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# 2001 Annual Performance Report

January 2002

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# Executive Summary

This report is in response to M.S. §241.016 requiring submission of an annual report to the legislature. The statute stipulates that the report include information on the Department of Corrections' (DOC) strategic plan, department-wide per diem information, annual statistics, and that recidivism data be provided on a rotating basis (adult facility, juvenile facility, and community services). In addition, the statute stipulates that the recidivism section of the report always include an update of adult recidivism numbers. The recidivism section of this year's annual report includes adult recidivism information and information on juveniles. Specifically, the juvenile recidivism data is an update of the DOC's 1999 Performance Report entitled *Juvenile Recidivism in Minnesota*. The juvenile recidivism section of this report includes information from the 1999 report as well as updated re-arrest, re-adjudication/re-conviction, and re-incarceration data for the year 2000.

## Section I: Strategic Planning Outcomes

In 2000, the DOC's strategic plan established 39 performance indicators under six main goals. By the end of 2001, the DOC had met or exceeded 25 of targeted performance indicators, four indicators were in the development stage with final scores pending, and 10 indicators had negative scores. The DOC has also identified nine of the indicators to be of top importance; the DOC met or exceeded seven of these targets: percent of offender re-convicted of a felony three years post-release (22%), percent of offenders with a new felony conviction while under supervision (6%), percent of court-ordered restitution paid (77%), number of community members involved in direct offender service (1610), per diem of facilities, programs and services (\$86.26), Minnesota out of the top five per diems in the country (#6), and number of events to discuss DOC policy with policymakers and the public (59).

## Section II: Per Diem

The FY01 adult facility operating per diem was \$86.26. This includes \$75.39 for facility programs and services, \$10.43 for health care, and \$.44 for facility special equipment. 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 \$102.20.

## Section III: Annual Performance Statistics

Over the years the DOC has reported various statistics in order to document its activities in certain areas. It is the hope of the DOC that the information contained in the strategic plan will be more meaningful than the performance statistics and eventually the two areas will come together. Already, much of the information that used to be reported as a performance measure has been incorporated into the strategic plan. The information that is not in the strategic plan section of this report (Section I) is included in this section (Section III). The total number of adult discipline incidents and convictions increased from 2,176 in FY00 to 2,234 in FY01. Overall, the DOC facility population did not exceed capacity in FY01. However, some facilities were in excess of their capacity at the end of FY01. These facilities include Lino Lakes, Moose Lake, St. Cloud, Faribault, and Willow River/CIP. It should be noted that in most cases the facilities were only one or two offenders beyond capacity. On average in FY01, nine percent of the adult facility population was considered idle. Idle status includes those offenders who can work but are not assigned or who are assigned for less than three hours a day. It also includes those offenders who have refused or been terminated from an assignment. In FY01, MINNCOR's total revenues reached almost \$23 million dollars while its subsidy was decreased by approximately \$812,000.

## Section IV: Adult and Juvenile Recidivism

In the 2000 adult recidivism report, the DOC reported the three-year re-conviction and re-incarceration rates for offenders released from an adult facility between 1990 and 1997. This report updates that information and adds the rates for those offenders released in 1998. Currently, the three-year post-release felony re-conviction rate for this group is 24 percent while the re-incarceration rate is 19 percent.

In 1999, data was collected on 200 juvenile offenders released from the MCF-Red Wing, Thistledew Camp, and Sauk Centre in 1997 and from juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing or Thistledew Camp in 1998. To complete the baseline research for the 1999 juvenile performance report, data was collected from multiple sources, including DOC files; Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) records; Department of Children,

Families, and Learning case files; and probation/parole officer surveys. To complete the year 2000 recidivism update, re-arrest, re-adjudication/re-conviction, and re-incarceration information was collected from the BCA, DOC, and probation/parole officers. By the year 2000, many juveniles had either become or were almost adults. Because of this, adult recidivism data was collected for those juveniles who were 18 or older during the entire year, adult *and* juvenile recidivism data was collected for those offenders who turned 18 at some point during the year, and juvenile recidivism data was collected for those who remained underage in 2000. Also, although some juveniles were both juveniles and adults in 2000, their recidivism information is only included once in the recidivism calculations. The 2000 findings show:

#### **Sauk Centre 1997 (This facility closed in 1999)**

- More than half (55%) of the juveniles released from Sauk Centre in 1997 are Caucasian while another quarter (25%) is American Indian. Almost equal percentages of the juveniles were admitted to Sauk Centre for person crimes (50%) or property crimes (45%). Currently, almost half of the juveniles released in 1997 have received their GED and another 40 percent have dropped out of high school completely. Only 10 percent have their high school diploma.
- Fifty-five percent of the juveniles have been re-arrested three years post-release, 45 percent have been re-convicted of a crime, and five percent have been re-incarcerated.

#### **Thistledeew Camp 1997 & 1998**

- Almost three-quarters of the juveniles released from Thistledeew Camp in 1997 are Caucasian, as are 62 percent of the juveniles released in 1998. In both 1997 and 1998, slightly less than one-quarter of juveniles were admitted to Thistledeew for person offenses while about half were admitted for property offenses. Currently, between 40 and 45 percent of juveniles released from Thistledeew Camp in 1997 and 1998 have dropped out of school. Slightly more than one-third (35%) of juveniles released in 1997 have received their GED while almost half (45%) released in 1998 have received a GED. Approximately one in ten released in either 1997 or 1998 has received a high school diploma.
- The three-year recidivism rates for juveniles released from Thistledeew in 1997 are: more than three-quarters (78%) have been re-arrested since release, more than half (58%) have been re-convicted, and two in ten (20%) have been re-incarcerated.
- The two-year recidivism rates for those released in 1998 are: 55 percent have been re-arrested, 38 percent have been re-convicted/adjudicated, and seven percent have been re-incarcerated.

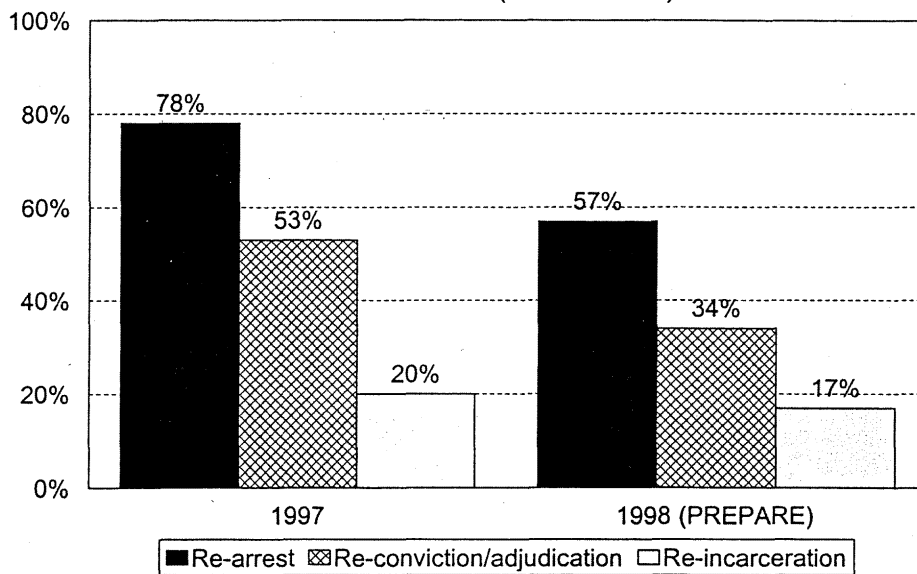
#### **Red Wing 1997 & 1998 (PREPARE)**

- In 1998 the MCF-Red Wing began offering a new cognitive-behavioral program, PREPARE, to its serious and chronic offenders. PREPARE is a longer-term program that includes a three-month aftercare component. It is important to note that the students released in 1998 participated in the PREPARE program while students released in 1997 were not able to participate.
- While almost half of the juveniles released from Red Wing in 1997 or 1998 are Caucasian, between 30 and 35 percent are African American. This percentage of African American juveniles is much higher than the percentages released from the other facilities (between five and 10 percent). The highest percentage of juveniles in 1997 were admitted to Red Wing for a property offense (59%), while in 1998 the highest percentage was admitted for a person offense (43%). Currently, almost half (49%) of the juveniles released in 1997 have dropped out of school, while more than one-third (37%) have received a GED. Forty-one percent of the 1998 juveniles released from Red Wing have dropped out of school and almost half (47%) have received their GED. Eight percent of the juveniles released in 1997 have received their high school diploma while only two percent of those released in 1998 have done so.

- The three-year recidivism rates for the juveniles released from Red Wing in 1997 are: 86 percent have been re-arrested, 55 percent have been re-convicted/adjudicated, and slightly more than one-quarter (26%) have been re-incarcerated.
- The two-year recidivism rates for the juveniles released from Red Wing in 1998 are: 57 percent have been re-arrested, 34 percent have been re-convicted/adjudicated, and 17 percent have been re-incarcerated. Figure A shows that the two-year recidivism rates of the juveniles who received the PREPARE program and were released in 1998 are lower than the recidivism rates of the 1997 Red Wing releases who did not receive PREPARE programming.

**FIGURE A**

## Two-Year Recidivism Rates of Juveniles Released from Red Wing 1997 vs. 1998 (PREPARE)





# Introduction

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Over the past five years, the DOC has been mandated to complete several reports focusing on performance measures. Because of modifications to these reports, it became clear that the information would be more meaningful and less fragmented if it was consolidated into one comprehensive report. In 2001, the legislature agreed to this consolidation and outlined the specifics of the annual report in M.S. §241.016. This statute requires the DOC to report on its strategic plan, per diems, annual statistics, and recidivism rates in Minnesota. Specifically, this statute states:

Subdivision 1. Annual Report. (a) The department of corrections shall submit a performance report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house committees and divisions having jurisdiction over criminal justice funding by January 15 of each year. The issuance and content of the report must include the following:

- (1) department strategic mission, goals, and objectives;
- (2) the department-wide per diem, adult facility-specific per diems, and an average per diem reported in a standard calculated method as outlined in the departmental policies and procedures; and
- (3) departmental annual statistics as outlined in the departmental policies and procedures.

(b) The department shall maintain recidivism rates for adult facilities on an annual basis. In addition, each year the department shall, on an alternating basis, complete a recidivism analysis of adult facilities, juvenile services, and the community services divisions and include three-year recidivism analysis in the report described in paragraph (a). When appropriate, the recidivism analysis must include education programs, vocational programs, treatment programs, industry, and employment.

This year, the DOC is reporting juvenile recidivism rates. Juvenile and adult recidivism rates were first reported in 1999 (see the *1999 Performance Report: Juvenile Recidivism in Minnesota* and the *1999 Performance Report: Adult Recidivism in Minnesota*). This current report includes an update on the original 200 juveniles tracked in the 1999 report.





# Section I

## Strategic Plan 2000 FY01 Performance Report Detail

This is the first year in which the DOC has outcome data directly related to its strategic plan. The department's strategic plan is directly related to Governor Ventura's "Big Plan" and his directive that state agencies get the "best bang for the buck" and produce "measurable results."

The DOC's *Strategic Plan 2000* established 39 performance indicators. At the end of FY01 there are very positive results to report. Sixty-four percent of the indicators, 25 of 39, record a positive indicator score. Four indicators are in the development stage with scores pending. Ten have a negative score.

During this first year of data collection, there was tremendous growth in the ability to measure activity. The greatest difficulty was establishing a method of measurement that will be accurate today, 12 months from now, and for years to come. Tracking programs has created a new level of effort to find improvements, better methods, and the lowest cost solution while maintaining public safety.

This report shows results from the nine key indicators followed by all 39 performance indicators. The tables are organized by goal and include outcomes, indicators, benchmarks, targets, the one-year change, and if the target was met (positive sign) or not (negative sign).

