

# bienniai report 1981-82



Minnesota
Department of
Corrections

#### mission statement:

The Minnesota Department of Corrections' mission statement outlines the basic statutory responsibilities of the department. It is included in the 1981-1982 Biennial Report. which covers July 1, 1980 through June 30, 1982, to provide a general background for the remainder of the report. The mission statement is as follows: The Minnesota Department of Corrections was established in 1959 by an act of the state legislature to consolidate a number of fragmented correctional services and functions under a single department. It derives its authority from statutory provisions which outline and define its responsibilities as a part of the executive branch of state government. The primary purpose of the department is

clearly one of public protection.

The department is responsible for the operation of state correctional institutions necessary for the confinement, control, and treatment of juvenile and adult offenders committed to the commissioner of corrections. This responsibility includes defining the purpose of these correctional institutions and the mission of each facility.

The department is responsible for the development and delivery of a wide variety of correctional services for juvenile and adult offenders on parole and probation. It also has responsibility for the provision of a range of investigative and information reporting services for the courts of the state.

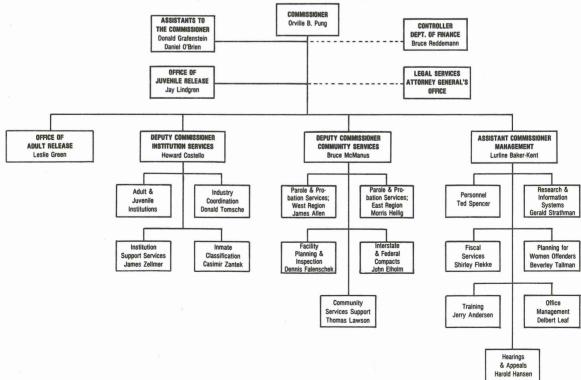
As mandated by the Minnesota Community Corrections Act and other legislation, the department administers subsidies to units of local government for the provision of correctional services. These services are monitored by the department through the provision of technical assistance and the enforcement of promulgated rules.

The department has statewide regulatory responsibility for the inspection and licensing of jails, lockups, residential and detention facilities, and group homes which house selected individuals involved in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The department is charged with conducting ongoing planning, research, evaluation, and staff training to ensure the efficient, effective delivery of correctional programs and services.

In addition to its more traditional correctional activities, the department is legislatively mandated to give financial and technical assistance to public and private agencies or organizations to provide services to victims of crime.

#### Minnesota Department of Corrections Organizational Chart



Probably the most notable theme of the period covered in this 1981-1982 Biennial Report is the extensive and unpreceidented budget cuts the department has had to endure due to the state's serious financial difficulties. Since the dollar crisis first hit Minnesota late in fiscal year 1981 until the writing of this report in January, 1983, the department has been required to cut more than \$14.5 million from its budget. Positions eliminated through the budget reduction process total more than 60.

Although the struggle with the budget cuts seems to have dominated the biennium, much has been accomplished during this report period. Obviously significant is the fact that even with cutbacks, the Minnesota Department of Corrections continues to have the gubernatorial and legislative support in combination with an outstanding and professional staff which allows it to lead the nation in quality.

We have used creativity in dealing with some of our budget problems. The contracts negotiated with Wisconsin and the U.S. Marshal's Service to house their prisoners in Minnesota institutions have provided revenue which allowed the continued phased opening of the state's newest correctional institution at Oak Park Heights as well as providing substantial assistance to areas in the department which suffered budget reductions.

Many of the other positive activities and achievements which were experienced in the department during the biennium are documented in this report.

The future holds a number of significant issues requiring our attention as we look to the next biennium. Paramount is the recurring problem of diminishing fiscal resources in state government. More specific to the department, issues include:

☐ Institutional Populations - Due primarily to increasing court commitments, inmate population projections indicate that adult Minnesota correctional institutions including the new facility at Oak Park Heights will reach near capacity by the end of the next biennium. This points to the need for total opening and funding of the Oak Park Heights institution. Without the additional 400 beds provided at this facility, the department's other adult institutions will become severely overcrowded. Conversely, juvenile institutional populations have declined resulting in underutilized iuvenile facilities.

□ Women's Institution
-There has been unanimous
agreement for years that the
Shakopee institution has
deteriorated to the point where
it is beyond repair and is in need
of replacement. In addition,
women inmate population
projections show continuing
increases which will result in
overcrowding. At legislative
direction the department will
present preliminary plans and
cost estimates for a new facility
to the 1983 legislative session.

□ Caseload Increases - The number of adult offenders placed on probation, parole, and supervised release is increasing significantly. Although a new case mangement system has been initiated in the department to make the best use of available staff, the system does not

address the expanding caseloads supervised by department agents - caseloads which are growing at an annual rate of 15 percent.

□ Victim Services -Demands on the services provided to crime victims are growing rapidly. There are numerous battered women who seek refuge at shelters already filled to capacity. There are areas of Minnesota which still do not have direct access to programs for victims of sexual assault and battered women. More programs must be developed for populations with special needs such as racial minorities. children, male victims, the disabled and the elderly. Much more also needs to be done in the area of abuse prevention. □ Correctional Industries -The industrial operation at Stillwater prison which manufactures metal products has had chronic and severe financial difficulties in recent

manufactures metal products has had chronic and severe financial difficulties in recent years. Lagging sales due to the recession have exacerbated this troublesome area. Resultant inmate idleness, particularly with populations on the increase, has the potential for causing serious institutional problems. The department is proposing a plan which calls for the manufacture and interstate marketing of saleable metal products. Key to this entire plan is an expanded role of the private sector in prison industries.

Dealing with these challenging problems requires innovative, sophisticated planning. I am certain the department will be responsive to the challenge and will continue in its excellence.

Orville B. Pung Commissioner of Corrections Operation of Minnesota's nine correctional institutions is the major activity of the department in terms of staffing and funding. About 70 percent of the department's total budget is spent on institutional operations and more than 80 percent of the staff work in these facilities.

#### **Populations**

Adults - Minnesota is fortunate in that its state correctional institutions are not overcrowded and plagued with the double-celling which confronts most other states in the nation. However, as has happened across the country, Minnesota's inmate populations have generally increased in recent years. Minnesota, which ranks 48th nationally in the numbers

incarcerated per 100,000 population, has experienced an increase in average institutional daily populations from the 1,300s in the mid-1970s to over 2,000 in the 1980s.

During the 1981-82 biennium Minnesota adult institutional populations declined modestly early in the two-year period and remained relatively stable until the last quarter of the biennium. The number of inmates has increased substantially during the biennium's last quarter and is increasing dramatically in the first months of the next biennium.

According to inmate population projections, all adult correctional institutions including the newest 400-bed facility at Oak Park Heights will be filled to near capacity during the upcoming biennium. By the end of 1985,

Minnesota Department of Corrections
Correctional Facilities

Thistledew Camp

Minnesota Correctional Facility — Sauk Centre
Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud

Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud

Minnesota Correctional Facility — Stillwater
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Oak Park Heights

Minnesota Correctional Facility — Red Wing

Minnesota Correctional Facility — Red Wing

projections show the total number of inmates nearing 2,400, which is the capacity of all adult facilities.

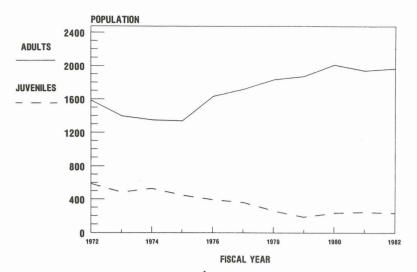
The number of women incarcerated at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee ranged from a high of 70 in August of 1980 to a low of 52 in December, 1981. Projections show the number of women inmates will increase to slightly more than 75 during the next biennium and to over 80 in 1986.

The primary cause of this upswing for both men and women inmates is an increase in the number of court commitments of offenders to prisons. In 1981 the department received about 1,000 court commitments. However, in 1982 the department received almost 1,200 commitments annually.

