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Working Paper Budget 2001

Government Spending Study

Criminal Justice

NCJRS

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER

May, 1995

MN PLANNING

BUDGET 2001:

JUSTICE WORKING PAPER

May 1995

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Minnesota Planning's Budget 2001 Project

The Budget 2001 Project consists of seven working papers that cover different state financing topics ---K-12 Education and Learning Readiness, Higher Education, Health and Long-Term Care, Justice, Transportation, Environmental and Natural Resources, Local Government and Municipal Services in addition to historical trends in State Revenue. Important concepts and data from the working papers were consolidated into a final report released by the Governor's Office in January 1995. The final report, *Within Our Means: Tough Choices for Government Spending*, describes state and local-government spending trends leading to a growing budget gap between expenditures and revenues, identifies five key drivers of government spending, identifies a number of options for addressing the gap and makes recommendations to close the gap. Detailed analyses of key findings by sub-topics are also being distributed as "Line Item" publications. The *Line Item on Justice Spending* described workloads and inflation-adjusted spending trends from 1985 to 1991 as a summary of this working paper.

Intent of Justice Budget 2001 Working Paper

The following table describes the intent of each section in this report.

Intent of the Justice Budget 2001 Working Paper

Summary	Provides an overview of this working paper.
Introduction	Provides a very basic understanding of the justice system and who is responsible for what aspects of the system.
Historical Trends	Provides trends and a brief history of the justice system, costs, workloads and policies.
State & County Comparisons	Provides a comparison of the justice costs and workloads to other states and among counties in Minnesota.
Projected Trends	Provides trends to the year 2001 based on the last seven years (straight line extrapolation).
Risks & Contingencies	Provides discussions on current and possible future justice issues that will effect the projected trends.

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I. SUMMARY

This working paper examined the relationship between policy, workloads and spending in the justice system in Minnesota and extrapolated those changes into the future. The data included in this working paper formed the basis for the 1994 *Justice Line Item* report and the justice sections in the final 1995 Minnesota Planning report, *Within Our Means: Tough Choices for Government Spending*.

Increased spending on the Minnesota justice system over the last decade has not reduced crime or fear of crime. In general, it is difficult to describe a consistent relationship between policy, workloads and expenditures. It is a chicken and egg type of relationship trying to determine whether more reported crime leads to more resources to respond, or more criminal justice resources lead to a greater likelihood offenses will be reported. The justice system is a multi-disciplinary response across levels of government with a variety of roles and no centralized authority. We heard from the front line professionals and reviewed the available research and data. Both sources describe a developing consensus that education and prevention are very important to reducing the frequency of crime and fear of crime in our society.

Justice is a growing fiscal problem for cities, counties and the state, costing taxpayers over $1 billion per year. From 1985 to 1992, total justice spending in Minnesota was among the fastest growing government services provided to citizens. Local governments — counties, cities and townships — spent 71 percent of the financial resources for justice activities in Minnesota in 1992. During that year, counties spent about one-fourth of their budgets on justice, while municipalities spent 7 percent and the state, 2 percent.

Spending on corrections has been driven more by increases in prosecution and sentencing than by increases in reported crime and arrests. Increased arrests, stemming from population growth, more reported crime and stronger law enforcement accounted for a portion of the increase, but the rapid growth of this most expensive sanction has been for the most part a result of longer sentences and an increasing rate of revocation of individuals who violate their conditions of probation. The number of Minnesotan incarcerated in prison increased by from nearly 2,000 in 1980 to more than 3,000 in 1990, growing to approximately 4,500 in 1995 and may reach 6,000 by the year 2000.

Law enforcement officers, courts, and corrections officials cannot, by themselves, reduce crime significantly. Crime prevention programs that address economic and social needs, and policies and incentives that empower citizens to reestablish effective communities are vital to reducing crime.

Justice responsibilities are dispersed among many different city, county and state agencies that police, adjudicate charges and administer correctional programs. Rapid growth in the justice system has significantly affected the responsibilities, workloads, and financial demands on all parts of the system.

More than nine out of ten criminal offenders are on probation rather than incarcerated. The Department of Corrections reported that 89,008 adults and juveniles were on probation on December 31, 1993. In comparison, approximately 8,192 individuals were incarcerated in jails or prisons at that time. Minnesota jails averaged 3,834 inmates during the month of December 1993, while state correctional facilities held 4,194 adults and 164 juveniles on January 1, 1994.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose and scope of Working Paper

This working paper examines government spending on the justice system and provides extrapolations of current trends to the year 2001. It identifies major justice policies and describes the underlying trends in crime and caseloads throughout different parts of the system. Data from 1971 to 1993 is used when possible to put the spending patterns into context. Information is provided by level of government, that is, state, county and municipal, as well as by components such as law enforcement, judicial and legal, and corrections.

Justice expenditures by Minnesota governmental units are low compared to other budget areas, yet experiences in other states have shown the potential for costs to escalate rapidly. This report attempts to provide an historical overview of justice spending and trends and identify priority needs that cross component and jurisdictional boundaries. Only a limited number of issues are outlined in the working paper.

This report used past trends to project future justice costs and workloads such as reported offenses, arrests, cases filed and incarcerated criminals. However, new laws, differences in implementing laws, and changing priorities and policies make it difficult to accurately forecast long term trends. Justice policy options and critical decision points will in part depend on the long-term success or failure of recent policy changes. The materials in this report provide background materials and a starting point for informed discussion about new approaches to address crime in society.

The data and policy descriptions included in this working paper come from materials cited in the bibliography. The relationship between justice costs, policy and workloads came from informal interviews with knowledgeable justice practitioners conducted by the staff at the Criminal Justice Center. Policy considerations, resource allocation implications and alternative future directions were provided by Criminal Justice Center staff, while senior planners from Minnesota Planning integrated justice findings into the final report on the future of statewide budget decisions.

The growing volume of cases throughout the system creates a constant need for additional financial resources to keep the system functioning. Investing expenditures in activities that occur after a crime has occurred does not appear to be reducing violent crime or the fear of crime. The fiscal "tails", or future costs incurred by decisions made today by a"getting tough on crime and increasing incarceration" approach reduces the availability to fund other government obligations.

Not all criminal justice topics are covered in detail due to this project's limited resources and time frame. Many other topics and their impact on the justice system will need to be explored and discussed to develop a comprehensive strategy for reacting to demographic and crime related changes which will affect Minnesota.

B. Purpose of Justice System:

The justice system in Minnesota is a highly complex web of state and local agencies working together to investigate crimes, apprehend suspects, adjudicate cases, and sanction offenders in such a manner as to restore victims and communities while reducing further risk of crime. In some cases, a single governmental entity may have sole responsibility for a specific aspect of a system, but for most cases, the responsibility is shared among various entities in a state-local relationship. Crime prevention may be the most important governmental function, yet it is typically not considered to be a part of the justice system by the public.

One measure of the importance of a justice system can be found within the preamble of the U.S. and Minnesota Constitutions. "We, the people of United States, in order to form a more perfect union, **establish justice**, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America." The Minnesota Constitution states in section one that "the object of government is the **security, benefit and protection** of the people."

One definition of the justice system is "the quality of treating individuals according to their civic rights and in ways that they deserve to be treated by virtue of relevant conduct. Justice is right-respecting treatment that is deserved by virtue of criminal conduct as judged by the rule of law." This theoretical concept has been summarized by a corrections official as "how do we treat people who have done bad things, and how do we allocate resources to punish and rehabilitate those we are either mad at, or scared of."

The state's interest in an effective justice system is mixed: retribution, deterrence of future crimes, rehabilitation, incapacitation and compensation for harm. The bottom line for the state and the citizens is that violent and repeat offenders who are threats to public safety must be removed from society. Costs of the justice system in part depend on how effectively these offenders are identified, the number who are identified, how they are removed and how they are rehabilitated.

However, a growing concern among criminal justice professionals is how to prevent individuals from ever becoming involved in the system. One of the state's long-range goals articulated in *Minnesota Milestones* is to have "communities that are safe, friendly and caring." The justice system is an important stakeholder in progress toward this goal.

C. Descriptions of the Justice System

Offenders commit crimes in all areas of the state. Which level of government is responsible for investigating crime scenes, apprehending suspects, providing adequate legal representation, hearing evidence and delivering appropriate sanctions all depends on where the crime occurred, the circumstances surrounding the crime and the jurisdictions of justice agencies. The following table shows the government level and agencies responsible for different functions of the justice system.

Figure 1: Principle Justice Agencies and Level of Government

	Law Enforcement	Judicial/Legal	Corrections
State	State Patrol Bureau of Criminal Apprehension; Crime Laboratory and Investigation	District Courts (portion) Public Defenders Office of Attorney General Supreme Court Court of Appeals	Prison System Juvenile Facilities Probation Office Supervised Release
County	Sheriff Offices Pre-trial Detention	District Courts (portion) County Prosecutors Court Services	County Jail and Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities, County Corrections
Municipal	Police Departments	City Prosecutors	City Lock-Ups

D. Definitions and Expenditure Data Source

Unless noted otherwise, expenditure data is from the *Government Finances* series, the U.S. Bureau of Census annual publication which details both state and local expenditures. Justice is defined as governmental expenditures for law enforcement, corrections and a combination of judicial and legal services. Judicial and legal expenditures include both criminal and civil actions which cover judges, prosecutors, public defenders and other judicial administration activities.

The following justice definitions of law enforcement, judicial and legal, and corrections are used throughout this entire report. These definitions are the official *Government Finance Series* definitions from the U.S. Bureau of Census.

> Law Enforcement: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes police patrols and communications, crime prevention, activities, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, and vehicular inspection.
>
> Judicial and Legal: Courts and activities associated with courts including law libraries, prosecutorial and defendant programs, probate functions, and juries.
>
> Corrections: Confinement and correction of adults and minors convicted of offenses against the law, probation, and parole activities.

County-level expenditure data in Appendix C is from the State Auditor's annual report *Revenues, Expenditures and Debt of Minnesota Counties* and is also adjusted to describe increased justice expenditures without the influence of inflation. The sum of county expenditure data from the State Auditor is not directly comparable to county level data from the U.S. Census. In contrast to the Bureau of Census data, combining state and local justice expenditure from different data sources, such as the Department of Finance's Biennial Reports and the State Auditor's Reports on County and Municipality spending will produce different results.

We have tried to avoid comparisons between the two data sets, which would result in potentially incorrect interpretation because of the differences in how spending data is categorized, collected and displayed in these two sources. The Bureau of Census data accounts for pass-through funds that may be raised and allocated at the state level but spent at the county or city level by categorizing the spending as local. An example of intergovernmental expenditures is the Department of Corrections' Community Corrections Act providing payments to counties. Although these two major sources of government spending information are supposed to be measuring the same indicators, the methodological differences require too many caveats to present easily understood analyses.

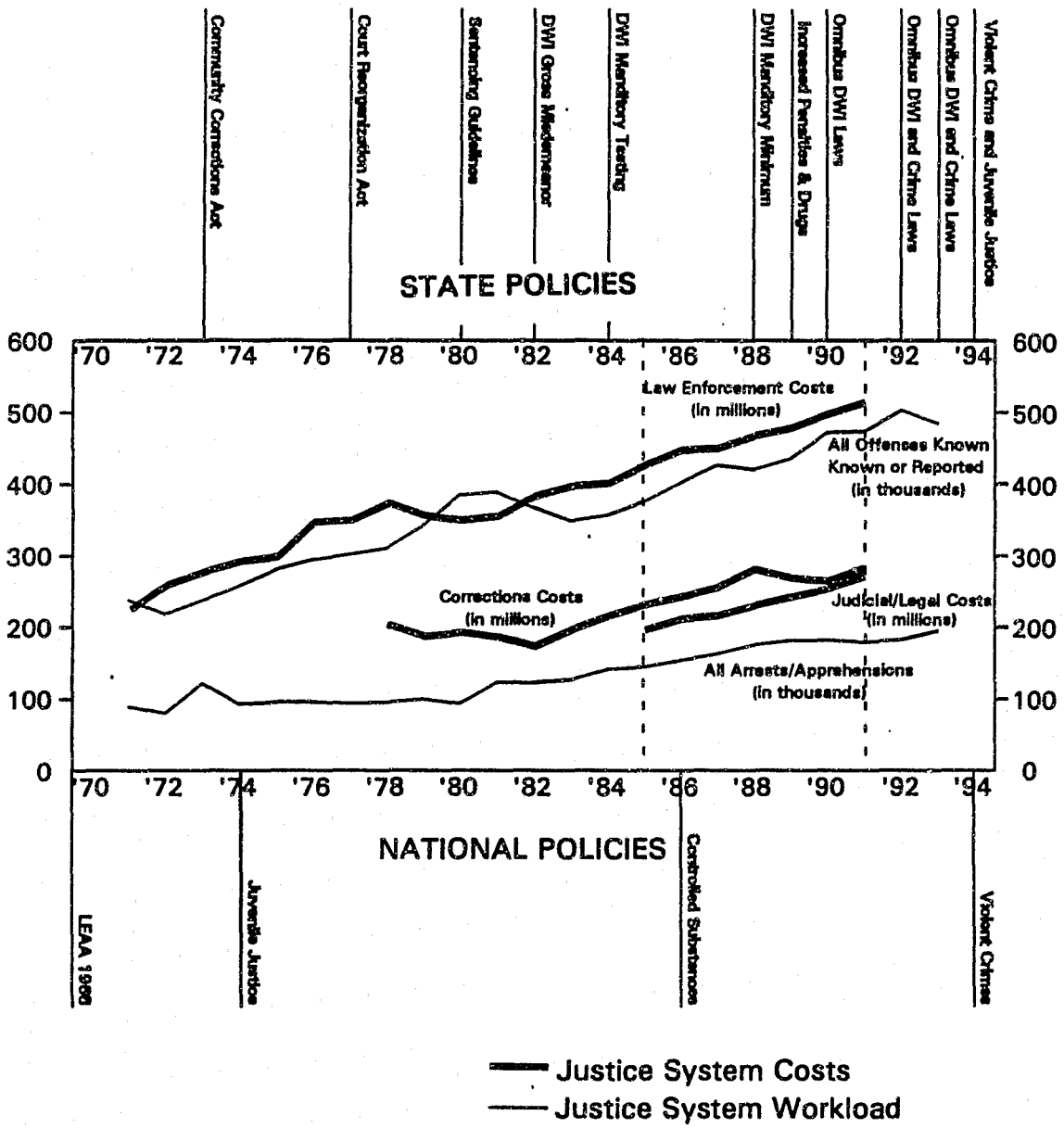
E. Technical Note

Unless noted, all expenditures have been adjusted for inflation using the Urban Consumer Price Index and are express in 1993 value dollars. Fiscal year information from state government, such as FY 1991-1992 is referred to be the ending year; in this case, 1992. Capital costs are included in these figures, but not the interest paid on bonds. Since the category of "judicial and legal" includes juvenile, civil and criminal expenditures, the term "justice system" is used rather than criminal justice system. Additional detail and a recommended data source and methodologies based on the U.S. Department of Justice reports are given in Section XI. Although this series provides more detailed data on "judicial and legal" categories, the most recent year of analysis was 1990.

III. HISTORICAL TRENDS

Minnesota justice expenditures have been influenced by many state and national policy changes between 1971 to 1993. This section of the working-paper shows the changes in justice costs, major state and federal policy changes and changes in justice system workloads. Figure 2 provides a time-line for the major policy changes, justice-system costs and justice workloads (all offenses known or reported to law enforcement and all arrests/apprehensions). This figure gives an historical rather than causal relationship of spending, workload and policy trends.

Figure 2: Time-Line of Policy, Justice System Costs, Arrests and Known Criminal Offenses



A. System Costs and Changes 1985-1992

The justice system in Minnesota cost the taxpayers $1.1 billion in 1992 for state and local law enforcement, judicial and legal, and corrections programs and services. Although state expenditures show a larger percent increase from 1985 to 1992, local expenditures fund the majority of the justice system. Local government includes county, municipal, township and school districts, although the majority of expenditures come from the first two categories. In 1992 the state government spent $320 million while local governments spent $790 million.

Between 1985 and 1992, state and local expenditures for the justice system increased 30 percent. During the same time period, state government expenditures for the areas of law enforcement, judicial and legal, and corrections increased 43 percent while local government justice expenditures for the same three areas increased 25 percent. A further explanation of state and local expenditures for each area will show how expenditures have increased over the years. Figure 8 contains the inflation adjusted justice expenditure data for 1985, 1991 and our estimates for 2001. Several graphs in Appendix A illustrate the historical trends within state and local expenditures for the areas of law enforcement, judicial and legal, and corrections.

Law Enforcement

Combined state and local law enforcement expenditures have increased 23 percent between 1985 and 1992. During the same period, state law enforcement expenditures increased 19 percent and local law enforcement expenditures increased 24 percent.

