

Performance Report Fiscal Year 2004

January 2005

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Executive Summary

M.S. 241.016 requires submission of a performance report, biennially, to the legislature by the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC). The statute stipulates that the report include information on:

- 1) DOC strategic plan
- 2) Department-wide per diem information
- 3) Annual statistics
- 4) Recidivism data

Section I: Strategic Planning Outcomes

Over the last biennium the DOC's Strategic Plan evolved to three main goals, with nine performance measures being tracked. These goals and performance measures are reflected in Governor Pawlenty's *Department Results* initiative and posted on the Northstar website (www.departmentresults.state.mn.us).

The DOC not only met but exceeded seven of the nine goals established. Fugitive apprehensions exceeded the target by 20 percent, per diems continued to decline, MINNCOR sales rose for the fourth year in a row, restitution and supervision fees collected exceeded projected targets, offenders assigned to MINNCOR increased by more than nine percent, and offenders receiving GED/12th grade education increased by 15 percent. Offender work hours in the community decreased slightly; budget reductions to the entities that the DOC partners with in the community has necessitated a decrease in the target in this area. Budget reductions affect the ability to sustain or increase work crew leaders who supervise crews and affect the resources needed to develop partnerships that aid in identifying and developing projects. Recidivism rates increased; some of the increase can be attributed to increased ability to electronically track and match offender movement.

Section II. Per Diem

The average per diem for FY 2004 was \$76.80. This includes \$64.43 for facility programs and services and \$12.37 for health care. As directed by M.S. 241.018, after including capital costs and 65 percent of central office indirect costs, the total adult facility per diem equals \$91.78.

Section III: Annual Performance Statistics

The DOC continues to integrate the strategic plan and performance statistics. Already, much of the information that used to be reported as performance measures has been incorporated into the strategic plan. The information not in the strategic plan section of this report (Section I) is included in this section (Section III).

Section IV. Recidivism

Adult three year post-release reconviction and reincarceration rates were based on adults released from prison between 1990 and 2001. Currently, the three-year, post-release, felony reconviction rate for this group is 33 percent, while the reincarceration rate is 23 percent.

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Section I

Strategic Plan FY04 Performance Report Detail

The DOC developed the following as the strategic goals of the agency for FY 04. These are the goals and performance measures the agency reports on for the *Department Results* initiative.

Goal: Reduce public risk

- ❑ Number of fugitive apprehensions by DOC sworn peace officers
- ❑ Recidivism rates, three years after release from prison:
 - New felony conviction
 - Return to prison with new commitment

Goal: Increased utilization of cost-effective offender management strategies

- ❑ Average per diem [adult]
- ❑ MINNCOR sales

Goal: Restoring victims and communities through offender accountability

- ❑ Restitution for victims collected from offenders
- ❑ Supervision fees collected
- ❑ Number of offenders assigned to productive work in facilities through MINNCOR
- ❑ Number of offender work hours spent restoring and building in the community
- ❑ Number of offenders receiving a GED/12th grade education

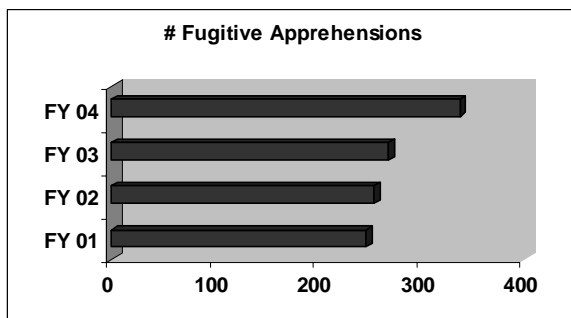
Goal: Reduce public risk

Fugitive Apprehensions

In addition to collaborating with local law enforcement to apprehend fugitives, the peace officers in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit investigate, locate, and arrest fugitives. They also provide local law enforcement with intelligence information gathered by facility investigators.

Behind-the-scenes efforts supported by the DOC include entering data on warrants issued into the NCIC database. Warrants are then entered into the law enforcement viewer, and the most wanted fugitives are posted on the department website.

The DOC is aggressively pursuing alternative funding (federal grants, etc.) for more resources to expand investigative efforts leading to apprehensions of DOC-warranted sex offenders, the top 12 fugitive list, and DOC-warranted gang members.



Recidivism Rate

Contributing to a safer Minnesota is the mission of the Department of Corrections. This is done through offender management within correctional facilities and under supervision in the community. Recidivism is a key performance measure of community safety.

Lower recidivism is integral to reducing public risk. Successful transition from incarceration to the community is a key factor in recidivism and a high priority for the department. Prerelease planning is designed to provide offenders with information on and prepare them for secure housing, employment, medical services, and treatment support within the community. Offenders must be successful during those first few months after release if they are to remain out of prison. The department is currently in the process of developing a comprehensive, statewide reentry initiative to assist offenders to be more successful in their transition from prison to the community.

Recidivism is a statistic that any department of corrections cannot take full credit or full blame for, as many factors outside the control of the department impact recidivism. Factors such as overall economic health of the state or region, availability of local social services and support structure, family support, and an offender's willingness to change criminal thinking and behavior are all variables that impact recidivism.

Every offender who makes a successful transition from incarceration to the community affects the quality of life for all citizens.

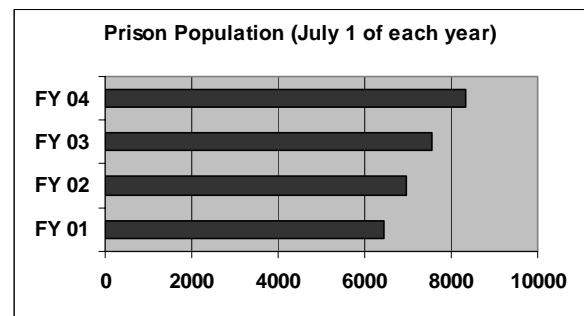
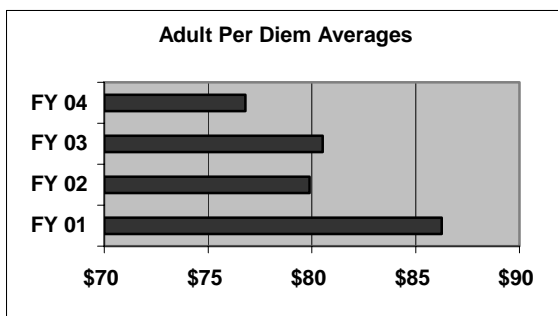
Goal: Increased utilization of cost-effective offender management strategies

Per Diems

Inmate populations have been increasing substantially during the last decade, and prison crowding is plaguing most states. Minnesota has been able to manage its increasing population through expansion at existing facilities and construction of a new facility that opened in 2000. Future expansions will be brought on at significantly reduced costs. Double bunking is in progress; renovation of a living unit at the Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF)-Shakopee added 48 beds. Multiple-occupancy, at DOC medium-custody facilities, has expanded by 250 beds.

