

Performance Report Fiscal Year 2008



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Section I

Strategic Plan FY08 Performance Report Detail

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

Fostering community partnerships

Goal: Increase fugitive apprehensions

- Percent change in fugitive apprehensions

Goal: Restore victims and communities through partnerships

- Percent change in offender work hours

Optimizing best practices

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

- Recidivism rates, three years after release from prison:
 - New felony conviction
 - Return to prison with new commitment

Goal: Increase offender participation in reentry services

- Percent change of offenders in reentry programs

Creating a respectful, diverse culture

Goal: Implement initiatives to resolve employee conflict in the workplace

- Percent change in sustained general harassment complaints

Goal: Recruit and retain a diverse workforce

- Percent change in protected group hires

Utilizing effective communication

Goal: Improve functionality of the agency website

- Percent change in utilization of electronic communication

Strategic and efficient use of resources

Goal: Meet mission-critical facility needs cost-effectively

- Average per diem (adult facilities)

Goal: Increase the number of offenders involved in programming

- Percent change of offenders involved in programming

Goal: Improve the safety culture within facilities

- Percent change in worker compensation costs per employee

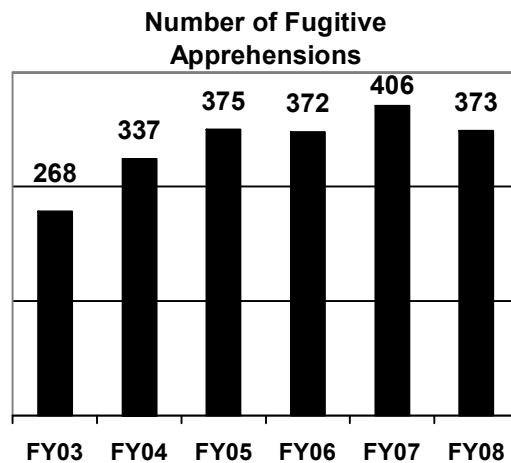
Fostering community partnerships

Goal: Increase fugitive apprehensions

The fugitive apprehension unit investigates, locates, and arrests DOC fugitives. Priority is given to apprehending fugitives who committed serious person offenses as well as all levels of sex offenders. The fugitive apprehension unit is increasing fugitive warrant sweeps in cooperation with various law enforcement jurisdictions throughout Minnesota. The fugitive unit expects to increase networking with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies by working cooperatively with the Minnesota Chief's of Police Association in the development of regional liaisons with law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

The DOC continues to pursue federal grants and other alternative funding sources to provide resources needed to expand investigative efforts. The Fugitive Unit currently has a cooperative 90-day rotating Career Enrichment program with a metro law enforcement agency to better enhance the fugitive investigative skills of street officers. The agency recently added a fugitive website link where photos of most DOC warranted fugitives can be seen by law enforcement and the public.

The number of apprehensions by DOC peace officers peaked in the last biennium, reaching 406 in FY07. The number of apprehensions declined slightly between FY07 and FY08, returning to the level reported in the previous biennium. Eighty percent of fugitive level 3 sex offenders are apprehended within 24 hours of issuance of a DOC warrant.



Goal: Restore victims and communities through partnerships

Restorative justice is the philosophical framework focusing the response to crime by understanding and repairing the harm of crime. Crime is viewed as a violation of the victim and the community, not a violation of the state. As a result, the offender is accountable to the victim and the community. Offenders are encouraged to right the wrong they committed and take action to repair the harm to the victim and community.

As the first state agency in the United States to support and advocate the use of restorative justice, the Minnesota DOC led the nation in the development and implementation of restorative justice approaches. The DOC continues to work collaboratively with corrections colleagues, educators, social service providers, faith communities, and community groups to encourage a more constructive way of thinking about crime and offender accountability.

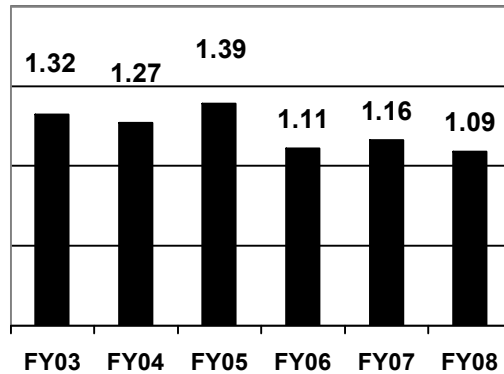
The department currently operates several restorative justice programs in the community which engage offenders in productive work assignments while restoring the community. Sentencing to Service (STS) is a restorative justice program that partners directly with the community in holding non-dangerous offenders accountable while serving as an alternative to traditional sentencing practices. Created in the fall of 1986, STS utilizes crews of offenders to perform tasks ranging from shoveling out bus shelters and fire hydrants after winter storms to sandbagging during floods. Crews statewide provide thousands of hours of service cleaning up roadside litter in an effort to promote a cleaner environment for all Minnesotans.

Institution/Community Work Crews (ICWC) provide offenders an opportunity to learn new social and work skills while working on crews that restore communities by doing work such as fire containment, flood and storm damage control, trail and waterway development, construction, and land restoration. ICWC offenders are carefully screened, non-dangerous, minimum-security prison inmates who are placed in the same type of structured, supervised work setting that has proven so successful for STS. The ICWC Affordable Homes Program (AHP) began in 1998 and utilizes crews of inmates to build affordable houses for low-income families. ICWC AHP completed its 300th house in the spring of 2008. ICWC AHP was downsized in the last biennium from 10 to 5 crews due to a slowdown in the housing market, and the focus on new housing shifted to include construction of supportive housing, remodeling of existing homes, and projects for local government agencies. One of the largest construction projects by an ICWC AHP crew to-date involves a partnership with the Becker County Economic Development Agency and MAHUBE (Mahnomen, Hubbard and Becker Counties) Community Action in Detroit Lakes. The ICWC AHP crew in Detroit Lakes is nearing completion of 12 units of supportive housing (8-plex and 4-plex) to serve homeless families in the area. Funding for this project is through the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency.

The number of offender work hours spent in productive work assignments while restoring the community increased between FY03 and FY05 but then declined in FY06. The decrease was due, at least in part, to a change in reporting practices.¹ A slight increase in hours occurred in FY07 but was followed by a 6 percent decline in FY08. Some of the reduction in hours in the last biennium is attributed to the downsizing of the number of ICWC AHP crews noted previously.

¹ In the past, STS data included all county and state STS crews, including county-run crews that did not receive state funding. During FY06, one large metropolitan county stopped reporting data to the DOC on their crews that do not receive state funding. FY06 figures exclude some hours worked by county STS crews that do not receive state funding.

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



Optimizing best practices

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

An Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) Policy Team, developed in 2004 with the support of the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), is a historically unique collaboration of Minnesota’s three community services delivery systems and state correctional facilities.

Research shows that correctional agencies can reduce recidivism through systemic integration of evidence-based principles and practices, in collaboration with community and justice partners. The EBP Policy Team was formed to promote the statewide use of evidence-based principles and practices and to maximize resources so those principles and practices will become the Minnesota way of doing correctional business.

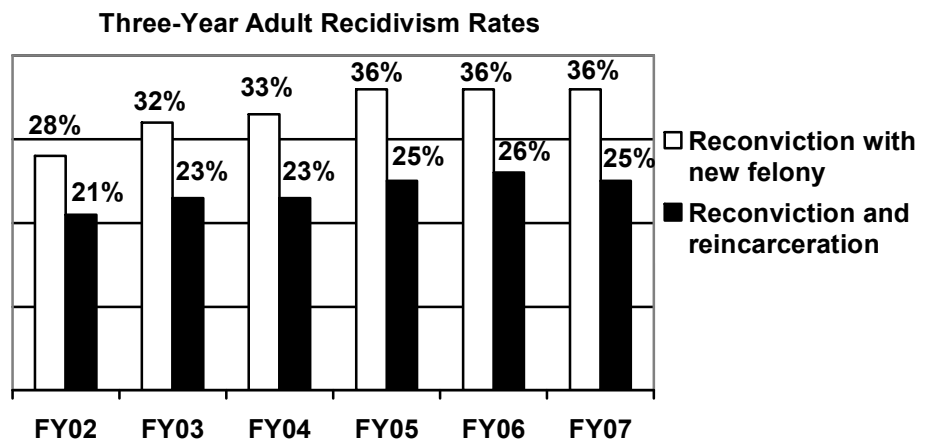
The Policy Team works in partnership with statewide best practices networks focused on offender assessment tools, dynamic case planning, female offenders, and cognitive behavioral interventions.

The DOC and its partners believe that evidence-based practices are the “gold standard” for corrections programs. Services which qualify as evidence-based practices are those demonstrated by a body of research to improve correctional outcomes, such as the rehabilitation of offenders and increased public safety. Best practices are an integral component in many areas of the DOC.

The mission of the DOC is to contribute to a safer Minnesota. This is done through offender management within correctional facilities and under supervision in the community. Recidivism, or an offender’s rate of return to correctional custody for a violation of release conditions or the commission of new crimes, is a key performance measure of community safety.

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

In Minnesota, the adult recidivism rate remained fairly stable from FY05 to FY07.² The three-year, post-release, felony reconviction rate between FY05 and FY07 was 36 percent, while the reincarceration rate was approximately 25 percent. Minnesota has lower recidivism rates than most other states.



