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Fair and Equitable: a new community corrections formula

18 October 1995

Prepared for
The 1996 Minnesota Legislature

by
The Working Group on Community Corrections

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Table of Contents

Membership	1
Staff	2
Expert Resources	3
Calendar	4
June 28th through October 18th	
October through January	
Methodology	5
Fact Finding	5
Principles	8
Base distribution on demonstrated need	
Require a local	
Keep it simple	
Base factors on measurable, multi-year indicators	
Encourage multi-county collaboration	
Measures of Need	9
Part I Arrests	
Juvenile Apprehensions - Part I and Part II	
Felony Sentences handled locally	
Adult Gross Misdemeanor Cases Filed	
Target Population	
Measure of Ability to Pay	11
Adjusted Net Tax Capacity	
Weighting of Factors	12
Mathematics of the Formula	13
Hold Harmless	14
No county will receive less than it did in FY 1996	
New money will be distributed based on new formula	
Other Recommendations	15
Five Year Review	
Distribution of county subsidy should continue to be biennial, not annual	
Increase funding for CCA Formula	
New counties granted same funding status	
Appendices	16-21

Membership

Under Minnesota Laws Chapter 226, membership in the Community Corrections Work Group called for representatives from the legislature, the Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (MACCAC). The House, the Senate, the Department of Corrections and MACCAC each selected one member to represent their concerns. In addition, four other organizations were invited to participate based on their involvement and expertise in community corrections. These organizations were the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers (MACPO), the Minnesota Corrections Association (MCA), the Metropolitan Inter-County Association (MICA) and the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC). Each organization was represented by a single individual who was selected by that organization.

Dave Knutson (Senate)	State Senator - Designee of Chair Beckman (p) 612-296-4120 (f) 612-296-5241
David Loftness (MCA)	Director, Scott and Carver Court Services (p) 612-361-1460 (f) 612-361-1491
Dick Mulcrone (DOC)	Deputy Commissioner, Department of Corrections (p) 612-642-0288 (f) 612-642-0414
Mike Opat (AMC)	Commissioner, Hennepin County (p) 612-348-7881 (f) 612-348-8701
Bob Orth (MICA)	Executive Director, MICA (p) 612-222-8737 (f) 612-222-8747
Joanne Pohl (MACPO)	Director, Goodhue County Court Services (p) 612-385-3076 (f) 612-385-3049
Russ Reetz (MACCAC)	Director, Washington Co. Court Services (p) 612-430-6902 (f) 612-430-6941
Doug Swenson (House)	State Representative - Designee of Chair Murphy (p) 612-296-4124 (f) 612-296-1563

Staff

Staff from the Minnesota House and Senate were given the task of facilitating the working group. Pat Morrison and John Curry co-chaired the working group. All meetings were audio taped, minutes were taken, and information was distributed to a mailing list of interested parties. In addition, statistical research and analysis was provided by Jim Cleary, Steve Hinze, Gary Karger and Chris Turner.

Jim Cleary	Senior Research Methodologist, House Research (p) 296-5053 (f) 296-9887
John Curry	Committee Administrator, House Judiciary Finance Committee (p) 296-5533 (f) 296-4165
Steve Hinze	Counsel, House Research (P) 296-8956 (f) 296-9887
Gary Karger	Fiscal Analyst, House Judiciary Finance Committee (p) 296-4181 (f) 296-9709
Pat Morrison	Legislative Assistant, Senate Crime Prevention Finance Div. (p) 296-5061 (f) 296-6511
Chris Turner	Legislative Analyst, Senate Counsel and Research (p) 296-4350 (f) 296-6511

Expert Resources

The work group relied upon many people for background and advice. A sincere thank you is extended to the people listed below who offered their advice and expertise. Their involvement was solicited from the chairs and/or from working group members to obtain information which was previously unknown, or unquantified.

Their assistance to the working group reflects neither their support nor their opposition to any of the group's recommendations.

Nan Crary	Faribault County Administrator
Debra Dailey	Director, Sentencing Guidelines Commission
Ralph Fredlund	Financial Services Supervisor, DOC
Bill Guelker	Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, DOC
Steve Hinze	Legislative Analyst, House Research
Char Kahler	Martin County Commissioner
Jeff Martin	Community Corrections Act Administrator, DOC
Gerald Niebuhr	Faribault County Commissioner
Audrey Richardson	Beltrami County Commissioner
George Rindelaub	Stearns County Administrator
Dan Storkamp	Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Calendar

Chapter 226 was signed by the Governor on the 25th of May 1995. It established September 1st as a deadline for this report, giving the work group ninety-eight days to complete its work. An ambitious timetable was established. The work group completed its work on October 11th after ten meetings, approximately three hours each.