The impact of Minnesota's system of sentencing guidelines on recent and projected population increases is impossible to determine at this time. The guidelines, which were effective in May of 1980, outline to the state's district court judges the circumstances under which imprisonment is appropriate as well as a presumptive term of incarceration for offenders sentenced to prison. Any departures from these guidelines require written reasons which are appealable to the state supreme court.

Adult Releases - The other obvious significant variable which influences institutional populations is the release of inmates. With the establishment of the sentencing guidelines system which sets terms of confinement for inmates, the five-member Minnesota Corrections Board -- the state's paroling authority --was abolished at the end of the biennium. The state legislature transferred the board's responsibilities to the commissioner of corrections who

#### Minnesota Department of Corrections Average Institutional Daily Population



has established the office of adult release to carry out most of these duties. This new office. which is operated by the executive officer of adult release. oversees parole plans for those inmates sentenced for crimes committed prior to the effective date of the sentencing guidelines, sets conditions for supervised release plans, approves work release activities. issues warrants and holds hearings for those who violate conditions of their release. The commissioner determines the release of first-degree murderers serving life sentences and employs an advisory panel in reviewing these cases.

During the biennium, the number of releases and the average length of stay at institutions did not vary significantly from recent history. Another factor which can affect institutional populations relates to the number of persons returning to prison because of parole or supervised release violations. However, this factor did not vary significantly either. Thus, the primary reason for adult inmate population increases is the upswing in commitments.

Juveniles - Populations in the state juvenile institutions increased slightly during the first year of the 1981-82 biennium reaching to about 275. However, the total took a downturn during the second half of the biennium to under 200. Initial numbers for fiscal year 1983 indicate juvenile populations may stabilize in the range below the 1981-82 levels. The decrease in juvenile populations is due to a decrease in commitments by the courts to

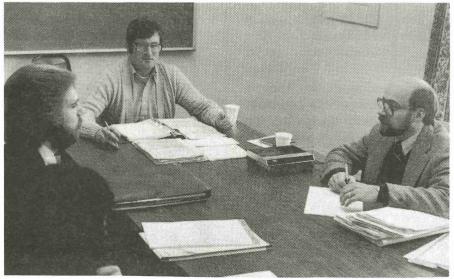
Juvenile Releases - A new system for the release of juveniles from state correctional facilities was implemented in October of 1981. The new system uses established

the commissioner of corrections.

guidelines in determining how long a juvenile will remain in the institution. These guidelines rely basically on the juvenile's delinquent history and severity of his/her offense in setting the length of stay.

In conjunction with the start of the system, a new juvenile parole hearing procedure using a single, independent hearing officer appointed by the commissioner was also established. The new hearing officer replaces an action panel system previously used in paroling of juveniles. Increased accountability for actions taken and more objective decisionmaking are goals of the new system.

Under the guidelines, juveniles with more serious offenses and delinquent histories are serving longer periods of time and those with less serious offenses are serving less time. Thus far, the system does not seem to have a profound influence on overall length of stay or changes in the number of juveniles incarcerated. Decreasing court commitments have the greatest influence on decreasing institutional populations as opposed to any impact resulting from the new releasing system.



Juvenile parole hearings are conducted by Jay Lindgren, right, executive officer of juvenile release.

#### **Institutional Conditions**

The atmosphere in state correctional institutions is generally positive. Minnesota has a national reputation for operating secure, humane institutions that have low levels of violence and are safe for both inmates and staff. According to a national survey published by the Criminal Justice Institute, a total of 244 inmates died violently: 125 were the result of homicides, 111 committed suicide, and eight died while escaping or in a disturbance in 1981. Minnesota was one of five states in the nation with no violent inmate deaths. However, the potential for violence or isolated incidents or disturbances always exists in any prison setting.

Minnesota is not one of the 31 states reported by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in 1982 to be operating prisons under court orders or consent decrees to reduce overcrowding and improve related conditions. All Minnesota adult male correctional facilities have been accredited by the American Corrections Association's National Commission on Accreditation which means they are in compliance with over 450 standards relating to all aspects of institutional operation.

Some other indications that internal conditions are stable show up positively in Minnesota. At the state's largest maximum security adult facility at Stillwater, a high percentage (over 70 percent) of the inmates are working and/or involved in treatment and educational programs. There is a relatively low percentage of inmates in disciplinary segregation, protective custody, on idle status, and under medical treatment.

The rate at which inmates return to prison after release is relatively low in Minnesota. More than 60 percent of the

#### **MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (1982)**

**General Information** 

Insitution	Administrator	Location	Year Opened	Туре	Capacity	Average Population	Staff Size
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater (MCF-STW)	Robert Erickson, Warden	Stillwater	1914	Maximum Security/ adult males	1,075	1,059	457
Minnesota Correctional Facility - St. Cloud (MCF-SCL)	William McRae, Superintendent	St. Cloud	1889	Maximum Security/ adult males	620	615	314
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Oak Park Heights (MCF-OPH)	Frank Wood Warden	Oak Park Heights	1982	Maximum Security/ adult males	400	300*	260*
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Lino Lakes (MCF-LL)	James Hulburt, Superintendent	Lino Lakes	1963	Medium Security/ adult males	162 medium security (40 minimun security)	190	134
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Shakopee (MCF-SHK)	Jacqueline Fleming Superintendent	Shakopee	1920	Minimum Security/ adult females	60	60	51
Willow River Camp (WRC)	Ralph Nelson, Superintendent	Willow River	1951	Minimum Security/ adult males	60	53	33
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Red Wing (MCF-RW)	Gerald O'Rourke, Superintendent	Red Wing	1867	Minimum Security/ Juvenile Males	145	140	128
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre (MCF-SCR)	Harvey Akerson, Superintendent	Sauk Centre	1910	Minimum Security/ juvenile males and females	120	100	99
Thistledew Camp (TC)	Derwood Lund, Superintendent	Togo	1955	Minimum Security/ juvenile males	50	49	34

<sup>\*</sup>Projected 7/83.

inmates released do not return. Of 1,203 inmates paroled or discharged in 1979, about 37 percent have returned. Of those who returned, only 17 percent came back as the result of a sentence for a newly committed crime. The remaining 20 percent returned to prison because they violated the conditions of their release -- most frequently they absconded from a residential correctional program.

In addition to a wide variety of work, education and treatment programs, inmates in Minnesota have access to a number of mechanisms to help ensure that they are treated fairly. The corrections ombudsman, which is an office independent from the department, is responsible for investigating complaints from inmates and staff. Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners (LAMP) is available through the state public defender's office to help resolve legal issues raised by inmates.

A system of inmate disciplinary hearings and appeals is in place at each adult institution. Inmates have the right to a hearing before an impartial hearing officer or board which considers whether or not disciplinary action is warranted and if so, the specific discipline which should be imposed. Inmates seeking legal counsel on disciplinary matters have access to the Legal Advocacy Project (LAP), a paralegal training program under the state public defender's office.

A new inmate classification system was planned during the biennium for implementation which is underway in fiscal year 1983. The system has public protection as its goal and is also designed to be objective and consistent throughout all institutions. Inmate placement in various security levels. movement, and participation in programs will be contingent on the custody status assigned through the new system. The custody status is determined by factors including the inmate's conviction offense, behavior during the five years prior to incarceration and institutional behavior.

#### **Health Care**

Health care for adults and juveniles committed to the department is administered through a variety of staff and contracted services in order to ensure quality and availability at all institutions. Since 1974, the department has been contracting with Ramsey County for inpatient/outpatient care services provided at the St. Paul-Ramsev Medical Center. A holding unit, which is shared between the department and the Ramsey County Sheriff's Department, provides secure custody of inmates both on an inpatient and outpatient status. The unit is staffed with Department of Corrections employees.

A mental health unit originally opened at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater during 1979 has been moved to the new Oak Park Heights facility where it serves as a 32-bed residential treatment center for the acutely mentally ill patients incarcerated in all adult male state correctional institutions.

#### **New Institution**

The state's newest correctional institution at Oak Park Heights was completed in February, 1982, and the first inmates were admitted in March of 1982.

