

MDC:

Michigan Department
of Corrections



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Michigan Department
of Corrections -

Annual Report 1974

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From the Director


Perry J. Johnson, Director

During the past few years, the Michigan Department of Corrections has become more acutely aware of public dissatisfaction with the criminal justice system's ability to make substantial inroads against crime.

With regard to the correctional system in particular, the public feels now it has been deceived; that a commitment to prison should have meant an individual would never again commit a crime because he would be rehabilitated. Instead, much of the citizenry now believes that parolees and ex-prisoners are a major part of the problem.

This feeling of betrayal — that rehabilitation was supposed to work, but didn't — has resulted in several reactions. One says if rehabilitation doesn't work, then prisons are no good and should be abolished; the other says if prisons don't rehabilitate, then we shouldn't parole offenders who aren't rehabilitated.

The first reaction — to abolish prisons — which is less likely to gain substantial support, ignores the fact that some individuals must be isolated from society because they are dangerous and violent. It offers no protection for the public.

The second, which would lock up all prisoners longer, has gained more support, but it offers public protection only at an enormous human and economic cost.

In Michigan about one parolee in 100 will commit a very serious crime involving death or serious injury to the victim. Yet most legislative proposals require that we lock up all 100 persons longer to try to prevent the one violent crime.

We believe this alternative offers an essentially unjust, wasteful and ineffective solution to the problem.

Unless we are able to present a reasonable and balanced alternative for public protection, however, some of the harsh, public reaction to crime will be enacted into law because there seems to be no other solution.

The department has been re-examining its concepts and reason for being and has reconfirmed its single and overriding justification for being — protection of the public.

We have now concluded that the greatest failure of the corrections system is not its inability to rehabilitate or to deter, but its failure to realize its full potential in testing and screening out the possibly dangerous.

This ability has been here from the beginning, but we only saw it demonstrated clearly for the first time when we were evaluating our community corrections centers.

The 1974 evaluation was designed, in part, to find out whether these community

residential centers were effectively screening persons who were dangerous to the community from those who were not.

What was discovered was that a total of 71 percent of the cases performed consistently at the centers and on parole. That is, they either failed both or succeeded at both. This, according to the authors of the evaluation, is evidence that an offender's performance at a center is an indicator of how well he will do on parole.

The bonus was that such screening occurred at little risk to the public because of the close supervision given residents which meant that failing residents could be returned to prison before they committed a more serious crime.

Parole contracts, too, promise to be an effective screening and testing method and their worth in that respect is about to be evaluated.

Screening has always been part of the parole process, but the Parole Board has often had to make its decisions based on haphazard, incomplete and subjective information.

Since parole decisions should be more on target if better information for such decisions is provided, the department is in the process of developing computer technology and research to try to find predictors of recidivism and particularly violent recidivism.

If such predictions can be made, instead of locking up 100 to prevent the one violent crime, we may be able to incarcerate only a few.

Although we are barely in our infancy of our ability to make such predictions, we are encouraged by other experiments out-of-state and the fact that the system already has some implicit screening abilities.

But even when screening techniques are made more effective, they will need to be supplemented with ongoing evaluations of each person's actual performance. A system which relies solely on actuarial techniques, typologies or other statistical mechanisms will perpetuate the sin of tacking labels on people from which they cannot extricate themselves.

The problem has been, however, that performance within the prison system is a notoriously bad indicator of performance after release. The individual who is "con-wise" can readily make it through without deviating in his intentions from a confirmed criminal career. We must, therefore, change the system to accurately test an individual's behavior.

As it stands now, the system neither allows nor demands responsible behavior. It was not set up to do that, but to treat a mass of people in the most economical way possible; this normally excludes any recognition of individual differences and needs.

A system which differentiates between individuals and allows for inmate participation in the determination of what kinds of programs will be most relevant is more likely to provide the sort of test that approximates the outside world.

Insofar as we can provide programs and activities that continually require responsibility, we also can monitor changes in behavior.

We should not require people to participate in educational programs or counseling if these have no relevance to their antisocial behavior. There may be some for whom no treatment programming is relevant, and it should not be required of them.

To require an individual whose only problem is assaultiveness and lack of control to complete high school is frivolous. To allow him to do so is appropriate, however.

Beyond what we can do in an institution, we also will be looking at expanded use of programming in the community, not simply because the community is the best place to rehabilitate people, even though it might be, but because it is the best place to provide a true test of readiness to behave responsibly.

A considerable reorientation will be necessary to achieve the kind of system we are talking about. We must now make a systemwide commitment to move in that direction.

The challenge of trying to meet these new goals in the midst of a growing prison population will be at times overwhelming. The temptation will be to leave the system as it is until "times are better," but no time is more appropriate than now. We cannot wait, and we will not wait for changes to be forced on us; we must make our own changes based on our best abilities and knowledge.



Corrections Commission

(Pictured left to right)

Florence R. Crane, Vice Chairman

G. Robert Cotton, Ph.D.

Max Biber

Duane L. Waters, M.D., Chairman

Earnest C. Brooks (not shown)

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Acknowledgements

STATISTICS

The statistical data in this report comes from information systems maintained by the Data Systems Section, Management Services Division, Bureau of Administrative Services and from data supplied from the various felony courts located throughout the State of Michigan.

The information is collected from various functional activities of the Department of Corrections, including the Parole Board, Bureau of Correctional Facilities and Bureau of Field Services. The department also collects information from all the circuit courts throughout the state including Detroit Recorder's Court.

Jack A. Boehm, Administrator, Management Services Division
 R. David Horka, Supervisor, Systems Planning and Management Analysis Section
 Richard L. Shinevar and Donald L. Matthews collected, stored and tabulated the data.
 Malisha Wu correlated and presented the data.
 Terry L. Watson developed the statistical graphics.

ART WORK

Two residents at the State Prison of Southern Michigan provided the art work contained in this publication.

Lei Hammack, drawing on page 56 and 57
 R. Otto Bryan, drawings on pages 19, 87 and 91

PHOTOGRAPHY

While most of the photography was done by the editorial staff of the publication, there were some notable contributions from other sources.

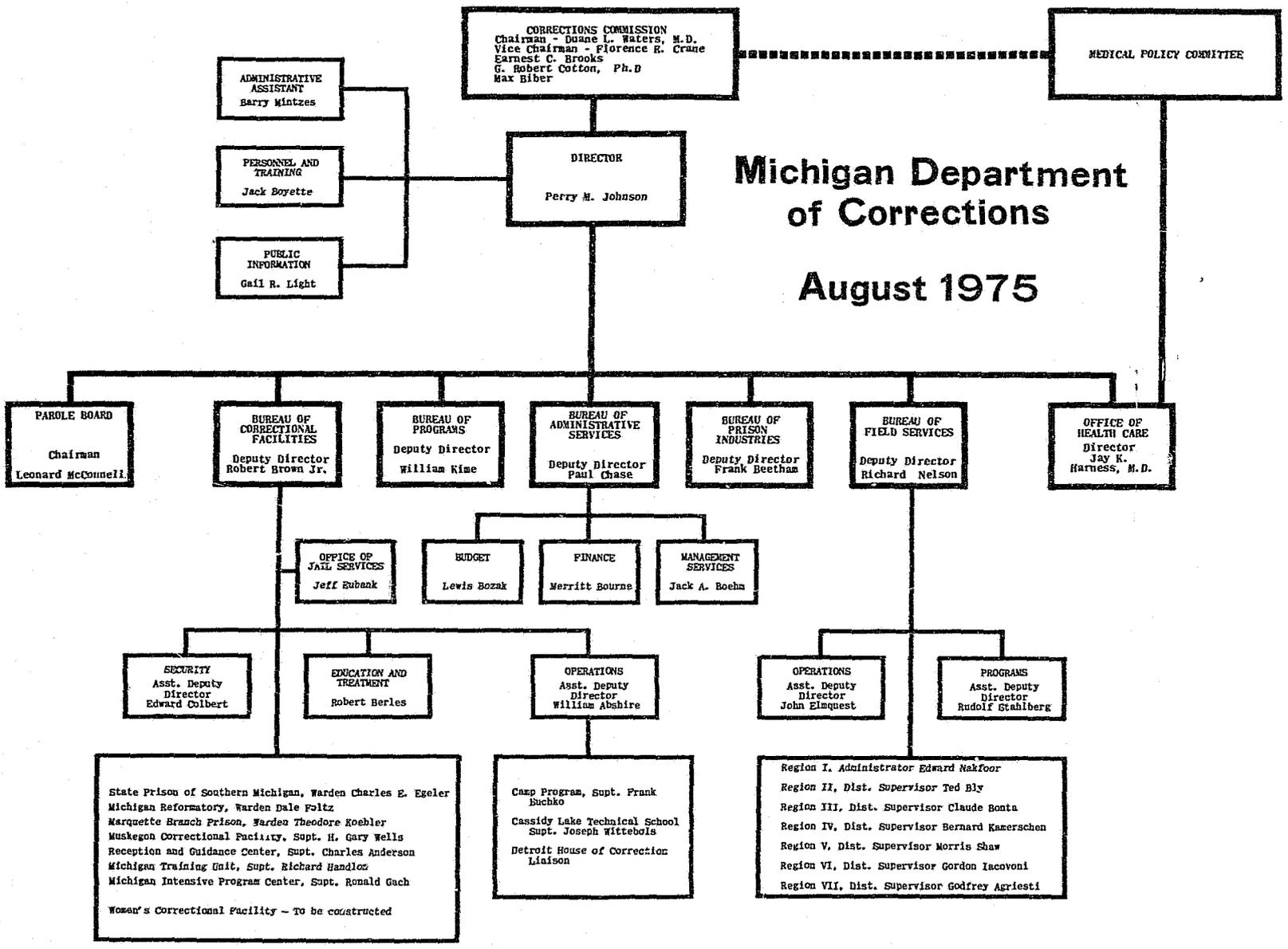
Fred Bledsoe, photograph on page 32
 Jackson Community College, photograph on page 44
 State House of Correction and Branch Prison (Marquette), photograph on page 46
 Michigan Reformatory (Ionia), photograph on page 48
 Paul Corsa, photograph on page 40
 Margaret Gilstrap, photograph on page 66

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

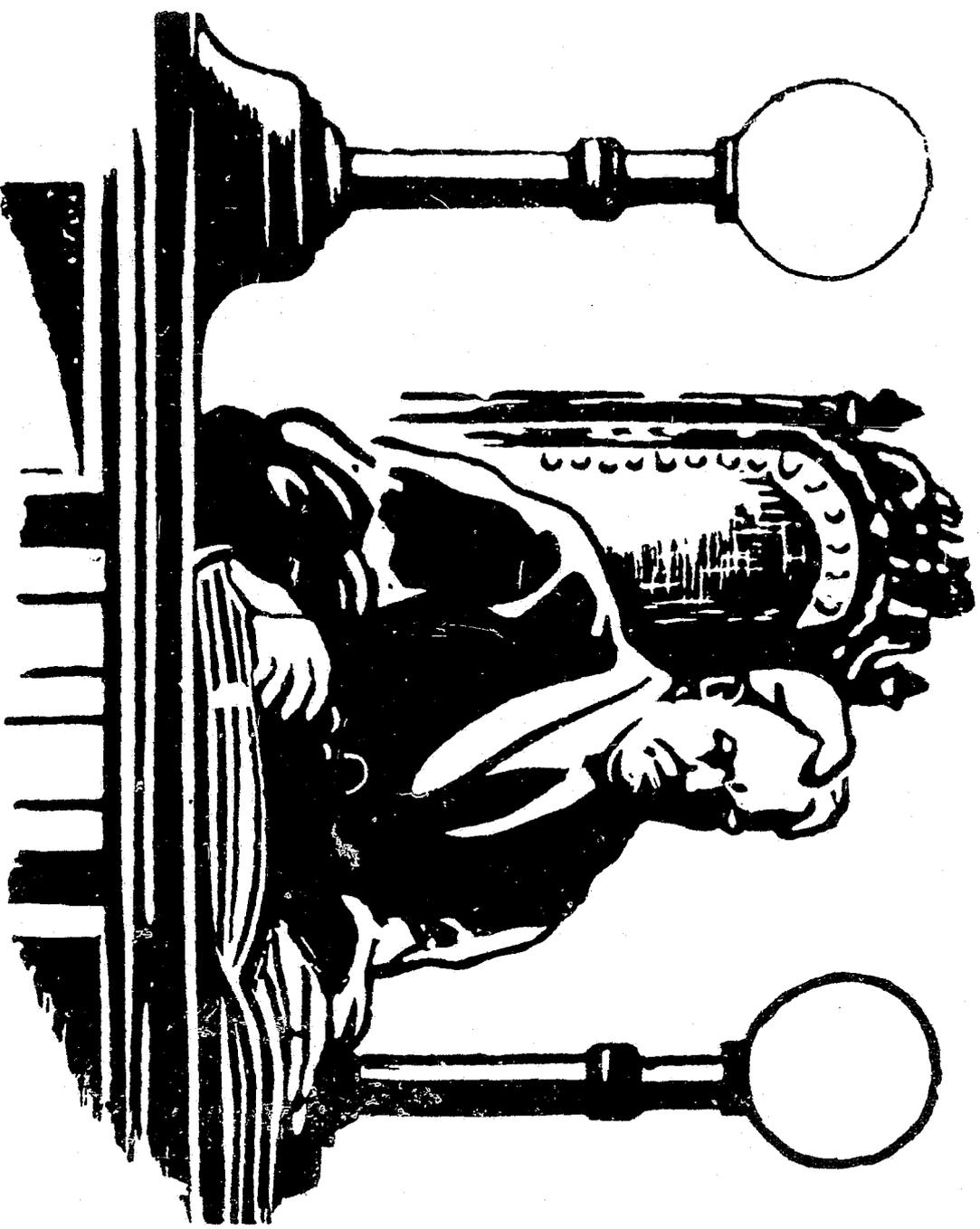
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PRINTING

Harold J. Borgert, Superintendent, and residents of the print shop at the State Prison of Southern Michigan printed and bound this publication.



Court Disposition and Probation





All the figures in this section represent data reported to the Department of Corrections under Michigan Public Act 232 of the Public Acts of 1953, as amended — specifically paragraph 791.208 requiring felony cases and probation districts to report case disposition information on forms prescribed by the Director. The occurrence of the crime and the reported disposition includes conviction for "attempts".

All data represented has been reported from the felony courts of the State.

Figure A1a distributes the total cases (15,947) vertically by the seven probation districts throughout the State and within each district by the county court code. The first grouping of four columns in figure A1a contains the total cases for each district and the remaining groups are as follows:

- GROUP A — No Prior record, or juvenile probation only, or one jail term.
- GROUP B — Juvenile record, or multiple jail terms, or one term probation.
- GROUP C — Two or more probation terms; probation violators, prior prison terms.
- GROUP D — Institutional Residents, escapers, parolees with new sentences, and serious felons including; 750.316, "Murder 1st"; 750.317, "Murder 2nd"; 750.83, "Assault to Murder"; 750.89, "Assault to Robbery Armed"; 750.91, "Attempt to Murder"; 750.321, "Manslaughter"; 750.529, "Robbery Armed"; 750.531, "Bank Safe and Vault Robbery".
- LESSER PENALTY — Non-prisonable offense convictions, excluded from "Total Cases" column.

Figure A1b represents the percentage distribution of the cases shown in A1a.

Figure A2 represents a listing of the total cases distributed by compiled laws, in descending order of occurrence. (i.e., the most frequently reported crime comes first, which is "Larceny From a Building" — 750.360) This table shows the maximum term of sentence for each crime; the total cases reported; the number of cases receiving a prison term; the number of cases receiving a probation sentence; the number of cases receiving a jail or fine or a jail and fine sentence; and the number of cases for which the disposition data was not reported. There were a total of 15,947 cases reported in 1974 as compared to 13,245 cases in 1973 indicating an increase of 2,702 cases (20.4 percent). In terms of relative ranking based on frequency of occurrence, the first three crimes remained in the same ranking for 1974 as in 1973. "Receiving Stolen Property" moved into fourth place and "Unlawful Driving Away Auto Without Intent to Steal" moved to fifth place. "Robbery Armed" moved from seventh to sixth place with an increase of 56 cases, 11.8 percent, while "Assault With Intent to Rob and Steal Armed" moved from tenth place to seventh with 152 cases which represent a 44.2 percent increase from 1973.

The disparity of totals from figure A1a and figure A2 is the result of different edit conditions for each figure. The district and court codes of some cases were not reported accurately, but the crime type and disposition remained valid.

Figures A3 thru A5 represent court commitments per 100,000 population by county courts during the calendar year 1974. The state average rate was 58.4 for 1974 and 45.2 for 1973, which indicates a 13.2 increase from 1973 per 100,000 of population. These statistics include 257 escaper cases who received a new sentence for escape from Camps and Institutions, a number who were tried in Jackson and Ionia Counties because these counties contain two of the Department's major Institutions.

Figure A6 represents a statistical following study of 1970 probation cases for those cases receiving a probation sentence on a prisonable offense. Of the 3,205 cases reported 308 were still on probation (9.6 percent), 2,248 had been discharged (70.2 percent), 135 had died (1.0 percent), and 614 probation violators were classified as failures. Of these 614, 193 received new sentences (6.0 percent). The percentages of success noted in the table include the cases still on probation at the end of 1974 and those who had died on probation during the four year period.

This study excludes cases for which the maximum penalty is one year or less. Also excluded are probation case movements from Wayne County and Recorder's Court, who do not report these movements to the Department.

CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1974
By Probation Districts - I thru VII
OFFENSES FOR WHICH THE MAXIMUM IS MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Probation Districts	TOTAL CASES				GROUP A				GROUP B				GROUP C				GROUP D				Lesser Penalty		
	Tot.	Pris.	Prob.	JF	Tot.	Pris.	Prob.	JF	Tot.	Pris.	Prob.	JF	Tot.	Pris.	Prob.	JF	Tot.	Pris.	Prob.	JF	Tot.	Pris.	Prob.
STATE TOTALS	15004	5299	8679	1026	7849	1532	5866	451	1367	296	917	154	3350	1504	1486	360	2438	1967	410	61	3361	2516	845
DISTRICT I — TOTALS	6374	2232	3909	233	4692	1196	3324	172	159	29	126	4	522	252	233	37	1001	755	226	20	1937	1680	257
O2 — Recorder's Court	4813	1660	3036	117	4101	1110	2876	115	159	29	126	4	522	252	233	37	1001	755	226	20	1389	1251	138
82 — Wayne	1561	572	873	116	591	86	448	57	159	29	126	4	522	252	233	37	289	205	66	18	548	429	119
DISTRICT II — TOTALS	2542	854	1567	121	930	74	827	29	327	63	245	19	843	368	414	61	442	349	81	12	462	328	134
06 — Oakland	1088	372	690	26	404	24	376	4	158	35	116	7	319	160	147	15	207	153	51	3	189	133	56
16 — Macomb	390	155	233	12	105	12	88	5	43	9	32	2	172	74	93	5	70	60	10	7	125	93	32
21 — Washtenaw	428	143	241	44	147	12	123	13	58	7	46	5	124	41	63	20	99	83	9	7	24	11	13
32 — St. Clair	144	48	76	20	67	7	57	3	11	6	4	1	48	19	13	16	18	16	2	2	69	40	20
35 — Shiawassee	48	19	25	4	18	16	16	2	26	5	21	1	22	16	15	1	23	19	3	1	57	47	10
38 — Monroe	239	64	174	1	119	12	107	2	23	20	3	3	71	28	43	6	15	11	4	2	2	2	1
39 — Monroe	163	40	112	11	57	4	51	3	3	2	2	1	68	25	37	6	15	11	4	1	3	3	3
44 — Livingston	42	13	26	3	13	3	9	1	3	1	2	2	19	5	13	1	7	4	2	1	3	3	3
DISTRICT III — TOTALS	2430	1003	1220	207	825	104	652	69	342	89	211	42	780	380	317	83	483	430	40	13	281	162	129
01 — Hillsdale	82	32	48	2	39	6	31	2	58	7	4	4	33	21	12	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	21
02 — Berrien	297	160	128	9	86	16	68	2	58	24	31	4	57	68	26	3	52	3	3	1	3	12	41
04 — Jackson	485	295	161	29	102	18	84	6	34	4	20	1	162	56	13	5	23	5	4	1	39	28	10
05 — Barry, Eaton	189	60	124	5	102	18	84	1	41	12	6	6	106	44	52	12	32	27	4	1	12	4	8
09 — Kalamazoo	280	99	154	27	179	19	73	9	43	12	22	2	114	44	52	12	29	27	4	1	12	4	8
15 — Branch	42	14	11	5	18	7	11	2	4	6	4	4	14	14	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	1
30 — Ingham	202	65	97	43	187	8	157	21	56	6	45	5	172	57	94	21	70	49	15	6	59	30	29
35 — Van Buren	202	65	97	43	187	8	157	21	56	6	45	5	172	57	94	21	70	49	15	6	59	30	29
37 — Calhoun	217	89	116	12	86	14	67	5	51	17	30	3	76	42	13	21	25	21	4	1	50	33	17
43 — Cass	70	25	35	11	35	3	27	5	18	7	5	6	43	8	11	8	9	9	1	1	7	6	1
43 — St. Joe	93	43	35	15	30	7	19	4	11	3	5	5	43	24	11	8	9	9	1	1	7	6	1
DISTRICT IV — TOTALS	1494	520	721	253	598	75	429	94	192	42	101	49	491	208	180	103	213	195	11	7	282	143	148
08 — Ionia, Montcalm	158	72	79	9	99	1	47	1	11	1	1	1	39	13	21	5	59	57	2	2	19	11	8
14 — Muskegon	293	68	186	39	90	9	79	3	45	4	35	6	122	28	66	28	56	56	6	2	68	56	12
17 — Kent	609	247	195	167	259	44	143	72	83	21	25	37	182	102	26	54	85	80	1	4	122	35	87
20 — Allegan, Ottawa	202	73	121	8	73	9	62	2	22	6	15	1	89	41	43	5	18	17	1	1	32	22	10
27 — Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana	130	31	74	25	76	7	55	14	19	7	7	2	27	9	9	2	8	8	1	1	49	19	30
29 — Clinton, Gratiot	102	29	66	7	51	6	43	2	12	3	7	2	32	15	15	2	7	5	1	1	4	2	1
DISTRICT V — TOTALS	1390	512	790	88	473	65	374	34	210	54	137	19	474	212	232	30	233	181	47	5	184	127	57
07 — Genesee	540	233	290	17	162	32	124	6	43	12	30	1	209	105	98	8	126	84	38	4	26	21	5
10 — Saginaw	243	119	106	18	73	14	54	5	40	15	21	4	68	35	25	6	62	55	6	1	47	24	23
18 — Bay	165	47	113	5	56	4	51	1	25	3	20	2	65	22	41	2	19	18	1	4	23	18	7
21 — Clare, Isabella, Gladwin, Oseola	157	23	107	27	59	3	46	10	40	3	29	8	48	7	32	9	10	10	1	2	18	14	3
24 — Huron, Sanilac	50	16	34	3	17	2	15	3	17	4	13	3	15	9	6	6	7	7	2	2	40	14	5
40 — Lapeer, Tuscola	113	58	52	18	50	9	38	3	25	16	9	4	31	26	5	5	8	8	2	2	19	14	3
42 — Midland	122	16	88	18	56	1	46	9	20	1	15	4	38	8	25	5	7	7	2	2	40	14	5
DISTRICT VI — TOTALS	521	107	297	117	253	14	189	50	92	16	55	21	152	56	53	43	24	21	3	3	156	46	110
03 — Antrim, Genesee	75	15	43	17	33	3	28	6	14	1	10	3	22	2	2	5	6	5	1	1	17	10	7
11 — Alcona, Alcona, Alcona	75	15	43	17	33	3	28	6	14	1	10	3	22	2	2	5	6	5	1	1	17	10	7
13 — Alcona, Alcona, Alcona	75	15	43	17	33	3	28	6	14	1	10	3	22	2	2	5	6	5	1	1	17	10	7
26 — Alpena, Mont. Pres Is, Cheboygan	65	17	38	7	29	2	24	4	15	4	10	1	16	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	40	3	37
28 — Alpena, Mont. Pres Is, Cheboygan	65	17	38	7	29	2	24	4	15	4	10	1	16	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	40	3	37
32 — Benzie, Missaukee, Wexford	68	18	44	6	33	3	33	3	13	2	5	3	21	12	6	3	2	2	2	2	13	5	8
33 — Emmet, Charlevoix	27	11	15	1	11	1	11	1	6	3	3	3	8	2	6	6	2	2	2	2	6	4	2
34 — Arenac, Ogemaw, Roscommon	101	14	26	61	40	1	18	26	21	1	3	13	34	6	6	22	1	1	1	1	42	2	4
45 — Crawford, Kalkaska, Otsego	43	13	26	4	20	1	18	1	8	3	7	2	14	8	5	5	1	1	1	1	42	2	4
DISTRICT VII — TOTALS	253	71	175	7	78	4	71	3	45	3	42	3	88	28	57	3	42	36	5	1	39	29	10
12 — Alger, Chipp., Luce, Schoolcraft	64	18	46	8	14	1	13	3	13	2	11	1	26	5	8	18	11	7	4	4	15	12	3
17 — Benzie, Houghton, Keweenaw</																							

CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1974

Figure A1b

By Probation Districts - I thru VII
OFFENSES FOR WHICH THE MAXIMUM IS MORE THAN ONE YEAR
(BY PERCENT TO TOTALS)

Probation Districts	TOTAL CASES		GROUP A		GROUP B		GROUP C		GROUP D		Lesser Penalty					
	Pris.	Prob.	Pris.	Prob.	Pris.	Prob.	Pris.	Prob.	Pris.	Prob.	Pris.	Prob.				
STATE TOTALS	35.3	57.8	6.8	5.8	21.6	67.1	11.3	2.5	44.9	44.4	10.7	2.5	80.7	16.8	74.9	25.1
DISTRICT I - TOTALS	25.0	61.3	3.7	3.7	18.2	79.3	2.5	7.1	48.3	44.6	7.1	2.0	75.4	22.6	86.7	13.3
02 - Recorder's Court	36.7	55.8	7.4	2.8	18.2	79.3	2.5	7.1	48.3	44.6	7.1	2.0	75.4	22.6	86.7	13.3
DISTRICT II - TOTALS	33.6	51.5	4.8	3.1	19.3	74.9	5.8	7.2	43.7	49.1	7.2	2.7	79.0	18.3	71.0	29.0
06 - Oakland	34.2	52.4	7.4	1.0	22.2	73.4	4.4	3.8	50.1	46.1	3.8	1.5	73.9	24.6	70.4	29.6
16 - Macomb	30.0	57.2	3.1	11.4	83.8	4.8	8.6	12.1	79.3	8.6	16.1	33.3	83.8	9.1	74.4	25.6
32 - Washtenaw	31.4	58.3	10.3	8.2	83.6	8.2	54.5	10.4	88.9	11.1	4.5	19.2	80.0	20.0	45.8	54.2
35 - St. Clair	31.7	52.9	13.9	10.4	88.9	11.1	19.2	80.8	39.4	60.6	4.6	10.0	82.6	13.0	82.5	17.5
38 - St. Joseph	34.6	52.1	8.3	10.1	89.9	5.5	33.3	66.7	36.8	54.4	8.8	73.3	26.7	50.0	50.0	50.0
39 - Monroe	24.5	75.7	4	17.0	89.5	5.5	33.3	66.7	36.8	54.4	8.8	73.3	26.7	50.0	50.0	50.0
44 - Livingston	31.0	61.9	7.1	23.1	69.2	7.7	26.0	61.7	48.7	40.7	10.6	89.0	8.3	2.7	55.7	44.3
DISTRICT III - TOTALS	41.3	50.2	8.5	12.6	79.0	8.4	26.0	61.7	48.7	40.7	10.6	89.0	8.3	2.7	55.7	44.3
01 - Hillsdale	39.0	58.5	2.5	15.4	79.5	5.1	42.9	57.1	43.6	36.4	3.1	65.7	33.3	3.4	36.4	63.6
02 - Berrien	53.9	43.1	3.0	18.6	79.1	2.3	20.6	53.4	5.2	70.1	26.8	3.4	65.8	3.4	36.4	63.6
04 - Jackson	60.8	33.2	2.6	11.4	81.0	7.6	19.0	76.2	4.8	49.0	45.1	5.9	86.7	13.3	46.1	53.9
05 - Barry, Eaton	31.8	65.5	9.6	17.6	75.3	8.2	27.9	58.1	14.0	40.7	48.2	11.1	84.4	12.5	33.3	66.7
09 - Kalamazoo	35.4	55.0	9.6	10.0	80.0	10.0	33.3	66.7	14.3	85.7	14.3	12.2	70.0	21.4	50.8	49.2
35 - Branch	51.9	44.4	10.9	4.8	84.0	8.9	10.7	80.4	8.9	33.1	54.7	12.2	70.0	21.4	50.8	49.2
36 - Van Buren	41.7	47.3	21.0	6.8	74.3	18.9	12.5	70.0	17.5	55.3	17.1	27.6	86.6	6.7	66.0	34.0
37 - Calhoun	35.7	53.6	3.5	18.3	77.9	5.8	33.3	58.8	7.9	67.3	27.3	5.4	84.0	16.0	66.0	34.0
43 - Cass	35.7	53.6	3.5	18.3	77.9	5.8	33.3	58.8	7.9	67.3	27.3	5.4	84.0	16.0	66.0	34.0
45 - St. Joe	46.3	37.6	16.1	23.9	63.4	13.5	38.9	27.8	33.3	58.8	11.1	12.5	87.5	12.5	85.7	14.3
DISTRICT IV - TOTALS	34.8	48.3	16.9	12.6	71.7	15.7	21.9	52.6	25.5	42.4	36.7	21.0	81.5	5.2	49.3	50.7
08 -onia, Montcalm	45.6	50.0	4.4	2.0	96.0	2.0	9.1	81.8	9.1	33.3	53.8	7.8	54.5	5.2	57.9	42.1
14 - Muskegon	23.2	33.0	13.3	8.9	87.8	3.3	8.9	73.8	13.3	23.0	54.0	23.0	77.8	3.7	32.4	67.6
17 - Kent	40.6	32.0	27.4	17.0	55.2	27.8	25.3	30.1	44.6	56.0	14.3	29.7	74.1	4.7	22.4	77.6
20 - Allegan, Ottawa	36.1	59.9	4.0	12.3	84.9	2.7	27.3	68.2	4.5	46.1	48.3	5.6	94.4	5.6	68.8	31.2
21 - Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana	23.8	56.9	19.2	9.2	72.4	18.4	36.8	52.6	10.5	33.3	33.3	10.0	100	10.0	38.8	61.2
23 - Clinton, Gratiot	28.5	64.7	6.9	11.8	84.3	3.9	25.0	58.3	16.7	46.9	46.9	6.2	71.4	14.3	50.0	50.0
DISTRICT V - TOTALS	36.8	56.7	6.4	13.7	72.1	7.2	25.7	65.3	8.0	44.7	49.0	6.3	77.7	20.2	69.0	31.0
07 - Genesee	49.2	43.6	7.4	13.6	76.5	3.7	27.9	69.8	2.3	50.2	46.9	2.9	66.7	30.1	80.8	19.2
10 - Saginaw	28.5	68.5	3.0	17.1	61.0	6.8	37.5	82.5	10.0	31.8	36.8	11.7	88.7	9.7	51.1	48.9
18 - Bay	14.7	68.1	17.2	5.1	61.0	16.9	12.0	79.5	20.0	34.6	66.7	18.7	100	10.0	73.7	26.3
* 21 - Clare, Isabella, Gladwin, Osceola	32.0	46.0	2.7	11.8	88.2	6.0	64.0	36.0	20.0	83.9	16.1	100	100	100	62.5	37.5
24 - Huron, Sanilac	51.3	46.0	14.8	1.8	82.1	16.1	5.0	75.0	20.0	21.0	65.6	13.2	75.0	25.0	77.5	22.5
40 - Lapeer, Tuscola	13.1	72.1	14.8	1.8	82.1	16.1	5.0	75.0	20.0	21.0	65.6	13.2	75.0	25.0	77.5	22.5
DISTRICT VI - TOTALS	20.5	57.0	22.5	5.5	74.7	19.8	17.4	59.8	22.8	36.8	34.9	28.3	87.5	12.5	29.5	70.5
11 - Antwerp, G. Traverse, Leelanau	20.0	57.3	22.7	2.0	75.8	24.2	7.2	71.4	21.4	40.9	36.4	22.7	83.3	16.7	58.8	41.2
** 12 - Alcona, Manistee, Mason	6.3	69.6	24.1	6.4	80.8	12.8	6.4	80.8	12.8	9.1	45.5	45.4	100	100	74.6	25.4
23 - Alpena, Mont. Presque, Cheboygan	27.4	51.3	11.3	3.4	82.8	13.8	26.7	66.7	6.6	62.5	25.0	12.5	100	100	65.5	34.5
26 - Benzie, Missaukee, Wexford	21.2	62.7	3.0	5.7	91.4	2.9	18.4	76.9	7.7	46.7	53.3	10.0	100	100	38.5	61.5
33 - Emmet, Charlevoix	40.7	55.6	3.7	36.3	89.8	7.9	28.6	71.4	4.4	57.1	28.6	14.3	100	100	33.3	66.7
34 - Arenac, Ogemaw, Roscommon	13.9	25.7	60.4	2.5	32.5	65.0	30.0	30.0	52.0	25.0	75.0	64.7	100	100	66.7	33.3
46 - Crawford, Kalkaska, Otsego	30.2	60.5	9.3	5.0	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	23.0	37.5	37.5	7.2	100	100	4.8	95.2
DISTRICT VII - TOTALS	28.0	69.2	2.8	5.1	91.0	3.9	6.7	93.3	8.0	31.8	14.8	3.4	85.7	11.9	74.4	25.6
11 - Alger, Chipp., Luce, Schoolcraft	28.1	71.9	2.8	7.1	92.9	3.9	15.4	84.6	100	40.0	20.0	40.0	63.6	36.4	80.0	20.0
12 - Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw	37.5	50.0	12.5	25.0	50.0	3.6	100	100	100	23.1	73.1	3.8	90.5	4.7	82.4	17.6
25 - Delta, Marquette	27.2	69.6	3.2	33.3	66.7	100	100	100	100	50.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
32 - Gogebic, Ontonagon	43.7	56.3	23.7	90.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	87.5	12.5	37.5	62.5	37.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
33 - Mackinac	20.0	80.0	3.6	3.6	90.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	10.0	100	100	100	100
41 - Dickinson, Iron, Menominee	23.7	72.7	3.6	3.6	90.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	10.0	100	100	100	100

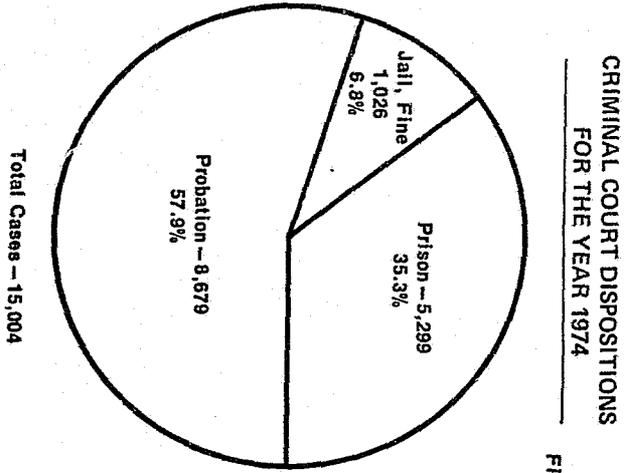
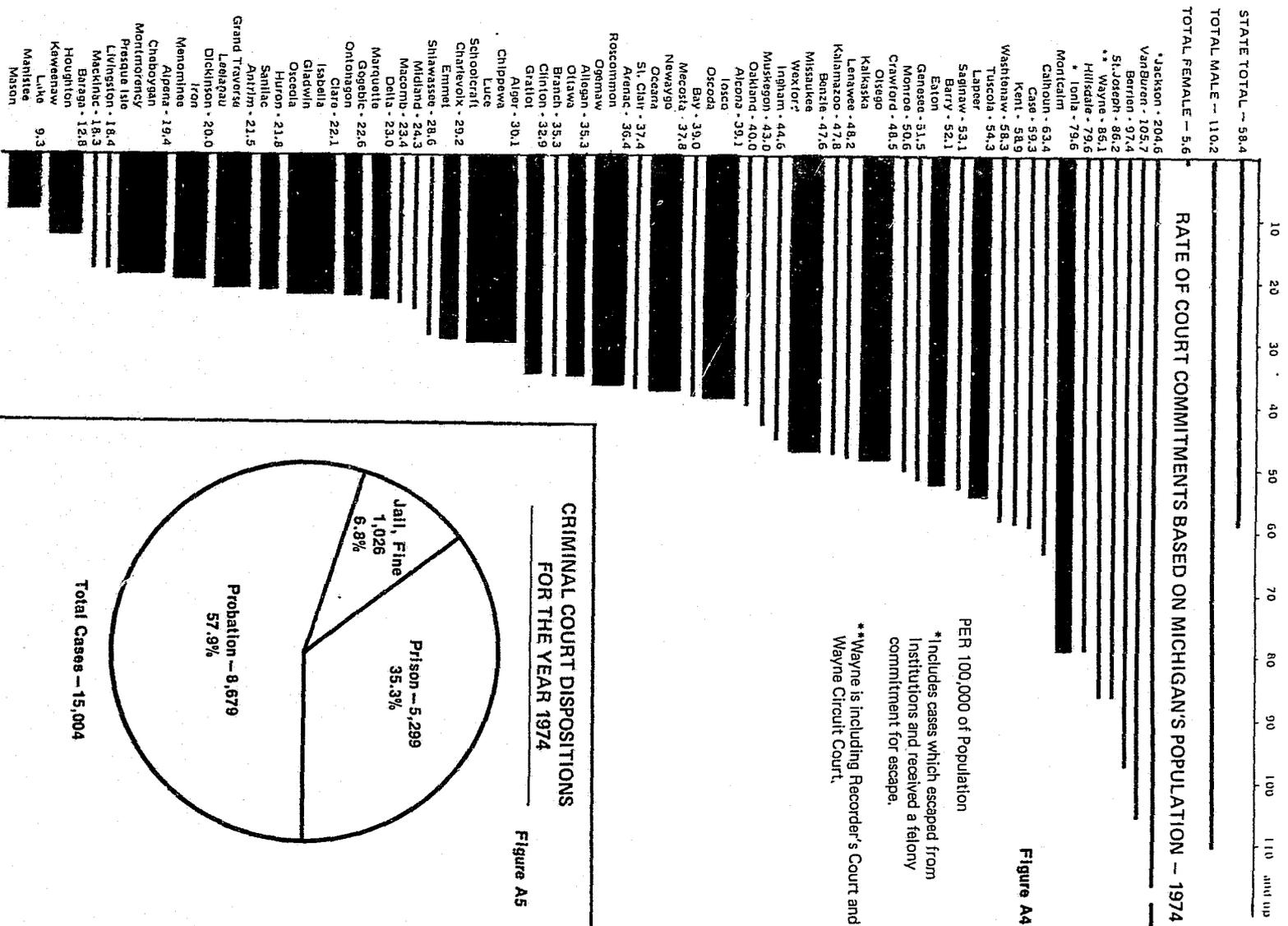
**Lake County was moved to Field Service District IV, but remains in the count for circuit court number 19.

*Osceola County was moved to Field Service District IV, but remains in the count for circuit court number 21.

CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1974
Based on data supplied by Felony Courts
OFFENSES AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION, BY FREQUENCY OF CASES
(Disposition may in some cases include convictions for "Attempts")

Figure A2

Completed Law	OFFENSE	Maximum Term	Total Case	Prison	Probation	Jail Fine	Not Reported
	GRAND TOTALS		15947	5299	8654	1021	973
750.360	Larceny from Building	4	2340	554	1515	176	95
750.110	Breaking and Entering	10	1823	633	915	83	192
750.227	Carrying Concealed Weapon	5	1568	227	1147	117	77
750.535	Receiving Stolen Property	5	697	195	370	62	70
750.414	UDAA Without Intent to Steal	2	626	94	442	71	19
750.529	Robbery Armed	LIFE	529	413	87	4	25
750.89	Assault W/Intent to Rob and Steal Armed	LIFE	496	358	123	4	11
750.82	Felonious Assault	4	494	156	296	28	14
335.03	Narcotic Drugs, Possession	4	483	116	335	17	15
750.356	Larceny Over \$100	5	404	80	264	26	34
750.530	Robbery Unarmed	15	382	225	130	12	15
750.110	Breaking and Entering Occ Dwelling	15	364	146	149	16	53
335.20	Non-Narcotic Drugs, Possession	2	364	29	282	31	22
750.131A	Checks W/O Account or W/O Sufficient Funds	2	348	59	254	23	12
335.06	Marihuana, Sale, Distribution, Mfg	4	335	67	225	23	20
750.111	Entering W/O Breaking	5	315	85	180	24	26
750.193	Breaking, Escaping Prison or Attempt	5	309	257	12	38	2
750.357	Larceny from Person	10	302	137	136	14	15
750.249	Uttering and Publishing	14	266	92	133	15	26
750.356A	Larceny from Motor Vehicle or Trailer	5	246	50	142	17	37
750.321	Manslaughter	15	212	132	74	1	5
750.413	Unlawfully Driving Away an Automobile	2	202	66	93	15	28
335.19	Non-Narcotic Drugs, Sale, Distr, Mfg	7	195	55	121	3	16
750.520	Rape	LIFE	173	107	60	5	1
335.02	Narcotic Drugs, Sale, Distr, Mfg	20	163	88	57	3	15
750.218	False Pretenses W/Intent to Defraud	10	159	52	89	9	9
750.317	Second Degree Murder	LIFE	150	148	2	-	-
750.479	Resisting, Obstructing Officer	2	140	15	69	44	12
750.84	Assault W/Intent Great Bodily Harm Less Murder	10	128	80	40	3	5
750.336	Indecent Liberties Child	10	110	43	59	3	5
335.10	Hallucinogens, Sale, Distr, Mfg	7	102	28	63		

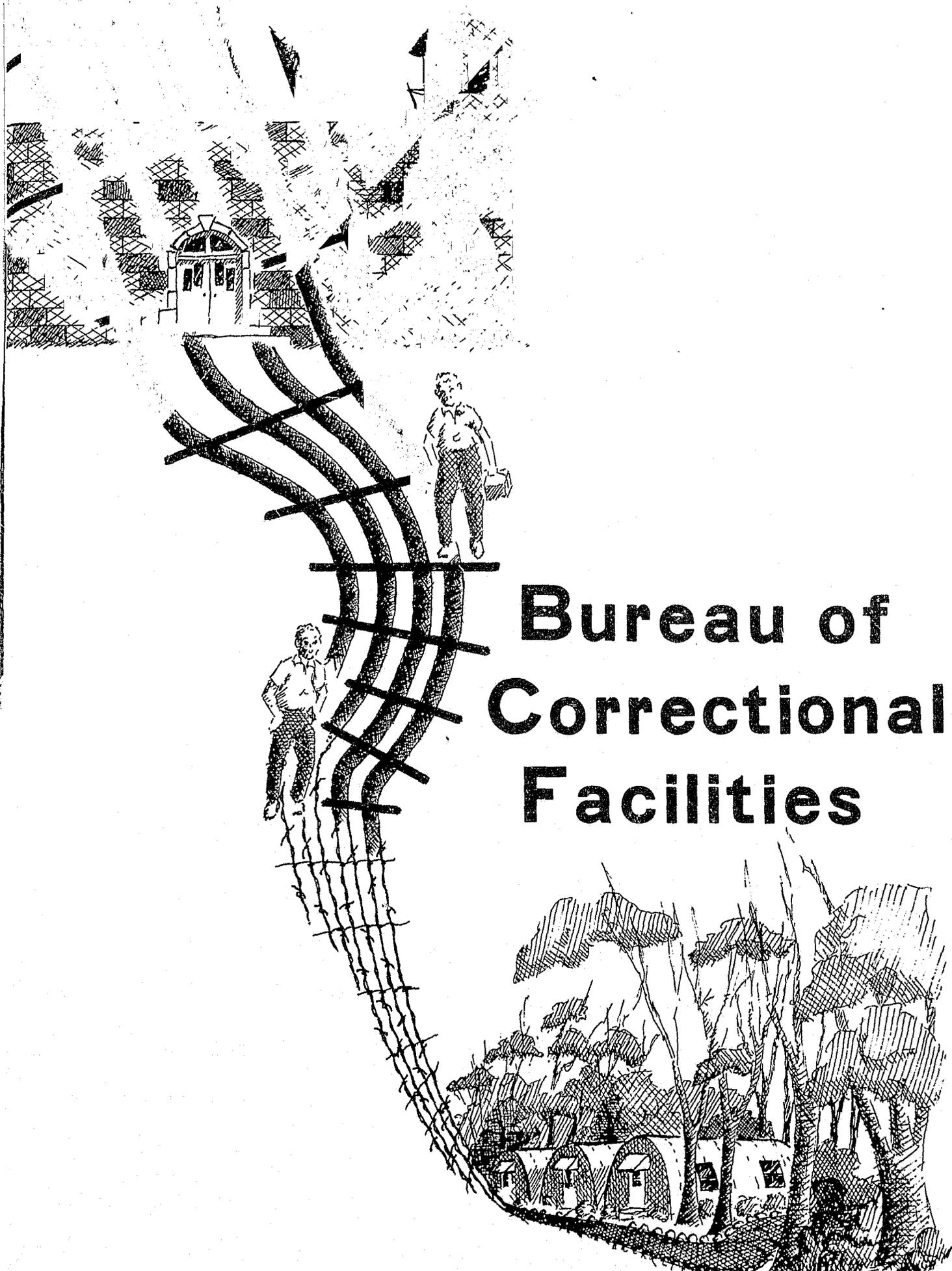


FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF 1970 PROBATION CASES BY OFFENSE GROUPS AND BY TYPE OF TERMINATION

Figure A6

	SUCCESSSES						FAILURES					
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL	% TOTAL SUCC.	ON PROB.	DISCH.	DEATH	TOTAL	%TOTAL FAIL.	TECH VIOL.	%TOTAL Tech.Viol.	NEW SENT.	%TOTAL NewSent.
TOTAL ALL CASES	3205*	2591	80.8	308	2248	135	614	19.2	421	13.2	193	6.0
OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS	391	341	87.2	40	290	11	50	12.8	40	10.2	10	2.6
HOMICIDE	86	85	98.8	10	74	1	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-
RAPE	14	13	92.9	2	11	-	1	7.1	1	7.1	-	-
ASSAULT	120	101	84.2	14	83	4	19	15.8	15	12.5	4	3.3
ROBBERY	50	38	76.0	8	26	4	12	24.0	9	18.0	3	6.0
OFFENSE AGAINST CHILD	8	8	100.0	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEX	113	96	85.0	5	89	2	17	15.0	14	12.4	3	2.6
PROPERTY OFFENSES	2113	1640	77.6	207	1415	18	473	22.4	310	14.7	163	7.7
ARSON	29	27	93.1	4	21	2	2	6.9	2	6.9	-	-
BURGLARY	687	519	75.6	65	449	5	168	24.4	105	15.3	63	9.1
LARCENY	797	647	81.2	76	564	7	150	18.8	97	12.2	53	6.6
AUTO THEFT	249	179	71.9	15	163	1	70	28.1	44	17.7	26	10.4
FORGERY, UTTERING & PUB.	239	174	72.8	29	142	3	65	27.2	46	19.2	19	8.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	16	14	87.5	6	8	-	2	12.5	2	12.5	-	-
FRAUD	57	48	84.2	11	37	-	9	15.8	9	15.8	-	-
MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION	39	32	82.1	1	31	-	7	17.9	5	12.8	2	5.1
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	701	610	87.0	61	543	6	91	13.0	71	10.1	20	2.9
DRUGS	361	314	87.0	17	293	4	47	13.0	36	10.0	11	3.0
WEAPONS	192	162	84.4	20	140	2	30	15.6	24	12.5	6	3.1
DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT	10	10	100.0	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTERFERE W/LEGAL PROCESS	80	73	91.3	2	71	-	7	8.7	6	7.5	1	1.2
MISCELLANEOUS	48	44	91.7	17	27	-	4	8.3	4	8.3	-	-
MOTOR VEHICLE	9	6	66.7	2	4	-	3	33.3	1	11.1	2	22.2
GAMBLING	1	1	100.0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Cases have been added to this table through audit.



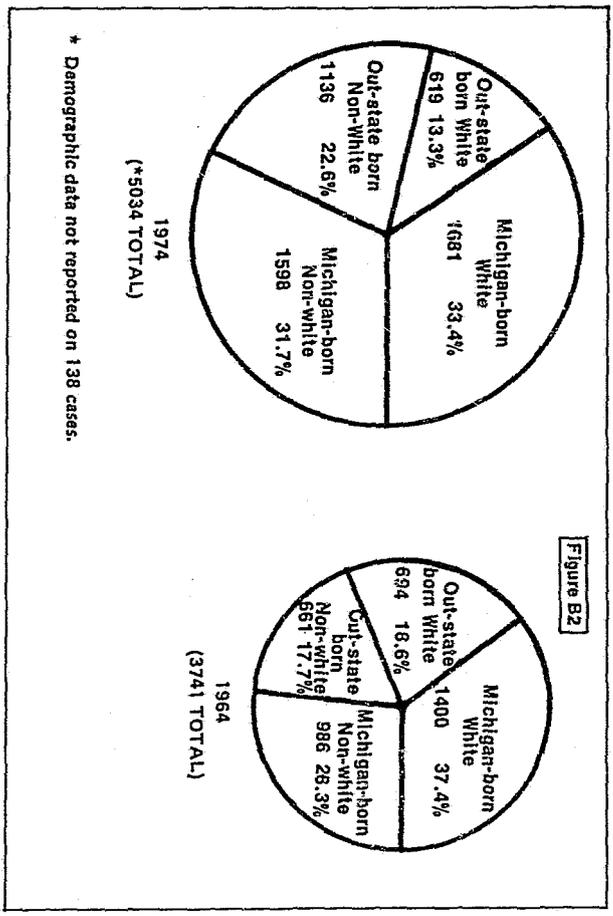
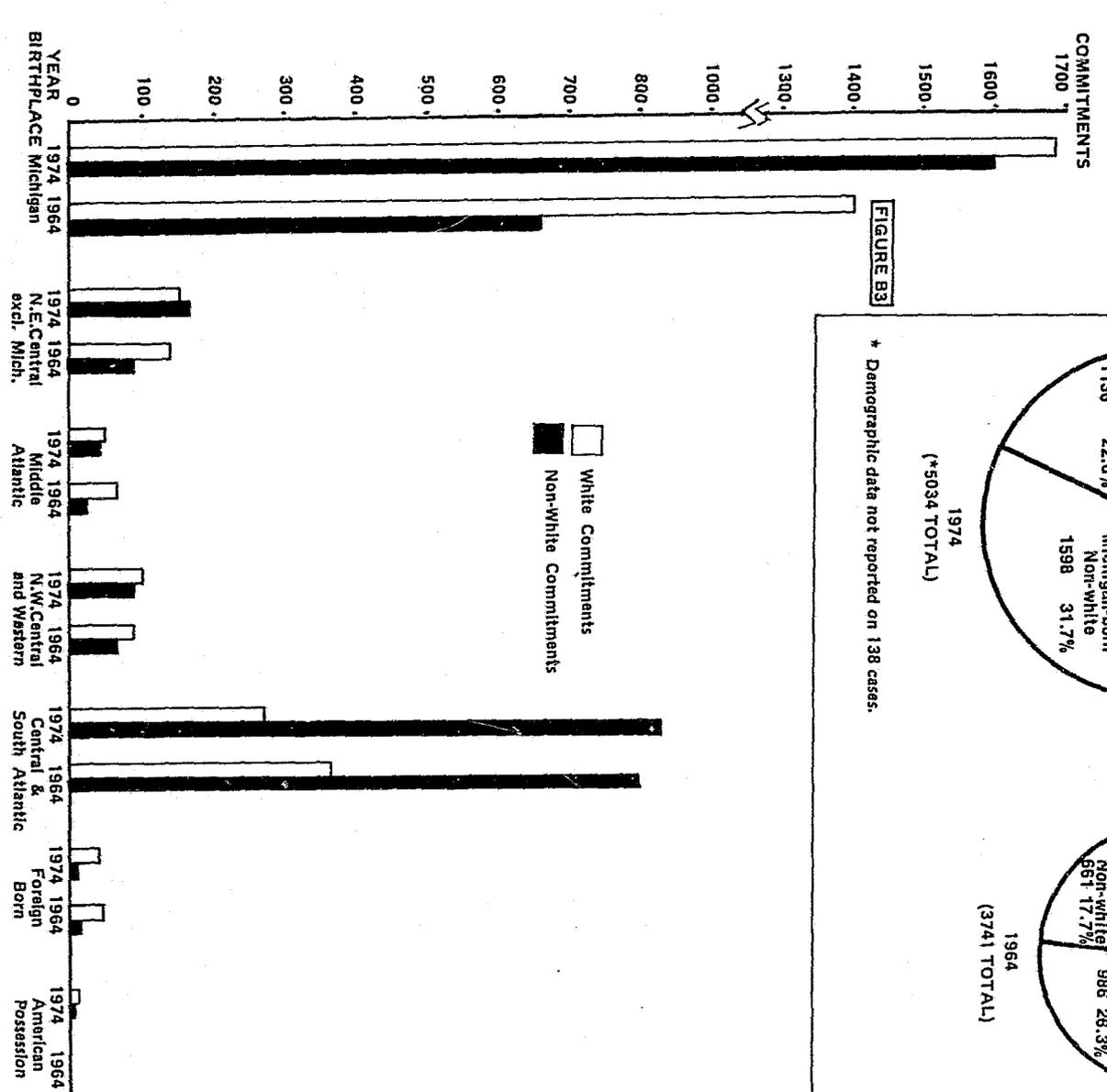
**Bureau of
Correctional
Facilities**

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - 1974 COMMITMENTS
 OFFENSES IN ORDER OF MAXIMUM TERMS
 (INCLUDES ATTEMPTS)

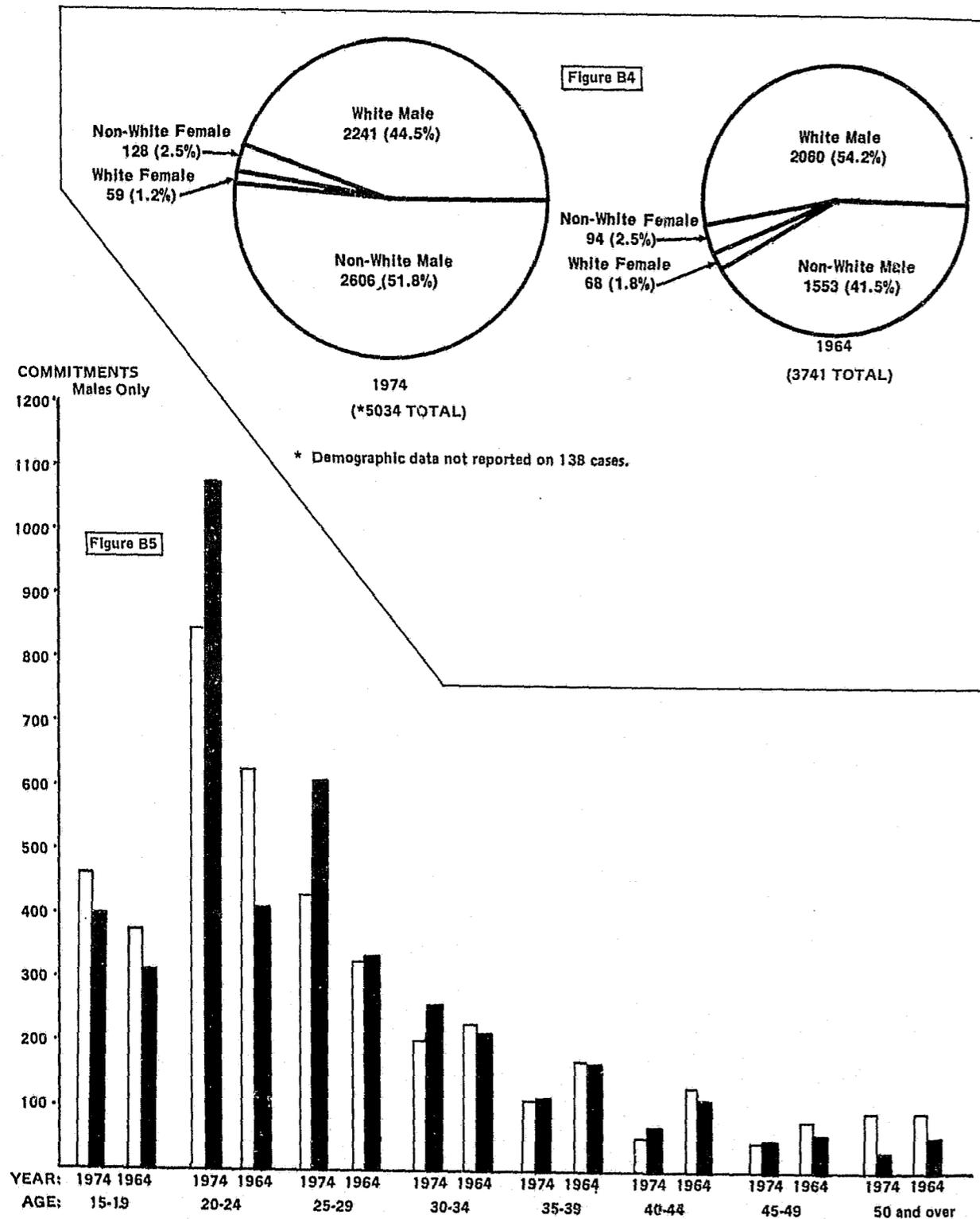
Figure B1
 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF MINIMUM TERMS

Compiled Laws 1948	OFFENSE AND TERM	Total	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	9	10	11	12	15	20	25	35	* Life	Flat Life
750.193	Escape from Prison	5	292	71	206	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.227	Carrying Concealed Weapons	5	199	3	64	61	44	8	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.535	Receiving Stolen Property	5	197	1	39	50	61	18	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.111	Entering Without Breaking	5	97	-	16	25	31	11	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.413	Unlawfully Driving Away Auto	5	73	-	4	21	27	8	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.356	Larceny Over \$100	5	70	-	13	23	20	4	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.356A	Larceny From Mtr. Vehicle or Tlr.	5	55	-	12	22	11	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.338	Gross Indecency Between Males	5	19	-	-	4	4	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.362	Larceny by Conversion over \$100	5	15	-	-	4	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.338B	Att. Gr. Ind. Between Male & Female	5	9	-	1	1	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.963	Larceny by False Personation	5	6	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.226	Carry Weapon W/Unlawful Intent	5	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.254	Possession of Forged Notes	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
800.285	Transport Drugs into Prison	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.224	Mfg. or Poss. Illegal Weapons	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.253	Uttering Counterfeit Notes	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.210	Possession of Bomb	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
257.257	Alter/Forge/Poss Illg. Plates/Reg.	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.505	Common Law Off. No Expr. Penalty	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.338A	Gross Indecency Between Females	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.340	Males Under 15 Debauch by Males	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.360	Larceny from a Building	4	529	5	114	219	113	41	35	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.82	Felonious Assault	4	142	2	22	41	35	20	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
335.03	Narcotic Drugs, Possession of	4	118	1	36	31	33	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.157P	Intent to Sell or Use Credit Cards	4	17	-	9	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
335.06	Marihuana, Illeg. Sale, Distr. & Mfg.	4	15	-	1	7	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.377A	Mal. Dest. Property over \$100	4	11	-	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.74	Burning of Personal Property	4	9	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.77	Prepare to Burn Property over \$50	4	9	-	2	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.157Q	Sale or Use of Credit Cards	4	8	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.136	Cruelty to Children	4	5	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.380	Mal. Dest. House, Barn, other Bldg.	4	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
400.60	False State. to Obtn. Relief over \$500	4	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.357A	Larceny of Livestock	4	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.157N	Theft of Credit Cards	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.199A	Absconding or Forfeiting Bond	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
752.811	Enter Vending Machine	3	7	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
451.809	Violate Security Act	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.414	UDAA W/O Intent to Steal	2	76	-	26	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.131A	Checks W/O Acct. or Suff. Funds	2	57	2	23	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
335.20	Non-Narcotic Drug, Possession	2	43	-	16	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.479	Resisting or Obstructing Officer	2	16	-	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.324	Negligent Homicide	2	12	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
752.861	Careless Use of Firearms	2	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
750.362A	Larceny of Rented MV/Tlr. under \$100	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
752.191	Felonious Driving	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



COMPARISON OF COMMITMENTS FOR 1974 AND 1964
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX



PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS - 1974 COMMITMENTS

AVERAGE SCHOOL GRADE RATING BY I.Q. GROUPS **Figure B6**

I.Q. GROUPS	TOTALS	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
TOTALS	3460	22	94	220	280	449	544	457	414	345	277	205	153
0 - 69	79	8	19	23	13	7	1	3	2	2	1	-	-
70 - 79	354	11	33	66	78	85	48	15	10	3	2	3	-
80 - 89	714	3	24	74	106	173	158	89	45	24	12	6	-
90 - 109	1763	-	18	52	80	173	307	309	285	226	153	101	59
110 - 119	418	-	-	5	3	11	27	35	59	74	77	62	65
120 - 129	120	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	13	14	28	30	26
130 - UP	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	3

*Not including 1712 cases for which I.Q. information was not reported or tested.

REPORTED PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY Figure B7		REPORTED USE OF ALCOHOL Figure B8	
TOTAL	5172	TOTAL	5172
No History of Referral, Examination or Treat.	3532	Not Significant	1660
Psychiatric Evaluation or Diagnosis	617	Moderate	2113
Psychological Evaluation or Diagnosis	459	Moderate with Low Tolerance	484
Institutionalized for Treatment	304	Problem Drinker	603
Outpatient Therapy	98	Chronic Alcoholic	141
Not Reported	162	Not Reported	166

REPORTED USE OF DRUGS Figure B9		TOTAL TIME IN CORR. INSTITUTION Figure B10	
TOTAL	5172	TOTAL	5172
None	1958	None	1662
Experimentation with Drugs	987	To 1 Year	1181
Sustained Use of Addicting Drugs	449	1 To 3 Years	955
Occasional Use of Drugs	347	3 To 5 Years	364
Severely Addicted	1254	5 To 10 Years	323
Not Reported	177	Over 10 Years	201
		Not Reported	486

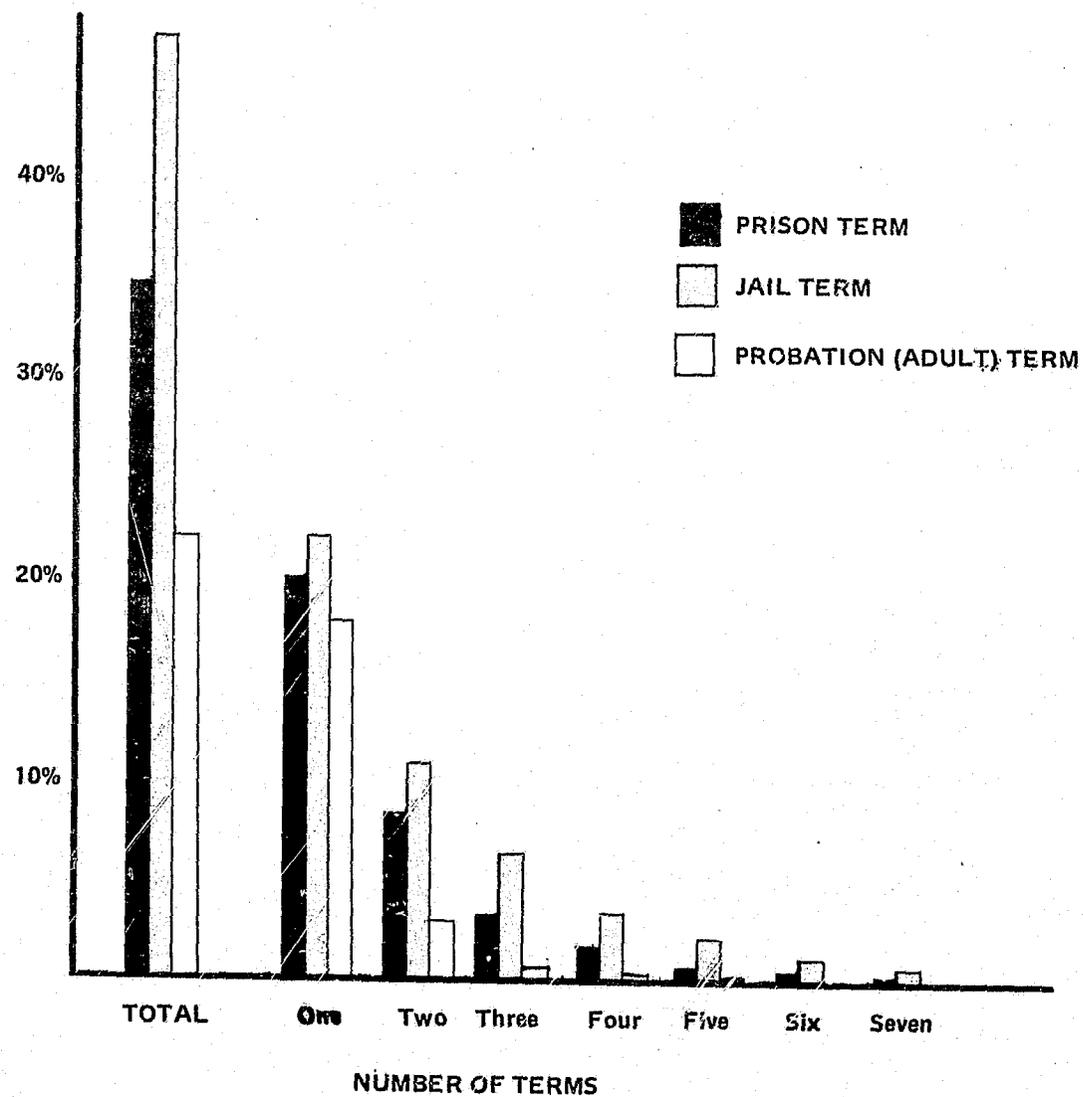
PREVIOUS CORRECTIONAL TERMS OF 1974 COMMITMENTS

Figure B11

No. of Terms	No. with Prison Term	% of Tot. Commit.	No. with Jail Terms	% of Tot. Commit.	No. with Probation	% of Tot. Commit.
TOTAL	1809	35.0	2444	47.3	1135	22.0
1	1044	20.2	1145	22.1	932	18.0
2	433	8.4	571	11.0	154	3.0
3	177	3.4	323	6.3	30	.6
4	89	1.7	179	3.5	13	.3
5	44	.9	118	2.3	3	.1
6	15	.3	62	1.2	1	.0
7 or more	7	.1	46	.9	2	.0

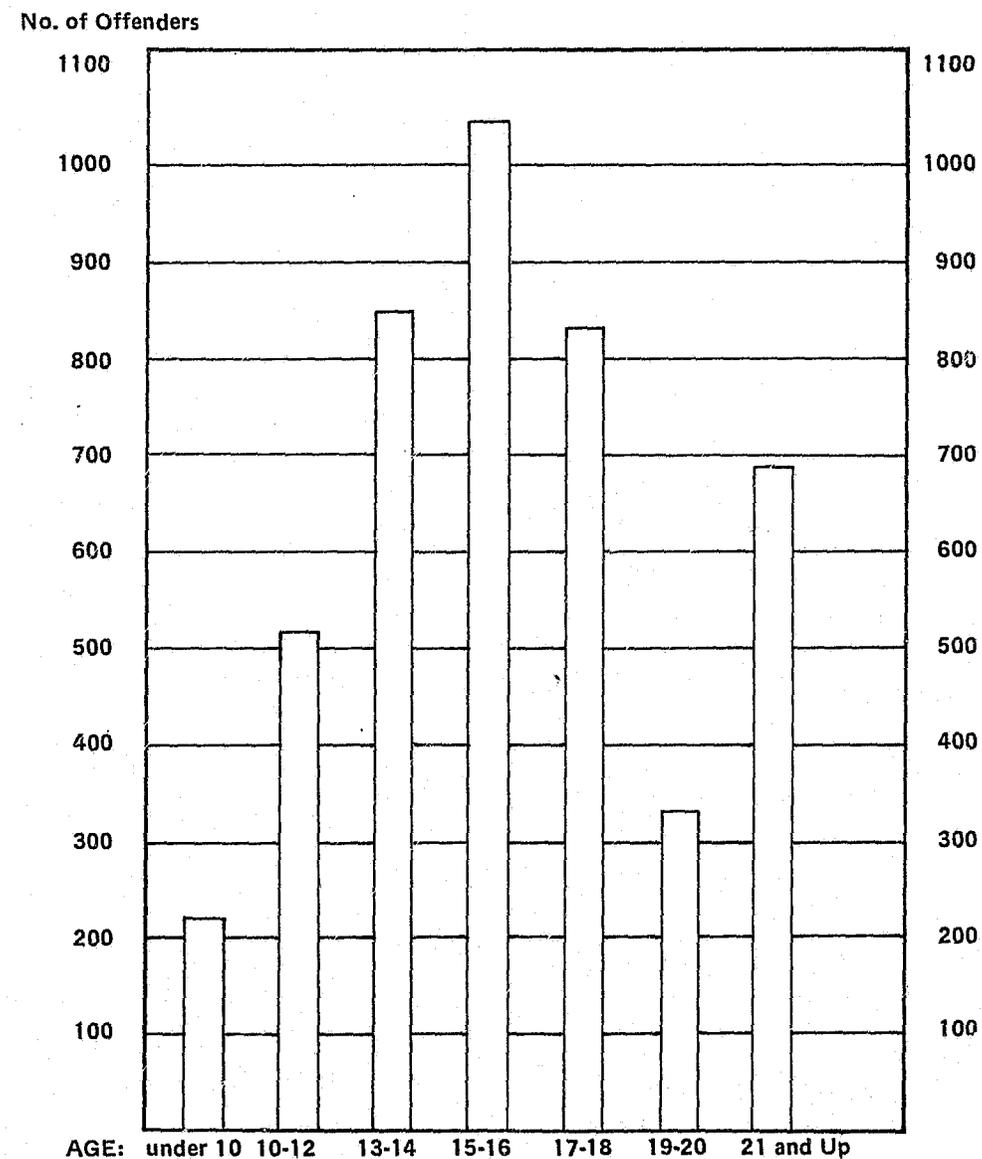
GRAND TOTAL OF COMMITMENTS — 5172

PERCENT OF TOTAL COMMITMENTS



PREVIOUS RECORD OF OFFENDERS
AGE AT FIRST ATTENTION OF AUTHORITIES

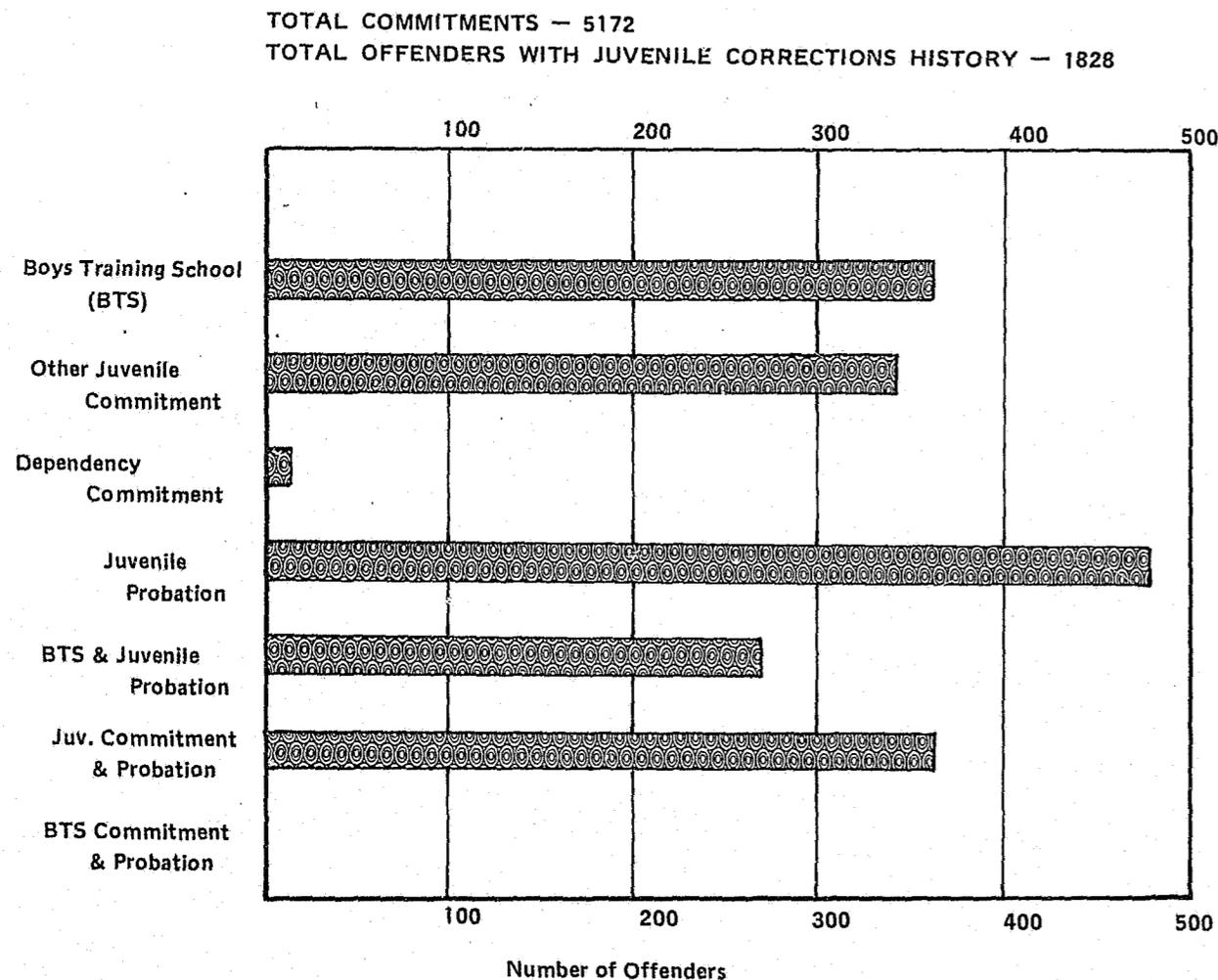
Figure B13



Excluding 693 cases on which Previous Record information was not reported.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL HISTORY

Figure B14



Bureau of Correctional Facilities

The goal: To provide as much motivation and opportunity for change as possible

Isolation and banishment have been for thousands of years one of man's answers to deviant and criminal behavior in society. Many of North America's and Australia's earliest settlers were criminals sent off to English penal colonies. Indeed, even today, the concept of isolation of offenders to protect the rest of society is seen as a viable role for a modern correctional system.

The difference between then and now, however, is that modern penologists recognize that isolation by itself affords only short-term protection to society, and while it is certainly a form of punishment, punishment in and of itself does not always have positive effects on the offender.

In addition, isolation, which does not discriminate between those who are dangerous and cannot be left in the community and those whose offense can be better treated in a more normal setting, is certainly a questionable practice.

Because society and the criminal justice system have not always done a particularly good job of determining who belongs in prison and who does not, and because rehabilitation is often questionable in the artificial and regimented atmosphere of a prison, some have suggested that prisons be abolished.

The problem with this argument is that it does not recognize that some offenders are so dangerous and destructive that no community setting is appropriate. Even if we accept the fact that prison is necessary for certain offenders, it does not follow, however, that these persons will be rehabilitated while isolated in an institution.

The Michigan Department of Corrections believes it is a mistake to think rehabilitation is

something that can either be given to or forced on anyone. Instead, the correctional system must provide as much motivation and opportunity for change as possible.

The impact of the institution experience — the appearance of the cell block, the attitude of the staff, the rules and regulations — along with the more popularly conceived notions of education and counseling as being major ingredients for change, is an important factor in rehabilitation.

As long as isolation remains society's major solution to handling dangerous persons, prisons will remain necessary, albeit sometimes negative, institutions in our society.

The Bureau of Correctional Facilities, one of five within the department, is charged with the task of meeting department goals of humane, economical and just treatment and care of adult felons throughout the state.

Under the direction of a deputy director, it supervises the operation of the department's seven correctional institutions, 12 corrections camps and the Reception and Guidance Center at the State Prison of Southern Michigan. Also within its jurisdiction is the Office of Jail Services.

Data concerning commitments, overcrowding and other pertinent information relative to correctional facilities has been organized in the statistical tables and graphs contained in this section.

Major activities of the bureau during 1974 were in the areas of:

- a. Treatment
- b. Correctional facilities
- c. Office of jail services

Treatment: The opportunity for change

Education, job readiness, physical and mental health, substance abuse treatment and socialization — they're all part of what is known as treatment in corrections. Within these major categories are a variety of rehabilitation programs available to most residents under the care and custody of

the Michigan Department of Corrections.

The office responsible for treatment in the system is headed by an assistant deputy director within the Bureau of Correctional Facilities. At

each correctional facility a treatment department handles programs at the local level.

The concept of rehabilitation is not an easy one to grasp. It is viewed by the department as a process of internalizing values, social attitudes, and the skills necessary for social integration; it is a process that requires the cooperation of prisoners. It can neither be forced upon, not given to, anyone. In this respect, it is to social integration as the learning process is to knowledge - as the context rather than the cause of change.

While prison residents are offered a variety of programs which could help to achieve these goals, none are designed for a single purpose or a specific result. In fact, so interwoven are treatment programs that it is impossible to know where one starts and another ends. For instance, in the five major categories for which treatment programs have been developed, what is education may also be job readiness, substance abuse treatment and socialization; what is physical and mental health could also be substance abuse treatment, job readiness, education and socialization. It all depends upon the individual and his particular needs. While deliberate efforts have been made to interlace the different areas of treatment, much of it comes as a simple consequence of resident participation.

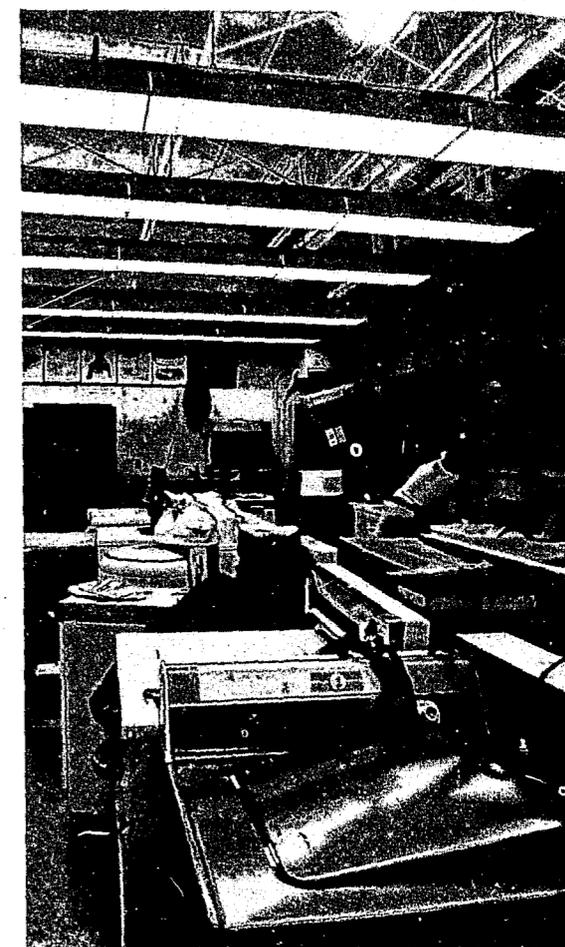
EDUCATION

Because the educational level of most men entering the Michigan correctional system is considerably lower than the state average, education is the major treatment program in all institutions. Correctional education, however, has unique goals in addition to those commonly held in the academic field. It must offer the resident, who is likely to have failed in the traditional school, an opportunity to succeed, and to remedy educational deficiencies, especially in reading, math and communication skills. Correctional education has a vocational and career-oriented component, helping the resident develop skills useful in finding and maintaining gainful employment. It promotes social skills and constructive use of leisure time.