Goal: Increase offender participation in reentry services

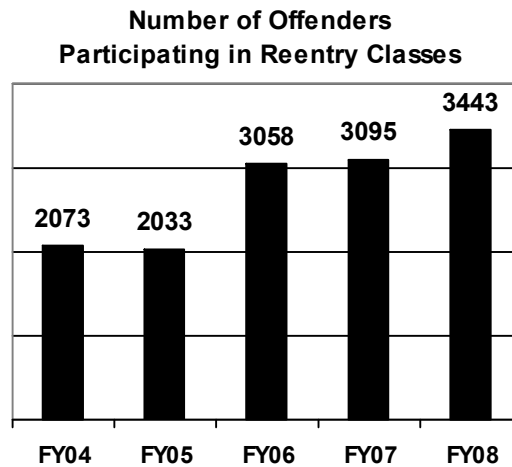
Successful transition from incarceration to the community is a critical factor in recidivism and a high priority for the department: Every offender who makes a successful transition affects the quality of life for all citizens. Offenders must be successful during the first few months after release if they are to remain out of prison; however, the department recognizes that reentry efforts must begin well before the offender is released to the community. Reentry resources are available at all DOC facilities to assist inmates in pursuing educational opportunities, maintaining physical and mental health, obtaining personal identification documents, establishing sound personal finances, obtaining transportation, securing housing and employment, and finding treatment support within the community. Facility transition staff also partner with a wide variety of community organizations and businesses to provide additional reentry services to inmates. These services include transition resource fairs, family law clinics, child support workshops, employment preparation workshops, and pre-release classes. Finally, the DOC is working on an initiative to cultivate relationships with employers statewide with a goal of maximizing successful placement of offenders in meaningful employment upon release.

Throughout the last biennium, the DOC continued exploring new ways to address this problem – the reintegration of offenders leaving incarceration – which grows as our prison population grows. Released offenders use the resources of many state agencies

² FY07 rates are for the group of adult offenders released from prison in calendar year 2004.

and community providers. The DOC recognizes that identifying points of intersection and opportunities for collaboration of these services will allow these resources to be better coordinated and targeted. To this end, the governor directed the commissioner of corrections to convene high-level administrators from other state agencies to collaborate on the implementation of a statewide reentry initiative called the Minnesota Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (MCORP). The goal of MCORP is to reduce offender recidivism by developing and implementing a reentry approach which begins at court sentencing, uses proven offender management practices, and employs multi-agency collaboration. Implementation of MCORP began with a demonstration project involving the communities that receive the greatest number of returning offenders – Hennepin and Ramsey Counties and Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted (DFO) Community Corrections. This project employs evidence-based practices and principles to provide correctional services to inmates preparing for release and to those offenders returning to the communities in these three locations. The project also includes an evaluation that utilizes a sound research model incorporating experimental and control groups of offenders. The evaluation will show how these best practices are working to reduce recidivism and, in so doing, result in correctional cost savings. If shown to be effective, the reentry approach developed through this demonstration project will be implemented throughout the state.

The number of offenders participating in reentry classes increased in the last biennium. The number dropped slightly between FY04 and FY05 but increased each year after that, reaching 3,443 in FY08. Between FY07 and FY08, the increase was 11 percent.



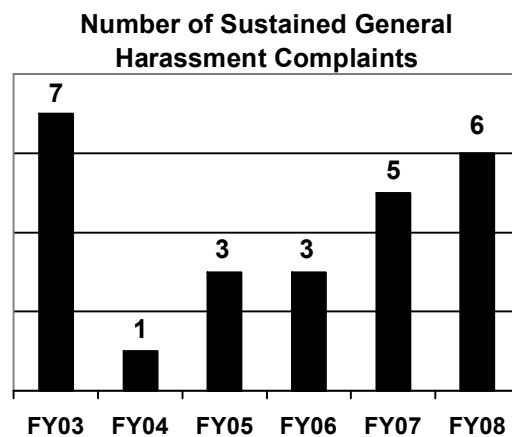
Creating a respectful, diverse culture

Goal: Implement initiatives to resolve employee conflict in the workplace

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

A Conflict Resolution Initiative (CRI) was begun by DOC employees at the MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake in 2002. This employee-initiated program builds a healthy and productive work environment by transforming the work culture. It is extremely successful in resolving staff conflicts before they become formal complaints. Other facilities, field services, and central office incorporated some or all of CRI tools and training into their work environments, and CRI was approved in 2003 as a department-wide dispute resolution tool. DOC policy regarding the use of CRI later was established, expanded and implemented department-wide, and finally renamed the Integrated Conflict Management System (ICMS).

The number of sustained general harassment complaints remains very low. In fact, less than one-half of one percent of DOC staff has filed a general harassment complaint that was substantiated in each of the last six fiscal years. The percent change in substantiated complaints fluctuates markedly; however, the overall number of substantiated complaints is small.



Goal: Recruit and retain a diverse workforce

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

A recent workforce planning initiative identified mission-critical occupations that will be impacted by retirements, separations, and turnover. As part of this DOC overall workforce planning project, an agency Strategic Recruitment Plan was developed. Recruitment survey data and recruitment methods of other organizations and corrections agencies were analyzed, resulting in several recommendations:

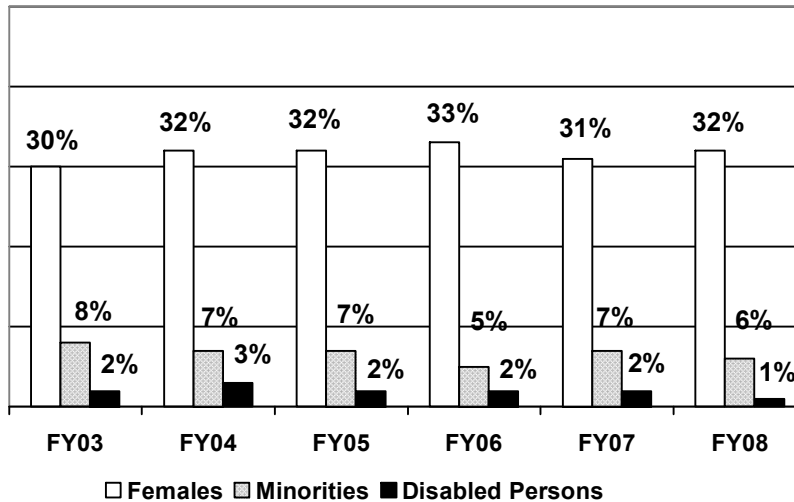
- Establish a centralized DOC recruitment program
- Increase the diversity of the applicant pool so that under-represented groups can be better represented in the workforce
- Implement flexible recruitment strategies as needs are identified

- ❑ Conduct ongoing evaluations using identified recruitment performance measures
- ❑ Sustain an adequate budget for aggressive recruitment efforts

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

The percentage of DOC appointments who are members of a protected group fluctuated little over the last six years. Overall, appointments of females increased slightly, reaching a total of 227 in FY08, while appointments of disabled persons and minorities decreased slightly. The total number of disabled persons appointed in FY08 was 9, and the total number of minorities appointed was 40. The percent change in appointments overstates the degree of change in appointments of disabled persons and minorities because these groups represent such a small percentage of overall appointments.³

Percentage of Appointments Who are Members of a Protected Group



³ Notably, employees who are protected group members may be members of more than one protected group (e.g., a disabled female employee). Therefore, individuals may be counted more than once in the data. “Appointment” is defined as the hiring or rehiring of an employee who immediately prior to the appointment was not a DOC employee. The actions of hiring, rehiring, transferring, promoting, and demoting all are included in these data.

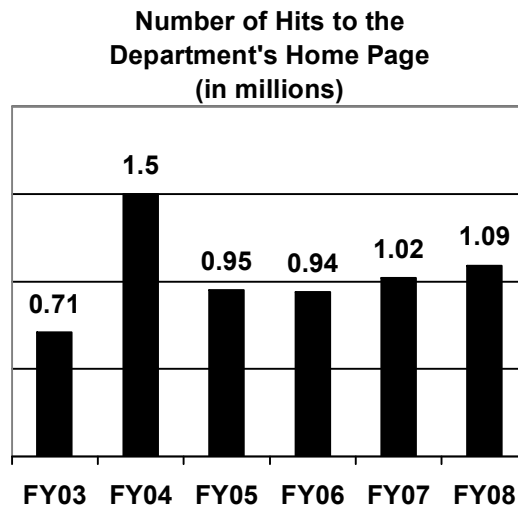
Utilizing effective communication

Goal: Improve functionality of the agency website

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

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

“Hits” to the department’s home page increased gradually over the last four years. Hits increased dramatically between FY03 and FY04, more than doubling during this time period and reaching an unprecedented high of 1.5 million. Department officials surmise this dramatic increase resulted from community interest in a highly-publicized crime in which the suspect arrested was a Level 3 predatory offender. Predictably, the number of hits declined markedly the following year. This figure is expected to continue to increase gradually over the next biennium, barring another situation that garners such a high degree of public interest.



The department is upgrading its intranet website and adding functions and features that will improve ease of use, allow more collaboration, and make the site the primary source of internal information for staff. Additional features can be added in the future to further improve communication within and outside the department.

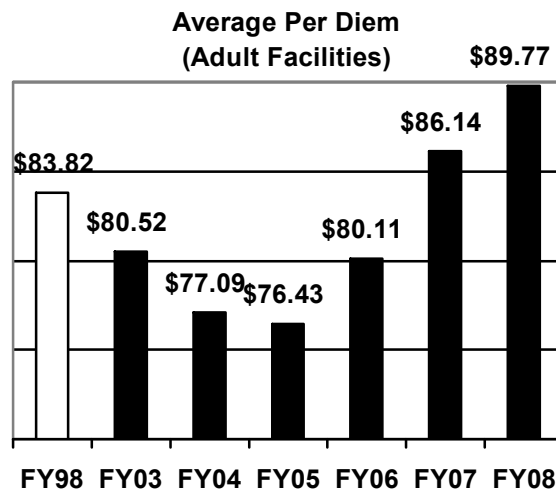
Strategic and efficient use of resources

Goal: Meet mission-critical facility needs cost-effectively

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

To bring on new beds at marginal per diems, the department considers public and staff safety in addition to cost efficiencies. Annual staff deployment reviews at facilities, along with annual reviews of facility budgets and spending plans, are part of the ongoing effort to address per diems.