The department continues to plan for an increasing prison population, based on projections determined by the agency and the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. While lowering the average per diem since FY 1997, the department has absorbed all costs arising from inflation. To bring on new beds at marginal per diems, the department must consider public and staff safety, in addition to cost efficiencies.

During the last year, admissions to prison have significantly increased, with the largest increase from revocation of supervised releases. In addition, drug offenders are continuing to grow in number and currently account for nearly a quarter of the prison population. A major driver behind the increased number of drug offenders is the number of offenders involved with methamphetamines, which has increased significantly in the last few years.



MINNCOR Sales

Dating back to the 1870s, Minnesota has had a prison industry; today MINNCOR runs a contemporary, cohesive, self-sufficient business operation. Minnesota traditionally viewed correctional industries as a program whose main objective was to reduce inmate idleness by employing as many inmates as possible; this came with a significant cost.

Prior to 1994, the state subsidy for prison industries was \$6 million. In 1997, a five-year business plan was created to reduce the state subsidy by \$836,000 per year, while continuing to program 1,000 offenders. MINNCOR is a prison industry business that delivers quality products on time while giving offenders work skills training that prepares them for release. This is accomplished by operating a program that reduces inmate idleness, which contributes to a more secure prison environment.

Since its inception in 1994, MINNCOR Industries has successfully transitioned from a state-funded correctional industries program to a self-sufficient and now profitable business. MINNCOR's traditional customer base, other state agencies, has been reduced by the state's budget problems. For MINNCOR to increase sales, the customer base has to expand. A strategic focus is on growing sales to private industry, cities, counties, educational institutions within Minnesota, and other state departments of corrections.

For more information on MINNCOR, visit their site at www.minncor.com. (Note: See Figure 6 on page 16.)

Goal: Restoring victims and communities through offender accountability

Introduction to Restorative Justice

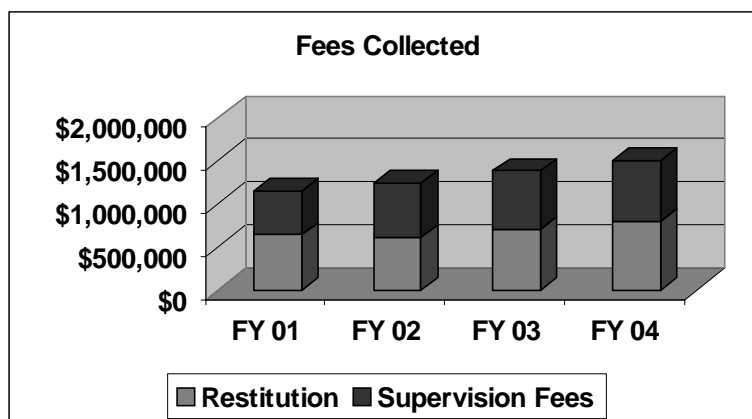
Restorative justice is the philosophical framework focusing response to crime by understanding and repairing the harm of crime. It emphasizes the ways in which crime harms relationships in the context of community. Crime is viewed as a violation of the victim and the community, not a violation of the state. As a result, the offender becomes accountable to the victim and the community. The offender takes action to repair the harm to the victim and community. The DOC supports the use of restorative justice principles and works to increase the use of restorative practices with the DOC and partner agencies.

As the first state agency in the United States to support and advocate the use of restorative justice, the Minnesota DOC led the nation in the development and implementation of restorative justice approaches. Working collaboratively with corrections colleagues, educators, social service providers, faith communities, and community groups, the DOC introduced a more constructive way of thinking about crime and offender accountability. Offenders are encouraged to right the wrong they have committed.

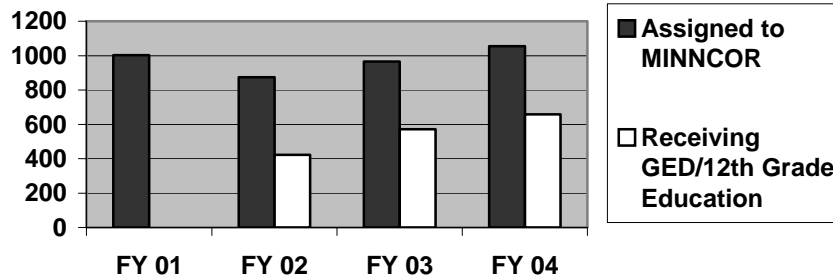
Restitution and Supervision Fees Collected

Victim satisfaction with the justice process increases when offenders fully pay restitution. Adult offenders incarcerated in a DOC institution or on work release have a portion of their compensation or outside wages set aside for any unpaid court-ordered obligations, including restitution. These restitution payments are sent to the court administrator in the county where the obligation exists and then are distributed to the victims of the criminal act.

The 1999 Legislature authorized the DOC to collect supervision fees from offenders on probation and supervised release pursuant to MS 241.272. The purpose of these fees is to help offset costs related to correctional services. Fees collected on adult felony offenders are deposited in the general fund of the state. Fees may be waived, but only if an offender is physically or mentally incapable of sustainable employment. With nearly \$800,000 in restitution collected from offenders in DOC facilities and over \$700,000 collected for supervision fees for offenders in DOC counties in FY 04, this is significant.



Offenders Involved in Productive Programs



Offenders Assigned to MINNCOR

Productive work assignments are an integral part of preparing offenders for eventual release to the community; many inmates enter prison lacking basic job skills and work habits. MINNCOR offers inmates the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and behavior necessary to succeed as law-abiding and productive citizens. Through MINNCOR, offenders learn marketable job skills and develop sound work ethics.

MINNCOR employs 12 percent of the inmate population, more than twice the national average. This high employment level, as well as the opportunity to participate in education and treatment programs, greatly contributes to Minnesota's success in reducing inmate idleness and operating prisons that are relatively safe and free of violence.

Continuing to increase the number of inmate assignments is a priority for MINNCOR. The challenge is to cultivate the market sufficient to generate inmate assignments. Delivering quality products on time is a key component of the MINNCOR mission and has helped expand the customer base. Increased partnerships with private industry to subcontract services have also expanded and diversified the customer base.

