



***Minnesota Regional/County Jails
Consolidation or Merger Study
Final Report***

December 20, 2024



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Executive Summary

Background and Purpose

During the 2023 legislative session, the Minnesota Legislature commissioned the Department of Corrections to conduct a comprehensive study examining the feasibility of consolidating or merging county jails, while also investigating alternatives to incarceration for persons experiencing mental health disorders. Justice Planners, LLC was awarded the contract in March 2024 to conduct this analysis.

The study's objectives included evaluating current jail populations and forecasting future needs through 2049, gathering feedback from key stakeholders across the state, assessing operational and financial implications of regional jail models, examining mental health and substance abuse challenges in corrections, and identifying potential opportunities for regional collaboration.

Methodology

The research team implemented a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach to examine Minnesota's county jail system and evaluate potential regional collaboration opportunities. At the core of this analysis was a detailed examination of jail population data from 2019 through 2024. This historical analysis incorporated facility age assessments, local crime rates, and demographic trends to provide context for current jail utilization patterns. The research team then developed sophisticated statistical forecasting models to project average daily populations for each county jail facility through 2049, with detailed projections at five-year intervals to support long-term planning efforts.

To complement the quantitative analysis, the team conducted an extensive stakeholder engagement process, developing and distributing targeted surveys to key participants in the criminal justice system. These surveys sought input from sheriffs, jail administrators, county attorneys, county commissioners, police chiefs, judges, public defenders, and court administrators. While response rates varied significantly among different stakeholder groups, with particularly strong participation from jail administrators and sheriffs, the study faced certain limitations, notably receiving no responses from judges or public defenders. Despite these gaps, the survey responses provided valuable insights into operational challenges and opportunities from multiple perspectives within the criminal justice system.

Current System Overview

Minnesota's county jail system represents a diverse network of facilities varying significantly in size, age, and operational approach. The current system encompasses 77 counties operating independent jail facilities, while 10 counties function without dedicated jail facilities, relying instead on agreements with neighboring jurisdictions to house their inmates. This arrangement already demonstrates some degree of inter-jurisdictional cooperation, even outside formal regional structures.

The state currently maintains two distinct models of regional correctional cooperation. The Northwest Regional Corrections Center (NWRCC) represents a traditional regional jail model, serving as the primary correctional facility for Polk, Red Lake, and Norman Counties.

The Northeast Regional Corrections Center (NERCC) operates under a different model, serving Carlton, Cook, St. Louis, Koochiching, and Lake Counties. Rather than functioning as the primary detention facility for these jurisdictions, each of which maintains its own jail, the NERCC provides specialized programming-based housing options. This hybrid approach allows participating counties to maintain local control while

accessing shared resources for specific inmate populations, particularly those who might benefit from specialized programming. This model illustrates the potential flexibility of regional cooperation, demonstrating that collaboration need not require complete consolidation of all correctional operations.

Stakeholder Perspectives

The study revealed widespread skepticism toward regional jail concepts among most stakeholder groups, with varying concerns based on professional roles and responsibilities. Sheriffs, who would bear primary operational responsibility for any regional facilities, expressed strong reservations. Of the 70 sheriffs who responded to the survey, only 19 supported regional jail concepts. Their concerns centered primarily on transportation logistics, emphasizing the operational challenges of moving inmates across larger geographic areas. Many sheriffs also voiced opposition to losing local control over their facilities and questioned whether claimed cost savings would materialize. They expressed concern about impacts on their staff and relationships with local communities that have historically supported their operations.

Jail Administrators demonstrated even stronger opposition to regional concepts, based upon their direct operational experience. Their responses focused on the challenges of managing facilities housing inmates from multiple jurisdictions, particularly regarding inmate classification and security protocols. Many administrators questioned the premise that regional facilities would generate meaningful operational efficiencies or cost savings. Their practical experience with day-to-day facility operations was the basis of their concerns about staffing, programming, and security implications.

County Attorneys focused their concerns on the potential impacts to court operations and case processing. They mentioned increased complexity in managing cases when inmates are housed at greater distances from courts and attorneys. Many expressed concern about impacts on victims and witnesses, who might face greater challenges participating in judicial proceedings. Access for defense counsel was another concern, with attorneys worried about barriers to client consultation and case preparation.

County Commissioners demonstrated more openness to exploring regional options. However, there were just 14 responses from 10 counties. Their perspective often voiced potential financial benefits and improved services that might come from economies of scale. However, they also raised important questions about governance structures and financial planning. Some of the commissioners stressed the need for careful analysis of both short-term and long-term financial implications for their counties.

The 14 police chiefs who responded to the surveys focused heavily on practical law enforcement concerns, particularly regarding transportation demands and officer availability. Many worried that increased transport responsibilities would reduce officer availability for patrol and emergency response. Response time implications emerged as a common theme, along with emphasis on the continued need for temporary holding facilities to support local law enforcement operations.

Mental Health and Substance Use Challenges

The study uncovered significant challenges regarding mental health and substance use disorders within Minnesota's jail population, revealing a critical need for systematic attention to these issues. According to survey responses, 68% of jails reported that over 30% of their population experiences mental health issues, a finding that aligns with national trends but highlights the substantial challenge facing county facilities.

Current approaches to mental health tracking and treatment vary significantly across jurisdictions. The study found limited systematic tracking of mental health diagnoses, with facilities employing varying approaches to screening and assessment. This inconsistency makes it difficult to develop comprehensive

strategies for addressing mental health needs across the system.

The substance use challenge appears even more prevalent, with 82% of jails reporting that over 30% of their population struggles with substance use issues. These problems frequently correlate with mental health challenges, creating complex treatment needs that many facilities struggle to address with limited resources. The study found particular gaps in treatment programming options, especially in smaller facilities that lack the scale to support comprehensive treatment programs.

Population Projections and Capacity Analysis

The study conducted comprehensive population projections through 2049 for all county jail facilities in Minnesota, which determined there will be capacity challenges ahead for several jurisdictions. The analysis indicates that 13 counties will likely exceed their current operational capacities by 2049, creating potential crowding issues that will require planning and mitigation strategies. The geographic distribution of these challenges varies across the state. Rural counties generally show declining population trajectories, which may create opportunities for resource sharing and consolidation. However, urban and suburban facilities face mounting capacity pressures, driven by continued population growth in metropolitan areas. These divergent trends suggest the need for regionalized approaches to capacity planning rather than one-size-fits-all solutions.

Facility Age and Infrastructure

A significant number of facilities are approaching or exceeding their typical 30-year life expectancy, which raises concerns about their long-term sustainability and maintenance costs. The condition of these aging facilities varies considerably across jurisdictions. While some counties have recently made substantial investments in new facilities, others face infrastructure challenges that require immediate attention. This creates a patchwork of facility conditions across the state, with some jails operating in modern, efficient buildings while others struggle with aging infrastructure that may no longer meet current operational standards. These variations in facility age and condition significantly influence the feasibility and desirability of regional collaboration opportunities.

Regional Jail Opportunities

The study identified several promising opportunities for regional collaboration, each presenting unique advantages and challenges. The potential integration of Mahnomon County with the Northwest Regional Correctional Center represents a compelling opportunity. Mahnomon County, currently operating without a jail, could benefit from joining an existing regional framework with proven operational protocols. The geographic proximity of these jurisdictions and the presence of established operational systems suggest this collaboration could be implemented relatively quickly and efficiently.

Another opportunity exists between Steele and Waseca Counties. These contiguous counties present complementary needs and resources that could support effective collaboration. While Waseca County operates one of the state's oldest facilities, Steele County maintains a newer facility (20 years old) with excess capacity. This situation creates natural opportunities for partnership, potentially allowing immediate implementation using existing infrastructure without requiring new construction.

A more complex but potentially beneficial opportunity involves the five-county region of Rock, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, and Watonwan Counties. These jurisdictions all maintain aging facilities (except for Rock County which does not have a jail), and their combined projected population numbers could support a regional approach to corrections. This collaboration, however, would not be without some challenges,

particularly regarding facility siting and transportation logistics across the larger geographic area. While this option would likely require new construction, the potential long-term benefits of consolidating resources and sharing operational costs could justify the initial investment. Careful consideration must be given to selecting a facility location that optimizes accessibility for all participating counties while minimizing transportation times and costs.

Financial Considerations

The financial implications of regional jail construction and operation require careful analysis. Current construction costs for new correctional facilities in southwest Minnesota are averaging approximately \$800 per square foot, reflecting the specialized requirements and security considerations inherent in jail design. For a typical 40-bed regional facility, total project costs are estimated at \$32 million, though this figure can vary significantly based on specific design requirements and local conditions. Beyond basic construction expenses, jurisdictions must also account for land acquisition costs, infrastructure development, and site preparation, which can add substantially to the total project budget depending on location and existing site conditions.

Operational costs present a mix of potential savings and new expenses that must be carefully evaluated and allocated among participating jurisdictions. While regional facilities may offer economies of scale in staffing - particularly for specialized positions like medical staff, mental health professionals, and programming personnel - these savings can be offset by increased transportation costs. The geographic spread of counties participating in a regional facility will mean more frequent and longer-distance inmate transport for court appearances, medical appointments, and family visitation, requiring additional vehicles, fuel, and transport officers.

Technology and communication requirements represent another cost category for regional facilities. Modern jail operations provide web-based systems to facilitate video court appearances and maintain necessary security protocols. These systems require not only initial capital investment but also ongoing maintenance and periodic upgrades to remain effective.

Administrative overhead presents its own set of financial considerations. While consolidation may reduce some duplicative administrative functions, regional facilities require sophisticated management systems to track inmates from multiple jurisdictions, manage different judicial schedules, and coordinate with various law enforcement agencies. The complexity of these administrative requirements must be carefully considered when evaluating potential cost savings from regionalization.

The successful financial operation of a regional facility depends heavily on developing equitable cost-sharing agreements among participating counties. These agreements must account for both fixed and variable costs while establishing clear mechanisms for adjusting financial responsibilities as facility utilization patterns change over time. Regular review and adjustment of these financial arrangements is essential to ensure sustainable operation and maintain positive relationships among participating jurisdictions.

Recommendations and Implementation Strategy

The study's findings support a targeted approach to regional jail initiatives that emphasizes voluntary collaboration and local decision-making rather than state mandates. Success requires careful attention to several key areas:

Regional planning should emerge from local initiative rather than top-down directives. The sentiments of

citizens in potential target communities must be considered. The state's role should focus on providing technical assistance for feasibility studies, developing frameworks for cost-sharing arrangements, and establishing clear governance guidelines. This approach respects local autonomy while ensuring consistent standards and practices across regional collaborations.

Mental health and substance use challenges require immediate attention regardless of facility arrangements. The state should implement standardized screening and assessment tools across all facilities while improving data collection and reporting systems. Expanded treatment programming options and development of alternatives to incarceration for individuals with mental health needs emerge as critical priorities.

Infrastructure planning requires a systematic approach beginning with development of a comprehensive statewide facility condition inventory. This should inform creation of a long-term capital planning framework that identifies priority replacement and renovation needs while establishing clear design standards for regional facilities.

Operational considerations demand careful attention to transportation coordination, classification standards, and staffing models. Technology solutions, particularly for court appearances, can help address some logistical challenges while improving efficiency. However, implementation must account for varying local capabilities and resources.

Future Considerations

The evolution of Minnesota's criminal justice system will continue to influence regional jail initiatives. Changing population demographics will affect facility needs differently across regions. Evolving mental health treatment needs may drive new facility requirements and programming approaches. Technological advances supporting remote operations could reshape operating models, while infrastructure replacement cycles may create natural opportunities for regional collaboration.

Success in addressing these challenges requires ongoing evaluation and planning to support effective decision-making regarding facility needs and regional opportunities. The study suggests focusing initial efforts on voluntary collaborations where geographic and operational conditions naturally support regional solutions, while maintaining emphasis on mental health and substance use challenges as critical priorities regardless of facility arrangements.

Continued evaluation and planning will be essential to support effective decision-making regarding facility needs and regional opportunities.

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Introduction and Methodology

During the 2023 legislative session, the legislature tasked the Minnesota Department of Corrections to conduct a study on the consolidation or merger of county jails, as well as alternatives to incarceration of persons experiencing mental health disorders. The requirements of the Regional and County Jails Study can be found in *Laws of Minnesota 2023, Chapter 52, article 11, section 33.*

The Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) requested for this project to include a variety of data on communities across the State of Minnesota, local correctional and related public safety needs, and alternatives to incarceration for people experiencing mental health disorders.

The one-time study and report required feedback from and across a variety of stakeholders including county governments, citizens, and individuals who live in communities served by facilities that may be impacted by the commissioner's recommendations for the consolidation or merger of jails.

Justice Planners, LLC was awarded the contract to conduct this study in late March 2024. The purpose of this Minnesota Regional/County Jails Consolidation or Merger Study for the State of Minnesota is to enable the State to make a series of informed decisions regarding the need to consolidate/merge or build local correctional facilities across the State. Accomplishing this task required a complex set of analyses that combined many different sources of information. Fortunately, the State laid the foundation for the project's success by establishing and maintaining databases which heavily informed the study, including a comprehensive local detention information system as well as a very detailed judicial information system.

The evaluation aspects of consolidation/merger/facility creation required not just an assessment of where things stand today, but also a series of forecasts of what the future needs are likely going to be.

As a part of the study, Justice Planners agreed to survey criminal justice stakeholders in each County and, as necessary, conduct town hall events, and other data gathering methods according to the approved Project Plan to include feedback from the following parties:

- Citizens who live in communities served by facilities that may be impacted by the commissioner's recommendations for the consolidation or merger of jails,
- County sheriffs,
- County and city attorneys who prosecute offenders,
- Chief law enforcement officers,
- Administrators of county jail facilities, and
- District court administrators.

The final deliverable of this study is to incorporate the entirety of feedback and data gathered, analysis, county totals, trends, and forecasting, and recommendations, and shall provide the following information:

- The daily average number of offenders incarcerated in each county jail facility;
- The actual cost of building a new jail facility, purchasing another facility, or repairing a current facility;
- The age of current jail facilities;
- County population totals and trends;
- County crime rates and trends;
- The proximity of current jails to courthouses, probation services, social services, treatment providers, and work-release employment opportunities;

- Specific recommendations for alternatives to incarceration for persons experiencing mental health disorders; and
- Specific recommendations on the consolidation or merger of county jail facilities and operations, including:
 - Where consolidated facilities should be located;
 - Which counties are best suited for consolidation;
 - The projected costs of construction, renovation, or purchase of the facility; and
 - The projected cost of operating the facility.

Regional jails are authorized by Minnesota statute 641.261 to, “enable counties to cooperate to provide adequate jail facilities with suitable work programs and rehabilitation and treatment services for persons whose commitment to a county jail is authorized by law”.

Statute 641.262 states, “Two or more counties, each contiguous at one or more points with one or more of the other counties, may cooperate to establish, operate, and maintain a regional jail.... A county may join with other counties in the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a regional jail by majority vote of its county board. A county board so voting shall also appropriate its approximate proportionate share of the initial expenses of the proposed county regional jail...”.¹ The statute goes on to describe that “the county board of each cooperating county shall appoint two members to a board to be known as the regional jail board. Members appointed to the board shall be county commissioners”.

The DOC provided a listing of all County jails, which total 86 facilities in 82 counties (four counties have more than one facility). There are ten counties that do not have jails. These include Polk, Red Lake, Norman, Mahnomen, Grant, Stevens, Pope, Big Stone, Rock and Dodge Counties. The most recent inspection reports were also provided for each facility.

Currently, there are two regional jails in Minnesota. The NW Regional Corrections Center is in Polk County and houses offenders from Polk, Red Lake and Norman Counties. The NE Regional Corrections Center (NERCC) is in St. Louis County.

The NERCC is a treatment/vocational placement center utilized by Carlton, Cook, St. Louis, Koochiching, and Lake counties. Offender placement here can be requested by attorneys, probation officers, or judges based upon the programming needs of an offender and the programs offered at NERCC. Once requested, a classification assessment is conducted by the facility to determine if the offender is a good fit. NERCC also has beds available for counties outside of the five-county region if requested.

¹ <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/641/full#stat.641.261>

Survey Overview

As a part of the study on the consolidation or merger of county jails, the team undertook a comprehensive stakeholder survey in 2024 to assess attitudes toward regional jail consolidation.

Surveys were created for each of the seven stakeholder groups to gather their thoughts and input regarding regional jails. Given the number of Counties and jurisdictions to be canvassed, online survey links were sent to the stakeholder groups. Each email contained the following message:

Good morning, our organization, Justice Planners, is working with the Minnesota Department of Corrections to study the feasibility of consolidating or merging county jails, as well as identifying alternatives to incarceration of persons experiencing substance addiction or mental health disorders.

As part of this project, we are conducting a series of surveys with key stakeholders across Minnesota.

Who is conducting the survey?

Justice Planners is a planning and research company that assesses criminal justice systems across the nation. If you have questions about the survey, please feel free to email us at admin@justiceplanners.com.

How long will the survey take?

We know your time is valuable, so we limited the number of questions as much as possible. We think the questionnaire will take less than 10 minutes to complete.

What will you do with my answers? Is my data safe?

We will collect the survey answers and aggregate them into general/combined result reports. In addition, your specific individual answers will not be attributed to you in any of our reports or conversations about the project. Only Justice Planners will have access to your answers. We need you to be as candid as possible in your responses. Depending on the findings of our data analysis and your answers to the questions, there is a chance that we may reach out to you for a follow-up conversation.

How will I answer the questionnaire?

The questionnaire can be accessed by following this link:

The link provided varied depending upon each stakeholder group. Surveys were sent to each Jail Administrator and Sheriff on June 24, 2024, and a response was requested within one week July 1, 2024. At the request of each of the professional associations for County Commissioners, Judiciary, Chiefs of Police, and Court Administrators, surveys were sent to each of those association executives to then forward to their membership. Citizen surveys were not sent at this time due to the difficulty in determining which groups to target. It was decided to wait until later in the study to see which Counties emerged as potential candidates for further discussion.

Each stakeholder group received a series of questions regarding their thoughts on the pros and cons of regional jails. The number of questions ranged from 11 to 17 depending upon the stakeholder group. However, each group was asked whether they would support a regional jail **for** their jurisdiction and if they would support a regional jail **in** their jurisdiction. Several questions were multiple choice (ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree) and open-ended questions. (each of the surveys can be found in the

Appendix).

The surveys gathered responses from a diverse group of criminal justice professionals across the state. Seventy Sheriffs provided their insights, along with 75 Jail Administrators who offered perspectives from facility operations. Forty-five County Attorneys contributed their legal and procedural viewpoints, while 14 County Commissioners from 10 different counties shared their governance and fiscal perspectives. Additionally, 14 Police Chiefs offered insights from local law enforcement, and 21 Court Administrators provided input from the judicial system perspective.

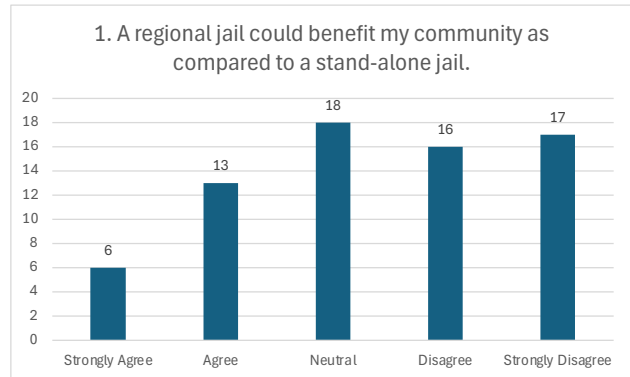
Possibly due to the timing of a mid-summer survey, responses were slow and the deadline for replies was extended to August 16, 2024. With the assistance of DOC staff contact was made to the Sheriffs and Jail Administrators that had not responded as well as the various professional associations, and additional surveys were received. As of the August 16 deadline responses had been received by 75 Jail Administrators, 70 Sheriffs, 45 County Attorneys, 21 Court Administrators, 14 County Commissioners (5 of these responses were from different commissioner in the same county), and 14 Chiefs of Police. No surveys were returned by any Judges or Public Defenders.

Sheriff Survey

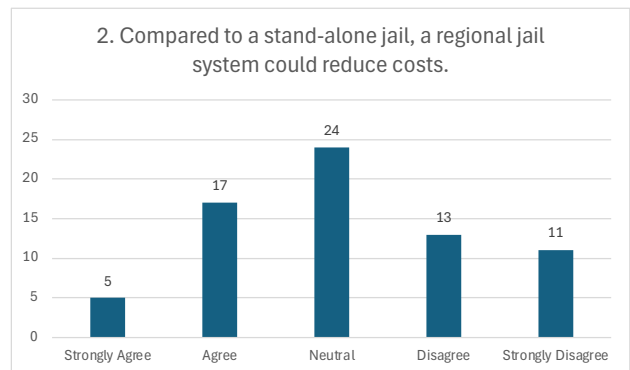
In Minnesota the sheriff is responsible for the safekeeping of all people lawfully committed to the county jail. The following multiple-choice questions were forwarded to all 88 County Sheriffs in the state. There were 70 responses.

Survey Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total Responses
1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.	6	13	18	16	17	70
2. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could reduce costs.	5	17	24	13	11	70
3. A regional jail would benefit my long-term strategic plans for law enforcement in my jurisdiction.	0	11	22	23	14	70
4. Resources and services could be shared more efficiently in a regional jail setting.	7	27	13	12	11	70
5. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could improve the rehabilitation and mental health services provided to offenders.	7	16	28	9	10	70
6. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.	5	11	17	18	19	70
7. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.	6	14	15	13	22	70

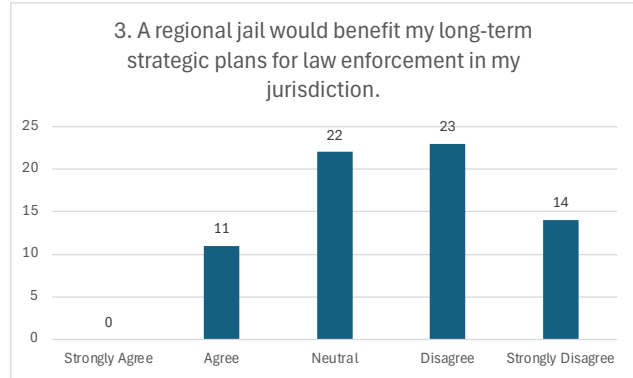
- For the question of whether a regional jail could benefit the community as compared to a stand-alone jail, only 13 of the 70 responding Sheriffs agreed and just 6 strongly agreed. Thirty-three of the Sheriffs disagreed or strongly disagreed, with 18 responding neutrally.



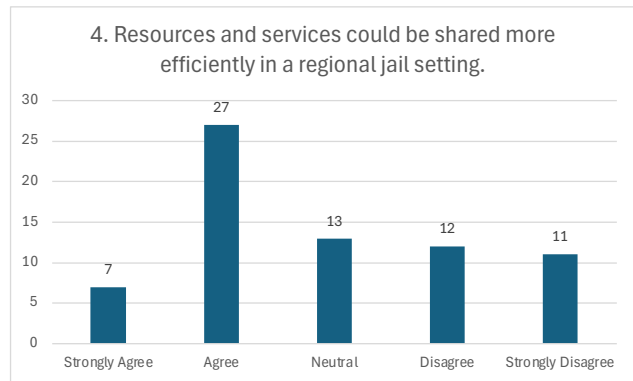
- Just 22 of the responding Sheriffs felt there could be some cost savings for a regional jail as compared to a stand-alone jail, while 24 Sheriffs did not agree. Twenty-four Sheriffs responded neutrally.



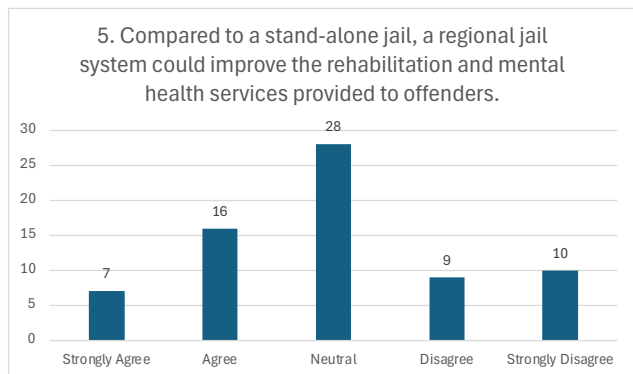
3. When asked about the benefits of a regional jail on the Sheriff's long-term strategic plan for law enforcement, there was strong disagreement. There were 11 Sheriffs that agreed to the benefits (none strongly agreed) and 22 Sheriffs responded neutrally.



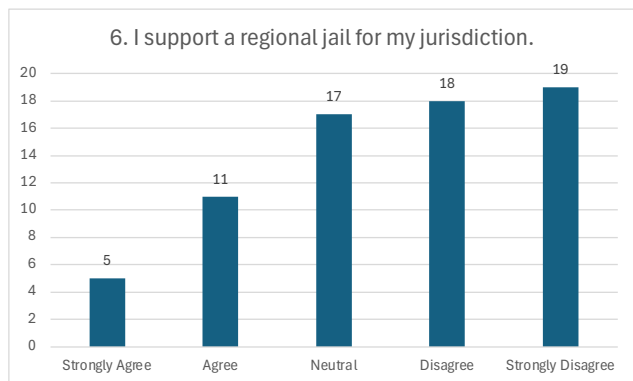
4. However, there was stronger agreement that resources could be shared more efficiently in a regional jail than a stand along facility. There were 23 of the responding Sheriffs that did not agree, and 13 responded neutrally.



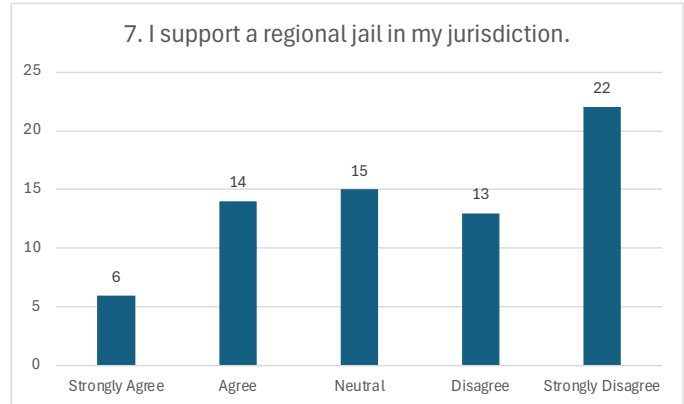
5. When responding to a question about improved rehabilitation and mental health services for offenders in a regional jail, 28 responded neutrally. Just 23 of the responding Sheriffs were in agreement with this potential benefit, while 19 did not agree.



6. In response to the question of whether the Sheriff would support a regional jail for their jurisdiction, 37 either disagreed or strongly disagreed with 17 Sheriffs responding neutrally. There were 14 Sheriffs that agreed and just 6 that strongly agreed.

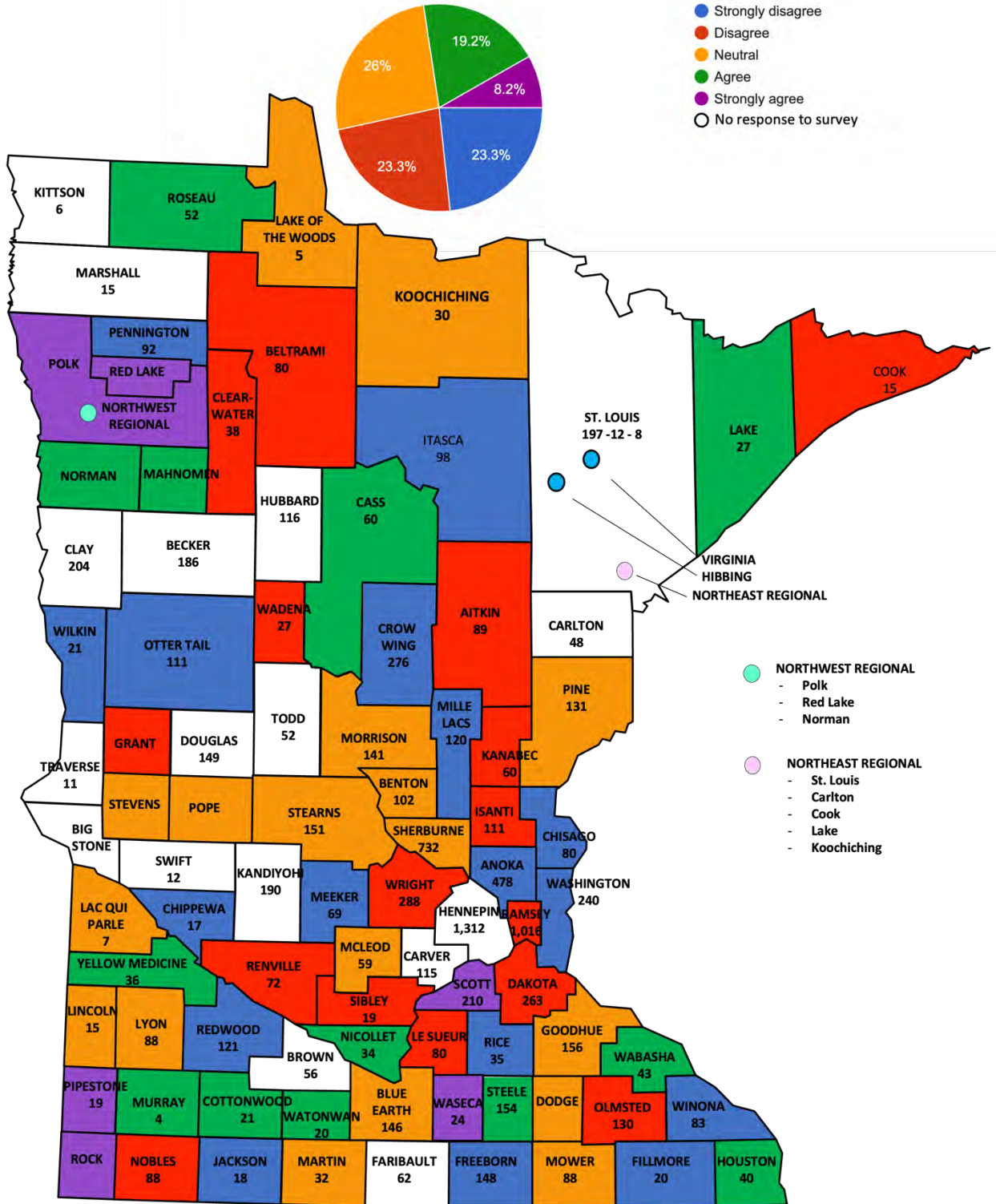


7. The question was also asked whether the Sheriff would support a regional jail **in their jurisdiction**. There were a few more positive responses (14 agreed and 6 strongly agreed) if the regional jail was in their jurisdiction as opposed to somewhere else. There were 35 Sheriff's responses that did not think it was a good idea while 15 replied neutrally.



Minnesota County Sheriffs' Response

A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.



The following summary narrative of the Sheriffs' open-ended survey questions and responses about regional jails in Minnesota. The survey asked sheriffs in Minnesota for their thoughts on potentially moving to a regional jail system. The responses reveal a range of perspectives, with most sheriffs expressing significant concerns or opposition to the idea.

8. What financial considerations would drive any exploration of a regional jail option?

Cost Savings Potential:

Many respondents recognized that cost savings could be a key driver for exploring regional jails. Potential areas of savings mentioned include:

- Economies of scale in staffing, operations, and infrastructure
- Consolidated medical and mental health services
- Reduced duplication of administrative and support functions

Facility Costs:

Several responses highlighted the need to carefully consider the costs associated with constructing and maintaining a regional jail facility:

- Initial capital costs for building a new, centralized facility
- Ongoing maintenance and operational expenses
- Potential savings from sharing costs across multiple jurisdictions

Staffing and Personnel Costs:

Respondents emphasized the importance of analyzing staffing costs and how they might be impacted by a regional approach:

- Wages and benefits for a larger staff complement
- Potential challenges in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel
- Potential savings from consolidated training and shared specialization

Transportation Expenses:

Many responses noted that the costs associated with transporting inmates across longer distances would be a critical consideration:

- Fuel, vehicle maintenance, and staffing for transport teams
- Potential impact on local law enforcement resources and availability

Inmate Housing and Medical Costs:

Respondents indicated the need to evaluate the costs of housing and providing medical/mental health care for inmates in a regional facility:

- Per diem rates or cost-sharing mechanisms for inmate housing
- Expanded or consolidated medical/mental health services and associated costs

Revenue Implications:

Some responses highlighted potential revenue implications, such as:

- Loss of revenue from housing inmates for other jurisdictions
- Potential new revenue streams from boarding inmates from participating counties

Liability and Risk Management:

A few respondents mentioned the need to consider liability and risk management costs associated with a regional jail:

- Insurance and legal expenses
- Allocation of liability among participating jurisdictions

Existing Facility Investments:

Several respondents noted that many counties have recently invested in building or renovating their own jails, which could impact the financial case for a regional approach.

Funding Sources and Cost Allocation:

Respondents emphasized the importance of determining fair and equitable methods for funding and cost allocation among participating counties, such as:

- Basing contributions on factors like inmate population, county size, or usage
- Establishing clear agreements on how costs would be shared

Impact on Local Communities:

A few responses highlighted the need to consider the potential economic impact on local communities if a regional jail resulted in the closure of smaller, local facilities.

Overall, the responses suggest that a thorough financial analysis would be a critical component in determining the viability of a regional jail option. Respondents emphasized the need to carefully weigh the potential cost savings against the substantial upfront and ongoing expenses, as well as the impact on local communities and law enforcement operations. The complexity of cost allocation and risk management among multiple jurisdictions was also highlighted as a significant concern that would need to be addressed.

9. How do you think the transportation of detainees, court appearances, and other logistics would be managed in a regional jail scenario?

Transportation Management:

Many respondents felt that the responsibility for transporting inmates should remain with the arresting or home jurisdiction, rather than being centralized under the regional jail. Suggested approaches include:

- Establishing a dedicated transport division or unit within the regional jail to handle all inmate movements
- Allowing each participating county to maintain responsibility for transporting their own inmates
- Exploring cooperative transportation arrangements between counties to improve efficiency

Use of Technology:

Several responses emphasized the importance of leveraging technology to reduce the need for in-person transports, such as:

- Conducting initial appearances and other court hearings via video/teleconference (e.g., Zoom)
- Ensuring the regional jail has the necessary video/teleconference capabilities to facilitate remote court appearances

Coordination and Logistics:

Respondents highlighted the need for careful coordination and planning around transportation logistics:

- Establishing clear protocols and agreements on who is responsible for transports to court, medical appointments, and other off-site destinations
- Ensuring that transportation resources (staff, vehicles, etc.) are sufficient to meet the needs of the multiple jurisdictions
- Considering the impact on local law enforcement agencies and their ability to respond to calls if officers are tied up with inmate transports

Safety and Contraband Concerns:

Some responses noted the potential safety risks and opportunities for contraband introduction when repeatedly transporting inmates outside of the jail facility.

Staffing and Cost Implications:

Respondents expressed concerns about the staffing and cost burdens associated with increased transportation requirements, including:

- The need to hire and retain dedicated transport officers
- Increased fuel, vehicle maintenance, and other operational expenses

Existing Practices and Partnerships:

A few responses indicated that some counties already have experience with regional or cooperative transportation arrangements, which could provide a model for a regional jail scenario.

Potential Challenges:

Several respondents were skeptical about the ability to effectively manage transportation logistics in a regional jail model, especially for counties located at a distance from the centralized facility.

Overall, the responses suggest that the transportation of detainees and facilitating court appearances would be a significant operational and logistical challenge in a regional jail scenario. While some respondents saw potential benefits in centralized transportation management, many expressed concerns about the impact on local law enforcement resources, increased costs, and the inherent difficulties in coordinating complex transportation needs across multiple jurisdictions. The responses emphasize the importance of carefully considering these transportation-related issues and developing robust protocols to address them.

10. How do you believe the community would be affected by a shift to a regional jail approach?

Based on the survey responses, the potential shift to a regional jail approach would have a mixed impact on communities, with both positive and negative implications:

Negative Impacts:

- Difficulty for families and friends to visit incarcerated individuals, as the regional jail may be located further away from their home communities. This would be particularly challenging for low-income families with limited transportation options.
- Loss of local jobs associated with operating a county jail, which could have a significant economic impact on some communities.
- Concerns about public safety, with transportation of inmates to distant court facilities creating additional risks.
- Potential loss of rehabilitation programs and services that were offered at the local jail level.
- Reduced connection between incarcerated individuals and their local support structures, such as family, friends, and community organizations.
- Increased burden on law enforcement, as they may need to spend more time transporting inmates to and from the regional facility.

Positive Impacts:

- Potential cost savings and financial efficiencies for participating counties by consolidating jail operations.
- Improved access to specialized services and resources at a regional jail facility.
- Centralized location may be more convenient for some community members to visit incarcerated individuals.

Mixed/Uncertain Impacts:

- Some communities expressed uncertainty about the overall impact, indicating that it would depend on the specific implementation details, such as the location of the regional jail and the cost-sharing arrangements between participating counties.

- A few respondents noted that their communities may not have strong opinions on the matter, as they do not currently have a local jail.
- There were also concerns about the potential for increased inmate escapes and the challenges of coordinating operational and financial responsibilities between multiple jurisdictions.

Overall, the survey responses suggest that the shift to a regional jail approach would be a complex issue with varied impacts on different communities. While some potential benefits were identified, there are significant concerns about the negative effects on public safety, local economies, and the ability of incarcerated individuals to maintain connections with their home communities.

11. What would be the potential challenges or concerns you can foresee in a regional jail option over the long term?

Operational and Logistical Challenges:

- Difficulty with staffing and staff retention, as a larger and more intensive regional facility may require higher pay and benefits to attract and keep qualified corrections officers.
- Increased transportation burden and costs for law enforcement agencies, as they would need to spend more time and resources transporting inmates to and from the regional jail, especially in rural areas.
- Coordination and oversight issues, as multiple jurisdictions and elected officials (e.g., sheriffs, county commissioners) would need to agree on policies, procedures, and cost-sharing arrangements for the regional facility.
- Potential for deterioration of relationships between incarcerated individuals and their local support networks and communities if they are housed further away from their home areas.
- Concerns about the regional jail's ability to provide the same level of specialized services, programs, and one-on-one attention that may have been available at the local jail level.
- Uncertainty about the fate of existing county jail facilities if they are no longer needed, and the potential costs of repurposing or decommissioning those facilities.

Financial and Budgetary Concerns:

- Increased overall costs for participating counties, as state-run systems are often more expensive than locally operated jails.
- Challenges with equitably distributing the financial burden among the different counties, especially if the inmate population or service needs vary significantly between jurisdictions.
- Potential loss of local economic benefits, such as jobs and spending, that were associated with the operation of the county jail.
- Uncertainty about funding sources and budget allocations for the regional jail, especially if circumstances change over time (e.g., new elected officials, shifting incarceration rates).

Governance and Accountability Issues:

- Difficulties in establishing clear lines of authority and decision-making processes, as multiple stakeholders (e.g., sheriffs, county boards) would need to be involved in the management of the regional facility.

- Concerns about maintaining local control and responsiveness to the needs of individual communities, as opposed to a more centralized, one-size-fits-all approach.
- Potential for increased liability and legal challenges, as the regional jail may be subject to lawsuits or disputes from multiple jurisdictions.
- Challenges in ensuring consistent policies, procedures, and quality of service across the different counties participating in the regional jail.

Overall, the survey responses highlight the complex and multifaceted nature of the challenges that can arise with a regional jail approach. These concerns span operational, financial, and governance domains, and underscore the need for careful planning, collaboration, and ongoing coordination among the participating jurisdictions to address these issues effectively.

12. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share?

Opposition to a Regional Jail:

- Several respondents expressed strong opposition to the idea of a regional jail, stating that they would not allow their inmates to be housed in such a facility. Some felt it was an "inconceivable" or "not a great idea" for their communities.
- There was a sentiment that local jails are more beneficial to the community and that each county should be allowed to make its own decisions about jail operations.
- Some respondents were concerned about losing local control and input over the management and operations of the jail, preferring to maintain a local voice and philosophy on corrections and rehabilitation.

Potential Challenges and Drawbacks:

Many respondents highlighted significant operational and logistical challenges with implementing a regional jail, such as:

- Increased transportation costs and burdens for law enforcement agencies, as they would need to travel further to transport inmates.
- Difficulties in coordinating policies, procedures, and cost-sharing arrangements between multiple jurisdictions.
- Concerns about the regional jail's ability to provide the same level of specialized services and one-on-one attention as local jails.
- Potential for increased liability and legal challenges due to the involvement of multiple counties.
- There were also concerns about the regional jail's impact on local communities, such as the loss of local jobs and the negative effects on incarcerated individuals' connections with their home communities.

Conditions for Consideration:

Some respondents indicated they would be open to considering a regional jail approach, but only if certain conditions were met:

- The regional jail would need to be located within their own county, so that the local community would not be adversely affected by the facility being located elsewhere.

- There would need to be a clear and equitable distribution of costs, responsibilities, and decision-making authority among the participating counties.
- Maintaining a local voice and control over the management and operations of the facility would be a critical requirement.

Potential Benefits:

A few respondents acknowledged that a regional jail approach could potentially offer some benefits, such as:

- Cost savings and greater efficiencies by consolidating resources and operations across multiple jurisdictions.
- Improved ability to provide comprehensive programs and services, such as mental health, substance abuse, and vocational support, that may be more challenging for smaller, individual county jails.
- Standardization of policies and procedures across the regional facility.

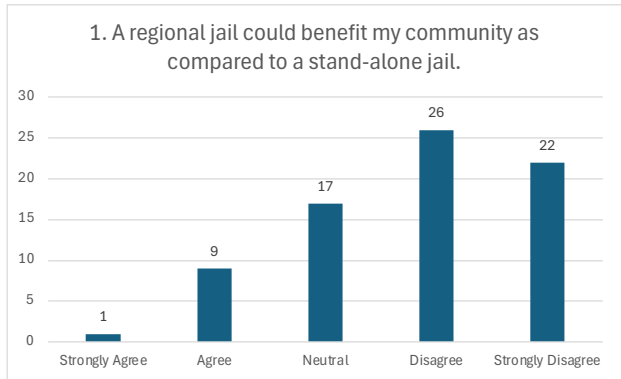
Overall, the survey responses reflect a range of perspectives, with a significant proportion of respondents being skeptical or outright opposed to the idea of a regional jail approach. The main concerns center around operational challenges, loss of local control, and the potential negative impacts on communities. While a few respondents saw potential benefits, the prevailing sentiment is that the drawbacks of a regional jail model outweigh the potential advantages for many of the communities represented in the survey.

Jail Administrator Survey

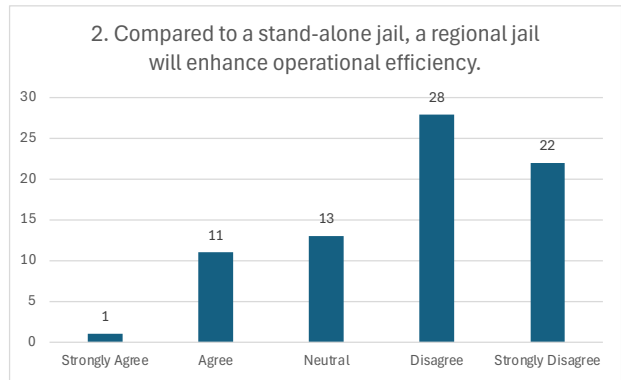
Each jail in Minnesota has a single administrator, except for facilities with fewer than 30 inmates per day, where a designated staff person may serve as administrator. The facility administrator is responsible for managing and operating the facility. The following multiple-choice questions were forwarded to all Jail Administrators in the state. There were responses from 75 Jail Administrators.

Survey Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total Responses
1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.	1	9	17	26	22	75
2. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail will enhance operational efficiency.	1	11	13	28	22	75
3. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail will improve detainee management.	1	7	20	21	26	75
4. A higher level/quality of inmate services, programs, and rehabilitation initiatives could be provided in a regional jail environment compared to a stand-alone jail.	5	23	23	9	15	75
5. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.	2	7	11	22	33	75
6. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.	3	10	24	17	21	75

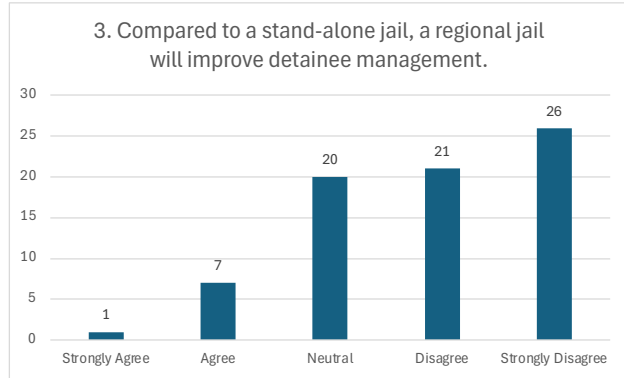
1. The question of whether a regional jail could benefit the community as compared to a stand-alone jail, there was stronger disagreement than in the Sheriff’s survey with 26 Jail Administrators disagreeing and another 22 strongly disagreeing. There were just 9 Jail Administrators that agreed that a regional jail could be beneficial and 1 that strongly agreed. Seventeen of the Jail Administrators replied neutrally.



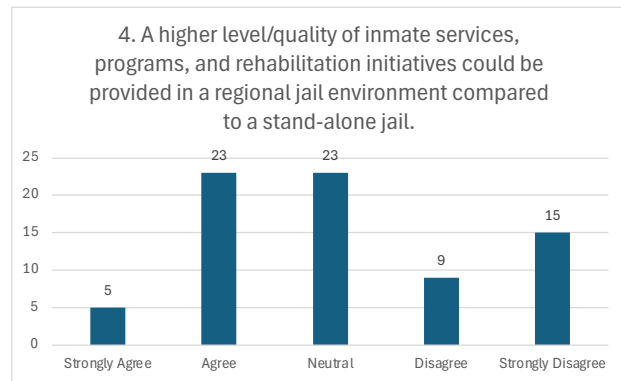
2. In response to the question of recognizing operational efficiencies in a regional jail, there were 12 Jail Administrators that felt there would be operational efficiency gains, while 50 of the 70 respondents did not agree. There were 13 that replied neutrally.



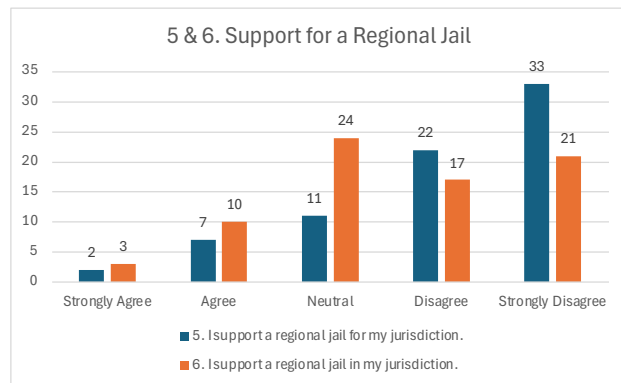
3. There is often a belief that detainee management can be improved in a regional jail, as opposed to managing behavior of smaller capacity facilities. Only 8 of the 75 respondents felt this was the case. Forty-seven of the replies either disagreed or strongly disagreed with this premise, while 20 replied neutrally.



4. Jail Administrators were asked about whether a higher level/quality of inmate services, programs, and rehabilitation initiatives could be provided in a regional jail environment compared to a stand-alone jail. There was a higher level of agreement to this premise with 23 respondents agreeing and 5 strongly agreeing. Twenty-four of the responding Jail Administrators did not agree, and 23 responded neutrally.

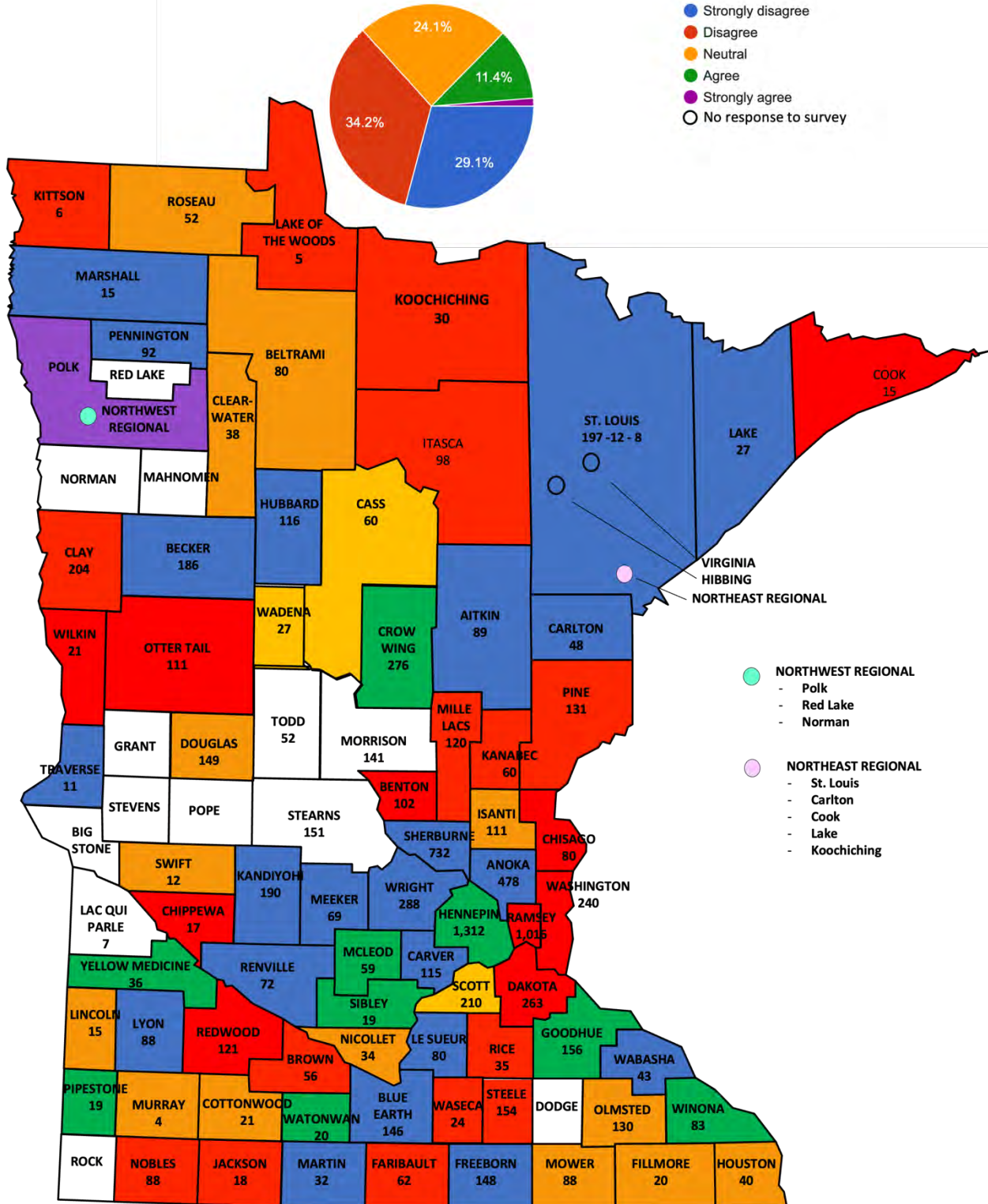


5&6. As with all stakeholder groups, Jail Administrators were asked if they would support a regional jail **for** their jurisdiction and **in** their jurisdiction. The response was overwhelmingly negative for both questions.



Minnesota County Jail Administrator's Response

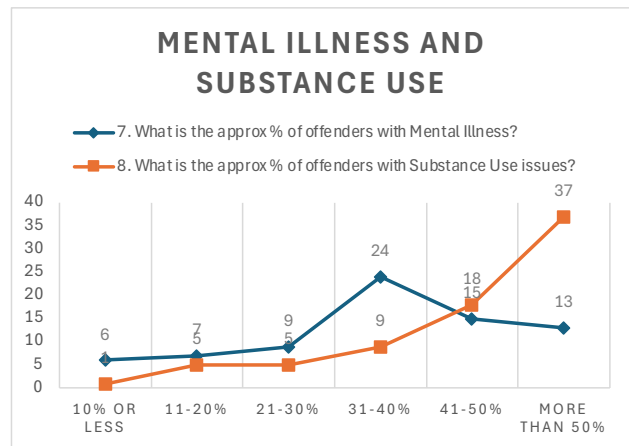
A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.



Offenders with Controlled Substance Addiction and Mental Illness are a growing concern across the United States and are specifically required to be examined in this study.

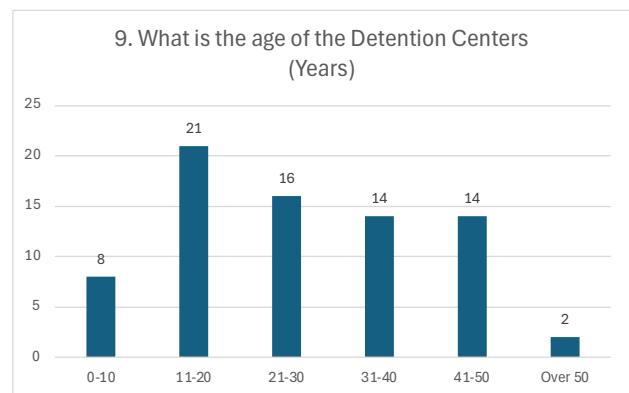
Survey Question	10% or less	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	More than 50%
7. What is the approx % of offenders with Mental Illness?	6	7	9	24	15	13
8. What is the approx % of offenders with Substance Use issues?	1	5	5	9	18	37

- 7. According to the survey responses, 2/3 of the jails have 31% or higher of their offender population has a mental illness.
- 8. The rates of offenders with substance use disorders is even higher. 85% of the jails reported rates of 31% or higher with substance use disorders, and half of the jails reporting have rates of 50% or more.



Survey Question	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50
9. What is the age of the Detention Centers (Years)	8	21	16	14	14	2

- 9. Of the 75 responding Jail Administrators, there were 8 with fairly new jails that are 10 years old or less. There were 21 respondents with jails from 11-20 years old, and 16 more with jails from 21-30 years old. While many jails last much longer, they are typically built with anticipated lifespans of about 30 years. Of the remaining 30 respondents, 14 have jails between 31-40 years old, another 14 operate jails that are between 41-50 years old, and there are 2 with jails that have been in operation for more than 50 years.



The following summary narrative of the Jail Administrators' open-ended survey questions and responses about regional jails in Minnesota. The survey asked the Jail Administrators in Minnesota for their thoughts on potentially moving to a regional jail system. The responses reveal a range of perspectives, with most Jail Administrators expressing significant concerns or opposition to the idea.

10. Has any renovation or additional construction been performed that increased the capacity of the jail? If yes, what was done, and when?

A significant number of jails reported no renovations or additional construction to increase capacity. However, among those that did make changes, there was a wide range of modifications spanning from the late 1980s to the present day.

The most common type of capacity increase was through the addition of beds or bunks. Several facilities reported doubling their bunk capacity, with one respondent noting they had "doubled most bunks" over the past 30 years. Specific examples include:

- One jail added 60 beds to the basement, increasing full bed capacity to 171.
- Another facility added 20 more beds 6-7 years ago (approximately 2016-2017).
- One jail increased from 72 to 96 beds in the early 2000s.
- A facility added a work release dorm with about 24 beds in the early 2000s.
- One respondent mentioned double bunking in 4 cells and the dormitory.
- Another jail added 3 special housing beds in 2000.

Several jails underwent more substantial expansions or additions:

- One facility had expansions in 1999 (adding 60 beds) and 2007 (adding 56 beds and a program room).
- Another jail had an addition in 2012, adding approximately 60 beds.
- One respondent reported a major construction project, increasing from 107 beds to 184 beds at a cost of \$40 million.
- A facility added a booking room and two new cells in 2017, increasing capacity from 32 to 59.
- One jail mentioned converting a two-person cell into a seven-person cell about 20 years ago.

Some facilities reported complete rebuilds or new construction:

- One respondent mentioned a new Justice Center/Jail built in 2019.
- Another was provided with a new jail in 2018.
- A facility added a direct supervision level in 2001.

Recent or ongoing renovations were also noted:

- One jail is currently adding 4 holding cells.
- Another facility underwent construction in 2023 to renovate a 60-bed medium-custody unit and convert it to a 40-person remote podular (2 unit) area.
- One respondent mentioned ongoing maintenance and a 5-year remodel process, including \$1.5 million on new locks and \$534,000 on an upgraded CCTV system this year.

Other notable modifications included:

- Updating booking areas and adding sally ports.
- Improving efficiencies alongside capacity increases.
- Converting spaces previously used for other Sheriff's Office functions into jail facilities.

The timeline of these renovations spans several decades, with changes reported from 1988 to 2023. Many of the more substantial renovations and expansions took place in the late 1990s and early 2000s, with some facilities undergoing multiple renovations over time

It's worth noting that while many facilities reported increases in capacity, the extent and nature of these increases varied widely, from minor adjustments like adding a few beds to major construction projects that significantly expanded jail capacity.

11. Do you currently hold detainees for other jurisdictions? If yes, for what jurisdictions?

The responses indicate a mixed landscape of interjurisdictional cooperation among detention facilities. While some facilities do not hold detainees for other jurisdictions, many do engage in this practice to varying degrees.

Among those that do hold detainees for other jurisdictions, there are several common patterns:

Holding for Federal Agencies:

- Several facilities mentioned holding detainees for the U.S. Marshals Service.
- A few mentioned holding detainees for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).
- One facility noted holding detainees for the Bureau of Prisons.
- Another mentioned holding detainees for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

Holding for State Department of Corrections:

- Multiple facilities reported holding detainees for the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC).
- Some specifically mentioned holding state work release offenders.

Holding for Neighboring Counties:

- This was a very common practice; with many facilities mentioning they hold detainees for neighboring counties.
- Some have formal contracts or agreements while others seem to operate on a more ad-hoc basis.
- Specific counties mentioned multiple times include Beltrami, Swift, Lac Qui Parle, Big Stone, Martin, and several others.

Regional Cooperation:

- Some responses indicated a regional approach, mentioning holding detainees for "regional partners in need" or "those who are in need of space."

Situational Holding:

- Several facilities mentioned that they hold detainees for other jurisdictions only in specific circumstances or on a temporary basis. For example, one respondent said they only hold 1 or 2 detainees if they are DOC (being released back to community) or federal detainees (for one or two nights to appear before a judge).

Reciprocal Arrangements:

- Some responses suggested informal reciprocal arrangements, where facilities assist each other as needed.

Juvenile Detention:

- One facility mentioned holding juveniles from southern counties when needed.

The reasons for holding detainees from other jurisdictions varied:

- Overcrowding in other facilities
- Lack of jail facilities in neighboring counties
- Specific security level requirements
- Warrant arrests for other jurisdictions

It's worth noting that the practice of holding detainees for other jurisdictions appears to be fluid, with some facilities mentioning they have done so in the past but are not currently, or that they do so "not routinely" or "on occasion."

The geographic scope of these arrangements ranges from very local (neighboring counties) to interstate (e.g., holding detainees from North Dakota counties) and federal.

Overall, the responses reflect a wide-ranging network of interjurisdictional cooperation in detention services, likely driven by a combination of formal agreements, informal arrangements, and practical necessities such as managing overcrowding and optimizing resource utilization across different jurisdictions.

12. Do you currently house your detainees in other jurisdictions? If yes, where do you house them?

Housing Practices:

- A majority of respondents (approximately 60%) indicated that they do house detainees in other jurisdictions.
- About 40% of respondents stated they do not currently house detainees elsewhere.

Reasons for External Housing:

- Overflow: Many jurisdictions use other facilities when they are over capacity.
- Special needs: Some use external housing for inmates with specific requirements.
- Conflict of interest: A few mentioned using other facilities when there are local conflicts.
- Gender-specific: One jurisdiction specifically mentioned housing females in another county.

Frequency of External Housing:

- Some jurisdictions regularly use external housing.
- Others use it only when necessary or "sometimes."
- A few mentioned they have housed offenders externally in the past, but no longer do so.

Specific Counties Mentioned:

- Frequently mentioned: Wright, Kandiyohi, Yellow Medicine, Pennington
- Others: Sherburne, Clay, Morrison, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Douglas, Steele, Itasca, Lake, Pine, Aitkin, St. Louis, Goodhue, Winona, Olmsted, Freeborn, Mower, Faribault, Meeker, Renville, Marshall, Roseau, Polk, Jackson, Nobles, Lyon, Le Sueur, Scott, Carver, Brown

Flexibility in Placement:

- Some respondents indicated they would house detainees "wherever will take them" or "anywhere they will be taken," suggesting a need for flexibility.

Future Plans:

- One jurisdiction mentioned that with a new building, they would be able to house inmates according to their classification level.
- Another stated that once they are adequately staffed, they will be able to house their female inmates.

In conclusion, the survey reveals a mix of practices across jurisdictions, with many relying on inter-county cooperation to manage their detainee populations. The reasons for external housing vary, but capacity issues and special circumstances appear to be the primary drivers. The responses also suggest that these practices change over time, based on facilities, staffing, and other factors.

13. What is the current capacity and utilization of the existing stand-alone facility?

Capacity Range:

- The capacities that were reported range widely, from as low as 4 beds to as high as 819 beds.
- Many facilities fall in the range of 15-200 beds.
- A few larger facilities report capacities over 400, with the largest at 819 beds.

Utilization:

- Utilization rates vary significantly across facilities.
- Three jails report being at or near full capacity, while others are operating well below their maximum.
- fourteen facilities mention operating well below their capacity.
- A few reported being consistently full or overcrowded.

Staffing Impact:

- Multiple responses indicate that staffing levels are affecting capacity. DOC may reduce the approved operating capacity if there is a significant shortage of staff.
- Some facilities have reduced their operational capacity due to staffing shortages.
- For example, one facility reported a capacity of 89 beds but can only house 70-85 due to staffing.

Department of Corrections (DOC) Influence:

- Several responses mention DOC-approved or licensed capacities, which may differ from the physical bed count. For instance, one facility has 125 beds but is only licensed by DOC to house up to 80.

Average Daily Population (ADP):

- ADPs are often lower than the maximum capacity, sometimes significantly so. One facility reports a 210 DOC-approved capacity but a 2024 Mid-Year ADP of 109.

Specialized Units:

- Some facilities mention specific units or populations, such as work release, sentence to service, juveniles, or regional female units.

Post-Pandemic Effects:

- At least one response directly mentions the impact of the pandemic, noting that they have not reached pre-pandemic population levels.

Expansion and New Builds:

- A few responses indicate plans for expansion or new facilities being built.

Overflow and Inter-County Cooperation:

- Some smaller facilities mention using overflow arrangements with neighboring counties when at capacity.

In conclusion, the survey reveals a diverse landscape of jail capacities and utilization rates. While some

facilities struggle with overcrowding or operate at full capacity, others are significantly underutilized. Staffing challenges emerge as a common theme affecting operational capacities. The data suggests that many facilities are operating below their maximum capacity, which could be due to various factors including staffing, policy changes, or decreased demand.

14. What operational challenges do you currently face that a regional jail could address or alleviate?

Many respondents indicated that a regional jail would not solve their current challenges or provide significant benefits. Responses such as "None", "Absolutely none", and "N/A" were common, suggesting that a considerable portion of surveyed individuals do not see regional jails as a solution to their operational issues.

However, among those who did identify potential benefits, several key themes emerged:

Staffing and Human Resources:

Some respondents believed a regional jail could help with staffing challenges. They suggested that consolidating resources might lead to improved hiring opportunities, better staff specialization, and potentially address retention issues. One respondent noted that for smaller communities in outstate areas, staffing one larger facility could be more efficient than multiple smaller locations. However, concerns were also raised about the difficulty of attracting staff to travel long distances, especially in adverse weather conditions.

Inmate Programming and Services:

Several responses indicated that a regional jail could potentially offer enhanced programming options for offenders. This includes educational programs, addiction treatment, and mental health services. The ability to provide more comprehensive and diverse programming was seen as a potential benefit of a larger, centralized facility.

Medical Care:

Improved medical resources were mentioned by multiple respondents. Some specifically noted the potential for 24-hour nursing care, which might not be feasible in smaller facilities. Better access to medical professionals and specialized care for inmates with mental illness or addiction disorders was also cited.

Space and Capacity:

A number of respondents saw potential benefits in terms of increased capacity and improved use of space. This included the possibility of having more specialized housing units, such as mental health units, padded cells, and additional space for female inmates. Some also mentioned the potential for more recreation space and improved separation of different inmate populations.

Resource Sharing and Cost Efficiency:

A few responses suggested that a regional jail could lead to shared expenses among counties, potentially easing the financial burden on individual entities. One respondent noted potential savings on insurance, utilities, maintenance, and equipment costs.

Specialized Facilities:

Some specific needs were mentioned, such as the ability to hold inmates for longer periods (beyond 72 hours or 90 days, depending on current limitations), and having a dedicated unit for inmates awaiting transfer to state hospitals.

Technology and Infrastructure:

A small number of responses indicated that a regional jail could help address challenges related to aging infrastructure, including outdated technology, plumbing, electrical systems, and locks.

It's important to note that alongside these potential benefits, several respondents expressed skepticism or concerns about regional jails. Some worried that such facilities would create new problems, particularly related to transportation of inmates over long distances. Others felt that their current challenges could be better addressed through other means, such as building new stand-alone jails in their own counties or making legislative changes to allow for more equitable cost-sharing among municipalities.

Overall, the responses reflect a mixed view on the potential of regional jails to address operational challenges. While some see opportunities for improved resources and efficiencies, many others do not perceive significant benefits or believe that such a model would introduce new complications.

15. What security measures and protocols would need to be in place to manage inmate populations across multiple jurisdictions in a regional jail?

Transportation and Logistics:

The most frequently mentioned concern was transportation. Respondents highlighted the need for:

- Enhanced transport services with increased security measures
- More transport vehicles, possibly including specialized vans
- Protocols for secure transportation of inmates to and from court appearances, medical appointments, and upon release
- Consideration of weather-related risks during transport, especially in areas with harsh winters
- Strategies to address public safety concerns when officers are off the streets for extended periods due to long-distance transports

Classification and Separation:

Many respondents emphasized the importance of a robust classification system to manage diverse inmate populations from different jurisdictions. This includes:

- Expanded segregation areas
- Detailed protocols for classifying and separating inmates, including co-defendants
- A unified classification system across all participating jurisdictions

Booking and Intake:

Several responses indicated the need for expanded and enhanced booking and intake processes:

- Larger booking/holding cell areas, potentially doubling or tripling current capacity
- Standardized intake procedures across jurisdictions
- Efficient methods for processing court paperwork accurately

Information Management:

Respondents stressed the importance of comprehensive information systems:

- A unified jail management system (JMS) shared among all jurisdictions
- Detailed 24/7 records and oversight to ensure proper detention timelines
- Efficient communication systems between agencies, possibly including a shared radio system

Staffing and Training:

Increased and specialized staffing was a common theme:

- Higher staffing levels across all areas of jail operations
- Dedicated transport and court staff
- Expanded medical and mental health staffing
- Consolidated training programs for staff from all jurisdictions
- Standardized policies and procedures for a regional jail

Medical and Mental Health Care:

Respondents noted the need for enhanced medical and mental health services:

- Expanded medical/mental health facilities within the jail
- Protocols for medication administration, especially for mentally ill inmates
- Triage systems for medical needs

Court Procedures:

Managing court appearances across multiple jurisdictions was a significant concern:

- Secure holding cells near courtrooms in each jurisdiction
- Coordination between the facility and multiple court systems
- Strategies for ensuring timely access to necessary records for court proceedings

Release Procedures:

Several responses highlighted the complexities of releasing inmates far from their home jurisdictions:

- Protocols for releasing inmates and ensuring they have transportation home

- Coordination with community resources across all participating jurisdictions, especially for work release programs

Financial and Administrative Considerations:

Respondents raised questions about the administrative structure of a regional jail:

- Clear delineation of financial responsibilities among participating counties
- Defined chain of command and leadership structure
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between jurisdictions

Contraband Control:

Enhanced measures for contraband control were mentioned, given the increased movement of inmates between facilities and jurisdictions.

Technology and Security Systems:

Some respondents suggested the need for advanced technology:

- Body scanners
- Enhanced security systems and technology to improve overall safety

Specialized Housing:

The need for specialized housing units was noted, including:

- Mental health units
- Medical observation cells
- High-security areas for problematic inmates

Overall, the responses reflect a complex listing of interconnected challenges that would need to be addressed in establishing a regional jail. Many respondents expressed skepticism about the feasibility of such a facility, citing the difficulties in coordinating among multiple jurisdictions with different operational norms, legal requirements, and resource levels. The overarching theme is that while a regional jail might offer some benefits, it would require extensive planning, resource allocation, and inter-agency cooperation to implement effectively and securely.

16. From a budgetary perspective, what financial considerations should be explored in a regional jail option?

Cost Sharing and Allocation:

The most prominent concern among respondents was how costs would be shared among participating

jurisdictions. Key points include:

- Determining a fair method for cost allocation (e.g., based on county size, population, or inmate numbers)
- Establishing whether costs would be split evenly or proportionally
- Addressing scenarios where one county's inmate population fluctuates significantly
- Considering a per diem cost structure for inmate housing
- Exploring how initial build costs would be distributed among participating counties

Transportation Costs:

Many respondents highlighted transportation as a major financial consideration:

- Increased costs for transporting inmates to and from court, medical appointments, and upon release
- Additional staffing needs for transport teams
- Investment in more transport vehicles
- Fuel and maintenance costs for extended travel

Staffing Expenses:

Staffing was frequently mentioned as a significant financial factor:

- Potentially higher wages to attract staff to a larger, regional facility
- Costs associated with expanded staffing needs across all areas of jail operations
- Considerations for union contracts and potential job displacements

Medical and Mental Health Care:

Several responses noted the substantial costs associated with inmate healthcare:

- Expanded medical and mental health contracts, possibly requiring 24/7 coverage
- Increased capacity for medical facilities within the jail
- Allocation of medical costs among participating counties

Infrastructure and Operational Costs:

Respondents identified various infrastructure and operational expenses:

- Initial construction costs for a new regional facility
- Ongoing maintenance and potential future expansion costs
- Increased capacity needs for services like kitchen and laundry facilities
- Utilities and day-to-day operational expenses

Programming and Services:

Some responses highlighted the need to consider costs for inmate programs and services:

- Educational and rehabilitative programming
- Work release programs
- Commissary services

Technology and Equipment:

Investments in technology and equipment were mentioned:

- Unified jail management systems
- Enhanced security systems
- Communication technology for inter-agency coordination

Legal and Liability Considerations:

Several respondents raised concerns about legal and liability issues:

- Determining how liability would be shared or allocated among participating counties
- Potential increases in legal costs due to the complexity of managing a multi-jurisdictional facility

Revenue Loss:

Some counties currently generate revenue by housing inmates for other jurisdictions. Respondents noted that this income source would be lost in a regional jail model.

Budgeting and Financial Planning:

Responses indicated the need for careful budgeting and financial planning:

- Establishing mechanisms for regular review and adjustment of cost-sharing agreements
- Considering how to handle budget overruns or unexpected expenses
- Planning for future expansion or renovation costs

Contracted Services:

Several respondents mentioned the need to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of contracted services in a regional model:

- Food services
- Healthcare providers
- Mental health services
- Commissary operations

Insurance and Risk Management:

A few responses highlighted the need to consider insurance costs and risk management strategies for a

larger, multi-jurisdictional facility.

Overall, the responses reflect an array of financial considerations that would need to be carefully evaluated and negotiated among participating jurisdictions. Many respondents expressed skepticism about potential cost savings, suggesting that while some economies of scale might be achieved, new expenses (particularly in transportation and staffing) could offset these gains.

The overarching theme is that while a regional jail might offer some financial benefits, it would require extensive financial modeling, clear agreements on cost allocation, and ongoing financial management to ensure equitable and sustainable operations. Several respondents also noted that these financial considerations should have been explored years ago, before many counties invested in building or renovating their own facilities.

17. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Local Control and Autonomy:

Many respondents emphasized the importance of local control and decision-making:

- Several stated that the decision to create regional jails should be made by local sheriffs and county boards, not mandated by the state legislature.
- Concerns were raised about the loss of local oversight and the ability to serve their specific community's needs.
- Some respondents felt that regional jails would take away control from elected sheriffs who are accountable to their constituents.

Geographic and Logistical Challenges:

Numerous responses highlighted concerns about the practical implications of regional jails:

- Long distances between counties could lead to increased transportation costs and time.
- Weather-related challenges, especially in rural areas, could complicate inmate transport and staff commutes.
- Concerns about taking law enforcement officers off the streets for extended periods for inmate transport.

Impact on Local Communities:

Several respondents noted potential negative impacts on local communities:

- Loss of local jobs if smaller jails are closed.
- Reduced ability to provide work release programs and local reintegration services.
- Concerns about the economic impact on small towns that currently benefit from having a jail facility.

Size and Scale Considerations:

Opinions were mixed on the benefits of larger facilities:

- Some saw potential for improved resources and programming in larger facilities.
- Others worried that larger facilities would exacerbate existing problems like staffing shortages and management of inmates with mental health issues.
- Concerns were raised about classification and separation in larger, more diverse inmate populations.

Recent Investments:

Multiple respondents pointed out that many counties have recently built or renovated their jails, making a shift to regional facilities less practical or cost-effective.

Inmate and Family Considerations:

Several responses highlighted concerns for offenders and their families:

- Increased distance could make family visits more difficult.
- Concerns about maintaining connections with local clergy and support systems.
- Potential challenges in coordinating release and reintegration into home communities.

Staffing and Resources:

Mixed views on staffing implications were expressed:

- Some saw potential for pooling resources and specializing staff roles.
- Others worried about exacerbating existing staffing shortages and recruitment challenges.

Legal and Jurisdictional Issues:

Respondents raised questions about how legal and jurisdictional matters would be handled:

- Concerns about coordinating with multiple court systems and probation departments.
- Questions about how liability would be shared or allocated among participating counties.

Potential Benefits:

While many responses were skeptical, some potential benefits were noted:

- Possibility of improved programming and medical/mental health services in larger facilities.
- Potential for more consistent operations and standards across a region.
- Possible benefits for very small, rural counties in pooling resources.

Alternative Suggestions:

Some respondents offered alternative ideas:

- Focus on regional facilities for specific populations (e.g., sentenced inmates or those needing specialized treatment) rather than entire jail populations.
- Improve inter-county agreements for housing inmates rather than creating full regional jails.

Need for Further Discussion:

Many respondents indicated that the concept of regional jails requires more in-depth discussion and analysis:

- Suggestions for group discussions among jail administrators and sheriffs.
- Calls for more comprehensive studies on the impacts and feasibility of regional jails.

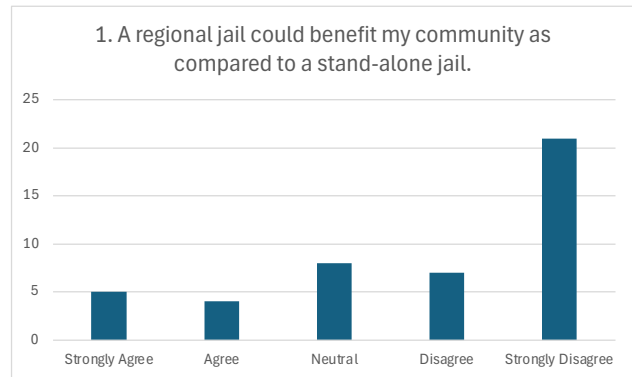
Overall, the responses reflect a high degree of skepticism about the concept of regional jails, particularly as a statewide solution. Many respondents, especially those from larger or more urban counties, felt that regional jails would create more problems than they would solve. However, there was some acknowledgment that regional cooperation might benefit very small, rural counties under certain circumstances. The overarching theme is that any move towards regional jails should be driven by local needs and decisions rather than state mandates and would require extensive planning and cooperation to address the myriad logistical, financial, and operational challenges identified.

County Attorney Survey

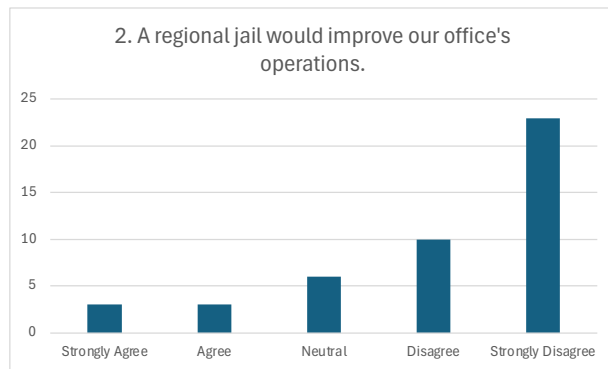
In Minnesota, a County Attorney serves as the chief legal officer and prosecutor for their respective county. The following multiple-choice questions were forwarded to all County Attorneys in the state through the Minnesota County Attorney Association. There were 45 total responses to the survey.

Survey Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total Responses
1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.	5	4	8	7	21	45
2. A regional jail would improve our office's operations.	3	3	6	10	23	45
3. As compared to a stand-alone facility, a regional jail would have a positive effect on victims and their families.	1	2	10	13	19	45
4. As compared to a stand-alone facility, a regional jail would have a positive effect on witnesses.	1	2	13	14	15	45
5. As compared to a stand-alone facility, a regional jail would have a positive impact on my office's workload and resource allocation.	2	4	7	12	20	45
6. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.	4	4	5	10	22	45
7. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.	3	3	13	8	18	45

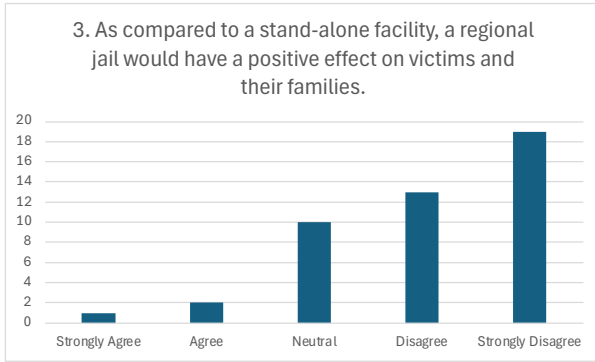
- County Attorneys were asked whether they thought a regional jail could benefit their community as compared to a stand-alone jail. Of the 45 responses, 28 did not agree with this idea with 21 strongly disagreeing. There were 8 who responded neutrally, leaving just 9 of the 45 responses that felt their community could benefit from a regional jail.



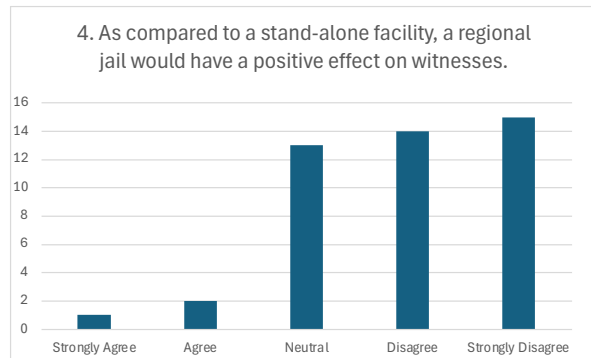
- The survey then asked if the County Attorney felt a regional jail would improve the operations of their office. There were 33 of the 45 responses that felt there would not be an improvement to operations. Only 6 felt that it would improve office operations, and 6 replied neutrally.



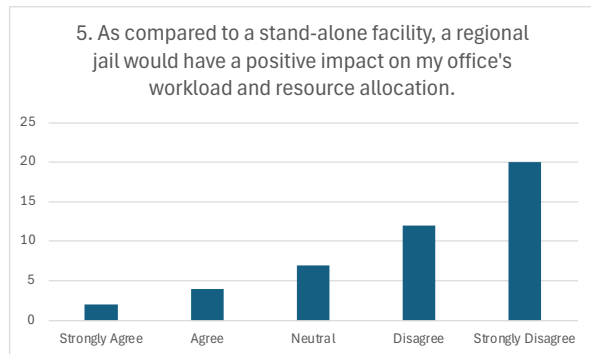
3. Concerning the question of whether the County Attorney felt there would be a benefit to victims and their families, there was an equally negative response with 32 respondents either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing. Just 3 respondents agreed or strongly agreed there would be a benefit to these groups.



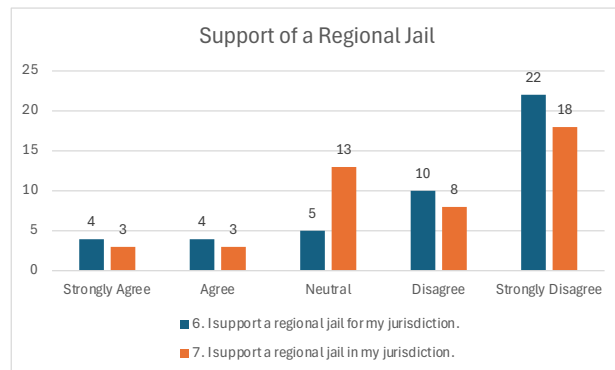
4. Similar to Question #3, County Attorneys were asked if a regional jail would have a positive effect on witnesses. Of the responses, 15 strongly disagreed, 14 disagreed, and 13 were neutral. Just 3 of the respondents felt a regional jail would have a positive effect on witnesses.



5. This question asked if a regional jail would have a positive impact of the workload and resource allocation of the office. Most (32) felt that it would not have a positive impact with 12 respondents disagreeing and 20 strongly disagreeing. Six of the respondents felt that a regional jail would have a positive impact on the workload of their office, and 7 responded neutrally.

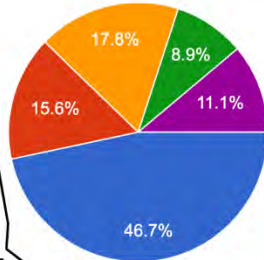


6&7. As with all of the stakeholder groups surveyed, the questions were asked whether the County Attorneys would support a regional jail **for** their jurisdiction and **in** their jurisdiction. There were 32 respondents that were against a regional jail **for** their jurisdiction with 5 neutral responses. However, when asked about support for a regional jail **in** their jurisdiction, 26 were opposed and 13 replied neutrally. While this is a majority of the respondents voting against, it seems that County Attorneys are “less against” the idea of a regional jail if it is in their jurisdiction.

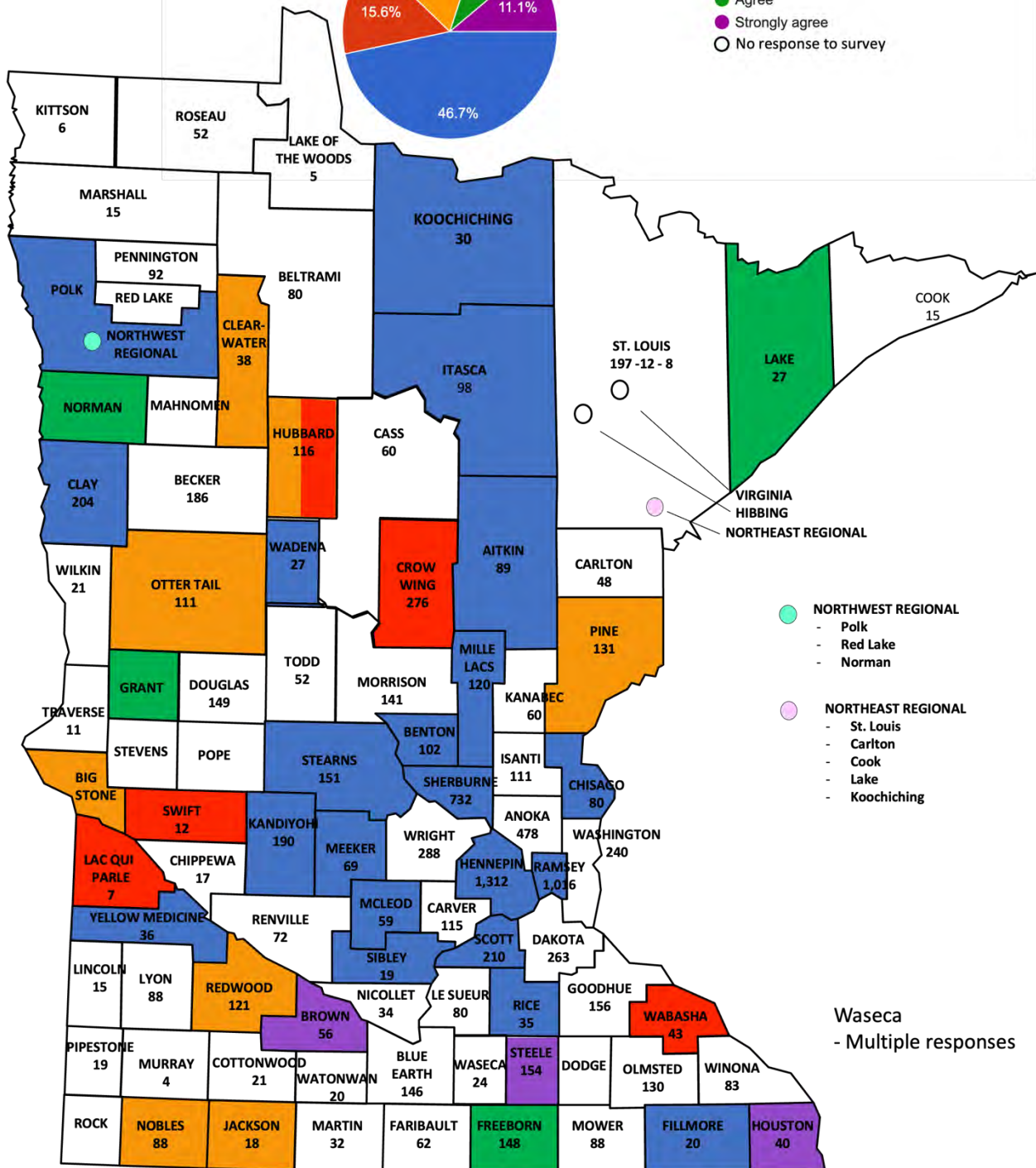


Minnesota County Attorney Response

A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.



- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree
- No response to survey



The following summary narrative of the County Attorneys' open-ended survey questions and responses about regional jails in Minnesota. The survey asked the County Attorney in Minnesota for their thoughts on potentially moving to a regional jail system. The responses reveal a range of perspectives, with most County Attorneys expressing significant concerns or opposition to the idea.

8. What considerations would you have regarding case management and legal proceedings in a regional jail setting?

Transportation Issues:

- Many respondents expressed concerns about the logistical challenges and costs associated with transporting inmates to and from court hearings.
- Increased travel time and distance were frequently mentioned as potential problems.
- Some noted that longer transportation times could lead to delays in court proceedings and increased numbers of continuances.

Safety and Security Concerns:

- Several respondents mentioned increased public safety risks associated with transporting inmates over longer distances.
- There were concerns about the potential for escape attempts or other security issues during transport.

Access to Legal Counsel:

- Many expressed worry that a regional jail would make it more difficult for defense attorneys to meet with their clients.
- This reduced access could potentially slow down case resolutions and settlements.

Court Scheduling and Management:

- Coordinating court schedules across multiple jurisdictions using the same facility was seen as a potential challenge.
- Some mentioned the need for varied in-custody calendars to manage demand on jail staff and resources.

Remote Hearings:

- While some saw increased use of remote/video hearings as a potential solution, others noted challenges such as limited technology infrastructure and the need for in-person appearances for certain proceedings.

Local Control and Communication:

- Several respondents expressed concerns about losing local control over jail policies and procedures.

- Some worried about communication difficulties between the jail and local judges, court administration, and other stakeholders.

Resource Allocation:

- Many noted that a regional jail system would require additional staffing, vehicles, and other resources for inmate transport.
- Some mentioned the potential strain on smaller law enforcement agencies' resources.

Impact on Inmates and Families:

- A few respondents raised concerns about the impact on inmates' families, noting that increased distance could make visitation more difficult.
- Some mentioned the potential negative effects on work release programs and local support systems for inmates.

Existing Experiences:

- Some respondents drew on past experiences with housing inmates out of county, generally describing it as problematic.
- A few mentioned having regional jails already, with mixed reports on their effectiveness.

Overall Sentiment:

- The majority of responses expressed skepticism or outright opposition to the regional jail concept, citing various logistical and practical concerns.
- A small number of respondents saw potential benefits or had no major concerns.

In summary, while a few respondents saw potential in the regional jail concept, the majority expressed significant concerns about its impact on case management and legal proceedings, particularly regarding transportation, access to counsel, and coordination across jurisdictions.

9. What logistical challenges would you foresee in managing legal proceedings with detainees housed in a regional facility?

Transportation Issues:

- The most frequently mentioned concern was the challenge of transporting inmates to and from court hearings.
- Respondents cited increased travel time, distance, and costs associated with transportation.
- Many noted the need for additional staff and vehicles to handle increased transportation demands.
- Some expressed concerns about security risks during longer transports.

Scheduling and Coordination:

- Many respondents highlighted difficulties in coordinating court schedules across multiple jurisdictions.
- Concerns about overburdening jail staff and resources with multiple counties wanting hearings at similar times.
- Some mentioned the challenge of accommodating last-minute or short-notice hearings.

Technology and Remote Hearings:

While some saw video conferencing (e.g., Zoom) as a potential solution, others noted limitations such as:

- Limited availability of video conferencing equipment in jails.
- Potential conflicts with multiple jurisdictions needing simultaneous access.
- Some expressed a preference for in-person hearings, particularly for certain types of proceedings.

Access to Legal Counsel:

- Many respondents were concerned about reduced access between detainees and their attorneys.
- This was seen as potentially slowing case resolutions and creating additional hearings.

Staffing and Resource Allocation:

- Numerous responses mentioned the need for additional staff, both for transportation and at the jail.
- Some cited specific examples of increased costs, such as one county estimating \$3 million per year in additional expenses.

Local Control and Communication:

- Several respondents expressed concern about losing local control over scheduling and jail operations.
- Some mentioned the potential loss of established relationships and communication channels between local jails and courts.

Impact on Smaller Counties:

- Some respondents from smaller counties worried about "getting lost in the numbers" at a larger regional facility.
- Concerns about the impact on small town police departments and their ability to handle increased transportation demands.

Specific Logistical Challenges:

- Managing work release programs for inmates from different counties.
- Handling co-defendants or accomplices housed in the same facility.
- Coordinating UA tests, testimony from incarcerated witnesses, and other case-specific needs.

Impact on Case Management:

- Several respondents believed that a regional jail system would significantly increase the time and complexity of managing cases.

Existing Experiences:

- A few respondents drew on experiences with current regional jail arrangements, with mixed feedback on their effectiveness.

Overall, the majority of responses indicated significant concerns about the logistical challenges posed by a regional jail system, with transportation, scheduling, and resource allocation being the most prominent issues. While a few saw potential benefits or had successfully implemented regional systems, most respondents anticipated increased complexity and costs in managing legal proceedings with a regional jail.

10. What role do you believe a regional jail should play in monitoring, rehabilitation, and reentry programs for detainees in the County?

Mixed Opinions:

- Responses varied widely, from those who believed regional jails should play no role to those who thought they should have a significant role.

Maintaining Status Quo:

- Several respondents felt that regional jails should provide the same services as local jails currently do.
- Some emphasized that these programs should remain the responsibility of local entities.

Potential Benefits:

A few respondents saw potential benefits in regional jails, such as:

- Economies of scale for rehabilitation services
- More consistent programming due to larger populations
- Potential for better resources and options

Concerns about Local Connections:

- Many expressed worry that regional jails would lack strong connections to local communities and resources.
- Some felt this would make reentry and rehabilitation programs less effective.

Differentiation between Jail and Prison:

- Several respondents emphasized that jails typically house short-term inmates, limiting the role of extensive rehabilitation programs.
- Some cautioned against equating local jails with prisons in terms of programming needs.

Responsibility for Programs:

- Some believed these programs should be run by probation offices rather than jails.
- Others emphasized the need for coordination with local probation and corrections agents.
- A few respondents expressed concern that promised programs might not actually become available in a regional setting.

Funding and Resource Allocation:

- Several responses mentioned the importance of adequate funding for effective programs.
- Some expressed concern about how costs would be allocated among participating counties.

Local vs. Regional Approach:

- Many preferred maintaining local programming, citing familiarity with local resources and customs.
- Some saw potential for regional jails to offer more comprehensive programs due to larger populations.

Existing Regional Jail Experiences:

- A few respondents with experience of regional jails noted both benefits and challenges, such as increased need for programs but also potential misuse by smaller counties.

Post-Release Monitoring:

- Some emphasized that post-release monitoring would still fall to community corrections/probation, regardless of the jail setup.

Variation in County Approaches:

- A few responses highlighted significant differences in how counties approach rehabilitation and reentry, questioning how these could be standardized in a regional system.

Overall, while some respondents saw potential benefits in a regional approach to these programs, many expressed a preference for local control and skepticism about the ability of regional jails to effectively manage these services across diverse communities. The responses reflect a vast array of considerations around program effectiveness, resource allocation, and local versus regional control.

11. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us

The majority of responses expressed skepticism or opposition to the concept of regional jails. Although a few respondents saw potential benefits or had positive experiences with existing regional jails.

Rural Concerns:

- Many respondents from rural areas felt regional jails would be particularly problematic due to long distances between counties.
- Concerns about the impact on smaller communities, including potential job losses and economic impacts.

Transportation and Logistics:

- Numerous responses highlighted increased transportation times and costs as major concerns.
- Some mentioned increased security risks associated with more frequent and longer-distance inmate transports.

Local Control and Community Connections:

- Many expressed concerns about losing local control over jail operations.
- Several mentioned the importance of keeping inmates close to their families and local support systems.

Cost Considerations:

- While some saw potential for cost savings, many were skeptical about the overall financial impact.
- Several mentioned recent investments in local jails as a reason not to switch to a regional system.

Impact on Legal Proceedings:

- There were concerns about delays in court proceedings and pre-trial processes.
- Several expressed worries about reduced access between inmates and their defense counsel.

Staffing Issues:

- Some mentioned potential difficulties in staffing regional jails.
- Others noted the strain on local law enforcement for increased transportation duties.

Existing Regional Jail Experiences:

- A few respondents reported positive experiences with existing regional jails, though noting some challenges.
- Others used past experiences with housing inmates out-of-county as reasons to oppose regional jails.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Concerns:

- Some felt local jails were better equipped to handle inmates with mental health or substance abuse issues.

Political Considerations:

- A few responses framed regional jails as part of a broader trend of state control over local affairs.
- Some expressed concern about the political feasibility of implementing regional jails.

Need for More Information:

- Several respondents indicated they would need more details about the proposed structure, costs, and logistics of regional jails before forming a strong opinion.

Alternative Suggestions:

- A few responses suggested focusing on improving juvenile detention centers instead.
- Some mentioned the option of counties contracting with each other for jail services as a preferable alternative to mandated regional jails.

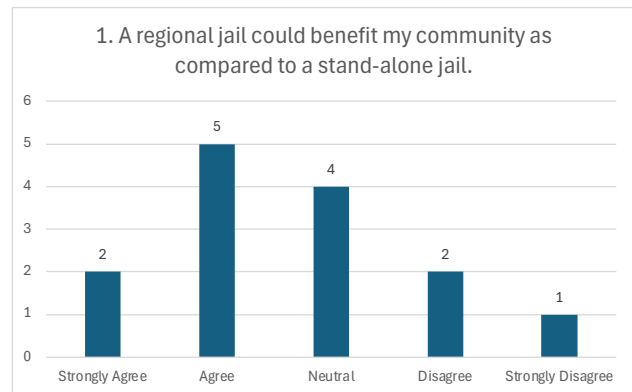
In summary, while a small number of respondents saw potential benefits in regional jails, the majority expressed significant concerns about their feasibility, particularly in rural areas. Issues of local control, transportation logistics, and community impact were prominent themes in the responses.

County Commissioner Survey

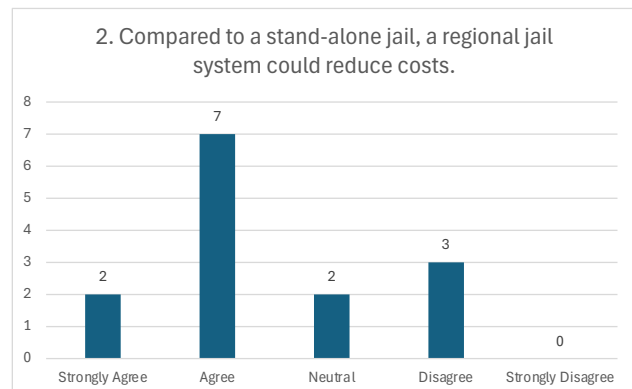
In Minnesota County Commissioners are responsible for overseeing the county's management and administration, representing county interests at the state and federal level, participating in long-range planning, and managing the county budget and finances. The following multiple-choice questions were forwarded to County Commissioners in all 88 counties state through the Association of Minnesota Counties. There was a total of 14 responses from 10 counties. Waseca County had 5 commissioners complete and return the survey. The other 9 responding counties sent a single survey response. This was a very low response rate, and results cannot reliably be applied across the state. However, the following will describe the responses that were received.

Survey Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total Responses
1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.	2	5	4	2	1	14
2. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could reduce costs.	2	7	2	3	0	14
3. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could improve the rehabilitation and mental health services provided to offenders.	0	7	6	1	0	14
4. The formation of a regional jail aligns well with our county's long-term goals/strategic priorities regarding public safety.	0	4	6	2	2	14
5. The formation of a regional jail would improve collaboration with other agencies.	0	6	5	3	0	14
6. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.	2	2	6	3	1	14
7. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.	1	2	8	3	0	14

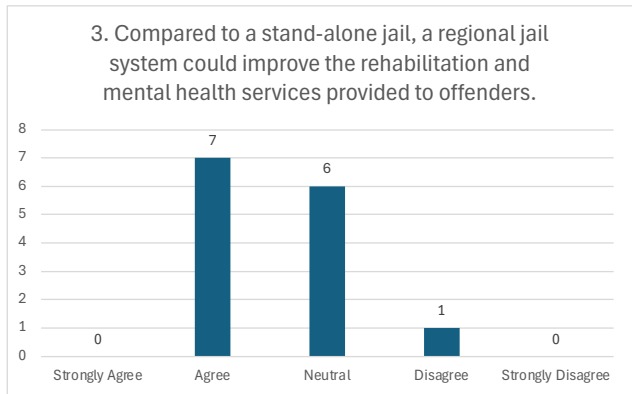
1. The first question was whether the commissioners felt a regional jail could benefit their community as compared to a stand-alone jail. Of the 14 commissioners that responded, 7 either agreed or strongly agreed, while 3 did not agree. Four of the commissioners responded neutrally. Waseca commissioners were split between agreeing, strongly agreeing and responding neutrally.



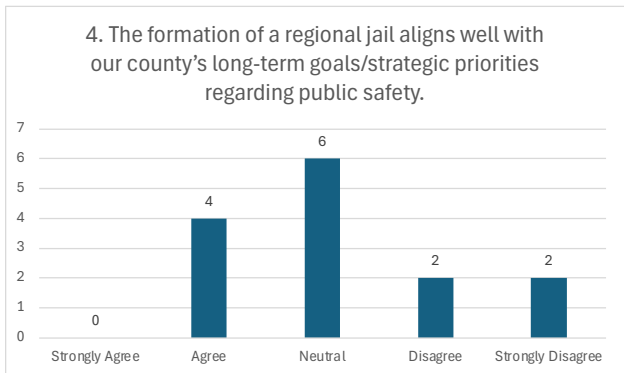
2. The next question asked their opinions of when compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could reduce costs. Nine of the 14 responses were agreeable to this statement (2 strongly agreed), 2 replied neutrally and 3 did not agree.



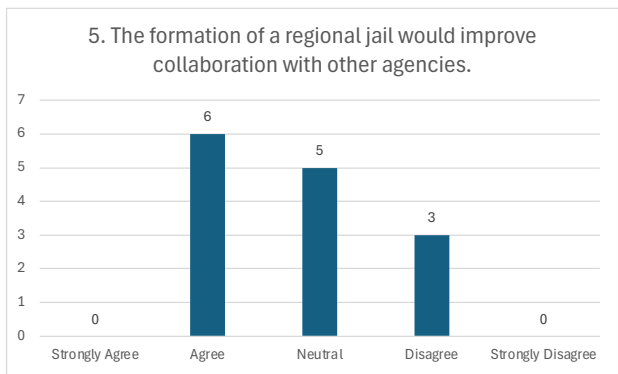
3. The third item stated, compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could improve the rehabilitation and mental health services provided to offenders. None of the commissioners strongly agreed with this statement, but there were 7 that agreed. Six replied neutrally and one did not agree.



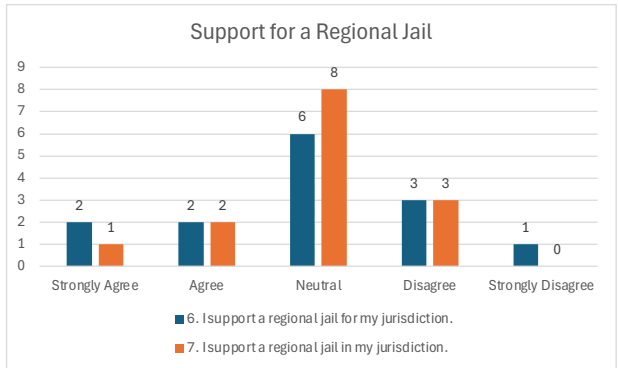
4. The next statement said the formation of a regional jail aligns well with our county’s long-term goals/strategic priorities regarding public safety. There were four commissioners that agreed with this statement, while 4 others disagreed (2 strongly disagreed) while 6 commissioners responded neutrally.



5. The fifth question asked whether the formation of a regional jail would improve collaboration with other agencies. There were 6 commissioners that agreed with this, 5 responded neutrally, and 3 commissioners did not agree with this statement.

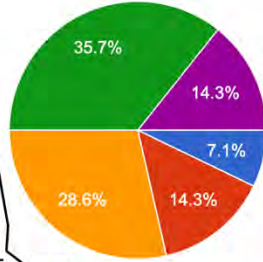


6&7. The next questions asked whether the commissioners would support a regional jail **for** their jurisdiction, and then whether they would support a regional jail **in** their jurisdiction. The responses to both questions were very similar. There was slightly less opposition to the idea of a regional jail if it were in their jurisdiction as opposed to another county.

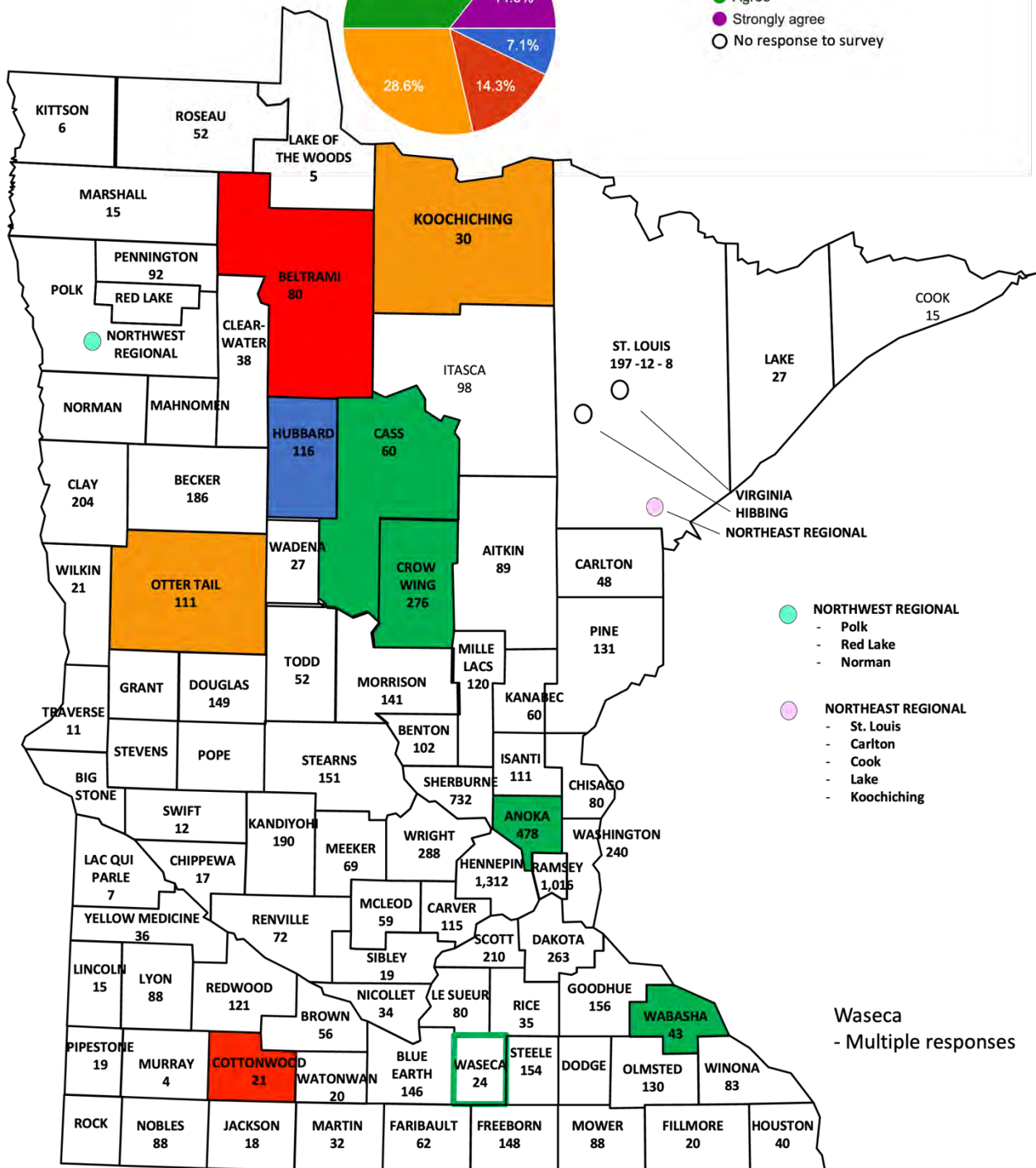


Minnesota County Commissioner Response

A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.



- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree
- No response to survey



The following summary narrative of the County Commissioner's open-ended survey questions and responses about regional jails in Minnesota. The survey asked the Commissioners in Minnesota for their thoughts on potentially moving to a regional jail system. The responses reveal varied perspectives, with many Commissioners expressing the need for careful planning before moving forward.

8. What key factors should drive consideration of forming a regional jail as opposed to maintaining a stand-alone jail in our county?

Cost considerations:

- Construction costs
- Operational costs
- Potential cost savings and efficiencies
- Transportation costs

Facility and resource considerations:

- Accessibility to courts, attorneys, and probation officers
- Availability of better or additional programming
- Improved mental health and rehabilitation services
- Capacity to handle varying inmate populations

Staffing and administration:

- Hiring and retention of correctional officers
- Training requirements
- Staff morale and burnout prevention

Geographic and demographic factors:

- Travel distances
- Population and demographics of participating counties
- Regional jail location relative to population centers

Existing infrastructure:

- Current state of county jails in the region
- Recent jail construction or improvement projects

9. What would be the anticipated benefits or drawbacks of a regional jail system on public safety, law enforcement efficiency, and community relations from the perspective of county commissioners?

Anticipated Benefits

Cost savings:

- Economies of scale in operations
- Shared construction and maintenance costs
- Potential reduction in overall staff requirements

Enhanced services:

- More robust programming options
- Improved mental health services
- Better rehabilitation opportunities

Operational improvements:

- Centralized hiring processes
- Consistent application of standards and regulations
- Potentially easier compliance with Department of Corrections standards

Anticipated Drawbacks

Loss of local control:

- Reduced autonomy for individual counties
- Potential challenges in governance and decision-making

Transportation issues:

- Increased travel time and costs for inmate transport
- Weather-related concerns, especially in northern counties

Impact on the local justice system:

- Potential inefficiencies in court proceedings
- Reduced access to public defenders and probation officers

Community and economic concerns:

- Loss of local jail-related jobs
- Reduced accessibility for inmate families and visitors
- Public perception of decreased safety without a local jail

Operational challenges:

- Complexity of managing a multi-county facility
- Potential disagreements between participating counties

10. What would be the main considerations or challenges you believe should be addressed in the decision-making process regarding the formation of a regional jail?

Location and accessibility:

- Finding a central, mutually agreeable location
- Ensuring reasonable travel times for all participating counties

Funding and financial arrangements:

- Determining cost-sharing formulas
- Managing the financial impact on smaller counties

Governance structure:

- Establishing a fair and effective joint powers agreement
- Defining roles and responsibilities of participating counties

Existing infrastructure:

- Addressing recently built or upgraded county jails
- Determining how to utilize or repurpose existing facilities

Stakeholder buy-in:

- Gaining support from sheriffs, county attorneys, and other local officials
- Educating and persuading the public about the benefits of a regional approach

Operational details:

- Ensuring equitable access for all participating counties
- Managing work release programs and other specialized services
- Addressing potential capacity issues

Legal and regulatory compliance:

- Meeting state Department of Corrections standards
- Ensuring consistent application of regulations across counties

11. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Timing and planning:

- Some commissioners expressed that the regional jail discussion is coming too late, as their counties have already invested in new facilities
- Others emphasized the need for thorough planning and consideration before implementation

Learning from others:

- Suggestion to study existing regional jail models for best practices and lessons learned

Specialized facilities:

- Possibility of combining mental health services into regional facilities
- Need for improved substance abuse and rehabilitation programs

State support:

- Request for additional guidance and resources from the state to facilitate regional jail planning and implementation
- Suggestion for state-provided mental health and medical services in jails to reduce liability and improve consistency

Long-term sustainability:

- Recognition that the current model of individual county jails may be unsustainable, especially for smaller counties
- Acknowledgment that regionalization could be a more cost-effective long-term solution

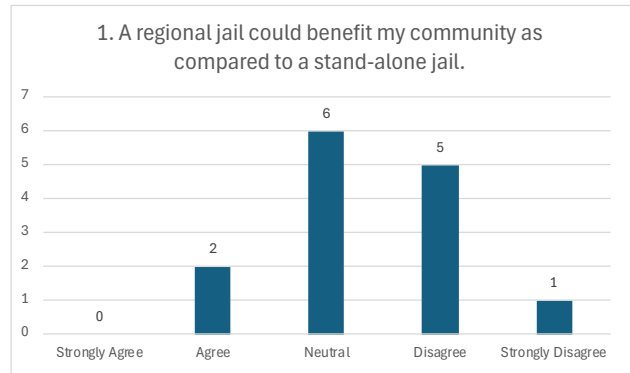
Overall, while many of the commissioners that responded see potential benefits in regional jails, particularly in terms of cost savings and improved services, there are significant concerns about implementation challenges, loss of local control, and the impact on communities. The responses suggest a need for careful planning, stakeholder engagement, and potentially state-level support to make regional jails a viable option for Minnesota counties.

Police Chief Survey

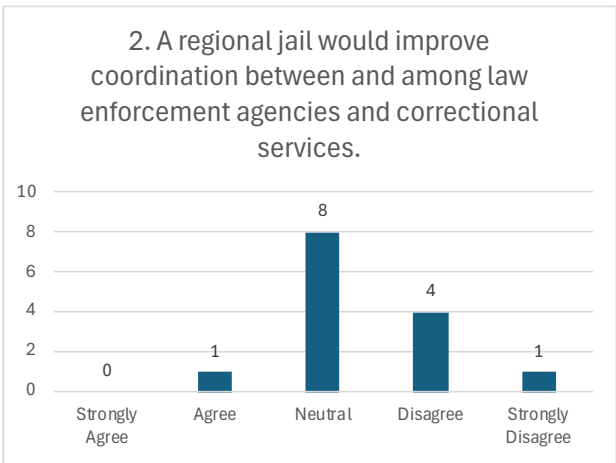
The following multiple-choice questions were forwarded to the Chiefs of Police across the state through the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association. There was a total of 14 responses from 10 counties. Three of the surveys returned were from agencies in Stearns County. The other 11 responding agencies were all in different counties. This was a very low response rate, and results cannot reliably be applied across the state. However, the following will describe the responses that were received.

Survey Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total Responses
1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.	0	2	6	5	1	14
2. A regional jail would improve coordination between and among law enforcement agencies and correctional services.	0	1	8	4	1	14
3. A regional jail would negatively impact my department's operations.	0	4	8	2	0	14
4. A regional jail would positively impact my department's resources.	0	1	10	2	1	14
5. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.	0	1	9	3	1	14
6. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.	2	1	6	3	2	14
7. The workload for local law enforcement officers will increase with the establishment of a regional jail compared to a stand-alone facility?	0	5	9	0	0	14
8. Police response times, operations, and resource allocation would all increase in a regional jail scenario?	0	7	5	1	1	14

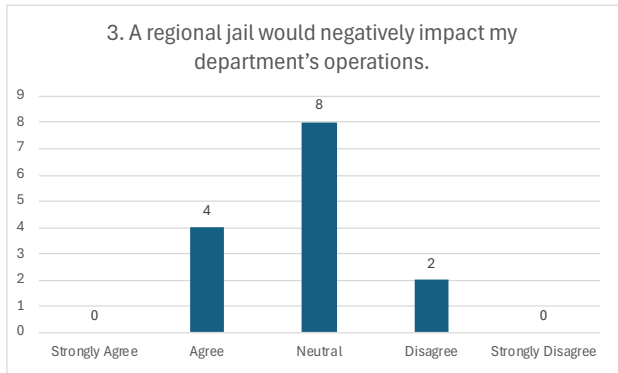
1. The first question asked the Chiefs of Police if they felt a regional jail could benefit their community when compared to a stand-alone jail. Just two of the respondents thought that a regional jail could be a benefit. Five disagreed, one strongly disagreed, and six replied neutrally.



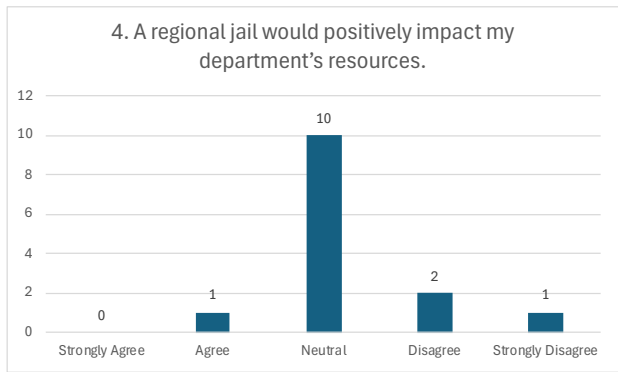
2. The Chiefs of Police were asked if they thought a regional jail would improve coordination between and among law enforcement agencies and correctional services. Over half of the respondents (8) replied neutrally. There was just one that agreed that coordination could improve, while four disagreed and one strongly disagreed.



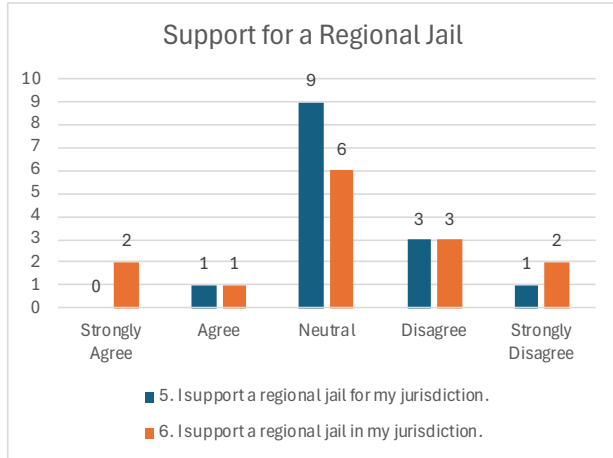
3. The next question asked whether a regional jail would negatively impact their department's operations. Four of the respondents felt there would be a negative impact. Two of the respondents did not feel there would be a negative impact while eight responded neutrally.



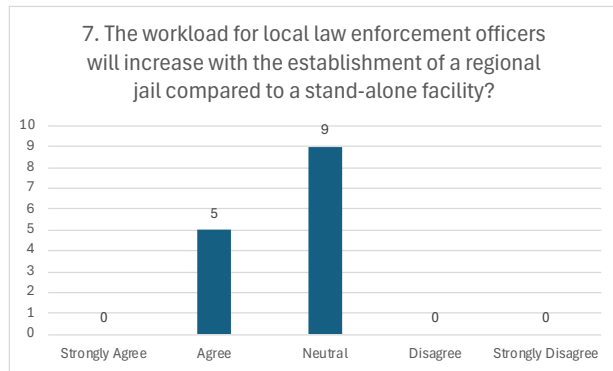
4. The next question took a different approach it asked whether a regional jail would have a positive impact on their department's resources. Just one of the respondents felt that a regional jail would have a positive impact on resources. Two of the respondents disagreed, one strongly disagreed, while the majority of the respondents (10) responded neutrally.



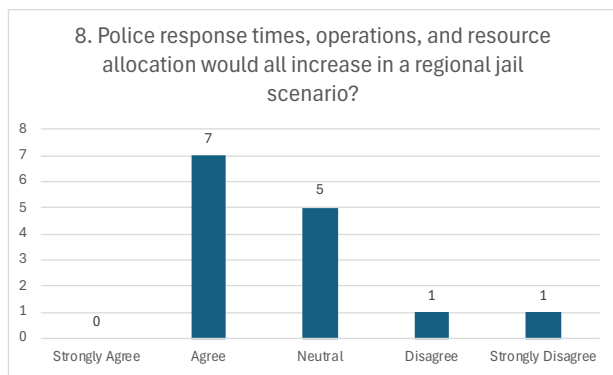
5&6. The Chiefs of Police were asked whether they would support a regional jail **for** their jurisdiction and **in** their jurisdiction. On the question of their jurisdiction being a part of a regional jail, just one respondent agreed, most were neutral (9), while the other four disagreed or strongly disagreed. However, on the question of having a regional jail **in** their jurisdiction there was greater support and opposition. Three agreed (one strongly) and five disagreed (2 strongly).



7. Five of the respondents felt the workload for local law enforcement officers would increase with the establishment of regional jail as compared to a standalone jail facility. None of the respondents disagreed with the idea of an increased workload. However, nine responded neutrally.

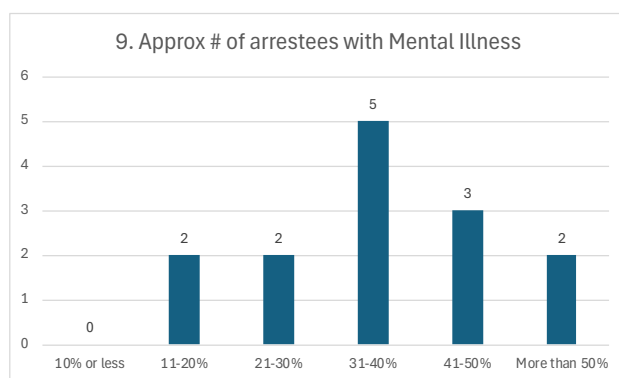


8. The next question asked whether they felt police response times operations and use of resources would all increase if a Regional Jail were to be utilized for their jurisdiction. Half of the respondents felt that a Regional Jail would have increased impacts in these areas. Two did not agree, and five replied neutrally.



Survey Question	10% or less	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	More than 50%
9. Approx # of arrestees with Mental Illness	0	2	2	5	3	2

The Chiefs of Police were asked about the preponderance of arrestees they encounter that suffer from mental illness. All responding agencies indicate they are experiencing a noticeable percentage of encounters with this segment of the population. More than one third (5) responded that between 31-40% of their arrestees have some sort of mental illness. Three responded that their percentage is up to 50%, with two responding that over half of their arrestees suffer from a mental disorder.



The following summary narrative of the Chiefs of Police’s open-ended survey questions and responses about regional jails in Minnesota. The survey asked the Chiefs in Minnesota for their thoughts on potentially moving to a regional jail system.

10. How would resource allocation and budget considerations differ between a stand-alone jail and a regional facility?

Transportation Concerns:

- Many chiefs highlighted increased transport times as a major concern.
- They are concerned that it would lead to increased fuel costs and more time spent by officers on transportation duties.
- Some noted this could affect staffing levels, likely requiring increases.

Investigative Impacts:

- Increased time for investigators to conduct interviews was mentioned as a potential issue.

Location Dependence:

- Several responses emphasized that the impact would largely depend on the location of the regional facility.
- Chiefs expressed concern about increased drive times if the facility was located outside their county.

Current Jail Satisfaction:

- Some chiefs expressed satisfaction with their current county jails, citing good communication and accountability.
- There were concerns that a regional jail would increase bureaucracy and decrease accountability.

Staffing and Resource Allocation:

- One chief mentioned that their current jail struggles to maintain a fully trained staff consistently.
- Another suggested that a reevaluation of when to hold suspects in custody might be necessary due to increased transport times.

Short-term Holding:

- One chief noted that as long as they could short-term house prisoners before transport to a regional facility, their resources and budget might not be significantly affected.

State Involvement:

- There was a concern that if the regional jail was run by the state, it could cause issues with funding through legislation.

Mental Health and Recidivism:

- One chief shifted focus from jails to the broader issue of recidivism and mental health, suggesting more facilities for mental health treatment are needed.

Generally, the responses indicate that chiefs anticipate increased resource demands and potential budget increases to accommodate a regional jail system, primarily due to transportation issues. While a few chiefs saw potential for minimal impact depending on specific circumstances, the majority of responses highlighted concerns about increased resource demands, particularly related to transportation and staffing, if a regional jail system were implemented.

11. Are there specific resources or services that law enforcement could share more effectively in a regional jail setting?

Transportation Services:

- One chief suggested that transport from local Sheriff's Offices to the regional jail could be shared more effectively.

Technology:

- There was a suggestion for more Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) stations in local police departments.

Mental Health and Addiction Services:

- Some chiefs believed a regional jail might be better equipped to support mental health and addiction issues with more funding and resources.
- One chief emphasized the need for more mental health facilities, suggesting that treatment isn't always the best immediate solution for some individuals.

Staffing:

- Jail staff and transport staff were mentioned as resources that could potentially be shared in a regional setting.

Specialized Programs:

- One chief suggested the possibility of expanding non-traditional diversion programs in a regional setting.
- The idea of a "night court" to keep populations down was also mentioned.

Skepticism:

- Several chiefs expressed skepticism or uncertainty about the potential for more effective resource sharing:
- One asked how many more resources can be shared when there isn't enough to go around.
- Another simply responded "No" to the question.
- One chief stated they couldn't think of any resources that could be shared more effectively.

Focus on Recidivism:

- One response shifted focus from jail resources to the broader issue of recidivism, emphasizing the need to address repeated offenses.

While some chiefs saw potential for improved services (particularly in mental health and addiction treatment) or operational efficiencies, many responses reflected uncertainty or skepticism about the benefits of resource sharing in a regional jail setting. The responses suggest a mix of views on whether a regional approach would lead to more effective use of law enforcement resources.

12. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Concerns about increased travel time:

- Public Defenders Office and families may complain about added drive time.
- Small agencies may struggle with long-distance transport to a regional jail.

- One respondent already drives 15 miles to a jail and is concerned about potentially longer distances with minimal resources in their jurisdiction.
- Many city law enforcement agencies are concerned about the geographical location of a regional jail.

Lack of context for informed decision-making:

- One respondent noted difficulty in answering questions about a regional jail without proper context or a model to reference.
- They chose neutral responses to avoid making assumptions without facts about how it would be run or impact the community and police department.

Potential benefits:

- Regional jails might allow smaller counties to save money on building, maintaining, and staffing their own facilities.
- From a correctional standpoint, the concept makes sense to some respondents.

Current local arrangements:

- One respondent mentioned that their local department is responsible for the majority of arrests in their area, with the county jail attached to their facility, preventing significant inmate transport time.

Factors to consider:

- The impact on the community would depend on the regional jail's location.
- Extensive research is needed regarding the distances between regional facilities.
- The feasibility of regional jails would highly depend on location and specific jurisdictional resources.

Conditions for success:

- Regional jails should not cause users to drive further to bring people to jail.
- They should lower intake times, not increase them.

Other issues mentioned:

- Staffing shortages are a problem.
- Mental health is a real issue that needs addressing.

Skepticism about the approach:

- One respondent criticized the concept as a "one size fits all approach," stating that it often doesn't work for every police department or community.

Overall, the responses indicate a mix of cautious interest and concern about regional jails among Minnesota Chiefs of Police. The main points of consideration are the geographical location, transport logistics, potential cost savings, and the need for more specific information to make informed decisions.

Regional Jail Survey Response Summary

Overall Sentiment

The survey revealed widespread skepticism toward regional jails among most stakeholder groups. Sheriffs, Jail Administrators, and County Attorneys expressed particularly strong opposition to the concept. While County Commissioners demonstrated more openness to exploring regional jail options, their low response rate suggests the need for additional input from this crucial stakeholder group. The varying levels of opposition appear to be influenced by each group's specific operational concerns and professional responsibilities within the criminal justice system.

Primary Concerns

Transportation and Logistics

Transportation emerged as a fundamental concern across all stakeholder groups. Respondents consistently highlighted the increased travel times and associated costs that would result from centralizing jail facilities. Security risks during longer transports were frequently cited as a significant worry, particularly for smaller agencies with limited staff. Weather-related challenges were emphasized as a crucial consideration, especially in rural areas where winter conditions could severely impact transportation reliability. Many respondents expressed concern about the strain these additional transportation duties would place on local law enforcement resources, potentially compromising other public safety responsibilities.

Local Control and Community Impact

The potential loss of local oversight and decision-making authority emerged as a major concern among stakeholders. Respondents emphasized the importance of maintaining strong connections between inmates and their local communities, arguing that these relationships are crucial for successful rehabilitation and reentry. The economic impact on communities that would lose their jails was frequently cited, with particular emphasis on potential job losses and reduced local spending. Many respondents worried about the ripple effects on local businesses and community services that currently support jail operations.

Operational Challenges

Stakeholders identified numerous operational challenges that would need to be addressed in a regional jail system. The complexity of coordinating across multiple jurisdictions was frequently cited as a significant hurdle, particularly regarding court schedules and inmate transportation. Staffing emerged as a critical concern, with respondents questioning how regional facilities would recruit and retain qualified personnel, especially in rural areas. Court appearance scheduling across multiple counties was identified as a potential source of delays and inefficiencies. Respondents also expressed concern about the complexities of managing facilities that serve multiple counties with different needs and resources.

Cost Considerations

Financial implications were a central theme in stakeholder responses. Many expressed skepticism about potential cost savings, questioning whether economies of scale would offset increased transportation and coordination expenses. The fair allocation of costs among participating counties emerged as a significant concern, particularly for smaller counties with limited resources. Recent investments in existing facilities were

frequently cited as a barrier to consolidation, with many counties having recently built or upgraded their jails. Respondents emphasized that increased transportation costs could potentially negate any operational savings achieved through consolidation.

Potential Benefits

Resource Efficiency

Despite overall skepticism, respondents acknowledged several potential benefits of regional jails. Economies of scale could potentially lead to more efficient use of resources and staffing. Enhanced programming opportunities might become feasible with larger facilities serving more inmates. Medical and mental health services could potentially be improved through consolidated resources and specialized staff. The ability to share staffing resources across a larger facility could potentially address some current staffing challenges.

Specialized Services

Respondents recognized that regional facilities might better support specialized services. Enhanced mental health treatment capabilities could be developed with concentrated resources and expertise. More comprehensive rehabilitation programs might be possible with a larger inmate population to justify the investment. Consolidated facilities could potentially offer a wider range of inmate services than smaller, local jails can currently provide.

Mental Health and Substance Use

The survey revealed significant challenges regarding mental health and substance use disorders in jail populations. Two-thirds of responding jails reported that 31% or more of their inmate population experiences mental illness, highlighting the substantial need for mental health services. The prevalence of substance use disorders is even more pronounced, with 85% of jails reporting that at least 31% of their population struggles with these issues. Half of the responding jails indicated that substance use disorders affect 50% or more of their inmates, underscoring the critical need for addiction treatment services.

Existing Regional Jail Experience

Minnesota's current experience with regional jails is limited to two facilities. The Northwest Regional Corrections Center in Polk County and the Northeast Regional Corrections Center in St. Louis County provide working models of regional jail operations. These existing facilities offer valuable insights into the practical implementation of regional jail concepts, though stakeholders noted that their experiences may not be directly applicable to all areas of the state.

Geographic and Demographic Considerations

Rural Concerns

Rural stakeholders expressed unique challenges regarding regional jail implementation. The longer transport distances inherent in rural areas would significantly impact operations and resources. Weather-related challenges pose particular concerns for rural transportation logistics. Reduced access for families due to greater travel distances could potentially hinder inmate rehabilitation and family connections. The impact on smaller communities, including job losses and reduced local economic activity, was a significant concern in rural areas.

Urban Considerations

Urban stakeholders generally expressed less need for jail consolidation. Better existing resources and facilities in urban areas reduce the perceived benefits of regionalization. Higher inmate populations in urban areas already provide economies of scale that might be sought through regionalization. Urban stakeholders often emphasized the importance of maintaining local control over their larger jail operations.

Conclusion

The survey results provide crucial insights into the challenges and opportunities presented by regional jail consolidation in Minnesota. They suggest that any movement toward regional jails would require extensive stakeholder engagement, careful consideration of geographic and demographic factors, detailed cost-benefit analysis, comprehensive planning for transportation and logistics, and clear governance and cost-sharing structures.

County Jail Population Projections

Methodology

A variety of measures from each county jail facility in Minnesota was analyzed in order to support population forecasts through the year 2049.

Data and Measures

The data for this study come from several main sources. A large data extract was acquired from the Minnesota Department of Corrections (MDOC) in Spring 2024, along with an update in late Summer 2024. This file contained data pertaining to every single individual held in local jurisdiction custody in the state between January 1, 2019 and July 31, 2024. The MDOC extracts were analyzed in such a way that it was possible to reconstruct the population data for each day during the time span of the study. At the outset, we must acknowledge that this dataset has missing or unknown data in various places for a variety of jurisdictions, possibly due to the information not being reported or transmitted to MDOC. Our tables and charts dealing with demographic and case-specific information contain segments where the data were unknown/missing.

For the purposes of this analysis, we analyzed only the populations held within county jail facilities. Police lock ups and temporary holding facilities were excluded from the study. In addition, for counties with multiple jail facilities in the MDOC data, we combined all of the facilities into one county measure. Thus, for a county such as Hennepin, with several jail facilities, there is a single bottomline county-responsible population that is analyzed.

A second data extract was secured from the Minnesota Judicial Branch, which contained every active case during the time of our study. From that dataset we constructed a monthly count of felony case filings and a monthly median case processing time measure for each county. This statistic was constructed by taking all of the cases disposed of in a given month and taking the median of the times between filing and disposition.

There were other data sources employed by the study as well. In order to gauge the future population sizes for each county, we used the May 2024 'Long-Term Population Projections for Minnesota' from the Minnesota State Demographic Center². Because jail facilities hold adult populations, we parsed out the county-level projections for individuals aged 18 to 64 from the data for each year. For the most part, there is not a direct linear correlation between population growth and detention facility population forecasts. However, in our experience, there is enough of an impact that population growth should be considered when building statistical forecasts of future detention facility population levels. In general, an increase in a given county's population can be expected to have some effect on the number of arrests and bookings in the future, which, in turn can increase a correctional facility's population.

In addition, we were obligated to include crime rate data in our study. It has long been our experience that local jail population sizes are not very well correlated with crime rate, due to issues with crime reporting and data handling, coupled with the fact that other variables are better predictors of jail population dynamics (such as bookings, length of stay, law enforcement staffing, criminal justice case

² <https://mn.gov/admin/demography/data-by-topic/population-data/our-projections/>

processing, etc.). The crime rate data for this study³ were significantly impacted by the ongoing national transition to a national incident-based reporting system (NIBRS). Only agencies that made the full transition to NIBRS are capable of reporting their data. In addition, the data change is so fundamentally different from the traditional data collection that we could only produce crime rate tables from 2021 forward.

Forecasts

The best predictor of any trend's future levels is the history of that trend. A detention facility's population time series trend is no different. However, because of the existence of unforeseen circumstances, it should be noted that the precision of forecasts of all kinds diminishes the further into the future one projects. All forecasts are only as good as what was known when the forecast was produced. The long-term accuracy of correctional population forecasting is heavily impacted by changes in public policy, law enforcement staffing and strategies, socioeconomic factors, and a host of other influences. Statistically speaking, correctional population forecasts by their very nature assume that the status quo at the time the forecast is produced remains in place for the duration of the forecast. The margin of error for these forecasts is essentially plus or minus 10% by the year 2049.

In terms of actual forecast development methodologies, there are multiple methods for building statistical forecasts. The forecasting technique developed from Box and Jenkins' Autoregressive Integrated Moving Averages (ARIMA) approach is one of the best options. To that extent, a series of ARIMA forecasts of detention facility population variables were employed in this study. ARIMA is generally used in time series forecasting situations primarily because of its ability to avoid the built-in errors of other forecasting techniques. ARIMA approaches are designed to estimate, diagnose, and control for autoregression problems. In addition, because ARIMA examines the past behaviors of a given trend, this approach can forecast multiple time points into the future. Moreover, ARIMA approaches allow the statistician to account for seasonal fluctuations in data as well as smooth out random fluctuations.

For each county facility, an ARIMA time series forecast was executed in the R software package that utilized a mix of measures, including bookings, average length of stay (ALOS), and the prior history of the facility's population. Where appropriate, felony case processing and the population projections from the Minnesota State Demographer were used to project out ALOS and bookings respectively. The forecast model that performed the best on diagnostic measures of how well it fit the data was then used.

County-Level Analyses

The data analysis section of this report is broken down by county and organized by the District Court map in order to keep geographically proximate facilities together. Each county's individual section begins with the freeworld adult population projections from the Minnesota demographer, along with crime rate data. This is followed by monthly and annual jail facility average daily population trends reconstructed from the MDOC datasets. The time series trends of the two best predictors of jail populations, bookings and average length of stay (ALOS) are then presented for each county. This is followed by compositional population factors such as race, gender, offense level, the population by most serious charge and then the population by case status.

The research team also examined what the offense was that necessitated each intake during the period of our analysis. Because most people are booked with more than one offense, to make comprehending the nature of the offenses involved across the populations easier, it is necessary to determine the most serious offense of each person. The data extracts produced by MDOC contained every charge for every person

³ <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/mnjis/pages/uniform-crime-reports.aspx>

arrested between 2019 and July 31, 2024. These extracts were analyzed, and the charge information was reclassified into multiple categories. This helped us to construct a further reclassification to develop the most serious charge for each detainee. The categories used to make the final determination are (presented in order of seriousness):

- Violent
- Sex Offenses
- Offenses vs People
- Weapons
- Burglary
- Theft/Fraud
- Drugs
- Offenses Against the Administration of Government
- DUI
- Public Order
- Other
- Alcohol
- Traffic
- Supervision/Temporary Release Violation
- Hold/Writ

We were further able to rank these categories by the level of the offense, such as felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor. Again, as with other measures in the report, there are blocks of missing data at various time periods for a number of counties. Moreover, there were multiple methods of recording charges in the data. There is no single Minnesota county level reporting standard. The research team spent a significant amount of time cleaning up freeform charge descriptions in order to perform the categorizations necessary for the analysis.

Within the categories listed above, 'Offenses vs. People' is defined as crimes such as neglect, endangerment, corruption of minors, harassment, etc. 'Offenses Against the Administration of Government' is defined as crimes such as Failures to Appear in Court, Escape, Contempt, or Resisting Arrest. 'Public Order' offenses include things like Vandalism, Trespassing or Disorderly Conduct. Using the information collected from the large data extracts, when a detainee has multiple charges, a primary charge category is assigned according to the priority listed above. The priority listing is premised on the most serious offense having the highest priority. For example, if an arrestee were charged with a DUI and a violent offense, the primary charge category for that person would be violent. According to our algorithm, any felony offense outweighs any misdemeanor offense. However, again, it must be mentioned that there were large numbers of charges where the offense level information was missing.

The case status measure acknowledges the reality that individuals are held in county custody on a pretrial or sentenced basis. In addition, some people are held for jurisdictions that are outside of the county in question. We utilized a field in the MDOC data that identified the reasons for an individual's incarceration. Due to the fact that people can transition from one status to another at any given time, there is some uncertainty regarding how accurate this measure actually is. In order to augment our calculation, we also present the Vera Institute's (2018) estimate of each county facility's pretrial population. For some counties, the measures match quite well. However, for other counties, our calculations and the Vera Institute numbers are significantly different. In at least one instance, the Vera pretrial population estimate exceeds their estimate of the total population. Meanwhile, our own estimates are impacted by missing data in

certain counties.

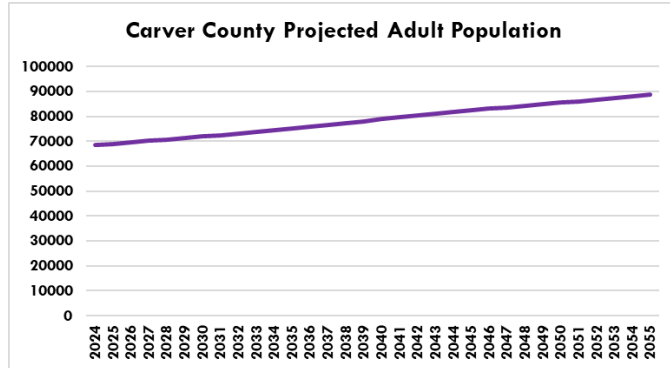
The final county measures are monthly felony case filings and the monthly median case processing numbers explained earlier. These measures are trended out for every county. In some jurisdictions, there was a relatively small number of cases, leading to gaps or extreme spikes in the data. In such cases, the outlying data points were excluded from our forecast models.

Finally, each county section concludes with a time series chart that depicts the jail population forecast, along with a table of projected population numbers at five year increments between 2029 and 2049. In some instances, there is also narrative describing thoughts regarding why a given forecast has a certain prediction.

Analysis of District 1 County Jail Populations

Carver County

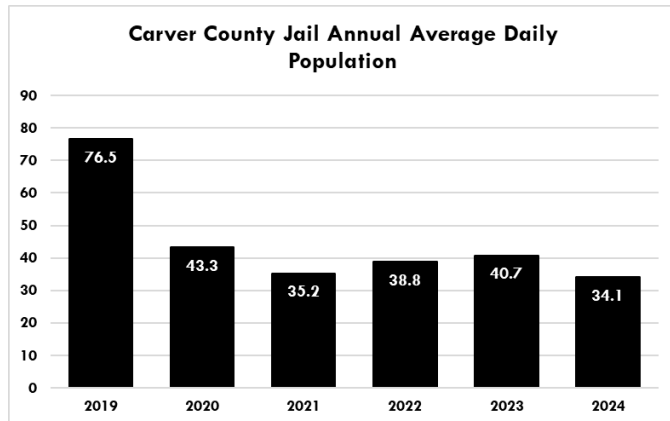
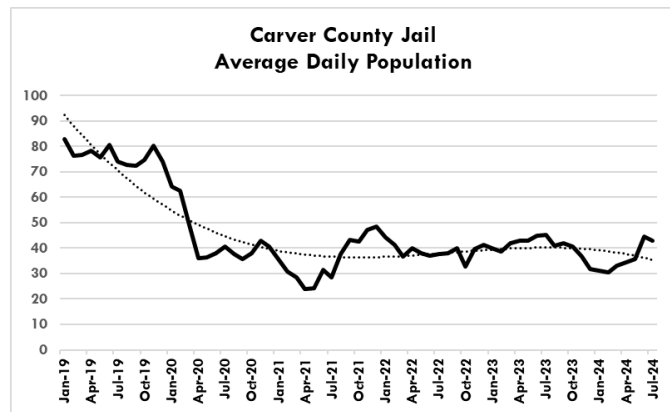
County Population



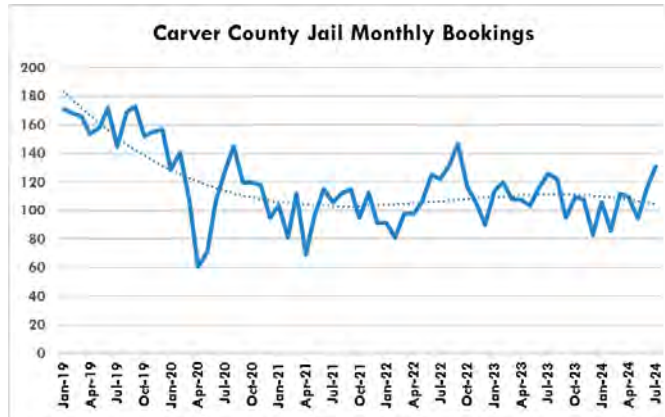
Crime Rate

Carver	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	2,540	2644	2060	1309	1857.0	-27%
County Population	108,477	110156	111,753	111,753	111,753	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2341.5	2400.2	1843.4	1171.3	1661.7	-29%

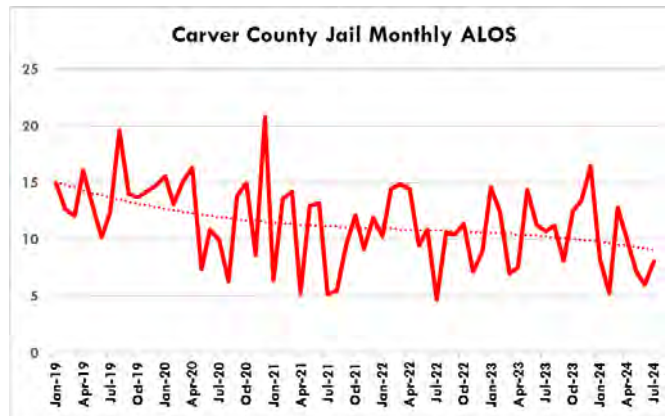
Jail Average Daily Population



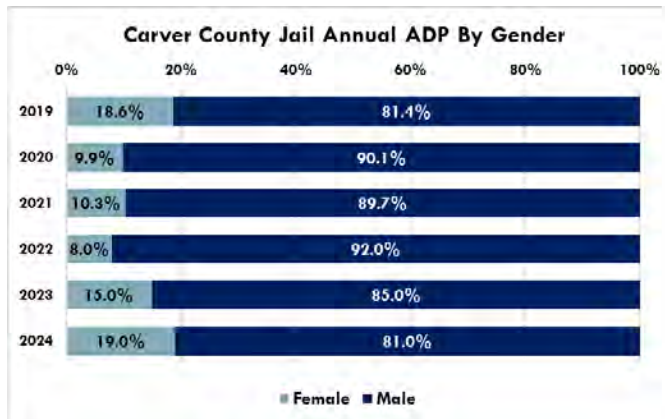
Jail Bookings/Admissions

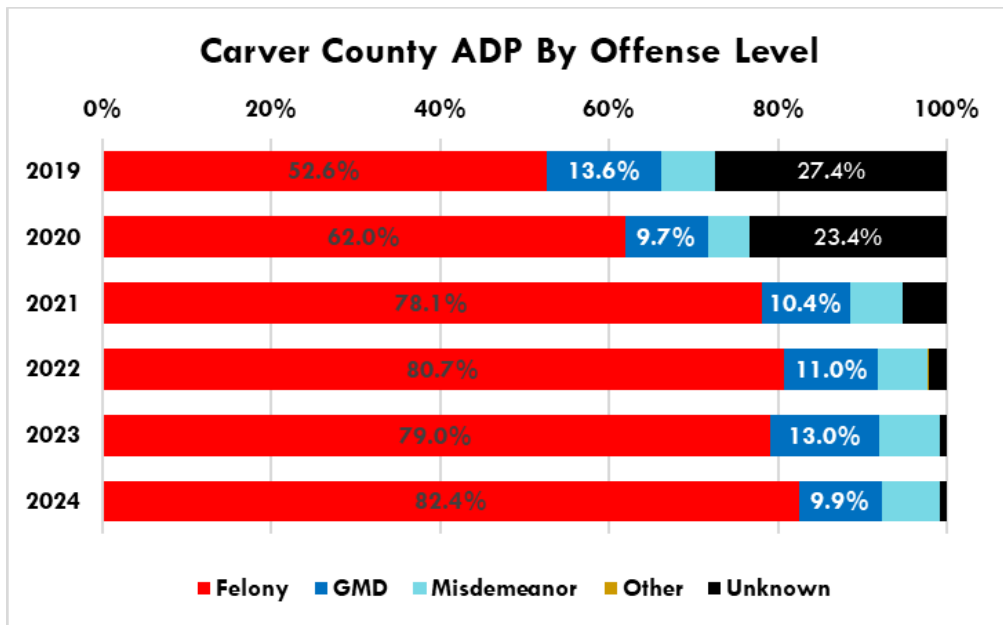
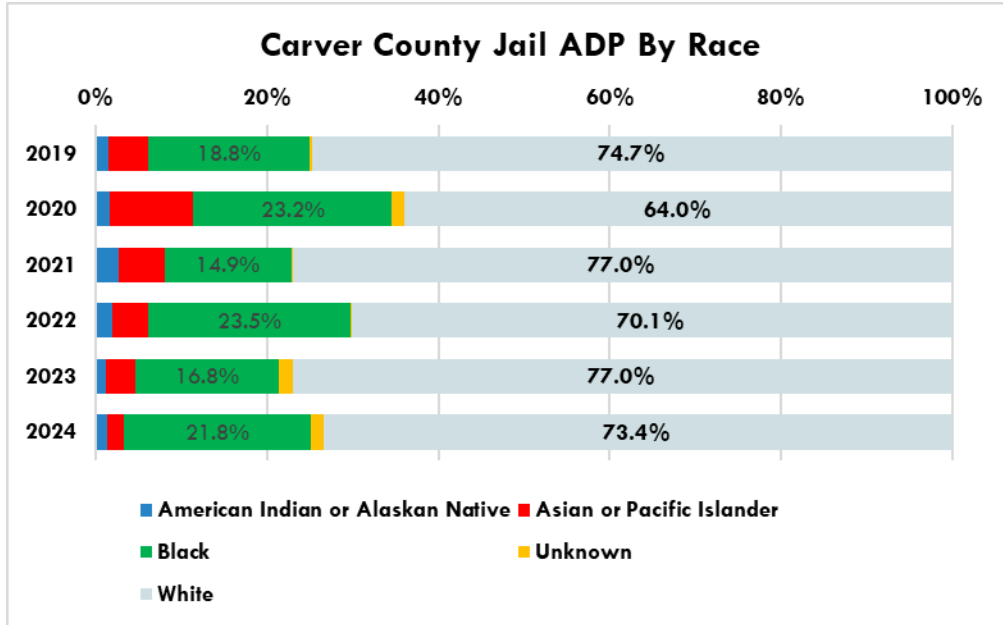


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

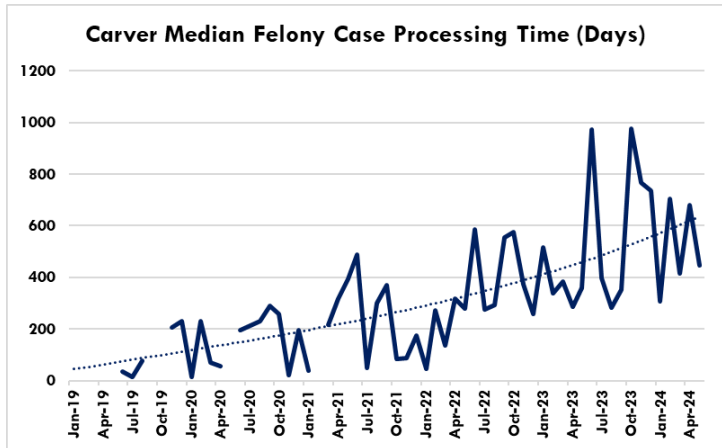
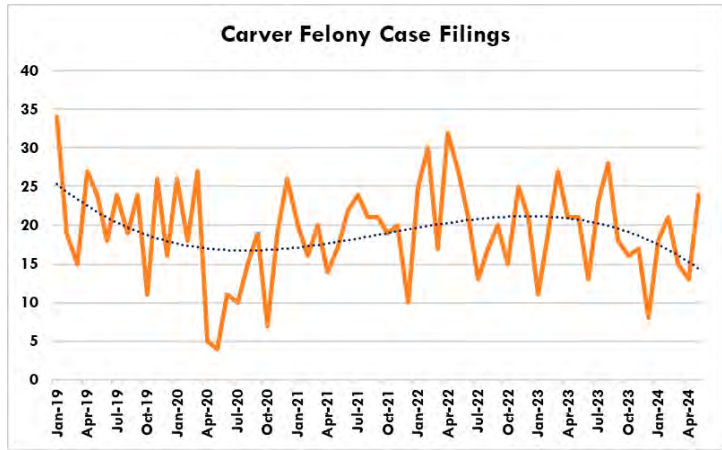




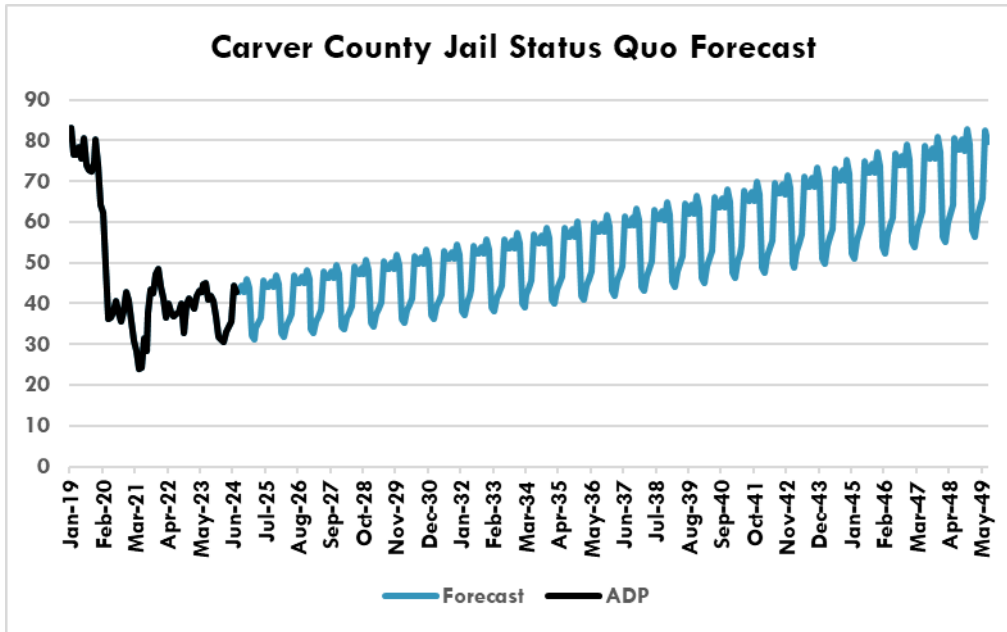
Carver County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	13.5%	14.9%	14.9%	16.7%	20.7%	16.7%
Violent	8.9%	7.0%	14.3%	11.5%	16.8%	14.5%
Theft/Fraud	9.9%	14.4%	10.9%	15.2%	15.7%	12.5%
Offenses vs People	7.9%	11.8%	12.9%	15.1%	13.3%	13.3%
DUI	13.2%	8.3%	6.8%	8.1%	8.9%	7.9%
Sex Offense	7.6%	8.4%	16.1%	12.8%	8.2%	24.7%
Burglary	5.9%	5.8%	5.1%	6.5%	5.1%	2.3%
Weapons	1.5%	1.3%	8.9%	5.1%	4.7%	3.5%
Offenses vs Government	2.6%	2.2%	2.2%	3.1%	2.3%	2.6%
Public Order	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	2.7%	2.2%	0.6%
Traffic	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%
Unknown	27.4%	23.4%	5.3%	2.2%	0.8%	0.8%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Carver County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	26.7%	21.6%	6.8%	8.3%	9.5%	6.8%	91.0%
Pretrial	57.6%	67.6%	82.7%	84.3%	80.9%	79.5%	
Sentenced	15.3%	8.4%	10.5%	7.3%	9.5%	13.7%	
Unknown/Other	0.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

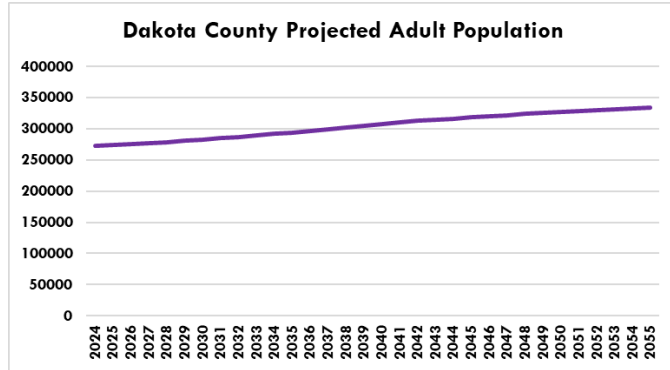


Year	ADP
2029	44.5
2034	50.3
2039	56.9
2044	64.4
2049	66.7
Approved Capacity	115
Operational Capacity	103.5

The Carver County forecast calls for a sustained population increase back to pre-pandemic population levels. This increase is driven in part by significant expected growth in the size of the county as a whole (24%) by 2049. Bookings have stayed relatively stable, as has ALOS. The forecast models boost bookings and ALOS in the future, causing population growth.

Dakota County

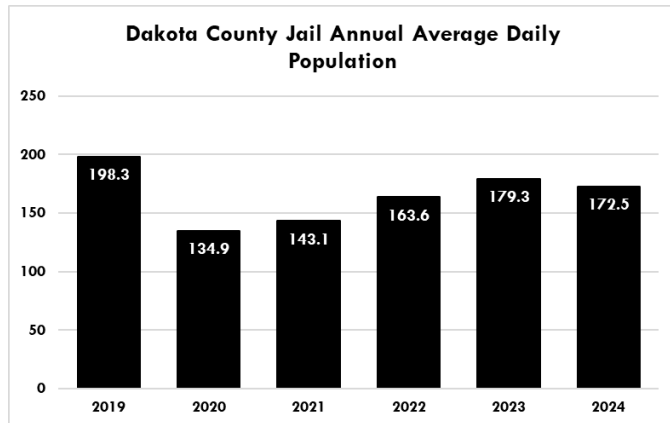
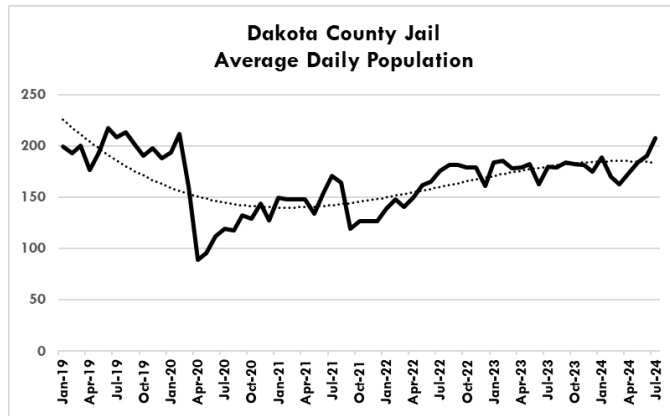
County Population



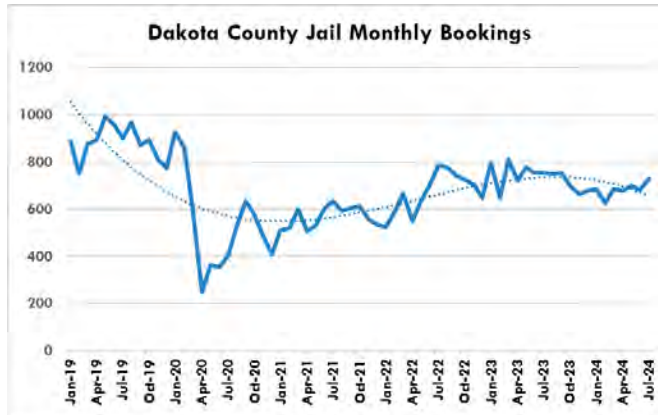
Crime Rate

Dakota	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	18,451	16,672	15,004	9,996	14,180.4	-23%
County Population	435,027	443,234	444,858	444,858	444,858	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	4,241.3	3,761.4	3,372.8	2,247.0	3,187.6	-25%

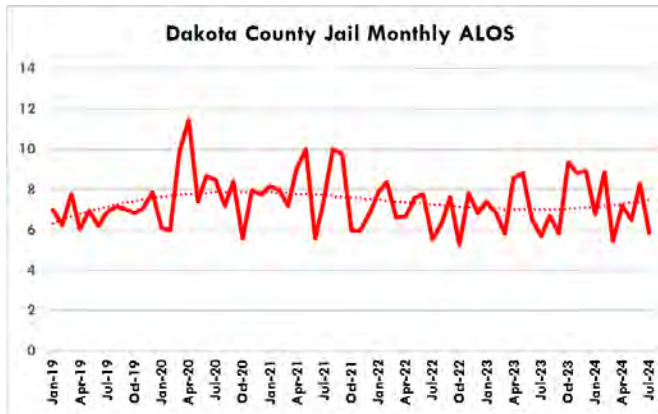
Jail Average Daily Population



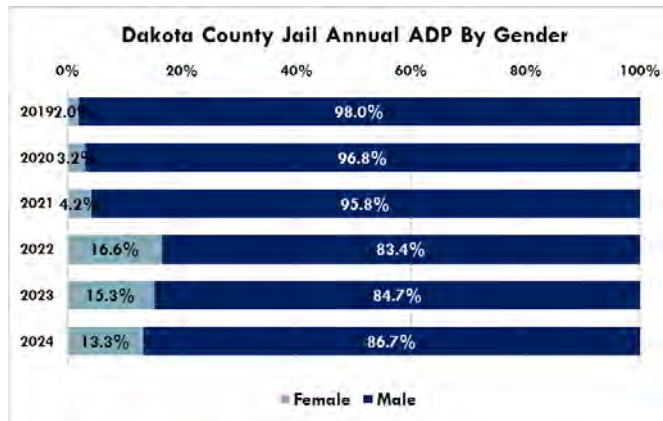
Jail Bookings/Admissions

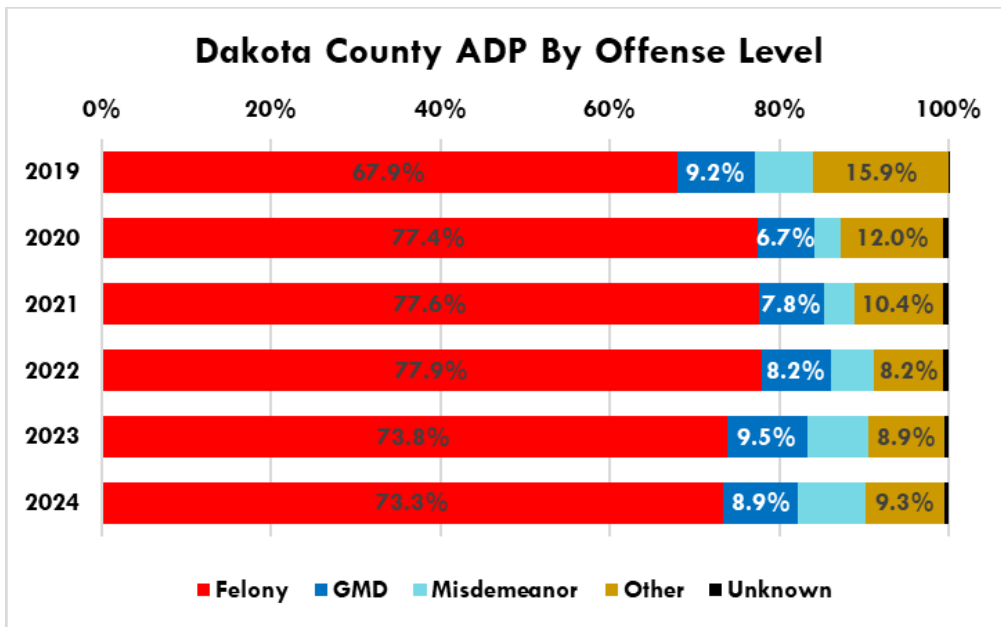
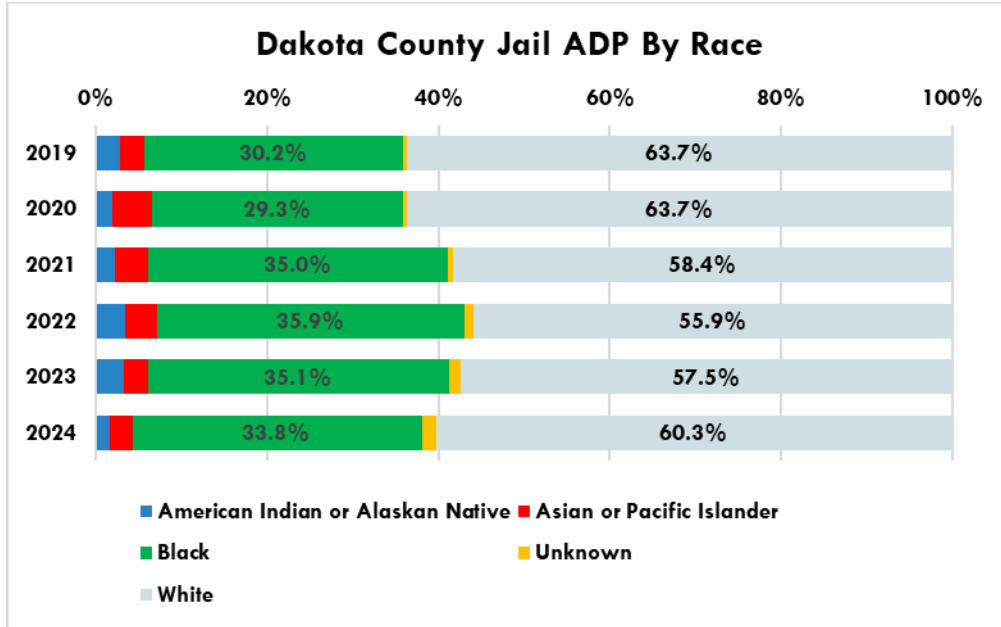


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

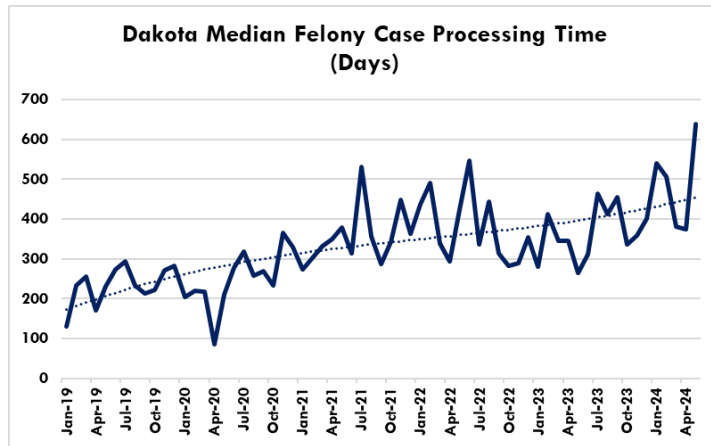
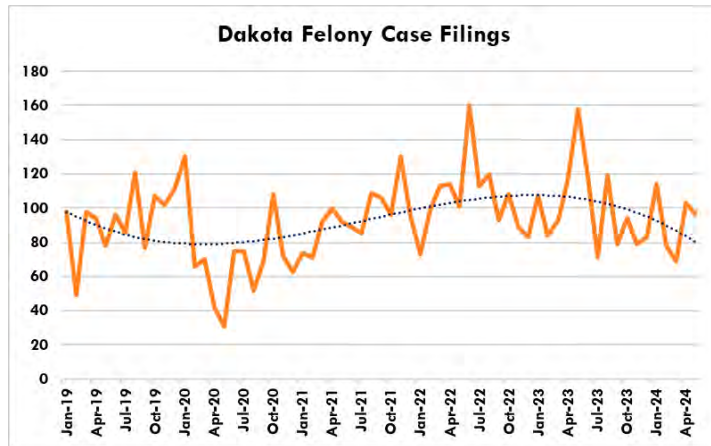




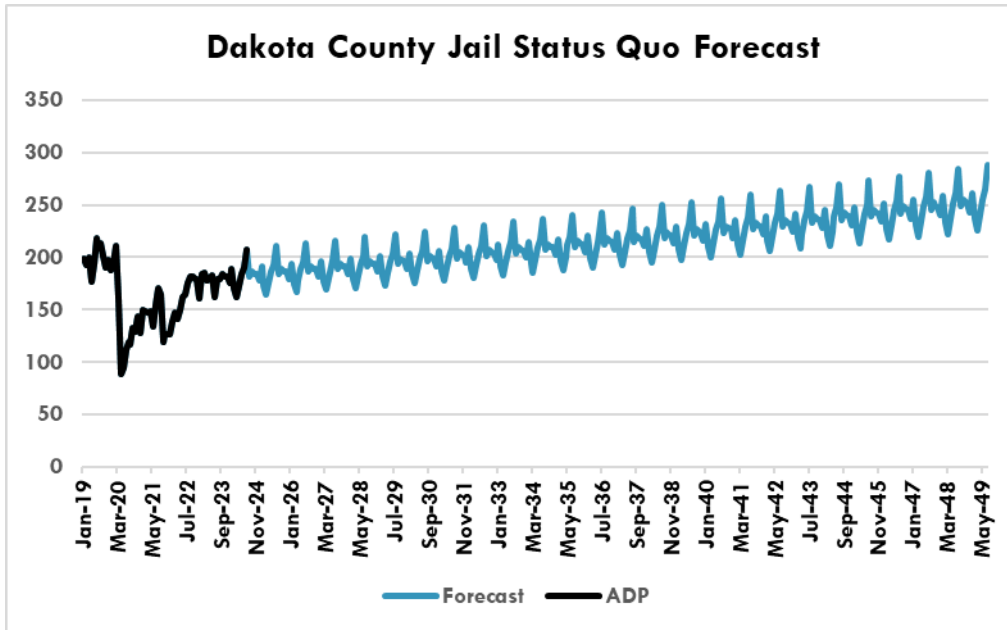
Dakota County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	20.7%	19.9%	22.1%	19.1%	19.1%	19.8%
Violent	11.7%	18.2%	18.1%	18.7%	19.0%	22.3%
Theft/Fraud	9.5%	10.0%	9.4%	10.5%	12.1%	10.6%
Drugs	9.4%	7.1%	5.7%	9.3%	7.5%	7.8%
Sex Offense	9.1%	10.4%	9.7%	9.2%	8.3%	8.3%
VOP	12.1%	10.1%	8.7%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%
DUI	6.3%	5.7%	6.4%	6.9%	8.2%	6.0%
Burglary	6.3%	6.8%	6.6%	5.9%	5.5%	5.1%
Weapons	3.0%	3.6%	4.3%	5.4%	3.5%	2.2%
Offenses vs Government	5.1%	2.9%	3.9%	3.8%	4.9%	4.7%
Public Order	1.3%	1.0%	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%
Parole Violation	2.4%	1.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Traffic	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Arson	0.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%
Hold	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Dakota County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	37.4%	37.0%	33.3%	38.0%	36.4%	21.3%	73.0%
Pretrial	32.5%	38.8%	49.1%	43.0%	46.4%	60.4%	
Sentenced	30.1%	24.2%	17.6%	19.1%	17.2%	18.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

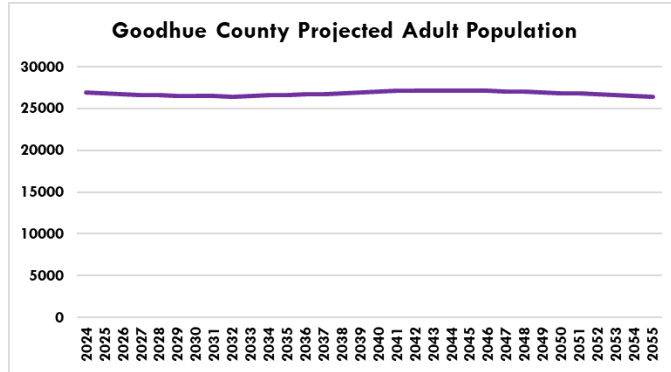


Year	ADP
2029	194.8
2034	208.0
2039	222.1
2044	237.1
2049	253.0
Approved Capacity	263
Operational Capacity	249.9

Dakota County is expected to grow by 19.3% by 2049. ALOS has remained steady for the last 5 years. Bookings have increased since the pandemic. Several forecast models called for massive growth in the jail population, but our final forecast model assumes that ALOS will only increase slightly if at all over time while bookings will increase at a fairly slow pace. The jail's population will increase beyond the rate of overall population growth in the long run.

