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1985-86 BIENNIAL REPORT

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Introduction

Much was accomplished during the last two years in the Minnesota Department of Corrections even though it was a period of continued fiscal austerity. Due to state revenue shortfalls the department was required to reduce its budget by about two million dollars. This followed extensive budget cutting in 1983 and 1984 which totaled nearly nine million dollars. However, with staff creativity and hard work, Minnesota's position as a national leader in corrections was maintained and enhanced.

ADDITIONAL REVENUES -For example, with the cooperation of institutional staff, alternative sources of funding were generated to offset some of the budget problems. The department's contract to temporarily house Wisconsin inmates in Minnesota institutions was successful. It provided funds to supplement the Oak Park Heights facility budget, assisted in funding battered women programs, and provided assistance to other institution budgets. Other contracts with the federal government for the temporary housing of inmates have also provided additional revenues to the department.

WOMEN OFFENDERS -Completion of the department's newest facility to replace the antiquated and overcrowded women's institution at Shakopee was probably the most noteworthy event of the biennium. The opening of this contemporary new prison represents great progress in eliminating the historic inequities in what the department has been able to provide for women offenders. It also makes advances in addressing the unique needs of women offenders. In addition to the construction of a new facility, the department has focused attention on addressing the neglect of women offenders through the work of the state Advisory Task Force on the Woman Offender in Corrections. Pilot and research projects were developed for female offenders in jails in areas outside metropolitan areas.

Department sponsorship of the first national workshop on female offenders brought correctional leaders from across the country to Minnesota to discuss significant issues. **POPULATION INCREASES** - Adult institutional populations continued their upward trend during this biennial report period increasing 12.5 percent since July of 1984. Although adult prison populations have been going up since the mid 1970s, Minnesota has the second lowest rate of incarceration in the nation. Fortunately we have not been confronted with the serious overcrowding problems which most states are facing, nor are we predicting tremendous increases in inmate numbers which would cause costly prison building projects. Community service alternatives, local jail sanctions, restitution, and other methods of control provide a balanced and broad-based response to the sentenced offender. Our state is in the position of having a relatively low number of prison inmates, thus controlling costs. At the same time we have a comparably low violent crime rate.

VICTIM SERVICES -Services to assist victims of crimes have been expanded to include specialized populations and to reach more Minnesotans. Thousands of victims have received a wide range of services from shelters for battered women, programs for victims of sexual assault, crime victim centers and other efforts funded by the department. A task force on sexual exploitation by counselors and therapists was formed during the biennium and has been lauded nationally for working with and increasing awareness of this serious problem.

Numerous other accomplishments such as the significant progress that has been made in improving local jails in Minnesota, expansion of programs for sex offenders, advances in automated information systems, and our model alternative community service sentencing project are highlighted in this report.

Orville B. Pung Commissioner of Corrections

Coulle Blay

Mission Statement

The Minnesota Department of Corrections' mission statement outlines the basic statutory responsibilities of the department. It is included in the 1985-1986 Biennial Report, which covers July 1, 1984, through June 30, 1986, 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 iuvenile and adult offenders on parole, probation, and supervised release. 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.



Institutions

The department is responsible for the operation of nine correctional facilities including six institutions for adults and three for juveniles. The institution

services division also includes coordination and management of support services such as health care, education, correctional industries, and inmate classification. Some of the major activities in this division are summarized in this chapter.

Inmate Population Increases Continue,

But No Overcrowding Is Predicted

Minnesota's adult inmate population continued to increase during the 1985-86 biennium, reflecting a trend which began in the mid 1970s.

Inmate totals were up 12.5 percent during this report period, from 2,070 Minnesota prisoners in July, 1984 to 2,328 in June, 1986. At their low point in recent history populations were in the 1,300s in 1974.

However, even with these substantial increases state institutions are not confronted with the serious overcrowding problems which plague most states in the nation.

Minnesota is not among the 34 states under federal court orders because of violations of the constitutional rights of inmates due to overcrowding

and conditions of confinement, according to a 1986 report published by the American Civil Liberties National Prison Project. In addition, the report indicated there are legal challenges to institutions pending in nine other states. Minnesota has not had to resort to massive and costly prison construction projects to make room for more inmates. Some states have

projects underway amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars in building costs and incalculable operational expenses to provide additional beds.

The primary cause of the upswing in the number of Minnesota inmates is an increase in the number of court commitments of offenders to prison.

Most Inmates Do Not Return To Prison

Nearly 80 percent of the offenders released from state correctional facilities do not return to prison as a result of committing new crimes, according to data compiled during 1986.

Of 1,401 inmates released in 1983, 22 percent came back because they were convicted of a new crime. An additional small

percentage—less than 10 percent—returned because they violated a condition of their release, such as leaving a halfway house without authorization.

This data reflects a two and one-half year follow-up completed by department researchers. After this 30-month period, the number of inmates who

return becomes very small, less than one percent.



The manufacture of office furniture by inmates at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Lino Lakes has been expanded due to increasing demand.

Working Inmates Pay Surcharge To

Crime Victims Compensation Fund

Beginning in 1985 a surcharge is being collected from wages of working inmates in state correctional facilities which will be used for compensation of crime victims in Minnesota.

Through the transfer of up

to \$100,000 annually from the corrections department to the state department of public safety's crime victims reparations board, the money will be used to pay victims of crimes for medical costs, counseling expenses, loss of wages and funeral expenses, and support for dependents if death results from a crime. Some of the funds also will be used for the board's administrative costs. The corrections department deducts between five and ten percent of inmates' biweekly pay in accordance with a 1985 state law providing for the wage withholding policy.

All inmates whose biweekly gross wages are over \$50 are subject to the deduction.

Self-Sufficient College Program For

Inmates Now Available At Two Locations

Insight, Inc., a program which enables working inmates to start or continue a college education, was expanded in 1985 to include participants located at the department's medium security institution at Lino Lakes.

Funded without tax dollars, Insight started in 1975 at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater with two inmates who wanted to continue their postsecondary education. Now with programs at both Stillwater and Lino Lakes, about 60 inmates are involved. More than 40 inmates have earned their bachelor's degrees through the program.

Although Insight initially relied on corporate and

foundation grants to meet

its annual budget, it is now financially self-sufficient through its own work programs which include telemarketing, computer instruction for the homebound disabled, and data entry services.

More High Risk, Difficult-To-Manage

Inmates Housed At Oak Park Heights

As planned, the proportion of the population at the department's Oak Park Heights facility who are dangerous, high risk, and difficult-to-manage inmates has reached more than 90 percent.

Based upon an average population of 358, inmates who were convicted of serious crimes against persons total more than 320. Almost 40 percent of the population has been convicted of a homicide offense.

By receiving inmates

transferred from the St. Cloud and Stillwater facilities who are risks to the public, high escape risks and dangerous management problems, the Oak Park Heights facility enables these institutions to operate with increased safety and security.

The facility involves the maximum number of inmates in constructive program

assignments while reducing the frequency, scope and seriousness of the inevitable incidents in a correctional institution housing this type of clientele.

A wide range of activities is provided with the primary focus on industry. Industry products include micrographics, vinyl office products, commercial sewing, printing, and a variety of contract services. Other programs at Oak Park Heights include education, sex offender and chemical dependency treatment, and health services which handle both medical and mental illness cases. The facility's sex offender, mental health, and health programs serve inmates from throughout the department's facilities.

