

Corrections in Minnesota

Delivery System 101

Community Supervision Overview

- Three delivery systems
- Minnesota relies heavily on community supervision
- 103,679 adult and juvenile clients on probation supervision statewide *
- 6,882 clients are in the community on supervised release statewide (MACCAC and DOC) *

5th *Lowest* Incarceration Rate

Rank (2016)	State	Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 adults 18 and over)
1	Oklahoma	1310
...
47	Minnesota	380
48	Rhode Island	370
49	Massachusetts	360
50	Vermont	340
51	District of Columbia	320

Minnesota Has a Reputation for Low Incarceration Rates

In 2016, Minnesota had the 5th lowest incarceration rate in the nation at 380 individuals per 100,000 adults 18 and over.

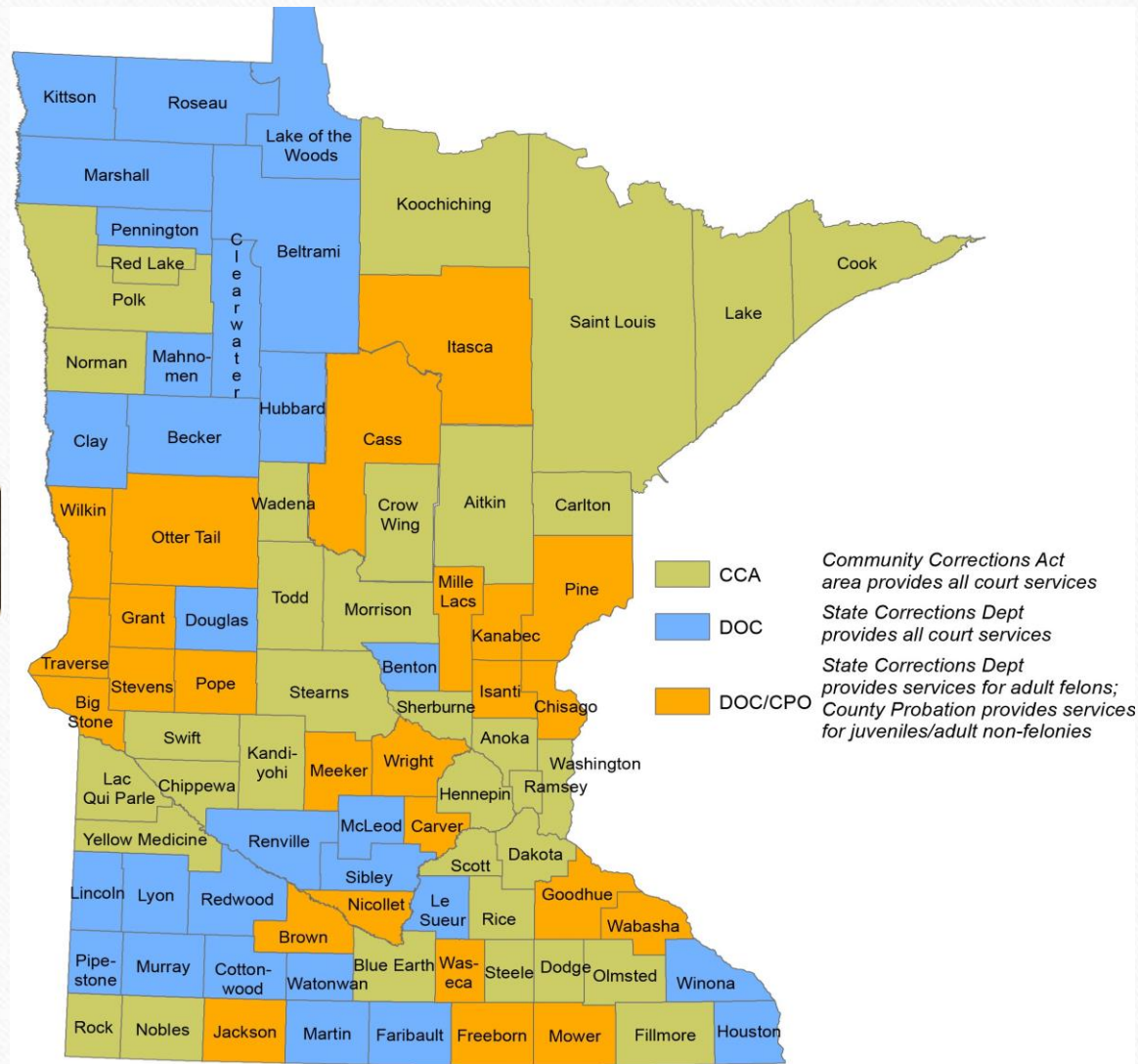
5th *Highest* Community Supervision Rate