Goodhue County

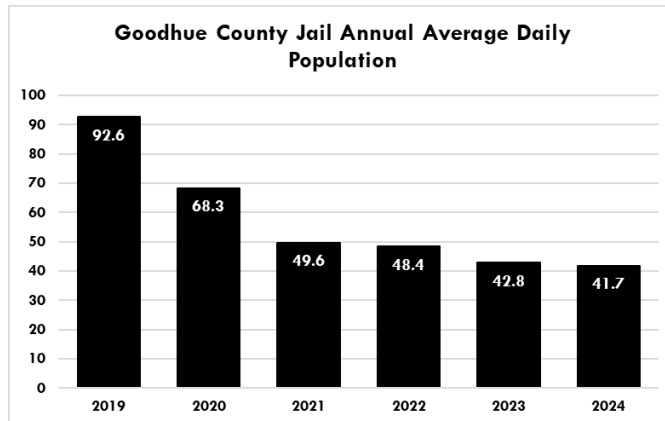
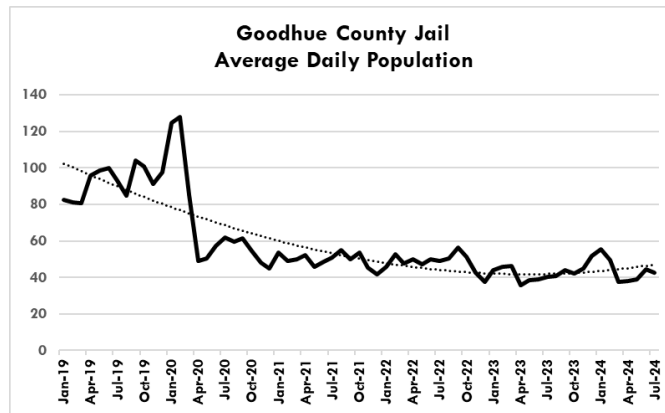
County Population



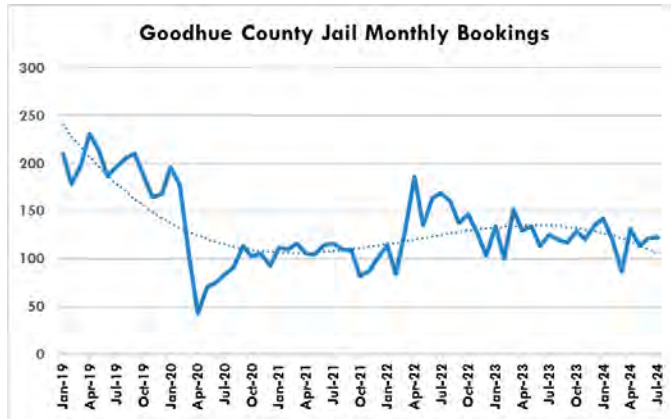
Crime Rate

Goodhue	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	2,045	1,948	1,658	1,116	1,583.2	-23%
County Population	45,673	47,573	47,475	47,475	47,475	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	4477.5	4094.8	3492.4	2350.7	3334.7	-26%

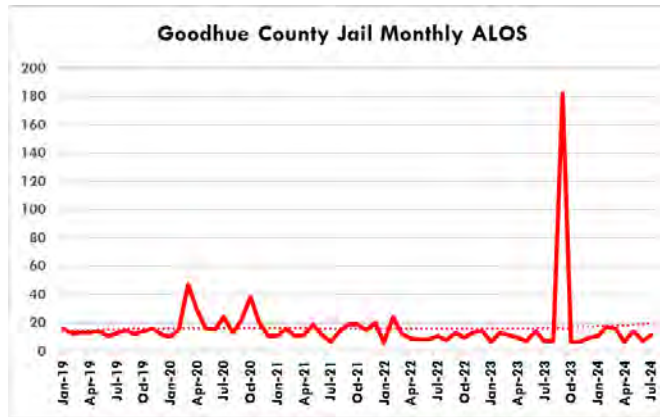
Jail Average Daily Population



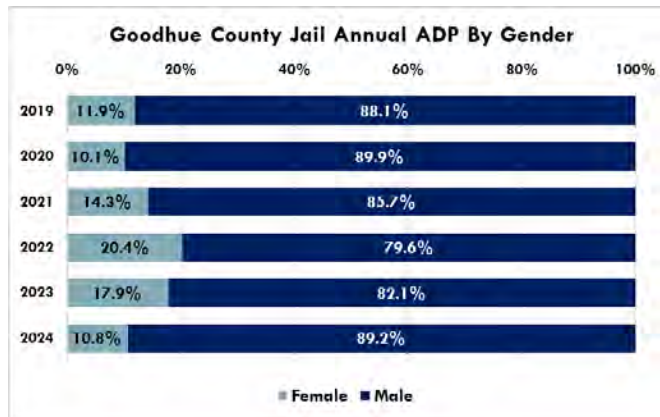
Jail Bookings/Admissions

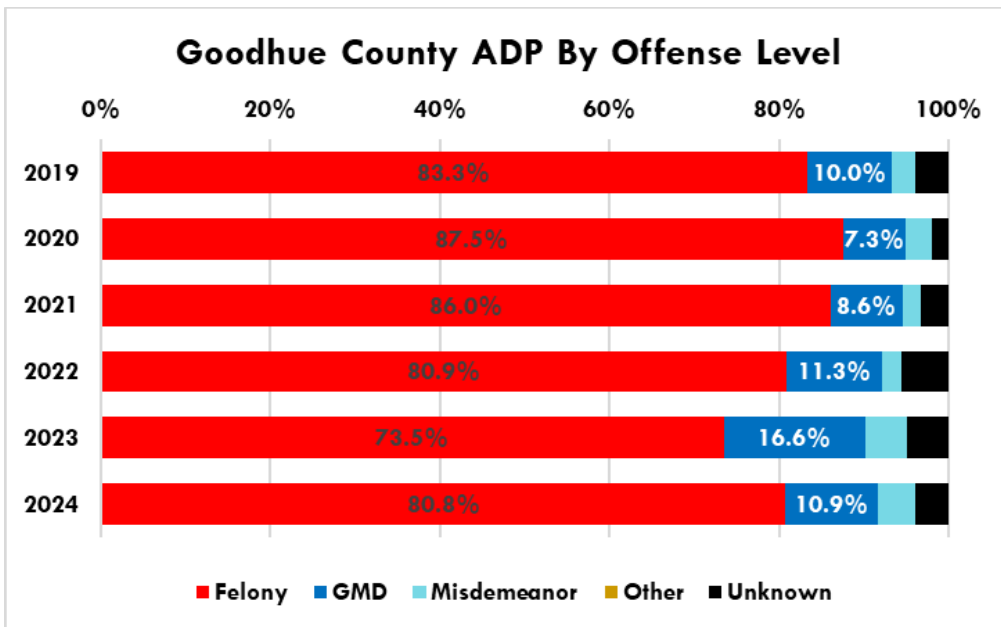
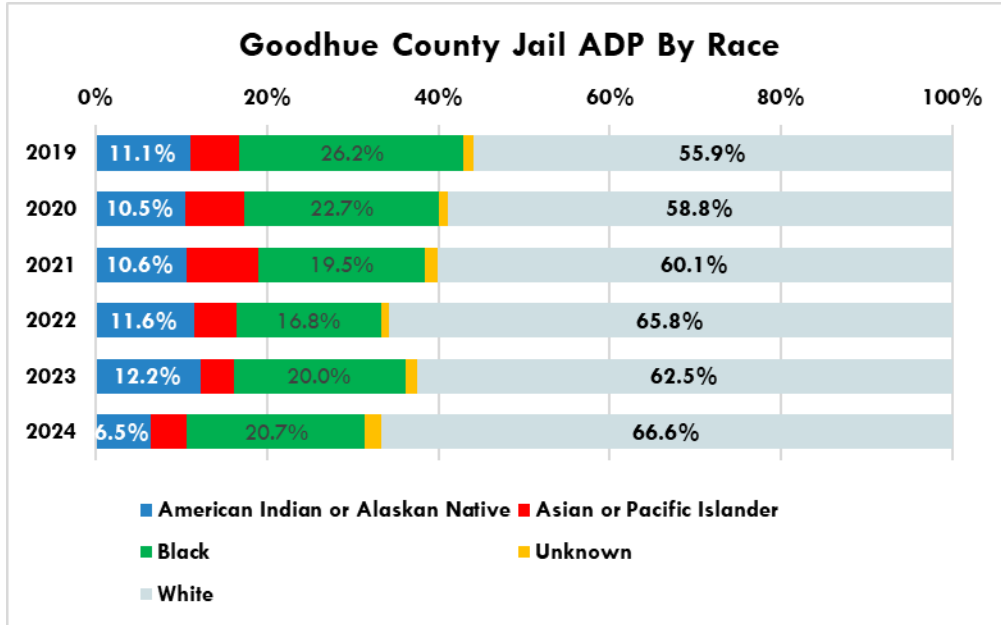


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

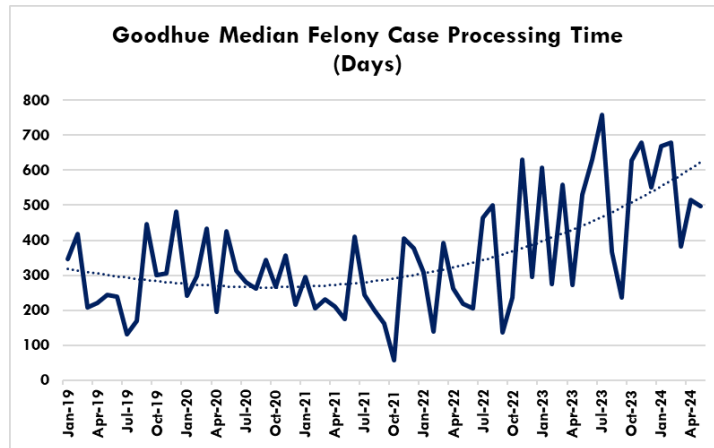
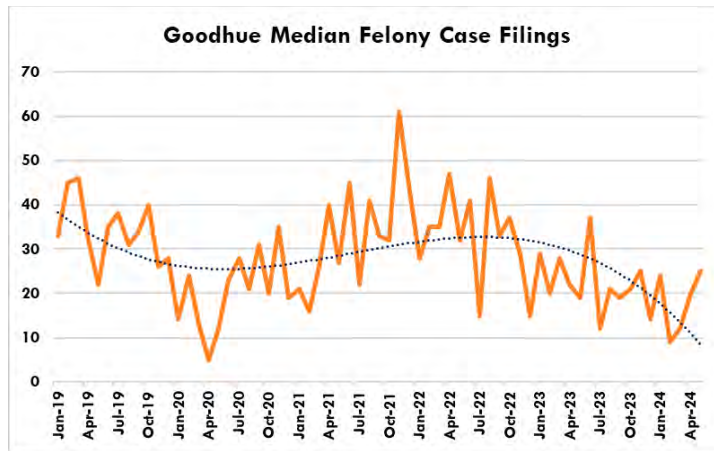




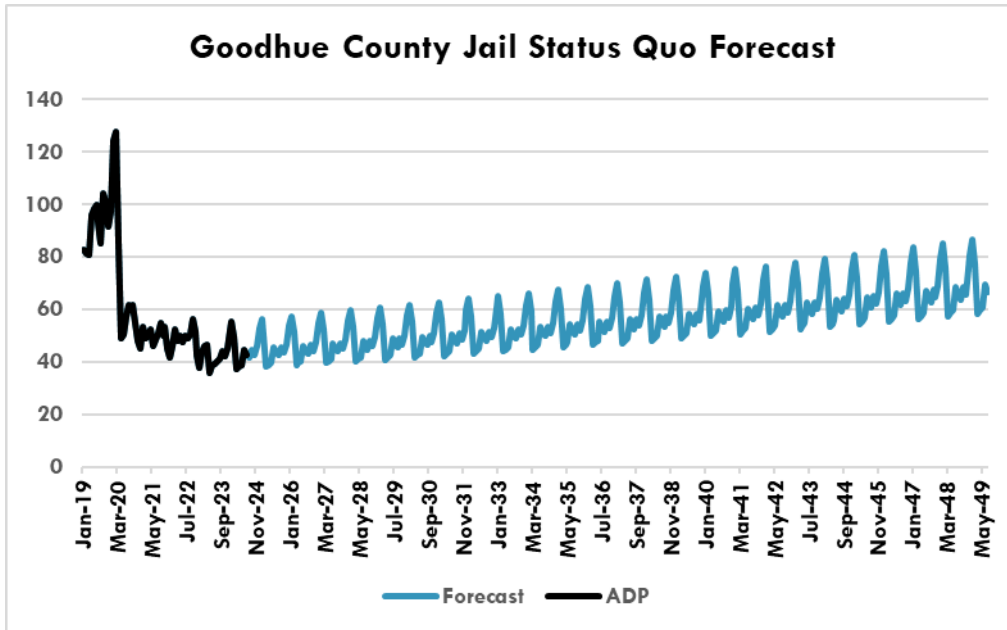
Goodhue County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	32.1%	25.5%	33.0%	33.9%	27.8%	20.0%
Offenses vs People	13.4%	15.2%	13.8%	10.9%	18.0%	23.1%
Violent	12.9%	17.1%	12.6%	12.6%	10.1%	16.6%
DUI	9.7%	7.6%	5.6%	5.2%	9.9%	8.4%
Theft/Fraud	6.7%	5.5%	12.1%	10.4%	8.3%	4.1%
Weapons	6.6%	7.6%	8.4%	4.8%	7.2%	5.3%
Unknown	3.9%	2.0%	3.4%	5.6%	4.9%	3.9%
Sex Offense	6.0%	11.5%	5.0%	8.3%	4.7%	10.1%
Offenses vs Government	3.4%	4.3%	4.6%	5.6%	4.4%	1.8%
Burglary	3.3%	2.8%	1.4%	2.1%	3.5%	4.1%
Public Order	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.5%
Traffic	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%
Arson	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Goodhue County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	32.8%	28.5%	2.7%	3.3%	9.9%	15.0%	65.0%
Pretrial	54.0%	63.0%	90.7%	92.5%	82.3%	77.0%	
Sentenced	11.9%	7.5%	4.6%	3.6%	6.9%	7.5%	
Unknown/Other	1.4%	1.1%	2.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

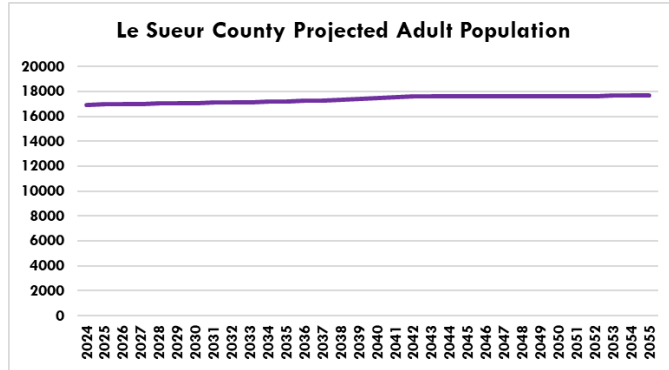


Year	ADP
2029	48.7
2034	53.2
2039	58.2
2044	63.6
2049	68.4
Approved Capacity	156
Operational Capacity	140.4

Bookings have stabilized at a higher rate than they were in 2021. Our forecast model projects that bookings will stay around this rate (absent any major policy or societal changes) for the foreseeable future. Meanwhile, ALOS may trend higher given the increases in felony case processing.

Le Sueur County

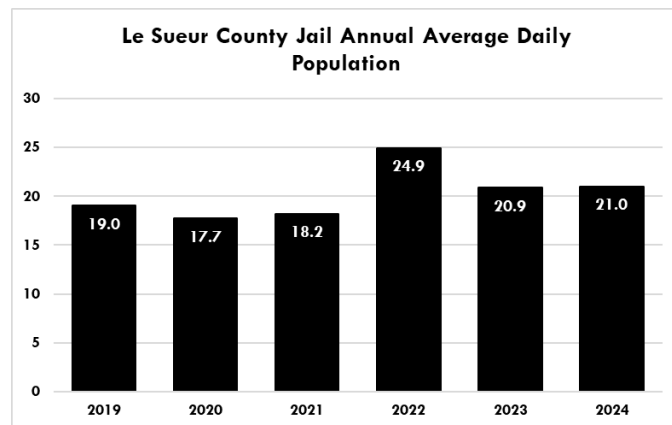
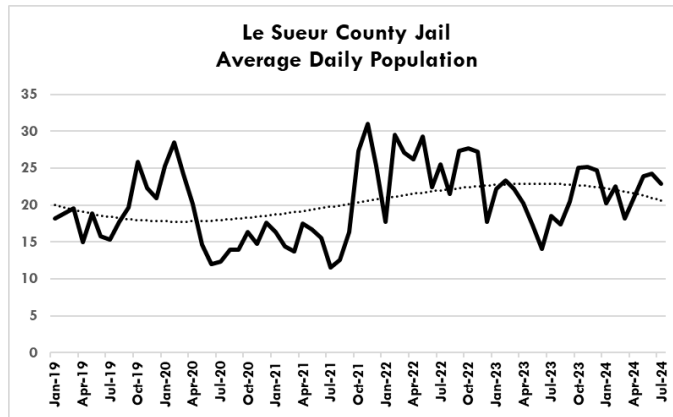
County Population



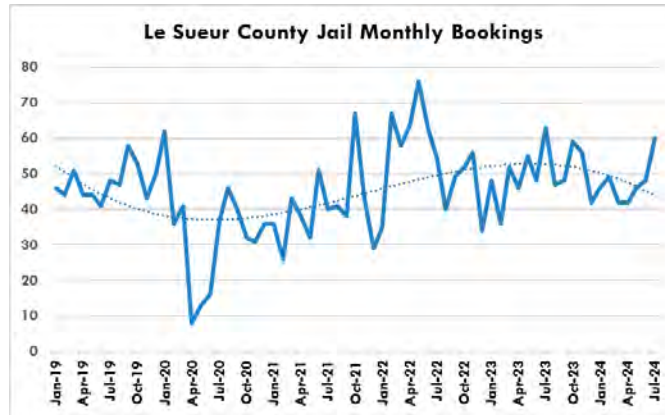
Crime Rate

Le Sueur	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	459	374	250	108	153.2	-67%
County Population	25,497	25,589	25,950	25,950	25,950	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1800.2	1461.6	963.4	416.2	590.4	-67%

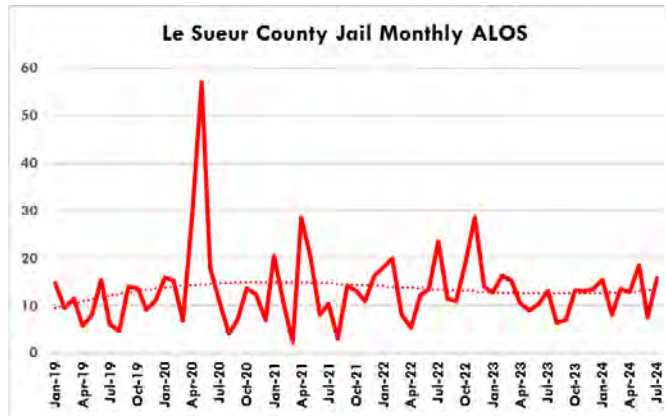
Jail Average Daily Population



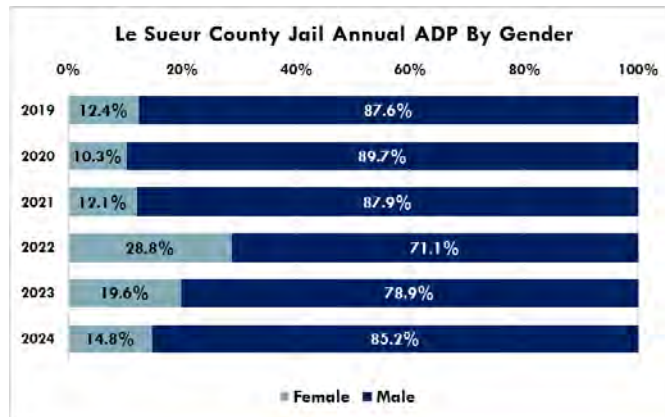
Jail Bookings/Admissions

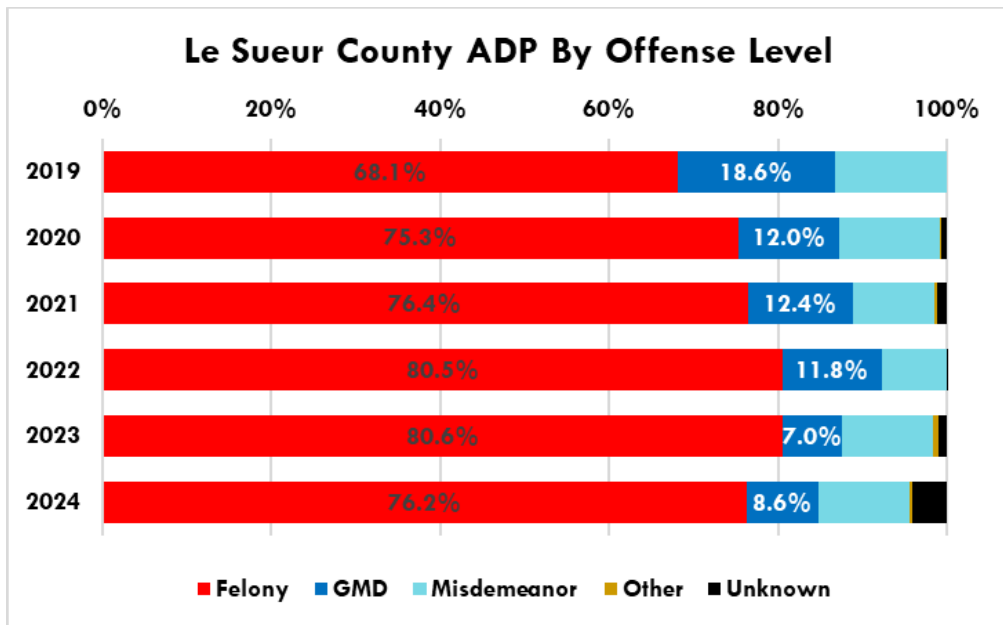
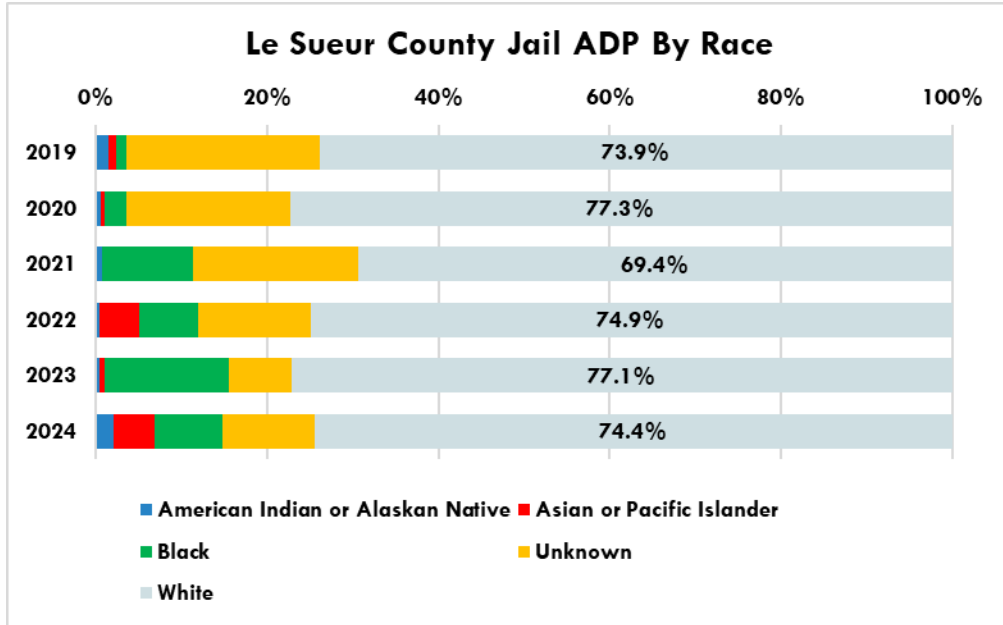


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

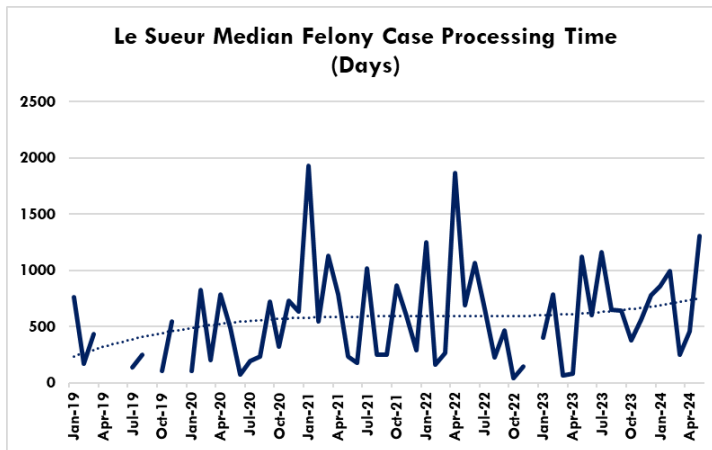
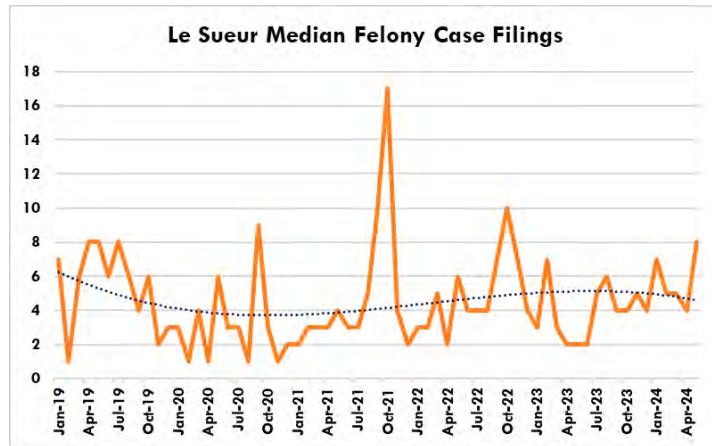




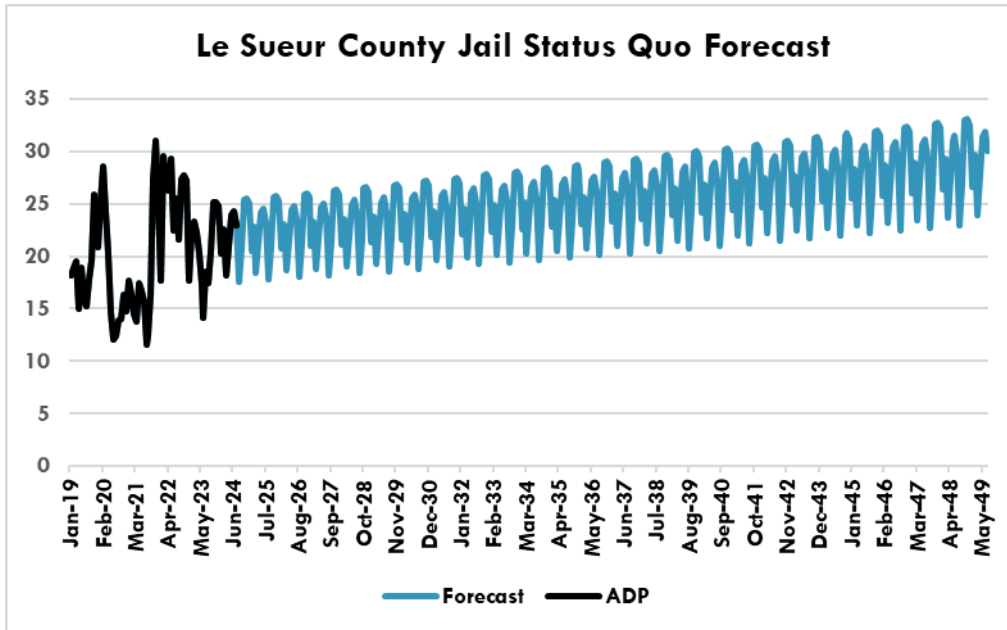
Le Sueur County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	13.0%	8.8%	16.1%	23.6%	19.8%	26.2%
Offenses vs People	5.1%	13.1%	12.0%	9.0%	17.7%	13.6%
Sex Offense	10.0%	23.5%	20.8%	10.6%	13.3%	12.6%
Theft/Fraud	6.5%	6.2%	7.1%	6.8%	12.8%	6.8%
Offenses vs Government	38.5%	23.0%	20.9%	21.5%	12.6%	12.8%
Violent	11.2%	6.4%	7.5%	11.3%	12.5%	15.4%
DUI	2.9%	1.5%	2.4%	5.2%	4.4%	2.9%
Weapons	1.5%	6.3%	3.2%	8.0%	3.3%	3.7%
Burglary	10.3%	8.7%	3.8%	3.1%	1.4%	0.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%	4.1%
Traffic	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Hold	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Public Order	0.7%	1.3%	4.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Le Sueur County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	23.8%	17.4%	16.2%	19.3%	22.5%	25.2%	53.0%
Pretrial	39.7%	56.2%	48.5%	37.7%	29.1%	36.2%	
Sentenced	28.3%	7.4%	11.6%	8.0%	12.1%	21.4%	
Unknown/Other	8.2%	19.1%	23.6%	35.1%	36.3%	17.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

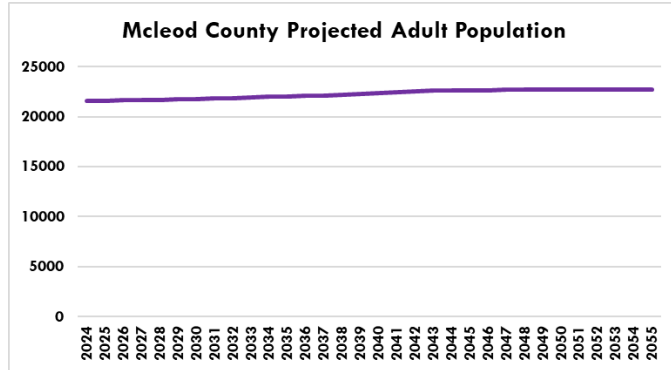


Year	ADP
2029	23.5
2034	24.8
2039	26.2
2044	27.7
2049	28.7
Approved Capacity	80
Operational Capacity	72

Our forecast calls for growth over time that will outpace the 4% population growth that is expected. ALOS is projected to rise due to increases in felony case processing.

McLeod County

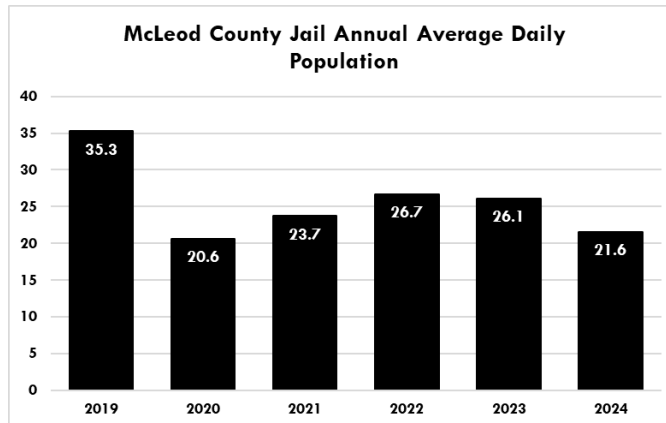
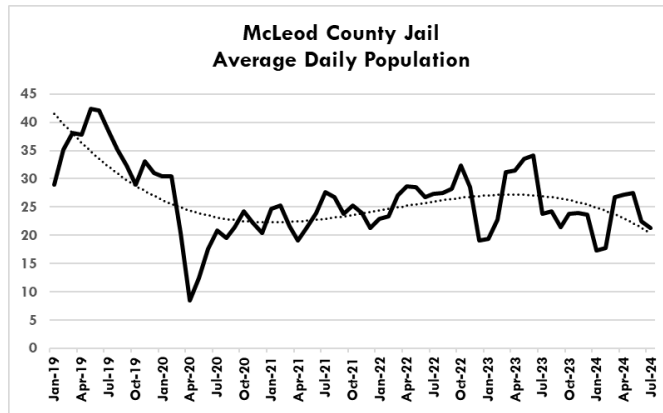
County Population



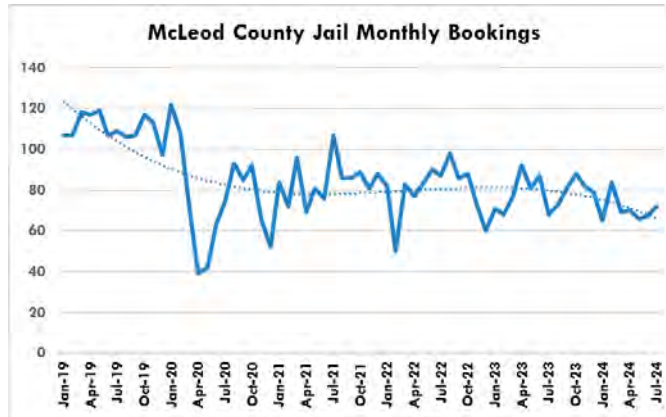
Crime Rate

McLeod	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,423	1,131	1,135	609	863.9	-39%
County Population	35,707	36,827	36,807	36,807	36,807	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3985.2	3071.1	3083.7	1654.6	2347.2	-41%

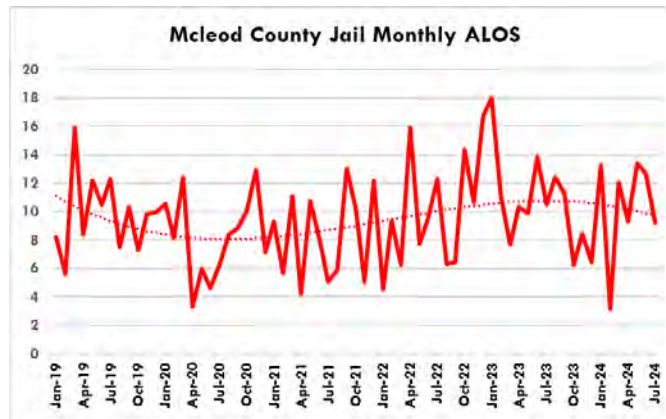
Jail Average Daily Population



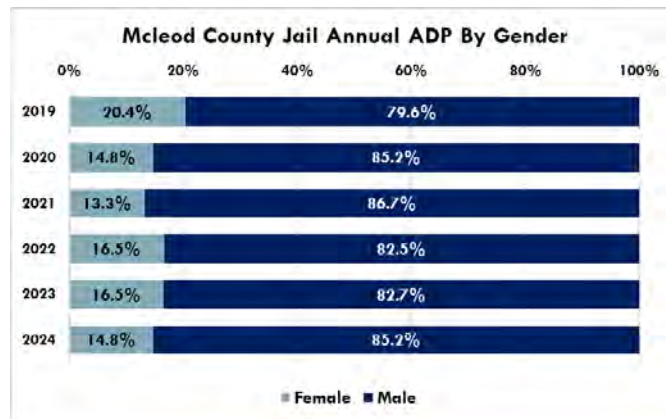
Jail Bookings/Admissions

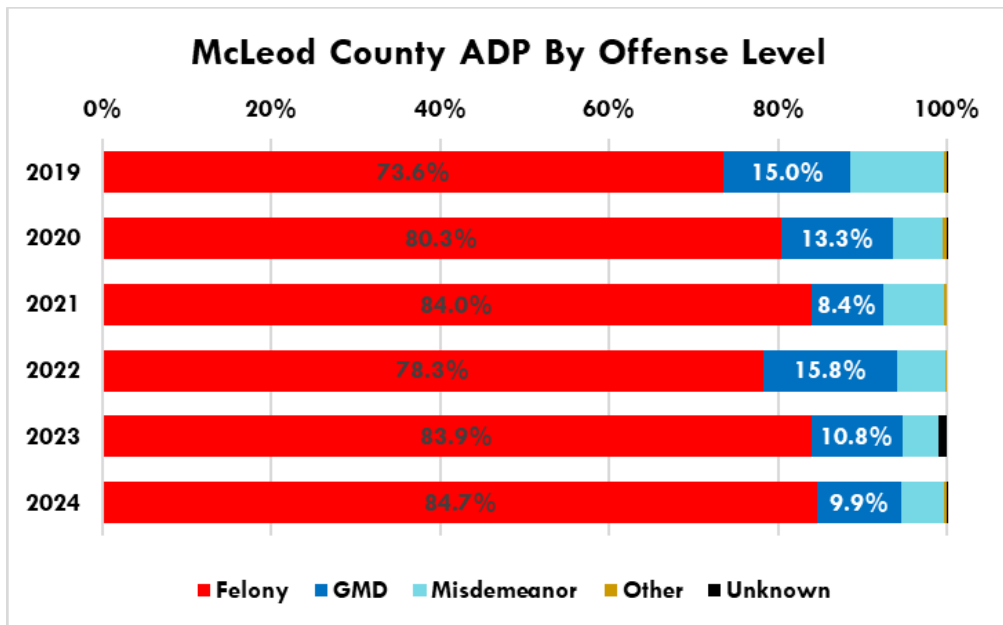
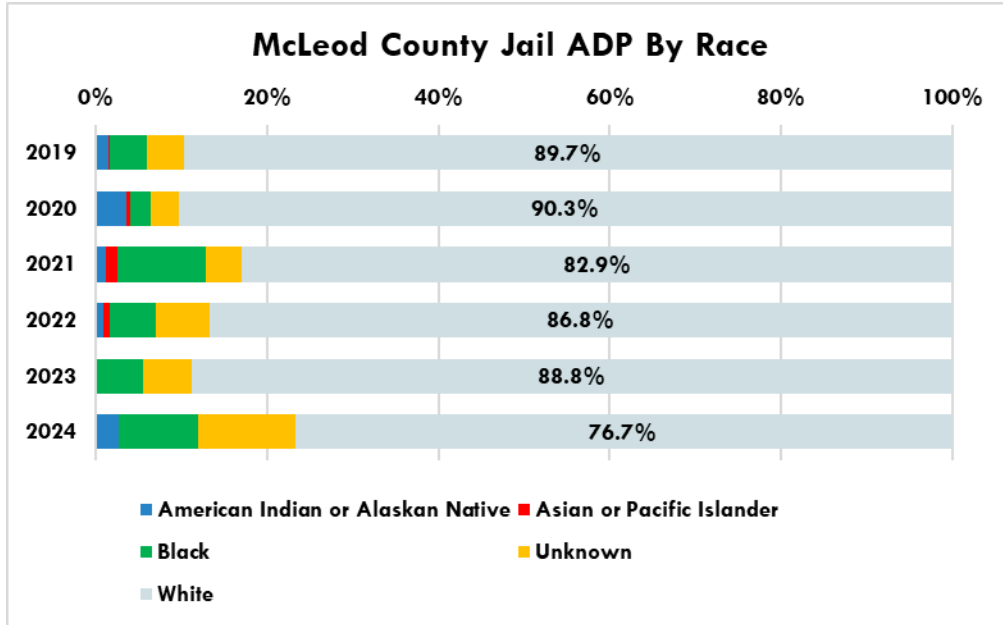


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

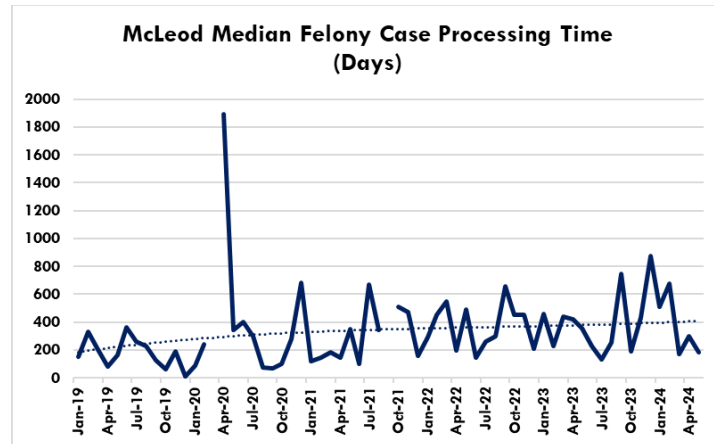
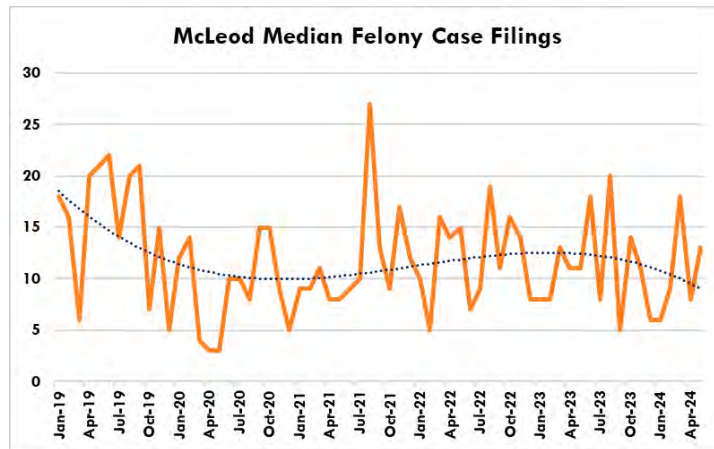




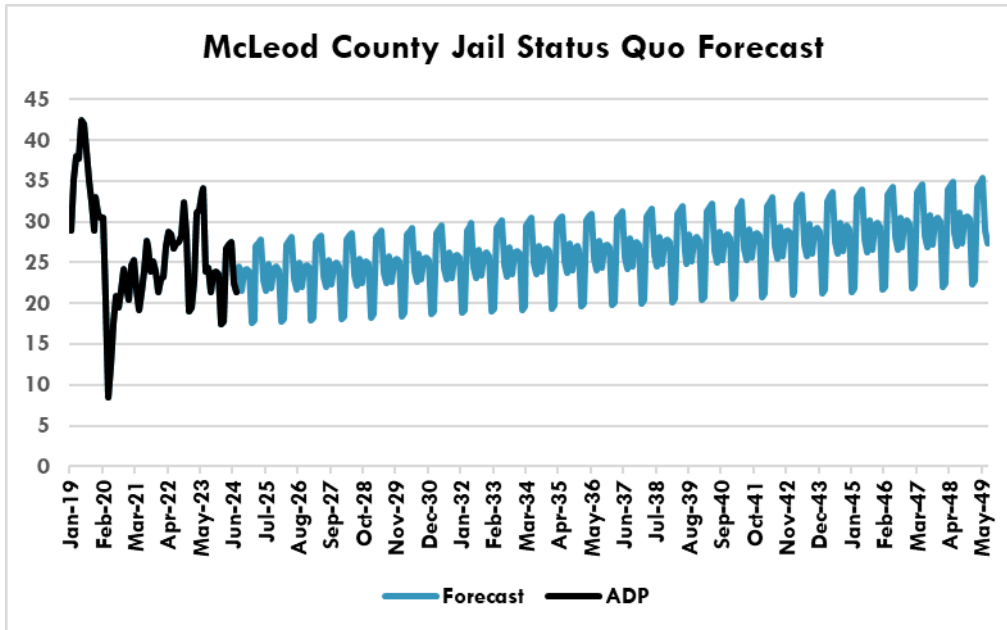
McLeod County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	25.2%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.6%	25.4%
Sex Offense	13.5%	19.0%	11.0%	17.4%	13.7%	14.9%
Violent	7.4%	8.9%	19.8%	11.5%	13.7%	9.2%
DUI	9.1%	8.1%	6.9%	14.4%	12.8%	6.9%
Offenses vs People	18.9%	16.5%	15.8%	17.9%	12.7%	10.8%
Burglary	6.1%	4.3%	4.0%	1.2%	8.2%	3.2%
Theft/Fraud	7.2%	9.1%	9.6%	6.0%	5.4%	5.3%
Weapons	2.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	3.2%	12.9%
Public Order	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%	0.6%	2.1%	3.2%
Offenses vs Government	3.9%	5.4%	4.4%	4.7%	1.8%	5.0%
Traffic	4.8%	2.6%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

McLeod County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	18.5%	15.6%	27.6%	14.1%	26.1%	18.9%	88.0%
Pretrial	30.0%	45.7%	42.9%	46.2%	44.7%	61.5%	
Sentenced	50.3%	36.7%	29.3%	39.6%	29.2%	19.5%	
Unknown/Other	1.3%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

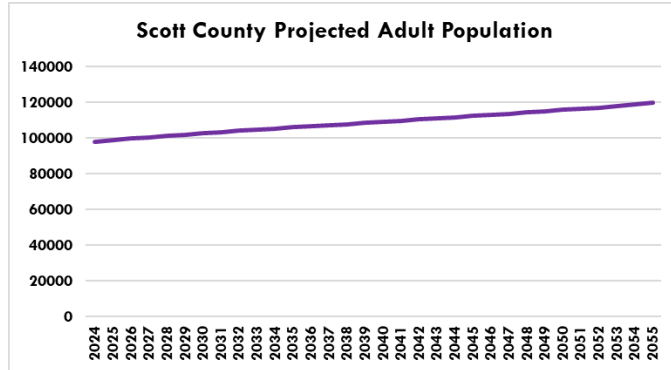


Year	ADP
2029	24.4
2034	25.6
2039	27.0
2044	28.3
2049	29.4
Approved Capacity	59
Operational Capacity	50.15

McLeod County’s detainee population is expected to gradually grow to just below where it was prior to the pandemic (and briefly during 2022-2023). ALOS is increasing, and the trend is projected to continue, driving our forecast higher by 2049.

Scott County

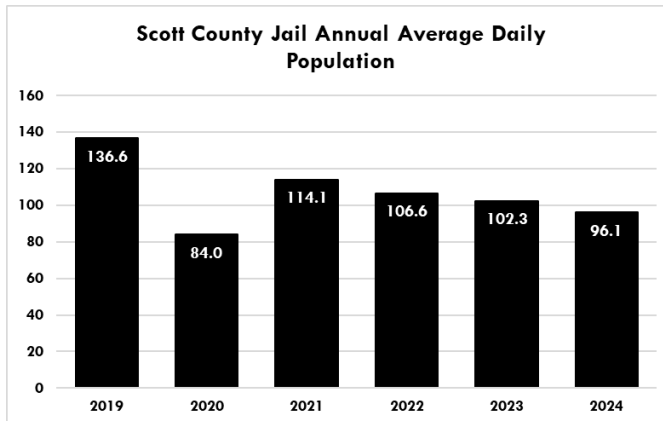
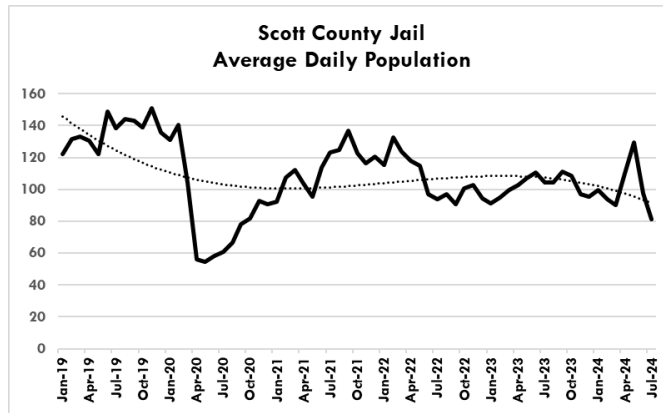
County Population



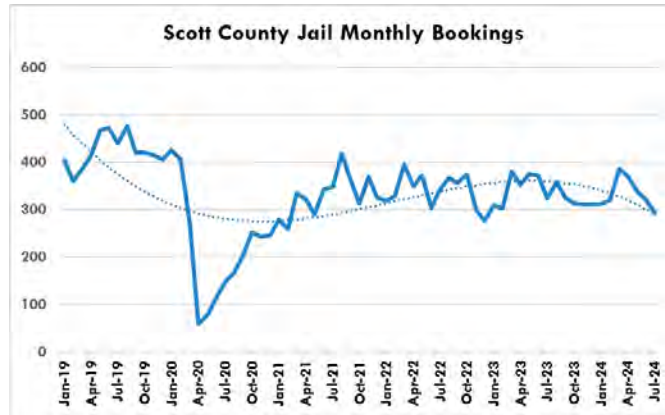
Crime Rate

Scott	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	6,002	4877	4087	2710	3844.4	-36%
County Population	156,647	159,056	160,123	160,123	160,123	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3831.5	3066.2	2552.4	1692.4	2400.9	-37%

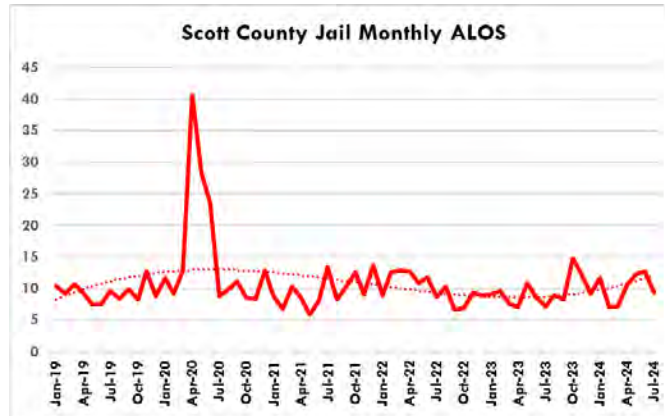
Jail Average Daily Population



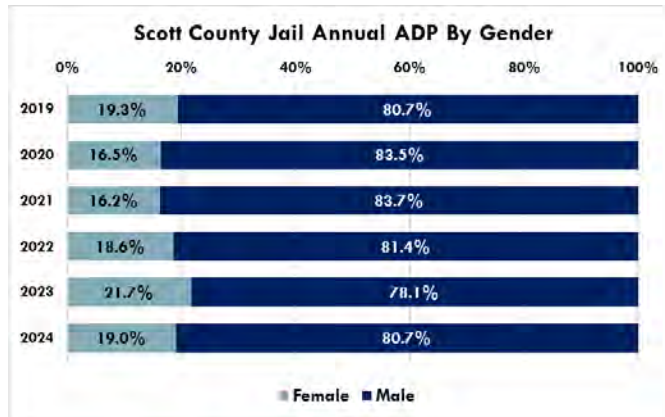
Jail Bookings/Admissions

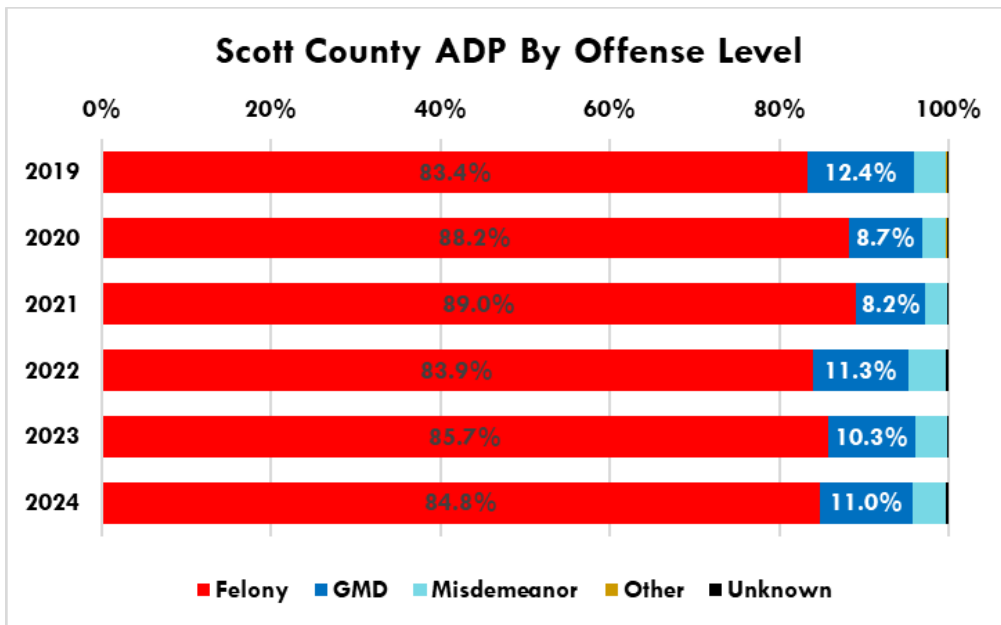
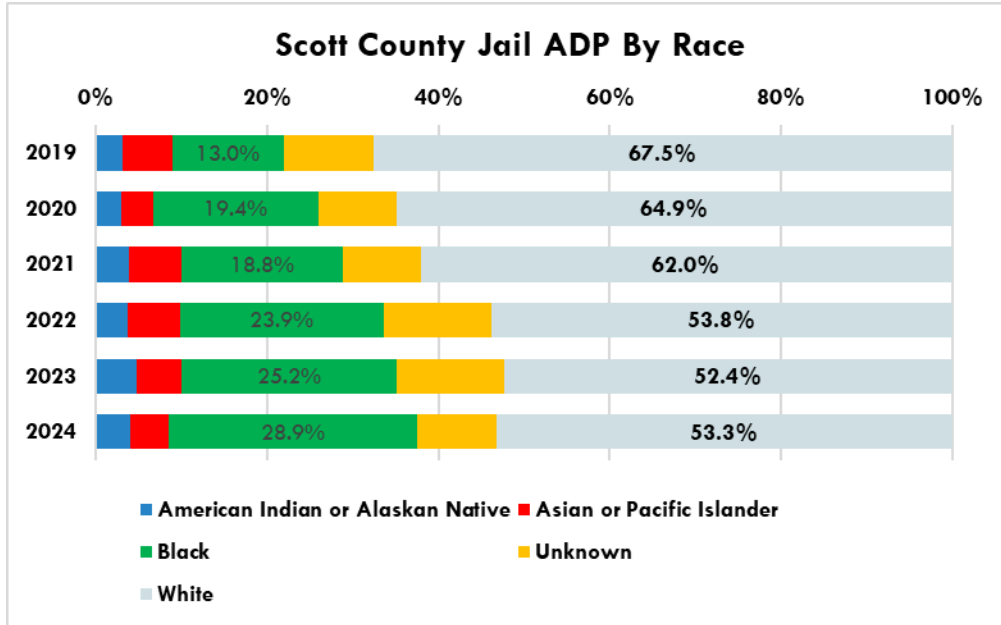


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

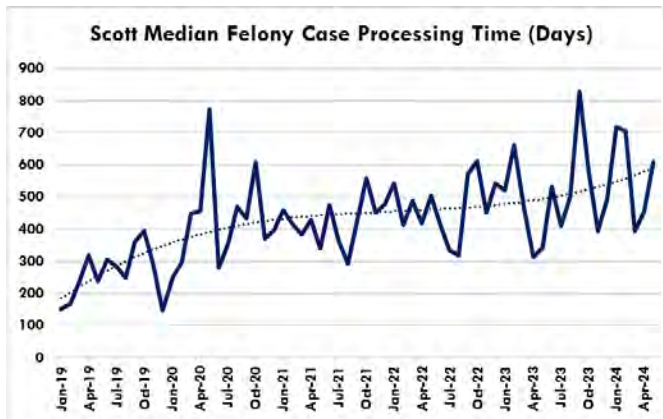
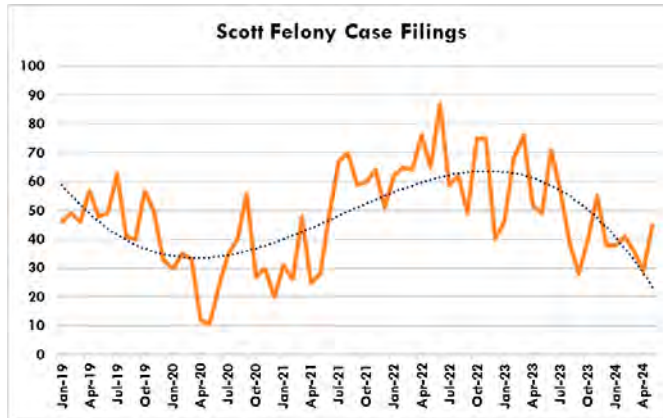




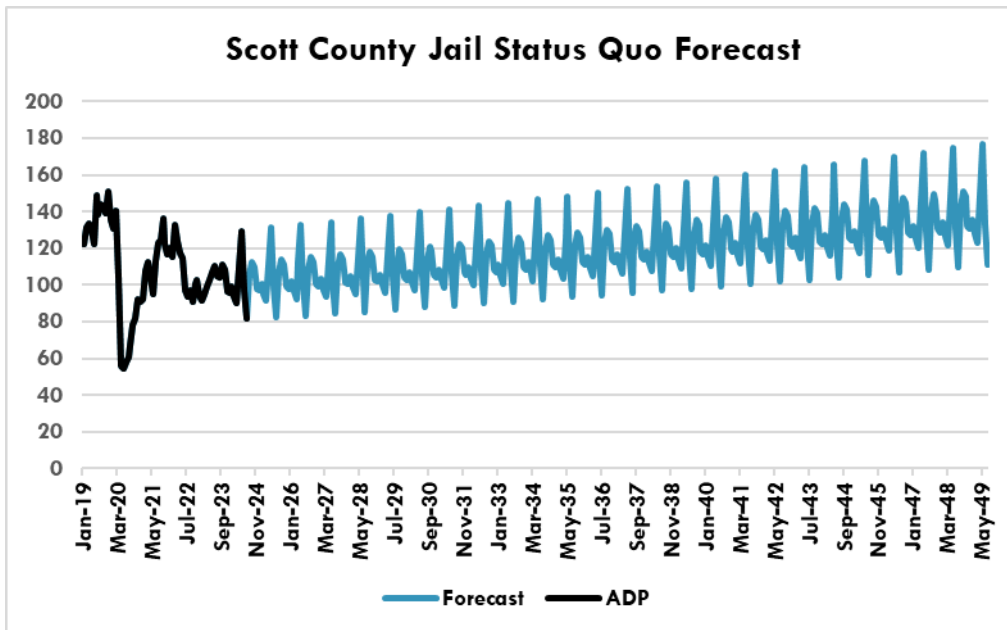
Scott County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	32.9%	22.2%	21.5%	22.5%	19.6%	21.7%
Violent	11.9%	14.9%	19.6%	18.0%	17.2%	18.2%
Offenses vs People	12.8%	16.1%	11.0%	12.9%	16.0%	14.9%
Sex Offense	10.9%	14.2%	9.4%	7.2%	9.9%	9.8%
Theft/Fraud	11.9%	11.4%	14.0%	12.5%	9.2%	5.9%
Offenses vs Government	7.5%	8.1%	9.1%	10.2%	8.5%	8.9%
DUI	5.6%	5.0%	6.0%	7.3%	7.3%	9.2%
Weapons	1.4%	2.6%	4.6%	3.2%	5.9%	6.4%
Burglary	3.7%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%	4.5%	3.1%
Traffic	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Public Order	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.7%	1.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Hold	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Scott County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.0%
Pretrial	28.1%	39.2%	36.2%	34.2%	33.2%	31.7%	
Sentenced	40.4%	32.2%	33.7%	31.4%	22.6%	20.1%	
Unknown/Other	18.8%	28.6%	30.1%	34.4%	44.2%	48.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

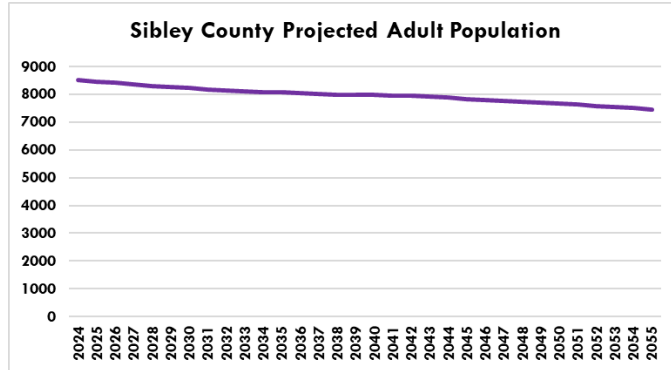


Year	ADP
2029	108.6
2034	115.5
2039	122.9
2044	130.8
2049	136.7
Approved Capacity	210
Operational Capacity	189

Scott County’s bookings and ALOS are rather steady for the last 4 years, with only slight changes. Our main forecast model calls for ADP growth due to the county’s 17.5% expected population growth. However, we also must note that several forecast models place the population approximately where it is in 2024. The key factor is ALOS. If ALOS can be reduced below 10 days, the population will not reach the 130 level, assuming bookings do not outpace county population growth.

Sibley County

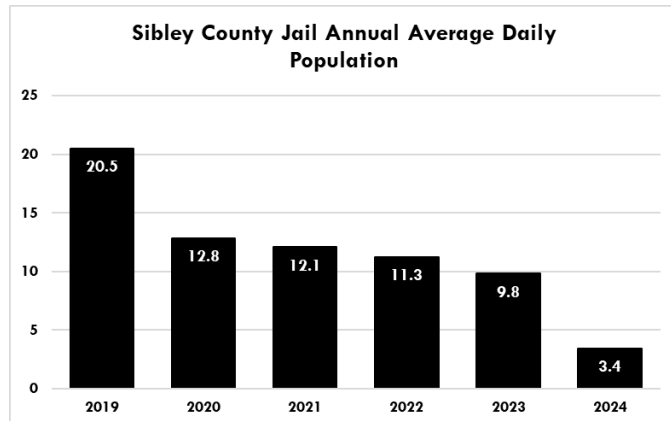
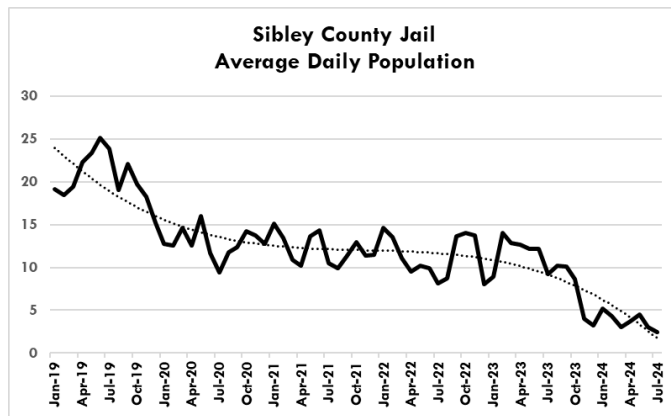
County Population



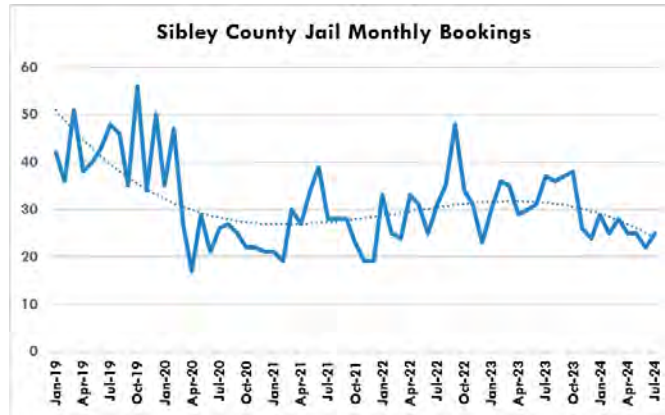
Crime Rate

Sibley	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	237	176	214	127	180.2	-24%
County Population	14,696	15,057	15,071	15,071	15,071	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1612.7	1168.9	1419.9	842.7	1195.4	-26%

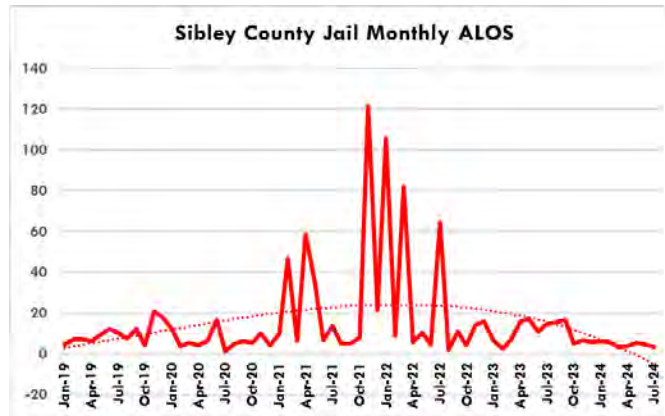
Jail Average Daily Population



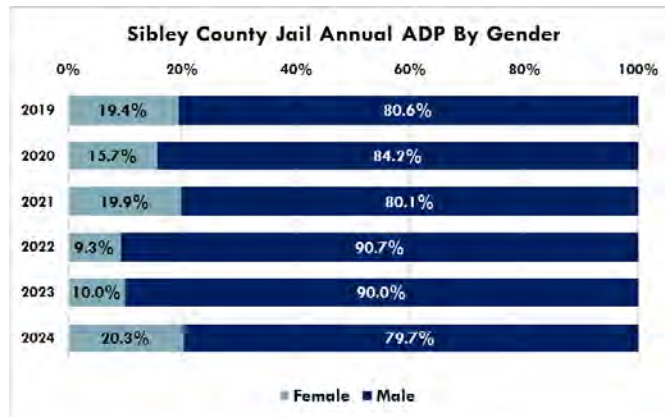
Jail Bookings/Admissions

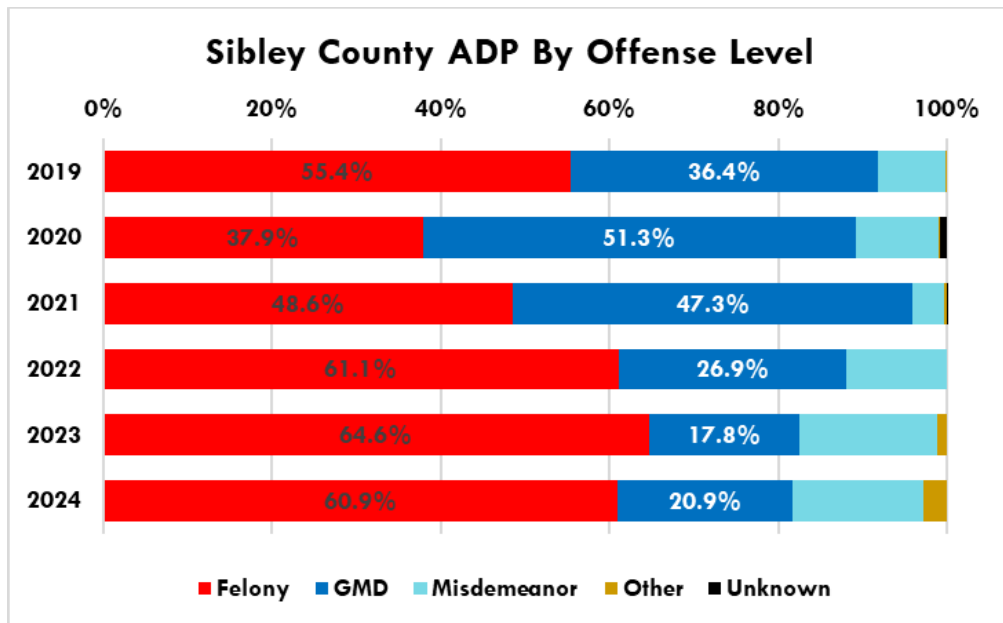
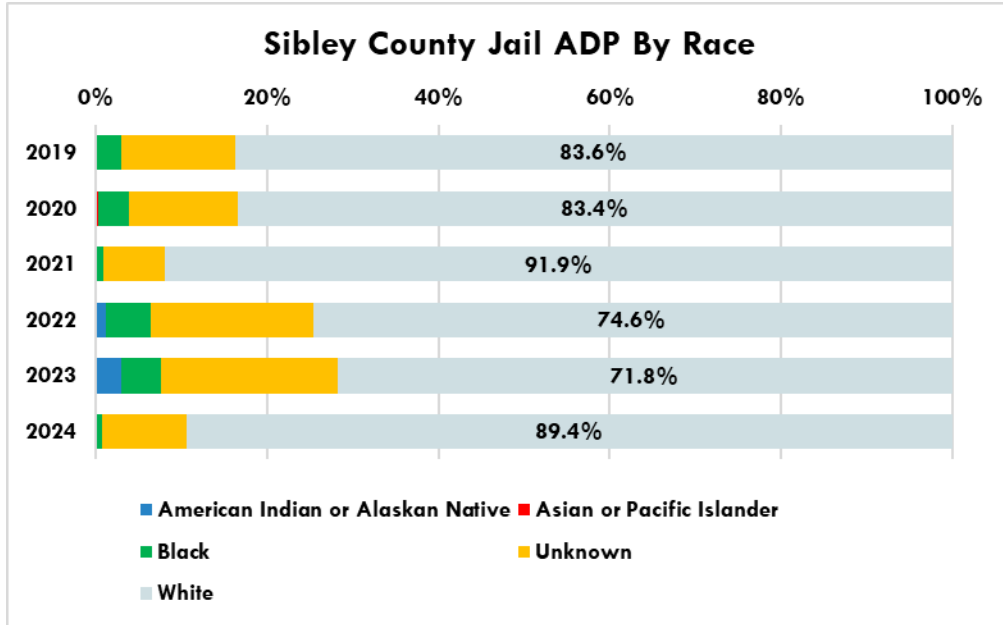


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

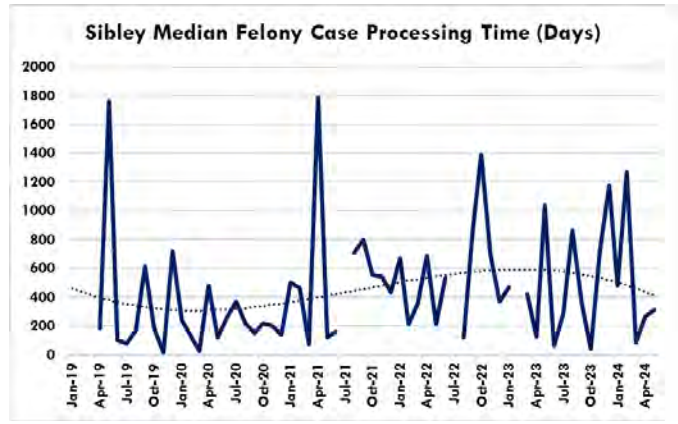
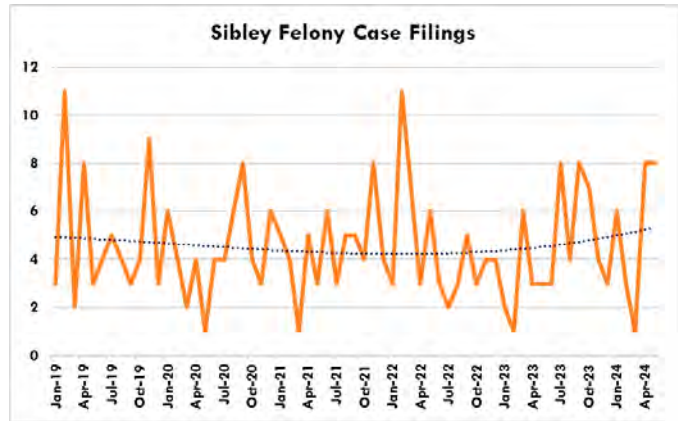




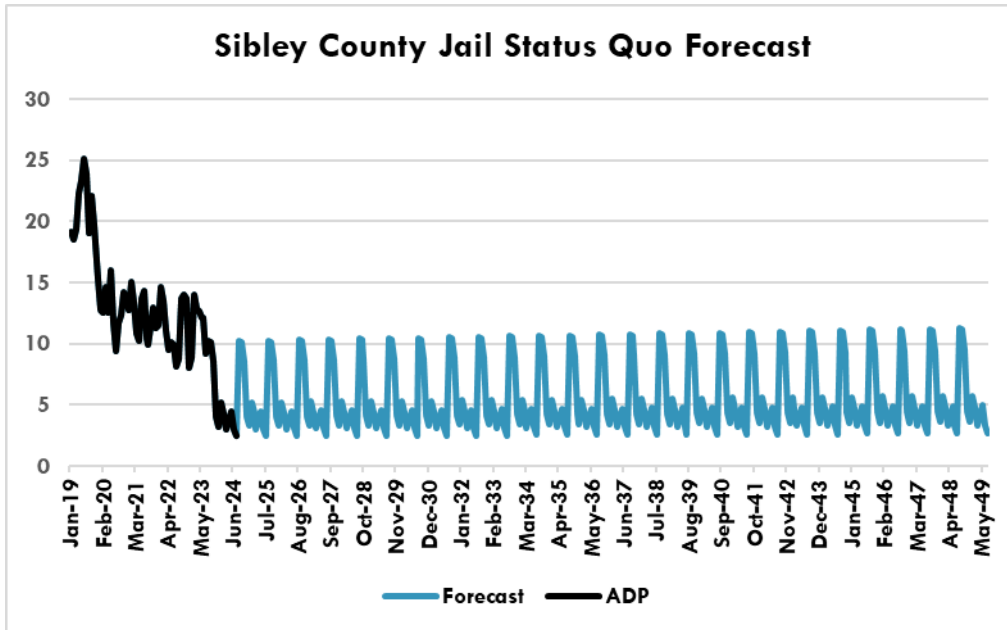
Sibley County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs Government	44.4%	53.2%	41.8%	58.1%	39.9%	40.1%
Violent	6.2%	5.6%	5.7%	7.2%	30.9%	17.2%
Offenses vs People	12.7%	10.4%	10.9%	5.5%	6.9%	17.6%
DUI	9.7%	10.9%	12.8%	4.5%	6.7%	7.8%
Sex Offense	6.2%	0.6%	0.5%	7.9%	3.9%	4.5%
Burglary	2.1%	2.0%	1.1%	0.1%	3.7%	0.0%
Drugs	10.3%	10.6%	15.3%	12.5%	3.4%	5.1%
Weapons	0.0%	2.2%	4.3%	1.9%	1.7%	0.5%
Hold	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	2.9%
Traffic	0.7%	0.2%	3.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.8%
Public Order	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%
Arson	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Theft/Fraud	6.9%	2.6%	2.8%	0.4%	0.1%	1.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sibley County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	3.8%	1.4%	1.5%	2.3%	2.4%	1.0%	67.0%
Pretrial	47.6%	51.1%	56.5%	74.2%	79.4%	68.2%	
Sentenced	42.4%	39.7%	33.7%	22.8%	17.7%	27.8%	
Unknown/Other	6.2%	7.8%	8.3%	0.7%	0.5%	3.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



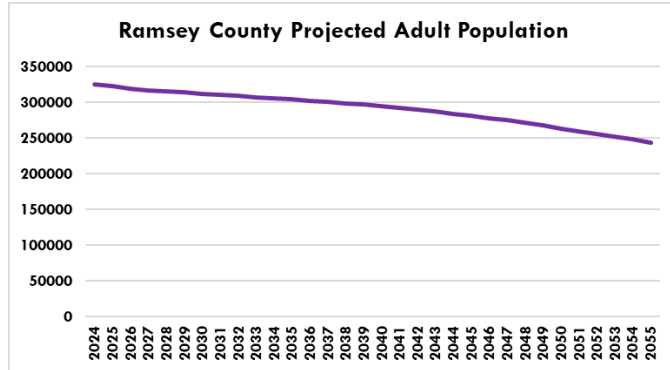
Year	ADP
2029	5.3
2034	5.4
2039	5.5
2044	5.7
2049	4.1
Approved Capacity	19
Operational Capacity	15.2

Sibley County’s overall county population is expected to contract by nearly 10% by 2049. Our model expects that bookings will be slightly reduced in the future. Our forecast models had a hard time resolving the stark ALOS reduction in 2024, bringing the population just slightly higher than where it is now.

Analysis of District 2 County Jail Populations

Ramsey County

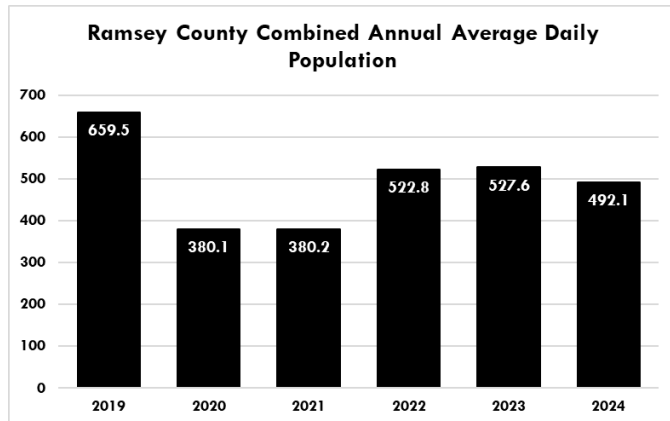
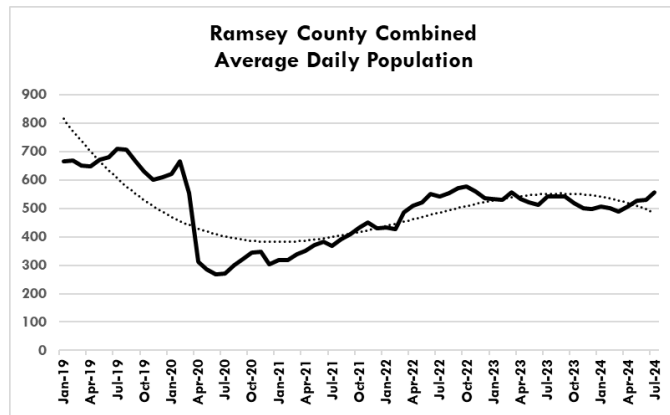
County Population



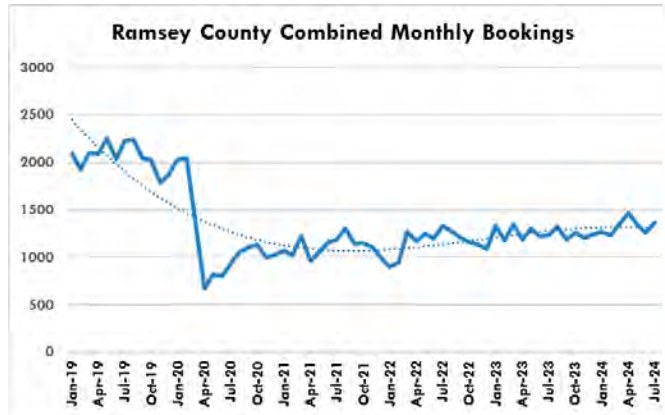
Crime Rate

Ramsey	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	45,339	43,083	34,462	25,379	36,002.8	-21%
County Population	547,491	529,910	524,345	524,345	524,345	-4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	8281.2	8130.2	6572.4	4840.1	6866.2	-17%

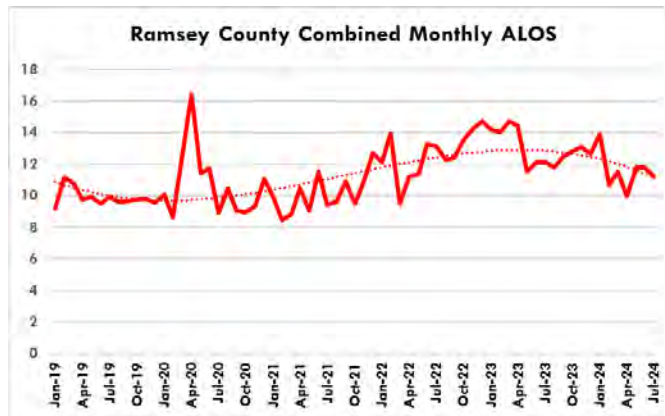
Jail Average Daily Population



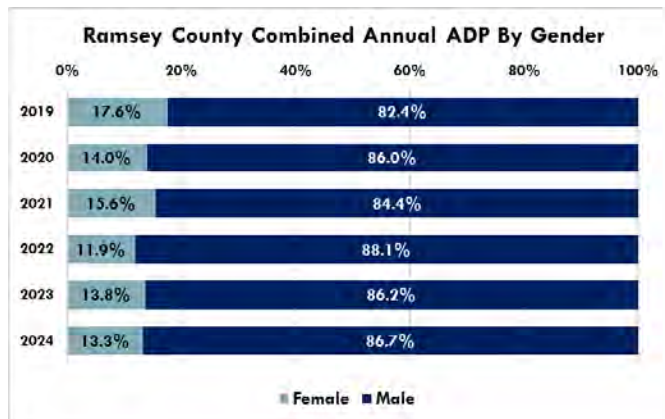
Jail Bookings/Admissions

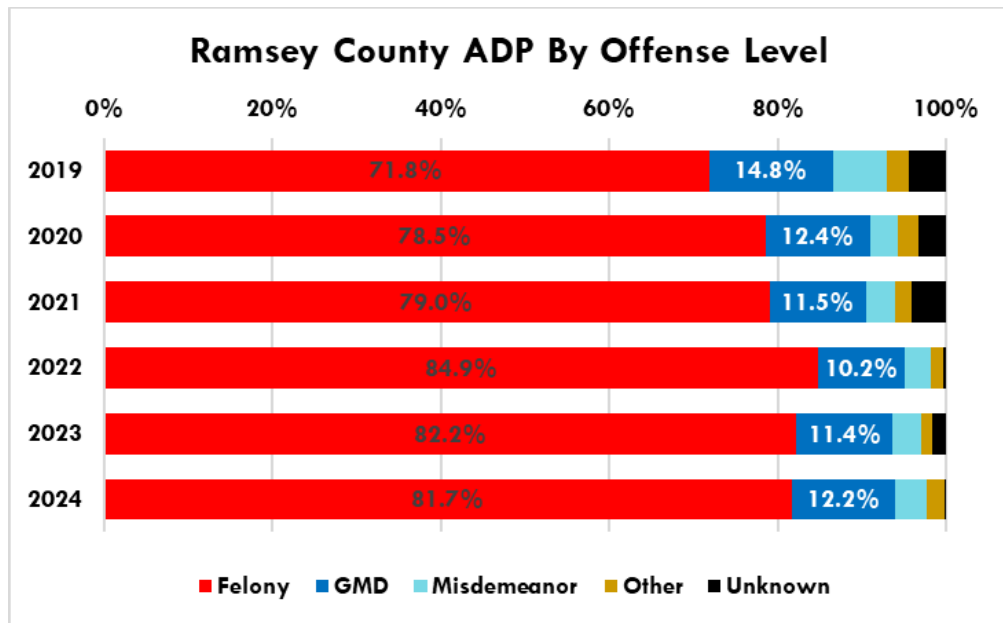
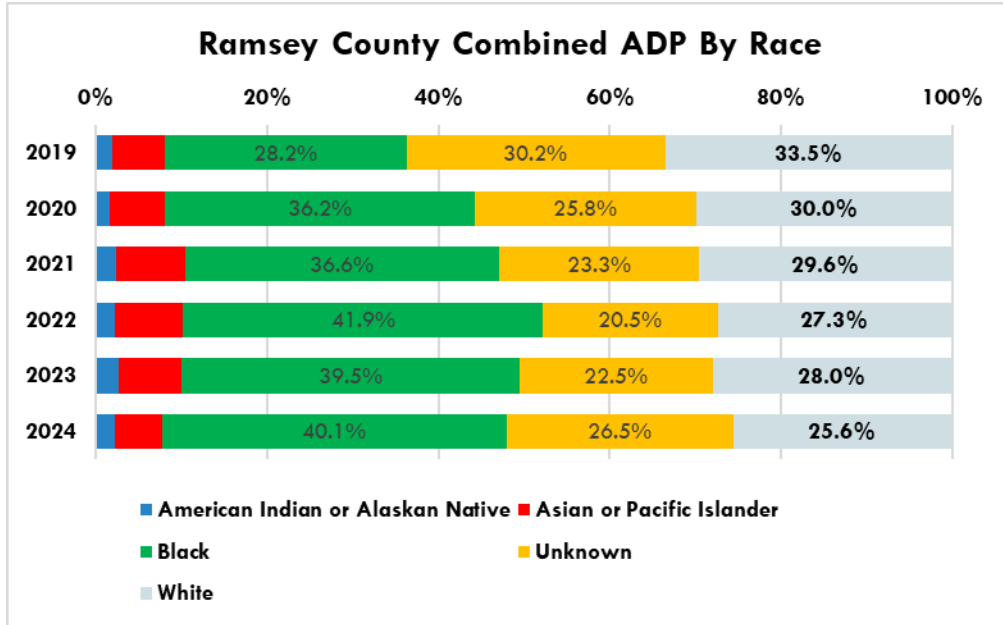


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

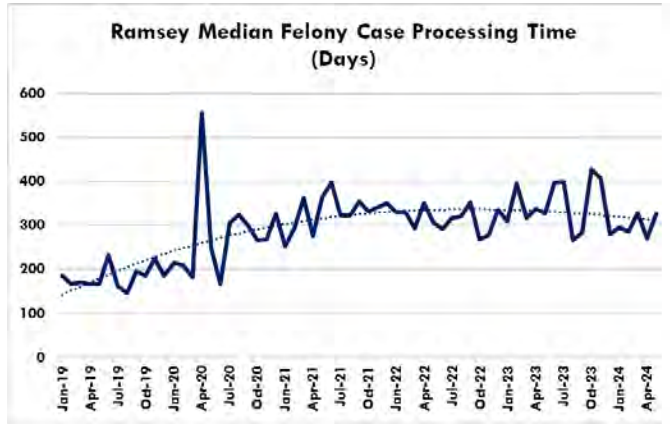
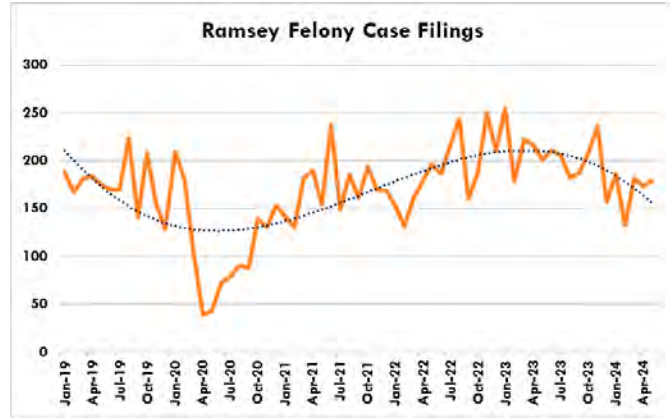




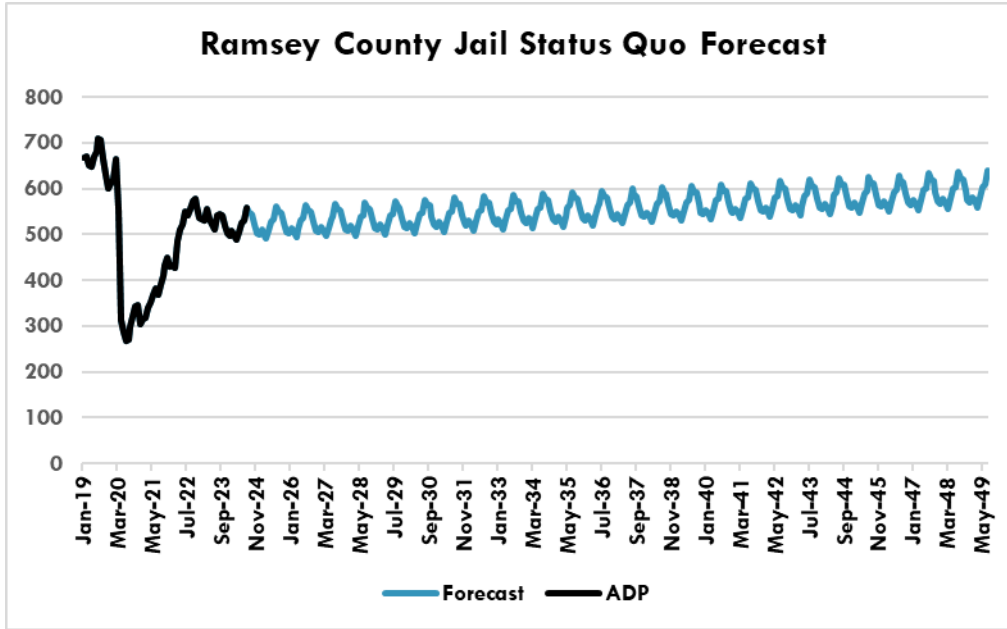
Ramsey County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	16.4%	25.6%	28.0%	30.6%	28.6%	28.2%
Offenses vs People	20.1%	19.7%	18.5%	20.1%	18.7%	16.9%
Sex Offense	8.5%	9.3%	8.2%	8.8%	9.4%	8.6%
DUI	11.1%	8.5%	8.6%	8.3%	8.8%	9.6%
Theft/Fraud	11.4%	8.9%	7.6%	8.3%	8.6%	8.9%
Burglary	6.6%	6.6%	8.1%	7.4%	7.2%	8.0%
Weapons	3.3%	4.6%	4.8%	5.9%	7.1%	7.4%
Drugs	10.1%	6.2%	5.4%	4.3%	4.0%	5.4%
Offenses vs Government	2.8%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%
Unknown	4.4%	3.2%	4.1%	0.3%	1.6%	0.3%
Public Order	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Parole Violation	2.5%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%
Arson	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Traffic	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Hold	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Writ	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Ramsey County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	48.0%
Pretrial	47.8%	55.4%	59.1%	65.6%	61.1%	58.8%	
Sentenced	38.8%	32.5%	27.8%	23.0%	26.1%	30.1%	
Unknown/Other	12.7%	11.3%	12.5%	10.9%	12.2%	10.3%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



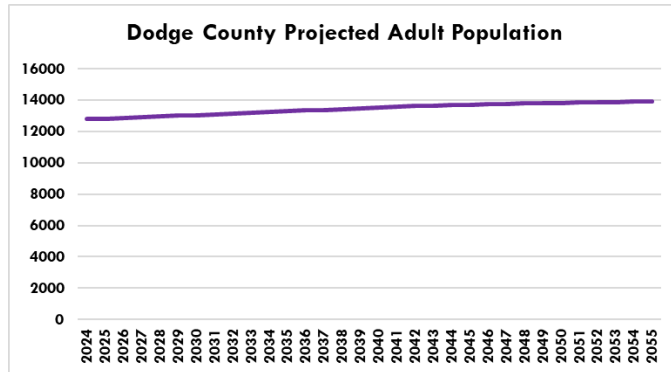
Year	ADP
2029	533.9
2034	548.8
2039	564.0
2044	579.7
2049	592.5
Approved Capacity	1016
Operational Capacity	942.2

Ramsey County’s overall population is projected to shrink by nearly 18%, but that does not mean that the Metro area itself will also shrink enough to have a major impact on expected arrests and bookings. The bookings trend has steadily risen after 2021, and our modeling expects that to continue. We are also seeing increases in ALOS over time, with a reduction during 2024 that may or may not be the start of a new trend. Our forecast models for Ramsey County generally fall into 3 groups---one model apparently relies more on the bookings trend and calls for significant growth to nearly 800 detainees on average. Meanwhile, a set of models actually takes the population lower due to reductions in ALOS. The model that performed the best in terms of diagnostics (and therefore presented above) is somewhere in the middle---it calls for an ALOS not much higher than it was in 2023 (13 days), but bookings will continue to increase incrementally over time, but not to pre-pandemic levels.

Analysis of District 3 County Jail Populations

Dodge County (Does Not Have A Jail)

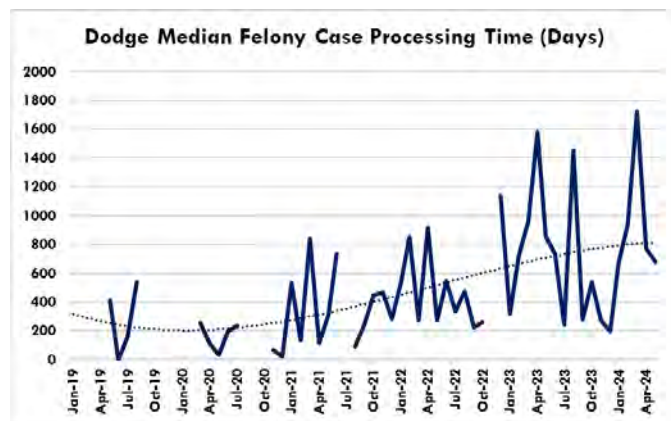
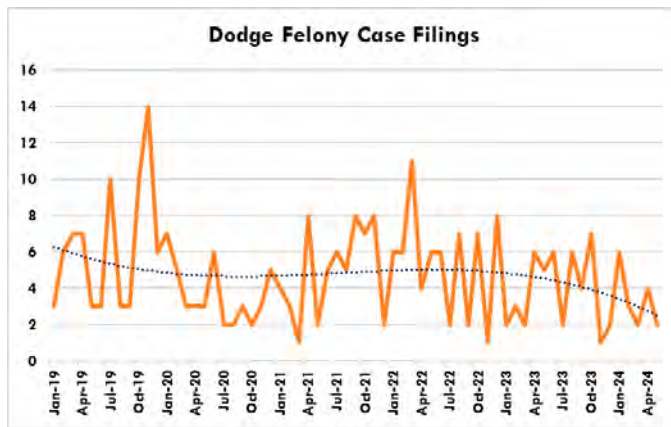
County Population



Crime Rate

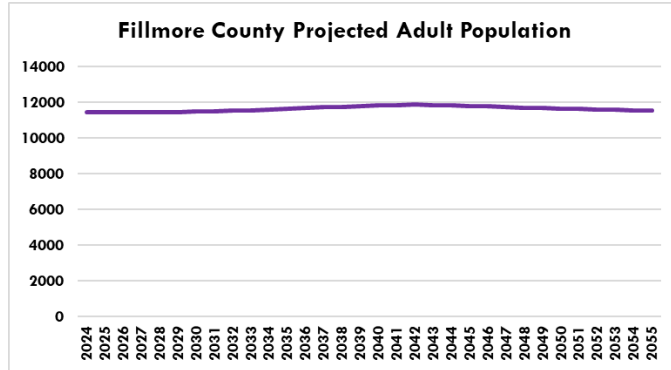
Dodge	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	526	361	408	229	324.9	-38%
County Population	21,122	21,042	21,084	21,084	21,084	0%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2490.3	1715.6	1935.1	1086.1	1540.8	-38%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Fillmore County

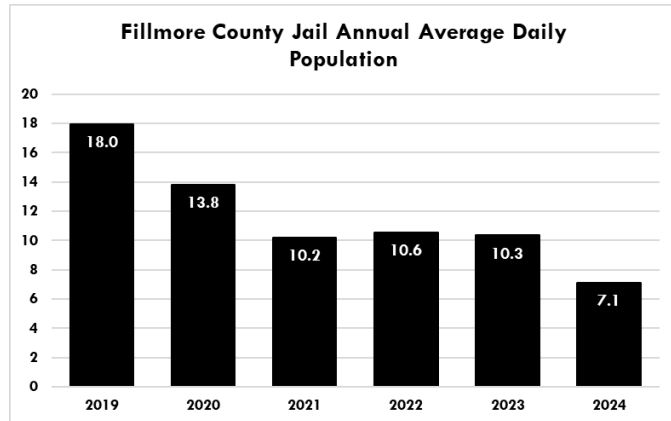
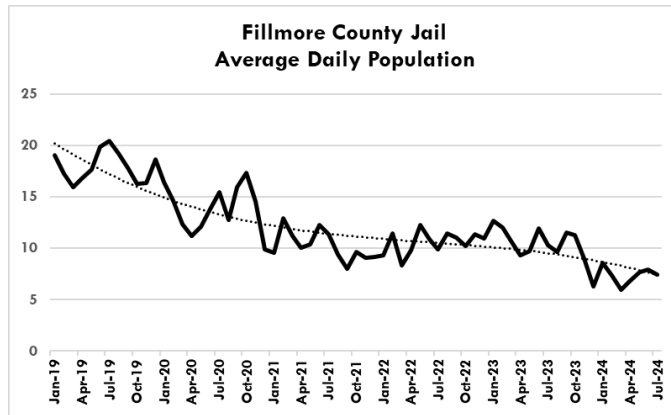
County Population



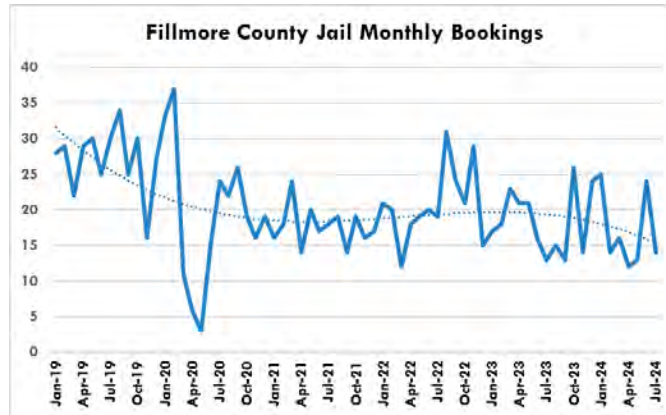
Crime Rate

Fillmore	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	233	161	126	37	52.5	-77%
County Population	19,617	19,499	19,717	19,717	19,717	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1187.7	825.7	639.0	187.7	266.2	-78%

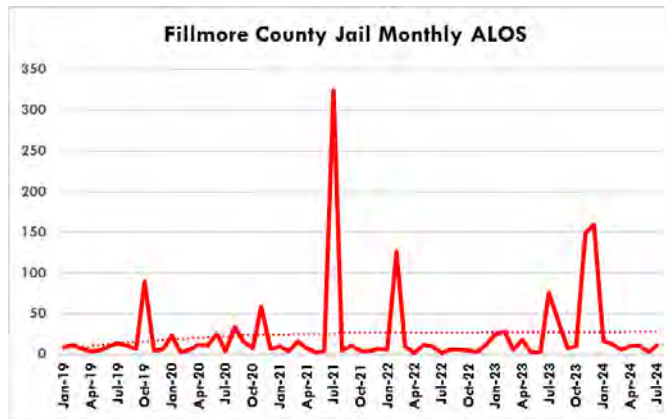
Jail Average Daily Population



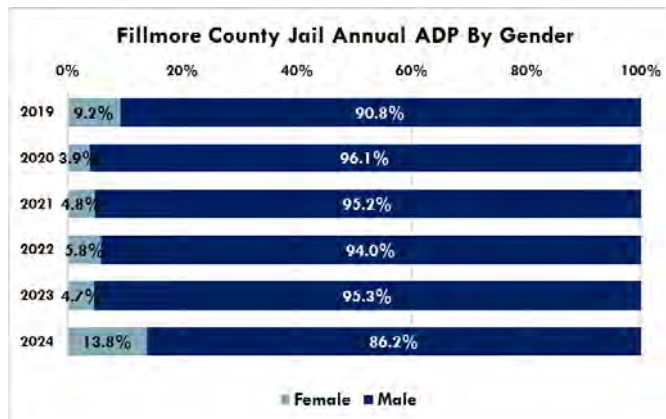
Jail Bookings/Admissions

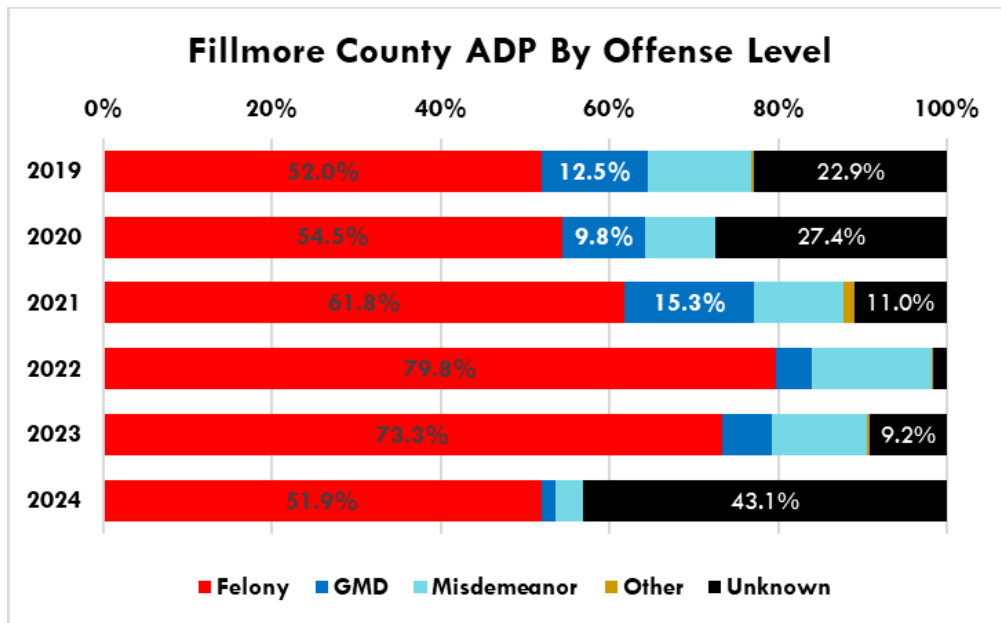
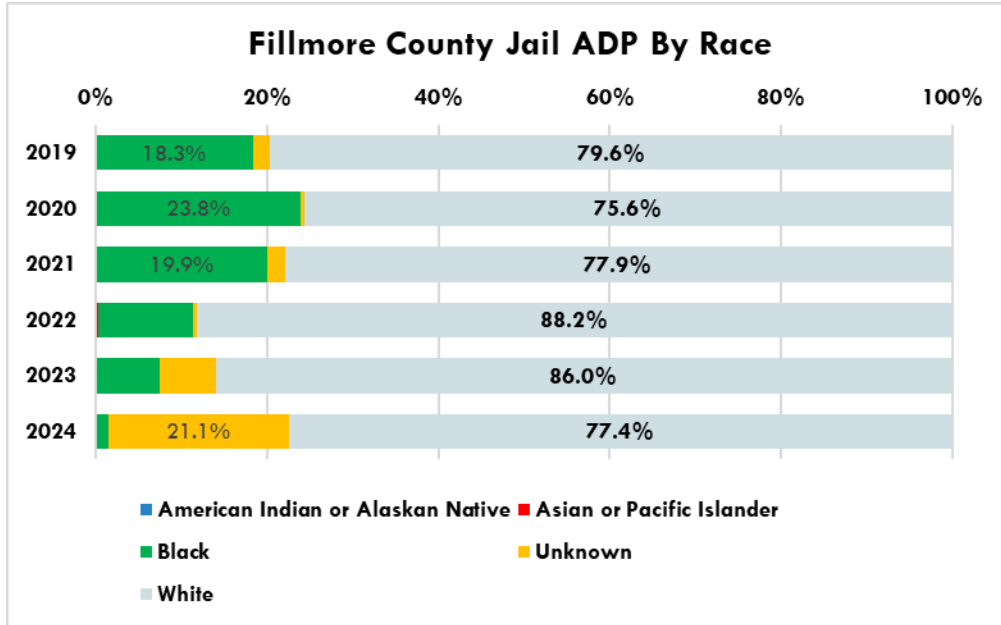


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

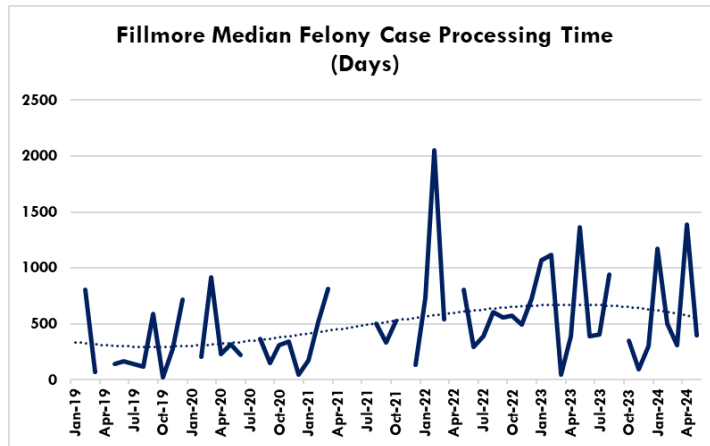
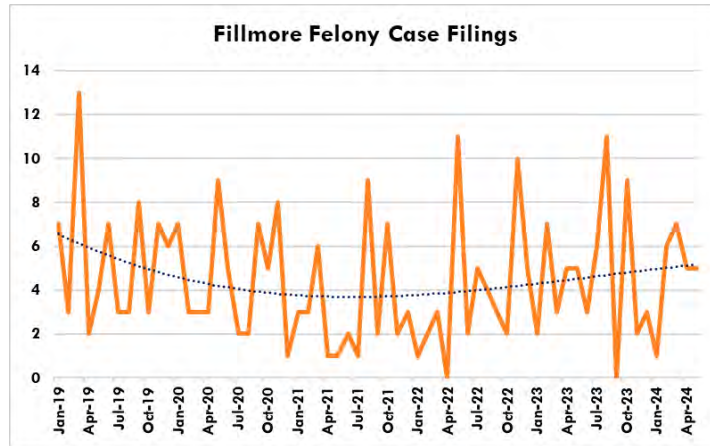




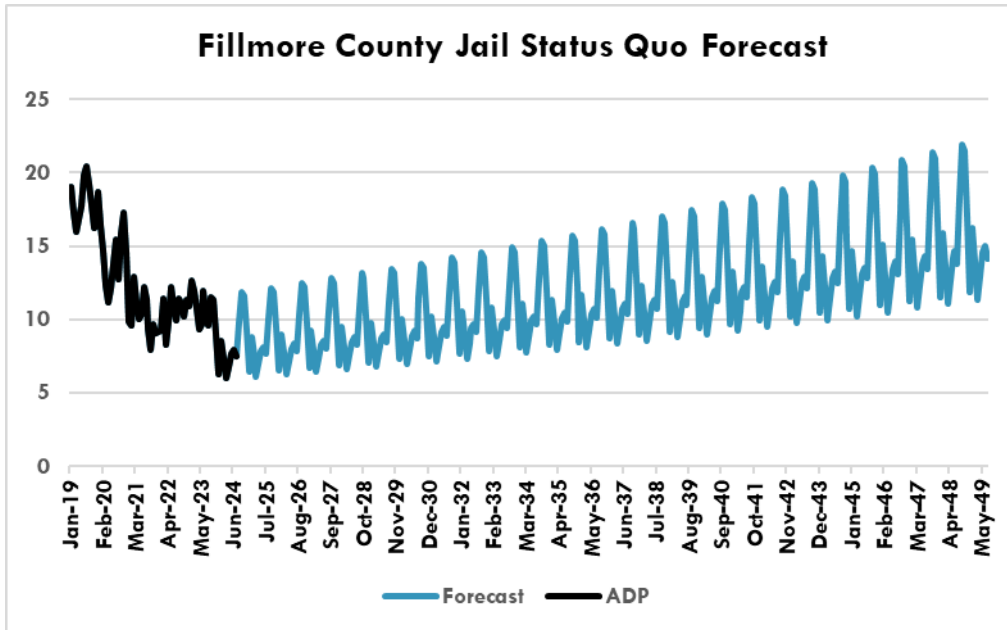
Fillmore County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sex Offense	16.5%	17.9%	19.0%	27.3%	25.2%	15.1%
Drugs	22.5%	13.8%	16.5%	18.3%	23.1%	23.0%
Violent	6.7%	9.8%	3.0%	5.6%	13.7%	5.9%
Theft/Fraud	3.1%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%	11.5%	13.1%
Public Order	6.3%	8.2%	10.1%	9.8%	9.4%	0.9%
Offenses vs People	14.4%	14.2%	10.5%	3.8%	5.0%	6.2%
Burglary	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	9.1%	4.4%	16.6%
Weapons	2.1%	5.5%	0.9%	12.3%	2.3%	0.0%
DUI	20.1%	19.8%	20.2%	7.5%	2.1%	16.6%
Traffic	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.6%	0.1%
Offenses vs Government	6.8%	8.0%	12.4%	2.5%	0.8%	2.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
VOP	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Fillmore County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%
Pretrial	27.3%	33.1%	42.2%	34.1%	44.3%	22.1%	
Sentenced	58.8%	56.3%	46.6%	38.7%	33.0%	62.7%	
Unknown/Other	13.9%	10.6%	11.2%	27.2%	22.7%	15.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

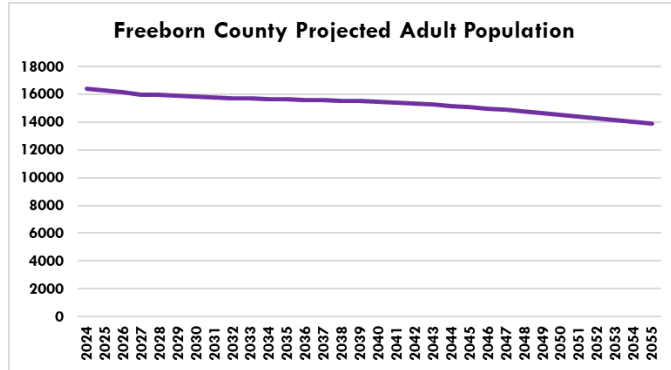


Year	ADP
2029	9.5
2034	10.8
2039	12.3
2044	14.0
2049	14.0
Approved Capacity	20
Operational Capacity	14

Fillmore County will have very slight growth through 2049. The detainee population is difficult to forecast due to ALOS numbers that vary wildly from month to month due to relatively low numbers of people. The booking numbers have been somewhat steady. Our forecast process narrowed down to two models. One model called for a population about where it is currently, with a larger than normal confidence interval. The model we selected takes the population higher with a significant seasonal spread from month to month. Again, the population size makes the forecast uncertain. Our final model believes ALOS will exist from year to year around 19 days and bookings will be about where they were in 2022.

Freeborn County

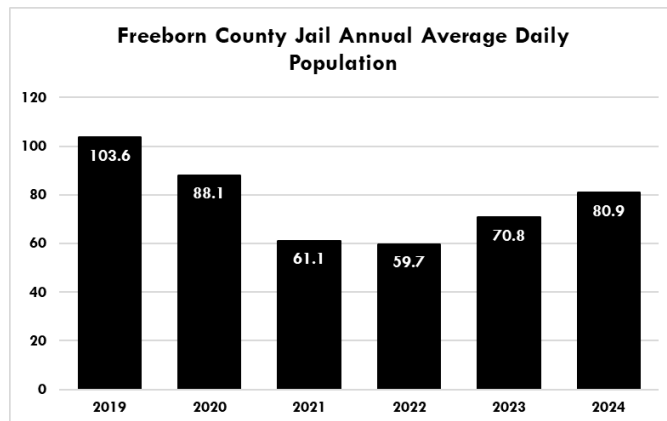
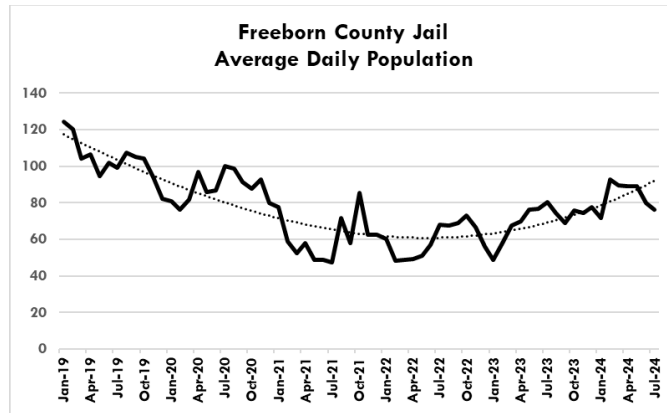
County Population



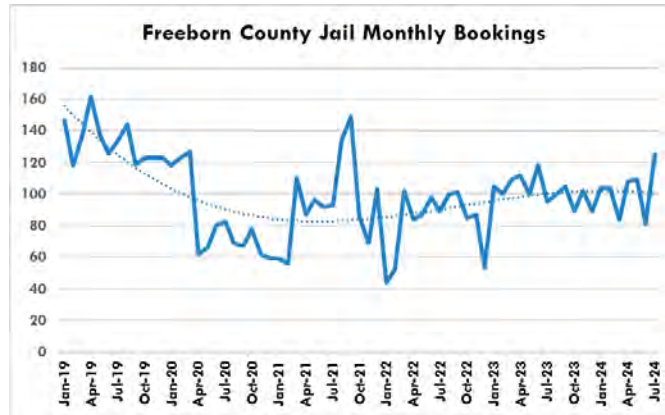
Crime Rate

Freeborn	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,620	1291	1281	667	946.2	-42%
County Population	30,353	30664	30,713	30,713	30,713	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5337.2	4210.1	4170.9	2171.7	3080.8	-42%

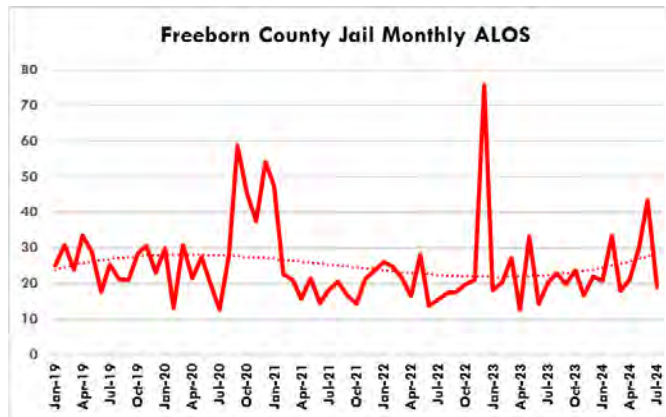
Jail Average Daily Population



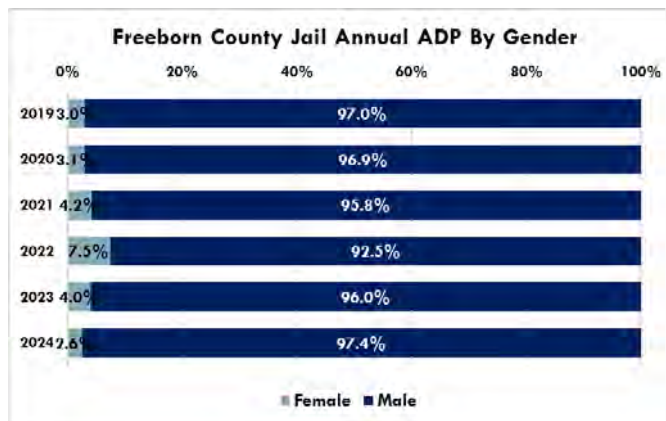
Jail Bookings/Admissions

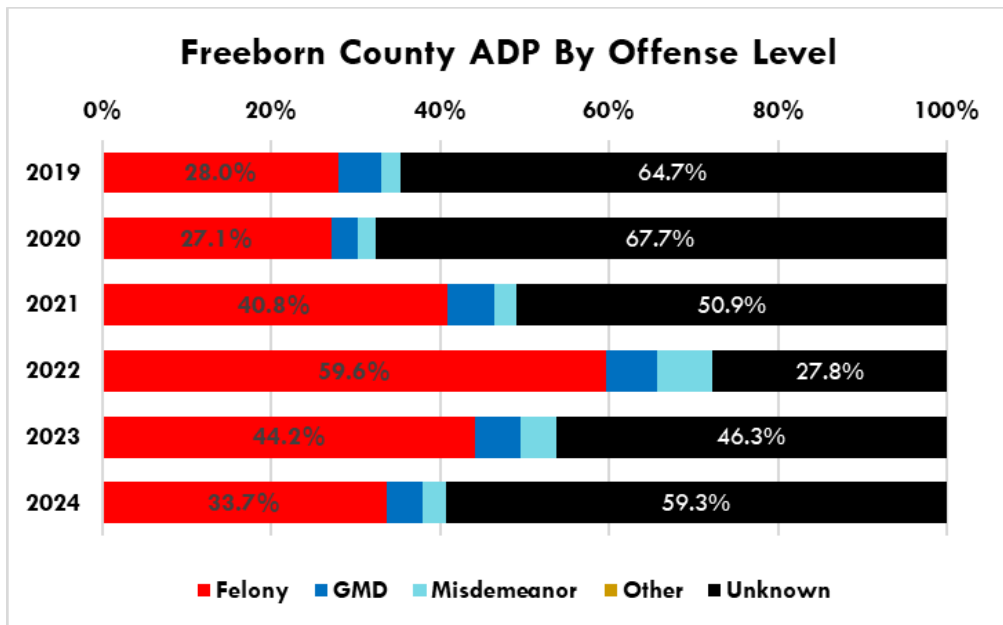
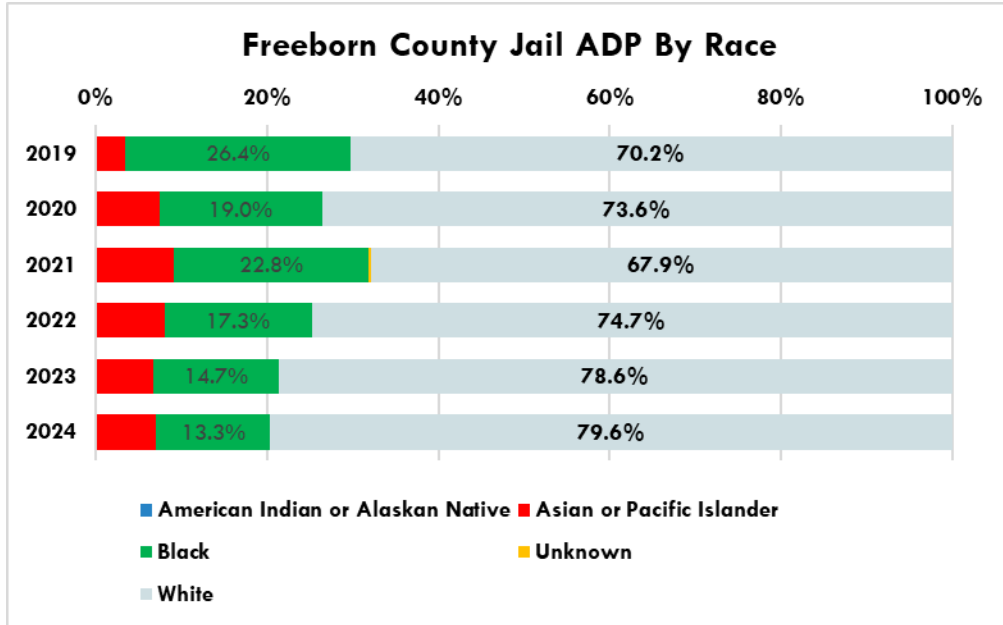


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

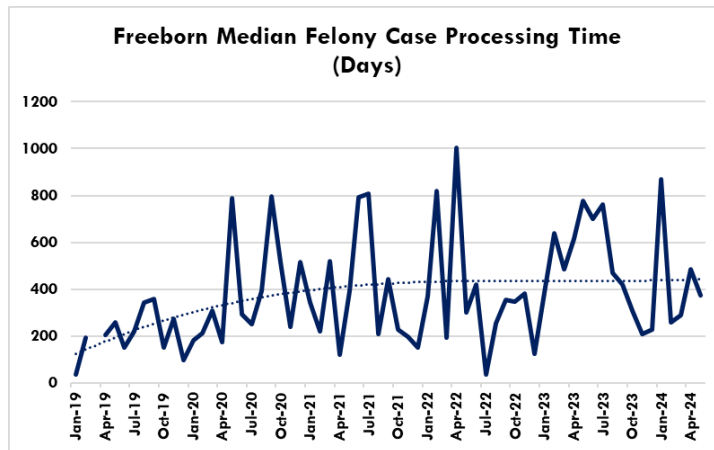
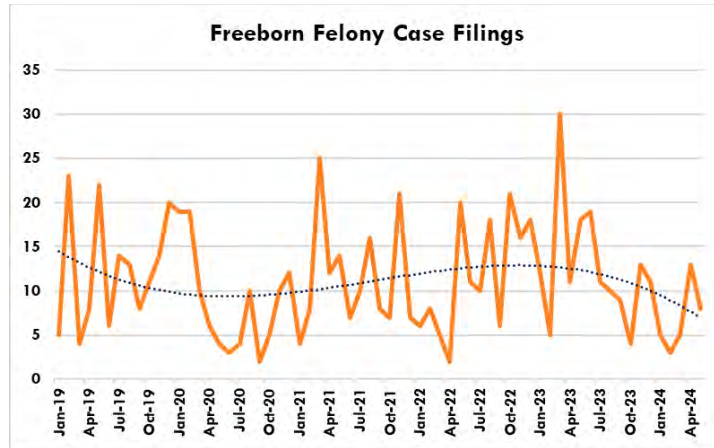




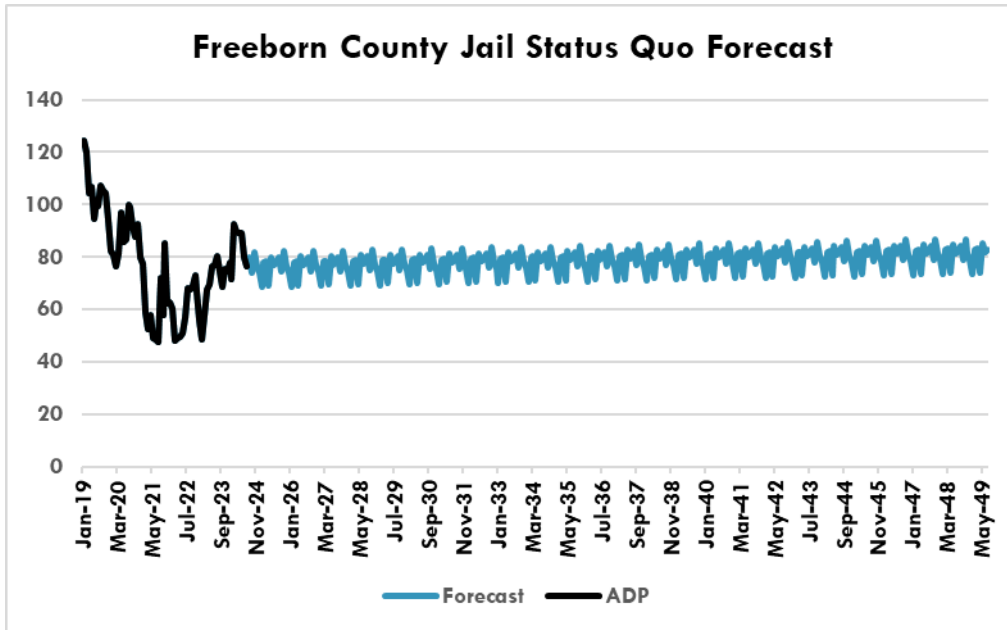
Freeborn County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unknown	64.7%	67.7%	50.9%	27.8%	46.3%	59.3%
Violent	3.6%	5.7%	6.4%	13.6%	11.9%	10.0%
Drugs	5.7%	4.3%	8.6%	15.7%	11.4%	7.1%
Sex Offense	4.6%	2.1%	4.8%	5.0%	7.7%	5.7%
Offenses vs People	5.8%	6.5%	9.6%	13.6%	7.2%	6.5%
Weapons	1.1%	0.5%	2.9%	3.1%	4.3%	2.6%
DUI	3.9%	2.2%	2.6%	4.6%	3.5%	2.7%
Offenses vs Government	1.8%	2.6%	1.2%	3.8%	2.5%	2.0%
Burglary	5.1%	4.6%	6.0%	5.1%	2.2%	1.4%
Theft/Fraud	2.4%	2.8%	5.4%	5.1%	2.1%	1.5%
Traffic	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Public Order	0.1%	0.3%	1.0%	2.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Arson	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Freeborn County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	65.6%	68.7%	52.6%	32.7%	55.8%	60.4%	70.0%
Pretrial	25.7%	26.0%	37.9%	56.8%	34.5%	31.5%	
Sentenced	8.7%	5.2%	9.5%	10.5%	9.7%	8.1%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

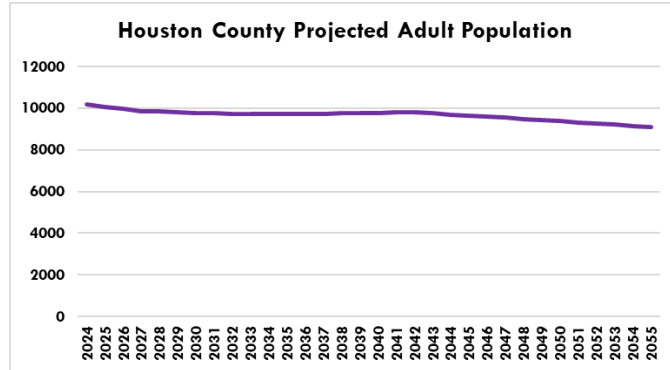


Year	ADP
2029	77.0
2034	78.1
2039	79.2
2044	80.2
2049	80.5
Approved Capacity	148
Operational Capacity	133.2

Freeborn County’s bookings trend has flattened and may actually contract a bit over time, with a shrinking county population (expected to drop by nearly 11%). The ALOS trend has increased in 2024. Our main model sets the future population at about where it is today.

Houston County

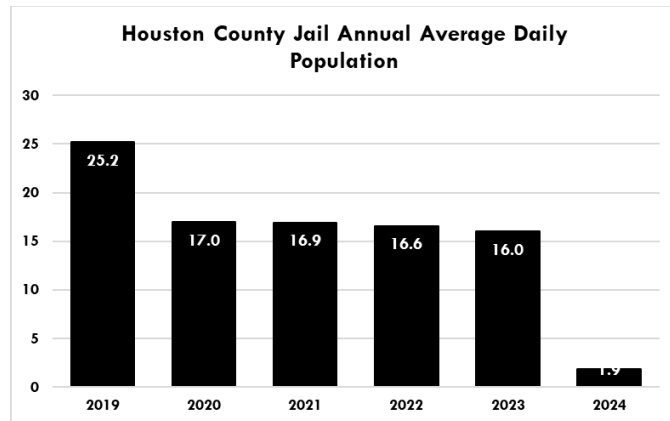
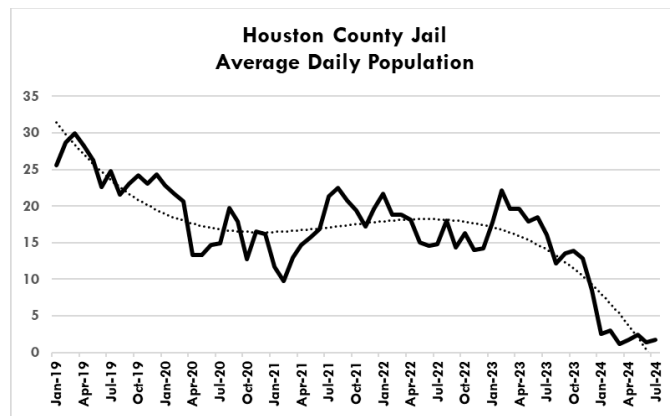
County Population



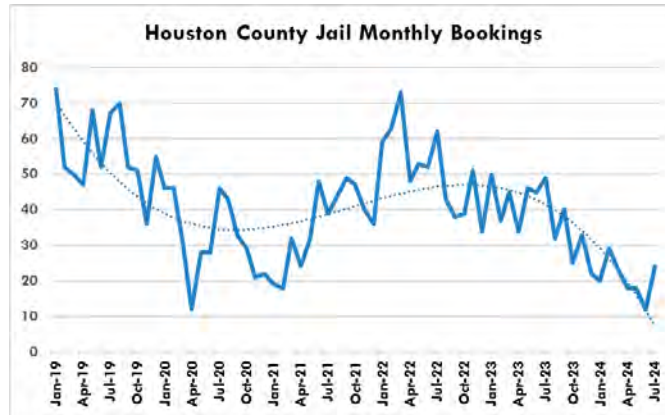
Crime Rate

Houston	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	249	163	211	143	202.9	-19%
County Population	18,637	18767	20,111	20,111	20,111	8%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1336.1	868.5	1049.2	711.1	1008.7	-25%

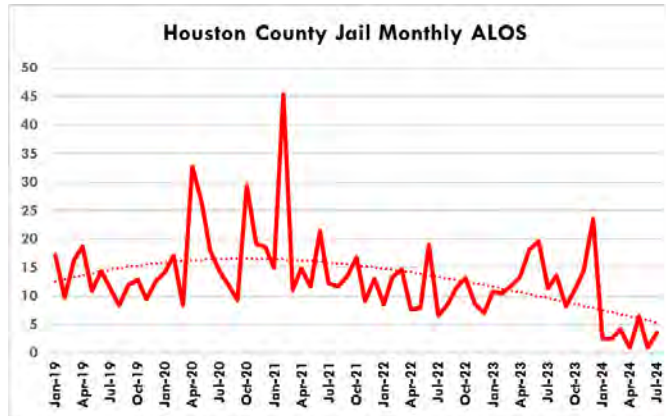
Jail Average Daily Population



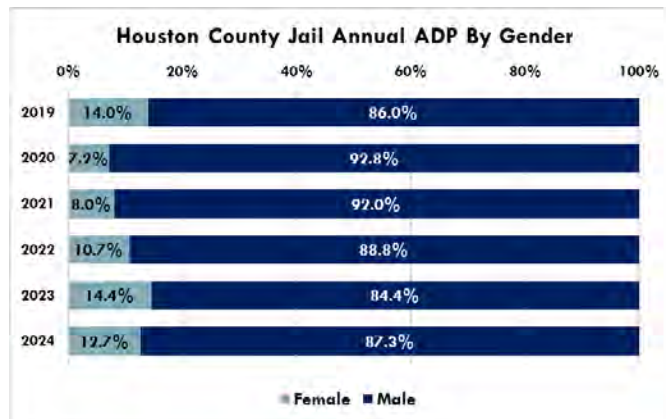
Jail Bookings/Admissions

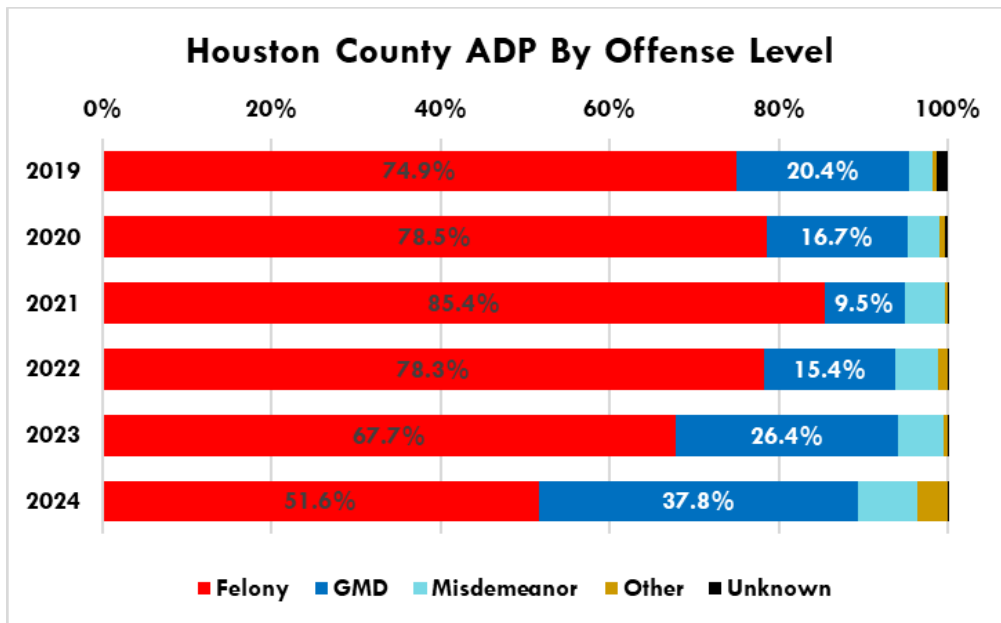
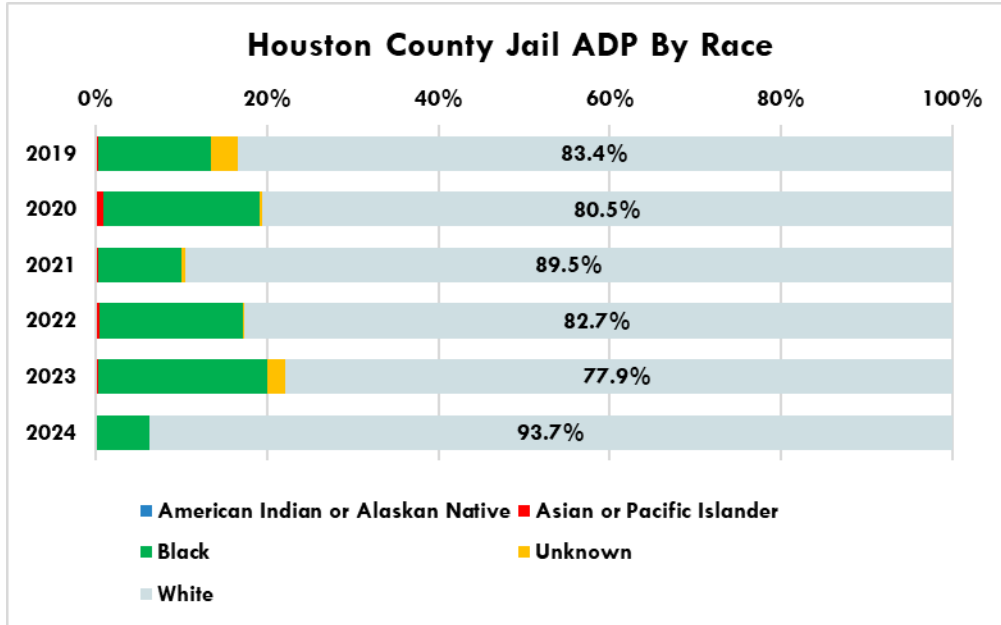


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

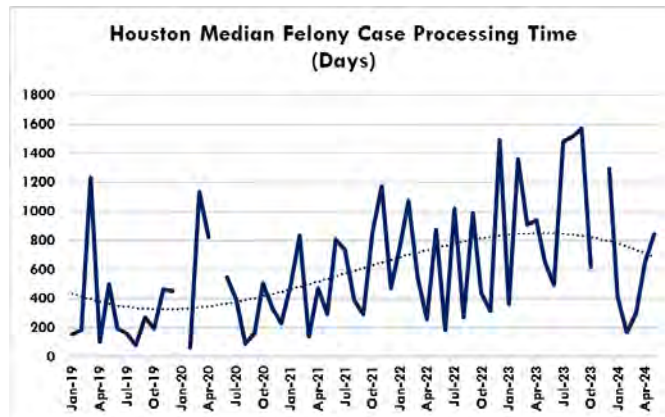
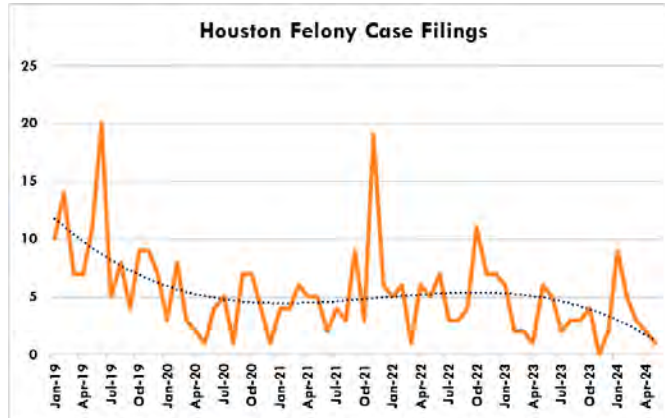




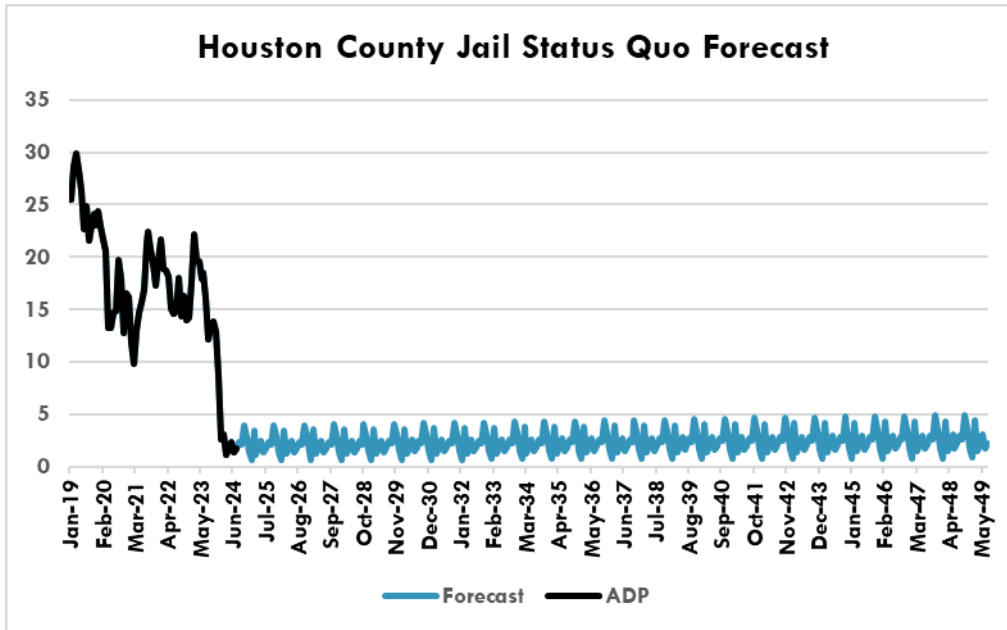
Houston County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	22.7%	17.8%	18.2%	17.0%	25.4%	17.7%
Offenses vs People	9.2%	9.9%	34.3%	24.8%	22.6%	7.1%
Sex Offense	24.4%	17.5%	12.6%	13.9%	13.3%	12.0%
DUI	11.2%	5.1%	4.1%	8.2%	11.8%	17.8%
Theft/Fraud	6.0%	3.0%	3.2%	5.8%	6.4%	14.9%
Burglary	7.0%	7.3%	4.3%	7.5%	5.7%	15.9%
Violent	11.0%	27.5%	13.8%	8.3%	5.4%	6.2%
Public Order	2.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	3.9%	1.1%
Offenses vs Government	2.5%	5.0%	7.0%	8.8%	2.6%	0.3%
Weapons	2.8%	3.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%
Hold	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	3.6%
Traffic	0.7%	2.1%	0.3%	2.8%	0.3%	2.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Houston County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	58.8%	63.6%	67.3%	67.7%	73.1%	0.0%	55.0%
Pretrial	20.3%	28.9%	19.7%	18.0%	20.1%	74.3%	
Sentenced	16.8%	7.1%	6.8%	9.7%	6.4%	25.6%	
Unknown/Other	4.1%	0.4%	6.2%	4.6%	0.4%	0.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

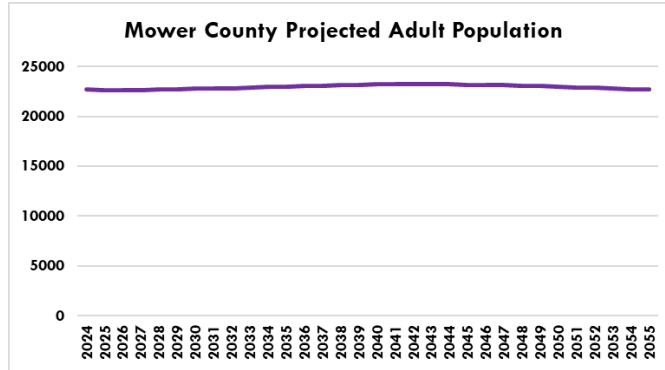


Year	ADP
2029	2.2
2034	2.3
2039	2.4
2044	2.6
2049	2.3
Approved Capacity	40
Operational Capacity	36

The Houston County detainee population tumbled in 2024 to 2 per day, from around 16 per day. Bookings are half of what they were in prior years, and the ALOS has decreased by around 75%. The forecast model sets the population as a flat seasonal trend around where it currently exists.

Mower County

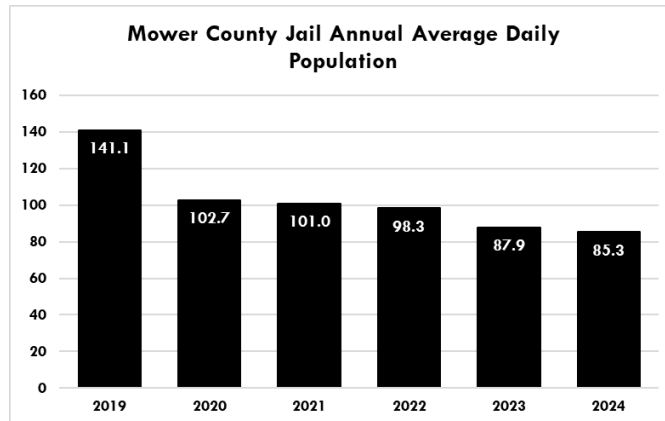
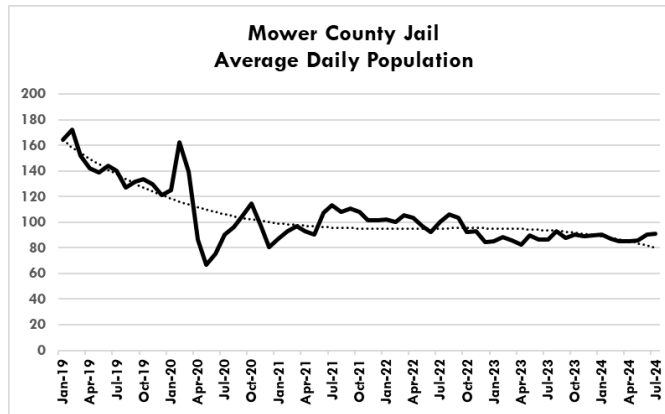
County Population



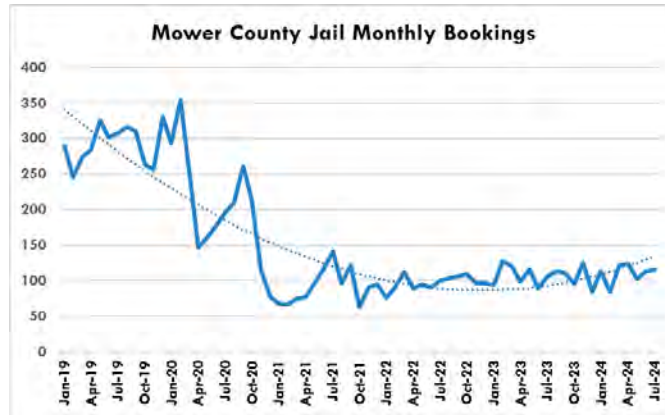
Crime Rate

Mower	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	2,176	1888	1566	1275	1808.7	-17%
County Population	40,341	40,330	40,297	40,297	40,297	0%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5394.0	4681.4	3886.1	3164.0	4488.5	-17%

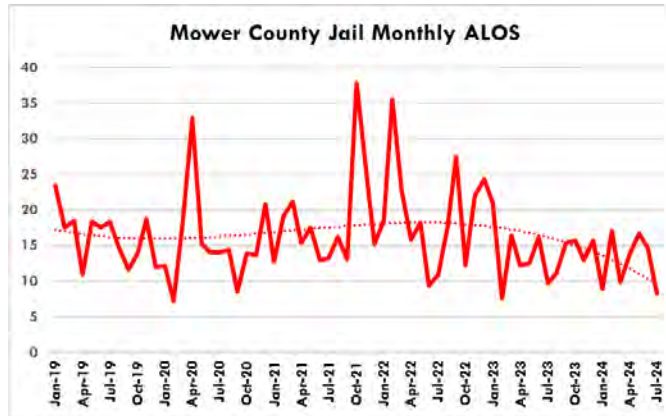
Jail Average Daily Population



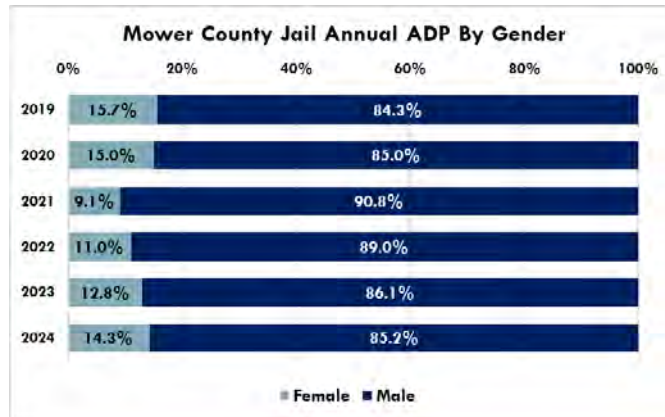
Jail Bookings/Admissions

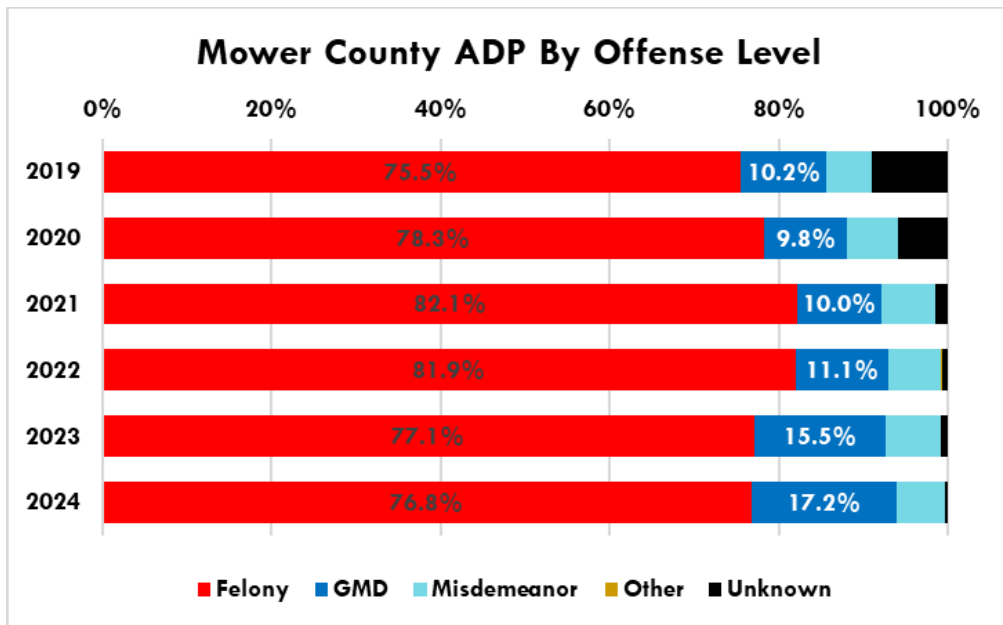
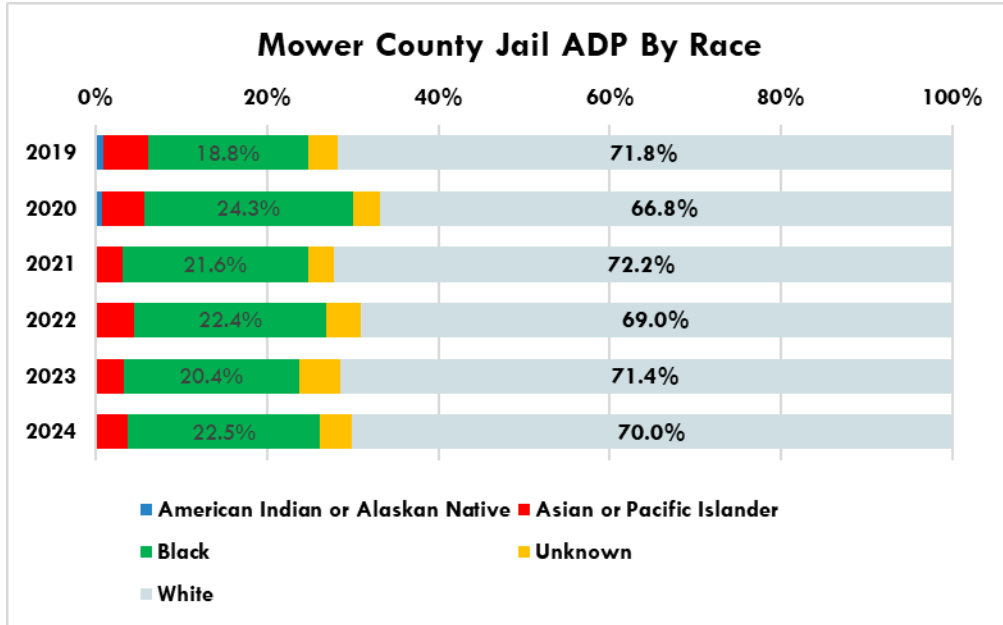


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

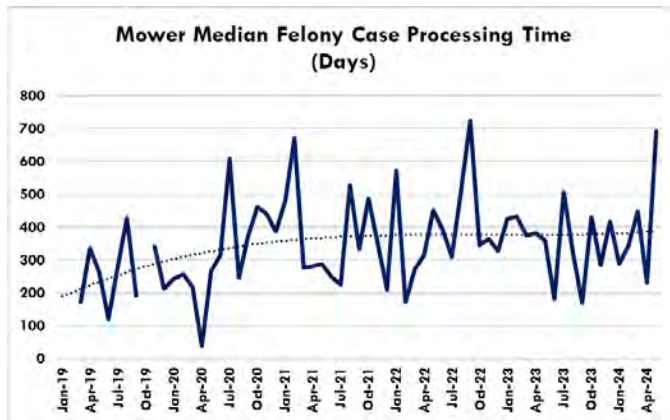
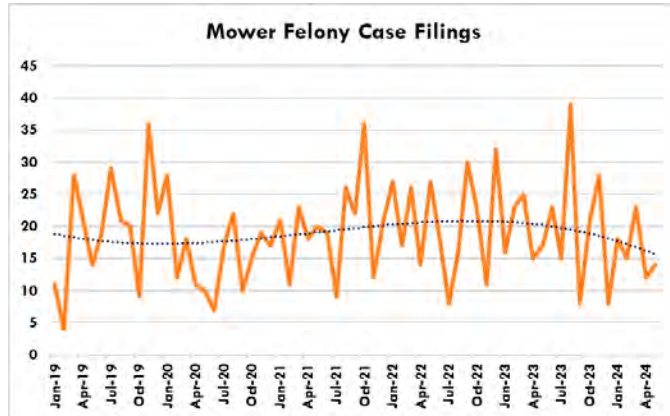




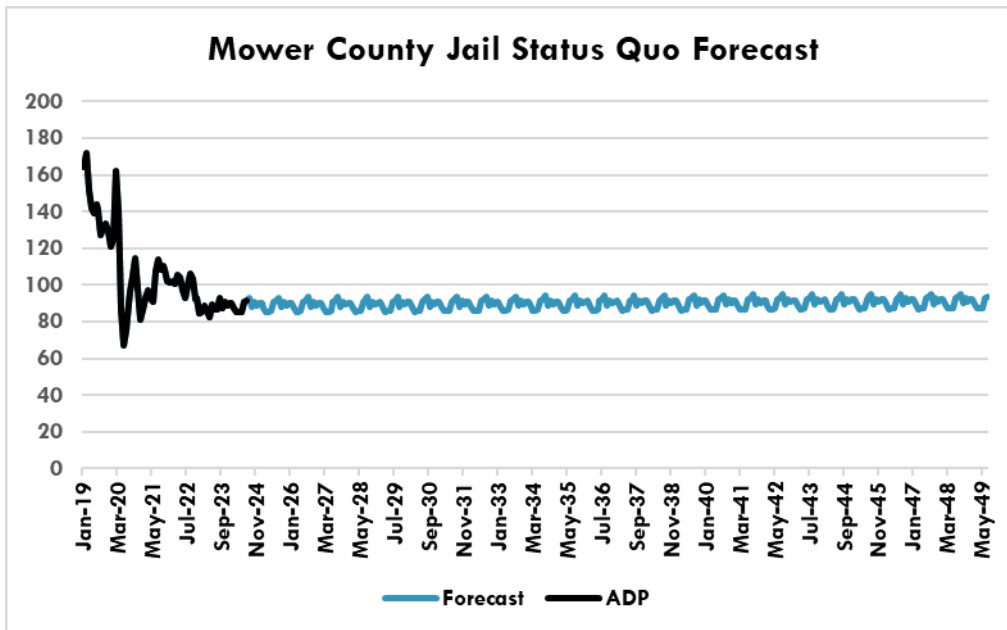
Mower County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	17.9%	17.9%	20.2%	18.9%	19.8%	18.7%
Sex Offense	7.5%	12.5%	18.5%	18.5%	17.1%	16.6%
Drugs	28.2%	21.9%	16.7%	16.4%	14.9%	13.2%
DUI	8.1%	8.0%	11.2%	10.7%	13.7%	14.9%
Violent	11.7%	14.8%	12.7%	14.2%	12.7%	14.7%
Burglary	3.2%	4.4%	6.6%	7.0%	6.2%	6.8%
Offenses vs Government	1.9%	3.2%	4.1%	5.2%	5.3%	4.4%
Theft/Fraud	7.1%	4.9%	3.9%	4.1%	3.9%	3.3%
Weapons	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	2.4%	3.4%
Traffic	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	1.3%
Public Order	1.7%	3.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Unknown	8.9%	5.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mower County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	4.8%	6.2%	4.7%	4.6%	6.9%	7.8%	88.0%
Pretrial	40.8%	52.8%	73.7%	73.4%	68.9%	68.2%	
Sentenced	27.6%	19.3%	9.3%	10.2%	11.5%	10.9%	
Unknown/Other	26.7%	21.8%	12.3%	11.8%	12.6%	13.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

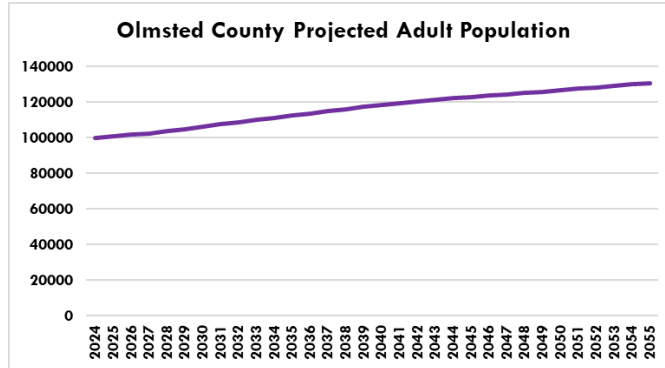


Year	ADP
2029	89.2
2034	89.6
2039	90.1
2044	90.5
2049	90.0
Approved Capacity	88
Operational Capacity	79.2

Mower County’s forecast is flat, ALOS has decreased in such a way that it has offset increases in bookings. The population of the county will rise by less than 2% by 2049 so we don’t see a huge pressure on bookings.

Olmsted County

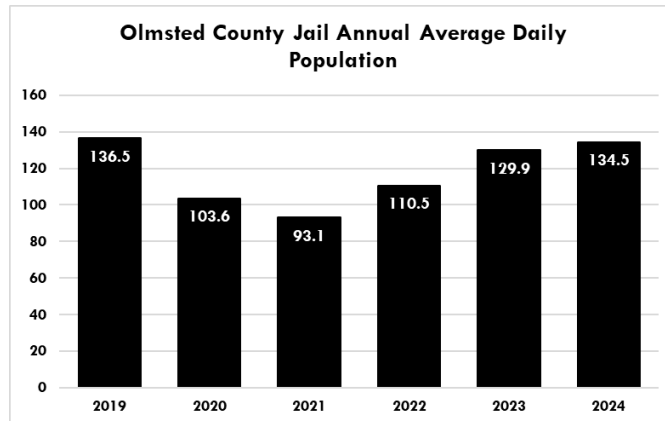
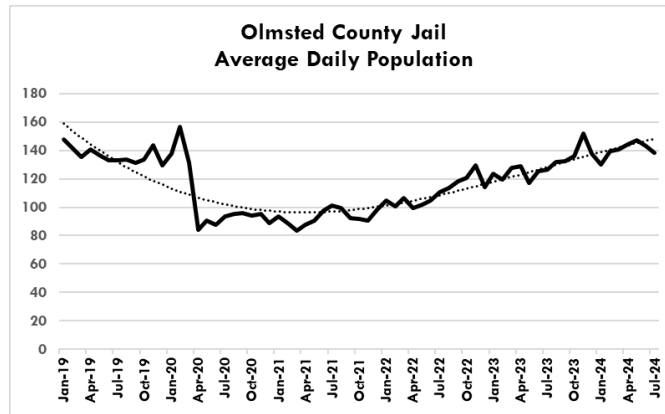
County Population



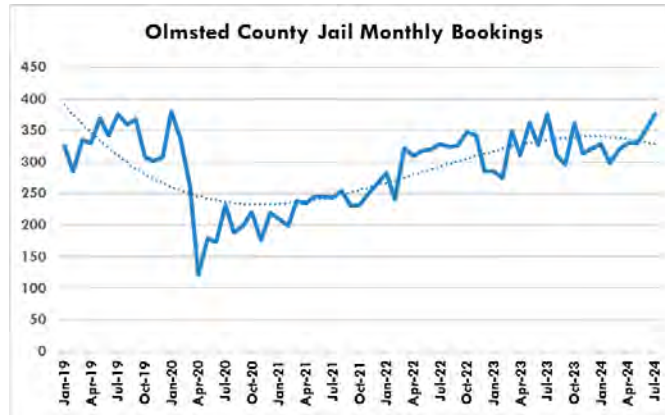
Crime Rate

Olmsted	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	6,941	6376	5726	3775	5355.2	-23%
County Population	159,997	162,975	163,829	163,829	163,829	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	4338.2	3912.3	3495.1	2304.2	3268.8	-25%

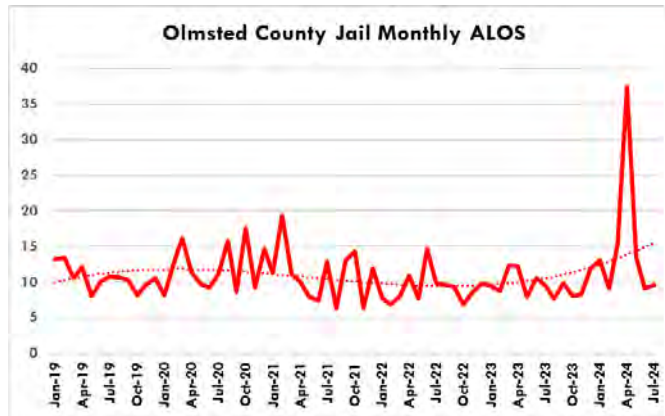
Jail Average Daily Population



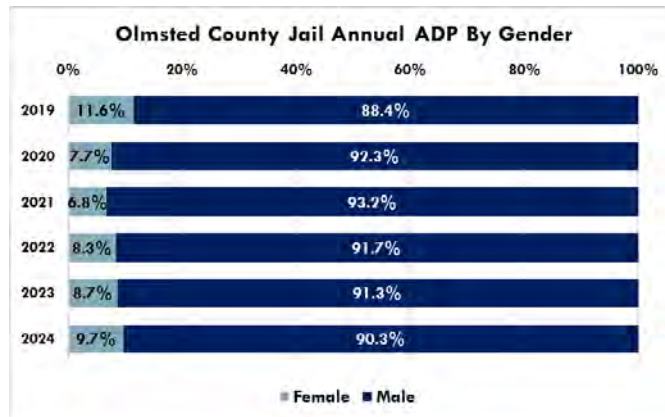
Jail Bookings/Admissions

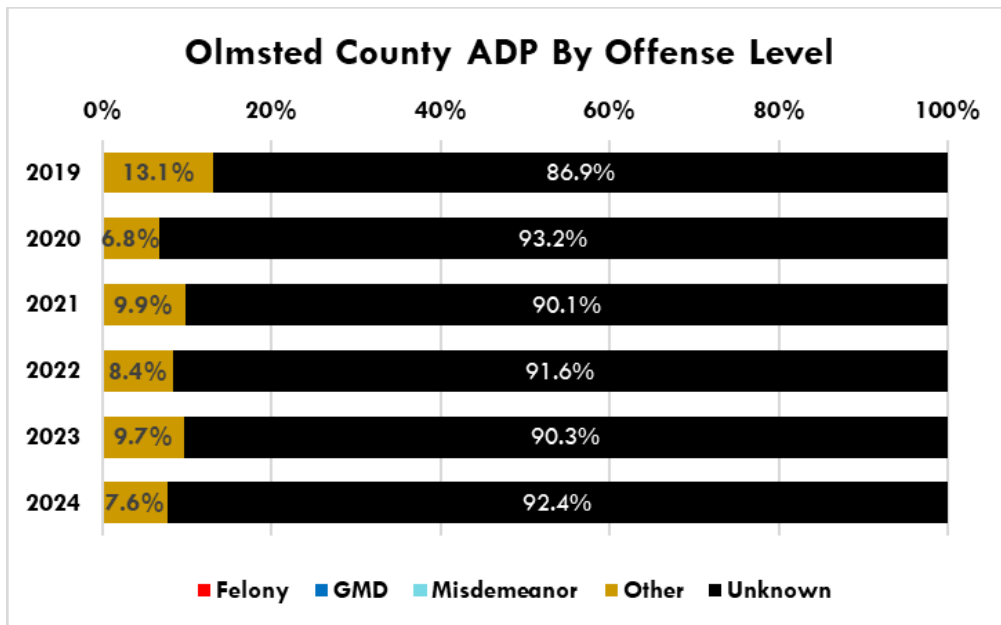
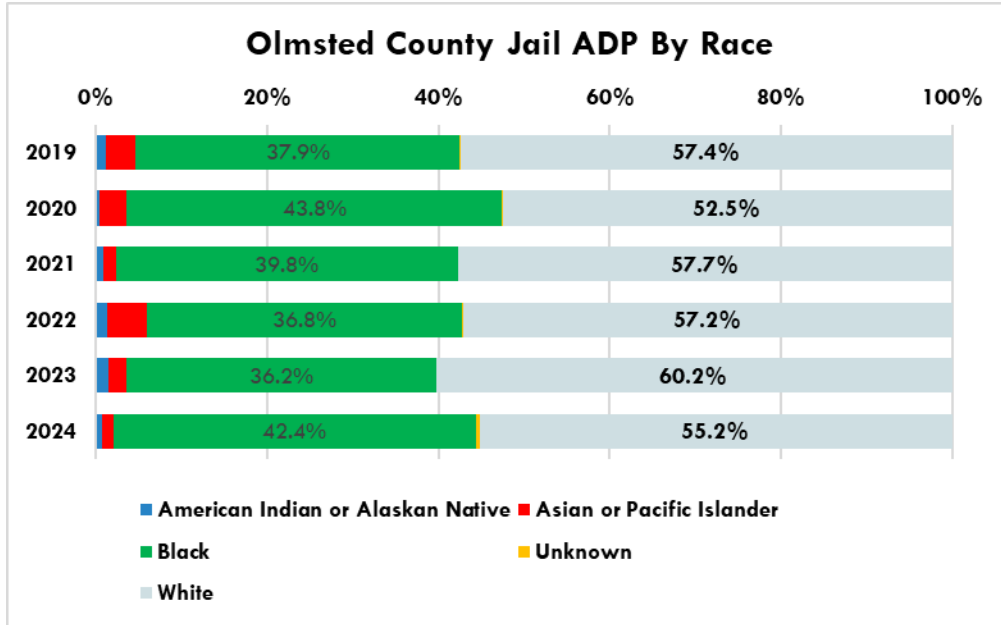


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

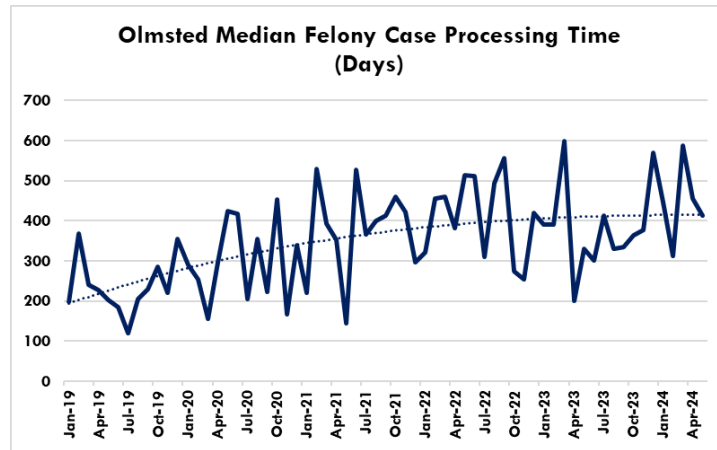
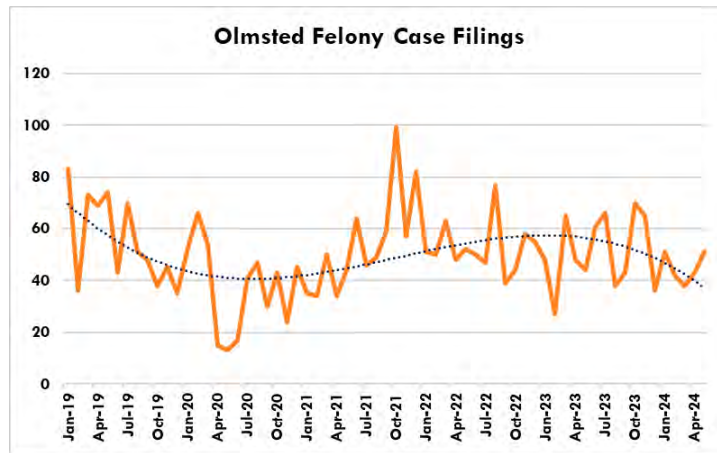




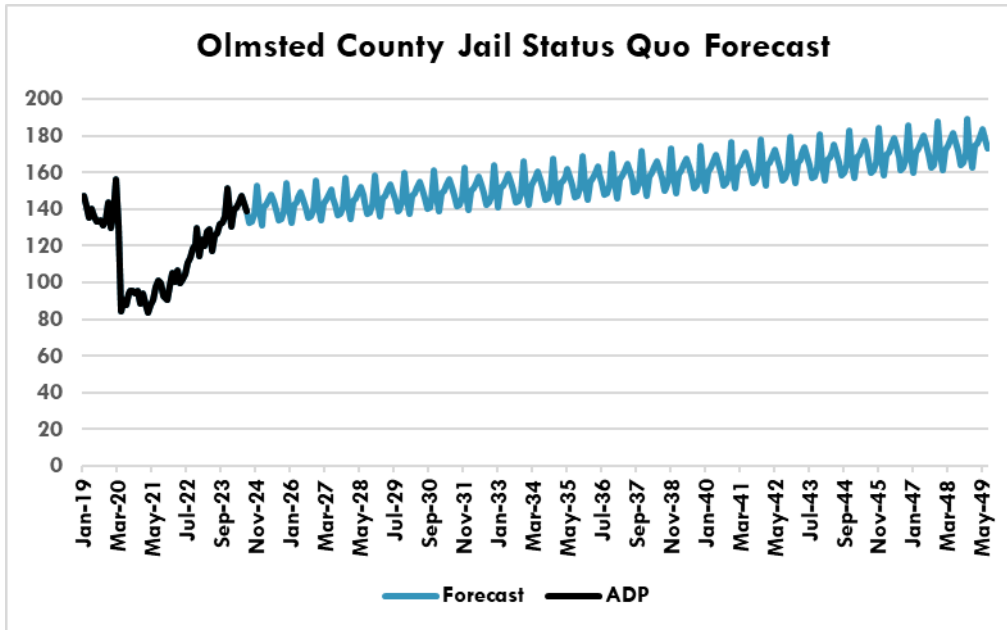
Olmsted County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	16.9%	30.0%	26.5%	21.7%	20.4%	22.0%
Offenses vs People	16.2%	16.5%	11.7%	16.0%	14.1%	14.7%
Offenses vs Government	10.7%	11.0%	11.6%	12.4%	13.4%	12.3%
Drugs	11.8%	8.9%	10.0%	8.7%	12.0%	11.8%
Sex Offense	7.0%	6.7%	8.3%	7.8%	9.0%	6.2%
Hold	5.9%	4.6%	7.6%	6.1%	6.4%	4.7%
Unknown	5.1%	6.8%	7.5%	6.3%	5.4%	5.0%
DUI	5.0%	3.2%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%	7.5%
Theft/Fraud	8.7%	4.6%	3.5%	6.5%	5.2%	5.4%
Weapons	2.7%	3.2%	2.4%	3.9%	2.7%	3.2%
Burglary	1.4%	1.4%	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%	3.9%
Writ	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.8%	1.5%
VOP	6.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%
Public Order	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Traffic	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Olmsted County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	12.2%	8.2%	11.0%	10.3%	11.0%	7.3%	67.0%
Pretrial	35.9%	39.4%	40.7%	45.6%	40.9%	56.2%	
Sentenced	40.5%	35.4%	29.4%	28.0%	33.5%	23.8%	
Unknown/Other	11.4%	17.0%	18.9%	16.1%	14.5%	12.7%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

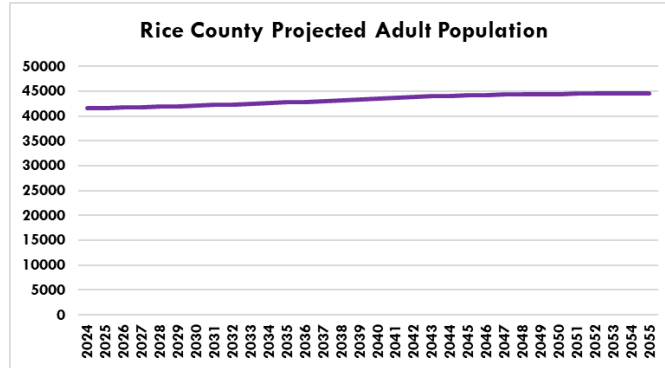


Year	ADP
2029	146.2
2034	152.8
2039	159.8
2044	167.0
2049	175.2
Approved Capacity	230
Operational Capacity	213

The Olmsted County population forecast calls for a steady increase that has a flatter growth curve than currently exists. Bookings are steadily increasing over time. Olmsted County is one of the rare counties in Minnesota that has a booking rate that is similar to what it was prior to the pandemic. Meanwhile, ALOS has increased in 2024, resulting in population growth. The 2024 ALOS is 42% higher than it was in 2019; the ADP is 3% higher than it was in 2019. Our forecast model takes the population about 25% higher than where it is now, which is actually under the 26% expected county growth by 2049. Just about every model called for significant population growth.