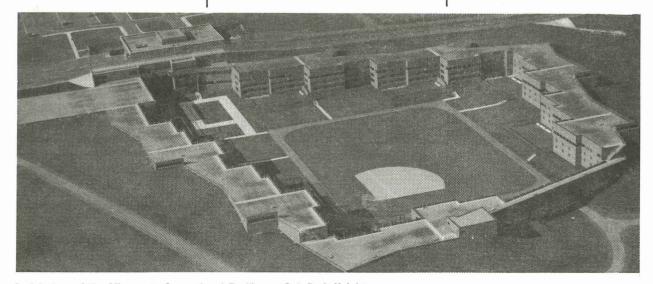
beginning a phased opening process of the 400-bed facility. The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Oak Park Heights is designed to house the state's most difficult-to-manage, high risk, adult male inmates. The institution provides maximum security primarily for inmates transferred from the Minnesota correctional facilities at Stillwater and St. Cloud who are disruptive or are identified as

high risks.

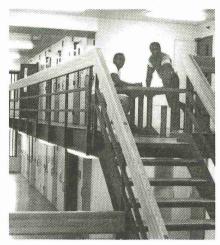
The service unit was opened first to house the inmates who are assigned to food preparation. institutional maintenance. housekeeping and the inside grounds crew. The second of the eight complexes was opened to house the department's 32-bed mental health unit and ten medical beds. The opening of additional units beyond the first two was made possible with legislative approval for the department to enter into a contract with Wisconsin to hold Wisconsin inmates in Minnesota's Stillwater, St. Cloud and Oak Park Heights facilities. Revenues from the contracts were used to open as much of Oak Park Heights as was possible during the 1982-83 biennium. Additionally, legislation was also passed which permitted the department

to contract with the U.S. Marshal's Service and any of Minnesota's 87 counties to house detainees at Oak Park Heights. Wisconsin revenues are also used at the Stillwater and St. Cloud facilities to defrav the expenses for housing the majority of the over 160 Wisconsin inmates in those facilities. However, because of the increasing Minnesota inmate population, the department now periodically receives Wisconsin inmates as program space becomes available. The contract with Wisconsin expires in June of 1983. Negotiations will take place regarding this matter during the spring of 1983 as it relates to the next biennium.

As a direct result of the additional revenues received, a third unit (the control unit) was opened in June of 1982, a portion of which is used to house federal and county detainees. The remainder is used as the facility's segregation unit. In July, 1982, the first industry unit was opened. The institution's fifth unit (education) opened in November. 1982. The sixth unit is scheduled to be operational in February, 1983. The institution housed over 200 inmates in December of 1982, and will house over 250 in February, 1983. If current revenue



Aerial view of the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Oak Park Heights.



Housing unit at the Oak Park Heights institution.

projections materialize, opening of a seventh unit could be possible in April of 1983. This would provide space for over 300 inmates, with 260 of the institution's 308 staff complement on board before the end of the 1982-83 biennium.

Due to increasing inmate populations (see page 3) the department will need nearly all available beds during the upcoming biennium and therefore is seeking state funds to fully operate the institution. It is possible that if Wisconsin inmates remain in the system, most of the revenue could go to the state general fund or be used to assist the department's ailing correctional industry program.

Institution Design - The design of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights incorporates advanced technology and architectural concepts. The \$31.8 million facility is located on a 160 acre site, which includes a 60 acre secured area within its fenced perimeter. The land occupied by the 330,000 square foot building and the area it encircles is slightly more than eight acres. The earth-sheltered facility consists of eight attached complexes each with housing for 52 men on the lower two levels and industry/program space above. Other spaces in the facility include a core

administration building, a gymnasium, a security control center and multi-use areas for other activities such as religious services and staff training. The cells are designed for one inmate and contain a sink, toilet, bed, concrete desk and shelves.

The eight, self-contained complexes allow the separation of inmates into small. manageable and more compatible groups. The design provides improved security. safety and control and permits an environment for good staff/inmate communication.

A sophisticated, computerized building status system monitors security and fire safety and controls the heating/ventilating systems.

Programs - A wide variety of program options are available for those inmates inclined to take advantage of educational, vocational and treatment opportunities.

The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights has a modern industry program with the latest equipment providing up-to-date employment experience for inmates. Included in the industrial programs are: a full service microfilming shop: a full line of canvas and vinyl notebooks; envelope imprinting; garment manufacturing; bookbinding and the manufacture of tab cards and file folders.

The institution will also have a special living unit which houses inmates who will be involved in confrontive group sessions. Potential treatment may include a chemical dependency component, transactional analysis, reality therapy and some variation of the operant treatment model.

#### **Adult Institutions**

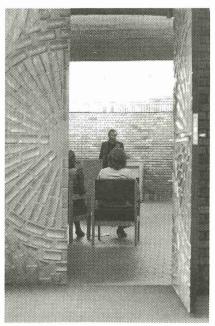
Other institutions for adult inmates operated by the department are located at Stillwater, St. Cloud, Lino Lakes, Shakopee and Willow River. The department's

mission is to operate humane, secure institutions which are safe for both inmates and staff while at the same time provide self-improvement opportunities for inmates.

Stillwater - The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater houses adult male felons generally over age 24 in maximum security. The institution also has a minimum security unit for about 75 residents who are nearing the end of their sentence and have demonstrated that they have responsible work and behavior records. During recent months the institution has been at or above its rated program capacity of 1,075 inmates. The facility could house up to 1,125, but as a result a good number of inmates could not be assigned to a program.

During fiscal years 1981 and 1982, several major accomplishments and changes were made at Stillwater. These include the following:

☐ The institution was accredited by the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation. Accreditation means that the facility is in compliance with over 450



The Stillwater institution's first chapel was dedicated in 1981.

standards relating to all aspects of institutional operation. (The St. Cloud facility was accredited during the previous biennium.)

The institution's first chapel, a memorial to and named for Father Francis J. Miller, was dedicated in 1981. Built and furnished entirely with donated funds, the 100-seat chapel

provides a place of worship for

each faith.

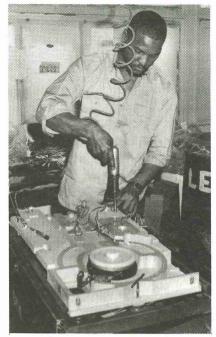
☐ A new industry program to employ inmates was established by contracting with the Control Data Corporation to assemble computer parts at the prison. Inmates involved in the program, which gained much national attention, earn up to the minimum wage.

☐ Seven students involved in the facility's Insight Program received bachelor's degrees during the biennium. About 35 inmates in the program start or continue their college-level education in the evenings while they are working in a full-time prison job during the day. No state or federal funds are used in the operation of Insight.

☐ Atlantis, the institution's chemical dependency program, serves about 30 in-patient inmates. Formerly funded with federal funds and now a permanent prison program, Atlantis utilizes Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous and other aftercare programs.

☐ A private non-profit corporation, Stillwater Data Processing Systems, Incorporated, employs an average of ten inmates and provides computer programming to local corporations and government agencies. Annual revenues for 1982 are expected to be \$250,000.

☐ Health and safety projects completed during the biennium include the installation of elevators in the health services and administration buildings, a ramp for the handicapped at the



Computer parts are assembled at Stillwater.

main entrance, and an extensive anti-pollution system in the facility's power house.

St. Cloud - The Minnesota Correctional Facility - St. Cloud is a maximum security institution which houses about 620 younger male felons. Virtually all inmates at St. Cloud participate in some form of educational programming during their period of confinement. At any time about 50 percent are involved in academic or vocational programs with the remainder participating in self-supporting industrial programs, institution maintenance, treatment or other activities.

Vocational education provides entry level skills in areas such as barbering, meat cutting, baking, auto body, auto mechanics, painting, printing, furniture finishing, upholstery, masonry, and welding. Academic education emphasizes basic skills but ranges from remedial through two years of college and an associate of arts degree.

Significant changes during the report period include the following:

☐ Industrial/vocational programs were expanded to include a silk-screening shop to employ inmates.