Rank (2016)	State	Community Supervision Rate (per 100,000 adults 18 and over)
1	Idaho	2980
2	Pennsylvania	2880
3	Ohio	2840
4	Rhode Island	2730
5	Minnesota	2450

Less Well Known is Minnesota's High Community Supervision Rate

In 2016, Minnesota also had the fifth *highest* rate in the nation for persons under community supervision (which includes probation and supervised release) at 2,450 persons per 100,000 adults 18 and over.

The low incarceration rate and high community supervision rate combined placed Minnesota as having the 13th highest rate of people under correctional control, at 2,810 people per 100,000 adults 18 and over.



Community Corrections Act Counties (CCA)
provides probation and supervised release supervision
services in 34 counties (**73,964 individuals**)

DOC provides all felony/supervised release and some contracted Misd, Gross Misd., and juvenile supervision (**17,978 individuals**)

DOC provides felony and supervised release supervision services in 53 counties

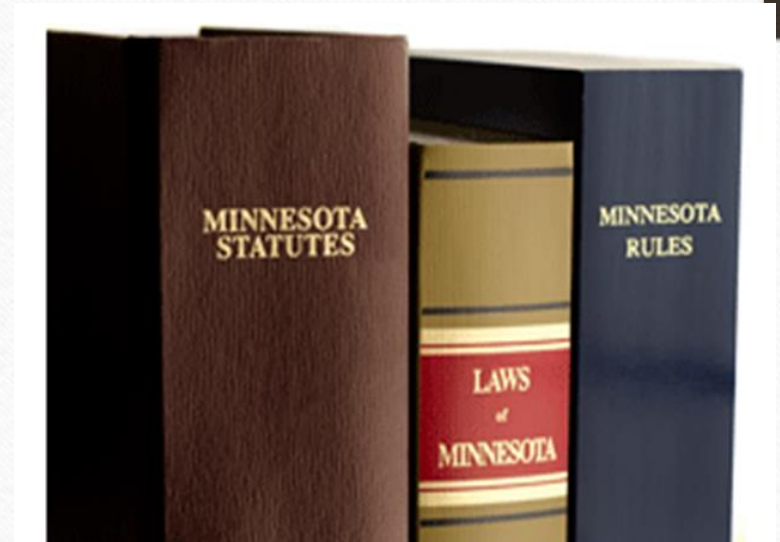
DOC provides Misd, Gross Misd. and juvenile probation services in 29 counties

DOC provides Intensive Supervised Release in 75 counties and the Challenge Incarceration Program in 82 counties (659 individuals)

County Probation Offices (CPO) provide Misd., Gross Misd., and juvenile probation services in 24 counties (**11,737 individuals**)

Key factors based on State Statutes governing delivery systems

- Community Corrections Act Statutes (401.01-401.16)
 - Aggregate population of 30,000 or more (401.02)
 - County Board Resolution (2905.0300)
 - State Biannual Budget process
- County Probation Officers (244.19)

