



Ottawa County
**Traditional Probation &
Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)**

Evaluation
August 2007



2007 County Board of Commissioners

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Traditional Probation and Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) programs are designed to promote offender accountability through the use of supervision, treatment, enforcement (court orders), and sanctions (violations). These two programs are administered by the Department of Probation and Community Corrections (**See Attachment A - Organizational Chart**).

The data being assessed in this evaluation include, but are not limited to, completion rates, sentence lengths, average number of home and office visits conducted, average number of drug and alcohol tests administered, as well as the number and type of violations committed by probationers during the program. The data were collected by Department of Probation and Community Corrections staff between May 2004 and August 2005. Additionally, cost and recidivism data were also assessed.

In the Traditional Probation program, 77.7% (1,041) of offenders completed their required probation sentence. In the ISP program, 53% (123) of offenders completed their probation. The lower completion rate in this program is likely due to the fact that ISP is an intensely-supervised program and is comprised of offenders with more serious criminal tendencies. ISP participants are typically repeat offenders, while Traditional probationers can be first-time or repeat offenders.

Each probationer included in the post-program recidivism analysis had successfully completed probation and had been out of the program for a minimum of 24 months prior to this analysis being conducted. The overall recidivism rate for probationers in the Traditional Probation program was 14.9% (155), and the recidivism rate for those in the ISP program was 14.6% (18).

The total cost of the Traditional Probation program for 2005 was \$4,738,364. A portion of this total cost includes fixed expenses, which typically include the salary and fringe benefits of judges, probation officers, program managers, probation support staff, prosecuting attorneys, and defense attorneys. In Traditional Probation, the fixed expenses were \$939,725, which represents 19.8% of the total cost. Factoring in total annual reimbursements of \$797,252 from State funds and probationer fees, the total cost to the County for Traditional Probation was \$3,941,112 (83% of the total cost). The total cost per successful Traditional probationer was \$1,905.

The total annual cost of ISP was \$1,031,851, of which \$666,355 (65% of the total cost) was paid for with County funds. The fixed cost of operating the ISP program was \$396,568, which represents 38.4% of the total cost. The total cost per successful ISP probationer was \$5,320. As a standard of comparison, the total cost per successful participant in the Sobriety Court, as identified in a 2006 evaluation, was \$7,106.

When compared to other programs evaluated by the Planning and Grants Department, it appears that the Probation programs have a low recidivism rate. However, because no other counties evaluate their Probation Departments, and there are no other comparable programs at this time from which to compare cost and recidivism rates, it was not possible to measure the outcome based effectiveness of the Traditional Probation and ISP programs. In 2008, a comprehensive evaluation of the District Sobriety Court will be completed and will be utilized for comparison purposes. In the meantime, several observations and administrative recommendations are provided in this report.

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Probation and Community Corrections is a division of the 58th District Court and is responsible for administering the Traditional Probation and Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) programs. Probation is designed to serve as an alternative to incarceration by allowing convicted offenders to live and work in the community, receive rehabilitative services, and make restitution to the victims of their crimes. An offender who is convicted of a crime by the Courts is generally placed “on probation” for a predetermined period of time and must abide by certain conditions as set forth by the Court. The probationers are under the supervision of a probation officer while in the program. An overview of the history and use of probation in the criminal justice system is provided in **Attachment B**.

Traditional Probation is imposed on individuals who are either first-time or repeat offenders with substance abuse and/or anger-management issues. Traditional probationers may be sentenced to participate in the program for up to 24 months. ISP participants are typically repeat offenders with a substance abuse problem. The ISP program requires 6 months to complete, and upon completion, offenders are required to participate in Traditional Probation for the remainder of their sentence.

A *Strategic Plan* was developed by representatives from the Department of Probation and Community Corrections, the Sheriff’s Office, and the Planning and Grants Department in order to define the outcome-based measures that would be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the probation programs. This plan includes a Strategic Outline (**Attachment C**) that identifies the specific Program Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures, as well as a Program and Data Flow Analysis, Database Model, and Data Collection Tools (**Attachments D-F**).

This evaluation assesses the administrative and operational performance of the Traditional Probation and ISP programs, recidivism¹ rates for participants, and overall program cost.

1. Recidivism is defined as any new conviction occurring after successful program completion.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES

The Planning and Grants Department compiled a variety of data in order to complete this evaluation. The programmatic and operational data were collected by the Department of Probation and Community Corrections, cost data were obtained from the Fiscal Services Department, and recidivism data were obtained from the Criminal Justice System Database. The participants' perspectives regarding various aspects (e.g. treatment, accountability) of their participation in the Traditional Probation and ISP programs were obtained via telephone interviews.

Programmatic and operational data were collected between May 2004 and August 2005. This report was not completed until 2007 in order to provide sufficient time in which to obtain recidivism data for offenders who completed their probation sentence.

Between May 2004 and August 2005 the total number of offenders sentenced to the Traditional and ISP programs was 2,941¹ (**Table 1**). However, for reasons which could not be determined by the Department of Probation and Community Corrections, data were not collected for 907 (30.8%) of the total 2,941 offenders. Furthermore, 462 (15.7%) probationers are either still active in probation or completed probation after the data analysis process had begun. Data for these probationers are not included in this report.

Table 1

| Study Participants | Number of Probationers | Percent of Total |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| Traditional Probationers (Included In Study) | 1,340 | 45.6% |
| ISP Participants (Included In Study) | 232 | 7.9% |
| Probationers With A Data Collection Form (Not Included In Study) ¹ | 462 | 15.7% |
| Probationers Without A Data Collection Form (Not Included In Study) | 907 | 30.8% |
| Total | 2,941 | 100.0% |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

1. These data collection forms were received after the data analysis process began

Because data could not be analyzed for all probationers, several statistical procedures and principles were utilized to verify that the available data accurately represented the performance of the Traditional and ISP programs. First, based on standard statistical principles², all available data (1,572) were analyzed to ensure that more than half (53.5%) of the entire probation population (2,941) was represented. Second, a random distribution analysis³ was conducted to ensure that the missing data collection forms (907) were not isolated to a single case outcome (e.g. not all missing forms were for probationers with a revoked probation).

A summary of the data validation procedures used to verify the reliability and accuracy of the available data is provided in **Attachment G**. The statistical procedures utilized to ensure that the probationer interview results are representative of the entire probation population are summarized in **Attachment H**.

1. Based on Criminal Justice System Database (i.e. AS400)

2. "Data collected for at least fifty percent of a population is more than adequate for comparative purposes", Talbot Bielefeldt, Researcher, International Society for Technology (2007).

3. A query of the AS400 system determined that the actual percent of total probationers who completed their probation sentence or failed to complete their probation sentence (i.e. revoked probation) is representative of the 1,572 probationers utilized for this study.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Criminal justice programs often utilize a comprehensive treatment approach to address the negative issues that exist in an offender’s life which may influence the reoccurrence of criminal behavior. The comprehensive approach provides assistance to offenders in the following program areas: treatment, accountability, and sanctions.

The Traditional and ISP programs follow this comprehensive model. The probation programs are designed to eliminate recidivism by providing offenders with the following: treatment/counseling; accountability through drug and alcohol testing as well as home and office visits; and sanctions (i.e. jail or revoked probation) for program violations and new offenses that occur during the program. Due to the approach taken in the Traditional Probation and ISP programs, it will be possible to compare the performance (i.e. recidivism) and cost of these programs with the performance of the District Court Sobriety Drug Court when that evaluation is completed in 2008. The 2008 Evaluation will include a matched-pair analysis involving similar types of offenders (e.g. criminal history, age, and ethnicity) in Traditional Probation, ISP and Sobriety Court in order to compare the effectiveness of the programs based on completion rates, recidivism, and cost (per person).

The current evaluation assesses recidivism and program cost, as well as other aspects of the program which include demographic information, completion rates, probation requisites, substance abuse assessments, home and office visits, drug and alcohol testing, and probation violations. A qualitative analysis of the participants’ views regarding treatment, overall accountability, as well as aspects of their relationships with judges and probation officers was also conducted through a survey of former Traditional and ISP participants.

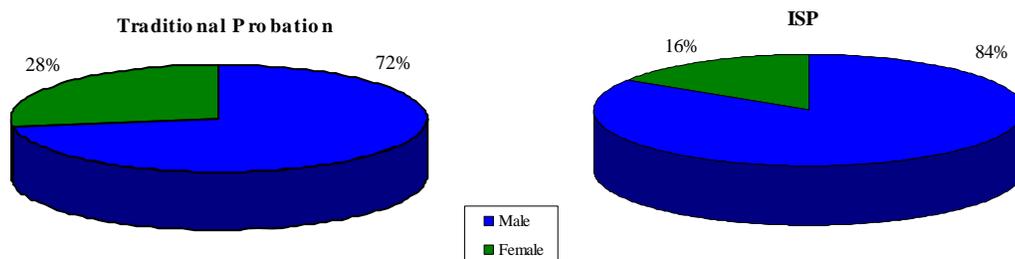
Demographic Information

The following tables (**Tables 2-6**) provide an overview of the demographic characteristics of the Traditional and ISP probationers¹ included in this study. These characteristics include: *Gender, Age, Marital Status, Employment, and Criminal Behavior*. Additional demographic data are provided in **Attachment I**.

Table 2

| Gender | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Male | 967 (72.2%) | 195 (84.1%) | 1,162 (73.9%) |
| Female | 373 (27.8%) | 37 (15.9%) | 410 (26.1%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections



1. For the purposes of this evaluation, any offender who participated in ISP at any time during their sentence is identified as an ISP probationer. Data collected for Traditional probationers represents those offenders who only participated in the Traditional program.

Table 3

| Age | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| 17-29 | 873 (65.1%) | 125 (53.9%) | 998 (63.5%) |
| 30-39 | 234 (17.5%) | 66 (28.4%) | 300 (19.1%) |
| 40-49 | 164 (12.2%) | 31 (13.4%) | 195 (12.4%) |
| 50+ | 69 (5.2%) | 10 (4.3%) | 79 (5.0%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |
| Average Age | 27.9 years | 29.8 years | 28.2 years |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

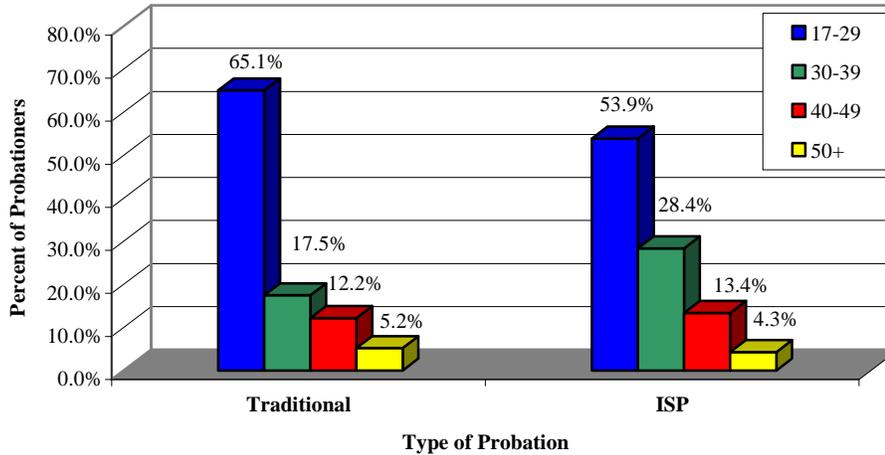


Table 4

| Marital Status | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Married | 242 (18.1%) | 46 (19.8%) | 288 (18.3%) |
| Divorced/Separated | 174 (13.0%) | 42 (18.1%) | 216 (13.7%) |
| Single | 897 (66.9%) | 143 (61.7%) | 1,040 (66.2%) |
| Not Available | 27 (2.0%) | 1 (0.4%) | 28 (1.8%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

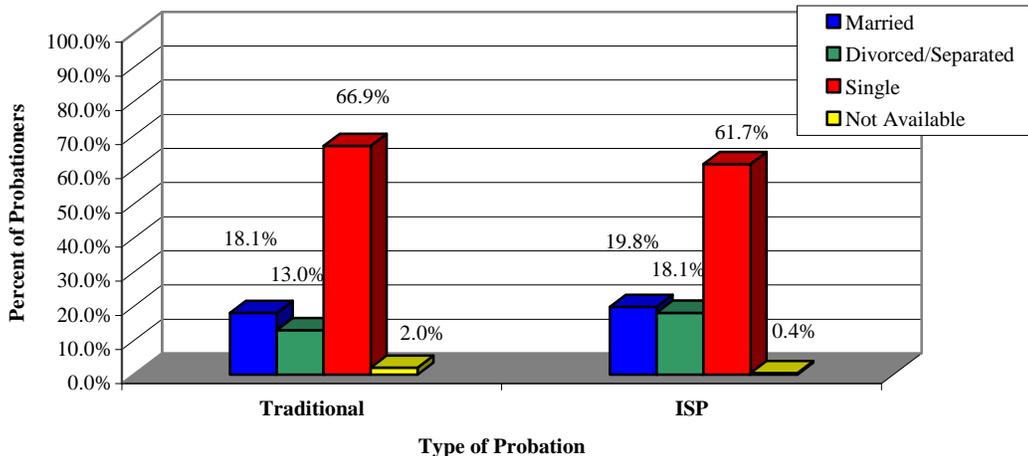


Table 5

| Employment | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Full time | 696 (51.9%) | 131 (56.5%) | 827 (52.6%) |
| Part time | 202 (15.1%) | 15 (6.5%) | 217 (13.8%) |
| Unemployed | 397 (29.6%) | 82 (35.3%) | 479 (30.5%) |
| Disabled | 3 (0.2%) | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (0.2%) |
| Retired | 1 (0.1%) | 1 (0.4%) | 2 (0.1%) |
| Not Available | 41 (3.1%) | 3 (1.3%) | 44 (2.8%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

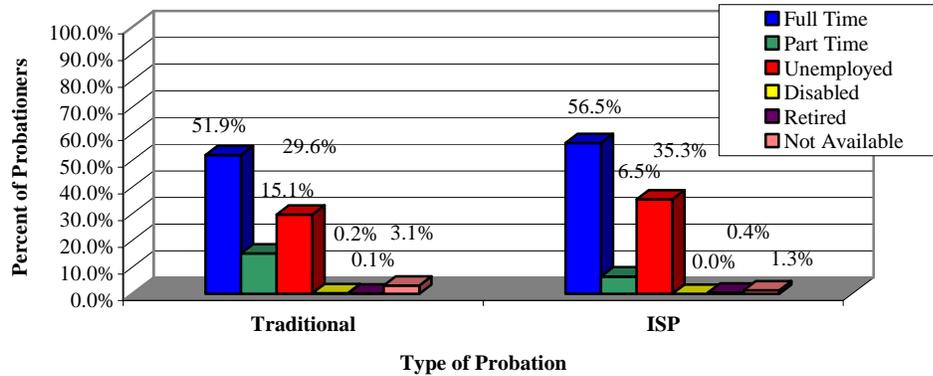
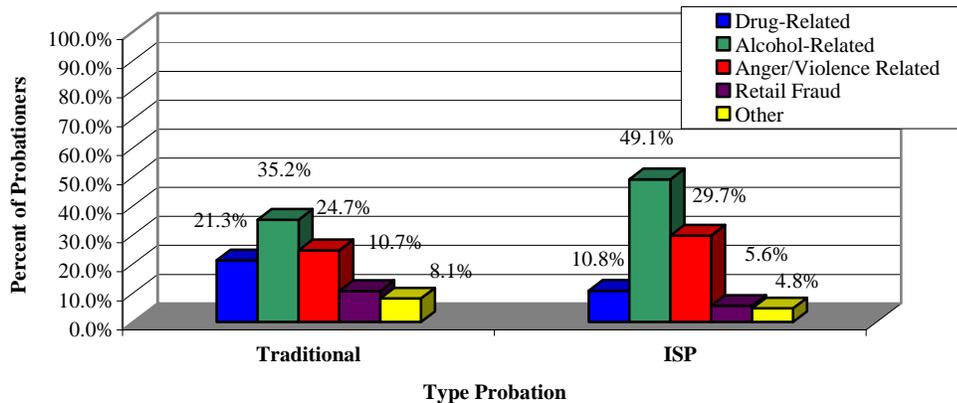


Table 6

| Criminal Behavior | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Drug-Related | 285 (21.3%) | 25 (10.8%) | 310 (19.7%) |
| Alcohol-Related | 472 (35.2%) | 114 (49.1%) | 586 (37.3%) |
| Anger/Violence | 331 (24.7%) | 69 (29.7%) | 400 (25.5%) |
| Retail-Fraud | 143 (10.7%) | 13 (5.6%) | 156 (9.9%) |
| Other ¹ | 109 (8.1%) | 11 (4.8%) | 120 (7.6%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

1. Other types of initial convictions included: DWLS; disturbing the peace; failure to stop at an accident; failure to report an accident; illegal entry; trespassing; indecent exposure



Operational Performance

An assessment of the operational performance of the programs is provided in the following sections:

- A) Probation Requisites
- B) Substance Abuse Assessments
- C) Home and Office Visits
- D) Drug and Alcohol Testing
- E) Probation Violations and New Offenses (committed during the program)
- F) Completion Rates

A. Probation Requisites

Participation in the Traditional Probation and ISP programs requires offenders to abide by several probation requisites. These include: *Level of Participation*; *Length of Sentence*; and *Probation Conditions*.

1. Level of Participation

The levels of participation in Traditional Probation are reporting, non-reporting, or mail-in. The decision regarding the level of participation is often based on a participant’s need for accountability. Reporting is the only level of participation for offenders sentenced to ISP.

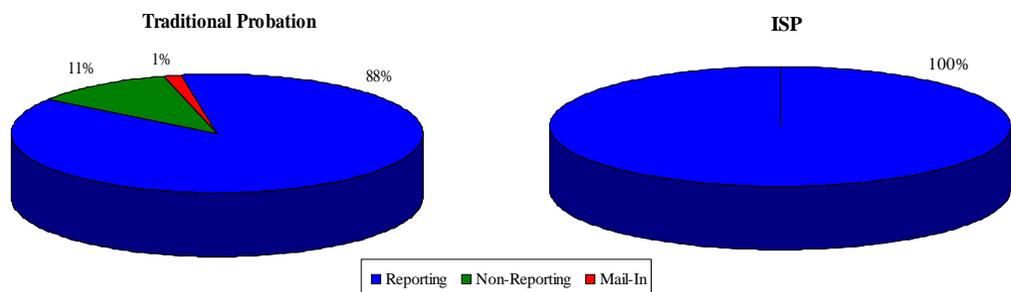
Reporting probationers are required to report to their Probation Officer, in person, a minimum of once a month. Non-reporting probationers are not typically required to meet with their Probation Officer unless the Officer feels a visit is warranted (e.g. offender is suspected of violating a condition of probation). Mail-in probationers are required to submit a written report once per month and typically do not reside in Ottawa County.

The following table (**Table 7**) illustrates the number of offenders who were sentenced to probation as well as their level of participation.

Table 7

| | Type of Probation | | Total |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | |
| Reporting | 1,171 (87.4%) | 232 (100%) | 1,403 (89.3%) |
| Non-Reporting | 151 (11.3%) | 0 (0.0%) | 151 (9.6%) |
| Mail-In | 18 (1.3%) | 0 (0.0%) | 18 (1.1%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections



2. Length of Sentence

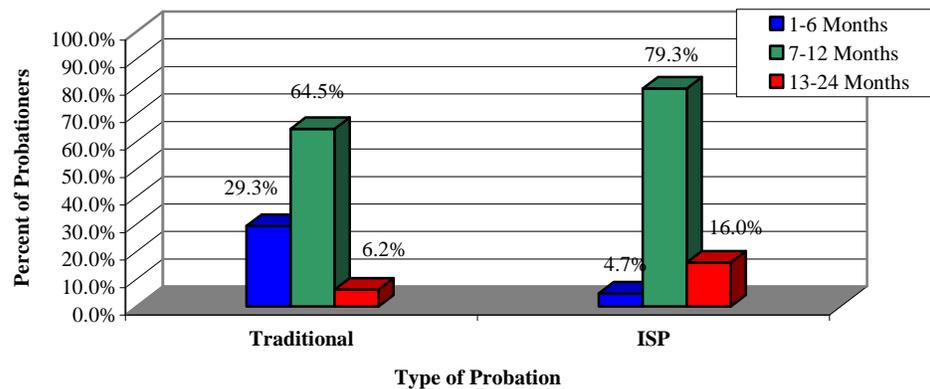
Offenders sentenced to Traditional Probation can serve up to 24 months in the program. ISP is a 6-month program, and after that time, probationers are moved to Traditional Probation for the remainder of their sentence.

The following table (**Table 8**) illustrates the length of probation sentences.

Table 8

| Length of Probation Sentence | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| 1-6 Months | 392 (29.3%) | 11 (4.7%) | 403 (25.7%) |
| 7-12 Months | 865 (64.5%) | 184 (79.3%) | 1,049 (66.7%) |
| 13-24 Months | 83 (6.2%) | 37 (16.0%) | 120 (7.6%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections



The following table (**Table 9**) illustrates the type of offense that was committed by the offender and the average number of months of probation that were received as a result of the sentence. ISP probationers typically serve six months of their sentence in intensive supervision, while the remainder of their sentence is spent in Traditional Probation. In general, offenders sentenced to ISP spend two additional months in probation compared to offenders sentenced to Traditional Probation for the same type of criminal behavior.

Table 9

| Length of Probation Sentence by Type of Offense | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Traditional Probationers | | | ISP Probationers | | |
| | Minimum Number of Months | Maximum Number of Months | Average Number of Months | Minimum Number of Months | Maximum Number of Months ² | Average Number of Months |
| Drug Offense | 2 | 24 | 9.0 | 3 ³ | 24 | 11.2 |
| Alcohol Offense | 3 | 24 | 10.4 | 6 | 24 | 12.7 |
| Violence/Anger Offense | 1 | 24 | 10.4 | 9 | 24 | 13.1 |
| Retail Fraud Offense | 4 | 24 | 8.8 | 6 | 18 | 11.2 |
| Other Offense ¹ | 3 | 24 | 10.8 | 9 | 24 | 12.3 |
| Total | 1 | 24 | 8.5 | 3 | 24 | 11.3 |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

1. Other types of initial convictions included: DWLS, disturbing the peace, failure to stop at an accident, failure to report an accident, illegal entry, trespassing, and indecent exposure.
2. After six months in ISP, probationers participate in the Traditional program for the remainder of their sentence.
3. One ISP probationer was sentenced to serve only 3 months of probation.

3. Probation Conditions

Offenders who are sentenced to Traditional Probation for an alcohol or drug-related conviction or who are suspected of having a substance abuse problem are required to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs while in the program. All ISP probationers are required to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs while on probation even if there was no actual conviction for these offenses. The sentencing judge may also require probationers in either program to receive counseling from local treatment agencies and/or to attend Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous. Electronic monitoring is generally required of non-Ottawa County residents or offenders who attend college out-of-county.

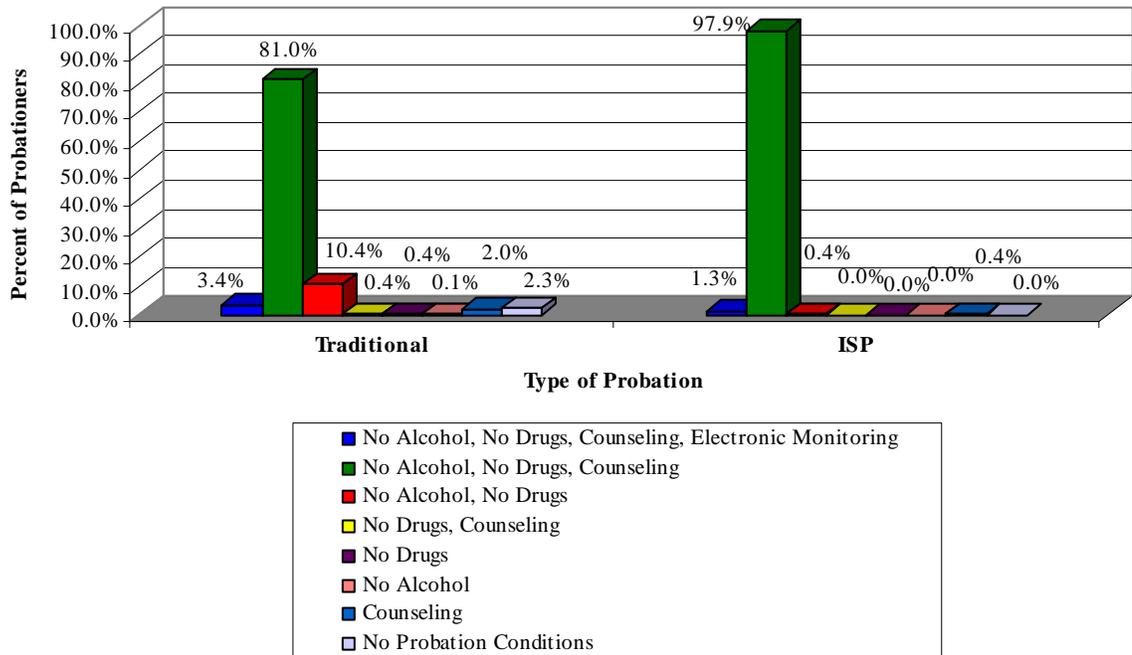
Additionally, all ISP probationers are placed in a treatment program based on their age and type of criminal behavior. The treatment programs are as follows: Youthful Offender, Domestic Violence, and Drunk Drivers. These programs require certain probation conditions to be met related to home/office visits and drug/alcohol tests. A brief description of each ISP program is provided in **Attachment J**.

The following table (**Table 10**) illustrates the number of offenders by type of probation condition.

Table 10

| Probation Conditions | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| No Alcohol, No Drugs, Counseling, and Electronic Monitoring | 45 (3.4%) | 3 (1.3%) | 48 (3.0%) |
| No Alcohol, No Drugs, and Counseling | 1,086 (81.0%) | 227 (97.9%) | 1,313 (83.5%) |
| No Alcohol, No Drugs | 139 (10.4%) | 1 (0.4%) | 140 (8.9%) |
| No Drugs, Counseling | 6 (0.4%) | 0 (0.0%) | 6 (0.4%) |
| No Drugs | 5 (0.4%) | 0 (0.0%) | 5 (0.3%) |
| No Alcohol | 1 (0.1%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (0.1%) |
| Counseling | 27 (2.0%) | 1 (0.4%) | 28 (1.8%) |
| No Probation Conditions | 31 (2.3%) | 0 (0.0%) | 31 (2.0%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections



B. Substance Abuse Assessments

One of the tools that Probation Officers employ to identify offenders who have a substance abuse problem is an Automated Drinking Evaluation (ADE) assessment. Probation Officers utilize the results of the ADE assessment, which is based on self-reported information from an offender, to determine a recommended level of substance abuse treatment for a probationer (i.e. outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, other). The State requires that all probationers convicted of a drunk-driving offense receive an assessment. Offenders who did not commit a drunk-driving offense, but are suspected of having a substance abuse problem, may also receive the assessment.

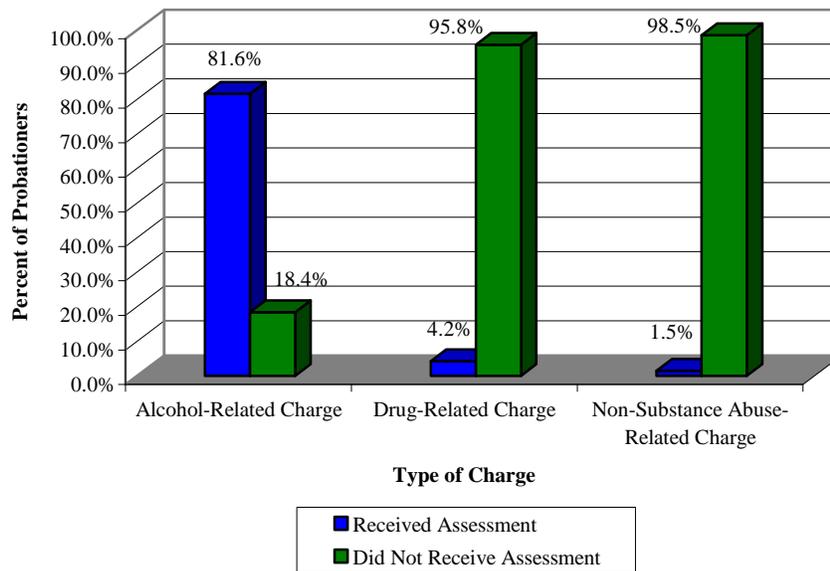
Table 11 shows the number of probationers who received an ADE assessment. Of the 586 total probationers with an alcohol-related charge, 478 (81.6%) received an assessment and 108 (18.4%) did not. More importantly, 41 (8%)¹ of the 516 probationers with an alcohol-related drunk-driving offense did not receive the assessment as required by State mandate.

Table 11

| Substance Abuse Assessment | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Alcohol-Related Charge¹ | | | |
| Received Assessment | 368 (78.0%) | 110 (96.5%) | 478 (81.6%) |
| Did Not Receive Assessment | 104 (22.0%) | 4 (3.5%) | 108 (18.4%) |
| Drug-Related Charge | | | |
| Received Assessment | 9 (3.2%) | 4 (16.0%) | 13 (4.2%) |
| Did Not Receive Assessment | 276 (96.8%) | 21 (84.0%) | 297 (95.8%) |
| Non-Substance Abuse Charge | | | |
| Received Assessment | 3 (0.5%) | 7 (7.5%) | 10 (1.5%) |
| Did Not Receive Assessment | 580 (99.5%) | 86 (92.5%) | 666 (98.5%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

1. 41 (8%) of the 516 total probationers with a drunk-driving offense did not receive an assessment.

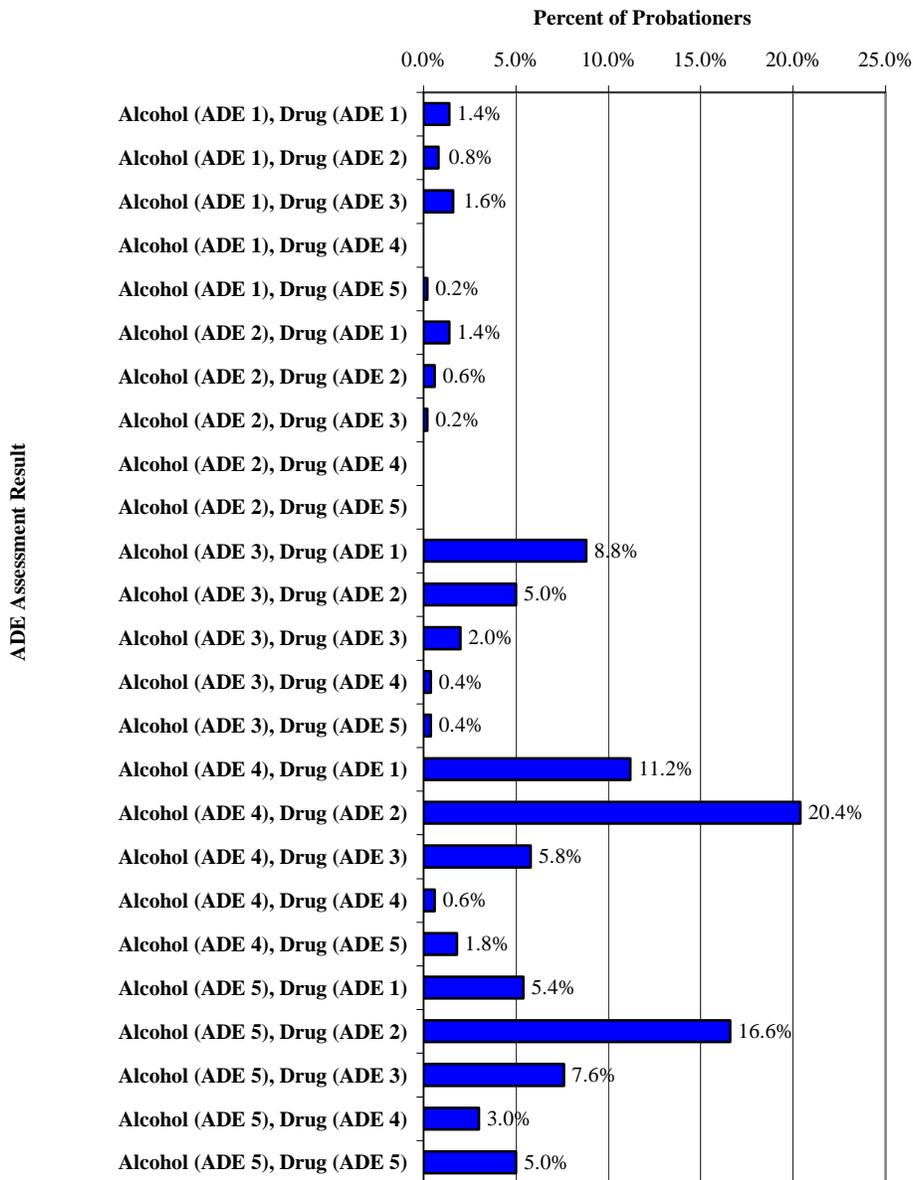


The ADE assessment scores are categorized into five levels: *ADE 1* (no apparent substance abuse); *ADE 2* (low-level substance abuse); *ADE 3* (moderate-level substance abuse); *ADE 4* (high-level substance abuse); and *ADE 5* (severe-level substance abuse). The ADE assessment scores can be interpreted to determine the severity level of alcohol and/or drug abuse.

