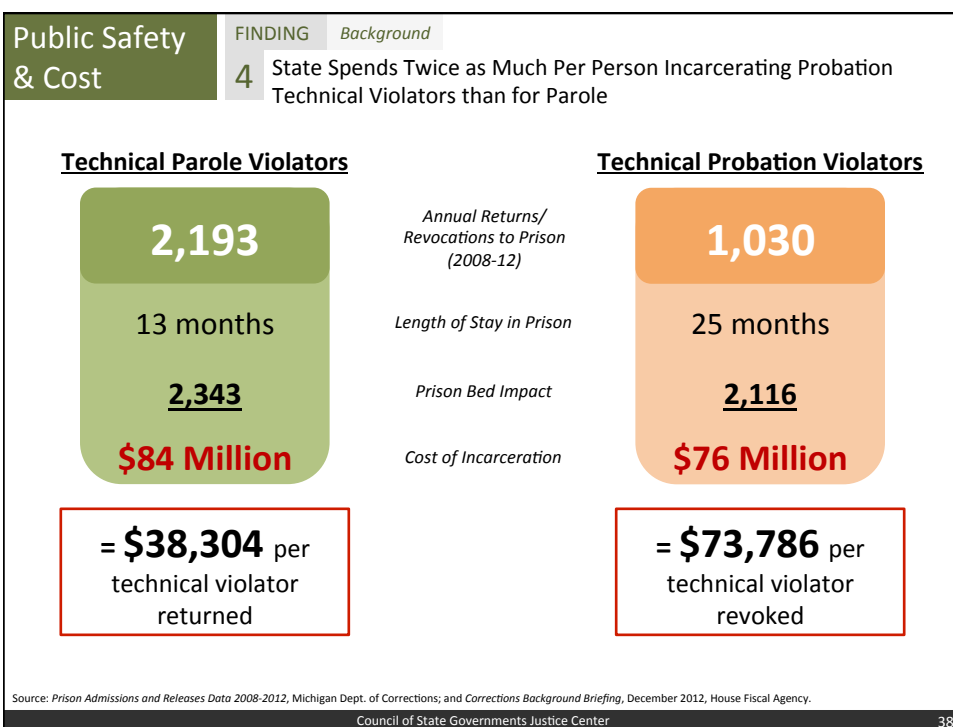
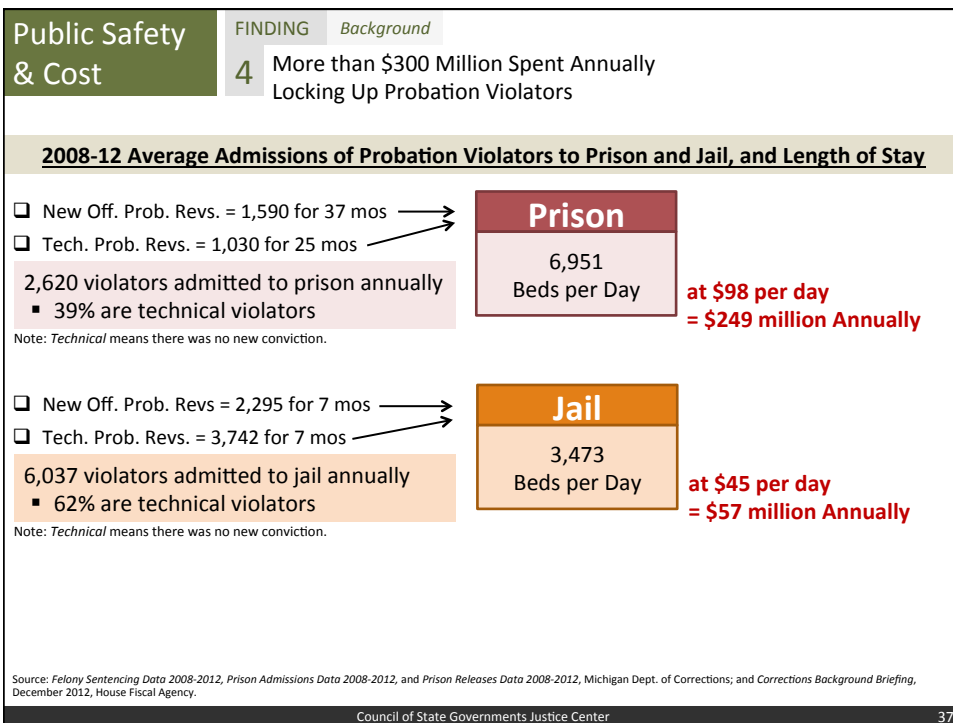
✓ Up 9% since 2010 low point.