One of the living units at the new Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee for women shows the sloped roofs and triangular gables featured in the buildings' design.



New Institution For Women Offenders

Replaces Antiquated, Crowded Building

Construction of the state's newest correctional institution, the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee, was completed in 1986. The contemporary, state-of-the-art institution replaces an antiquated, overcrowded facility built in 1920.

Besides creating seriously needed living space for crowded inmates, the new facility provides room for programs, services, work and education opportunities that incarcerated women have historically lacked.

As directed by the state legislature, the new prison is designed to minimize the cold, negative elements of institutional living with a residential atmosphere. Dedicated in August, 1986, the facility is located just south of the old institution. Construction costs have stayed within the \$15 million budget even with the addition of a 32-bed living unit to the original plans. The campus includes seven buildings - a core building for administration and inmate activities, a 24-bed high-security unit attached to the core building, three

minimum/medium security living units each for 32 residents, a 12 to 24-bed independent living center, and a model solid fiber fuel mechanical plant. The high security unit provides more control for inmates who require it. Consistent with history, there is no fence around the campus but outside doors. cell doors and certain other areas are monitored electronically from central control panels.

A separate mechanical plant is designed similarly to a miniature district heating system. Twin storage silos can store two weeks of wood and peat, planned to be used as the primary fuel with natural gas back-up. Featuring a skylit main corridor, the core building provides space for inmate activities - visiting, chapel, medical, recreation, food service, education, industry and children's day-activity room. Reception, admissions and administration areas are also included.

Advances Made In Correctional Industries

Although Minnesota Correctional Industries suffered a setback with the 1985 phasing out of the Magnetic Peripherals computer component assembly line at the Stillwater facility, there were significant signs of progress in the industries program. Due to dramatically changing market conditions, the computer plant was closed after four years of very successful operation. This assembly line operation was moved by the computer company to Europe. In other areas of the correctional industries program, positive indicators included the following: • Sales in the metal fabrication division at the Stillwater institution

increased significantly with

six states.

markets expanded to include

- At the Lino Lakes facility furniture manufacturing has been expanded due to increased demand and sales.
- Sales were also up for the industries at Oak Park Heights where new construction is underway to improve the industry program significantly.
- A school bus renovation program at Stillwater increased business by \$100,000 in fiscal year 1986 with an addition to its plant.
- A telemarketing program was added at the Stillwater facility to employ up to 50 inmates.
- Fishing piers were manufactured for the first time at Stillwater during the biennium. They were purchased by the state department of natural resources and orders are expected to continue.

Minnesota Department of Corrections Correctional Industries Employment Level, Wages, and Products for Fiscal Years 1985-1986

Correctional Facility/Shops	Average Employment Level 1985 1986			erage Wage Per Hour 1986		
OAK PARK HEIGHTS: Printing/Bookbinding Sewn Products Subcontract/File Folders Microfilm Subtotal:	26 33 29 11 99	37 31 23 11 102	\$1.27 1.08 .98 1.46	\$.95 1.20 1.03 1.34		
STILLWATER: Electronic Assembly Subcontracting Metal Products Bus Reconditioning Telemarketing Subtotal:	106 11 91 21 50 279	27 10 67 23 25 152	3.46 2.97 2.97 2.39 2.00	4.00 2.91 2.91 2.68 2.06		
LINO LAKES: General/Administrative Printing Subcontracting Wood & Upholstery Products Subtotal:	7 30 44 49 130	11 29 0 82 122	1.40 1.35 1.20	1. 15 1.50 0 1.50		
SHAKOPEE: Key Punch Assembly Subtotal:	12 	15 11 26	2.30 1.42	3.76 1.75		
ST. CLOUD: License Plant Furniture Mattresses Printing Engraving/Silk Screen Subcontracting Subtotal:	33 56 8 7 5 2	45 58 7 7 5 2 124	.47 .45 .45 .54 .52	.47 .49 .42 .51 .49		

Special Investigator Tracks Escapees

Release Absconders And Furlough Violators

During the biennium, a special investigator on contract with the corrrections department has successfully tracked down more than 80 men and women who were escapees or release violators.

The investigator works with the department's fugitive

unit to locate offenders who

have escaped from an institution or work release center, have absconded from parole or supervised release, or have failed to return from a furlough.

With the assistance of local, state and federal law enforcement and correctional agencies, the investigator tracks offenders throughout the nation using any clues he can find.

Although most absconders left custody in the last two or three years, offenders who escaped or disappeared while on parole during the 1950s have been located and apprehended.

In a recent comparison to

other states with inmate population numbers similar to Minnesota, it was determined that the department makes more of an effort than most agencies to locate absconders. Most do little more than routine notification of local and national law enforcement authorities.

Number Of Juvenile Offenders In State

Institutions Stabilized Around 200 Mark

The number of offenders in state juvenile correctional institutions at Red Wing and Sauk Centre continued to be in the 200 range during the biennial report period. The total went slightly over 200 and hit a low of 143 during the last two years. The

average population for fiscal year 1985 was 187 and for fiscal year 1986 it was 178. A gradual decline has been the trend in juvenile populations since 1970 when they totaled more than 800. The number of juvenile court commitments has gone down apparently because the

number of young people in the age group sent to these facilities has dropped substantially, status offenders—those adjudicated for offenses which would not be considered crimes if committed by an adult—are no longer sent to the state, and more alternatives are

available to juvenile courts prior to commitment to a state facility. In response to this trend,

Corrections Commissioner Orville Pung appointed a task force on juvenile residential facilities to look at options and recommendations for the future use of the state's two juvenile institutions.

The task force is also looking at the need for specialized programs for juvenile offenders such as a program for the sexually abused.

The number of residents at the department's Thistledew Camp is about 50. The camp, which receives no state operating funds except for capital improvements, provides an educational and high adventure program for boys sent by county courts and social service agencies.



A new front entrance was completed during the biennium at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - St. Cloud. Outside stairways were removed and an elevator added to make the facility handicapped accessible. Other recent major physical plant changes include the installation of new plumbing and electrical systems in cell halls and several fire safety improvements.

Inmates In Red Wing Minimum Security

Unit Help Improve Area State Parks

Inmates from the adult minimum security unit at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Red Wing successfully completed numerous park improvement projects during the biennium including the design and construction of several trail bridges.

The Red Wing program, which is totally separated from the juvenile population at the institution, provides needed adult male minimum security bed space. The project was recognized as an outstanding program in 1986

as the recipient of the Minnesota Corrections Association president's award.

The park maintenance project is a cooperative effort with the state department of natural resources. Inmates travel

daily to the work site and

do a variety of tasks including tree planting and hiking trail development. The adult minimum security unit, which was opened in September, 1983, admits up to 28 carefully selected inmates who meet specific screening criteria.

State Correctional Institutions Earn

Accreditation From National Commission

All the Minnesota
Department of Corrections
adult male and two juvenile
facilities are accredited by
the National Commission on
Accreditation for
Corrections. The
department's Willow River
Camp has also been
accredited and is currently
in the process of
reaccreditation.

Accreditation means that the institutions are in compliance with hundreds of standards relating to all aspects of facility operations. Areas such as security, treatment of inmates, medical services, food, fiscal operations, quality of life, and training are included.

