

MICHIGAN PRISONER REENTRY

- MPR includes:
 - The three phase approach of the Department of Justice Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI).
 - The seven decision points of the NIC Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI).
 - The policy statements from the Council of State Governments (CSG).
- Began in Michigan in 2003 with full implementation in 2005.

MICHIGAN PRISONER REENTRY VISION

MPR envisions the placement of an offender into the community as a carefully planned process. It is guided by a Transition Accountability Plan that is meant to prepare him or her for a legal and socially acceptable adjustment to life in the community by the time they have completed the minimum term of imprisonment.

MICHIGAN PRISON REENTRY MISSION

The mission of Prisoner Reentry is to enhance public safety by reducing offender recidivism through a seamless plan of services and supervision, delivered through state and local collaboration. This plan will be developed with each prisoner from the time of his or her entry into the prison system through parole and reintegration into the community.

Transition Accountability Plan (TAP)

- A collaborative plan involving prison staff, the prisoner, the Parole Board, field staff and human service providers.
- Identifies objectives to be met prior to release from prison.
- Provides an outline of programming based on the risk and needs of the offender.
- A living document that begins in prison and continues through parole.

Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)

- Normed for the Michigan Prison Population.
- Provides both a risk and needs assessment.
- Specific versions available for youthful and female populations.
- Reentry COMPAS takes into account how the period of incarceration has impacted the offenders risk/needs.

COMPAS Risk Assessment

PERSON			
Name: Melinda Susan Thomas	Offender #: 2903977	DOB: 07/17/1964	
Ethnicity: European	Gender: Female	Marital Status:	

ASSESSMENT INFORMATION			
Case Identifier: 2903977-1	Scale Set: Composite	Screeners: Goodloe, Neal	Screening Date: 2/19/2010

Overall Risk Potential

Risk	Score	Level
Violent Recidivism Risk	2	Low
General Recidivism Risk	5	Medium

Criminogenic Need Scales

Category	Item	Score	Level
Criminal Involvement	Criminal Involvement	5	Medium
	History of Non-Compliance	7	Medium
	History of Violence	1	Low
	Current Violence	1	Low
Relationships/Lifestyle	Criminal Associates/Peers	4	Unlikely
	Criminal Opportunity	4	Unlikely
	Leisure and Recreation	6	Probable
	Social Isolation	9	Highly Probable
	Substance Abuse	4	Probable
Personality/Attitudes	Criminal Personality	9	Highly Probable
	Criminal Thinking Self Report	7	Probable
Family	Family Criminality	2	Unlikely
	Socialization Failure	7	Probable
Social Exclusion	Financial	10	Highly Probable
	Vocational/Education	10	Highly Probable
	Social Environment	6	Probable
	Residential Instability	1	Unlikely
Social Adjustment Problems	10	Highly Probable	

The Three Phases of Reentry

Phase I - Prison

- Measure risk, needs and strengths to develop the TAP.
- Engage the Parole Board in the approval of the TAP.
- Identify the programming to be provided during incarceration:
 - Violence Prevention Programming
 - Thinking for a Change
 - GED/Basic Literacy
 - Substance Abuse Programming
 - Sex Offender Programming
 - Mental Health Programming

The Three Phases of Reentry

Phase II

Transition to the Community

- Prisoner Release Preparation
 - Determine Parole Placement
 - Update TAP
 - Identify community-based organizations to assist with offender needs
- Release Decision Making
 - Ensure victims have opportunity to provide input
 - Ensure the conditions of parole recognize the particular strengths, weakness and needs of the offender

The Three Phases of Prisoner Reentry

Phase III- Community

The parolee, the parole officer, human service providers and the offender's personal support network collaborate to optimize the parolee's chances for a successful adjustment to community living.

- Concentrate community supervision resources on the period immediately following release from prison.
- Focus case management activity on interaction between the parole officer and the parolee in the field, where the offender lives and works.
- Train parole officers on motivational interviewing, collaborative case management.

MPR Governance Structure

Steering Teams

- These are local teams designed to identify the needs of returning citizens, assess the capacity of existing resources and identify gaps in services or programs.
- These teams then develop comprehensive plans to address those gaps in programs or services
- Teams include representatives from the MDOC and the local Administrative Agency

Administrative Agency

- A community based agency that acts as a fiduciary for Reentry services.
- Contract for local service delivery.
- Monitoring to ensure program fidelity and contract compliance.
- Employing a Community Coordinator

Reentry for those with Mental Illness

- Prisoners are identified that have need for additional support
- Engagement is made with a community-based mental health provider prior to release.
- A specific plan is developed that addresses their mental health, substance abuse, housing and vocational needs.
- Prisoners are released with a thirty day supply of medication.

Michigan Prison Reentry – Next Steps

Prior to reentry the recidivism rate for the MDOC was more than 48%. This rate was reduced to 29.4% in 2013.

Plans to further reduce the recidivism rate for this population include:

- Providing programming closer to the prisoners intake
- Expanding our vocational training opportunities
- Creating a formal link with employers during incarceration so that the prisoner will have an offer of employment upon release
- Partner Prisoner Reentry with the Office of Community Corrections.