

**MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT
OF
CORRECTIONS**

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**1977-78
SESSION**

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ACQUISITIONS

DIMENSIONS 1977-78

Michigan Corrections Commission

G. Robert Cotton, Ph.D.

Florence R. Crane

Thomas K. Eardley Jr.

Don P. LeDuc

Duane L. Waters, M.D.

Governor William G. Milliken

Director Perry M. Johnson

Editor Gail R. Light

Foreword

The appearance of this report is a decided departure from previous annual reports. In many ways it more closely resembles a typical annual report than did its predecessors. Previous reports gave readers substantially more explanation of institutions and bureaus. This report excludes most background material and discusses only activities, accomplishments and problems during calendar year 1977 and the first half of 1978. Persons wishing more information on prisons and bureaus, including probation, parole and community

corrections should contact the department's Office of Public Information.

Another important change in this year's report is the appearance of the statistics. We think they are easier to read and understand this year.

We also are pleased at the contributions of the state's prisoner-artists. We think they give Dimensions a new dimension.

The Editor



Lawrence Kuligowski

Production Notes:

Statistics

The statistical data in this report came primarily from information systems maintained by the Data Systems Section, Management Services Division within the Bureau of Administrative Services. Information on court dispositions came from the various felony courts in Michigan.

Those involved in the preparation and presentation of the statistics:

Jack A. Boehm, administrator of Management Services Division

Donald L. Matthews of the Data Systems Section

David C. Viele of Management Services Division

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Otto Bryan

The Artists

Robert Pingilley
Camp Brighton
The Boss' Daughter

I was born in Detroit on Feb. 18, 1930. I have three fine boys — 20, 23 and 25 years of age. Necessity is the mother of invention, and when I came to prison I had to invent an income as I was completely without money. Painting was my choice of hobbycraft because it costs practically nothing to get started. I have been painting now for about 10 years. It has supplied money for my every need in prison and enabled me to put a little away for economic needs upon my release. I hope to paint a number of pictures when I get out and have a one-man show. Then I will decide if painting will be my vocation and life's work.

Richard Ward
State Prison of Southern Michigan
Glass Mind

Rick Ward has been an inmate in the State Prison of Southern Michigan for 14 years for armed robbery. The past three years have been spent in the psychiatric ward after numerous suicide attempts. His almost total alienation and inability to communicate his feelings led his therapist to introduce art as part of his therapy. The only materials available were crayons, oils, pastels, and clay. What resulted was a cathartic purge of expression that has led Rick to achieve what he calls a "rebirth" in that the therapeutic uncovering and reconstructive processes have provided a change from self-destruction to living.

S. Laal Allen
State Prison of Southern Michigan
Child and Doll

I am 37 years old, born and raised in Detroit and attended public schools there but had no interest nor did I display any artistic talent while in school. Only years later while in federal prison did I discover my natural talent. There was another artist there whose work inspired me to obtain the necessary materials and try it myself.

That was in 1968, and I've been into art ever since, but my break came in cultivating my talent in New York City. I was fortunate to study privately with Edward Abdo who was an instructor at the Art Student's League in New York City.

I've been in shows all over New York State and New York City. The most recent before my incarceration was a show sponsored by the Detroit Council of Arts.

James Wimberley
Muskegon Correctional Facility

He was born on July 4, 1955 in Detroit. He started drawing at about six but never took any classes in art: "It was just something for me to do in my spare time. My favorite things to draw are animated objects."

Roger Stephenson
Muskegon Correctional Facility

Art is a hobby that demands much of my time, although I have no complaints about that. I intend to attend Wayne State in the future and continue my education. Of course, art will be my major.

Gordon Dawson
Muskegon Correctional Facility

I am 22 years old and interested in all types of art. My favorite medium is quill pen and ink, because I have to discipline myself, and it shows in my work. I intend to expand my knowledge of art through further training.

Rubin Smith**Muskegon Correctional Facility**

Since I have been a resident here at the Muskegon Correctional Facility my activities have produced a newly discovered channel for my direction, with being constructive, as well as engaging. My direction, which stems from my rapid development within the field of fine art, has indeed enhanced my mentality in dealing with life on a personal and social basis. Speaking perspective, I am now provided with an identity, along with a source to identify with.

R. Otto Bryan**State Prison of Southern Michigan**

Otto is self-taught in the field of art but has gained substantial recognition over the years. His work has been shown in several Michigan exhibits, and he has sold much of it. Much of the money from the sale of his art work goes to charities. He has been a resident of the honor block at SPSM for several years and was an assistant to the art instructor at the prison. He works for the prison newspaper.



Carlton Inyeard

Lawrence Kuligowski**Michigan Reformatory**

I started drawing in September, 1977. Before that, the only art work I did was in grade school. I became inspired to draw by observing one of the other residents doing some portraits.

I am attending the COPE college program here at the Reformatory and will have my associate's degree in May, 1979. After that I plan to get into the extension program through Central Michigan University and work on my bachelor's degree.

I doubt that art will be my career, because I am the resident supervisor of the NARCONON drug program and am going to continue working to help people when I get out by coming into various institutions and running drug programs. I do know that my art work will be a predominate hobby.

I am only 22 and have a long time yet to improve myself not only in my art work but also in life.

Carlton Inyeard**Marquette Branch Prison****Bar Scene**

The pastel is a copy of a picture about awakened memories of a neighborhood bar where we used to stop after work. We often sat and discussed the world situation and on rare occasions, confided our dreams of rising above this.

Maxine Kelly**Huron Valley Correctional Facility**

As a child I was extremely hyperactive and channeled my energy into drawing. While incarcerated at SHAR House — Huron Valley — I was encouraged by staff and residents and the institutional art teacher to gear my artistic talent to a professional level.

At the age of 23, I'll be returning to society. I plan to work with children. I hope that my encouragement will be used in a positive way: Perhaps preventing one of them from having to go through a life style of drugs.

Gail McRaft

Huron Valley Correctional Facility

It was discovered at an early date in my childhood, the ability I possessed as an artist. Throughout the years, I've done several paintings and drawings, along with exhibiting in an art show in Detroit.

My greatest ambition is to receive a high school diploma and later attend Wayne State University. I would like to study sociology so that I may become a counselor working with parolees. My other goal is to, one day, present the Detroit area with a one-person art exhibit.

DeWayne D. Weaver

State Prison of Southern Michigan

Weaver is a 32-year-old Pontiac resident. When he first came to prison he was physically disabled and couldn't go on work assignment so he was put in school. It was here that he got interested in art.

George G. Johnson

State Prison of Southern Michigan

Johnson, 30, is from Minneapolis, Minn. He became interested in art by watching other prisoners in similar activities and decided to try his hand.

Raymond L. Gray

State Prison of Southern Michigan

I Remember Malcolm

I am 26 years old, a native of Detroit. I am a self-taught artist; have been involved seriously for about six years.

The picture "I remember Malcolm" was done in the latter part of 1975, early 1976. It's an attempted biography done in pastels.

I enjoy the freedom and flexibility that art allows me in self-expression.

In the event I ever get out of here I plan to continue my artistic search.

Jerry D. Williams

Kinross Correctional Facility

The Cell

I'm a 30-year-old Detroit. Unfortunately, I've spent the greater part of my life searching for some elusive quality — or maybe self-identity. Confusion and inner conflict have been the causes of countless mishaps with life, the laws of society, and myself. Before coming to prison with a 12 to 24 year sentence, I'd been completely unaware of the natural order of life. Perhaps this was because I've always looked outward or away from myself while searching for something to give my life meaning, but one day while laying in my cell trying to keep from going crazy, I came to the realization that one can only find himself by first looking inward. As a reminder of what it took to make me discover myself I painted "The Cell."

I've taken classes and earned a general education diploma (GED), and I'm presently enrolled in Lake Superior State College. Someday, I hope to be able to secure my livelihood as an artist, writer, and most important, a servant of God, for had I not come to believe in Him, I could never hope to find self-fulfillment.



George G. Johnson

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The Michigan Corrections Commission

January, 1978

Thomas K. Eardley, Jr.

Chairperson

Wyoming

First Joined the Commission: December, 1975

Don P. LeDuc

Vice Chairperson

Okemos

First Joined the Commission: October, 1977

G. Robert Cotton, Ph.D.

Grass Lake

First Joined the Commission: September, 1966

Florence Crane

Ann Arbor

First Joined the Commission: September, 1964

Duane Waters, M.D. (not pictured)

Manistique

First Joined the Commission: April, 1964



Left: Florence Crane Right: Director Perry Johnson



Left: Warden Charles Anderson Right: G. Robert Cotton



Left: Thomas K. Eardley, Chairperson Right: Don P. LeDuc

Director's Message

By Perry M. Johnson

Scientific classification of offenders is the most effective way I know to protect the public, save tax dollars and make the best use of human resources. Failure to develop a valid, effective classification system can crowd prisons and increase the possibility of risk to the public from parolees, correction center participants and escapees.

Consider the following: We had 14,700 prisoners in Michigan (July, 1978,) which is more than 2,000 over our rated capacity. Our immediate problem is that 2,000. But there are 48,000 persons under felony sentences in Michigan. The majority are on probation; others are on parole or in community halfway houses. A large part of our problem, and that of other states as well, is that there has been a shift in policy which has classified more of the 48,000 to prison and fewer to probation over recent years. With a pool of 48,000, it does not take a profound shift to add several thousand to the prison count. In the present instance, it isn't a formal change in policy which has occurred. It is one of those general public reactions reflected in the day-to-day practices of prosecutors and judges. In many respects it is an emotional response — not one that was planned or which has a rational basis or which has even been formally enunciated in any way. But it has brought thousands of people to prison across the country.

(At the time of this writing it appeared likely that Michigan voters would approve the elimination of good time on the minimum sentences of a variety of crimes ranging from attempted burglary to murder. The department predicts a prison increase of from 2,000 to 4,000 over a period of time.)

And yet the vast majority of people in our prisons will never be reimprisoned for a new crime following their release. On the other hand, we are all familiar with probationers, parolees or persons housed in corrections centers who have gone on to commit very serious crimes.

The advantage of being more accurate about who we confine and who we release is obvious to us all.

Fortunately, there are sound alternatives available to us. As I have already noted, we are classifying or screening people inefficiently in the broad view of the best interest of the public. (Obviously, I am using the term "classification" broadly to include decisions at all points in the correctional process.) But decisions as to who is to be locked up, for how long and under what conditions are particularly crucial. This is because secure institutions are exorbitantly expensive and in short supply. And we know that many convicted felons can be managed safely in the community, and there are alternative ways of punishing people. Restitution is one of the oldest and best examples of what I mean. However, if we can properly identify those offenders who are truly dangerous or persistent repeaters, we can use our scarce resources effectively and still provide for the public protection without inflated prison populations.

A few years ago we became acutely aware of the inadequacies of traditional wisdom in Corrections with reference to security classification and the parole decision-making process. Key staff agreed that our first order of business had to be to develop objective, valid, and effective classification criteria. So our main push in research for several years has been to develop these tools. By order of priority, we wanted to develop criteria for identifying dangerousness, property risk, escape proneness, and to be able to identify potential problem offenders within the institution. We have, as you know, developed the criteria for dangerousness and property risk.

Because of the department's improved ability to classify according to risk, we have dramatically increased the number of prisoners we house in community status in Michigan. During this time, we have tripled the population in the community and now have more than 1,200 of our prisoners living in the community at any given time. They are carefully screened for that placement, and their risk potential is an important part of that screening. We have some people out in centers not only months but years ahead of their earliest possible parole date. Let me review the record of performance of the people in our halfway houses last year:

Nearly 3,400 people went through the center with a new felony rate (charge) of 3½ per cent — much lower than for parolees. The annual cost savings to the state was more than \$2 million in operating funds not to mention the \$50 million to \$60 million it would cost to construct prison beds for those persons.

If the kind of screening for risk we were beginning to use in the prison can be expanded to the much larger arena of the criminal justice system so that it is done all the way down the line by prosecutors and judges and in the juvenile system, the payoff can be profound. Frankly, if there is another way to go which will allow us to really do the job of protecting the public without bankrupting it, I don't know what that might be.

Imprisoning more people indiscriminately is not the right way to go, and it is not necessary. If we simply classify people intelligently and rationally, we can better protect the public, provide them more for their tax dollars and, incidentally, improve public confidence in the system.



Maxine Kelly



Raymond L. Gray

Change.

We make it ourselves because it seems needed. Outside influences force change, too.

We can start out wanting one kind of change and end up getting another.

We can ignore change, encourage it, feel helpless in its movement or direct it to our best advantage.

Change. It must happen.

It happens in Corrections. We make it happen; we watch it happen.

Prisons change. Employees get more training and learn more skills. Prisoners know more about their rights and the rules; due process is increased.

Prisons change. They look different — less bars, more glass. They get crowded.

Prisons change. The public seems angrier; new laws are passed; more people come to prison; sentences are longer.

The entire correctional process changes: It redefines itself or it reminds itself of an old direction which had been forgotten. It puts new stress on old goals. It finds new ways to do old jobs better. It changes.

The community forces change above all else — not by a logical A to B plan but often by its anger and criticism. Other parts of the public system respond. They change and cause change. More people come to prison and they come to stay longer. New laws are written; old laws are interpreted differently.

Change is not synonymous with good or bad. But it can be turned into one or the other.

When prisons become crowded, they change their operation to compensate. Usually, the change is bad. But crowded prisons also cause good changes — expansion of prison alternatives is the most obvious.

Ideally, change should come only after a close look at the possible results and the alternatives.

In Corrections, intuition is not acceptable. Concepts and programs must be tested, evaluated, examined. Then comes change — elimination, expansion, redirection.

Michigan's correctional system grew substantially in 1977 and the first half of 1978. It examined the changes it had made or had been forced to make earlier and tried to refine and polish them.

It looked at old programs and asked questions: Should this change? How should it change? It worried about the changes it saw coming and those that wouldn't come but should.

There were practical matters — more beds to find, more prisoners to contain, new prisons to be opened and staff hired.

How do you make the best use of the space — 7,500 "secure" beds and 14,800 prisoners? Who should go to a halfway house; who is dangerous; who is likely to escape; what's the best way to keep prisoners from escaping; how should we supervise parolees and probationers; how do we hire more minority and women employees; how do we train our staff to be "professionals"; how do we get the public to understand; what functions of the correctional system best protect the public — punishment, isolation, rehabilitation or deterrence?

Where are we going; how are we going to get there?

The Michigan Department of Corrections reached for those answers in 1977 and the first half of 1978 knowing that the answers would help to control and direct the changes.

Prisons

Sound classification of prisoners is essential to good prison management and to public protection.

Security classification is the chief concern: Is the prisoner likely to escape? Will he assault other prisoners and staff? Can he be trusted in a community setting? How well will he behave on parole?

Program classification also is important in providing opportunities for change. If a prisoner completes certain programs and activities, does that mean he is more likely to succeed on parole than one who does not? Should the State of Michigan improve vocational offerings and in what areas? Is it more important to give a prisoner an academic education or on-the-job work experience?

Every year the Department of Corrections reaches out for more definitive answers to these questions through scientific research and study. Every year more answers are found.

Prison Escapes

The number of escapes, walkaways and prisoners going AWOL from furloughs and correction centers was down during the first six months of 1978 when compared with the first six months of 1977 (362 in 1978 compared with 489 in 1977).

Nevertheless, the problem remained serious enough to warrant the continued attention of department executives.

Research on how to predict whether a prisoner is likely to escape began in 1978 and was expected to be completed in early 1979.

It was estimated in 1978 that the state's correctional system contained 7,500 "secure" beds while the prison population nudged 14,800. Accurate classification became more and more essential.

Risk Prediction

New risk factors to better predict behavior of male parolees and to be fairer in prisoner classification were adopted in January, 1978, after research which had begun more than three years earlier.

Preliminary factors predicting assaultive crimes were first used in parole and classification decisions in June of 1976.

The refined risk factors were expected to allow department personnel to correctly classify a higher proportion of prisoners as either high or low risk for violence and property crimes while on parole. In addition to being able to make fewer mistakes in classification, the new factors are believed to be more equitable for prisoners because they are based more closely on a person's behavior and less on things over which the prisoner has no control.

In addition to refining the factors that predict assaultive crime, the department came up with factors that predict property crimes.

All factors were identified by using a sample of 2,000 men paroled in 1971. Half the sample was set aside for validation. Using the other half, various combinations of variables were tabulated against behavior on parole to determine which combinations seemed to best predict violence.

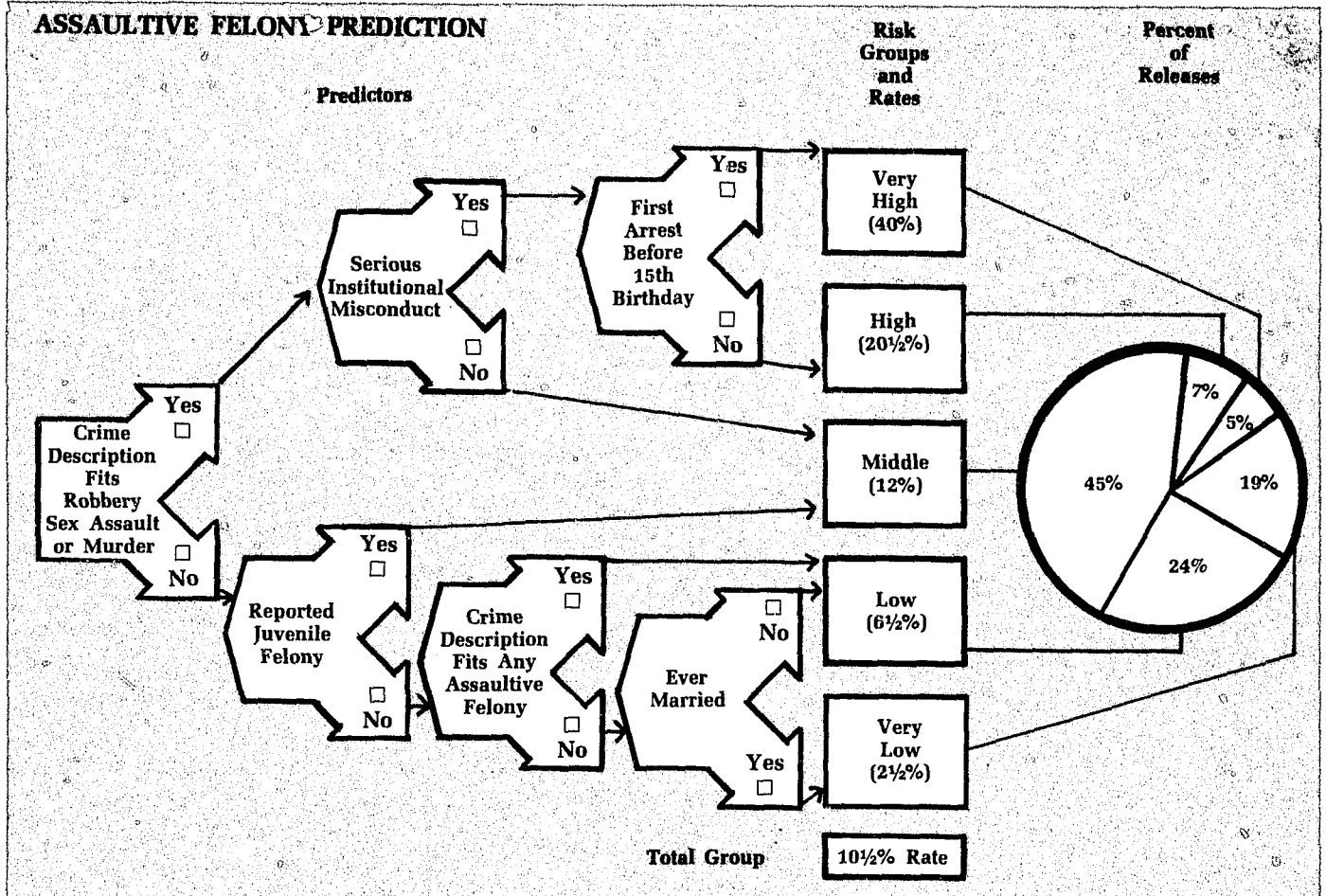
If prisoners have all the following characteristics, they will be classified as being a very high risk for violence:

- Serving time currently for a crime that fits the description of a robbery, sexual assault or homicide.
- Being found guilty of major misconduct while in the institution or involuntarily placed in administrative segregation by the prison's Security Classification Committee.
- First arrested or had a petition filed for any criminal behavior prior to his 15th birthday.

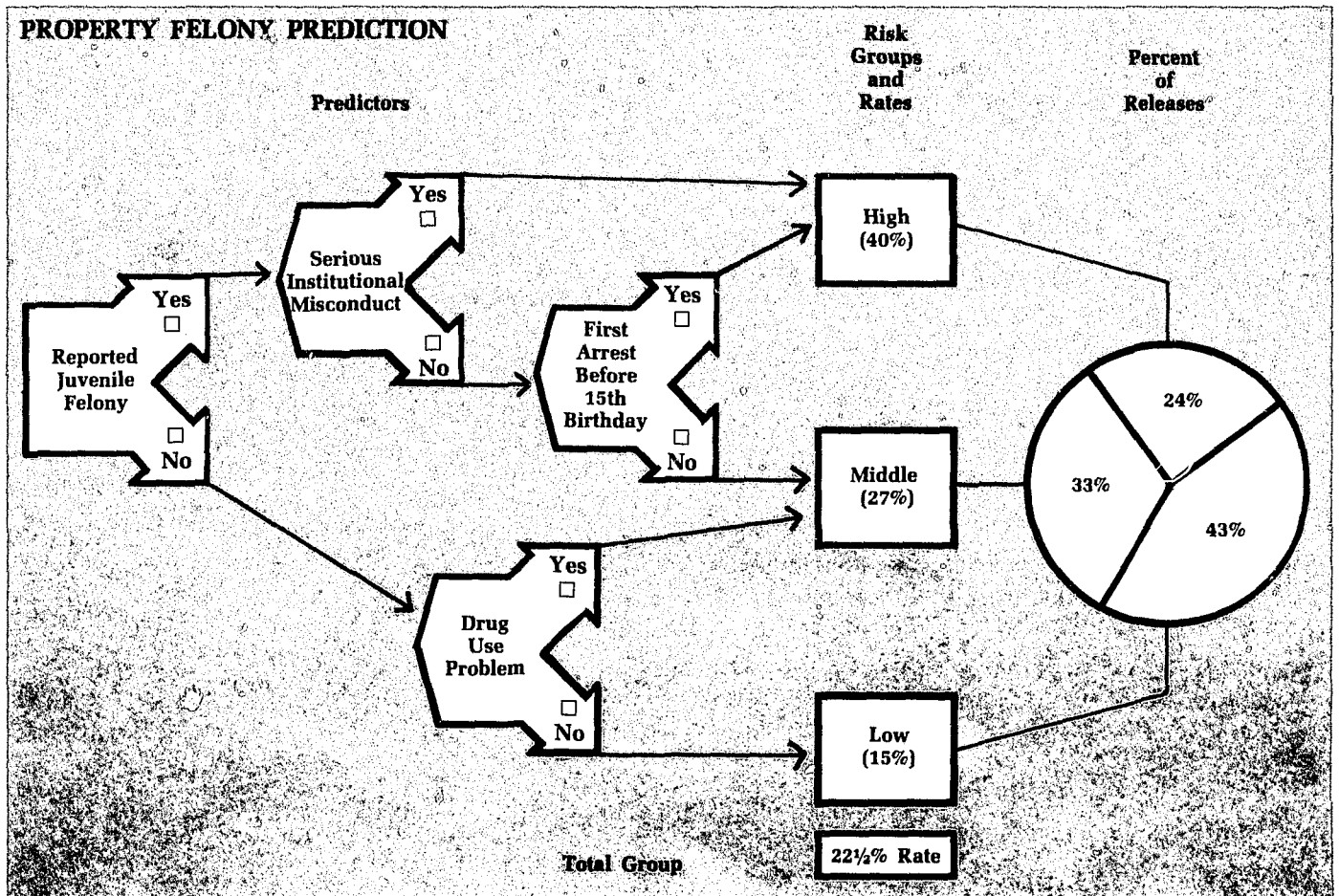
Those with only the first two characteristics are classified as "high" risk for violence.

Prisoners identified as very high or high risk are restricted from participating in some community programs and are less likely to be paroled. For this reason, persons with these designations are entitled to administrative hearings to challenge the factualness of the information that was used in determining the risk category.

ASSAULTIVE FELONY PREDICTION



PROPERTY FELONY PREDICTION



Those screened as high risk for property crimes also are entitled to an administrative hearing.

A prisoner with all the following characteristics is likely to commit a property crime while on parole:

- Has a reported juvenile felony.
- Is guilty of serious institutional misconduct.
- Has his first arrest before his 15th birthday.

Persons who fall into the "very high risk" for violence category probably represent about 5 per cent of all persons released from prison in any one year. Of that, 5 per cent, or 40 out of every 100 can be expected to be arrested for a violent crime within a year or two after release from prison.

Of all parolees, about 10.5 in 100 are arrested for crimes of violence while on parole, which means the very high risk offender is four times as likely to commit a violent crime as the average parolee. The "high" risk for violence offender probably makes up 7 per cent of all persons released from prison in a year. About 20.5 of every 100 can be expected to be arrested for a crime of violence.

At the other end, prisoners who do not have those characteristics, who are not serving time for any crime that would fit the description of an assaultive felony and who were married before the current offense are classified as very low risks for violence.

These persons probably account for 19 per cent of all prisoners released every year. Of those, about 2.5 in every 100 will probably be arrested for a crime of violence a year or two after release from prison. A prisoner will be classified as "low" risk if he does not have a reported juvenile felony but his crime fits the description of any assaultive crime. If it does not but he was not married before the offense, he is classified as "low" risk also.

Middle risk offenders probably account for 45 per cent of all persons released from prison and are expected to do about as well as the average parolee.

The study covers only persons released from prison. The department continues to believe that it should be expanded to all convicted offenders so the judges who wish to do so may use this kind of information in their sentencing.

Crowding

In an 18-month period (Jan. 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978) Michigan's prison population grew by nearly 2,500; the capacity of its prisons had expanded by only 1,300. At the end of June, 1978, 14,800 prisoners were in a system designed for 12,800.

The lopsided population-capacity figures were nothing new to a system which had been crowded since early 1975. The disparity between capacity and population remained fairly steady despite the acquisition of:

- The Riverside Correctional Facility in January, 1977.
- The new medium security unit on the north end of the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson in June, 1977.
- The Kinross Correctional Facility near Sault Ste. Marie in January, 1978.
- The Michigan Dunes Correctional Facility near Saugatuck and Holland in July, 1978.

The new state prison for women near Ypsilanti (Huron Valley Women's Facility) did not expand the capacity of the system but it did provide a more humane setting for the incarcerated female offender.



James Wimberley

The department was not successful in acquiring two facilities in southeastern Michigan for prisons.

One was the Child Development Center in Wayne County for which the Women's Division of the Detroit House of Correction was sought as an alternative.

The other was the L. H. Hudson Warehouse in downtown Detroit, which had been sought for a 600-bed prison. It was withdrawn from the market by its owners in early 1978.

Legislation enabling the state to purchase the Women's Division from the City of Detroit and to construct a 600-bed multi-security prison on the site was adopted in 1978, but it had not been purchased by July, and negotiations on the sale continued. Initially the existing structure was to be used for 320 men until the new 600-bed prison was done.

The department made little headway in finding sites other than the DeHoCo land for its proposed regional, multi-security prisons.

In the meantime, the number of women committed to prison for felony crimes was increasing dramatically.

The alarming rate at which the population of incarcerated women was growing was noted in the department's August, 1977, population projection report.

It said the number of women sentenced to prison climbed from 191 in July, 1973, to 502 in July of 1977, an increase of more than two and one-half times over a four-year period.

By July, 1978 there were 602 women in Michigan serving a prison sentence; in July, 1974, there were 188.

Of the total, 394 were imprisoned at the women's prison, 52 were in the Kalamazoo County Jail because of the lack of space at the state prison and another 156 were living in corrections centers.

By mid-1978 the state was looking for a facility to convert to additional prison housing for women and planning for a second state facility for women.

During 1978 the department was formally told that it would have to abandon Camp Hoxey near Grayling in November of 1979, a loss of 80 beds.

The department's lease with the federal government for the land on which Camp Hoxey is located expires in 1979, and the federal authorities decided not to renew it. The department had not found a replacement camp by mid-1978.



