

# Performance Report Fiscal Year 2010



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# Section I

## Department of Corrections Mission and Strategic Plan

The Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) updated its mission and strategic plan in July 2009 to better reflect its key role in public safety. As part of the update, the department identified new goals, performance measures, and targets. Historical data may not be available for all performance measures included in this report. Data from FY05 through FY10 are reported for each performance measure whenever possible.

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### Our Mission

To contribute to a safer Minnesota by  
providing core correctional care, changing offender behavior,  
holding offenders accountable, and  
restoring justice for victims.

### Our Vision

**FOCUS** on reducing risk

Our dedicated staff will accomplish this by  
**F**ostering community partnerships  
**O**ptimizing best practices  
**C**reating a respectful diverse culture  
**U**tilizing effective communication  
**S**trategic and efficient use of resources

# Goals and Performance Measures

## **Mission Goal: Providing Core Correctional Care**

Objectives for this goal address the delivery of a safe, secure, and humane environment for staff and offenders.

### *Performance Measures*

- ❑ Percentage of escapes from secure facilities
- ❑ Percent reduction in staff assaults
- ❑ Percent reduction in inmate assaults
- ❑ Percent reduction in staff injury rate<sup>1</sup>
- ❑ Percentage of inmates assigned<sup>2</sup>
- ❑ Accuracy in offender risk assessment completion

## **Mission Goal: Changing Offender Behavior**

Objectives for this goal address preparing offenders for successful reentry into the community as well as ensuring access to needed resources.

### *Performance Measures*

- ❑ Number of offenders admitted to:
  - Educational programs
  - Chemical dependency treatment programs
  - Sex offender treatment programs
  - Minnesota Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (MCORP)
- ❑ Program success rates:
  - Percent change in functioning level for offenders participating in all educational programs
  - Percent change in functioning level for offenders participating in Basic Skills
  - Percent change in functioning level for offenders participating in English as a Second Language (ESL)
  - Percentage of offenders completing chemical dependency treatment programs
  - Percentage of offenders completing sex offender treatment programs
- ❑ Release planning participation:
  - Number of offenders completing pre-release classes
  - Number of state photo identification/driver license applications processed
- ❑ Recidivism:
  - Percentage of offenders convicted of a new felony
  - Percentage of offenders reincarcerated for a new felony

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<sup>1</sup> Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-defined incident and injury rates, which include the Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) and Days Away-Restricted or Transfer (DART).

<sup>2</sup> Offender assignments include all offenders not on “idle” status. Offenders not on idle status includes those on work assignment, involved in education or treatment, or not able to work due to medical conditions, etc.

## **Mission Goal: Holding Offenders Accountable**

Objectives for this goal address the fulfillment of court-ordered or statutory offender obligations as well as appropriate offender behavior.

### *Performance Measures*

- ❑ Program success rates:
  - Percent change in functioning level for offenders participating in all educational programs
  - Percent change in functioning level for offenders participating in Basic Skills
  - Percent change in functioning level for offenders participating in English as a Second Language (ESL)
  - Percentage of offenders completing chemical dependency treatment programs
  - Percentage of offenders completing sex offender treatment programs
- ❑ Percentage of restitution paid by discharge from supervision
- ❑ Percentage of escapes from secure facilities
- ❑ Percentage of fugitive level 3 sex offenders apprehended within 72 hours
- ❑ Percentage of offenders on Intensive Supervised Release (ISR) convicted of a new felony while under supervision

## **Mission Goal: Restoring Justice for Victims**

Objectives for this goal address providing restoration to individual victims as well as to the overall community.

### *Performance Measures*

- ❑ Percentage of restitution paid by discharge
- ❑ Increase victim/offender restorative opportunities
- ❑ Reduce response time for victim notification
- ❑ Number of Sentencing to Service (STS)<sup>3</sup> offender hours worked
- ❑ Number of STS jail days saved
- ❑ Cost savings of STS jail days saved
- ❑ Value of labor of STS work completed

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<sup>3</sup> Reports data only for STS crews funded by the DOC

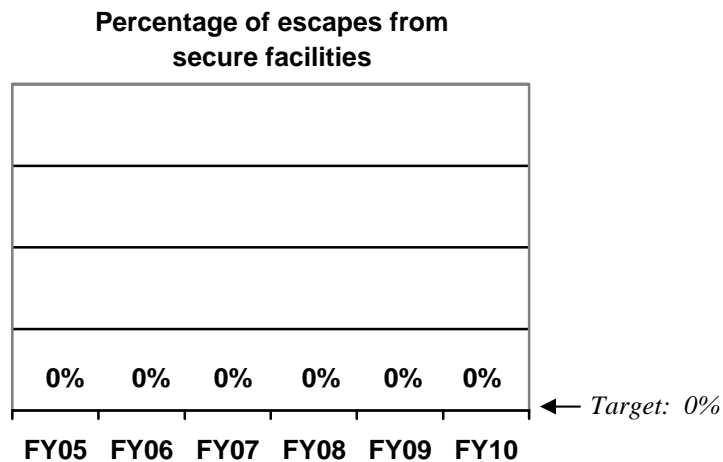
# Performance Measures and Statistics

## Mission Goal: Providing Core Correctional Care

The performance measures for the mission goal *Providing Core Correctional Care* are key indicators of the department's ability to operate secure and humane correctional facilities that are safe for both staff and offenders.

### Percentage of escapes from secure facilities

The mission of the DOC is to contribute to a safer Minnesota. Ensuring offenders remain securely confined while committed to the commissioner of corrections is central to this mission and a primary responsibility of many DOC employees. Wardens and managers create policies and procedures governing the orderly movement and other activities of offenders throughout the institutions, facility line staff such as corrections officers and caseworkers enforce these policies and conduct regular security rounds, and staff from the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) thwart escapes and other illegal behavior through the systematic gathering of intelligence on inmate activities. Through the proactive efforts of these employees and many others, the DOC has not had an escape from a secure facility in more than a decade.



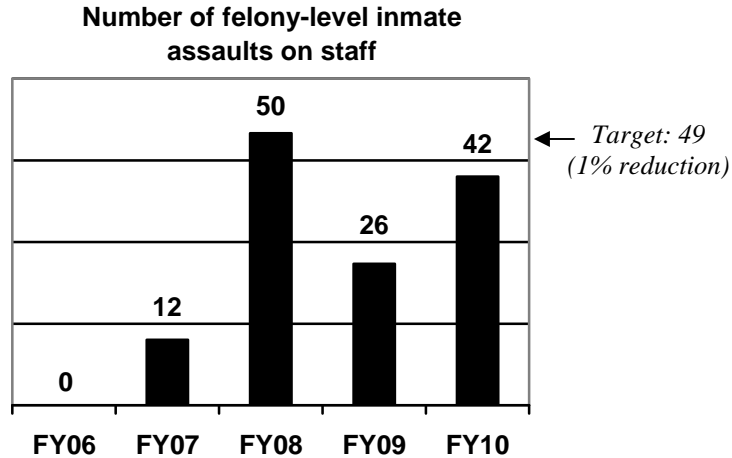
### Percent reduction in staff assaults

All of the department's correctional facilities use standards established by the American Correctional Association (ACA) as a baseline for sound correctional practice.<sup>4</sup> These standards cover a broad range of areas related to institutional operations and services, many of which affect the safety of a correctional facility. In addition, the principles which guide the operation of facilities and interaction between staff and inmates results in a safer environment for all. Treating offenders humanely – allowing adequate access to health services; providing clean and well-maintained facilities; and making available meaningful programming for work, education, and treatment – avoids needless agitation of offenders, reduces stress, and decreases the likelihood that they will express hostility

<sup>4</sup> As a cost-avoidance measure, department facilities no longer seek formal ACA accreditation.

toward others. Facility policies and procedures – from the inmate classification system to movement of inmates – are designed to maintain facility security and staff safety.

Data on staff assaults committed by inmates show considerable variation from year to year. Data obtained from OSI records on the number of felony-level inmate-on-staff assaults show that there were a total of 50 at the end of the previous biennium. In FY10, the department recorded 42 inmate assaults on staff. The decrease from FY08 to FY10 was 16 percent, which exceeded the target of a one-percent reduction established by the department.



#### **Percent reduction in inmate assaults**

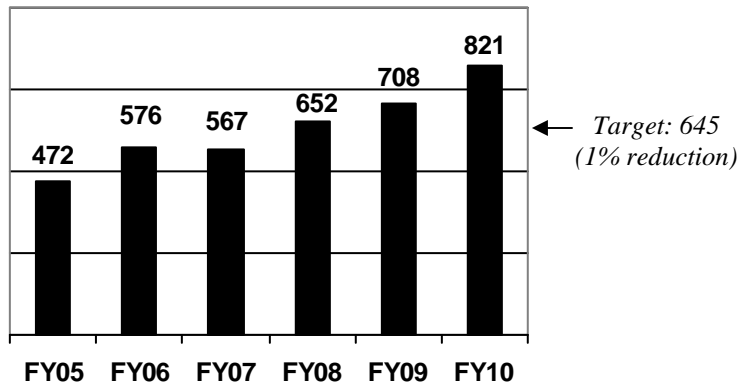
Corrections staff should, to the best of their ability, provide protection from injury while an inmate is serving his or her sentence. As mentioned in the previous section, treating offenders humanely reduces the likelihood of inmates expressing violence toward others while incarcerated. The department maintains policies and procedures which specifically focus on the prevention of inmate-on-inmate violence, examples of which include the offender incompatibility system, tier restrictions within living units, and controlled movement.

With one exception, discipline convictions for inmate-on-inmate assaults have increased each fiscal year. The increase each year has been between 15 and 22 percent; the target established by the department, however, is a one percent reduction. To reach this target, the number of inmate-on-inmate assaults would have had to decline to 645 or fewer in FY10.

The exact reasons for the increase in discipline convictions for inmate-on-inmate assaults observed in the last few years are unknown. A major incident at the Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF)-Stillwater, occurring during FY10, appears to have contributed significantly to the increase in inmate-on-inmate assault convictions for that year. Facility staff also believe that idleness caused by limited programming options and an increase in the number of gang-related assaults and impulsive assaults have contributed to the increase in convictions as well.



**Number of discipline convictions  
for inmate-on-inmate assaults**



**Percent reduction in staff injury rate**

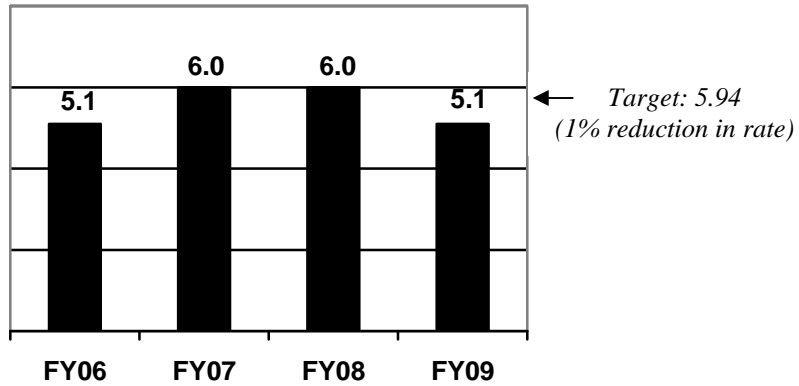
The department recognizes that injuries to staff result in unacceptable losses in human and fiscal resources. All DOC facilities meet the standards established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH), ACA, and other regulatory agencies; yet the DOC continuously looks for ways to improve staff safety within its facilities and the community. Assessment of the safety culture of each facility identifying potential system improvements has been aided by the department’s participation in the Governor’s Safety Program. Each year, the Minnesota Safety Council and the Governor of Minnesota invite Minnesota employers to participate in the Governor’s Workplace Safety Awards. Each employer submits several years of injury data, which is compared to state and national statistics, as well as information on their progress implementing a comprehensive safety program. In May 2010, four DOC facilities earned safety awards from the Minnesota Safety Council: the MCF-Faribault earned an Outstanding Achievement Award, and the MCF-Lino Lakes, MCF-Togo, and MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake earned Meritorious Achievement Awards. All awards represent above-average performance in incident rates and implementation of at least half of the specified safety program benchmarks.

The worker compensation claim incident rate is an approximation of the number of reportable claims<sup>5</sup> per year, per 100 full-time employees. The department established a target of reducing this rate by one percent annually. The rate fell from 6.0 in FY07 to 5.1 in FY09, which is a reduction of 15 percent.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> A reportable claim is defined as a claim in which an employee seeks medical treatment, the agency accepts liability, and expenses are paid.

<sup>6</sup> FY10 data are not included in this report as these data will not be available until mid-2011.

**Worker compensation claim  
injury rate**

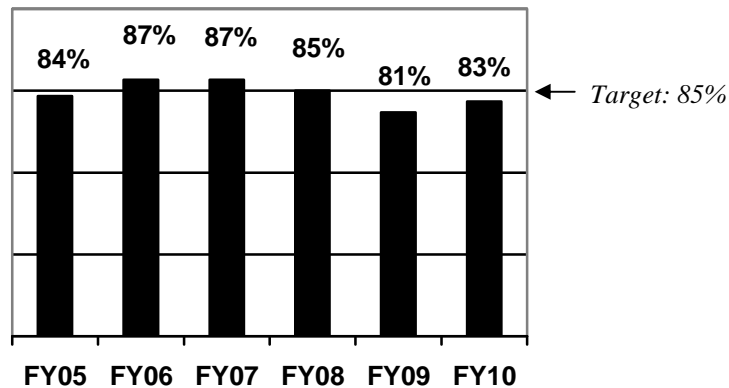


**Percentage of inmates assigned**

Programming is an integral part of preparing offenders for eventual release to the community. Programming also reduces inmate idleness and contributes to prisons that are relatively safe and free of violence. Offenders are classified as involved in programming if they are not on idle status.<sup>7</sup> Idle status is assigned to those who refuse to work or participate in programming or those recently terminated from an assignment.

The percentage of inmates assigned peaked in FY06 and FY07, reaching 87 percent in both years, and then dropped to 81 percent in FY09. The percentage increased slightly in the last year of the biennium, reaching 83 percent in FY10, yet was slightly below the target of 85 percent. The greatest increase in the idle rate was observed at the MCF-Faribault and can be attributed to a major expansion project completed at that facility. The expansion nearly doubled the inmate population at Faribault, from 1,244 in July 2008 to 2,003 in January 2010; however, programming and work assignments for the new inmates are not yet available.

**Percentage of inmates assigned**



<sup>7</sup> Offenders who are considered not able to work or participate in programming – such as recently-admitted offenders who are still in reception and those with medical conditions that prevent them from working – are not classified as idle and, by default, are included in the programming group.

### **Accuracy in offender risk assessment completion**

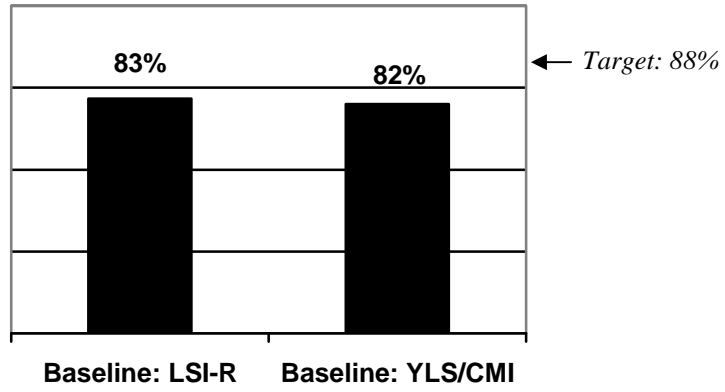
Use of a validated risk assessment tool is recognized as a fundamental aspect of the delivery of effective correctional services. Such tools assist corrections staff in determining the level of supervision required for offenders in the community as well as the criminogenic factors (e.g., employment, housing, or companions) that should be addressed while the offender is under supervision. Risk assessment tools can prevent corrections staff from dedicating too many resources to low-risk offenders, which prior research shows may actually increase the likelihood of reoffense while increasing correctional costs as well.

In 2001, the department began using two risk assessment tools: the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) for juvenile offenders and the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) for adults. Currently, DOC corrections agents complete one of these risk assessment tools prior to sentencing for felony-level adult and juvenile offenders. For offenders who receive a probation sentence, the results of the risk assessment are used by the corrections agent to determine the type of supervision required and the areas of concern that should be addressed while the offender is under supervision. For those who receive a prison sentence, LSI-R score is one factor considered when determining priority for sex offender and chemical dependency treatment as well as need for educational and vocational programming. Offenders are reassessed at established intervals or as needed.

In 2008, the department established a quality assurance workgroup for the purposes of assessing the scoring accuracy of department personnel who use the LSI-R and YLS/CMI. Test cases were written and scored by trainers for each assessment tool. Each case manager and corrections agent subsequently was asked to score the test cases using the appropriate assessment tool. The discrepancy between the correct assessment score and the score determined by each case manager and corrections agent was measured. The average scoring proficiency for the LSI-R was 83 percent, and the average scoring proficiency for the YLS/CMI was 82 percent. These baseline scores and the recommendations of the quality assurance workgroup were published in June 2009.

Since publishing the findings of the quality assurance workgroup, the department established a target of 88 percent accuracy for both the LSI-R and the YLS/CMI. The department also continues to develop and implement quality assurance practices in this area. One practice already implemented is the convening of peer-driven, quality assurance groups at all facilities and in each field district. Sessions are held at regular intervals, typically occurring on a monthly or quarterly basis. The first measure of the accuracy of assessment scoring by department personnel will be completed in FY11, and data for both FY11 and FY12 will be reported in the next biennial report.

**Baseline accuracy in risk assessment scoring**



## Mission Goal: Changing Offender Behavior

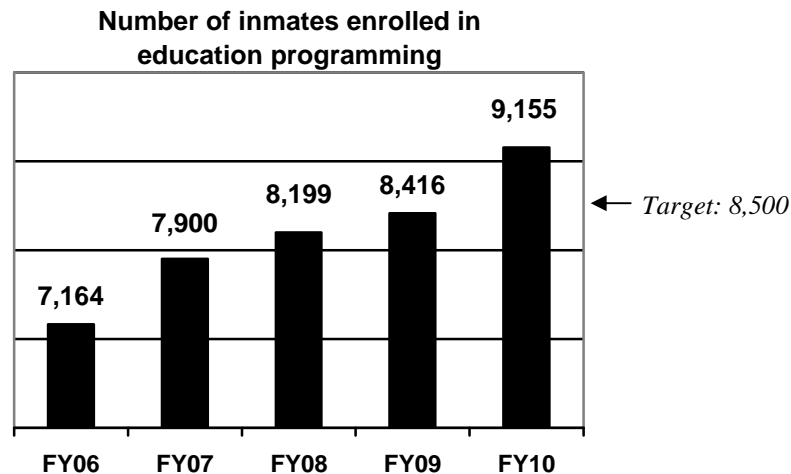
Successful transition from incarceration to the community is a critical factor in recidivism and a high priority for the DOC. Every offender who makes a successful transition affects the quality of life for all citizens. The performance measures for the mission goal *Changing Offender Behavior* address the preparation of offenders for successful reentry into the community, measuring offender access to needed resources and indicators of behavioral change.

### Number of inmates admitted to programs

*Number of inmates enrolled in educational programming:*

The department requires that offenders who do not have a verified GED or high school diploma participate in literacy classes. Roughly 60 percent of offenders enrolled in DOC education programming are in Adult Basic Education (ABE), which includes four program areas: Basic Skills, English as a Second Language (ESL), high school and GED diploma instruction, and transition to post-secondary education. Other education programming includes life skills such as parenting and cognitive skills, special education, computer literacy, transition/reentry, and post-secondary career/technical training.