Entering the system at the Reception and Guidance Center in Jackson, all residents are tested to determine their educational level. Based on these tests, they are given the opportunity to pursue additional education when they are transferred to a permanent facility. Those who test very low are required to participate in remedial education courses.

In all of the walled and fenced institutions, a K-12 program is available. This is an adult education sequence for high school completion either by diploma or General Educational Development

Vocational training programs can be found in nearly every facility operated by the Department of Corrections. In some locations, especially the larger institutions, several trades are taught, some on a college level. Above, at the Cassidy Lake Technical School residents are involved in appliance servicing and installation vocational training, one of four offered at the facility. Training in a total of 23 different trades is available somewhere in the corrections system.



(GED) testing. Remedial education, which is that part of the K-12 program roughly equating as grades 1 thru 6, is available in every correctional facility.

After completing high school, those residents who desire to reach higher levels may enroll in community college programs which are offered in several institutions and camps throughout the system. In the larger facilities this type of program can lead to a two-year associate degree. At the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson, third and fourth years of college training, culminating in a bachelors degree, are available through one of the state's major universities.

The department also makes possible a broad range of vocational training in all of its walled and fenced institutions and at some of its camps. This includes high school level vocational programs, apprenticeship programs, on-the-job training, community college certificate programs and those for which the associate degree is offered. Regular evaluations are made to ensure that vocational programs produce well-trained graduates for whom employment opportunities exist.

Somewhere in the Michigan corrections system a resident can find training in the following areas:

- ▲ Automotive service
- ▲ Automotive mechanic
- ▲ Air conditioning, heating and ventilation
- ▲ Building custodian
- ▲ Home appliance repair
- ▲ Building trades
- ▲ Auto body
- ▲ Computer programming
- ▲ Data processing
- ▲ Machine drafting
- ▲ Dental lab technician
- ▲ Electronics
- ▲ Electrical wiring
- ▲ Food service
- ▲ Engineering aide
- ▲ Institutional service trades
- ▲ Machine tool operation
- ▲ Vocational graphics
- ▲ Typewriter repair
- ▲ Small engine mechanics
- ▲ Welding
- ▲ Diesel mechanics
- ▲ Business

Number of men enrolled in educations programs during 1974

	SPSM	Marquette	M.R.	M.T.U.	Cassidy Lake	Muskegon	Camps	Totals
Basic Ed. (0-5)	160	16	74	50	59	45	111	515
High School (Prep 5-8)	223	0	19	60	30	70	165	567
High School	409	112	209	265	27	0	9	1031
Night School	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	21
Vocational	236	47	116	203	59	31	22	714
Sub Total (K-12)	1028	175	439	578	175	146	307	2848
College	875	62	141	71	11	23	71	1245
Total	1903	237	580	649	186	169	378	4102
Full Time Equated (FTE) (K-12)	870	128	264	546	172	62	307	2349

As much as is possible the above figures denote individuals counted in one category. In keeping with department philosophy of individualized programing the majority of students are enrolled in subjects at more than one level. It is not unusual for one individual to be enrolled in vocational courses and to be also enrolled in high school subjects and possibly enrolled in a high school preparation course. For the purposes of these statistics students were counted in the level or area in which they are enrolled for the most hours of credit. If students had been counted by enrollments the figures would have been much larger.

Criterion Referenced Instruction, a concept which was developed on the west coast several years ago, is a recent innovation in Michigan correctional education which, while rapidly being implemented, has not yet spread into all areas.

The concept requires that instructors, after some training in this new method, develop performance objectives for their particular class and the criteria by which these objectives can be met. Given a particular subject, it is determined which skills or knowledge a student must have to be qualified. Each level of skill or knowledge is established by a performance objective. The step-by-step completion of each level leads the student to his goal - qualification in the subject. In every case students are required to complete one step before moving to another.

The student is told what he is expected to achieve at each level, how it is to be achieved and is provided with references and resources from which he can prepare himself. At each level the student is given a test, the contents of which are known to him, to determine if he has met the objective. If he has, he moves on to the next



step; if not, he goes back to additional reference material until he is able to complete the test. In this way, students do not compete against each other but only against themselves. They learn not just 80 percent of a subject for which they receive a grade of C, but they learn 100 percent of it.

There are some obvious advantages to this type of education. It permits students to move at their own pace and demands that a subject be thoroughly learned. Another significant advantage is that education is so standardized throughout the system that a student transferring from one facility to another can simply pick up his education where he left off.

Such programs are seen to be helpful in other ways. One is that it enhances a person's self-esteem and increases his potential for the type of job he needs. Involvement in educational programs also teaches an individual how to use his social skills, a major component of the socialization process.

SOCIALIZATION

It is difficult for students to become involved in classroom activities without some social interaction with other students and instructors.

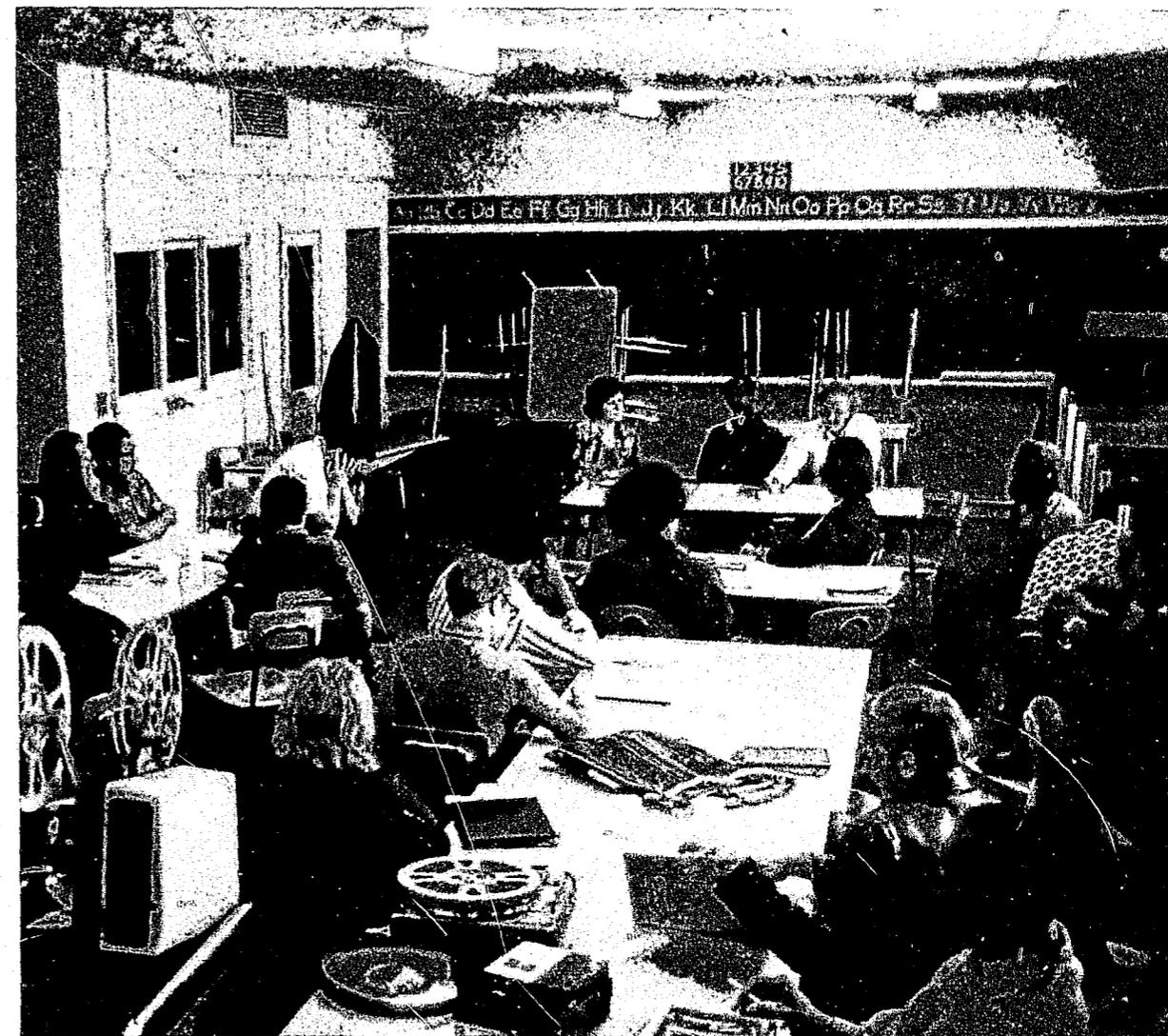
In general terms, however, it would be impossible to point out specific programs and say they are designed to socialize residents. A variety of

counseling and therapy programs, at both lay and professional levels, are available to residents throughout the system, yet to say such groups will socialize implies an automatic process which relieves the resident of any cognizant involvement.

The same is true for the many special interest groups in correctional facilities. Organizations such as the Jaycees, ethnic organizations, game clubs and competitive sporting events with outside teams provide a setting for social interaction between members of the prison community and members of the free community. They provide residents the opportunity to become involved in group efforts and community projects and to grow along those lines.

The availability of various religious services and activities provides similar advantages to

In terms of treatment, organized team sports are considered an important ingredient to good mental and physical health as well as factor in the socialization process. Competitive play with teams from local communities is a frequent sight in many locations throughout the corrections system.



residents in terms of socialization. While religious involvement will not be the answer for many, for some it has the potential influence of providing them with a code by which to live.

These are only a few of the program areas which might promote socialization. The fact is, the process of socialization is one which can be found in every corner of the rehabilitation scheme.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Because alcohol or drugs contributed, either directly or indirectly, to the criminality of nearly two-thirds of Michigan's prisoners, substance abuse treatment programs can be found in every correctional facility. The programs offer both education about substance use and counseling.

In some facilities, substance abuse programs are available through other state agencies and in some instances, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, the public becomes involved. Regardless of who provides the program, however, all sub-

stance abuse programs have a common goal: To help residents understand why they used drugs or alcohol, what resulted as a consequence of that use and how the needs which fostered use can be met in another way.

Drug abuse programs do not stand alone, however. As with most treatment programs, they draw on other treatment areas for support. Particularly, drug abuse is often a symptom of severe emotional problems which must be dealt with at a professional level or has resulted in some medical infirmity which has to be treated. →

As part of their curriculum, Wayne State University students participate in a conference on food held inside the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson. WSU operates a program at the prison which provides resident's an opportunity to complete third and fourth years of college and earn a bachelors degree. A program for the first and second years of training is provided by Jackson Community College.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

For that and other reasons, both medical and mental health care facilities and services play a large role in rehabilitation, and it is these two areas which seem to concern residents more than do some of the others. Through both the Department of Corrections and other state agencies, mental health services are available to residents with the more severe problems. In addition, each major facility has an infirmary operated by qualified medical staff. For those facilities where there is no infirmary and for both serious medical and mental problems, arrangements have been made to obtain the necessary treatment in the local community or through other state agencies.

A recent study of health care in correctional facilities, conducted by the state Office of Health and Medical Affairs in cooperation with the department, underscores the department's concern with its present health care services. In the extensive study over 100 recommendations were made to revamp the corrections' health care system. Work began in 1975 to implement many of the recommendations, and others are to follow as budgetary considerations permit. The study particularly emphasizes the close relationship of good mental and medical health to rehabilitation.

That this is true should seem obvious, but for many years it was not, and health care played a minor role in the overall plan. In the past men who, because of health problems, could not satisfactorily perform work or school assignments, were simply viewed as unwilling or incapable.

Today, health factors are important considerations for the classification committee when assigning residents to job readiness programs.

JOB READINESS

Job readiness involves a variety of vehicles. Men can receive education in a job area through academic studies, vocational training, apprenticeships, a structured on-the-job training program and actual employment. The thrust today is not to say a man has received training in a particular job area, but that he is ready and qualified to accept employment in that area.

To list all the programs of rehabilitation which are administered by the treatment division would serve no purpose. The programs are vast and cover a broad range. In the past, it was impossible to determine the value of these programs, so it was often taken for granted they did some good. Today, however, with the technological sophistication to gather and store data, monitoring pro-

grams to determine their value has become a departmental priority. In this way, programs which correlate with reduced recidivism rates and public protection can gain more attention while those which appear ineffective can be restructured or phased out.

This should not be taken to mean, however, that only through programs of rehabilitation can rehabilitation occur. For one man, simply being locked in prison might cause him to look in different directions. For another, perhaps drug addiction and the lack of job skills led to his criminality. For a third it might be none of the apparent problems. Perhaps he comes into contact with a staff member he particularly likes and achieves new directions by trying to emulate that individual. That, too, is rehabilitation.

CUSTODY AND TREATMENT

For decades, the two major factions in correctional facilities, custody and treatment, were in constant conflict. The conflict seemed to arise from the fact that custody personnel, responsible for the security of the institution and protection of both its employees and residents, found a highly regimented environment most conducive to achieve their goals. On the other hand, treatment personnel, who were given the task of

encouraging responsibility in residents and offering rehabilitation programs, felt a more liberal approach was necessary to accomplish their goals.

What was missing, and probably the major contributing factor to the conflict, was the ability or willingness of custody and treatment to look beyond their short-range goals to grasp the significance of the fact that corrections' goal — to return offenders to their community as contributing members of society — was a common goal for which everyone could work together.

It was not until 1973, with the creation of the team concept in Michigan corrections, that this common goal received the needed emphasis. Under this concept, the sharp lines between custody and treatment were dimmed and responsibilities were interwoven to the extent that custody performed treatment duties and treatment performed duties which had previously been responsibilities belonging exclusively to custody.

The concept was aided by a personnel training program which started in 1968. The idea of the program was to train institution employees to handle a variety of jobs and situations which had previously been outside the scope of their jobs. The training involved not only the guard force in institutions, but a large number of the other

Contract Service Program

The primary difference between the traditional method of resident programming in prison and the performance contract (parole contract) method is that in one, the traditional method, a man completes his program before the Parole Board determines whether it was adequate; in the other, the Parole Board rules on the adequacy of the program before it is started.

The second method makes parole a certainty if the contract is fulfilled; the first does not, because the Parole Board may not agree with the type of programming which has already been undertaken. This is one of the reasons why the Contract Service Program was started in Michigan corrections in 1973.

Whether it is the traditional programming method or the contract

method, it all starts in the same place, the Reception and Guidance Center (R&GC) in Jackson where all male commitments are initially received into the system. Here, a screening process which involves academic, vocational and psychological testing, plus a medical examination, is administered to all prisoners. Those who meet the criteria are considered for placement on contract status. Those who do not meet the criteria follow the traditional method of programming which is recommended by the staff at R&GC.

The criteria by which residents are selected for the Contract Service Program includes:

- ▲ Newly committed first offenders with a five-year minimum term or less and those with less than nine

months to

- ▲ All institutional clients receiving a pass-over at the initial parole board hearing.
- ▲ No individual serving for a sex offense or escape charge is eligible.
- ▲ No individual with detainers from other jurisdictions is eligible.

Depending upon the individual's crime and the requirements for some types of programs, such as work- and study-pass programs and community residential training programs, there are some restrictions placed on prisoners. However, none of these restrictions render the individual ineligible for the Contract Service Program.

Once it is determined a resident is eligible and all the results of his testing are in his folder, he

meets with a counselor and the proposed contract is drawn up. Following a review of the contract by an R&GC classification committee, the proposed contract is forwarded to the Lansing central office where it is reviewed by a contract coordinator and the signatories to the contract. When all the recommended revisions are made and the terms are agreed upon, a final draft is prepared and the resident meets with the Parole Board to finalize the contract.

In essence, the contract is a three-way agreement: The resident agrees to follow the treatment programming and other stipulations on the contract; the Department of Corrections agrees to make available to the resident all the programs cited in the contract; the Parole Board agrees

to parole the individual no later than his earliest minimum release date if the terms of the contract have been fulfilled.

While the contract may be voluntarily terminated by the resident at any time, it may also be terminated by the Parole Board for a violation of its terms or it may be renegotiated. As a result, a contract is constantly monitored by resident housing unit managers, treatment directors and the contract coordinator to determine how well the resident is doing in pursuing the recommended program.

The performance contract has several principal functions or goals:

- ▲ It provides individually designed programs to meet the needs of the resident.
- ▲ It causes the institution to

review and become more accountable for their programming, restructuring to meet the specific and individual needs of the vast number of residents needing the programs.

- ▲ Contractees are induced by the promise of release and by a date of guaranteed community placement prior to release to accept greater personal responsibility for the completion of the designed program.
- ▲ The contract is a screening device; the assumption, which will be tested, is that those who succeed in completing contracts are better risks for later community adjustment.

For additional information see the section Parole Board.

institution employees who, upon completion of the four-week schooling, would emerge as corrections specialists. Included in their training was instruction in such areas as:

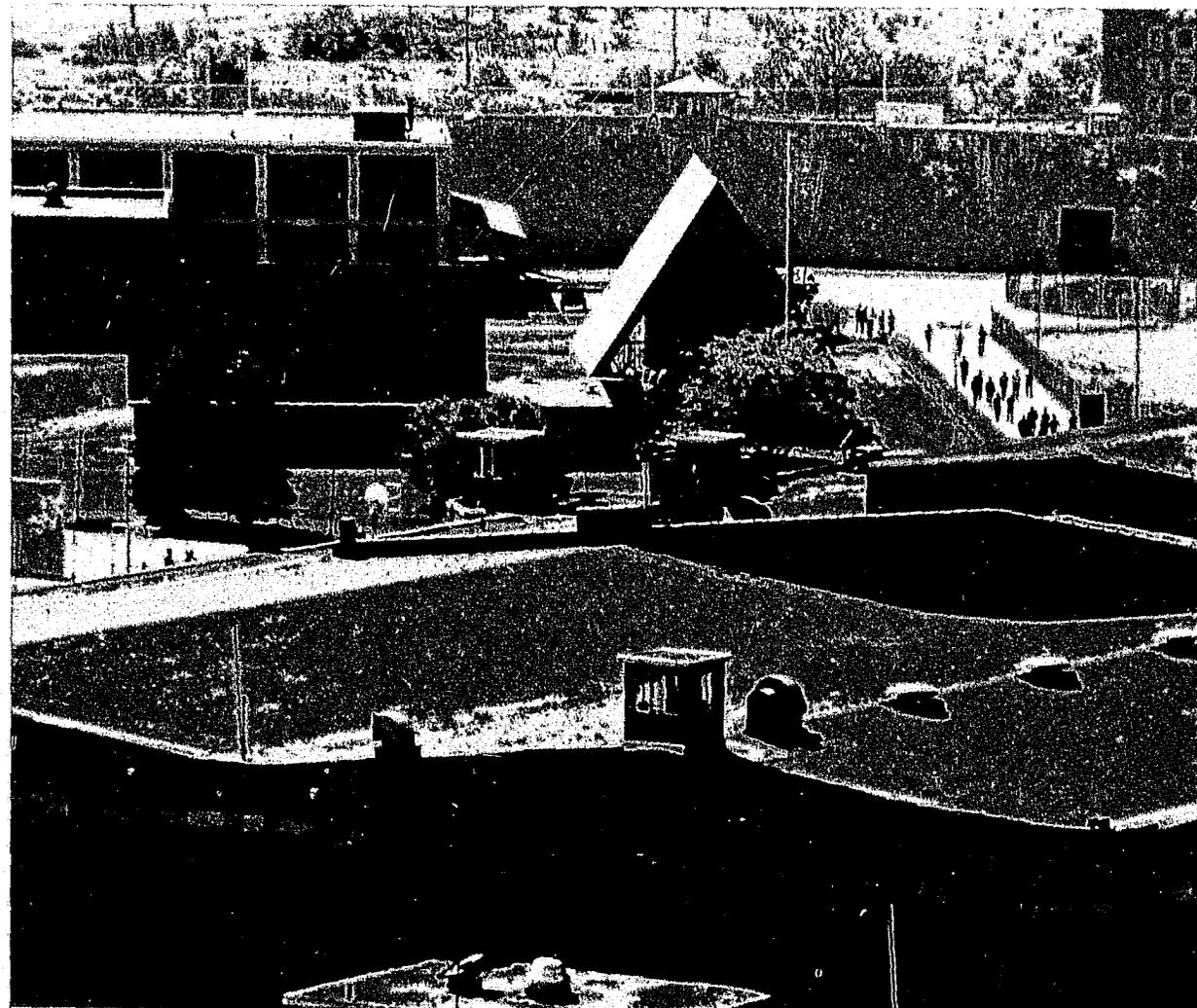
- ▲ Corrections and the Criminal Justice System (6 hours)
- ▲ Technical and Security Training (4 hours)
- ▲ Personality Development and Child Psychology (4 hours)
- ▲ Psychology of Personality (20 hours)
- ▲ Abnormal Psychology (8 hours)
- ▲ Treatment and Behavior (20 hours)
- ▲ Types of Adjustment to Incarceration (4 hours)
- ▲ Applied Sociology and Social Psychology (6 hours)
- ▲ Mental Health Services and Practices (5 hours)
- ▲ Application of the Corrections Specialist Concept (3 hours)
- ▲ Supervised On-the-job Training (50 hours)

Following completion of the training, the traditional prison guard uniform was shed and the correctional specialists donned regular civilian attire as they entered a housing unit to become part of the housing unit team.

The housing unit team in larger facilities consists of a resident unit manager, an assistant resident unit manager and corrections specialists, known as resident unit corrections supervisors. The number of these supervisors depends upon the size of the resident population living in that housing unit.

In smaller facilities, adjustments are made in

A chapel like the one inside the walls of SPSM is a familiar sight in most institutions. Religious services are available to all corrections residents regardless of whether they are in an institution or a camp.



the number of team members depending upon the staffing requirements for that facility.

Today, the unit team concept is being used at the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson, the Muskegon Correctional Facility in Muskegon and the Michigan Training Unit and the Michigan Reformatory in Ionia. Some form of the concept is also being used in the corrections camp program and at the Cassidy Lake Technical School.

Corrections specialists are no longer responsible solely for custody and security in the housing unit or solely for treatment, but they are now involved in both areas. Specialists serve as leaders in group counseling sessions, assist in evaluating residents on the team's caseload, serve as a member of the housing unit adjustment team in cases which involve minor rule infractions

(cases of major infractions are sent to an institution adjustment team) and perform a variety of other duties which involve both treatment and custody in the unit. Essentially, the authoritarian image of the former prison guard diminishes as a corrections specialist becomes more involved in the residents' programming.

The development of unit teams seemed to mark the beginning of a series of unrelated innovations which were designed to offer the residents a voice in the things which happened to them and to generally improve their conditions. Today, residents not only have some input into the type of programming they undergo, but due process procedures with a vehicle for appeal have been implemented for all disciplinary, security classification and administrative actions.

Overcrowding began to plague correctional facilities during late 1974

Few occurrences so concerned corrections officials during 1974 as did the relatively sudden appearance of a sharp increase in prison population late during the year.

During much of 1973, the population had been down from unusual highs recorded in late 1970-71 and early 1972. In October 1974, population again began a sharp and steady climb. (See the statistical tables for a complete breakdown of prison counts).

The history of Michigan's prison count has been one of short periods of high, then lower population, normally without any relationship to the crime rate, which has been steadily increasing over the years.

It was not until mid-1975, therefore, that the department began to seriously believe that the upswing might continue at a sharper rate than had ever been previously recorded.

In September 1974, the inmate count stood at 8,183; in October it rose to 8,321; in November to 8,511; in December to 8,574; in January 1975, to 8,630; February, 8,806; March, 8,962 and in April to 9,285.

A major factor in the rise was the growing number of monthly commitments, which jumped in September of 1974 from 382 to 538 in October. In the months following, commitments continued at well above 300; in the first four months of 1975, they ranged from 511 to 557.

At the same time, paroles began to drop from

5,138 in September of 1974 to 4,632 in April of 1975 because of a decrease in the number of persons eligible for consideration.

The increases in commitments reflected the growing number of felony convictions throughout the state. In 1974 there were 16,000 felony convictions (up 3,000 from 1973); it appeared there would be some 18,000 in 1975. There also seemed to be some shift (3 percent) away from probation and other forms of non-prison sentences toward prison in 1974.

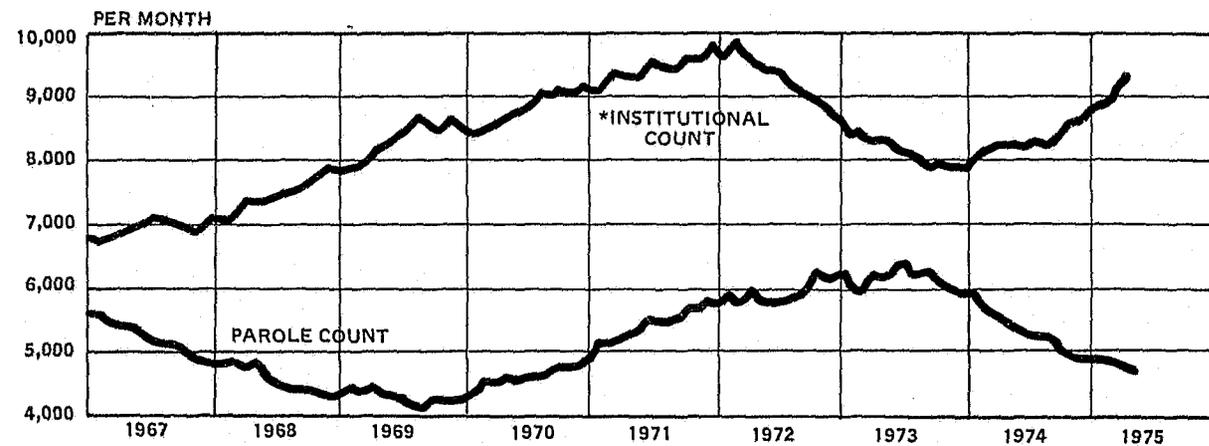
These and other factors were expected to result in an eventual total population of 12,000 by 1977.

Population increases recorded earlier in 1975 forced the department to begin working on opening facilities closed earlier because of the lower population. These facilities were: The 6-Block of the State Prison of Southern Michigan (SPSM), the Dalton Barracks in the Trusty Division of SPSM, Camp Pugsley, north of Cadillac and one section of the Michigan Reformatory.

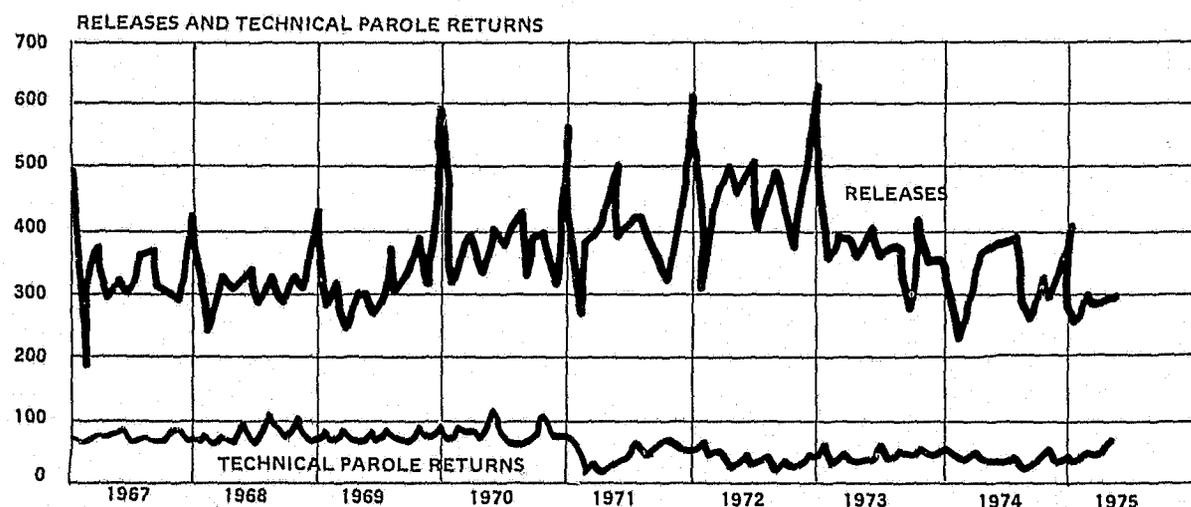
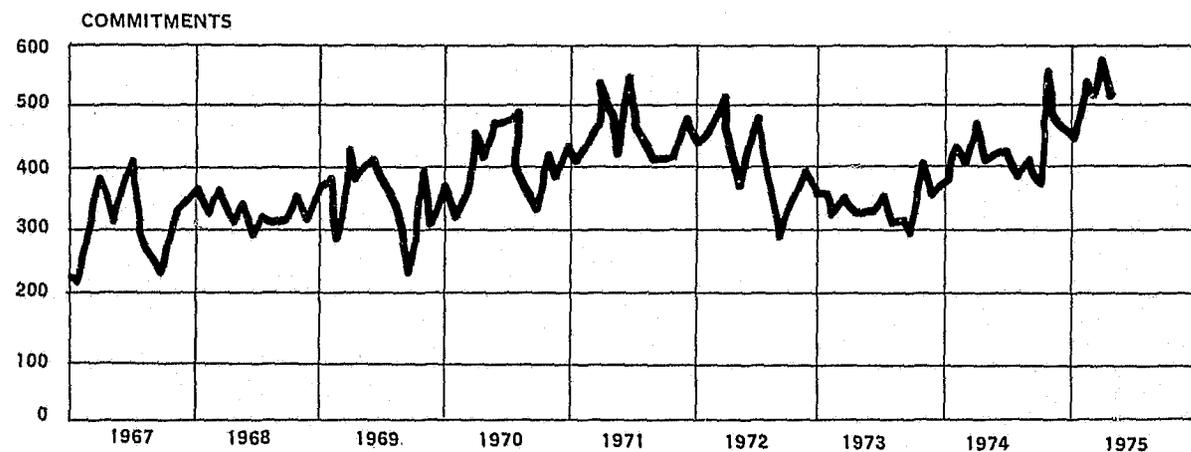
The department anticipates some relief when the final three housing units at the Muskegon Correctional Facility are opened in December 1975. Major relief in the form of new construction is not anticipated until after 1977, however.

A discussion of activities at each of the state's penal institutions follows on page 40.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CENSUS, COMMITMENTS AND RELEASES



*Includes prison camp program, community correction centers and Detroit House of Correction.



Facilities operated by the Michigan Department of Corrections



INSTITUTIONS:

Reception and Guidance Center
4000 Cooper Street
Jackson, Michigan
Charles E. Anderson, Superintendent (Capacity 477)

State Prison of Southern Michigan
4000 Cooper Street
Jackson, Michigan
Charles Egeler, Warden (Capacity 5088)

State House of Correction and Branch Prison
Marquette, Michigan
Theodore Koehler, Warden (Capacity 877)

Michigan Reformatory
Ionia, Michigan
Dale E. Foltz, Warden (Capacity 1083)

Michigan Training Unit
Ionia, Michigan
Richard Handlon, Superintendent (Capacity 734)

Cassidy Lake Technical School
Chelsea, Michigan
Joseph Wittebols, Superintendent (Capacity 289)

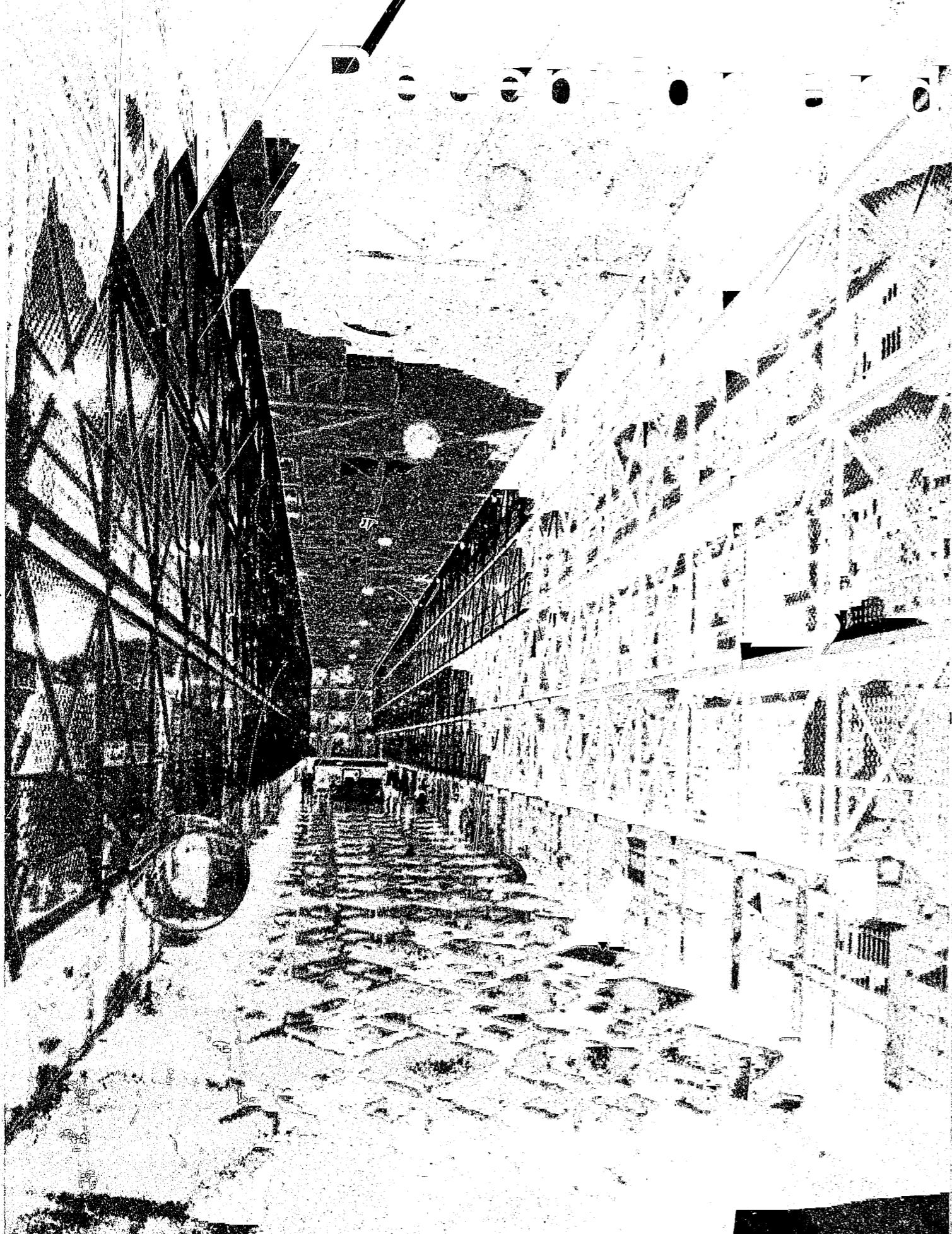
Corrections Conservation Camp Program
Grass Lake, Michigan
Frank Buchko, Superintendent (Capacity 1240)
Includes all Camps throughout the State.

Michigan Intensive Program Center
Marquette, Michigan
Ronald Gach, Superintendent (Capacity 96)

Muskegon Correctional Facility
Muskegon, Michigan
H. Gary Wells, Superintendent (Capacity 248)

***Detroit House of Correction**
Plymouth, Michigan
William Rucks, Superintendent

*operated by the City of Detroit



Guidance Center

The Reception and Guidance Center (R&GC) is the beginning of the journey for male offenders entering the corrections system. It is here new commitments are received for testing and evaluation, and subsequently placed at an institution best suited to their needs.

While R&GC is physically part of the State Prison of Southern Michigan (SPSM) at Jackson, it is considered a separate institution dependent upon SPSM only for ancillary support. Divided

into three units, Reception Services Unit, Clinical Services Unit and Psychological Services Unit, R&GC is the primary clinical

and diagnostic facility for the Department of Corrections. As a result, residents are not only exposed to the center's facilities upon entry, but some may come into contact with its services throughout their incarceration.

Reception Services Unit

Upon initial entry into the system, all offenders are lodged in a housing unit which accommodates approximately 480 prisoners in single cells. It is generally filled to capacity.

For those who do not appear to need specialized attention, a complete physical examination is given within one to two days, followed a few days later by psychological, educational, vocational and intelligence testing administered by the Psychological Services Unit. After receipt of the test results, which are scored by a one-day-service computer at the State Mental Health's Forensic Center at Ypsilanti, the prisoner meets with a counselor, a psychologist, and a vocational counselor to plan a program of rehabilitation or a parole contract program. In either case, this involves determining problems and needs and, in most cases, developing career plans.

Career planning is aided by a sophisticated computer system, Educational Career Exploration System (ECES III), tied to one of the state's major school districts. The system helps prisoners develop career plans by educating them in occupation areas and correlating personal values, characteristics and abilities against criteria most conducive to each career area.

Within 15 to 20 days the resident is ready to move on to an institution which can meet his particular needs. The determination is made by a classification committee which considers not only recent testing and evaluations, but the resident's own desires as well.

The beginning

Inside the Reception Services Unit where an average of 5000 new commitments and parole violators are received each year.

Psychological Services Unit

In addition to providing testing and evaluation in the Reception Services Unit, the Psychological Services Unit also provides support to other institutions. A team of psychologists and social workers travel to Michigan Reformatory, Michigan Training Unit, SPSM, SPSM trusty division, the Cassidy Lake facility and Camp Waterloo to provide a broad range of services including crisis intervention, individual counseling and psycho-

therapy, psychological evaluations for the Parole Board, transfer evaluations, program evaluations, furlough evaluations

and group psychotherapy. Many of these services are designed to fulfill the requirements of a parole contract which are not otherwise available at a particular institution.

Clinical Services Unit

Because acute adjustment problems can occur at anytime during imprisonment, and not just during the initial entry, the Clinical Services Unit has a primary responsibility for emergency and residential psychiatric treatment. Based on that, the Unit receives referrals not only from the Reception Services Unit, but from all correctional facilities in the system.

Managed by a Ph.D clinician or a psychiatrist and staffed by professionals and interns in the behavioral sciences, as well as a psychiatric consultant, registered nurse and an electroencephalograph (EEG) technician, the Unit provides inpatient care for the more severely disturbed resident, administers specialized testing and evaluates those patients being considered for transfer to the Department of Mental Health. In addition, the unit houses therapeutic communities for a small number of sex offenders, drug offenders and disturbed youthful offenders. It also provides both group and individual counseling on an outpatient basis for some SPSM residents.

Being attached to SPSM has produced some problems for the Reception and Guidance Center. Not only is it affected by the pressures and complexities of SPSM's large population, but its facilities—converted cell blocks—certainly do not provide the type of environment desirable for clinical and diagnostic services. In order to meet the physical and environmental needs of R&GC, current plans call for the construction of a new facility in the Ypsilanti area. Completion is anticipated in 1977.

◆MDC◆

When the State Prison of Southern Michigan (SPSM) was built in the 1930's the philosophy was to economically house as many prisoners as possible in one location. As a result, SPSM became the largest walled prison in the world, a distinction which still persists today. However, with the rise of modern-day philosophies, which call for treatment of offenders rather than solely imprisoning them, the size of the institution has become a detriment to corrections goals.

Two miles north of the City of Jackson, SPSM is divided into two large units, a maximum security facility and a trusty division. It is in these two units that nearly half of Michigan's 8000 to 9000 prisoners are housed. All are over the age of 23.

Attached to the maximum security facility, but not considered a part of it, is the Reception and Guidance Center. Dependent upon SPSM for some ancillary support, it is this unit where all new commitments are received for testing, evaluation and subsequently transferred to the institution best suited to their needs.

THE MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY

Inside 35-foot-high walls, the maximum security facility accommodates an average population of 2000 to 3000 residents in eight different, single-occupancy, cell-type housing units. Depending upon their needs, prisoners are daily involved in a variety of rehabilitation programs ranging from education and drug abuse treatment to religious activities and work programs.

While paid employment is required of all capable residents not enrolled in school, most work programs place the emphasis not on work for the sake of work, but on helping the resident acquire work skills and develop acceptable work habits. In addition to work programs in all the service facilities such as the laundry, dining facility and maintenance, the 57-acre prison also houses an industrial complex consisting of five factories. Employing approximately 600 residents in the work program, some of the resident workers also participate in a federally approved apprenticeship program in ten different skilled trades areas.