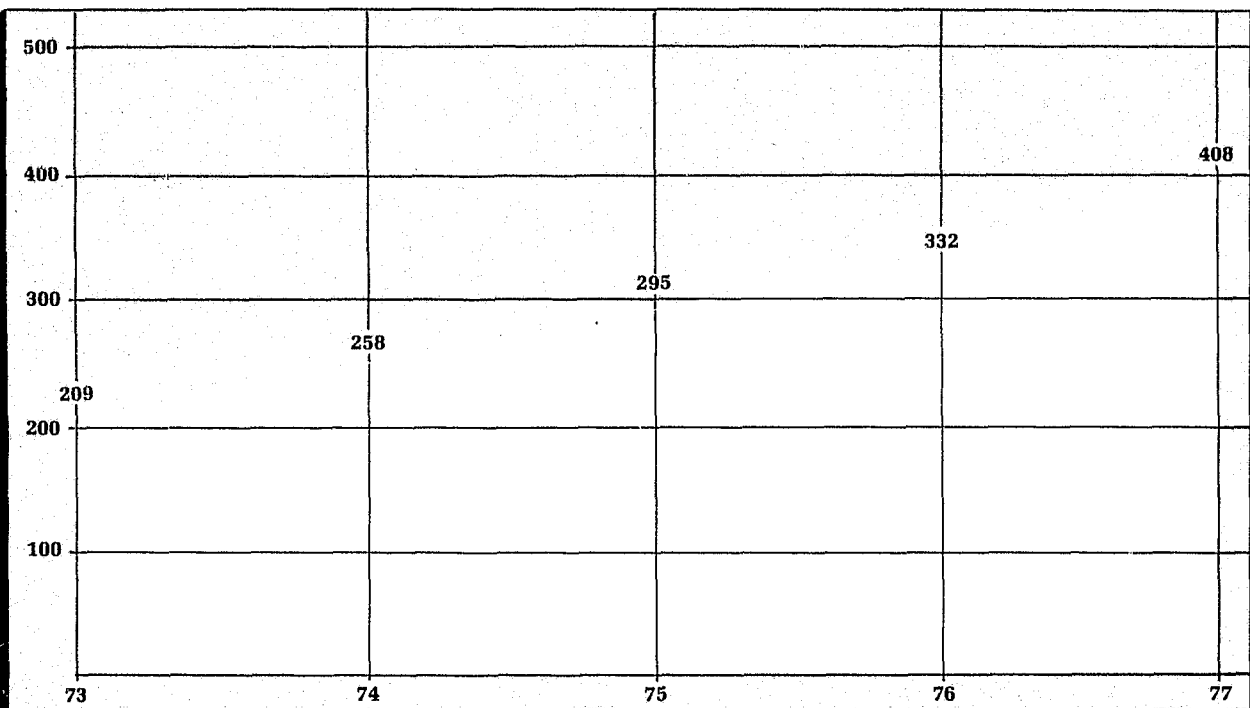
Rick Ward

The New Prisons

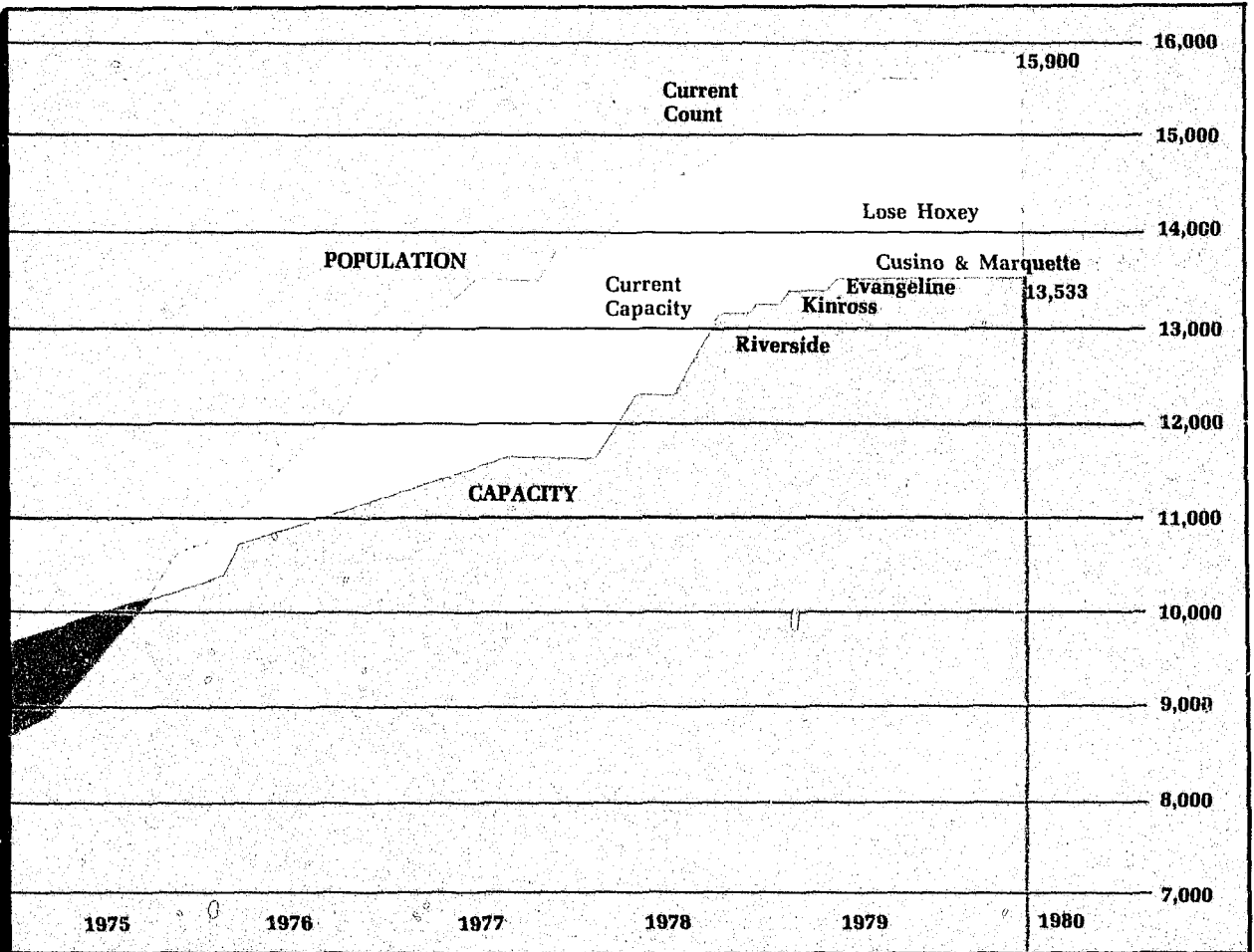
Two new prisons were opened in 1978 — one in the Upper Peninsula on an abandoned Air Force base and the other in western Michigan in a Catholic seminary.

In 1977 the department acquired the Riverside facility in Ionia and added a medium security unit at Jackson. The new women's prison was opened on Aug. 5, 1977. (These institutions were discussed in the 1976-77 Dimensions.)

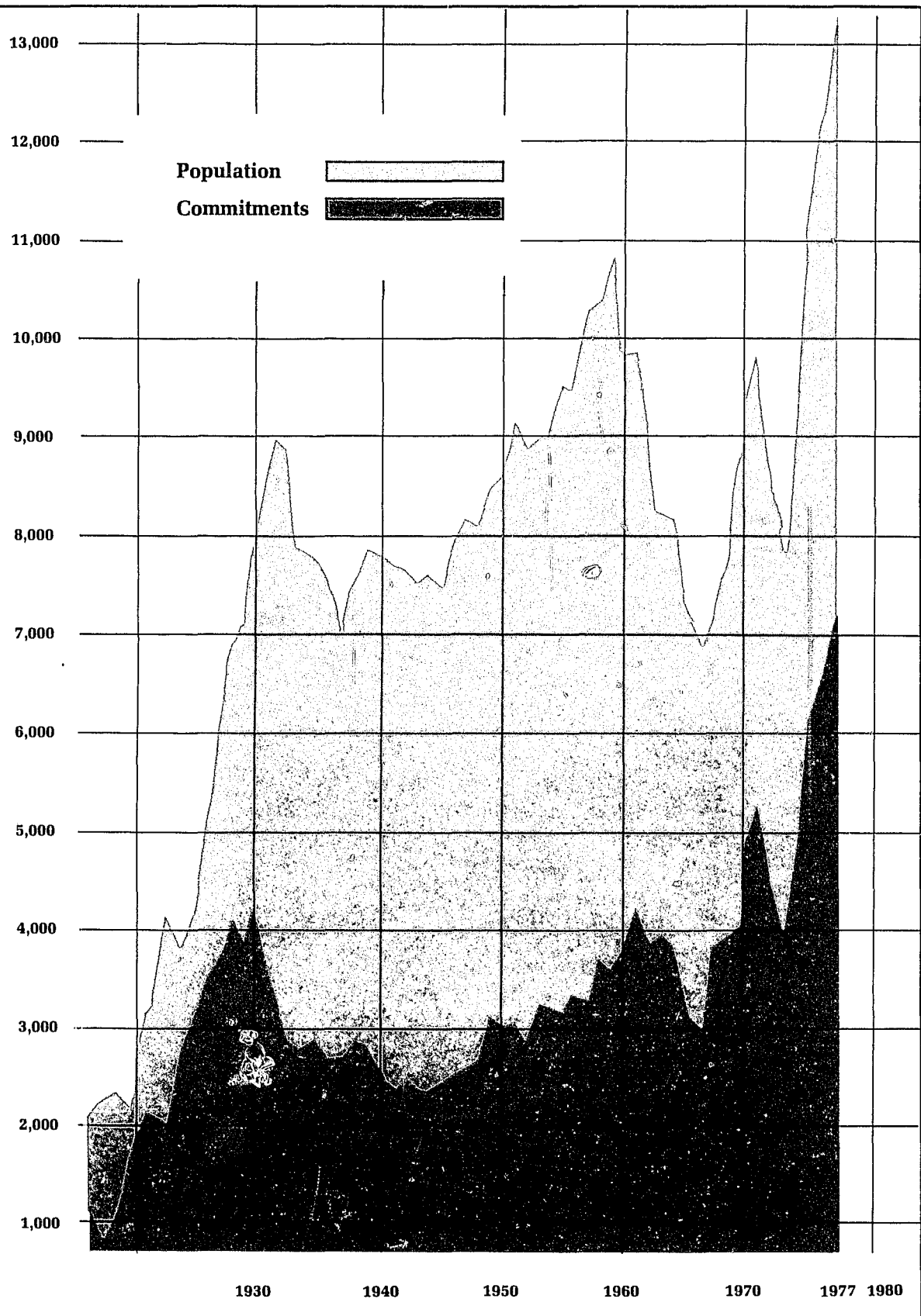
FEMALE COMMITMENTS
1973-1977



**PRISON POPULATION AND RATED CAPACITY
THRU APRIL 1, 1980**



ANNUAL COMMITMENTS AND POPULATION OF MICHIGAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
1917-1977



The Kinross Correctional Facility

This medium security prison is on the abandoned Kincheloe Air Force Base near Sault Ste. Marie. It opened on Jan. 16 and will eventually hold 648 male prisoners. Eventually, the department would like to reduce the capacity to 500, since that is the optimal size for a medium security prison.

The institution, which makes use of dormitories formerly occupied by airmen, is the only one in the state to have two-man rooms.

Serious discussion about using the soon-to-be abandoned base for a prison began early in 1977. It was known then that the federal government would close the base soon, and that there were no immediate plans for other uses. In March, 1977, the U.S. Department of Defense announced that the base would close Oct. 1, 1977.

Conversion was desirable because of the economics — the base was given to the state at no cost — and because few renovations would be necessary before it could be used for prisoners. Remodeling cost the state \$3.5 million.

Efforts to put the medium security prison for men at the base progressed rapidly. This was largely because of the support of the Governor and the Legislature and a number of influential local citizens and community leaders.

Some local opposition to use of the base for a prison existed initially, but as the department and the community became better acquainted, most citizens appeared receptive and, many, in fact, applied for jobs at the new prison.

By August, 1977, a superintendent was hired, and he, in turn, began hiring staff and preparing for the first prisoners, who arrived on Jan. 16, 1978.

The prison takes its name from the village and township of Kinross, where it is located.

As of June, 1978, it employed 256 persons of which 158 were from the area. Employment of as many local citizens as possible was a commitment by the department to the community. When prison industries begins operation, more local people are expected to be hired.

Security is important to a prison and to the community which expects to be safe from prison inmates.

To meet these expectations the prison has two chainlink fences, each 16 feet high, around the prison; an electronic detection system; and rolls of wire with razorblade-like protrusions strung between the fences.

To maintain community rapport and understanding, the superintendent meets monthly with local community leaders. A speaker's bureau is active. Volunteer activities and a student intern program with Lake Superior State College also keep the community and the prison working together.

Physical plant

The prison covers 130 acres of which 94 are behind the fence.

It has five dormitories, three floors each, which will eventually house 648 prisoners. Two prisoners share each room, except in the segregation wing in which prisoners have single rooms.

Each dormitory floor has its own dayroom. There also is a large recreation building with a weight lifting room, two regulation-size indoor basketball courts, and two handball courts.

One building houses the institution's dining room and kitchen; another houses administrative offices, the control center, library, some academic classrooms and the visiting room. Vocational classes are in two separate buildings.

The institution's infirmary is one wing of the base hospital. Prisoners who need more intensive, long-range care or surgery are sent to War Memorial Hospital in Sault Ste. Marie.

Outdoor facilities include an ice rink, three tennis courts, two basketball courts and two softball diamonds with bleachers. Plans also call for horseshoe pits, handball courts and a football field surrounded by a quarter mile track, all to be in the outdoor yard area.

Programs.

Prisoners at Kinross can take part in a wide variety of programs and activities. These include:

Academic Education:

Remedial education, preparation for the General Education Development (GED) test, college classes leading to associate and bachelor's degrees through Lake Superior State College.

Vocational Trade Training:

Automobile mechanics, body repair, building trades, and food service.

Michigan State Industries is expected to locate one or more industrial operations at the site beginning this Fall.

Recreation and Other Programs:

The institution has a varsity and intramural sports program. Prisoners can take part in basketball, softball, and flag football. They can ice skate, play tennis and handball and lift weights.

Special Programs include membership in Alcoholics Anonymous, a chapter of the Jaycees, the Prisoners' Progress Association, the Pinto Project and a substance abuse therapy group. Hobbycraft also is available. Some prisoners work in the prison's photography laboratory and others on the institution's newspaper.

Inmates may also take part in lay counseling and in individual and group psychotherapy.

Religious activities are coordinated through the institutional chaplain.

The Michigan Dunes Correctional Facility

St. Augustine Seminary, formerly a high school residential unit for young men preparing for the priesthood, was converted to a 400-bed medium security prison on July 17, 1978. A 12-foot double fence and electronic intrusion detection device plus a "buffer zone" separate the prison from an adjacent state park facility.

It was purchased by the state for \$4.2 million in late 1977 after an out-of-court settlement was reached in a lawsuit filed by some Allegan County residents who had attempted to stop the state from

buying and converting the school into a medium-security prison for men. Remodeling cost \$2.3 million.

The new prison will hold 396 prisoners when it reaches full capacity. Only men below 21, who are not serving a sentence for a sexual offense, who are not identified as homosexual or as having those tendencies and who appear not to be escape risks can be placed at the Dunes prison. It is not restricted to property offenders.

In contrast with the campus-like grounds of MTU and Muskegon, the Dunes houses, feeds, educates, counsels, and provides recreation for its residents under a single roof.

Most prisoners live in 12 dormitory rooms, each housing 26 men. There also is one 40-man dormitory room, and, for those that earn the privilege, there are eight single rooms and nine four-man rooms.

The institution also contains classrooms, a library, a dining room, a chapel, a gymnasium, areas for indoor and outdoor recreation and group activities and a visiting room for families and friends.

Prisoners can finish high school and get training in several vocational trades including food services and office occupations. College classes are planned for the future.

Counseling, religious activities, clubs and arts and crafts programs also are offered.

A licensed physician and a certified physician's assistant are on call 24-hours a day, and a dentist and dental hygienist are on duty five days a week. A staff of registered nurses are at the institution 16 hours a day.

The prison has a staff of 190, of which 55 per cent were hired from Allegan and Ottawa counties.

Although there was significant opposition to the prison initially, recent community support has been noteworthy, with over 500 individuals volunteering to participate in lay and religious counseling and other activities.

Conditions of Confinement

“The humane administration and direction of institutional care are paramount in preserving individual rights and responsibilities and, in turn, the ultimate protection of society.”

— Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections

The physical condition of many Michigan prisons remained substandard in 1977 and early 1978. The Corrections Camps Program has been cited by the Department of Public Health and other regulatory agencies for operating substandard facilities.

Camp Cusino in the Upper Peninsula was being replaced in mid-1978 with a new camp. Funds for this purpose came through a \$1.2 million grant from the Economic Development Administration within the U.S. Department of Commerce. Completion of the new 80-bed minimum security camp is expected in mid-1979. Cusino had been in operation since 1951.

The Department began looking in 1978 for a new site to replace Camp Hoxey, west of Cadillac.

Hoxey, also substandard, is on federal park land which has been leased to the state. The U.S. Forest Service refused in 1978 to renew the special permit citing the deteriorated condition of the camp. The permit expires November of 1979.

About 25 per cent of the prisoners at Cassidy Lake Technical School near Chelsea live in outdated cabins with inadequate toilet facilities.

Construction began in 1978 on a building for academic and vocational training, special activities and recreation at the Muskegon Correctional Facility.

The multi-service building, which is to be completed in 1979, is being paid for with a \$4,105,000 grant from the Economic Development Administration within the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The department had attempted to acquire funds for the Muskegon school for several years — shortly after the first phase of the prison was completed in 1974.

Completion of such a facility will mean that prisoners will have adequate space for schooling, vocational training and indoor recreation, something that has not been available before. This is particularly important for those prisoners who do not have minimum-security status and who cannot leave the institution to take part in activities in the community.

The new building will have space for remedial education programs including a reading laboratory; high school completion including a science room; a closed circuit television studio to produce



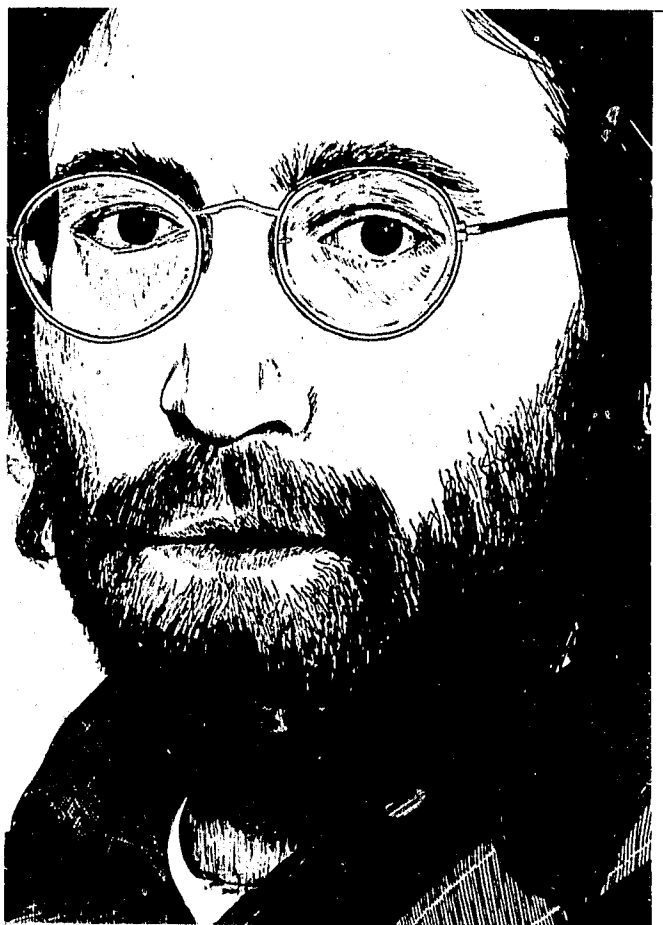
Roger Stephenson

educational programs; a 10,000-book library for pre-vocational programs and building maintenance and repair; administrative offices; a gymnasium; an auditorium, canteen, barbershop and game area.

The Economic Development Administration also gave the state \$900,000 in 1977 to help pay for replacement of the dormitory at the Marquette Branch Prison. The dorm will replace substandard housing in the Trusty Division of that prison and temporarily increase the capacity of the system by 85 beds. Completion is anticipated by late 1979.

Two-thirds of the remodeling needed to bring the Riverside Correctional Facility to full capacity was completed by mid-1978. All requirements of the State Fire Marshall were met.

Conditions of confinement became legal issues in two major suits — one involving crowding and the other equal programming opportunities for women in prison.



Gordon Dawson

The crowding suit began May 20, 1976, when the Human Rights Party wrote a letter to Director Perry Johnson requesting declaratory rulings under the state's Administrative Procedures Act. Rulings were requested concerning the applicability of various statutes governing administration of prisons to prison crowding. The Human Rights Party said the crowding violated due process, equal protection and the guarantee against cruel and unusual punishment in state and federal constitutions.

On advice of the state's Attorney General the department declined to act saying it believed it did not have the authority to issue such rulings.

The Human Rights Party then filed a complaint in Ingham County Circuit Court asking the court to declare that present prison conditions violated prisoners' rights. It asked that the court issue preliminary and permanent injunctions enjoining the department from administering policies and statutes which result in prison crowding, and it asked the court to order the department to refuse to accept additional prisoners and to discharge prisoners until prison facilities were within proper limitations.

The department's attorneys then filed for accelerated judgement claiming the circuit court lacked jurisdiction and that the Human Rights Party could not sue because it was not directly affected by prison conditions.

Circuit Court Judge Ray C. Hotchkiss denied the motion and ruled that a citizens' jury would be impaneled to assist the court in visiting the prisons and determining the merits of the case. The department then appealed to the Michigan Court of Appeals for superintending control.

In mid-1978 the Court of Appeals said the circuit court does have jurisdiction and that if "aggrieved" prisoners were added to the suit, it would be sufficient to give the Human Rights Party standing. The case was remanded back to the Circuit Court.

The suit alleging unequal treatment of women prisoners was filed in May, 1977, in the U.S. District Court, the Eastern District, Southern Division.

Several women prisoners filed the class action suit asking the court to declare that the department was violating the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The suit had not been resolved by mid-1978.

Giving the prisoners the opportunity to grieve conditions of confinement is important in making the prison system responsive to the prisoners. It can force staff to be more accountable and give prisoners the feeling that the system is trying to be fair and humane.

Michigan has had an inmate grievance procedure since 1973. Evaluations of it have shown it to be achieving what was intended.

An increasing number of grievances are filed every year. Most are resolved at the institution level but a significant number come to the Office of the Director.

In 1976 a total of 957 came to the director; by 1977 that number had reached 1,700, and it appeared that 2,652 would need the director's resolution during 1978.

Of the grievances sent to the director, 29 per cent were resolved in favor of the complaining prisoner.

Except for allegations of abuse and racial discrimination, a grievance goes through three steps before reaching the director.

By mid-1978 efforts were being made to hire a full-time staff person to handle grievance matters, prisoner complaints and allegations of prisoner abuse.

Despite crowding, no institutions experienced extreme dissention or major disturbances by prisoners.

Treatment

Although crowding tempered the flexibility of the prison system's treatment programming and caused long delays in many areas, some expansion occurred in 1977 and the first half of 1978.

The Huron Valley Women's Facility received a \$35,000 federal grant to enrich its recreation and cultural activities. With the money it was able to purchase a substantial amount of recreation equipment, to take field trips to cultural events, to give women prisoners bowling lessons and to offer classes in painting, bargello, jewelry making, egg coloring and yoga. Therapeutic drama and creative dancing also were offered.

A vocational program at Northern Michigan University was started for eligible prisoners from the Marquette Branch Prison in 1977.

Prisoner-students took part in welding, machine tool operation, appliance repair and refrigeration, heating and air conditioning.

A building maintenance program was started at the Michigan Training Unit and a full school program including college classes was started at the Riverside Correctional Facility in late 1977.

The Riverside school welcomed its first students on Feb. 28, 1978 and began operating out of temporary quarters. Over 180 students were enrolled and attended classes from adult basic education through completion of the General Education Development tests. Six college classes with 87 students enrolled began.

The institution began planning for new classes in business education, general shop and life coping skills.

The permanent school facility at Riverside was opened in June of 1978, and the student enrollment was expected to double.

The Camp Program became more selective in academic offerings. School teacher positions at Camp Baraga, Waterloo, Pontiac, Brighton, Sauble and Lehman were removed in late 1977. This occurred primarily because of the strong work-pass program at Pontiac and Brighton, and the high number of prisoners employed with the Department of Natural Resources in other camps. Vocational offerings continued at the successful dental laboratory program at Waterloo and in diesel mechanics at Sauble. Prisoners working on college degrees go to Camp Lehman where they can attend classes at Kirtland Community College.

Teachers are employed at the other camps, and prisoners are assigned to camps based on their program needs.

By the end of 1977, all basic academic programs were being tailored to the individual needs of the students through a method called Competency Based Instruction. This approach attacks the problem of educating prisoners who may be transferred from one institution to another at times that do not correspond to traditional class schedules. It also gives student prisoners more opportunities to succeed in an academic setting.

Department administrators continue to address the problems of curriculum revision and upgrading and the training of teachers in this special approach. Along with this technique came

zero-based budgeting in the area of education. This meant the elimination of some more traditional high school classes and forced administrators and educators into setting priorities and standards.

Zero-based budgeting forces departments into examining programs and activities to find out how well they work and whether the results justify continued funding.

One program which appeared to be less successful than had been hoped was the parole contract.

It was cut back during 1977 when eligibility criteria were changed to focus on persons with longer sentences. A study began in 1978 to measure the program's ability to predict parole success. The program was expected to be terminated if nothing significant came out of the research.

Prison crowding strained treatment programming; waiting lists were long.

Administrators at the Reception and Guidance Center noted a large and expanding population of mentally ill individuals coming into the system in 1977. Services were not always equal to the demand. However, one treatment approach in the area of mental health has been the assignment of clinicians from the Reception Unit to various cell blocks at the State Prison of Southern Michigan and to camp control at Waterloo. Besides helping prisoners, this approach is expected to improve the department's team concept with custodial and treatment staff working closely to achieve a common goal of safe and humane working and living conditions. (See Health Care for discussion of Psychiatric Services Unit.)

The demand for psychological evaluations continued high during the year. They averaged 10 requests a week.

Likewise, more requests were made for psychotherapy. During 1977 a total of 428 prisoners were in psychotherapy, and the waiting list had reached 2,000.

During 1977 the number of emergency crisis intervention contacts averaged over 300 a month throughout the system. Personnel from the Reception Center's Psychological Services Unit were called in to react to these problems.

Work continued in 1978 on the opening of a new reception center for all male prisoners under 21 at the Riverside Correctional Facility in Ionia.

Work Pass

Significant developments in the work pass program in 1977 resulted in almost double the number of jobs for prisoners compared with 1976.

For the first time in the history of Michigan's work pass program, employment specialists were hired specifically to find work pass jobs. Over 1,200 posts were found in 1977 compared to 700 in 1976.

Salaries for the 11 employment specialists came from federal funds and the community, and Family and Children's Services of the Catholic Diocese of Gaylord.

Jobs varied from dish and car washing to assisting with natural gas or oil exploration.

The largest growth occurred in Camp Pugsley and Camp Lehman and as many as 36 jobs were found in one month. The program at the Trusty Division of the Ionia Reformatory also grew from an average of six jobs to 37.

During 1978 the program continued to expand, reaching a record 288 employed prisoners during May. The average number of prisoners employed monthly for the first seven months of 1978 was 247. In 1977 the number was 180.

The most beneficial aspect of work pass employment for the prisoner is the opportunity to earn a competitive wage while in prison. Those participating have agreed to support their dependents; if without dependents, the prisoner agrees to hold 50 per cent of his wages in escrow for release.

Those prisoners terminating employment for parole or other community placement earned \$832,259 in 1977 compared to \$528,799 in 1976. Over \$61,000 was contributed to support dependents and over \$294,000 was saved for release.

The extra funding for the 1977 work pass program enabled the department to offer expanded job readiness classes and to help women prisoners at the Huron Valley Women's Facility plan for jobs after incarceration.

Health Care

Expansion of health care services in the Department of Corrections has been dramatic since the Office of Health Care was established in 1975.

The most notable increases have come in the form of additional clinical staff and in larger operating budgets.

In the 1976-77 budget of \$8,165,000 a total of 188.1 clinical positions were authorized. The budget increased to \$10,103,000 and 340.3 staff positions in 1977-78. Toward the middle of 1978 it appeared that the 1978-79 budget would hit \$15,536,100 and that 449.8 positions would be authorized.

The initial appropriation for this office in 1975-76 was \$800,000.

The significant increase in authorized positions permitted recruitment of qualified civilian nurses, medical record and clinical staff to replace most prisoners whose involvement in sensitive areas of health care delivery was considered inappropriate.



Rubin Smith

Nevertheless, this office continues to encounter substantial problems in the recruitment of health care professionals.

Adequate salaries are necessary to attract and retain competent professional and support staff given the unavoidably negative aspects of working in a prison setting. The office worked with the Department of Civil Service in raising the salaries of physicians and registered nurses.

Increased financial support during 1977 allowed the department to upgrade and replace a substantial amount of dental, optometric, radiographic and emergency equipment. Several new ambulances were purchased.

Extensive renovation of the infirmary at the State Prison of Southern Michigan was begun in 1977. The remodeling, which was expected to be completed in late 1978, was undertaken to comply with health and fire safety regulations and to improve the efficiency of health services provided there.

The renovation is considered an interim improvement falling far short of adequacy for long-term use of the building. With the assistance of a professional consultant firm, detailed plans for an infirmary and outpatient clinic at the prison were completed in 1977 and approved by the Department of Management and Budget in 1978. The facility is expected to be completed by 1981.

A new psychiatric services unit for mentally ill male prisoners in need of inpatient care was opened January, 1978, at the Riverside Correctional Facility. It replaced "Top 6," a cell block at the State Prison of Southern Michigan.

The new unit is in a recently remodeled 15-year-old building at the Riverside prison. It is divided into four wards with a total capacity of 152. Of that, 14 beds are used for medical and psychiatric emergencies.

The wards are organized as follows: A 19-bed admissions ward, two 44-bed rehabilitation wards, a 31-bed intensive treatment ward and 14 special beds.

Sleeping areas are divided between single rooms and dormitories. All but one of the dorms contains five beds; the exception is a 15-bed dorm on the intensive treatment ward for depressed, suicidal prisoners.

The unit employs a specially trained core of security staff called Corrections Medical Aides. These persons provide security for the unit and also function as an integral part of the treatment team, participating in staff conferences, in meetings with staff and patients and in such activities as occupational and recreational therapy and in group therapy.

In addition to the required five-week department specialist school, these employees also participate in an intensive Office of Health Care training program. This includes training in psychiatric and medical topics with the high point being over 100 hours of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) training provided by faculty of the EMT Program at Grand Valley State College.

By virtue of his or her training, the technician is qualified to assist in a variety of medical emergencies. Further, the aide is trained to perform not only in the psychiatric unit but also in medical areas such as the emergency room and the outpatient clinics.

The goal of the Psychiatric Unit is to allow prisoners to function as independently as possible and to cope with the demands of everyday life in a reasonable manner. To do so, a full range of treatment programs, including chemotherapy, group and individual psychotherapy, and recreational and occupational therapy are offered. To promote mature responsible behavior, a "therapeutic community" approach is used on both units. Here staff and patients meet in groups to discuss ward problems and to come up with ways of handling them.

In conjunction with the abandonment of Top 6, a small 17-bed acute psychiatric inpatient unit was opened at the infirmary at the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson.

The Michigan Mental Health Code allows for the transfer of prisoners who need long-term care from the Department of Corrections to the Department of Mental Health (DMH). Currently, the Legislature is considering some amendments to the chapter dealing with transfer of prisoners. One of the



Roger Stephenson

proposals is to assign responsibility for long-term psychiatric services to the DMH Center for Forensic Psychiatry. The Department of Corrections would continue to be responsible for providing short-term psychiatric inpatient services and for providing a "protective environment and supportive milieu" for residents released from an inpatient unit.

Other improvements in the health care system occurred.

Considerable attention was devoted to upgrading the intake health screening process at the Reception and Guidance Center. The improved multiphasic screening, examination and documentation was expected to occur in late 1978.

Eleven more physician's assistants were added so that one or more are working at each prison. Working under the supervision of licensed physicians, these professionals are authorized to perform limited diagnostic and treatment functions.

Ten senior optometric students were placed at the Jackson prison and in the Ionia complex in mid-1978 through negotiations with Ferris State College. The students work under licensed faculty optometrists at no cost to the department.