During the accreditation process, institution staff complete a detailed evaluation to determine compliance with the standards including written documentation to prove compliance. A team of trained corrections administrators from outside

Minnesota then visits the facility to verify standards compliance.

The department's office of adult release is also accredited by the national commission.

Accreditation covers a threeyear period at which time the commission re-reviews standards compliance.

Thistledew Camp Adds Wilderness Cabin

A new cabin for use in wilderness expeditions was added during the biennium at the department's Thistledew Camp at Togo. Thistledew is a unique educational facility that offers a three-month program designed to build confidence in young men between 13 and 17 years old who have experienced failure in their homes, schools and communities.

On a per diem basis, the camp provides county court and juvenile services with an alternative residential program.

Included in the Thistledew program is a high-adventure

wilderness experience which involves three phases: training and general conditioning, expeditions geared to the seasons of the year, and solo camping in an isolated area. Also added during the biennium were wood burning furnaces in a number of buildings and a firewood drying and storage building.

Minnesota Correctional Institutions (1986)

General Information

Institution	Adminstrator	Year Opened	Location	Туре	Program Capacity	Average Population	Staff Size
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater (MCF-STW)	Robert Erickson, Warden	1914	Stillwater	Maximum Security/ adult males	1,075	1,077	500
Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud (MCF-SCL)	William McRae, Superintendent	1889	St. Cloud	Maximum Security/ adult males	650	579	354
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights (MCF-OPH)	Frank Wood, Warden	1982	Oak Park Heights	Maximum Security/ adult males	390	358	303
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes (MCF-LL)	Fred Holbeck, Superintendent	1963	Lino Lakes	Medium Security/ adult males	190	198	146
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee (MCF-SHK)	Jacqueline Fleming, Superintendent	1986	Shakopee	Minimum Security/ adult females	132	90	87
Willow River Camp (WRC)	Ralph Nelson, Superintendent	1951	Willow River	Minimum Security/ adult males	60	53	27
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing (MCF-RW)	Gerald O'Rourke, Superintendent	1867	Red Wing	Minimum Security/ juvenile and adult males	145	102 juv 26 ad	121
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre (MCF-SCR)	Dale Ulrich, Superintendent	1910	Sauk Centre	Minimum Security/ juvenile males and females	70	74	82
Thistledew Camp (TC)	Derwood Lund, Superintendent	1955	Togo	Minimum Security/ juvenile males	60	49	36

Programs For Sex Offenders Expanded

In response to a continuing increase in the number of sex offenders committed to state correctional facilities, the department has expanded treatment programs available to inmates.

The most recent addition to the department's capability became operational at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee during the 1985-86 biennium after a pilot project was determined to be successful. Developed for female perpetrators, the program is structured in a group format and is staffed by a privately contracted professional service. Unique in the nation, the program includes two treatment staff through the contract and two institution staff act as group facilitators.

Other programs available for sex offenders include the following:

- Sex offender/chemical dependency treatment program at the Minnesota Correctional Facility Oak Park Heights for up to 52 men.
- Transitional sex offender program at the Lino Lakes facility for up to 30 inmates

in an inpatient phase and 15 offenders in an outpatient phase.

• Psychotherapy counseling program at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater serves up to 40 inmates on an ongoing basis. The institution's Atlantis program also has a sexual awareness component.

Staff Transfers Due To Population Shifts

Due to declining juvenile populations at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre, several staff positions were transferred from the institution to the new Shakopee facility where women offender populations are on the increase.

About 20 positions were eliminated from the Sauk Centre facility and added to

the Shakopee institution budget during the 1985-86 biennium. This change in population totals reflects a reduction in court commitments to the facility. Current populations are averaging around 70 juveniles while two years ago the number of residents was in the 85 to 90 range. The Sauk Centre facility is also becoming the site of

the department's correctional training academy, although at the time of this printing the exact scope of the academy development was not yet clear due to funding problems (see the management division section).

In another development at the facility, juvenile residents are working in a

local state park cutting firewood, painting picnic tables, planting grass, and doing a variety of general clean-up tasks.

The program, developed through the Minnesota Conservation Corps and the state department of natural resources, involves residents who are at least 16-years-old and have met their educational requirements.

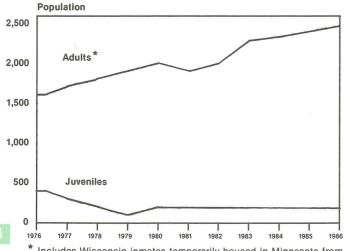
New Law Library System Provides

Circuit-Riding Librarian For Institutions

Based upon the successful completion of a pilot project and the endorsement of the

Minnesota State Law Librarian, in 1984 the department established a new program which improves

Minnesota Department of Corrections Average Daily Institutional Population Fiscal Years 1976 — 1986



* Includes Wisconsin inmates temporarily housed in Minnesota from 1981 to 1986. law library services available to inmates.

The system is designed to comply with court directives to provide inmates with adequate law libraries or adequate assistance from persons trained in law. It supplements a strong program of legal aid provided to Minnesota inmates which includes Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners (LAMP) for civil law matters, Legal Assistance to Prisoners (LAP) for disciplinary matters, and the services of the State Public Defender for criminal cases. Through contracts, the new service provides for a fulltime law librarian who serves as a circuit-riding librarian moving from facility to facility on a set schedule and for the services of a part-time law library clerk.

Regular, on-site reference and technical services are available to inmates through this system.

The project includes the development of a core collection of legal materials located at each correctional institution. Computerassisted legal research is also available through the program.

Hospital Security Unit Marks Tenth Year

The department of corrections security unit at the St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center marked 10 years of operation during the 85-86 biennium.

The first of its kind in the nation, the unit is operated through a contract with the medical center to provide inpatient hospital care for inmates while department correctional counselors ensure security.

The unit has a capacity of up to 15 inmates and juveniles. The unit is also used by Ramsey County for jail inmates. Men, women and juveniles are always separated.

Security precautions include a sally port entrance, floorto-ceiling screens separating patients from security windows, and non-contact visiting. In addition, the hospital has a secure holding unit adjacent to its emergency room for outpatient services for inmates and for secure intake and discharge of prisoners. The unit is shared with the Ramsey County Adult Detention Center.

New Building Added At Willow River

A building purchased from the state transportation department was moved to the department's Willow River Camp during the biennium. The structure, which was substantially

upgraded, provides space for the camp's truck trailer repair vocational training program including an office and a classroom.

The camp, which houses up to 60 adult men in minimum

security, also has vocational training in machine tool operation, truck driving, welding, and auto mechanics.

A variety of academic education opportunities are available at the camp.

The facility utilizes a positive peer vocational interaction program which is a specialized form of group therapy where students live, study and interact together on a 24-hour basis.

Educational Opportunities Are Varied

For Adults And Juveniles

During fiscal years 1985 and 1986 more than 6,000 adults and juveniles participated in academic and vocational educational programs offered in state correctional institutions.