The per diem in FY98 was \$83.82 compared to the FY08 per diem of \$89.77. In the past decade, the adult inmate population increased from 5,507 (7/1/98) to 9,224 (7/1/08). This reflects 67 percent population growth with only a 7 percent growth in per diem. Averaged over 10 years, this is less than a 1 percent annual per diem increase – dramatically lower than inflationary increases in health care, fuel, utilities, food, bed rental, etc. Less than anticipated ability to double bunk in high-security facilities has also impacted our costs.



Goal: Increase the number of offenders involved in programming

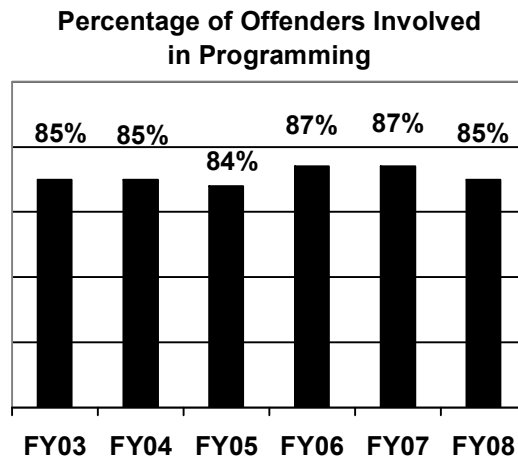
Programming is an integral part of preparing offenders for eventual release to the community. Programming also reduces inmate idleness and contributes to prisons that are relatively safe and free of violence.

Many inmates enter prison lacking basic job skills and work habits. Through MINNCOR Prison Industries, offenders learn marketable job skills and develop sound work ethics. MINNCOR's EMPLOY program is an employment readiness program which helps offenders acquire valuable work skills and find employment after release. The challenge

for MINNCOR administration is to cultivate the market and diversify the customer base, sufficient to continually generate more inmate assignments. Strategies include increasing the number of private company partnerships and becoming a vendor of choice by improving value to the customer. MINNCOR currently employs approximately 15 percent of the inmate population.

Increasing offenders' level of educational achievement during incarceration is an integral part of preparing offenders for release and transition back into their communities. Offenders undergo educational testing at intake, and those offenders who enter a state correctional facility with less than a GED or high school diploma are included in a literacy target group. Approximately 7,000 offenders participated in literacy programs in FY08, and almost 8,100 offenders participated in educational programming. During FY08, 603 GED and high school diplomas were awarded.

The percent of offenders involved in programming⁴ decreased slightly in the last biennium, dropping from 87 percent in FY07 to 85 percent in FY08.



Goal: Improve the safety culture within facilities

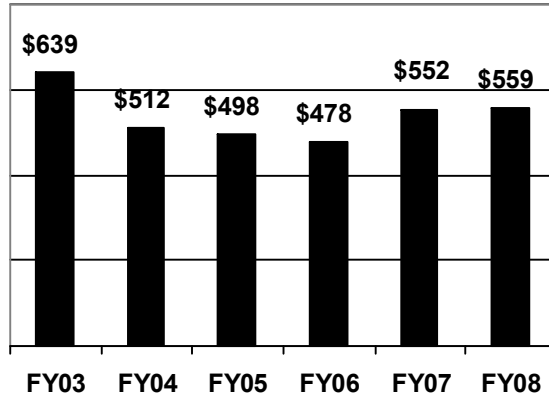
The department recognizes that injuries to employees are unacceptable losses that negatively impact the organization. While much has been done to standardize, plan, and improve safety performance at each facility, it is important to continue to look for system improvements that can lead to fewer losses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

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

⁴ Offenders are classified as involved in programming if they are not on idle status. Idle status is assigned to those who refuse to work or participate in programming or those recently terminated from an assignment. Offenders who are considered not able to work or participate in programming – such as recently-admitted offenders who are still in reception, those with medical conditions which prevent them from working, and those in segregation – are not classified as idle and, by default, are included in the programming group.

Worker compensation costs per employee increased in the current biennium from \$478 in FY06 to \$559 in FY08. The increase in the last two years is attributable, in part, to the increasing cost of health care needed to treat injuries.

Worker Compensation Costs Per Employee



Department of Corrections Performance Measurement Data

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Fostering Community Partnerships						
<i>Goal 1: Increase fugitive apprehensions</i>						
➤ Percent change in fugitive apprehensions	6%	26%	11%	-1%	9%	-8%
<i>Goal 2: Restore victims and communities through partnerships</i>						
➤ Percent change in offender work hours	0%	-4%	9%	NR	4%	-6%
Optimizing Best Practices						
<i>Goal 3: Promote the use of evidence-based services throughout the state</i>						
➤ Recidivism rates, three years after release from prison						
- New felony conviction	32%	33%	36%	36%	36%	NA
- Return to prison with new conviction	23%	23%	25%	26%	25%	NA
<small>Fiscal year rates based on a release population three years prior; e.g., FY07 rates based on CY04 release population</small>						
<i>Goal 4: Increase offender participation in reentry services</i>						
➤ Percent change of offenders in reentry programs	NA	NA	-2%	50%	1%	11%
Creating a respectful, diverse culture						
<i>Goal 5: Implement initiatives to resolve employee conflict in the workplace</i>						
➤ Percent change in sustained general harassment Complaints	NA	-86%	200%	0%	67%	20%
<i>Goal 6: Recruit and retain a diverse workforce</i>						
➤ Percent change in protected group hires						
- Females	-15%	5%	0%	3%	-6%	4%
- Disabled persons	-33%	50%	-33%	28%	20%	-46%
- Minorities	21%	-5%	-6%	-26%	34%	-16%
Utilizing effective communication						
<i>Goal 7: Improve functionality of the agency website</i>						
➤ Percent change in utilization of electronic communication	NA	113%	-37%	-1%	8%	8%
Strategic and efficient use of resources						
<i>Goal 8: Meet mission-critical facility needs cost-effectively</i>						
➤ Average per diem (adult facilities)*	\$80.52	\$77.09	\$76.43	\$80.11	\$86.14	\$89.77
<i>Goal 9: Increase the number of offenders involved in programming</i>						
➤ Percent change in offenders involved in programming	-1%	0%	-1%	4%	0%	-2%
<i>Goal 10: Improve the safety culture within facilities</i>						
➤ Percent change in worker compensation costs per employee	16%	-20%	-3%	-4%	16%	1%

*The adult facility average per diem for FY98 was \$83.82

NA – data not available

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

Section II

Per Diem Information

Our facility per diem, reported on pages 10 and 13, is calculated in a manner consistent with that used by most other states. It does not include capital costs or a portion of the management services budget.

The other per diem information provided in this section is in compliance with M.S. 241.018, requiring the DOC to develop a uniform method to calculate an average department-wide per diem for incarcerating offenders at adult state correctional facilities. This per diem must factor in capital costs and 65 percent of the department's management services budget. We are unaware of any states that calculate their per diem using this formula.

Figure 1 on the following page shows per diem information by facility for FY08. The total per diem at the bottom of the figure is calculated by adding the facility operating per diem, total health care per diem, total central office indirect support, and total capital project per diem.

FIGURE 1
Adult Correctional Institutions – Per Diems at End of FY08

	MCF-STW	MCF-SCL	MCF-LL	MCF-ML	MCF-WR (CIP) Male	MCF-OPH	MCF-FRB	MCF-RC	MCF-RW	Contract Work Release ICWC	MCF-SHK Female	MCF-Togo (CIP) Female	TOTAL
Average YTD Population	1,387	1,001	1,294	762	113	434	1,163	983	33	1,476	527	23	9,196
Facility Operating Per Diem	67.84	72.59	60.22	84.08	80.14	125.66	70.01	63.49	202.15	61.54	71.45	123.55	71.14
Facility Health Care	4.45	5.59	3.97	4.61	5.98	17.47	5.89	3.47	8.74	0.00	6.76	1.24	5.55
Central Office Health Care	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52	0.00	8.52	8.52	8.52
Transitional Care Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mental Health	2.43	3.45	8.93	2.42	12.80	9.64	2.57	3.19	9.10	0.00	4.67	20.30	4.56
Total Health Care Per Diem	15.40	17.56	21.42	15.55	27.30	35.63	16.98	15.18	26.36	0.00	19.95	30.06	18.63
Institution Support (100%)	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61
Support Services (65%)	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41
Total Central Office Indirect	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02
Facility Repair & Special Projects	1.98	0.99	0.33	1.13	13.41	0.74	1.62	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	1.20
Facility Special Equipment	0.35	0.25	0.18	0.55	0.34	0.29	0.14	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.71	0.30
Agency Bonded Capital Projects	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	13.09	0.00	0.00	13.09	13.09	13.09
Total Capital Project Per Diem	15.42	14.33	13.6	14.77	26.84	14.12	14.85	13.74	0.00	0.00	13.81	13.80	14.59
TOTAL	106.68	112.50	103.26	122.42	142.30	183.43	109.86	100.43	236.53	69.56	113.23	175.43	112.38

Section III

Annual Performance Statistics

Until the development of the strategic plan, the DOC published yearly performance statistics that were meant to show performance in relation to the general goal of providing a “safe, secure, humane environment for staff and offenders.” The DOC continues to integrate the strategic plan and performance statistics. 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 Facilities⁵

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Discipline Convictions⁶						
Threatening others	480	408	428	401	419	547
Possession of liquor	246	314	344	247	195	260
Assault of inmate	284	317	379	484	482	551
Possession of weapon	150	150	180	137	141	183
Possession of drugs	253	285	239	193	281	275
Possession of money	41	37	23	37	19	35
Assault of staff	79	55	68	62	75	107
Possess smuggling	19	30	16	19	31	18
Assault of inmate causing harm	86	70	53	61	47	65
Assault of inmate with weapon	15	11	28	19	25	27
Assault of inmate with weapon causing harm	15	10	12	12	12	9
Extortion	11	18	14	14	13	25
Assault of staff causing harm	16	10	14	11	12	10
Holding hostage	5	5	1	1	1	2
Unlawful assembly/protest	8	32	3	0	0	0
Inciting to riot	50	42	37	35	16	94
Possession of escape materials	1	4	3	4	3	0
Assault of staff with weapon	13	5	17	9	15	23
Homicide ⁷	0	0	0	0	1	0
Assault of staff with weapon causing harm	2	1	4	2	1	2
Arson	9	10	8	1	0	3
Riot	22	41	18	0	1	12
Incidents⁸						
Secure escape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-secure escape	5	3	0	3	1	1
Accidental death	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	3	2	0	3	0	2
TOTAL	1,813	1,860	1,889	1,755	1,791	2,251

⁵ Figure 2 does not show the number of people convicted (some offenders could have more than one conviction). Discipline convictions for attempted infractions are excluded from the above data.