Once the essential improvements have been made, management of health care services must focus on maintaining an acceptable level of quality in the care provided. Beginning in 1977 a "peer-review" mechanism began on a pilot basis for dental services. It is expected that a similar program will be adopted in early 1979 for medical services. In this process, a team of two or three dentists or physicians, either departmental supervisory staff or outside consultants, review randomly selected health records, interview patients and inspect the clinic arrangements. Attention is given to accuracy, completeness and professional judgment.

In December of 1977 the office was awarded a \$1 million grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to assist 10 other states to improve their correctional health care services. It is believed that the grant is evidence of the recent progress made by the state in improving its health care system for prisoners.



Gordon Dawson

Prison Industries

Growth continued in 1977 and the first half of 1978 in sales, diversity of products and in wages and bonuses paid to prisoner-employees.

Michigan State Industries extended its efforts toward professionalism. It took on more of the production processes it formerly had done elsewhere. Included in this was the addition of \$282,892 worth of equipment for the textile factory at the State Prison of Southern Michigan (SPSM). Part of the money was used to improve processing of the cloth. The textile factory also was able in 1978 to order equipment for cloth dying to avoid having to send material to North Carolina, as was the previous practice.

A separate metal chair factory was established for prisoners in the Northside Unit at SPSM. These chairs were originally manufactured along with other metal furniture at the Central Unit of the SPSM complex. Division of the production was expected to speed up shipment of chairs to customers.

The new chair factory has a designed capacity of 20,000 metal chairs annually.

Men's colored undershirts were introduced, and the shoe factory began producing steel cap safety shoes. A new line of Naugahyde was started.

The tailored garment factory was closed down because of the decline in sales. Some products were discontinued and others are now being made at the Michigan Reformatory or the Marquette Branch Prison.

Industries staff spent time investigating establishment of industries plans at the Kinross Correctional Facility and the Huron Valley Women's Facility. Long-range plans also call for a factory at the Muskegon Correctional Facility.

The bureau also continued with its efforts to expand the sales market by advertising and by attending conferences and meetings of government agencies.

In its efforts to become more self-sufficient and progressive, the Industries Bureau began in 1977 to seek revisions of the statute under which it operates: The Corrections Industries Act.

The bureau wants to:

- Put its operation on a sound fiscal basis.
- Provide meaningful work for meaningful pay.
- Teach and develop good work habits.
- Reduce idleness in prison.
- Reduce the cost of the operation.

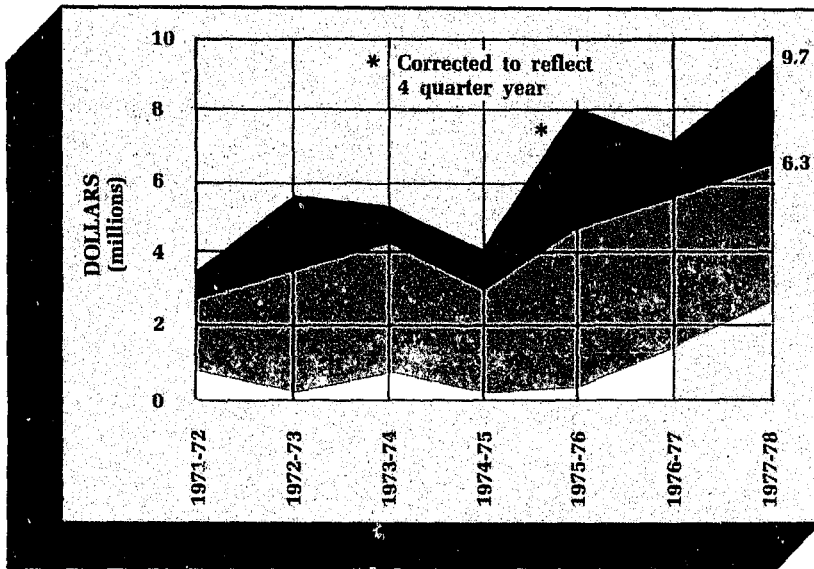
Revisions of the act would help industries become self-supporting — the goal is to be so in five years.

This could be done by opening up the industries market to out-of-state customers; by allowing non-profit organizations to buy the products; and by requiring all state agencies, offices and departments to buy industries products if prices and quality are comparable to private sources and if the goods can be delivered on a timely basis.

Expanding the market should also allow industries to hire more prisoners. The goal is to double the number of prisoner-employees to 2,000 and to increase prisoner wages.

House Bill 6576 to amend the statute was introduced in the Michigan Legislature on June 26, 1978.

MICHIGAN STATE INDUSTRIES



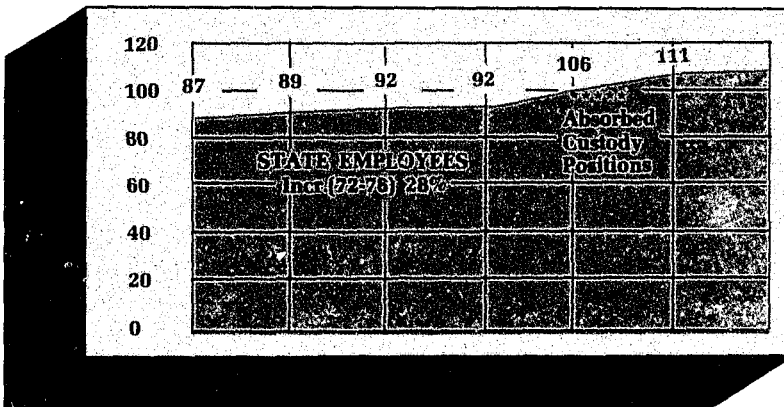
TOTAL SALES



SALES W/O LIC. PLATES

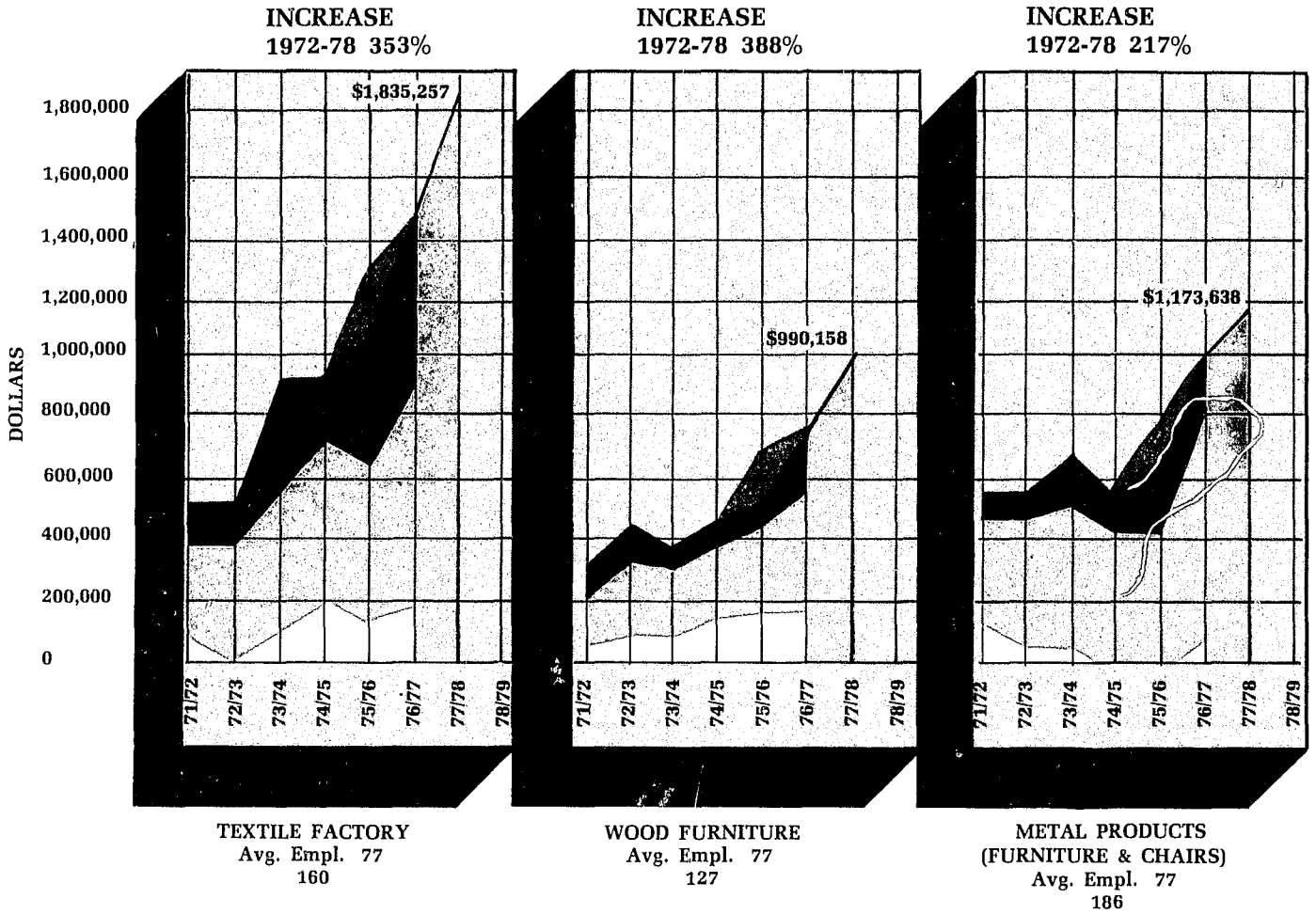


RETURN TO GEN. FUND



MICHIGAN STATE INDUSTRIES—3 LARGEST FACTORIES
SALES HISTORY

F.W.B.

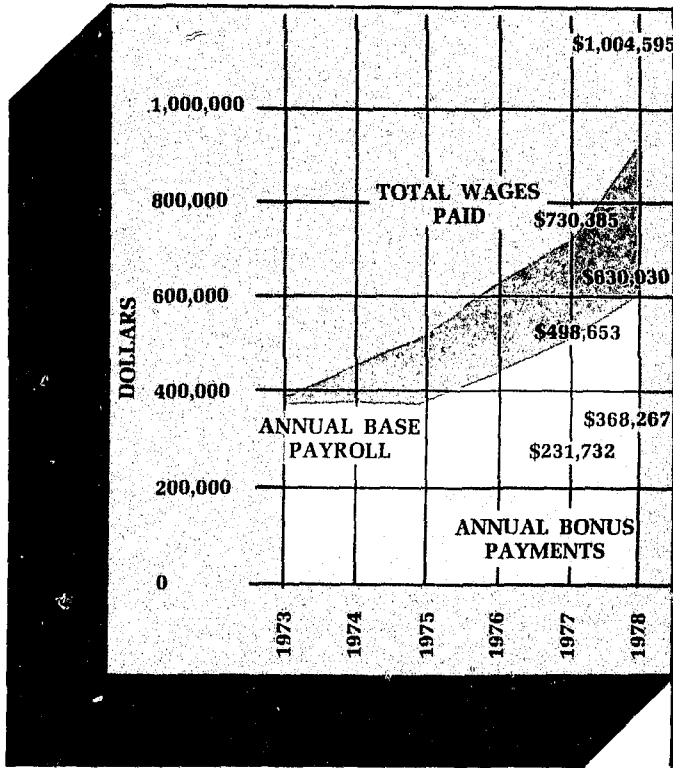


* All sales includes State, Non-State, Inter-factory & Misc.

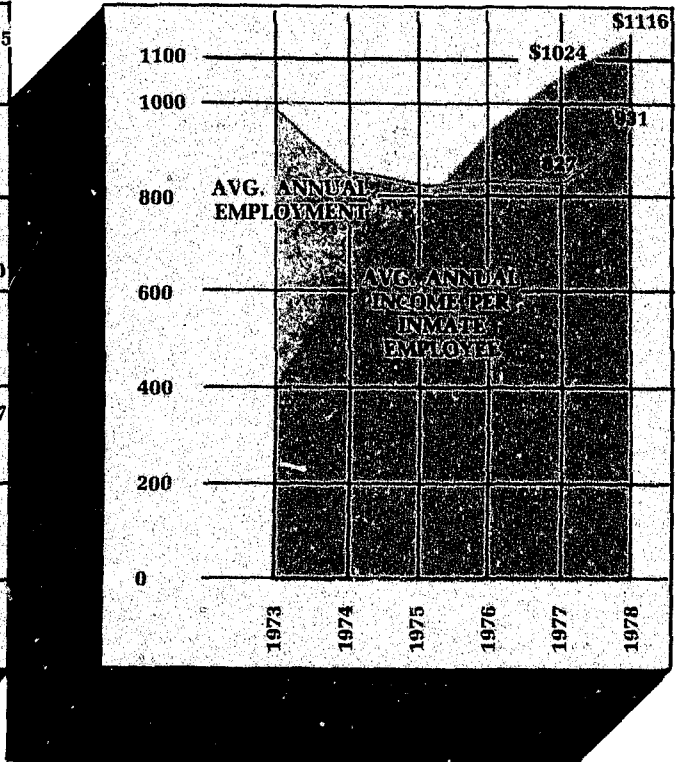
* Includes new chair plant



**MICHIGAN STATE INDUSTRIES
1973-1978**



**TOTAL INMATE WAGES
BASE PAY-BONUSES-
AND TOTAL**



**EMPLOYMENT LEVELS
AND INDIVIDUAL AVERAGE
ANNUAL INCOME**

**MICHIGAN STATE INDUSTRIES
STATEMENT OF INMATES EMPLOYED**

	MONTH ENDING: SEPTEMBER 30, 1978				TURNOVER	YEAR TO DATE: OCTOBER 1, 1977 thru SEPTEMBER 30, 1978				
	BEGINNING INMATES ON ASSIGNMENT	HIRED	RELEASED	ENDING INMATES ON ASSIGNMENT		TOTAL HIRED	TOTAL RELEASED	AVERAGE # OF INMATES	AVERAGE MONTHLY TURNOVER	AVERAGE ANNUAL TURNOVER
Jackson Factories:										
Textile	166	12	15	163		182	157	160		
Shoe	60	11	10	61		108	100	54		
License Plate	149	16	20	145		168	103	132		
Metal Furniture	164	9	13	160		165	208	163		
Sign	25	5	3	27		36	28	22		
Chair	27	2	2	27		41	14	23		
Misc.	95	5	2	98		87	80	93		
Total	686	60	65	681	9%	787	690	647	9%	108%
Ionia Factories:										
Cotton Garment	38	3	2	39		55	53	37		
Wood Furniture	125	26	24	127		187	182	127		
Laundry	58	7	11	54		76	74	55		
Misc.	6	-0-	-0-	6		9	9	6		
Total	227	36	37	226	16%	327	318	225	12%	144%
Marquette Factory:										
Work Garment	53	1	3	51		18	20	56		
Misc.	3	-0-	-0-	3		-0-	1	3		
Total	56	1	3	54	5%	18	21	59	3%	36%
Total All Factories:	969	97	105	961	11%	1,132	1,029	931	9%	108%

**MICHIGAN STATE INDUSTRIES
** WAGES — BONUSES — MAN HOURS — SALES**

FISCAL YR. ENDING	AVG. DAILY WAGE W/O BONUS	AVG. DAILY WAGE W/BONUS	TOTAL ANNUAL PAYROLL W/O BONUS	TOTAL BONUS PAID ANNUAL	TOTAL INMATE ANNUAL EARNINGS	TOTAL ANNUAL SALES (INCL. LIC. PL)
June 1972	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,292,569
June 1973	\$1.74	\$1.84	\$395,759	\$ 14,268	\$ 410,027	5,666,143
June 1974	2.03	2.50	385,976	77,995	463,971	5,292,206
June 1975	2.48	2.98	381,709	134,089	515,798	3,939,445
**Sept. 1976	2.42	3.63	430,694	211,635	642,329	8,038,086
Sept. 1977	3.00	3.94	498,653	231,732	730,385	7,263,784
Sept. 1978	3.01	4.75	636,328	368,267	1,004,595	9,665,599

* Factored for 12 months, also major license plate year.
** Wages and bonuses relate to prisoners only.

Jails

County jails and city lockups throughout Michigan housed about 355,000 adults and 5,000 juveniles in 1977. During that same period 27 prisoners committed suicide and another 192 attempted suicide. There were 74 assaults by prisoners on other prisoners; 20 assaults in which inmates assaulted staff; 42 fires; 28 escapes and 135 walkaways.

The department's Office of Facility Services is charged with inspecting all county jails and lockups as well as state prisons. Such facilities are inspected to ensure compliance with state rules on such facilities. These administrative rules, adopted in 1975, were being revised in 1978 to include some court rulings and because experiences by the Office of Facility Services showed that not all existing rules were practical or valuable to enforce.

A total of 119 inspections were conducted in 1977. Of those, 54 were county facilities; 50 were city lockups and 15 state prison inspections were held. In addition, 36 visits were made to county jails to inspect food service areas. Staff made 16 on-site investigations in response to complaints about county jails. Plans were reviewed for 25 county and eight city facilities.

Assistance in planning for new facilities and in remodeling existing jails and lockups is provided by this office. In 1977 personnel from this unit helped local officials in a number of such projects. They included:

- Designing a new Wayne County Jail.
- Helping Sanilac County analyze its facility.
- Assisting Gratiot County in planning for construction of a new jail with federal funds.
- Working with Midland County to plan a new jail addition.
- Helping with a major renovation of the Jackson County Jail.
- Consulting with Bay and Washtenaw counties in constructing new facilities.

During 1977 the office completed development of extensive training programs for county correctional officers. New classes include: Operation Security, Admission and Release in the Local Correctional Setting, Discipline and Supervision, Emergency Procedures, the Corrections Officer's Concern with Treatment Programs. These new programs are in addition to earlier training programs developed by this office. From Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1977, a total of 35 agencies received 9,980 hours of training for 366 personnel. Programs ranged from one day seminars to two-week programs. During the same period, 337 persons took a correspondence course from the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Jail Operations. Another 229 persons took the Jail Management course.

In 1977 office staff visited 25 county and city facilities to gather and assess information obtained about the 27 suicides during that year. From this information it is hoped that insight can be gained about potential suicide victims and how to minimize the problem.



Maxine Kelly

Probation and Parole

Parole supervision. How much or how little? Should it be the same for everyone or more intense for some offenders?

In 1977 a three-year experiment to find the answers to these questions was begun in Wayne County.

The experiment was started with an \$18,000 grant on Nov. 9 to the department by the National Institute of Corrections in Washington, D.C.

Besides finding out whether supervision levels make a difference in parole success or failure, the project is expected to give the department information on the value of risk categories in predicting parole failure and the factors which predict parole failure.

Parole failure is defined as conviction for a new offense or return to prison for a technical violation.

It is anticipated that 1,600 parolees will become part of the experiment during the three years it is scheduled to run.

Briefly, the project involves dividing the parolees into three groups of differing dangerousness and then assigning them randomly to some but not all supervision levels. Parolees with a classification of very high risk are excluded and those with low and very low classifications are combined. The three groups, then, are: High, medium and low. Parolees are assigned to one of the three risk categories based on a departmental evaluation.

Each parolee within a risk category is then randomly assigned to one of three supervision levels — intensive, average or exception.

Intensive supervision is four contacts a month, at least two in person and two collateral. Average supervision is two contacts a month, one in person and one collateral; those assigned to exception reporting must only make a contact every six months with the parole office to monitor any absconding.

High risk offenders can only be assigned to intensive or average supervision, because of the need to protect the public; medium risk offenders are assigned to all levels of supervision and low risk offenders to average or exception supervision. Six months after the initial assignment, the supervision level is decreased one step until the lowest level for that risk category is reached. The parolee stays at that level for the balance of his parole period.

The importance of this is to find out whether a particular risk category does better with a certain type of supervision than with another or if there is no difference at all.

Also during 1977 a concentrated effort was made to bring parole workloads down to 75 units, and the goal was achieved in most locations. It was particularly difficult to strike a perfect balance as during the same year the parole work load increased by over 20 per cent. This necessitated opening or expanding new parole offices around the state.



Robert Pingilly

It was a busy year in parole supervision with 4,517 new parolees under supervision, up 916 from 1976. Of the total number of people during the year, however, only 12.5 per cent were returned for conviction of a new crime. An additional 12 per cent were returned as technical violators. The number of formal parole revocation hearings increased, however, by nearly 50 per cent in 1977 over the previous year and 95 per cent of those had an attorney at their hearing. Most of the attorneys were appointed by the state at the violator's request.

The two-year effort to standardize probation agent workloads at 75 units was accomplished, with few exceptions. The achievement of this goal and that of lowering parole work loads required the tripling of field staff. This significant increase in staff led to many problems. The timely recruitment of new agents and the training of these agents along with new supervisory staff and clerical staff was a monumental task. The logistics of procuring office space, equipment, telephones and supplies added many tense moments to the expansion process. To add to the many associated problems of expansion and change, several judicial circuits started "crash

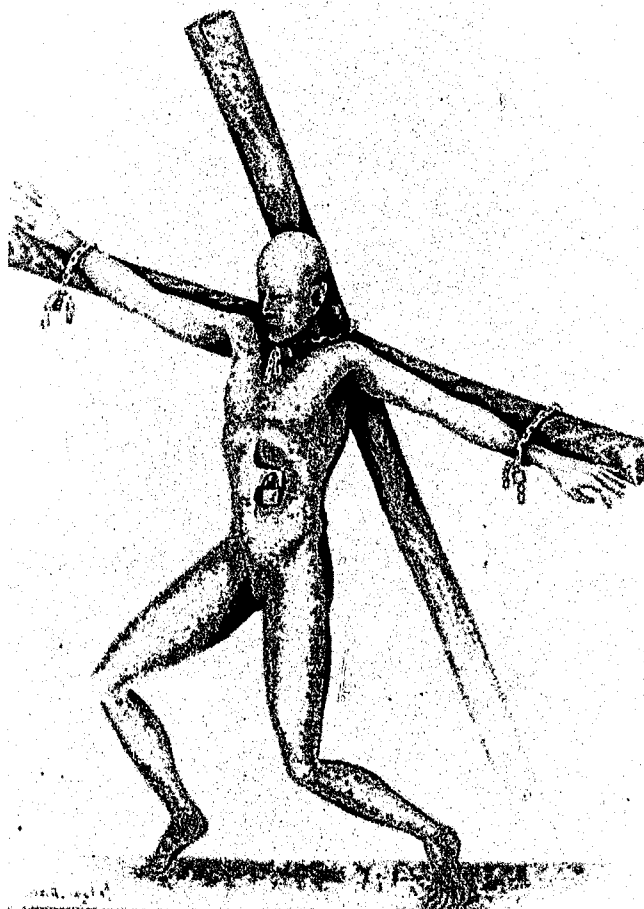
programs" to reduce the criminal case backlog in the court system. With the increase of state staff many offices that had mostly county agents switched. This switch caused several problems concerning lines of authority and equity in workload distribution.

Experiments in probation continued in 1977 and the first half of 1978.

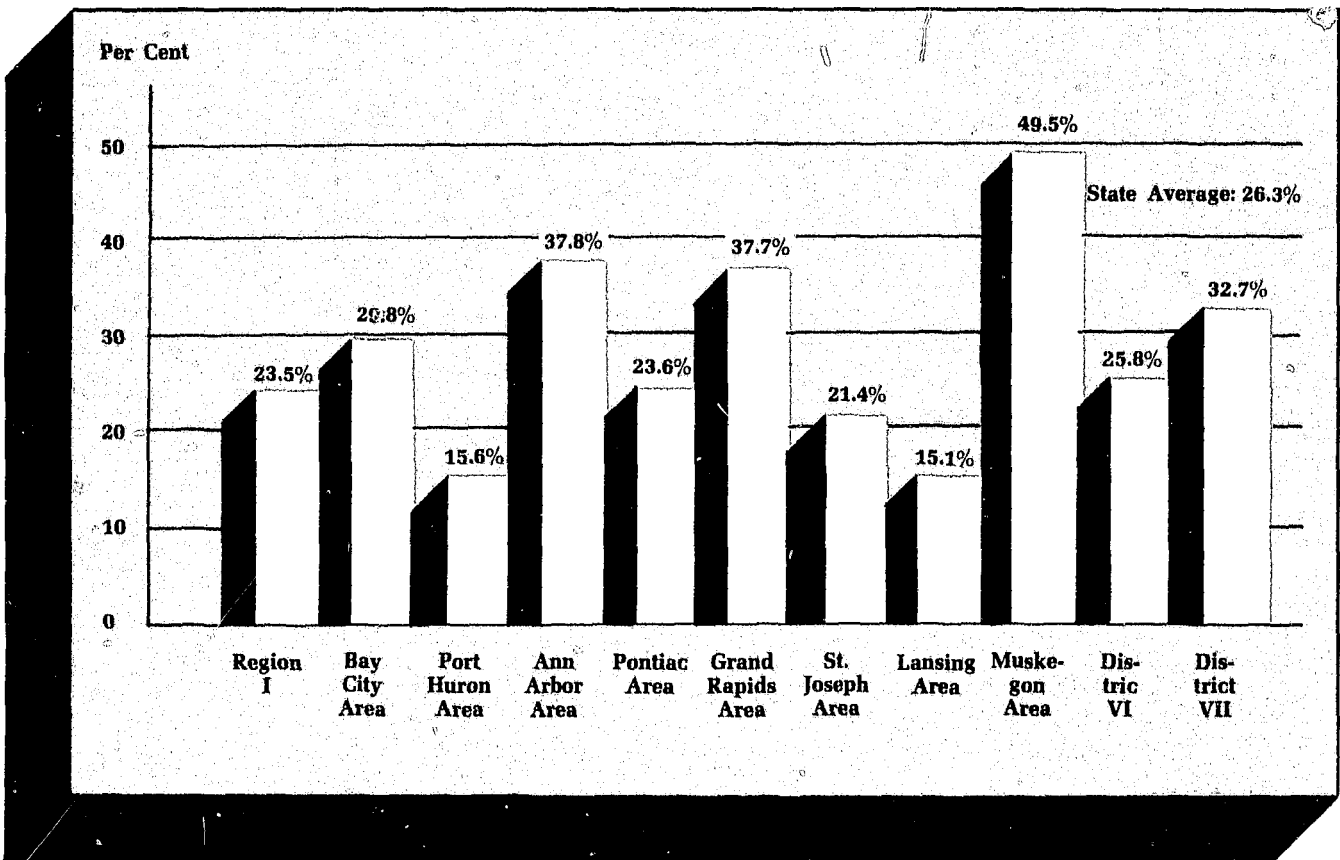
The Probation Incentive Program (PIP) and Mutual Objective Program (MOP) were to complete their experimental phase of operations in 1978. These projects offered two unique opportunities to the courts to encourage the use of probation as an alternative to incarceration. Basically, PIP paid the participating courts \$3,000 for each felony case diverted from prison below base commitment rates. These monies had to be used to enrich probation services in the county.

MOP involved writing performance contracts with the probationer. Funds were provided the agent to purchase services for the probationers, such as job training, GED testing, counseling, bus transportation to work and emergency housing. A final evaluation report was due in September, 1978. Each of these approaches had measurable successes in the interim evaluations in decreasing the percentage of convicted felons being sent to prison.

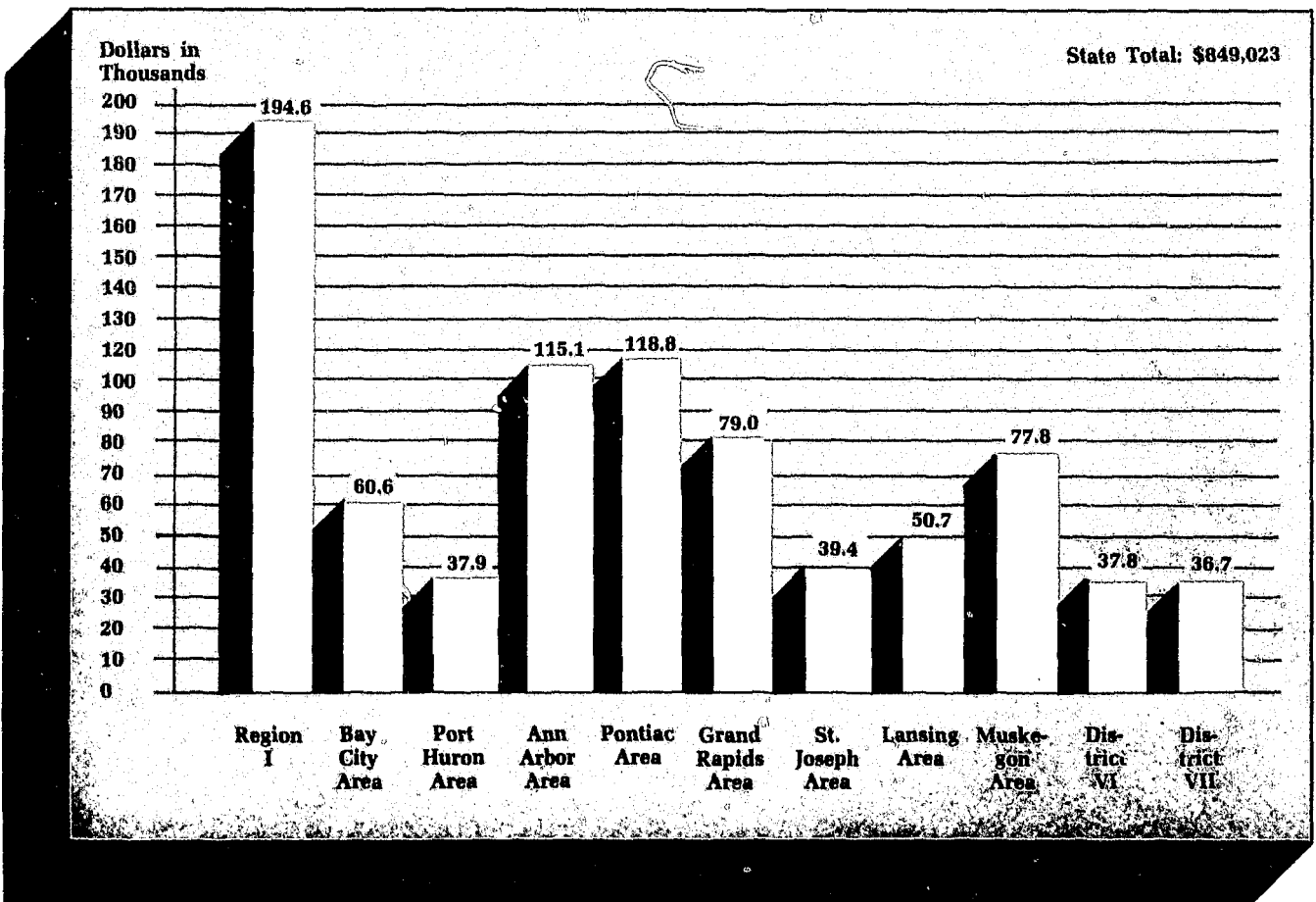
During 1977, the second year of a three-year study comparing workload levels between agents was completed. In four judicial circuits probation agent workloads were reduced to 50 work units per agent compared to the state-wide 75 units. Four judicial circuits as near equal in demographic characteristics as possible were maintained at 75 units with no added probation enrichment programs. Preliminary results of this test program were to be available in late 1978.



