

Data
Definition
Team



Minnesota
Statewide Probation
&
Supervised Release
Outcomes

Annual Report

June 2006

Acknowledgements

The members of the Data Definition Team gratefully acknowledge the assistance and guidance received from both county and state employees. At the heart of this statewide effort is a dedication to making Minnesota a safer place, improving correctional cost efficiency by providing sound information to assist policymakers, establishing effective strategies for quality programming and service delivery, and holding service providers accountable. This effort represents a true collaboration between the state and the counties and would not have been possible without the expertise of many people in both the DOC and county corrections offices. Specifically, the Data Definition Team would like to thank the state and county staff who worked diligently to obtain the Statewide Identification Numbers needed to determine the recidivism rates provided in this report. In addition, the information used to complete this work would not have been available without the many people who work daily to keep up-to-date, accurate and accessible offender records.

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Thank you all for your professionalism, expertise, dedication and hard work.

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Executive Summary

History

The statewide probation and supervised release outcomes effort in Minnesota began in 1997 and in February of that year, the first Correctional Outcome Measures Report was completed. The report was not legislatively required. Rather, it was initiated by various correctional agencies in response to the need for uniform outcome measures. The agencies involved with this report included the Department of Corrections, the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers, the Minnesota Corrections Association, and the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties. This group identified four measures that were designed to meet the following correctional objectives:

1. Offenders will be law abiding,
2. Victims will be financially restored,
3. Offenders who are court ordered to perform certain obligations will abide by the court order, and
4. Agencies will assist offenders with change.

In July 2001 the Data Definition Team (DDT) was created. The DDT grew out of the previous work groups and focused on the issues of quality assurance, defining and clarifying how outcome measures would be collected using current (and future) data systems, and creating/coordinating a data collection and reporting protocol. As a result of the DDT's work, standardized outcomes and definitions were established and documented in the Statewide Probation Outcomes Final Recommendations Report. This current Statewide Probation and Supervised Release Outcome Report is the DDT's attempt of reporting clearly defined statewide probation and supervised release outcomes and concentrates on two of the four correctional objects –offenders remain law abiding and the community receives restorative offender services and activities.

Methodology

To complete this report, the DDT defined the population of interest as felony-level offenders with a Minnesota offense and having a supervision case that closed for any reason¹ in 2001. For purposes of this report, recidivism was defined as a felony-level conviction within three years of an offender's supervision end date.

To obtain the population to be studied, researchers at the Department of Corrections used the Statewide Supervision System (S³) to extract adults and certified adults² with a felony-level supervision case ending in 2001. Each offender is only represented once. To ensure this, the felony case with the longest period of supervision was retained for offenders with multiple cases that closed in 2001, while the other cases were eliminated. It is important to note that these offenders, while having a felony supervision case that closed in 2001, could potentially have been under another form of supervision for a

¹ In this report all closed cases were included, including 4.0% that were closed due to incarceration in prison, and 0.8% with a closed reason due to death. In future reports the intent will be to exclude this population.

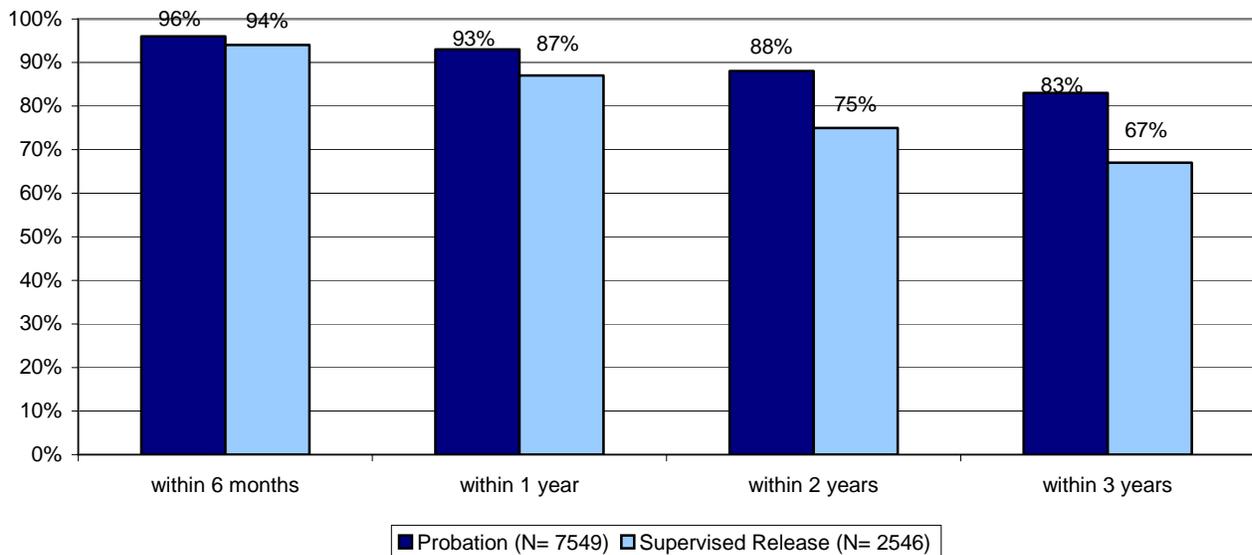
² Adult and Certified Adult status was determined by selecting only those cases with an age status of "A" for adult (over 18) or "C" certified adult (a juvenile certified by the court to stand trial as an adult).

different case. Therefore, it would be inaccurate to assume that all of the offenders in this study were free from supervision during the three years after their felony case closed.

Supervision includes both probation and supervised release³. The dataset was cleaned, and duplicates were eliminated. After a clean dataset was established, a file containing offenders' State Identification Numbers⁴ (SID) was sent to the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). Felony convictions that occurred after an offender's supervision end date were used to determine the percentage of offenders who remained felony conviction free within three years post-supervision.

Findings-Recidivism

Percentage of Offenders with a Felony Case Closed in 2001 Who Remained Free of Felony Convictions within Three Years of Supervision End Date
(N= 10,095)



- Within three years post-supervision 83% of offenders on probation and 67% of offenders on supervised release were free from any additional felony level convictions.

The offenders studied for this report were, on average, 33 years old at the end of probation supervision, and 34 years old at the end of supervised release supervision. In the probation cohort, 80% of the offenders were male, and 91% of those on supervised release were male. The racial composition of the offenders on probation and supervised release was quite different; while 70% of the probation population was white, this was true for only 57% of those on supervised release. There was 22% of the probation population and 33% of the supervised release population that were African-American.

³ See page 42 for definitions of probation and supervised release.

⁴ Approximately 14% of the total of the cases closed in 2001 did not have a State Identification Number attached to it; therefore these cases could not be used for this report. The expectation is that each year, the number of missing SIDS will decrease.

It is important to note that while the best possible methods for obtaining this recidivism rate were employed for this study, we found issues with the way these data are collected and maintained across the state. The accuracy of the recidivism data will improve as Minnesota's ability to identify offenders improves.

It is also important to realize that Minnesota's recidivism rate is simply that – a rate. It does not indicate that probation or supervised release across Minnesota are or are not working. However, it does give the state a starting point for further exploration and understanding of how probation and supervised release function.

Findings-Statewide Sentencing to Service

Sentencing to Service (STS) is a work crew program that is a sentencing alternative. It allows offenders to complete court-ordered obligations and learn new work skills. Courts place carefully selected, nonviolent offenders to work on community improvement projects. Supervised STS crews work for public and private non-profit agencies, frequently in combination with jail time. At the end of the work day, offenders are given credit for satisfactory work. Some programs are funded by the state, and some by the counties. The state, courts and local governments operate STS.

For 2004, the total number of adult and juvenile STS hours worked statewide was 1,112,804. The total dollar value of adult and juvenile STS hours worked at \$5.00 an hour was \$5,564,020. The number of adult jail bed days saved for 2004 as a result of STS programs was 57,472 days. The dollar value of jail bed days saved at an average of \$52.00 per diem was \$2,988,544 in 2004.

Introduction

The *Minnesota Statewide Probation and Supervised Release Outcomes Report* for 2006 describes three year, statewide⁵ recidivism findings for adult felony offenders who had a closed supervision case in 2001. Through a concerted effort, a set of standardized outcome measures and definitions have been adopted by Minnesota's three probation delivery systems: Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers (MACPO), Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (MACCAC), and the Department of Corrections (DOC). Using these definitions and Minnesota's Statewide Supervision System (S³), Minnesota is able to report statewide recidivism on felony offenders on probation and supervised release. The purposes of this effort are to improve public safety and correctional cost efficiency by providing sound information to assist policymakers, to establish effective strategies for quality programming and service delivery, and to hold service providers accountable.

History

The statewide probation and supervised release outcomes effort in Minnesota began in 1997. The following is a historical chronology of the effort:

February 1997: First Correctional Outcome Measures report completed. The report was not legislatively required. Rather, it was initiated by various correctional agencies in response to the need for uniform outcome measures. The agencies involved with this report included the Department of Corrections, the Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers, the Minnesota Corrections Association, and the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties. The Task Force proposed four outcome measures and made two implementation recommendations. The four measures were designed to meet the following correctional objectives:

1. Offenders will be law abiding,
2. Victims will be financially restored,
3. Offenders who are court ordered to perform certain obligations will abide by the court order, and
4. Agencies will assist offenders with change.

In addition, the Task Force recommended that:

1. The Minnesota Department of Corrections form an implementation committee to develop data standards, definitions, methodology, and means of data collection; and
2. A Data Advisory Committee be established to review the information submitted and interpret the data for possible policy implications and data enhancements.

May 1997: Legislatively created work group required. A statute was passed (Minnesota Laws 1997, Chapter 239, Senate File 1880, Article 9, Section 48) requiring the Commissioner of Corrections to establish a work group to develop uniform statewide probation outcome measures. This work group was charged with the development of both measurement definitions (in order that all probation service providers report

⁵ Statewide includes all counties and probation agencies that supervise felony-level offenders. County probation offices that only handle juvenile and non-felony offenders are not included in this report.

standardized outcome information) and a method by which statewide providers could measure and report recidivism in a uniform manner.

January 1998: Uniform Statewide Probation Outcome Measures Workgroup report completed. The workgroup consisted of multiple stakeholders and included interviews and meetings with various agencies involved in information systems policy. The work group recommended five overarching objectives on which to collect data, including:

1. Protection of the public,
2. Enforcing orders of the criminal and juvenile justice systems,
3. Assisting the offender to change,
4. Restoring the crime victim, and
5. Community restoration and community involvement.

This group further recommended that:

1. The Minnesota Department of Corrections should develop a process for the construction of a statewide plan including, but not limited to, minimum standards for service delivery and statewide goals from which future measures could be created. It was also recommended that local agencies be a part of this planning process.
2. A small number of core outcomes should be developed for both juvenile and adult community-based correctional services, on which all delivery systems should be asked to report annually.
3. Due to a lack of a centralized statewide data system, only the measure of adult recidivism would be implemented immediately.
4. Tabulation and reporting of recidivism should be done annually and statewide by the Minnesota Department of Corrections. After tabulation, individual agency information should be returned to the reporting agencies for the purpose of measuring the effectiveness of programs being operated by that agency.

November 2000: Outcome Measures, Performance Enhancement, and Data Integration committee created. This work group, created by the Community Services Advisory Council and comprised of volunteers from both county and state corrections agencies, was charged with revisiting the 1998 Outcomes Report in the interest of clarifying existing outcomes and addressing the policy questions related to those outcomes. The recommendations of this committee were published in March of 2001 and included the following:

1. All data necessary for reporting on identified non-recidivism outcomes should be made available in the Court Services Tracking System (CSTS) and the Statewide Supervision System (SSS).
2. Data practices issues surrounding the collection and dissemination of data, including issues of juvenile data and the use of risk scores, should be addressed prior to the implementation of statewide outcomes.
3. A standing Data Definition Team (DDT) should be created to define terms, clarify data fields, construct timelines, and determine the protocols and responsibilities necessary for the implementation of statewide outcomes. The DDT should include three practitioner representatives from each of the three delivery systems, along with research or performance measurement specialists from both the state and local levels.

July 2001: Data Definition Team created. The Data Definition Team (DDT) grew out of the previous work groups and focused on the issues of quality assurance, defining and

clarifying how outcome measures would be collected using current (and future) data systems, and creating/coordinating a data collection and reporting protocol. As a result of the DDT's work, standardized outcomes and definitions were established and documented in the Statewide Probation Outcomes Final Recommendations Report. The DDT worked with the administrations of the three delivery systems to collect State Identification Numbers (SID) that were needed to collect the recidivism data for this report. This current report concentrates on two of the four correctional objectives – offenders remain law abiding and the community receives restorative offender services and activities.

Methodology

To complete this report, the DDT defined the population of interest as felony-level offenders with a Minnesota offense and having a supervision case that closed⁶ for any reason in 2001. For purposes of this report, recidivism was defined as a felony-level conviction within three years of an offender's supervision end date.

To obtain the population to be studied, researchers at the Department of Corrections used the Statewide Supervision System (S³) to extract adults and certified adults⁷ with a felony-level supervision case ending in 2001. Each offender is only represented once. To ensure this, the felony case with the longest period of supervision was retained for offenders with multiple cases that closed in 2001, while the other cases were eliminated. There were a small number of offenders that were represented in more than one county. In these instances, the county where the offender was supervised for the longest length of time was retained. Because duplicates were not included, this may marginally affect regional numbers. It is important to note that these offenders, while having a felony supervision case that closed in 2001, could potentially have been under another form of supervision for a different case. Therefore, it would be inaccurate to assume that all of the offenders in this study were free from supervision during the three years after their felony case closed.

Supervision includes both probation and supervised release⁸. The dataset was cleaned, and duplicates were eliminated. In order to retrieve recidivism information, all offenders needed to have a State Identification Number (SID), if they did not have one they were eliminated from the dataset⁹. After a clean dataset was established, a file containing offenders SIDs' was sent to the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). Felony convictions that occurred after an offender's supervision end date were used to determine the percentage of offenders who remained free of felony convictions within three years post-supervision.

It is important to note that the re-conviction information in this report is cumulative; an offender's first post-supervision felony reconviction was used to determine at what point he or she recidivated, resulting in a cumulative three year rate.