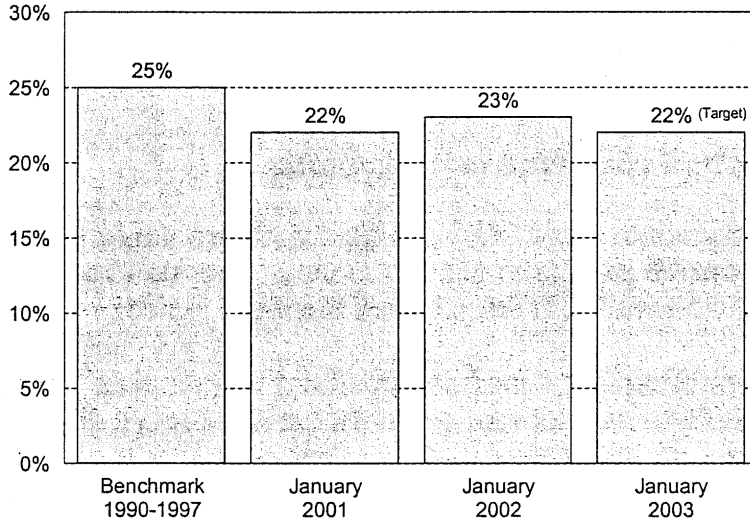
**DOC Goal: Community Safety (Governor's Big Plan: Healthy, Vital Communities)**

**Outcome: Reduce the risk of recidivism**

*Indicator of Results:*

A. Reduce the percent of released offenders reconvicted of a new felony within three years of release.

Percent of Offenders with a New Felony Conviction  
Three Years Post-Release

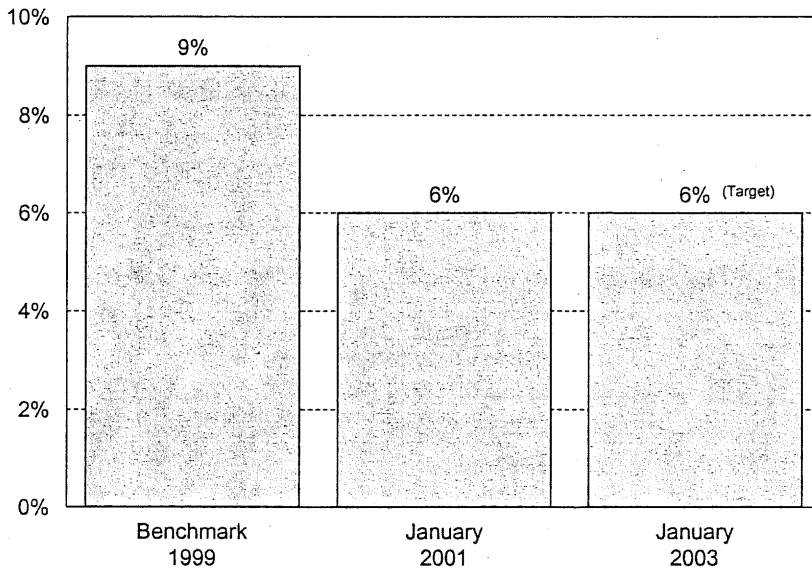


◆ Because community safety is the highest priority and primary goal, recidivism, or offenders' rate of return to correctional custody for new crimes, is a key performance measure. As of January 2001, 22 percent of offenders released from prison in 1997 were convicted of a new felony offense within three years. This number represents a reduction from the 1990-1997 average conviction rate (25 percent).

*Indicator of Results:*

B. Reduce the percent of supervised offenders reconvicted of a new felony while under supervision.

Percent of Supervised Offenders with a New Felony Conviction  
While Under Supervision



◆ During FY 2001 for prison-released offenders under DOC supervision and offenders sentenced to DOC supervision instead of prison for a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or a felony, six percent committed a new felony.

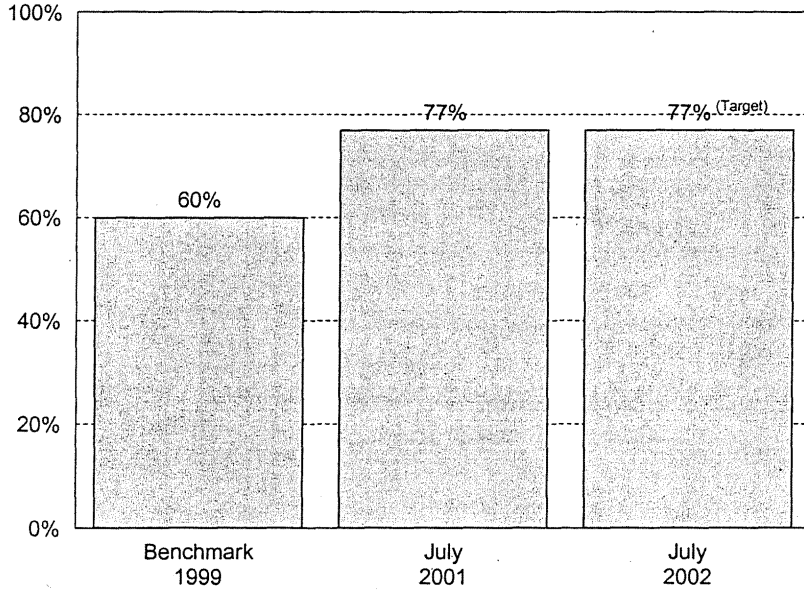
**DOC Goal: Offender Accountability (Governor's Big Plan: Self-Sufficient People)**

**Outcome: Increase offender payment of restitution and victim aid**

*Indicator of Results:*

**A. Percent of court-ordered restitution paid per year.**

Percent of Court-Ordered Restitution Paid



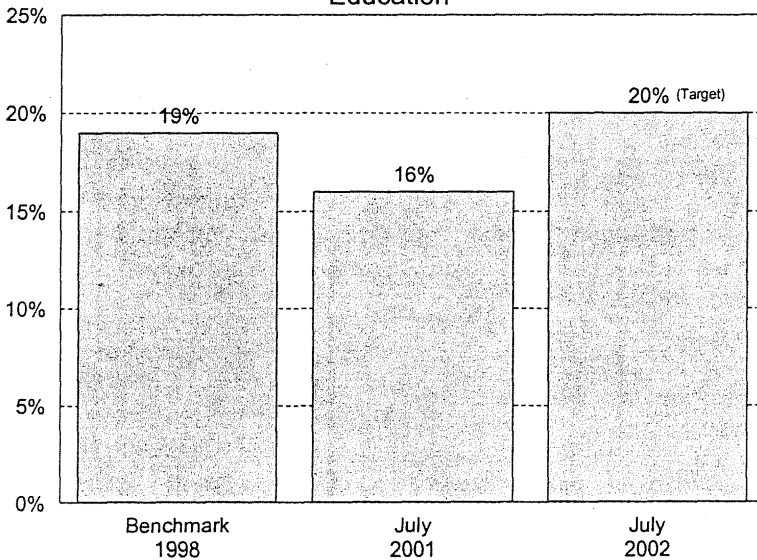
- ◆ Victim satisfaction with the justice process increases when offenders fully pay restitution. The DOC secures a portion of offenders' wages and other income for payment toward restitution and victim aid, resulting in 77 percent of offenders with restitution ordered having completed that obligation at time of discharge.

**Outcome: Increase level of educational achievement for eligible incarcerated offenders**

*Indicator of Results:*

**B. Eligible offenders receiving a GED/12<sup>th</sup> grade education.**

Percent of Eligible Offenders Receiving a GED/12th Grade Education

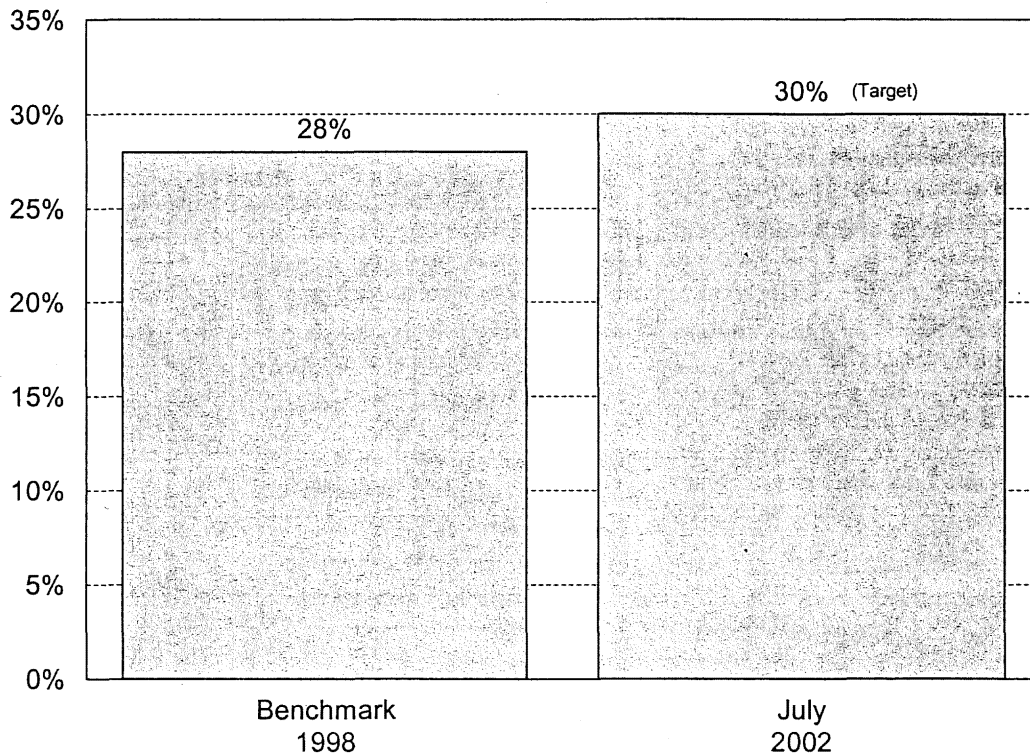


- ◆ Preparing offenders for release and transition back into their communities aligns with the Ventura administration's priority of maintaining healthy, vital communities by increasing offenders' level of educational achievement during incarceration. All offenders undergo educational testing at intake, and those offenders who enter an institution with less than a GED/12<sup>th</sup> grade education *and* who have a period of incarceration longer than one year are included in a literacy target group. This group is then directed toward coursework to develop their core competencies. In 2000 and 2001, the coursework has focused on raising the reading level of the offenders. Beginning in 2002, the focus will shift to successful completion of the GED.

*Indicator of Results:*

C. Eligible offenders who participate in education will increase their grade level.

Percent of Eligible Offenders with an Increase in Grade Level



- ◆ Increasing offenders' educational levels helps prepare them to become contributing members of their communities when they are released from prison. Beginning in 2000, the measure for education achievement was modified from teacher's perception of student achievement to change measured by test scores. In 1998, 28 percent of students increased their grade level as measured by testing with the 2002 target set at 30 percent.

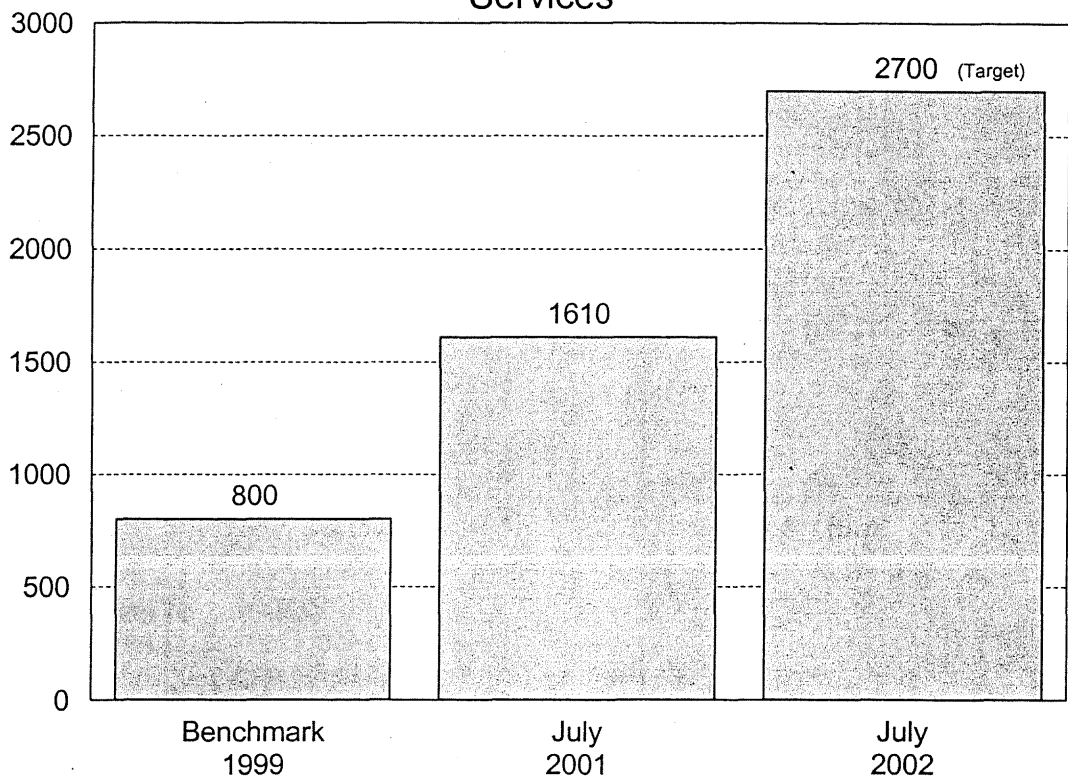
**DOC Goal:** Shared Responsibility with the Community (Governor's Big Plan: Healthy, Vital Communities)

**Outcome:** Increase community involvement in direct offender service activities

*Indicator of Results:*

A. Number of community members involved in direct offender service activities, per year.

Number of Community Members Involved in Direct Offender Services



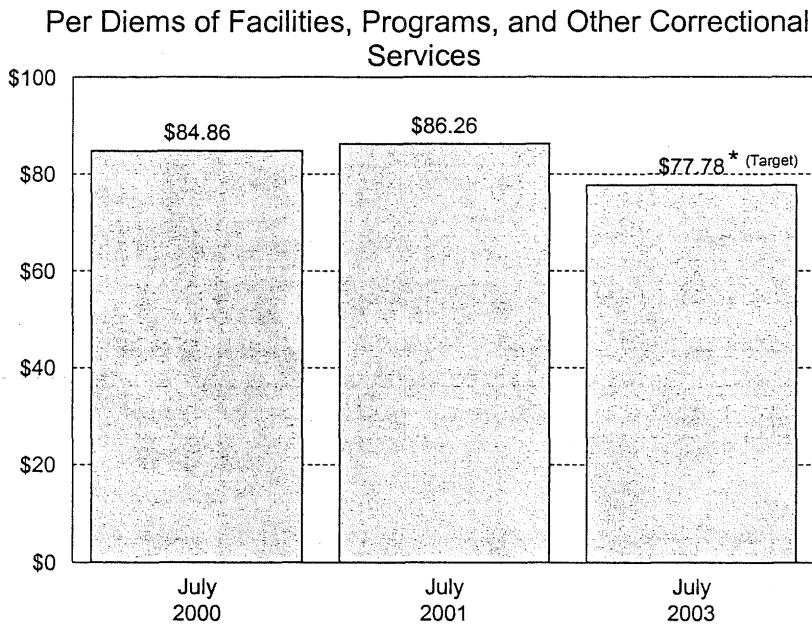
- ◆ Research indicates that community-centered justice efforts can improve community attitudes toward social control and mitigate the effects of incarceration by allowing members to share responsibility for preventing and reacting to crime. The Ventura administration strongly believes in fostering healthy communities by increasing citizen involvement and engaging the public in dialogue.
- ◆ A key indicator of DOC efforts to increase community involvement is the number of citizens involved in direct offender service activities per year. During fiscal year 2001, 1,610 community members participated in direct offender service activities, such as facilitating AA/NA groups, victim impact classes, and providing faith-based services.