RESTITUTION AS % OF TOTAL FINES, COSTS AND RESTITUTION COLLECTED FOR 1977



RESTITUTION DOLLARS COLLECTED IN 1977



During 1977, the state and counties combined spent some \$19.7 million for parole and probation services. A cost-study showed that state and county personnel completed over a half million work units. These units included supervision of parole and probation cases, pre-sentence investigation and other related investigative functions. Probation accounted for 85 per cent of the total workload. State and county probation agents conducted 26,166 pre-sentence investigations and supervised on the average of 25,744 probation cases. It cost on the average \$220 to complete a pre-sentence investigation. Costs of supervising a parolee or probationer for 12 months was \$528.

Probation usage increased in 1977 with a net growth of 12.2 per cent. However, during the year a substantial shift between investigative and supervision work units occurred. Pre-sentence referrals declined 15.7 per cent. Over the course of the year probation workloads declined by just over 1 per cent.

The assessment of court costs, fines and the order to pay restitution to the victim of a criminal act are often conditions of probation. During 1977, the state's felony courts collected \$3,223,766 in fines, costs and restitution.

In late 1977, the legislature funded three enrichment programs, primarily for the benefit of probationers. Project START in Wayne County had been operating for two years under a federal grant, and the state continued the project for another year to provide adequate time for evaluation. Project Transition, a training program for women felons in Detroit that has been providing services for prison inmates for the past several years, was opened up to provide similar services for female probationers.

The state also funded the Pinto Project, which offers services to Latino and American-Indian inmates, parolees and probationers in the areas of job and family counseling and other assistance.



Gail McRaft

Community Corrections

Despite continued resistance by communities toward establishment of halfway houses for parole-bound offenders the program managed to grow by 39 per cent in 1977 over 1976.

The average daily count went from 676 in 1976 to 939.3 in 1977. This is equivalent to having an institution with 939 beds, each filled every day of the year. The number of prisoners served increased from 2,769 in 1976 to 3,369 in 1977.

Disciplinary returns, escapes and new felony arrests remained fairly consistent, however.

Little progress was made in acquiring Evangeline House in Detroit. The facility, on Cass Avenue, was to be purchased from the Salvation Army for a 100-bed corrections center for men. The purchase has been delayed for almost two years



because of two suits — one involving the city's school desegregation plan and the other, zoning. By mid-1978 it appeared that the state would win the school district's suit against it.

The question of zoning depended on the outcome of another case in Detroit involving a leased corrections center on Pingree Street. If the question of zoning were resolved in favor of the state, it was felt that Evangeline Hall could be salvaged.

In other communities including Ypsilanti and Monroe, citizens objected to existing facilities once they were discovered to exist.

In spite of the increasing population and the community record of success in the program, the difficulty of acquiring new space remained acute.

Gross earnings of program participants increased more than 75 per cent in 1977 reaching a total of \$3.4 million. A study of the income distribution shows that prisoners paid over \$663,000 in taxes, \$311,000 toward family support and \$1,056,000 toward their own support in 1977.

Corrections centers continued to be used to house some technical parole violators and for selected federal prisoners. A total of 83 offenders in these groups were served in 1977 with an average daily count of 11.

The state began experimenting in 1977 with halfway house placement of some probationers. The department requested funds for development of the program during the 1978-79 fiscal year.

The funds were to be used to contract with local agencies to house offenders convicted of a prisonable offense who need a program more structured than standard probation but less restrictive than prison.

It was proposed that some funds also be used to help qualified agencies start up live-in programs for probationers.

The department proposed that community correction centers be established for probationers in all counties with a jail capacity of 50 or more. It was proposed that counties with a prison commitment rate about 33 per cent be selected during the first year.

The target population would be first felony offenders whose stability in the community is sufficiently poor so a prison commitment would likely occur, and second felony offenders whose first conviction was disposed of through probation, jail or both. Members of organized crime, major drug dealers and dangerously assaultive offenders would normally be excluded from the program.

By mid-1978 it appeared that the funds would be appropriated to test the project for at least one year.

Outside Forces

Public interest in treating the convicted felon more harshly as a deterrent to others and to control crime by ex-offenders continued in 1977.

In January of that year the state's felony firearm legislation went into effect. It mandates at least two years in prison for any person convicted of a felony while in possession of a firearm.

The department closely monitored the impact of the new law to see how prison population would be affected. It believed that if the law seemed to be effective in deterring crime that other such legislation would be enacted.

In April of 1978 conflicting accounts of the law's effectiveness emerged. The department conducted a study showing virtually no impact; other sources, including the office of the Wayne County prosecutor claimed a significant reduction in the number of reported crimes in which weapons were involved.

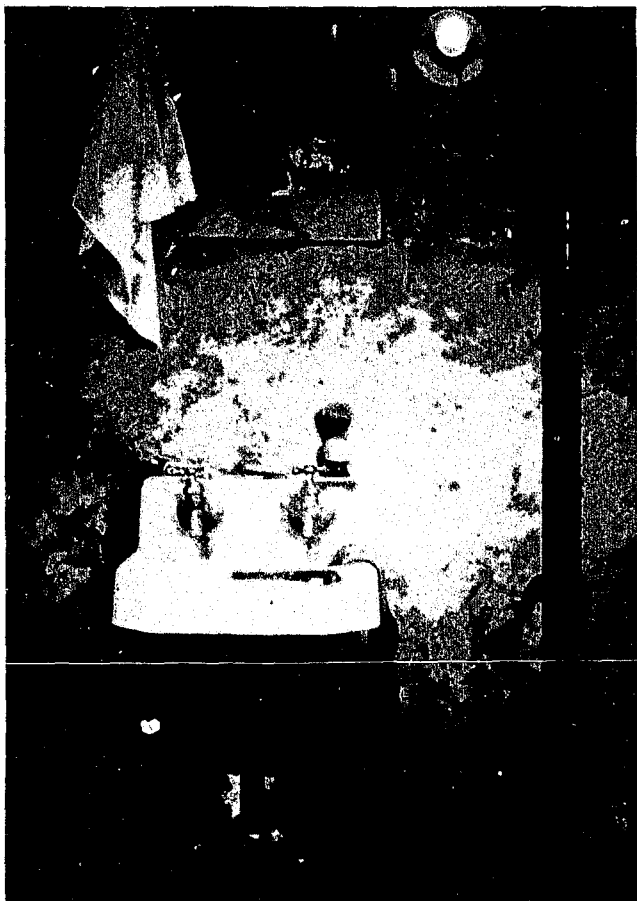
The department's Program Bureau, which analyzed the impact of the firearms legislation, said it appeared that about 200 persons would come to prison annually under the law who would not have been given such a sentence before January of 1977.

It also said its research showed no observable impact on the proportion of felonies in which a weapon is used, or the type of weapon. This was determined by obtaining presentence and sentence information for every person in the state sentenced for a felony during two sample periods: One two-week period in 1976 (before the gun law was in effect) and one two-week period in late 1977.

During the period in 1976 a total of 683 persons were sentenced for felony crimes; in 1977 the number totaled 539. Of the 1976 sentences 10.7 per cent had a firearm in possession and in 1977 the proportion reached 12 per cent.

The apparent difference between the department's statistics and those of Wayne County apparently came because the department's sample was of felony convictions and was statewide but covered only a two-week period. The Wayne County information involves only reported crimes and covers only that county, but for the entire year.

Petitions were circulated in 1977 and 1978 to collect enough signatures for an initiative referendum that would eliminate good time on the minimum sentences for felons convicted of about 80 different crimes. Sufficient signatures were gathered, and the citizens of Michigan were expected to vote on the issue in November, 1978, general election.



Otto Bryan

The department opposes passage of any law eliminating good time but has long supported simplification of the good time law.

The petition for the initiative referendum was felt by the department and others to be carelessly drafted in that it said good time would be removed for crimes of violence but left out felonious assault and included possession of burglary tools.

It was believed that the amendments, if adopted in November, would prevent some crimes but, at enormous cost, and not as efficiently as other programs currently in operation in the state.

The department expressed concern at the possible financial impact of such amendments. It estimated that they might eventually cause a population increase of more than 4,000 prisoners and the need for about seven new prisons.

Department officials also expressed concern with the possible effects on prisoner morale and behavior.

Good time is an incentive for good behavior in prison and is used for this purpose in every correctional system in the United States. Without it, prison employees face greater risks on the job from prisoners who have lost incentive for staying out of trouble while incarcerated.

Four new laws went into effect in 1978 creating harsher penalties for drug dealers. They were:

Act 147 of the Public Acts of 1978: This legislation requires mandatory life imprisonment for possession or conspiracy to possess 650 or more grams of opiate narcotics or cocaine, 20 to 30 years for 225 to 650 grams, and 10 to 20 years or irrevocable probation for life for 50 to 225 grams. Sentences may not be suspended and cannot run concurrently with a prison sentence for another felony. Additionally, cocaine was added to the list of drugs for which an adult, giving or selling to a person under 18 years of age, may be fined up to \$25,000 and/or imprisoned up to 40 years.

Act 80 of the Public Acts of 1978: This legislation limits good time to five days per month for individuals sentenced to prison for major narcotic offenses. This legislation was a companion measure to Public Act 147 and provides the good time limitation for individuals sentenced pursuant to that act.



Rubin Smith

Act 77 of the Public Acts of 1978: This legislation is also a companion measure to Public Act 147 and provides that individuals sentenced to mandatory prison terms pursuant to Public Act 147 would not be eligible for parole or suspended sentence. Additionally, the mandatory sentences would run consecutively with other prior sentences, and such persons would be exempt from special provisions provided for first offenders or youthful offenders between the ages of 17 and 20.

Act 81 of the Public Acts of 1978: This legislation is also a companion measure to Public Act 147 and eliminates parole for individuals sentenced to prison for major controlled substance offenses as defined in Public Act 147. It also provides that offenders sentenced pursuant to PA 147 are not eligible for release after ten calendar years under the Lifer Law.

Other significant new laws passed in 1977 and effective in 1978:

Act 16 of the Public Acts of 1978: This legislation provided for reimbursement to counties which hold department prisoners who have escaped, not returned pursuant to agreement, or violated the terms of parole. Reimbursement is limited to actual and reasonable cost not to exceed \$20 per day, and does not apply to the holding of prisoners awaiting prosecution on new felony charges.

Act 118 of the Public Acts of 1977: This legislation provided the appropriation necessary for the acquisition of the St. Augustine Seminary. The seminary was renovated and opened July 17, 1978 as the Michigan Dunes Correctional Facility. The facility has a designed capacity of 396.

Act 164 of the Public Acts of 1977: This legislation makes it a felony for a prisoner to be in control, or possession, of any weapon or other implement which may be used to injure any prisoner or person, or in assisting any prisoner to escape from punishment.

In addition, the department hoped for passage of several major pieces of legislation before the end of 1978. They were:

House Bill 6105: This legislation is designed to create more flexibility in effecting the transfer of mentally ill and mentally retarded prisoners from the Department of Corrections facilities to the Department of Mental Health facilities for intensive treatment. The bill defines the responsibilities of both departments, and sets forth standards and procedures for the departments and the Probate Court to make decisions as to proper placement of such prisoners. The bill is currently in the House Appropriations Committee.

House Bill 5695: The intent of this legislation is to amend the Administrative Procedures Act of 1969 to exempt disciplinary hearings held by the Department of Corrections from certain requirements of the Act. Sections of the Administrative Procedures Act requested for exemption are those which clearly exceed rights provided to prisoners by the Supreme Court in the landmark case of **Wolff v McDonnell**, 418 U.S. 539 (1974). The department's administrative hearing process is in compliance with the requirements of **Wolff v McDonnell**.

House Bill 5819 and 6260: These bills are similar, in that they would amend the escape statute MCLA 750.193 by describing standards for the use of duress or necessity as a defense to escape prosecution. Duress would be a defense to escape only when all of the following factors are established:

- a. A specific threat of death, forceable sexual attack, or substantial bodily injury in the immediate future;
- b. No time for complaint to authorities or opportunity to resort to the court;
- c. No force or violence was used towards prison personnel or other innocent persons in the escape;
- d. The prisoner immediately reported to proper authorities when he/she obtained a position of safety.

This bill was in the House Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 5732: This legislation would permit single member Parole Board hearings. It would also amend statutory language so the Parole Eligibility Report could be prepared by institutional staff rather than the warden. Legislation is necessary to provide the Parole Board with the flexibility needed to meet its responsibilities for timely interviews and decisions. Additionally, the current statutory language could be interpreted by the courts to require parole interviews to be conducted by the full board.

Another outside force affecting incarcerated felons was the settlement in 1977 of a lawsuit involving good time for persons serving sentences under the habitual offender statutes.

The Michigan Court of Appeals said on Sept. 7, 1977:

"A prisoner sentenced under the habitual offender statute may not be released on parole prior to the expiration of the calendar year minimum sentence imposed by the court without the written consent of the sentencing judge or his successor."

Anyone in prison serving time under the habitual offender statute as of Feb. 6, 1978, must serve his or her calendar minimum unless the sentencing judge gives his or her written approval for an earlier parole.



Roger Stephenson

Internal Operations

The department's operating budget grew substantially in 1977-78, and funds for construction also were increased.

Funds totaling \$124.6 million were approved for expenditure during the 1977-78 fiscal year by Gov. William G. Milliken.

This was \$45.8 million more than was originally appropriated for the 1976-77 fiscal year and \$34 million more than the estimated total expenditures for the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Of the total budget, \$121.9 million came from the state's general fund and \$2.6 million from federal funds.

Of the budget, \$9.2 million was earmarked for expenses involving housing prisoners beyond 14,184 by 1,150.

At the time of this writing it appeared that the department would have a \$150 million operating budget for the 1978-79 fiscal year. If approved, it would mean about \$12 million more than the department spent in the 1977-78 fiscal year.

In that same fiscal year the department was authorized to spend \$20.6 million for new construction, remodeling and the purchase of new facilities. Included in this total: \$7.1 million for the Michigan Dunes Correctional Facility; \$3.5 million for security perimeter and renovations at the Kinross Correctional Facility; \$6 million for the purchase and renovation of the Women's Division of the Detroit House of Correction and surrounding land. (As of this writing negotiations for purchase of this property were underway with the City of Detroit.) Also included was \$1.2 million for special maintenance projects at various prisons.

Work continued on developing the department's internal management information system. Progress was slow due primarily to the bidding and equipment selection process. By July 1, 1978, however, the department's first mini-computer was installed.

Because of the opening of the new prisons and expansion of field service staff, the number of department employees increased steadily also. In January, 1977, there were 3,463 employees and by January, 1978, that number had risen to 4,482.

Although the department did not reach its affirmative action goal, it did better than many other state agencies.

The department got a pat on the back from Gov. Milliken in his State of the State Message to the Legislature in January.

In discussing affirmative action activities among the various state departments, Milliken said: "One department in particular, the Department of Corrections, has made remarkable progress in aggressively implementing this policy and in dispelling many of the myths which have in the past hampered effective affirmative action."

In January, 1978, minorities made up 13.5 per cent of the department's total work force. The department's goal is 15 per cent.

APPENDIX



State Corrections at a Glance . . . the who, what, where and why

The Department's Responsibilities:

All adults convicted of felonies in Michigan who are sentenced to a prison term of more than one year come into the state's prison system which is under the direction of the Michigan Department of Corrections.

Many convicted felons are not, however, sent to prison. Instead, they are supervised in the community through a system called probation. Probation services for felons are provided by the department and by the various felony courts in Michigan's counties.

Convicted felons who have served a specific amount of time in prison can be, if eligible, placed back into the community through a system called parole. Parole is a period of supervision prior to full release from the state's correctional system. This function, too, belongs to the Michigan Department of Corrections.

Juvenile corrections is a function of the Michigan Department of Social Service.

The Structure:

The Michigan Department of Corrections is one of the 19 principal state departments established under the Executive Organization Act of 1965. Its responsibilities are defined in Act 232 of the Public Acts of 1953.

Final responsibility for operation of the department rests with the five-member Corrections Commission, whose members are appointed by the Governor, with advice and consent of the state Senate.



S. Laal Allen

The department's director is appointed by the Commission and serves at its pleasure. This individual has full power and authority in the supervision and control of the department's affairs and is its chief administrative officer.

Beneath the director are the following bureaus:

Bureau of Correctional Facilities, responsible for the care and custody of all institutionalized felons. It is in charge of prison operations, including the reception and classification process, treatment and transfer and inspection and evaluation of correctional facilities. It is responsible for the department's work-pass program. Its Office of Facility Services offers training and technical assistance to staff of county and city jails and municipal lockups. It also has the authority to set and enforce rules regulating these units.

Bureau of Field Services is responsible for state probation and parole services and operation of the community corrections program. It also coordinates existing county and local programs and administers the Interstate Compact. It provides advisory services to local agencies in matters relating to corrections, maintains liaison with courts of the state, handles departmental employment investigations and performs community liaison work. It is in charge of the issuance of warrants for parole violators and assists in their apprehension.

Bureau of Administrative Services is in charge of budget preparation and fiscal control, facilities planning, data systems and information, operations research and maintenance of files on inmates. The department's central personnel office also is in this bureau.

Bureau of Programs develops and evaluates corrections programs; plans new facilities, long-range programs and projects; and develops and prepares requests for federal grants.

Bureau of Prison Industries or Michigan State Industries, manages 12 manufacturing and service functions in three state prisons. It operates through a revolving fund provided by the state Legislature.

The **Michigan Parole Board**, a separate entity within the department, has the authority to grant, deny or rescind paroles. Its members are appointed by the Corrections Commission but are under the state's Civil Service system.

The **Office of Health Care** directs all health care services for the department and operates an in-patient psychiatric services unit.

Court Dispositions

The A tables represent data supplied to the Michigan Department of Corrections by all Michigan Circuit Courts and Detroit Recorder's Court. The chart covers all prisonable offenses handled by the courts during calendar year 1977.

Table A-1, Continued

PROBATION REGIONS AND DISTRICTS	TOTAL CASES			PERCENT TO TOTALS			GROUP A			GROUP B			GROUP C			GROUP D						
	TOT.	PRIS.	PROB.	JAIL FINE	PRIS.	PROB.	JAIL FINE	TOT.	PRIS.	PROB.	JAIL FINE	TOT.	PRIS.	PROB.	JAIL FINE	TOT.	PRIS.	PROB.	JAIL FINE			
District VII Totals	305	101	204	16	26.2	69.6	4.2	13.8	9	124	5	61	7	51	3	143	46	89	6	43	39	4
11 Alger, Chippewa, Luce, Schoolcraft	49	15	33	1	30.6	67.3	2.0	10		10		16	1	9		16	1	14	1	13	13	
12 Kalamazoo, Houghton, Newberry	29	12	11	5	42.0	39.3	17.8	4	1	2	1	7	2	4	1	14	6	5	3	3	3	
25 Marquette	89	19	67	3	21.3	75.3	3.4	22	1	21		8	1	7		48	8	37	3	11	9	2
32 Gogebic, Ontonagon	36	9	24	3	25.0	66.7	8.3	20	3	15	2	6		5	1	10	6	4		3	3	
33 Mackinac	18	5	13		27.8	72.2		6		6		4		4		5	2	2		3	3	
41 Dickinson, Iron/Antrim	68	11	53	4	16.2	77.9	5.9	31	2	31	2	9		8		18	5	13	1	5	4	1
47 Delta	49	15	34		30.6	69.4		18		18		10	3	7		18	9	9		3	3	
50 Chippewa	45	15	33		33.3	66.7		21	2	21		7		7		13	9	4		5	4	1

Table A-1 gives the total number of cases handled by each court and the disposition whether it is prison, probation or a jail sentence. The percentage columns show the percentages of dispositions that were prison sentences, probation, or jail terms. The remaining columns provide a breakdown of the type of offender receiving the sentence.

Group A—No prior prison term, juvenile probation only or one jail term.

Group B—Juvenile record, multiple jail terms or one term of adult probation.

Group C—Multiple probation terms, probation violators or prior prison terms.

Group D—Insitutional resident, escapees, parole violators with new sentence and serious felons.

A-2 CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1977
 OFFENSES AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION
 INCLUDES ATTEMPTS

COMPILED LAWS	OFFENSE	MAXIMUM	TOTAL CASES	PRISON	PROBATION	JAIL FINE	NOT REPORTED
	Grand Totals		23,413	8,043	12,173	1,278	1,919
750.110	Breaking & entering occupied dwelling	10	2,640	877	1,299	118	346
750.360	Larceny from building	4	2,257	502	1,293	258	204
750.227	Carrying concealed weapons	5	1,614	291	1,157	70	96
750.92	Att. commit crime with penalties under 5 yrs.	2	1,308	354	923		31
335.20	Non-narcotic drugs, possession	2	1,261	229	947	35	50
750.529	Robbery, armed	Life	1,175	1,056	86	6	27
750.535	Receiving stolen property	5	999	487	344	71	97
335.19	Non-narcotic drugs, sale, dist, mfg	7	868	323	488	17	40
750.82	Felonious assault	4	740	183	452	41	64
750.356A	Larceny from motor vehicle or trailer	5	688	167	362	50	109
750.249	Uttering & publishing	14	614	194	363	29	28
750.110	Breaking & entering occupied dwelling	15	510	195	180	20	115
335.06	Marijuana, sale, distribution	4	415	35	278	35	67
750.530	Robbery unarmed	15	400	182	196	2	20
750.356	Larceny over \$100	5	385	90	184	27	84
335.02	Narcotic drugs, sale, distr, mfg	20	383	220	121	14	28
750.413	Unlawfully driving away an automobile	2	373	105	199	31	38
750.414	U.D.A.A. without intent to steal	2	364	45	211	81	27
750.111	Entering without breaking	5	346	92	206	23	25
750.317	Second degree murder	Life	332	282	36		14
750.520B	Criminal sexual conduct, 1st degree	Life	320	223	87	1	9
335.03	Narcotic drugs, possession	4	312	107	166	22	17
750.357	Larceny from person	10	300	107	160	16	17
750.131A	Checks without account or sufficient funds	2	282	32	194	43	13
750.89	Assault with intent to rob & steal armed	Life	261	156	90	3	12
750.321	Manslaughter	15	254	152	96		6
750.520E	Criminal sexual conduct, 4th degree	2	237	20	177	24	16
750.520C	Criminal sexual conduct, 2nd degree	15	232	96	113	8	15
750.84	Assault with intent to commit great bodily harm, less than murder	10	217	99	97	5	16
750.479	Resisting, obstructing officer	2	208	16	137	33	22
750.193	Escaping prison	5	206	199	3	4	
750.520D	Criminal sexual conduct, 3rd degree	15	199	90	94	9	6
750.83	Assault with intent to commit murder	Life	189	105	69	2	13
400.60	False statement to obtain relief over \$500	4	149	3	123	5	13
750.324	Negligent homicide	2	137	12	104	7	14
750.218	False pretenses with intent to defraud	10	124	33	70	11	10
335.10	Hallucinogens, sale, distr, mfg	7	124	16	92	2	14
750.520G	Criminal sexual conduct, asslt with intent to commit	10	118	52	59	3	4
750.316	First degree murder	Life	117	116			1
750.248	Forgery of records — other instruments	14	106	34	53	7	12
750.377A	Malicious destruction personal property	4	96	11	55	8	22
750.349	Kidnaping	Life	69	38	29	1	1
750.72	Burning dwelling house	20	65	25	37	1	2
750.174	Embezzlement over \$100	10	62	6	38	2	16
750.380	Malicious destruction of bldg. over \$100	4	61	4	46	4	7
750.73	Burning other real property	10	59	15	38	1	5
750.157Q	Sale or use of credit cards unlawfully obtained	4	59	15	33	8	3
750.157P	Intent to sell or use credit cards	4	59	14	32	9	4
335.67	Obtain drugs unlawfully	4	59	11	39	7	2
257.625	Driving while intoxicated, 3rd offense	10	55	6	29	14	6
769.12	Fourth felon offender	Life	55	21	2		32
750.362	Larceny by conversion over \$100	5	55	20	19	10	6
752.861	Careless use of firearms to kill	2	39	8	26	5	
750.86	Asslt with intent to rob & steal unarmed	15	37	14	19	1	3
750.224	Mfg or possession of illegal weapons	5	34	2	19	6	7

Table A-2, continued

COMPILED LAWS	OFFENSE	MAXIMUM	TOTAL CASES	PRISON	PROBATION	JAIL FINE	NOT REPORTED
750.74	Burning personal property	4	32	10	14	3	5
750.77	Preparing to burn property — value over \$50	4	29	9	14	6	
750.303	Keep gaming room for hire, gain	2	28		27	1	
752.811	Break and enter coin operated-devices	3	28	5	21	1	1
750.136	Cruelty to children	4	26	6	17	2	1
800.281	Transport contraband into prison	5	25	10	11		4
750.377B	Malicious destruction of police or fire dept property	4	24	4	12	3	5
750.531	Bank safe & vault robbery	Life	21	14	5	2	
750.226	Carry weapon with unlawful intent	5	21	2	16	1	2
257.617	Leave scene personal injury accident	5	21	3	15	1	2
750.199A	Absconding or forfeiting bond	4	20	13	2	5	
750.157N	Theft of credit cards	4	19	4	11	1	3
750.253	Uttering counterfeit notes	5	19	7	12		
750.505	Common law offense, no express penalty	5	18	4	11		3
769.11	Habitual criminal third felony	Life	17	13	2	1	1
750.338	Gross Indecency between males	5	17	3	8	4	2
752.191	Felonious driving	2	16	2	10	1	3
750.213	Extortion	20	15	4	5	1	5
750.362A	Larceny of rented motor vehicle or trailer over \$100	2	15	1	11	3	
750.116	Possession of burglars tool	10	13	7	6		
750.520	Rape	Life	11	6	5		
800.285	Transport drugs into prison	5	10	2	6		2
750.75	Burning insured property	10	10	2	6		2
750.211A	Explosive devices, use or possession	4	10		8		2
335.16	Narcotic drugs, unlawful use	1	9	9			
750.422	Perjury	15	9	4	5		
750.377	Malicious destruction of animals	4	9	1	5	2	1
750.357A	Larceny livestock	4	9	1	5	3	
335.153A	Narcotics obtained by fraud forgery	4	9	2	7		
750.338B	Gross indecency between male & female	5	8	2	6		
769.10	Habitual criminal, second felony	Life	8	8			
257.257	Alter reg, plates, possession of forged registration	5	7		4	1	2
257.254	Possession stolen auto	10	7	3	3	1	
750.329	Death, firearm without malice	15	7	5	2		
750.336	Indecent liberties child	10	6	2	2	2	
750.251	Forgery of bank bills & notes	7	6	1	3	2	
800.283	Furnish weapons in prison	5	6	5			1
750.161	Desertion & non support	3	6		5		1
750.165	Refusing to support wife or children	4	5	1	4		
750.451	Accosting & soliciting 3rd offense	2	5		1	4	
750.61A	Assault with infliction of serious injury	1	5	4	1		
750.54	Cut, break, tape wire or cable	2	5		2	3	
750.85	Asslt with intent to rape	10	5	4	1		
70.157U	Forge credit card holder signature — overcharge	4	5	2	1		2
750.350	Enticing away child under 14 yrs	Life	4	1	3		
750.457	Accept earnings of prostitute	0	4		3		1
750.145B	Accosting, soliciting or enticing child for immoral purposes	1	4		1	2	
750.183	Aid escape of & rescue prisoners	7	4	1	2	1	
750.131	Issuing check w/o sufficient funds	0	4	1	1	2	
750.335A	Indecent exposure by sexually delinquent	20	4	1	3		
750.383	Larceny by false personation	5	4	1	3		
750.279	Fraudulent disp, personal prop	4	4	1	3		
750.455	Randering	20	4	1	3		
750.197C	Jail break — armed	4	3	3			
750.452	Keeping house of ill fame	5	3		2		1
750.479A	Driver assault police	2	3		1		2
750.206	Place explosive with intent to do damage	25	3	1	2		
335.153	Narcotics unlawful possession	10	3		3		

Table A-2, continued

COMPILED LAWS	OFFENSE	MAXIMUM	TOTAL CASES	PRISON	PROBATION	JAIL FINE	NOT REPORTED
750.86	Assault with intent to maim	10	3	1	1	1	
750.207	Explosives, use with intent destroy or injure	Life	3	3			
451.809	Violate security act	3	3		1	2	
335.11	Hallucinogens, possession	1	3		3		
750.175	Embezzle — public officer, agent, servant	10	3		3		
750.383A	Malicious dest machinery/equip/tools	4	3	1			2
750.171	Engaging in or challenge to duel	10	2				2
750.219A	Fraud use of tel cr card over \$100	4	2	1	1		
257.626	Reckless driving	1	2	1	1		
750.136A	Torture by parent or guardian	10	2	1	1		
750.117	Bribery of public officer	4	2			1	1
750.254	Possession of forged notes	5	2		2		
750.205	Place explosive by property with intent to discharge	15	2	1		1	
750.78	Set fire to woods, prairie grounds	4	2		2		
750.167	Disorderly, third offense	2	2		1	1	
750.87	Assault with intent to commit felony	10	2	2			
750.210	Possession of bomb	5	2		1		1
750.325	Manslaughter due to operation of veh	2	2		1	1	
335.14	Marijuana, distribution to minors	8	2		2		
767.39	Procures, counsel, aid, abet comm/crime	Life	2		2		
750.158	Sodomy	15	1	1			
750.157S	Use of revoked or cancelled credit cards	1	1		1		
750.397	Mayhem	10	1		1		
750.12	Abduction, intent to compel to marry	10	1				1
750.197A	Escaping from lawful custody	1	1	1			
750.149	Compound a felony — life penalty off	4	1	1			
750.425	Incite or procure to commit perjury	5	1		1		
750.532	Seduction	5	1		1		
750.195	Escaping from jail	1	1	1			
750.448	Soliciting & accosting	0	1			1	
750.439	Polygamy	4	1		1		
570.152	Violation of building trust act	3	1		1		
750.181	Embezzle prop belong to self & others	10	1		1		
750.423	Perjury — wilfully swear falsely	15	1		1		
300.17	Resist, obstruct conservation officer	2	1		1		
259.183	Unlawful use of aircraft	0	1		1		
750.424	Subordination of perjury	15	1		1		
338.1516	Residential builders act, violation of	2	1		1		
750.379	Malicious destruction of bridge	2	1		1		
750.177	Conceal mortgaged prop over \$100	2	1		1		
750.201	Transportation of explosives	2	1				1
750.227A	Unlawful possession of pistol	2	1		1		
257.903	Perjury in motor vehicle code viol	15	1		1		
335.18	Non-narcotic drugs, unlawful use	1	1	1			
750.11	Taking a woman and compelling her to marry	Life	1	1			