☐ State action which changed motor vehicle licenses from a five-year to a lifetime plate had an impact on the institution's license plate manufacturing operation. Inmate worker positions as well as staff positions were eliminated.

☐ The facility's major treatment programs, Reshape which works with chemically dependent inmates and Asklepieion which provides transactional analysis, served over 250 inmates during the biennium.

☐ Work was begun on a new ground level entrance to the institution to better provide for access by the handicapped.

Lino Lakes - The Minnesota
Correctional Facility - Lino
Lakes is a medium security
institution for about 180 adult
male inmates (including 40
minimum security inmates)
transferred from Minnesota's
maximum security facilities.
Most inmates at Lino Lakes are
within their last 12 to 18 months
of incarceration.

Industry is the primary focus at the Lino Lakes facility. Inmates work an eight-hour day, five days a week, either in one of the industrial operations or performing essential services for the institution.

Two treatment programs - the Asklepieion Therapeutic Community and the Transitional Sex Offender Program - take place outside regular working hours as do individual, group, and family counseling. The minimum security area includes a vocational training program, a pre-release program, and a number of inmates assigned to institution service jobs.

Recent events include the following:

☐ The Lino Lakes institution was accredited by the American

Correctional Association sponsored Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

☐ Formerly funded with federal seed money, the institution's Transitional Sex Offender Program became part of the facility's state funded programming. Inmates within one year of release are eligible for the program which includes evaluation, treatment, education and transitional counseling components.

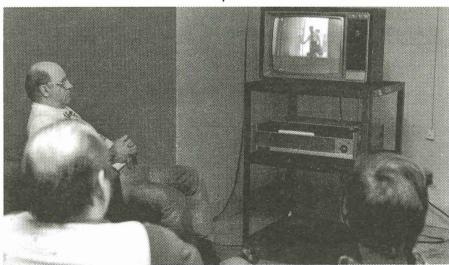
☐ The average number of inmates employed in industry during the biennium totaled about 125. Inmates are employed in a variety of industries including printing, furniture manufacture and repair, metal fabrication and a number of subcontract reclamation and manufacturing operations. Industry programs attempt to parallel the outside business world with regular work hours, taxes, production standards, and strict hire/fire policies.

☐ Inmates continued and expanded their participation in a unique effort which brings the characters of Sesame Street to the institution. Screened and trained inmate volunteers don Sesame Street costumes each weekend to supervise and entertain children when they come for family visits.

Shakopee - The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee is the state's institution for adult female felons. Housing about 60 women, the institution has a range of custody levels from maximum to honor status. Educational, industrial, counseling and recreational programs are available. However, due primarily to fewer numbers and less serious criminal histories, women offenders in Minnesota do not have access to the same types of facilities, programs, services and industrial/educational opportunities as men offenders. The department has identified a pressing need to eliminate this inequitable treatment and overcome these disparities.

The Shakopee institution, built in 1920, is in very poor physical condition. Both the state architect's office and consultant architects have indicated it is in need of replacement. It has insufficient space and equipment for housing, recreation, visiting, industry, school and other programs. In addition, the facility's population exceeds its capacity and projections show the institution will become increasingly overcrowded.

Reports to the legislature have documented the need for a new institution. In 1982, a \$200,000 appropriation was made by the



Inmates participating in the Lino Lakes facility's transitional sex offender treatment program.



The independent living skills program at the Shakopee facility was nationally recognized.

legislature for planning a new facility. The department will present schematic drawings and cost estimates for the proposed construction to the governor and the 1983 legislative session. The proposed location for the new institution is the state-owned property just south of the existing Shakopee facility.

Other significant developments involving the Shakopee institution include the following:

☐ In conjunction with the Honeywell, Rosemount and Control Data Corporations, a new electronic assembly and training program has been developed for inmates.

☐ The institution's independent living skills program received national recognition as the winner of the Adult Reasoning Award sponsored by the Joint Council on Economic Education. The program teaches decision-making and problem-solving processes.

☐ A joint effort between the institution and the Jordan Family Treatment Center has resulted in the development of a pilot out-patient chemical dependency program for inmates.

Willow River - Willow River
Camp houses up to 60 men in
minimum security who have
been transferred from the
Minnesota correctional facilities
at Stillwater, St. Cloud, and
Lino Lakes. The camp's
vocational programs located at
Willow River, Sandstone, and
Sturgeon Lake operate as skill
training centers. Housing,
group therapy, education and
recreational facilities are located
at Willow River.

During fiscal years 1981-1982, the following significant statistics were gathered:

- ☐ One year after release, over 80 percent of the students received in 1979 and in 1980 had not returned because of parole violations.
- ☐ The average salary of those employed one year after release

from Willow River ranged from \$1,227 per month for truck drivers to \$784 per month for truck trailer repair mechanics.

☐ During the biennium, the camp was accredited by the National Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

#### **Juvenile Institutions**

Minnesota has two institutions and one camp for juvenile offenders. The department's juvenile institutions provide a variety of treatment, health care and work programs. While the emphasis is on industry programs in adult facilities, education, pre-vocational activities and treatment are the focus at the juvenile institutions.

Red Wing - The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Red Wing provides custody, evaluation,

# Minnesota Department of Corrections Correctional Industries Employment Level, Wages, and Products for Fiscal Years 1981-82

Average							
Correctional Employment Level		nent Level	Average Wage				
Facility/Shops	1981	1982	1981	1982			
STILLWATER:							
Metal Products	264	180	\$ .59/hr.	\$ .59/hr.			
Bus Reconditioning	23	25	1.90/hr.	2.17/hr.			
Plastic Assembly	11	8	2.24/hr.	2.02/hr.			
Electronic Assembly	0	49	0	3.05/hr.			
Subcontract Machining	8	N/A	.59/hr.	N/A			
Subtotal:	306	262					
LINO LAKES:							
Printing	24	23	1.30/hr.	1.30/hr.			
Telephone Refurbishing	35	30	1.30/hr.	1.30/hr.			
Wood Products	28	24	1.30/hr.	1.30/hr.			
Support Services	7	7	1.30/hr.	1.30/hr.			
Deburring and Light			1.50/111.	1.50/111.			
Machining	19	16	1.30/hr.	1.30/hr.			
Upholstery	5	10	1.30/hr.	1.30/hr.			
Subtotal:	118	110	1.00/111.	1.00/111.			
Subtotai.	110	110					
SHAKOPEE:							
Key Punch	14	13	2.29/hr.	2.55/hr.			
Assembly	5	5	2.01/hr.	1.55/hr.			
Subtotal:	19	18					
St. CLOUD:							
License Plant	42	27	.41/hr.	.41/hr.			
Upholstery and							
Furniture	22	22	.49/hr.	.49/hr.			
Mattresses	8	8	.41/hr.	.41/hr.			
Printing (Vocational)	20	10	.48/hr.	.48/hr.			
Woodcraft	20	20	.41/hr.	.41/hr.			
Warehouse	2	3	.41/hr.	.41/hr.			
Metal Shop (Vocational)	11	11	.35/hr.	.35/hr.			
Furniture Finishing	11	11	.44/hr.	.44/hr.			
Subtotal:	136	112					



Sinclair Lewis Hall at Sauk Centre was remodeled to provide access for the handicapped.

and treatment for delinquent boys 12 to 19 years old. The facility had an average population of about 140 during the 1981-82 biennium. It serves 21 counties in the southeastern part of the state including the Minneapolis - St. Paul sevencounty metropolitan area. The facility has an open campus and living quarters consisting of onestory and two-story cottages each housing between 25 and 30 residents.

Emphasis is placed on prevocational programs designed to provide students with an understanding of trade areas. A complete academic program which permits each student to receive individualized instruction is operated at the institution.

Recent developments include:

- ☐ A remodeling project in the Institution's Grinnel Cottage was completed during the biennium. With this improvement all resident cottages at Red Wing now have individual rooms rather than dormitories.
- ☐ A staff training program which focuses on working with sex offenders and chemically dependent youth was developed.
- ☐ Access for the handicapped was improved with the addition

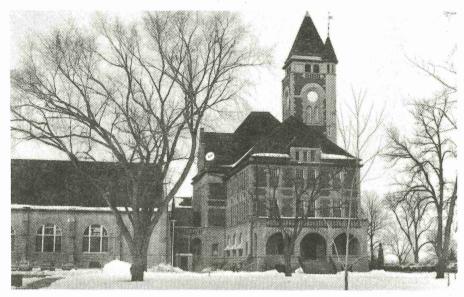
of an elevator to the main administration building.