Rice County

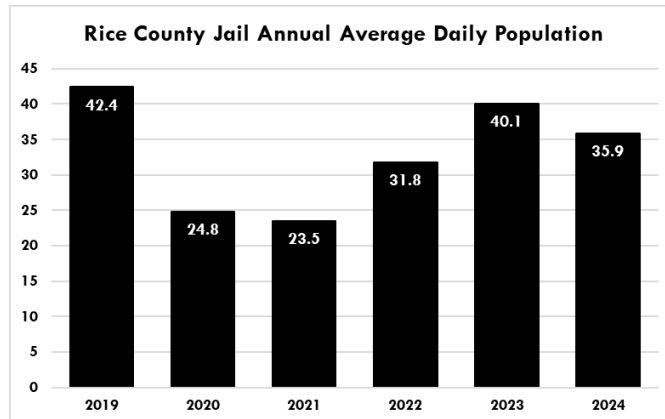
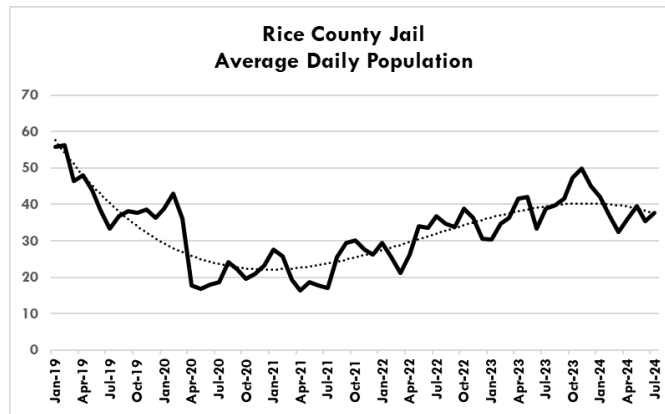
County Population



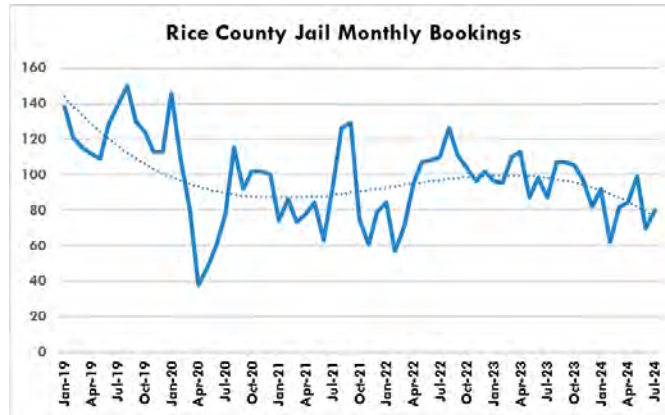
Crime Rate

Rice	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	2,074	2100	1685	1103	1564.7	-25%
County Population	68,743	68,832	69,428	69,428	69,428	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3017.0	3050.9	2427.0	1588.7	2253.7	-25%

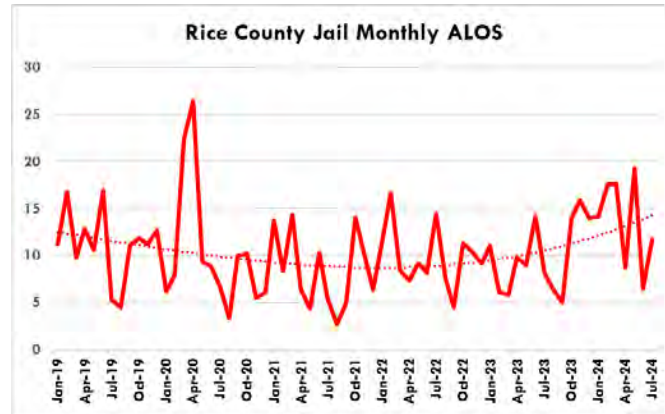
Jail Average Daily Population



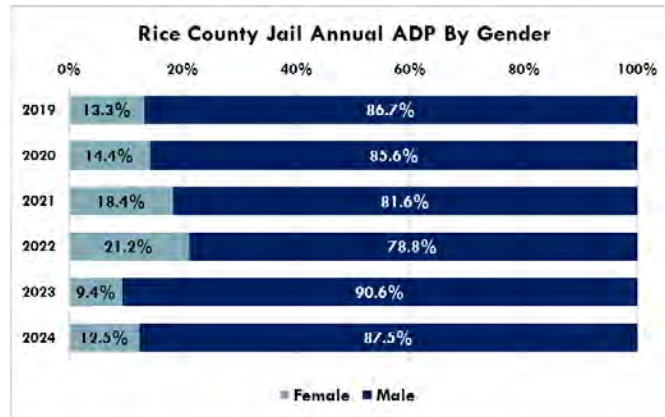
Jail Bookings/Admissions

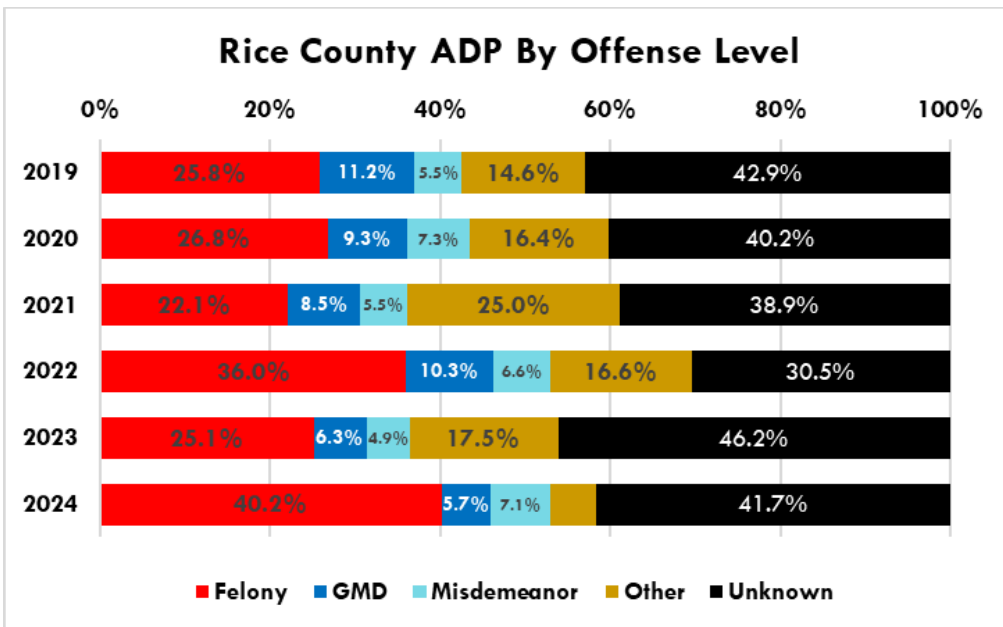
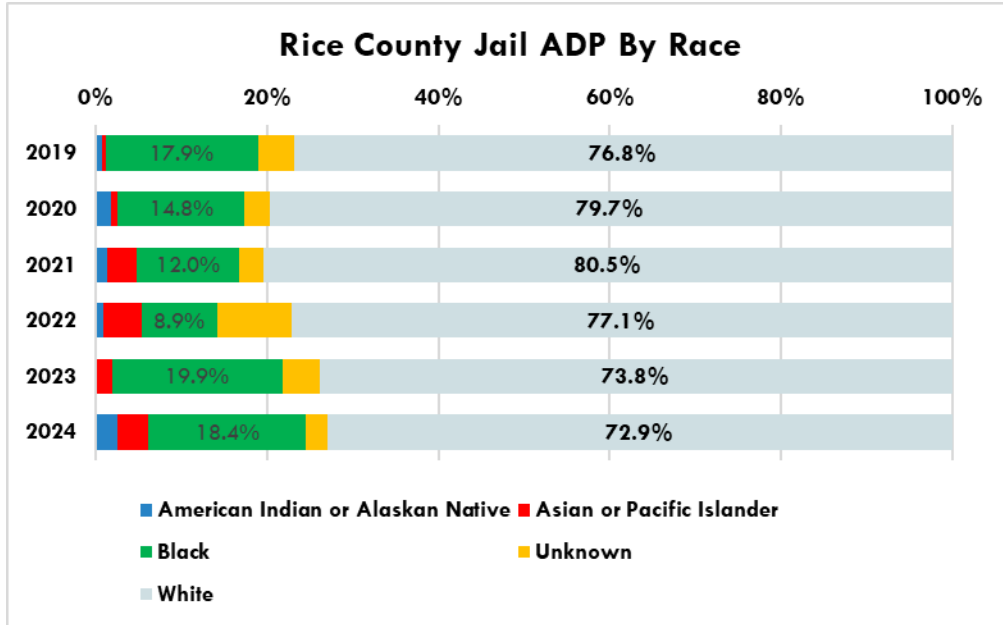


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

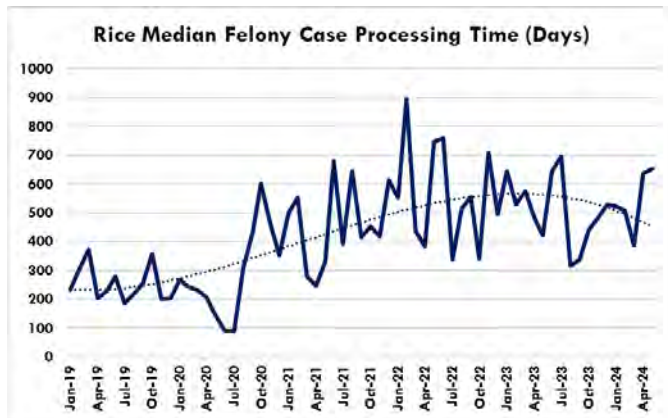
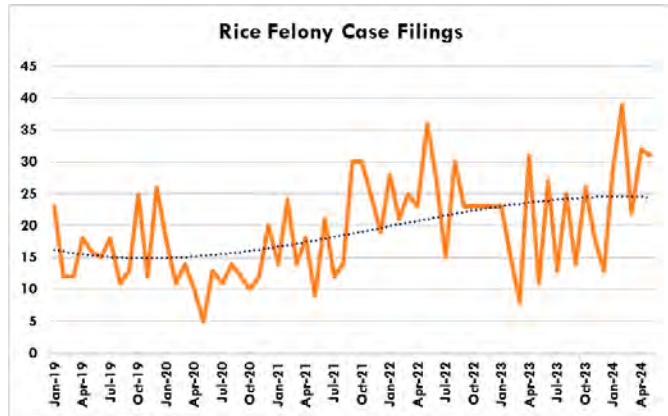




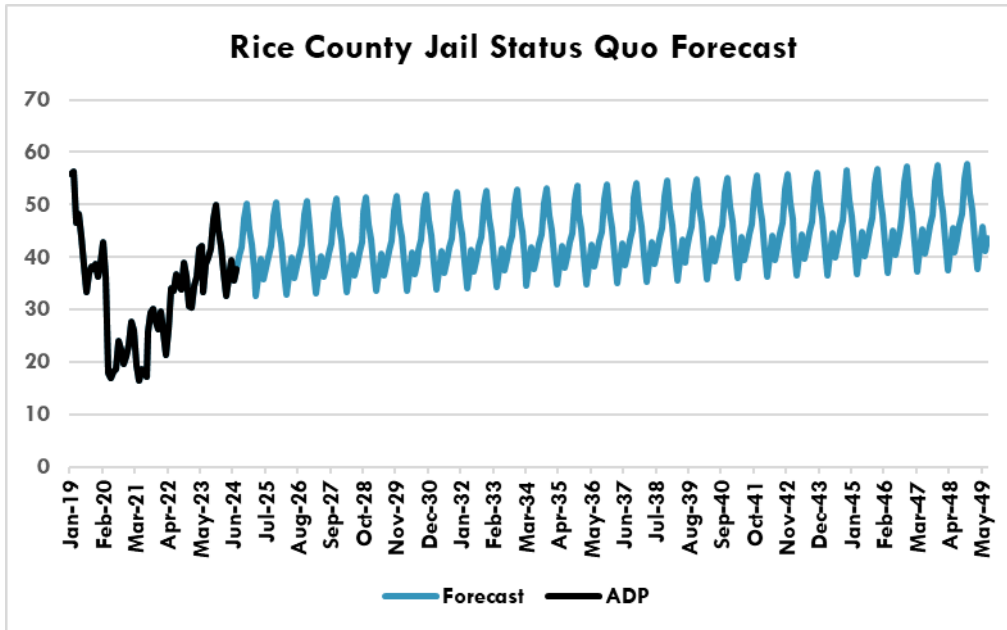
Rice County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	21.3%	17.1%	16.6%	17.5%	22.8%	19.5%
VOP	14.3%	16.3%	24.5%	16.5%	17.5%	5.0%
Offenses vs People	16.1%	17.3%	14.8%	13.3%	13.8%	19.0%
Violent	9.9%	7.6%	9.4%	9.9%	13.6%	11.2%
Sex Offense	6.7%	7.3%	5.1%	2.9%	10.7%	13.2%
DUI	5.0%	3.5%	5.1%	6.2%	5.2%	4.3%
Offenses vs Government	8.9%	4.9%	7.3%	10.2%	4.4%	5.7%
Weapons	2.3%	8.4%	1.4%	11.1%	4.0%	7.5%
Theft/Fraud	9.3%	11.4%	8.0%	9.6%	3.2%	7.4%
Public Order	2.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	3.0%	2.6%
Burglary	2.3%	4.4%	4.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.9%
Traffic	1.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.9%	2.3%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Rice County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	2.8%	3.0%	0.9%	0.7%	2.3%	3.6%	60.0%
Pretrial	85.3%	88.9%	93.0%	95.4%	94.9%	87.5%	
Sentenced	9.5%	6.8%	6.0%	3.7%	2.7%	8.7%	
Unknown/Other	2.4%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

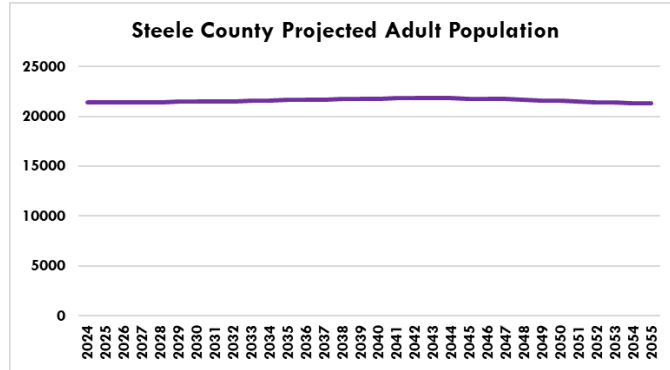


Year	ADP
2029	41.7
2034	42.9
2039	44.2
2044	45.6
2049	43.2
Approved Capacity	35
Operational Capacity	28

Rice County’s population is expected to grow by nearly 7% by 2049. ALOS has risen over time, perhaps driven by felony court case processing. Multiple models put the 2049 ADP over 60. Our forecast model assumes that the 2024 ALOS increase is an aberration and that ALOS will sit at just over 10 days, holding the population in the mid-40s while bookings will increase with population growth.

Steele County

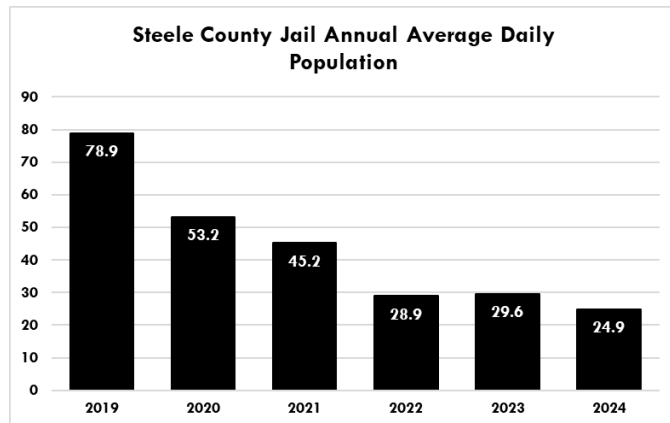
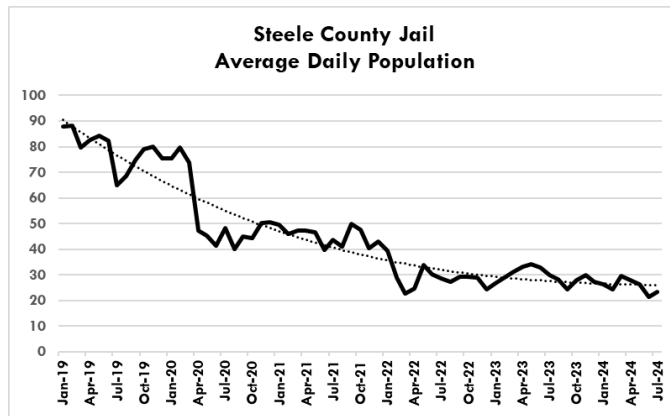
County Population



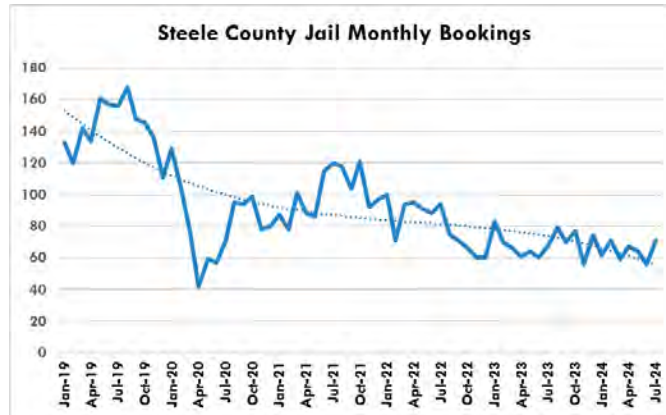
Crime Rate

Steele	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	971	1037	859	595	844.1	-13%
County Population	36,692	37,405	37,517	37,517	37,517	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2646.4	2772.4	2289.6	1585.9	2249.8	-15%

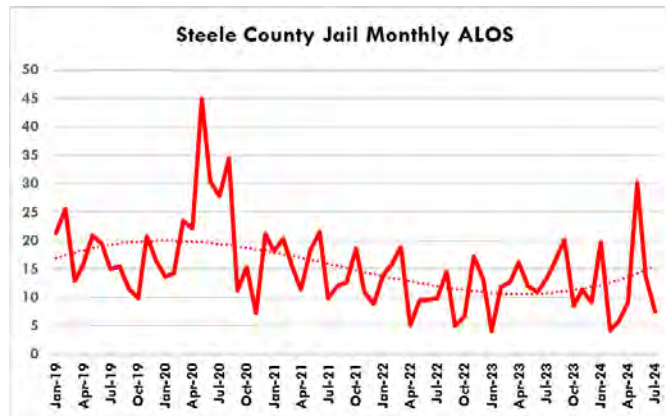
Jail Average Daily Population



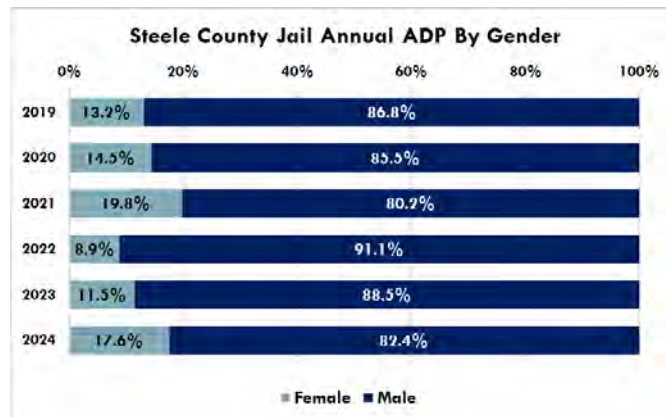
Jail Bookings/Admissions

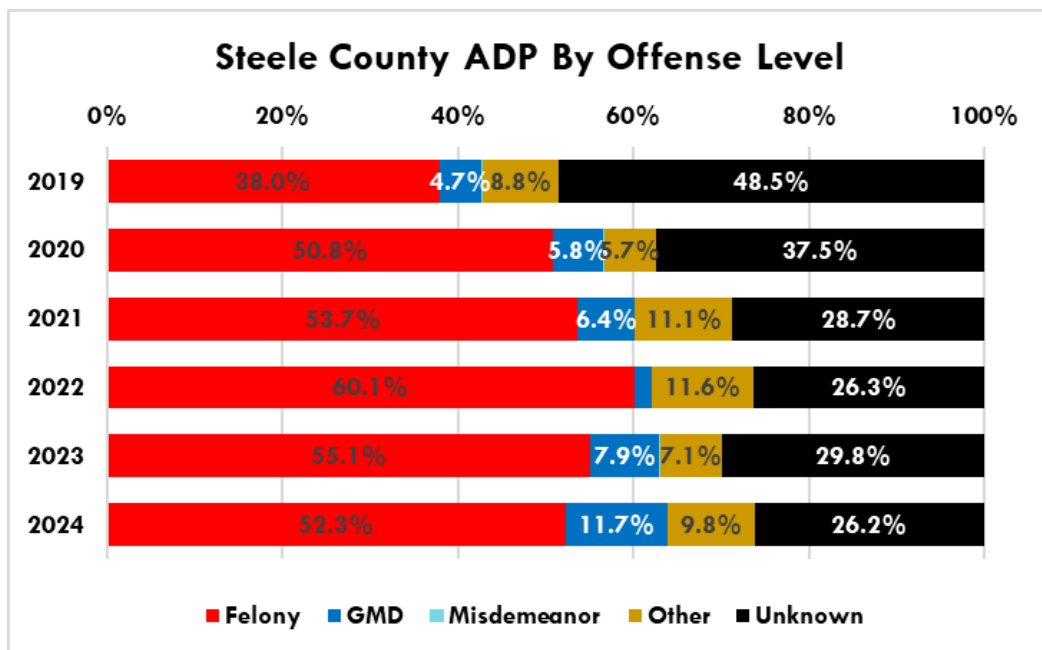
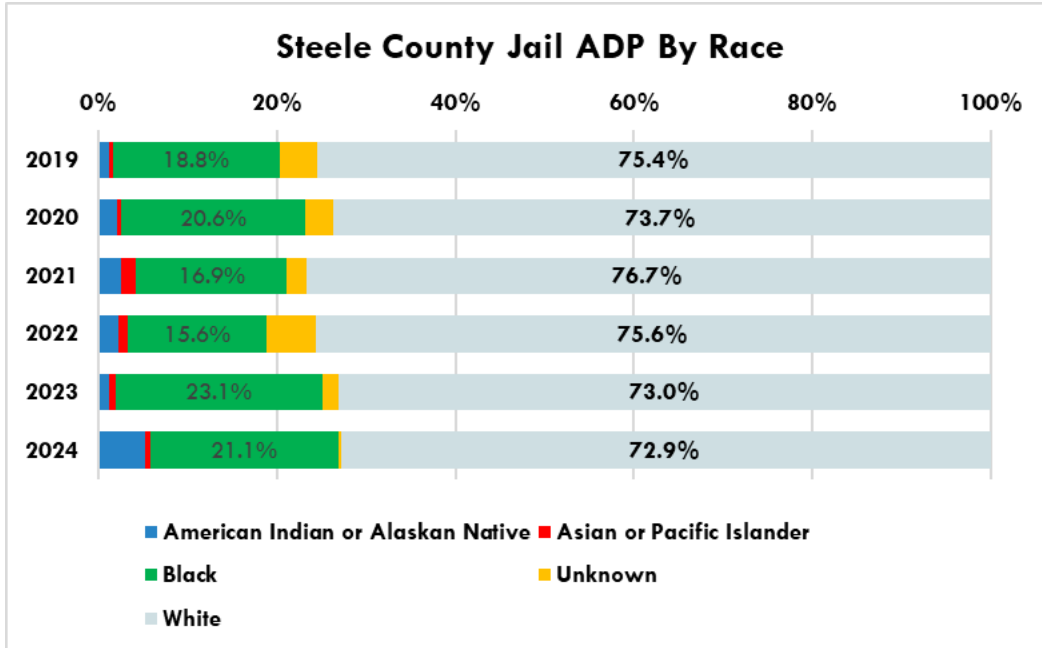


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

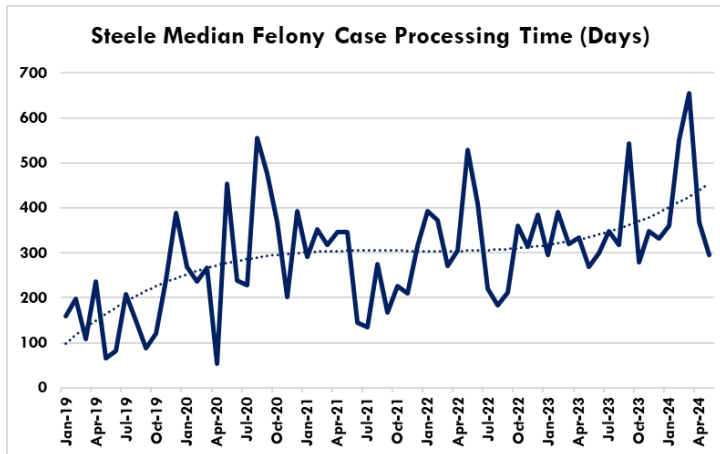
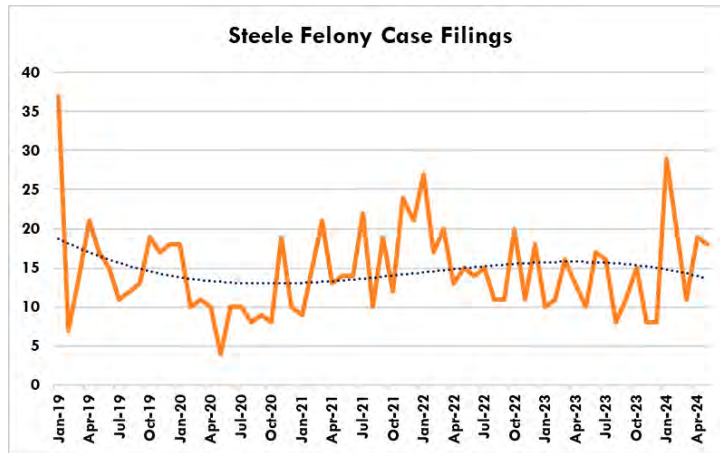




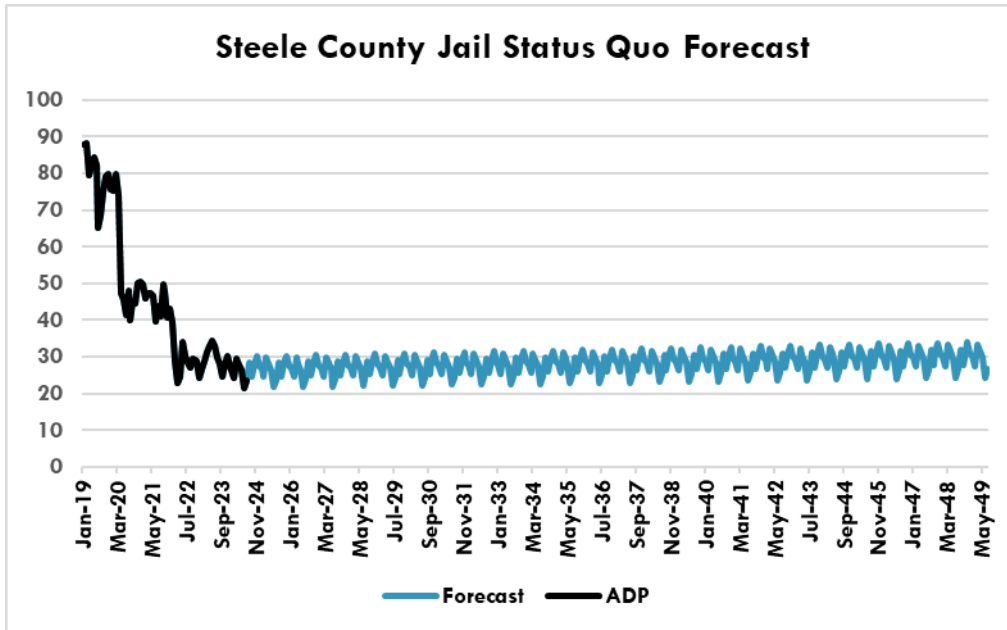
Steele County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	11.0%	10.9%	14.4%	13.5%	20.1%	13.2%
Violent	10.3%	13.0%	13.6%	14.8%	17.0%	18.1%
Sex Offense	8.5%	13.6%	7.4%	16.0%	14.3%	14.9%
Drugs	22.1%	19.7%	21.7%	21.8%	13.6%	8.8%
DUI	8.7%	5.0%	3.1%	4.5%	8.2%	5.7%
VOP	8.8%	5.7%	11.1%	11.6%	7.1%	9.8%
Theft/Fraud	8.0%	6.9%	7.0%	3.8%	6.3%	9.0%
Offenses vs Government	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	5.5%	3.8%	2.1%
Weapons	3.1%	5.9%	4.8%	3.3%	2.7%	1.7%
Public Order	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	2.3%	0.2%
Traffic	2.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	2.1%	7.7%
Burglary	5.4%	6.8%	7.9%	1.4%	1.3%	3.1%
Unknown	6.2%	6.6%	3.8%	2.2%	1.1%	5.6%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Steele County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	44.1%	35.9%	26.6%	17.8%	8.1%	5.8%	70.0%
Pretrial	48.7%	57.5%	63.8%	71.4%	87.0%	79.7%	
Sentenced	6.0%	5.8%	4.2%	8.1%	4.5%	7.6%	
Unknown/Other	1.2%	0.8%	5.4%	2.7%	0.4%	7.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

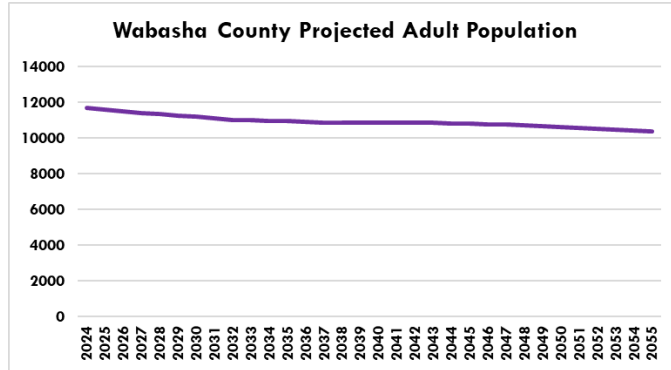


Year	ADP
2029	27.2
2034	27.8
2039	28.6
2044	29.3
2049	29.0
Approved Capacity	154
Operational Capacity	138.6

Steele County’s detainee population plateaued after the pandemic in the mid-40s and then decreased to the upper 20s for the last 3 years. Bookings are 55% lower than they were in 2019; ALOS is 24% lower. The county is expected to grow only very slightly by 2049. Our model projects a slight uptick in bookings with a steady ALOS. The result is a population trend that is very flat.

Wabasha County

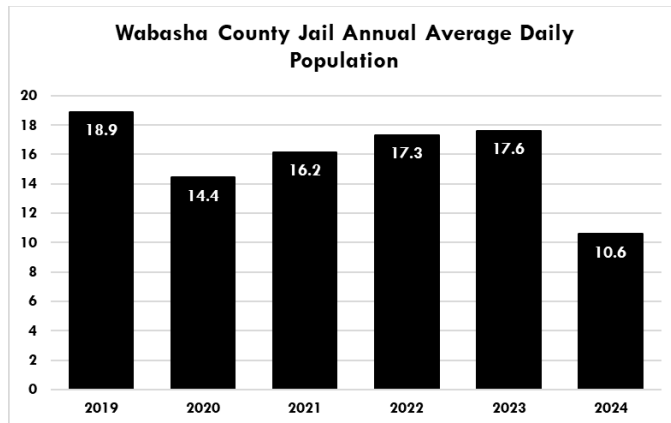
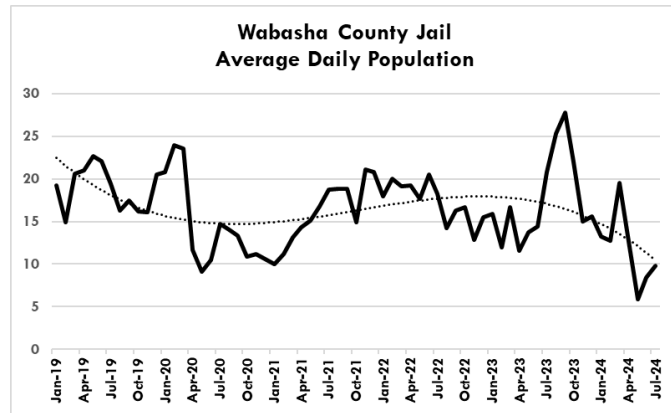
County Population



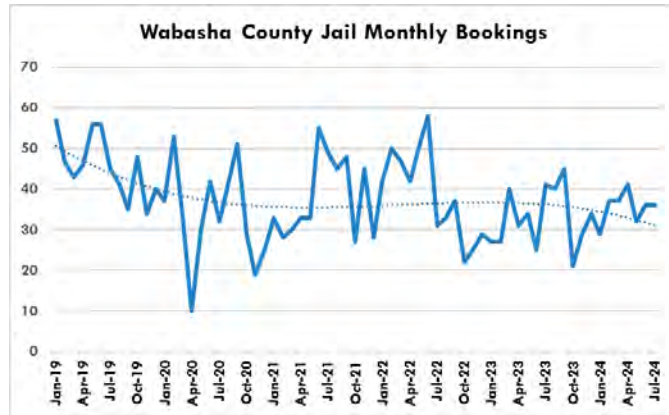
Crime Rate

Wabasha	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	442	394	363	201	285.1	-35%
County Population	22,453	22,542	22,746	22,746	22,746	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1968.6	1747.8	1595.9	883.7	1253.6	-36%

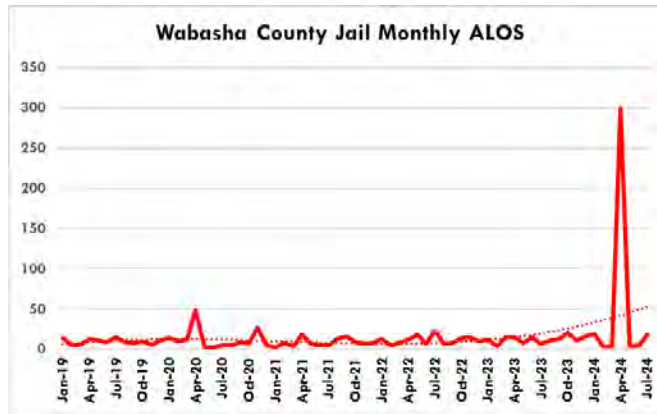
Jail Average Daily Population



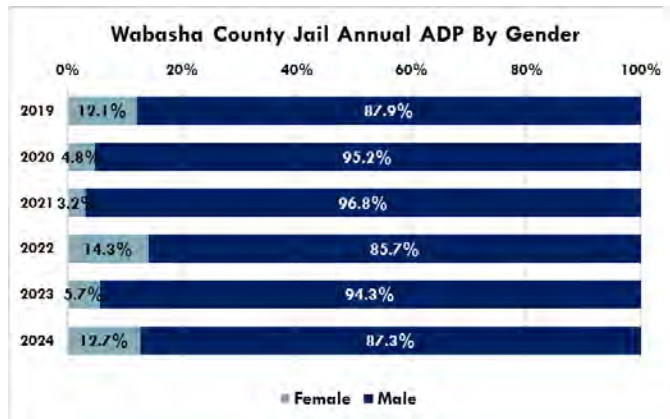
Jail Bookings/Admissions

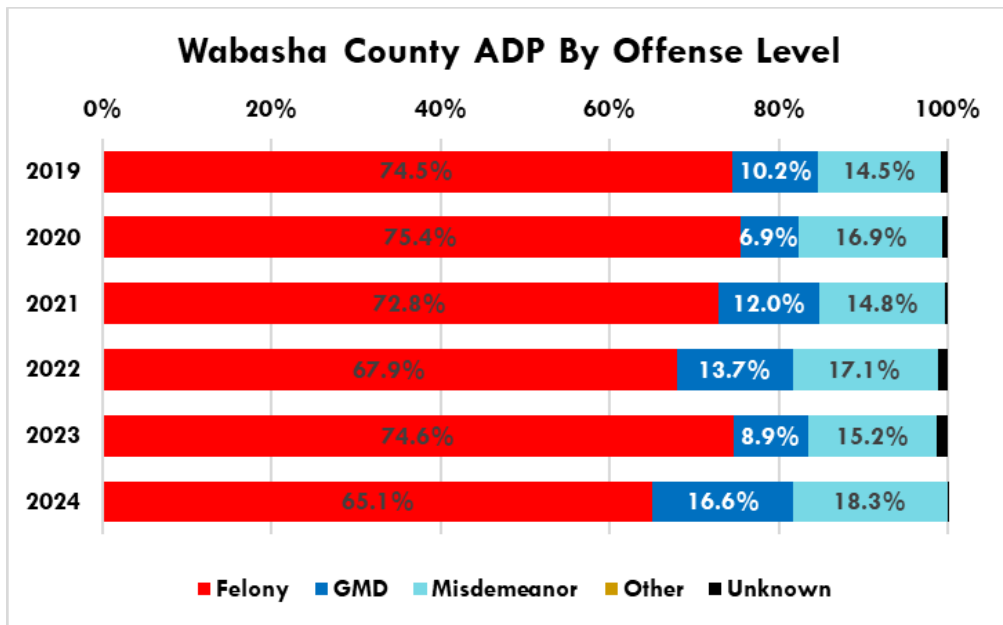
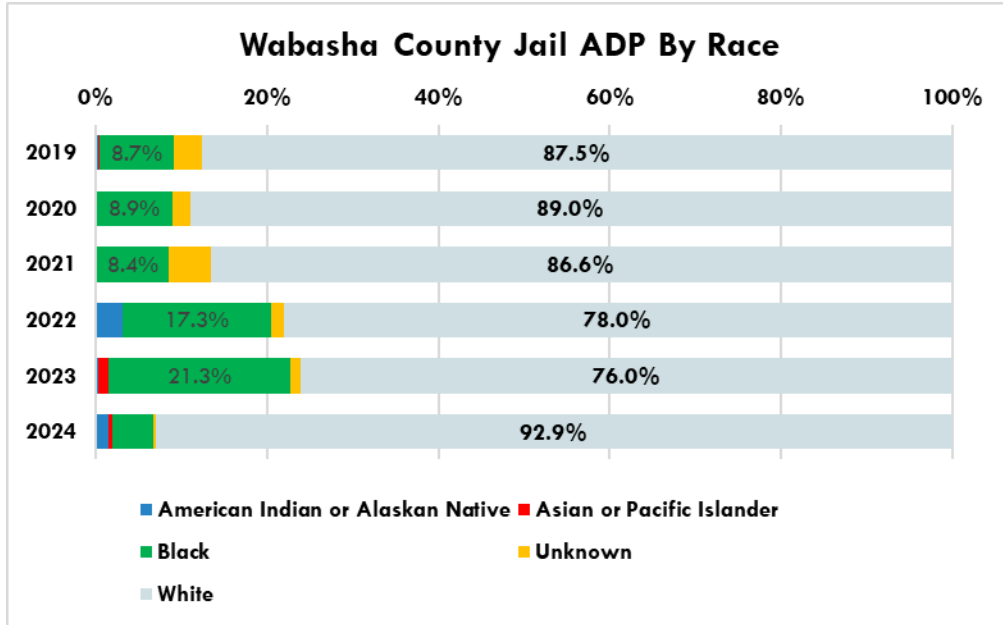


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

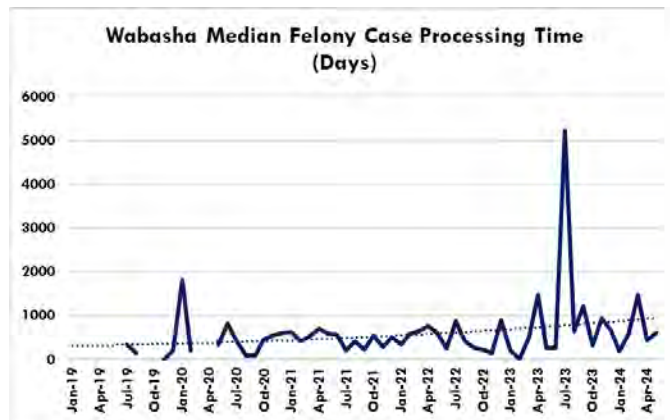
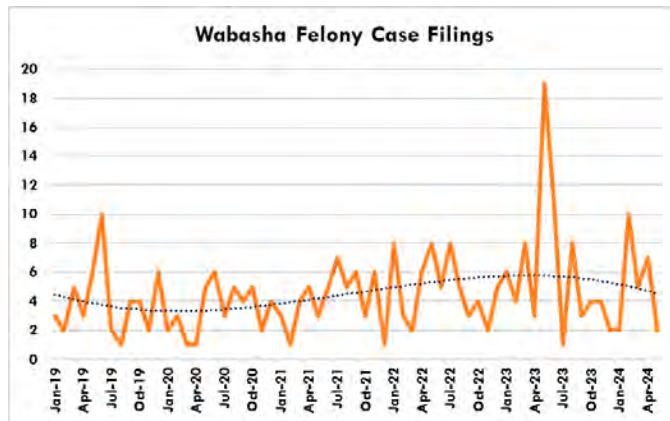




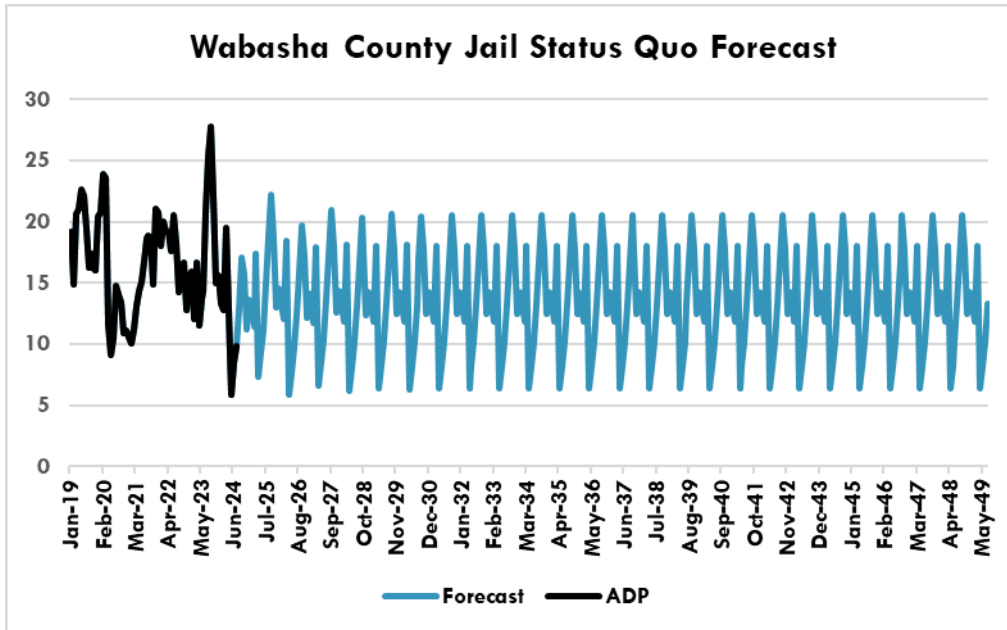
Wabasha County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unknown	22.0%	28.4%	25.2%	24.3%	24.0%	15.6%
Theft/Fraud	6.8%	9.3%	2.6%	15.8%	8.1%	5.1%
Drugs	21.5%	11.6%	13.4%	13.6%	14.5%	12.7%
DUI	9.8%	8.0%	8.3%	12.6%	6.2%	11.6%
Offenses vs People	10.7%	15.8%	16.9%	12.2%	9.4%	10.7%
Violent	3.3%	4.8%	7.1%	9.8%	14.4%	9.1%
Sex Offense	11.9%	13.4%	5.9%	6.3%	11.5%	24.0%
Offenses vs Government	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%	1.0%	1.8%
Burglary	7.2%	3.3%	13.8%	1.7%	2.2%	4.1%
Public Order	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%	1.9%	4.2%
Traffic	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.3%
Weapons	3.9%	2.7%	4.2%	0.3%	5.1%	0.9%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Wabasha County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	2.2%	1.3%	7.3%	2.9%	21.5%	3.5%	73.0%
Pretrial	72.0%	75.9%	63.5%	61.9%	57.6%	63.9%	
Sentenced	24.7%	17.2%	29.2%	35.2%	20.9%	32.5%	
Unknown/Other	1.2%	5.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

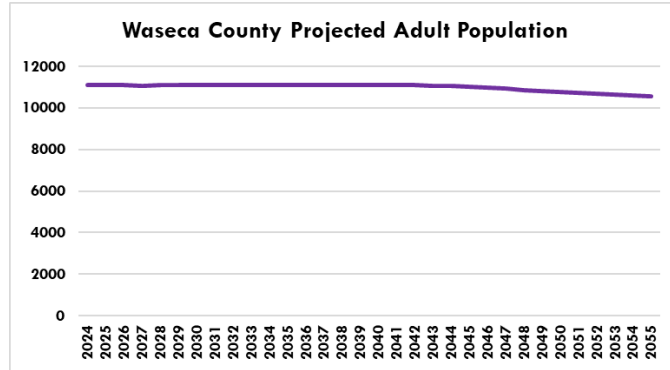


Year	ADP
2029	13.6
2034	13.6
2039	13.6
2044	13.6
2049	11.6
Approved Capacity	43
Operational Capacity	38.7

The Wabasha forecast very much reflects the significant month to month variation of the population. Bookings have been somewhat steady since the pandemic and so has ALOS, which has a significant outlying month in 2024. Discounting the outliers, we project that ALOS will stay steady and bookings will be about where they have been. The result is a flat forecast with wild month to month fluctuations from seasonality and the reality of having a relatively small number of people involved in the criminal justice system.

Waseca County

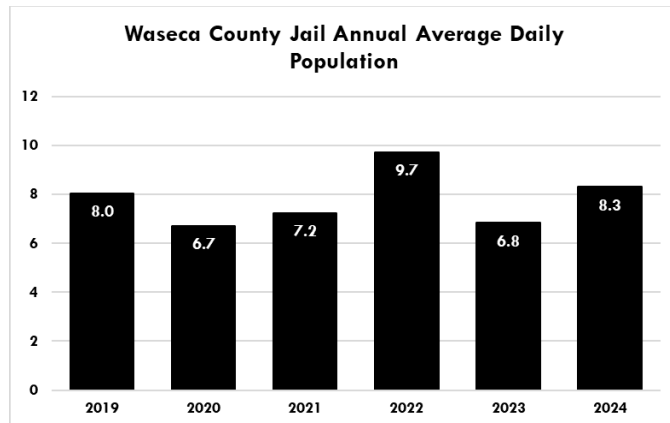
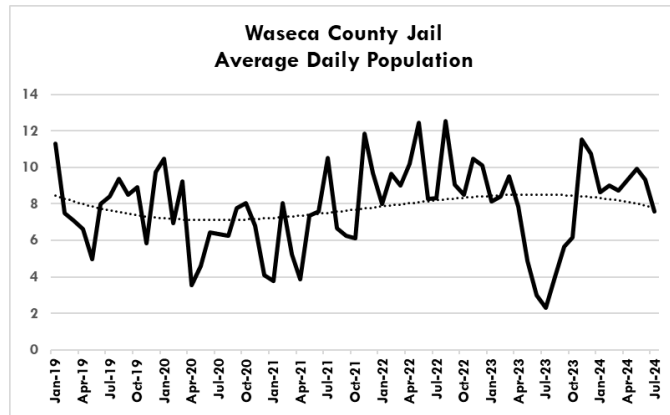
County Population



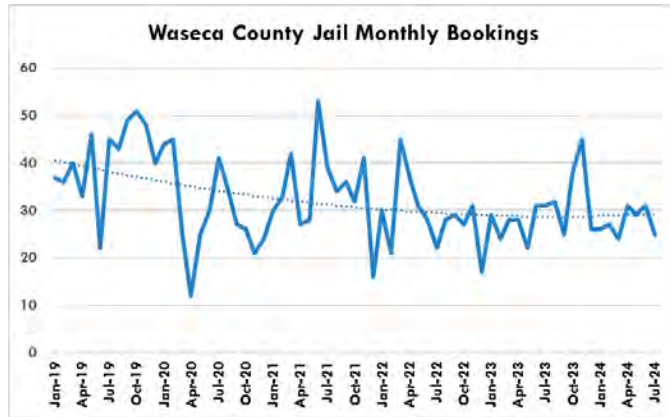
Crime Rate

Waseca	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	865	525	458	311	441.2	-49%
County Population	18,535	19,076	18,912	18,912	18,912	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	4666.8	2752.1	2421.7	1644.5	2332.8	-50%

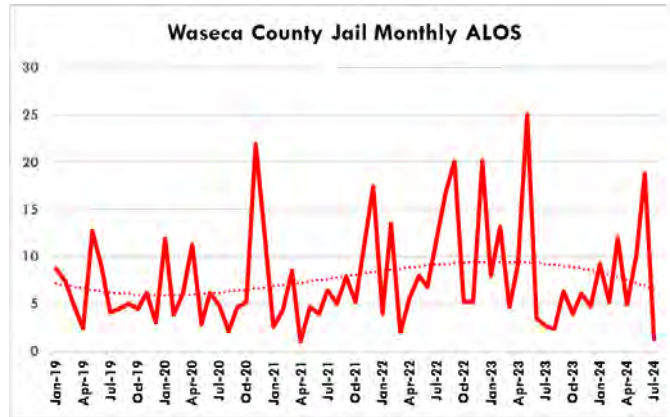
Jail Average Daily Population



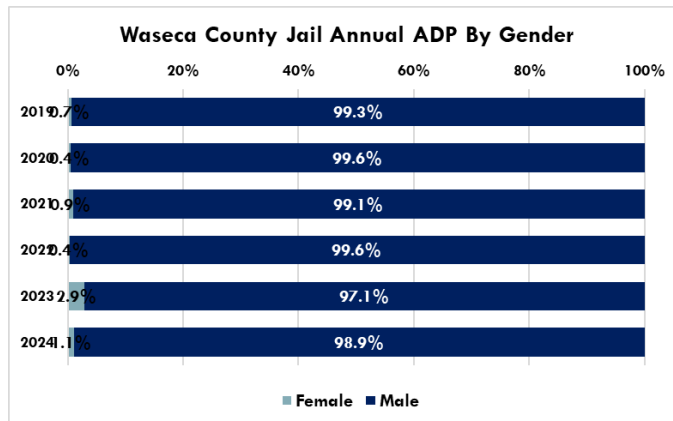
Jail Bookings/Admissions

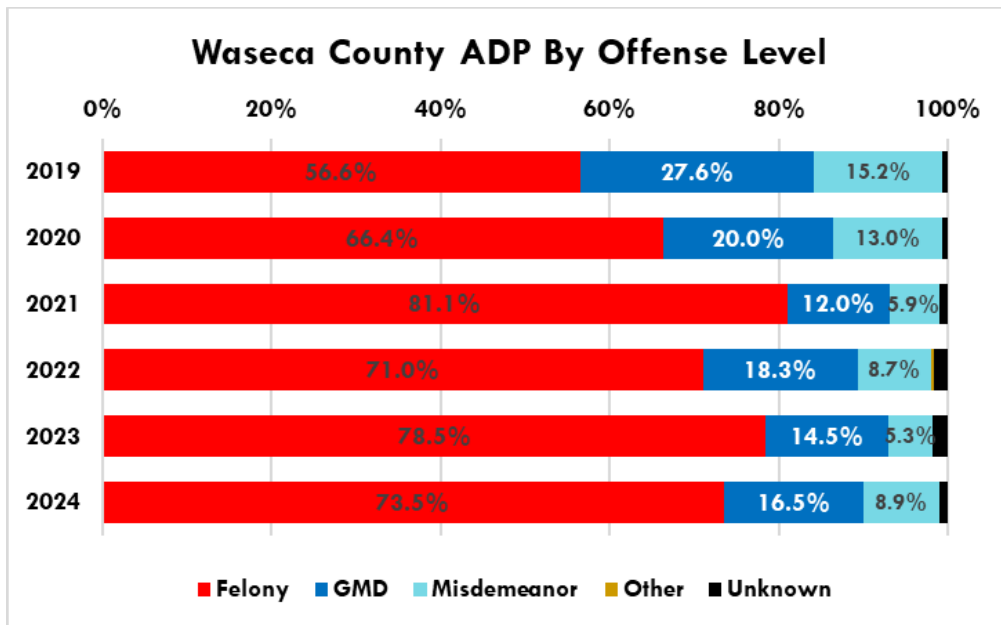
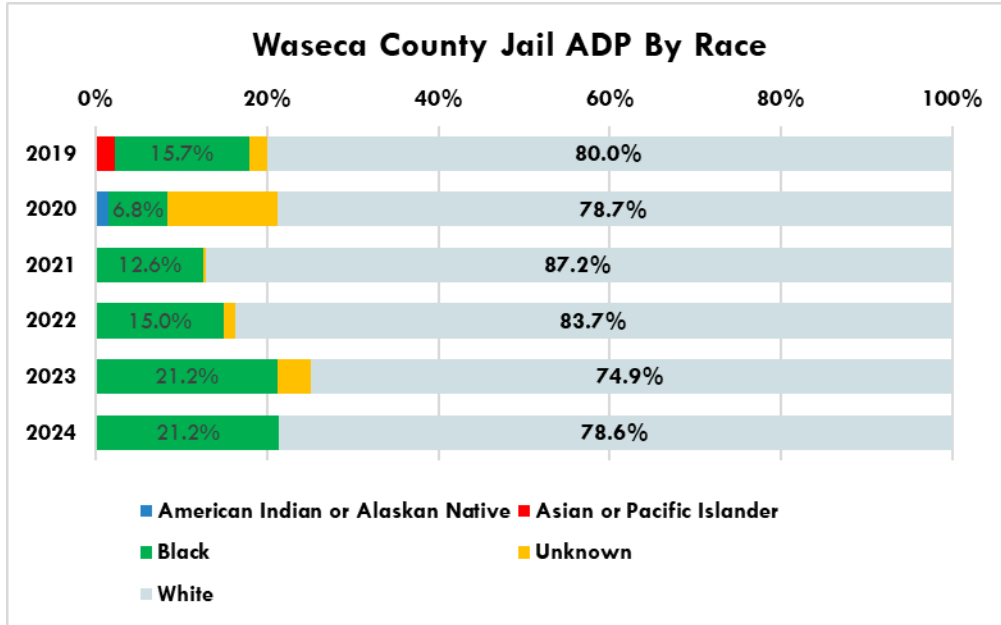


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

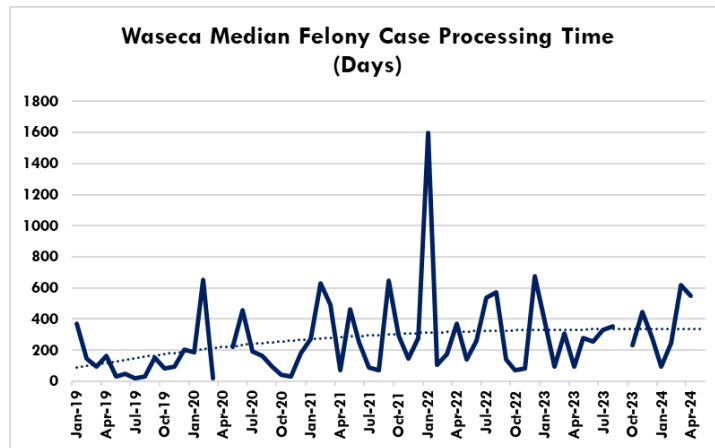
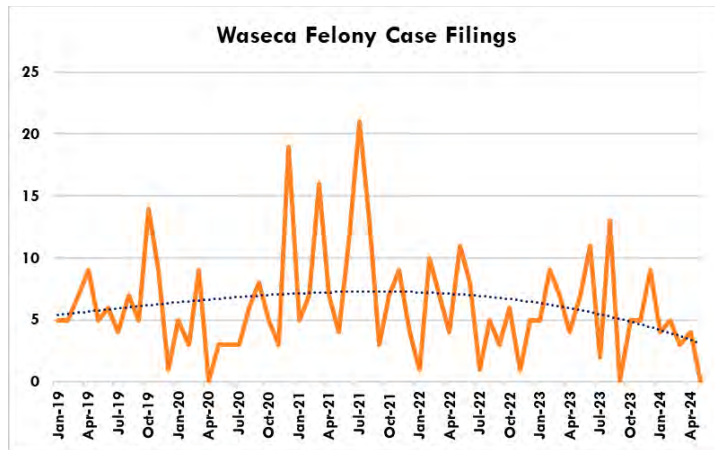




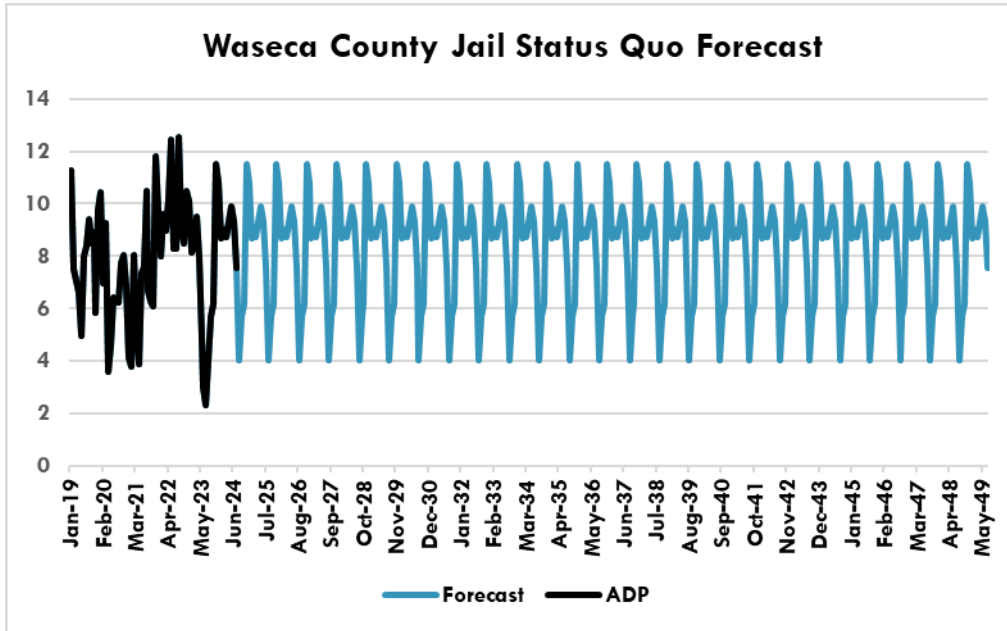
Waseca County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	2.9%	3.8%	12.3%	11.4%	27.9%	28.0%
Drugs	16.0%	11.9%	19.8%	20.0%	17.7%	9.5%
Offenses vs People	22.6%	22.3%	13.0%	27.0%	15.9%	12.0%
Sex Offense	14.6%	27.7%	25.7%	12.4%	12.6%	21.4%
Offenses vs Government	5.8%	5.2%	3.2%	4.3%	7.4%	2.5%
Theft/Fraud	6.3%	3.2%	5.4%	2.6%	7.0%	9.4%
DUI	20.4%	14.4%	6.1%	4.2%	3.8%	8.8%
Burglary	5.5%	4.6%	11.3%	12.5%	3.4%	4.4%
Unknown	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%
Public Order	0.8%	2.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%
Traffic	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%	2.7%	0.8%	1.7%
Weapons	1.5%	2.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	1.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Waseca County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	3.4%	0.0%	29.0%
Pretrial	81.0%	88.1%	74.2%	77.5%	86.5%	82.9%	
Sentenced	19.0%	11.9%	25.3%	22.4%	10.0%	17.1%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

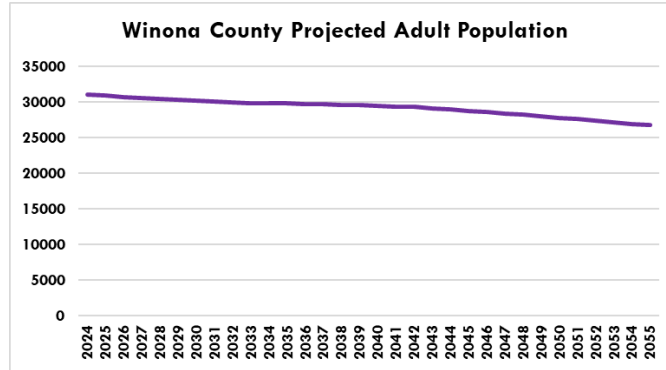


Year	ADP
2029	8.4
2034	8.4
2039	8.4
2044	8.4
2049	8.9
Approved Capacity	24
Operational Capacity	19.2

Waseca County’s forecast is flat with some significant fluctuations over time due to large swings in both ALOS and bookings. The county is projected to have 2.5% fewer residents by 2049, so there is no real pressure on the jail population from growth.

Winona County

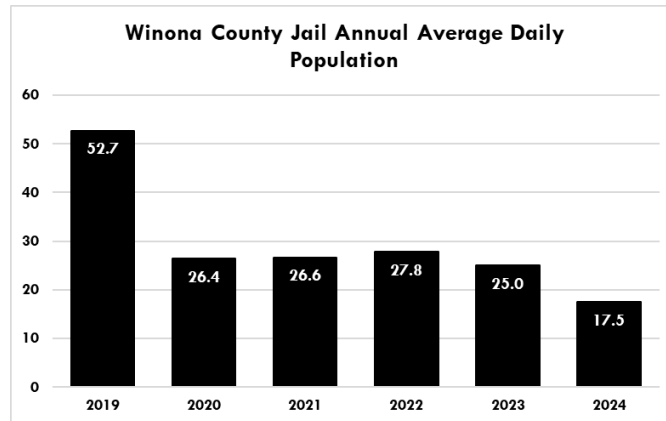
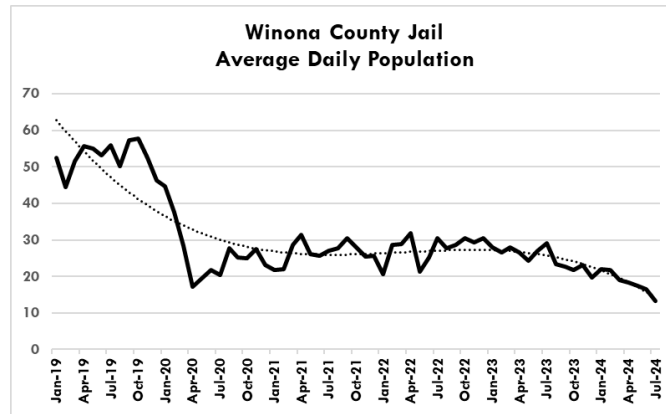
County Population



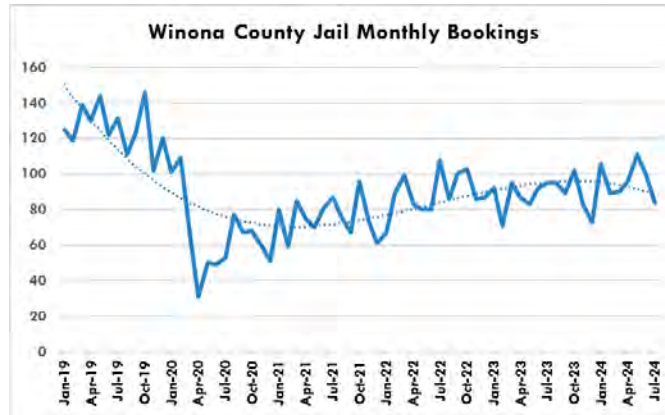
Crime Rate

Winona	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,901	1580	1368	971	1377.5	-28%
County Population	50,510	49,732	49,489	49,489	49,489	-2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3763.6	3177.0	2764.3	1962.1	2783.4	-26%

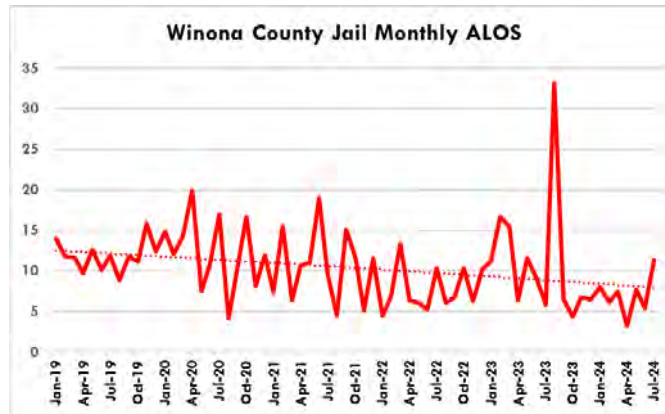
Jail Average Daily Population



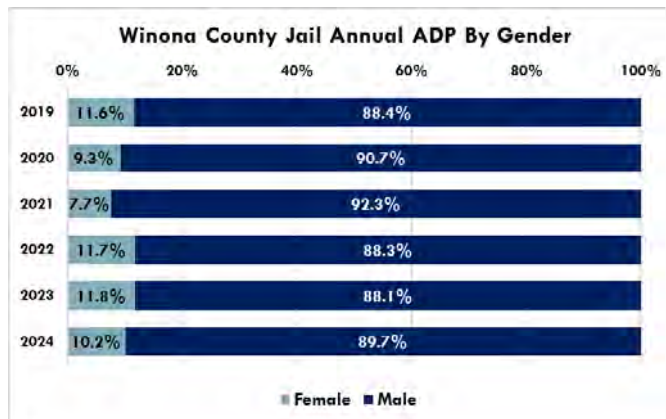
Jail Bookings/Admissions

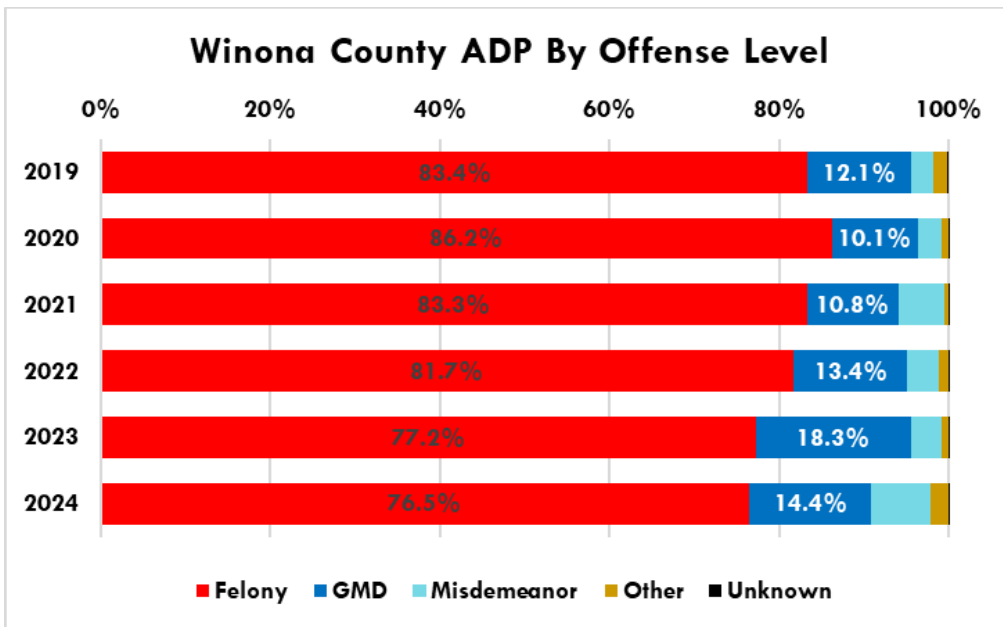
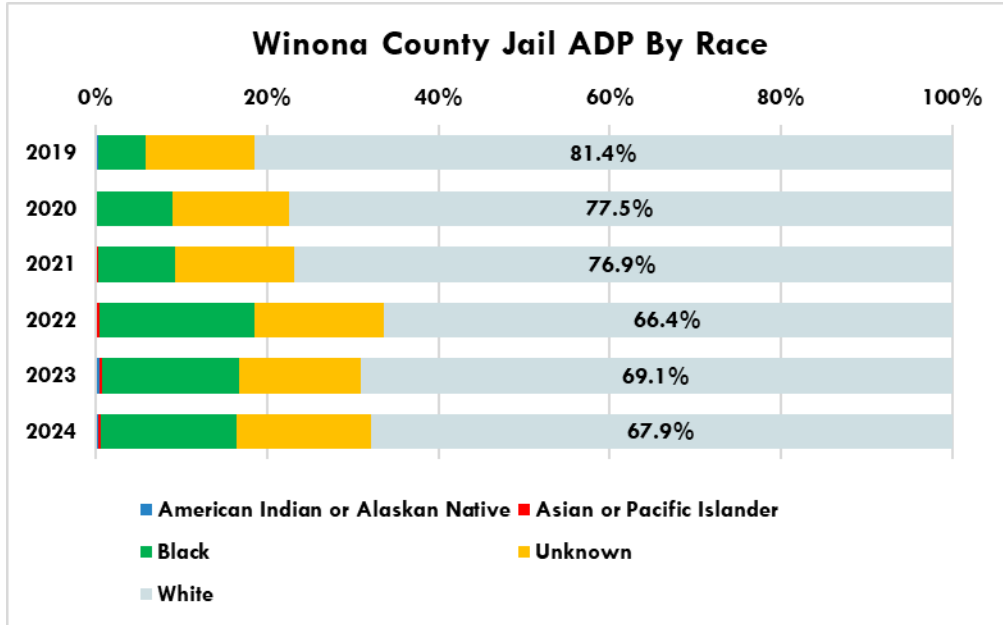


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

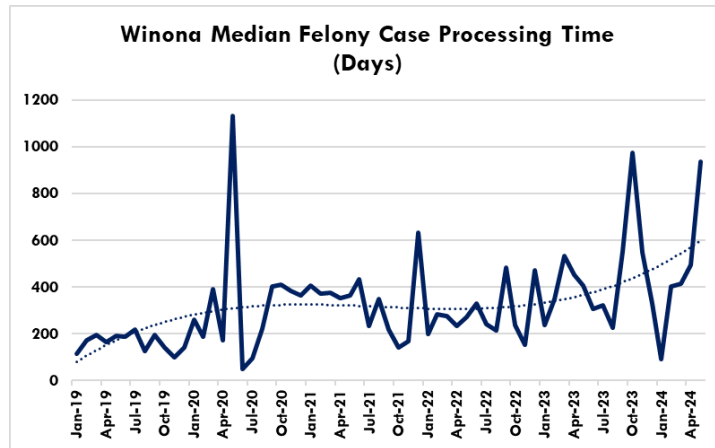
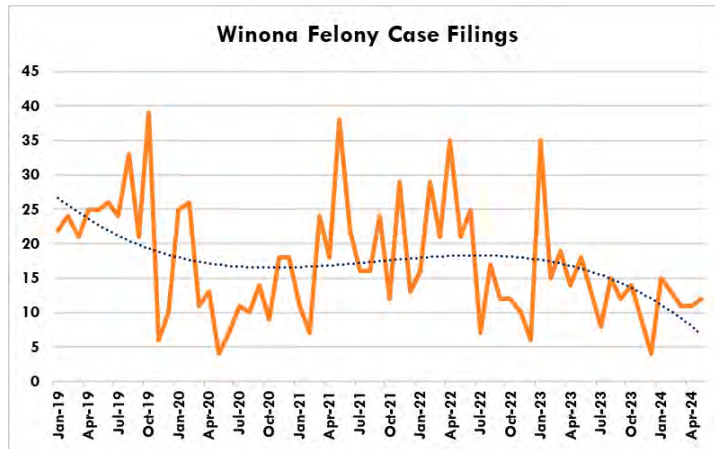




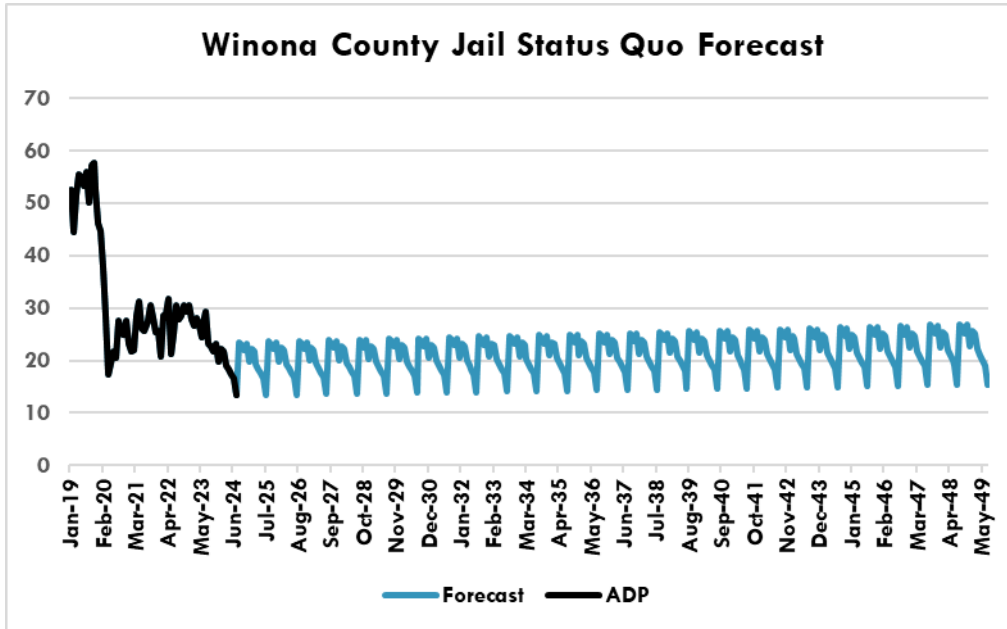
Winona County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	13.9%	20.7%	39.9%	27.0%	22.5%	12.5%
Sex Offense	18.5%	17.5%	14.4%	12.9%	17.2%	14.8%
Drugs	28.8%	18.4%	13.4%	13.4%	17.1%	14.4%
Violent	9.9%	19.6%	10.9%	12.2%	14.7%	18.9%
DUI	6.5%	4.5%	3.6%	8.0%	7.5%	10.6%
Theft/Fraud	8.5%	4.0%	6.1%	6.4%	6.8%	13.0%
Burglary	5.7%	6.6%	5.1%	12.3%	5.3%	3.1%
Offenses vs Government	2.2%	3.2%	2.6%	4.1%	3.1%	3.8%
Public Order	1.5%	3.1%	1.6%	0.2%	2.6%	0.9%
Weapons	2.4%	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	3.6%
Hold	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%	2.2%
Traffic	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%
Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Winona County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	13.4%	15.8%	14.8%	10.2%	8.3%	12.6%	81.0%
Pretrial	41.4%	36.8%	42.8%	47.4%	64.6%	75.4%	
Sentenced	39.2%	32.4%	29.2%	27.4%	17.7%	7.5%	
Unknown/Other	6.0%	15.0%	13.2%	15.1%	9.4%	4.6%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



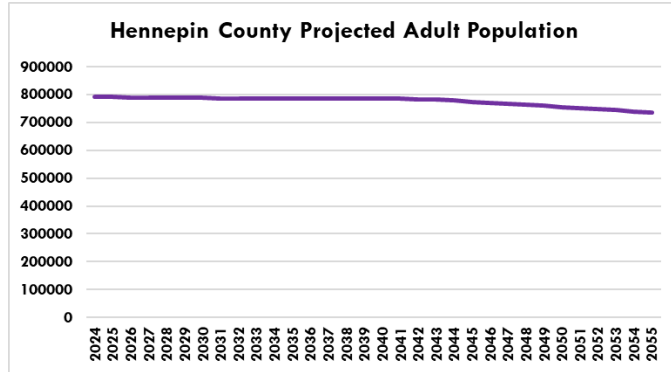
Year	ADP
2029	20.6
2034	21.2
2039	21.8
2044	22.4
2049	21.2
Approved Capacity	83
Operational Capacity	74.7

Winona County’s detainee population decreased significantly in 2024 YTD despite an increase in bookings. ALOS has decreased in 2024. Our forecast model assumes ALOS will continue the cycle of rebounding and contracting. Meanwhile, the county’s population is expected to decrease by 2049. The detainee population is expected to be about what it was in 2023.

Analysis of District 4 County Jail Populations

Hennepin County

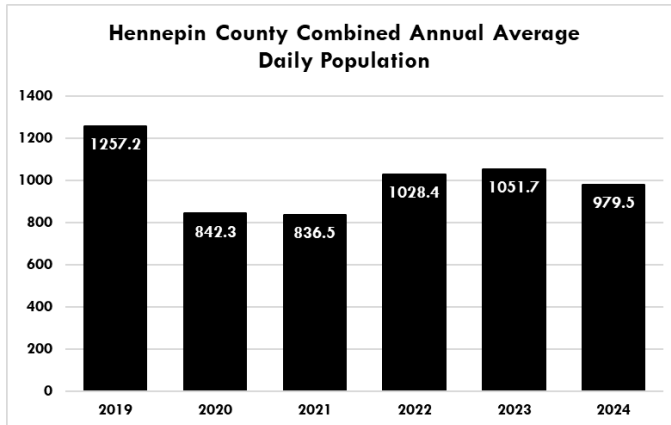
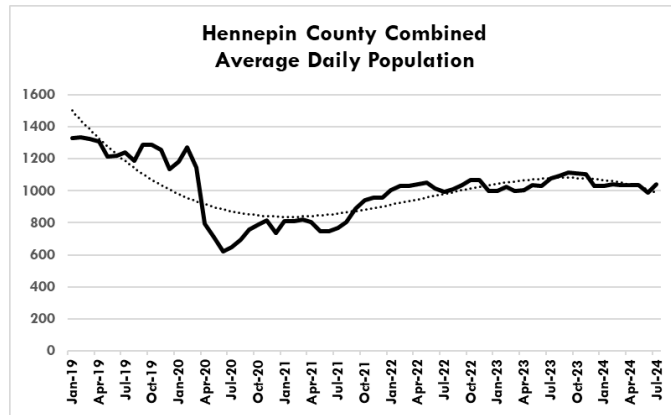
County Population



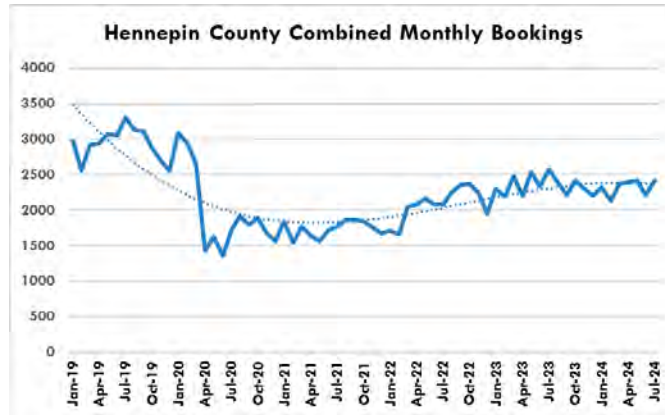
Crime Rate

Hennepin	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	82,033	86,052	82,995	60,240	85,456.7	4%
County Population	1,289,448	1,261,980	1,259,450	1,259,450	1,259,450	-2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	6361.9	6818.8	6589.8	4783.0	6785.2	7%

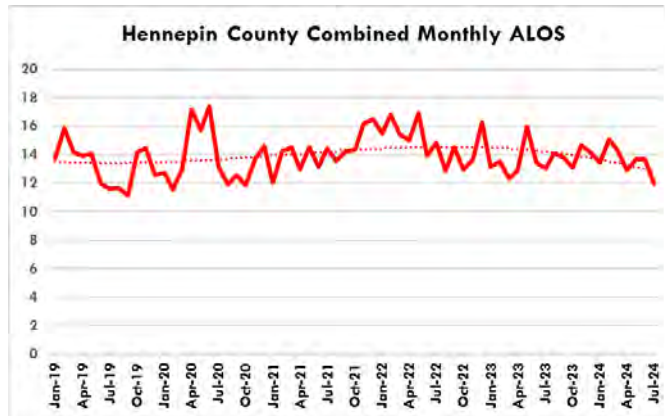
Jail Average Daily Population



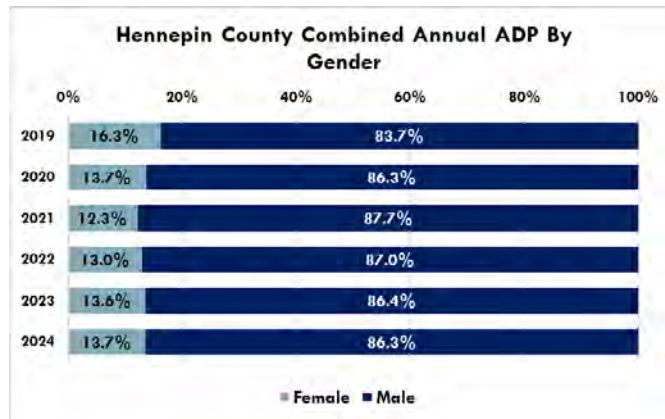
Jail Bookings/Admissions

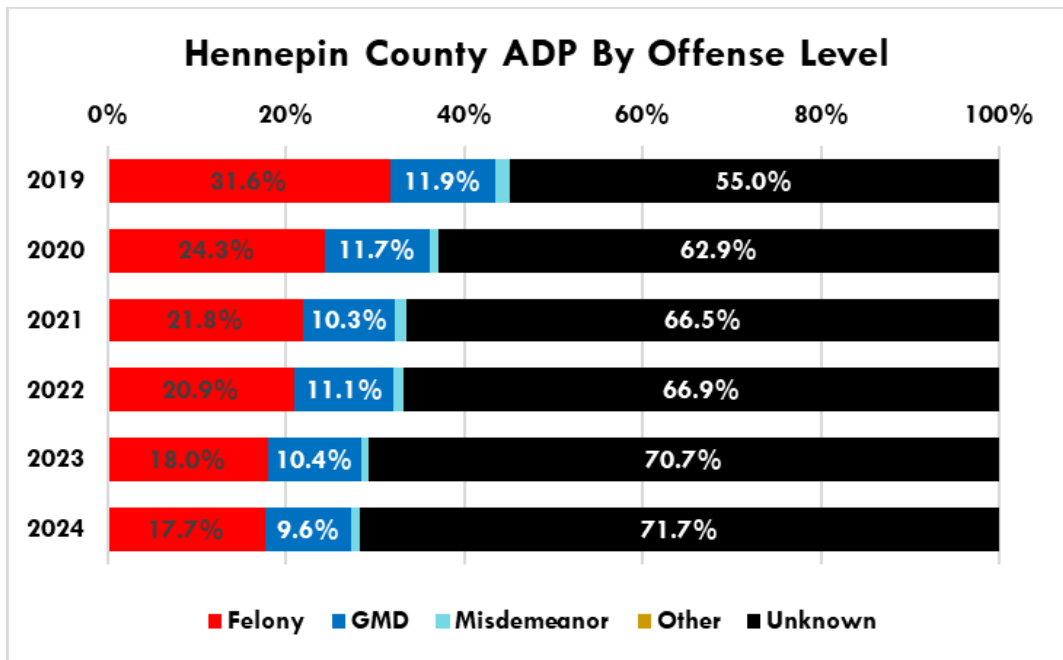
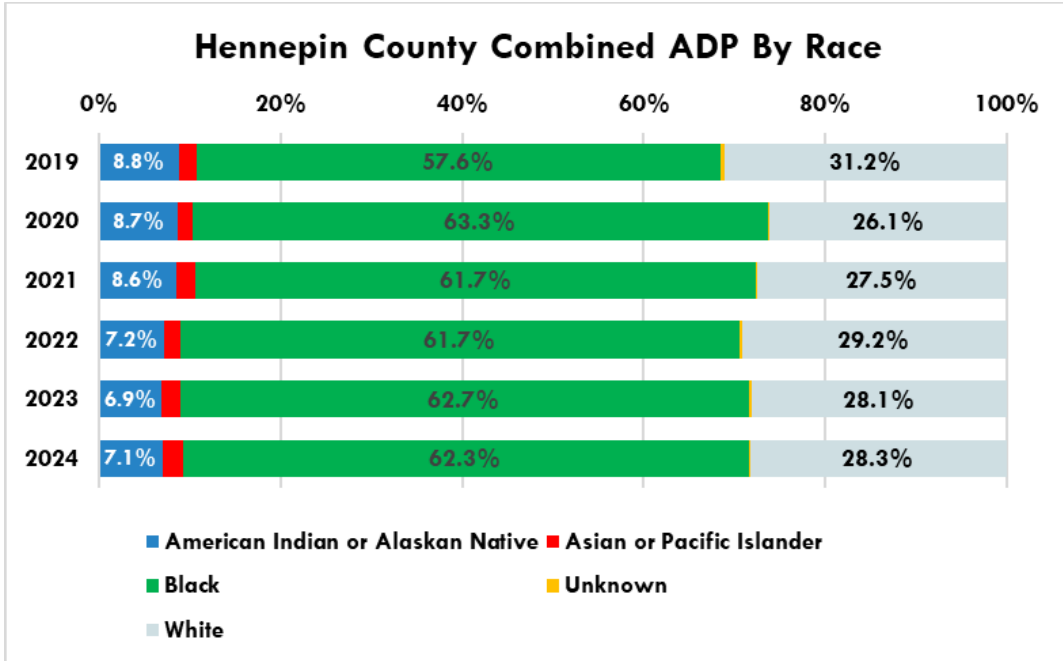


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

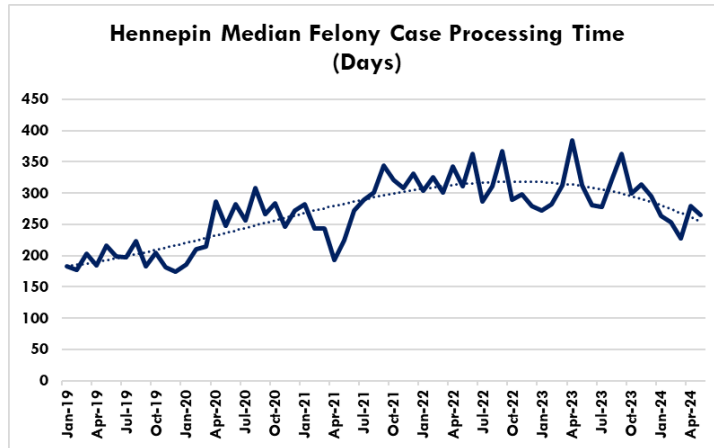
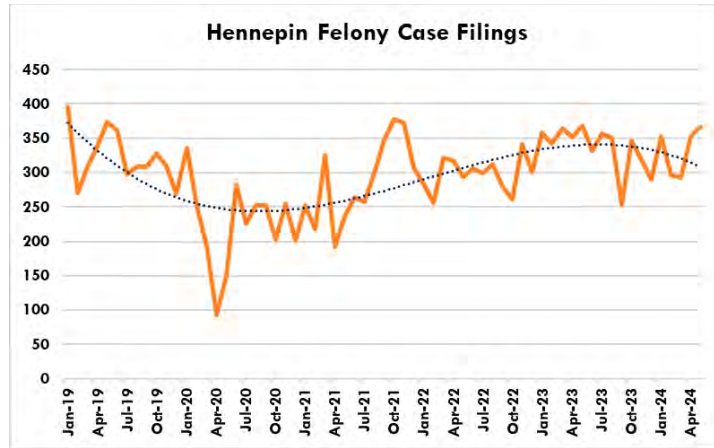




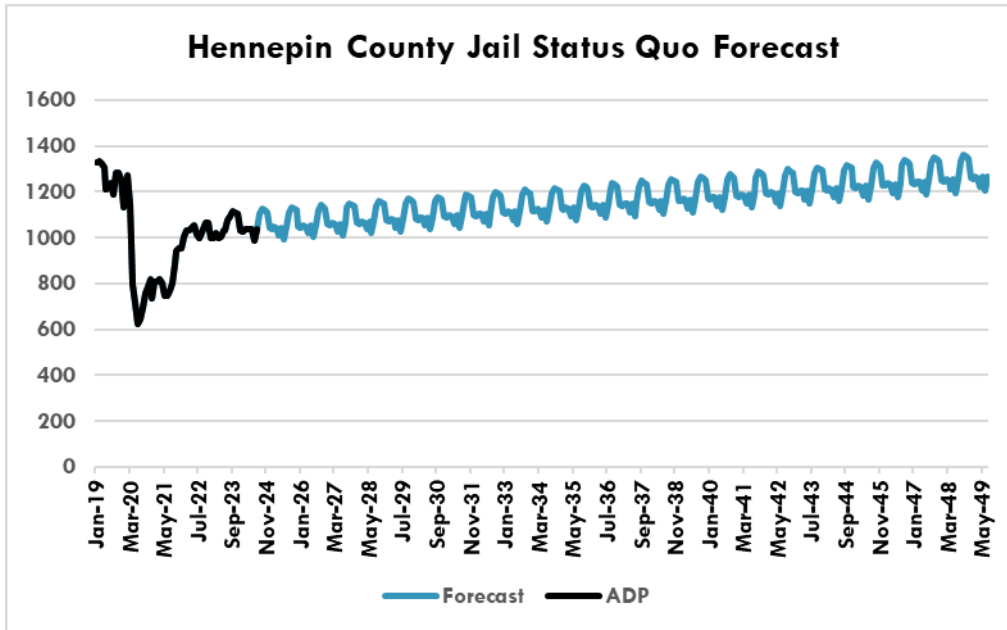
Hennepin County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unknown	55.0%	62.9%	66.5%	66.9%	70.9%	71.7%
DUI	11.1%	12.0%	11.5%	11.8%	10.5%	9.1%
Weapons	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%	3.5%	2.7%
Violent	6.0%	5.1%	4.8%	4.2%	3.3%	3.7%
Offenses vs People	5.4%	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%	2.5%	3.5%
Sex Offense	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%
Drugs	7.8%	5.0%	3.1%	3.0%	2.1%	1.9%
Theft/Fraud	5.2%	2.9%	2.7%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%
Offenses vs Government	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%
Burglary	2.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Traffic	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%
Public Order	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Hennepin County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	4.5%	3.8%	3.6%	3.2%	1.1%	0.0%	63.0%
Pretrial	50.3%	59.0%	62.8%	61.6%	22.5%	0.0%	
Sentenced	45.0%	37.1%	33.4%	33.0%	28.9%	28.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	2.2%	47.5%	71.7%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



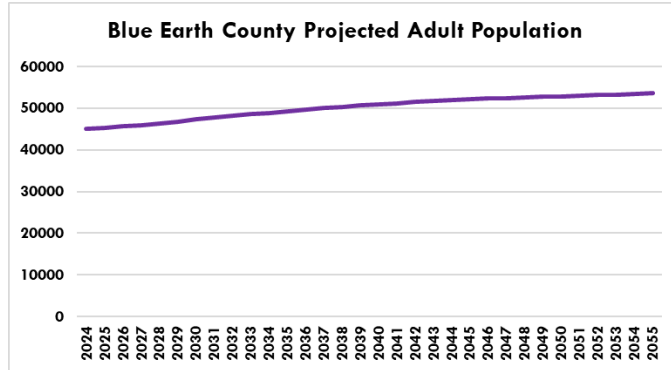
Year	ADP
2029	1098.0
2034	1142.6
2039	1189.1
2044	1237.4
2049	1249.0
Approved Capacity	1312
Operational Capacity	1206.5

Our forecast model for Hennepin County assumes that the bookings trend will continue to outpace reductions in ALOS (bookings are up 11% over 2022, while ALOS is 8% lower). The model ultimately results in a predicted ADP that is 21% higher than where it is in 2024. One model with good diagnostics took the population to 1351, while another good model had a relatively flat time series. Our selected model performed the best in terms of diagnostic criteria. That said, if the 2024 reductions in bookings and ALOS (as compared to 2023) are the start of a new trend, our forecast will miss to the high side. The case processing trend arguably points to potential reductions in ALOS going forward. Ultimately, we selected the better diagnostic model which assumes bookings will increase in the future.

Analysis of District 5 County Jail Populations

Blue Earth County

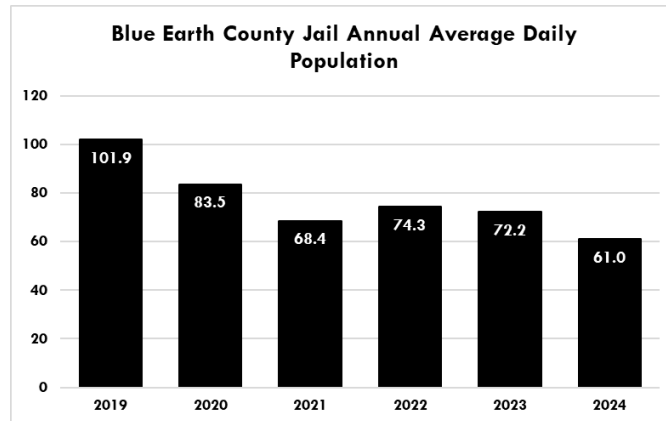
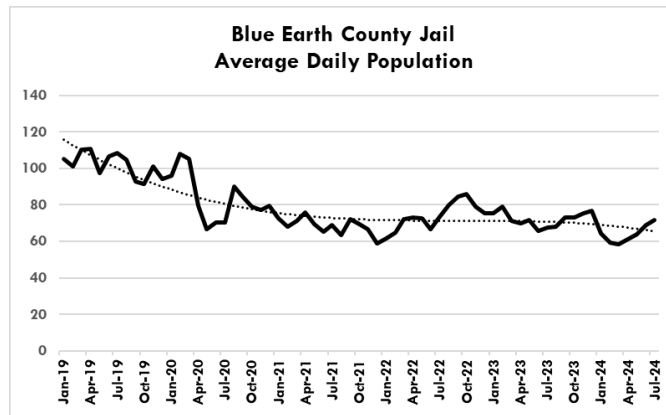
County Population



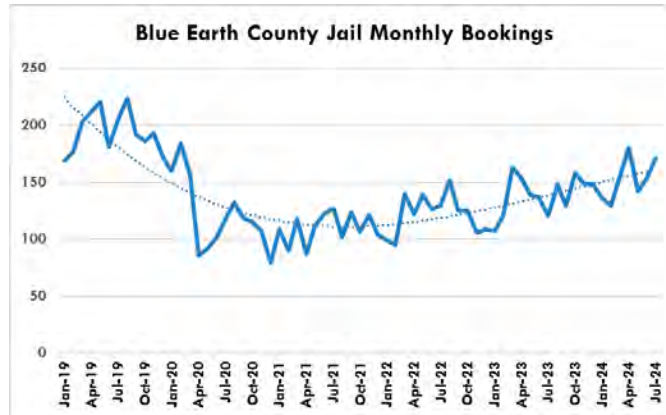
Crime Rate

Blue Earth	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	3,970	3,678	3,742	2,435	3454.3	-13%
County Population	68,833	69489	73,306	73,306	73,306	6%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5767.6	5292.9	5104.6	3321.7	4712.2	-18%

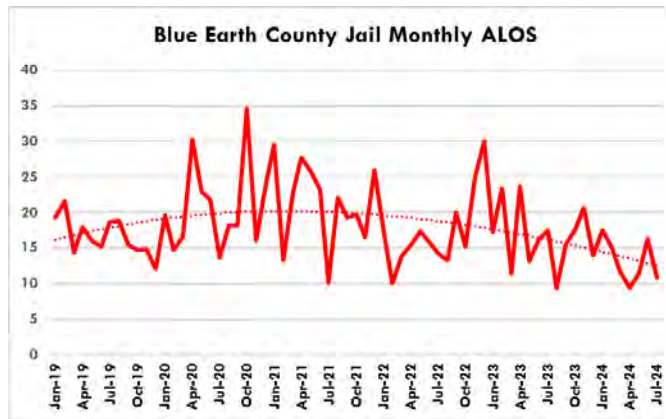
Jail Average Daily Population



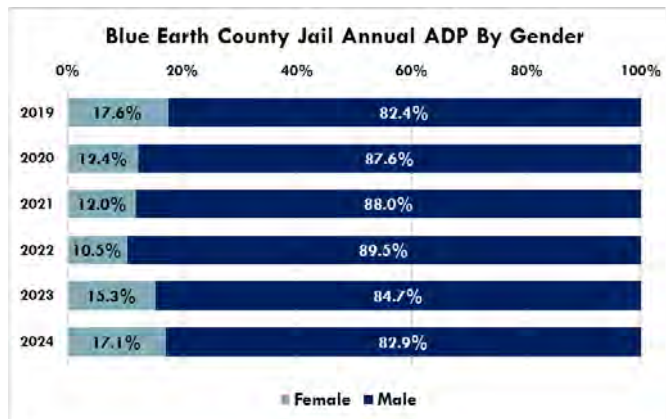
Jail Bookings/Admissions

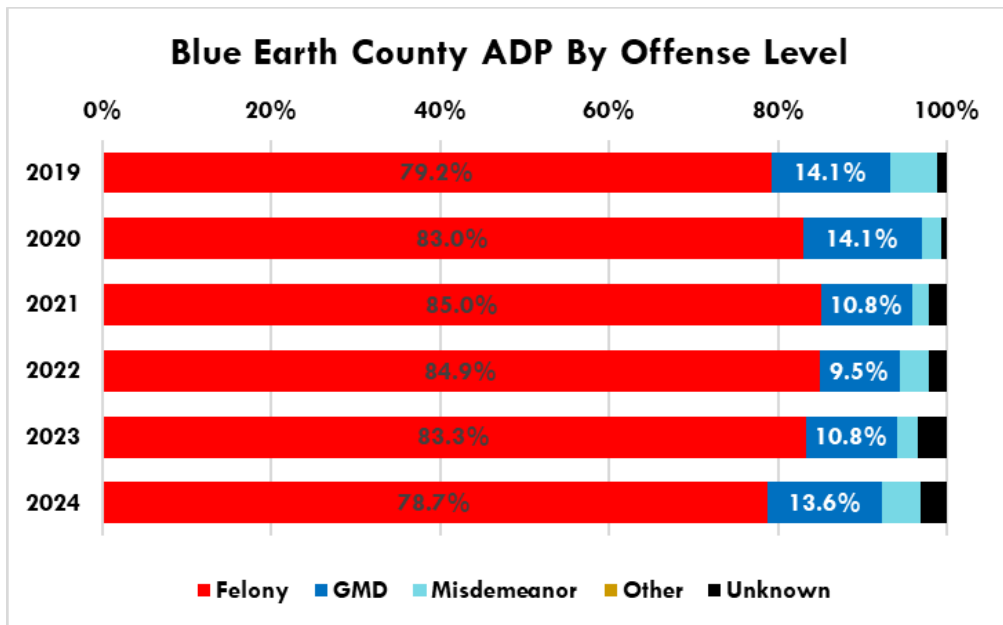
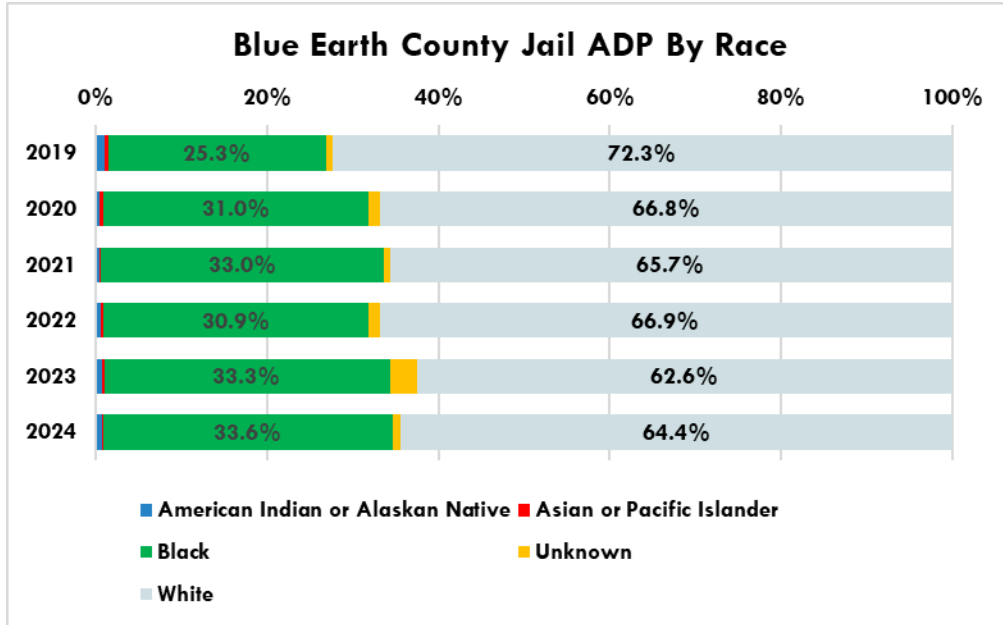


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

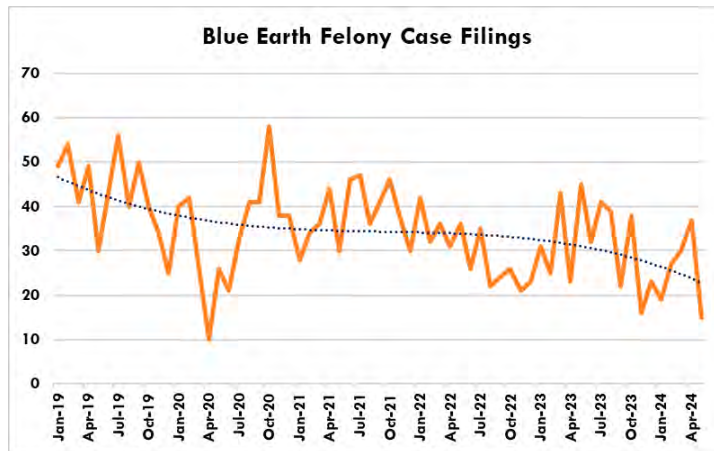


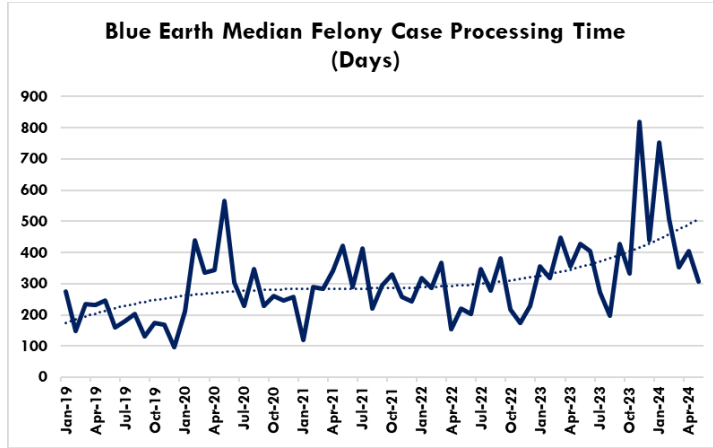


Blue Earth County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	29.8%	25.3%	21.3%	25.6%	22.1%	21.0%
Violent	11.0%	20.5%	14.1%	16.7%	20.5%	17.1%
Offenses vs People	16.1%	15.5%	19.2%	19.9%	15.1%	16.4%
Sex Offense	9.4%	10.2%	16.8%	9.9%	10.5%	8.5%
Theft/Fraud	9.6%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	6.5%	6.9%
DUI	7.3%	8.1%	6.9%	4.6%	6.4%	10.8%
Weapons	3.6%	2.4%	2.3%	4.6%	5.7%	6.0%
Burglary	6.7%	6.5%	7.0%	7.1%	4.9%	5.5%
Offenses vs Government	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%	4.1%	2.7%
Unknown	1.2%	0.6%	2.2%	2.1%	3.4%	3.1%
Public Order	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%
Traffic	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

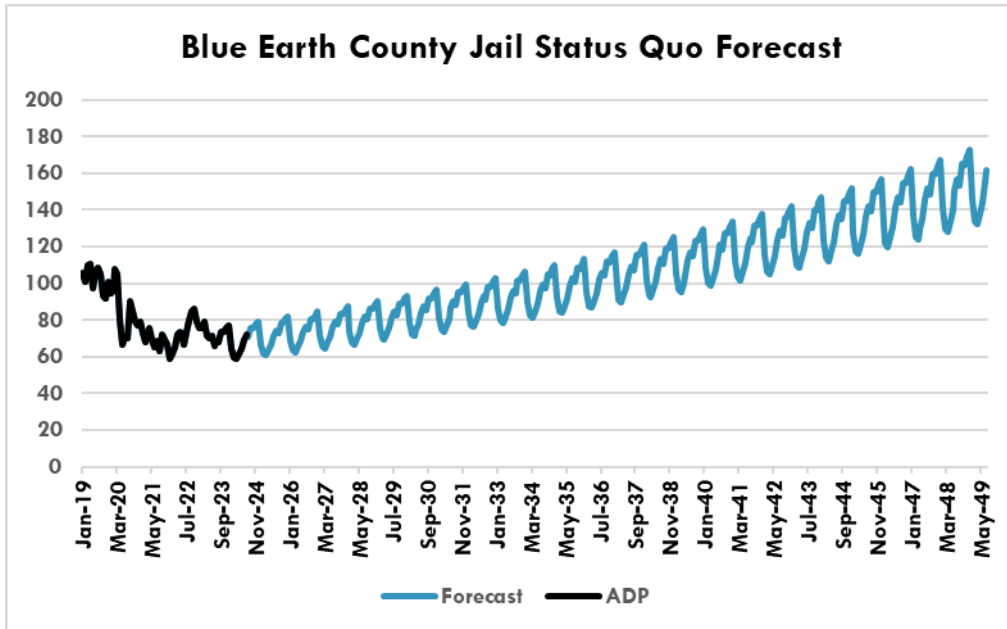
Blue Earth County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	81.0%
Pretrial	90.4%	93.2%	92.2%	92.4%	92.1%	90.3%	
Sentenced	8.4%	6.4%	6.7%	7.4%	7.1%	9.4%	
Unknown/Other	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing





Jail Population Forecast

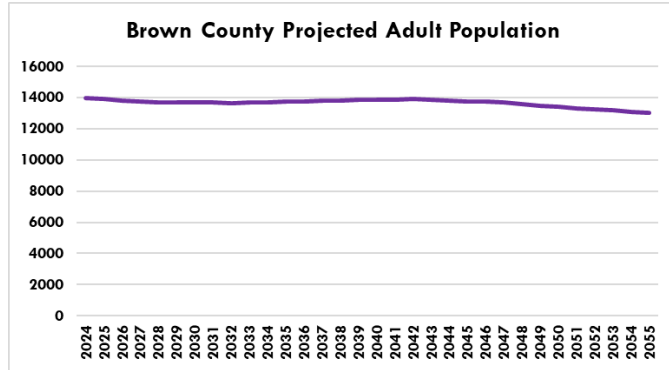


Year	ADP
2029	81.1
2034	95.4
2039	112.2
2044	132.0
2049	144.3
Approved Capacity	146
Operational Capacity	131.4

Blue Earth County is growing and is expected to have a 2049 population that is 17% larger than where it is in 2024. Bookings have been steadily rising. A reduction in ALOS in 2024 has dropped the population slightly. However, our forecast models almost universally project ALOS increases driven by increases in felony case processing times.

Brown County

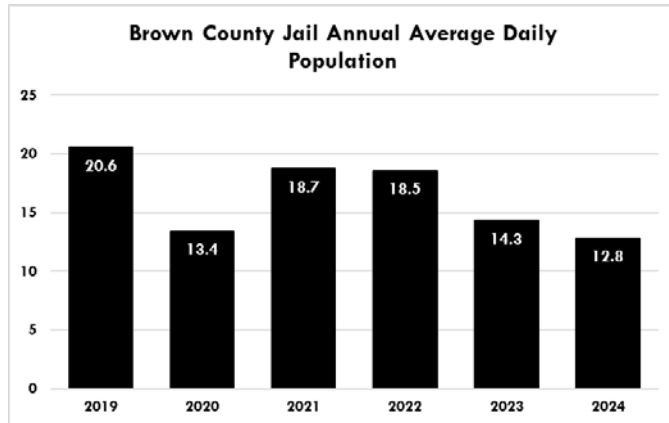
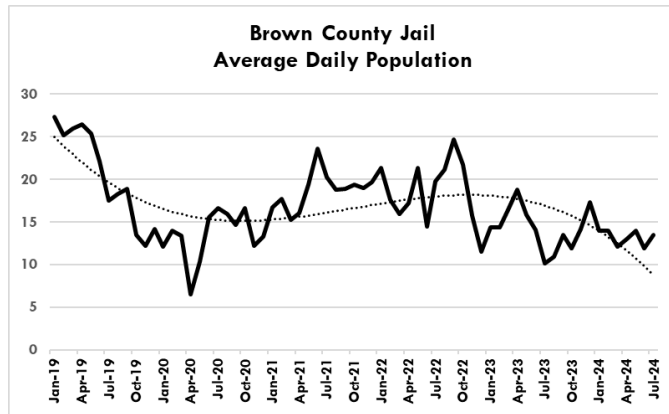
County Population



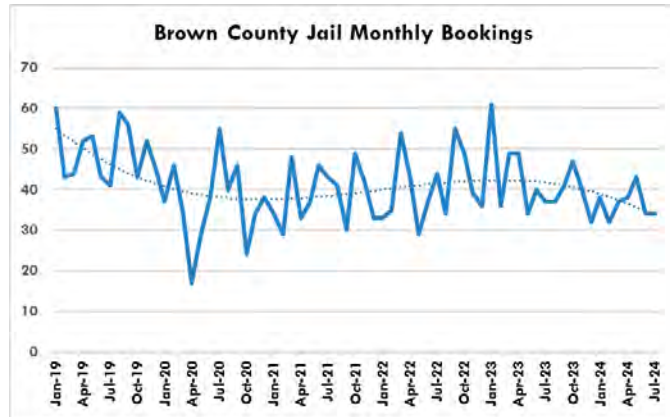
Crime Rate

Brown	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	643	175	329	354	502.2	-22%
County Population	24,821	25806	25,720	25,720	25,720	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2590.5	678.1	1279.2	1376.4	1952.5	-25%

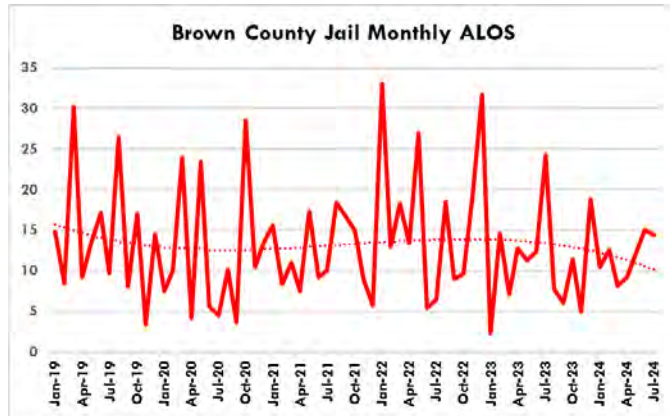
Jail Average Daily Population



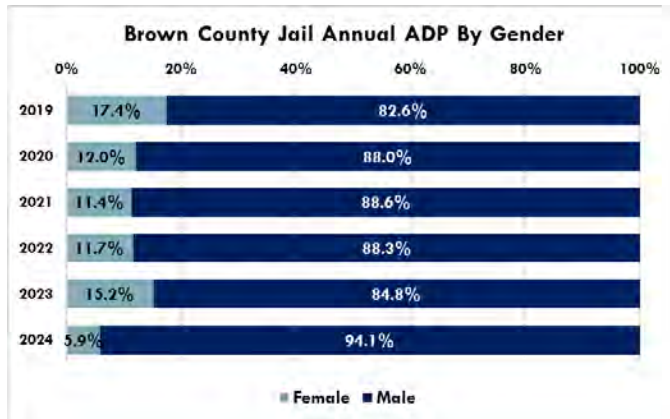
Jail Bookings/Admissions

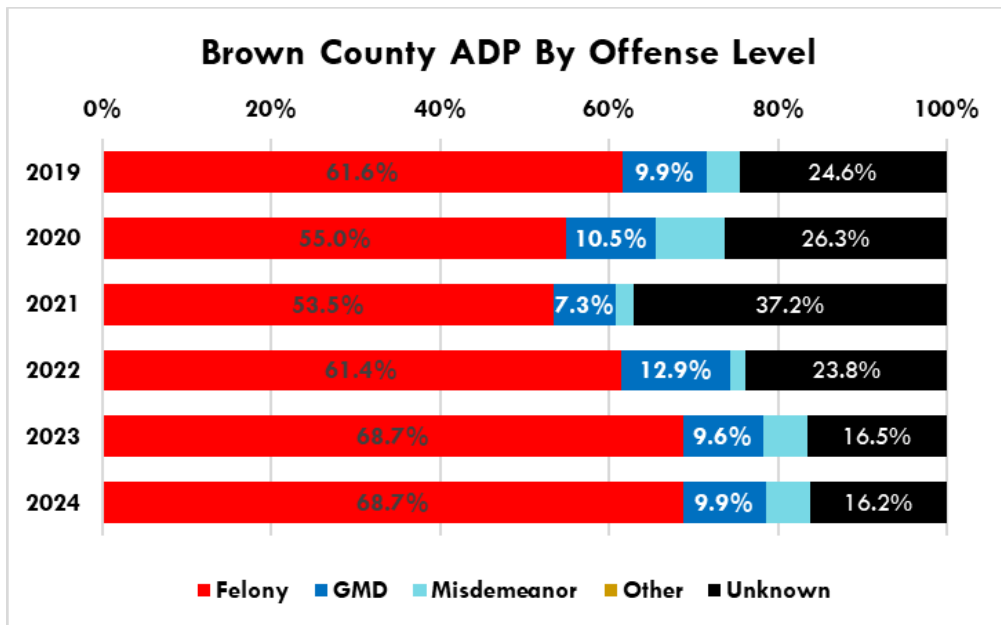
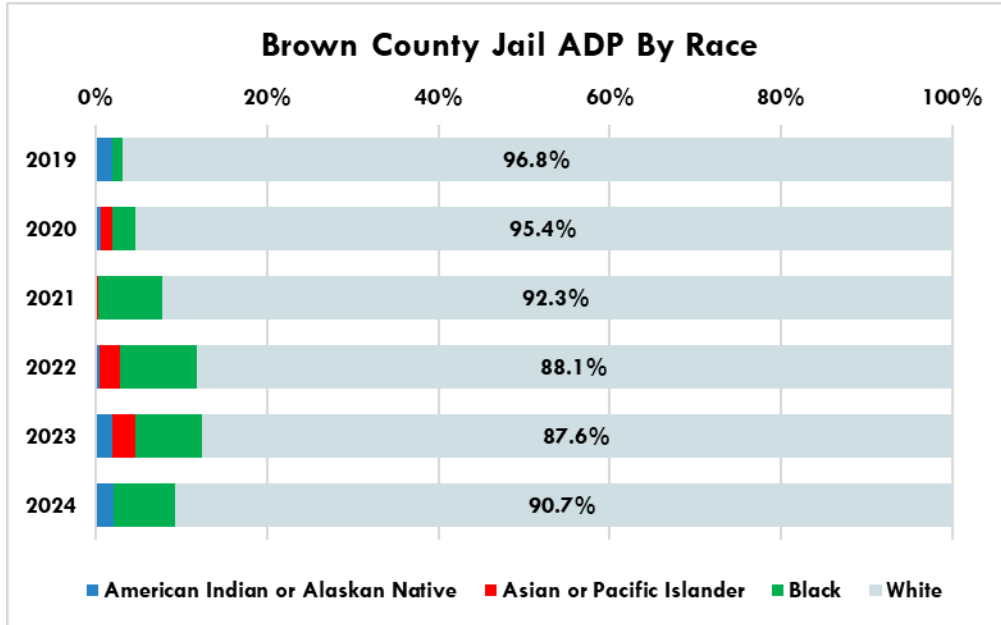


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

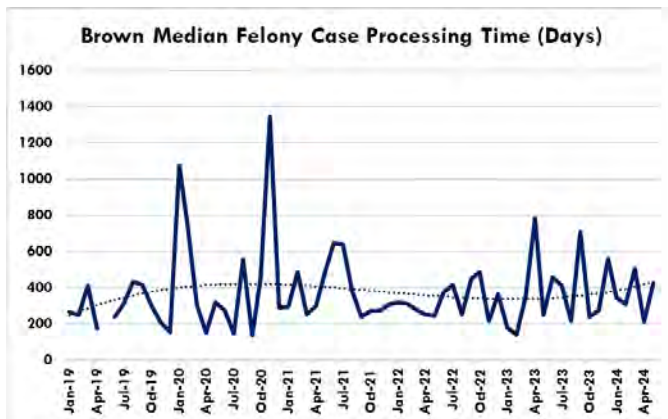
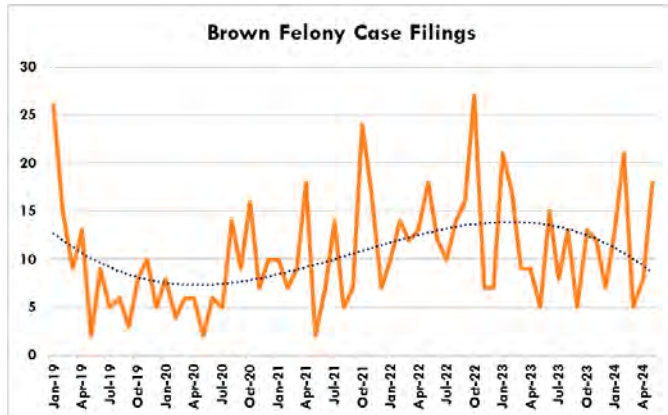




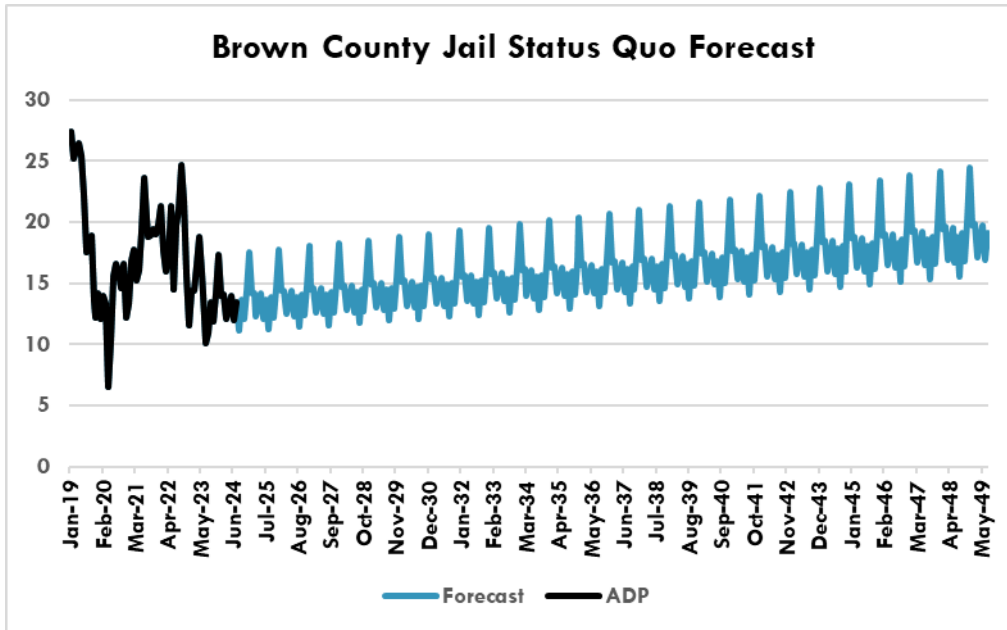
Brown County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sex Offense	15.0%	7.6%	17.4%	28.3%	29.5%	26.0%
Unknown	24.6%	26.3%	37.2%	23.8%	16.5%	16.2%
Drugs	21.6%	15.6%	4.7%	9.8%	16.0%	2.1%
Offenses vs People	19.6%	12.5%	7.7%	11.5%	9.7%	15.3%
Violent	5.7%	11.1%	2.4%	3.7%	8.2%	20.7%
Burglary	3.3%	5.8%	11.6%	1.3%	8.0%	5.2%
DUI	3.7%	8.0%	3.9%	3.4%	5.4%	5.1%
Theft/Fraud	4.3%	7.3%	11.0%	8.1%	3.4%	2.0%
Offenses vs Government	0.4%	1.6%	2.2%	4.2%	1.3%	3.4%
Traffic	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%
Public Order	0.5%	2.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%
Weapons	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	5.5%	0.0%	3.4%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Brown County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	3.4%	1.4%	7.6%	2.8%	2.5%	1.3%	60.0%
Pretrial	81.6%	83.5%	86.5%	88.4%	76.3%	80.1%	
Sentenced	14.6%	14.6%	5.9%	8.5%	20.7%	18.4%	
Unknown/Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

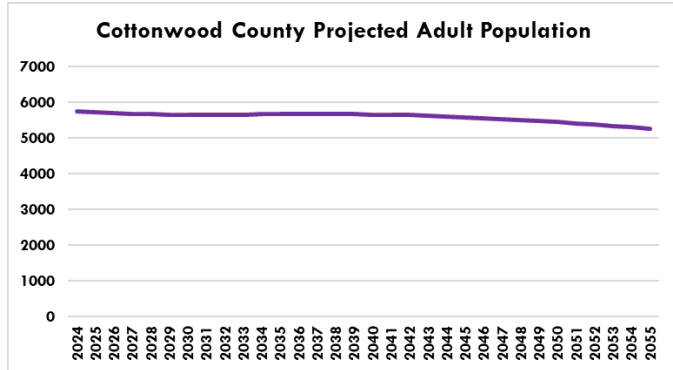


Year	ADP
2029	14.4
2034	15.4
2039	16.6
2044	17.7
2049	18.7
Approved Capacity	56
Operational Capacity	44.8

Brown County’s detainee population has dropped in 2023 and 2024 due to reductions in ALOS and bookings. Nearly every model takes the population slightly higher over time, back to where the population was in 2022. If there are no major public policy or societal changes, it would be a major surprise to see the population grow higher than what we have projected. If anything, the population may actually stay relatively flat over time.

Cottonwood County

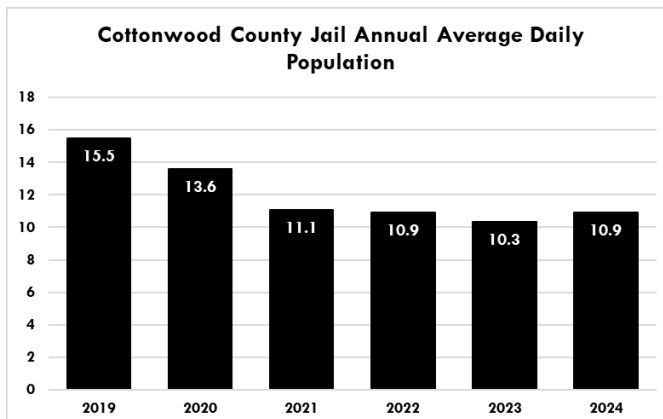
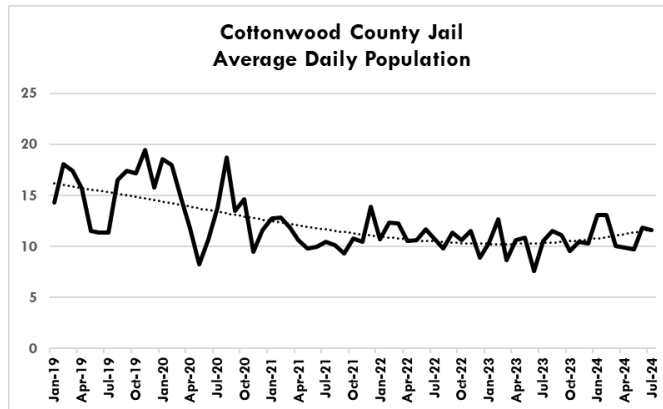
County Population



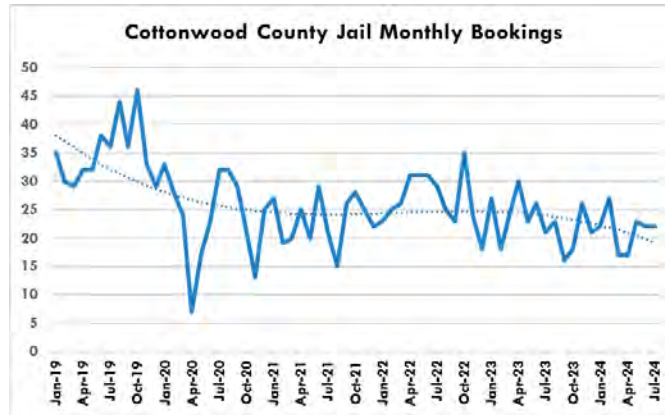
Crime Rate

Cottonwood	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	265	245	184	104	147.5	-44%
County Population	11,207	11655	11,300	11,300	11,300	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2364.6	2102.1	1628.3	920.4	1305.6	-45%

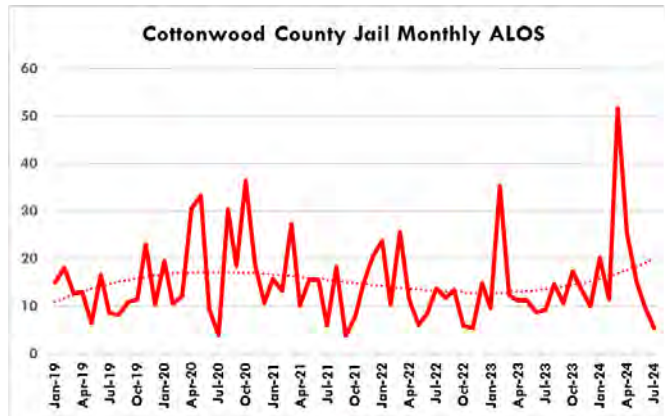
Jail Average Daily Population



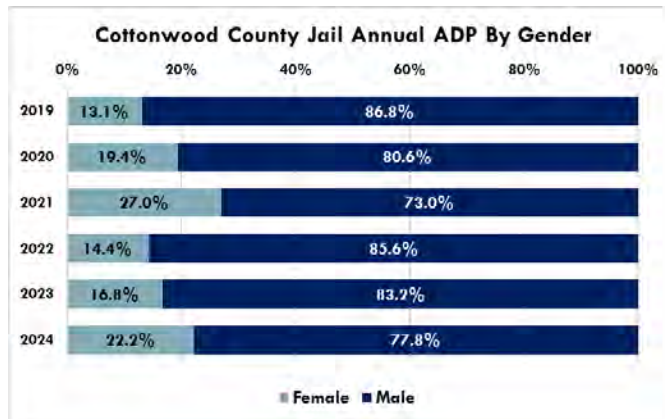
Jail Bookings/Admissions

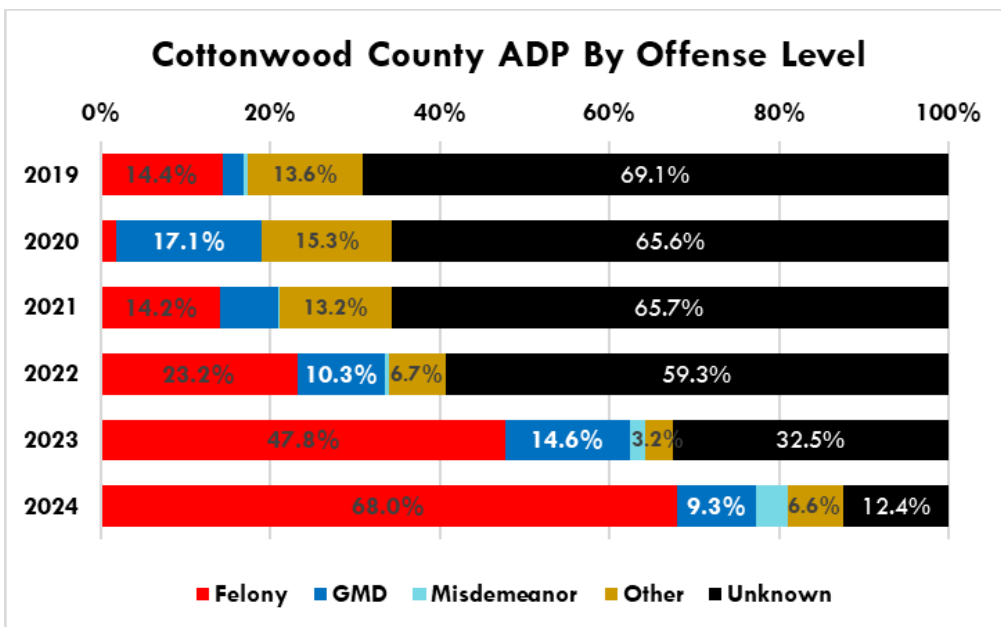
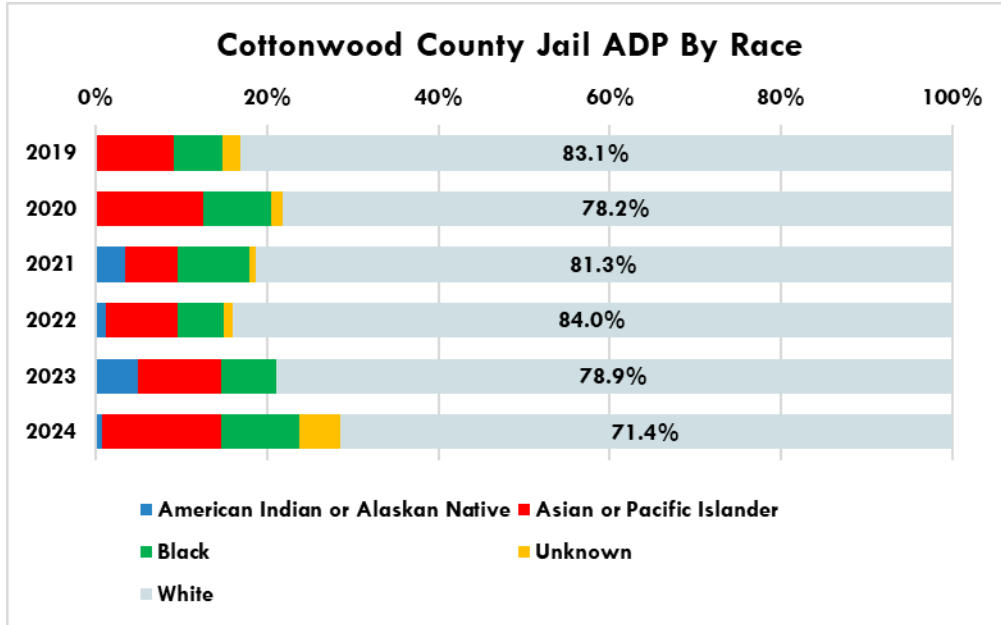


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

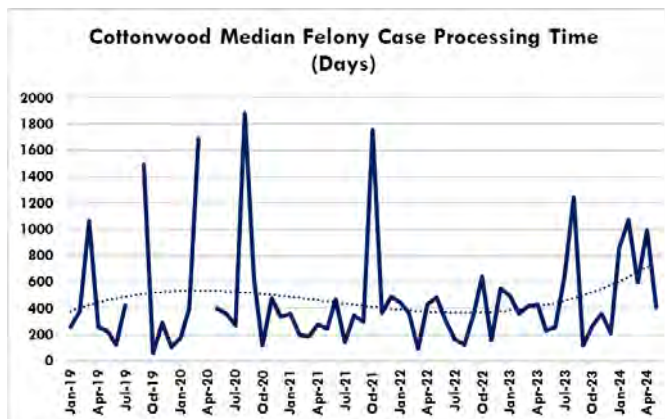
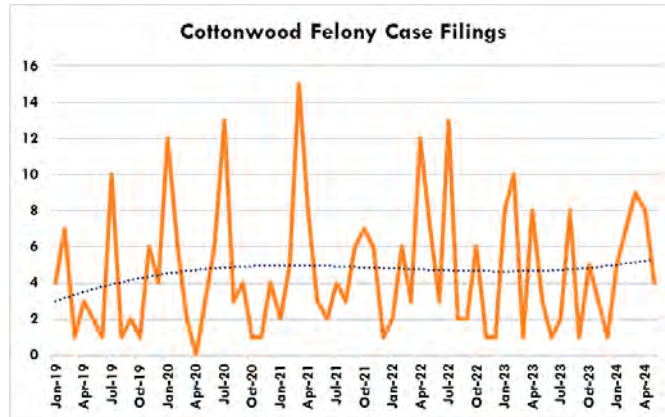




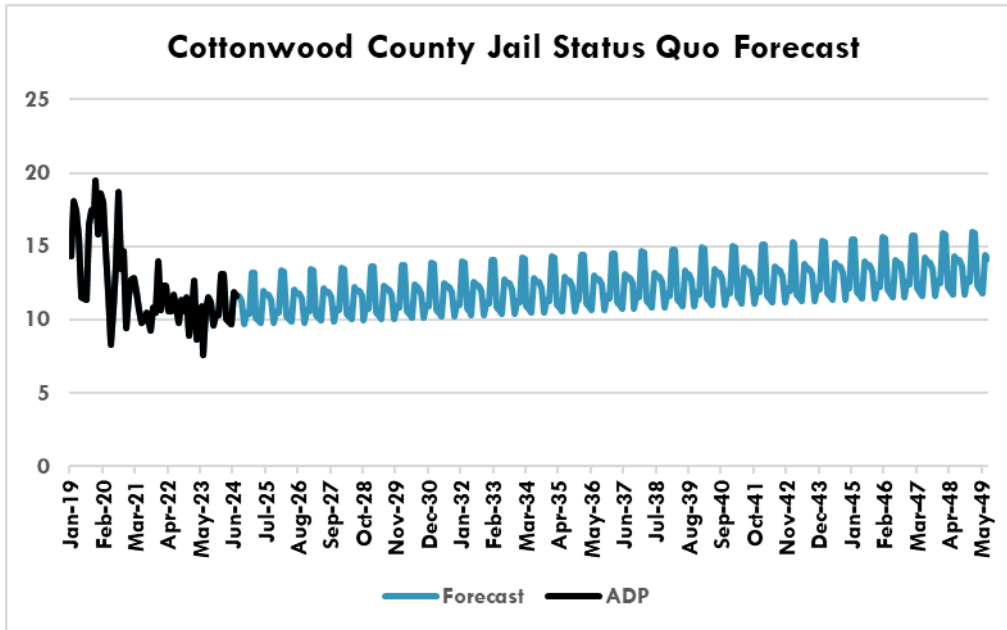
Cottonwood County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sex Offense	9.5%	5.0%	7.7%	23.9%	24.4%	5.3%
DUI	5.2%	6.3%	7.5%	12.3%	17.6%	15.1%
Offenses vs People	10.0%	8.9%	14.1%	12.0%	15.1%	11.9%
Drugs	13.6%	22.1%	17.1%	18.6%	11.0%	10.8%
Offenses vs Government	8.3%	13.1%	0.7%	4.0%	7.1%	3.7%
Burglary	2.0%	4.4%	4.2%	2.3%	6.5%	3.7%
Violent	31.7%	16.6%	22.5%	9.4%	4.8%	27.4%
Theft/Fraud	4.0%	5.7%	11.2%	8.8%	4.8%	7.9%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	3.1%	0.0%
VOP	3.6%	4.9%	1.0%	2.0%	2.9%	5.9%
Weapons	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.2%
Traffic	0.8%	0.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Public Order	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	7.5%
Parole Violation	9.7%	10.5%	12.2%	4.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Unknown	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cottonwood County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	8.2%	3.8%	0.1%	75.0%
Pretrial	67.1%	90.1%	85.0%	67.8%	80.6%	87.8%	
Sentenced	29.4%	9.8%	15.0%	23.9%	14.0%	12.1%	
Unknown/Other	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

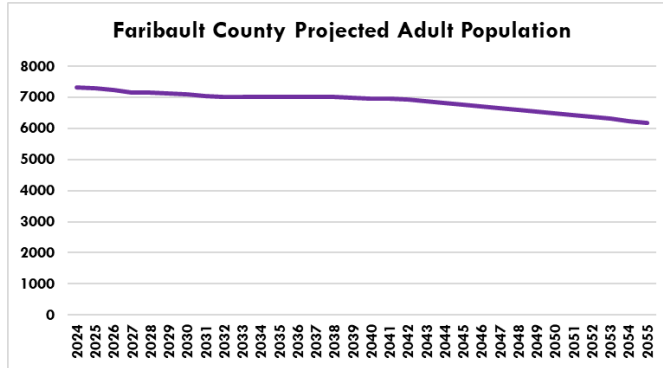


Year	ADP
2029	11.5
2034	12.0
2039	12.5
2044	13.0
2049	13.8
Approved Capacity	21
Operational Capacity	16.8

The Cottonwood County forecast is fairly flat with only slight growth, fed by increases in ALOS. Bookings have decreased slightly over time, reducing growth pressure. The 2049 forecast ADP is below where the population was prior to the pandemic.

Faribault County

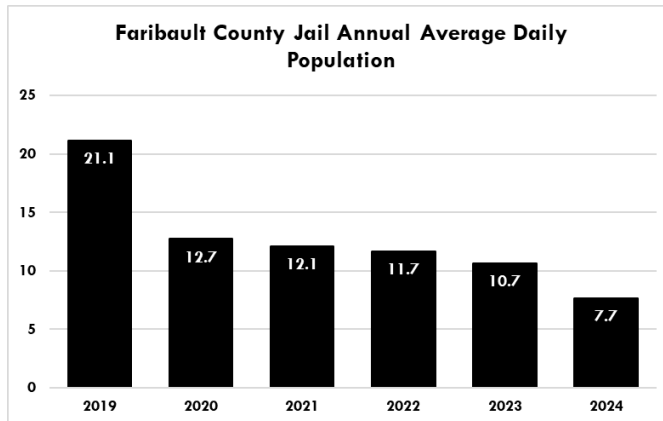
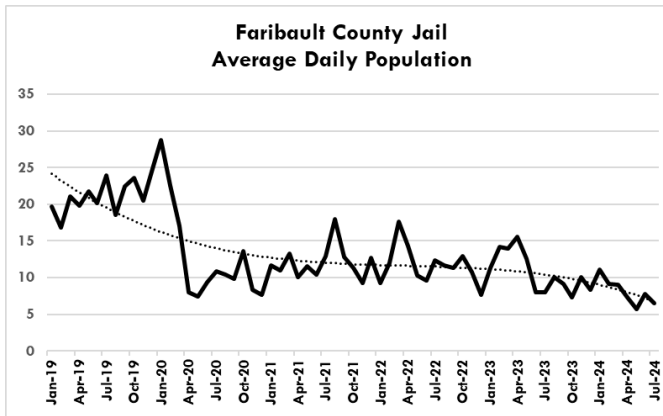
County Population



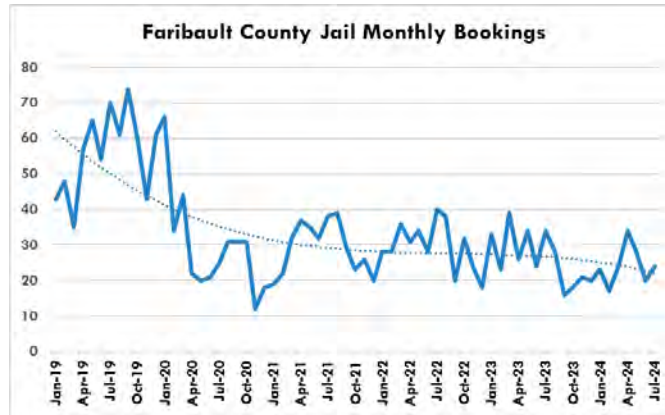
Crime Rate

Faribault	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	189	153	169	156	221.3	17%
County Population	13,548	13952	14,534	14,534	14,534	7%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1395.0	1096.6	1162.8	1073.3	1522.7	9%

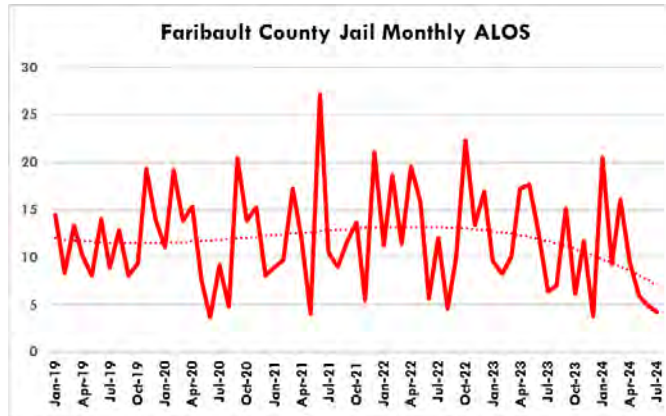
Jail Average Daily Population



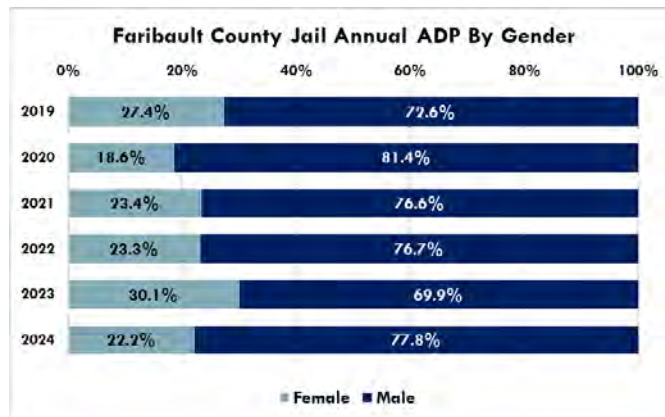
Jail Bookings/Admissions

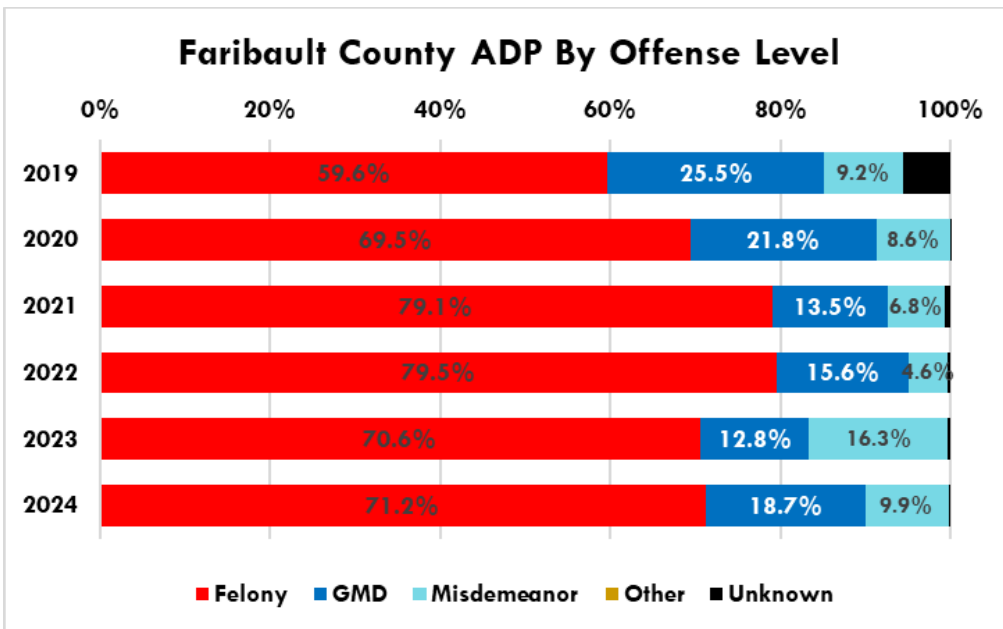
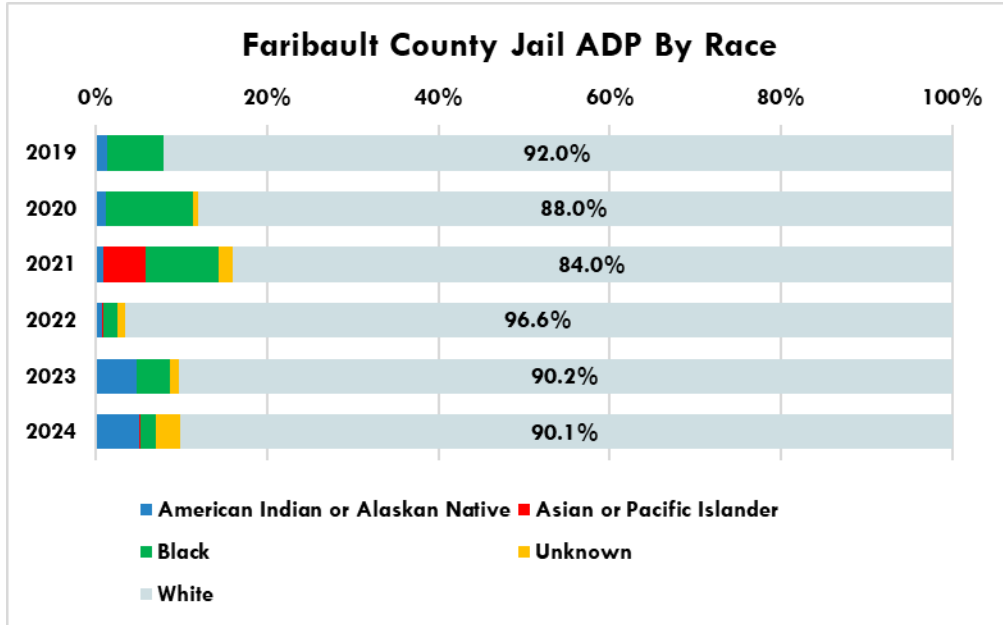


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

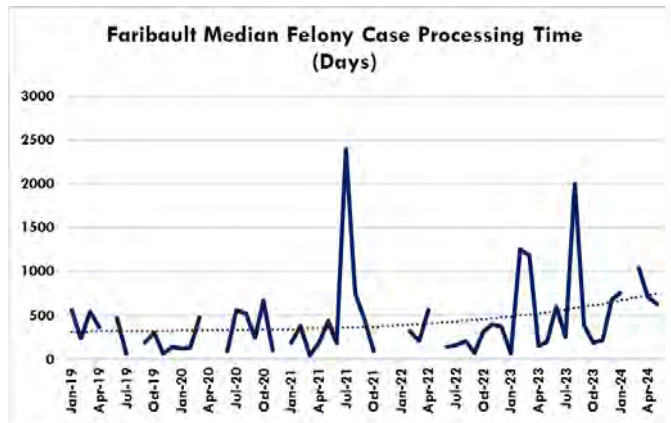
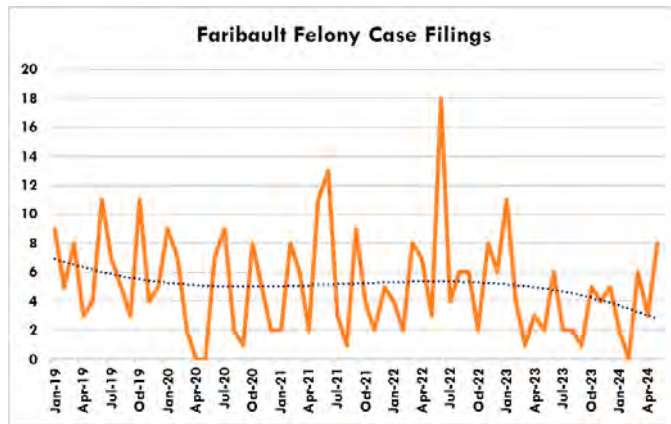




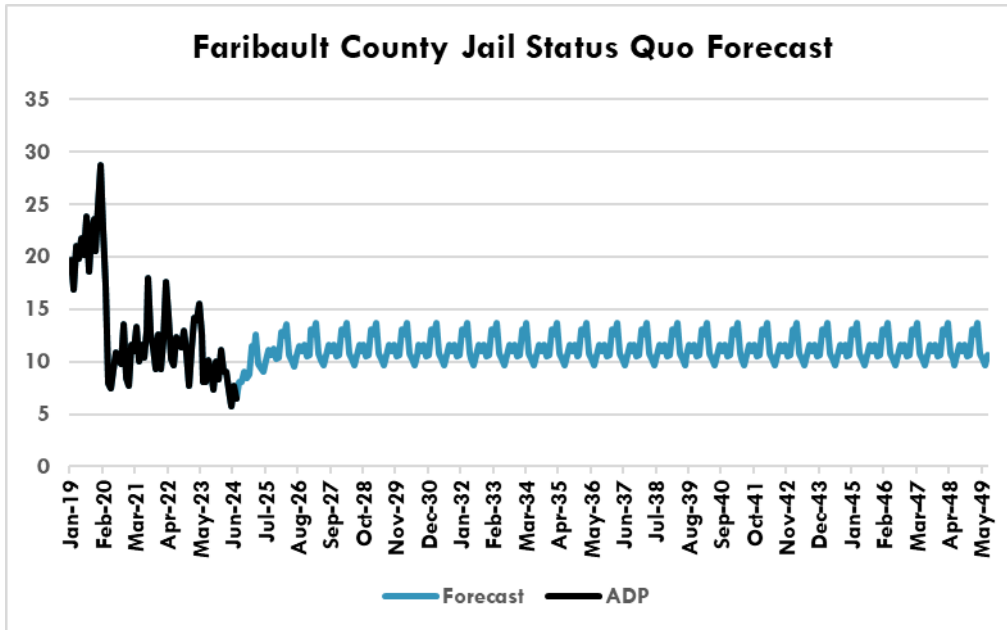
Faribault County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	32.6%	31.2%	24.2%	29.3%	36.8%	28.8%
Offenses vs People	12.9%	16.5%	14.9%	11.1%	13.6%	12.3%
Violent	9.8%	19.8%	17.9%	7.1%	11.4%	21.2%
Sex Offense	4.6%	0.9%	9.5%	24.8%	9.4%	5.1%
Offenses vs Government	9.0%	5.5%	5.4%	3.8%	9.1%	7.1%
Theft/Fraud	6.4%	6.9%	5.4%	5.5%	5.9%	8.7%
DUI	10.2%	10.9%	14.5%	8.9%	5.9%	12.2%
Burglary	4.7%	4.0%	2.5%	3.5%	5.2%	2.2%
Arson	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Public Order	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%
Traffic	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%
Unknown	5.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Weapons	2.5%	2.4%	3.0%	4.1%	0.2%	0.6%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Faribault County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	39.1%	26.2%	17.2%	14.1%	26.0%	11.0%	50.0%
Pretrial	54.6%	62.3%	67.6%	62.6%	56.5%	82.4%	
Sentenced	6.0%	11.5%	15.2%	23.3%	17.6%	6.6%	
Unknown/Other	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

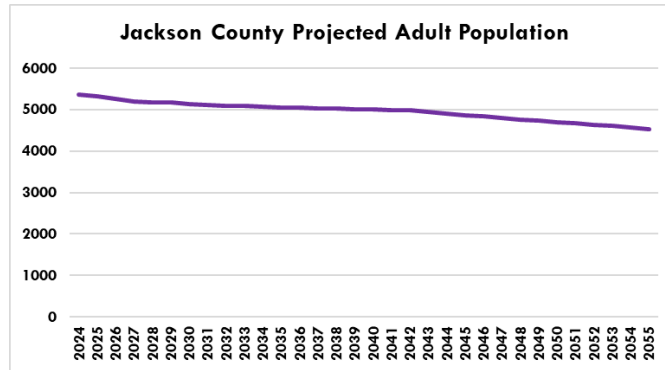


Year	ADP
2029	11.3
2034	11.3
2039	11.3
2044	11.3
2049	11.5
Approved Capacity	62
Operational Capacity	52.7

Faribault County’s population is expected to decrease by nearly 11% by 2049. Bookings and ALOS have both decreased from pre-pandemic levels and show very little sign of returning. Our population forecast models were nearly universally flat with seasonal fluctuations at about where the population was in 2022.

Jackson County

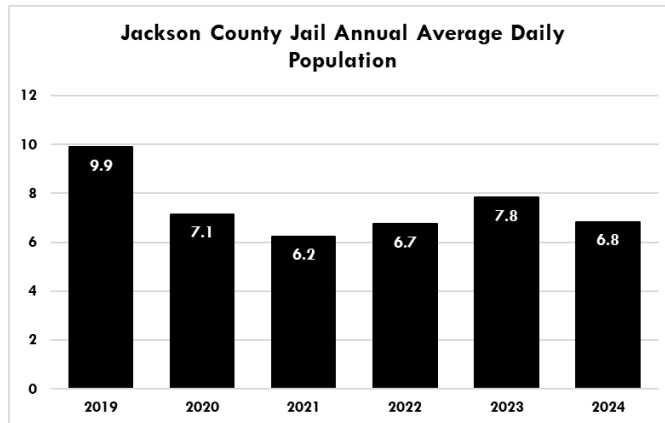
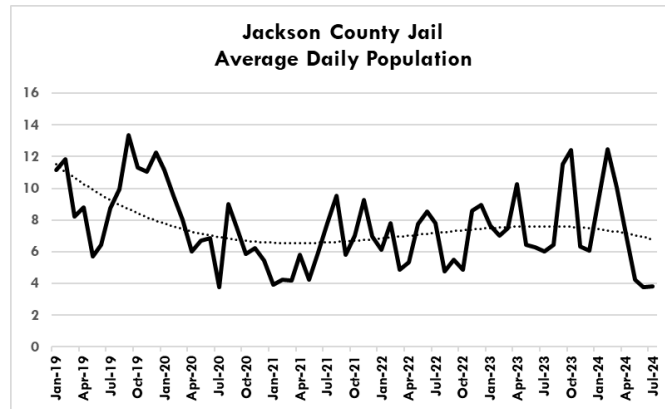
County Population



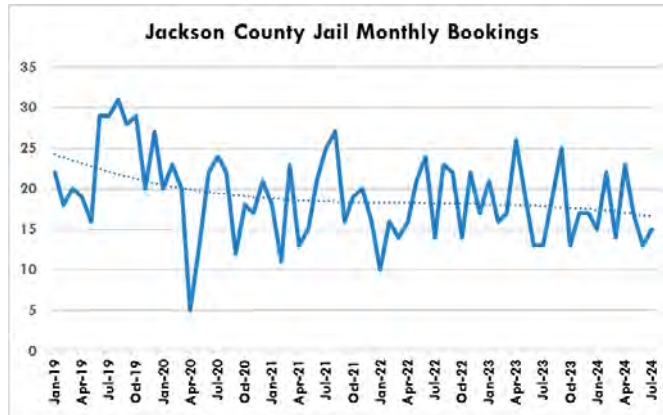
Crime Rate

Jackson	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	128	81	119	112	158.9	24%
County Population	9,742	10027	9,872	9,872	9,872	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1313.9	807.8	1205.4	1134.5	1609.4	22%

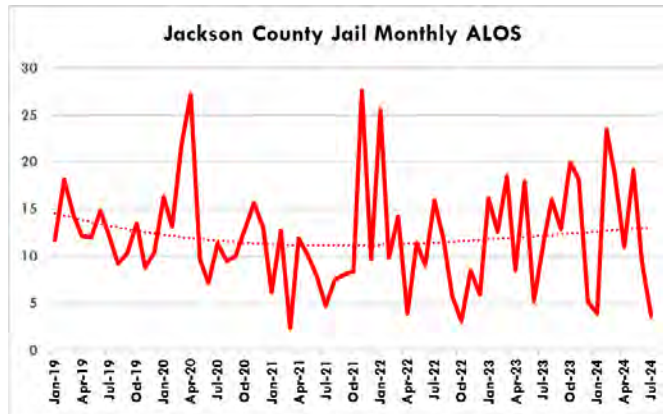
Jail Average Daily Population



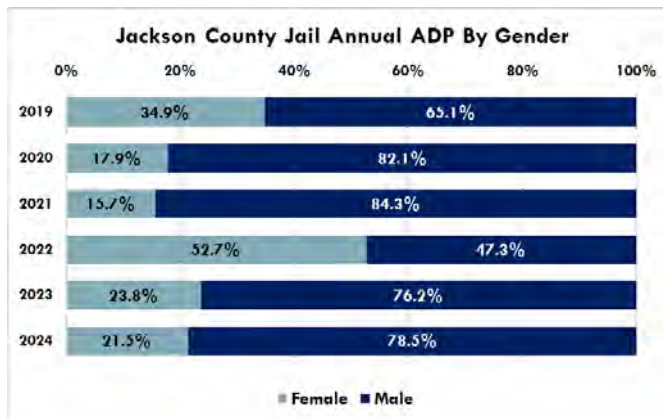
Jail Bookings/Admissions

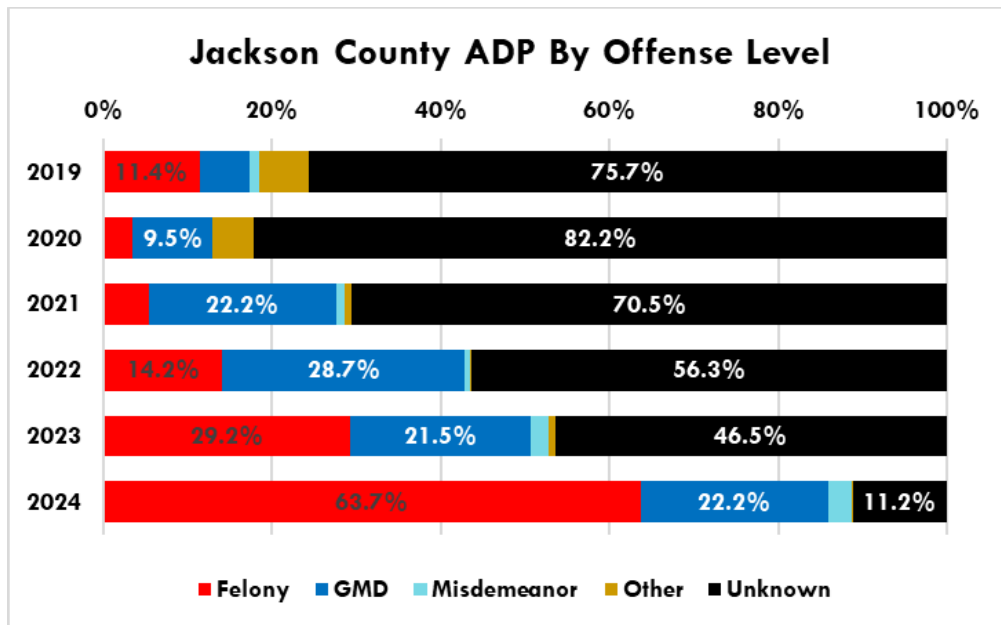
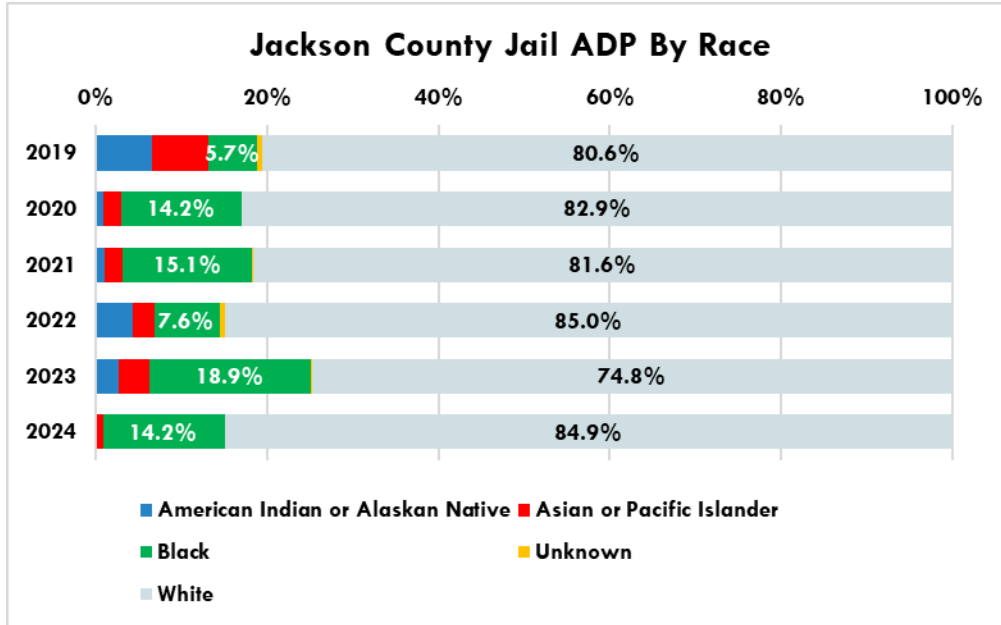


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

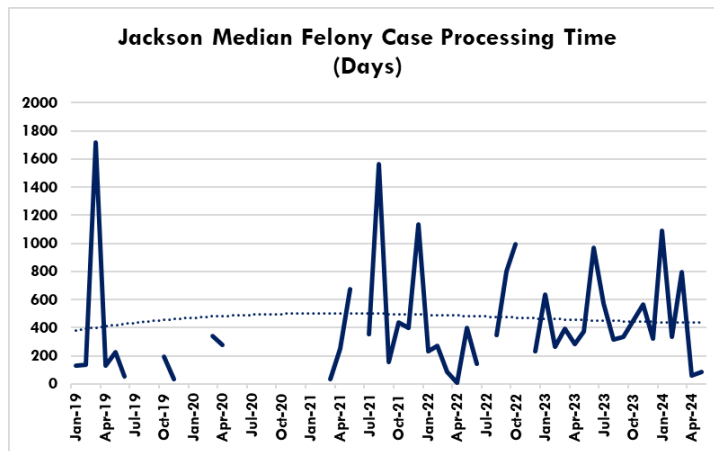
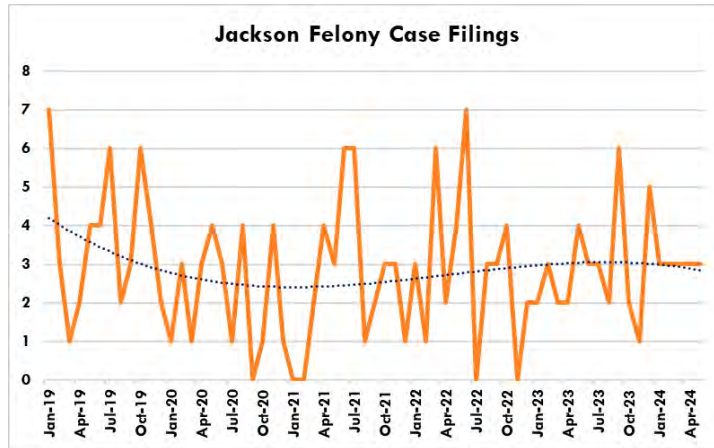




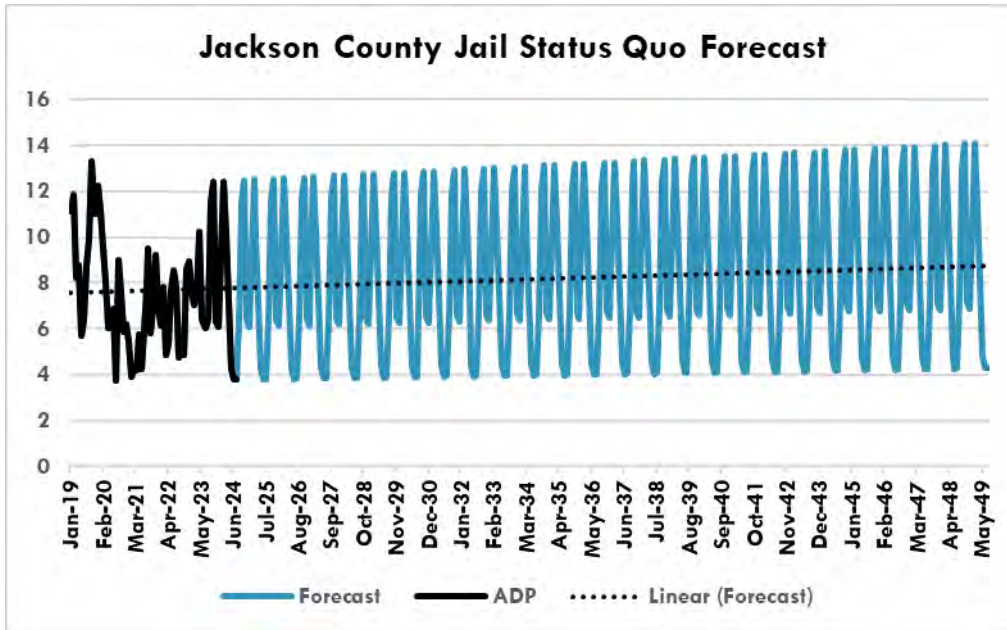
Jackson County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	16.5%	37.1%	28.8%	40.0%	22.8%	18.8%
Violent	13.5%	6.0%	10.4%	13.5%	15.4%	13.1%
DUI	14.1%	15.9%	18.0%	24.3%	14.7%	8.5%
Sex Offense	13.7%	7.8%	3.1%	1.8%	12.5%	3.8%
Offenses vs People	19.9%	13.8%	22.6%	5.6%	10.4%	33.9%
Theft/Fraud	5.9%	7.1%	3.8%	3.3%	8.5%	13.2%
Offenses vs Government	1.0%	3.0%	0.3%	3.9%	6.0%	1.2%
Weapons	0.6%	1.4%	4.4%	0.1%	2.6%	0.1%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%	2.2%	0.0%
Traffic	2.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.8%	1.3%
Public Order	0.7%	0.2%	1.0%	2.8%	1.6%	1.3%
Burglary	5.8%	3.0%	4.8%	1.3%	0.7%	3.5%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
VOP	1.6%	3.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Unknown	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	4.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Jackson County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	17.6%	1.9%	0.7%	30.0%	8.6%	1.7%	63.0%
Pretrial	41.6%	59.1%	60.8%	44.3%	57.7%	68.6%	
Sentenced	35.7%	37.9%	37.2%	23.9%	32.0%	29.7%	
Unknown/Other	5.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

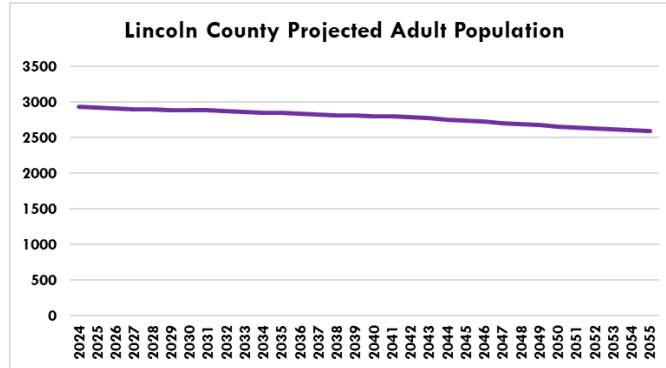


Year	ADP
2029	8.0
2034	8.2
2039	8.4
2044	8.6
2049	8.2
Approved Capacity	18
Operational Capacity	14.4

The Jackson County forecast is heavily impacted by significant swings in bookings and ALOS from month to month. The county’s population is shrinking and the average daily bookings trend has remained steady despite the variation. Our forecast calls for only miniscule growth, with a wide variation from month to month.