1. Some of these offenders may have received an assessment from a source other than the Department of Probation and Community Corrections

Of those probationers who received an ADE assessment, the following graph identifies their level of substance abuse (i.e. alcohol and/or drug). According to the ADE assessment results, a majority (77.4%) of probationers have serious issues with alcohol addiction (i.e. Alcohol ADE score of 4 or higher). Severe drug-abuse problems were much less common. A detailed table of the assessment score data for Traditional and ISP probationers is provided in **Attachment K**.

Alcohol and Drug Assessment Scores



Of the 1,572 total probationers included in this study 1,347 (85.7%) were ordered to attend substance abuse treatment¹. The cost to probationers for treatment ranges from \$350 to \$1,000 depending on the level of treatment received. The length of treatment is determined by the counseling agency. A list of the treatment agencies utilized by the Department of Probation and Community Corrections is provided in **Attachment L**.

A survey (**Attachment M**) was distributed to the agencies that provide counseling services to probationers in Ottawa County. It is worth noting that all eleven agencies indicated they provide holistic (spiritual, physical, social, emotional, mental) treatment to address all of a probationer's underlying issue(s) that may have contributed to them being in the criminal justice system.

1. Data regarding the type(s) of treatment (e.g. outpatient, intensive outpatient) probationers were ordered to attend were not collected.

C. Home and Office Visits

Home and office visits are conducted by Probation Officers to ensure offenders are not violating the terms of their probation. The visits are integral components of the Traditional Probation and ISP programs because they promote accountability. Since ISP is a more intensely supervised program, both home and office visits are generally required for all participants. Traditional probationers are required to participate in office visits; however, home visits are not generally required unless a Probation Officer suspects an offender is violating the terms of their probation.

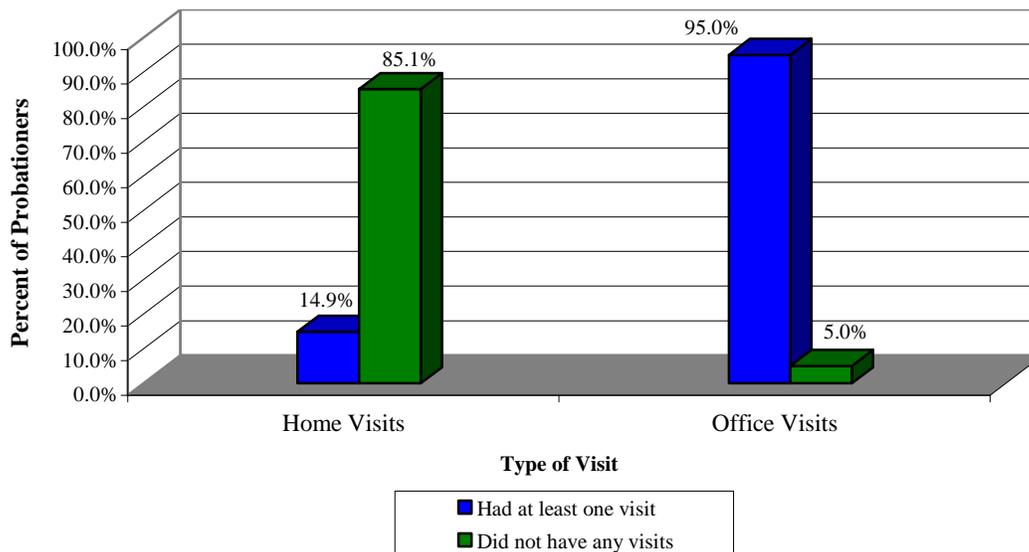
The following table (**Table 12**) shows the number of probationers receiving home and office visits. It is worth noting that 17 (7.3%) of the 232 ISP probationers did not participate in an office visit, and 3 (1.3%) ISP probationers did not receive a home visit during their participation in the program. However, of the 17 ISP probationers who did not attend an office visit, 11 (64.7%) were revoked from probation within one month of being sentenced. Likewise, of the 3 ISP probationers who did not receive a home visit, 2 (66.7%) were revoked from probation within one month of being sentenced. In contrast, some probationers who were in the program for less than a month did participate in home and office visits.

Table 12

| Home and Office Visits | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Home Visits | | | |
| Had at least one home visit | 5 (0.4%) | 229 (98.7%) | 234 (14.9%) |
| Did not have any home visits | 1,335 (99.6%) | 3 (1.3%) ¹ | 1,338 (85.1%) |
| Office Visits | | | |
| Had at least one office visit | 1,279 (95.4%) | 215 (92.7%) | 1,494 (95.0%) |
| Did not have any office visits | 61 (4.6%) | 17 (7.3%) ¹ | 78 (5.0%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

1. 2 of the 3 ISP probationers not receiving a home visit and 11 of the 17 not receiving an office visit were revoked from probation within one month of being sentenced.



1. Home Visits

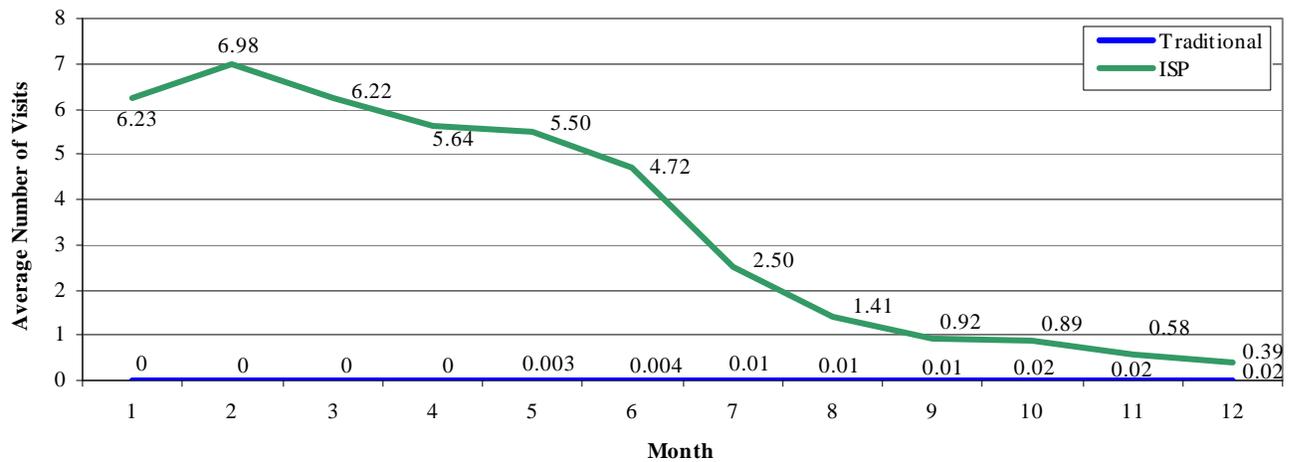
Due to the fact that only five Traditional probationers received a home visit during their first 12 months¹ in probation, the average number of visits conducted (per probationer) is extremely low (See graph on the following page). However, because ISP is a more intense program, the average number of visits conducted (per probationer) is significantly higher. In general, there is an overall

1. Due to the fact that the number of visits conducted after 12 months of probation was nominal, these data were not analyzed for this report

decrease in the average number of home visits conducted during the 12 month period for ISP probationers. The significant decrease in home visits for ISP probationers after their first six months in the program is primarily due to the fact that most ISP probationers are transferred to Traditional Probation at that time.

A separate analysis of monthly home visits revealed that 44 (19%) of 229 ISP participants who received a home visit were not visited during their first month in the program. It is possible that some of these offenders may have begun their probation sentence in the Traditional program and were then transferred to ISP. These transfers are typically the result of an offender receiving a probation violation(s) while in Traditional Probation. A detailed assessment of the number of probationers receiving home and office visits (per month) is provided in **Attachment N**.

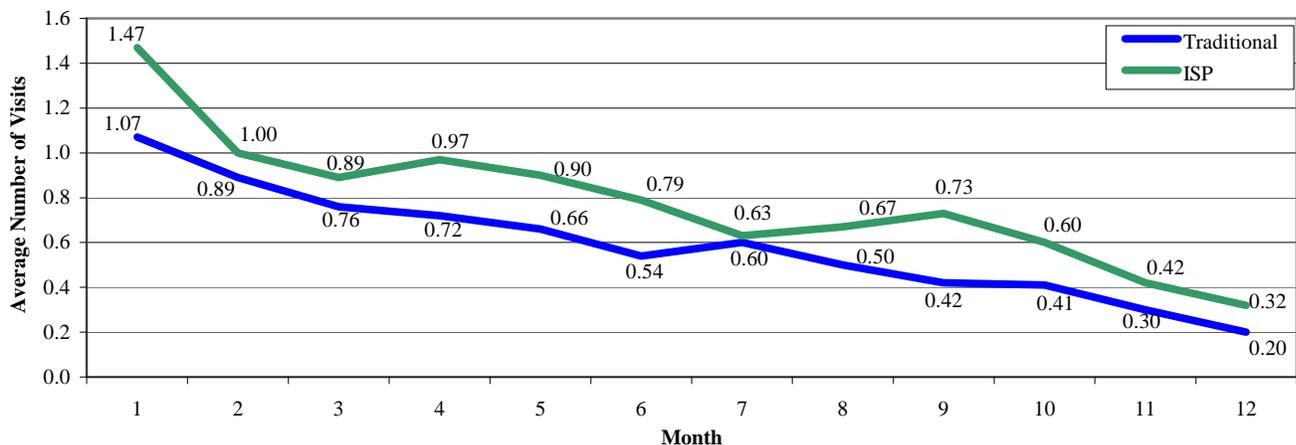
Average Number of Monthly Home Visits (Per Probationer)



2. Office Visits

There is a general decrease in the average number of office visits (per month) during the 12 month¹ period for both Traditional and ISP probationers (**See graph below**). This is likely to be the result of probationers being able to gain the trust of probation officers as their trustworthiness is proven.

Average Number of Monthly Office Visits (Per Probationer)



1. Due to the fact that the number of visits conducted after 12 months of probation was nominal, these data were not analyzed for this report

D. Drug and Alcohol Testing

As part of the effort to hold offenders accountable, Traditional and ISP probationers receive random drug and alcohol tests. If alcohol and/or drug abuse is suspected, a Probation Officer may also call a probationer in for an office visit. Because drug testing is difficult to conduct in the field, testing is typically administered during office visits.

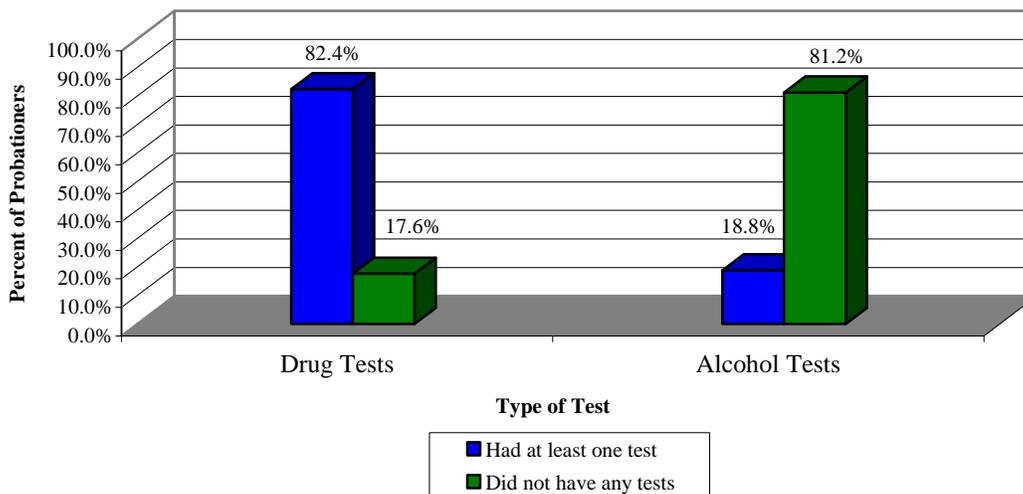
The following table (**Table 13**) illustrates the number of probationers who received drug and alcohol testing. A detailed assessment of the number of probationers who received drug and alcohol testing as well as the type of criminal activity that resulted in the probation sentence is provided in **Attachment O**.

Table 13

| Drug and Alcohol Tests | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Drug Tests | | | |
| Had at least one drug test | 1,084 (80.9%) | 212 (91.4%) | 1,296 (82.4%) |
| Did not have any drug tests | 256 (19.1%) | 20 (8.6%) ¹ | 276 (17.6%) |
| Alcohol Tests | | | |
| Had at least one alcohol test | 65 (4.9%) | 230 (99.1%) | 295 (18.8%) |
| Did not have any alcohol tests | 1,275 (95.1%) | 2 (0.9%) ¹ | 1,277 (81.2%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

1. 8 of the 22 ISP probationers not receiving a drug or alcohol test were revoked from probation within one month of being sentenced. However, some ISP probationers who were revoked from probation within one month of being sentenced did receive drug and alcohol tests.



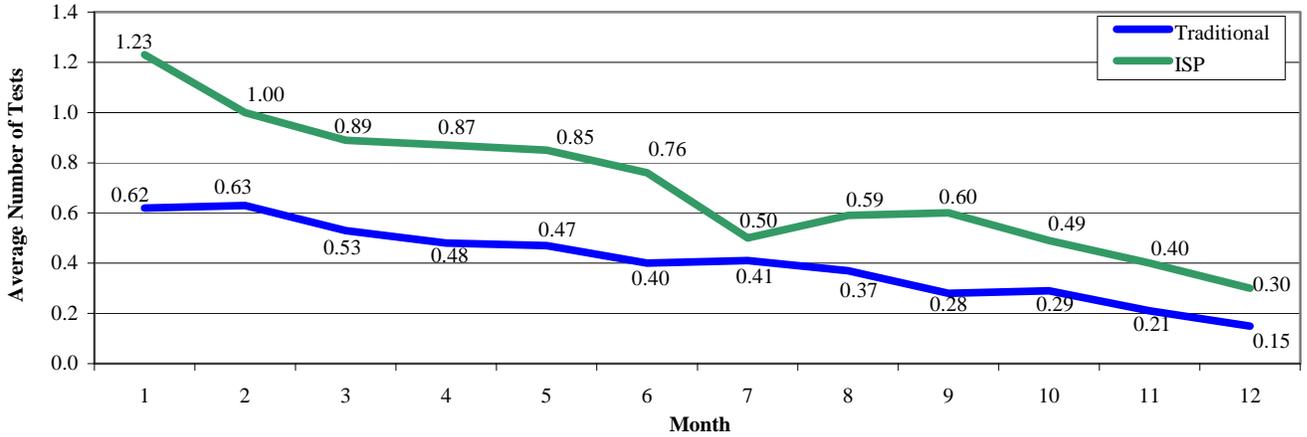
1. Drug Tests

Drug tests are only conducted during office visits. Therefore, similar to the trend in office visits, a general decrease in the average number of drug tests (per month) during a 12 month period¹ for both Traditional and ISP probationers is expected (**See graph on the following page**).

In a separate analysis, it was revealed that 43 (20.3%) of the 212 ISP participants who received a drug test did not have a test conducted during their first month in the program. It is expected that testing in the ISP program would begin immediately. However, it is possible that some of these offenders may have begun their probation sentence in the Traditional program and were then transferred to ISP. A detailed assessment of drug and alcohol tests (per month) is provided in **Attachment P**.

1. Due to the fact that the number of tests conducted after 12 months of probation was nominal, these data were not analyzed for this report

Average Number of Monthly Drug Tests (Per Probationer)

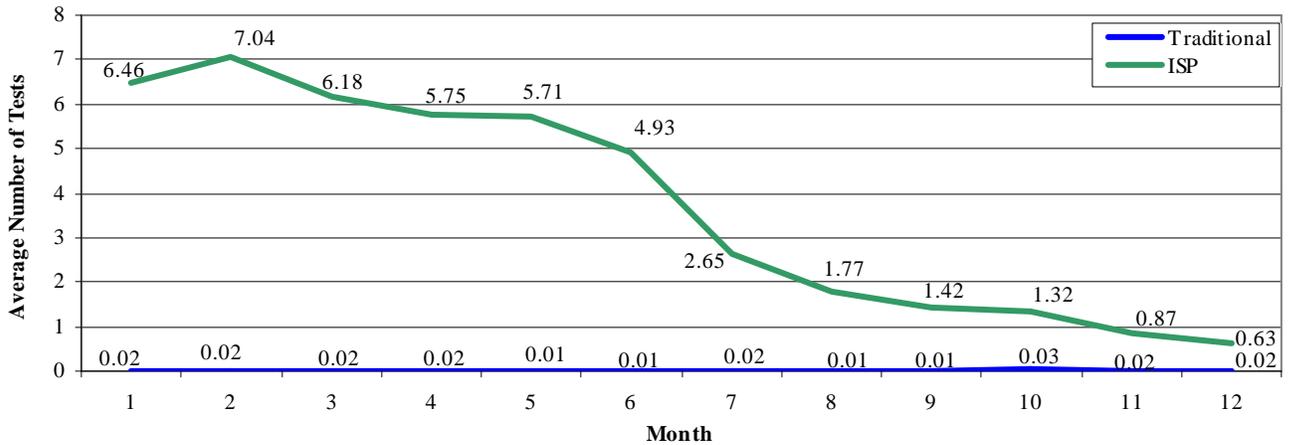


2. Alcohol Tests

Due to the fact that only a minimal number (65) of Traditional probationers received an alcohol test during the first 12 months¹ in probation, the average number of tests conducted (per probationer) is relatively low (See the following graph). However, because ISP is a more intense program, it is expected that the average number of tests conducted (per probationer) is higher.

Similar to the trend in home visits, ISP participants experienced a noticeable decrease in the average number of alcohol tests after 6 months. More importantly, however, is that 36 (15.7%) of the 230 ISP participants who received an alcohol test did not have a test during the first month in the program (Attachment P). As previously stated, some of these offenders may have begun their sentence in Traditional Probation.

Average Number of Monthly Alcohol Tests (Per Probationer)



1. Due to the fact that the number of tests conducted after 12 months of probation was nominal, these data were not analyzed for this report

E. Probation Violations and New Offenses (Committed During the Program)

Probation, in essence, is designed to monitor the actions of offenders in an attempt to change their criminal behavior. While the program strives to eliminate an offender's propensity to recidivate, it is expected that some probationers may relapse (i.e. commit a violation or new offense) during participation in the program. In order to maintain accountability, offenders are sanctioned for violating a probation condition(s) or committing a new offense. Discharge is dependent on the severity of that offense or the number of probation violations.

Of the 1,340 Traditional probationers, 921 (68.7%) did not have a probation violation and 1,231 (91.9%) did not have a new offense while they were on probation (**Table 14**). Additionally, of the 232 ISP probationers, 82 (35.3%) did not have a probation violation and 206 (88.8%) did not have a new offense while they were on probation.

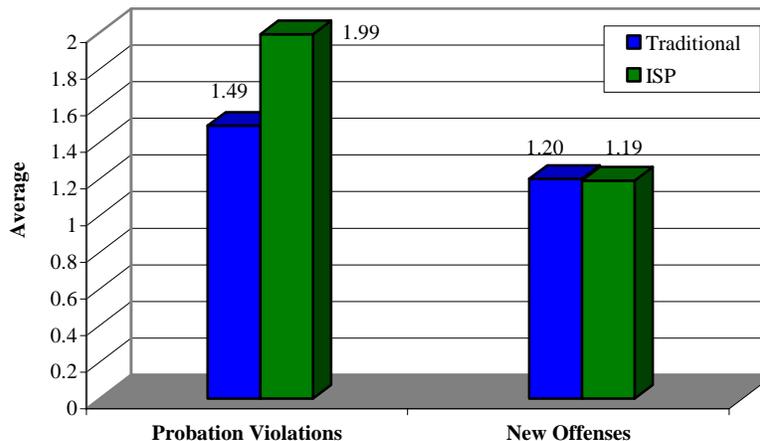
The average number of violations per Traditional probationer was 1.49, and the average number of violations per ISP probationer was 1.99. Due to the fact that offenders sentenced to the ISP program are more intensely monitored, it is expected that they would be caught violating program requirements more frequently than offenders sentenced to Traditional Probation.

It is surprising, however, that Traditional probationers had a higher average number of new offenses (1.20) than ISP probationers (1.19). This may be the result of Traditional probationers not being monitored as closely as ISP probationers. Data related to the type(s) of new offenses that were committed are provided in **Attachment Q**.

Table 14

| Probation Violations & New Offenses | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| | Traditional | ISP |
| Probation Violations | | |
| Probationers with no violations | 921 (68.7%) | 82 (35.3%) |
| Probationers with at least one violation | 419 (31.3%) | 150 (64.7%) |
| Total Number of Violations | 624 | 298 |
| Average Number Per Probationer | 1.49 | 1.99 |
| New Offenses | | |
| Probationers with no new offenses | 1,231 (91.9%) | 206 (88.8%) |
| Probationers with at least one new offense | 109 (8.1%) | 26 (11.2%) |
| Total Number of New Offenses | 131 | 31 |
| Average Number Per Probationer | 1.20 | 1.19 |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections



If an offender commits a probation violation or is convicted of a new offense, a Probation Officer will make a recommendation to the sentencing judge as to whether jail time should be a sanction. In some instances, Traditional probationers receive jail time and are then transferred to ISP. The following table (**Table 15**) illustrates whether jail¹ was imposed as a sanction for a probation violation.

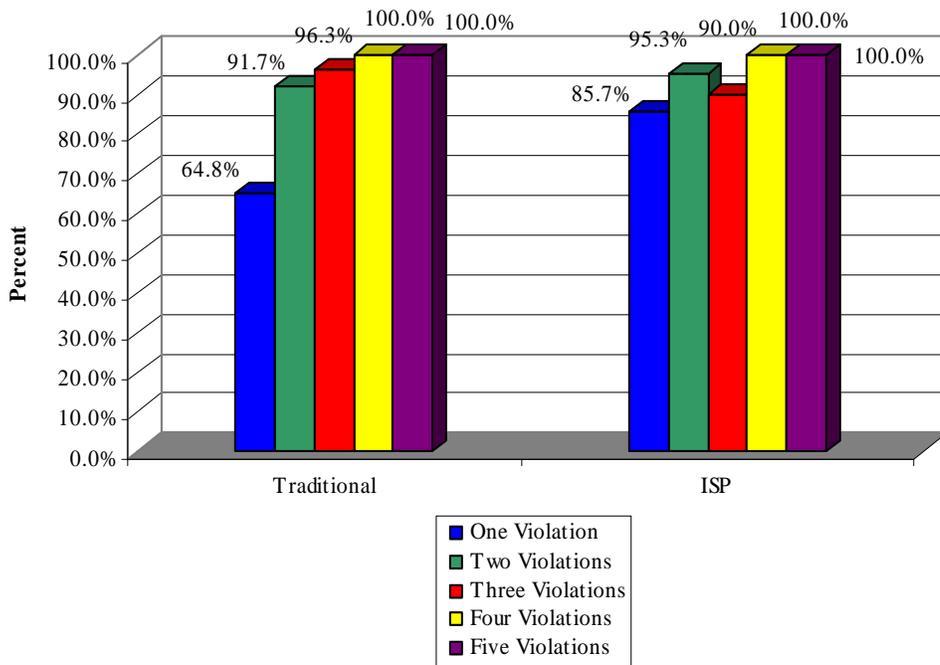
A note of interest is that one Traditional probationer and three ISP probationers committed three probation violations each but were never sentenced to serve jail-time. This is especially surprising for ISP probationers since the program is intended to hold participants more accountable for their actions.

Table 15

| Jail Imposed as Sanction for Violation | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Traditional | | ISP | |
| | Jail | No Jail | Jail | No Jail |
| One Violation | 175 (64.8%) | 95 (35.2%) | 54 (85.7%) | 9 (14.3%) |
| Two Violations | 100 (91.7%) | 9 (8.3%) | 41 (95.3%) | 2 (4.7%) |
| Three Violations | 26 (96.3%) | 1 (3.7%) | 27 (90.0%) | 3 (10.0%) |
| Four Violations | 10 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 11 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Five Violations | 3 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Total | 314 (74.9%) | 105 (25.1%) | 136 (90.7%) | 14 (9.3%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

Jail Imposed as a Sanction

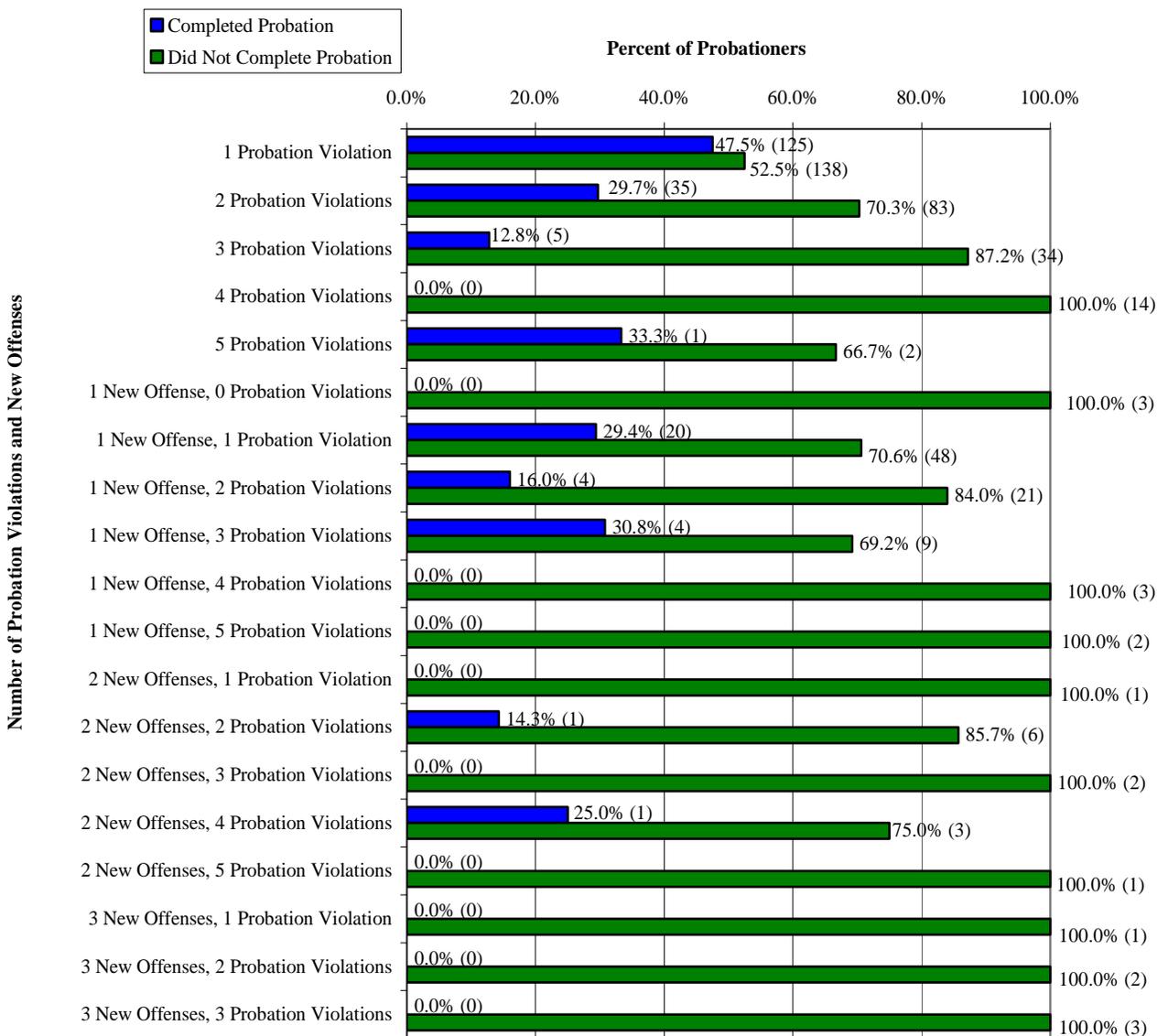


1. The actual number of jail days served during the program as a result of a probation violation(s) or new offense(s) was not available

The following graph provides a comparison of probation completion rates with the number of violations and new offenses committed by all probationers (i.e. Traditional and ISP). It may be possible that some of the probation violations or new offenses were dismissed in court; however, these data were not available. Furthermore, a probationer may receive a probation violation or a new offense related to the same incident, but these data were also not available.

Because probation is intended to hold offenders accountable for their actions, it is expected that offenders with multiple violations and/or new offenses during their probation sentence would be discharged from probation. However, a review of completion rates revealed that 2 probationers who committed 2 new offenses and at least 2 probation violations completed their probation sentence. A detailed table illustrating the completion rate for each group of probationers (i.e. Traditional and ISP) by the number of probation violations and new offenses is provided in **Attachment R**.

Completion Rate by Number of Probation Violations and New Offenses



F. Completion Rates

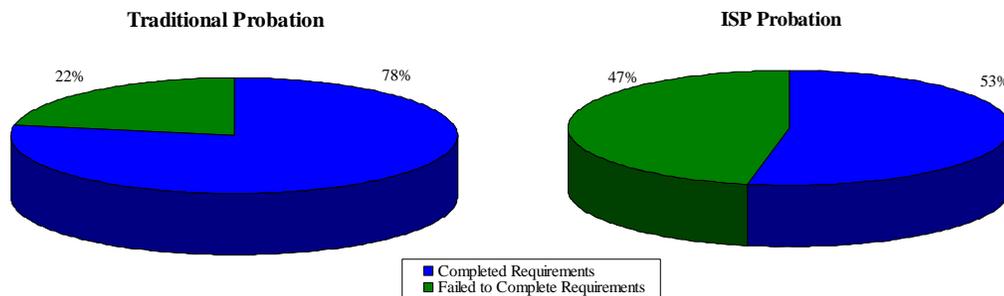
The program completion rates for both Traditional and ISP are illustrated in the following table (**Table 16**). In the ISP program, 47% of offenders failed to complete their required probation sentence. This higher rate of failure in ISP is not a surprise due to the fact that, by design, the program is more intensely-supervised, and because participants typically have more serious issues than offenders sentenced to Traditional Probation.

Table 16

| Program Completion | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Completed | 1,041 (77.7%) | 123 (53.0%) | 1,164 (74.0%) |
| Failed to Complete ¹ | 299 (22.3%) ² | 109 (47.0%) ² | 408 (26.0%) |
| Total | 1,340 (100%) | 232 (100%) | 1,572 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

1. Offenders typically fail to complete probation if they abscond, have a probation violation(s), or a new offense(s) during the program.
2. 6 (0.2%) Traditional and 1 (0.1%) ISP participant died during the program



Recidivism

The post program recidivism data for this report were collected in January 2007 utilizing the County's Criminal Justice System Database. As part of the analysis, the Planning and Grants Department collaborated with the 58th District Court to determine the classification (i.e. alcohol-related; drug-related; weapons; sexual; other public safety offense; and other¹) of each reconviction. This categorization is designed to assist the Court and the Department of Probation and Community Corrections with identifying the level of impact the programs have on deterring particular types of offenses.

In addition to assisting the Court, this categorization also provides the Planning and Grants Department with comparative measures from which to evaluate the impact of other programs on reducing particular types of reconvictions. A list of each reconviction offense for each category is provided in **Attachment S**.

At this point in time, there is not another program to use for comparing the effectiveness of the Traditional and ISP programs. A review of probation programs in other Michigan counties was conducted; however, outcome-based performance evaluations were not available. Following a 2008 evaluation, the County's District Sobriety Court will be utilized as a source of comparison for the performance and effectiveness of the Probation programs.

While analyses involving variables that may influence recidivism were prepared as part of this evaluation, it is not possible to confirm which variables had a direct influence on reducing recidivism. The only effective manner in which to identify those variables is to develop a prospective random assignment study where offenders with similar criminal histories, demographics, and mental health and substance abuse issues are assigned to either the same treatment program but with different treatment providers or to different treatment programs altogether.