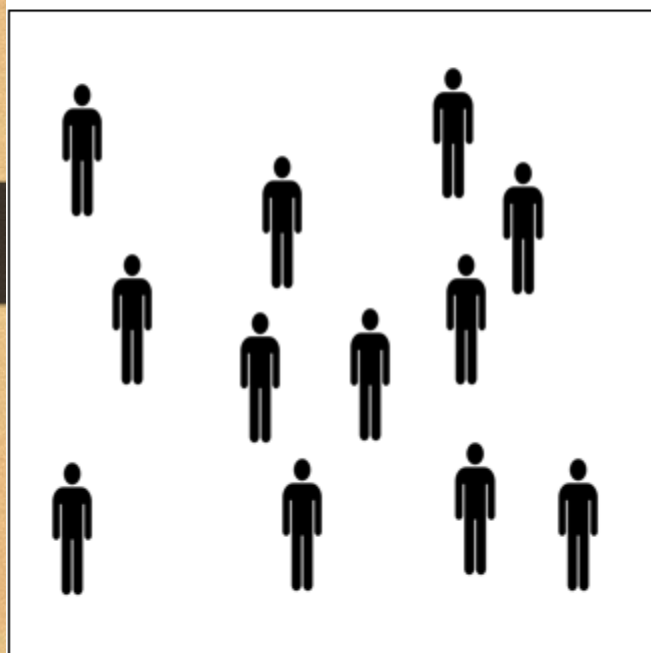


Common Approaches

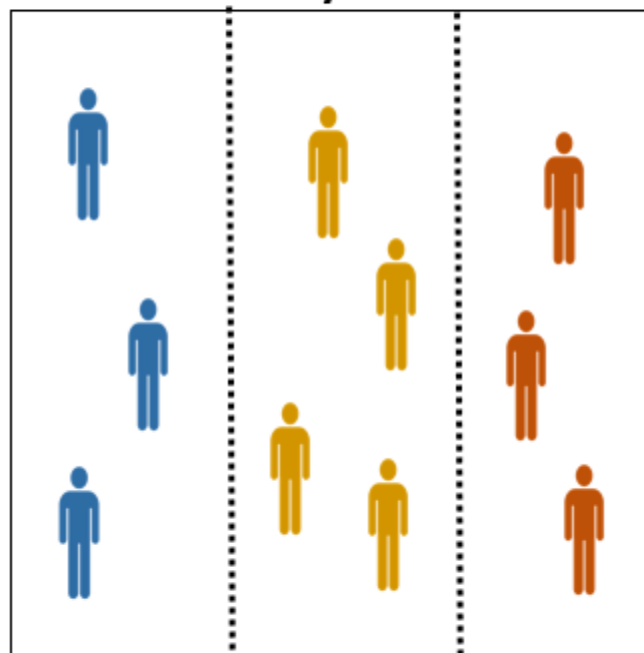
- Approach client supervision using evidence-based practices in corrections
- Provide effective agent training through collaboration
- Complete similar tasks (Pre-Sentence Investigations, Supervision, searches, drug testing, etc.)
- Collaborate on policy changes involving all three delivery systems

Risk Assessment Classifies Individuals According to Their Likelihood of Re-Offending

Without Risk Assessment...