⁶ In this report all closed cases were included, including 4.0% that were closed due to incarceration in prison, and 0.8% with a closed reason due to death. In future reports the intent will be to exclude this population.

⁷ Adult and Certified Adult status was determined by selecting only those cases with an age status of "A" for adult (over 18) or "C" certified adult (a juvenile certified by the court to stand trial as an adult).

⁸ See page 42 for definitions of probation and supervised release.

⁹ Approximately 14% of the total of the cases closed in 2001 did not have a State Identification Number attached to it; therefore these cases could not be used for this report. The expectation is that each year, the number of missing SIDS will decrease.

Implementation Plan

In order to accomplish its work, the DDT developed an implementation plan for gathering statewide probation and supervised release outcomes. Adoption of Statewide Probation Outcome Measures is voluntary. The DDT or any DDT satellite committee cannot impose outcome measures on probation delivery systems. Further, public reports on this performance data will only include information from counties who are willing to participate fully in the process. The Data Definition Team has established the following implementation guidelines:

- ❖ **Training.** Training sessions on performance measurement and the use of S³ to report on statewide outcome measures were developed and delivered in Winter 2003. The Department of Corrections was responsible for scheduling and delivering this training. Regional training in performance measurement and the development of the Statewide Probation Outcome Measures was provided for county corrections administrators and managers; training on issues of data integrity and the use of S³ to report on statewide outcomes was offered to line staff most closely connected with data entry.

- ❖ **Data Integrity and Representation.** The DOC's Information and Technology Unit has worked with systems administrators in each agency to verify S³ data. This unit has conducted trainings on the validation of probation data as it feeds into the S³ system. These efforts help to ensure that the information gathered is accurate, timely, and uniform across agencies. The body of the Statewide Probation and Supervised Release Outcomes Annual Report includes overall totals and regional aggregations of the outcomes data. Regional aggregations are reported in a manner consistent with the Minnesota Regional Development Organizations.

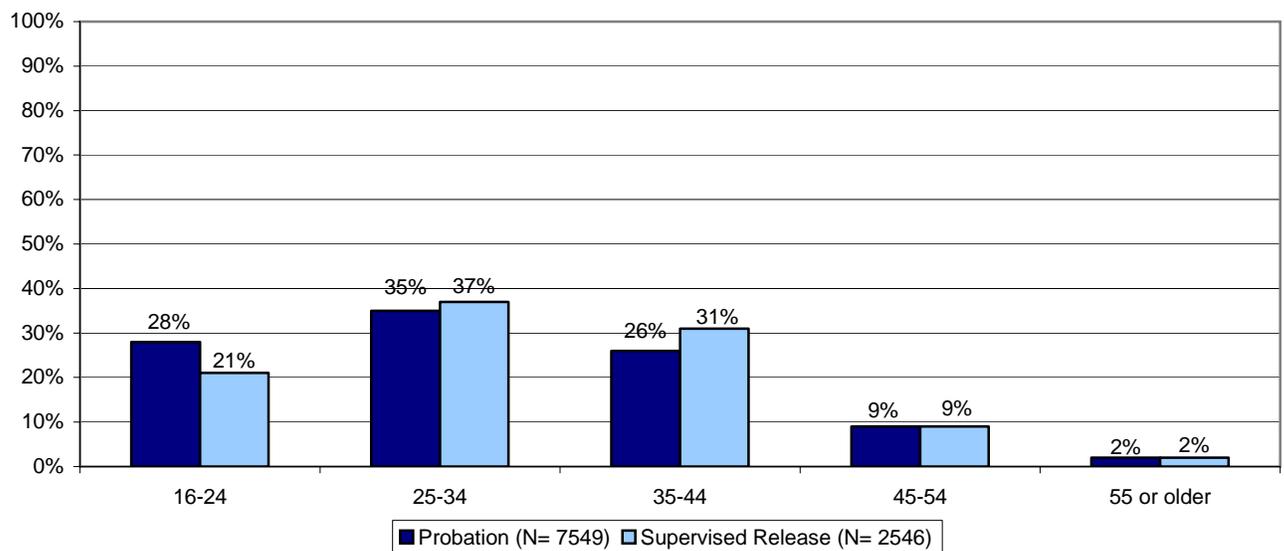
Individual jurisdictions have an opportunity to review and approve their data prior to the publication of that data in the Statewide Probation and Supervised Release Outcomes Annual Report. Jurisdiction-specific results, along with jurisdiction commentary on their data, are made available on a per request basis. The Data Definition Team meets on a continuing basis to discuss the implementation of the remaining outcomes, the content and style of future outcome reports, and strategies to encourage data sharing across jurisdictions.

Statewide Probation and Supervised Release Outcome Measures for Cases Closed in 2001

This section of the report presents demographic and recidivism information on 10,095 statewide offenders under supervision with a felony case that closed in 2001. Demographic information is presented first, followed by graphs showing the percentage of offenders who remained felony-free during the three years post-felony supervision.

FIGURE 1

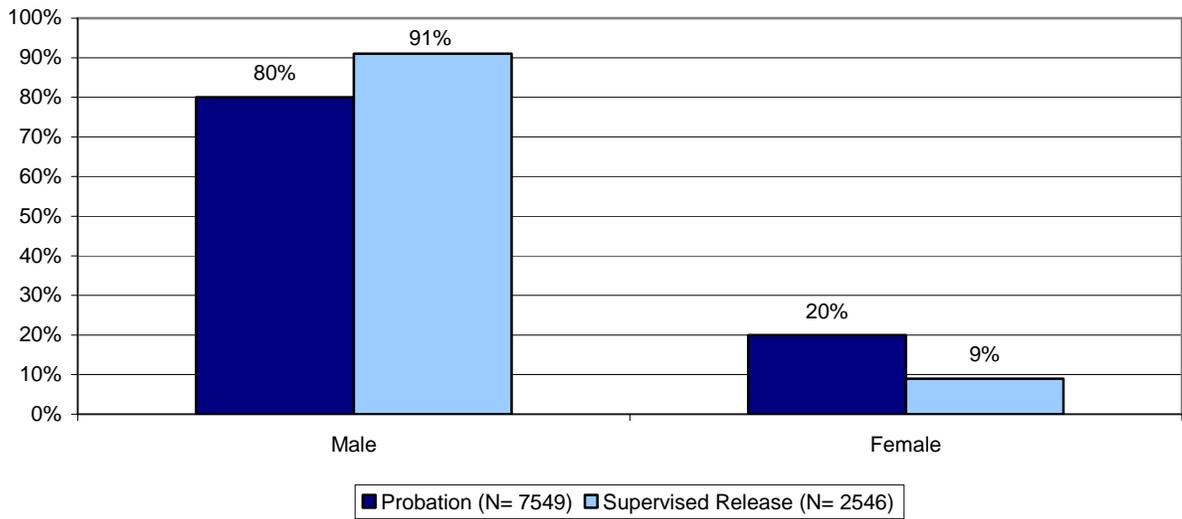
Breakdown of Age for Felony Cases Closed in 2001
(N= 10,095)



- The age of offenders at their supervision end date varied between those on probation and those on supervised release (Figure 1). Of the 7,549 on probation, 28% were between 16 and 24 years old when supervision ended, and 21% of the 2,546 of those on supervised release were in this age group. More than one-third for each group was between 25 and 34 at their supervision end date (35% - probation and 37% - supervised release).
- At the end of supervision, the age group that was 35 - 44 was still heavily represented with 26% on probation, and 31% on supervised release. There was a dramatic drop of representation with the 45 - 54 age group (both groups - 9%).
- The average age of statewide offenders on probation at the end of their supervision was 32.6 while the average age of offenders on supervised release was 33.6.

FIGURE 2

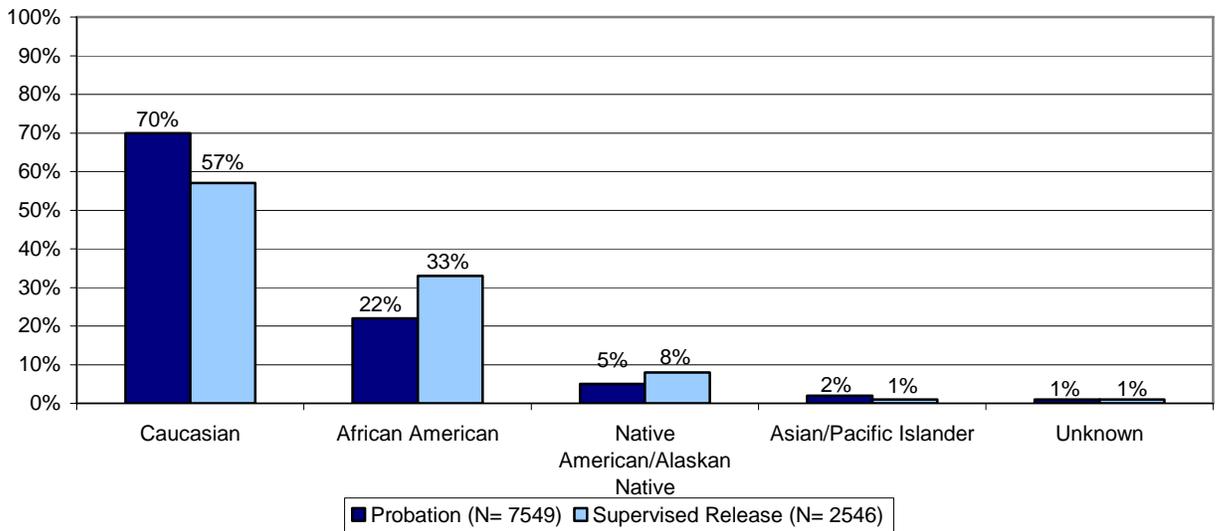
Breakdown of Gender for Felony Cases Closed in 2001
(N= 10,095)



- As shown in Figure 2, eight in ten (80%) offenders on probation and nine in ten (91%) on supervised release were male.

FIGURE 3

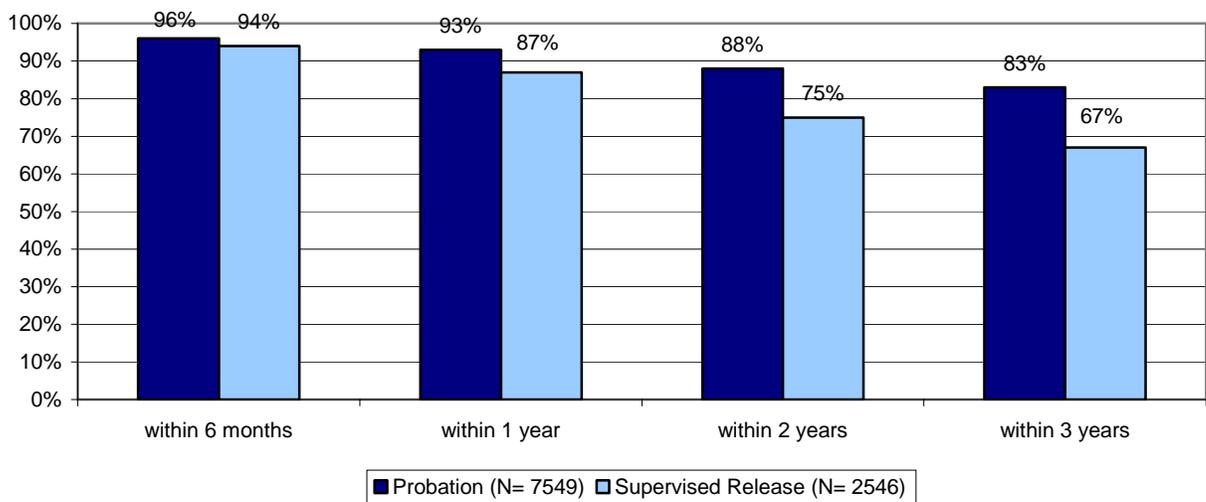
Breakdown of Race for Felony Cases Closed in 2001
(N= 10,095)



- In Figure 3, there are some marked differences between the offenders on probation and those on supervised release; while 70% of the offenders at the end of their probation in the 2001 statewide population were Caucasian, only about 57% of offenders on supervised release were of this same race. In addition, while one-third of offenders on supervised release were African American, only 22% of the statewide offenders on probation were of this race.
- Statewide data on the percentage of Hispanic offenders is not included in Figure 3 because it is currently unavailable.

FIGURE 4

Percentage of Offenders with a Felony Case Closed in 2001 Who Remained Free of Felony Convictions within Three Years of Supervision End Date (N= 10,095)



- The information in Figure 4 shows that within three years of post-supervision, more than eight in ten (83%) felony offenders that were on probation were felony conviction free. Nearly seven in ten (67%) of those that had been on supervised release remained felony-free.