The number of inmates enrolled in education programming increased by more than 25 percent between FY06 and FY10, from 7,164 to 9,155. The target for this goal was 8,500 offenders; the department nearly reached this in FY09 and surpassed it in FY10 by more than 600 offenders.



*Chemical dependency treatment programs:*

Minnesota has a very low rate of incarceration<sup>8</sup> that has implications for the treatment needs of the offender population housed in Minnesota prisons; the more serious and high-risk offenders incarcerated in Minnesota prisons tend to have very high rates of substance abuse and dependence along with other treatment needs. Research shows that the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs is linked to criminal activity and increased recidivism rates. For this reason, and because roughly 95 percent of offenders incarcerated in Minnesota prisons complete their court-ordered period of incarceration and are released, the

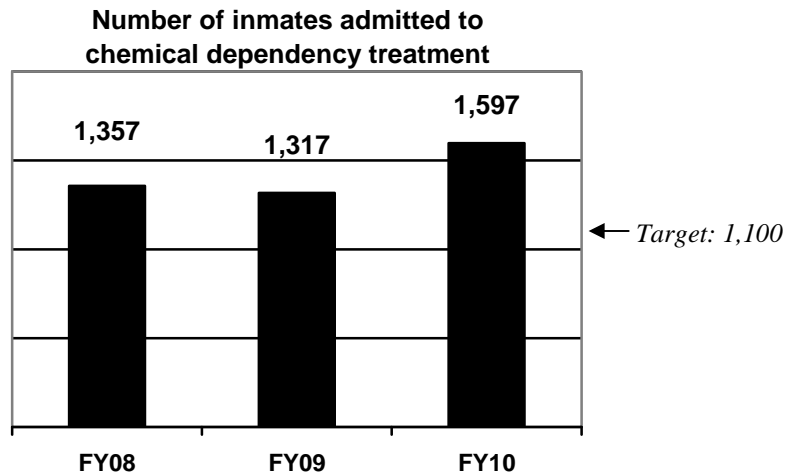
<sup>8</sup> Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/pdf/t6292009.pdf>)

department has invested in treatment resources that have a known impact in reducing recidivism rates.

All newly-committed offenders are screened for substance abuse problems by licensed drug and alcohol counselors.<sup>9</sup> In FY10, the department assessed 3,650 inmates for substance abuse problems. Historically, rates of combined substance abuse and substance dependence have been around 90 percent with approximately 60 percent diagnosed with the more severe drug or alcohol dependence. Rates for FY10 were consistent with these historical averages.

In FY10, 80 percent of the offenders assessed were directed to treatment. Current capacity only allows the department to provide treatment for approximately one-third<sup>10</sup> of those offenders having a treatment directive prior to their release back to the community. Because the department has insufficient resources to provide treatment to all offenders who have a treatment need, a prioritization system has been established that weights treatment priority in favor of those offenders with the highest risk and highest clinical needs.

The target of 1,100 admissions to chemical dependency programming was greatly exceeded in both FY09 and FY10. In FY09, 1,317 inmates were admitted to chemical dependency treatment programs; in FY10, this figure reached 1,597. The increase in admissions between FY09 and FY10 reflects recent growth in treatment resources resulting from a federal grant as well as funding obtained previously from the legislature. The department received \$1.6 million in a federal grant in several programs, including the program at the MCF-Faribault and the Challenge Incarceration Program (CIP) at the MCF-Willow River.



<sup>9</sup> Includes professionals licensed to perform these assessments under Minnesota statute.

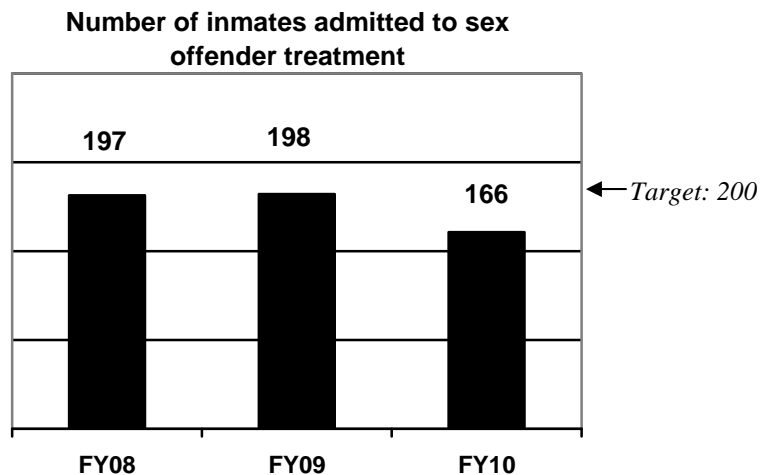
<sup>10</sup> In FY10, 33 percent of offenders admitted as a new commitment who received a directive to complete primary treatment entered treatment prior to initial release; offenders who are not admitted to treatment while incarcerated are given a directive to complete chemical dependency treatment as a condition of release.

*Sex offender treatment programs:*

The department’s sex offender treatment programs are designed to provide comprehensive, long-term, and individualized treatment needed to address the complex clinical needs of this challenging target population. While effective treatment is the primary goal, the DOC continues to look for treatment efficiencies in order to provide as many treatment opportunities within current resources as are feasible and clinically sound. For example, the department recently shifted some chemical dependency treatment beds to provide specialty chemical dependency treatment for sexual offenders after discovering that drop-out rates were higher among sex offenders in standard chemical dependency programming. It is anticipated that a more specialized approach will increase retention as well as yield clinical gains as staff assists offenders in recognizing the links between offending and substance abuse that are unique to sexual offending.

Currently, the department incarcerates approximately 1,800 sex offenders who have a directive to complete sex offender treatment. The current capacity of the department’s sex offender treatment programs results in 27 to 31 percent of this population entering treatment prior to release. Similar to chemical dependency treatment, a prioritization system has been created for sex offender treatment that gives priority to treating those offenders with the highest risk and greatest clinical needs.

While bed capacity remained constant over the last few years, admissions to sex offender treatment programs declined between FY09 and FY10. In both FY08 and FY09, admissions were very near the target of 200 established by the department but declined to 166 in FY10. The extent of the drop in admissions was unexpected but considered a positive development related to the significant increases observed in program completion rates (reported in a later section). Offenders who complete treatment typically remain in a program for a longer period of time when compared to those who fail treatment, thus occupying a treatment space for a longer period of time and reducing the beds available for new admissions. Notably, admissions to the sex offender program located at the MCF-Moose Lake but run jointly by the DOC and the Department of Human Services (DHS) declined by half since FY08.



*Minnesota Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (MCORP):*

Successfully preparing offenders to reenter the community after incarceration is an investment in public safety and the social and economic health of families and communities throughout the state. The department recognizes that the reentry process begins well before an offender is released from prison. In fact, reentry begins when an offender is admitted to prison and undergoes the intake and assessment process, continues through his or her prison term as the offender experiences recommended programming and other services, and concludes when the offender successfully completes community supervision and reenters the community as a law-abiding citizen.

There are numerous reentry resources available at all DOC facilities. Each facility maintains a reentry resource center that includes directories of community resources, job search assistance, family reunification information, housing information, and other resources. Most facilities also hold transition resource fairs at which community service providers participate as exhibitors. Facility transition staff also partner with a wide variety of community organizations and businesses to provide additional reentry services to inmates. These services include employment preparation workshops, pre-release classes, family law clinics, and child support workshops. Institution caseworkers and other staff also assist inmates in other areas vital to successful community reentry such as pursuing educational opportunities, maintaining physical and mental health, establishing sound personal finances, obtaining transportation, finding treatment and mental health support within the community, and obtaining health care coverage.

Many of the department's reentry resources are organized under MCORP, a collaborative effort involving the DOC and other state agencies, county agencies, faith groups, community organizations, and private citizens. MCORP was designed to increase offender access to critical reentry services through a rational planning process; effective offender management practices; and greater collaboration between caseworkers in the institutions, corrections agents in the community, and the myriad of other agencies that offer services to offenders in transition from prison to the community. Ultimately, the goal of MCORP is to reduce recidivism rates among participants.

In 2008, the department implemented a pilot project to evaluate the effectiveness of the MCORP reentry initiative. Offenders who met the MCORP criteria were assigned randomly to either the programming group (the group receiving the services of MCORP) or the control group (the group receiving regular services in both the institution and the community). In Phase 1<sup>11</sup> of the pilot project, 175 offenders were assigned to MCORP and 94 were assigned to the control group. The department sought to increase these figures considerably in Phase 2<sup>12</sup> of the project, establishing a target of 250 for the MCORP group and 125 for the control group. The department exceeded both of these targets, placing 268 offenders in the MCORP group and 220 offenders in the control group.

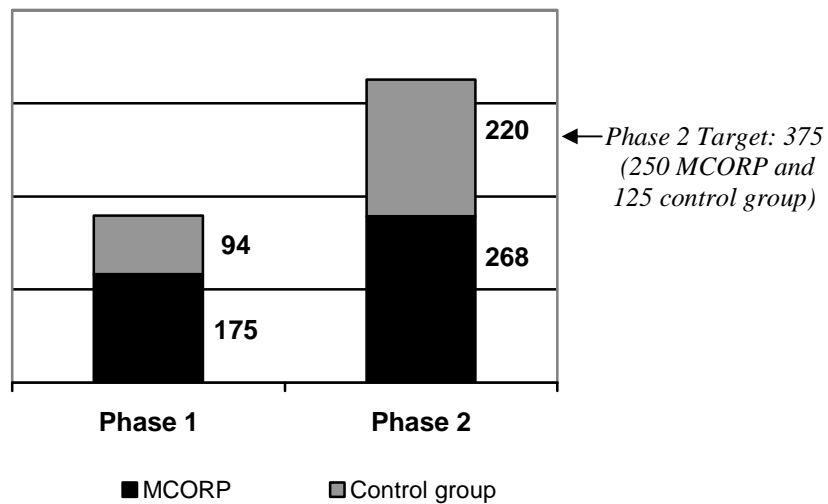
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<sup>11</sup> All offenders participating in Phase 1 of the pilot project were assigned to either the MCORP group or the control group between January and September 2008.

<sup>12</sup> All offenders participating in Phase 2 of the pilot project were assigned to either the MCORP group or the control group between October 2008 and the present.



**Number of offenders admitted to MCORP**



**Program success rates**

*Percent change in functioning level for inmates participating in all educational programs:*

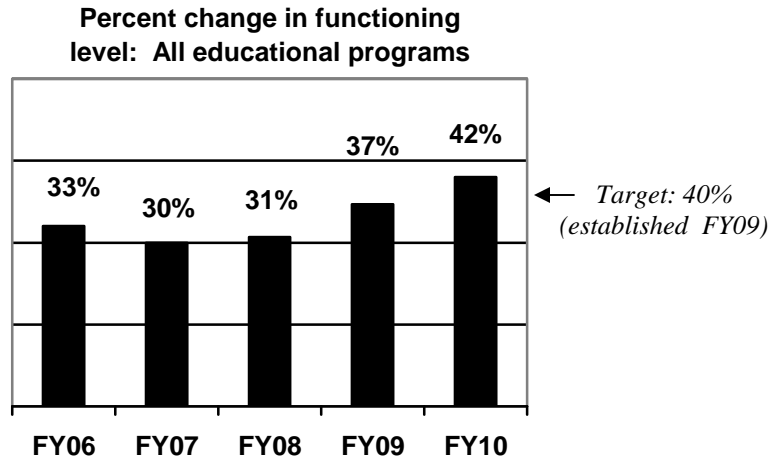
Increasing offender level of educational achievement during incarceration is a critical part of preparing offenders for release and transition back into the community. For many offenders, improving literacy skills is necessary to become self-sufficient and to participate effectively as productive workers, family members, and citizens. Furthermore, research increasingly shows that inmates who complete an educational goal while incarcerated have lower recidivism rates when compared to those who do not participate in educational programming.<sup>13</sup> In addition, experts believe and research suggests that adults who are prepared for or participate in one or more years of post-secondary education (career/technical training or college) are even less likely to reoffend.<sup>14</sup>

Functioning levels of offenders in Basic Skills and ESL programs are determined using the Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) and the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment Systems (CASAS), respectively. Offenders in both Basic Skills and ESL are tested before beginning an educational program and then at least once during each fiscal quarter while engaged in the program. The department tracks these scores and determines which offenders progressed to a higher functioning level during the fiscal year. Increases in functioning level are reported as a combined measure and also separately for Basic Skills and ESL; all three are presented in this report.

<sup>13</sup> Wilson, D.B.; Gallagher, C.A.; and MacKenzie, D.L.(2000). A meta-analysis of corrections-based education, vocation, and work programs for adult offenders. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 37: 347-368. See also Educational Testing Service, Policy Evaluation, and Research Center. (2006). *Locked Up and Locked Out: An Educational Perspective on the U.S. Prison Population*. Princeton, NJ.

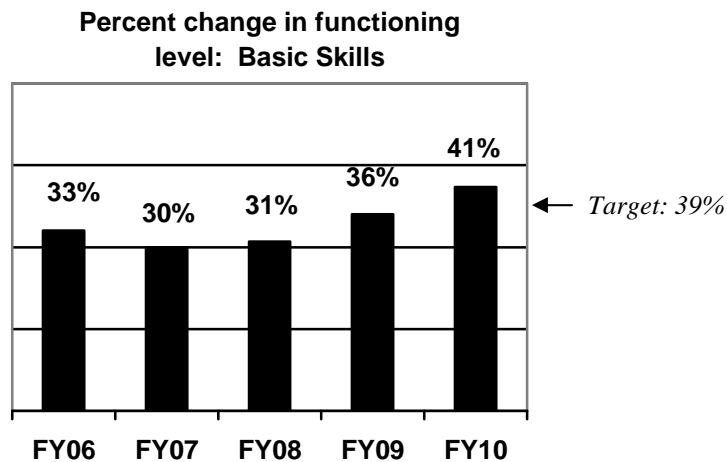
<sup>14</sup> Brazzell, D.; Crayton, A.; Mukamal, D.A.; Solomon, A.L.; and Lindahl, N. (2009). *From the Classroom to the Community: Exploring the Role of Education During Incarceration and Reentry*. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.

The combined percentage of Basic Skills and ESL participants who increased their educational functioning level grew in the last two years after remaining fairly stable for a few years. The department exceeded the target of 40 percent for this measure in FY10 as the combined percentage of Basic Skills and ESL participants who increased their education functioning level was 42 percent.



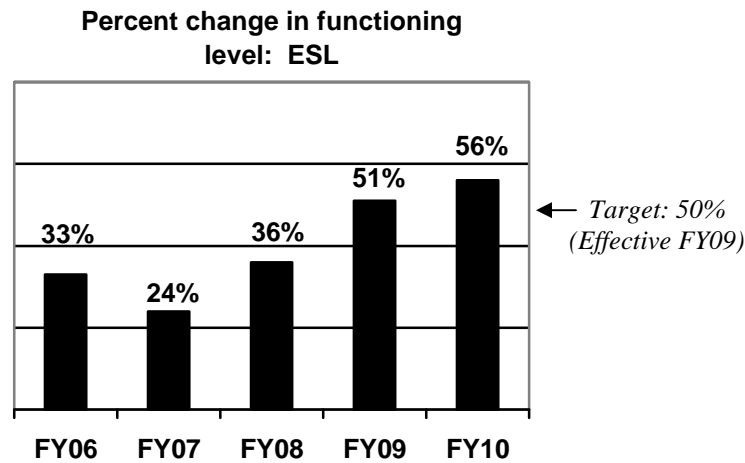
*Percent change in functioning level for inmates participating in Basic Skills:*  
 Students in Basic Skills functioning levels are preparing for their GED or high school diploma and/or are brushing up on targeted literacy skills such as math or reading. In FY10, there were 4,141 offenders enrolled in Basic Skills.

The department neared the target for Basic Skills functioning level in FY09 and surpassed the target in FY10. In FY10, 41 percent of Basic Skills participants increased their functioning level.



*Percent change in functioning level for inmates participating in ESL:*  
 Students in the ESL functioning levels are working on increasing their English speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills with the goal of advancing into a Basic Skills functioning level and eventually working toward attaining a GED or high school diploma. In FY10, 302 offenders were enrolled in ESL classes.

In FY09, the department established a target of increasing ESL functioning level for 50 percent of participants each fiscal year. In that year, the department exceeded this goal as 51 percent of ESL participants increased their functioning level. In FY10, this figure increased even further, reaching 56 percent.



*Percentage of inmates completing chemical dependency treatment programs:*

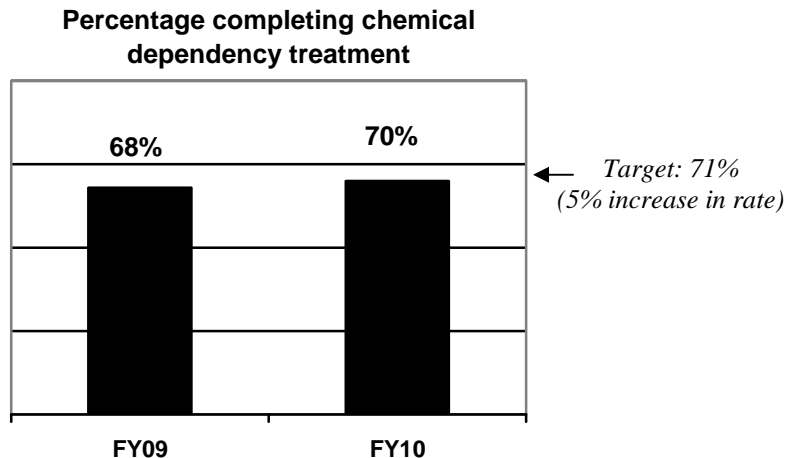
Research shows that prison-based chemical dependency treatment is effective; this is, in part, because offenders can establish a significant period of abstinence from drugs and alcohol prior to beginning comprehensive programming. A recent evaluation of the DOC’s chemical dependency treatment program provided evidence of the effectiveness of prison-based treatment, finding a 27 percent reduction in recidivism with those offenders who successfully participated in treatment.<sup>15</sup>

All types of treatment interventions, however, have treatment “failures,” and the department expects some offenders to fail to complete treatment particularly since the population is clinically challenging. There are many reasons that offenders who begin a course of treatment do not fully complete it. Staff initiate program terminations for lack of adequate progress or significant behavioral problems during treatment (e.g., assault, major rule infraction), or an offender may request withdrawal from the program.

The department defines treatment success as either fully completing the program or successfully participating in the program until the offender is released from prison.<sup>16</sup> In FY09, 68 percent of offenders who entered chemical dependency treatment successfully completed treatment. This percentage increased to 70 in FY10, representing an increased rate of three percent from FY09. The multi-year target established by the department was an increased rate of five percent. To reach this goal, the department initiated a number of programmatic changes such as increased treatment specialization, increasingly individualized treatment, and staff training. All of these changes are expected to have a positive impact on completion rates in coming years.

<sup>15</sup> Duwe, G. (2010). Prison-based chemical dependency treatment in Minnesota: An outcome evaluation. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 6, 57-81. A more comprehensive summary of the evaluation results is included in this report in Section IV: Adult Recidivism Update.

