

Performance Report

Fiscal Year 2006

(revised 1/31/07)



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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 the report include information on:

1. DOC strategic plan
2. Departmentwide per diem information
3. Annual statistics
4. Recidivism data
5. Prison-based mental health programs

Section I. Strategic Planning Outcomes

Over the last biennium, the DOC's Strategic Plan was modified to incorporate five main goals, with 12 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 met or exceeded the standards set for eight of the ten measures for which data are available. The number of offenders involved in reentry programs increased as did the number of offenders involved in all programming. Worker compensation costs per employee continue to decline. The number of sustained general harassment complaints dropped from a high of seven in Fiscal Year (FY) 03 to three in FY05; the number remained the same in FY06. Offender work hours in the community increased in FY05 but could not be assessed in FY06 due to data reporting issues. Fugitive apprehensions increased through FY05 and then leveled off in FY06. Appointments of protected group members fluctuated over the last four years, but appointments of females and disabled persons increased in FY06. "Hits" to the department's home page remained nearly constant in the last biennium after dropping considerably from an unprecedented high of 1.5 million hits reached in FY03. Department officials surmise that this dramatic increase in hits resulted from community interest in a highly publicized crime in which the suspect arrested was a Level 3 predatory offender. Recidivism rates increased as did the per diem. The increase in per diem is due largely to increased health care costs, the need to rent high-cost beds, and inflation.

Section II. Per Diem

The average per diem for FY06 was \$80.11. This includes \$64.67 for facility programs and services and \$15.44 for health/mental 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 \$98.84.

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

One, two, and three-year, post-release reconviction and reincarceration rates are reported on adults released from prison between 1990 and 2002 and juveniles released from the Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF)-Red Wing in 2001 and 2002. Juvenile rates are disaggregated by chemical dependency treatment participation and completion for the first time in this report. This addition reflects recent changes to M.S. 241.016.

The three-year, post-release, felony reconviction rate for adult offenders released in 2002 is 36 percent; the reincarceration rate is 25 percent.¹ Among juvenile offenders released in 2001 and 2002, the three-year, post-release, felony reconviction rate is 58 percent and the reincarceration rate is 38 percent.

Section V. Mental Health Programs

During the last legislative session, M.S. 241.016 was amended and information on prison-based mental health programs was added to the department's performance report. Specifically, the department was asked to report on the availability of these programs, participation rates, and completion rates. The department also was asked to include mental health programs in its recidivism analysis during the biennial report that focuses on adult recidivism.

Findings show that 62 percent of the 13,056 offenders who were in a Minnesota correctional facility at some time during FY06 had a coded "encounter" (contact) with a mental health professional in either a group or individual contact. One in ten offenders participated in at least one group therapy session, and nearly two in ten had at least one individual therapy session with mental health staff. Mental health staff also conducted 32,306 individual therapy sessions with 2,459 offenders. The average number of therapy sessions per offender was 13; however, 15 percent of therapy users account for over half of all individual therapy sessions. This translates into over 19,000 therapy sessions. The most frequent users are residents in the Mental Health Unit at the MCF-Oak Park Heights. Diagnostic data collected by the department shows that the most common diagnosis among offenders is Antisocial Personality Disorder followed by Depressive Disorder Not Otherwise Specified and Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent. Finally, department staff created 224 release plans in FY06 for offenders who met the criteria for Serious and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI).

¹ While these rates are slightly higher than in previous years, the increase cannot be directly attributed solely to offender behavior. Some of the increase is a result of improved methods of criminal history analysis.

Section I

Strategic Plan FY06 Performance Report Detail

The DOC developed the following as the strategic goals of the agency for fiscal years 2005 and 2006. These are the goals and performance measures the agency reports on for the *Department Results* initiative.

Fostering community partnerships

Goal: Increase fugitive apprehensions

Goal: Restore victims and communities through partnerships

Optimizing best practices

Goal: Promote the use of evidence-based services throughout the state

❑ Recidivism rates, three years after release from prison:

➤ New felony conviction

➤ Return to prison with new commitment

Goal: Increase offender participation in reentry services

Goal: Reduce offender risk and needs as a result of supervision and programming

Creating a respectful, diverse culture

Goal: Implement initiatives to resolve employee conflict in the workplace

Goal: Recruit and retain a diverse workforce

Utilizing effective communication

Goal: Improve functionality of the agency website

Goal: Improve stakeholder satisfaction through communication strategies

Strategic and efficient use of resources

Goal: Meet mission-critical facility needs cost-effectively

Goal: Increase the number of offenders involved in programming

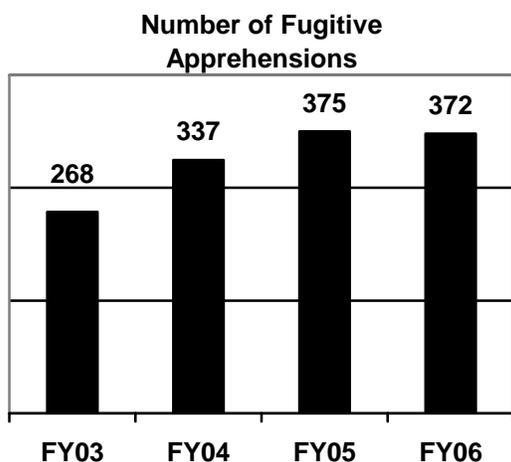
Goal: Improve the safety culture within facilities

Fostering community partnerships

Goal: Increase fugitive apprehensions

The peace officers in the Fugitive Apprehension Unit investigate, locate, and arrest fugitives. They also supply intelligence information gathered by facility investigators to local law enforcement and collaborate with local law enforcement to apprehend fugitives. 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 number of apprehensions by DOC peace officers increased over the last biennium, reaching 375 in FY05. The number of apprehensions remained nearly the same in FY06, dropping slightly to 372. The greatest increase in the last four years occurred from FY03 to FY04, when the increase was almost 26 percent.



The DOC aggressively is pursuing federal grants and other alternative funding sources to provide the resources needed to expand investigative efforts leading to apprehensions of DOC-warranted sex offenders, offenders on the top 12 fugitive list, and DOC-warranted gang members.

Goal: Restore victims and communities through partnerships

Restorative justice is the philosophical framework focusing the response to crime by understanding and repairing the harm of crime. 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. Offenders are encouraged to right the wrong they have committed and take action to repair the harm to the victim and community.

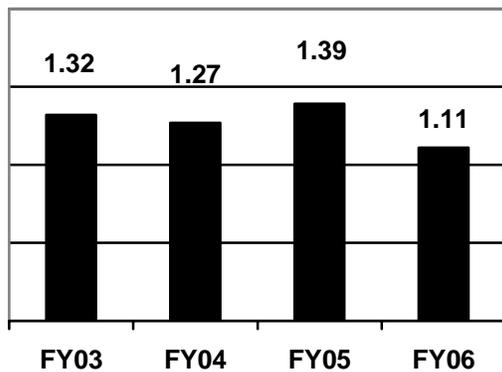
As the first state agency in the United States to support and advocate the use of restorative justice, the Minnesota DOC led the nation in the development and implementation of restorative justice approaches. The DOC continues to work collaboratively with corrections colleagues, educators, social service providers, faith communities, and community

groups to encourage a more constructive way of thinking about crime and offender accountability.

The department currently operates several restorative justice programs in the community which engage offenders in productive work assignments while restoring the community. Sentencing to Service (STS) is a restorative justice program that partners directly with the community in holding non-dangerous offenders accountable while serving as an alternative to traditional sentencing practices. Created in the fall of 1986, STS utilizes crews of offenders to perform tasks ranging from shoveling out bus shelters and fire hydrants after winter storms to sandbagging during floods. Institution/Community Work Crews (ICWC) provide offenders an opportunity to learn new social and work skills while 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 offenders are carefully screened, non-dangerous, medium-security prison inmates who are placed in the same type of structured, supervised work setting that has proven so successful for STS. The ICWC Affordable Homes Program (AHP) began in 1998 and utilizes crews of inmates to build affordable houses for low-income families. ICWC completed its 200th house in FY05 and should start construction of the 300th house in FY07.

The number of offender work hours spent in productive work assignments while restoring the community increased between FY03 and FY05 but then declined in FY06. The decrease in the last year of the biennium likely is due, at least in part, to a change in reporting practices.² It is not possible to determine the exact effect this change had on the FY06 total, but the data reported for FY03 through FY05 cannot be considered comparable to that reported for FY06.

Number of Offender Work Hours Spent Restoring and Building in the Community (in millions)



² In the past, STS data included all county and state STS crews, including county-run crews that did not receive state funding. During FY06, one large metropolitan county stopped reporting to the DOC data on their county-run crews that do not receive any state funding. FY06 figures exclude some hours worked by county STS crews that do not receive state funding.

