



# Budget Briefing: The Cost of Corrections

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March 2025

# Briefing Topics

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  - Field Operations: Parole and Probation
  - Offender Success: Programs and Services

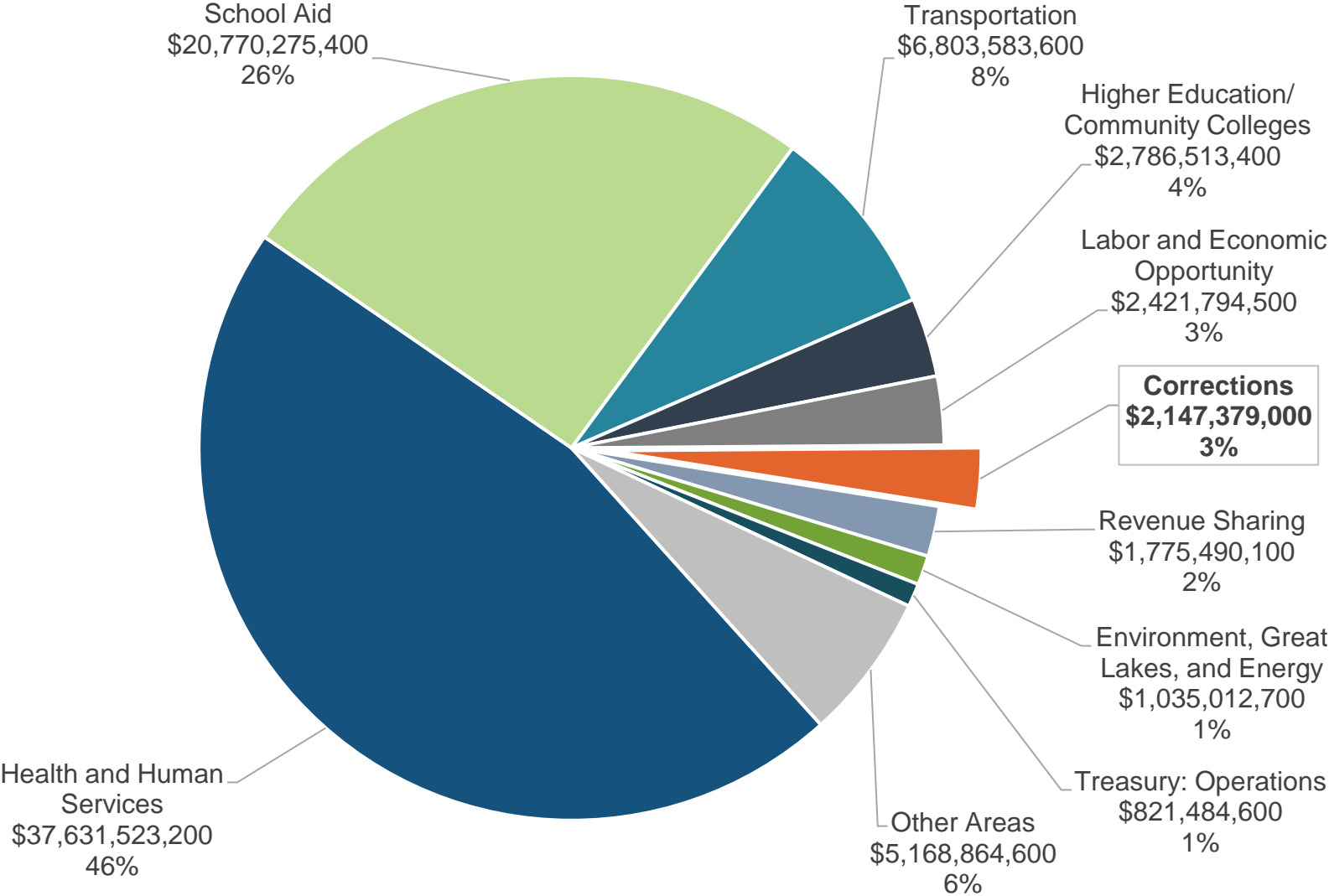
# Department of Corrections

- The Department of Corrections (MDOC) administers the state's adult prison, parole, and probation systems
- Major departmental functions include:
  - Operation of all state correctional institutions housing adults who are convicted of felonies and are sentenced to prison; operation includes provision of physical and mental health care, food service, behavioral programming, and transportation
  - Monitoring and supervising all parolees and probationers who are under the department's jurisdiction; convicted felons who are not sentenced to prison are either sentenced to county jail or are supervised in the community through the probation system
  - Oversight over community corrections programs, offender success programs (including education, job training, and career readiness programming for prisoners while they are incarcerated), and grant programs designed to encourage alternatives to prison placement for appropriate offenders

# Funding Overview

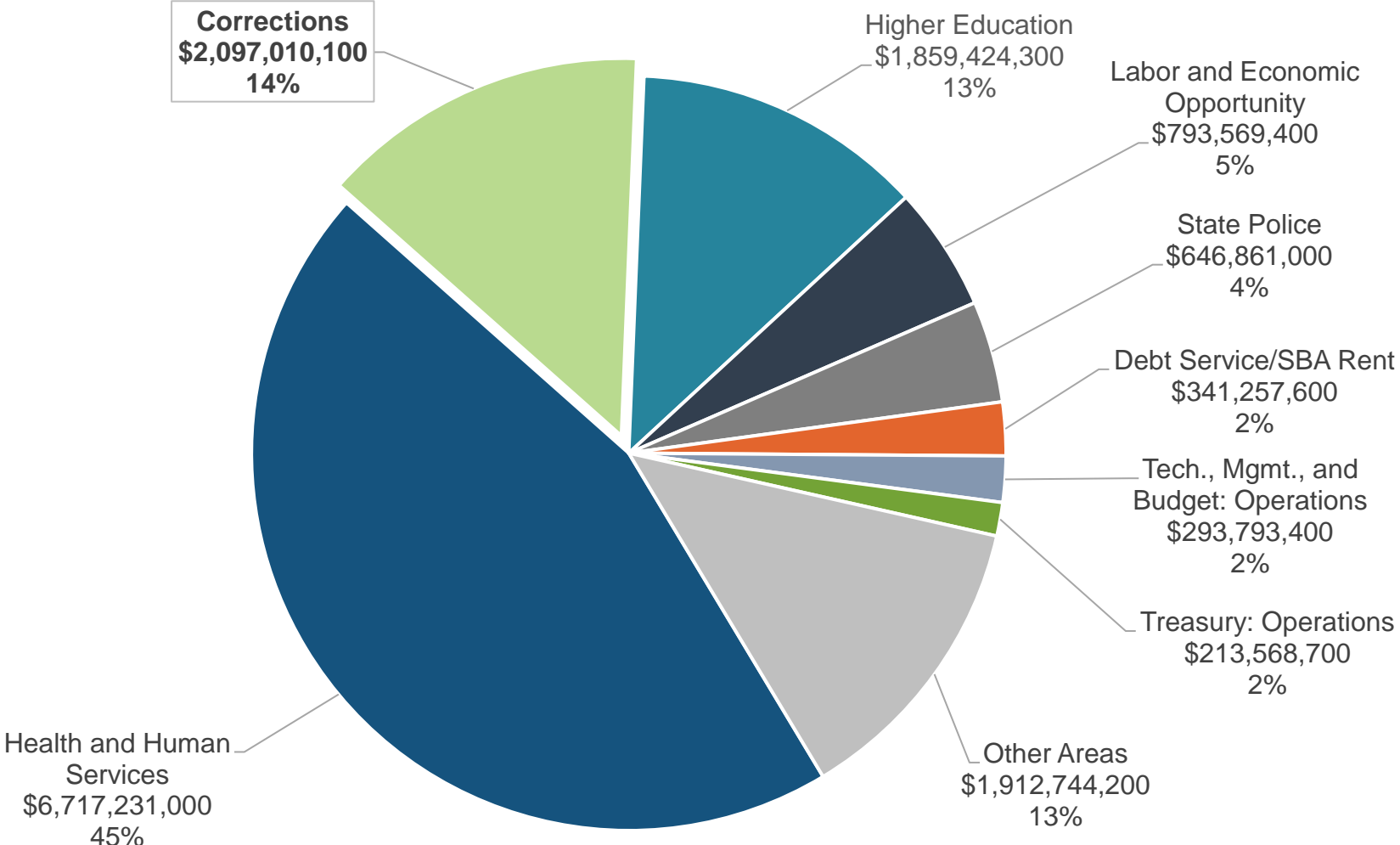
# MDOC Share of Total State Budget

The MDOC budget represents **3%** of the state's **\$81.4 billion** budget (adjusted gross) for FY 2024-25.



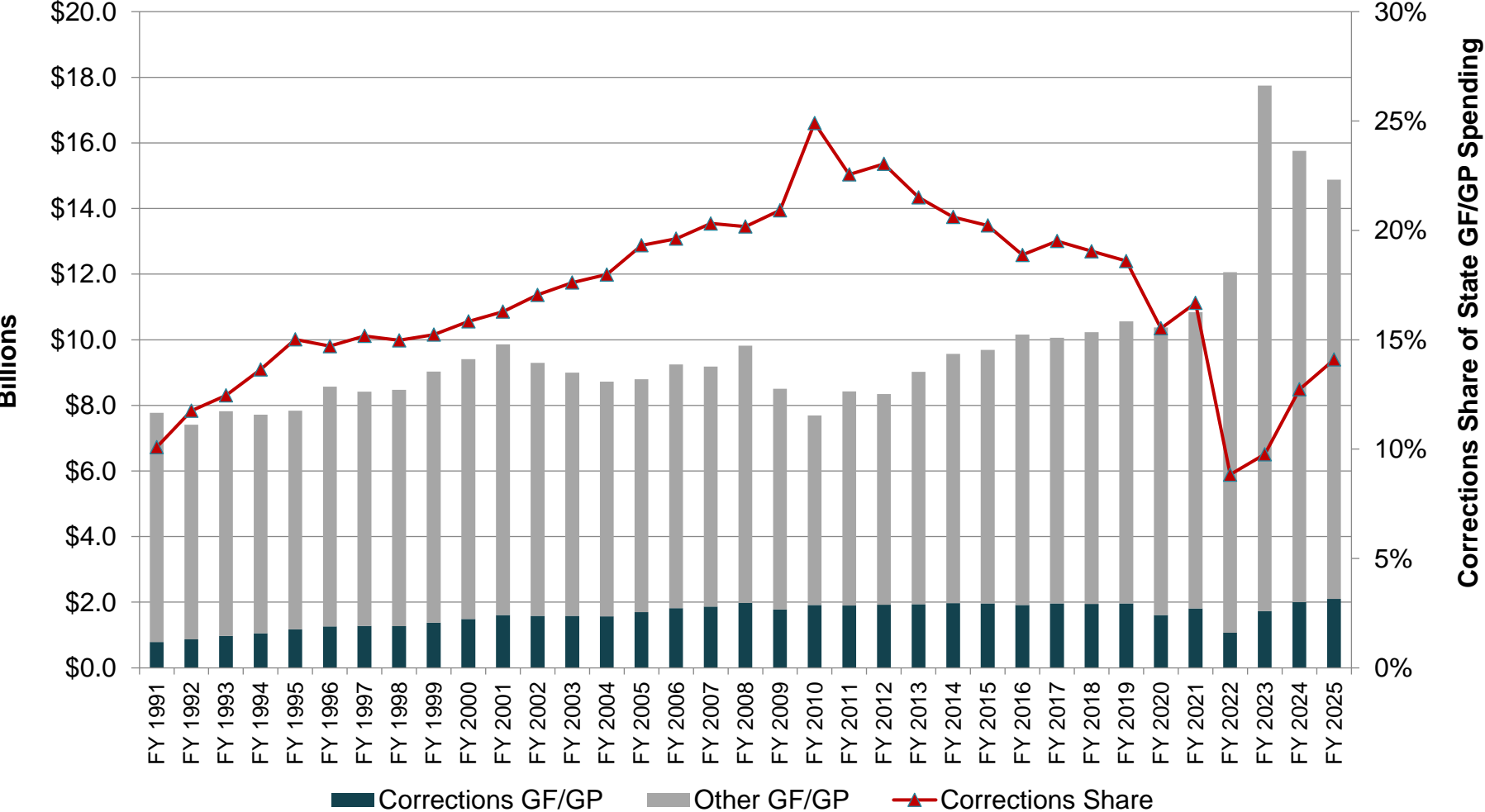
# MDOC Share of Total GF/GP Budget

The MDOC budget represents about **14%** of the state's **\$14.9 billion** GF/GP budget for FY 2024-25.