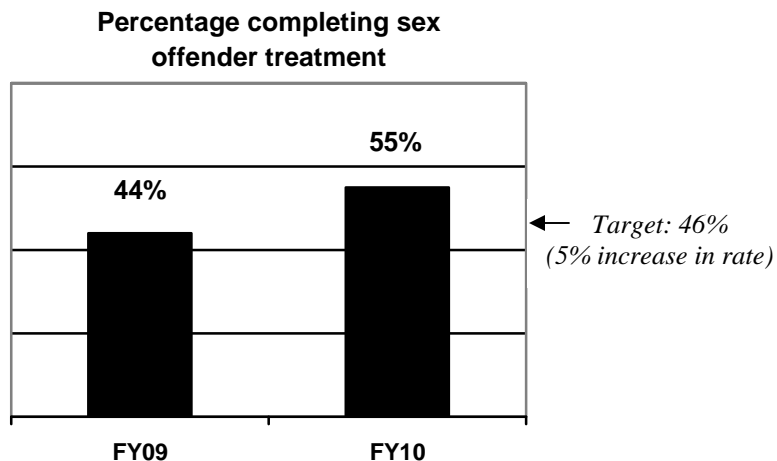
<sup>16</sup> Because treatment is individualized, length of treatment is variable.



*Percentage of inmates completing sex offender treatment programs:*

Research suggests completion of prison-based sex offender treatment reduces recidivism upon release among those incarcerated for a sex offense. A recent study completed by the DOC showed that completion of prison-based sex offender treatment reduced the risk of rearrest by 27 percent for sexual recidivism, 18 percent for violent recidivism, and 12 percent for general recidivism.<sup>17</sup>

As discussed previously, the department defines treatment success as either fully completing the program or successfully participating in the program until the offender is released from prison. The department established a target of increasing completion rates of sex offender treatment by five percent. In FY09, 44 percent of sex offenders who entered sex offender treatment completed programming prior to release. This figure increased to 55 percent in FY10, representing a 25 percent increase in the completion rate between FY09 and FY10.<sup>18</sup>



<sup>17</sup> Duwe, G. & Goldman, R. (2009). The Impact of Prison-Based Treatment on Sex Offender Recidivism: Evidence from Minnesota. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 21, 279-307. A more comprehensive summary of the evaluation results is included in this report in Section IV: Adult Recidivism Update.

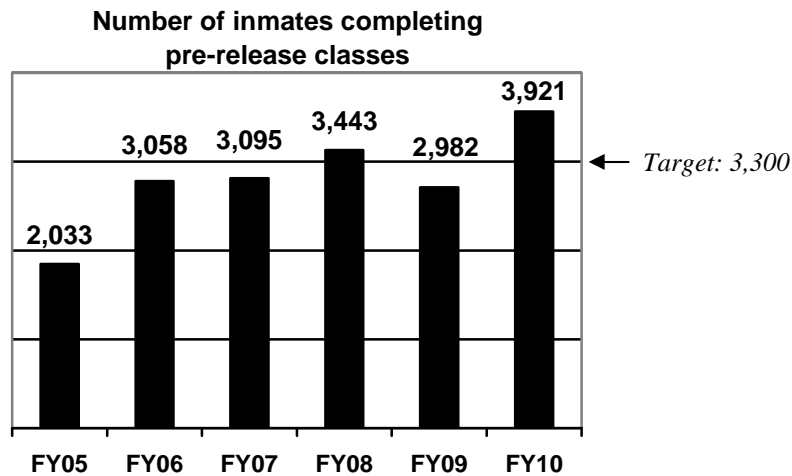
<sup>18</sup> One effect of the increase in completion rate has been a decline in the number of admissions.

## **Release Planning Participation**

### *Number of inmates completing pre-release classes:*

A three-day curriculum of pre-release classes and activities is offered at all DOC facilities. The curriculum covers housing, employment, personal identification documents, health, transportation, family issues, living under supervision, and personal finance management. A pre-release handbook covering these topics is provided to every participating offender.

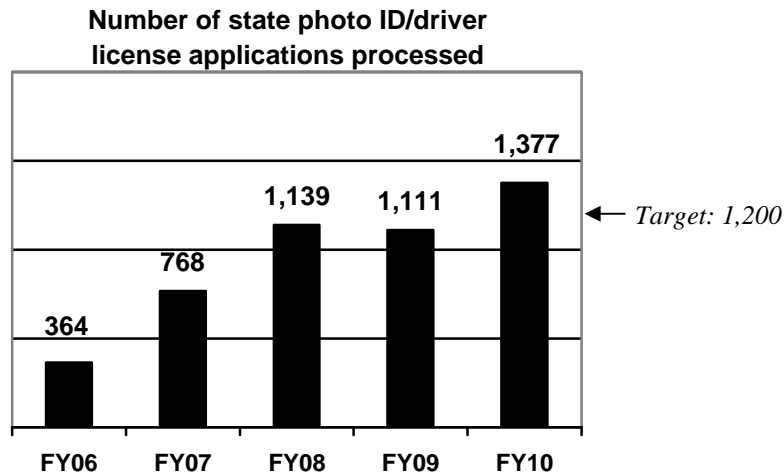
The number of inmates participating in pre-release classes nearly doubled between FY05 and FY10. The decline observed from FY08 to FY09 in part is due to a decline in prison releases between FY08 and FY09, the cause of which is not known but a consequence of which was a reduction in the number of offenders available to participate in pre-release classes. In addition, staffing reductions and vacancies at the MCF-Faribault, the department's largest correctional facility, led to the suspension of pre-release classes at that facility for more than a month at the end of FY09. Pre-release classes resumed at the MCF-Faribault in FY10, and for a short time staff offered additional pre-release classes to eliminate the backlog of offenders waiting to participate. The offering of additional classes resulted in a spike in the number of offenders completing pre-release classes at the beginning of FY10 and a small inflation of the figure for that year. Subsequently, the department substantially exceeded the target of 3,300 set for this measure.



### *Number of state photo identification/driver license applications processed:*

Most offenders do not have personal identification, such as a state photo identification card, when they are admitted to the DOC. Possession of personal identification documentation, however, is critical to every newly-released offender. The DOC has partnered with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS) to provide photo identification equipment at most DOC facilities, enabling offenders to secure state photo identification cards or driver license renewals close to their release date. Staff from various DPS driver services offices come to the facilities as needed and provide this service. The identification card or driver license is then mailed to the facility for retention until the offender's release.

Since FY06, the number of state photo identification cards and driver license applications processed increased considerably. The department surpassed its goal of 1,200 identification cards and driver license applications processed in FY10, with nearly 1,400 issued that fiscal year.



### **Recidivism**

*Percentage of offenders convicted of a new felony and percentage reincarcerated for a new felony:*

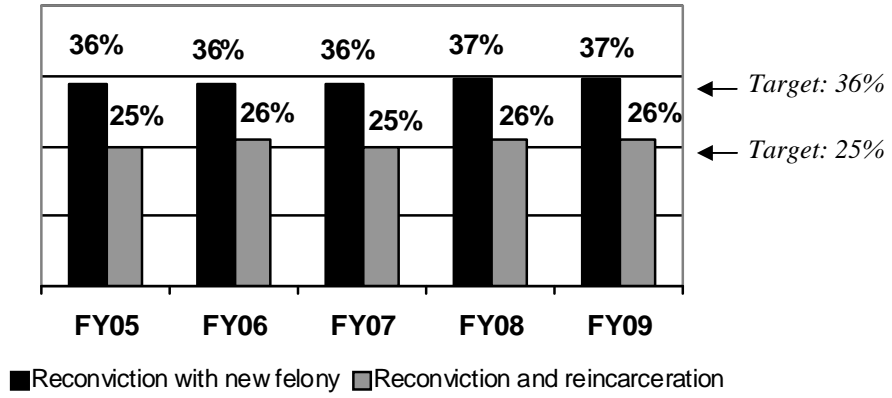
The mission of the DOC is to contribute to a safer Minnesota. This is done through offender management within correctional facilities and under supervision in the community. Recidivism, or the rate at which offenders reoffend after they return to the community, is a key performance measure of public safety.

Recidivism is a statistic for which no single agency can take full credit or blame as many of the factors that impact recidivism are outside agency control. Overall economic health of the state or region, availability of local social services and support structure (including housing and employment), family support, and offender willingness to change criminal thinking and behavior are some of the variables that can impact recidivism.

In Minnesota, adult recidivism is calculated based on a three-year follow-up period after release from prison.<sup>19</sup> Since FY05, the adult recidivism rate has remained remarkably stable. The felony reconviction rate was 36 percent from FY05 through FY07 but increased slightly in FY08 and FY09 to 37 percent. The felony reconviction and reincarceration rate varied between 25 percent and 26 percent between FY05 and FY09, ending at 26 percent in FY09. Both the reconviction rate and the reconviction and reincarceration rate are one percentage point above the targets (36 percent and 25 percent, respectively) established by the department.

<sup>19</sup> Although reported by fiscal year, rates are reported for offenders released in a calendar year. For example, FY09 rates are for offenders released from prison in calendar year 2006.

Three-year adult recidivism rates



## Mission Goal: Holding Offenders Accountable

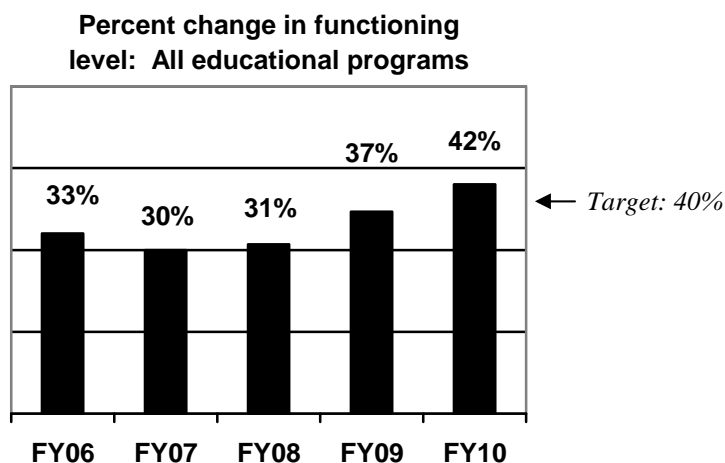
Objectives for this goal address the fulfillment of court-ordered or statutory offender obligations as well as appropriate offender behavior.

### Program success rates

*Percent change in functioning level for inmates participating in all educational programs (Basic Skills and ESL):*

For many offenders, improving literacy skills is necessary to become self-sufficient and to participate effectively as productive workers, family members, and citizens. The department recognizes this fact and requires those offenders who do not have a verified GED or high school diploma to participate in literacy classes such as Basic Skills and ESL. Progress in educational programming subsequently is expected of those mandated to enroll.

The combined percentage of Basic Skills and ESL participants who increased their functioning level grew in the last two years after remaining fairly stable for a few years. The department exceeded the target of 40 percent for this measure in FY10 as the combined percentage of Basic Skills and ESL participants who increased their education functioning level was 42 percent.

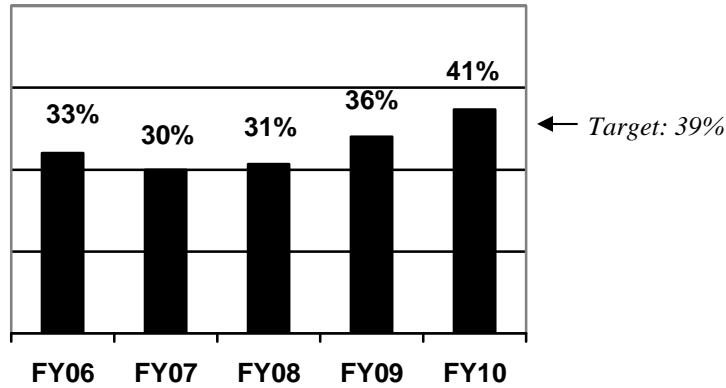


*Percent change in functioning level for inmates participating in Basic Skills:*

As noted previously, students in Basic Skills functioning levels are preparing for their GED or high school diploma and/or are brushing up on targeted literacy skills such as math or reading. The target established for this measure was an increase in Basic Skills functioning level for 39 percent of participants, and the department surpassed this target in FY10 when functioning level increased for 41 percent of participants.



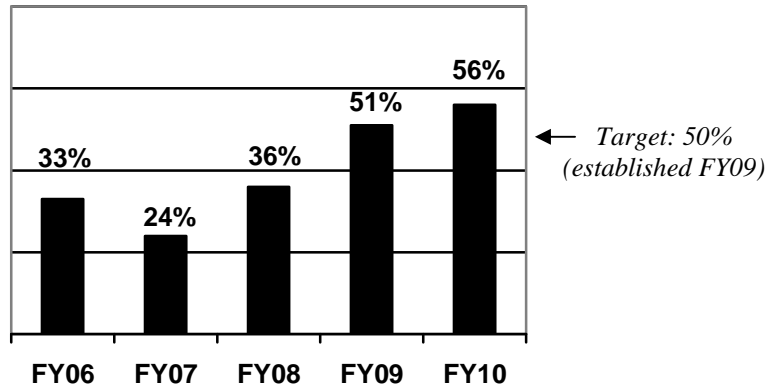
**Percent change in functioning level: Basic Skills**



*Percent change in functioning level for inmates participating in ESL:*

Students in the ESL functioning levels are working on increasing their English speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills with the goal of advancing into a Basic Skills functioning level and eventually working toward attaining a GED or high school diploma. In FY09, the department established a target of increasing ESL functioning level for 50 percent of participants each fiscal year. The department exceeded this goal in both FY09 and FY10.

**Percent change in functioning level: ESL**

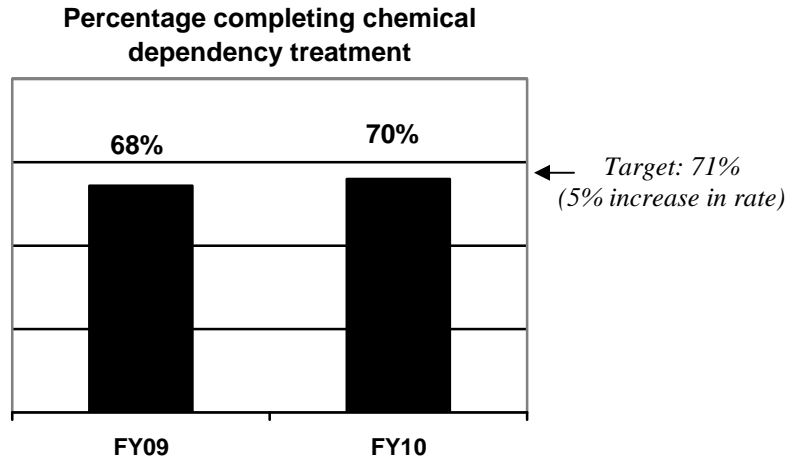


*Percentage of inmates completing chemical dependency treatment programs:*

Increasing completion rates holds offenders accountable to department directives while reducing the likelihood of reoffense. Evidence from an evaluation of the DOC’s chemical dependency treatment program found a 27 percent reduction in recidivism with those offenders who successfully participated in treatment.<sup>20</sup>

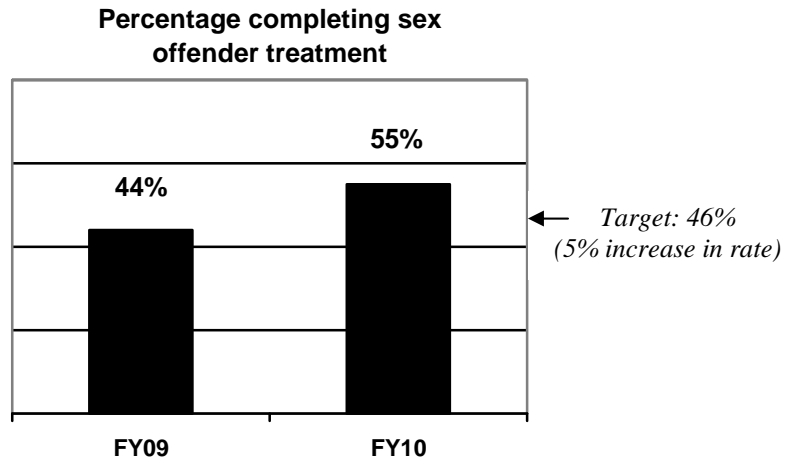
<sup>20</sup> Duwe, G. (2010). Prison-based chemical dependency treatment in Minnesota: An outcome evaluation. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 6, 57-81. A more comprehensive summary of the evaluation results is included in this report in Section IV: Adult Recidivism Update.

The department defines treatment success as either fully completing the program or successfully participating in the program until the offender is released from prison.<sup>21</sup> In FY10, 70 percent of offenders who entered chemical dependency treatment successfully completed treatment. The increase in rate from FY09 to FY10 was three percent; the target established by the department was an increase of five percent.



*Percentage of inmates completing sex offender treatment programs:*

In FY09, 44 percent of sex offenders who entered sex offender treatment completed programming prior to release. This figure increased to 55 percent in FY10, representing a 25 percent increase in the completion rate between FY09 and FY10. The target for this measure was a five percent increase.



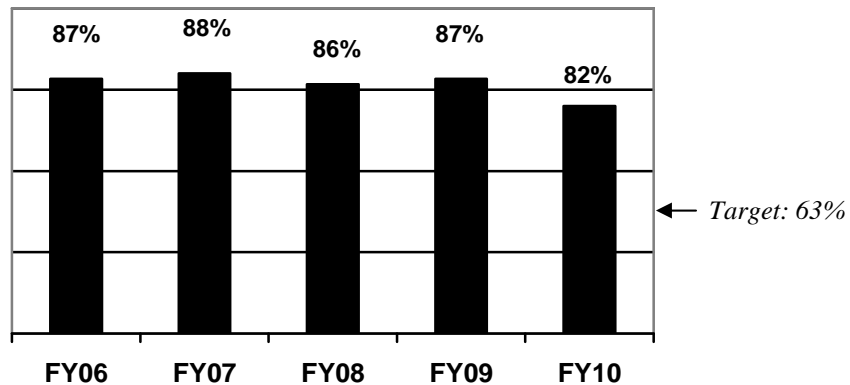
**Percentage of restitution paid by discharge**

Restitution is the money a court orders an offender to pay to a victim to compensate for damages related to a crime such as property loss or damage, out-of-pocket medical or mental health treatment, participation in justice processes, and funeral costs. Restitution is part of an offender’s criminal sentence and can help a victim feel that the criminal justice system is working on his or her behalf to ensure just compensation for losses. Restitution also helps hold an offender accountable for the crime he or she committed.

<sup>21</sup> Because treatment is individualized, length of treatment is variable.

The department tracks the number of adults on felony-level supervision<sup>22</sup> with DOC agents and determines the percentage of these offenders who paid restitution in full by discharge. Since FY07, the percentage of offenders ordered to pay restitution who paid their restitution in full has dropped, from 88 to 82 percent. Much of the decline occurred between FY09 and FY10. Department personnel attribute at least some of the decline in this figure to the increase in unemployment as well as the increase in the use of revenue recapture by probation agencies. Although the latter actually may result in the collection of more restitution, restitution collected in this manner is not reflected in the data gathered by the department at this time.