Note: Number sentenced to probation during this time down 10%.

Source: 2006-2011 Statistical Reports, 2008-2012 Intake Profiles, and MDOC Data Fact Sheet Jan. 2014, Michigan Dept. of Corrections.

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## Public Safety & Cost

### FINDING Background

#### 4 Probationers Account for More Arrest Activity Across All Types of Offenses

2011 Felony Probation Placements

**30,446**

Larger probation population generates more arrest activity than parolees across offense types, including among the more violent crimes.

#### Arrests within One Year

Felony = 3,531

Misdemeanor = 3,470

23%

**7,001**

- 804 Drug
- 337 Assault
- 124 Robbery
- 40 Sex Assault
- 25 Homicide

2011 Prisoners Released to Parole

**11,161**

Felony = 1,473

Misdemeanor = 1,252

24%

**2,725**

- 284 Drug
- 127 Assault
- 72 Robbery
- 24 Sex Assault
- 16 Homicide

Source: Felony Sentencing Data 2008-2012 and Prison Releases Data 2008-2012, Michigan Dept. of Corrections; and Criminal History Records, Michigan State Police.

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## Public Safety & Cost

### FINDING Background

#### 4 Guidelines Silent on Responding to Violations of Supervision

Probationers committing supervision violations can only be responded to according to where they originally fell in the grids.

No more than 3 months of jail to serve as an incentive to comply (less if there were any pretrial jail credits).

No less than 12 months of jail to sanction noncompliance. If prison is chosen, even longer period of confinement due to parole function.