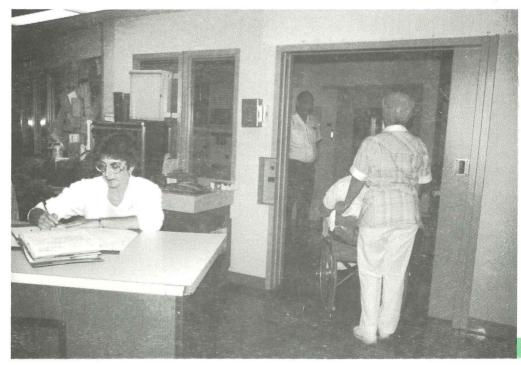
A wide range of more than 50 separate educational programs are available including remedial, primary, secondary, post-secondary, general education development (GED),

vocational, and correspondence courses. Juveniles at the Red Wing and Sauk Centre facilities and at Thistledew Camp are required to attend high school classes. A variety of prevocational courses are also provided as a part of the regular curriculum or as electives.

All adult institutions offer academic programs ranging from basic education to college-level courses. The St. Cloud facility conducts a regular high school program. Vocational school opportunities are numerous and range from baking to welding.

Some educational services are provided through contracts with local vocational/academic institutions. The Oak Park Heights institution, for example, contracts with a consortium of outside facilities for all educational instruction.

Through a contract, the department operates a secure unit at the St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center for inpatient hospital services for inmates.



Arts Show Illustrates Program Success

"Art from the Inner Chambers" was the title of the art exhibit in June, 1986 at the internationally known C. G. Ryan Gallery in Edina. The show was composed of works by the inmates at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater and represented great progress in the evolution of the education program that brings art instruction into the prison and five other state facilities.

Initiated with federal seed

money in the mid 1970s, the "Arts in Corrections" program began with a small painting class at Stillwater and has since been expanded to include photography and a second painting/drawing class at the institution's minimum

security unit.

Art educational opportunities for adult and juvenile offenders are now offered at the Oak Park Heights, St. Cloud, Sauk Centre, and Shakopee facilities and Thistledew Camp.

Board Named To Advise Industry Operations

In March, 1985, a
permanent board was named
by Commissioner Pung to
advise him in the area of
correctional industries. The
group includes
representatives of the
private sector, labor unions,
the Minnesota Supreme

Court, and the state commerce department. State legislative staff and corrections department staff serve as ad hoc members. The advisory board members have formed subcommittees to focus efforts on specific areas including procurement, new product development and metal fabrication. The

subcommittees meet regularly and report their findings to the full board, which then advises the commissioner of corrections. Realizing the need for private sector involvement in correctional industries, the department fortunately has been able historically to tap

the expertise of both business and labor in dealing with the operation of its work programs. For example, a short-term task force completed its review of industry operations in December, 1984, and among its recommendations was the formation of the permanent industry board.

Chemical Dependency Programs Expanded

With the opening of a new institution, the chemical health program at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee was expanded substantially as a treatment unit was added providing a 90-day program with follow-up.

The Shakopee program also offers an eight-session

chemical health educational group and two specialized group treatment series called alternative realities.

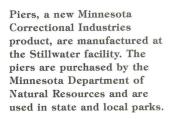
Alcoholics Anonymous programs are available to inmates and juveniles in all department institutions.

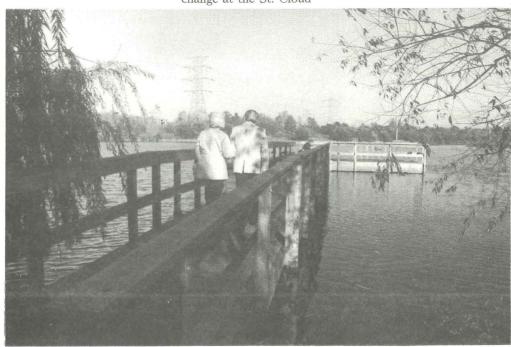
Individualized preventive and educational services are also provided at each location.

Like the Shakopee facility, specialized programs are provided for adult male inmates. They include the following: Atlantis, a treatment program at the Stillwater facility; Reshape, a therapeutic community model and the American Indian program which utilizes a commitment to change at the St. Cloud

institution; the chemical dependency/sex offender treatment unit at Oak Park Heights; and the Kenny Therapeutic Community at Lino Lakes.

Chemical health programs at the juvenile facilities focus on individual chemical use assessment, evaluation, and counseling and referral.





Community Services

The department's community services division is responsible for providing probation, supervised release and parole services, inspection of local jail facilities, and a wide range of

community support services including programs for crime victims. Implementation and administration of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act is a major responsibility of this division. A number of recent activities in this division are highlighted in this section.

Community Corrections Act Provides Funds

For Local Correctional Programs

Limited funding was approved during the biennium for future expansion of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act which now encompasses 27 counties representing about 60 percent of the state's population. Current plans call for the addition of at

least one county to the act's voluntarily participating counties.

The act, which became law in 1973, authorizes the commissioner of corrections to award subsidy funds to a county or a group of counties for the provision of local correctional services. Through the law, correctional systems designed to meet local needs have been developed or expanded. A wide variety of services and sanctions have been funded including probation, diversion, prevention, treatment and jail programs. A plan developed by a local advisory board identifies

needs in each participating area. Approval of the plan by the commissioner of corrections makes the county eligible for state funds to put the plan into effect.

The annual appropriation for the act was \$11.5 million in fiscal year 1985 and \$12.6 million in fiscal year 1986.

Cooperative Effort Encourages Sharing

Of Local Corrections Programs

A new cooperative effort between the department and the Minnesota Association of Community Corrections Act Counties (MACCAC) became a reality during the biennium.

Called the community corrections act (CCA) compact, the agreement is designed to share available resources.

The compact was developed to encourage counties-both those which are participating members of the act and those which are not-to use the services available for both adult and juvenile offenders in CCA areas. The department publishes a listing of residential and non-residential programs available across the state in CCA areas. County corrections officials that identify a program they wish to use will either pay a per diem for services or will negotiate an exchange for services provided in their county.

Minnesota Community Corrections Act



Number Of Cases Supervised By Agents

Continues Increase To Over 5,000

The number of probation, supervised release, and parole cases supervised by the department's community services agents continued to increase during the 1985-86 biennium. Even though additional agents were added to the staff, caseloads remain high.

The total caseload increased about six percent during the two-year period. Adult probation, supervised release and parole cases totaled slightly over 5,000 in July, 1984. Two years later there were 307 more cases.

A total of 74 department agents and supervisors

located in 39 offices across the state are responsible for the adult caseload which is composed of about 90 percent probation cases.

Juvenile probation and parole services are provided by county probation agents in 47 counties and by state agents under contract to 13 counties. The state

reimburses the counties for up to 50 percent of the salaries of these agents. In the 27 counties participating in the Minnesota Community Corrections Act, probation, supervised release, and parole services are provided locally.

Client Classification System Is Automated

The classification system used in the department's community services division which matches clients with the most appropriate level of supervision was automated at two pilot sites during the biennium.

Computerized at the Stillwater and Bemidji

district offices, the system is also used as a management tool helping to ensure the best use of staff. With a structured risk and needs assessment process, community services staff determine which probation, supervised release and parole clients need a high

level of supervision and those who require less. Offenders who have the highest risk of failure or pose the greatest risk to the public are provided the most surveillance.

Workload is determined by calculating the time required to supervise the number of

cases in each level of risk. Staffing requirements are established according to workload rather than by the traditional method of caseload size only. The automation of the system has been successful and expansion to other offices is planned.