Judicial and Legal

Combined state and local judicial and legal expenditures overall have increased 41 percent between 1985 and 1992. State judicial and legal expenditures increased 63 percent while local expenditures increased 33 percent during the same time.

Corrections

Combined state and local corrections expenditures increased 33 percent between 1985 and 1992. State corrections expenditures increased 44 percent during this same period while local expenditures increased 21 percent.

Figure 5 provides state rankings on total justice spending, per capita justice costs and per $1,000 of personal income.

B. Policy Changes

The policy changes listed under the national and state sections are intended to provide a general overview of each policy and also give a brief history of that policy. National changes include a federal initiative to channel money to states for crime control, juvenile justice prevention efforts, controlled-substance responses and the most recent violent crime control efforts. These policies shaped Minnesota's crime response through funding and incentives to adopt national standards.

1. National

a. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Gives Way to Bureau of Justice Statistic and Bureau of Justice Assistance: 1968 to 1979

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was established as a block-grant program under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. This legislation was a partial response to society's concern with crime in the late 1960's. The federal formula for dispensing funds in Minnesota was based on population and crime rate. The following five goals were identified for these funds:

1) prevention and reduction of crime and juvenile delinquency;
2) increase training opportunities and provide due process to clients;
3) increase citizen participation and community involvement;
4) new and innovative approaches to make the justice system more coordinated, integrated and effective; and
5) the coordination of national, state, and local governments in attacking crime in a decentralized fashion.

Progress toward these goals was difficult to determine since explicit standards and evaluation of all projects were incomplete. The role of providing federal funding for justice system improvements has since shifted to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

b. Juvenile Justice: 1974-present

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was enacted in 1974 to provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency, and for other purposes such as de-institutionalizing juvenile status offenders. State advisory groups appointed by the governor were established to oversee the disbursement of federal funds. In 1975, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) was established as the supervisory board to oversee the disbursement of federal juvenile justice funds.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention disburses federal funds in the form of formula grants based on each state's juvenile population to the Minnesota Department of Economic Security. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee determines who receives sub-grants. In 1993, the allocation of formula grants to Minnesota was $848,000 and in 1994 the allocation was $906,000.

Title V of the JJDP Act provides incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs. Approximately, $228,000 is allocated to Minnesota for community-based prevention efforts. Federal funds have been allocated throughout Minnesota for programs to facilitate the separation of juveniles and adults from jails and lock-ups. JJAC continues to research and implement methods of reducing the number of persons of color within the juvenile justice system.

c. Controlled-substances - National Controlled-substance Policy Changes: 1986 to present

Between 1989 and 1993, the Federal Government has spent more than $52 billion on drug related efforts. While it can be argued that some success has been achieved, illegal drug use continues to be a one of the country's significant problem areas. Recent national surveys of attitudes and behavior concerning illegal drug use show that long term decline in drug use among youth may have ended. According to the survey, while drug use had decreased among high school, college and young adult high school graduates, findings show that drug use amongst eight-graders has increased. For example, past-month use of marijuana has increased from 3.2 percent in 1991 to 5.1 percent in 1993. Also, fewer students (8th-, 10th-, and 12th graders) felt the drug use is harmful in the 1993 study than in 1992.

While it is generally accepted that casual drug use overall has declined, the fact remains that "hardcore" (weekly) drug use has changed very little. With approximately 2.7 million hardcore users on our streets and with Americans spending $49 billion annually on illegal drugs -60 percent of which is spent on cocaine- the problem has not been solved.

In 1994, more than 60 percent of all federal inmates and 25 percent of state inmates across the country were sentenced on drug charges. In the Minnesota state prison system, the number of adult prison inmates charged with drug offenses increased from 4 percent in 1988 to 11.5 percent in 1994.

d. Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994: 1994 to present

The 1994 federal crime bill tried to find a balance between providing funds for additional police officers, locking up criminals and preventing crime by funding social programs. Many of the federal funds require a 25 percent state match and sunset after five years.

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is the largest crime bill in the history of the country and will provide for 100,000 new police officers, $9.7 billion in funding for prisons and $6.1 billion in funding for prevention programs. The Act also significantly expands the government's ability to deal with problems caused by criminal aliens. Some of the most significant aspects of the bill include:

Firearms
Assault weapon and "copycat" models and certain magazines of more than ten rounds were banned. A person subject to family violence restraining orders is prohibited from buying or possessing firearms. Creates new crimes or enhances penalties for: drive-by-shootings, use of semi-automatic weapons, interstate firearms trafficking, firearms theft and smuggling.

Juveniles and Gangs
Provides new and stiffer penalties for violent and drug trafficking crimes committed by gang members. Authorizes adult prosecution of those 13 and older charged with certain serious violent crimes. Prohibits the sale or transfer of a firearm to or possession of certain firearms by juveniles. Triples the maximum penalties for using children to distribute drugs in or near a protected zone, i.e., schools, playgrounds, video arcades and youth centers.

Sex Offender Registration, Violent Repeat Offenders
Requires states to enact statutes or regulations which require those determined to be sexually violent predators or who are convicted of sexually violent offenses to register with appropriate state law enforcement agencies for ten years after release from prison. Requires state prison officials to notify appropriate agencies of the

release of such individuals. Requires states to criminally punish those who fail to register. States which fail to establish registration systems may have Federal grant money reduced. Doubles the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders convicted of Federal sex crimes. Mandatory life imprisonment without a possibility of parole for Federal offenders having three or more convictions for serious violent felonies or drug trafficking crimes.

Victims of Crime
Allows victims of Federal violent and sex crimes to speak at the sentencing of their assailants. Strengthens requirements for sex offenders and child molesters to pay restitution to their victims. Improves the Federal Crime Victims' Fund and the victim-related programs it supports. Other federal law changes include crimes against the elderly, hate crimes and interstate domestic violence.

2. State
a. Minnesota Community Corrections Act: 1973 to present
The chief role of counties involved in the CCA is providing community supervision for offenders.

The Minnesota Community Corrections Act of 1973 was enacted to assist the state in implementing a more efficient service delivery, and to improve and ma' ; services more efficient. The community-based programs included preventive or diversionary correctional programs, conditional release programs and community corrections centers. Also included are facilities for the detention or confinement care and treatment of persons convicted of crimes or adjudicated as delinquent. In 1994, thirty-one counties are organized in 15 Community Corrections Act (CCA) districts. These counties represent 68 percent of the state's population and approximately 75 percent of the state's offenders. Counties or groups of contiguous counties are eligible to join the CCA if they have a combined population over 30,000, they establish a broad-based corrections advisory board and develop an annual comprehensive plan for corrections which is approved by the county board and the Commissioner of Corrections.

If a county decides to be a CCA county, then the county is responsible for all local correctional programs and hires and supervises probation and supervised-release agents. Non-CCA counties typically have fewer programs, and adult probation and supervised-release services are directly provided by the state. Non-CCA counties are responsible for providing juvenile and misdemeanor probation services but receive up to 50 percent reimbursement from the state.

Approximately 12 percent ($23.6 million) of the Department of Correction's expenditures in 1992 went to funding CCA programs compared to 13 percent ($13.6 million) in 1985.

b. Court Reorganization: 1978 to present

In 1978, the state wanted to achieve administrative and funding coherence for the court system. Therefore, the state assumed responsibility for paying the salaries and expenses of judges within Minnesota and the salaries of the ten judicial district court administrators. County trial courts were merged into a single state district court system in 1987 after a multi-year effort. The judicial- district budget has expanded to meet the increased need for judicial support staff. With these changes, the county is no longer the administrative unit operating the court system. Courts are funded by several sources: the county, the district budget mandated to the county by the courts and the state. The Task Force on Financing of the Trial Courts studied aspects of court financing and recommended state funding in the form of a direct-general-fund appropriation to the judicial branch. In 1989, legislation was enacted to phase in financing responsibilities for funding law clerks,

district administration staff, court reporters, referees and judicial officers to the state. In 1992, the transfer of funding had been achieved for judicial district budgets, the Eighth Judicial District court administrator's offices, felony public defender costs and juvenile/misdemeanor defense costs in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Judicial Districts.

1994 legislation gives the state responsibility for public defense in misdemeanor and juvenile cases for the rest of the judicial districts, resulting in a completely state-funded public defender system. The same legislation also created four new judgeships.

c. Sentencing Guidelines: 1980 to present

Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines were established and became effective May 1, 1980 to reduce sentencing disparity and improve the use of existing correctional resources. Prior to the sentencing guidelines, Minnesota sentencing was indeterminate. Penalties for most felony offenses ranged from zero years to a statutory maximum of five to twenty years. The creation of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission resolved the controversy that existed over whether to implement determinate sentencing or maintain indeterminate sentencing. The sentencing guidelines provide a determined range of sentence lengths that take into account the severity of the convicted offense and the prior criminal history of the offender, yet still allows upward or downward departures by the sentencing judge.

The main focus of the sentencing guidelines is to have person-offenders and fewer property- offenders imprisoned in the most costly incarceration facilities. The guidelines focus both on the seriousness of the current offense and the criminal history of the offender. Public safety is the primary sentencing goal, with consideration also given to correctional resources.

Sentencing guidelines are prescriptive in setting a range of sentences based on prior criminal history and conviction offense. Departures from the presumptive sentences can only be made when substantial and compelling circumstances exist. Most property offenders are sentenced to local corrections and the most serious person-offenders are sent to state prison. Sentencing practices under the guidelines have decreased sentencing disparity across the state, yet the percentage of cases going to trials has remained stable. Also, there has been a change in the type of offender sent to state prisons given the increased criminal history scores for violent offenses and longer time-frames for accumulating criminal history points. Another change is the increase in the number of drug law offenders incarcerated.

d. Driving Under the Influence and Mothers Against Drunk Driving: 1981 to present

A major wave of attention to the drinking and driving problem coincided with the formation of Mothers Against Drunk Driving in 1981. MADD is an activist group whose membership includes victims, family members and concerned citizens. They seek to influence the judiciary, legislature and public by attaching human faces and stories behind statistics. MADD also started Victim Impact Panels to get their message out to offenders. Public and media attention in the 1980's resulted in new laws, administrative procedures and changes in sentencing policy.

Substantive changes in sentencing policy include a 1986 mandated sentence of 30 days or eight hours of community service for each day less than the 30 days for repeat offenders. According to a 1989 evaluation of the law, it increased the average length of the jail sentence from 58 to 64 days for repeat offenders.

A Legislative Commission on the Confinement and Treatment of DWI Recidivists was formed in 1992 when

the legislature could not agree on whether repeat DUI offenders should be charged with a felony offense. The Commission's recommendations were that a DUI offense with "multiple-priors" should remain a gross misdemeanor offense, but that up to three multiple offenses may be allowed to be sentenced consecutively. They recommended low- security incarceration, treatment and intensive aftercare in regional programs for most offenders. Costs for additional law enforcement, incarceration, intensive supervision, treatment and aftercare were to be paid for by an increase in the alcohol excise tax. The 1994 Omnibus DUI bill adopted the recommendation for consecutive sentences for up to three offenses resulting from the same driving incident, ie DUI, Driving after revocation, and driving without insurance.

The 1991 Legislative Auditor's report on sentencing and correction policy in Minnesota found that 33 percent of the sentenced offenders in the jails were DUI offenders. Although decreasing in prominence due to domestic abuse and drug law enforcement, the role of DUI law enforcement is still substantial. In 1993, nearly 17 percent of the arrests in Minnesota were for driving under the influence.

e. Controlled-substances 1987 to 1994

In conjunction with federal controlled-substance policies, the Minnesota Legislature has taken many steps since the mid-1980's to confront the problem of drug use and abuse in Minnesota. The majority of those changes came in the form of increased penalties and longer sentences. Figure 3 indicates the type of change made to controlled-substances laws between 1987 and 1994.

Figure 3: Major Minnesota Controlled-Substance Legislation

1987	Enhanced penalties for selling or distributing specific amounts of a controlled-substance.
	Murder in the third degree and/or negligent manslaughter was extended to include dealers who sell, distribute etc. drugs to another who dies as a result of that drug.
	Doubled the maximum prison penalty normally applicable to the crime of selling types of drugs to a minor or using a minor to sell them.
1989	Penalties substantially increased for controlled-substance crimes, five degrees of controlled-substance crimes created.
	Established the Minnesota Office of Drug Policy to develop a state drug strategy, distribute all state anti-drug funds and evaluate state drug programs.
1990	Controlled-substance law change removed language which made selling or possessing a certain amount of a controlled-substance a fourth-degree crime and by doing so elevated it to a third-degree offense.
1991	Consecutive mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment provided for certain drug-related offenses.
	Increased penalties for sale or possession of certain controlled-substances.
1992	Increased penalties for sale or possession of powder to be identical to the penalties for sale or possession of crack cocaine.

f. Increased Penalties: 1989 to present

Tougher laws can occur by either legislatively expanding the behaviors that are defined as crimes, enhancing the penalties by elevating the offense to a more serious classification, increasing sentences, or mandating minimum sentences. The Sentencing Guidelines Commission can also affect sentencing by shifting the presumed range of sentences or assigning different weights to prior offenses.

Major policy changes occurred in 1989 that increased criminal penalties for the most serious offenses in Minnesota. The minimum parole eligibility for murder increased from 17 to 30 years. Life imprisonment without possibility of parole was mandated for persons convicted of first-degree murder if the offender has a previous conviction within the past 15 years for a heinous crime. For second-and third-degree murder convictions for those who have a previous conviction within past 15 years, the court must impose statutory maximum sentences. Longer sentences were authorized for certain dangerous and career sex offenders. Persons convicted under the patterned sex-offender crime could be imprisoned for a period up to the statutory maximum sentence and if released from prison earlier must be monitored in the community for longer periods of time than otherwise available under other sentencing laws. Longer sentences and higher fines were authorized for controlled-substances offenses. Increased penalties were established for drug crimes committed within a school or park zone.

g. Juvenile Justice: 1994

In 1994, the legislature significantly revised the juvenile justice system. Juveniles 16 and 17 years of age who are charged with first-degree murder would automatically stand trial in adult court. Mandatory-minimum sentences are required for juveniles convicted of a drive-by shooting and felony penalties for those brandishing a BB gun or gun replica on school property. Sixteen and 17 year olds alleged to have committed a crime for which an adult would receive a prison sentence or any felony while using a firearm will be presumed to be tried as adults. Juveniles will have to prove that they warrant a juvenile hearing, when in the process of being certified as an adult, by showing that retaining the juvenile in juvenile court serves public safety. County attorneys are required to establish juvenile diversion programs.

Extended jurisdiction juveniles (EJJ), are serious-and repeat-juvenile offenders who are facing a new juvenile court proceeding. Upon conviction, an EJJ is given two sentences - a juvenile sentence and an adult sentence that is stayed. If the juvenile does not adhere to the conditions of the juvenile sentence, he or she may be sent to prison under the adult sentence. Juvenile court will maintain jurisdiction over the EJJs until the individual's 21st birthday, unless the court terminates its jurisdiction before that date. EJJ offenders also have a right to a jury trial and parents are required to attend delinquency hearings.

Every juvenile brought to court facing gross misdemeanor, felony or out of home placement as of January 1, 1995 will be required to "consult with" or "be represented by" an attorney. Now, less than half of 25,000 young people charged with delinquencies have an attorney.

Licensing for up to 100 additional secure long-term residential beds is authorized under the juvenile justice bill as well as $20 million in the 1994 bonding bill for grants to construct local detention facilities. The Legislature appropriated approximately $8.9 million for crime prevention and education programs targeted at juveniles.

h. 1994 Crime Bill and Special Session: 1994

The 1994 Omnibus Crime bill was enacted along with the 1994 Juvenile Justice bill. These anti-crime bills provide for stiffer penalties for serious crimes. Funding was allocated for expanding correctional facilities, additional corrections staffing, prison and workhouse programming, new judges and probation officers, and the state takeover of the public defense system.

The Department of Corrections and the Sentencing Guidelines Commission estimated the number of adult male inmates based on the impact of the 1994 Crime and Juvenile Justice bills in their November 1994 prison population projection.

Figure 4: Projected Male Prison Inmates Attributable to 1994 Legislation

	January 1 Population	June 1 Population
1995	4	24
1996	50	102
1997	173	234

A special session was held in August 1994 focusing on the civil commitment of sexually- dangerous persons and persons with a sexual-psychopathic personality. The legislature added a provision to permit civil commitment of sexually-dangerous persons and amended the sex- offender-registration law.

I. Gross Misdemeanor Categories

In the late 1980s, the Legislature dramatically expanded the category of gross misdemeanors. At that time and into the early 1990s, numerous gross misdemeanor laws were created, mostly by enhancing misdemeanor laws. Drunk driving and domestic abuse are two examples where laws were toughened by making repeat offenses gross misdemeanors to highlight the seriousness of the offense. A statewide task force is currently preparing proposals for revising non-felony criminal laws.