A-3 CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1977
BREAK OUT OF DISPOSITIONS TRIED AS ATTEMPTS

COMPILED LAWS	OFFENSE	MAXIMUM	TOTAL CASES	PRISON	PROBATION	JAIL FINE	NOT REPORTED
	Grand Totals		5,594	1,517	3,364	454	259
750.360	Larceny from building	4	898	150	551	145	52
750.110	Breaking & entering occupied dwelling	10	808	262	456	46	44
750.227	Carrying concealed weapons	5	413	62	324	19	8
750.92	Att. commit crime with penalties under 5	2	308	76	227		5
750.535	Receiving stolen property	5	275	102	126	40	7
750.358A	Larceny from motor vehicle or trailer	5	252	46	153	26	27
750.249	Uttering & publishing	14	232	62	151	14	5
335.20	Non-narcotic drugs, possession	2	227	49	162	8	8
750.529	Robbery armed	Life	173	137	33	1	2
335.19	Non-narcotic drugs, sale, dist, mfg	7	165	61	94	6	4
750.356	Larceny over \$100	5	135	28	91	11	5
750.82	Felonious assault	4	111	19	81	5	6
750.413	Unlawfully driving away an automobile	2	106	28	62	8	8
335.06	Marijuana, sale, distrib	4	88	4	65	13	6
750.357	Larceny from person	10	84	25	50	6	3
750.530	Robbery unarmed	15	81	35	44		2
750.218	False pretenses with intent to defraud	10	63	16	39	6	2
335.02	Narcotic drugs, sale, distr, mfg	20	61	19	34	4	4
750.317	Second degree murder	Life	57	47	5		5
750.520B	Criminal sexual conduct, 1st degree	Life	53	26	25		2
750.248	Forgery of records — other instruments	14	50	15	27	4	4
400.60	False statement to obtain relief over \$500	4	46	1	38	2	5
750.111	Entering without breaking	5	46	11	28	4	3
335.03	Narcotic drugs, possession	4	45	17	19	8	1
335.67	Obtain drugs unlawfully	4	43	6	30	5	2
750.520C	Criminal sexual conduct, 2nd degree	15	41	11	29	1	
750.131A	Checks without account or sufficient funds	2	38	5	25	8	
750.520D	Criminal sexual conduct, 3rd degree	15	37	15	19	3	
750.377A	Malicious destruction personal property	4	36	3	24	5	4
750.321	Manslaughter	15	35	22	13		
750.193	Escape or attempt to escape prison	5	28	27		1	
750.414	U.D.A.A. without intent to steal	2	27	4	15	8	
750.479	Resisting, obstructing officer	2	27		21	6	
750.83	Assault with intent to commit murder	Life	27	14	11		2
750.157Q	Sale, use credit cards unlawfully obtained	4	26	5	17	3	1
335.10	Hallucinogens, sale, distrib, mfg	7	26	6	18		2
750.84	Assault with intent to commit great bodily harm, less than murder	10	23	2	17	2	2
750.174	Embezzlement, agent, service employee trust over \$100	10	22	1	15	1	5
750.157P	Intent to sell or use credit cards	4	21	7	9	4	1
750.89	Assault with intent to rob & steal armed	Life	19	11	8		
750.362	Larceny by conversion over \$100	5	19	5	9	4	
1750.72	Burning dwelling house	20	17	3	14		
750.520E	Criminal sexual conduct, 4th degree	2	17		12	4	1
750.88	Assault with intent to rob & steal unarmed	15	13	4	8		1
750.224	Mfg or possession of illegal weapons	5	13	1	10	1	1
750.73	Burning other real property	10	13	3	6	1	3
750.349	Kidnaping	Life	12	1	11		
750.316	First degree murder	Life	12	12			
800.261	Transport contraband into prison	5	11	2	7		2
750.520G	Criminal sex conduct, assault w/int commit	10	10	2	8		
750.74	Burning personal property	4	10	4	4	2	
750.360	Malicious destruction of bldg. over \$100	4	9		8	1	
750.157N	Theft of credit cards	4	8	1	5		2
769.12	Fourth felon offender	Life	8				8
750.357A	Larceny livestock	4	8	1	4	3	
750.303	Keep gaming room for hire, gain	2	8		8		

Table A-3, continued

COMPILED LAWS	OFFENSE	MAXIMUM	TOTAL CASES	PRISON	PROBATION	JAIL FINE	NOT REPORTED
752.861	Careless use of firearms to kill	2	6	1	7		
750.253	Uttering counterfeit notes	5	7	3	4		
750.157A	Conspiracy	Life	7	4	3		
750.77	Preparing to burn — value over \$50	4	7	1	3	3	
750.136	Cruelty to children	4	6		6		
750.199A	Absconding or forfeiting bond	4	6	4	1	1	
750.226	Carry weapon w/unlawful intent	5	6	1	4	1	
750.377B	Malicious destruction police or fire dept property	4	6		5	1	
750.116	Possession of burglars tools	10	5	4	1		
752.811	Break and enter coin operated devices	3	5		5		
750.505	Common law offense, no express penalty	5	5		5		
750.213	Extortion	20	5	2	3		
800.285	Transport drugs into prison	5	5		4		1
335.153A	Narcotics obtained by fraud forgery	4	4	2	2		
750.110	Break & enter occ-dwelling	15	4		4		
257.254	Possession stolen auto	10	3	1	1	1	
750.211A	Explosive devices, use or possession	4	3		3		
750.377	Malicious destruction of animals	4	3		1	2	
750.422	Perjury	15	3	1	2		
750.362A	Larceny of rented mv/trlr over \$100	2	3		3		
750.157U	Forge card holder signature — overcharge	4	3	2	1		
335.153	Narcotics unlawful possession	10	3		3		
752.181	Felonious driving	2	3		3		
257.257	Alter regis. plates, poss forged reg.	5	3		2	1	
257.825	Drive motor vehicle while intoxicated 3rd off.	10	2		2		
750.206	Place explosive with intent to do damage	25	2	1	1		
750.183	Aid escape of & rescue prisoners	7	2		1	1	
750.117	Bribery of public officer	4	2			1	1
750.520	Rape	Life	2	1	1		
750.338B	Gross indecency between male & female	5	2	1	1		
750.338	Gross indecency between males	5	2	1	1		
750.540	Cut, break, tape wire or cable	2	2			2	
750.455	Pandering	20	2	1	1		
750.75	Burning insured property	10	2	1	1		
335.16	Narcotic drugs, unlawful use	1	2	2			
750.219A	Fraud use of tel credit card over \$100	4	2	1	1		
750.531	Bank safe & vault robbery	Life	1	1			
750.329	Death, firearm without malice	15	1	1			
750.197C	Jail break — armed	4	1	1			
750.397	Mayhem	10	1		1		
767.39	Procures, counsel, aid, abet comm/crime	Life	1		1		
750.85	Assault with intent to rape	10	1	1			
750.278	Fraudulent disp. personal property	4	1		1		
750.205	Place explosive by property w/int disch	15	1			1	
750.207	Explosives, use with intent dest/inj	Life	1	1			
257.903	Perjury in mtr. vehicle code viol.	15	1		1		
800.283	Furnish weapons in prison	5	1				1
750.335A	Indecent exposure by sexually delinquent	20	1		1		
750.210	Possession of bomb	5	1		1		
769.10	Habitual criminal, second felony	Life	1	1			
750.161	Embezzle property belong to self & others	10	1		1		
750.424	Subordination of perjury	15	1		1		

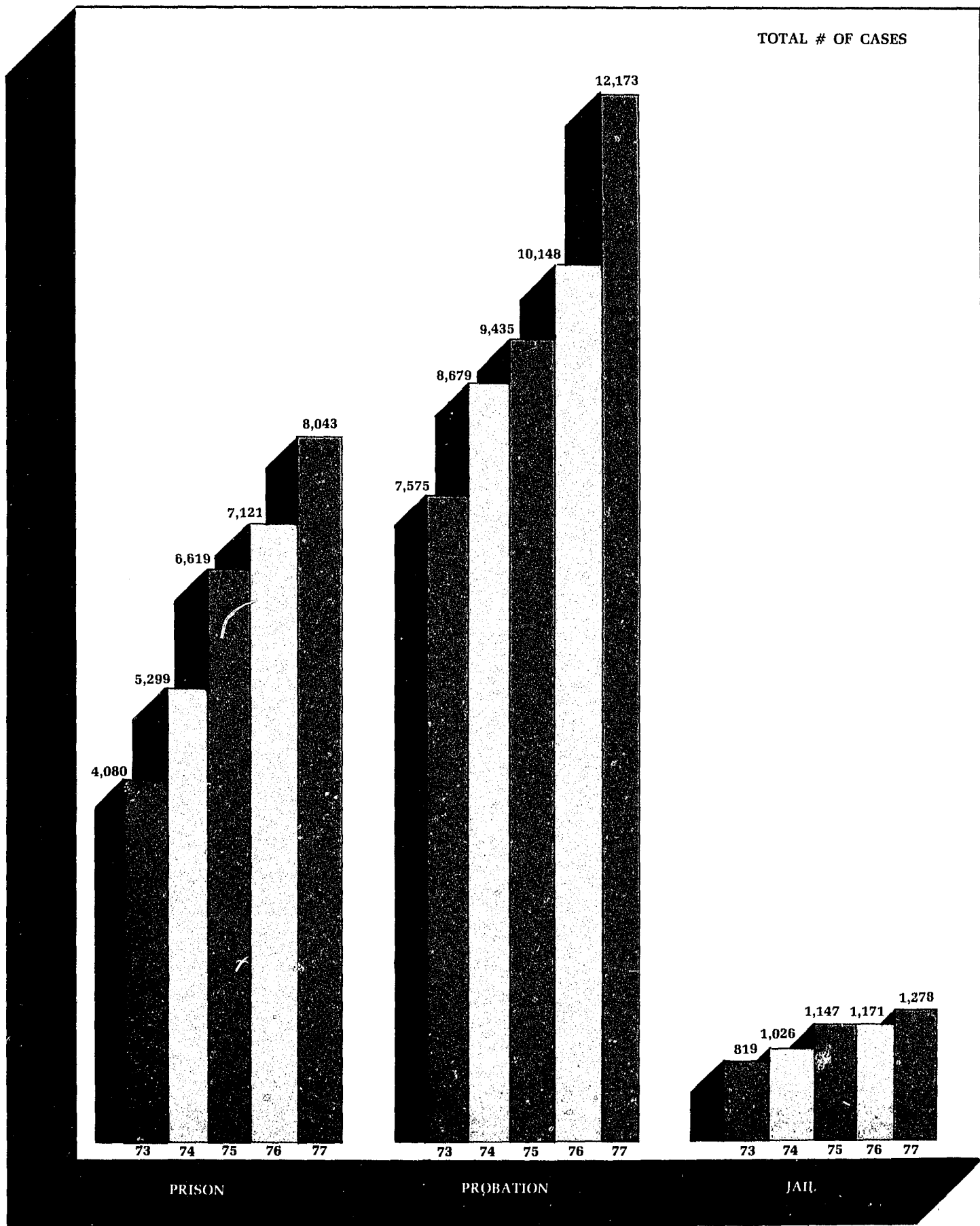


Table A-4 is a bar chart showing the court dispositions for a five-year period using the three dispositions: Prison, probation and jail.

Prison Commitments

The B tables represent data collected on persons committed to the Michigan Department of Corrections.

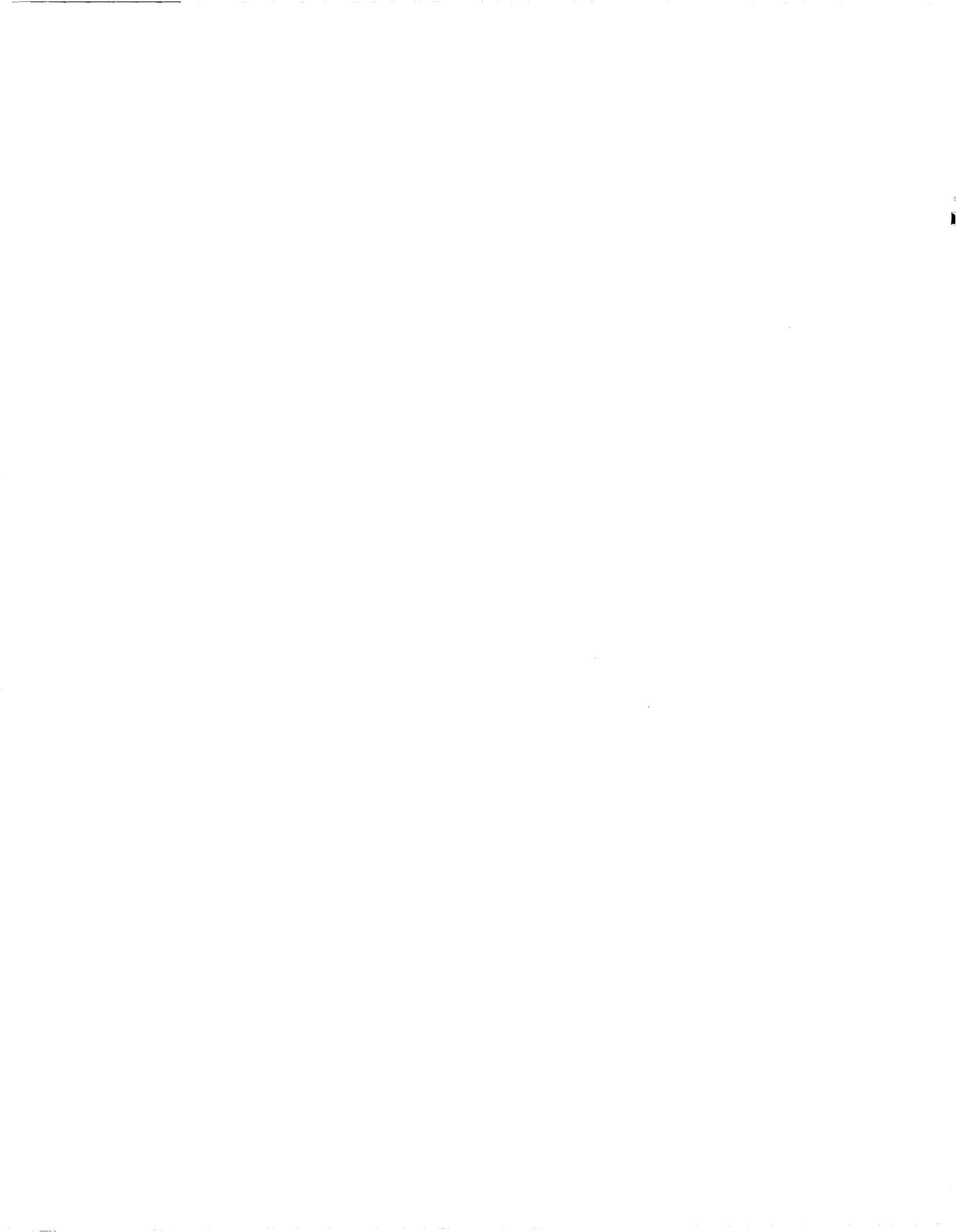


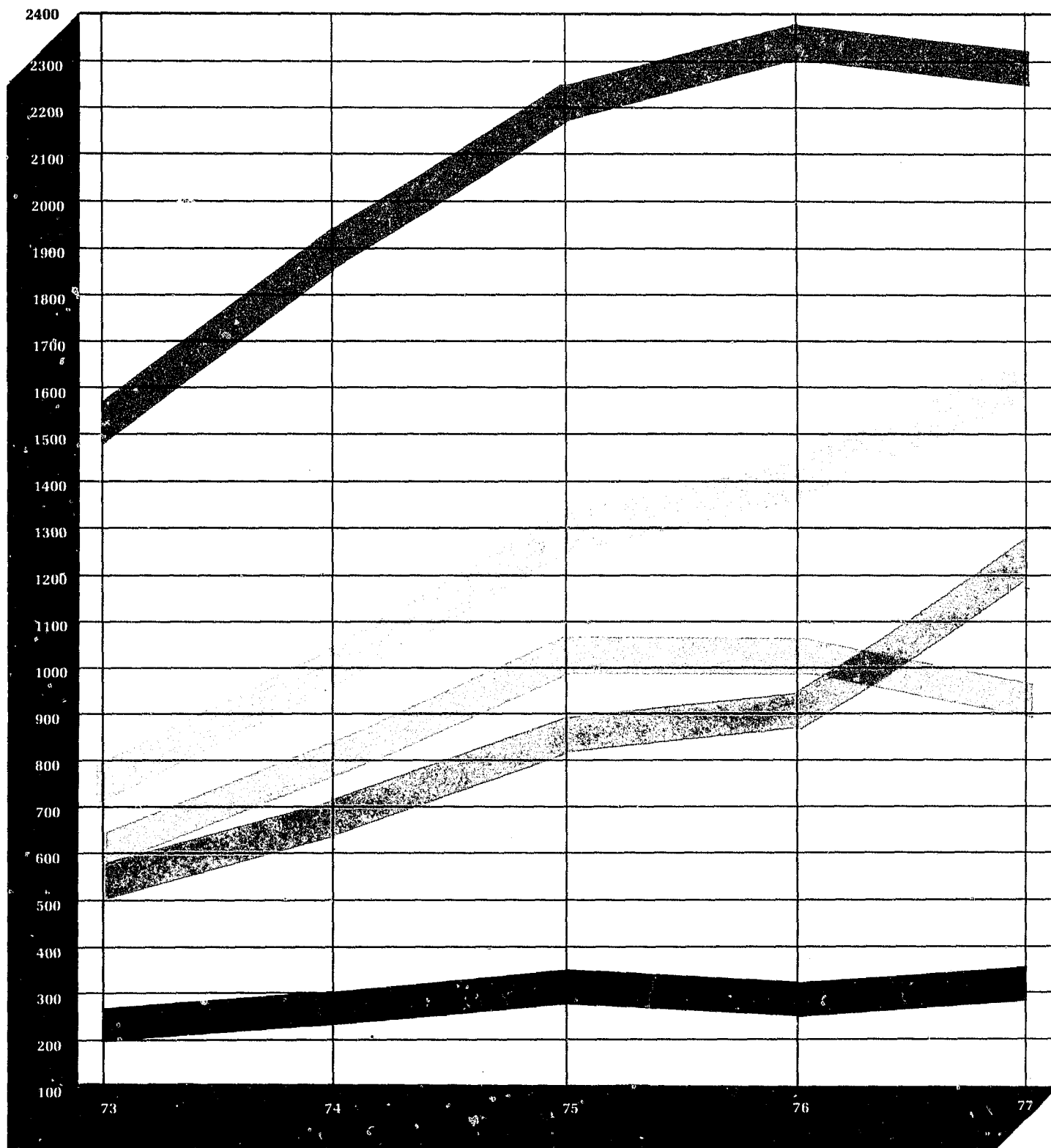
Table B-1, Continued.

COMPILED LAWS 1970	OFFENSE	DISTRIBUTION OF MINIMUM TERMS																		Flat Life	Life							
		.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	9	10			11	12	15	20	25	35	
800.285	Transport drugs into prison	5	3	1	1	1																						
750.253	Uttering counterfeit notes	5	3		2	1																						
800.283	Weapons, prohibit furnish in prison	5	2		1	1																						
750.363	Larceny by false personation	5	3		1	2																						
335.21	Att. violation drug law	5	1						1																			
750.224	Mfg. or poss. illegal weapons	5	1				1																					
750.226	Carrying weapon w/unlawful intent	5	1						1																			
750.253	Uttering counterfeit notes	5	1		1																							
750.360	Larceny from a building	4	523	5	117	181	121	41	51	1	2				1	1			1									
335.03	Narcotic drugs, possession of	4	214	1	88	62	43	17	17	1	1				2						1							
750.82	Felonious assault	4	192	24	35	62	21	34	3	6	2	5																
335.06	Marijuana, unlawful sale, distr	4	98	1	25	22	26	10	12		2																	
750.77	Prepare to burn property over \$50	4	13		2	2	4	4	1																			
750.157Q	Sale or use of credit cards	4	13		6	4	3																					
750.377A	Malicious destruction of property over \$100	4	11		1	4	2	4																				
750.74	Burning of personal property	4	8		3	1	2	1	1																			
750.199A	Absconding or forfeiting bond	4	6		1	1	3			1																		
750.157P	Intent to sell or use credit cards	4	5			3	1	1																				
750.380	Malicious destruction house, barn, other bldg.	4	4	1			2	1																				
750.136	Cruelty to children	4	3				2					1																
750.197C	Jail break — armed	4	3	1		2																						
400.60	Relief, fraudulent device to obtain	4	3		1	1	1																					
750.377	Malicious destruction of animals	4	2			1	1																					
750.157R	Forge/alter/counterfeit credit cards	4	2		2																							
750.157N	Theft of credit cards	4	2		1	1																						
750.357A	Larceny of livestock	4	1			1																						
750.219A	Fraud use tel crd. cd over \$100	4	1		1																							
750.165	Refuse to support wife or children	4	1				1																					
750.149	Compound a felony	4	1		1																							
750.383A	Malicious destruction of telephone	4	1				1																					
752.811	Enter vending machine	3	7		3	1	3																					
750.414	UDAA w/o int. to steal	2	49	2	21	25	1																					
335.20	Non-narcotic drug, possession	2	47	2	15	27	2														1							
750.131A	Checks w/o acct. or suff. funds	2	35		16	16	3																					
750.227B	Poss. of firearm comm. of felony	2	26				26																					
750.520E	Criminal sexual conduct, 4th degree	2	18		3	14	1																					
752.861	Careless use of firearms	2	13		7	6																						
750.324	Negligent homicide	2	12		6	6																						
750.479	Resisting or obstructing officer	2	11		2	8																						
752.181	Felonious driving	2	2			2																						
750.362A	Larceny of rent, motor vehicle/tl/r/o \$100	2	1			1																						

B-1 represents the distribution of minimum terms of all persons committed to prison and provides a comparison of the minimum term received and the maximum term allowed by law.



B-2 5 YEAR COMPARISON OF COMMITMENTS BY AGE FOR MEN



15-19



20-24



25-29



30-39

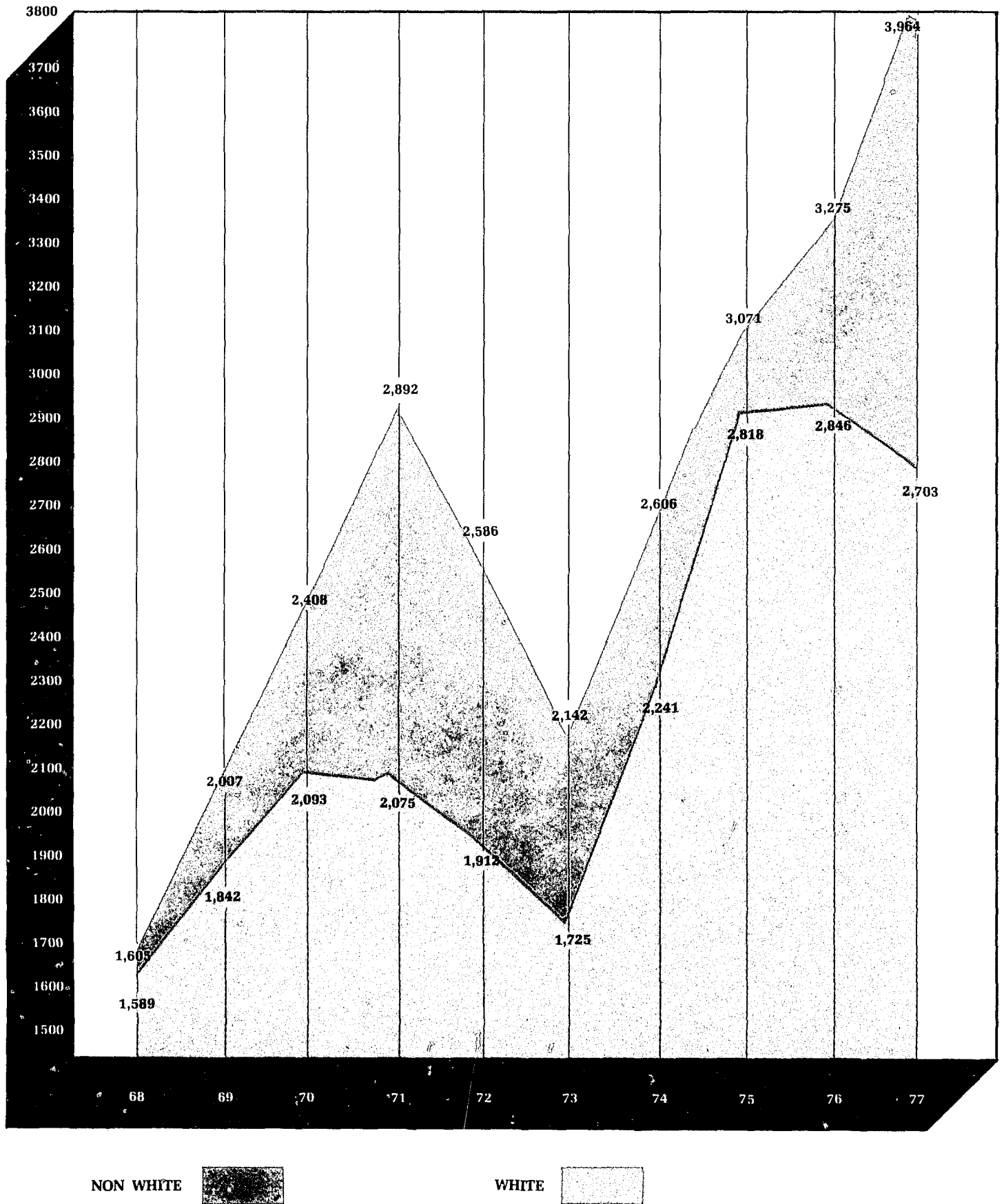


40-up



B-2 is a five-year age comparison of men at the time of commitment. The chart shows a drop in the rate of commitment for 15-24 year old men.

B-3 RACIAL COMPARISON OF MALE COMMITMENTS 1968-1977



NON WHITE

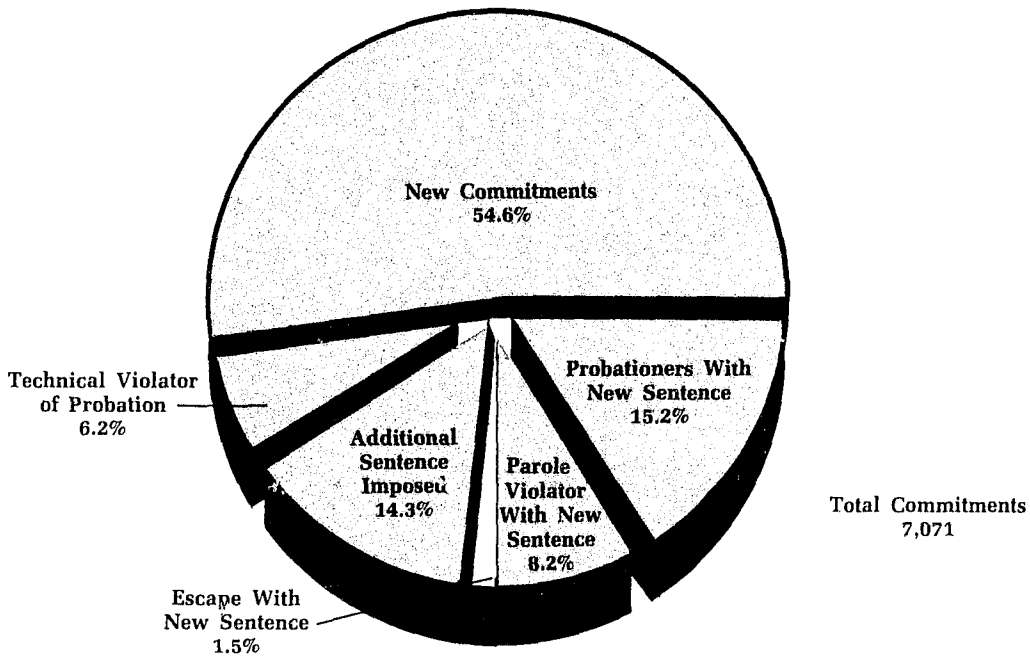


WHITE



B-3 is a 10-year racial composition comparison of male commitments. The graph shows a large 1977 increase in non-white commitments while the rate of white commitments declined.

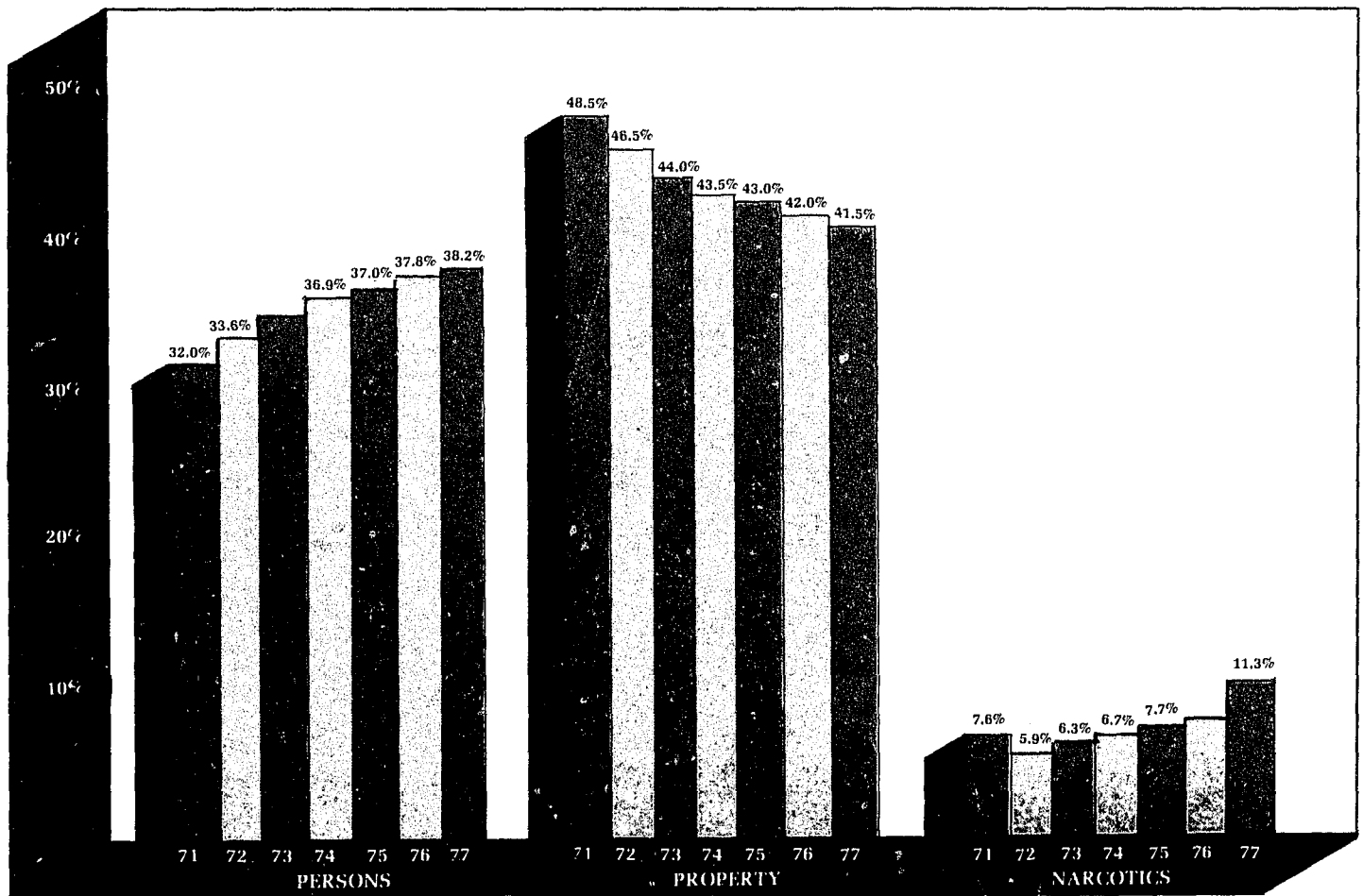
B-4 1977 COMMITMENTS BY TYPE



This chart represents only those persons committed with a new sentence it does not include 545 persons returned as technical parole violators

B-4 is a pie chart representing the 1977 commitment types by percentages.