# Corrections vs. Other State GF/GP Spending

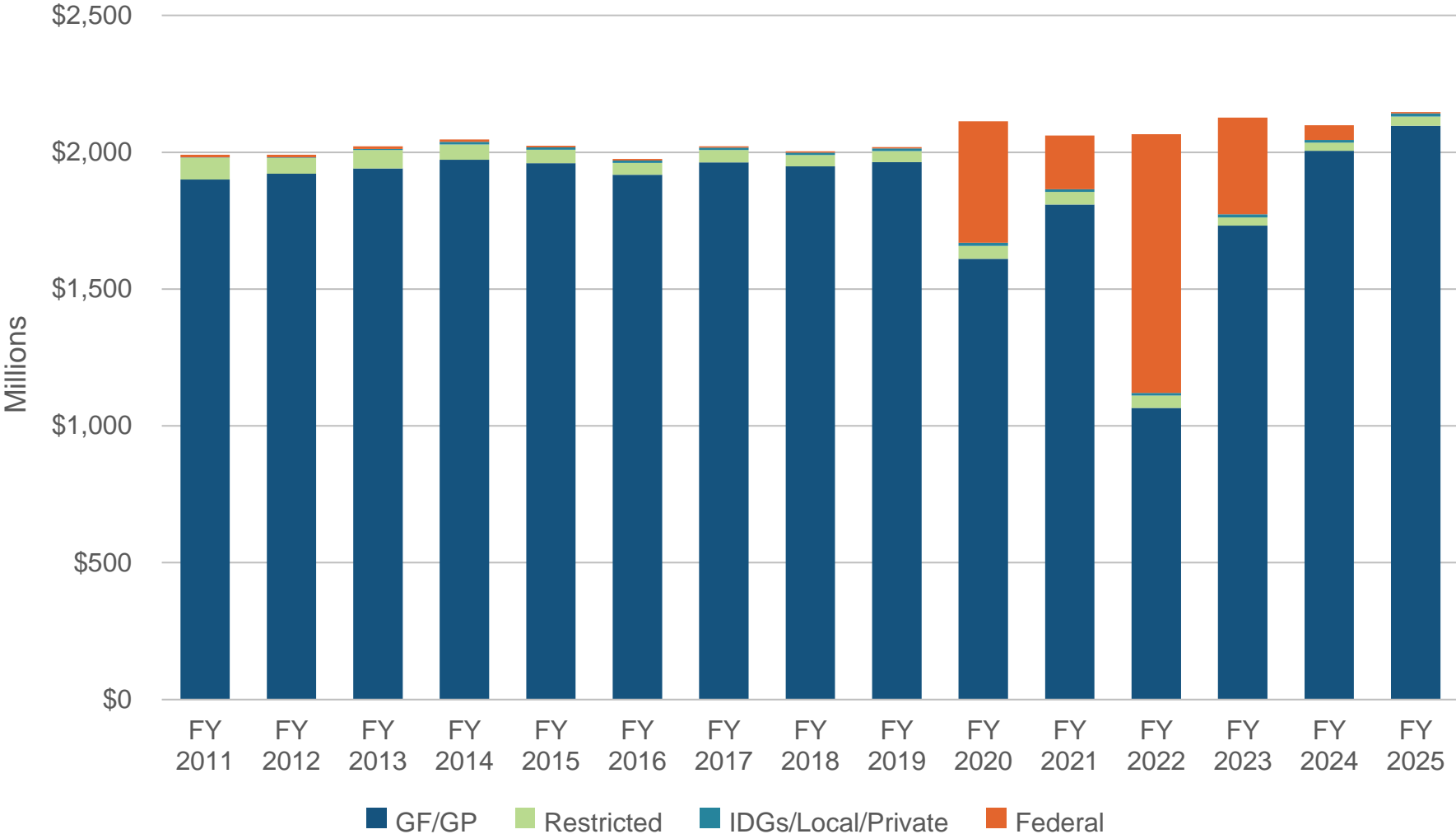
Corrections spending has grown as a share of all state general fund spending from well below 5% in the early 1980s to 14% today. This spending competes with other state priorities for state budget dollars, such as higher education, social services, and other public safety programs.



Source: State Budget Office

# MDOC Funding History

Total appropriations for MDOC have increased by roughly **8%** since FY 2010-11, driven mainly by employee costs and costs for programming and physical and mental health care for prisoners. In fiscal years 2020 through 2023, MDOC received federal disaster assistance and COVID relief funding, primarily to offset GF/GP allocations for payroll for frontline workers.





# 5-Year History of Enacted Appropriations and FTEs

|              | <u>FY 2024-25</u>      | <u>FY 2023-24</u>      | <u>FY 2022-23</u>      | <u>FY 2021-22</u>      | <u>FY 2020-21</u>      |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| FTEs         | 13,227.0               | 13,206.0               | 13,514.4               | 13,500.4               | 13,702.8               |
| <b>Gross</b> | <b>\$2,147,379,000</b> | <b>\$2,086,250,000</b> | <b>\$2,124,968,000</b> | <b>\$2,065,873,000</b> | <b>\$2,060,788,400</b> |
| IDG          | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| Federal      | 5,180,500              | 17,143,500             | 5,148,400              | 5,364,100              | 196,370,900            |
| Local        | 11,694,000             | 9,805,100              | 9,879,500              | 9,646,100              | 9,680,600              |
| Private      | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      | 0                      |
| Restricted   | 33,494,400             | 29,805,500             | 29,831,800             | 45,493,400             | 45,478,500             |
| <b>GF/GP</b> | <b>\$2,097,010,100</b> | <b>\$2,029,495,900</b> | <b>\$2,080,108,300</b> | <b>\$2,005,369,400</b> | <b>\$1,809,258,400</b> |

# Change in Enacted Appropriated Levels

|              | FY 25 chg from FY 24 |            | FY 24 chg from FY 23  |              | FY 23 chg from FY 22 |            | FY 22 chg from FY 21 |             |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
|              | \$ chg               | % chg      | \$ chg                | % chg        | \$ chg               | % chg      | \$ chg               | % chg       |
| FTEs         | 21.0                 | 0.2        | (308.4)               | (2.3)        | 14.0                 | 0.1        | (202.4)              | (1.5)       |
| <b>Gross</b> | <b>\$61,129,000</b>  | <b>2.9</b> | <b>(\$38,718,000)</b> | <b>(1.8)</b> | <b>\$59,095,000</b>  | <b>2.9</b> | <b>\$5,084,600</b>   | <b>0.2</b>  |
| IDG          | 0                    | --         | 0                     | --           | 0                    | --         | 0                    | --          |
| Federal      | (11,963,000)         | (69.8)     | 11,995,100            | 233.0        | (215,700)            | (4.0)      | (191,006,800)        | (97.3)      |
| Local        | 1,888,900            | 19.3       | (74,400)              | (0.8)        | 233,400              | 2.4        | (34,500)             | (0.4)       |
| Private      | 0                    | --         | 0                     | --           | 0                    | --         | 0                    | --          |
| Restricted   | 3,688,900            | 12.4       | (26,300)              | (0.1)        | (15,661,600)         | (34.4)     | 14,900               | 0.0         |
| <b>GF/GP</b> | <b>\$67,514,200</b>  | <b>3.3</b> | <b>(\$50,612,400)</b> | <b>(2.4)</b> | <b>\$74,738,900</b>  | <b>3.7</b> | <b>\$196,111,000</b> | <b>10.8</b> |

# Historical GF/GP Enacted Budget Changes

- **Major FY 2025 Changes from FY 2024 – increase of \$67.5 million and 21.0 FTEs**
  - \$16.2 million to cover increased costs of the prisoner health care services contract
  - \$10.4 million to cover increased costs associated with utilizing contracted nursing staff
  - 15.0 FTEs for Thumb Correctional Facility education center
  - Removal of \$8.7 million in one-time funding and 1.0 FTE that was included in FY 2024
  - \$3.0 million in one-time funding and 7.0 FTEs for breast milk program, higher education in prison, expansion of in-reach services, Nation Outside, and peer-led reentry services
  - \$46.3 million for economic adjustments
  
- **Major FY 2024 Changes from FY 2023 – decrease of \$50.6 million and 308.4 FTEs**
  - Savings of \$48.8 million and 427.4 FTEs from closure of the Michigan Reformatory and the South side of the Gus Harrison Correctional Facility
  - \$11.2 million and 57.0 FTEs for establishing at least 3 medication-assisted treatment clinics
  - \$10.7 million to cover increased costs of the prisoner health care services contract
  - \$7.2 million and 53.0 FTEs for creating an Intelligence Unit and a Prison Rape Elimination Act Harassment Investigations Division within the department
  - \$7.1 million and 8.0 FTEs for developing and implementing policies and training plans for purchasing body-worn cameras for frontline staff in facilities
  - Removal of \$40.0 million in one-time funding that was included in FY 2023
  - \$8.7 million in one-time funding and 1.0 FTE for body-worn cameras, breast milk program, higher education in prison, Come Out Stay Out, Nation Outside, Silent Cry, and Goodwill Flip the Script
  - Net reduction of \$11.0 million for economic adjustments

# Historical GF/GP Enacted Budget Changes

- **Major FY 2023 Changes from FY 2022 – increase of \$74.7 million and 14.0 FTEs**
  - \$14.8 million to replace revenue derived from fees paid by prisoners for use of telephone services in prison
  - \$3.7 million to support contract rate increases for temporary nursing staff
  - \$1.2 million and 10.0 FTEs to support Corrections Offender Management System and to replace HR legacy system
  - 4.0 FTEs for the Offender Risk Evaluation Unit
  - Removal of \$27.1 million in one-time funding that was included in FY 2022
  - \$40.0 million in one-time funding for electronic prisoner/staff communication, John Does settlement payment, body scanners, expansion of vocational villages, improvements to staff areas in facilities, page alert system for deaf and hard of hearing prisoners, updated officer uniforms, Chance for Life, Prosperity Region 8 pilot program, and Goodwill Flip the Script
  - \$41.6 million for economic adjustments
  
- **Major FY 2022 Changes from FY 2021 – increase of \$196.1 million; decrease of 202.4 FTEs**
  - Restore \$191.0 million that was reduced from the FY 2021 budget and replaced with federal COVID relief dollars
  - Savings of \$10.5 million and 202.4 FTEs from closure of the Detroit Reentry Center
  - \$7.4 million to train additional corrections officers
  - Removal of \$15.0 million in one-time funding that was included in FY 2021
  - \$27.1 million in one-time funding for John Does settlement payment, Chance for Life, Prosperity Region 8 pilot program, and Goodwill Flip the Script
  - Net reduction of \$4.6 million for economic adjustments

# Federal COVID-19 Relief Funding

MDOC received \$1.8 billion in federal COVID relief funds. In 2020, the funding was used primarily to support costs of hazard pay, personal protection equipment, and testing. Funding received in 2022 and beyond was used to support payroll costs for frontline workers throughout the department, but primarily costs for frontline workers at correctional facilities. The federal funding received was used to offset GF/GP that would have otherwise been used to support the costs.

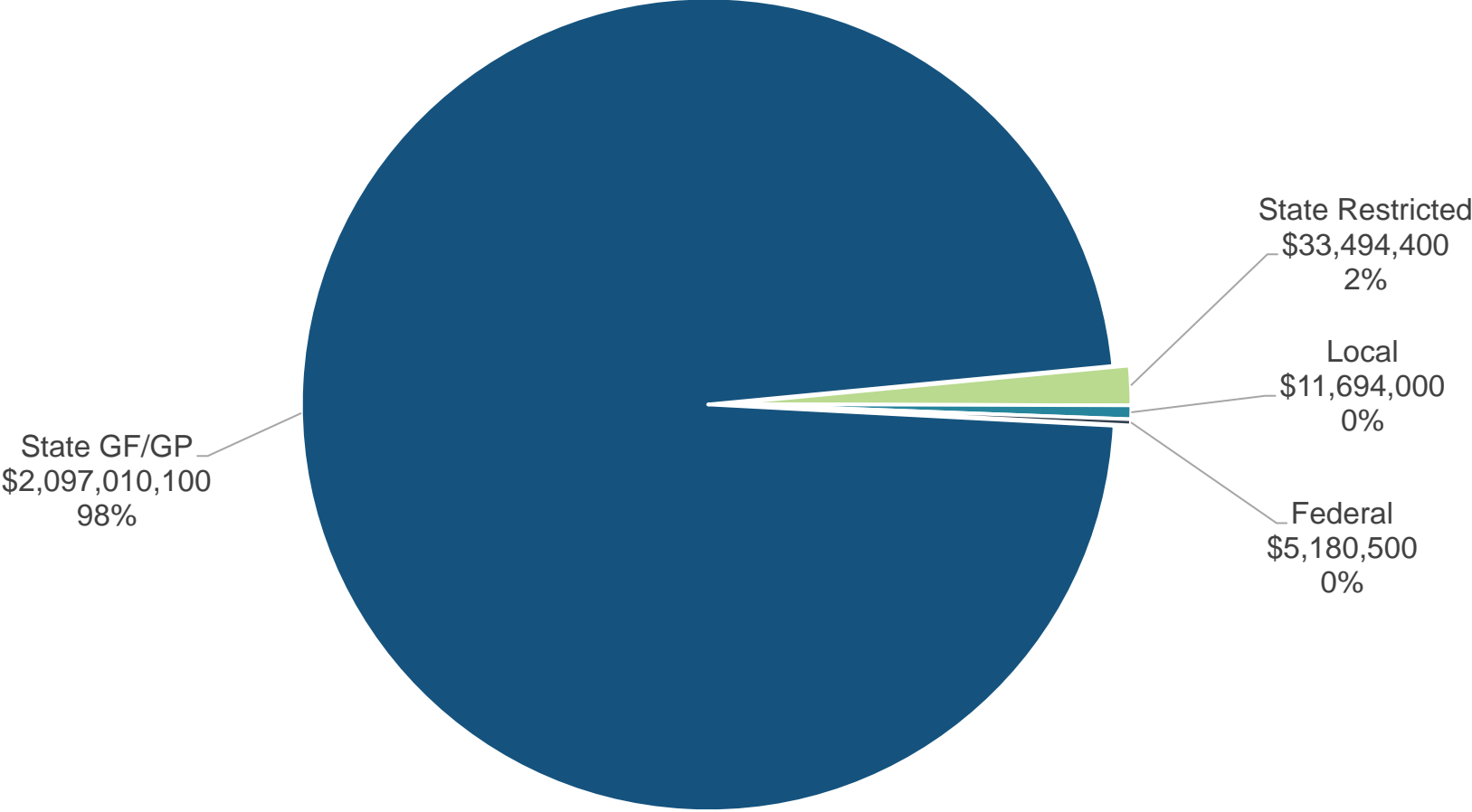
| Fiscal Year  | COVID-19 Funding       | Authorizing Legislation |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2020         | \$438,982,700          | 2020 PA 67              |
| 2021         | 0                      |                         |
| 2022         | 940,000,000            | 2022 PA 166             |
| 2023         | 347,800,000            | 2023 PA 119             |
| 2024         | 36,000,000             | 2024 PA 121             |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>\$1,762,782,700</b> |                         |