The creation of new gross misdemeanors and the enhancement of existing makes it difficult to determine if the increase in gross misdemeanor workloads is caused primarily by an increasing number of offenders, more vigorous law enforcement or a simply a shift in categorization.

The expansion of gross misdemeanor law has probably had the biggest impact on municipal prosecutors and corrections. The number of adult gross misdemeanor court cases increased 48 percent from 1987 to 1993. During the same period, the number of adults on probation for a gross misdemeanor offense increased over 200 percent. This increase in gross misdemeanor laws followed by vigorous enforcement of the laws and increase in the number of new cases has expanded the need for additional resources in all justice areas, especially at the local level.

C. System Workloads

Workloads of each justice sub-system have increased over the last seven years, even though the number of individuals in the crime-prone ages (the population with the highest arrest rates) has decreased. Figure 5 shows the percent change from 1987 to 1993.

Figure 5: System Workloads - Percent Change 1987 to 1993

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS - Workload Measurements			Percent Change 87-93
STATEWIDE TOTALS	1987	1993	
Population Estimates (Crime-Prone Ages 10-24)	508,661	476,003	-6%
Offenses Known or Reported (All)	425,622	484,582	14%
Offenses Known or Reported (Violent)	12,150	15,866	31%
Arrests (All)	162,584	194,892	20%
Arrests (Violent)	4,853	6,830	41%
Court Cases (Juvenile and Adult)	45,817	64,481	41%
Probation Populations (All)	53,225	89,008	67%
Jail Populations (Number Offenders)	130,335	172,276	33%
Prison Populations (Yearly Average)	2,392	3,937	65%

Notes: Court cases do not include gross-misdemeanor offenses.
Jail populations do not include Hennepin County Workhouse inmates for 1987.

IV. STATE AND COUNTY COMPARISONS

A. State Comparisons of the Justice Costs and Workloads

1. Justice System Costs

In 1991, Minnesota's total state and local expenditures for police protection, judicial and legal services and corrections was over $1 billion dollars. The nation as a whole spent over $75 billion dollars in the same areas. While Minnesota ranked 21st in total justice activity spending it ranked 31st in per capita justice spending and 38th in spending per $1,000 of personal income.

Figure 6: 1991 State Ranking:
Total Justice Spending, Per Capita Spending and Per $1,000 Personal Income Spending

	Total Justice Spending	Per Capita Justice Spending	Per $1,000 Personal Income Spending
MINNESOTA	21	31	38
Alaska	37	1	1
Illinois	5	21	32
Iowa	32	38	39
North Dakota	50	48	49
South Dakota	48	46	47
Texas	4	27	21
Washington	17	22	24
Wisconsin	16	19	18

Note: Total spending includes expenditure for law enforcement, judicial and legal services, and corrections from both state and local governments. Per Capita Spending is the amount spent on justice activities (total spending) per person. Per $1,000 Personal Income Spending is the amount spend on justice activities (total spending) per $1,000 personal income based on personal income figures as of calendar year 1989.

2. Justice System Workloads

Minnesota's rankings on reported index crime rates per 100,000 citizens (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor-vehicle theft and arson) are roughly proportional to the rankings on prison inmate population. In 1992, Minnesota ranked 34th in crime rates, 48th in arrest rates and 35th in state prison inmate population. Compared to each of the surrounding states, Minnesota had a higher crime rate.

Compared to the nation, Minnesota has followed the same pattern, but at a lower rate. Minnesota had the lowest arrest rate of the Midwest states and was actually ranked third lowest in the nation. Compared to the Midwest states, Minnesota had an average state prison population, which was again below the national average.

Figure 7: State Rankings:
Crime Rates, Arrest Rates and Prison Populations

	Crime Rates	Violent Crime Rates	Total Arrests	Total Arrest Rates	Prison Incarceration Rate	Prison Populations
MINNESOTA	34	37	25	48	49	35
Alaska	20	19	43	16	11	38
Illinois	17	6	18	34	25	7
Iowa	42	41	38	47	41	33
North Dakota	49	50	48	42	50	50
South Dakota	48	45	44	18	32	47
Texas	2	10	3	20	12	3
Washington	10	26	15	22	35	25
Wisconsin	38	42	7	2	37	27

Note: One equals the highest state while fifty equals the lowest state.
Source: Crime: State Rankings 1994. Morgan Quitno.

B. County Comparisons for Justice System Costs and Workloads

County-level comparison for costs and workloads are included in Appendix C. Data provided by county-level include comparisons between 1985 and 1993 for many of the same variables described on a statewide basis. Data included in Appendix C allow comparison of total and per capita spending patterns with reported crime and justice workloads. County-level statistics include:

1) population estimates which can be used to covert numbers of incidents such as reported offenses or arrests to rates, or spending to per capita levels for comparisons,
2) total county expenditures and expenditures for corrections and sheriffs' departments,
3) total municipal police expenditure, per capita and percent of total city expenditures by county,
4) Part I violent offenses and total Part I offenses known or reported to law enforcement,
5) arrests for Violent Part I offenses, total Part I offenses, Part II and Juvenile offenses,
6) court cases filed for juvenile delinquency petitions, adult gross misdemeanor and adult felony cases combined, felons committed to the Commissioner of Corrections,
7) jail populations (bookings) from 1987 to 1992 and total days confined, and
8) probation cases.

Some caveats to be considered when interpreting county level data include the completeness or changes in data reporting and the natural variation that occurs with smaller populations over different time frames.

V. EXTRAPOLATED STATEWIDE COST AND WORKLOAD TRENDS

To provide a framework for discussions on what the future holds for both justice costs and workloads, figures 8 and 9 provide extrapolations to the year 2001. These extrapolations are a simplified projection method considers the changes in the measured item rather than the interaction of numerous complex factors. By using the last six years change and projecting that change over the next eight years provides a starting point for discussions of current and future policies and how they are intended to impact the justice system.

Projecting future occurrences of justice system workloads (number of crimes, arrests, court activity, jail and prison inmates, probation cases) involves many variables that need to be evaluated separately and then incorporated into a larger system model. The workload of any part of the justice system depends on the activity level of the preceding agencies or entities in the system. Ultimately, justice activities reflect the mix of the laws on the books, the levels of enforcement, the underlying crime levels and the resulting number of cases coming into the system.

An example of a more complex projection method taking into account the interaction of variables is arrest projections. One of many key variables used to project future arrests is the number of law enforcement officers. By estimating the number of officers and the number of arrests per officer, one can project the effect on the number of arrests. It is a logical expectation that the number of arrests would increase if the number of officers increases. Factors which increase the number of arrests per officer are more difficult to quantify. Other variables that influence arrest, or any other activity projections, include the priorities and procedures established by law enforcement agencies, prosecution policies, judicial calendars, current and future state and federal policies which are mandated or leveraged with additional funding. The policies adopted by each subsystem have an effect on other parts of the system and possibly on the underlying crime level as measured by the number of reported crimes.

Figure 8: Justice Costs Extrapolated for the Year 2001
(Costs are in millions of dollars)

		1985	1991	Average Annual Percent Change 1985-1991	Estimated 2001
State	Law Enforcement	$51.6	$60.7	2.9%	$78.5
	Judicial and Legal	$55.7	$84.9	8.7%	$158.9
	Corrections	$116.7	$152.9	5.2%	$231.9
	Total	$224.1	$298.5	5.5%	$463.7
Local	Law Enforcement	$375.4	$453.9	3.5%	$612.1
	Judicial and Legal	$141	$186.8	5.4%	$287.8
	Corrections	$114.9	$131.1	2.3%	$161.8
	Total	$631.4	$771.8	3.7%	$1,057.8
State	Law Enforcement	$427.1	$514.6	3.4%	$690.5
And	Judicial and Legal	$196.8	$271.7	6.3%	$444.1
Local	Corrections	$231.6	$284	3.8%	$390.9
TOTAL	Total	$855.5	$1,070.3	4.2%	$1,518.2

Note: The estimated expenditures assume the average yearly percentage change from 1985 to 1991 will continue into the future. Since the 1985 and 1991 expenditures are adjusted for inflation, the 2001 estimates are also shown in 1993 dollars.

The extrapolation process used for this working paper to estimate future trends simply assumes the future will reflect trends from the past. For example, to estimate total justice spending in millions of dollars for 2005:

Step 1: Calculate the actual change in inflation adjusted expenditures from 1985 to 1991 in 1993 value dollars, a total of $214.8 million for case of total justice expenditures.

Step 2: Calculate the percentage change by dividing the $214.8 increase by the 1985 base of $855.5, which results in a 25 percent increase.

Step 3: Calculate the average yearly change by dividing the total percentage change by six years, the number of years between 1985 and 1991 which is 4.2 percent.

Step 4: Estimate the percentage change from 1991 to 2001 by multiplying the average annual growth rate of 4.2 percent by the 10-year time frame between 1991 and 2001, which results in a 42 percent total increase.

Step 5: Estimate the total justice cost in 2001 by multiplying the 1991 expenditure of $1,070.3 by one plus the estimated percentage change from 1991 to 2001, or 1.42 times for a total of $1,518.2.

Figure 9: Justice Workloads Extrapolated for the Year 2001

		1987	1993	Average Annual Percent Change 1987-1993	Estimated Workload 2001
Offenses Known or Reported	All	425,622	484,582	2.3%	574,085
	Violent	12,150	15,866	5.1%	22,336
Arrests/ Apprehensions	All	162,584	194,892	3.3%	246,529
	Violent	4,853	6,830	6.8%	10,540
Court Cases	All	45,817	64,481	6.8%	99,504
	Adult Felony	13,008	19,152	7.9%	31,213
	Adult Gross Misd.	12,974	19,240	8.0%	31,630
	Juvenile	19,835	27,856	6.7%	42,875
Probation	All	53,225	89,008	11.2%	168,794
	Adult Felony	18,659	24,667	5.4%	35,257
	Adult Gross Misd.	5,747	17,265	33.4%	63,401
	Juvenile	8,862	14,822	11.2%	28,113
Jail * Data is 1988 to 1993.	Number of Offenders	101,823	123,136	2.4%	157,501
	Total Days	799,453	1,049,416	2.7%	1,486,907
	Ave. Days Per Offender	7.8	7.9	.2%	9.5
Prison	Number of Offenders	2,392	3,937	10.8%	7,328

*Note: Hennepin County Workhouse data is not available for 1987. The same methods as described on page 17 were used to calculate the estimated workload in 2001.

The extrapolation process used for this working paper to estimate future trends simply assumes the future will reflect trends from the past. For example to estimate the increase in violent offenses known and reported:

Step 1: Calculate the actual change in violent offenses known or reported to law enforcement officials from 1987 to 1993, a total of 3,716 additional offenses.

Step 2: Calculate the percentage change by dividing the 3,716 increase by the 1987 base of 12,150, which results in a 31 percent increase.

Step 3: Calculate the average yearly change by dividing the total percentage change by six years, the number of years between 1987 and 1993 which is 5.1 percent.

Step 4: Estimate the percentage change from 1993 to 2001 by multiplying the average annual growth rate of 5.1 percent by the 8 year time frame between 1993 and 2001, which results in a 41 percent total increase.

Step 5: Estimate the total number of violent offenses known and reported to law enforcement in 2001 by multiplying the 1993 number by one plus the estimated percentage change from 1993 to 2001, or 1.41 times 15,866 equaling 22,336.

VI. RISKS/CONTINGENCIES

Any new justice policy or initiatives undertaken in response to crime have the potential of increasing state and local justice expenditure, and in some cases, substantially. It can be difficult to predict future policies and harder to predict their impact on the justice system. Clearly, a decision to undertake a major initiative on any of the following areas should not be driven solely by concerns of cost, but priorities and effectiveness must be considered. The following policy issues have the potential to increase justice expenditures substantially. They are not an exhaustive list, nor are they presented in any particular order.

A. Public Defender System

Prior to 1990, counties paid for the public defender system in Minnesota. At that time an effort was made to ensure that services would be delivered efficiently and equitably regardless of local resources. In 1990, 75 percent of felony and over 50 percent of gross misdemeanor defendants in Minnesota were represented by a public defender. State appropriations for public defense went from $2.7 million in fiscal year 1990 to $19.8 million in 1991. The cost shift to the state was offset by reductions in local government aid. As of July 1992, the state assumed financial responsibility for felony and gross misdemeanor public defender services in all ten judicial districts and misdemeanor and juvenile services in five districts (2, 4, 3, 6 and 8). As of January 1995, the state assumed fiscal responsibility for all public defense costs in Minnesota.

In spite of this increased spending, caseloads in Minnesota are rising at a greater pace than funding. Between 1980 and 1990, public defender cases in Minnesota increased by 151 percent while state-funded costs increased by 186 percent. However, it is not known what the county level of funding for public defense was during this time. The public defender system has no control over how many cases are handled because their services are legally mandated.

The increase in the number and type of cases has increased the costs of providing legal assistance. This cost is also increasing because more criminals are being arrested and prosecuted in conjunction with some crimes, such as driving under the influence and domestic abuse, which have been enhanced to more serious levels with more severe penalties. More people are being sent to prison which also leads to more appeals.

Only two districts, Ramsey and Hennepin have full-time public defender offices. The other eight districts have attorneys in private practice who agree to handle cases in a given geographical area and who work out of private offices. Problems with turnover and recruitment exist for several of the outstate districts because they rely exclusively on part-time contract attorneys.

In recent years, increased funding for the public defender system has not been equal to the monies allocated to local prosecutors and police. New judges and prosecutors have been added to the process but public defenders have not increased at the same rate. In order to provide legal services in a timely and effective manner, more resources are needed by the public defender system to maintain a balance. With caseloads increasing at a faster rate than resources for the public defenders causes questions of competent representation.

B. Health Care Costs in Prisons

As of January 1, 1995, 259 out of 4,488 adult inmates in Minnesota are age 50 or older. As a result of recent changes in the length of sentencing, this older population will continue to increase. Nationally, 80% of the health care dollars are spent in the last year of life. Assuming the prison population continues to

reflect society, prison health care costs will also be increasing. The following is a partial list of some of the health care costs of the older and terminally ill population:

- 1992-- seven inmates had health care costs of over $532,000. In 1993, eight inmates accounted for over $409,000 in medical bills.

- As of early 1995, six inmates are on kidney dialysis at an average cost of $60,000 per year per inmate.

- The Department of Corrections has identified 36 inmates with HIV, four of these inmates have been diagnosed with AIDS. It is estimated that it costs approximately $80,000 from the time of an AIDS diagnosis to the time of death.

In essence, the Minnesota Department of Corrections operates a health care plan for persons committed to the Commissioner of Corrections. This plan is funded entirely by the state's general fund. Seven percent of the Department of Corrections budget is spent on health care. This compares favorably with other state corrections systems. However, as the population continues to expand and the number of older inmates grows, more resources will be needed to provide safe, timely and cost-effective care.

C. Prison and Jail Building

Minnesota has limited the increase in state corrections populations, and the resulting capital and programming cost when compared to other states. Yet, Minnesota's spending increase for incarceration is substantial in comparison with other government activities. Minnesota had a 143 percent increase in corrections costs compared to 324 percent for the United States as a whole from 1980 to 1991. Minnesota is one of only 11 states not under court order to reduce prison overcrowding. Prison construction must keep up with the increased volume of offenders committed by the courts with longer sanctions in order to avoid overcrowding levels.

Minnesota's prison population increased over 10 percent between 1992 and 1993. Between January 1, 1988 and January 1, 1994 the state adult prison population increased 66 percent. The Department of Corrections prison population projections for adults made in November 1994 estimates a 380 bed shortage by June 1997. Even after completion of an 800-bed facility in 1999, the state will be short about 340 beds in 2002. The 1994 bonding bill included $73 million for correctional-facility expansion, upgrades, grants for juvenile-detention construction, and planning for a new 800 bed facility.

The new facility is expected to cost between $80 and $100 million dollars to build and $30 million per year to operate. While the cost of prison construction can be seen as a one-time expense paid for by bonding, the long-term commitment is made in operating expenses. The operating expenses usually exceed the capital costs within two and one half to three years. There are states that have built new prison facilities, but do not have the financial resources to operate them.

Prison population increases resulting from 1989 law changes, which doubled sentences for some of the most serious crimes, have committed significant future capital and operational costs. The longer sentences reduced the turnover in beds, but will not be felt until the prior sentence length has been served. For example, adding two years to a five year sentence does not have any direct cost until after five years. The sixth and seventh years would have had a bed available for an incoming inmate, but now overcrowding intensifies.