Offender Work Hours in the Community

Productive work assignments are continued in the community with: Institution/Community Work Crew (ICWC), Institution/Community Work Crew Affordable Homes Program (ICWC/AHP), and Sentencing to Service (STS). STS is an alternative to traditional sentencing practices and a restorative justice program that partners directly with the community in holding offenders accountable. Offenders learn new social and work skills, working on crews that restore communities by doing projects such as fire containment, flood and storm damage control, trail and waterway development, construction, and land restoration. ICWC uses carefully screened, minimum-security prison inmates placed in the same type of structured, supervised work setting that has proven so successful for STS. The ICWC/AHP, in partnership with local communities, builds affordable houses for low-income families.

Offenders Receiving a GED/12th Grade Education

Preparing offenders for release and transition back into their communities helps maintain healthy, vital communities; increasing offenders' level of educational achievement during incarceration is an integral part of this effort. Offenders undergo educational testing at intake, and those offenders who enter a state correctional facility with less than a GED/12th grade education *and* who have a period of incarceration longer than one year are included in a literacy target group.

Department of Corrections Performance Measurement Data

	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Goal 1: Reduce Public Risk				
A. # Fugitive Apprehensions	247	254	268	337
B. Recidivism rates, three years after release from prison:				
– New felony conviction	23%	28%	32%	33%
– Return to prison w/new conviction	21%	21%	23%	23%
Fiscal year rates based on a release population three years prior; e.g., FY04 rates based on CY01 release population)				
Goal 2: Increased Utilization of Cost-Effective Offender Management Strategies				
A. Average Per Diems [Adult]	\$86.25	\$79.89	\$80.52	\$76.80
B. MINNCOR Sales	\$20,386,560	\$23,700,523	\$26,549,874	\$29,906,078
Goal 3: Increase Offender Accountability				
A. Restitution Fees Collected	\$636,485	\$614,155	\$696,525	\$795,285
B. Supervision Fees Collected	\$516,228	\$624,062	\$685,782	\$712,201
C. # Offenders Assigned to MINNCOR	1002	874	966	1054
D. Community Offender Work Hours	1,223,473	1,321,433	1,317,969	1,274,191
E. # Offenders Receiving GED/12th Grade Education	N/A	422	572	658

Section II

Fiscal Year 2004 Per Diem Information

Per diem information is calculated on an annual basis. The calculation procedure is standardized and in compliance with M.S. 241.018, requiring the DOC to develop a uniform method to calculate an average department-wide per diem for incarcerating offenders at adult state correctional facilities. This per diem must factor in capital costs and 65 percent of the department's management services budget.

Figure 1 on the following page shows per diem information by facility for FY 2004. The total per diem at the bottom of the figure is calculated by adding the facility operating per diem, total health care per diem, total central office indirect support, and total capital project per diem.

In addition to the eight adult facilities, along with work release and Challenge Incarceration Program offenders that were reported in the last (2002) Annual Performance Report, there are two new additions: MCF-Red Wing and Thistledeew Camp. As of November 2003, adult offenders have been housed at these facilities.

FIGURE 1: Adult Correctional Institutions – Per Diems at End of FY04

	MCF-STW	MCF-SCL	MCF-LL	MCF-ML	MCF-WR (CIP) Male	MCF-OPH	MCF-FRB	MCF-RC	MCF-RW	Work Release ICWC	MCF-SHK Female	MCF-WR (CIP) Female	TC Female	TOTAL
Average YTD Population	1,317	845	1,249	1,005	84	425	1,221	984	43	247	409	7	14	7,850
Facility Operating Per Diem	\$63.52	\$75.59	\$62.45	\$56.28	\$74.82	\$112.54	\$54.84	\$54.74	\$89.18	\$51.86	\$74.33	\$33.71	\$103.88	\$64.43
Facility Health Care	\$3.86	\$4.82	\$3.33	\$2.90	\$3.88	\$13.08	\$4.37	\$3.15	\$5.62		\$5.40	\$1.70	\$0.00	\$4.35
Central Office Health Care	\$6.36	\$6.36	\$6.36	\$6.36	\$6.36	\$6.36	\$6.36	\$6.36	\$6.36		\$6.36	\$2.94	\$0.36	\$6.28
Transitional Care Unit	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mental Health	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.65		\$3.00	\$1.39	\$0.10	\$1.74
Total Health Care Per Diem	\$11.87	\$12.83	\$11.34	\$10.91	\$11.89	\$21.09	\$12.38	\$11.16	\$13.63		\$14.76	\$6.03	\$0.46	\$12.37
Institution Support (100%)	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91	\$4.91
Support Services (65%)	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.15	\$3.13
Total Central Office Indirect	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.06	\$8.04
Facility Repair & Special Projects	\$0.96	\$0.67	\$0.47	\$0.33	\$1.38	\$1.25	\$0.33	\$0.79			\$2.04			\$0.71
Facility Special Equipment	\$0.39	\$0.20	\$0.33	\$0.41	\$0.78	\$0.36	\$0.030	\$0.42			\$0.39			\$0.35
Agency Bonded Capital Projects	\$5.87	\$5.87	\$5.87	\$5.87	\$5.87	\$5.87	\$5.87	\$5.87			\$5.87			\$5.87
Total Capital Project Per Diem	\$7.23	\$6.74	\$6.67	\$6.61	\$8.04	\$7.49	\$6.50	\$7.09			\$8.31			\$6.94
TOTAL	\$90.68	\$103.22	\$88.51	\$81.86	\$102.81	\$149.17	\$81.79	\$81.04	\$110.87	\$59.92	\$105.46	\$47.80	\$112.40	\$91.78 ¹

¹ The per diem of \$91.78 in this figure is based on a legislatively-outlined definition and does not match the per diem cost reported in Section 1 of this report. The DOC uses two definitions to determine per diem: the strategic plan per diem includes only operating costs, while the legislatively-outlined per diem definition includes indirect costs. The legislatively-outlined per diem definition is not consistent with the national definition used by *The Corrections Yearbook*.