☐ A reduction in commitments has resulted in the average daily population dropping to record low levels during the first six months of fiscal year 1983.

Sauk Centre - The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre provides custody, evaluation and treatment for male juvenile offenders from 64 counties in the western region of the state and for female juvenile offenders from all 87 counties committed to the commissioner of corrections. The facility has an open campus with living units consisting of two-story cottages housing from 20 to 25 residents each.

The institution has an average population of about 100 males and females between 12 and 19 years old. Approximately 30 percent of the population is female. A wide variety of educational and treatment programs are available to help students accomplish individual goals outlined by the facility staff.

During the last biennium, the following developments occurred:



The main administration building at the Minnesota Correctional Facility—Red Wing.

- ☐ The institution's female population increased during periods of the biennium reaching a total of 60 at one point.
- ☐ Sinclair Lewis Hall was remodeled to include a ramp and other facilities to improve access for the handicapped.
- ☐ A reduction in commitments has resulted in the average daily population dropping to record low levels during the first six months of fiscal year 1983.

Thistledew Camp - Thistledew Camp, located in northern Minnesota, provides an educational and confidencebuilding outdoor survival program for young men 14 to 17 years old who experience difficulties in their home communities. The camp is available for use by the 87 iuvenile county courts and social service agencies in Minnesota. A per diem cost is paid by the referring counties for each iuvenile referred to the camp. The camp receives no state funds for salaries or equipment. With an average population of

49, the camp's goal is to meet the academic needs of students by continuing their high school education and to involve all students in pre-vocational/work skill programs at least 20 hours per week. The camp's "challenge program" is designed to build self-confidence, develop leadership abilities and teach the importance of teamwork.



Thistledew Camp provides an educational and outdoor survival program for boys.

# community services

The department provides a wide range of corrections-related services to local communities throughout Minnesota. Implementation and maintenance of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act is the second largest expenditure of the department. Programs for crime victims, probation, parole and supervised release services, jail inspection and licensing, jailer training, and residential placement of offenders are included in the community services provided.

#### **Community Corrections Act**

The Minnesota Community Corrections Act, which became law in 1973, authorizes the commissioner of corrections to award subsidy grants to a county or group of counties for the provision of local correctional services.

The act is designed to encourage the development of a local correctional system which includes sanctions for offenders as well as a variety of community programs.

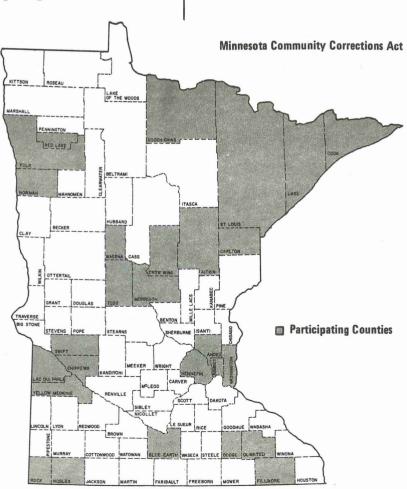
Probation and parole services, diversion programs, crime prevention programs, community corrections centers and facilities to detain, confine and treat offenders are included in the range of services developed or expanded through the act.

A total of 27 counties representing about 60 percent of the state's population now participate in the act. The annual appropriation for the community corrections act was \$10.2 million in fiscal year 1981 and \$11.1 million for fiscal year 1982.

During the 1981-82 biennium the first comprehensive evaluation of the act was completed. The evaluation, which was the result of a year-long, study, was a joint effort of the department's research unit and the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board. The study examined the implementation of the act but did not look at the operation or success of individual community corrections programs. Major findings of the evaluation include the following:

- ☐ The range or number of local correctional programs increased in nearly all areas participating in the act.
- ☐ Local correctional planning and administration improved in participating areas.

- ☐ Most participating areas retain more adult and juvenile offenders in the community because of the act, but the numbers are not large enough to have a significant impact on prison populations.
- ☐ There is no evidence that the act increases or decreases public protection by retaining more offenders in the community.
- □ Decentralization is more expensive than a state-operated system. However, cost increases vary greatly ranging from one percent in one area to more than 100 percent in another reflecting local correctional administrative costs.



#### **Parole/Probation Services**

Although counties participating in the Minnesota Community Corrections Act provide services to persons on probation, parole and supervised release, the department provides these services to adult offenders in the remaining 60 counties in the state.

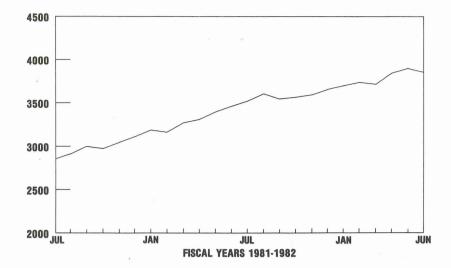
Juvenile probation and parole services in non-community corrections act counties are provided by county probation officers in 50 counties and by state agents under contract to the remaining ten counties. In both instances the state reimburses the counties for up to 50 percent of the salaries of probation officers. In the 1981-82 biennium that reimbursement totaled about \$2.6 million.

A total of 61 agents and supervisors located in 30 offices across the state supervise an average monthly caseload of over 4,000 adult and juvenile offenders. About 90 percent of these cases are on court-ordered probation with the remainder on parole or supervised release. In addition, other duties of the community services supervisors and agents include the completion of investigations and reports required by the courts. local administration of the community corrections act, and assistance in the inspection of iails, detention facilities and group homes. Supervisors are also responsible for conducting local parole/supervised release revocation hearings.

In the community services areas, the number of adult offenders placed on supervision has been increasing substantially during the 1981-82 biennium.

Caseloads supervised by department agents have increased at an annual rate of about 15 percent. On July 1, 1980, at the beginning of the biennium the adult

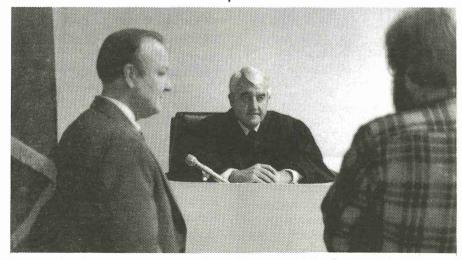
# Minnesota Department of Corrections Adult Probation and Parole Supervision Cases



probation/parole, supervised release caseload totaled 3,107. Two years later that number had increased to 4,087 - a 32 percent jump.

In part to deal with this increase but primarily to better manage available resources, a new community services case classification system was implemented during the biennium. The system is intended to be both an aid in matching clients with the most appropriate controls and services they require as well as a management tool which ensures the best use of staff. With the new system, staff are assigned to provide the most supervision

and surveillance to the offenders who have the highest risk of failure and pose the highest risk to the public. Workload is established in each office by calculating the time required for the number of cases in each level of supervision. Staffing requirements are determined according to workload rather than the traditional method of caseload size.



Court—ordered probation represents about 90 percent of the department's community service caseloads.



A total of 17 shelters for battered women are operated across Minnesota.

#### **Victim Services**

A national leader in the provision of services to crime victims for over a decade, the department sponsors programs for battered women and victims of sexual assault, and funds crime victim centers.

□ Programs for Battered
Women - According to data
collected by the department,
there are more than 34,000
incidents of battering each year
in Minnesota. In response to
this hidden crime of battering
the state is providing funds
through the department for the
establishment of shelters for
battered women as well as for a
variety of non-shelter services
for victims of violent
relationships.

During the biennium, a total of 17 shelters were operating across the state. The shelters, which housed more than 4,500 women and 5,600 of their children during the biennium, offer emergency safe housing, a 24-hour crisis phone service, counseling, access to social services and advocacy for battered women.