⁶ Discipline conviction data except for homicide are from Correctional Operations Management System (COMS), the DOC data system.

⁷ Discipline convictions on homicide data were based on DOC Office of Special Investigation (OSI) files.

⁸ Incident data are from DOC OSI files and verified against COMS data.

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

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Discipline Convictions						
Threatening others	482	432	254	392	247	147
Assault on inmate	92	47	30	40	50	14
Inciting to riot	54	43	26	39	40	21
Assault on inmate with bodily harm	51	24	9	22	3	0
Assault on staff	29	22	7	9	24	14
Assault on staff with bodily harm	13	13	5	8	4	0
Possession of weapons	14	9	2	4	2	1
Assault on staff with weapons	1	0	1	0	2	0
Possession of alcohol	3	2	3	0	1	1
Possession of drugs	2	0	0	0	2	5
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault on inmate with weapon	5	1	1	2	1	4
Assault on staff with weapon and bodily harm	1	0	0	0	0	0
Assault on inmate with weapon and bodily harm	2	1	1	1	0	0
Extortion	1	0	0	0	0	1
Possession of money	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of smuggling device	0	1	0	0	0	0
Possession of escape materials	0	0	1	0	2	3
Holding hostages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful assembly	0	0	0	0	2	0
Incidents						
Secure escape	3	6	2	0	0	4
Non-secure escape	3	4	7	3	21	23
Accidental death	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	756	605	349	520	401	238

FIGURE 4
Offender Capacity and Population by Facility and Date

FACILITY	07/01/2004		07/01/2005		07/01/2006		07/01/2007		07/01/2008	
	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population	Capacity	Population
Stillwater	1393	1394	1426	1402	1426	1419	1416	1409	1416	1404
Lino Lakes	1257	1258	1307	1317	1307	1303	1300	1288	1300	1303
Oak Park Heights	452	434	452	415	452	425	438	443	438	435
Moose Lake*	1034	1035	1034	1033	884	879	774	774	774	773
St. Cloud	921	918	1050	931	1050	940	1010	1005	1010	1003
Faribault	1226	1229	1226	1217	1178	1168	1158	1160	1258	1248
Rush City	1015	1009	1015	1015	982	989	988	986	988	982
Red Wing Adults†	60	58	60	52	30	26	30	30	37	37
Willow River (CIP)	90	89	90	90	90	91	90	103	120	105
Total Male	7448	7424	7660	7472	7399	7240	7204	7198	7341	7290
Shakopee	407	432	549	458	549	480	549	522	549	540
Togo (CIP)	24	23	24	20	24	22	24	23	24	23
Total Female	431	455	591	478	591	502	573	545	573	563
Total Adult Facility Capacity/Population	7879	7879	8251	7950	7990	7742	7777	7743	7914	7853
Work Release	-	218	-	224	-	216	-	188	-	176
ICWC/Jail	-	136	-	44	-	57	-	44	-	36
Contracted	-	100	-	490	-	995	-	1230	-	1161
Total Other	-	454	-	758	-	1268	-	1462	-	1373
Total Adult Population		8333		8708		9010		9205		9226
Red Wing Juvenile (male) x [‡]	203	113	206	141	206	134	176	132	176	120
Total Adult & Juvenile Population		8446		8849		9144		9337		9346
Total Adult & Juvenile Facility Capacity/Population	8022	7992	8457	8091	8196	7876	7953	7875	8090	7973

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

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

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

FIGURE 5
Percent of Idle Adult Offenders by Date⁹

July → FACILITY	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Popula- tion	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Population	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle	Popula- tion	Unassigned Offenders	% Idle
Stillwater	1403	359	26%	1410	366	26%	1,407	277	20%	1,380	244	18%
Lino Lakes	1318	142	11%	1308	148	11%	1,293	89	7%	1,321	169	13%
Shakopee	464	29	6%	480	22	5%	525	36	7%	541	21	4%
Oak Park Hts.	432	58	13%	430	60	14%	446	48	11%	433	52	12%
Moose Lake	1038	96	9%	880	67	8%	774	60	8%	778	75	10%
St. Cloud	987	192	19%	981	162	17%	988	147	15%	1,003	192	19%
Rush City	1016	140	14%	988	94	10%	979	218	22%	988	267	27%
Faribault	1226	51	4%	1180	52	4%	1,162	133	11%	1,260	130	10%
WR/CIP	90	0	0%	89	0	0%	133	0	0%	105	0	0%
Togo/CIP	20	0	0%	22	0	0%	23	0	0%	23	0	0%
TOTAL	7994	1067	13%	7768	971	13%	7,730	1,008	13%	7,869	1,150	15%

- ❑ The MCF-Stillwater had the highest percentage of idle offenders in 2005 and 2006 (26%). In 2007 and 2008, the percentage of idle offenders at MCF-Rush City surpassed that of MCF-Stillwater, reaching 22% in 2007 and 27% in 2008. Both the MCF-Willow River/CIP and MCF-Togo/CIP had no idle offenders.
- ❑ Overall, the percentage of unassigned offenders increased slightly between 2005 and 2008 (13% to 15%). Idle rates increased most at the MCF-Rush City and Faribault but decreased substantially at the MCF-Stillwater.

⁹ Idle offenders are those who are capable of working but have not been assigned or are on average assigned less than three hours per day, have been terminated from their assignments, or have refused an assigned placement.

FIGURE 6
MINNCOR Operating Statistics by Fiscal Year

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08
Inmates Assigned	966	1,054	1,160	1,219	1,378	1,265
Total Revenues (Operating and Non-Operating)	\$26,660,482	\$31,548,553	\$32,326,875	\$41,542,407	\$38,445,854	\$35,779,445
Total Expenses	(\$26,516,925)	(\$29,074,310)	(\$31,002,375)	(\$40,870,506)	(\$36,706,788)	(\$33,148,509)
Operating Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income	\$143,557	\$2,474,243	\$1,324,500	\$671,901	\$1,739,066	\$2,630,936

FY03 was the first year that MINNCOR obtained self-sufficiency with no reliance on an operating subsidy from the State of Minnesota. Through cost-cutting measures and process improvement principles, MINNCOR has been able to increase profitability.

Section IV

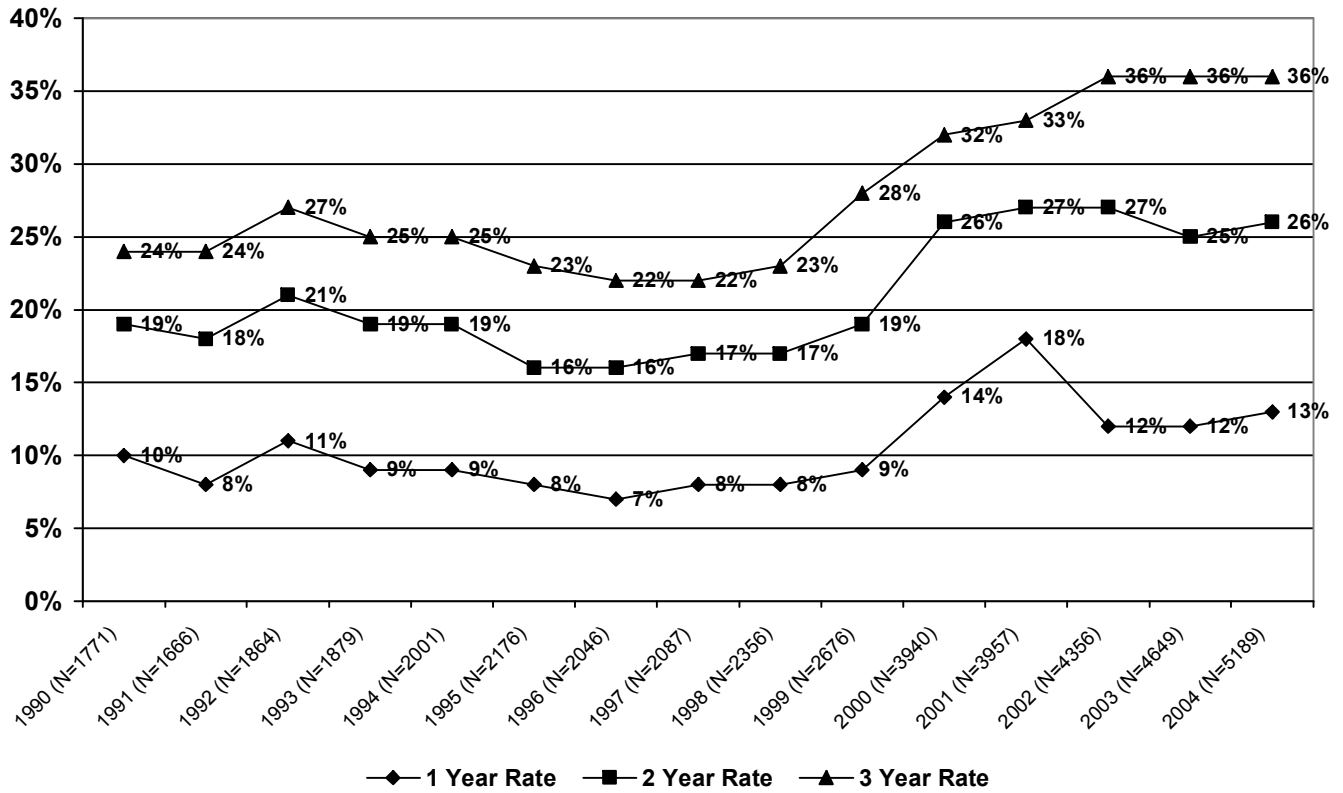
Adult Recidivism Update

Section IV provides an update of the three-year, post-release felony reconviction and reincarceration rates for offenders released from an adult facility between 1990 and 2004. Rates for 2004 are disaggregated by gender and original offense.¹⁰ Rates for a subset of offenders released in 2005 are disaggregated by completion of prison-based, chemical dependency programming as well. Findings from an evaluation of prison-based, sex offender treatment undertaken by the DOC are not included in this report as the study was not complete at the time the present report was written.

