

A Focus on Success

The Michigan Department of Corrections

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What is Offender Success?

Punishment vs. Incapacitation vs. Rehabilitation?

The MDOC's answer: A joint focus on near-term public safety from our operations and long-term public safety from achieving Offender Success.

Offender Success, which was developed by the MDOC, was formally adopted as the MDOC's model in 2015. The foundation of this model is to provide offenders with programming, education, and opportunities based on their risks and needs to become self-sufficient, positive members of their respective communities as a means of reducing crime and producing public safety.

Understanding the MDOC

- The MDOC is more than just prisons.
 - Probation (43,000), Prison (38,693), and Parole (13,000)
- 30 Correctional Facilities, 105 Field Offices, nearly 14,000 employees.
 - 75% of the MDOC's costs are related to staff, as we are one of the few 24-7-365 Department's in the state.
 - Roughly 1/2 of MDOC employees are not engaged in direct custody functions.
 - Educators, Healthcare Providers, Mental Health Providers, Field Agents, Offender Success Staff, Accountants, Food Service, etc.
- The MDOC represents 20% of Michigan's General Fund budget and about 3.6% of Michigan's total budget.
- The Department impacts every community within the state.

Departmental Structure

- There are 4 administrations within the MDOC that report to the Director.
 - Correctional Facilities Administration (CFA) – Responsible for the operation of the MDOC’s secure correctional facilities, as well as prisoner healthcare, transportation, records, and emergency response teams.
 - Field Operations Administration (FOA) – Responsible for the supervision of parolees and probationers, the parole board, the operation of the Detroit Reentry Center, oversight of diversionary and sanction programs in the community, electronic monitoring and crime victim services.
 - Budget and Operations Administration (BOA) – Responsible for budget and accounting, legal, human resources, training, procurement and contract monitoring, research and planning, and Michigan State Industries.
 - Offender Success Administration (OS) – Responsible for prisoner programming and waitlists, education and training, employment readiness, community corrections, community contracts to support reentry, offender employment and the Lake County Residential Reentry Program.

Correctional Facilities Administration (CFA) Overview

- The Department operates secure correctional facilities across the state (3 have been closed over the past 4 years due to declining prisoner populations).
- These facilities are not interchangeable, as they operate at security levels commensurate with the prisoner's confinement and management needs and offer varying levels of mental health and programming.
- MDOC facilities operate similar to mini-cities and generally house between 1,100 and 2,300 prisoners.

CFA Overview

(Continued)

- Prisoner Healthcare is one of the most complex and costly aspects of MDOC operations.
- The MDOC provides different levels of care within our facilities, including the Duane Waters Health Center in Jackson. If a prisoner cannot receive the necessary level of care, they are taken to community health settings with a custody detail to ensure the protection of the public.
- The MDOC has moved to an integrated care approach for mental and physical health care to improve health outcomes and provide medically necessary care in a cost effective manner with an approach that aligns with the community standards of care.
- Roughly 25% of the MDOC's population is receiving mental health care, with about 9% of the population having a diagnosis that they have a persistent serious mental illness.

Field Operations (FOA) Overview

- FOA is responsible for the largest combined populations under the jurisdiction of the MDOC (parole and probation).
- FOA works directly with the courts during the sentencing process and is responsible for supervising the felony probation population, with final decisions on sanctioning being the responsibility of the sentencing court.
- FOA houses the Parole Board, which determines when an offender will be released from prison after completing their minimum sentence.
- FOA is very focused on creating consistent, evidence-based approaches to addressing offender needs and mitigating offender risks in the community without the need for long-term incarceration.
- Public safety remains FOA's #1 priority, but under the Offender Success Model, the goal is long-term public safety from offender self-sufficiency in the community.

Budget and Operations Administration (BOA) Overview

- BOA is responsible for many of the statewide activities that are needed to make the department function on a daily basis. These include: Human Resources, Employee Recruitment, Employee Training, Legal Affairs, Research and Planning, Accounting and Physical Plant.
- BOA also houses the MDOC's Budget and Projections staff that develop and oversee the annual budget.
- Due to the size and complexity of the MDOC's contracts, BOA also includes our Procurement and Contract Monitoring Division, which actively monitors all MDOC contracts to ensure they are being properly enforced.
- Michigan State Industries, which makes products for the MDOC, local governments, and non-profits is also a key component of BOA, although it has an independent funding system established by statute.

Offender Success Administration (OS) Overview

- OS is primarily focused on preparing offenders to safely and effectively return to the community. This is done by providing offenders with opportunities for education and evidence-based programming to change the trajectory of their lives.
- OS is heavily involved in the process of transitioning offenders from prison to the community through reentry processes and our offender success contracts in communities around the state.
- OS is also responsible for promoting offender employment, which is a cornerstone of our current Offender Success Model.
- While much of OS's work involves preparing offenders to return to the community, OS is also responsible for overseeing the state's community corrections program, which aims to provide improved programming to offenders in the community so that incarceration is not necessary.

Who Goes to Prison?

- Roughly 20% of felony dispositions result in a prison sentence
- Offense Types: Assaultive – 43%, Non-Assaultive (excluding drugs) – 42%, Drug Offenses – 15%
- Race: White – 53%, Non-White – 47%
- Age: 19 and under – 5.4%, 20-29 – 37%, 30-39 – 29%, 40 and over – 28.3%.

What Happens While In Prison?

- A lot...
 - Healthcare
 - Mental Health
 - Cognitive Programming
 - Education
 - Volunteer Programs
 - Work
 - Leisure Time
 - Count
 - Preparing for Reentry

What Happens While in the Community?