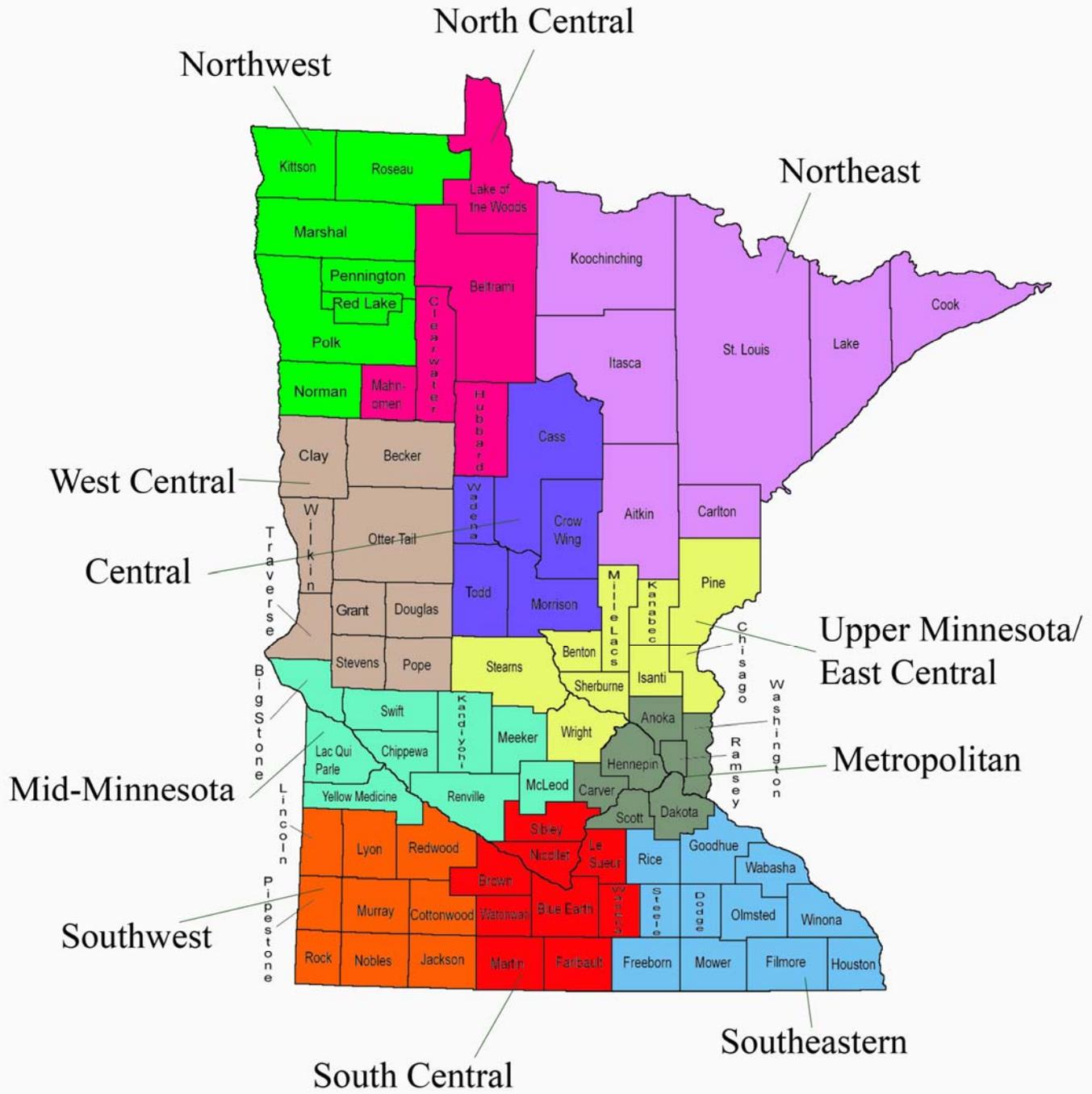
It is important to understand that the information in this graph is cumulative i.e., the pool of offenders who remain felony-free can only stay the same or grow smaller over time.

Regional Recidivism Analysis for Cases Closed in 2001

This section of the report examines recidivism based on regions across Minnesota. Regional aggregations are reported in a manner consistent with the Minnesota Regional Development Organizations. These regions include:

1. **Northwest.** Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, and Roseau.
2. **North Central.** Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Lake of the Woods, and Mahnomen.
3. **Northeast.** Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis.
4. **West Central.** Becker, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Pope, Stevens, Traverse, and Wilkin.
5. **Central.** Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, and Wadena.
6. **Mid-Minnesota.** Big Stone, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Swift, and Yellow Medicine.
7. **Upper Minnesota/East Central.** Benton, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Sherburne, Stearns, and Wright.
8. **Southwest.** Cottonwood, Jackson, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, and Nobles.
9. **South Central.** Blue Earth, Brown, Faribault, Le Sueur, Martin, Nicollet, Sibley, Waseca, and Watonwan.
10. **Southeastern.** Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Rice, Steele, Wabasha, and Winona.
11. **Metropolitan.** Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington.

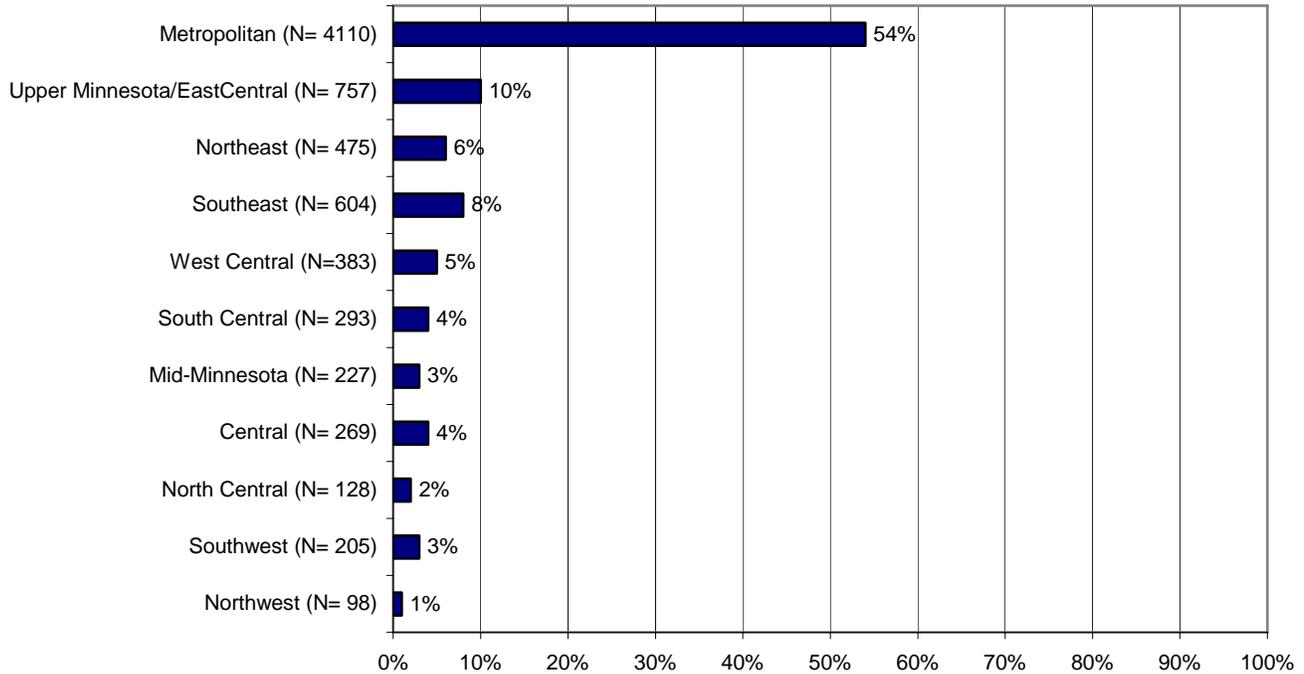
Regional Map



Probation Regional Recidivism

FIGURE 5

2001 Probation Population Distribution by Region
(N= 7,549)

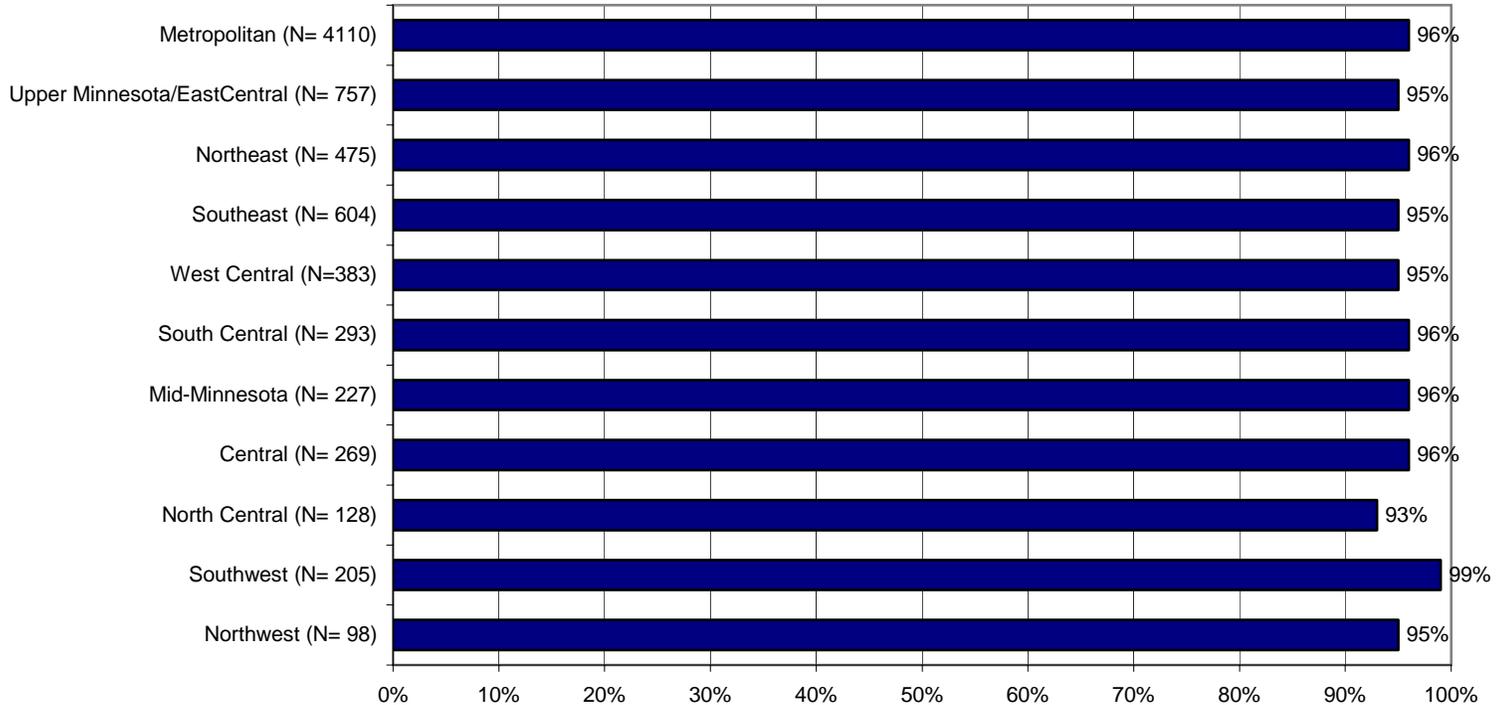


- The largest distributions of offenders in the probation population were 54% under supervision in a Metropolitan county¹⁰, and one in ten (10%) under supervision in the Upper Minnesota/East Central region (Figure 5).
- All other regions each had less than 10% of the population.

¹⁰ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 6

**Six Months Felony-Free Rates by Region for Probationers with
a Felony Case Closed in 2001
(N= 7,549)**

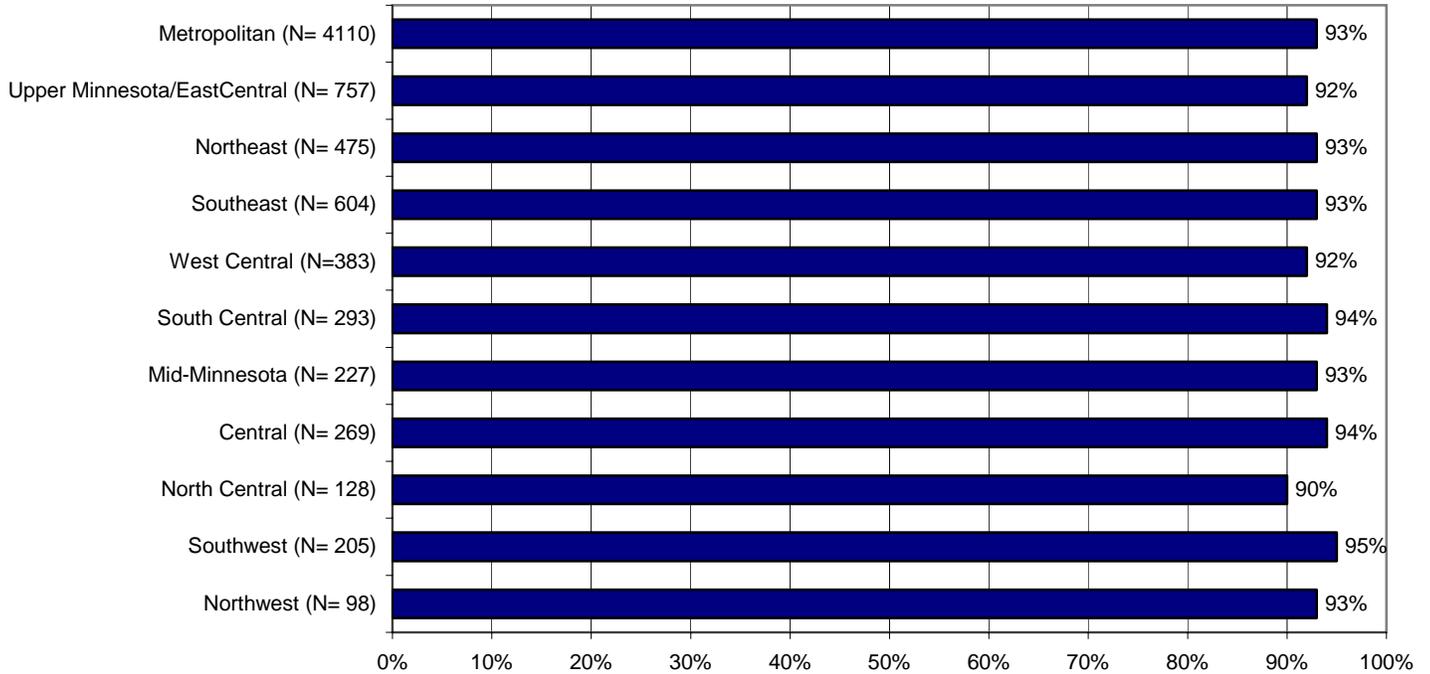


- Figure 6 shows that offenders on probation at six months post-supervision, between 99% (Southwest¹¹) and 93% (North Central) in the various regions were felony-conviction free. In five regions, 96% of offenders remained felony- free by six months post-supervision:
 - Metropolitan
 - Northeast
 - South Central
 - Mid-Minnesota
 - Central
- The remaining regions had 95% of offenders remaining felony-free by six months post-supervision:
 - Upper Minnesota/ East Central
 - Southeast
 - West Central
 - Northwest