Before the crowding pressures resulting from the 1989 change were being felt, the legislature made additional sentencing changes. Between 1990 and 1994, penalties were increased for driving while impaired, sexual assault, substance abuse, domestic abuse, firearms offenses, murder and arson.

Twenty counties had expanded their jail capacity between 1988 and 1994, resulting in a 21 percent increase in the total statewide jail capacity. Minnesota's 1993 statewide jail capacity was almost 5,000 beds. Although local jail overcrowding has eased, due to increased capacity statewide, several counties are now in the process of planning new juvenile and adult facilities. Hennepin County, for example, is planning a new facility with over 400 additional beds that is expected to cost approximately $160 million to build and an additional $29 million per year to operate.

D. Increasing Violence

Violent crime in Minnesota has been increasing, following a similar pattern as the nation, but at a lower scale. In response to the trend, the Minnesota legislature has increased justice funding, especially in the area of corrections. The rising trend in justice expenditures also reflects the governments response to the public's concerns about crime.

Violent crime incidence and trends can be measured and described using two separate methods: crimes reported to, or discovered by law enforcement officials and crime surveys. Because both have limitations, however, neither provides a "true" description of crime. The Department of Public Safety uses the Federal Bureau of Investigations definitions of violent offenses including only murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault in describing violent Part I index offenses. While Part II offenses include violent crimes as well, they are considered less serious.

Part I violent offenses known by or reported to the police in Minnesota increased 31 percent from 1987 to 1993, while arrests for the same categories of violent offenses increased 41 percent. The number of adult felony court cases increased 47 percent during that time, while the prison population increased 65 percent. Appendixes B and C contain information about trends in reported violent crime in Minnesota.

The 31 percent increase in reported violent crime must be considered in light of the national findings that only half of the violent criminal offenses described in the National Crime Victimization Survey are actually reported to law enforcement officials. Whether the increase from 1987 to 1993 reflects more crimes actually occurring, more victims or citizens reporting more of the same number of offenses, or better police data management and internal classification of incidents is unknown.

E. Gun Availability

As it stands now, the regulations and laws enacted by the Federal Government dictate how firearms are treated in the United States today. States can enact their own laws, but where those laws conflict, meaning where the state makes a law that is less restrictive than Federal law, the Federal law would preempt it. Local cities may also make their own laws pertaining to firearms, however, where the local law is less restrictive than state law, state law will preempt them.

With the enactment of the Brady Bill on February 28th, 1994, a national five-day waiting period was put into effect before the sale and transfer of a handgun can occur legally. The Brady Bill also sets in motion the creation of a computerized nationwide instant criminal history background check, with a target completion date of November 30th, 1998. States are required to adhere to the federal five-day wait, although some

variation does occur, depending upon the type of firearm and circumstances surrounding possession. The Brady Bill only places restrictions upon the sale of handguns to private citizens. It does not place any restrictions on other types of firearms and does not restrict the actions or behavior of firearms manufacturers or firearms dealers, except for increased costs of a firearms dealership license.

Appendix F contains firearm regulations, laws and policies for Minnesota and the surrounding states as well as the United States. It also provides historical information on the firearm debate and other related issues.

F. Public Perceptions

A significant factor behind the increasing cost of justice is public expectations and policies that are based on exceptional cases. According to a recent report on overcrowding in metropolitan Minnesota jails: "Recent legislative actions and guideline amendments have clearly been responsive to isolated and highly publicized criminal-behavioral incidents."

Citizen expectations of safety led to demands and political responses of more laws and longer sentences. In early 1994, numerous surveys showed crime to be considered the most important social problem. Citizens want violent and repeat offenders removed from society through longer sentences, but may not understand the long-range cost implications and trade off with other government services.

However, the public's perception does have a basis in fact given the experience of the population. The 1993 Minnesota Crime Survey found that 31 percent of the respondents reported being a victim of crime in 1992. While over half believed that the level of violent crime had stayed the same in their community in the prior three years, 44 percent said it had become worse. Over half expected it to get worse in the next three years.

The three most frequently selected factors behind the cause of violence in Minnesota were drug use, the breakdown of the family and lack of parental discipline. Alcohol was cited by 83 percent and cocaine by 51 percent as drugs contributing to the violent crime problem in their community.

One misperception is that enhancing penalties will result in reducing future crime in society. Changing the laws without providing sufficient funding for their enforcement leads to the perception of tougher enforcement and sentencing than may actually exist. The maximum penalties that are headlines when laws are passed, signed or enacted are not uniformly enforced, therefore the entire system can be perceived as non-functional. If the public elects policy-makers on the basis of an oversimplified approach based on fears and inaccurate perceptions, these promises are often translated into unworkable and economically unsustainable laws which do little to resolve the underlying situations leading to crime. The complicated laws, without accompanying resources, add excessive burdens to criminal justice agencies. When the laws are not implemented as promised the public then loses confidence in any ability of the system A rational, balanced approach with realistic expectations of success or failure is needed.

G. Technology

In the last 20 years, society has gone from asphalt highways to high-tech (super) information highways. As technology is enhanced, justice professionals are able to monitor, apprehend and prosecute offenders in more efficient manners. Each technical advancement has an effect on the justice system, but in general, most technical advancements have increased the need for resources. Providing computers in police cars, DNA evidence acquisition and processing, improved information utilization for keeping criminal histories, and probation monitoring are examples of technology that have a direct and indirect effect on justice resources.

The following two examples are used to provide insight on the tremendous burdens and benefits of technology. DNA analysis is a tool used by justice professionals to prove whether an individual is linked to a crime. But the expense of collecting and analyzing DNA evidence and the time it takes to conduct DNA analyses may affect the efficiency and timeliness of an investigation and also the court proceedings.

Second, the improvement in justice information systems will affect how justice information is obtained and utilized. By increasing the reliability, timeliness and accuracy of justice information, offenders will be handled differently throughout the system. If law enforcement officers know that the driver they stop has a violent history, they will take precautions to ensure public safety. Also, accurate criminal history scores or driver's licenses DUI convictions will give an offender higher criminal history scores. In turn, offenders will be given longer sentences even though they are no worse than the same individual five years prior who had only half of their scores accurately coded in the criminal history files.

H. Prevention Efforts

The ultimate intent of prevention efforts is to deter people from becoming involved in crime and reduce the personal and financial losses associated with crime. The 1992 Minnesota Anti-Violence Act established and funded several crime and violence prevention efforts ranging from home visits to families at-risk of child abuse and neglect to youth employment initiatives.

Specific justice prevention programs are often aimed at tertiary prevention, dealing with individuals who have been identified as criminal offenders. Secondary prevention with individuals who have factors that put them at high risk of committing criminal offenses is often done in conjunction with partners in the community, education or social services providers. Much of what can be classified as primary justice prevention is covered in other sections of the *Within Our Means: Tough Choices for Government Spending* report such as education, health care, and local government expenditures. The 1995 Report of the Violence Prevention Task Force cited research showing that prevention programs need to focus on developing the resiliency of youth by building on strengths at appropriate developmental stages.

Prevention efforts are often not seen as "real crime fighting" efforts but rather social programs whose mail goal is not directly crime related. Prevention programs often broadly target at-risk populations and many payoffs are difficult to measure and may not appear for 10 or 20 years. It is difficult to prove that prevention programs work because of outside influences that cannot be controlled for in an evaluation process.

The Collaborative Efforts in Prevention undertaken by the departments of Public Safety, Economic Security, Education, Human Services, Health and Minnesota Planning help to streamline the grant application and review process. In 1993 more than 600 applications requested over $15 million in funding. However, only $4 million in grant funds were available for distribution. Funding was available for Delinquency Prevention, Diversion and Pre-Adjudication Services; Juvenile Courts-Systems Improvements; Post-Adjudication Programs; Juvenile Justice Training; High-Risk Youth Programs; Integrated Service Delivery for Children & Youth; Education for Homeless Children & Youth; Community Violence Prevention Councils; Community Crime and Drug Prevention; Municipal Curfew Enforcement; Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE); and Violence Prevention Education in the Schools.

By preventing just five individuals from committing crimes that would send them to prison for 30 years would save nearly $4 million in prison costs, not to mention the other justice system, property loss and social losses. This is approximately the same amount the 1993 Legislature provided for High Risk Youth Violence and Drug Prevention and Community Crime Prevention grants.

I. Eighth Judicial District Pilot Project

In 1989, the legislature decided to fund an 18-month pilot project in the local court administration offices in the Eighth Judicial District which includes 13 counties in West-Central Minnesota. The pilot project addressed concerns about county responsibility for the judicial district budget. It shifted part of the counties financial burden to a statewide revenue source to provide a more equitable level of judicial service across the state, eliminated the judicial district budget which put trial court judges in the position of directly levying taxes, brought decision making responsibilities for determining levels of service and paying for the services and finally unifies and centralizes trial court judges and related staff and expenses to bring greater administrative coherence.

State funding increases for the project were offset by reductions in local government aid (LGA) and the homestead and agricultural credit aid (HACA). The legislature allocated a general fund of $4.2 million and a contingent fund appropriation of $420,000. It provided that any additional expenses would be apportioned on a per capita basis and funded by a special levy by counties in the Eighth Judicial District. By the 1990 legislative session, the Supreme Court had determined that there would be a $740,00 shortfall. A special levy was used to fund the shortfall.

Although consolidating court functions has been more costly than anticipated, the pilot project has been successful in many respects. The courts have a broader district-wide perspective concerning budget personnel and court administrative personnel have assumed greater management control over their own budgets. Progress is also being made toward the goal of achieving administrative and funding coherence. The Eighth Judicial District pilot project has been extended to the year 1999.

J. Criminal and Civil Commitment

A law passed in 1939 allows judges to commit people to the state regional treatment centers and confine them for treatment. That action, known as civil commitment, is different from a criminal sentence because the confinement is for treatment, not punishment, and the stay is indefinite. The law allows for commitment of someone who shows "emotional instability, or impulsiveness of behavior, or lack of customary standards of good judgement, or failure to appreciate the consequences of personal acts, or a combination of any such conditions, as to render such a person irresponsible for personal conduct with respect to sexual matters and thereby dangerous to other persons."

However, the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that in order to keep sexual predators confined after they serve their criminal sentences, prosecutors must prove the offenders have an "utter lack of power to control sexual impulses."

Minnesota's governor called a special session in August 1994 to deal with civil commitment of Sexually Dangerous Persons and Persons with a Sexual Psychopathic Personality. The resulting legislation revises the civil commitment of sexual psychopaths by adding a new provision to permit civil commitment of sexually dangerous persons. Under this section, a "sexually dangerous person" can be defined as a person who has engaged in a course of harmful sexual conduct; has manifested a sexual, personality, or another mental disorder or dysfunction; and as a result is likely to engage in acts of harmful sexual conduct. The section also specifically provides that it is not necessary to prove that the person is unable to control their sexual impulses.

K. Restorative Justice

Restorative Justice is a philosophy that focuses on the ways crime harms relationships in the community. Community corrections, which has been a primary component of corrections in Minnesota, encompasses many of the restorative justice principles such as restitution, community service, and victim/offender reconciliation programs.

A restorative justice framework views crime as a violation of the victim and the community, not only as a violation of state law. As a result, the offender becomes accountable to the victims and community thereby taking responsibility for the actions that caused harm and taking actions to repair the harm. A collaborative effort of the justice systems and community tries to balance the needs of the offender, victims and the community in developing sanctions which focus on the offender making amends to the victim.

The role of the community also changes dramatically under restorative justice. The community bears some responsibility for all its members, including the victim and offender. It is responsible for supporting and assisting victims, holding offenders accountable and ensuring opportunities for offenders to make amends.

L. Sex Offenders

Over the past several years, the legislature has increased penalties for serious and repeat sex offenders, added more behaviors to the definition of sex crimes, enabled prosecution to be easier and increased funding for treatment programs. Between 1971 and 1984, the crime rate for sex-related offenses doubled, but since 1984 has remained relatively constant. One possible reason for the increase between 1971 and 1984 was the enactment of the mandatory child abuse reporting laws. Since 1981, the convictions for intra familial and child-sexual abuse have increased dramatically while those involving force have remained constant. Yet, those convicted of a sex crime using force received harsher penalties than those convicted of child molestation or intra-familial offenders.

In 1991, nearly half of the 1,379 individuals convicted of sex offenses were juveniles. In 1992, approximately 30 percent of the adult offenders were sentenced to prison with the remaining adults spending some time in jail, treatment and on probation. Of the state's 4,194 prison inmates on January 1, 1994, 21 percent (873) were sex offenders. The number of sex offenders in prison is larger than any other single category of offense type and has more than doubled since 1985.

State funds are used to pay the costs of treating offenders held in state correctional facilities, halfway houses, and the Minnesota Security Hospital, which includes those in treatment as a condition of probation. Treatment programs are also funded by county allocations, private insurance and offender contributions.

VI. MYTHS AND MISPERCEPTIONS

Myths and facts material provided by the Citizen's Council and the Association of Chiefs of Police

Myth: Minnesota is soft on crime--giving criminals a "slap on the wrist"
Fact: Minnesota inmates serve their full sentence, a minimum of 67 percent of the sentence in prison followed by supervised release, which is longer than the national average. Through implementation of incarceration and local sanctions including probation, jails and workhouses, Minnesota ranks high in the extent of control it exerts on offenders. Minnesota ranks 12th in the nation when the local sanctions such as jail probation are included. Minnesota sentence lengths and incarceration rates have increased sharply since 1980. Serious person crimes result in sentences that are 50-100 percent longer than in 1981.

Myth: Stiffer penalties reduce violent crime and prisons eradicate crime.
Fact: Many correctional officers and researchers are convinced higher incarceration rates now raise crime rates later. Most inmates are eventually released and those incarcerated are more likely to re-offend than those sentenced to community alternatives. Additionally, children of inmates are five times as likely to be involved in delinquent behavior as children of non-inmates. Also, Illinois built 15 new prisons in 14 years, but still had the highest rate of increase in violent crime.

Myth: Prison costs pay for themselves in reduced crime costs.
Fact: The real costs of incarceration are higher than the operating costs when construction and indirect operational costs are included. Other states that have tried to control crime by increasing sentences have higher crime rates and worse budget crisis. The cost of corrections has risen faster than any other segment of state spending in the US. For example, after Illinois built 15 prisons in 14 years, its newest facilities are standing empty because it cannot afford the operational costs. A state's crime rate is more closely related to its child well-being rate than to its incarceration rate. States with the highest incarceration rates still have the highest crime rates; whereas, states with the highest child well-being rates have the lowest crime rates.

Myth: The public won't accept anything but harsh penalties.
Fact: Public opinion supports humane, cost-effective strategies. In 1991, Minnesotans were asked "For the greatest impact on reducing crime, should additional money be spent on more prisons, or spent on education, job training and community programs?" Sixteen percent of respondents favored prisons, while 80% preferred prevention and alternative programs.

Myth: All felons go to prison.
Fact: Eighty percent of felons are dealt with at the local level.

Myth: There is massive technology available at every police officer's fingertips.
Fact: Not every police department is equipped with up-to-date technology, is connected to the state computer network and not all police car radios allow every police officer to communicate to one another.

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XI. FURTHER DEFINITIONS AND RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY.

This series of reports is recommended as a data source for a more in-depth follow-up of the Minnesota justice system expenditure analysis. This series of reports uses the same data as the Bureau of Census' *Government Finances* series, but collects additional data detailing "judicial and legal" services. The following excerpts provides brief definitions of the terms used in this report. More explicit definitions are contained in the full report, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990* Final Report.

"**Expenditure** includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intra governmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the justice expenditure data do not.
Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

*__Direct expenditure__ is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.

*__Intergovernmental expenditure__ is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agencies such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial (courts only) includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. It is not the same as the "judicial and legal services" category in reports from the BJS Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series and used here as a summary statistic. That category also includes "prosecution and legal services" and "public defense," which are sometimes displayed separately in this report.

Prosecution and legal services includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents and corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names.

Public defense includes legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial or adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, work-houses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. In this report, prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

Probation, parole, and pardon includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation departments frequently function under the administration of a court, the data are presented separately under corrections after having been deducted from the judicial data.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cross more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime councils, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

Methodology and limitations

The data in this report are preliminary and subject to change. They were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics using a special sample survey of State and local governments. Data were collected for the Federal Government, all State governments, all county governments, all municipalities (and townships in the six New England States, the three Middle Atlantic States, and Michigan and Wisconsin) having a 1986 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships. A total of 8,867 local governments were included in the survey panel (3,042 county governments, 4,693 municipalities, and 1,132 townships).

The survey was accomplished using two methods of data collection: field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for all States, the 78 largest counties, and the 52 largest municipalities. Other units in the sample were canvassed by mail. Response for the field-compiled units was 100%. For the mail canvass units, the response rate was 87%.