**DOC Goal: Operational Effectiveness (Governor's Big Plan: Service, Not Systems)**

**Outcome: Reduce costs of correctional services**

*Indicator of Results:*

A. Per inmate, per day costs (per diems) of facilities, programs, and other correctional services.

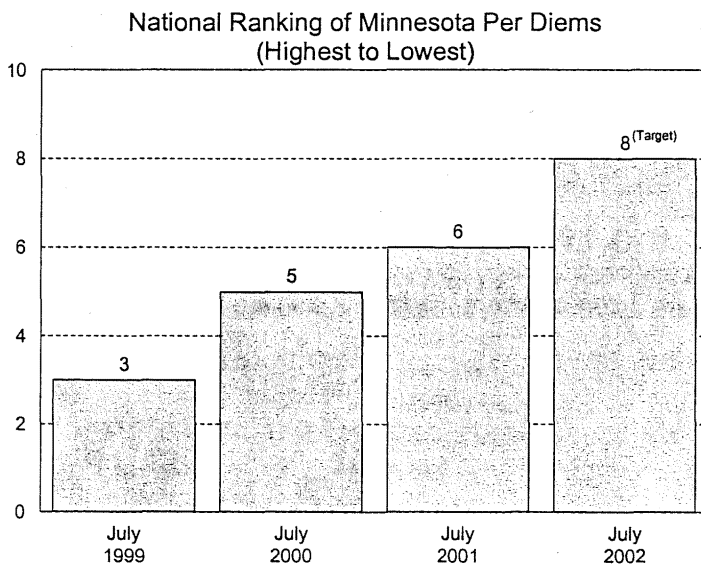


\*Does not include inflation

◆ The DOC is reducing the cost to operate prisons on a per diem basis, while ensuring public and staff safety. In fiscal year 1999, the DOC adult inmate per diem ranked third highest nationally, according to *The Corrections Yearbook*, published by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. In fiscal year 2000, the DOC ranking was reduced to fifth. In 2001 the DOC is sixth with the 2002 goal to be out of the top seven, and longer-term out of the top ten.

*Indicator of Results:*

B. Minnesota out of national top five per diems.

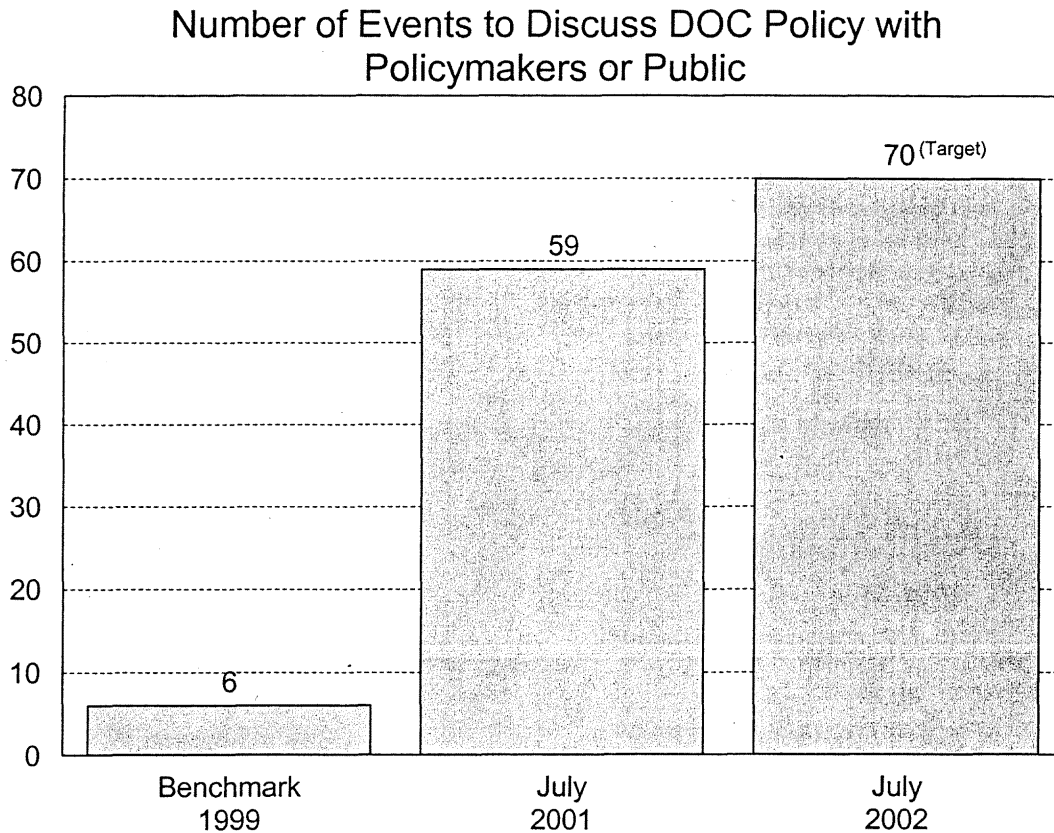


**DOC Goal: Sound Public Policy (Governor's Big Plan: Service, Not Systems)**

**Outcome: Encourage good correctional policy discussions/decisions through public involvement**

*Indicator of Results:*

A. Functions and events to discuss DOC policy with policymakers and the public.



- ◆ The Ventura administration supports citizen involvement by facilitating public policy discussions. The DOC has sponsored various activities that increase public interest in corrections and ensure the formation of sound public policy. From 2000 to 2001, there was a tenfold increase in the number of DOC functions and events to discuss correctional policy in various forums.



## DOC Goal: Community Safety

Outcomes	Indicators	Benchmarks	FY01	One-Year Change	Positive/Negative
Reduce the risk of recidivism	1. Comparison of pre- and post-treatment risk scores on a standardized instrument (Level of Service Inventory)	25% reduction in risk score	Pending	Pending	Pending
	2. Released offenders re-convicted for new felony within three years of release	25% reconvicted	22% reconvicted	-3%	+
	3. Offenders re-convicted for new felony while under supervision, per year	9% reconvicted	6% reconvicted	-3%	+
Reduce incidents of absconding from correctional programs	4. Offenders who escape (secure facility)	0	0	0	+
	5. Offenders who walk away (non-secure facility)	9	10	+1	-
	6. Offenders who abscond from community supervision	297	346	+49	-
	7. Fugitive captures	92%	99%	+7%	+

**Notes:**

- #1 Testing scores collected in calendar year 2001 will provide a benchmark for future year comparisons.
- #2 & 3 Released and supervised offenders reconviction numbers both illustrate a 3% reduction, which equals an improvement of 12% and 33% respectively.
- #3 Reconviction rates vary significantly between reporting periods; a drop from 9% to 6% is not necessarily a trend indicator.
- #6 DOC probation officers supervise approximately 20,000 offenders. An increase of 49 absconders represents a .2% increase.

## DOC Goal: Offender Accountability

Outcomes	Indicators	Benchmarks	FY01	One-Year Change	Positive/Negative
Increase offender payment of restitution and victim aid	8. Restitution paid per year	60%	77%	+17%	+
Increase offender compliance with conditions of release and court-ordered sanctions	9. Offenders successfully completing supervision, per year	80%	91%	+11%	+
	10. Offenders completing court conditions prior to expiration	50%	80%	+30%	+
Increase offender ability to repair harm	11. Offenders successfully completing Sentencing to Service Program requirements	88%	90%	+2%	+
	12. Victim/offender dialog sessions	5 sessions per year	16	+11	+
	13. Offenders participating in victim impact classes	807	1,085	+278	+
Increase level of educational achievement for eligible incarcerated offenders	14. Eligible offenders receiving a GED/12 <sup>th</sup> grade education	19%	16%	-3%	-
	15. Eligible offenders who participate in education will increase their grade level	48%	28%	-20%	-

**Notes:**

- #8, 9 & 10    DOC Field Services is now using a fully functional management information system, and these indicators reflect improved data management.
- #11            Statewide 31,018 Sentencing to Service offenders worked a total of 1,142,566 hours completing projects with a total market value of \$9,117,572.
- #12 & 13     Increasing the opportunity for appropriate victim/offender interaction creates the opportunity for restoration.
- #15            On July 1, 2000, 48% of offenders participating in education increased their grade level. At that time, two methods were used to determine an increase in grade level; sometimes the methods were used together and sometimes the methods were used independently (teacher perception and standardized testing). In the past year, teacher perception of student growth was removed, and now only grade level testing is done. On July 1, 2001, 28% of students increased their grade level as measured by testing. The instruments of measurement changed between the two dates.

## DOC Goal: Shared Responsibility with the Community

Outcomes	Indicators	Benchmarks	FY01	One-Year Change	Positive/Negative
Increase community and victim roles in department decision-making	16. Community members/victims serving on institution committees in an advisory capacity	220	132	-88	-
Increase community involvement in direct offender service activities	17. Community members involved in direct offender service activities, per year	800	1,610	+810	+
Increase community volunteering with correctional activities	18. Volunteers involved in correctional activities, per year	1,096	2,904	+1,808	+
	19. Volunteer hours spent in correctional activities, per facility/program and year	38,375	38,974	+599	+
	20. Volunteers recruited, per year	229	473	+244	+

## DOC Goal: Humane Environment for Staff and Offenders

Outcomes	Indicators	Benchmarks	FY01	One-Year Change	Positive/Negative
Provide a respectful work environment for staff	21. Department of Human Rights probable cause findings, per year	0	2	+2	-
Decrease work-related injuries to staff	22. Assaults/injuries to staff occurring in a correctional setting, per year	131 assaults (13 recorded injuries)	61 assaults (4 injuries)	-53% -69%	+
Ensure a fair/just correctional environment for offenders	23. Outside grievances resolved in favor of the offender (i.e., lawsuits, human rights violations)	5	1	-4	+
Decrease incidents of injury to offenders	24. Assaults/injuries to offenders occurring in correctional settings, per year	219 assaults (34 with bodily harm)	260 assaults (48 with bodily harm)	+18% +41%	-
Maintain required safety standards	25. Safety audit ratings achieved	ACA compliance scores ranging from 97.4 to 100	Pending	Pending	Pending

**Notes:**

- #21** The Department of Human Rights' finding in one of these matters is misleading because corrective action was taken before the finding was made. Shortly after the finding, the Department of Human Rights dismissed the case stating that the matter had been resolved to the inmate's satisfaction, even though no further corrective action was demanded or made after the probable cause finding. The other matter involved an employee discrimination charge that is still pending.
- #22 & 24** Assaults on staff are greatly reduced while assaults on offenders have increased. The DOC is monitoring both to determine factors that influence these trends.
- #23** (This category includes the misleading probable cause finding referenced in #21.) The DOC continues to receive positive results in outside grievances due in part to the department's sound correctional policies and staff understanding of offender rights.
- #25** ACA audits of state correctional facilities are conducted every three years. All facilities were audited during calendar year 2001 and January 2002; results are pending.

## DOC Goal: Operational Effectiveness

Outcomes	Indicators	Benchmarks	FY01	One-Year Change	Positive/Negative
Reduce costs of correctional services	26. Per diems of facilities, programs, and other correctional services	MN ranks in U.S. top 5 in per diem cost	MN ranks sixth in nation in per diem cost	+3	+
Improve quality of correctional services	27. Outcome evaluations completed, per year	0	3 in progress	0	-
Maintain a diverse, well-trained staff	28. Percent of employees of minority status meets or exceeds census levels of the Minnesota labor force within the recruiting area population	Exceeds census level	DOC = 6.9%, MN labor force = 5.5%	N/A	+
	29. Percent of female employees matches or exceeds census levels of the Minnesota labor force within the recruiting area population	8% below census level	DOC = 38.9%, MN labor force = 34.9%	N/A	+
	30. Percent of employees who are disabled meets the state mandate	Exceeds state mandate	DOC=9.4% MN labor force=8.6%	N/A	+
	31. Employees achieving department training requirements	96%	93%	-3%	-
	32. Staff turnover rates, by job classification	6%	9.6%	+3.6	-
	Improve/standardize data systems and practices	33. Improvements to inter-agency data systems	1 county 0 facilities	61 counties 28 facilities	+60 +28
34. Improvements to data collection procedures		1	2	+1	+
Increase community satisfaction with correctional services	35. Community members who state an understanding of correctional services/processes	MN State Survey 2000: 40% very or somewhat familiar with correctional services/programs	Pending	Pending	Pending
	36. Community members who state feeling satisfied with department services/delivery	MN State Survey 2000: 60% very or somewhat satisfied with correctional system overall	Pending	Pending	Pending

Notes:

- #26 The Per Diem Reduction Committee projects an \$18 million reduction in incarceration costs, moving Minnesota from third highest per diem in the nation in 1999, to fourth highest in 2000, and sixth highest in 2001.
- #27 Two evaluations are in progress to be published in early 2002.
- #28, 29 & 30 Competing in today's job market requires a continuously improving recruitment process. The new Recruitment Task Force, a diverse group of employees from across the state, works to identify and initiate improvements in DOC recruitment. The DOC will continue to attend job fairs, increase visits to colleges, and offer student internships.
- #32 Turnover rates for corrections officers = 8.9%, employees of color = 17%, employees with a disability = 5.7%, female employees = 13.8%.
- #35 & 36 This is the first year the DOC has received information from the Minnesota State Survey. The survey completed in the fall of 2000 provided the benchmarks of 40% familiar and 60% satisfied. The 2001 survey is currently underway and results were not available at the time of this report.