Recidivism rates also are not reported this year for offenders who have completed DOC reentry programming. The department's primary reentry initiative, MCORP, was not fully implemented until the beginning of 2008. Subsequently, many of the offenders participating in MCORP initiatives have not yet been released to the community, and those who have been released have not been in the community long enough to do an adequate recidivism analysis.

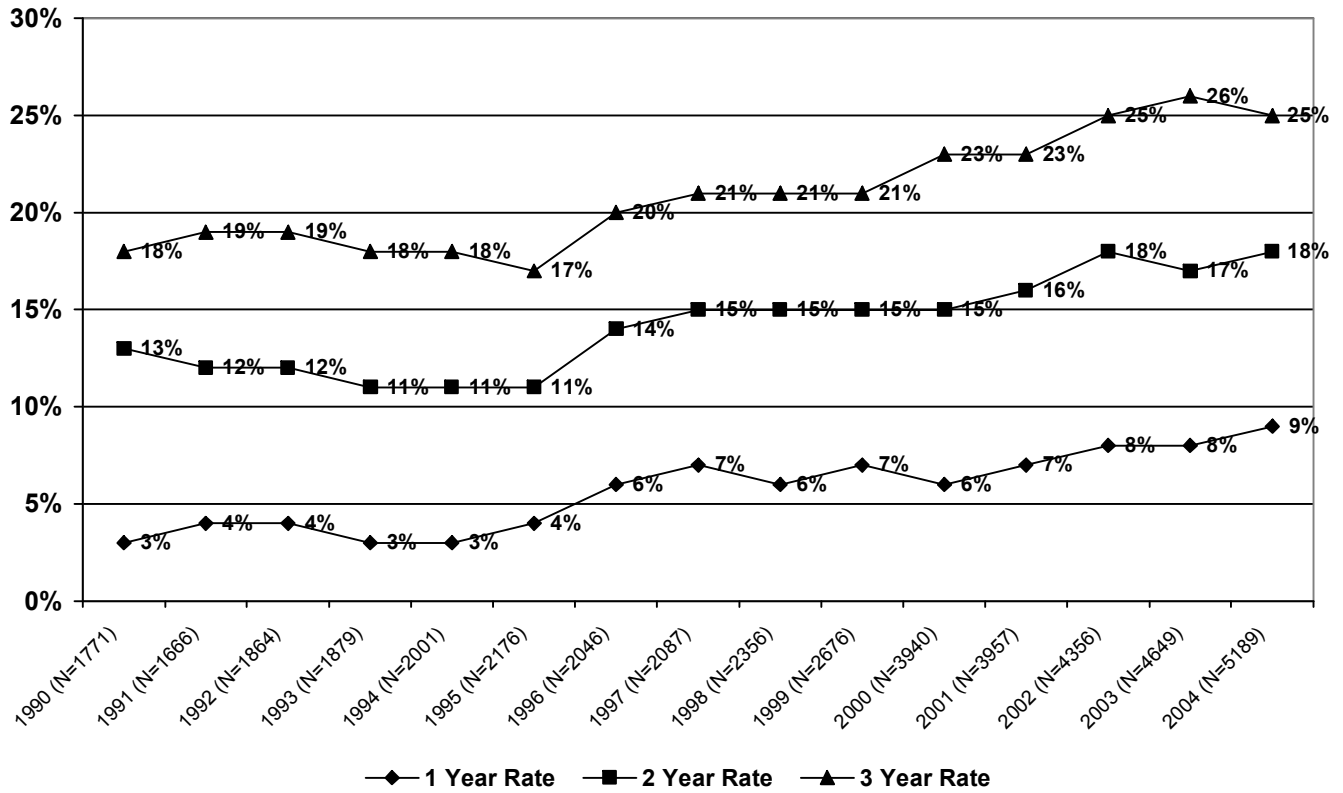
¹⁰ As noted earlier, while these rates are slightly higher than in previous years, the increase cannot be directly attributed solely to offender behavior. Some of the increase is a result of improved methods of criminal history analysis.

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



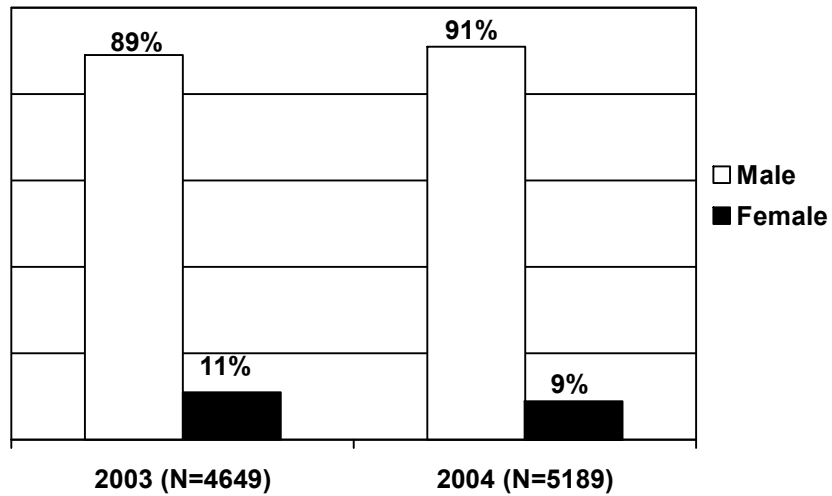
Reconviction rates charted in Figure 7 suggest some stabilization in one-, two-, and three-year reconviction rates in recent years. The one-year reconviction rate has been 12 or 13 percent in each of the last three years after peaking at 18 percent among those offenders released in 2001. Two-year reconviction rates have fluctuated between 25 percent and 27 percent in the last five years, and three-year reconviction rates have stayed at 36 percent over the last three years.

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



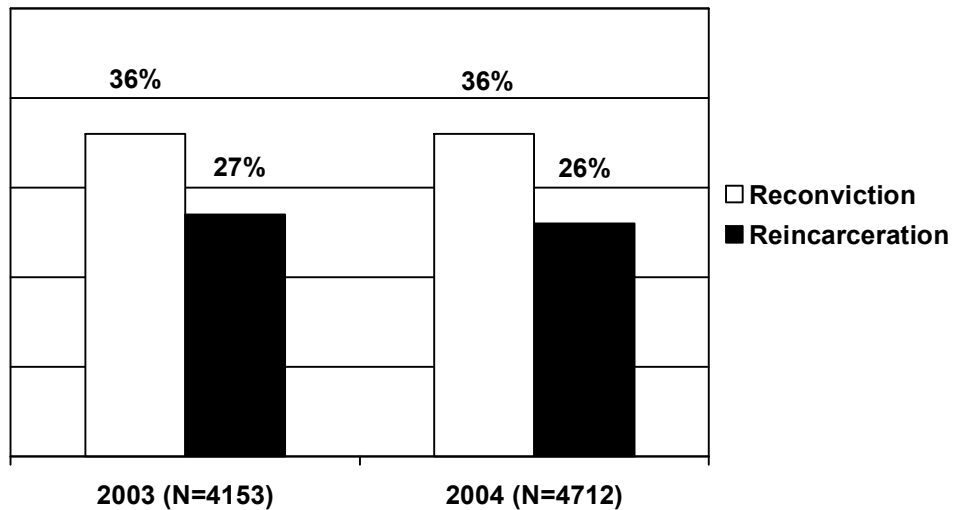
Within three years of release, one fourth of offenders released in 2004 returned to prison with a new felony conviction. This figure is slightly lower than that reported for the cohort of offenders released in 2003. Less than one in ten offenders released in both years was returned to prison with a new felony conviction within one year of release.

FIGURE 9
Gender



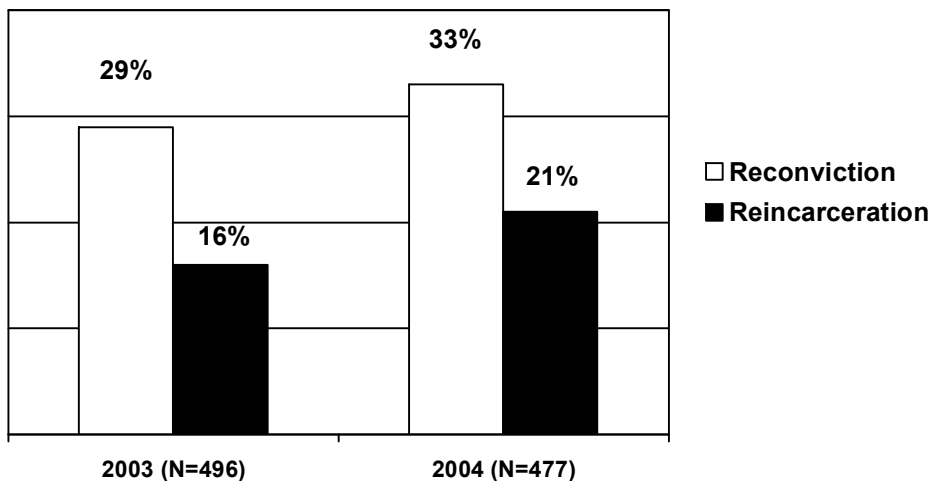
The majority of offenders released in 2003 and 2004 were male (89% and 91%, respectively).