Classification by Risk



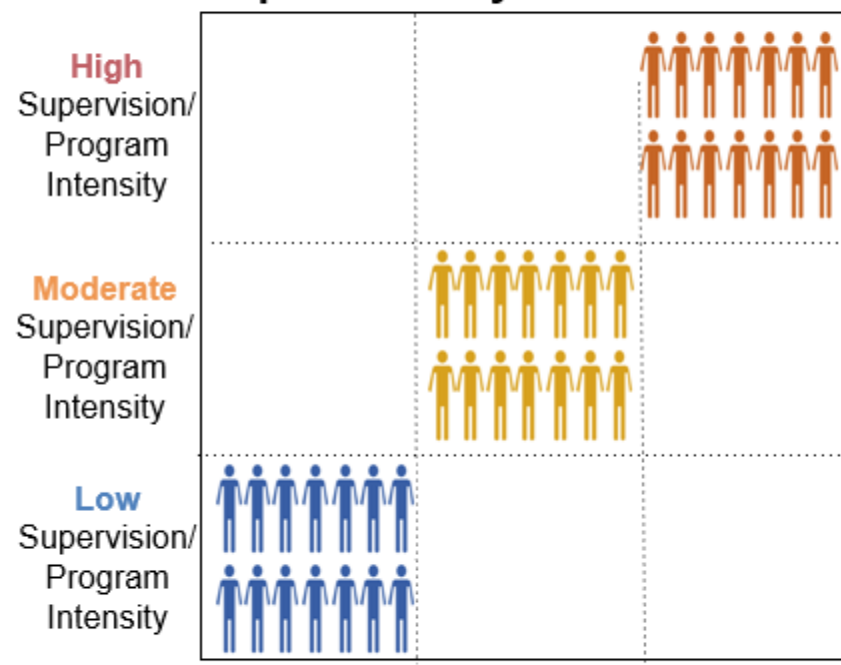
Risk of Re-offending

Low
10%
re-arrested

Moderate
35%
re-arrested

High
70%
re-arrested

Supervision by Risk



Risk of Re-offending

Low
10%
re-arrested

Moderate
35%
re-arrested

High
70%
re-arrested

Community
Supervision
Based on
Science

Risk, Need, and Responsivity Are 3
Principles of Evidence-Based
Practices in Corrections

Risk Principle – target higher risk individuals

WHO

Need Principle – target criminogenic risk/need factors

WHAT

Responsivity Principle– use behavioral approaches

HOW



The Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers CPO System

Established in 1959

Partner with the Department of Corrections to provide probation services to counties and courts

25 counties

Partnerships

- **Counties**
 - Budgets
 - Local correctional fees
- **Tribal Governments**
- **Judiciary**
- **Communities**
- **Minnesota State Legislature**
 - Grants and subsidies
- **Minnesota Department of Corrections**
 - Reimbursement (50 %)
 - Supervision
- **Federal Government**
 - Grants



Services and COVID-19

- Evidence Based Practices (Reduce Recidivism)
- Pretrial Services
- Diversion Programs
- Risk/needs assessment
- Case planning
- Cognitive programming
- Specialty Courts
- COVID-19
 - Increase number of people under supervision
 - Delay in court process



Funding

Statute 244.19 subd 6-Remibursment to CPO Counties

- 1996-2020- State failed to reimburse at statute required level of 50 %
- 2010-2020 Average reimbursement 30 %
- Cost absorbed by county tax levy
 - Reduction in staff
 - Reduction in programming



Corrections

The Intersect between
Community Supervision and
the Institutions



Community Corrections Act

- Reserve prison for offenders that committed acts that the community regarded as intolerable and therefore required an extended period of incarceration.
- Created and supported by the DOC.
- Passed in 1973 and falls within MN State Statutes 401.
- Creation of a subsidy to incentivize providing services at the local level.
- Advisory board and Comprehensive Plan approved by the MN-DOC.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT of 1973