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.” In the past, the performance statistics included much of the information now contained within the strategic plan. Because of this, the following section 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 Facilities²**

	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04
Discipline Convictions				
Threatening Others (RCV)	431	416	480	408
Possession of Liquor	244	200	246	314
Assault of Inmate	187	167	284	317
Possession of Weapon	149	119	150	150
Possession of Drugs	134	170	253	285
Possession of Money	55	29	41	37
Assault of Staff	44	44	79	55
Possess Smuggling DV	48	30	19	30
Assault of Inmate Causing Harm	43	49	86	70
Assault of Inmate with Weapon	20	16	15	11
Assault of Inmate with Weapon Causing Harm	13	12	15	10
Extortion (RCV)	12	13	11	18
Assault of Staff Causing Harm	9	11	16	10
Holding Hostage (RCV)	6	8	5	5
Unlawful Assembly/Protest	5	35	8	32
Inciting to Riot (RCV)	4	13	50	42
Possession of Escape Materials	5	3	1	4
Assault of Staff with Weapon	3	20	13	5
Homicide (RCV)	0	0	0	0
Assault of Staff with Weapon Causing Harm	1	2	2	1
Arson (RCV)	0	2	9	10
Riot (RCV)	0	0	22	41
Incidents				
Secure Escape	0	0	0	0
Non-Secure Escape	10	3	5	3
Accidental Death	0	0	0	0
Suicide	1	1	3	2
TOTAL	1,424	1,363	1,813	1,860

² Figure 2 does not show the number of people convicted (some offenders could have more than one conviction) Discipline conviction data except for homicide are from COMS, the DOC data system. Incident data are from DOC Office of Special Investigations (OSI) files and verified against COMS data. Discipline convictions on homicide data were based on DOC OSI files. Discipline data reported do not show the number of people convicted. Discipline convictions for attempted infractions are excluded from above data.

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

	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Threatening Others	285	448	482	432
Assault on Inmate	19	65	92	47
Inciting to Riot	0	50	54	43
Assault on Inmate with Bodily Harm	5	33	51	24
Assault on Staff	11	25	29	22
Assault on Staff with Bodily Harm	7	9	13	13
Possession of Weapons	6	3	14	9
Assault on Staff with Weapons	1	1	1	0
Possession of Alcohol	0	1	3	2
Possession of Drugs	4	0	2	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Assault on Inmate with Weapon	0	0	5	1
Assault on Staff with Weapon and Bodily Harm	0	0	1	0
Assault on Inmate with Weapon and Bodily Harm	0	0	2	1
Extortion	0	0	1	0
Possession of Money	0	0	0	0
Possession of Smuggling Device	0	0	0	1
Possession of Escape Materials	0	0	0	0
Holding Hostages	0	0	0	0
Riot	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Assembly	0	0	0	0
Incidents				
Secure Escape	0	0	3	6
Non-Secure Escape	0	0	3	4
Accidental Death	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents	335	635	756	605

- ❑ Figure 3 shows that in FY 04 the highest number of convictions at the MCF-Red Wing was for threatening others. There were 47 assault convictions by inmates on other inmates and 43 convictions for inciting to riot.
- ❑ The dramatic increase in the number of discipline convictions and incidents from FY01 to FY02 is due to data collection. MCF-Red Wing data collection was put in place October 2000; therefore, only nine months of information was available for FY01.

FIGURE 4

Offender Capacity and Population by Facility and Fiscal Year

FACILITY	FY01 07/01/2000		FY02 07/01/2001		FY03 07/01/2002		FY04 07/01/2003		FY 05 07/01/2004	
	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population
Stillwater	1282	1298	1293	1281	1293	1284	1293	1293	1393	1394
Lino Lakes	1058	996	1146	1157	1177	1183	1236	1239	1257	1258
Oak Park Heights	384	332	392	365	392	365	450	430	452	434
Moose Lake	857	874	874	881	944	958	964	973	1034	1035
St. Cloud	771	787	816	810	821	720	821	782	921	918
Faribault	1051	1073	1125	1127	1125	1130	1226	1208	1226	1229
Rush City	338	319	338	252	725	643	1015	933	1015	1009
Red Wing Adults*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	58
Willow River (CIP)	80	73	75	83	90	85	90	87	90	89
Total Male	5,821	5,752	6,059	5,956	6,567	6,368	7,095	6,945	7,448	7,424
Shakopee	284	347	351	333	407	409	407	410	407	432
Thistledeew (CIP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	23
Total Female	284	347	351	333	407	409	407	410	431	455
Total Adult Capacity/Population	6,105	6,099	6,410	6,289	6,974	6,777	7,502	7,355	7,879	7,879
Work Release	-	154	-	103	-	128	-	176	-	218
ICWC/Jail	-	23	-	36	-	41	-	37	-	136
Contracted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Total Other	-	177	-	139	-	169	-	213	-	454
Total Adult Population		6,276		6,428		6,946		7,568		8,333
Red Wing Juvenile (male)	203	134	203	164	215	165	203	124	143	113
	203	134	203	164	215	165	203	124	143	113
Total Adult & Juvenile Population		6,410		6,592		7,111		7,692		8,446
Total Adult & Juvenile Population/Capacity	6,308	6,233	6,613	6,453	7,189	6,942	7,705	7,479	8,022	7,992

*Red Wing capacity split between adults and juveniles in 2004.

FIGURE 5

Percent of Idle Adult Offenders by Fiscal Year³

July--> FACILITY	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle
Stillwater	1280	203	16%	1277	242	19%	1293	242	19%	1387	315	23%
Lino Lakes	1158	80	7%	1182	160	14%	1239	150	12%	1258	154	12%
Shakopee	335	30	9%	409	49	12%	412	25	6%	437	33	8%
Oak Park Heights	366	88	24%	365	75	21%	421	38	9%	439	50	11%
Moose Lake	882	40	5%	957	85	9%	971	66	7%	1034	121	12%
St. Cloud	822	50	6%	818	89	11%	842	120	14%	939	178	19%
Rush City	288	12	4%	644	125	19%	954	362	38%	1021	223	22%
Faribault	1127	112	10%	1127	119	11%	1225	99	8%	1233	105	9%
Willow River /CIP	83	0	0%	85	0	0%	90	0	0%	110	0	0%
TOTAL	6341	615	10%	6864	944	14%	7447	1102	15%	7858	1179	15%

- On average, the MCF-Stillwater had the highest percentage of idle offenders in FY04 (23%), followed by the MCF-Rush City (22%). The MCF-Willow River/CIP had no idle offenders.
- The percentage of unassigned offenders in most facilities has increased the past year (the MCF-Lino Lakes remained at 12%). The MCF-Rush City, the most recently-opened facility, has become more established and this is reflected in the decreasing idleness rate.

³ 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 who have refused an assigned placement. All juveniles are involved in programming and therefore not idle.

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

	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Inmates Assigned	1,002	874	966	1,054
Total Revenues (Operating and Non-Operating Revenues)	\$21,682,202	\$24,384,172	\$26,660,482	\$31,548,553
Total Expenses	(\$22,907,473)	(\$25,682,757)	\$26,516,925)	\$29,074,310)
Operating Subsidy	\$1,673,911	\$836,884	0	0
Net Income	\$448,639	\$461,701	\$143,557	\$2,474,243

FY03 was the first year that MINNCOR obtained self-sufficiency with no reliance on an operating subsidy from the State of Minnesota. FY04 continued that trend and reinforced it by posting a net income in excess of \$2.4 million. This was accomplished in a very tight market compounded by the state budget deficit and a weak economy.