Optimizing best practices

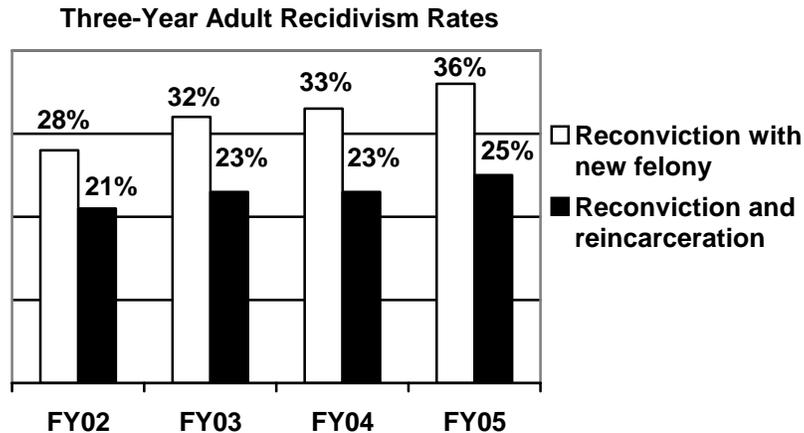
Goal: Promote the use of evidence-based services throughout the state

The DOC believes that evidence-based practices are the “gold standard” for corrections programs. Services which qualify as evidence-based practices are those demonstrated by a body of research to improve correctional outcomes, such as the rehabilitation of offenders and increased public safety. Best practices are an integral component in many areas of the DOC, including Field Services, Facility Services Division, Jail Resource Unit, Restorative Justice Unit, and the Female Offender Task Force.

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 an offender’s rate of return to correctional custody for a violation of release conditions or the commission of new crimes, is a key performance measure of community safety.

Recidivism is a statistic for which any department of corrections cannot take full credit or full blame, 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.

In Minnesota, the adult recidivism rate remained nearly stable from FY03 to FY04 but increased slightly in FY05.³ The three-year, post-release, felony reconviction rate in FY05 was 36 percent, while the reincarceration rate was 25 percent.



Goal: Increase offender participation in reentry services

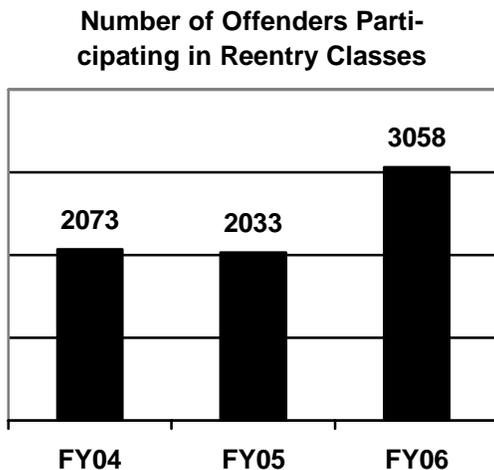
Successful transition from incarceration to the community is a critical factor in recidivism and a high priority for the department. Offenders must be successful during the first few months after release if they are to remain out of prison, but the department recognizes

³ FY05 rates are for the group of adult offenders released from prison in calendar year 2002.

that reentry efforts must begin well before the offender is released to the community. Reentry resources are available at most DOC facilities to assist offenders in securing housing and employment, pursuing educational opportunities, maintaining physical and mental health, obtaining personal identification documents, establishing sound personal finances, obtaining transportation, and finding treatment support within the community.

DOC transition staff partner with a wide variety of community organizations and businesses to provide additional reentry services to inmates. These services include job fairs, transition resource fairs, family law clinics, child support workshops, employment preparation workshops, and pre-release classes. Recently, the DOC began an initiative to cultivate relationships with employers statewide with a goal of maximizing successful placement of offenders in meaningful employment in the community.

The number of offenders participating in reentry classes increased in the last biennium. The number dropped slightly between FY04 and FY05 but increased from 2,033 in FY05 to 3,058 in FY06, an increase of 50 percent.



The department currently is 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. Every offender who makes a successful transition from incarceration to the community affects the quality of life for citizens.

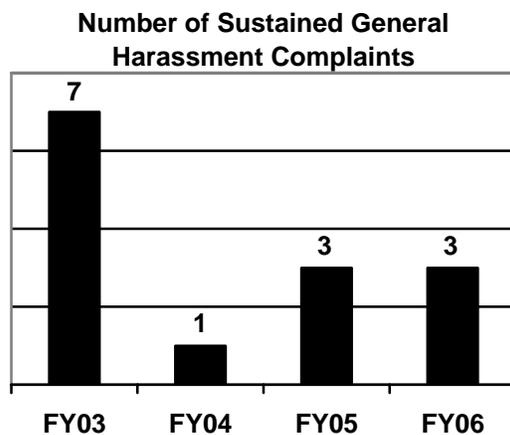
Creating a respectful, diverse culture

Goal: Implement initiatives to resolve employee conflict in the workplace

DOC administration values the contributions and hard work of staff throughout the agency. It is important to provide a work environment free from general harassment, and employees share the responsibility for creating and maintaining such an environment. Department administration encourages employee participation in mediation processes to resolve conflicts.

DOC employees began a Conflict Resolution Initiative (CRI) at the MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake in 2002. This employee-initiated program has been extremely successful in resolving staff conflicts before they become formal complaints. CRI assists in building a healthy and productive work environment by transforming the work culture. Other facilities, field services, and central office have incorporated some or all of CRI tools and training into their work environments. CRI was approved in 2003 as a departmentwide dispute resolution tool, and DOC policy regarding the use of CRI was established in 2006.

The number of sustained general harassment complaints remains very low. There were only three sustained general harassment complaints in each of the last two fiscal years, a significant drop from the seven reported in FY03.



Goal: Recruit and retain a diverse workforce

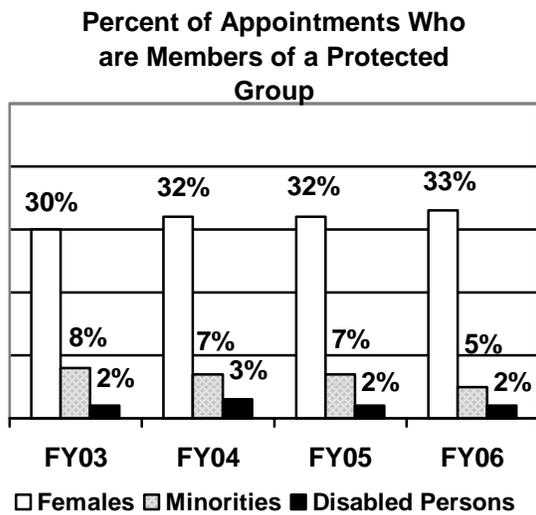
Recruiting and retaining a diverse workforce is a priority for the department as a means to best serve the disproportionate number of minority offenders in the criminal justice system.

In 2004, the DOC designed, funded, and implemented a Strategic Recruitment Plan to coordinate all recruitment activities. Recruitment survey data and recruitment methods of other organizations and corrections agencies were analyzed, resulting in several recommendations:

- Establish a centralized DOC recruitment program
- Increase the diversity of the applicant pool so that under-represented groups can be better represented in the workforce
- Implement flexible recruitment strategies as needs are identified
- Conduct ongoing evaluations using identified recruitment performance measures
- Sustain an adequate budget for aggressive recruitment efforts

The department has made significant progress implementing the recommendations of this plan in the last few years. Standardized recruitment materials were adopted for departmentwide use in 2004. Base budget funding was increased for recruitment activities. Beginning in 2005, all managers were provided quarterly updates on their progress toward meeting affirmative action goals set for their location and work. Stricter reporting requirements for missed opportunities also were instituted departmentwide. In 2006, the DOC reestablished and filled the position of Affirmative Action Manager, a Management Plan position, to raise the visibility of and commit sufficient resources to affirmative action and diversity functions. The Affirmative Action Manager will hire and supervise a recruiter to assure focus on protected group members. The agency retention plan strategies also were approved, and a plan for implementation is being developed. Finally, the existing recruitment plan will be modified soon to focus on reaching minority applicants.

Since FY03, the percentage of DOC appointments who are females increased slightly. Appointments of disabled persons and minorities fluctuated over the last four fiscal years, although appointments of disabled persons did increase in the last biennium.⁴



Utilizing effective communication

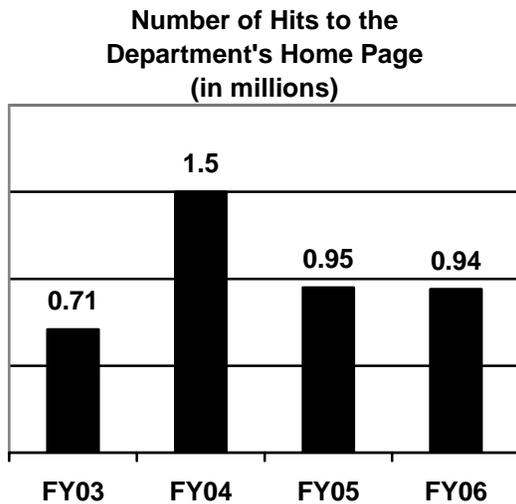
Goal: Improve functionality of the agency website

The department provides historical reports, statistical analysis, presentations, and other documents on the main DOC website. Making these documents available to the public via the website reduces state employee time and state copying and mailing expenditures formerly necessary to distribute these reports.

⁴ Notably, employees who are protected group members may be members of more than one protected group (e.g., a disabled female employee). Therefore, individuals may be counted more than once in the data. “Appointment” is defined as the hiring or rehiring of an employee who immediately prior to the appointment was not a DOC employee.

The department also provides online access to department policies and procedures. This creates efficiencies within the system as well as providing access by non-DOC stakeholders.

“Hits” to the department’s home page remained nearly constant in the last biennium. Hits increased dramatically between FY03 and FY04, more than doubling during this time period and reaching an unprecedented high of 1.5 million. Department officials surmise this dramatic increase resulted from community interest in a highly publicized crime in which the suspect arrested was a Level 3 predatory offender. The number of hits declined in FY05, but still reached nearly 1 million in both FY05 and FY06. This figure is expected to increase gradually over time, barring another incident which garners such a high degree of public interest.