Nonetheless, the following analyses were prepared as part of this evaluation to provide program administrators with information related to recidivism. Whenever statistically feasible, a chi-square² test was conducted to determine if there was a correlation (i.e. $p < .05$) between recidivism and the variable being analyzed. The only variable that had a correlation to recidivism was the offender's type of criminal behavior that resulted in the initial probation sentence.

- 1) Overall Recidivism Rate
- 2) Recidivism by Length of Probation Sentence
- 3) Recidivism by Type of Criminal Behavior
- 4) Recidivism by Substance Abuse Assessment Result
- 5) Recidivism by Level of Participation
- 6) Recidivism by Treatment/Counseling
- 7) Number of Recidivism Offenses
- 8) Type of Recidivism Offenses

Tables and graphs related to post program recidivism are provided on the following pages.

1. These offenses are not considered a threat to public safety (e.g. disorderly conduct, trespassing, retail fraud, stray dog)
2. A statistical method to test whether two (or more) variables are independent or homogeneous.

1. Overall Recidivism Rate

Each probationer included in this recidivism analysis had successfully completed probation at least 24 months prior to the analysis being conducted. As part of the overall recidivism analysis, the length of time between program completion and the first post-program conviction was measured. This measurement was developed to ensure that the recidivism rates from this evaluation will be comparable to the recidivism rates measured in future evaluations, regardless of the length of time that offenders in those studies are out of their respective programs.

The overall recidivism rate for Traditional probationers was 14.9% (155), and the rate for ISP probationers was 14.6% (18). While only 8.2% (85) of the Traditional probationers and 8.9% (11) of the ISP probationers recidivated within the first six months of completing the program, the majority of those probationers who did recidivate did so within the first six months of completing the program. The following table (Table 17) identifies the recidivism rate¹ of the probation programs.

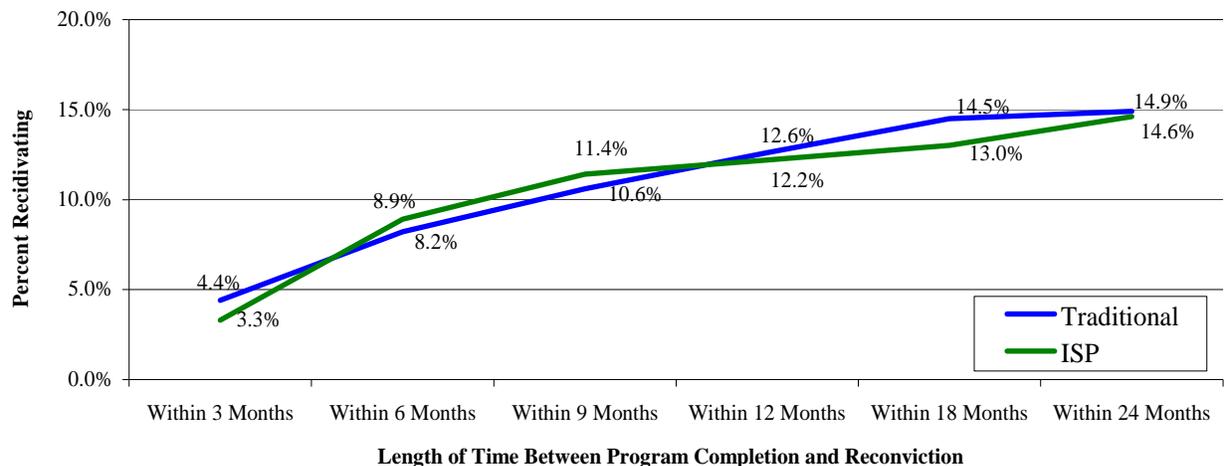
Table 17

| Overall Recidivism Rate by Length of Time Between Program Completion and Reconviction | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Length of Time Between Program Completion & Reconviction | | Traditional ¹ | | ISP ² | | Total | |
| | | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate |
| Within 3 Months | Actual Count | 46 | 995 | 4 | 119 | 50 | 1,114 |
| | % of Total | 4.4% | 95.6% | 3.3% | 96.7% | 4.3% | 95.7% |
| Within 6 Months | Actual Count | 85 | 956 | 11 | 112 | 96 | 1,068 |
| | % of Total | 8.2% | 91.8% | 8.9% | 91.1% | 8.2% | 91.8% |
| Within 9 Months | Actual Count | 110 | 931 | 14 | 109 | 124 | 1,040 |
| | % of Total | 10.6% | 89.4% | 11.4% | 88.6% | 10.7% | 89.3% |
| Within 12 Months | Actual Count | 131 | 910 | 15 | 108 | 146 | 1,018 |
| | % of Total | 12.6% | 87.4% | 12.2% | 87.8% | 12.5% | 87.5% |
| Within 18 Months | Actual Count | 151 | 890 | 16 | 107 | 167 | 997 |
| | % of Total | 14.5% | 85.5% | 13.0% | 87.0% | 14.3% | 85.7% |
| Within 24 Months | Actual Count | 155 | 886 | 18 | 105 | 173 | 991 |
| | % of Total | 14.9% | 85.1% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 14.9% | 85.1% |

Source: Criminal Justice System Database

1. Based on 1,041 probationers who completed traditional probation

2. Based on 123 probationers who completed ISP probation



1. The evaluation of the Sobriety Court will involve a LEIN search to identify recidivism. Because LEIN access was not available for this study, the recidivism rate for the Traditional and ISP programs will be re-evaluated as part of the 2008 Sobriety Court evaluation.

2. Recidivism by Length of Probation Sentence

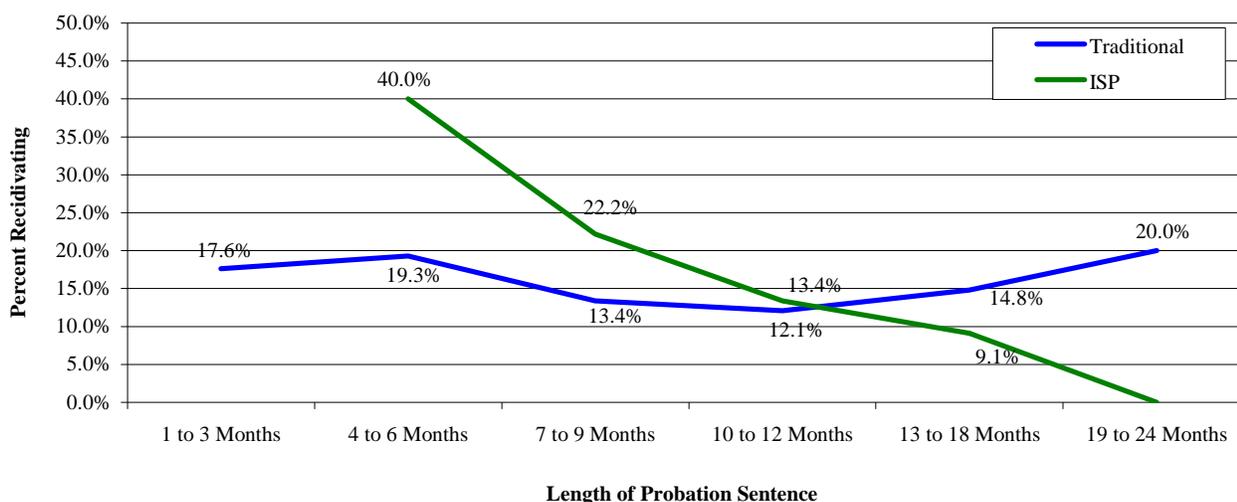
Post program recidivism rates were analyzed based on the length of time an offender was sentenced to the Traditional and ISP programs. Interestingly, the length of time that a Traditional probationer was sentenced did not seem to have any impact on recidivism (e.g. 17.6% recidivism rate among offenders receiving a 1-3 month probation sentence compared with 20.0% recidivism among probationers receiving a 19-24 month probation sentence). However, because offenders with serious offenses are often sentenced to a longer period of probation, decreasing the probation sentence may result in an increase in the recidivism rate.

While a chi-square test indicated that there is no verifiable statistical correlation between the length of time sentenced to probation and recidivism, there appears to be a significant decrease in recidivism the longer an offender is sentenced to ISP. This could be the result of a longer period of accountability for those offenders with serious offenses. This would be consistent with initial findings from the District Sobriety Court that indicate the length and level of supervision may break an offender's pattern of criminal justice system involvement. The following table (**Table 18**) identifies recidivism rates based on the length of time an offender was sentenced to probation.

Table 18

| Recidivism by Length of Probation Sentence | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Length of Probation Sentence | | Traditional | | ISP | | Total | |
| | | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate |
| 1 to 3 Months | Actual Count | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 |
| | % of Total | 17.6% | 82.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 17.6% | 82.4% |
| 4 to 6 Months | Actual Count | 62 | 259 | 2 | 3 | 64 | 262 |
| | % of Total | 19.3% | 80.7% | 40.0% | 60.0% | 19.6% | 80.4% |
| 7 to 9 Months | Actual Count | 35 | 227 | 2 | 7 | 37 | 234 |
| | % of Total | 13.4% | 86.6% | 22.2% | 77.8% | 13.7% | 86.3% |
| 10 to 12 Months | Actual Count | 49 | 355 | 13 | 84 | 62 | 439 |
| | % of Total | 12.1% | 87.9% | 13.4% | 86.6% | 12.4% | 87.6% |
| 13 to 18 Months | Actual Count | 4 | 23 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 33 |
| | % of Total | 14.8% | 85.2% | 9.1% | 90.9% | 13.2% | 86.8% |
| 19 to 24 Months | Actual Count | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| | % of Total | 20.0% | 80.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 18.2% | 81.8% |
| Total | Actual Count | 155 | 886 | 18 | 105 | 173 | 991 |
| | % of Total | 14.9% | 85.1% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 14.9% | 85.1% |

Source: Criminal Justice System Database



3. Recidivism by Type of Criminal Behavior

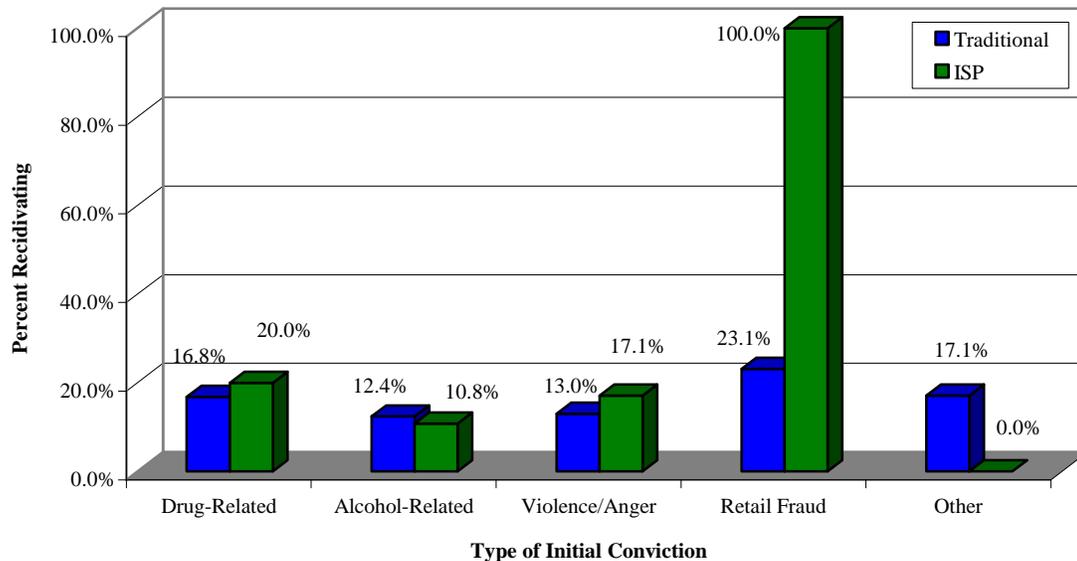
Post program recidivism rates were analyzed based on the criminal behavior that resulted in the probation sentence. A chi-square test indicated that there is a statistical correlation between the type of criminal behavior that resulted in probation and recidivism. It appears that offenders with past alcohol-related convictions had the lowest total recidivism rate (12.2%); offenders with a past retail-fraud conviction had the highest recidivism rate (24.5%). The following table (Table 19) identifies recidivism rates by the type of initial conviction.

Table 19

| Type of Criminal Behavior | | Traditional | | ISP | | Total | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate |
| Drug-Related | Actual Count | 37 | 183 | 2 | 8 | 39 | 191 |
| | % of Total | 16.8% | 83.2% | 20.0% | 80.0% | 17.0% | 83.0% |
| Alcohol-Related | Actual Count | 50 | 352 | 8 | 66 | 58 | 418 |
| | % of Total | 12.4% | 87.6% | 10.8% | 89.2% | 12.2% | 87.8% |
| Violence /Anger | Actual Count | 31 | 208 | 6 | 29 | 37 | 237 |
| | % of Total | 13.0% | 87.0% | 17.1% | 82.9% | 13.5% | 86.5% |
| Retail Fraud | Actual Count | 24 | 80 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 80 |
| | % of Total | 23.1% | 76.9% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 24.5% | 75.5% |
| Other¹ | Actual Count | 13 | 63 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 65 |
| | % of Total | 17.1% | 82.9% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 16.7% | 83.3% |
| Total | Actual Count | 155 | 886 | 18 | 105 | 173 | 991 |
| | % of Total | 14.9% | 85.1% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 14.9% | 85.1% |

Source: Criminal Justice System Database

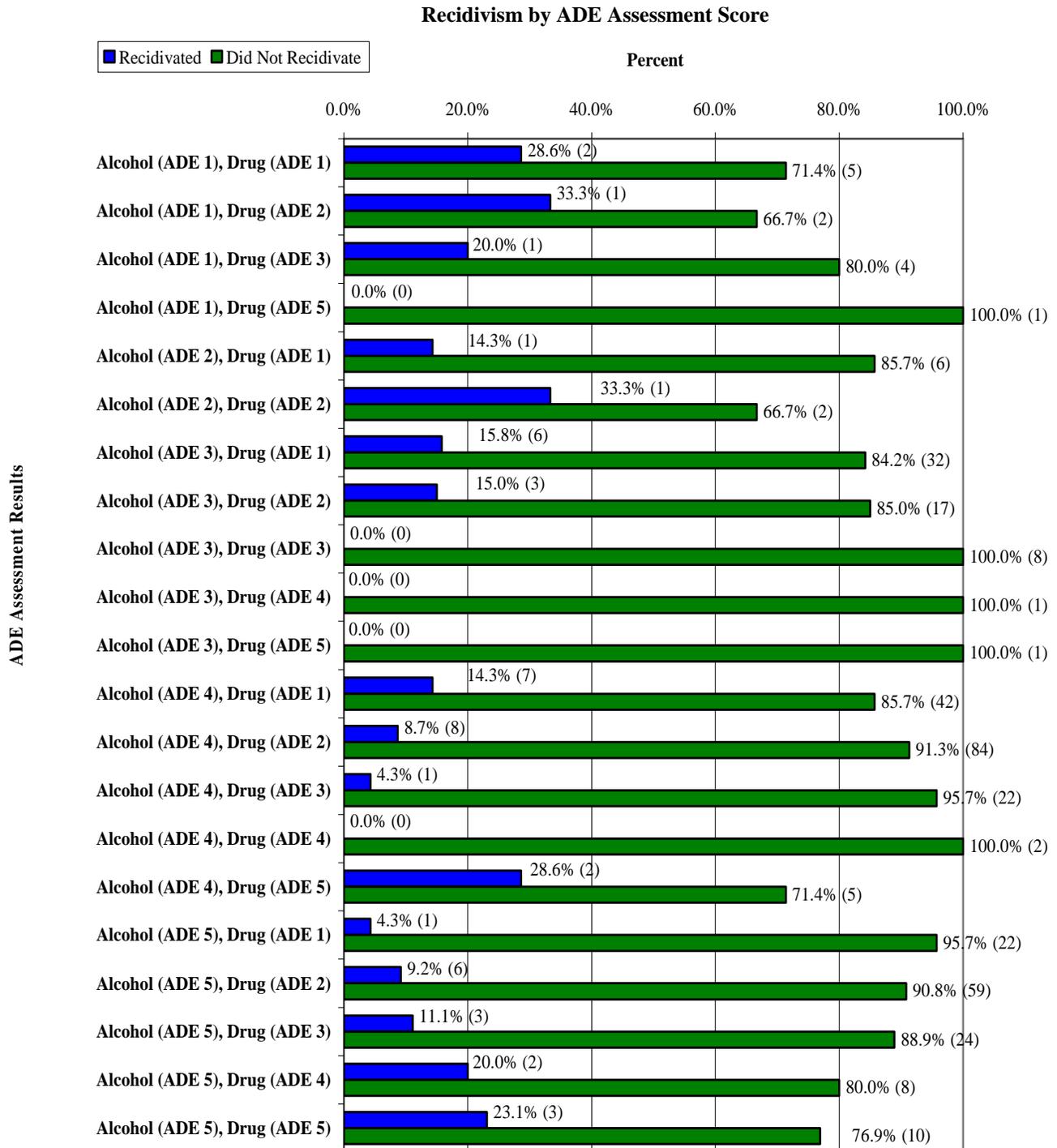
1. Other types of initial convictions included: DWLS; disturbing the peace; failure to stop at an accident; failure to report an accident; illegal entry; trespassing; indecent exposure



4. Recidivism by Substance Abuse Assessment Result

A recidivism analysis was conducted based on the individual alcohol and drug assessment scores as determined by the ADE. Because of the complexity of this analysis, a detailed table of the data that distinguishes between Traditional and ISP participants is provided in **Attachment T**. The following graph provides an overview of recidivism based on the ADE assessment scores.

Although a chi-square analysis could not be conducted due to the low number of offenders within each ADE assessment category, the likelihood that offenders will recidivate appears to be virtually the same for an offender with both a low alcohol and drug problem (ADE 1) and one with a severe alcohol and drug problem (ADE 5).



5. Recidivism by Level of Participation

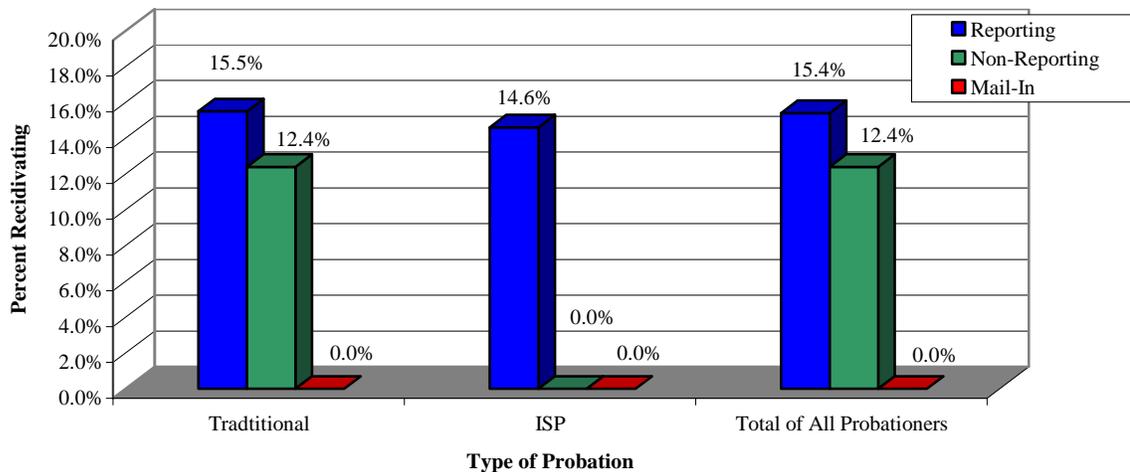
It is important to determine whether or not the level of probation participation (i.e. reporting, non-reporting, or mail-in) has any impact on reducing an offender's propensity to recidivate. Due to the fact that all ISP probationers are 'reporting,' this analysis is more applicable to Traditional Probation.

It is not surprising that mail-in probationers did not recidivate. Mail-in probationers are typically non-Ottawa County residents, and the recidivism data collected for this evaluation are based on convictions within Ottawa County. Regrettably, the Planning and Grants Department does not currently have access to state-wide recidivism information; although, access to the state-wide LEIN system is currently being pursued. It is anticipated that state-wide recidivism information will be used to conduct recidivism analyses for subsequent evaluations. The following table (Table 20) identifies recidivism rates by the level of participation.

Table 20

| Recidivism by Level of Participation | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Level of Participation | | Traditional | | ISP | | Total | |
| | | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate |
| Reporting | Actual Count | 140 | 763 | 18 | 105 | 158 | 868 |
| | % of Total | 15.5% | 84.5% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 15.4% | 84.6% |
| Non-Reporting | Actual Count | 15 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 106 |
| | % of Total | 12.4% | 87.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 12.4% | 87.6% |
| Mail-In | Actual Count | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| | % of Total | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Total | Actual Count | 155 | 886 | 18 | 105 | 173 | 991 |
| | % of Total | 14.9% | 85.1% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 14.9% | 85.1% |

Source: Criminal Justice System Database



6. Recidivism by Treatment/Counseling

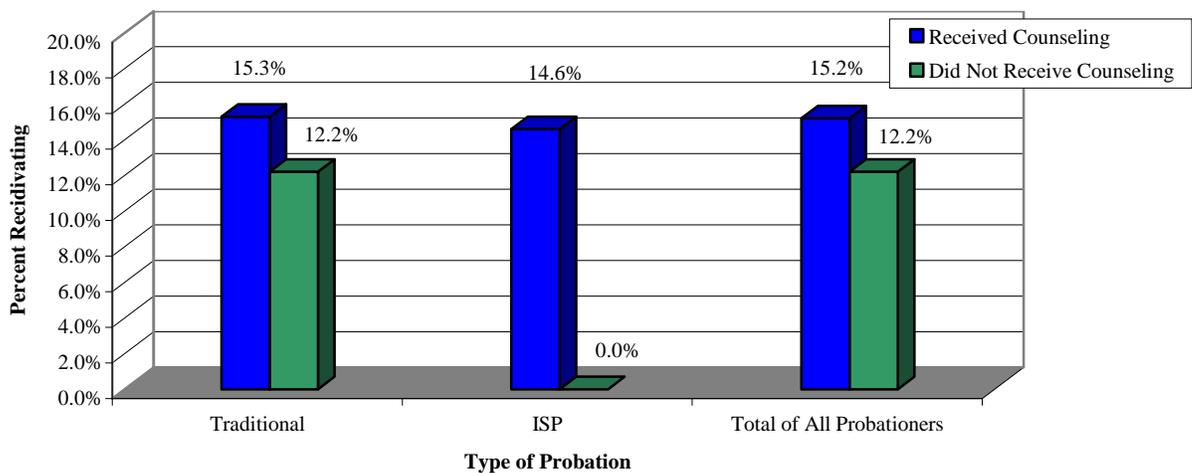
According to local treatment agencies, the treatment/counseling that is provided to probationers is holistic. For this reason, a post program recidivism analysis was conducted to determine whether the treatment had any impact on helping to reduce an offender's propensity to recidivate.

While a chi-square test indicated that there is no identifiable statistical correlation between recidivism and treatment, it is interesting to note that in both the Traditional and ISP programs, offenders who were sentenced to treatment had a higher recidivism rate than those who did not receive treatment. However, the recidivism rate may be higher because those offenders who were receiving treatment may have had more serious substance abuse problems. As stated previously, without a random assignment study whereby offenders with similar characteristics are sentenced to either the same treatment program but with different treatment providers or different treatment programs, it is not possible to confirm the effect treatment has on reducing an offender's propensity to recidivate. The following table (Table 21) identifies recidivism rates by whether or not counseling was provided.

Table 21

| Recidivism by Counseling Services Received | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Counseling Services Received | | Traditional | | ISP | | Total | |
| | | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate |
| Received Counseling | Actual Count | 138 | 764 | 18 | 105 | 156 | 869 |
| | % of Total | 15.3% | 84.7% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 15.2% | 84.8% |
| Did Not Receive Counseling | Actual Count | 17 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 122 |
| | % of Total | 12.2% | 87.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 12.2% | 87.8% |
| Total | Actual Count | 155 | 886 | 18 | 105 | 173 | 991 |
| | % of Total | 14.9% | 85.1% | 14.6% | 85.4% | 14.9% | 85.1% |

Source: Criminal Justice System Database



7. Number of Recidivism Offenses

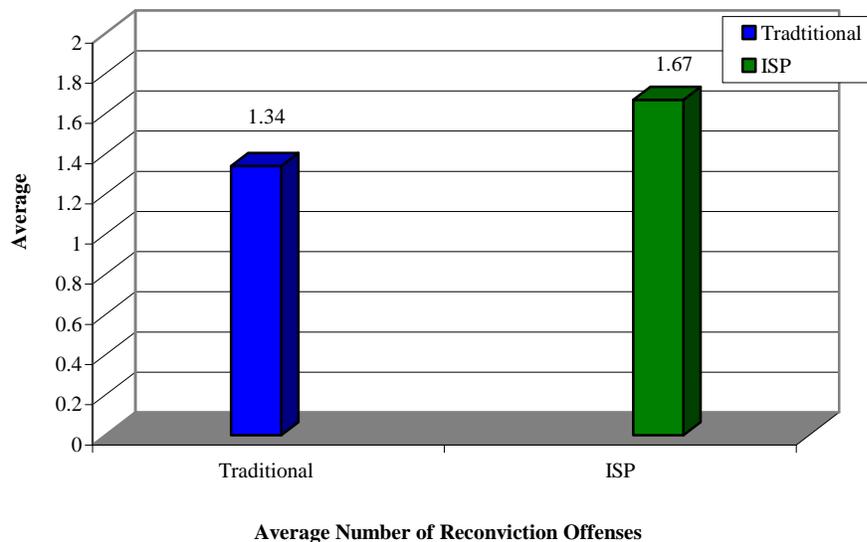
The post program recidivism rates for Traditional and ISP probationers are based on an offender's first reconviction after program completion. For that reason, an analysis was conducted to determine the total number of reconvictions by offenders who had recidivated. Based on this assessment, ISP recidivists had a higher average number of reconvictions (1.67) than Traditional probationers (1.34) within the first 24 months after completing the program (all probationers included in the recidivism analysis had completed the program at least 24 months prior to the analysis). As stated previously, this may be the result of ISP probationers having a predisposition to more serious crime and reoccurring patterns of criminal behavior. The following table (**Table 22**) identifies the total number of reconvictions as well as the average number of reconvictions for Traditional and ISP probationers who recidivated.

Table 22

Number of Reconvictions

| | Traditional | ISP |
|---|--------------------|-------------|
| Total Number of Offenders who Completed Probation | 1,041 | 123 |
| Total Number of Probationers who Recidivated | 155 | 18 |
| Total Number of Reconvictions | 208 | 30 |
| Average Number of Reconvictions (Per Recidivist) | 1.34 | 1.67 |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections



8. Type of Recidivism Offenses

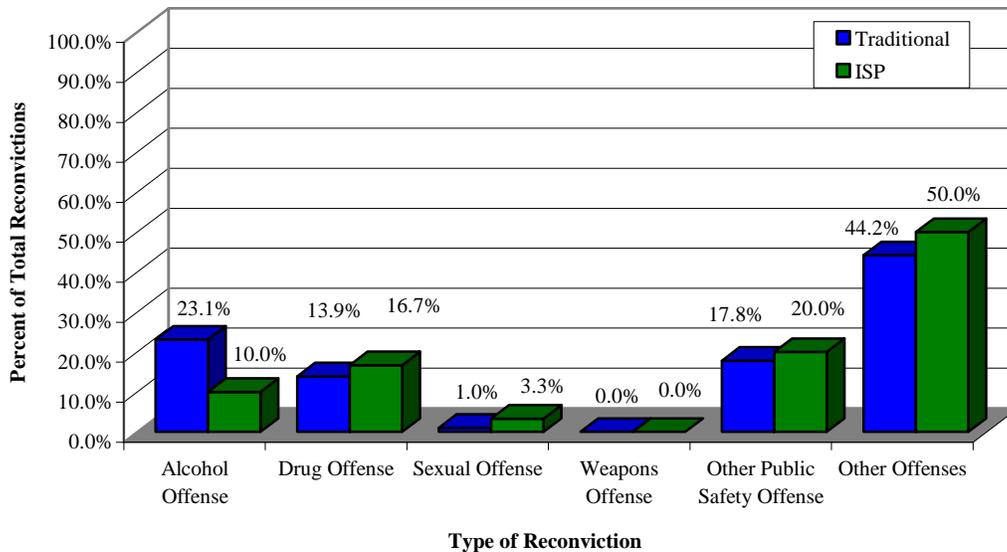
Part of the assessment on recidivism was conducted to better understand the types of reconvictions being committed by Traditional and ISP probationers. The results of this assessment are based on the categories of reconviction offenses developed by the Planning and Grants Department and the 58th District Court judges. These include alcohol, drug, sexual, weapons, other public safety, and other offenses. The following table (**Table 23**) identifies the total number of reconvictions by type.

Table 23

| Type of Reconviction Offense for Recidivists | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Type of Reconviction Offense | | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| Alcohol Offense | Actual Count | 48 | 3 | 51 |
| | % of Total | 23.1% | 10.0% | 21.4% |
| Drug Offense | Actual Count | 29 | 5 | 34 |
| | % of Total | 13.9% | 16.7% | 14.3% |
| Sexual Offense | Actual Count | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | % of Total | 1.0% | 3.3% | 1.2% |
| Weapons Offense | Actual Count | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | % of Total | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Other Public Safety | Actual Count | 37 | 6 | 43 |
| | % of Total | 17.8% | 20.0% | 18.1% |
| Other ¹ Offenses | Actual Count | 92 | 15 | 107 |
| | % of Total | 44.2% | 50.0% | 45.0% |
| Total Reconvictions | | 208 | 30 | 238 |

Source: Criminal Justice System Database

1. These are offenses that are not considered a threat to public safety (e.g. disorderly conduct, trespassing, retail fraud, stray dog).



Probationer Interviews

The primary reason for conducting probationer interviews is to gain a better understanding of the program aspects that offenders believe help them avoid recidivating. Interviews were conducted with Traditional and ISP probationers because this method of gathering data is also being used in the Sobriety Court evaluation. As a result, these data may be used as a comparative benchmark for the Sobriety Court.

A telephone survey (**Attachment U**) was developed with questions related to many aspects of probation including: treatment, accountability, and relationships with judges, probation officers, and other court staff. A total of 100 interviews were conducted with 83 Traditional and 17 ISP probationers. A detailed summary of participant comments is provided in **Attachment V**. An overview of the findings is as follows:

Treatment

If a probationer was ordered to receive treatment/counseling as part of their probation sentence, the offenders were asked whether the treatment was helpful, how it was helpful, if more treatment was needed, and whether the treatment they received would help them to stay out of the criminal justice system in the future.

Of the 72 probationers who successfully completed probation and answered this question, 54 (75%) indicated that the treatment they received would help them to stay out of the criminal justice system in the future. Of the 13 probationers who did not complete probation, 10 (77%) indicated that the treatment they received would help them.

Additional participant responses related to treatment/counseling are provided in **Attachment W**.

Accountability

Probationers were asked whether they knew if other probationers had cheated on drug and alcohol tests and whether or not they had cheated on the tests. Probationers were also asked whether more drug and alcohol testing was needed to hold offenders accountable and if they felt the judge and probation officer held them accountable for their actions.

Of the 81 probationers who successfully completed probation and answered this question, 41 (51%) were aware that cheating had occurred. Of the 16 probationers who did not complete probation, 7 (44%) were aware of cheating.

Of the 81 probationers who successfully completed probation and answered this question, 74 (91%) felt the judge and probation officer held them accountable for their actions. Of the 15 probationers who did not complete probation, 12 (80%) felt the judge and probation officer held them accountable for their actions.

Additional participant responses related to accountability are provided in **Attachment X**.

Relational

Probationers were asked whether they felt the sentencing judge was truly concerned about helping them stay out of the criminal justice system in the future. The probationers were also asked whether their relationships with the judge, probation officer, or other court staff positively or negatively affected their attitude.

Of the 84 probationers who successfully completed probation and answered this question, 60 (71%) felt the judge was truly concerned about helping them. Of the 16 probationers who did not complete probation, 10 (63%) felt the judge was truly concerned about helping them.

Additional participant responses related to the relational aspect of probation are provided in **Attachment Y**.

General

Probationers were asked to report the most helpful aspects of probation, the aspects of probation that could be improved upon, and whether they felt that being on probation would help them to avoid the criminal justice system in the future.