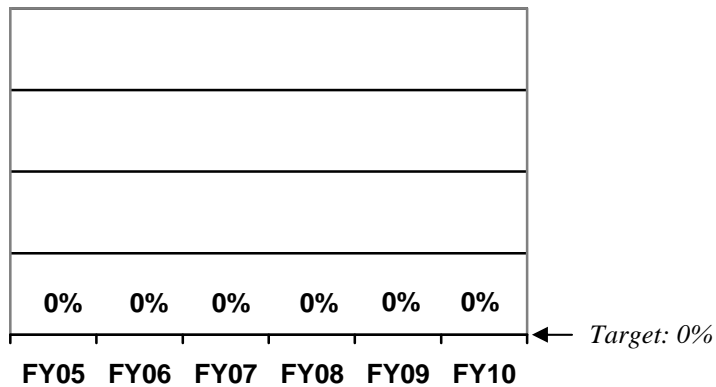
**Percentage of restitution paid by discharge**



**Percentage of escapes from secure facilities**

Ensuring that offenders remain securely confined while committed to the commissioner of corrections is central to the department’s mission and the goal of holding offenders accountable. Through the proactive efforts of many DOC employees, the DOC has not had an escape from a secure facility in more than a decade.

**Percentage of escapes from secure facilities**



<sup>22</sup> Includes offenders on probation as well as those on supervised release.

### **Percentage of fugitive level 3 sex offenders apprehended within 72 hours**

The DOC's Fugitive Apprehension Unit, designated by statute as a law enforcement agency, locates and arrests DOC-warranted fugitives. Priority is given to apprehending warranted fugitives who committed serious person offenses; e.g., level 3 sex offenders and offenders with loss-of-life convictions.

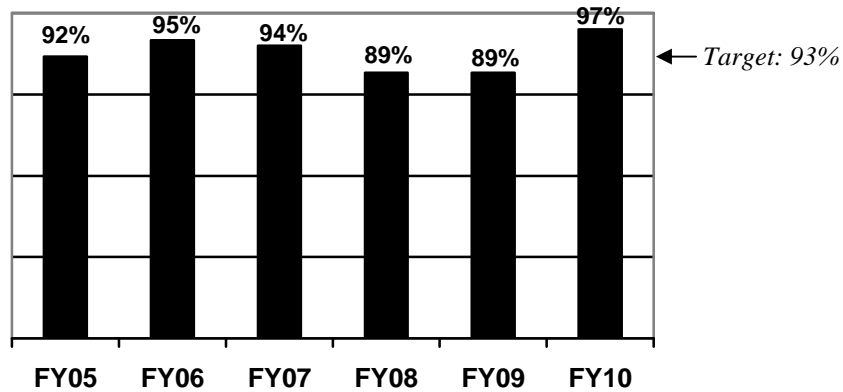
The Fugitive Apprehension Unit is increasing fugitive warrant sweeps in partnership with various law enforcement jurisdictions throughout Minnesota. The fugitive unit has increased networking with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies by working cooperatively with the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association in the development of regional liaisons with law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

The fugitive unit currently has a cooperative, 90-day rotating career enrichment program with a metro law enforcement agency to better enhance the fugitive investigative skills of uniformed patrol officers. Several fugitive unit members also work with the U.S. Marshals East Metro Task Force. A cooperative working relationship with the U.S. Marshals office has enhanced fugitive apprehension efforts in-state as well as nationally. Recently, the agency also upgraded a fugitive website link where photos of most DOC-warranted fugitives can be seen by law enforcement and the public.

Efforts to apprehend fugitive level 3 sex offenders specifically were bolstered substantially in 2005 when the Minnesota Legislature provided funding to the DOC for a special investigator whose primary responsibility is to create a "hot file" on each level 3 sex offender. Six months prior to the release of each level 3 sex offender, this investigator begins collecting information from many sources, including court documents and presentence investigation reports. This information, plus updates from supervising agents once the offender is released to the community, is entered into an electronic file that can be accessed immediately by the fugitive unit if the offender goes on fugitive status, providing investigators with access to information they need to begin searching for the offender within minutes of the offender becoming a fugitive. Without this electronic file, the onset of the search could be delayed by hours.

When the department updated its mission and strategic plan in July 2009, the agency originally established a target of apprehending at least 80 percent of all fugitive level 3 sex offenders within 72 hours of absconding. One year later, the department raised the target to 93 percent to reflect improved apprehension efforts. In FY10, the DOC surpassed the adjusted target when nearly all (97%) of fugitive level 3 sex offenders were apprehended within 72 hours of absconding.

**Percentage of fugitive level 3 sex offenders apprehended within 72 hours**



**Percentage of offenders on ISR convicted of a new felony while under supervision**

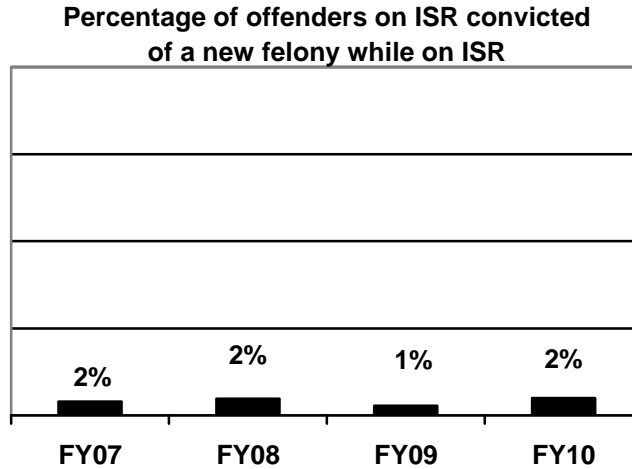
The ISR program was established by the legislature in 1990 (M.S. §244.12). The purpose of ISR is to protect the public by managing and intensely supervising high-risk offenders in the community. While serving their prison sentence, offenders are screened to determine if department policy requires that the offender be assigned to ISR upon release. These offenders remain on ISR until they successfully complete the program or until they reach sentence expiration.

ISR consists of four phases that allows for a gradual reduction in restrictions and supervision level as the offender successfully completes one phase and progresses on to the next. Phase I of ISR is very restrictive and includes a minimum of four face-to-face contacts each week, house arrest, electronic or Global Positioning System (GPS)<sup>23</sup> monitoring, as well as other requirements determined by the offender’s personal and criminal history. Face-to-face contacts and house arrest are modified in Phases II and III, reflecting the progression of the offender to less restrictive sanctions and supervision. In Phase II, the minimum number of face-to-face contacts is reduced to two each week, and in Phase III, the number is reduced to one. In Phase IV, the minimum number of face-to-face contacts is two per month but the offender continues to abide by curfew. Throughout the entire program, offenders are required to be involved in constructive work or education for a minimum of 40 hours each week; agent contacts and drug and alcohol testing are random and unannounced. The department has a zero tolerance for drug or alcohol use, and violation of that or other program rules results in immediate sanctions.

In the last biennium, the department created a new performance measure pertaining to ISR. The measure and accompanying data are included in this report solely for the purpose of establishing a baseline from which a target will be generated. The following

<sup>23</sup> GPS monitoring utilizes elements of radio frequency in conjunction with the Department of Defense’s GPS to identify an offender’s location on a map. The offender wears a tamper-resistant bracelet that verifies its proximity to a GPS receiver that is placed in the offender’s residence. Data on the offender’s location is transmitted to the vendor responsible for monitoring the offender’s location, and software routinely monitors the data to determine that the offender’s movement is in accordance with his or her approved schedule.

chart shows the percentage of offenders released on ISR under the supervision of a DOC<sup>24</sup> agent who were violated for committing a new felony while under supervision. As shown in the following chart, only a very small percentage of those under ISR supervision committed a new felony – either one or two percent in each of the four fiscal years examined.



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<sup>24</sup> DOC agents provide ISR in all Minnesota counties except Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Dakota, Dodge, Fillmore, Hennepin, Koochiching, Lake, Olmsted, Ramsey, and St. Louis. Violations occurring in these counties are not included in these data.

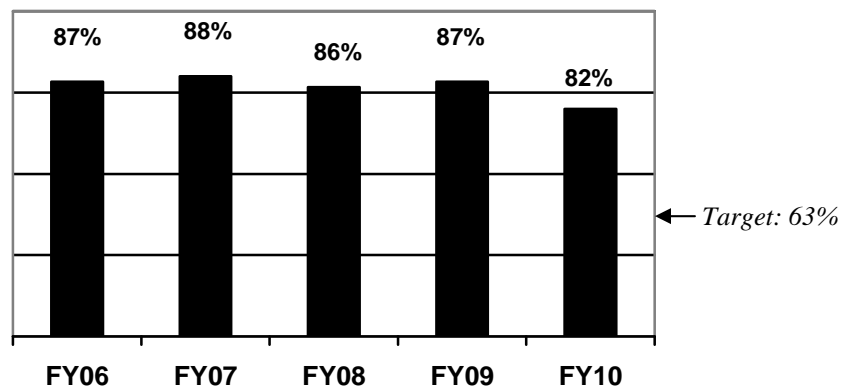
## Mission Goal: Restoring Justice for Victims

Objectives for this goal address providing restoration to individual victims and the overall community following the commission of a crime.

### Percentage of restitution paid by discharge

As described previously, restitution is money the court orders an offender to pay to a victim to compensate for damages related to a crime; it is part of an offender's criminal sentence. The department tracks the number of adults on felony-level supervision<sup>25</sup> with DOC agents and determines the percentage of these offenders who paid restitution in full by discharge. Since FY07, the percentage of offenders ordered to pay restitution who paid their restitution in full has dropped from 88 to 82 percent. Department personnel attribute at least some of the decline in this figure to the increase in unemployment as well as the increase in the use of revenue recapture by probation agencies. Although the latter actually may result in the collection of more restitution, restitution collected in this manner is not reflected in the data gathered by the department at this time.

Percentage of restitution paid by discharge



### Increase victim/offender restorative opportunities

Restorative justice focuses on repairing the harm caused by crime. Crime is viewed as a violation of the victim and the community in addition to the state. As a result, the offender is accountable to the victim and the community. Offenders are encouraged to right the wrong they committed and take action to repair the harm to the victim and the community while serving the sentence required by the state.

As the first state agency in the United States to support and advocate the use of restorative justice,<sup>26</sup> the department led the nation in the development and implementation of restorative justice approaches. The DOC continues to work collaboratively with corrections colleagues, educators, social service providers, faith communities, and community groups to encourage a more constructive way of thinking about crime and offender accountability.

<sup>25</sup> Includes offenders on probation as well as those on supervised release.

<sup>26</sup> Minnesota Department of Corrections (<http://www.doc.state.mn.us/publications/backgrounders/documents/RJbackgrounder.pdf>)

The department has several options enabling communication between victims and offenders incarcerated in a state prison or on community supervision. Victim Offender Dialogue allows crime victims to meet face-to-face with an offender in a safe and structured environment; both victims and offenders receive intense preparation prior to the meeting. For those who do not wish or are unable to meet in person, video or audio exchanges also are available. Victims, Offenders, and Community – A Restorative Experience (VOCARÉ) enables victims, offenders, and community members to meet in a circle process to talk about the causes and consequences of crime. An offender also may write a letter of apology to the victim of his or her crime and, once approved by department staff, the letter is kept on file until the victim requests to receive it. Victim impact programming, which gives victims and survivors the opportunity to speak about their experiences to groups of offenders and department staff, also is available.

Notably, the victim must request to participate in these restorative justice processes. Many victims have not made such requests in the past primarily because they were not aware of the many options available to them. An important component of MNCHOICE, a web-based victim notification system, provides this information to those victims when they request notification. Specifically, MNCHOICE provides information on available restorative justice programs for victims when they access the system. In addition, MNCHOICE enables victims to select the programs they would like to participate in when they request notification or at any time after they have registered for notification. MNCHOICE was completed and made available to victims in late 2010. It is anticipated that the system will increase the number of victims choosing to participate in restorative justice opportunities at a much greater margin than the 25 percent target established by the department. Data on this measure is being gathered and will be included in the next performance report.

### **Reduce response time for victim notification**

In Minnesota, victims of crime have specific, post-conviction notification rights established by state statute. Minnesota Statute §611A provides the right of a victim to be notified of an offender's release or escape from prison, apprehension following escape, and death. The statute also provides a victim the right to know when an offender's custody status is reduced and he or she is transferred to a less-secure facility. The only requirement of the victim is that he or she completes and returns to the department a written request for notification.

Historically, victim notification requests came to several offices and units of the department, depending on where the victim sent the request. Notification requests even were sent to the individual correctional facilities; the offender for which the notification was requested was not always housed at the facility receiving the request. The lack of a centralized point to which notification requests were sent resulted in lengthy delays in victim notification. Time elapsed between the date the request was received and the date the victim received acknowledgement of his or her request ranged from 10 to 46 days.

In 2008, the department convened a process-improvement team to examine the outdated, paper- and time-intensive victim notification process. The group determined that



the current system was in need of significant updating and devised an immediate as well as long-term solution. The immediate solution designated one location – the department’s victim assistance program – as the point to which all victim notification requests are sent. Employees in this program respond immediately to the notification request with a letter noting receipt of the request, information on where the offender is located, and the name of the offender’s caseworker or supervising agent. The centralization of this function reduced the time until the victim received an initial response from an average of 19 days to just one day if the request was received electronically and three days if the request was received via mail. Response time to victims was reduced by more than 50 percent, the target established by the department, when this process was implemented.

The long-term solution devised by the group required the development of a web-based, victim notification system. Subsequently, the DOC and the DPS applied for and received a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice to develop and implement such a system. The new system, MNCHOICE, became operational in 2010. MNCHOICE completes the centralization of the victim notification process, fully addressing all components of the victim notification process and further decreasing the victim notification response time. Data on the effects of MNCHOICE on victim notification response time will be included in the next performance report.

#### **Number of Sentencing to Service (STS) offender hours worked**

STS is a restorative justice program that holds non-dangerous offenders accountable while providing courts an alternative to traditional sentencing practices. Created in the fall of 1986, STS is a sentencing option for judges throughout Minnesota that puts carefully selected non-violent offenders to work on community improvement projects as a condition of probation or in lieu of some, or all, of an offender’s jail sentence. Projects vary widely, ranging from wilderness trail development to shoveling out bus shelters and fire hydrants after winter storms. STS crews also provide thousands of hours of service cleaning up roadside litter in an effort to promote a cleaner environment for all Minnesotans.

The department adapted the STS model to be used with offenders serving prison sentences. In the spring of 1995, the department created the Institution/Community Work Crew (ICWC) program. ICWC enables carefully screened, minimum-custody inmates to perform labor similar to that performed by STS crews. A second program, the Institution/Community Work Crew Affordable Homes Program (ICWC/AHP), began in 1998 when the legislature appropriated \$700,000 to build affordable homes for low-income families. Both programs continue to operate successfully.

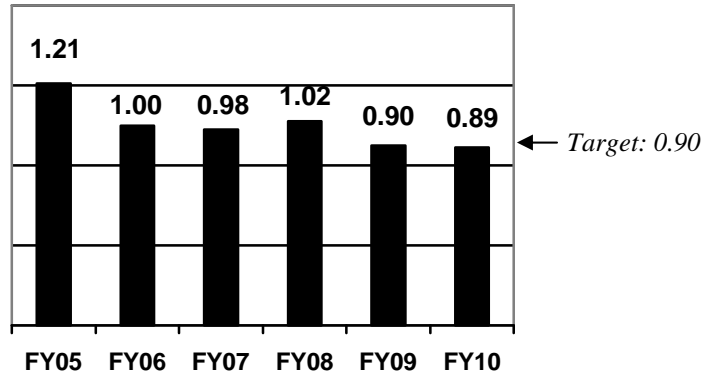
The number of STS offender work hours declined over the last six years. The greatest decline occurred between FY05 and FY06, due largely to a change in the way in which the department collected and reported STS data.<sup>27</sup> Between FY06 and FY08, the number of work hours remained around 1 million but dropped to roughly 900,000 in FY09 and FY10. Offender work hours dropped in these two years as budget cuts resulted in the de-

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<sup>27</sup> In FY06, the department stopped collecting data on all STS crews and began collecting data only on those STS crews receiving state funds.

partment reducing the number of STS crews. The target established by the department for this measure is 900,000 hours; the department was at or just under this target in both FY09 and FY10.

**Number of STS offender hours worked (in millions)**



**Number of STS jail days saved<sup>28</sup>**

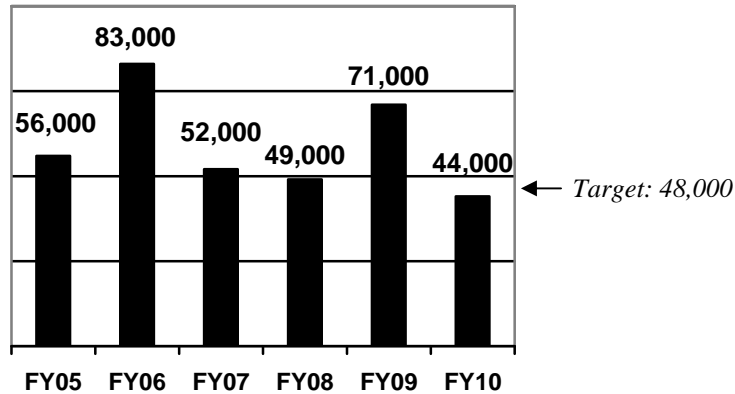
Throughout Minnesota, judges sentence offenders to STS as an alternative to jail or fines, in combination with jail time, or as a sanction of probation. Subsequently, a primary benefit of STS is a reduction in the use of jail space. Many STS offenders would occupy a jail bed if they were not out working in the community on an STS crew. Thus, STS can help ease jail overcrowding as well as reserve space for more dangerous offenders who require incarceration in a jail.

The number of jail days averted as a result of the use of STS varies considerably from year to year, as shown in the following chart.<sup>29</sup> The variation is due not only to fluctuations in the total number of offenders placed on STS but also the fluctuations in the sentencing practices of judges. The number of jail days saved was greatest in FY06 and FY09, but varied between 44,000 and 56,000 in all of the other years. The department greatly exceeded the target of 48,000 in FY09 when the number of jail days saved due to STS was 71,000 but fell below the target in FY10. Notably, the FY10 figure does not include data from five counties: Blue Earth, Dakota, Rice, Scott, and Traverse. It is not possible to determine if the department met the target established for this measure as not every county was able to report.

<sup>28</sup> The FY10 figure does not include data from non-DOC funded STS programs as well as five DOC-funded STS programs located in Blue Earth, Dakota, Rice, Scott, and Traverse counties.

<sup>29</sup> Number of STS jail days saved is rounded to the nearest 1,000 for this report.

### Number of STS Jail Days Saved

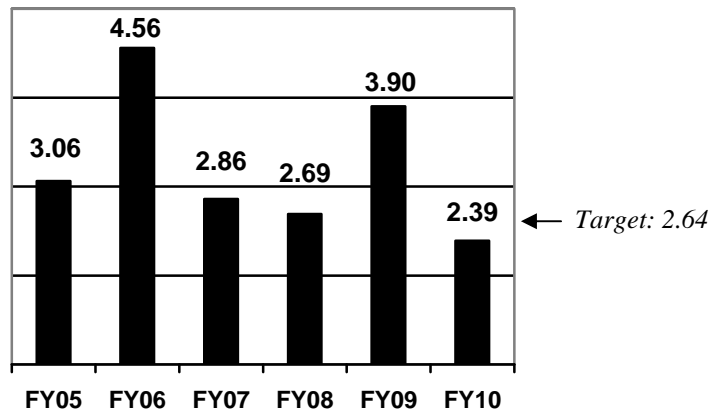


Note: It is not possible to determine if the target for this measure was achieved given that data for DOC-funded STS programs in Blue Earth, Dakota, Rice, Scott, and Traverse counties could not be obtained.