The State Task Force on Battered Women is the program's advisory group which makes recommendations to the commissioner of corrections on issues pertaining to the implementation of legislation relating to battering.

The department funds nonshelter advocacy and informational programs for battered women in each of the state's 11 economic development regions. Programs in the Black, Hispanic and American Indian communities are also funded.

In response to the need for treatment designed for perpetrators of domestic violence, the department funded two organizations which developed programs for violent partners - the Domestic Abuse Project and Phyllis Wheatley Community Center.

☐ Programs for Victims of Sexual Assault - Sexual assault is a humiliating and brutal crime. It includes forcible rape, acquaintance rape, incest, samesex assault and child molestation. The increase in the number of reported sexual assaults during the past decade has been staggering. In Minnesota the recognition of this serious problem led to a 1974 legislative mandate requiring the commissioner of corrections to develop a statewide program to aid victims of sexual assault.

Services to victims of sexual assault in Minnesota occur on both the state and local levels. The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault administers a grant program; provides specialized training programs; develops and distributes materials relating to sexual assault; provides public education and develops techniques to address the needs of special populations.

During fiscal years 1981 and 1982 the Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault awarded grants totaling \$526,684 to 26 community-based sexual assault programs throughout Minnesota to provide victim services. professional training and community education. Specialized training was provided for Black and American Indian service providers and the staff and volunteers of local sexual assault centers. A \$30,000 grant was received from the Northwest Area Foundation to implement a project which provides sexual abuse education for disabled adolescents

Statistics for the biennium indicate that more than 5,500 victims were served by the programs, nearly 20,000 professionals participated in training and over 100,000 residents took part in community education programs.

☐ Crime Victim Centers - The department funds three crime victim centers in the state including centers in Hennepin, Ramsey and Mower Counties. The centers provide crisis intervention counseling,



Anishinabe Longhouse provides specialized programs for Indian offenders.

advocacy for victims in the court process, emergency referral to appropriate community services, information services, neighborhood organizing activities and liaison with law enforcement, prosecution and court systems.

The programs are operated by Correctional Services of Minnesota in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties and by county authorities in Mower County. Statistics gathered by the centers show that more than 5,000 victims were served and more than 12,000 calls were received by the centers during the 1981-82 biennium.

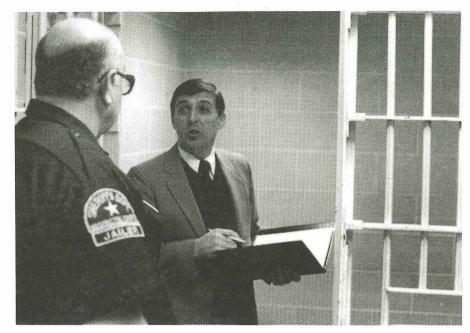
# Facilities Licensing, Inspection And Training

Inspection and licensing of correctional facilities continue as major responsibilities of the department. These duties relate to jails, lockups, holding facilities, adult correctional institutions, group homes, halfway houses, juvenile detention centers and other juvenile correctional residential facilities. Development and enforcement of standards for the facilities and training staff overseeing these facilities are also primary activities.

The department's inspection unit acts as a clearinghouse for local correctional facility planning.

Some activities in this area during the biennium include the following:

- ☐ Jail standards were amended and updated as the result of recommendations made by a 15-member task force appointed by the commissioner.
- ☐ A contract between the department and the Minnesota Sheriff's Association provided for joint funding of statewide jailer training. During the contract's first year, 37 training sessions were conducted involving over 500 participants



Local jails are inspected annually by the department.

and nearly 5,000 hours of training.

- ☐ Compliance with jail standards improved substantially during the biennium. Three jail-type facilities were accredited by the National Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.
- □ Voters in five counties passed bond referrenda for construction of new or substantially remodeled jail-type facilities in 1982.
- ☐ A computerized information system was implemented to provide current data on persons confined in jail-type facilities.

#### **Residential Placements**

The department operates a residential halfway house which serves American Indian offenders. Anishinabe Longhouse, which housed and provided specialized programming for about 145 Indian offenders during the biennium, is the only program of its type in the nation.

A work release program operated by the department changed significantly during the biennium. Primarily as a cost saving measure, the department closed its work release center and began contracting with public and private contractors for needed residential services to operate the program. The program served about 200 clients during the biennium.

In addition, the department contracts with eight or more community residential and two or more non-residential corrections programs to provide halfway house placements, job placements and support services. Over 350 offenders were placed in residential programs or served through these contracts during the biennium.

# management, policy and planning

Efficient management of the department, which has about 1,600 employees and an annual budget of over \$85 million (fiscal year 1983) involves several administrative and staff support functions. Fiscal services, personnel, administrative services, training, research and information systems, planning and policy development fall into this general category of management.

#### Research

In the area of research, the most extensive effort completed during the biennium was the evaluation of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act. Results of the evaluation, which was done in cooperation with the Crime Control Planning Board, are summarized in the community services section of this biennial report (see page 12).

Other major research projects included evaluation of the free venture industry programs, the crime victims centers and the transitional sex offender treatment program. The research unit also assisted in the development of the community services case management and the inmate classification systems and regularly prepares prison population projections.

#### **Information Systems**

The department's computerized management information system was expanded during the biennium to include a new distributed data processing component. Now included in the automated system are inmate classification, inmate accounting, records management, inmate count control and inmate sentence computations.

The system is designed to provide accurate, current information to department managers and staff. The general categories of information stored in the system include:

- ☐ Information on department institutional and community services operations.
- ☐ Information on activities for which the department has administrative or enforcement responsibility such as jails and the community corrections act.

#### **Planning**

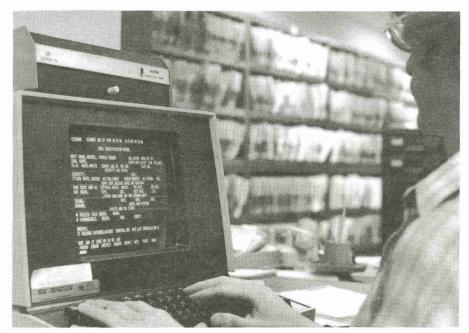
Planning is viewed as one of the department's paramount duties and the resources of the entire agency are frequently called upon to meet this responsibility. Generally, there are two types of planning underway in the department. The first type includes the plans which are developed on a regular basis such as the annual departmental work plan, biennial budget plan, and the six-year capital improvement plan. The second

category includes specific plans developed as responses to special problems or issues.

The principal planning mechanism used in the department includes the appointment of ad hoc task forces composed primarily of agency staff to prepare specific plans. Once plans have been drafted by the planning force, they are reviewed by the commissioner and his immediate staff for possible implementation.

Planning for Women Offenders - Women offender planning in corrections is an area which has been given special emphasis in the department. Planning for a new institution for women offenders including the review of existing sites was a major task in this area during the biennium (see page 9).

A legislatively created task force with statewide representation makes recommendations to the commissioner of corrections regarding women offender issues. The task force has set three main goals: to assist the department's efforts to obtain a new correctional facility for women, to continue to seek



The department's computerized information system includes data on institutional and community services.

funds and a process for creating model programs for women offenders within local communities, and to develop a process for providing and exchanging information about women offenders and their needs.

During the biennium a department report including data on women offenders statewide was completed.

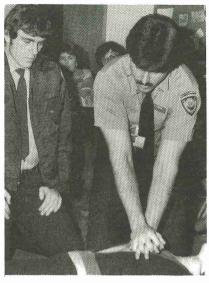
#### **Personnel**

The department's approximate 1,600 employees fall into about 200 different job classifications. Most employees (about 80 percent) work in institutions and the majority of these workers are correctional counselors (guards).

The department and its personnel unit are stongly committed to affirmative action efforts to provide equal employment opportunities. The department's equal opportunity officer, who is an assistant commissioner, and the affirmative action officer, who is the assistant personnel director, have responsibility for affirmative action. Affirmative action committees at each major institution, the central office and the community services division have also been established to study and make recommendations regarding affirmative action. A departmentwide plan sets affirmative action goals for each occupational category and for each office/institution location. Overall, at the end of fiscal year 1981, the department slightly exceeded its minority employment goal with 4.8 percent but failed by 7 percent to reach its female employment goal of 31 percent.