Offenders Work Cleaning State Parks

As Alternative To Jail Sentence

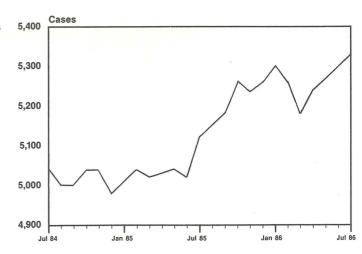
A new pilot project which was initiated during the biennium puts property offenders to work cleaning up parks and rivers in Minnesota. Called Sentencing to Service (STS), the program has secured private funding from the Blandin Foundation to operate in the northeastern part of the state and from the Mardag Foundation to demonstrate a second project in the southwestern section.

A cooperative effort between the state departments of natural resources and corrections, STS provides local courts with a sentencing alternative to jail or fines for carefully selected non-dangerous offenders.

Offenders work on a variety of improvement projects that the natural resources department cannot accomplish through its scheduled programs, such as river clean-up and beaver dam control. All the tasks are in addition to regular projects underway in the natural resources department.

A comprehensive evaluation component is included in the program to gauge its success for expansion into additional areas of the state.

Minnesota Department of Corrections Adult Probation, Supervised Release, and Parole Cases Fiscal Years 1985 — 1986



More Than 350 Offenders Participate

In Residential Work Release Programs

A total of 356 offenders participated in residential work release programs during the 85-86 biennium. After the department closed its work release center in 1982 as a cost savings measure, many more offenders have been able to take part in work release

opportunities through contracts for services with private and public programs. Most contracted work release services are provided by the Volunteers of America and ReEntry Services. Work release opportunities for women offenders have also been expanded in recent

years with the number provided services totaling 60 during fiscal years 1985-86. A staff position was added at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee to manage the increased workload for expansion of the woman offender work release

program.
In another recent
development in the area of
work release, data regarding
work release clients and
applicants—such as
completion rates and
demographic information—
has been automated in the
department's central office.

Jail Resource Center Joins Department

The Minnesota Jail Resource Center, which provides technical assistance, training, and information to jails, was moved to the corrections department from the state department of economic development during the biennium.

Historically funded by the National Institute of Corrections, the center assists local communities in bringing jail facilities up to constitutional standards,

reducing the legal liability of sheriffs and county boards for operation of a detention facility, and providing for jails that are safe and secure for both staff and inmates. The program delivers a variety of basic and specialized training sessions, on-site technical assistance, and assistance in meeting state jail standards as well as helping jails become nationally accredited.

The center also maintains a library of relevant information concerning jail issues and is linked with several state and national corrections information centers.

Residential work release programs offer a chance for offenders to find jobs, such as this construction work renovating a Minneapolis home, as they make their return to the community.



Minnesota Program For Sexual Assault

Victims Marks Decade Of Service

The Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault marked its tenth anniversary year in 1986 with a day-long commemoration entitled "A Decade of Light." The event, which honored program volunteer workers and staff, included a training session called "Unmasking Sexual Abuse."

The number of local community-based centers funded through the sexual assault unit increased to 33 during the 1985-86 biennium. The centers offer crisis intervention, advocacy services, information and referral to victims and their families. The total number of victims receiving services went up from 8,000 the previous biennium to over 9,600 currently. In addition, the programs trained more than 33,000 professionals who work with victims and provided community education for over 170,000 residents ranging from preschoolers to senior citizens.

A variety of training opportunities were sponsored by the state sexual assault program to address the needs of special victim and professional groups. Sessions included sexual assault and abuse training for correctional personnel, management training for local centers, and a specialized program for the Asian community. Staff of the state sexual assault unit represent the

department on various interagency groups including the state child abuse team, the Minnesota Crime Victim and Witness Advisory Council and Project Impact, a training project on child sexual abuse. The program continued to provide information on sexual assault and abuse through the publication of its newsletter and the distribution of a number of manuals, reports and brochures.

Unique Battered Women Projects Focus

On Disabled And Elderly Victims

Two nationally unique new projects for battered women, one for the disabled and the other for the elderly, are among the programs funded by the department during the 1985-86 biennium. The programs focus on the unique needs and special problems confronting battered women in these two populations. In total, 33 direct service programs were funded

including 17 battered women shelters located throughout Minnesota. Other direct service projects provide a variety of educational and advocacy programs for battered women including services for the Black, Hispanic, American Indian, and Southeast Asian communities.

Also funded are programs developed in response to the perpetrators of violence including intervention projects which are designed to help coordinate the criminal justice system's response to battering, the community's intervention in spouse abuse, and the treatment provided for violent partners.

Statewide education and coordination programs, such as the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women, are also granted financial support by the department.

During the 1985-86 biennium more than 14,500 women and their children were assisted in battered women shelters in Minnesota. More than 30,000 were provided other services and over 100,000 were involved in education programs. An additional 2,200 men participated in education and treatment groups.

Task Force Focuses On Problem Of Sexual

Exploitation By Counselors And Therapists

A legislatively created task force on sexual exploitation by counselors and therapists was established in the department during the biennium. The group included a broad base of statewide representation from regulatory agencies, professional organizations, state agencies, women's and men's groups, the legal community, mental health advocacy organizations and consumers.

With the help of public testimony the task force documented the sexual exploitation of counseling clients as a widespread and damaging problem.

Due to the task force's recommendations to the 1985 legislature, a number of state laws were changed including one that makes sexual contact with clients by therapists a felony.

Another task force recommendation which received legislative approval calls for the creation and implementation of a statewide education plan for professionals and the public regarding sexual exploitation.

Under the plan, therapists and their supervisors, employers, educators, and professional organizations will receive special materials and training. An

informational campaign to alert the public to the potential of sexual exploitation in therapy and to help clients become better consumers of therapy is also underway.

The first international conference on the subject of sexual exploitation by counselors and therapists was held in Minneapolis in 1986 as a part of the education and training efforts of the task force.

Condition Of Local Jails Continues

To Improve In Minnesota

The department's jail inspection and enforcement unit has continued its successful work toward improving the status of local jails in Minnesota.

One example of the progress achieved during the biennium is illustrated by the closing of the last jail in the state that had been condemned by a district court. In 1973

there were 38 facilities that were condemned or potentially condemnable due to serious life safety, security or health related problems.

Compliance with the department's statewide jail standards, which is monitored through annual inspections, has also improved greatly.

Another gauge of progress is shown in the increase in the percentage of beds available in jail-type facilities that meet state criteria. In 1979, 78 percent of the 2,991 existing beds were approved. By 1986, 87 percent of 3,582 beds were approved.

The inspection and enforcement unit also licenses juvenile foster care homes, adult halfway houses, and county juvenile residential and detention facilities.

The unit annually develops a statewide jail report which identifies problem areas and recommends where improvements must be made.

More Releasees Placed In Halfway Houses

The number of offenders placed in residential halfway houses, provided job placement assistance and other support services after their release from state institutions increased during the biennium. During fiscal years 1985-86 a total of 684 offenders were involved

compared to about 400 during the previous two-year report period.

These residential and nonresidential services are provided through a variety of contracts the department has with a number of outside private non-profit vendors. Additional placements were developed during the biennium to ease the transition to society for offenders returning to their home communities outside the Twin Cities area. The department directly operates a residential halfway house for American Indian offenders. Anishinabe Longhouse, which provides specialized programming for Indian residents, is the only program of its type in the nation.

During the biennium, Anishinabe Longhouse provided services to 107 men.