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

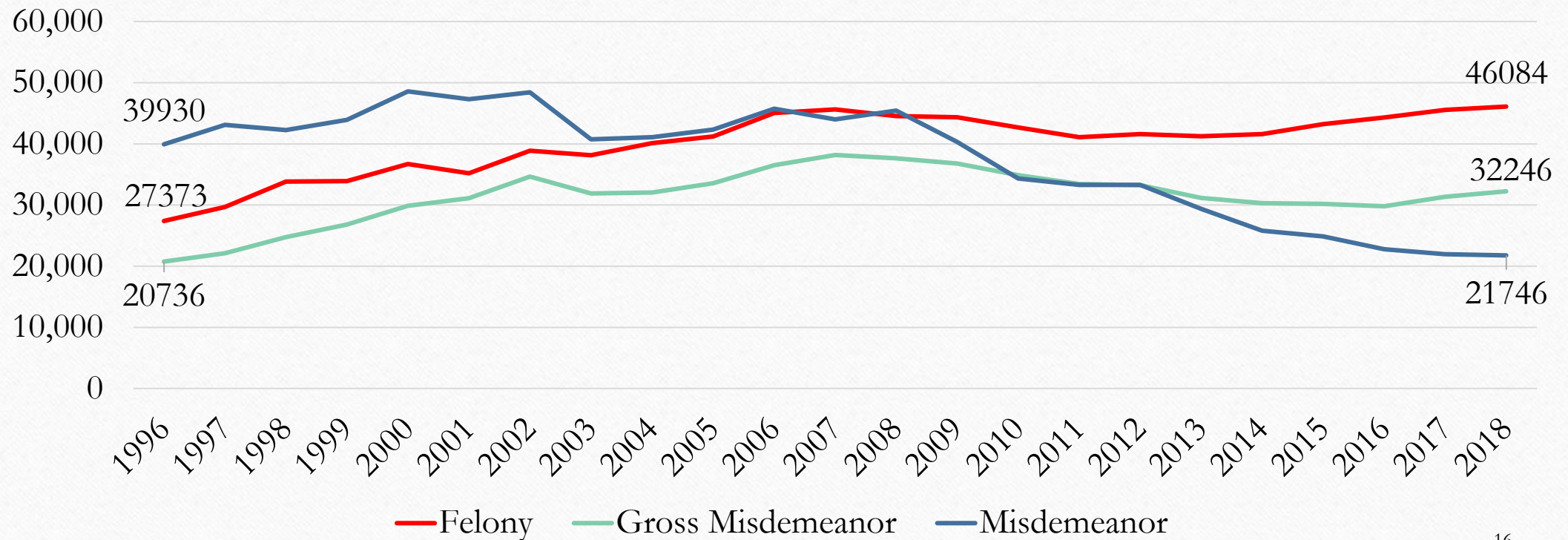
- o Inappropriate correctional solutions

A large number of recent studies tell us that criminal behavior is rooted in a community's socio-economic problems. If the community is the source of such deviant behavior then, logically, it should provide the solution. It makes little sense to banish the law breaker from his community, place him in a disorientating, artificial situation, and then expect him to return home well adjusted. It makes a good deal of sense, however, to keep him in his regular surroundings, extend him special assistance, help him to become reintegrated to work, training, education, family and friends.

Thus, the plain fact is that incarceration in remote institutions is more likely to have a detrimental than a beneficial effect on offenders. The public is little better protected from a parolee who has "done time" than from one who hasn't. And, in the long run, it is the public, not the unrehabilitated offenders, who suffers most.

The Felony Probation Population Increased 170% Since 1996

Source: MN Dept. of Corrections, 2018 Probation Survey, https://mn.gov/doc/assets/2018%20Probation%20Survey_tcm1089-383296.pdf





Community Supervision as part of the larger Justice System

Our criminal justice system works because of probation, which is a court-ordered sanction that allows a person to remain in the community under the supervision of a probation officer.

The role of the corrections agent is not only to “supervise,” but to also bring about “change” directed at lowering recidivism.



Community Supervision as part of the larger Justice System

The most volatile and dangerous offenders need to be incarcerated, but probation is the best answer both economically and socially for keeping tabs on other levels of non-violent criminals and those who have served their time and are released back into the community. Minnesota's spending on prisons as a percent of general funds, is the second lowest in the nation largely because of the effectiveness of community corrections.



The Change

Community Supervision

- Supervision alone does not reduce recidivism
- Interventions matter – Agents are Interventions
- Practice has changed – funding should follow



Thoughts, questions,
comments.

Thank you.