Of the 81 probationers who successfully completed probation and answered this question, 72 (89%) felt that probation would help them to avoid the criminal justice system in the future. Of the 15 probationers who did not complete probation, 11 (73%) felt probation would help them avoid the criminal justice system in the future.

Additional participant responses related to the general aspects of probation are provided in **Attachment Z**.

Program Cost

The major expense of operating a probation program is in the fixed costs which typically include the salary and fringe benefits of judges, probation officers, program managers, probation support staff, prosecuting attorneys, and defense attorneys. Also included in the overall cost of the programs are variable costs such as jail and other miscellaneous expenses. Reimbursements from State funds, probationer fees, grants and other revenue sources help to alleviate some of the cost of the Traditional and ISP programs. Detailed cost data for the Traditional and ISP programs is provided in **Attachments AA, BB, and CC**.

The total annual operating cost of Traditional Probation in 2005 was \$4,738,364. The total annual fixed cost was \$939,725 (19.8%), and the total annual variable cost was \$3,798,639 (80.2%). Based on the total annual reimbursement of \$797,252 from State funds and probationer fees, the total cost to the County for Traditional Probation was \$3,941,112 (**Table 24**).

Table 24

| Probation Cost (Annual) | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Total Cost | Total Cost to County | Total Fixed Cost | Total Fixed Cost to County |
| Traditional program | \$4,738,364 | \$3,941,112 | \$939,725 | \$899,211 |
| ISP program | \$1,031,851 | \$666,355 | \$396,568 | \$385,914 |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections and Fiscal Services

The total annual cost of the ISP program in 2005 was \$1,031,851. The total annual fixed cost was \$396,568 (38.4%), and the total annual variable cost was \$635,283 (61.6%). Based on the total annual reimbursement of \$365,496 from State funds, grants, and probationer fees, the total cost to the County for the ISP program was \$666,355.

The total cost (per person) for Traditional Probation was \$1,480 (**Table 25**). The total cost per successful participant was \$1,905. The cost per successful participant is higher due to the fact that it takes an average of 8.5 months to complete Traditional Probation. The total cost (per person) to the County was \$1,231, and the cost per successful participant was \$1,585.

The total cost (per person) for ISP was \$2,826, and the total cost per successful participant was \$5,320. This figure is based on an average of 11.3 months to complete probation (i.e. 6 months ISP and 5.3 months of Traditional). The total cost (per person) to the County was \$1,997 and the cost per successful participant was \$3,758.

Table 25

| Probation Cost (Per Person) | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Cost Per Participant | Cost Per Successful Participant | Cost Per Participant (County) | Cost Per Successful Participant (County) |
| Traditional Program | \$1,480 | \$1,905 | \$1,231 | \$1,585 |
| ISP Program | \$2,826 | \$5,320 | \$1,997 | \$3,758 |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections and Fiscal Services

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nearly 80% of offenders sentenced to the Traditional Probation program completed their required probation sentence, while 53% of offenders sentenced to the ISP program completed their required sentence. The overall post-program recidivism rate for offenders involved in the Traditional Probation program was 14.9%, and the recidivism rate for those in the ISP program was 14.6%. When compared to other programs evaluated by the Planning and Grants Department, these completion rates are higher, and the recidivism rates are lower than other criminal justice programs.

Despite the assortment of quantitative data obtained for this report, it is difficult to draw definitive conclusions related to program performance. This is primarily due to the fact that, at this point in time, there is not another similar program with which to compare performance and cost. As previously stated, the evaluation of the District Sobriety Court, scheduled to be completed in 2008, will serve as a basis for future comparison. In spite of the need for comparative analysis, the following administrative recommendations have been made. These are based on the assessment of programmatic data contained within this report, as well as from interviews with the participants and discussions with probation and law enforcement staff.

1. As previously reported in this evaluation, 41 (8%) probationers with a drunk-driving conviction did not receive an assessment through the Department of Probation and Community Corrections. It is possible however, that some of these offenders may have received an assessment from a counseling agency.

Recommendation: **Ensure that the state-mandated substance abuse assessments are conducted for all probationers convicted of a drunk-driving offense. In addition, ensure that the substance abuse assessment results, regardless of where they are conducted, are utilized by Probation Officers in determining a level of substance abuse treatment for a probationer.**

2. Although it is difficult to confirm without developing a random assignment study, accountability is one of the primary factors which can have an impact on eliminating an offender's propensity to recidivate. In the Traditional and ISP programs, accountability is achieved primarily through the enforcement of court orders and through drug and alcohol testing. In spite of random testing, many probationers have either admitted to cheating on the tests and/or are aware that cheating is occurring. This finding is consistent with data which verified that cheating was occurring among the participants of District Sobriety and Circuit Drug Courts. However, after Sobriety and Drug Courts changed their drug and alcohol testing protocols in response to the cheating, participants have indicated that less cheating is occurring.

Recommendation: **Consider changing protocols used to conduct drug and alcohol testing to ensure testing is random. Since the revised 58th District Sobriety Court protocols for drug and alcohol testing appear to deter cheating, determine if similar procedures can be implemented to deter cheating in the Traditional and ISP programs.**

3. Many substance abuse professionals believe that offenders who are trying to recover from an alcohol and/or drug addiction may relapse. Subsequently, committing program violations (e.g. failing drug/alcohol tests) is to be expected as part of the road to recovery. Some offenders committed up to two new offenses while in the program but still successfully completed their probation sentence. By way of contrast, if a Sobriety Court participant commits a serious new offense while in the program, he or she is automatically discharged. The reason for this policy is to send a message to participants that committing new crimes will not be tolerated.

Recommendation: In order to improve accountability, consider developing a policy whereby it is standard protocol for an offender to have probation revoked as a result of committing a serious new offense while in the program.

4. By design, ISP demands an increased level of accountability for offenders. This accountability is achieved, primarily, through home and office visits, as well as drug and alcohol testing. Although the numbers are relatively small, 3 (1.3%) of the 232 total ISP probationers involved in this study did not receive a home visit during participation in the program, and 17 (7.3%) of the ISP probationers were not required to have an office visit. Additionally, 20 (8.6%) ISP probationers did not have a drug test and 2 (0.9%) did not receive an alcohol test. While some of these ISP probationers who did not receive visits and/or tests were revoked from the program within one month of being sentenced, others who were revoked within one month did receive visits and/or tests.

A point of greater significance, however, is that 43 (20.3%) of the 212 ISP probationers who did receive drug testing did not receive a test during their first month in the program, and 36 (15.7%) of the 230 ISP probationers who received alcohol testing did not receive a test during their first month in the program.

Recommendation: In order to improve accountability, ensure that all ISP probationers begin drug and alcohol testing during the first month of the program as well as begin receiving home and office visits immediately upon entry into the program.

5. The following conclusion is not the result of data analyzed as part of this report; however, the information did surface during discussions with criminal justice employees. Due to the fact that it pertains to the ISP program, it has been included as part of this report.

Another component of ensuring offender accountability is the home visit conducted by an ISP Officer. This can potentially result in a difficult and/or uncomfortable situation for the Officer. Even though an offender may not be viewed as violent, there is the chance that, in their own surroundings, the offender may be more apt to be confrontational. Additionally, because ISP Officers are employees of the Court and not the Sheriff's Office, they do not receive the same level of training that deputies receive. This type of training could address the handling of hostile situations and ensure that professional boundaries are maintained.

Recommendation: Provide additional training for ISP Officers to help ensure their safety when conducting home visits. Also, establish a protocol requiring an Officer to call Central Dispatch when entering and exiting an offender's home during field visits.

6. Convicted offenders with similar criminal histories, demographics, and mental health and substance abuse issues are not randomly assigned to different treatment programs and/or different providers. This makes it difficult to identify which variables may influence recidivism. In order to determine whether a particular program, treatment, or treatment provider is effective at reducing an offender's propensity to recidivate, a prospective random assignment study should be implemented.

Recommendation: Consider randomly assigning offenders with similar criminal histories, demographics, and mental health and substance abuse issues to different treatment programs, types of treatment, and treatment providers for evaluation purposes.

7. Presently, no other counties conduct detailed evaluations of their probation programs. Therefore, there are no benchmark data from which to compare the effectiveness of Ottawa County's Probation programs.

Recommendation: **Program administrators should consider developing partnerships with other counties to establish common evaluation protocols that can be shared to encourage program benchmarking and program performance comparisons.**

8. An analysis of recidivism based on the results of the ADE assessment scores revealed that the likelihood a probationer will recidivate is virtually the same for an offender with a low alcohol and drug problem (ADE 1) and that of an offender with a severe alcohol and drug problem (ADE 5). Due to the fact that the results of the ADE are based on self-reported information, the assessment results are dependent on the offender's truthfulness. Since the Assessment results are utilized to determine the level of treatment an offender receives, it is important that the tool is reliable and effective.

Recommendation: **Evaluate the reliability of the ADE Assessment tool and ensure the tool is being administered as designed.**

9. In Traditional Probation, the length of a probation sentence appears to have little impact, if any, on an offender's propensity to recidivate. Traditional probationers sentenced to 1-3 months of probation had a recidivism rate of 17.6%, and offenders sentenced to 19-24 months of Traditional Probation had a recidivism rate of 20.0%. This may be due to the fact that less serious offenders are sentenced to Traditional Probation.

In contrast, the length of a probation sentence in the ISP program appears to have an impact on reducing an offender's propensity to recidivate. ISP probationers sentenced to 4-6 months of probation had a recidivism rate of 40.4%, while ISP probationers sentenced to 19-24 months of probation had a 0% recidivism rate. This would corroborate input received from Sobriety Court participants who indicate it requires 18-24 months of programming and forced accountability before addictive behavior can be broken.

Recommendation: **Consider increasing the length of sentencing for ISP program participants who receive shorter sentences.**

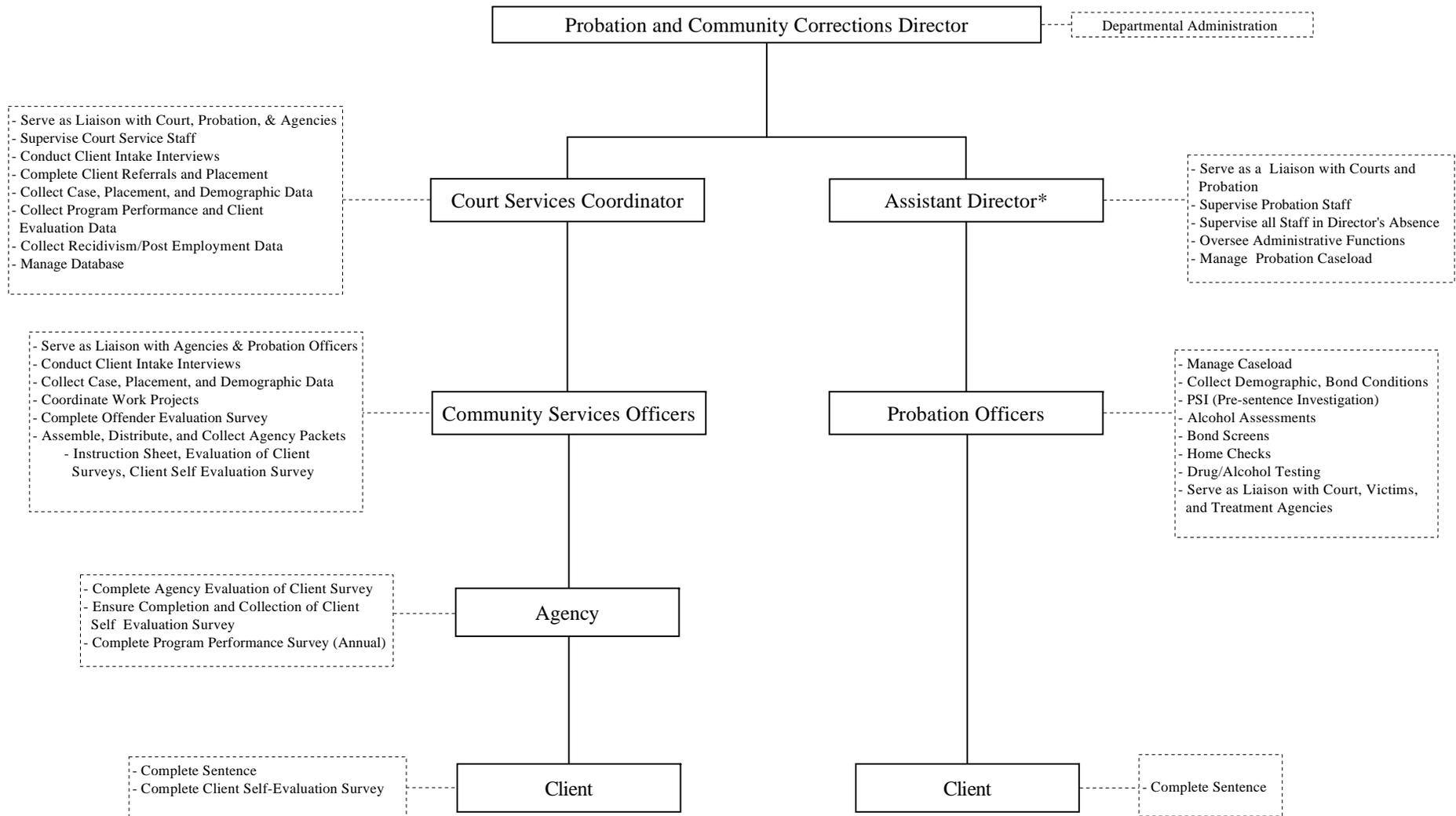
10. At its inception, the ISP program consisted of specific eligibility criteria (e.g. criminal history, age, substance abuse). These criteria were used to determine which offenders required intensive supervision. Presently, however, the program's initial eligibility criteria serve more as a guideline for program placement. Due to the fact that ISP is an intensely supervised program that is intended for offenders who require greater accountability, reestablishing specific eligibility criteria could help to ensure the ISP program consists of offenders who require greater accountability.

Recommendation: **Revisit the original program eligibility criteria and determine whether those guidelines should be adhered to or whether other eligibility criteria should be developed.**

11. In order to determine whether the changes, if any, made to the Traditional and ISP programs as a result of this evaluation are effective, further data collection and evaluation are required. Additionally, data should continue to be collected in order to conduct comparisons in future program evaluations.

Recommendation: Continue to collect data on offenders who enter the Traditional and ISP programs and ensure the data are complete and accurate. The Planning and Grants Department will schedule a meeting with the Department of Probation and Community Corrections to determine which program data, if any, should be eliminated and/or added to the data collection form. The Planning and Grants Department will conduct longitudinal studies of the probationers.

Attachments



* Assistance Director assumes Director's responsibilities in his absence

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Probation first developed in the United States in 1841 when a boot-maker in Massachusetts persuaded a judge in the Boston Police Court to give him custody of a convicted offender, a "drunkard," for a brief period and then helped the man become sober by the time of sentencing. After 1841, the practice of a suspended sentence became widespread in U.S. Courts, although there was no statutory authorization for such a practice. In 1916, the United States Supreme Court held that a Federal Judge (Killets) was without power to suspend a sentence indefinitely. This famous court decision led to the passing of the National Probation Act of 1925, thereby, allowing courts to suspend the imposition of a sentence and place an offender on probation, which is known as the Killets Decision.

Between 1920 and 1950, major developments in the field of psychology led probation officers to focus their attention on counseling probationers. The most significant of the changes associated with this new focus of probation was that a probation officer's primary responsibility was no longer to act as a community supervisor charged with enforcing a particular morality. The officer's responsibility was that of a clinical social worker whose goal was to help the offender solve psychological and social problems that contribute to their criminal behavior. Another significant change was that the offender was expected to become actively involved in treatment. An offender's pursuit of rehabilitation as the primary goal of probation gave the probation officer extensive discretion in defining and treating the offender's problem(s). Officers used their judgment to evaluate each offender and develop a treatment approach to the personal problems that presumably had led to crime.

During the 1960s, major social changes swept across the United States that again changed the field of community corrections. Rather than helping to solve an offender's psychological or social problems, it became the responsibility of probation officers to provide offenders with concrete social services such as assistance with employment, housing, finances, and education. This emphasis on reintegrating offenders and remedying the social problems they faced was consistent with federal efforts to wage a "war on poverty." As opposed to being a counselor or therapist, it was the responsibility of the probation officer to serve as an advocate, dealing with private and public institutions on the offender's behalf.

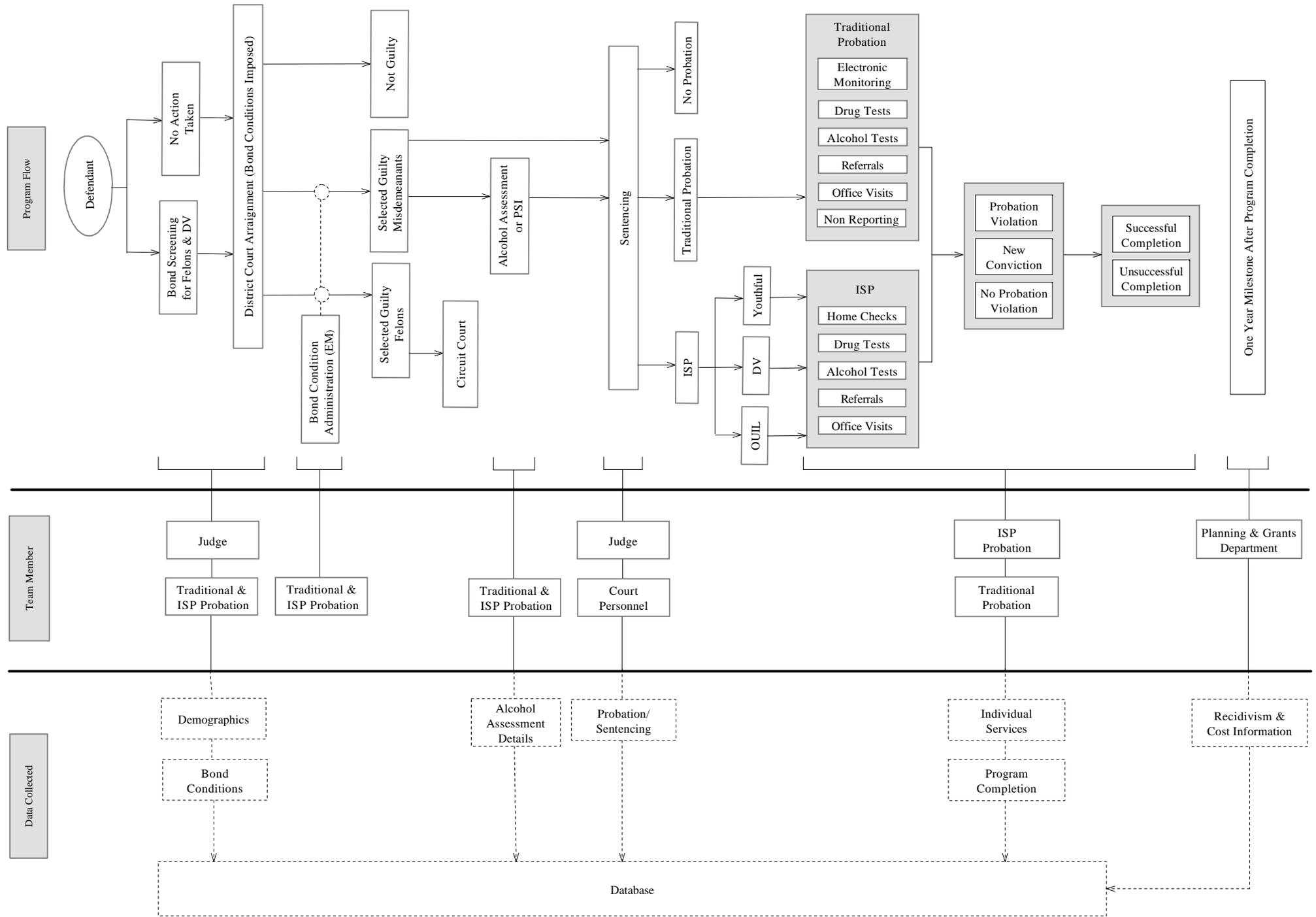
In the late 1970s, the orientation of probation changed again as the goals of rehabilitation and reintegration gave way to "risk management." This approach, still dominant today, seeks to minimize the probability that an offender will commit a new offense (i.e. recidivate). In other words, the amount and type of supervision during probation are determined based on the associated risk that probationers will recidivate after program completion.

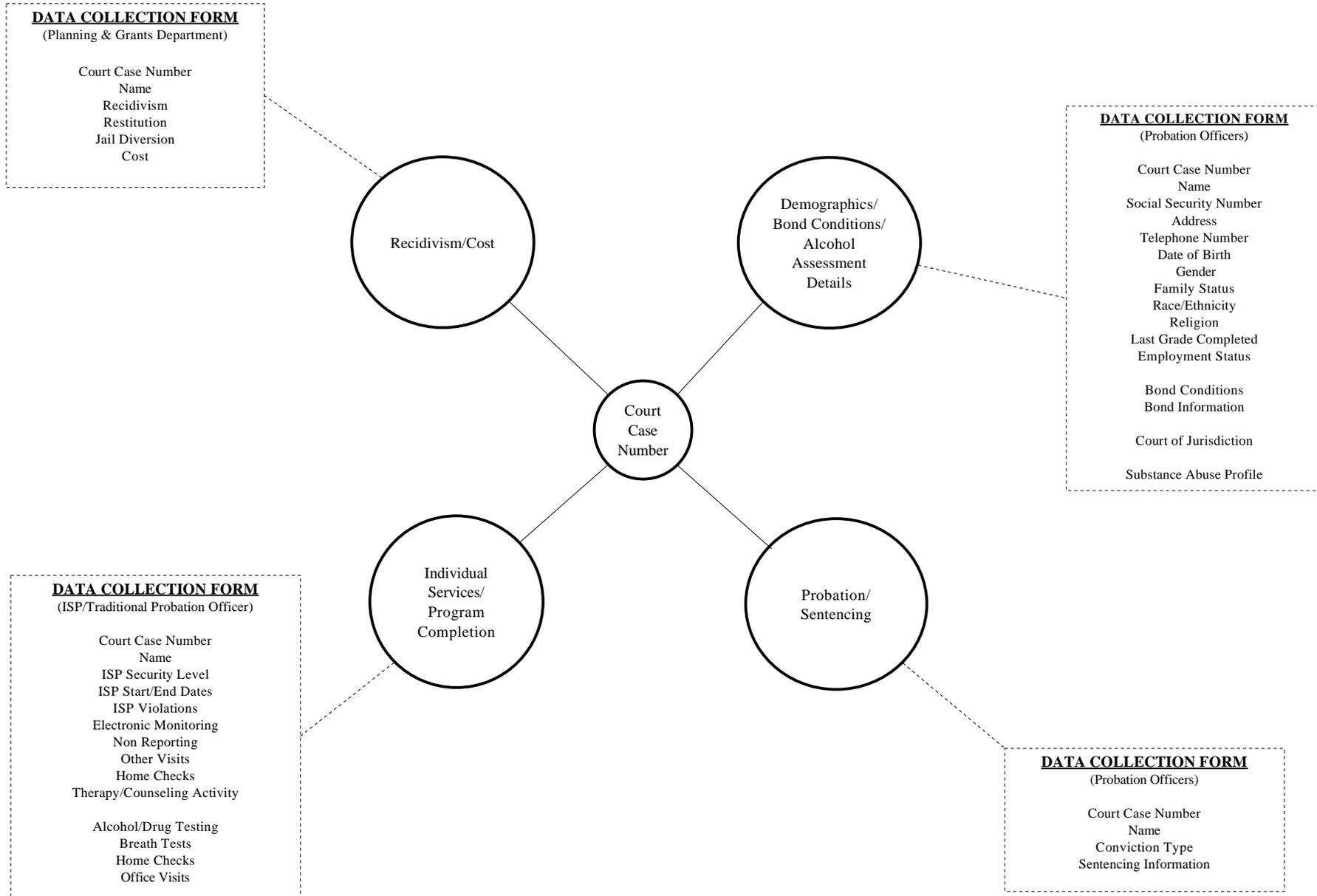
Attachment C

STRATEGIC OUTLINE Probation and Community Corrections Probation Office

Vision: Work with offenders to reduce criminal acts by recommending treatment and sanctions, ensuring accountability, providing jail/prison diversions, and enforcing the conditions of court orders.

| TARGET POPULATION | Misdemeanants (Regular Probation/ISP) | Felons (Regular Probation) |
|---|--|---|
| TARGET POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involved in Domestic Violence (DV) • Involved in Property Related Crimes • Involved in Substance Abuse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorized by sentencing guidelines as eligible for jail or prison (i.e. straddle cells) • Probation Violator |
| GOALS & OBJECTIVES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate Substance Abuse • Jail Diversion • Provide Accountability • Reduce Recidivism • Victim Restoration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jail/Prison Diversion • Reduce Recidivism |
| ACTIONS/PROGR AM COMPONENTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol/Drug Assessments • Alcohol/Drug Testing • Bond Screening & Administration of Bond Conditions • Caseload Supervision • Electronic Monitoring (EM) • Home and Office Visits • Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) • Referral Services (Education & Treatment) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bond Screening & Administration of Bond Conditions • Limited Electronic Monitoring (EM) for OUIL 3rds • Supervise (ISP) Selected Parole and Probation Violators |
| SELF-REPORTED AND OUTPUT-BASED MEASURES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol/Drug Assessment (number and results) • Alcohol/Drug Tests (number and results) • Bonds Enforced/Administered (number) • Bond Screenings (number) • Cases Managed Per Person (number) • Counseling (type and hours) • Demographics • Electronic Monitoring • Home Checks (number) • Office Visits (number) • Preliminary Breath Tests - PBTS (number and results) • Pre-sentence Investigations (number) • Referrals (number) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonds Enforced/Administered (number) • Bond Screenings (number) • Cases Managed Per Person (number) • Demographics • Electronic Monitoring (hours/days) • Home Checks (number) • Intensive Supervision Provided (hours) • Office Visits (number) |
| OUTCOME-BASED MEASURES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recidivism (new conviction) • Probation Violation (type) • Cost Per Client • Restitution Collected/Ordered • Jail Diversion (number) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recidivism (new conviction) • Probation Violation (type) • Jail/Prison Diversion (number) |





DATA COLLECTION FORM

(Planning & Grants Department)

Court Case Number
 Name
 Recidivism
 Restitution
 Jail Diversion
 Cost

DATA COLLECTION FORM

(Probation Officers)

Court Case Number
 Name
 Social Security Number
 Address
 Telephone Number
 Date of Birth
 Gender
 Family Status
 Race/Ethnicity
 Religion
 Last Grade Completed
 Employment Status

 Bond Conditions
 Bond Information

 Court of Jurisdiction

 Substance Abuse Profile

DATA COLLECTION FORM

(ISP/Traditional Probation Officer)

Court Case Number
 Name
 ISP Security Level
 ISP Start/End Dates
 ISP Violations
 Electronic Monitoring
 Non Reporting
 Other Visits
 Home Checks
 Therapy/Counseling Activity

 Alcohol/Drug Testing
 Breath Tests
 Home Checks
 Office Visits

DATA COLLECTION FORM

(Probation Officers)

Court Case Number
 Name
 Conviction Type
 Sentencing Information

Attachment G

Data Validation

In order to ensure the data utilized for this report were as accurate and as complete as possible, several data validation steps were employed during the data analysis process. These steps include: 1) Minimizing Sources of Inaccurate Data; 2) Locating Inaccurate or Missing Data; and 3) Correcting Inaccurate or Missing Data. The following is a summary of the validation steps:

1) Minimizing Sources of Inaccurate Data

After the data collection superforms were returned to the Planning Department, these data were manually entered into an Access Database designed specifically for the probation program evaluation. This initial data entry is the most common place for data to become inaccurate. Consequently, these data entry errors are minimized by utilizing a single, trained data entry person. Additionally, the Probation Office was contacted by the Planning Department whenever handwriting was illegible on a hard copy form. Data entry errors were also minimized by comparing the data collection form to the data entered into the database and subsequently correcting any inconsistencies.

2) Locating Inaccurate or Missing Data

Although the sources of inaccurate data are minimized, data may still be inaccurate or missing. The steps taken to locate missing or inaccurate data include the use of meta-data (i.e. statistical rules utilized as a measuring stick for finding inaccurate or missing data). Whenever possible, the Access database fields allow only one option from a predetermined set of options to be selected. This guarantees that only one valid value will be entered into the data field. When data field option groups are not feasible, other rules were employed such as consecutive requirements, redundancy rules, and value rules. Consecutive requirements help to ensure that, for example, a date entered into one field (i.e. start date of counseling) cannot be prior to another date (i.e. start date of program). Redundancy rules are utilized to verify that each participant has only one record in the database and value rules were applied to spot unreasonable data (i.e. “outliers”) or missing data.

3) Correcting Inaccurate or Missing Data

After inaccurate or missing data are located, they must be corrected. Manual re-verification is employed by requesting missing data from the program administrator. “Outliers” within a data field are also re-verified with the program administrator to determine if a correction is warranted.

Attachment H

Sampling Procedures

Interviews were conducted with individuals sentenced to probation during the evaluation period in order to gain insight into their experiences in either the Traditional or ISP program. A series of questions were asked of the probationers who participated in the phone interview process. Because of the size of the evaluation population (1,572), a sampling procedure was utilized to identify probationers who would be contacted for the phone interview.

The sampling procedure involved *simple random sampling*, which ensures that each person from the population had an equal chance of being selected for inclusion in the sample. Since the sample will be representative of the population, a standard statistical procedure was employed to develop confidence intervals. Confidence intervals specify both a precision and a level of confidence with regard to the accuracy of the data obtained. A 95% confidence level was selected for this evaluation, meaning that one can be 95% sure that the data obtained are somewhere within range of the confidence interval. The statistical calculations employed for the sampling procedure, which were based on sample size, population size, and confidence level, yield a +/- 9.5% confidence interval, or margin of error for each question.

A sample size of 100 was selected to represent the population of 1,572 probation participants in order to achieve the 95% confidence level. Because it was anticipated that not every participant would respond and/or be available to participant in the phone survey, a pool of 400 probationers were randomly selected from the population in order to achieve the sample size of 100. A response rate of 25% was estimated for this evaluation. The random sample of 400 probationers was selected using a *randomizer query* written in Microsoft Access. The resulting 400 people were compared to the entire population to ensure that they were truly representative with respect to demographic characteristics. The number and percent of contacts made as part of the random sampling process are provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1

| | From Entire Study | From Random Sample | From Completed Interviews |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Total Number of Probationers | 1,572 (100.0%) | 467 (100.0%) | 100 (100.0%) |
| Traditional Probationers | 85.2% (1,340) | 85.6% (400) | 83.0% (83) |
| ISP Probationers | 14.8% (232) | 14.4% (67) | 17.0% (17) |
| Traditional Probationers | | | |
| Completed Probation | 77.7% (1,041) | 80.0% (320) | 90.4% (75) |
| Failed to Complete Probation | 21.9% (293) | 19.8% (79) | 9.6% (8) |
| Deceased | 0.4% (6) | 0.2% (1) | 0% (0) |
| ISP Probationers | | | |
| Completed Probation | 53.0% (123) | 56.7% (38) | 52.9% (9) |
| Failed to Complete Probation | 46.6% (108) | 43.3% (29) | 47.1% (8) |
| Deceased | 0.4% (1) | 0% (0) | 0% (0) |

Source: Ottawa County Planning Department

Attachment H

Many individuals identified as part of the sample did not respond to the phone survey for a variety of reasons, which include: straight-forward refusals, people who are never home, people identified for inclusion in the sample but who have died, and respondents who, during the interview, do not answer all the questions or who are vague in their responses. The most common non-response issue in this evaluation was the number of people who have changed their telephone number or who did not have a telephone number on record with the County. A Spanish-speaking interviewer was also utilized as part of this evaluation to contact several Spanish speaking participants.