June 28th through October 18th

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Wednesday, June 28 | Review of responsibilities and goals. |
| Tuesday, July 11 | Analysis of individual CCA formula components. |
| Wednesday, July 26 | Interactive television hearing with various counties reflecting on delivery systems. Analysis of available criminal justice data. |
| Wednesday, August 2 | Selection of principles for a new formula. Discussion of ability to pay measurements and demonstrated need measurements. |
| Wednesday, August 9 | Selection of ability to pay and demonstrated need measurements for new formula. |
| Wednesday, August 16 | Simulations of weighted factors reviewed and analyzed. Final simulations requested. |
| Wednesday, August 23 | Review of simulation and demonstrated need factors. |
| Wednesday, August 30 | Hold Harmless provision adopted. |
| Tuesday, October 3 | Adopted formula recommendations |
| Wednesday, October 18 | Report Approved |

October through January

The work group will be making presentations to interested counties and county organizations statewide. Feedback will be considered in an addendum to this report.

Methodology

The working group embarked on a five point strategy to generate a new formula.

1. Fact Finding - the current CCA formula
2. Establishing new formula principles
3. Selecting factors for the new formula
4. Weighting factors and establishing new formula
5. Establishing a policy on holding counties harmless

Fact Finding

The CCA Formula

The CCA Formula, technically the Corrections Equalization Formula, was established in Session Laws 1973 Chapter 354 and is contained in Minnesota Statutes 401.10. It currently applies to the 31 CCA counties listed below.

Aitkin	Nobles
Anoka	Norman
Blue Earth	Olmsted
Carlton	Polk
Chippewa	Ramsey
Cook	Red Lake
Crow Wing	Rice
Dakota	Rock
Dodge	St. Louis
Fillmore	Stearns
Hennepin	Swift
Kandiyohi	Todd
Koochiching	Wadena
Lac Qui Parle	Washington
Lake	Yellow Medicine
Morrison	

The CCA formula was created in recognition that, correctional programming and criminal justice decision making should be made at the local level, that people who commit minor transgressions should be programmed for in the community and that the state should provide a subsidy to the counties that provide services previously provided by the state. Unlike some state aid programs, the formula distributes a

limited amount of funds, which pits counties against one another in a distribution. Instead of reimbursing a percentage of correctional costs in each county (say, on a per-probation officer basis) the formula gives each county a percentage of the total based on its ranking of the factors in the formula..

The comparative status of a county is measured using many factors to determine one, county's need and two, a county's ability to pay. The formula factors can be grouped into the two categories and weighted as follows.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per capita income score} \\ + \\ \text{Per capita net tax capacity} \\ + \\ \text{Per capita correctional expenditures} \\ + \\ \text{Percent of population ages 6-30} \\ \div \\ 4 \\ = \\ \text{County Score} \end{array}$$

This quotient, County Score, is multiplied by the county population and then whatever the dollar amount appropriated by the legislature to obtain the actual county aid. Our analysis on the following page shows that despite being somewhat complex, the formula distribution closely mirrors a county's population percentage.

Similarly, we found that the total state correction funding per capita varied significantly less in CCA counties compared to non-CCA counties. The highest per capita funding for CCA counties was \$14.68 in 1994, the lowest \$7.94. For non-CCA counties the highest was \$25.17 in 1994, the lowest \$2.50 (See Appendix D).

Although only 31 of 87 counties are in CCA, they include the most urban and populace counties. CCA counties make up 70% of the state's population and 81% of the state's Part I crimes.

Criticisms of the CCA Formula

The current CCA formula has several drawbacks. In no particular order, the fundamental flaws of the CCA formula are highlighted below. For a more detailed understanding, the reader may obtain a copy of the audiotape from the Work Group's July 11th 1995 meeting.

- The distribution amounts fluctuate too much from biennium to biennium. County administrators and corrections officials have difficulty establishing budgets due to the unreliability of CCA dollars.
- The formula is too complex. Few people understand what is being reimbursed or why.
- As a measurement of "ability to pay" the formula factors per capita income. However, personal income is not taxable by counties so it does not serve as an accurate indicator.
- The formula reimburses counties for a target population of ages six to thirty. Today, we have demographic information which could more accurately measure a target population. The core crime age is ten to twenty-four.
- County Corrections expenditures don't reflect reality in most counties. Some of the measurements (e.g. \$50 times the number of pre-sentence investigations and \$350 times the number of felons under supervision) may have reflected true costs for community corrections services twenty years ago, but not for today.
- The formula rewards counties for behaviors that run counter to efficiency and good practice.
- The formula does not account for variances in sentencing practices. The same type of offense is often treated differently by different judicial districts.
- Outcomes, innovation and efficiencies are not considered or encouraged by the formula. For example, outcome-based, innovative local programs are not directly supported financially by the current formula.

The most surprising finding of the work group involved a statistical multiple regression analysis of all the variables and weighting utilized in the CCA formula. *The analysis found that an astounding 99% of the CCA aid distribution is determined by the population variable.* But how can it be true that a formula which utilizes six variables, so closely mirrors population? A cursory examination of the formula helps explain why this is true. First, all factors are weighed against one another and then (in total) weighted against population. Secondly, many of the other factors are significantly related to the population variable: target population ages six to thirty, corrections expenditures, even net tax capacity is divided by a county's population for purposes of the CCA formula.

Principles

It was often suggested that the legislature doesn't pass formulas; it passes spreadsheets. This approach fails to recognize the differences in need among various community corrections services. The work groups chief goal was to create a corrections formula that was fair and equitable. Before embarking on a new formula, it ranked a number of priorities -- the top five were recommended to be principles for distributing CCA dollars.