B-5 COMMITMENTS FOR THE THREE MAJOR CRIME AREAS 1971-1977



B-5 shows a comparison of commitments by the three major crime categories. The chart shows a decreasing trend in property crimes and an increase in crimes against persons and in violation of narcotics laws.

B-6 FEMALE COMMITMENTS 1977

750.360	Larceny from a building	105
750.249	Uttering and publishing	46
750.529	Robbery, armed	45
750.321	Manslaughter	21
750.317	Murder, second degree	19
335.02	Narcotic drugs, unlawful sale, mfg. dist.	19
335.03	Narcotic drugs, possession of	17
335.19	Non narcotic drug, unlwful sale, mfg. dist.	10
750.356	Larceny over \$100	9
750.89	Assault to rob, armed	8
750.535	Receiving stolen property	8
750.248	Forgery of records	7
750.357	Larceny from a person	7
750.84	Assault less than murder	7
750.131A	Checks w/o sufficient funds or acct.	7
750.82	Felonious assault	7
335.06	Marijuana, unlawful, sale, dist.	7
750.227	Carrying concealed weapon	5
750.316	Murder, first degree	5
750.72	Burning a dwelling house	4
750.110	Breaking and entering, occupied dwelling	4
750.218	False pretense to defraud	3
750.157Q	Sale or use of credit cards	2
750.530	Robbery, unarmed	2
750.349	Kidnapping	2
750.520C	Criminal sexual conduct 2nd degree	2
752.861	Careless use of firearms	2
750.174	Att. embezzlement, agency employee, over \$100	2
335.21	Attempted violation of drug law	1
750.193	Escape from prison	1
769.10	Habitual criminal 2nd felony	1
750.83	Assault with intent to commit murder	1
750.356A	Larceny from motor vehicle or trailer	1
750.183	Aid in escape or rescue of prisoner	1
750.157R	Forge or alter credit cards	1
750.338	Gross indecency	1
750.157N	Theft of credit cards	1
750.414	UDAA without intent to steal	1
800.285	Transporting drugs into prison	1
750.199A	Absconding or forfeiting bond	1
750.377A	Malicious destruction of property over \$100	1
750.73	Burning other real property	1
750.213	Extortion	1
750.74	Burning of personal property	1
257.625	Drunk driving 3rd offense	1
400.60	Fradulent device to obtain relief	1

B-6 is a listing of female commitments by crime type and frequency.

Prisoners

The C tables present information on the total prison population. The charts show such items as the crimes for which inmates are incarcerated, the racial composition of the prisons and prisoner movement during the year.

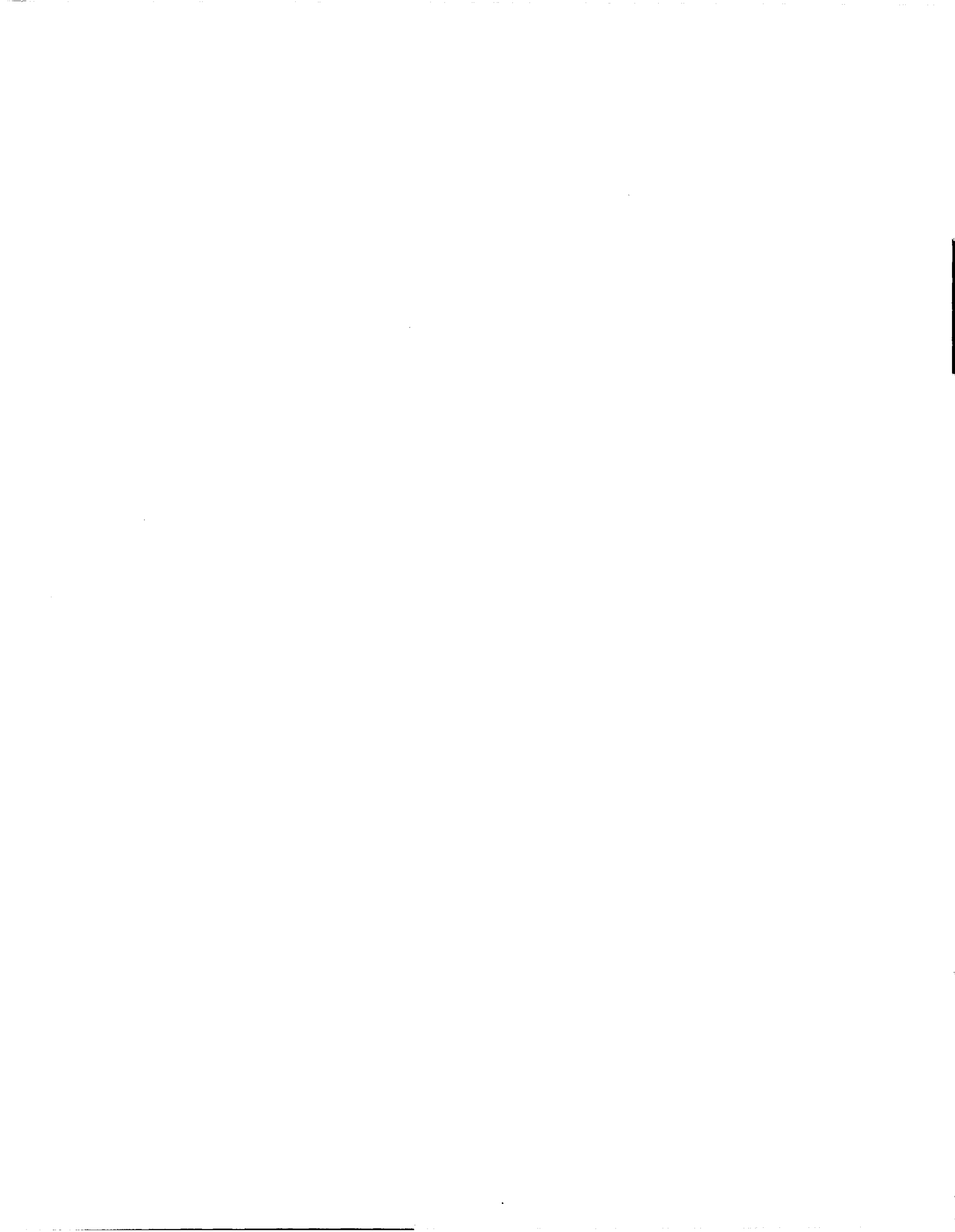
C-1 MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 1977 YEAR END RESIDENT POPULATION
 OFFENSES IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Compiled Law No.	Offense	Population
Total		13,824
750.529	Robbery, Armed	2,158
750.110	Break & Entering	1,279
750.317	Murder, Second Degree	983
750.89	Assault to Rob Armed	929
750.360	Larceny From a Building	560
335.02	Narcotic Drug, Unlawful Sale, Distr., Mfg.	551
750.316	Murder First Degree	550
750.110	Breaking & Entering Occupied Dwelling	520
750.530	Robbery, Unarmed	514
750.321	Manslaughter	484
750.193	Escape from Prison	386
750.535	Receiving Stolen Property	379
750.227	Carrying Concealed Weapons	374
750.82	Felonious Assault	286
750.357	Larceny From a Person	283
750.84	Assault Less Than Murder	247
750.520	Rape	247
750.249	Uttering and Publishing	242
750.520B	Criminal Sexual Conduct — 1st Degree	237
335.03	Narcotic Drugs, Possession	204
750.83	Assault With Intent to Commit Murder	203
750.356A	Larceny From a Motor Vehicle or Trailer	189
750.520C	Criminal Sexual Conduct — 2nd Degree	167
750.111	Entering Without Breaking	144
335.19	Non-narcotic Drug, Unlawful Sale, Mfg, Distr.	137
750.520D	Criminal Sexual Conduct — 3rd Degree	128
750.413	Unlawfully Driving Away Auto	113
750.356	Larceny Over \$100	96
335.06	Marijuana — Unlawful Sale, Distr.	96
750.85	Assault to Commit Rape, Sodomy or Gross Indecency	86
750.349	Kidnapping	76
750.248	Forgery of Records	62
750.520G	Assault With Intent to Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct	62
750.218	False Pretense to Defraud	59
750.336	Indecent Liberties With Child	54
750.157A	Conspiracy	49
750.88	Assault to Rob, Unarmed	48
335.20	Non-narcotic Drug, Possession	44
750.414	UDAA Without Intent to Steal	39
769.12	Habitual Criminal — Fourth Felony	37
750.72	Burning a Dwelling House	34
750.531	Bank, Safe or Vault Robbery	32
750.73	Burning Other Real Property	28
750.131A	Checks Without Account or Sufficient Funds	25
750.227B	Possession of Firearm to Commit a Felony	25
750.213	Extortion	23
75.520E	Criminal Sexual Conduct — 4th Degree	21
769.11	Habitual Criminal — 3rd Felony	20
800.283	Weapons — Prohibit Furnish in Prison	17
750.157Q	Sale or Use of Credit Cards	16
750.158	Sodomy	15
769.10	Habitual Criminal — 2nd Felony	13
750.338	Gross Indecency Between Males	12
750.362	Larceny by Conversion Over \$100	12
752.861	Careless Use of Firearms	12
750.77	Prepare to Burn Property Over \$50	12
335.10	Hallucinations, Unlawful Sale, Dist, Mfg.	11
750.136	Cruelty to Children	11

Compiled Law No.	Offense	Population
750.199A	Absconding or Forfeiting Bond	10
750.377A	Malicious Destruction of Property Over \$100	10
750.74	Burning of Personal Property	10
750.479	Resisting or Obstructing Officer	10
750.174	Attempt to Embezzle, Agent Service Employee Over \$100	9
752.811	Enter Vending Machine	9
750.324	Negligent Homicide	8
257.625	Drunk Driving — 3rd Offense	8
750.116	Possession of Burglars Tools	8
750.422	Perjury	8
800.285	Transporting Drugs into Prison	7
750.505	Common-law Offense — No Express Penalty	5
750.157P	Intent to Sell or Use Credit Cards	5
335.152	Narcotics, Sale of	4
750.457	Accept Earnings of Prostitute	4
750.197C	Jail Break Armed	4
750.380	Malicious Destruction of House, Barn or Other Building	4
750.91	Attempt to Commit Murder	3
257.254	Possession of Stolen Auto	3
335.153	Narcotics, Unlawful Possession	3
750.87	Assault to Commit a Felony	3
257.617	Leaving Scene of Personal Injury Accident	3
750.338B	Attempted Gross Indecency Between Male and Female	3
750.363	Larceny by False Personation	3
750.377	Malicious Destruction of Animals	3
752.191	Felonious Driving	3
750.207	Use Explosive With Intent to Destroy or Injure	2
750.455	Pandering	2
750.136A	Torture by Parent or Guardian	2
750.86	Assault With Intent to Maim	2
335.14	Marijuana, Distribution to Minors	2
750.253	Uttering Counterfeit Notes	2
400.60	Relief, Fraudulent Device to Obtain	2
750.157R	Forge, Alter or Counterfeit Credit Cards	2
750.357A	Larceny of Livestock	2
767.61A	Offense by Sexually Delinquent	1
750.112	Burglary With Explosives	1
750.206	Place Explosives With Intent to Damage	1
750.205	Place Explosive By Property With Intent to Discharge	1
750.423	Perjury, Willfully Swear Falsely	1
750.333	Incest	1
750.252	Possess Counterfeit Notes With Intent to Utter	1
750.210	Possession of a Bomb	1
750.224	Manufacture or Possession of Illegal Weapons	1
750.226	Carrying Concealed Weapon With Unlawful Intent	1
335.21	Attempted Violation of Drug Law	1
750.149	Compound Felony	1
750.165	Refuse to Support Wife or Children	1
750.383A	Malicious Destruction of Telephone	1
750.335A	Indecent Exposure by Sexually delinquent	1

C-2 CRIMES FOR WHICH FEMALE FELONS
ARE SERVING A SENTENCE
DECEMBER 31, 1977

Compiled Law No.	Offense	Population
Total		538
750.360	Larceny From a Building	99
750.529	Robbery, Armed	62
750.317	Murder, Second Degree	51
750.249	Uttering and Publishing	47
750.321	Manslaughter	41
335.02	Narcotic Drugs, Unlawful Sale, Manufacture, Distribution	35
750.89	Assault to Rob, Armed	18
750.316	Murder, First Degree	16
335.03	Narcotic Drugs, Possession Of	15
750.110	Breaking and Entering	13
750.84	Assault Less Than Murder	12
750.248	Forgery of Records	11
335.19	Non Narcotic Drugs, Unlawful Sale, Manufacture, Distribution	11
750.193	Escape From Prison	9
750.357	Larceny From a Person	9
750.356	Larceny Over \$100	9
750.535	Receiving Stolen Property	8
750.227	Carrying Concealed Weapon	8
750.530	Robbery, Unarmed	7
335.06	Marijuana, Unlawful Sale, Distribution	7
750.82	Felonious Assault	6
750.218	False Pretense to Defraud	6
750.131A	Checks Without Sufficient Funds or Account	5
750.157Q	Sale or Use of Credit Cards	4
750.72	Burning a Dwelling House	3
750.83	Assault With Intent to Commit Murder	2
769.10	Habitual Criminal Second Felony	2
750.349	Kidnapping	2
750.520C	Criminal Sexual Conduct, Second Degree	2
752.861	Careless Use of Firearm	2
750.174	Attempted Embezzlement Agency Employee Over \$100	2
335.21	Attempted Violation of Drug Law	1
750.413	Unlawfully Driving Away Auto	1
750.422	Perjury	1
750.157A	Conspiracy	1
750.157R	Forge or Alter Credit Cards	1
750.338A	Gross Indecency	1
750.414	UDAA Without Intent to Steal	1
750.199A	Absconding or Forfeiting Bond	1
750.377A	Malicious Destruction of Property Over \$100	1
750.73	Burning Other Real Property	1
750.213	Extortion	1
750.74	Burning of Personal Property	1
257.825	Drunk Driving 3rd Offense	1
400.60	Fraudulent Device to Obtain Relief	1



POPULATION AND MOVEMENT	TOTAL INMATES	TOTAL MALES	R&GC	SPSM	IONIA REF.	MTU	MARQ.	MIPC	MUSK	CASS LAKE	CAMPS	RIVER-SIDE	HURON VALLEY	CORR.C MALES	CORR.C FEMALE	RES. HM.M	RES. HM.F
Beginning Population	12,369	11,971	472	5,199	1,488	804	882	87	589	285	1,428	—	347	444	42	293	9
New Commitments	3,862	3,618	3,563	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	244	—	—	—	—
Tech Viol. of Prob.	438	404	403	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
Probationers W/New Sent.	1,072	1,019	1,018	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—
Parole Viol. W/New Sent.	578	565	555	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Escape W/New Sent.	106	94	93	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Add Sentence Imposed	1,015	963	787	125	36	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
Sub Totals	7,071	6,663	6,419	125	36	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	408	—	—	—	—
Other Movement In																	
Ret'd. From M.H.H.	15	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tech. Parole Viol. Ret'd.	545	526	516	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Ret'd. By Court Order	1,906	1,750	247	814	184	85	36	6	108	48	128	58	156	22	—	14	—
Ret'd. From Temp. Rel.	731	714	75	338	76	36	31	1	53	—	25	79	17	—	—	—	—
Escapee Ret'd.	715	607	210	252	40	7	9	—	6	6	1	2	105	52	1	22	2
Ret'd. Par. Fur. Viol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ret'd. Limited Furlough	3,725	3,433	—	749	190	73	49	—	248	308	1,816	—	292	—	—	—	—
Ret'd. Parole Furlough	8	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Interfacility Transfers	18,531	18,219	1,010	4,591	1,527	1,301	892	236	708	641	3,338	1,251	31	1,739	204	985	77
Adjustment	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total Movement In	33,251	31,993	8,477	6,887	2,054	1,502	1,111	243	1,123	1,003	5,308	1,391	1,034	1,813	205	1,021	79
Paroles																	
Paroled	4,184	3,998	3	715	407	155	132	2	61	77	1,021	118	90	773	73	534	23
Reparoled On Same Term	133	131	—	107	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—
Paroled In Custody	70	68	—	50	8	4	—	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Reinstated On Parole	43	40	—	25	—	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
Sub Totals	4,430	4,237	10	897	415	161	138	2	71	78	1,025	133	97	773	73	534	23
Other Movement Out																	
Disch. On Max. W/Parole	96	96	3	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Disch. On Max. W/O Parole	294	285	5	158	44	4	9	—	2	2	43	16	7	2	2	—	—
Death In Institution	14	14	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Rel. By Court Order	3,009	2,789	487	1,237	320	120	57	8	148	55	155	72	212	79	6	51	2
Rel. To M.H.H.	25	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limited Furlough	3,736	3,439	—	750	191	74	51	—	247	304	1,822	—	297	—	—	—	—
Parole Furlough	9	7	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Temporary Release	760	744	79	359	77	38	31	1	51	—	27	81	16	—	—	—	—
Escape Med/Close/Max	20	7	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	—
Escape — Walkaways	871	755	—	203	40	5	8	—	7	57	83	—	70	252	41	100	5
Interfacility Transfers	18,531	18,219	7,867	2,833	956	1,060	792	234	555	484	2,020	517	234	596	64	305	14
Adjustment	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Movement Out	31,796	30,618	8,454	6,554	2,045	1,467	1,088	245	1,081	980	5,175	835	948	1,704	186	990	44
End Of Year Population	13,824	13,286	495	5,532	1,497	839	905	85	631	308	1,561	556	433	553	61	324	44

C-3 is the movement summary for 1977. The chart shows all prisoner movements both in and out by type for each institution and an overall total column.

C-4 MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
POPULATION BY FACILITY, SEX AND YEAR (1968-1977)

DATE	GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL MALES	R & GC	SPSM	IONIA REF.	TRAIN. UNIT	MAR-QUETTE	MIPC	MUS-KEGON	CASS LAKE	CAMP PROG.	DHC	CORR.C	RES.H.	TOTAL FEMALE	WOMEN'S PRISON	CORR.C.	RES.H.
1968	7,743	7,548	538	3,770	1,071	462	853	—	—	227	796	20	11	—	195	188	7	—
1969	8,409	8,189	617	4,082	1,180	475	771	—	—	205	780	28	51	—	220	218	2	—
1970	9,079	8,870	806	4,139	1,230	604	724	—	—	256	1,055	6	50	—	209	202	7	—
1971	9,547	9,291	784	4,238	1,263	717	776	—	—	260	1,097	40	116	—	256	244	12	—
1972	8,471	8,259	656	3,806	1,068	674	728	—	—	209	969	28	121	—	212	172	40	—
1973	7,874	7,683	637	3,642	782	658	725	25	—	192	809	2	180	31	191	163	26	2
1974	8,650	8,410	461	3,855	900	693	728	44	206	262	969	—	222	70	220	202	17	1
1975	10,773	10,468	509	4,844	1,303	704	798	68	227	264	1,249	—	409	93	305	248	52	5
1976	12,369	11,971	472	5,199	1,408	804	882	87	589	285	1,428	—	444	293	398	347	42	9
1977	13,824	13,286	495	5,532	1,497	839	905	85	631	308	1,561	—	553	324	538	433	61	44

C-4 represents the population growth of prisons by facility, sex and year.

C-5 CRITICAL INCIDENTS IN MICHIGAN PRISONS DURING 1977

INCIDENT	TOTAL	SPSM	MBP	MR	MTU	MUSK	RGC	CAMPS	CASS LAKE	MIPC	RIVER-SIDE	TOTAL MENS	WOMEN'S PRISON
Incidents Filed	1,257	282	108	279	196	42	41	44	4	27	101	1,124	133
Homicide	2	2										2	
Staff													
Resident	2	2										2	
Suicide	145	29	24	38	11		7			4	16	131	14
Death	6	3	1	1						1		6	
Attempt	139	26	23	37	11		7			3	13	125	14
Assaults	524	95	50	154	90	18	19	18	3	12	47	506	18
Resistance	184	44	14	60	19	5	9	5	1	6	9	172	12
Staff Victim	170	40	13	59	19	5	3	5	1	5	8	158	12
Res. Victim	14	4	1	1			6			1	1	14	
Weapon	19	4	1	5	1		1	1		1	4	18	1
Serious Injury	8	3	1	3							1	8	
Non-Resistance	340	51	36	94	71	13	10	13	2	6	38	334	6
Staff Victim	11	1	5	1	1			1				9	2
Res. Victim	329	50	31	93	70	13	10	12	2	6	38	325	4
Weapon	122	23	11	33	21	9	4	5		2	13	121	1
Serious Injury	80	21	13	9	15	5		2	1	1	11	78	2
Smuggling	96	37	1	8	30	5	1	7			1	90	6
Staff	4	4										4	
Drugs	2	2										2	
Weapons	1	1										1	
Alcohol													
Money													
Other	1	1										1	
Resident	59	13	1	6	25	3	1	3			1	53	6
Drugs	28	8	1	5	8	1		2				25	3
Weapons	21	4		1	14	1	1					21	
Alcohol	2											2	
Money	3					1		2				3	
Other	9	1			4						1	6	3
Visitor	33	20		2	5	2		4				33	
Drugs	29	18			5	2		4				29	
Weapons	1	1										1	
Alcohol	2			1					1			2	
Money	3	3										3	
Other	3	2						1				3	

Chart C-5, Continued on next page

Chart C-5, Continued

INCIDENT	TOTAL	SPSM	MBP	MR	MTU	MUSK	RGC	CAMPS	CASS LAKE	MIPC	RIVER-SIDE	TOTAL MENS	WOMEN'S PRISON
Riot/Mutiny/Strike	5	1		2				1				4	1
Insubordination	143	45	0	40	18	2	0	3		2	17	139	4
Theft	11				3			1			2	6	5
Extortion	13	4		1	5	1	1		1			13	
Substance Abuse	30	2	3	4	3	6		5		1	2	28	4
Fire/Accident	81	19	17	11	13	3		4			3	70	11
Staff Injury	1							1				1	
Resident Injury	38	13	7	1	11	2		2				36	2
Firearm/Mace Disch.	46	19	3	13	3	3				3	2	46	
Death	5	2	1							1		5	
Escape From Secure Institution	60				6						1	7	53
Other Visitor	22	14		1	4							19	3
Other	74	13	3	7	10	7	3	5		4	8	60	14

C-5 contains data relating to critical incidents that have occurred in the prisons. Under the assault heading a resistance related assault is one which occurs in the course of attempting to restrain or to move a prisoner from one location to another. A non-resistance related assault is one initiated by a prisoner at any other time.

C-6 RACIAL COMPOSITION
June 30, 1978

LOCATION	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	SPANISH/AMERICAN	INDIAN	ORIENTAL	OTHER	NO INFORMATION
Cassidy Lake Technical School	284	106	159	1	1			17
Huron Valley Women's Facility	443	97	225	6	2	1		112
Female Corrections Center	88	12	70	1		1		4
Mental Health	17	7	9	1				
Michigan Reformatory	1,499	491	944	32	6		1	25
Michigan Training Unit	852	413	402	16	6	1		14
Riversity Correctional Facility	644	324	297	12	4	1	1	5
Marquette Branch Prison	928	392	504	17	4		1	10
Michigan Intensive Program Center	79	28	50				1	
Kinross Correctional Facility	493	207	266	9	2			9
State Prison of Southern Michigan	5,474	1,866	3,384	112	22	1	13	76
Muskegon Correctional Facility	627	249	340	17	2		2	17
Reception and Guidance Center	484	121	97	3	1	1		261
Upper Camps	134	37	89	8				
Lower Camps	1,423	474	869	32	6	2	1	39
Men's Corrections Centers	698	272	414	8	1		1	2
Parolees	5,672	2,523	2,968	105	27	1	17	31
Total	19,839	7,639	11,087	380	84	9	38	622
		38.5%	56%	2%	.3%	—	.2%	3%

C-6 shows the racial composition of the institutions.

C-7 PRISONERS ENROLLED IN ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL COURSES IN 1977

	SPSM	MAR-QUETTE	REFORMATORY	MTU	CLTS	MCF	CAMPS	HURON VALLEY	MIPC	RCF	TOTAL
Full Time Academic	363	25	72	273	119	—	83	22	52	17	1,026
Part Time Academic	313	70	272	6	7	334	581	69	—	73	1,725
Full Time Vocational	81	11	36	100	19	115	—	0	—	—	362
Part Time Vocational	97	28	40	30	5	—	—	22	—	—	222
Acad/Voc.	118	—	106	82	75	—	—	36	—	—	417
On the Job Training	99	—	13	68	0	—	—	27	—	—	207
Total Head Count	1,071	134	539	559	225	449	664	176	52	90	3,959
Full-Time Equated Students on 12/31/77	797	101	433	505	219	256	366	159	52	53	2,941
Title I	—	—	51	118	51	—	35	14	—	9	278
College Academic	903	68	206	82	9	110	151	31	—	—	1,560
College Vocational	97	25	8	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	305
Total College	1,000	93	214	82	9	110	326	31	—	—	1,865
TOTAL ALL CATEGORIES	2,071	227	753	641	234	559	990	207	52	90	5,824

C-7 is a breakdown of the number of prisoners enrolled in academic or vocational programs in 1977.

Prisons

D FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS JULY 1978

Institutions ●
Camps ○



RECEPTION AND GUIDANCE CENTER

Superintendent John Prelesnik
4000 Cooper Street
Jackson, Michigan 49201
(517) 782-0301
Opened: 1956
Capacity: December, 1977: 477
Population: December, 1977: 476
All male commitments from the courts
are processed through this institution.
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$1.3 million
Per capita costs prisoner care and custody 1976-1977:
Included in State Prison of Southern Michigan
figure of \$14.45.

STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN

Warden Charles E. Anderson
4000 Cooper Street
Jackson, Michigan 49201
(517) 782-0301
Opened: 1839, New prison: 1926
Capacity: December, 1977: 4,531
Population: December, 1977: 5,500
Age limits: 21 and up
Close security
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$27 million
Per capita costs prisoner care and
custody 1976-1977: \$14.45

MICHIGAN REFORMATORY

Warden Dale E. Foltz
Ionia, Michigan 48846
(616) 527-2500
Opened: 1877
Capacity: December, 1977: 1,182
Population: December, 1977: 1,513
Age limits: under 21
Close security
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$9.9 million
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$18.58

CASSIDY LAKE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Superintendent Joseph Weinberg
RFD No. 1, Waterloo Road
Chelsea, Michigan 48118
(313) 475-3871
Opened: 1944
Capacity: December, 1977: 259
Population: December, 1977: 309
Age limits: under 21
Minimum security cottages
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$1.8 million
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$14.54

CORRECTIONS CAMPS

Superintendent John Mills
6000 Maute Road
Grass Lake, Michigan 49240
(313) 475-1358
12 Camps throughout Michigan
Capacity: December, 1977: 1,149
Population: December, 1977: 1,561
Age limits: 17 and up
Minimum security
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$6.2 million
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$10.95

HURON VALLEY WOMEN'S FACILITY

Superintendent Gloria Richardson
3511 Bemis Road
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197
(313) 434-6300
Opened: August, 1977
Capacity: December, 1977: 369
Population: December, 1977: 446
(44 women housed in county jails as of December, 1977)
Houses all women felons
Age limits: 17 and up
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$3.6 million
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$25.07

RIVERSIDE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Superintendent William Abshire
777 Riverside Drive
Ionia, Michigan 48846
(616) 527-0110
Opened: January, 1977
(Acquired from Department of Mental Health)
Capacity: December, 1977: 272
Population: December, 1977: 567
Age limits: 17 and up
Close security
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$5.2 million
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$46.89
(Includes start up costs of \$29.08 for May, 1977).