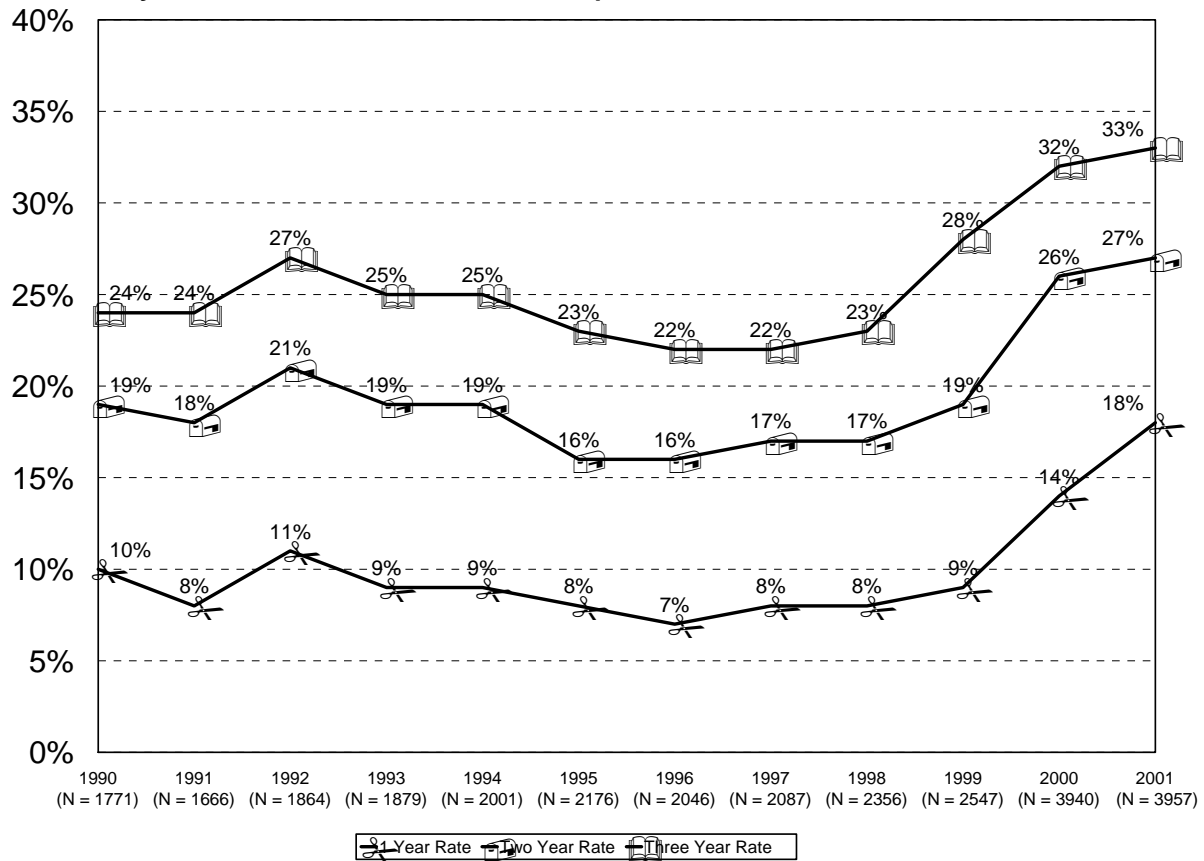
Section IV

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 1990 and 2001. Demographic information is included.

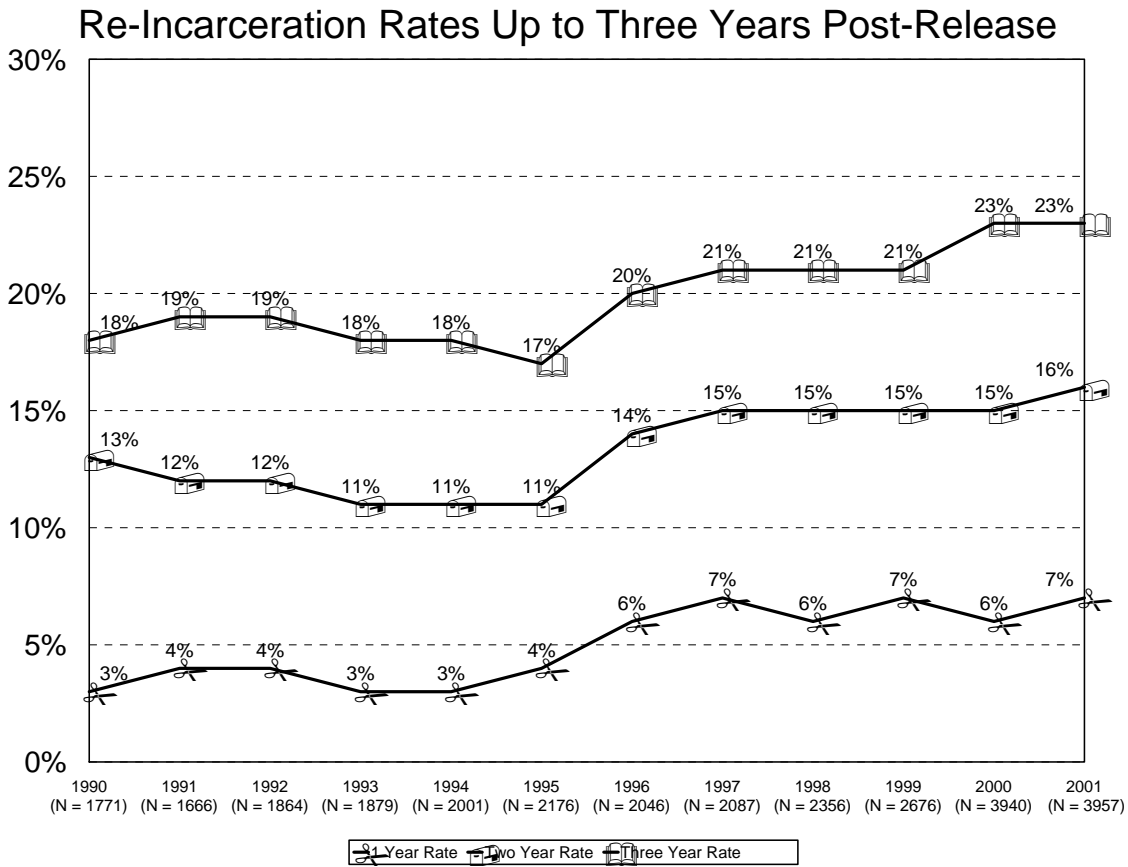
FIGURE 7

Felony Re-Conviction Rates Up to Three Years Post-Release



Less than two in ten offenders released from prison in 2000 and 2001 had felony reconvictions at one year post-release (14% - 2000 and 18% - 2001). By three years post-release, about one-third had been reconvicted of a felony-level crime (32% - 2000 and 33% - 2001).