Base distribution on demonstrated need

The burden on counties' community corrections services in Minnesota vary significantly. To the extent possible, the state should distribute dollars based on each county's burden. Counties have unique sets of cases and problems to deal with; no funding system can completely measure the true need empirically. However, a new funding formula must identify factors which closely relate to the actual work being done in each CCA county and reimburse counties based on those criteria.

Require a local match

One of the benefits to the current CCA distribution has been the requirement of local dollars. With the state and county (or counties) sharing a vested partnership, each has interest in an efficient and effective system. The benefits are mutual.

Keep it simple

Formulas often factor in anything and everything policy-makers wish them to. The disadvantages of this approach are numerous. First, few people can understand it. Second, those who don't understand it are likely to question it's assumption or consider it unjust. Third, legislators and county commissioners don't have the time to consider funding for a system which is beyond their comprehension.

Base factors on measurable, multi-year indicators

County officials have a difficult time budgeting CCA dollars. Next year's state aid could vary wildly from last year's appropriation. Some of those swings are caused by statistical anomalies. To lessen the impact of these one-time situations, formula factors should be averaged over three years.

Encourage multi-county collaboration

In order to minimize duplication, cut down on travel and administrative costs, more efficiently use state dollars and deliver better services, the distribution of state dollars should encourage multi-county collaboration.

Measures of Need

The work groups efforts largely focused around identifying the best possible factors to determine need. From approximately two dozen measures considered, five were selected, each identifying a different stage of the criminal justice system in a county. No single variable mirrors a county community corrections budget enough so that it can be considered an accurate proxy. Therefore, the following five variables were selected in an attempt to better reflect a county's workload.

In addition, Juvenile Apprehensions and Target Population were selected, in part, for their predictive nature. This was an effort to correct the paradox that funds are distributed prospectively but utilize a formula which uses reporting measures from previous years.

Part I Arrests

Law enforcement reports on the number of arrests in each county. Part I arrests are reported accurately, systematically and are a link between the criminal activity and the entire criminal justice system. Part I offenses primarily include crimes of violence: murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Other Part I offenses are burglary, larceny, auto theft and arson.

By using this measure, the formula gives a greater weight to the more serious cases entering the criminal justice system, which places more burden on counties. Because fluctuations may occur from year-to-year, this indicator should be an average of the most recent three-year data from the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Juvenile Apprehensions - Part I and Part II

Like Part I arrests above, this information is reported by the law enforcement in each county. This measure is another useful indication of the frequency of crime. Juvenile apprehensions is a more reliable indicator than juvenile delinquency court cases, since delinquency cases are reported by petitions, not individuals. Part II offenses include some felonies, gross misdemeanors, and misdemeanors. Examples are vandalism, other assault, narcotic, liquor and DUI offenses. Because fluctuations may occur from year-to-year, this indicator should be an average of the most recent three-year data from the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

Note: this measure combined with the Part I arrest measure reflects a double-counting of juvenile apprehensions for Part I arrests. This is a conscious recommendation because costs associated with handling juveniles is much higher than that for adults.

Felony Sentences handled locally

Data from the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission reflect the number of felony convictions handled locally. This measure is accurate and is the best available measure of adult felony cases. The Sentencing Guidelines felony convictions handled locally includes felony convictions presumed to be handled locally under the guideline recommendations. It also includes those convictions that were presumed to prison sentences under the guidelines, but which were instead handled locally under a departed sentence. Because of fluctuations from year-to-year, it is recommended that this measure be a three-year average.

Adult Gross Misdemeanor Cases Filed

Gross misdemeanor case filings are an indicator of county correctional services workload and are accurately reported to the Minnesota Supreme Court. Perhaps a better indicator of gross misdemeanor cases would be gross misdemeanor court convictions, but that information is not yet available. Because of fluctuations from year-to-year, this measure is recommended to be a three-year average.

Target Population

The Target Population measure is a three-year average of all people in a county ages 10 to 24. This factor was chosen to better reflect the crime-prone population in each county and to predict future needs by county correctional services. Overall criminal activity is highly concentrated in this age group. Although 10 to 24 year-olds account for 19% of the state's population, they represented 50% of all arrests/apprehensions in 1993 and an astonishing 70% of Part I arrests. The state demographer archives population statistics and trends.

Measure of Ability to Pay

A formula that only considers 'need' is not acceptable. Factoring a county's ability to pay is essential. If a county is unable to raise the revenue necessary to fund its criminal justice system, the state must assist that county. Conversely, a county that is better able to raise revenue without exhausting its taxpayers should be called upon to do so.

The working group considered net tax capacity, adjusted net tax capacity and per capita income as potential measures for 'ability to pay.' Ultimately it settled upon adjusted net tax capacity as the best measure of a county's ability to pay. Per capita income was the least favorable. Although it may be a measure for wealth within a county, it does not measure the county government's wealth because the county has no authority to tax income. Net tax capacity is a truer indication of a county's ability to pay. Adjusted net tax capacity is favorable to net tax capacity because it factors in variances from county to county.