A more detailed description of the survey methodology (including sample design and sampling errors) will be included in the final report from this survey, Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990 Final Report. Data in that report will be presented in greater geographical, functional, and financial detail.
The deflation procedures to produce constant 1990 dollars are described in Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice: Technical Appendix, Second Edition, pp. 82-86. "
Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990 September 1992. NCJ-135777

APPENDIX A

Justice System Costs

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Corrections Expenditures (1980-1991) 7

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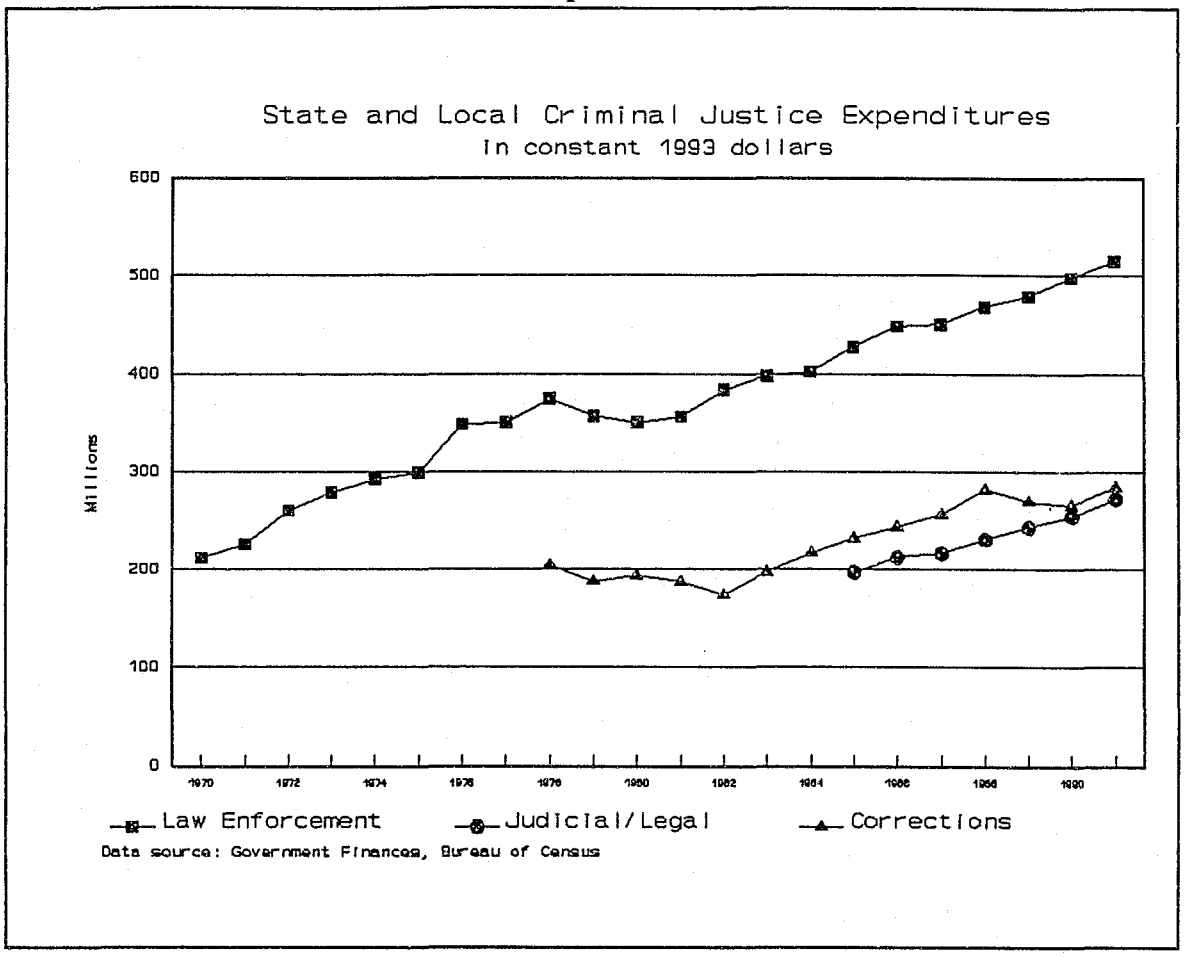
Appendix A: Minnesota Justice Costs

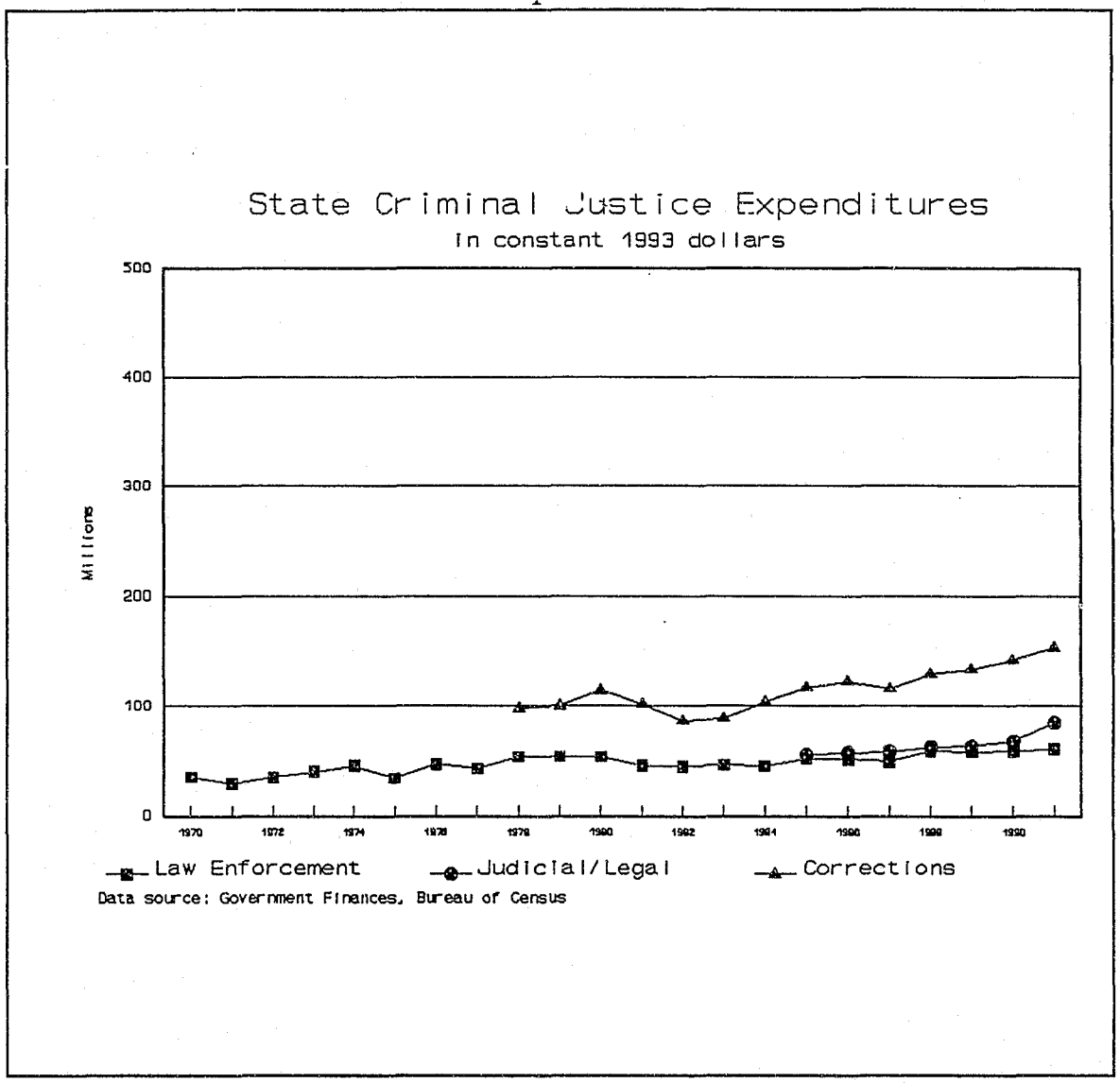
Minnesota State and Local
CJ Expenditures



	Percent Change 1971-1991	Percent Change 1980-1991	Percent Change 1985-1991
Law Enforcement	128%	47%	21%
Judicial/Legal	NA	NA	38%
Corrections	NA	47%	23%
Total	NA	NA	25%

Appendix A: Minnesota Justice Costs

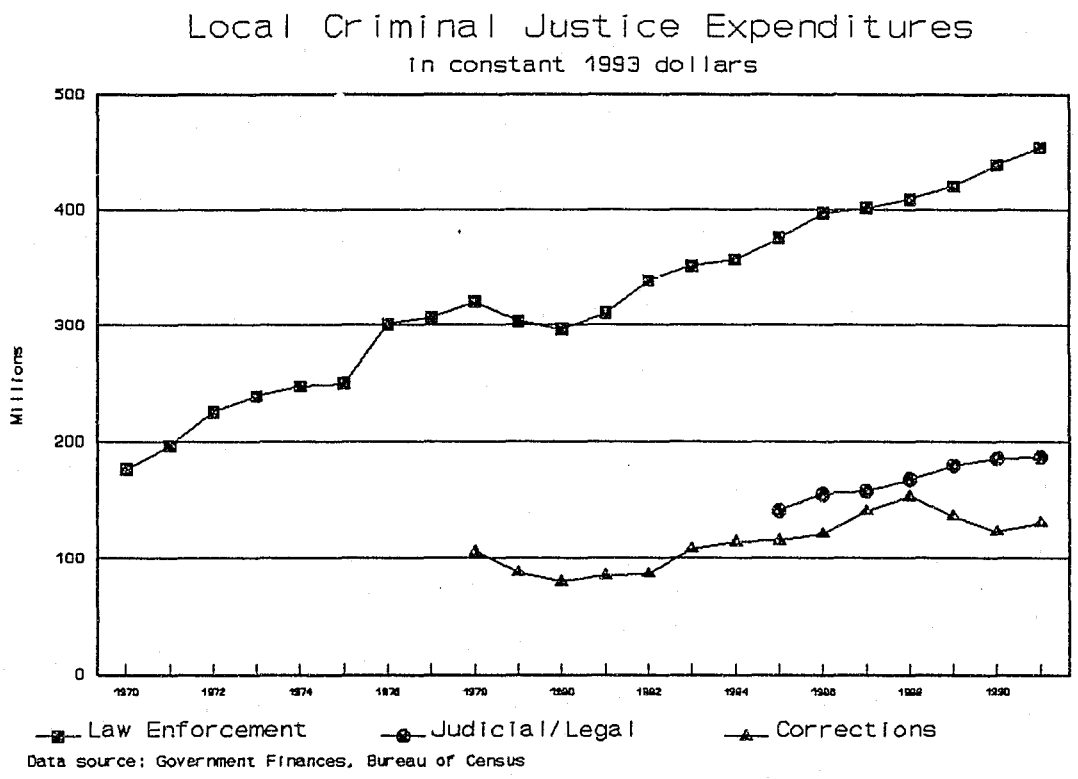
Minnesota State
CJ Expenditures



	Percent Change 1971-1991	Percent Change 1980-1991	Percent Change 1985-1991
Law Enforcement	107%	13%	18%
Court/Legal	NA	NA	52%
Corrections	NA	35%	31%
Total	NA	NA	33%

Appendix A: Minnesota Justice Costs

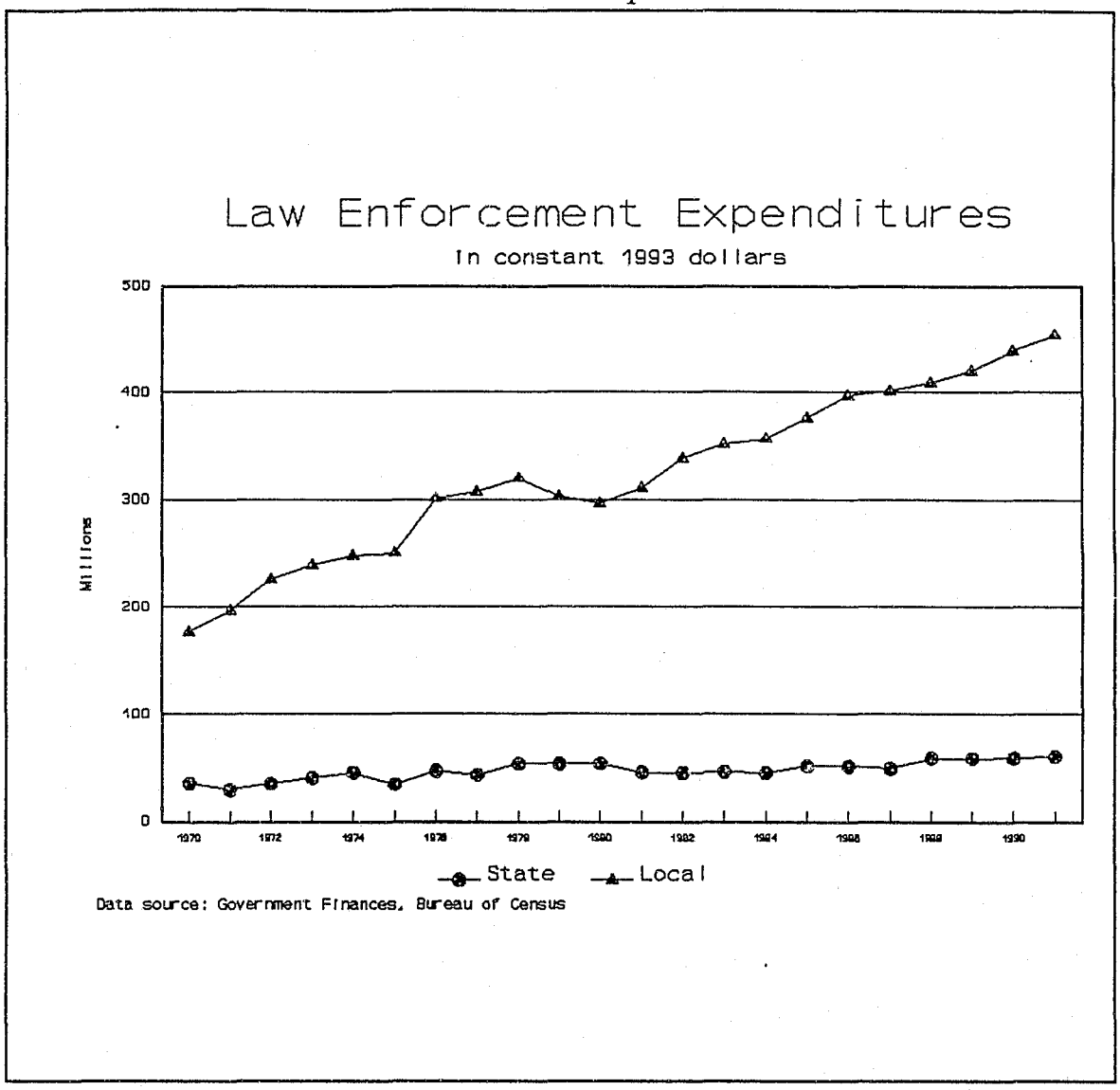
Minnesota Local
CJ Expenditures



	Percent Change 1971-1991	Percent Change 1980-1991	Percent Change 1985-1991
Law Enforcement	131%	53%	21%
Court/Legal	NA	NA	33%
Corrections	NA	65%	14%
Total	NA	NA	19%