# FY 2024-25 MDOC Budget

| Fund Source  | Funding         | Description  |
|--|-----------------|--|
| Gross Appropriations                               | \$2,147,379,000 | Total spending authority from all revenue sources  |
| Interdepartmental Grants (IDG) Revenue             | 0               | Funds received by one state department from another state department, usually for services provided  |
| Adjusted Gross Appropriations                      | \$2,147,379,000 | Gross appropriations excluding IDGs; avoids double counting when adding appropriation amounts across budget areas  |
| Federal Revenue                                    | 5,180,500       | Federal grant or matching revenue; generally dedicated to specific programs or purposes  |
| Local Revenue                                      | 11,694,000      | Revenue received from local units of government for state services   |
| Private Revenue                                    | 0               | Revenue from individuals and private entities, including payments for services, grants, and other contributions  |
| State Restricted Revenue                           | 33,494,400      | State revenue restricted by the State Constitution, state statute, or outside restriction that is available only for specified purposes; includes most fee revenue |
| State General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) Revenue | \$2,097,010,100 | Unrestricted revenue from taxes and other sources available to fund basic state programs and other purposes determined by the legislature                          |

# FY 2024-25 Fund Sources

The Corrections budget is financed with **\$2.1 billion**, or **98%**, general fund/general purpose revenue.



# FY 2024-25 Fund Sources

Other fund sources for the Corrections budget include state restricted, federal, and local revenues. There are no IDG funds or private revenues that support the budget.

- ***State Restricted Revenues***

- State restricted revenues total **\$33.5 million**
- Most state restricted revenue supports costs of programs that generate the revenue; examples include offender fees and reimbursements, revenues from prison industries and prison stores, and county jail reimbursement

- ***Federal Revenues***

- Federal revenues total **\$5.2 million**
- Federal revenue includes grants for education, prison rape elimination, prisoner reintegration, incentive payments for identifying incarcerated recipients of supplemental security income, payments under the school breakfast and lunch programs for youth in prison, and reimbursements for housing foreign nationals and federal prisoners

- ***Local Revenues***

- Local revenues total **\$11.7 million**
- Most local revenue, \$11.4 million, comes from the City of Detroit to support MDOC staff at the Detroit Detention Center; remaining revenue comes from fees paid by local units of government for renting electronic monitoring equipment (tethers)



# Appropriation Areas

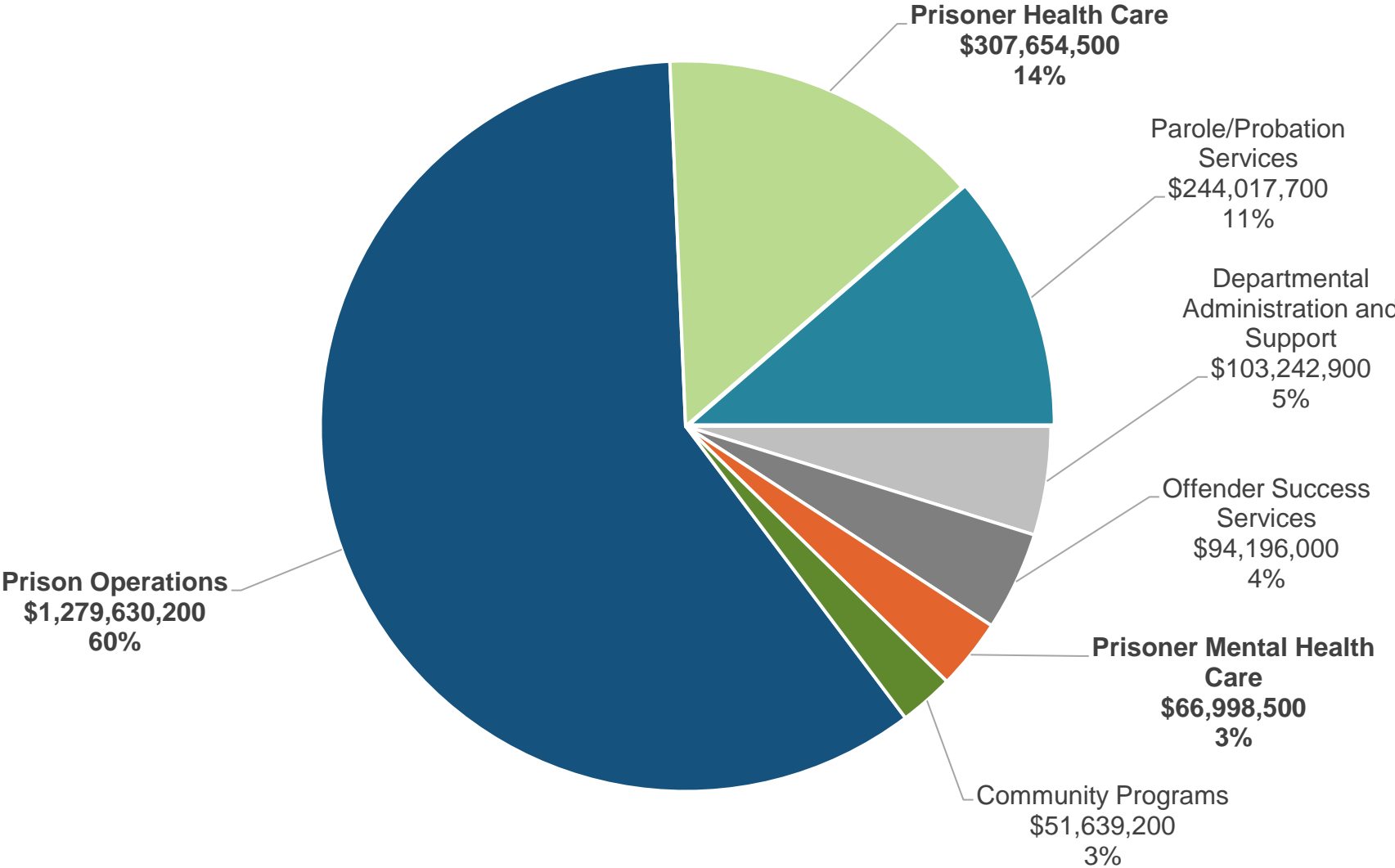
# MDOC Appropriation Areas

The Corrections budget is allocated into the following major spending areas:

- **Prison Operations:** operation of the state's correctional facilities; includes physical and mental health care for prisoners, prisoner food service, prisoner behavioral programming, prisoner transportation, and staff training; (includes one-time appropriations for breast milk program and Thumb Correctional Facility education center)
- **Parole and Probation Services:** supervision and monitoring of parolees and probationers; includes residential alternative to prison and electronic monitoring programs, as well as peer-led reentry services; (includes one-time appropriations for Nation Outside and expansion of peer-led reentry services)
- **Offender Success Services:** prisoner reintegration programs aimed at reducing recidivism through prisoner assessment, case management, and delivery of services; includes education, job training, and career readiness programming for prisoners while they are incarcerated; (includes one-time appropriations for higher education in prison and expansion of in-reach services)
- **Community Programs:** programs that provide alternatives to incarceration; includes community corrections programs, County Jail Reimbursement program, probation residential services, Goodwill Flip the Script, and Public Safety Initiative
- **Departmental Administration and Support:** general administrative functions of the department; includes executive office, finance and accounting, information technology, legal affairs, and property management

# FY 2024-25 Gross Appropriations

Over **\$1.6 billion**, or **77%**, of the Corrections **\$2.1 billion** budget is allocated to prison operations, including physical and mental health care for prisoners.