The department recently implemented sharepoint services in the DOC intranet site. This addition greatly enhances the functionality of the intranet website. Consideration is being made to expand into the public site, which allows committees, groups, and task forces to share minutes, handouts, and other documents through the website.

Strategic and efficient use of resources

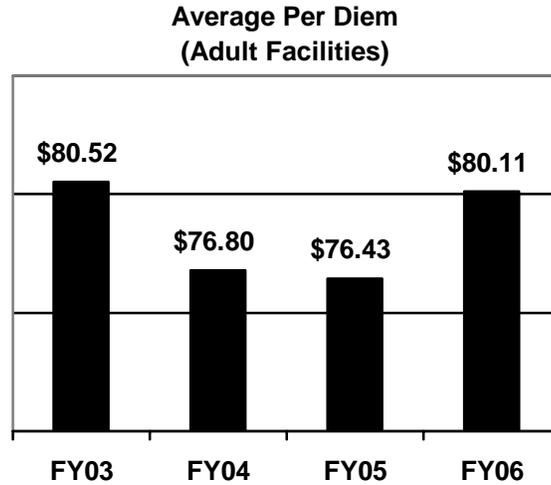
Goal: Meet mission-critical facility needs cost-effectively

The department continues to plan for an increasing prison population, based on projections determined by the agency and the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission. Minnesota has been able to manage its increasing population through expansion at existing facilities and construction of a new facility that opened in 2000. Planning for expansion at the MCF-Faribault began in FY06. Construction of an expansion containing slightly over 700 beds will begin in FY07. This and future expansions will be brought on at significantly reduced costs.

To bring on new beds at marginal per diems, the department considers public and staff safety in addition to cost efficiencies. Annual staff deployment reviews at facilities,

along with annual reviews of facility budgets and spending plans, are part of the ongoing effort to address per diems.

The per diem rose in FY06 for the first time in several years. The increase is due largely to increased health care costs, the need to rent high-cost beds, and inflation.



Goal: Increase the number of offenders involved in programming

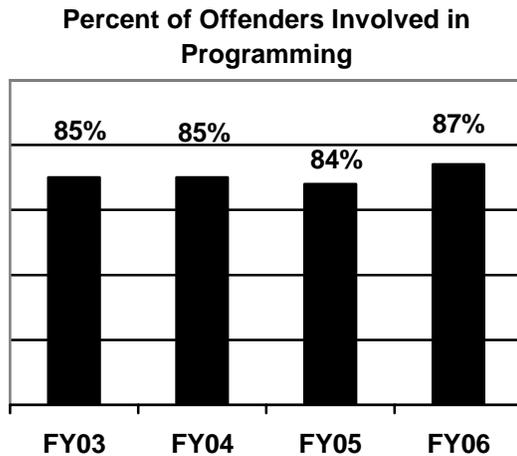
Programming is an integral part of preparing offenders for eventual release to the community. Programming also reduces inmate idleness and contributes to prisons that are relatively safe and free of violence.

Many inmates enter prison lacking basic job skills and work habits. Through MINNCOR Prison Industries, offenders learn marketable job skills and develop sound work ethics. The challenge for MINNCOR administration is to cultivate the market and diversify the customer base, sufficient to continually generate more inmate assignments. Strategies include increasing the number of private company partnerships and increasing the activities within the public sector. MINNCOR currently employs 15 percent of the inmate population, which is more than twice the national average.

Increasing offenders' level of educational achievement during incarceration is an integral part of preparing offenders for release and transition back into their communities. Offenders undergo educational testing at intake, and those offenders who enter a state correctional facility with less than a 12th grade education or GED and who have a period of incarceration longer than one year are included in a literacy target group. Approximately 5,500 offenders participated in literacy programs in FY06, and over 7,100 offenders participated in educational programming. During FY06, 607 GEDs and high school diplomas were awarded.

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The percent of offenders involved in programming⁵ increased in the last biennium, reaching 87 percent in FY06.



Goal: Improve the safety culture within facilities

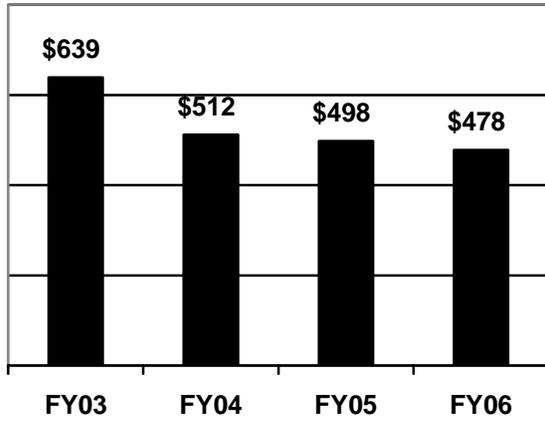
The department recognizes that injuries to employees are unacceptable losses that negatively impact the organization. While much has been done to standardize, plan, and improve the safety performance at each facility, it is important to continue to look for system improvements that can lead to fewer losses of human and fiscal resources.

Assessing the safety culture of all facilities to identify potential system improvements will continue in an attempt to reduce injuries and their associated losses while positively impacting morale, attitudes, and behaviors.

Worker compensation costs per employee declined in both the current and previous biennium. Current costs per employee are \$478, down significantly from \$639 in FY03.

⁵ Offenders are classified as involved in programming if they are not on idle status. Idle status is assigned to those who refuse to work or participate in programming or those recently terminated from an assignment. Offenders who are considered not able to work or participate in programming – such as recently-admitted offenders who are still in reception, those with medical conditions which prevent them from working, and those in segregation – are not classified as idle and, by default, included in the programming group.

Worker Compensation Costs Per Employee



Department of Corrections Performance Measurement Data

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Fostering Community Partnerships				
<i>Goal 1:</i> Increase fugitive apprehensions				
➤ Percent change in fugitive apprehensions	6%	26%	11%	-1%
<i>Goal 2:</i> Restore victims and communities through partnerships				
➤ Percent change in offender work hours	0%	-4%	9%	NR
Optimizing Best Practices				
<i>Goal 3:</i> Promote the use of evidence-based services throughout the state				
➤ Recidivism rates, three years after release				
- New felony conviction	32%	33%	36%	NA
- Return to prison with new conviction	23%	23%	25%	NA
<small>Fiscal year rates based on a release population three years prior; e.g., FY05 rates based on CY02 release population</small>				
<i>Goal 4:</i> Increase offender participation in reentry services				
➤ Percent change of offenders in reentry programs	*	*	-2%	50%
<i>Goal 5:</i> Reduce offender risk and needs as a result of supervision and programming				
	*	*	*	*
Creating a respectful, diverse culture				
<i>Goal 6:</i> Implement initiatives to resolve employee conflict in the workplace				
➤ Percent change in sustained general harassment complaints	*	-86%	200%	0%
<i>Goal 7:</i> Recruit and retain a diverse workforce				
➤ Percent change in protected group hires				
- Females	-15%	5%	0%	3%
- Disabled Persons	-33%	50%	-33%	28%
- Minorities	21%	-5%	-6%	-26%
Utilizing effective communication				
<i>Goal 8:</i> Improve functionality of the agency website				
➤ Percent change in utilization of electronic communication	*	113%	-37%	-1%
<i>Goal 9:</i> Improve stakeholder satisfaction through communication strategies				
	*	*	*	*
Strategic and efficient use of resources				
<i>Goal 10:</i> Meet mission-critical facility needs cost-effectively				
➤ Average per diem (adult facilities)	\$80.52	\$76.80	\$76.43	\$80.11
<i>Goal 11:</i> Increase the number of offenders involved in programming				
➤ Percent change of offenders involved in programming	-1%	0%	-1%	4%
<i>Goal 12:</i> Improve the safety culture within facilities				
➤ Percent change in worker compensation costs per employee	16%	-20%	-3%	-4%

* – data not available

NR – data not reported due to changes in data collection practices

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Section II

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 departmentwide 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 FY06. 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.

FIGURE 1
Adult Correctional Institutions – Per Diems at End of FY06

	MCF-STW	MCF-SCL	MCF-LL	MCF-ML	MCF-WR (CIP) Male	MCF-OPH	MCF-FRB	MCF-RC	MCF-RW	Contract Work Release ICWC	MCF-SHK Female	MCF-Togo (CIP) Female	TOTAL
Average YTD Population	1,398	986	1,294	971	86	433	1,217	990	33	949	483	22	8,862
Facility Operating Per Diem	62.36	68.63	56.85	63.23	82.82	115.88	61.00	58.85	143.42	53.81	72.03	131.79	64.67
Facility Health Care	3.94	4.82	3.57	3.34	4.00	15.26	4.68	3.45	6.94	0.00	4.95	3.77	4.66
Central Office Health Care	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.18	0.00	7.18	7.18	7.18
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	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	6.70	0.00	4.02	4.02	3.60
Total Health Care Per Diem	13.06	13.94	12.69	12.46	13.12	24.38	13.80	12.57	20.82	0.00	16.15	14.97	15.44
Institution Support (100%)	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70
Support Services (65%)	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32
Total Central Office Indirect	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02
Facility Repair & Special Projects	2.96	2.14	1.08	1.37	37.93	4.13	0.92	1.91	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00	2.05
Facility Special Equipment	0.33	0.49	0.28	0.37	0.26	0.43	0.30	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.34
Agency Bonded Capital Projects	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.00	0.00	8.04	8.04	8.04
Total Capital Project Per Diem	11.32	10.67	9.40	9.78	46.22	12.59	9.26	10.30	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.04	10.43
TOTAL	95.76	102.27	87.95	94.49	151.18	161.87	93.08	90.74	173.26	62.83	107.20	163.81	99.56

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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 measures 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 Facilities⁶

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Discipline Convictions				
Threatening others	480	408	428	401
Possession of liquor	246	314	344	247
Assault of inmate	284	317	379	484
Possession of weapon	150	150	180	137
Possession of drugs	253	285	239	193
Possession of money	41	37	23	37
Assault of staff	79	55	68	62
Possess smuggling	19	30	16	19
Assault of inmate causing harm	86	70	53	61
Assault of inmate with weapon	15	11	28	19
Assault of inmate with weapon causing harm	15	10	12	12
Extortion	11	18	14	14
Assault of staff causing harm	16	10	14	11
Holding hostage	5	5	1	1
Unlawful assembly/protest	8	32	3	0
Inciting to riot	50	42	37	35
Possession of escape materials	1	4	3	4
Assault of staff with weapon	13	5	17	9
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Assault of staff with weapon causing harm	2	1	4	2
Arson	9	10	8	1
Riot	22	41	18	0
Incidents				
Secure escape	0	0	0	0
Non-secure escape	5	3	0	3
Accidental death	0	0	0	0
Suicide	3	2	0	3
TOTAL	1,813	1,860	1,889	1,755

⁶ 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 the above data.