Lincoln County

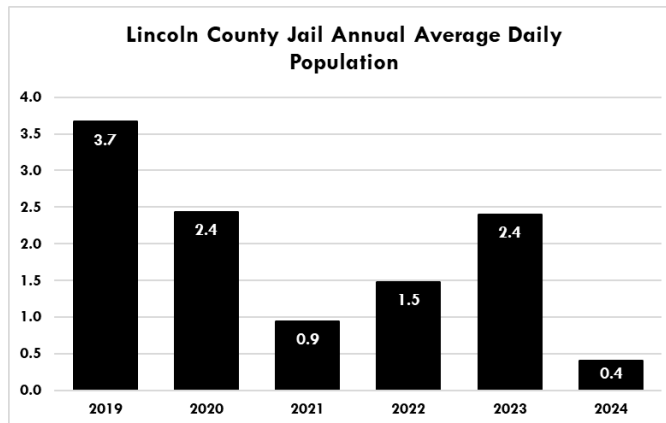
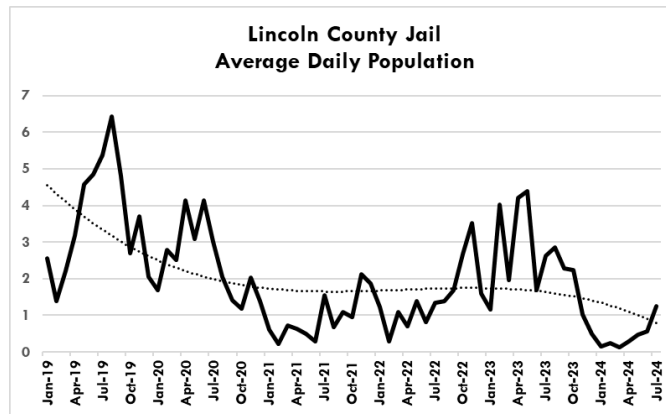
County Population



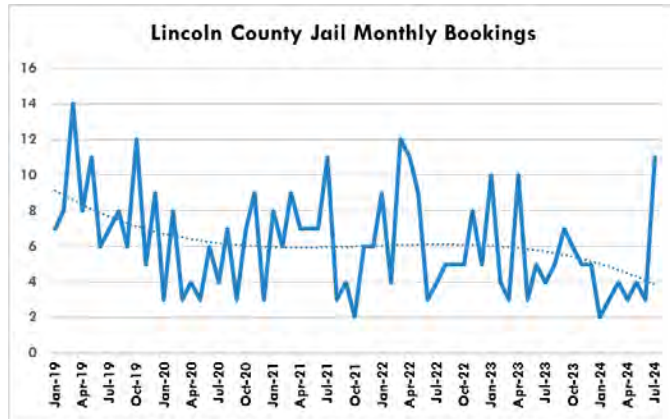
Crime Rate

Lincoln	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	82	48	31	24	34.0	-58%
County Population	5,550	5516	5,572	5,572	5,572	0%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1477.5	870.2	556.4	430.7	611.0	-59%

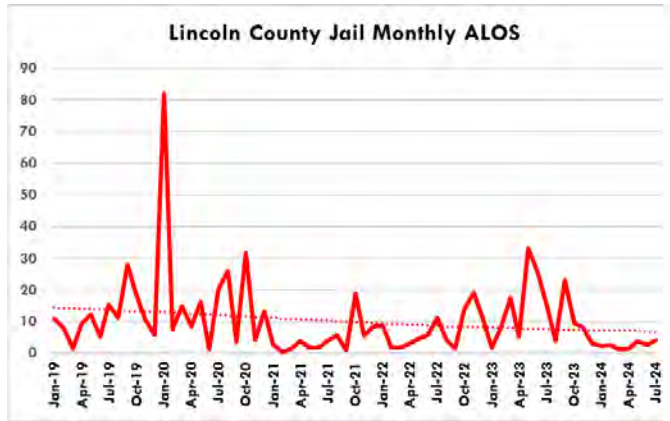
Jail Average Daily Population



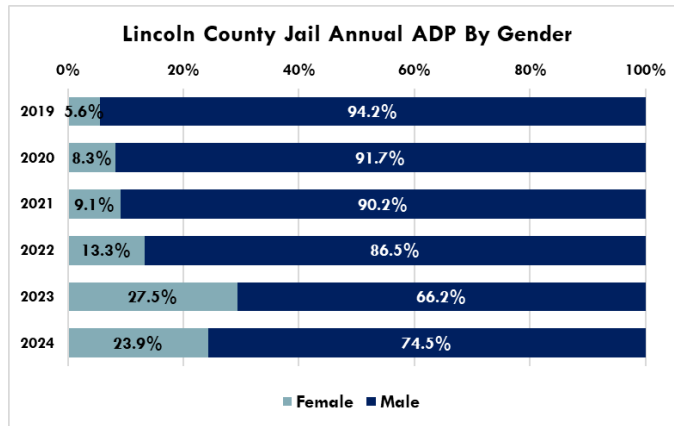
Jail Bookings/Admissions

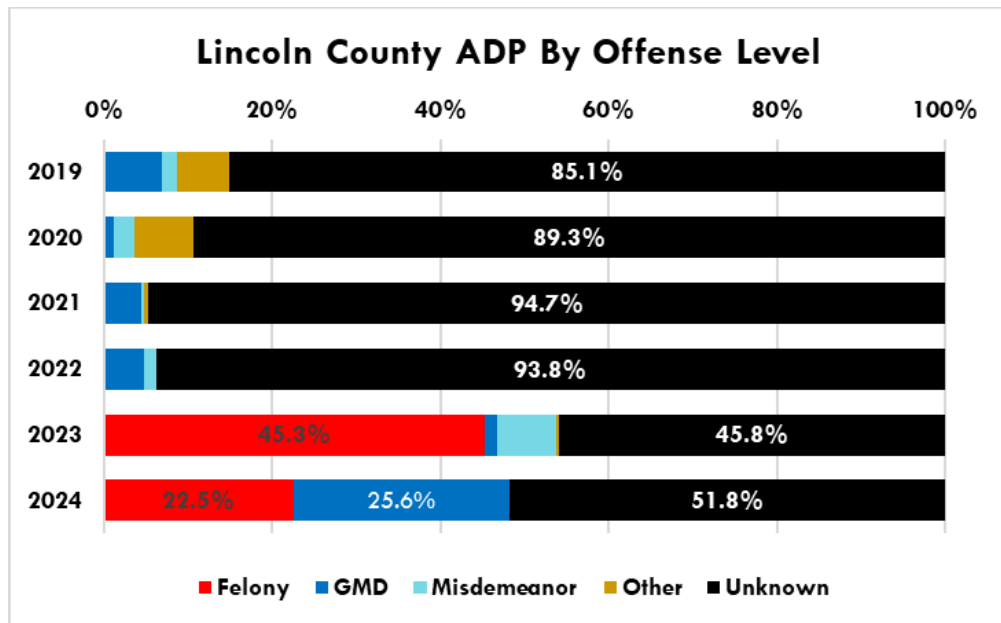
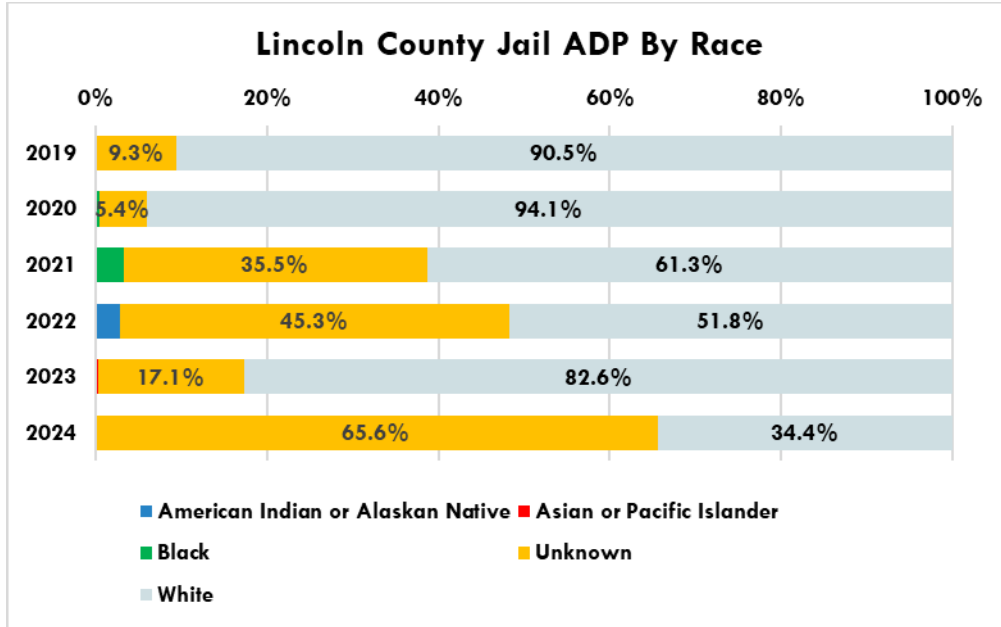


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

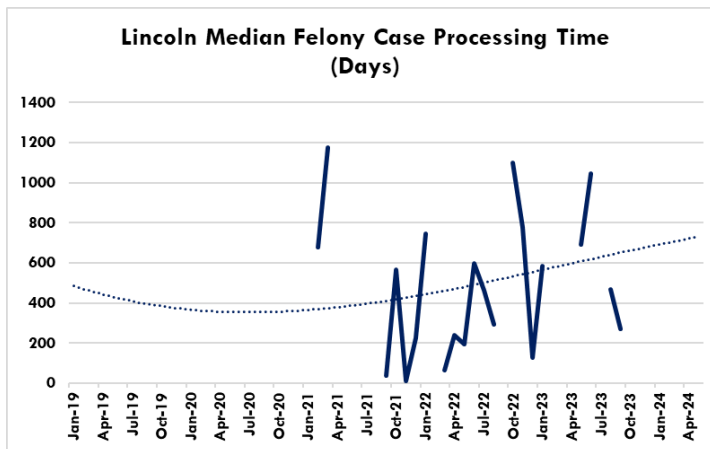
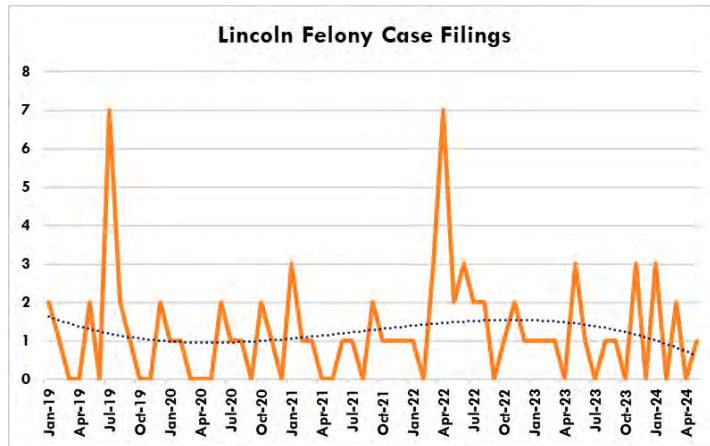




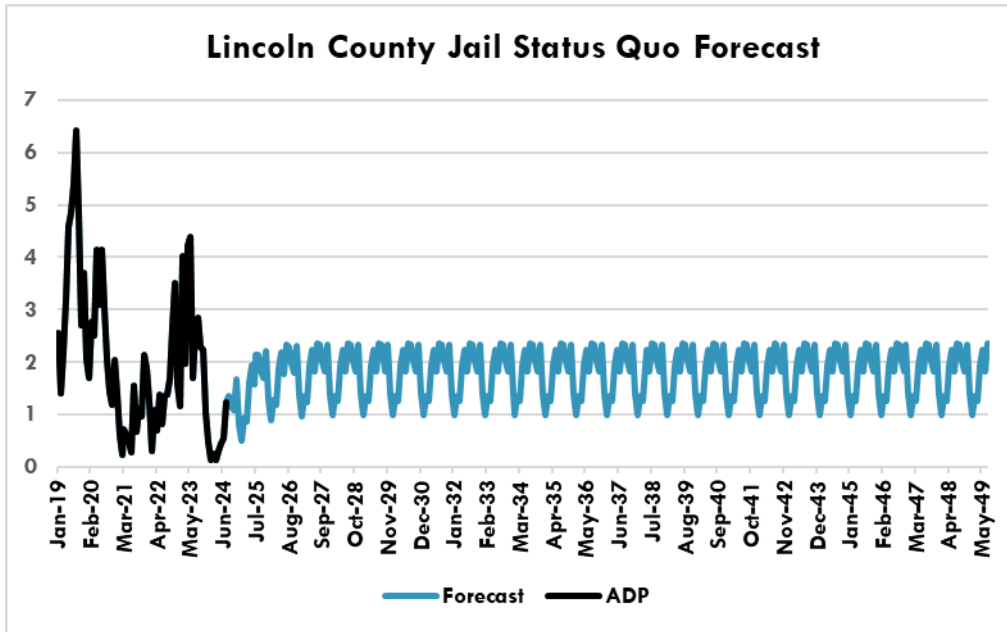
Lincoln County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	27.7%	15.3%	22.9%	39.7%	32.3%	11.4%
Sex Offense	16.3%	27.0%	4.6%	5.3%	28.2%	0.0%
DUI	33.3%	27.5%	22.1%	9.2%	13.5%	21.5%
Offenses vs People	1.0%	1.7%	9.7%	13.9%	9.2%	33.1%
Theft/Fraud	3.8%	9.2%	0.4%	0.5%	6.7%	0.0%
Offenses vs Government	5.5%	10.6%	13.8%	3.3%	6.7%	17.6%
Violent	4.1%	0.2%	19.9%	13.4%	1.7%	16.4%
Weapons	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Public Order	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
VOP	6.2%	7.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Unknown	0.3%	0.1%	3.4%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Traffic	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Lincoln County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	19.8%	0.6%	6.3%	11.1%	4.4%	6.0%	0.0%
Pretrial	20.6%	20.2%	45.3%	57.6%	75.0%	60.5%	
Sentenced	59.6%	79.2%	48.3%	31.3%	20.6%	33.6%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

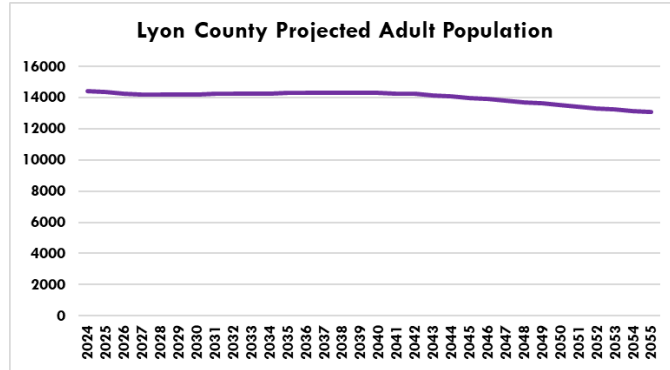


Year	ADP
2029	1.8
2034	1.8
2039	1.8
2044	1.8
2049	1.7
Approved Capacity	15
Operational Capacity	12

The Lincoln County detainee forecast is flat and seasonal, impacted by the long term county population forecast calling for a decrease of 8.7%. Bookings and ALOS have shrunk in recent times.

Lyon County

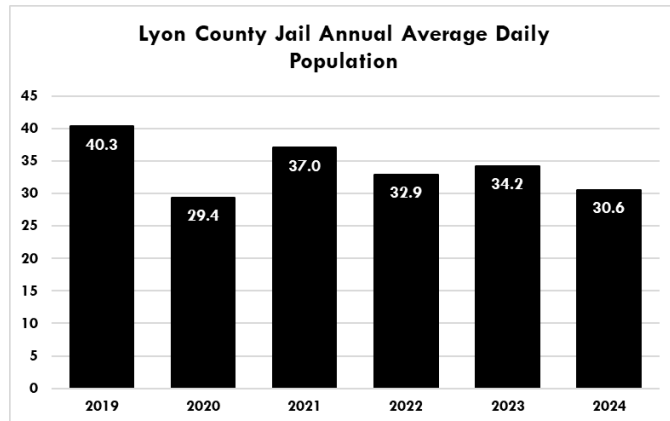
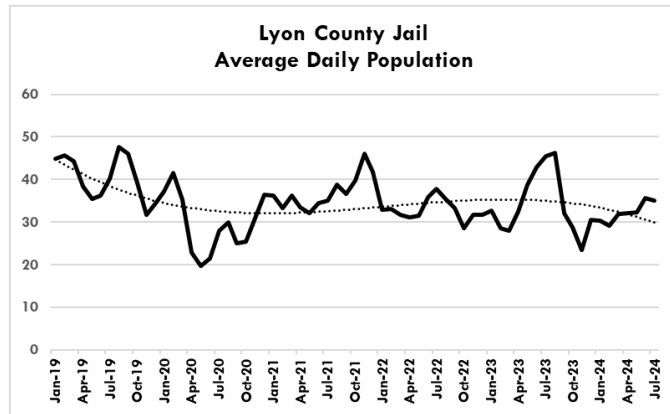
County Population



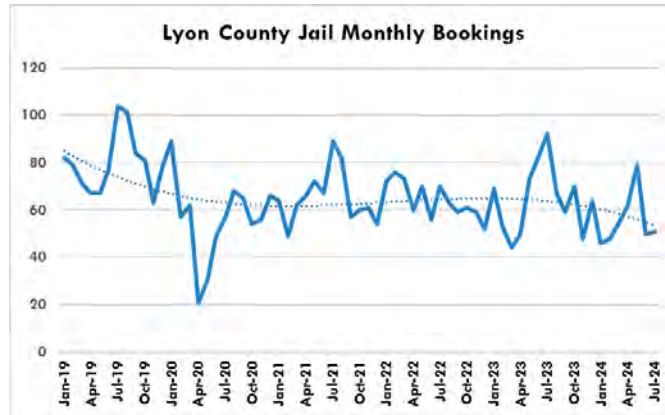
Crime Rate

Lyon	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	796	531	543	341	483.7	-39%
County Population	25,273	25328	25,380	25,380	25,380	0%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3149.6	2096.5	2139.5	1343.6	1906.0	-39%

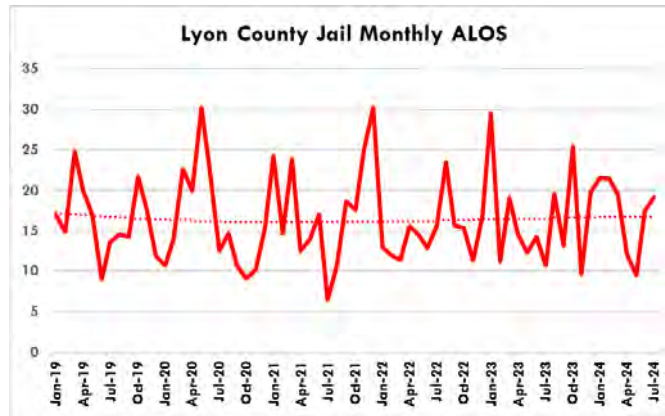
Jail Average Daily Population



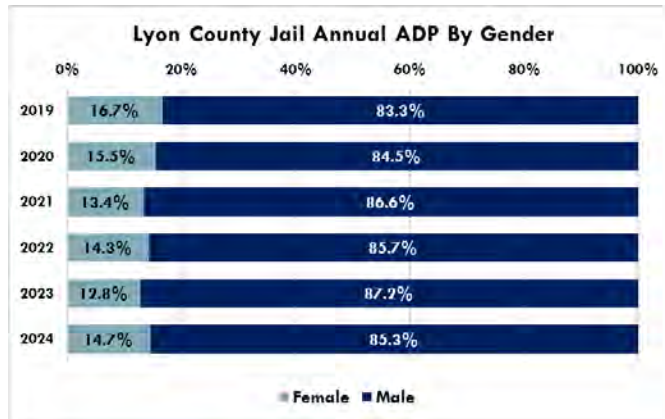
Jail Bookings/Admissions

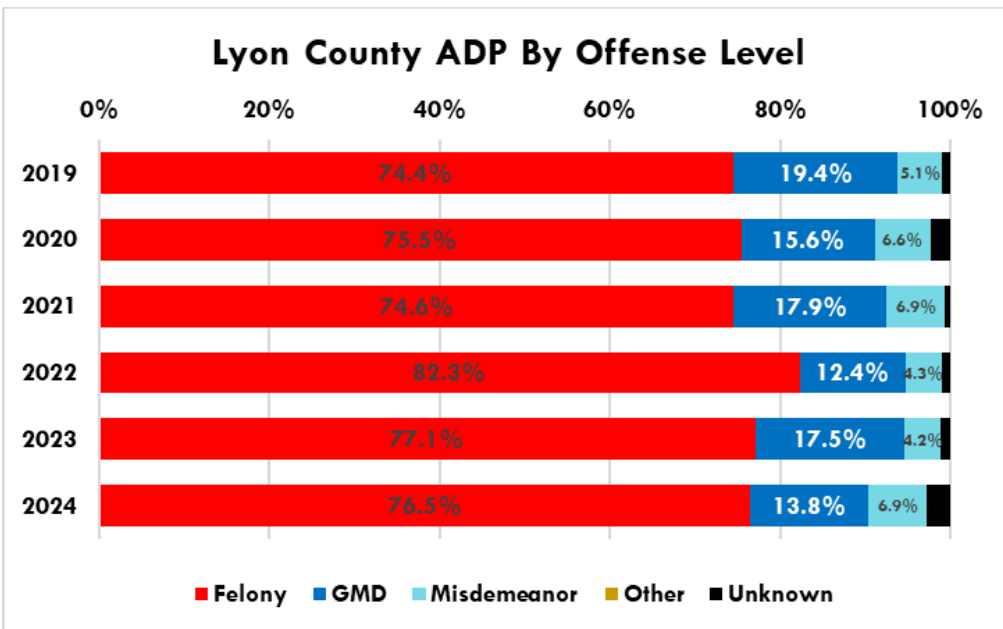
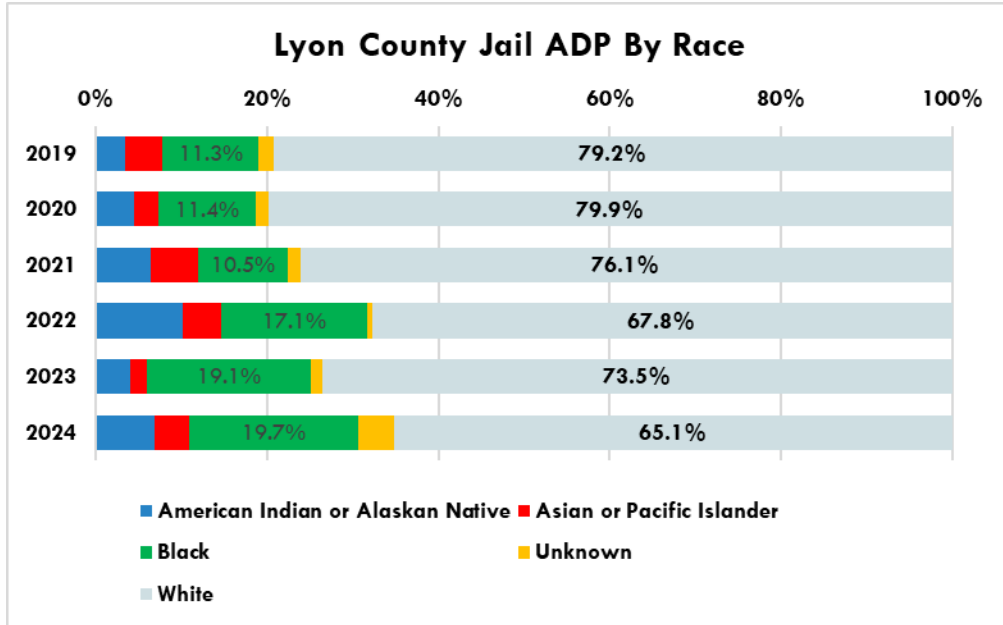


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

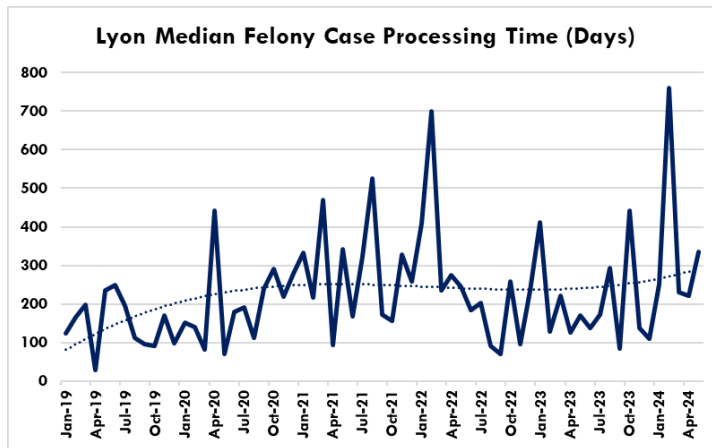
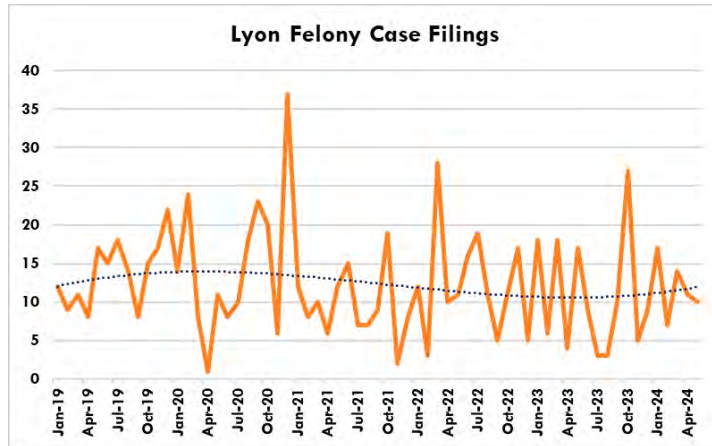




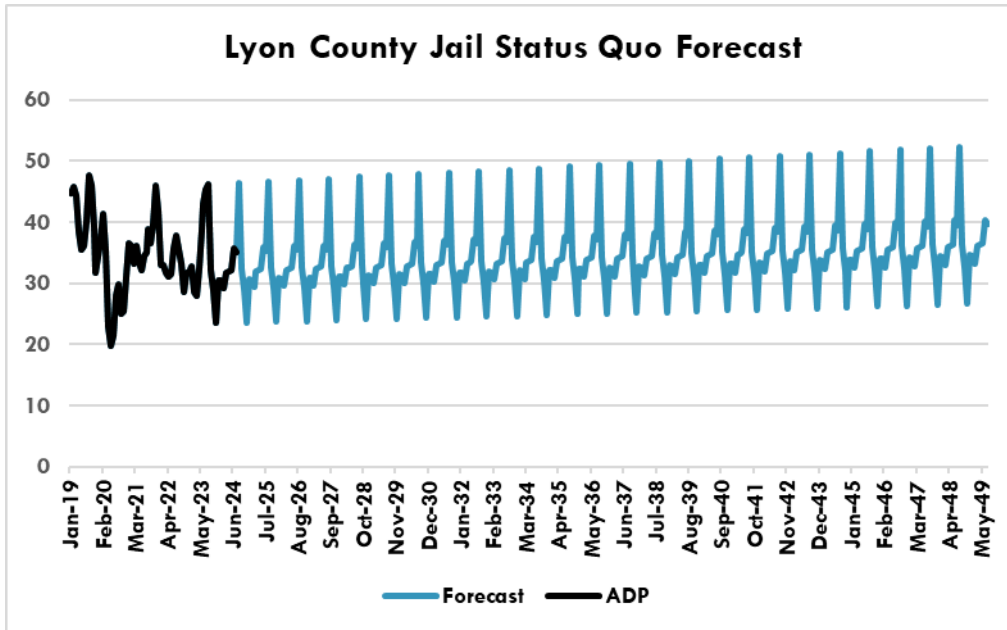
Lyon County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	10.6%	15.4%	12.5%	12.2%	21.7%	8.5%
Drugs	24.1%	19.1%	22.0%	22.5%	19.4%	18.5%
Offenses vs People	13.3%	15.1%	22.1%	11.9%	15.2%	16.1%
Sex Offense	13.6%	9.4%	10.7%	14.7%	14.7%	15.3%
DUI	12.2%	13.3%	14.4%	13.9%	11.5%	17.4%
Theft/Fraud	9.0%	9.3%	6.0%	10.7%	5.5%	6.8%
Burglary	6.3%	6.2%	4.7%	4.2%	3.1%	7.4%
Offenses vs Government	2.4%	4.0%	1.8%	1.1%	2.1%	3.1%
Public Order	1.0%	2.5%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%
Arson	0.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%
Weapons	5.3%	1.3%	2.7%	4.2%	1.2%	2.2%
Unknown	1.0%	2.3%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	2.7%
Traffic	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Lyon County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	3.3%	4.4%	3.2%	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%	61.0%
Pretrial	63.3%	73.0%	76.1%	77.7%	73.5%	86.7%	
Sentenced	29.0%	22.4%	20.7%	19.9%	24.5%	11.9%	
Unknown/Other	4.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

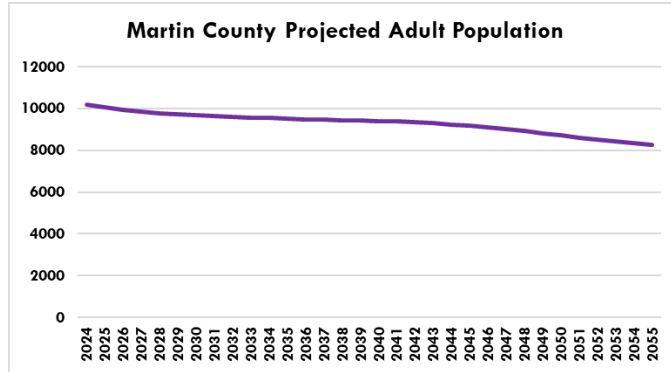


Year	ADP
2029	33.2
2034	34.0
2039	34.9
2044	35.8
2049	36.7
Approved Capacity	88
Operational Capacity	74.8

Lyon County’s ALOS has been increasing slightly during the last few years, but bookings have dropped this year. Our forecast model continues these trends, with very small growth that barely registers on the chart above.

Martin County

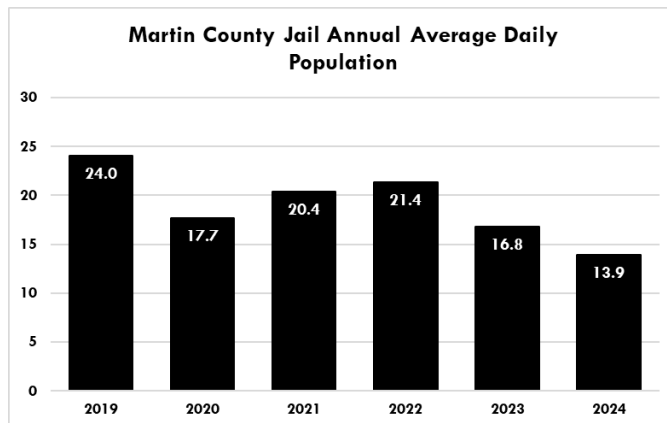
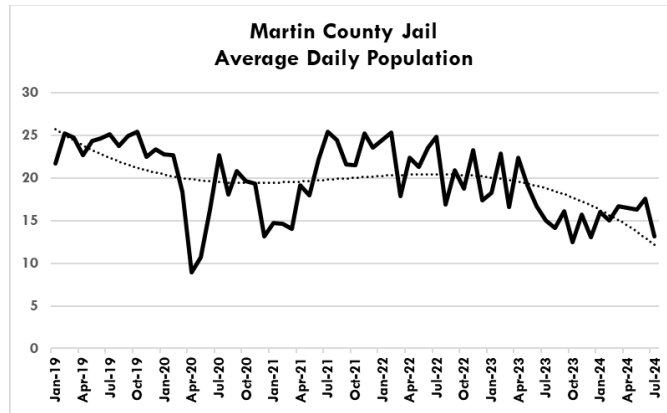
County Population



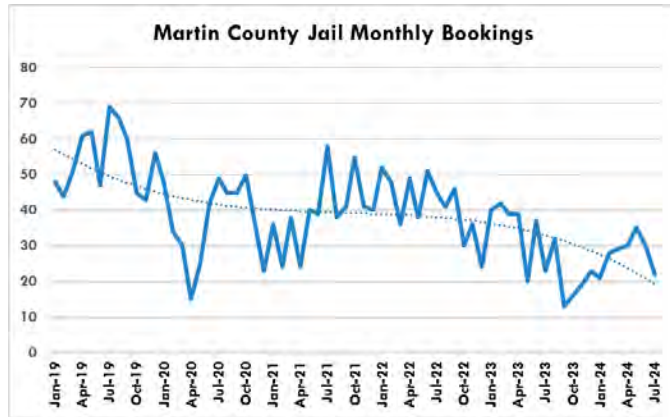
Crime Rate

Martin	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	686	639	576	405	574.5	-16%
County Population	19,403	19891	19,542	19,542	19,542	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3535.5	3212.5	2947.5	2072.5	2940.0	-17%

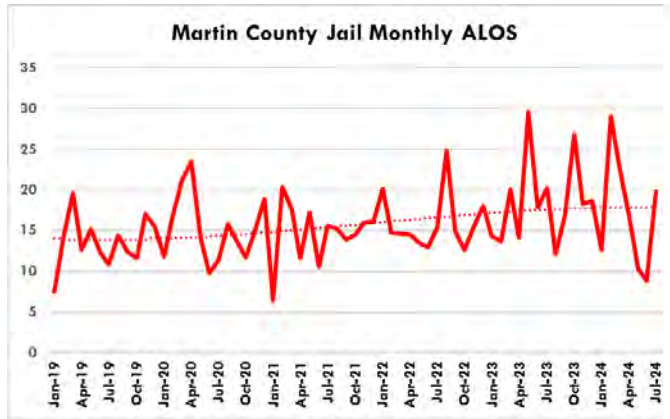
Jail Average Daily Population



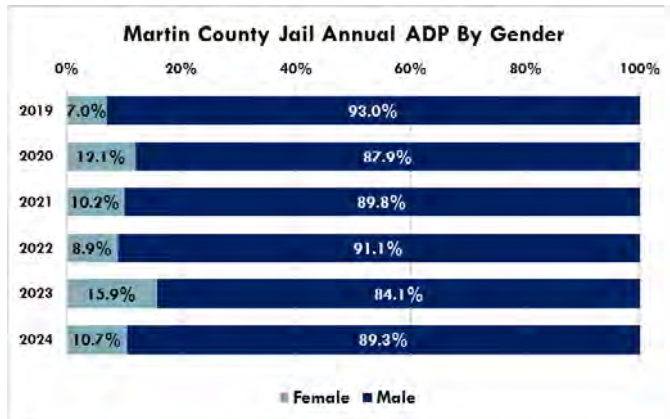
Jail Bookings/Admissions

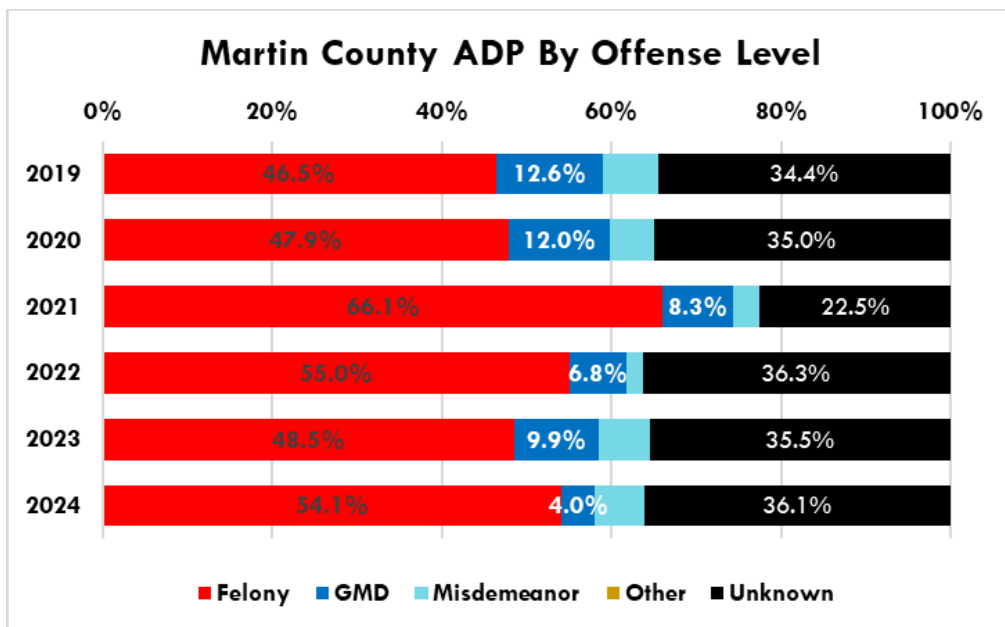
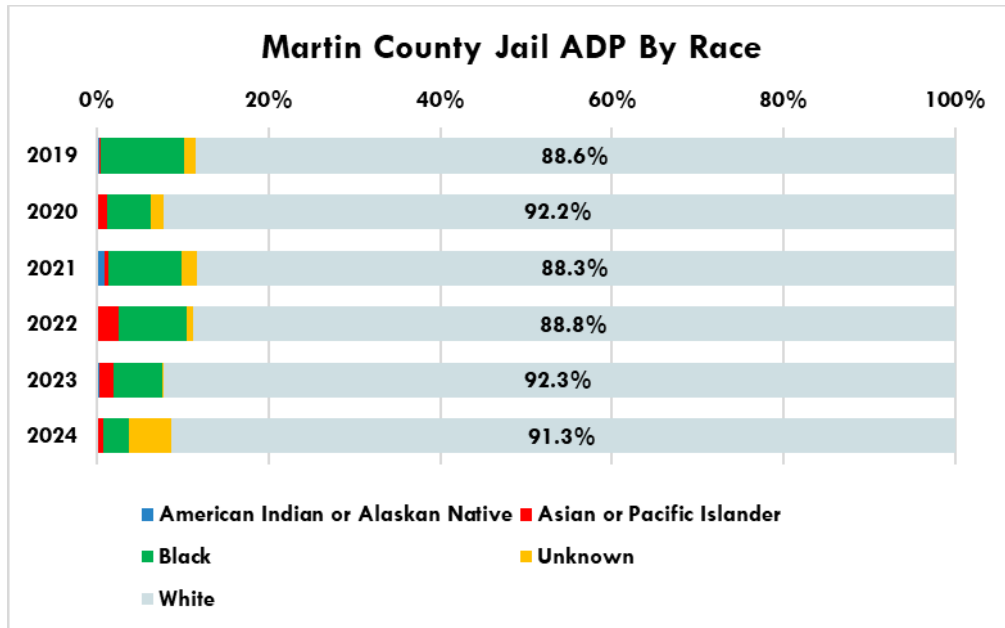


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

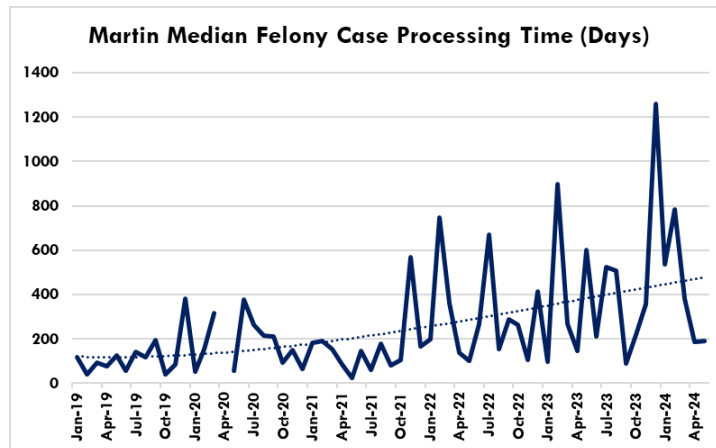
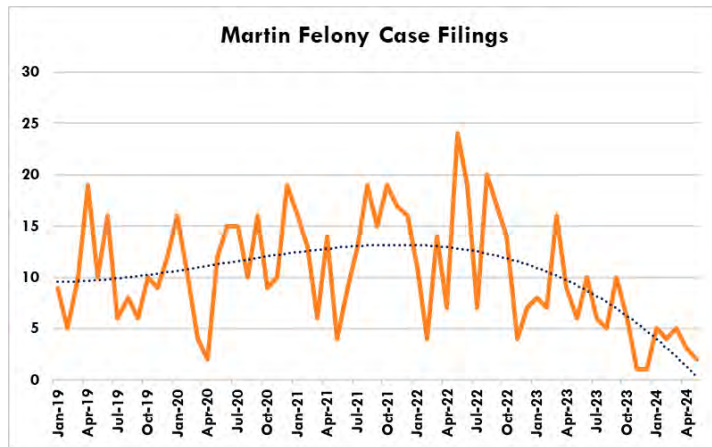




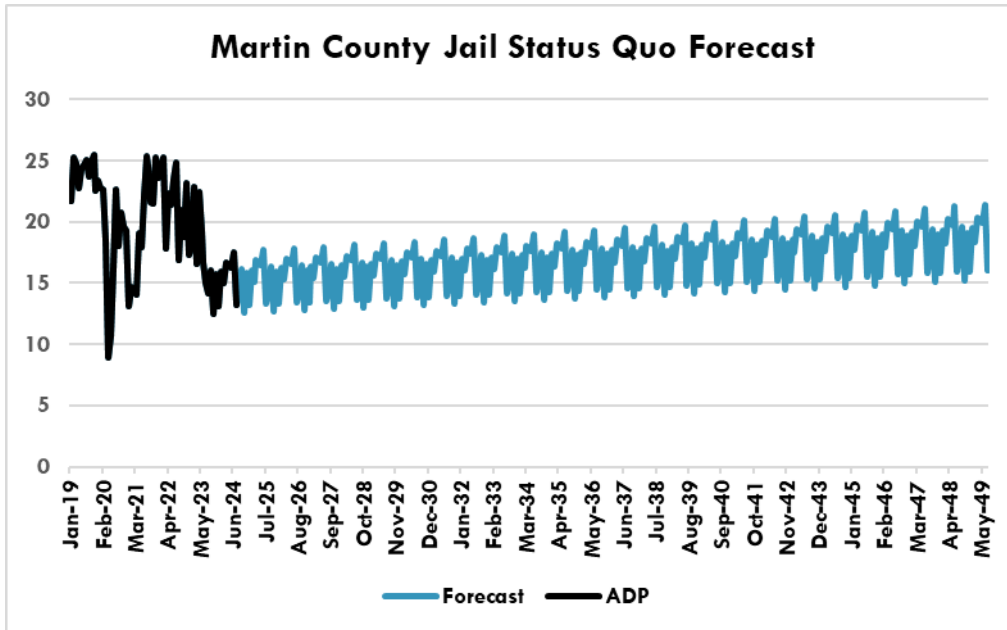
Martin County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unknown	34.4%	35.0%	22.5%	36.3%	35.5%	37.1%
Offenses vs Government	10.1%	7.2%	9.1%	8.1%	14.4%	10.4%
Drugs	18.2%	13.5%	21.9%	24.5%	13.3%	18.6%
Sex Offense	3.1%	4.9%	8.2%	13.8%	12.8%	14.3%
Violent	5.0%	17.3%	9.6%	2.2%	8.0%	3.6%
Offenses vs People	16.8%	9.9%	13.0%	5.0%	7.4%	6.8%
DUI	5.0%	3.2%	4.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.6%
Theft/Fraud	3.3%	5.1%	5.3%	3.3%	2.7%	4.4%
Burglary	1.6%	2.8%	1.6%	0.9%	1.5%	1.8%
Weapons	1.9%	0.6%	4.0%	3.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Traffic	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Public Order	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Martin County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	1.2%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	0.6%	1.8%	74.0%
Pretrial	69.0%	68.8%	66.6%	63.0%	56.9%	65.8%	
Sentenced	29.8%	29.2%	31.1%	35.2%	42.4%	32.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

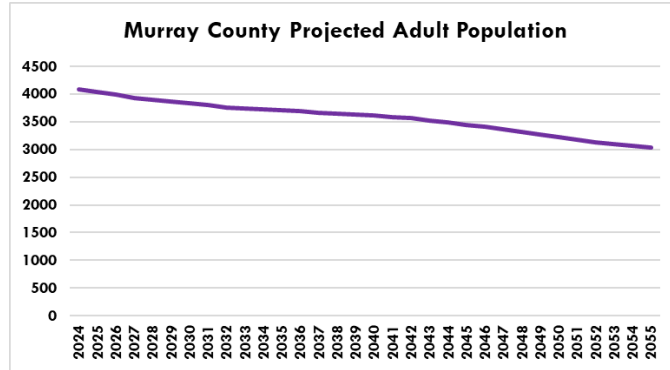


Year	ADP
2029	15.9
2034	16.5
2039	17.2
2044	17.9
2049	19.4
Approved Capacity	32
Operational Capacity	25.6

Bookings into the Martin County jail have shrunk in 2023 and 2024 and ALOS has risen slightly over time. Most of the models we ran placed the 2049 population somewhere between 13.7 and the low 20s. Our final model assumes that bookings will be higher than they were in 2023, but not as high as they were in 2022 and ALOS will be about what it was in 2023. It is a flat seasonal forecast with only slight growth—the 2049 number is still lower than the 2021 and 2022 populations.

Murray County

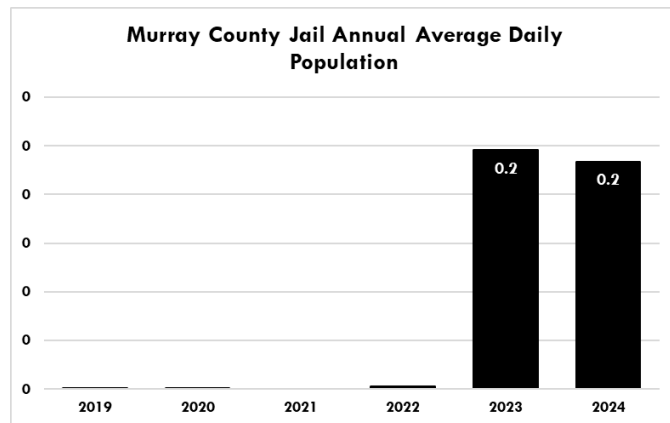
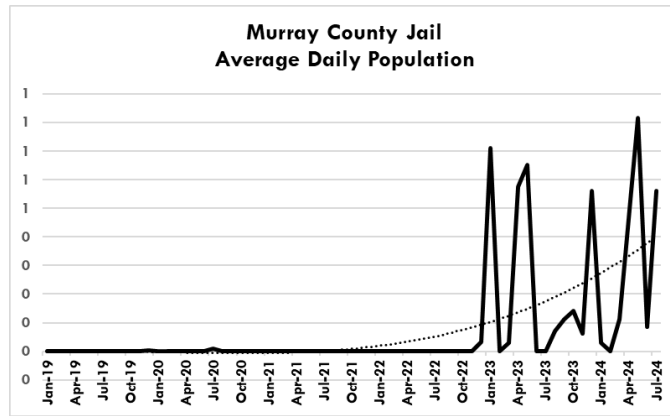
County Population



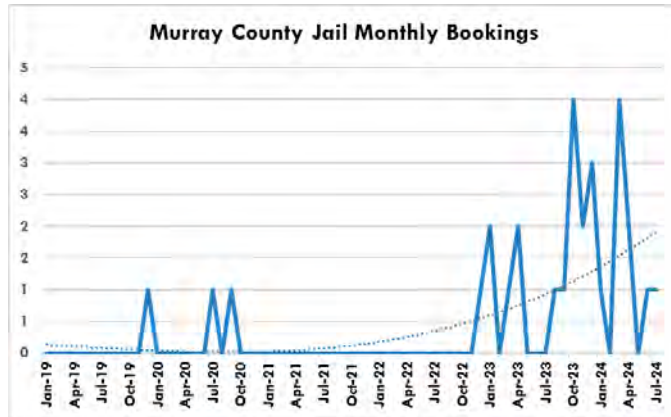
Crime Rate

Murray	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	84	77	110	62	88.0	5%
County Population	8,122	8,133	8,028	8,028	8,028	-1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1034.2	946.8	1370.2	772.3	1095.6	6%

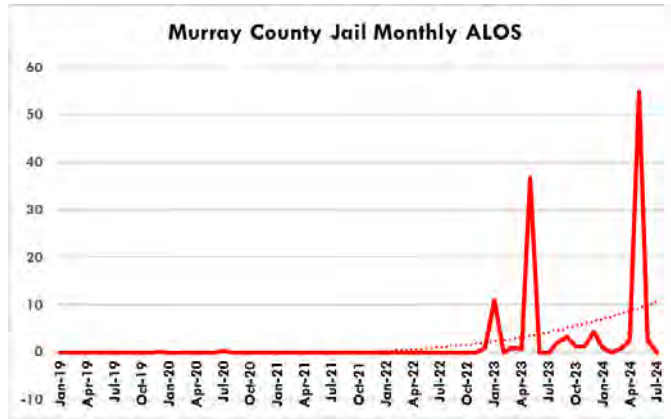
Jail Average Daily Population



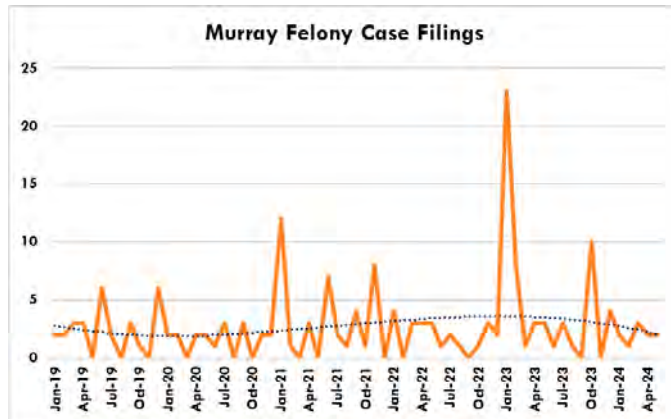
Jail Bookings/Admissions

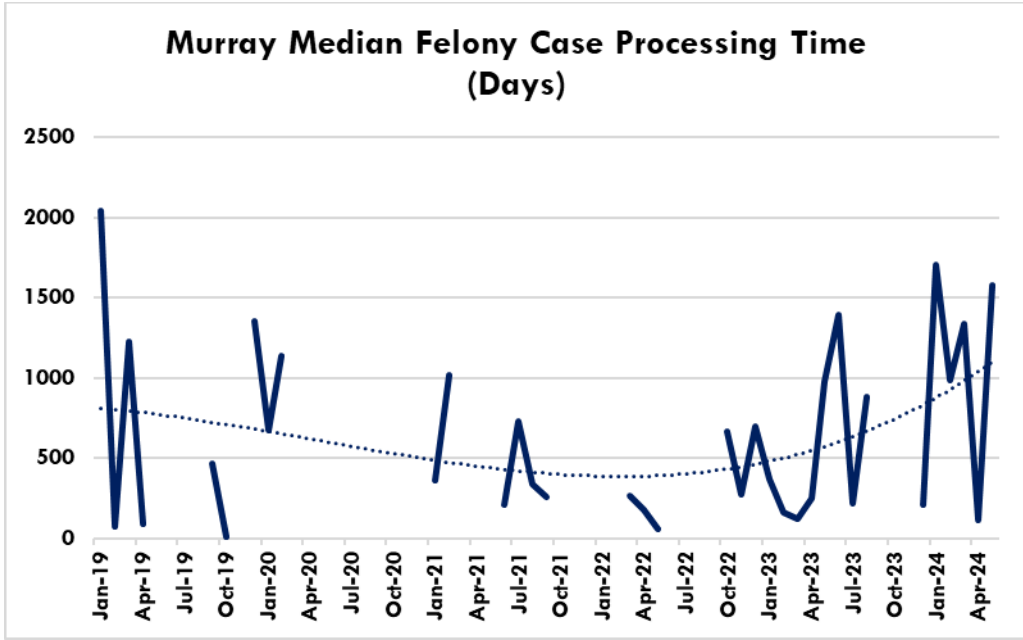


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

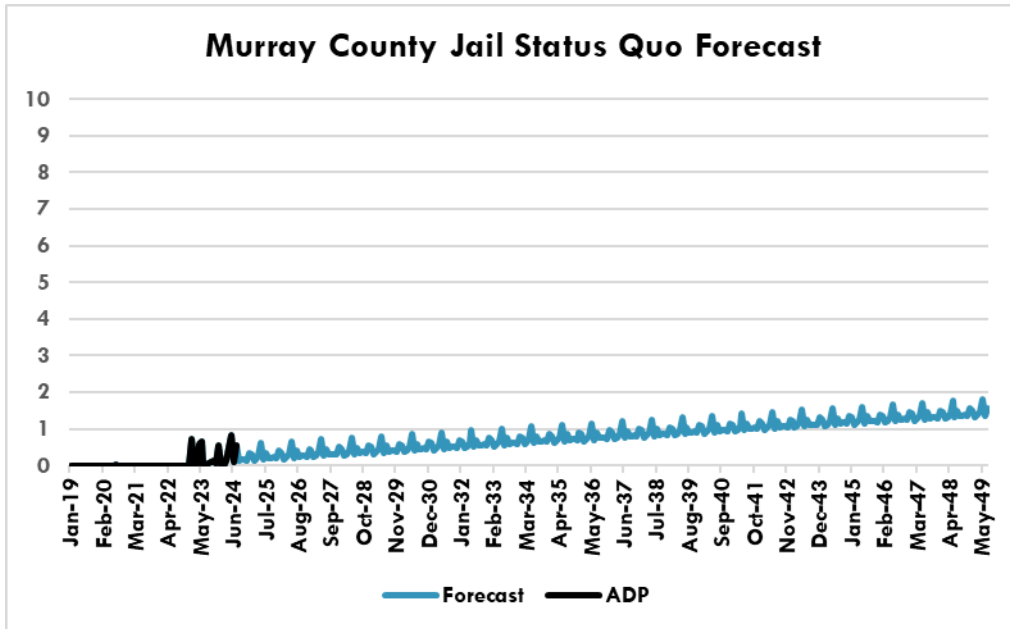


Felony Filings & Case Processing





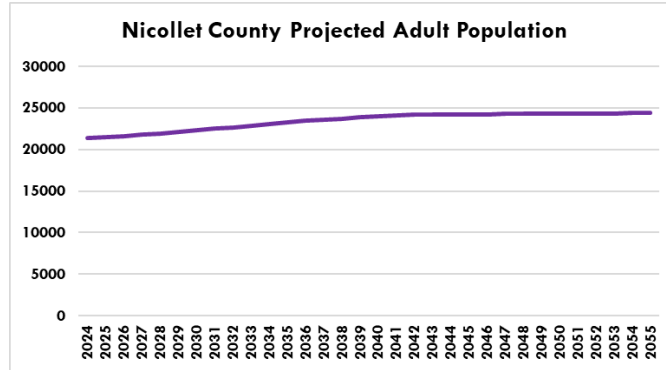
Jail Population Forecast



Year	ADP
2029	0.5
2034	0.7
2039	1.0
2044	1.2
2049	1.5
Approved Capacity	4
Operational Capacity	3

Nicollet County

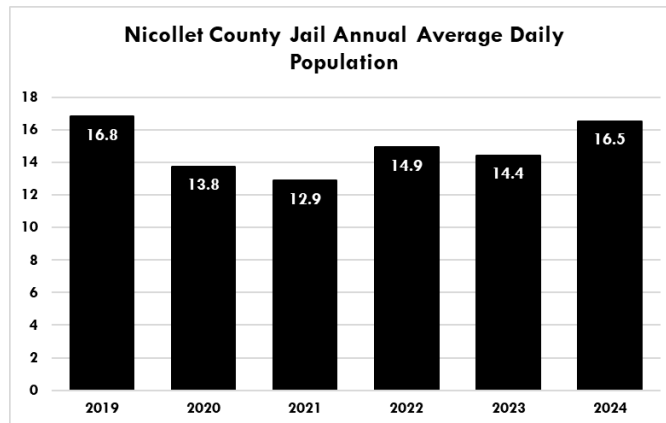
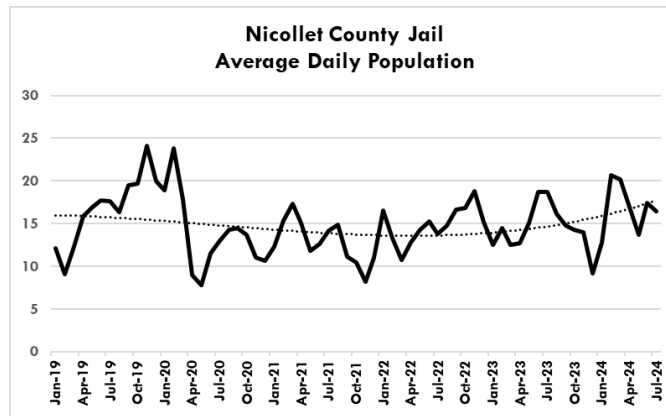
County Population



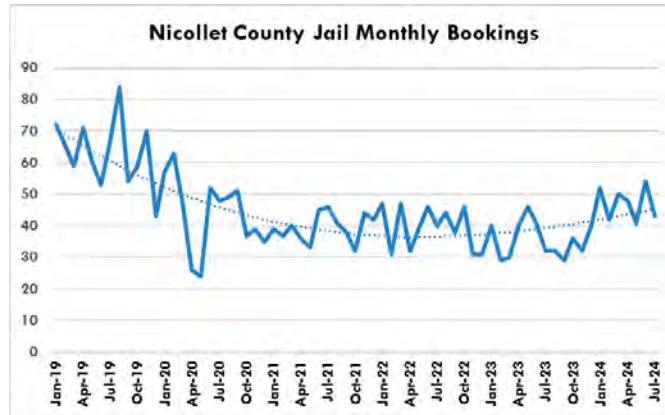
Crime Rate

Nicollet	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,046	887	849	521	739.1	-29%
County Population	34,742	34,236	34,502	34,502	34,502	-1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3010.8	2590.8	2460.7	1510.1	2142.2	-29%

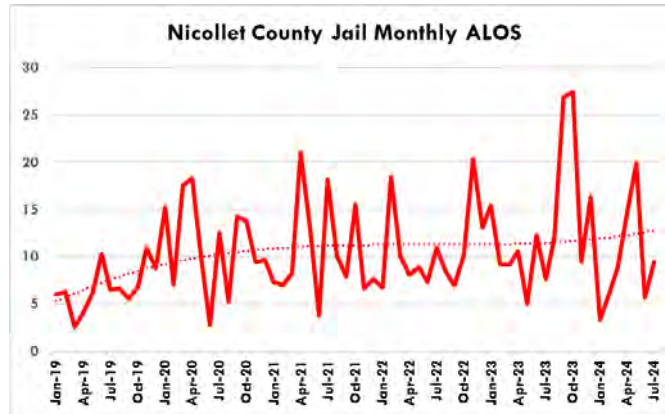
Jail Average Daily Population



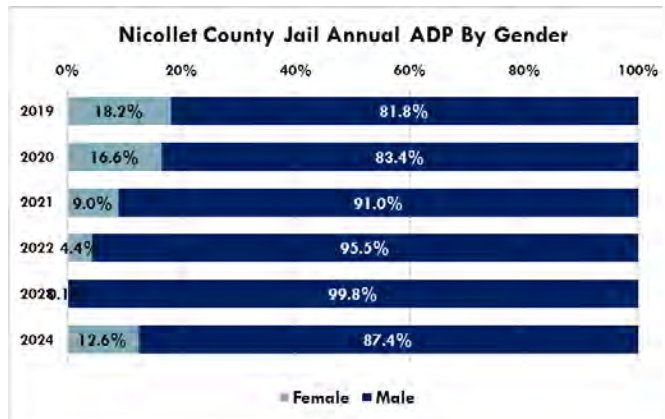
Jail Bookings/Admissions

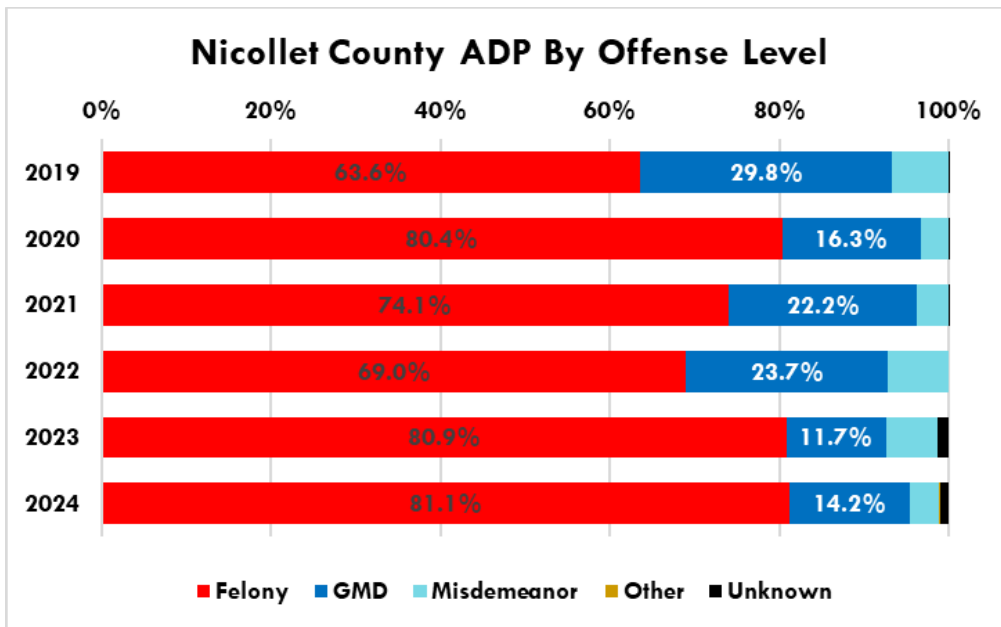
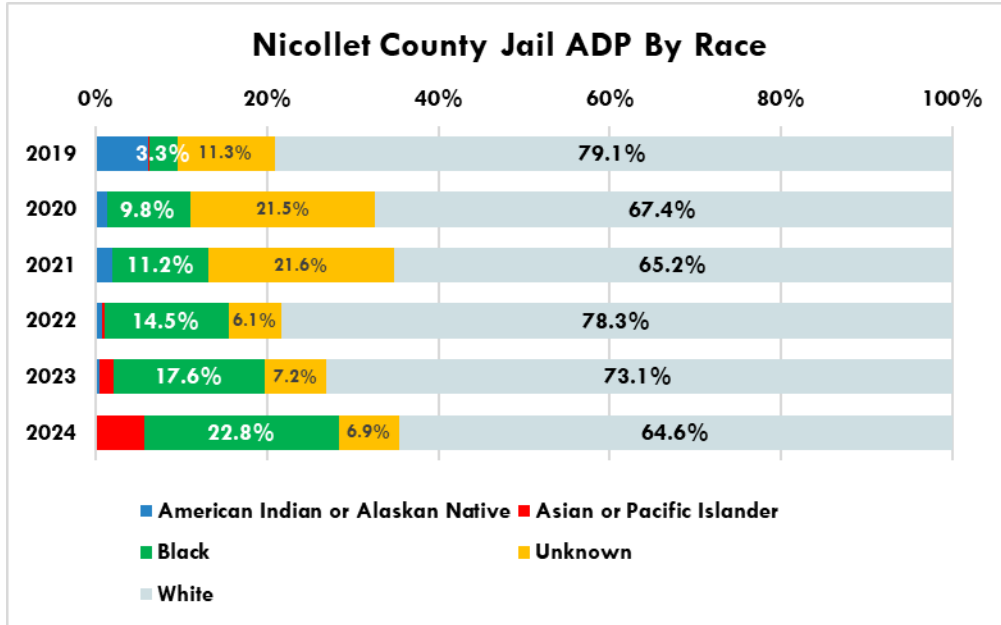


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

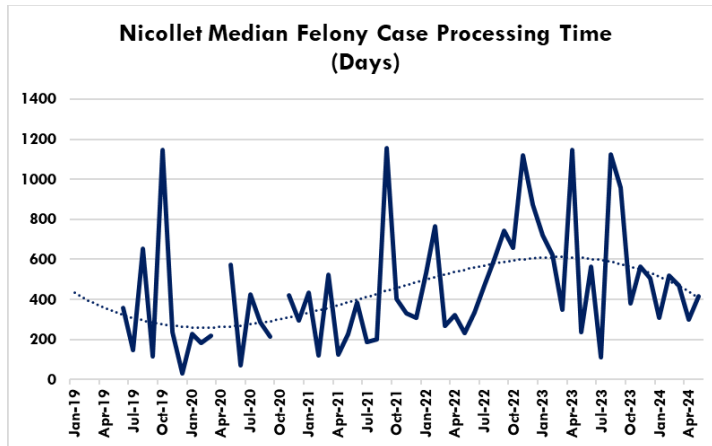
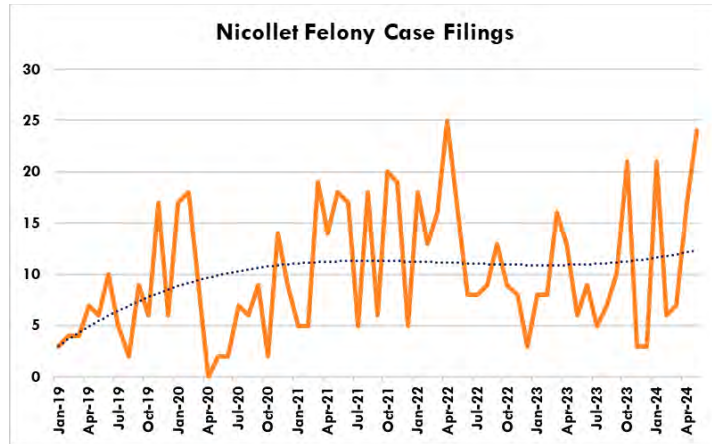




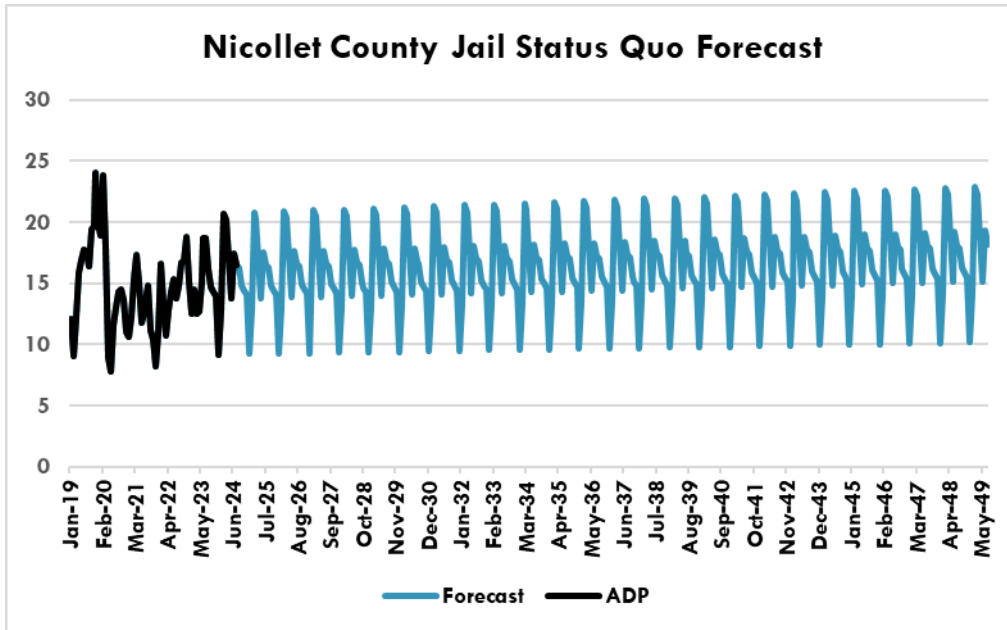
Nicollet County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	17.9%	28.4%	19.8%	26.3%	33.2%	14.6%
Theft/Fraud	7.8%	8.4%	7.6%	8.3%	12.3%	7.9%
Offenses vs People	8.1%	10.2%	13.3%	15.9%	11.2%	12.2%
DUI	21.1%	11.3%	6.2%	17.5%	11.0%	7.3%
Weapons	12.4%	13.6%	8.5%	4.0%	8.1%	4.5%
Violent	8.7%	12.9%	16.6%	7.2%	6.0%	14.2%
Sex Offense	9.5%	4.4%	11.3%	9.3%	5.4%	23.7%
Burglary	1.6%	5.6%	7.9%	8.0%	3.7%	0.0%
Public Order	2.3%	1.2%	4.5%	0.1%	2.9%	2.1%
Offenses vs Government	8.3%	2.7%	3.0%	1.9%	2.4%	8.7%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Traffic	2.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Nicollet County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Pretrial	14.2%	18.9%	9.8%	9.0%	9.7%	10.6%	
Sentenced	20.7%	25.4%	23.4%	13.4%	13.6%	23.4%	
Unknown/Other	65.1%	55.7%	66.8%	77.6%	76.7%	65.9%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

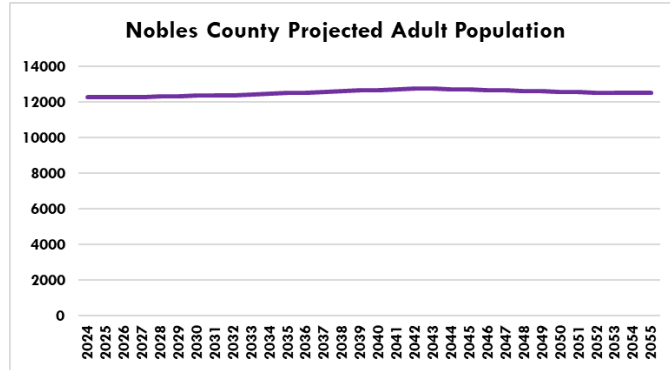


Year	ADP
2029	15.9
2034	16.2
2039	16.6
2044	16.9
2049	18.7
Approved Capacity	34
Operational Capacity	27.2

Nicollet County is expected to grow by 13.5% by 2049. Bookings are up this year, but ALOS is down. The forecast models range from being exactly flat to very slight growth. Our final model pegs the 2049 ADP at just 8% higher than where it is currently. The assumption is that ALOS will continue to be low.

Nobles County

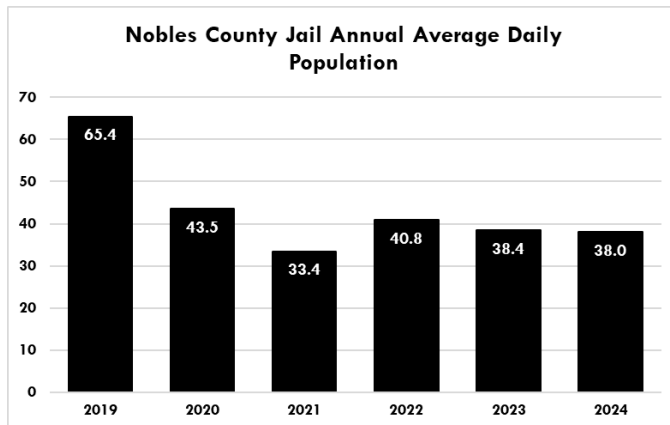
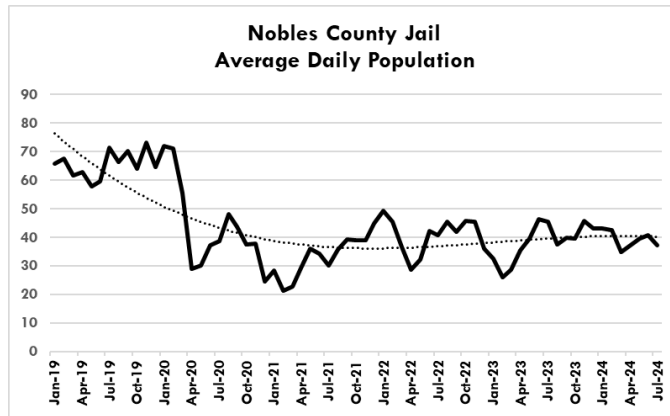
County Population



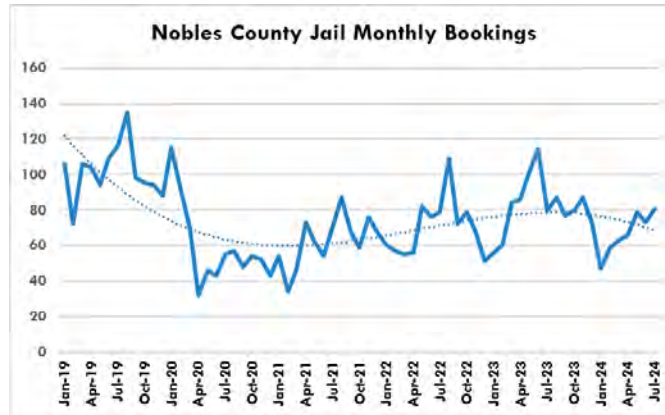
Crime Rate

Nobles	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	678	751	642	371	526.3	-22%
County Population	21,448	21,835	21,880	21,880	21,880	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3161.1	3439.4	2934.2	1695.6	2405.4	-24%

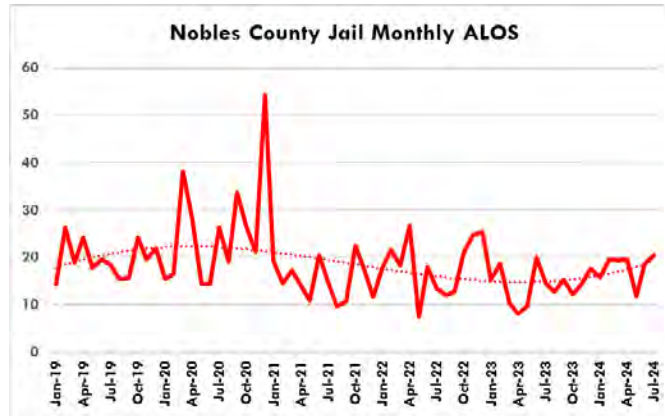
Jail Average Daily Population



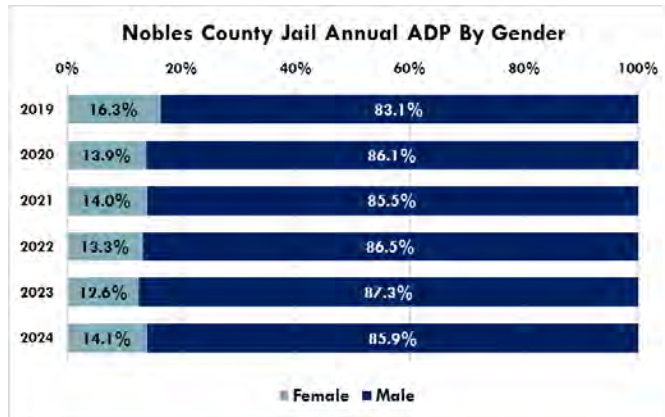
Jail Bookings/Admissions

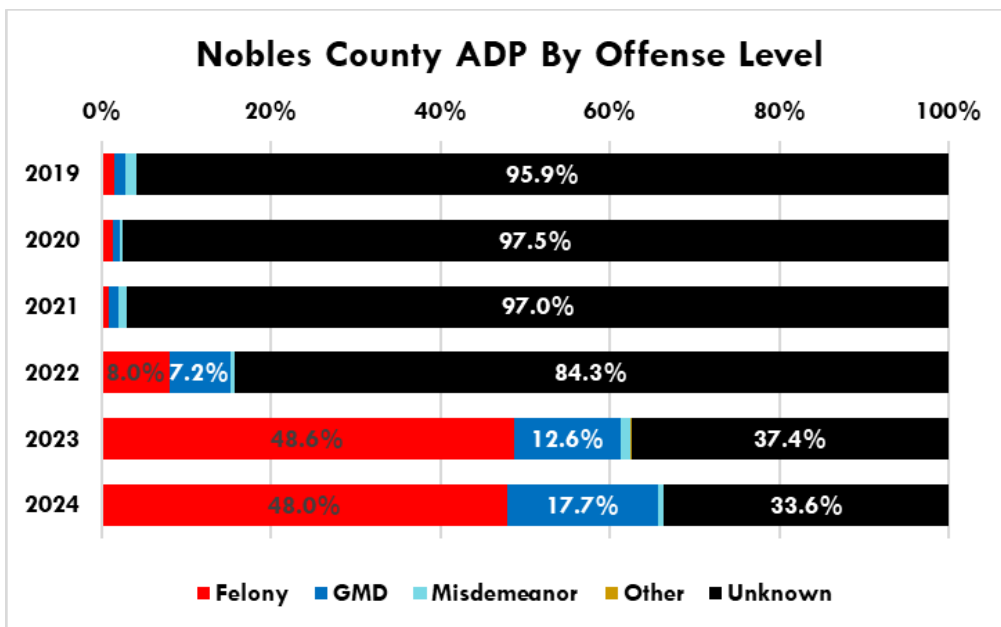
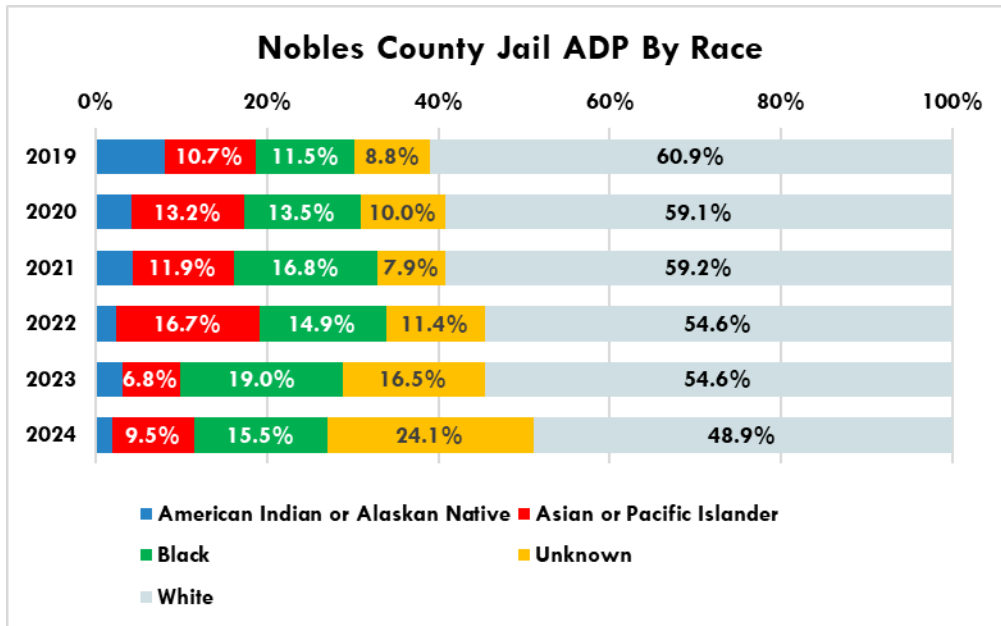


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

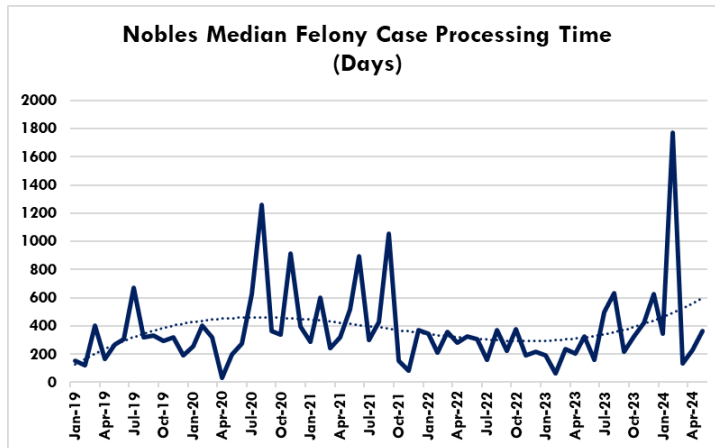
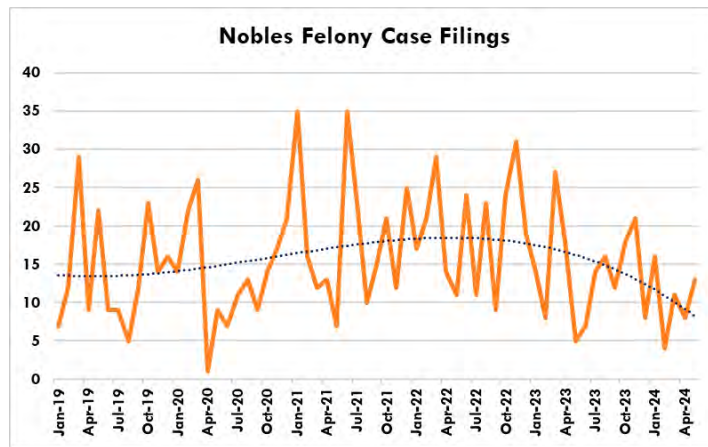




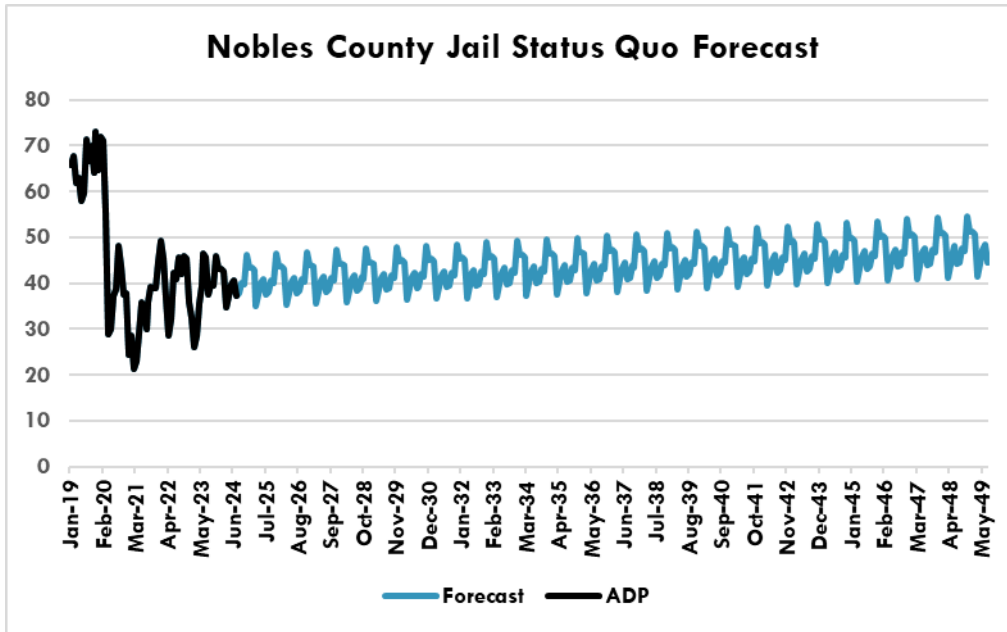
Nobles County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	21.4%	29.6%	25.3%	20.4%	22.0%	20.1%
DUI	7.5%	7.0%	8.2%	16.1%	15.9%	19.9%
Offenses vs People	11.0%	16.6%	12.9%	11.8%	14.8%	11.9%
Violent	9.9%	16.6%	17.6%	11.6%	12.6%	12.3%
Offenses vs Government	2.0%	1.4%	2.3%	3.2%	11.0%	11.2%
Unknown	16.8%	5.5%	4.4%	4.6%	7.1%	4.8%
Sex Offense	11.5%	11.8%	8.4%	13.2%	5.1%	10.2%
Theft/Fraud	8.4%	4.6%	6.6%	3.5%	4.6%	3.3%
Weapons	4.7%	1.0%	8.3%	11.4%	3.1%	0.2%
Public Order	1.4%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%	1.2%
Burglary	4.7%	4.4%	5.0%	2.9%	1.1%	1.2%
Traffic	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	1.6%
Arson	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.9%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Nobles County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	28.6%	13.3%	15.6%	14.7%	13.2%	9.5%	5.0%
Pretrial	61.9%	80.9%	76.6%	80.8%	81.7%	86.8%	
Sentenced	9.5%	5.8%	7.8%	4.5%	5.1%	3.7%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

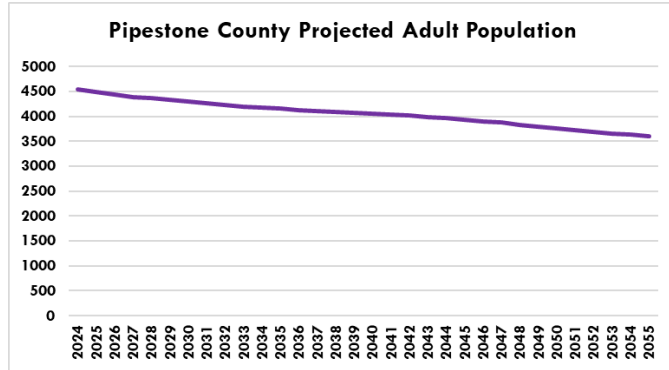


Year	ADP
2029	41.7
2034	43.1
2039	44.7
2044	46.3
2049	46.9
Approved Capacity	88
Operational Capacity	79.2

Nobles County has relatively flat ALOS and bookings trends and very small future population growth. Our forecast model reflects those trends.

Pipestone County

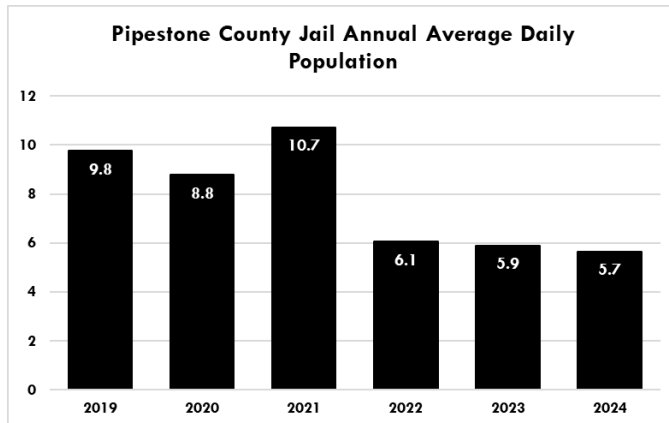
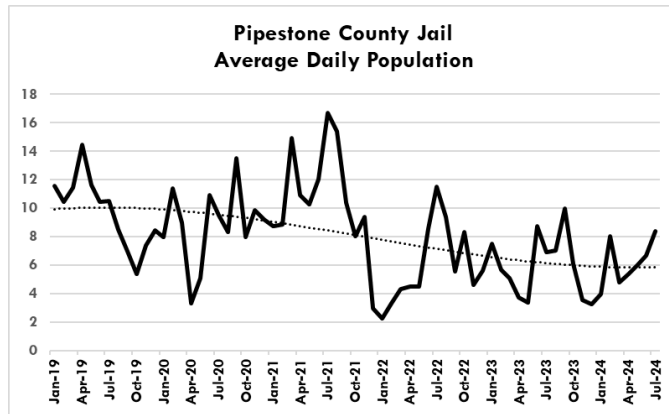
County Population



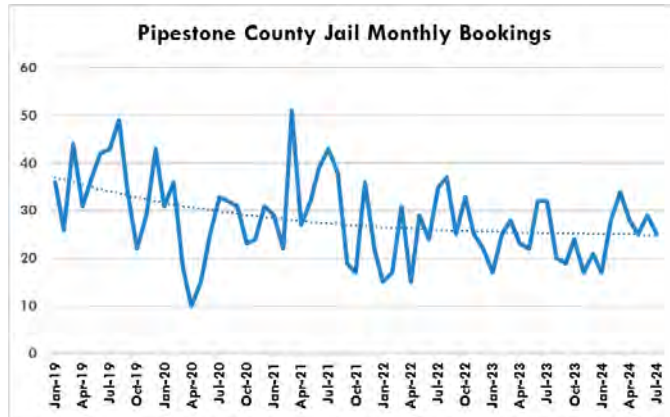
Crime Rate

Pipestone	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	232	158	108	110	156.0	-33%
County Population	9,095	9,236	9,353	9,353	9,353	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2550.9	1710.7	1154.7	1176.1	1668.4	-35%

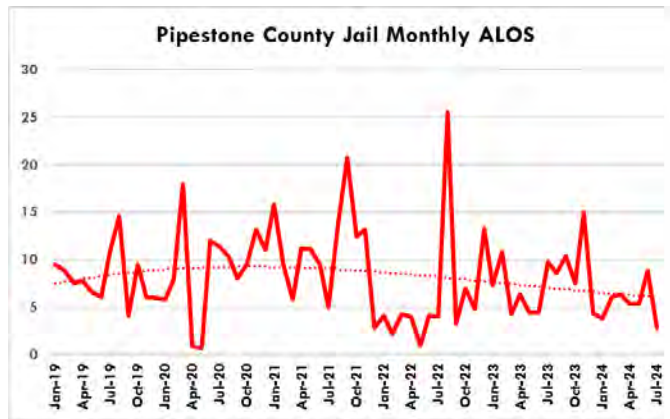
Jail Average Daily Population



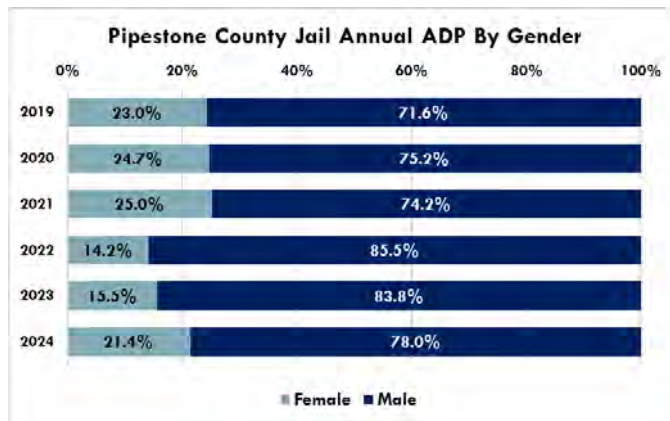
Jail Bookings/Admissions

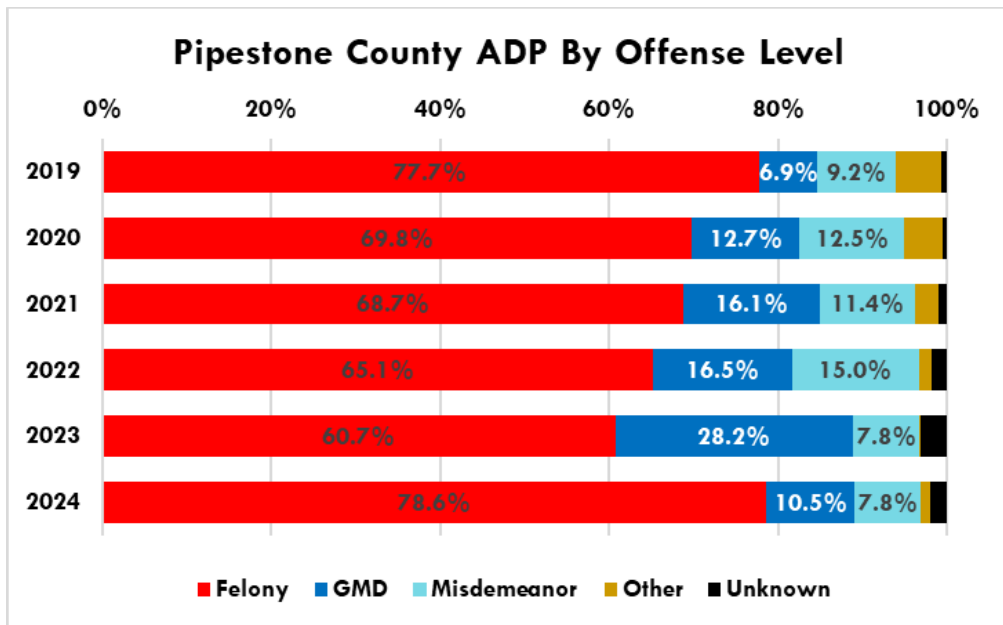
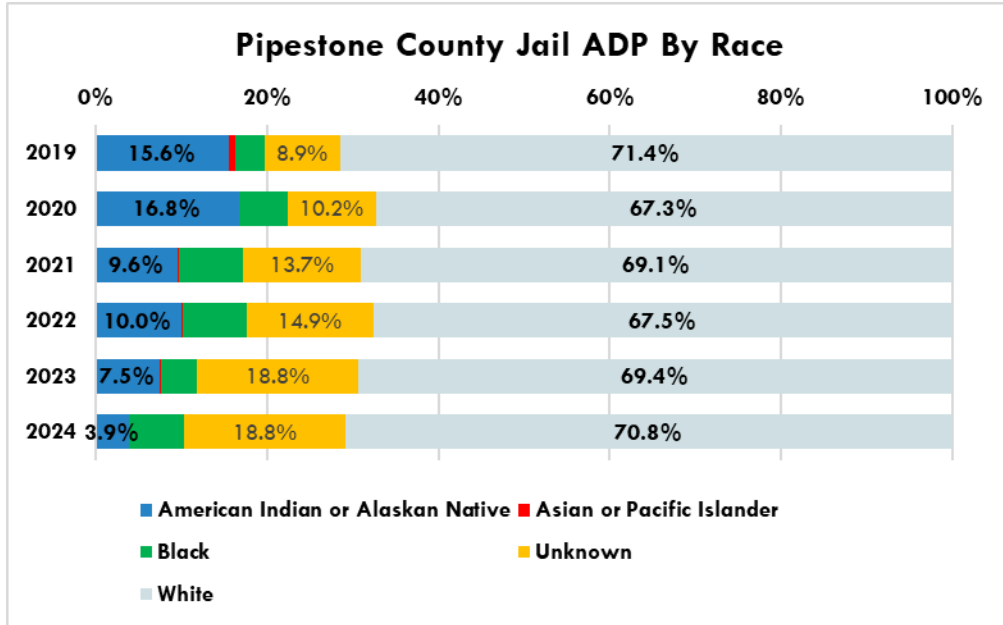


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

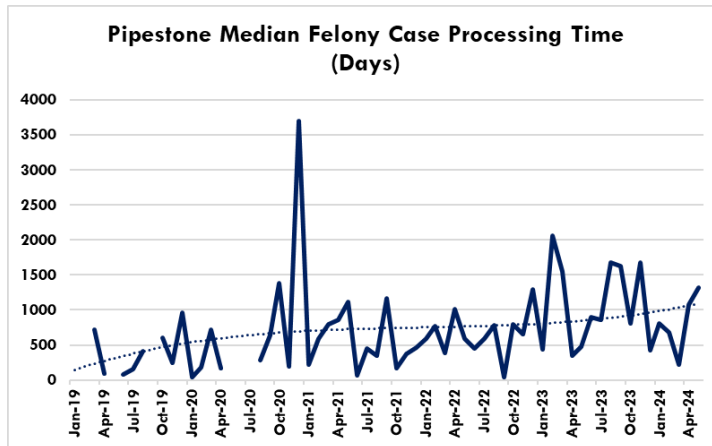
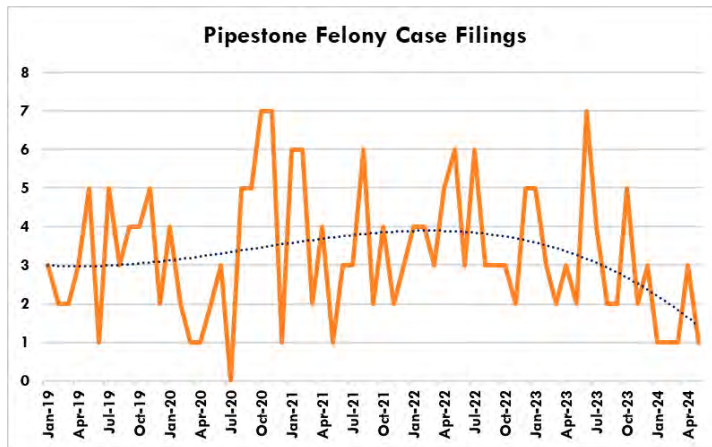




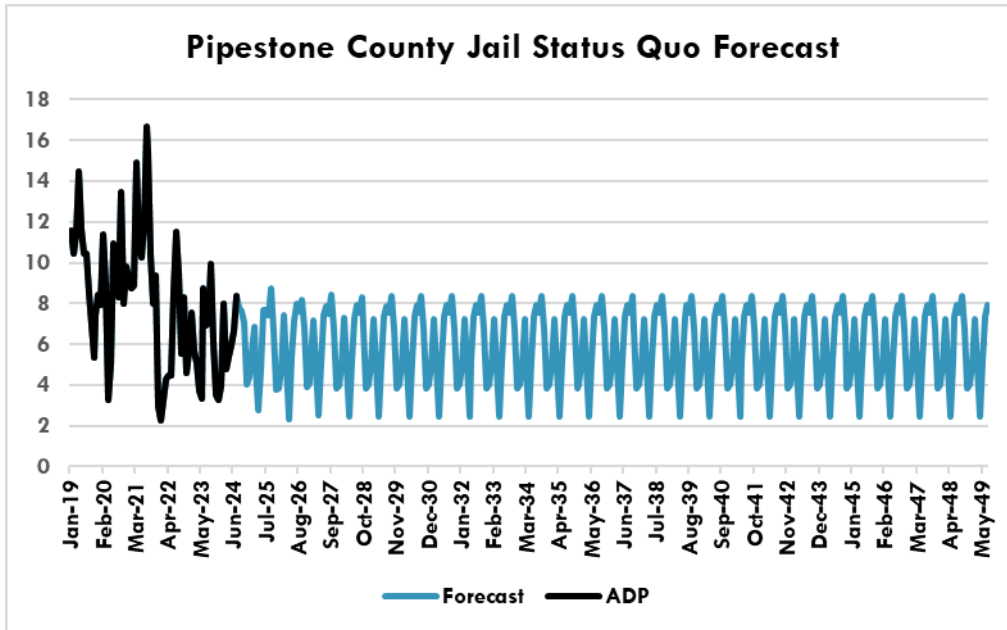
Pipestone County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	28.0%	36.7%	35.0%	42.8%	37.7%	31.8%
DUI	7.7%	14.4%	16.3%	18.0%	18.5%	8.4%
Sex Offense	10.3%	9.8%	7.2%	9.2%	15.2%	23.5%
Offenses vs People	11.4%	7.2%	13.0%	10.6%	12.0%	9.1%
Violent	4.0%	3.7%	4.3%	4.4%	7.5%	10.3%
Weapons	6.4%	3.2%	2.5%	0.4%	3.7%	0.0%
Theft/Fraud	0.7%	5.6%	7.0%	0.7%	3.4%	2.7%
Offenses vs Government	8.5%	4.6%	9.7%	10.6%	0.7%	7.5%
Public Order	0.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.2%	0.5%	1.7%
Traffic	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	2.2%
Burglary	5.7%	1.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	2.3%
Hold	5.5%	3.7%	2.7%	1.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.1%	7.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pipestone County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	9.8%	7.8%	4.5%	0.2%	3.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Pretrial	53.6%	38.5%	51.8%	58.6%	55.9%	64.7%	
Sentenced	12.8%	19.2%	15.6%	25.0%	28.8%	18.6%	
Unknown/Other	23.8%	34.5%	28.0%	16.2%	11.8%	14.3%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

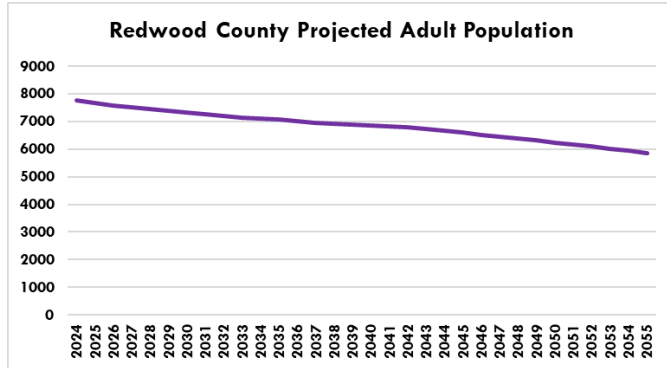


Year	ADP
2029	5.9
2034	5.9
2039	5.9
2044	5.9
2049	5.7
Approved Capacity	19
Operational Capacity	15.2

Pipestone County’s detainee population has been fluctuating above and below 6 for several years. The contracting county population will not put pressure on the population to grow above that level. ALOS appears to be fairly steady (with a reduction in 2024). The forecast calls for a population that is about 6 for the foreseeable future.

Redwood County

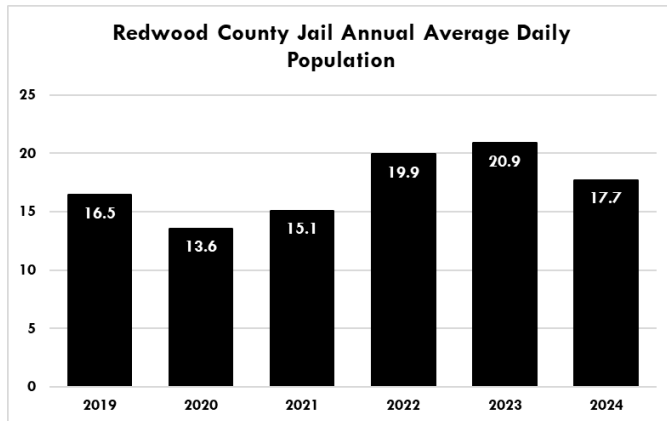
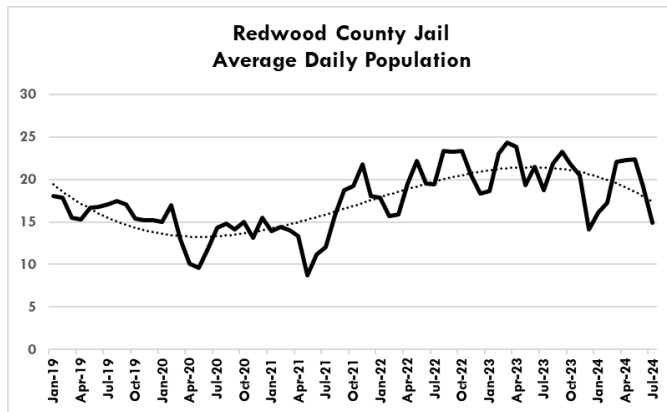
County Population



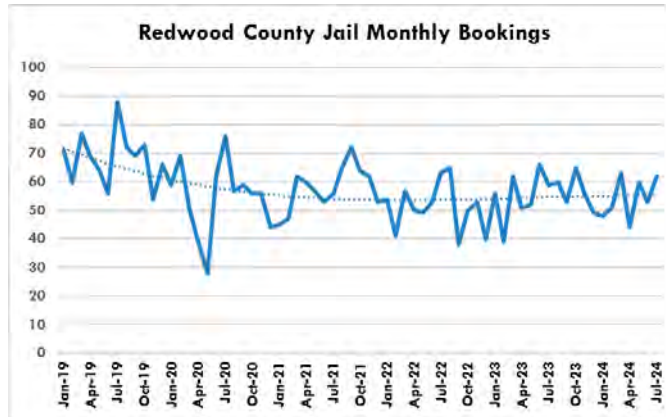
Crime Rate

Redwood	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	566	464	476	285	404.3	-29%
County Population	15,018	15,365	15,364	15,364	15,364	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3768.8	3019.9	3098.2	1855.0	2631.5	-30%

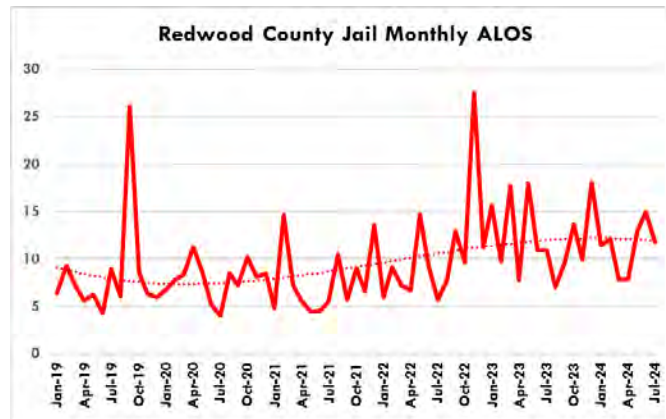
Jail Average Daily Population



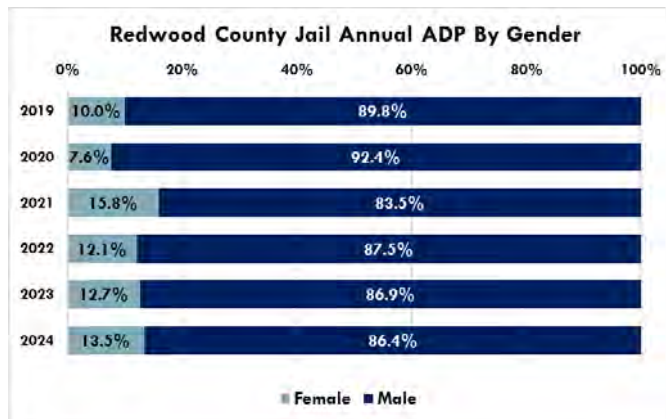
Jail Bookings/Admissions

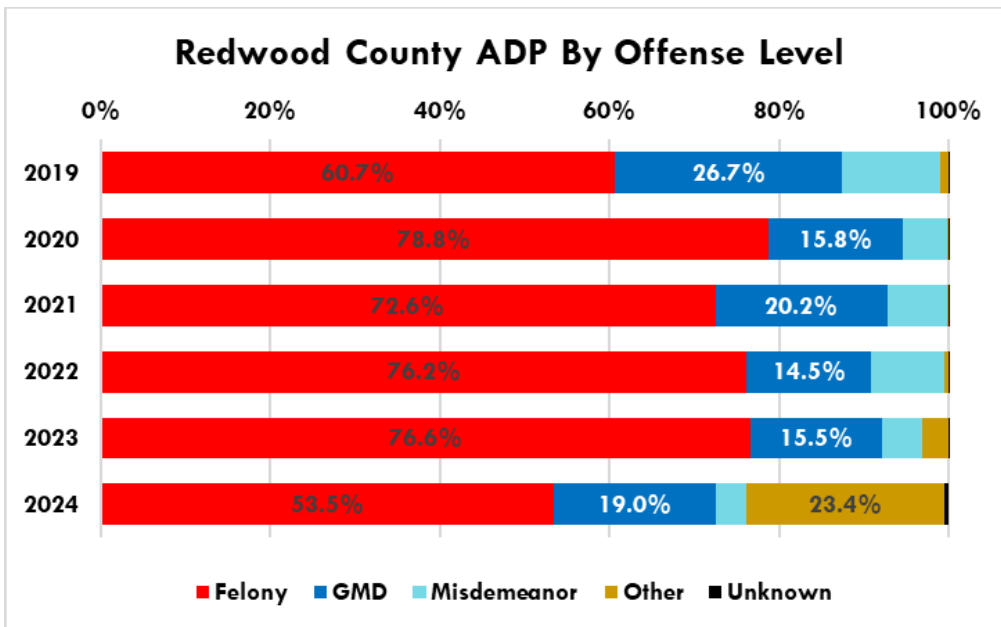
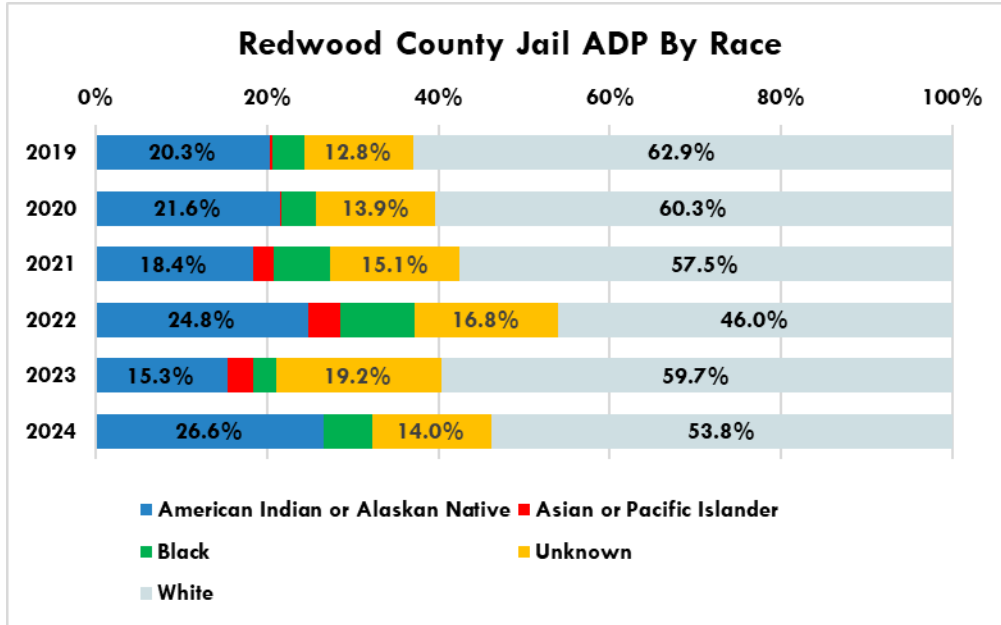


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

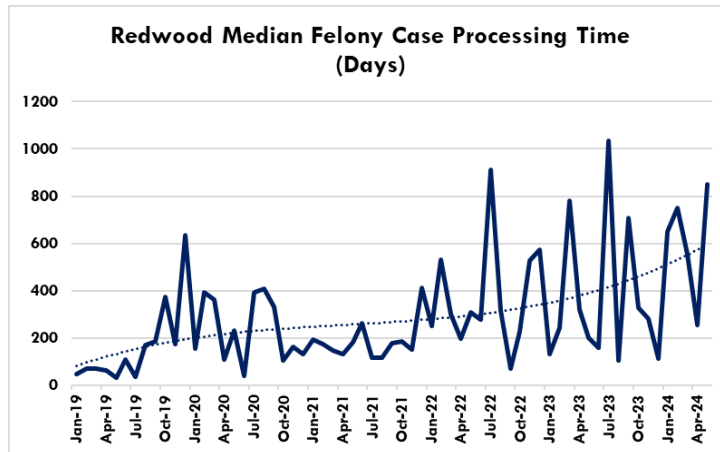
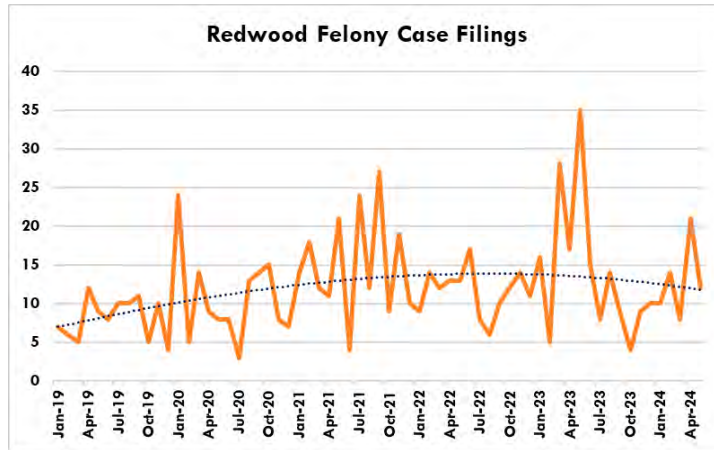




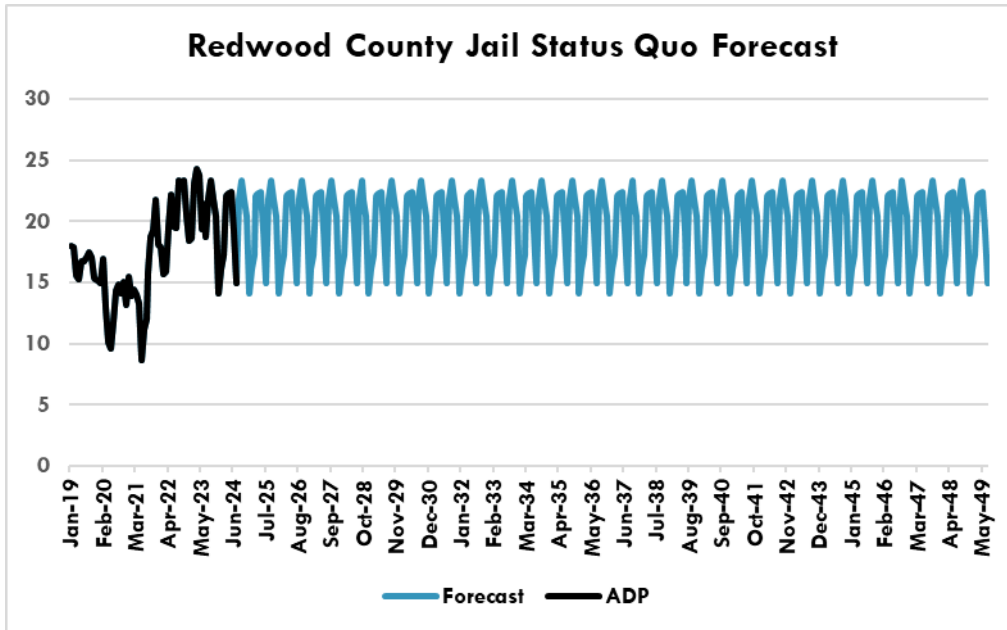
Redwood County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs Government	28.8%	35.6%	40.3%	29.1%	24.0%	15.8%
Offenses vs People	11.9%	7.6%	12.5%	12.9%	19.0%	18.5%
Drugs	11.9%	14.8%	13.3%	11.2%	13.2%	11.6%
Violent	5.8%	11.3%	7.7%	12.0%	10.8%	6.0%
DUI	13.8%	6.6%	11.0%	7.6%	7.8%	3.9%
Theft/Fraud	5.8%	5.6%	3.0%	9.0%	6.3%	3.0%
Sex Offense	8.8%	7.5%	8.7%	11.5%	5.3%	9.4%
Burglary	3.6%	5.0%	1.3%	0.4%	4.1%	2.8%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	23.2%
Weapons	2.5%	0.9%	0.6%	3.7%	2.9%	1.9%
Traffic	2.5%	3.4%	1.2%	1.4%	2.7%	1.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Public Order	3.5%	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Hold	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Redwood County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	0.2%	0.9%	8.1%	71.0%
Pretrial	57.9%	65.6%	51.7%	65.5%	66.1%	63.0%	
Sentenced	38.6%	32.2%	38.3%	30.2%	27.8%	27.3%	
Unknown/Other	3.1%	1.8%	8.8%	4.0%	5.3%	1.5%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

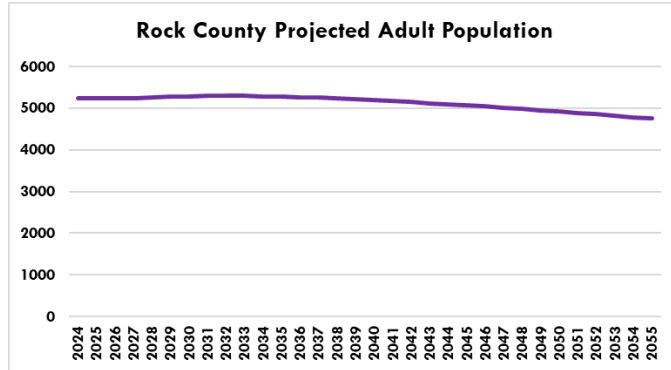


Year	ADP
2029	19.6
2034	19.6
2039	19.6
2044	19.6
2049	19.2
Approved Capacity	21
Operational Capacity	16.8

Redwood County is one of the few Minnesota counties to have a higher population after the pandemic than before. Bookings are remarkably steady, and ALOS jumped in 2022 but has stayed at that level. Our forecast extends these trends into the future. Some models take the population lower due to the declining population of the county.

Rock County (Does Not Have A Jail)

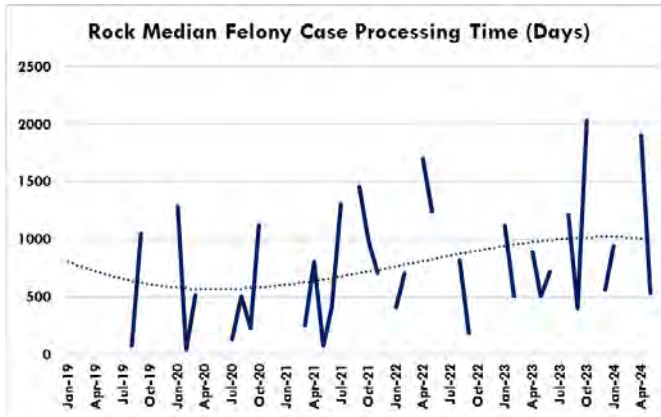
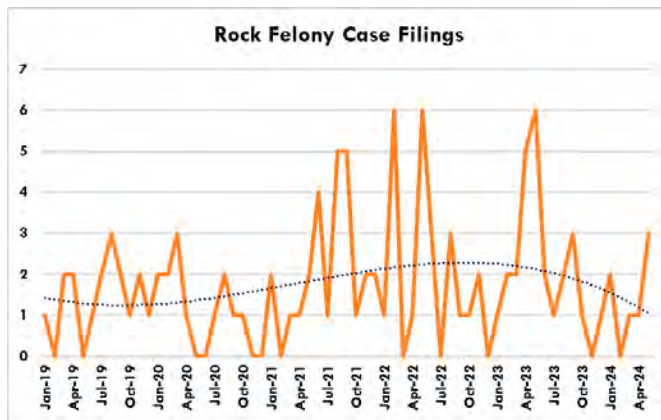
County Population



Crime Rate

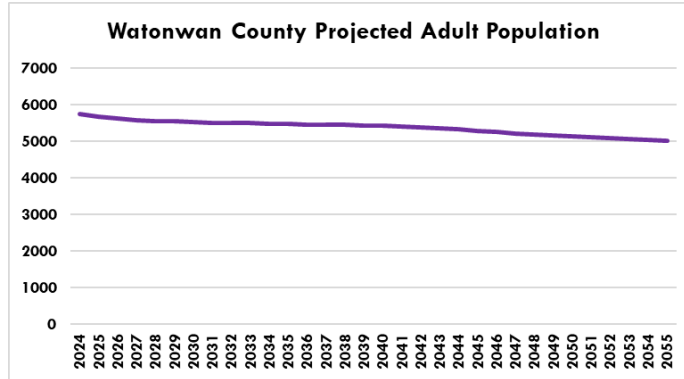
Rock	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	137	145	39	14	19.9	-86%
County Population	9,288	9,670	9,492	9,492	9,492	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1475.0	1499.5	410.9	147.5	209.2	-86%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Watonwan County

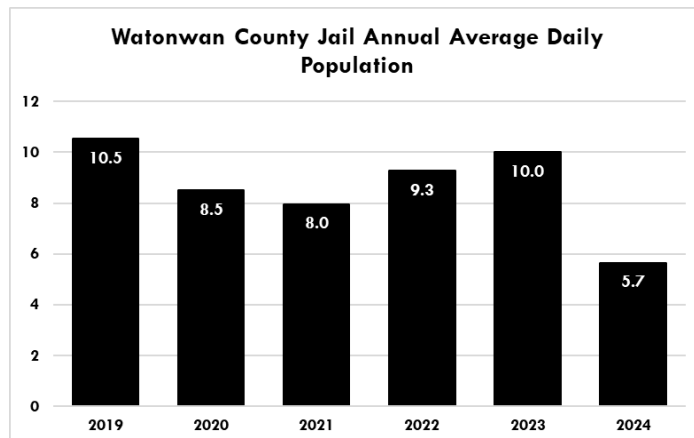
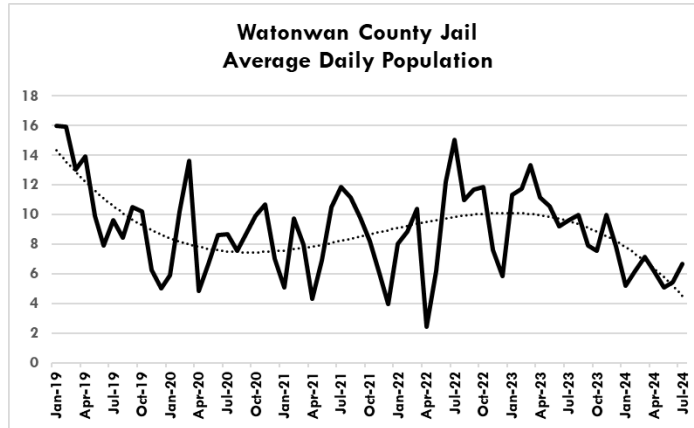
County Population



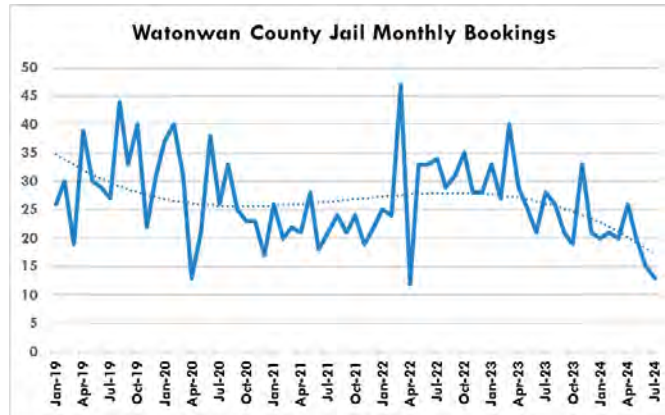
Crime Rate

Watonwan	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	310	398	245	161	228.4	-26%
County Population	10,778	11,067	11,029	11,029	11,029	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2876.2	3596.3	2221.4	1459.8	2070.9	-28%

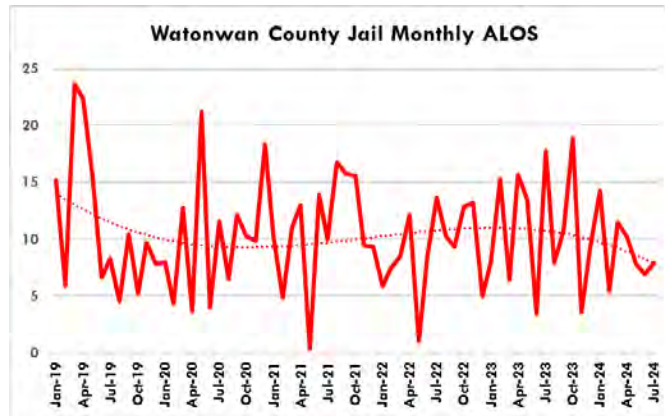
Jail Average Daily Population



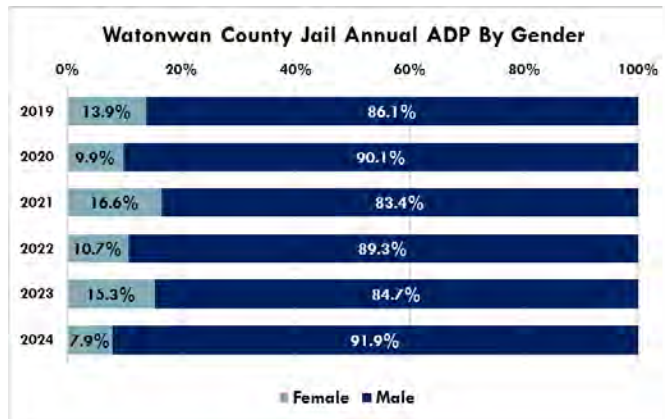
Jail Bookings/Admissions

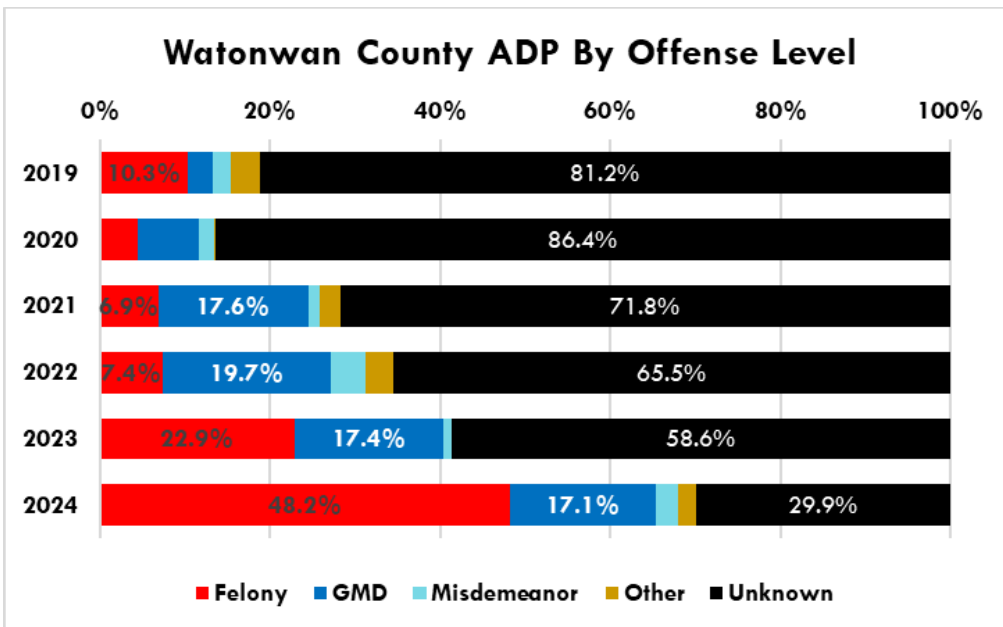
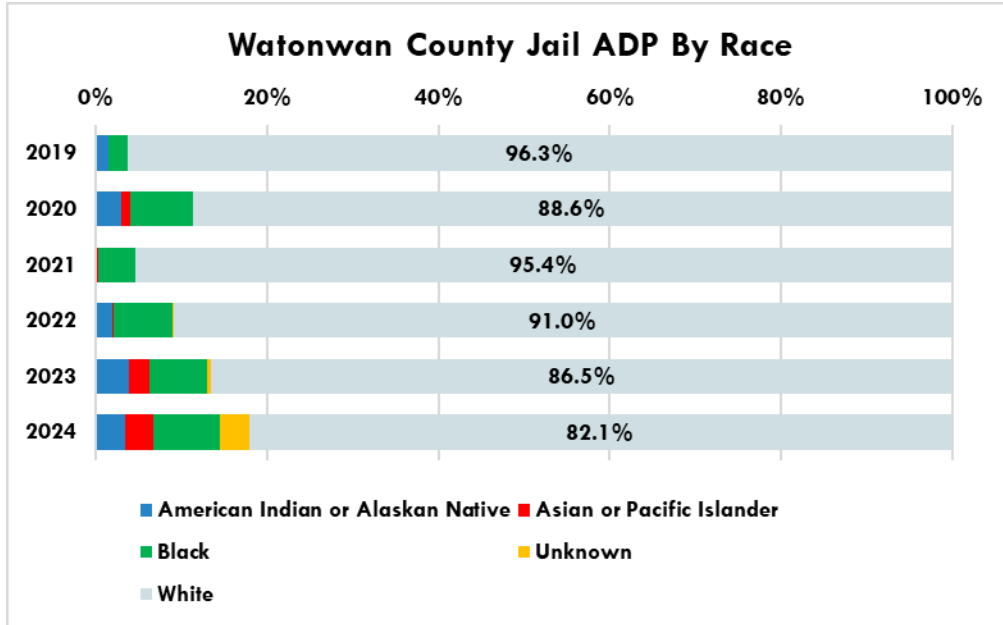


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

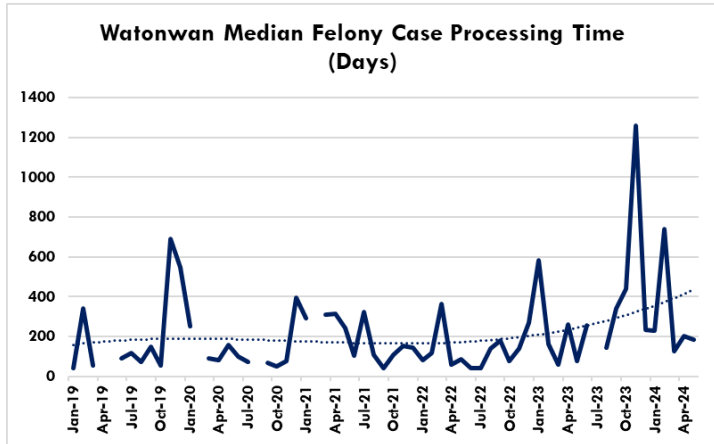
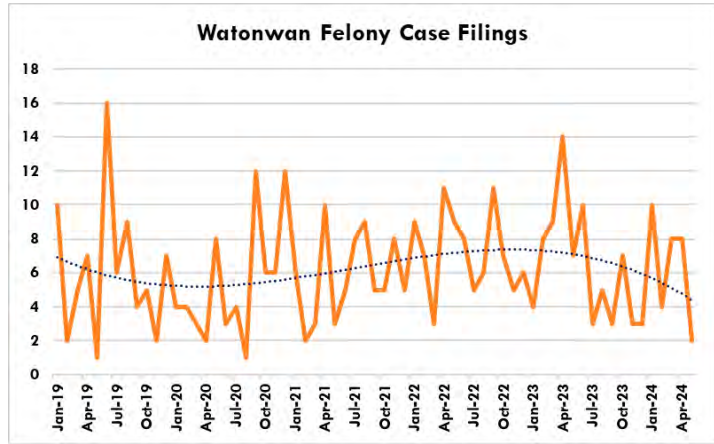




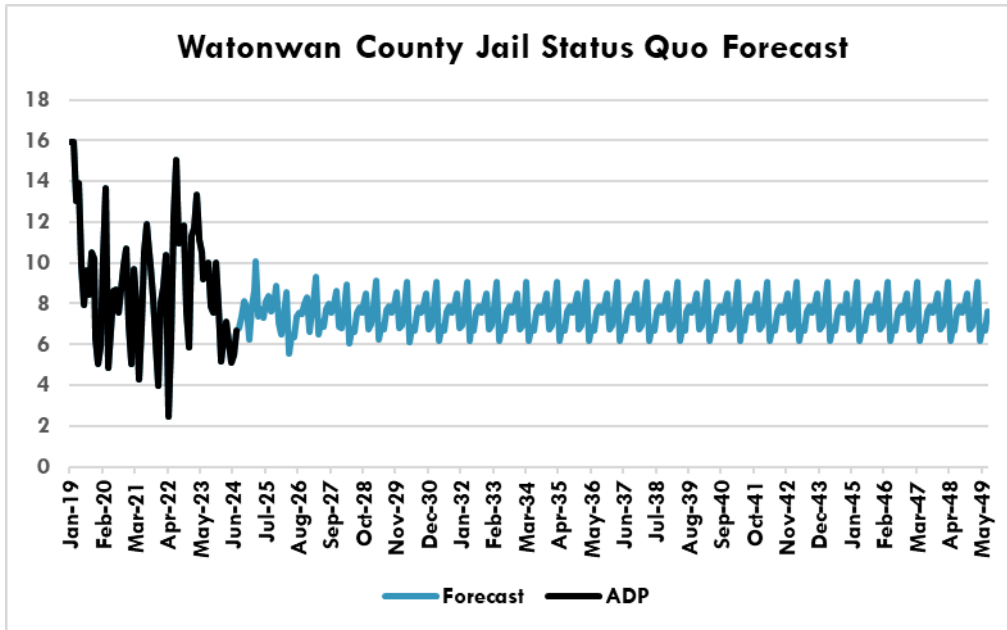
Watowan County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	14.4%	10.0%	18.9%	17.1%	23.5%	7.2%
Sex Offense	13.5%	16.4%	19.3%	8.4%	15.3%	29.6%
Offenses vs Government	8.1%	9.9%	3.3%	7.5%	14.4%	2.8%
Offenses vs People	14.5%	15.1%	11.4%	18.4%	14.1%	20.0%
Violent	10.1%	17.4%	10.7%	11.0%	9.7%	6.9%
DUI	3.7%	6.3%	9.7%	15.6%	9.1%	11.1%
Theft/Fraud	7.6%	4.3%	13.6%	5.5%	8.4%	13.1%
Unknown	17.2%	5.4%	3.7%	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Weapons	4.9%	1.5%	0.0%	3.5%	1.4%	1.2%
Burglary	0.7%	4.8%	4.5%	3.6%	1.4%	2.4%
Traffic	0.5%	3.6%	1.8%	4.4%	0.9%	0.3%
Public Order	1.5%	4.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	3.1%	0.3%	2.4%	3.3%	0.0%	2.2%
Parole Violation	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Watowan County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	43.0%
Pretrial	91.1%	80.2%	72.4%	80.8%	84.8%	63.7%	
Sentenced	6.6%	19.8%	27.4%	19.1%	15.1%	36.3%	
Unknown/Other	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



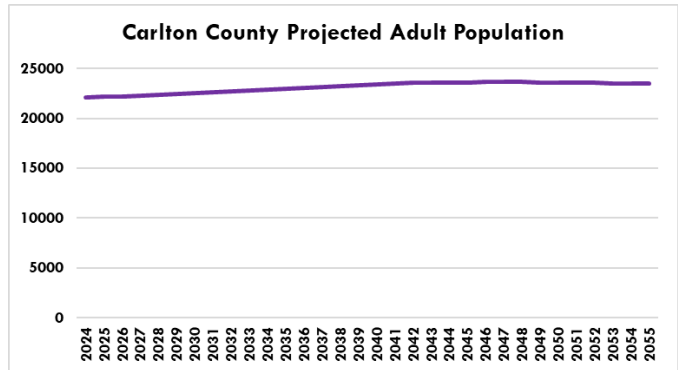
Year	ADP
2029	7.5
2034	7.5
2039	7.5
2044	7.5
2049	7.3
Approved Capacity	20
Operational Capacity	16

Watonwan’s detainee population forecast is flat, reflecting reductions in bookings over time, and wildly fluctuating ALOS. The county population is contracting. Nearly every model placed the 2049 population between 5.6 and 9.2. Our selected model is right in the middle.

Analysis of District 6 County Jail Populations

Carlton County (Participates in the NE Regional Correctional Center)

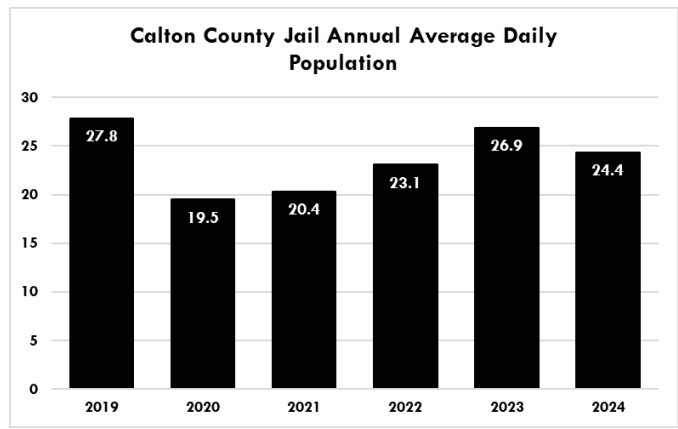
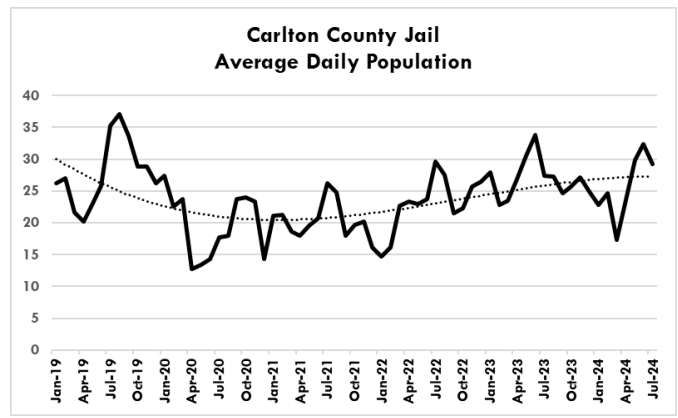
County Population



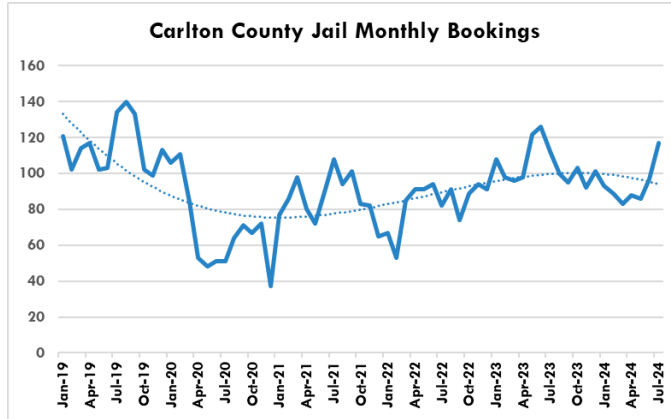
Crime Rate

Carlton	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,297	1007	857	394	558.9	-57%
County Population	35,889	36722	37,073	37,073	37,073	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3613.9	2742.2	2311.7	1062.8	1507.6	-58%

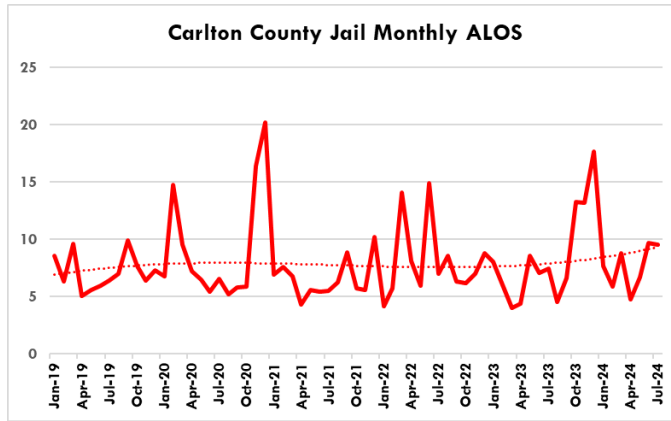
Jail Average Daily Population



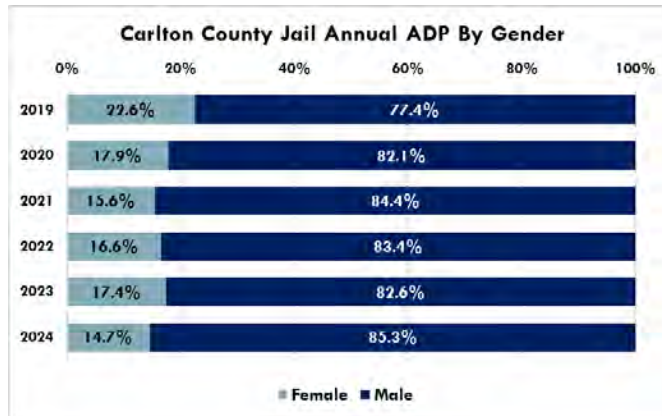
Jail Bookings/Admissions

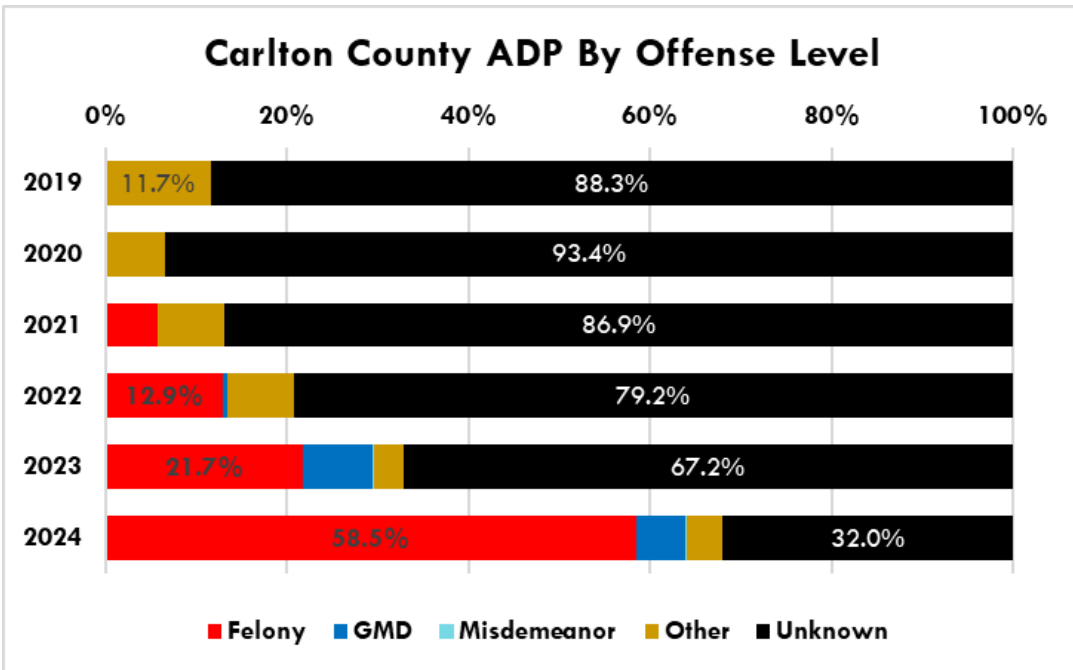
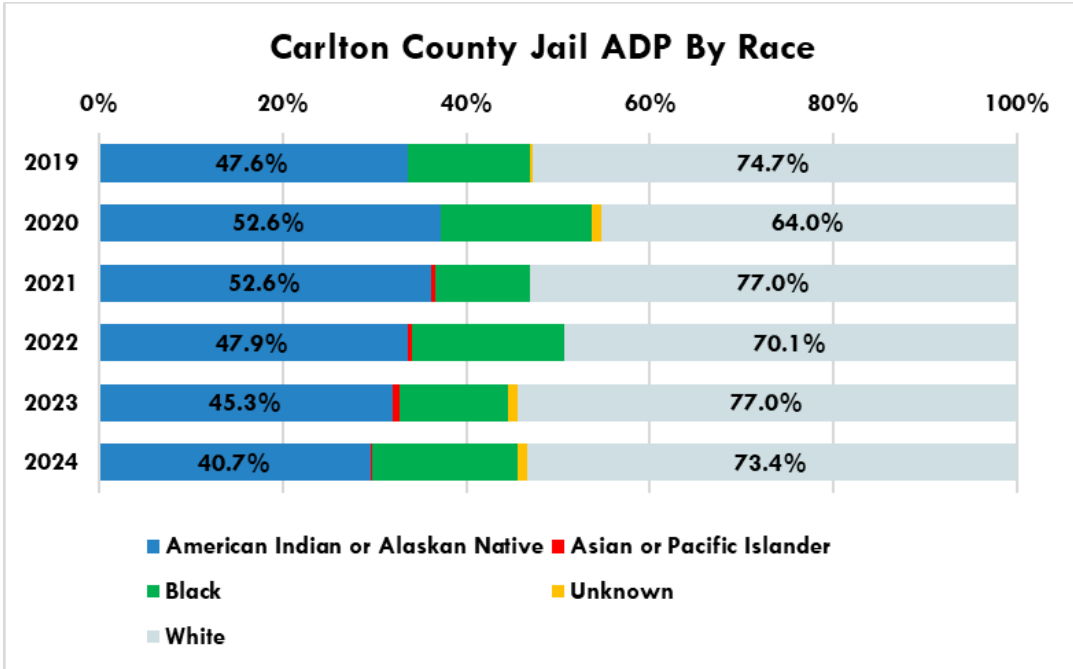


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

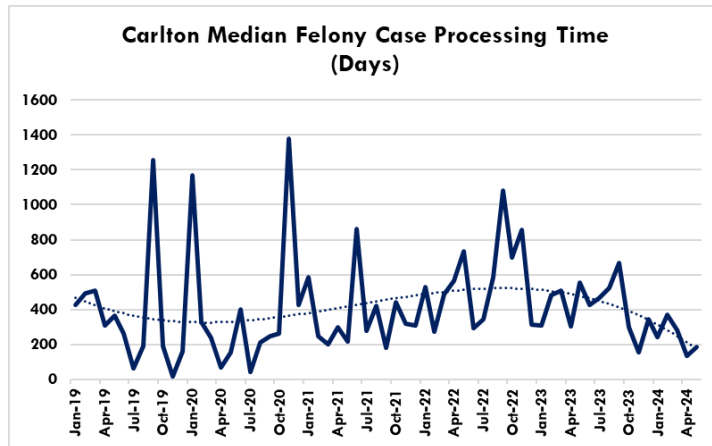
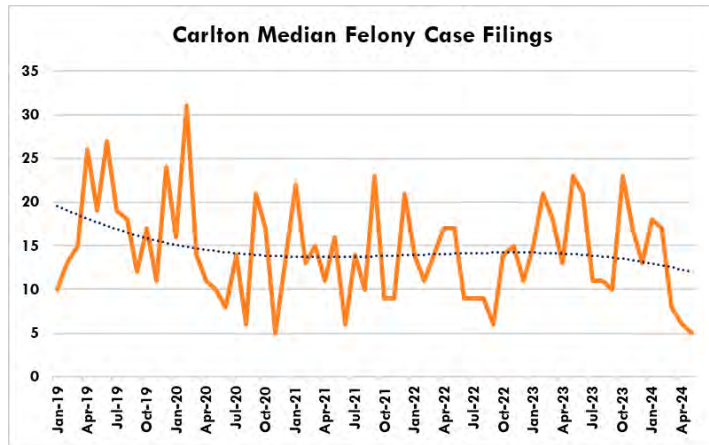




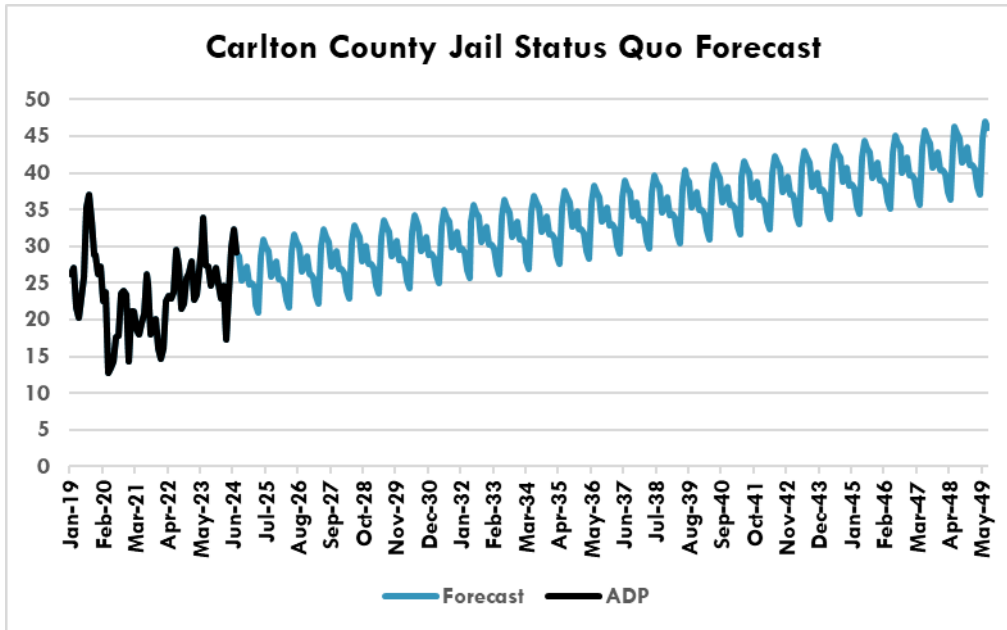
Carlton County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	20.0%	31.5%	19.5%	23.8%	22.5%	23.8%
Drugs	22.0%	11.9%	20.4%	21.1%	17.4%	15.7%
Violent	17.2%	17.9%	19.9%	18.4%	16.3%	18.0%
Sex Offense	5.6%	9.2%	8.5%	12.3%	13.3%	12.1%
Theft/Fraud	8.8%	4.6%	8.3%	7.3%	8.3%	9.7%
Burglary	1.4%	2.5%	1.4%	1.4%	5.1%	1.6%
DUI	7.3%	6.2%	6.5%	4.2%	5.0%	6.5%
Offenses vs Government	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	1.4%	4.8%	3.5%
VOP	11.7%	6.4%	7.3%	7.4%	3.3%	4.0%
Public Order	1.4%	3.6%	2.2%	0.9%	2.3%	2.5%
Weapons	1.4%	2.8%	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Traffic	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Warrant	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Carlton County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	85.0%
Pretrial	81.4%	94.2%	93.8%	98.4%	98.0%	97.8%	
Sentenced	0.2%	0.2%	3.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	
Unknown/Other	17.5%	5.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

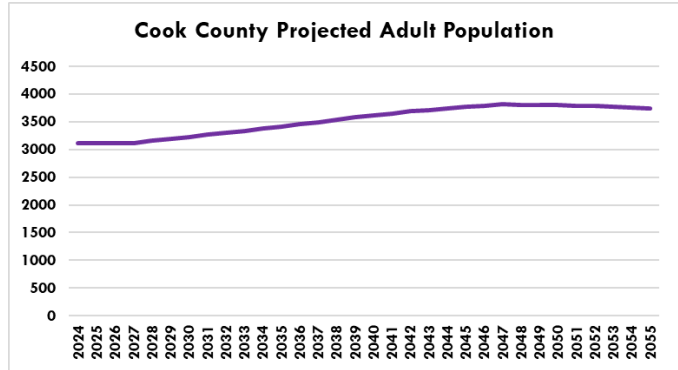


Year	ADP
2029	29.1
2034	32.5
2039	35.8
2044	39.2
2049	42.1
Approved Capacity	48
Operational Capacity	38.4

Carlton County’s forecast calls for a significant increase in the jail’s population through 2049. The main reason behind this is an ongoing increase in the number of bookings from year to year. While 2024 represents a small decrease from 2023, the booking level is still higher than anything measured between 2020 and 2022. The increase in bookings will be slightly augmented in the long term by the growth in the county’s population. Multiple models were in agreement regarding the growth trajectory for this county.

Cook County (Participates in the NE Regional Correctional Center)

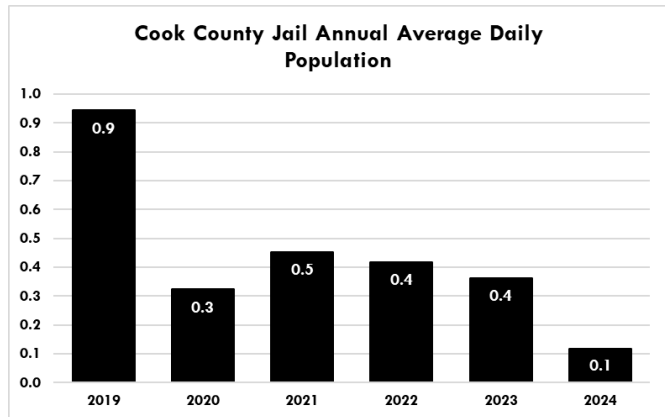
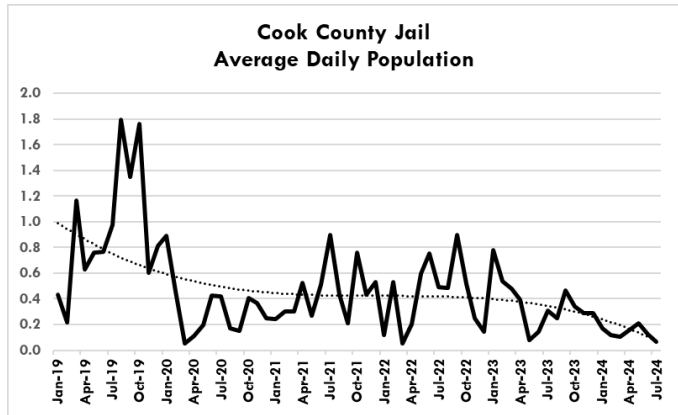
County Population



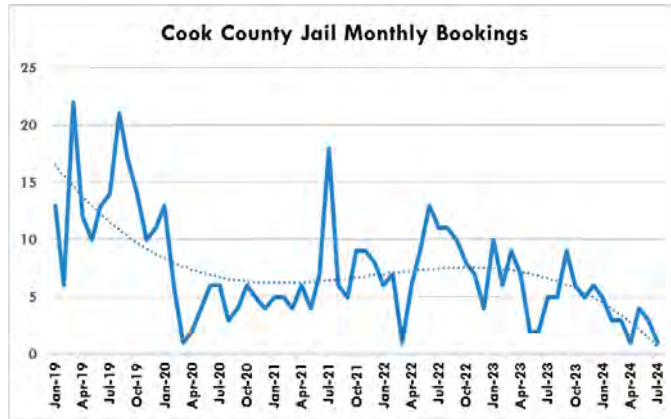
Crime Rate

Cook	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	195	177	140	88	124.8	-36%
County Population	5,456	5651	5,781	5,781	5,781	6%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3574.0	3132.2	2421.7	1522.2	2159.4	-40%

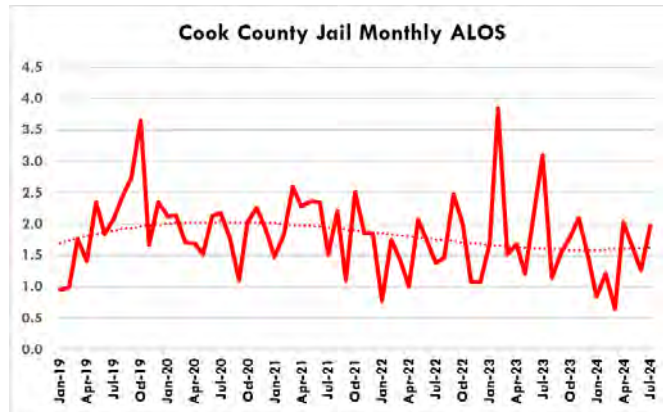
Jail Average Daily Population



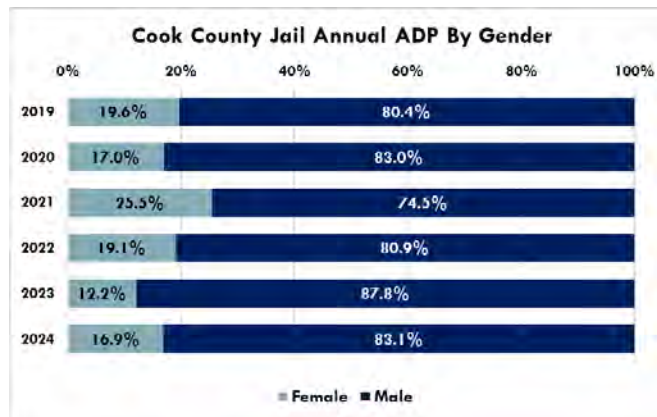
Jail Bookings/Admissions

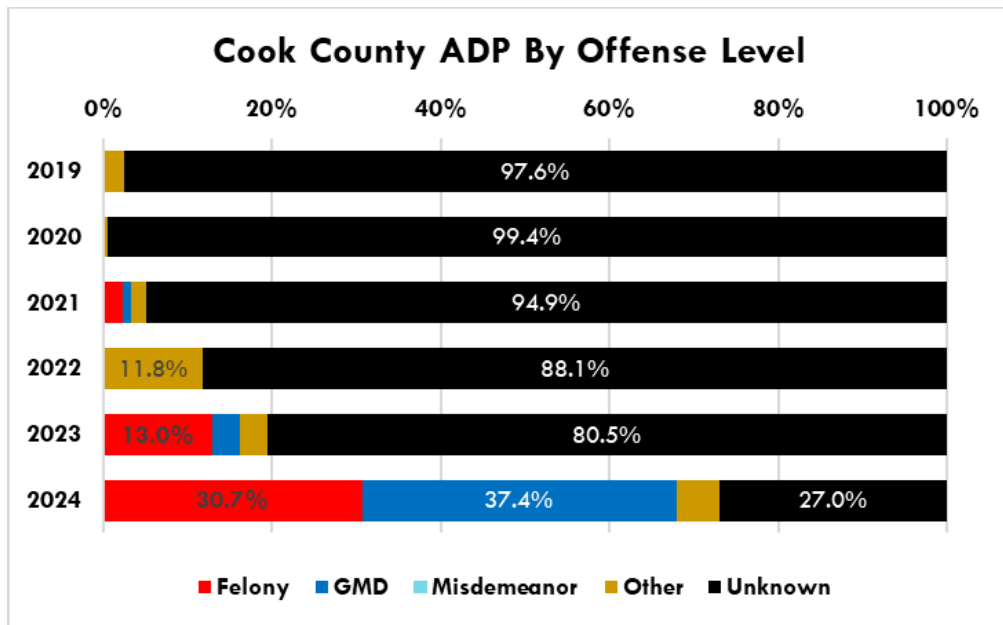
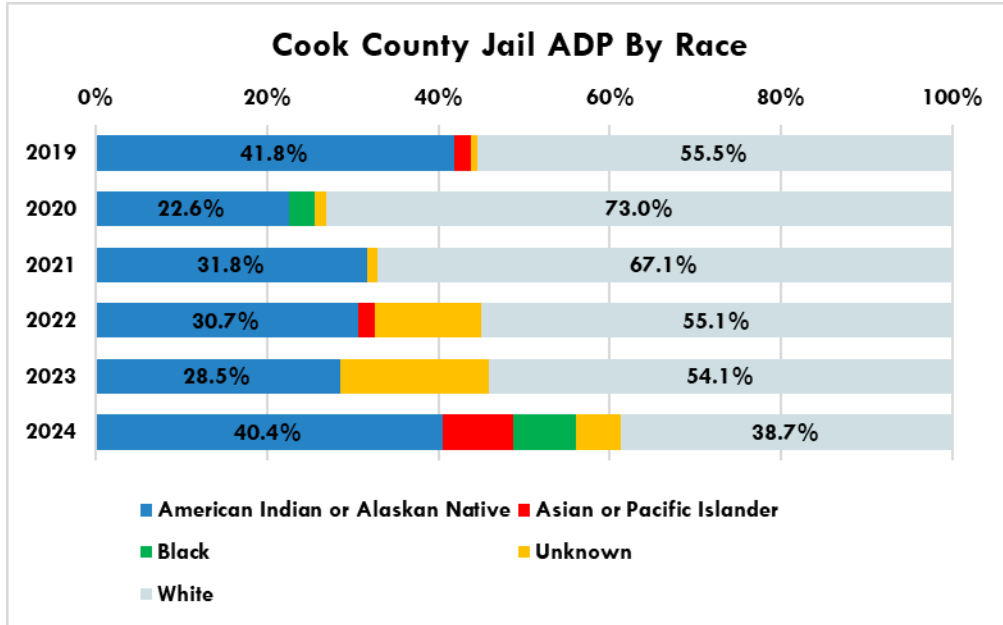


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

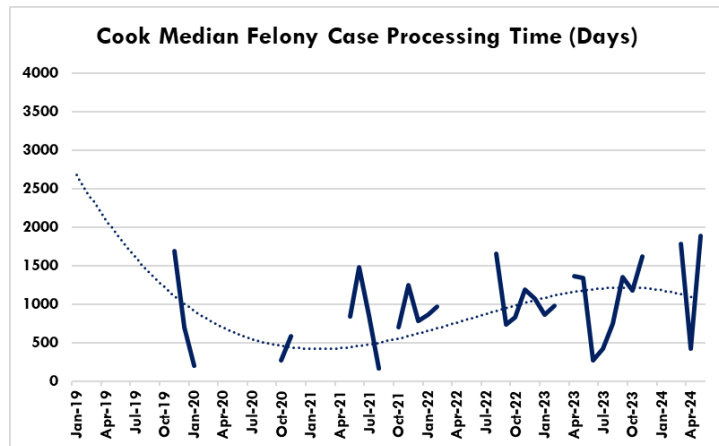
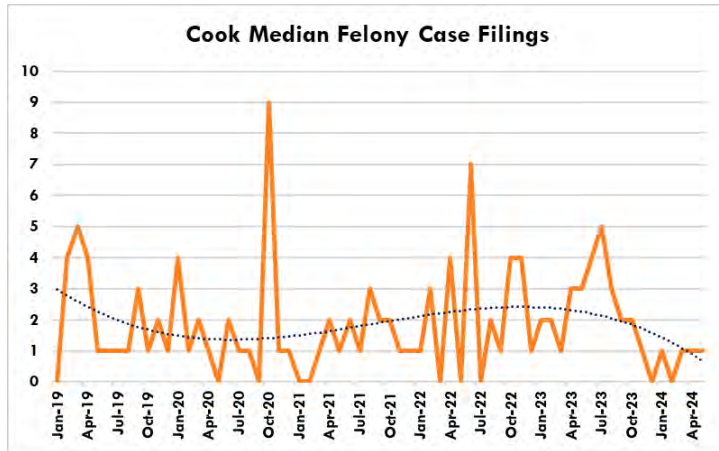




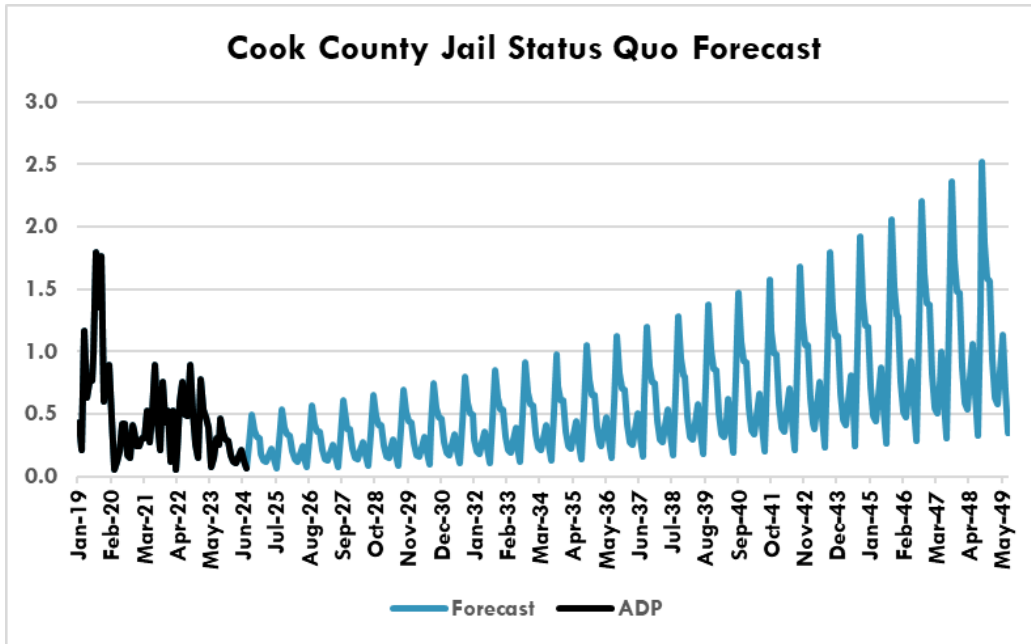
Cook County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	8.4%	9.7%	9.2%	8.0%	22.5%	15.8%
Unknown	0.5%	4.1%	5.3%	1.2%	12.2%	9.5%
DUI	25.5%	17.0%	25.3%	14.6%	12.1%	35.9%
Offenses vs People	23.1%	39.1%	31.5%	32.5%	11.7%	26.8%
Theft/Fraud	6.6%	1.6%	0.5%	7.3%	9.5%	7.1%
Public Order	0.3%	0.8%	8.4%	1.8%	8.9%	0.0%
Sex Offense	4.5%	7.0%	7.1%	2.2%	7.6%	0.0%
Offenses vs Government	4.2%	0.6%	5.6%	7.1%	5.1%	0.0%
VOP	2.4%	0.6%	1.7%	11.8%	3.4%	5.0%
Weapons	0.3%	2.4%	0.0%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%
Burglary	4.2%	6.5%	4.5%	3.8%	2.3%	0.0%
Drugs	17.9%	9.7%	0.0%	6.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Traffic	1.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cook County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	3.1%	1.1%	0.0%	3.7%	19.8%	8.6%	50.0%
Pretrial	72.4%	86.4%	97.7%	90.4%	73.0%	91.4%	
Sentenced	20.3%	11.5%	2.3%	1.1%	7.0%	0.0%	
Unknown/Other	4.1%	1.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.2%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

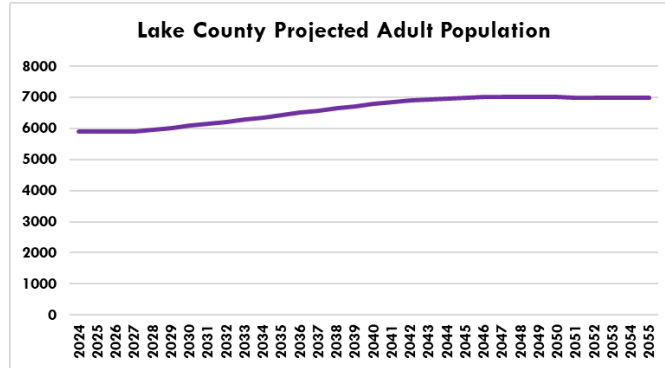


Year	ADP
2029	0.3
2034	0.4
2039	0.6
2044	0.9
2049	0.7
Approved Capacity	15
Operational Capacity	5.25

Cook County’s forecast has significant ranges to it due to the very low population count. The county as a whole is growing, and that may increase the bookings total over time.

Lake County (Participates in the NE Regional Correctional Center)

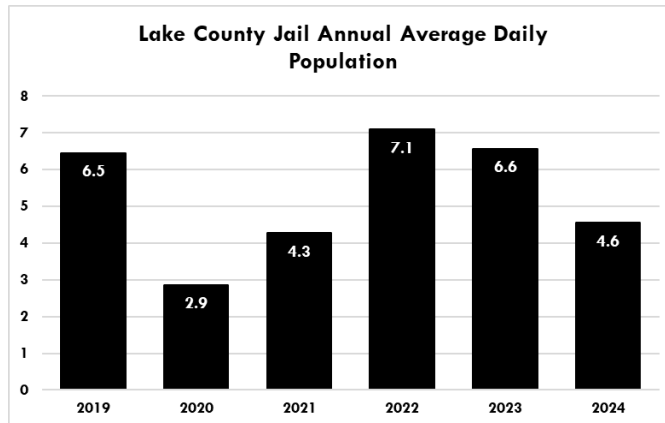
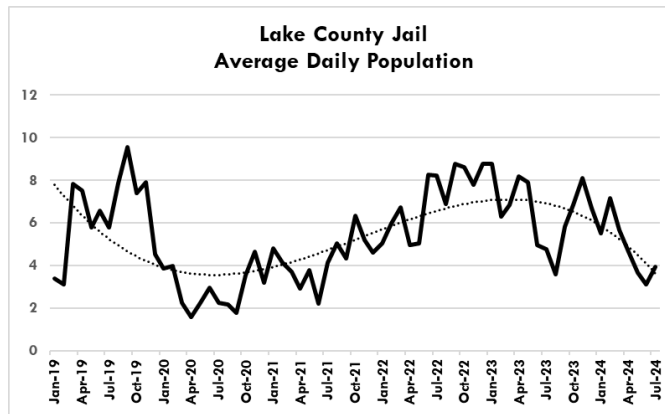
County Population



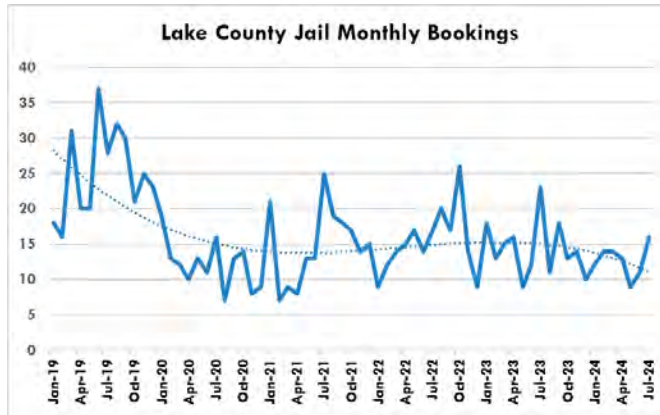
Crime Rate

Lake	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	168	143	102	84	119.2	-29%
County Population	10,643	11105	10,981	10,981	10,981	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1578.5	1287.7	928.9	765.0	1085.2	-31%

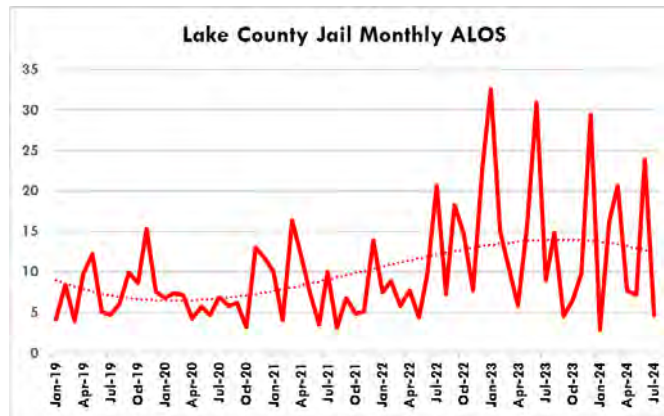
Jail Average Daily Population



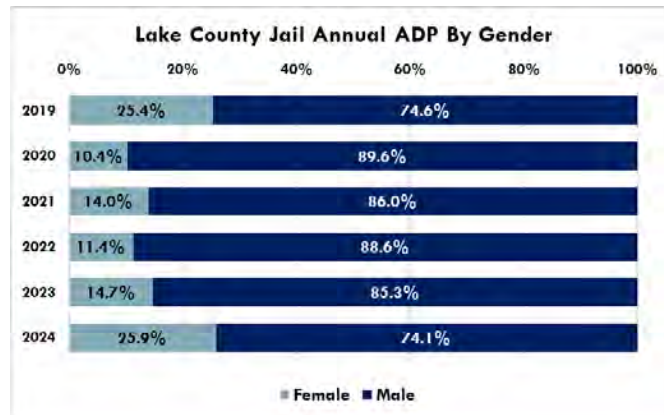
Jail Bookings/Admissions

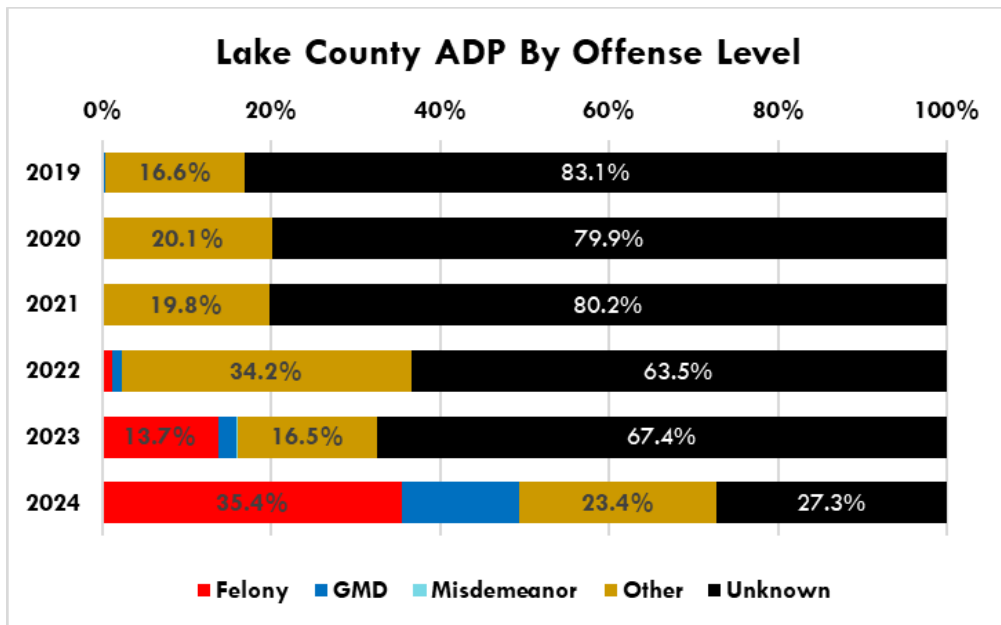
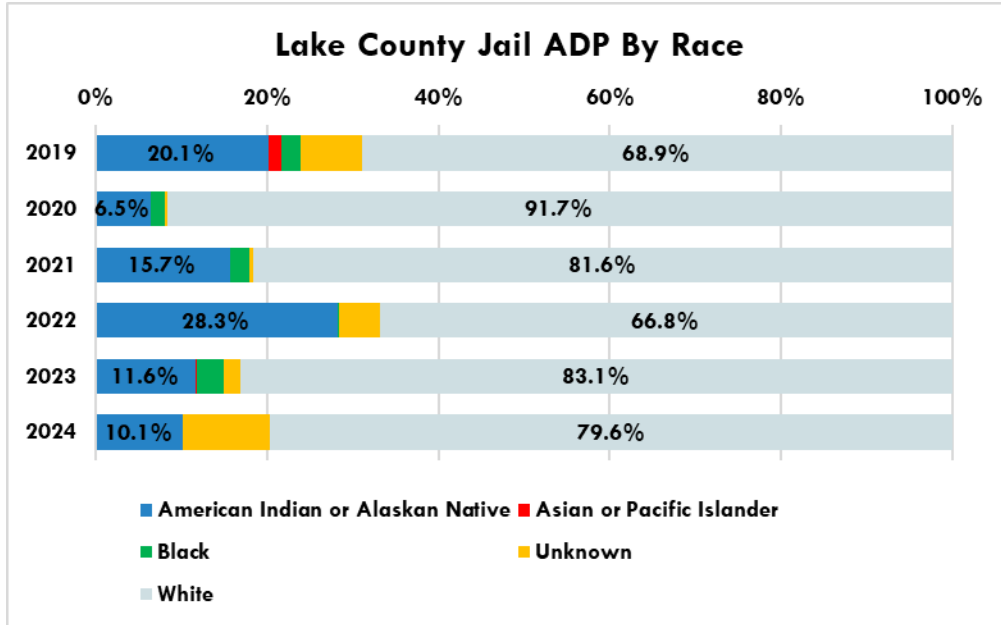


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

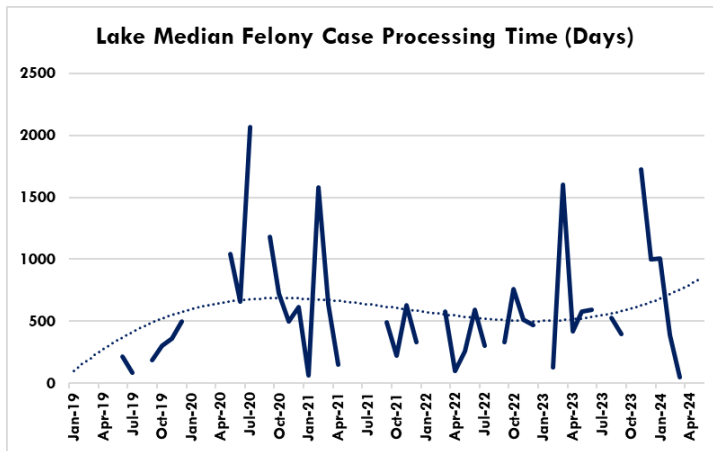
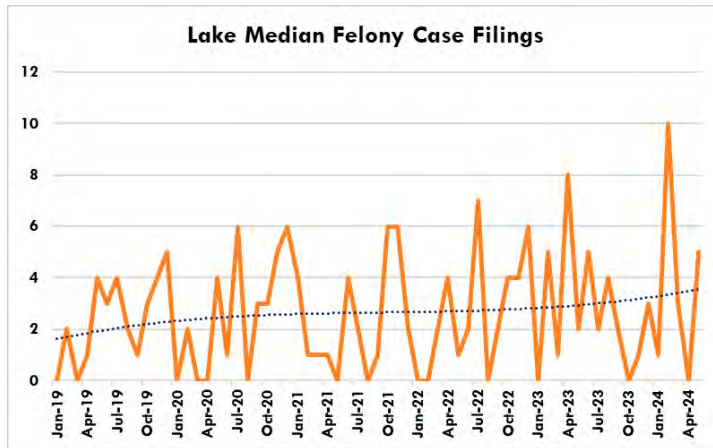




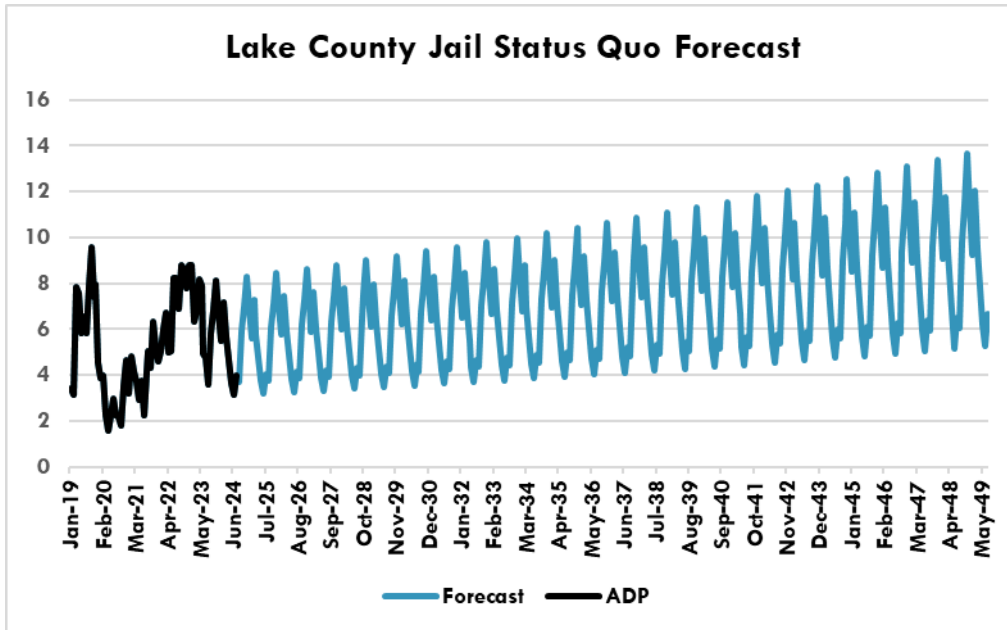
Lake County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	8.5%	22.1%	16.3%	13.4%	19.9%	18.3%
VOP	16.6%	20.1%	18.1%	34.2%	16.5%	23.4%
Violent	9.8%	12.6%	16.7%	23.0%	16.2%	4.2%
Unknown	6.4%	4.8%	13.4%	6.9%	14.8%	14.8%
Drugs	18.7%	8.3%	6.7%	4.8%	10.3%	5.3%
DUI	18.2%	7.1%	2.2%	1.8%	6.0%	5.6%
Sex Offense	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	4.7%	0.0%
Offenses vs Government	4.8%	1.5%	2.4%	1.6%	4.5%	10.1%
Burglary	8.6%	8.8%	0.9%	0.5%	2.9%	2.9%
Public Order	0.4%	10.4%	1.8%	0.2%	2.7%	2.4%
Theft/Fraud	6.7%	2.8%	19.0%	1.2%	1.1%	12.9%
Weapons	0.1%	0.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Traffic	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Lake County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	4.9%	6.8%	11.1%	20.8%	19.0%	18.2%	67.0%
Pretrial	47.6%	48.1%	47.7%	40.6%	43.6%	44.3%	
Sentenced	9.2%	4.1%	1.4%	0.8%	2.4%	1.5%	
Unknown/Other	38.4%	41.0%	39.8%	37.8%	35.0%	35.9%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

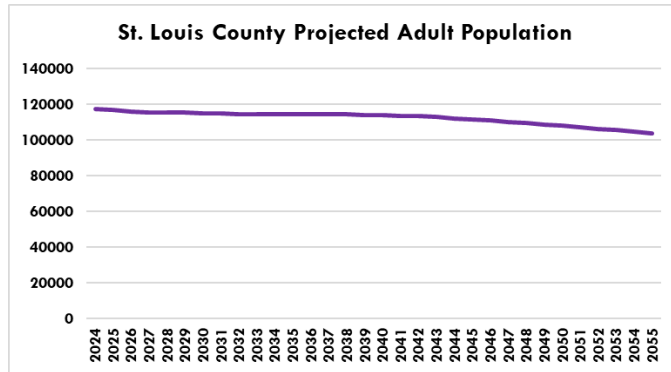


Year	ADP
2029	6.0
2034	6.7
2039	7.4
2044	8.3
2049	8.1
Approved Capacity	27
Operational Capacity	21.6

Lake County’s forecast shows a small gradual increase over time that mirrors the expected growth in the county’s overall population. ALOS has increased over time in Lake County, which also helps feed the models showing an increase in the population.