### Cost savings of STS jail days saved<sup>30</sup>

The cost savings associated with the jail days saved because of STS is substantial each year. Using an average per diem of \$55, the use of STS resulted in a cost savings in jail expenditures of more than \$2 million each fiscal year since FY05. The greatest cost savings occurred in FY06 (\$4.56 million). The cost savings was nearly \$4 million (\$3.9 million) in FY09 and just under \$2.5 million (\$2.39 million) in FY10. The target established was \$2.64 million. Due to the missing data reported in the previous section, it is not possible to assess whether the department achieved this target.

### Cost savings of STS jail days saved (in millions)

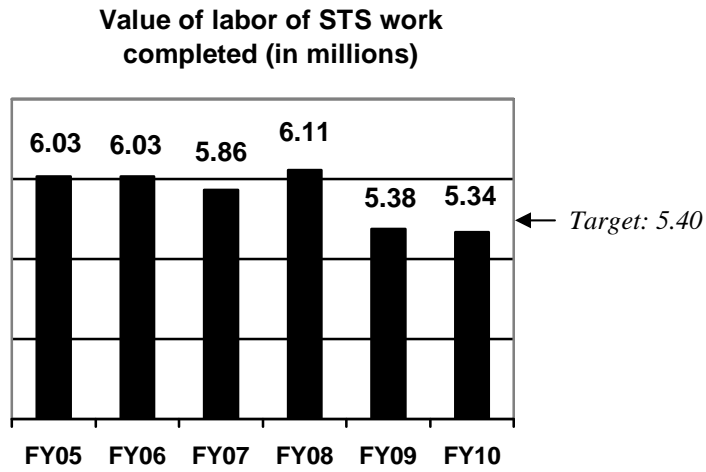


Note: It is not possible to determine if the target for this measure was achieved given that data for DOC-funded STS programs in Blue Earth, Dakota, Rice, Scott, and Traverse counties could not be obtained.

<sup>30</sup> The FY10 figure does not include data from non-DOC funded STS programs as well as five DOC-funded STS programs located in Blue Earth, Dakota, Rice, Scott, and Traverse counties.

**Value of labor of STS work completed**

Another significant benefit of the STS program is the labor the crews provide to various organizations, including a number of non-profits. Many of the projects the crews work on are labor-intensive, and many provide a direct benefit to the taxpayer by improving parks and other public areas. The department provides an estimate each year of the labor provided by STS crews, using the conservative figure of \$6 per hour of labor.<sup>31</sup> In the last six fiscal years, the value of the labor provided by STS crews surpassed \$5 million each year. The target for this measure is \$5.4 million; the department fell just short of this target in both FY09 and FY10.



<sup>31</sup> STS workers are not paid for their labor.

# Performance Measures Data Summary

Met

	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Target
<b>Providing Core Correctional Care</b>							
Percentage of escapes from secure facilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	✓
Accuracy in offender risk assessment completion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of inmate-on-staff assaults	NA	0	12	50	26	42	✓
Number of inmate-on-inmate assaults	472	576	567	652	708	821	
Staff injury rate	NA	5.1	6.0	6.0	5.1	NA	✓
Percentage of inmates assigned	84%	87%	87%	85%	81%	83%	
<b>Changing Offender Behavior</b>							
Number of inmates admitted to:							
➤ Educational programs	NA	7,164	7,900	8,199	8,416	9,155	✓
➤ Chemical dependency (CD) treatment programs	NA	NA	NA	1,357	1,317	1,597	✓
➤ Sex offender treatment programs	NA	NA	NA	197	198	166	
➤ MCORP	NA	NA	NA	NA	269	488	✓
Program success rates:							
➤ All education programs	NA	33%	30%	31%	37%	42%	✓
➤ Basic Skills	NA	33%	30%	31%	36%	41%	✓
➤ English as a Second Language (ESL)	NA	33%	24%	36%	51%	56%	✓
➤ Percentage of inmates completing CD treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	68%	70%	
➤ Percentage of inmates completing sex offender treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	44%	55%	✓
Release planning participation:							
➤ Number of inmates completing pre-release classes	2,033	3,058	3,095	3,443	2,982	3,921	✓
➤ Number of state photo ID/DL applications processed	NA	364	768	1,139	1,111	1,377	✓
Recidivism:							
➤ Percentage of offenders convicted of a new felony	36%	36%	36%	37%	37%	NA	
➤ Percentage of offenders reincarcerated for a new felony	25%	26%	25%	26%	26%	NA	
<b>Holding Offenders Accountable</b>							
Program success rates:							
➤ All education programs	NA	33%	30%	31%	37%	42%	✓
➤ Basic Skills	NA	33%	30%	31%	36%	41%	✓
➤ ESL	NA	33%	24%	36%	51%	56%	✓
➤ Percentage of inmates completing CD treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	68%	70%	
➤ Percentage of inmates completing sex offender treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	44%	55%	✓
Percentage of restitution paid by discharge	NA	87%	88%	86%	87%	82%	✓
Percentage of escapes from secure facilities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	✓
Percentage of fugitive level 3 sex offenders apprehended within 72 hours	92%	95%	94%	89%	89%	97%	✓
Percentage of offenders released on ISR convicted of a new felony	NA	NA	2%	2%	1%	2%	NA
<b>Restoring Justice for Victims</b>							
Percentage of restitution paid by discharge	NA	87%	88%	86%	87%	82%	✓
Increase victim/offender restorative opportunities	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reduce response time for victim notification	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of STS offender hours worked (in millions)	1.21	1.00	.98	1.02	.90	.89	
Number of STS jail days saved	56,000	83,000	52,000	49,000	71,000	44,000	
Cost savings of STS jail days saved (in millions)	\$3.06	\$4.56	\$2.86	\$2.69	\$3.90	\$2.39	
Value of labor of STS work completed (in millions)	\$6.03	\$6.03	\$5.86	\$6.11	\$5.38	\$5.34	

## **Section II**

### **Per Diem Information**

The DOC's operational per diem is calculated in a manner relatively consistent with that used by many other states. It includes general fund expenditures directly related to incarcerating offenders including facility management, security, food, clothing and linens, treatment and education programming, and medical and behavioral health. This per diem often is used to compare costs between DOC facilities and other states. The average adult operational per diem for FY10 was \$83.95.

A second per diem is calculated to comply with M.S. §241.018, which requires the DOC to develop a uniform method to calculate an average department-wide per diem for incarcerating offenders at adult state correctional facilities. In accordance with the statute, the per diem must include the operational per diem plus capital costs and 65 percent of the department's management services budget. The DOC is unaware of any states that calculate a per diem using this formula, and it should not be used to compare costs with other jurisdictions. The average statutory per diem for FY10 was \$103.09.

In addition, M.S. §241.018 requires the DOC to develop a uniform method to calculate an average per diem for county and regional jails licensed by the department. The statute requires that each jail submit to the department an annual per diem, calculated in accordance with the formula promulgated by the department, and that the department report these figures in the department performance report. Figure 1 presents the jail per diem figures for FY10 as calculated by each county or regional jail.

**FIGURE 1**  
**CY09 Jail Per Diem Statistics<sup>32</sup>**

	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Avg Daily Population (ADP)</b>	<b>Per Diem (Based on ADP)</b>	<b>Approved Capacity</b>	<b>Per Diem (Based on Capacity)</b>	<b>Operational Capacity</b>
<b>Class I Facility – 72 Hour Hold</b>						
Cook County	\$ 513,251.40	2.04	\$689.30	15	\$93.49	80%
Murray County	\$786,330.00	0.47	\$4,632.97	4	\$537.11	75%
Norman County	\$98,842.42	1.10	\$246.18	3	\$90.02	100%
<b>Total: \$1,398,423.82</b>		<b>Avg: \$1,856.15</b>		<b>Total:22</b>	<b>Avg: \$240.21</b>	
<b>Class II Facility – 90 Day Lockup</b>						
Houston County	\$463,340.00	12.00	\$105.79	14	\$90.43	80%
Kittson County	\$801,428.05	2.36	\$930.38	6	\$364.95	85%
Lac Qui Parle Co.	\$119,577.11	4.00	\$81.90	7	\$46.67	60%
Lake of the Woods Co.	\$170,334.00	3.20	\$145.83	10	\$46.54	80%
Mower County	\$2,031,649.54	31.20	\$178.40	40	\$138.77	80%
Watonwan County	\$457,525.22	12.38	\$101.25	20	\$62.50	80%
<b>Total: \$4,043,853.92</b>		<b>Avg: \$257.26</b>		<b>Total: 97</b>	<b>Avg: \$124.98</b>	
<b>Class III Facility – Jail</b>						
Aitkin County	\$2,097,055.94	49.35	\$116.42	89	\$64.38	90%
Anoka County	\$9,371,186.09	214.00	\$119.97	238	\$107.58	90%
Anoka Co. Workhouse	\$2,977,806.06	131.67	\$61.96	240	\$33.90	100%
Becker County	\$2,372,059.04	65.77	\$98.81	95	\$68.22	85%
Beltrami County	\$2,733,186.50	97.50	\$76.80	166	\$44.99	90%
Benton County	\$3,192,580.00	79.40	\$110.16	102	\$85.52	95%
Blue Earth County <sup>33</sup>	\$2,952,627.64	80.58	\$100.39	146	\$55.26	85%
Brown County	\$1,547,891.15	33.00	\$128.51	56	\$75.52	80%
Carlton County	\$1,463,848.00	48.00	\$83.55	48	\$83.32	80%
Carver County	\$4,660,141.43	80.36	\$158.89	115	\$110.72	90%
Cass County	\$1,391,321.00	15.97	\$238.72	60	\$63.36	80%
Chippewa County	\$752,824.21	8.65	\$238.44	17	\$120.99	85%
Chisago County	\$2,601,423.55	40.61	\$175.50	67	\$106.09	88%
Clay County	\$2,525,812.00	81.00	\$85.43	96	\$71.89	75%
Clearwater County	\$721,673.62	31.00	\$63.78	38	\$51.89	85%
Cottonwood County	\$706,493.90	12.41	\$155.97	21	\$91.92	80%
Crow Wing County	\$4,642,998.00	172.53	\$73.73	276	\$45.96	80%
Dakota County	\$10,844,197.75	238.69	\$124.47	264	\$112.23	95%
Douglas County	\$2,605,771.00	73.00	\$97.80	99	\$71.92	80%
Faribault County <sup>34</sup>	\$726,336.62	15.00	\$132.66	62	\$32.01	80%
Fillmore County	\$768,884.00	18.81	\$111.99	24	\$87.53	80%
Freeborn County	\$3,224,688.00	78.27	\$112.88	136	\$64.78	90%
Goodhue County	\$5,040,015.76	98.00	\$140.90	156	\$88.27	90%
Hubbard County	\$1,684,286.50	40.00	\$115.36	60	\$76.70	90%
Isanti County	\$2,418,227.56	60.00	\$110.42	111	\$59.52	85%
Itasca County	\$3,241,512.00	92.00	\$96.53	107	\$82.77	89%
Jackson County	\$792,004.96	8.00	\$271.23	18	\$120.22	80%
Kanabec County	\$920,123.40	33.00	\$76.39	60	\$41.90	80%
Kandiyohi County	\$3,888,770.00	123.00	\$86.62	190	\$55.92	95%
Koochiching County	\$710,257.72	11.21	\$173.59	30	\$64.69	80%
Lake County	\$898,031.21	15.00	\$164.02	27	\$90.88	80%
LeSueur County	\$834,874.00	11.90	\$192.21	28	\$81.47	80%
Lincoln County	\$898,948.74	3.00	\$820.96	15	\$163.74	80%

<sup>32</sup> All figures self-reported by the facility.

<sup>33</sup> Approved capacity increased from 75 to 146 effective July 13, 2009.

<sup>34</sup> Approved capacity increased from 18 to 62 effective October 29, 2009.

**FIGURE 1 (continued)  
CY09 Jail Per Diem Statistics<sup>35</sup>**

	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Avg Daily Population (ADP)</b>	<b>Per Diem (Based on ADP)</b>	<b>Approved Capacity</b>	<b>Per Diem (Based on Capacity)</b>	<b>Operational Capacity</b>
<b>Class III Facility – Jail ( continued)</b>						
Lyon County <sup>36</sup>	\$1,233,804.04	30.23	\$111.82	64	\$52.67	70%
Marshall County	\$312,601.00	9.39	\$91.21	15	\$56.94	86%
Martin County	\$1,006,237.00	30.50	\$90.38	32	\$85.92	80%
McLeod County	\$1,537,022.00	26.65	\$158.00	35	\$119.99	80%
Meeker County	\$1,311,471.00	36.00	\$99.81	69	\$51.93	90%
Mille Lacs County	\$4,284,351.70	74.00	\$158.62	149	\$78.56	85%
Morrison County	\$2,238,217.00	58.00	\$105.73	141	\$43.37	90%
Nicollet County	\$1,371,903.00	29.00	\$129.61	34	\$110.25	80%
Nobles County	\$2,166,691.00	55.67	\$106.63	80	\$74.00	90%
Northwest RCC <sup>37</sup>	\$3,390,904.83	119.13	\$77.98	200	\$46.32	88%
Olmsted County	\$10,683,298.00	203.00	\$144.18	314	\$92.96	90%
Otter Tail County	\$2,937,778.85	61.42	\$131.04	111	\$72.31	90%
Pennington County <sup>38</sup>	\$1,217,026.19	41.48	\$80.38	76	\$43.75	90%
Pine Co. Detention Center	\$3,003,616.00	80.00	\$102.86	131	\$62.65	80%
Pipestone County	\$322,653.00	9.22	\$95.88	19	\$46.40	80%
Redwood County	\$378,462.99	12.25	\$84.64	21	\$49.24	80%
Renville County	\$957,684.41	28.00	\$93.71	72	\$36.34	90%
Rice County	\$1,751,136.00	45.00	\$106.61	83	\$57.64	80%
Roseau County	\$930,649.18	19.94	\$127.87	52	\$48.90	80%
Scott County	\$5,875,739.00	133.00	\$121.04	204	\$78.70	90%
Sherburne County	\$18,840,910.51	477.46	\$108.11	662	\$77.76	95%
Sibley County	\$777,707.00	10.73	\$198.57	19	\$111.84	80%
Stearns County	\$9,381,780.26	157.00	\$163.72	167	\$153.49	90%
Steele County	\$4,119,247.00	102.00	\$110.64	160	\$70.34	90%
Swift County	\$469,242.00	6.30	\$204.06	12	\$106.84	80%
Todd County	\$2,377,186.34	28.00	\$232.60	52	\$124.90	80%
Traverse County	\$307,095.63	7.45	\$112.93	11	\$76.28	70%
Wadena County	\$800,755.00	22.00	\$99.72	27	\$81.03	80%
Waseca County	\$454,459.26	14.00	\$88.94	24	\$51.74	80%
Washington County	\$9,939,190.00	190.00	\$143.32	228	\$119.11	95%
Wilkin County	\$332,993.00	13.00	\$70.18	21	\$43.32	80%
Winona County	\$2,111,738.00	41.53	\$139.31	83	\$69.52	90%
Wright County <sup>39</sup>	\$6,721,548.00	103.46	\$178.00	176	\$104.35	85%
Yellow Medicine County	\$1,066,883.00	15.00	\$194.86	36	\$80.97	80%
<b>Total: \$190,819,838.54</b>			<b>Avg: \$136.99</b>	<b>Total: 6,837</b>	<b>Avg: \$76.96</b>	
<b>Class IV Facility – Jail Annex</b>						
Bethel Work Release Center	\$1,229,138.00	56.00	\$60.13	63	\$53.31	100%
<b>Total: \$1,229,138.00</b>			<b>Avg: \$60.13</b>	<b>Total: 63</b>	<b>Avg: \$53.31</b>	
<b>Class V Facility – Adult Detention Center</b>						
Hennepin County	\$35,253,054.54	694.00	\$139.17	835	\$115.35	95%
Ramsey County	\$20,195,061.62	409.00	\$135.28	494	\$111.70	95%
<b>Total: \$55,448,116.16</b>			<b>Avg: \$137.22</b>	<b>Total: 1,329</b>	<b>Avg: \$113.52</b>	

<sup>35</sup> All figures self-reported by the facility.

<sup>36</sup> Approved capacity increased from 37 to 64 effective September 22, 2009.

<sup>37</sup> Northwest Regional Corrections Center

<sup>38</sup> Approved capacity in annex reduced from 72 to 48 effective March 30, 2009.

<sup>39</sup> Approved capacity increased from 103 to 176 effective April 23, 2009.



**FIGURE 1 (continued)  
CY09 Jail Per Diem Statistics<sup>40</sup>**

	<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>Avg Daily Population (ADP)</b>	<b>Per Diem (Based on ADP)</b>	<b>Approved Capacity</b>	<b>Per Diem (Based on Capacity)</b>	<b>Operational Capacity</b>
<b>Class VI Facility – Adult Correctional Facility</b>						
Hennepin County:						
Men	\$15,796,707.33	462.00	\$93.68	395	\$109.27	95%
North – Women’s	\$2,784,760.12	102.00	\$74.80	110	\$69.17	95%
North – Work	\$2,726,565.07	188.00	\$39.73	172	\$43.31	95%
Northeast RCC <sup>41</sup>	\$5,067,500.00	147.00	\$94.45	150	\$92.30	100%
Ramsey County	\$17,475,839.00	423.00	\$113.19	556	\$85.88	90%
<b>Total: \$43,851,371.52</b>			<b>Avg: \$83.17</b>	<b>Total: 1,383</b>	<b>Avg: \$79.99</b>	

<sup>40</sup> All figures self-reported by the facility.

<sup>41</sup> Northeast Regional Corrections Center

## **Section III**

### **Annual Performance Statistics**

Until the development of the strategic plan, the DOC published yearly performance statistics that were meant to show performance in relation to the general goal of providing a “safe, secure, humane environment for staff and offenders.” The DOC continues to integrate the strategic plan and performance statistics, and much of the information that used to be reported as performance statistics has been incorporated into the strategic plan. Because of this, the following section only contains information on adult and juvenile discipline convictions, facility capacity and population, information on the percentage of idle offenders, and MINNCOR’s operating statistics.

**FIGURE 2**  
**Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents**  
**Adult Facilities<sup>42</sup>**

	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
<b>Discipline Convictions<sup>43</sup></b>						
Assault of inmate	379	484	482	551	608	700
Assault of inmate causing harm	53	61	47	65	58	73
Assault of inmate with weapon	28	19	25	27	32	45
Assault of inmate with weapon causing harm	12	12	12	9	9	3
Assault of staff <sup>44</sup>	68	62	75	107	70	90
Assault of staff causing harm	14	11	12	10	4	17
Assault of staff with weapon	17	9	15	23	15	32
Assault of staff with weapon causing harm	4	2	1	2	2	2
Homicide <sup>45</sup>	0	0	1	0	1	0
Threatening others	428	401	419	547	565	632
Extortion	14	14	13	25	34	25
Holding hostage	1	1	1	2	10	5
Inciting to riot	37	35	16	94	30	352
Riot	18	0	1	12	0	76
Unlawful assembly/protest	3	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	8	1	0	3	1	4
Possession of liquor	344	247	195	260	342	369
Possession of drugs	239	193	281	275	338	410
Possession of weapon	180	137	141	183	170	175
Possession of money	23	37	19	35	39	27
Possession of smuggling device	16	19	31	18	34	46
Possession of escape materials	3	4	3	0	11	5
<b>Incidents<sup>46</sup></b>						
Escape from secure facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escape from non-secure facility	0	3	1	1	0	0
Accidental death	0	0	0	0	0	2
Suicide	0	3	0	2	4	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>3,093</b>

<sup>42</sup> Figure 2 does not show the number of offenders convicted but, rather, the number of discipline infraction convictions. Some offenders are convicted of more than one infraction per incident. Discipline convictions for attempted infractions are excluded from the above data.