## DOC Goal: Sound Public Policy

Outcomes	Indicators	Benchmarks	FY01	One-Year Change	Positive/ Negative
Facilitate correctional policy discussions/decisions	37. Functions and events to discuss DOC policy with policymakers	6	59	+53	+
Increase dissemination of accurate and timely reports on correctional issues	38. Reports released to the public, per year	21	90	+69	+
	39. Reports posted on department website	20%	100%	+80%	+

**Notes:**

**#37** Consistent with Governor Ventura's belief that state agencies "engage citizens in the dialogue," the DOC has a comprehensive community outreach program underway to increase citizen participation in and understanding of corrections. The number of DOC community outreach events increased substantially in FY01, with a variety of public forums involving citizens and policymakers. The DOC intends to continue these events in the future to foster correctional policy discussions.

**#38 & 39** Another key element of the DOC's community outreach program is the release of reports and other corrections-related information to the public. While this information is made available in public documents, the DOC is utilizing website technology as one of the primary means of dissemination to reach the greatest number of citizens. The DOC is committed to continuing this dialogue with Minnesotans to increase the understanding of corrections and thus foster good public policy.

# Section II

## Fiscal Year 2001 Per Diem Information

Per diem information is calculated by the DOC on an annual basis. The calculation procedure is standardized and in compliance with M.S. §241.018, requiring the DOC to develop a uniform method to calculate an average department-wide per diem cost of incarcerating offenders at adult state correctional facilities. This per diem cost 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 FY2001. The total per diem at the bottom of the figure is calculated by adding together 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 Fiscal Year 2001**

	MCF-STW	MCF-SCL	MCF-LL	MCF-ML	MCF-WR CIP Male	MCF-OPH	MCF-FRB	Work Release ICWC	MCF-SHK	MCF-WR CIP Female	Total
Average YTD Population	1,274	794	1,094	873	68	354	1077	126	338	17	6,015
Facility Operating Per Diem	\$67.52	\$84.21	\$72.02	\$65.09	\$99.24	\$137.11	\$65.04	\$54.94	\$92.12	\$99.24	\$75.39
Facility Health Care	\$3.94	\$4.98	\$3.48	\$2.93	\$2.75	\$7.95	\$4.26		\$5.39	\$2.75	\$4.12
Central Office Health Care	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33	\$5.33
Transitional Care Unit	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.22	\$0.22			\$0.22
Mental Health	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.80	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$0.76
<b>Total Health Care Per Diem</b>	<b>\$10.21</b>	<b>\$11.25</b>	<b>\$9.75</b>	<b>\$9.20</b>	<b>\$9.02</b>	<b>\$14.22</b>	<b>\$10.53</b>	<b>\$6.35</b>	<b>\$12.02</b>	<b>\$9.38</b>	<b>\$10.43</b>
Institution Support Operation (100%)	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96	\$3.96
Management Services (65%)	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39	\$3.39
<b>Total Central Office Indirect Support</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>
Facility Repair & Special Projects	\$4.33	\$5.95	\$3.98	\$6.04	\$0.25	\$12.14	\$2.72		\$7.31	\$0.25	\$4.92
Facility Special Equipment	\$0.42	\$0.41	\$0.40	\$0.76	\$0.34	\$0.44	\$0.35		\$0.34	\$0.34	\$0.44
Agency Bonded Capital Project Costs	\$3.67	\$3.67	\$3.67	\$3.67	\$3.67	\$3.67	\$3.67		\$3.67	\$3.67	\$3.67
<b>Total Capital Project Per Diem</b>	<b>\$8.42</b>	<b>\$10.03</b>	<b>\$8.05</b>	<b>\$10.47</b>	<b>\$4.26</b>	<b>\$16.25</b>	<b>\$6.74</b>		<b>\$11.32</b>	<b>\$4.26</b>	<b>\$9.03</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$93.50</b>	<b>\$112.84</b>	<b>\$97.17</b>	<b>\$92.11</b>	<b>\$119.87</b>	<b>\$174.93</b>	<b>\$89.66</b>	<b>\$68.64</b>	<b>\$122.81</b>	<b>\$120.23</b>	<b>\$102.20<sup>1</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> The per diem of \$102.20 in this figure is based on a legislatively outlined definition and does not match the per diem cost reported in Section I of this report. The DOC uses two definitions to determine per diem: the strategic plan per diem includes only operating costs, while the legislatively outlined per diem definition includes indirect costs.

# 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 a general goal of providing a “safe, secure, humane environment for staff and offenders.” In the past, the performance statistics included much of the information now contained within the strategic plan. Because of this, the following section contains information on adult and juvenile discipline convictions, facility capacity and population, information on the percentage of idle offenders, and MINNCOR’s operating statistics.

**FIGURE 2**

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

	<b>FY00</b>	<b>FY01</b>
Threatening Others	898	870
Assault on Inmate	400	416
Possession of Alcohol	171	247
Possession of Drugs	136	138
Possession of Weapons	118	151
Assault on Staff	106	112
Assault on Inmate with Bodily Harm	104	89
Possession of Money	43	53
Unlawful Assembly	43	5
Assault on Inmate with Weapon and Bodily Harm	41	16
Assault on Staff with Weapon	22	6
Extortion	19	12
Inciting to Riot	18	5
Assault on Inmate with Weapon	14	32
Assault on Staff with Bodily Harm	10	10
Assault on Staff with Weapon and Bodily Harm	6	0
Possession of Smuggling Device	6	49
Possession of Escape Materials	5	5
Holding Hostages	3	6
Arson	1	0
Homicide	1	1
Riot	0	0
<b>Incidents</b>		
Secure Escape	0	0
Non-Secure Escape	9	10
Accidental Death	0	0
Suicide	2	1
<b>Total Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents</b>	<b>2176</b>	<b>2234</b>

- ◆ Figure 2 shows the total number of convictions at adult facilities in FY00 and FY01. In both years, adult facilities had the highest convictions for threatening others, inmate assault of inmate, and possession of alcohol. The number of convictions for unlawful assembly decreased by 38 between FY00 (43 convictions) and FY01 (5 convictions). The number of convictions for assault on inmate with a weapon increased by 18 between FY00 (14 convictions) and FY01 (32 convictions).

<sup>2</sup> This graph does not show the number of people convicted (some offenders could have more than one conviction).

FIGURE 3

Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents  
MCF- Red Wing<sup>3</sup>

	FY01*
Threatening Others	285
Assault on Inmate	19
Assault on Staff	11
Assault on Staff with Bodily Harm	7
Possession of Weapons	6
Assault on Inmate with Bodily Harm	5
Possession of Drugs	4
Assault on Staff with Weapon	1
Arson	0
Assault on Inmate with Weapon	0
Assault on Staff with Weapon and Bodily Harm	0
Assault on Inmate with Weapon and Bodily Harm	0
Extortion	0
Possession of Alcohol	0
Possession of Money	0
Possession of Smuggling Device	0
Possession of Escape Materials	0
Holding Hostages	0
Inciting to Riot	0
Riot	0
Unlawful Assembly	0
<b>Incidents</b>	
Secure Escape	0
Non-Secure Escape	0
Accidental Death	1
Suicide	0
<b>Total Number of Discipline Convictions and Incidents</b>	<b>336</b>

- ◆ Figure 3 shows that in FY01, the highest number of convictions at Red Wing is for threatening others (N = 285). There were 19 assault convictions by inmates on other inmates, and 11 convictions for assaults on staff.

<sup>3</sup> At the time of this report, juvenile discipline conviction data was only available for FY01.

FIGURE 4

Offender Capacity and Population by Facility and Fiscal Year

	Capacity FY00	Population FY00	Capacity FY01	Population FY01
Stillwater	1282	1298	1293	1280
Lino Lakes	1058	1024	1146	1158
Shakopee	284	347	351	335
Oak Park Heights	384	331	392	366
Moose Lake	937	947	964	965
St. Cloud	771	786	816	822
Faribault	1051	1073	1125	1127
Willow River/CIP	80	73	80	83
<b>Total Adult Capacity and Populations</b>	<b>5,847</b>	<b>5,879</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>6,136</b>
Red Wing	233	130	203	164
<b>Total Juvenile Capacity and Populations</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>164</b>

- ◆ As shown in Figure 4, the overall prison populations in both FY00 and FY01 have not exceeded capacity. However, individual prison populations have exceeded capacity:
  - Stillwater (FY00)
  - Lino Lakes (FY01)
  - Shakopee (FY00)
  - Willow River/CIP (FY01)
  - Moose Lake (FY00 & FY01)
  - St. Cloud (FY00 & FY01)
  - Faribault (FY00 & FY01)
  
- ◆ Although Moose Lake, St. Cloud, and Faribault exceeded their capacity in both FY00 and FY01, the number of offenders that exceeded capacity in FY01 was much lower than the excess of FY00. Moose Lake exceeded capacity by 10 offenders in FY00 and only one offender in FY01. St. Cloud's population exceeded capacity by 15 offenders in FY00 and only six in FY01. Faribault's population was 22 offenders over capacity in FY00 and only two offenders over in FY01.
  
- ◆ In FY01 Willow River exceeded its capacity by three.

**FIGURE 5**

**Percent of Idle Adult Offenders by Month – FY00<sup>4</sup>**

	July 1999	Aug. 1999	Sept. 1999	Oct. 1999	Nov. 1999	Dec 1999	Jan 00	Feb 00	March 00	Apr 00	May 00	June 00	FY00 Average
Faribault	4%	5%	6%	5%	8%	3%	6%	5%	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%
Lino Lakes	17%	14%	14%	14%	11%	13%	12%	15%	14%	14%	14%	12%	13%
Moose Lake	15%	17%	18%	17%	10%	6%	13%	10%	12%	10%	13%	13%	13%
Oak Park Heights	28%	25%	27%	25%	25%	23%	28%	25%	26%	24%	24%	21%	25%
Red Wing (adults)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	--	--	--	--	0%
Rush City	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0%	53%	61%	50%	41%	41%
St. Cloud	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	6%	0%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Shakopee	4%	7%	10%	2%	12%	14%	12%	9%	11%	22%	15%	17%	11%
Stillwater	17%	16%	14%	13%	14%	13%	12%	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%	12%
Willow River/CIP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Average Idle Percent</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Total Number of Idle Inmates</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>593</b>
<b>Total Adult Inmate Population</b>	<b>5538</b>	<b>5623</b>	<b>5661</b>	<b>5699</b>	<b>5648</b>	<b>5677</b>	<b>5677</b>	<b>5697</b>	<b>5828</b>	<b>5914</b>	<b>5995</b>	<b>6061</b>	<b>5752</b>
<b>Total Percent Idle of Total Population</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>

- ◆ Figure 5 shows the idle offender rates for the adult facilities during FY00. On average, MCF-Rush City (41%) and MCF-Oak Park Heights (25%) had the highest percentages of idle offenders while both Red Wing adults (0%) and Willow River/CIP (0%) had no idle offenders.
- ◆ Overall, 10 percent of the total FY00 population was idle.

<sup>4</sup> Idle offenders are those who are capable of working but have not been assigned or are on average assigned less than three hours per day, have been terminated from his or her assignment, or who have refused an assigned placement. All juveniles are involved in programming and therefore not idle.

**FIGURE 6**

**Percent of Idle Adult Offenders by Month – FY01<sup>5</sup>**

	July 00	Aug. 00	Sept. 00	Oct. 00	Nov. 00	Dec 00	Jan 01	Feb 01	March 01	Apr 01	May 01	June 01	FY01 Average
Faribault	3%	3%	3%	5%	4%	5%	8%	3%	5%	2%	7%	10%	5%
Lino Lakes	12%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	7%	7%	4%
Moose Lake	16%	17%	7%	10%	9%	9%	8%	3%	4%	5%	5%	6%	8%
Oak Park Heights	17%	19%	21%	20%	21%	21%	23%	22%	25%	25%	20%	25%	22%
Rush City	41%	33%	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%	5%	6%	4%	6%	7%	10%
St. Cloud	3%	1%	2%	4%	4%	3%	6%	4%	7%	7%	8%	%	4%
Shakopee	15%	13%	12%	20%	14%	24%	13%	14%	15%	9%	9%	9%	14%
Stillwater	12%	17%	12%	13%	15%	14%	15%	15%	17%	18%	18%	14	15%
Willow River/CIP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Average Idle Percent</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Total Number of Idle Inmates</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>544</b>
<b>Total Adult Inmate Population</b>	<b>6126</b>	<b>6163</b>	<b>6140</b>	<b>6174</b>	<b>6213</b>	<b>6177</b>	<b>6196</b>	<b>6195</b>	<b>6258</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6334</b>	<b>6288</b>	<b>6211</b>
<b>Total Percent Idle of Total Population</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>

- ◆ On average, MCF-Oak Park Heights (22%) had the highest percentage of idle offender in FY01, followed by MCF-Stillwater (15%) and MCF-Shakopee (14%). Both MCF-St. Cloud and MCF-Lino Lakes had an average of four percent of their population idle in FY01 while MCF-Willow River/CIP had no idle offenders.
- ◆ Overall, nine percent of the FY01 total population was considered idle.