St. Louis County (Participates in the NE Regional Correctional Center)

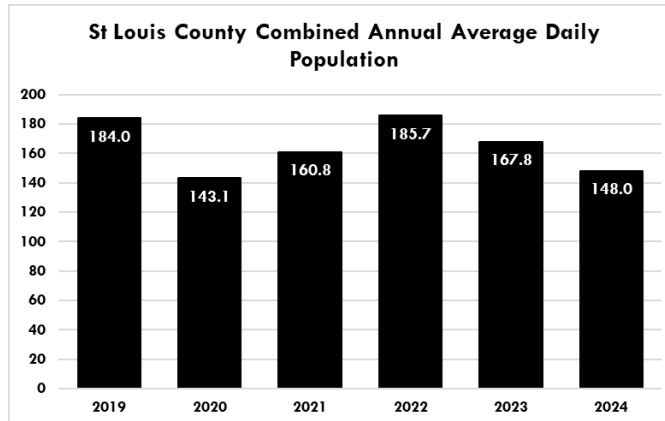
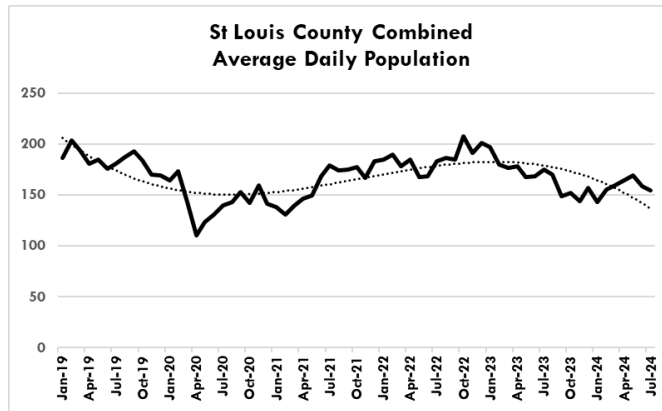
County Population



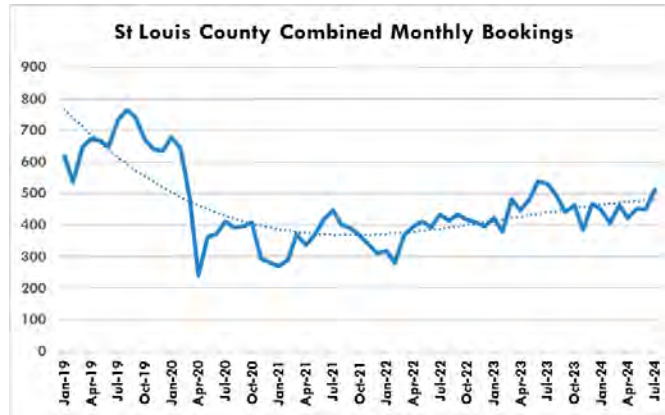
Crime Rate

St. Louis	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	11,371	9442	8243	5325	7554.1	-34%
County Population	198,845	198,716	199,835	199,835	199,835	0%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5718.5	4751.5	4124.9	2664.7	3780.2	-34%

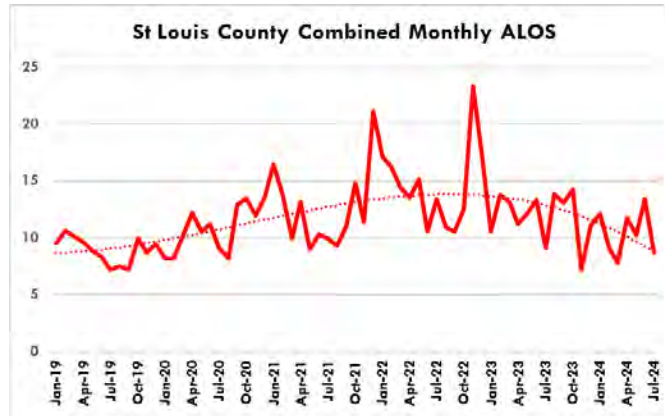
Jail Average Daily Population



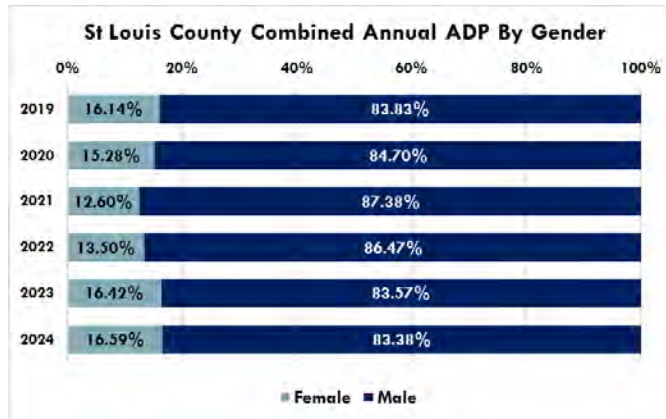
Jail Bookings/Admissions

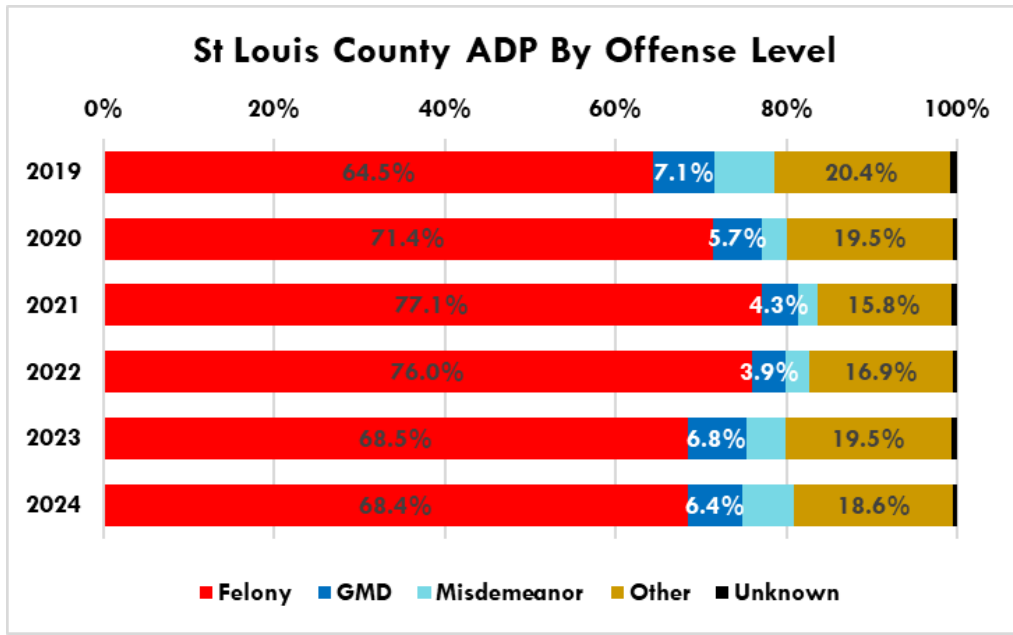
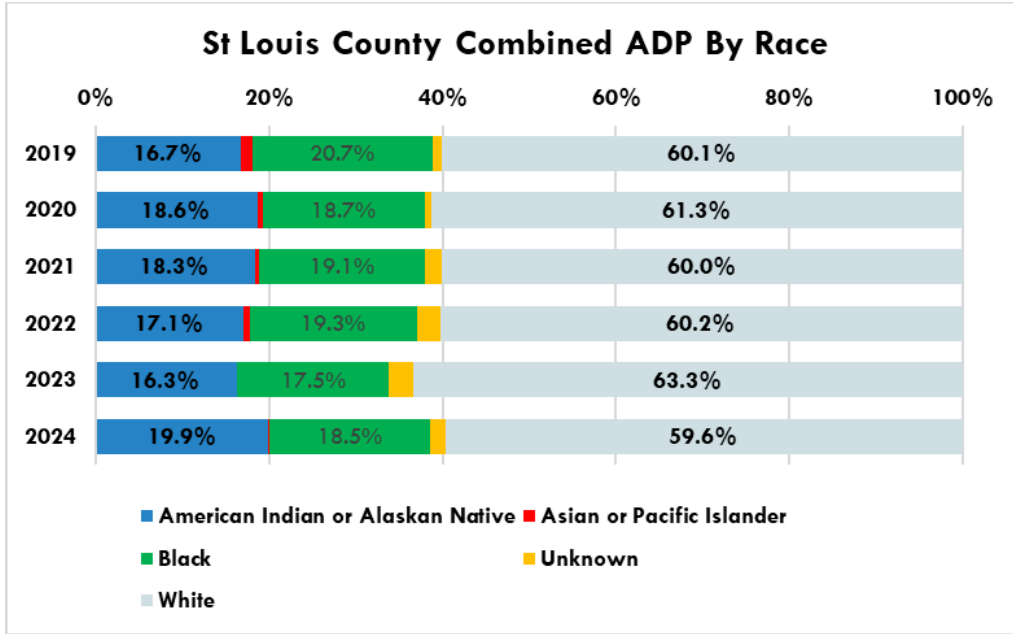


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

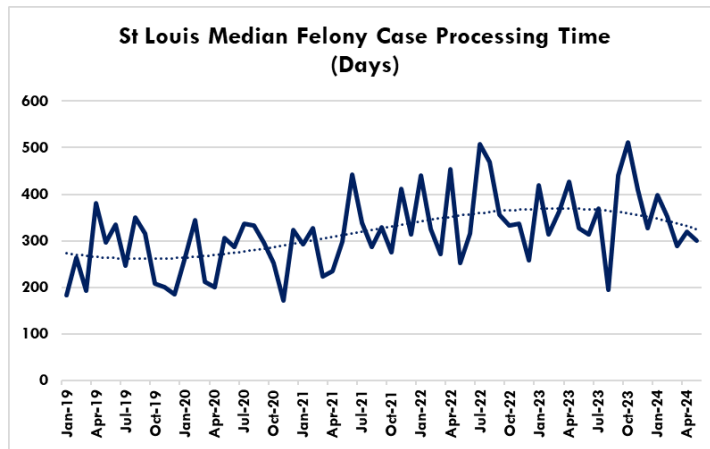
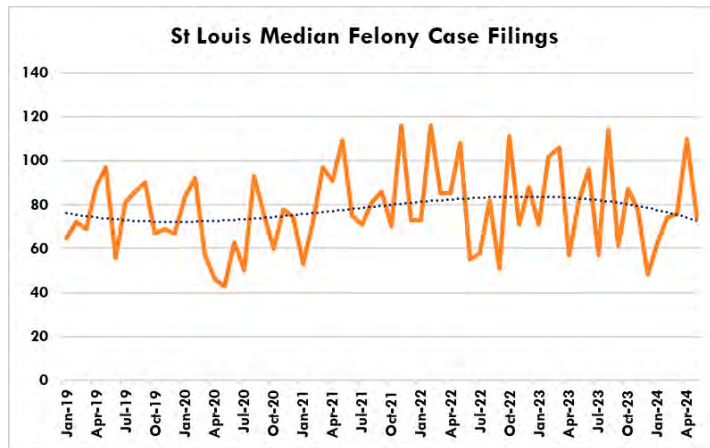




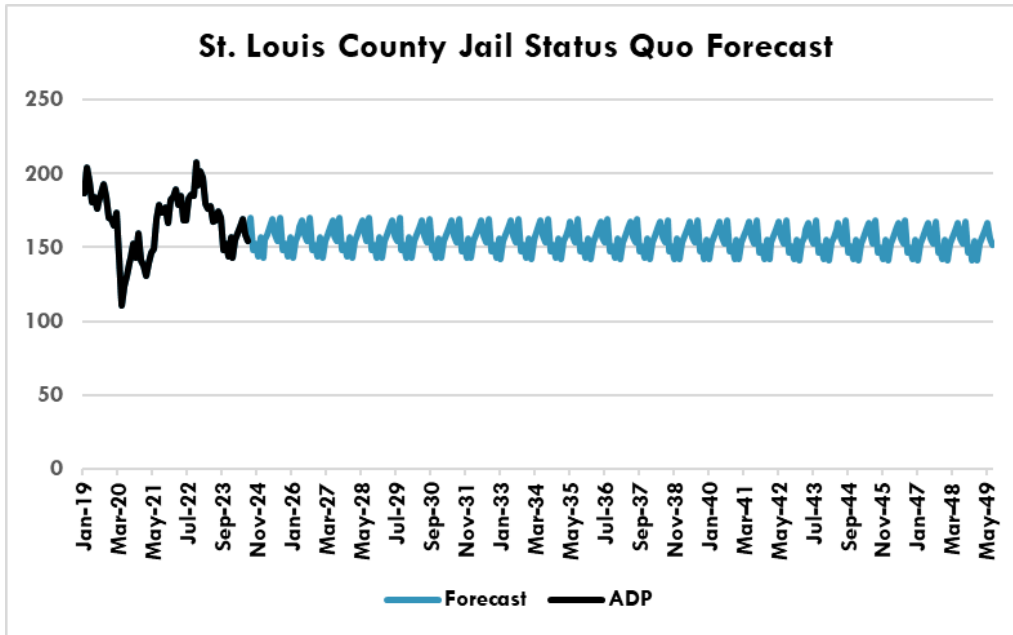
St. Louis County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	16.2%	21.4%	23.8%	24.8%	23.8%	20.7%
VOP	13.8%	13.5%	11.1%	12.5%	14.3%	12.8%
Drugs	16.8%	17.5%	20.3%	15.4%	13.7%	12.3%
Offenses vs People	17.1%	18.0%	16.4%	13.8%	13.1%	16.5%
Sex Offense	5.5%	2.9%	4.1%	6.9%	7.9%	9.3%
Hold	6.6%	6.0%	4.7%	4.3%	5.2%	5.8%
Weapons	2.8%	3.7%	4.7%	5.2%	4.5%	3.1%
Theft/Fraud	5.1%	5.0%	4.2%	5.1%	4.5%	5.7%
Offenses vs Government	5.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%	3.5%	3.9%
DUI	2.3%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	3.4%	3.1%
Burglary	5.1%	4.5%	3.5%	4.2%	3.0%	4.2%
Public Order	2.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%
Unknown	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%
Traffic	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Arson	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

St. Louis County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Pretrial	99.6%	99.6%	99.8%	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%	
Sentenced	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



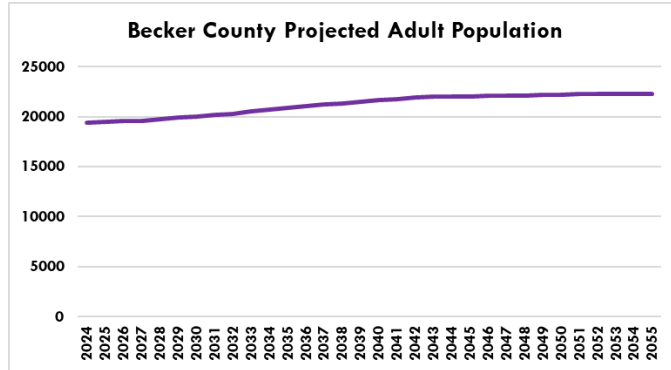
Year	ADP
2029	155.7
2034	155.2
2039	154.8
2044	154.3
2049	155.2
Approved Capacity	217
Operational Capacity	183.05

St. Louis County’s population peaked in midyear 2022, decreased during 2023, and then stabilized during 2024. In the long term, the county’s overall population is projected to decrease, which may result in a lower proportion of bookings into the jail. The forecast model calls for a seasonal but flat trend.

Analysis of District 7 County Jail Populations

Becker County

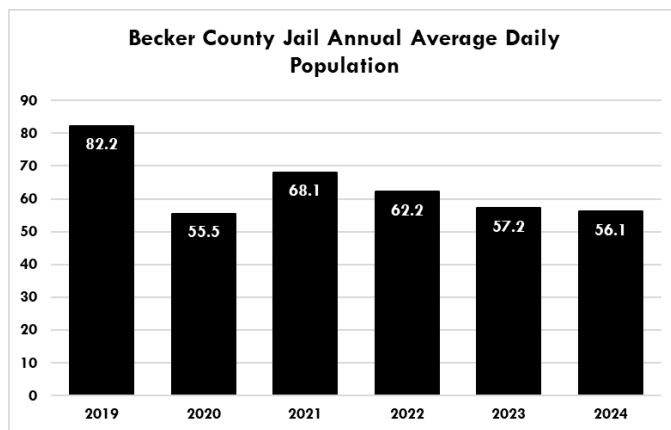
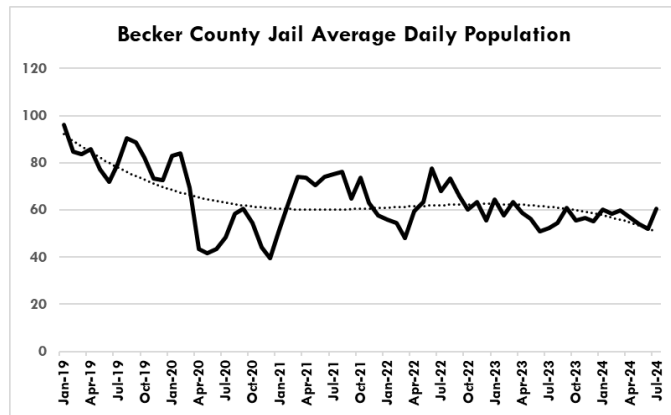
County Population



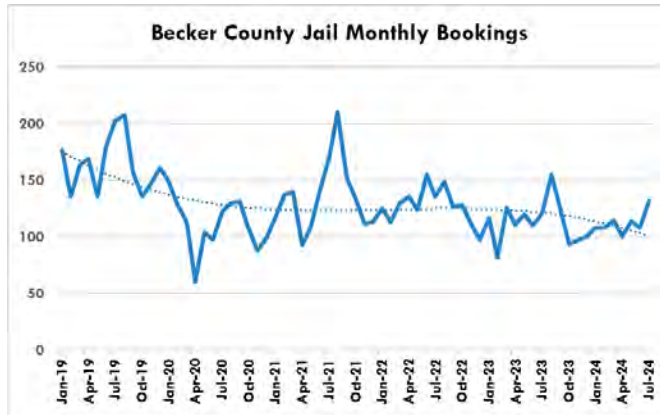
Crime Rate

Becker	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,799	1,515	1,232	897	1272.5	-29%
County Population	34,734	35346	35,561	35,561	35,561	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5179.4	4286.2	3464.5	2522.4	3578.3	-31%

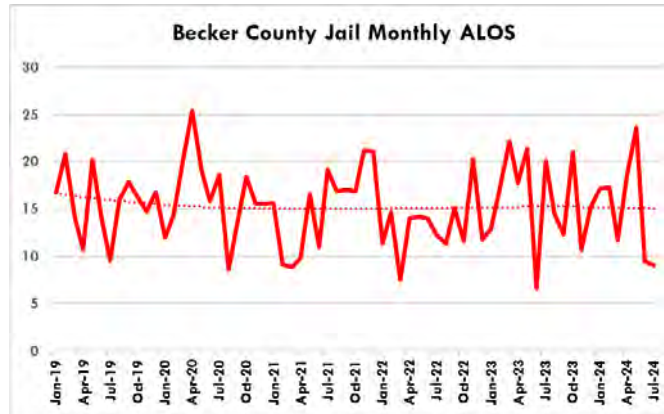
Jail Average Daily Population



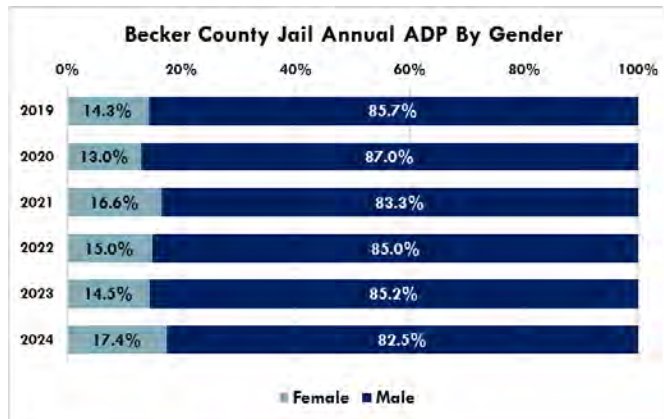
Jail Bookings/Admissions

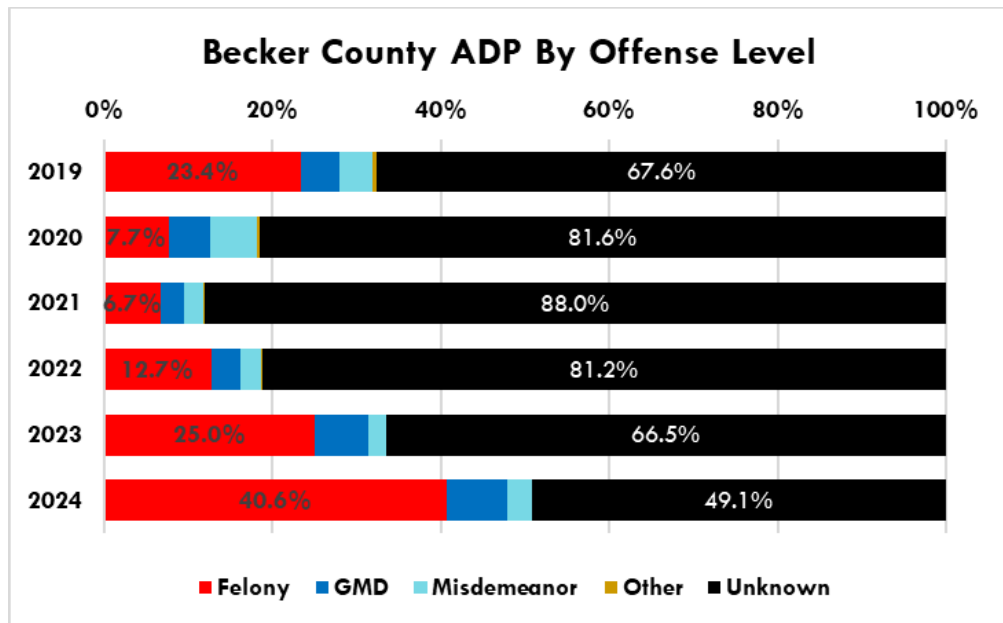
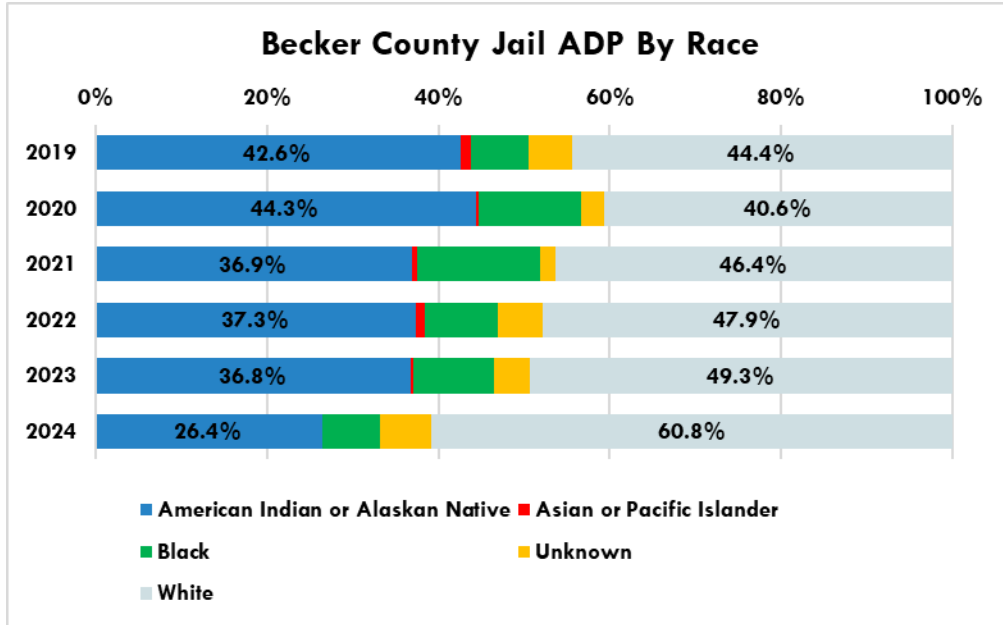


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

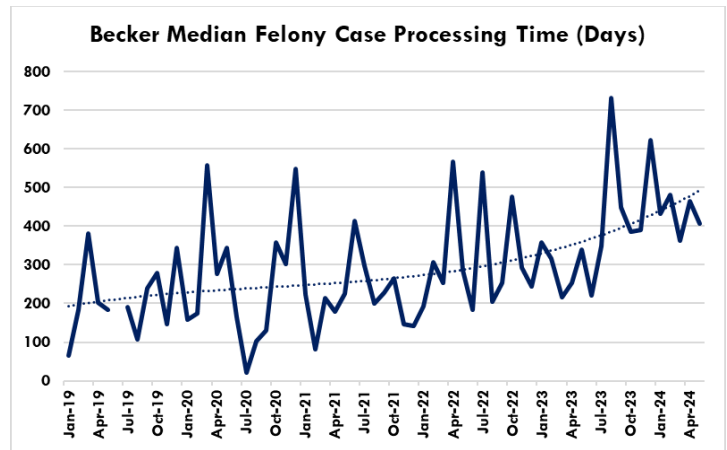
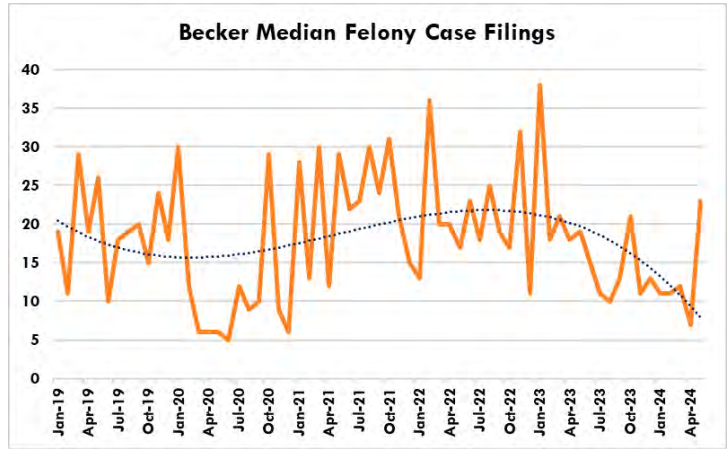




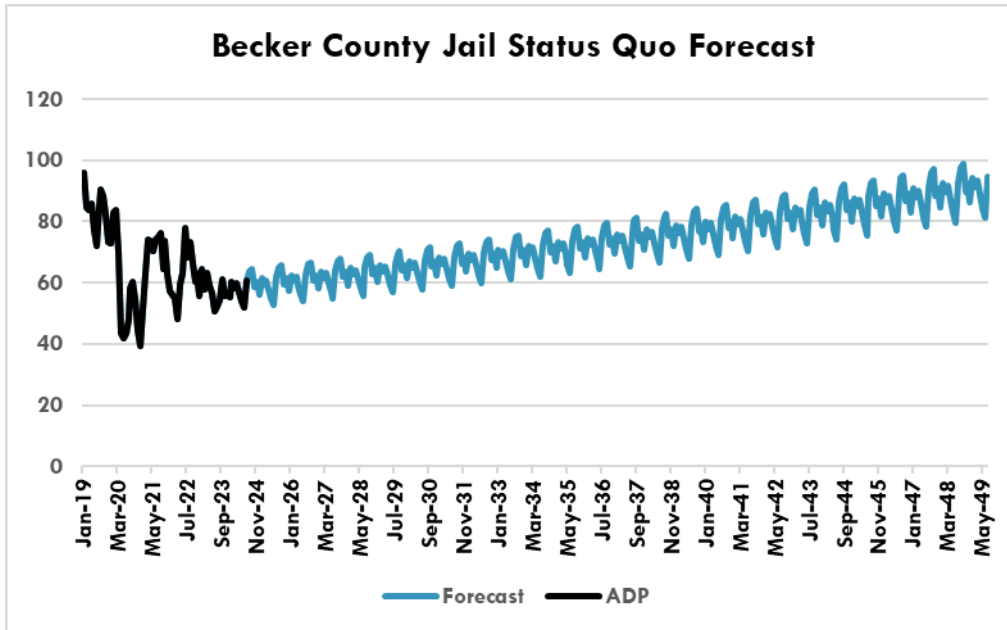
Becker County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unknown	10.5%	18.3%	41.0%	28.5%	30.8%	30.2%
Drugs	23.6%	15.0%	14.4%	10.2%	11.6%	7.5%
Violent	10.5%	11.6%	9.0%	9.6%	10.3%	12.7%
Offenses vs People	9.6%	15.7%	9.8%	10.9%	9.9%	10.5%
DUI	10.1%	5.3%	3.2%	9.9%	9.8%	16.5%
Offenses vs Government	6.5%	4.5%	3.5%	4.4%	6.7%	3.7%
Sex Offense	2.8%	8.2%	4.8%	7.4%	6.0%	9.6%
Traffic	3.5%	5.1%	2.7%	1.8%	4.4%	1.1%
Theft/Fraud	9.4%	5.5%	5.5%	7.2%	4.0%	2.2%
Burglary	7.0%	5.4%	3.0%	4.5%	3.3%	2.9%
Weapons	4.0%	3.5%	2.1%	4.1%	1.8%	1.1%
Public Order	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Becker County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	14.3%	16.6%	32.7%	28.5%	33.4%	33.2%	56.0%
Pretrial	53.9%	56.3%	40.9%	45.8%	36.3%	37.7%	
Sentenced	14.0%	5.8%	5.3%	6.4%	17.1%	17.9%	
Unknown/Other	17.9%	21.3%	21.1%	19.2%	13.2%	11.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

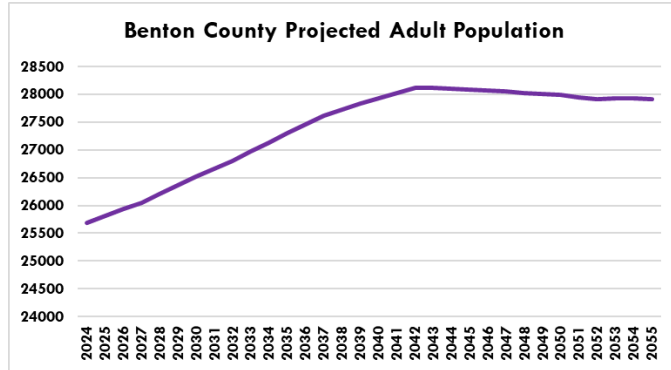


Year	ADP
2029	64.2
2034	70.2
2039	76.8
2044	83.9
2049	89.7
Approved Capacity	186
Operational Capacity	167.4

The Becker County forecast calls for a gradual long-term increase in the jail’s population. The 2049 projected population exceeds where the population was in 2019. The county’s overall population growth may drive bookings, which will in turn drive the jail’s population. The key variable for the jail’s population is ALOS. If ALOS can be contained, the forecast will miss to the high side.

Benton County

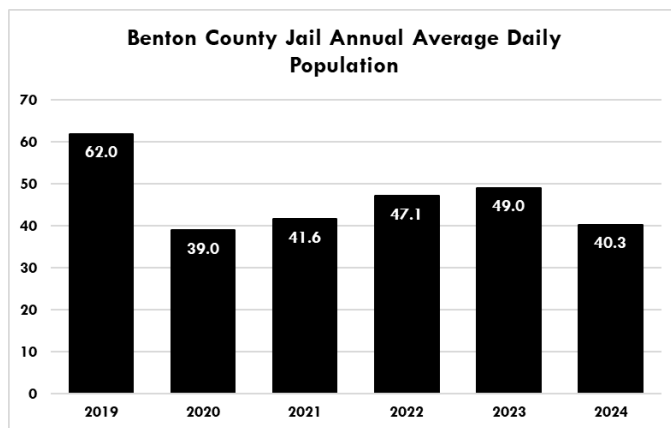
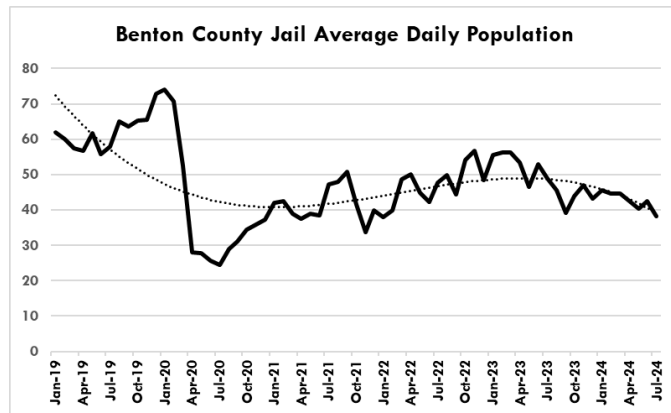
County Population



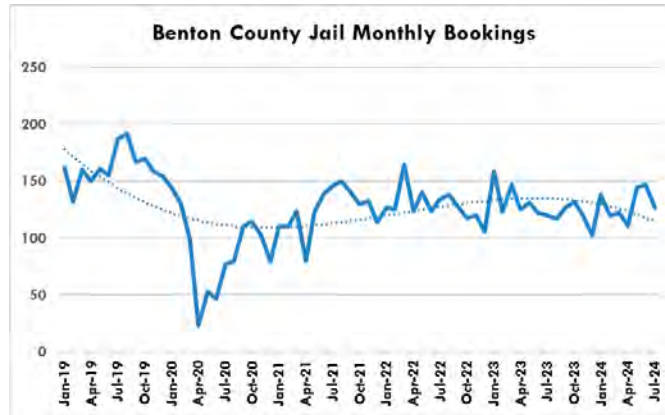
Crime Rate

Benton	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,039	930	808	414	587.3	-43%
County Population	32,151	32,435	32,457	32,457	32,457	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3231.6	2867.3	2489.4	1275.5	1809.5	-44%

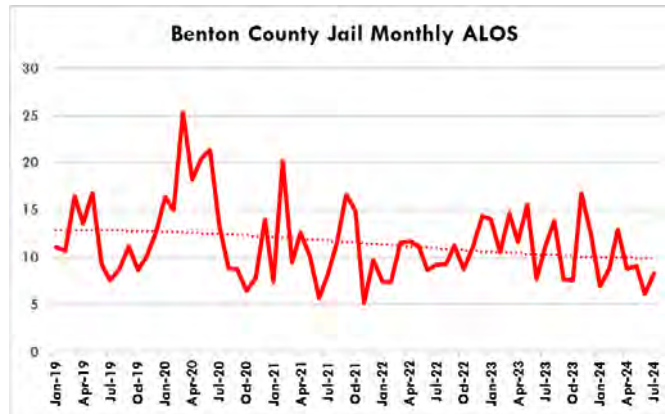
Jail Average Daily Population



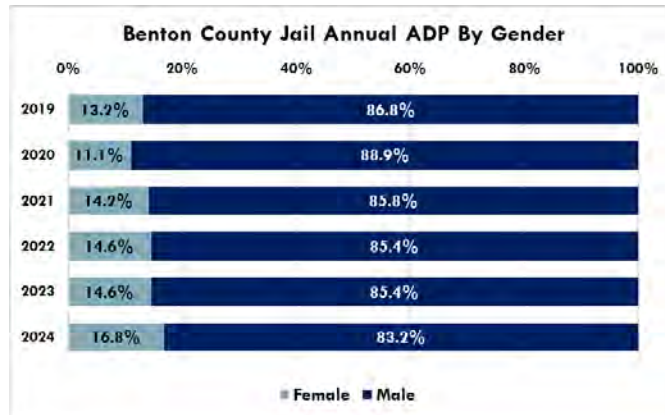
Jail Bookings/Admissions

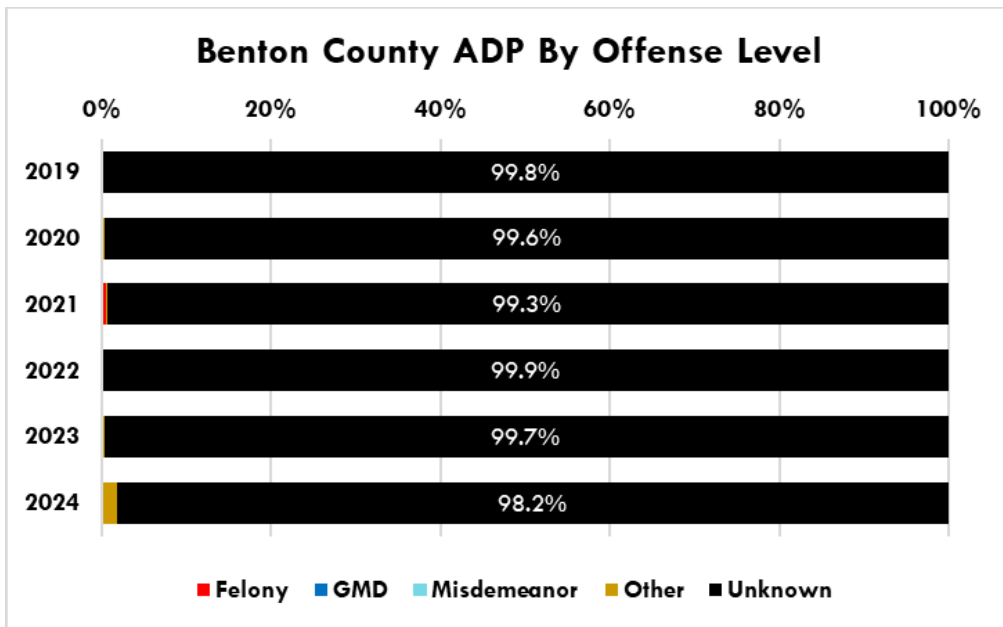
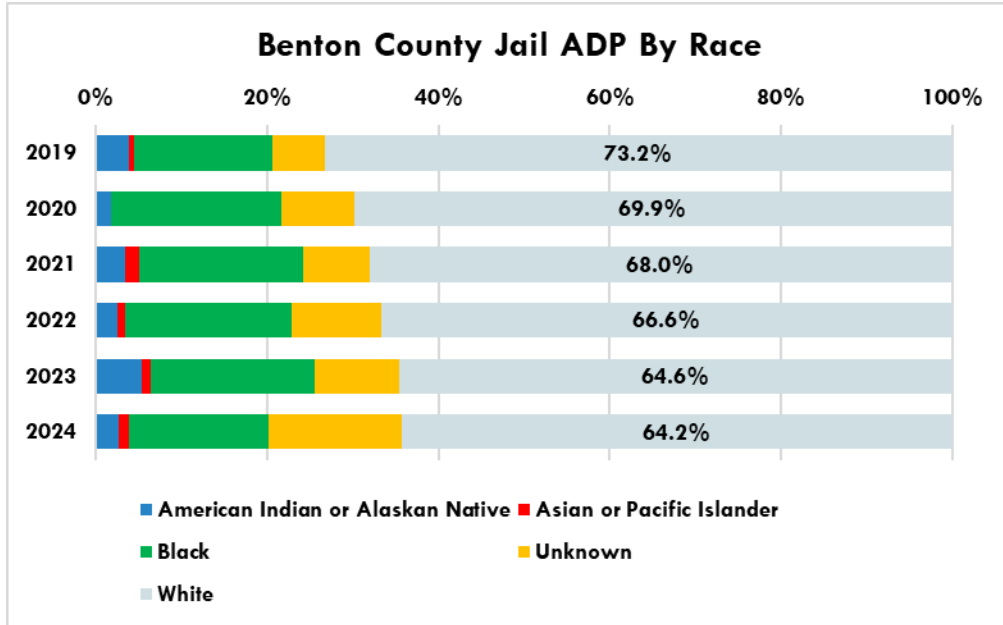


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

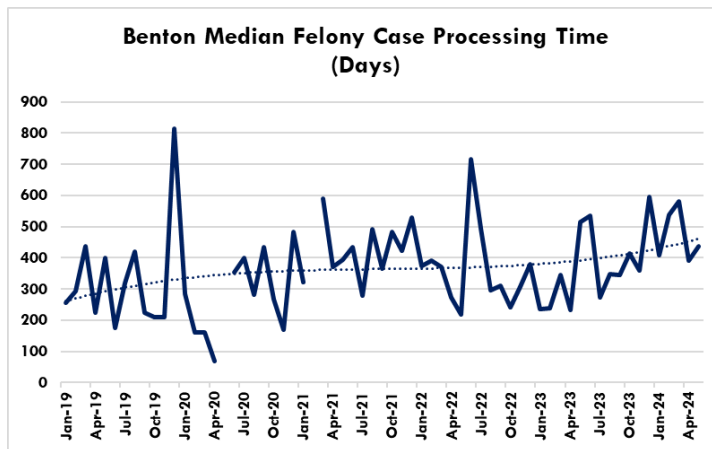
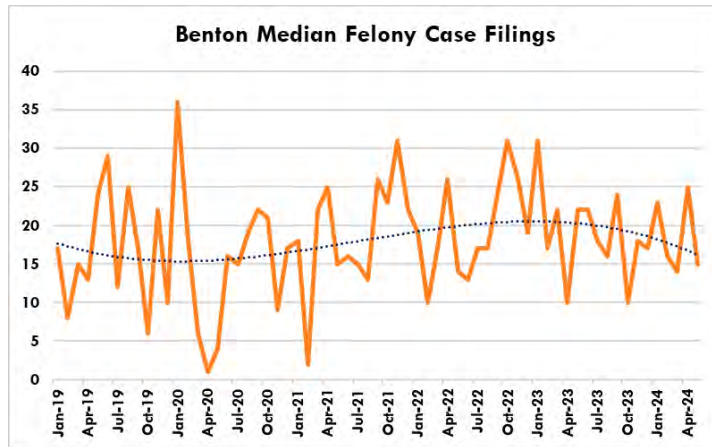




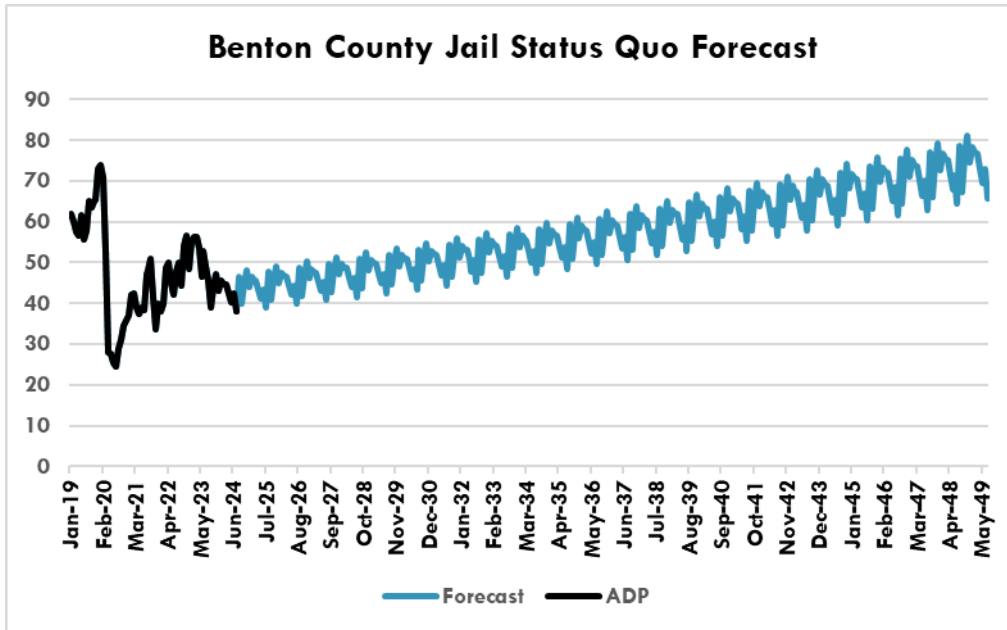
Benton County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	20.3%	21.6%	18.6%	14.9%	23.2%	19.3%
Offenses vs People	16.3%	24.4%	18.6%	14.8%	17.0%	13.5%
Drugs	17.9%	16.4%	13.6%	17.1%	16.3%	21.2%
DUI	11.9%	10.3%	15.6%	10.7%	10.7%	10.5%
Theft/Fraud	10.2%	8.9%	8.7%	13.5%	7.9%	4.6%
Sex Offense	3.7%	5.0%	8.3%	10.2%	7.3%	10.1%
Offenses vs Government	5.3%	3.3%	5.3%	4.8%	5.5%	6.2%
Weapons	3.7%	1.7%	2.3%	3.0%	3.9%	3.2%
Unknown	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	2.1%	0.8%
Burglary	5.9%	6.3%	5.3%	3.9%	1.8%	3.3%
Public Order	3.0%	1.1%	2.2%	2.5%	1.3%	4.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.2%	0.0%
Traffic	0.2%	0.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%
Arson	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%
VOP	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Benton County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	79.0%
Pretrial	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Sentenced	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Unknown/Other	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

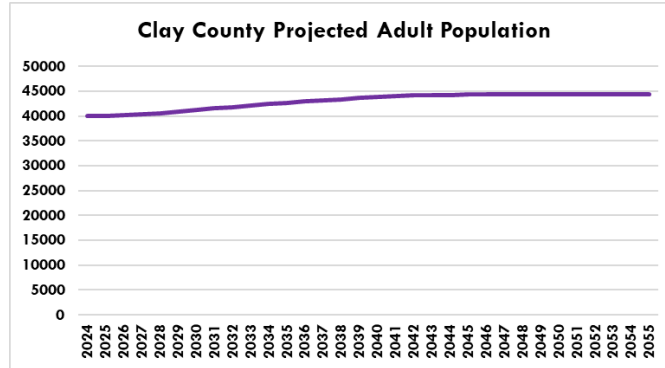


Year	ADP
2029	48.5
2034	54.1
2039	60.3
2044	67.2
2049	73.4
Approved Capacity	102
Operational Capacity	96.9

Benton County is expected to grow by 9% by 2049. This may lead to higher bookings in the future. The forecast model predicts that ALOS will also increase over time, leading to population growth.

Clay County

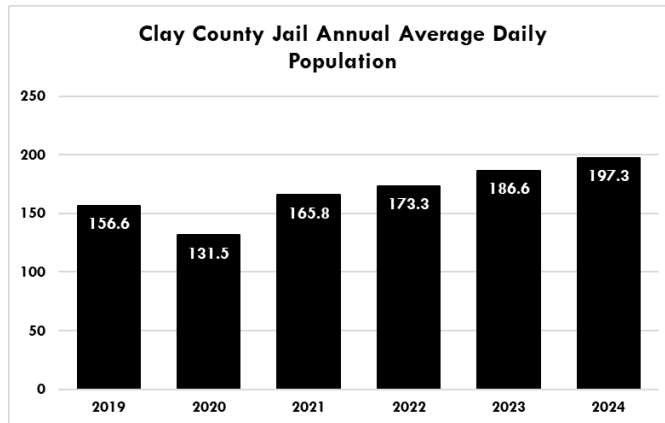
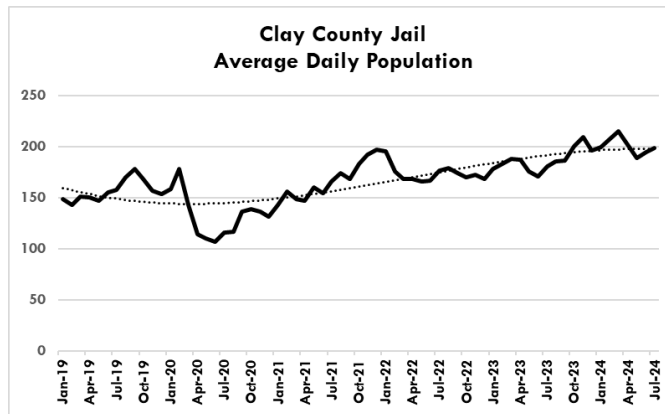
County Population



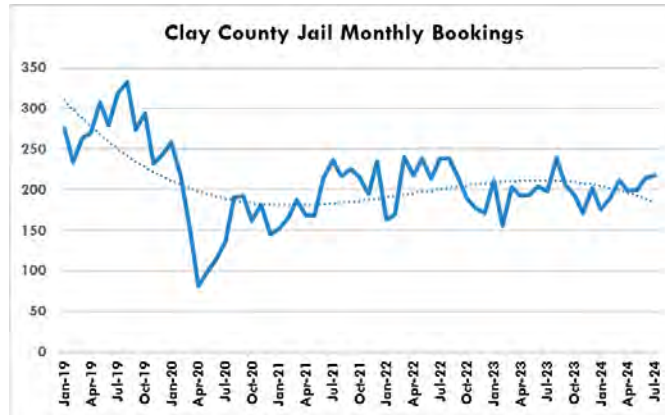
Crime Rate

Clay	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	3,929	3106	2845	1903	2699.6	-31%
County Population	65,427	65901	66,419	66,419	66,419	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	6005.2	4713.1	4283.4	2865.1	4064.5	-32%

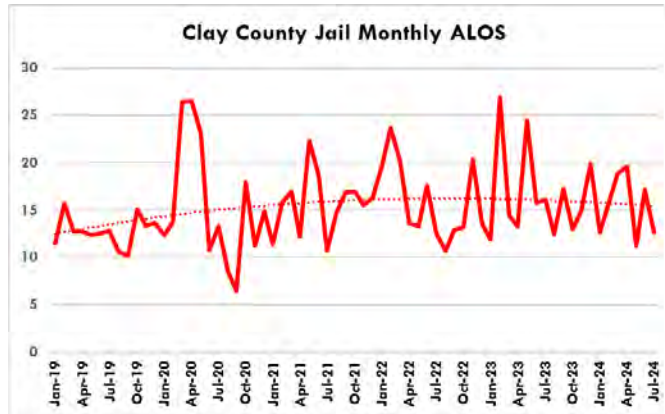
Jail Average Daily Population



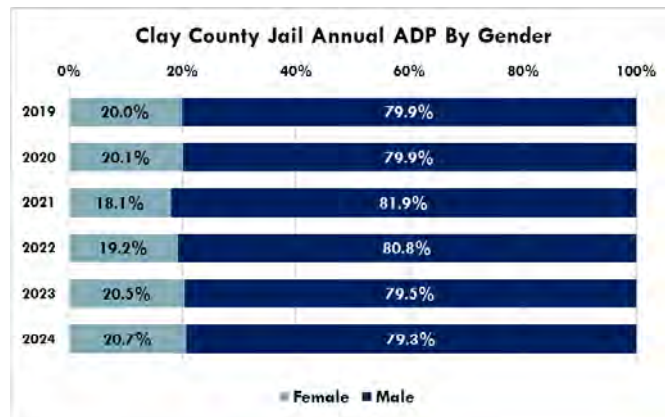
Jail Bookings/Admissions

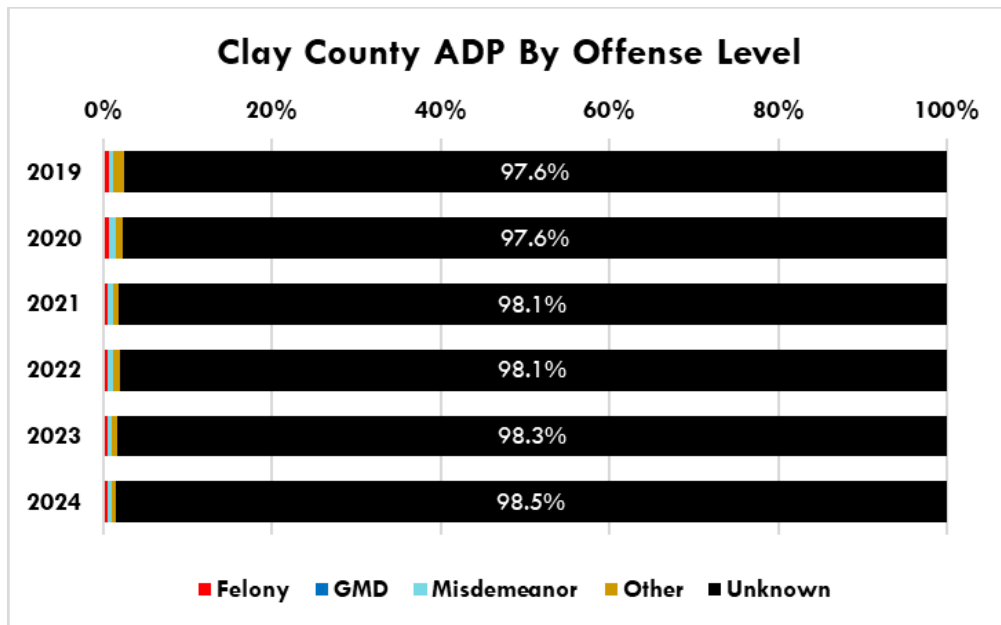
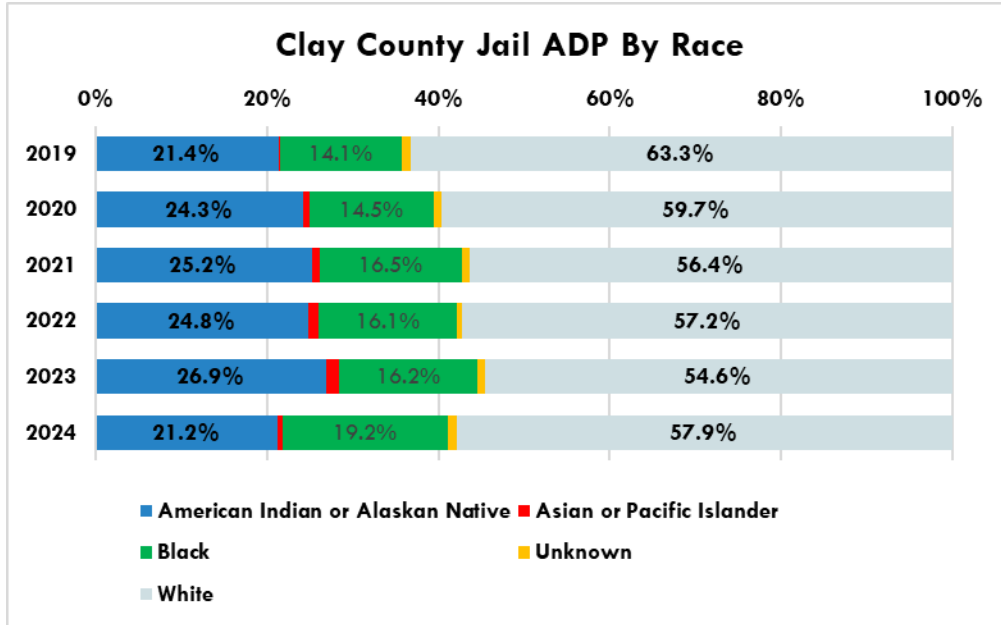


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

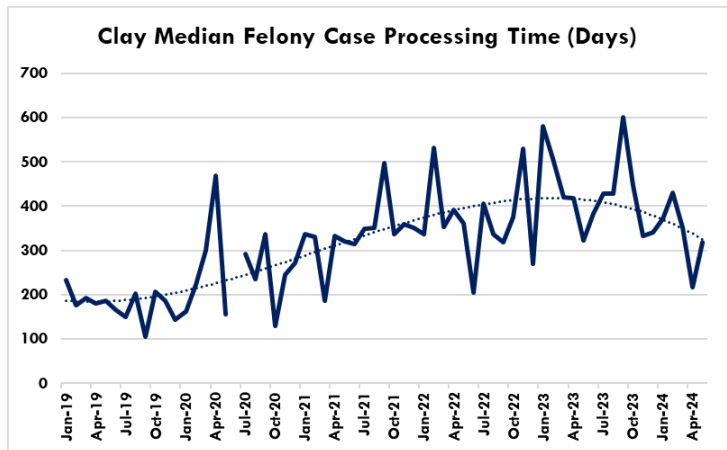
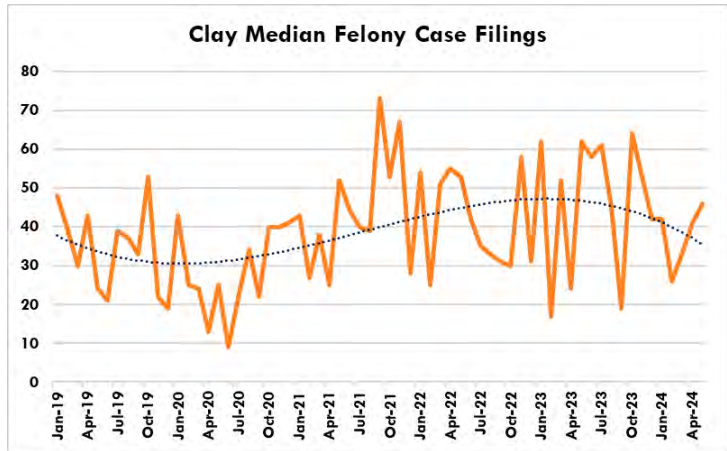




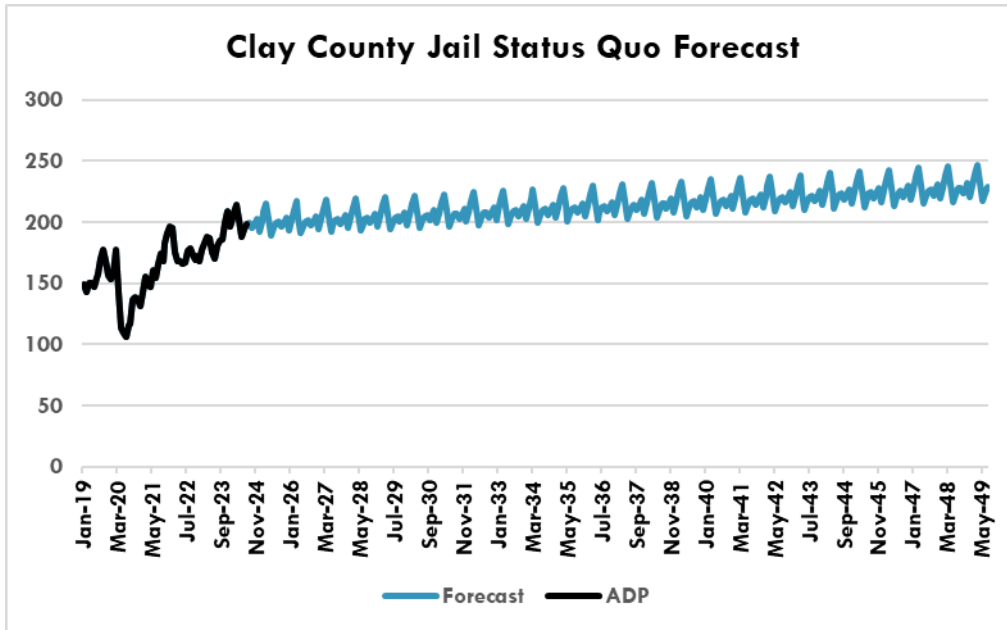
Clay County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	20.2%	21.3%	21.3%	21.8%	22.7%	21.7%
Violent	14.8%	21.5%	21.1%	18.5%	18.6%	18.4%
Drugs	18.0%	16.2%	15.1%	14.5%	14.9%	15.4%
Theft/Fraud	13.0%	11.1%	11.2%	14.9%	14.2%	13.3%
Offenses vs Government	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.9%	6.9%	7.6%
Public Order	5.3%	6.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.5%
DUI	9.2%	4.8%	4.9%	5.3%	4.8%	5.2%
Sex Offense	3.9%	4.2%	6.2%	4.1%	4.6%	4.0%
Weapons	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.4%	2.6%
Burglary	3.7%	3.6%	4.1%	4.2%	2.9%	4.3%
VOP	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Unknown	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Arson	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Traffic	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Parole Violation	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Clay County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%	5.4%	3.5%	54.0%
Pretrial	92.9%	94.6%	96.0%	96.0%	92.5%	95.1%	
Sentenced	4.7%	2.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

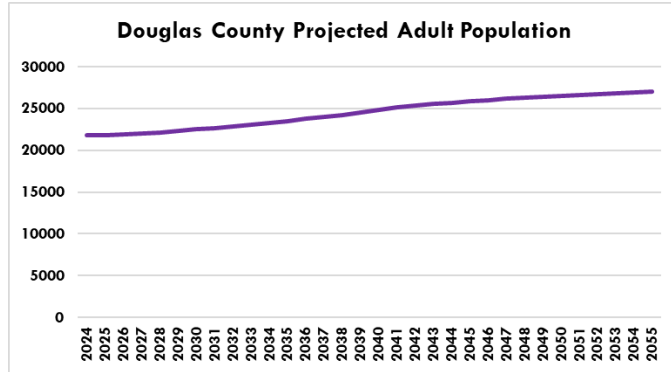


Year	ADP
2029	205.1
2034	211.0
2039	217.1
2044	223.4
2049	231.3
Approved Capacity	204
Operational Capacity	189.7

Clay County’s forecast model predicts that the jail’s population will grow by 13% by 2049, outstripping the 11% growth in the county’s population during that time. ALOS has risen in recent years and the forecast model expects that to continue. Bookings are relatively flat, but the county’s growth may drive bookings higher. We note that ALOS in 2024 has decreased thanks to a reduction in felony case processing. If ALOS can stay at or below 15.5 days, the long term population will not be as high as what is forecast here.

Douglas County

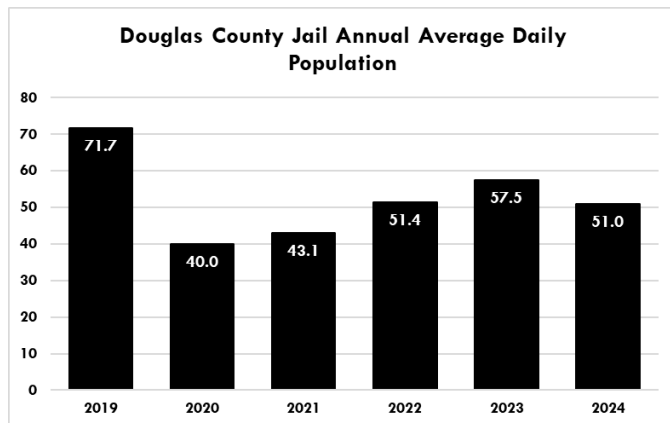
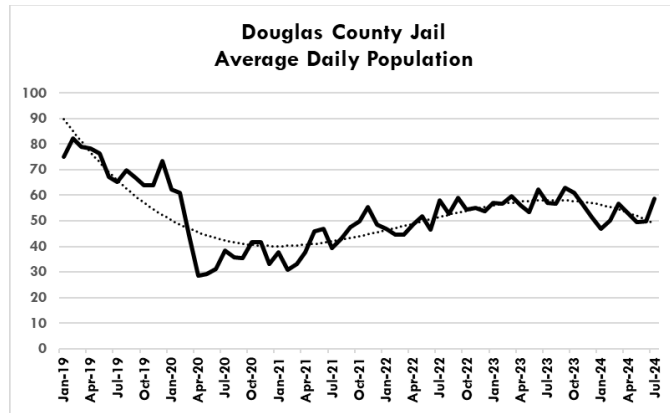
County Population



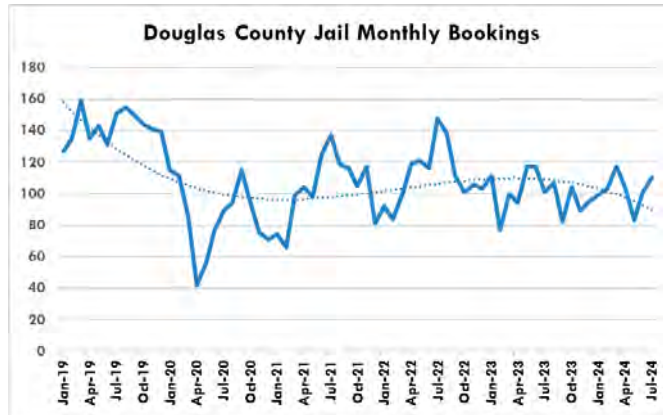
Crime Rate

Douglas	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,265	847	898	716	1015.7	-20%
County Population	38,810	39,599	40,215	40,215	40,215	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3259.5	2138.9	2233.0	1780.4	2525.7	-23%

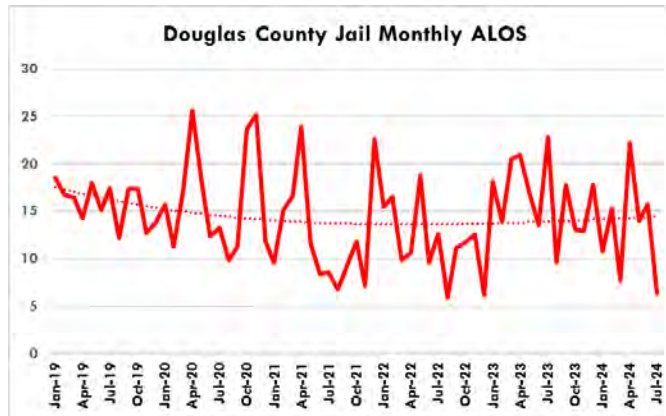
Jail Average Daily Population



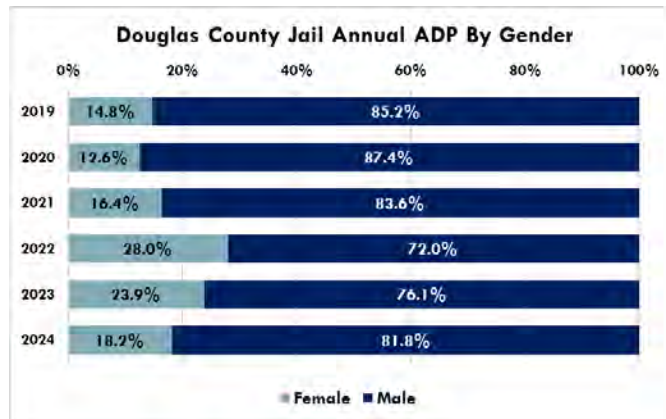
Jail Bookings/Admissions

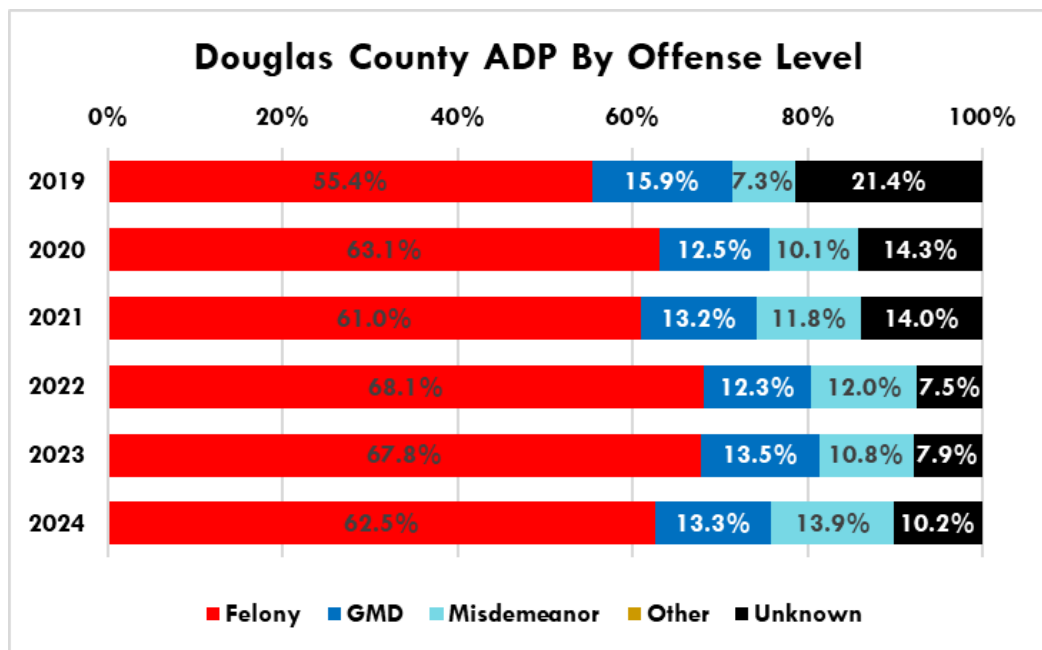
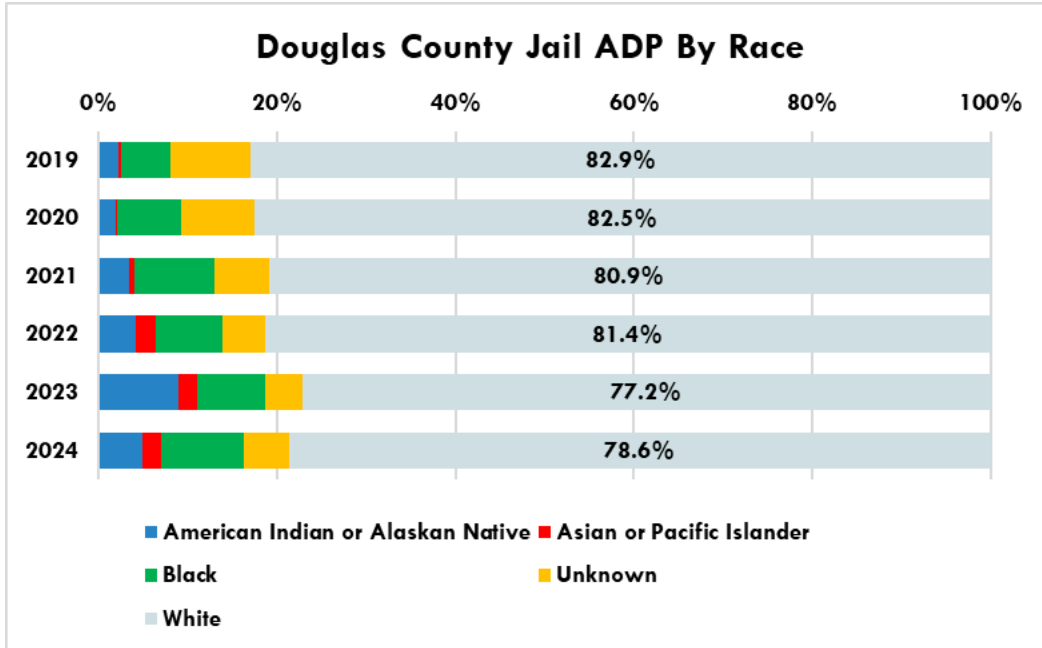


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

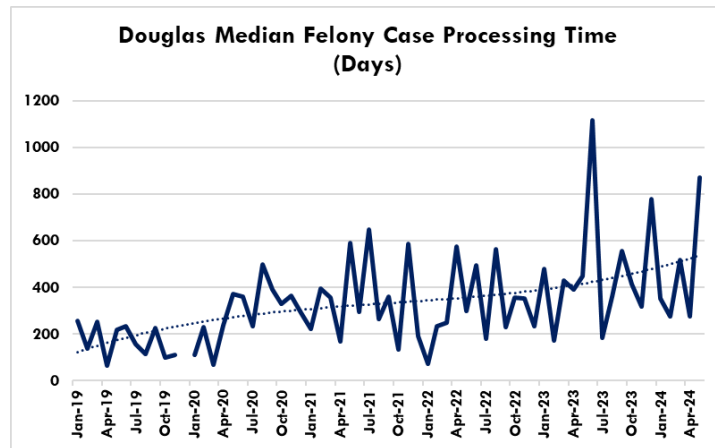
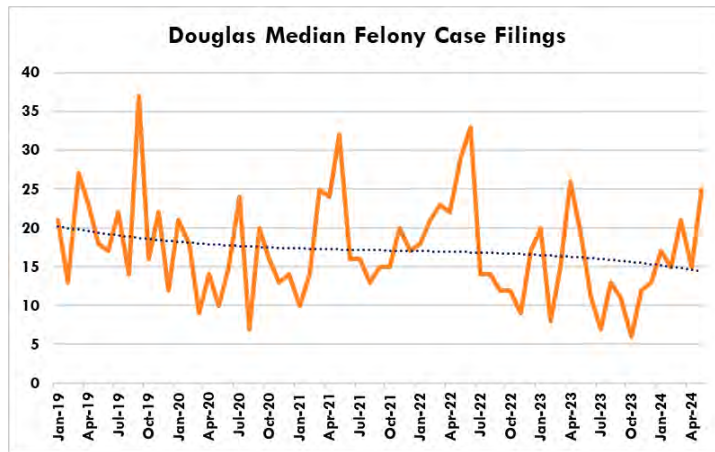




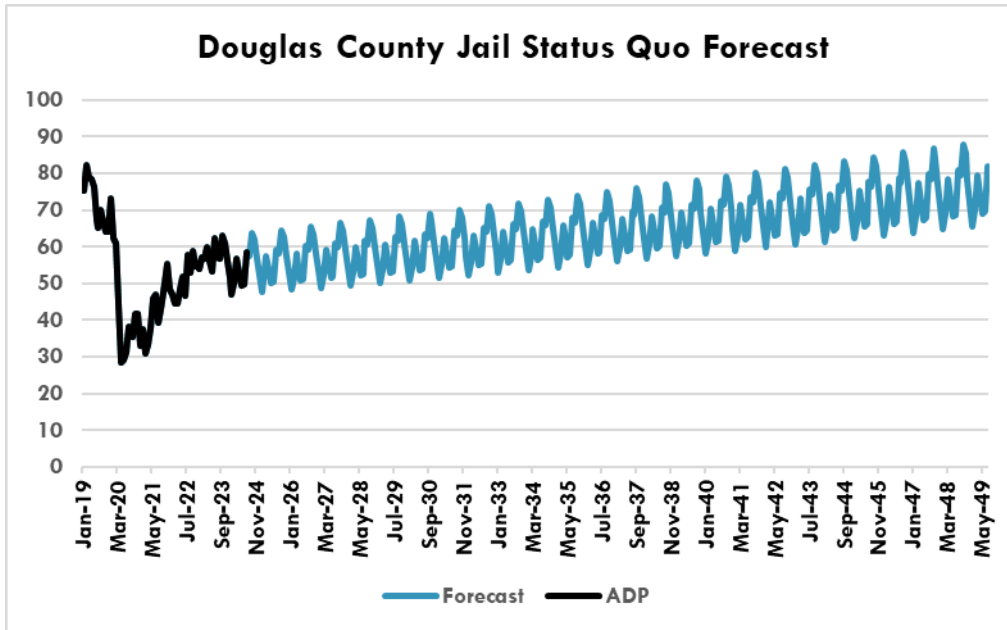
Douglas County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	23.0%	30.3%	26.9%	33.5%	31.4%	26.3%
Unknown	29.1%	27.3%	26.2%	18.0%	17.4%	20.4%
DUI	10.1%	7.0%	6.1%	6.9%	12.7%	15.7%
Offenses vs People	5.7%	6.5%	8.5%	9.9%	10.4%	7.3%
Violent	6.9%	3.7%	9.7%	9.2%	6.4%	6.0%
Theft/Fraud	3.8%	3.1%	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	4.2%
Sex Offense	5.9%	5.0%	2.2%	2.3%	5.7%	10.4%
Offenses vs Government	8.6%	9.1%	4.2%	4.6%	3.4%	5.4%
Burglary	3.2%	2.1%	2.6%	1.4%	2.9%	1.5%
Weapons	2.3%	3.9%	6.8%	7.0%	2.3%	1.9%
Traffic	0.9%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%
Public Order	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Douglas County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	14.3%	14.8%	14.5%	12.3%	18.7%	14.6%	42.0%
Pretrial	54.6%	54.8%	62.8%	60.7%	54.4%	59.8%	
Sentenced	29.5%	26.4%	21.4%	23.1%	24.4%	23.1%	
Unknown/Other	1.7%	4.0%	1.4%	3.8%	2.5%	2.5%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

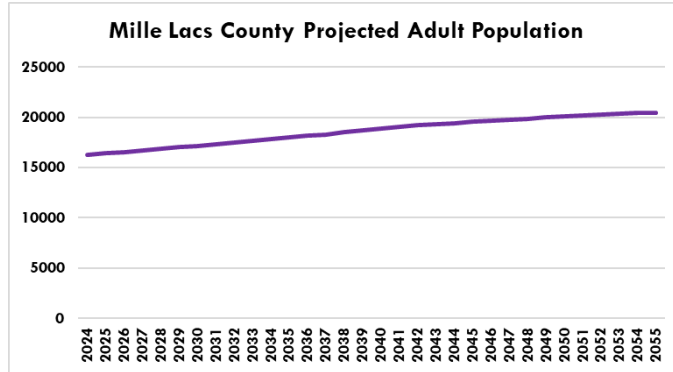


Year	ADP
2029	58.5
2034	62.5
2039	66.9
2044	71.5
2049	72.8
Approved Capacity	149
Operational Capacity	134.1

The forecast model for Douglas County is just slightly larger than the state’s forecast for population growth in the county as a whole. Bookings have remained somewhat stable over time. ALOS dropped during 2024 despite an increase in felony case processing time. The forecast model assumes that both bookings and ALOS will increase over today’s levels, driving up the jail’s population.

Mille Lacs County

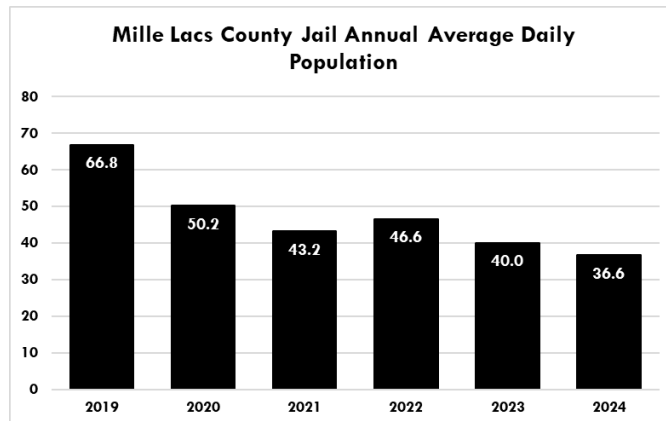
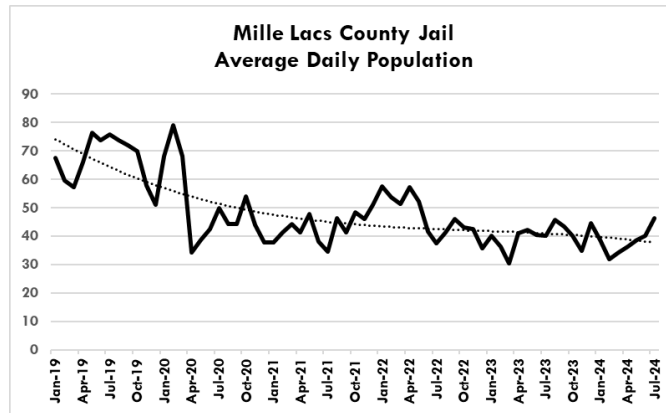
County Population



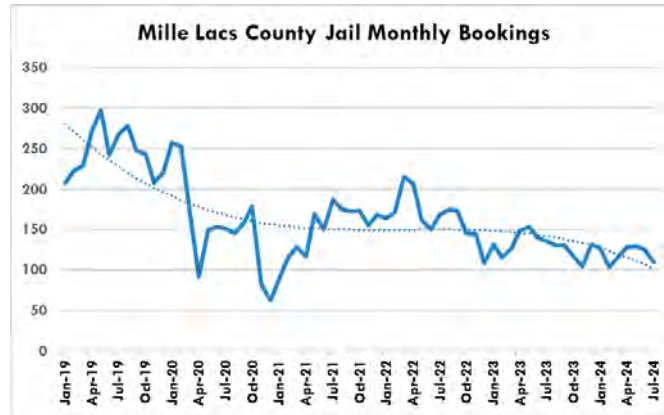
Crime Rate

Mille Lacs	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,896	1,648	1,415	1,028	1,458.3	-23%
County Population	26,271	27,428	28,043	28,043	28,043	7%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	7217.1	6008.5	5045.8	3665.8	5200.3	-28%

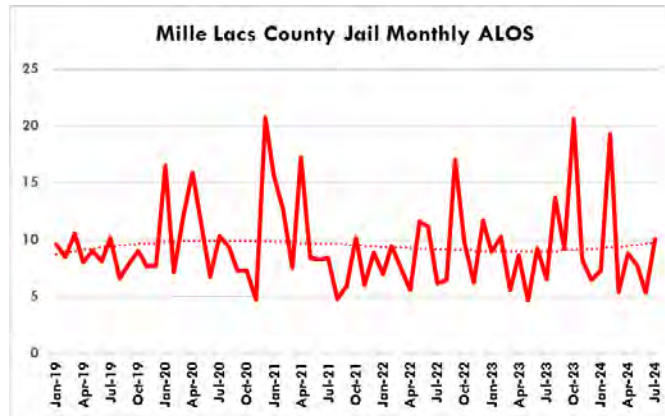
Jail Average Daily Population



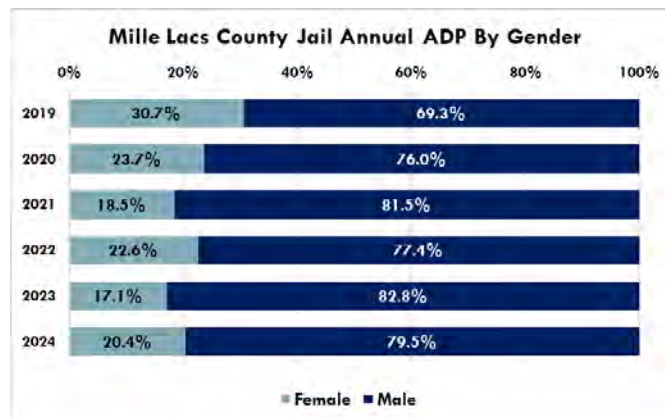
Jail Bookings/Admissions

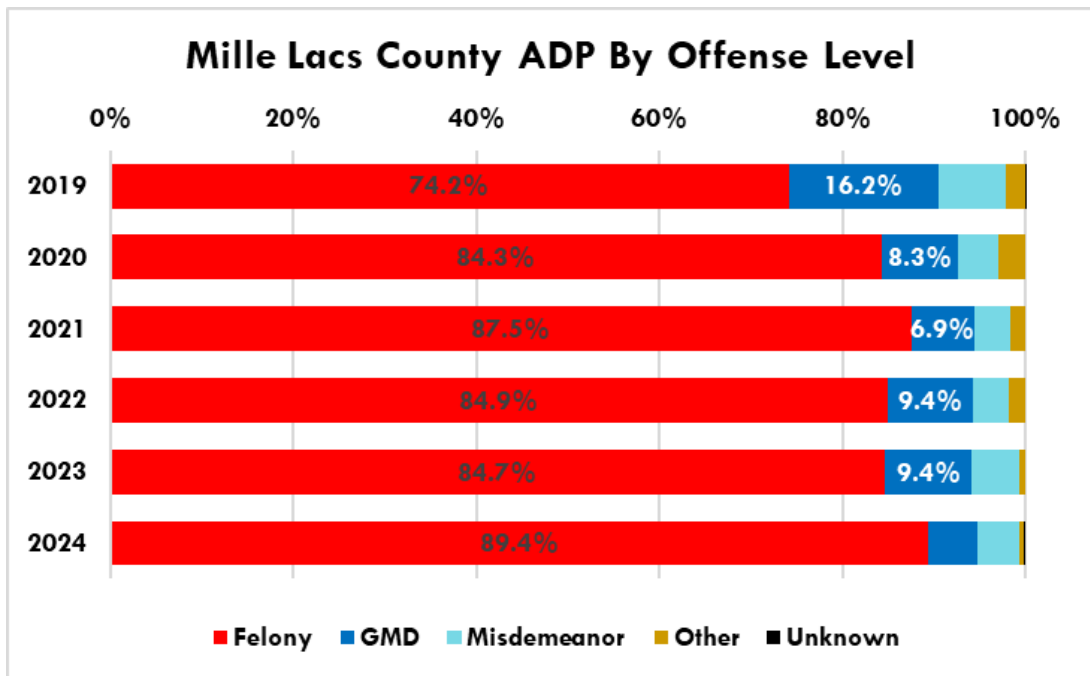
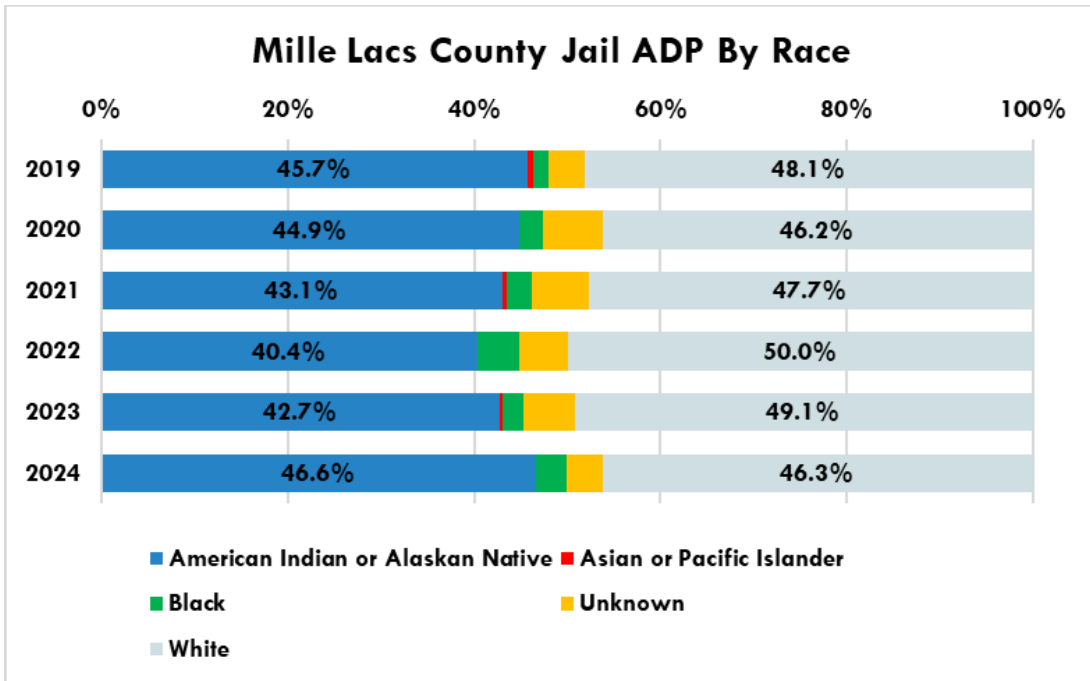


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

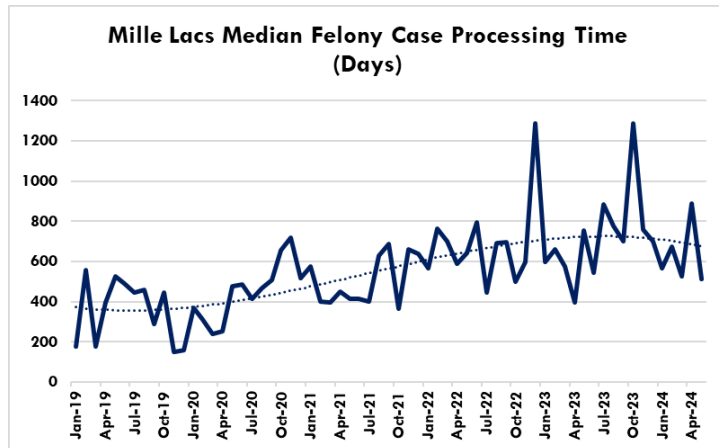
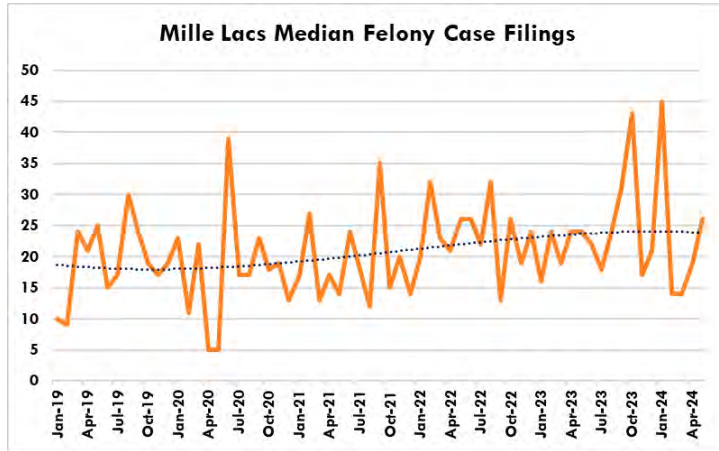




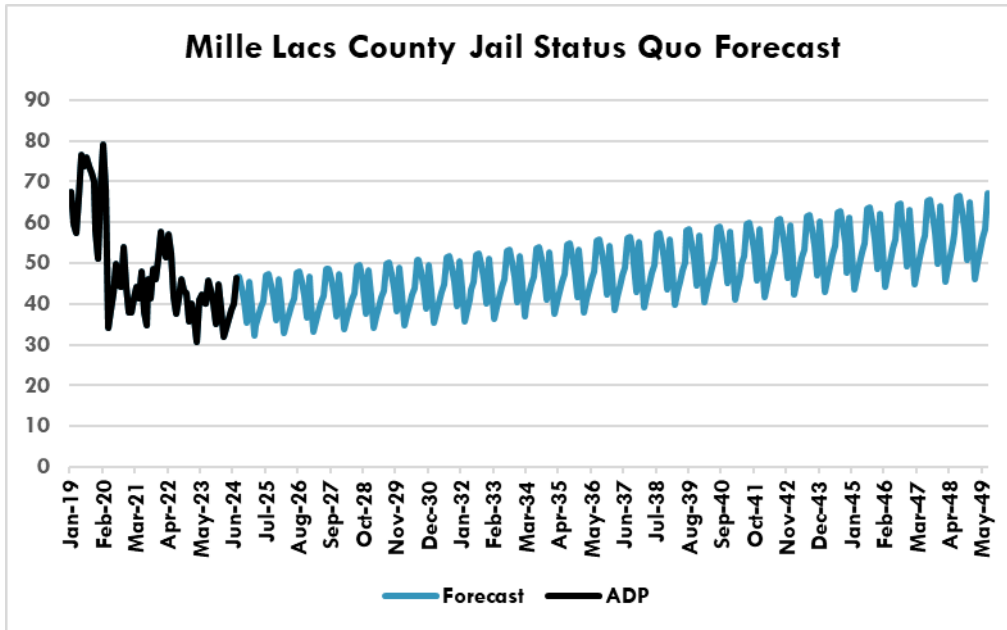
Mille Lacs County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	11.0%	22.0%	21.9%	23.6%	21.2%	15.9%
Offenses vs People	18.9%	18.3%	20.1%	18.7%	20.9%	22.2%
Drugs	26.5%	21.3%	18.7%	18.7%	12.7%	22.9%
Sex Offense	4.2%	9.1%	9.5%	7.4%	11.8%	13.3%
Theft/Fraud	6.9%	4.6%	7.4%	5.3%	8.9%	7.7%
Offenses vs Government	15.4%	10.7%	10.9%	6.8%	8.0%	2.4%
DUI	5.4%	5.2%	3.0%	6.1%	6.4%	4.8%
Weapons	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	3.9%	5.5%	5.0%
Burglary	4.3%	2.9%	3.8%	4.4%	1.7%	3.0%
Public Order	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Traffic	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
VOP	1.7%	2.9%	1.5%	1.8%	0.6%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Hold	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Parole Violation	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Arson	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Mille Lacs County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	45.5%	39.1%	44.2%	44.8%	51.0%	42.6%	88.0%
Pretrial	47.7%	54.8%	48.7%	49.7%	45.5%	51.9%	
Sentenced	6.8%	6.1%	7.1%	5.5%	3.5%	5.4%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

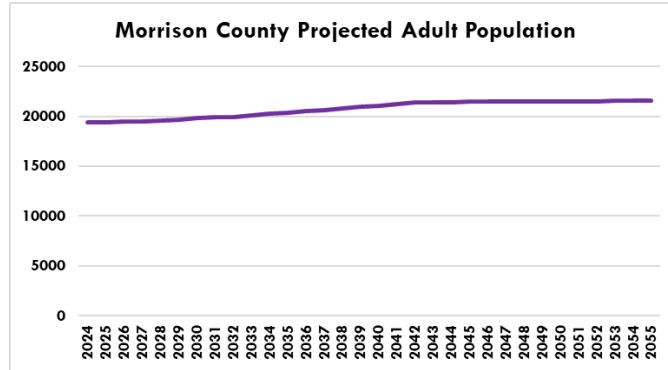


Year	ADP
2029	43.0
2034	46.3
2039	49.9
2044	53.7
2049	55.2
Approved Capacity	120
Operational Capacity	102

Mille Lacs County is expected to grow by over a fifth by 2049. Bookings have been decreasing consistently over time while ALOS has stayed stable, driving the jail's population down. Our model's guidance assumes that bookings will inevitably rebound as law enforcement staffing improves over time, resulting in growth in the jail's population.

Morrison County

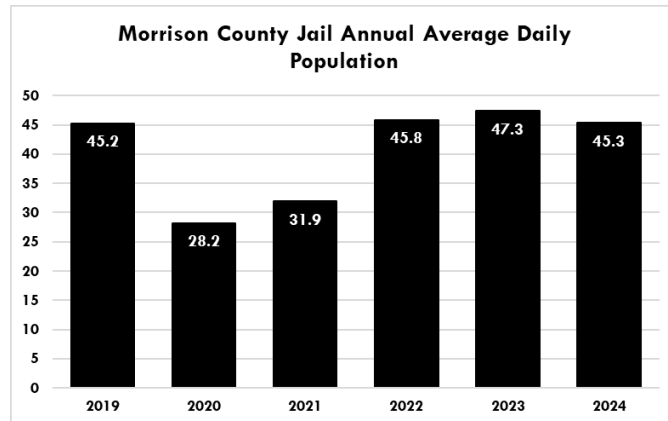
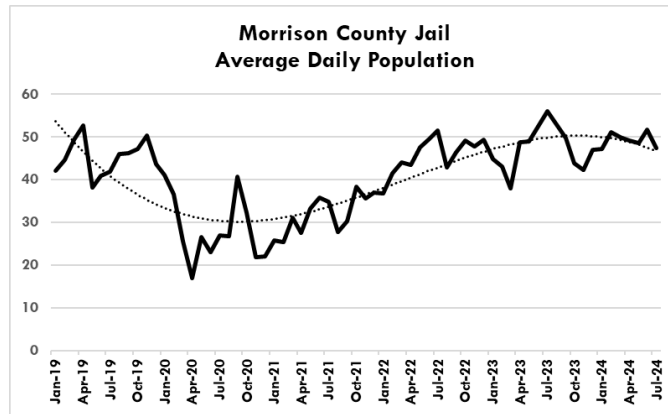
County Population



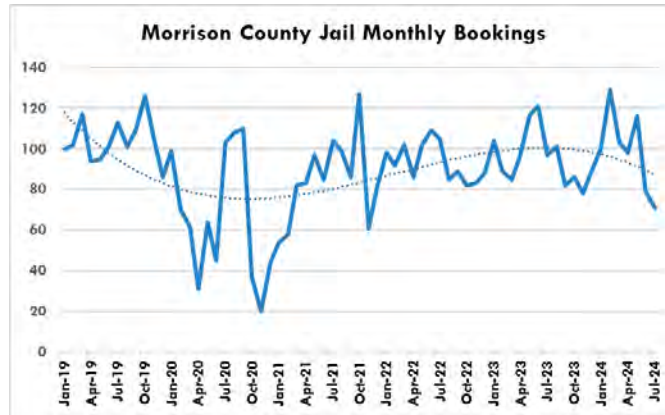
Crime Rate

Morrison	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,263	1,189	1,110	772	1,095.2	-13%
County Population	33,275	34,069	34,485	34,485	34,485	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3795.6	3490.0	3218.8	2238.7	3175.8	-16%

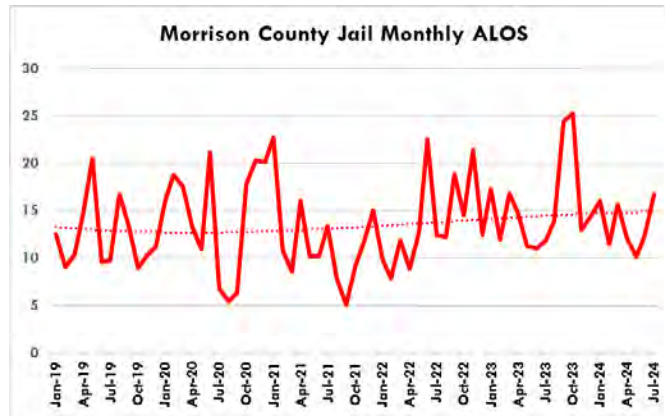
Jail Average Daily Population



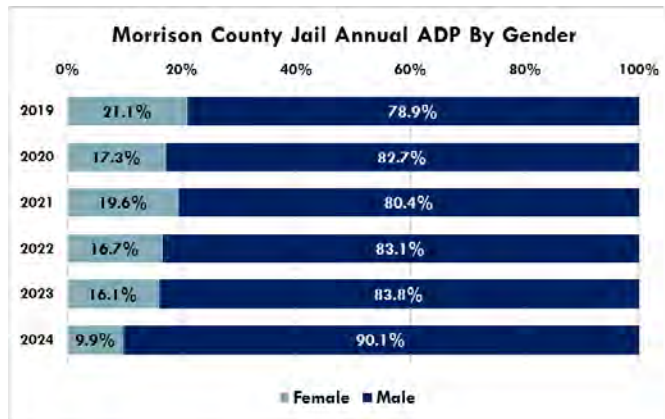
Jail Bookings/Admissions

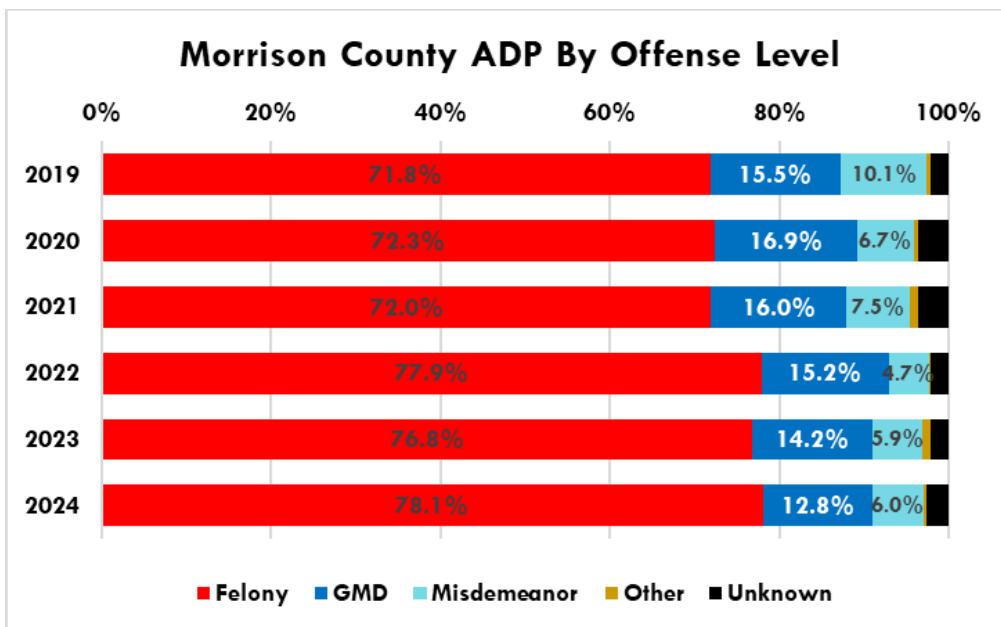
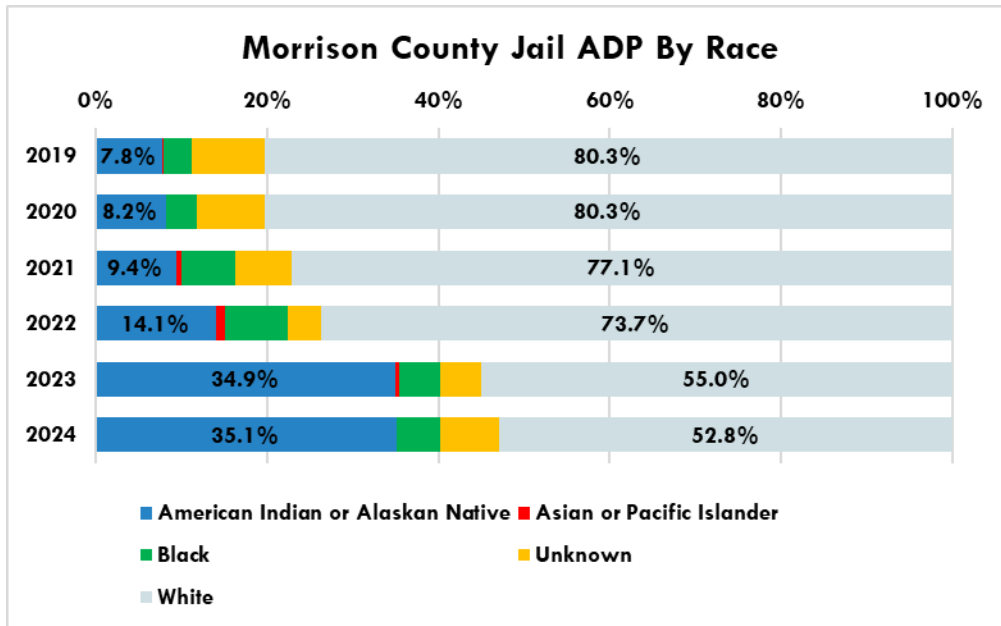


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

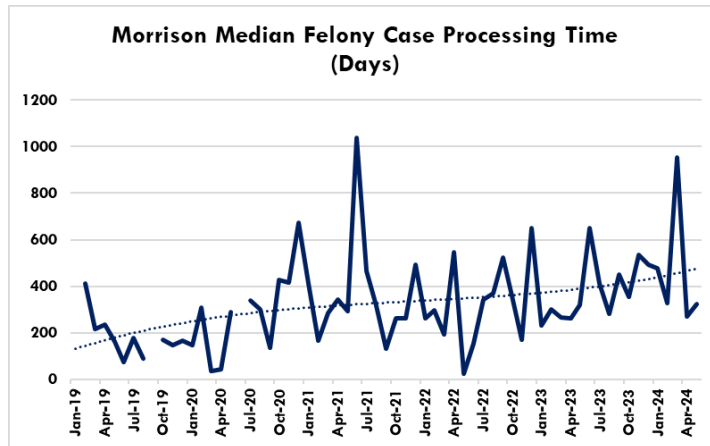
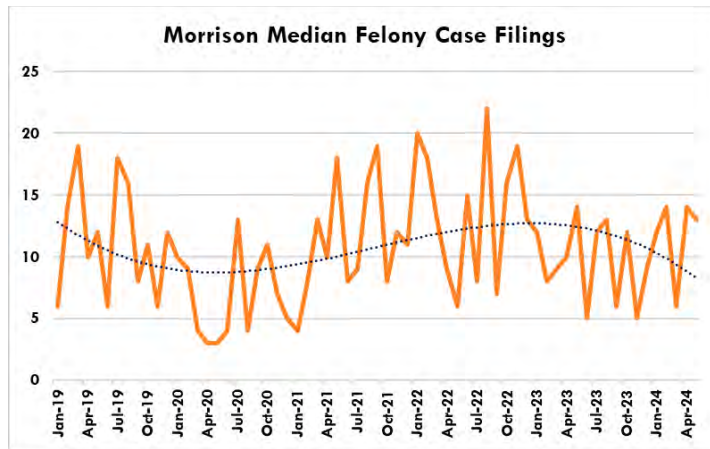




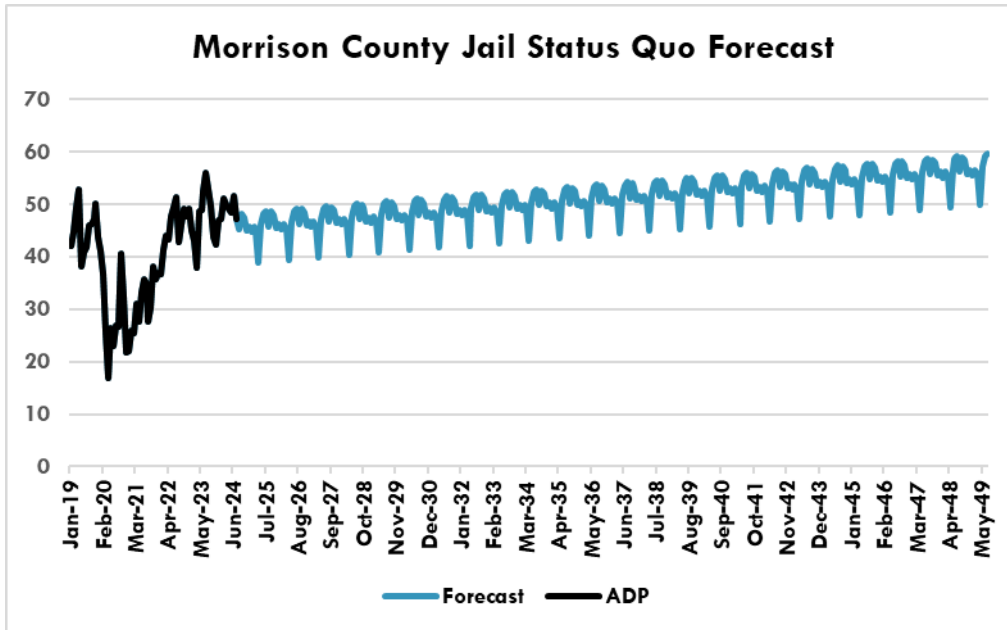
Morrison County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	26.5%	24.4%	21.0%	27.7%	27.6%	22.9%
DUI	11.2%	10.1%	12.2%	11.4%	14.7%	16.0%
Offenses vs People	12.5%	15.3%	21.3%	14.4%	12.6%	13.2%
Violent	9.6%	14.4%	13.3%	11.7%	11.2%	10.6%
Theft/Fraud	11.8%	7.5%	6.6%	6.5%	8.1%	7.8%
Offenses vs Government	9.0%	9.3%	5.1%	7.0%	7.7%	9.6%
Weapons	0.9%	2.1%	1.4%	2.5%	4.9%	3.6%
Sex Offense	4.5%	4.3%	8.2%	8.2%	4.5%	3.9%
Burglary	8.1%	6.1%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%
Unknown	2.2%	3.6%	3.6%	2.2%	2.1%	2.7%
Public Order	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	2.8%	0.8%	1.7%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Traffic	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	3.1%
Hold	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Arson	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Morrison County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	94.0%
Pretrial	20.5%	32.9%	29.1%	24.1%	18.9%	22.5%	
Sentenced	40.2%	42.9%	44.6%	35.6%	23.4%	20.5%	
Unknown/Other	38.8%	24.2%	26.3%	40.3%	57.7%	56.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

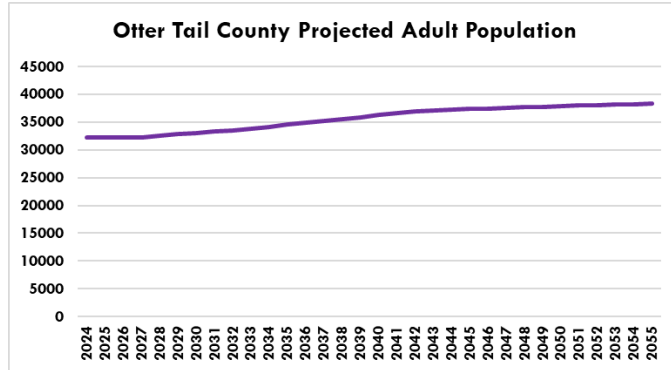


Year	ADP
2029	47.8
2034	50.1
2039	52.3
2044	54.6
2049	56.3
Approved Capacity	141
Operational Capacity	126.9

Morrison County’s ADP forecast was relatively straightforward with multiple models in agreement regarding what the future population levels will look like. The population of the county is slated to grow by nearly 11% but the jail’s population will be a bit higher (16%) due to increases in bookings and ALOS.

Otter Tail County

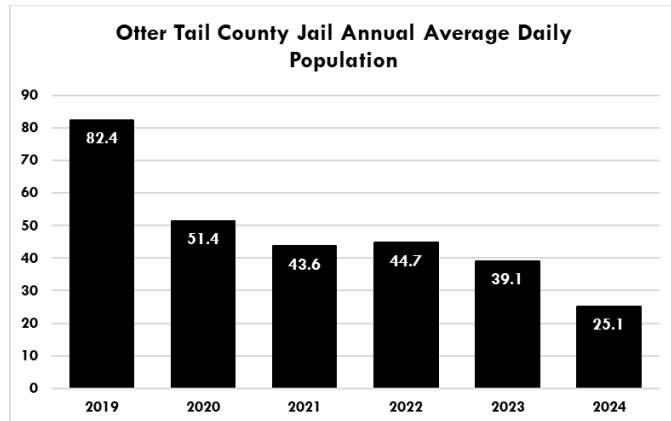
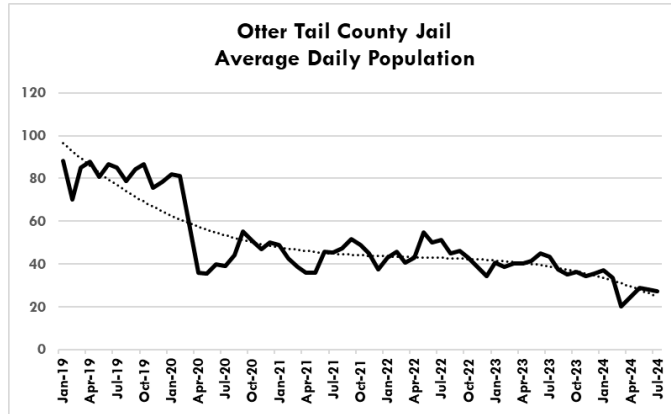
County Population



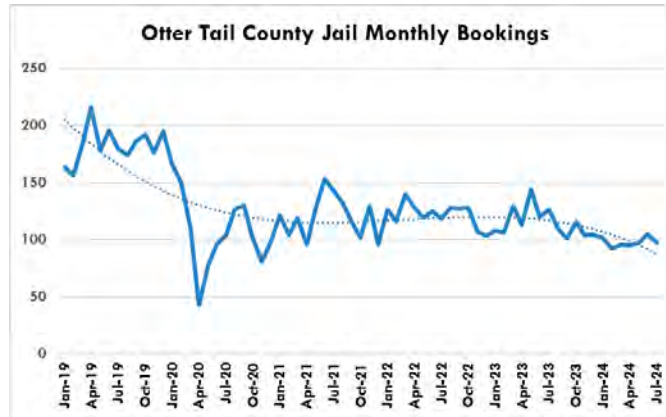
Crime Rate

Otter Tail	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,455	1124	1433	813	1153.3	-21%
County Population	58,954	60,055	60,808	60,808	60,808	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2468.0	1871.6	2356.6	1337.0	1896.7	-23%

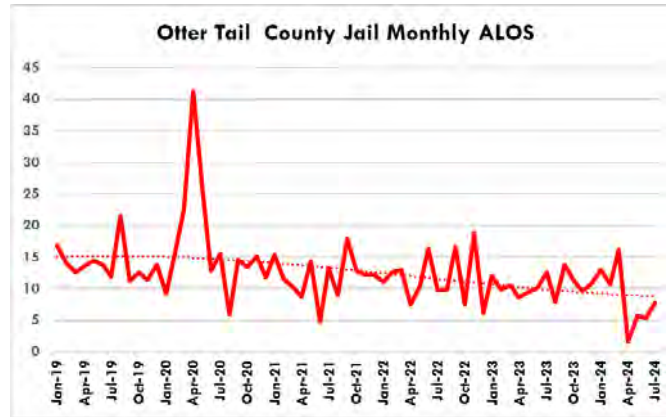
Jail Average Daily Population



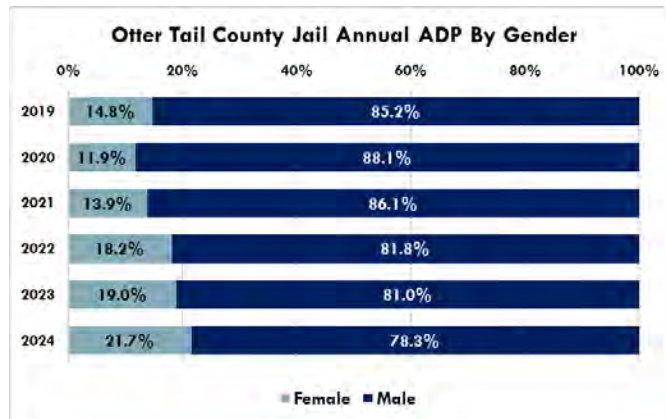
Jail Bookings/Admissions

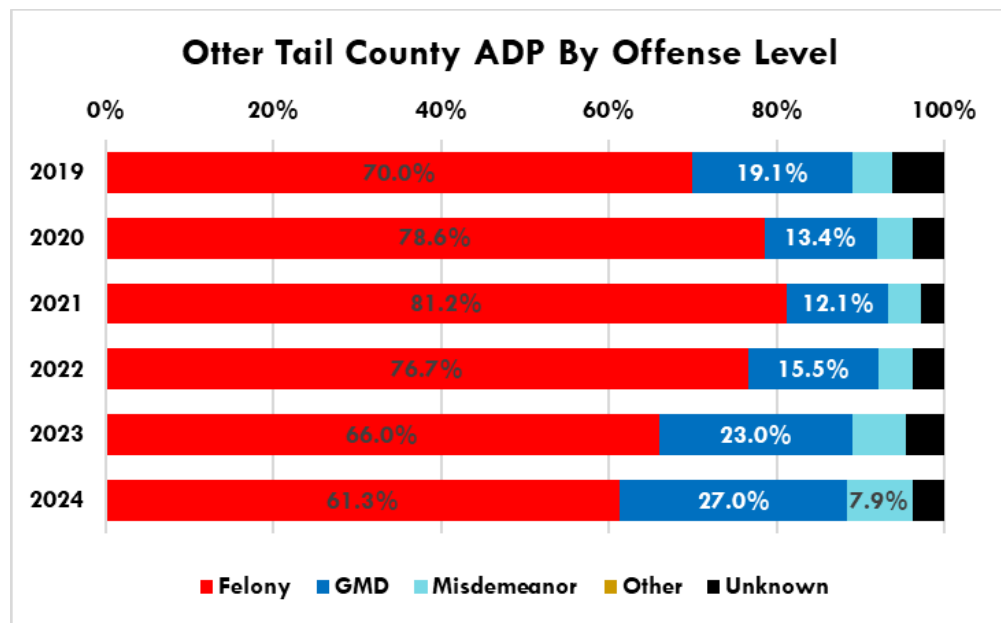
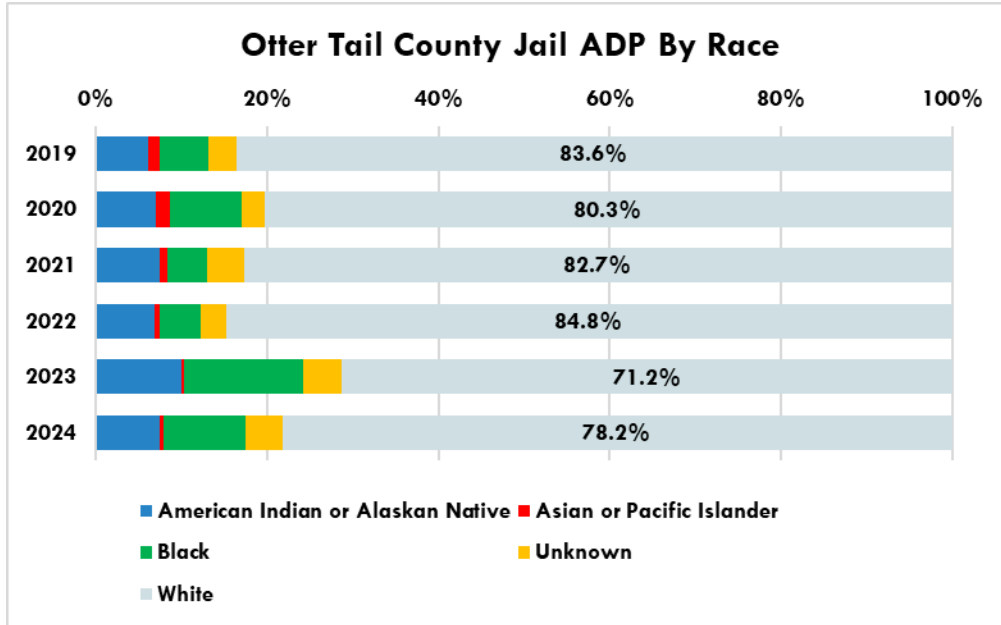


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

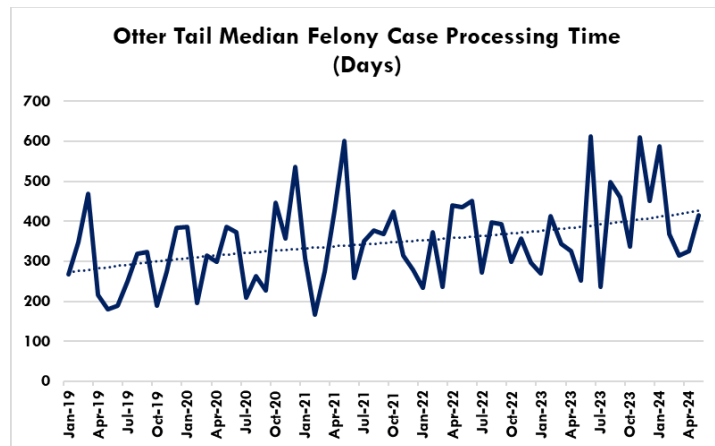
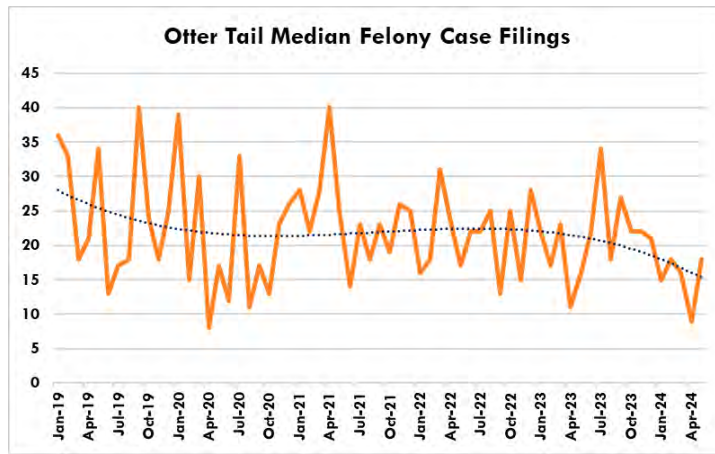




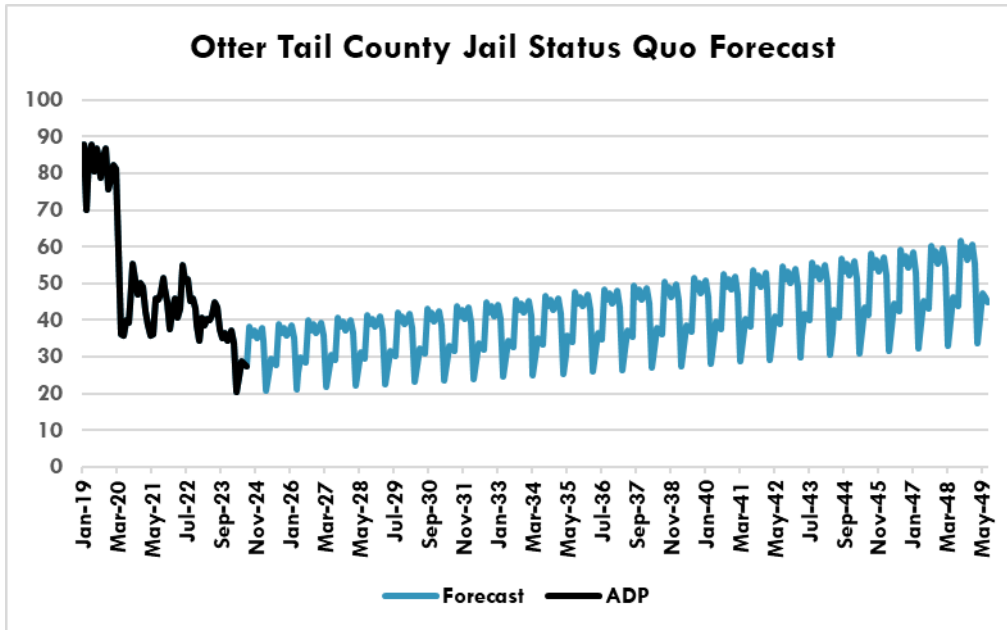
Otter Tail County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	26.1%	19.7%	22.5%	22.7%	21.3%	22.7%
Offenses vs People	10.2%	10.5%	12.2%	12.8%	18.4%	11.7%
DUI	12.1%	8.2%	10.8%	16.8%	14.6%	18.2%
Violent	11.5%	18.5%	11.8%	11.0%	12.5%	13.5%
Sex Offense	11.7%	17.4%	17.3%	12.4%	7.5%	5.5%
Theft/Fraud	7.4%	8.7%	7.3%	7.4%	5.9%	4.7%
Burglary	6.3%	7.3%	6.7%	5.4%	5.6%	10.3%
Unknown	6.2%	3.7%	2.8%	3.8%	4.5%	3.8%
Weapons	3.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%	4.5%	2.1%
Offenses vs Government	3.8%	1.3%	2.7%	3.2%	2.9%	3.2%
Public Order	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.7%	3.2%
Traffic	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%
Arson	0.2%	1.0%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Otter Tail County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	2.5%	3.9%	0.7%	63.0%
Pretrial	82.7%	87.5%	87.1%	79.9%	85.1%	86.8%	
Sentenced	16.2%	12.0%	12.3%	16.8%	8.9%	10.2%	
Unknown/Other	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	2.1%	2.3%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

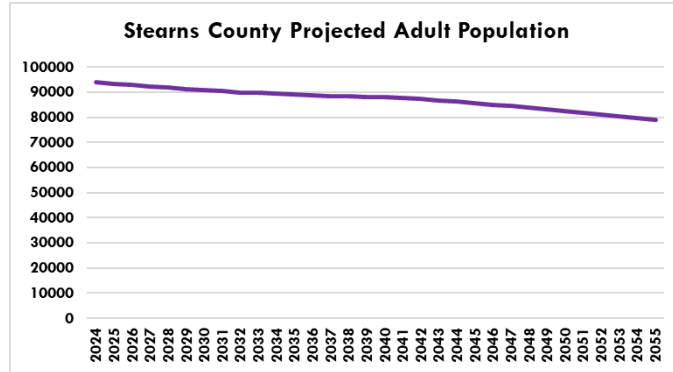


Year	ADP
2029	35.2
2034	38.9
2039	42.9
2044	47.4
2049	46.9
Approved Capacity	111
Operational Capacity	99.9

The Otter Tail County ADP forecast calls for moderate growth back to levels seen in 2021. County population growth (17% by 2049) will likely increase bookings. The increasing felony case processing trend will translate into higher ALOS numbers in the long run.

Stearns County

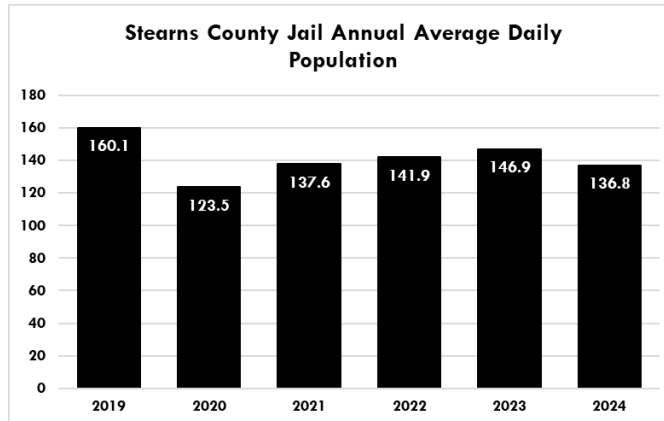
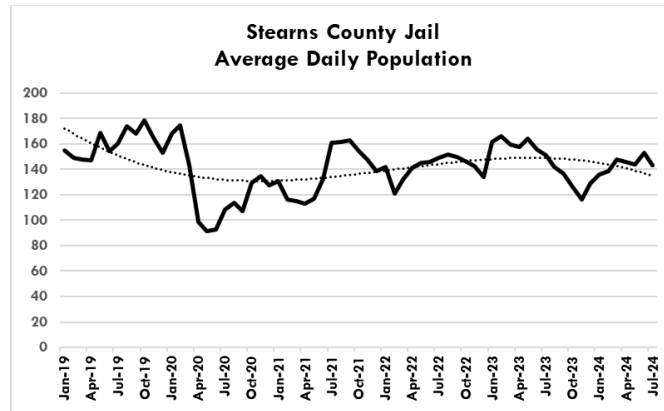
County Population



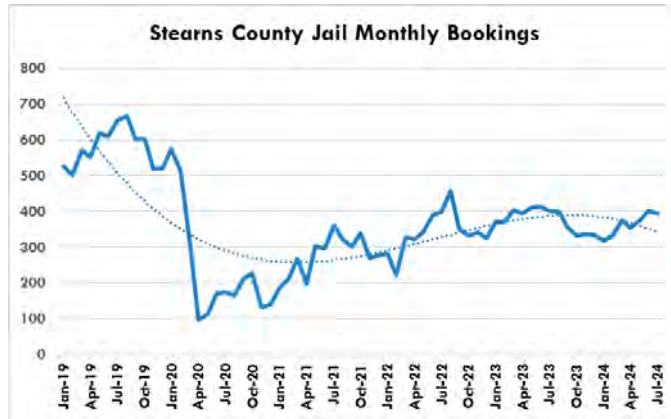
Crime Rate

Stearns	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	9,955	9507	7960	4661	6612.1	-34%
County Population	179,508	175,088	177,502	177,502	177,502	-1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5545.7	5429.8	4484.5	2625.9	3725.1	-33%

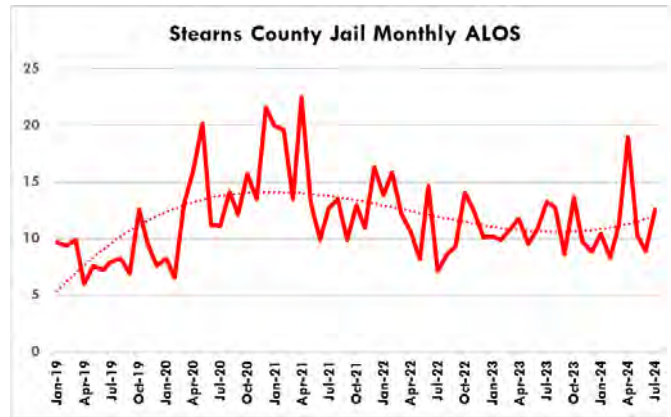
Jail Average Daily Population



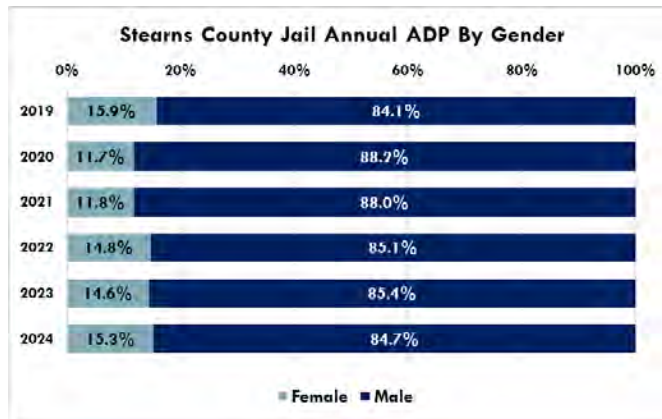
Jail Bookings/Admissions

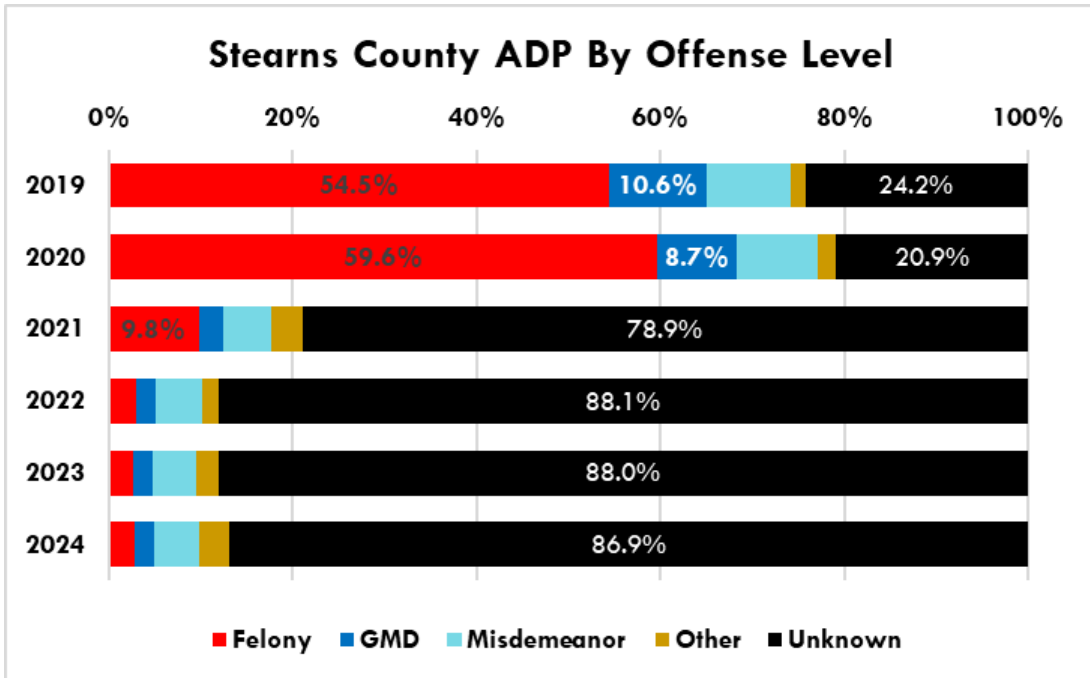
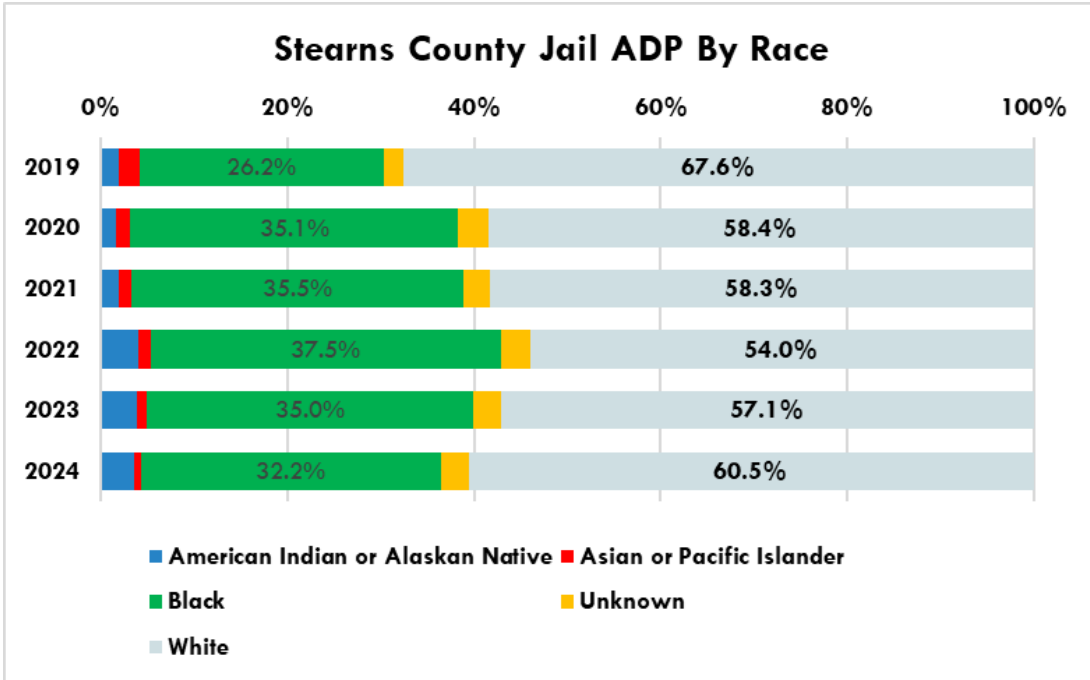


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

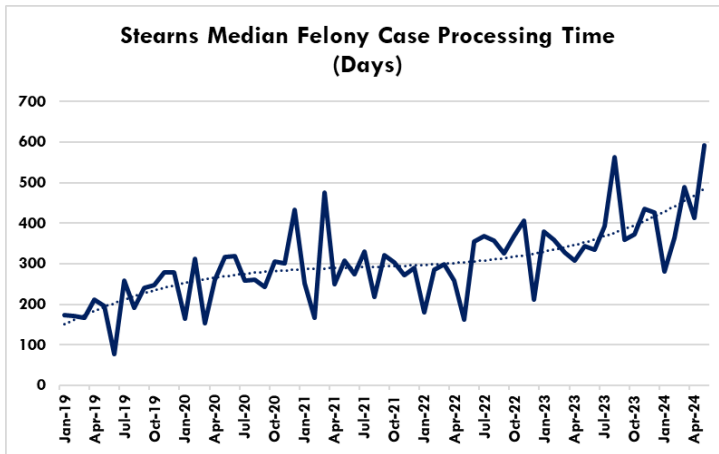
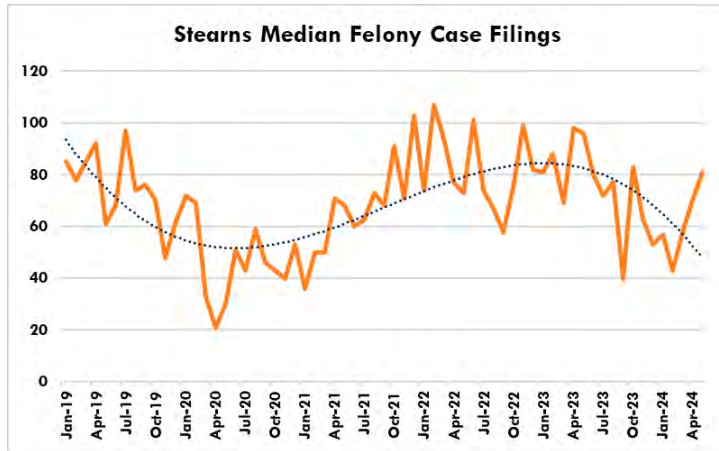




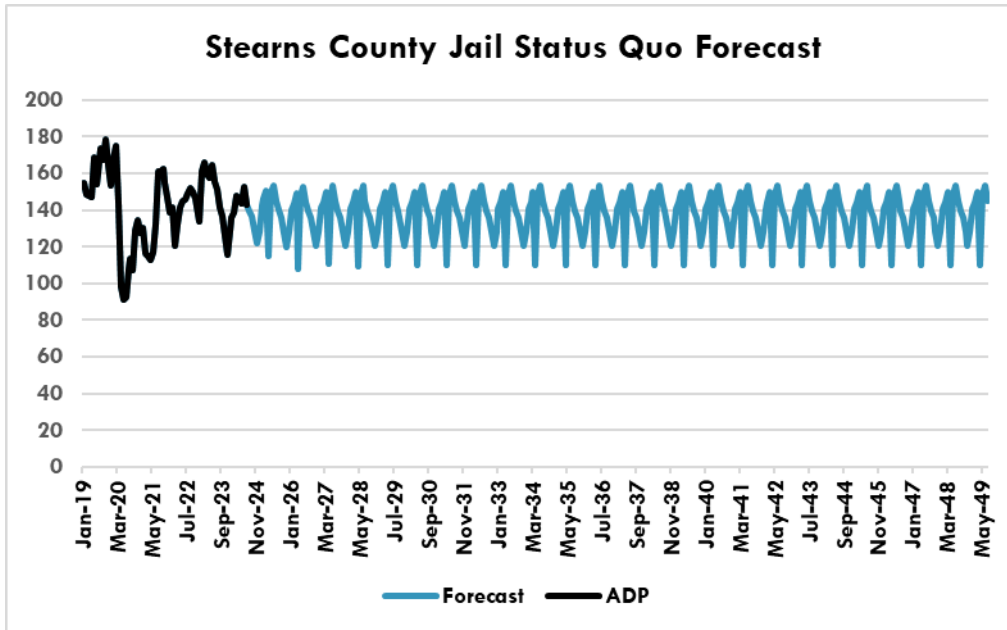
Stearns County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	11.8%	17.3%	19.5%	18.0%	17.2%	19.7%
Offenses vs People	13.0%	15.7%	18.5%	20.4%	14.4%	15.0%
Drugs	14.5%	11.7%	10.7%	8.7%	12.4%	14.4%
Theft/Fraud	7.9%	5.6%	5.9%	7.5%	10.0%	9.6%
Unknown	24.0%	15.1%	14.4%	14.2%	9.8%	3.7%
DUI	7.7%	7.5%	5.3%	5.5%	9.2%	7.3%
Sex Offense	5.9%	8.9%	6.5%	7.8%	6.6%	8.1%
Weapons	2.6%	4.9%	5.2%	4.3%	5.5%	3.5%
Public Order	4.0%	4.3%	3.7%	4.6%	5.3%	5.2%
Burglary	3.6%	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%	3.9%	5.7%
VOP	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%
Offenses vs Government	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.1%
Traffic	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	1.4%	0.9%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Parole Violation	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Stearns County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	54.0%
Pretrial	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Sentenced	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Unknown/Other	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

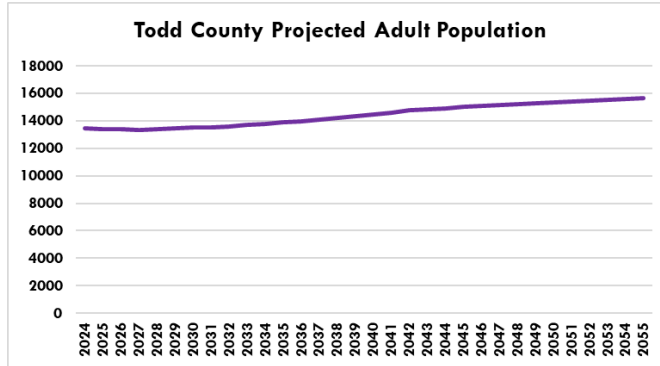


Year	ADP
2029	137.0
2034	136.9
2039	136.9
2044	136.9
2049	141.6
Approved Capacity	151
Operational Capacity	135.9

The Stearns County forecast calls for a very slight decline over time. ALOS has been stable for a number of years, as has bookings. The county’s population is shrinking. There are no forecast models calling for jail population growth.

Todd County

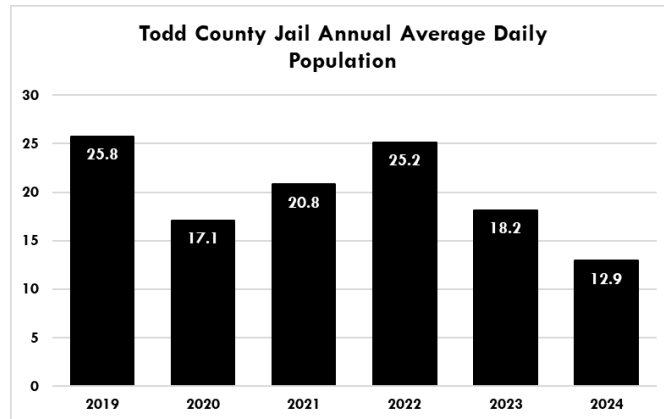
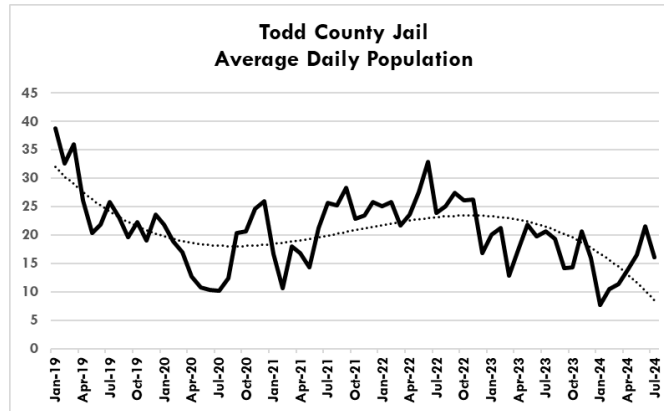
County Population



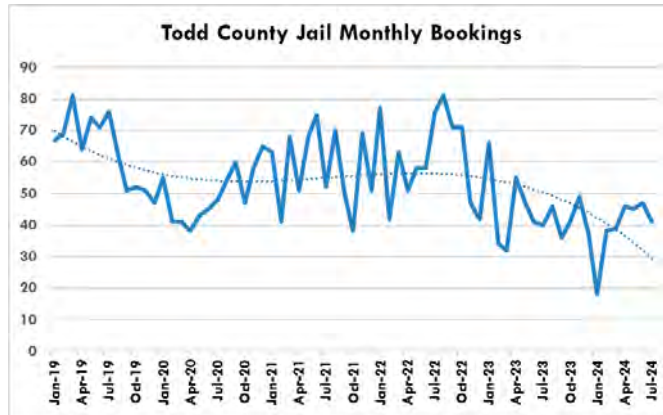
Crime Rate

Todd	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	836	792	640	336	476.7	-43%
County Population	25,547	26,017	26,502	26,502	26,502	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3272.4	3044.2	2414.9	1267.8	1798.5	-45%

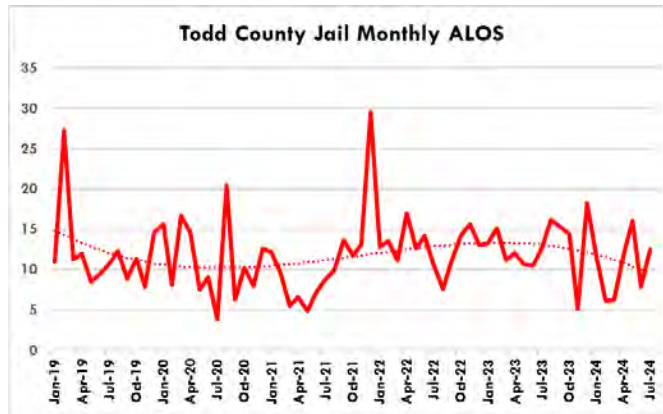
Jail Average Daily Population



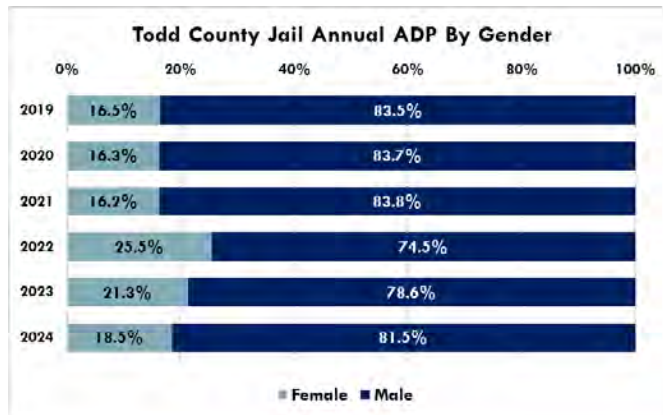
Jail Bookings/Admissions

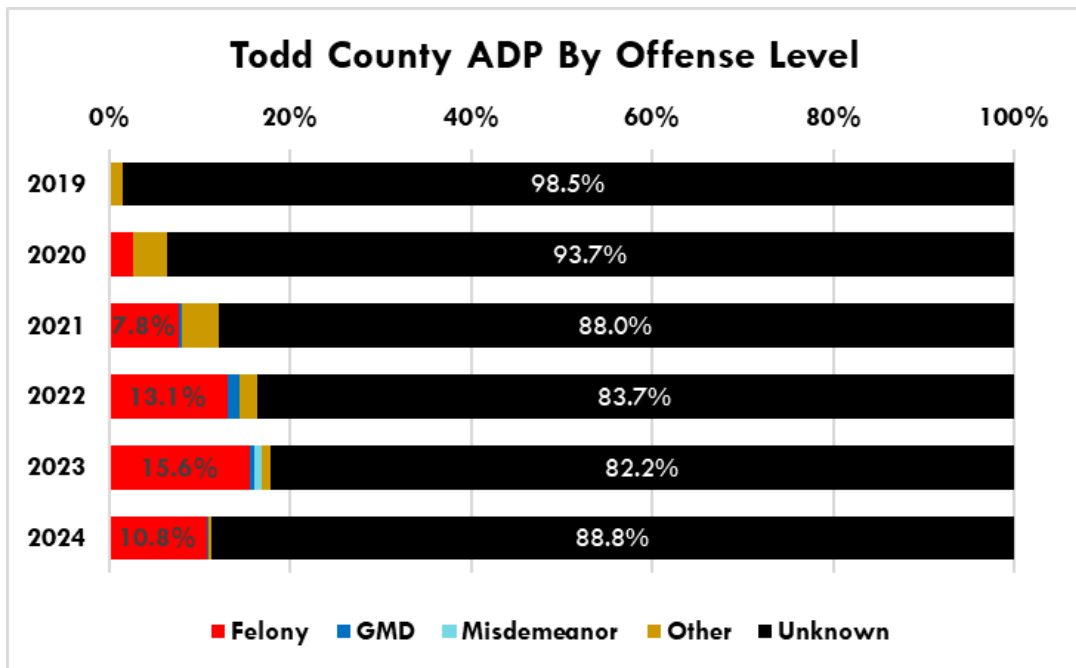
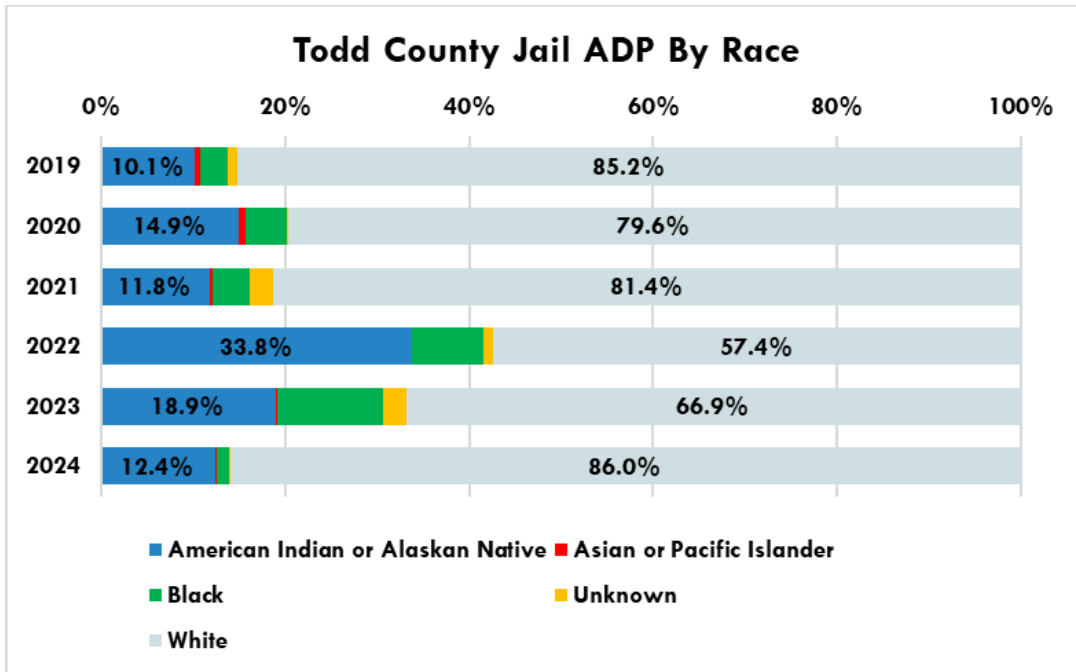


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

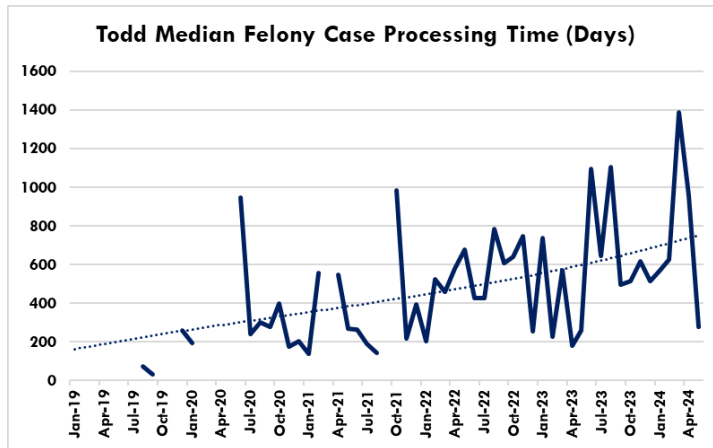
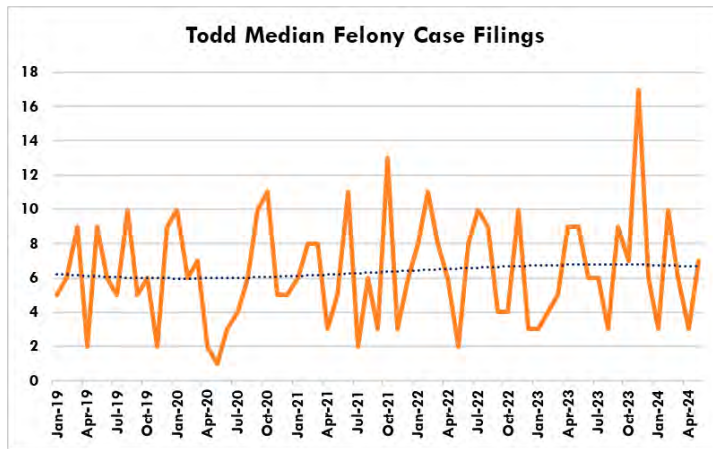




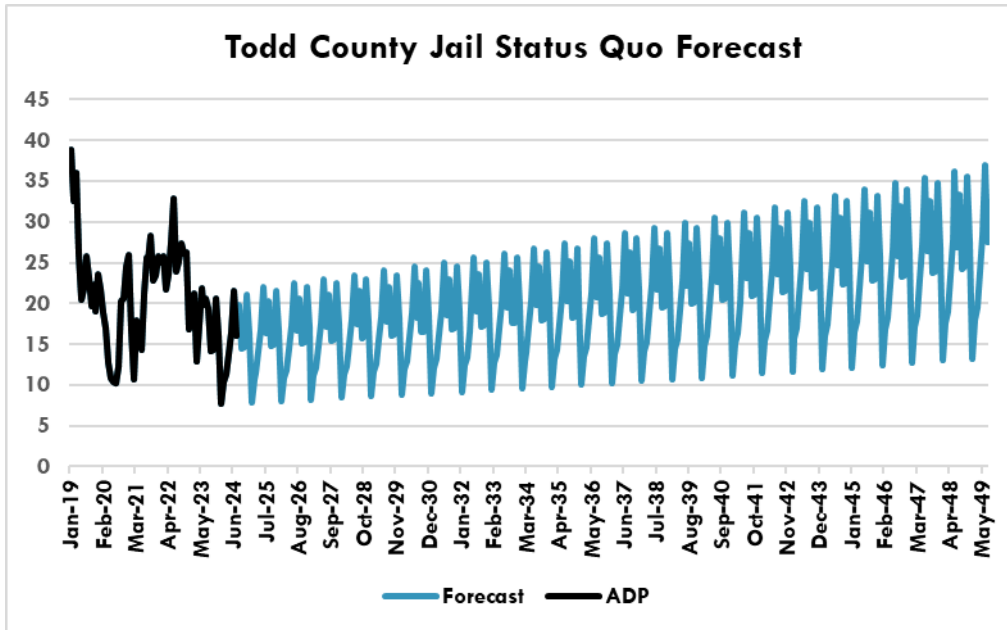
Todd County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	23.8%	31.6%	27.5%	24.1%	23.8%	15.1%
DUI	18.8%	17.5%	18.0%	17.3%	18.5%	23.8%
Violent	15.1%	17.8%	16.3%	15.1%	16.7%	14.0%
Offenses vs People	13.8%	13.6%	11.1%	11.8%	13.1%	16.3%
Burglary	4.1%	0.4%	2.7%	4.5%	7.3%	7.0%
Theft/Fraud	9.8%	7.9%	7.3%	8.3%	6.0%	8.2%
Weapons	2.0%	0.2%	1.3%	3.6%	4.7%	6.7%
Offenses vs Government	3.1%	3.5%	4.7%	6.5%	4.4%	1.1%
Sex Offense	5.2%	2.4%	4.4%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%
Public Order	1.5%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	3.3%
VOP	1.3%	3.7%	3.9%	1.9%	0.9%	0.3%
Traffic	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Todd County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	12.7%	12.5%	17.8%	46.0%	23.4%	13.1%	0.0%
Pretrial	75.0%	76.5%	72.9%	44.1%	67.3%	81.4%	
Sentenced	12.4%	11.0%	9.3%	9.8%	9.3%	5.5%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

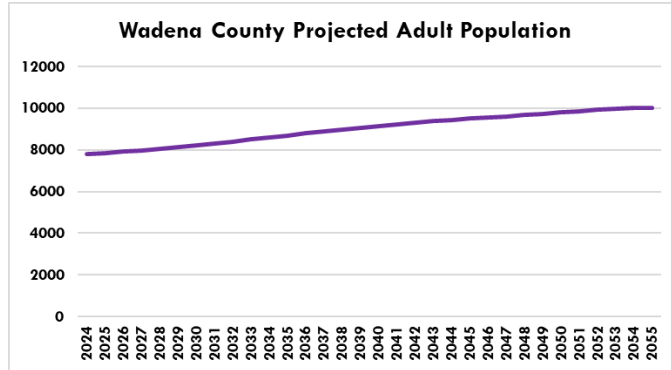


Year	ADP
2029	17.1
2034	19.0
2039	21.2
2044	23.6
2049	23.9
Approved Capacity	52
Operational Capacity	41.6

Todd County’s population dropped during 2024 due to a decrease in bookings as well as a larger than expected seasonal decline during the Winter. The expectation is that the population will slowly rebound thanks to population growth. The model assumes that ALOS stays relatively stable. An increase in ALOS above 11.5 days will mean that the population forecast will be too low.

Wadena County

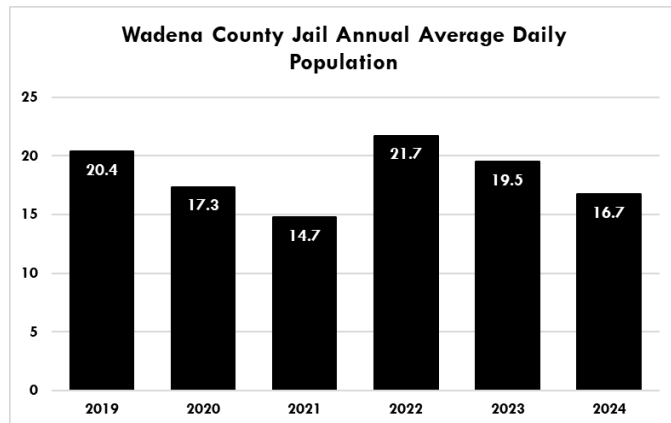
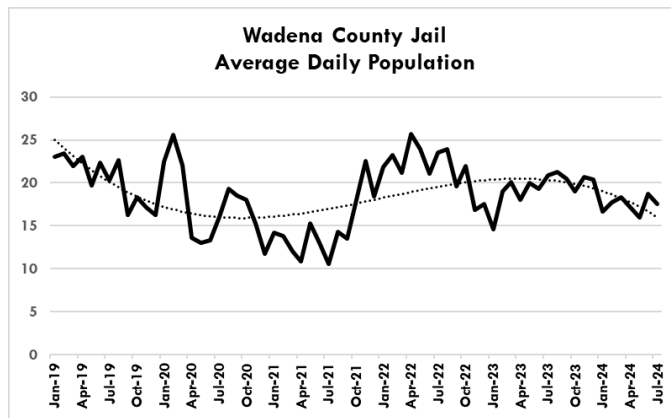
County Population



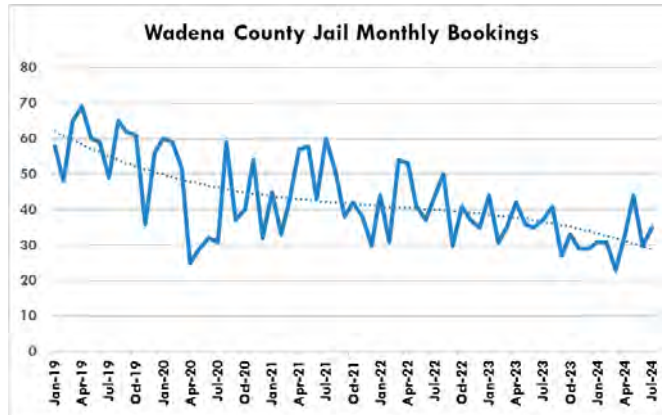
Crime Rate

Wadena	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	210	216	180	132	187.3	-11%
County Population	12,989	13,484	13,653	13,653	13,653	5%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1616.8	1601.9	1318.4	966.8	1371.5	-15%

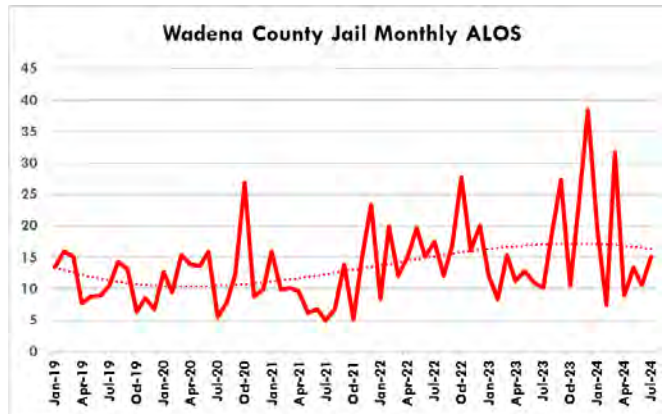
Jail Average Daily Population



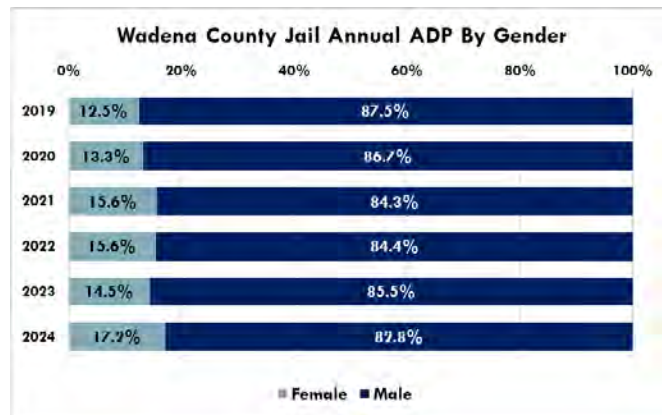
Jail Bookings/Admissions

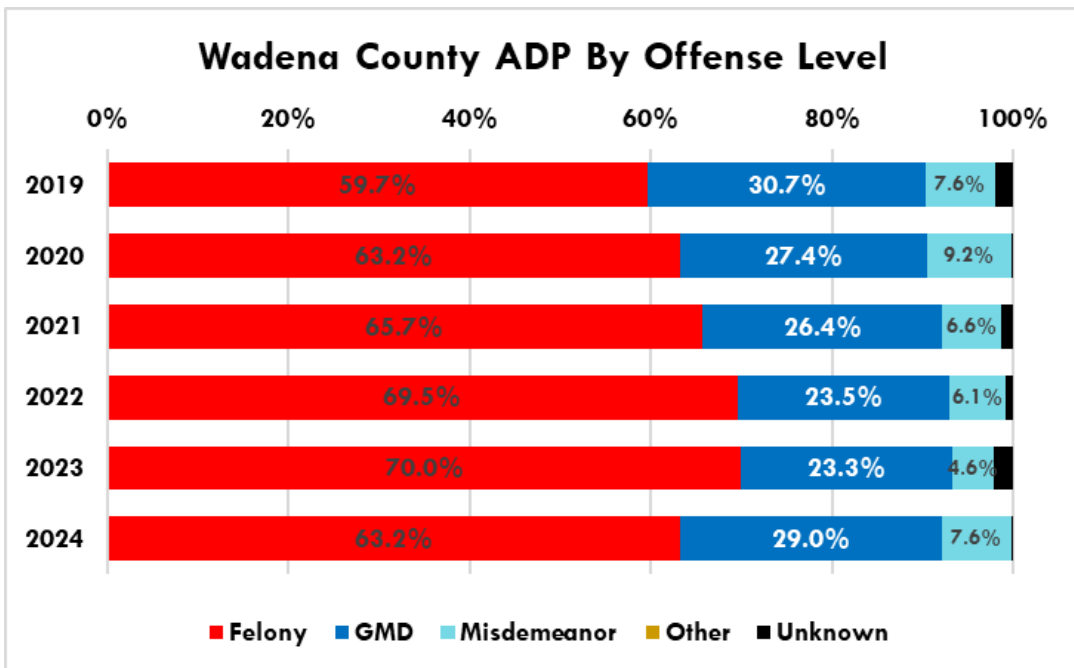
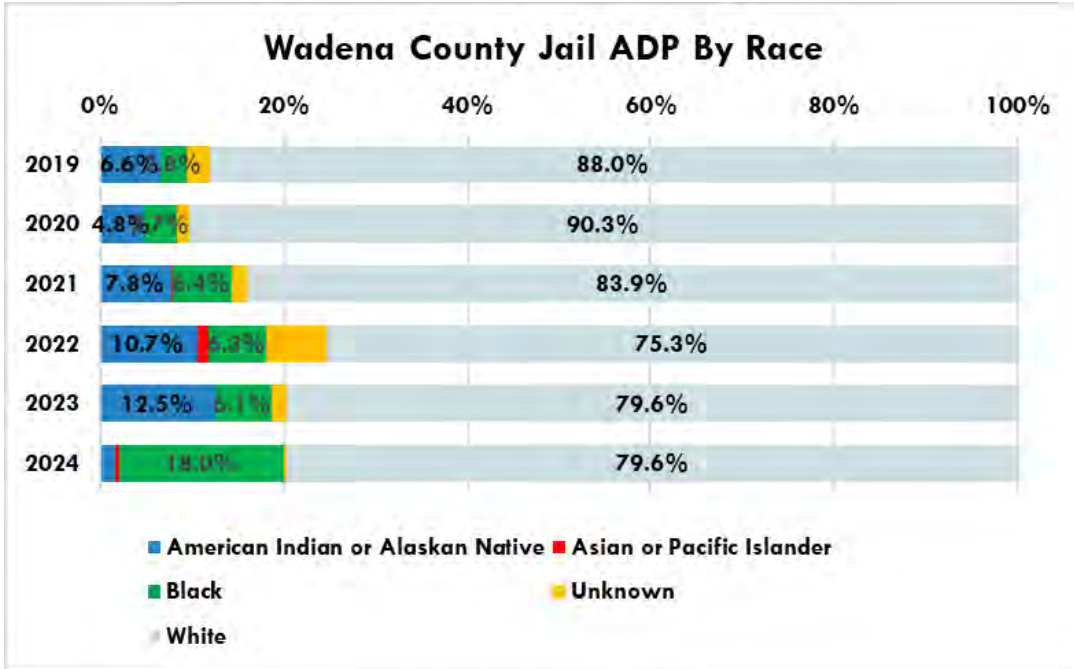


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

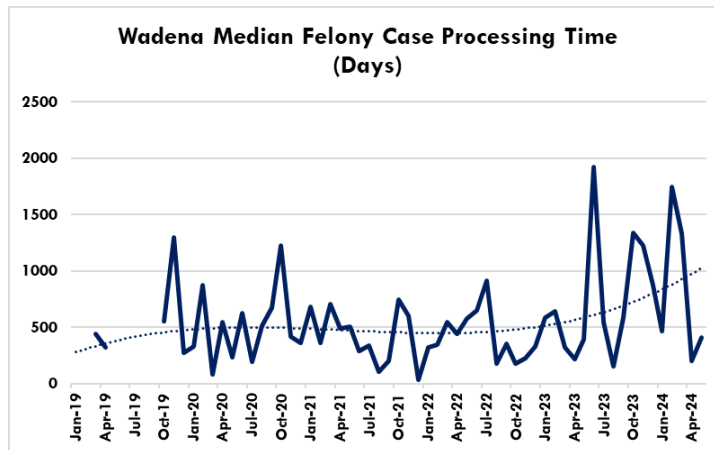
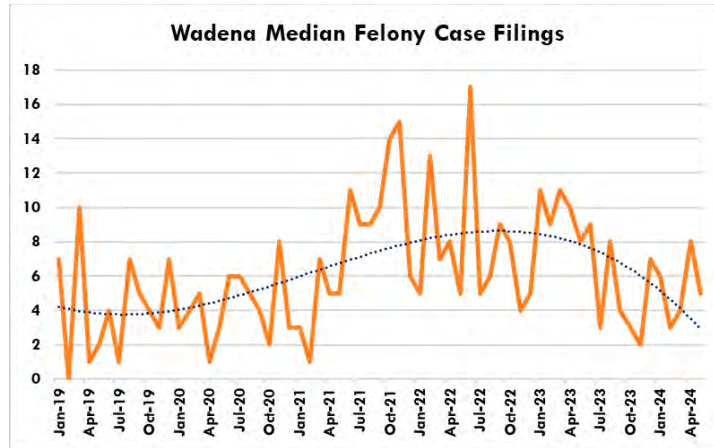




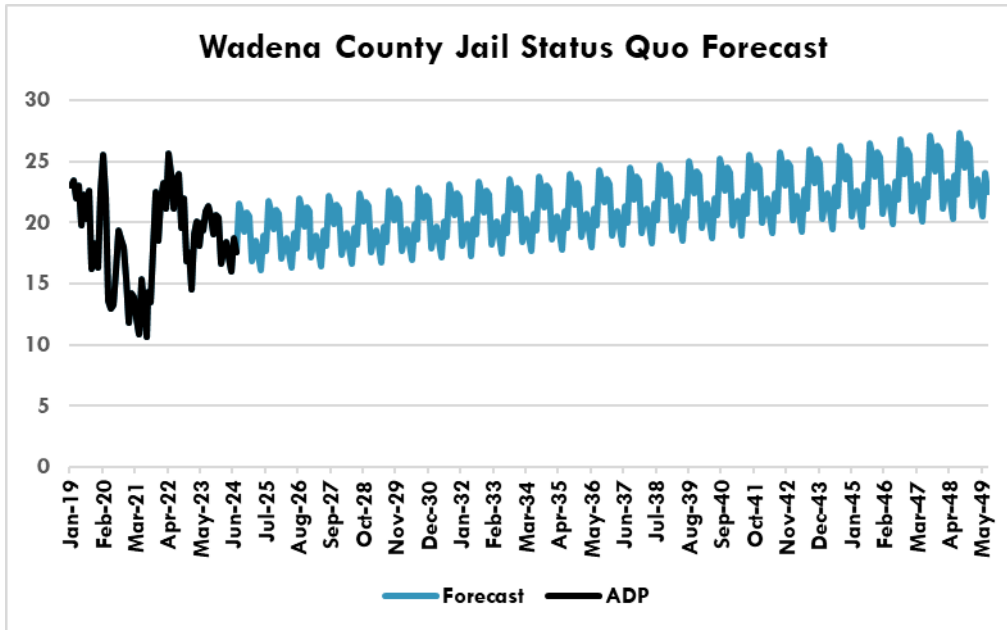
Wadena County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs Government	53.2%	49.1%	48.4%	42.4%	46.5%	46.4%
Violent	2.9%	7.5%	7.9%	11.3%	12.0%	6.8%
Sex Offense	3.8%	2.9%	7.4%	6.0%	11.1%	16.8%
DUI	4.8%	8.5%	10.5%	6.7%	10.2%	6.8%
Offenses vs People	9.2%	6.1%	9.6%	12.2%	5.4%	5.9%
Drugs	15.2%	12.4%	7.6%	6.2%	4.9%	10.5%
Burglary	5.1%	5.7%	1.0%	0.7%	3.7%	0.2%
Unknown	2.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.2%
Weapons	0.6%	4.1%	1.6%	9.4%	1.8%	5.0%
Traffic	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%
Theft/Fraud	0.8%	0.8%	2.6%	2.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Public Order	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Wadena County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	3.2%	0.4%	5.4%	3.8%	10.0%	3.5%	68.0%
Pretrial	82.2%	84.8%	72.0%	78.9%	75.8%	86.5%	
Sentenced	14.5%	14.7%	22.6%	17.2%	14.2%	10.0%	
Unknown/Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



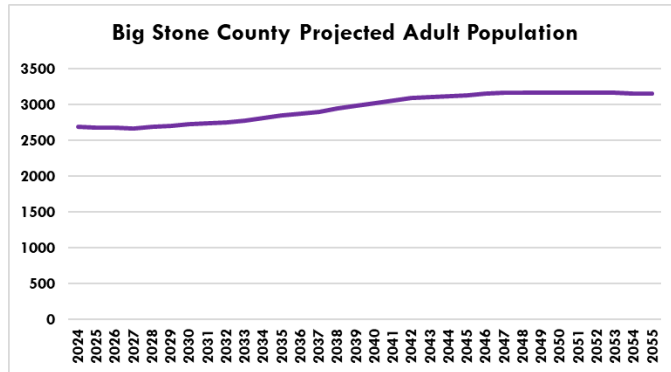
Year	ADP
2029	19.7
2034	20.7
2039	21.8
2044	22.9
2049	22.4
Approved Capacity	27
Operational Capacity	22.95

Wadena County is one of the faster-growing counties in Minnesota, expected to grow 25% by 2049. Our forecast models assume that bookings will increase over time, but not back to pre-2020 levels.