MUSKEGON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Superintendent H. Gary Wells
2400 South Sheridan
Muskegon, Michigan 49442
(616) 773-3201
Opened: 1974
Capacity: December, 1977: 589
Population: December, 1977: 633
Age limits: 21 to 29
Medium security
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$4.7 million
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$17.94

MICHIGAN TRAINING UNIT

Superintendent Richard Handlon
P.O. Box 492
Ionia, Michigan 48846
(616) 527-3100
Opened: 1958
Capacity: December, 1977: 724
Population: December, 1977: 834
Age limits: Under 21
Medium security
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$4.9 million
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$15.44

MICHIGAN INTENSIVE PROGRAM CENTER

Superintendent Jack Bergman
Michigan Intensive Program Center
Marquette, Michigan 49855
(906) 226-6531
Opened: 1973
Capacity: December, 1977: 85
Population: December, 1977: 84
Age limits: 17 and up
Maximum security for select male offenders
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$ = Included
in budget of Marquette Branch Prison
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$24.27

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND BRANCH PRISON

Warden Theodore Koehler
Marquette Branch Prison
Marquette, Michigan 49855
(901) 226-6531
Opened: 1899
Capacity: December, 1977: 842
Population: December, 1977: 914
Age limits: 21 and up
Maximum security
Operating budget 1977-1978: \$8.7 million
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1976-1977: \$24.27

KINROSS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Superintendent Barry Mintzes, Ph.D.
Kincheloe Air Force Base, Michigan 49788
(906) 495-2282
Opened: January 16, 1978
Capacity: February, 1978: 456
Population: February 18, 1978: 222
Age limits: 21 and up
Medium security
Operating budget 1978-1979: \$6,035,200
Per capita costs prisoner care
and custody 1978-79: Not determined at
time of writing

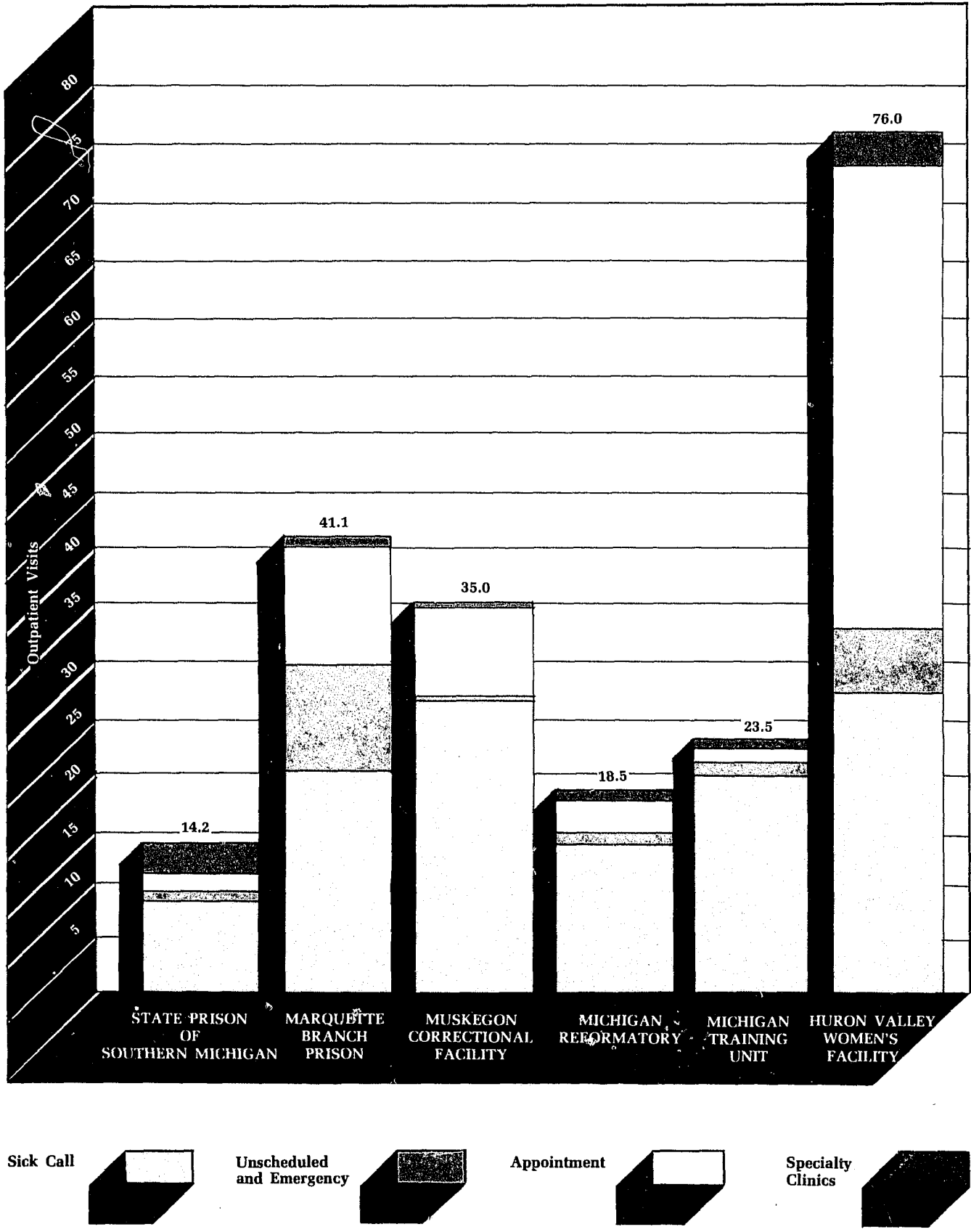
MICHIGAN DUNES CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Superintendent Robert Redman
Michigan Dunes Correctional Facility
Route #1
6605 West 138th Avenue
Holland, Michigan 49423
Opened: July 17, 1978
Capacity: 400
Population: July, 1978: 40
Age limits: Under 21
Medium security for men
Operating budget: \$4 million (proposed 78-79)
Per capita costs prisoners care
and custody: Not yet known

Health Care

The following chart and table describe use of medical and dental services by prisoners during 1977.

E-1 AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS PER RESIDENT PER YEAR BY INSTITUTION



This chart represents the average number of times each prisoner used the health care facilities at their institution. Some of the variation can be ascribed to differences in age, sex and security levels.

E-2 HEALTH CARE SUMMARY

	State Prison of Southern Michigan	Marquette (Includes MIPC)	Muskegon Correctional Facility	Michigan Reformatory	M.T.U. Michigan Training Unit	Riverside ¹ Correctional Facility	H.V.W.F.	Total
ON-SITE								
No. of Outpatient Visits	82,296	40,900	21,589	27,375	19,632	6,570	31,849	230,211
No. of Inpatient Admissions	1,574	151	339	484	_____ ²	_____ ²	_____ ³	2,548
Average Length of Stay (in days)	8.7	10.2	23.0	7.2	_____ ²	_____ ²	_____ ³	9.3
Number of Dental Visits	8,533	4,590	3,819	3,918	4,363	2,927	2,363	30,513
OFF-SITE								
No. of Outpatient Visits	1,893	173	310	534	371	255	1,025	4,561
No. of Inpatient Admissions	400	25	48	91	62	46	106	778
Average Length of Stay (in days)	9.7	6.2	11.8	7.9	11.4	11.8	6.2	9.2

This summary shows the total number of patients served during 1977. The chart gives the total number of in-patients (medical, psychiatric), and the number of out-patients (medical, psychiatric and dental).

Paroles and Continuances

The paroles and continuances table is a summary of the actions by the Parole Board during 1977. The chart shows the type of hearing held, the number of paroles granted by type, and the number of residents continued.

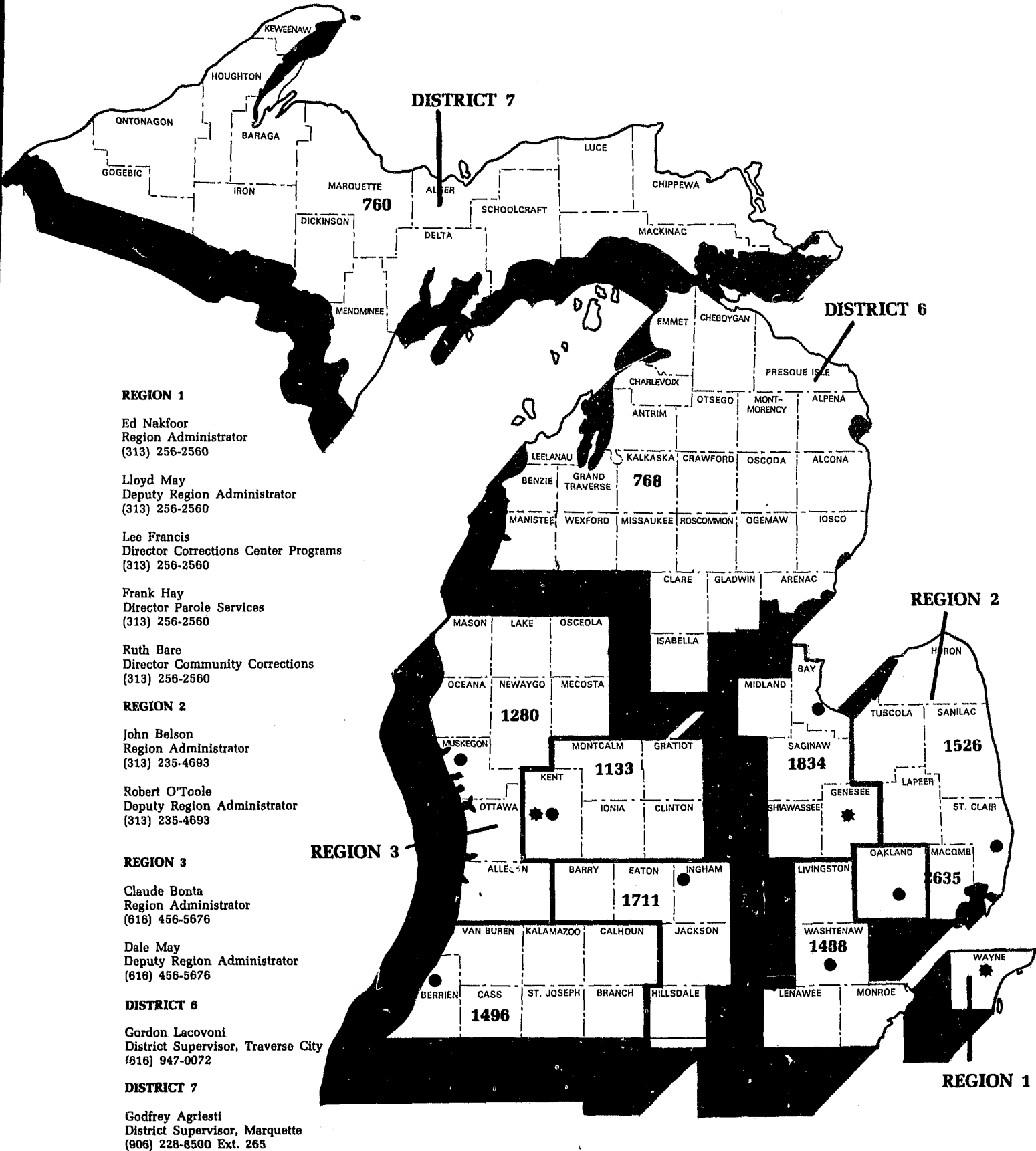
PAROLES AND CONTINUANCES
 January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977

PAROLE CONSIDERATION CASES	Total Dispositions	PAROLED				Total Continued
		Special	On SGT Minimum	After SGT Minimum	Total Paroled	
FIRST OFFENDERS						
First Hearing	3178	227	1807	433	2427	746
Previously Continued	363	—	101	204	305	58
Total First Offenders	3530	227	1908	637	2732	804
% of First Offenders	100%	6.4%	52.9%	18.0%	77.3%	22.7%
REPEAT OFFENDERS						
First Hearing	1827	76	767	319	1162	665
Previously Continued	227	—	—	144	215	32
Total Repeat Offenders	2074	76	838	463	1387	697
% of Repeat Offenders	100%	3.7%	40.4%	22.3%	66.4%	33.6%
TECHNICAL PAROLE VIOLATORS						
First Hearing	663	—	3	273	276	387
% of Total Parole Violators	100%	—	.5%	41.2%	41.6%	58.4%
TOTAL PAROLED AND CONTINUED	6273	303	2709	1373	4385	1888
% Paroled and Continued	100%	4.8%	43.2%	21.9%	69.9%	30.1%

The paroles and continuances table is a summary of the actions by the Parole Board during 1979. The chart shows this type of hearing held, the number of paroles granted by type, and the number of residents continued.

Field Supervision

All parolees and all felons placed on probation in Michigan are supervised by employees of the Bureau of Field Services. However, in some counties probation officers are employees of the county.

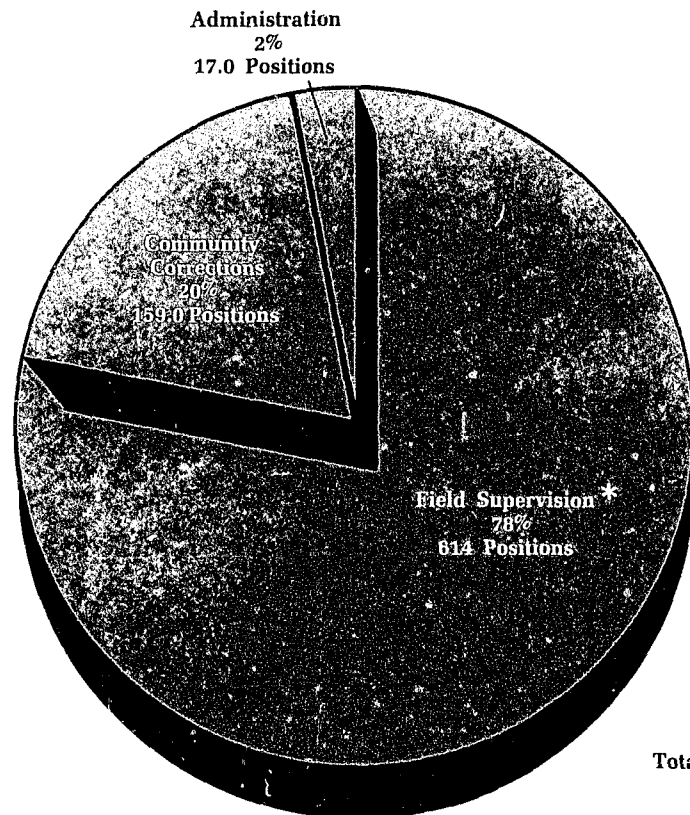
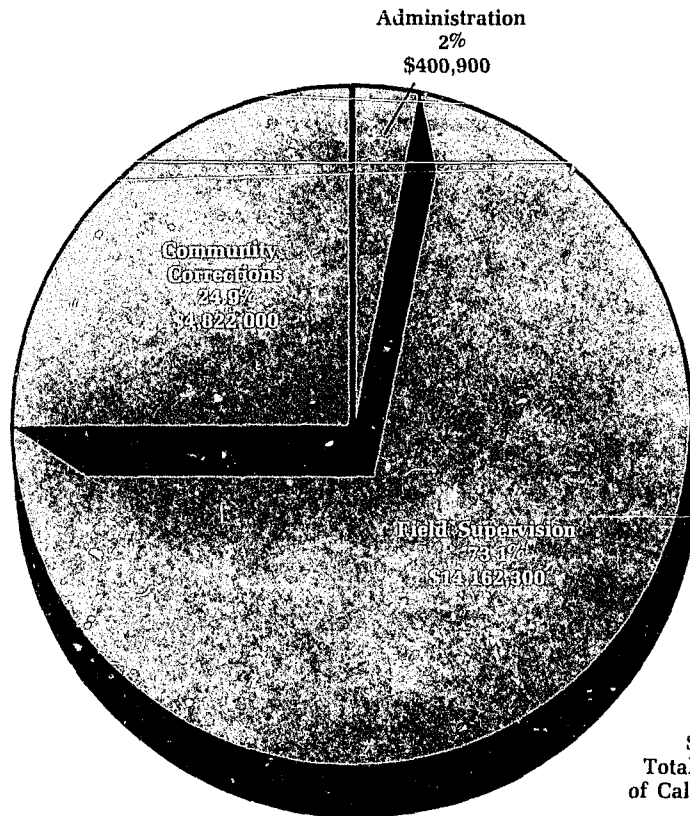




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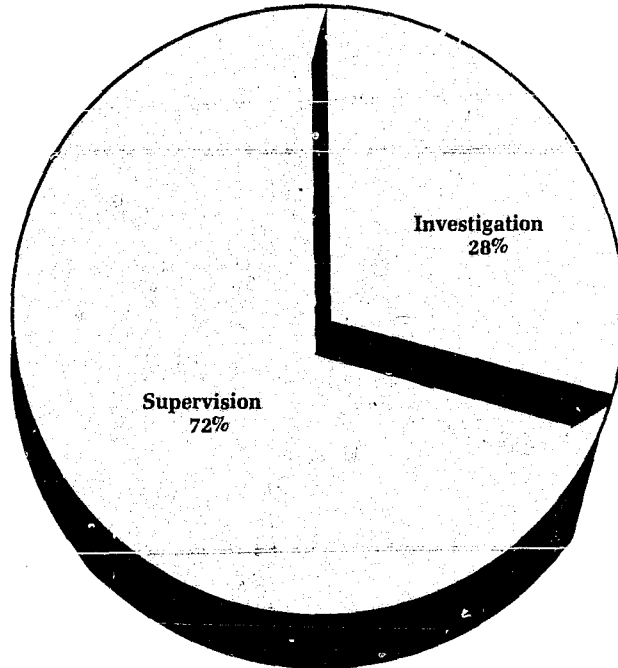
1 OF 2

G-2 BUREAU OF FIELD SERVICES
 PERSONNEL & FUNDS DISTRIBUTION
 1977

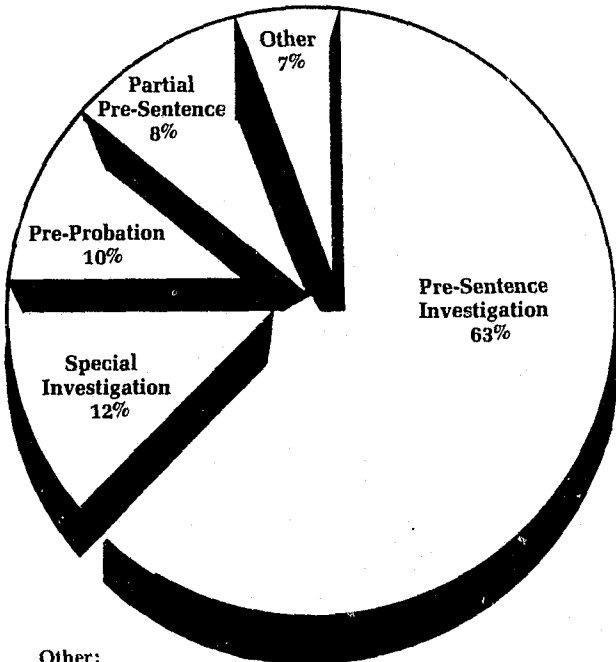


* Includes Grants & Special Projects

G-3 FIELD SUPERVISION WORK UNIT DISTRIBUTION
 (Does not include Community Corrections)
 1977

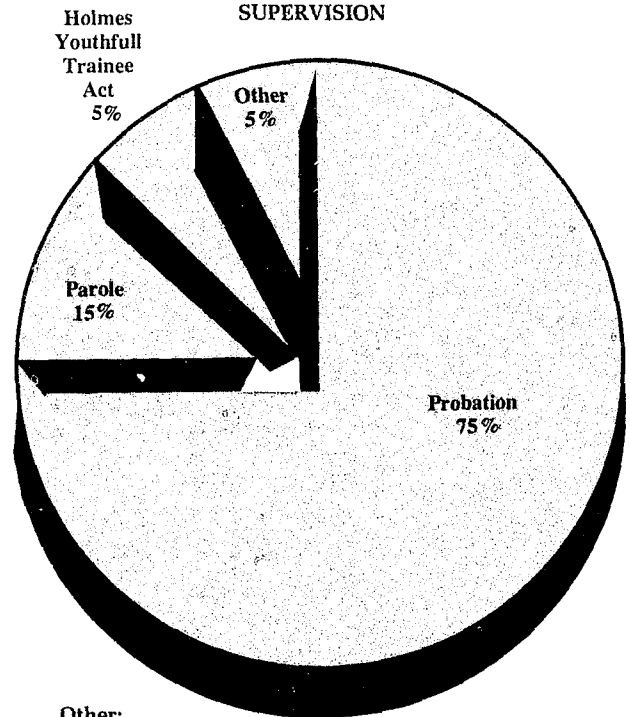


INVESTIGATIONS



Other:
 Resident Home,
 Furloughs

SUPERVISION

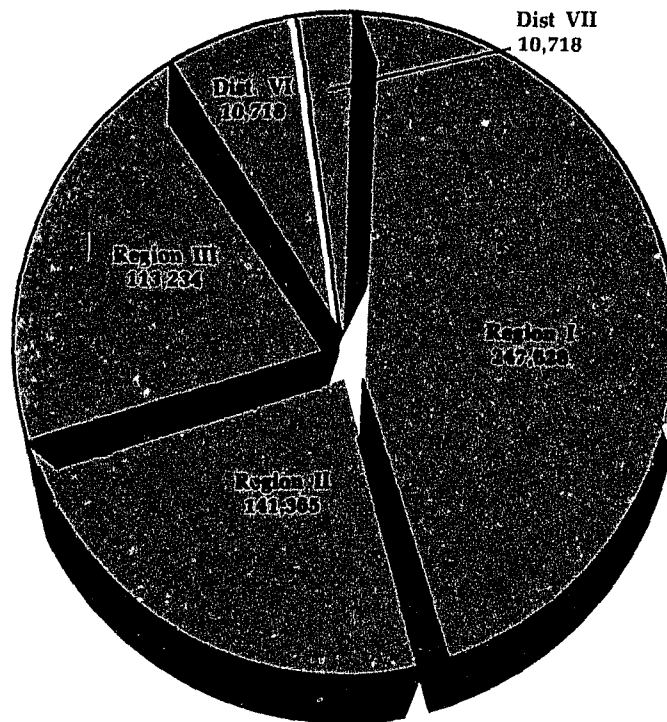


Other:
 Delays,
 Resident Home,
 Furloughs,
 Work Pass

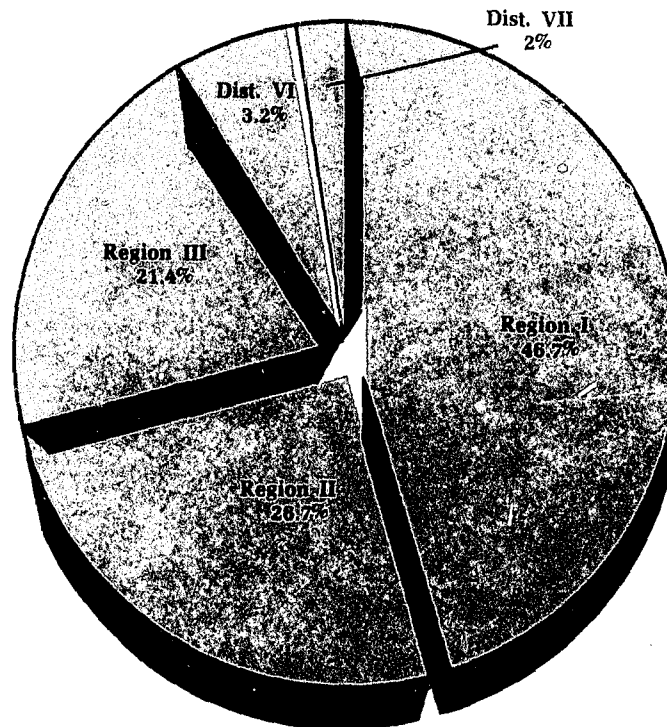
The manner in which the Bureau does its work is illustrated in G-3 and G-4. It can be seen that most of the Bureau's time is spent in supervising parolees and probationers. In the area of supervision, 75 per cent of the time is spent on probationers and 15 per cent on parolees. In the area of investigations, 63 per cent of the Bureau's time goes into pre-sentence investigations.

G-4 WORK DISTRIBUTION BY
REGION & DISTRICTS
1977

BY WORK UNITS



BY PERCENT

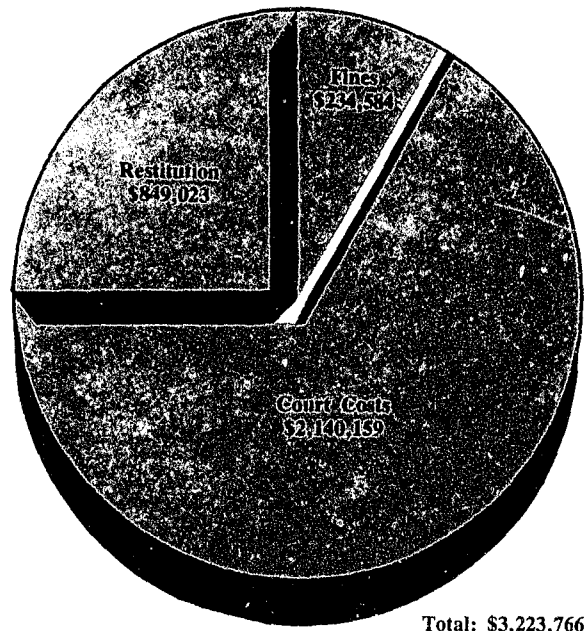
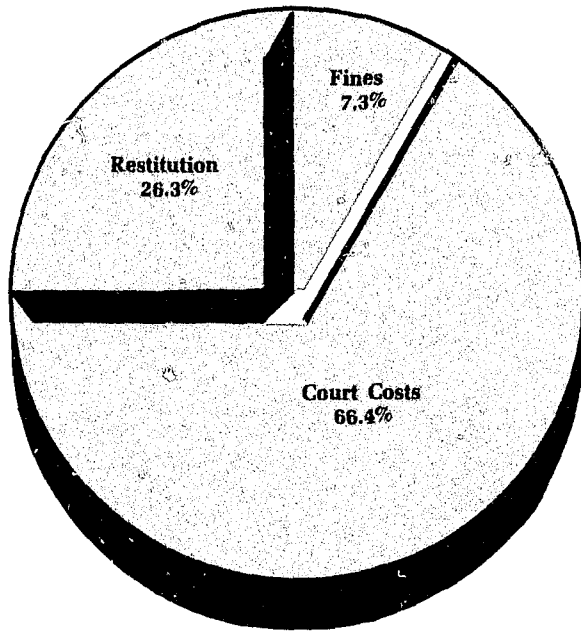


The Bureau measures workloads by assigning unit values to the various tasks. As an example, each completed pre-sentence investigation equals 5 units and each client supervised is counted as one unit.

The pie-graph "Work unit" represents the total amount of parole and probation work units done during 1977 by state and county parole and probation agents.

In most Michigan counties parole and probation agents each have about 75 work units. Several counties have 50 for experimental purposes. G-4 shows the number and per cent of work units by regions and districts.

G-5 CIRCUIT AND RECORDERS COURT COLLECTIONS FOR FINES, COSTS AND RESTITUTIONS



Total: \$3,223,766

This Bureau also keeps track of Circuit and Recorder's Court collections of fines, costs and restitution. Such monetary sanctions are commonly part of a sentence. See G-5 for the dollar value and distribution in 1977.

G-6 BUREAU OF FIELD SERVICES ANNUAL SUMMARY OF PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT

	Grand Total	Instate Totals	REGIONS			DISTRICTS		Paroled In Custody	Paroled Outstate
			I	II	III	VI	VII		
ON PAROLE 1/1/77	4183	3982	1673	1070	988	93	57	99	201
PAROLES ADDED									
Regular Parole	4181	4080	1832	1119	993	85	59	-	93
Reparoled on Same Term	132	127	66	26	33	1	1	-	5
Paroled In Custody	70	64	17	11	4	3	29	8	8
Reinstated on Parole	331	307	149	75	73	3	3	4	24
TOTAL CASES ADDED	4714	4586	2067	1231	1103	92	65	33	128
DISCHARGES									
Discharged	1922	1820	797	432	489	34	19	49	102
Early Discharge	105	96	8	31	50	4	2	1	9
Administrative Discharge	112	95	44	16	31	1	2	1	12
Death	49	49	29	12	7	1	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL	2188	2060	878	491	577	40	23	51	128
VIOLATORS									
Technical Violator	323	319	124	65	55	7	8	-	4
Absconder	429	412	212	86	97	11	4	2	17
Pending Trial	706	776	337	223	195	10	10	3	10
SUB TOTAL	1538	1507	733	374	347	26	22	5	31
PAROLE VIOLATOR WITH NEW SENTENCE	511								
TOTAL TERMINATIONS	3726	3567	1611	865	924	66	45	56	159
Transfer In	1755	1668	549	215	328	40	30	-	49
Transfer Out	1755	1736	563	693	371	51	39	13	19
ON PAROLE 12/31/77	5171	4931	2057	1458	1422	110	72	69	240

NOTE: Parole Violators With New Sentences Are Not Included in Total Terminations.

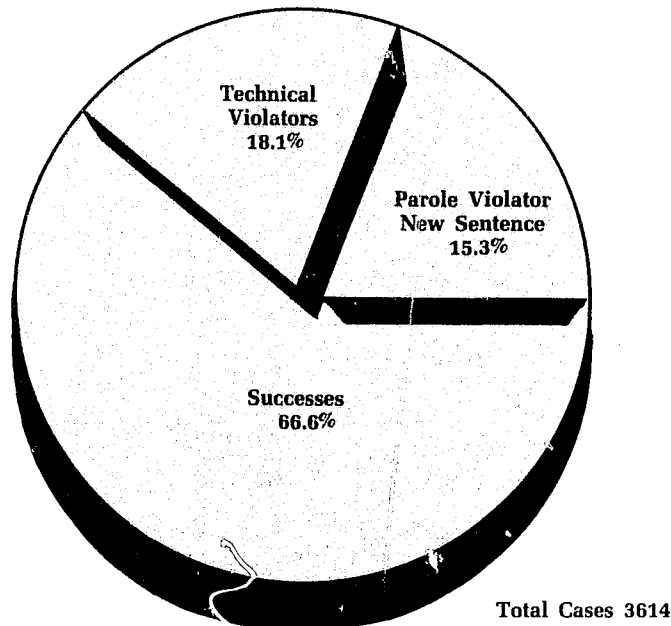
The table represents the parole population movement during 1977. The chart illustrates the number of parolees added and discharged during the year along with the number of parole violators.