Crime Victim Centers Help 4,000

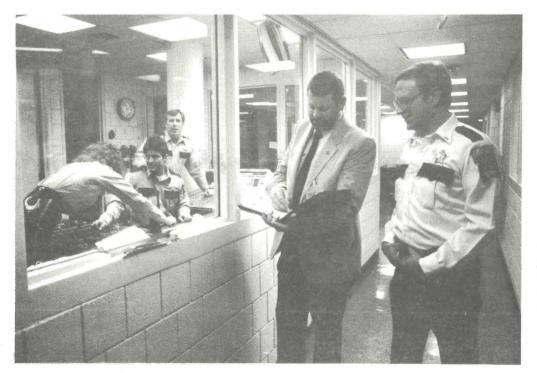
The number of persons served by the crime victim centers receiving grants from the department increased during the 1985-86 biennium when more than

4,000 victims were assisted. The Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice operates four centers, two in Minneapolis and two in St. Paul, and a

specially equipped mobile van during peak evening crime hours.

The St. Olaf Mental Health and Treatment Center is funded by the department to

operate the Crime Victim's Crisis Center in Austin. The Freeborn County Crime Victim Center, located in Albert Lea, also was awarded department funding. The centers provide crisis intervention counseling, court-related assistance and advocacy, emergency referral to community agencies, emergency transportation, temporary home repairs, information services, neighborhood organizing activities and liaison with the criminal justice system.



The department inspects all jails in the state on an annual basis. Shown is an inspector's visit to the Ramsey County Adult Detention Center.

Management

The management division is responsible for providing overall administrative, planning, policy development, training and staff support service functions necessary for the efficient operation of the department. This division includes personnel, research and information systems, fiscal services, planning for women offenders, training, office management, and hearings and appeals. This chapter summarizes significant developments in this division. Information on the offices of release is also included.

In accordance with the department's affirmative action plan, significant gains have been made in the numbers of staff who are in protected classes. Using the most recent data available from the end of fiscal year 1986 and comparing it to the same period two years ago, the greatest increase was in the number of handicapped employees which went up 38 percent from 131 to 181.

Also showing a substantial increase was the number of women working in the professional category-up 35 percent. The total number of women working in the department increased seven percent during the biennium with 504 female workers representing 26 percent of the agency's staff. The proportion of minority employees went up 13 percent from fiscal years

1984 to 1986. Minorities now represent six percent of the department's employees. The number of Vietnam era veterans working in the department is 297 which is about 16 percent of the total. This and all other percentages of protected class employees working in the department far exceed the statewide goals established by the equal opportunity division of the Minnesota Department of Employee Relations.

The department is strongly committed to affirmative action efforts to provide equal employment opportunities. The department's equal opportunity and affirmative action officers work with affirmative action committees established in each institution, the central office, and the community services division.

The department's research staff undertook a major project during the biennium to develop a long-range plan for meeting the information

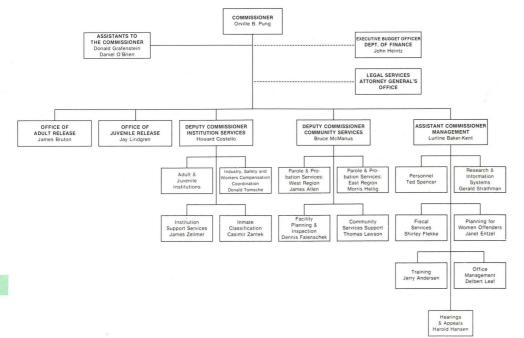
needs of the agency. As one of the state Strive Toward Excellence in Performance (STEP) programs, the project

systematically analyzed the department's information needs and assessed the extent to which present systems meet those needs.

Using department staff

rather than outside consultants, the project gathered information by conducting extensive departmentwide interviews. These interviews have helped identify areas where additional information efforts are needed. The final summary of the material gathered will be presented to the department's management information systems steering committee which will assess budget implications and develop a long range information systems plan. The project is planned as a model for change that may be used by other agencies to design their own information systems.

Minnesota Department of Corrections Organizational Chart



Woman Offender Advisory Task Force

Is Active In Variety Of Areas

Planning for the opening of the new correctional facility for women continued to be a primary focus of the department's woman offender planning program during the biennium. The planning unit staffs the legislatively created advisory task force on women offenders. The task force, which has statewide

representation, makes recommendations to the commissioner of corrections regarding a variety of woman offender issues.

The task force has been active in assisting the department in obtaining a new institution for women. As noted in other areas in this report the task force is

involved in the development of a statewide plan for women offenders and worked to sponsor the first national workshop on female offenders in Minnesota.

Also, based upon the recommendations of the task force the department has approved the implementation of two pilot projects for female offenders

metropolitan areas.

One project is designed to divert female offenders from long-term incarceration in the northwest region of rural Minnesota. The other pilot project, also a jail diversion

effort, will have female

women's program.

offenders doing community

work service for a battered

facing jail sentences outside

Development Of Comprehensive Plan For

Women Offenders Underway In Department

The department began the development of a comprehensive statewide plan for women offenders during the 1985-86 biennium. With review by the state advisory task force

on women offenders, overall coordination of the plan is provided by women offender planning staff.

The plan will include a current demographic profile of women offenders in

Minnesota encompassing women on probation, in local jails and incarcerated at the state level.

The document will provide a resource inventory of programs for women offenders and will identify innovative programs that have potential for being replicated or shared. Also, the final report will summarize major findings and will recommend possible options for action.

Many Staff Participate In Pre-Service

And In-Service Training Programs

A total of 250 correctional counselors graduated from pre-service training academies presented during fiscal years 1985 and 1986. Training topics include areas such as institutional security, contraband control, hostage negotiation, due process, emergency procedures, the treatment of AIDS, and legal liability. Due to state budget cuts made in previous years the correctional counselor training academy was cut back to a two-week session followed up with four to six weeks of training provided by staff within the

department's institutional training units.

Plans have been developed to reinstate the training academy utilizing space at the department's Sauk Centre institution as a regional training facility. The training unit also provides a variety of inservice sessions for department and other agency employees. For example, department community services agents and county probation officers are trained in individual counseling

skills and in family-centered intervention.

During the biennium a total of 1,400 staff persons were provided in-service training in more than 70 different training sessions.



The biennial budget is reviewed by the commissioner and his staff.

Discipline System Includes Right To

Impartial Hearing For Inmates

The department's system of inmate disciplinary hearings and appeals continued to process about 500 cases annually throughout all adult institutions during the biennium.

Through the system inmates

have the right to a hearing before an impartial hearing officer or board which considers whether disciplinary action is warranted and, if so, the specific discipline which should be imposed. Staff of the hearings and appeals unit are administratively assigned to the management division to provide separation and independence from the institution services division to preserve objectivity. Inmates seeking legal counsel on disciplinary matters have access to the legal advocacy project, a paralegal program under the state public defender's office.

Juveniles Who Should Be Considered For

Adult Court Are Designated By System

The department recently implemented a pilot program which designates juveniles who should be considered for certification to adult court if they commit another offense after their release from a state institution.

Based upon the recommendations of an advisory committee, the demonstration program uses

a classification process which identifies certain juveniles because of their offense history or failure to respond to multiple treatment efforts. Committee members included Hennepin County officials and department staff from the office of juvenile release and the Red Wing correctional facility.