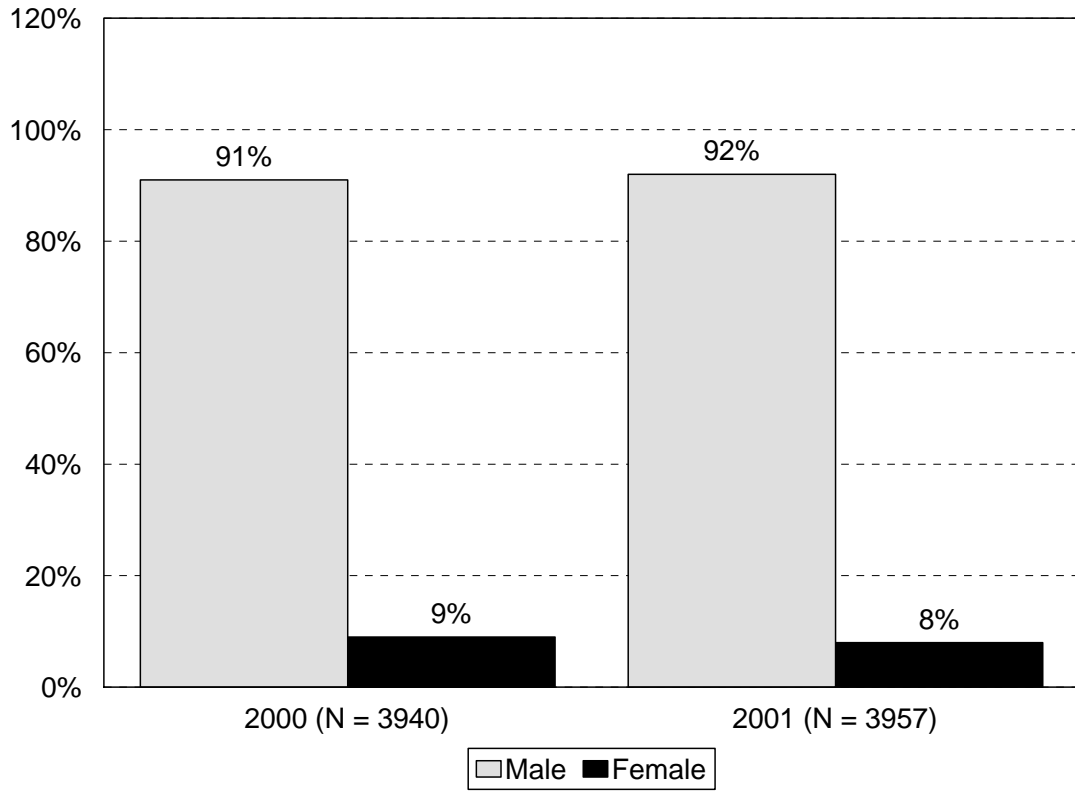
FIGURE 8



At one year post-prison release, less than one in ten offenders originally released from prison in 2000 or 2001 was returned to prison with a new felony conviction (6% - 2000 and 7% - 2001). By three years post-prison release, 23 percent from each release year had returned to prison.

FIGURE 9

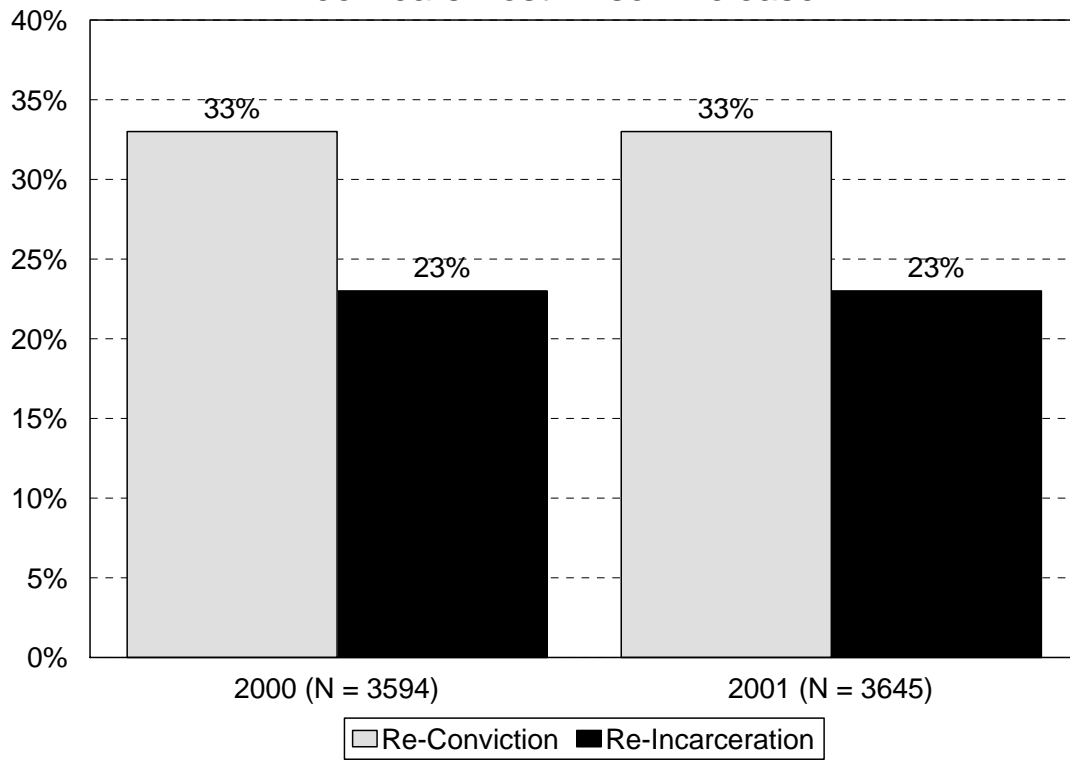
Gender



Almost all offenders released from prison in 2000 or 2001 were male (91% - 2000 and 92% - 2001).