For those who are educationally deficient, the maximum security unit has a large program in remedial education, GED preparation and high school. For those residents who aspire to a higher level of academic education, there is a two-year, associates degree program offered by Jackson Community College, and Wayne State University has introduced a program offering the third and fourth years culminating with a bachelor of general studies degree.

It does not end there, however. For those not academically inclined, the facility has a large vocational training program which offers skills



and certification in such areas as welding, machine shop, custodial training, building trades, typewriter technology, printing and graphic arts, basic electricity, basic electronics and food service. There is also an on-the-job training program and a trade orientation program which acquaints residents with each of the vocational areas so they can choose one which interests them.

In addition to providing the means by which residents can upgrade their education and develop job skills, there are also programs which help them to examine and deal with the personal problems which may have brought them to prison. Each housing unit has several staff members trained to conduct group counseling sessions. There are also services for those whose problems have been aggravated by drugs, alcohol or compulsive gambling. In addition, a variety of religious counseling and services are available.

For those who have severe emotional problems or require intensive therapy, psychiatric services are available through the Clinical Services Unit which is part of the Reception and Guidance Center. A large infirmary in the maximum security unit handles most minor medical problems and refers the major ones to community facilities outside the walls of the prison. It also has limited facilities for inpatient care. While the infirmary does receive referrals from throughout the system, it is generally considered an inadequate medical facility requiring extensive remodeling.

This is not to say that residents are occupied only with work, school or therapeutic-type programs continuously. An extensive leisure-time program provides activities for residents during

State Prison of Southern Michigan

their spare hours. The maximum security unit has a large library which provides adequate, though slightly outdated, reading and research materials for residents. In addition, a well-stocked law library offers prisoners sufficient sources to research their cases and file in the courts.

Residents also have access to a large number of recreational activities during their spare time. Maximum security has developed a large organized sports program involving both varsity and intramural teams in all major sports and several minor ones. For those who prefer less physical recreation, there is a hobbycraft program, chess and bridge clubs, a weekly movie and a music program.

While the availability of programs inside the prison is extensive, the need and benefit of contact with the outside world ranks high. Sports competition with outside teams is a frequent occurrence, and entertainers from around the state give several live performances each year. Social and civic organizations such as the Jay-

cees, HASTA (Hispanic-Americans Striving Toward Advancement) and INU (Indian Nations United) often have outside guests who work closely with the groups. At a more personal level, a visiting room organized for family-style visiting permits the residents close and informal contact with family and friends up to four times a month. This contact is made even broader through telephones which are available for resident use in each of the housing units on a collect-call basis.

While the Department of Corrections feels that the maximum security unit has sufficient programs and opportunities for most residents, size still provokes a problem which is somewhat counterproductive. Part of that problem is being resolved by current construction which will divide the large maximum security unit into three, separate, 800-man facilities, a medium security, a maximum security and a maximum security close custody. Construction on the medium security facility is scheduled to be completed during 1977.

Trusty Division

While much of what is said about SPSM is also true for its trusty division (TD), there are some factors which makes it much different.

Administratively, both inside SPSM and TD are under the same warden. Beyond that, however, the two sections have separate administrative bodies and they operate as different facilities.

Part of this is explained by the fact that SPSM's trusty division, with an average of 1260 residents, is larger than many other autonomous correctional facilities throughout the system.

Housed in three cell-type residential units on the main prison grounds and in barracks-type living units at three farms, residents are classified as either medium or minimum security prisoners.

While the academic education programs in both units are the same, (high school completion and four years of college), the vocational programs differ somewhat. TD offers its residents training in auto mechanics, auto body repair, building custodian, welding and building trades vocations. In addition, Jackson Community College (JCC) provides on-campus vocational training for eligible residents.

From Monday through Thursday at 9:30 p.m., approximately 125 minimum security men board buses which transport them to the JCC campus for vocational training in electrical wiring, machine operation, engineering aide, business/clerical or electronics. They return to the prison between 3 and 4 in the morning. Each of the programs can lead to an associate degree.

Minimum security residents in TD are also able to participate in both home furlough and work-pass programs. The furlough program permits some residents to go home for 48 to 72 hours, depending on the distance to be traveled, once every four weeks.

Study-pass

One unique factor about trusty division is that approximately 125 men are transported to Jackson Community College four evenings a week where they are enrolled for training in one of five vocational trades on a study-pass program. Here residents are involved in an electronics class. Their efforts will eventually lead to an associate degree.

The work-pass program permits some residents to accept employment in the local community. While those residents are physically housed at the Michigan Parole Camp across the road from SPSM, they are still considered part of SPSM's trusty division.

A minimum security classification is also required before residents are permitted to move from the main trusty division area to one of the farms. In the past, TD operated five farms. Today, there are three, Wing, Lilly and Dalton farms, engaged in either raising livestock or crops for inmate consumption.

Of the other two farms, one, the Peek farm, is now being used as a school building and the Root farm has been converted to a school for training officers and correction specialists. Until recently, the Dalton farm was also closed; however, recent increases in prison population forced its opening.

Housing approximately 85 to 90 men at each farm, the programs available are minimal. Because most of the men on farms are within a short time of their release date, their training and rehabilitation programs have been completed and only the more basic and supportive programs are available to them. They are, however, brought in for various special activity programs.

As with many other facilities, TD residents have access to religious services and counseling, civic and ethnic organization, hobbycraft programs and sports programs, although, many are inadequate because of a shortage of space. For instance, to play basketball residents must use the base of a cell block where other residents are trying to sleep or study.

At the present time, no relief for the crowding situation in the Trusty Division is in sight.



Michigan Intensive Program Center

On the grounds with the State House of Correction and Branch Prison (MBP) in Marquette, the Michigan Intensive Program Center (MIPC) is a highly maximum security prison which deals with a small and specific group of prisoners.

Copied after a Canadian concept, MIPC much resembles a wheel with a hub, which is the octagon-shaped control center and four spoke-like wings. The four wings are living units. The facility, completely automated and monitored, is an example of modern architectural design intended to provide the best environmental conditions for a maximum security prison.

From the hub, where the automatic cell locking and unlocking devices and the monitoring systems are housed, the security and control of the entire facility are maintained.

Receiving its first residents in February of 1973, MIPC is a behavior modification unit using a token economy system. Its residents are those who have proven to have extreme behavior problems in other institutions.

In their original institution, these men had usually been classified to a segregation unit because they had become management problems. One of the rationales behind MIPC, then, is that this select population of residents should have a separate facility of their own rather than being housed within the confines of institutions which had already experienced difficulty in managing them. The primary intention here is not just to make the job of running these organizations easier for officials, but to place these cases in situations where a maximum rehabilitation effort can be attempted.

Based on this, the primary purpose of MIPC is to serve the resident transferred to it from other institutions. Serving means providing the resident with a full program of education, counseling, therapy, recreation, self-study and work.

When residents enter the air-conditioned, 94-bed capacity facility at MIPC, they are greeted by a larger staff, in terms of a staff to resident ratio, than at other institutions. Staff for the facility is carefully selected for their ability to work with other people.

Upon initial entry into the highly structured facility, new residents are placed in what is known as the orange wing, a name derived from the decorating scheme of the wing. It is here residents meet the staff and become familiar with the program at MIPC.

The other wings, each named for a color, represent stages of progress earned by the resident. Each wing is divided into two levels which

further defines such progress. The orange wing contains levels I and II; blue contains levels III and IV; and yellow, V and VI. The fourth wing, the green wing, represents regression. It is the wing where residents are sent for disciplinary reasons.

The minimum time required for a resident to work his way through all levels and graduate from the facility is six months, but much depends upon the resident. Movement from one level to another is bought with tokens earned in the general token economy. Residents earn tokens for their participation in programs and other positive behavior. The tokens serve to reinforce desired behavior on the part of residents.

Tokens are used in the general economy to purchase two things: (1) the privilege of remaining in a level (rent); and movement from one level to the next higher level. Both the quantity and quality of rewards, privileges and program activities increase gradually from level to level. The significant differences between levels lies in the increase of program activities. Participation in more programs is the reward for appropriate behavior.

A resident must earn a certain minimal amount of tokens each week which must be paid as rent to remain in a particular level. Rent must be paid weekly. Rent entitles the resident to remain in the level and thus receive those privileges and program activities provided on that level. Failure to pay rent at the end of the week results in the resident's moving back to the next lower level.

Residents earn tokens for participation in many of the facility's programs which range from education and recreation to peer group meetings in each wing and group or individual counseling. The programs are well interlaced to help the resident achieve maturity, correct educational deficiencies and gain self controls and self discipline.

Following movement through all of the levels and graduation from the facility, residents are returned to their original institution or another institution which can meet further program needs. It is here that behavior changes are monitored to determine the lasting effect of MIPC.

For some MIPC graduates the length of time remaining on their sentence is such that they can be considered for a reduced custody and placed in a medium or minimum security facility. Before this is done, however, all graduates of MIPC are placed in a close custody or maximum security facility for a period of at least two months during which their behavior is monitored to determine if they can handle a reduced custody and to determine the permanence of the behavior change.



Marquette:



State House of Correction and Branch Prison

The State House of Correction and Branch Prison, Marquette, housed both men and women when it was completed in 1899. The site was a gift to the state from the Marquette Businessmen's Association.

More commonly referred to as the Marquette Branch Prison (MBP) or simply "Marquette," it encompasses 35 acres and today is used for only male offenders, many of whom have been behavioral problems in other institutions.

Known for its scenic beauty, the site contains not only the main, maximum security facility, but a trusty division and the Michigan Intensive Training Unit (MIPC), a separate institution dependent upon MBP for ancillary support only.

Six miles away, Marquette has a corrections farm which produces a limited number of crops for the institution.

In addition to accepting the persons with behavior problems from other institutions, there are many residents with long sentences who have volunteered to go to Marquette. With a small average population of 600 to 700, many prisoners adjust more easily in the smaller facility, and some claim it is "easier to do time" at Marquette. As a result, about 90 percent of the prison's population are lower peninsula residents.

The majority of the residents are housed inside the main prison; there are approximately 80 men in the trusty division dormitory and another 85 at the Mangum Farm. Most residents are 25 years of age or older.

Dormitory residents work in general maintenance, food service and conservation fields. It is the trusty division where meals are prepared and delivered to MIPC.

At the Mangum Farm, residents produce a number of farm products with the main crop being potatoes. Over the past few years, farm activities have been reduced somewhat due to the increased cost of production and the occasional shortage of manpower needed for such an operation. There also are a few residents involved in a work-pass program which permits them to be employed in nearby communities at wages comparable to local wages.

The main prison is more restricted than the farm or dormitory, but there are a variety of activities available for the residents. Inside the walled prison, residents are housed in single cells contained in seven cell blocks. There is also a detention cell block in the institution.

When a resident arrives at MBP, he brings with him a recommended treatment program developed when he entered the Reception and Guidance Center at Jackson. The responsibility for insuring that the resident is able to participate in the recommended activities rests with the MBP treatment department. When fully staffed, the treatment department consists of a clinical psychologist, six counselors, a recreation director and two chaplains.

If it is recommended that a resident obtain more education, it is the responsibility of the treatment department, through its three-man classification committee, to insure the man is classified to an educational program.

In the academic program, work in grades one through 12 are available, and residents may complete the requirements for high school graduation either through class completion or through General Educational Development (GED) tests. The academic scene also includes college courses offered at the prison by Northern Michigan University in the City of Marquette, and residents may take correspondence courses offered through public and private institutions.

The prison also houses a vocational school where nine different courses are offered in: sheet metal work, machine shop, blueprint reading and drafting, job printing, print shop, shoe repair, shop math and industrial welding.

To assist residents in their educational goals, there is an institutional library which contains about 7,000 volumes. If the necessary materials cannot be located at the institution library, residents may use the services of the Escanaba branch of the Michigan State Library.

Group or individual counseling is available as well as religious counseling and individual or group psychotherapy. Group programs also are provided for residents whose problems involve drugs or alcohol.

If additional education is not recommended as part of the treatment program, work programs are available. Residents can be assigned to general maintenance or service employment in the institution or to the prison industry which produces work clothing and mopheads. The industry employs approximately 50 residents.

When residents are not on their job or in school, there are a variety of activities which can occupy their leisure time and, in some cases, provide therapy.

A recreation program includes all major sports and ice skating and handball. There is presently a hockey team and a softball team that compete with outside teams from the local community.

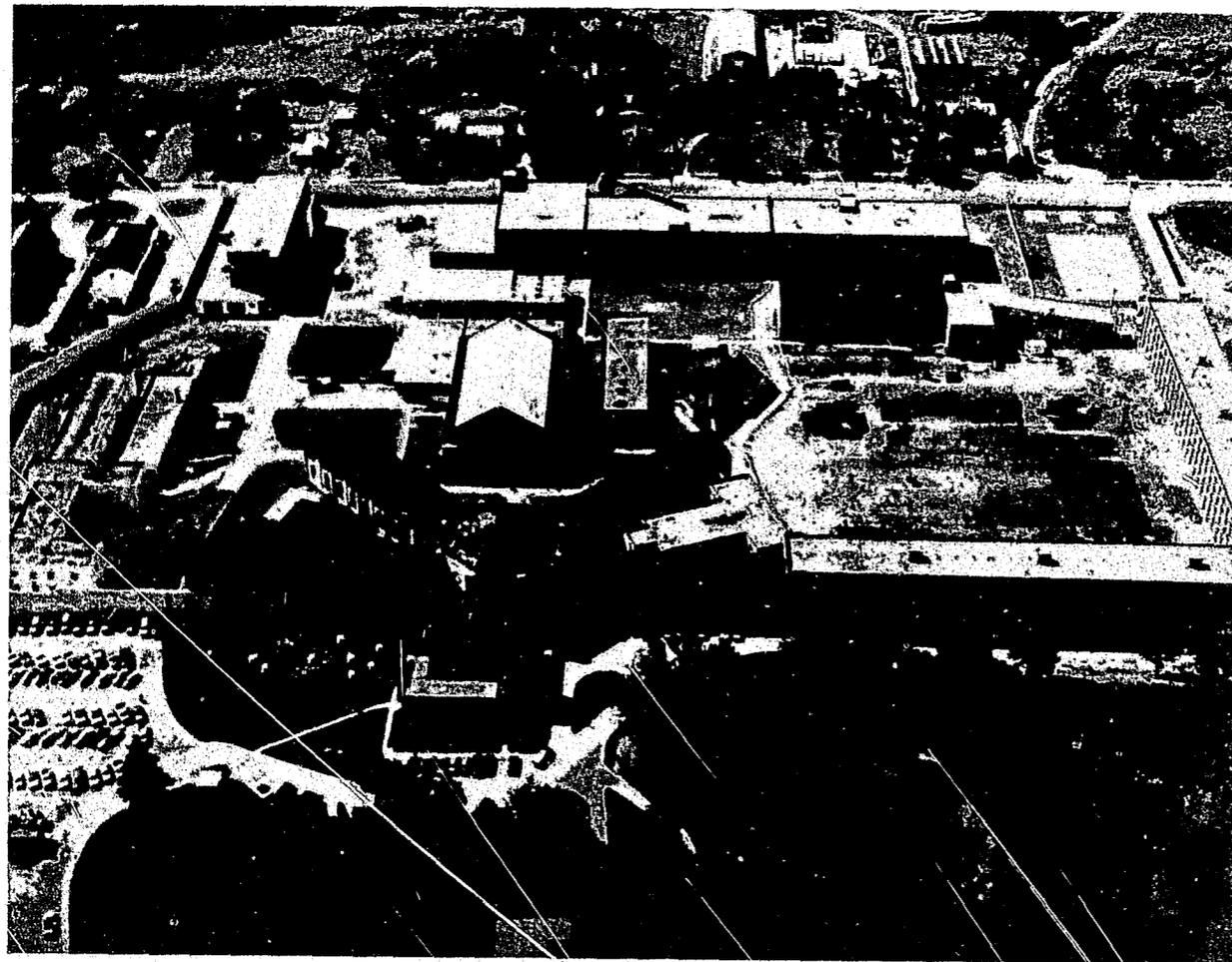
In other areas of recreation, there is an instrumental music program, chess and bridge clubs, an organization for the American Indian and, in the trusty division, there is a chapter of the Jaycees.

To supplement income from prison jobs, residents who maintain a good record are urged to participate in the prison hobbycraft program. Residents may sell their finished products through a hobbycraft store on the prison grounds. There have been as many as 350 residents involved in hobbycraft programs at one time with total annual sales reaching as high as \$100,000.

The Brooks Medical Center at the prison is probably the most up-to-date and best equipped infirmary in the corrections system. The 16-bed infirmary is under the direction of a full-time physician and provides most medical requirements of the residents. In addition, the infirmary, when fully staffed, employs a dentist, two registered nurses, one practical nurse and a psychologist.

Since it is not a hospital, the capabilities of the infirmary are restricted. In situations where a resident requires long-term hospitalization or a serious operation, he will be transferred to the larger infirmary at the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson or to a local hospital in the City of Marquette.

◆MDC◆



Michigan Reformatory

The oldest prison in the system, the Michigan Reformatory (MR) in Ionia received its first prisoners in 1877. Over the past near-century, the facility, which now has capacity for 1,000 residents, has housed as few as 600 men and as many as 2,250.

The 53-acre site for the institution was donated to the state by the City of Ionia in 1875. Construction of the facility was completed in 1880. Today, it contains a maximum security unit enclosed by a 18 foot wall and a trusty division dormitory which houses 151 residents.

Most of the men at MR are under the age of 23. Since MR is generally considered a maximum security facility for youthful offenders, it is usually those with unusually long sentences, are an escape risk, or those who have been unresponsive to treatment programs in other institutions who are sent to MR. Once a resident reaches the age of 22, he is usually transferred to the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson or to some other institution suited to his particular needs and program requirements.

Because of its age and because most of its

bed space is considered substandard by the Department of Corrections, there have been plans to close MR for several years. Increasing prison population, however, has made it impossible to surrender the space offered at the institution.

Meanwhile, MR maintains a full scope of treatment programs. Since most men who go to MR are in need of further education, the institution provides a broad range of possibilities. Men who want to finish high school can do so in two ways: They can earn a regular diploma by taking the required courses or they can take the General Education Development (GED) test. Following high school, college classes are available through Montcalm Community College. The program can lead to an associates degree.

Vocational training courses are designed to be taught in conjunction with related academic courses to give the student a broader background in the field. The vocational school offers courses in machine shop, small engines repair, gas and electric welding and printing.

A large library aids most residents in their educational pursuits. Containing 7,000 volumes, 70 percent of which are non-fiction, the library allows residents to check out as many as eight books for a period of 30 days. In conjunction with the library is a legal library which contains volumes on both state and federal laws.

For those residents who are not enrolled in an educational program and are able to work, there are various job assignments available. In addition to institution service employment such as maintenance, food service, health care assignments and library, MR has an industrial complex consisting of: the cotton garment factory, furniture factory, industrial maintenance department and the central laundry. Any of the services or products of the industries may be sold to any tax supported agency in Michigan.

As with other institutions in the system, each living unit at MR is headed by a living unit manager. He is supported by an assistant and several corrections specialists. Together they comprise a treatment team which not only provides custody and security in the living unit, but offers group and individual counseling as well as other services relating to the resident.

There are also counseling groups led by volunteers from the community. A full-time Protestant chaplain and a part-time Catholic chaplain provide, in addition to regular religious services, religious counseling and guidance.

For those residents with a problem of a more serious nature, the services of a psychiatrist and a psychologist are available. In addition, a team

from the Psychological Services Unit at the Reception and Guidance Center visits the institution periodically to provide counseling for the residents.

MR also has several special programs for its residents. Over 100 residents are active in substance abuse programs. Men are encouraged to gain insight into their problems as related to drug and alcohol abuse and to participate in community treatment programs upon their release.

Other special programs at the institution include a Jaycee chapter and special interest groups such as the Chicano-Indian group and an art club. There are also provisions for an African Culture Study Club, a country music club and a chess club, although they are not presently active.

MR has a recreation program that is equal to any offered in the prison system. It is administered by an athletic director and two assistants, all of whom are certified teachers.

Included in the competitive sports program are boxing, basketball, track and field, weightlifting and football. Basketball and softball

teams compete on a class A and B level, playing other teams in 50 mile radius of the institution. The boxing team is the only institution team which performs before paying fans each year.

Other leisure-time programs include billiards, swimming, roller skating, ice skating, paddle tennis, bridge, chess, whist, pinochle and intramural sports.

A 20-bed infirmary meets most of the medical needs of the institution. It is under the direction of a full-time physician who serves as medical director of both the Reformatory and the nearby Michigan Training Unit. A full time dentist as well as a pharmacist also serve both institutions. Residents in need of long term hospitalization may be transferred to the larger infirmary at the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson or referred to local medical centers for treatment.

Because maintaining family and community ties is considered important to the resident's eventual adjustment back in society, MR, as with all Michigan correctional facilities, maintains a family-style visiting room which permits residents to receive visits from family and friends several times each month.

◆MDC◆

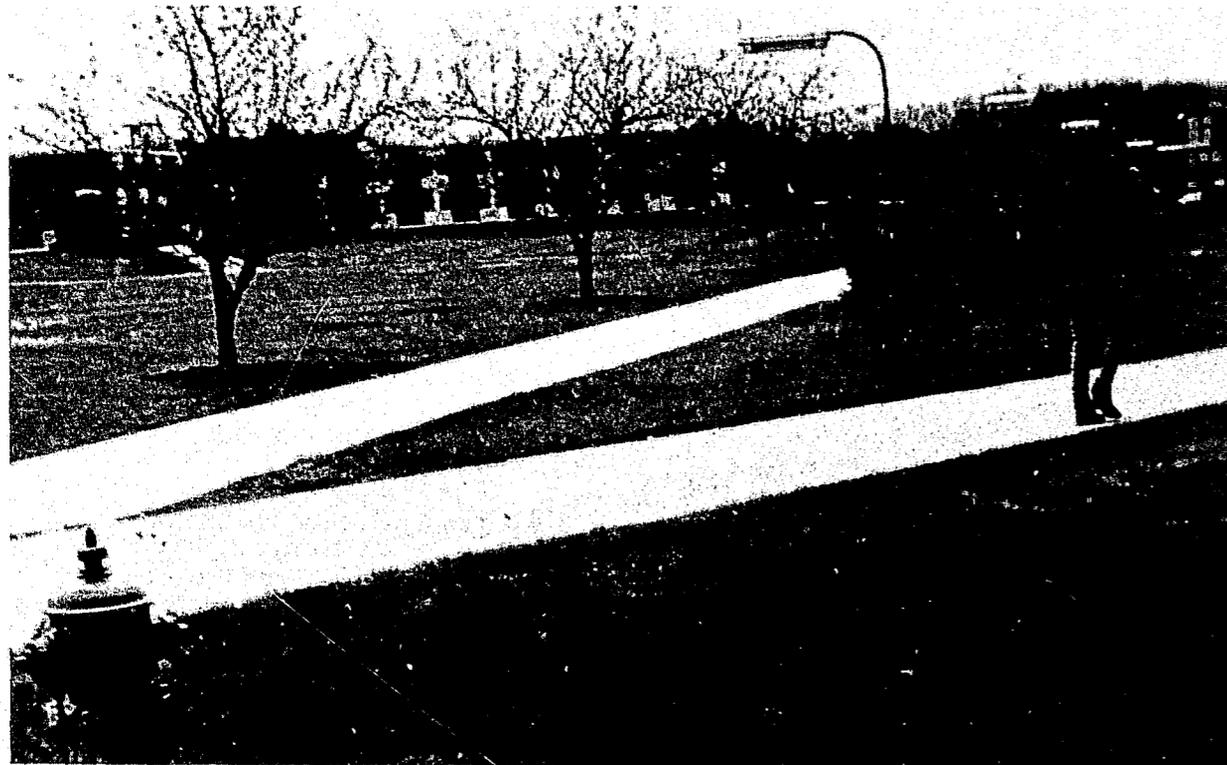
Centenarian

Borrowed from 1800-English penology, the original design of MR, which resembles a hub and spoke, reflects the "centralized control" philosophy of the era.

Michigan Training Unit



With 90 percent of the students involved in either academic or vocational training such as the machine shop training pictured at the right, the campus-like design of MTU (below) is a natural setting.



If anything does not resemble the traditional image of a prison, it is the 27 acres of green landscaped terrain upon which the Michigan Training Unit (MTU) sits. This impression is enhanced by the modern buildings and towers, the philosophy of the programs and even the absence of much of the traditional prison jargon.

Initially opened in 1958, the medium security facility has the capacity for 724 young men, generally between the ages of 16 and 25. They are housed not in cell blocks as in many other institutions, but in six dormitory-style units, each containing 120 individual rooms. Also contrary to most institutions, the men at MTU are not referred to as residents, but as students. Because roughly 90 percent are enrolled in some type of schooling, that terminology seems most accurate and precise.

The large participation in educational programs is probably best explained by the philosophy of the facility which contends that if a man can graduate from high school and/or learn a valuable skilled trade, he has a greater chance of becoming a contributing member in society.

With 45 to 50 percent of MTU's students enrolled in the academic program, which offers courses in grades one thru 12, this is perhaps one of the more rewarding areas for student graduates. Upon completing the requirements for high school graduation, a majority of the students are able to obtain diplomas from their home town high schools.

MTU also has a large and very adequate vocational training program with 30 to 35 percent of the student population enrolled in the program at any given time. Offering training and certification in nine different vocational areas, the course of instruction is conducted 30 hours per week, 12 months each year. Training is offered in auto mechanics, machine shop, carpentry, drafting, auto body shop, cooking and baking, computer programming, data processing and welding.

Housing a younger, more energetic group of offenders, MTU has found it necessary to develop a rather highly sophisticated recreation and leisure-time program for its students.

The vehicles for maintaining an active recreation program include a field house, swimming pool, golf putting green, softball fields, football fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, shuffle board courts and a weightlifting area.

The recreation program is centered on three

related areas which are used to acquaint men with sports and leisure-time activities. Of primary importance are physical education programs in which men participate one hour each day in one of six daily class periods.

The second area is that of intramural sports. Most competitive sports are conducted on the intramural level, giving everyone the opportunity to participate.

The third area, and perhaps the most important, is individual athletics and activities. Although most young men prefer team sports, the carry over value of individual activities makes this program important on a long term basis.

In addition to sports programs, other leisure-time activities include a hobbycraft program, chess club, and civic and social groups such as Latin and Indian organizations and a chapter of the Jaycees.

Almost all new arrivals to MTU are assigned to education and recreation programs by the institution classification committee. Generally, this is in keeping with the recommendations of the Reception and Guidance Center (R&GC) in Jackson where all new arrivals are processed into the corrections system.

Other recommendations from R&GC are also followed whenever possible. MTU offers both group and individual counseling. While much of the individual counseling is handled by trained professional staff members, members of the community have involved themselves in group and lay counseling.

For students who need psychological services, a team of trained personnel from the R&GC Psychological Services Unit visits MTU regularly.

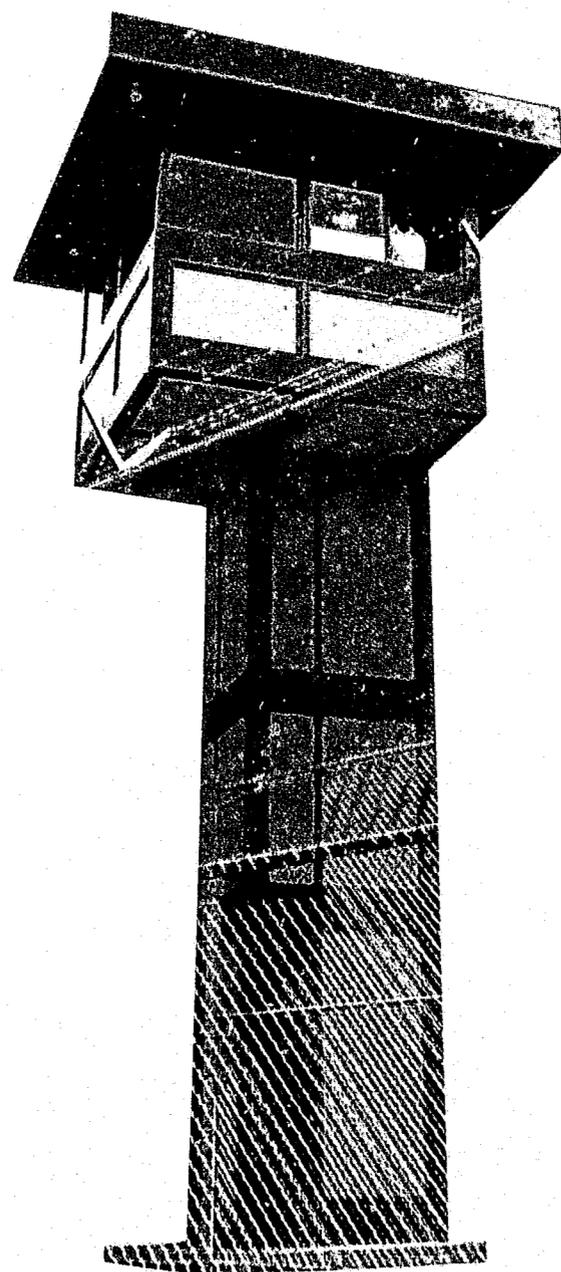
In those cases where drugs or alcohol contributed to the criminality, students have access to both Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous. There also are religious services available as well as group and individual religious studies.

A large, comfortable visiting room designed for informal, family-style visiting helps the students maintain family ties. In the same vein, the institution offers programs in marriage counseling and family planning. There is also a furlough program which permits eligible offenders to leave the prison with responsible family or friends for a period of up to 72 hours.

Even though the vast majority of men are assigned to educational programs, there are certain necessary services which must be performed in the institution. These job assignments are grouped into three categories: maintenance and grounds care, clerks and building custodians. None of these job assignments is considered a training or on-the-job educational program, and most of the men assigned to these areas have already completed a program.

◆MDC◆

Muskegon Correctional Facility



The newest institution in Michigan's prison system, the medium security Muskegon Correctional Facility (MCF) presents a significant departure from the general expectation of how a prison should look.

Tucked away in a heavily wooded section in the southeast corner of the City of Muskegon, the fenced facility opened with the dedication by Gov. William G. Milliken in August 1974. It began operations with two dormitory-style housing units, each with a capacity for 120 residents. Three more identical units are scheduled to be completed before the end of 1975 giving MCF a total capacity of approximately 600 residents.

Each of the housing units, as well as the other buildings at the facility, are of a modernistic design which complements the mood of the wooded terrain. Providing private rooms for its residents, each housing unit has two 60-man wings, called communities.

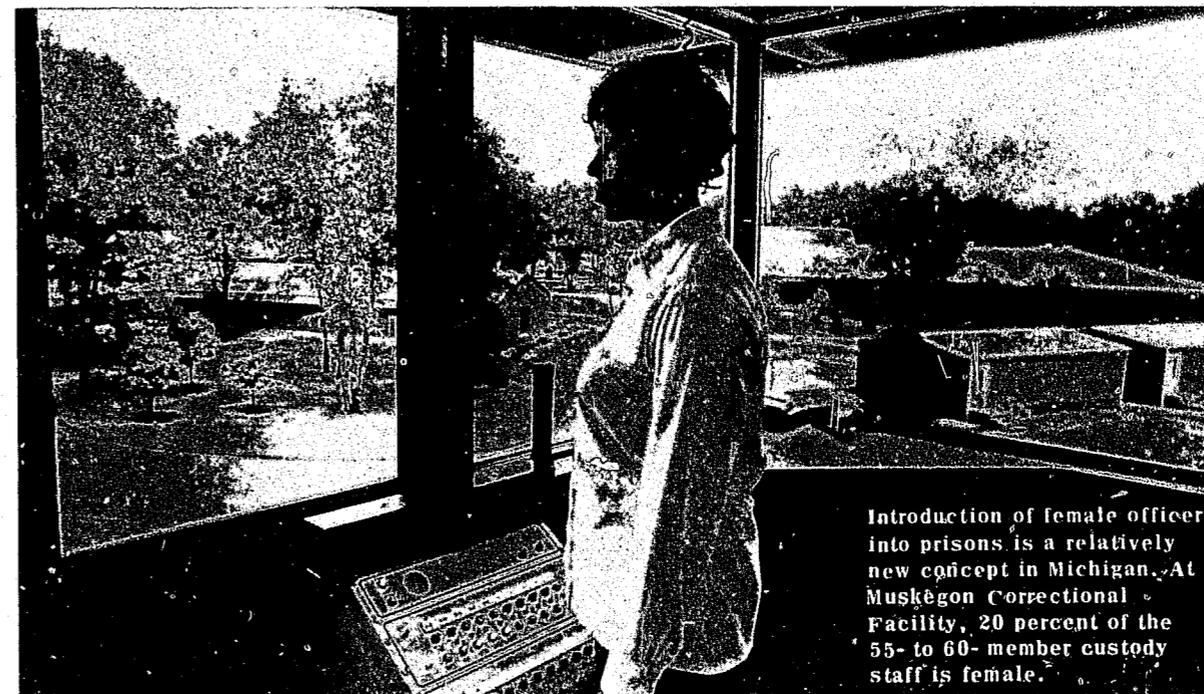
The philosophy behind community living is perhaps the very essence of MCF and the premise upon which it was built. Under the concept, each wing becomes a community where men learn to live and work together as members of a community with community interests; where behavior of one man affects conditions in the community; where interpersonal relationships determine the strength of the community; and where every man assumes responsibility, both to himself and to others, for his behavior.

Each community has elected representatives who meet with the superintendent and other staff members to discuss the problems and needs of the resident population. It was in this manner that many of the programs now available for the residents were originally developed.

The major program at the facility is education. In fact, Muskegon generally seeks only those who need and are interested in furthering their education. First grade through high school and a few college courses are offered at the facility; there also are educational programs available in the community. Muskegon Community College has an associates degree program on its campus where MCF residents are transported daily to attend classes. Vocational training, conducted under the auspices of the local intermediate school district, is given at the South County Vocational Center located in Muskegon.

While the current population is under 250, providing the transportation and supervision required in order that residents can use community educational facilities has been handled without too much difficulty. With the completion of the new housing units and subsequent increase in population to 600, however, rapid construction of the institution's new all-purpose academic and vocational school with an auditorium and gymnasium will become a crucial element in the successful operation of MCF.

Emphasis on community involvement at Muske-



Introduction of female officers into prisons is a relatively new concept in Michigan. At Muskegon Correctional Facility, 20 percent of the 55- to 60-member custody staff is female.

gon is heavy. Because the institution is still in the construction stages, and because it was purposely constructed to encourage community involvement, many of the facilities available at other institutions are not available at MCF. This necessitates the use of community facilities. For that reason, residents are carefully screened and classified before they are permitted to leave the institution.

The three classifications assigned to residents are medium (not eligible to leave the facility), minimum (eligible to leave the facility under supervision) and community status (may leave the facility for an authorized purpose without supervision).

In addition to participating in educational programs in the community, MCF residents utilize community facilities for other reasons, too. Because recreational facilities at the institution are limited to outside basketball, volleyball and tennis courts and a small weightlifting area, residents are transported to local ball fields and gymnasiums for recreation. A small number of residents go to the Muskegon Development Center (MDC) to assist their recreational staff in teaching folk dancing to a coed group of the Center's residents. This is not only considered recreation for both MCF and MDC residents, but a phase of resocialization for the correctional facility men. Some residents also enter the community where they are employed on a work-pass program.

Community involvement at MCF is something of a two-way street. Not only do residents go into the community but, in some cases, the community goes into the facility. This is true for the Jaycee

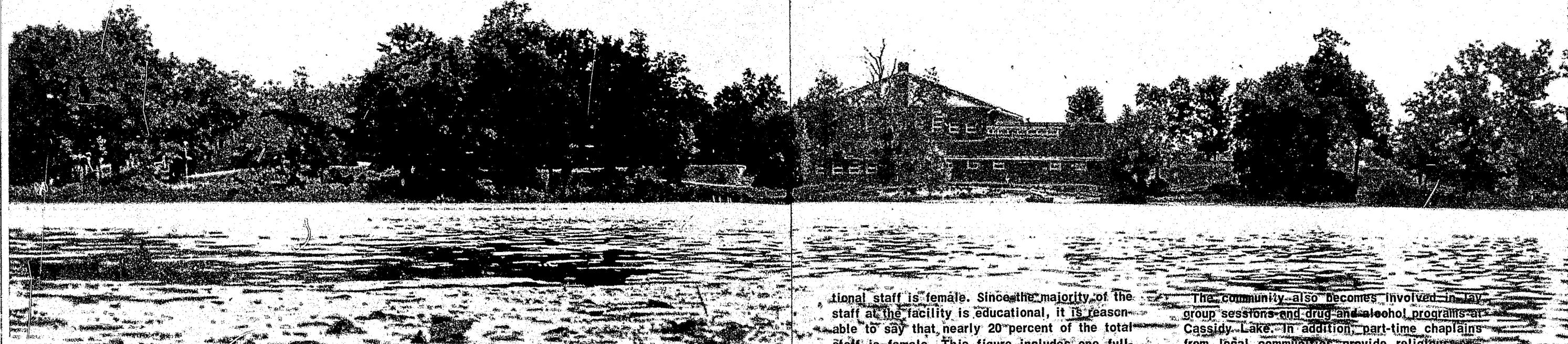
chapter and Alcoholics Anonymous group which operate in the institution. There is also a bookmobile from the community which serves the residents' reading needs once a week. In addition, contract professionals and representatives from the Departments of Social Services and Mental Health come to the facility on occasion to provide psychological services and programs in substance abuse treatment.

With two full-time counselors and other staff with some training in group techniques, both individual and group counseling are readily available to MCF residents.

The introduction of female employees into a prison setting is not unique to MCF, but it has been demonstrated that they have some positive impact on an all-male society and the trend in that direction is increasing throughout the entire system. Presently, female employees at MCF are employed in health services, in secretarial duties, on disciplinary committees and as officers. In fact, 20 percent of the institution's custody staff are female. Thought also is being given to placing female officers on the regular inspection tours of the facility.

Visiting at the institution is held in a large carpeted area designed in an informal, family-style setting. There is also an outside picnic area, containing a playground for children, used for visiting during the summer months. To further assist residents in maintaining family ties and to offer them exposure in the community, MCF has a furlough program which permits residents to leave the facility for up to 72 hours with responsible family and friends.

◆MDC◆



Cassidy Lake Technical School

While the Cassidy Lake Technical School is billed as a correctional facility, there is little to indicate that is the case. The demeanor and attitudes of both residents and staff are totally atypical of a correctional facility, and the physical plant is equally deceiving.

As its name implies, the facility sits on the edge of a small lake slightly north and halfway between Ann Arbor and Jackson.

The architectural styles found on the 80 acres containing the correctional facility is a true study in contrast. From wooden cabins which serve as living units for some of the residents to a newly constructed, modern recreation center, Cassidy Lake reflects many stages of evolution spanning more than 30 years.

Situated in a heavily wooded section, the facility has a capacity for 270 young men whose average age is 19. Generally, between 80 and 90 percent of the population is involved in educational programs.

That is not a high figure considering that Cassidy Lake's sole function is providing education for prisoners. In fact, 65 to 85 percent of the men at the facility are party to a performance contract (parole contract) which calls for educational programming.

Education at the facility includes high school completion either by class attendance and diploma or through General Educational Development (GED) tests and four vocational trades.

The traditional academic and traditional vocational schools as found in many other correctional facilities do not exist separately at Cassidy Lake, but only a unified educational approach. The resident's educational programming is designed by interlacing both academic and vocational training so they support each other. For most, this involves half a day in academic schooling and half a day in vocational training.

Vocational training is available in auto servicing, appliance servicing and installation, welding and heating and cooling. Because any of the four trades requires three months to complete, there is usually a six-week to two-month waiting period for new students.

Additional education is available to some residents through Washtenaw Community College in Ann Arbor which offers two or three basic college courses each term at the facility. Because Cassidy Lake is a minimum security facility whose residents have two years or less to serve on their sentence, however, the college does not attempt to offer a degree program.

Because of the trend toward using a greater number of women employees in correctional facilities, 20 percent of Cassidy Lake's educa-

tional staff is female. Since the majority of the staff at the facility is educational, it is reasonable to say that nearly 20 percent of the total staff is female. This figure includes one full-time female counselor on the school staff.