The county attorney's office in the offender's home county is notified of the classification prior to the juvenile's release date. The system's primary purpose is to alert the county to the juvenile's delinquent and adjustment history when a decision regarding reference to adult court is considered. The pilot project initally classifies parolees from

Hennepin County and will be expanded statewide if it is determined to be effective.

The office of juvenile release, headed by an executive officer, has the authority from the commissioner to grant and revoke parole and approve final discharges of juveniles committed by the courts.

Release Revocation Guidelines Issued

During 1986, an advisory task force appointed by the department's executive officer of adult release developed new guidelines for revocation of parole and supervised release.
The guidelines, which are used by parole/supervised release agents across the state, are intended to promote consistency,

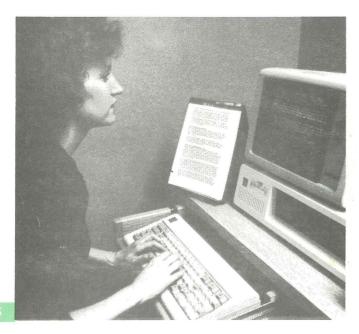
objectivity and equity in the revocation process. The guidelines are advisory to agents and the office of adult release regarding the return of releasees to state institutions once a violation of release conditions has been determined.

Based upon the severity of the release violation and both aggravating and mitigating factors, the guidelines determine what options the agent should

recommend to the office of

adult release. Options include recommending that no action be taken, that the offender be continued with restructured conditions of release, or that the releasee be revoked and returned to an institution.

The department's office of adult release has responsibility for granting parole and work release; setting the conditions of parole and supervised release cases; revoking parole, work release and supervised release; and granting discharge from indeterminate cases. The office, which consists of an executive officer and three department staff assigned part-time to assist the executive officer, also has responsibility for policy development, system monitoring, issuing and canceling warrants, and information reporting for the adult release process.



The department's central office was automated during the biennium with the installation of microcomputers.

Management Information System Expanded

The department has continued its commitment to introduce new information systems technology into operations whenever services may be improved or costs reduced.

A departmentwide

management information systems steering committee was appointed by Commissioner Pung during the biennium to provide advice and recommendations for planning the agency's data processing systems. The committee, composed of representatives from each division in the department, is advisory to top management on all matters pertaining to automated data processing.

The department's computerized systems were improved during the

biennium and plans are underway for further expansion. One of the more significant recent developments was the automation of the central office with the installation of microcomputers.

Period Of Fiscal Austerity Continues

For Department During Biennium

Still reeling from extensive budget cuts made in previous years, the department continued to be in a period of fiscal austerity during the 1985-86 biennium.

Due to state budget cuts during the biennium the department was required to

reduce its spending by about two million dollars. These cutbacks followed reductions made in fiscal years 1983 and 1984 which totaled almost nine million dollars. The largest part of the department's budget is spent on institutional operations

which represent about 72 percent of the total dollars. The community services division represents about 24 percent of the total budget with the largest appropriation in this area going to the community corrections act.

The management division

budget represents about four percent of the total. The department's budget is structured on a programmatic basis. Each item included is one budget activity within the agency and dollar amounts include all costs to operate each activity.

Minnesota Department of Corrections Budget Fiscal Years 1985-1987

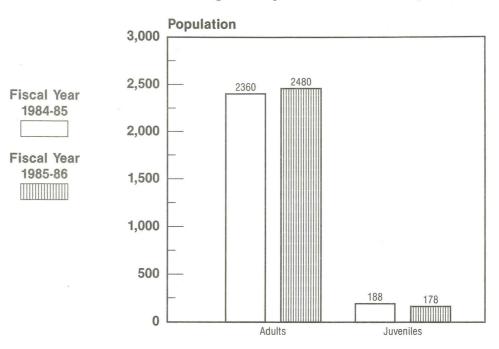
Institutional Services	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Actual	FY 1987 Estimate
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing	4,940,300	5,090,700	5,376,300
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes	7,978,000	8,100,700	8,642,700
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee	2,459,200	2,783,300	4,239,600
Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud	14,065,800	14,845,000	15,692,900
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre	3,844,800	3,852,700	4,093,600
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater	25,142,500	25,008,300	27,128,200
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights	12,983,700	13,591,300	14,799,100
Willow River Camp	1,635,400	1,659,600	1,771,300
Thistledew Camp	1,410,200	1,509,100	1,644,500
Health Care	2,711,400	2,832,100	3,034,400
Education	300,600	339,900	397,000
Institution Support Services	468,600	598,800	583,800
Total	\$77,940,500	\$80,211,500	\$87,403,400
Community Services			
Probation, Parole & Supervised Release	3,318,000	3,631,200	3,854,200
Community Services Support	1,881,100	2,518,400	2,324,500
Community Corrections Act (CCA)	13,612,100	13,346,100	13,024,400
Facilities Licensing & Inspection	212,300	231,300	270,000
Victim Services	3,003,700	3,517,900	4,843,400
Non CCA Subsidies	1,835,400	2,296,000	2,602,100
Total	\$23,862,600	\$25,540,900	\$26,918,600
Management			
Administrative Management	942,200	960,400	963,000
Fiscal Services	437,300	443,000	455,200
Office Services	578,300	555,600	596,900
Personnel	299,500	317,200	323,600
Training	54,800	125,700	342,700
Research & Information Systems	1,003,100	1,077,700	1,190,800
Total	\$ 3,315,200	\$ 3,479,600	\$ 3,872,200
Department Total	\$105,118,300	\$109,232,000	\$118,194,200

Statistical Profile

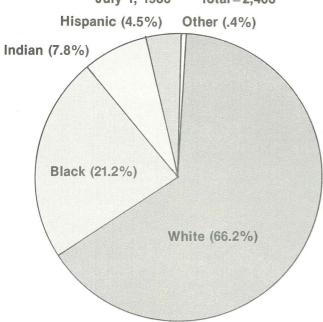
The following graphs and charts are included in the 1985-86 Biennial Report in order to provide a general overview of the

adult and juvenile offenders who were served by the Minnesota Department of Corrections during the report period.

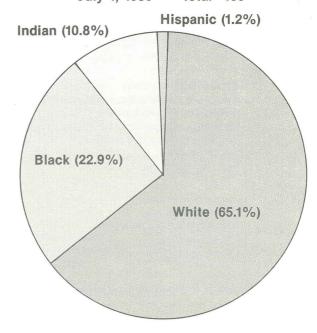
Minnesota Department of Corrections Average Daily Institutional Population