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

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Discipline Convictions				
Threatening others	482	432	254	392
Assault on inmate	92	47	30	40
Inciting to riot	54	43	26	39
Assault on inmate with bodily harm	51	24	9	22
Assault on staff	29	22	7	9
Assault on staff with bodily harm	13	13	5	8
Possession of weapons	14	9	2	4
Assault on staff with weapons	1	0	1	0
Possession of alcohol	3	2	3	0
Possession of drugs	2	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
Assault on inmate with weapon	5	1	1	2
Assault on staff with weapon and bodily harm	1	0	0	0
Assault on inmate with weapon and bodily harm	2	1	1	1
Extortion	1	0	0	0
Possession of money	0	0	0	0
Possession of smuggling device	0	1	0	0
Possession of escape materials	0	0	1	0
Holding hostages	0	0	0	0
Riot	0	0	0	0
Unlawful assembly	0	0	0	0
Incidents				
Secure escape	3	6	2	0
Non-secure escape	3	4	7	3
Accidental death	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	756	605	349	520

FIGURE 4
Offender Capacity and Population by Facility and Fiscal Year

FACILITY	FY03 07/01/2002		FY04 07/01/2003		FY05 07/01/2004		FY06 07/01/2005		FY07 07/01/2006	
	Capacity	Population								
Stillwater	1293	1284	1293	1293	1393	1394	1426	1402	1426	1419
Lino Lakes	1177	1183	1236	1239	1257	1258	1307	1317	1307	1303
Oak Park Heights	392	365	450	430	452	434	452	415	452	425
Moose Lake*	944	958	964	973	1034	1035	1034	1033	884	879
St. Cloud	821	720	821	782	921	918	1050	931	1050	940
Faribault	1125	1130	1226	1208	1226	1229	1226	1217	1178	1168
Rush City	725	643	1015	933	1015	1009	1015	1015	982	989
Red Wing Adults†	-	-	-	-	60	58	60	52	30	26
Willow River (CIP)	90	85	90	87	90	89	90	90	90	91
Total Male	6567	6368	7095	6945	7448	7424	7660	7472	7399	7240
Shakopee	407	409	407	410	407	432	549	458	549	480
Togo (CIP)	-	-	-	-	24	23	24	20	24	22
Total Female	407	409	407	410	431	455	591	478	591	502
Total Adult Facility Capacity/Population	6974	6777	7502	7355	7879	7879	8251	7950	7990	7742
Work Release	-	128	-	176	-	218	-	224	-	216
ICWC/Jail	-	41	-	37	-	136	-	44	-	57
Contracted	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	490	-	995
Total Other	-	169	-	213	-	454	-	758	-	1268
Total Adult Population		6946		7568		8333		8708		9010
Red Wing Juvenile (male) x [‡]	215	165	203	124	203	113	206	141	206	134
Total Adult & Juvenile Population		7111		7692		8446		8849		9144
Total Adult & Juvenile Facility Capacity/Population	7189	6942	7705	7479	8022	7992	8457	8091	8196	7876

* Moose Lake FY06 capacity and population change due to the Department of Human Services' assumption of one housing unit.

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

x[‡] Capacity figures for Red Wing juveniles represent licensed capacity.

FIGURE 5
Percent of Idle Adult Offenders by Fiscal Year⁷

July → FACILITY	2003			2004			2005			2006		
	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle									
Stillwater	1293	242	19%	1387	315	23%	1403	359	26%	1410	366	26%
Lino Lakes	1239	150	12%	1258	154	12%	1318	142	11%	1308	148	11%
Shakopee	412	25	6%	437	33	8%	464	29	6%	480	22	5%
Oak Park Hts.	421	38	9%	439	50	11%	432	58	13%	430	60	14%
Moose Lake	971	66	7%	1034	121	12%	1038	96	9%	880	67	8%
St. Cloud	842	120	14%	939	178	19%	987	192	19%	981	162	17%
Rush City	954	362	38%	1021	223	22%	1016	140	14%	988	94	10%
Faribault	1225	99	8%	1233	105	9%	1226	51	4%	1180	52	4%
WR/CIP	90	0	0%	110	0	0%	90	0	0%	89	0	0%
Togo/CIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0%	22	0	0%
TOTAL	7447	1102	15%	7858	1179	15%	7994	1067	13%	7768	971	13%

- ❑ On average, the MCF-Stillwater had the highest percentage of idle offenders in FY06 (26%), followed by the MCF-St. Cloud (17%). Both the MCF-Willow River/CIP and MCF-Togo/CIP had no idle offenders.
- ❑ Overall, the percentage of unassigned offenders decreased slightly between FY03 and FY06 (15% to 13%). Idle rates increased at the MCF-Stillwater, Oak Park Heights, Moose Lake, and St. Cloud since FY03 but decreased substantially at the MCF-Rush City.

⁷ 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.

FIGURE 6
MINNCOR Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Inmates Assigned	966	1,054	1,160	1,219
Total Revenues (Operating and Non-Operating)	\$26,660,482	\$31,548,553	\$32,326,875	\$41,542,407
Total Expenses	(\$26,516,925)	(\$29,074,310)	(\$31,002,375)	(\$40,870,506)
Operating Subsidy	0	0	0	0
Net Income	\$143,557	\$2,474,243	\$1,324,500	\$671,901

FY03 was the first year that MINNCOR obtained self-sufficiency with no reliance on an operating subsidy from the State of Minnesota. MINNCOR continues to be self-sufficient, although net income declined in the last biennium after reaching nearly \$2.5 million in FY04.

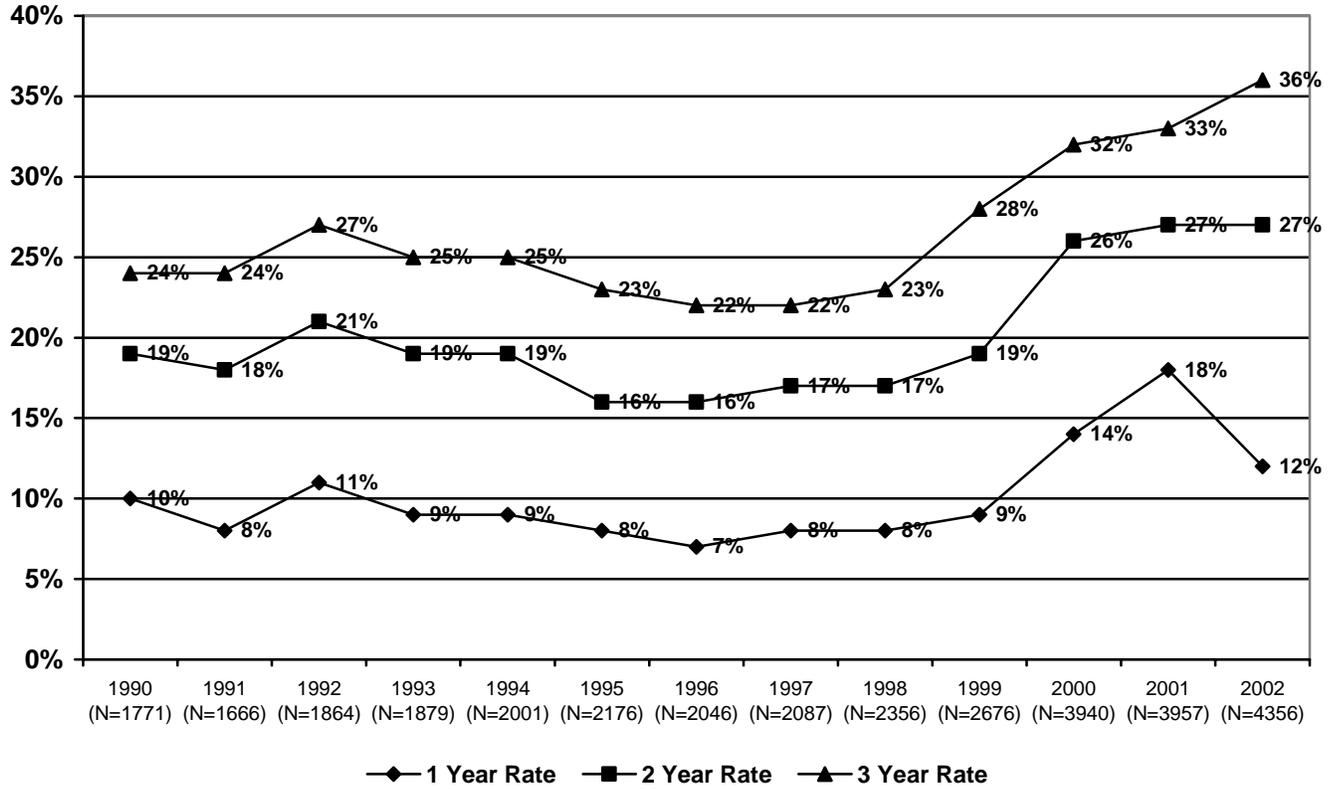
Section IV

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 2002. Rates for 2002 are disaggregated by gender and original offense.⁸