Indicative of the major role played by counselors at the facility is the fact that they serve in all capacities of counseling. Whether a man wants to discuss his educational program, apply for college or get into individual psychotherapy, one counselor advises and assist him in achieving his goal. All the counselors at the facility are licensed social workers.

The approach for counselors, who have an average of 80 cases, is individual casework or case management. Casework varies in degree of intensity from simple case work management to structured individual counseling utilizing video equipment. There is a heavy emphasis on group work or counseling. In cases where highly professional, individual or group psychotherapy is required, the service is provided by the Psychological Services Unit based at the Reception and Guidance Center in Jackson.

Recreation programs are conducted under the auspices of the educational staff. Two certified teachers/recreation directors instruct physical education classes as well as oversee a variety of intramural and varsity sporting activities. The recreational activities are extensive and include baseball, basketball, softball, weightlifting, tennis, table tennis, swimming, fishing, boating, ice skating and others.

Frequently, sporting events involve competition with teams from local communities. In fact, there is a heavy emphasis on attracting community involvement at the facility.

Cassidy Lake has a Jaycee chapter which invites community involvement. Not only do they participate in sporting events with other Jaycees, but residents have attended Jaycee conventions and in 1974, a Jaycee regional meeting was held at the correctional facility. There is also an ethnic group, La Causa Dos, which operates at the facility.

The community also becomes involved in day group sessions and drug and alcohol programs at Cassidy Lake. In addition, part-time chaplains from local communities provide religious services and counseling. In fact, Cassidy Lake is the only correctional facility in Michigan to have a female chaplain.

Speech therapy also induces outside involvement. From Jackson, a contracted professional visits the facility to provide individual speech therapy to some of the residents.

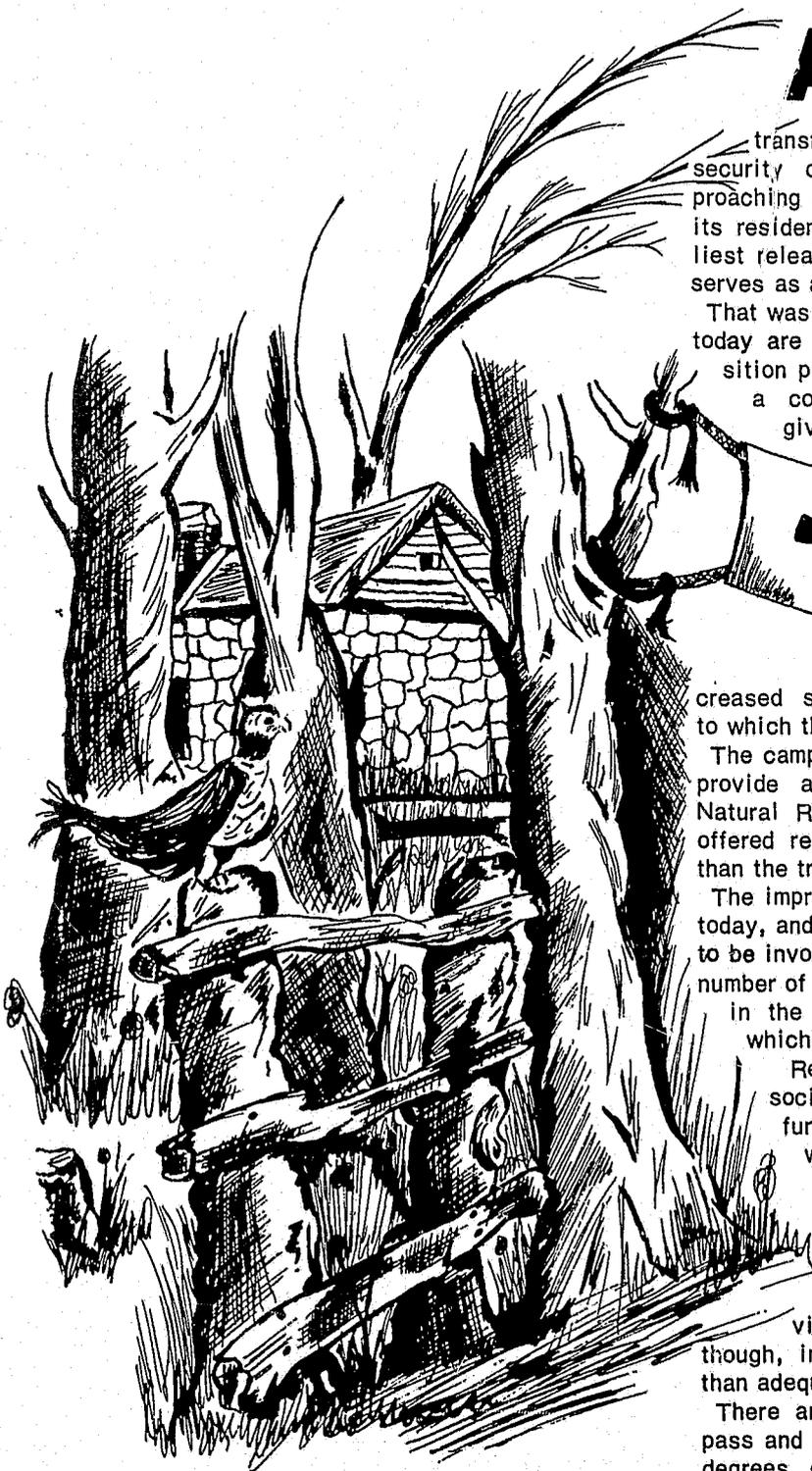
Community involvement is not restricted to those who come to the facility, but several residents go into the community each day where they are employed on a work-pass program. The participants in the program usually average 10 a month, but during the peak months when area farmers employ Cassidy Lake residents, that figure has been as high as 25.

Work at the facility itself is limited to only the necessary jobs. Cassidy Lake has a resident work force of approximately 50 who are engaged in service functions such as maintenance and kitchen work.

Housed in 26 buildings ranging from wooden cabins to modern living quarters, many of the men at the facility are able to leave those quarters behind once a month for a 48-hour visit at home. At any one time there are approximately 25 men who are participating in a weekend furlough program.

That does not preclude families and friends from visiting at Cassidy Lake, however. The facility has a large picnic-type area for weekend visiting during the summer months and, during the cold weather, they are able to move inside.

Cassidy Lake is a complete departure from other correctional facilities and camps. The atmosphere is relaxed, and the strong emphasis on education voids the regimentation and authoritarian structure too often found in other facilities. As many Cassidy Lake residents have put it, "It an easy place to do time."



As the Reception and Guidance Center is the beginning of the journey for new commitments entering the corrections system, transfer to one of the eleven minimum-security camps generally represents the approaching end of the sentence. Because most of its residents are within two years of their earliest release date, the camp program frequently serves as a transition period back into society.

That was not the original purpose of camps, nor today are they primarily intended to be a transition point. That they are seems to come as a consequence of the relative freedom given to camp residents and of the in-

creased social interaction to which they are exposed.

The camp program was started in 1948 solely to provide a labor force for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The only advantage offered residents was an environment healthier than the traditional institutional living.

The improved environment is still an attraction today, and a limited number of residents continue to be involved in DNR work. But, a considerable number of changes have taken place, specifically in the addition of a variety of programs in which residents may participate.

Recognizing the importance of increased social interaction, all of the camps have a furlough or eight-hour pass program which permits residents to be absent from the facility with a responsible family member or friends for a period of eight to 72 hours, depending on the camp and the individual case.

In addition, each camp has provisions for visiting on the grounds, although, in some cases, the facilities are less than adequate.

There are other programs, such as the work-pass and study-pass programs, which also allow degrees of social interaction away from the camp location, but they are not primarily de-

signed for that purpose.

The work-pass program permits some residents to be employed in nearby communities where they are paid at least a minimum wage. This not only affords them the opportunity to experience and meet the responsibilities of working for an employer other than the Department of Corrections, but it also provides them with enough funds to meet the demands of their upcoming release. The number of work-pass jobs available is dictated by the state economic picture.

The study-pass program also permits residents to go into the local community. In this case, it is to pursue either an academic or vocational education, generally at the local community college.

This is only the beginning of the educational possibilities. Each camp offers programs in adult basic and high school education, as well as an academic approach to substance abuse treatment. A high school education may also be completed through General Education Development tests (GED), and residents may take correspondence courses from public and private

located. Geographically, the eleven camps are divided into three regions.

Those camps located in the lower half of Michigan's lower peninsula are considered to be in Region III. It is here, at Camp Waterloo, where the program Superintendent and the administrative offices are located. In addition to Waterloo, Region III contains three other camps. Region II, which covers the upper half of the lower peninsula, contains four camps, however, plans call for the opening of a fifth camp in 1975. Camp Pugsley, formerly a youthful trainee and probation recovery camp is scheduled to be reactivated as a camp for adult offenders. Region I, with three camps, comprises all of the upper peninsula.



sources.

At the same time, vocational training plays no small role in the education scene. Over half of the camps offer at least one kind of vocational training, conducted, in most cases, by a local community college.

In the more personal vein, there are also a variety of programs available. All camp residents have access to both Protestant and Catholic services and, at some camps, religious counseling is available. There are also provisions for group and individual counseling at many camps, as well as programs for those with alcohol and drug problems. For health care, there is a physician from a nearby community engaged to handle minor and emergency care.

Each camp has two resident representatives elected by their peers. They meet regularly with camp officials to discuss resident problems and needs. The same representatives serve as food service evaluators, daily inspecting the food service area, sampling the meals and forwarding a written evaluation to the camp supervisor.

Just as there are many factors, such as resident representatives, barracks-type housing and some specific programs common to all camps, there are just as many factors which are unique to either the individual camp or the region in which it is



In 1974 the Michigan Corrections Camp

Program operated 11 camps

with a capacity for 1225 residents.



Region I



CAMP BARAGA

Referred to as Camp No. 11 by the Department of Corrections, Camp Baraga was opened in December 1957. It is located on U.S. 41, seven miles south of L'Anse, and has a capacity of 96 residents, several of whom are employed in a nearby DNR sawmill.

While there is presently no vocational training available, the camp offers the adult basic, high school and substance abuse treatment education common to all camps. In addition, residents have access to both Protestant and Catholic services, group counseling and Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous groups. In cases where it is deemed necessary or when it is required under a parole contract, individual counseling is available through the camp supervisor.

There are also leisure-time activities available to the residents. Camp Baraga is the only camp to belong to a local softball league. It is one of several camps where there is a Jaycee chapter and, while not presently organized, there are facilities for chess and table game clubs. The hobbycraft program, however, is organized. Facilities for both wood and leather craft are available, and residents may sell their products to other residents or send them to family or friends.

Another program which permits residents to earn money, the work-pass program, is available, but no residents are presently involved because of a scarcity of employment in the upper peninsula.

CAMP CUSINO

Serving as the transfer point, Camp Cusino is the location where all Region I residents are transferred before being given permanent placement at one of the region's three camps. For those who remain at Cusino, they are one mile west of Shingleton on M-28.

Opened in March 1951, the camp, No. 7, has a capacity of 75 residents. Of that number, about 12 are steadily employed at a nearby DNR sawmill, and a few more are employed in different

DNR work projects. A limited number of other residents are engaged in camp jobs; the remainder are involved in the adult basic, high school, and substance abuse treatment educational programs.

As Camp Baraga is the only camp to belong to a local softball league, Camp Cusino is the only camp which is a member of a local basketball league. Residents at the camp are periodically transported to the Munising High School gymnasium where they compete with other league teams. As for other types of recreation, residents are able to participate in summertime sports and have facilities for woodcraft. While there are also facilities for chess and table game clubs, they are not presently organized because of lack of interest.

Residents have access to group counseling, individual counseling on an as-needed basis and Alcoholics Anonymous. The Office of Substance Abuse in Munising also provides organized group sessions for drug offenders. As with other camps, both Protestant and Catholic services also are available.

CAMP OJIBWAY

Originally a federal Job Corps camp closed in the late 1960's and reopened in the fall of 1970 as a corrections camp, Camp Ojibway is the largest Region I camp, both in terms of capacity and program facilities.

As Camp No. 16 and the newest camp in the system, Ojibway has facilities for 100 residents. It is six miles south of Marenisco on M-46.

Through an agreement with Gogebic Community College, Ojibway has the largest vocational training program in the camp system. Residents are able to pursue training in any of four vocational areas: drafting, home appliance repair, small engines mechanics and auto mechanics. Each course has provisions for 12 students and is taught over a period of 16 weeks, ending with certification in the vocation.

In other educational areas, the camp offers the standard adult basic, high school and substance abuse treatment education. It is also one of the few camps which has a gymnasium and a part-time physical education instructor.

In conjunction with the Protestant and Catholic services which are available, the auxiliary chaplain at the camp provides religious counsel-



ing. Group counseling and individual counseling on an as-needed basis also are part of the camp's counseling program.

The DNR provides work programs for a small number of residents, and there are a limited number of jobs available at the camp. There is also a work-pass program available to residents, but with the state's current economic picture, it has been impossible to place them in community jobs.

In terms of the community and community involvement, Camp Ojibway residents have, as a leisure-time activity, one of the more active Jaycee chapters in the camp system. Other leisure-time possibilities include facilities for woodcraft and, while not presently organized, there are facilities for chess and table game clubs.



At a lower peninsula nursery operated by the Department of Natural Resources, Michigan Corrections Camp residents are employed planting and tending young trees. The trees begin their initial growth in the nursery before they are moved and replanted at other locations in the state where they grow to maturity.

In the foreground is a resident-made sign identifying the type of saplings growing in that area. During the winter months residents are engaged in routing and staining a variety of these rustic-appearing signs, many of which appear in the state's parks and rest areas.

No longer primarily a work force for the DNR, 380 men were nonetheless employed by that agency during 1974.



Region II



CAMP SAUBLE

Many of the rustic-appearing signs found in the state's parks and rest areas are made by residents at Camp Sauble. Located just east of the town of Freesoil, several of the camp's 96 residents work in a DNR sign shop routing and staining the familiar signs. Camp Sauble, No. 13, is also one of the locations which has an active work-pass program. Several of the residents are employed in manufacturing at nearby Manistee.

Similar to the work-pass program, 12 residents leave the camp on study-pass for eight hours, two days a week, to attend diesel mechanics schooling on the campus of West Shore Community College in Scottville. While the course is presently 50 weeks long, future plans call for 40 hours a week for 22 weeks.

Housing the standard adult basic, high school, and drug abuse treatment educational programs, the camp also has a gymnasium and a sports program which permit residents to engage in competitive basketball and baseball with local teams, although, they are not members of any specific league.

Other recreational facilities include wood and leather hobbycrafts and chess and table game clubs. The latter are not presently organized.

Offered by an auxiliary chaplain, religious counseling, as well as Protestant and Catholic services are available. In addition, group counseling on an as-needed basis, and Alcoholics Anonymous are provided.

CAMP PELLSTON

Originally known as Camp Wilderness when opened in October 1949, Camp Pellston, with a capacity of 96 residents, is Camp No. 3 in the corrections camp system. Located 7.5 miles east of the town of Pellston, the camp is the site of the first relocatable, self-contained classrooms in the camp program. Others are scheduled to follow.

The classrooms at Pellston accommodate not only the regular adult basic, high school and

substance abuse treatment education, but also some courses taught by North Central Michigan Community College of Petosky. College instructors teach courses supportive to a welding vocational training offered to several study-pass residents at the Area Skill Center in Cheboygan. The college also provides academic classes on campus for an occasional one or two camp residents.

Work programs at Camp Pellston include DNR jobs, some service employment at the camp and a limited work-pass program in Petosky.

Providing access to both Protestant and Catholic services is a function of all camps, and Pellston is no different. Group counseling and individual counseling as needed or required under a parole contract are also offered.

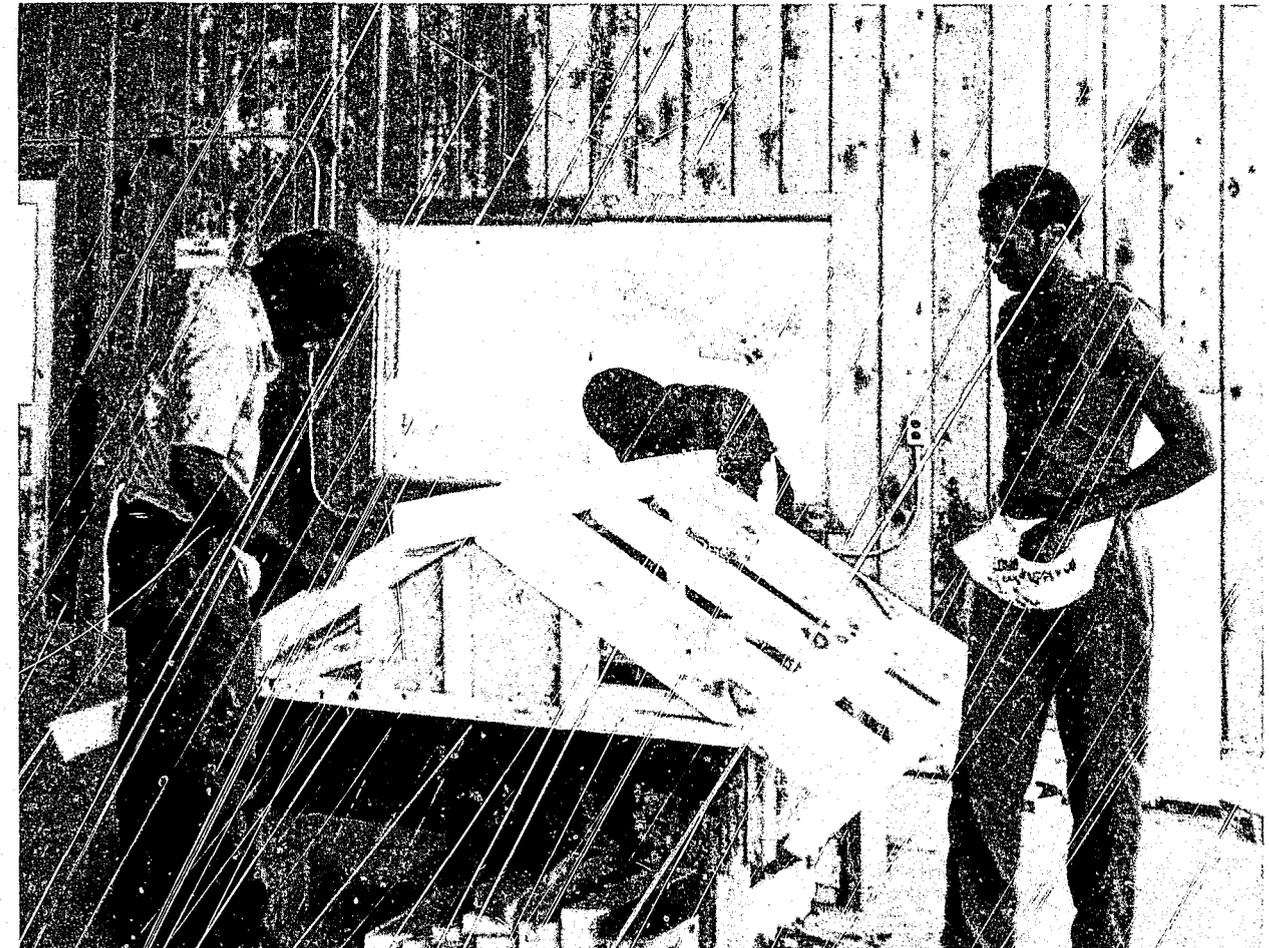
The hobbycraft program at Pellston is somewhat more diversified than at other camps, with facilities for woodcraft, leathercraft, fly tying and lapidary. Other recreation includes summer softball competition with local community teams and facilities for chess and table game clubs which, however, are not presently organized.

CAMP LEHMAN

Serving as headquarters and transfer point for Region II camps, Camp Lehman is eight miles north of Grayling on Harwick Pines Rd. Opened in June 1951 as Camp No. 8, there are facilities to accommodate 96 residents.

One of two camps with a full-time counselor, Lehman offers both group and individual counsel-

ABOVE RIGHT. Adjacent to Camp Brighton, several residents work in a Department of Natural Resources carpenter shop building many of the structures which will later be transported to parks and recreation areas throughout the state. Located nearby each of the 11 camps in the system is a DNR facility which provides employment for a few of the residents.



ing for its residents. Protestant and Catholic services also are available, as well as an organized chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous.

In terms of education, Lehman offers the regular adult basic, high school and drug abuse treatment programs. And, while not completely organized, plans for a building trades vocational program through Kirtland Community College of Roscommon are in the final stages.

A work-pass program in Grayling provides a few residents the opportunity to be employed in the local community, and the DNR provides jobs for a limited number.

Camp Lehman is one of the few camps whose recreation and athletic program includes a gymnasium. While the camp does not belong to an

organized league, residents do compete with community teams in both softball and basketball.

For less physically active leisure-time activities, the camp has facilities for wood and leather craft and, while not presently organized, there also are facilities for chess and table game clubs.

CAMP HOXEY

The largest camp in Region II with accommodations for 112, Camp Hoxey was originally a federal Job Corps camp closed in the 1960's and reopened in the spring of 1970 as a corrections camp. Known as Camp No. 15, it is situated 16 miles west of Cadillac on M-55.

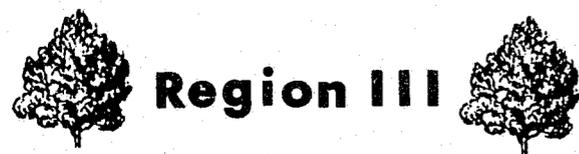
Educational programs have been gradually implemented in the camps until, in 1974, 500 men were actively involved.

From the town of Roscommon, Kirtland Community College provides some academic classes for the residents. The college also conducts a 40-hour-per-week course in auto servicing which can culminate in certification of the resident.

With a gymnasium and a recreation director, physical education classes are part of the regular adult basic, high school, and substance abuse treatment programs offered at the camp. The recreation director organizes and coordinates table game clubs and competitive sports with local communities. Other leisure-time activities include a chapter of Jaycees and a hobbycraft program in both wood and leather.

In terms of personal development, Hoxey has the largest group counseling program in the camp system, with four active groups, and individual counseling on an as-needed basis. Religious counseling as well as Protestant and Catholic services also are available.

While there is no work-pass program presently operating out of the camp, facilities are available. Meanwhile, some residents are involved in both DNR work and a limited number of camp jobs.



Region III

CAMP BRIGHTON

When it was opened in February 1952, Camp Brighton was designated solely for youthful offenders. Over the years, however, increased demands for work-pass employees prompted the camp to accept adult offenders as well. At one time, over half of Brighton's 105 residents were involved in work-pass employment and, today, it still has the largest such program in the camp system. The camp, four miles northeast of Pickney, also houses one of the larger DNR work crews.

It is because of the rather large employment picture that Camp Brighton limits its education possibilities to the adult basic, high school, and substance abuse treatment programs. Washtenaw

Community College of Ann Arbor does offer some academic classes at the camp but, because of the relatively short time residents spend in the camp program, there is no regular degree program.

Camp Brighton frequently has many residents who are nearing their release date because the camp acts as the release point for those paroling from either Brighton or Camp Pontiac, and it acts as the release point for all camp residents who are discharging from their sentences.

Whether at the camp for release or as a permanent resident, Brighton still offers many of the same programs found at other camps. Both group counseling and individual counseling on an as-needed basis are available. In conjunction with Protestant and Catholic services, religious counseling is also available.

As one of the camps with a gymnasium, Brighton has an active intramural-type athletic program for residents. While not presently organized, there are also facilities for chess and table game clubs. In addition, a Jaycee chapter provides a leisure-time activity for some residents.

CAMP PONTIAC

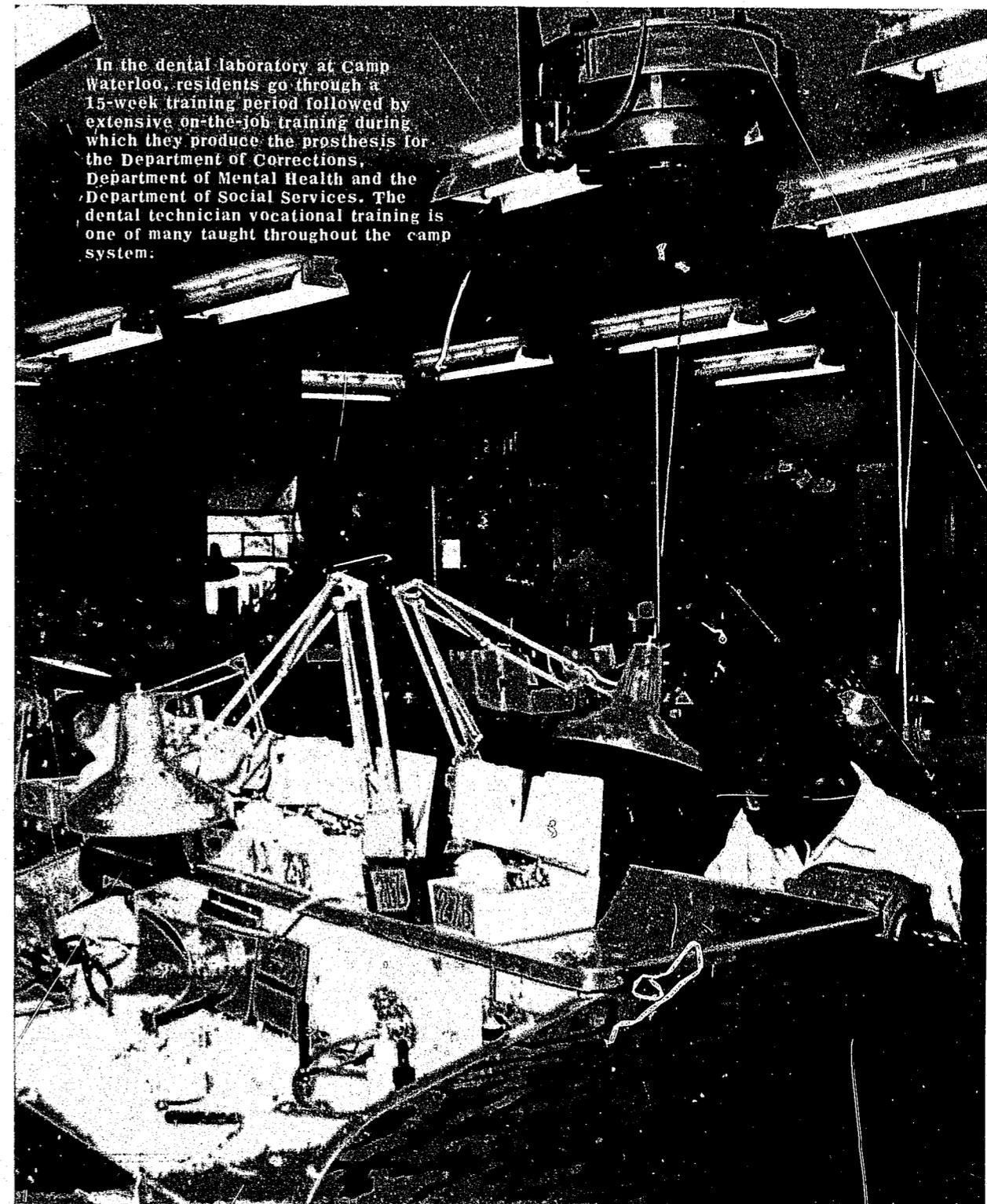
Camp Pontiac, Camp No. 2, was opened six miles east of Clarkston on White Lake Road in June 1949. Its current capacity is 104 residents.

With a work-pass program in local industry and DNR jobs available, many of the present population are steadily employed. There are also a number of camp jobs which afford residents employment.

Pontiac is the second of two camps which has a full-time counselor. As a result, both group and individual counseling are available. There also is some lay counseling involving members of the local community.

Community involvement is also present in some sporting activities. While the camp does not belong to any organized leagues, teams from the local communities do compete with camp residents in athletic events, including indoor sports which are accommodated by the camp's gymnasium. The opportunity for chess and table game clubs is also available, although, they are not presently organized. Camp Pontiac also has facilities for woodcraft and leathercraft hobbies.

Educational programs are available for residents, depending upon their particular needs.



In the dental laboratory at Camp Waterloo, residents go through a 15-week training period followed by extensive on-the-job training during which they produce the prosthesis for the Department of Corrections, Department of Mental Health and the Department of Social Services. The dental technician vocational training is one of many taught throughout the camp system.

During 1974, local communities provided employment for approximately 75 residents on a work-pass program.

Adult basic education, which includes career exploration, is available, as well as the standard high school and substance abuse treatment programs.

As with other camps, both Protestant and Catholic services are available to residents.

CAMP WATERLOO

Headquarters for the entire camp program, Camp Waterloo was the first corrections camp activated, beginning operations in May 1948. In addition, it is the largest of the eleven camps, having accommodations for 185 residents.

Much of its size results from the fact that the camp is the entry point for all residents transferred from an institution. It is here they are processed into the camp program and subsequently reassigned to a permanent location in one of the three regions.

For those who remain as permanent residents at Waterloo, 18 miles east of Jackson off I-94, a well diversified educational program is offered. Waterloo provides adult basic, high school, substance abuse treatment and marriage and family planning educational programs. In conjunction with the academic program, the camp has a gymnasium and a part-time instructor for physical education programs. The gym is additionally used for leisure-time programs and competition with local community teams. Finally, in the academic area, there are some college level classes taught at the camp by Jackson Community College.

Camp Waterloo is the only camp in Region III to offer a vocational training program. The dental laboratory schooling is a 15-week training program, which teaches students how to make prosthesis, followed by an extended period of on-the-job training during which residents make all the prosthesis for state institutions (corrections, mental health and social services). The program generally has an enrollment of 15 students during each training section.

A pre-vocational program also is available. This program exposes residents to a variety of vocational areas and is essentially a career planning orientation.

As the only camp with a full-time chaplain, Waterloo offers its residents access to both Protestant and Catholic services, as well as

religious counseling. Group counseling and individual counseling are also available.

In addition to DNR work and limited number of camp jobs, some Waterloo residents have found work-pass employment on farms and with local merchants and industry in such communities as Milan and Chelsea.

MICHIGAN PAROLE CAMP

Unlike any other camp in the system the Michigan Parole Camp (MPC) has as its objective a single specific purpose — bring parolees up to date on the latest developments in an ever-changing world, a world they are about to enter.

Located directly across the road from the State Prison of Southern Michigan (SPSM) at Jackson, MPC can accommodate 160 residents. Housed on 23 acres in three barracks-type living units, about 20 of the residents are permanent employees while the balance are either work-pass residents or those who will leave on parole within 90 days.

MPC residents are offenders who will parole to some city in southern Michigan. They come from all state corrections facilities, excluding the Ionia facilities and Camps Brighton and Pontiac, which have their own release points.

In their effort to prepare parolees to meet the responsibilities of their upcoming freedom, the Michigan Department of Corrections Bureau of Field Services has established a parole school at MPC. Developed and administered by Jackson Community College, the 40-hour school is required of all residents two weeks prior to their release. The program, officially known as "Sociology 101: The Individual and Society," carries three JCC credit hours. Included in the curriculum are 40 sessions covering subjects such as:

- ▲ Job Hunting

LAST MILE. The Michigan Parole Camp represents the final stage in a man's sentence. Up to 90 days before being released on parole, a large number of men move to the Parole Camp where they go through a pre-release school designed to reacquaint them with the world they are about to enter.



- ▲ Social Security Benefits, Rights, and Eligibility
- ▲ The Employment Interview
- ▲ Budgeting and the Management of Money
- ▲ Transportation Needs and Costs
- ▲ Housing
- ▲ The Family and Marriage
- ▲ Nutritional Needs and the Family Food Budget
- ▲ The Community, Citizenship and Government
- ▲ The Role of Law and Law Enforcement in a Democratic Society
- ▲ Credit Counseling
- ▲ Insurance
- ▲ Taxes

While residents are waiting to reach the two-week point before their release, the time when they begin the parole school, there are a number of activities to occupy their time. In addition to jobs in camp service areas, MPC has a woodshop which refinishes furniture for state and federal agencies. There are also DNR jobs available for

some residents.

Not only those residents who are within 90 days of their release date go to the camp. MPC also houses SPSM's trusty division residents who are within 180 days of their earliest possible release date and who are employed in the community on a work-pass program.

To provide gradual exposure to the society they will soon enter, there is a furlough program for residents at MPC which permits them to leave the camp to seek employment, spend time with their families or for other valid reasons.

Family and friends may also come to the camp. A visiting facility is provided. During the summer months, this facility is a picnic area, much resembling a state park, which permits picnics and provides a recreation area for children.

Religious services are available to residents and, although somewhat inadequate, there is a recreation program to occupy leisure time.

Michigan Corrections and....



the

female offender

Women sentenced to prison in the State of Michigan are sent to the Detroit House of Correction, (DeHoCo), a 50-year-old Detroit-owned facility in Plymouth Township in southeastern Michigan.

Here, they are housed in the Women's Division along with those serving sentences for misdemeanors. The state pays the per diem costs (board, room and treatment programs) for each of the female felons, of which there were an average of about 180 in 1974. In May 1975, the division housed about 230 felony offenders and about 80 serving sentences for misdemeanors.

A state-owned institution for women has been a long-term goal of the Department of Corrections. A major problem with the current arrangement at DeHoCo centers around the department's inability to secure cooperation on its standards, philosophy and programs at the city-operated facility. For example, the department's parole contract program is still not available to women first offenders while it has been available to males for about two years.

Planning for a new and more modern facility for women has been underway for several years. In 1967, \$75,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for preliminary planning of such an institution; in 1972 the department began formal procedures to initiate construction of a new facility. In the 1973-74 fiscal year the state Legislature

approved \$1.5 million to prepare a construction site in Pittsfield Township near Ypsilanti. The total cost of construction has been estimated at about \$10 million.

Actual site work, construction of underground services and grading for walks and drives was started in August 1974. Construction of housing units and other buildings for the 240-bed prison was expected to begin in the summer of 1975, with completion slated for mid-1977.

Efforts began in 1975 to allow the state to take over the Women's Division of DeHoCo for a two-year period, at the end of which the state female prisoners would be moved to the new state-owned institution at Ypsilanti.

DEHOCO PROGRAMS IN 1974

Services to residents of the Women's Division increased in 1974 with the help of volunteer groups and several federal grants. Among the programs available:

- ▲ High school education and vocational training through the Caroline Parker High School operated by the Plymouth Community School District.
- ▲ Intensified clerical programs at Schoolcraft College, where residents can earn college credit and also take basic courses in such areas as psychology and math.
- ▲ Child care and nurse attendant training

CARING

Selected women offenders from the Detroit House of Correction are being given an opportunity to learn to become nurse assistants, child care workers and teachers' aides at the Plymouth Center for Human Development, where they care for and train the mentally retarded. Since the program began in December 1973, about 70 per cent of the participants have found jobs in private and public institutions which care for or train handicapped or ill persons. Project Director Pat Gugel has said one measure of the program's success has been the "empathy shown by the women prisoners to the residents of the Center. Having realized that their plight is relatively minor, considering the devastation, both physical and mental, of some of these residents at the Center, the women become protective pseudomothers and thereby relinquish the previous selfish 'I' attitude to the non-selfish attitude of doing something constructive for others."

Photo Courtesy of Margaret Gilstrap
Director, Media Services, Plymouth Center
for Human Development

through Schoolcraft College at the Plymouth Center for Human Development.

- ▲ Students work with blind, infirm, physically handicapped and young ambulatory patients at the Plymouth Center.
- ▲ Drug treatment through an intensive program involving in- and outpatient care at SHAR House located in one of the division's cottages.
- ▲ Family liaison arranged by the Mayor's Committee for Human Resources Development which involves use of counselors to help inmates maintain and improve contacts with family.
- ▲ Key punch and dental laboratory training.
- ▲ Furloughs, work-pass programs, field trips and tutoring.
- ▲ Institutional employment in such areas as the cannery, sewing room, yard detail, interior decorating and housekeeping.

Certain women offenders are also eligible for placement in the Department's corrections centers, resident homes and other special community-based programs as approved by the special programs division of the department's Bureau of Field Services.

Psychological counseling is available through four part-time counseling psychologists; a clinical psychologist assists the institution and the Parole Board in making determinations about parole and classification.

Medical services are provided in an institutional infirmary staffed by a medical director, a part-time dentist, a part-time optometrist, two part-time oral surgeons, four registered nurses and corrections matrons. Serious medical problems are handled at the Wayne County General Hospital.

LOOKING BEYOND 1974

State assumption and operation of DeHoCo would mean changes in staffing, treatment and administration. Among the general changes anticipated would be the hiring of additional staff, the development of a prison industry at the institution, use of parole contracts for first offenders, extensive training for existing and new staff and some remodeling to update the institution and improve general maintenance.

The proposed new women's facility, which is to replace the Women's Division, is to include three housing units, an administration building and reception and diagnostic unit, an infirmary, a school and an activities building containing a gymnasium-auditorium.

Among the programs expected to be offered:

- ▲ Extensive orientation and diagnosis at a diagnostic-reception unit. While in this unit each woman will be given a complete medical and dental examination. Psychological, aptitude and academic testing will be given.
- ▲ General academic and vocational education with a strong emphasis on remedial programs in reading, arithmetic and spelling.
- ▲ Vocational programs are to be provided in such areas as cosmetology, clerical work, nursing and food services. College courses will be offered in and out of the institution.
- ▲ Counseling, with an emphasis on group counseling using staff and volunteers from the university and the community. In addition, individual therapy and special problem counseling are to be offered. Outside resources, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Synanon and Parents Anonymous, would be drawn on heavily to assist in these programs.
- ▲ Recreation and leisure-time activities including music, drama and art. An institutional library and a hobbycraft program also are on the drawing board.
- ▲ Medical services would be offered at the infirmary and on a contractual basis for those requiring long-term treatment or major hospital care.
- ▲ Religious counseling and programs are to be provided by part-time contractually-paid chaplains.
- ▲ Other programs, as needed, in speech and hearing therapy, poise, appearance and self-confidence, family counseling and instruction in job seeking and interviewing techniques.

A female offender task force, organized in 1974 by Ms. Meredith Taylor, executive director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, has been working on developing a program for the new institution.

◆MDC◆

Correctional Facilities

Figure C1 is a table of the year-end resident population by type of offense, ranked in order of maximum terms (including "attempts"). The total for each offense is distributed to the right by minimum term. The movement of residents within departmental facilities during 1974 is shown in Figure C2. The end of year population was 8,630, which when compared with 1973 year end population shows an increase of 756 or 9.6 percent. During the year, a total of 3,665 residents were paroled from correctional facilities. Five hundred and sixty-four residents were paroled from Correction Centers and 135 from Resident Homes. There were 5,282 limited furloughs granted in 1974, down 11.6 percent from 1973. There were 11,736 interfacility transfers. Most releases from Michigan's correctional facilities are by way of parole. Of the total releases during 1974, only 199 were rejected after Parole Board consideration and were discharged on their maximum term of sentence. Figures C3 thru C5 represent year end prison population by correctional facilities for the past ten years (1964 - 1974).

Since 1968, twelve Correction Centers have been established, three of them for females. In 1973, a Resident Home Program was added, which places small groups of men and women in settings resembling halfway houses as they approach release. Normally residents are within six months of anticipated release upon transfer to this type of facility.