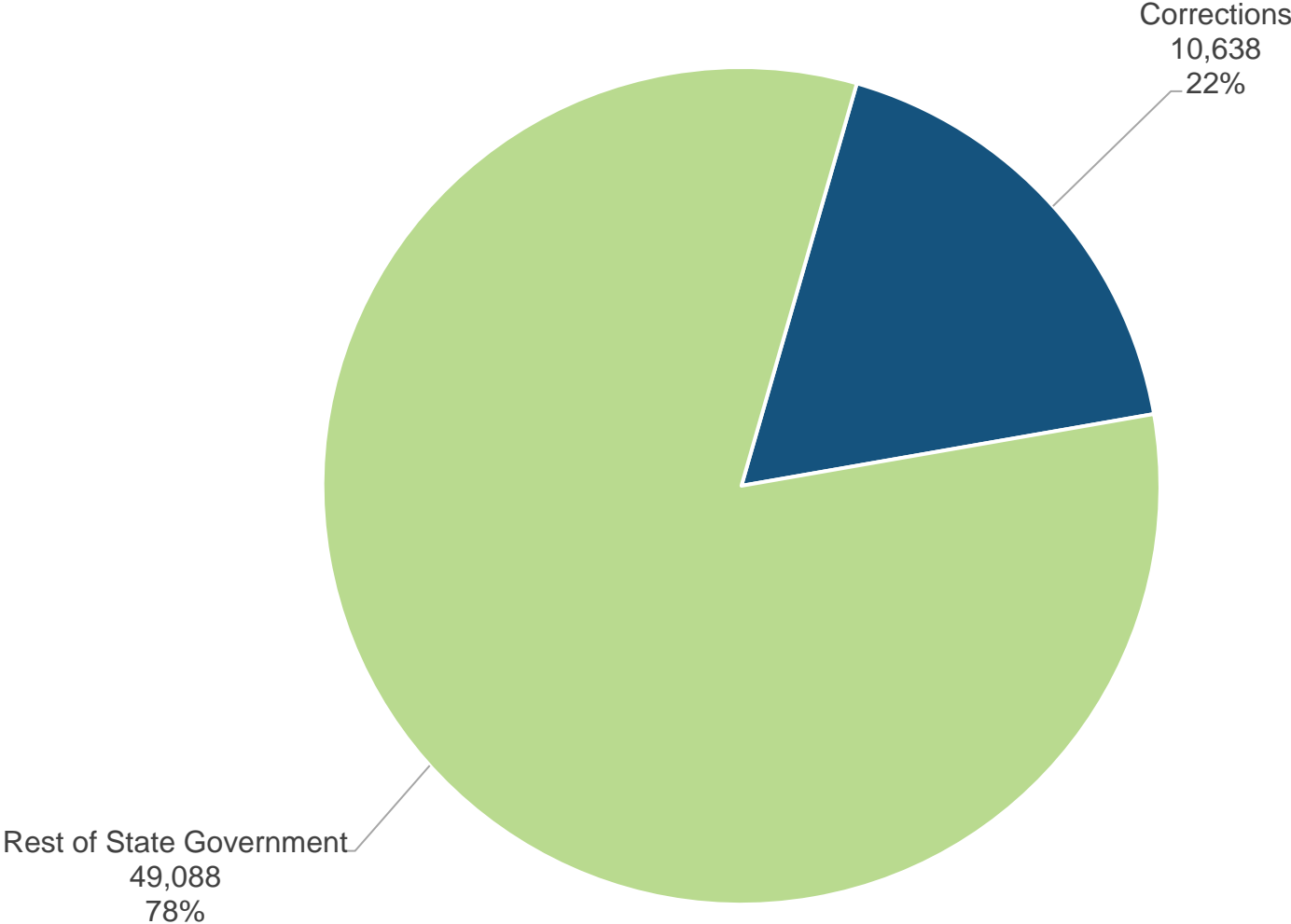


# Major Budget Topics

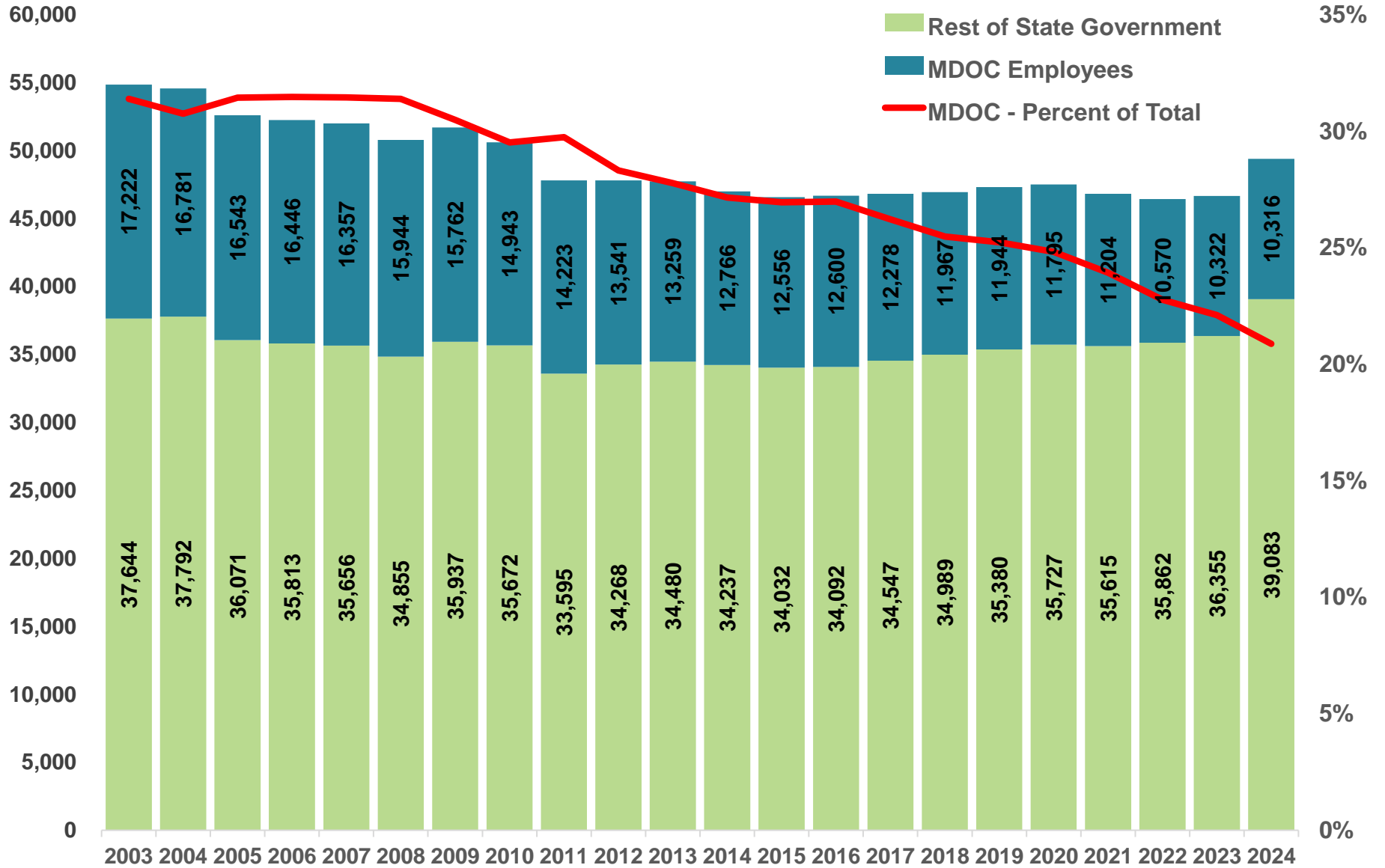
# Department Employees

# MDOC Share of Active Classified Employees

As of February 15, 2025, the total number of active classified employees in the state's workforce was 49,088. Of those, **10,638**, or **22%**, were employed by MDOC.



# MDOC Share of Employees



# FY 2025 Base Budget for Salaries and Wages

The Department of Corrections has the greatest reliance of any other department/agency on state GF/GP revenue to finance its personnel costs.

Result: Roughly 42% of statewide GF/GP-financed personnel costs are paid by the MDOC.

| Department                       | Gross                  | GF/GP                  | % GF/GP      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Human Services                   | \$1,107,392,100        | \$553,483,400          | 50.0%        |
| Corrections                      | \$922,609,900          | \$910,834,000          | 98.7%        |
| State Police                     | \$297,015,500          | \$224,526,100          | 75.6%        |
| Technology, Management, & Budget | \$279,695,500          | \$55,048,900           | 19.7%        |
| Transportation                   | \$235,028,900          | \$152,700              | 0.1%         |
| Labor and Economic Opportunity   | \$219,783,700          | \$28,986,300           | 13.2%        |
| Judiciary                        | \$168,949,200          | \$161,076,700          | 95.3%        |
| Natural Resources                | \$162,757,800          | \$26,580,200           | 16.3%        |
| Licensing and Regulatory Affairs | \$154,307,300          | \$21,686,700           | 14.1%        |
| All Other Departments/Agencies   | \$918,384,400          | \$213,487,200          | 23.2%        |
| <b>STATEWIDE TOTAL</b>           | <b>\$4,246,140,600</b> | <b>\$2,195,862,200</b> | <b>51.7%</b> |

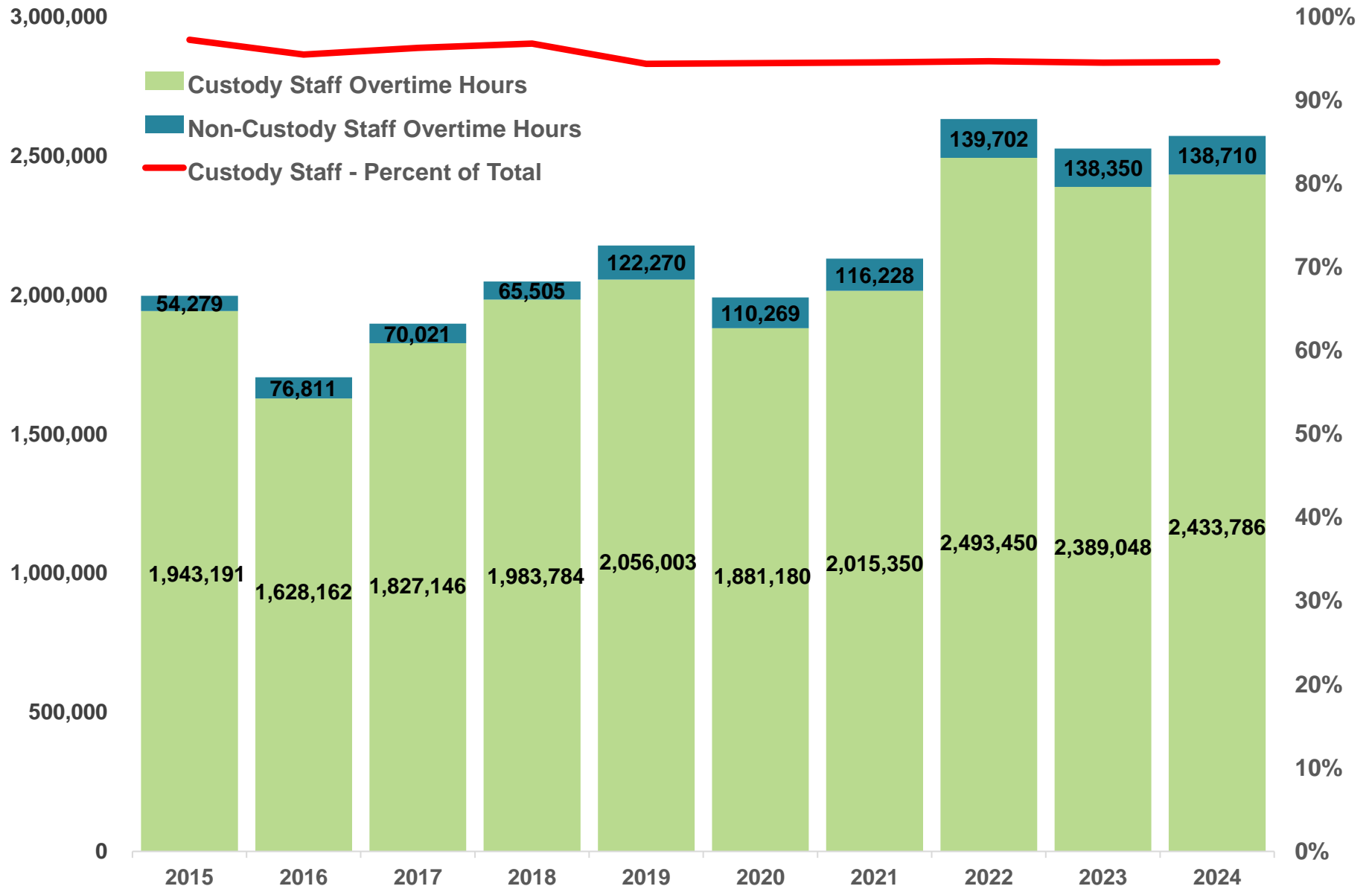
Source: State Budget Office



# MDOC Employee Challenges

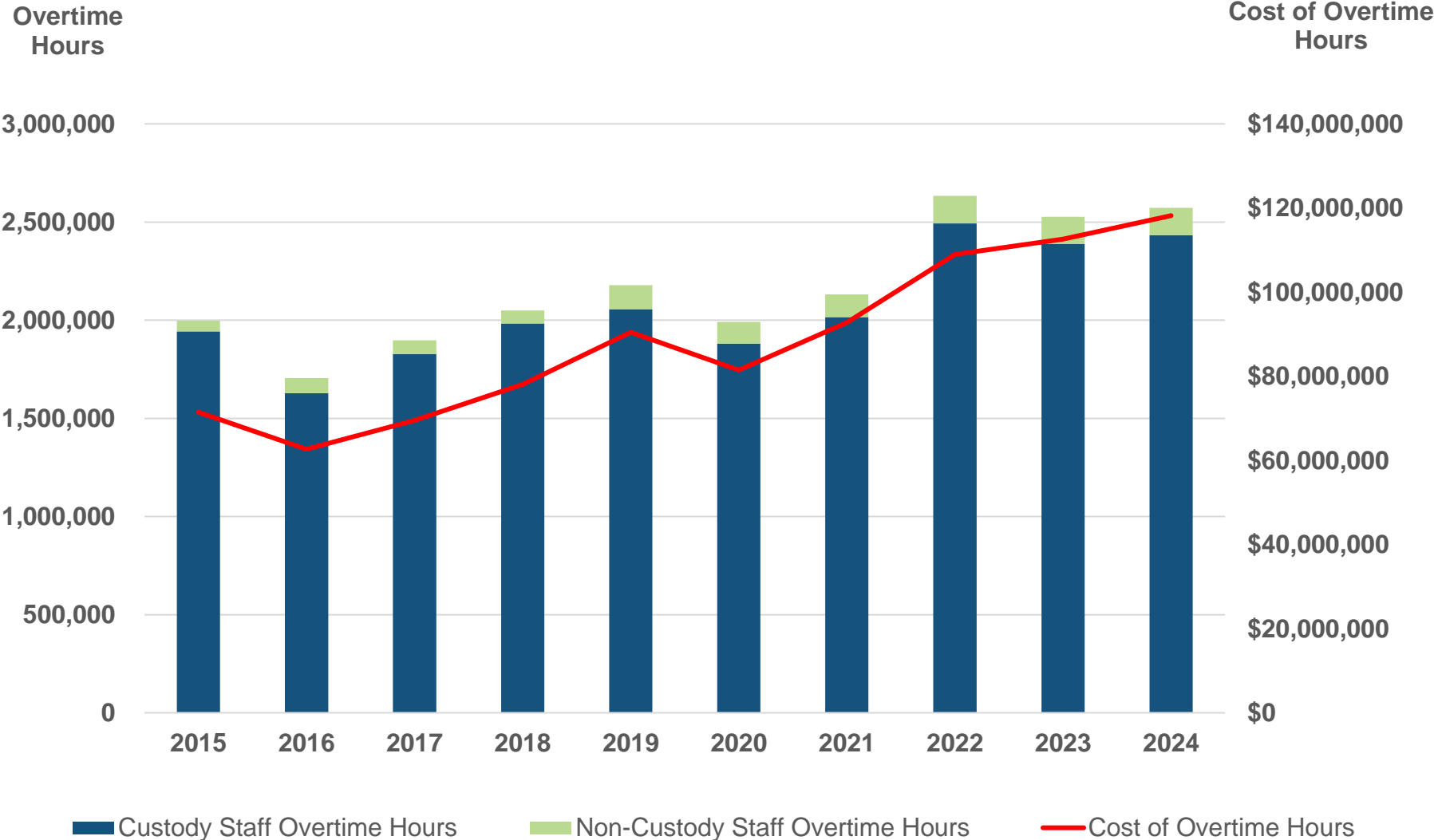
- Though MDOC employees make up **22%** of the state's workforce, the department struggles to fill vacant positions and continues to be short staffed
- Vacancies occur throughout the department, but vacancies occur primarily with corrections officer positions
- As of February 2025, MDOC had **2,239 vacancies** across all classifications; of those, **967.4** were corrections officer vacancies and **183.5** were RN vacancies
- Overtime costs are significant due to understaffing issues
- Historically, custody staff (corrections officers) overtime hours account for anywhere between 93% and 100% of total overtime hours
- MDOC continues to commit resources to recruitment; efforts include advertising by means of the internet, television, and billboards; facility-specific recruitment teams and hiring events; satellite academies for some sites; hiring additional recruiting staff, including a social media recruiter and a recruiter focused on the Upper Peninsula
- Staff retention is another big challenge facing the department