Adjusted Net Tax Capacity

To comprehend adjusted net tax capacity, we must first understand net tax capacity. Net tax capacity is that portion of the assessor's market value of a property that is taxable under the law, aggregated over all parcels in a tax area. The legislature sets the class rate for each type of property for a given year. The assessor determines the market value of each parcel of property. The county auditor multiplies the market value of a parcel by the class rate for that type of property to determine the net tax capacity for that parcel. The county auditor aggregates the net tax capacity from all parcels to determine the net tax capacity of each taxing district (and then, after deducting state aids, spreads proportionately to each parcel the levies to determine the tax payable for that year).

Since property assessment levels typically vary from one area to another, and from one type of property to another, it is desirable to correct for assessment level by dividing the net tax capacity by the assessment/sales ration found in each taxing district - that operation yields the adjusted net tax capacity.

One word of caution: data from adjusted net tax capacity takes approximately nine additional months to prepare than net tax capacity. For example, 1994 net tax capacity is based upon property values as of January 2, 1994. It became available for use in formulas about September, 1994. By contrast, 1994 adjusted net tax capacity became available for use in formulas about June, 1995. The lag, however, seems to have posed no great problem for the Local Government Aid Formula which uses adjusted net tax capacity. The 1994 adjusted net tax capacity was used for 1996 aid calculations, because it was the most recently available figure at the time the aid was calculated.

Weighting of Factors

Each of the five 'need' factors is measured as the county's percentage of the statewide total for that factor. In calculating a county's overall need, the five individual factors are weighted equally. The formula recommends that each county's five need factors be added together and divided by five to yield the county's average overall need score. Among other benefits, this helps keep the formula simple. By giving each individual measure an equal weight, the work group is acknowledging that no measure adequately tells the full story of a county's correctional burden.

Great effort went into attempting to find a proxy measurement of a county's correctional services workload. Ultimately, it was clear that no single variable (or manipulation of that variable) could accurately foretell a county's correctional burden. Because no proxy could be found, the work group recommends an alternate approach. That is, an averaging of several key stages in the correctional system to give the most accurate reading of a county's correctional burden. For those who wish to explore this discussion further, Appendix B highlights many of the steps in the corrections systems.

Mathematics of the Formula

The mathematics of the formula are as follow.

1. Calculate a county's NEED percentage by adding A, B, C, D, and E and dividing by 5.

$$(A+B+C+D+E)\div 5=NEED$$

2. To factor a county's ability to pay, divide NEED by ANTC and multiply the quotient by NEED. This will be the county's ADJUSTED NEED (AN).

$$(NEED\div ANTC)*NEED=AN$$

3. To extra-weight the NEED percentage, add NEED plus NEED plus AN and divide by three. This will be the county's Statewide Share (SS).

$$(NEED+NEED+AN)\div 3=SS$$

4. The quotient, SS, is the county's percentage share on a statewide basis. To determine the county's percentage share within CCA, divide that quotient by the total percentage share going to CCA counties under the formula, which is 76.0 percent in this year. This latter quotient is the county's CCA share.

$$SS\div 76.0=CCAShare$$

5. Multiply the county's CCA Share percentage by the amount of new money in the CCA appropriation (i.e.: anything over \$29,912,000) to determine the county's share of money allocated under the new formula.

A = total part I arrests in a county as a percentage of total statewide.

B = total part I and part II juvenile apprehensions in a county as a percentage total statewide.

C = total sentencing guidelines presumptive local commits in a county as a percentage of total statewide.

D = total gross misdemeanor court cases in a county as a percentage of total statewide.

E = total persons aged 10 to 24 in a county as a percentage of total statewide.

ANTC = total adjusted net tax capacity of a county as a percentage of total statewide.

Hold Harmless

No topic is more important to counties that participate in the Community Corrections Act than the hold harmless provision -- and rightly so. The formula recommendations contained in this report correct the problems of the current CCA formula. By doing so it creates a radically different distribution of dollars. Although, that distribution is a more fair and equitable distribution of funds, it is not appropriate to ask counties to absorb a new formula all at once.

Without the hold harmless, some counties would lose over half of their CCA dollars. In smaller counties, with just a few staff people, the problems would be insurmountable.

The hold harmless recommendation below sets the CCA on a new course, but avoids an abrupt alteration of the way any county currently delivers its services.

No county will receive less than it did in FY 1996

Any future distribution of funds should first set aside \$29,912,000 to be distributed in accordance with the fiscal year 1996 distribution (see column G of Appendix A). To be clear, the work group does not recommend that the old formula be recalculated every distribution, it recommends that the exact aid amount awarded in FY 1996 be awarded in subsequent distributions.

New money will be distributed based on new formula

Funding in excess of \$29,912,000 will be distributed according to the new funding formula. In FY 1997, an additional \$1 million is budgeted for CCA Aid. The hold harmless recommendations, then, calls for this \$1 million to be distributed according to the new formula. Each county gets a share of the additional aid according to its share as determined by the formula recommended in this report.

Other Recommendations

Five Year Review

The Legislature should convene a joint House-Senate Work Group to study the formula every five years. The periodic work group should determine whether changes in the criminal justice system, the state and county budgets and the membership of counties in the CCA merit changes to the formula. If so, it should make recommendations for the legislature to consider.