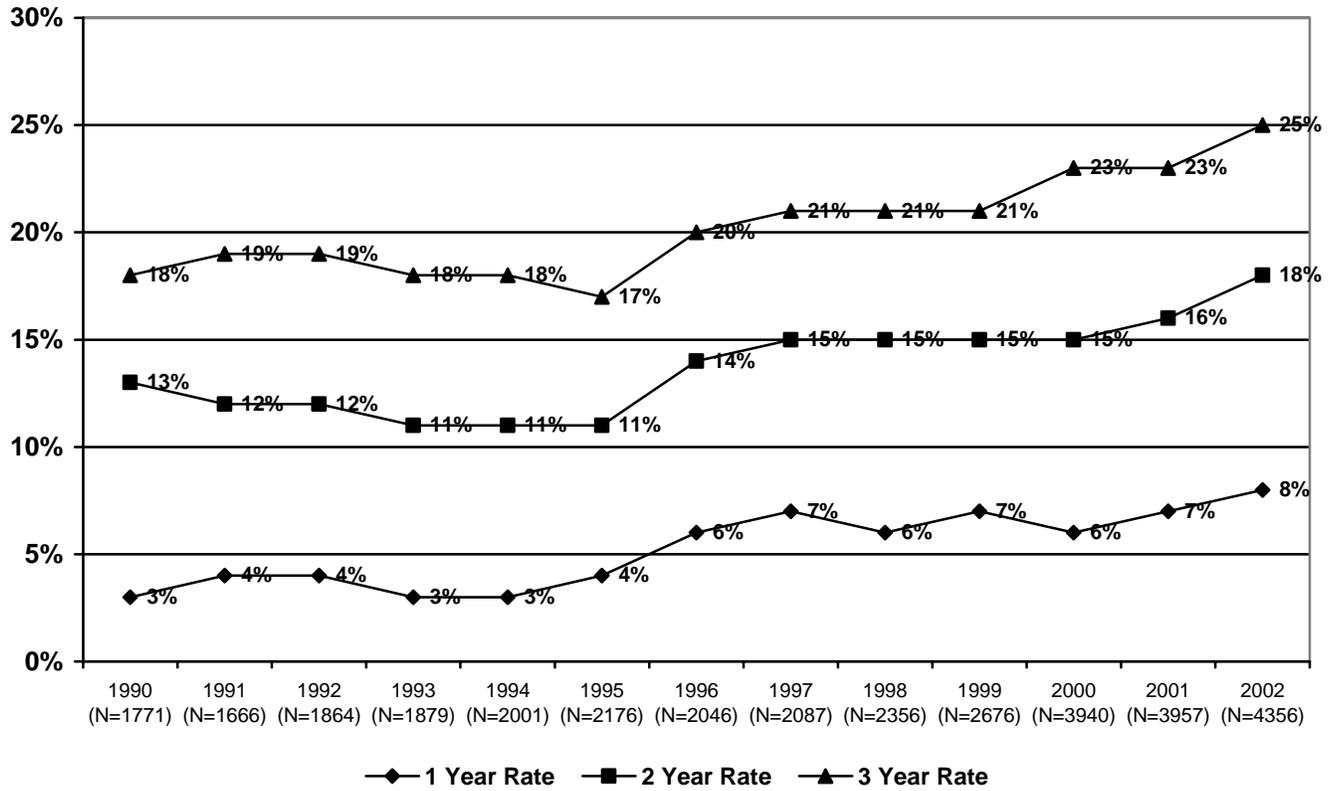
⁸ As noted earlier, while these rates are slightly higher than in previous years, the increase cannot be directly attributed solely to offender behavior. Some of the increase is a result of improved methods of criminal history analysis.

FIGURE 7
Felony Reconviction Rates Up to Three Years Post-Release



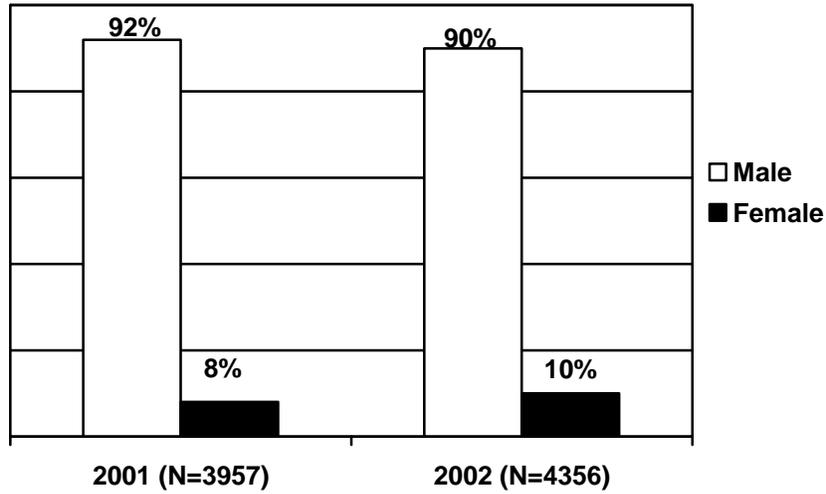
The one-year reconviction rate of offenders released in 2002 was less than those released in 2000 or 2001 (12% versus 14% and 18%, respectively). The three-year rate was higher; however, among those released in 2002, 36 percent were reconvicted of a felony within three years of release compared to 33 percent of those released in 2001 and 32 percent of those released in 2000. The two-year reconviction rate was the same for those released in 2001 and 2002.

FIGURE 8
Felony Reincarceration Rates Up to Three Years Post-Release



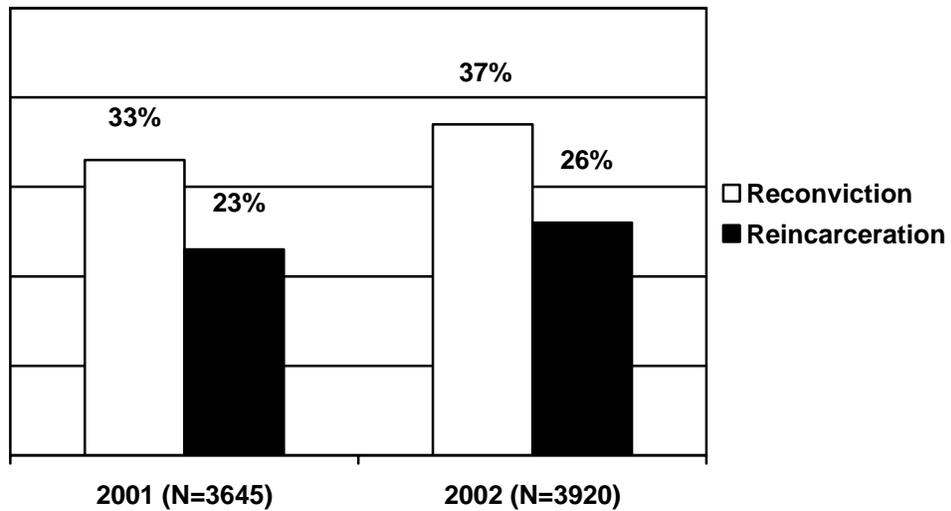
Reincarceration rates increased between 2001 and 2002. Still, less than one in ten of-fenders released in 2002 was returned to prison with a new felony conviction within one year of release. Within three years of release, one fourth had returned to prison with a new felony conviction.

FIGURE 9
Gender



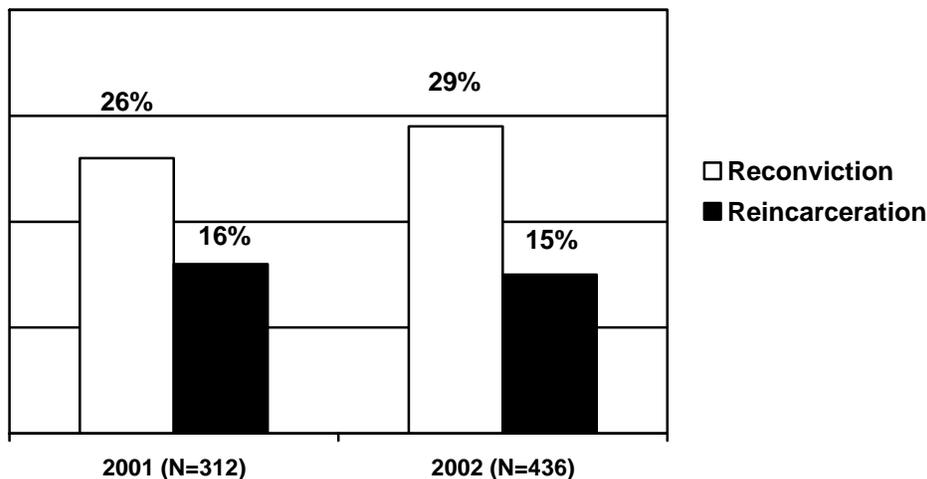
The majority of offenders released in 2001 and 2002 were male (92% and 90%, respectively).