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



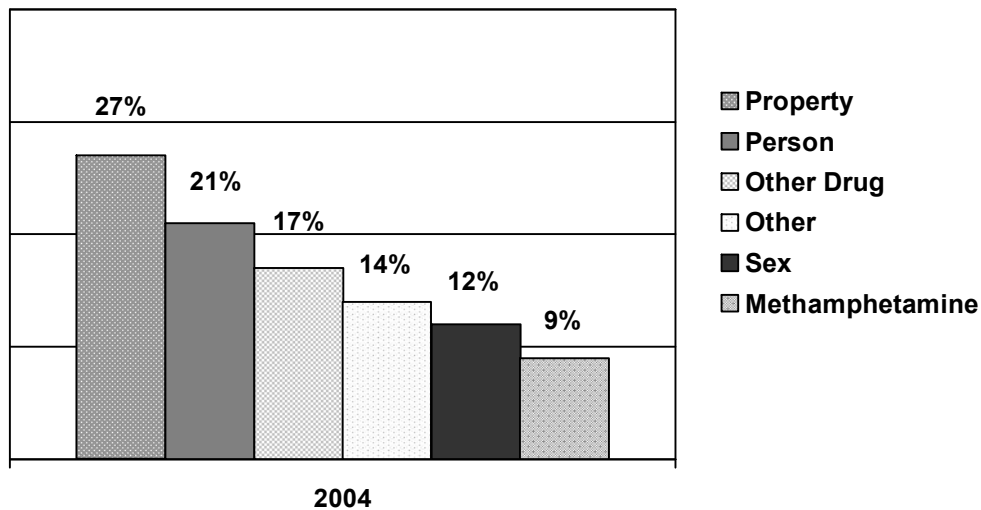
The percentage of male offenders reconvicted or reincarcerated remained fairly constant from 2003 to 2004. The three-year reconviction rate for males was 36 percent in both years, and the reincarceration rate dropped slightly from 27 percent to 26 percent.

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



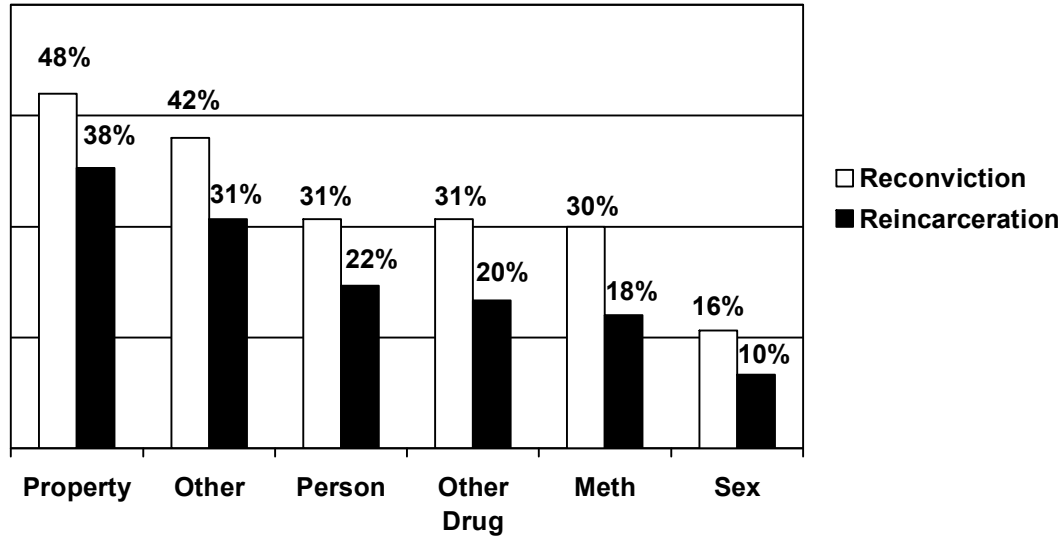
The percentage of female offenders reconvicted or reincarcerated increased between 2003 and 2004: Reconviction rates jumped from 29 percent among females released in 2003 to 33 percent among females released in 2004, and reincarceration rates climbed from 16 percent to 21 percent.

FIGURE 12
Original Offense (N=5189)



Offenders originally imprisoned for a property offense comprised slightly more than one-fourth (27%) of the population released in 2004, which is the largest group of offenders for that year. Just over one-fourth of the population originally was incarcerated for a drug offense, either methamphetamine or another drug, and 21 percent originally were imprisoned for a person offense.

FIGURE 13
Recidivism Rates by Original Offense
Three Years Post-Release (N=5042)
2004



Nearly half (48%) of property offenders released in 2004 were convicted of a felony-level crime within three years of their original release. Forty two percent of those originally convicted of an offense categorized as “other” (i.e., the offense was not a property, person, methamphetamine, other drug, or sex offense) were reconvicted within three years of release. Just under one-third of person and other drug (non-methamphetamine) offenders were reconvicted within three years of release.

Thirty-eight percent of property offenders released in 2004 were returned to prison within three years of their release as either a new court commitment or a release return with a new sentence. Nearly one-third (31%) of those originally convicted of an offense categorized as “other” were reincarcerated within three years of release, and 22 percent of person offenders were reincarcerated within three years of release.

Earlier this year, the DOC completed an evaluation of the efficacy of chemical dependency treatment in DOC facilities¹¹. That report compares recidivism rates between 1,164 adult offenders who participated in treatment with 1,096 who did not. Both groups were admitted to prison after 2001, directed to chemical dependency treatment, and released during 2005. Notably, because the offenders in the study were released in 2005, the follow-up period is shorter than the period used in the preceding recidivism analysis. Both reconviction and reincarceration rates are reported.

¹¹ Minnesota Department of Corrections (2008). *Chemical Dependency Program Evaluation*. St. Paul, MN.

FIGURE 14
Recidivism Rates by Chemical Dependency Treatment Outcome
18 Months Post-Release¹²
2005

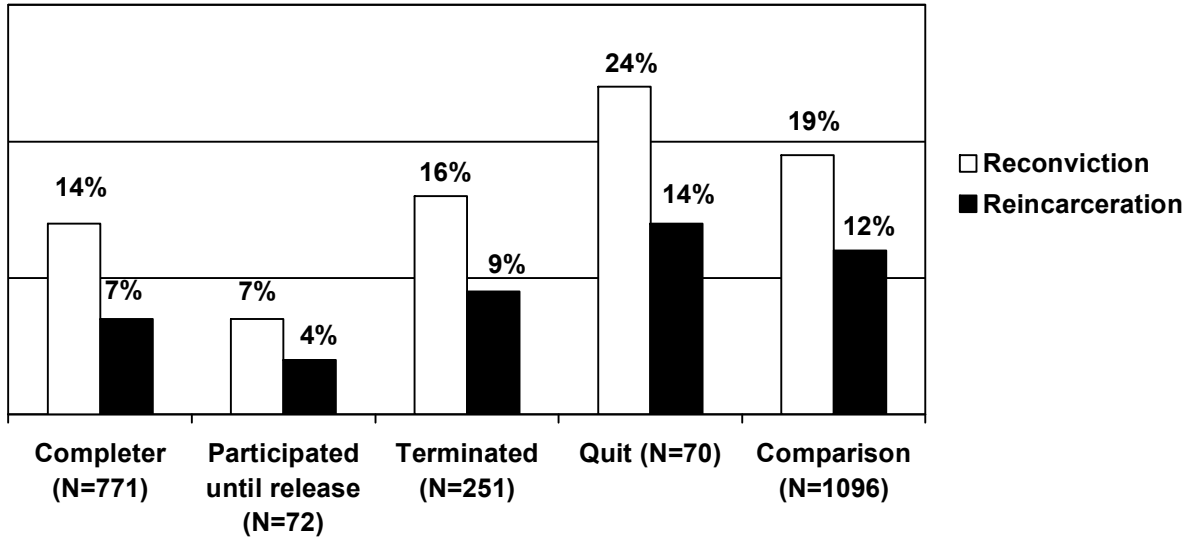


Figure 14 suggests that both reconviction and reincarceration rates are lower among offenders who completed chemical dependency treatment or participated in chemical dependency treatment until release than among the comparison group as well as among those who were terminated from or quit chemical dependency treatment. Offenders who participated in chemical dependency treatment until their release from prison had the lowest recidivism rates, while those who quit treatment had the highest. Additional analyses included in the evaluation, which statistically controlled for rival causal factors, showed that participating in chemical dependency treatment reduced the risk of felony reconviction by 23 percent and the risk of reincarceration by 31 percent.

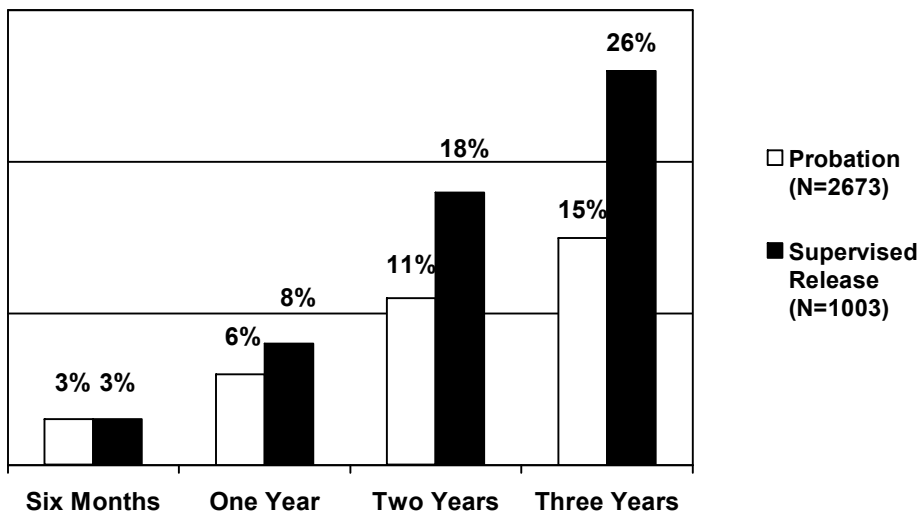
¹² The average total follow-up time for all offenders was 18 months, with a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 24 months.