¹¹ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 7

**One Year Felony-Free Rates by Region for Probationers with
a Felony Case Closed in 2001
(N= 7,549)**

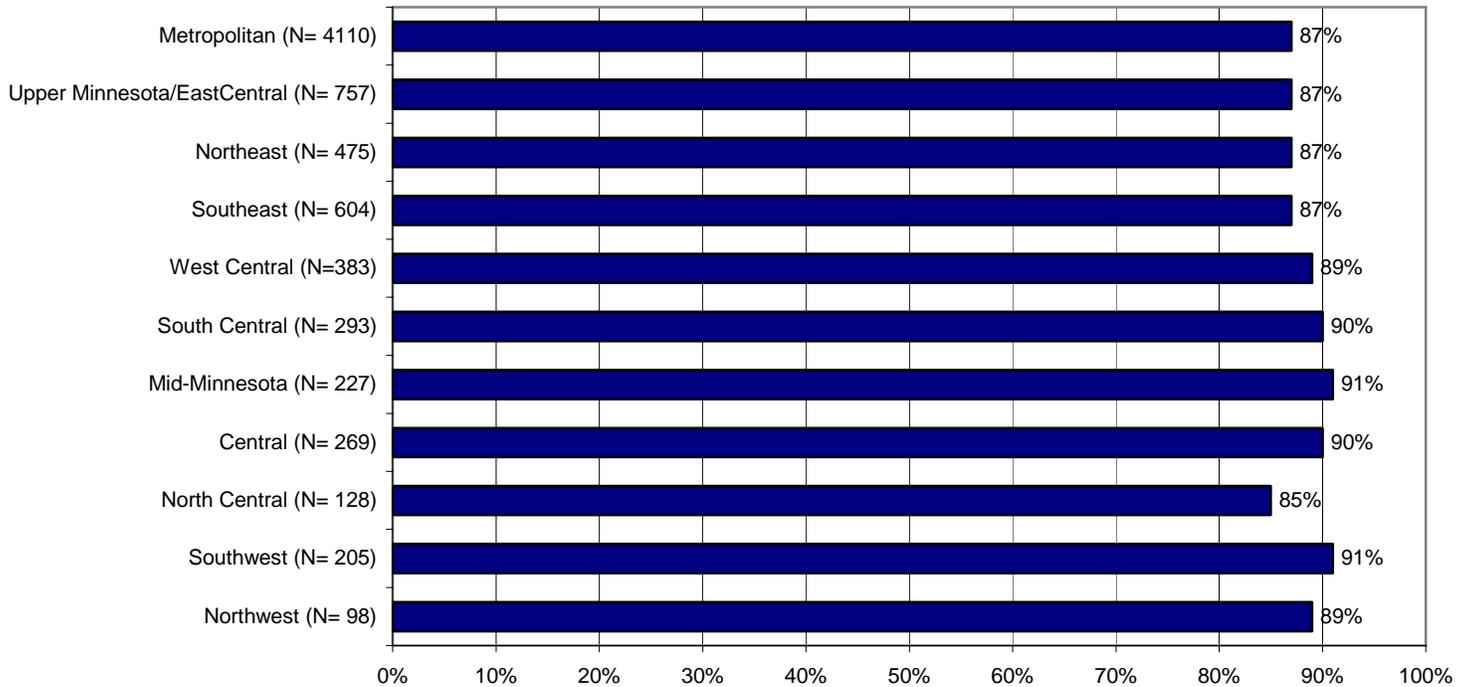


- By one year post-supervision, between 95% (Southwest¹²) and 90% (North Central) of offenders that were on probation in the various regions were felony-conviction free (Figure 7). Five regions had 93% of their offenders that remained felony-free by one year post-supervision:
 - Metropolitan
 - Northeast
 - Southeast
 - Mid-Minnesota
 - Northwest
- South Central and Central regions both had 94% of their probationers that remained felony-free by one year post-supervision.
- Upper Minnesota/East Central, and West Central had 92% of their offenders that were on probation that remained felony-free by one year post-supervision.

¹² Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 8

**Two Years Felony-Free Rates by Region for Probationers with
a Felony Case Closed in 2001
(N= 7,549)**

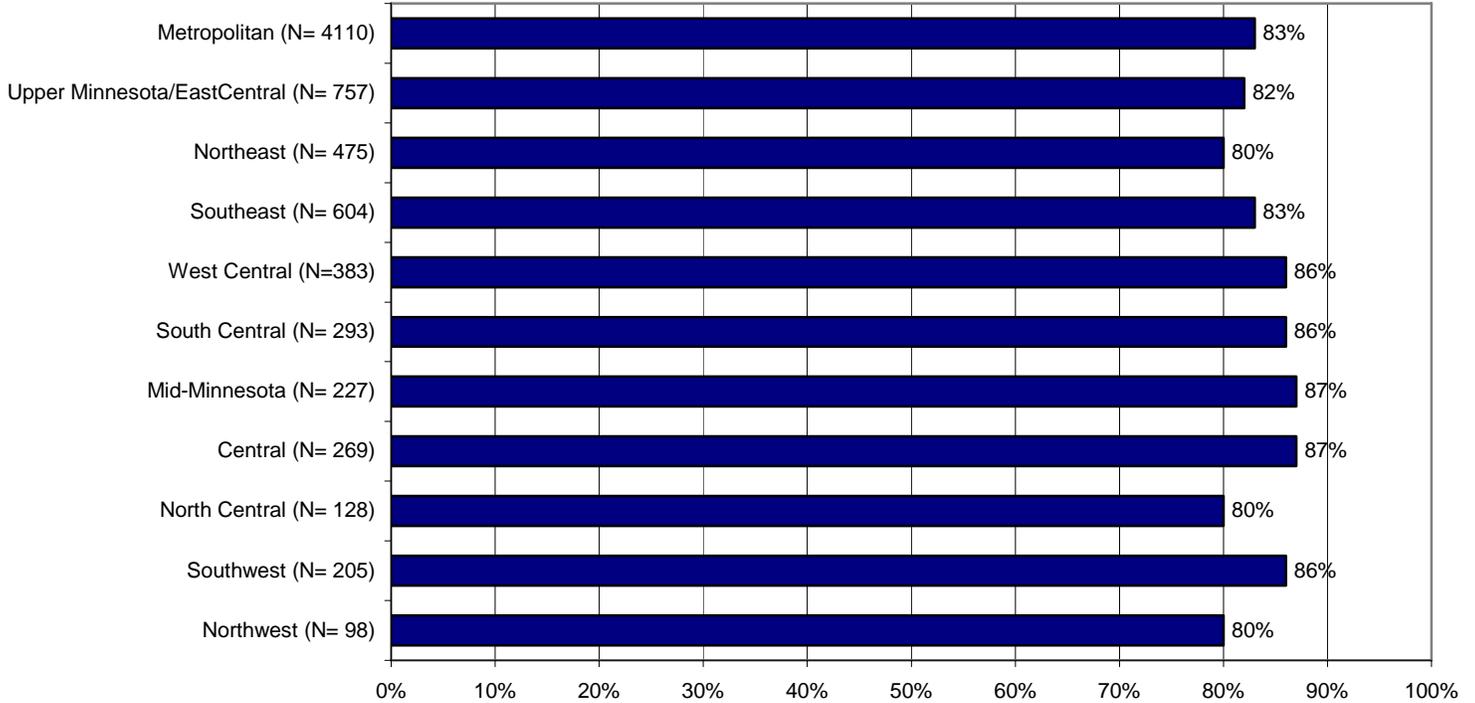


- By two years post-supervision between 91% (Mid-Minnesota and Southwest¹³) and 85% (North Central) of felony-level offenders that were on probation remained felony-conviction free (Figure 8). Four regions had 87% of their offenders that remained felony-free:
 - Metropolitan
 - Upper Minnesota/East Central
 - Northeast
 - Southeast
- Two regions each had 90% (South Central and Central) and 89% (West Central and Northwest) of their offenders that were on probation who remained felony-free by two years post-supervision.

¹³ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 9

**Three Years Felony-Free Rates by Region for Probationers with
a Felony Case Closed in 2001
(N= 7,549)**



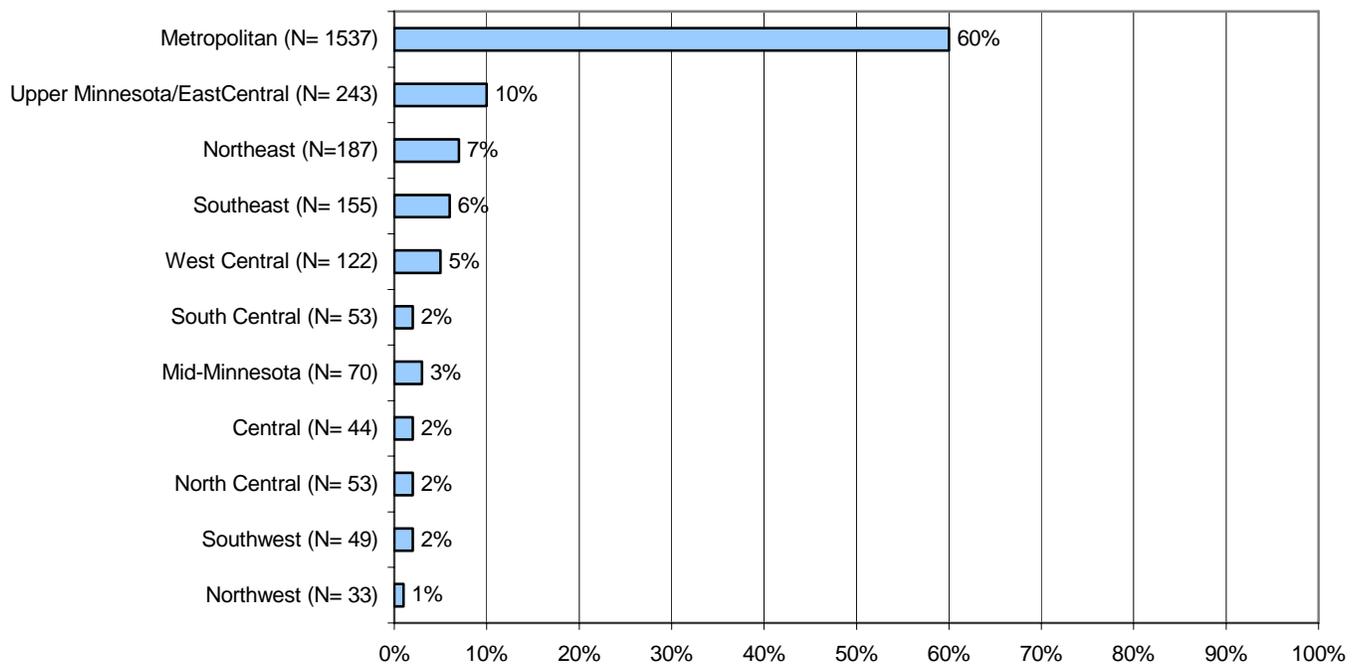
- Within three years post-supervision between 87% (Mid-Minnesota and Central¹⁴) and 80% (Northeast, North Central, and Northwest) of felony-level offenders that were on probation remained felony-conviction free (Figure 9).
- West Central, South Central and Southwest regions each reported 86% of their offenders were felony-conviction free during three years post-supervision. The remaining regions had 83% (Metropolitan and Southeast) and 82% (Upper Minnesota/East Central) of their offenders that were on probation, free from any additional felonies during three years post-supervision.

¹⁴ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

Supervised Release Regional Recidivism

FIGURE 10

2001 Supervised Release Population Distribution by Region
(N= 2,546)

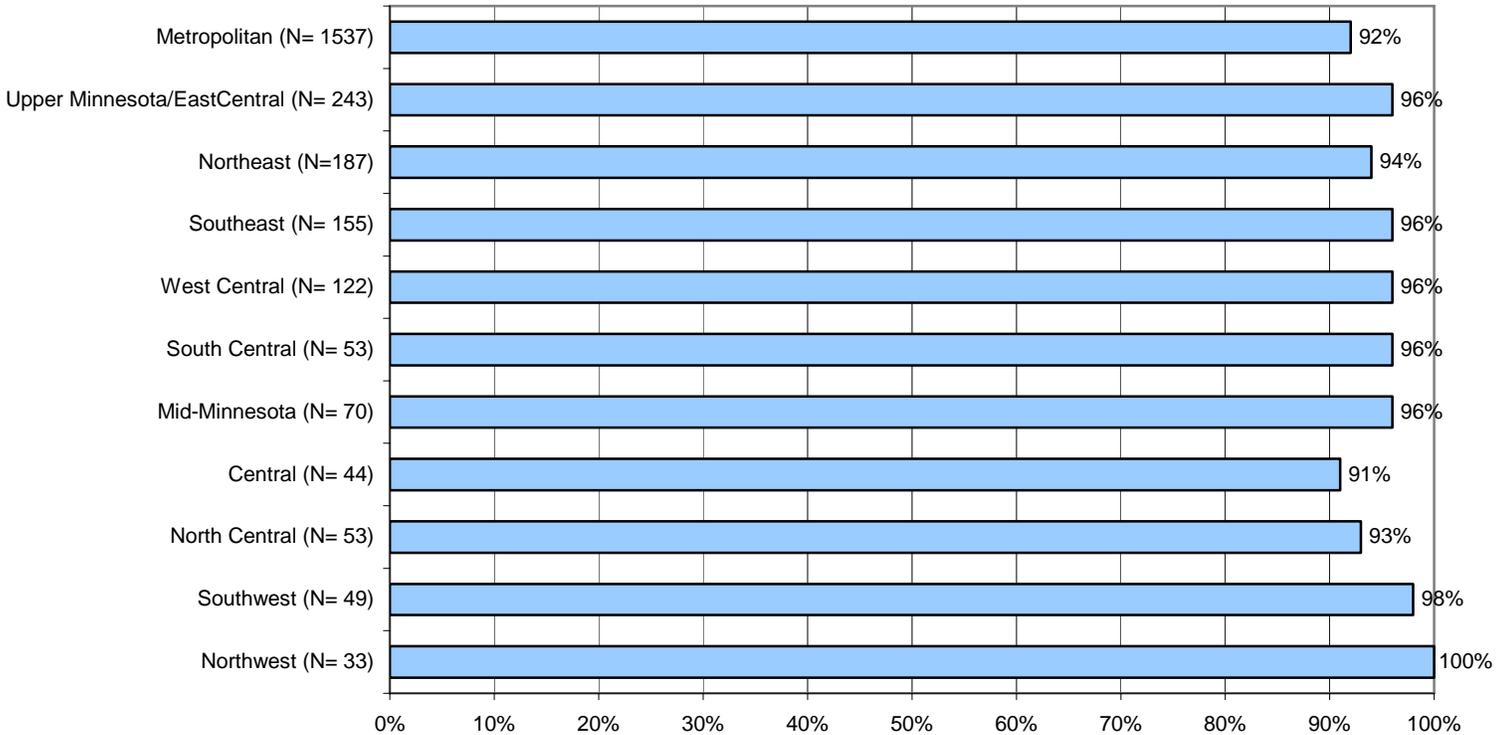


- The largest distribution of the felony-level supervised release population was in a Metropolitan county¹⁵ (60%), while one in ten (10%) were under supervision in the Upper Minnesota/East Central region (Figure 10).
- All other regions each had less than 10% of the population.