<sup>5</sup> Idle offenders are those who are capable of working but have not been assigned or are on average assigned less than three hours per day, have been terminated from his or her assignment, or who have refused an assigned placement. All juveniles are involved in programming and therefore not idle.

**FIGURE 7**

**MINNCOR Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year**

	<b>FY00</b>	<b>FY01</b>
Inmates Assigned	972	1,002
Total Revenues (Operating and Non-Operating Revenues)	\$21,286,048	\$22,779,398
Total Expenses	\$22,069,557	\$24,004,670
Operating Subsidy	\$2,485,817	\$1,673,911
Subsidy Reduction from Prior Year	\$861,686	\$811,906

- ◆ As shown in Figure 7, the number of inmates assigned to MINNCOR increased by 30 between FY00 (N = 972) and FY01 (N = 1,002). There was a \$1,493,350 revenue increase between these two years, along with a \$1,935,113 expense increase. In addition, MINNCOR's operating subsidy decreased by almost one million dollars between FY00 and FY01.





# Section IV

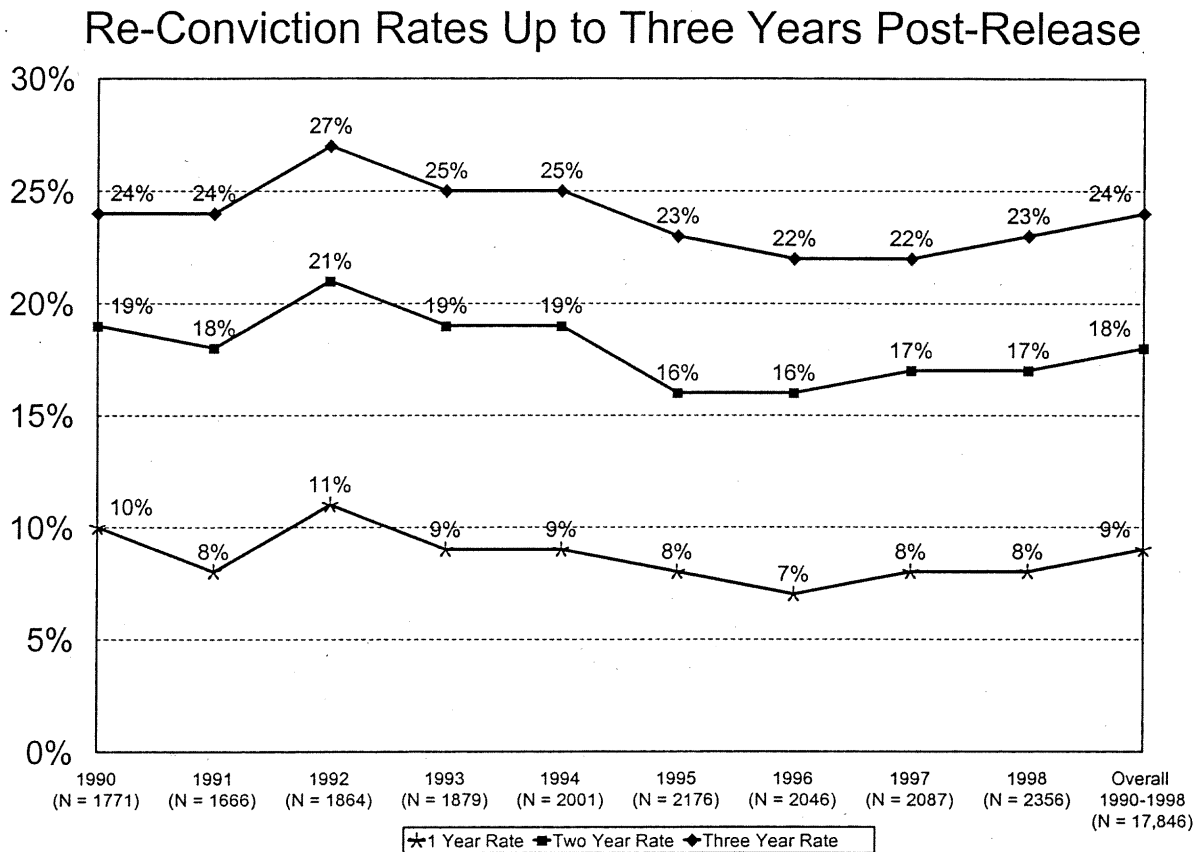
## Adult and Juvenile Recidivism

Section IV provides an update of the three-year post-release felony conviction and re-incarceration rates for offenders released from an adult facility between 1990 and 1998. The juvenile information found in this section is a more detailed update of the 1999 performance report. The juvenile information contains re-arrest, re-conviction, and re-incarceration for those juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing, Sauk Centre, or Thistledeew Camp in 1997 or 1998.



# Adult Recidivism Update

FIGURE 8

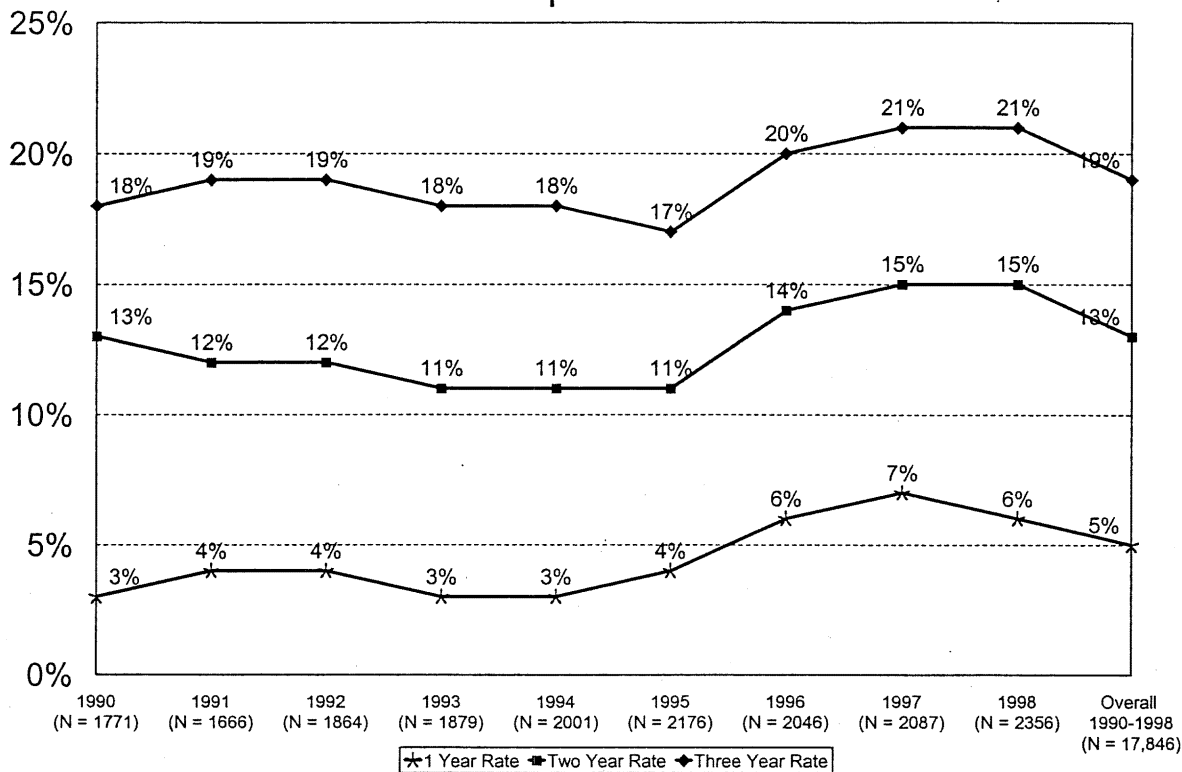


\*These numbers may not match those found in the *2000 Performance Report*. The information has been updated and the selection criteria for inclusion in the analysis has changed. For the first time, the DOC is including those offenders whose discharge status was "sent." This means they were sent to another jurisdiction upon discharge. The DOC is including them in the analysis because some of them have committed additional crimes while under another jurisdiction.

- ◆ Over the past nine years, felony re-conviction rates have fluctuated between 27 percent of the release population in 1992 and 22 percent of the release population in 1996 and 1997 (Figure 8). Overall, 24 percent of the offenders released between 1990 and 1998 have been re-convicted of a felony-level crime.

FIGURE 9

### Re-Incarceration Rates Up to Three Years Post-Release



\*These numbers may not match those found in the 2000 Performance Report. The information has been updated and the selection criteria for inclusion in the analysis has changed. For the first time, the DOC is including those offenders whose discharge status was "sent." This means they were sent to another jurisdiction upon discharge. The DOC is including them in the analysis because some of them have committed additional crimes while under another jurisdiction.

- ◆ In the past nine years, re-incarceration rates have ranged from 17 percent in 1995 to 21 percent in 1997 and 1998 (Figure 9). Overall, 19 percent of the offenders released from prison between 1990 and 1998 have been re-incarcerated three years post-release.

# Juvenile Recidivism Update

This section contains updated information on juveniles released from a Minnesota correctional facility in 1997 or 1998. Overall demographic information is presented first, followed by recidivism information for 1997 and 1998 releasees. Each graph is followed by a bulleted discussion. Please note that re-incarceration includes any juvenile or adult commitment to the state and *does not* include sentences to county jails.

## Research Method

When the juvenile recidivism study was first completed in 1999, a sample was drawn to represent all three juvenile correctional facilities in Minnesota. A 25 percent random sample of juveniles released from Red Wing in 1997 and Thistledeew Camp in 1997 and 1998 was selected for inclusion in this study. The study also includes all of the juveniles released from the PREPARE program in 1998 and all of the girls released from Sauk Centre in 1997.

The 1999 data collection occurred via three methods: a survey of parole and probation officers who worked with the juveniles upon their release from a correctional facility, paper file searches, and a check of the adult BCA database. In total, data was collected on the following juvenile release cohorts:

- ◆ Fifty-one MCF-Red Wing boys released in 1997
- ◆ Forty-seven MCF-Red Wing graduates of the PREPARE program<sup>6</sup> released in 1998
- ◆ Forty boys released from the three-month Thistledeew Camp program in 1997
- ◆ Forty-two boys released from the three-month Thistledeew Camp program in 1998
- ◆ Twenty girls released from Sauk Centre in 1997

Because the average age at admission was between 16 and 17 years old, the majority of juveniles had turned 18 by the time of current data collection. For those who did not turn 18 before 2001, data collection was completed via their probation or parole officer. Each probation or parole officer was called and asked to report any arrests, convictions, or incarcerations that occurred during 2000. Data collection for those juveniles whose 18<sup>th</sup> birthday occurred in 2001 entailed both a phone follow-up with their probation or parole officer, a check of the BCA's adult database, and a check of the DOC's incarceration records. For those in the study who turned 18 prior to 2001, data collection was completed through a search of the BCA's adult database and the DOC's incarceration records.

All juveniles who had not received their GED or a high school diploma in 1999 were checked to see whether they attained this level of education by October 2001. This data was collected through the Minnesota Department of Children, Families, and Learning and is included in the overall demographics section of this report.