FIGURE 10
Recidivism Rates for Male Offenders
Three Years Post-Release



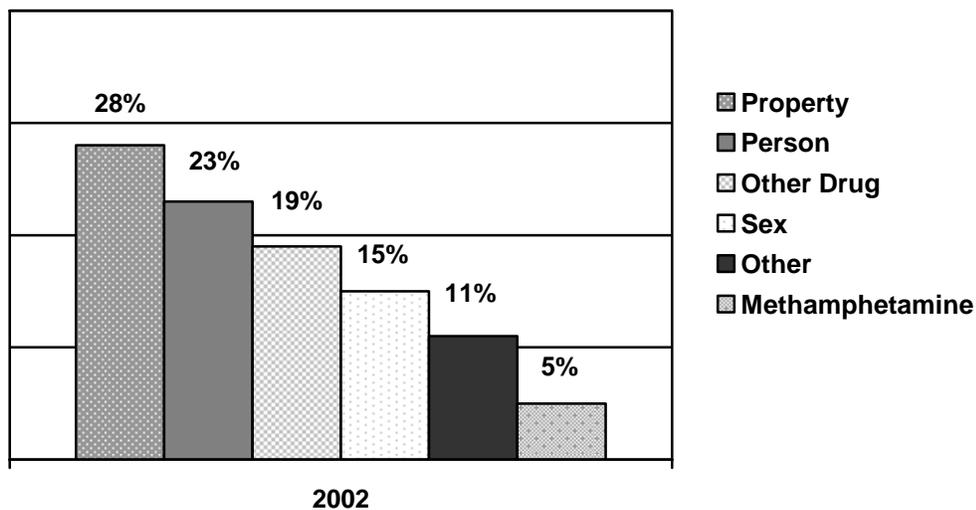
The percentage of male offenders reconvicted or reincarcerated increased between 2001 and 2002. The three-year reconviction rate for males reached 37 percent in 2002, and the reincarceration rate increased to 26 percent.

FIGURE 11
Recidivism Rates for Female Offenders
Three Years Post-Release



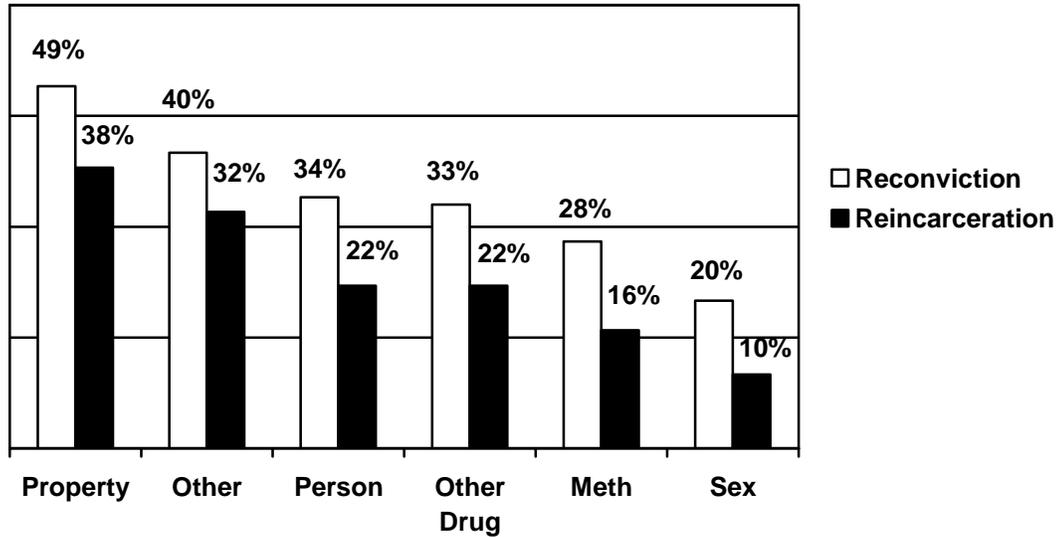
The percentage of female offenders reconvicted increased between 2001 and 2002, whereas the reincarceration rate decreased slightly during this time. In 2002, 29 percent of female offenders were reconvicted within three years of release, and 15 percent were reincarcerated.

FIGURE 12
Original Offense (N=4356)



Offenders originally imprisoned for a property offense comprised slightly more than one-fourth (28%) of the population released in 2002, which is the largest group of offenders for that year. Nearly one-fourth of the population originally was incarcerated for a drug offense, either methamphetamine or another drug, and 23 percent were originally imprisoned for a person offense.

FIGURE 13
Recidivism Rates by Original Offense
Three Years Post-Release (N=4356)
2002



Nearly half (49%) of property offenders released in 2002 were convicted of a felony-level crime within three years of their original release. Forty percent of those originally convicted of an offense categorized as “other” (i.e., the offense was not a property, person, methamphetamine, other drug, or sex offense) were reconvicted within three years of release. Roughly one-third of person and other drug (non-methamphetamine) offenders were reconvicted within three years of release.

Thirty-eight percent of property offenders released in 2002 were returned to prison within three years of their release as either a new court commitment or a release return with a new sentence. Nearly one-third (32%) of those originally convicted of an offense categorized as “other” were reincarcerated within three years of release, and 22 percent of both person offenders and those originally incarcerated for an other drug offense were reincarcerated within three years of release.

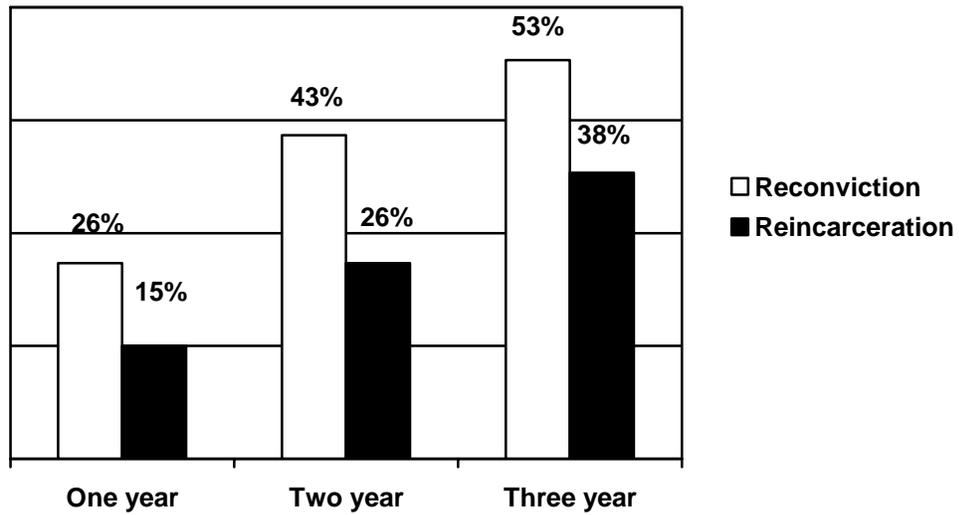
Section V

Juvenile Recidivism Update

Section V provides three-year, post-release felony reconviction and reincarceration rates for 178 juvenile offenders released from the MCF-Red Wing in 2001 and 2002. Rates are disaggregated by original offense, location of admitting county, age at commitment, education, and chemical dependency treatment. Specific mental health treatment programming is not provided at Red Wing; however, mental health support services are provided for residents who are participating in other treatment or programming options. Recidivism rates are not disaggregated by gender because the sample included only four juvenile girls, none of whom were reconvicted or reincarcerated within three years of release. Rates also are not disaggregated by age at release as most of the offenders (81%) were between 18 and 20 at the time of release.

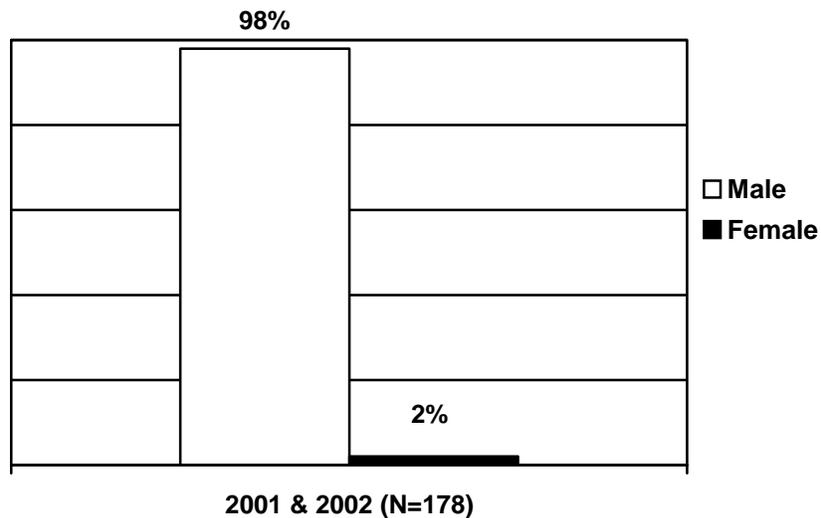
It should be noted that most juvenile offenders at the MCF-Red Wing have been committed to the state after experiencing multiple placements. Many of them have significant mental health issues and are on psychiatric medications. These and other reasons contribute to a high rate of recidivism for male juvenile offenders placed at the facility.