<sup>43</sup> Discipline conviction data except for homicide are from Correctional Operations Management System (COMS), the DOC data information system.

<sup>44</sup> Discipline conviction data on staff assaults do not correspond with staff assault data reported in Section I as the data in that section were obtained from OSI records on staff assaults referred for felony-level prosecution.

<sup>45</sup> Discipline convictions on homicide data are based on DOC OSI files.

<sup>46</sup> Incident data are from DOC OSI files and verified against COMS data.

**FIGURE 3**  
**Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents**  
**Juveniles at the MCF-Red Wing**

	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
<b>Discipline Convictions</b>						
Assault on inmate	30	40	50	14	69	42
Assault on inmate causing harm	9	22	3	0	0	1
Assault on inmate with weapon	1	2	1	4	0	0
Assault on inmate with weapon causing harm	1	1	0	0	0	0
Assault on staff	7	9	24	14	15	13
Assault on staff causing harm	5	8	4	0	1	0
Assault on staff with weapon	1	0	2	0	0	0
Assault on staff with weapon causing harm	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide <sup>47</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Threatening others	254	392	247	147	180	201
Extortion	0	0	0	1	0	0
Holding hostage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inciting to riot	26	39	40	21	34	16
Riot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful assembly/protest	0	0	2	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of liquor	3	0	1	1	0	0
Possession of drugs	0	0	2	5	1	3
Possession of weapons	2	4	2	1	1	4
Possession of money	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of smuggling device	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of escape materials	1	0	2	3	0	0
<b>Incidents</b>						
Escape from secure facility	2	0	0	4	0	0
Escape from non-secure facility	7	3	21	23	10	9
Accidental death	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>289</b>

<sup>47</sup> Discipline convictions on homicide data are based on DOC OSI files.

**FIGURE 4**  
**Offender Capacity and Population by Facility and Date**

FACILITY	07/01/2006		07/01/2007		07/01/2008		07/01/2009		07/01/2010	
	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population
Stillwater	1,426	1,419	1,416	1,409	1,416	1,404	1,416	1,448	1,616	1,606
Lino Lakes	1,307	1,303	1,300	1,288	1,300	1,303	1,310	1,274	1,310	1,300
Oak Park Heights	452	425	438	443	438	435	438	437	438	441
Moose Lake <sup>48</sup>	884	879	774	774	774	773	774	780	1,029	1,024
St. Cloud	1,050	940	1,010	1,005	1,010	1,003	1,010	972	1,010	1,001
Faribault	1,178	1,168	1,158	1,160	1,258	1,248	2,005	1,991	2,005	2,009
Rush City	982	989	988	986	988	982	988	987	988	990
Red Wing Adults	30	26	30	30	37	37	45	42	42	42
Willow River (CIP)	90	91	90	103	120	105	120	116	177	178
Total Male	7,399	7,240	7,204	7,198	7,341	7,290	8,106	8,047	8,615	8,591
Shakopee	549	480	549	522	549	540	641	572	641	569
Togo (CIP)	24	22	24	23	24	23	24	22	24	28
Total Female	573	502	573	545	573	563	665	594	665	597
<b>Total Adult Facility Capacity/Population</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>7,742</b>	<b>7,777</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>8,771</b>	<b>8,641</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>9,188</b>
Red Wing Juvenile (male) <sup>49</sup>	206	134	176	132	176	120	219	125	219	111
<b>Total Adult &amp; Juvenile Facility Capacity/Population</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>7,876</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>7,875</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>7,973</b>	<b>8,990</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>9,499</b>	<b>9,299</b>
Work Release	-	216	-	188	-	176	-	175	-	227
ICWC/Jail	-	57	-	44	-	36	-	40	-	44
Contracted	-	995	-	1,230	-	1,161	-	497	-	191
Total Other	-	1,268	-	1,462	-	1,373	-	712	-	462
<b>Total Adult Population</b>		<b>9,010</b>		<b>9,205</b>		<b>9,226</b>		<b>9,353</b>		<b>9,650</b>
<b>Total Adult &amp; Juvenile Population</b>		<b>9,144</b>		<b>9,337</b>		<b>9,346</b>		<b>9,478</b>		<b>9,761</b>

<sup>48</sup> MCF-Moose Lake FY06 capacity and population changed due to assumption of one housing unit by DHS. The DOC resumed control of this housing unit in FY10.

<sup>49</sup> Capacity figures for MCF-Red Wing juveniles represent licensed capacity.

**FIGURE 5**  
**Percent of Idle Adult Offenders by Date**<sup>50</sup>

July → FACILITY	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle
Stillwater	1,407	277	20%	1,380	244	18%	1,447	325	22%	1,613	310	19%
Lino Lakes	1,293	89	7%	1,321	169	13%	1,285	147	11%	1,311	170	13%
Shakopee	525	36	7%	541	21	4%	577	63	11%	572	57	10%
Oak Park Hts.	446	48	11%	433	52	12%	440	60	14%	445	43	10%
Moose Lake	774	60	8%	778	75	10%	779	74	9%	1,029	91	9%
St. Cloud	988	147	15%	1,003	192	19%	955	169	18%	1,032	180	17%
Rush City	979	218	22%	988	267	27%	990	231	23%	995	225	23%
Faribault	1,162	133	11%	1,260	130	10%	2,003	548	27%	2,008	505	25%
WR/CIP	133	0	0%	105	0	0%	137	0	0%	176	0	0%
Togo/CIP	23	0	0%	23	0	0%	22	0	0%	28	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>8,635</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>9,209</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>17%</b>

The MCF-Rush City had the highest percentage of idle offenders in 2007 (22%) and 2008 (27%). In 2009 and 2010, the percentage of idle offenders at Faribault surpassed that of Rush City, increasing to 27 percent in 2009 and declining slightly to 25 percent in 2010. Both the Willow River/CIP and Togo/CIP had no idle offenders.

Overall, the percentage of unassigned offenders increased slightly between 2007 and 2010 (13 to 17%). The greatest increase in the idle rate was observed at Faribault and can be attributed to a major expansion project completed at that facility. The expansion nearly doubled the inmate population at Faribault, from 1,260 in July 2008 to 2,003 in July 2009; however, programming and work assignments for the new inmates are not yet available.

<sup>50</sup> Idle offenders are those who are capable of working but have not been assigned or are on average assigned less than three hours per day, have been terminated from their assignments, or have refused an assigned placement. Facility population figures are the count of inmates classified as “on grounds.”

**FIGURE 6**  
**MINNCOR Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year**

	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Inmates Assigned	1,160	1,219	1,378	1,265	1,204	1,316
Total Revenues (Operating and Non-Operating)	\$32,326,875	\$41,542,407	\$38,445,854	\$35,779,445	\$36,330,951	\$35,489,552
Total Expenses	(\$31,002,375)	(\$40,870,506)	(\$36,706,788)	(\$33,148,509)	(\$35,352,972)	(\$33,366,341)
Operating Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income	\$1,324,500	\$671,901	\$1,739,066	\$2,630,936	\$977,979	\$2,123,211

FY03 was the first year that MINNCOR obtained self-sufficiency with no reliance on an operating subsidy from the State of Minnesota. Through cost-cutting measures and process improvement principles, MINNCOR has been able to increase profitability.

## **Section IV**

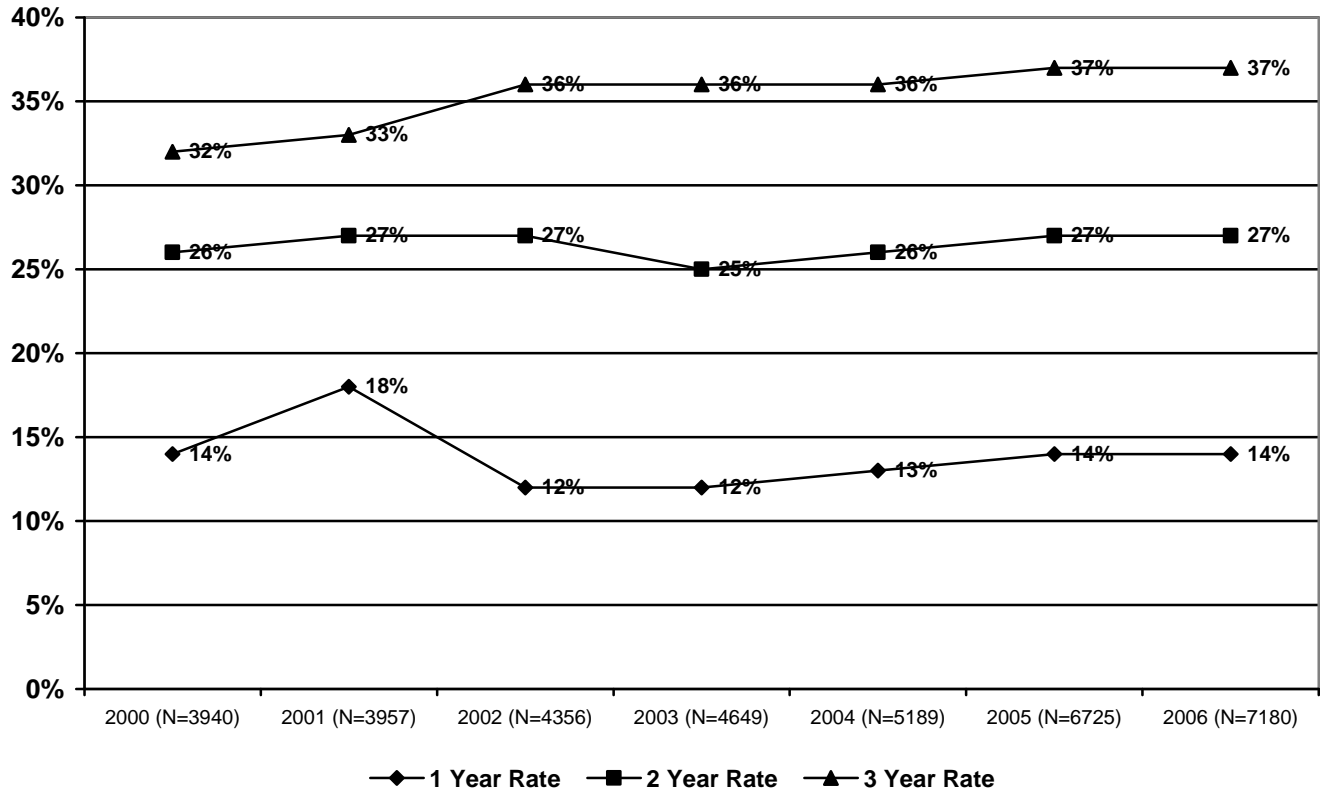
### **Adult Recidivism Update**

Section IV provides an update of the three-year, post-release felony reconviction and reincarceration rates for offenders released from an adult facility between 2000 and 2006. Rates for those released in 2006 are disaggregated by gender and original offense. Rates for a subset of offenders released in 2005 are disaggregated by completion of prison-based, chemical dependency programming as well. Findings from an evaluation of prison-based, sex offender treatment undertaken by the DOC are included in this section as are the findings from the first evaluation of the department's primary reentry initiative, MCORP.

The DOC is in the process of completing outcome evaluations on prison-based educational and vocational/employment programs; these studies are not yet complete, so recidivism rates for these programs are not reported.

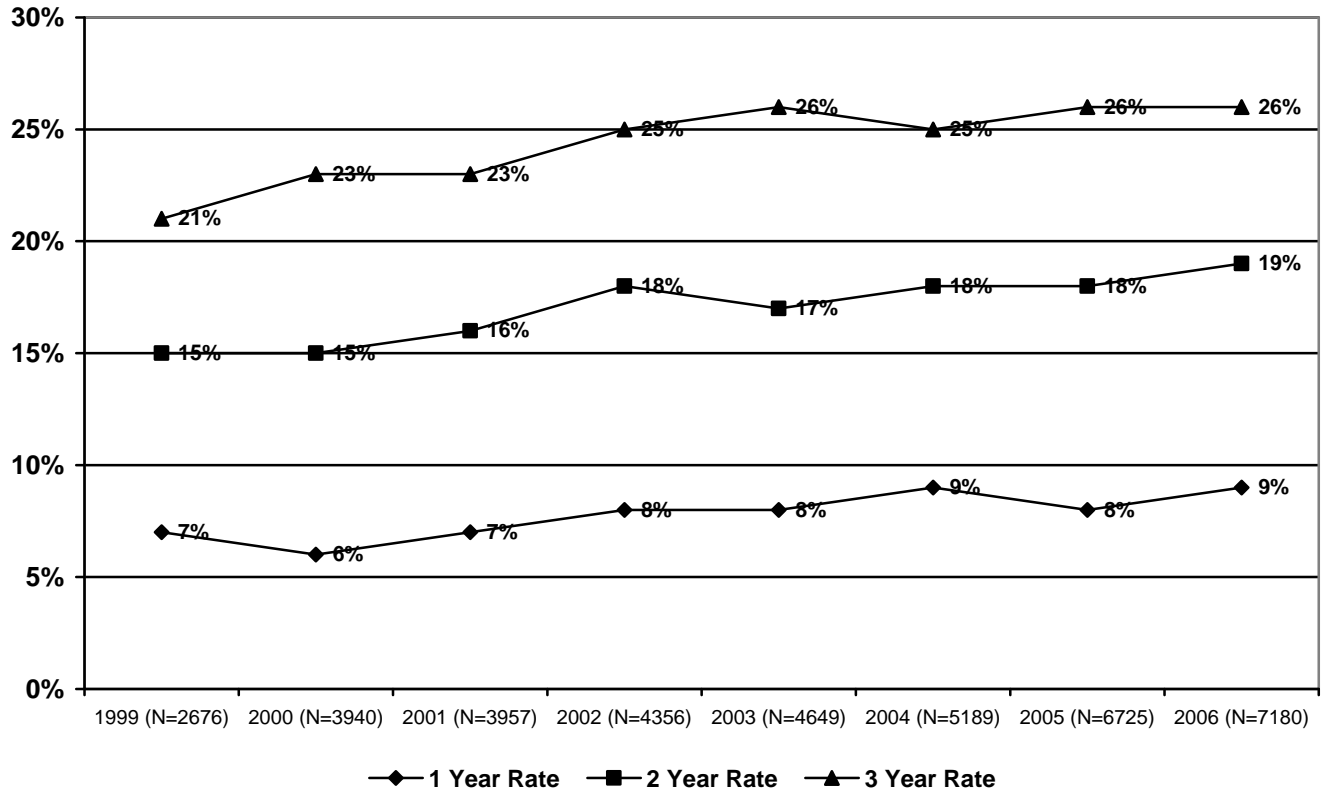


**FIGURE 7**  
**Felony Reconviction Rates Up to Three Years Post-Release**  
**2000 – 2006**



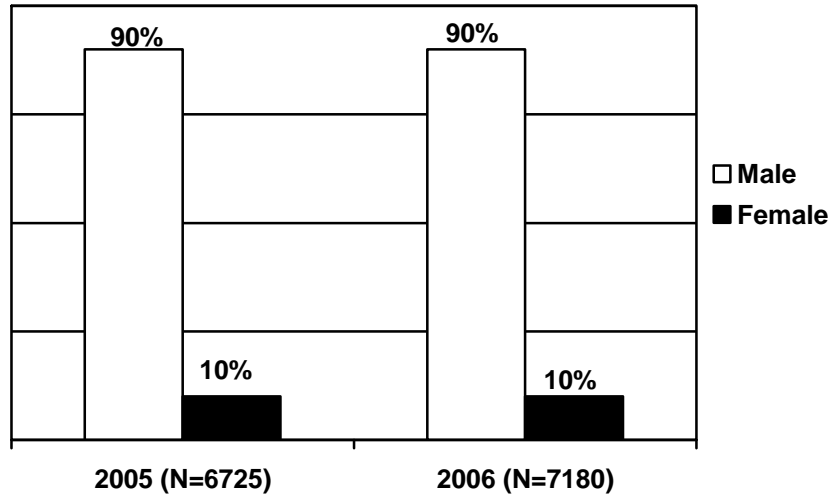
Reconviction rates charted in Figure 7 suggest stabilization in one-, two-, and three-year reconviction rates in recent years. The one-year reconviction rate has varied between 12 and 14 percent in each of the last five years after peaking at 18 percent among those offenders released in 2001. Two-year reconviction rates have fluctuated between 25 percent and 27 percent in the last seven years, and three-year reconviction rates have stayed at 36 or 37 percent over the last three years.

**FIGURE 8**  
**Felony Reincarceration Rates Up to Three Years Post-Release**  
**2000 – 2006**



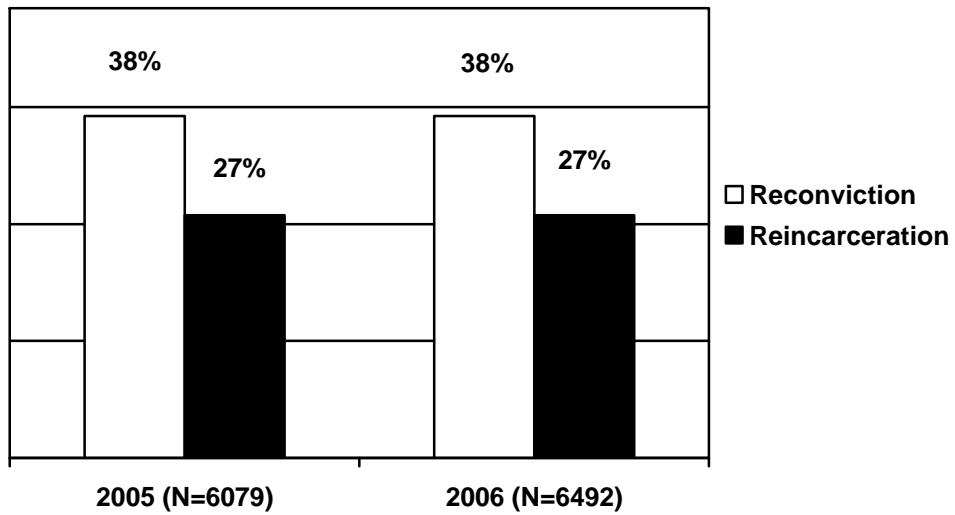
Since 2002, roughly one-fourth of offenders released each year have returned to prison with a new felony conviction within three years of release. Two-year return rates have fluctuated between 17 and 19 percent during this time period, and one-year return rates remain between 8 and 9 percent.