Analysis of District 8 County Jail Populations

Big Stone County (Does not have a jail facility)

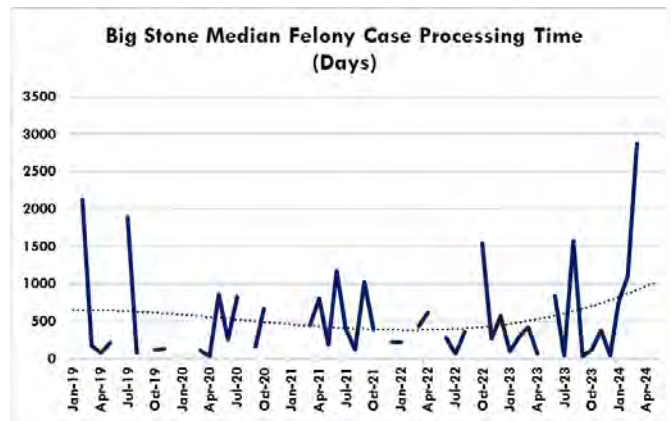
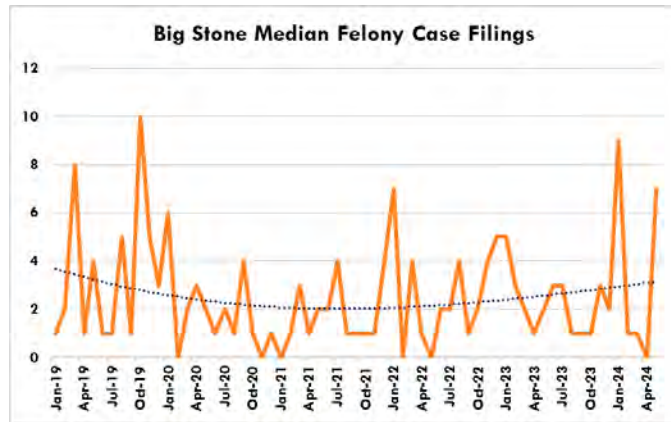
County Population



Crime Rate

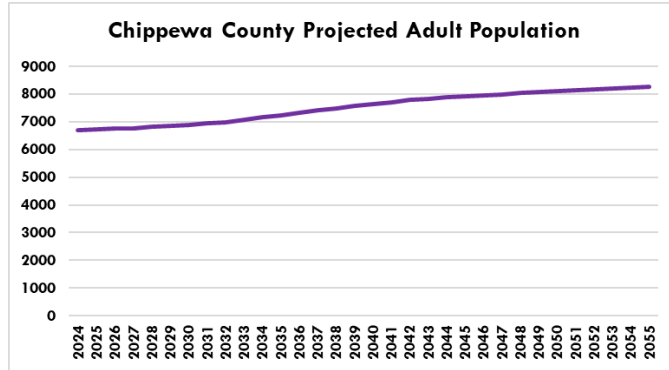
Big Stone	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	137	120	127	109	154.6	13%
County Population	4,900	5151	5,152	5,152	5,152	5%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2795.9	2329.6	2465.1	2115.7	3001.3	7%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Chippewa County

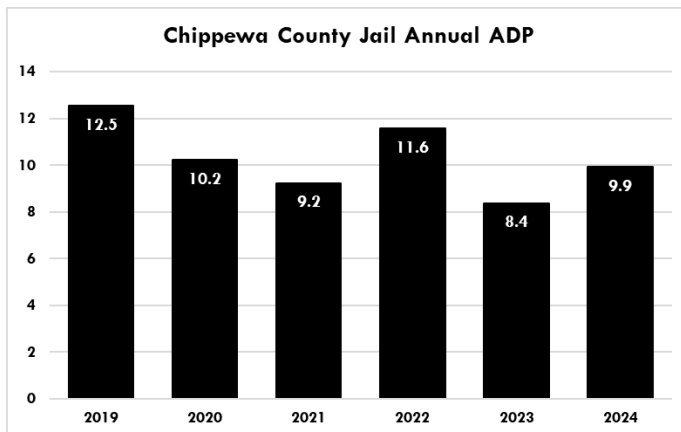
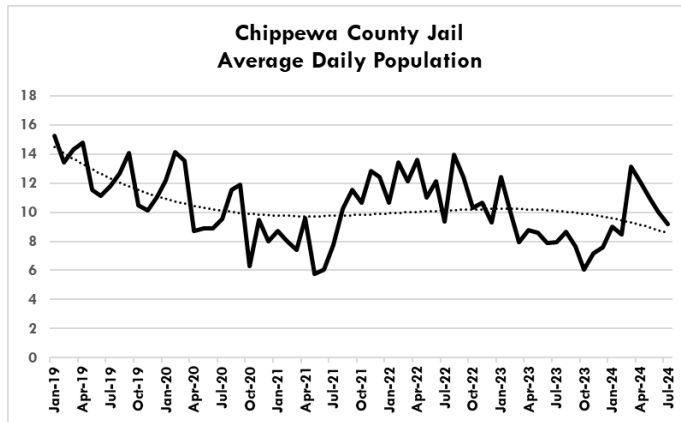
County Population



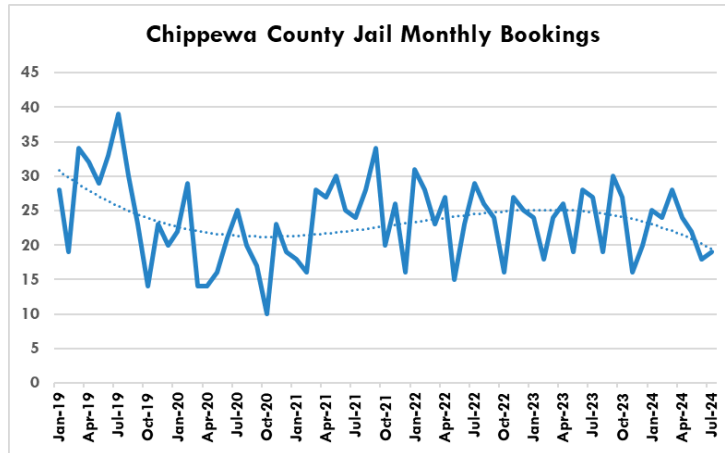
Crime Rate

Chippewa	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	15	17	5	2	2.8	-81%
County Population	10,918	11,241	11,267	11,267	11,267	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	137.4	151.2	44.4	17.8	25.2	-82%

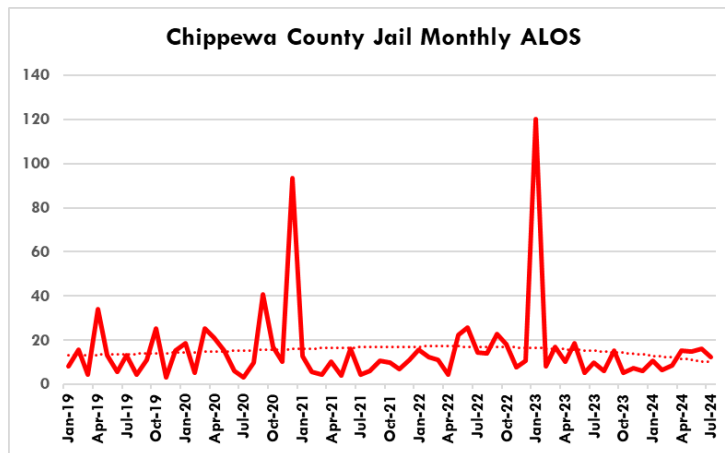
Jail Average Daily Population



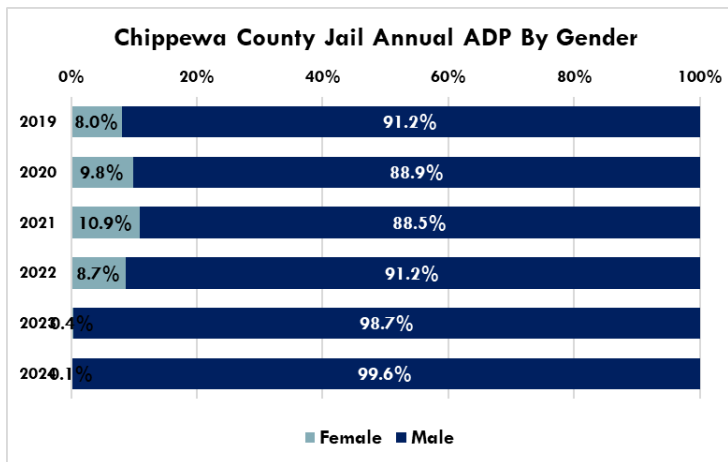
Jail Bookings/Admissions

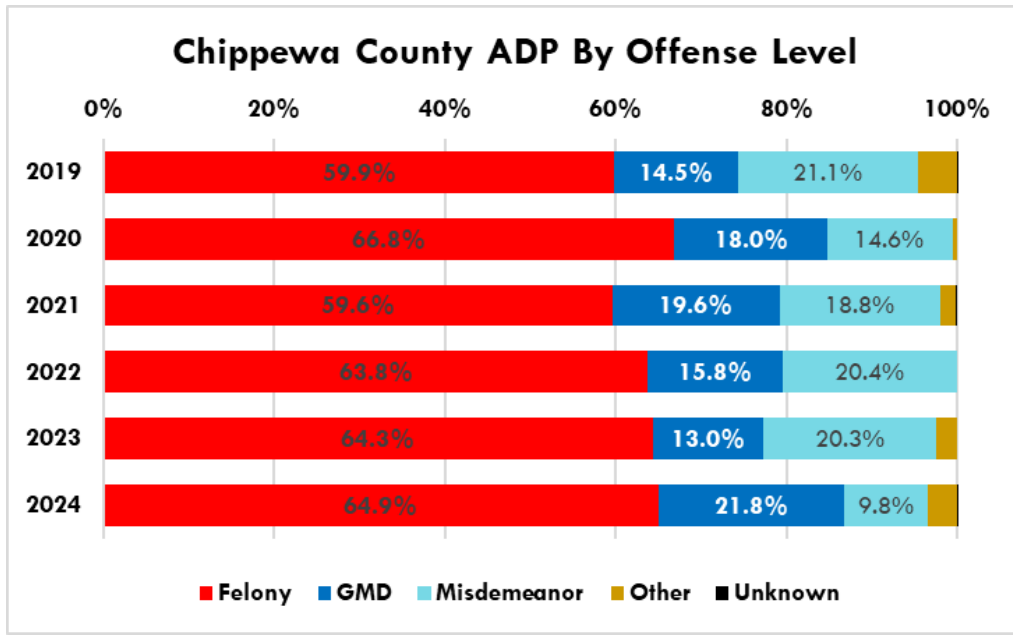
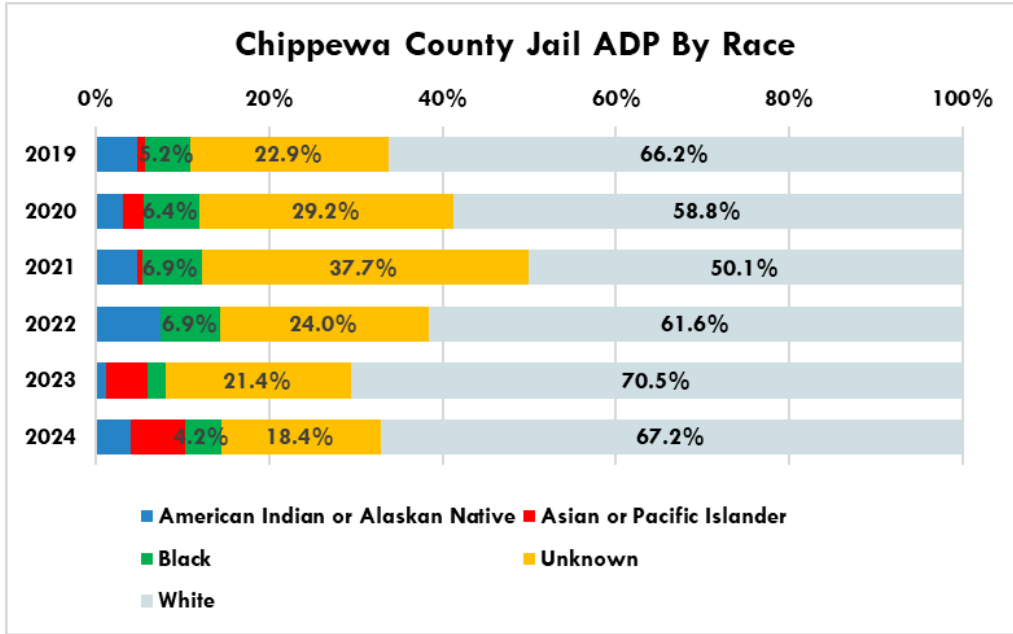


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

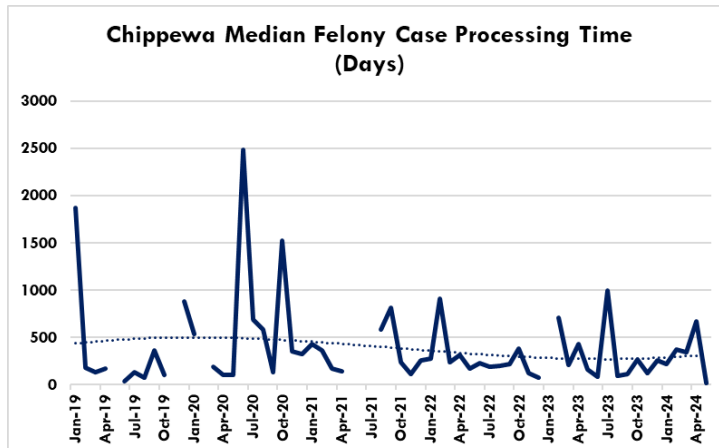
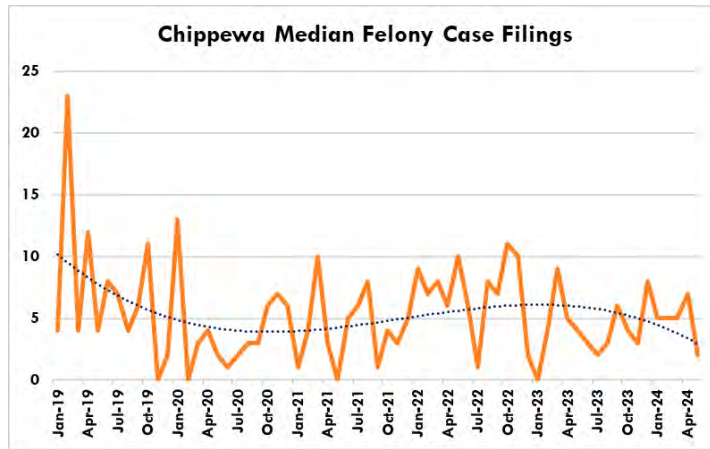




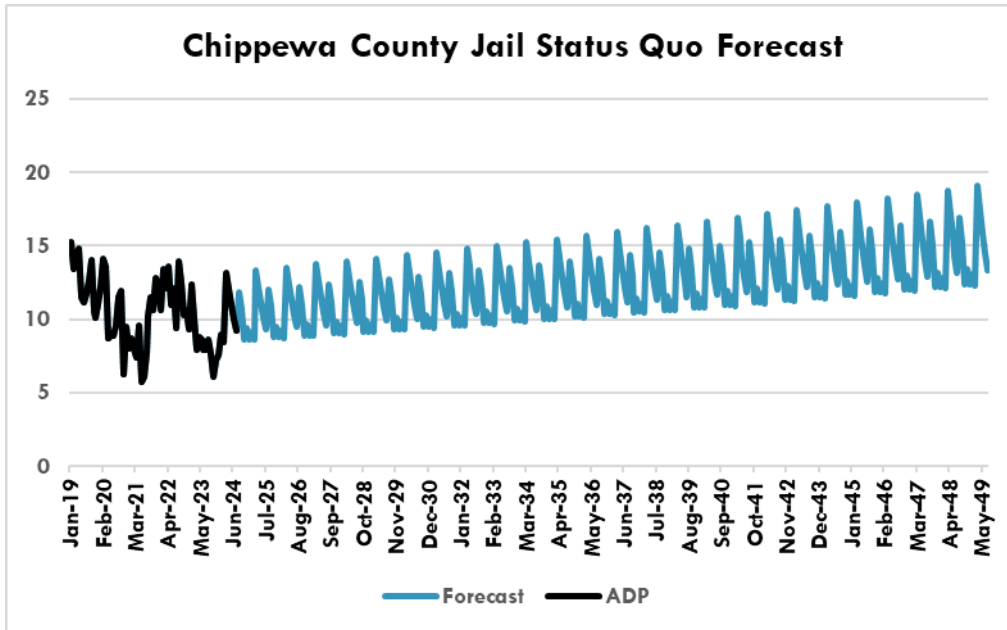
Chippewa County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	20.9%	11.9%	14.4%	12.8%	30.1%	27.0%
Drugs	17.7%	16.3%	19.2%	17.8%	21.1%	11.2%
Sex Offense	4.3%	7.4%	9.3%	8.7%	13.1%	7.3%
Theft/Fraud	5.5%	4.5%	12.6%	7.1%	8.2%	17.3%
Weapons	4.4%	2.4%	1.2%	5.8%	8.0%	3.2%
DUI	5.8%	8.1%	10.0%	12.5%	5.4%	3.9%
Burglary	4.6%	5.4%	10.8%	5.1%	3.6%	0.0%
Offenses vs Government	5.8%	3.2%	3.0%	4.4%	3.0%	0.6%
Violent	25.3%	38.4%	12.4%	16.6%	3.0%	23.1%
Hold	1.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	1.3%	1.0%	0.0%
Traffic	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Public Order	0.3%	1.4%	0.4%	7.5%	0.5%	2.2%
Unknown	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chippewa County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	1.9%	4.3%	9.0%	8.6%	6.4%	5.4%	67.0%
Pretrial	37.5%	56.8%	68.8%	66.5%	51.8%	52.4%	
Sentenced	44.2%	24.9%	20.6%	16.9%	34.9%	40.7%	
Unknown/Other	16.4%	14.1%	1.6%	8.0%	6.9%	1.4%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

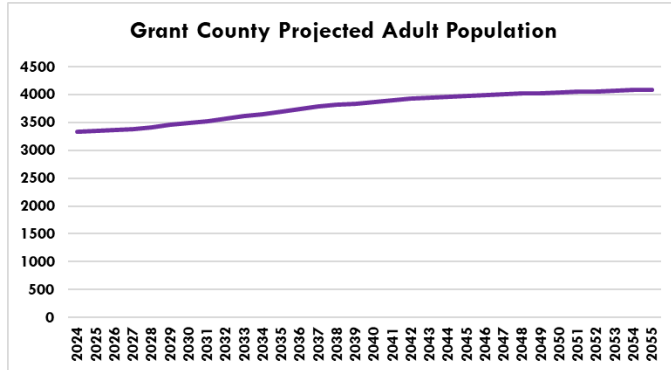


Year	ADP
2029	11.0
2034	11.8
2039	12.7
2044	13.7
2049	15.1
Approved Capacity	17
Operational Capacity	14.45

Chippewa County population is projected to grow by over 20% by 2049 to over 8,000 residents. This will likely push bookings somewhat higher over time, putting pressure on the jail population to grow.

Grant County (Does not have a jail)

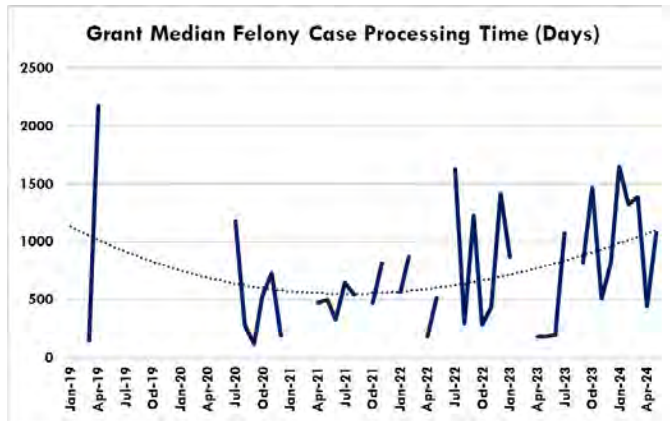
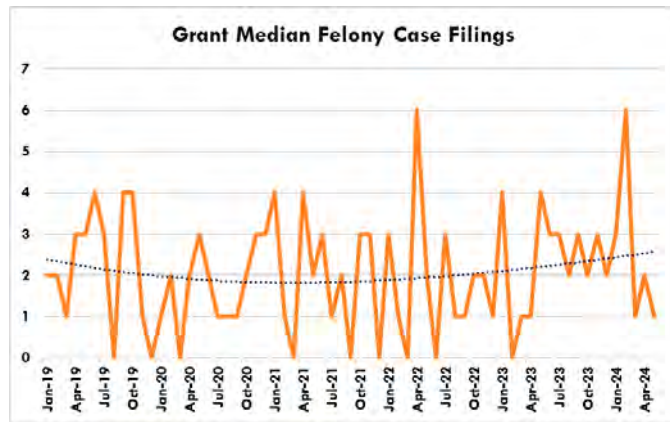
County Population



Crime Rate

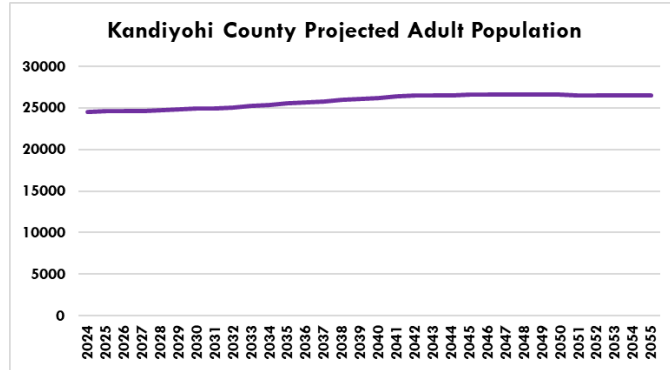
Grant	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	36	31	21	28	39.7	10%
County Population	6,043	6237	6,175	6,175	6,175	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	595.7	497.0	340.1	453.4	643.3	8%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Kandiyohi County

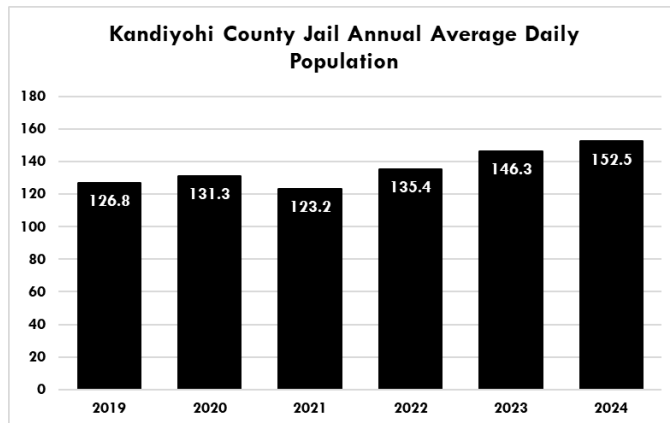
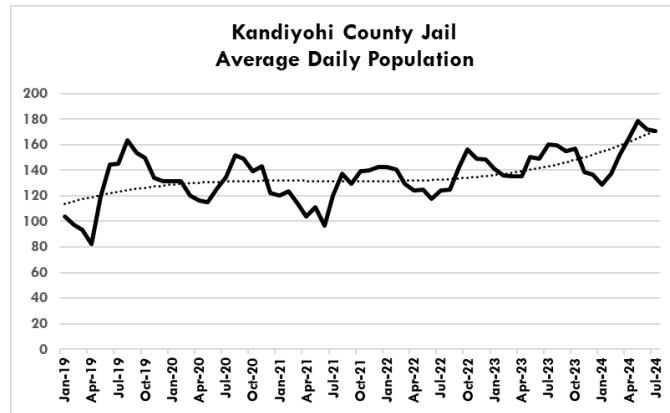
County Population



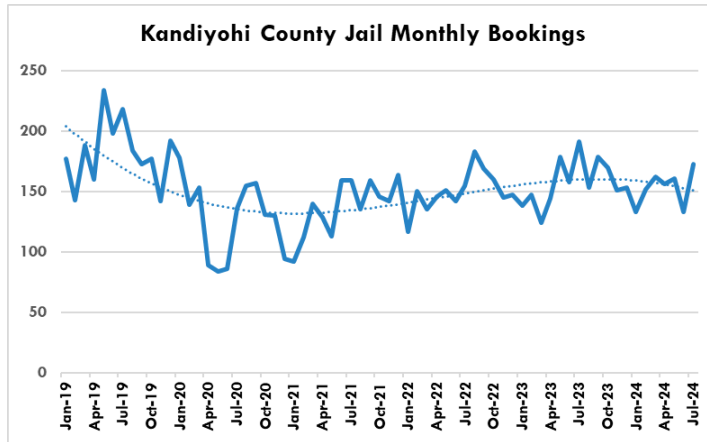
Crime Rate

Kandiyohi	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	2,178	1,971	1,531	952	1,350.5	-38%
County Population	43,323	43,918	44,021	44,021	44,021	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5,027.4	4,487.9	3,477.9	2,162.6	3,067.9	-39%

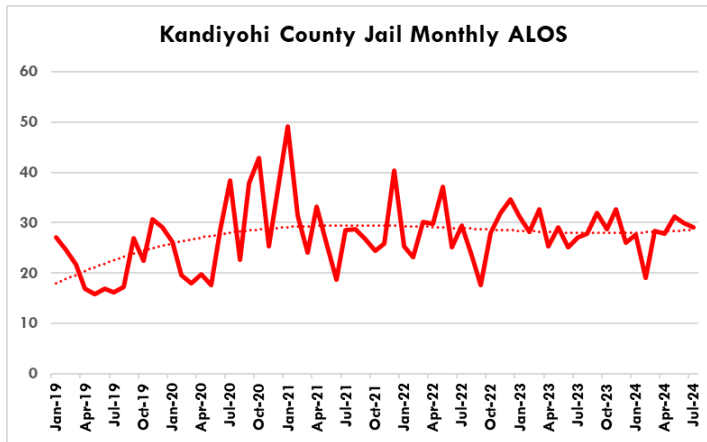
Jail Average Daily Population



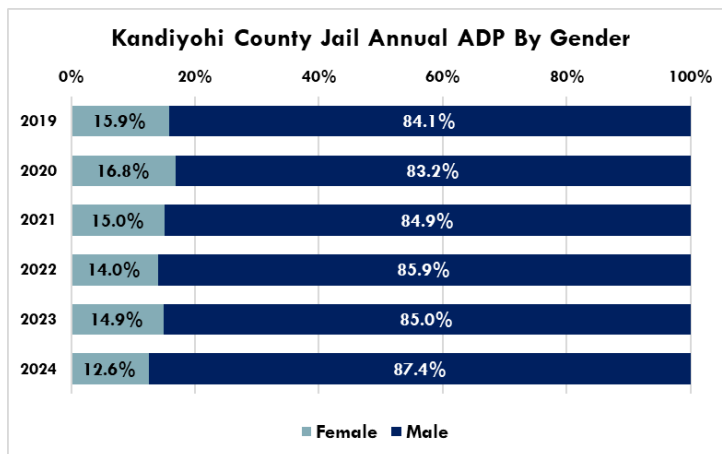
Jail Bookings/Admissions

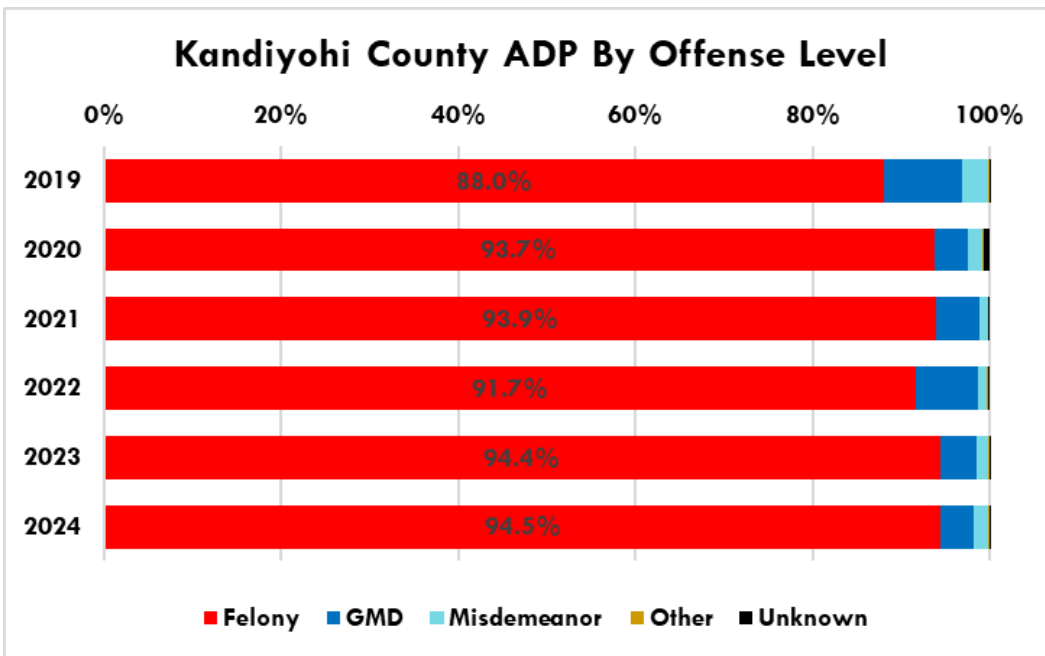
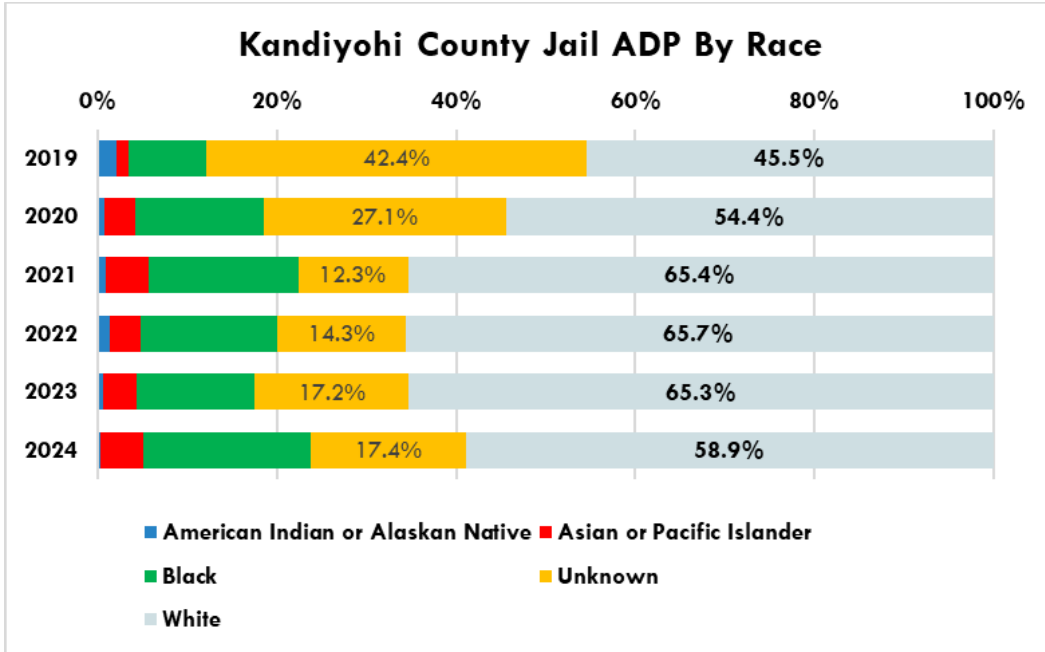


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

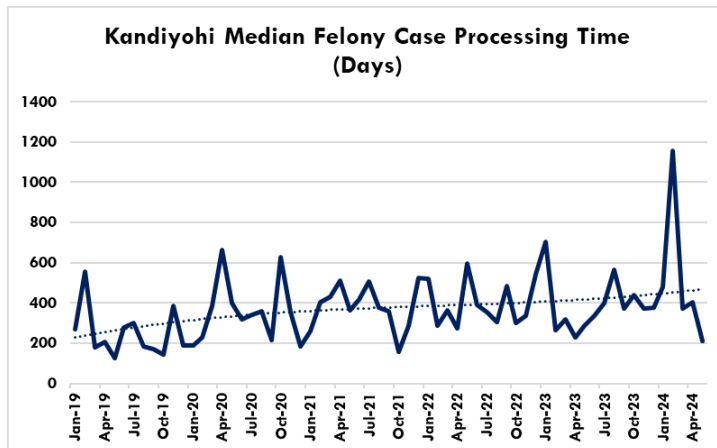
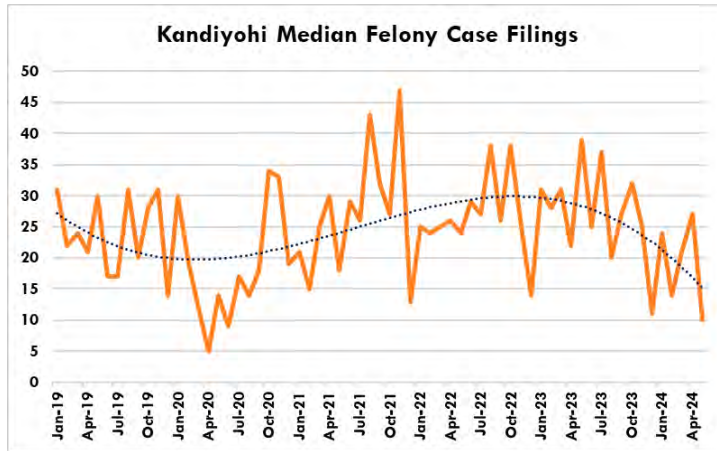




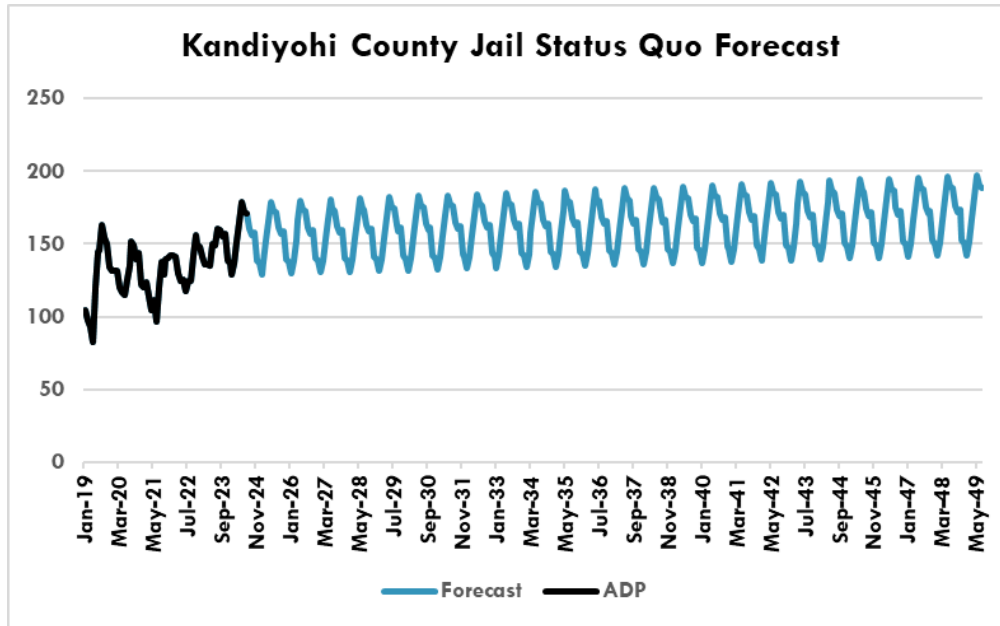
Kandiyohi County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Other	40.7%	42.9%	44.6%	44.4%	60.7%	65.3%
Drugs	17.5%	13.1%	14.7%	16.6%	9.8%	8.8%
Violent	7.5%	9.0%	9.5%	11.0%	6.2%	5.9%
Offenses vs People	7.4%	7.2%	9.3%	7.5%	5.8%	4.6%
Sex Offense	4.5%	9.0%	5.9%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%
Theft/Fraud	4.8%	4.4%	5.3%	5.0%	3.7%	3.0%
DUI	4.4%	1.9%	2.3%	3.7%	2.8%	2.5%
Weapons	2.7%	4.2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.8%	1.7%
Burglary	2.5%	4.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%
Offenses vs Government	6.8%	2.6%	3.8%	2.8%	1.5%	2.1%
Traffic	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Public Order	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Hold	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Unknown	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Kandiyohi County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	49.0%	58.9%	50.8%	49.4%	58.0%	62.1%	35.0%
Pretrial	28.2%	30.5%	31.8%	34.0%	29.0%	24.8%	
Sentenced	18.7%	9.3%	14.9%	13.4%	11.5%	12.0%	
Unknown/Other	4.1%	1.4%	2.5%	3.1%	1.6%	1.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

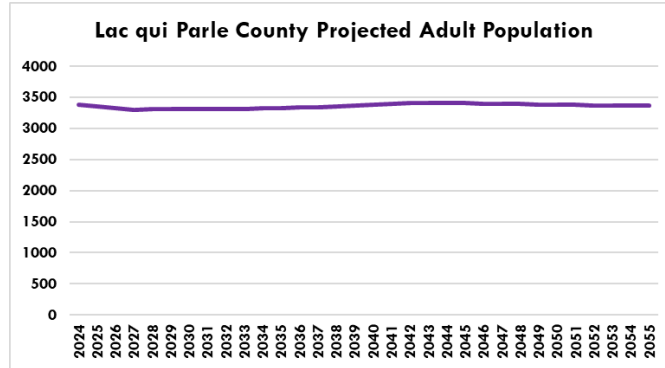


Year	ADP
2029	157.5
2034	160.7
2039	164.0
2044	167.3
2049	174.2
Approved Capacity	190
Operational Capacity	180.5

Kandiyohi County’s expected population growth of 8% by 2049 will likely have a small influence on bookings. ALOS is remarkably stable in the county, helping offset the possible impact of a bookings increase. Most of the measures are fairly stable, and the forecast guidance suggests only minor growth if nothing changes from where they are in 2024.

Lac qui Parle County

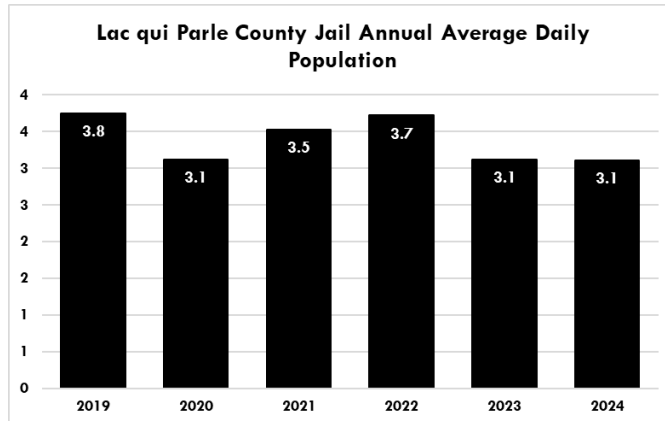
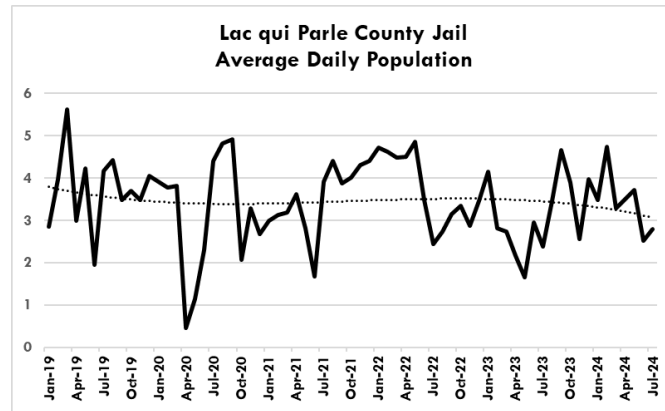
County Population



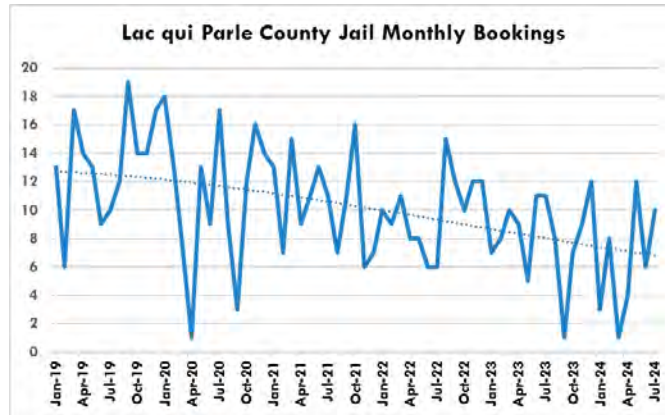
Crime Rate

Lac qui Parle	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	71	32	61	49	69.5	-2%
County Population	6,474	6677	6,702	6,702	6,702	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1096.7	479.3	910.2	731.1	1037.2	-5%

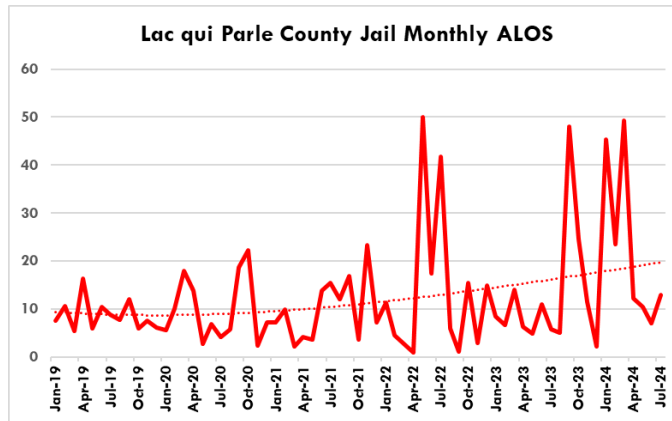
Jail Average Daily Population



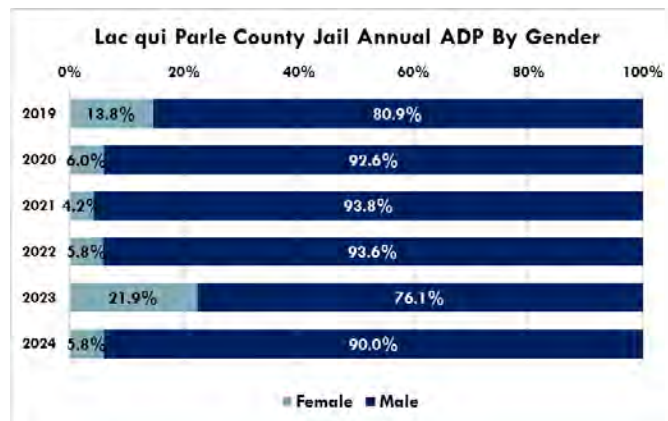
Jail Bookings/Admissions

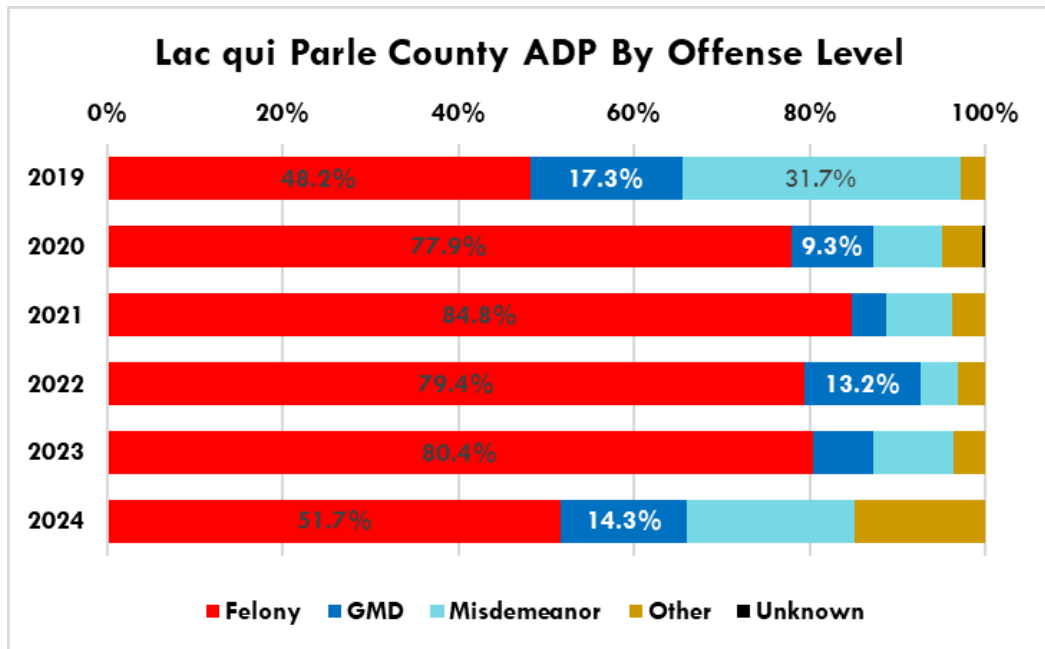
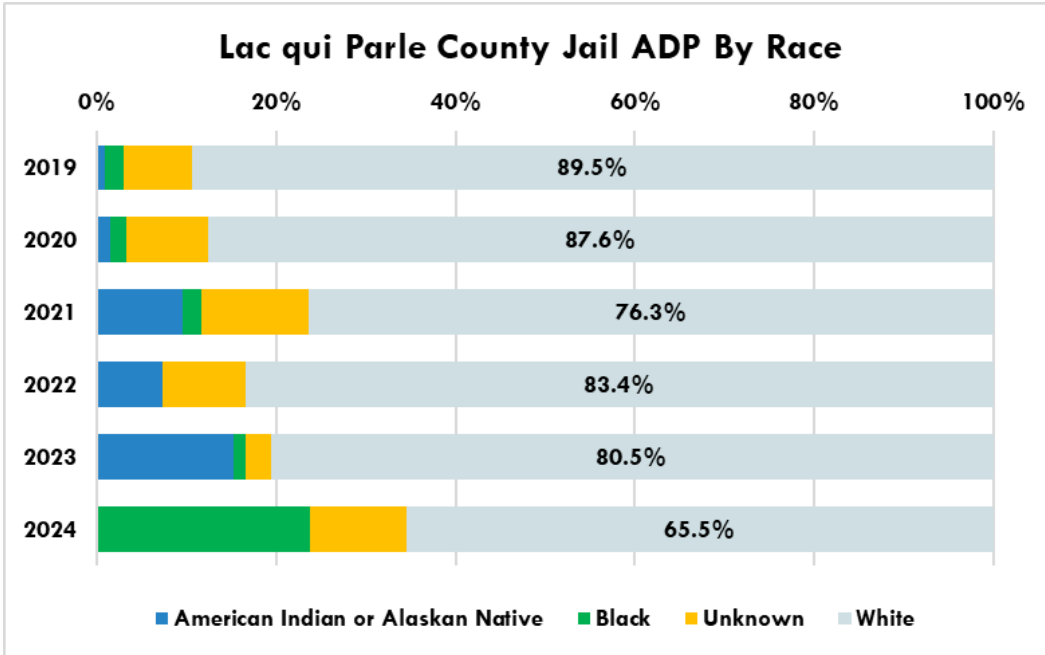


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

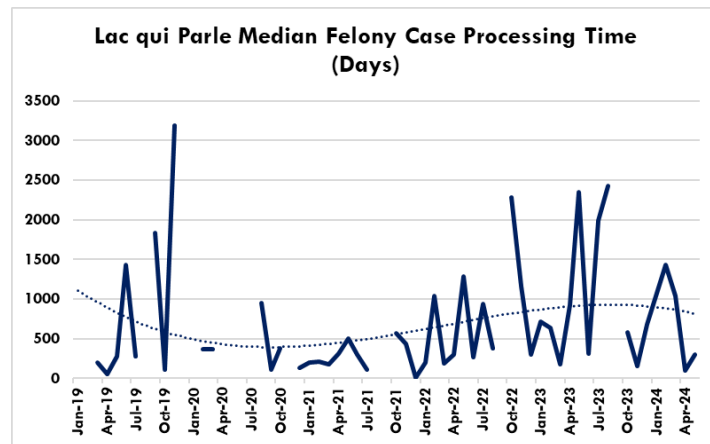
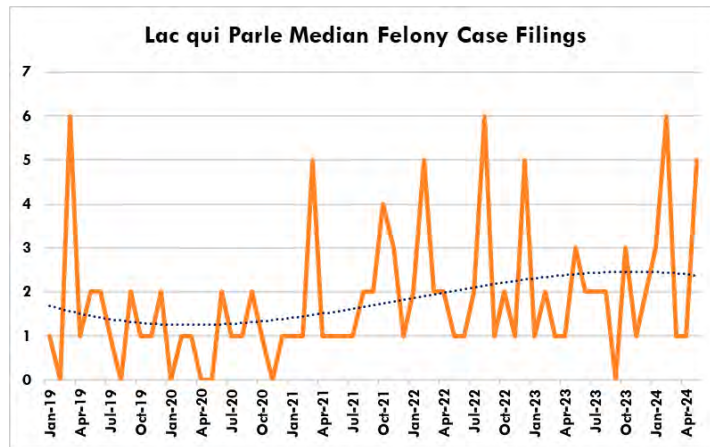




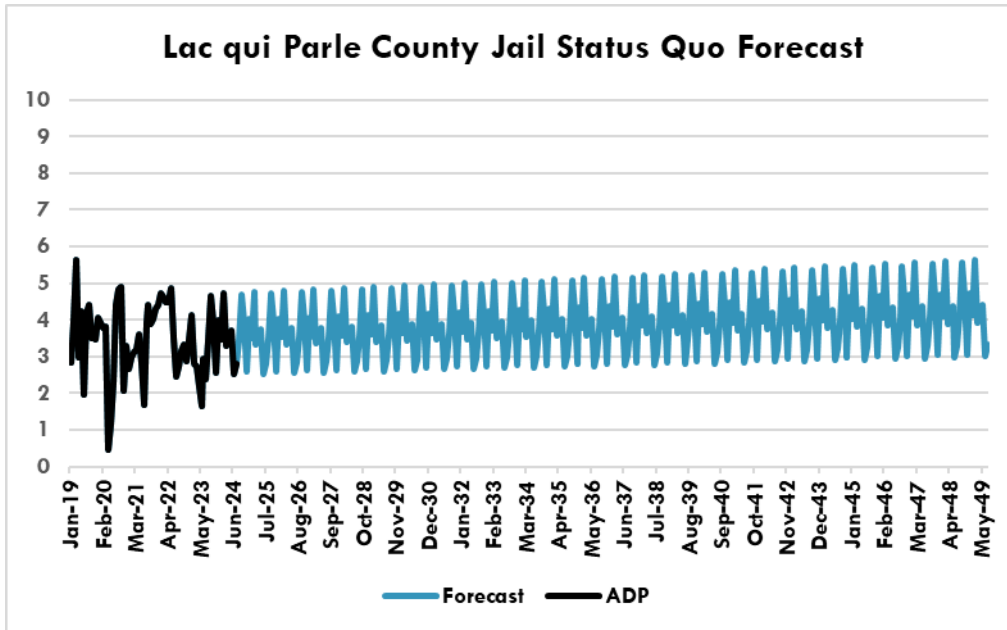
Lac qui Parle County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	7.1%	6.2%	14.4%	31.2%	25.0%	18.9%
Sex Offense	10.8%	14.4%	15.8%	1.6%	25.0%	0.3%
Violent	2.4%	6.4%	2.3%	3.4%	15.3%	9.8%
DUI	13.9%	7.4%	7.7%	6.0%	12.0%	9.9%
Offenses vs People	21.0%	14.9%	25.8%	26.1%	10.1%	27.6%
Traffic	0.6%	1.3%	6.0%	3.7%	3.8%	7.2%
Weapons	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	2.6%	2.8%
Hold	1.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.1%	2.2%	13.8%
Theft/Fraud	4.8%	11.8%	6.3%	19.1%	1.8%	6.6%
VOP	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.1%
Offenses vs Government	25.0%	23.0%	16.9%	4.2%	0.5%	2.0%
Public Order	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Burglary	11.6%	9.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Lac qui Parle County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	24.9%	8.2%	19.5%	30.9%	3.9%	5.5%	75.0%
Pretrial	2.8%	11.0%	8.6%	13.0%	7.9%	28.3%	
Sentenced	16.1%	22.6%	18.9%	17.7%	28.2%	21.8%	
Unknown/Other	56.3%	58.1%	53.0%	38.3%	60.0%	44.4%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

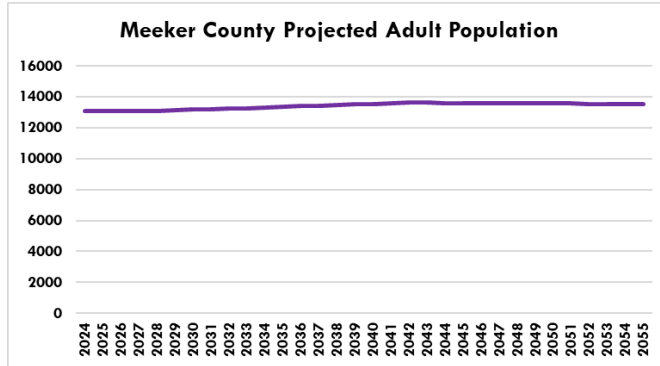


Year	ADP
2029	3.7
2034	3.8
2039	4.0
2044	4.1
2049	4.1
Approved Capacity	7
Operational Capacity	5.25

Lac qui Parle’s population is expected to be stable for the next 25 years. The forecast calls for very slight growth over time, in part due to the increase in ALOS during 2024.

Meeker County

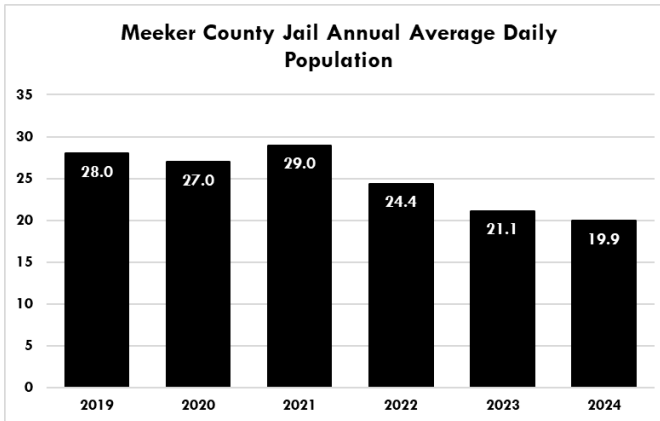
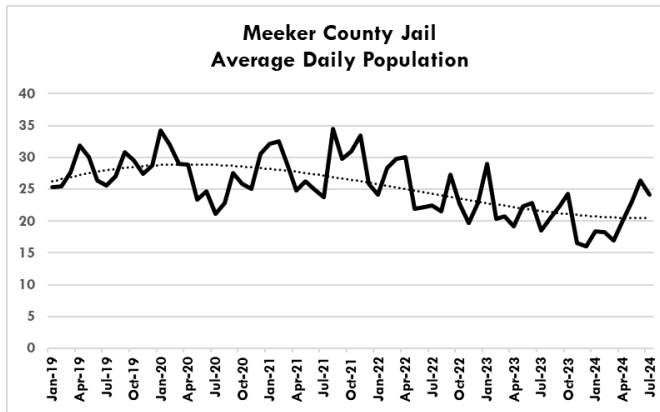
County Population



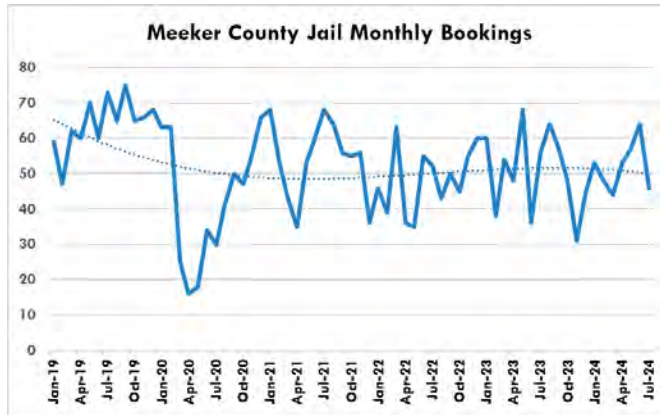
Crime Rate

Meeker	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	782	680	519	327	463.9	-41%
County Population	23,901	23,840	24,109	24,109	24,109	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3271.8	2852.3	2152.7	1356.3	1924.1	-41%

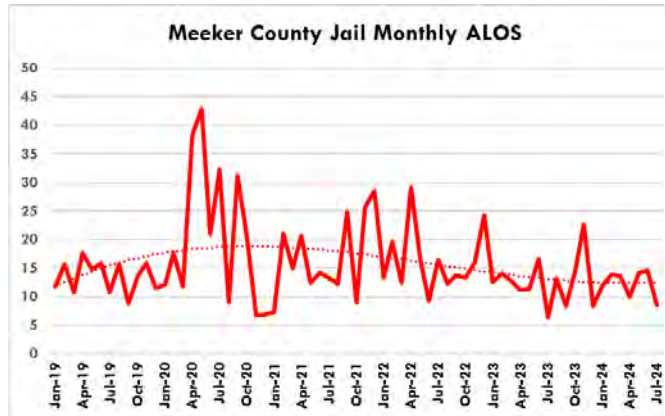
Jail Average Daily Population



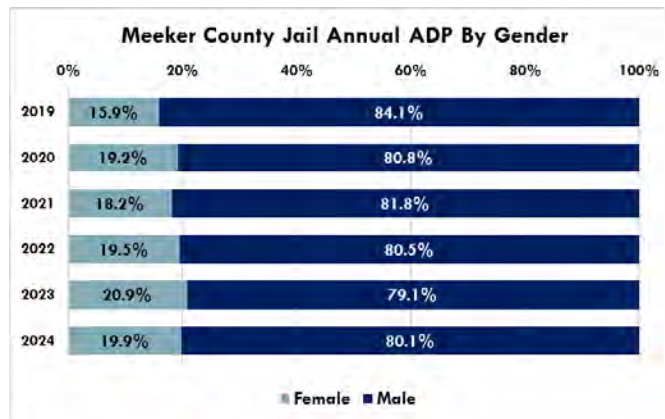
Jail Bookings/Admissions

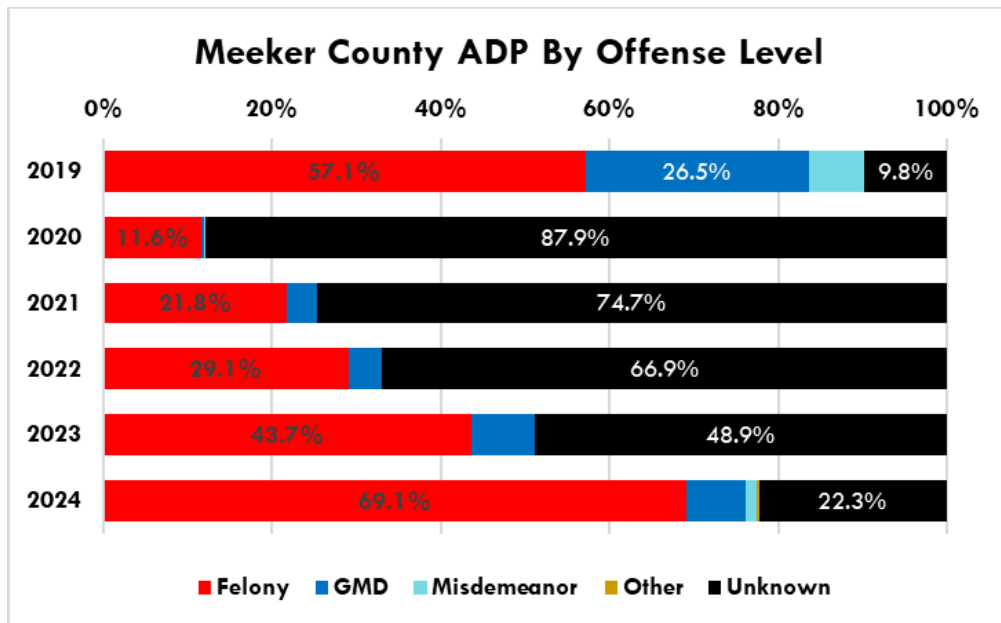
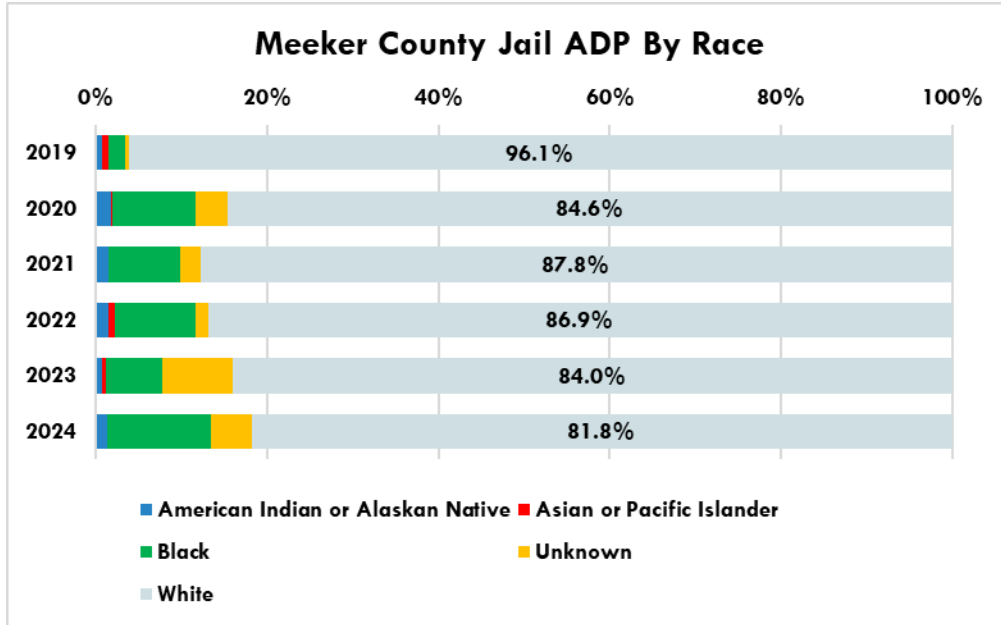


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

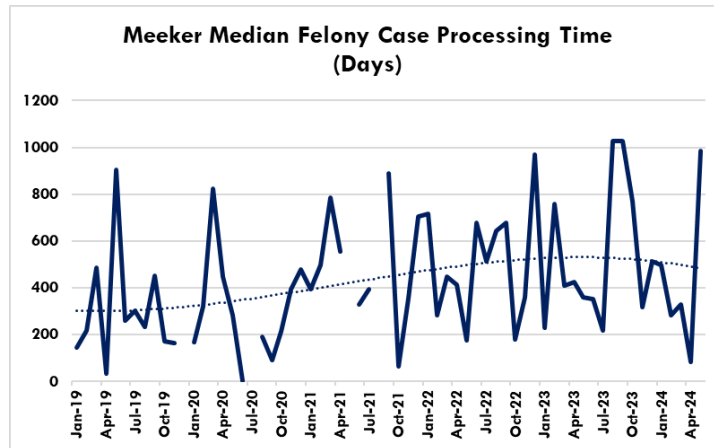
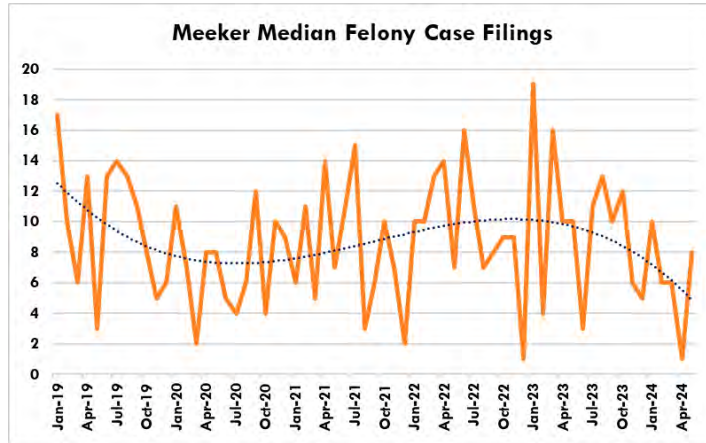




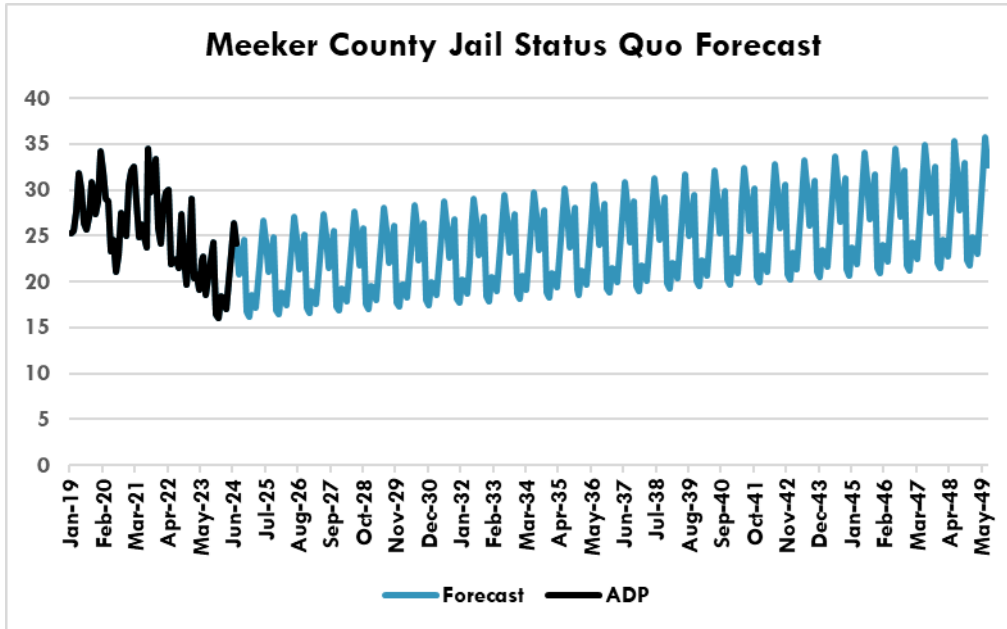
Meeker County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	31.2%	32.3%	28.4%	33.4%	28.5%	21.4%
Offenses vs People	12.5%	14.9%	17.2%	15.5%	18.7%	11.2%
Violent	10.6%	19.2%	21.0%	16.4%	11.4%	20.5%
Weapons	3.9%	15.8%	7.5%	11.3%	8.6%	7.8%
Sex Offense	2.7%	2.2%	3.9%	3.6%	8.0%	4.5%
DUI	19.6%	4.6%	6.9%	4.9%	7.4%	11.3%
Theft/Fraud	3.7%	3.3%	6.1%	4.7%	6.6%	6.1%
Offenses vs Government	7.9%	2.5%	3.6%	0.9%	3.6%	3.9%
Public Order	0.5%	0.6%	1.7%	1.4%	3.6%	0.9%
Burglary	4.8%	3.3%	3.2%	7.1%	2.5%	9.4%
Traffic	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	2.8%
Unknown	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Meeker County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	15.2%	45.2%	26.9%	34.4%	18.6%	19.2%	90.0%
Pretrial	59.4%	47.2%	61.9%	59.0%	67.9%	68.4%	
Sentenced	24.8%	7.5%	11.1%	6.5%	10.9%	12.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	2.7%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

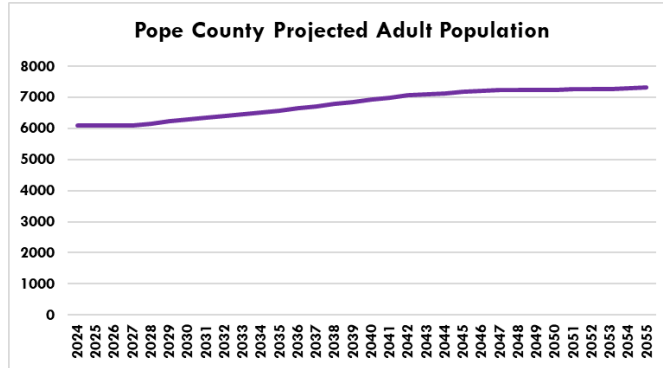


Year	ADP
2029	22.0
2034	23.4
2039	24.8
2044	26.4
2049	28.5
Approved Capacity	69
Operational Capacity	62.1

The forecast for Meeker County calls for slight growth, driven by a small increase in bookings over time. Meeker County’s ALOS has been reduced in the last 3 or 4 years, which has helped drop the population. The projected population for 2049 is comparable with what the population was in 2021.

Pope County (Does not have a jail)

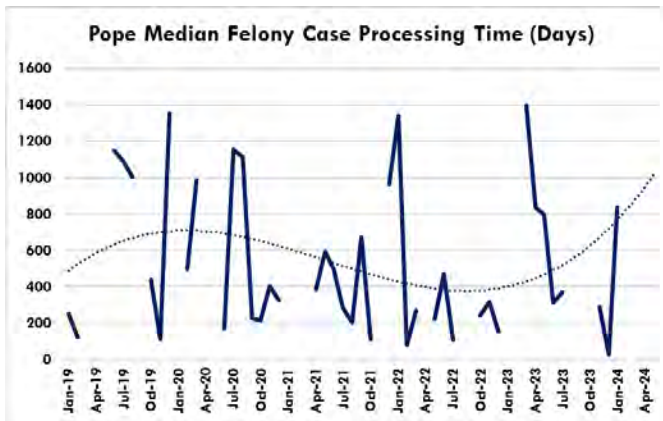
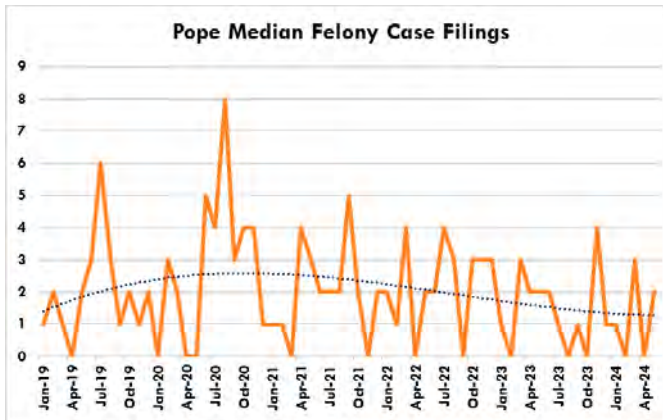
County Population



Crime Rate

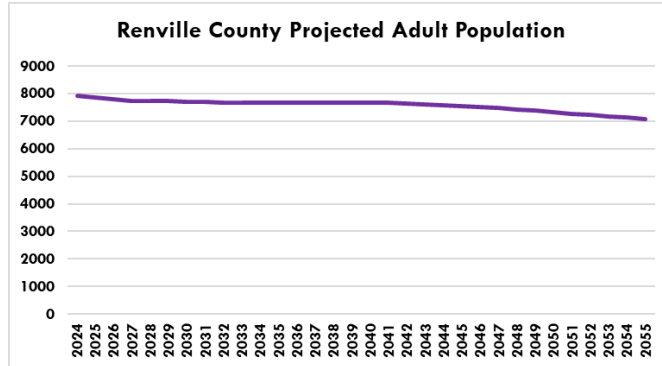
Pope	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	231	169	145	102	144.7	-37%
County Population	11,335	11,516	11,517	11,517	11,517	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2037.9	1467.5	1259.0	885.6	1256.4	-38%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Renville County

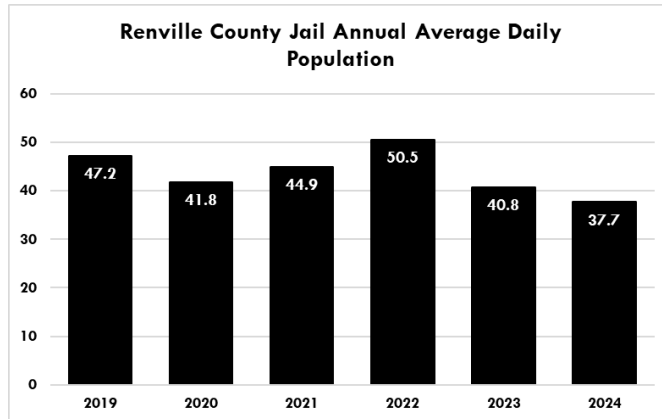
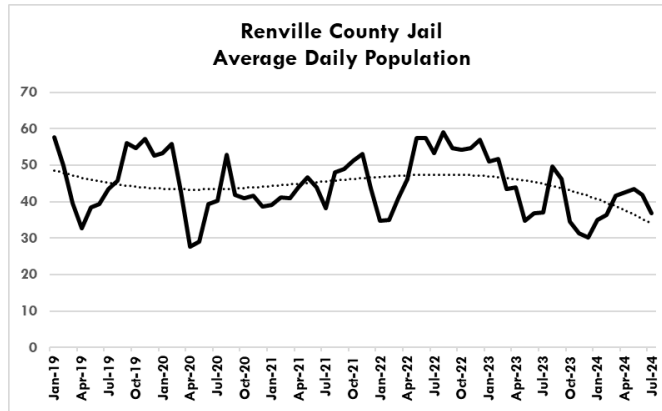
County Population



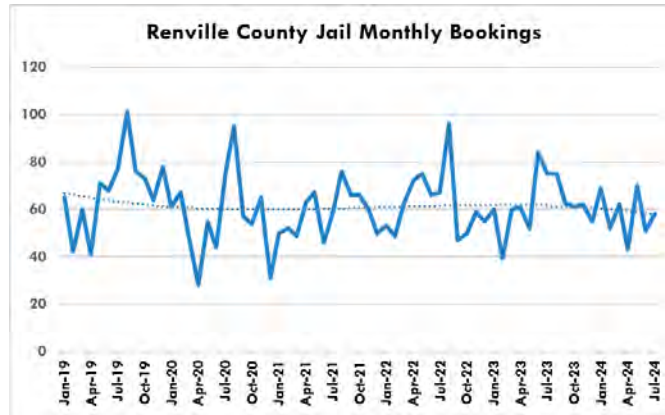
Crime Rate

Renville	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	623	614	450	278	394.4	-37%
County Population	14,315	14,555	14,481	14,481	14,481	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	4352.1	4218.5	3107.5	1919.8	2723.4	-37%

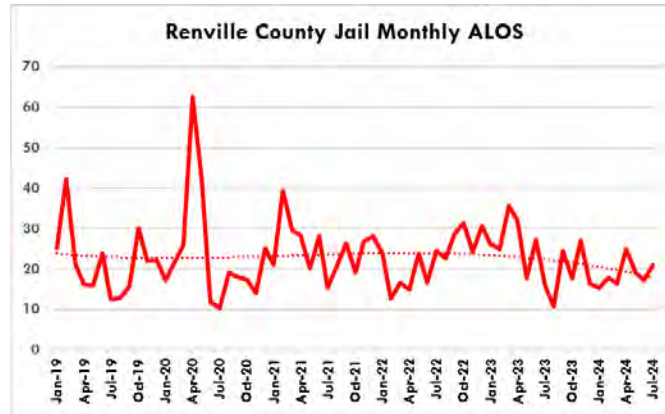
Jail Average Daily Population



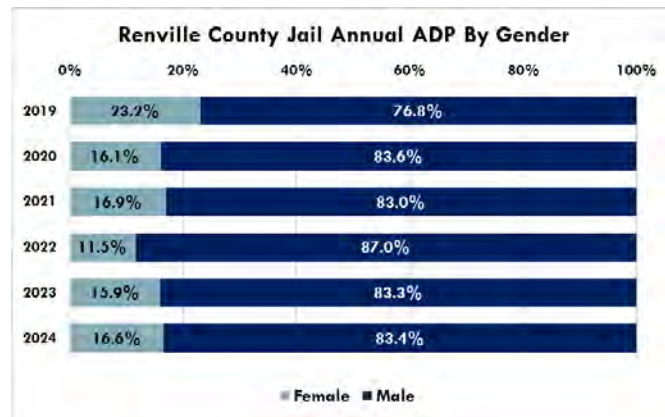
Jail Bookings/Admissions

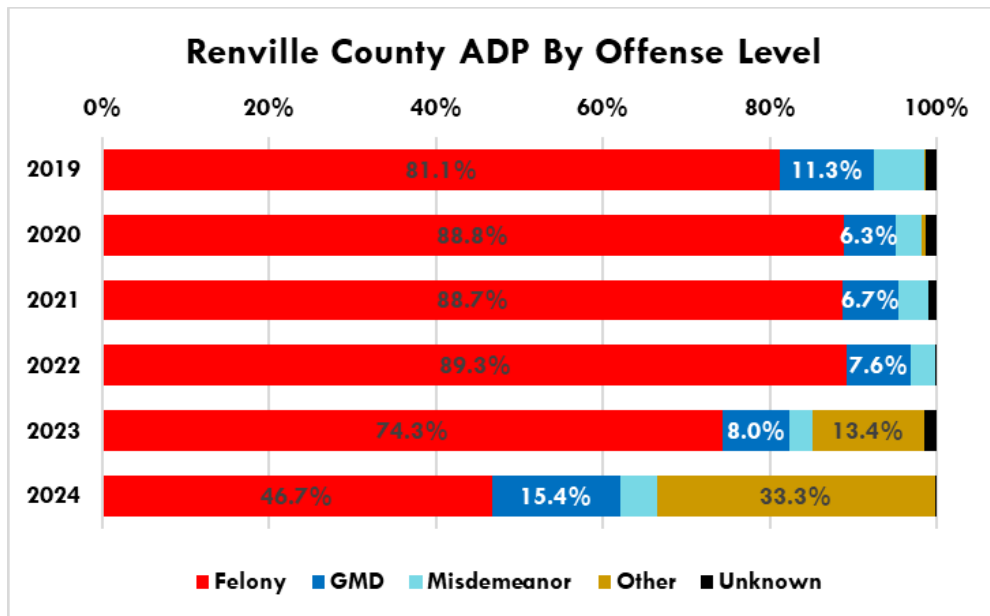
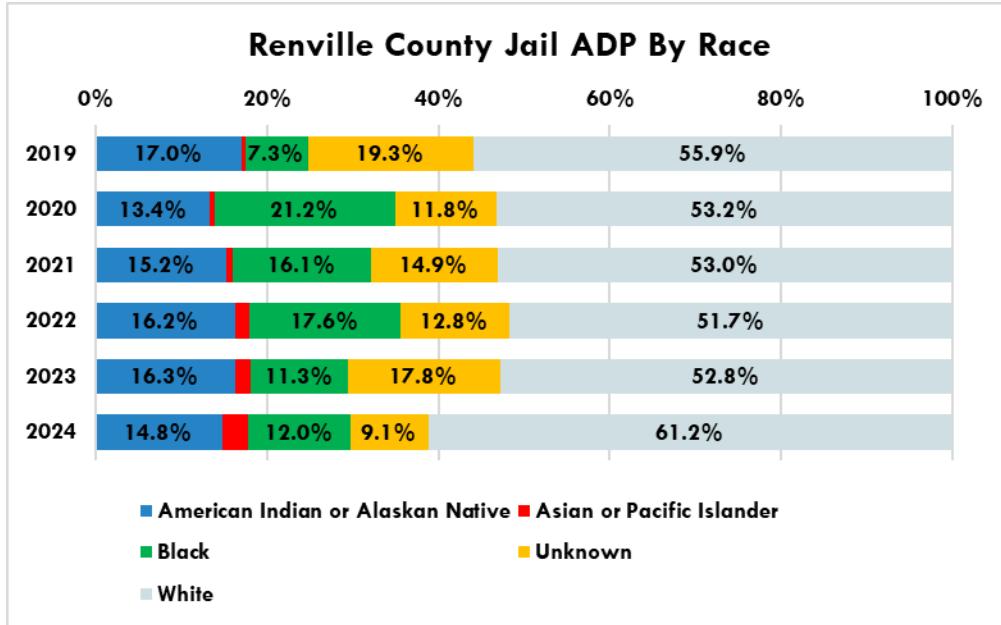


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

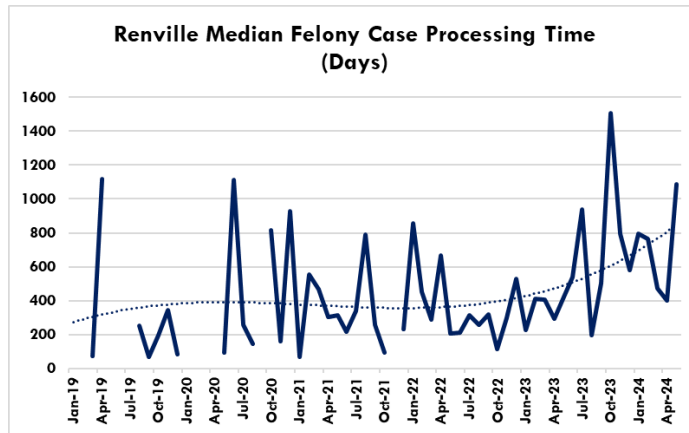
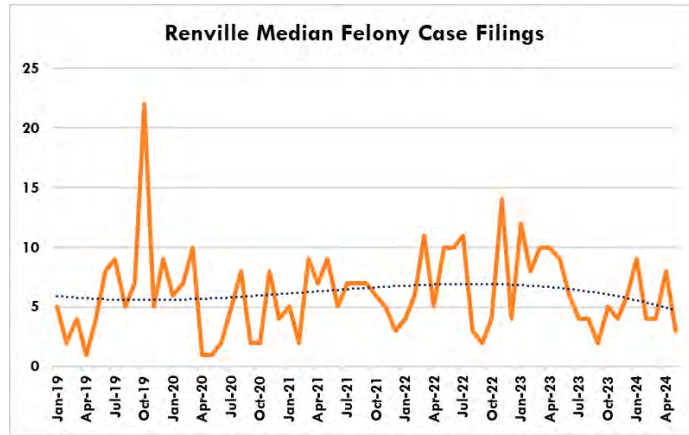




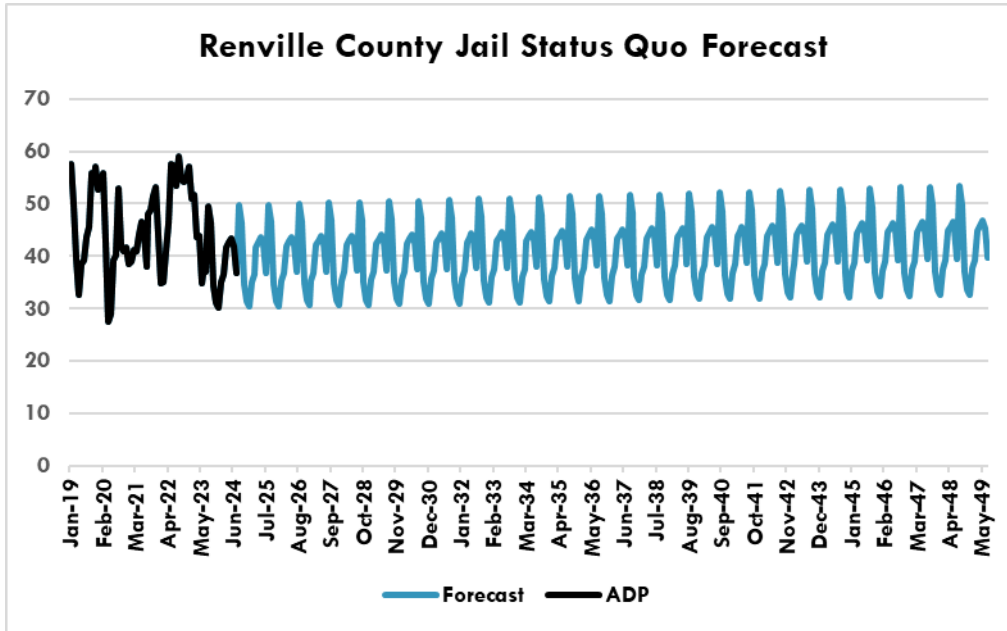
Renville County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs Government	26.8%	52.2%	51.1%	47.2%	25.1%	2.8%
Drugs	17.0%	11.9%	13.9%	13.0%	15.6%	21.4%
Hold	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	13.0%	30.7%
Violent	11.3%	9.1%	9.3%	11.5%	10.1%	6.8%
Offenses vs People	11.2%	9.0%	8.2%	6.9%	8.5%	9.7%
Theft/Fraud	7.0%	3.4%	3.5%	4.5%	7.9%	5.8%
DUI	6.3%	2.4%	4.1%	4.5%	6.3%	7.4%
Sex Offense	7.7%	4.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%	7.4%
Other	1.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	3.1%	1.6%
Weapons	3.4%	2.0%	1.0%	3.0%	2.7%	1.1%
Burglary	2.7%	2.5%	1.5%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%
Arson	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Public Order	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%
Traffic	2.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%
VOP	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.7%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Renville County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	40.4%	51.3%	61.4%	62.6%	51.5%	50.3%	55.0%
Pretrial	44.2%	43.8%	26.2%	19.5%	27.2%	28.4%	
Sentenced	15.0%	4.3%	10.2%	15.2%	14.6%	14.4%	
Unknown/Other	0.4%	0.6%	2.1%	2.7%	6.6%	6.9%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

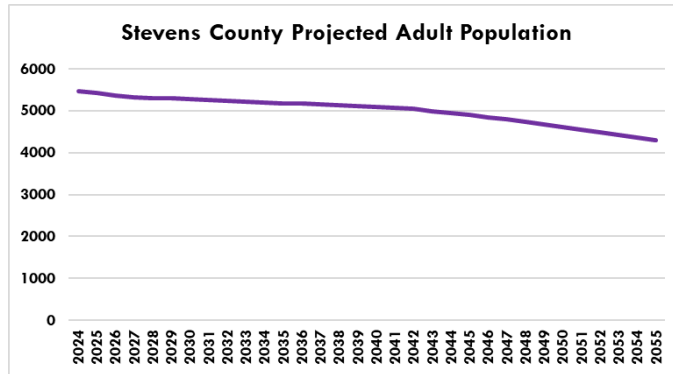


Year	ADP
2029	39.7
2034	40.3
2039	41.0
2044	41.6
2049	42.8
Approved Capacity	72
Operational Capacity	64.8

The forecast for Renville County is flat with seasonal variations. Renville County’s population as a whole is projected to decrease by about 7% by 2049. Our forecast model projects that bookings and ALOS are likely to remain where they are, provided there are no significant changes to public policy or the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Stevens County (Does not have a jail)

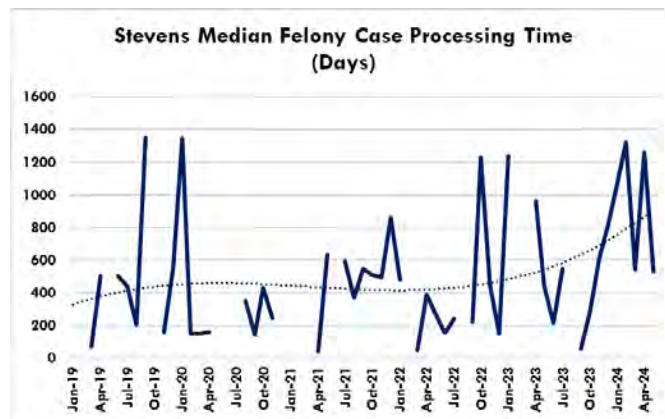
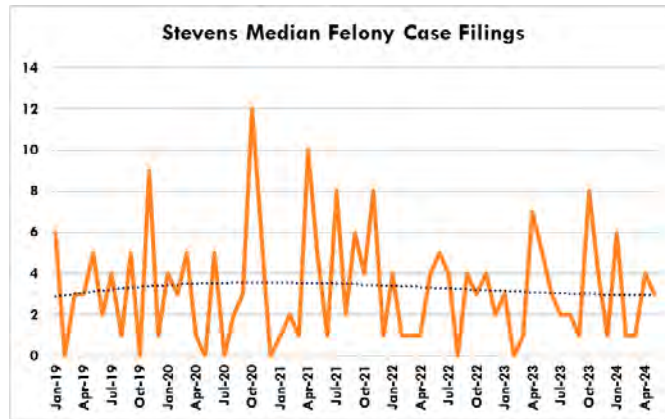
County Population



Crime Rate

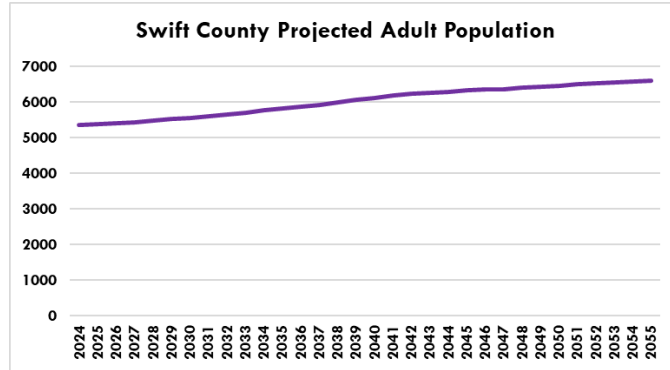
Stevens	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	64	151	207	153	217.0	239%
County Population	9,794	9,769	9,650	9,650	9,650	-1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	653.5	1545.7	2145.1	1585.5	2249.2	244%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Swift County

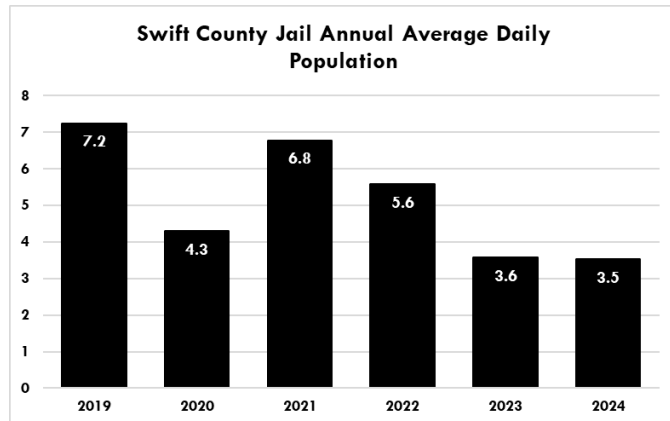
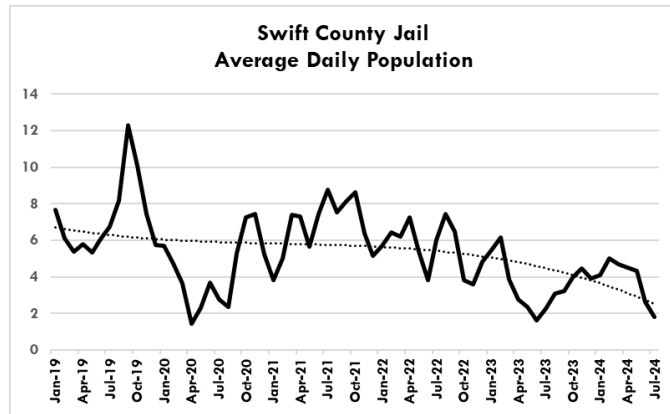
County Population



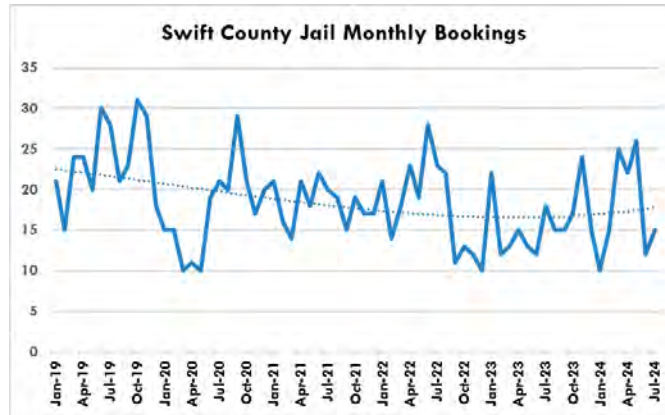
Crime Rate

Swift	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	139	90	53	32	45.4	-67%
County Population	9,141	9,722	9,759	9,759	9,759	7%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1520.6	925.7	543.1	327.9	465.2	-69%

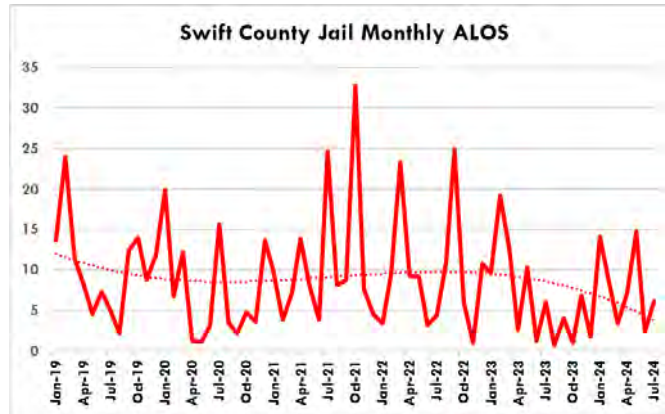
Jail Average Daily Population



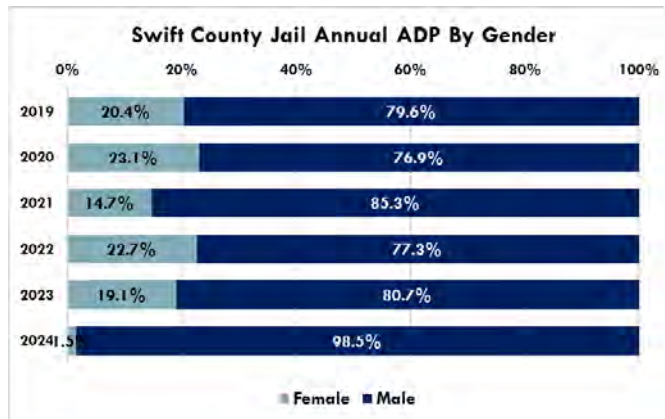
Jail Bookings/Admissions

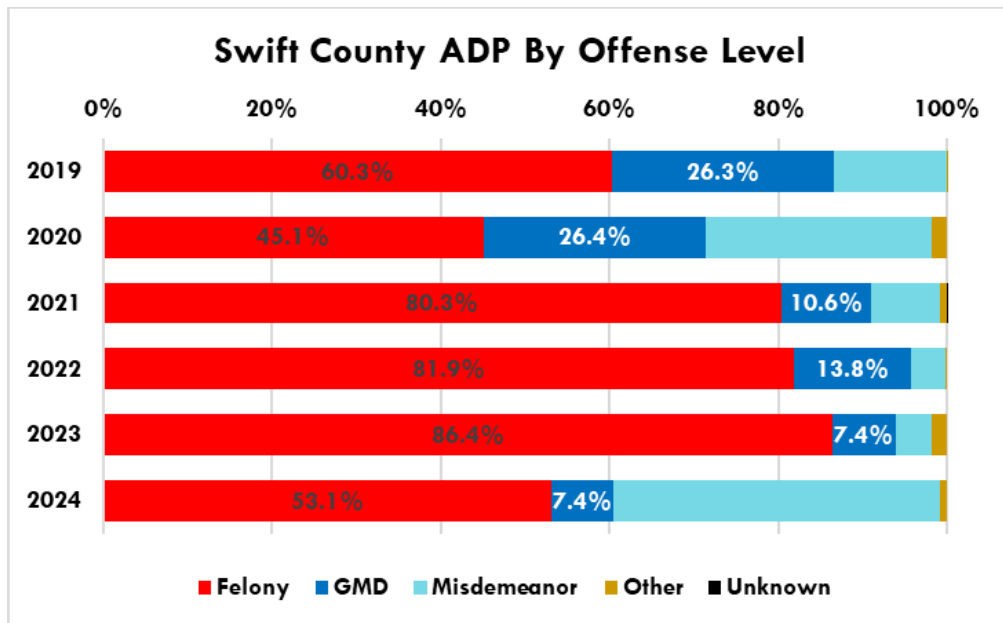
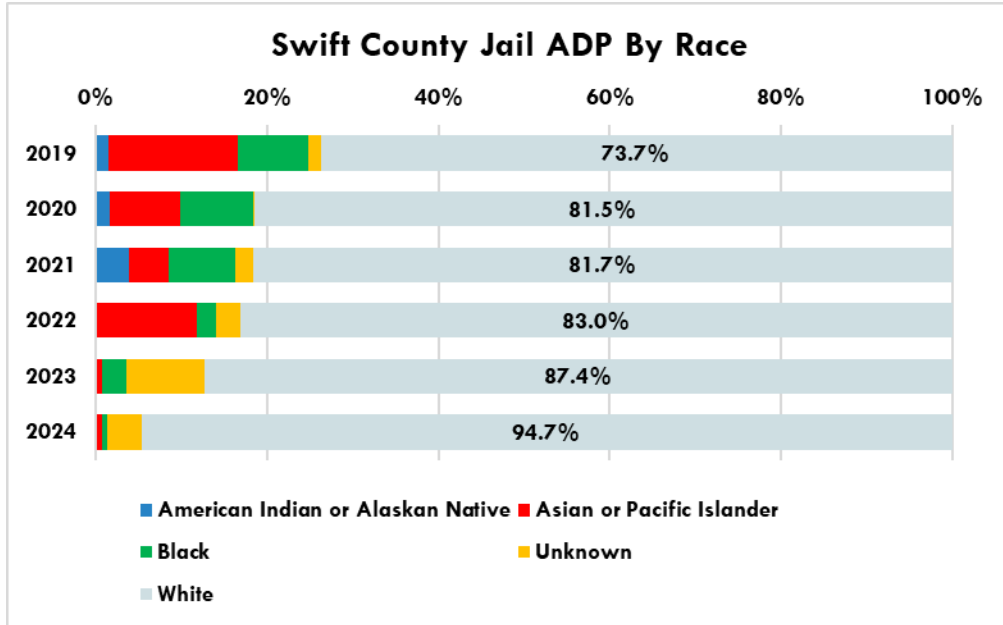


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

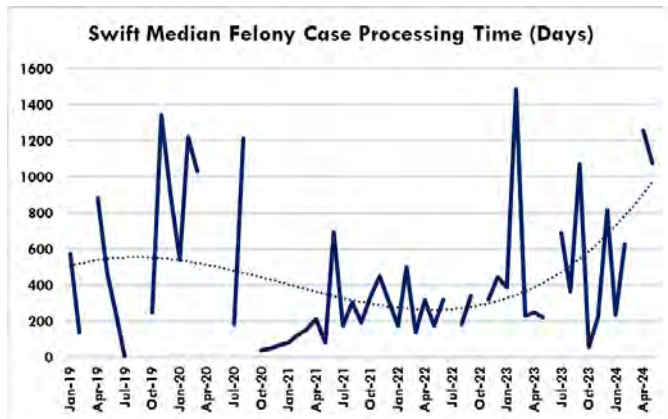
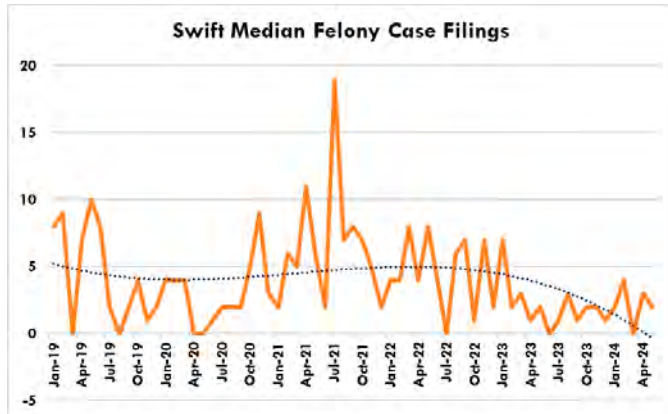




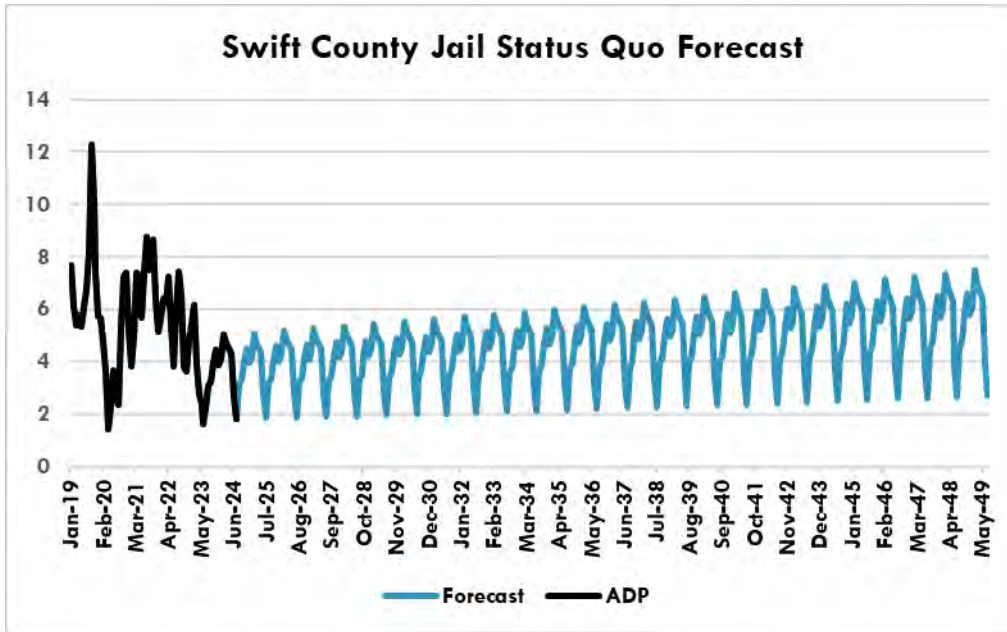
Swift County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	33.6%	35.6%	29.3%	41.7%	20.2%	20.6%
Violent	11.0%	9.4%	9.0%	12.3%	18.4%	1.8%
Sex Offense	3.0%	6.0%	20.6%	3.7%	17.0%	19.0%
Theft/Fraud	0.2%	1.3%	8.2%	4.3%	15.4%	1.3%
DUI	17.2%	7.5%	4.3%	4.9%	9.9%	2.6%
Offenses vs People	17.1%	27.8%	11.7%	12.6%	9.3%	25.5%
Offenses vs Government	6.8%	8.0%	5.5%	4.7%	4.8%	23.4%
Hold	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	0.2%	1.8%	0.8%
Traffic	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.4%
Public Order	2.0%	0.5%	4.3%	0.4%	1.1%	3.9%
Weapons	0.0%	0.1%	5.2%	9.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Burglary	8.1%	0.6%	0.0%	4.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Swift County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.1%	1.7%	0.2%	1.2%	2.5%	2.6%	60.0%
Pretrial	39.6%	50.0%	64.0%	83.6%	59.9%	44.3%	
Sentenced	27.9%	16.0%	24.1%	11.2%	35.8%	49.1%	
Unknown/Other	32.4%	32.3%	11.7%	4.0%	1.8%	4.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

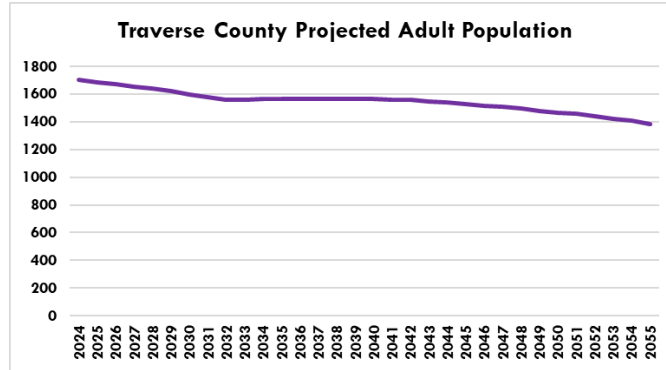


Year	ADP
2029	4.1
2034	4.5
2039	4.9
2044	5.3
2049	5.8
Approved Capacity	12
Operational Capacity	9.6

Bookings in Swift county have remained fairly stable, while there has been a decrease in ALOS. The result has been an ADP that is nearly half what it was in 2019. Our forecast guidance projects that bookings will increase a bit due to population growth. However, if Swift County can hold ALOS to around 9 days, the population in 2049 will likely remain below where it was in 2021.

Traverse County

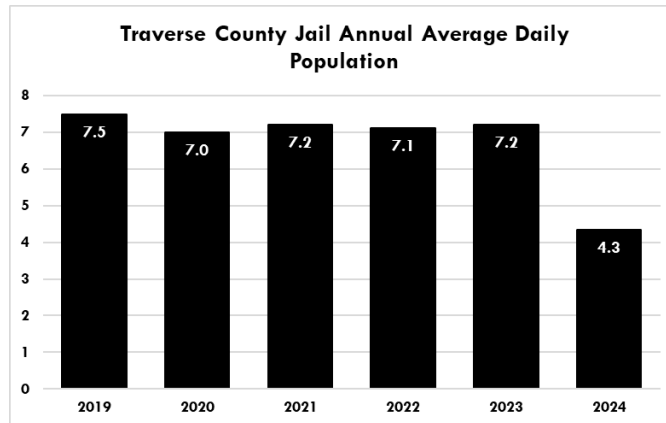
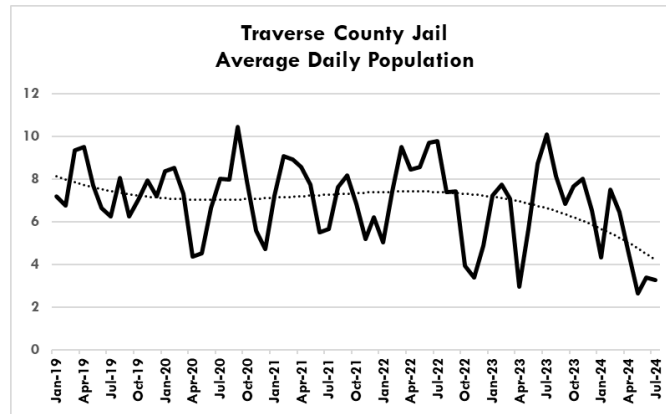
County Population



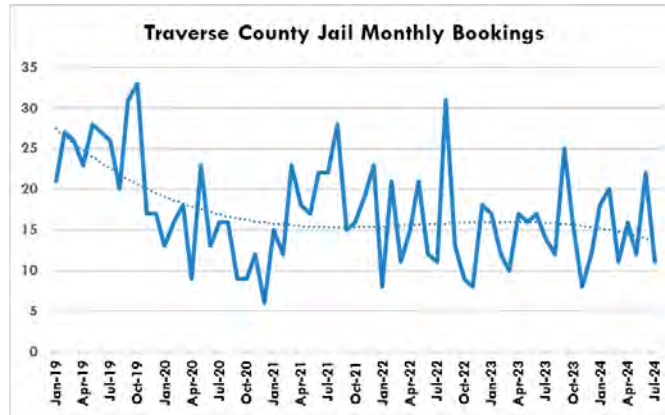
Crime Rate

Traverse	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	52	38	29	21	29.8	-43%
County Population	3,195	3,232	4,619	4,619	4,619	45%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1627.5	1175.7	627.8	454.6	645.0	-60%

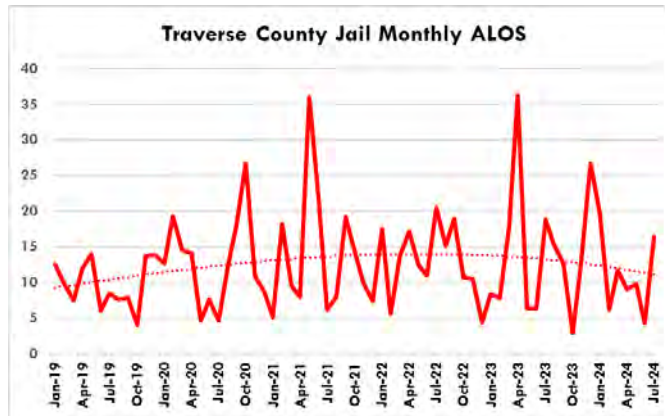
Jail Average Daily Population



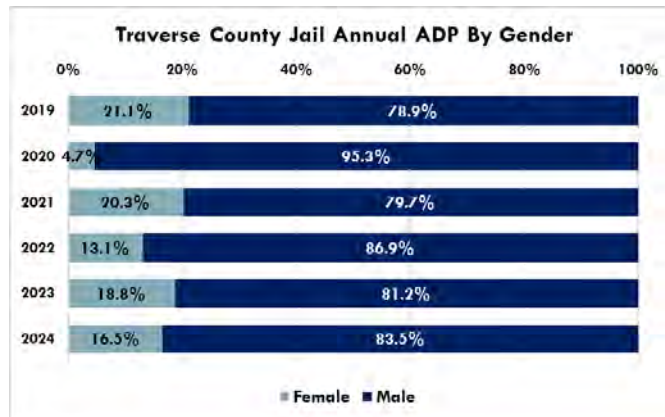
Jail Bookings/Admissions

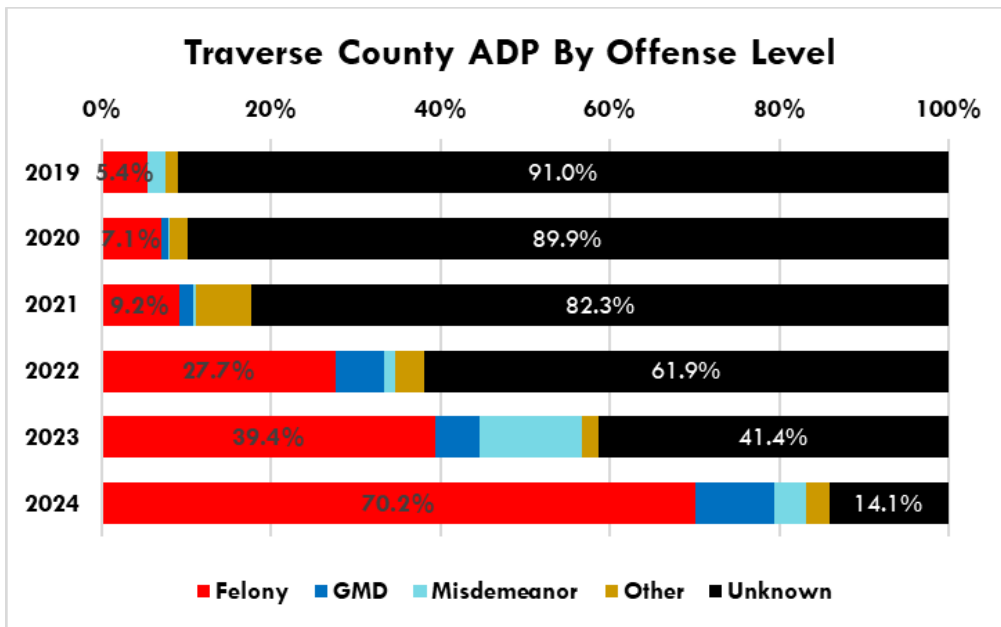
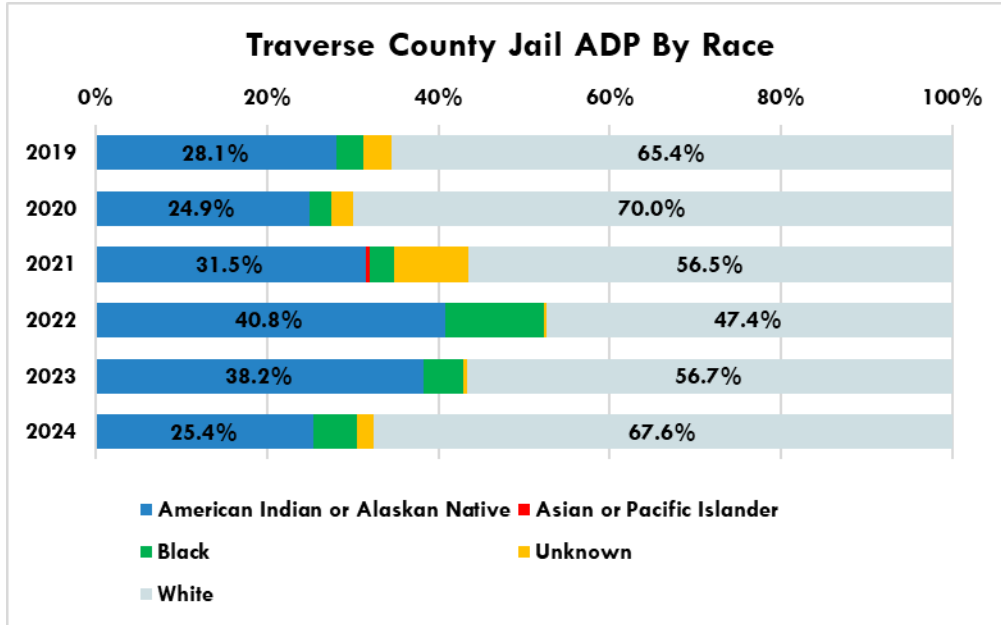


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

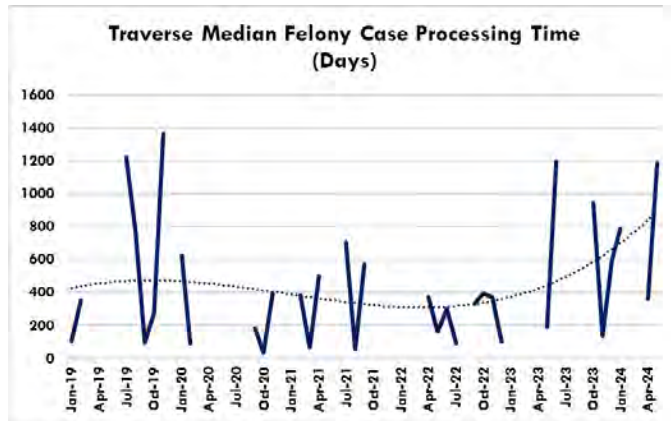
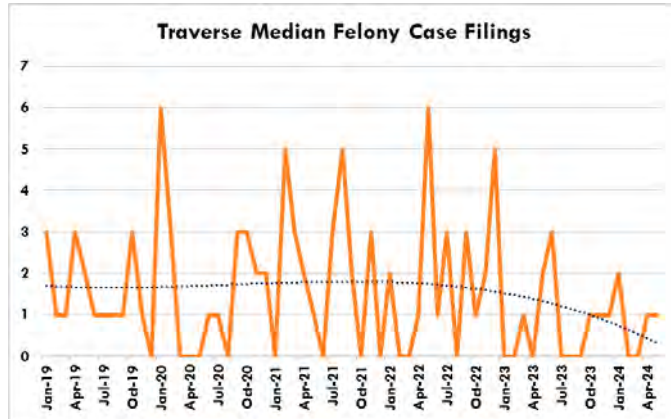




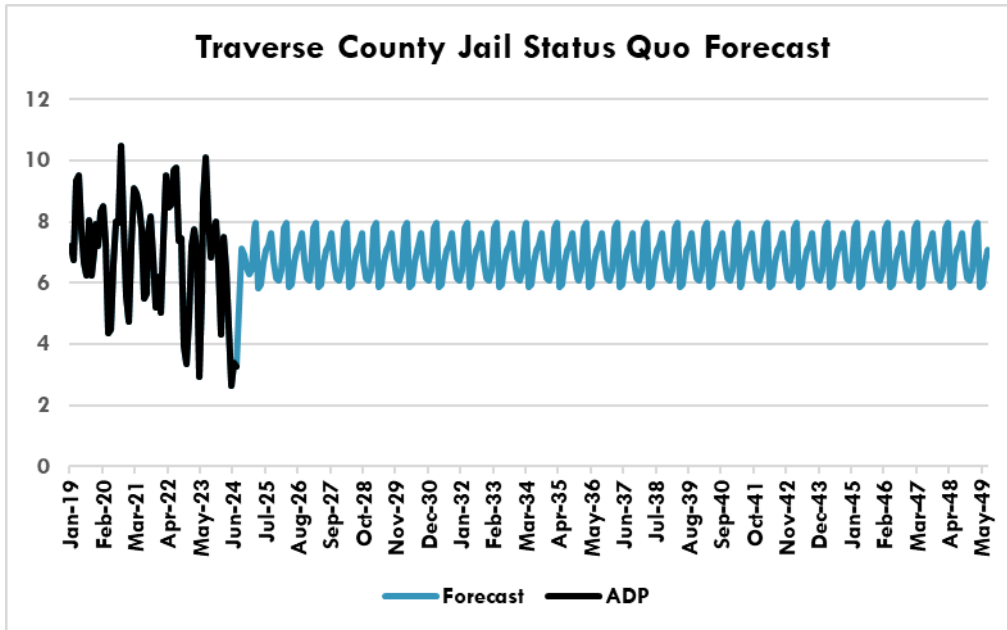
Traverse County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	11.7%	10.9%	7.8%	16.5%	20.2%	5.5%
Violent	6.8%	2.1%	15.5%	20.2%	17.8%	14.0%
Offenses vs People	17.0%	13.3%	23.1%	18.1%	16.9%	11.6%
DUI	7.8%	30.8%	15.0%	14.1%	15.6%	8.2%
Weapons	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	7.7%	1.7%
Sex Offense	4.4%	12.5%	11.0%	0.3%	6.8%	34.2%
Burglary	8.5%	10.0%	2.7%	5.7%	3.4%	2.6%
Unknown	7.3%	2.6%	1.6%	0.8%	2.6%	3.5%
Theft/Fraud	9.5%	9.8%	3.4%	13.7%	2.5%	7.3%
Traffic	2.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%
VOP	0.8%	2.0%	6.5%	3.3%	1.8%	2.7%
Offenses vs Government	8.1%	3.2%	10.0%	5.1%	1.2%	5.3%
Public Order	14.9%	0.5%	2.1%	0.5%	1.1%	1.3%
Arson	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Hold	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Traverse County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	14.2%	25.0%	23.1%	9.3%	12.8%	4.9%	N/A
Pretrial	49.8%	44.7%	32.9%	44.7%	45.0%	36.7%	
Sentenced	35.4%	30.2%	42.9%	41.7%	42.1%	58.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

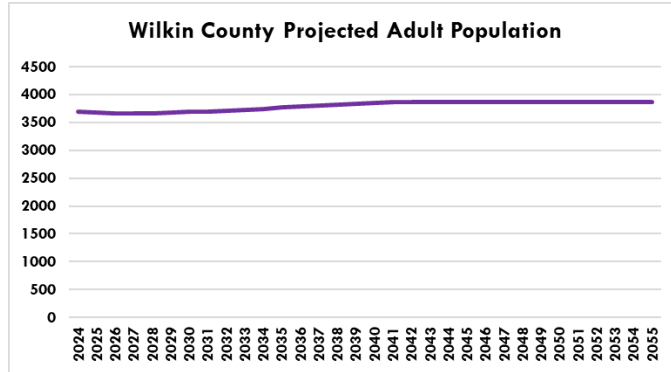


Year	ADP
2029	6.8
2034	6.8
2039	6.8
2044	6.8
2049	6.8
Approved Capacity	11
Operational Capacity	7.7

Traverse County’s forecast is flat with seasonal variation. This is driven by very stable booking and ALOS numbers over time. Traverse County as a whole is expected to decrease in terms of population by about 13%.

Wilkin County

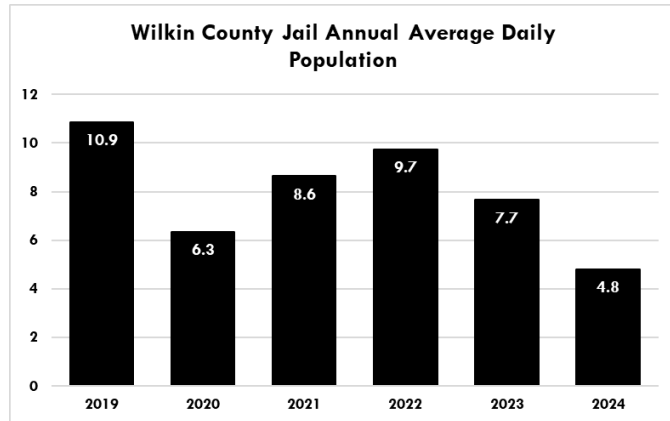
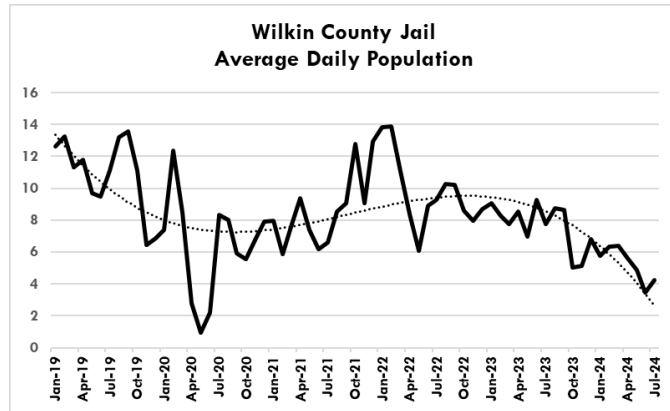
County Population



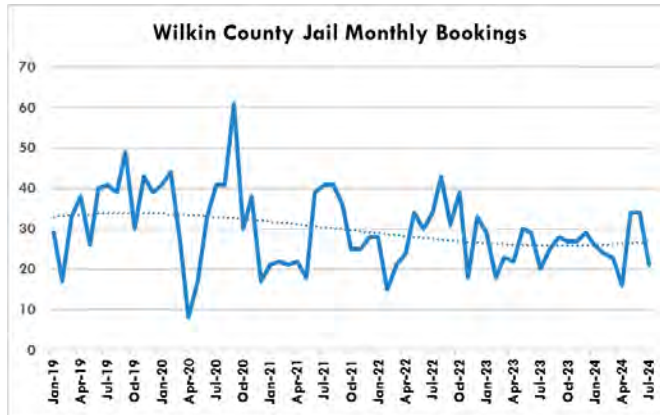
Crime Rate

Wilkin	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	265	259	129	85	120.6	-54%
County Population	6,134	6,320	6,303	6,303	6,303	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	4320.2	4098.1	2046.6	1348.6	1913.1	-56%

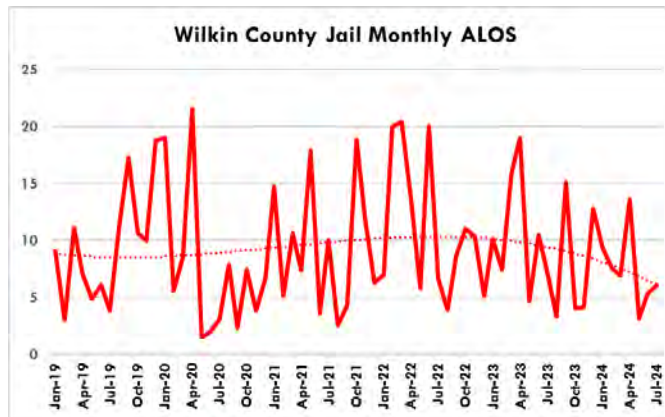
Jail Average Daily Population



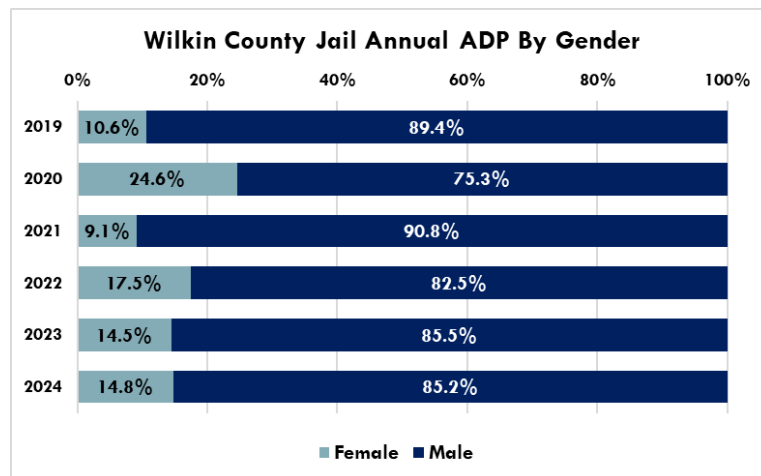
Jail Bookings/Admissions

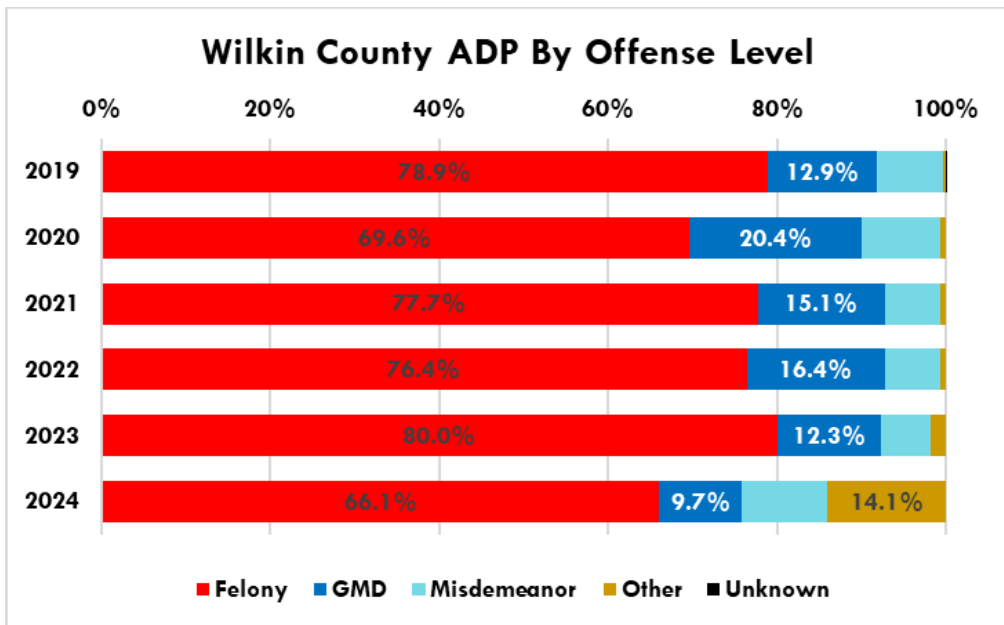
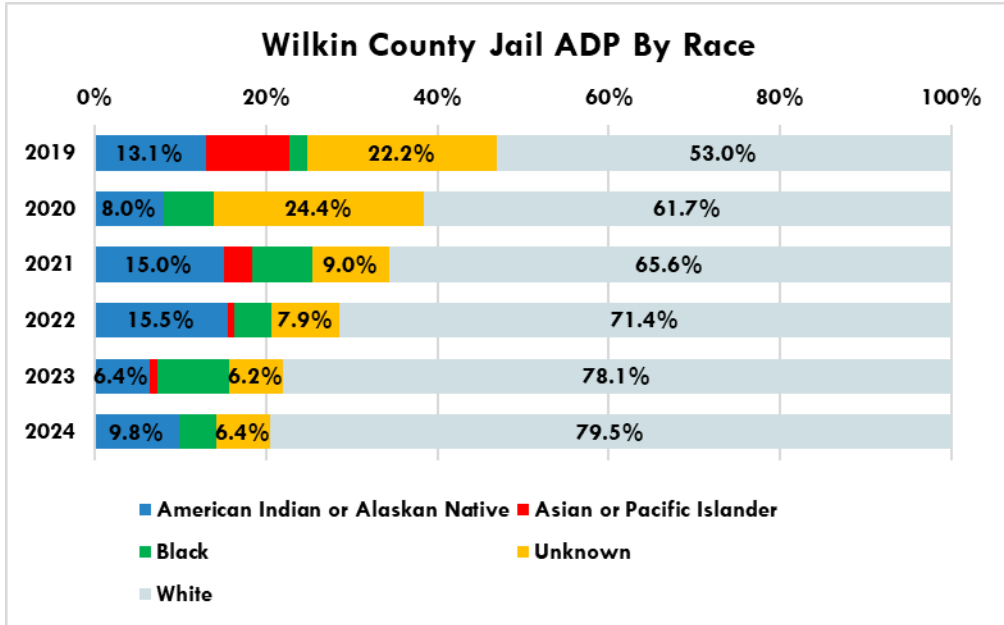


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

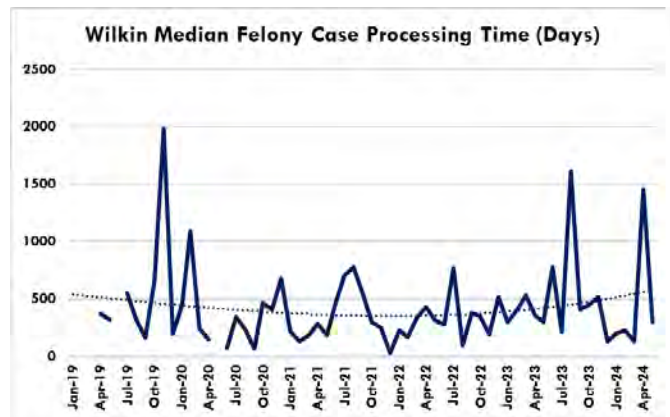
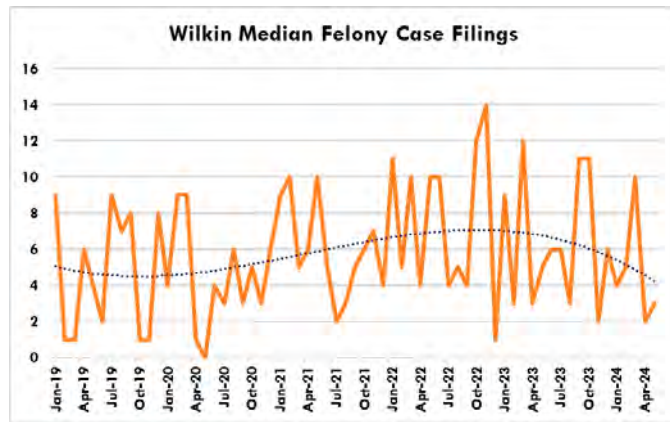




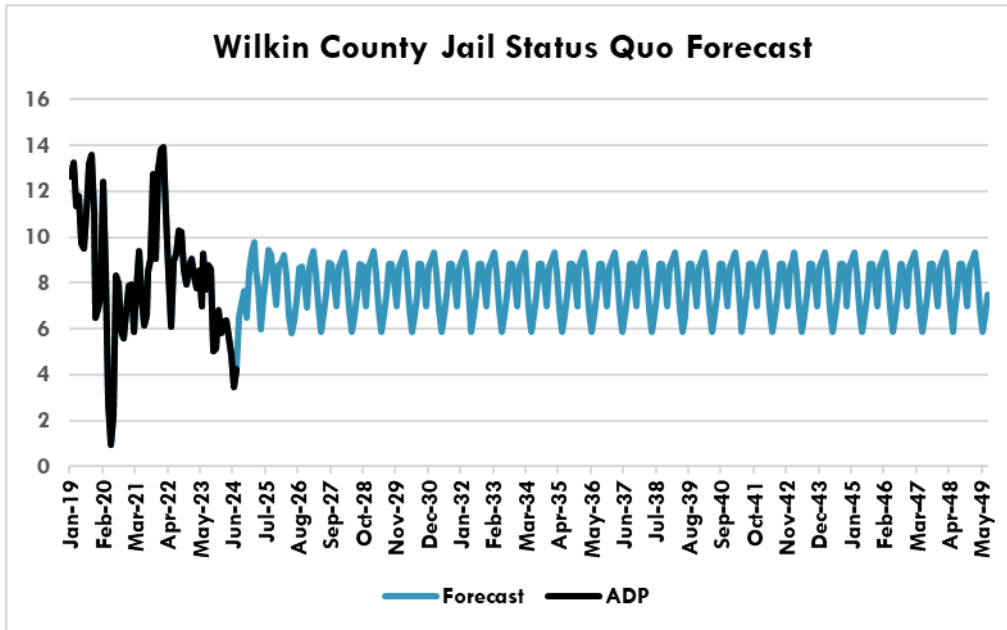
Wilkin County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs Government	14.6%	29.1%	23.6%	19.7%	22.9%	9.2%
Offenses vs People	5.4%	7.8%	19.9%	9.6%	18.9%	12.7%
Drugs	19.7%	14.8%	13.7%	22.3%	17.5%	11.2%
Violent	13.8%	12.3%	2.7%	5.9%	15.0%	8.0%
DUI	6.8%	7.8%	13.0%	21.8%	8.8%	11.3%
Theft/Fraud	1.3%	6.8%	1.4%	4.5%	5.7%	5.4%
Sex Offense	22.4%	4.9%	15.1%	8.3%	3.1%	12.7%
Weapons	7.7%	2.3%	3.8%	0.8%	2.7%	2.0%
Burglary	2.1%	10.3%	5.4%	2.7%	2.2%	10.7%
Hold	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.5%	5.1%
Traffic	1.5%	1.7%	0.2%	1.4%	1.2%	2.7%
Public Order	3.4%	1.5%	0.6%	2.4%	0.2%	0.1%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	9.0%
Arson	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Wilkin County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	6.4%	11.0%	13.2%	8.3%	8.6%	11.3%	55.0%
Pretrial	66.7%	63.3%	63.5%	73.2%	67.5%	47.3%	
Sentenced	26.1%	25.3%	20.8%	17.7%	21.4%	40.4%	
Unknown/Other	0.8%	0.4%	2.5%	0.7%	2.4%	1.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

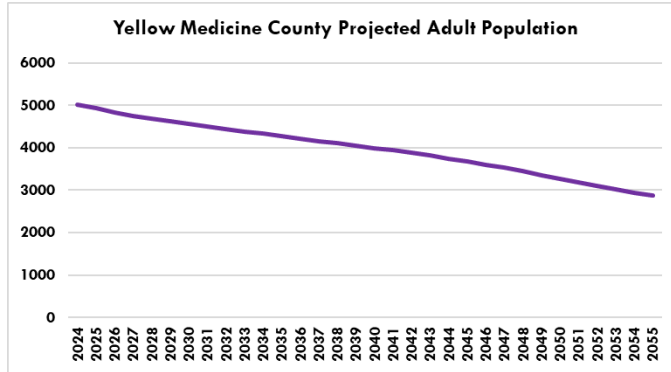


Year	ADP
2029	7.9
2034	7.9
2039	7.9
2044	7.9
2049	7.6
Approved Capacity	21
Operational Capacity	16.8

The long-term forecast for Wilkin County calls for a very slight decrease in the jail’s population, despite some small growth in the overall county population. The main driving force has been a significant reduction in bookings, as well as ALOS. Our model keeps ALOS at about where it was in 2023 (9 days), with a slight increase in bookings.

Yellow Medicine County

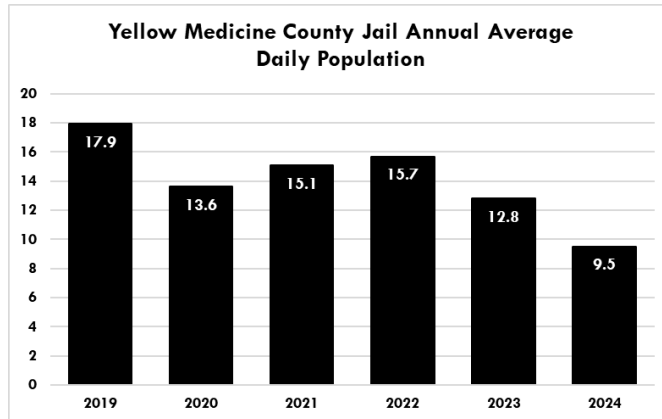
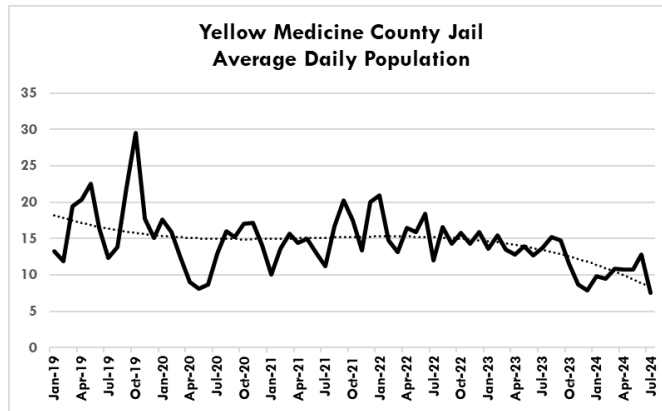
County Population



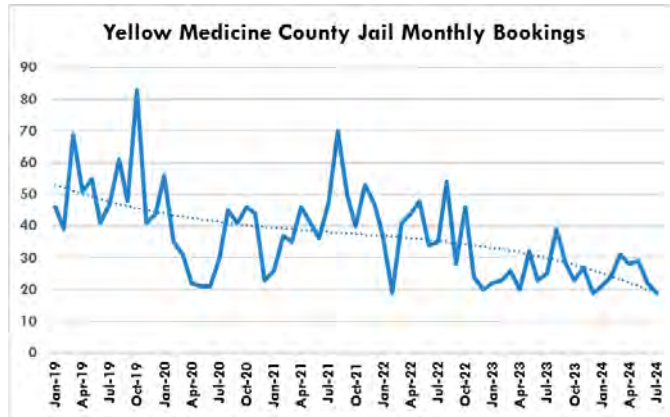
Crime Rate

Yellow Medicine	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	252	218	188	105	149.0	-41%
County Population	10,323	10,249	10,403	10,403	10,403	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2441.2	2127.0	1807.2	1009.3	1431.8	-41%

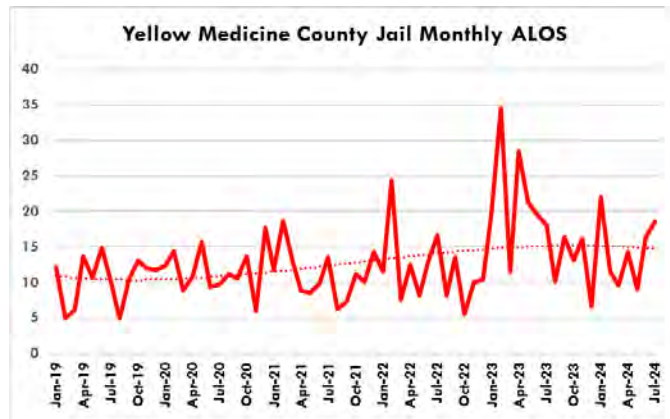
Jail Average Daily Population



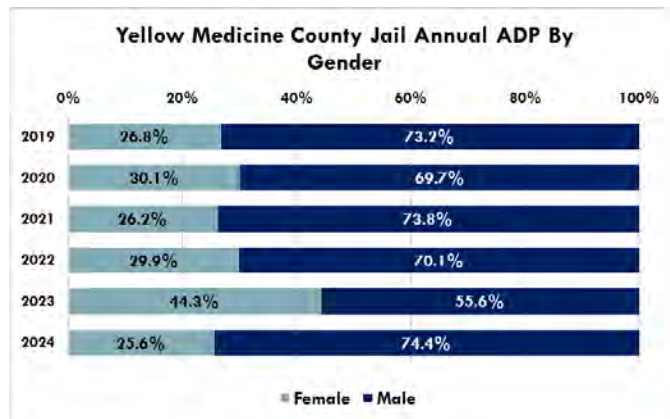
Jail Bookings/Admissions

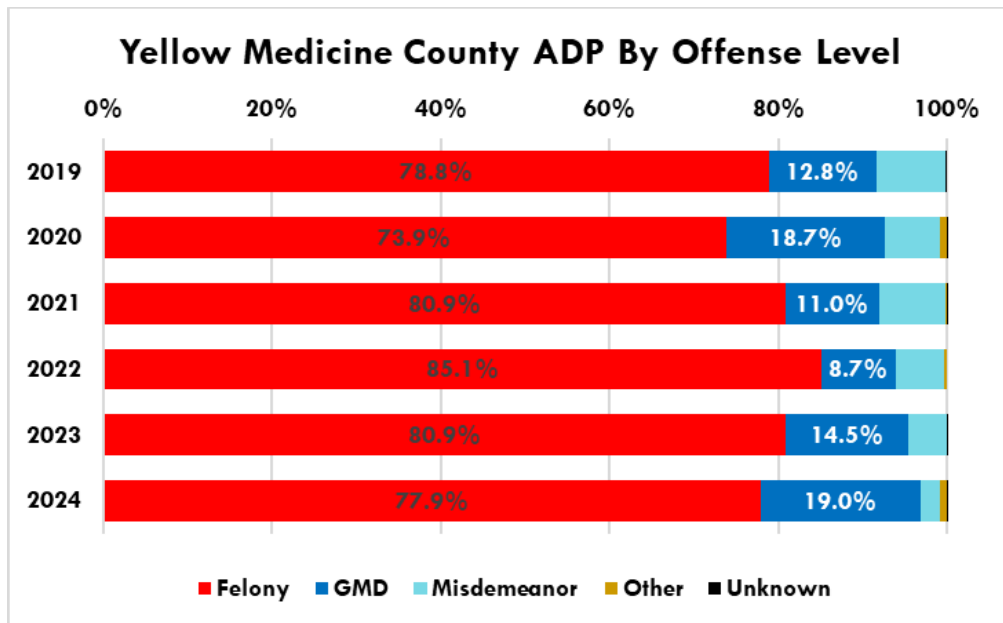
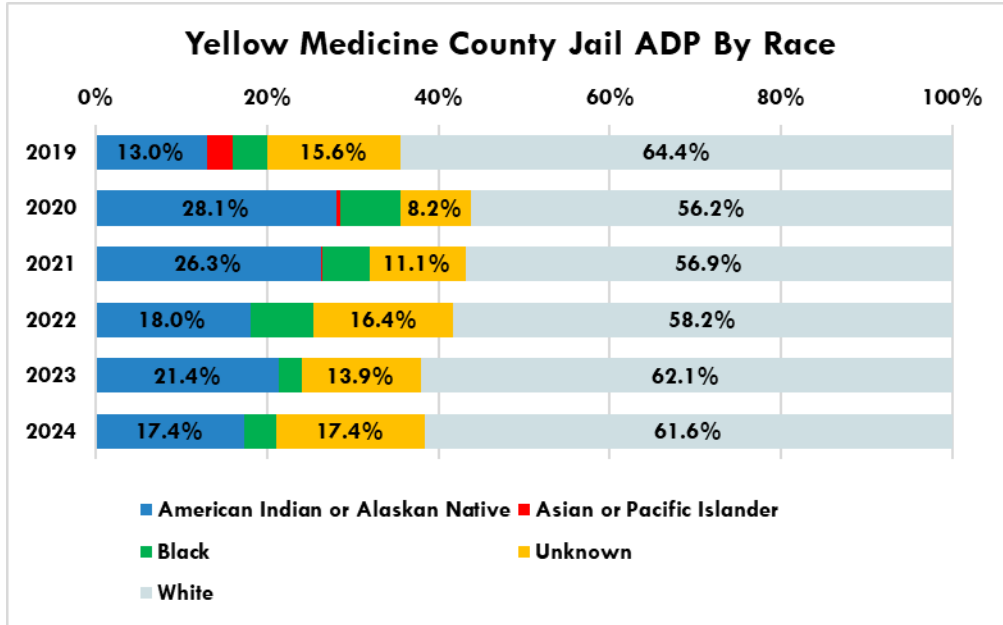


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

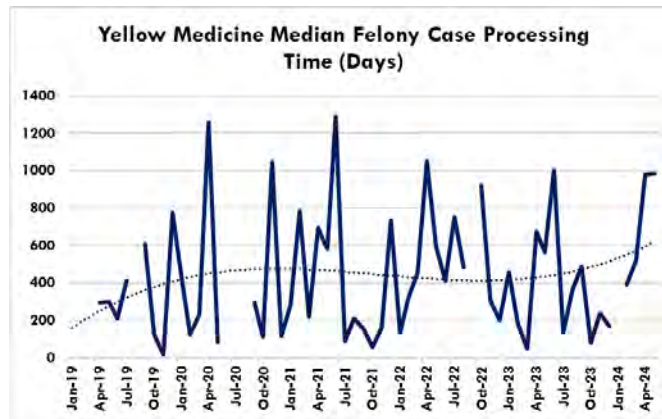
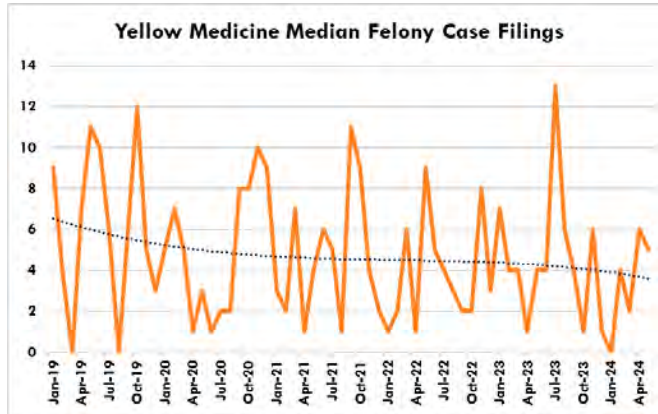




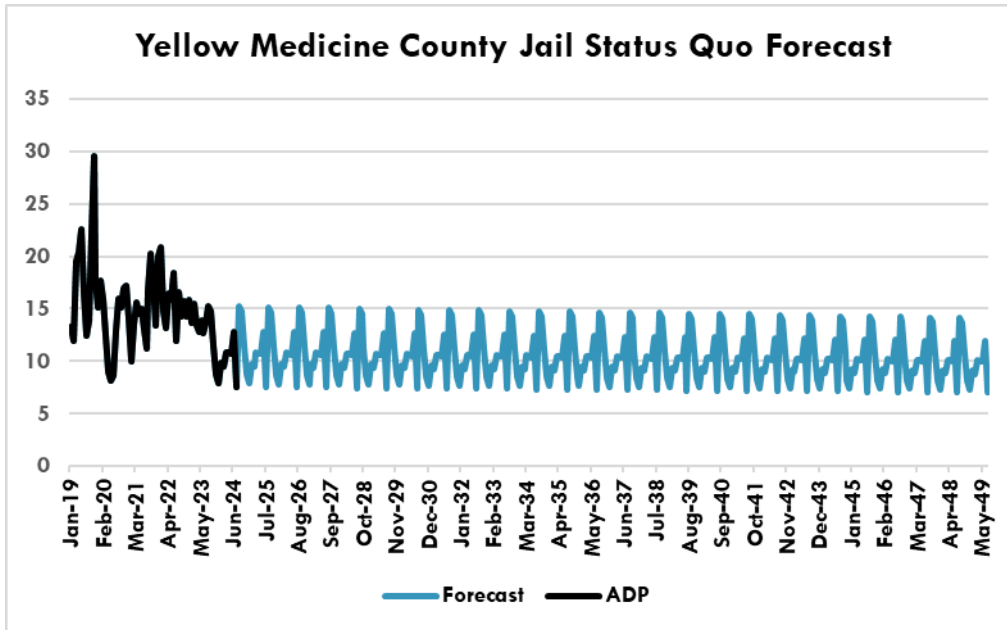
Yellow Medicine County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	33.1%	24.2%	28.0%	32.5%	29.2%	26.8%
Offenses vs People	14.1%	26.2%	13.7%	20.5%	24.7%	17.2%
Violent	13.9%	17.4%	22.6%	16.1%	8.8%	12.1%
Theft/Fraud	5.5%	7.5%	12.1%	5.3%	8.0%	4.4%
Weapons	2.6%	0.5%	5.0%	7.4%	7.8%	3.2%
DUI	6.7%	9.0%	8.5%	4.7%	6.6%	8.6%
Sex Offense	11.2%	5.2%	2.7%	4.3%	5.8%	14.2%
Offenses vs Government	4.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	3.6%	4.0%
Burglary	5.7%	6.7%	3.2%	2.0%	2.6%	1.4%
Public Order	1.7%	0.2%	1.3%	2.1%	2.0%	4.3%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.1%	0.7%	1.8%
Traffic	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Yellow Medicine County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.8%	36.0%
Pretrial	35.8%	46.1%	55.6%	34.9%	49.6%	55.1%	
Sentenced	40.3%	22.7%	21.0%	17.8%	14.2%	14.7%	
Unknown/Other	23.9%	31.2%	23.5%	47.3%	36.0%	26.4%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



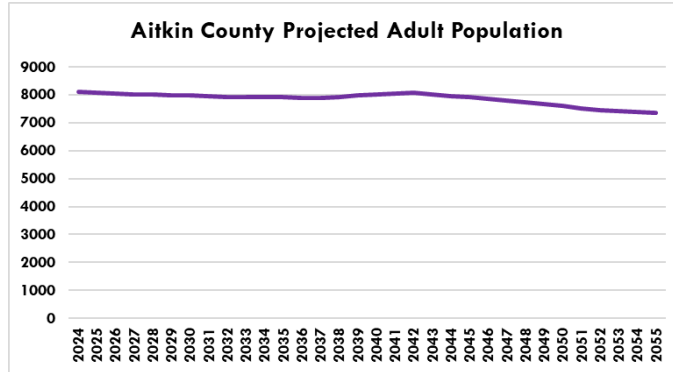
Year	ADP
2029	10.7
2034	10.5
2039	10.4
2044	10.2
2049	9.5
Approved Capacity	36
Operational Capacity	28.8

Bookings in Yellow Medicine County have been declining on a consistent basis since 2019. Our forecast guidance calls for that to continue with less than 1 person booked per day on average into the foreseeable future. Meanwhile, our guidance thinks that ALOS will improve over the current level of 14 days, back to 13 days. The result is a very slight decrease in the overall size of the population.

Analysis of District 9 County Jail Populations

Aitkin County

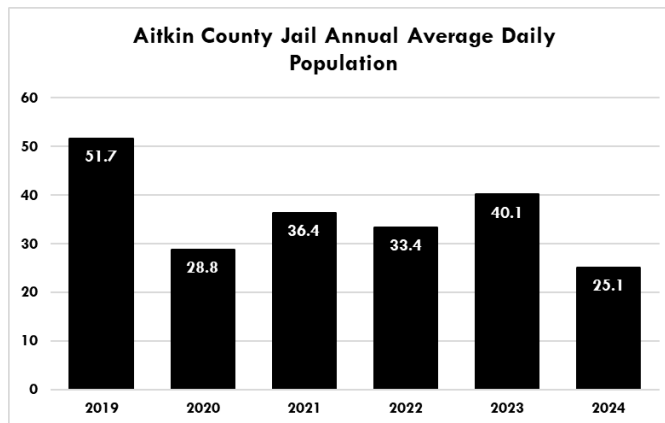
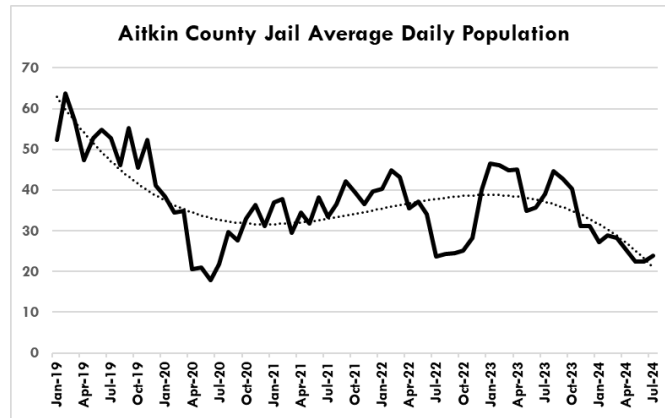
County Population



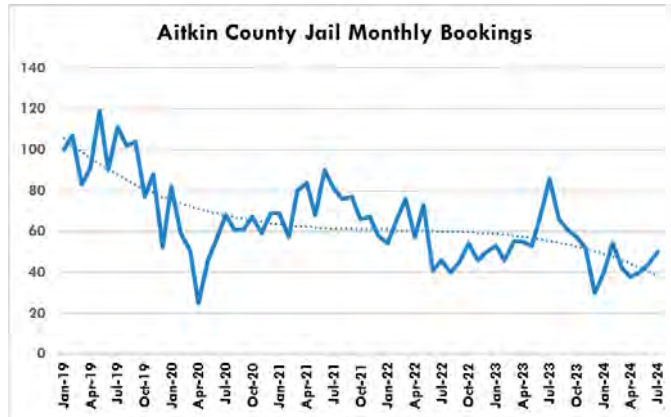
Crime Rate

Aitkin	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	694	524	404	324	459.6	-34%
County Population	15,849	16,108	16,381	16,381	16,381	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	4378.8	3253.0	2466.3	1977.9	2805.9	-36%

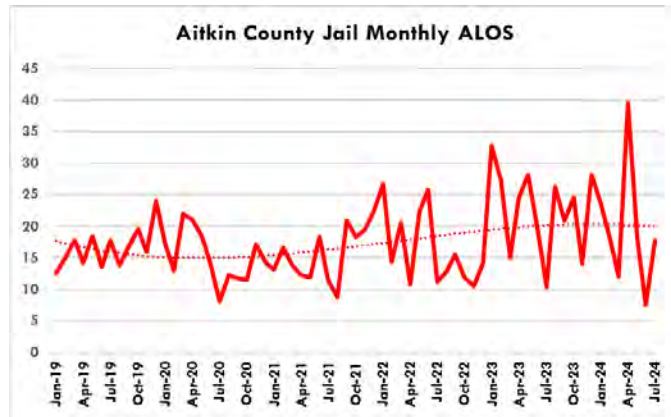
Jail Average Daily Population



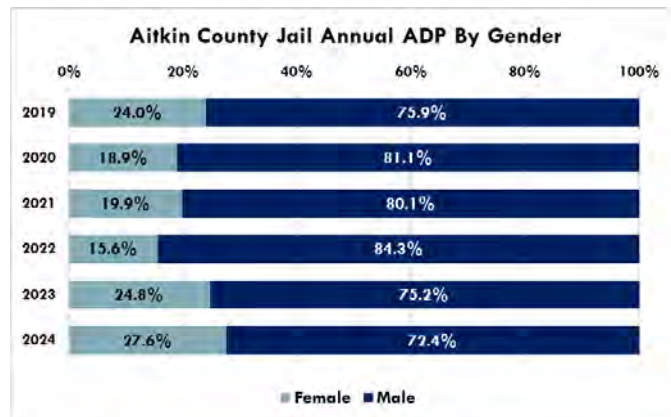
Jail Bookings/Admissions

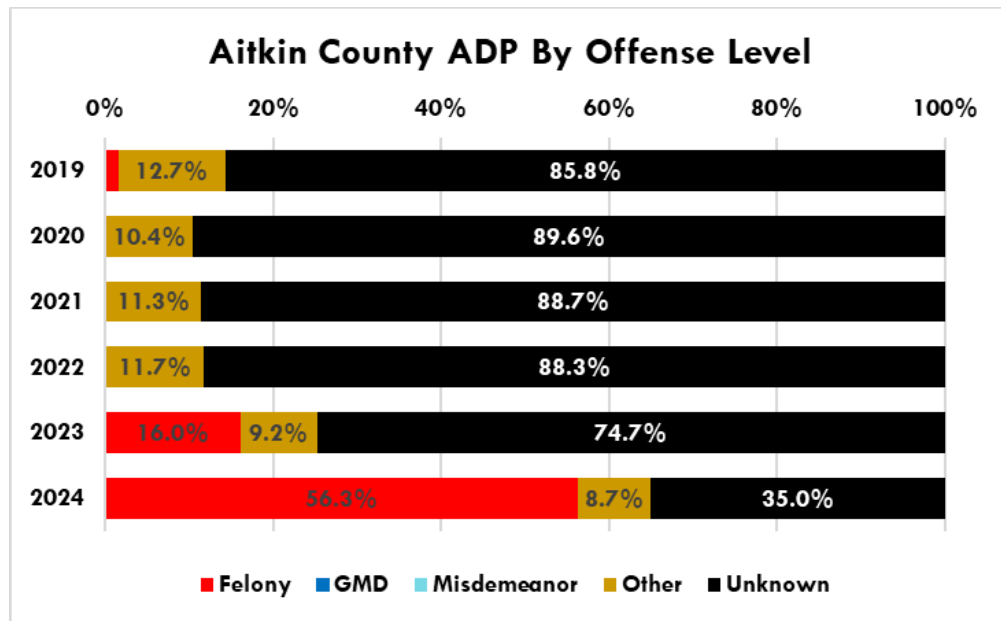
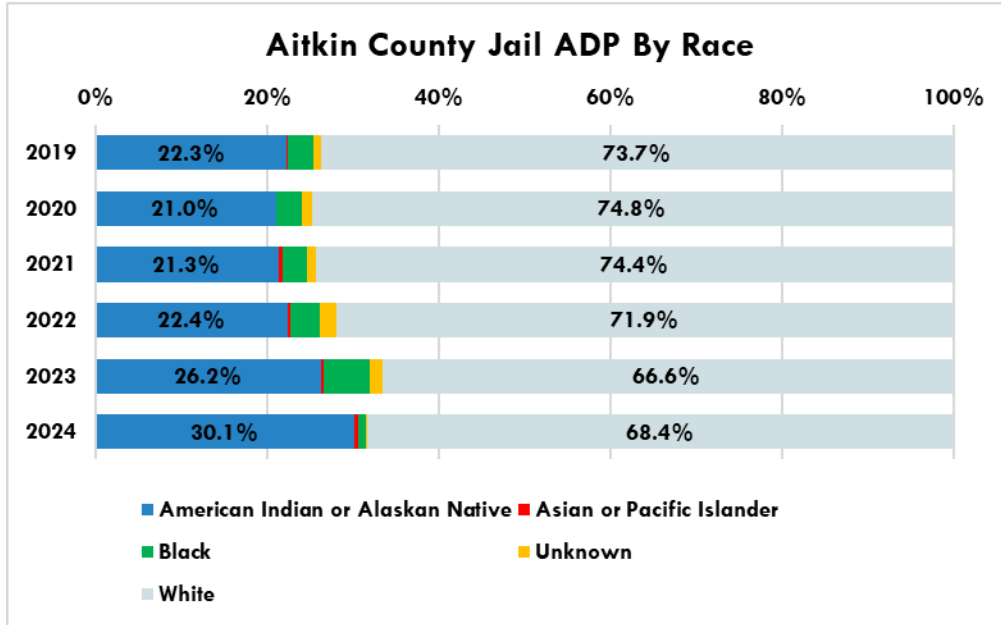


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

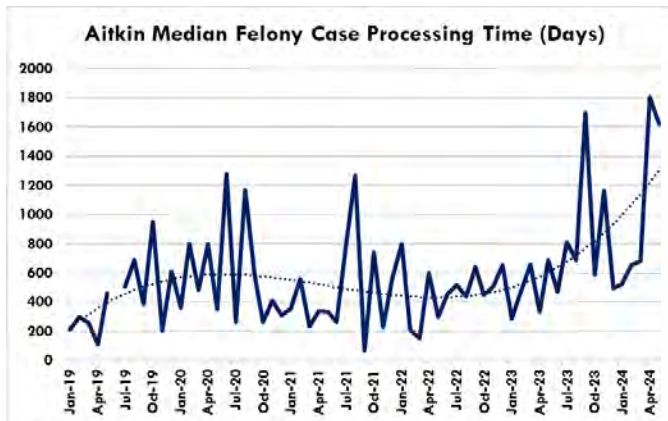
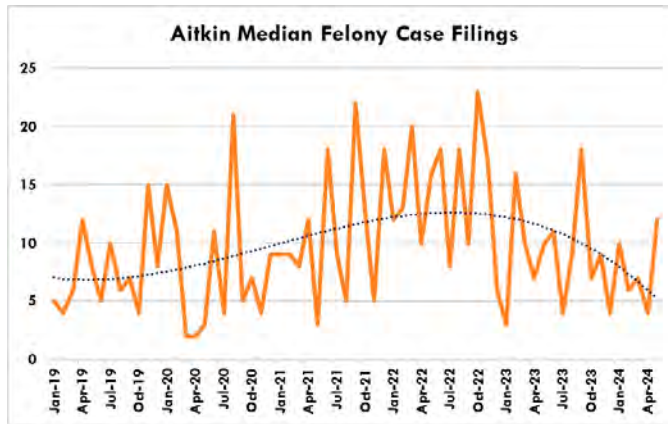




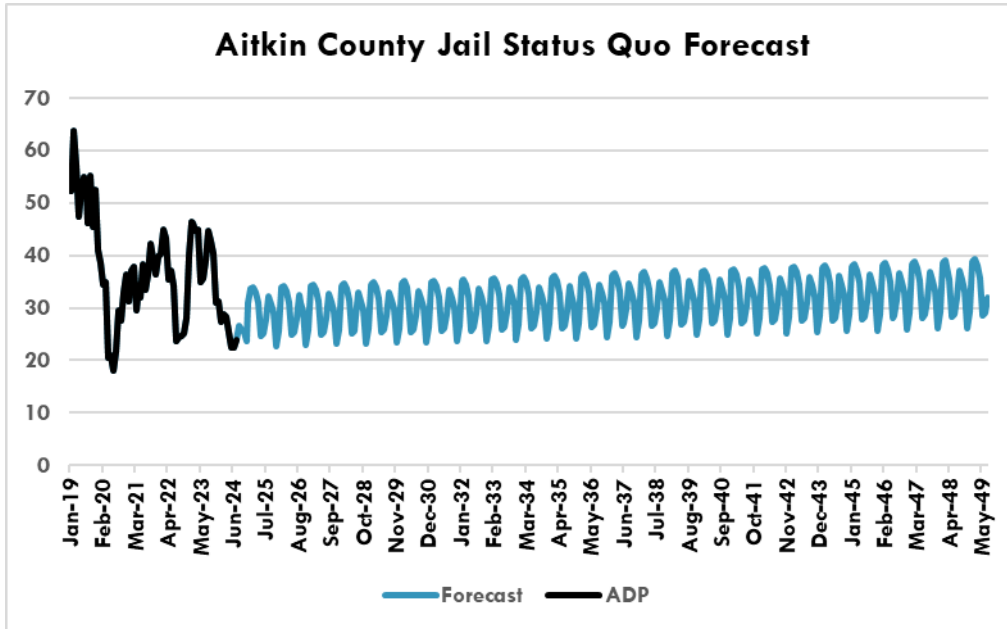
Aitkin County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	27.2%	20.8%	22.4%	24.0%	17.7%	18.3%
Violent	4.7%	10.5%	11.6%	9.8%	14.8%	10.8%
DUI	16.6%	19.7%	17.0%	14.8%	13.5%	7.8%
Offenses vs People	10.1%	9.7%	10.1%	11.7%	12.2%	6.9%
VOP	12.7%	10.4%	11.3%	11.7%	9.2%	8.7%
Offenses vs Government	6.8%	5.4%	3.8%	5.8%	8.5%	3.0%
Sex Offense	6.1%	4.2%	10.9%	6.8%	7.6%	19.8%
Theft/Fraud	4.5%	4.9%	4.3%	5.0%	5.7%	4.7%
Weapons	2.9%	4.2%	2.2%	5.9%	5.4%	11.7%
Burglary	3.0%	5.4%	3.2%	3.2%	2.3%	2.4%
Traffic	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	1.6%	0.9%
Public Order	4.4%	2.9%	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Unknown	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	4.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Aitkin County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	13.2%	10.2%	7.3%	7.1%	19.6%	3.7%	214.0%
Pretrial	72.3%	75.7%	78.0%	82.8%	70.9%	82.3%	
Sentenced	14.0%	13.1%	14.8%	10.1%	9.0%	14.1%	
Unknown/Other	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

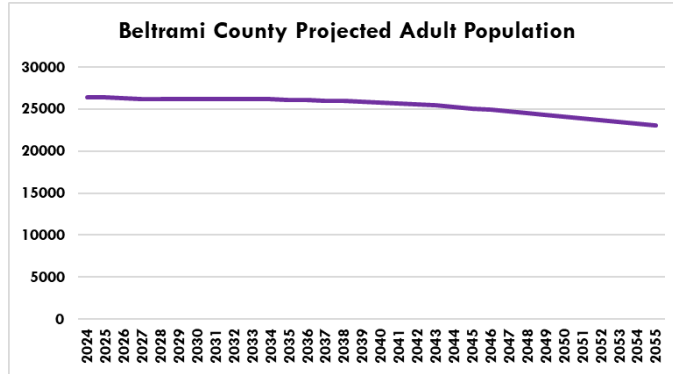


Year	ADP
2029	29.9
2034	30.8
2039	31.7
2044	32.7
2049	34.5
Approved Capacity	89
Operational Capacity	80.1

The forecast for Aitkin County calls for small growth, but not back to the levels seen in 2019. Bookings have declined substantially over time, and given the projected decrease in the county’s population as a whole, we see no reason in the data for bookings to fully rebound to pre-2020 levels.