FIGURE 14
Recidivism Rates Up to Three Years Post-Release (N=178)



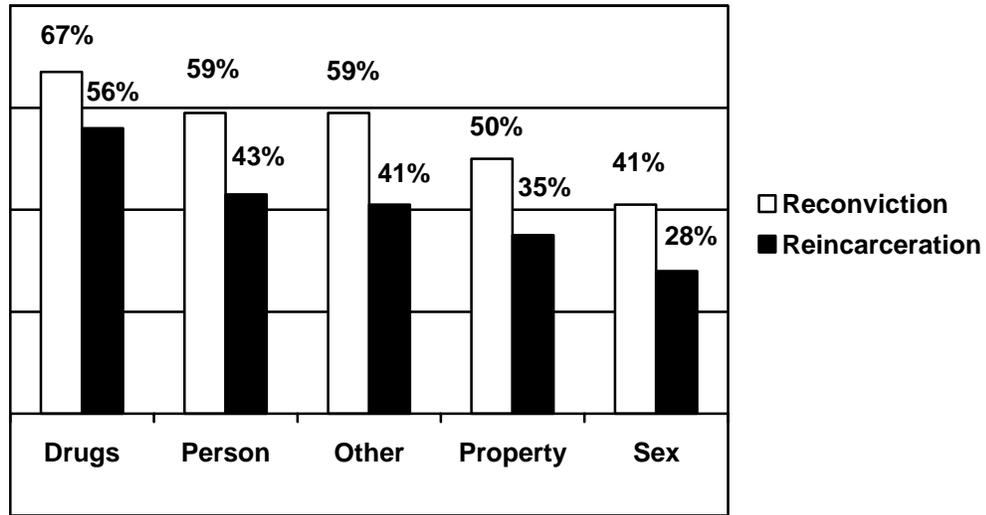
One-fourth of the juvenile offenders released from the MCF-Red Wing in 2001 or 2002 were reconvicted of a felony offense within one year of release, and 15 percent were reincarcerated. Within three years of release, just over half (53%) of the offenders were reconvicted of a new felony, and 38 percent were reincarcerated.

FIGURE 15
Gender (N=178)



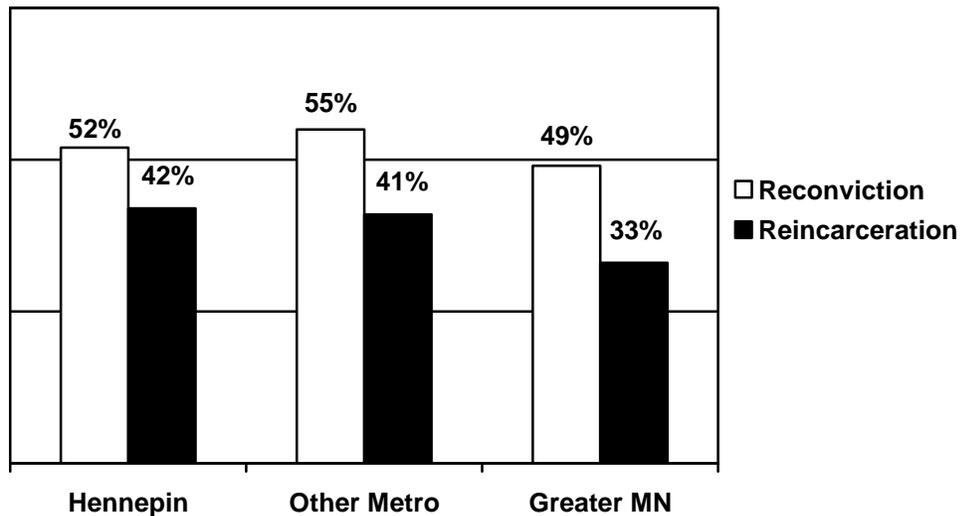
Only four of the 178 juvenile offenders released in 2001 or 2002 are female.

FIGURE 16
Recidivism Rates by Original Offense
Three Years Post-Release (N=178)



Reconviction and reincarceration rates were highest among juvenile offenders originally convicted of a drug or person offense. Juvenile offenders originally convicted of a sex offense had the lowest reconviction and reincarceration rates.

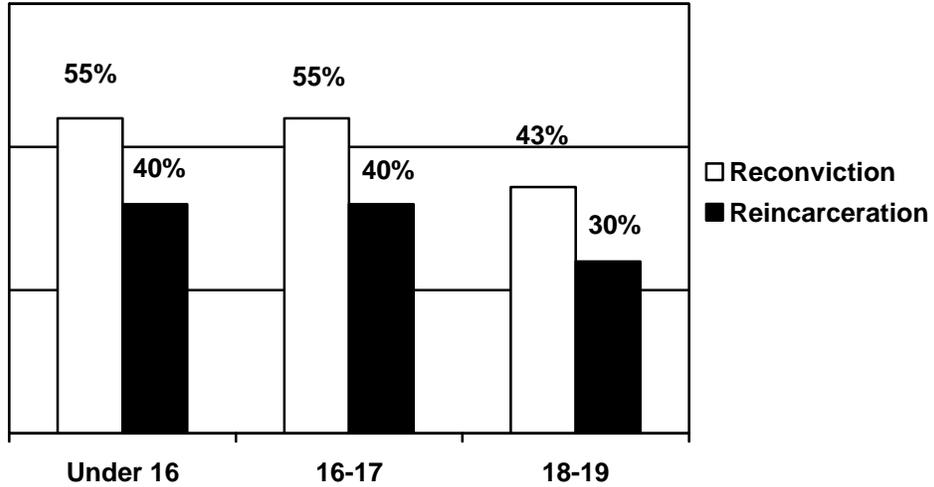
FIGURE 17
Recidivism Rates by Admitting County Location
Three Years Post-Release (N=178)



Juvenile offenders admitted to the MCF-Red Wing by a county in greater Minnesota were reconvicted and reincarcerated at a lower rate than those admitted by Hennepin County or one of the other metro counties.⁹

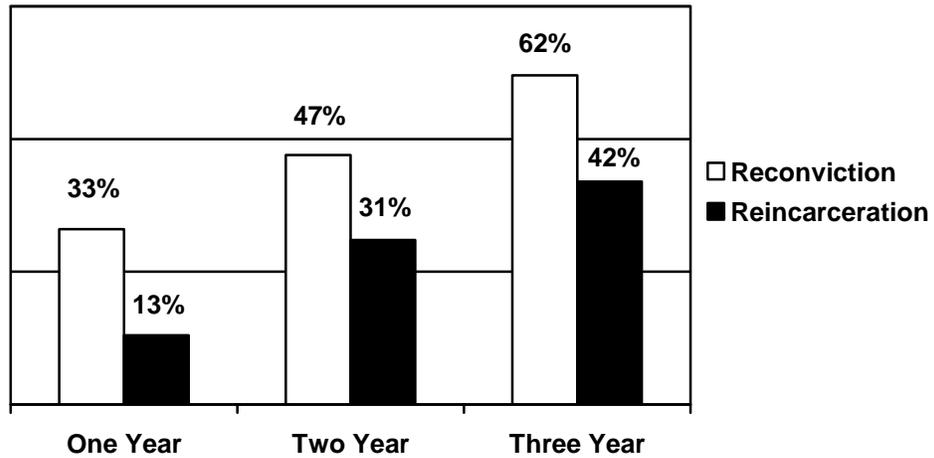
⁹ The seven counties included in the metropolitan area are Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington.

FIGURE 18
Recidivism Rates by Age at Commitment
Three Years Post-Release (N=178)



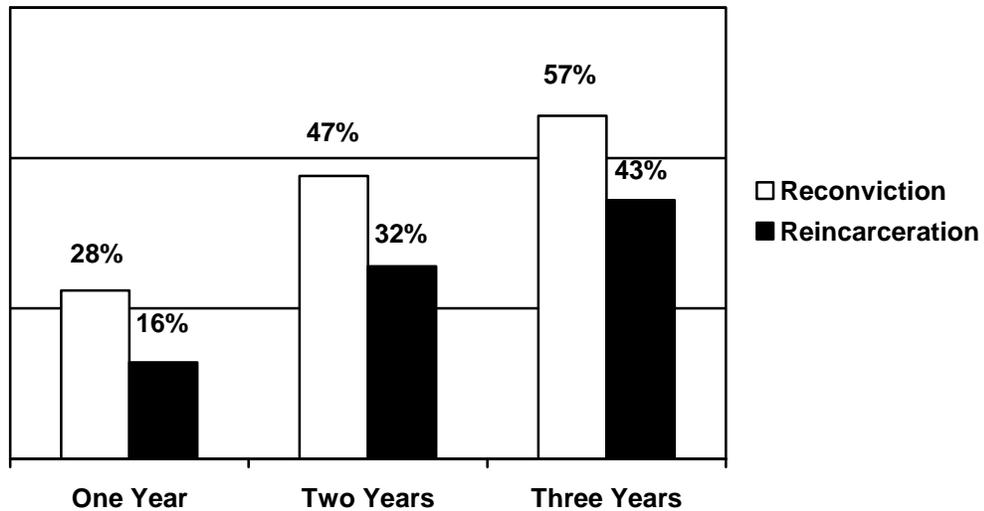
Recidivism rates were lowest among juveniles who were committed to the MCF-Red Wing when they were 18 or 19 years old.