Attachment I

| Overall Demographics | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Total Participants | Traditional Probationers | ISP Probationers |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 73.9% (1162) | 72.2% (967) | 84.1% (195) |
| Female | 26.1% (410) | 27.8% (373) | 15.9% (37) |
| Total | 100.0% (1572) | 100.0% (1340) | 100.0% (232) |
| Age | | | |
| 17-29 | 63.5% (998) | 65.1% (873) | 53.9% (125) |
| 30-39 | 19.1% (300) | 17.5% (234) | 28.4% (66) |
| 40-49 | 12.4% (195) | 12.2% (164) | 13.4% (31) |
| 50+ | 5.0% (79) | 5.1% (69) | 4.3% (10) |
| Total | 100.0% (1572) | 100.0% (1340) | 100.0% (232) |
| Average Age | 28.2 | 27.9 | 29.8 |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 74.2% (1167) | 76.9% (1031) | 58.6% (136) |
| Black | 6.7% (105) | 6.8% (91) | 6.0% (14) |
| Hispanic | 16.6% (261) | 14.1% (189) | 31.0% (72) |
| Asian | 1.8% (29) | 1.6% (21) | 3.4% (8) |
| Native American | 0.3% (4) | 0.2% (3) | 0.4% (1) |
| Other | 0.4% (6) | 0.4% (5) | 0.4% (1) |
| Total | 100.0% (1572) | 100.0% (1340) | 100.0% (232) |
| Marital Status | | | |
| Married | 18.3% (288) | 18.1% (242) | 19.8% (46) |
| Divorced/Separated | 13.7% (216) | 13.0% (174) | 18.1% (42) |
| Single | 66.2% (1040) | 66.9% (897) | 61.6% (143) |
| Not Available | 1.8% (28) | 2.0% (27) | 0.4% (1) |
| Total | 100.0% (1572) | 100.0% (1340) | 100.0% (232) |
| Highest Grade Completed | | | |
| Less than 12 th grade | 33.3% (524) | 29.9% (400) | 53.4% (124) |
| Received GED | 2.8% (44) | 2.9% (39) | 2.2% (5) |
| Completed 12 th grade | 39.8% (625) | 42.2% (565) | 25.9% (60) |
| More than 12 th grade | 18.2% (286) | 18.6% (249) | 15.9% (37) |
| Not Available | 5.9% (93) | 6.5% (87) | 2.6% (6) |
| Total | 100.0% (1572) | 100.0% (1340) | 100.0% (232) |
| Employment | | | |
| Full time | 52.6% (827) | 51.9% (696) | 56.5% (131) |
| Part time | 13.8% (217) | 15.1% (202) | 6.5% (15) |
| Unemployed | 30.5% (479) | 29.6% (397) | 35.3% (82) |
| Disabled | 0.2% (3) | 0.2% (3) | 0.0% (0) |
| Retired | 0.1% (2) | 0.1% (1) | 0.4% (1) |
| Not Available | 2.8% (44) | 3.1% (41) | 1.3% (3) |
| Total | 100.0% (1572) | 100.0% (1340) | 100.0% (232) |

Attachment J

Intensive Supervision Probation Programs Department of Probation and Community Corrections

Youthful Offender Program

This program is intended to target young habitual offenders between 17 and 24 years old. The program was implemented in response to gang-related troubles in the County and continues to be utilized most frequently in the Holland area. As part of this program, Probation Officers conduct home visits approximately about 3 to 4 times a week to administer drug and alcohol tests, and to enforce curfews.

Domestic Violence Program

This program is intended for offenders with a prior domestic violence conviction(s). The offender is generally sentenced directly to ISP without first reporting to jail. Program participants will typically report to their Probation Officer 2 to 4 times a week for drug and alcohol tests.

Drunk Drivers Program

This program is intended for habitual drunk driving offenders. As part of this program, probationers are required to serve a minimum of 5 days in jail prior to being released into the program. Program participants will typically report to their Probation Officer 2 to 4 times a week for drug and alcohol tests.

Attachment K

| Assessment Scores | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Traditional | ISP | Total |
| No Apparent Alcohol (Category 1) | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 1) | 6 (1.6%) | 1 (0.8%) | 7 (1.4%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 2) | 4 (1.1%) | | 4 (0.8%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 3) | 8 (2.1%) | | 8 (1.6%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 4) | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 5) | 1 (0.3%) | | 1 (0.2%) |
| Low-Level Alcohol (Category 2) | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 1) | 7 (1.8%) | | 7 (1.4%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 2) | 2 (0.5%) | 1 (0.8%) | 3 (0.6%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 3) | | 1 (0.8%) | 1 (0.2%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 4) | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 5) | | | |
| Moderate-Level Alcohol (Category 3) | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 1) | 38 (10.0%) | 6 (5.0%) | 44 (8.8%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 2) | 22 (5.8%) | 3 (2.5%) | 25 (5.0%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 3) | 9 (2.3%) | 1 (0.8%) | 10 (2.0%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 4) | 2 (0.5%) | | 2 (0.4%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 5) | 2 (0.5%) | | 2 (0.4%) |
| High-Level Alcohol (Category 4) | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 1) | 42 (11.1%) | 14 (11.6%) | 56 (11.2%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 2) | 82 (21.6%) | 20 (16.5%) | 102 (20.4%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 3) | 24 (6.3%) | 5 (4.1%) | 29 (5.8%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 4) | 3 (0.8%) | | 3 (0.6%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 5) | 6 (1.6%) | 3 (2.5%) | 9 (1.8%) |
| Severe-Level Alcohol (Category 5) | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 1) | 20 (5.3%) | 7 (5.8%) | 27 (5.4%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 2) | 58 (15.3%) | 25 (20.7%) | 83 (16.6%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 3) | 21 (5.5%) | 17 (14.0%) | 38 (7.6%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 4) | 9 (2.3%) | 6 (5.0%) | 15 (3.0%) |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 5) | 14 (3.7%) | 11 (9.1%) | 25 (5.0%) |
| Total | 380 (100%) | 121 (100%) | 501 (100%) |

Source: Department of Probation and Community Corrections

Attachment L

Probation Treatment/Counseling Agencies

| Name of Agency | Type of Treatment Provided |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| AOS | Substance Abuse |
| Behavioral Health/Pine Rest | Substance Abuse |
| Brent Ellens | Domestic Violence |
| Child and Family Services | Substance Abuse |
| Isabel's House (Women) | Domestic Violence |
| James Hoeksema | Sex Offender Rehabilitation |
| Jim Hilliker | Domestic Violence |
| Lakeshore Counseling | Substance Abuse |
| Mens Resource Center | Domestic Violence |
| OAR | Substance Abuse |
| Reality Counseling | Substance Abuse |
| West Michigan Therapy | Substance Abuse |
| West Shore Counseling | Retail Fraud, Domestic Violence |

Attachment M

Agency Survey

1. Clients referred to your agency from Ottawa County Courts are treated for which issue(s):
 - Domestic Violence
 - Anger Management
 - Retail Fraud
 - Substance Abuse
 - Sex Offense
 - Other (please specify): _____

2. Please indicate how your agency approaches treating a client:
 - Same treatment for all clients
 - Treatment tailored to the client's individual need(s)
 - Other (please specify): _____

3. Does your agency provide holistic (spiritual, physical, social, emotional, mental) treatment to address all of a client's underlying issue(s) that may have contributed to them being in the criminal justice system (i.e. does your agency treat the whole person, not just the offense)?
 - Yes
 - No

Additional Comments: _____

Please return the completed survey by 5pm Friday, October 14, 2005

616.738.4625 (FAX)

If you have questions, please contact Shannon VanderMolen at 616.738.4851

Thank you for your assistance.

Attachment N

Home Visits - Average Number (Per Month) Per Probationer

| Month ¹ | Traditional | | | | | | | ISP | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Total Number of Traditional Probationers | Number of Probationers with Home Visits | Percent of Total Probationers | Number of Probationers with No Home Visits | Percent of Total Probationers | Total Number of Home Visits | Average Number of Visits per Probationer | Total Number of ISP Probationers | Number of Probationers with Home Visits | Percent of Total Probationers | Number of Probationers with No Home Visits | Percent of Total Probationers | Total Number of Home Visits | Average Number of Visits per Probationer |
| Month 1 | 1,340 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,340 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 | 232 | 188 | 81.0% | 44 | 19.0% | 1,445 | 6.23 |
| Month 2 | 1,339 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,339 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 | 232 | 181 | 78.0% | 51 | 22.0% | 1,619 | 6.98 |
| Month 3 | 1,338 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,338 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 | 232 | 164 | 70.7% | 68 | 29.3% | 1,443 | 6.22 |
| Month 4 | 1,323 | 0 | 0.0% | 1,323 | 100.0% | 0 | 0 | 231 | 161 | 69.7% | 70 | 30.3% | 1,315 | 5.64 |
| Month 5 | 1,323 | 3 | 0.2% | 1,320 | 99.8% | 4 | 0.003 | 231 | 156 | 67.5% | 75 | 32.5% | 1,271 | 5.50 |
| Month 6 | 1,312 | 3 | 0.2% | 1,309 | 99.8% | 5 | 0.004 | 231 | 144 | 62.3% | 87 | 37.7% | 1,090 | 4.72 |
| Month 7 | 948 | 1 | 0.1% | 947 | 99.9% | 12 | 0.01 | 221 | 115 | 52.0% | 106 | 48.0% | 552 | 2.50 |
| Month 8 | 947 | 1 | 0.1% | 946 | 99.9% | 10 | 0.01 | 221 | 49 | 22.2% | 172 | 77.8% | 312 | 1.41 |
| Month 9 | 945 | 1 | 0.1% | 944 | 99.9% | 10 | 0.01 | 221 | 31 | 14.0% | 190 | 86.0% | 204 | 0.92 |
| Month 10 | 630 | 1 | 0.2% | 629 | 99.8% | 10 | 0.02 | 199 | 29 | 14.6% | 170 | 85.4% | 178 | 0.89 |
| Month 11 | 629 | 1 | 0.2% | 628 | 99.8% | 10 | 0.02 | 199 | 18 | 9.0% | 181 | 91.0% | 115 | 0.58 |
| Month 12 | 629 | 1 | 0.2% | 628 | 99.8% | 10 | 0.02 | 198 | 13 | 6.6% | 185 | 93.4% | 77 | 0.39 |

¹ Because a nominal number of visits were conducted after 12 months, these data were not analyzed for this report

Office Visits - Average Number (Per Month) Per Probationer

| Month ¹ | Traditional | | | | | | | ISP | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Total Number of Traditional Probationers | Number of Probationers with Office Visits | Percent of Total Probationers | Number of Probationers with No Office Visits | Percent of Total Probationers | Total Number of Office Visits | Average Number of Visits per Probationer | Total Number of ISP Probationers | Number of Probationers with Office Visits | Percent of Total Probationers | Number of Probationers with No Office Visits | Percent of Total Probationers | Total Number of Office Visits | Average Number of Visits per Probationer |
| Month 1 | 1,340 | 1,130 | 84.3% | 210 | 15.7% | 1,437 | 1.07 | 232 | 177 | 76.3% | 55 | 23.7% | 342 | 1.47 |
| Month 2 | 1,339 | 977 | 73.0% | 362 | 27.0% | 1,193 | 0.89 | 232 | 146 | 62.9% | 86 | 37.1% | 231 | 1.00 |
| Month 3 | 1,338 | 856 | 64.0% | 482 | 36.0% | 1,020 | 0.76 | 232 | 139 | 59.9% | 93 | 40.1% | 206 | 0.89 |
| Month 4 | 1,323 | 809 | 61.1% | 514 | 38.9% | 947 | 0.72 | 231 | 140 | 60.6% | 91 | 39.4% | 193 | 0.97 |
| Month 5 | 1,323 | 760 | 57.4% | 563 | 42.6% | 869 | 0.66 | 231 | 128 | 55.4% | 103 | 44.6% | 209 | 0.90 |
| Month 6 | 1,312 | 633 | 48.2% | 679 | 51.8% | 709 | 0.54 | 231 | 124 | 53.7% | 107 | 46.3% | 182 | 0.79 |
| Month 7 | 948 | 511 | 53.9% | 437 | 46.1% | 572 | 0.60 | 221 | 97 | 43.9% | 124 | 56.1% | 140 | 0.63 |
| Month 8 | 947 | 434 | 45.8% | 513 | 54.2% | 471 | 0.50 | 221 | 107 | 48.4% | 114 | 51.6% | 147 | 0.67 |
| Month 9 | 945 | 365 | 38.6% | 580 | 61.4% | 397 | 0.42 | 221 | 112 | 50.7% | 109 | 49.3% | 161 | 0.73 |
| Month 10 | 630 | 241 | 38.3% | 389 | 61.7% | 258 | 0.41 | 199 | 92 | 46.2% | 107 | 53.8% | 120 | 0.60 |
| Month 11 | 629 | 171 | 27.2% | 458 | 72.8% | 190 | 0.30 | 199 | 72 | 36.2% | 127 | 63.8% | 83 | 0.42 |
| Month 12 | 629 | 106 | 16.9% | 523 | 83.1% | 132 | 0.20 | 198 | 49 | 24.7% | 149 | 75.3% | 64 | 0.32 |

¹ Because a nominal number of visits were conducted after 12 months, these data were not analyzed for this report

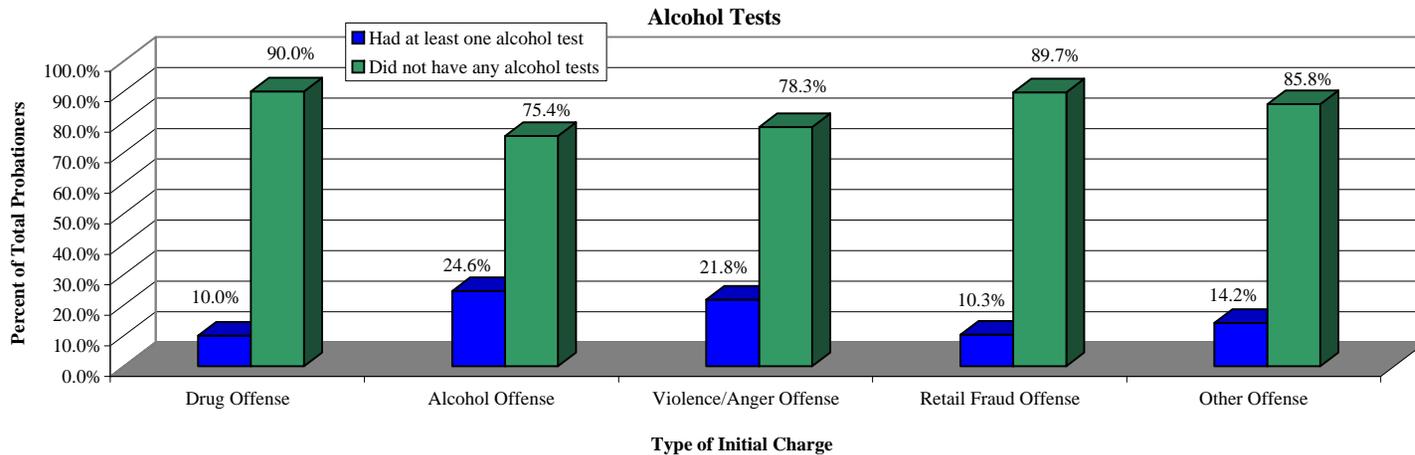
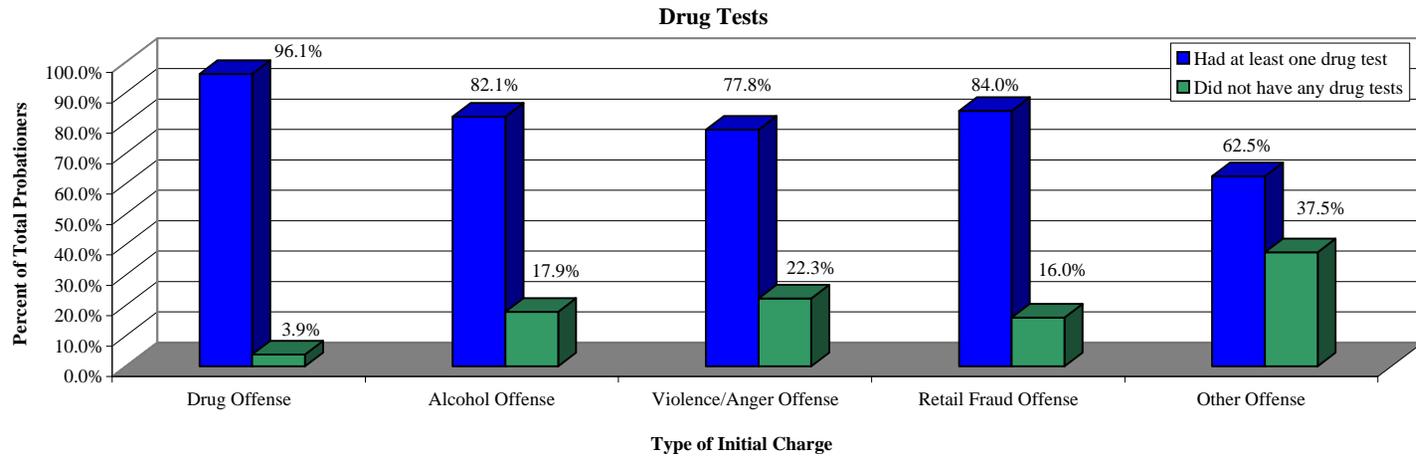
Attachment O

Drug and Alcohol Tests by Type of Initial Offense

| | Traditional | | | | | ISP | | | | | Total | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Drug Offense | Alcohol Offense | Violence/Anger Offense | Retail Fraud Offense | Other Offense ¹ | Drug Offense | Alcohol Offense | Violence/Anger Offense | Retail Fraud Offense | Other Offense ¹ | Drug Offense | Alcohol Offense | Violence/Anger Offense | Retail Fraud Offense | Other Offense ¹ |
| Drug Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Had at least one drug test | 275 (96.5%) | 376 (79.7%) | 248 (74.9%) | 121 (84.6%) | 64 (58.7%) | 23 (92.0%) | 105 (92.1%) | 63 (91.3%) | 10 (76.9%) | 11 (100.0%) | 298 (96.1%) | 481 (82.1%) | 311 (77.8%) | 131 (84.0%) | 75 (62.5%) |
| Did not have any drug tests ² | 10 (3.5%) | 96 (20.3%) | 83 (25.1%) | 22 (15.4%) | 45 (41.3%) | 2 (8.0%) | 9 (7.9%) | 6 (8.7%) | 3 (23.1%) | 0 (0.0%) | 12 (3.9%) | 105 (17.9%) | 89 (22.3%) | 25 (16.0%) | 45 (37.5%) |
| Alcohol Tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Had at least one alcohol test | 7 (2.5%) | 31 (6.6%) | 18 (5.4%) | 3 (2.1%) | 6 (5.5%) | 24 (96.0%) | 113 (99.1%) | 69 (100.0%) | 13 (100.0%) | 11 (100.0%) | 31 (10.0%) | 144 (24.6%) | 87 (21.8%) | 16 (10.3%) | 17 (14.2%) |
| Did not have any alcohol tests ² | 278 (97.5%) | 441 (93.4%) | 313 (94.6%) | 140 (97.9%) | 103 (94.5%) | 1 (4.0%) | 1 (0.9%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 279 (90.0%) | 442 (75.4%) | 313 (78.3%) | 140 (89.7%) | 103 (85.8%) |

¹ Other types of initial convictions included: DWLS, disturbing the peace, fail to stop at an accident, fail to report an accident, illegal entry, trespassing, and indecent exposure.

² 8 of the 22 ISP participants not receiving a drug and/or alcohol test were revoked from probation within one month of being sentenced. Although, some ISP probationers who were revoked from probation within one month of being sentenced did receive drug and alcohol tests.



Attachment P

Drug Tests - Average Number (Per Month) Per Probationer

| Month ¹ | Traditional | | | | | | | ISP | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Total Number of Traditional Probationers | Number of Probationers With Drug Tests | Percent of Total Probationers | Number of Probationers with No Drug Tests | Percent of Total Probationers | Total Number of Drug Tests | Average Number of Tests per Probationer with Drug Tests | Total Number of ISP Probationers | Number of Probationers With Drug Tests | Percent of Total Probationers | Number of Probationers with No Drug Tests | Percent of Total Probationers | Total Number of Drug Tests | Average Number of Tests per Probationer with Drug Tests |
| Month 1 | 1,340 | 662 | 49.4% | 678 | 50.6% | 827 | 0.62 | 232 | 169 | 72.8% | 63 | 27.2% | 286 | 1.23 |
| Month 2 | 1,339 | 698 | 52.1% | 641 | 47.9% | 847 | 0.63 | 232 | 152 | 65.5% | 80 | 34.5% | 231 | 1.00 |
| Month 3 | 1,338 | 608 | 45.4% | 730 | 54.6% | 705 | 0.53 | 232 | 144 | 62.1% | 88 | 37.9% | 207 | 0.89 |
| Month 4 | 1,323 | 552 | 41.7% | 771 | 58.3% | 637 | 0.48 | 231 | 141 | 61.0% | 90 | 39.0% | 202 | 0.87 |
| Month 5 | 1,323 | 546 | 41.3% | 777 | 58.7% | 626 | 0.47 | 231 | 126 | 54.5% | 105 | 45.5% | 197 | 0.85 |
| Month 6 | 1,312 | 445 | 33.9% | 867 | 66.1% | 530 | 0.40 | 231 | 122 | 52.8% | 109 | 47.2% | 176 | 0.76 |
| Month 7 | 948 | 344 | 36.3% | 604 | 63.7% | 388 | 0.41 | 221 | 84 | 38.0% | 137 | 62.0% | 110 | 0.50 |
| Month 8 | 947 | 310 | 32.7% | 637 | 67.3% | 350 | 0.37 | 221 | 101 | 45.7% | 120 | 54.3% | 130 | 0.59 |
| Month 9 | 945 | 242 | 25.6% | 703 | 74.4% | 262 | 0.28 | 221 | 109 | 49.3% | 112 | 50.7% | 132 | 0.60 |
| Month 10 | 630 | 171 | 27.1% | 459 | 72.9% | 183 | 0.29 | 199 | 86 | 43.2% | 113 | 56.8% | 98 | 0.49 |
| Month 11 | 629 | 119 | 18.9% | 510 | 81.1% | 135 | 0.21 | 199 | 68 | 34.2% | 131 | 65.8% | 79 | 0.40 |
| Month 12 | 629 | 73 | 11.6% | 556 | 88.4% | 93 | 0.15 | 198 | 45 | 22.7% | 153 | 77.3% | 59 | 0.30 |

¹ Because a nominal number of tests were conducted after 12 months, these data were not analyzed for this report

Alcohol Tests - Average Number (Per Month) Per Probationer

| Month ¹ | Traditional | | | | | | | ISP | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Total Number of Traditional Probationers | Number of Probationers with Alcohol Tests | Percent of Total Probationers | Number of Probationers with No Alcohol Tests | Percent of Total Probationers | Total Number of Alcohol Tests | Average Number of Tests per Probationer with Alcohol Tests | Total Number of ISP Probationers | Number of Probationers with Alcohol Tests | Percent of Total Probationers | Number of Probationers with No Alcohol Tests | Percent of Total Probationers | Total Number of Alcohol Tests | Average Number of Tests per Probationer with Alcohol Tests |
| Month 1 | 1,340 | 25 | 1.9% | 1,315 | 98.1% | 29 | 0.02 | 232 | 194 | 83.6% | 38 | 16.4% | 1,498 | 6.46 |
| Month 2 | 1,339 | 21 | 1.6% | 1,318 | 98.4% | 25 | 0.02 | 232 | 182 | 78.4% | 50 | 21.6% | 1,633 | 7.04 |
| Month 3 | 1,338 | 13 | 1.0% | 1,325 | 99.0% | 33 | 0.02 | 232 | 165 | 71.1% | 67 | 28.9% | 1,433 | 6.18 |
| Month 4 | 1,323 | 9 | 0.7% | 1,314 | 99.3% | 30 | 0.02 | 231 | 164 | 71.0% | 67 | 29.0% | 1,329 | 5.75 |
| Month 5 | 1,323 | 9 | 0.7% | 1,314 | 99.3% | 19 | 0.01 | 231 | 161 | 69.7% | 70 | 30.3% | 1,318 | 5.71 |
| Month 6 | 1,312 | 11 | 0.8% | 1,301 | 99.2% | 16 | 0.01 | 231 | 151 | 65.4% | 80 | 34.6% | 1,138 | 4.93 |
| Month 7 | 948 | 5 | 0.5% | 943 | 99.5% | 22 | 0.02 | 221 | 134 | 60.6% | 87 | 39.4% | 585 | 2.65 |
| Month 8 | 947 | 4 | 0.4% | 943 | 99.6% | 13 | 0.01 | 221 | 107 | 48.4% | 114 | 51.6% | 391 | 1.77 |
| Month 9 | 945 | 5 | 0.5% | 940 | 99.5% | 13 | 0.01 | 221 | 105 | 47.5% | 116 | 52.5% | 314 | 1.42 |
| Month 10 | 630 | 5 | 0.8% | 625 | 99.2% | 17 | 0.03 | 199 | 92 | 46.2% | 107 | 53.8% | 263 | 1.32 |
| Month 11 | 629 | 3 | 0.5% | 626 | 99.5% | 15 | 0.02 | 199 | 71 | 35.7% | 128 | 64.3% | 173 | 0.87 |
| Month 12 | 629 | 3 | 0.5% | 626 | 99.5% | 12 | 0.02 | 198 | 49 | 24.7% | 149 | 75.3% | 124 | 0.63 |

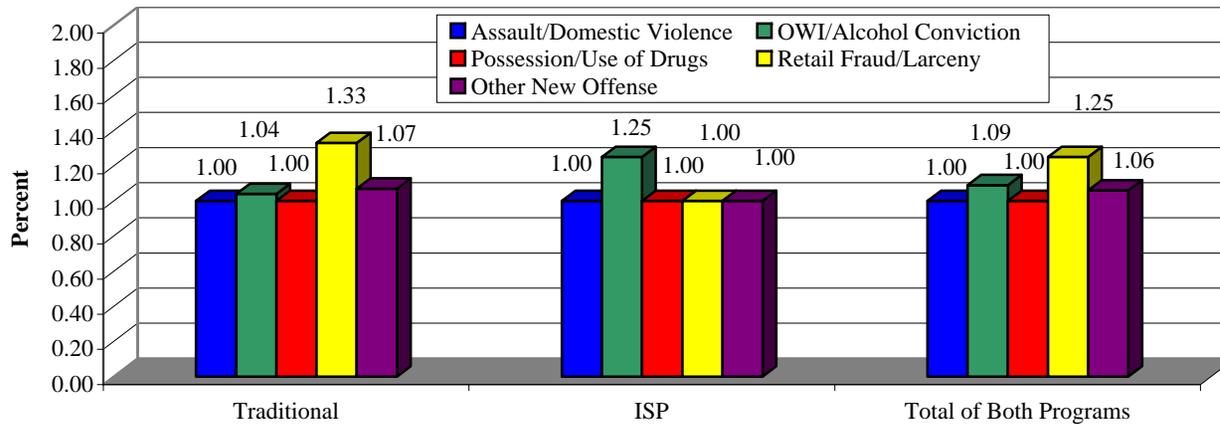
¹ Because a nominal number of tests were conducted after 12 months, these data were not analyzed for this report

Attachment Q

Type of New Offenses While on Probation

| | Type of Probation | | | | | | Totals | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Traditional | | | ISP | | | | | |
| | Number of Violators | Total Number of New Offenses | Average Number of New Offenses Per Violator | Number of Violators | Total Number of New Offenses | Average Number of New Offenses Per Violator | Number of Violators | Total Number of New Offenses | Average Number of New Offenses Per Violator |
| Assault/Domestic Violence | 19 | 19 | 1.00 | 1 | 1 | 1.00 | 20 | 20 | 1.00 |
| OWI/Alcohol Conviction | 46 | 48 | 1.04 | 12 | 15 | 1.25 | 58 | 63 | 1.09 |
| Possession/Use of Drugs | 16 | 16 | 1.00 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 21 | 21 | 1.00 |
| Retail Fraud/Larceny | 12 | 16 | 1.33 | 4 | 4 | 1.00 | 16 | 20 | 1.25 |
| Other New Offense¹ | 30 | 32 | 1.07 | 6 | 6 | 1.00 | 36 | 38 | 1.06 |
| Total | 123 | 131 | 1.07 | 28 | 31 | 1.11 | 151 | 162 | 1.07 |

¹ Includes MDOP, DWLS, Fleeing/Eluding, Etc.



Attachment R

Probation Violations and New Offenses During the Program

| | Type of Probation | | | | Total | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | Traditional | | ISP | | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation |
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | | |
| Probation Violations | | | | | | |
| 1 Probation Violation | 103 (49.8%) | 104 (50.2%) | 22 (39.3%) | 34 (60.7%) | 125 (47.5%) | 138 (52.5%) |
| 2 Probation Violations | 26 (31.0%) | 58 (69.0%) | 9 (26.5%) | 25 (73.5%) | 35 (29.7%) | 83 (70.3%) |
| 3 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 16 (100.0%) | 5 (21.7%) | 18 (78.3%) | 5 (12.8%) | 34 (87.2%) |
| 4 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 6 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 8 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 14 (100.0%) |
| 5 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (33.3%) | 2 (66.7%) | 1 (33.3%) | 2 (66.7%) |
| One New Offense | | | | | | |
| 1 New Offense, 0 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (100.0%) |
| 1 New Offense, 1 Probation Violation | 19 (31.1%) | 42 (68.9%) | 1 (14.3%) | 6 (85.7%) | 20 (29.4%) | 48 (70.6%) |
| 1 New Offense, 2 Probation Violations | 3 (16.7%) | 15 (83.3%) | 1 (14.3%) | 6 (85.7%) | 4 (16.0%) | 21 (84.0%) |
| 1 New Offense, 3 Probation Violations | 1 (14.3%) | 6 (85.7%) | 3 (50.0%) | 3 (50.0%) | 4 (30.8%) | 9 (69.2%) |
| 1 New Offense, 4 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (100.0%) |
| 1 New Offense, 5 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (100.0%) |
| Two New Offenses | | | | | | |
| 2 New Offenses, 1 Probation Violation | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) |
| 2 New Offenses, 2 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 5 (100.0%) | 1 (50.0%) | 1 (50.0%) | 1 (14.3%) | 6 (85.7%) |
| 2 New Offenses, 3 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (100.0%) |
| 2 New Offenses, 4 Probation Violations | 1 (50.0%) | 1 (50.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (100.0%) | 1 (25.0%) | 3 (75.0%) |
| 2 New Offenses, 5 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) |
| Three New Offenses | | | | | | |
| 3 New Offenses, 1 Probation Violation | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 1 (100.0%) |
| 3 New Offenses, 2 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 2 (100.0%) |
| 3 New Offenses, 3 Probation Violations | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 3 (100.0%) |
| Total | 153 (36.3%) | 269 (63.7%) | 43 (28.7%) | 107 (71.3%) | 196 (34.3%) | 376 (65.7%) |

Attachment S
Description of Convictions (Recidivism)

| PACC Code | Description of Conviction | Number of Participants With Each Conviction |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Alcohol Offenses | | |
| HC257.625(1) | OWI - ALCOHOL/DRUGS | 2 |
| 20-3(25) | HOLL DRINK IN PUBLIC PLACE | 1 |
| 20-7(A) | HOLL MINOR PURCH/XPORT/CONSUME ALC | 1 |
| 20-7B | HOLL MINOR PURCH/POSS/CONSUME ALC | 9 |
| 257.624A | ALCOHOL-TRANS/POSS OPEN CONTR IN MV | 2 |
| 257.6251-A | OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED | 10 |
| 257.6253-A | OPERATING-IMPAIRED | 6 |
| 257.6257A2 | OWI-OCCUPANT LESS THAN 16-2ND OFF. | 1 |
| 257.625B3 | OPERATING-IMPAIRED-2ND OFFENSE | 1 |
| 436.17031A | ALC-MINOR PURCHASE/CONSUME/POSSESS | 12 |
| 436.17031B | ALC-MINOR PURCH/CONS/POSS-2ND OFF | 1 |
| 750.1671E | DISORDERLY DRUNK | 2 |
| HC257.624(B) | MIP IN VEH. | 1 |
| Z436.7031A | MINOR IN POSSESSION | 2 |
| Drug Offenses | | |
| 15-14(B) | ZEELAND DRUG PARAPHERNALIA | 1 |
| 20-10(B) | HOLLAND-POSS OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA | 1 |
| 257.625(1) | OPER UNDER INFLU DRUGS(CON SUB) | 1 |
| 257.6256B | OPERATE-INTOX/IMP/SUBSTANCE 2ND OFF | 11 |
| 257.6256D | OWI/IMPAIRED/PRESENSE OF CT SUB 3RD | 2 |
| 333.74012A4 | DEL CS-NARC OR COCAINE U/50 GRAMS | 1 |
| 333.74032A5 | POSS CS-NARC OR COC LT25 GRAMS | 1 |
| 333.74032B-A | POSS CS-NON-NARC | 1 |
| 333.74032D | POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA | 11 |
| 333.74042D | USE OF MARIJUANA | 3 |
| 333.7405D | MAINTAIN DRUG HOUSE | 1 |
| Sexual Offenses | | |
| 750.520B1A | CRIMINAL SEX CONDUCT-1ST DEGREE-UND | 1 |
| 750.520D1A | CSC 3RD DEGREE 13-15 | 2 |
| Other Public Safety Offenses | | |
| 28.7292 | SEX OFNDR-FL TO COMPLY W/REP.DUTIES | 2 |
| 257.602A3-A | FLEEING P.O.-THIRD DEGREE -VEH.CODE | 1 |
| 257.618 | FAIL TO STOP/PROP DAMAGE ACCIDENT | 4 |
| 257.62 | FAILURE TO STOP AFTER COLLISON | 1 |
| 750.11 | B&E BLDG W/INTENT | 2 |
| 750.413 | MOTOR VEHICLE-UNLAWFUL DRIVING AWAY | 1 |
| 750.54 | TELEPHONE-TAPPING/CUTTING LINES | 1 |
| 750.81 | ASSAULT OR ASSAULT AND BATTERY | 2 |
| 750.812 | DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | 14 |
| 750.813 | DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-SECOND OFFENSE NO | 2 |
| 750.814 | DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-THIRD NOTICE | 1 |
| 750.88 | ASSAULT-INTENT TO ROB WHILE UNARMED | 1 |
| 750.115-A | ILLEGAL ENTRY (W/O PERMISSION) | 1 |
| 750.377A1C1 | MDOP-\$200 OR MORE-LESS THAN \$1,000 | 1 |
| 750.377A1D | MALICIOUS DEST OF PROP UNDER \$200 | 2 |
| 750.483A2A | INTERFERING WITH CRIME REPORT | 1 |
| 750.540E | TELECOMMUNICATIONS-MALICIOUS USE | 2 |
| 750.81A | ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED | 1 |
| 750.81D1 | PO ASSAULT/RESISTING/OBSTRUCTING | 1 |
| HC257.904A-A | NO LICENSE - NEVER APPLIED (Person Doesn't Have License) | 2 |