Beltrami County

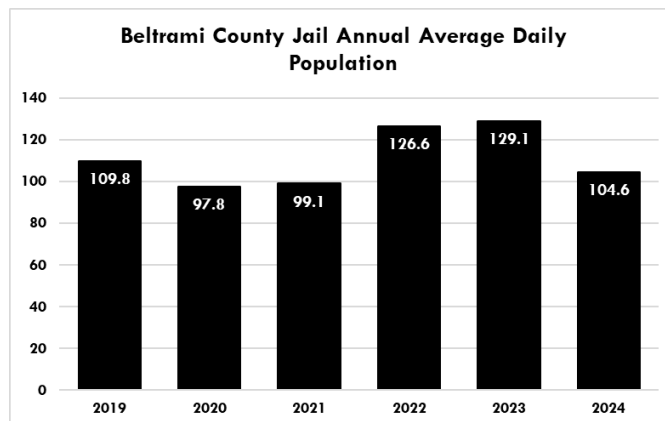
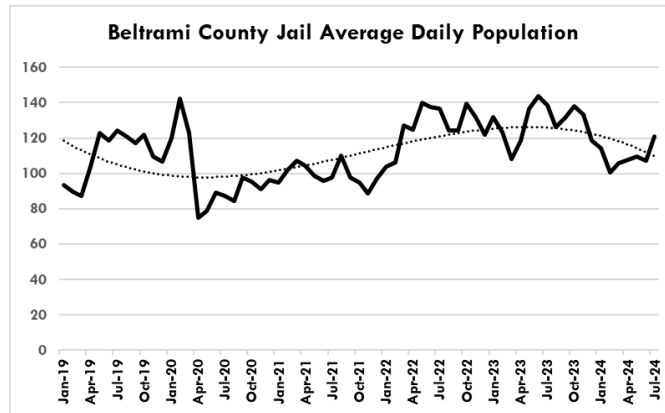
County Population



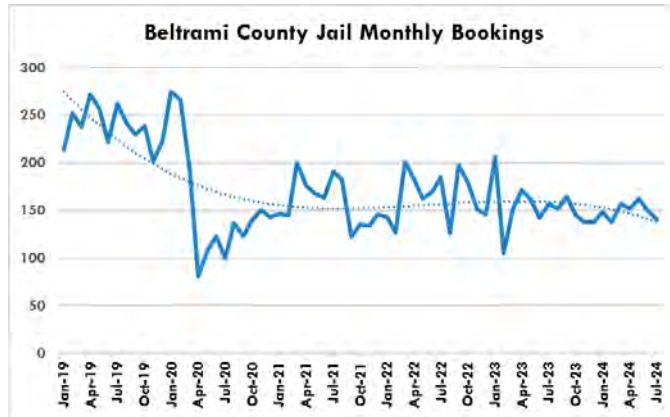
Crime Rate

Beltrami	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	3,800	3,562	3,155	1,782	2528.0	-33%
County Population	47,851	46603	47,214	47,214	47,214	-1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	7941.3	7643.3	6682.3	3774.3	5354.2	-33%

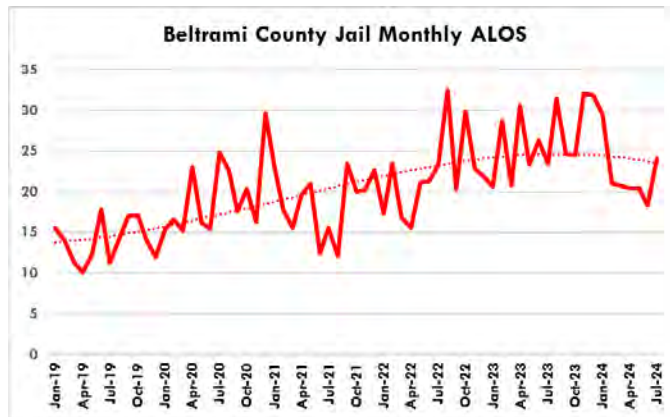
Jail Average Daily Population



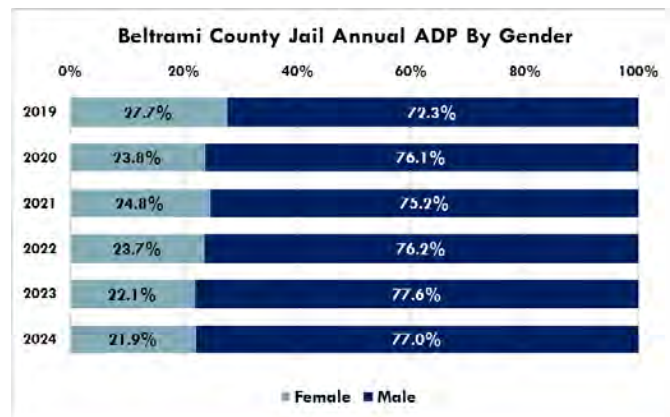
Jail Bookings/Admissions

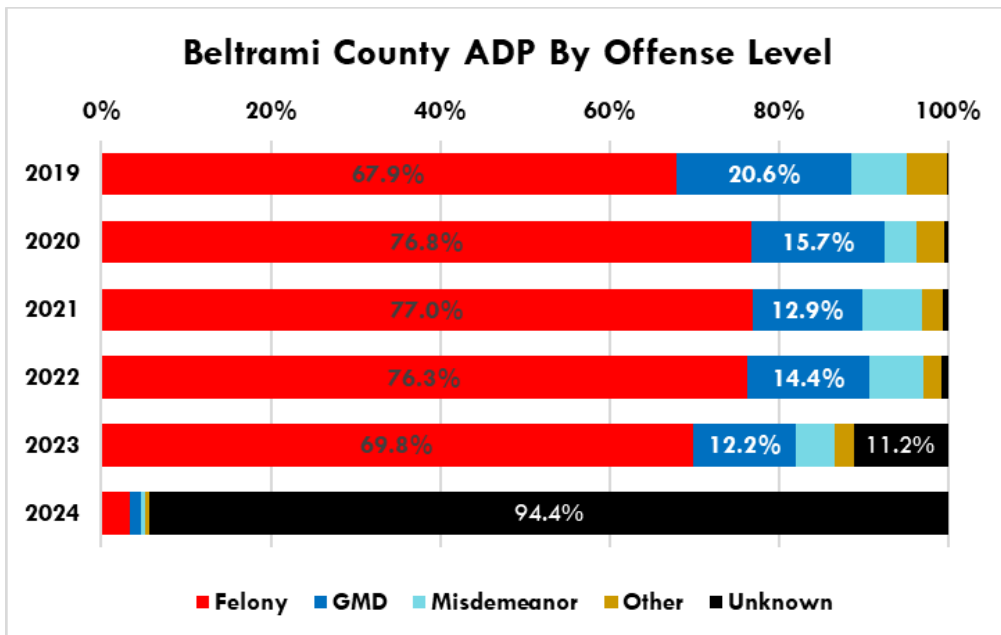
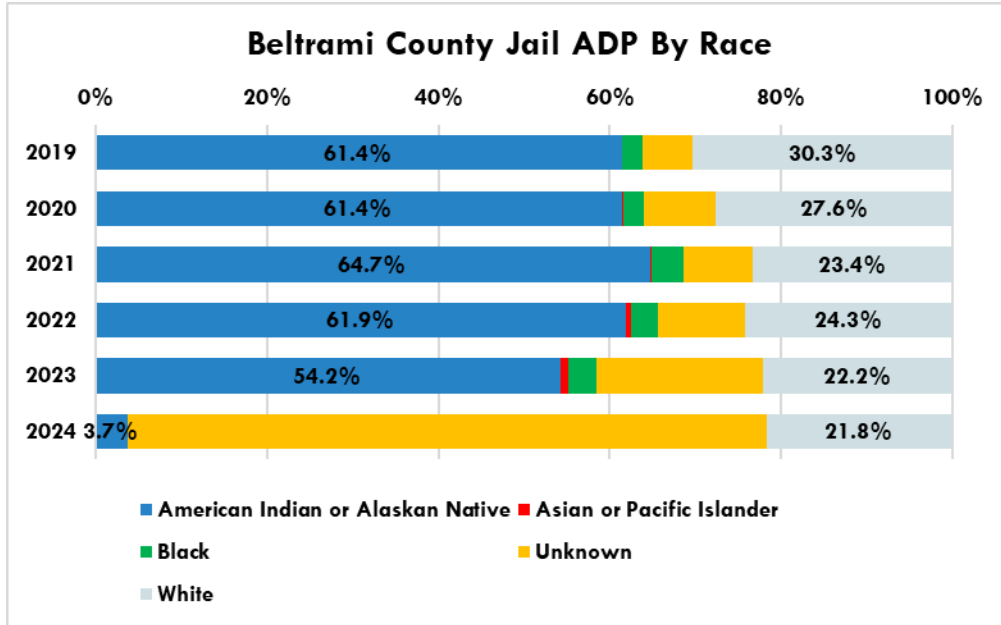


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

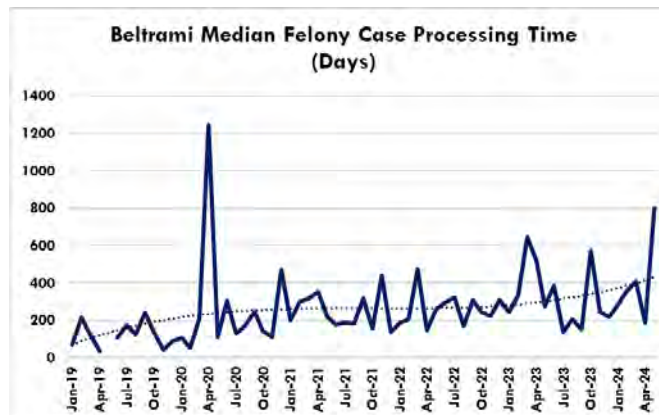
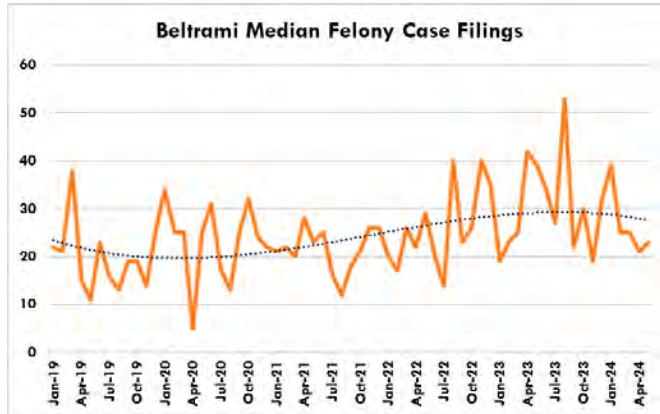




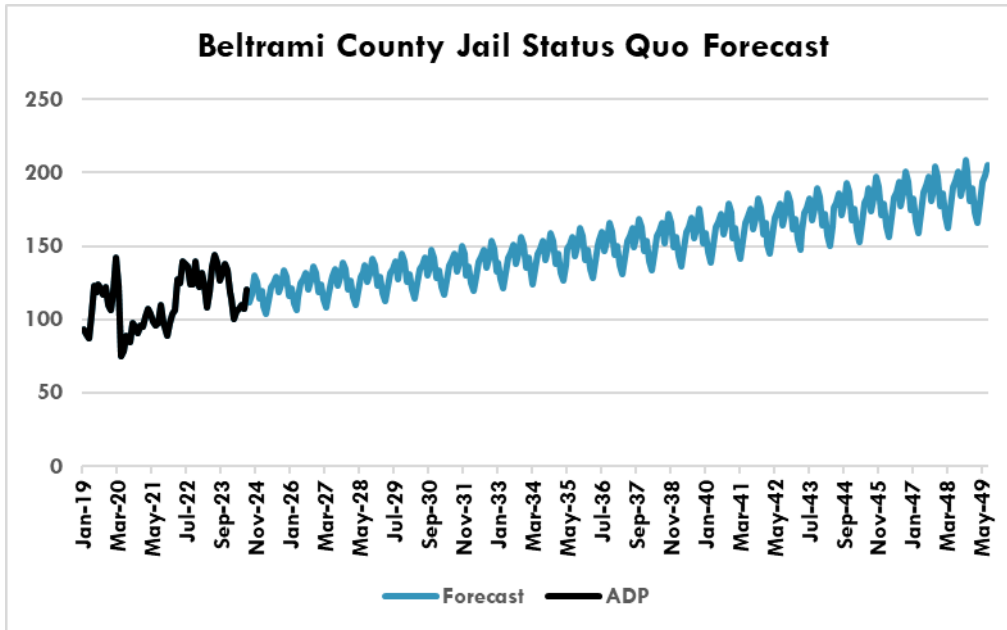
Beltrami County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	28.4%	24.6%	25.5%	23.4%	20.3%	17.4%
Violent	12.9%	16.7%	21.0%	16.9%	20.2%	15.1%
Offenses vs People	11.5%	15.7%	11.9%	14.3%	15.0%	16.0%
DUI	10.9%	13.5%	11.7%	13.8%	11.0%	14.6%
Burglary	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	4.2%	9.1%	6.9%
Theft/Fraud	13.8%	6.6%	8.5%	7.8%	7.4%	6.8%
Offenses vs Government	3.4%	5.2%	6.5%	4.8%	4.4%	8.3%
Weapons	4.0%	2.9%	2.8%	6.1%	4.0%	1.7%
Sex Offense	2.9%	5.2%	4.2%	2.5%	3.9%	6.2%
Hold	2.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	0.4%
Public Order	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%
Parole Violation	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
Traffic	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	1.9%
Unknown	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%
Alcohol	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Beltrami County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	19.3%	19.9%	17.9%	15.8%	12.4%	1.7%	77.0%
Pretrial	61.9%	70.0%	73.8%	71.4%	76.5%	94.1%	
Sentenced	18.4%	10.1%	8.3%	12.7%	10.7%	3.1%	
Unknown/Other	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

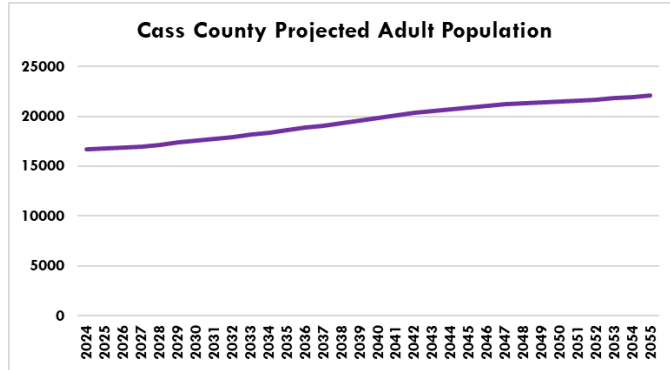


Year	ADP
2029	129.9
2034	143.0
2039	157.5
2044	173.5
2049	186.5
Approved Capacity	80
Operational Capacity	72

Increases in felony case processing time have pushed the ALOS for Beltrami County a bit higher in the last couple of years. The ALOS for 2024 YTD of 22.3 days is an improvement from the 26.3 number of 2023, but is still well above the 18.3 days of 2021. If the current trend continues and ALOS stays at 22.3 days, the projected ADP for 2049 will be 186.5. Reducing ALOS back to 18.3 days would drop the projected population to just under 150, provided that bookings stay constant.

Cass County

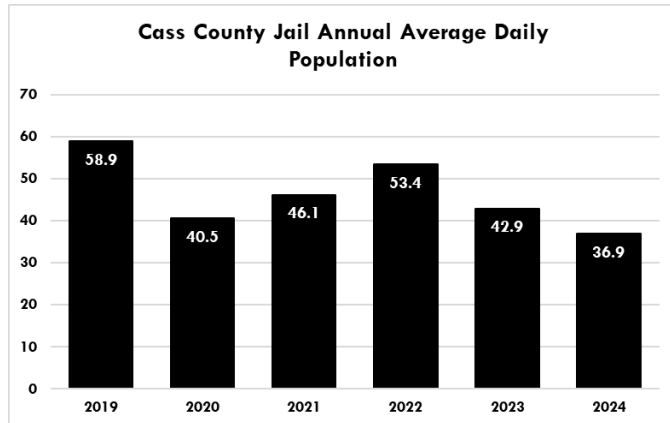
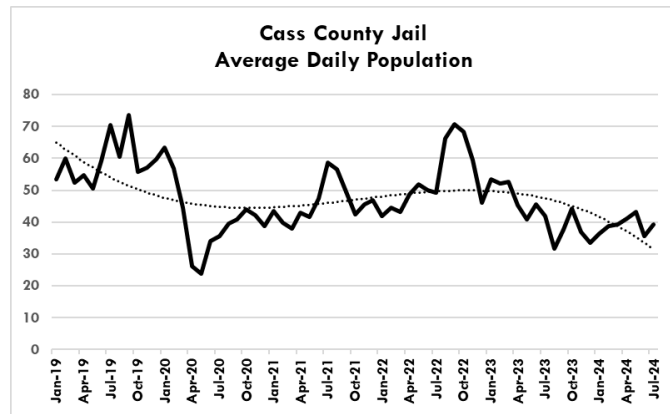
County Population



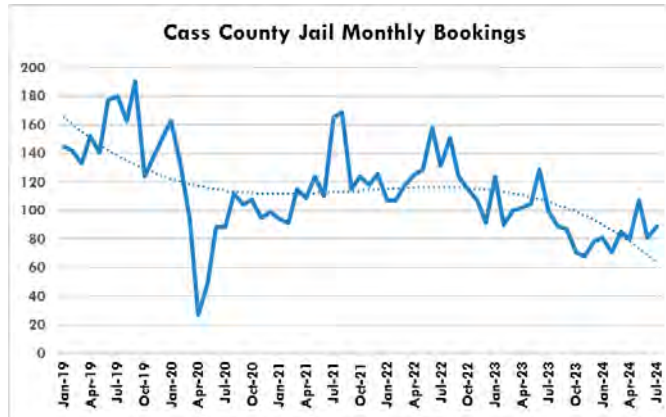
Crime Rate

Cass	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	939	621	342	387	549.0	-42%
County Population	30,115	31,199	31,936	31,936	31,936	6%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3118.0	1990.4	1070.9	1211.8	1719.1	-45%

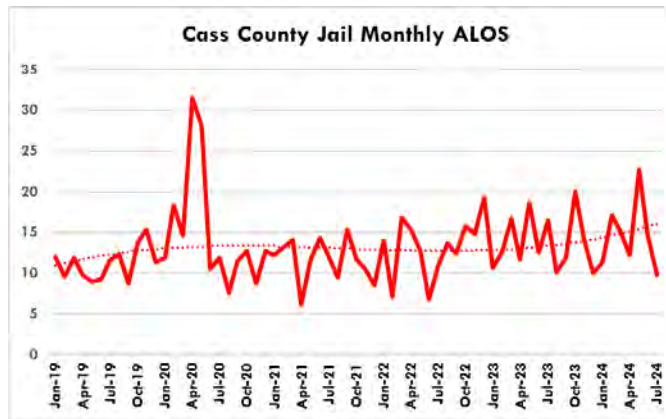
Jail Average Daily Population



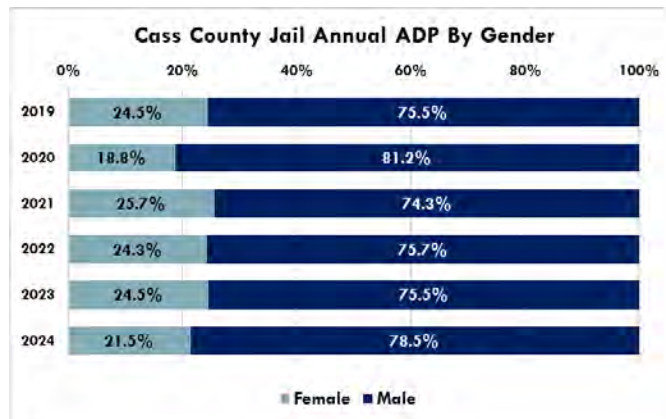
Jail Bookings/Admissions

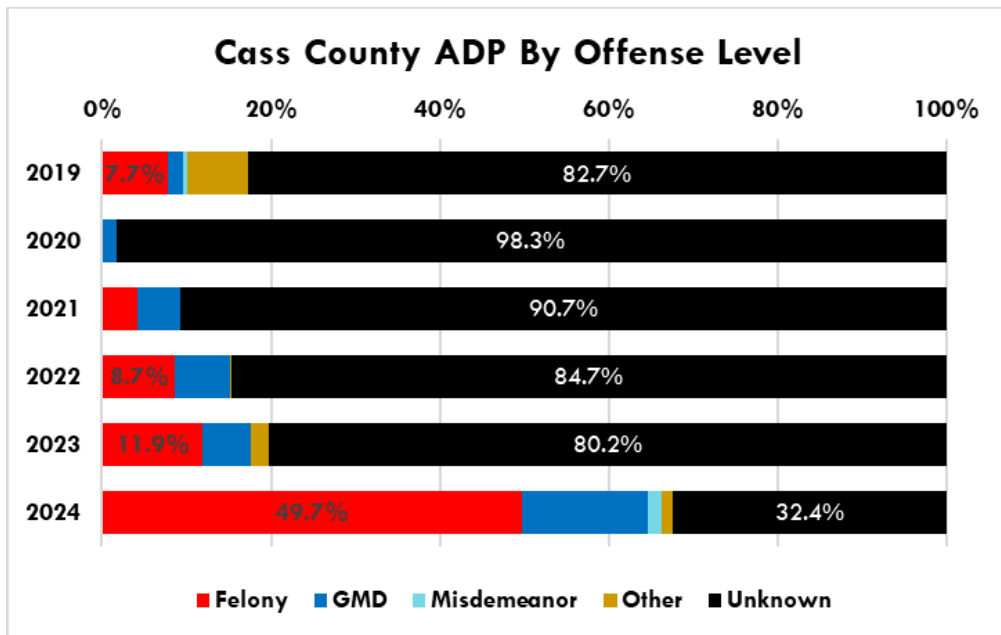
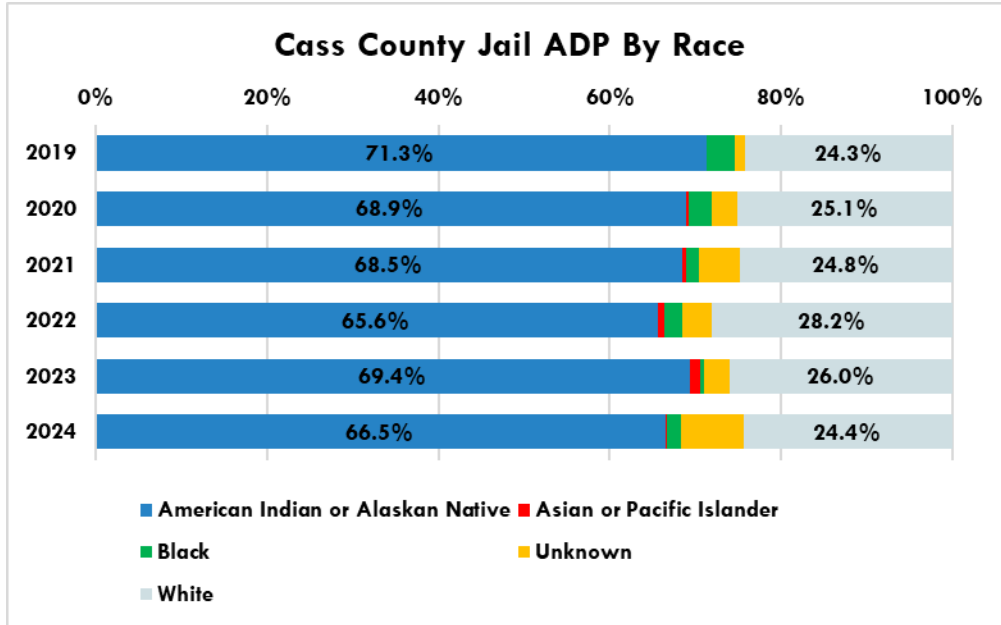


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

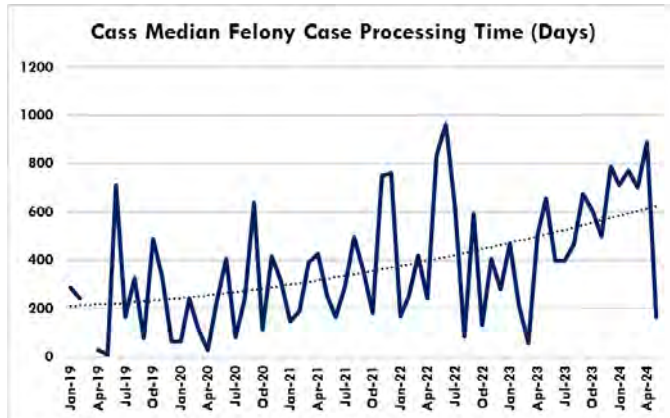
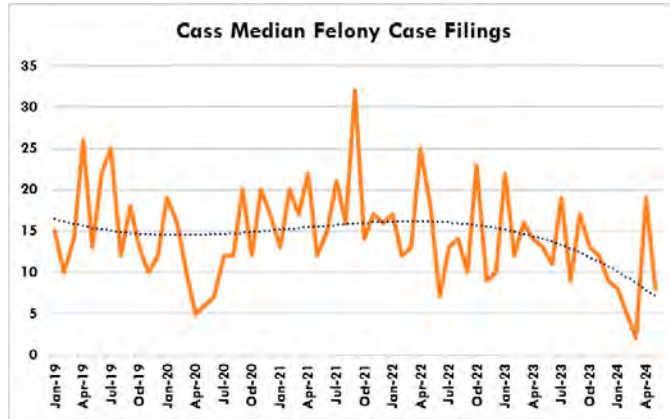




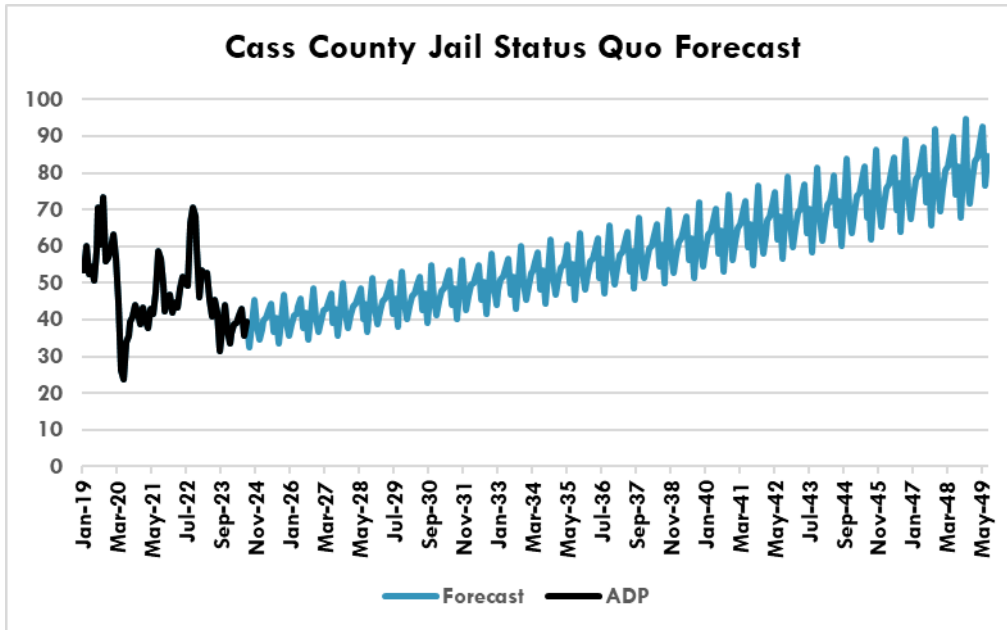
Cass County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	14.9%	17.9%	23.4%	17.1%	21.0%	19.9%
Violent	14.0%	21.5%	15.0%	20.7%	19.7%	21.6%
Drugs	27.4%	20.5%	15.3%	19.9%	16.8%	14.5%
DUI	8.2%	8.3%	8.5%	9.9%	11.6%	8.1%
Theft/Fraud	5.0%	6.1%	7.2%	4.0%	6.7%	7.2%
Traffic	2.6%	1.9%	5.2%	6.7%	4.5%	3.6%
Weapons	3.5%	5.9%	5.6%	4.3%	4.4%	0.8%
Sex Offense	5.0%	5.1%	7.8%	3.6%	4.1%	5.8%
Burglary	4.5%	8.0%	5.3%	5.8%	4.1%	8.0%
Offenses vs Government	5.5%	3.2%	4.7%	5.6%	2.9%	7.1%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.6%
Public Order	2.2%	0.9%	0.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Arson	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Cass County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.7%	75.0%
Pretrial	83.1%	86.0%	86.9%	89.7%	91.8%	91.0%	
Sentenced	5.5%	5.4%	6.7%	7.4%	7.0%	7.1%	
Unknown/Other	11.1%	8.4%	6.2%	2.8%	0.8%	0.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

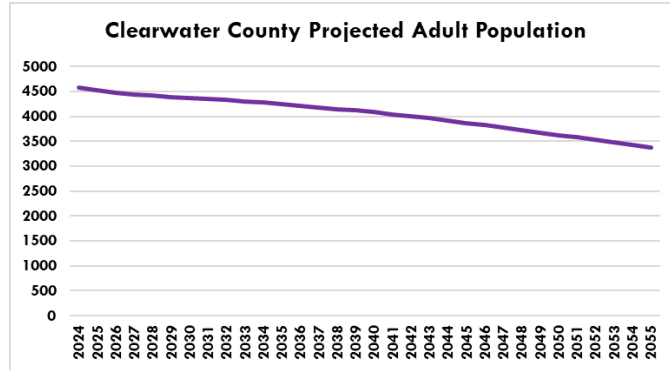


Year	ADP
2029	45.0
2034	52.4
2039	61.1
2044	71.1
2049	83.9
Approved Capacity	60
Operational Capacity	48

Cass County’s jail population forecast projects a significant increase, driven by an expected increase in bookings driven by county population growth (28.3% growth in the county population by 2049). ALOS has also increased in the past several years. Our forecast assumes that these trends all continue. If Cass County’s criminal justice system can reduce ALOS back to the 11.5 days of 2021, the 2049 population would be under 63 despite the growth in bookings.

Clearwater County

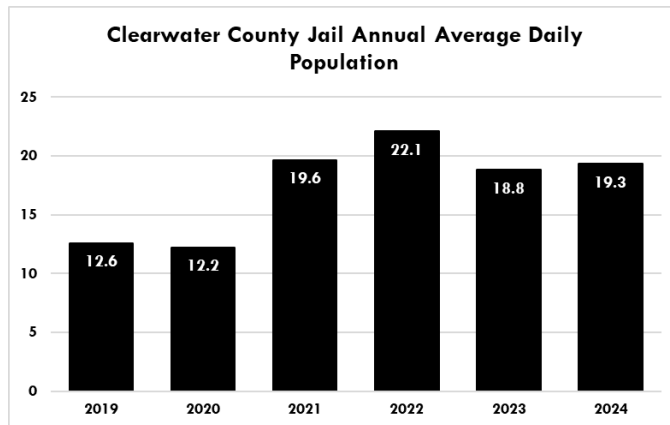
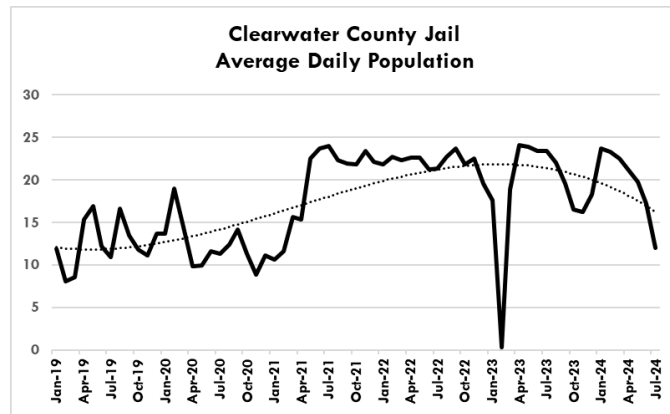
County Population



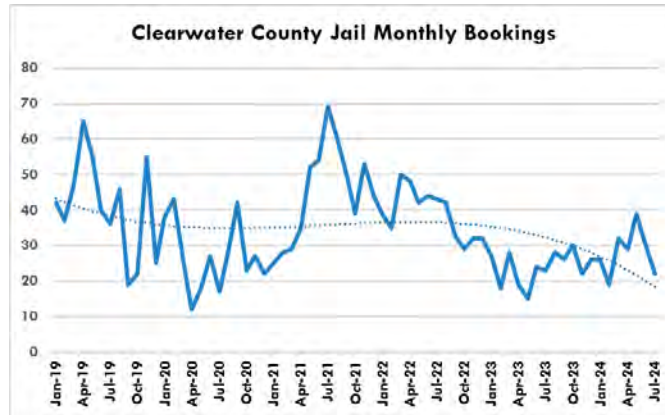
Crime Rate

Clearwater	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	147	86	100	45	63.8	-57%
County Population	9,070	8585	8,713	8,713	8,713	-4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1620.7	1001.7	1147.7	516.5	732.7	-55%

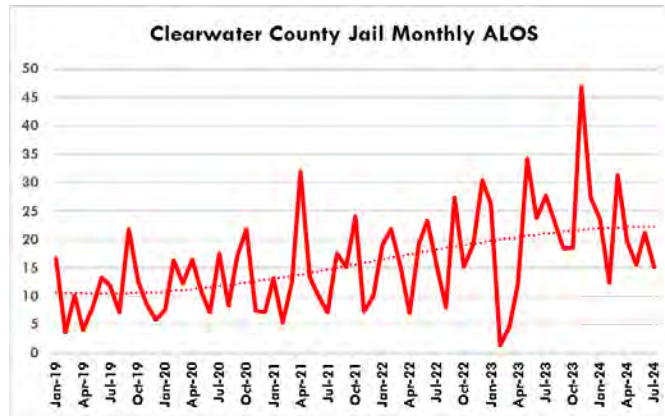
Jail Average Daily Population



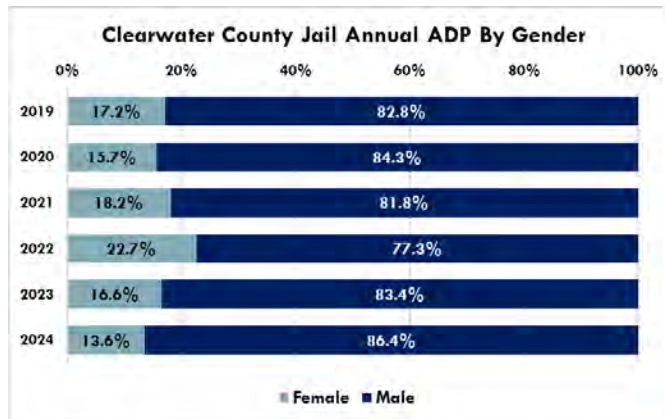
Jail Bookings/Admissions

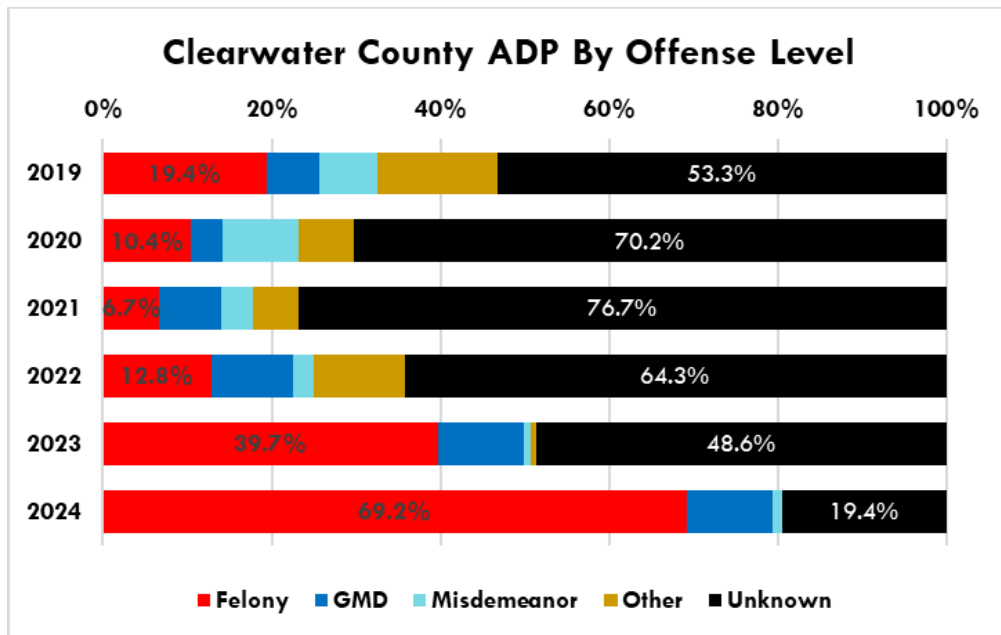
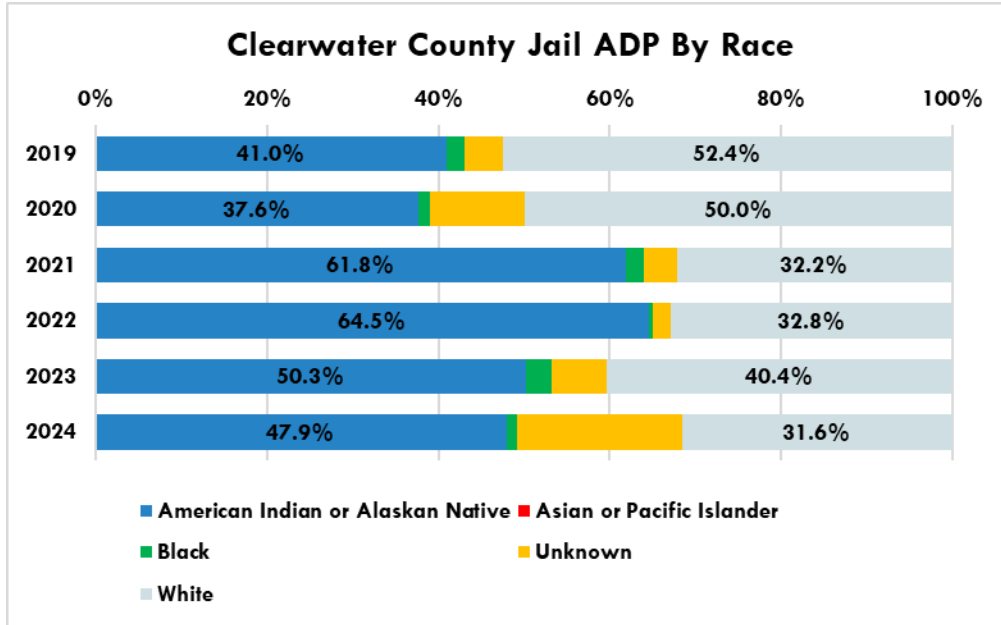


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

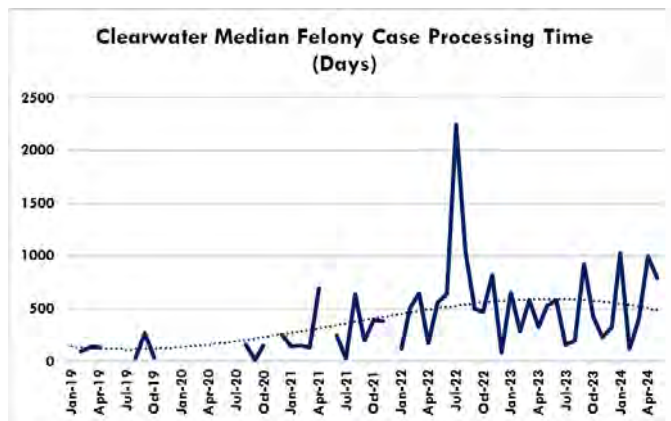
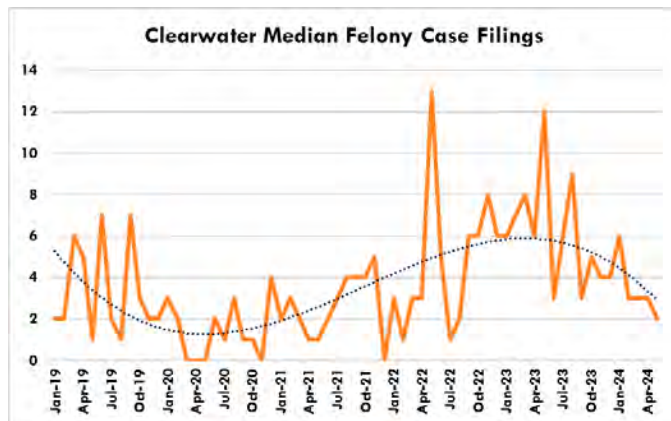




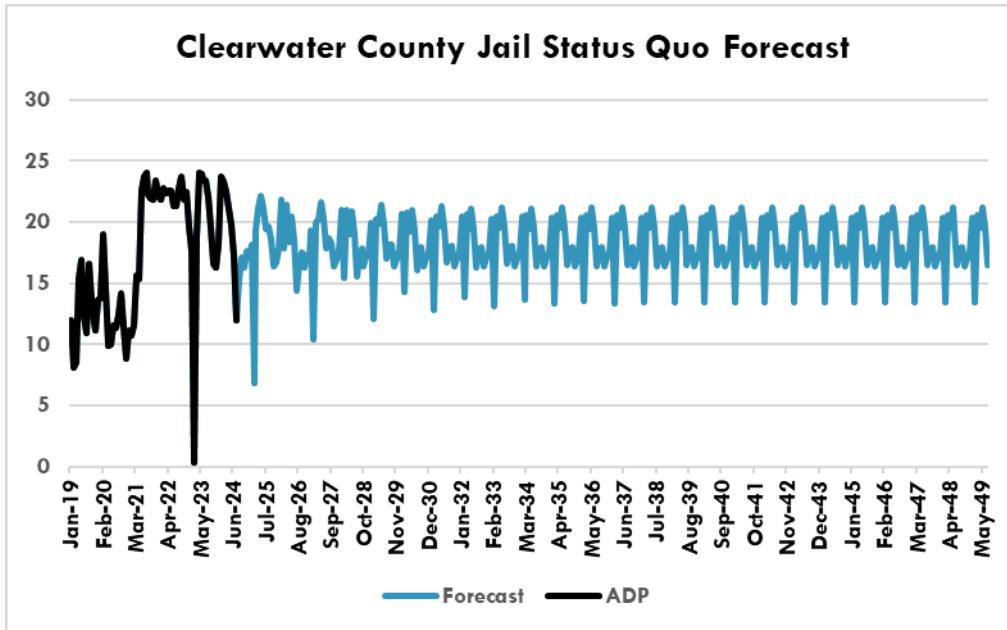
Clearwater County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
DUI	20.1%	19.9%	9.8%	16.4%	19.1%	28.0%
Violent	12.1%	28.6%	16.9%	10.7%	17.0%	16.2%
Offenses vs People	14.4%	8.5%	15.7%	15.8%	14.4%	13.8%
Sex Offense	0.8%	2.2%	4.3%	5.9%	9.4%	11.5%
Offenses vs Government	10.6%	12.1%	18.1%	17.2%	8.0%	3.7%
Theft/Fraud	4.2%	3.8%	6.8%	3.0%	7.8%	5.4%
Drugs	12.4%	7.7%	10.0%	8.7%	7.4%	7.8%
Burglary	2.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	6.6%	0.3%
Weapons	2.8%	2.6%	1.1%	3.7%	5.0%	7.7%
Traffic	1.1%	3.1%	6.0%	3.5%	2.1%	0.9%
Public Order	3.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%
VOP	14.2%	6.6%	5.5%	10.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Unknown	0.7%	2.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%
Hold	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	3.1%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Clearwater County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	21.2%	22.4%	6.6%	2.0%	0.6%	0.1%	50.0%
Pretrial	69.1%	65.6%	89.6%	92.8%	94.0%	95.1%	
Sentenced	9.7%	12.0%	3.7%	2.7%	5.3%	4.7%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	2.5%	0.1%	0.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

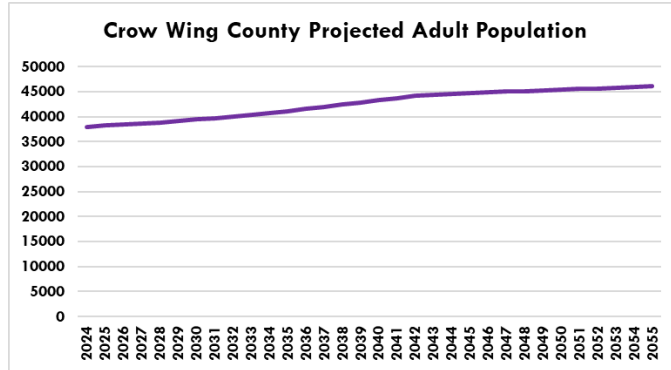


Year	ADP
2029	18.1
2034	18.2
2039	18.2
2044	18.2
2049	18.7
Approved Capacity	38
Operational Capacity	32.3

The Clearwater County jail forecast is flat and seasonal. Despite a significant increase in jail ALOS between 2019 and 2024, an expected decline in bookings (driven by the county’s projected nearly 20% population contraction by 2049) should keep the jail’s population at about where it is today.

Crow Wing County

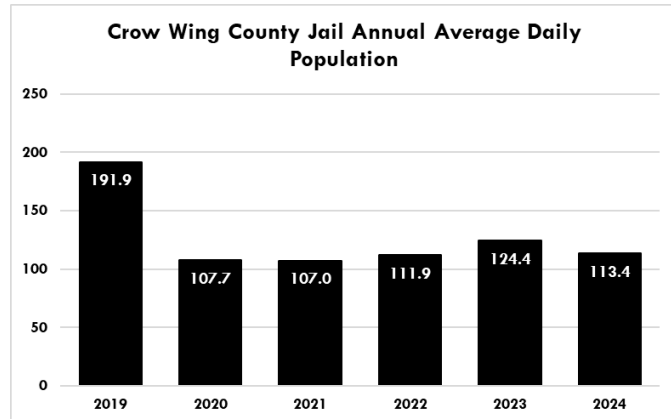
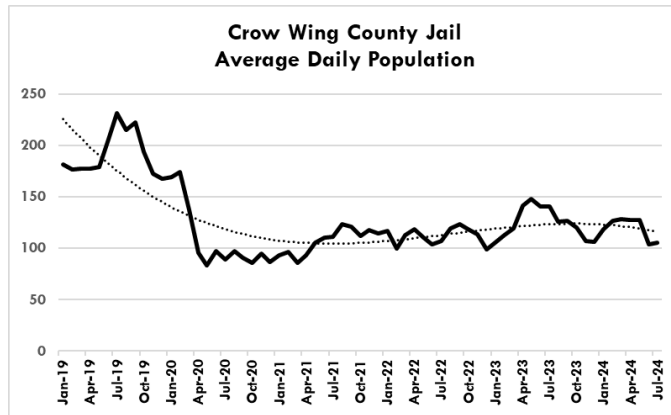
County Population



Crime Rate

Crow Wing	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	3,349	2751	2398	1578	2238.6	-33%
County Population	66,111	68427	68,996	68,996	68,996	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5065.7	4020.3	3475.6	2287.1	3244.5	-36%

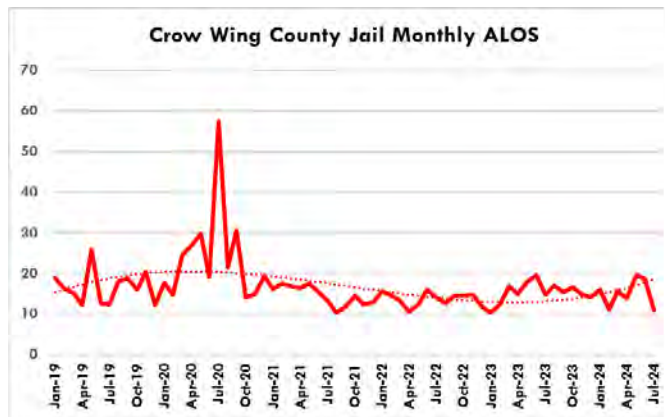
Jail Average Daily Population



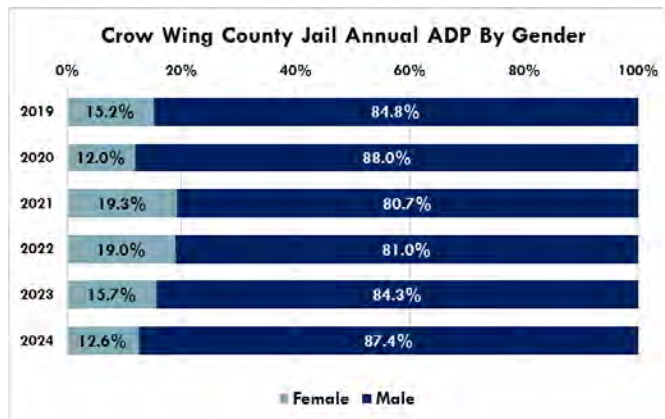
Jail Bookings/Admissions

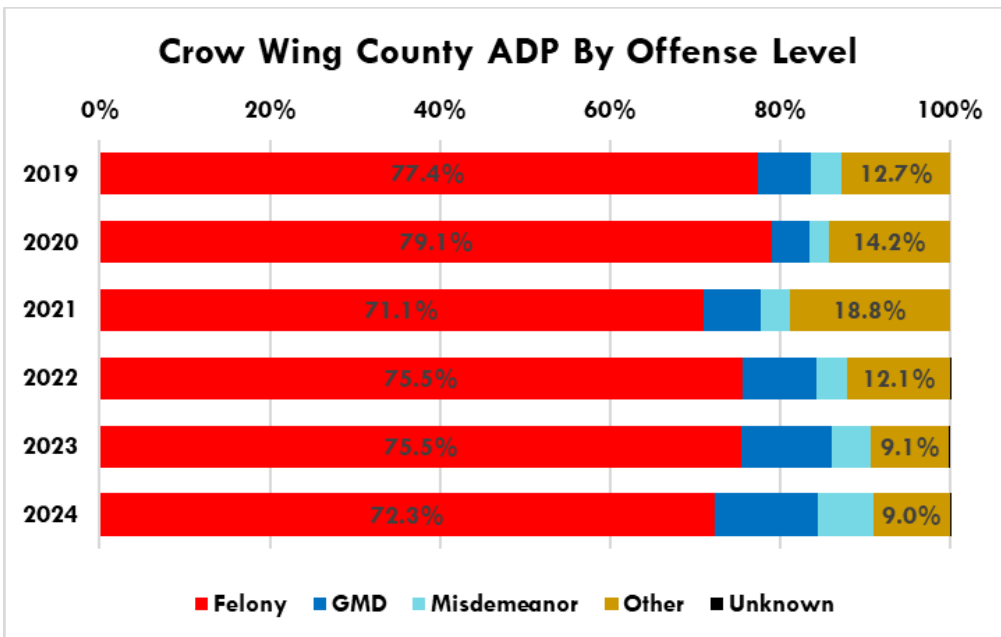
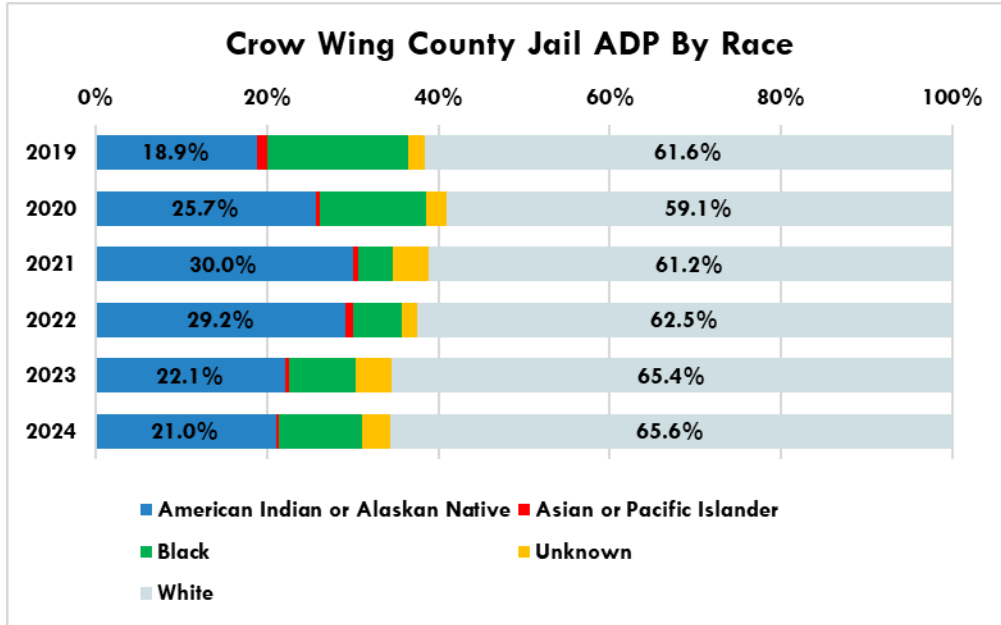


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

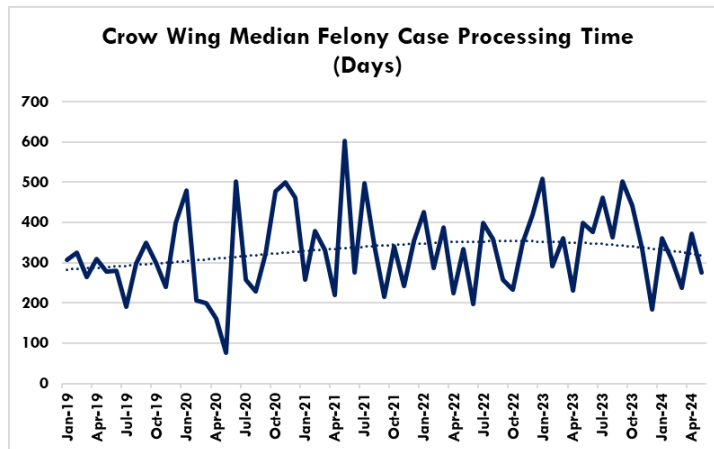
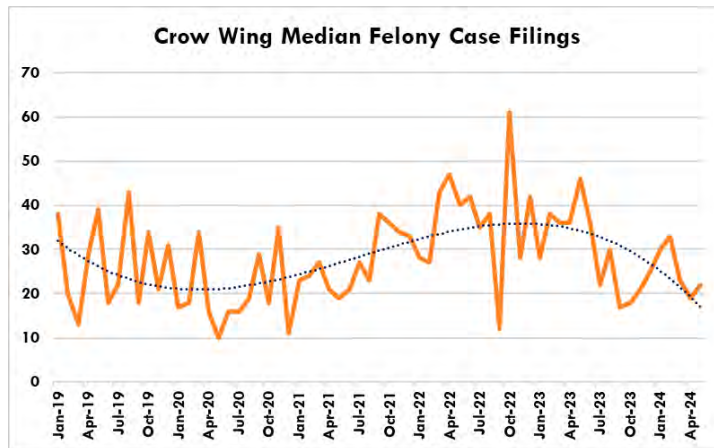




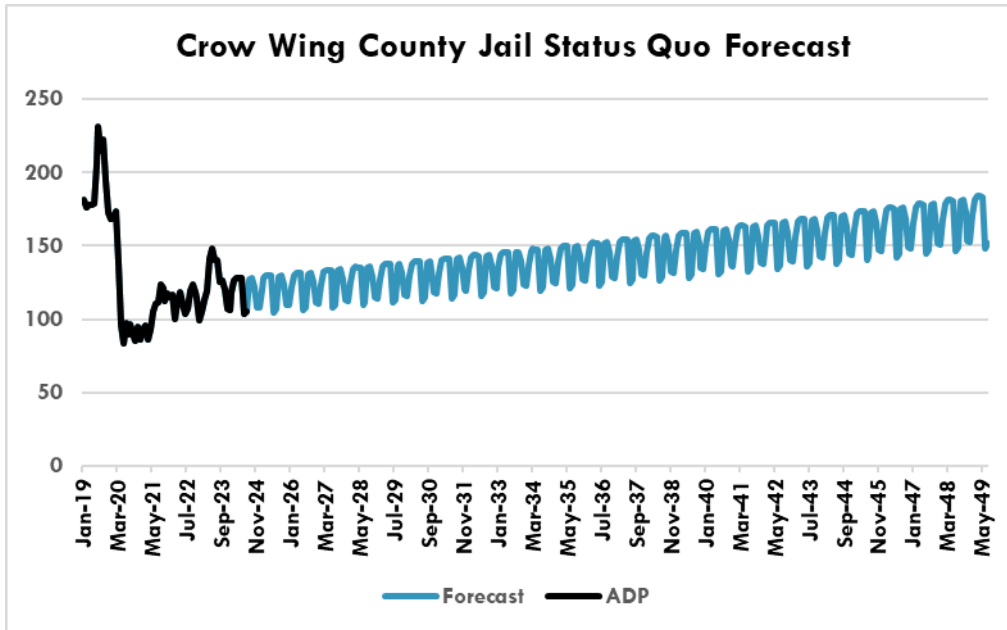
Crow Wing County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	27.2%	20.3%	17.5%	17.3%	19.0%	18.6%
Offenses vs People	8.7%	11.7%	14.7%	17.5%	15.5%	16.0%
Violent	11.6%	15.3%	13.1%	17.5%	13.3%	14.1%
Sex Offense	10.0%	9.9%	4.9%	6.7%	11.6%	13.5%
DUI	5.0%	3.8%	6.3%	5.9%	9.7%	9.1%
VOP	11.8%	13.1%	17.6%	11.4%	8.3%	7.7%
Offenses vs Government	6.1%	5.8%	9.4%	8.6%	7.7%	3.0%
Theft/Fraud	4.0%	3.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	5.4%
Burglary	4.1%	5.9%	4.9%	4.5%	3.9%	5.1%
Weapons	7.3%	8.4%	4.7%	4.0%	3.3%	1.9%
Public Order	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	2.6%
Traffic	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Parole Violation	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Writ	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Hold	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Arson	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Crow Wing County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	50.3%	55.2%	49.5%	45.5%	49.8%	51.4%	68.0%
Pretrial	44.1%	42.9%	48.3%	50.9%	47.6%	46.2%	
Sentenced	5.5%	1.8%	2.1%	3.6%	2.6%	2.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

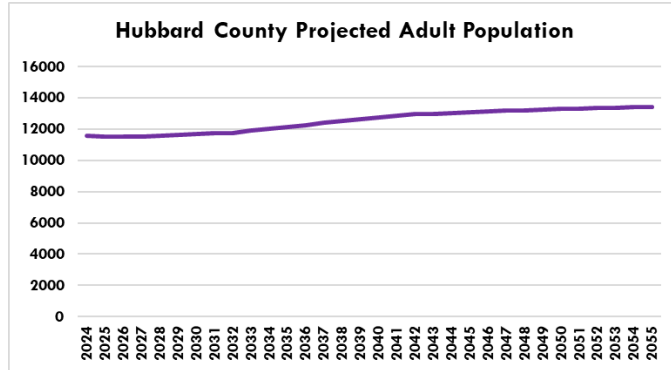


Year	ADP
2029	128.2
2034	137.9
2039	148.2
2044	159.4
2049	171.9
Approved Capacity	276
Operational Capacity	248.4

Crow Wing County’s overall population is slated to grow by over 19% by 2049 which will have an impact on bookings. Meanwhile, the jail’s ALOS is higher now than it was in 2021 and 2022. If Crow Wing’s ALOS can be reduced back to 2022 levels (13.6 days), the projected population would be around 133.

Hubbard County

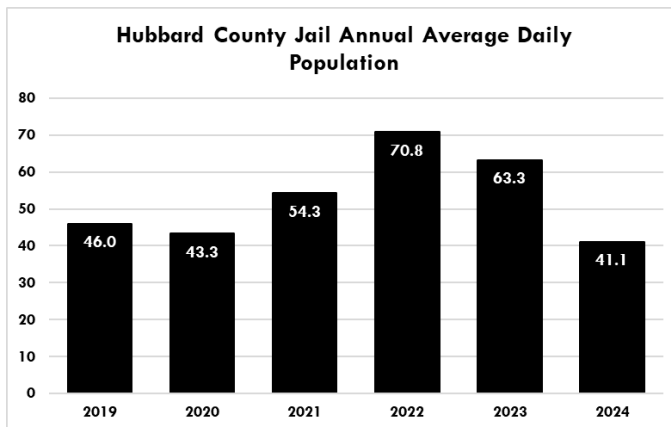
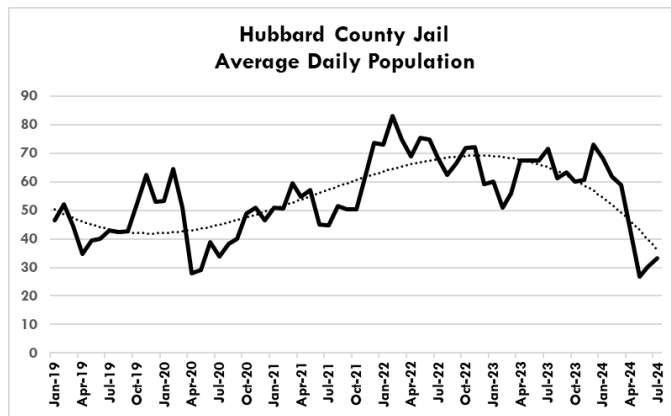
County Population



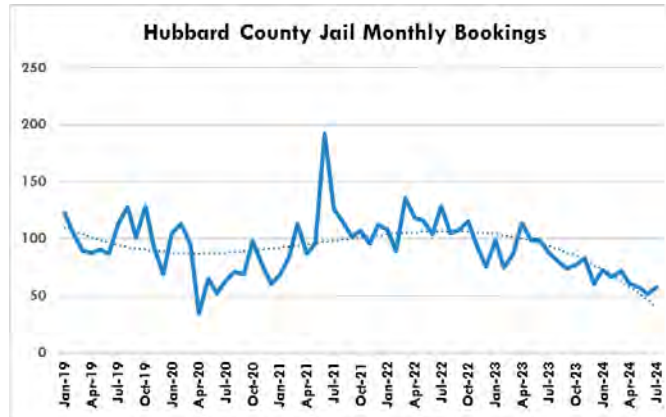
Crime Rate

Hubbard	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,201	1290	852	476	675.3	-44%
County Population	21,976	22090	22,313	22,313	22,313	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	5465.1	5839.7	3818.4	2133.3	3026.3	-45%

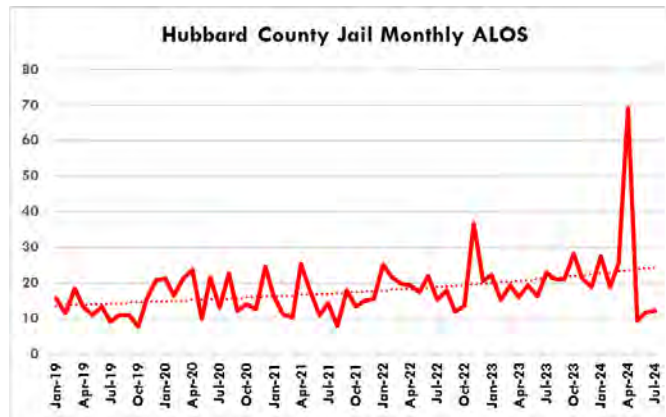
Jail Average Daily Population



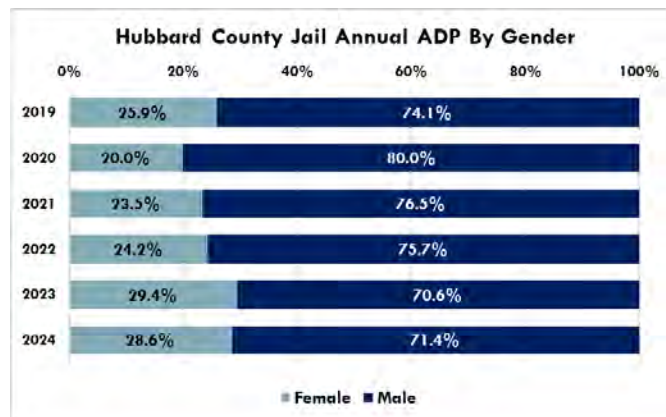
Jail Bookings/Admissions

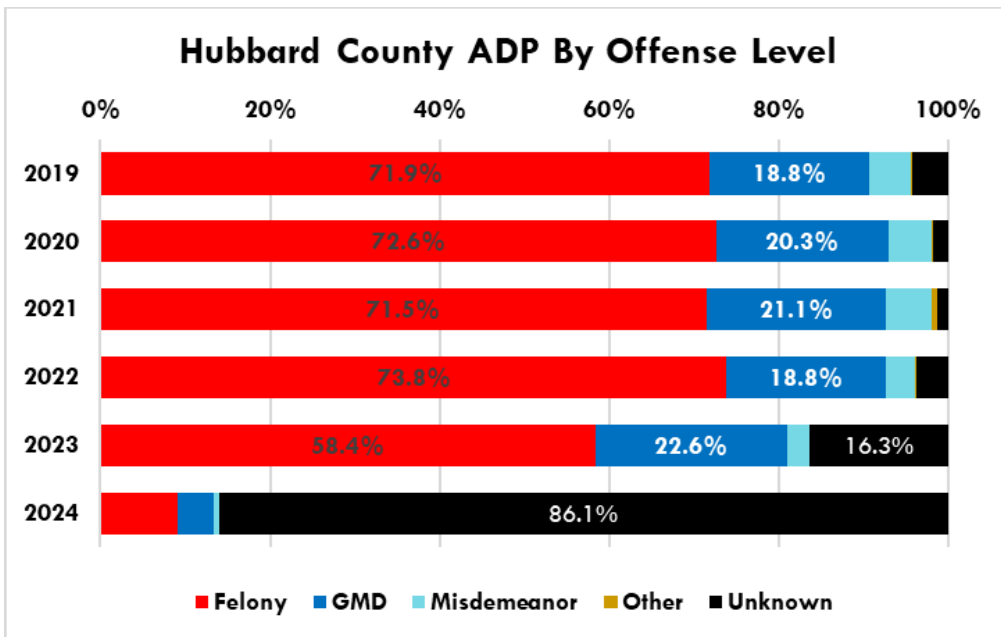
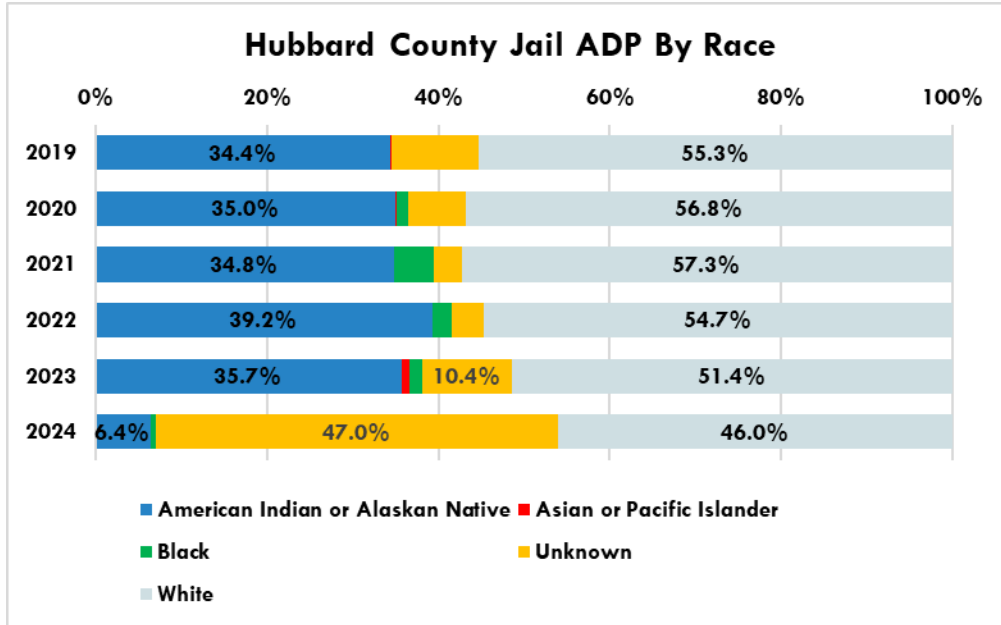


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

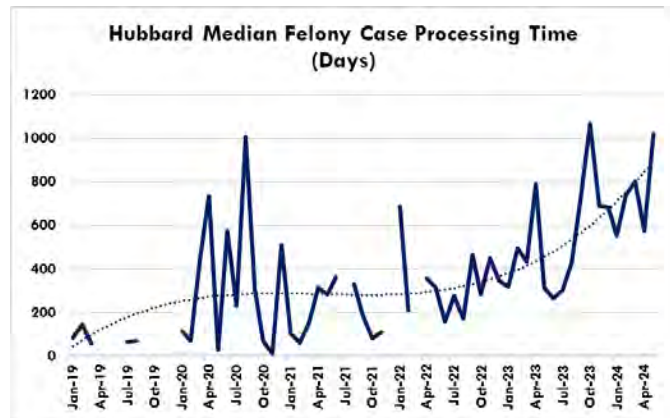
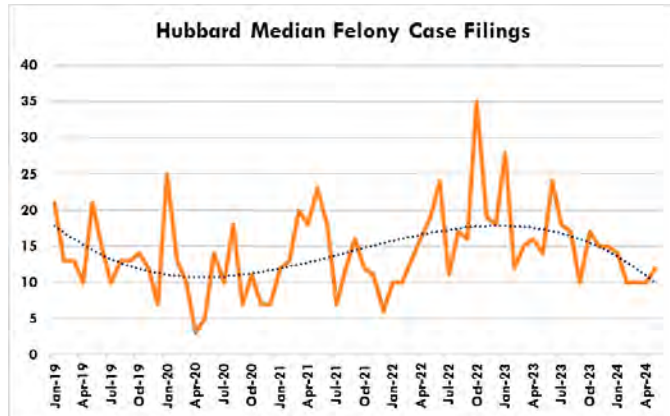




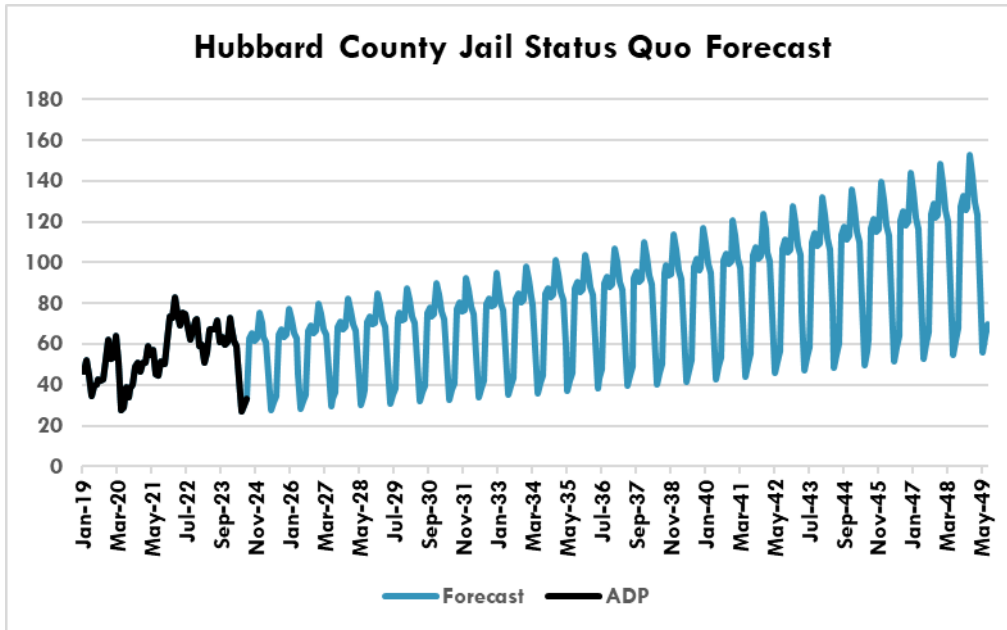
Hubbard County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	30.5%	28.3%	31.8%	37.5%	32.2%	25.1%
DUI	16.6%	19.4%	20.8%	19.0%	24.1%	22.3%
Sex Offense	5.4%	3.8%	3.0%	8.5%	8.7%	7.1%
Offenses vs People	9.1%	10.9%	8.9%	6.5%	7.4%	8.6%
Violent	6.7%	8.0%	8.2%	8.6%	6.3%	6.2%
Offenses vs Government	8.6%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	5.3%	22.7%
Burglary	6.5%	5.3%	5.4%	3.2%	5.0%	3.7%
Theft/Fraud	8.5%	7.9%	4.8%	5.9%	4.3%	1.2%
Weapons	4.1%	7.7%	2.6%	4.4%	3.6%	1.8%
Public Order	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Traffic	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%
Unknown	0.8%	0.7%	1.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Hubbard County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
Pretrial	14.7%	14.6%	17.1%	19.4%	21.7%	36.6%	
Sentenced	11.7%	5.5%	8.1%	5.9%	10.3%	4.5%	
Unknown/Other	73.6%	79.9%	74.7%	74.6%	68.0%	58.9%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

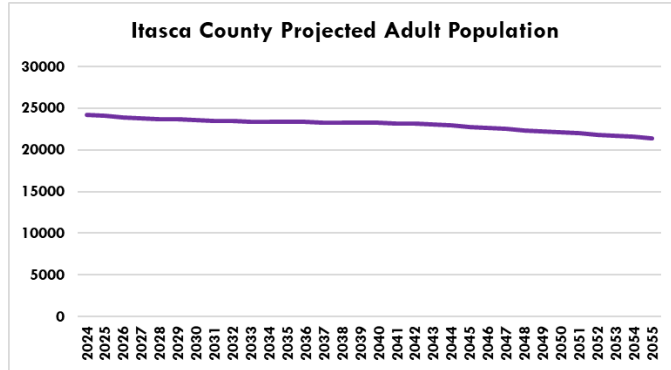


Year	ADP
2029	62.8
2034	72.8
2039	84.4
2044	97.9
2049	96.5
Approved Capacity	116
Operational Capacity	104.4

Hubbard County jail’s ALOS has been increasing (43% higher in 2024 than 2022). However, bookings during the same time period have decreased 42%, offsetting the impact on the jail’s population. Our forecast model envisions an increase in bookings in the long term, powered by the nearly 15% population growth that is anticipated for the county as a whole. Our forecast model is also assuming that the current 28 day ALOS is rolled back to around 21 days, which is very comparable with what it was in 2023.

Itasca County

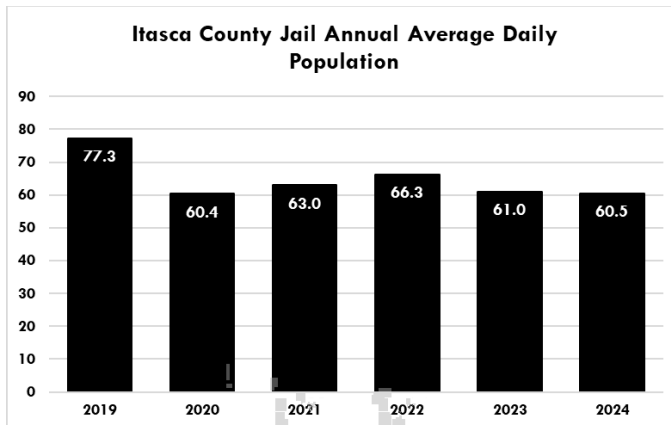
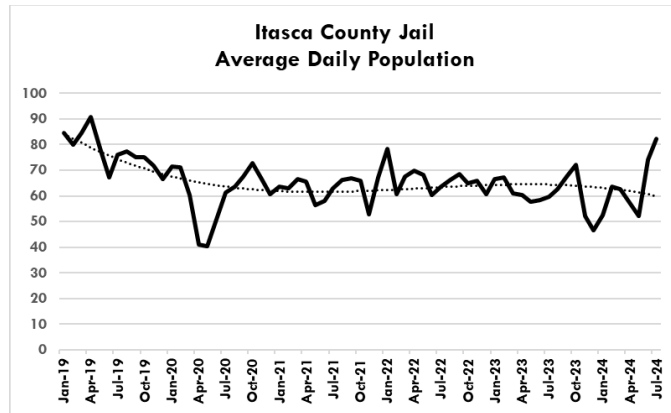
County Population



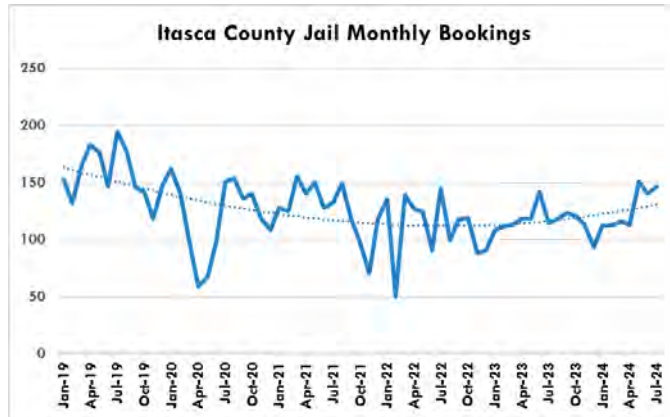
Crime Rate

Itasca	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	867	843	621	462	655.4	-24%
County Population	45,399	45,227	45,419	45,419	45,419	0%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1909.7	1863.9	1367.3	1017.2	1443.0	-24%

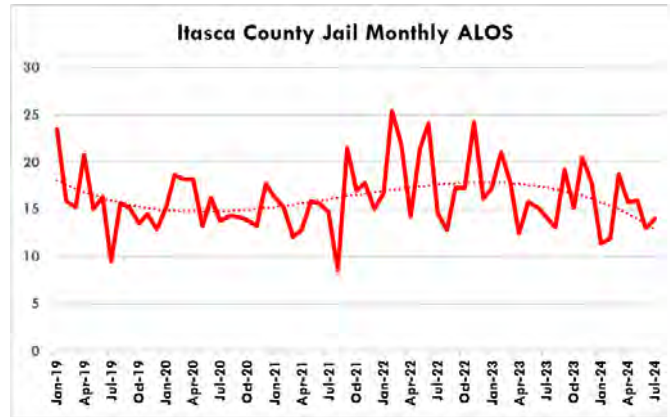
Jail Average Daily Population



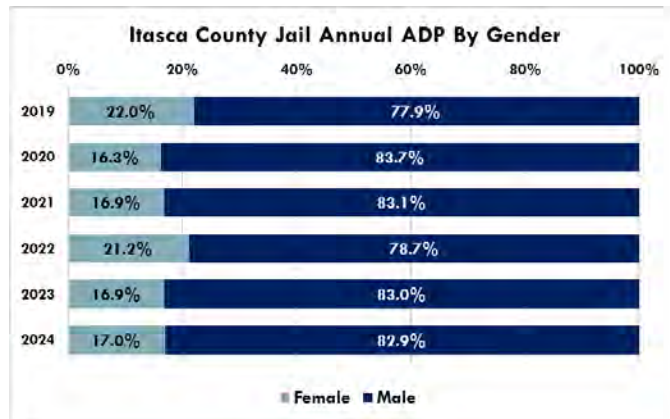
Jail Bookings/Admissions

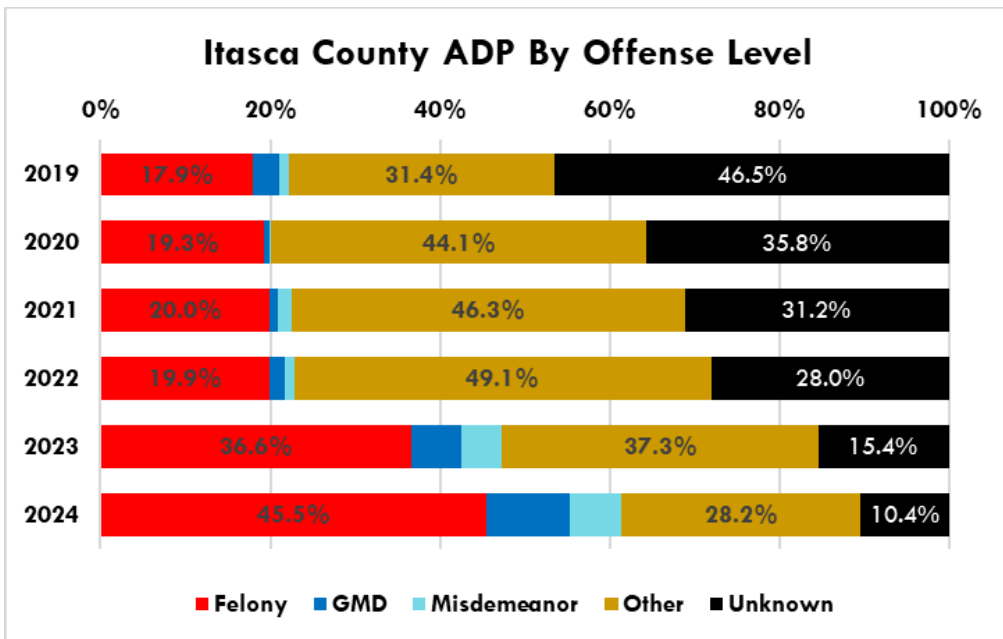
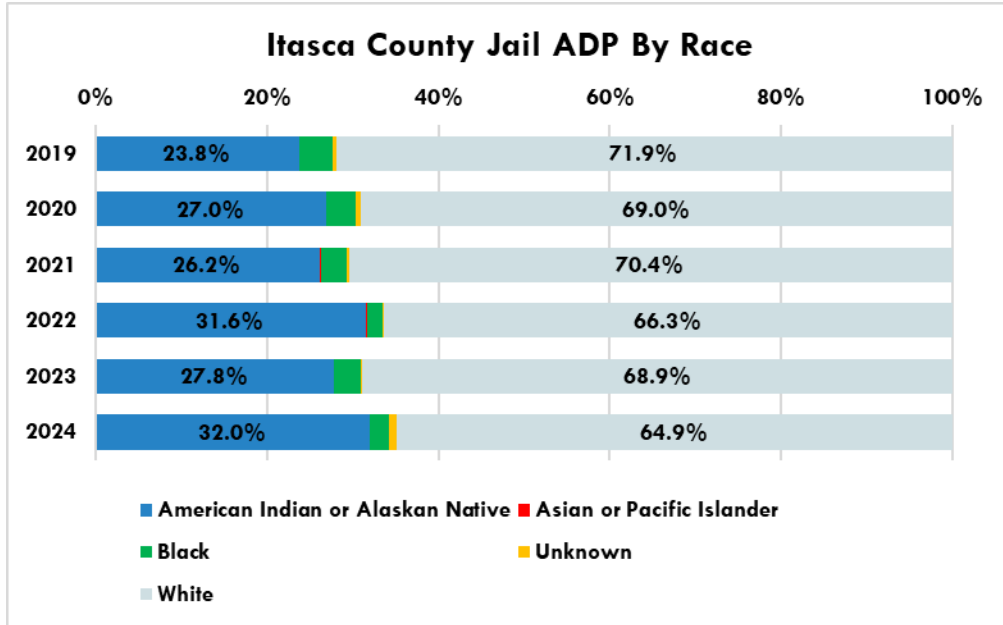


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

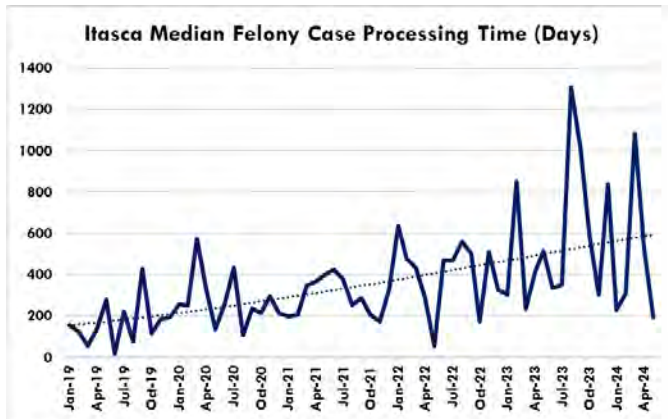
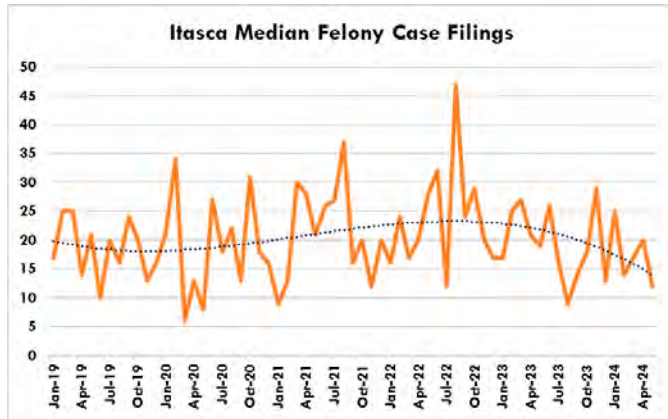




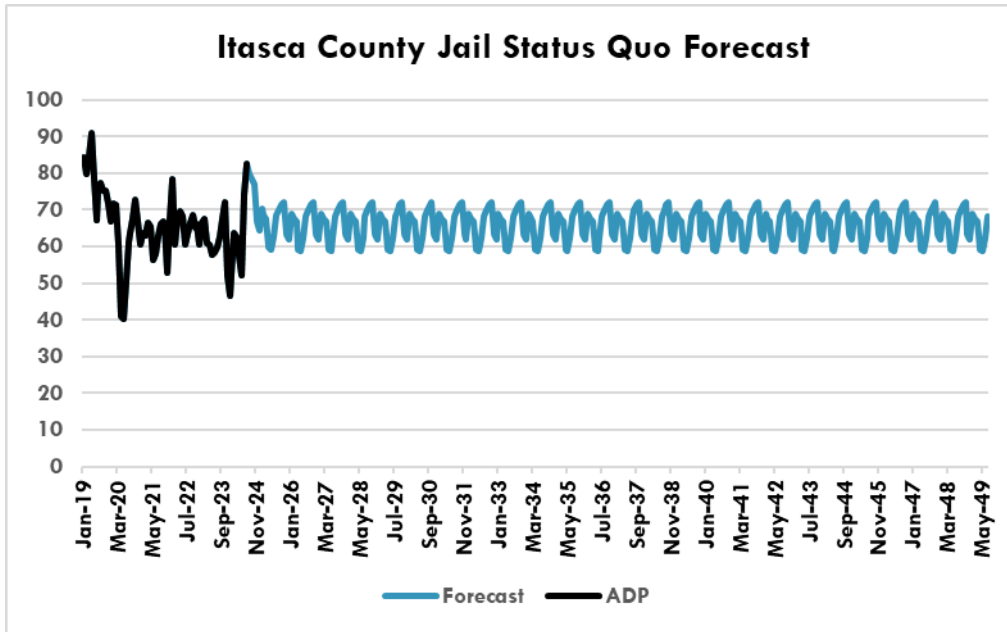
Itasca County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
VOP	31.4%	44.1%	42.7%	43.0%	30.5%	24.4%
Offenses vs Government	23.6%	14.0%	14.0%	17.8%	21.6%	15.1%
DUI	7.3%	7.0%	6.3%	3.1%	8.9%	9.0%
Violent	5.2%	4.2%	4.9%	6.4%	8.7%	9.9%
Offenses vs People	4.7%	7.2%	6.9%	7.1%	8.3%	7.5%
Drugs	14.4%	4.9%	8.2%	6.5%	7.0%	10.1%
Sex Offense	4.5%	9.9%	10.1%	5.9%	6.1%	5.9%
Unknown	0.8%	1.6%	2.7%	3.5%	2.7%	4.1%
Public Order	1.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.7%
Weapons	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.9%
Traffic	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	2.7%
Burglary	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	3.9%
Theft/Fraud	1.8%	2.3%	1.1%	2.8%	1.0%	4.8%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Itasca County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	5.6%	72.0%
Pretrial	92.1%	90.7%	94.5%	94.3%	93.4%	88.2%	
Sentenced	6.6%	7.1%	5.3%	4.8%	6.1%	6.2%	
Unknown/Other	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

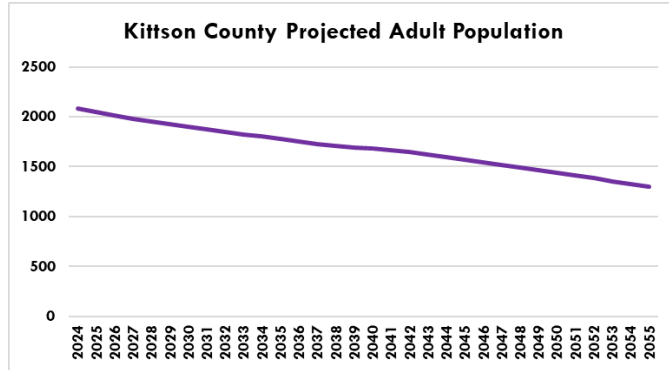


Year	ADP
2029	65.9
2034	65.9
2039	65.9
2044	65.9
2049	64.5
Approved Capacity	98
Operational Capacity	89.3

Itasca County’s forecast was relatively straightforward, given the stability of the population up until 2024. The forecast model is treating Summer 2024 as an outlier and is instead focusing on the population stability between 2020 and early 2024. Not surprisingly bookings and ALOS have been relatively stable during that time as well.

Kittson County

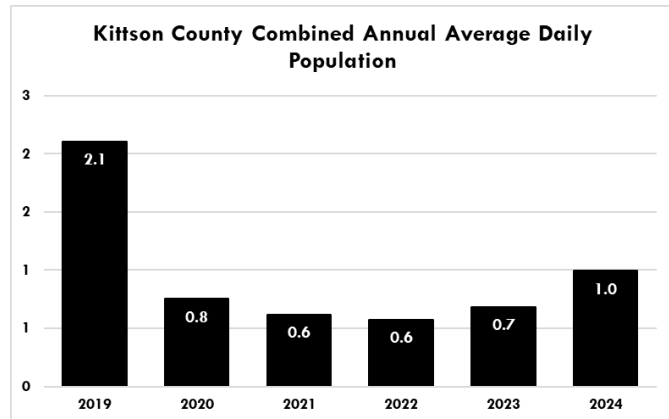
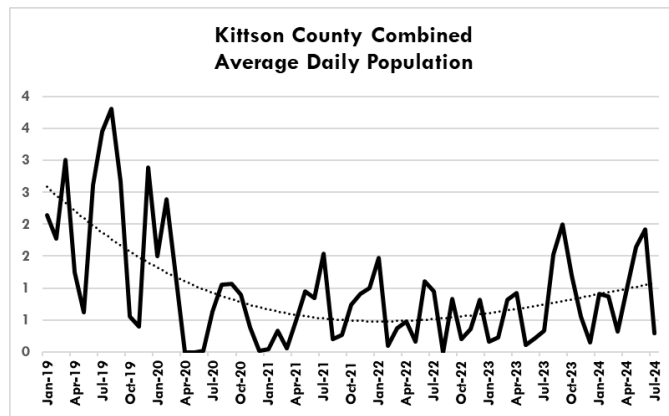
County Population



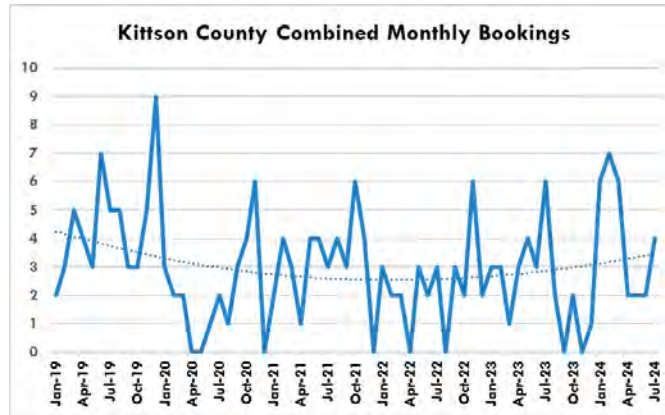
Crime Rate

Kittson	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	50	43	33	22	31.2	-38%
County Population	4,192	4118	4,002	4,002	4,002	-5%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1192.7	1044.2	824.6	549.7	779.8	-35%

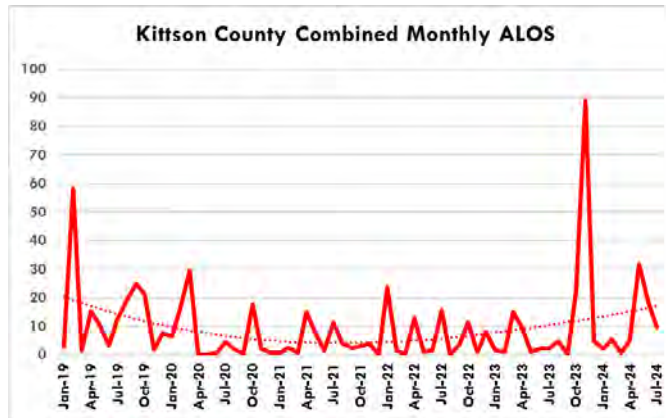
Jail Average Daily Population



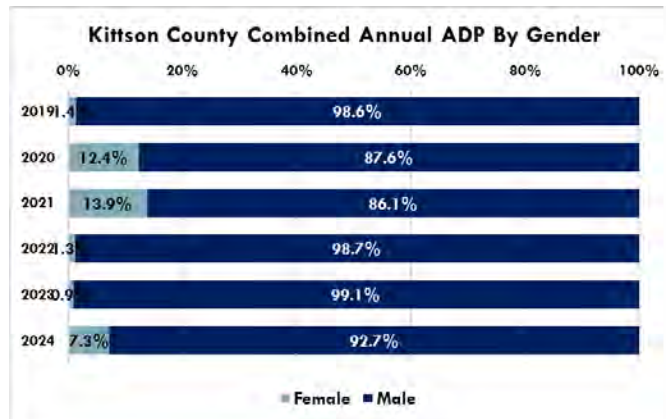
Jail Bookings/Admissions

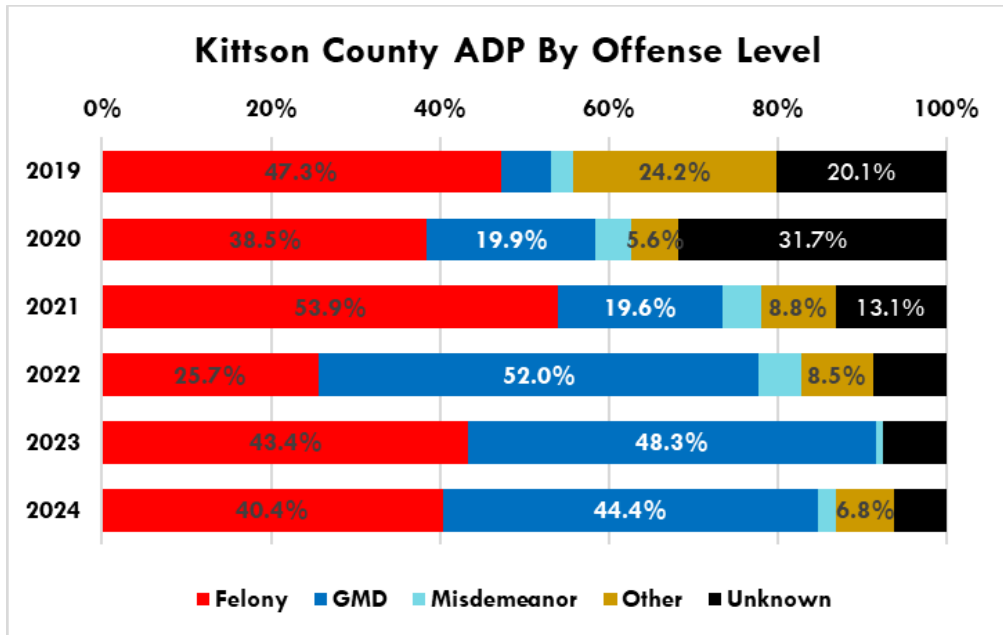
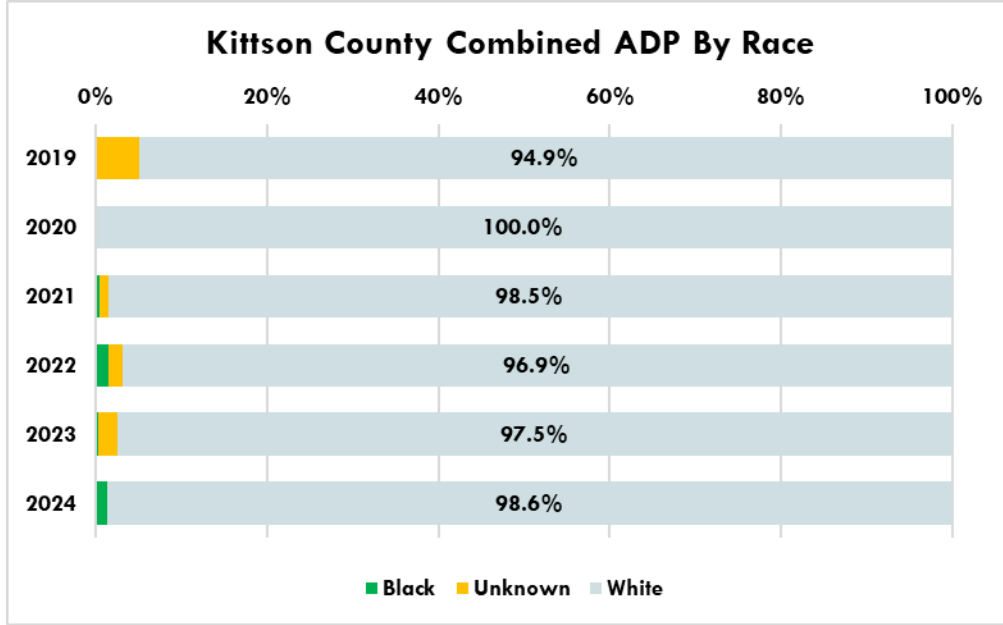


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

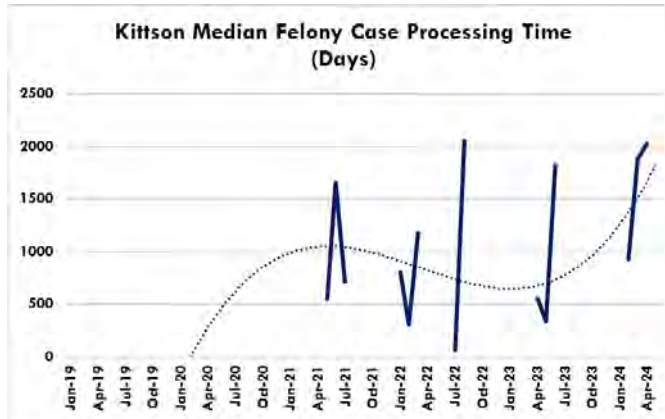
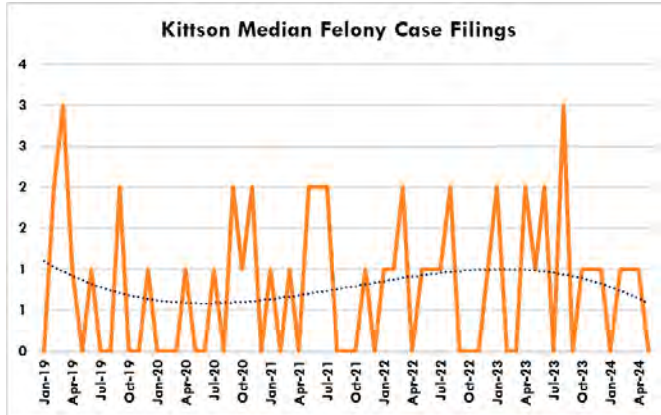




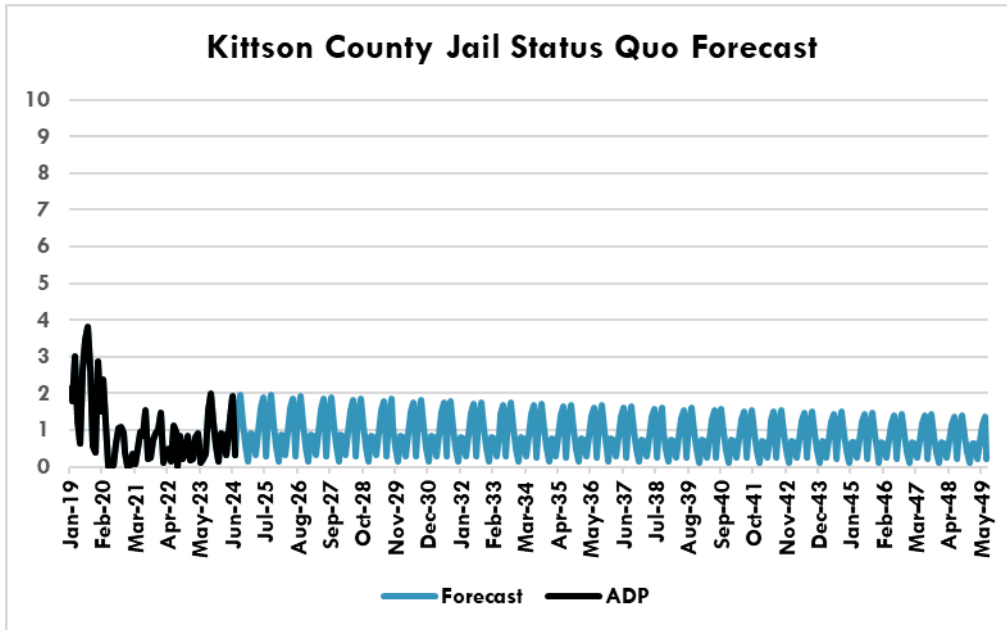
Kittson County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unknown	39.7%	55.5%	5.6%	25.3%	76.7%	23.6%
Weapons	5.0%	0.0%	0.2%	7.6%	9.4%	0.0%
DUI	4.8%	18.9%	25.1%	8.6%	5.5%	18.2%
Offenses vs People	1.8%	2.3%	13.8%	14.2%	4.1%	22.6%
Sex Offense	14.6%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Offenses vs Government	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	2.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Violent	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%
Traffic	0.1%	3.5%	9.3%	3.6%	0.1%	25.4%
Drugs	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft/Fraud	7.6%	0.6%	24.3%	23.2%	0.0%	0.8%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Burglary	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	24.2%	5.6%	6.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Public Order	0.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Kittson County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.4%	0.6%	4.4%	2.9%	2.3%	0.3%	67.0%
Pretrial	88.1%	80.1%	74.8%	79.4%	87.8%	67.4%	
Sentenced	11.4%	19.3%	20.8%	17.7%	9.9%	32.3%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

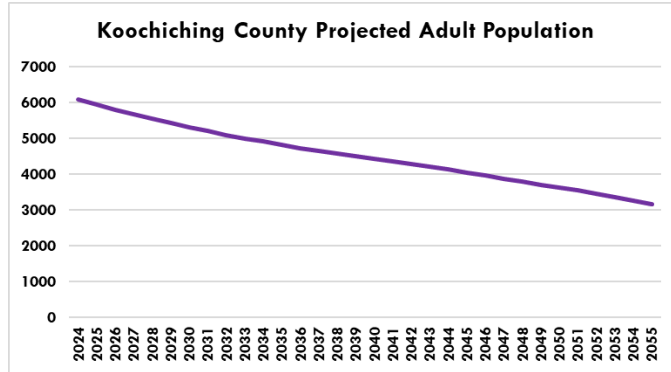


Year	ADP
2029	1.0
2034	0.9
2039	0.8
2044	0.8
2049	0.7
Approved Capacity	6
Operational Capacity	5.1

Kittson County’s relatively small numbers of felony court cases meant that we could not use court case processing in our analysis. At any rate, bookings and ALOS for Kittson have been very stable over time. Our forecast model projects that to continue, with a slight decline due to the projected county population in 2049 being 30% smaller than it is today.

Koochiching County

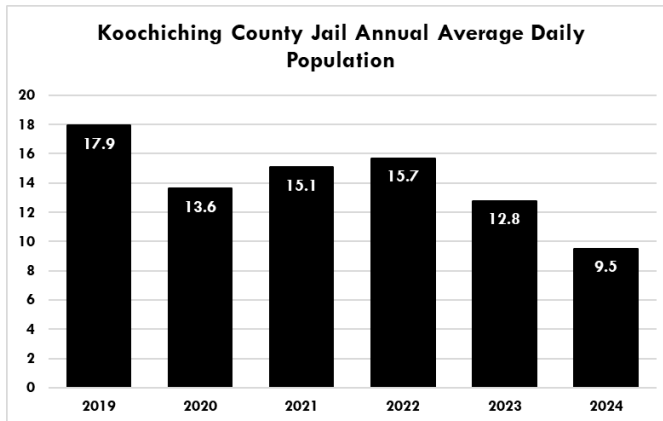
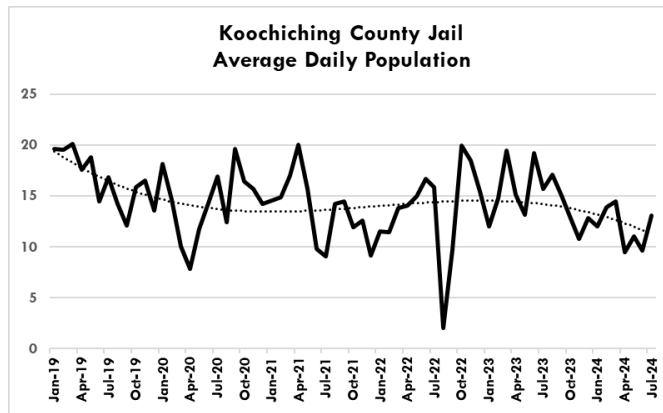
County Population



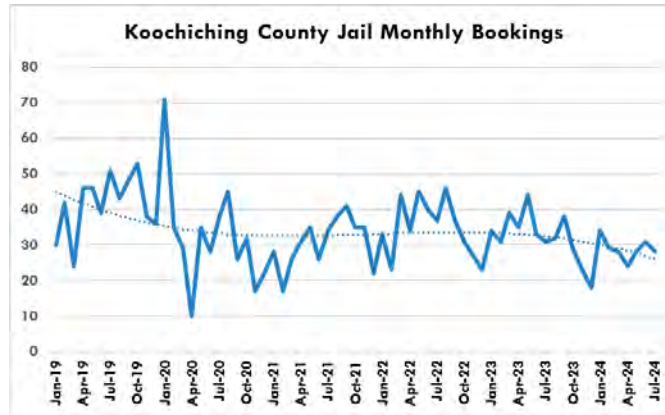
Crime Rate

Koochiching	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	457	407	269	186	263.9	-42%
County Population	11,968	11871	11,788	11,788	11,788	-2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3818.5	3428.5	2282.0	1577.9	2238.4	-41%

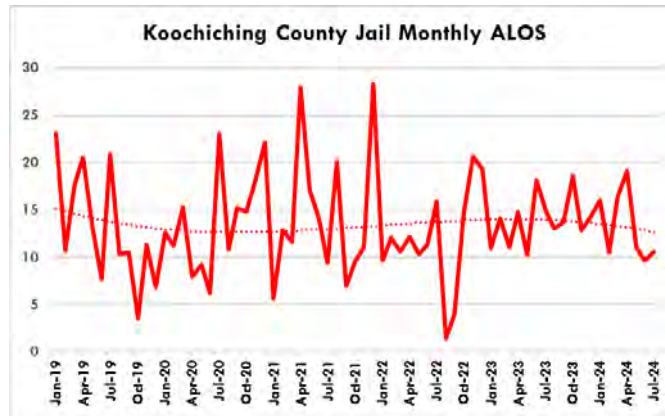
Jail Average Daily Population



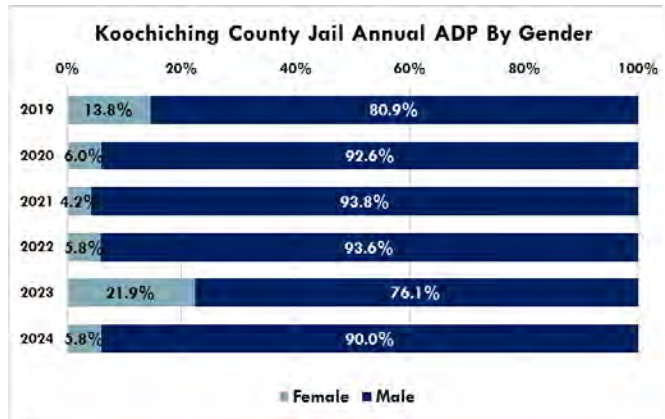
Jail Bookings/Admissions

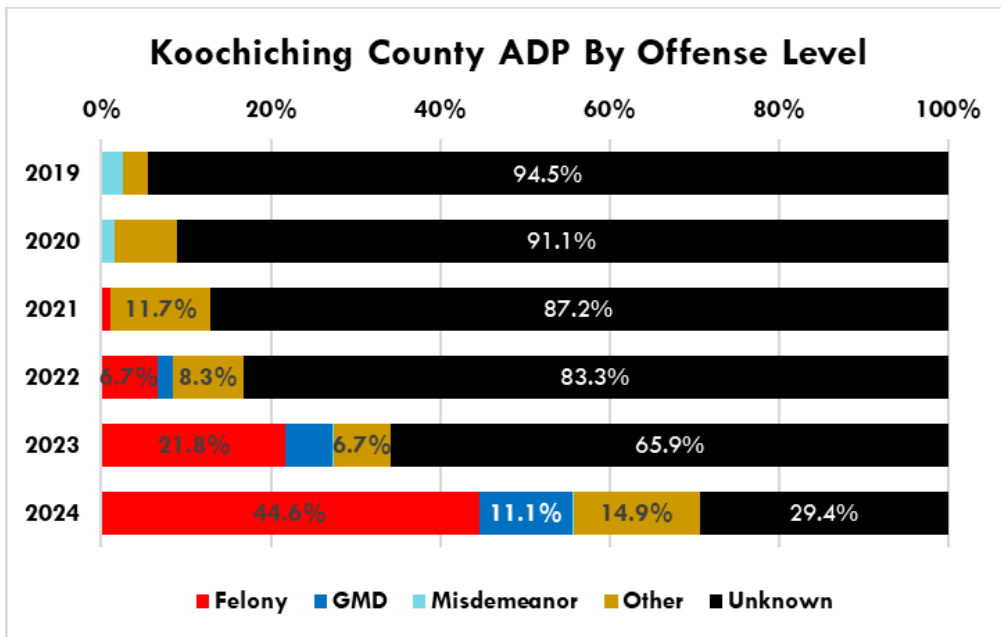
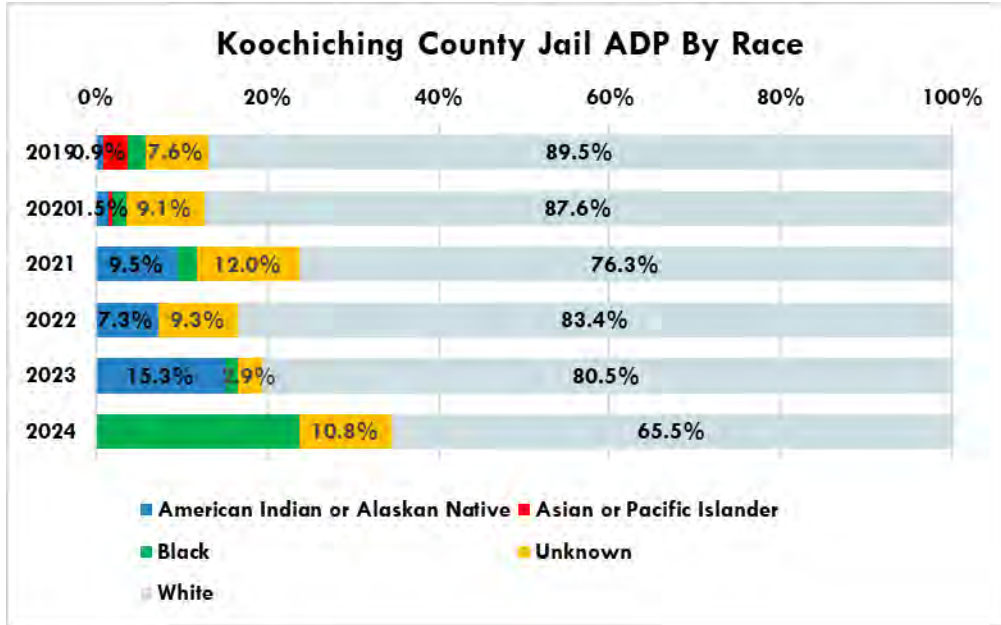


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

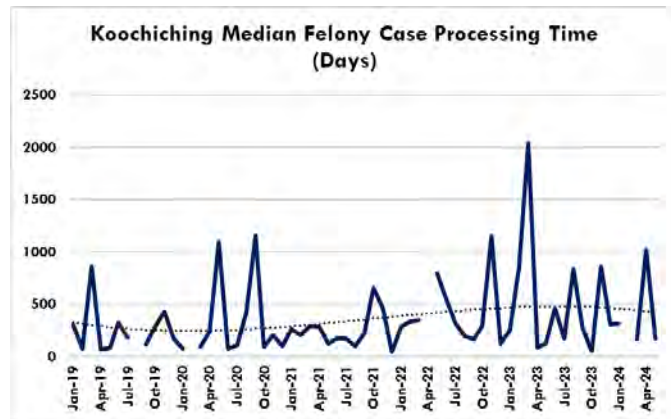
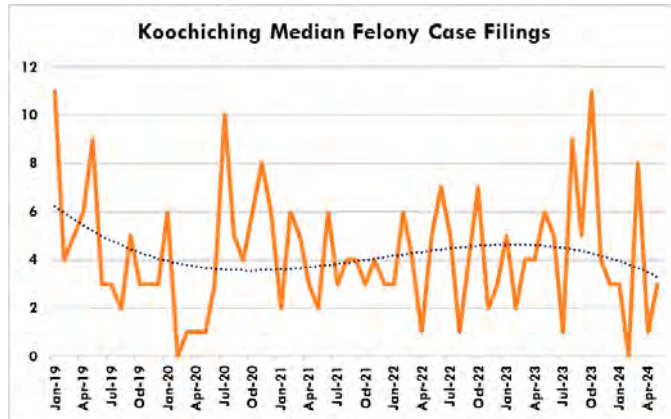




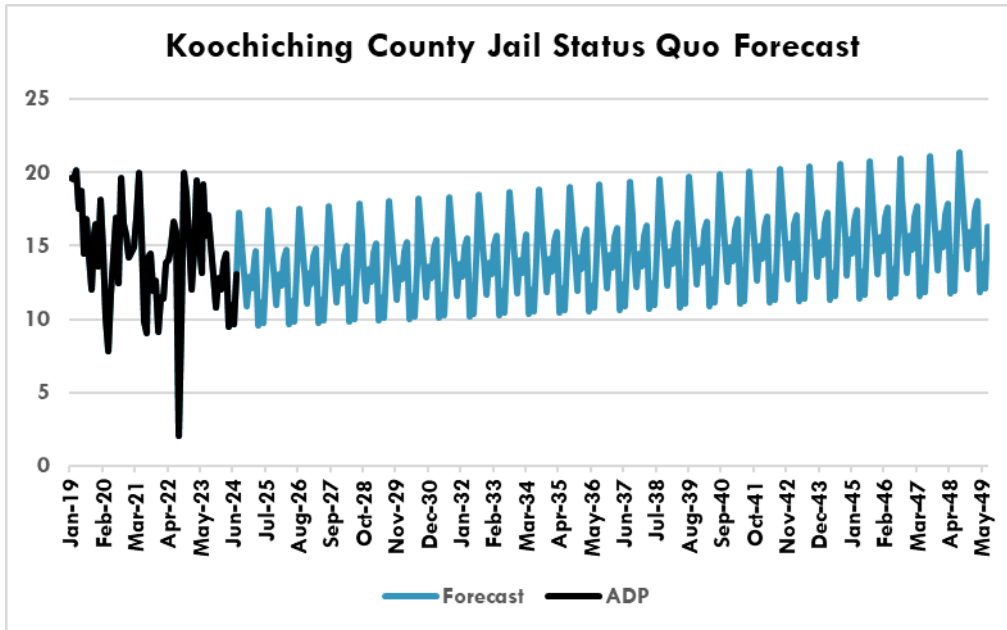
Koochiching County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	22.1%	23.0%	19.2%	19.4%	23.0%	13.1%
Offenses vs People	18.2%	19.0%	14.3%	16.4%	15.5%	21.2%
Violent	10.7%	13.6%	12.9%	11.0%	10.9%	9.1%
Offenses vs Government	18.2%	8.0%	8.0%	8.9%	10.3%	5.4%
DUI	5.7%	7.5%	10.1%	10.7%	9.8%	9.9%
Theft/Fraud	5.3%	5.9%	3.9%	6.1%	9.0%	14.8%
Sex Offense	5.5%	2.1%	4.6%	3.5%	7.7%	2.2%
VOP	3.0%	7.4%	11.7%	8.3%	6.7%	14.8%
Weapons	4.6%	4.6%	3.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.4%
Public Order	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	4.2%	1.9%	0.3%
Burglary	2.0%	7.2%	9.8%	2.9%	0.8%	4.6%
Alcohol	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Traffic	3.5%	0.7%	1.6%	2.7%	0.2%	0.9%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Koochiching County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	5.5%	1.1%	0.9%	4.6%	1.4%	1.9%	58.0%
Pretrial	84.2%	90.1%	81.6%	80.1%	83.8%	87.7%	
Sentenced	9.8%	7.9%	12.6%	8.6%	12.9%	10.4%	
Unknown/Other	0.5%	0.8%	4.9%	6.7%	2.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

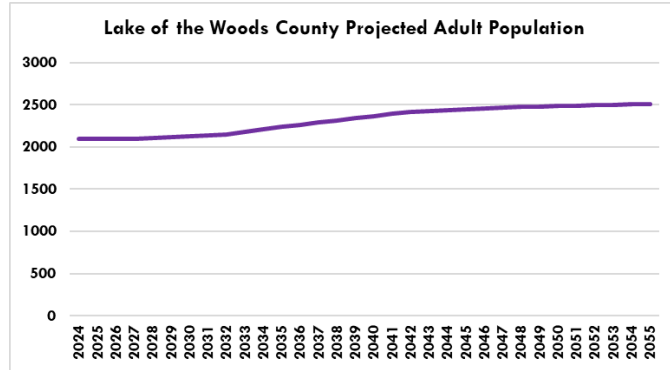


Year	ADP
2029	13.3
2034	13.9
2039	14.6
2044	15.2
2049	14.9
Approved Capacity	30
Operational Capacity	24

The size of Koochiching County’s overall population is projected by the State of Minnesota to contract by 39% by 2049. Our forecast guidance calls for a relatively flat increasing trend, driven primarily by ALOS increases. Our model also assumes that bookings will return to 2022 levels, which may or may not be realistic. It would be a stunning result is the jail’s ADP was over 15 people in 2049.

Lake of the Woods County

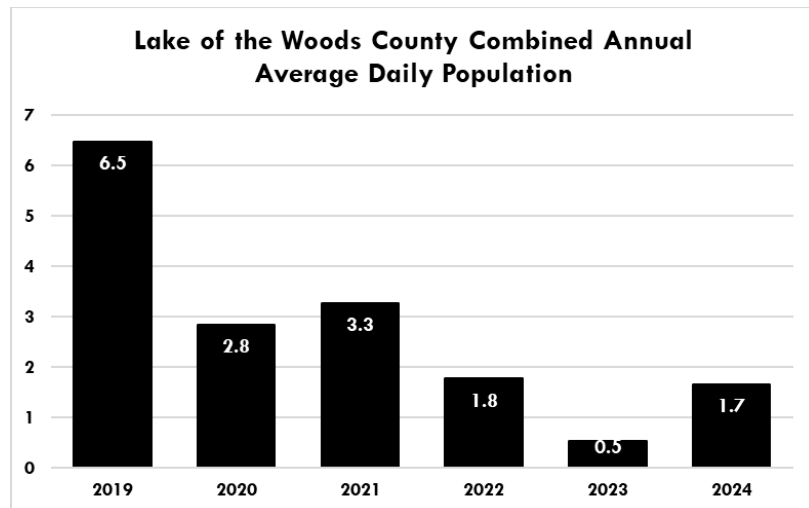
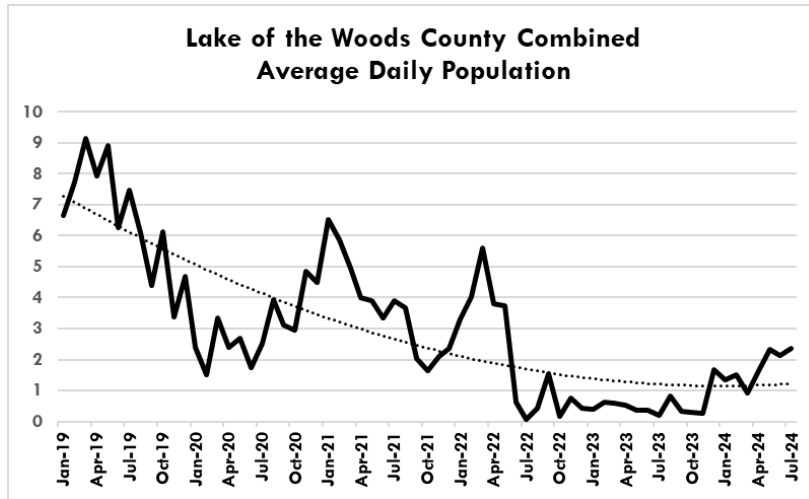
County Population



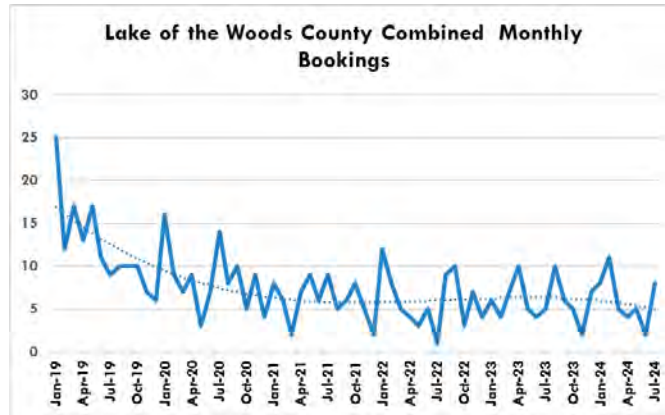
Crime Rate

There is no data in the Minnesota Crime Data Explorer for Lake of the Woods County.

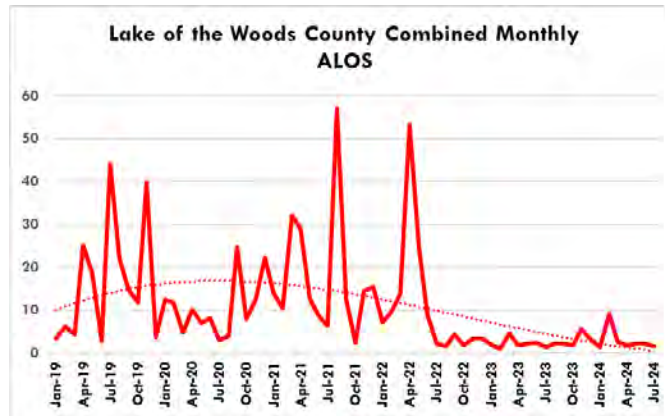
Jail Average Daily Population



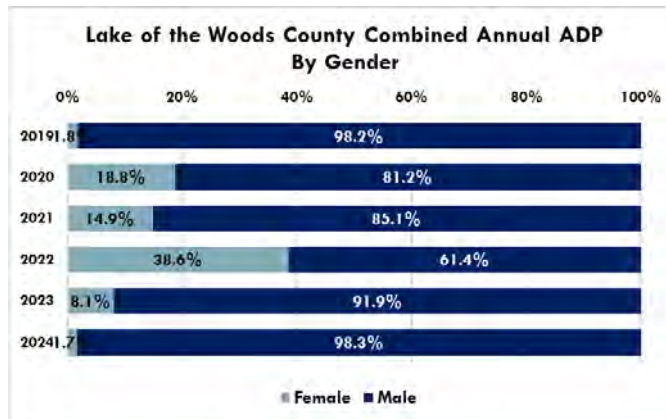
Jail Bookings/Admissions

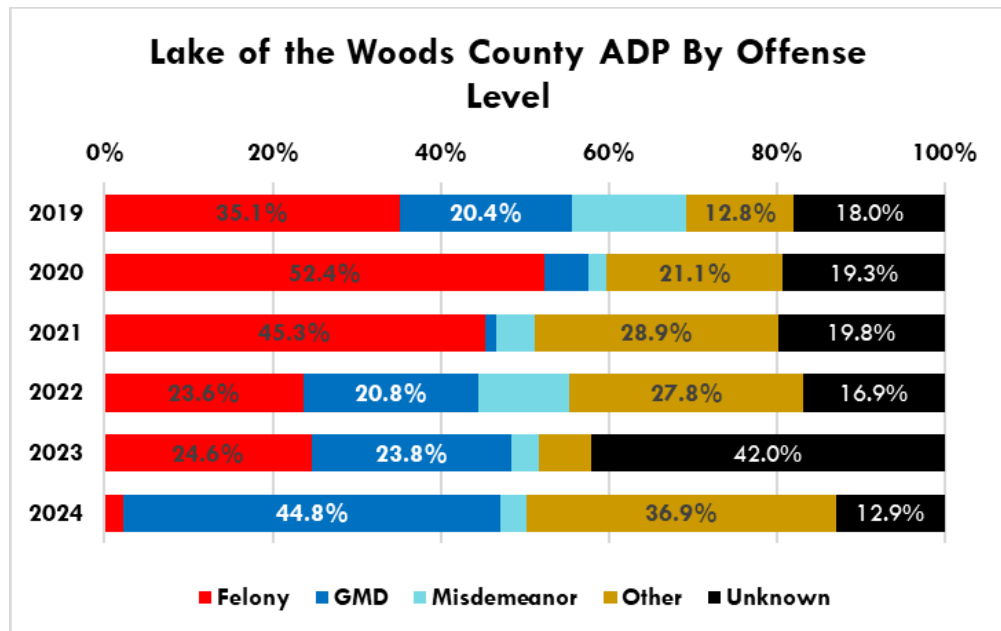
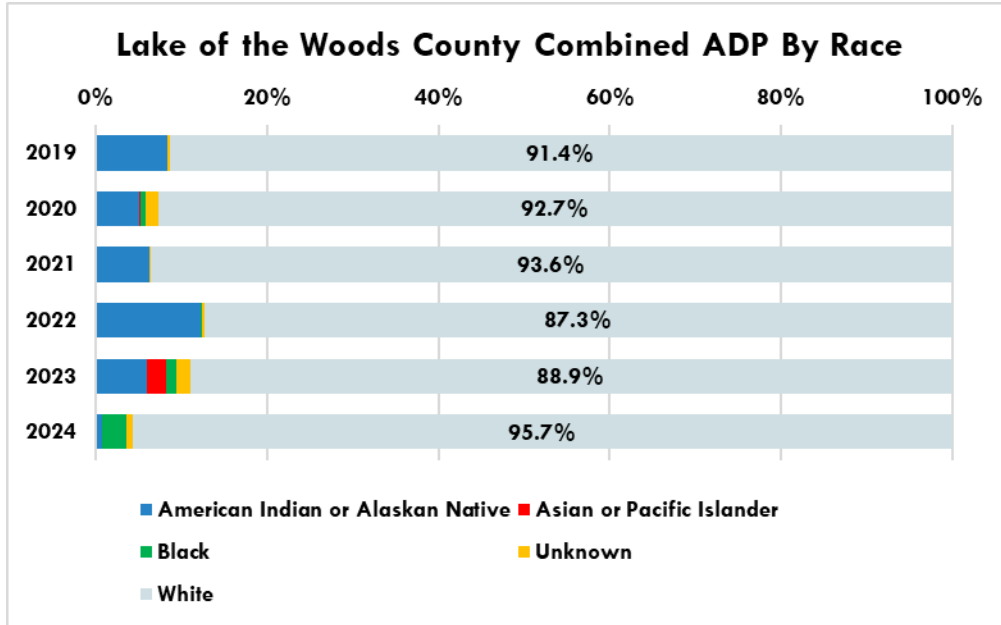


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

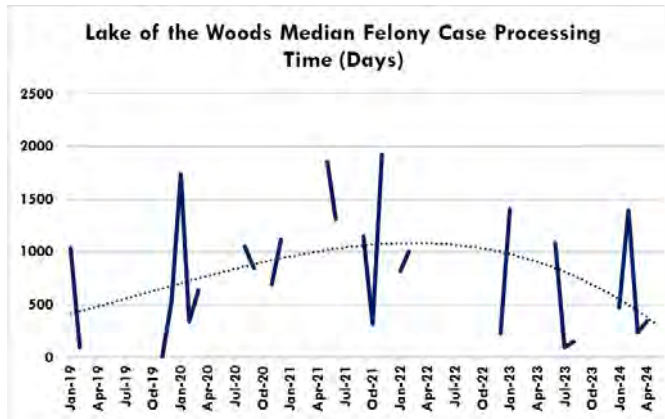
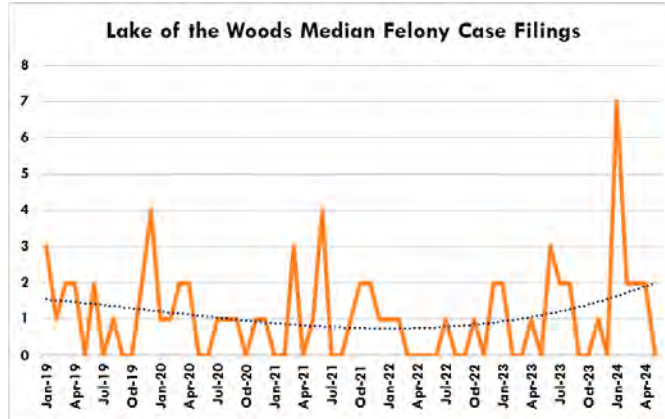




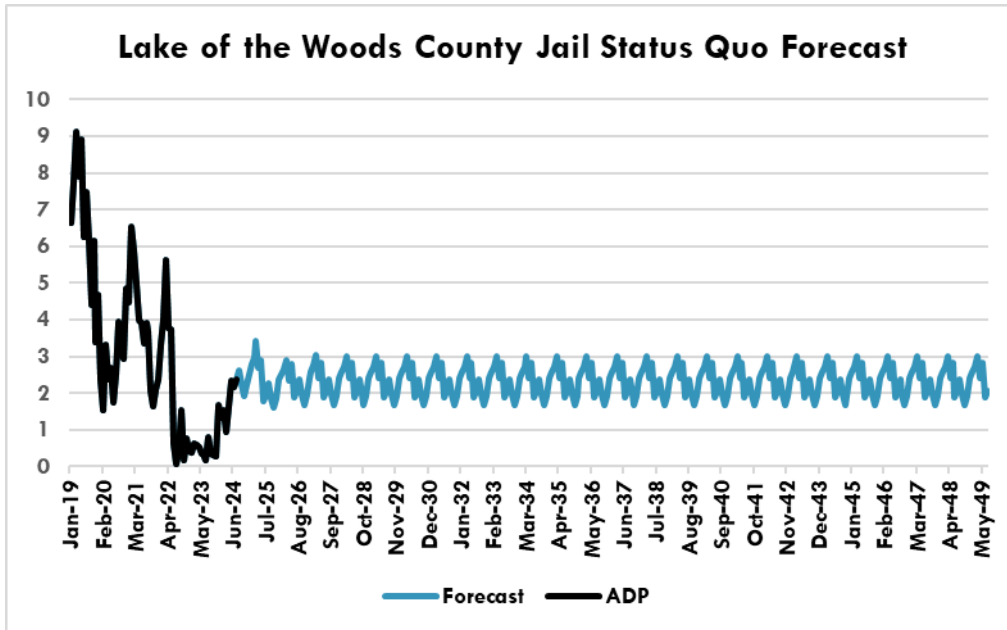
Lake Of The Woods County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
DUI	20.7%	6.5%	3.1%	15.8%	35.4%	16.8%
Unknown	9.8%	14.7%	4.1%	5.4%	12.2%	5.7%
Burglary	0.7%	5.2%	0.0%	0.2%	10.6%	0.9%
Offenses vs People	13.6%	1.4%	5.4%	1.9%	9.3%	36.2%
Drugs	1.1%	19.6%	6.2%	23.9%	7.0%	0.6%
Offenses vs Government	12.7%	7.1%	11.5%	8.6%	7.0%	0.4%
VOP	12.8%	21.0%	24.6%	27.3%	5.5%	36.5%
Theft/Fraud	2.8%	1.3%	0.1%	7.1%	5.4%	0.1%
Sex Offense	15.7%	5.6%	20.9%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%
Violent	9.1%	5.1%	7.0%	7.2%	2.7%	0.2%
Weapons	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Public Order	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Traffic	0.2%	9.2%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Hold	0.0%	0.1%	4.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Lake Of The Woods County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	5.6%	4.1%	4.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Pretrial	70.7%	92.5%	89.4%	90.4%	58.4%	49.2%	
Sentenced	23.7%	3.5%	5.9%	8.7%	29.4%	47.5%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	12.2%	3.3%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

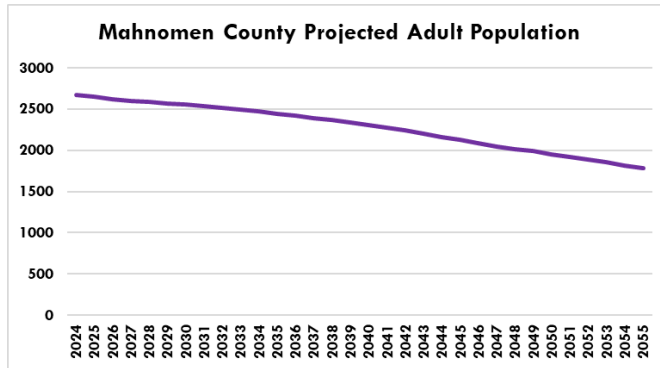


Year	ADP
2029	2.5
2034	3.0
2039	3.5
2044	4.1
2049	5.2
Approved Capacity	5
Operational Capacity	4

The Lake of the Woods forecast is flat and seasonal, despite 18% growth expected for the county as a whole. Bookings are half of what they were 5 years ago, and ALOS 74% lower than it was 5 years ago. Our model resolved this by calling for a flat trend. The rebound in the population during 2024 may portend a higher trend for the future than what our forecast is estimating.

Mahnomen County (Does not have a jail)

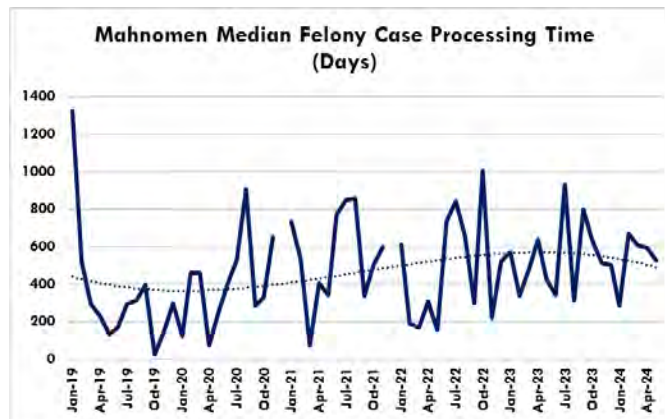
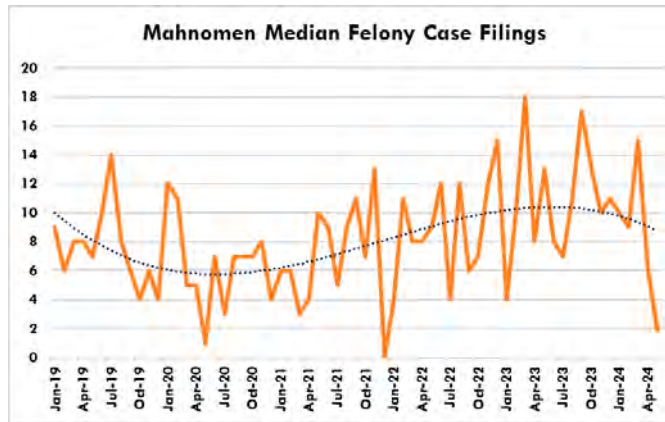
County Population



Crime Rate

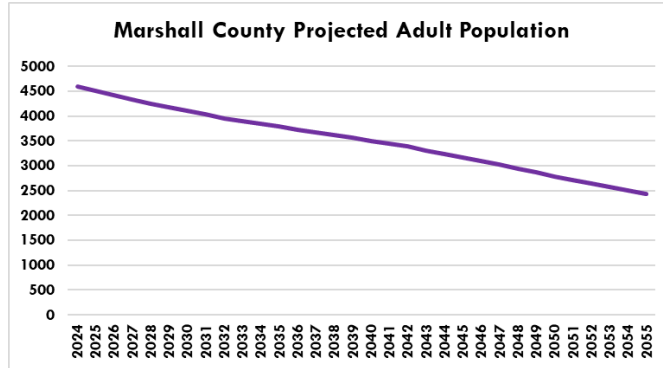
Mahnomen	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	195	269	223	147	208.5	7%
County Population	5,490	5463	5,321	5,321	5,321	-3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3551.9	4924.0	4190.9	2762.6	3919.1	10%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Marshall County

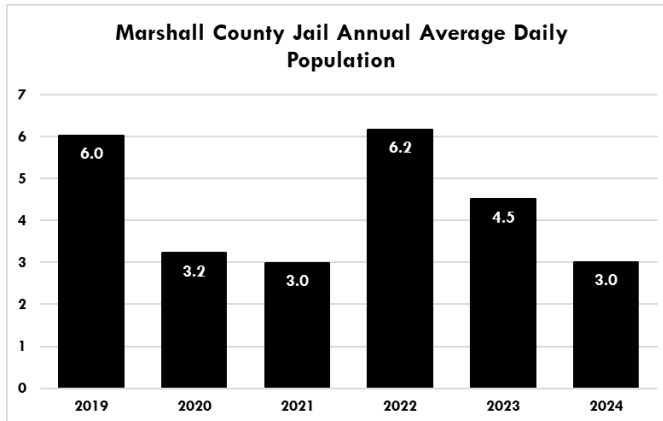
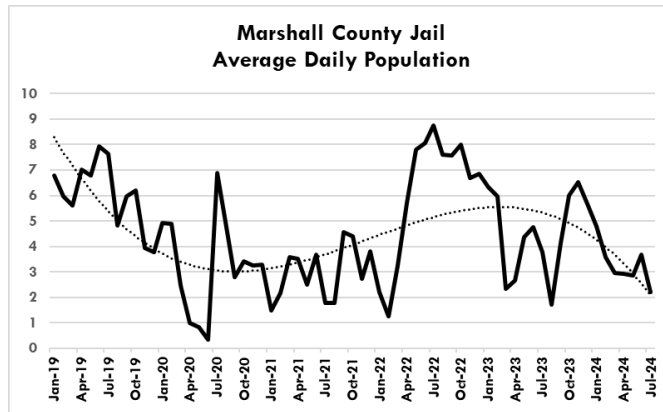
County Population



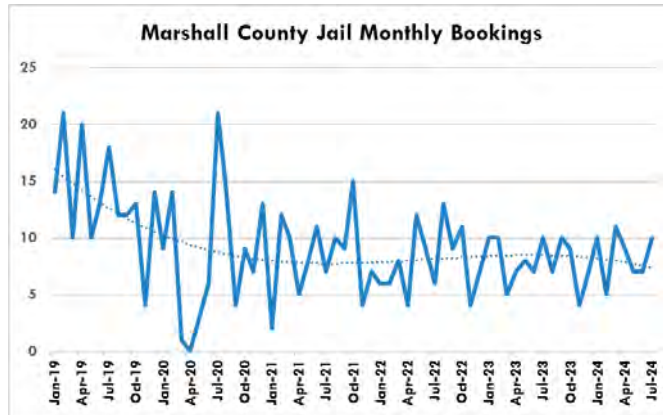
Crime Rate

Marshall	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	105	56	34	23	32.6	-69%
County Population	9,331	8,955	8,805	8,805	8,805	-6%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1125.3	625.3	386.1	261.2	370.6	-67%

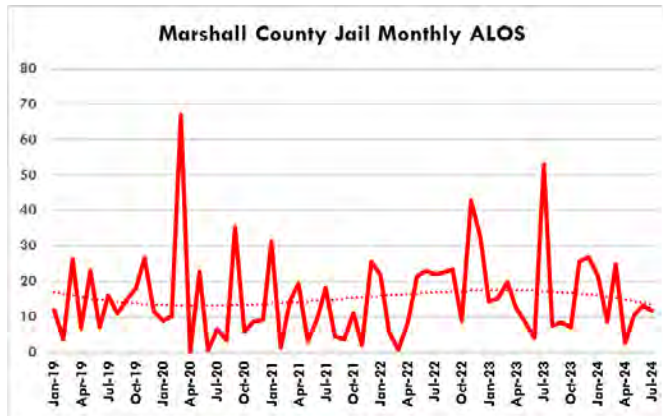
Jail Average Daily Population



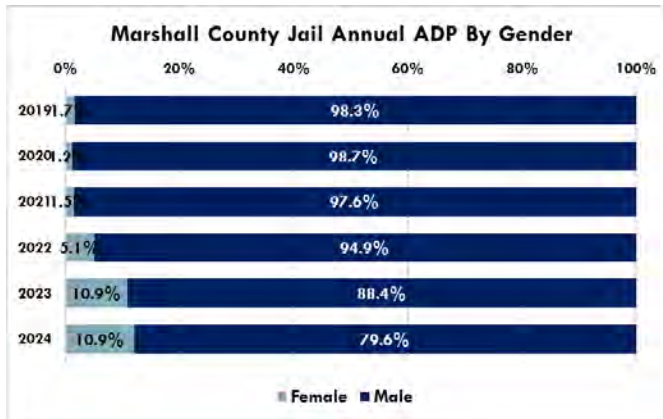
Jail Bookings/Admissions

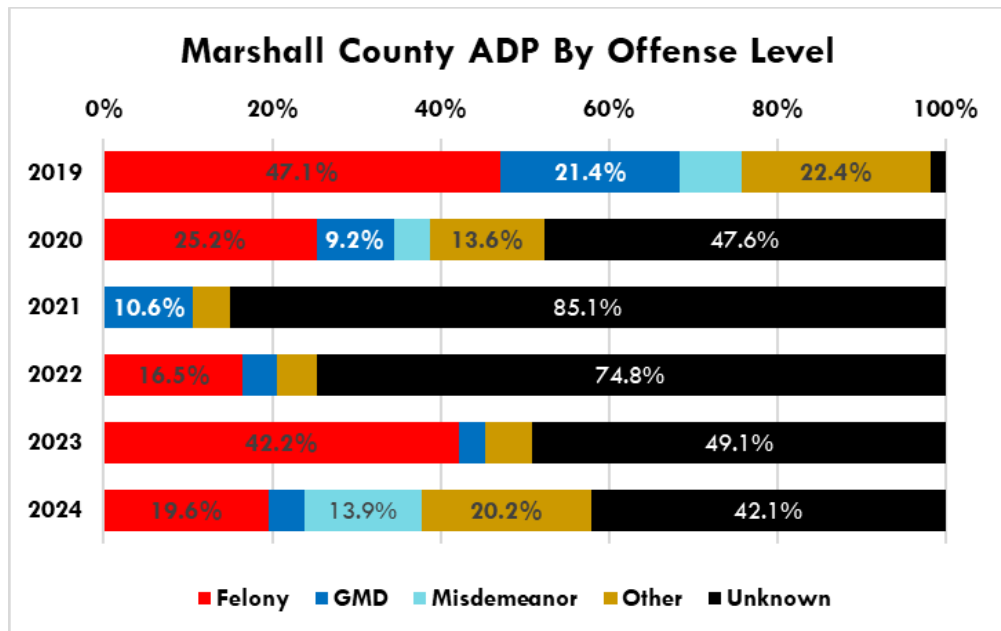
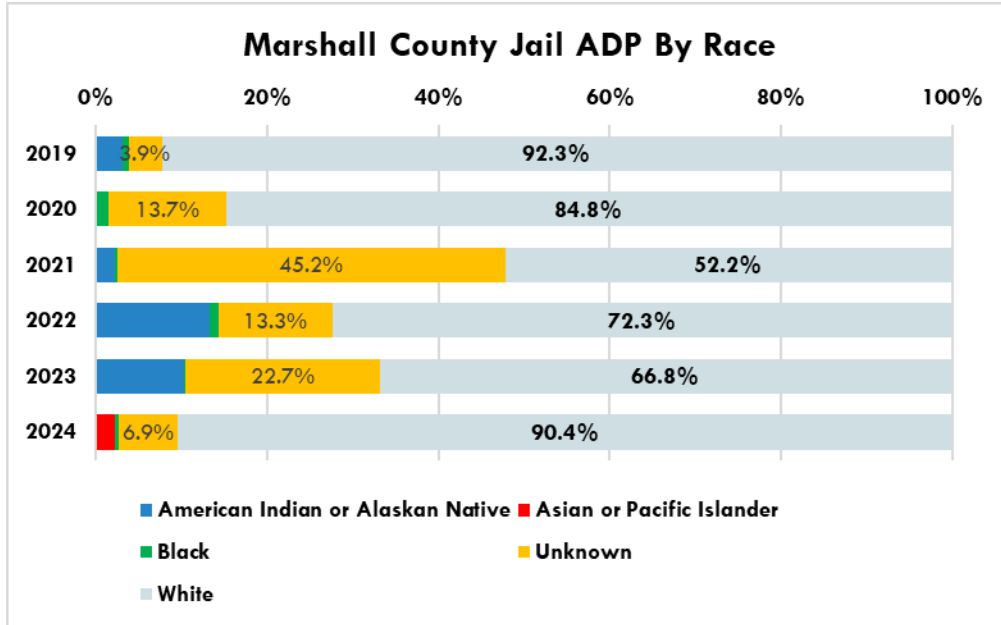


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

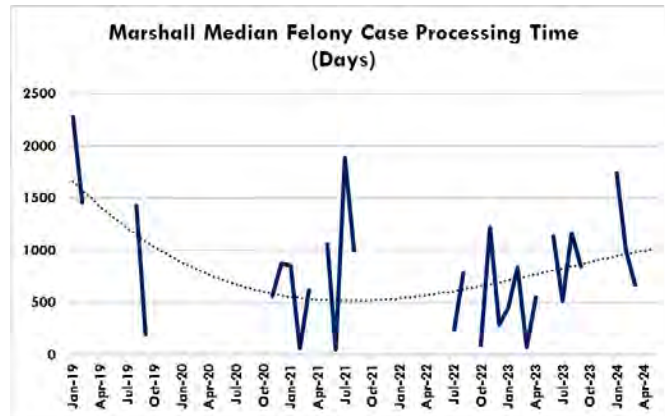
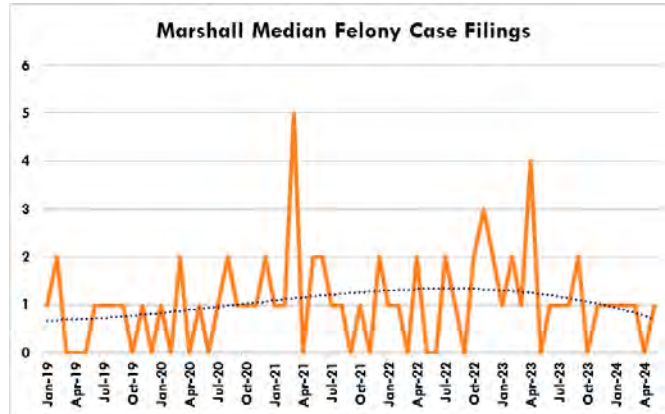




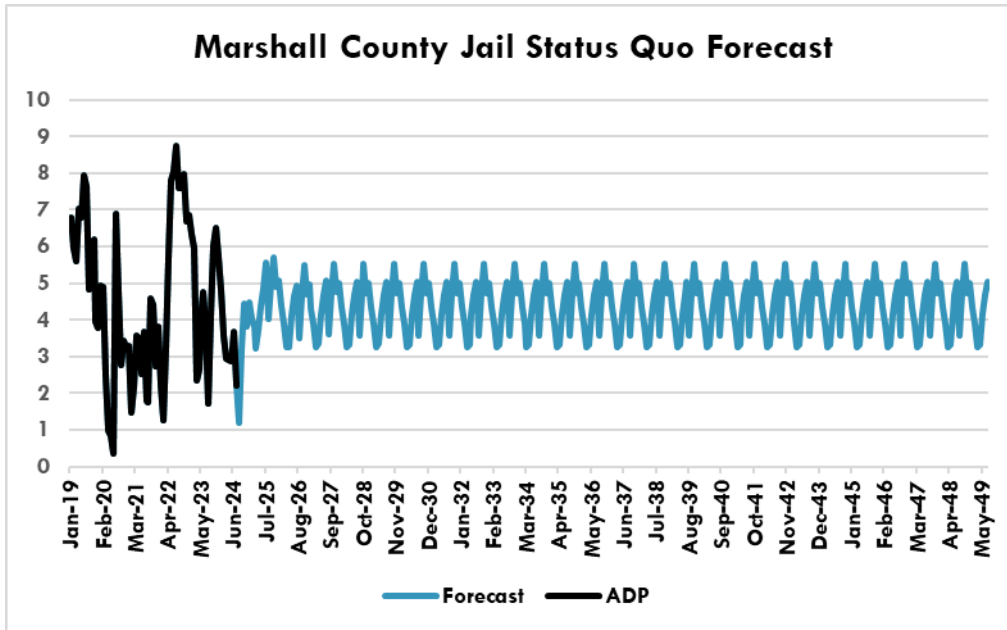
Marshall County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	6.2%	5.0%	11.6%	22.0%	31.9%	1.6%
Unknown	10.2%	4.7%	16.5%	8.1%	17.5%	19.4%
DUI	22.2%	10.3%	16.7%	10.1%	16.3%	16.5%
Offenses vs People	3.4%	10.1%	18.0%	8.5%	8.8%	31.8%
Sex Offense	5.9%	25.8%	0.2%	26.1%	8.2%	0.7%
VOP	17.5%	13.6%	4.3%	4.7%	5.5%	20.2%
Theft/Fraud	2.6%	0.7%	4.0%	0.2%	4.5%	3.1%
Drugs	15.7%	14.3%	6.8%	6.1%	3.3%	5.9%
Offenses vs Government	7.1%	8.4%	0.8%	0.2%	2.0%	0.2%
Burglary	3.2%	0.1%	8.7%	5.2%	1.5%	0.4%
Traffic	1.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Public Order	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Hold	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapons	0.0%	6.5%	11.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Marshall County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	12.3%	1.8%	5.0%	7.2%	23.0%	31.0%	0.0%
Pretrial	67.0%	79.8%	74.5%	73.7%	73.4%	63.3%	
Sentenced	20.7%	10.0%	19.4%	18.9%	3.4%	4.6%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	8.4%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

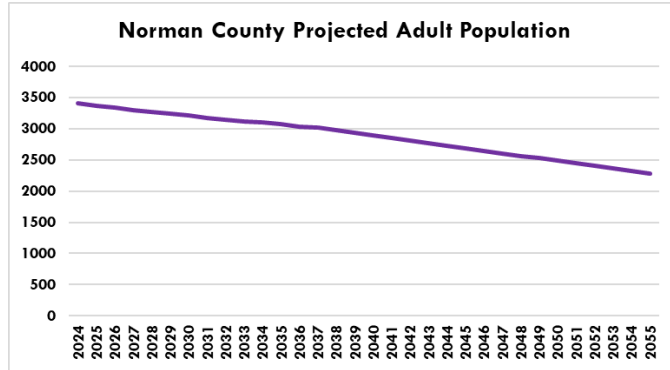


Year	ADP
2029	4.4
2034	4.4
2039	4.4
2044	4.4
2049	4.1
Approved Capacity	15
Operational Capacity	12.9

Following a spike in the jail’s population in 2022-23, the population returned in late 2023 to the levels of 2020 and 2021. Our forecast model calls for that to continue, perhaps also driven by the expected nearly 38% decrease in the county’s population by 2049. Bookings have been remarkably stable, and ALOS spiked in 2022-23, driving the population higher during that time. Our model thinks that ALOS will sit at about where it is in 2024 (2024 ALOS is only 15 days). Maintaining that 15 day level would keep the ADP under 5.

Norman County (Participates in the NW Regional Correctional Center)

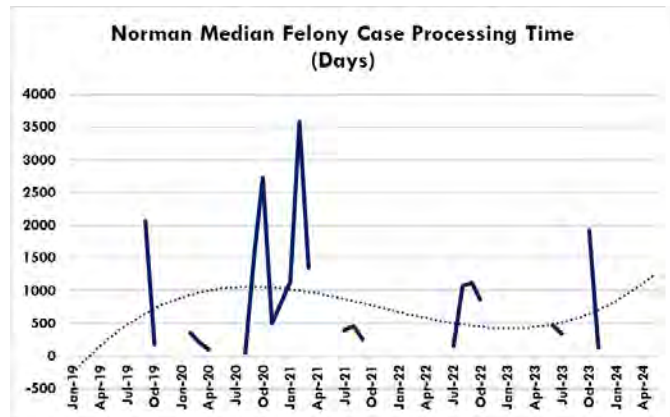
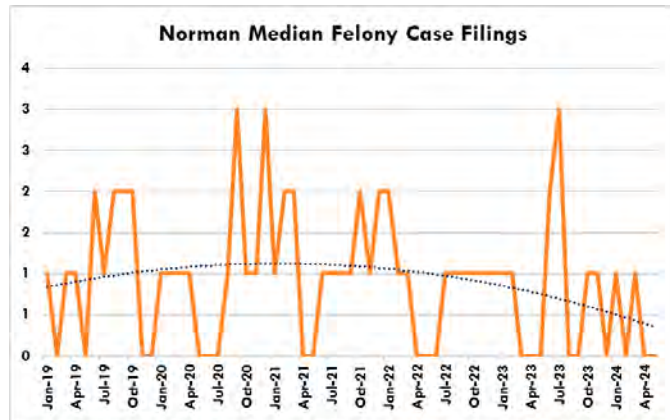
County Population



Crime Rate

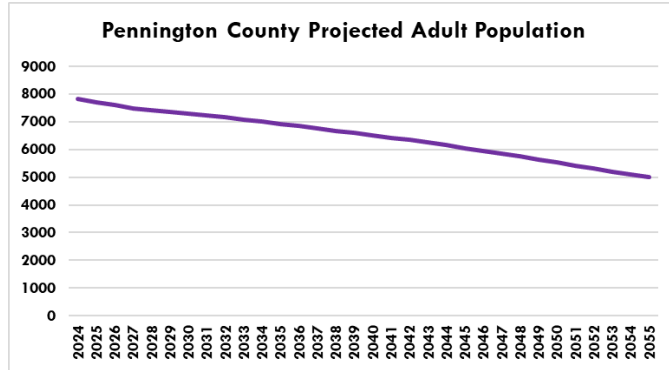
Norman	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	110	56	33	12	17.0	-85%
County Population	6,306	6,420	6,366	6,366	6,366	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1744.4	872.3	518.4	188.5	267.4	-85%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Pennington County

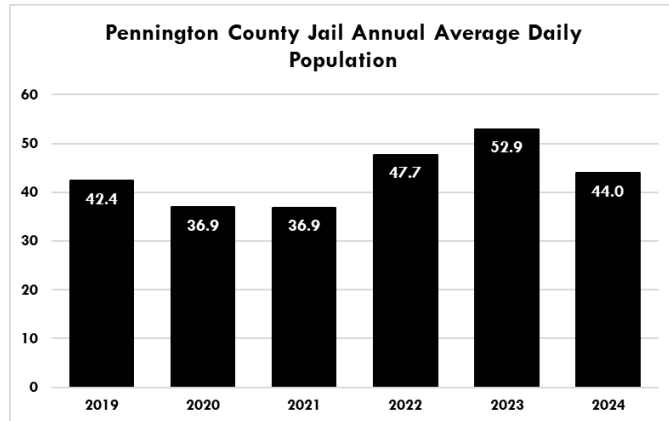
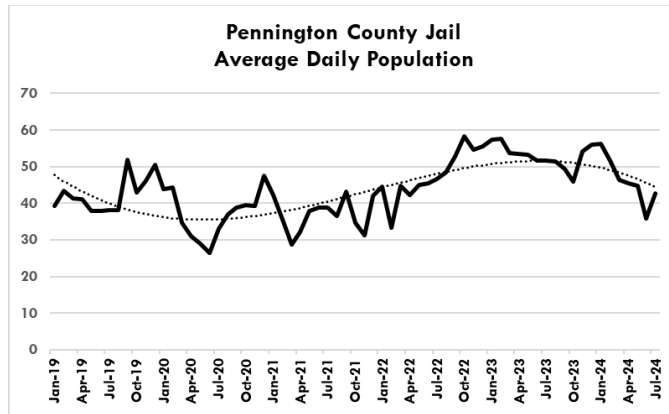
County Population



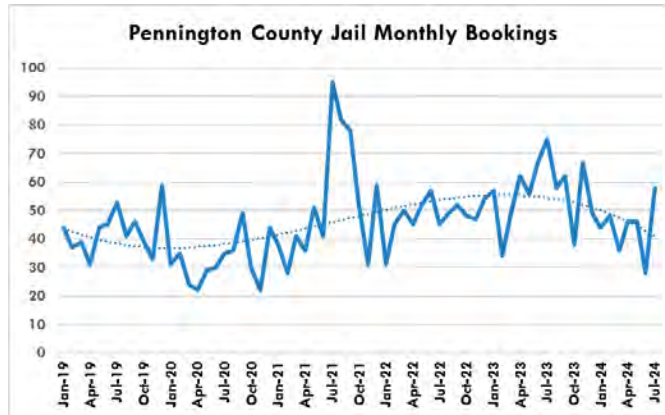
Crime Rate

Pennington	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	499	483	458	345	489.4	-2%
County Population	13,898	13,644	13,832	13,832	13,832	0%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3590.4	3540.0	3311.2	2494.2	3538.3	-1%

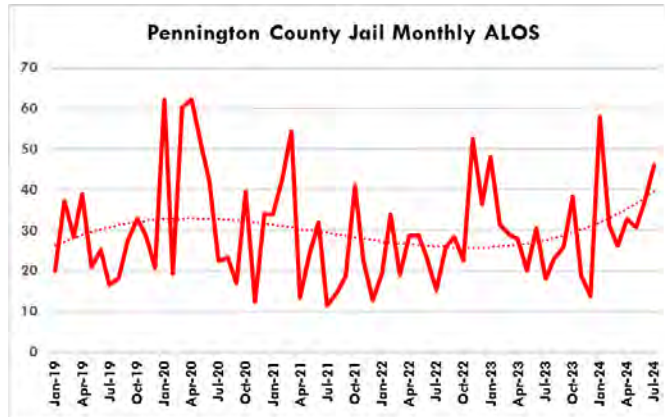
Jail Average Daily Population



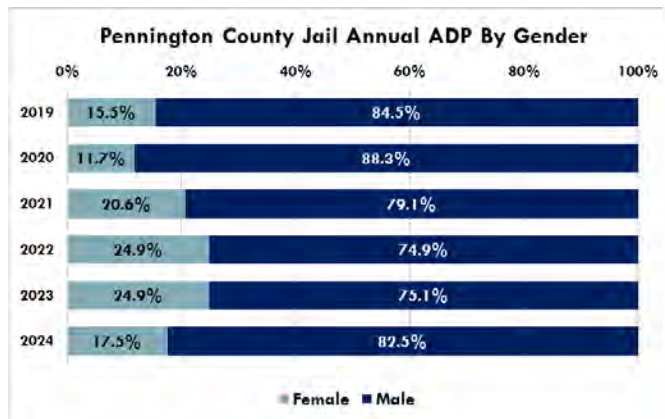
Jail Bookings/Admissions

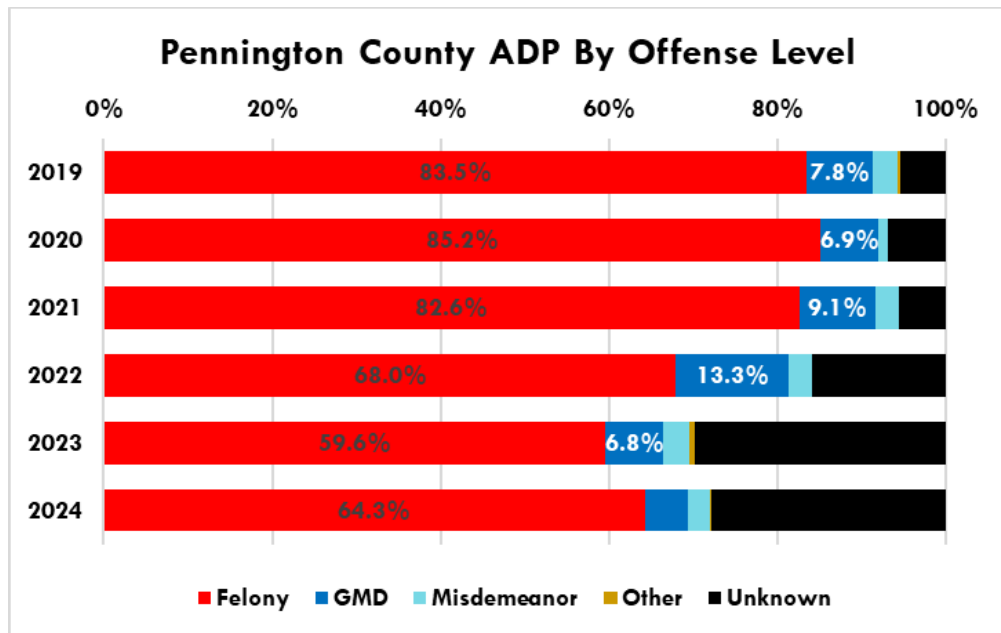
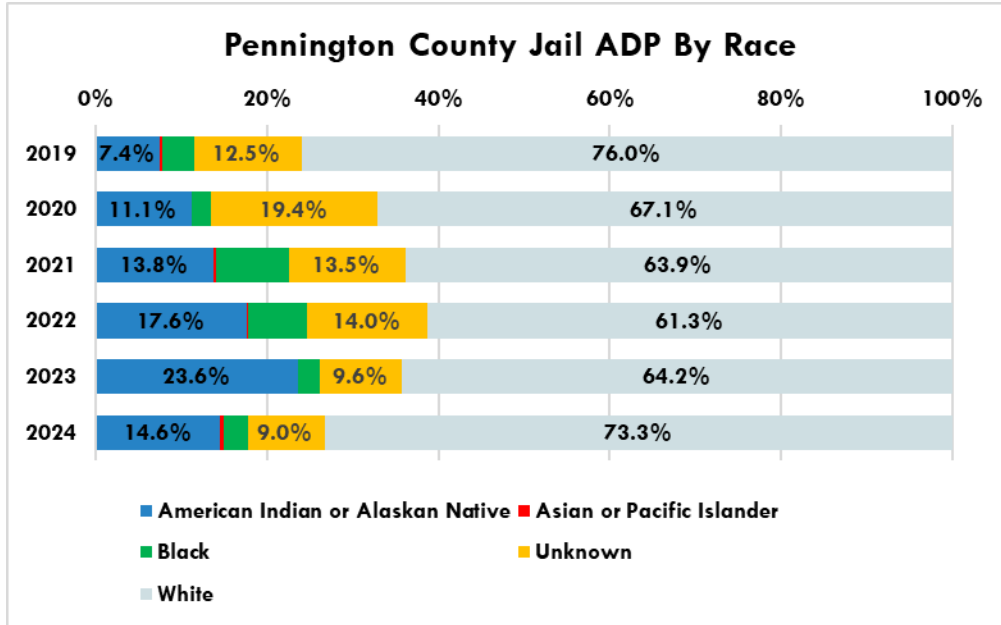


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

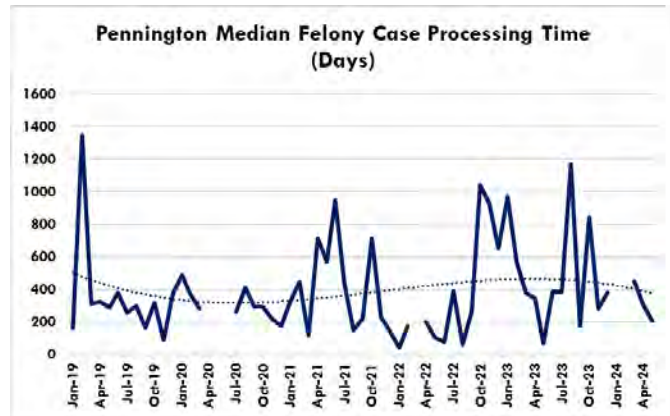
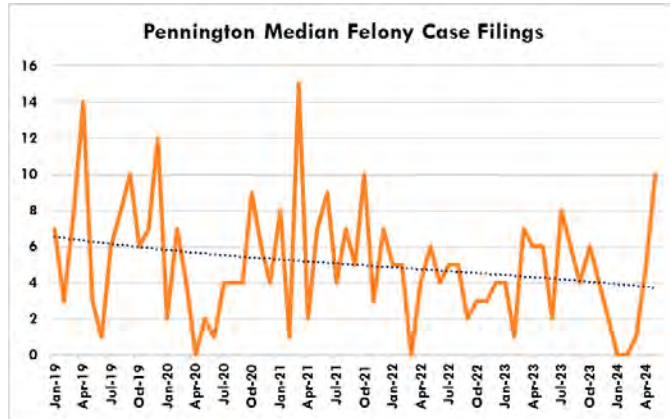




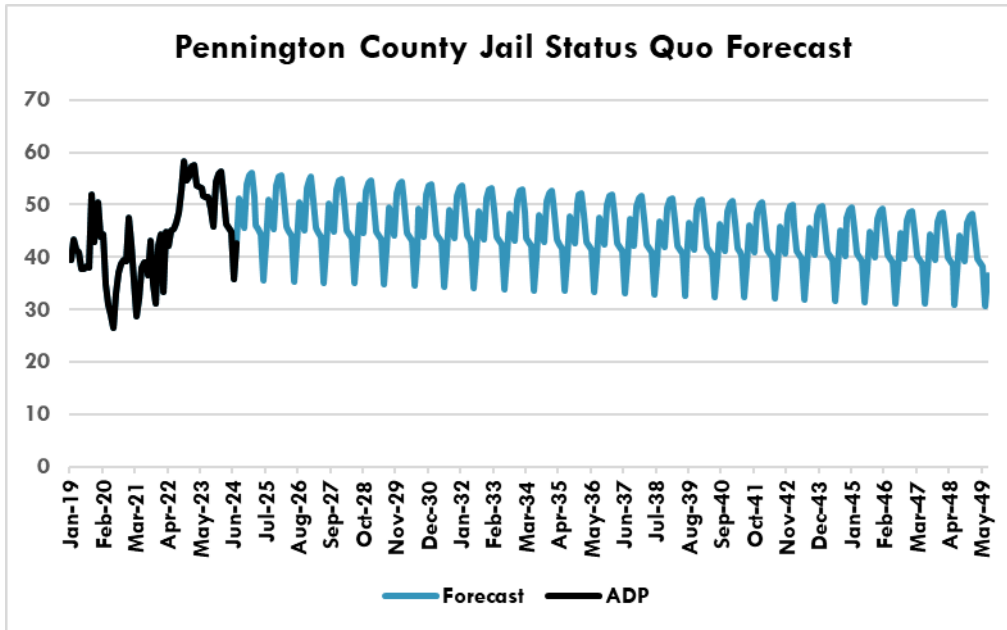
Pennington County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	29.1%	34.3%	34.6%	25.4%	30.3%	27.1%
Violent	17.2%	11.1%	14.6%	13.6%	17.9%	17.2%
Offenses vs People	5.6%	3.9%	6.6%	9.7%	10.7%	8.7%
DUI	19.6%	11.0%	9.4%	16.1%	10.5%	12.5%
Sex Offense	5.1%	14.0%	10.5%	8.2%	7.9%	11.0%
Offenses vs Government	4.7%	3.4%	5.5%	5.4%	6.0%	6.0%
Burglary	3.7%	10.1%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	5.2%
Theft/Fraud	7.0%	5.7%	8.9%	8.1%	5.2%	6.0%
Weapons	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%
Public Order	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%
Unknown	1.5%	2.1%	0.2%	2.5%	0.9%	0.8%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Other	2.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Arson	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Traffic	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%
VOP	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pennington County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	31.5%	16.9%	18.6%	35.0%	58.2%	49.8%	54.0%
Pretrial	55.2%	49.4%	50.4%	51.7%	40.4%	46.1%	
Sentenced	13.0%	33.0%	30.6%	13.3%	1.4%	4.1%	
Unknown/Other	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

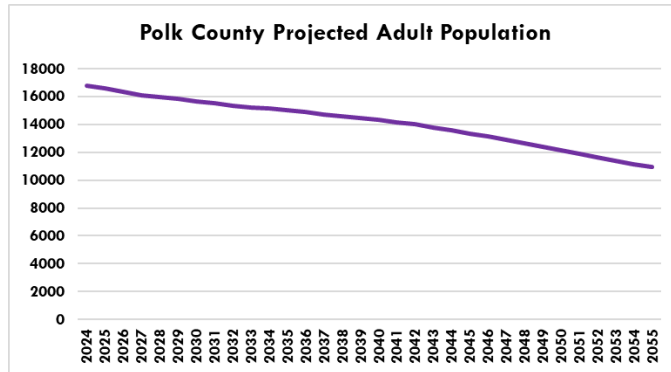


Year	ADP
2029	46.7
2034	45.3
2039	43.9
2044	42.6
2049	39.5
Approved Capacity	92
Operational Capacity	82.8

The State of Minnesota population projections predict a 28% decrease in Pennington County’s population by 2049. Bookings into the jail are on the decline and likely will continue to do so barring some major changes. ALOS has risen in the last 5 years. The result is a forecast model that calls for a 13% decrease in the jail’s population over time.