FIGURE 19
Recidivism Rates for Offenders Completing Their GED
Up to Three Years Post-Release (N=97)



Within one year of release, one-third of juvenile offenders who completed a GED while incarcerated at the MCF-Red Wing were reconvicted of a new felony offense, and 13 percent were reincarcerated. Within three years of release, nearly two-thirds were reconvicted of a new felony offense, and 42 percent were reincarcerated.

FIGURE 20
Recidivism Rates for Offenders Entering Chemical Dependency Treatment
Up to Three Years Post-Release (N=89)



Just under half (47%) of the offenders who entered chemical dependency treatment while incarcerated at the MCF-Red Wing were reconvicted of a new felony offense within two years of release, and just under one-third (32%) of these offenders were reincarcerated. Within three years of release, 57 percent of offenders entering chemical dependency treatment were reconvicted of a new felony offense, and 43 percent were reincarcerated.

Section VI

Mental Health Services

During the last legislative session, M.S. 241.016 was amended and information on prison-based mental health programs was added to the department's performance report. Specifically, the department was asked to report information including, but not limited to, the availability of these programs, participation rates, and completion rates.

The following section will describe the provision of prison-based mental health services and offender participation in those services. Completion rates, in the form of discharge data, are included only for the supportive living units located at Lino Lakes, Rush City, and Stillwater; the Mead Unit at Shakopee; and the Mental Health Unit at Oak Park Heights. Completion rates are not included for other services since there is no "completion" of mental health services as there is for chemical dependency or sexual offender treatment programs. Services are provided as needed to care for the mental health of the offenders, whether that is to support their ongoing needs through self-help groups or the use of professional intervention for a brief illness or situational adjustment, an acute episode of a chronic illness, or simply the ongoing management of that illness.

The information provided is drawn from the data entered into the DOC Correctional Operations Management System, commonly known as COMS, and from other operational reporting systems of the Health Services Unit. Data on "mental health encounters" are entered by staff to enable tracking of information on individual offenders as well as to facilitate the use of data queries for summarization, as will be seen in the following report. Information on services provided by psychiatrists is not yet available for summary and analysis. It is the intent that this first report will provide a knowledge base about current service provision and a starting point for the further definition of the legislature's information needs.

Overview of mental health services

Mental health programs and services are available at all correctional facilities. All facilities provide:

- Assessment
- Self-help and informal groups
- Outpatient services

Additional services are provided at some of the sites to serve their populations and that of the other sites without these specific services:

- Supportive services
- Residential services
- Release planning

Intake assessment

Generally, incoming adult male offenders (other than release violators) are screened for needs and future placement at the MCF-St. Cloud. Adult male release violators are screened at Lino Lakes. All incoming adult female offenders, including release violators, are screened at Shakopee. This screening includes at least a brief assessment consisting of an interview with a mental health staff person. Further assessment occurs as needed to ascertain the need for future services during incarceration and to establish a mental health file.

Self-help and informal groups

Self-help groups are available and fostered at all correctional facilities. Typically these activities occur during offender non-work hours and assisted by volunteers. The number of groups at each facility varies widely based on local interest. 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 an ad hoc topic of interest. The groups include Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Gamblers Anonymous, Anger Management, Grief Support, Self Awareness, Personal Empowerment, Meditation, Critical Thinking, Anxiety Support, Depression Support, Parenting, Resiliency, Relationships, Healthy Boundaries, Victim and Anti-Violence Support, and religious or spiritual support groups like Bible Study or Sweat Lodges.

Outpatient services

Mental health personnel are present and providing services at all facilities. Services are provided in both individual and group encounters and in planning and non-contact situations. 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
- ❑ Crisis intervention elicited by an emergency need
- ❑ 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. Planning and non-contact activities include release and reintegration planning directed to prepare the offender for release and ongoing file review and planning activities.

FIGURE 21
Use of Mental Health Assessment, Therapy, or Treatment

	Number	Percent of All Offenders
Total number of offenders in a Minnesota correctional facility at any time during FY06	13,056	100%
a. Offenders receiving/participating in assessment, therapy, group treatment, or individual treatment	8,041	62%
b. Offenders receiving individual assessment, therapy, or treatment (included in line a)	7,839	60%
c. Offenders receiving individual therapy sessions (included in lines a and b)	2,459	19%
d. Offenders participating in group therapy sessions (included in line a)	1,313	10%

As shown in Figure 21, 13,056 offenders were in a Minnesota correctional facility during FY06. Sixty-two percent of those individuals had a coded “encounter” with a mental health professional in either a group or individual contact as described above. One in ten offenders participated in at least one group therapy session, and nearly two in ten had at least one individual therapy session with mental health staff.

FIGURE 22
Individual Mental Health Therapy Sessions

Total number of offenders involved in mental health therapy sessions in FY06	2,459
Total number of sessions reported in FY06	32,306
Minimum number of sessions received by an offender in FY06	1
Maximum number of sessions received by an offender in FY06	456
Average (mean) number of sessions	13
Midpoint (median) number of sessions	6
Most frequently occurring (modal) number of sessions	2

Mental health staff conducted and coded 32,306 individual therapy sessions with 2,459 offenders. The number of sessions held with an individual offender ranged from 1 to 456. The most frequently occurring number of sessions held per offender was 2, with over half of the 2,459 offenders having 6 or fewer sessions. The arithmetic average number of sessions was 13. This figure, however, is greatly influenced by “heavy users,” the heaviest of which were resident in the Mental Health Unit at Oak Park Heights. Figure 23 shows that the “top 15 percent” of users of individual therapy account for over 19,000 sessions or 60 percent of all individual therapy sessions.

FIGURE 23
Top 15 Percent of Users by Number of Individual Therapy Sessions

Total number of “heavy user” offenders	369
Number of individual sessions reported for “heavy users”	19,352
Percent of all individual sessions	60%

The following figure (Figure 24) shows the diagnostic class and diagnosis for the “top 15” diagnoses. This information is documented in COMS by mental health personnel after contact with the offenders. Each contact is an opportunity to update offender information. 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, an offender is counted only once in each of those diagnoses, no matter how many times it was entered. The most common diagnosis is Antisocial Personality Disorder followed by Depressive Disorder Not Otherwise Specified and Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent.

FIGURE 24
Mental Illness Prevalence: Top 15 Diagnoses Listed in
Mental Health Encounters Database¹⁰

Diagnostic Class Diagnosis	Number of Offenders with Diagnosis	Prevalence Per 1000 Offenders
Adjustment Disorders		
Adjustment Disorder with Depressed Mood	279	21.4
Adjustment Disorder with Anxiety and Depressed Mood	257	19.7
Personality Disorders		
Antisocial Personality Disorder	1,231	94.3
Borderline Personality Disorder	210	16.1
Personality Disorder Not Otherwise Specified	423	32.4
Anxiety Disorders		
Anxiety Disorder Not Otherwise Specified	208	15.9
Post-traumatic Stress Disorder	284	21.8
Mood Disorders		
Depressive Disorder Not Otherwise Specified	602	46.1
Dysthymic Disorder	394	30.2
Major Depressive Disorder	215	16.5
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent	481	36.8
Mood Disorder Not Otherwise Specified	208	15.9
Mood Disorder, Substance Induced	201	15.4
Additional Conditions		
Adult Antisocial Behavior	388	29.7
Malingering	239	18.3

Supportive services

Supportive living services are residential services provided at each custody level but not at each facility. Supportive living services are provided at Lino Lakes, Rush City, and

¹⁰ Encounters are assessments, therapy, interventions, and sessions fully explained in the preceding narrative.

Stillwater. The services are provided in a designated area or residential unit and include designated beds and supportive services to provide an intermediate level of services for offenders in need.

**FIGURE 25
Supportive Services Inventory FY06**

	Location			
	MCF-LL	MCF-RC	MCF-STW	Total
Number of beds	Shared unit	34	10	
Number of admissions	38	81	20	139
Number of discharges	40	78	16	134
Average length of stay (days)	120	159*	180*	
Percent occupancy	99%*	103%*	99%*	100%
Average daily census	12	35	10	57
Is there a wait list?	Yes	Yes	No	
If yes, average number on list	2	10		

* Estimated

Residential services

Residential services are acute mental health services provided in a secure environment at two facilities: Oak Park Heights for men and Shakopee for women. For men, the Mental Health Unit at Oak Park Heights is the most intensive care provided for offenders who are in crisis. For women, the Mead Unit provides a highly structured program of skills development over a fixed schedule to completion and placement in the general offender community.

**FIGURE 26
Residential Services Inventory FY06**

	Location	
	MCF-OPH	MCF-SHK
Number of beds	46	10
Number of admissions	89	202
Number of discharges	87	202
Average length of stay (days)	88	21
Percent occupancy	89%	100%
Average daily census	41.0	11.6
Is there a wait list?	No	Yes
If yes, average number on list		12

Release and reintegration planning

The department offers and provides release planning services for those offenders with diagnoses meeting the criteria for Serious and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI). The department provides release planning services to these offenders so they return to the community with established connections to the array of services necessary to be successful.

As shown in Figure 27, 224 release plans were completed in FY06 for offenders who met the criteria for SPMI.

FIGURE 27
SPMI Release Planning FY06

Location	Planning Encounters*	Release Plans Completed
MCF-Shakopee	317	52
MCF-Faribault	98	25
MCF-Lino Lakes	458	51
MCF-Stillwater	91	11
MCF-Rush City	568	54
MCF-Moose Lake	168	14
MCF-Oak Park Heights	72	17
Total	1,772	224

* Encounters are assessments, interviews, or contacts with community resources.