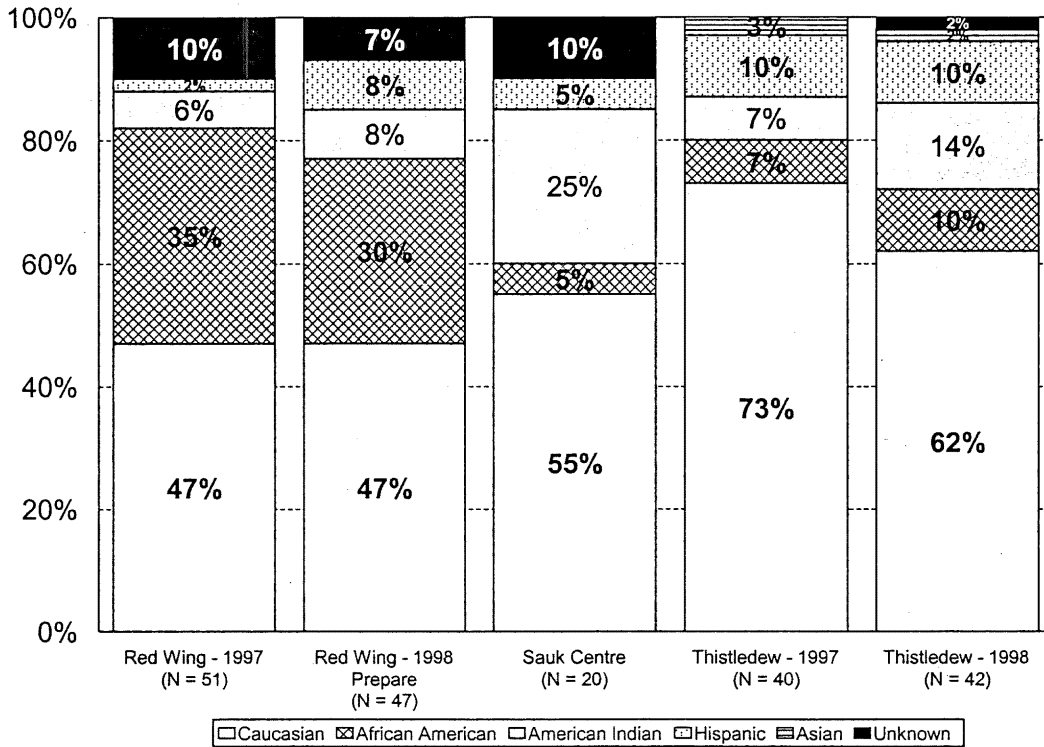
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<sup>6</sup> The subjects from the MCF-Red Wing were analyzed separately by year because the facility's programming changed in 1998.

Overall Juvenile Demographic Information

FIGURE 10<sup>7</sup>

Offender Race

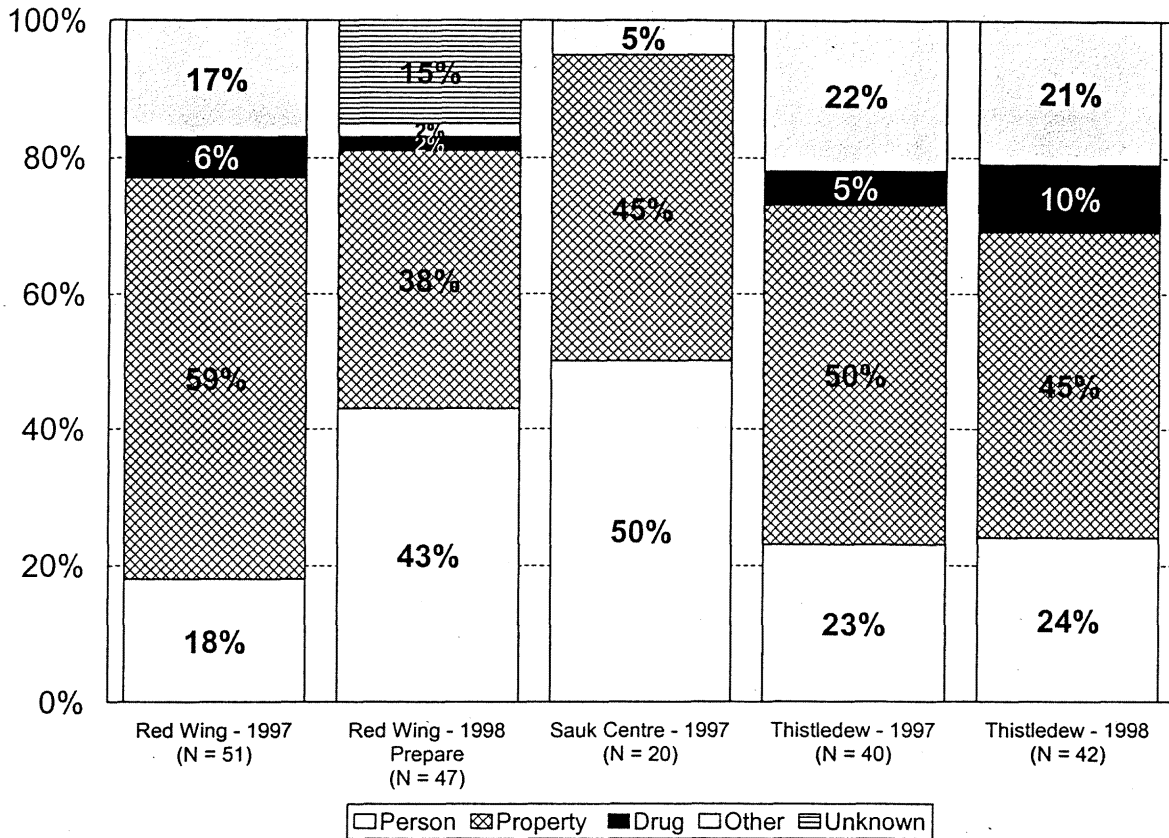


- The racial profile of juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing is similar in both 1997 and 1998 (Figure 10). Almost half (47%) of the releasees are Caucasian while approximately three in ten are African American (35% in 1997 and 30% in 1998). Less than one in ten juveniles released in 1997 or 1998 are American Indian or Hispanic (8% - 1997 & 16% - 1998).
- More than half (55%) of the girls released from Sauk Centre in 1997 are Caucasian while one-quarter (25%) identify as American Indian.
- Almost three-quarters (73%) of the juveniles released from Thistledeew Camp in 1997 are Caucasian while ten percent or less are Hispanic (10%), African American (7%), American Indian (7%), or Asian (3%). The percentage (62%) of Caucasian juveniles released in 1998 has decreased, while the percentage of African American (10%) or American Indian (14%) juveniles has increased.

<sup>7</sup> The racial information in this graph is from the 1999 Performance Report: Juvenile Recidivism in Minnesota.

FIGURE 11<sup>8</sup>

## Admitting Offense



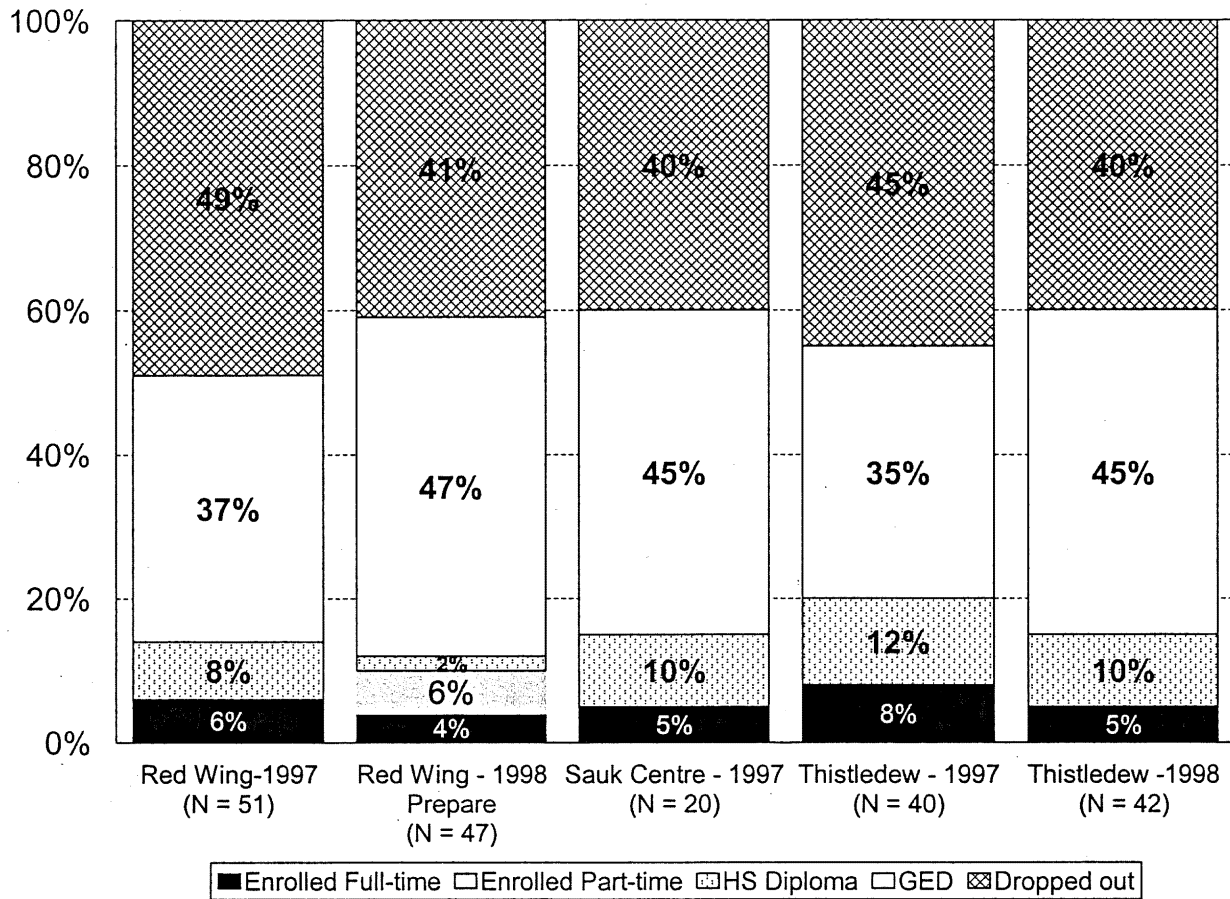
- While almost six in ten (59%) juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing in 1997 were admitted for a property offense, that percentage dropped to 38 percent in 1998 (Figure 11). In addition, the percentage of youths admitted for a person offense increased from 18 percent in 1997 to 43 percent in 1998. This drop in property crime and increase in person crime is due to the admitting criteria for the PREPARE program. The PREPARE program allows only those offenders with a higher security level. Offenders with high security levels tend to have serious person offenses or multiple offenses.
- Almost equal percentages of youth released from Sauk Centre in 1997 were admitted for person (50%) or property (45%) crimes.
- The admitting offense for Thistledew juveniles remained constant between 1997 and 1998; approximately one-quarter of juveniles were admitted for person offenses (23% - 1997; 24% - 1998) while approximately fifty percent were admitted for property offenses (50% - 1997; 45% - 1998). The percentage of juveniles admitted for drug offenses doubled from five percent in 1997 to 10 percent in 1998.

<sup>8</sup> The admitting offense information in this graph is from the *1999 Performance Report: Juvenile Recidivism in Minnesota*.



FIGURE 12

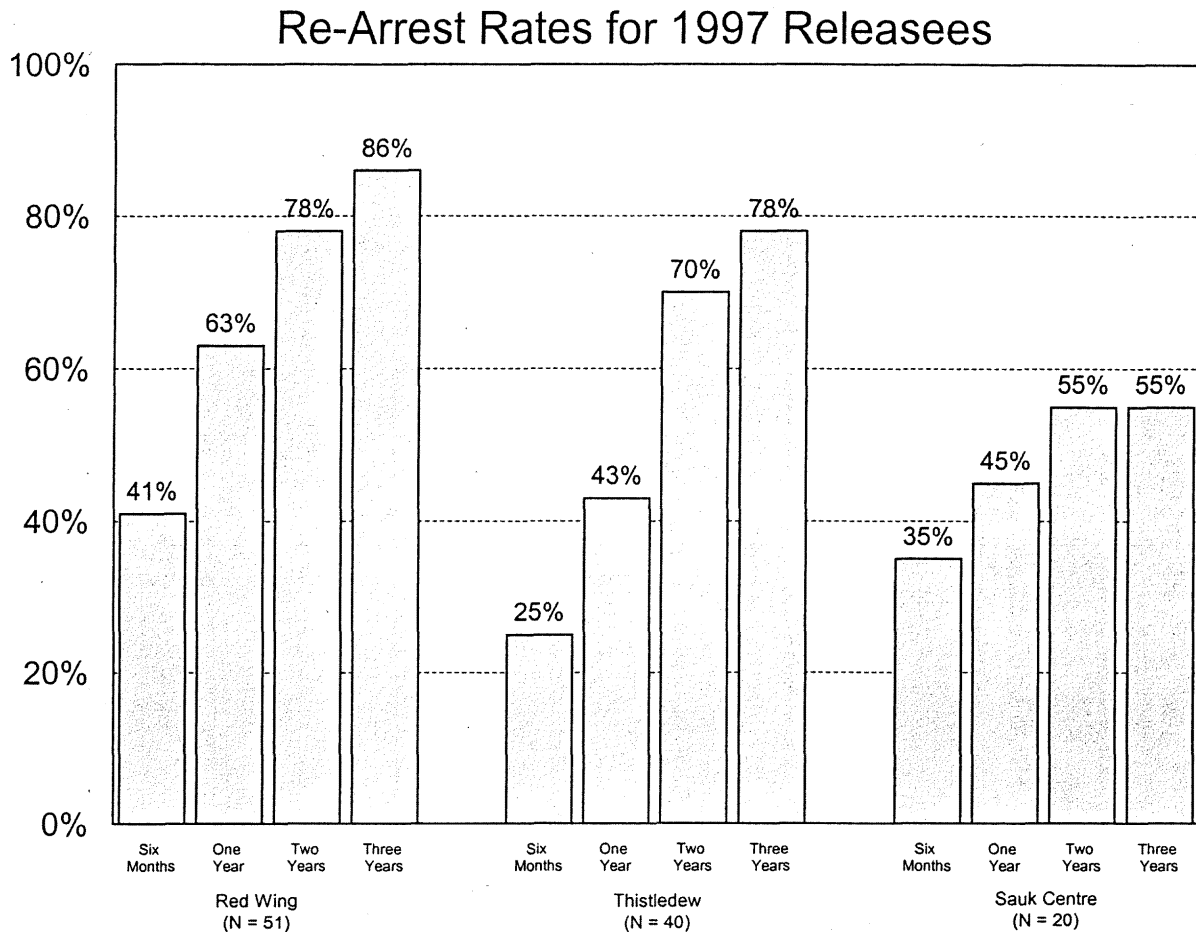
### Current Educational Level of Juvenile Offenders



- While almost half (49%) of the juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing in 1997 have dropped out of school, this number has decreased to 41 percent for those released in 1998 (Figure 12). While the percentage who have dropped out has decreased, the number of juveniles receiving their GED has increased; more than one-third (37%) of 1997 juveniles have received a GED while almost half (47%) of the 1998 juveniles have done so. Despite the increase in GED attainment, there is a decrease in the number of juveniles receiving their high school diploma. Eight percent of those released in 1997 have their diploma compared to only two percent of those released in 1998. However, this number could increase as 10 percent of the juveniles released in 1998 are still enrolled either full or part-time.
- Currently, almost half (45%) of the juveniles released from Sauk Centre in 1997 has received a GED and one in ten (10%) has gotten their high school diploma. Four in ten (40%) juveniles released from Sauk Centre have dropped out of school.
- The percentage of juveniles released from Thistledew who have gotten a GED has increased from 35 percent in 1997 to 45 percent in 1998. In addition, the percentage of juveniles who have dropped out has decreased from 45 percent to 40 percent, respectively. Almost equal numbers of juveniles who were released in both years have obtained their high school diploma (12% - 1997 and 10% - 1998).

## Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Released in 1997

FIGURE 13<sup>9</sup>



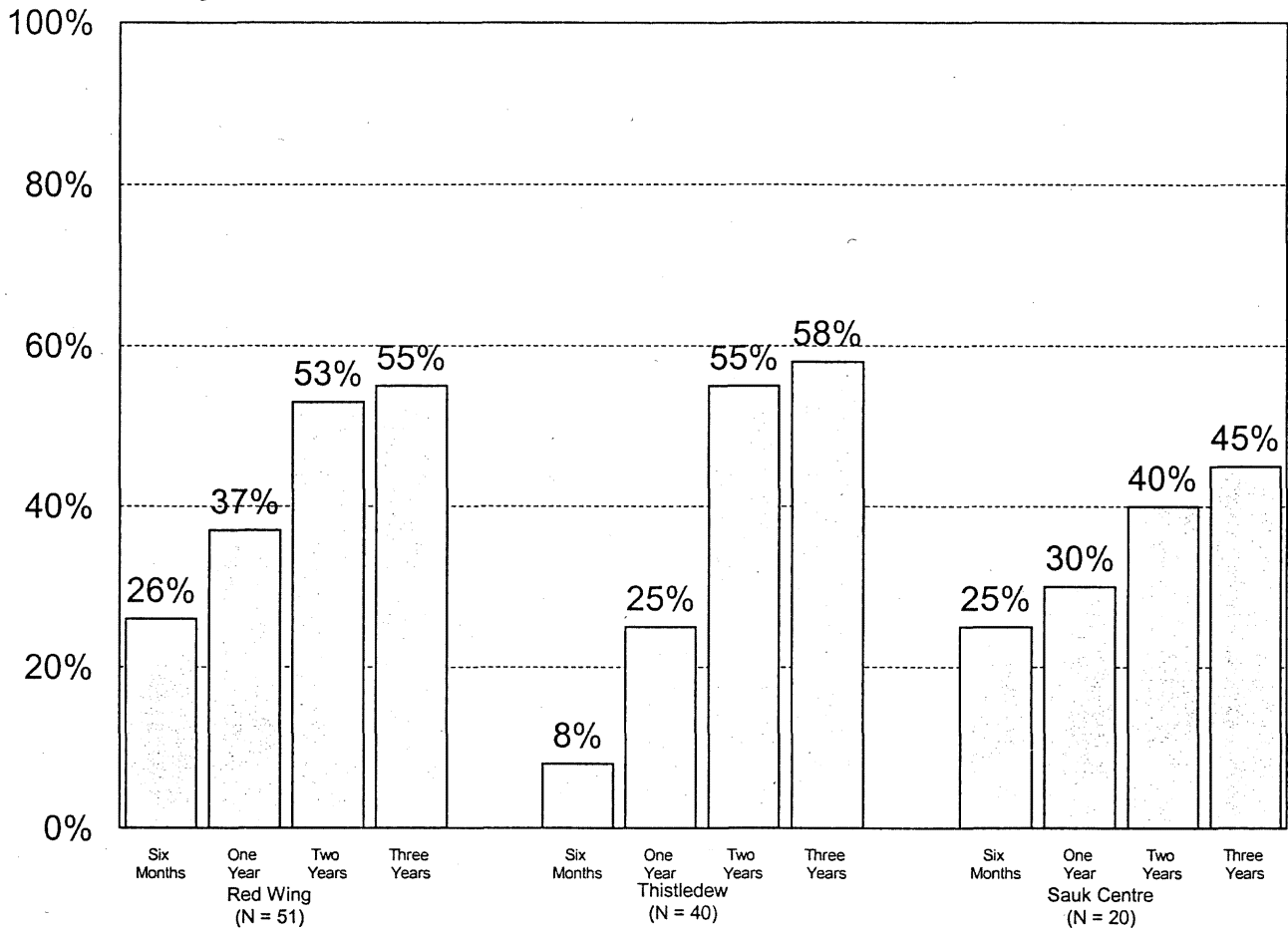
\*By the third year post-release, most juveniles had turned 18 years old. Therefore, the three-year arrest rate includes both adult and juvenile arrests.

- ◆ At three years post-release, almost nine in ten (86%) juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing in 1997 had been re-arrested (Figure 13). This was an eight percent increase from the two-year re-arrest rate (78%) and a 23 percent increase from the one-year re-arrest rate.
- ◆ Almost eight in ten (78%) Thistledew juveniles released in 1997 had been re-arrested three years post-release. Like the MCF-Red Wing, this was an eight percent increase over the two-year rate (70%).
- ◆ Slightly more than half (55%) of Sauk Centre girls were re-arrested at both two and three years post-release. This is a 10 percent increase over the 45 percent re-arrest rate for the girls one year after their release.

<sup>9</sup> The data in Figures 13 through 18 may not match the data originally reported in the *1999 Performance Report: Juvenile Recidivism in Minnesota*. When collecting the current recidivism information, the past information was also updated to ensure the data presented is as complete and accurate as possible. The change in data is due to additional/updated information entered into the BCA database.

FIGURE 14

## Re-Adjudication/Re-Conviction Rates for 1997 Releases

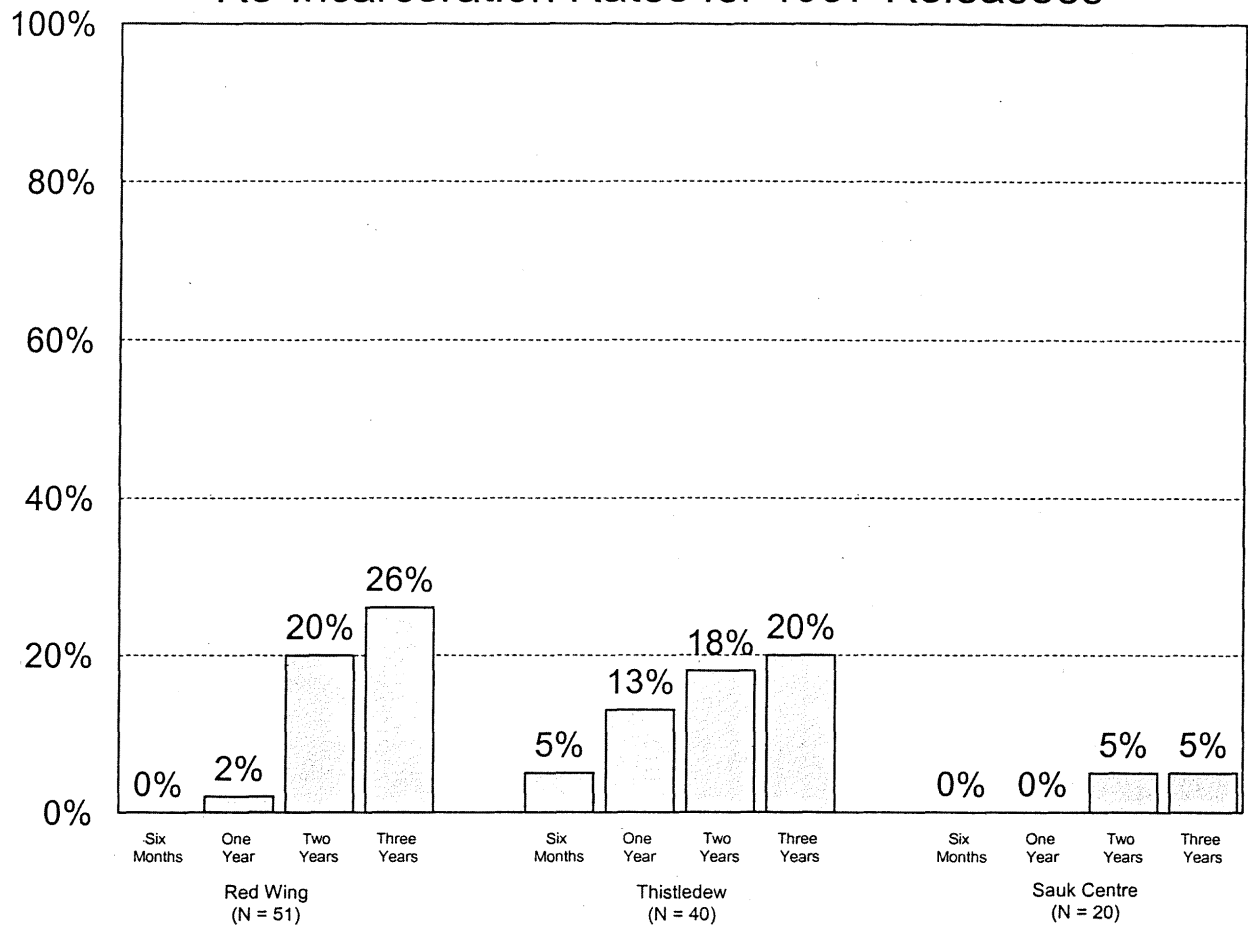


\*By the third year post-release, most juveniles had turned 18 years old. Therefore, the three-year adjudication/conviction rate includes both adult and juvenile adjudication/convictions.

- By three years post-release, more than half of the juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing (55%) or Thistledew (58%) in 1997 had been re-adjudicated or re-convicted of a crime (Figure 14). For juveniles released from either of these facilities, the biggest jump in re-adjudication/re-conviction occurred between the first and second year post-release; there was a 16 percent increase in re-adjudication/re-conviction for juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing and a 30 percent increase in the re-adjudication/re-conviction rate for juveniles released from Thistledew in 1997.
- The girls released from Sauk Centre do not show the same dramatic increase in re-adjudication/re-conviction as the boys released from the MCF-Red Wing or Thistledew. The rate of adjudication/re-conviction consistently increased between five and 10 percent from six months to three years post-release.

FIGURE 15

## Re-Incarceration Rates for 1997 Releasees



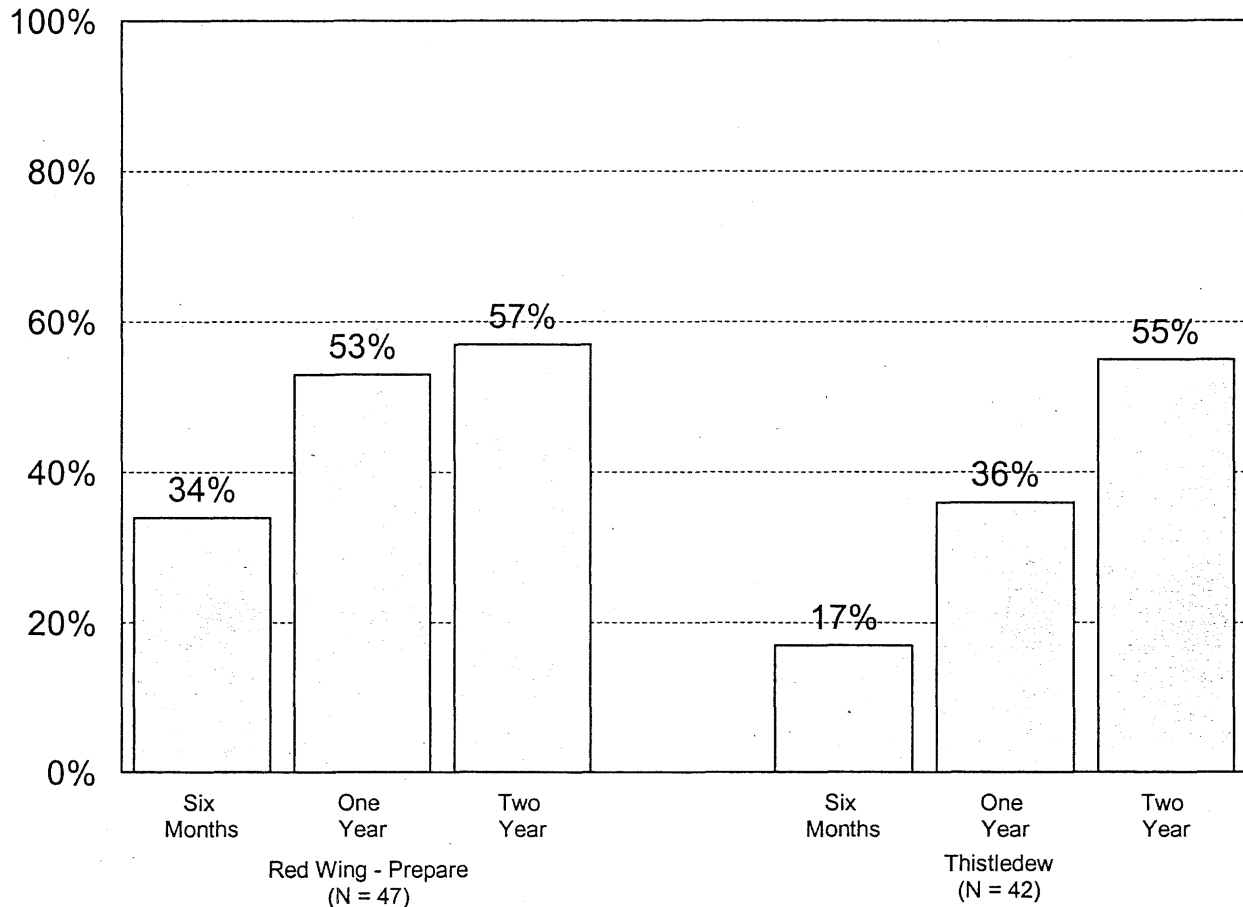
\*By the third year post-release, most juveniles had turned 18 years old. Therefore, the three-year re-incarceration rate includes both adult and juvenile incarcerations.