# MDOC Employee Overtime Hours



*\*Data for each fiscal year is as of the last full pay period in that fiscal year*

# Cost of Employee Overtime



# MDOC Response to Employee Challenges

- The department has been working to improve staffing levels and reduce overtime
- Key initiatives include:
  - Researching viability of traveling units of staff that can be deployed to the most understaffed facilities, providing relief to staff and reducing mandatory overtime
  - Identifying and working to remove recruitment barriers such as housing availability, childcare affordability, and economic opportunity
  - Targeted recruitment efforts including reaching out to past applicants who were unsuccessful to fill other positions, such as parole and probation officers, and reaching out to potential candidates that have recently been laid off at other companies
  - Working to remove educational barriers; working with the legislature on legislation that would adjust the required number of college credit hours
  - Working with the legislature and the Civil Service Commission to provide recruitment and retention bonuses and to allow employees to reach higher levels of pay in a shorter amount of time

# MDOC Officer Recruitment Efforts

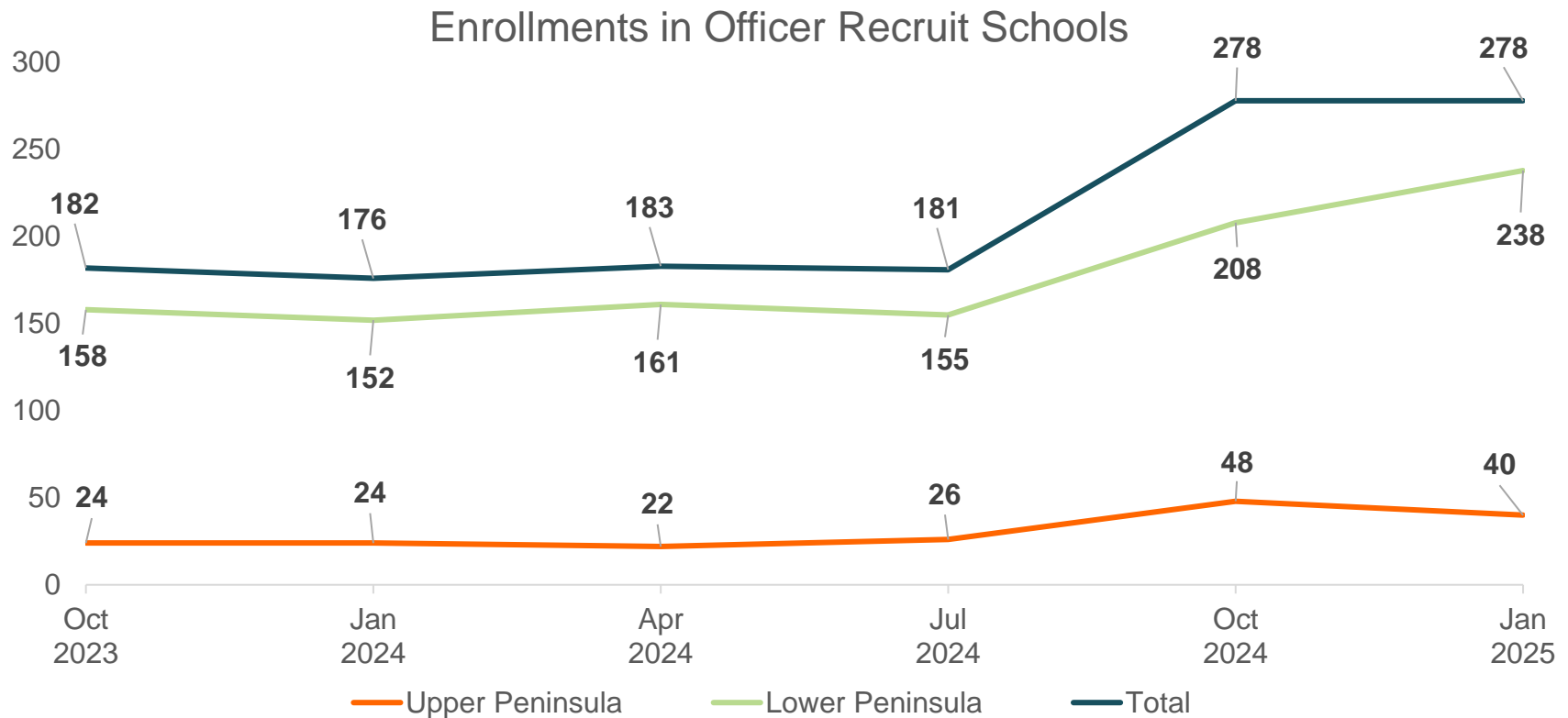
- The department has been working to reduce the number of corrections officer vacancies at facilities across the state
- The MDOC recruitment team hosts open houses and attends recruitment events year-round to get prospective recruits interested in careers in Corrections



Source: Department of Corrections

# MDOC Officer Recruit Schools

- New officers are required to go through an 8-week Officer Recruit Training Academy
- At academy, recruits learn the fundamentals of working as a corrections officer including safety procedures, de-escalation techniques, and legal compliance
- The October 2024 academy class saw a 55% increase in attendance from the previous class; this was the largest incoming class since 2015; the Upper Peninsula class almost doubled from the previous class



Source: Department of Corrections

# Employee Statistics

- On September 28, 2024, there were 10,222 MDOC employees – of those:
  - 4,995 were corrections officers – of those:
    - 4,077 were male corrections officers
    - 918 were female corrections officers
  - 2,415 were minority
  - 1,355 were minority corrections officers
- If the department was fully staffed, there would be at least 10,700 FTEs in the facilities
- The department loses on average between 90 to 100 employees per month to retirements and departures; between 50 and 60 of those are corrections officers lost per month to retirement, promotions, or departures
- The pay range for a corrections officer is \$22.77/hour - \$32.94/hour (\$42,361/year - \$68,515/year)

# Offender Population

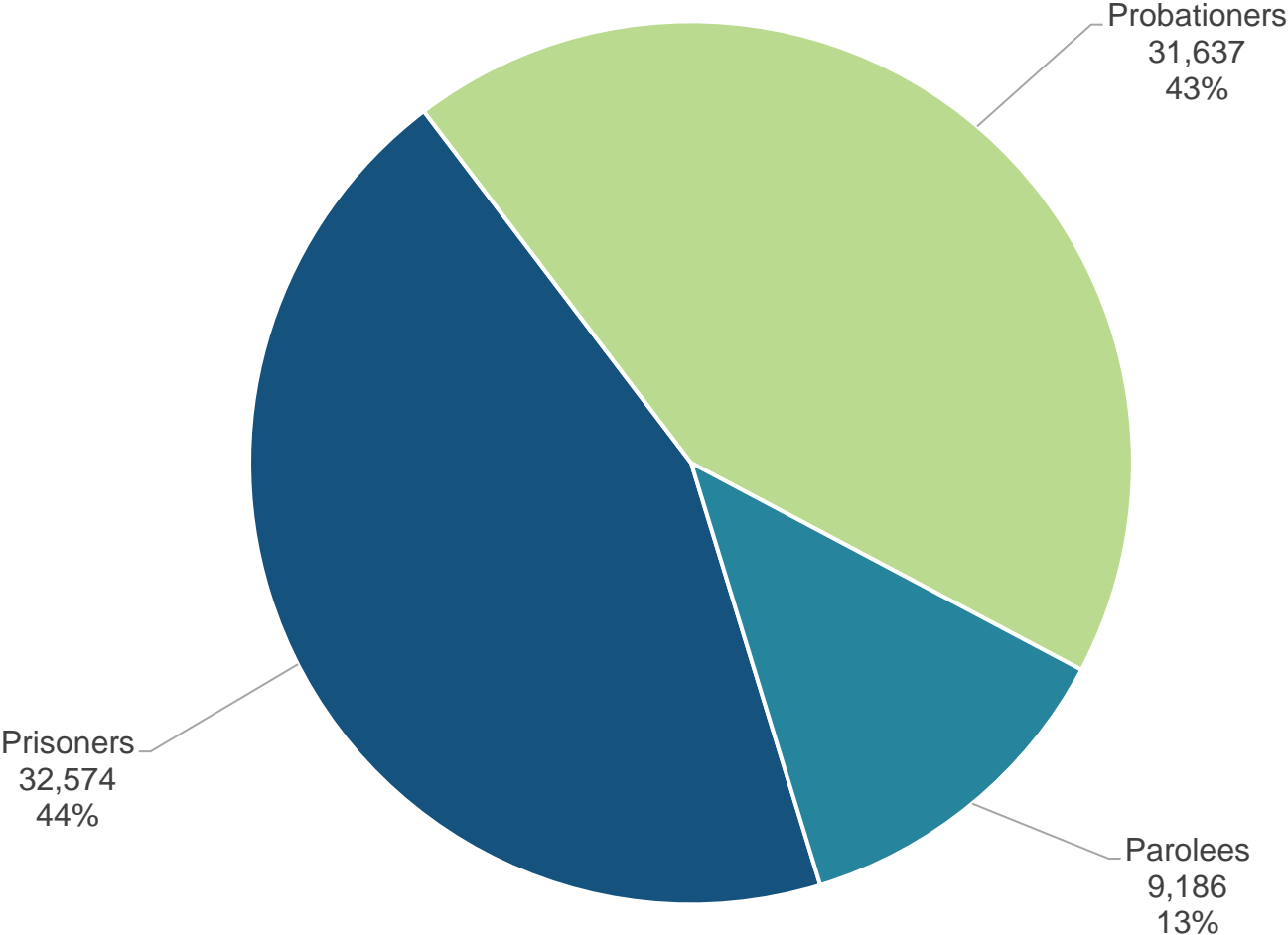


# The Offender Population

- **Prisoners:**
  - Felony offenders committed to the jurisdiction of MDOC
  - Housed in prisons and special alternative incarceration program
- **Parolees:**
  - Prisoners who have served at least their minimum sentence and who have been released to a period of supervision in the community
  - Supervised by MDOC field agents
- **Probationers:**
  - Felony offenders sentenced to a probationary term of supervision in the community
  - Supervised by MDOC field agents

# MDOC Supervised Population

As of February 1, 2025, the total offender population under MDOC supervision was 73,397. This is a decrease of 575 offenders since February 1, 2024, when the total offender population was 73,972.



# Prison Population Statistics

- 94% of the prisoner population is male; 6% is female
- Roughly 44% of the prison population is white; 56% is non-white
- 75% of prisoners are in prison for the first time; 25% are serving their second or subsequent prison sentence
- The average minimum sentence for non-lifers is a little over 5 years
- The recidivism rate was 45.7% in 1998; the recidivism rate dropped to 22.7% for offenders released in 2020
- Roughly 13% of the population is serving a life sentence; 3,687 prisoners are serving non-parolable life sentences; 623 are serving parolable life sentences
- 87% of the population is expected to be released
- Currently there are 4,221 prisoners who are past their earliest release date
- Roughly 52% of prisoners are over age 40, including 28.3% who are over age 50; 65% of the 50 and older population has not reached their parole eligibility date and 29% are serving a life sentence; only 7,023 prisoners aged 50 or over have completed their minimum sentence
- Between 500 and 700 prisoners are paroled each month; the Parole Board approval rate is 66%
- MDOC is currently housing 420 foreign nationals

# Prison Population Statistics

- MDOC is currently housing 8 prisoners in federal institutions (MDOC pays \$99.25 per day for 6 of them and \$176.04 for the other 2)
- MDOC is currently housing 2 federal prisoners for the federal Bureau of Prisons and receives \$104.49 per day for each of them
- On average, there are 4 to 6 pregnant prisoners at any given time
- In the first quarter of FY 2025, there were 12 prisoners under the age of 18 and 70 prisoners between the ages of 18 and 23
- 18% of male prisoners and 36% of female prisoners have a severe mental illness and 65% of those prisoners have a history of significant substance use disorder
- There is on average 12 prisoner deaths per month; drug overdoses, homicides, and suicides are the top non-medical causes of death; cancer and cardiovascular disease are the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> leading medical causes of death, respectively
- Currently, there are 201 active oncology patients
- Currently, there are 86 prisoners in hospice care; 71 are in Phase I and 15 are in Phase II
- Currently, there are 59 prisoners receiving dialysis
- In FY 2024, 768 prisoners started treatment for Hepatitis C; 200 of them were at Stage 0, 351 were at Stage 1, 126 were at Stage 2, 60 were at Stage 3, and 31 were at Stage 4
- 65% of prisoners are on at least one medication; there are about 100,000 prescriptions filled each month for roughly 21,000 prisoners

# Prison Population Growth and Projections

- Increases in prisoner intakes, including increases in parole violator technical returns and increases in parole violators returned to prison with new sentences, affect prison population growth
- Decreases in parole grant rates also affect prison population growth
- In 2022 and 2023, increases in new court commitments and increases in the number of probation violators sent to prison, either for probation violations or because of new sentences for crimes committed while on probation, drove prison population growth
- Prison intake recovery continues as courts continue processing the backlog of cases caused by the COVID-19 pandemic
- According to the most recent Prison Population Projection Report submitted by MDOC, the number of prisoners is expected to flatten, after reaching pre-covid levels in early 2025, due to the uncertainty of whether prison admissions will return to the downward trend in place since 2006 or continue increasing into the future