Attachment S
Description of Convictions (Recidivism)

| PACC Code | Description of Conviction | Number of Participants With Each Conviction |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Other Offenses | | |
| 18-111 | NOLOP (No Operator License On Person) | 1 |
| 20-3(28) | HOLL TRESPASS/REFUSE DEPART | 1 |
| 24-41 | DISORDERLY CONDUCT | 1 |
| 34-11 | OPERATE TAXI WITHOUT METER | 1 |
| 257.326A | MV-ALLOW UNLICENSED OPERATOR | 2 |
| 257.653A | EMERGENCY VEH/FL TO SHOW CAUTION | 1 |
| 257.9041B | DWLS/REV/DEN/NO OPS/ALLOW SUSP.DRIV | 29 |
| 257.9041C | DWLS 2nd OFFENSE NOTICE | 9 |
| 257.256 | LICENSE PLATE-UNLAWFUL USE | 2 |
| 257.301 | DROVE WHILE LIC INVALID OR IMPROPER (Expired/Incorrect Info on License) | 6 |
| 257.311 | OPERATING W/O LICENSE ON PERSON | 5 |
| 257.312 | VIOLATION OF LICENSE RESTRICTION (Driving During Restricted Hours) | 10 |
| 287.262-B | DOG-STRAY/AT LARGE | 1 |
| 421.54BIIA | UNEMP. FRAUD - FALSE/MISREP.-LOSS O | 1 |
| 436.17011-A | SELL/FURNISH ALCOHOL TO MINOR | 1 |
| 500.3102 | MOTOR VEHICLE-OPERATION W/O SECURITY (No Insurance) | 10 |
| 750.1671 | DISORDERLY | 1 |
| 750.17 | DISTURBING THE PEACE | 4 |
| 750.1742 | EMBZZ.-AGENT OR TRUSTEE LESS \$200 | 1 |
| 750.36 | LARCENY IN A BUILDING | 2 |
| 750.552 | TRESPASS | 2 |
| 752.581 | UNLAWFUL REMAINING/PUB INST-HIGH ED | 1 |
| 750.141A | ALLOW ALC CONSUMPTION BY MINOR | 1 |
| 750.1743A | EMBEZZ \$200 OR MORE-BUT UNDER \$1000 | 1 |
| 750.2183A | FALSE PRET.\$200 OR MORE/UNDER\$1,000 | 1 |
| 750.356D | RETAIL FRAUD-2ND DEG.OR 2ND OFFENSE | 1 |
| 750.356D4 | RETAIL FRAUD THIRD DEGREE | 11 |

Attachment T

Recidivism by ADE Assessment Score

| | Type of Probation | | | | Total | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Traditional | | ISP | | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate |
| | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | Recidivated | Did Not Recidivate | | |
| Alcohol Addiction (ADE 1) | | | | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 1) | 33.3% (2) | 66.7% (4) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) | 28.6% (2) | 71.4% (5) |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 2) | 33.3% (1) | 66.7% (2) | — | — | 33.3% (1) | 66.7% (2) |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 3) | 20.0% (1) | 80.0% (4) | — | — | 20.0% (1) | 80.0% (4) |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 4) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Alcohol (ADE 1), Drug (ADE 5) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) | — | — | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) |
| Alcohol Addiction (ADE 2) | | | | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 1) | 14.3% (1) | 85.7% (6) | — | — | 14.3% (1) | 85.7% (6) |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 2) | 50.0% (1) | 50.0% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) | 33.3% (1) | 66.7% (2) |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 3) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 4) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Alcohol (ADE 2), Drug (ADE 5) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Alcohol Addiction (ADE 3) | | | | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 1) | 14.7% (5) | 85.3% (29) | 25.0% (1) | 75.0% (3) | 15.8% (6) | 84.2% (32) |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 2) | 15.8% (3) | 84.2% (16) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) | 15.0% (3) | 85.0% (17) |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 3) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (7) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (8) |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 4) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) | — | — | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) |
| Alcohol (ADE 3), Drug (ADE 5) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) | — | — | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (1) |
| Alcohol Addiction (ADE 4) | | | | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 1) | 15.8% (6) | 84.2% (32) | 9.1% (1) | 90.9% (10) | 14.3% (7) | 85.7% (42) |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 2) | 9.0% (7) | 91.0% (71) | 7.1% (1) | 92.9% (13) | 8.7% (8) | 91.3% (84) |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 3) | 5.3% (1) | 94.7% (18) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (4) | 4.3% (1) | 95.7% (22) |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 4) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (2) | — | — | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (2) |
| Alcohol (ADE 4), Drug (ADE 5) | 25.0% (1) | 75.0% (3) | 33.3% (1) | 66.7% (2) | 28.6% (2) | 71.4% (5) |
| Alcohol Addiction (ADE 5) | | | | | | |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 1) | 5.3% (1) | 94.7% (18) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (4) | 4.3% (1) | 95.7% (22) |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 2) | 6.5% (3) | 93.5% (43) | 15.8% (3) | 84.2% (16) | 9.2% (6) | 90.8% (59) |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 3) | 17.6% (3) | 82.4% (14) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (10) | 11.1% (3) | 88.9% (24) |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 4) | 12.5% (1) | 87.5% (7) | 50.0% (1) | 50.0% (1) | 20.0% (2) | 80.0% (8) |
| Alcohol (ADE 5), Drug (ADE 5) | 27.3% (3) | 72.7% (8) | 0.0% (0) | 100.0% (2) | 23.1% (3) | 76.9% (10) |
| Total | 12.2% (40) | 87.8% (288) | 10.4% (8) | 89.6% (69) | 11.9% (48) | 88.1% (357) |

Attachment U
58th District Court - Probation Evaluation
Participant Interview Questions

Name of Probationer: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Completed Probation Failed to Complete

Traditional Probation ISP Probation

RELATIONAL/ATTITUDE

Do you feel the judge was truly concerned about helping you so you wouldn't end up in trouble again? Why or why not?

Did your relationship with the judge negatively or positively affect your attitude? How?

Did your relationship with your probation officer negatively or positively affect your attitude? How?

Did your relationship with any other court personnel negatively or positively affect your attitude? How?

TREATMENT

Were you ordered to attend counseling/treatment as part of your probation sentence?

If Yes:

Do you feel you had issues that required counseling/treatment?

Did you find the counseling/treatment helpful?

If yes, how was it helpful?

If no, do you think the counseling/treatment would have helped you resolve your issues if it had been required for longer period of time and/or more frequently? Why or why not?

Did you complete all of your required counseling/treatment? If not, why?

Do you feel the counseling/treatment you did receive will help you stay out of the criminal justice system in the future?

If No:

Do you feel you had a problem that would have required counseling/treatment?

Attachment U
58th District Court - Probation Evaluation
Participant Interview Questions

ACCOUNTABILITY

We have heard that some probationers that were ordered to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs cheated on the tests? Is this true? If yes, do you know how they were able to not get caught?

Did you have a probation requirement to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs?

If yes, did you ever drink or do drugs while on probation? If yes, were you caught?

If you were caught, what type of sanction did you receive?

Do you feel that the judge and/or your probation officer held you accountable for your actions? How?

Do you feel that probationers need more alcohol and/or drug testing to hold them accountable? Why?

GENERAL

Overall, do you feel that being on probation will help you to stay out of trouble in the future? How?

What was the most helpful aspect of probation (i.e. relationships with judge/probation officer, counseling/treatment, accountability through drug and alcohol testing, other)? Why?

Is there any aspect of probation that was not helpful and that you feel could be improved? What and why?

Hypothetically, if you were convicted of another offense, would you prefer a more intense program that includes treatment, accountability, and positive reinforcement from judges and probation officers or would you prefer the traditional method of probation? Why?

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

RELATIONAL/ATTITUDE

Question: Do you feel the judge was truly concerned about helping you so you wouldn't end up in trouble again? Why or why not?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 70.7% (53) | 50.0% (4) | 68.7% (57) |
| No | 22.7% (17) | 50.0% (4) | 25.3% (21) |
| Unsure | 6.6% (5) | 0.0% (0) | 6.0% (5) |
| Total | 100.0% (75) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (83) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- The Judge was fair and/or understanding (15)
- The Judge listened to me (6)
- I deserved the punishment and the Judge gave it to me (4)
- The Judge was sincere and just (2)
- There was good communication, the Judge was clear and to the point
- The sentence the Judge gave me dealt with my problems; the Judge didn't just put me on probation
- The Judge sent me to good classes
- The Judge made it clear that "you do the crime, you pay the time"
- The Judge was wonderful
- The Judge talked to me with strictness in his/her voice, but also listened to my explanation
- The Judge was concerned for my well being
- The Judge did his/her job. I'm glad it happened (probation); it was a different experience that truly helped me.
- The Judge made it known to me how I should behave in order to avoid future trouble
- The Judge wouldn't have given me probation if he wasn't concerned
- The Judge understood that this was my first offense and gave me an opportunity to rectify the situation
- The Judge has seen hundreds of people like me and knew what type of help I needed. The sentence the Judge gave me produced good fruits in the end. Things are good now that I'm sober and they weren't good before.
- The Judge ordered me to go to group counseling at Westshore and that was extremely helpful.
- The Judge took my medical problems into consideration
- It was a very quick experience; my lawyer did most of the conversing with judge
- The Judge seemed focused on this not happening again; the Judge didn't want to see me again in the future
- The Judge didn't give me any jail time which allowed me to keep my job
- The Judge gave me a sentence, but was flexible and let me do community service instead of jail time.
- The Judge gave me an appropriate sentence
- The Judge had the potential to be harder on me. I was sincere and the Judge knew I learned my lesson
- Someone had to do something about my trouble
- The Judge didn't send me to jail and I didn't lose my home
- The Judge is very strict but gives the punishment that is deserved for alcohol offenses
- The Judge took my license and I shouldn't have been driving
- The Judge gave me a couple opportunities to stay out of jail; the Judge gave me 90 AA in 90 days and counseling
- The Judge was genuine, gave me a chance, and didn't lock me up

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Answer: No

- The Judge has a personal vendetta against me even though I've changed everything about myself.
- I was convicted of something that I did not do because the deputy lied
- The Judge gave me a punishment that didn't fit the crime. I was sent to drug and alcohol classes when that was not an issue for me. The court just wanted to get more money from me.
- This was my first offense and I think I should have only received a warning
- The Judge told my lawyer to sit down and shut up and because of that I didn't feel like I was represented fairly. The Judge seemed to judge me because of my last name.
- The Judge was very methodical – okay here's your punishment, next person. I wanted to get into trouble because my dad told me that the next time I messed up, I was going to an all-girls boarding school and I wanted to go.
- The Judge was more concerned about punishing me; there was no sympathy or understanding
- The Judge didn't care about my well being; the Judge had his/her mind made up and didn't want to hear my side of the story
- The Judge was not interested in helping me with my situation
- The Judge did not ask me any questions or try to work with me. The Judge was more concerned with looking like a big shot.
- The Judge had made his/her decision before I got in the courtroom. I thought it was unfair that the Judge didn't listen to my proof. The police officer told the Judge the situation and the Judge didn't care to hear me.
- The Judge was just doing a job, not really concerned
- The Judge was acting without feeling
- I was signed up for school, but the Judge threw me in jail instead
- The Judge didn't give me the right punishment for my crime
- The Judge's overall attitude toward me was not very caring
- The Judge was harsh on my sentence. The sentence was truly unfair and it was more to give the probation department something to do because it was a slow time of year

Answer: Unsure

- Some days yes, some days no. I've been in front of the Judge a few times and at times he/she can be concerned and at other times acts like he/she doesn't care
- The Judge seemed more into punishing me than being concerned about me

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- The Judge gave me a chance and really listened to me (2)
- The Judge took care of me; it was my first offense and I got a decent sentence
- The Judge helped me; the Judge explained to me what was going on in the court room

Answer: No

- The Judge wasn't a compassionate person; the resources the Judge gave me weren't helpful
 - I had a minor crime and the Judge gave me 18 months of probation. The Judge seemed concerned at first, but thought I was a lost cause after I had a few probation violations
 - My lawyer told me I wouldn't get any jail time, but the Judge sent me to jail for 180 days
 - The Judge wasn't concerned with getting me better. The Judge was crooked and I was treated unfairly.
-

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 77.7% (7) | 75.0% (6) | 76.5% (13) |
| No | 0.0% (0) | 25.0% (2) | 11.8% (2) |
| Unsure | 22.2% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 11.8% (2) |
| Total | 100.0% (9) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (17) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- The Judge was fair and pretty lenient; the Judge could have given me jail time, but chose not to
- The Judge appreciated my honesty and helped me out
- The penalties the Judge gave me were well deserved. I had ISP and probation for a total of 1 year
- The Judge gave me a shorter jail sentence and sentenced me to recovery meetings
- The Judge was tough, but gave me a sentence that I needed and probably deserved
- My encounter with the Judge will help me stay out of trouble in future
- The punishment fit the crime

Answer: Unsure

- I don't remember the Judge, only my lawyer

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- The Judge was fair and understanding (2)
- The Judge gave me a fair break
- The Judge was fair and responsible and gave me a proper sentence
- The Judge was patient and understanding of my situation
- The Judge was strict and good. The Judge was very understanding and wanted to help me

Answer: No

- The Judge did not consider my situation; the Judge heard “Domestic Violence” and didn't care to listen after that
- The Judge just read what was on the paper; they have their mind made up before they see you

Question: Did your relationship with the judge negatively or positively affect your attitude? How?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Positively | 60.0% (45) | 62.5% (5) | 60.2% (50) |
| Negatively | 25.3% (19) | 37.5% (3) | 26.5% (22) |
| Neither ¹ | 14.7% (11) | 0.0% (0) | 13.3% (11) |
| Total | 100.0% (75) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (83) |

1. These respondents did not have a relationship with the Judge

Completed Probation

Answer: Positively

- The Judge was fair and/or understanding (9)

Attachment V

Participant Interview Results

- The Judge listened to me (5)
- I needed the sentence the Judge gave me (3)
- The Judge seemed concerned (2)
- The Judge helped me
- The Judge was strict, but fair
- The Judge understood me and related to my problems
- I was willing to comply with the sentence
- The Judge was very helpful in terms of giving me the right sentence and helping me appreciate my life and family.
- The Judge was fair and treated the victim's family appropriately and with compassion
- The Judge has a job to do and helped me "wake up" and open my eyes to my problem because I did have a problem.
- The Judge gave me opportunities to stay out of jail
- The Judge was looking to help me not make the same mistakes again
- The Judge got me the help that I needed and didn't put me into jail. At that time, I could not have handled any jail time.
- The Judge was flexible and willing to help me out and that made me respect the Judge more
- The Judge was positive about me improving and getting better as a result of my sentence
- I liked the Judge and was respectful and I felt that the Judge respected me as well
- The Judge was scary, but certainly not mean
- It was the best thing for me, but I didn't want to be on probation.

Answer: Negatively

- The Judge did not want to work with me and was not kind and that upset me
- The Judge had pre-conceived notions and I don't think anyone would be positive with that
- The Judge was nice, but still addressed me according to this offense which I did not commit
- The Judge had an attitude
- The entire trial was a bad experience and the Judge was tough
- The Judge was only concerned with kicking my butt, which made me angry in turn
- I did not think my sentence was correct/appropriate
- I didn't appreciate the way the Judge spoke to me
- I never have a positive attitude when I am sent somewhere that I don't want to go
- The Judge gave me the maximum penalty for an MIP when it was my first offense and I was 2 months shy of turning 21.

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Positively

- The Judge gave me a chance and listened; I felt encouraged (3)
- The Judge didn't get mad and explained what was happening and why

Answer: Negatively

- The Judge seemed to have it out for me
 - I felt that the Judge did not listen or care about my condition
 - The Judge made me want to go out and get drunk again
-

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Positively | 66.6% (6) | 62.5% (5) | 64.7% (11) |
| Negatively | 11.1% (1) | 37.5% (3) | 23.5% (4) |
| Neither ¹ | 22.2% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 11.8% (2) |
| Total | 100.0% (9) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (17) |

1. These respondents did not have a relationship with the Judge

Completed Probation

Answer: Positively

- The Judge was fair and pretty easy to work with
- The Judge was fair because of my honesty
- The Judge was pretty fair and helped me out
- The Judge wasn't going to let me slide; the Judge wanted me to succeed in my goals and was truly concerned about seeing me succeed

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Positively

- I felt the Judge believed I could improve
- The Judge was nice and helpful
- The Judge was understanding and fair
- The Judge was understanding and really wanted to help me
- The Judge was fair and willing to hear me out

Answer: Negatively

- The Judge put me in jail
- The Judge gave no consideration for my individual case
- The Judge just does what he/she is told; the Judge didn't care about me

Question: Did your relationship with your probation officer negatively or positively affect your attitude? How?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Positively | 89.3% (67) | 50.0% (4) | 85.5% (71) |
| Negatively | 6.7% (5) | 25.0% (2) | 8.4% (7) |
| Neither | 4.0% (3) | 25.0% (2) | 6.0% (5) |
| Total | 100.0% (75) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (83) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Positively

- My probation officer was helpful, easy to talk to, and understanding
- My probation officer was friendly, easy to talk to, and seemed interested in my life
- My probation officer was very understanding, easy to talk to, and seemed to really care
- My probation officer was very helpful, understanding, and easy to talk to
- My probation officer was great, easy to talk to, and interested in helping me

Attachment V

Participant Interview Results

- My probation officer was fair, flexible, very helpful, and easy to deal with
- My probation officer was helpful, understanding, cooperative, and willing to meet some of my requests
- My probation officer was fair and understanding
- My probation officer was helpful and easy to talk to
- My probation officer was very supportive, concerned, and worked with my schedule
- My probation officer was fair, honest, and strict
- My probation officer was concerned
- My probation officer was fair
- My probation officer really tried to help me
- My probation officer was caring
- My probation officer was fairly easy to talk to
- My probation officer was nice and wanted to see me get the help I needed
- My probation officer seemed to want to help me; my probation officer worked with my schedule
- My probation officer was very helpful and worked with my job situation
- My probation officer did her job and was respectful at the same time
- My probation officer was great and really worked with me
- My probation officer was very understanding of my situation
- My probation officer talked to me in a very appropriate manner
- My probation officer got me into counseling
- I got along with my probation officer because he/she didn't have a bad attitude
- My probation officer realized that I had an addiction and sent me to AA; AA turned out to be very helpful
- My probation officer was very nice, helpful, and understanding; all these qualities made it easy for me to be open with my probation officer
- My probation officer helped me to quit drinking
- My probation officer had a positive outlook and I really liked that
- My probation officer was straight to the point; I went in with a positive attitude
- My probation officer was really nice and it was easy for me to relate because my probation officer was female
- My probation officer was nice and hard on me at the same time; my probation officer was never mean
- My probation officer paid attention to me and really listened
- My probation officer was very open to questions, did not judge me, and was willing to work with me
- I completed my probation early because I was really trying to better myself
- My probation officer tried to help by sending me to counseling and checking up on me
- My probation officer worked with me, however, my probation officer was only there in the morning and I hated reporting prior to work.
- My probation officer was nice and courteous; my probation officer didn't look down on me and was always positive
- We had good conversations and my probation officer seemed to respect me
- My probation officer cared about rehabilitating me and other probationers
- My probation officer was interested in listening to me and not just being an authority figure
- My probation officer asked me how I was staying out of trouble
- My probation officer was always ready for me
- My probation officer was willing to help out a young kid and get him on the right track. My probation officer talked with me and really listened
- My probation officer was a character, very nice, compassionate.
- I did all the requirements of probation. I wasn't going to mess with the system; I wanted to get it over with
- My probation officer trusted me and I could trust my probation officer
- It was my probation officer's way or no way
- My probation officer listened to me and gave me suggestions for employment opportunities
- I had no issues, pretty easy probation – I just had to report once a month and go to classes, no drug or alcohol tests (not on probation for alcohol or drug offense)
- My probation officer helped me see what I was and wasn't supposed to do

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

- My probation officer was absolutely fantastic. My probation officer talked with me and went over my issues. My probation officer explained to me why I had to be dropped for drugs and alcohol even though I don't drink or do drugs.
- I'm easy going and my probation officer did his/her job well
- My probation officer told me what I needed to do to complete probation
- My probation officer kept me on track and helped me realize what I was doing wrong
- My probation officer was focused on helping me to not drink and drive again
- My probation officer helped me a lot and was good at answering questions.
- My probation officer worked with my schedule
- My probation officer treated me like a human being and I returned the favor. I played by my probation officer's rules which made everything easier.
- My probation officer met with me twice and then let me call in twice
- My probation officer was more concerned about me and my life issues than just the probation sentence
- My probation officer was reassuring and stayed on me

Answer: Negatively

- My relationship with the probation officer was simply a callused-over affair; my probation officer did not care
- The first day my probation officer said "I thought you were going to skip town" (or something to that effect) and that was obviously not encouraging
- I don't like people telling me what to do
- My probation officer was horrible and unprofessional. If it were possible, I would file a complaint
- My probation officer was never concerned with the real issues. I was never breathalyzed even though I had an alcohol charge and I thought that was a bit strange. The probation department seemed to be low on resources

Answer: Unsure

- The first time on probation, I had non-reporting and it was a negative experience. It was a slap on the wrist with no follow-through from the probation officer. The second time through probation, I had reporting and that was positive. My probation officer made sure I was doing what I said I was doing.
- I didn't have a relationship. I had an intern for a probation officer and she was very quiet. I met my probation officer at the last meeting I attended
- It was okay, it was neutral

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Positively

- I had a good probation officer
- I got along with my probation officer because he/she didn't have a bad attitude toward me
- My probation officer had a good attitude and was interested in helping me. My probation officer was flexible, easy to work with, and knew what areas to focus on in order to help me.
- I was honest with my probation officer and he/she was honest in return. My probation officer was very helpful and respectful

Answer: Negatively

- I don't feel I had a relationship with my probation officer
- My probation officer wasn't concerned about helping people, just fulfilling his/her job obligations. My probation officer was not understanding or sympathetic. My probation officer did look out for me on one event, but after that was not helpful

Answer: Unsure

- I didn't have a probation officer; I was transferred and only dealt with the Judge
 - I only saw my probation officer once and he/she seemed mean.
-

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Positively | 66.6% (6) | 62.5% (5) | 64.7% (11) |
| Negatively | 11.1% (1) | 25.0% (2) | 17.6% (3) |
| Neither | 22.2% (2) | 12.5% (1) | 17.6% (3) |
| Total | 100.0% (9) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (17) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Positively

- My probation officer had a good attitude
- We are friends now
- My probation officer was great; my probation officer treated me with respect and had a positive outlook. I had heard horror stories about probation officers treating people like second class citizens, but my probation officer was not like that.
- My probation officer was positive, accommodating, easy to talk to, and respectful
- My probation officer was absolutely wonderful and very sincere towards me
- My probation officer was helpful and treated me like a person

Answer: Negatively

- My probation officer did not seem interested in working with me from the beginning

Answer: Neither

- I didn't have a probation officer
- My relationship with my probation officer didn't affect my attitude

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Positively

- My probation officer was real strict; my probation officer said stay in line or face the consequences
- My probation officer was easy to talk with and understanding
- My probation officer had a better attitude this time around
- My probation officer had clear rules, but was easy to talk to, nice, and helpful

Answer: Negatively

- My probation officer called my employer and told them that I tested positive for marijuana and that caused me to lose my job
- My probation officer was power hungry and used the power in a mean and angry way. My probation officer didn't care about helping any of the probationers.

Question: Did your relationship with any other court personnel negatively or positively affect your attitude? How?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Positively | 16.0% (12) | 12.5% (1) | 15.7% (13) |
| Negatively | 9.3% (7) | 0.0% (0) | 8.4% (7) |
| Unsure ¹ | 74.7% (56) | 87.5% (7) | 75.9% (63) |
| Total | 100.0% (75) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (83) |

1. These respondents did not have a relationship with other court personnel

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Completed Probation

Answer: Positively

- The year I missed signing my son up for toys-for-tots, the staff gave my son presents for Christmas
- They were understanding; I wanted to have a negative attitude, but they were positive and I couldn't be mean then
- I liked my counselor from Holland Hospital
- They were respectful
- They were doing their jobs
- Some of the court appointed lawyers really tried to help me; they weren't just doing a job
- Everyone was cool
- The prosecutor was great and the court personnel were appropriate and accommodating
- The clerk's were very helpful

Answer: Negatively

- The pre-investigators act like they are with you and say "oh, this shouldn't have happened to you," but they are really just buttering you up and they are lying directly to your face
- The lady at the desk was rude to me when I went to pay my fines
- Some probation officers will pick who they will help. My probation officer wouldn't let me be in ISP because of the length of my record.
- The deputy wrote up the report incorrectly and said that I committed an offense that I did not commit
- My lawyer was not good, just chummy with the judge
- The detective was a creep and thought I was a terrible person
- I think the detective was negative against women. He didn't evaluate the circumstances and was in the wrong. He did things like twisting my wrist in front of my children and that was unnecessary. My daughter ran off when she saw this and the police officer didn't care that my daughter had run off.

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Positively

- The clerk's were helpful

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Positively | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) |
| Negatively | 11.1% (1) | 25.0% (2) | 17.6% (3) |
| Unsure ¹ | 88.9% (8) | 75.0% (6) | 82.4% (14) |
| Total | 100.0% (9) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (17) |

1. These respondents did not have a relationship with other court personnel

Completed Probation

Answer: Negatively

- Some of the probation office employees weren't nice, but I think that happens when you work around probationers every day.

Answer: Unsure

- I only dealt with my lawyer and that was fine

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Negatively

- My ISP officer did not care about me; my probation officer charged me with domestic violence when my wife was abusive too, I had to pay the penalty

**Attachment V
Participant Interview Results**

- My ISP officer did not know me and assumed things; my ISP officer assumed I was a typical bad teenager

TREATMENT

Question: Were you ordered to attend counseling/treatment as part of your probation sentence?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 85.3% (64) | 87.5% (7) | 85.5% (71) |
| No | 14.7% (11) | 12.5% (1) | 14.5% (12) |
| Total | 100.0% (75) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (83) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- AA (2)
- Reality Counseling (2)
- The “clepto class,” for people who had a shoplifting problem
- ATP
- I went to group sessions
- Anger Management
- It was strongly recommended
- Alcohol awareness class and the victim impact panel
- AA three times a week and OAR
- Focus, it was a pain in the butt with a bunch of hood rats
- But I never went to AA and they [probation department] didn’t care

Answer: No

- It was strongly recommended (2)
- Not by the Judge, but it was suggested by my probation officer and I went to OAR
- I started going on my own
- I was already in counseling and I told them I would continue to go

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- Not at first, but after my first violation I was ordered to

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 100.0% (8) | 75.0% (6) | 87.5% (14) |
| No | 0.0% (0) | 25.0% (2) | 12.5% (2) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (16) |

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Question: If ordered to attend counseling/treatment, do you feel you had issues that required counseling/treatment?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 59.4% (38) | 57.1% (4) | 59.2% (42) |
| No | 40.6% (26) | 42.9% (3) | 40.8% (29) |
| Total | 100.0% (64) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (71) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- It was required, so I did it
- But I'm not sure the treatment worked
- Drinking
- Drug issues
- But I think they need to dig deeper into people's issues
- I went to Anger Management classes
- They've been resolved

Answer: No

- Not a heavy duty one (no major issues), but it helped
- Going to counseling is part of the system
- Not at the time, but it did end up helping
- AA was not helpful, but a therapy-type counseling would have been helpful
- Absolutely not
- I was just a punk college student at the time
- They wouldn't drop the charges even though my wife wanted them dropped [domestic violence]. It [charge] was all just a political scheme to make my lawyer rich
- AA makes you want to drink more

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: No

- My case was medically-related
- I could take care of it myself. They were forceful in making me go to counseling

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 75.0% (6) | 66.7% (4) | 71.4% (10) |
| No | 25.0% (2) | 33.3% (2) | 28.6% (4) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (14) |

Completed Probation

Answer: No

- I just made a stupid decision. I thought that by sending me to AA when I didn't need it, the other people at AA who really wanted to be there were disrupted.

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- Drug issues
- It's very difficult to get to counseling when they take your license away. If they want you to go, they should provide some transportation

Answer: No

- AA was not helpful because I didn't have an alcohol problem
- The material didn't apply to me

Question: If ordered to attend counseling/treatment, did you find the counseling/treatment helpful?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 70.3% (45) | 71.4% (5) | 70.4% (50) |
| No | 26.6% (17) | 28.6% (2) | 26.8% (19) |
| Unsure | 3.1% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 2.8% (2) |
| Total | 100.0% (64) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (71) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- Extremely (2)
- I'm still going to counseling
- It was fun
- Relationship counseling was helpful
- A little bit
- I believe in getting help with problems
- AA was helpful and the Child and Family Services Highway Safety class was okay
- I didn't want to go or pay for it at first, but it was an eye opener
- Very helpful

Answer: No

- The counseling doesn't really help you. I did it on my own, I had to want it.
- I was in a group with people who had an alcohol sentence and I could not relate. If I had been in a group with people who had a similar charge, it would have been more helpful
- Because of my schedule, they switched me to a different group of women who didn't have the same issues as me. I couldn't relate to the people who were in my group because they were all married with kids and I am single and have no children
- It was unnecessary and was for an offense that I did not commit
- AA was not helpful
- I don't like being told what to do. I went to counseling for three months more than I had to because I just liked talking to my counselor.
- It was a waste of time
- This was my first offense and I had to attend classes that didn't help me. The classes would be appropriate for 3rd or 4th time offenders.
- I had to go to the same class five times; what good is that going to do for me.
- They told me things I learned in the 4th grade
- The counseling content was nothing new

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

- No one took counseling seriously. Also, the community service I had to do did not help my community in any way; I had to clean toilets and mop up after poker tournaments
- I was forced to go to counseling even though I couldn't afford it. They took my license away which also made it hard to get to counseling. Before I was sentenced unfairly for an MIP, I was going to school and had a great job. I lost my license because of the sentence and was unable to get to school or work [school and work were in Grand Rapids and he lives in Grand Haven] so I had to drop out of school and I lost my job because I couldn't get there. Without a job, I couldn't pay my fines or for the counseling that I was forced to attend. The whole situation left me with a sour feeling for probation and the Judge
- The class focused more on mental issues and relationships than on shoplifting

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- Somewhat
- Talking and hearing from others who have been sober for a long time was helpful
- IOP helped me with my drinking problem

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 62.5% (5) | 66.7% (4) | 64.3% (9) |
| No | 37.5% (3) | 16.7% (1) | 28.6% (4) |
| Unsure | 0.0% (0) | 16.7% (1) | 7.1% (1) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (6) | 100.0% (14) |

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- The half-way house was helpful
- Drug counseling was helpful

Answer: No

- Most of the people in AA were only there because they were forced to. I sought a counselor on my own that was helpful; it was helpful because the people in the group had similar issues as me.

Answer: Unsure

- I don't know, I never attended any

Question: If ordered to attend counseling/treatment and found the counseling/treatment helpful, how was it helpful?