¹⁵ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 11

**Six Months Felony-Free by Region of Those on Supervised Release with a Felony Case Closed in 2001
(N= 2,546)**

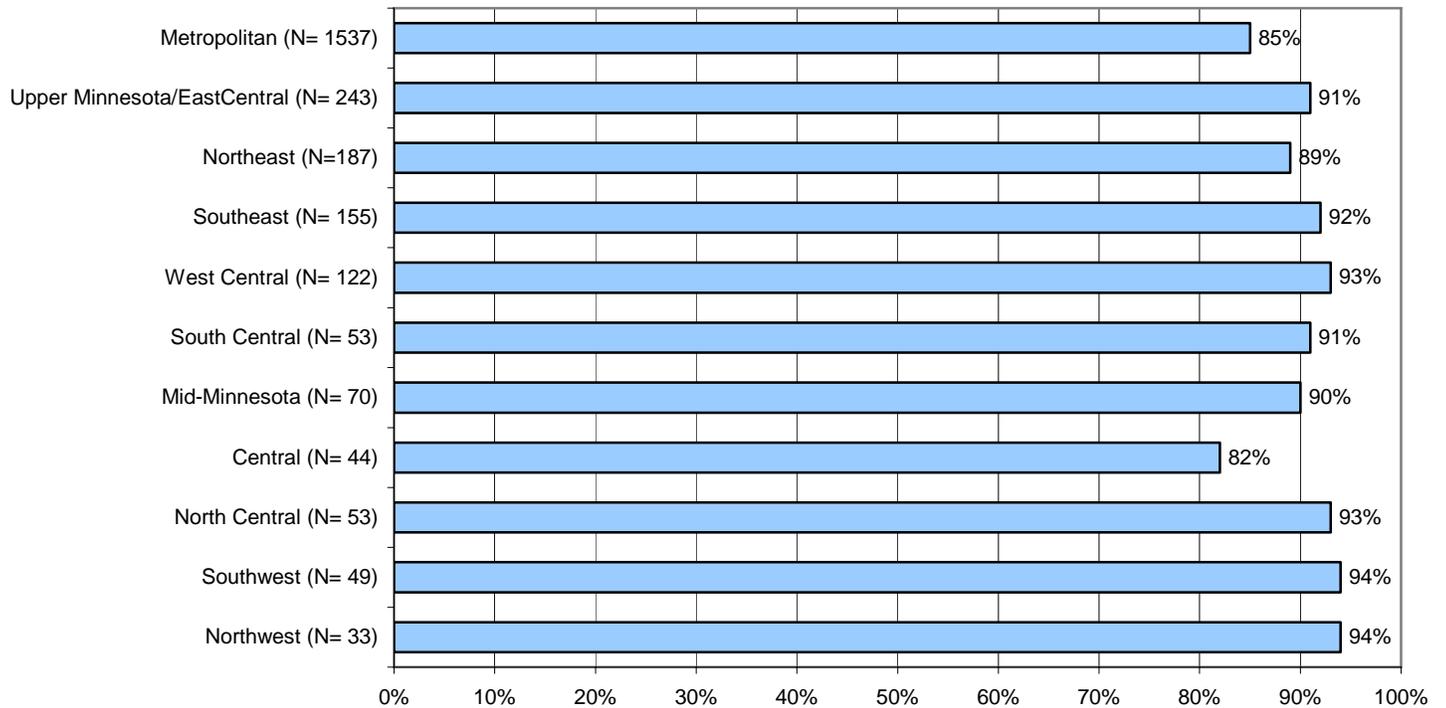


- Figure 11 shows that for offenders on supervised release at six months post-supervision, between 100% (Northwest¹⁶) and 91% (Central) in the various regions were felony-conviction free. In five regions, 96% of offenders remained felony-free by six months post-supervision:
 - Upper Minnesota/East Central
 - Southeast
 - West Central
 - South Central
 - Mid-Minnesota
- Four regions had 91% - 94% of offenders remaining felony-free by six months post-supervision:
 - Northeast (94%)
 - North Central (93%)
 - Metropolitan (92%)
 - Central (91%)

¹⁶ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 12

**One Year Felony-Free by Region of Those on Supervised Release with
a Felony Case Closed in 2001
(N= 2,546)**

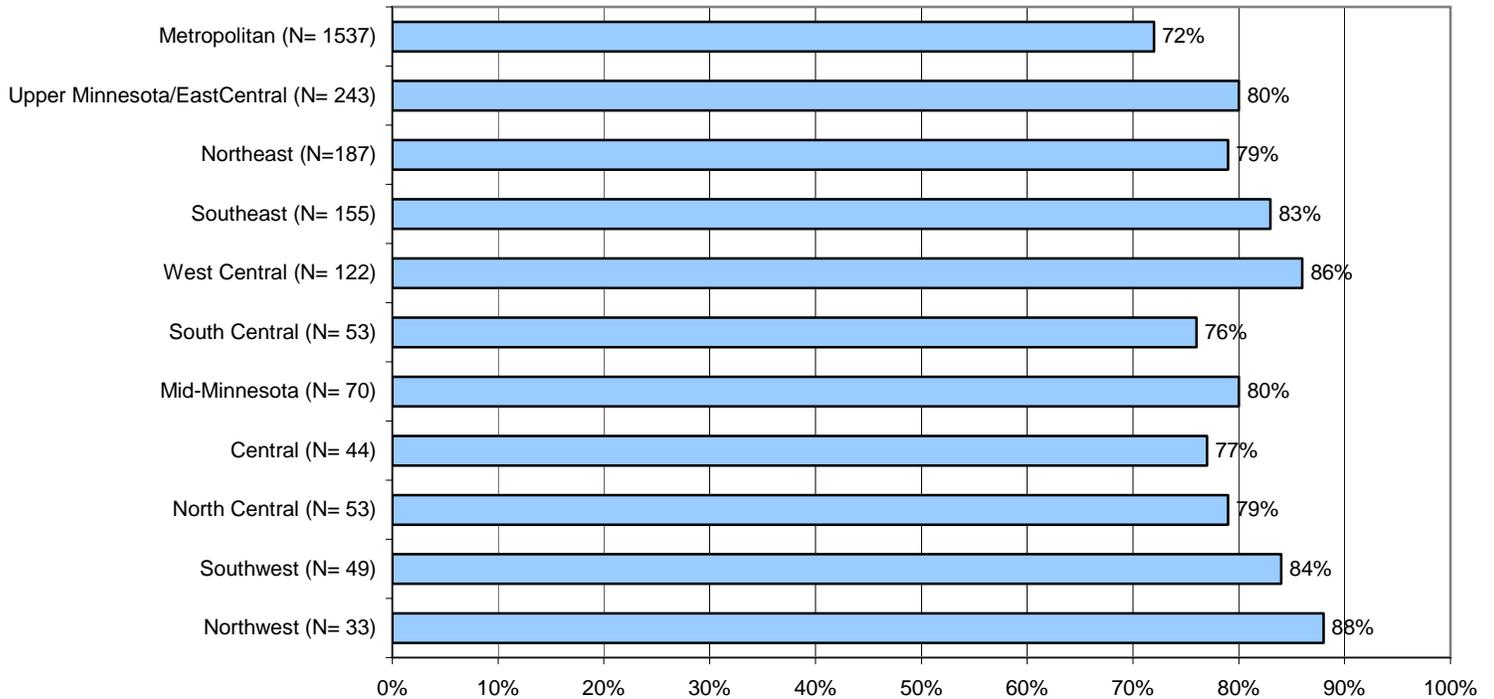


- By one year post-supervision, between 94% (Southwest and Northwest¹⁷) and 82% (Central) of offenders that were on supervised release in the various regions were felony-conviction free (Figure 12). Most of the regions had 90% or more of their offenders that remained felony-free by one year post-supervision:
 - Southwest (94%)
 - Northwest (94%)
 - West Central (93%)
 - North Central (93%)
 - Southeast (92%)
 - Upper Minnesota/ East Central (91%)
 - South Central (91%)
 - Mid-Minnesota (90%)
- The remaining regions had 89% (Northeast), 85% (Metropolitan) and 82% (Central) of their supervised releasees that were felony-free one year after supervision.

¹⁷ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 13

Two Years Felony-Free by Region of Those on Supervised Release with a Felony Case Closed in 2001
(N= 2,546)

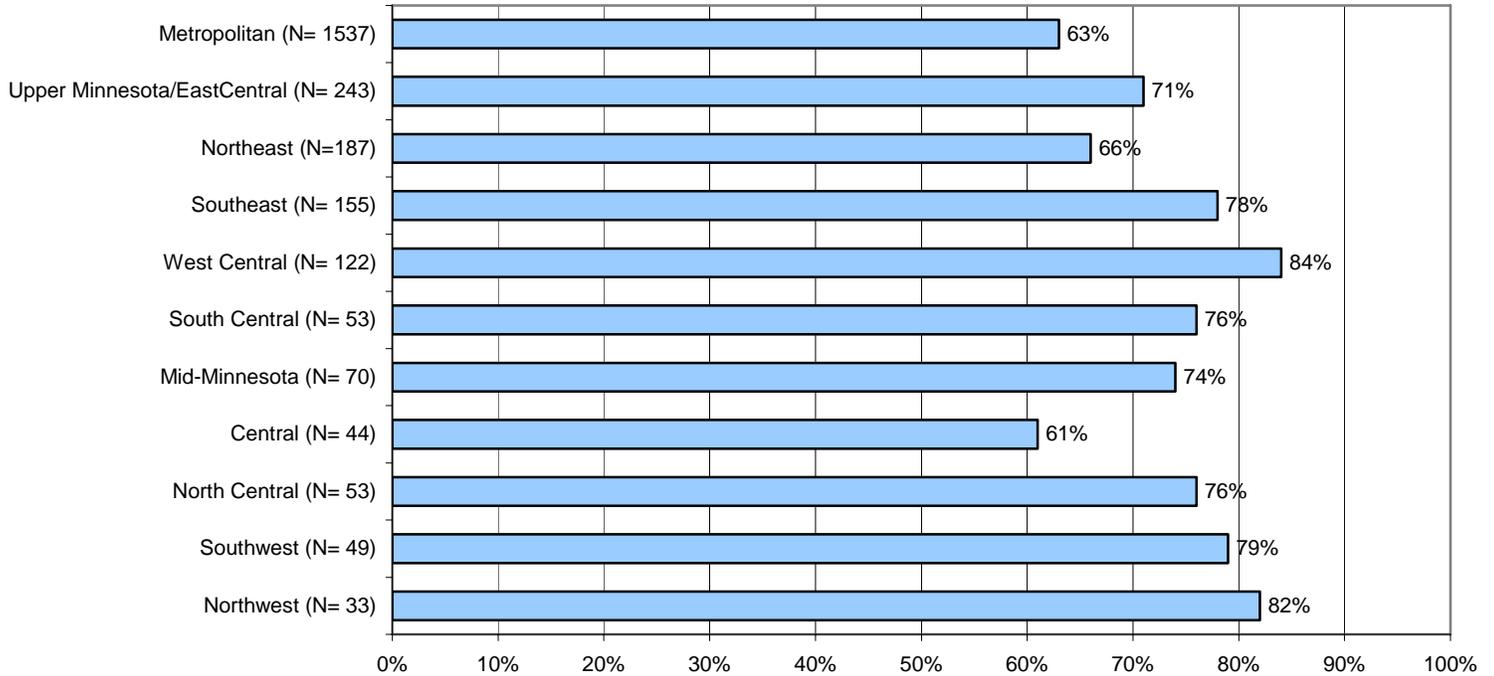


- By two years post-supervision between 88% (Northwest¹⁸) and 72% (Metropolitan) of felony-level offenders that were on supervised release remained felony-conviction free (Figure 13). Over half the regions had 80% - 88% of their offenders that remained felony-free:
 - Northwest (88%)
 - West Central (86%)
 - Southwest (84%)
 - Southeast (83%)
 - Upper Minnesota/East Central (80%)
 - Mid-Minnesota (80%)
- The remaining regions had 72% - 79% of their offenders that were on supervised release remain felony-free by two years post-supervision. These include:
 - Northeast (79%)
 - North Central (79%)
 - Central (77%)
 - South Central (76%)
 - Metropolitan (72%)

¹⁸ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 14

**Three Years Felony-Free by Region of Those on Supervised Release with
a Felony Case Closed in 2001
(N= 2,546)**



- Within three years post-supervision between 84% (West Central¹⁹) and 61% (Central) of felony-level offenders that were on supervised release remained felony-conviction free (Figure 14).
- The regions that had 71% - 82% of their offenders on supervised release that remained felony-conviction free during three years post-supervision include:
 - Northwest (82%)
 - Southwest (79%)
 - Southeast (78%)
 - South Central (76%)
 - North Central (76%)
 - Mid-Minnesota (74%)
 - Upper Minnesota/East Central (71%)
- The remaining regions had 66% (Northeast) and 63% (Metropolitan) of their offenders on supervised release free from any additional felonies during three years post-supervision.