# Prison Operations: Correctional Facilities

# Prison Operations

- The MDOC operates 26 correctional facilities located in 19 counties across the state
- In addition, the MDOC operates the Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) program and the Detroit Detention Center (DDC)
  - SAI is an alternative incarceration program for probationers and prisoners and an intensive reentry program for post release prisoners; judges determine participants
    - Phase I is 90 days of military-style boot camp; Phase II is up to 120 days of residential placement and is optional based on perceived need; Phase III is at least 120 days of intense supervision in the community
    - Program for men is located in the Cooper Street Correctional Facility and serves up to 100 men; a smaller scale program for women is located in Womens Huron Valley Correctional Complex and serves up to 42 women
  - DDC is operated by MDOC custody staff at the site of the former Mound Correctional Facility, which closed in December 2011; local revenue received from the City of Detroit supports costs of MDOC staff that operate the center
- Over **\$1.6 billion**, or **77%**, of the FY 2024-25 Corrections budget is devoted to costs pertaining to prisoner custody (e.g., housing, physical and mental health care, food, transportation, behavioral treatment programs)
- Academic and vocational programming appropriations, roughly **\$58.8 million** in FY 2024-25, are included in appropriations for offender success, instead of in appropriations for prisoner custody

# Location of Correctional Facilities

As of December 2024

## Correctional Facilities

1. Baraga Correctional Facility
2. Marquette Branch Prison
3. Alger Correctional Facility
4. Newberry Correctional Facility
5. Chippewa Correctional Facility
5. Kinross Correctional Facility
6. Oaks Correctional Facility
7. Muskegon Correctional Facility
7. Earnest C. Brooks Correctional Facility
8. St. Louis Correctional Facility
8. Central Michigan Correctional Facility
9. Saginaw Correctional Facility
10. Carson City Correctional Facility
11. Ionia Correctional Facility
11. Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility
11. Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility
12. Thumb Correctional Facility
13. Macomb Correctional Facility
14. Woodland Center Correctional Facility
15. Cooper Street Correctional Facility w/ SAI
15. Charles E. Egeler Reception and Guidance Center
15. G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility
15. Parnall Correctional Facility
16. Women's Huron Valley Correctional Facility
17. Lakeland Correctional Facility
18. Gus Harrison Correctional Facility
19. Detroit Detention Center

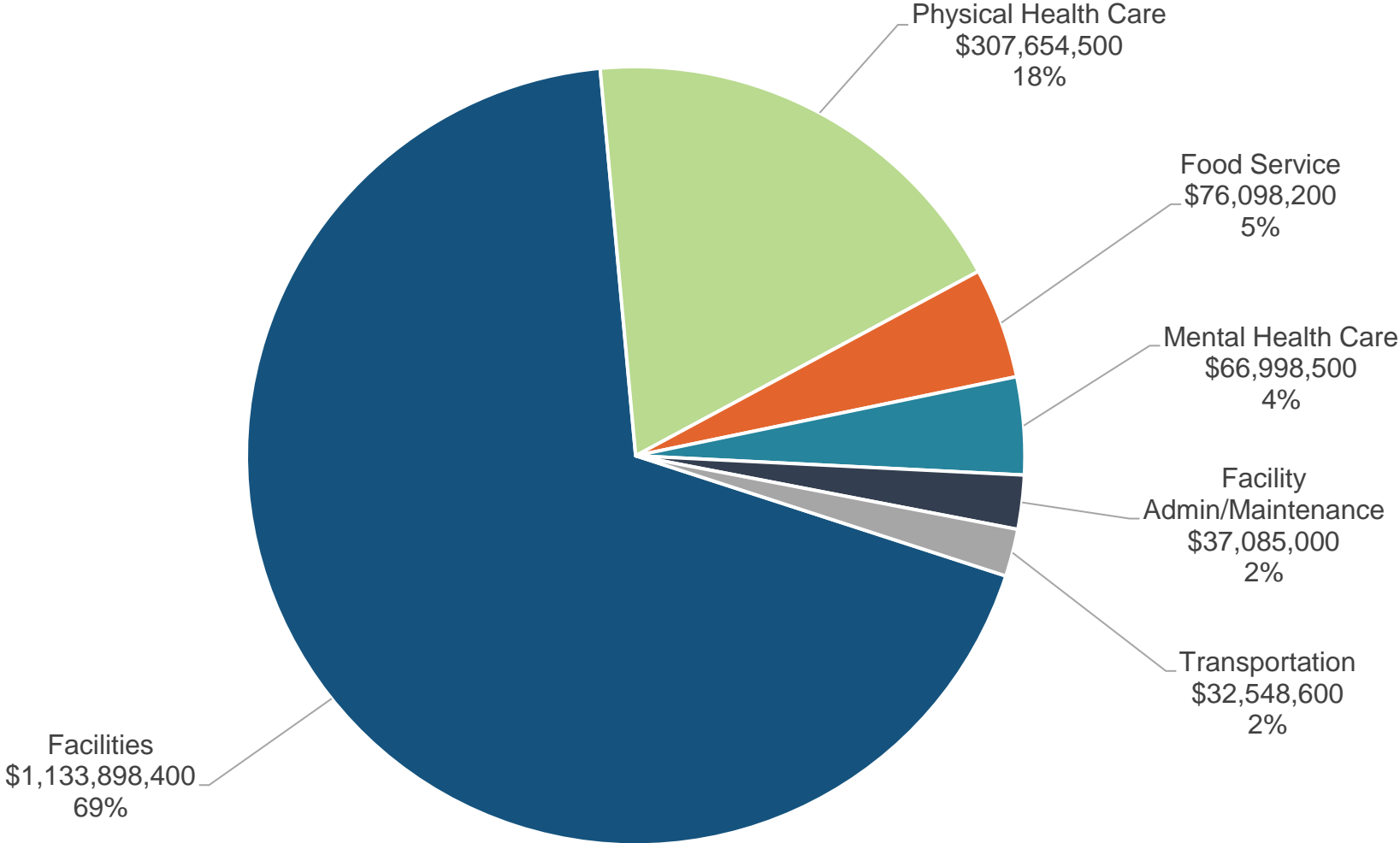


Source: Correctional Facilities Administration



# Prisoner Custody, Care, and Programs

Total FY 2024-25 appropriation for prisoner custody, care, and programming is **\$1,654,283,200**.

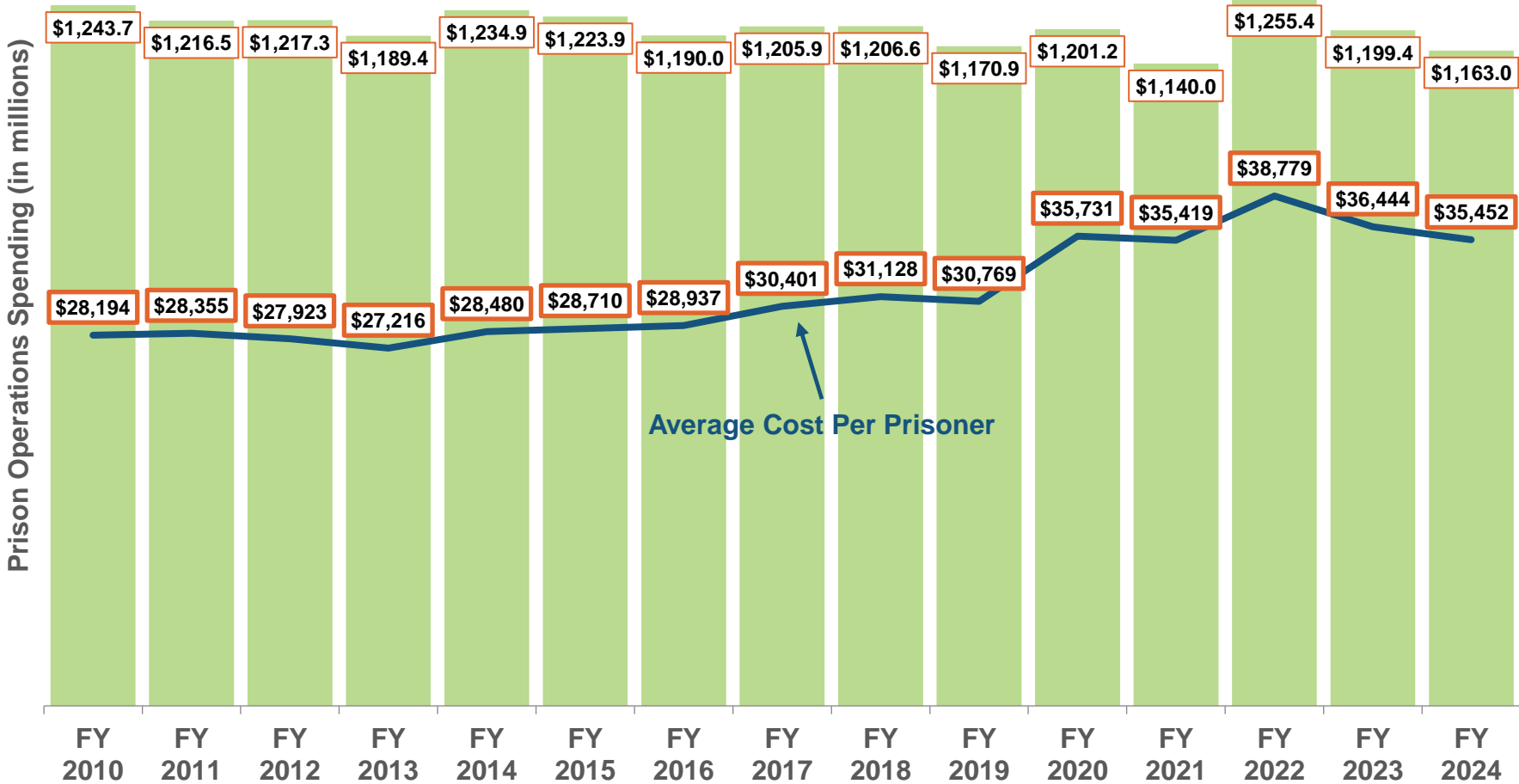


# Costs Per Prisoner by Security Level

| FY 2022<br>Actual                        | FY 2023<br>Actual                        | FY 2024<br>Appropriated                  | FY 2025<br>Appropriated                  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Level I<br>\$38,464                      | Level I<br>\$38,851                      | Level I<br>\$37,987                      | Level I<br>\$39,756                      |
| Level II<br>\$43,490                     | Level II<br>\$45,026                     | Level II<br>\$44,254                     | Level II<br>\$45,935                     |
| Level IV<br>\$53,527                     | Level IV<br>\$54,845                     | Level IV<br>\$52,626                     | Level IV<br>\$54,250                     |
| Multi-Level<br>\$51,293                  | Multi-Level<br>\$53,159                  | Multi-Level<br>\$51,234                  | Multi-Level<br>\$52,848                  |
| Reception<br>\$59,031<br>SAI<br>\$82,746 | Reception<br>\$62,871<br>SAI<br>\$77,391 | Reception<br>\$57,348<br>SAI<br>\$68,907 | Reception<br>\$52,783<br>SAI<br>\$58,447 |
| Average Per<br>Capita<br>\$47,873        | Average Per<br>Capita<br>\$49,191        | Average Per<br>Capita<br>\$47,789        | Average Per<br>Capita<br>\$49,290        |