FIGURE 10

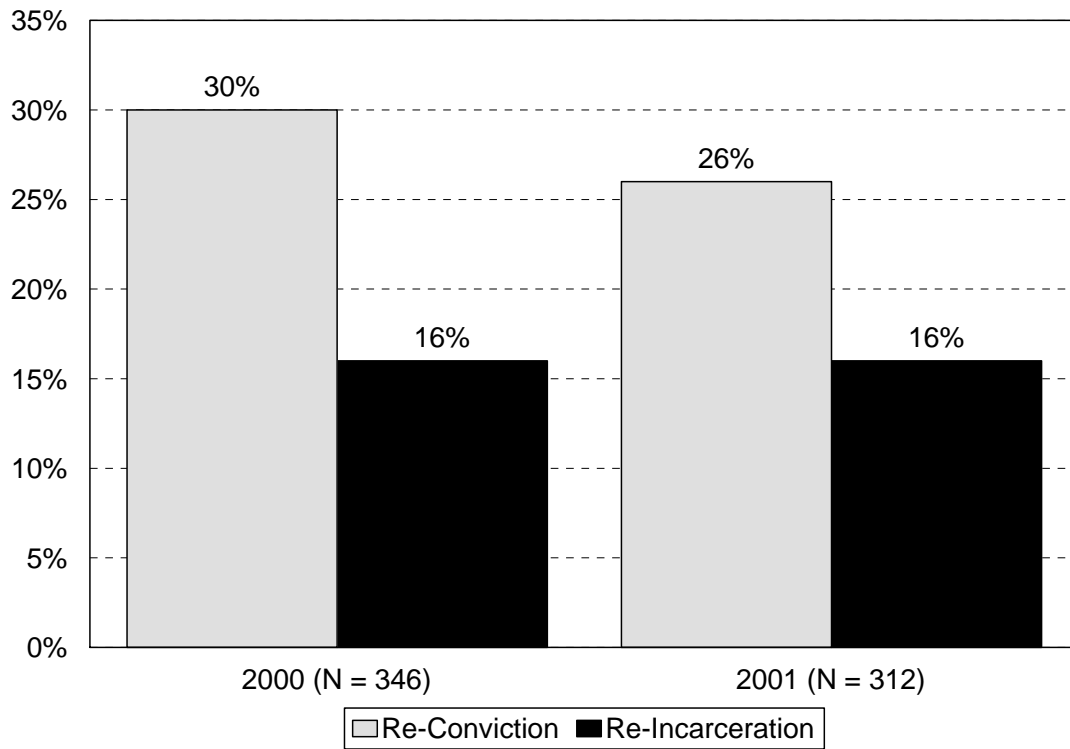
**Re-Conviction and Re-incarceration Rates for Male Offenders
Three Years Post-Prison Release**



At three years post-prison release, one-third (33%) of male offenders in each year had been convicted of an additional felony-level crime. Slightly less than one-quarter (23%) of male offenders in each release year had been returned to prison.

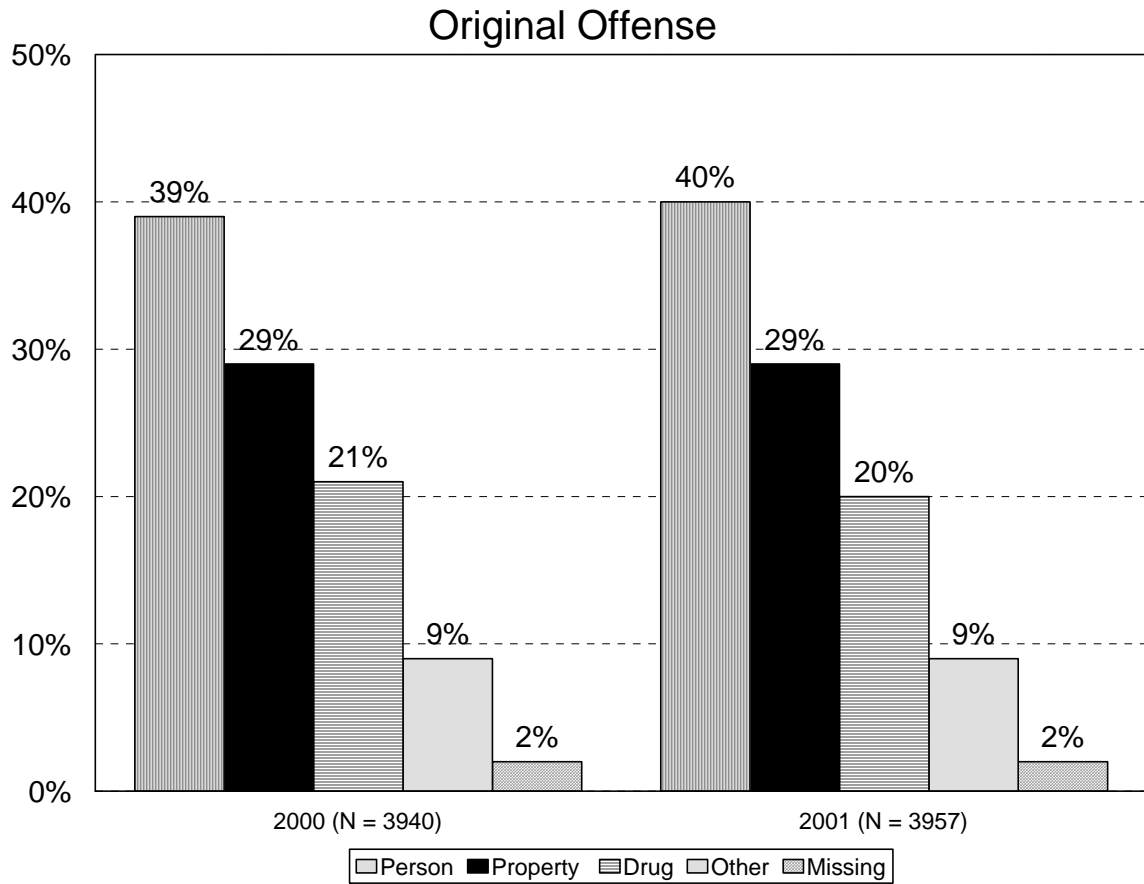
FIGURE 11

**Re-Conviction and Re-incarceration Rates for Female Offenders
Three Years Post-Prison Release**



At three years post-prison release, three in ten (30%) 2000 female offenders had been reconvicted of a new felony-level crime, while about one-quarter (26%) of 2001 female offenders had another felony conviction. Sixteen percent of female offenders from both years had returned to prison as either a new court commit or a release return with a new sentence within three years of their original release.