**FIGURE 9**  
**Gender**



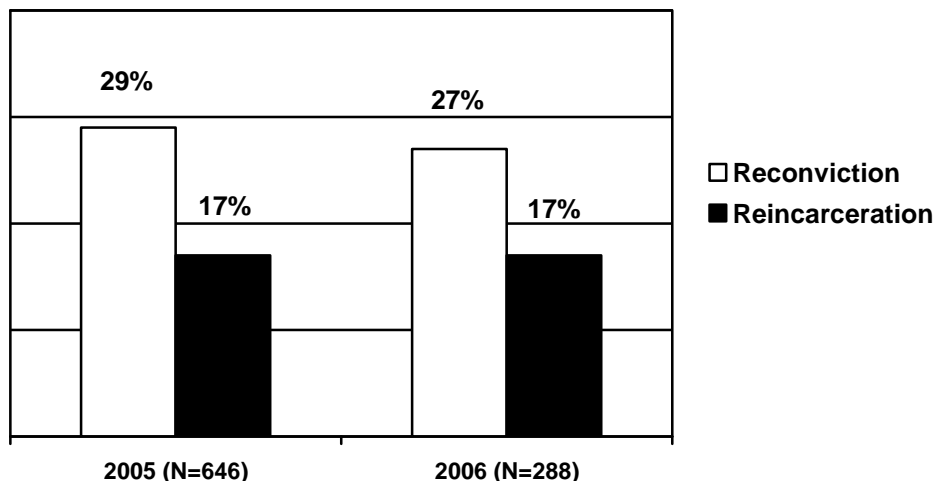
The majority of offenders (90%) released in 2005 and 2006 were male.

**FIGURE 10**  
**Recidivism Rates for Male Offenders**  
**Three Years Post-Release**  
**2005 – 2006**



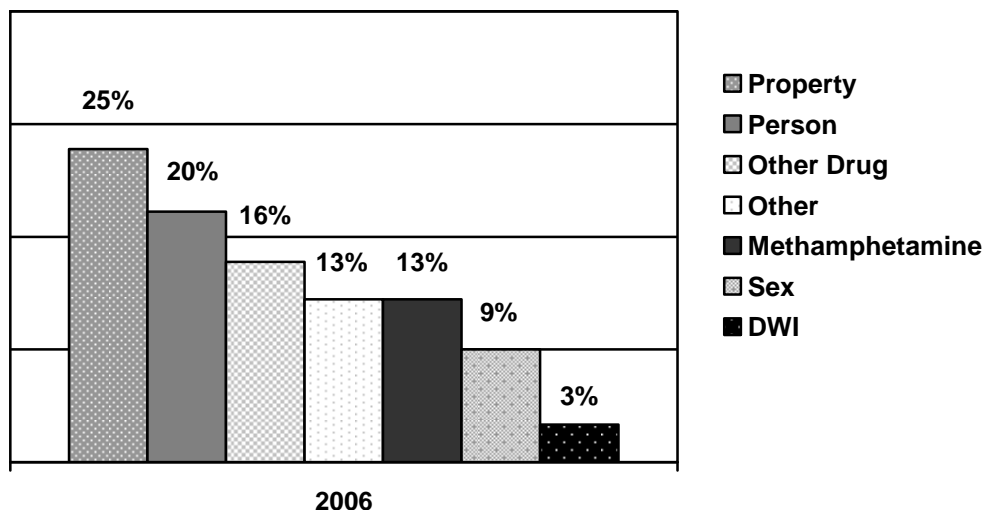
The percentage of male offenders reconvicted or reincarcerated remained constant from 2005 to 2006. The three-year reconviction rate for males was 38 percent in both years, and the reincarceration rate was 27 percent in both years.

**FIGURE 11**  
**Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders**  
**Three Years Post-Release**  
**2005 – 2006**



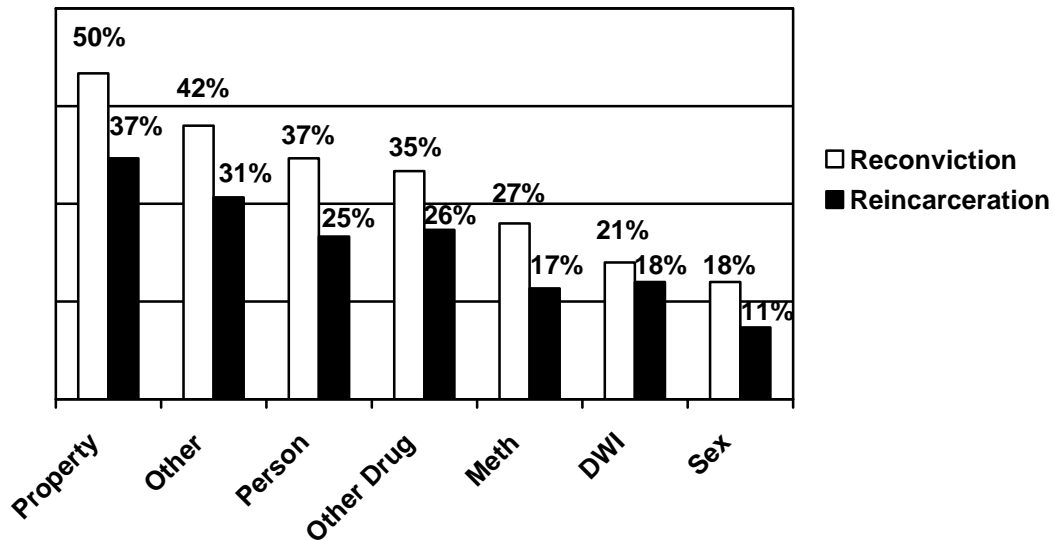
The percentage of female offenders reconvicted decreased slightly between 2005 and 2006, from 29 percent to 27 percent. The reincarceration rate for females was 17 percent in both years.

**FIGURE 12**  
**Original Offense**  
**2006**



Just over one-fourth (29%) of the population originally was incarcerated for a drug offense, either methamphetamine or another drug. Offenders originally imprisoned for a property offense comprised one-fourth (25%) of the population released in 2006, and 20 percent originally were imprisoned for a person offense. Less than 10 percent originally were incarcerated for a sex offense.

**FIGURE 13**  
**Recidivism Rates by Original Offense**  
**Three Years Post-Release**  
**2006**



Half (50%) of property offenders released in 2006 were convicted of a felony-level crime within three years of their original release. Forty-two percent of those originally convicted of an offense categorized as “other”<sup>51</sup> were reconvicted within three years of release. Over one-third of person and other drug (non-methamphetamine) offenders were reconvicted within three years of release.

Property offenders also were most likely to be returned to prison as either a new court commitment or a release return with a new sentence: Thirty-seven percent of property offenders released in 2004 were reincarcerated within three years of their release for a new offense. Nearly one-third (31%) of those originally convicted of an offense categorized as “other” were reincarcerated within three years of release, and 25 percent of person offenders were reincarcerated within three years of release. Those offenders originally incarcerated for a sex offense were the least likely to be reconvicted or reincarcerated for a new offense.

Earlier this year, the DOC completed an evaluation of the efficacy of chemical dependency treatment in DOC facilities.<sup>52</sup> That report examines recidivism rates among 926 adult offenders who participated in chemical dependency treatment and a comparison group comprised of 926 adult offenders who did not participate in treatment. All offenders were admitted to prison after 2001, directed to chemical dependency treatment, and released from prison in 2005.

<sup>51</sup> The majority of the offenses in this category are weapon-related offenses, failure to register as a predatory offender, and escape.

<sup>52</sup> Duwe, G. (2010). Prison-based chemical dependency treatment in Minnesota: An outcome evaluation. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 6, 57-81.

**FIGURE 14**  
**Recidivism Rates by Chemical Dependency Treatment Outcome**  
**42 Months Post-Release<sup>53</sup>**  
**2005**

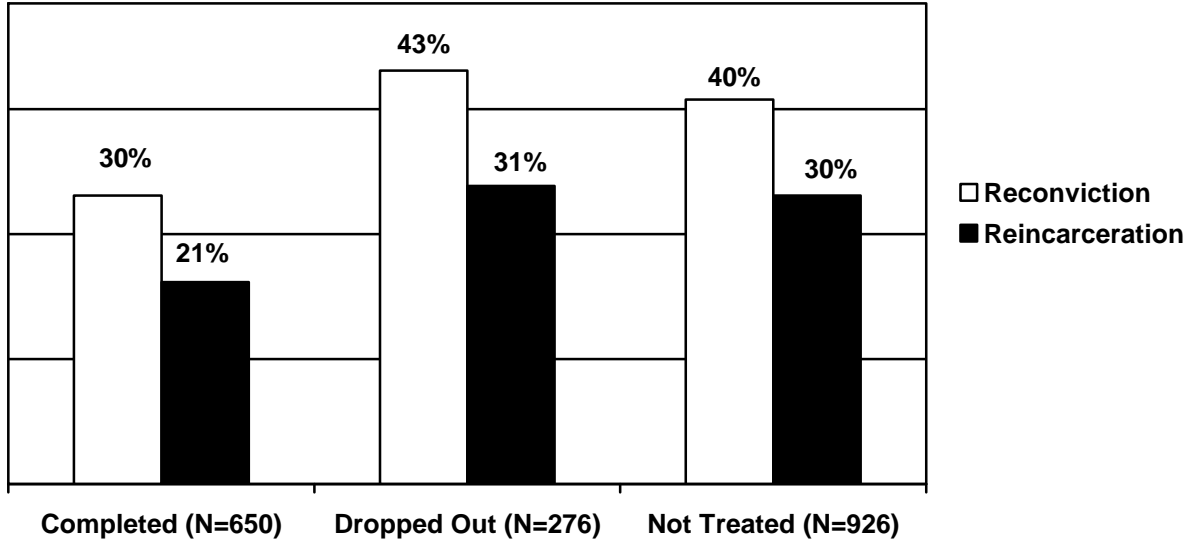
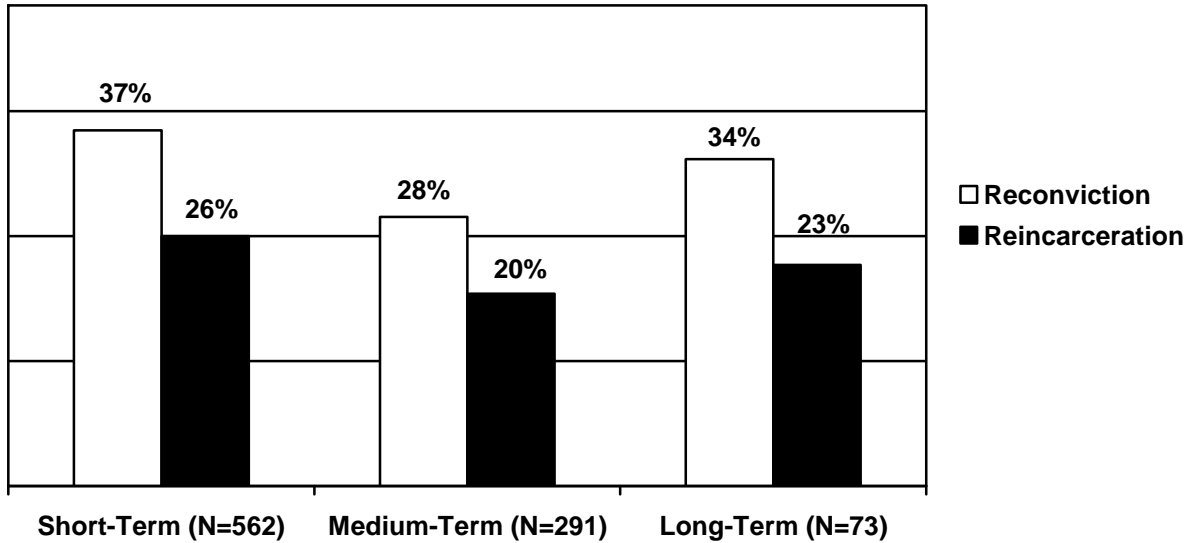


Figure 14 suggests that both reconviction and reincarceration rates are lower among offenders who completed chemical dependency treatment, which also includes those who participated in chemical dependency treatment until release, than among those who dropped out of treatment or those who did not participate in chemical dependency treatment. Notably, a statistical procedure was used to select offenders for the not-treated group to ensure this comparison group was as similar to the two treatment groups as possible. Additional analyses included in the evaluation, which statistically controlled for rival causal factors, showed that participating in chemical dependency treatment reduced the risk of felony reconviction by 21 percent and the risk of reincarceration by 25 percent.

<sup>53</sup> The average total follow-up time for all offenders was 42 months, with a minimum of 36 months and a maximum of 48 months.

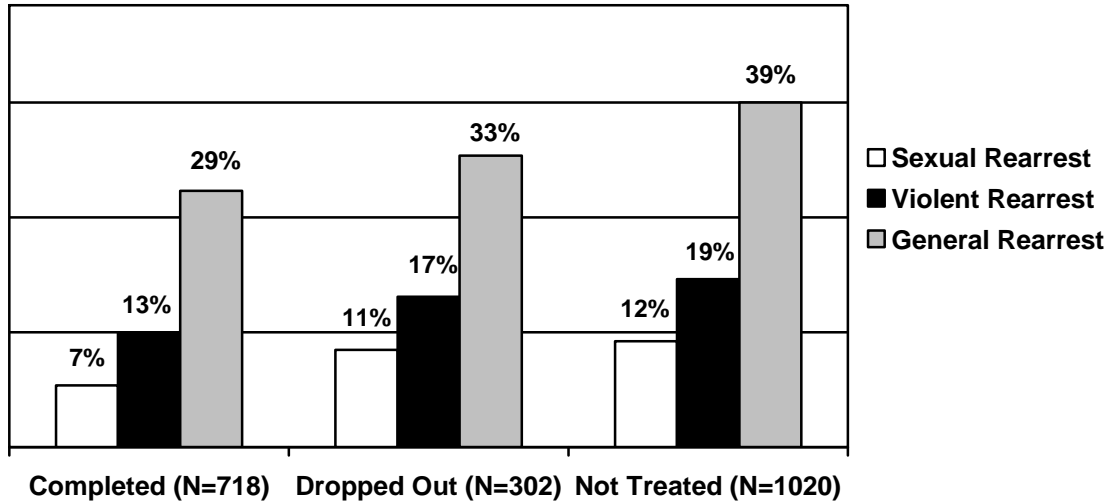
**FIGURE 15**  
**Recidivism Rates by Duration of Chemical Dependency Treatment**  
**42 Months Post-Release<sup>54</sup>**  
**2005**



Offenders who entered a medium-term chemical dependency treatment program – programs which are 180 days in length – had the lowest recidivism rates. Short-term programs, or those which are 90 days in length, had the highest recidivism rates. However, additional analysis showed that the higher recidivism rates for those who entered short-term programs actually were the result of other factors related to increased risk of recidivism including prior felony convictions, length of stay in prison, and length of post-release supervision period. When these factors were controlled for statistically, short-term programs reduced the risk of reconviction by 18 percent and 24 percent for reincarceration. These figures were even greater for the medium-term chemical dependency treatment programs: Risk of reconviction for those who entered a medium-term program was reduced by 28 percent, and risk of reincarceration was reduced by 30 percent.

<sup>54</sup> The average total follow-up time for all offenders was 42 months, with a minimum of 36 months and a maximum of 48 months.

**FIGURE 16**  
**Recidivism Rates by Sex Offender Treatment Outcome**  
**36 Months Post-Release**  
**1990 – 2003**



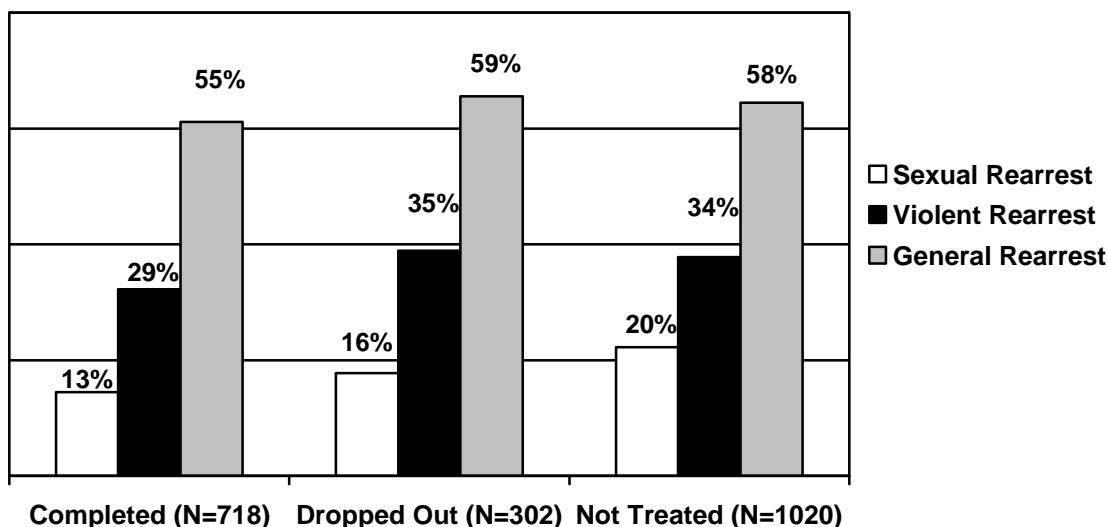
In 2009, the DOC published the findings from a study evaluating the effectiveness of sex offender treatment in Minnesota prisons.<sup>55</sup> The study compared recidivism outcomes of 1,020 offenders who received sex offender treatment in prison with a matched group of 1,020 sex offenders who did not. All of the offenders were released from prison between 1990 and 2003. As shown in Figure 16, offenders who completed sex offender treatment<sup>56</sup> had lower rearrest rates for all types of offenses at 36 months post-release than those who dropped out of sex offender treatment or those who never participated in sex offender treatment.

<sup>55</sup> Duwe, G. & Goldman, R. (2009). The Impact of Prison-Based Treatment on Sex Offender Recidivism: Evidence from Minnesota. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 21, 279-307.

<sup>56</sup> Includes offenders who participated in sex offender treatment until their release from prison.



**FIGURE 17**  
**Total Recidivism Rates by Sex Offender Treatment Outcome<sup>57</sup>**  
**1990 – 2003**



Total recidivism rates, which reflect the entire follow-up period for each offender, also reveal that offenders who completed sex offender treatment had lower rearrest rates for all types of crime than did those who dropped out of treatment or who never participated in treatment. Additional analyses completed in the original study, which statistically controlled for factors that may have an impact on reoffending such as prior criminal history or post-release supervision, showed that prison-based sex offender treatment reduced the risk of rearrest by 27 percent for sexual recidivism, 18 percent for violent recidivism, and 12 percent for general recidivism.