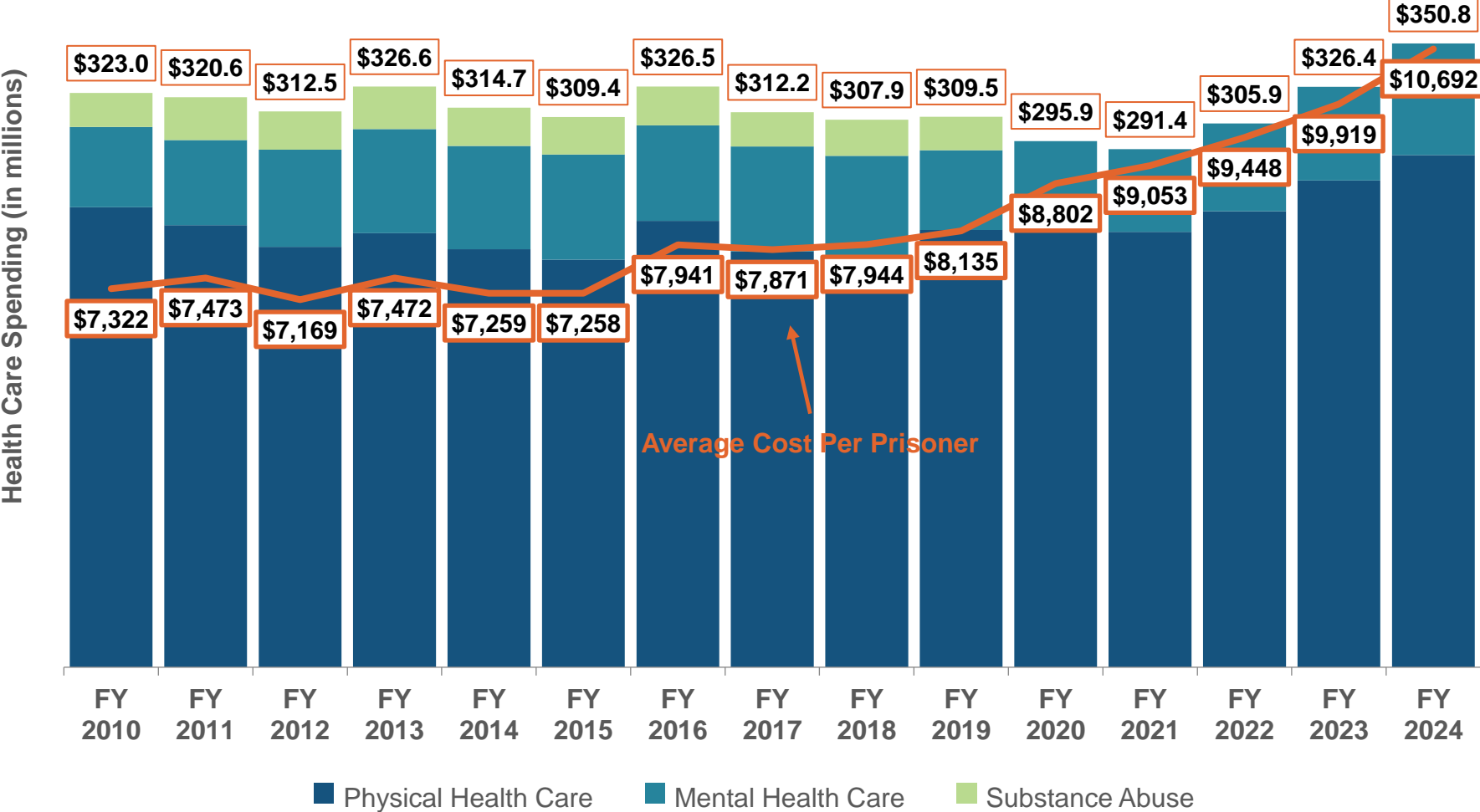
# Prison Operations - Average Cost Per Prisoner

This chart reviews total prison operations spending **excluding** spending for physical and mental health care. Per-prisoner costs grew by an average of **1.6%** per year over this period. The decrease in spending in more recent years can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and to the increasing number of staff vacancies.



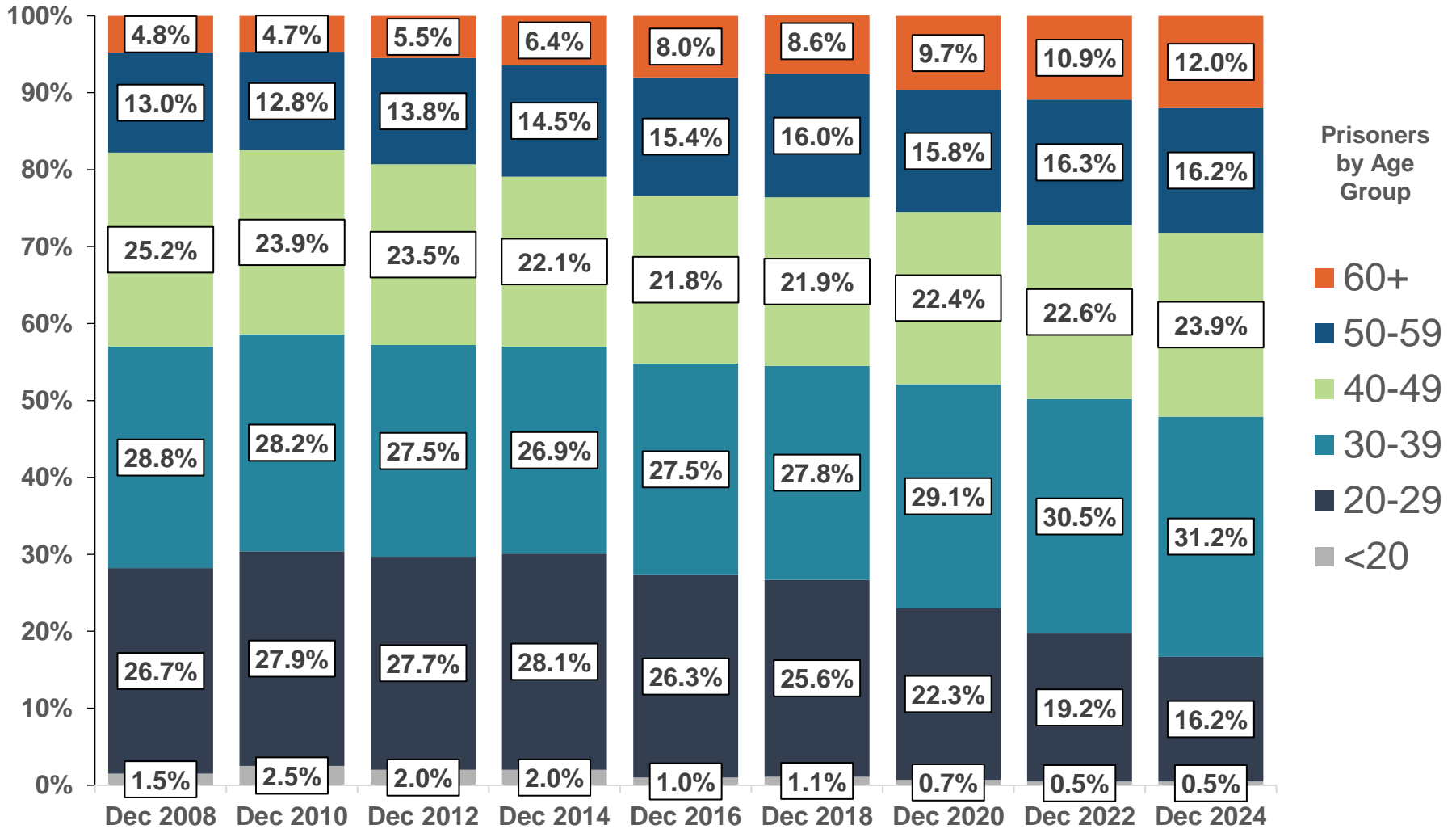
# Health Care - Average Cost Per Prisoner

Spending for prisoner physical and mental health care services, including substance abuse treatment services inside facilities and in community programs, increased significantly over the FY 2009-10 to FY 2023-24 time period. Per-prisoner costs increased by an average of **10%** annually during this time. (In FY 2019-20, costs for substance abuse were rolled in with costs for mental health care.)



# Prisoner Age Distribution and Health Care

One major factor in the rise of per-prisoner health care costs is the aging of the prison population. In 2008, 43.0% of prisoners were over age 40 and 17.8% were over age 50. By 2024, those percentages increased significantly to 52.1% over age 40 and 28.2% over age 50.



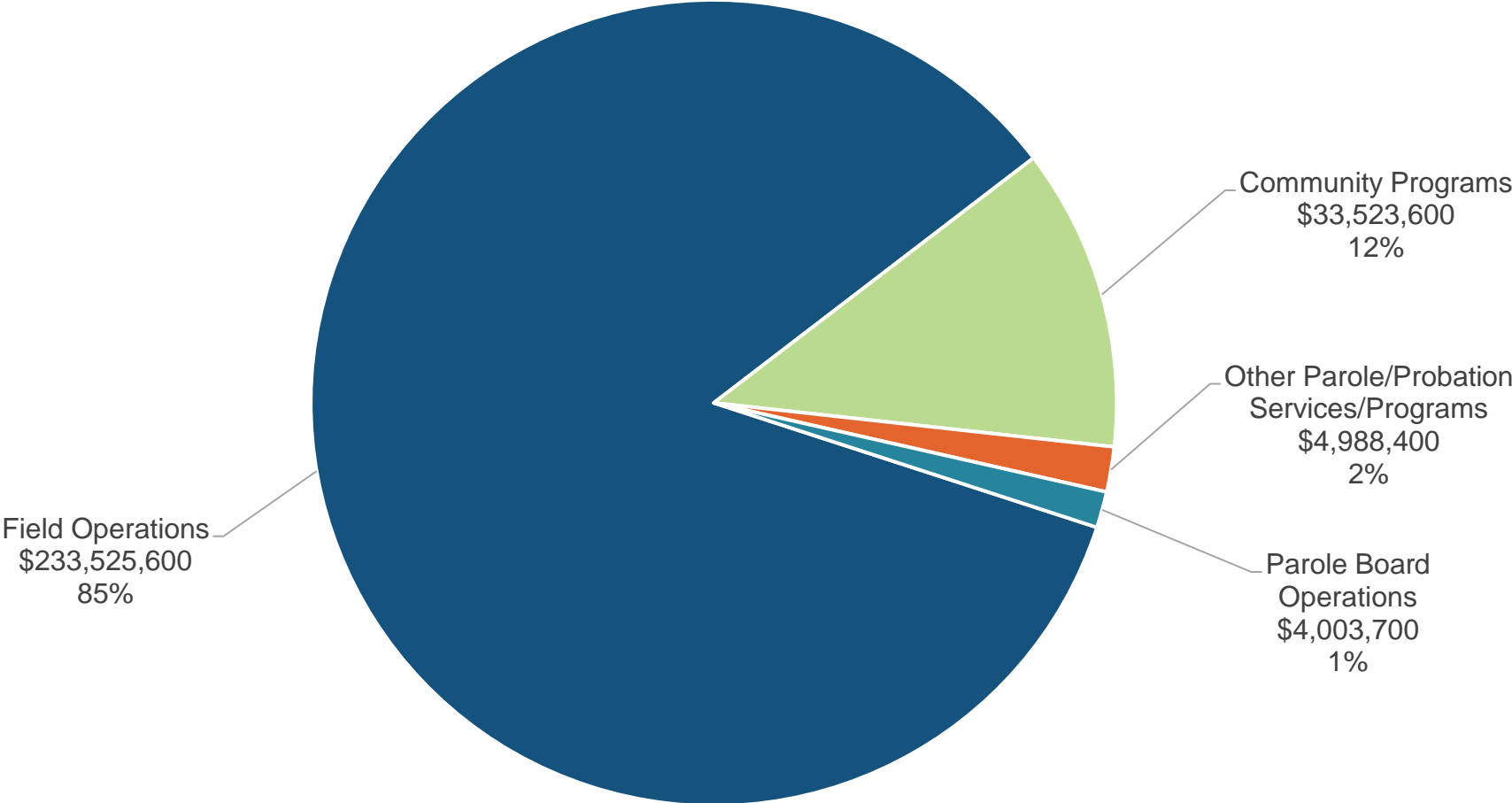
# Field Operations: Parole and Probation

# Field Operations

- Field Operations Administration is responsible for state parole and probation supervision, as well as for other methods of specialized supervision
- The largest component of Field Operations is parole and probation; as of October 2024, MDOC employed 1,008 active parole and probation agents responsible for supervising 40,575 offenders
- Community reentry centers provide structured housing for parolees placed in the program as a condition of their parole, or placed in the program as a sanction for violating their parole (non-compliance violations or new misdemeanor or non-assaultive felony charges)
- Electronic tether, substance abuse testing and treatment services, criminal justice reinvestment programs, and the Residential Alternative to Prison program are programs that serve as alternatives to incarceration for offenders who meet certain eligibility requirements
- Included in the FY 2024-25 budget are one-time appropriations for Nation Outside (\$1.0 million) and Peer-Led Reentry Services (\$500,000); these community programs assist parolees with education, employment, housing, access to healthcare and insurance, mentoring, peer-recovery coaching, and mental health services upon release from prison