Calculations of the county subsidy should continue to be biennial, not annual

The Department of Corrections should continue to calculate the distribution of CCA funds for both years of the biennia using the same data. County budgets are difficult to manage when funds cannot be anticipated. By using this biennial approach, financial management for both counties and the DOC will continue to be predictable.

Increase funding for CCA Formula

Since the Community Corrections Act was adopted in 1973, the state appropriation has not kept pace with needs and services. In 1994, the state appropriated \$24.1 million to support CCA programs. In comparison, CCA counties appropriated \$88.3 million in property taxes for community corrections programs in the same year. While the number of offenders requiring local programming has increased dramatically since CCA was enacted, the state and local financial partnership has been eroding. State appropriations for CCA have dropped from 37% of total CCA funds in 1979 to less than 23% in 1994. Despite recent legislative support for and recognition of the need to provide increased funding, the state appropriation continues its decrease in comparison to the local appropriations. That fact threatens the local communities' ability to provide quality programs and puts an undue burden on local property taxes. Therefore, the legislature should increase funding to make up for its share of the partnership that has eroded.

New counties granted same funding status

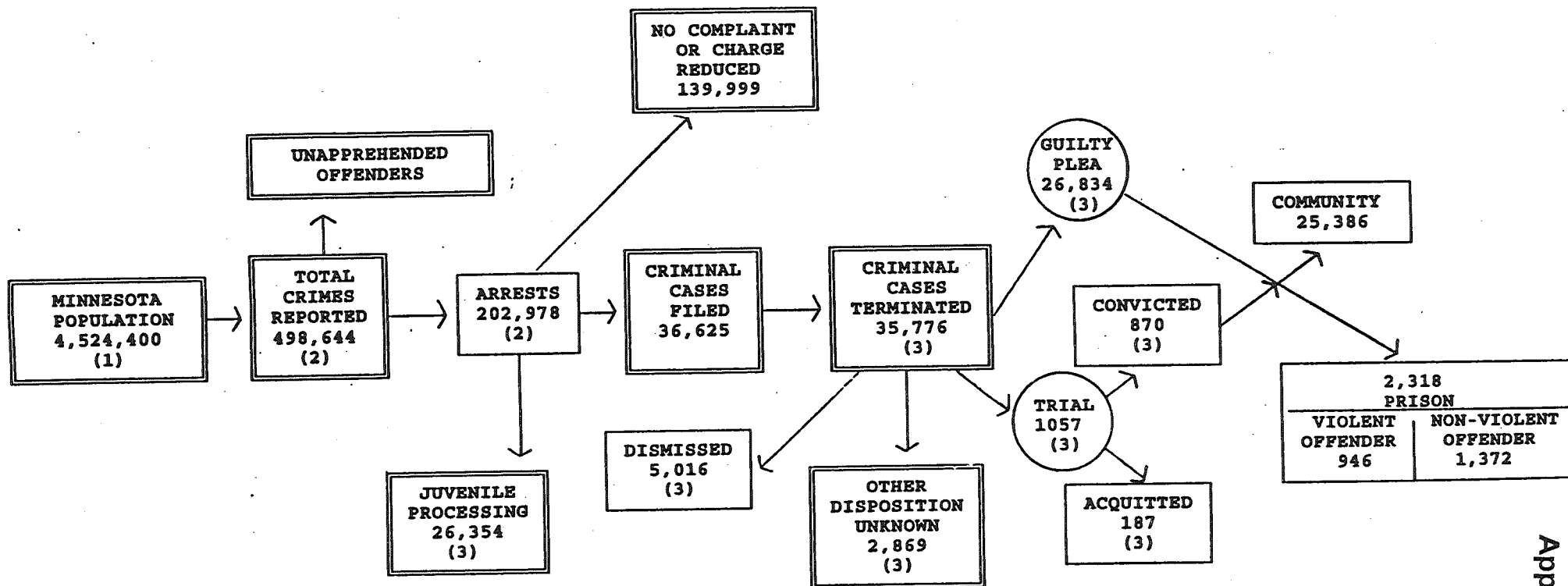
Any county wishing to opt into the CCA, should be guaranteed a known distribution. New counties should be treated similar to traditional CCA counties: a guaranteed aid equal to the amount received from the Department of Corrections in FY 1996 and the difference between the FY 1996 appropriation, then being included with other CCA counties in applying the new formula to distribute any additional appropriation beyond the 1996 total aid amount.

SIMULATION OF THE REVISED COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDING FORMULA - PROJECTION OF 1997 DISTRIBUTION 10/11/95

- With NEED based on 5 factors: Part I Arrests; Juvenile Apprehensions - Part I & II; Court Sentences Handled Locally; Adult Gross Misdemeanor Cases Filed; and Target Population.
- NEED then adjusted by ADJUSTED NET TAX CAPACITY, with NEED extra-weighted.
- Hold Harmless based on the 1996 aid level.
- Only the new money spread on the new formula.
- Aid increase of \$1 million for 1997.

