



Understanding Offender Success and Supervision

Russ Marlan, Deputy Director, Field Operations
Administration

Kyle Kaminski, Offender Success Administrator/Legislative
Liaison

Reentry Starts Before Sentencing

- Planning and programming for a successful return to the community starts prior to sentencing, as the MDOC prepares recommendations for the sentencing court and conducts Risks and Needs assessments of offenders.
- Oftentimes, the most successful approach to reentry is to safely keep the offender in the community through Community Corrections programs or diversionary programs operated by the Department.
- For those sentenced to prison, it is important that their risks be mitigated and their needs met as they prepare to return to the community.

Criminogenic Needs

- Anti-Social Cognition
- Anti-Social Peers
- Anti-Social Personality
- Family
- Substance Abuse
- Employment
- Education
- Leisure/Recreation

Principles of Effective Intervention

Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR)



Risk principle

How much intervention?



Need principle

What to target or change?



Responsivity principle

How to intervene?

How Are Risks and Needs Addressed in the Community?

- The MDOC has 11 performance-based contracts for regional administrative agencies that provide services to returning citizens.
 - These services include:
 - Residential Stability (Transitional Housing)
 - Social Supports (Clothing, Food Assistance, Identification, Transportation, etc.)
 - Job Placement Services
 - Health and Behavioral Health Services
- The MDOC also contracts for specialized services such as substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment, and cognitive behavioral therapy in the community.
- Severely mentally ill offenders receive additional case planning and support.

Supervision is Used to Protect Public Safety and Promote Success

- The MDOC is focused on empowering and training staff to work effectively with offenders using tools such as CCM, Motivational Interviewing, and Agent-Directed Caseloads.
- The two major focuses are reducing violation behavior by offenders and promoting offender employment/self sufficiency.
- Parolee Employment Rates increased from 25% to 39.5% from 2014 to 2018 and probationer employment increased from 44% to 53.2%.

Key FOA Statistics

- Probation Violator Commitments
 - 2012: 2,634
 - 2018: 2,073 (21% Decline)
- Parole Violator New Sentence
 - 2012: 1,406
 - 2018: 989 (29.6% Decline)
- Parole Violator Technical Violator Returns
 - 2012: 2,698
 - 2018: 1,596 (41% Decline)
- Straddle Cell Prison Commitment Rate
 - 2015: 33%
 - 2017: 28%



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