¹⁹ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

Probation and Supervised Release Outcomes by Region²⁰ for Cases Closed in 2001

FIGURE 15

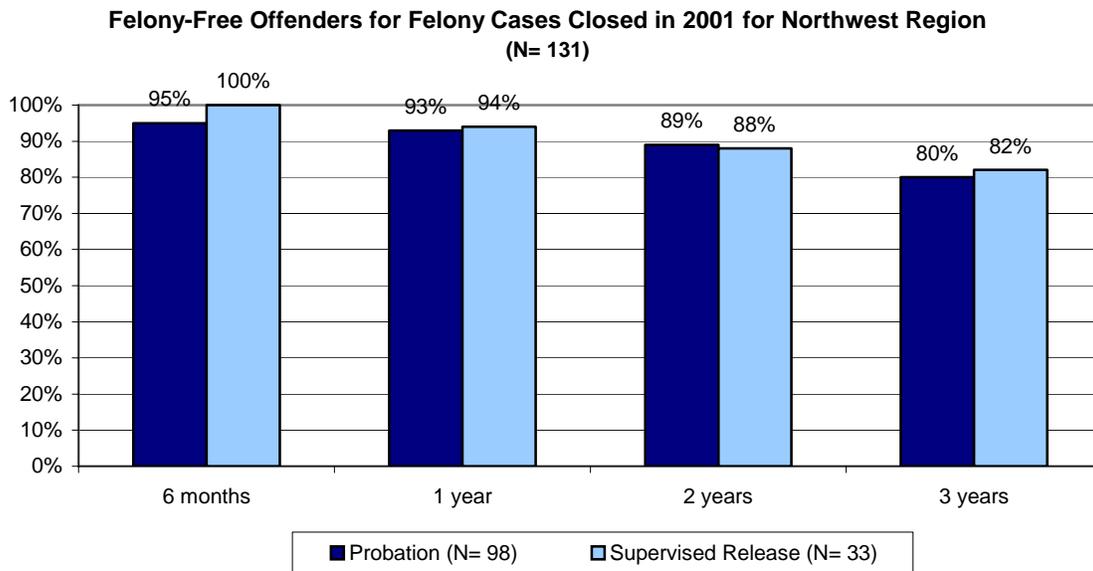
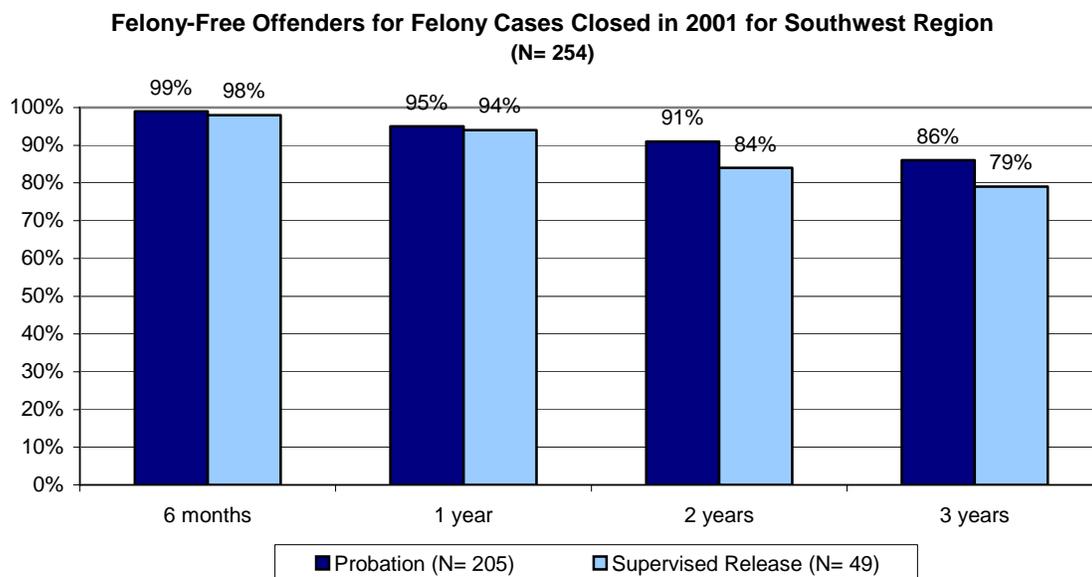


FIGURE 16



²⁰ Please refer to page 14 for the regional breakdown.