COUNTY NAME	PERCENT POPULATION		PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADJUSTED NEED				1997 AID CALCULATIONS					AID INCREASE OVER 1996	
	ALL COUNTIES (1993)	CCA COUNTIES (1993)	(ALL COUNTIES)		(CCA COUNTIES ONLY)		1996 AID LEVEL	HOLD HARMLESS AID AMOUNT	REVISED FORMULA	TOTAL AID			
			REVISED MEASURES	CURRENT FORMULA	REVISED MEASURES	CURRENT FORMULA							
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	+	(I)	=	(J)	(K)
ALL CCA COUNTIES	70.6%	100.0%	72.9%	69.8%	100.0%	100.0%	\$29,912,002	\$29,912,002	\$1,000,000	\$30,912,002	\$1,000,000		
HENNEPIN COUNTY	23.287%	32.968%	22.834%	20.437%	31.315%	29.281%	8,775,702	8,775,702	313,145	9,088,848	313,145		
RAMSEY COUNTY	10.881%	15.405%	12.972%	11.955%	17.790%	17.127%	5,107,344	5,107,344	177,897	5,285,242	177,897		
ARROWHEAD													
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	.391%	6.216%	4.567%	5.843%	6.263%	8.371%	2,487,309	2,487,309	62,630	2,549,940	62,630		
CARLTON COUNTY	0.665%	0.941%	0.765%	0.753%	1.049%	1.079%	321,855	321,855	10,492	332,347	10,492		
KOOCHICING COUNTY	0.350%	0.496%	0.398%	0.474%	0.546%	0.679%	200,789	200,789	5,457	206,247	5,457		
LAKE COUNTY	0.230%	0.325%	0.123%	0.294%	0.168%	0.421%	124,601	124,601	1,684	126,284	1,684		
COOK COUNTY	0.089%	0.126%	0.053%	0.093%	0.072%	0.133%	39,472	39,472	725	40,197	725		
ANOKA COUNTY	5.799%	8.209%	7.661%	6.123%	10.507%	8.772%	2,626,595	2,626,595	105,068	2,731,663	105,068		
WASHINGTON COUNTY	3.621%	5.127%	3.263%	2.909%	4.475%	4.168%	1,254,880	1,254,880	44,751	1,299,631	44,751		
DOD-FIL-OLM													
OLMSTED COUNTY	2.508%	3.551%	1.969%	2.186%	2.700%	3.132%	936,077	936,077	26,997	963,073	26,997		
FILLMORE COUNTY	0.461%	0.653%	0.203%	0.462%	0.278%	0.662%	198,345	198,345	2,779	201,125	2,779		
DODGE COUNTY	0.360%	0.510%	0.166%	0.375%	0.227%	0.537%	160,275	160,275	2,272	162,546	2,272		
CENTRAL MN													
AITKIN COUNTY	0.279%	0.395%	0.220%	0.314%	0.302%	0.450%	133,879	133,879	3,022	136,901	3,022		
CROW WING COUNTY	1.030%	1.458%	0.822%	0.962%	1.128%	1.378%	411,827	411,827	11,277	423,104	11,277		
MORRISON COUNTY	0.671%	0.949%	0.545%	0.757%	0.747%	1.085%	324,723	324,723	7,470	332,194	7,470		
REGION 6W													
CHIPPEWA COUNTY	0.290%	0.411%	0.116%	0.307%	0.159%	0.439%	130,665	130,665	1,593	132,258	1,593		
SWIFT COUNTY	0.236%	0.334%	0.132%	0.246%	0.181%	0.352%	105,007	105,007	1,814	106,821	1,814		
YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY	0.256%	0.362%	0.137%	0.252%	0.188%	0.360%	107,410	107,410	1,880	109,290	1,880		
LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY	0.194%	0.274%	0.064%	0.205%	0.088%	0.294%	87,519	87,519	884	88,404	884		
TRI-COUNTY													
POLK COUNTY	0.724%	1.024%	0.797%	0.879%	1.094%	1.259%	376,626	376,626	10,936	387,561	10,936		
NORMAN COUNTY	0.173%	0.245%	0.068%	0.157%	0.093%	0.225%	67,215	67,215	928	68,143	928		
RED LAKE COUNTY	0.099%	0.140%	0.052%	0.105%	0.072%	0.150%	45,133	45,133	719	45,852	719		
BLUE EARTH COUNTY	1.206%	1.708%	1.378%	1.319%	1.889%	1.890%	564,644	564,644	18,894	583,537	18,894		
TODD-WADENA													
TODD COUNTY	0.518%	0.733%	0.559%	0.692%	0.767%	0.991%	296,283	296,283	7,668	303,950	7,668		
WADENA COUNTY	0.291%	0.412%	0.548%	0.435%	0.751%	0.623%	186,292	186,292	7,510	193,802	7,510		
ROCK-NOBLES													
ROCK COUNTY	0.216%	0.305%	0.058%	0.207%	0.079%	0.297%	88,511	88,511	790	89,301	790		
NOBLES COUNTY	0.447%	0.633%	0.353%	0.453%	0.484%	0.648%	193,547	193,547	4,843	198,390	4,843		
KANDIYOHI COUNTY	0.887%	1.256%	1.163%	0.889%	1.595%	1.274%	383,417	383,417	15,949	399,365	15,949		
DAKOTA COUNTY	6.615%	9.365%	6.027%	5.367%	8.265%	7.689%	2,316,458	2,316,458	82,651	2,399,109	82,651		
RICE COUNTY	1.132%	1.603%	1.128%	1.306%	1.546%	1.872%	558,995	558,995	15,463	574,458	15,463		
STEARNS COUNTY	2.730%	3.865%	3.778%	3.044%	5.181%	4.361%	1,300,608	1,300,608	51,813	1,352,421	51,813		