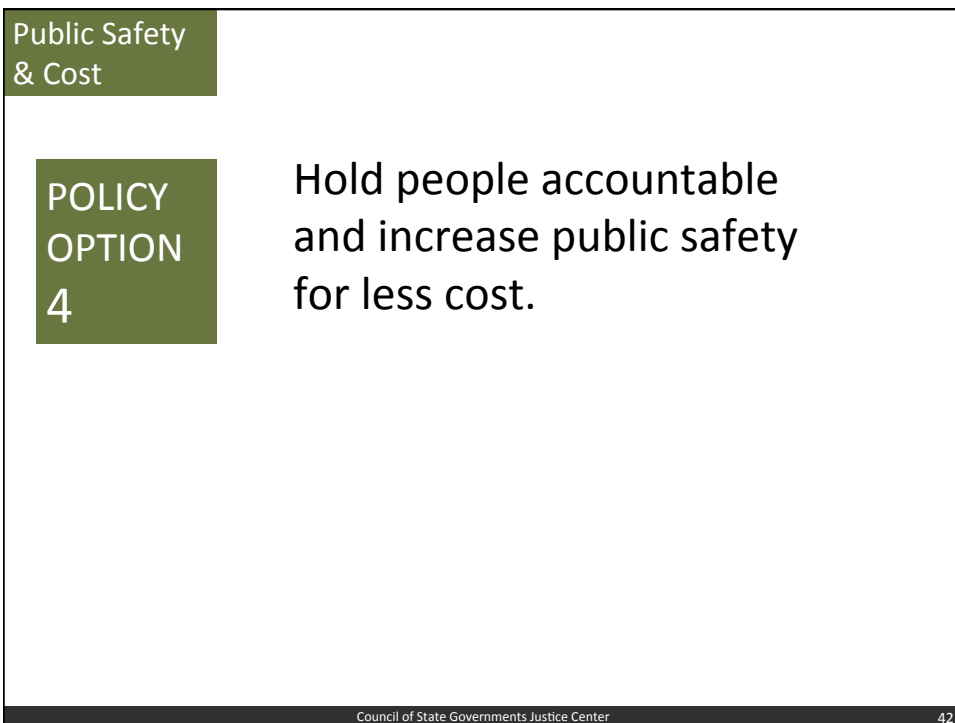
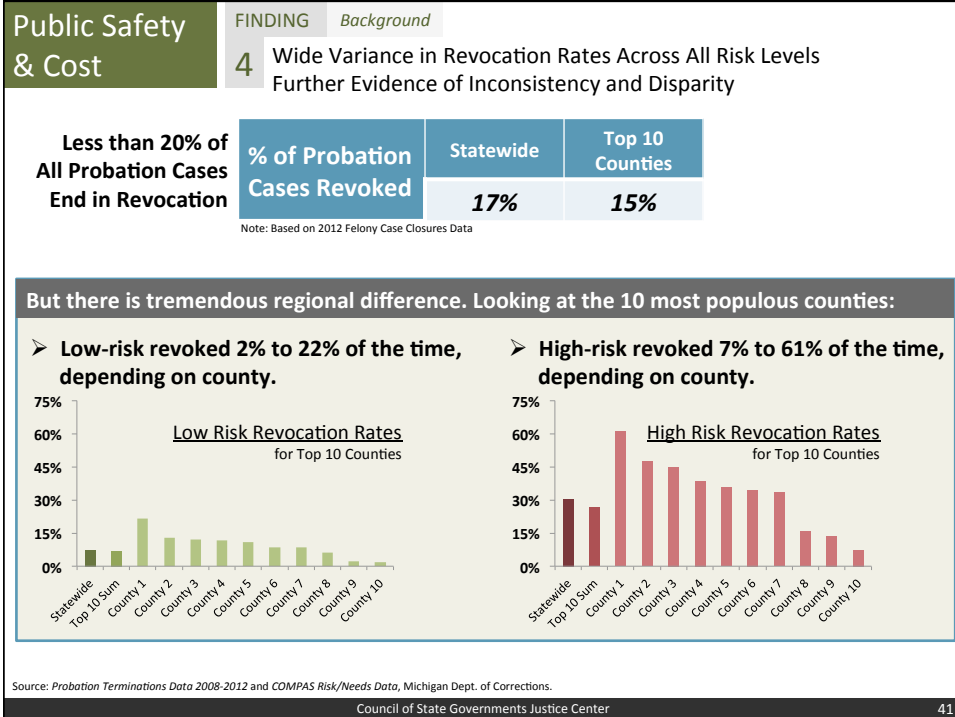
OV Level	PRV Level						Offender Status
	A 0 Points	B 1-9 Points	C 10-24 Points	D 25-49 Points	E 50-74 Points	F 75+ Points	
I 0-5 Points	3*	6*	9*	11*	13*	15*	HO2
	0	7*	11*	5	28	7	HO3
	4*	9*	13*	34	34	9	HO4
	6*	12*	16*	46	46	46	HO4
II 10-24 Points	6*	9*	11*	23	23	24	HO2
	7*	11*	13*	7	28	10	HO3
	9*	13*	16*	34	34	12	HO4
	12*	18*	22	48	48	48	HO4

**Guidelines provide supervision sanction options only in the extreme.**

Responding to the nature of the violations is not structured by the guidelines. It's either so little as to be meaningless or so severe that multiple violations are tolerated in hopes of avoiding the hammer.