All male commitments are received in the Reception and Guidance Center, located at the State Prison of Southern Michigan, but operated as a separate institution. Commitments from the courts of the upper peninsula and parole violators who are returned from the upper peninsula are delivered to Marquette for transfer to the Reception and Guidance Center. Female residents are confined under contractual agreement in the Detroit House of Correction, a city-owned and operated institution. During 1974 the new Muskegon Correctional Facility was opened which is classified as a medium security institution.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - 1974 YEAR END RESIDENT POPULATION
OFFENSES IN ORDER OF MAXIMUM TERMS
(INCLUDES ATTEMPTS)

Figure C1

DISTRIBUTION OF MINIMUM TERMS

Compiled Laws 1948	OFFENSE	Tot.	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	9	10	11	12	15	20	25	35	* Life	Flat *Life	
	GRAND TOTAL	8630	80	721	911	1115	575	928	344	289	50	720	39	209	65	196	314	100	57	539	5	126	263	190	72	42	322	358	
750.316	Murder First Degree	Life																											358
750.529	Robbery, Armed	Life*		12	28	44	28	75	47	21	5	103	8	21	7	30	55	25	2	92	2	28	78	68	20	10	49		
750.89	Assault to Robbery, Armed	Life*		11	22	58	21	109	18	44	5	147	5	31	4	47	71	13	2	101	15	48	28	5	1	15			
750.317	Murder, Second Degree	Life*		3	2	1	5	2	4			26	1	7	2	4	23	8	5	95	1	27	72	51	29	18	172		
750.520	Rape	Life*		2	3	20	16	23	10	7		16	1	5	1	4	19	3	22	4	19	17	5	3	6	24	41		
750.83	Assault W/I to Commit Murder	Life*				2	1	3	1			12		1	1	1	5		4	12		2	8	8	6	6	24		
750.349	Kidnapping	Life*				2	1	5	4	1		3				1	3			4		1	5	4	3	3	14		
750.531	Bank Safe or Vault Robbery	Life*		1		1	3	1		4				1			1	1					1	4	2				
750.157A	Conspiracy	Life*			5	2	2	1				5								1				1	1				
769.12	Felony Offender 4th Offense	Life*		1		2	3													2				1	1				
335.152	Narcotics, Sale of	Life*				1				1										1				8	1	1			
769.10	Habitual Criminal, Second Felony	Life*				2		2	1	3		2								1				1					
769.11	Habitual Criminal, Third Felony	Life*				1		1		1		1								1									
750.91	Attempt to Commit Murder	Life*								2																			
767.61A	Offense by Sexually Delinquent	Life*		1																									
750.350	Enticing Child Under 14 Yr. Age	Life*																		1									
335.02	Narcotic, Unlawful Sale, Distr., Mfg.	20	129		6	3	14	11	16	4	12	1	19	2	3		5	6	1	1	13								
750.72	Burning a Dwelling House	20	17		1	6	1	3		1		1					1	2	1										
750.213	Extortion	20	14		1	1		1		1		1					1	1						2	3				
750.457	Accept Earnings of Prostitute	20	4			1		1																1					
750.455	Pandering	20	3					1		1		1																	
750.530	Robbery, Unarmed	15	466	1	11	11	45	35	80	23	30	3	81	6	15	3	8	33	9	5	54	1		4					
750.321	Manslaughter	15	417		3	2	14	9	37	6	17	1	66	3	14	4	16	53	17	8	104	1	19	23					
750.110	Break and Enter Occ. Dwelling	15	226		2	12	41	18	39	9	14	5	32	2	8	1	7	17	1	2	19								
750.88	Assault to Robbery, Unarmed	15	39		1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	12		3	2	3	3			3			1					
750.158	Sodomy	15	22			1	2	3	6	1		2		1			1				5								
750.329	Firearm, Cause Death W/O Malice	15	4				1		1			1																	
750.205	Place Expt. by Property W/I Discharge	15	3				1		1																				
750.423	Perjury - Willfully Swear Falsely	15	1																										
750.249	Uttering and Publishing	14	142		5	19	31	23	24	11	11	1	6	1	5		3			2									
750.248	Forgery of Records	14	38		1	6	12	7	4	2	1				1		1	2		1									
750.110	Breaking and Entering	10	967	2	49	118	210	130	188	66	41	10	62	3	41	17	15	5	7	2	1								
750.357	Larceny from a Person	10	248		6	17	34	19	53	22	18	3	39	1	10	5	10	1	3	7	4								
750.84	Assault less than Murder	10	145		2	2	10	11	18	2	13	2	32	1	14	7	15	6	4	6	6								
750.85	Assault Com. Rape, Sodomy or Gr. Indec.	10	139		1	4	16	3	16	9	12	3	29	3	11	6	11	6	4	4	1								
750.336	Indecent Liberties W/Child	10	93		1	5	12	10	8	6	11	2	13	1	11	1	5	1	1	4	1								
750.218	False Pretense to Defraud	10	54		6	5	17	5	8	6	1	1	4		4	1													
750.73	Burning other Real Property	10	17		1	2	1		3	3	2	2		1	1					1									
335.153	Narcotics, Unlawful Possession	10	15		2		1	1	4	1				1	1			2		2									
750.174	Att. Embz. Agt. Serv. Emp. Over \$100	10	8			1	3		2	1	1																		
750.87	Assault to Commit a Felony	10	8						3	1			2							1									
257.625	Drunk Driving - Third Offense	10	6		2	2	2																						
750.116	Possession of Burglars Tools	10	6				1	1	1		1																		
257.254	Possession of a Stolen Auto	10	5		1	1								1															
750.333	Incest	10	2						2																				
750.13	Enticing away Female Under 16	10	2				1		1																				
750.136A	Torture by Parent or Guardian	10	1																										

* LIFE OR ANY TERM OF YEARS - Actual maximums which range from a few years up to and including life are not stated since the primary purpose of this table is to illustrate the distribution of minimum terms for specific offenses.

NOTE: In a few instances the actual minimum terms have been classified to the next highest half year or full year.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
POPULATION BY FACILITY, SEX AND YEAR (1965 - 1974)

Figure C3

DATE	GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL Males	MALES													TOTAL Females	FEMALES		
			R&GC	SPSM	IONIA REF.	TRAIN. UNIT	MAR-QUETTE	MIPC	MUS-KEGON	CASS. LAKE	CAMP PROG.	DHC Males	FED. PRGC	Corr.C. Males	Res.H. Males		DHC Females	Corr.C. Females	Res.H. Females
1965	7345	7154	483	3624	981	383	712	-	-	183	764	12	12	-	-	191	191	-	-
1966	6754	6598	392	3155	921	475	726	-	-	184	668	67	10	-	-	156	156	-	-
1967	7037	6906	618	3193	1006	459	729	-	-	184	675	30	12	-	-	131	131	-	-
1968	7743	7548	538	3770	1071	462	653	-	-	227	796	20	*	11	-	195	188	7	-
1969	8409	8189	617	4082	1180	475	771	-	-	205	780	28	-	51	-	220	218	2	-
1970	9079	8870	806	4139	1230	604	724	-	-	256	1055	6	-	50	-	209	202	7	-
1971	9547	9291	784	4238	1263	717	776	-	-	260	1097	40	-	116	-	256	244	12	-
1972	8471	8259	656	3806	1068	674	728	-	-	209	969	28	-	121	-	212	172	40	-
1973	7874	7683	637	3642	782	658	725	25	-	192	809	2	-	180	31	191	163	26	2
1974	8630	8410	461	3855	900	693	728	44	206	262	969	-	-	222	70	220	202	17	1

* Federally funded and operated PRE-RELEASE GUIDANCE CENTER terminated.

YEAR END INSTITUTION AND PAROLE POPULATION
1965 to 1974

Figure C4

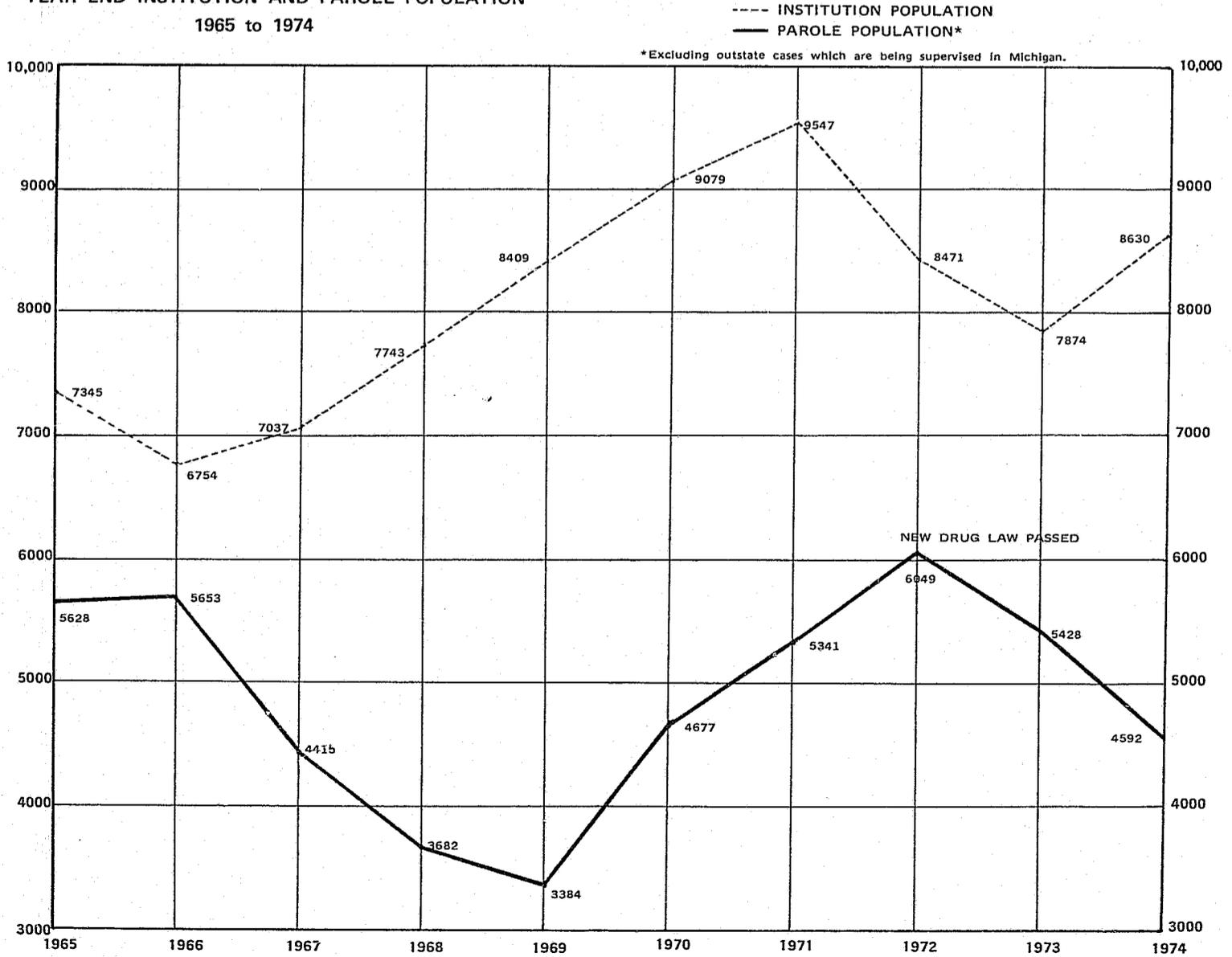
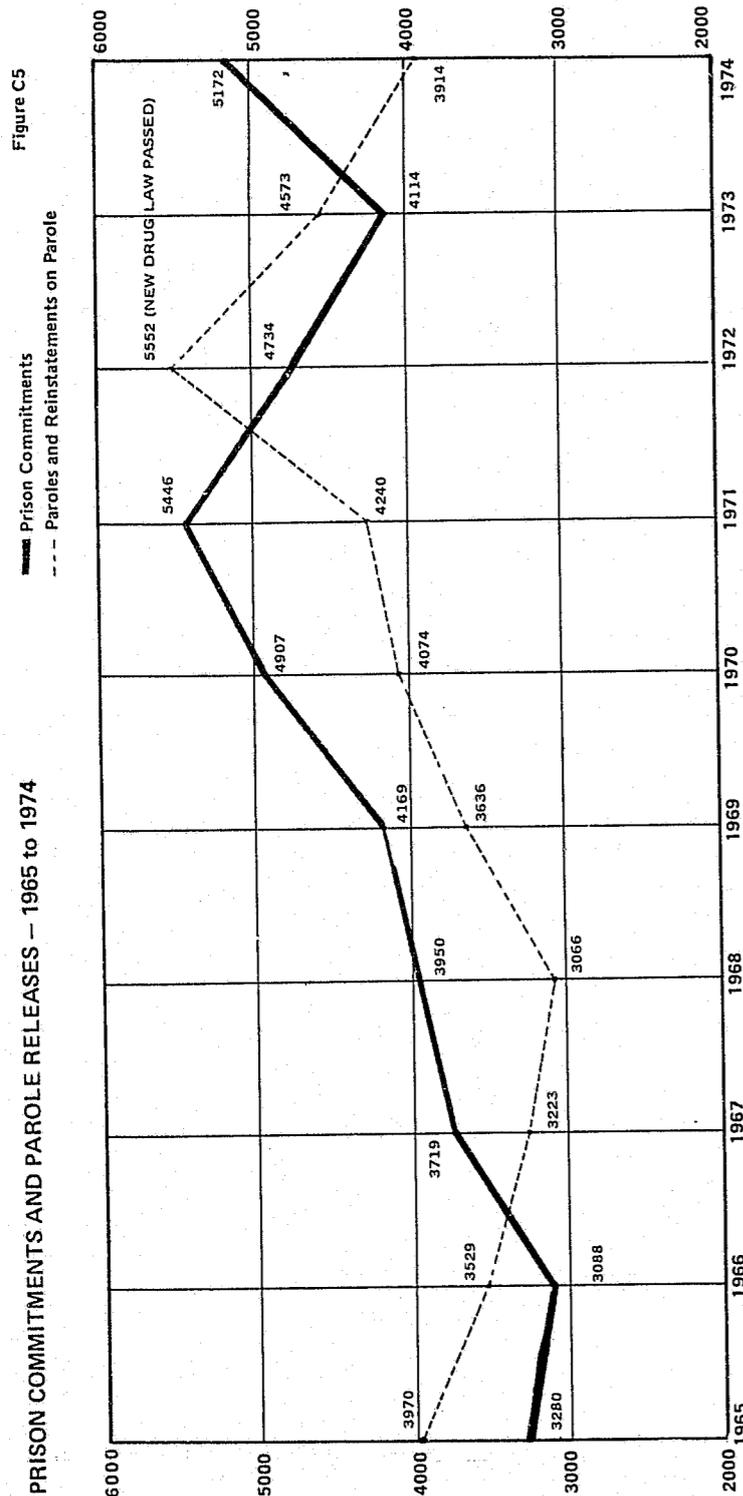
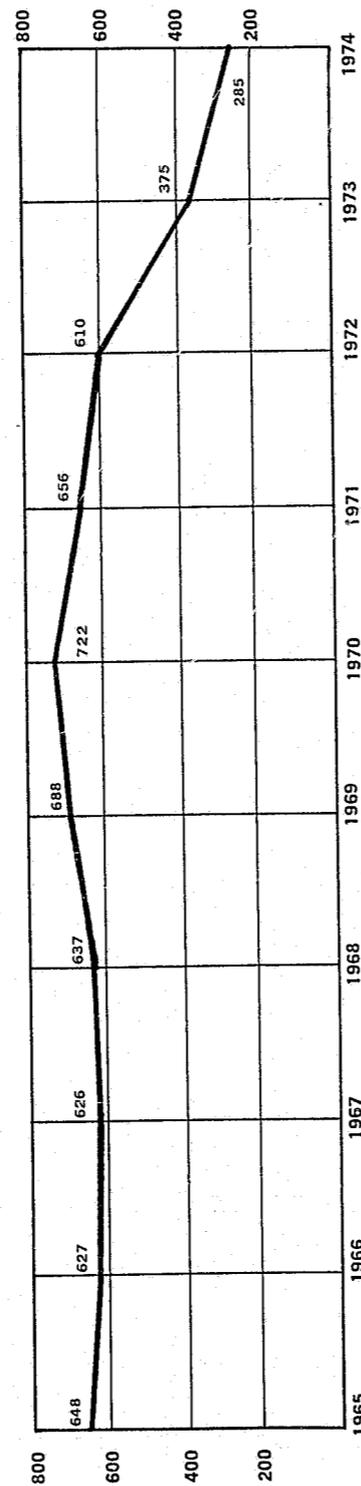


Figure C5



DEATHS AND DISCHARGES FROM INSTITUTIONS - 1965 to 1974



Bureau of Correctional Facilities

Service and training for local jails and their staffs

Staff of the Office of Jail Services (OJS), a division of the Bureau of Correctional Facilities, think of their operation primarily in terms of service to local government even though they are statutorily empowered with rule making and enforcement functions.

Organized with federal funds in July 1973, the office inspects jails and lock-ups, trains local correctional staff and provides a range of technical services in the areas of planning, operations and the design and renovation of the physical plant.

When the grant was awarded, the former responsibilities of the state jail inspector and the jailer training program, also financed with federal dollars, were merged into the OJS operation.

As part of statutory obligations to make rules for the operation and construction of local jails, the department began work in 1972 developing rules to replace those filed with the Secretary of State in 1970.

When the Office of Jail Services began operation in 1973, work continued on the new rules which were more comprehensive and definitive than the existing ones.

As the proposed rules progressed through the legislative approval process, accompanied by controversy, they were revised many times.

Among the more important of the new rules is a requirement that treatment programs be provided to inmates in all jails and security camps. First offenders, misdemeanants and unsentenced individuals are to be housed separately.

Except for holding or detoxification cells, housing is to be constructed so each inmate has an individual cell or room.

At this writing, rules were awaiting action by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules.

Training for local correctional staff is provided across the state. During the past year, 31 programs were conducted. A total of 321 persons representing 49 agencies received 6,398 man hours of training. Additionally, 374 persons successfully completed a jail operations correspondence course offered by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and 232 persons completed the jail management course. Since the program began in 1972, most local correctional agencies have had access to some type of jailer training.

Training has been aimed at line-level staff.

Programs are broad-based and skill-oriented. Training concepts have to be integrated into operational procedures established by local administrators.

While most programs are conducted on site, project staff have worked with several colleges to assure that the department's programs are consistent with corrections curricula taught at the college level. Some programs are conducted on a cooperative basis.

During the coming year, if federal funds are available, the office plans to develop uniform training standards and ways to begin putting the new jail rules into operation, should they be adopted. It is anticipated that the office will provide at least 25 programs for 600 jail staff during 1975-76.

Besides setting new rules and training local correction's staff, the Office of Jail Services can initiate proceedings to force compliance with existing rules, inspect local facilities and review plans for construction of new jails.

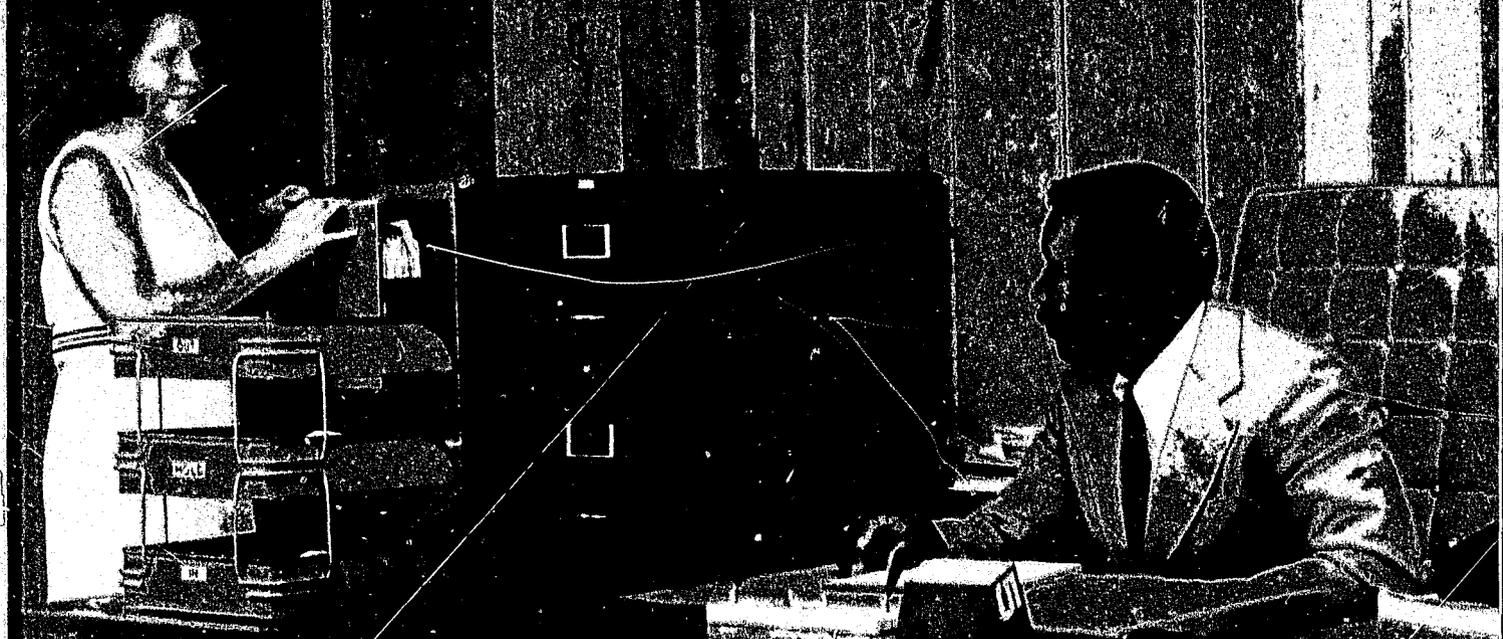
Since January 1974, the office has conducted 146 jail inspections and 56 lock-up inspections. Of those inspections, 176 resulted in some findings indicating unsatisfactory maintenance or operation of the facility. In 12 cases major enforcement action was called for. During the same period, preliminary and final plans were reviewed for 29 jurisdictions.

The technical services portion of the office's operation involves helping local communities plan for the best use of resources, for efficient administration and, primarily, for the fair and humane treatment of inmates.

Office staff attempts to help local boards of commissioners, city councils, and law enforcement officials decide what kinds of facilities are needed to meet jail population predictions. It can advise on the functions for the jail and the kinds of space needed for the various treatment programs and exercise activities, and it can help jail administrators plan the best use of manpower, streamline operations and serve economical and nutritional meals.

Since July 1, 1974, the office has performed five manpower surveys and 15 food and nutrition surveys. Since January 1974, a total of 73 technical assistance consultations have been given.

Michigan State Industries



Bureau of Prison Industries

Many offices in state and local government are equipped with furnishings made by state prisoners. Michigan State Industries makes a complete line of wood and metal furniture in factories at the Jackson and Ionia prisons. The line includes everything from a selection of desks and files to several types of conference tables and chairs.

Michigan State Industries manufactures over 100 major products

There is a common reaction to associate "prison industries" exclusively with the manufacture of the state's vehicle license plates. Yet, in most states, license plate manufacture is only a small part of what is meant by prison industries.

This is true for Michigan when considering that prison industries are composed of several different factories or facilities in three institutions. It is also true when considering that prison industries employs roughly 1000 men while the license plate factory employs only 135 in fact, license plate production accounts for only 10 percent of the total prison industries' volume during a normal year and scarcely reaches 30

percent during an issue year (years during which new license plates are issued instead of tabs.) Prison industries are far more complex than they might appear.

To begin with, the term "prison industries" is a misnomer. The industrial complex which employs prisoners is more properly known as Michigan State Industries (MSI). That is in keeping with the fact that its only customers are those agencies and institutions which are wholly tax supported. It is also in keeping with the fact that MSI exists by merit of an act of the 1968 session of the 74th legislature which says: "To provide for the requisitioning and disbursement of correctional industries' products and to regulate the sale and disposition of inmate labor and the products."

It is a misconception, however, to believe that MSI exists only to manufacture products and provide jobs with which to keep prison inmates busy. It also exists to provide, wherever possible, some rehabilitative effort.

As nearly as possible, MSI tries to duplicate conditions and situations as they would exist in any factory outside prisons. Because the pay scale in prison industrial areas is higher than other prison employment, MSI can and does demand responsible attitudes on the job. Prisoners punch in and out on a time clock morning, noon and evening, and are expected to work a full 7½-hour day. Should a man leave the job during the day, he is docked for the time he is absent except in those very few cases where the absence is authorized.

There is no "feather bedding" on industries' jobs; for one job there is one man, another situation where responsibility is demanded of the employees.

Even job vacancies are open to bid in much the same way as in private industry. When a job opens, any man in the factory may bid on it. First choice goes to the man with the most seniority. He is given a five-day trial to determine if he can handle the job or has the potential to handle it. If so, the job is his; if not, the man with the next most seniority is given the opportunity. The process continues in order of seniority until the right individual is found.

Encouraging prisoners to develop responsible attitudes on the job is one method of attempting rehabilitation, and assisting them in developing salable job skills is another. Many of MSI's jobs offer prison residents adequate training grounds to develop these skills. Fabricating shops, such as the prison stamp plant, wood furniture factory or license plate factory use equipment and machinery found in fabricating shops outside the prison. A man who knows how to arc, wire or gas weld in a prison factory can do the same in private industry.



To insure the skills developed by factory workers are meaningful and will be recognized by prospective employers once a man leaves prison, MSI operations at Jackson participate in an apprenticeship program.

The program, which provides both on-the-job and classroom training in several industrial trades, is fully accredited and registered with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship Training and the Michigan State Board of Education.

The academic courses are provided by Jackson Community College and the job training by MSI. The program takes roughly four years to complete requiring 8000 hours of job training and 576 hours of classroom work.

The ultimate goal of the program is to provide prisoner employees the opportunity to receive a journeyman card in their particular trade. Upon



completion of the program, each successful apprentice is issued a Certificate of Completion by the U.S. Department of Labor. While journeyman cards can only be issued through a union, most industrial unions have pledged recognition of this certificate and will, upon presentation of the certificate, issue the proper journeyman card.

While resident employees work and learn, they are paid an adequate wage based on prison standards. In fact, MSI's pay plan, which includes both a wage and a bonus, is probably the highest and most unique of any prison industry in the country.

The pay for factory workers ranges from slightly less than \$1.00 a day for beginning employees to as much as \$5.00 a day, depending upon the job, skill and pay plan. In some production work, employees are paid either their hourly wage or a piecework rate, whichever is more. Figures for one recent month showed that the average wage was \$2.47 a day.

Additional pay is provided for longevity. For each consecutive nine months a prisoner works for MSI, he receives a specified increase in his hourly wage. There are several factory workers who have as much as 10 years on the same job.

As an added incentive to prisoner employees, a bonus plan permits them to share a portion of those earnings generated by the sales of MSI products. While MSI is not supposed to make a profit on its products, there can be some excess between sales and cost of sales, much of which depends upon the efforts of the workers. There have been instances where the bonus, which is paid quarterly, has exceeded what the prisoners made from their monthly earnings.

In determining the cost of a item, MSI does not seek what the market can stand as is the case in private industry, but determines price by absorbing all of its costs. Since the salaries for civilian supervision are paid from the corrections annual appropriation, this is not included in the cost of sales. What is included is cost of

A complete line of work, casual and dress shoes are made by the Michigan State Industries at its factory in Jackson. Many of the shoes are sold for use by state and local police, city and county jail inmates, prison residents and other tax-supported agencies.



machinery, equipment, materials, resident wages, rent for use of institutional buildings, utilities, tooling, etc. To the costs, MSI adds a contingency, a percentage of the costs, to cover repairs on equipment, new machinery, improved methods, cost increases, and unforeseen expenses.

If resident workers can produce a certain item in less man-hours than was previously determined, if they can produce quality products which need not be returned by a dissatisfied customer for additional work, if machinery and equipment is used responsibly and is not the subject of sabotage, if waste is reduced to a minimum, and if they take a variety of other cost saving steps, the end of the fiscal year will show a margin between sales and cost of sales which was not planned.

The size of the individual bonus depends, to a large extent, on the number of workers who receive a share. As a result, the no featherbedding policy helps keep the number to a minimum. The efficiency of the factory in terms of the number of workers needed also helps keep the number in check. A few years ago, it required 194 men in the license plate factory to produce 50,000 plates a day. More recently 135 men consistently produce 60,000 plates a day — 10,000 more than management said was possible.

The products manufactured by MSI are numer-

ous, and MSI's flexibility permits the addition of new product lines with relative ease. There are factories operating at the State Prison of Southern Michigan in Jackson, the State House of Correction and Branch Prison in Marquette and the Michigan Reformatory in Ionia. None of the factories duplicate the efforts of the others.

STATE PRISON OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN

The institution at Jackson houses six different manufacturing concerns plus a machine shop, an industrial maintenance section and a finished goods warehouse. Employing an average of 600 prisoners, Jackson's industrial complex is the largest of MSI's operations. →

In addition to producing cloth materials on looms and knitting machines, the textile factory at Jackson makes terry towels, as shown above, as well as pillow cases, sheets, underwear and complete mattresses.

License Plate Factory — The factory at Jackson, employing between 130 and 150 men regularly, is the sole producer of license plates and tabs for the State of Michigan.

Stamp Plant — Responsible for 10 percent of MSI's total volume, the major products at the stamp plant are a complete line of office furniture, excluding desks. Manufactured in variety of colors, the line includes files (2, 3, 4, and 5 drawer in letter or legal size), book cases, study tables, cafeteria tables, steel chairs, classroom chairs, swivel chairs, side chairs, 12 styles of lockers, storage units, typing stands, conference tables, coat racks and storage racks. The factory also produces a selection of beds.

Most of the items produced at the stamp plant find their way into state, county and city government offices, institutions, schools, state hospitals and other tax supported agencies.

Sign Shop — Located in the stamp plant, it is here that speed signs, warning signs and other highway signs are made for the State Highway Department. They also make a variety of large and small decals for use by state agencies.

Shoe Factory — The MSI shoe factory, employing approximately 50 men, manufactures shoes for work, dress and casual wear. Most of the shoes are sold for use by state and local police, county and city jail inmates, prison residents, state institutions and state hospitals.

Tailor Garment Factory — Employing an average of 40 residents, the tailor garment factory produces both casual and dress clothing, including some uniforms for prison guards and the dress clothing issued to prison residents who are going out on parole or discharge. They also produce the state flag in volume quantities and a variety of safety clothing.

Textile Factory — Beginning with the raw material, the textile factory at Jackson produces, with looms and knitting machines, the materials later used in the manufacture of underwear, terry toweling, sheets, pillow cases and cotton blankets. It also produces the twills used in inmate-issued clothing, including kitchen and hospital whites.

Once the material is woven, the textile factory bleaches, dyes and dries the materials before they are shipped to other factories at Marquette and Ionia where they are put into the production of clothing. The textile factory itself manufactures pillow cases, sheets, underwear and complete mattresses.

In the basement of the textile factory, mattresses are made for all correctional institutions, county jails and many other institutions in the state. The textile factory, employing approximately 130 to 150 men, furnishes fire resistant mattresses to nearly all jails in Michigan.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND BRANCH PRISON

MSI operates one factory at the State House of Correction and Branch Prison at Marquette, the work garment factory. Employing an average of 50 men, the facility at Marquette ranks lowest in the rate of labor turnover with an average of 10 percent as compared to the high of 25 percent at the Michigan Reformatory in Ionia.

The work garment factory manufacturers all prison uniforms, coveralls and other standard clothing for 90 percent of the jails in the state.

MICHIGAN REFORMATORY

Employing approximately 170 prisoners, MSI operates two manufacturing facilities, one service facility and an industrial maintenance shop at the Michigan Reformatory in Ionia.

Because this is an institution for youthful offenders who are transferred to other facilities when they reach age 23, the labor turnover at Ionia is high. As a result, Ionia has a continual retraining program. That is not to say that retraining programs are restricted to Ionia, however. This type of program is a policy of MSI and exists in all industrial locations.

Furniture Factory — The furniture factory at Ionia manufactures a broad range of wood furniture, primarily for use in offices. Included in this line are a variety of executive and secretarial desks, bookcases, chairs, a coffee bar, credenzas, lockers, typing tables, conference tables and telephone stands.

Additional wood products include bedroom furniture, settees, cafeteria tables, occasional tables and hall trees.

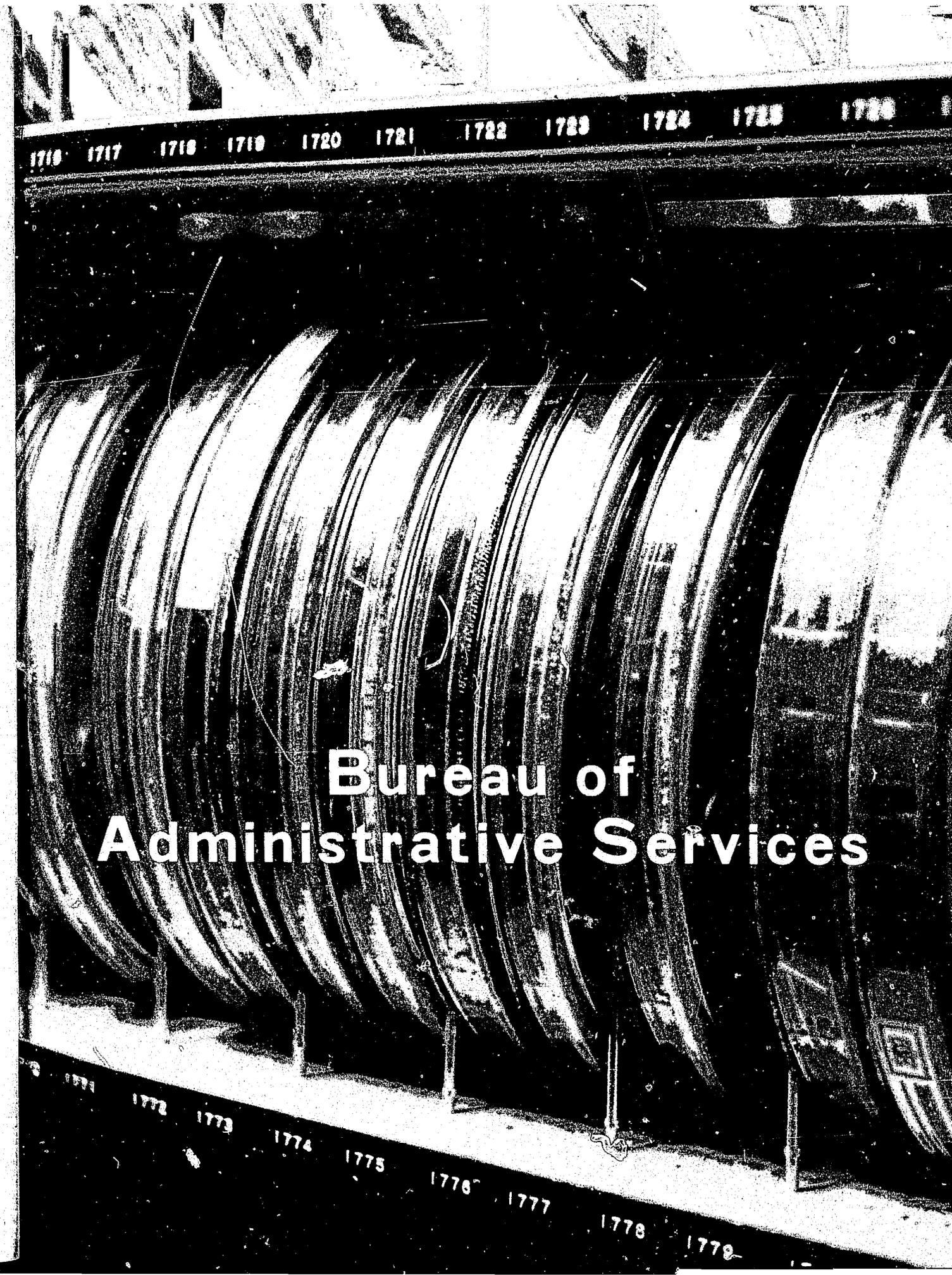
A recently developed addition to the office furniture line is the Space-Flex System, a system of portable, brightly colored, fabric-covered, partitions used to section off large areas into smaller individual offices and rooms.

Employing about 95 residents, the furniture factory accounts for approximately 10 percent of MSI's total volume.

Cotton Garment Factory — Rounding off the clothing line manufactured by MSI, the cotton garment factory produces exactly what its name says — cotton garments. From pajamas and sports shirts to underwear and bathrobes, about 30 prisoners produce a broad range of cotton items.

Central Laundry — In addition to providing laundry services for its home institution, the central laundry, an industrial operation, serves the Michigan Training Unit, a correctional facility also in Ionia; the Muskegon Mental Retardation Center; Ionia State Hospital; and a veterans facility in Grand Rapids. It employs approximately 50 residents.

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Bureau of
Administrative Services

Use of technology is very much a part of the corrections system in Michigan. Computers can speed the storage and retrieval of information and reduce paperwork. Storage tapes such as those shown on the section page cover are some of the hardware being used by the department for its management information system.

Center for the department's financial matters

Service is the watchword of the Bureau of Administrative Services within the Department of Corrections.

Keeping an eye on the \$54 million annual operating budget, long-range planning for efficient use of resources and management of construction projects are among its duties.

Headed by a deputy director and staffed by fiscal and systems experts, the bureau prepares the department's annual budget, develops allotments, budgetary controls and special financial reporting. It acts as a liaison with the Bureau of the Budget and with legislative committees and their staffs.

In the area of fiscal control, it maintains central office records, which include those involving grants from federal and other agencies, monitors charges against allotments and prepares purchase orders, vouchers and contractual arrangements.

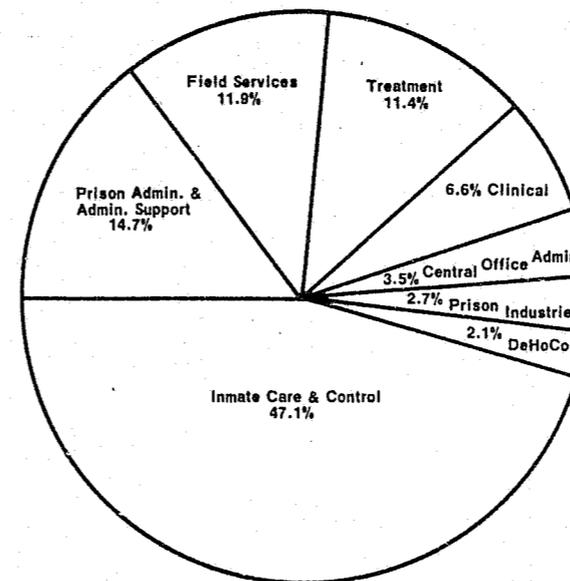
It also acts as a liaison with the several state agencies and architects in developing plans for new construction and remodeling.

One section — Management Services — develops and manages the department's information systems.

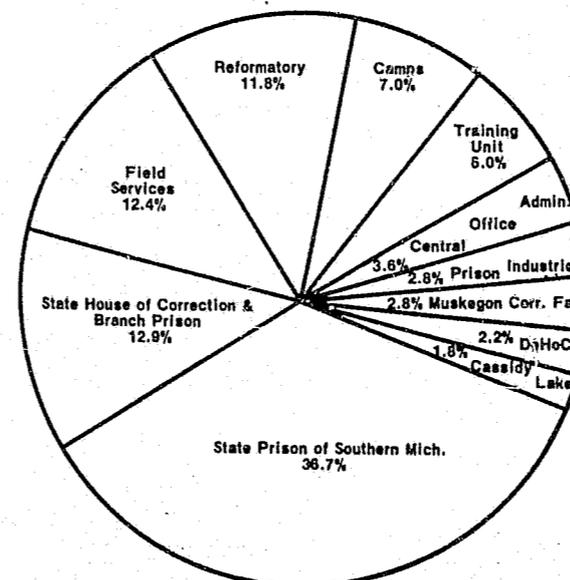
By and large, however, the bureau's biggest job every year is preparation of the annual budget. Hand and hand with this is monitoring of how the money is being spent so programs can be evaluated.

During the 1974-75 fiscal year the state legislature appropriated a total of \$54.8 million for operation of the department. This included a \$450,000 supplemental appropriation and an additional \$144,800 for a substance abuse program in Wayne County. Estimated expenditures for that year were \$54.4 million, resulting in a projected year-end lapse of \$489,300 or less than one percent of the authorization.

Major programs as percent of estimated 1974-75 expenditures of \$56,789,800 (Includes School Aid)



Organizational components as percent of estimated 1974-75 expenditures of \$54,364,400 (Excludes School Aid)



The chart accompanying this article explains how the money was spent by the major program areas within the department.

Inmate Care & Control — 47.1% (\$26,771,700)

Covers the areas of custody, food service, inmate store, laundry and quartermaster and household and janitorial activities.

Prison Administration and Administration-Support — 14.7% (\$8,339,300)

Covers general administration (warden or superintendent) business management, personnel management, physical plant management.

Field Services — 11.9% (\$6,738,300)

Covers management operations in connection with state and locally administered probation and parole services and the inmate work-pass program. Reflects the activities of field agents in probation and parole casework and operation of community corrections centers and resident homes to determine the rehabilitative potential and feasibility of providing selected inmates an opportunity for employment and/or job training prior to parole.