G-7 FOLLOW UP STUDY OF FIRST PAROLE FOR 1973 BY OFFENSE GROUPS

OFFENSE GROUPS	TOTAL CASES	SUCCESSES TOTAL	FAILURES			BY PERCENT TO TOTAL			
			TOTAL	TECH. VIOLATORS	PVNS	TOTAL SUCCESS	TOTAL FAILURE	TECH. VIOLATOR	TECH. PVNS
TOTAL ALL CASES	3614	2402	1212	657	555	66.5	33.5	18.2	15.3
OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS	1201	813	388	227	161	67.7	32.3	18.9	13.4
Homicide	191	158	33	28	5	82.7	17.3	14.7	2.0
Rape	37	25	12	10	2	67.6	32.4	27.0	5.4
Abduction-Kidnapping	12	7	-	3	2	58.3	41.7	25.0	16.7
Assault	452	300	152	77	75	66.4	33.6	17.0	16.6
Robbery	442	272	170	101	69	61.5	38.5	22.9	15.6
Offenses Against Children	4	4	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Sex	63	47	16	8	4	74.6	25.4	12.7	7.7
PROPERTY OFFENSES	1933	1284	649	341	308	66.4	33.6	17.6	15.9
Arson	21	16	5	4	1	76.2	23.8	19.0	4.8
Burglary	671	394	277	134	143	58.7	41.3	20.0	21.3
Larceny	866	612	254	139	115	71.0	29.0	15.8	13.1
Auto Theft	124	89	35	21	14	71.8	28.2	16.9	11.3
Forgery, Uttering & Publishing	203	136	67	39	28	67.0	33.0	19.2	13.8
Embezzlement	11	10	1	1	-	90.9	9.1	9.1	-
Fraud	32	24	8	2	6	75.0	25.0	6.3	18.8
Malicious Destruction	5	3	2	1	1	60.0	40.0	20.0	20.0
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	480	305	175	89	86	63.5	36.5	18.5	17.9
Drugs	180	130	50	31	19	72.2	27.8	17.2	10.6
Weapons	129	86	43	20	23	66.7	33.3	15.5	17.8
Prostitution	5	3	2	1	1	60.0	40.0	20.0	20.0
Desertion & Non-Support	1	1	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Gambling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfere W/Legal Processes	160	82	78	37	41	51.3	48.7	23.1	25.6
Miscellaneous	3	2	1	-	1	66.7	33.3	-	33.3
Motor Vehicle	2	1	-	-	1	50.0	50.0	-	50.0
NUMBER OF DEATHS ON PAROLE						61			
TOTAL CASES 3675									

The table shows the number of persons paroled in each offense category. It shows the success or failure rate and whether the failures were by technical violations or violations with a new sentence.

G-8 FOLLOW UP STUDY OF FIRST PAROLES FOR 1973



90 The pie chart depicts the successes and failures as percentages of the total 1973 population.

Community Programs

Community Programs is a unit within the Bureau of Field Services. It is responsible for the operation of the department's community based corrections program. The statistical presentations present the unit's activities during 1977.

**H1 PROGRAM
POPULATION MOVEMENT
1976-77**

ENDING COUNT		INTAKE			TERMINATIONS		
1976	1977	1976	1977	% CHANGE	1976	1977	% CHANGE
758	984	2,211	2,581	+16.7%	1,758	2,385	+35.7%

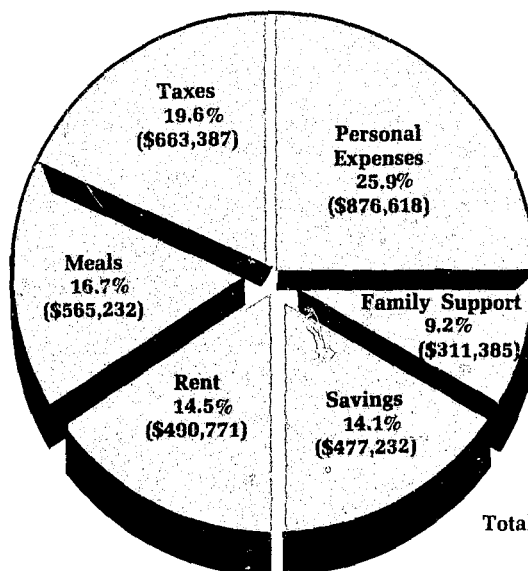
Increases at both ends of the population movement occurred between 1976 and 1977. Intake increased 16.7% while terminations jumped 35.7%. If terminations continue to approach or exceed intake, growth will slow considerably or halt.

**H-2 PROGRAM GROWTH
1976-77**

SERVICE POPULATION			AVERAGE DAILY COUNT			TURNOVER RATE		
1976	1977	% CHANGE	1976	1977	% CHANGE	1976	1977	% CHANGE
2,769	3,369	+21.7%	676.0	939.3	+38.9%	4.10	3.59	-12.4%

The two primary growth factors, service population and average daily count, both showed substantial increases from 1976 to 1977. The latter was the most dramatic where there was an increase averaging 263 residents on count each day of the year. Population turnover rates, which in previous years had hovered around 4.0 dropped to about 3.6.

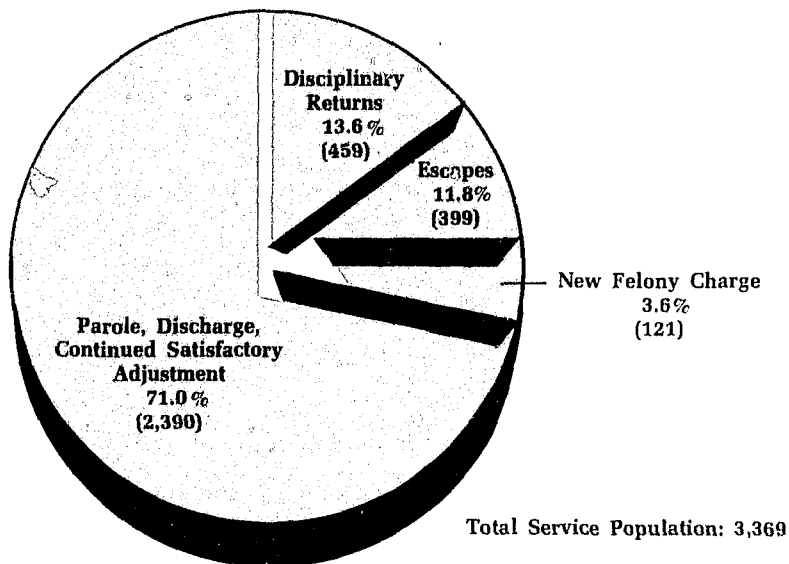
H-3 1977 RESIDENT INCOME DISTRIBUTION



Total Gross Earnings: \$3,384,625

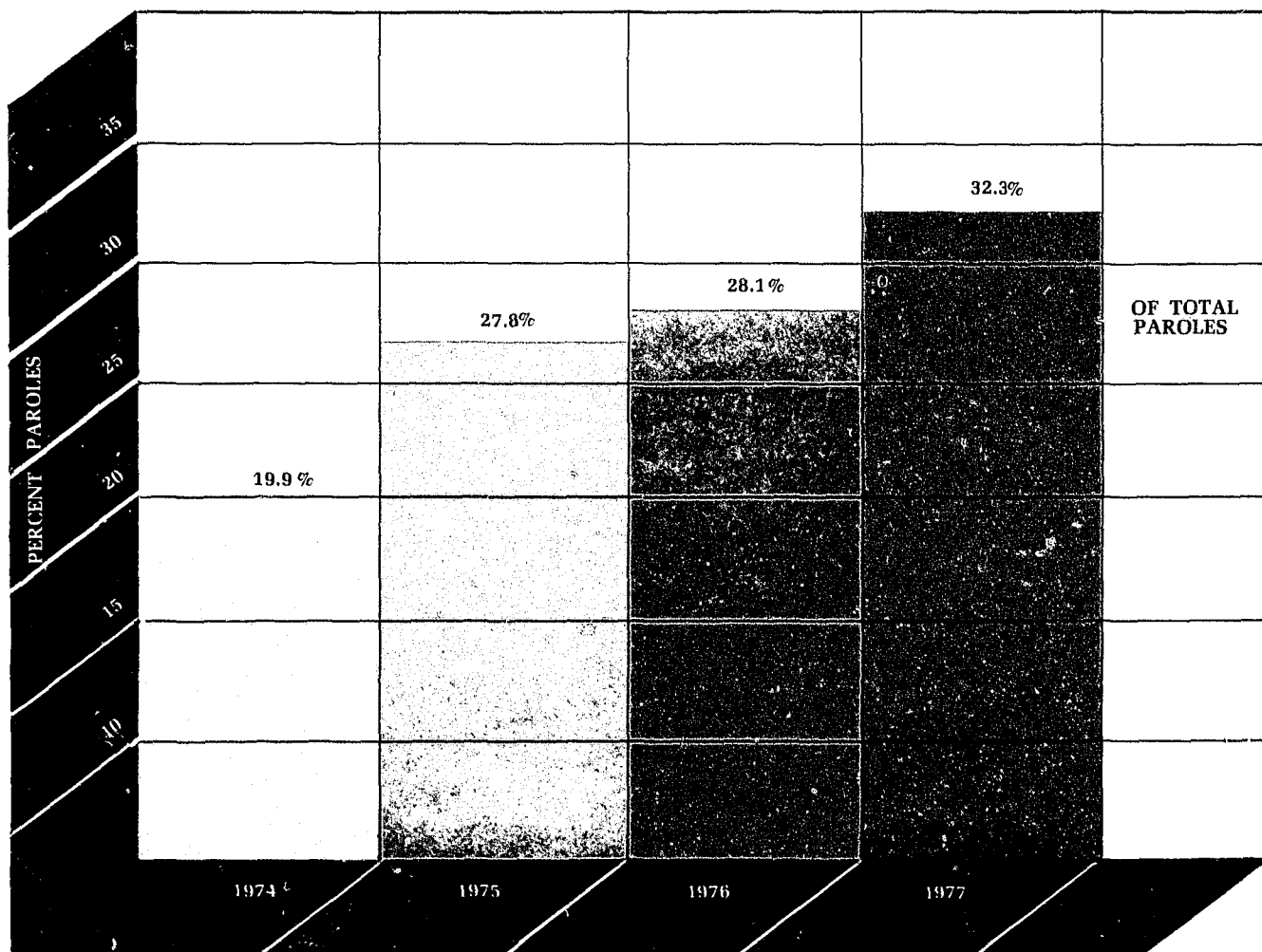
Resident gross earnings increased 75% over 1976 to almost \$3.4 million. Distribution of this income, based on a July 1977 study is indicated in the pie chart. Rent and meals, the primary necessities in support, amounted to over a million dollars.

H-4 1977 PROGRAM RESULTS



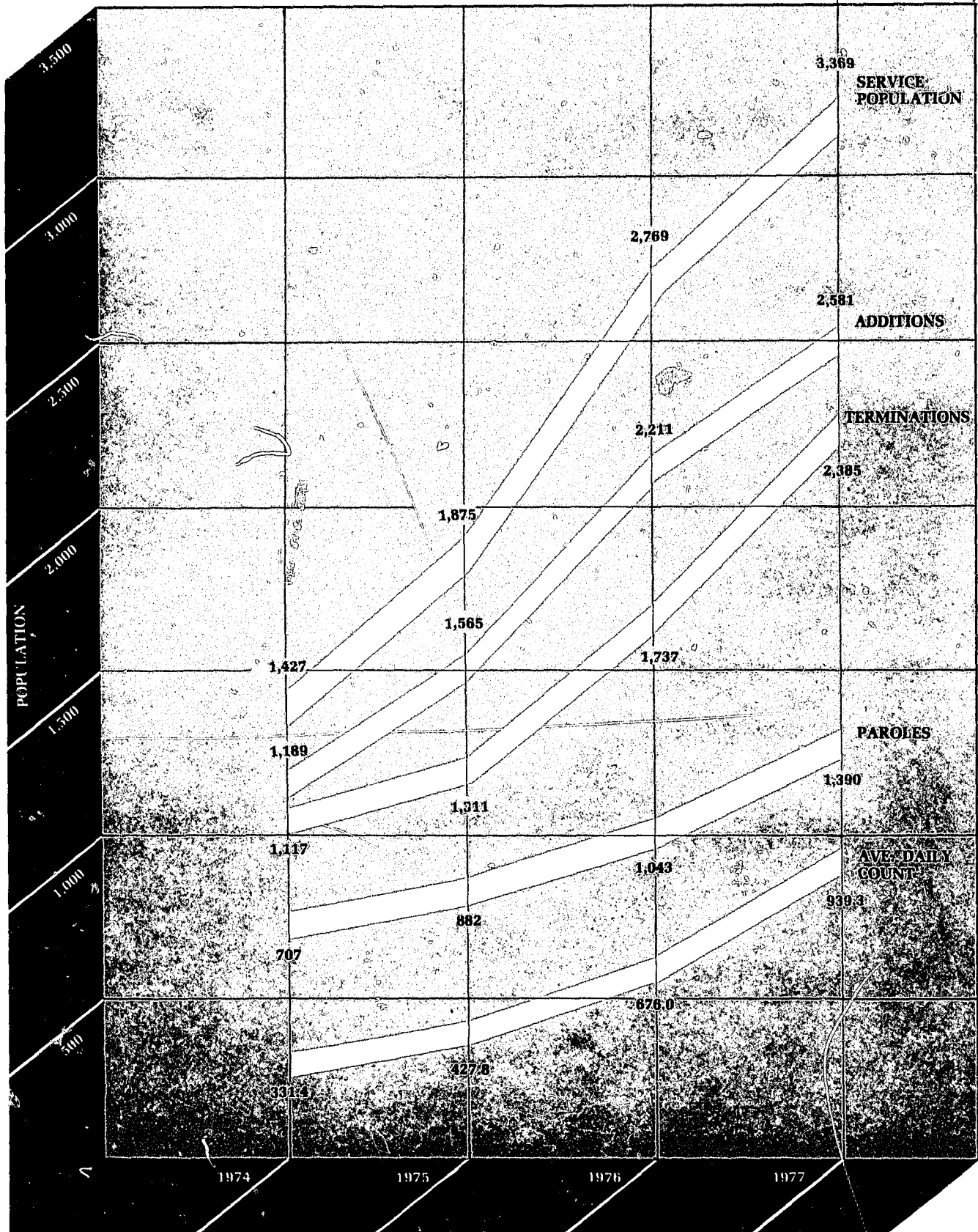
Unsuccessful terminations increased from 25.1% of the 1976 service population to 29.0% in 1977. All categories of unsuccessful terminations showed some percentage increase.

H-5 PROGRAM PAROLE RATES



Program paroles as a percentage of total paroles has been steadily increasing during the past four years. In 1977 about one-third of all paroles were from a community program. The chart illustrates the growth since 1974.

H-6 1974-1977
 GROWTH INDICATORS
 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

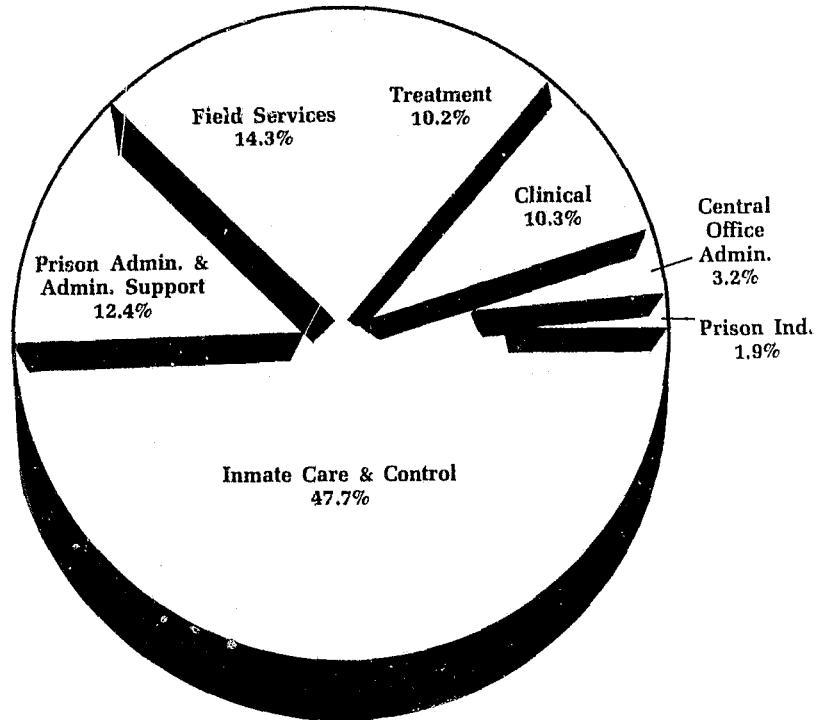


Several population indicators are used to measure program growth. Some are more fundamental and more predictive than others, such as changes in the average daily count. The significant growth between 1974 and 1977 that has occurred in all categories is clearly displayed on the graph.

Finances

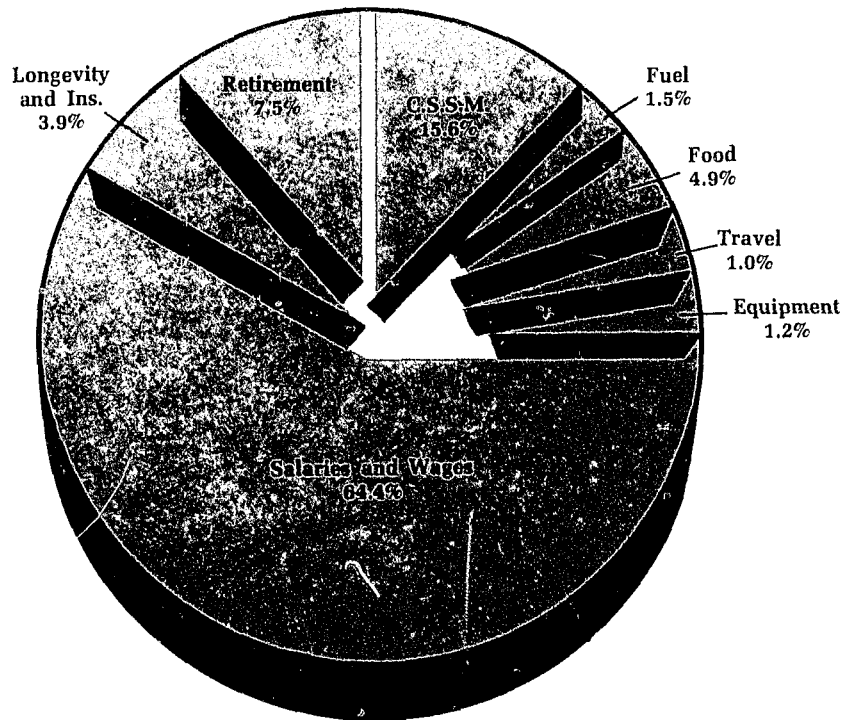
The Bureau of Administrative Services prepares the department's annual budget and monitors all expenditures. The charts show how the 1977-78 budget was spent.

**I-1 MAJOR PROGRAMS AS PERCENT OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES 1977-78 OF \$126,000,000
(Excludes Federal Funds)**

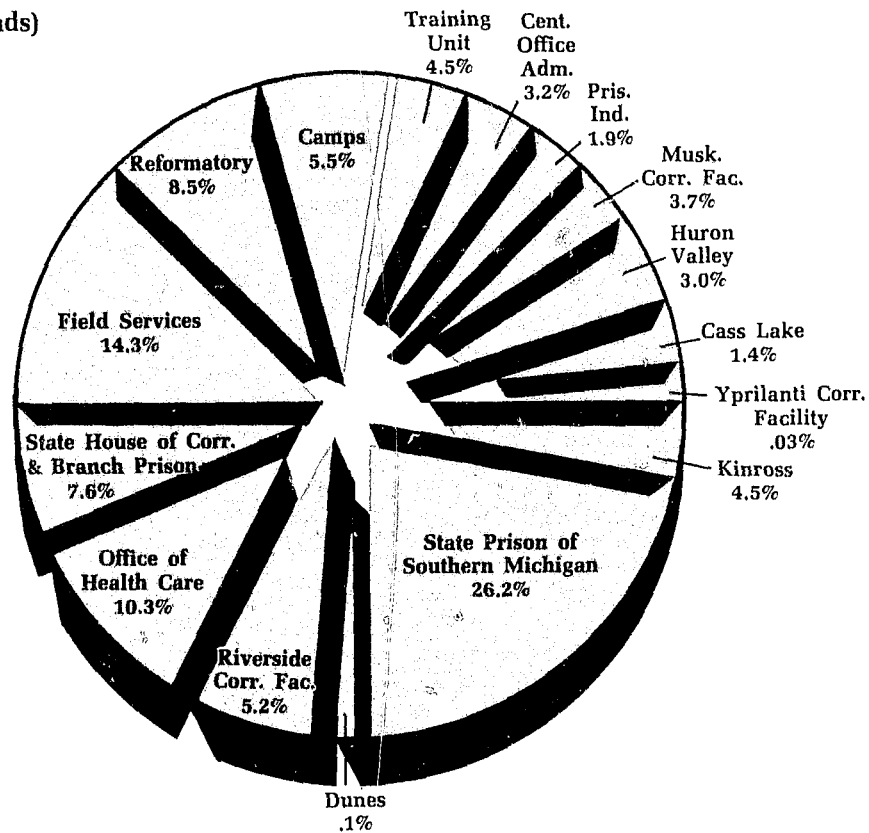


This particular pie chart shows the major programs as a per cent of the estimated expenditures.

I-2 OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE AS PERCENT OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES OF \$126,000,000



I-3 ORGANIZATIONAL COMPONENTS AS PERCENT OF ESTIMATED 1977-78 EXPENDITURES OF \$126,000,000 (Excludes Federal Funds)



The third pie chart shows the department organizational components as a percentage of expenditures.

I-4 PER CAPITA COSTS PRISONER CARE AND CUSTODY 1977-78 Fiscal Year

Corrections Camps	\$11.56
Cassidy Lake Technical School	\$17.16
Marquette Branch Prison / MIPC	\$26.44
Michigan Training Unit	\$17.82
Muskegon Correction Facility	\$20.75
Michigan Reformatory	\$20.05
Riverside Correctional Facility	\$27.41
State Prison of Southern Michigan	\$18.28
Huron Valley Women's Facility	\$30.08
Kinross Correctional Facility	\$23.52
* Estimate	

This shows the per capita costs by institution for prisoner care and custody.

Personnel

The personnel office hires and trains all new personnel and provides in-service training for other employees. It also conducts the department's affirmative action program. The attached charts represent current and historical data on department employees.

**J-1 EMPLOYEES OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
JUNE 1978**

LOCATION	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	SPANISH AMERICAN	INDIAN	ORIENTAL	OTHER	MEN	WOMEN	EX-OFFENDER
Cassidy Lake Technical School	69	62	7	—	—	—	—	52	17	1
Michigan Training Unit	225	189	33	2	—	1	—	186	35	2
Michigan Reformatory	414	372	38	0	3	—	1	371	43	5
State Prison of Southern Michigan and Reception and Guidance Center	1,301	1,122	164	1	8	—	6	1,130	171	5
Prison Industries	105	96	3	—	—	—	—	98	7	1
Muskegon Correctional Facility	209	158	49	2	—	—	—	161	48	5
Corrections Camps	238	232	6	—	0	—	—	206	32	1
Marquette Branch Prison and Michigan Intensive Program Center	372	363	4	0	3	2	—	350	22	1
Womens Division/Huron Valley	178	93	85	—	—	—	—	34	144	—
Riverside Correctional Facility	378	344	28	1	2	—	3	297	81	4
Michigan Dunes Corr. Facility	149	123	18	6	1	—	1	115	34	3
Kinross Correctional Facility	251	137	4	—	10	—	—	199	52	4
Central Office	172	144	23	3	1	1	—	85	87	—
Field Services	703	591	91	8	9	4	—	470	237	—
TOTAL	4,764	4,026	553	23	37	8	11	3,754	1,010	32

This table shows the racial composition of the employees of the Department. It also includes a breakdown showing the number of women and ex-offenders employed.

Female Corrections Officers

1972 vs. Present
3 (as of 8/78) 234

Combined Minorities and Females at 15 Level and Above

1975 vs. Present
3 Minorities 10 Minorities
0 Female 2 Female

57 Total Employees at 15 Level and Above (as of 8/78)

Number of Minorities and Female Officials, Administrators and Professionals Reporting to the Director of Corrections

17 Total Reporting to the Director

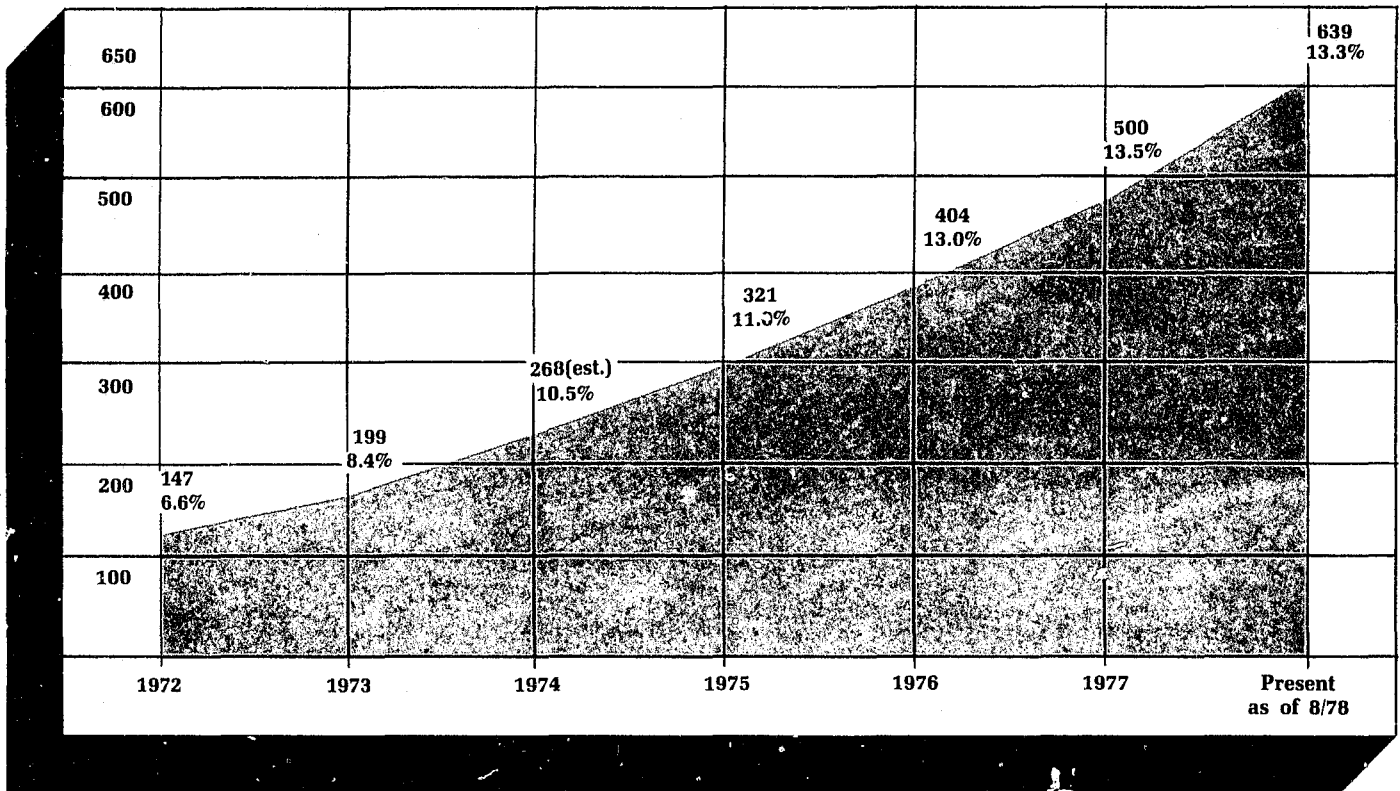
9 Minorities and Females

4 — Female

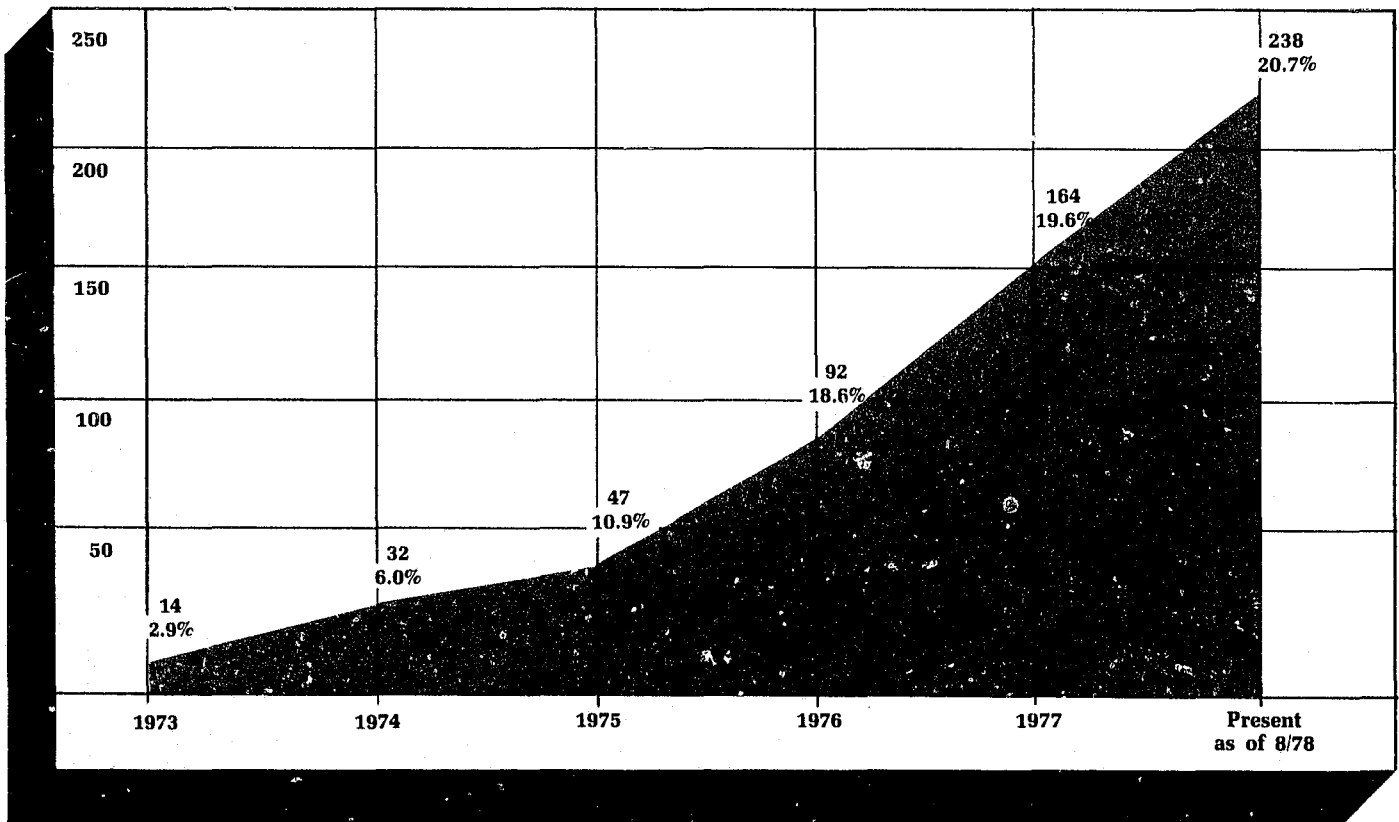
5 — Males

8 White Males (as of 8/78)

J-2a NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF MINORITIES FROM 1972 to 1977 (fiscal year) (male & female combined)



J-2b NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF OFFICIALS, ADMINISTRATORS AND PROFESSIONALS 1973-1977 (fiscal year) (occupied by female only)





END