Appendix A: Minnesota Justice Costs

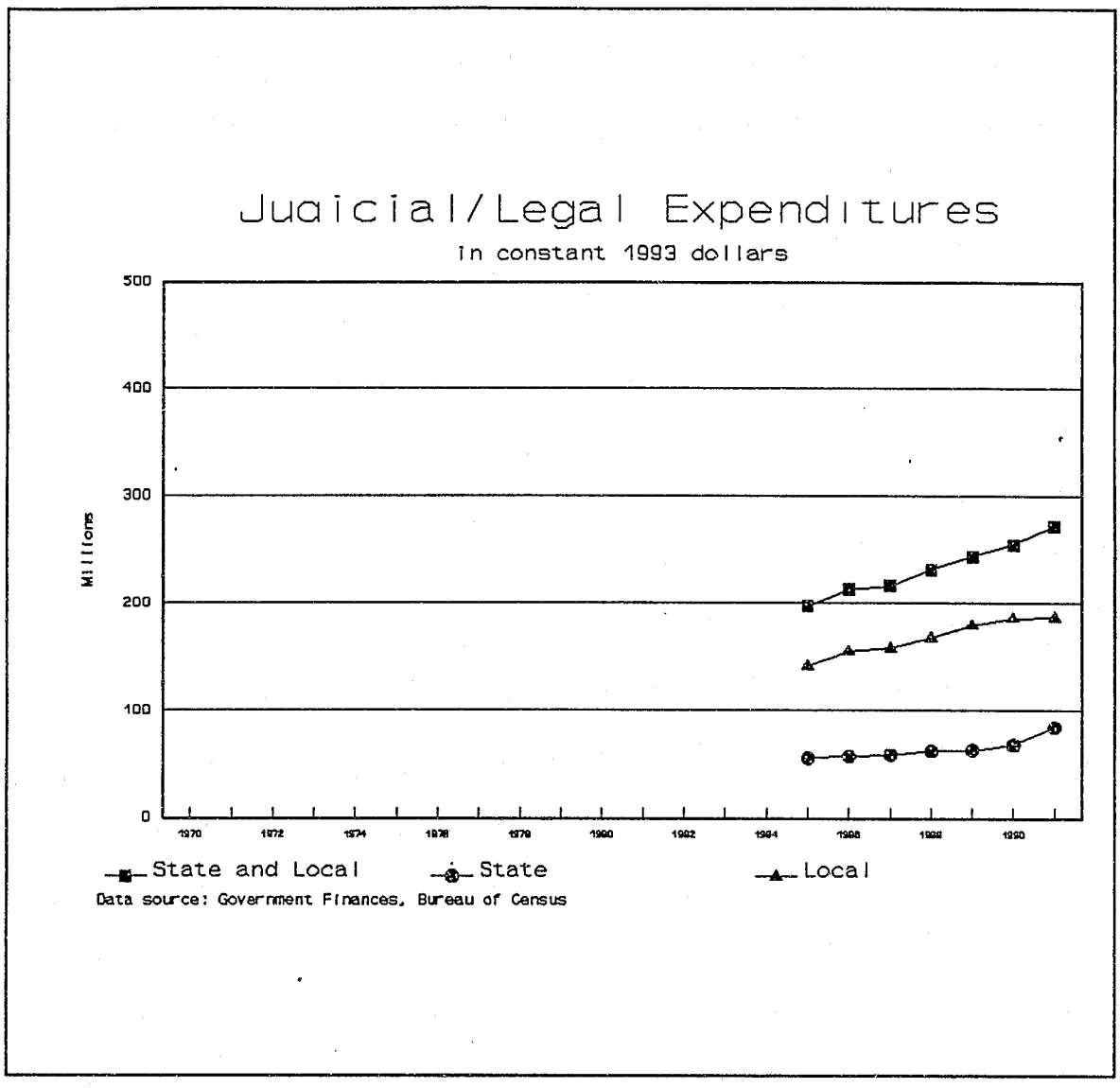
Law Enforcement Expenditures



	Percent Change 1971-1991	Percent Change 1980-1991	Percent Change 1985-1991
State	107%	13%	18%
Local	131%	53%	21%
State and Local	128%	47%	21%

Appendix A: Minnesota Justice Costs

Judicial/Legal Expenditures

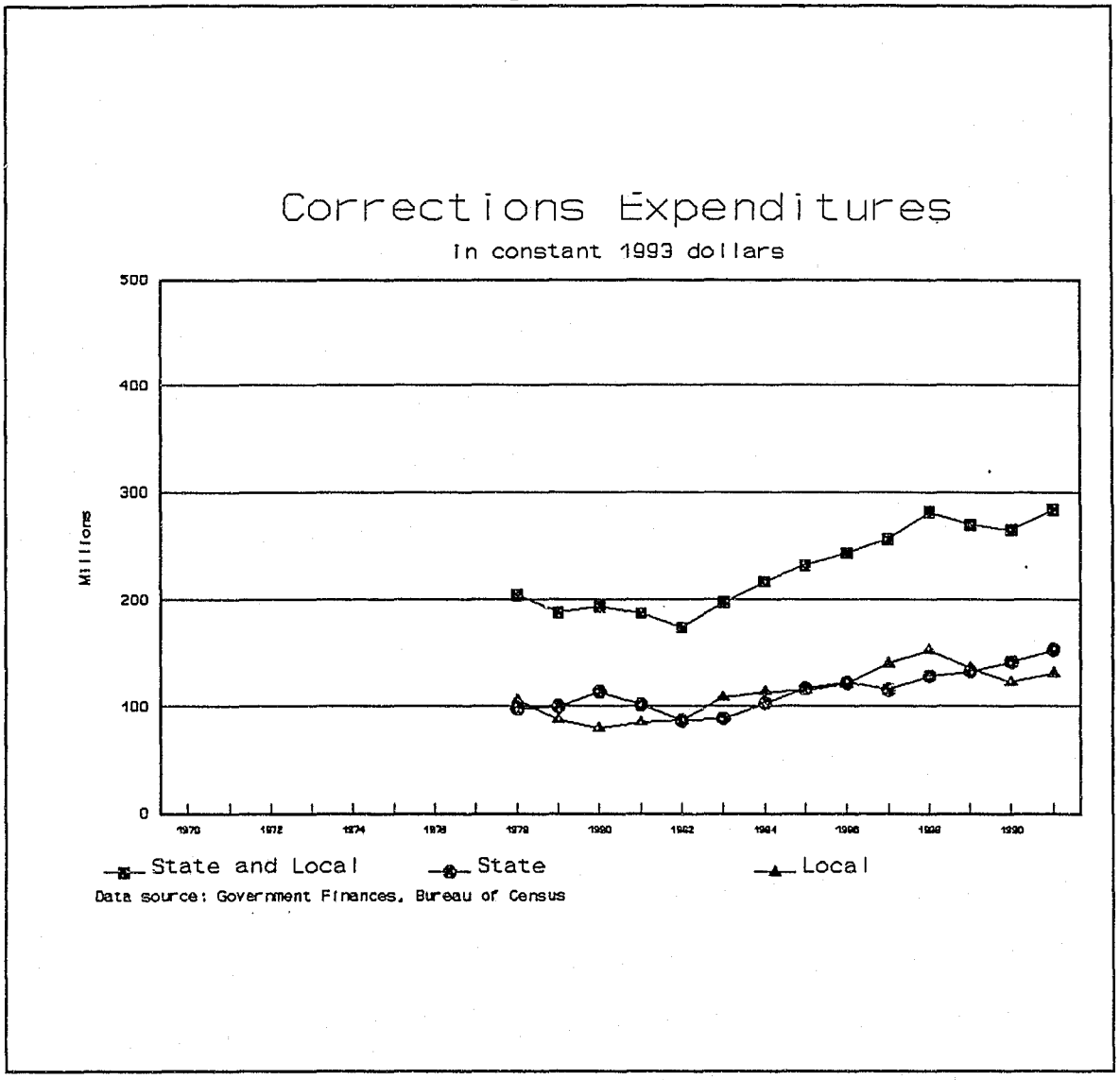


	Percent Change 1971-1991	Percent Change 1980-1991	Percent Change 1985-1991
State	NA	NA	52%
Local	NA	NA	33%
State and Local	NA	NA	38%

Note: Judicial and legal expenditures are part of governmental administration.

Appendix A: Minnesota Justice Costs

Corrections
Expenditures

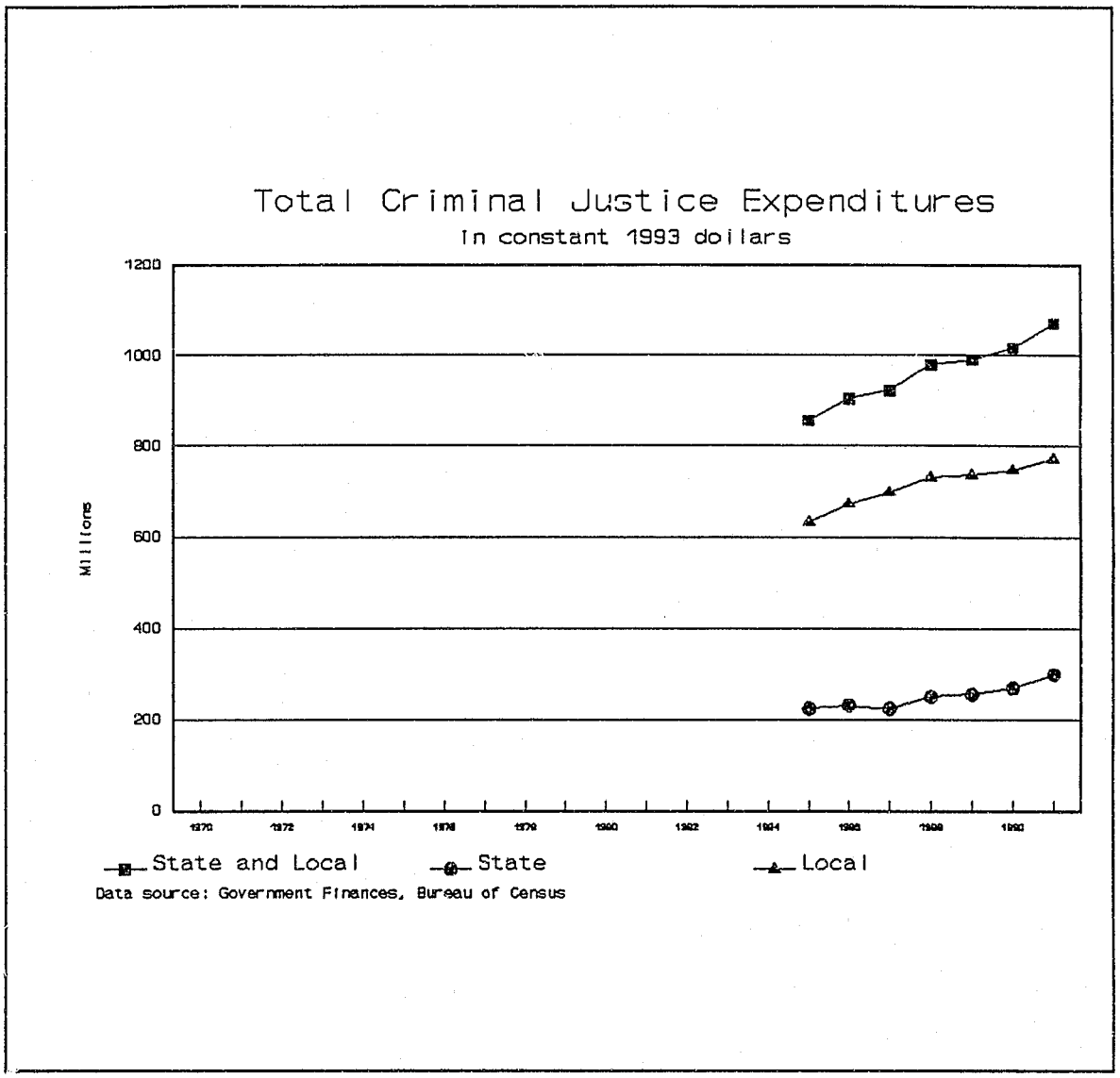


	Percent Change 1971-1991	Percent Change 1980-1991	Percent Change 1985-1991
State	NA	35%	31%
Local	NA	65%	14%
State and Local	NA	47%	23%

Note: Includes state, county and municipal corrections expenditures.

Appendix A: Minnesota Justice Costs

Total Justice Expenditures



	Percent Change 1971-1991	Percent Change 1980-1991	Percent Change 1985-1991
State	NA	NA	33%
Local	NA	NA	22%
State and Local	NA	NA	25%

Note: Includes police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal expenditures.

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Justice System Workloads

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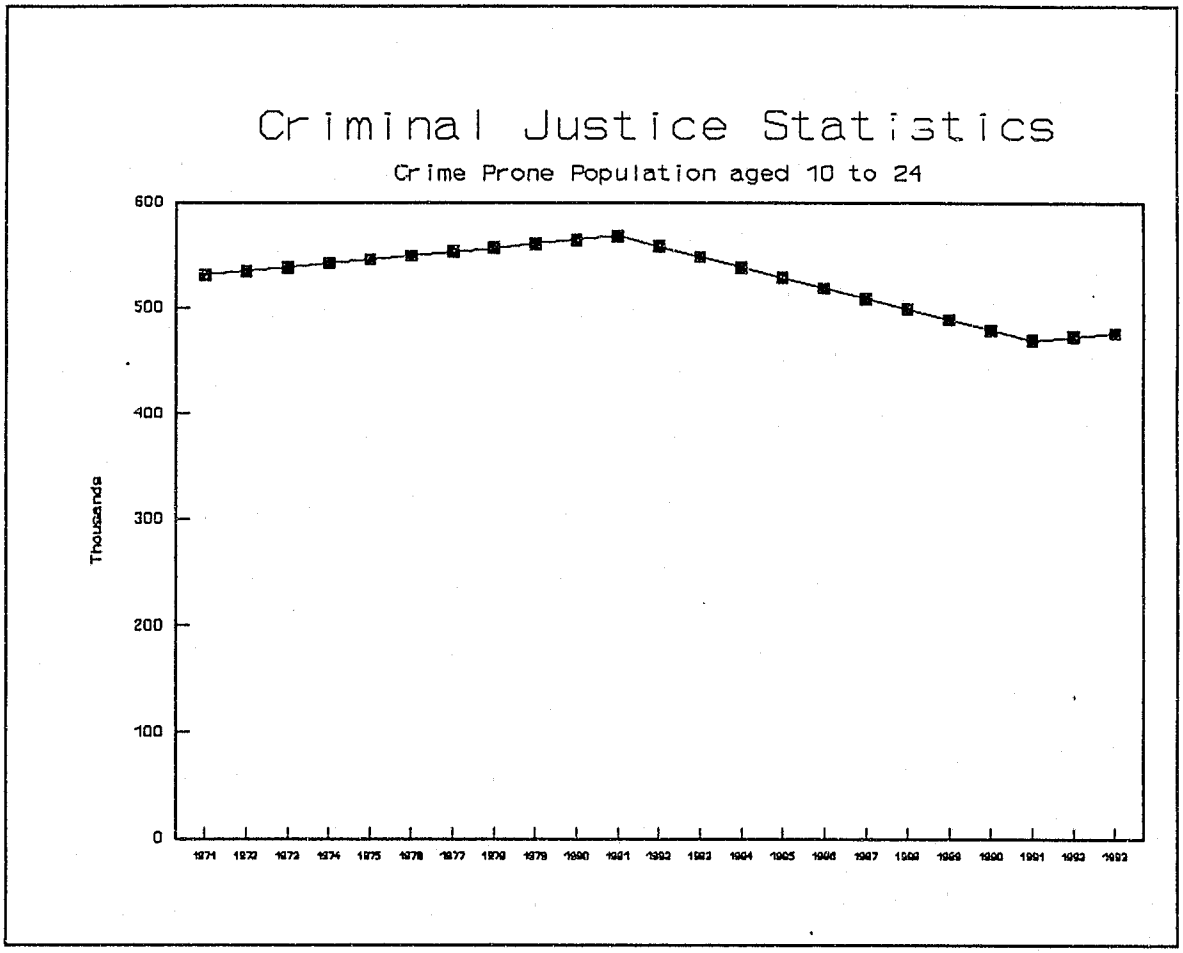
Appendix B: Justice System Workload

CJ Statistics
Crime Prone Population (10-24 year olds)