Completed Traditional Probation

- It made me understand my issues and learn how to deal with those issues in a better way (8)
- Knowing that others had the same problems as me and being around those people (4)
- Educational (3)
- Consequences exist for every action that I take (2)
- Someone to talk to about my problems (2)
- I don't drink as much
- AA was helpful, even though I'm not an alcoholic; the people had good insight on life. Also I was informed about the effects of drugs and alcohol on the body

Attachment V

Participant Interview Results

- Showed me different ways to handle my problems
- It gave me a better perspective on life – on where I was going
- I enjoyed the classes at Reality; the atmosphere, people, and the whole experience was enjoyable
- Talking with other participants was helpful; the counselor was not that helpful. I found a book called “Divorce Busters” that was more helpful than the counseling; I got the book from a marriage counselor. The counseling was outdated and the counselor was not up to date on the latest information on how to counsel people; he was always dragging people back into the past and wouldn’t let them focus on the future and how to do things differently. The book [Divorce Busters] that I had was helpful for other people in my class (domestic violence class)
- It taught me a lesson; I learned that that this could be another punishment because it wasn’t my favorite thing to do
- I learned life and parenting skills; I always wanted more counseling because it was helpful for me to talk with someone about my problems. I had bad friends and I needed to stay away from them.
- It taught me a lot about myself and helped me identify my own issues
- I had a basic introduction to the 12 steps and that helped when I attended AA meetings
- The teacher was open and helpful. I liked being able to openly discuss triggers.
- The head of the counseling agency was down-to-earth and treated us like equals.
- The victim impact panel was very worthwhile and it touched home with me
- AA enabled me to see I had issues that needed dealing with. Listening to other people’s stories in AA was extremely helpful
- Being able to manage my problem. I had a caring support group.
- It helped with previous issues I had
- It helped me speak to my own kids about drinking and driving
- It changed my attitude. It taught me that alcohol is a poison and it will kill you.
- In a way the counseling opened my eyes about other stuff in my life
- It made me feel better and cope with the situation
- It opened my eyes to the fact that I had a problem
- The Anger Management classes helped me calm down
- AA opened my eyes and I was able to see where I was heading if I didn’t straighten up
- I was in Pine Rest outpatient for 6 months and it was helpful to be around others who have the same issues as myself
- It got me sober and I’ve been sober now for 4 years
- It got me out of trouble

Did Not Complete Traditional Probation

- Explained the laws to me
- Helped me kick the drug habit
- It was educational because it was my first experience with addiction counseling
- It made me realize what I was doing, the blackouts I was having from drinking. My counselor from CFC told me that he wouldn’t label me as an alcoholic and every other counselor I had dealt with would just say “you’re an alcoholic.” It was just good not to have that label over my head.

Completed ISP Probation

- They listen
- It taught me how to deal with different situations
- AA was a good experience for me, it was educational
- Being around others with the same issues was helpful; I knew I wasn’t alone
- AA was helpful because it allowed me to hear stories from other people who were in the same situation as me. Child and Family Services was not helpful because the counselor I had would always talk about where she was partying on the weekend; she no longer works there.

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Did Not Complete ISP Probation

- I stay away from drugs now
- It was educational and it was for a good length of time
- It helped me deal with issues from my childhood and why those issues lead me to drink
- I had to live there and do things their way (half-way house); the assignments made me think about what I did wrong

Question: If ordered to attend counseling/treatment but did not find the counseling/treatment helpful, do you think the counseling/treatment would have helped you resolve your issues if it had been required for longer period of time and/or more frequently? Why or why not?

Responses – Traditional Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) |
| No | 100.0% (17) | 100.0% (2) | 100.0% (19) |
| Total | 100.0% (17) | 100.0% (2) | 100.0% (19) |

Completed Probation

Answer: No

- I don't feel that I had a problem, so more time/frequency would not have made a difference (3)
- AA was unnecessary to begin with (2)
- I got the help on my own when I wanted it.
- More time would not have made a difference; it would be a bigger waste of time
- I don't need to hear the same information again.
- I did not need counseling and it did not have anything to do with my charge; the counseling was not effective
- The mantra of counseling was "fake it until you make it"

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) |
| No | 100.0% (3) | 100.0% (1) | 100.0% (4) |
| Total | 100.0% (3) | 100.0% (1) | 100.0% (4) |

Completed Probation

Answer: No

- It was a waste of time, so more would not be better
- I don't feel that I had a real problem, it was a one time offense

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: No

- AA – it was excessive with drug counseling (had to attend AA and drug counseling); AA was too strict and I worried about silly things like talking too much

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

**Question: If ordered to attend counseling/treatment, did you complete all of your required counseling/treatment?
If not, why?**

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 96.9% (62) | 71.4% (5) | 94.4% (67) |
| No | 3.1% (2) | 28.6% (2) | 5.6% (4) |
| Total | 100.0% (64) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (71) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- Naturally
- I always wanted more counseling
- You bet
- 90 days of AA

Answer: No

- I never went to any of the sessions; I just paid the counselor off and then I didn't have to attend

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: No

- I was sent to jail before I completed
- I drank again which was another violation and they revoked my probation

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 100.0% (8) | 83.3% (5) | 92.9% (13) |
| No | 0.0% (0) | 16.7% (1) | 7.1% (1) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (6) | 100.0% (14) |

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: No

- OAR and AA not completed; I didn't last on probation long enough to complete

Question: If ordered to attend counseling/treatment, do you feel the counseling/treatment you did receive will help you stay out of the criminal justice system in the future?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 75.0% (48) | 71.4% (5) | 74.6% (53) |
| No | 25.0% (16) | 28.6% (2) | 25.4% (18) |
| Total | 100.0% (64) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (71) |

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- It was very time consuming and is something I don't want to repeat (5)
- I haven't been there yet (3)
- I still go to AA and counseling on my own accord
- Stupidity got me there in the first place
- I won't be back – all the things involved in probation will keep me away, not specifically counseling
- Absolutely
- It was a good experience
- For sure

Answer: No

- Not likely. I'm mad at the justice system
- Not the counseling that I received [this participant was in group counseling with people who did not have the same charge and the participant could not relate to them]
- The therapy was very expensive and that causes you to get more depressed. All the money you owe at one time makes it even harder to get out of the hole and it makes you more depressed
- The counseling has nothing to do with me staying out of the criminal justice system in the future. It was annoying going there and it was more a punishment than a help.
- I already knew the content before I went. It was more of a time waster.
- It was the fines that will keep me out of trouble in the future
- Jail did that for me, not AA

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- Because I will never step foot into Ottawa County again. I'm a Livingston County resident and I haven't been in trouble since because I haven't been back to Ottawa County
- I still go

Answer: No

- The reason for my crime was because of a medical condition

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 75.0% (6) | 83.3% (5) | 78.6% (11) |
| No | 25.0% (2) | 16.7% (1) | 21.4% (3) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (6) | 100.0% (14) |

Completed Probation

Answer: No

- It will not and did not have any affect on me; it was a waste of time
- I think knowing how bad Fillmore (jail) was had more of an affect on me than counseling

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- I'm doing good now; I have a third shift job that helps keep me in line. I think now about how I messed up in the past and that helps keep me in line, too.

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Answer: No

- It is only going to help if you really want to change

Question: If not ordered to attend counseling/treatment, do you feel you had a problem that would have required counseling/treatment?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 18.2% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 16.7% (2) |
| No | 81.8% (9) | 100.0% (1) | 83.3% (10) |
| Total | 100.0% (11) | 100.0% (1) | 100.0% (12) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- I went to AA on my own
- I went on my own

Answer: No

- It was my first offense. I learned my lesson without the need for counseling
- I was just being a parent and trying to raise my child correctly
- I did in the past, but I got over it on my own
- It would have been a waste of my time if they made me go to AA because I didn't have a problem

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: No

- I feel that only alcohol or drug abuse requires counseling and I don't have a problem with either

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | --- | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) |
| No | --- | 100.0% (2) | 100.0% (2) |
| Total | --- | 100.0% (2) | 100.0% (2) |

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: No

- It was totally unnecessary (2)

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

ACCOUNTABILITY

Question: We have heard that some probationers who were ordered to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs cheated on the tests? Is this true? If yes, do you know how they were able to not get caught?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 47.9% (35) | 62.5% (5) | 49.4% (40) |
| No | 23.3% (17) | 12.5% (1) | 22.2% (18) |
| Unsure | 28.8% (21) | 25.0% (2) | 28.4% (23) |
| Total | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (81) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- I don't know how they cheat (7)
- People buy kits or products from a health food store to cleanse their system (7)
- People drink lots of water (5)
- Everyone knew when they were being tested and could plan around it (3)
- Everyone that I know who cheated eventually got caught (2)
- You can stop drinking a few days ahead of time (2)
- By using urine from other people (2)
- Drinking fluids like cranberry juice or vinegar
- Take niacin throughout the day
- People buy stuff to drink and help them pass their tests; they lie to probation officers
- Some people use green tea to clean out the system
- You can drink in the privacy of your own home and they can't catch you
- Drinking can be done whenever and it comes out of the system fast. People also know their body fat percentage
- They take other drugs that they aren't being tested for

Answer: No

- I'm not aware of people cheating (2)
- I don't see how they could (2)

Answer: Unsure

- I was in probation for domestic violence, not alcohol or drugs
- Drinking is hard to test for because it leaves your system and I could see how people could drink without getting caught. Drugs stay in your system longer and that would make it harder to cheat.
- If someone wants to cheat, they can always find a way.
- I just saw my probation officer, I never spoke with other probationers
- I never had to take a drug or alcohol test

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- They wouldn't drink the day before a test
- They drink lots of water
- You know when the appointments are and can plan around them

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

- If you only have to see your probation officer once a week, it is pretty easy to drink and do drugs other times
- But they always got caught

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 75.0% (6) | 25.0% (2) | 50.0% (8) |
| No | 0.0% (0) | 12.5% (1) | 6.3% (1) |
| Unsure | 25.0% (2) | 62.5% (5) | 43.8% (7) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (16) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- But I don't know what they did to cheat (2)
- Drink lots of water or buy a kit to clean out the system. Alcohol doesn't always show up on the test, even without cheating.
- It is easy to drink after the probation officer leaves your home because you know they aren't going to check on you more than once in a night. When you're in college, all the parties start after midnight and by that time the probation officers have already checked on you. Drug use is a bit harder to cheat with, but you could use a drug that leaves your system after a few days.
- I've heard of other people in ISP learning the probation officer's schedule and working around it
- You can buy products or drink lots of water. It was too risky for me

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- Drink lots of water and take cleaners (2)

Answer: No

- The probation officer can stop by anytime and you can't predict when it will be. It would be too much of a gamble to try.

Question: Did you have a probation requirement to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs?

Responses – Traditional Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 93.2% (68) | 87.5% (7) | 92.6% (75) |
| No | 6.8% (5) | 12.5% (1) | 7.4% (6) |
| Total | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (81) |

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- But I don't understand why I was ordered to do so because I don't drink or do drugs, I never have

**Attachment V
Participant Interview Results**

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (16) |
| No | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (16) |

Question: If ordered to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs, did you ever drink or do drugs while on probation?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 30.9% (21) | 57.1% (4) | 33.3% (25) |
| No | 69.1% (47) | 42.9% (3) | 66.7% (50) |
| Total | 100.0% (68) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (75) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- I was caught (3)
- I drank while on probation but was never caught because I was never tested for alcohol. I was on probation for drug violations and was only tested for drugs.
- I took drugs, but I was caught
- I drank once or twice but I was never caught
- I smoked marijuana many times because I was depressed and I got caught once out of the many times I did it
- While on non-reporting probation I drank, but I got caught when I rolled my car
- I had some beers with my family, but I didn't do any partying in bars; I wasn't caught.
- I got caught when they changed the drug screen and the niacin didn't work then
- I drank at a social event, but I didn't get caught
- I drank a couple times, but I told my probation officer what happened
- I drank on a cruise, but I told my probation officer that I did it
- I was caught with the drug test
- I drank, but only did drugs a few times. I was never caught.
- I drank a couple times, but I was never caught. I knew when I had to go for testing.
- I had a couple drinks with my grandfather, but I didn't get caught

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- I got caught (3)
- I would have a beer with dinner, but I was never caught

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 12.5% (1) | 50.0% (4) | 31.3% (5) |
| No | 87.5% (7) | 50.0% (4) | 68.7% (11) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (16) |

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- But I didn't get caught

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- I never got caught (2)
- I used drugs and I turned myself in
- I drank lots of water

Answer: No

- Not this time, but I have with past offenses
- I never drank or did drugs while on probation. I had a positive test one time, though, and they wouldn't let me retake a test the next day. I think I must have eaten something bad. They sent me to jail because it was positive and they thought I was lying about it

Question: If ordered to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs, what type of sanction did you receive when you were caught drinking and/or taking drugs?

Completed Traditional Probation

- Repeat probation
- I was put on reporting (probation) for 1 year, 90 days SCRAM, fines, and loss of license
- Report in front of the Judge
- Went to jail for three days
- I was scolded by my probation officer – that was the only sanction
- Longer probation sentence
- No punishment (for drinking on a cruise)
- Sentenced to 6 more months of probation, but I was let off a month early
- I received more community service and I had to sit in jail for a few hours
- Probation violations - I was put in a youth home

Did Not Complete Traditional Probation

- My probation was revoked and I was sent to jail
- My probation was revoked and I was sentenced on a new offense
- I had probation violations and was sent to jail every time

Did Not Complete ISP Probation

- I could not leave the State and I was a truck driver and this caused me to not be able to work
 - Jail time
-

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Question: Do you feel that the judge and/or your probation officer held you accountable for your actions? How?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 91.8% (67) | 87.5% (7) | 91.4% (74) |
| No | 8.2% (6) | 12.5% (1) | 8.6% (7) |
| Total | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (81) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- The entire sentence that I received (20)
- The fines that I had to pay (10)
- The follow-through of the probation sentence; I had to meet with my probation officer (9)
- I had to serve jail time (8)
- I was ordered to attend counseling (3)
- I had to do community service work (2)
- I had my license taken away (2)
- They gave me drug tests
- I had to go to AA
- The Judge made me register on the sex offender list for 25 years
- Absolutely, the punishment was applicable to my situation
- Don't do it or else; there were rules - strict rules and there were consequences for actions
- Everyone was fair but strict about what I had to do
- I never did anything that I wasn't supposed to do, so they didn't have to hold me accountable
- They held me accountable and were very fair for a 2nd DUI offense. I thought it was harsh that I got caught for my 1st DUI offense and because of my past MIPs, I was sentenced as a DUI 2nd offender. I had already paid my debt for the MIPs in the past and it was like I was being punished a second time for them.
- I can't blame drinking for my actions. They held me accountable for my errors.
- The Judge was truthful and made it clear that I was going to pay the consequences for my actions
- They made me show proof with signed papers [AA attendance]
- It scared the living crap out of me and I was told it could have been worse [the sentence]. I wasted a lot of time by messing up that I can never get back.
- The monthly checks with my probation officer and the communication between my probation officer and the Judge. The Judge set parameters for me to live in and I lived within those parameters and still do because they were set by the Judge.

Answer: No

- They held me accountable for what I was convicted of, but it was not true (2)
- The judge was taking the "tough love" attitude with me and punished me severely
- The Judge put me in jail when my dad was in the hospital and my son was home alone – jail time was not necessary
- According to the Judge, I was guilty even though I was innocent. The police officer was mean and treated me harshly even though it was my first offense

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- The Judge felt that I was malicious, but the crime was due to a medical condition
- When I showed up for court drunk, the Judge sent me to jail. It was disrespectful for me to go to court drunk, but I knew I was going to jail anyway and thought it would be better if I was drunk. I was being stupid

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- The Judge asked me why I was here again; I received jail time and it was made clear to me that prison was the next step
- I thought the Judge was a little harsh, but my probation was helpful
- I was given a sentence
- They made sure I didn't get in trouble; they checked up on me
- They gave me an appropriate sentence and then worked with me to make sure I was successful

Answer: No

- They just went through a checklist

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 87.5% (7) | 71.4% (5) | 80.0% (12) |
| No | 12.5% (1) | 28.6% (2) | 20.0% (3) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (15) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- The Judge gave me a sentence and made me go to counseling and meet with my probation officer
- They were fair, but they made me do what was necessary to make up for my actions
- They made sure I was responsible
- They checked on me at home, gave me a curfew, fines, and sent me to counseling
- I had to pay fines
- They made me realize that I had more potential and that I was heading down a dead end path. They put the fear of God in me, but they were positive about it.
- They made me stay clean

Answer: No

- I felt that the sentence for my actions was somewhat ruthless

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- They were fair in dealing with my situation
- They required a lot of me like AA and meetings with my probation officer. I feel it was fair and effective
- I was on ISP for one year and I had to abide by the rules and regulations or go to jail
- I was given a sentence
- I had jail time

Answer: No

- I held myself accountable for my actions. The Judge and probation officer did their jobs, but I held myself accountable more than they did
- I do not feel they held me accountable for the right things; I feel that I didn't need to be held accountable for my actions

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Question: Do you feel that probationers need more alcohol and/or drug testing to hold them accountable? Why?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 35.6% (26) | 37.5% (3) | 49.4% (40) |
| No | 47.9% (35) | 50.0% (4) | 22.2% (18) |
| Depends | 16.4% (12) | 12.5% (1) | 28.4% (23) |
| Total | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (81) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- They should do it more often to catch people who drink or do drugs in between scheduled testing (10)
- Young kids get away with way too much; they do things that are not acceptable. Probation officers need to do a lot more checking up on young kids; they need to be more strict. Young kids and parents should be in counseling, there are a lot of things going on; you'd be surprised at the number of gangs.
- But I feel that counseling is what gets to the root of the problem, testing only "rats" them out
- Drinking is wrong to mix with driving and must be stopped/enforced by the law
- They should keep the level of testing the same throughout the program, at the end they test less
- The younger people didn't seem to be ready to give up the lifestyle (drinking and doing drugs)
- I was only tested once and if I had been tested more, it may have prevented the drinking that I was doing while on probation
- They should test people every time they come in
- People know when they will be tested in the current system; it should be more random to hold people accountable
- More would be helpful to keep people out of the system.
- If they are constantly getting in trouble for it
- It should be at least once a week and random to catch the cheaters. I never got tested for drugs or alcohol, but the threat was always there. I think my probation officer knew I wasn't going to cheat and that I was honest.
- As it is now, the only way you would get caught is if you got in a bar fight or were stupid enough to drink the night before the test
- I wasn't tested every time I went to see my probation officer and I think it would have been more helpful to be tested every time if not more
- There shouldn't be any room for error

Answer: No

- Enough testing to hold people accountable is already in place (18)
- I feel that it's effective the way it is now and that it should be up to the probation officer to decide how much testing to give each person because they see them most often
- People will always find a way to cheat the system; it's up to the person to want to change
- I wasn't going to cheat the system, so the amount of testing I received was fine
- They do a good job now [This person was never tested once by her probation officer. She said that she got sober because her probation officer was so nice and was her friend]
- The SCRAM unit was positive for me. No less tests, not sure about more. The testing seems to work the way it is. My uncle did tests regularly and it worked for him
- I feel it's pretty effective the way it is, but it should be more random
- If they had more testing, it would be to catch more people and make more money.
- I didn't have a drug or alcohol problem but they tested me because they get more money every time they test someone
- I think it would be too expensive to check more frequently. I think the County should really educate people more about what can happen if you are in an accident while drinking. If you kill or injure someone that can

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affect your whole life. Even having a misdemeanor can be a hindrance when applying for a job; the bad things will always come back and haunt you later in life.

- A lot of people don't do drugs or drink while on probation

Answer: Depends

- It's an individual thing, for me it was enough (2)
- Yes, for repeat offenders; they did it once and they are back again. However, first time offenders don't need any additional testing.
- I think people should stay away from alcohol/drugs and if they don't, they should be locked up and left in jail like my neighbor
- They need more testing for the people who are sneaking through the system
- I had to drop (drug testing) every time and I didn't have a problem with drugs or alcohol and I knew people who did have a problem with drugs and alcohol and they didn't have to drop every time they went
- I never once had to drop (not in trouble for alcohol or drugs); women in my counseling class who were charged with alcohol or drug offenses had to drop
- The way it is works for some people, but some people cheat and they need more testing
- People can drink now and get it out their system in 24 hours
- Some people in standard probation need more testing. Those people who are in ISP probably have enough testing because the probation officers are going to their homes.
- I've had friends who have been in trouble with the law and continue to break it with drunk driving and usage overall
- I was tested twice while on probation and I felt it was a positive thing to do

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- I feel that having to be tested on a regular basis keeps people with these problems out of trouble
- Sometimes people take advantage by sneaking around and drinking
- But only for those people who have had previous offenses or who were caught doing drugs

Answer: No

- They need help and jobs to help pay fines
- It's up to the person to want to quit
- There is enough testing already in place
- I don't know how much more they could test people – there's already a lot of testing being done

Answer: Depends

- If the person has a bad attitude, they need more testing. If the person has a good attitude, they should be given a chance. The probation officer should be able to decide how often to test based on the vibe they get from the probationer

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 25.0% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 13.3% (2) |
| No | 75.0% (6) | 57.1% (4) | 66.7% (10) |
| Depends | 0.0% (0) | 42.9% (3) | 20.0% (3) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (15) |

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Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- To make sure you are clean
- I think it would help because people can slip through the cracks if they know when they will be tested

Answer: No

- There is enough already in place (4)
- If people want to drink and do drugs, they are going to find a way. It's not going to benefit anyone to increase the amount of testing; a person has to want to stop.
- The treatment was effective in holding me accountable

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: No

- There is enough testing already being done (4)

Answer: Depends

- If people keep getting into trouble for the same thing, they should be tested more
- The number of required tests was enough for me, but each person experiences different levels of temptation, so more may be necessary for those people

GENERAL

Question: Overall, do you feel that being on probation will help you to stay out of trouble in the future? How?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 89.0% (65) | 75.0% (6) | 87.7% (71) |
| No | 11.0% (8) | 25.0% (2) | 12.3% (10) |
| Total | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (81) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- I would never want to experience it again, it was not fun (13)
- One thousand dollars down the drain is not good when you are short on cash to begin with (fines) (7)
- Probation in general was a big inconvenience (3)
- It was a huge embarrassment (2)
- I learned my lesson (2)
- I learned a lot from counseling (2)
- It was the best thing that could have happened in my life (2)
- Knowing that I will be held accountable for my actions (2)
- Probation is not a fun circumstance to be in; it was very demoralizing for me.
- It helped me stay sober. Drinking leads to trouble
- It is a constant reminder of what can happen in the future. It will get worse (punishment) in the future if I get into trouble again.
- My probation officer really helped me “find” myself
- Non-reporting, if given to the right person, may work (didn't work for me). Reporting (probation) was longer term and was more one-on-one. I will view things differently in the future. Probation was overwhelming, but I could still see the light at the end of the tunnel; it was not demoralizing.

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- I always had to be restricting in my actions
- I got what I deserved. I've made the changes necessary to stay out of trouble
- It makes you realize that you screwed up. I hate having to pee in a cup and report to someone (probation officer) that I hate all the time
- The counseling and AA meetings made me feel better about myself. Being clean made me feel better about myself
- It helped me realize that many aspects of my life made me angry; I made positive changes in my life
- It was important for me to complete it and not mess up my job prospects for the future
- Standing in front of the Judge was enough one time – it was a scary experience
- I would go to jail if I did it again and that is a pretty good deterrent
- I have many children so I need to stay out of trouble so I can support them
- I changed my lifestyle and I still go to AA
- I avoid situations that may lead to trouble
- Being on probation causes shame and the idea of going to prison has helped to change my life. I'm listening better now at church to what they are really saying
- The group counseling was the reason for my success
- You feel like you're 4 years old and that's not cool
- I know I have to mind my P's and Q's
- The DUI and fines were horrible. I am staying focused on getting out of debt and more trouble is not the way to accomplish that goal.
- I did not like having to report to someone
- It keeps you in line. People have to really figure out how to change on their own, though.
- It cost a lot, it went on my record, and I had to do AA – all of which I did not like
- I'm taking more time to spend with my family and I want to be a better example for my kids
- I didn't enjoy the 22 hours that I spent in jail. The whole experience was a good one and one that I will never forget
- It was a pain in the butt. The inconvenience it caused in my life is enough to keep me out of trouble
- I've changed my life because of it
- I don't want to have to report to anyone but my wife – she's my probation officer now
- Probation made my life go from great to a wreck. It brought me down in life and I'd rather go to jail than probation any day
- They give you lots of good life lessons

Answer: No

- I was not a "trouble maker" to begin with
- It's a personal thing; it's up to the person to want to change. Drug testing people and checking up on them won't keep them out of trouble if they don't want it.
- It could lead to more trouble if you mess up again
- I knew better and made a bad judgment. I decided on my own to quit drinking and doing drugs; I decided enough is enough. It wasn't my probation that helped me, it was my own decision.
- It makes you more depressed because you can't go anywhere
- I wanted to change and did so on my own.
- I just learned what a crooked system [criminal justice] it is. I've had friends who've made contributions to organizations in the past and then their charges were dropped. I should have done the same and then I would have saved myself the \$3000 for the lawyer
- I'm staying out of trouble more because of my kids than because of probation

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- I like my freedom and I don't want it taken away from me again (2)
- It was a good learning experience
- Being locked up is good. In order to change, though, you have to want it, no one else can do it for you

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- I know what I can and can't do
- It made me realize my mistakes and know that I don't want to mess my life up any further

Answer: No

- It causes more trouble because if you get into trouble while on probation the punishment is tougher
- It made me more upset to have the short leash on; it was an added stress in my life. Obviously that's the point, but it didn't help me out.

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 87.5% (7) | 71.4% (5) | 80.0% (12) |
| No | 12.5% (1) | 28.6% (2) | 20.0% (3) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (15) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- I wouldn't want to go through that again, it was not fun. (2)
- I will stay clean and stay out of trouble
- It held me accountable
- Probation was time consuming, expensive, and just a pain overall.
- The counseling was helpful and I would never want any of those restrictions in my life again
- The program was effective for me, but overall, it will only be effective for those who want to turn their life around

Answer: No

- Nothing was done to change my life

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- I'm hoping it will
- I don't want that punishment again; the curfew and the tether were not fun
- Good habits have developed for me
- I want to be a better person, stay out of jail, and not drink. I still go to AA on my own free will
- I don't want all the rules and regulations of probation when I'm 40 and have 5 kids. I didn't like it that my kids had a later curfew than me.

Answer: No

- It just made me angry and bitter; it was no help for the future
 - I got in more trouble actually. The cops started to take more notice of me
-

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Question: What was the most helpful aspect of probation? Why?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Accountability | 32.4% (12) | 20.0% (1) | 32.5% (13) |
| Relationships | 24.3% (9) | 40.0% (2) | 27.5% (11) |
| Treatment | 13.5% (5) | 0.0% (0) | 12.5% (5) |
| Nothing | 10.8% (4) | 40.0% (2) | 15.0% (6) |
| Other | 13.5% (5) | 0.0% (0) | 12.5% (5) |
| Total | 100.0% (35) | 100.0% (5) | 100.0% (40) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Accountability

- Drug Testing – there was no room for chances and I was held accountable for my drug use
- The hassle of getting places because I didn't have a license and forcing me to attend counseling
- Having to report to my probation officer and have someone tell me what to do made me straighten up. Being on probation was not fun and I will never put myself into a position to repeat that experience
- If you do the crime you will have to do the time
- The rules of probation were held over me and that was very helpful
- I played by the court's rules and straightened up my life.
- Knowing I was forced to not screw up and the deterrence of jail. Probation was a good pain in the butt
- Visiting with my probation officer every month helped keep me accountable and focused on my goals
- The drug testing and knowing I had to report to my probation officer so I couldn't mess up
- The drug information class that I attended 2 times a week for a month; there were other people to talk with who have also messed up
- The victim impact panel was very helpful for me
- Getting off alcohol allowed me to know I could go without it and I learned not to drive anymore after having even one beer because I know it's not worth it
- The fines – it costs way too much when you mess up
- The reality check that I got was helpful, it was an eye opener. I was sober for so long while on probation that I knew I could do it on my own [stay sober]

Answer: Relationships

- My probation officer was very helpful and easy to talk with, was understanding, and gave me good advice
- My probation officer was really concerned with helping me and not just focused on being in control
- My probation officer was nice to me and treated me like a person
- My probation officer was nice, helpful, understanding, and wanted to help me improve my life
- The Judge was flexible and gave me an alternative [sentence] to jail time which I appreciated
- Being treated fairly by the Judge, probation officer, and the group counselor

Answer: Treatment

- The AA meetings kept me away from alcohol (2)
- I have been on probation in the past, but the group counseling I received this time held me to a higher standard
- The counseling really got to the bottom of my problem
- Going to AA and hearing stories of others and realizing that I'm not so different from them was helpful

Answer: Nothing

- It's just a deterrent because it isn't something you would want to repeat (2)
- It was all a pain in the butt

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Answer: Other

- The whole experience was helpful for me
- Growing up and realizing things; it made me aware of my drinking problem
- It kept me out of trouble
- Learning the value of life helps keep me out of trouble
- Meeting new people who were good influences; my other friends were bad influences

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Accountability

- The people watching over you and knowing that they would catch you if you messed up

Answer: Relationships

- My probation officer was nice, open-minded, gave me slack where possible, and pulled the leash tighter in areas that I needed it
- My probation officer is a great person and was very helpful and respectful to me

Answer: Nothing

- It was just a lot of driving to appointments and fines. I stopped getting into trouble because I became more mature, it had nothing to do with probation
- It was not helpful for me.

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Accountability | 40.0% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 28.6% (2) |
| Relationships | 20.0% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 14.3% (1) |
| Treatment | 40.0% (2) | 100.0% (2) | 57.1% (4) |
| Total | 100.0% (5) | 100.0% (2) | 100.0% (7) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Accountability

- The testing and home checks because it held me accountable
- AA and the home checks because they taught me that I didn't need alcohol and they held me accountable

Answer: Relationships

- The relationship with my probation officer; my probation officer treated me like a person, not a problem.

Answer: Treatment

- The counseling helped because I was around others who had the same issues as me
- The counseling and ISP (curfews and all the other requirements of ISP)

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Treatment

- The counseling and AA because they got me to stop drinking
- The counseling because it gave me a new way to vent. I no longer had to drink or yell at my husband when I was angry

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Question: Is there any aspect of probation that was not helpful that you feel could be improved? What and why?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 28.8% (21) | 50.0% (4) | 30.9% (25) |
| No | 71.2% (52) | 50.0% (4) | 69.1% (56) |
| Total | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (81) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- AA was not helpful; improvements include: getting classes that are necessary only – sending non-alcoholics to AA is not helpful – find out what the person really needs; some people don't pay or go to classes now – everyone should have to do it
- I told my probation officer that some of the AA classes that were offered in the court room were a bit mundane, but I only had to go to them a few times
- The counseling style could be improved, it was outdated
- Place people into counseling groups with people who have similar sentences
- Less counseling because it's unnecessary and expensive
- Just my experience at OAR, they should place people into groups with people who they can relate to
- I did not like being forced to do AA; it did not help me and I did not get anything out of it. They should use another option in place of AA.
- The court ordered classes were a waste of time. The inconvenience of the classes was helpful, but the content was not
- Getting help [counseling] should be more of a voluntary thing; people shouldn't be forced to get help if they don't want it
- Maybe just test people more for alcohol and drugs
- The probation officers need to meet and check up on the kids more to keep them out of trouble
- Getting drug and alcohol testing in my situation was not helpful or necessary; it was humiliating in my situation. The probation officers need to improve and show some concern about progress
- I did not like having to take drug/alcohol tests while pregnant
- Counseling was not helpful for me, but it may help others. Drug/alcohol testing needs to be more random
- Do more of a random drug testing system; it would make more people apt to abstain
- My appointment time to see my probation officer took way too long; my appointment would be at 8 and I would sit in the waiting room for 1 to 1.5 hours and miss work at that time. My probation officer was not concerned about my time.
- The waiting room and location could be nicer
- I needed help appealing for my license and my probation officer didn't know anything about this; I was told to ask my lawyer
- Everything was fine with probation. I had a very negative experience with the Judge and the Sheriff's Department. The \$500 fine that they gave me was ruthless because I didn't deserve it and I was already having money issues.
- They need to figure out a different sentence that won't affect a person's record in the future. They need to help people rather than harming their future with a record.
- More random breathalyzers at home rather than the once a month office visits would be more effective. More affordable counseling to get people the help they need. The conditions at the jail were the most inhumane and unlivable conditions. Taking someone's license away for a year cripples a person too much.