- Figure 15 shows that slightly more than one-quarter (26%) of juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing in 1997 were re-incarcerated in a state-run juvenile or adult correctional facility three years post-release. This is a six percent increase from the two-year incarceration rate.
- Two in ten Thistledeew juveniles were re-incarcerated three-years post-release. This is a two percent increase from the two-year incarceration rate of 18 percent.
- The re-incarceration rate for Sauk Centre girls remained at five percent at both two and three years post-release.

Recidivism Rates for Juveniles Released in 1998

FIGURE 16

Re-Arrest Rates for 1998 Releasees

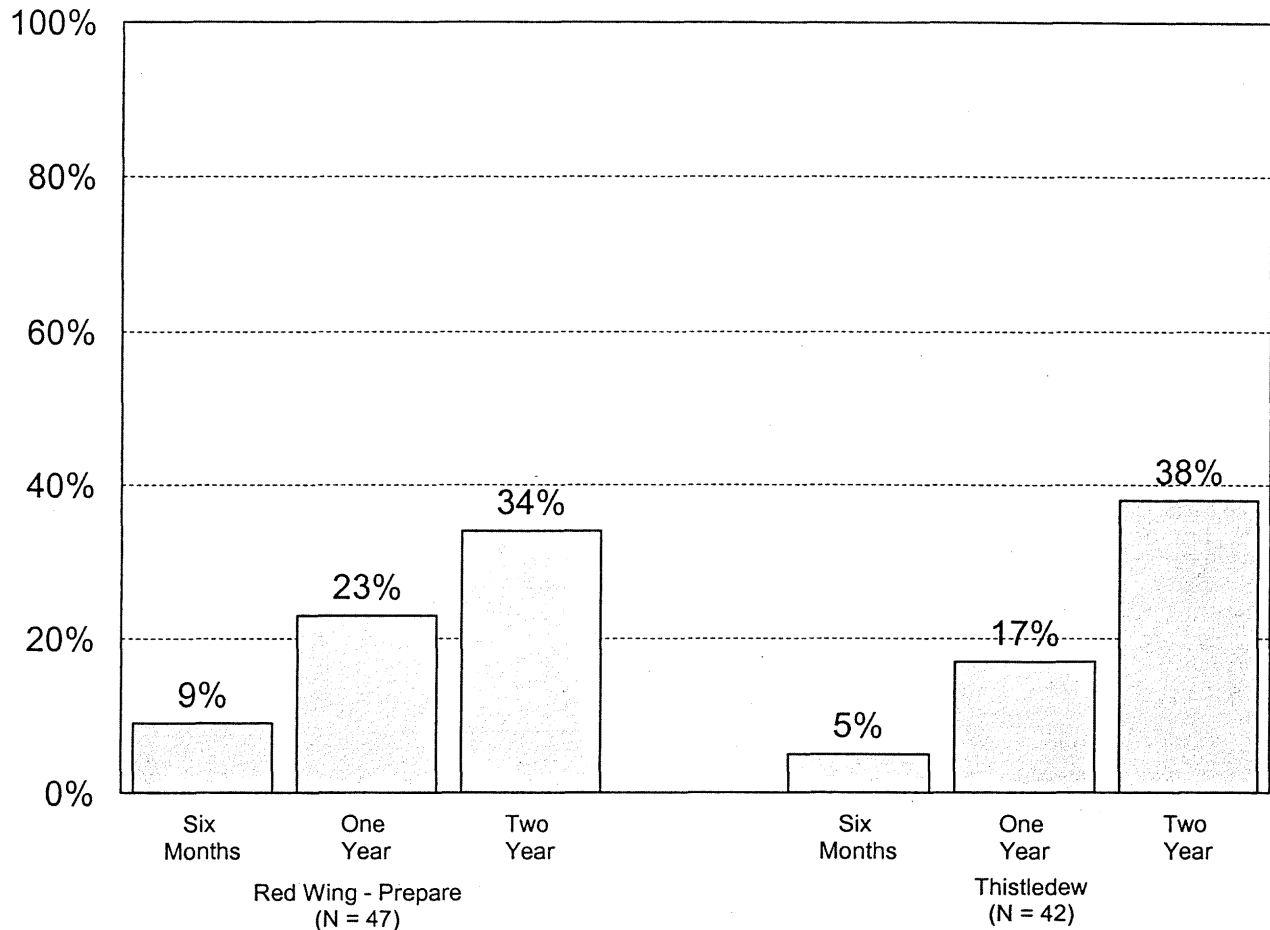


\*By the second year post-release, many of the original juvenile offenders had become adults. Therefore, both adult and juvenile re-arrests are reported. No girls were released from Sauke Centre in 1998.

- As shown in Figure 16, almost six in ten (57%) MCF-Red Wing juveniles released in 1998 were re-arrested two years post-release. This is a four percent increase from the one-year re-arrest rate (53%). The biggest increase in re-arrest rate occurred between six months (34%) and one-year (53%) post-release; there was a 19 percent increase in re-arrest rate during this time.
- Slightly more than half (55%) of Thistledeew Camp juveniles released in 1998 were re-arrested two years post-release. This is a 19 percent increase from the one-year post-release rate (36%). There was also a 19 percent increase in arrest rate between six months and one-year post-release.

FIGURE 17

## Re-Adjudication/Re-Conviction Rates for 1998 Releasees

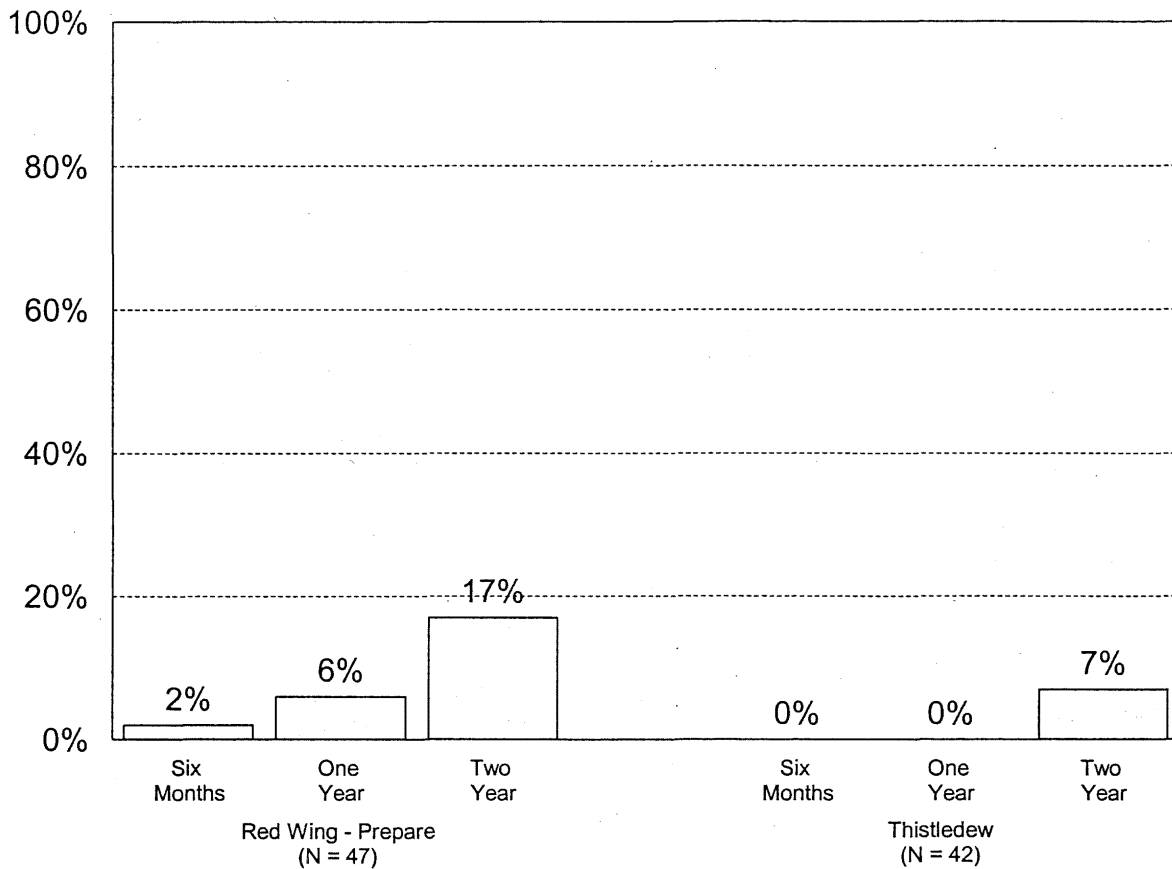


\*By their second year post-release, many of the original juvenile offenders had become adults. Therefore, both adult and juvenile re-adjudications/re-convictions are reported. No girls were released from Sauk Centre in 1998.

- Slightly more than one-third (34%) of MCF-Red Wing juveniles released in 1998 were re-adjudicated/convicted two years post-release (Figure 17). This is an 11 percent increase from the one-year re-conviction/re-adjudication rate (23%).
- Almost four in ten (38%) Thistledeew juveniles released in 1998 were re-convicted/re-adjudicated two years post-release. The two-year re-adjudication/re-conviction rate is a 21 percent increase from the one-year rate (17%).

FIGURE 18

### Re-Incarceration Rates for 1998 Releasees



\*By their second year post-release, many of the original juvenile offenders had become adults. Therefore, both adult and juvenile re-incarceration rates are reported. No girls were released from Sauk Centre in 1998.

- Figure 18 shows that 17 percent of MCF-Red Wing juveniles released in 1998 were re-incarcerated in a state-run juvenile or adult correctional facility two years post-release. This two-year re-incarceration rate is an 11 percent increase from the one-year re-incarceration rate (6%).
- Less than one in ten (7%) Thistledeew juveniles released in 1998 were re-incarcerated two-years post-release; no Thistledeew juveniles released in 1998 were re-incarcerated at six months or one year post-release.

# Juvenile Recidivism Conclusion

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This study examined the extended recidivism rates of the juveniles first studied in 1999 (1997 or 1998 release cohorts). This type of longitudinal study can help determine the long-term effects of correctional programming. Although there is an increase in recidivism each year post-release, the biggest increase comes between one and two years post-release. While this pattern of recidivism is not uncommon, longitudinal studies have shown that recidivism increases for juvenile offenders again when they are in their mid 20s and early 30s (Sampson & Laub, 1993). Because of this, a five to ten-year longitudinal study would be beneficial to understanding the continuity of juvenile offending and adult criminal behavior.

The data in this report suggest that the MCF-Red Wing's PREPARE program, instituted in 1998, may be beneficial in decreasing the recidivism rate. While the initial data does suggest this, it is important to realize that the information in this report is based on small sample sizes, incomplete data, and only on one-year pre- and post-program implementation. To fully understand the effects of the PREPARE program on recidivism, a research project that includes larger sample sizes of juveniles released from the MCF-Red Wing for multiple years, pre- and post-program implementation is required. Such a study would also require multi-variate analyses based on multiple factors beyond program participation.

While this study is important in looking at patterns of recidivism, it does not address why or how juveniles return to the correctional system. A study that does address how and why juveniles return to the system will not be feasible until consistent, reliable, and accessible data on juveniles is stored in a central repository. The challenge of compiling juvenile data is not unique to Minnesota; many states are dealing with this same issue.

While the small sample size makes it difficult to draw any firm conclusions about the recidivism rates of young, female offenders, the findings are consistent with other research. Multiple studies over the past two decades have shown that, with the exception of a few crimes, males commit more offenses than females (Elliot, 1994; Gottfredson and Hirschi 1990:144-149; Nagel and Hagan 1983, Smith and Visher, 1980).





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