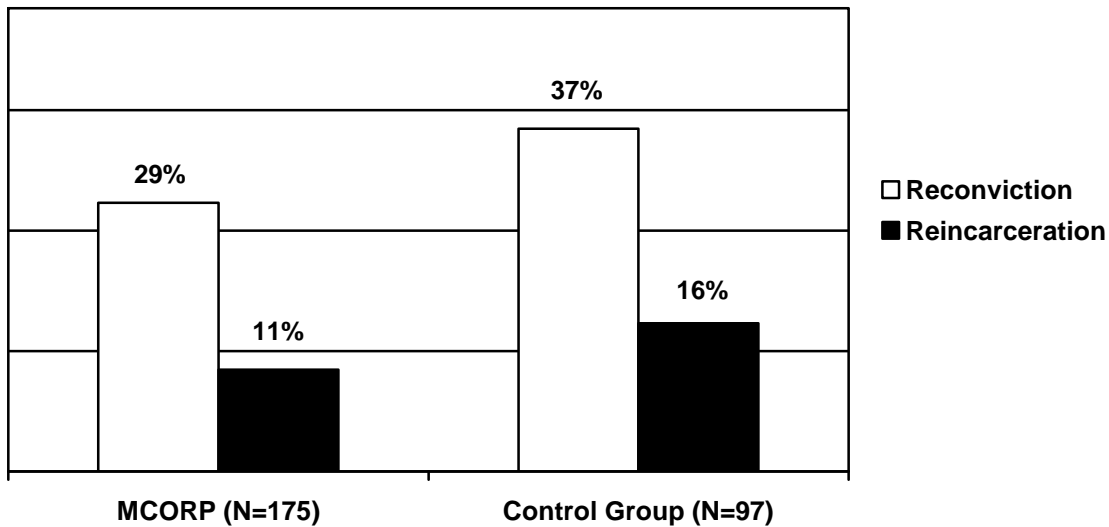
In 2008, the DOC and five Minnesota counties – Hennepin, Ramsey, and Dodge/Fillmore/Olmsted (DFO) – implemented the Minnesota Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (MCORP) pilot project. MCORP is a reentry initiative based upon the premise that offender reentry begins as soon as the offender is admitted to prison. Increasing offender access to programming in the institution as well as the community is one aspect of the project, but another and equally important aspect is the establishment of continuity between all reentry services. Subsequently, the pilot project focused on establishing greater collaboration between prison caseworkers and community supervision agents through dynamic case planning and case management. The overarching goal of MCORP is to reduce recidivism rates among participants.

The MCORP pilot project includes an evaluation, the preliminary results of which are presented here, which uses a randomized experimental design. Offenders who met MCORP criteria were assigned randomly to either the programming group (the group receiving the services of MCORP) or the control group (the group receiving regular

<sup>57</sup> Arrest data were collected as of December 31, 2006. Thus, the minimum follow-up period was three years, and the maximum follow-up period was 17 years.

services in both the institution and the community). Offenders from both groups were released from prison to one of the five pilot counties between February and December 2008. By the end of 2008, a total of 175 MCORP offenders and 94 control group offenders had been released from prison.

**FIGURE 18**  
**Recidivism Rates by MCORP Participation**  
**16 Months Post-Release<sup>58</sup>**  
**2008**



The findings of the initial MCORP evaluation show that MCORP participation decreased the risk of rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. Additional analyses included in the evaluation but not shown here reveal that MCORP participation decreased the risk of rearrest by 37 percent, the risk of reconviction of a new crime by 43 percent, and the risk of reincarceration by 57 percent. The authors of the evaluation also explored the reasons why MCORP appeared to reduce recidivism and concluded that the pilot project expanded offender social systems of support that led to reduced levels of recidivism. MCORP participants were more likely than their control group counterparts to be employed; participate in community activities such as mentoring, restorative justice circles, or faith-based programming; participate in educational programming; receive some type of income support; and report having any source of social support. In addition, MCORP participants were less likely than offenders in the control group to be homeless. Most of these factors were found to have a statistically significant effect on one or more measures of recidivism.

<sup>58</sup> The average total follow-up time for all offenders was 16 months, with a minimum of 10 months and a maximum of 21 months.

## **Section V**

### **Mental Health Services**

#### **Overview**

The department provides a range of services to address the mental health needs of offenders including support services, self-help groups and professional interventions for brief illness, situational adjustment, acute episodes of a chronic illness, or the ongoing management of that illness. Completion numbers, in the form of discharge data, are included for the specialty and residential mental health programs, including the Supportive Living Services (SLS) units located at Lino Lakes, Rush City, and Stillwater; the Women of Wellness Unit at Shakopee; and the Mental Health Unit (MHU) at Oak Park Heights. Completion rates are not included for other mental health services since there is typically no “completion” of ongoing mental health care.

The information provided is drawn from the data entered into COMS and from other operational reporting systems of the Health Services Unit. Information about mental health encounters is entered into COMS by treatment staff and includes information such as diagnosis, type of service provided, location of service, and provider information. COMS health encounters are the primary source of information for this report. Information on psychiatric services is not yet collected in the same way and therefore is not available for summary and analysis.

#### **Types of Mental Health Services**

Mental health programs and services are available at all correctional facilities and include:

- Assessment
- Self-help and informal groups
- Outpatient mental health services
- Mental health release planning for offenders with serious and persistent mental illnesses (SPMI)

Additional services are provided at some facilities:

- SLS programs
- Residential-level mental health services

#### **Intake Assessments**

All incoming offenders are screened during intake to determine treatment needs and future placement. Screenings include a brief assessment consisting of an interview with mental health staff. Screens positive for mental health concerns trigger a more in-depth assessment to determine the need for future services during incarceration and appropriate referrals (e.g., psychiatric services).

### **Self-Help and Informal Groups**

Self-help groups are available at all sites and are facilitated by volunteers. Groups most often occur on a weekly basis and are usually small, with 5 to 15 attendees, although a few groups may grow much larger based on a specific topic or area of interest. This category of groups includes Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Gamblers Anonymous, Anger Management, Alternatives to Violence, grief support, self awareness, personal empowerment, meditation, Critical Thinking, anxiety support, depression support, parenting, Families in Focus, resiliency, relationships, healthy boundaries, victim and anti-violence support, religious or spiritual support groups like Bible study, Sweat Lodges, and others.

### **Outpatient Services**

Mental health personnel are located at all facilities. Services are provided through individual and group treatment sessions. Mental health release planning services also are provided. Some “non-contact” services related to the provision of mental health services also are tracked and summarized in this report.

**Individual encounters** include *brief assessments* (an interview and review of the mental health file); *intermediate assessments* (an interview and review of collateral data); *full assessments* (an interview, review of collateral data, and administration of psychological testing); *individual therapy*; *segregation interventions* to monitor offender status; *crisis intervention* elicited by an emergency need; or a *mental health intervention*, which may deal with a non-emergent need associated with mental illness like a work situation or due process concern.

**Group encounters** include formal, staff-planned and facilitated group treatment sessions.

**Release planning** includes those in-person and other activities related to the release and reintegration planning for offenders with very serious mental illnesses.

## **Assessment and Treatment Activity**

In FY10, a total of 14,817 offenders resided in a Minnesota correctional facility during the course of the year (Figure 19). Sixty-five percent of those individuals had a coded “encounter” with a mental health staff in either a group or individual contact. One in ten offenders participated in at least one group therapy session, and nearly one in four had at least one individual therapy session with one of the department’s mental health staff.

**FIGURE 19**  
**Mental Health Assessment, Therapy, or Treatment in Minnesota Correctional Facilities**

	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Total number of prison admissions	13,056	13,621	13,920	14,103	14,187
a. Offenders receiving/participating in assessment, therapy, or treatment (group or individual)	8,535	8,798	8,914	8,667	9,689
Percent of total offenders	65%	65%	64%	61%	68%
b. Offenders receiving individual assessment, therapy, or treatment (included in line a)	8,350	8,515	8,636	8,469	9,489
Percent of total offenders	64%	63%	62%	60%	67%
c. Offenders receiving individual therapy sessions (included in lines a and b)	2,459	2,651	2,533	2,868	3,363
Percent of total offenders	19%	19%	18%	20%	24%
d. Offenders participating in group therapy sessions (included in line a)	1,312	1,366	1,214	1,207	1,523
Percent of total offenders	10%	10%	9%	9%	11%

**FIGURE 20**  
**Individual Mental Health Therapy Sessions for Offenders<sup>59</sup>**

	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Total number of sessions reported	10,872	9,852	8,803	9,855	13,877
Minimum number of sessions received by an offender	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum number of sessions received by an offender	135	59	61	63	205
Average (mean) number of sessions	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	4.0
Midpoint (median) number of sessions	2	2	2	2	2
Most frequently occurring (modal) number of sessions	1	1	1	1	1

As shown in Figure 20, mental health staff conducted and coded 13,877 individual therapy sessions in FY10. The number of sessions held with an individual offender ranged from 1 to 205. The most frequently occurring number of sessions held per offender was one, and the mean number of sessions was four. The significant increase in the maximum number of sessions reflects the addition of encounters in this year's report for services provided in the MHU at Oak Park Heights. In FY10, mental health services pro-

<sup>59</sup> During the calculations of the encounters for FY10, an error was found in how encounters were calculated previously. This error was corrected, and data from prior years reported in this report were also adjusted.

vided within MHU were first entered into COMS. The MHU is the department’s residential treatment program for severely mentally ill offenders.

As in prior years, a relatively small percentage of offenders with significant mental illness accounted for a substantial portion of all sessions provided. This phenomenon is common in other systems, and the department has been working to provide sufficient resources for this high-needs portion of the prison population. Expansion of SLS programs, accomplished through the realignment of existing resources, represents one of those efforts. Figure 21 shows the volume of individual therapy sessions provided for the offenders who comprise the top 15 percent, by number, of individual treatment sessions coded for the year. These “heavy users” are typically residents in the MHU at Oak Park Heights and/or residents in one of the SLS units. The following table shows that these users of individual therapy historically have accounted for approximately 50 percent of all individual therapy sessions.

**FIGURE 21**  
**Top 15 Percent of Offenders by Number of Individual Therapy Sessions**

	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Total number of “heavy user” offenders (subset of Figure 20)	371	368	375	434	475
Number of individual sessions reported for heavy users	6,177	4,660	3,677	4,946	7,104
Percent of all individual sessions	57%	47%	42%	50%	51%

### **Diagnoses**

Figure 22 shows the diagnostic class and diagnosis for the top 15 diagnoses. This information is documented by mental health personnel in COMS after contact with offenders. Multiple diagnoses are common; thus, an offender may be included in more than one diagnostic count (e.g., Antisocial Personality Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder). However, offenders are counted only once in each of the diagnostic categories no matter how many times it was entered.

**FIGURE 22**  
**Mental Illness Prevalence in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:**  
**Top 15 Diagnoses Cited in Mental Health Encounters<sup>60</sup>**

<b>Diagnostic Class</b> Diagnosis	<b>FY07</b>	<b>Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>Rate per 1,000</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>Rate per 1,000</b>
Total number of prison admissions	13,621		13,920		14,103		14,817	
<b>Adjustment Disorders</b>								
Adjustment disorder with depressed mood	200	14.7	143	10.3	100	7.1	96	6.5
Adjustment disorder with anxiety and depressed mood	209	15.3	190	13.6	153	10.8	180	12.1
<b>Personality Disorders</b>								
Antisocial personality disorder	1,193	87.6	1,211	87.0	1,115	79.1	1,155	78.0
Borderline personality disorder	187	13.7	173	12.4	145	10.3	162	10.9
Personality disorder NOS	401	29.4	392	28.2	343	24.3	340	22.9
<b>Anxiety Disorders</b>								
Anxiety disorder NOS	147	10.8	173	12.4	187	13.3	266	18.0
Post-traumatic stress disorder	221	16.2	191	13.7	175	12.4	201	13.6
Generalized anxiety disorder	121	8.9	109	7.8	115	9.2	130	8.8
<b>Schizophrenia Disorders</b>								
Schizophrenia disorder	99	7.3	94	6.8	99	7.0	111	7.5
<b>Mood Disorders</b>								
Depressive disorder NOS	453	33.3	460	33.0	455	32.3	507	34.2
Dysthymic disorder	329	24.2	330	23.7	303	21.5	265	17.9
Major depressive disorder	158	11.6	110	7.9	117	8.3	111	7.5
Major depressive disorder, recurrent	397	29.1	331	23.8	296	21.0	316	21.3
Mood disorder NOS	156	11.5	163	11.7	149	10.6	202	13.6
<b>Sexual &amp; Gender-Identity Disorders</b>								
Pedophilia	163	12.0	146	10.5	132	9.4	110	7.4
<b>Additional Conditions</b>								
Sexual abuse of a child <sup>61</sup>	412	30.2	395	28.4	368	26.1	417	28.1
Adult antisocial behavior	322	23.6	329	23.6	253	17.9	201	13.6
Borderline intellectual functioning	143	10.5	160	11.5	131	9.3	126	8.5

Note: NOS is an abbreviation for “not otherwise specified”

<sup>60</sup> Encounters are assessments, therapy, interventions, and sessions explained in the preceding narrative.

<sup>61</sup> “Sexual Abuse of a Child” is included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) in the category of “Problems Related to Abuse or Neglect.” It is not a disorder but is included in the figure because the department provides sex offender-specific treatment.

### **Pain Management Teams**

In FY09, a multidisciplinary group of staff from behavioral health services, medical health services, and physical therapy convened and developed a programming approach for working with offenders with severe chronic pain based on treatment models developed in the community. By realigning staffing resources, the program was designed to work with offenders having the most severe chronic pain to help them better manage their symptoms utilizing a coordinated multi-disciplinary approach along with professional evidence-based treatment. The program involves having mental health, nursing, physical therapy staff, and medical practitioners work together in facility Pain Management Teams (PMTs) to collaboratively assess, plan, and implement these specialty services for offenders. The components of the program include assessment, psycho-educational materials, group and individual psychotherapy, physical therapy, and medication management.

The MCF-Shakopee program was the first to begin these services, and participation information for the women's program is presented in Figure 23. The programs at the department's male facilities began in FY11. Participation by male offenders will be included in the next performance report.

**FIGURE 23**  
**MCF-Shakopee Pain Management Program Statistics**

	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Number of beds	6	10
Number of admissions	32	62
Number of discharges	20	66
Percent occupancy	80%	96%
Average daily census	4.8	9.6
Average length of stay (in days)	60	57

### **Supportive Living Services**

SLS provides an intermediate level of mental health treatment services between outpatient and residential level services. SLS units are located in a designated area or residential unit and provide mental health and daily living support services. These programs are available at each custody level but not at each facility. SLS units are located at Lino Lakes, Rush City, and Stillwater. Following realignment of existing resources, an additional unit is planned to start at Faribault in FY11. Similar services are available for women at Shakopee within the extended care unit of the Women of Wellness program.



**FIGURE 24**  
**Supportive Living Services Inventory**

<b>MCF-Lino Lakes</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Number of beds	Shared unit	Shared unit	Shared unit (12) <sup>1</sup>	Shared unit (12) <sup>1</sup>	Shared unit (12) <sup>1</sup>
Number of admissions	38	39	38	28	16
Number of discharges	40	38	36	30	14
Average length of stay in days	120	166	175	137	139
Percent occupancy	99%	108%	126%	112%	77%
Average daily census	12	13	15	13.4	9.2
Is there a wait list?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
If yes, average number on list	2		5		
<b>MCF-Rush City</b>					
	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Number of beds	34	34	33	33	35
Number of admissions	81	83	69	54	55
Number of discharges	78	87	68	52	57
Average length of stay in days	159 <sup>2</sup>	127	134	183	214
Percent occupancy	103% <sup>2</sup>	100%	98%	99%	99%
Average daily census	35	34	32	33	35
Is there a wait list?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, average number on list	10	6	6	7	7
<b>MCF-Stillwater</b>					
	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Number of beds	10	21	21	21	21
Number of admissions	20	21	27	60	43
Number of discharges	16	21	28	63	48
Average length of stay in days	180 <sup>2</sup>	365	155	125	139
Percent occupancy	99% <sup>2</sup>	100%	100%	107%	84%
Average daily census	10	20	21	22	18
Is there a wait list?	No	Yes	Yes	NA	NA
If yes, average number on list		4	4		
<b>MCF-Shakopee WoW<sup>3</sup></b>					
	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Number of beds	NA	NA	NA	6	6
Number of admissions	NA	NA	NA	20	15
Number of discharges	NA	NA	NA	18	14
Average length of stay in days	NA	NA	NA	67	151
Percent occupancy	NA	NA	NA	83%	100%
Average daily census	NA	NA	NA	5	6
Is there a wait list?	NA	NA	NA	No	No
If yes, average number on list	NA	NA	NA		
<sup>1</sup> Unit shares space with another treatment unit and is planned for 12 beds; occupancy rate based on 12 beds. <sup>2</sup> Estimated <sup>3</sup> Data are for the extended care unit of the Women of Wellness program, which did not begin until FY09.					

## Residential Services

Residential programs provide specialty assessments as well as acute and chronic mental health care within a secure environment at two facilities: Oak Park Heights for men and Shakopee for women. For men, the MHU at Oak Park Heights provides the most intensive care and receives male offenders from other sites who are in crisis. An increasing number of chronically mentally ill offenders also are housed here when other placements are impractical. (The SLS programs have provided additional placement options.) For women, the Women of Wellness Unit at Shakopee provides a highly-structured program of skills development over a fixed schedule of 42 days to completion. It is followed by supportive services as needed and a return to the general offender community.

**FIGURE 25**  
**Residential Services Inventory**

<b>MCF-Oak Park Heights</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Number of beds	47 <sup>1</sup>	47 <sup>1</sup>	47 <sup>1</sup>	47 <sup>1</sup>	47 <sup>1</sup>
Number of admissions	117	122	107	104	94
Number of discharges	116	119	110	111	85
Average length of stay in days	97	84	134	142	166
Percent occupancy	92% <sup>1</sup>	92% <sup>1</sup>	95% <sup>1</sup>	92% <sup>1</sup>	93% <sup>1</sup>
Average daily census	41	41	43	42	42
Is there a wait list?	No	No	No	No	No
If yes, average number on list	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>MCF-Shakopee</b>					
Number of beds	10	10	10	32 <sup>2</sup>	32 <sup>2</sup>
Number of admissions	193	172	179	146	191
Number of discharges	194	169	180	128	190
Average length of stay in days	17.8	18.5	18.5	39	37
Percent occupancy	97%	90%	95%	47%	59%
Average daily census	9.7	9.0	9.5	15	19
Is there a wait list?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, average number on list	12	NA	14	12	12
<sup>1</sup> Two beds are reserved for emergency reception of offenders in crisis; occupancy based on 45 beds					
<sup>2</sup> Beds moved from Mead to Monahan living unit. Current occupancy is limited by the existing staffing levels available, not physical space.					

Figure 25 shows that the beds available at the Oak Park Heights MHU since FY06 have remained constant, but the average length of stay has risen dramatically (over 70%). The increase in the average length of stay reflects the increasing number of very severe and chronic, mentally ill inmates housed. As a result, there are fewer beds available for shorter-term care, and staff experience greater difficulty shifting beds to arrange for acute referrals. The expansion of SLS programs has helped significantly in the past five years in reducing the number of admissions to MHU as well as shortening the lengths of stay for offenders who have transitional need for a residential level of mental health care. Nevertheless, there is a need to increase available residential level resources, and the department has begun exploring options.

The Women of Wellness program encompasses several treatment components, including the chronic pain program noted in the previous section. The beds available for residential-level mental health care for women increased significantly in FY09 with the move of the program to the Monahan building. The residential program operates with several phases, beginning with more intensive treatment services followed by a progression of services leading to a return to the general population.

### **SPMI Release and Reintegration Planning**

The DOC provides release planning services for those offenders meeting the criteria for SPMI. These services are provided to assist offenders in securing community placements as well as connecting them with a range of services needed for successful community transition. These community-based services may include psychiatry, mental health case management services, housing, substance abuse treatment or aftercare, and other services that may be needed. Figure 26 includes the number of encounters with SPMI release planners for each fiscal year. For FY06 through FY08, these encounters included not only direct contact assessment and interviews but also contacts made with community resources on the offender’s behalf. Late in FY09, a change was made in data-entry practices to exclude community contacts. This change accounts for the decrease in number of encounters from FY09 to FY10 at some sites.

**FIGURE 26**  
**Serious and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI) Release Planning**

	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
Release plan encounter activity	1,727	2,062	1,863	1,432	1,278
Release plans completed	224	301	342	258	330