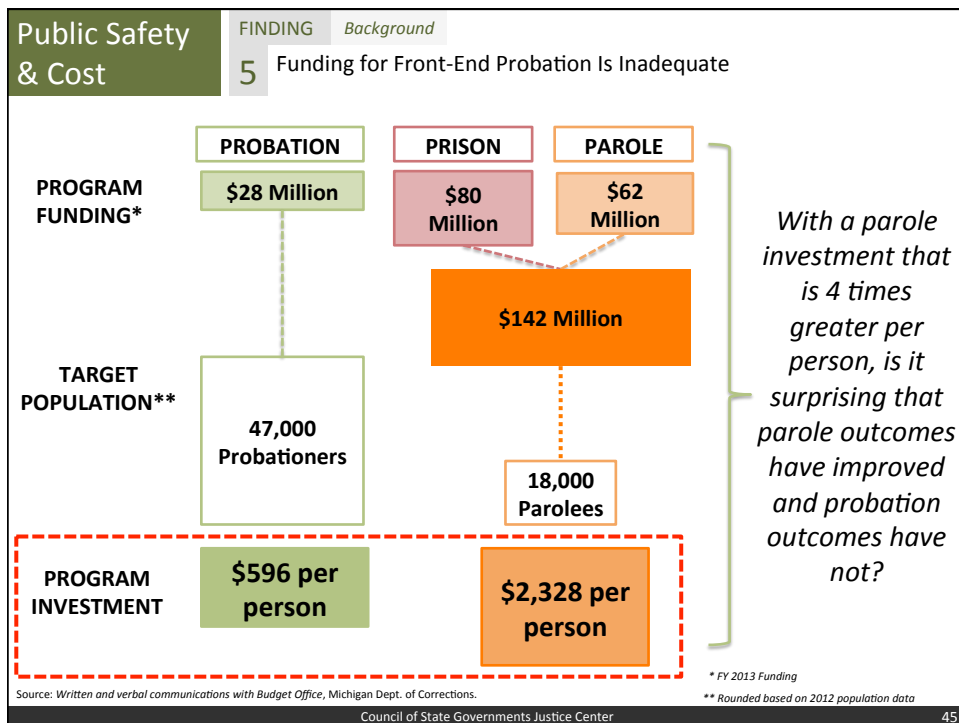
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Public Safety & Cost	POLICY OPTION	
	<p><b>4</b> Incorporate swift and certain principles in community supervision practices and set clear parameters around length of confinement as a response to parole and probation revocation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen responses to probation supervision violations by granting probation agents the authority and resources to supervise all felony probationers under the principles of swift and certain responses to violations.</li> <li>• Hold probationers and parolees who violate the terms of their supervision more accountable by establishing sanction periods at the time of their original sentencing.</li> </ul>	<p>RELATED GOALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punish predictably</li> <li>• <b>Hold offenders accountable</b></li> <li>• Reduce criminal behavior</li> </ul>
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Public Safety & Cost	
<p><b>FINDING</b> <b>5</b></p>	<p>Funds to reduce recidivism are not targeted to maximize the effectiveness of programs and services.</p>
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**Public Safety & Cost**

**FINDING 5** Background  
Program Resources not Clearly Related to Reducing Criminal Behavior

	County A	County B	County C
<b>Community Corrections Funding</b>	Assessment = 4% Group-Based = 37% Jail Monitor < 1% Supv./Case Mgmt. = 22% DDJR = 9% Admin = 22%	Assessment = 23% Group-Based = 17% Jail Monitor = 5% Supv./Case Mgmt. = 27% DDJR = 23% Admin = 5%	Assessment = 0% Group-Based = 17% Jail Monitor = 15% Supv./Case Mgmt. = 29% DDJR = 4% Admin = 27%
<b>Community Corrections Program Delivery</b>	Assessment = 41% Elec. Mon. = 10% Community Service/Work Crew = 15% Group-Based = 11% Jail Monitor = 0% Supv./Case Mgmt. = 6% Sub. Abuse = 8%	Assessment = 62% Elec. Mon. = 2% Community Service/Work Crew = 0% Group-Based = 1% Jail Monitor = 8% Supv./Case Mgmt. = 21% Sub. Abuse = 0%	Assessment = 0% Elec. Mon. = 5% Community Service/Work Crew = 8% Group-Based = 1% Jail Monitor = 76% Supv./Case Mgmt. = 2% Sub. Abuse = 0%

Unclear whether the above are tied to needs of high risk probationers.

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## Public Safety & Cost

### POLICY OPTION 5

Concentrate funding on those programs most likely to reduce recidivism.

## Public Safety & Cost

### POLICY OPTION

#### 5

Focus resources and measure performance based on the goals of reduced recidivism and improved public safety.

#### RELATED GOALS:

- Punish predictably
- Hold offenders accountable
- Reduce criminal behavior

- Adopt definitions and measures for evaluating the success of correctional and judicial efforts to reduce recidivism, ensuring that rearrest rates are part of the definition.
- Funding that MDOC administers and makes available for probation and parole programs and services should be prioritized to achieve the following:
  - Reallocate and increase program funding based on the criminogenic needs of people who will most benefit from the programs.
  - Support programs that adopt evidence-based practices and strategies for reducing recidivism
  - Evaluate community-based programs based on goals and metrics for reducing recidivism.
  - Encourage local innovation, testing new strategies, and increased local capacity to deliver services.



## Section Three

Consistency  
and  
Predictability

Public Safety  
and  
Cost

Evaluation  
and  
Monitoring

### **State and local officials need better tools to monitor and assess impacts of sentencing**

- Policymakers are not informed about the impacts of sentencing guidelines
- Current data around crime, victimization and restitution are insufficient

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## Evaluation & Monitoring

### **FINDING 6**

Policymakers and practitioners do not have an effective mechanism to track sentencing and corrections outcomes.