The plan gives the following departmentwide objectives:

☐ To increase the number of females that represent racial minority groups in the department with particular



Training focuses on the needs of correctional counselors who have direct inmate contact.

emphasis on the professional category.

☐ To provide greater opportunity for employees to participate in career planning with particular attention paid to the needs of the protected group persons.

☐ To determine if there is a disparity in attrition rates between protected classes and other employees within the department.

☐ To increase retention of employees in protected classes if the determination cited above shows a greater attrition rate for the protected classes.

#### **Training**

Staff training includes both inservice and pre-service training for employees. Although orientation and in-service training sessions are made available to staff on a departmentwide basis, the primary focus of this area is to meet the unique training needs of correctional counselors who have direct inmate contact. Each institution has a training program tailored to the facility's security level and needs.

During the biennium, funding for the department's pre-service training academy for new

correctional counselors was eliminated as a result of budget reductions. This six-week academy was drastically reduced to an abbreviated 80-hour program which enables only a minimal presentation of basic information. Training topics include institutional security. contraband control, hostage negotiation and legal liabilities. As an example of the reductions, basic counseling techniques which was a 30-hour collegecredit course under the academy format, has been reduced to a three hour session.

During fiscal year 1981, five sixweek academies had 86 correctional counselor graduates. A total of ten two-week training programs with 150 graduates were completed in fiscal year 1982. Also during the biennium, 25 in-service sessions had approximately 500 attendees.

A new program designed to train probation officers in family-centered treatment techniques was developed during the biennium and is currently underway. The training is intended to reduce the number of out-of-home placements for delinquent children.

#### **Fiscal Services**

The department's budget (see page 18) is structured by program activity. The dollar amounts listed in the budget include all costs to operate each activity. For example, the dollar amount listed for the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Red Wing includes employees' salaries and fringe benefits, residential care, security, supplies, food service, plant operation, education, medical and office equipment. The department receives the bulk of its dollars from the general revenue fund of the state through legislative appropriations. There are four other sources of funding.

including special revenue.

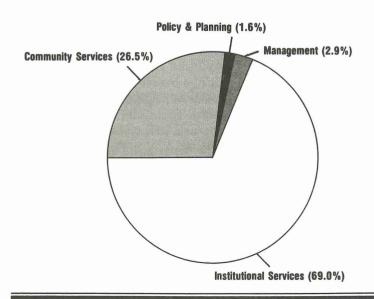
agency, revolving and federal.

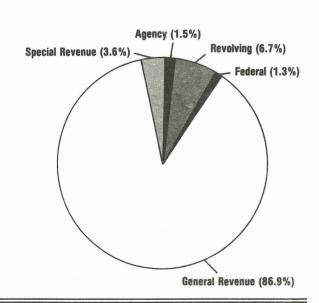
#### MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BUDGET FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1985

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS	FY 1981 ACTUAL	FY 1982 ACTUAL	FY 1983 ESTIMATE	FY 1984 Requested	FY 1985 REQUESTED
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Red Wing	\$ 3,673,300	\$ 4,223,100	\$ 4,501,300	\$ 4,611,900	\$ 4,654,700
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Lino Lakes	5,311,100	5,415,800	6,156,400	6,391,700	6,520,000
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee	1,460,600	1,634,400	1,855,000	2,083,100	2,117,700
Minnesota Correctional Facility - St. Cloud	9,896,800	10,889,300	12,706,000	12,618,900	12,804,000
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre	2,992,100	3,252,600	3,662,700	3,790,900	3,810,400
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater	16,519,800	17,764,900	19,754,800	20,325,400	20,692,400
Minnesota Correctional Facility - Oak Park Heights	2,610,100	1,891,100	5,964,500	11,710,700	11,825,600
Willow River Camp	1,147,200	1,238,500	1,395,500	1,503,800	1,547,300
Thistledew Camp	1,076,700	1,200,100	1,383,600	1,535,700	1,606,800
Education	473,700	321,000	375,200	387,900	405,100
Health Care	2,283,800	2,143,600	2,441,100	2,614,400	2,730,300
Institution Support Service	531,500	302,700	335,700	322,300	332,800
TOTAL	\$47,976,700	\$50,277,100	\$60,531,800	\$67,896,700	\$69,047,100
COMMUNITY SERVICES					
Non-Metro East Probation & Parole	\$ 858,400	\$ 1,028,200	\$ 1,134,500	\$ 1,166,200	\$ 1,181,000
Non-Metro West Probation & Parole	1,229,700	1,452,800	1,698,200	1,741,000	1,762,300
Community Services Support	1,324,500	1,254,500	1,374,000	1,480,400	1,568,900
Community Corrections Act	10,222,100	11,126,300	14,922,300	12,569,800	12,569,800
Facilities Licensing & Inspection	349,700	203,500	194,600	197,900	200,500
Victim Services	2,073,300	2,494,800	2,438,200	2,431,800	2,393,100
Non CCA Subsidies	1,571,100	1,722,800	1,868,400	1,874,200	1,880,000
TOTAL	\$17,628,800	\$19,282,900	\$23,630,200	\$21,461,300	\$21,555,600
POLICY AND PLANNING					
Special Support	\$ 596,400	\$ 445,400	\$ 567,300	\$ 563,200	\$ 575,700
Research & Information Systems	874,400	699,600	743,300	919,200	959,200
TOTAL	\$ 1,470,800	\$ 1,145,000	\$ 1,310,600	\$ 1,482,400	\$ 1,534,900
MANAGEMENT SERVICES					
Office of the Commissioner	\$ 438,700	\$ 551,300	\$ 617,300	\$ 605,000	\$ 607,600
Fiscal Services	262,300	301,200	331,200	363,000	363,900
Minnesota Corrections Board	285,500	279,400	-0-	-0-	-0-
Administrative Services	553,200	533,500	513,700	534,600	562,800
Personnel	214,800	237,700	242,100	246,400	246,600
Training	266,700	38,800	71,300	42,000	42,000
Industries Coordination	226,800	154,000	117,200	108,200	108,700
TOTAL	\$ 2,248,000	\$ 2,095,900	\$ 1,892,800	\$ 1,899,200	\$ 1,931,600
GRAND TOTAL	\$69,324,300	\$72,800,900	\$87,365,400	\$92,739,600	\$94,069,200

Expenditures -- Fiscal Year 1982 Fund Sources -- Fiscal Year 1982

Total: \$72,800,900

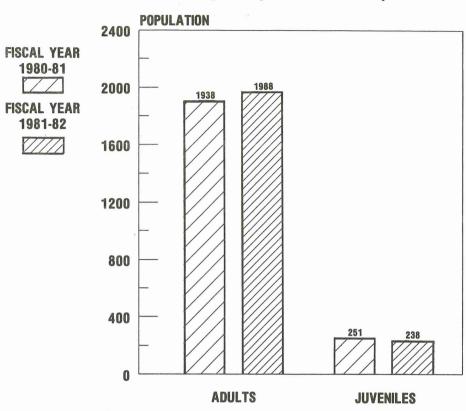




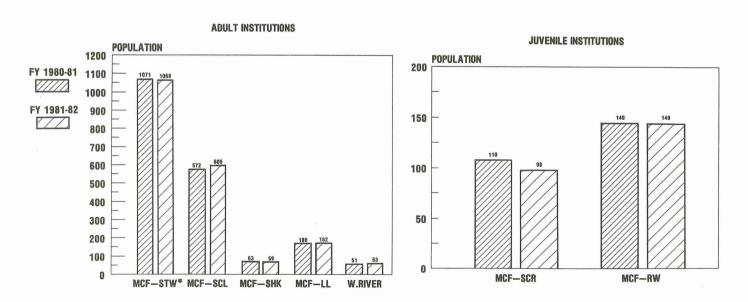
## Statistical Profile

The following figures are included in the 1981-82 Biennial Report to give a general overview of the Minnesota Department of Corrections institutional activity during the biennium.