FIGURE 17

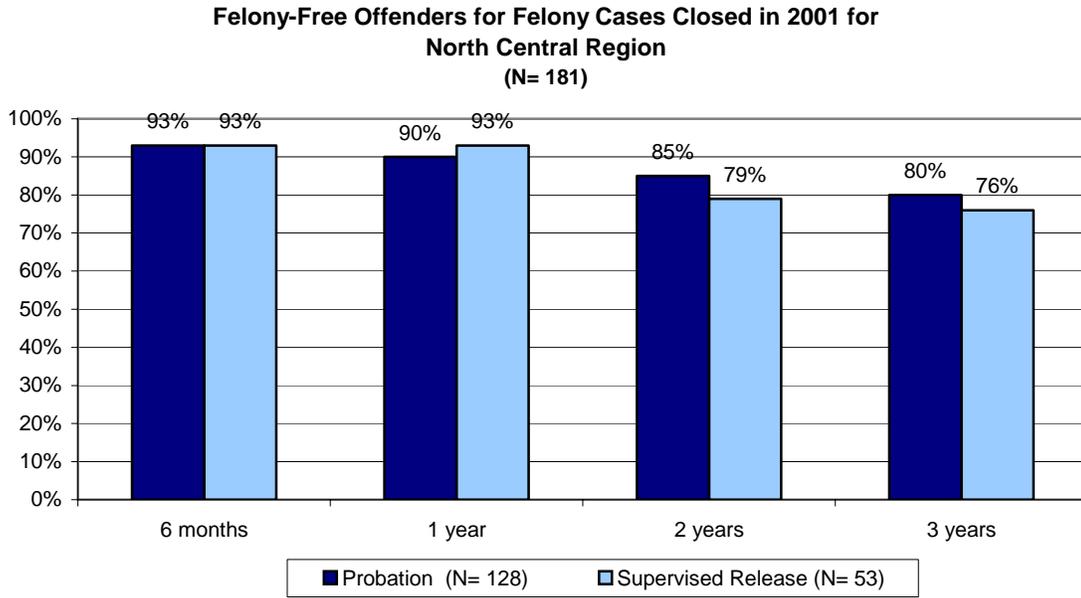


FIGURE 18

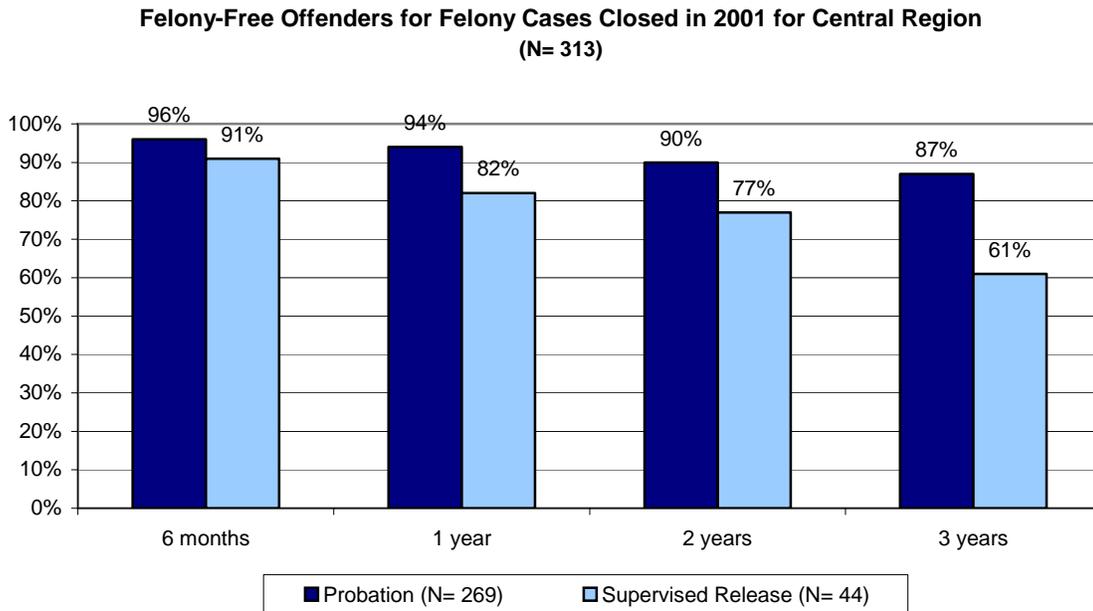


FIGURE 19

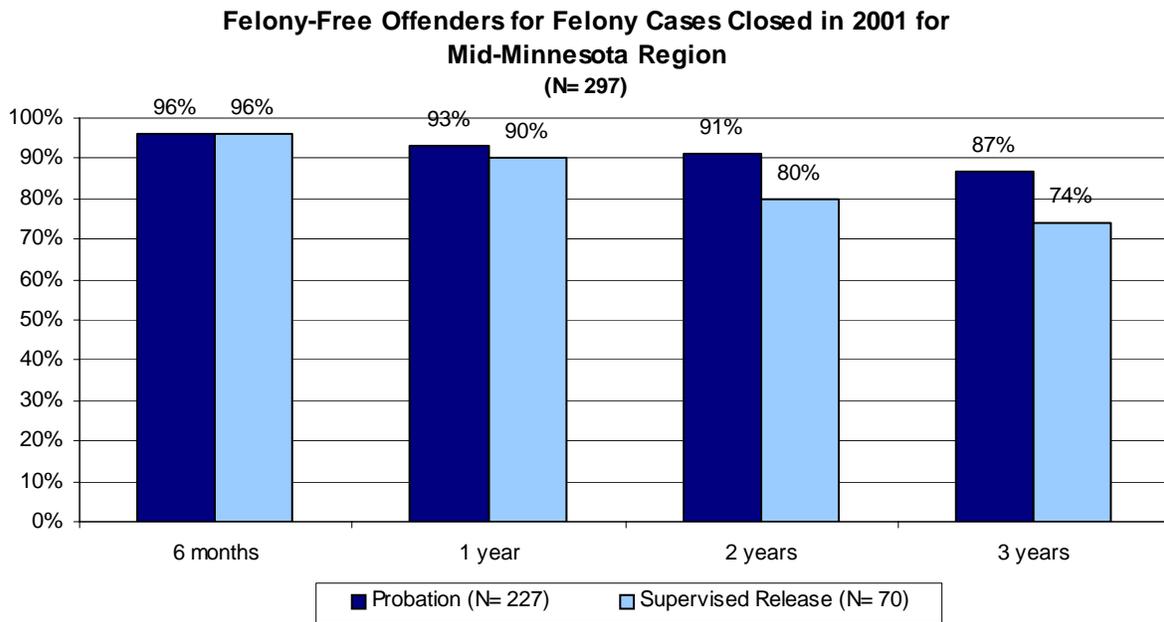


FIGURE 20

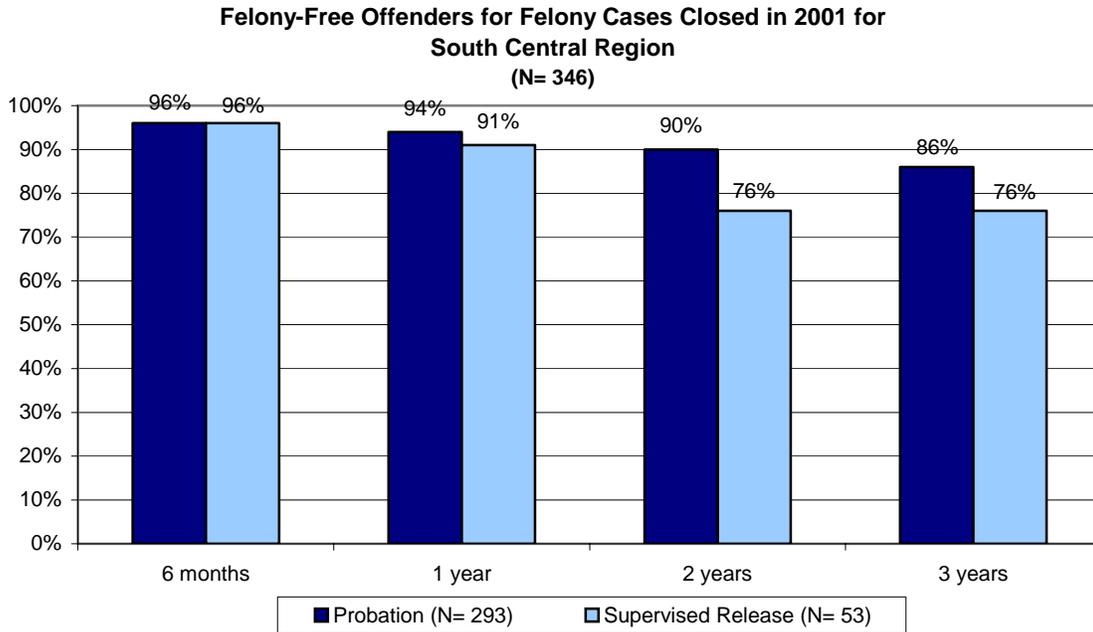


FIGURE 21

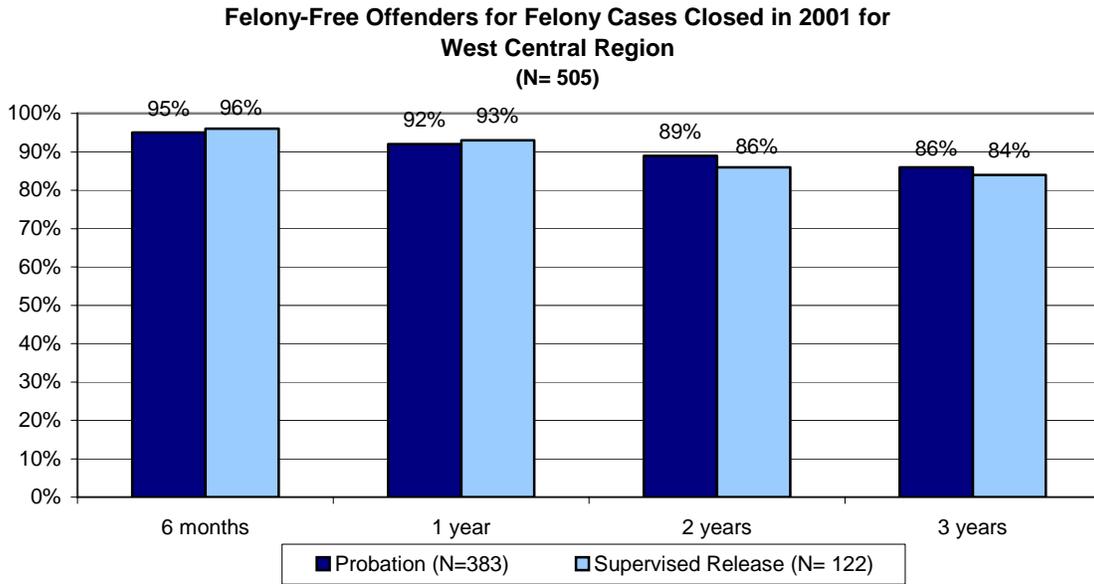


FIGURE 22

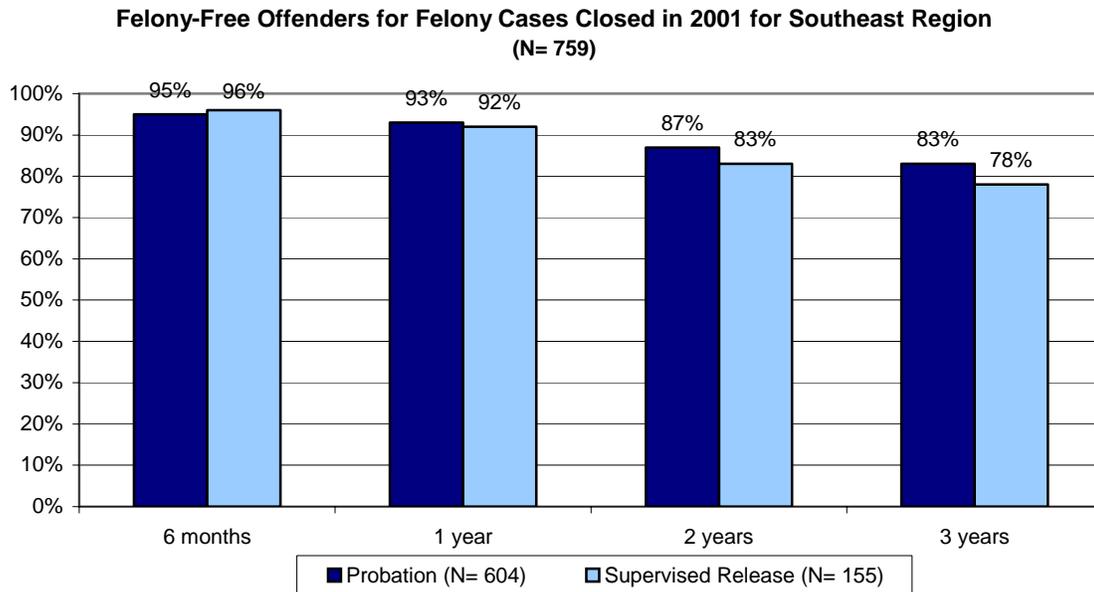


FIGURE 23

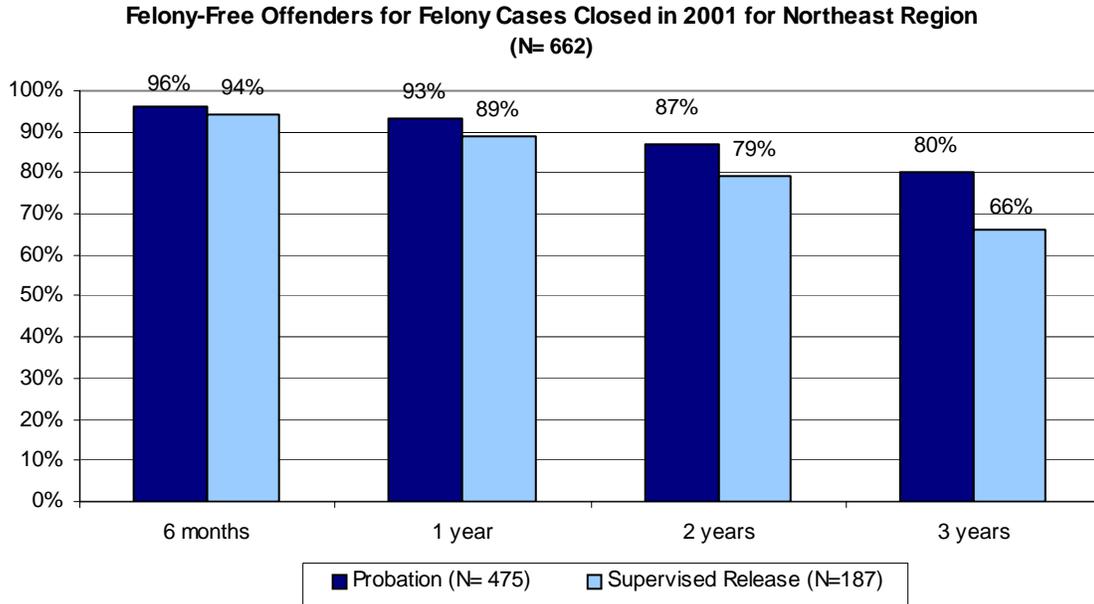


FIGURE 24

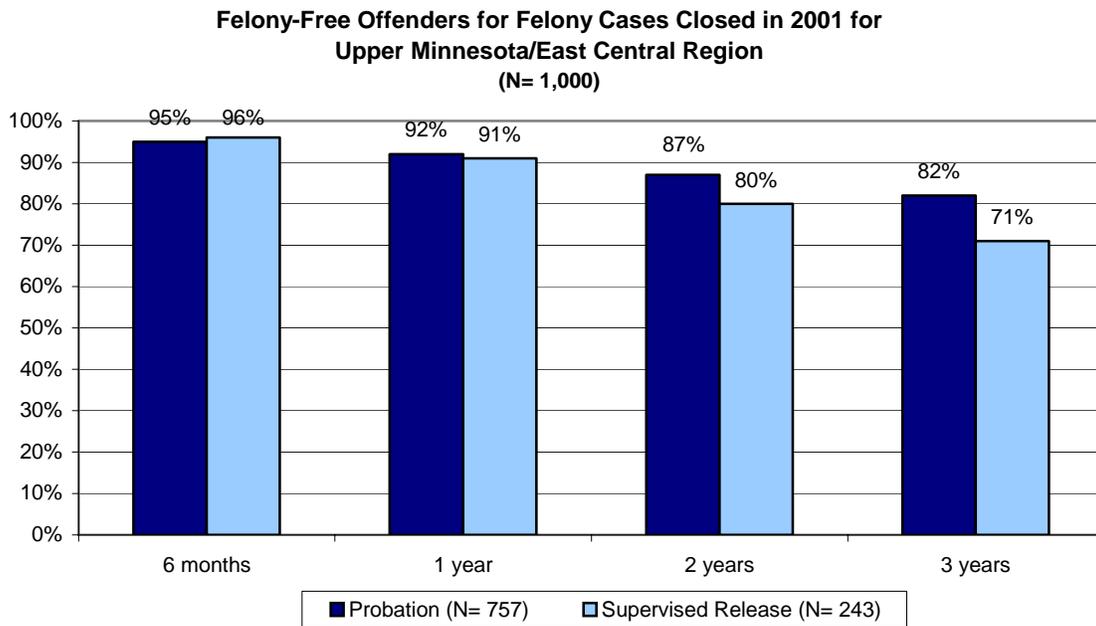
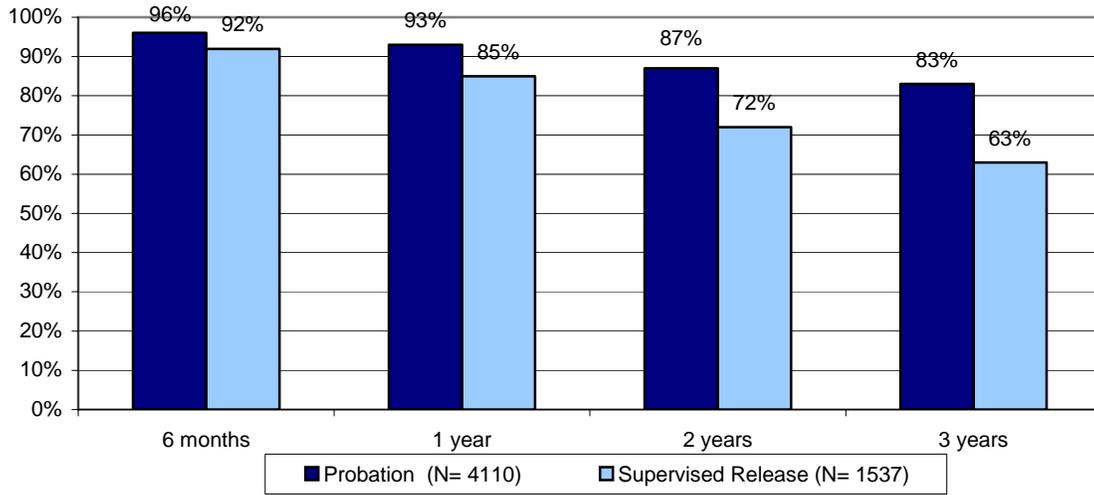


FIGURE 25

**Felony-Free Offenders for Felony Cases Closed in 2001 for
Metropolitan Region
(N= 5,647)**



Statewide Sentencing to Service

Sentencing to Service (STS) is a work crew program that is a sentencing alternative. It allows offenders to complete court-ordered obligations and learn new work skills. Courts place carefully selected, nonviolent offenders to work on community improvement projects. Supervised STS crews work in public and private non-profit agencies, frequently in combination with jail time. At the end of the work day, offenders are given credit for satisfactory work. Some programs are funded by the state, and some by the counties and cities. The state, courts and local governments operate STS.

Table 1

Statewide Adult and Juvenile STS	2004
Hours Worked	1,112,804 Hours
Money Saved by Hours Worked at \$5/hr	\$5,564,020
Jail Bed Days Saved	57,472 Days
Dollar Amount of Jail Bed Days Saved at \$52/day	\$2,988,544

For 2004, the total number of adult and juvenile STS hours worked statewide was 1,112,804. The total dollar value of adult and juvenile STS hours worked at \$5.00 an hour was \$5,564,020. The number of adult jail bed days saved for 2004 as a result of STS programs was 57,472 days. The dollar value of jail bed days saved at an average of \$52.00 per diem was \$2,988,544 in 2004.

Appendix

Appendix A: Statewide Probation and Supervised Release Outcome Measures

Goal	Outcome	Indicator	Phases
A. Ensuring Community Safety	Offenders remain law abiding.	Indicator #1: Percentage of offenders who are not arrested, charged, convicted for a new offense while under supervision.* *Supervision is defined as when an agency has jurisdiction over an offender regardless of the level of supervision (paper, administrative, intensive, etc.) not to include diversion, sole sanction, etc.	Adult Phase I: Percentage of adults on active felony probation, parole or supervised release who are not convicted for a new felony offense within three years from the onset of supervision or at discharge whichever occurs first.
			Adult Phase II: Percentage of adults on active probation, parole or supervised release who are not convicted for any new offense within three years from the onset of supervision or at discharge whichever occurs first.
			Adult Phase III: Percentage of adults on active probation, parole or supervised release who are not arrested, charged, or convicted for any new offense within three years from the onset of supervision or at discharge whichever comes first.
			Juvenile Phase I: Percentage of juveniles on active felony supervision who are not placed on supervision for a new felony offense within three years from the onset of supervision or at discharge whichever occurs first.
			Juvenile Phase II: Percentage of juveniles on active supervision who are not placed under supervision for any new offense within three years from the onset of supervision or at discharge whichever occurs first.
			Juvenile Phase III: Percentage of juveniles on active supervision who are not arrested, charged, or placed on supervision for any new offense within three years from the onset of supervision or at discharge whichever comes first.

Goal	Outcome	Indicator	Phases
A. Ensuring Community Safety	Offenders remain law abiding.	Indicator #2: Percentage of offenders who are not arrested, charged, or convicted for a new offense following supervision discharge. *Supervision is defined as when an agency has jurisdiction over an offender regardless of the level of supervision (paper, administrative, intensive, etc.) not to include diversion, sole sanction, etc.	Adult Phase I: Percentage of adults who were on active felony probation, parole or supervised release who are not convicted for a new felony offense within three years of discharge from supervision.
			Adult Phase II: Percentage of adults who were on active probation, parole or supervised release who are not convicted for any new offense within three years of discharge from supervision.
			Adult Phase III: Percentage of adults who were on active probation, parole or supervised release who are not arrested, charged, or convicted for any new offense within three years of discharge from supervision.
			Juvenile Phase I: Percentage of juveniles who were on active felony supervision who are not placed under supervision for a new felony offense within three years of discharge from supervision.
			Juvenile Phase II: Percentage of juveniles who were on active supervision who are not placed under supervision for any new offense within three years of discharge from supervision.
			Juvenile Phase III: Percentage of juveniles who were on active supervision who are not arrested, charged, or placed under supervision for any new offense within three years of discharge from supervision.