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## Evaluation & Monitoring

### FINDING *Background*

#### 6 Sentencing Guidelines Have Not Been Comprehensively Analyzed Since Taking Effect in 1998

- Original Sentencing Commission was meant to provide ongoing monitoring of the impact of the guidelines and any modifications to them over time, and intended to define probation revocation terms for guidance to practitioners.
- Commission was disbanded before it could achieve either of these goals.
- Legislature modifies sentencing without independent analysis of the public safety and fiscal impacts of these changes.

## Evaluation & Monitoring

### POLICY OPTION 6

Monitor changes to the state's sentencing practices, along with their impact.

Evaluation & Monitoring	POLICY OPTION	
	6	Establish a body and standards to independently and collaboratively monitor sentencing and system performances.
		<p>RELATED GOALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Punish predictably</li> <li>Hold offenders accountable</li> <li>Reduce criminal behavior</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a permanent criminal justice policy commission, sentencing commission, or a comparable presence in Michigan to monitor the impacts of modifications to the guidelines system, and provide policy makers with guidance related to sentencing and the effective implementation of criminal justice policies.</li> <li>Ensure appropriate stakeholder representation by including the following perspectives: victim, law enforcement, prosecution, defense, judicial, counties, community corrections, probation, jail, corrections, reentry, and possibly academic experts.</li> </ul>	
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Evaluation & Monitoring	
	<p><b>FINDING 7</b></p> <p>Data currently collected do not sufficiently measure victimization or inform the extent to which restitution is collected.</p>
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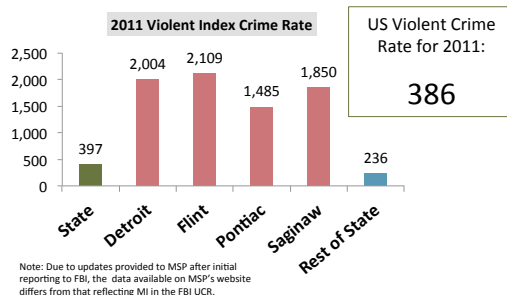
## Evaluation & Monitoring

### FINDING Background

#### 7 Crime and Arrest Statistics Improving, but High Crime Persists in Specific Communities

Michigan CJ Trend	2000 -2012	2008 -2012
Violent Crime	- 28%	- 16%
Property Crime	-29%	- 17%
Violent Arrests	- 35%	- 15%
Property Arrests	- 1%	- 9%
Simple Assault Arrests	+ 1%	+ 19%
Weapons Arrests	- 12%	- 7%
Narcotics Arrests	- 6%	- 13%
DUI Arrests	- 47%	- 23%

	2000	2012	
Violent Crime Rate (per 100K)	543	397	- 27%
Property Crime Rate (per 100K)	3,444	2,466	- 28%



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## Evaluation & Monitoring

### FINDING Background

#### 7 Limited Information about Restitution Collection Rates Across Systems and Agencies

- Crime Victims Rights Act establishes victim restitution collection as responsibility of the court, but no single agency tracks and enforces restitution orders
- Existing coordination between the State Court Administrator's Office and the Attorney General's office to improve collection tracking and data, but rates of collection remain unknown.

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## Evaluation & Monitoring

### POLICY OPTION 7

Survey levels of statewide victimization and track restitution collection.

## Evaluation & Monitoring

### POLICY OPTION

#### 7

Collect information about victimization beyond traditional crime reporting data, and establish restitution assessment and collection as performance measure for the courts and MDOC.

#### RELATED GOALS:

- Punish predictably
- **Hold offenders accountable**
- Reduce criminal behavior

- Construct and administer a statewide victimization survey to identify crime not captured by uniform reporting.
- Adopt the measurement of restitution assessment and collection as a court and MDOC performance measure with regard to collection among probationers, prison inmates, and parolees.

## Summary of Policy Options

### Consistency and Predictability

- ☐ Structure guidelines to produce more consistent sentences
- ☐ Make prison time served more predictable

### Public Safety and Cost

- ☐ Use risk of re-offense to inform use of supervision
- ☐ Hold people accountable and increase public safety for less cost
- ☐ Concentrate funding on programs most likely to reduce recidivism

### Education and Monitoring

- ☐ Monitor changes to sentencing practices and their impact
- ☐ Survey victimization and track restitution assessment and collection

## Thank You



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