# Field Operations

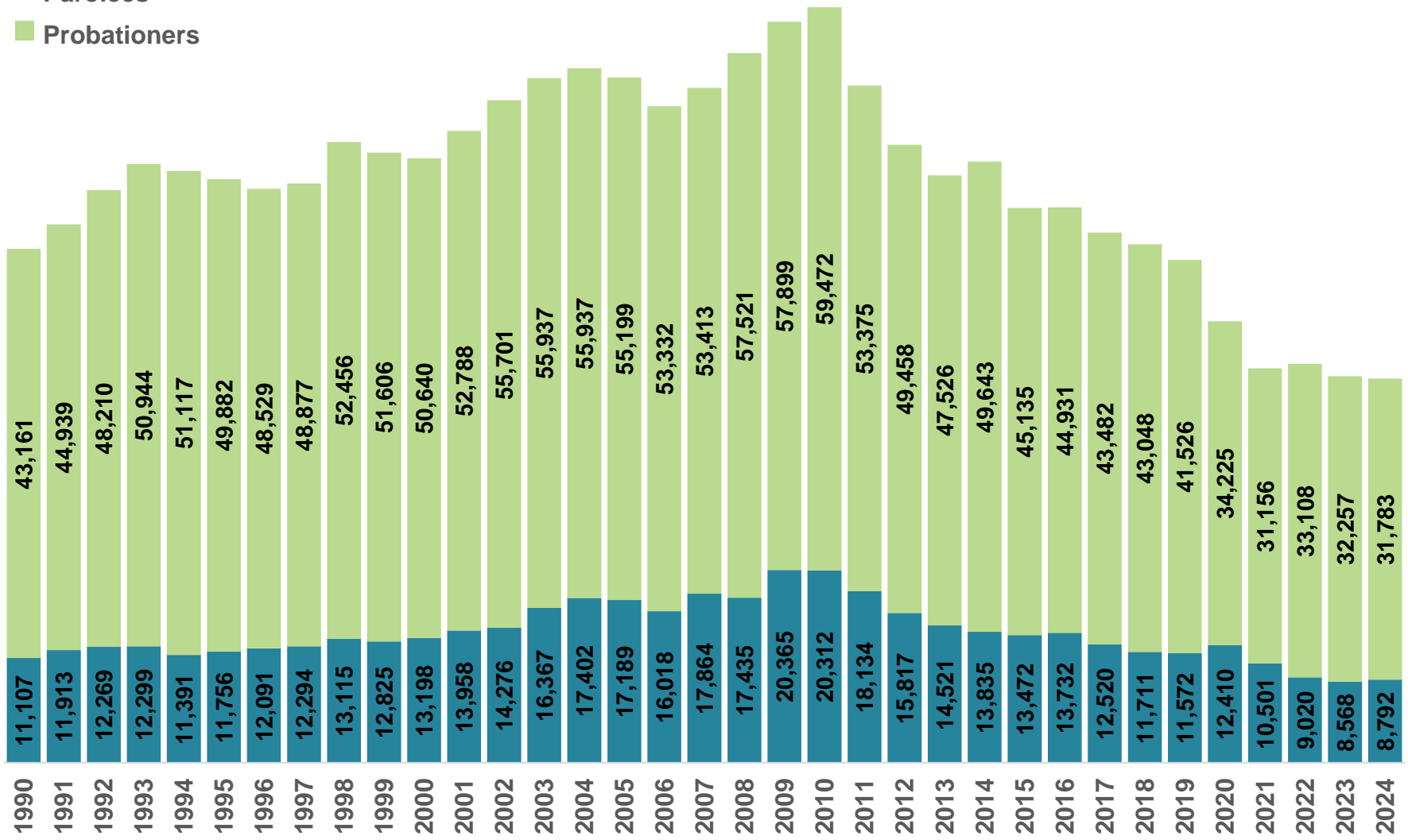
FY 2024-25 appropriation for Field Operations is **\$276,041,300**. Field Operations includes parole and probation services and programs, community programs, and parole board operations.





# Average Parole and Probation Populations

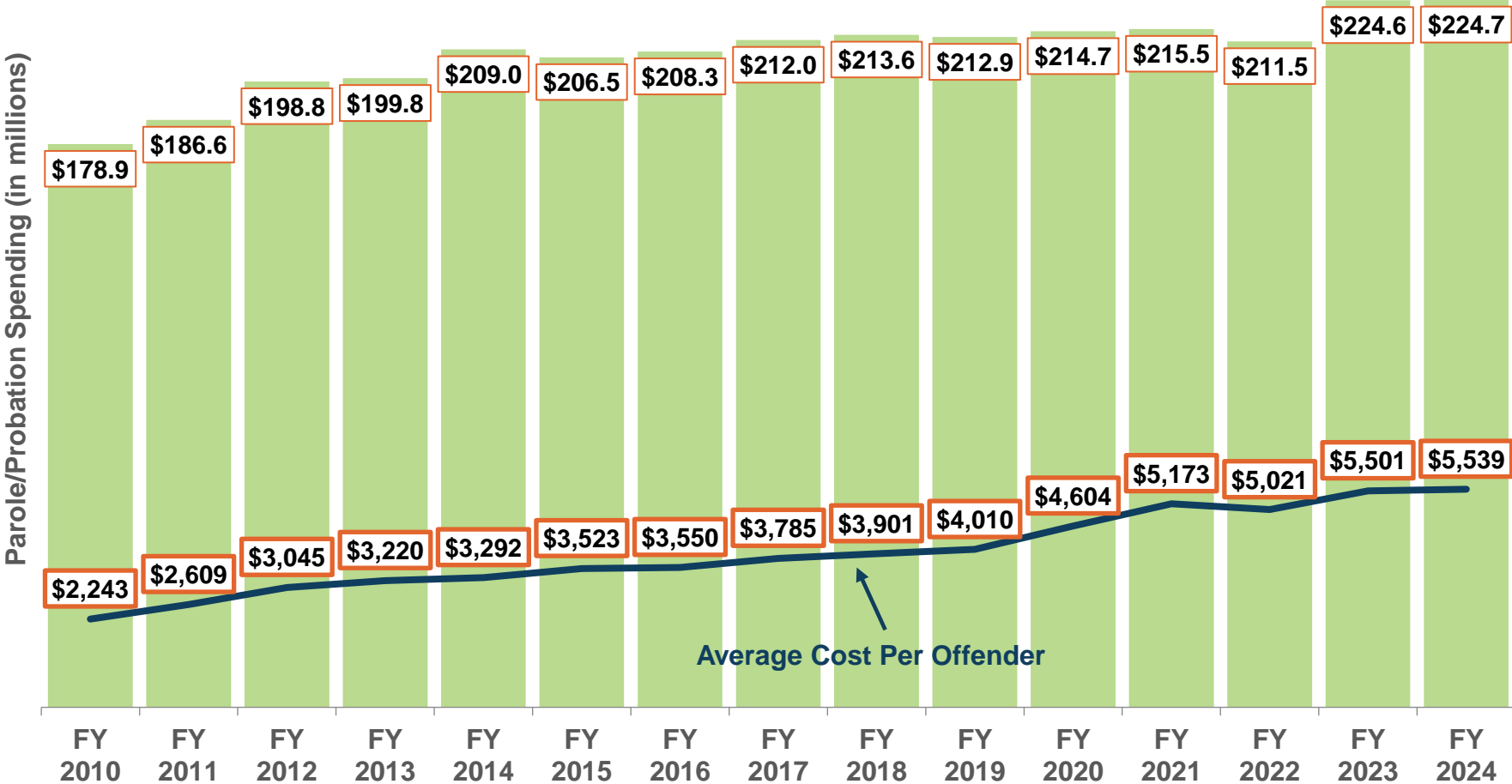
■ Parolees  
■ Probationers



\*2024 data is as of November 2024

# Parole/Probation - Average Cost Per Offender

Spending for parole and probation has increased by an average of a little over 1.6% annually since FY 2009-10. The cost per offender increased by an average of a little over 6.6% per year over the same period. The use of electronic monitoring techniques significantly increased starting in 2010.



# **Offender Success: Programs and Services**

# Offender Success Programs and Services

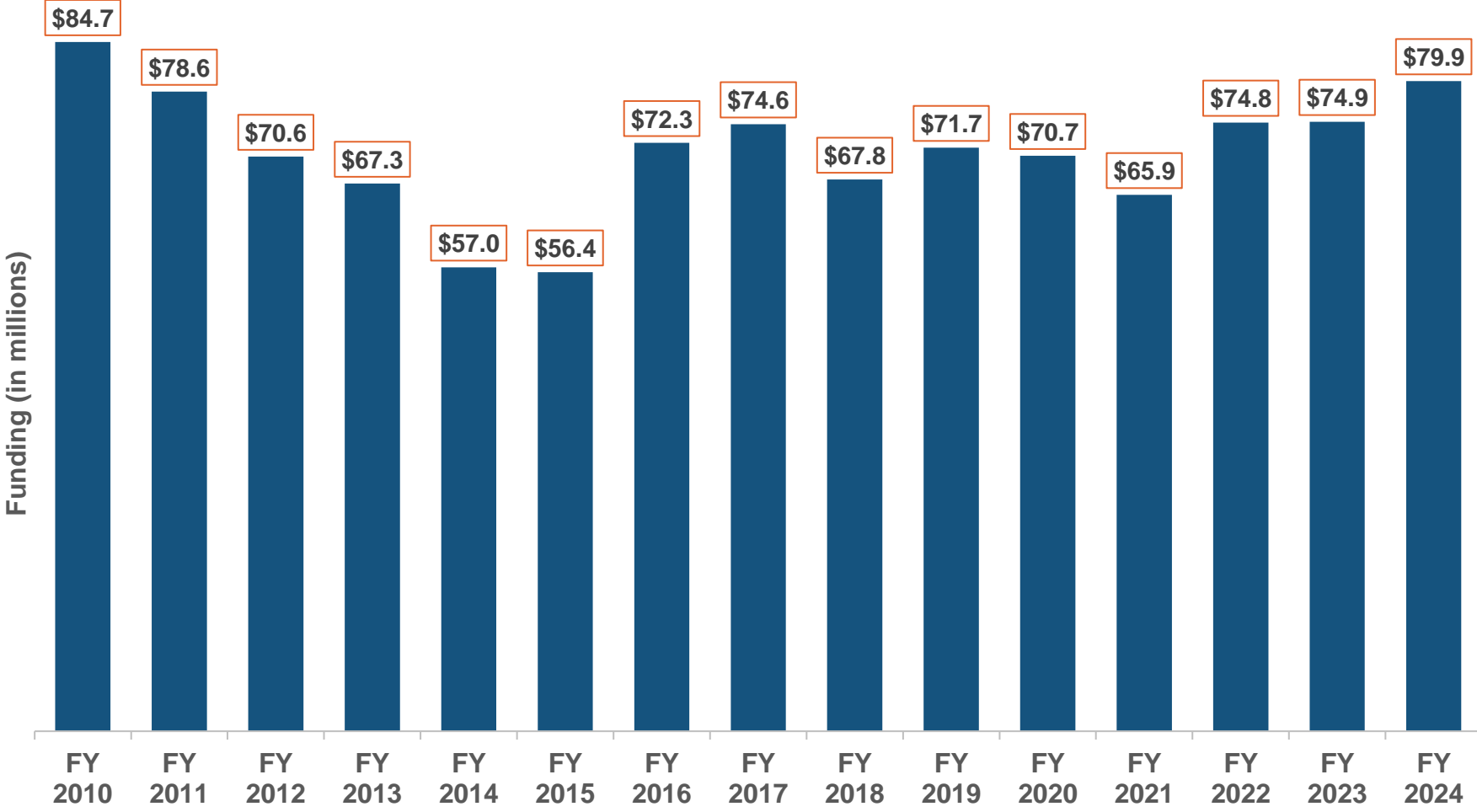
- Aim to reduce recidivism through prisoner assessment, case planning and management, and coordinated services from the time of entry into prison through aftercare in the community
- Involve interagency and state and local collaboration: state departments, local law enforcement, crime victims' advocates, faith-based organizations, community business partners
- **\$94.2 million** appropriation in FY 2024-25, includes **\$58.8 million** for education, job training, and career readiness programming for prisoners while they are incarcerated
- Offender Success funding supports:
  - Community-based and prison-based offender success planning, case management, and in-reach services to paroling prisoners
  - Employment services and job training, education programs, transitional housing, day reporting, other planning and support services
  - Demonstration projects to develop strategies for improving success of parolees with mental illness
  - Specialized programming for prisoners with mental health issues and other special needs
  - Local offender success planning administrative costs and program evaluation

# Offender Success Programs and Services

- MDOC works with prisoners to complete high school equivalency
- MDOC offers career and technical education programs including welding, carpentry, food tech/hospitality, cement and masonry, commercial drivers license, forklift, optical, and horticulture
- MDOC operates 3 Vocational Villages offering skilled trades programs
  - Vocational Villages are located at Richard A. Handlon in Ionia, Parnall in Jackson, and Womens Huron Valley in Ypsilanti
  - Programs in Vocational Villages include CNC machining, robotics, auto tech, diesel mechanics, carpentry, cement and masonry, computer coding, commercial drivers license, additive manufacturing (computer-aided design/3D printing), cosmetology, and welding
- MDOC offers post-secondary programs and partners with post-secondary schools that offer classes to prisoners at correctional facilities; prisoners obtain post-secondary degrees upon successful completion of educational programming
- MDOC offers employment readiness programming including soft and practical skills, digital literacy, financial literacy, resume writing, and mock interviews

# Offender Success Spending

In FY 2013-14, appropriations for community-based reentry programs were reduced and funding was reallocated to correctional facilities for reentry-related programming to occur before inmates were released from prison. In FY 2015-16, all reentry-related staff positions and funding throughout the budget were reorganized into one area, leading to the appearance of a major increase in reentry funding. In FY 2018-19, “prisoner reentry” was renamed “offender success”. Decreased spending in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 can be attributed to reduced utilization during the COVID-19 pandemic.



# Corrections Budget: Challenges to State Legislators

- The Department of Corrections makes up about 14% of the state's total general fund/general purpose budget, the second largest share next to the Department of Health and Human Services
- The Corrections budget is dominated by personnel costs. Salary and benefit levels of state employees are negotiated between the state employer and the five unions that represent department employees and cannot be controlled by the legislature
- Under the Constitution and federal court orders, the department is obligated to provide health care to prisoners in a manner that is not “deliberately indifferent”. The aging prison population and rising prisoner health care costs have been a key driver of budget growth
- The public wants reduced spending on Corrections and a reduced burden on taxpayers; the public wants to shift the revenue spent on Corrections to other budget priorities; at the same time, the public wants offenders who pose risks to public safety to be locked up

# For more information about the Corrections budget:

## HFA Resources

<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa/Corrections.asp>

## Contact Information

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