Section V

Community Services Recidivism Update

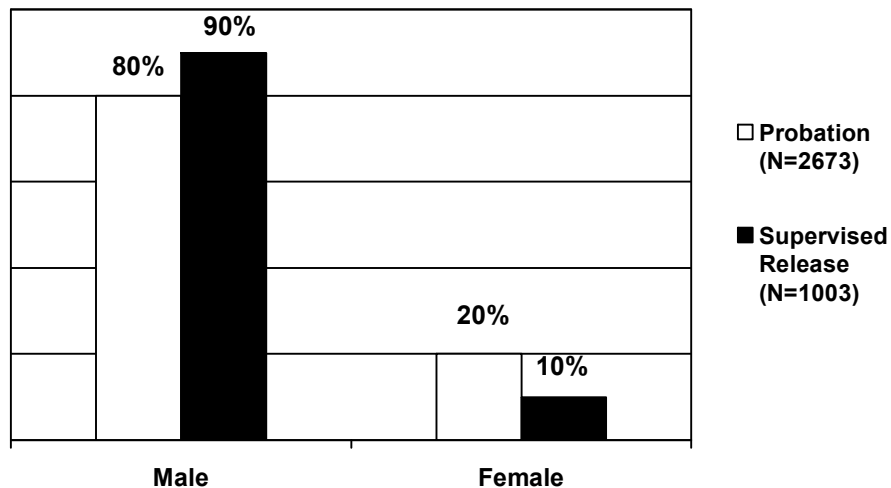
Section V provides three-year, post-supervision felony reconviction rates for 3,676 adult felony-level probationers and supervised releasees who were supervised by a DOC agent for a Minnesota offense and left community supervision in 2003 for any reason except death or incarceration in prison. Offenders with multiple cases closed in 2003 were counted only once by selecting the case for which the offender was under supervision longest. Rates are disaggregated by gender, age at end of supervision, and age at original offense.

FIGURE 15
Felony Reconviction Rates Up to Three Years Post-Supervision
2003



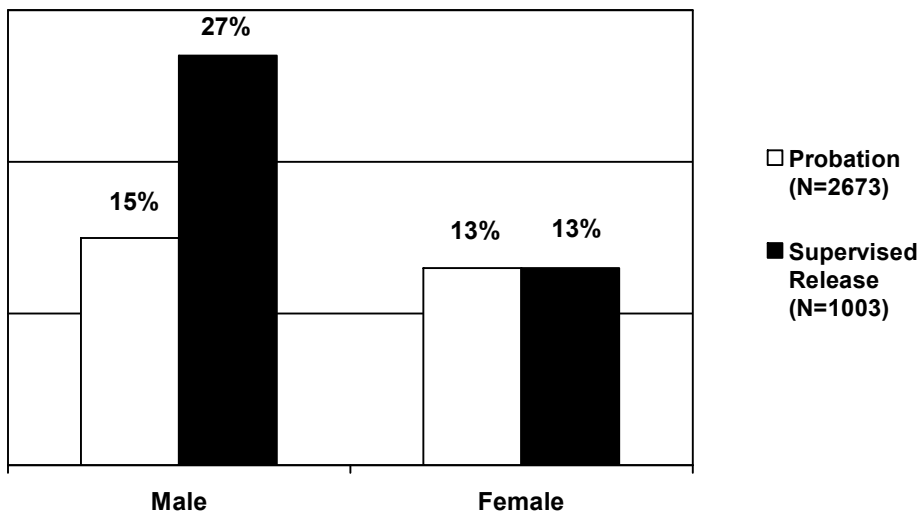
Felony reconviction rates are similar at the six-month and one year post-supervision marks for DOC probationers and supervised releasees who left supervision in 2003 but diverge at the two-year mark. Within three-years post supervision, just over one-fourth of adult supervised releasees are reconvicted of a felony offense compared to 15 percent of adult probationers.

FIGURE 16
Gender



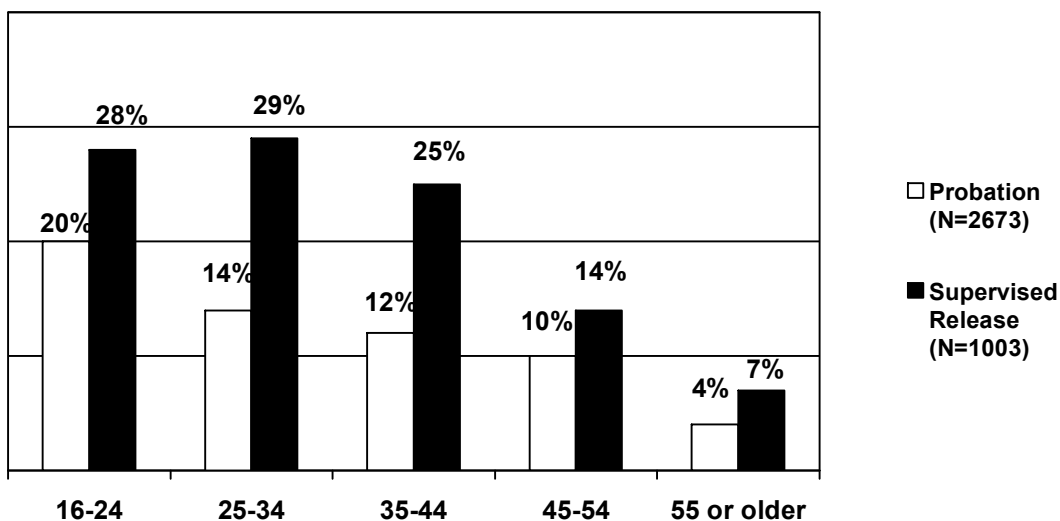
Females account for a greater proportion of the offenders released from probation in 2003 than among those who left supervised release in 2003 (20% versus 10%).

FIGURE 17
Recidivism Rates by Gender
Three Years Post-Supervision



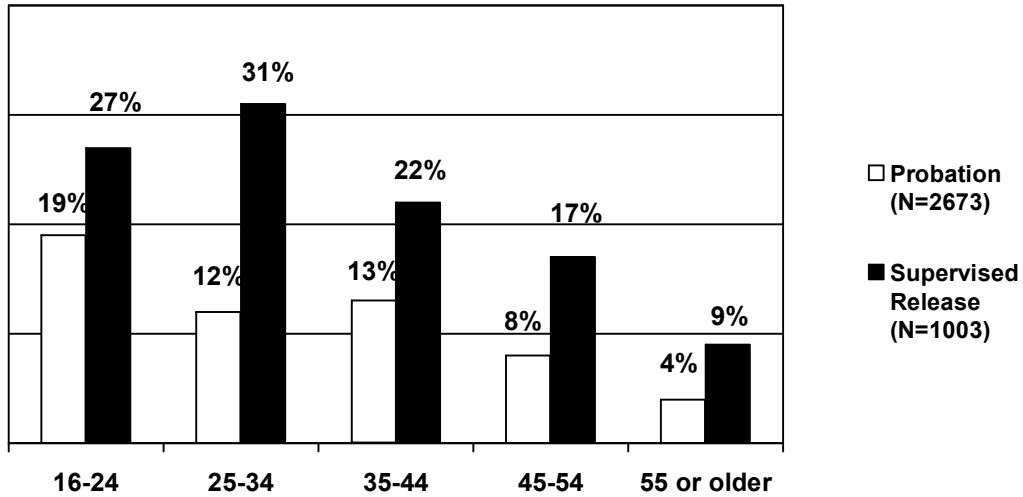
Felony reconviction rates are higher among male offenders than female offenders released from probation or supervised release but particularly among males released from supervised release. Felony reconviction rates among females who left either type of community supervision are 13 percent. The felony reconviction rate among males who left probation is 15 percent but is 27 percent among males who left supervised release.

FIGURE 18
Recidivism Rates by Age at End of Supervision
Three Years Post-Supervision



The data reported in Figure 18 suggests that offenders who are older when they leave community supervision, regardless of the type of supervision, have lower felony reconviction rates than those who are younger.

FIGURE 19
Recidivism Rates by Age at Offense
Three Years Post-Supervision



Among the group of offenders who left supervised release in 2003, the three-year felony conviction rate is highest among those offenders who were between the ages of 25 and 34 at the time of the offense. Among those who left probation in 2003, the three-year felony conviction rate is highest among those offenders who were between the ages of 16 and 24 at the time of the offense.

Section VI

Mental Health Services

Availability and Participation in Mental Health Services

This report provides information about prison-based mental health services during FY08, including but not limited to the availability of these services, participation rates and completion rates. The following section will describe provision of services and offender participation in those services. Completion numbers, in the form of discharge data, are included only for the supportive living services (SLS) units located at the MCF-Lino Lakes, MCF-Rush City, and MCF-Stillwater; the Mead unit at the MCF-Shakopee and the mental health unit (MHU) at the MCF-Oak Park Heights. Completion rates are not included for other services since there is no “completion” of mental health services as there is for chemical dependency or sexual offender treatment programs. A wide range of services is provided to address the mental health needs of offenders including support services, self-help groups, and professional interventions for brief illness, situational adjustment, an acute episode of a chronic illness, or simply the ongoing management of that illness.

The information provided is drawn from the data entered into the Correctional Operations Management System, commonly known as COMS, and from other operational reporting systems of the department’s health services unit. Information about “mental health encounters” is entered by divisional staff with appropriate coding to allow tracking of information on individual offenders as well as to allow access using data queries for summarization as will be seen in the following report. Information on psychiatric services is not yet available for summary and analysis.