### Minnesota Department of Corrections Average Daily Institutional Population



## Minnesota Department of Corrections Average Institutional Daily Population

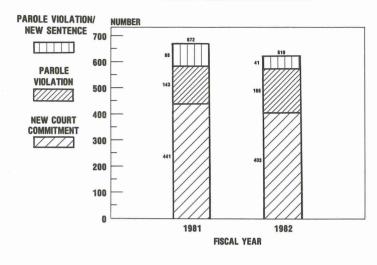


\*Abbreviations mean the following:

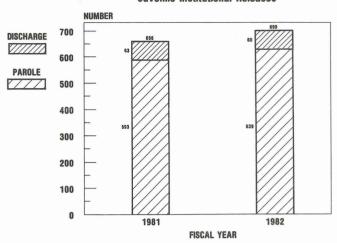
MCF—STW — Minnesota Correctional Facility — Stillwater
MCF—SCL — Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud
MCF—SCR — Minnesota Correctional Facility — Shakopee
MCF—LL — Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes

W.RIVER — Willow River Camp
MCF—SCR — Minnesota Correctional Facility — Sauk Centre
MCF—RW — Minnesota Correctional Facility — Red Wing

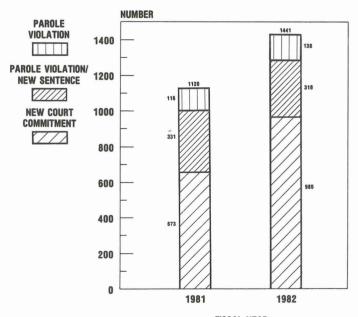
#### Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Institutional Admissions



#### Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Institutional Releases

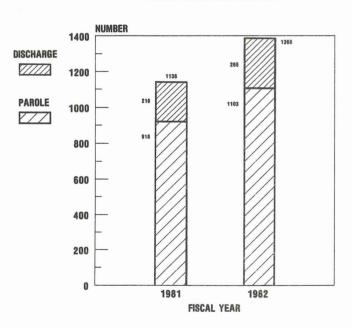


#### Minnesota Department of Corrections Adult Institution Admissions



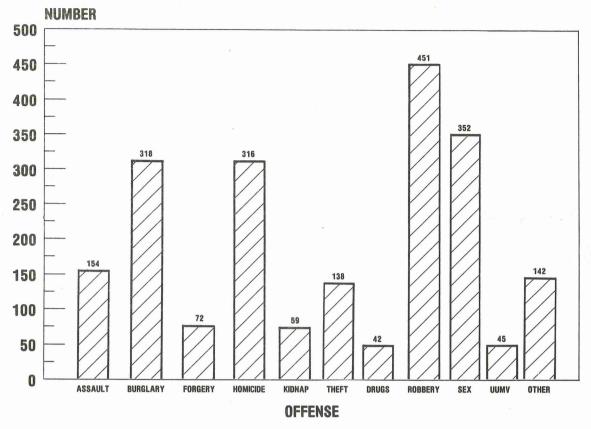
#### FISCAL YEAR

#### Minnesota Department of Corrections Adult Institutional Releases



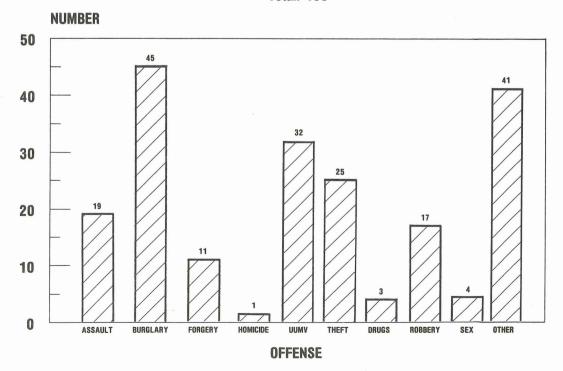
## Minnesota Department of Corrections Adult Offense Category — July 1, 1982

Total: 2089



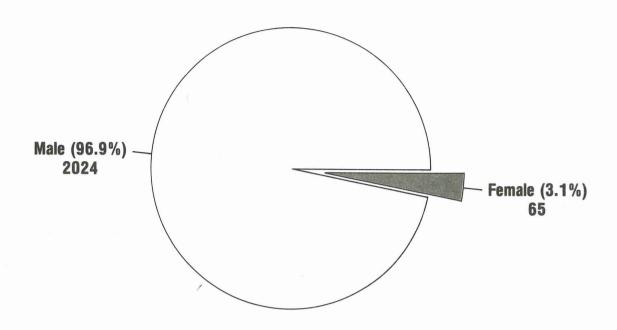
## Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Offense Category — July 1, 1982

Total: 198



## Minnesota Department of Corrections Sex of Adult Inmates

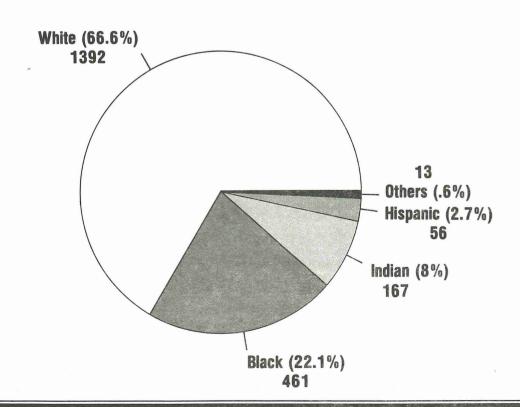
July 1, 1982 Total = 2089



# Minnesota Department of Corrections Race of Adult Inmates

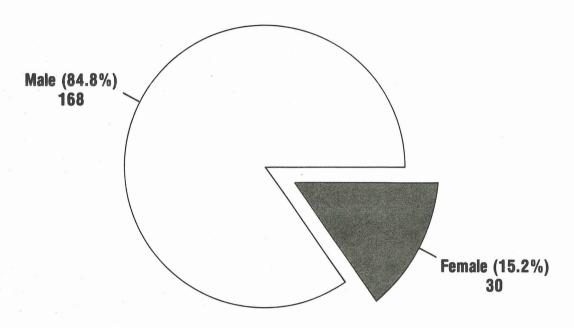
July 1, 1982

Total = 2089



## Minnesota Department of Corrections Sex of Juvenile Institution Population

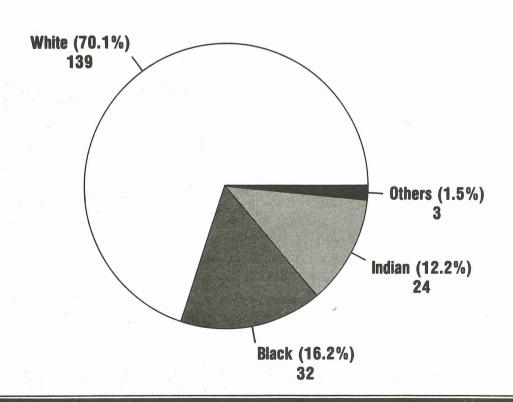
July 1, 1982 Total = 198



# Minnesota Department of Corrections Race of Juvenile Institution Population

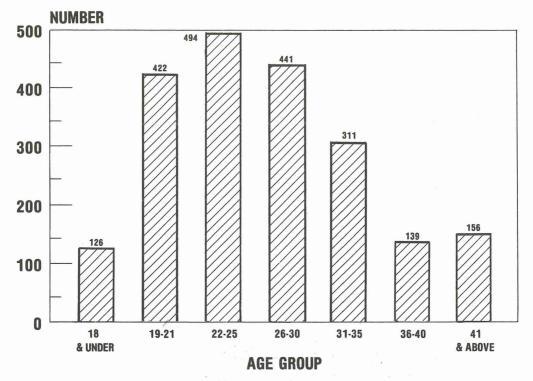
July 1, 1982

Total = 198



# Minnesota Department of Corrections Age of Adult Inmates — July 1, 1982

Total: 2089



Minnesota Department of Corrections Age of Juvenile Institutional Population — July 1, 1982

**Total: 198** 