MINNESOTA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFENDER FLOW 1993



- (1) 1993 Population Estimate from MN Planning
- (2) Part I and Part II Reported Crime (Minnesota Crime Information - 1992)
- (3) Data from Minnesota Supreme Court - 1992

Prepared by Minnesota Department of Corrections, Community Services Division
Appreciation is expressed to the department's Information and Analysis unit for their assistance in gathering information for this chart

Authorization

Laws of Minnesota for 1995
Chapter 226, Article , Subdivision 3

“The chairs of the house judiciary finance committee and the senate crime prevention finance division or their designees shall convene a work group to review the current community corrections equalization formula contained in Minnesota Statutes, section 401.10 and to develop a new formula that is more fair and equitable. The work group shall include representatives from the legislature, the department of corrections, and the Minnesota association of community corrections act counties. The work group shall develop a new formula by September 1, 1995 and present it for consideration to the 1996 legislature.”

STATE FUNDING OF CORRECTIONS IN COUNTIES

COUNTY	FY96 CCA Eligibility	CY94/95 CPO Reimbursement	FY95 DOC Field Services Budget	FY95 Adult Felon C/L Reduction	No. of DOC Agents	No. of DOC Agents funded by 1994 C/L red dollars	1994 Population	State Funding per capita	Total State Funding	CCA County/ies	Summary of CCA Allocation
Aitkin	133,879			4,707			12,593	\$11.01	138,586	HENNEPIN	9,082,264
Anoka	2,626,595			91,838			261,814	\$10.38	2,718,433	RAMSEY	5,286,662
Becker		50,784	179,139		4.00		28,383	\$8.10	229,923	ARROWHEAD	
Beltrami		51,154	288,146		5.50		35,360	\$9.60	339,300	ST. LOUIS	2,574,950
Benton		70,820	181,679		2.50		32,306	\$7.82	252,499	CARLTON	333,154
Big Stone		9,528	8,721		0.12		6,089	\$3.00	18,249	KOOCHICHING	207,899
Blue Earth	564,644			19,787			54,473	\$10.73	584,431	LAKE	129,004
Brown		80,678	72,671		1.00		27,299	\$5.62	153,349	COOK	40,860
Carlton	321,855			11,299			30,003	\$11.10	333,154	TOTAL	3,285,867
Carver		169,576	181,679		2.50		52,758	\$6.66	351,255	ANOKA	2,718,433
Cass		43,349	145,343		2.00		22,562	\$8.36	188,692	WASHINGTON	1,298,514
Chippewa	130,665			4,599			13,116	\$10.31	135,264	DOD-FIL-OLM	
Chisago		81,612	181,679		2.50		33,255	\$7.92	263,291	OLMSTED	968,864
Clay		97,051	303,710		7.00		51,261	\$7.82	400,761	FILLMORE	205,275
Clearwater		19,713	36,336		0.50		8,382	\$6.69	56,049	DODGE	165,898
Cook	39,472			1,388			4,015	\$10.18	40,860	TOTAL	1,340,037
Cottonwood		23,772	56,833		1.50		12,649	\$6.37	80,605	CENTRAL MINN	
Crow Wing	411,827			14,430			46,512	\$9.16	426,257	AITKIN	138,586
Dakota	2,316,458			80,506			298,679	\$8.03	2,396,964	CROW WING	426,257
Dodge	160,275			5,623			16,275	\$10.19	165,898	MORRISON	336,084
Douglas		60,916	163,034		4.00		29,544	\$7.58	223,950	TOTAL	900,927
Faribault		47,740	78,004		2.50		16,685	\$7.54	125,744	REGION 6W	
Fillmore	198,345			6,930			20,812	\$9.86	205,275	CHIPPEWA	135,264
Freeborn		81,000	145,343		2.00		33,026	\$6.85	226,343	SWIFT	108,695
Goodhue		144,194	145,343		2.00		41,681	\$6.95	289,537	YELLOW MED	111,183
Grant		9,469	8,721		0.12		6,196	\$2.94	18,190	LAC QUI PRL	90,601
Hennepin	8,775,702			306,562			1,051,426	\$8.64	9,082,264	TOTAL	445,743
Houston		38,926	36,336		0.50		18,772	\$4.01	75,262	TRI COUNTY	
Hubbard		8,367	71,859		1.25		15,517	\$5.17	80,226	POLK	389,809
Isanti		75,594	181,679		2.50		27,567	\$9.33	257,273	NORMAN	69,573
Itasca		119,804	145,343	59,300	2.00	1	41,565	\$7.81	324,447	RED LAKE	46,706
Jackson		23,815	36,336		0.50		11,569	\$5.20	60,151	TOTAL	506,088
Kanabec		32,168	72,671		1.00		13,102	\$8.00	104,839	BLUE EARTH	584,431
Kandiyohi	383,417			13,341			40,044	\$9.91	396,758	TODD-WADENA	
Kittson		3,524	26,285		0.53		5,626	\$5.30	29,809	TODD	306,661