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

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

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

- Supportive services
- Residential services
- Release planning¹³

¹³ Mental health release planning will be available at all sites in the coming year.

Intake Assessment

Generally, incoming adult male offenders (other than release violators) are screened at St. Cloud and female offenders are screened at Shakopee to determine treatment needs and future placement. Adult male release violators are screened at Lino Lakes and Rush City. Adult female release violators are screened at Shakopee. This screening includes at minimum a brief assessment consisting of an interview with a mental health staff person. Screens positive for mental health concerns trigger further assessment to determine the need for future services during incarceration and to establish a mental health file.

Self-Help and Informal Groups

Self-help groups are available and fostered at all sites. Typically these activities occur during offender non-work hours and are fostered by staff with volunteer assistance. The number of groups at each site varies widely based on local interest. Groups most often occur on a weekly basis and are usually small, with 5 to 15 attendees, although a few groups may grow much larger based on an ad hoc topic or interest. The groups include Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Crystal Meth Anonymous, Gamblers Anonymous, Anger Management, Alternatives to Violence, Grief Support, Self-Awareness, Personal Empowerment, Meditation, Critical Thinking, Anxiety Support, Depression Support, Parenting, Families in Focus, Resiliency, Relationships, Healthy Boundaries, and Victim and Anti-Violence Support. Religious or spiritual support groups like Bible Study, Sweat Lodges, and other groups also are available.

Outpatient Services

Mental health personnel are present and provide services at all sites. Services are provided in individual and group encounters as well as treatment and release planning and non-contact situations. **Individual encounters** include brief assessments (an interview and review of the mental health file); intermediate assessments (an interview and review of collateral data); full assessments (an interview, review of collateral data and administration of psychological testing); individual therapy; crisis intervention elicited by an emergency need; or a mental health intervention which may deal with a non-emergent need associated with mental illness like a work situation or due process concern. **Group encounters** include formal, staff planned and facilitated group treatment sessions. **Planning and non-contact** activities include release and reintegration planning directed to preparing the offender for release and ongoing file review and planning activities.

FIGURE 20
Mental Health Assessment, Therapy, or Treatment in Minnesota Correctional Facilities

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Total number of offenders in an MCF at any time during FY	13,056	13,621	13,920
a. Offenders receiving/participating in assessment, therapy, or treatment either group or individual	8,041	8,408	8,468
Percent of total offenders	62%	62%	61%
b. Offenders receiving individual assessment, therapy, or treatment (included in line a)	7,839	8,093	8,151
Percent of total offenders	60%	59%	59%
c. Offenders receiving individual therapy sessions (included in lines a and b)	2,459	2,652	2,540
Percent of total offenders	19%	19%	18%
d. Offenders participating in group therapy sessions (included in line a)	1,313	1,366	1,212
Percent of total offenders	10%	10%	9%

In FY08, 13,920 offenders were in a Minnesota correctional facility. Sixty-one percent of those individuals had a coded “encounter” with a mental health professional in either a group or individual contact as described above. Nearly one in ten offenders participated in at least one group therapy session, and nearly two in ten had at least one individual therapy session with mental health staff. These proportions have changed very little over the last three years.

FIGURE 21
Individual Mental Health Therapy Sessions of Offenders

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Total number of sessions reported	32,306	29,052	25,393
Minimum number of sessions received by an offender during FY	1	1	1
Maximum number of sessions received by an offender during FY	456	181	183
Average (mean) number of sessions	13	11	10
Midpoint (median) number of sessions	6	6	6
Most frequently occurring (modal) number of sessions	2	2	2

Figure 21 shows that mental health staff conducted and coded 25,393 individual therapy sessions in FY 2008. The number of sessions held with an individual offender ranged from 1 to 183. The most frequently occurring number of sessions held per offender was two; the median number of sessions was six, which indicates that over half of the offend-

ers had six or fewer sessions. The mean number of sessions was ten; however, this figure was significantly influenced by “heavy users.” These “heavy users” typically were residents in the mental health unit at Oak Park Heights. Figure 23 shows that the “top 15 percent” of users of individual therapy account for 50 percent of all individual therapy sessions, which is just under 13,000 sessions. This top-heavy distribution has moderated somewhat over the three-year period of observation.

FIGURE 22
Top 15 Percent of Offenders by Number of Individual Therapy Sessions

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Total number of “heavy user” offenders (subset of preceding table)	369	398	377
Number of individual sessions reported for heavy users	19,352	15,462	12,744
Percent of all individual sessions	60%	53%	50%

Diagnoses

Figure 23 shows the diagnostic class and diagnosis for the “top 15” diagnoses. This information is documented by mental health personnel in COMS after contact with the offenders. Each contact is an opportunity to update offender information. Multiple diagnoses are common; thus an offender may be included in more than one diagnostic count (e.g. antisocial personality disorder and major depressive disorder). However, offenders are only counted once in each of the diagnostic categories no matter how many times it was entered.

FIGURE 23
Mental Illness Prevalence in Minnesota Correctional Facilities:
The Top 15 Diagnoses Cited in FY2008 Mental Health Encounters
with Comparison to FY2007 and FY2006¹⁴

Diagnostic Class Diagnosis	FY2006	Prev. Per 1,000 Offenders	FY2007	Prev. Per 1,000 Offenders	FY2008	Prev. Per 1,000 Offenders
Offenders resident in MCF at any time in fiscal year	13,056		13,621		13,920	
Adjustment Disorders						
Adjustment disorder with depressed mood	237	18.2	200	14.7	143	10.3
Adjustment disorder with anxiety and depressed mood	215	16.5	209	15.3	190	13.6
Personality Disorders						
Antisocial personality disorder	1,180	90.4	1,193	87.6	1,211	87.0
Borderline personality disorder	185	14.2	187	13.7	173	12.4
Personality disorder not otherwise specified	388	29.7	401	29.4	392	28.2
Anxiety Disorders						
Anxiety disorder not otherwise specified	153	11.7	147	10.8	173	12.4
Post-traumatic stress disorder	217	16.6	221	16.2	191	13.7
Mood Disorders						
Depressive disorder not otherwise specified	468	35.8	453	33.3	460	33.0
Dysthymic disorder	339	26.0	329	24.2	330	23.7
Major depressive disorder, recurrent	427	32.7	397	29.1	331	23.8
Mood disorder not otherwise specified	150	11.5	156	11.5	163	11.7
Sexual and Gender Identity Disorders						
Pedophilia	188	14.4	163	12.0	146	10.5
Additional Conditions						
Sexual abuse of a child ¹⁵	394	30.2	412	30.2	395	28.4
Adult antisocial behavior	387	29.6	322	23.6	329	23.6
Borderline intellectual functioning	135	10.3	143	10.5	160	11.5

¹⁴ Encounters are assessments, therapy, interventions, and sessions explained in the preceding narrative.

¹⁵ "Sexual Abuse of a Child" is included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) in the category of "Problems Related to Abuse or Neglect." It is not a disorder but is included in the figure because the department provides sex offender specific treatment.

Supportive Services

Supportive living services units (SLS) provide an intermediate level of mental health treatment services between outpatient and residential level services. These programs are available at each custody level but not at each facility. SLS units are located at Lino Lakes, Rush City, and Stillwater. Similar services are available for women at Shakopee within the Mead unit. These services are included within the residential services section below. SLS units are located in a designated area or residential unit and provide mental health and daily living support services. The services are provided in a designated area or residential unit and include mental health and daily living support services. Occupancy increased at Lino Lakes in 2008 as more beds became available for mental health use. Occupancy at Rush City and Stillwater was stable, and all available beds consistently were in use.

Residential Services

Residential programs provide specialty assessments as well as acute and chronic mental health care within a secure environment at two facilities. For men, the mental health unit at Oak Park Heights provides the most intensive care and receives male offenders who are in crisis from other sites. A number of chronically mentally ill offenders also are housed here when other placements are impractical.¹⁸ For women, the Mead unit at Shakopee provides a highly structured program of skills development over a fixed schedule of 21 days to completion and placement in the general offender community.

FIGURE 25
Residential Services Inventory

MCF-Oak Park Heights	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Number of beds	47	47 ¹⁹	47 ²⁰
Number of admissions	117	122	107
Number of discharges	116	119	110
Average length of stay in days	97	84	134
Percent occupancy ²⁰	92%	92%	95%
Average daily census	41	41	43
Is there a wait list?	No	No	No
If yes, average number on list	NA	NA	NA
MCF-Shakopee			
Number of beds	10	10	10
Number of admissions	193	172	179
Number of discharges	194	169	180
Average length of stay in days	17.8	18.5	18.5
Percent occupancy	97%	90%	95%
Average daily census	9.7	9.0	9.5
Is there a wait list?	Yes	Yes	Yes
If yes, average number on list	12	NA	14

Release and Reintegration Planning

For those offenders meeting the criteria for Serious and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI), the DOC offers and provides release planning services to assist in their placement in the community with established connections to a range of services needed for successful community placement.

¹⁸ The SLS programs provide additional placement options.

¹⁹ Two beds are reserved for emergency reception of offenders in crisis.

²⁰ Percent occupancy based on 45 beds.

FIGURE 26
Serious and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI) Release Planning²¹

Location	Number of Release Planning Encounters			Offenders with Release Planning Encounters			Release Plans Completed		
	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY06	FY07	FY08
MCF-Shakopee	292	314	187	85	86	77	52	47	70
MCF-Faribault	170	79	95	104	30	48	25	23	40
MCF-Lino Lakes	253	542	495	72	166	160	51	107	124
MCF-Stillwater	174	78	55	131	38	32	11	36	31
MCF-Rush City	593	804	812	148	115	114	54	52	50
MCF-Moose Lake	174	179	164	37	19	14	14	13	10
MCF-Oak Park Heights	71	64	55	20	15	20	17	23	17
Total	1,727	2,060	1,863	597	469	465	224	301	342

²¹ Encounters are assessments, interviews, or contacts with community resources.