Polk County (Does not have a jail; participates in the NW Regional Correctional Center)

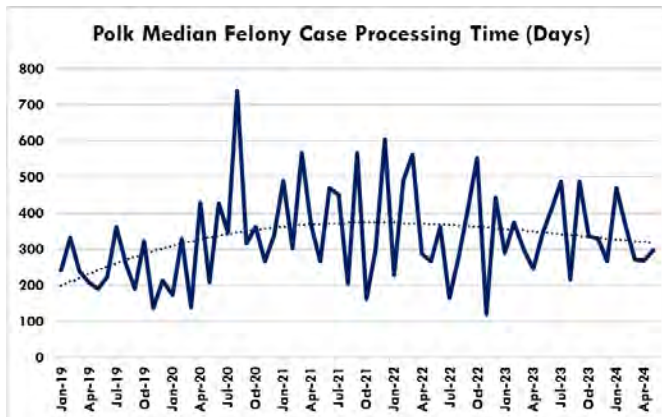
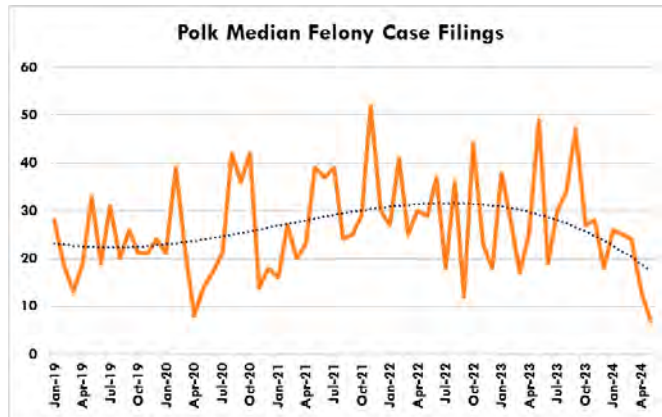
County Population



Crime Rate

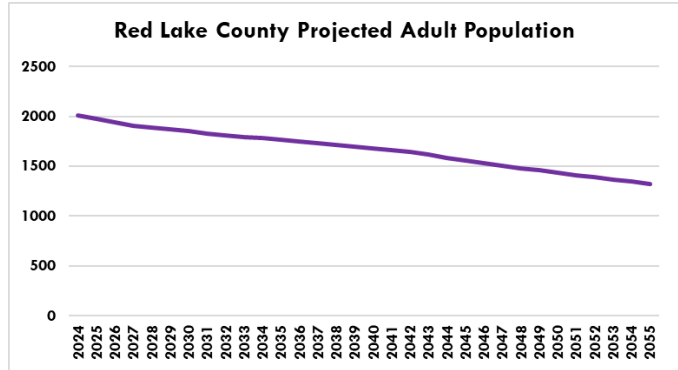
Polk	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,043	1068	812	542	768.9	-26%
County Population	30,901	30,514	30,644	30,644	30,644	-1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3375.3	3500.0	2649.8	1768.7	2509.1	-26%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Red Lake County (Does not have a jail; participates in the NW Regional Correctional Center)

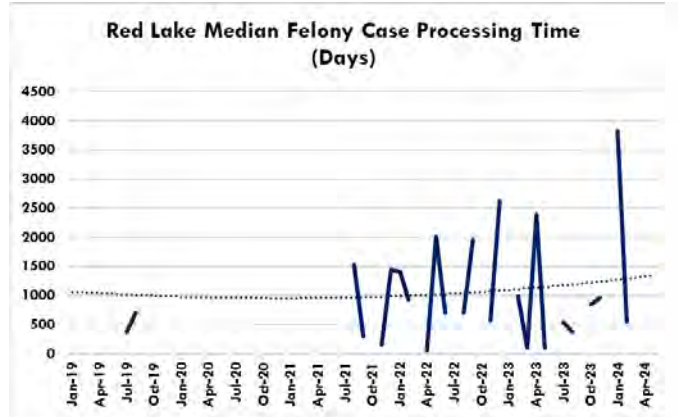
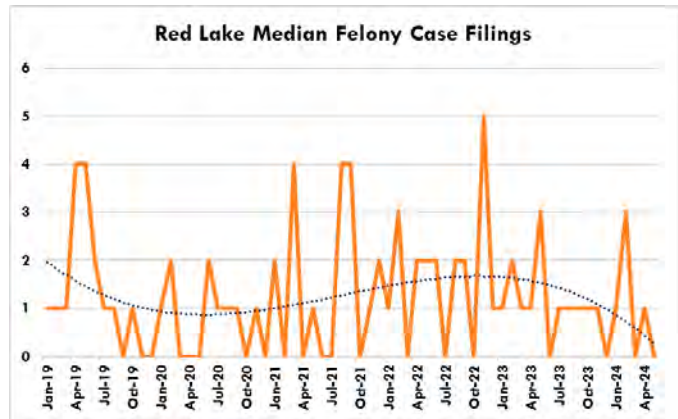
County Population



Crime Rate

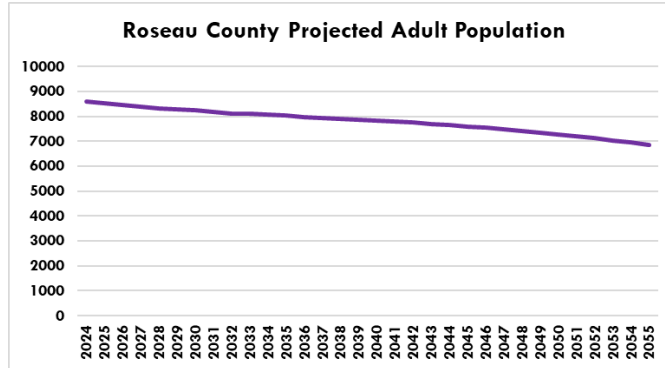
Red Lake	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	45	27	29	21	29.8	-34%
County Population	4,053	3,936	3,852	3,852	3,852	-5%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1110.3	686.0	752.9	545.2	773.4	-30%

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Roseau County

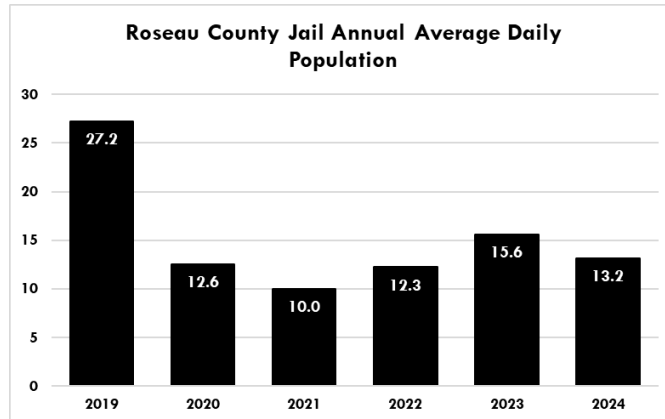
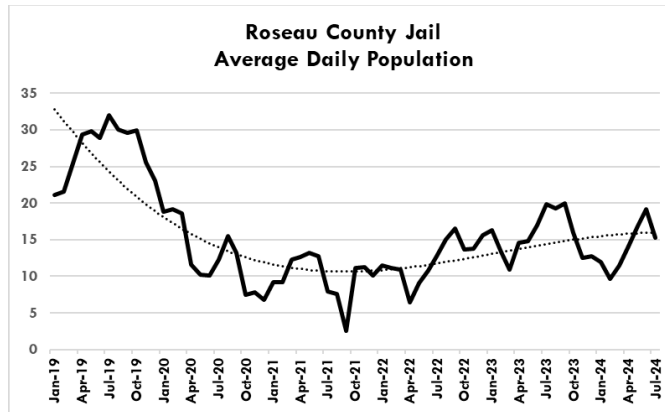
County Population



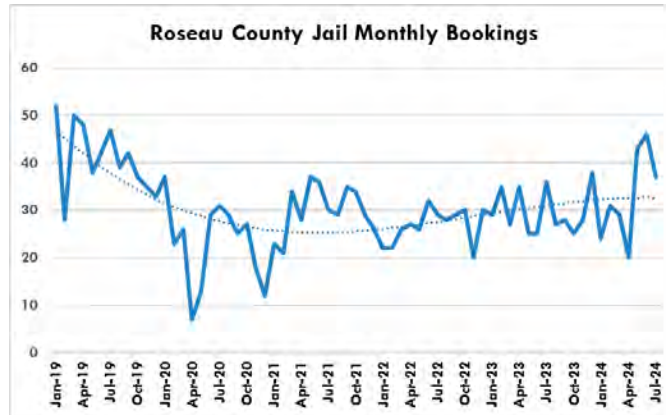
Crime Rate

Roseau	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	329	321	191	96	136.2	-59%
County Population	15,109	15,246	15,336	15,336	15,336	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2177.5	2105.5	1245.4	626.0	888.0	-59%

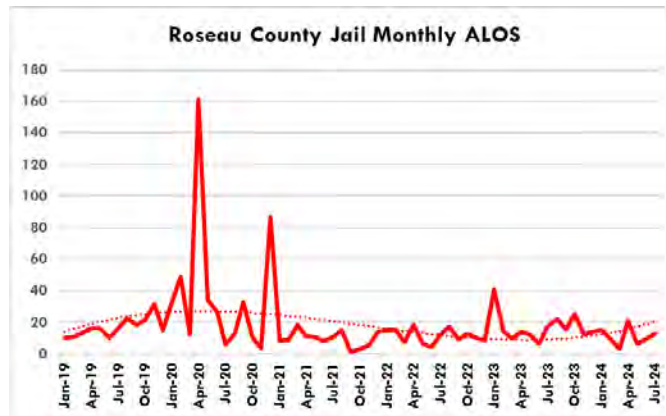
Jail Average Daily Population



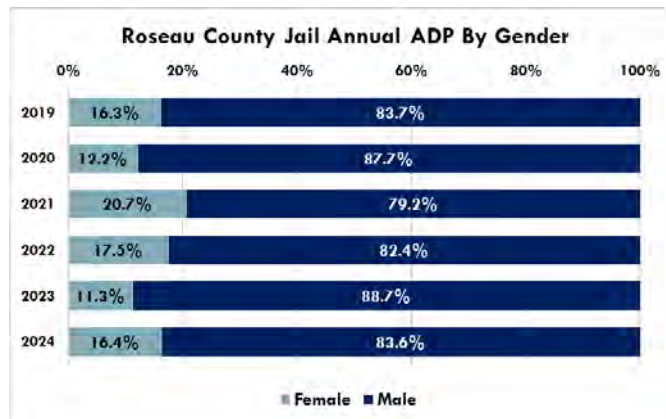
Jail Bookings/Admissions

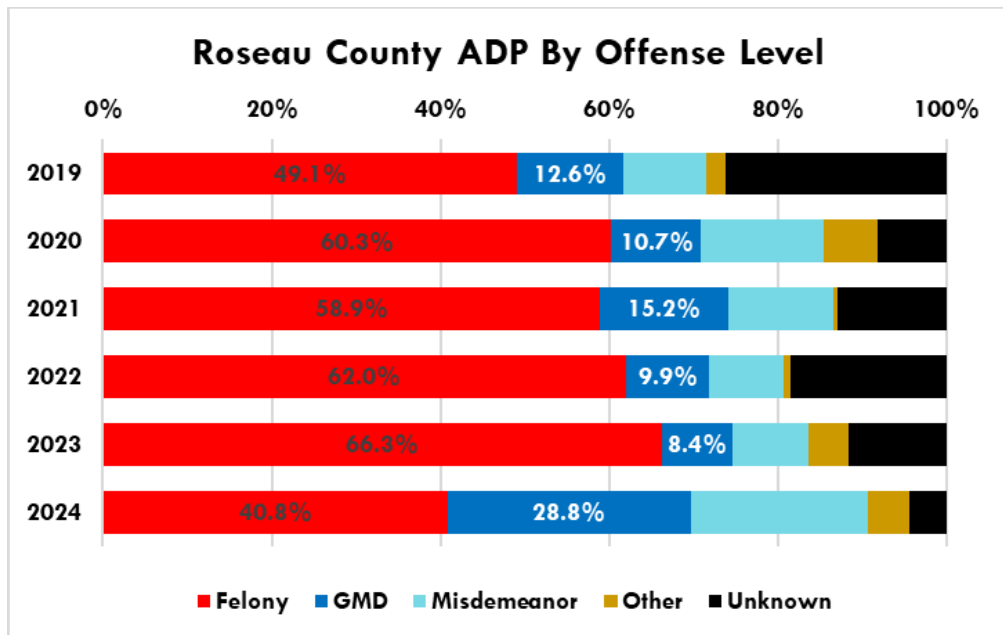
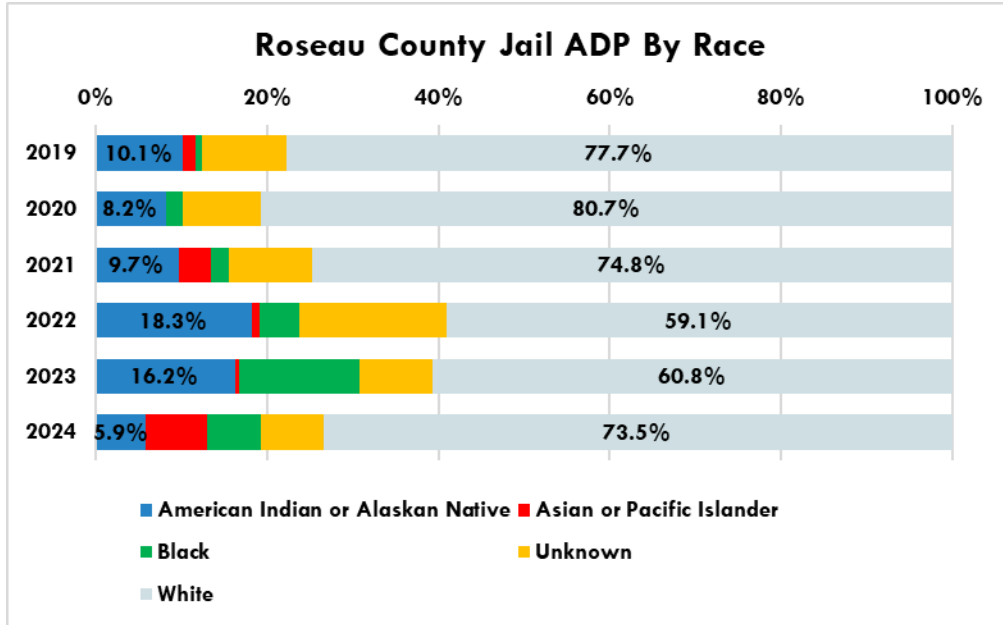


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

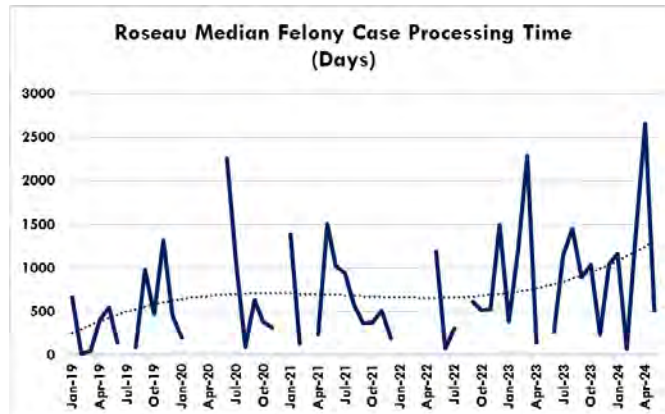
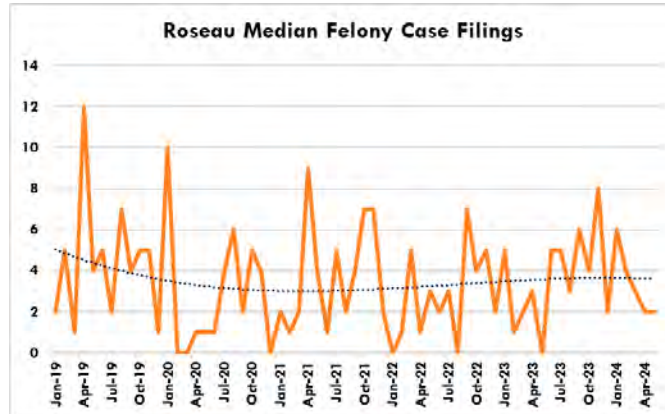




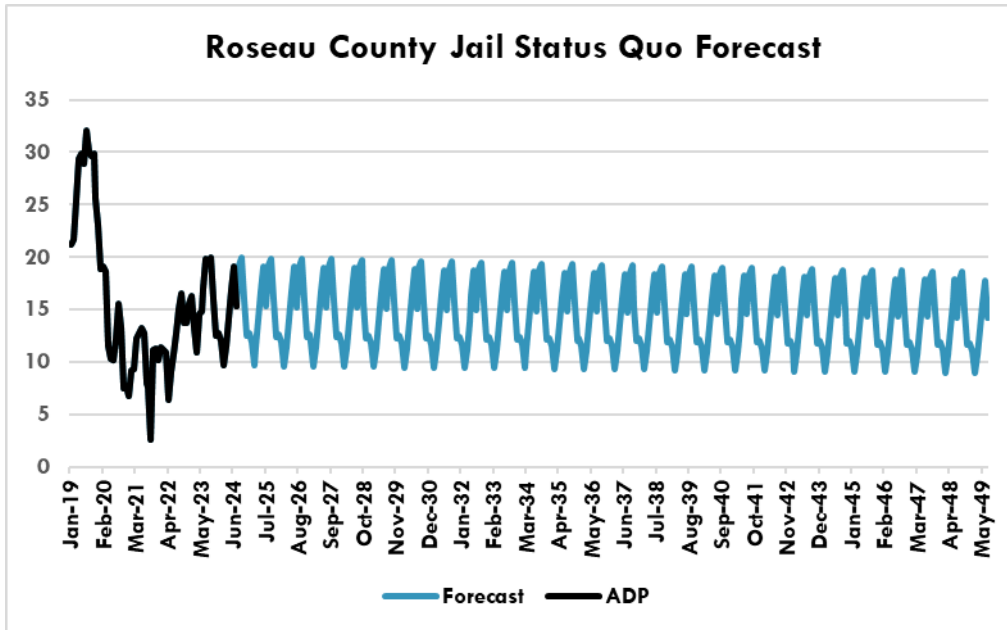
Roseau County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs People	14.3%	12.8%	21.4%	15.0%	24.3%	33.9%
Violent	12.2%	11.8%	5.0%	10.7%	16.8%	21.5%
Drugs	19.0%	13.7%	7.1%	13.3%	9.9%	8.4%
Sex Offense	5.5%	6.9%	11.7%	15.8%	9.9%	9.6%
Offenses vs Government	25.3%	34.5%	28.6%	25.6%	7.7%	2.8%
Burglary	5.7%	2.0%	2.0%	2.8%	7.4%	0.2%
Weapons	1.2%	4.5%	5.5%	4.9%	7.4%	1.8%
DUI	8.0%	4.5%	9.1%	2.9%	6.3%	13.4%
Other	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	1.6%
Hold	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	2.8%	0.5%
VOP	2.3%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.1%
Public Order	1.4%	0.3%	0.7%	4.1%	0.8%	0.3%
Theft/Fraud	3.6%	2.3%	8.4%	3.9%	0.6%	1.5%
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Traffic	1.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Roseau County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	10.0%	17.8%	9.4%	8.6%	7.4%	3.7%	17.0%
Pretrial	54.6%	51.7%	64.2%	78.1%	76.4%	73.6%	
Sentenced	20.1%	12.6%	17.0%	9.9%	1.2%	14.5%	
Unknown/Other	15.3%	17.9%	9.3%	3.4%	15.0%	8.3%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



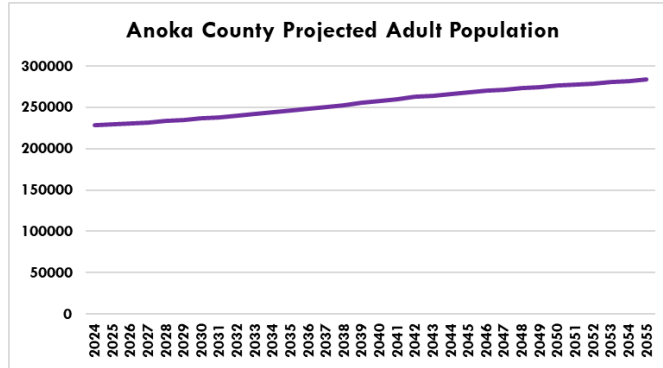
Year	ADP
2029	14.7
2034	14.5
2039	14.2
2044	14.0
2049	13.1
Approved Capacity	52
Operational Capacity	46.8

Bookings in Roseau County have rebounded in 2023 and 2024 YTD. ALOS has varied from year to year, with 2023 representing a significant increase which drove the ADP higher. However, in 2024, ALOS has returned to where it was in 2022, pushing the ADP down to under 14. Our forecast model keeps bookings and ALOS relatively stable over time, resulting in a flat seasonal forecast.

Analysis of District 10 County Jail Populations

Anoka County

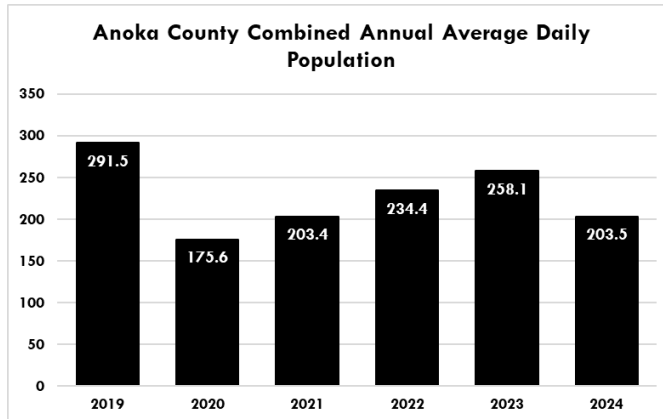
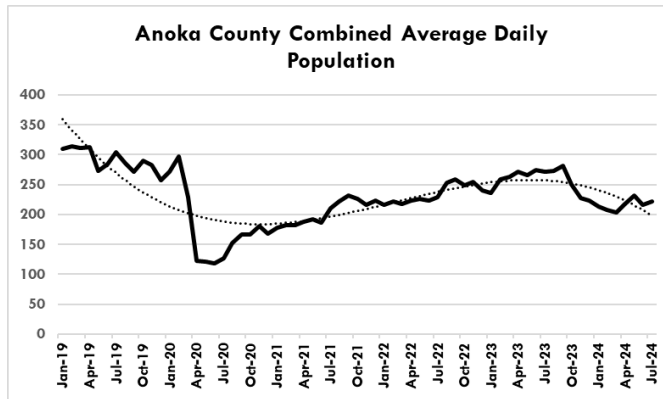
County Population



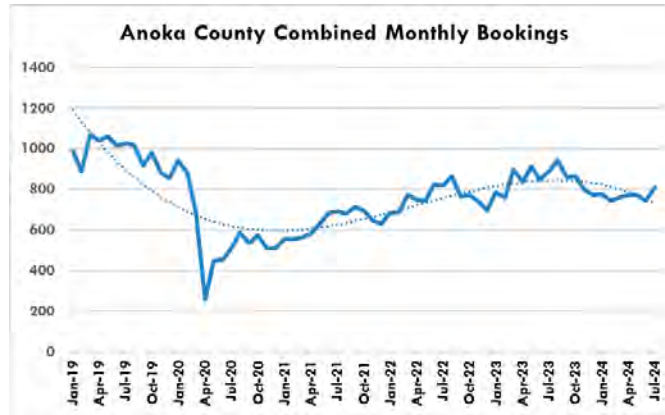
Crime Rate

Anoka	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	13,574	12,610	10,918	7,708	10934.6	-19%
County Population	363,957	370569	372,338	372,338	372,338	2%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3729.6	3402.9	2932.3	2070.2	2936.7	-21%

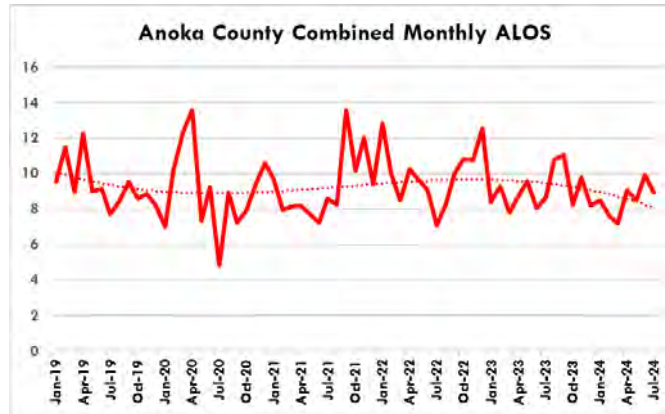
Jail Average Daily Population



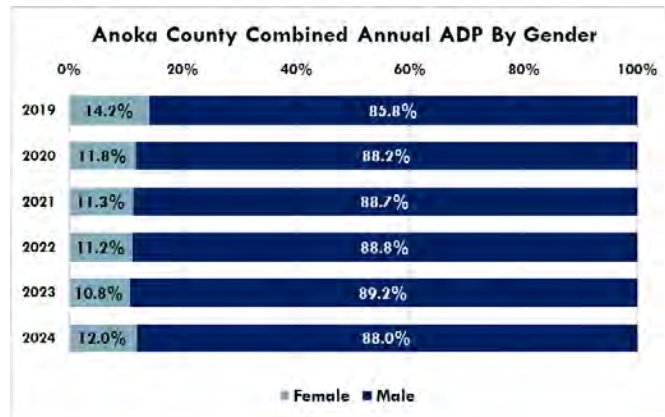
Jail Bookings/Admissions

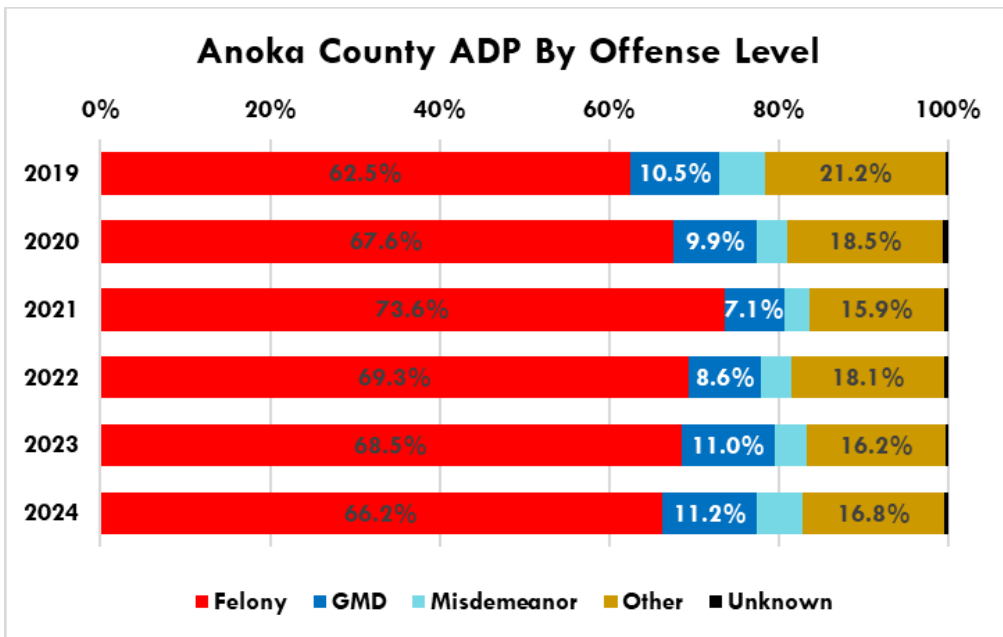
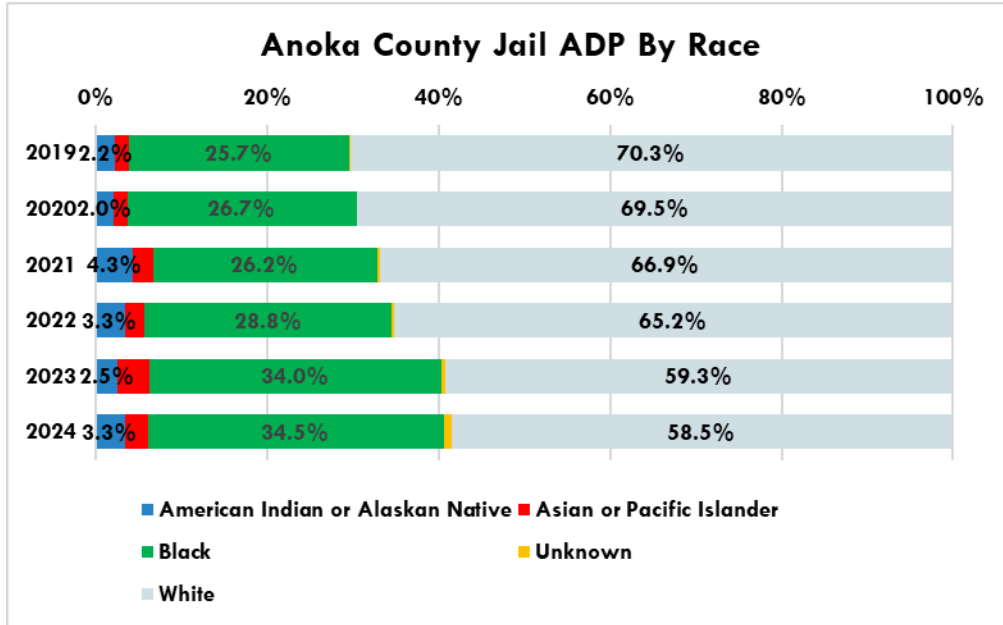


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Gender, & Most Serious Offense

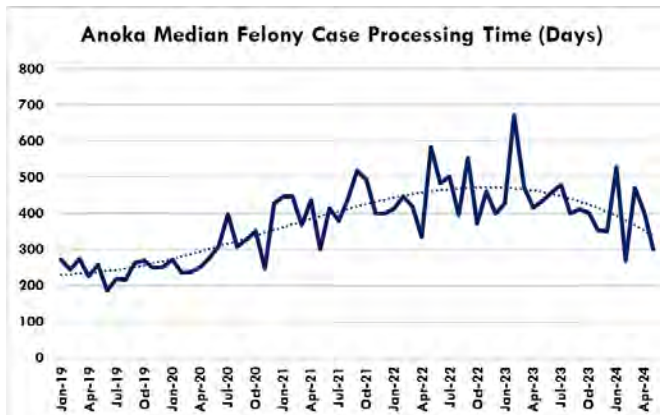
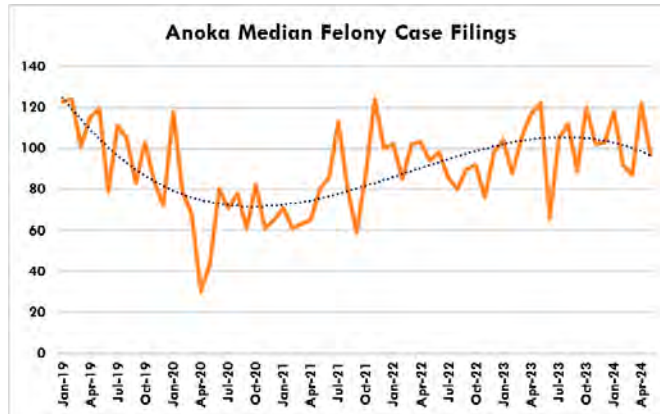




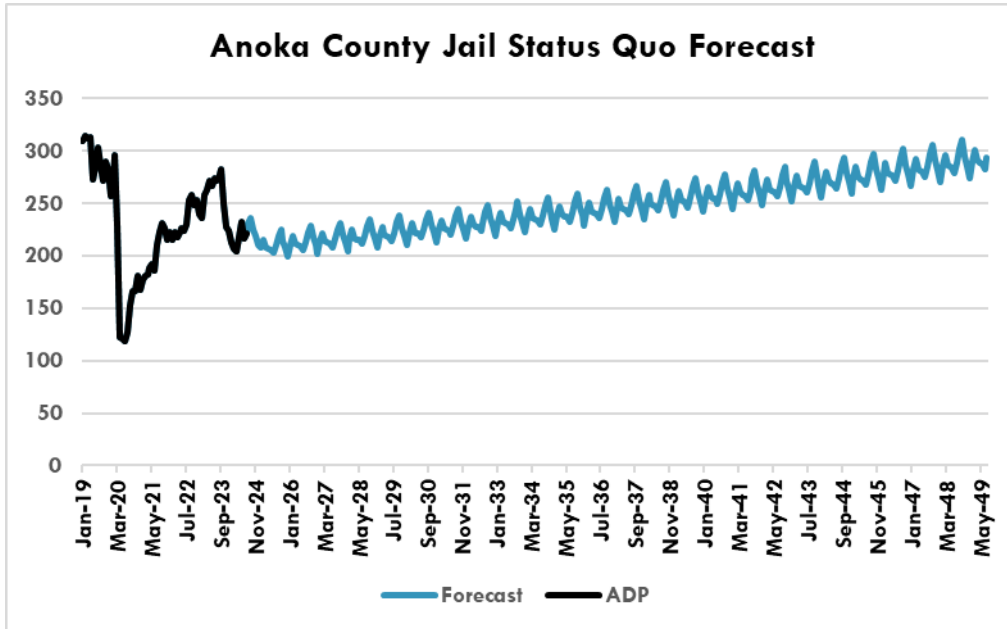
Anoka County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
VOP	19.1%	16.7%	13.2%	16.5%	15.0%	15.1%
Violent	12.3%	13.7%	17.9%	13.8%	14.6%	15.3%
Offenses vs People	12.4%	13.5%	13.1%	12.4%	13.3%	12.2%
Sex Offense	6.0%	6.9%	7.2%	7.4%	10.4%	7.0%
Drugs	16.5%	21.3%	16.9%	12.9%	10.4%	12.9%
DUI	9.6%	8.9%	7.4%	8.6%	9.9%	10.8%
Theft/Fraud	10.3%	6.2%	6.8%	11.0%	7.5%	8.1%
Weapons	2.9%	2.6%	5.6%	5.0%	6.7%	6.7%
Burglary	4.1%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%	5.3%	2.9%
Offenses vs Government	2.7%	2.0%	3.0%	3.8%	3.4%	4.0%
Parole Violation	1.9%	1.7%	2.7%	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%
Public Order	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	1.4%
Traffic	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%
Unknown	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Arson	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Hold	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Anoka County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	22.0%	30.3%	30.6%	29.8%	35.7%	25.5%	67.0%
Pretrial	38.2%	39.7%	40.1%	35.7%	31.7%	41.9%	
Sentenced	39.8%	30.0%	29.3%	34.5%	32.6%	32.6%	
Unknown/Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

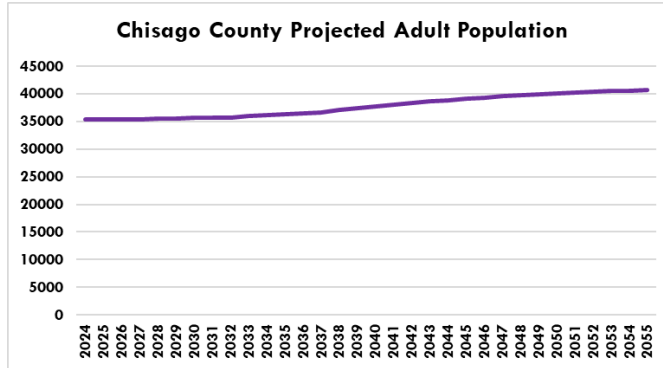


Year	ADP
2029	222.3
2034	238.3
2039	255.4
2044	273.8
2049	290.7
Approved Capacity	478
Operational Capacity	454.2

Our forecast for Anoka County calls for 34% growth by 2049, outpacing the overall growth of the county population, which is expected to be 20.1%. The main reasons behind the growth forecast are that ALOS is expected to bounce back to where it was in 2021 (9.3 days) over time. The population growth of the county will likely increase bookings into the jail. Regardless, the overall forecast guidance brings the population to under 291, which is almost exactly where it was in 2019.

Chisago County

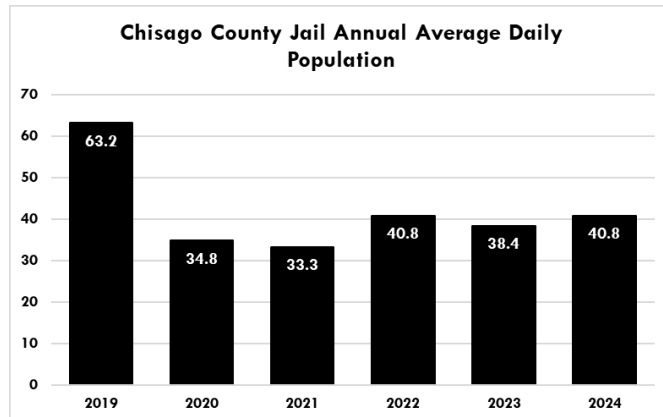
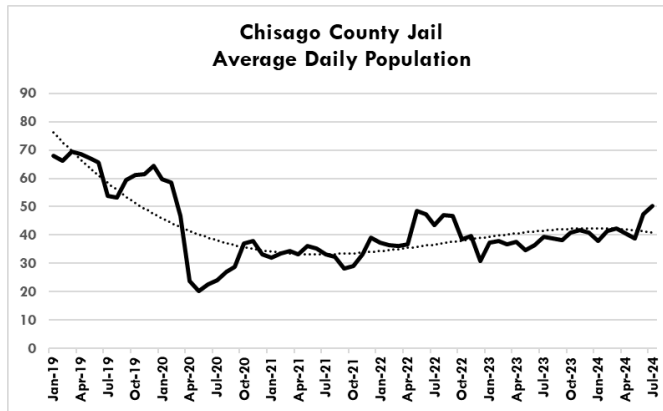
County Population



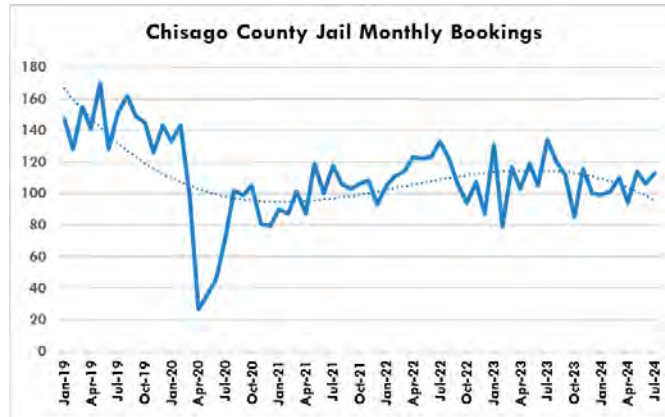
Crime Rate

Chisago	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,559	1484	1211	499	707.9	-55%
County Population	57,226	58370	58,804	58,804	58,804	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2724.3	2542.4	2059.4	848.6	1203.8	-56%

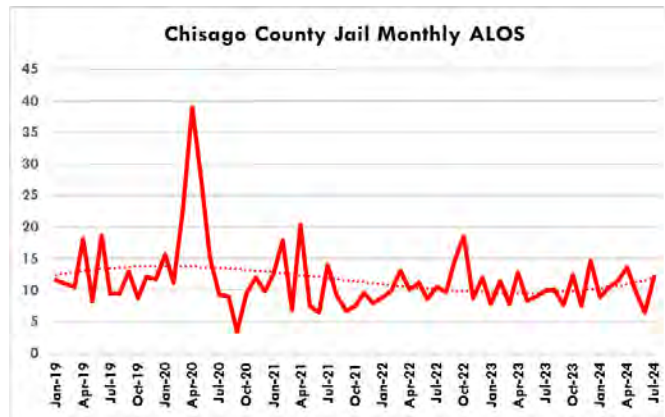
Jail Average Daily Population



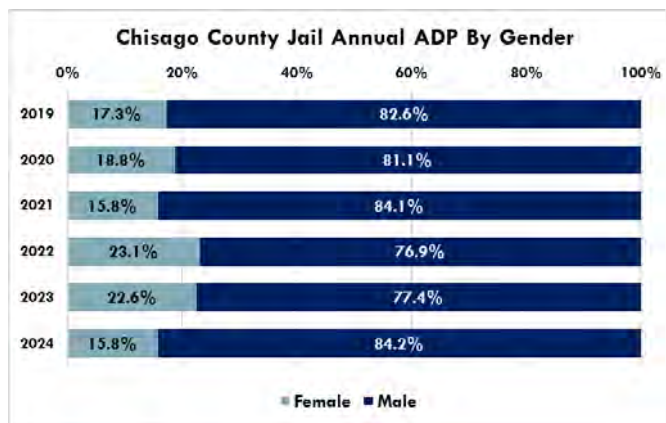
Jail Bookings/Admissions

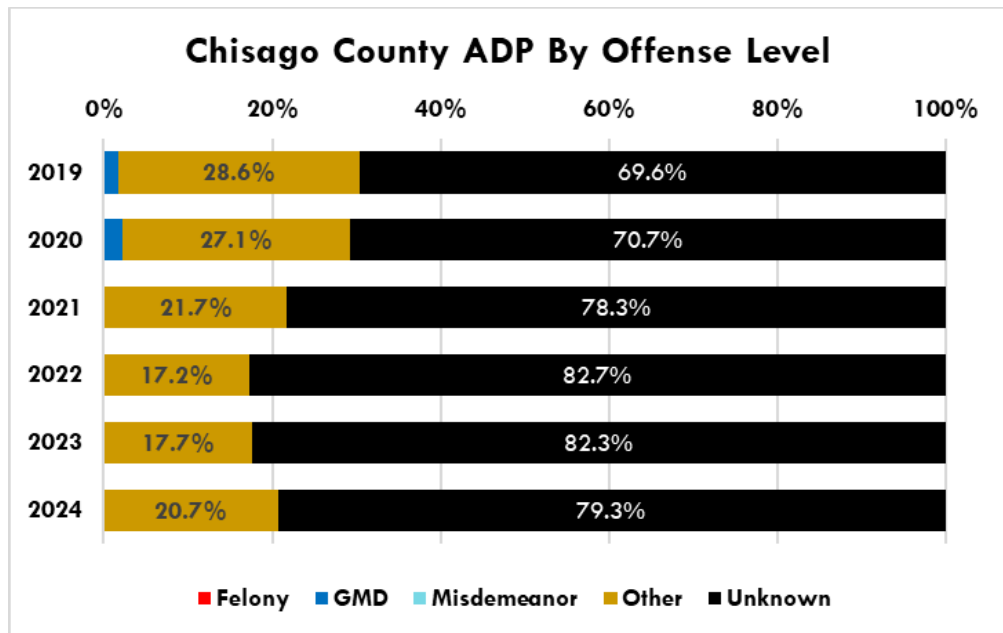
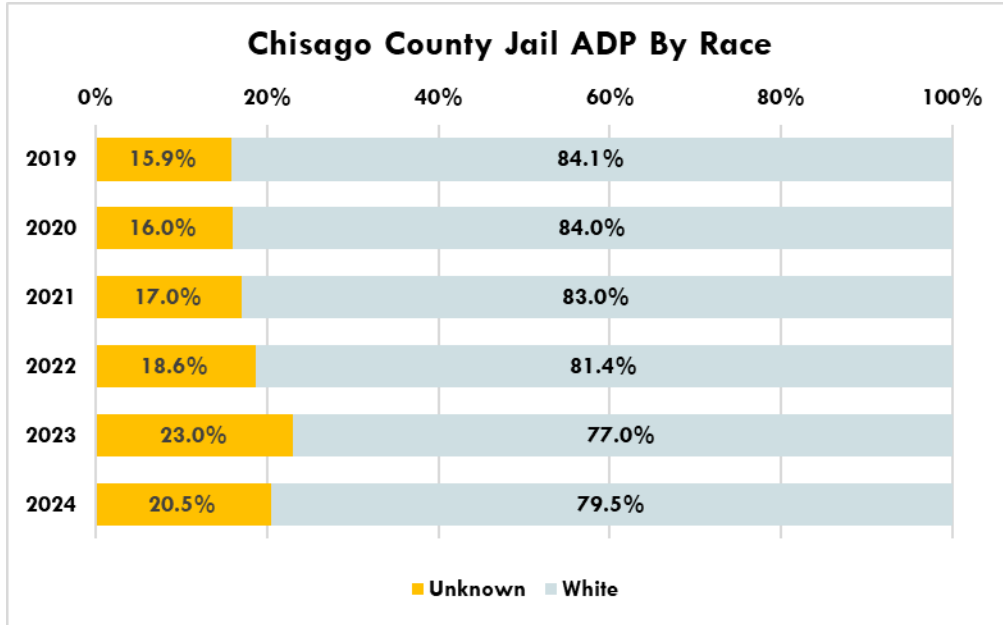


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

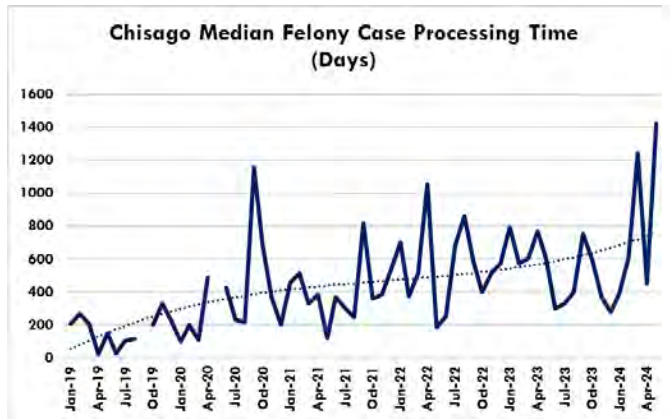
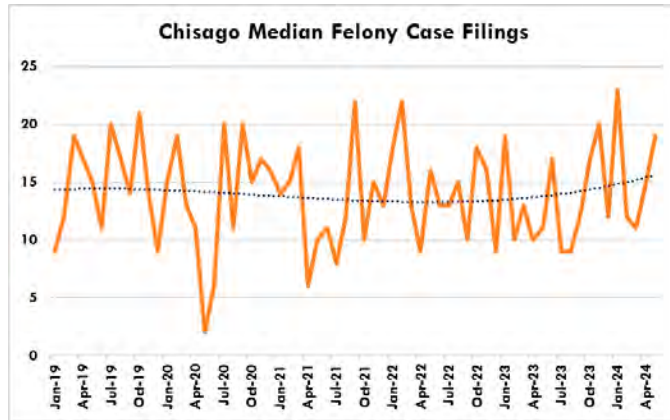




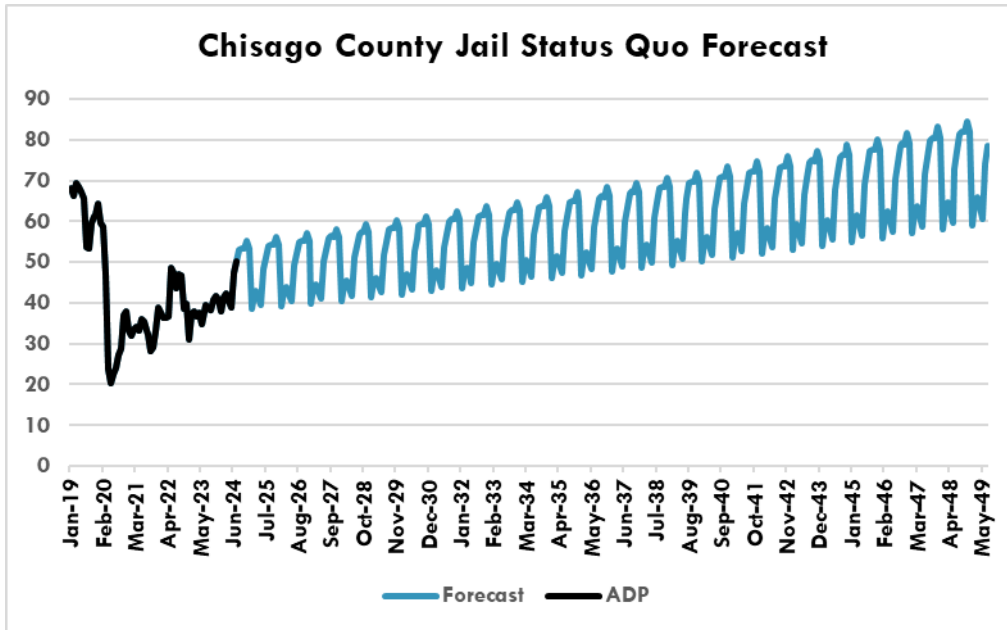
Chisago County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offenses vs Government	15.7%	14.0%	17.6%	19.1%	20.2%	30.6%
VOP	28.6%	27.1%	21.7%	16.6%	17.7%	20.7%
DUI	7.9%	5.4%	5.5%	15.1%	12.1%	6.5%
Violent	9.6%	12.8%	12.4%	6.4%	12.0%	11.4%
Offenses vs People	10.5%	18.0%	17.0%	12.6%	10.9%	15.3%
Unknown	3.2%	4.5%	5.0%	10.0%	8.5%	5.3%
Sex Offense	3.7%	2.7%	2.6%	4.4%	8.2%	3.5%
Theft/Fraud	3.1%	4.1%	3.5%	5.7%	3.4%	0.7%
Drugs	9.4%	3.4%	7.3%	3.6%	3.0%	2.2%
Weapons	1.5%	3.1%	0.3%	0.8%	1.8%	0.7%
Burglary	3.6%	3.1%	4.1%	3.4%	1.6%	2.5%
Traffic	1.7%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Public Order	0.2%	0.1%	2.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chisago County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	2.8%	3.9%	4.5%	4.7%	3.7%	3.4%	23.0%
Pretrial	69.8%	74.8%	68.3%	60.5%	73.6%	78.0%	
Sentenced	27.0%	20.3%	24.6%	28.2%	17.5%	16.7%	
Unknown/Other	0.4%	1.0%	2.5%	6.5%	5.1%	1.9%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

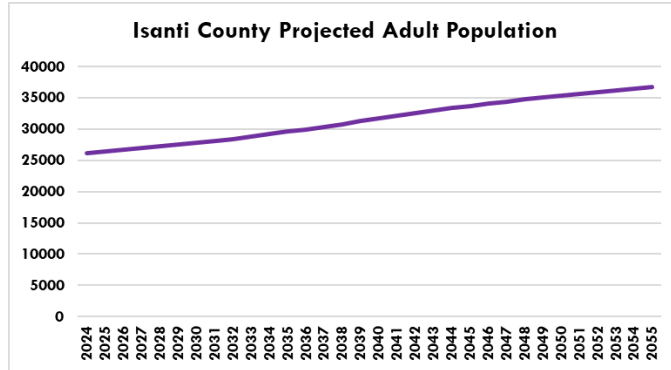


Year	ADP
2029	51.6
2034	56.5
2039	61.7
2044	67.5
2049	66.6
Approved Capacity	80
Operational Capacity	100

Our forecast model for Chisago County shows a gradual seasonal increase through 2049, driven in part by the 13% growth in the county’s population over that time span, coupled with the growth of the jail’s population since the pandemic. ALOS and bookings for 2024 are down slightly from where they were in 2023. If this continues, our forecast likely will miss to the high side. It is noteworthy that some forecast models actually push the population down over time.

Isanti County

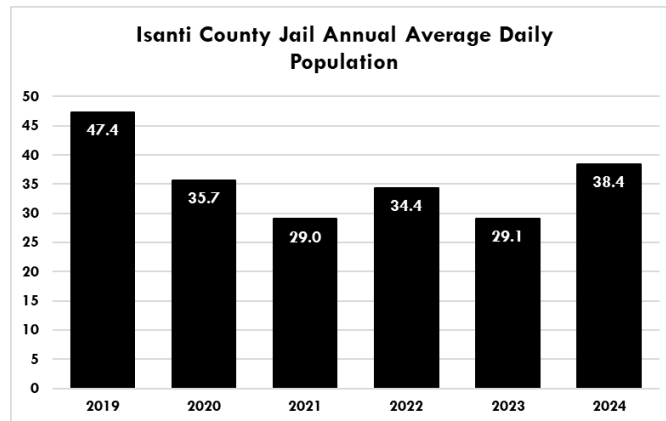
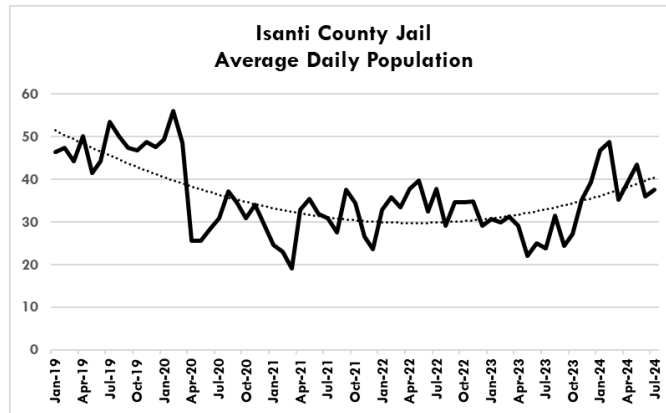
County Population



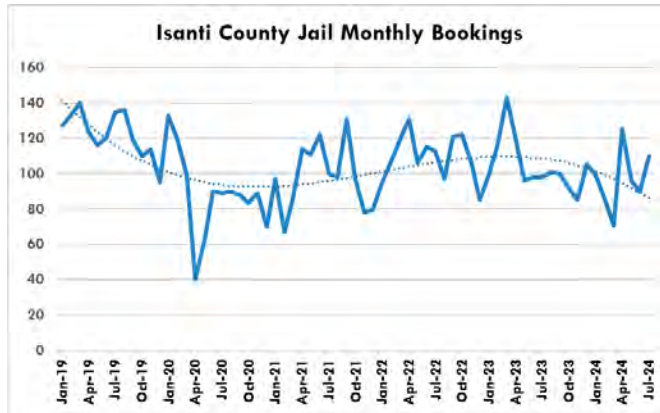
Crime Rate

Isanti	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,620	1,455	1,089	672	953.3	-41%
County Population	41,904	42,503	43,538	43,538	43,538	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3866.0	3423.3	2501.3	1543.5	2189.6	-43%

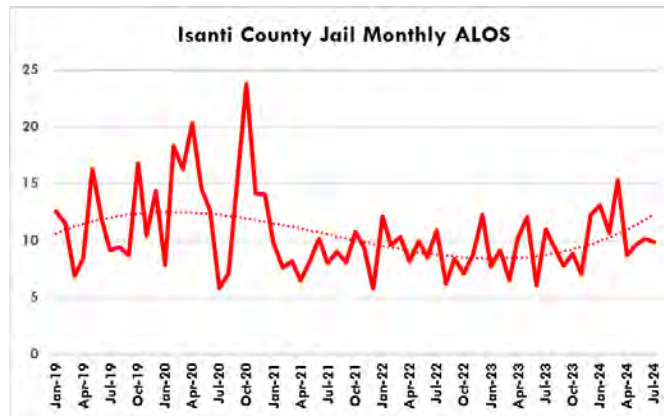
Jail Average Daily Population



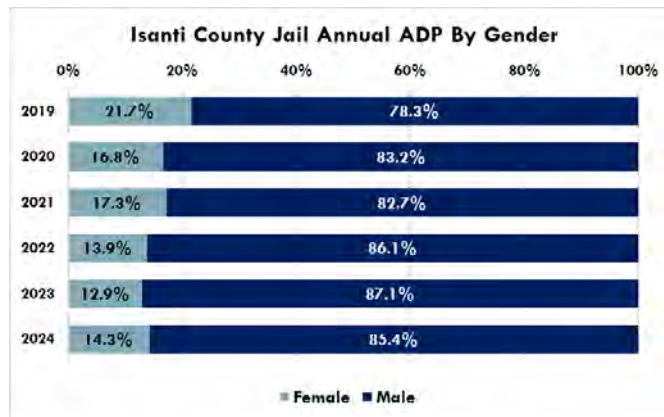
Jail Bookings/Admissions

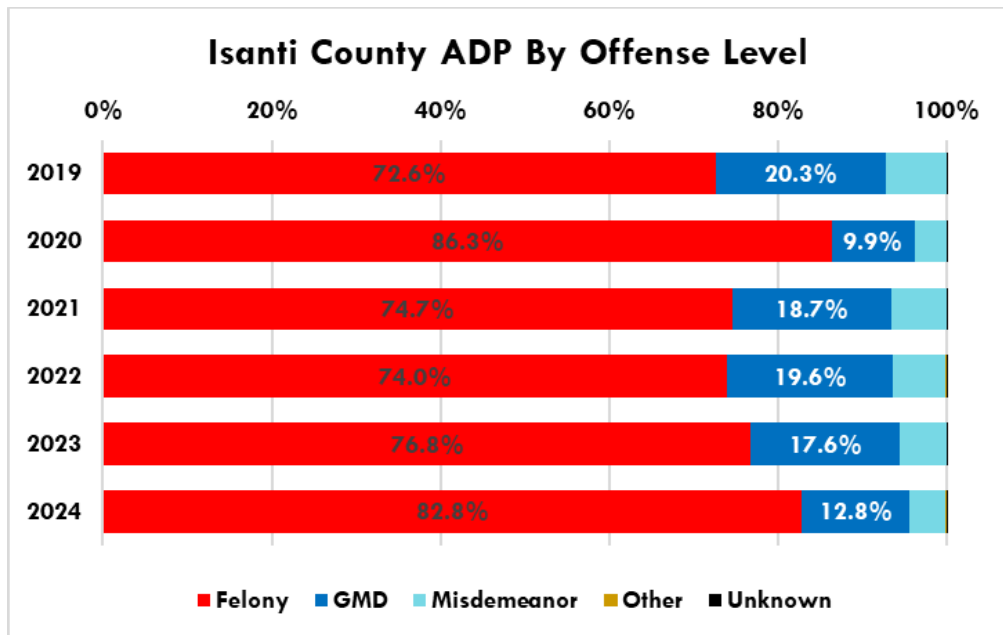
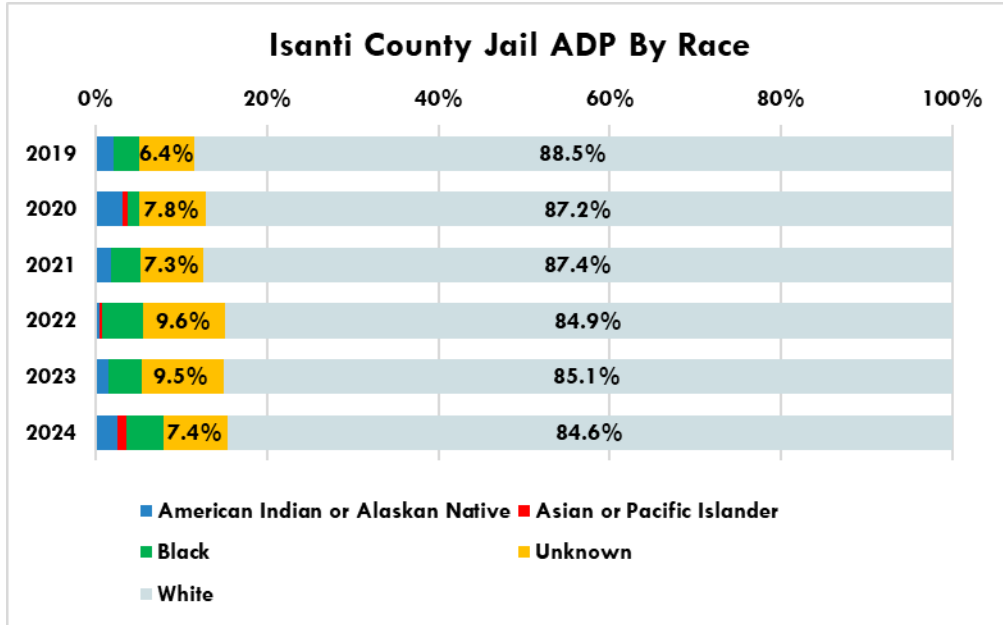


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

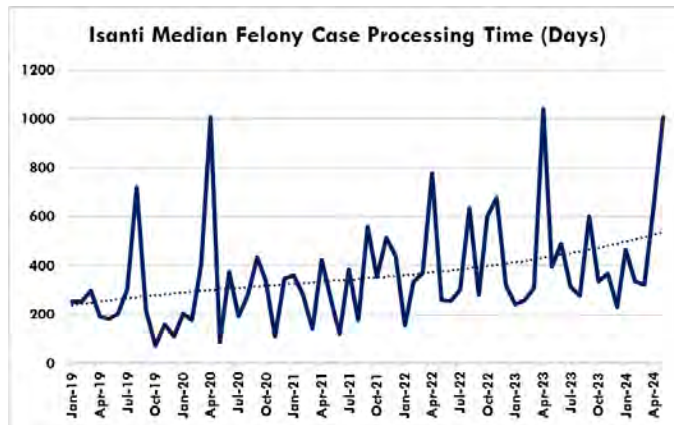
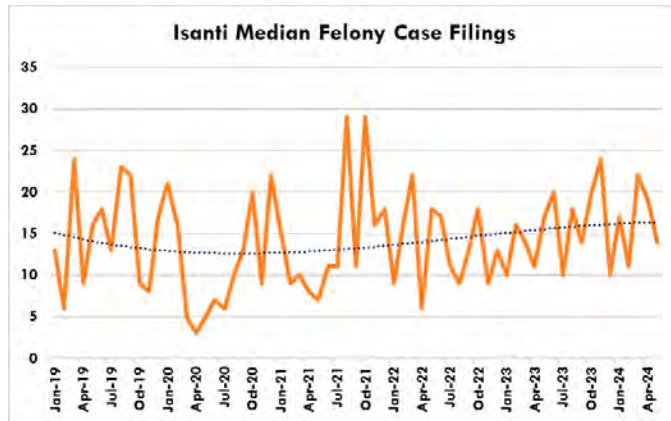




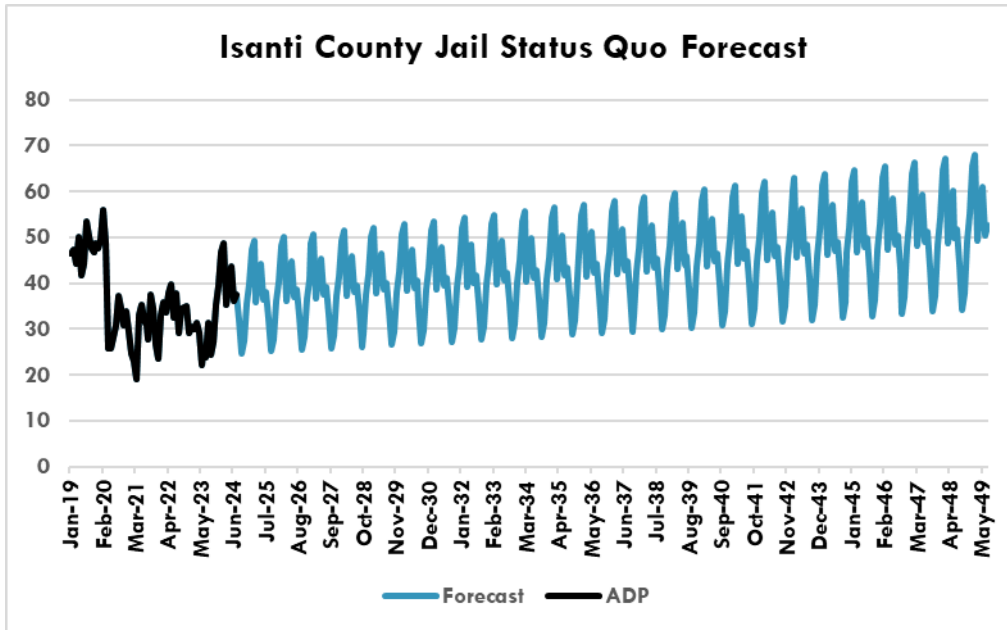
Isanti County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	30.3%	29.6%	23.4%	27.8%	22.4%	17.6%
Offenses vs People	11.0%	16.7%	15.2%	19.6%	18.5%	16.7%
DUI	10.9%	7.4%	8.5%	9.0%	13.4%	11.0%
Violent	11.9%	11.1%	16.2%	11.8%	12.5%	22.2%
Sex Offense	7.5%	7.0%	5.9%	5.9%	11.5%	9.2%
Theft/Fraud	15.2%	13.4%	14.5%	15.1%	8.5%	10.7%
Offenses vs Government	2.3%	2.1%	5.9%	3.2%	6.7%	4.0%
Burglary	6.3%	7.5%	6.7%	4.6%	4.0%	2.3%
Traffic	1.6%	0.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%
Weapons	1.7%	4.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	3.2%
Public Order	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.6%
Other	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	1.4%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Isanti County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%
Pretrial	56.7%	66.1%	60.2%	63.0%	53.3%	53.6%	
Sentenced	41.2%	29.9%	35.7%	33.2%	43.3%	40.4%	
Unknown/Other	2.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.4%	6.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

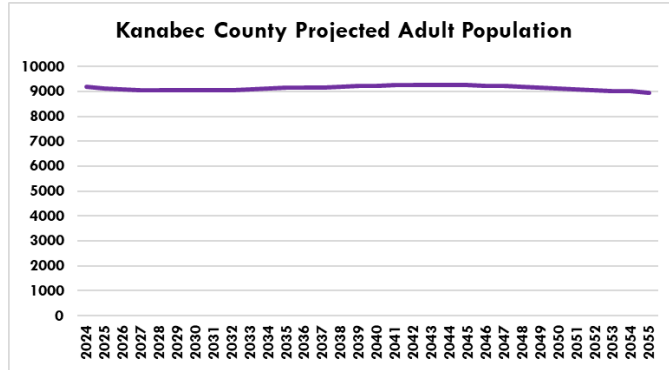


Year	ADP
2029	39.9
2034	42.6
2039	45.6
2044	48.7
2049	57.4
Approved Capacity	111
Operational Capacity	94.35

Isanti County’s freeworld population is expected to grow by over a third by 2049. Our forecast model assumes that this growth will drive up jail admissions to higher levels in the future, although bookings currently are below where they were in 2022 and 2023. Meanwhile, ALOS has risen during 2024. One fairly reliable forecast model projects a 2049 ADP of over 110. The model we are using for the above numbers is not nearly as aggressive regarding this growth. In fact, the two best models according to the diagnostics, both place the 2049 ADP at 55 and 57 respectively.

Kanabec County

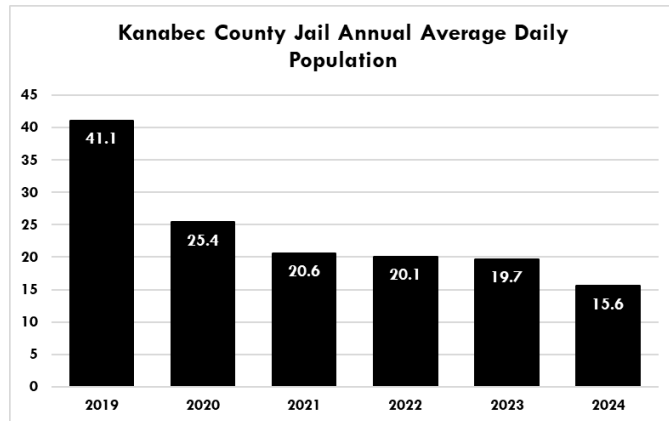
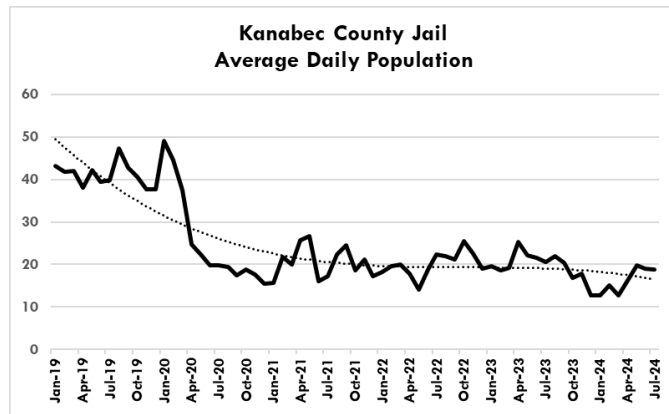
County Population



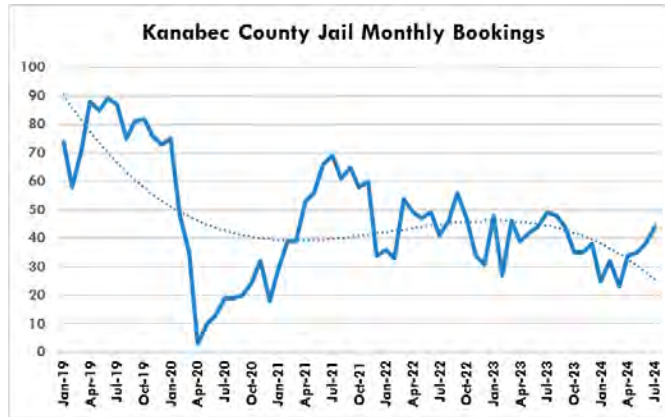
Crime Rate

Kanabec	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	287	338	320	235	333.4	16%
County Population	16,476	16305	16,722	16,722	16,722	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	1741.9	2073.0	1913.6	1405.3	1993.6	14%

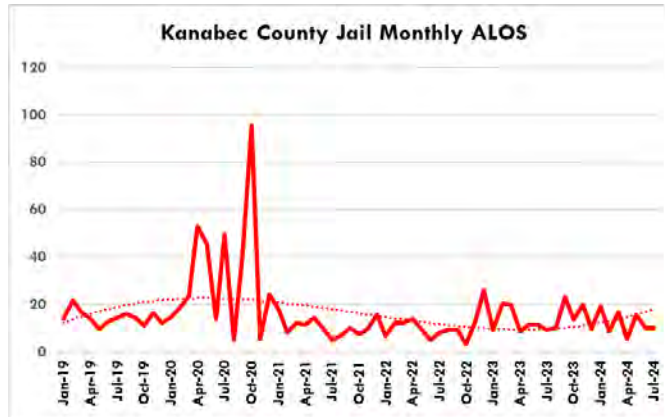
Jail Average Daily Population



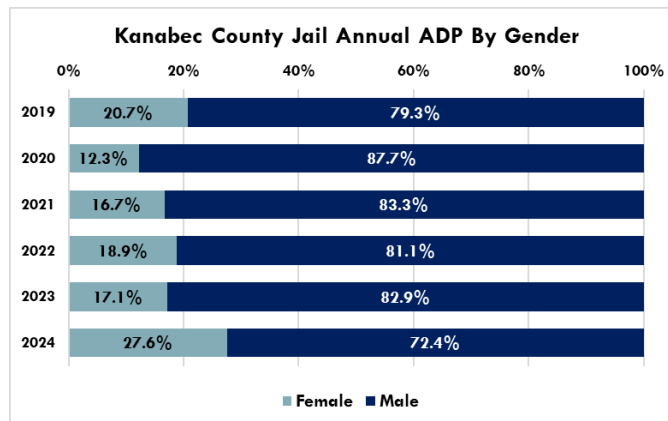
Jail Bookings/Admissions

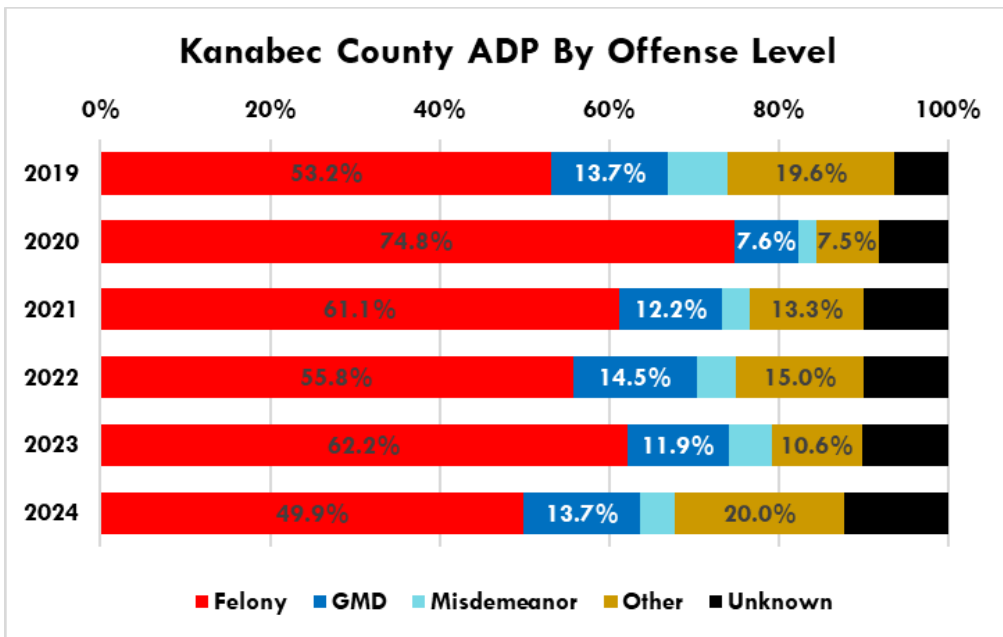
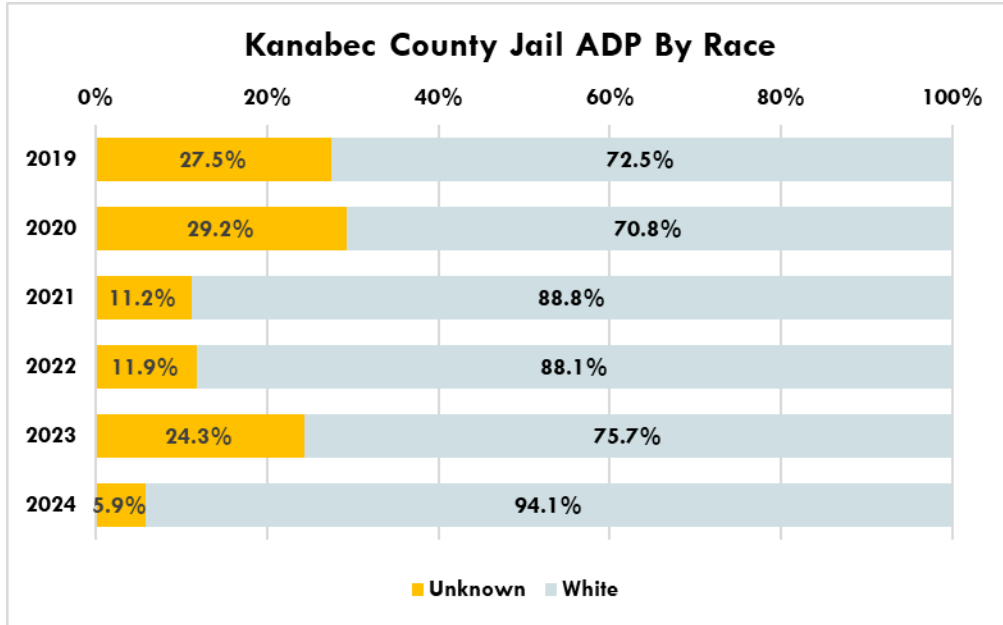


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

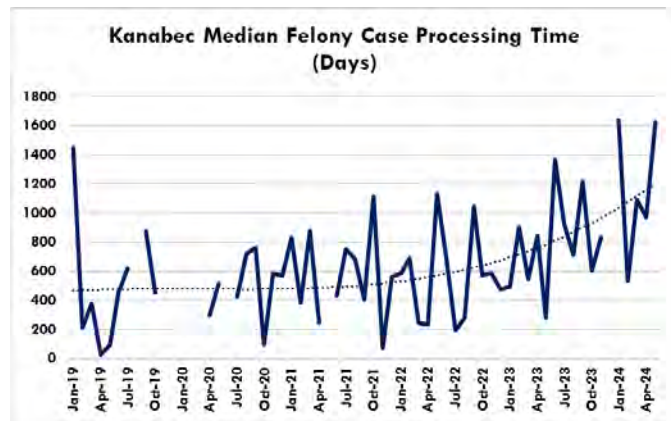
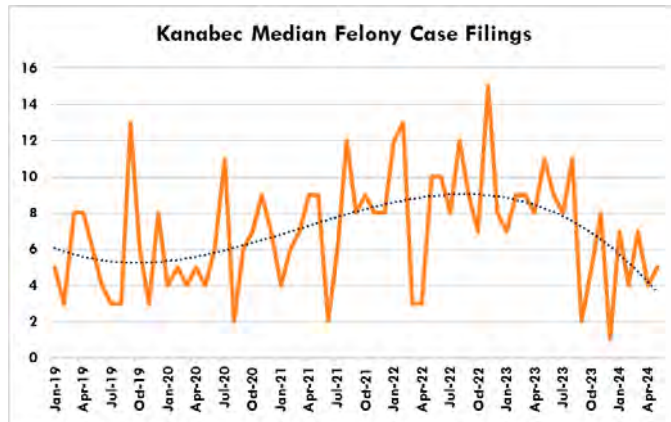




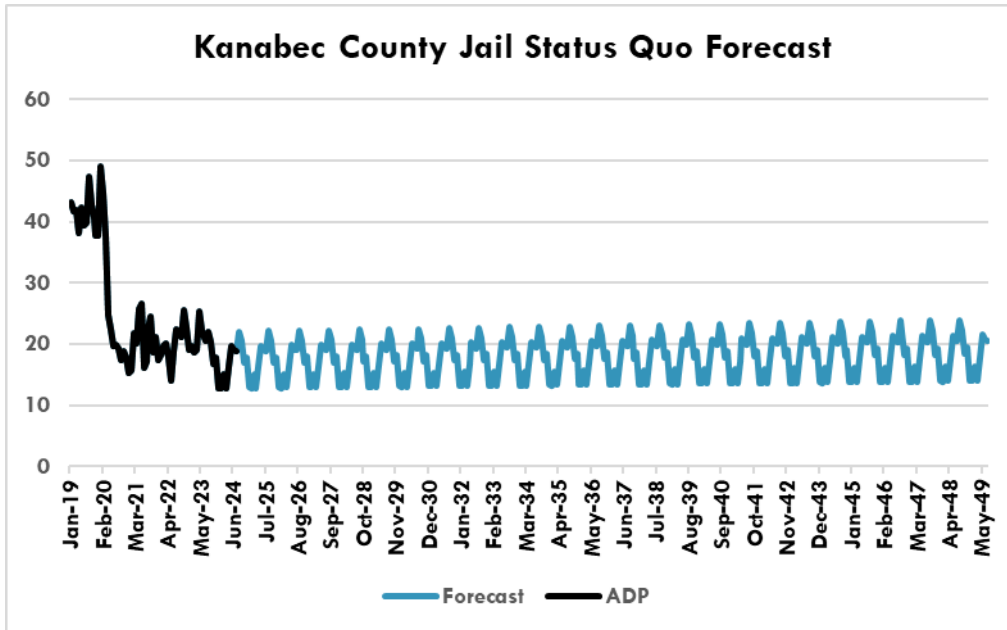
Kanabec County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	9.5%	12.3%	5.0%	15.1%	17.4%	10.0%
Offenses vs People	13.8%	16.6%	17.3%	13.0%	15.5%	13.3%
Theft/Fraud	8.1%	9.6%	13.6%	7.6%	13.5%	6.8%
DUI	8.6%	5.8%	7.5%	10.3%	10.9%	9.5%
VOP	19.6%	7.5%	13.3%	15.0%	10.6%	20.0%
Burglary	3.0%	2.4%	7.2%	3.1%	8.5%	2.6%
Drugs	15.2%	14.8%	12.1%	8.9%	7.9%	8.5%
Offenses vs Government	13.0%	5.0%	13.6%	18.6%	7.8%	17.9%
Sex Offense	6.4%	19.9%	5.9%	5.6%	4.2%	6.2%
Weapons	1.6%	5.9%	3.3%	2.3%	1.7%	0.9%
Public Order	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	1.6%	3.7%
Traffic	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Kanabec County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	20.0%
Pretrial	54.0%	47.5%	75.7%	76.1%	63.8%	87.4%	
Sentenced	12.2%	3.3%	5.9%	16.1%	10.5%	6.3%	
Unknown/Other	33.6%	49.0%	17.2%	7.2%	25.6%	6.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

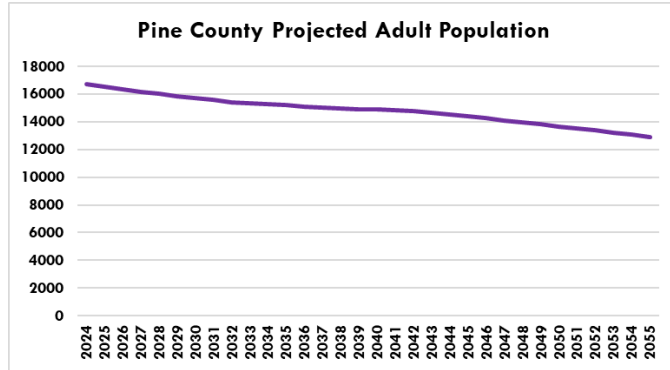


Year	ADP
2029	17.3
2034	17.6
2039	18.0
2044	18.3
2049	17.8
Approved Capacity	60
Operational Capacity	51

Like many Minnesota counties, Kanabec County’s jail population has decreased significantly from 2019 and remained very steady between 2021 and midyear 2024. There is actually a slight decrease during that time period. Bookings have decreased by 24% compared to 2022, while ALOS has increased 14%, a result of higher felony case processing times. The result is a flat forecast with a population that is comparable to 2024.

Pine County

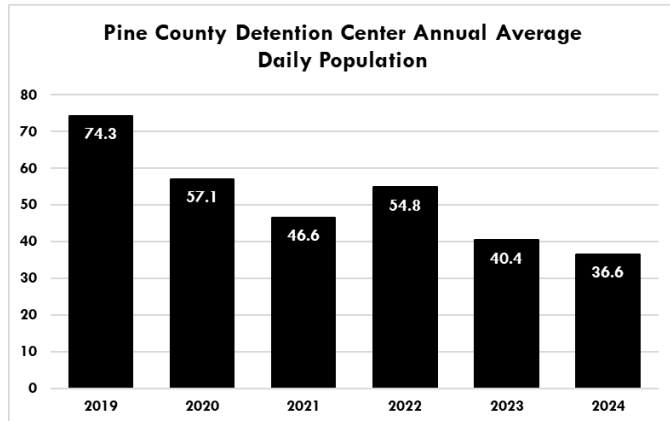
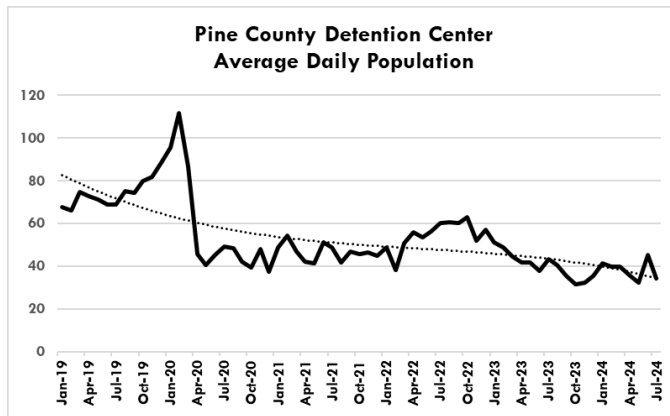
County Population



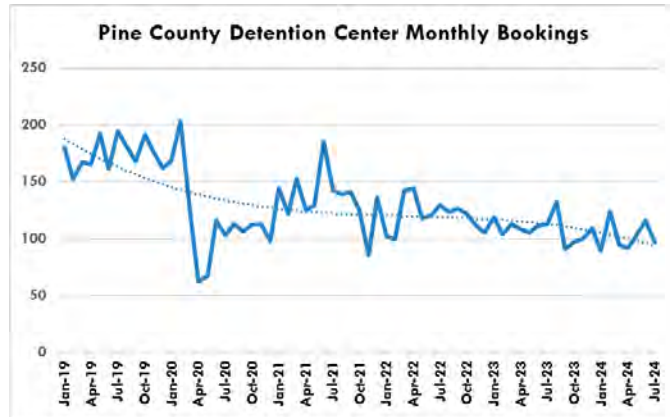
Crime Rate

Pine	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	1,240	970	871	544	771.7	-38%
County Population	29,393	29,804	29,814	29,814	29,814	1%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	4218.7	3254.6	2921.4	1824.6	2588.5	-39%

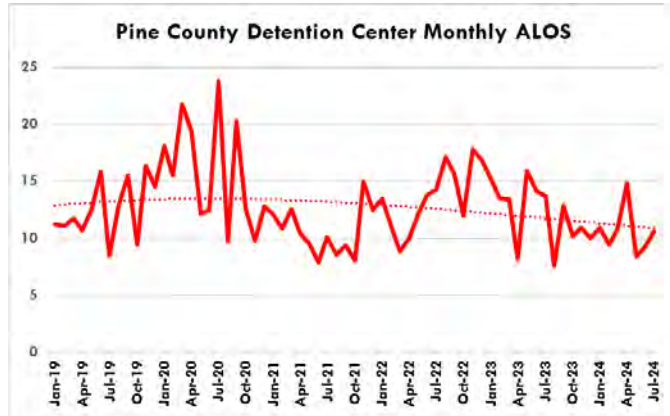
Jail Average Daily Population



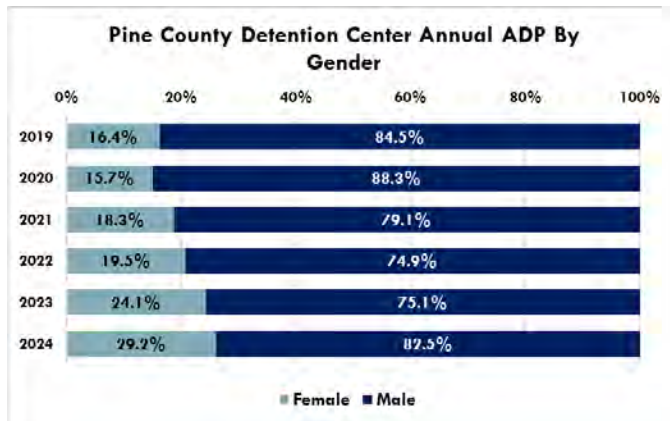
Jail Bookings/Admissions

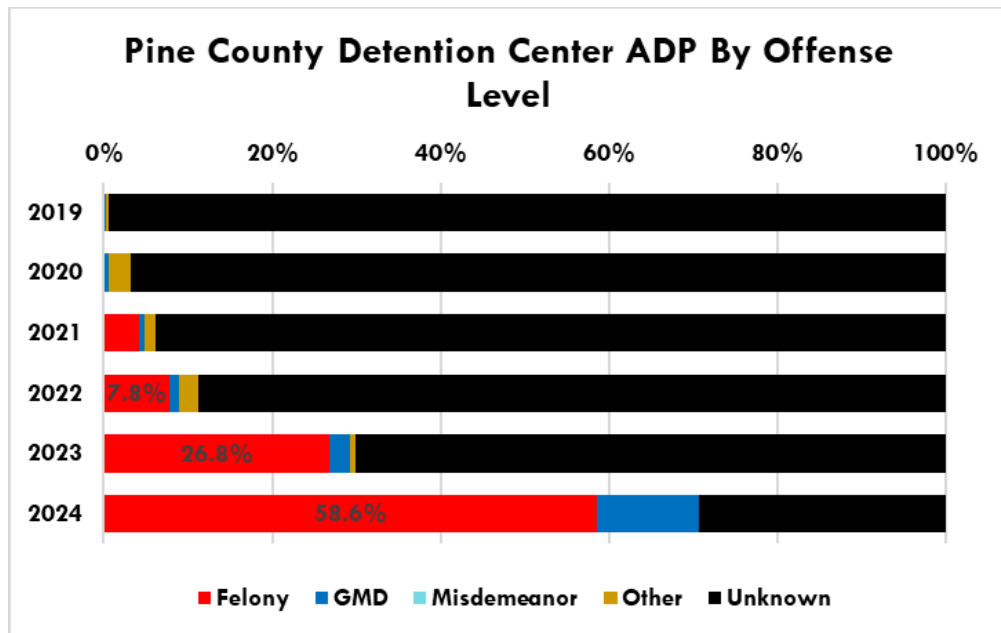
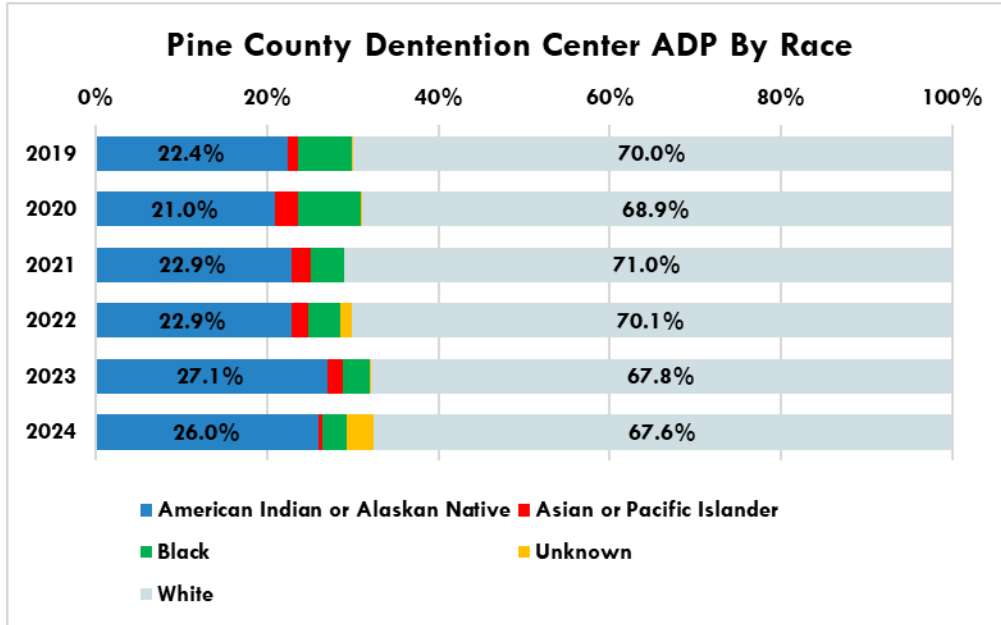


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

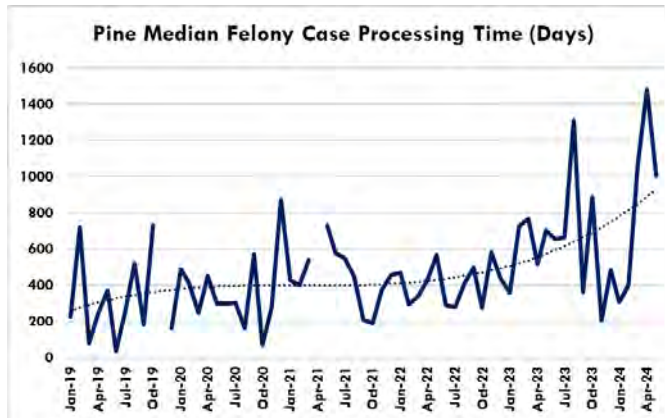
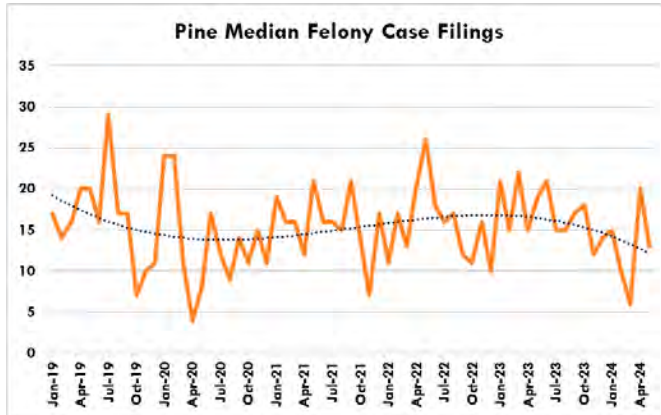




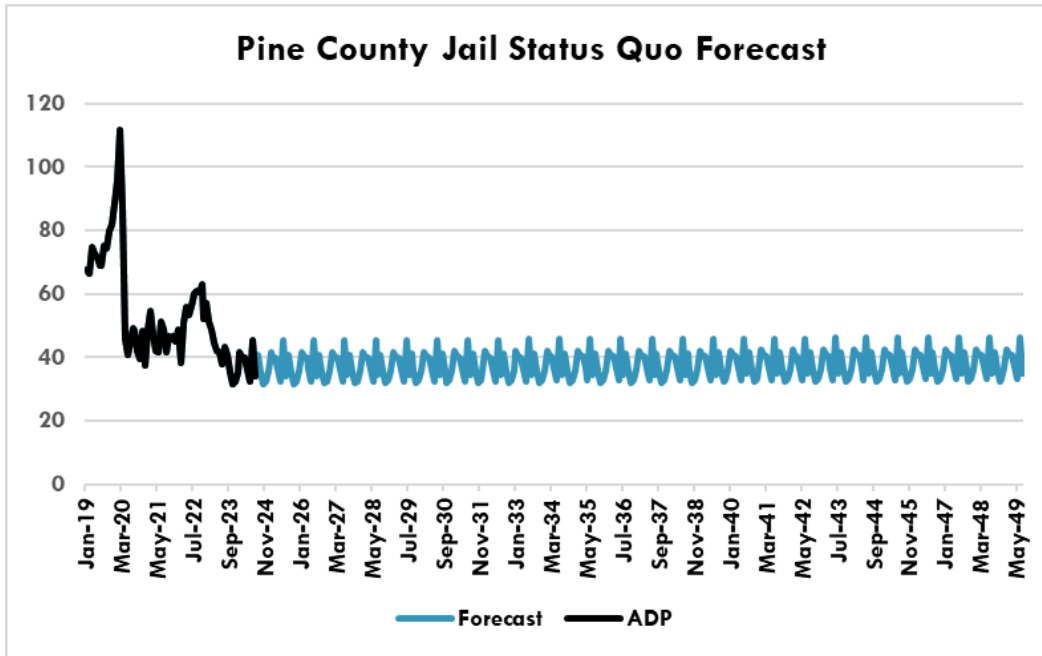
Pine County Detention Center						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	22.1%	21.4%	18.1%	20.1%	24.7%	26.9%
Violent	12.5%	16.6%	15.3%	17.6%	19.2%	15.0%
Offenses vs People	18.0%	14.0%	18.5%	17.5%	11.6%	11.4%
Theft/Fraud	15.0%	14.7%	14.8%	10.3%	10.5%	5.5%
DUI	7.0%	7.2%	4.9%	7.1%	8.4%	8.8%
Offenses vs Government	1.9%	1.9%	3.1%	3.7%	6.2%	8.6%
Sex Offense	5.5%	4.0%	6.9%	5.9%	5.7%	6.5%
Burglary	8.6%	10.4%	7.6%	6.5%	5.5%	6.6%
Weapons	7.3%	5.1%	7.1%	6.7%	4.8%	2.4%
Public Order	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	2.9%
Traffic	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	2.5%
VOP	0.3%	2.6%	1.2%	2.4%	0.7%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	2.0%
Unknown	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pine County Detention Center							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	14.9%	18.1%	7.0%	4.9%	2.6%	4.5%	40.0%
Pretrial	72.4%	72.9%	87.4%	87.3%	87.6%	84.9%	
Sentenced	12.4%	8.4%	5.5%	7.1%	9.6%	10.6%	
Unknown/Other	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

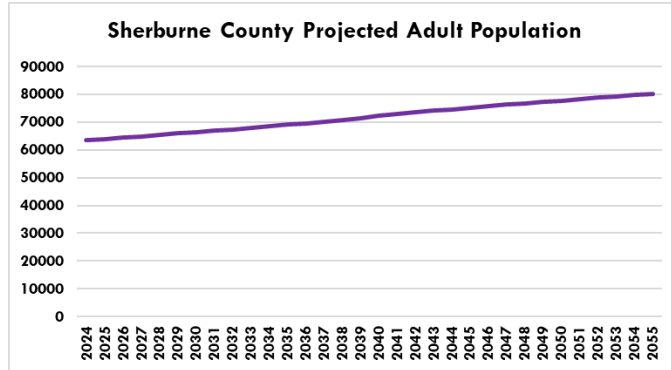


Year	ADP
2029	37.2
2034	37.4
2039	37.6
2044	37.8
2049	39.4
Approved Capacity	131
Operational Capacity	111.35

After a post-pandemic population peak at midyear 2022, the Pine County detention ADP dropped during 2023 and has apparently stabilized in the first half of 2024. The result is that the population currently is 30% smaller now than it was in 2022, and 48% smaller than it was in 2019. Bookings and ALOS have both decreased during those time periods. Moreover, the overall county population is expected to contract by about 17% by 2049. Our 3 best-fitting models all place the population at about where it is today, with some variation. The guidance is that the population likely has hit bottom, as have bookings and ALOS.

Sherburne County

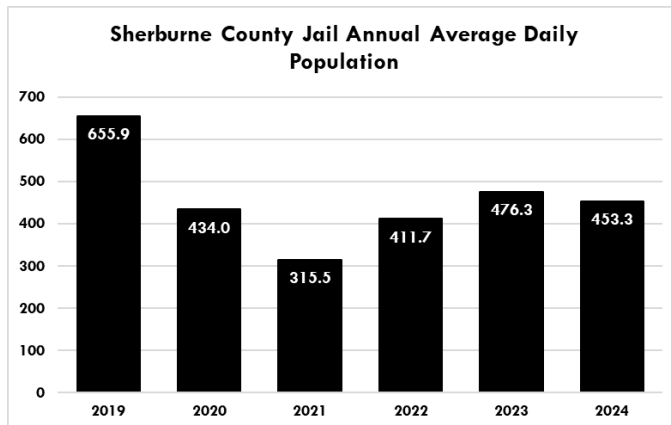
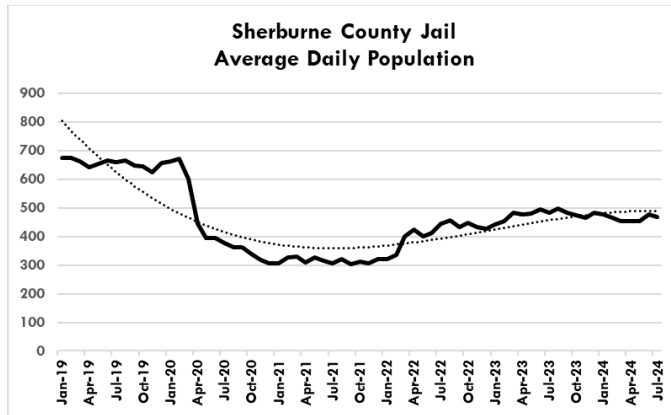
County Population



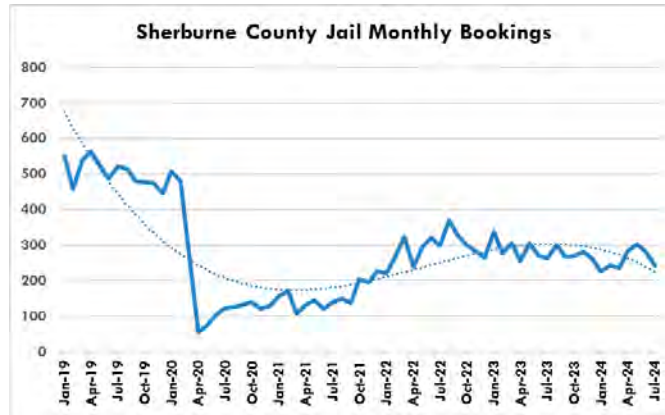
Crime Rate

Sherburne	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	2,805	2480	1850	1044	1481.0	-47%
County Population	92,799	94,240	95,513	95,513	95,513	3%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3022.7	2631.6	1936.9	1093.0	1550.6	-49%

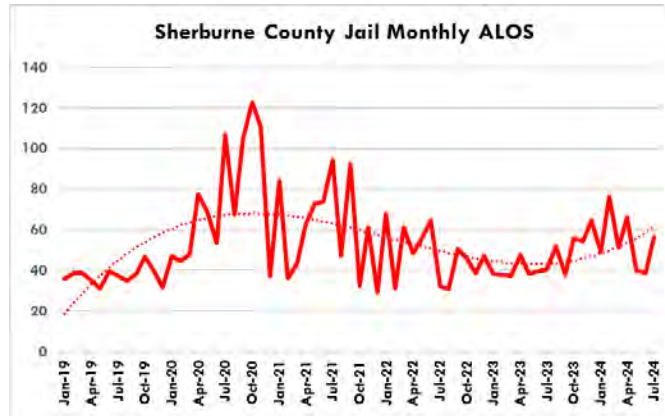
Jail Average Daily Population



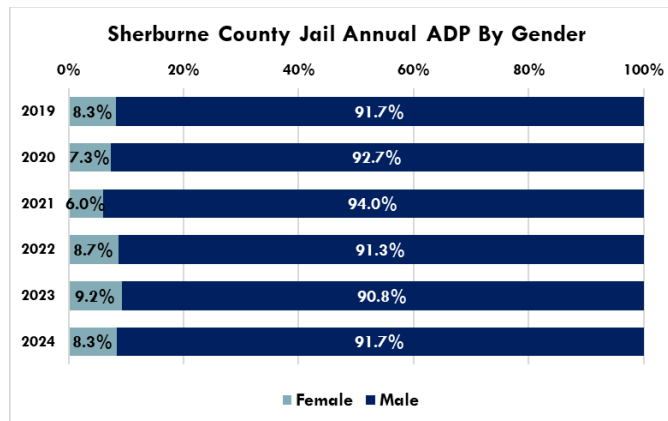
Jail Bookings/Admissions

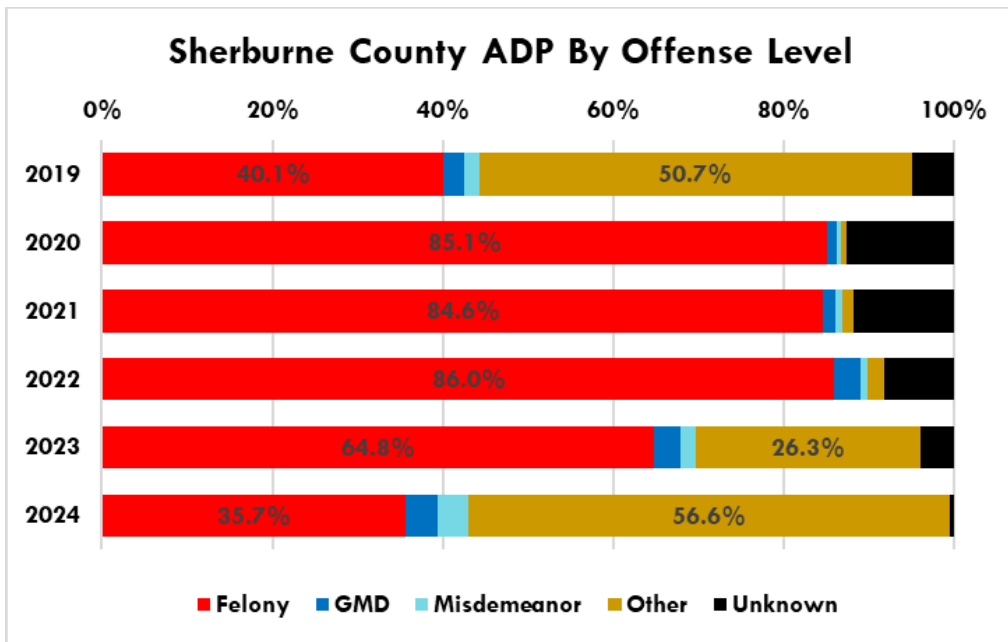
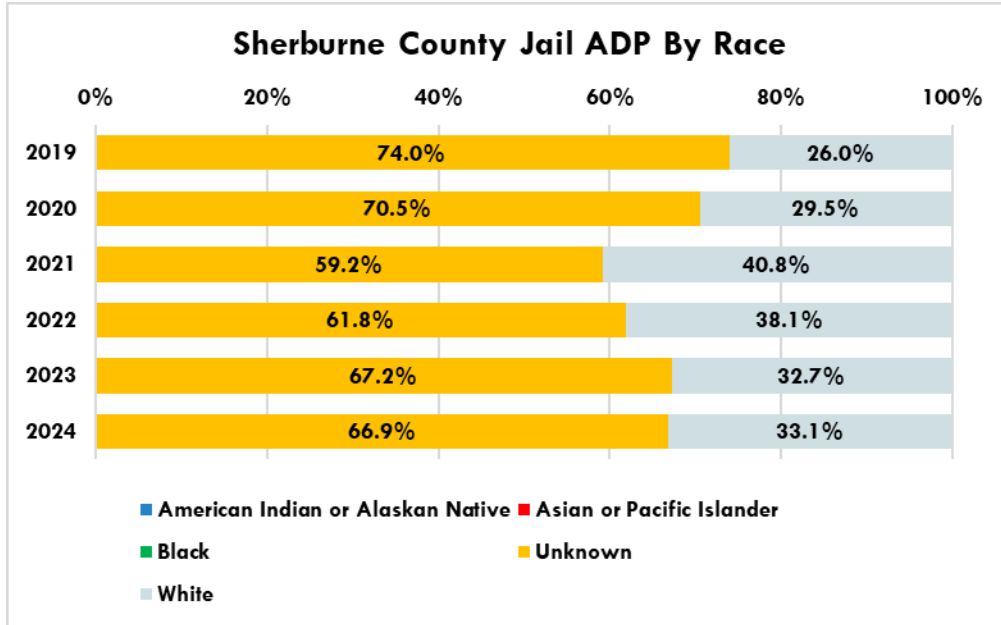


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

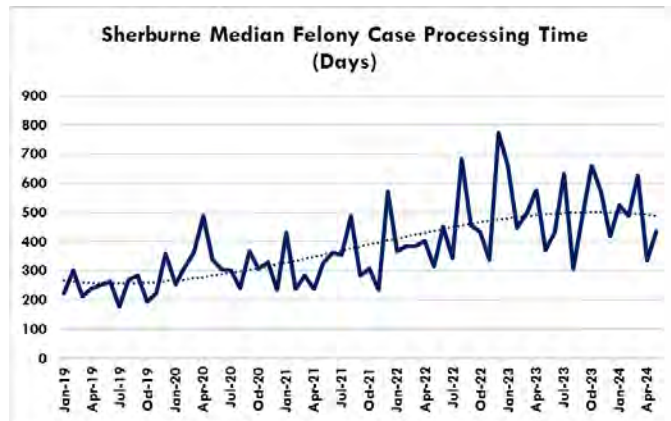
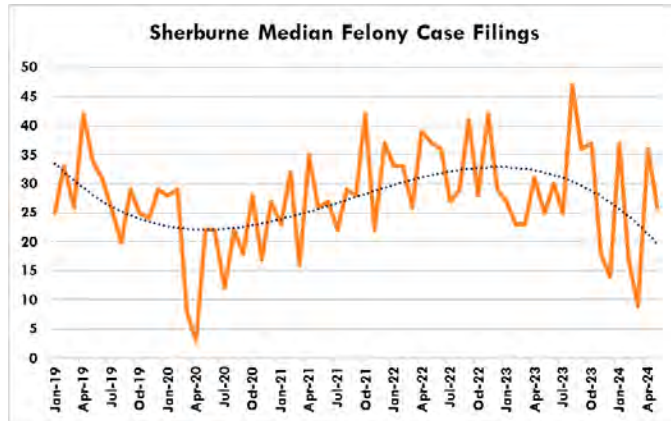




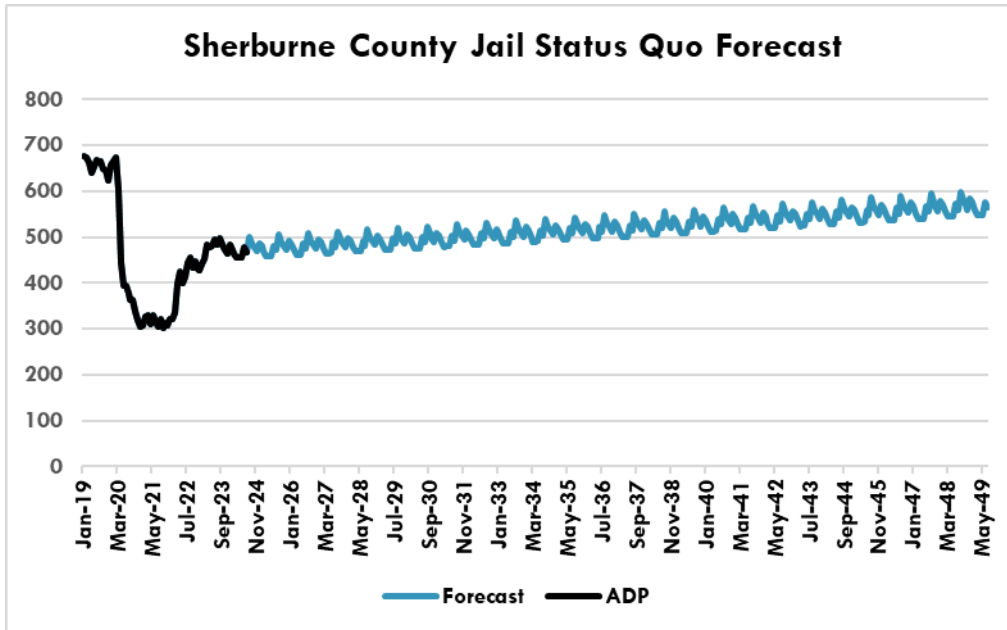
Sherburne County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Unknown	23.2%	73.9%	65.0%	65.2%	32.1%	0.9%
Hold	50.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.1%	25.9%	56.5%
Violent	2.7%	4.1%	7.5%	6.3%	9.8%	8.1%
Drugs	6.8%	6.4%	8.1%	8.4%	8.8%	11.6%
Weapons	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	3.2%	5.7%	5.4%
Offenses vs People	3.2%	3.4%	4.7%	2.9%	4.3%	4.5%
Theft/Fraud	3.1%	3.0%	2.3%	3.1%	3.8%	3.7%
DUI	2.1%	1.0%	1.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%
Sex Offense	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.1%	2.5%	2.7%
Burglary	1.4%	1.0%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.0%
Offenses vs Government	0.8%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.3%	1.7%
Traffic	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
VOP	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%
Public Order	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parole Violation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sherburne County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	84.0%
Pretrial	8.3%	9.5%	13.9%	12.4%	11.5%	12.6%	
Sentenced	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	
Unknown/Other	89.9%	88.6%	84.2%	85.2%	86.2%	85.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

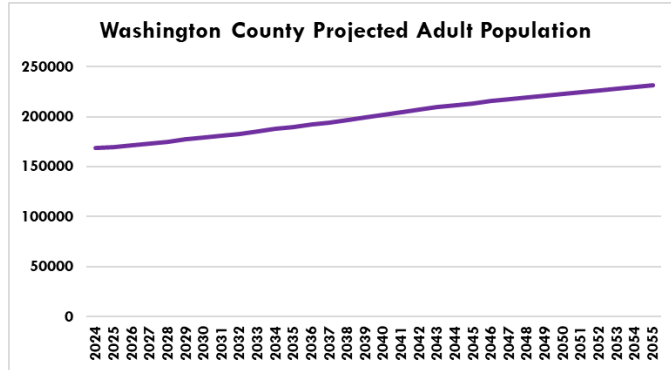


Year	ADP
2029	490.3
2034	509.0
2039	528.4
2044	548.5
2049	559.7
Approved Capacity	732
Operational Capacity	695.4

Sherburne County’s bookings and ALOS trends are negatively correlated---when one measure increases, the other one tends to decrease. The 2024 ALOS is 12% higher than it was in 2022, but bookings are 11% smaller. Our forecast model projects that bookings will inevitably increase (the county’s population is slated to grow by over a fifth by 2049). Our model also believes that the current high point in ALOS will return back to lower levels, perhaps to around 50 days. The increase in bookings and a relatively high ALOS may work together to grow the population to about 20% larger in 2049 than it is now. If the county’s criminal justice system can somehow reduce ALOS to 40 days (a significant reduction, given the high concentration of felony-charged people in custody), the 2049 population would be around 440 (assuming the predicted bookings increase occurs).

Washington County

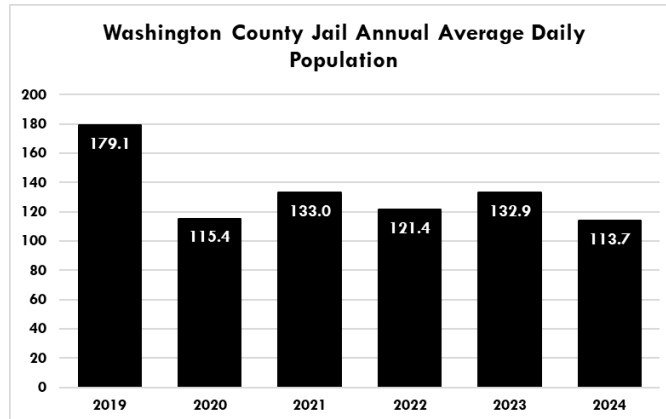
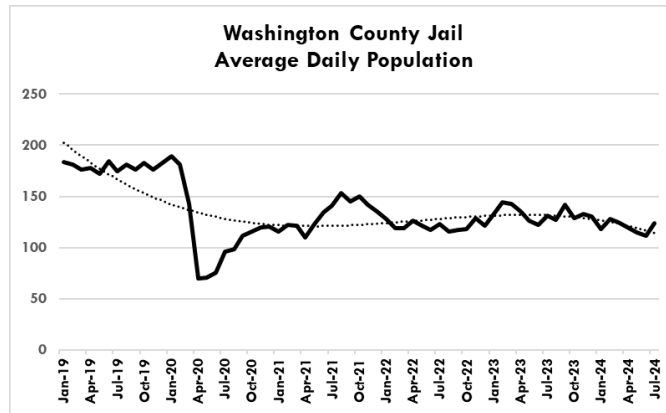
County Population



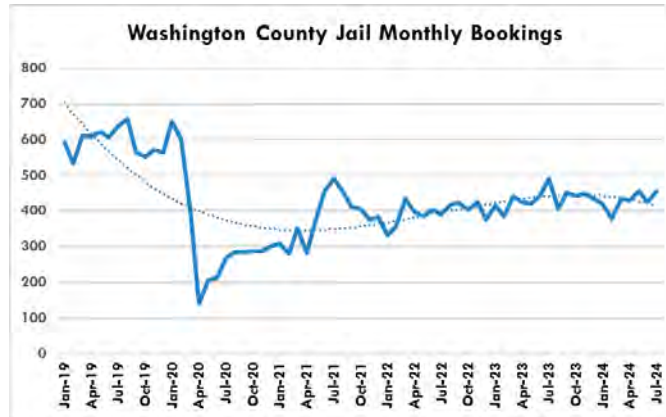
Crime Rate

Washington	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	10,631	9023	7527	5106	7243.4	-32%
County Population	268,513	276,437	280,180	280,180	280,180	4%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	3959.2	3264.0	2686.5	1822.4	2585.3	-35%

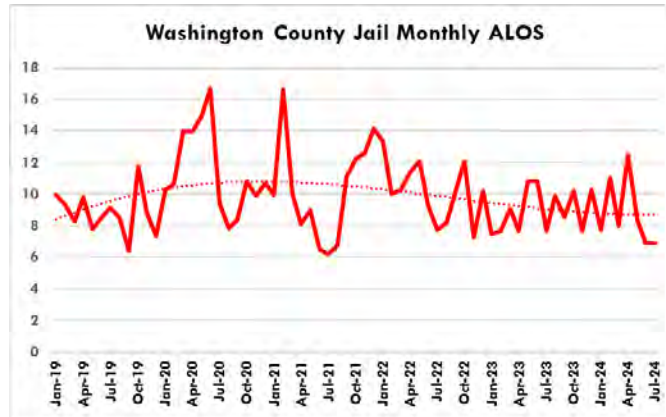
Jail Average Daily Population



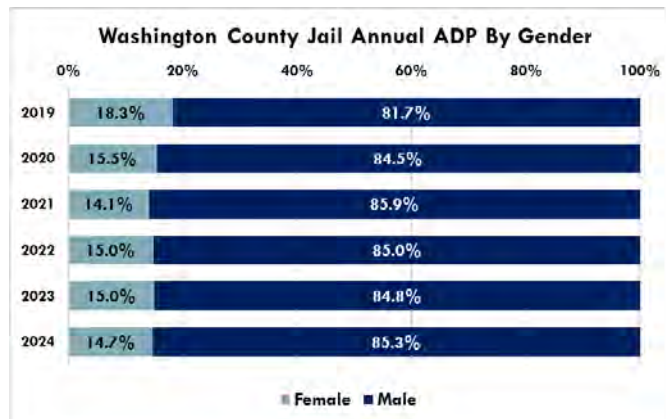
Jail Bookings/Admissions

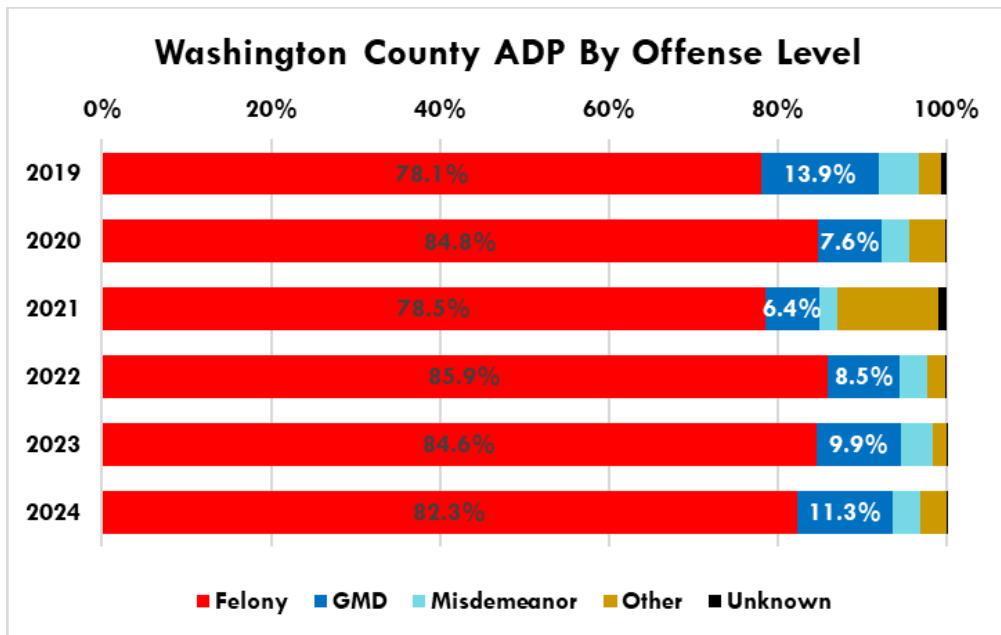
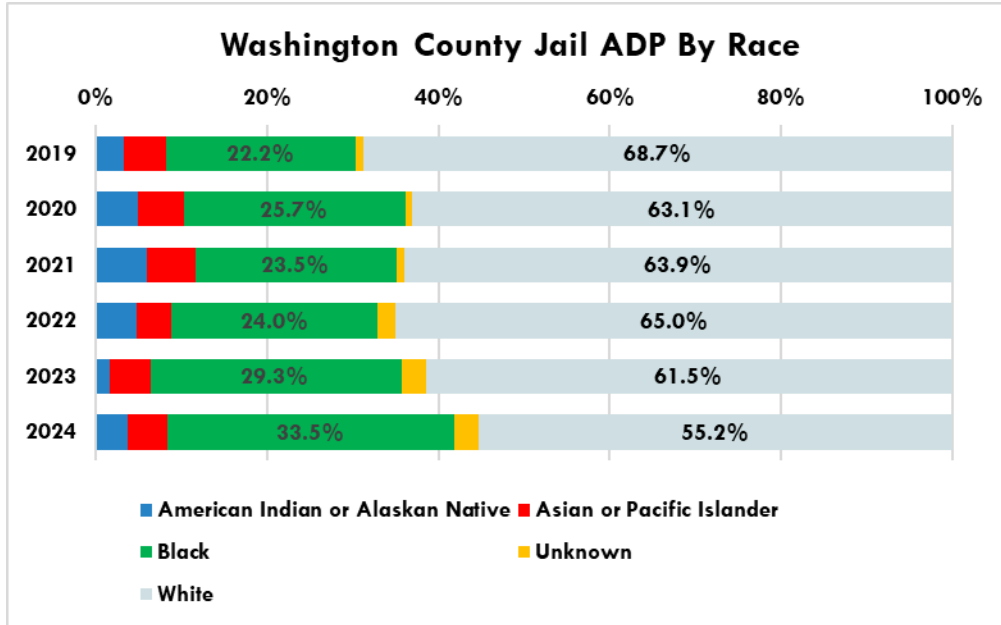


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

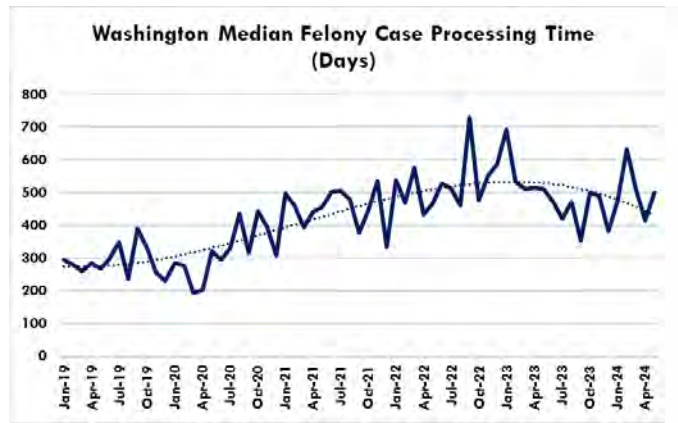
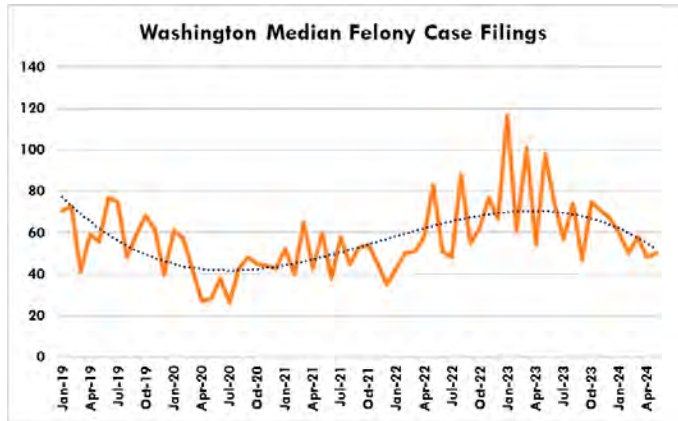




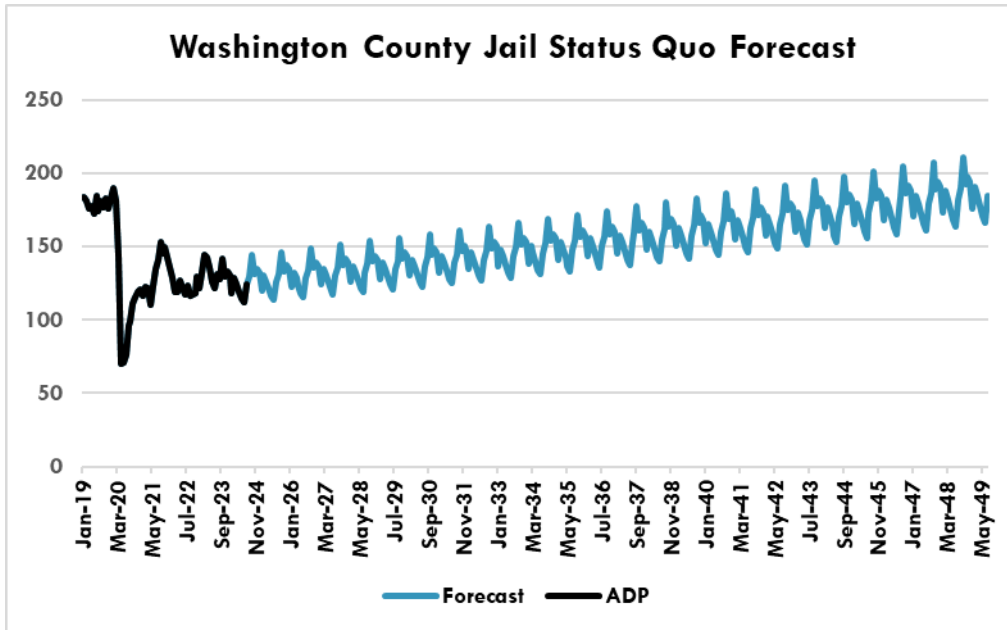
Washington County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Violent	11.9%	14.9%	14.3%	14.8%	20.1%	19.7%
Theft/Fraud	17.7%	16.5%	13.7%	15.0%	15.5%	13.7%
Drugs	20.3%	18.9%	17.9%	17.5%	15.0%	13.6%
Offenses vs People	16.3%	18.0%	16.6%	15.2%	14.0%	10.2%
DUI	9.1%	5.4%	5.6%	7.8%	8.9%	9.6%
Weapons	2.4%	3.4%	4.1%	6.9%	7.0%	7.4%
Sex Offense	8.2%	6.8%	4.6%	5.9%	6.6%	11.1%
Burglary	5.5%	7.0%	7.5%	9.3%	6.5%	6.5%
Offenses vs Government	3.5%	2.5%	1.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%
Hold	0.8%	2.9%	10.5%	1.4%	1.2%	2.3%
Traffic	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Public Order	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%
Parole Violation	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%
VOP	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.4%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Washington County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	9.1%	15.8%	20.5%	7.8%	9.5%	11.3%	73.0%
Pretrial	75.4%	74.8%	72.4%	81.9%	81.2%	79.6%	
Sentenced	12.9%	7.8%	5.6%	9.9%	8.8%	8.5%	
Unknown/Other	2.6%	1.5%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast

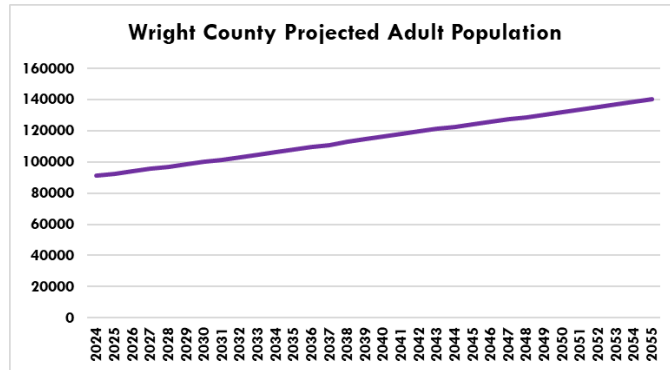


Year	ADP
2029	136.5
2034	147.8
2039	160.0
2044	173.2
2049	178.6
Approved Capacity	240
Operational Capacity	228

Washington County’s population is projected to grow by nearly a third by 2049. Meanwhile, bookings have been increasing since the end of the first wave of the pandemic. However, the population has been held in check by lower ALOS numbers, driven by improvements in felony case processing. Our model calls for significant growth in the population by 2049 if all the current trends continue. Essentially, the growth in booking numbers will likely outpace the ALOS improvements, which we believe in time will revert to where they were in 2022. The result is a population in 2049 that will be 49% larger than the 2024 population and nearly identical to the population in 2019.

Wright County

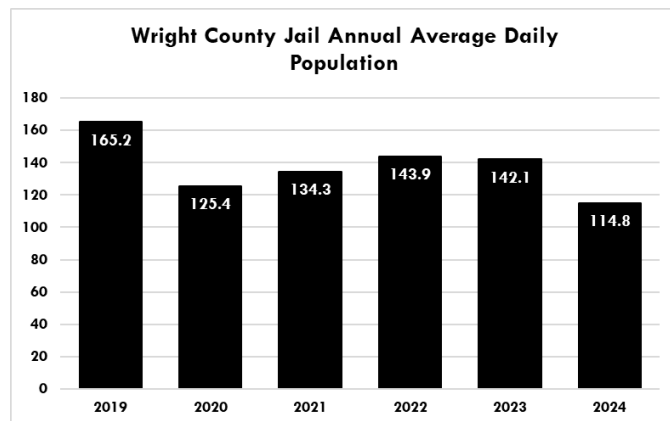
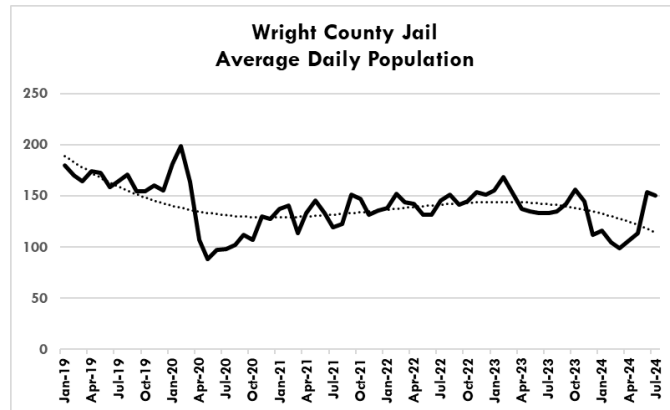
County Population



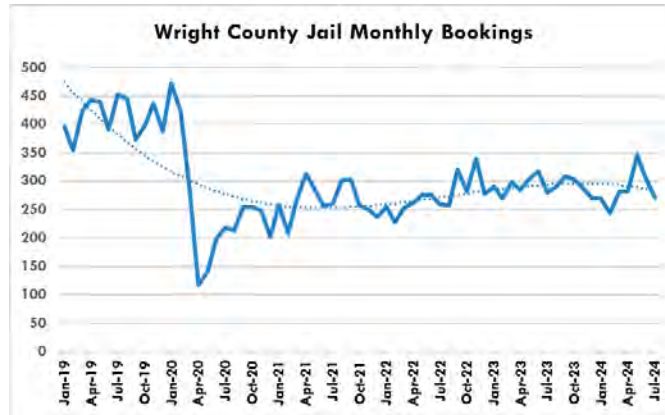
Crime Rate

Wright	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD	2024 Annualized	2024 vs. 2021
Reported Incidents	3199	2594	2119	1303	1848.4	-42%
County Population	142,110	148,168	151,528	151,528	151,528	7%
Crime Rate Per 100k Residents	2251.1	1750.7	1398.4	859.9	1219.9	-46%

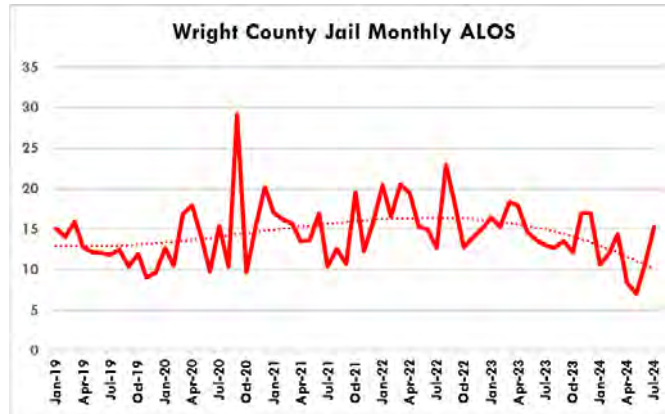
Jail Average Daily Population



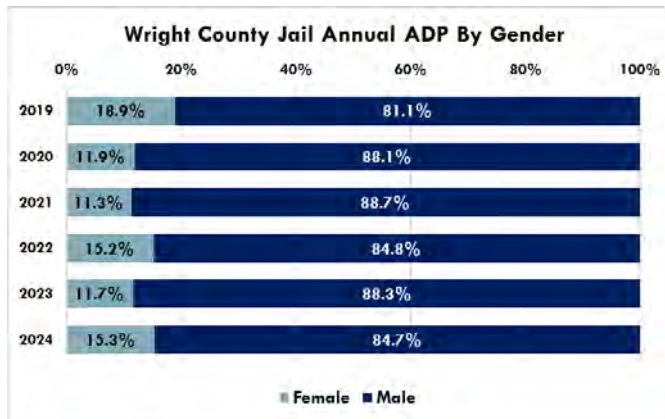
Jail Bookings/Admissions

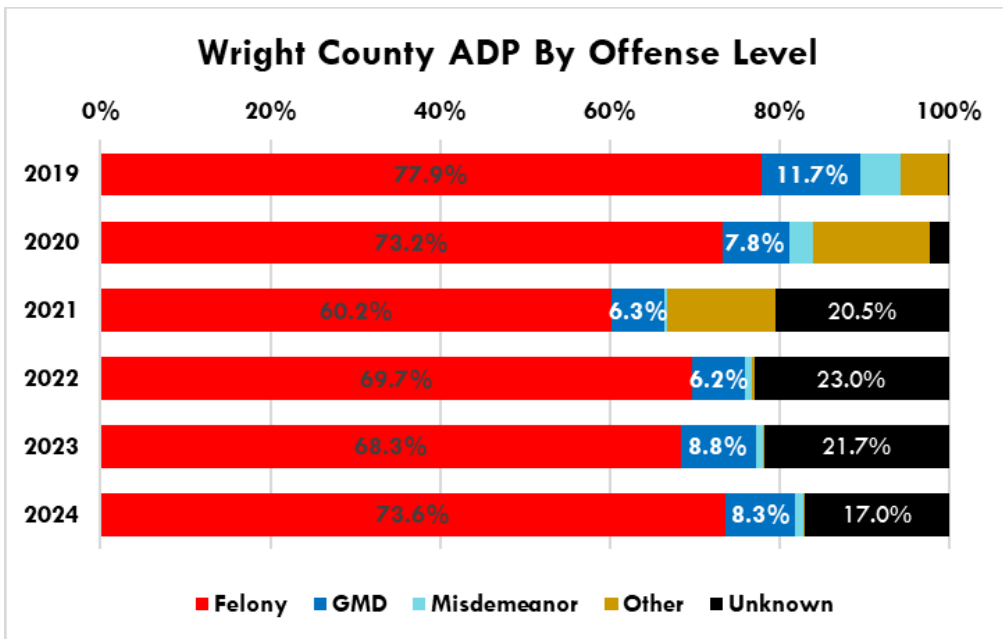
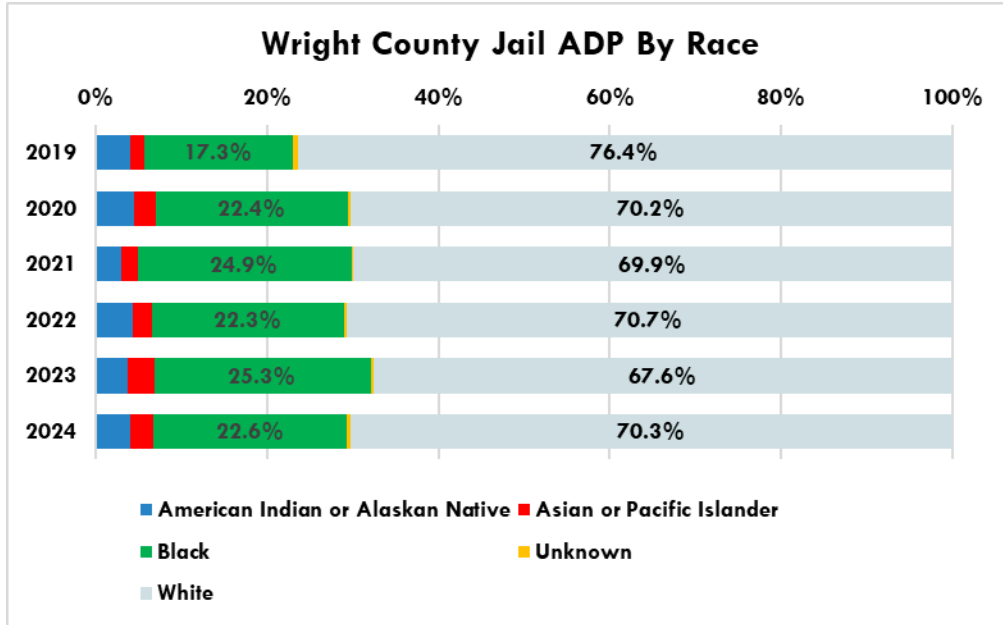


Jail Average Length of Stay (ALOS)



Jail Population By Race, Gender, & Most Serious Offense

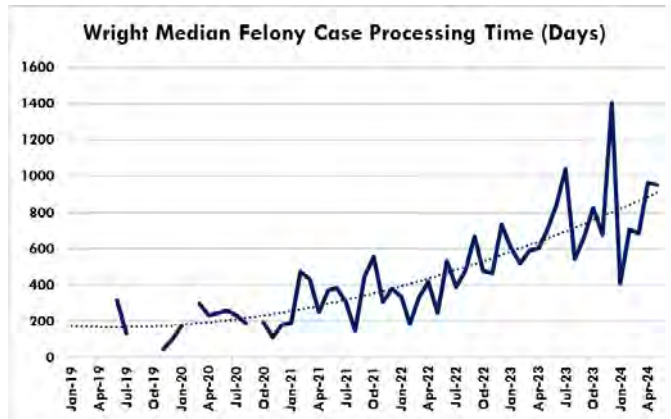
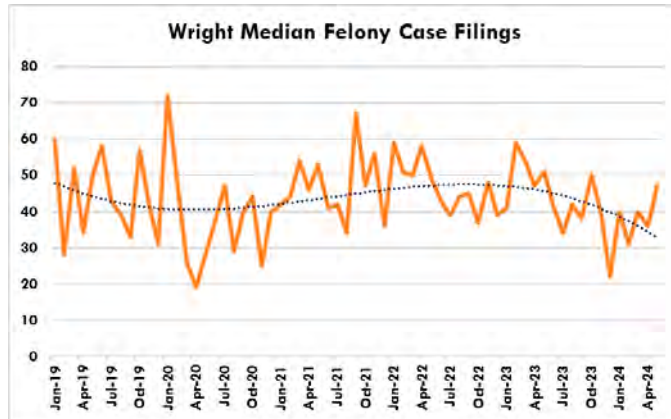




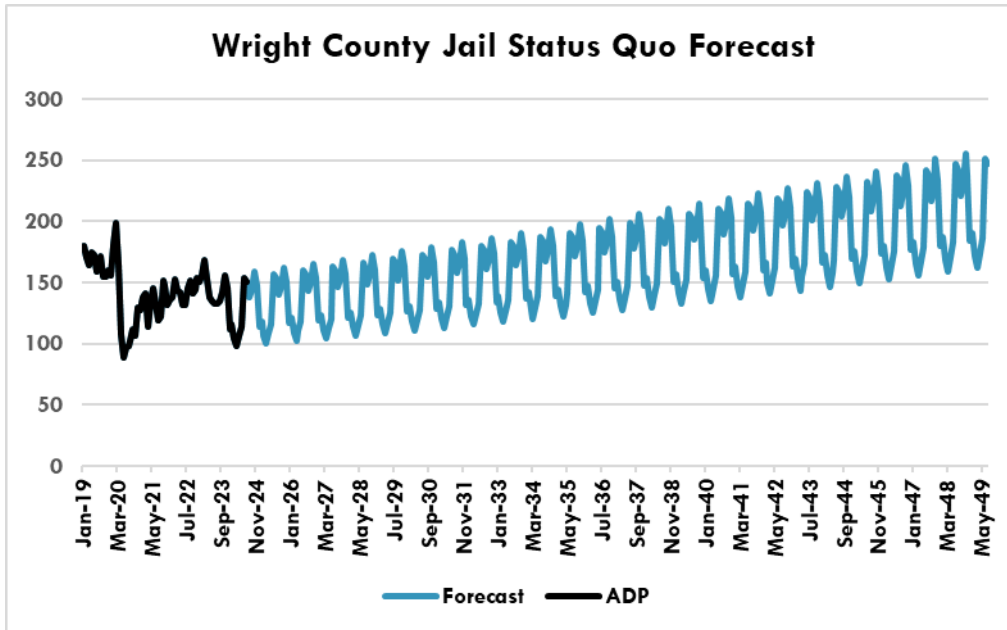
Wright County						
Charge Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Drugs	24.1%	22.4%	16.4%	18.5%	18.7%	18.3%
Offenses vs People	15.4%	14.2%	17.6%	19.4%	18.0%	22.0%
Violent	8.8%	11.4%	14.3%	14.2%	16.5%	21.4%
DUI	9.3%	8.5%	9.9%	10.9%	10.6%	9.1%
Theft/Fraud	11.5%	6.4%	5.9%	6.5%	8.5%	6.2%
Weapons	2.6%	6.0%	5.2%	7.0%	7.6%	3.4%
Sex Offense	10.6%	8.8%	8.1%	9.4%	6.9%	8.9%
Burglary	6.6%	5.0%	5.2%	6.8%	5.4%	3.6%
Offenses vs Government	4.3%	2.4%	2.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%
Public Order	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	0.9%
Traffic	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%
Arson	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Parole Violation	5.1%	13.6%	12.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hold	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
VOP	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Writ	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Warrant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Wright County							Vera Institute 2018 Estimate
Case Status	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Held for Another Agency	44.9%	45.1%	39.1%	43.2%	39.1%	22.5%	71.0%
Pretrial	48.3%	50.8%	56.2%	50.3%	53.5%	65.8%	
Sentenced	6.8%	3.9%	4.5%	6.4%	7.3%	11.5%	
Unknown/Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Felony Filings & Case Processing



Jail Population Forecast



Year	ADP
2029	142.4
2034	157.2
2039	173.6
2044	191.6
2049	197.7
Approved Capacity	288
Operational Capacity	267.84

The forecast model projects that the bookings trend continues to increase and that ALOS sits around 14.3 days, which is lower than it was in 2023, but is higher than 2024 YTD. If Wright County can maintain its current 11.2 day ALOS, the projected population for 2049 would be under 160.

Projected Capacity Shortfalls

Of all the Minnesota County jail projections, there were 13 whose projected populations in the year 2049 will either reach or exceed their current operational capacities.

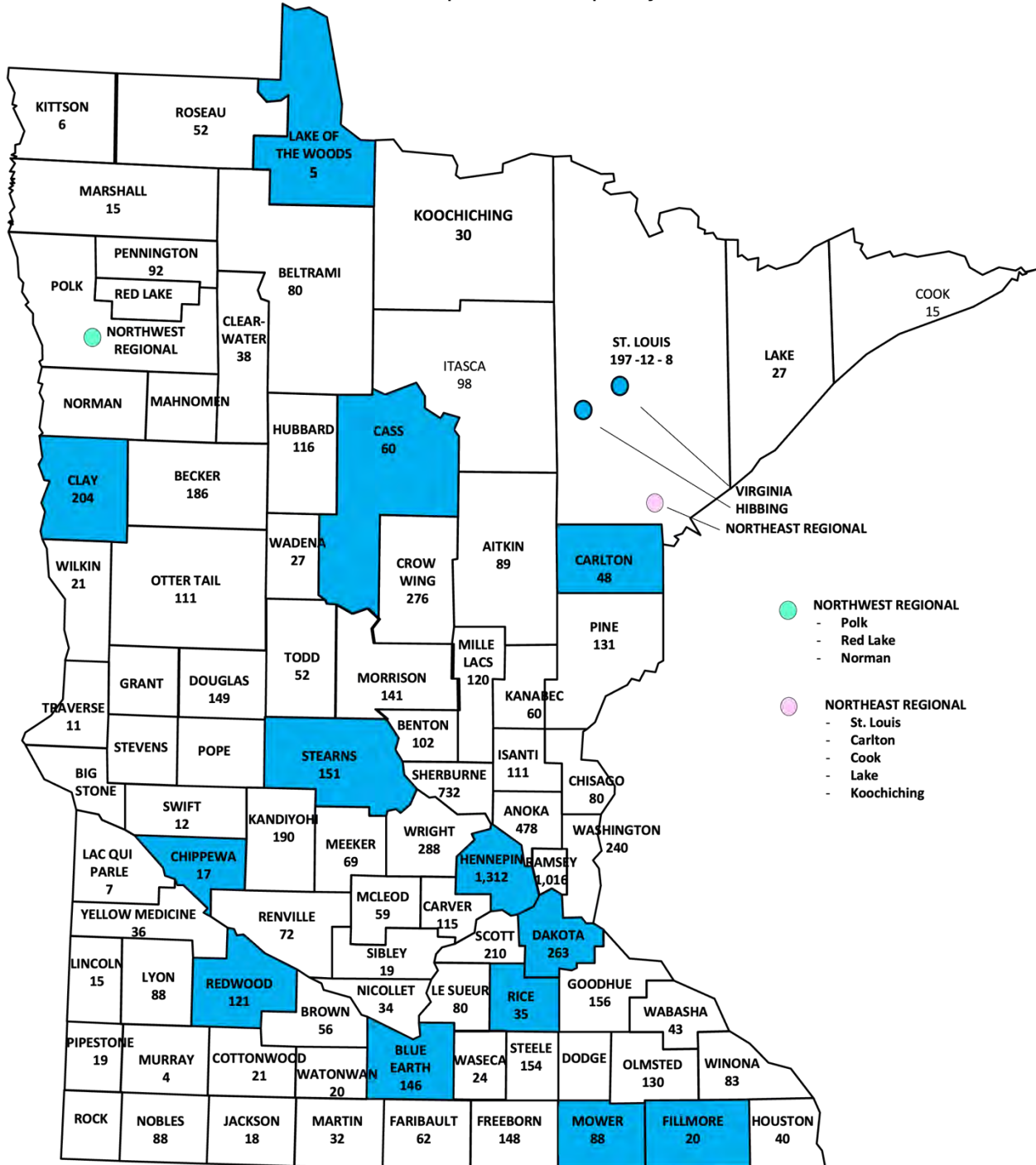
County	2024 Operational Capacity	2049 Projected ADP	Sheriff's Survey Response
Cass	48	83.9	Agree
Carlton*	38.4	42.1	Did not respond
Clay	189.7	231.3	Did not respond
Hennepin	1,206.5	1,249.0	Did not respond
Blue Earth	131.4	144.3	Neutral
Lake of the Woods	4.0	5.2	Neutral
Mower	79.2	90.0	Neutral
Stearns	135.9	141.6	Neutral
Dakota	249.9	253.0	Disagree
Chippewa	14.5	15.1	Strongly disagree
Fillmore	14.0	14.0	Strongly disagree
Redwood	16.8	19.2	Strongly disagree
Rice	28.0	43.2	Strongly disagree

* participates in the NE Regional Correctional Center (NERCC)

However, only one of these counties (Sheriffs) agreed that a regional jail would be of benefit to their community as compared to a stand-alone jail. The other 12 sheriffs either did not agree or responded neutrally.

Minnesota County Regional Options

Counties with a 2049 projected offender population that is higher than the current operational capacity.



Offenders with Mental Illness

One of the areas of emphasis for this current study was to estimate the number of people who are incarcerated in county jail facilities with mental health and/or substance use issues. The actual language of the Request for Proposals asked for the number of people who were in county jail facilities 'for offenses that stem from controlled substance addition or mental health disorders.' The research team knows of no reliable systematic resource anywhere in the country that, on a mass generalizable basis, details the core causes underlying the criminal charges of bookings into county jail facilities. Perhaps the better question for the State of Minnesota to ask is, simply, what are the proportions of individuals who are held in the county jails across the state with mental health and/or substance use disorders?

Sadly, there is no clear answer to this question, either. The Department of Corrections county jail database does not include mental health or substance use information, making building direct population reconstructions difficult at best. Moreover, the research team's experience conducting needs assessments for three specific Minnesota counties within the last 4 years is informative. There were wide variations between and among these counties in terms of estimating and tracking mental health/substance use in an intentional manner. One county, Beltrami, kept track of the number of people who answered yes to 2 or more questions from a standard DOC mental health questionnaire. There was no tracking of any diagnostic information for these individuals, and there was no rating produced which allowed for the identification/delineation of various levels of affliction. The other two counties, Steele and Mille Lacs, could provide the research team with estimates of suicide attempts and hospitalizations, but there was nothing that could be construed as a proportional estimate of the mental health/substance use populations. At any rate, none of the three counties constructed or tracked mental health/substance use information.

The absence of quantifiable mental health/substance use data from correctional data systems may itself be one of the central lessons of the current research project. It may be prudent to consider including and requiring such information in any future database development for the Minnesota Department of Corrections. If that is a future direction for the State, it would be prudent to not only measure the basic proportions involved, but also the proportion of individuals who have a 'serious mental illness' (SMI), as that is a significant additional consideration for correctional populations.

The research team did, however, include questions asking for estimates of the mental health/substance use proportions of the detainee populations within the surveys of jail administrators. As noted earlier, the jail administrators were among the most cooperative group of survey respondents, with 78 counties answering the mental health estimation question and 79 answering the substance use estimation question. The survey items in question asked the respondent to estimate the percentage of detainees in custody on the current date who had 'mental illness' or 'substance use issues'.

Percentage	Estimated Proportion	
	Mental Health	Substance Use
10% or Less	9%	1%
11 - 20%	12%	8%
21 - 30%	12%	9%
31 - 40%	32%	11%
41 - 50%	19%	24%
> 50%	17%	47%
Total	100%	100%

The table above details the survey responses for the two items in question. The responses are very much in

line with what the research team has measured in jurisdictions that formally track mental health and substance use diagnostic data, as well as national estimates of correctional populations⁴. For mental health, approximately 68% of the respondents estimated that over 30% of the current correctional population has a mental health issue. For substance use, 82% of respondents estimated over 30% of the current correctional population had a substance use issue.

⁴ <https://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/about#:~:text=It%20is%20estimated%20that%2018,those%20without%20behavioral%20health%20concerns.>

Accessed on November 25, 2024. SAMHSA estimates that 44% of those in jail have a mental illness and 63% of those in jail has a substance use disorder.

Regional Jail Criteria

Statute 641.262 states, “Two or more counties, each contiguous at one or more points with one or more of the other counties, may cooperate to establish, operate, and maintain a regional jail.... A county may join with other counties in the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a regional jail by majority vote of its county board. A county board so voting shall also appropriate its approximate proportionate share of the initial expenses of the proposed county regional jail...”.⁵

The two primary criteria for the formation of a regional jail are:

1. two or more counties are contiguous with one another, and
2. the counties must have an interest in forming a regional jail.

Since the Sheriff has responsibility of operating the county jail, the consultant team looked at the County Sheriffs that were in agreement that a regional jail could benefit their community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Sheriff	
A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.	
Pipestone County	Strongly agree
Polk County	Strongly agree
Red Lake County	Strongly agree
Rock County	Strongly agree
Scott County	Strongly agree
Waseca County	Strongly agree
Cass County	Agree
Cottonwood County	Agree
Houston County	Agree
Lake County	Agree
Mahnomen County	Agree
Murray County	Agree
Nicollet County	Agree
Norman County	Agree
Roseau County	Agree
Steele County	Agree
Wabasha County	Agree
Watonwan County	Agree
Yellow Medicine County	Agree

Polk, Red Lake, and Norman Counties are already a part of the Northwest Regional Correctional Center. Mahnomen County is contiguous to Norman and Polk Counties but does not have a jail.

Rock County does not have a jail and is contiguous to Pipestone County.

⁵ <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/641/full#stat.641.261>

Age of Current Jail Facilities

Every jail is different. Even though they may have the same design capacity, the design, construction methods, maintenance procedures, and operations are all different in many ways. These differences all contribute to the durability of each facility. Generally speaking, the life expectancy of a jail should be approximately 30 years. Many last much longer, and some need remodeling and/or replacement much sooner. However, once a facility is more than 20 years old, there are often some degree of large-scale maintenance issues that must be addressed such as roof replacement, HVAC repairs, plumbing issues, etc. The table below lists all county jails from the newest, with Carlton and Itasca being less than one year old, to the oldest, with Meeker, Waseca and Fillmore having jails that have been in operation for 50 or more years.

Age of Current Facilities (as of 2024)					
Carlton County	<1 year	Scott County	18 years	Brown County	37 years
Itasca County	<1 year	Wilkin County	18 years	Cass County	37 years
Winona County	1 year	Freeborn County	20 years	Otter Tail County	37 years
Becker County	5 years	Steele County	20 Years	Swift County	39 years
Clay County	5 years	Nobles County	22 Years	Isanti County	40 years
Le Sueur County	5 years	Yellow Medicine County	22 years	Aitkin County	40 years
Chisago County	6 years	Kandiyohi County	23 years	Lake of the Woods County	40 years
Pennington County	7 years	Lincoln County	23 years	Sherburne County	40 years
Kanabec County	12 years	Ramsey County	23 years	Wadena County	40 years
Roseau County	12 years	Hennepin County	24 years	Chippewa County	41 years
Houston County	13 years	Goodhue County	25 years	Kittson County	41 Years
Mower County	13 years	Clearwater County	26 years	Redwood County	41 years
Douglas County	14 years	Cook County	26 years	McLeod County	42 years
Lyon County	14 years	Nicollet County	27 years	Anoka County	42 years
Wright County	14 years	Benton County	28 years	Watsonwan County	43 years
Blue Earth County	15 years	Lake County	28 years	Murray County	45 years
Faribault County	15 Years	Carver County	30 years	Pipestone County	45 years
Renville County	15 Years	Koochiching County	30 years	Jackson County	48 years
Wabasha County	15 years	Saint Louis County	30 years	Rice County	49 Years
Lyon County	15 years	Sibley County	30 years	Marshall County	50 years
Polk County	16 Years	Cottonwood County	31 years	Martin County	50 years
Crow Wing County	17 years	Washington County	31 years	Mille Lacs County	50 years
Pine County	17 Years	Olmsted County	33 years	Meeker County	50 years
Traverse County	17 years	Beltrami County	35 years	Waseca County	54 years
Hubbard County	18 years	Dakota County	36 years	Fillmore County	55 years

Regional Jail Opportunities

Fifteen Sheriffs (not already a part of a regional jail) responded as having an interest (agreed or strongly agreed) in a regional jail. Two of these sheriffs, Mahnomen and Rock, do not have jails. Of the remaining sheriffs, six have jails that have been operating for more than 30 years.

County	Current Age (Yrs)	2024 Operational Capacity	2049 Projected ADP
Mahnomen	no jail	0.0	0.0
Rock	no jail	0.0	0.0
Roseau	12	46.8	13.1
Houston	13	36.0	2.3
Wabasha	15	38.7	11.6
Scott	18	189.0	136.7
Steele	20	138.6	29.0
Yellow Medicine	22	28.8	9.5
Nicollet	27	27.2	18.7
Cottonwood	31	16.8	13.8
Cass	37	48.0	83.9
Watonwan	43	16.0	7.3
Murray	45	3.0	1.5
Pipestone	50	15.2	5.7
Waseca	54	19.2	8.9

Mahnomen County and the NWRCC

The Mahnomen County Sheriff was in agreement to the benefits of a regional jail. Mahnomen does not have a jail but is contiguous to Norman and Polk Counties which are a part of the Northwest Regional Correctional Center. There may be benefit to Mahnomen County joining with the NWRCC to formally house their offenders.

Steele and Waseca Counties

Both Sheriffs in Steele County and Waseca County agreed that a regional jail could benefit their communities and these counties are contiguous. Waseca County operates one of the oldest jails in the state. The jail in Steele County is 20 years old but has abundant capacity. If these two counties were to enter into an agreement for a regional jail, it could possibly be accommodated in the current Steele County Jail, due to their excess capacity, without any new construction.

Rock, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, and Watonwan Counties

Rock, Pipestone, Murray, Cottonwood, and Watonwan Counties are all contiguous jurisdictions. Rock County does not have a jail, and the other four counties have a combined operational capacity of 51 offenders with a projected combined average daily population of 28.3 offenders. The ages of these jails range from 31 years to 54 years old. Combined, these five counties could share the staffing and operational costs of a regional jail far more efficiently than independent jails of such small numbers. But there would

be some obstacles to overcome as well. For instance, the drive from Pipestone to St. James in Watonwan is 95 minutes. Therefore, a centrally located site in either Murray or Cottonwood County would be needed to limit the transportation time from the point of arrest to the regional jail. This would also be important for limiting the transportation from the regional jail to the courts in each of the participating counties.

The combined projected average daily population for these counties is 28.3 offenders. Actual populations will fluctuate above and below that average number. To operate a facility safely and securely, extra capacity must be available to keep various classifications and custody levels of offenders separated from each other, such as co-defendants, known enemies, etc. Accounting for these anticipated fluctuations and separations, this regional facility would require approximately 40 total beds.

Estimated Construction Cost

Martin County, which shares a border with Watonwan County, is in the process of planning and building a new jail. Martin County’s new jail will have 27 cells that will be double bunked, giving them a total capacity of 54 beds. There are times, especially when a regional jail is holding offenders from multiple jurisdictions, when some offenders need to be housed in a cell by themselves. So, it is likely that a similar sized jail of 27 cells would be sufficient for a 40-bed facility.

The planned size of the new Martin County Jail is 11,234 square feet of jail housing and 17,386 square feet of jail support space at a cost of \$800 per square foot. The estimated soft costs will include land acquisition, fees, furniture, and contingencies. The total estimated project cost for Martin County will be approximately \$32m.

\$ 22,896,000	Estimated construction cost (28,620sf x \$800/sf)
\$ 9,104,000	Estimated soft costs (land, fees, furniture, contingency)
\$ 32,000,000	Estimated total project cost

These estimated project costs are in current dollars and must be escalated for future planning projects. The operational costs for a regional jail are to-be-determined. However, there would be efficiencies in operating one facility instead of four or five. Staffing, administration, supervision, and general operating costs would be consolidated into one facility and location to be split among the participating agencies. Transportation costs would likely increase for each agency, but that would be offset by the fact that they would no longer be funding the entire operational costs of their own jail.

If this option is pursued, the additional input of the citizens of these communities must be considered along with the stakeholders that participated in this study.

Recommendations and Implementation Strategy

The study's findings support a targeted approach to regional jail initiatives that emphasizes voluntary collaboration and local decision-making rather than state mandates. Success requires careful attention to several key areas:

Regional planning should emerge from local initiative rather than top-down directives. The sentiments of citizens in potential target communities must be considered. The state's role should focus on providing technical assistance for feasibility studies, developing frameworks for cost-sharing arrangements, and establishing clear governance guidelines. This approach respects local autonomy while ensuring consistent standards and practices across regional collaborations.

Mental health and substance use challenges require immediate attention regardless of facility arrangements. The state should implement standardized screening and assessment tools across all facilities while improving data collection and reporting systems. Expanded treatment programming options and development of alternatives to incarceration for individuals with mental health needs emerge as critical priorities.

Infrastructure planning requires a systematic approach beginning with development of a comprehensive statewide facility condition inventory. This should inform creation of a long-term capital planning framework that identifies priority replacement and renovation needs while establishing clear design standards for regional facilities.

Operational considerations demand careful attention to transportation coordination, classification standards, and staffing models. Technology solutions, particularly for court appearances, can help address some logistical challenges while improving efficiency. However, implementation must account for varying local capabilities and resources.

Future Considerations

The evolution of Minnesota's criminal justice system will continue to influence regional jail initiatives. Changing population demographics will affect facility needs differently across regions. Evolving mental health treatment needs may drive new facility requirements and programming approaches. Technological advances supporting remote operations could reshape operating models, while infrastructure replacement cycles may create natural opportunities for regional collaboration.

Success in addressing these challenges requires ongoing evaluation and planning to support effective decision-making regarding facility needs and regional opportunities. The study suggests focusing initial efforts on voluntary collaborations where geographic and operational conditions naturally support regional solutions, while maintaining emphasis on mental health and substance use challenges as critical priorities regardless of facility arrangements.

Continued evaluation and planning will be essential to support effective decision-making regarding facility needs and regional opportunities.

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Appendix: Stakeholder Surveys

Minnesota Regional Jail Survey - Sheriffs

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* Indicates required question

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- Traverse County
- Wabasha County

- Wadena County
- Waseca County
- Washington County
- Watonwan County
- Wilkin County
- Winona County
- Wright County
- Yellow Medicine County

Multiple Choice Items

For the next few questions, we will present some statements and we ask that you rate your level of agreement with the statement.

2. 1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

3. 2. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could reduce costs.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

4. 3. A regional jail would benefit my long-term strategic plans for law enforcement in my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree

5. 4. Resources and services could be shared more efficiently in a regional jail setting.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

6. 5. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could improve the rehabilitation and mental health services provided to offenders.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

7. 6. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

8. 7. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Open-Ended Items

Please enter your answers below each of the following questions.

9. 8. What financial considerations would drive any exploration of a regional jail option?

10. 9. How do you think the transportation of detainees, court appearances, and other logistics would be managed in a regional jail scenario?

11. 10. How do you believe the community would be affected by a shift to a regional jail approach?

12. 11. What would be the potential challenges or concerns you can foresee in a regional jail option over the long term?

13. 12. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Those are all of our questions---thank you very much for your help!

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Minnesota Regional Jail Survey - Jail Administrators

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- Wabasha County

- Wadena County
- Waseca County
- Washington County
- Watonwan County
- Wilkin County
- Winona County
- Wright County
- Yellow Medicine County

Multiple Choice Items

For the next few questions, we will present some statements and we ask that you rate your level of agreement with the statement.

2. 1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

3. 2. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail will enhance operational efficiency.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

4. 3. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail will improve detainee management.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

5. 4. A higher level/quality of inmate services, programs, and rehabilitation initiatives could be provided in a regional jail environment compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

6. 5. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

7. 6. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

8. 7. The approximate percentage of inmates in my facility today with mental illness is:

Mark only one oval.

- 10% or less
- 11-20%
- 21-30%
- 31-40%
- 41-50%
- More than 50%

9. 8. The approximate percentage of inmates in my facility today with substance use issues is:

Mark only one oval.

- 10% or less
- 11-20%
- 21-30%
- 31-40%
- 41-50%
- More than 50%

Open-Ended Items

Please enter your answers below each of the following questions.

10. 9. What is the age of your current facility?

11. 10. Has any renovation or additional construction been performed that increased the capacity of the jail? If yes, what was done, and when?

12. 11. Do you currently hold detainees for other jurisdictions? If yes, for what jurisdictions?

13. 12. Do you currently house your detainees in other jurisdictions? If yes, where do you house them?

14. 13. What is the current capacity and utilization of the existing stand-alone jail facility?

15. 14. What operational challenges do you currently face that a regional jail could address or alleviate?

16. 15. What security measures and protocols would need to be in place to manage inmate populations across multiple jurisdictions in a regional jail?

17. 16. From a budgetary perspective, what financial considerations should be explored in a regional jail option?

18. 17. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Those are all of our questions---thank you very much for your help!

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Minnesota Regional Jail Survey - County Attorneys

Thank you for participating in the Minnesota Regional Jail Survey. Our organization, Justice Planners, is working with the Minnesota Department of Corrections to manage this survey and gather your responses. Your individual responses are confidential. Nobody outside of Justice Planners will view your personal responses to the questions. Your honest feedback is crucial for our understanding of your County's unique situation.

* Indicates required question

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- Wabasha County

- Wadena County
- Waseca County
- Washington County
- Watonwan County
- Wilkin County
- Winona County
- Wright County
- Yellow Medicine County

Multiple Choice Items

For the next few questions, we will present some statements and we ask that you rate your level of agreement with the statement.

2. 1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

3. 2. A regional jail would improve our office's operations.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

4. 3. As compared to a stand-alone facility, a regional jail would have a positive effect on victims and their families.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

5. 4. As compared to a stand-alone facility, a regional jail would have a positive effect on witnesses.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

6. 5. As compared to a stand-alone facility, a regional jail would have a positive impact on my office's workload and resource allocation.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

7. 6. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

8. 7. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Open-Ended Items

Please enter your answers below each of the following questions.

9. 8. What considerations would you have regarding case management and legal proceedings in a regional jail setting?

10. 9. What logistical challenges would you foresee in managing legal proceedings with detainees housed in a regional facility?

11. 10. What role do you believe a regional jail should play in monitoring, rehabilitation, and reentry programs for detainees in the County?

12. 11. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Those are all of our questions---thank you very much for your help!

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Minnesota Regional Jail Survey - County Commissioners

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Multiple Choice Items

For the next few questions, we will present some statements and we ask that you rate your level of agreement with the statement.

2. 1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

3. 2. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could reduce costs.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

4. 3. Compared to a stand-alone jail, a regional jail system could improve the rehabilitation and mental health services provided to offenders.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

5. 4. The formation of a regional jail aligns well with our county's long-term goals/strategic priorities regarding public safety.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

6. 5. The formation of a regional jail would improve collaboration with other agencies.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

7. 6. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

8. 7. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Open-Ended Items

Please enter your answers below each of the following questions.

9. 8. What key factors should drive consideration of forming a regional jail as opposed to maintaining a stand-alone jail in our county?

10. 9. What would be the anticipated benefits or drawbacks of a regional jail system on public safety, law enforcement efficiency, and community relations from the perspective of county commissioners?

11. 10. What would be the main considerations or challenges you believe should be addressed in the decision-making process regarding the formation of a regional jail?

12. 11. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Those are all of our questions---thank you very much for your help!

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Minnesota Regional Jail Survey - Police Chiefs

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2. What is the name of your jurisdiction? Again, your responses will

Multiple Choice Items

For the next few questions, we will present some statements and we ask that you rate your level of agreement with the statement.

3. 1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

4. 2. A regional jail would improve coordination between and among law enforcement agencies and correctional services.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

5. 3. A regional jail would negatively impact my department's operations.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

6. 4. A regional jail would positively impact my department's resources.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

7. 5. I support a regional jail **for** my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

8. 6. I support a regional jail **in** my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

9. 7. The workload for local law enforcement officers will increase with the establishment of a regional jail compared to a stand-alone facility?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

10. 8. Police response times, operations, and resource allocation would all increase in a regional jail scenario?

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

11. 9. Based on your experience, what is the approximate percentage of arrestees who have mental health issues?

Mark only one oval.

- 10% or less
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 30%
- 31 - 40%
- 41 - 50%
- More than 50%

Open-Ended Items

Please enter your answers below each of the following questions.

12. 10. How would resource allocation and budget considerations differ between a stand-alone jail and a regional facility?

13. 11. Are there specific resources or services that law enforcement could share more effectively in a regional jail setting?

14. 12. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Those are all of our questions---thank you very much for your help!

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Minnesota Regional Jail Survey - Court Administrators

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- Winona County
- Wright County
- Yellow Medicine County

Multiple Choice Items

For the next few questions, we will present some statements and we ask that you rate your level of agreement with the statement.

2. 1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

3. 2. Regarding a shift to a regional jail system, I would gather input from judges, attorneys, and other stakeholders.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

4. 3. I would support a regional jail **for** my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

5. 4. I would support a regional jail **in** my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

6. 5. Courtroom operations would be impacted by the establishment of a regional jail compared to a stand-alone facility.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

7. 6. In a regional jail, technology could be leveraged to streamline processes and improve efficiency in handling cases involving detainees from multiple jurisdictions.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Open-Ended Items

Please enter your answers below each of the following questions.

- 8. 7. What considerations would you have regarding scheduling, case management, and administrative processes in a regional jail setting?

- 9. 8. What potential changes would you foresee in case flow, docket management, and trial scheduling with the introduction of a regional jail?

- 10. 9. How would you address any challenges related to coordinating court activities with detainees housed in different jurisdictions?

- 11. 10. In your role as a court administrator, do you expect resource allocation and budget considerations to differ between a stand-alone jail and a regional facility?

12. 11. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Those are all of our questions---thank you very much for your help!

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Minnesota Regional Jail Survey - Judges

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* Indicates required question

1.

*

Before we begin the main part of the survey, please select your county from the dropdown list below:

Mark only one oval.

- Aitkin County
- Anoka County
- Becker County
- Beltrami County
- Benton County
- Big Stone County
- Blue Earth County
- Brown County
- Carlton County
- Carver County
- Cass County
- Chippewa County
- Chisago County
- Clay County
- Clearwater County
- Cook County
- Cottonwood County
- Crow Wing County
- Dakota County
- Dodge County
- Douglas County
- Faribault County
- Fillmore County
- Freeborn County
- Goodhue County
- Grant County
- Hennepin County
- Houston County
- Hubbard County
- Isanti County
- Itasca County
- Jackson County
- Kanabec County
- Kandiyohi County
- Kittson County
- Koochiching County
- Lac qui Parle County
- Lake County

- Lake of the Woods County
- Le Sueur County
- Lincoln County
- Lyon County
- Mahnommen County
- Marshall County
- Martin County
- McLeod County
- Meeker County
- Mille Lacs County
- Morrison County
- Mower County
- Murray County
- Nicollet County
- Nobles County
- Norman County
- Olmsted County
- Otter Tail County
- Pennington County
- Pine County
- Pipestone County
- Polk County
- Pope County
- Ramsey County
- Red Lake County
- Redwood County
- Renville County
- Rice County
- Rock County
- Roseau County
- Saint Louis County
- Scott County
- Sherburne County
- Sibley County
- Stearns County
- Steele County
- Stevens County
- Swift County
- Todd County
- Traverse County
- Wabasha County

- Wadena County
- Waseca County
- Washington County
- Watonwan County
- Wilkin County
- Winona County
- Wright County
- Yellow Medicine County

Multiple Choice Items

For the next few questions, we will present some statements and we ask that you rate your level of agreement with the statement.

2. 1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

3. 2. A regional jail would improve case resolution times in my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Not Familiar At All
- Somewhat Unfamiliar
- Neutral
- Somewhat Familiar
- Very Familiar

4. 3. A regional jail would improve defendants' access to resources.

Mark only one oval.

- Not Familiar At All
- Somewhat Unfamiliar
- Neutral
- Somewhat Familiar
- Very Familiar

5. 4. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

6. 5. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Open-Ended Items

Please enter your answers below each of the following questions.

7. 6. In your experience, what are the current challenges and limitations of the existing stand-alone jail in terms of capacity and operations?

8. 7. Do you think that there would be potential benefits of a regional jail system, such as improved efficiency, shared resources, and cost savings, impacting the judicial process in your county?

9. 8. From a judicial perspective, what are the key factors that should be considered when deciding between forming a regional jail and maintaining a stand-alone jail?

10. 9. How could a regional jail enhance the judicial system in terms of providing better rehabilitation and support services for detainees?

11. 10. Have you observed any issues or opportunities in collaborating with other counties on criminal justice matters that could inform your view on the formation of a regional jail?

12. 11. Are there specific concerns or considerations related to case management, court appearances, and communication protocols that should be addressed in the context of a regional jail system?

13. 12. Based on your knowledge and experience, what are some best practices or lessons learned from other counties that have transitioned to a regional jail system that you believe could be valuable for our county to consider?

14. 13. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Those are all of our questions---thank you very much for your help!

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Minnesota Regional Jail Survey - Public Defenders

Thank you for participating in the Minnesota Regional Jail Survey. Our organization, Justice Planners, is working with the Minnesota Department of Corrections to manage this survey and gather your responses. Your individual responses are confidential. Nobody outside of Justice Planners will view your personal responses to the questions. Your honest feedback is crucial for our understanding of your County's unique situation.

* Indicates required question

1.

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- Pipestone County
- Polk County
- Pope County
- Ramsey County
- Red Lake County
- Redwood County
- Renville County
- Rice County
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- Roseau County
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- Wadena County
- Waseca County
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- Watonwan County
- Wilkin County
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- Wright County
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Multiple Choice Items

For the next few questions, we will present some statements and we ask that you rate your level of agreement with the statement.

2. 1. A regional jail could benefit my community as compared to a stand-alone jail.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

3. 2. A regional jail would negatively impact our office's workload/caseload management.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

4. 3. A regional jail would positively impact our clients' access to legal counsel.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

5. 4. A regional jail would positively impact communication with our clients.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

6. 5. The establishment of a regional jail would negatively affect the welfare of individuals in the criminal justice system.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

7. 6. The establishment of a regional jail would negatively affect the rights of individuals in the criminal justice system.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

8. 7. I support a regional jail for my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

9. 8. I support a regional jail in my jurisdiction.

Mark only one oval.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Open-Ended Items

Please enter your answers below each of the following questions.

10. 9. Do you think that client representation and defense strategies would change in a regional jail compared to a stand-alone facility? If so, how?

11. 10. What role should public defenders play in advocating for rehabilitation and reentry programs for detainees in a regional jail?

12. 11. What logistical considerations would need to be addressed to ensure effective representation of clients in a regional jail context?

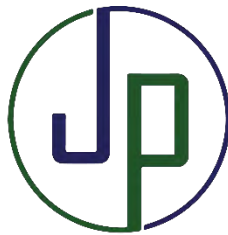
13. 12. Do you believe the essential resources and support services required of public defenders to effectively represent clients would be different in a regional jail?

14. 13. What other thoughts about a regional jail would you like to share with us?

Those are all of our questions---thank you very much for your help!

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