Treatment — 11.4% (\$6,465,900)

(includes school aid of \$2,425,400)

Concerns itself with the total rehabilitative effort through classification, counseling, education, religion, recreation, hobbycraft and occupational programs and activities.

Clinical — 6.6% (\$3,761,800)

Covering the health care system components already established or in the process of being established include medical, dental, psychiatric and reception-diagnostic services.

Central Office Administration — 3.5% (\$1,973,100)

This includes executive administration of the department through the office of the director, and the carrying out of the parole function through the Parole Board. Provides planning, development, and evaluation of programs as a basis for improved performance. Contains the staff function necessary to manage the institutions and regulatory responsibilities for local government facilities. It encompasses the functions of business and personnel management.

Prison Industries — 2.7% (\$1,522,200)

Provides for the administration of industries

and funding for various factory operations.

DeHoCo — 2.1% (\$1,217,000)

At present this program covers the maintenance of all state female prisoners in the Detroit House of Correction.

During the past year the bureau also coordinated planning efforts for the following remodeling and new construction projects:

▲ **Muskegon Correctional Facility-Phase II**

Two 120-man housing units, the administration building, the food services building, maintenance and service building and heating plant were completed in 1974 in Phase I of construction.

Three additional housing units are scheduled for completion in November 1975, but funds have not yet been authorized for construction of a vocational-educational and recreation facility, furniture factory and related site work.

▲ **Women's Correctional Facility**

Preliminary site work and underground utilities were completed in 1974-75; anticipated completion of the facility is in the Fall of 1977.

▲ **Reception and Guidance Center**

Preliminary site work and underground utilities were completed in 1974-75. Construction of the heating plant, maintenance building and food services is to start in the Fall of 1975. Completion is anticipated by the Fall of 1977.

Planning for housing and treatment facilities is scheduled to be completed in the 1975-76 fiscal year with construction expected to get underway in the late 1976-77 fiscal year.

▲ **Jackson Revamp**

Much of the site work and underground utilities were completed in 1974-75; estimated time of completion is the Fall of 1977.

▲ **Southeastern Michigan Correctional Facility**

Planning has begun, but the site has not yet been determined for this facility.

▲ **Marquette Administration Building**

The planning was completed in 1974-75, and the request for construction authorization has been submitted.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Technology is increasingly becoming important in the functioning of a modern correctional system.

Following the trend of modern industry and business concerns as well as other criminal justice agencies, the Michigan Department of Corrections has come to rely more and more on automation for the rapid collection and retrieval of information.

The responsibility for supervising the many prison inmates, parolees, probationers and residents of halfway houses, totaling about 30,000 persons, results in the production of millions of pieces of paper every year.

Compilation of the information found on these

pieces of paper for purposes of planning and evaluation has been difficult because of the time lag involved in gathering the data. Much of the information compiled is of an historical nature and, while useful for some activities, is extremely limited.

The division of Management Services within the Bureau of Administrative Services, has the responsibility for streamlining the flow of correctional information.

Under the direction of a division chief, the unit provides a wide range of systems and management services to the department.

Besides developing new manual and automated systems, the division maintains on-going reporting and statistical systems, a library of more

than 18,000 client files, and provides typing services for the department's central office in Lansing.

Physical planning and layout of the central office, liaison with the state's new personnel payroll system and maintenance of the department's account numbers and cost center structure also are duties.

The division also is responsible for the forms control program involving standardization and consolidation of the many forms used throughout the department. It designs forms and can provide graphic arts for special presentations, statistical studies and visual aids. The new standardized documentation system was developed and implemented by the division in 1975.

The division also acts as liaison to the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN), the state Data Processing Advisory Committee and the Financial Management Information System.

The highest priority new system under development in the division is the Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) and its many related sub-systems, functions and activities. Most of the efforts of the division are devoted to putting this system into full operation.

Once fully operational, the CMIS will link all institutions, facilities, field offices and the central office into a comprehensive, operational system of data collection, storage and retrieval.

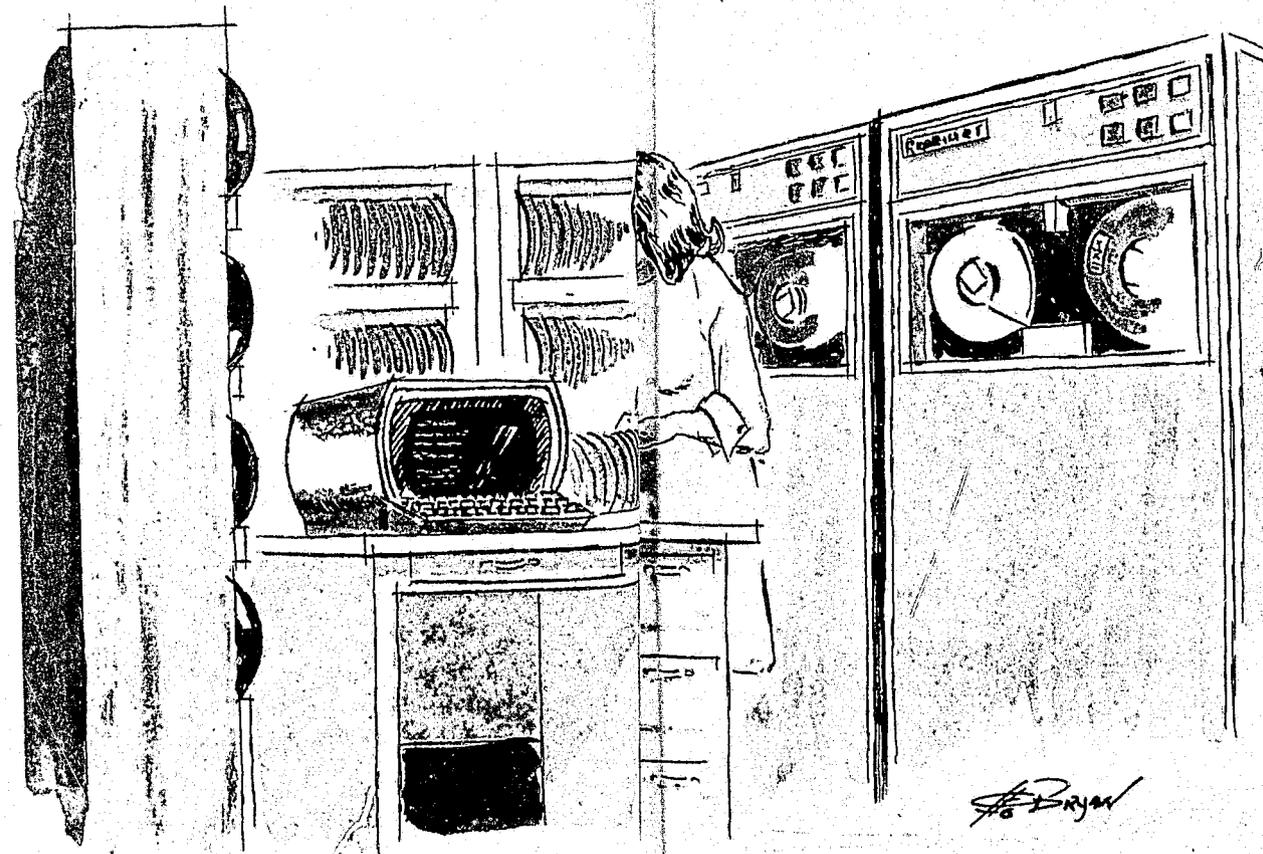
The network, using about 70 video data terminals and 13 printers, is designed to provide accurate and up-to-date information for key management activities.

Conversion of department records is currently underway. A pilot project has been developed for treatment programs and work assignments for residents and is being tested at the Ionia Reformatory.

The complete system is to be put into operation over a three-year period. Several federal grants have been awarded to the department to help with development.

The CMIS hopes to address four major problems that have impeded research, planning and operation of the department:

- ▲ Little or no feedback reaching the various units of the department as to how they



Bureau of Programs

positively or negatively affected a client. No measure of success is being recorded, only failure and problem cases.

- ▲ A large degree of variance among the forms, files and procedures used by the various institutions to report similar or like functions within the department.
 - ▲ Lack of timely reporting of information. Many times, for instance, in the Reception and Diagnostic Center or in the parole process, reports concerning the individual's progress or previous background have not reached the respective user until after the resident has been processed through the decisionary cycle.
 - ▲ Lack of completeness in compiling forms and reports. In many cases, the time has not been taken to thoroughly research the needed data and then to thoroughly report it. CMIS is to allow data to be collected as it is produced and reported automatically.
- In addition, CMIS will provide the missing link

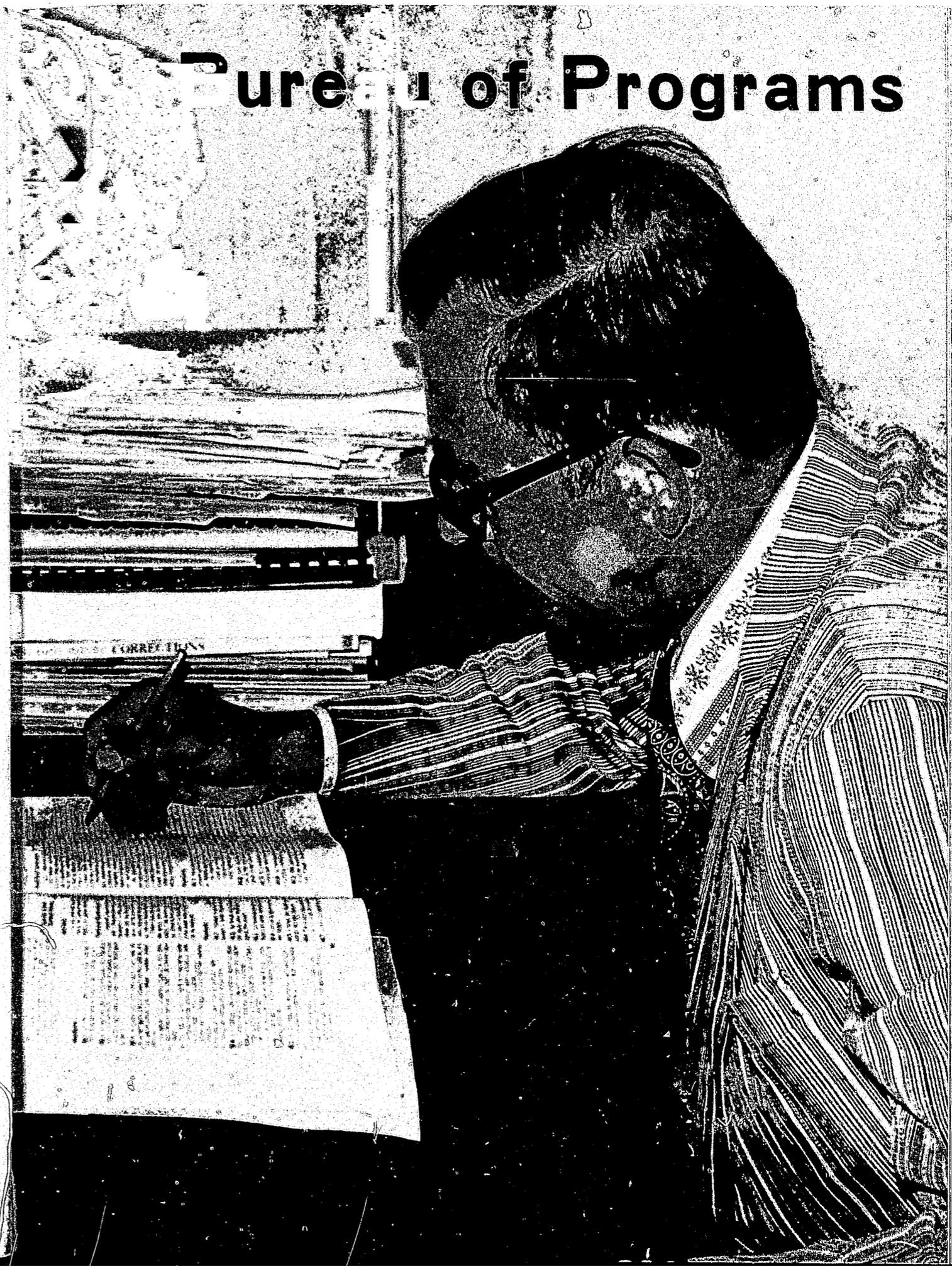
to the criminal justice system as it relates to an automated client tracking system. The impact would be substantial for other criminal justice agencies such as law enforcement and the courts.

The primary goal of the CMIS is, however, to provide the kinds of information that will help the department analyze the effectiveness of its treatment programs.

The results of these analyses will be used to improve programs, eliminate or restructure those not proven effective and to develop overall a more empirical approach to program development and maintenance than is currently possible.

Two valuable reports to be generated by CMIS are: case synopsis report, a chronological presentation of the actions and results associated with each client and an automated daily register to improve on the manual system centralizing information on population movement and status changes.

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Statistics and Facts

A modern corrections department cannot afford to operate on assumptions. It must know what programs are working and which ones are not. It is the responsibility of the Program Bureau to provide this information as well as to research and develop new programs.

What is working and what is not

For many years, corrections professionals believed if a parolee made it through the first six months in the community he'd probably be successfully reintegrated. What was found, instead, was that most crimes committed by ex-prisoners happened after the parole period.

The use of probation and other forms of non-prison disposition by judges has been fairly constant over the years. In 1974, however, use of probation declined about 3 percent and prison commitments went up by 3 percent.

While it has been known for some time by corrections officials that parolees do not account for any large percentage of crime, it was not

known until recently that seven of eight violent crimes in Michigan are committed by persons who have never been in prison in the state.

It is findings such as these, researched by the department's Program Bureau, that are essential to the effective operation of treatment programs, parole and the entire department.

A modern corrections department cannot afford to operate on assumptions; it must have statistics and facts; it must know what programs are working and which ones are not to protect the public and to spend its money efficiently and effectively.

The Program Bureau is responsible for the research and development of new programs. It

works closely with other bureaus in the department in carrying out both functions. It also assists the director and Corrections Commission in analysis of current issues and forecasts of future trends including predictions regarding population of Michigan prisons.

The bureau does not normally administer any line correctional programs, though it may do so temporarily in the course of developing a new project which will then be turned over to one of the operating bureaus.

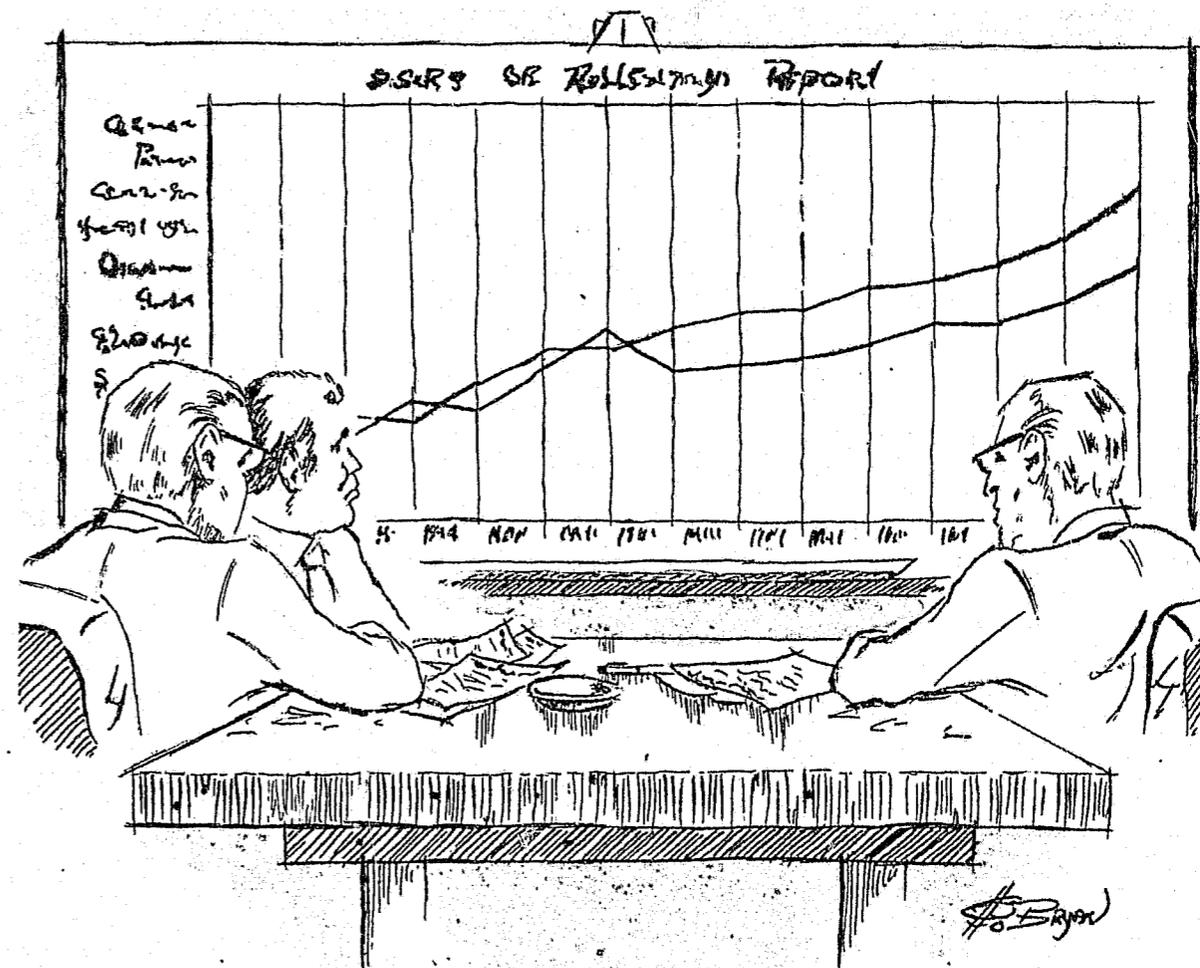
The bureau also is responsible for obtaining federal funds through the writing and negotiation of grant applications. During 1974 the department received about \$2 million from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

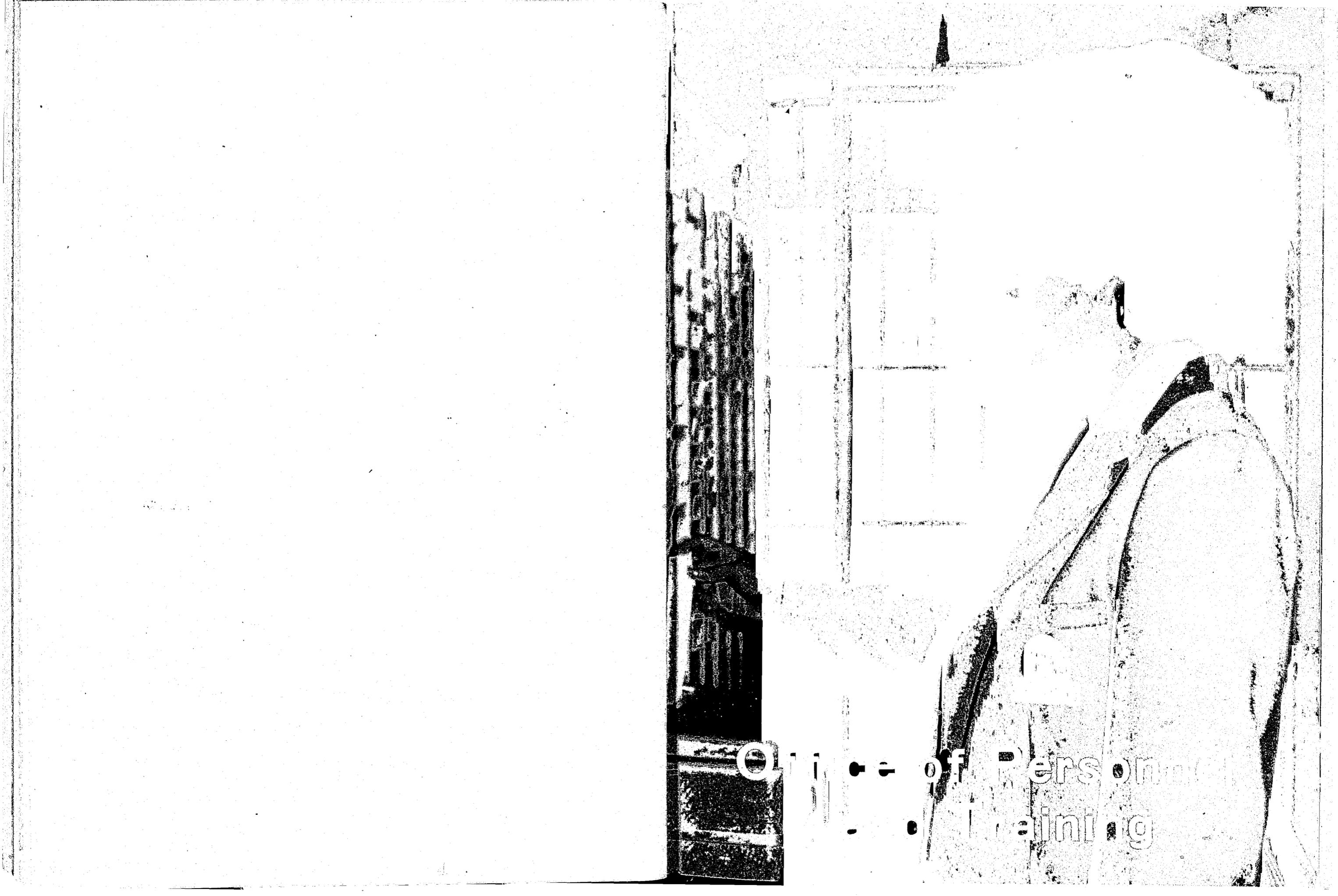
Among other projects of the bureau in 1974:

- ▲ Development and grant application for intensive probation projects in eight circuits. This three-year project, discussed elsewhere in this report, began in mid-1975. The intent is to determine whether and what kind of intensive probation services might be desirable on a statewide level.

- ▲ Conducted committee studies of the reorganization of the Reception and Guidance Center and the Bureau of Field Services.
- ▲ Studied technical parole violations and found no instance in which violators were returned for questionable or inadequate reasons.
- ▲ Worked with Community Corrections Resources, Inc., Ann Arbor, in applying for funding of an evaluation of the department's community corrections centers, discussed elsewhere in this report.
- ▲ Evaluated sex and drug offender treatment programs in the Clinical Services Unit of the Reception and Guidance Center at the State Prison of Southern Michigan.
- ▲ Initiated a major study on the prediction of risk after release. The primary concern of this study will be the prediction of violence and will not be completed until late 1975. Included in this study will be designs for programs based on the findings about risk.

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Office of Personnel
Training

This correction specialist at the Michigan Training Unit at Ionia is one of 275 women employed by the Department of Corrections in a variety of capacities including that of custody. Among this specialist's duties is the search of female visitors to the institution of contraband. Later the job will be expanded to include responsibilities inside the facility.

2,700 Individuals

What they know, what they do and how they do it.

The employees of the Michigan Department of Corrections, from the corrections trainee in the institution to the head of a bureau, make the system succeed or fail.

Their competency and sensitivity for jobs that involve the care and treatment of human beings are determined in large part by the activities of the Office of Personnel and Training within the department's executive office.

This office provides guidance and assistance in matters relating to personnel, employee relations and training for all bureaus and institutions of the department. That responsibility includes development of uniform personnel and training policies and employee rules and regulations, liaison with the State Department of Civil Service, recruiting, establishment of employment lists, proper classification and compensation and payroll matters.

Most employees of the department come in contact everyday with clients of the system — either those in institutions or on parole or probation. The impact they make in those encounters can have a substantial bearing on the individual's

perception of the department's fairness and humanity and the so-called "straight" society in general.

It was this perception — that rehabilitation, if it occurs, is the result of the total sum of an individual's experiences — that led over the past few years to the department's move to upgrade personnel through intensive, sophisticated training programs and through the reallocation of positions to allow an individual's movement up the career ladder commensurate with the training and additional responsibilities.

In the past there was always a "vocational caste" system wherein custodial staff were charged with control of prisoners, work supervision left to civilian foremen and treatment an exclusive speciality of the counselors and teachers. This traditional dichotomy of custody versus treatment resulted in a loss of treatment potential for the system so that 85 percent of the line personnel were charged with warehousing and 15 percent with helping.

The department, through the assistance of the Personnel and Training Office, has been tackling this problem through a variety of methods involving use of non-degree personnel in treatment

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

roles, the creation of a corrections team concept using these paraprofessionals and specialized training for all individuals who come into regular contact with corrections clients.

Incentives in the form of more responsible positions with larger salaries have been established. A vital and effective affirmative action plan also is seen as a method of upgrading the department's employees.

Affirmative Action

The majority of residents within the state's correctional system are from minorities whose involvement in criminal behavior is in many cases at least an indirect result of social and economic discrimination.

The presence of minorities, women and ex-offender employees who deal on a routine basis with clients can help instill a greater sense of belief in the system and can show, by example, that society is changing, and that there is job opportunity for these types of persons.

During the first six months of 1974 the department recorded 11.1 percent of its employees as being members of a minority race. The goal of 13 percent by July 1975, was unmet; by June, the percentage had reached 12 percent or 314 employees. A low employee turnover was cited as a major reason why the goal was not met.

Another factor thwarting recruitment of minorities has been that most of the department's institutions, which employ the majority of the department's personnel, are in areas where practically no minorities live. Active recruitment has, therefore, always been necessary to secure a representative number of minorities on staffs of institutions.

During the past year, the personnel office's equal employment specialist has been working to meet the ultimate goal of hiring 15.4 percent of minorities, women and ex-offenders at entry level positions such as corrections officer and adult corrections trainee. Even though the department failed to meet its July 1975 goal, it has been able in 1974 to increase 2.7 percent over 1973. The percentage of women employees also has been hiked from 8.5 percent as of July 1, 1973, to 10.3 percent in 1974.

The department is using a variety of techniques to recruit women and minorities. They include:

- ▲ Enlisting assistance from community colleges and universities for referral of minority applicants.
- ▲ Providing financial assistance to help pay moving expenses to job locations in which minorities have agreed to locate.
- ▲ Employing former corrections residents.
- ▲ Downgrading jobs for training purposes to open doors to positions that might previously

have been closed.

- ▲ Establishing the corrections cadet 04 category to allow the recruiting of applicants under 21 who have not completed high school.
- ▲ Extensive use of rescheduled examination procedures; review of examinations to determine if there are artificial barriers; reexamination of positions formerly held only by men to see if females can qualify.

These efforts have placed corrections among the top few state departments which have been able to significantly increase the number of minorities and female employees on the public payroll. Even so, the department believes substantial improvements must be made in the coming years.

In-Service and New Employee Training

Continuous improvement of employee skills and knowledge are essential to the operation and progressive development of the corrections system in Michigan.

More demands are being placed on corrections practitioners in the area of human interaction and sound management techniques. No longer can the system ignore the potential for treatment among employees in traditional custody roles.

A variety of federal grants to the department since 1971 have allowed establishment of a centralized, coordinated in-service training program for all employees.

A director of training and career development within the personnel office works with a training coordinator assigned to the Bureau of Field Services and training center coordinators at Jackson, Ionia and Marquette. Training responsibilities include assessment of training needs and planning, conducting and evaluation of training programs.

General areas of training priorities include:

- ▲ Those to help employees comply with laws, court decisions, contracts and safety and control standards.
- ▲ Those to assist in meeting agency policies, regulations, rules and career development standards.
- ▲ Those to reinforce routine performance criteria.

Among the various types of training available under these general program areas are: administrative due process for corrections clients, emergency control, unarmed self-defense techniques, crisis intervention, substance abuse and drug control, weapons qualification, handling problem residents, computation of good time credits, counseling and casework management, resident advocacy, report writing techniques, shakedown and search techniques, policies and

procedures, management skills development, executive development, program evaluation and first-line supervisory skills.

Also offered is a 160-hour corrections specialist course, new employee orientation and in-service training for corrections officers.

During the 1974-75 fiscal year, 43 new probation and parole personnel received 1,720 hours of training and 322 new institutional personnel were given 51,520 hours.

During the same period, about 450 employees received 72,800 hours of corrections specialist training.

The in-service continuation programs provide about 40 hours a year for all institutional employees at the 12 level or below. Program content focuses on the resident housing unit and use of the team concept. About 400 of these received 9,600 hours of training in the past fiscal year.

Training of parole and probation agents and related personnel involved 3,800 hours of training for 254 persons.

Corrections Team

In 1968 the Michigan Department of Corrections developed the corrections specialist program aimed at training prison officers for integration into the treatment staff of the former Psychiatric Clinic at the State Prison of Southern Michigan.

Since then use of paraprofessionals in treatment roles has expanded through use of specialized training until today such specialists work in nearly every penal institution run by the state.

Many of the specialists, who have completed at

least 160 hours of training in applied behavioral sciences, work within teams in a coordinated effort to understand and assist inmates while maintaining security and control.

Usually the team, which works in a resident housing unit, is composed of resident manager, an assistant unit manager and a number of resident unit corrections supervisors, who have replaced the conventional corrections officer or guard.

The team, whose size is dependent on the requirements of the living unit (which can be a cell block at SPSM or a dormitory at the Muskegon Correctional Facility), confer regularly about residents for whom they are responsible.

When their residents are affected, one member of the team is always present at hearings of the classification and disciplinary committees.

Team members also prepare reports on adjustment, critical incidents and any special problems.

Besides certain portions of SPSM and the Muskegon facility, which was structurally designed with the program in mind, the team concept also is being used at the Michigan Training Unit, the Reformatory and on a modified basis at the corrections camps and the Cassidy Lake Technical School.

Despite the problems such a reorientation presents for the institutional staff, the staff approach appears at this time to be a viable alternative to the traditional guard or "screw" as keeper of the keys and the "counselor's row" where treatment seemed isolated and remote from everyday institutional living.

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Parole Board



The Parole Board meets face to face with residents during hearings held at all Michigan's major correctional facilities. When possible, the board tries to give its decisions and explanations for the decision during the hearing.

The Parole Board is concerned with the probability an offender will repeat

The Michigan Parole Board is a five-member, civil service, career-oriented board. It differs in this respect from most other parole boards throughout the country which are appointed by the governor and serve for a term of years at his discretion. As a civil service board it can reach decisions based on the merits of each case since there is a degree of security which reduces the opportunity for improper influence, political or other, on such decisions.

There are other advantages to this type of parole board. Because they are a civil service body, there is a continuity of service and a consistent application of policy. And, while many governor-appointed parole boards are made up of prominent lawyers, doctors, etc., the Michigan Parole Board members, in addition to at least a bachelor-degree background in one of the be-

havioral sciences, have made a career of corrections. This offers them far greater proximity to the factors involved in parole decisions than those members of noncareer-oriented parole boards.

PHILOSOPHY OF PAROLE

The board takes the position that parole is not a gift, an expression of leniency or a stamp of approval signifying that the person paroled is guaranteed to be rehabilitated. Rather, the period of parole is seen as an opportunity for supervision and testing in the community setting which is essential to public protection and which is a vital part of the correctional/law enforcement continuum.

As a parolee, the offender can be a taxpaying member of society and family provider as opposed

to remaining a ward of the state. There are normally about 5,000 people on parole in Michigan at any one time and at least 80,000 who have completed parole over the years.

The parole period is a time of transition between the structured environment of the institution and life as a free citizen. Most importantly, from the standpoint of public protection, the parole period is a test of readiness to handle the responsibility of community life. Many fail this test and are returned to prison. Such a failure should not be regarded as a failure of the parole system but as a function of parole in screening those who remain a risk to the public from those who are ready to become productive members of the community.

PAROLE DECISION CRITERIA

A number of criteria must be considered in reaching a parole decision. In the view of the Michigan board, the major criteria included the following:

Prior Record — An extensive criminal record is one of the better predictors of further criminality. First offenders have the best prospects, and it is the policy of the board that they should normally get the earliest chance possible to test their response to incarceration. This may be true also of the situational offender; people in this category are also excellent risks.

The habitual offender, on the other hand, has demonstrated little or no response to incarceration and to institutional programs. A significant demonstration of substantial change is required, in the opinion of the board, if people in this category are to receive a parole prior to a long period of incarceration. Of course some habitual criminals are not dangerous, but chronic sex offenders, armed robbers and assaultive types will require extended incarceration.

Another category for which parole is not normally indicated early in the eligibility period, if ever, is that of the professional criminal. The professional rarely gets to prison since he is often able to evade arrest, prosecution, and conviction; but the board takes the position that the professional thief, racketeer, or killer who makes a calculated livelihood of preying on others reckons the risk of imprisonment as a cost of doing business. Therefore his cost should be made as high as possible. The usual rationale for parole does not apply to these individuals who are almost certain to return to their original life-style and are likely to be able to evade detection and prosecution for further offenses.

Seriousness and Nature of Current Offense — Another very important consideration is the offense for which the individual is currently serving. Normally, the criminal code, and the sentencing judge, will have set the prison term so as to take seriousness of the offense into

account. But since the type of the offense also has predictive value with respect to further crime the board must also consider this factor. This is especially true where the current offense is part of a pattern of prior behavior which is deemed likely to continue.

Some offenses are particularly high risk. Persons serving for escape, for example, have recently been shown to be poor parole risks. The board also must be much more careful in paroling persons whose offense would be a serious threat to the public if repeated, while persons serving for property crimes may be given a chance somewhat earlier.

Circumstances of the Offense — While the sentencing court will have considered the personal and social circumstances surrounding the offense, these may be relevant to the parole decision as well since the board must consider the likelihood of recurrence of such circumstances or situations. For example, the individual whose crimes are related to alcoholism or the support of a narcotics habit may be in a higher risk group than an individual serving for the same offense without these aggravating factors.

The Placement Situation — The board must also review and consider the situation into which the individual will go if paroled. A person returning to a stable intact marriage has a higher chance of successful adjustment than he would otherwise. The prospects for employment are important for the same reason. The better the release plan, the better prospects for success. The board may set special conditions with respect to situations or behaviors which the offender must avoid which would decrease his chances for remaining law abiding.

Institutional Record — The board will review the individual's record while incarcerated. A failure to behave responsibly in the institution does not forecast well for a successful return to the community. The individual who is assaultive, who cannot get along with people, or who cannot work responsibly, will face problems in these same areas upon release. On the other hand, if the person has involved himself in programs relevant to his particular problem, has done well, and seems to be making a sincere effort, this offers at least some additional hope for the future. These factors must be carefully weighed, however, since some individuals conform well in prison but do not do well in the community.

Where the board has particular concern based on institutional behavior or other factors, it may request the institution to provide psychiatric or other evaluation prior to making its decision.

It is probably apparent from a review of the

above criteria that the board is concerned with both the probability that an offender will repeat, and with the seriousness of any offense that he may commit. The state of the art is not such that these criteria can be combined in an equation, which is one of the reasons that the parole decision remains a quasi-judicial function.

The board is interested in cooperating with attempts of correctional researchers to develop more systematic and adequate predictive devices. But it is worth repeating that the granting of parole is not regarded as a certificate of rehabilitation or a guarantee that no further offense will occur. It is an indication that in the board's judgement the time has come when the person may be released to the community with the best chance for success. Keeping people in prison long periods of time after they may be ready for release is not only inhumane and very costly to the public, it is counterproductive in that they may become less fit for return to the community or may have too little time left in the sentence for community supervision and testing.

The majority of persons coming into prison are property offenders or offenders in low-risk categories who do not present a serious threat to the public upon release. Therefore, a reasonably early parole is in the best public interest for most persons. There are others who remain dangerous, or whose longer incarceration is indicated for purposes of deterrence of others, who will not be considered eligible for parole before a lengthy period of incarceration.

MECHANICS OF PAROLE BOARD OPERATION

The five-member Michigan board takes all its actions on the basis of a majority vote. One or two members are present at the hearing with the potential parolee and a screening process is set up to provide the remaining votes for or against parole. For example, prior to a two-member hearing at an institution, cases are screened by a nonhearing member who gives the third vote necessary for the members to be able to act at the time for the hearing. The feeling is that direct face-to-face decisions given at the time of the hearing are better than decisions given in writing some time later. The face-to-face decisions give the resident an opportunity to ask questions, challenge information and request interpretations of the board's decisions. Also the decision will not have to be interpreted by some third party. Through this process, most men know when they leave the parole hearing room whether or not they have been granted a parole. Of course if the two hearing members are not in agreement, or disagree with the prescreening member, it will be necessary to return the case to the office to obtain a majority vote.

During the hearing, a member of the resident's unit team serves as a representative or, in cases

of inarticulate residents, as a spokesman for him. If parole is denied after the hearing, the reasons are given in writing to the resident. However, where it is possible to make the parole decision at the hearing, the board will explain its reasons both verbally and in writing to the resident and, when possible, will state what the resident must do to earn a parole.

Those cases which have involved any acts of sadism, assaultive or predatory sex offenses or bizarre or persistent acts of violence, require study and discussion by all five board members, after the interview by the hearing team, before any decision regarding parole or continuance is made. Psychological or psychiatric screening is done whenever a history of mental illness or previous acts of violence or sexual deviation raise questions of risk to the public.

A somewhat different arrangement is involved in the case of a "performance contract". The performance contract, sometimes called the "parole contract," is negotiated soon after the prisoner's entrance into the system. The contract sets conditions upon which parole on a specific date will be contingent. The hearing in such cases occurs at the beginning of the term rather than at the end. Instead of reviewing the individual's performance in the institution retrospectively, the performance and expectations are completely defined in advance.

For a discussion
on parole contracts,
see "Contract Service
Program" on page
34 and 35.

LIMITS OF PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Under provisions of Public Act 105 of 1953, all inmates of Michigan prisons are entitled to reductions in their sentences in the form of "good time" days unless they violate certain prison or parole rules. This good time is computed by using a uniform scale applicable to all inmates, and most judges in Michigan take this into consideration when sentencing an individual for a crime.

The number of days of good time allowed each month increases with the number of years to be served. This escalating provision can allow a person serving a lengthy prison term to gain as many as 22½ days off each month. For example, a man serving a 20 to 40 year sentence can, with all good time days he has accumulated, be eligible for parole consideration in 10 years, seven months and six days.

There are two types of good time days — regular and special — which a prisoner can earn. The

regular, which goes from five days a month on a two to five-year sentence to 15 days for 20 years or more, cannot be taken away from an individual unless he has violated certain specific prison rules. The special good time days are earned by exemplary behavior in the institution and can total no more than one-half of the regular good time.

The Michigan Parole Board can take away all the good time days a person has accumulated while on parole if a violation is proven.

Michigan law requires the sentencing judge to set a minimum term, as well as a maximum term. The maximum term is fixed by statute, and the minimum is fixed by the court, not to exceed two-thirds of the maximum.

Judges know that persons they have sentenced are eligible for parole when the minimum term, less good time, has expired.

All persons with minimums of ten years or less become eligible for a parole at expiration of that minimum. The current practice is to hear cases initially about four months ahead of their minimum expiration date. The Michigan law requires a personal hearing for every inmate. At this minimum hearing, the board may order parole or defer further action to any point up to the point of expiration of the maximum sentence. However, as a policy, no continuance by the board is longer than one year. Therefore, a personal interview is held at least once a year with every inmate who has reached the minimum of his sentence.

Parole for persons with minimum sentences of longer than ten years and of non first degree murder lifers is governed by a "lifer law" statute which allows eligibility for parole after service of ten calendar years. While release cannot be prior to ten years, the Parole Board, as a practice, grants an initial interview in all lifer law cases after the service of seven years. This is done primarily to get acquainted with the individual prior to the service of ten years and to offer any advice or help relative to achieving future parole. The law requires, in the processing of all lifer law cases, that a public hearing be held prior to any order of parole, and release under lifer law provisions cannot be made if the sentencing judge submits written objections to such release.

In first degree murder cases, the situation is different. They can be released only if the governor first commutes the sentence to a term of years. The Parole Board, in murder-first-degree cases, serves as an advisory board to the governor relative to commutation. By policy such cases are not considered for recommendation to the governor prior to service of about 15 years but have an initial interview at ten years. However, it is clearly the governor's authority and responsibility to commute as he sees fit. The board generally processes about ten to 15

murder-first-degree cases annually. Those commuted have usually served some 25 years on the average.