Answer: No

- Everything was helpful (4)
- More probation officers should be like the one I had

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

- My probation officer was always willing to talk and listen to me and the court accommodated my medical situation and they didn't have to do this
- It is pretty strict as it is
- The fines are harsh, but I think they have to do it.

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- Help some people find a job instead of taking their lives away; some people had no way to get out
- The types and number of counseling groups and drug/alcohol testing should be more individualized
- I think they could have been more lenient with me because I was two weeks shy of completing my probation when I got an impaired driving and that was the only time I messed up, but they still revoked my probation and gave me a new sentence. It was my friend's 21st birthday and I drove after having 3 beers because I didn't want the other guys driving.
- More correspondence between the Judge and the probation officer. Currently it is left to the imagination of the Judge about violation circumstances; the Judge just reads what the probation officer wrote.

| Responses – ISP Probationers | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Yes | 25.0% (2) | 42.9% (3) | 33.3% (5) |
| No | 75.0% (6) | 57.1% (4) | 66.7% (10) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (15) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Yes

- I think a lot of people don't get it and are going to just keep doing what they are doing
- The AA meetings were just ridiculous. By forcing people who don't have issues with alcohol to attend these meetings just takes away from the people at AA who really want to be there. They should make us (people who made a mistake, but don't have problems with alcohol) attend some alternative class about alcohol awareness.

Answer: No

- I think it was pretty effective as is, but it was a little long (counseling) and expensive

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Yes

- The treatment received by me and others was not helpful. They could improve by looking at each case and considering all the facts; they should pay attention before sentencing, incarcerating, etc.
- AA was not helpful and there was a lack of flexibility. They could improve by being more flexible
- I don't think that my probation officer should have the right to come to my work and breathalyze me in front of co-workers; that was very embarrassing for me

Answer: No

- Everything was helpful; I can't recall any area that needs improvement
-

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

Question: Hypothetically, if you were convicted of another offense, would you prefer a more intense program that includes treatment, accountability, and positive reinforcement from judges and probation officers or would you prefer the traditional method of probation? Why?

| Responses – Traditional Probationers | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
| Traditional | 68.5% (50) | 37.5% (3) | 65.4% (53) |
| More Intense | 15.1% (11) | 25.0% (2) | 16.0% (13) |
| Depends | 16.4% (12) | 0.0% (0) | 14.8% (12) |
| Neither | 0.0% (0) | 37.5% (3) | 3.7% (3) |
| Total | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (81) |

Completed Probation

Answer: Traditional

- It worked for me, it served it's purpose and was quite effective (27)
- I wouldn't want it more intense. Jail and traditional probation were an awful experience and I will never do anything to get myself in that situation again
- I hated getting up early to meet with my probation officer; if a sentence is too much work, people won't want to do it
- The intense program would be way too expensive. The whole court system just wants your money.
- I no longer drink
- They took my license away and it was hard enough to get rides, it was a huge inconvenience; getting rides to a more intense program would be impossible. I had ISP before and it didn't help me because the threats of jail if I messed up and missed curfew just made me angry.
- It is respectful and they get their point across
- It is easier than a more intense program
- I'm not sure how they could make a program more intense
- I'm not a bad person and I wouldn't do anything to intentionally hurt someone again
- ISP is too depressing because of all the restrictions.
- I wouldn't want anything worse than the traditional method. It was difficult, time-consuming, and expensive the way it was and it was enough for me to get it.
- Simple, good structure, and I knew what was required of me
- The more intense program could make it hard to work and get out of debt; that could make me more depressed and more likely to drink more.
- The more intense program would take up more time. The traditional sentence is enough of a punishment.
- It worked because I no longer drink and drive
- It's enough of a pain in the butt the way it is now. The probation officers, judges, and court officers are not really concerned about people's well being, it's just a money maker for the county.
- I think people need tough love and the positive reinforcement of the more intense program would make it too soft for people
- It's less of a pain in the butt than the more intense program

Answer: More Intense

- If convicted more than once, the punishment should get stricter each time (3)
- I think it would help more people stay out of trouble (2)
- The more intense program is probably better for anybody; we need the roads to be safer and the more intense program could help everyone
- Everyone should go through the intense program if they keep messing up, but once you are in the situation, you would want a lesser punishment
- I was stupid enough to screw up once and a more intense program may stop me from doing it again

Attachment V Participant Interview Results

- People are not following through now with their probation requirements. More treatment and different varieties of counseling – not just probation – is needed to help deal with underlying problems. People will get into trouble to get attention and that problem is what needs to be addressed.

Answer: Depends

- Traditional is good for first time offense, it's adequate. More intense program for second offense; you might have a serious substance abuse problem or you just didn't learn your lesson the first time (5)
- Treatment works, but it's limited. AA as a whole is beneficial, but not all people take full advantage of it (most are there just to get their paper signed). Traditional was good at holding you accountable, but it's still in your hands to choose your fate. You do have some room to move.
- I would expect the more intense program if I committed another crime in the future, but I would prefer the traditional method because it's not as harsh of a punishment
- Depends on the circumstances. Traditional method worked for me; I only messed up the one time and that was enough for me
- I feel traditional probation worked for me, but I have been on ISP before and it definitely held me more accountable and was very effective. I feel that ISP is best for alcohol and drug charges and I was not in probation for those charges
- It would depend on how caring the Judge was in the more intense program. They should probably just take the traditional method and fine tune it because some people don't want to be rehabilitated
- For me, probation was a mind set game – I had to change the way I think. It was much easier to stop drinking than I thought it would be, the rules really helped me. Some people need more enforcement in order to learn something. The reason you are on probation is to learn from your mistake, not to try and cheat the system
- Traditional is sufficient, but I think if the funds were available the other system would be helpful. Forcing people to go to a program if they don't want to be there is not helpful. If people truly want help, they will seek it out.

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Traditional

- But I feel that no program will truly help you unless you want to help yourself
- I had ISP before and found it to be very helpful and effective. Because of the ISP, I don't see myself being in trouble again in the future

Answer: More Intense

- It would help more people
- If I were to keep getting into trouble, I would deserve the more intense program because obviously the less intense programs didn't work for me

Answer: Neither Method

- The courts didn't do anything to help me. It's set up to beat people down, not to help them.
- The traditional method is too strict; it should be less than that
- It's up to the person to get help, they have to want it. A court shouldn't force people to seek treatment.

Responses – ISP Probationers

| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Total |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Traditional | 50.0% (4) | 71.4% (5) | 60.0% (9) |
| More Intense | 25.0% (2) | 28.6% (2) | 26.7% (4) |
| Neither | 25.0% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 13.3% (2) |
| Total | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (7) | 100.0% (15) |

Attachment V

Participant Interview Results

Completed Probation

Answer: Traditional

- Something with less rules and less invasion in my life
- I hated the curfew and the other demands with ISP, however, I feel that ISP was probably the best thing for me
- I know people who have been through the drug court programs (in other counties) and the program is just too disruptive to people's lives. I thought that ISP was pretty intense and I don't think that increasing the intensity further will benefit anyone.

Answer: More Intense

- I feel this would be the most effective because I've had it myself (ISP). It allows some freedom but still holds you accountable
- You need it to be more intense in order to really change

Did Not Complete Probation

Answer: Traditional

- It's tough enough (2)
- ISP was very strict and it hurt my personal situation (job) because they demanded constant contact and I was not able to always do this. However, I feel that ISP would be helpful for drunk drivers.
- I have been on both ISP and traditional and I feel that ISP was too intrusive (curfew, people coming to my house) and that just made me resentful

Answer: More Intense

- It is important that probation helps you get better, and the traditional program has not worked on many of my friends because they still drink. I feel like everyone should be required to do the more intense program.
- It would help more because ISP is more of a babysitter; ISP doesn't help you with your real problems

Attachment W

Probationer Responses Pertaining to Treatment/Counseling

| | Traditional | | ISP | | Total of All Probationers |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Completed Probation ¹ | Did Not Complete Probation | |
| Were you ordered to attend counseling/treatment as part of your probation sentence? | | | | | |
| Yes | 85.3% (64) | 87.5% (7) | 100.0% (8) | 75.0% (6) | 85.9% (85) |
| No | 14.7% (11) | 12.5% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 25.0% (2) | 14.1% (14) |
| If order to attend counseling/treatment, do you feel you had issues that required counseling/treatment? | | | | | |
| Yes | 59.4% (38) | 57.1% (4) | 75.0% (6) | 66.7% (4) | 61.2% (52) |
| No | 40.6% (26) | 42.9% (3) | 25.0% (2) | 33.3% (2) | 38.8% (33) |
| If ordered to attend counseling/treatment, did you find the counseling/treatment helpful? | | | | | |
| Yes | 70.3% (45) | 71.4% (5) | 62.5% (5) | 66.7% (4) | 69.4% (59) |
| No | 26.6% (17) | 28.6% (2) | 37.5% (3) | 16.7% (1) | 27.1% (23) |
| Unsure | 3.1% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 16.7% (1) | 3.5% (3) |
| If you didn't find the counseling/treatment helpful, do you think it would have helped you resolve your issues if it had been required for a longer period of time? | | | | | |
| Yes | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) |
| No | 100.0% (17) | 100.0% (2) | 100.0% (3) | 100.0% (1) | 100.0% (23) |
| If ordered to attend counseling/treatment, did you complete all of your required counseling/treatment? | | | | | |
| Yes | 96.9% (62) | 71.4% (5) | 100.0% (8) | 83.3% (5) | 94.1% (80) |
| No | 3.1% (2) | 28.6% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 16.7% (1) | 5.9% (5) |
| If ordered to attend counseling/treatment, do you feel the counseling/treatment you did receive will help you stay out of the criminal justice system in the future? | | | | | |
| Yes | 75.0% (48) | 71.4% (5) | 75.0% (6) | 83.3% (5) | 75.3% (64) |
| No | 25.0% (16) | 28.6% (2) | 25.0% (2) | 16.7% (1) | 24.7% (21) |

Source: Participant Telephone Interviews

1. One (1) of the 9 ISP probationers who completed probation refused to answer survey questions in this section of the survey

Attachment X

Probationer Responses Pertaining to Drug and Alcohol Testing

| | Traditional | | ISP | | Total of All Probationers |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Completed Probation ¹ | Did Not Complete Probation | Completed Probation ² | Did Not Complete Probation | |
| We have heard that some probationers who were ordered to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs cheated on the tests. Is this true? | | | | | |
| Yes | 47.9% (35) | 62.5% (5) | 75.0% (6) | 25.0% (2) | 49.5% (48) |
| No | 23.3% (17) | 12.5% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 12.5% (1) | 19.6% (19) |
| Unaware of this | 28.8% (21) | 25.0% (2) | 25.0% (2) | 62.5% (5) | 30.9% (30) |
| Did you have a probation requirement to abstain from alcohol and/or drugs? | | | | | |
| Yes | 93.2% (68) | 87.5% (7) | 100.0% (8) | 100.0% (8) | 93.8% (91) |
| No | 6.8% (5) | 12.5% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 6.2% (6) |
| If had to abstain from alcohol/drug use, did you ever drink or do drugs while on probation? | | | | | |
| Yes | 30.9% (21) | 57.1% (4) | 12.5% (1) | 50.0% (4) | 33.0% (30) |
| No | 69.1% (47) | 42.9% (3) | 87.5% (7) | 50.0% (4) | 67.0% (61) |
| Do you feel the judge and/or your probation officer held you accountable for your actions? | | | | | |
| Yes | 91.8% (67) | 87.5% (7) | 87.5% (7) | 71.4% (5) | 89.6% (86) |
| No | 8.2% (6) | 12.5% (1) | 12.5% (1) | 28.6% (2) | 10.4% (10) |
| Do you feel that probationers need more alcohol and/or drug testing to hold them accountable? | | | | | |
| Yes | 35.6% (26) | 37.5% (3) | 25.0% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 32.3% (31) |
| No | 47.9% (35) | 50.0% (4) | 75.0% (6) | 57.1% (4) | 51.0% (49) |
| Depends on the person | 16.4% (12) | 12.5% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 42.9% (3) | 16.7% (16) |

Source: Participant Telephone Interviews

1. Two (2) of the 75 Traditional probationers who completed probation refused to answer survey questions in this section of the survey
2. One (1) of the 9 ISP probationers who completed probation refused to answer survey questions in this section of the survey

Attachment Y

Probationer Responses Pertaining to Relationships with Officers and Judges

| | Traditional | | ISP | | Total of All Probationers |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | Completed Probation | Did Not Complete Probation | |
| Do you feel the judge was truly concerned about helping you so you wouldn't end up in trouble again? | | | | | |
| Yes | 70.7% (53) | 50.0% (4) | 77.7% (7) | 75.0% (6) | 70.0% (70) |
| No | 22.7% (17) | 50.0% (4) | 0.0% (0) | 25.0% (2) | 23.0% (23) |
| Unsure | 6.6% (5) | 0.0% (0) | 22.2% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 7.0% (7) |
| Did your relationship with the judge negatively or positively affect your attitude? | | | | | |
| Positively | 60.0% (45) | 62.5% (5) | 66.6% (6) | 62.5% (5) | 61.0% (61) |
| Negatively | 25.3% (19) | 37.5% (3) | 11.1% (1) | 37.5% (3) | 26.0% (26) |
| Neither | 14.7% (11) | 0.0% (0) | 22.2% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 13.0% (13) |
| Did your relationship with your probation officer negatively or positively affect your attitude? | | | | | |
| Positively | 89.3% (67) | 50.0% (4) | 66.6% (6) | 62.5% (5) | 82.0% (82) |
| Negatively | 6.7% (5) | 25.0% (2) | 11.1% (1) | 25.0% (2) | 10.0% (10) |
| Neither | 4.0% (3) | 25.0% (2) | 22.2% (2) | 12.5% (1) | 8.0% (8) |
| Did your relationship with any other court personnel negatively or positively affect your attitude? | | | | | |
| Positively | 16.0% (12) | 12.5% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 13.0% (13) |
| Negatively | 9.3% (7) | 0.0% (0) | 11.1% (1) | 25.0% (2) | 10.0% (10) |
| No Other Relationships | 74.7% (56) | 87.5% (7) | 88.9% (8) | 75.0% (6) | 77.0% (77) |

Source: Participant Telephone Interviews

Attachment Z

Probationer Responses Pertaining to Recidivism

| | Traditional | | ISP | | Total of All Probationers |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | Completed Probation ¹ | Did Not Complete Probation | Completed Probation ² | Did Not Complete Probation ³ | |
| Overall, do you feel that being on probation will help you to stay out of trouble in the future? | | | | | |
| Yes | 89.0% (65) | 75.0% (6) | 87.5% (7) | 71.4% (5) | 86.5% (83) |
| No | 11.0% (8) | 25.0% (2) | 12.5% (1) | 28.6% (2) | 13.5% (13) |
| Is there any aspect of probation that was not helpful that you feel could be improved? | | | | | |
| Yes | 28.8% (21) | 50.0% (4) | 25.0% (2) | 42.9% (3) | 31.3% (30) |
| No | 71.2% (52) | 50.0% (4) | 75.0% (6) | 57.1% (4) | 68.7% (66) |
| Hypothetically, if you were convicted of another offense, would you prefer a more intense program that includes treatment, accountability, and positive reinforcement from judges and probation officers or would you prefer the traditional method of probation? | | | | | |
| More Intense | 15.1% (11) | 25.0% (2) | 25.0% (2) | 28.6% (2) | 17.7% (17) |
| Traditional | 68.5% (50) | 37.5% (3) | 50.0% (4) | 71.4% (5) | 64.6% (62) |
| Depends on the situation | 16.4% (12) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0% (0) | 12.5% (12) |
| No preference | 0.0% (0) | 37.5% (3) | 25.0% (2) | 0.0% (0) | 5.2% (5) |

Source: Participant Telephone Interviews

1. Two (2) of the 75 Traditional probationers who completed probation refused to answer survey questions in this section of the survey
2. One (1) of the 9 ISP probationers who completed probation refused to answer survey questions in this section of the survey
3. One (1) of the 8 ISP probationers who did not complete probation refused to answer survey questions in this section of the survey

Attachment AA
Total Program Cost (Traditional Probation)

| | Salary and Fringe Benefits | Percent of Salary and Fringes Attributed To Traditional Probation | Salaries and Fringes Attributed To Traditional Probation |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Salaries and Fringe Benefits | | | |
| Kristi Gebben (Probation Officer) | \$59,475.72 | 10.0% | \$5,947.57 |
| Leticia Gonzalez-Ortiz (Probation Officer) | \$52,240.52 | 10.0% | \$5,224.05 |
| Joan Gordillo (Probation Secretary) | \$28,599.32 | 100.0% | \$28,599.32 |
| Kathy Kensil (Probation Officer) | \$61,303.80 | 100.0% | \$61,303.80 |
| Tracey Lehnen (Probation Officer) | \$43,621.90 | 10.0% | \$4,362.19 |
| Julie Mahn (Probation Secretary) | \$13,829.19 | 50.0% | \$6,914.60 |
| Andrea Mendoza (Probation Secretary) | \$53,675.37 | 100.0% | \$53,675.37 |
| Yale Pope (Probation Officer) | \$69,777.15 | 10.0% | \$6,977.72 |
| Gary Ramsden (Probation Officer) | \$71,704.90 | 100.0% | \$71,704.90 |
| James Robbert (Probation Officer) | \$70,298.75 | 100.0% | \$70,298.75 |
| Jodi Salacina (Assistant Probation Director) | \$83,281.57 | 75.0% | \$62,461.18 |
| David Schipper (Probation Director) | \$97,860.01 | 10.0% | \$9,786.00 |
| Cathy Shaw (Probation Officer) | \$69,512.05 | 50.0% | \$34,756.03 |
| Lee Soncrant (Probation Officer) | \$60,562.62 | 10.0% | \$6,056.26 |
| Kelli Taylor (Probation Officer) | \$68,309.16 | 100.0% | \$68,309.16 |
| Alma Valenzuela (Probation Officer) | \$61,645.06 | 50.0% | \$30,822.53 |
| Lynn Vanderveen (Probation Officer) | \$70,696.13 | 100.0% | \$70,696.13 |
| Timothy VanDyke (Probation Officer) | \$70,850.89 | 100.0% | \$70,850.89 |
| Alanna Vanhoeven (Probation Support) | \$38,287.27 | 25.0% | \$9,571.82 |
| Judge Jonas | \$153,434.12 | 7.7% ¹ | \$11,814.43 |
| Judge Knoll | \$148,061.03 | 7.7% ¹ | \$11,400.70 |
| Judge Post | \$153,034.86 | 9.2% ¹ | \$14,079.21 |
| Judge Kloote | \$153,414.12 | 5.0% ¹ | \$7,670.71 |
| Court Recorder (for Judge Jonas) | \$49,756.84 | 7.7% | \$3,831.28 |
| Court Recorder (for Judge Knoll) | \$49,756.84 | 7.7% | \$3,831.28 |
| Court Recorder (for Judge Post) | \$49,756.84 | 9.2% | \$4,577.63 |
| Court Recorder (for Judge Kloote) | \$49,756.84 | 5.0% | \$2,487.84 |
| Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys (13 individuals) ² | \$1,440,810.24 | 14.0% | \$201,713.43 |
| Total Salaries and Fringes | \$3,393,313.11 | 27.7% | \$939,724.78 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | | | |
| Supplies/Operating | | | \$43,133.17 ³ |
| Administrative Indirect Cost ⁴ | | | \$102,127.12 ³ |
| Other Expenses ⁵ | | | \$79,136.85 ³ |
| Drug Testing ⁶ | | | \$26,850.35 |
| Court Appointed Defense Attorneys ⁷ | | | \$127,508.80 |
| Jail Cost ⁸ | | | \$3,419,882.85 |
| Total Miscellaneous Expenses | | | \$3,798,639.14 |
| Total Annual Cost (Salaries, Fringe Benefits, and Miscellaneous) | | | \$4,738,363.92 |
| Reimbursements | | | |
| Court Filing Fees and Crime Victim Restitution Fees ⁹ | | | \$389,602.00 |
| Bond Forfeitures, Bond Fees, and Fees From Ordinance Violations ⁹ | | | \$251,950.45 |
| Cash Flow Funds From The State For Drunk Driving Arrests ⁹ | | | \$12,107.94 |
| Fees Paid By Credit Bureaus For Access To Data ⁹ | | | \$1,760.25 |
| Drug Testing Reimbursements | | | \$67,014.00 |
| State Dollars That Pay For Judges Salaries ¹⁰ | | | \$40,513.51 |
| Court Appointed Attorney Fees Reimbursed by Traditional Probationers ¹¹ | | | \$34,303.66 |
| Total Annual Reimbursements | | | \$797,251.81 |
| Total Net Annual Cost To County (Less Reimbursements) | | | \$3,941,112.11 |

¹ The percent of each Judge's salary and fringes attributed to Traditional Probation is estimated based on total caseload since the amount of time spent (per case) is not tracked. These percentages were provided by the Director of Probation and Community Corrections.

² The salary and fringes are for 13 prosecuting attorneys; the percent of their salary and fringes attributed to Traditional Probation is estimated based on total caseload since the amount of time spent (per case) or by each prosecuting attorney is not tracked.

³ Because the District Court budget does not reflect the amount of each line item that is attributed to Traditional Probation, these figures are based on a calculation of each budget line item multiplied by the rate of 23.47% since 23.47% of the total salaries/fringe benefits from this budget are attributed to employees who work in Traditional Probation.

⁴ Annual costs for office maintenance and County services

⁵ Includes mileage, conference expenses, telephone, and data processing

⁶ Calculation based on the cost per test (\$2.35) multiplied by the average number of tests (11,425.68) administered during a one year period to Traditional probationers

⁷ Calculation based on the total amount paid (\$696,769.38) by Ottawa County to District Court Appointed Attorneys during 2005 multiplied by the percent (18.3%) of District Court cases resulting in Traditional probation in 2005

⁸ Calculation based on the average number of jail days (33.9) served by a Traditional probationer multiplied by the cost per jail day (\$44.50); the resulting number (\$1,508.55) is then multiplied by the number of Traditional probationers (2,267) during 2005.

⁹ Because the District Court budget does not reflect the amount of each line item that is attributed to Traditional Probation, these figures are based on a calculation of each budget line item multiplied by the rate of 23.47% since 23.47% of the total salaries/fringe benefits from this budget are attributed to employees who work in Traditional Probation.

¹⁰ 90.1% of each Judge's salary and fringes are paid with state funds

¹¹ Calculation based on the total amount reimbursed (\$187,451.68) to Ottawa County by all people with District Court cases who utilized the services of District Court Appointed Attorneys in 2005 multiplied by the percent (18.3%) of District Court cases resulting in Traditional Probation in 2005

Attachment BB
Total Program Cost (ISP Probation)

| | Salary and Fringe Benefits | Percent of Salary and Fringes Attributed To ISP Probation | Salaries and Fringes Attributed To ISP Probation |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Salaries and Fringe Benefits | | | |
| Kristi Gebben (Probation Officer) | \$59,475.72 | 90.0% | \$53,528.15 |
| Leticia Gonzalez-Ortiz (Probation Officer) | \$52,240.52 | 90.0% | \$47,016.47 |
| Tracey Lehen (Probation Officer) | \$43,621.90 | 85.0% | \$37,078.62 |
| Yale Pope (Probation Officer) | \$69,777.15 | 83.0% | \$57,915.03 |
| Jodi Salacina (Assistant Probation Director) | \$83,281.57 | 25.0% | \$20,820.39 |
| David Schipper (Probation Director) | \$97,860.01 | 20.0% | \$19,572.00 |
| Kathy Scholtz (Community Corrections Secretary) | \$34,515.69 | 100.0% | \$34,515.69 |
| Lee Soncrant (Probation Officer) | \$60,562.62 | 90.0% | \$54,506.36 |
| Norm Williams (Probation Officer) | \$69,812.33 | 45.0% | \$31,415.55 |
| Judge Jonas | \$153,434.12 | 2.6% ¹ | \$3,989.29 |
| Judge Knoll | \$148,061.03 | 2.6% ¹ | \$3,849.59 |
| Judge Post | \$153,034.86 | 0.8% ¹ | \$1,224.28 |
| Judge Kloote | \$153,414.12 | 1.8% ¹ | \$2,761.45 |
| Court Recorder (for Judge Jonas) | \$49,756.84 | 2.6% | \$1,293.68 |
| Court Recorder (for Judge Knoll) | \$49,756.84 | 2.6% | \$1,293.68 |
| Court Recorder (for Judge Post) | \$49,756.84 | 0.8% | \$398.05 |
| Court Recorder (for Judge Kloote) | \$49,756.84 | 1.8% | \$895.62 |
| Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys (13 individuals) ² | \$1,440,810.24 | 1.7% | \$24,493.77 |
| Total Salaries and Fringes | \$2,818,929.24 | 14.1% | \$396,567.67 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | | | |
| Supplies/Operating | | | \$17,110.61 ³ |
| Administrative Indirect Cost ⁴ | | | \$41,326.20 ³ |
| Other Expenses ⁵ | | | \$29,582.68 ³ |
| Vehicle Expenses ⁶ | | | \$36,988.46 ³ |
| Drug Testing ⁷ | | | \$5,330.43 |
| Court Appointed Defense Attorneys ⁸ | | | \$15,328.93 |
| Jail Cost ⁹ | | | \$489,615.70 |
| Total Miscellaneous Expenses | | | \$635,283.01 |
| Total Annual Cost (Salaries, Fringe Benefits, and Miscellaneous) | | | \$1,031,850.68 |

¹ The percent of each Judge's salary and fringes attributed to ISP is estimated based on total caseload since the amount of time spent (per case) is not tracked. These percentages were provided by the Director of Probation and Community Corrections.

² The salary and fringes are for 13 prosecuting attorneys; the percent of their salary and fringes attributed to ISP is estimated based on total caseload since the amount of time spent (per case) or by each prosecuting attorney is not tracked.

³ Calculation based on each Community Corrections budget line item multiplied by the percent of the line item attributed to ISP (Source: Community Corrections)

⁴ Annual costs for office maintenance and County services

⁵ Includes mileage, conference expenses, telephone, and data processing

⁶ Includes vehicle repair, insurance, gas, oil, and equipment rental

⁷ Calculation based on the cost per test (\$2.35) multiplied by the average number of tests (2,268.27) administered during a one year period to ISP probationers

⁸ Calculation based on the total amount paid (\$696,769.38) by Ottawa County to District Court Appointed Attorneys during 2005 multiplied by the percent (2.2%) of District Court cases resulting in ISP probation in 2005

⁹ Calculation based on the average number of jail days (40.6) served by an ISP probationer by the cost per jail day (\$44.50); the resulting number (\$1,806.70) is then multiplied by the number of ISP probationers (271) during 2005.

| Reimbursements | |
|--|---------------------|
| PA 511 (Community Corrections Grant) | \$80,000.00 |
| PA 154 (OWI III/Alcohol Assessments) | \$3,307.00 |
| PA 2 | \$90,245.00 |
| Intensive Supervision Fee ¹⁰ | \$167,841.00 |
| Drug Testing Reimbursements | \$9,325.00 |
| State Dollars That Pay For Judges Salaries ¹¹ | \$10,653.97 |
| Court Appointed Attorney Fees Reimbursed by ISP Probationers ¹² | \$4,123.94 |
| Total Annual Reimbursements | \$365,495.91 |

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Total Net Annual Cost To County (Less Reimbursements) | \$666,354.77 |
|--|---------------------|

¹⁰ ISP probationers pay a fee which is equivalent to one days wage per week during the first three months of ISP and \$70 per month during months 4 through 6

¹¹ 90.1% of each Judge's salary and fringes are paid with state funds

¹² Calculation based on the total amount reimbursed (\$187,451.68) to Ottawa County by all people with District Court cases who utilized the services of District Court Appointed Attorneys in 2005 multiplied by the percent (2.2%) of District Court cases resulting in ISP probation in 2005

**Attachment CC
Per Person Cost (Traditional and ISP Probation)**

**Table 1
Traditional Probation (Per Person Cost)**

| | Total Cost | Total Cost (County Funds) | Percent of Total Cost (County Funds) | Total Cost (State Funds) | Percent of Total Cost (State Funds) | Total Cost (Probationer Fees) | Percent of Total Cost (Probationer Fees) | Total Cost (Other Funds¹) | Percent of Total Cost (Other Funds¹) |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Annual Cost | \$4,738,363.92 | \$3,941,112.11 | 83.2% | \$52,621.45 | 1.1% | \$742,870.11 | 15.7% | \$1,760.25 | 0.04% |
| Monthly Cost | \$394,863.66 | \$328,426.01 | 83.2% | \$4,385.12 | 1.1% | \$61,905.84 | 15.7% | \$146.69 | 0.04% |
| Total Program Cost (Average of 8.5 Months)² | \$3,356,341.11 | \$2,791,621.08 | 83.2% | \$37,273.52 | 1.1% | \$526,199.64 | 15.7% | \$1,246.87 | 0.04% |
| Program Cost Per Participant³ | \$1,480.52 | \$1,231.42 | 83.2% | \$16.44 | 1.1% | \$232.11 | 15.7% | \$0.55 | 0.04% |
| Program Cost Per Successful Participant⁴ | \$1,905.93 | \$1,585.25 | 83.2% | \$21.17 | 1.1% | \$298.81 | 15.7% | \$0.71 | 0.04% |

¹ Other funds include funds paid by credit bureaus to the County for access to data

² Calculated by multiplying the Monthly Cost by the average number of months to complete Traditional Probation (8.5 months)

³ Calculated by dividing the Total Program Cost by the number of people (2,267) sentenced to Traditional Probation in 2005

⁴ Calculated by dividing the Total Program Cost by the number of people (1,761) who were sentenced to and successfully completed Traditional Probation in 2005

**Table 2
ISP Probation (Per Person Cost)**

| | Total Cost | Total Cost (County Funds) | Percent of Total Cost (County Funds) | Total Cost (State Funds) | Percent of Total Cost (State Funds) | Total Cost (Probationer Fees) | Percent of Total Cost (Probationer Fees) | Total Cost (Grant Funds) | Percent of Total Cost (Grant Funds) |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Annual Cost | \$1,031,850.68 | \$666,354.77 | 64.6% | \$10,653.97 | 1.0% | \$181,289.94 | 17.6% | \$173,552.00 | 16.8% |
| Monthly Cost | \$85,987.56 | \$55,529.56 | 64.6% | \$887.83 | 1.0% | \$15,107.50 | 17.6% | \$14,462.67 | 16.8% |
| ISP Program Cost - ISP Probation (Average of 6 Months) ¹ | \$515,925.36 | \$333,177.36 | 64.6% | \$5,326.98 | 1.0% | \$90,645.00 | 17.6% | \$86,776.02 | 16.8% |
| ISP Program Cost - Traditional Probation (Additional 5.3 Months) ² | \$250,173.04 | \$208,081.00 | 83.2% | \$2,777.97 | 1.1% | \$39,221.13 | 15.7% | \$92.94 | 0.04% |
| Total Program Cost (Average of 11.3 Months)³ | \$766,098.40 | \$541,258.36 | 64.6% | \$8,104.95 | 1.0% | \$129,866.13 | 17.6% | \$86,868.96 | 16.8% |
| Program Cost Per Participant⁴ | \$2,826.93 | \$1,997.26 | 64.6% | \$29.91 | 1.0% | \$479.21 | 17.6% | \$320.55 | 16.8% |
| Program Cost Per Successful Participant⁵ | \$5,320.13 | \$3,758.74 | 64.6% | \$56.28 | 1.0% | \$901.85 | 17.6% | \$603.26 | 16.8% |

¹ All ISP probationers serve an average of 6 months in the ISP program and then an average additional 5.3 months of Traditional Probation. This cost represents the portion of ISP served by all ISP probationers and is calculated by multiplying the Monthly Cost by the average number of months to complete the ISP portion of probation (6 months)

² All ISP probationers serve an average of 6 months of in the ISP program and then an average additional 5.3 months of Traditional Probation. This cost represents the portion of Traditional Probation served by all ISP probationers and is calculated by dividing the Program Cost Per Traditional Probation Participant (from Table 1) by the average number of months it takes a Traditional probationer to complete Traditional Probation (8.5 months); the resulting number is then multiplied by the additional 5.3 months it takes an ISP probationer to complete the Traditional Probation portion of their sentence. The cost is then multiplied by the 271 ISP probationers during 2005.

³ Calculated by adding the ISP Program Cost - ISP Probation and the ISP Program Cost - Traditional Probation

⁴ Calculated by dividing the Total Program Cost by the number of people (271) sentenced to ISP probation in 2005

⁵ Calculated by dividing the Total Program Cost by the number of people (144) who were sentenced to and successfully completed ISP probation in 2005



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