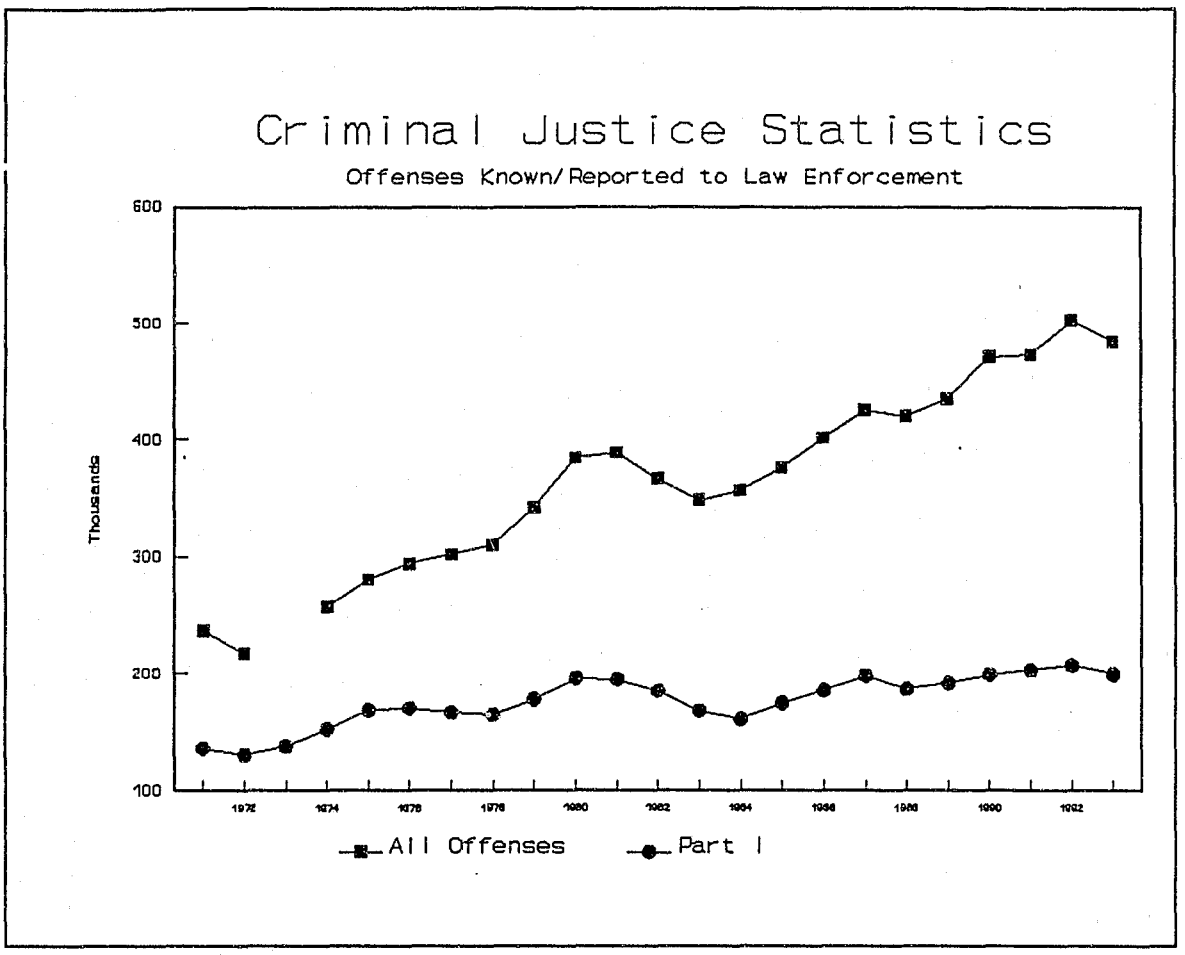


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Crime prone population	-10%	-16%	-6%

Data Source: State Demographer

Apprendix B: Justice System Workloads

CJ Statistics
Offenses Known/Reported

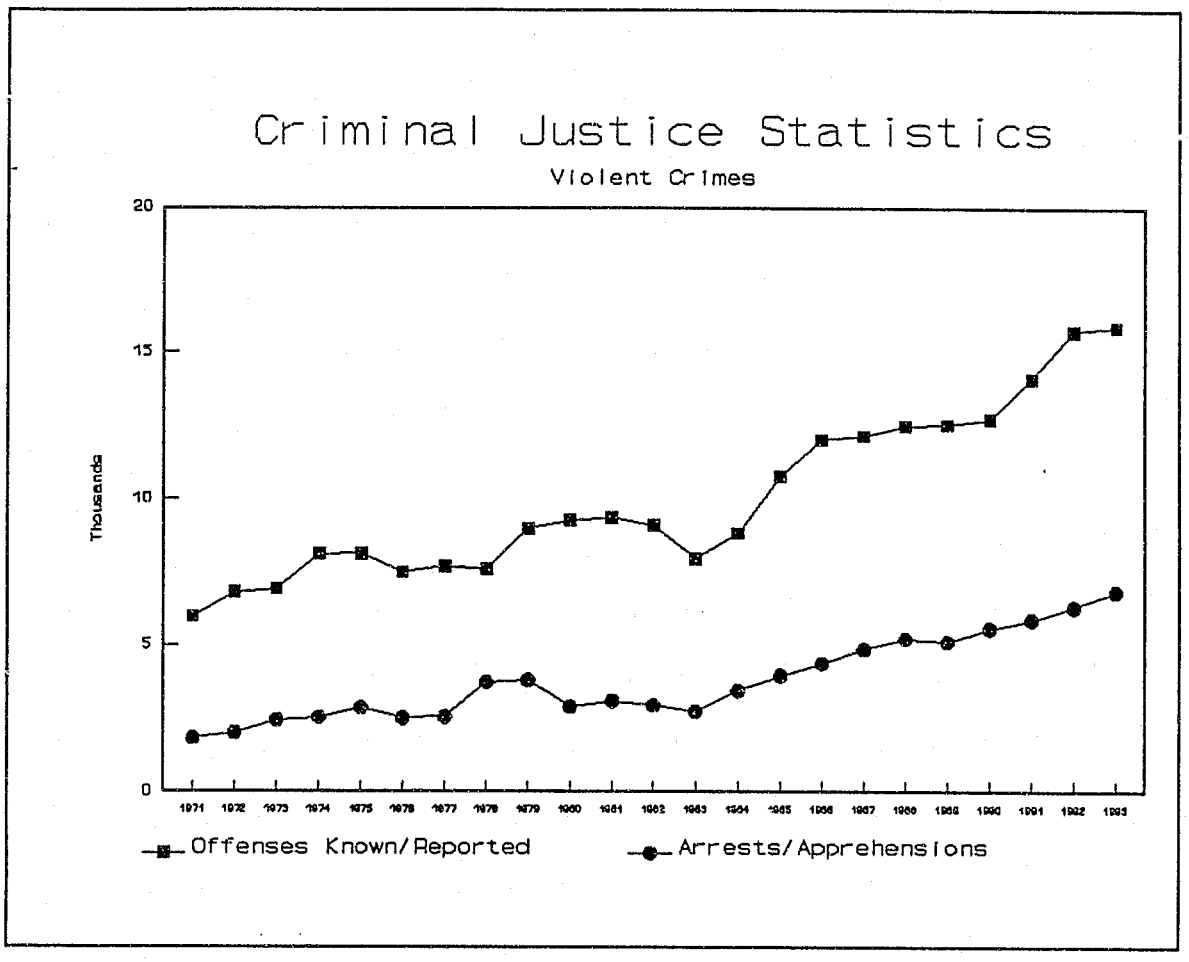


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
All Offenses Known/Reported	104%	26%	29%
Part I Offenses Known/Reported	47%	2%	14%

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Appendix B: Justice System Workload

CJ Statistics
Violent Offenses Known/Reported / Violent Crime Arrests

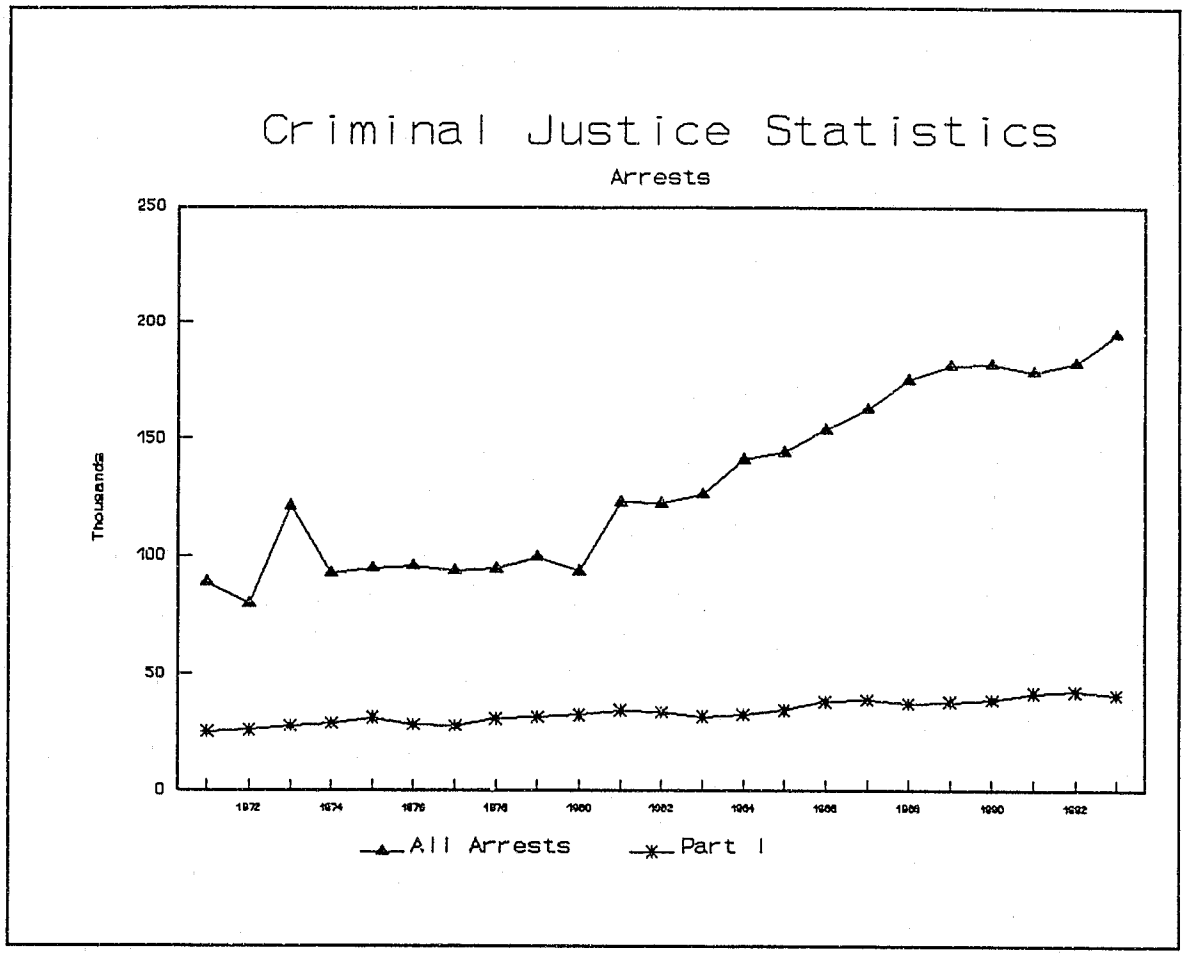


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Violent Offenses Known/Reported	166%	72%	31%
Violent Offenses Arrests/Appre	277%	137%	41%

Note: Violent Crimes include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
Data Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Apprendix B: Justice System Workloads

CJ Statistics
Arrests

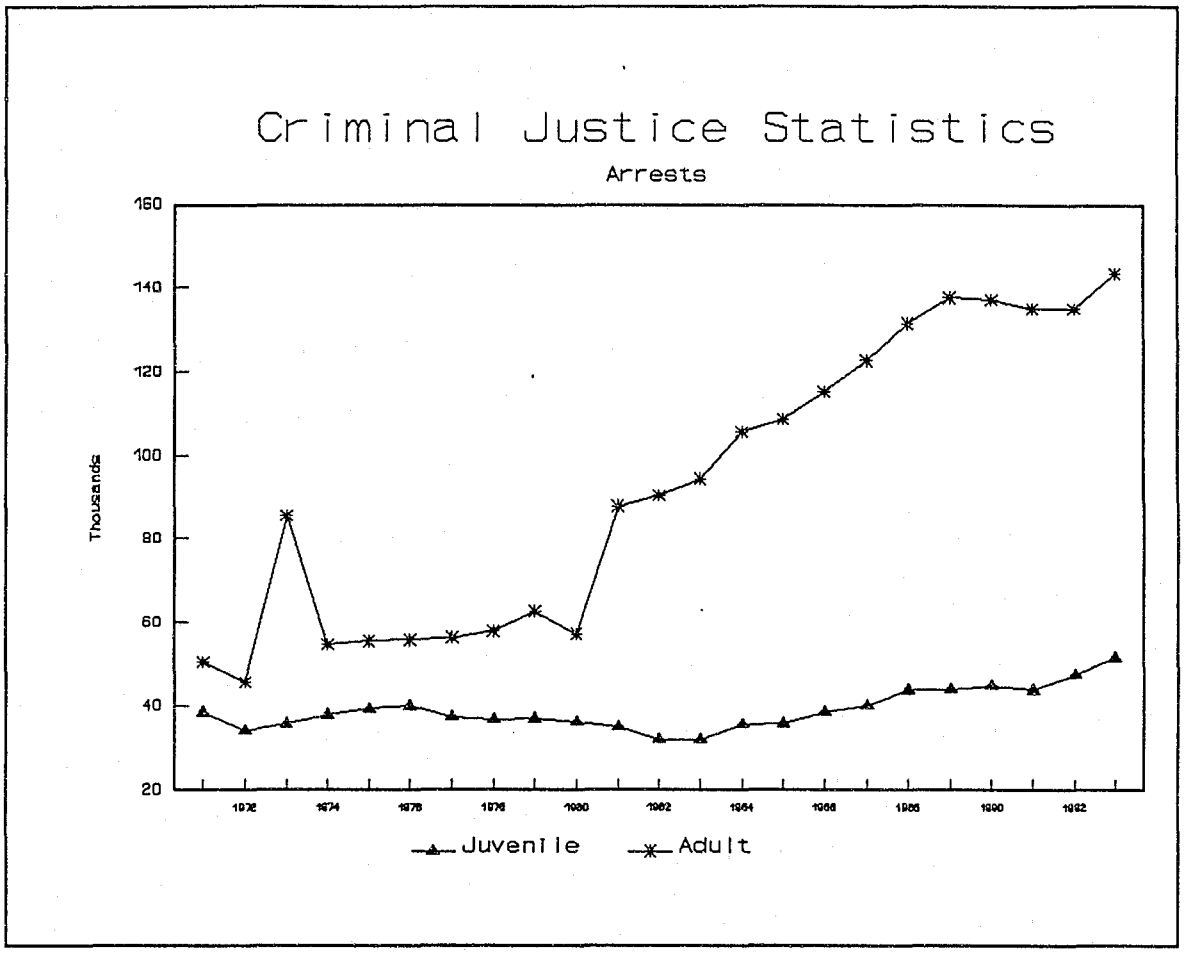


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
All Arrests	120%	109%	36%
Part I Arrests	64%	27%	20%

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Appendix B: Justice System Workload

CJ Statistics
Arrests

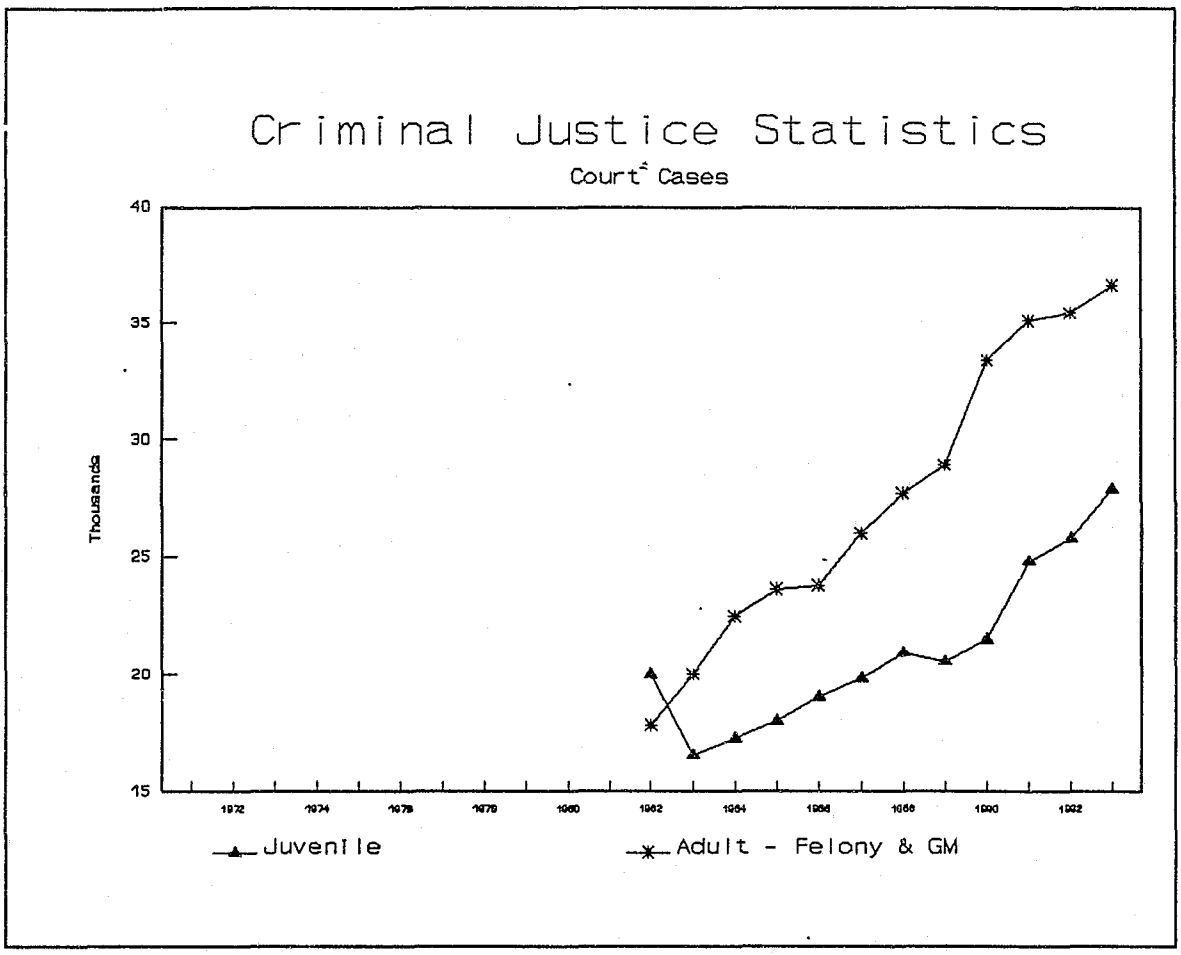


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Juvenile Apprehensions	35%	43%	45%
Adult Arrests	184%	151%	32%
Total Arrests	120%	109%	35%