SPECIAL PAROLE

The law provides possibility for parole before expiration of the minimum sentence. The sentencing judge or his successor must agree to such a "special" parole. In 1974, there were 277 special paroles. Research indicates that special paroles are more successful than are regular paroles. Most such paroles are granted to persons who have exhibited unusual effort in preparing themselves for return to the community. Generally special parole recommendations are initiated by the institution. The board then interviews the special parole candidate and, if favorably inclined, writes the sentencing or successor judge for jurisdiction. When jurisdiction is granted a special parole can be issued. If the judge denies jurisdiction then parole is not possible at that time.

PARDONS

The Board is working with the Governor's office to expand the granting of pardons as a goal and motivation to all persons leaving prison. The use of pardons should depend on careful guidelines and requirements which are now being updated.

PAROLE VIOLATION

When the Parole Board grants a parole it is for a specific period of time and under certain conditions. A set of general parole rules applies to all cases released on parole, and the board may impose such additional conditions as it feels are indicated in each case. Special conditions are designed to deal with the specific potential problems of the parolee. If the parolee violates any of these conditions during the parole period he may be returned as a parole violator. The circumstances of the violation provide guidance for further institutional programming. If the violation charges are sustained, the Parole Board may set any period of continuance in prison up to the maximum of the sentence. However, as a policy, the Parole Board does not continue parole violators for more than one year before granting them another personal interview.

After a violation is charged, the current statute provides for a 30-day period within which the full parole violation process must be conducted. Some 500 persons are returned to prison in Michigan as parole violators each year. The board must hear all such cases and make decisions regarding them. In addition to the technical parole violators, some parolees commit new offenses and are returned to prison with new sentences. The Parole Board generally does not hear persons with new sentences since the minimum of the new sentence is controlling and the board does not have a jurisdiction until it expires.

◆MDC◆

PAROLE BOARD ACTION BY TYPE FOR THE YEAR 1974

(Number on left represents action codes)

Figure D2

PAROLES AND REINSTATEMENTS Figure D2a

60	Reinstatement on Parole	22
61	Regular Parole.....	2585
62	Parole in Custody	120
63	Contract Full Minimum.....	165
64	Special Parole	279
65	90-Day Early Parole.....	344
66	Contract with the 90 Days.....	38
67	Reparole on Same Term.....	360
68	Contract Special Parole.....	1
TOTAL		3914

DISPOSITIONS DEFERRED Figure D2b

42	Current Psychiatric Report.....	172
43	Current Medical Report.....	6
44	Supplemental Report on Minimum	1564
45	Information and Study.....	435
46	Further Discussion.....	702
47	Investigation.....	7
48	Satisfactory Placement	82
52	Complete Program	174
TOTAL		3142

SERVICE CONTINUED Figure D2c

19	Technical Violator Sustained.....	458
20	Further Demonstration.....	100
22	Sentence Delimiting.....	13
23	Further Programming.....	117
24	Medical Reasons.....	1
25	Psychiatric Reasons.....	13
26	Lack of Effort	15
27	Further Impact.....	39
29	Poor Prognosis.....	245
31	Bad Institution Record	17
34	Protect Society.....	28
35	Board Denied Special.....	550
36	For Improved Record.....	383
TOTAL		1979

OTHER ACTION Figure D2d

28	Contract Denied	189
30	Contract Terminated	287
33	Judge Denied Special	90
81	Special Consideration Interview.....	812
82	Reinstatement on Contract	2
83	Contract Interview	1335
85	Volunteer Contract Terminee.....	39
86	Not Available for Hearing	2
87	Continued at own Request	25
90	Rehearing - Order Sustained	21
91	Long Indeterminate Interview.....	23
92	Lifer Law Interview.....	29
93	Murder First Interview	28
TOTAL		2882

TOTAL ALL CASES 11,917

PAROLE BOARD ACTION FOR 1974

TOTAL ACTIONS TAKEN *8445

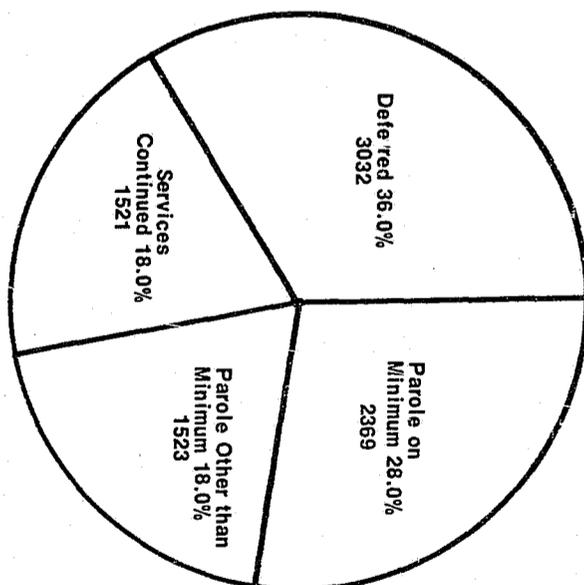


Figure D3a

Figure D3

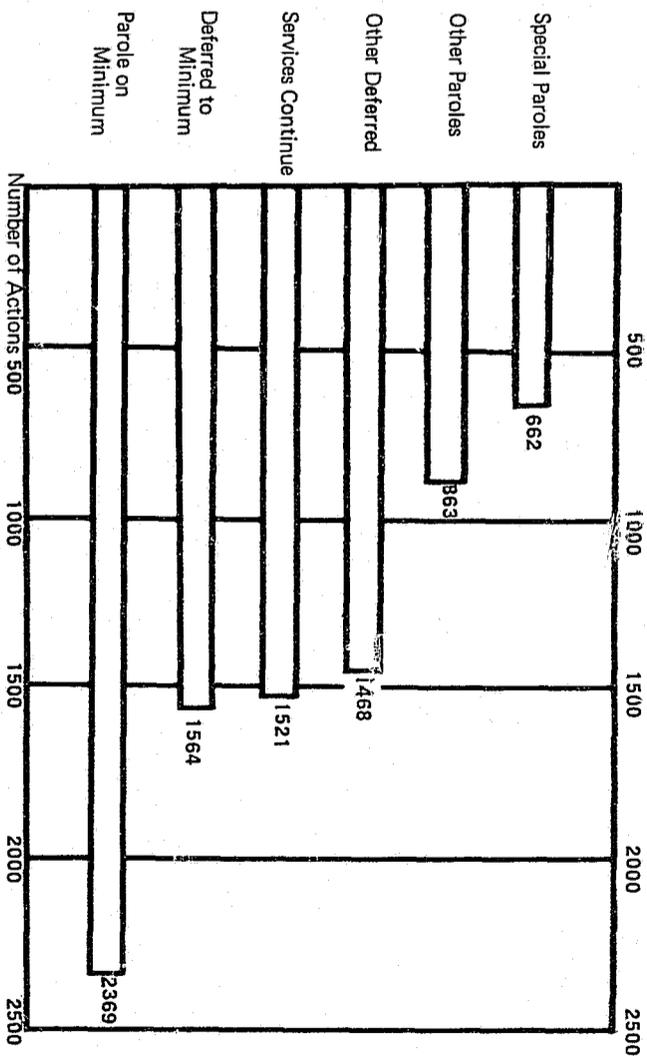


Figure D3b

*Excluding 590 first hearings of returned technical violators.

LOCATION OF PAROLE BOARD HEARINGS

TOTAL HEARINGS 9035

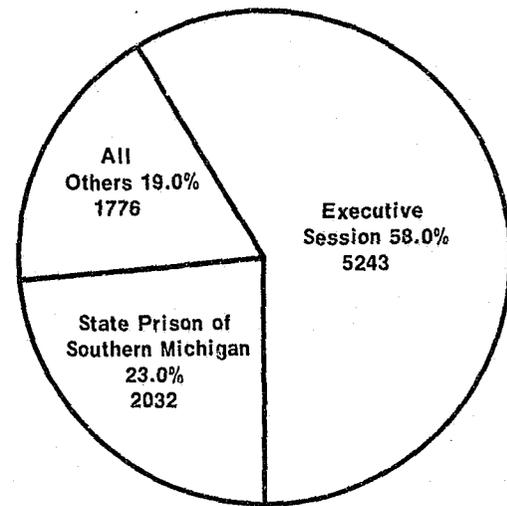


Figure D4

Figure D4a

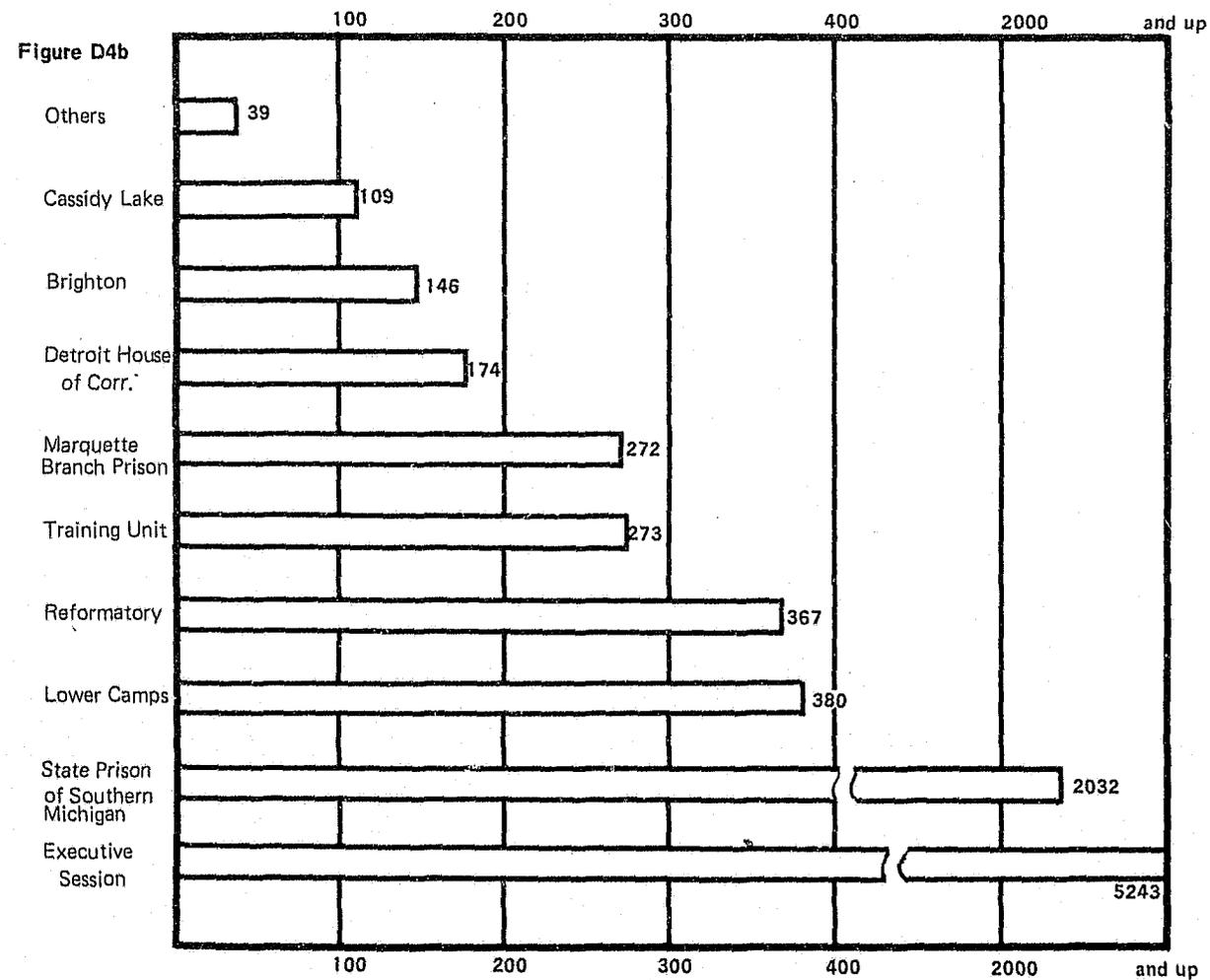


Figure D4b



New Way In

One of several residents of the New Way In, a halfway house in Lansing, leaves home for a day on his job. The New Way In, located in the residential area appears to be no more than the typical family dwelling.

The Primary Responsibility

Parole and Probation Services

The Bureau of Field Services was created in 1965 with passage of the state Executive Reorganization Act which allowed consolidation of the former Bureau of Probation and the former Bureau of Pardons and Paroles.

Its primary responsibility for administering state-run parole and probation services was expanded to include community placements in 1966 when the work-pass program was started. This program allows incarcerated felons to leave institutions during the day for outside employment or educational programs.

About the same time, the department began setting up community corrections centers and developing a referral system for other programs designed to treat the offender in the community.

Administration of these programs and the work-pass project eventually were combined into the bureau's special programs division.

Although community corrections has become an important part of the bureau's operation, parole and probation services continue to be its primary function. In 1974, 169 state-paid parole and probation officers and 79 county probation agents supervised a total of about 20,800 persons.

For purposes of this supervision, the state is divided into eight service districts. Two are within Region 1 which covers the County of Wayne. (See map on page 109.)

In all cases, parole agents are employees of the state and, in sparsely populated districts, they double as probation agents. Probation services are provided by either state or county employees.

Probation was originally a county function. With the writing of the Model Corrections Act in 1937, it was envisioned that the state would create a Bureau of Probation which would use district supervisors to cover in various areas of the state, to train and upgrade local probation staff. The state would provide financial aid to counties in need.

What happened was that these individuals began

handling probation caseloads themselves and, because of their qualifications, were often sought by circuit court judges for probation work. As a result, the financial aid provided was in the form of staff which gradually increased until now there are about 100 state probation agents.

The bureau now has offices in which state personnel are supervised by county chief probation officers; offices in which county agents are supervised by state senior agents; and all are subject to the state's district supervisors.

As loosely organized as this arrangement is, it has so far worked well. Periodically, interests in allowing the state to take over all probation services surfaces, but so far this has not happened.

The department decided in 1974 to begin regionalizing the districts. So far only Region 1 has been created.

Within it are the east and west parole and probation districts, a parole aide volunteer program, a Parole Board hearing and liaison officer, a substance abuse service project and corrections centers and resident homes.

In this region, as well as all the districts, probation agents are responsible for the preparation of pre-sentence reports. In 1974, about 14,000 such reports were prepared by state and local staff.

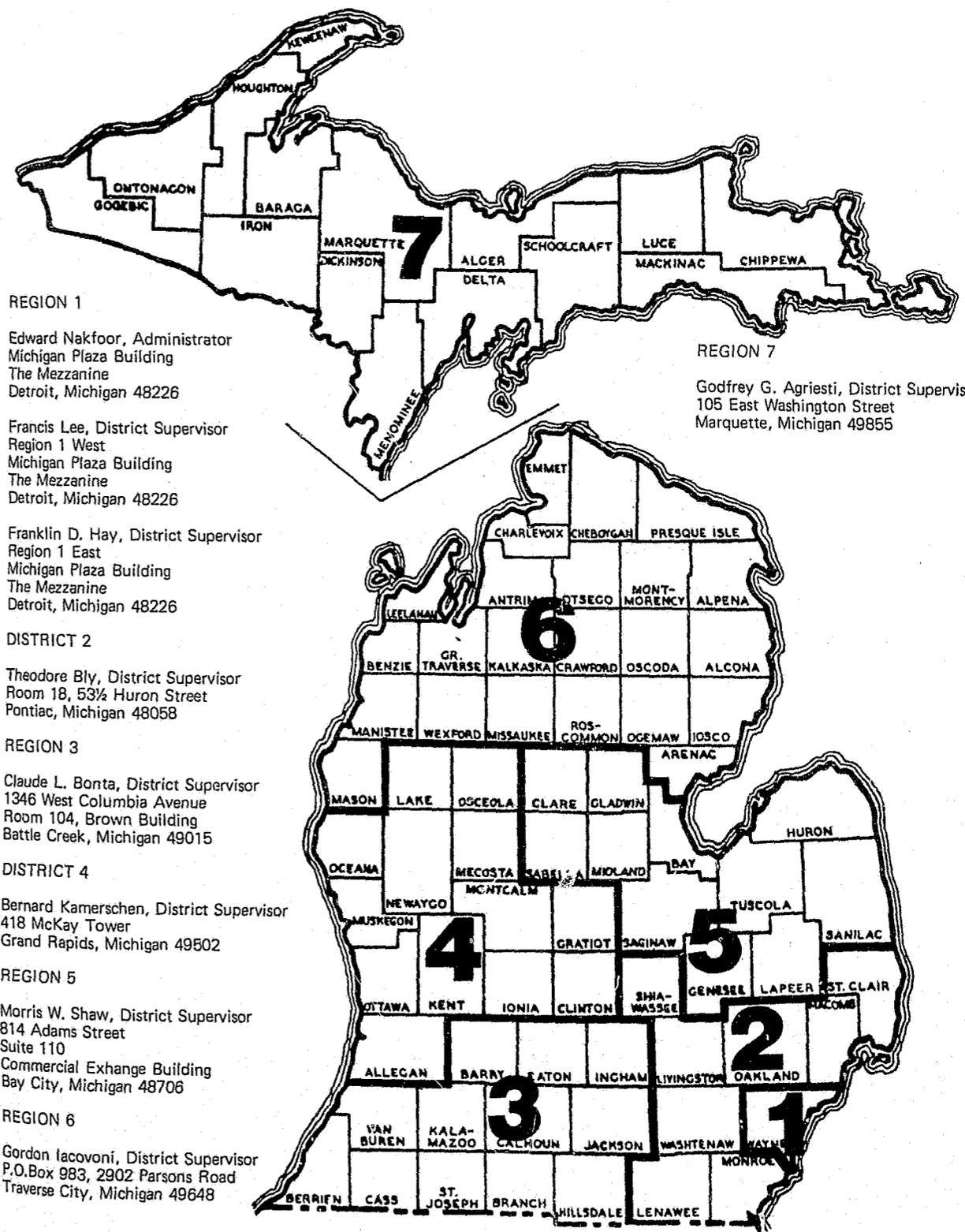
Parole agents are responsible for reporting any violation of parole and recommending whether a violator should be returned to prison. In 1974, a total of 499 persons were returned for technical violations of parole and 514 came back with new sentences.

Outside financial resources have been sought to ease caseloads for both types of agents. This search has been most successful in terms of additional probation officers through a number of federal grants.

Training and development of staff, pre-parole investigation, initial placement of parolees in homes and jobs, investigation of persons serving life sentences for parole purposes and administration of the interstate compact occurs within the bureau's central office at the department's headquarters in Lansing. The deputy director is authorized to sign warrants for the arrest of suspected parole violators.

A reorganization of the central bureau is to occur in 1975 freeing the special programs division from much of the day-to-day screening and operation of corrections centers, resident homes and work-pass so more community programs can be developed and citizen support marshalled.

Service Districts Bureau of Field Services



Special Programs....

An Alternative to Institutionalization

Working under the assumption that prisons do not provide the full range of experiences needed for successful reintegration to society, the special programs division of the Bureau of Field Services is responsible for development of community treatment programs and the department's work-pass program.

One of the primary tasks of the division has been locating and establishing community corrections centers and resident homes.

Both are designed primarily for parole-bound offenders, those who have been diverted from prison at the Reception and Guidance Center and certain parolees whose adjustment indicates the need for more support than is possible in their usual parole settings.

These facilities offer residents the opportunity to bridge the gap between the traditional institution and the community, to become established in jobs or training programs, to redevelop community ties and to accept responsibility for their own support and that of their dependents.

The division also supervises referrals for other types of community placement in such programs as the federal Job Corps, which takes only those persons diverted from prison from the Reception Guidance Center level.

Project Transition, operated in the same facility as the Detroit Women's Corrections Center, also is a source of referral for women felons from the Detroit House of Corrections who will enter specially selected training programs.

SHAR and Alexandrine houses in Detroit also take drug abusers into their therapeutic communities.

New Way In, a halfway house in Lansing, accepts clients of the department for treatment and supervision much as a corrections center does.

Other facilities for which the division screens

for referrals include a residential training program financed by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation at the Oakland Medical Center and the State Technical Institute and Rehabilitation Center at Pine Lake.

Eligibility for all community-based residential programs is determined by using the following guidelines:

- ▲ Must qualify for minimum security status, according to standards of the Bureau of Correctional Facilities.
- ▲ Background must be free from patterns of assault; predatory, compulsive or assaultive sexual offenses; or recent acute mental disturbance or other behavior indicating an unwarranted risk to the public.
- ▲ Medical condition consistent with the physical demands of the program.
- ▲ Must have no involvement in organized crime or narcotics traffic.
- ▲ Must have a satisfactory institutional adjustment and a willingness to conform to the rules and regulations of the program.

Normally a parole hearing or a performance contract is required before transfer into community residential programs. In most instances residents pay their own way, but financial assistance is available.

Standards for non-department administered facilities are set by the division and must be met before a corrections client can be placed there.

During the coming year the division will be concentrating most of its activities on the development of new corrections centers, resident homes and other community placement programs.

The day-to-day operation of the programs will be handled by another division of the Bureau of Field Services.

because they committed another crime. About one parolee in 100 will seriously injure or kill another human being.

Going from exceptionally good behavior in an institution to a murder or a serious crime in the community, while not common, has occurred. Offenders whose previous records contain only non-assaultive crimes are normally seen as good



parole risks; sometimes, they are tragically not.

Loss of life and crippling injuries are not the only costs to the community. Ex-offenders who end up back in the prison cost the Michigan taxpayer in the form of welfare payments to families and prison care and maintenance. (It cost \$5,000 to maintain one prisoner for one year in an institution.)

Not only is the community the loser when recidivism occurs, so is the offender. His try at life in a free society failed. But he may not have realized how difficult that try would be.

For the man or woman leaving prison, the months immediately following release are the most critical. It is during this period that the adjustment from the regimentation and supervision of prison life must be faced and responsibilities to family and society assumed.

A field agent visits with a parolee and her family, one of many on his case load. During 1974, parole and probation agents throughout the state supervised approximately 20,800 persons.

Jobs are difficult to find. Friends and family may have been lost or alienated because of the conviction or the long period of separation. Life itself has a different perspective: although the sentence has been served, the ex-offender carries the stigma of conviction and may encounter a suspicious world.

This is the time when help is needed most.

Until 1963 that help was available only on a limited basis through the intercession of a parole agent and some community resources. There also was a limited residential home program operations in Grand Rapids. It was in that year that a better way to protect the public and to help the offender return successfully to the community was started. It involved the period of transition between the institution and the community, a halfway house, a corrections center, a supervised place to live and find a job before parole.

The department's first experiment with this idea began in 1963 as a joint effort with the Federal Bureau of Prisons in opening a halfway house in Detroit. In 1968 the Department opened its own corrections center in downtown Detroit. The first out-state facility was in Lansing, established in cooperation with the Lansing YMCA in February 1969. By June 1969, five more

Halfway Home....

Corrections in the Community

Every year, about 3,800 offenders are returned to cities and towns throughout Michigan. Some are released after serving their entire sentence in prison, others are paroled.

They are coming back to the towns and cities where, in most cases, they first got into trouble, and 45 percent of them will end up back in prison either because they broke a parole rule or

centers had been established in Flint, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Port Huron and Saginaw. Currently, there are 16 centers located in the cities of Ann Arbor, Bay City, Lansing, Muskegon, Port Huron, Saginaw, Benton Harbor, Flint, Grand Rapids, Detroit and Kalamazoo.

Michigan's experiment with treatment of parole-bound offenders, has, so far, proven relatively successful, according to an evaluation conducted in 1974 by the Community Corrections Resources Program, Inc., of Ann Arbor.

The study concluded, after a survey of 406 offenders who participated in the corrections center program from 1970 through 1972 and from other types of research, that "corrections centers provide a valid and important function in the correctional process."

That function has been the successful screening of parole-bound offenders. At the same time, it has proven to be a relatively safe strategy for the community.

The study found that a total of 71 percent of the cases reviewed performed consistently at the centers and on parole. That is, they either failed at both or succeeded at both. This is evidence that an offender's performance at a center is an indicator of how well he will do on parole.

Discovery of this screening function meant that the Department could more accurately tell who would make it on parole, and because of the strict supervision of the offender while screening was occurring, it meant more safety for citizens.

In 1974 a total of 1,427 persons were served in corrections centers and resident homes. Of that

Work-pass....

Becoming a Taxpayer

The work-pass program, which started in Michigan in 1966, has allowed thousands of men and women to leave the institution to work at regular jobs in the community during the day. They are thus able to contribute to their families' welfare and are able to become taxpayers.

During 1974 a total of 877 men and women were placed in jobs under this program. Their gross earnings in that year totaled \$769,413.

Of the 877 participants, 22 escaped from institutions and only six escaped while on the job. A total of 122 were removed from the program for disciplinary reasons. The highest number of program-related removals was caused by use or possession of alcoholic beverages; 93 residents were fired.

number, 736 successfully completed the program. Of the remainder, 46 had new arrests, 156 escaped and 208 were removed because they violated program rules

Of those who were arrested for new crimes, 50 percent were convicted of felonies.

Of those who escaped and have been apprehended (112), 49 percent were arrested for a new crime; of those 49 percent, 25 percent were convicted of a felony, for a new felony conviction rate of only 2.6 percent.

An important side benefit of the program is its cost. Maintaining an offender in a corrections center is less expensive than housing him in a state institution or a penal camp. The per diem cost of housing a resident in a corrections center was about \$8.58 in fiscal year 1973-74. This included rent, equipment, food, most personnel and the center's administration but not the cost of the central office administration. This estimate did not include the payments which employed residents made for room and board. (In 1974, residents of corrections centers and resident homes earned a total of \$882,906 in wages.)

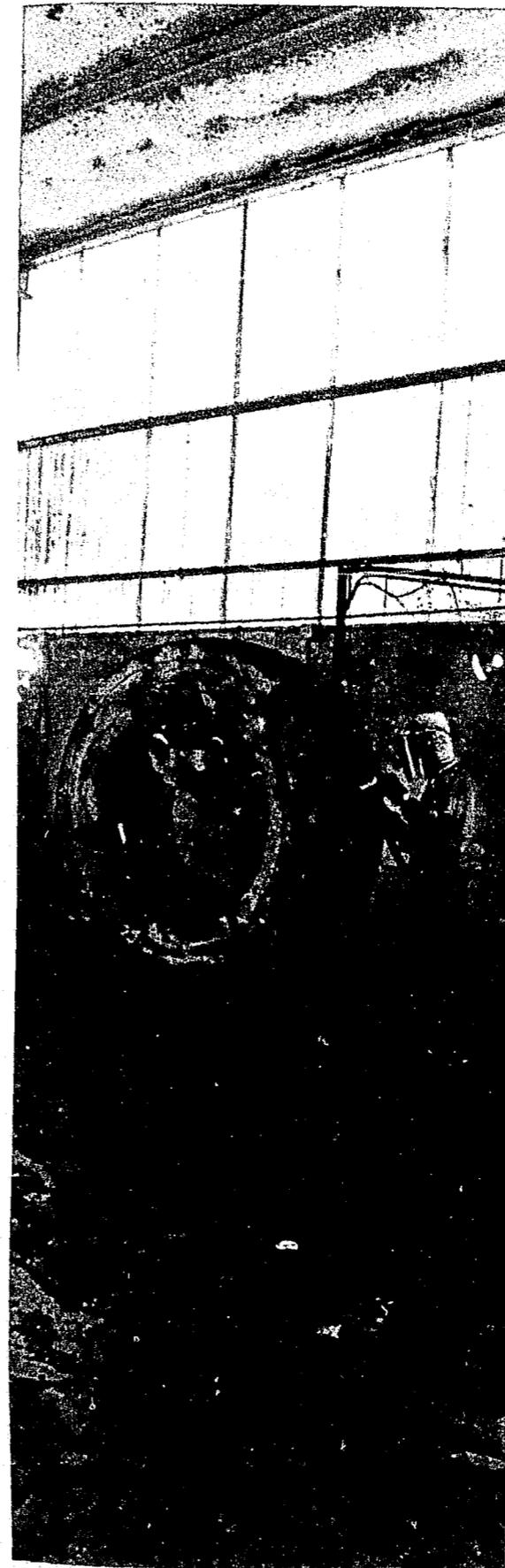
In comparison, it cost about \$11 a day for inmates at Jackson Prison, \$23 for Marquette Branch Prison inmates and \$11 a day in the Camp Program.

Unfortunately, these types of pre-release programs have been thwarted to some extent by the current high rate of unemployment in Michigan and by community attitudes toward half-way houses. Expansion, however, is planned during the current fiscal year.

Four offenses involving five male program participants were reported in 1964. Two were prosecuted for larceny under \$100. In two other separate incidents, men were charged with automobile theft and escape. In each case, new sentences were given for escape. One assault and battery offense was reported. The individuals who committed all these offenses represented less than one percent of the program's total participants.

A total of 58 employers participated in the program during the year. Most were in the area of manufacturing or restaurant and institutional food services.

Unemployment compensation and transportation presented continuing problems for the program



during 1974.

Work pass employment under the present Michigan Employment Security Act allows for a large number of participants to qualify for unemployment compensation upon parole or discharge from the system. Some employers taking part in the program have had their unemployment rating accounts adversely affected by these payments, and it has caused some withdrawal from the program. In other cases, it has been the factor deterring employers from entering the program.

Transportation problems have contributed to the loss of jobs because there are not enough residents capable of meeting the program's driver requirements and the cost of other transportation is prohibitive.

Although some resolution of these problems is needed for substantial expansion of the program, it has so far remained relatively successful in terms of providing work experience, job readiness training and employment references.

◆MDC◆

A resident of Camp Brighton works at a local tire recapping company on the work-pass program. Men and women participating in the program work in a large variety of positions which pay at least a minimum wage and, generally, a wage which is comparable to the wage rate in that area. In 1974, 877 men and women were placed in jobs under this program with earnings which grossed \$769,413.

Parole Supervision



Figure E1 shows the parolee population and their movements distributed over seven Field Service Districts, indicating those paroled to the custody of another law enforcement agency within Michigan "in custody", and those paroled to another state under the provisions of the Inter-State Compact "out of Michigan". At the beginning of 1974, there were 5,428 clients under Michigan's parole supervision,

of these 332 were paroled to Michigan by other states under the provisions of the Inter-State Compact. During this year, 4,145 parole releases, 3,588 parole discharges, 4,981 parole terminations were processed and at the end of 1974, there were 4,592 persons on parole. Compared with 1973 year end parole population, the 1974 statistics decreased 836 or 15.4 percent. In 1974, there were 511 or 11.1 percent absconders and 514 or 11.2 percent parole violators who obtained a new sentence. Compared with 1973, there were 526 or 9.7 percent absconders and 518 or 9.5 percent parole violators obtained a new sentence (percentage was based on total cases of paroles at the end of the year).

The length of most parole periods is set by the Parole Board. There are, however, statutory requirements which make some parole periods mandatory. Persons paroled from life and long minimum sentences under the provisions of the state's "Lifer Law" must be placed on a four year parole period. Those paroled from sentences for the offenses of Murder, Rape, Armed Robbery, Kidnapping, Extortion, and Breaking and Entering an Occupied Dwelling must be placed on not less than a two-year parole.

Parole periods fixed at the discretion of the Parole Board may be altered on the recommendation of parole supervisory authorities in recognition of individual circumstances and adjustment in the community.

Table E2 is a follow-up study of first paroles granted during 1970. Of the 3,156 cases, there were 2,016 (63.9 percent) discharged from parole and 40 (1.2 percent) died, which results in 2,056 or 65.1 percent persons successful on parole. Compared with 1973 statistics, the parole success rate increased 8.1 percent. From 1974 statistics on new crimes committed by parolees, there were 430 or 13.6 percent persons paroled in 1970 who had been sentenced to prison for a new offense by 1974, which is 2.0 percent lower than 1973.

BUREAU OF FIELD SERVICES ANNUAL SUMMARY OF PAROLEE POPULATION AND MOVEMENT

MICHIGAN CASES ONLY

Figure E1

	GRAND TOTALS	INSTATE TOTALS	DISTRICTS							PAROLED IN CUST.	PAROLED OUT-STATE
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
ON PAROLE 1/1/74.....	5428	5096	2448	720	754	488	497	70	56	63	332
Regular Parole.....	3400	3278	1570	440	541	313	321	54	38	1	122
Reparoled on Same Term.....	153	147	66	17	22	23	14	2	3	-	6
Paroled in Custody.....	88	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	5
Reinstated on Parole.....	504	406	206	47	71	38	39	4	1	-	98
TOTAL CASES ADDED.....	4145	3914	1842	504	634	374	374	60	42	84	231
Discharge.....	2845	2674	1387	365	359	234	238	29	21	41	171
Early Discharge.....	382	355	90	47	94	60	44	14	5	1	27
Administrative Discharge.....	278	207	109	24	35	17	18	3	1	-	71
Death.....	83	80	42	16	9	4	7	1	-	1	3
TOTAL DISCHARGES.....	3588	3316	1628	452	497	315	307	47	27	43	272
Technical Violator.....	195	189	98	20	24	21	16	7	2	1	6
Absconder.....	511	484	237	65	67	60	40	5	6	4	27
Pending Trail.....	687	668	309	94	113	56	79	7	8	2	19
TOTAL TECHNICAL VIOLATORS.....	1393	1341	644	179	204	137	135	19	16	7	52
Parole Violators with New Sentence.....	514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TERMINATIONS.....	4981	4657	2272	631	701	452	442	66	43	50	324
Transfers In - Intercase-load.....	1383	1306	673	130	242	106	102	28	24	1	77
Transfers Out - Intercase-load.....	1383	1354	688	141	258	108	104	18	22	15	29
ON PAROLE 12/31/74.....	4592	4305	2003	582	671	408	427	74	57	83	287

Exclusive of 372 Outstate cases being supervised in Michigan as of 12/31/74.

NOTE: Parole Violators With New Sentences are not included in Total Terminations.

FOLLOW UP STUDY OF FIRST PAROLES FOR 1970 BY OFFENSE GROUPS

Figure E2

	* TOTAL CASES	SUCCESSSES			FAILURES			BY PERCENT TO TOTAL			
		TOTAL	DISCH.	DEATH	TOTAL	TECH. VIOLAT.	PVNS	TOTAL SUCCESS	TOTAL FAILURE	TECH. VIOLAT.	PVNS
TOTAL ALL CASES.....	3156	2056	2016	40	1100	670	430	65.1	34.9	21.3	13.6
OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS.....	1106	791	774	17	315	207	108	71.5	28.5	18.7	9.8
Homicide.....	233	195	189	6	38	30	8	83.7	16.3	12.9	3.4
Rape.....	56	46	44	2	10	8	2	82.1	17.9	14.3	3.6
Abduction - Kidnapping.....	7	5	5	0	2	1	1	71.4	28.6	14.3	14.3
Assault.....	358	236	231	5	122	71	51	65.9	34.1	19.8	14.3
Robbery.....	356	226	223	3	130	86	44	63.5	36.5	24.1	12.4
Offenses Against Children.....	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sex.....	90	77	76	1	13	11	2	85.6	14.4	12.2	2.2
PROPERTY OFFENSES.....	1568	966	946	20	602	338	264	61.6	38.4	21.6	16.8
Arson.....	20	18	18	0	2	1	1	90.0	10.0	5.0	5.0
Burglary.....	693	431	423	8	262	146	116	62.2	37.8	21.1	16.7
Larceny.....	454	281	272	9	173	82	91	61.9	38.1	18.1	20.0
Auto Theft.....	132	72	72	0	60	34	26	54.5	45.5	25.8	19.7
Forgery, Uttering and Publishing.....	235	142	140	2	93	71	22	60.4	39.6	30.2	9.4
Embezzlement.....	6	5	5	0	1	0	1	83.3	16.7	0.0	16.7
Fraud.....	22	12	11	1	10	4	6	54.5	45.5	18.2	27.3
Malicious Destruction.....	6	5	5	0	1	0	1	83.3	16.7	0.0	16.7
ALL OTHER OFFENSES.....	482	299	296	3	183	125	58	62.0	38.0	26.0	12.0
Drugs.....	158	111	110	1	47	33	14	70.3	29.7	20.9	8.9
Weapons.....	86	48	48	0	38	17	21	55.8	44.2	19.8	24.4
Prostitution.....	10	6	6	0	4	4	0	60.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
Desertion and Non-Support.....	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gambling.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interfere with Legal Processes.....	198	109	107	2	89	67	22	55.1	44.9	33.8	11.1
Miscellaneous.....	26	22	22	0	4	3	1	84.6	15.4	11.5	3.9
Motor Vehicle.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0

* Seven cases not reported.

The Journey



I'm here now.
What will happen to me?
It's big, and I don't know anyone.
I'm afraid.

The trauma of the arrest and trial over but still stinging in the background — the stern voice of the judge, the wife's tears, the hostile glances of the victim and his family, the curious stares of the reporters and trial spectators.

Now here to the Reception and Guidance Center at the State Prison of Southern Michigan with a two to five year rap — now here where everything is strange and ugly, where you wait with others for photographing, fingerprinting, delousing, showers, a physical and papers to sign.

The worse thing in the world has happened to you — you're in prison.

The first 15 to 20 days of your prison experience are filled with a flurry of activity interspersed with hours of solitude.

Talking and questioning, opening up your head and looking inside, papers and people and more questions. Where will you go, what will you do, who are you? Are you a high school graduate, what jobs can you do, what does this picture mean to you?

It's all called testing and evaluation — it's a quasi-prison experience because you still aren't where you'll be spending your time — will it be Jackson, the Reformatory, MTU?

Somebody tells you about a parole contract — learn a trade, finish high school, get your head together and go back home at your earliest out date. Take some more tests, talk with some counselors, meet with the classification committee and get your stuff together — you're going to MTU.



The Beginning

Upon initial entry into the Michigan correctional system, all offenders are lodged in the Reception and Guidance Center, part of the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson. It is here that the offender is tested, evaluated and a recommendation made as to classification and placement in one of the state's 19 correctional facilities.

After receipt of psychological, educational, vocational and intelligence tests, the prisoner meets with a counselor, a psychologist and a vocational counselor to plan a program of rehabilitation, which may include a parole contract.

Career planning is aided by a sophisticated computer system, Educational Career Exploration System, tied to one of the state's major school districts. The system, illustrated right, helps prisoners develop career plans by educating them in occupation areas and correlating personal values, characteristics and abilities against criteria most conducive to each career area.

At the top is one of the final steps involved in the reception and guidance process — a meeting with the classification committee, which recommends placement in an institution.





Residents in correctional facilities often find time to develop latent skills which can be pursued after they leave the facility or at home.



On the Way

At the Michigan Training Unit (MTU) at Ionia, 700 young offenders, called students because of the institution's great emphasis on education, serve their time in relatively pleasant surroundings. Because it is a medium security facility, there's a fence, but there's also a swimming pool and putting green, tennis courts and basketball court.

Here you can do your time pretty well, keeping straight so the time for homecoming arrives sooner.

Even the traditional cell blocks have been abandoned in favor of dormitory-style units; recreation and leisure time activities are extensive. Vocational training and certification are offered in nine different areas.

The MTU student featured here has already finished his high school education at the institution, is enrolled in computer programming courses and finds time for reading, painting and basketball.

His next step is a corrections center where he can get a little closer to home and community living.



A stipulation of many parole contracts, placement in a community corrections center, gives the offender an opportunity to test his wings before parole and final release.

One place where this can happen is the New Way In, a halfway house in Lansing, often used by the Department of Corrections for placement of parole-bound offenders.

Coming from one of the 12 corrections camps located throughout the state, this young offender faces his first day in the center. At this point the pace is casual — time to unpack and claim a bunk, to meet other residents, to make a ham sandwich and think a little about where you're going. There will be time to find a job later.

In the months ahead you will be given more responsibilities and privileges than was ever possible in an institution or even a camp. Privileges here are earned; the rules are tight and precise.

If you make it here, however, you'll probably be able to make it back at home.

Notes



While not all halfway homes are self-contained as is the New Way In, they all provide the setting in which the resident, as well as the department, can test his responsibility. Residents in halfway homes find employment or go to school while reorienting themselves to freedom by gradually fading back into society. During their stay at the halfway homes, residents are permitted to be away from the facility during the early evening hours and frequently go home on overnight or weekend passes.



Notes

END