Goal	Outcome	Indicator	Phases
B. Restoring the Crime Victim	Victims receive court- ordered restitution.	Indicator #1: Percentage of adult and percentage of juvenile cases with restitution ordered with restitution paid in full at time of discharge from supervision during the reporting period.	None.
		Indicator #2: Percentage of adult and percentage of juvenile cases with restitution ordered with 75% of restitution paid at time of discharge during the reporting period.	None
		Indicator #3: Percentage of adult and percentage of juvenile cases with restitution ordered with 50% of restitution paid at time of discharge during the reporting period.	None
		Indicator #4: Percentage of total adult and percentage of total juvenile cases with restitution ordered paid at time of discharge during the reporting period.	None.
		Indicator #5: Total adult and juvenile restitution dollar amounts collected at the time of discharge during the reporting period.	None

Goal	Outcome	Indicator	Phases
<p>B. Restoring the Crime Victim</p>	<p>Victims are satisfied with services provided.</p>	<p>Indicator #1: Percentage of victims responding to a survey who are satisfied with the manner in which their cases were handled by the supervising agency.</p>	<p>Phase I: Percentage of victims responding to a survey who are satisfied with the manner in which their restitution was handled by the supervising agency.</p> <hr/> <p>Phase II: Percentage of victims responding to a survey who are satisfied with the victim services offered by the correctional agency.</p>

Goal	Outcome	Indicator	Phases
C. Restoring the Community	The community receives restorative offender services and activities.	Indicator #1: Number of adult and juvenile Sentence to Service (STS) or supervised crew hours completed per year.	None.
		Indicator #2: Dollar value* of adult STS or supervised crew and of juvenile STS or supervised crew hours completed per year. <i>*Standard dollar value as determined by MARS</i>	None.
		Indicator #3:* Number of adult bed days saved per year as a result of STS or supervised crew programming. <i>*This indicator would be reported on by those correctional agencies that use STS or supervised crews as a jail alternative.</i>	None.
		Indicator #4: Percentage and number of adult and percentage and number of juvenile Community Service Work (CSW) hours ordered completed at discharge excluding hours worked for payment of restitution. <i>*Payment of restitution is reflected in Goal B.</i>	None.

		<p>Indicator #5: Dollar value of adult and dollar value of juvenile CSW hours ordered completed at discharge excluding hours worked for payment of restitution.*</p> <p><i>*Payment of restitution is reflected in Goal B.</i></p>	None.
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Goal	Outcome	Indicator	Phases
D. Developing Offender Competencies and Assisting Offender to Change	Offenders are productive members of their communities.	Indicator #1: Percentage of adult offenders who are employed* or in an educational program** at time of entry and at time of discharge from active supervision. a. % of offenders employed. b. % of offenders in an educational program. <i>*Employed is defined as 20 hours or more per week in a paid position</i> <i>**Educational Program is defined as half-time or more in an accredited educational program.</i>	None.
		Indicator #2: Percentage of juvenile offenders who are in an educational program** or are employed* at time of entry and at time of discharge from active supervision. % of offenders in an educational program. % of offenders employed. <i>*Employed is defined as 20 hours or more per week in a paid position.</i> <i>**Educational Program is defined as half-time or more in an accredited educational program.</i>	None.

Goal	Outcome	Indicator	Phases
<p>D. Developing Offender Competencies and Assisting Offender to Change</p>	<p>Offenders have reduced risk and needs.</p>	<p>Indicator #1: Percentage of assessed offenders who show a reduction in risk and/or needs as measured by the LSI* for adults and the YLS/CMI* for juveniles.</p> <p><i>Note: Results of the first re-assessment would be compared to the results of the last assessment to see if there had been a reduction in risk and/or needs.</i></p> <p><i>*In the future, other third generation assessment tools may need to be identified and/or adopted.</i></p>	<p>Phase I: Percentage of assessed felony offenders who show a reduction in risk and/or needs at final assessment as measured by the LSI for adults and the YLS/CMI for juveniles.</p> <hr/> <p>Phase II: Percentage of assessed felony offenders and assessed gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor person offenders who show a reduction in risk and/or needs at final assessment as measured by the LSI for adults and the YLS/CMI for juveniles.</p>

Appendix B: Data Dictionary

GOAL	<u>Insuring Public Safety</u>
OUTCOME	Offenders remain law abiding.
Indicator #1	Percentage of offenders who are not arrested, charged, convicted for a new offense while under supervision.
Definitions	<p>Supervision: Agency has jurisdiction over an offender regardless of the level of supervision (paper, administrative, intensive, etc) not to include diversion, sole sanction, etc.</p> <p>Reporting Range: Offenders starting their supervision period of probation/supervised release/parole at any time during the selected calendar year.</p> <p>Transfer Cases: Reporting will be available to separate out offenders who transfer between agencies to assess impact on overall outcome.</p>
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually if automation possible (every other year if automation not possible)
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections in consultation with local agencies

GOAL	<u>Insuring Public Safety</u>
OUTCOME	Offenders remain law abiding.
Indicator #2	Percentage of offenders who are not arrested, charged, convicted for a new offense following supervision discharge.
Definitions	<p>Supervision: Agency has jurisdiction over an offender regardless of the level of supervision (paper, administrative, intensive, etc) not to include diversion, sole sanction, etc.</p> <p>Probation: A court ordered sanction placing certain conditions on a convicted offender, which could include some local jail or workhouse time, but allowing the offender to remain in the community under the supervision of a probation officer.</p> <p>Supervised Release: Status of a convicted felon who has been released from a state correctional facility. Certain conditions must be met in order to remain in the community.</p> <p>Discharge: Court-ordered closure.</p> <p>Reporting Range: Offenders discharged from their supervision period of probation/supervised release/parole at any time during the selected calendar year.</p>
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually if automation possible (every other year if automation not possible)
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections in consultation with local agencies

GOAL	<u>Restoring the Crime Victim</u>
OUTCOME	Victims receive court-ordered restitution.
Indicator #1-5	Percentage of adult and juvenile cases with restitution ordered paid at time of discharge, and percentage of restitution amount paid at time of discharge: In full, 75%, 50%
Definitions	<p>Reporting Range: Offenders ending their supervision period of probation/supervised release/parole at any time during the selected calendar year.</p> <p>Case Discharge/Closing Reason: Data from cases closed for any reason (other than death) will be compiled. Case closing reasons should be compiled according to the following categories:</p> <p>DE- death DC – discharge-formal adjudication or conviction DM – dismissed-no conviction or adjudication CL - closed-no ongoing responsibilities EX – executed</p>
Method	<p>a. Anoka, Hennepin and Ramsey Counties will provide restitution reporting via FTS automated information system.</p> <p>b. S³ should be modified to accept the following data from remaining counties:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Restitution Amount Ordered Restitution Amount Paid</p> <p>c. Non-FTS counties will need to update restitution data in their local case management system (currently CSTS) at case closing.</p> <p>d. Case closing reasons related to sentence revocation will be collated and reflected in the reporting mechanism.</p>
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections and FTS Counties

GOAL	<u>Restoring the Crime Victim</u>
OUTCOME	Victims are satisfied with services provided.
Indicator #1	Percentage of victims responding to a survey who are satisfied with the manner in which their cases were handled by the supervising agency.
Definitions	<p>Phase 1: Percentage of victims responding to a survey who are satisfied with the manner in which their restitution was handled by the supervising agency.</p> <p>Survey: Written questionnaire done by mail.</p> <p>Victim Surveyed: Victims with restitution ordered associated with probation/supervision case opened during selected calendar year. Surveys will not be sent to businesses or victims who live at the same residence as the perpetrator of the crime.</p>
Method	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create list of victims' names and addresses with restitution for cases opened in selected calendar year. (For cases with juvenile victims, surveys will be developed and sent to parent or guardian of juvenile.) b. Restitution satisfaction question(s) as developed by the Multi-County Outcomes Group will be included on each local survey c. Survey will be mailed to victims with restitution ordered for probation cases opened during the selected calendar year.
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done every other year
Responsible Agency	Local agencies reporting to DOC Research for DOC Field Services

GOAL	<u>Restoring the Crime Victim</u>
OUTCOME	Victims are satisfied with services provided.
Indicator #1	Percentage of victims responding to a survey who are satisfied with the manner in which their cases were handled by the supervising agency.
Definitions	<p>Phase II: Percentage of victims responding to a survey who are satisfied with the victim services offered by the correctional agency.</p> <p>Survey: Written questionnaire done by mail.</p> <p>Victim Surveyed: Victims associated with probation/supervision case opened during selected calendar year. Surveys will not be sent to businesses or victims who live at the same residence as the perpetrator of the crime.</p>
Method	<p>a. Create list of victims' names and addresses for cases opened in selected calendar year. (For cases with juvenile victims, surveys will be developed and sent to parent or guardian of juvenile.)</p> <p>b. Case satisfaction question(s) as developed by the Multi-County Outcomes Group will be included on each local survey</p> <p>c. Pick list of victim-related services for agency to be included</p> <p>d. Survey will be mailed to victims with probation cases opened during the selected calendar year.</p> <p><i>Concerns Noted:</i> <i>*Ability of agencies to collect victim information for all cases</i> <i>*Validity of responses as related to probation agency satisfaction in agencies not providing any victim-related services</i></p>
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done every other year
Responsible Agency	Local agencies reporting to DOC Research for DOC Field Services

GOAL	<u>Restoring the Community</u>
OUTCOME	The community receives restorative offender services and activities.
Indicator #1	Number of adult and juvenile Sentence to Service (STS) or supervised crew hours completed per year.
Indicator #2	Dollar value* of adult STS or supervised crew and of juvenile STS or supervised crew hours completed per year.
Indicator #3	Number of adult bed days saved per year as a result of STS or supervised crew programming.
Definitions	A strict definition of hours versus days ordered/completed is still not available as judicial practice varies across the state. Dollar value to be determined by MARS.
Method	a. DOC Quarterly/Annual STS report will provide hours, dollar value for STS Crews. b. Local agencies will provide hours, dollar value for locally-run, unpaid supervised crews.
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections and local agencies reporting to DOC

GOAL	<u>Restoring the Community</u>
OUTCOME	The community receives restorative offender services and activities.
Indicator #4	Percentage and number of adult and percentage and number of juvenile Community Service Work (CSW) hours ordered completed at time of discharge excluding hours worked for payment of restitution.
Indicator #5	Dollar value of adult and dollar value of juvenile CSW hours completed at time of discharge excluding hours worked for payment of restitution.
Definitions	<p>Reporting Range: Offenders ending their supervision period of probation/supervised release/parole at anytime during the selected calendar year.</p> <p>Case Discharge/Closing Reason: Data from cases closed for any reason (other than death) will be compiled. Case Closing reason will be compiled according to the following categories:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">DE- death DC – discharge-formal adjudication or conviction DM – dismissed-no conviction or adjudication CL - closed-no ongoing responsibilities EX – executed</p>
Method	<p>a. S³ should be modified to accept the following data from counties: Community Work Service Hours Ordered Community Work Service Hours Completed</p> <p>b. Case closing reasons related to sentence revocation will be collated and reflected in the reporting mechanism.</p>
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections

GOAL	<u>Developing Offender Competencies and Assisting Offender to Change</u>
OUTCOME	Offenders are productive members of their communities.
Indicator #1	Percentage of adult offenders who are employed or in an education program at time of entry and at time of final assessment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. % of offenders employed b. % of offenders in education program
Definitions	Employed: 20 hours or more per week in a paid position Educational Program: half-time or more in an accredited educational program
Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Add type of assessment to LSI automated tool (initial, 1st reassessment, final, etc) b. Add yes/no question related to employment and education to the LSI automated tool. c. Create listing of final assessments from selected calendar year from LSI automation project data. d. DOC will report on number/percentage employed and in education programs based on comparison of initial to final LSI assessment.
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections (from LSI/YLS Project)

GOAL	<u>Developing Offender Competencies and Assisting Offender to Change</u>
OUTCOME	Offenders are productive members of their communities.
Indicator #2	Percentage of juvenile offenders who are employed or in an education program at time of entry and at time of final assessment: a. % of offenders employed b. % of offenders in education program
Definitions	Employed: 20 hours or more per week in a paid position Educational Program: half-time or more in an accredited educational program
Method	a. Add type of assessment to YLS automated tool (initial, 1 st reassessment, final, etc). b. Add yes/no question related to employment and education to the YLS automated tool. c. Create listing of final assessments from selected calendar year from YLS automation project data. d. DOC will report on number/percentage employed and in education programs based on comparison of initial to final YLS assessment. <i>*Concerns over the validity of tracking juvenile client change through addition of employment/education questions</i>
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections (from LSI/YLS Project)

GOAL	<u>Developing Offender Competencies and Assisting Offender to Change</u>
OUTCOME	Offenders have reduced risk and needs.
Indicator #1	Percentage of assessed offenders at discharge who show a reduction in risk and/or needs as measured by the LSI for adults and the YLS/CMI for juveniles.
Definitions	Results of the first re-assessment would be compared to the results of the final assessment to determine change.
Method	<p>Phase I: Percentage of assessed felony offenders who show a reduction in risk and/or needs at final assessment as measured by the LSI for adults and the YLS for juveniles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Add type of assessment to LSI automated tool (initial, 1st reassessment, final, etc) b. DOC will report on the percentage change between first re-assessment and the final assessment for adults and for juveniles for felony offenders. c. Reporting will be by county on percentage change. <p><i>Caution: Due to significant differences in policy and practice between jurisdictions, individual agency data is not comparable.</i></p>
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections (from LSI/YLS Project)

GOAL	<u>Developing Offender Competencies and Assisting Offender to Change</u>
OUTCOME	Offenders remain law abiding following discharge.
Indicator #1	Percentage of offenders who are not arrested, charged, convicted for a new offense following supervision discharge.
Definitions	<p>Supervision: Agency has jurisdiction over an offender regardless of the level of supervision (paper, administrative, intensive, etc) not to include diversion, sole sanction, etc.</p> <p>Discharge: Court-ordered closure of legal jurisdiction (i.e., not to include death or prison commitment).</p> <p>Reporting Range: Offenders discharged from their supervision period of probation/supervised release/parole at any time during the selected calendar year.</p>
Method	<p>Phase I: Percentage of adults and of juveniles who were on active felony probation, parole or supervised release who are not convicted for a new felony offense within three years of discharge from supervision.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create listing of adult and listing of juvenile felony offenders from S³ discharged from their supervision period during the selected calendar year. Compare to BCA and S³ records for any new felony convictions where the new offense occurred after the first supervision end date. Representative sampling procedure can be used if unable to automate comparison in item b. <p>Example: Adult felony offenders who end supervision anytime within calendar year 1998 will be followed up for new felony convictions for three years from date of discharge with reporting to occur in 2002.</p> <p><i>Phase 2 and 3 Concerns:</i> <i>*Concern over impact of comprehensive inclusion of all arrests, charges and convictions</i> <i>*Addition of arrest and charge comparison is dependant upon implementation of CriMNet</i></p>
Reporting Frequency	Reporting to be done annually if automation possible (every other year if automation not possible)
Responsible Agency	Department of Corrections in cooperation with local agencies