STATE FUNDING OF CORRECTIONS IN COUNTIES

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Koochiching	200,789			7,110			15,811	\$13.15	207,899	WADENA	192,814
Lac Qui Parle	87,519			3,082			8,744	\$10.36	90,601	TOTAL	499,475
Lake	124,601			4,403			10,363	\$12.45	129,004	ROCK-NOBLES	
Lake Of The Woods		2,588	16,968		0.35		4,223	\$4.63	19,556	ROCK	91,622
Le Sueur		52,616	144,495		3.50		23,695	\$8.32	197,111	NOBLES	200,336
Lincoln		6,770	131,563		2.00		6,783	\$20.39	138,333	TOTAL	291,958
Lyon		49,650	44,289	59,300	2.00	1	24,979	\$6.13	153,239	KANDIYOHI	396,758
McLeod		63,975	153,776		4.00		32,824	\$6.63	217,751	28 COUNTY	
Mahnomen		11,990	46,336	70,135	1.00	1	5,103	\$25.17	128,461	TOTAL	26,637,157
Marshall		8,154	25,677		0.70		10,819	\$3.13	33,831		
Martin		57,186	169,685		4.00		22,832	\$9.94	226,871	DAKOTA	2,396,964
Meeker		42,041	36,336		0.50		21,056	\$3.72	78,377	RICE	578,592
Mille Lacs		64,465	145,343		2.00		19,164	\$10.95	209,808	30 COUNTY	
Morrison	324,723			11,361			30,280	\$11.10	336,084	TOTAL	29,612,712
Mower		83,462	72,671	64,715	1.00	1	37,391	\$5.91	220,848	STEARNS	1,346,270
Murray		9,522	30,814		0.74		9,613	\$4.20	40,336	31 COUNTY	
Nicollet		80,988	72,671		1.00		28,858	\$5.32	153,659	TOTAL	30,958,983
Nobles	193,547			6,789			20,192	\$9.92	200,336		
Norman	67,215			2,358			7,826	\$8.89	69,573		
Olmsted	936,077			32,787			113,237	\$8.56	968,864		
Otter Tail		92,656	145,343		2.00		51,309	\$4.64	237,999		
Pennington		9,966	61,864		1.28		13,243	\$5.42	71,830		
Pine		69,075	72,671	70,135	1.00	1	22,006	\$9.63	211,881		
Pipestone		9,754	31,709		0.76		10,380	\$3.99	41,463		
Polk	376,626			13,183			32,673	\$11.93	389,809		
Pope		38,682	18,168		0.25		10,755	\$5.29	56,850		
Ramsey	5,107,344			179,318			491,306	\$10.76	5,286,662		
Red Lake	45,133			1,573			4,454	\$10.49	46,706		
Redwood		28,485	159,487		3.00		17,250	\$10.90	187,972		
Renville		26,206	80,951		1.50		17,535	\$6.11	107,157		
Rice	558,995			19,597			51,122	\$11.32	578,592		
Rock	88,511			3,111			9,739	\$9.41	91,622		
Roseau		9,060	57,209		1.22		15,473	\$4.28	66,269		
St Louis	2,487,309			87,641			198,249	\$12.99	2,574,950		

STATE FUNDING OF CORRECTIONS IN COUNTIES

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Scott		215,284	218,014		3.00		64,242	\$6.74	433,298		
Sherburne		79,290	109,007	70,135	1.50	1	46,574	\$5.55	258,432		
Sibley		26,048	89,371		2.00		14,402	\$8.01	115,419		
Stearns	1,300,608			45,662			123,257	\$10.92	1,346,270		
Steele		76,814	109,007		1.50		31,451	\$5.91	185,821		
Stevens		16,120	10,174		0.14		10,527	\$2.50	26,294		
Swift	105,007			3,688			10,650	\$10.21	108,695		
Todd	296,283			10,378			23,370	\$13.12	306,661		
Traverse		6,766	8,721		0.12		4,345	\$3.56	15,487		
Wabasha		41,810	36,336		0.50		20,093	\$3.89	78,146		
Wadena	186,292			6,522			13,137	\$14.68	192,814		
Waseca		43,854	36,336		0.50		17,777	\$4.51	80,190		
Washington	1,254,880			43,634			163,500	\$7.94	1,298,514		
Watsonwan		23,944	24,242	59,300	1.00	1	11,592	\$9.27	107,486		
Wilkin		11,394	18,168		0.25		7,380	\$4.01	29,562		
Winona		91,152	145,343		2.00		48,396	\$4.89	236,495		
Wright		198,520	218,014		3.00		72,673	\$5.73	416,534		
Yellow Medicine	107,410			3,773			11,549	\$9.63	111,183		
Totals	29,912,003	2,991,841	5,487,649	1,500,000	97.33	7	4,515,118	\$8.84	39,891,493		