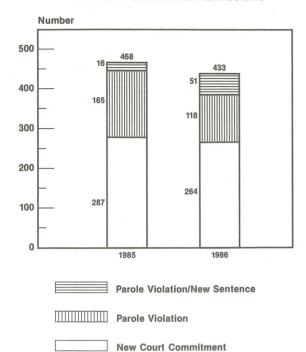


Race of Juvenile Population July 1, 1986 Total=166

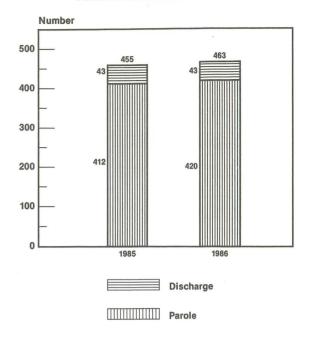


Minnesota Department of Corrections

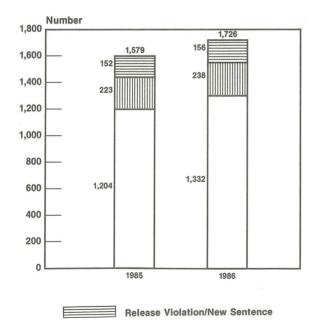
Juvenile Institutional Admissions



Juvenile Institutional Releases



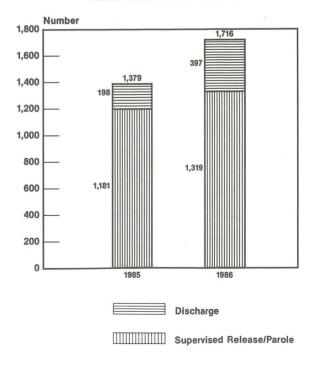
Adult Institutional Admissions



Release Violation

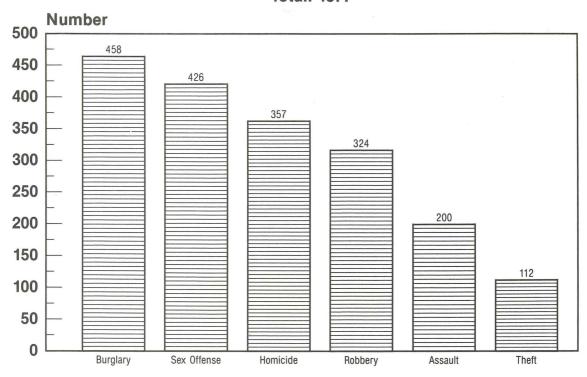
New Court Commitment

Adult Institutional Releases

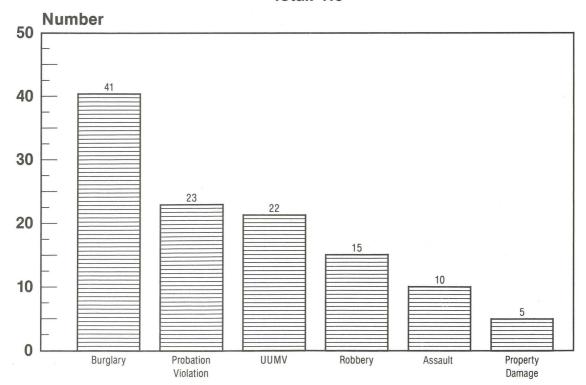


Minnesota Department of Corrections

Top Six Adult Offenses — July 1, 1986
Total: 1877



Top Six Juvenile Offenses — July 1, 1986
Total: 116



Ranking of States

Compiled by the Minnesota Department of Corrections
October, 1986

	Terrorene .			octobel, is		0	Conto	State	
	Incarcera- tion Rate	Inmates Per	Adult Insti-	Violent Crime	Adult Insti- tutions 1985	Operating Costs	Costs Per	Population ⁵	State
State	Rank 6/30/86	100,000 Population ¹	tution Population ¹	Rate Rank ²	Operating Costs (in millions) ³	Per Capita	Capita Rank ⁴	(in thousands)	Population Rank
Alabama	7	273	11,326	21	\$ 119.6	\$ 30.21	31	3,959	22
Alaska	6	282	2,343	12	78.2	163.26	1	479	50
Arizona	9	267	9,108	11	173.2	58.45	5	2,963	28
Arkansas	22	197	4,682	29	66.0	28.35	34	2,328	33
California	21	198	55,238	4	1,720.7	68.35	4	25,174	1
Colorado	41	103	3,373	20	80.9	25.77	37	3,139	26
Connecticut	35	134	6,727	26	98.3	31.33	28	3,138	27
Delaware	4	301	2,702	22	47.9	79.04	2	606	47
Florida	12	253	29,712	1	368.9	34.54	23	10,680	7
Georgia	10	259	16,812	17	242.6	42.32	14	5,732	12
Hawaii	33	141	2,143	41	58.1	56.79	7	1,023	39
Idaho	36	134	1,357	40	16.9	17.09	44	989	40
Illinois	26	167	19,317	7	378.7	32.97	27	11,486	5
Indiana	23	176	9,930	32			_	5,479	14
lowa	42	100	2,867	42	71.9	24.75	38	2,905	29
Kansas	18	204	5,010	28	71.3	29.40	32	2,425	32
Kentucky	27	159	5,926	33	149.8	40.33	16	3,714	23
Louisiana	3	316	14,222	8	153.6	34.61	22	4,438	18
Maine	45	91	1,293	45	31.8	27.75	36	1,146	38
Maryland	5	284	13,407	3	194.5	45.19	10	4,304	19
	44	98	5,702	16	213.4	37.00	21	5,767	11
Massachusetts					695.4	76.68	3	9,069	8
Michigan	15	213	19,437	5		12.09	46	4,144	21
Minnesota	49	58	2,459	38	50.1			2,587	31
Mississippi	13	242	6,532	35	53.8	20.80	42 19	4,970	15
Missouri	19	203	10,243	18	186.3	37.48			44
Montana	34	140	1,160	43	18.6	22.77	41	817 1,597	36
Nebraska	38	116	1,957	39	36.5	22.86	40		
Nevada	1	448	4,282	9	38.8	43.55	13	891	43
New Hampshire	48	72	732	48	35.7	37.23	20	959	41
New Jersey	28	157	11,977	15	332.6	44.54	12	7,468	9
New Mexico	30	152	2,389	6	72.0	51.47	8	1,399	37
New York	20	203	36,100	2	1,012.5	57.31	6	17,667	2
North Carolina	11	256	17,596	25	237.4	39.03	17	6,082	10
North Dakota	50	55	411	50	6.0	8.82	48	680	46
Ohio	17	204	21,942	27	308.8	28.74	33	10,746	6
Oklahoma	8	272	8,960	24	127.4	38.63	18	3,298	24
Oregon	24	174	4,688	13	81.7	30.69	30	2,662	30
Pennsylvania	37	127	15,027	31	195.4	16.43	45	11,895	4
Rhode Island	43	100	1,324	30	26.8	28.06	35	955	42
South Carolina	2	319	11,533	10	136.2	41.73	15	3,264	25
South Dakota	32	149	1,089	49	12.6	18.00	43	700	45
Tennessee	31	149	7,129	19	110.2	23.52	39	4,685	17
Texas	14	227	37,760	14	539.2	34.29	24	15,724	3
Utah	40	107	1,803	36	81.2	50.15	9	1,619	35
Vermont	46	87	701	47	16.3	31.05	29	525	48
Virginia	16	210	12,441	34	184.9	33.32	26	5,550	13
Washington	29	155	6,950	23	193.0	44.88	11	4,300	20
West Virginia	47	85	1,637	46	23.6	12.01	46	1,965	34
Wisconsin	39	113	5,436	44	161.6	34.01	25	4,751	16
Wyoming	25	171	866	37				514	49

¹U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mid-Year 1986 Prisoner Report

³The Corrections Yearbook 1986, published by Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. (Note: Final adult institution costs for fiscal year 1985 in Minnesota were \$43.8 million ranking 47th at a per capita cost of \$10.57.)

⁴⁴⁸ States reported

⁵U.S. Bureau of the Census, Estimate of the Resident Population of States—1983

Minnesota
Department of
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