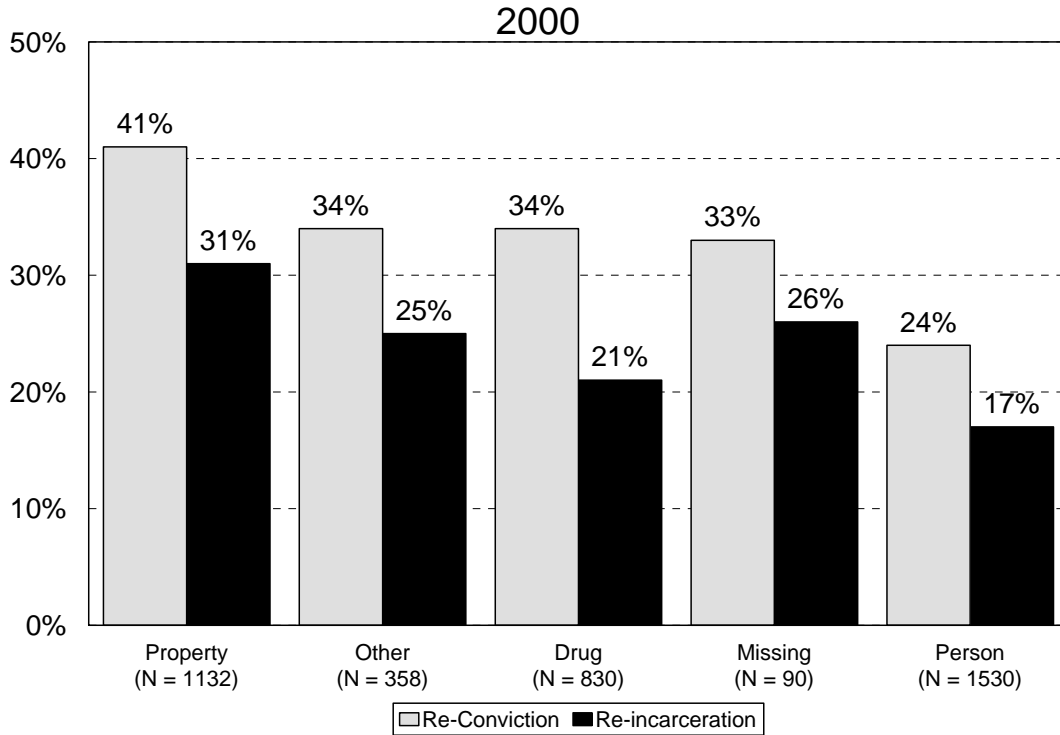
FIGURE 12



About four in ten offenders from each year were originally imprisoned for a person offense (39% - 2000 and 40% - 2001). Twenty-nine percent from each year were property offenders, while about two in ten (21% - 2000 and 20% - 2001) were drug offenders.

FIGURE 13

**Re-Incarceration and Re-Conviction Rates by Original Offense
Three Years Post-Release**

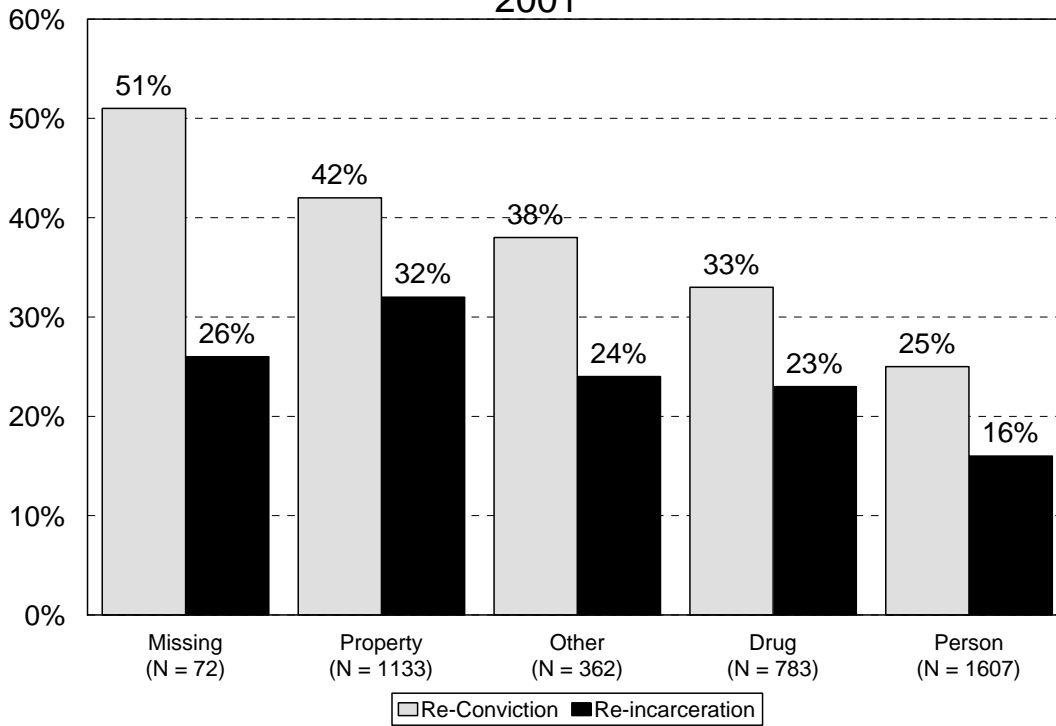


About four in ten (41%) property offenders released in 2000 were reconvicted of a felony-level crime within three years of their release. About one third (34%) of drug offenders also committed another felony post-prison. Slightly less than one-quarter (24%) of person offenders committed another felony offense within three years of their original release.

Property offenders also had the highest reincarceration rates; 31 percent were returned to prison within three years of release as either a new court commitment or a release return with a new sentence. One-quarter (25%) of other offenders and 26 percent of those whose original offense information was missing were also returned to prison. Slightly more than two in ten (21%) drug offenders and 17 percent of person offenders returned to prison within three years of their original release.

FIGURE 14

**Re-Incarceration and Re-Conviction Rates by Original Offense
Three Years Post-Release
2001**



Over half (51%) of the offenders released in 2001 whose original offense information was missing were convicted of an additional felony-level crime within three years of their original release. Slightly more than four in ten (42%) property offenders and one-third (33%) of drug offenders were convicted of an additional felony.

About one-third (32%) of property offenders released in 2001 were returned to prison within three years of their original release as either a new court commitment or a release return with a new sentence. This is true for 23 percent of drug offenders and 16 percent of person offenders. Those whose original offense information was missing were returned to prison 26 percent of the time, as were a similar percentage (24%) of those with some other type of original offense.

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