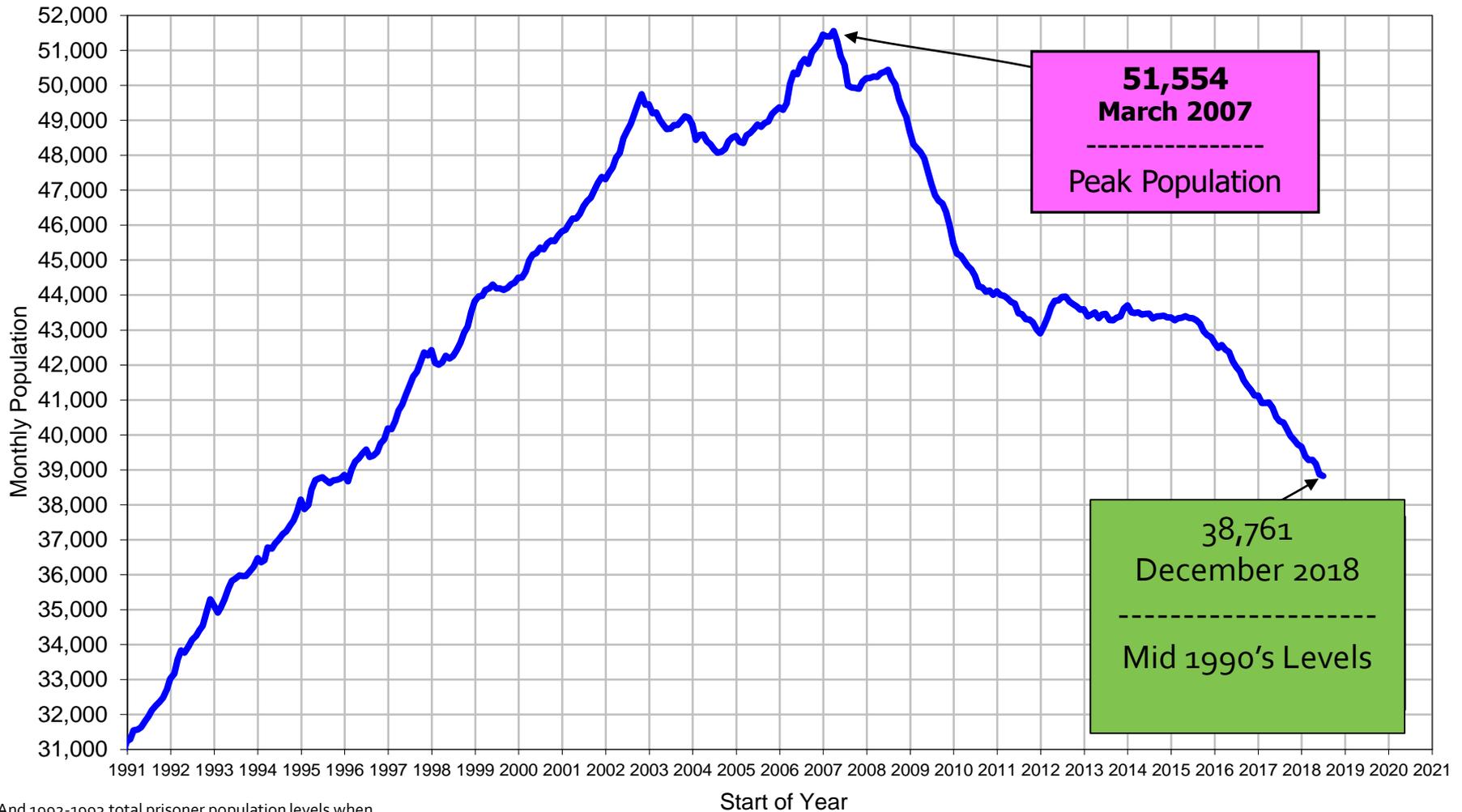
- Even More . . .
 - Routinely Meeting with their Agent
 - Completing Additional Programming
 - Utilizing Offender Success Services
 - Being Subject to Sanctions if Necessary
 - Finding and Retaining Employment
 - Achieving Self-Sufficiency
 - Ultimately Discharging from Supervision

What are the Results of Offender Success?

- Today there are roughly 5,000 fewer people in Michigan's prisons compared to the day when the model was implemented in 2015.
- The MDOC has closed 3 prisons since Offender Success was launched, savings taxpayers over \$70m per year.
- Parole rates (71.5%) are at an all time high, parolee employment is at its highest levels (39.5%) since we began tracking it, and recidivism is at an all time low (28.1%), showing that this approach to corrections can produce results.
- Programming and educational opportunities have been increased in prisons.
- For the first time in decades, space is being added to prisons not for additional beds, but for additional programs.

After growth of 20,000+ inmates in 16 years, a decline of 8,650 in 5 years, and 3 years of stability, the prison population decline continues.

Michigan Department of Corrections ACTUAL PRISON POPULATION SINCE 1991



*And 1992-1993 total prisoner population levels when Michigan had halfway houses (CRP)

What is the Future of Corrections?

- The advancement of criminal justice policy is often more of a pendulum than a straight line.
- Stakeholders in Michigan have still not fully grappled with the policies that resulted in the significant increase in the prison population.
- While the prison population is declining, the specialized populations within the MDOC (elderly, mentally ill, substance use disorder, etc.) appear to be increasing.
- The MDOC will approach the natural “floor” for prisoners over the next five years absent changes to the law or the creation of new initiatives.



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