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Apprendix B: Justice System Workloads

CJ Statistics
Court Cases

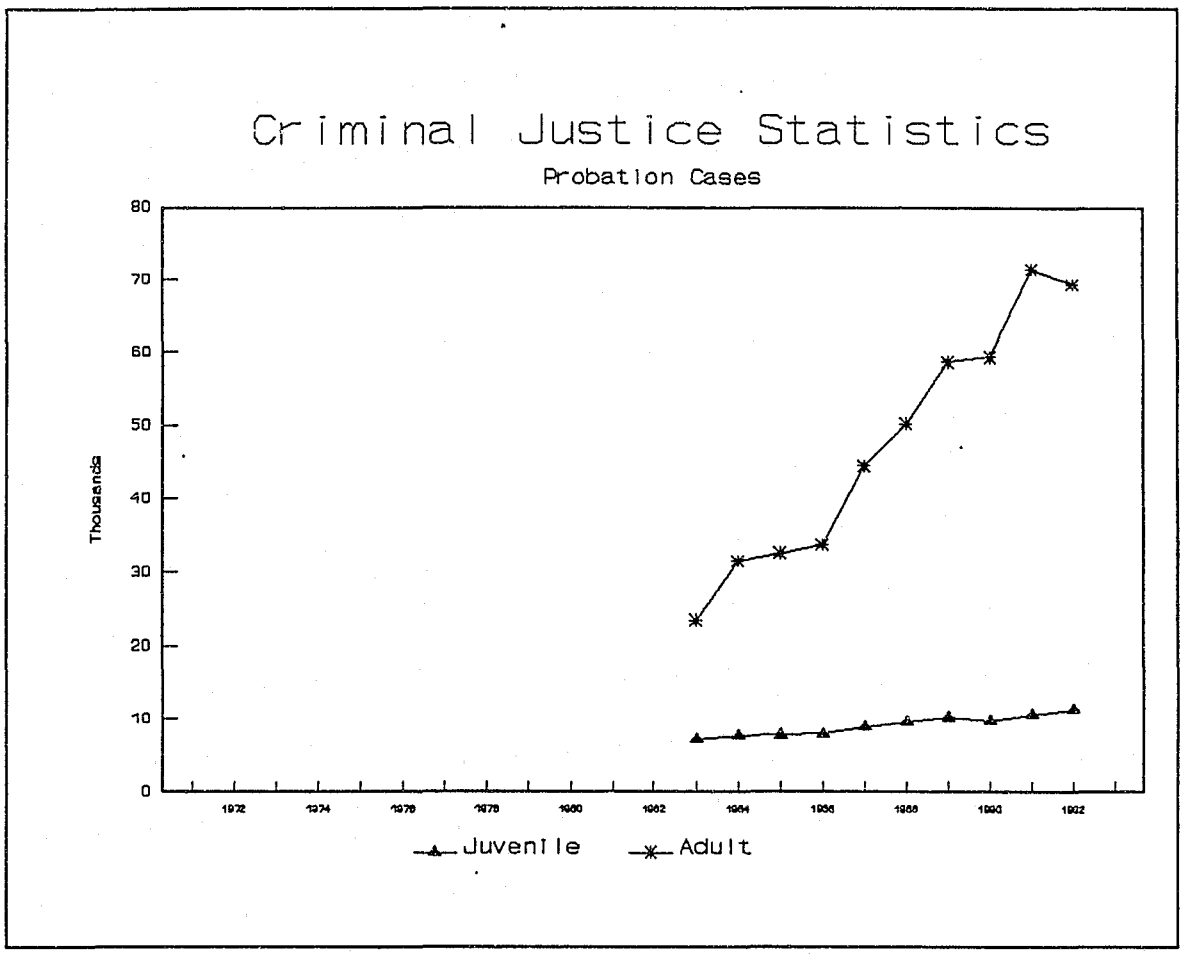


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Juvenile Delinquency Cases	NA	NA	55%
Adult Court Cases (Fel/GM)	NA	NA	55%
Total Court Actions	NA	NA	55%

Data Source: Minnesota Supreme Court.

Appendix B: Justice System Workload

CJ Statistics
Probation Cases

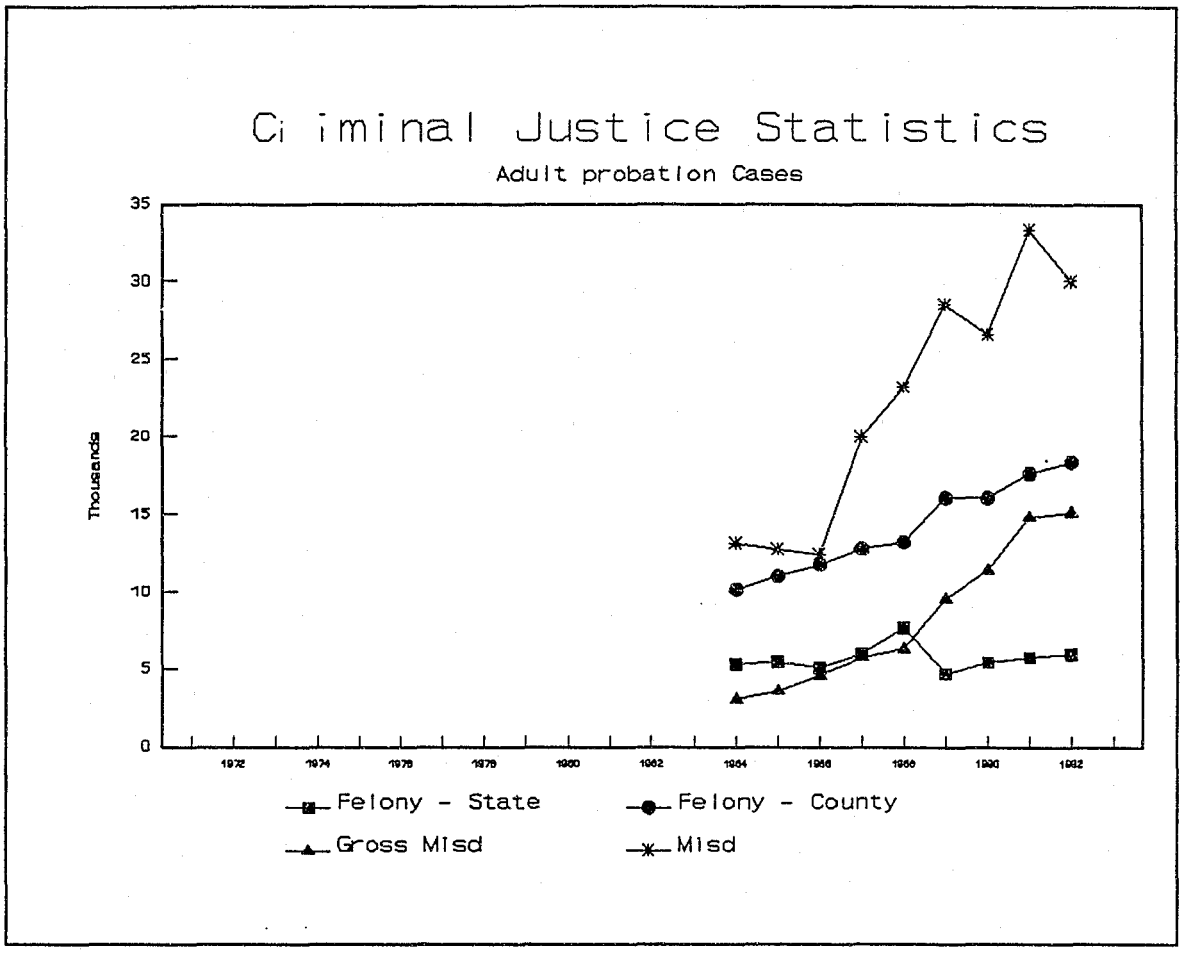


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Juvenile Probation Cases	NA	NA	45%
Adult Probation Cases	NA	NA	113%
Total Probation Cases	NA	NA	100%

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Corrections, Annual Probation Survey.

Apprendix B: Justice System Workloads

CJ Statistics
Probation Cases

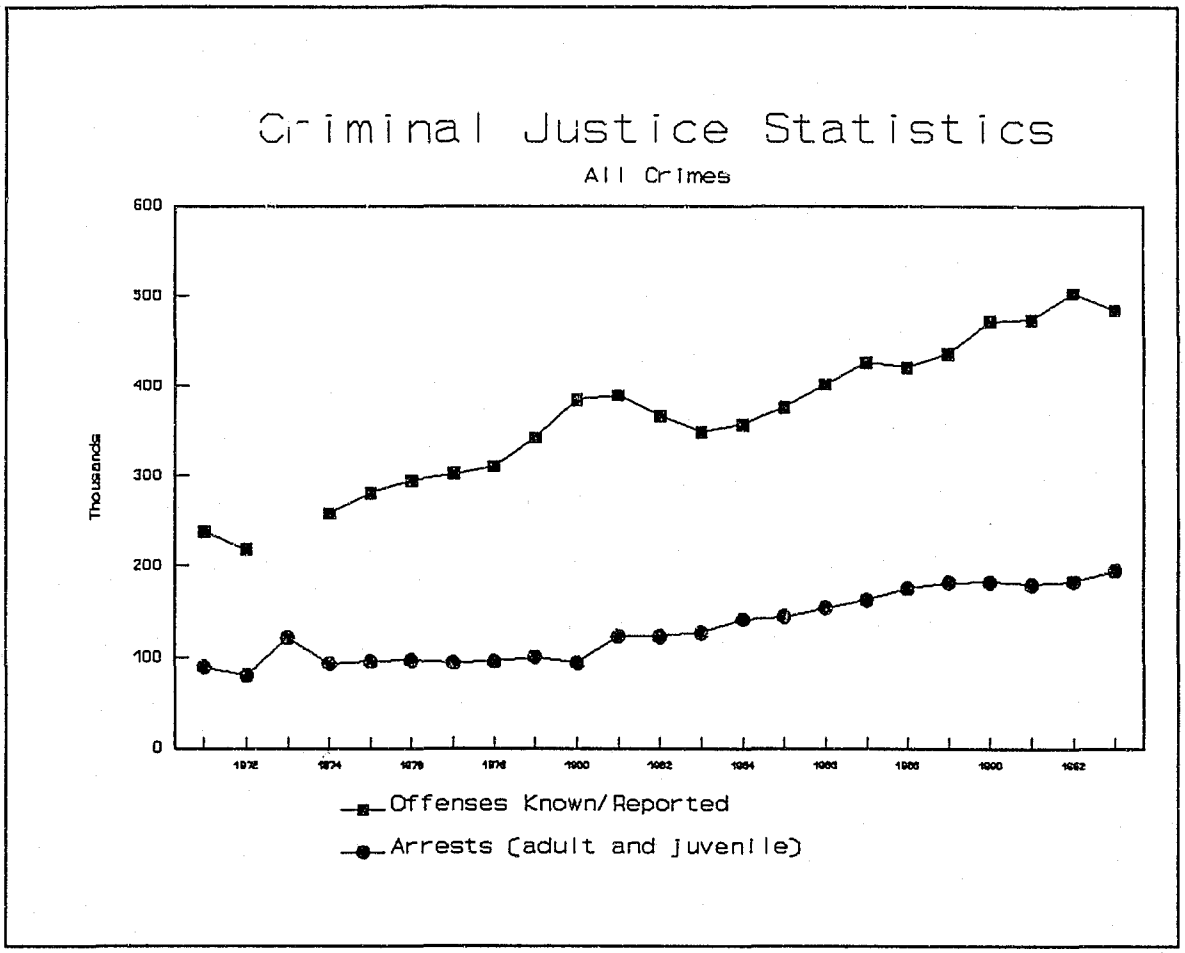


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Adult Felony - State	NA	NA	9%
Adult Felony - County	NA	NA	67%
Gross Misdemeanor - County	NA	NA	329%
Misdemeanor - County	NA	NA	137%
Total Adult Probation Cases	NA	NA	113%

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Corrections, Annual Probation Survey.

Appendix B: Justice System Workload

CJ Statistics
Offenses Known/Reported vs Arrests

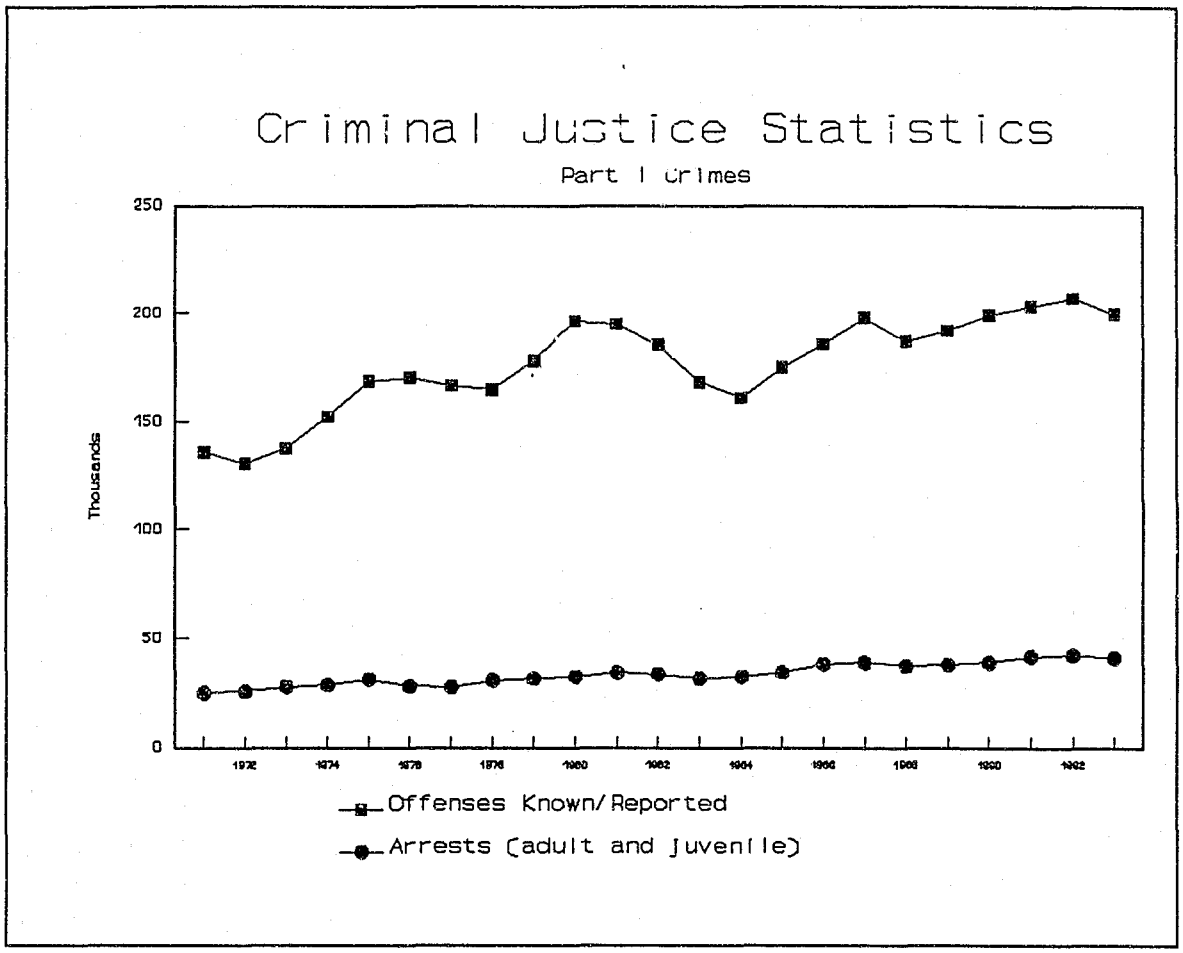


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
All Offenses Known/Reported	104%	26%	29%
All Arrests	120%	109%	35%

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Apprendix B: Justice System Workloads

CJ Statistics
Offenses Known/Reported vs Arrests

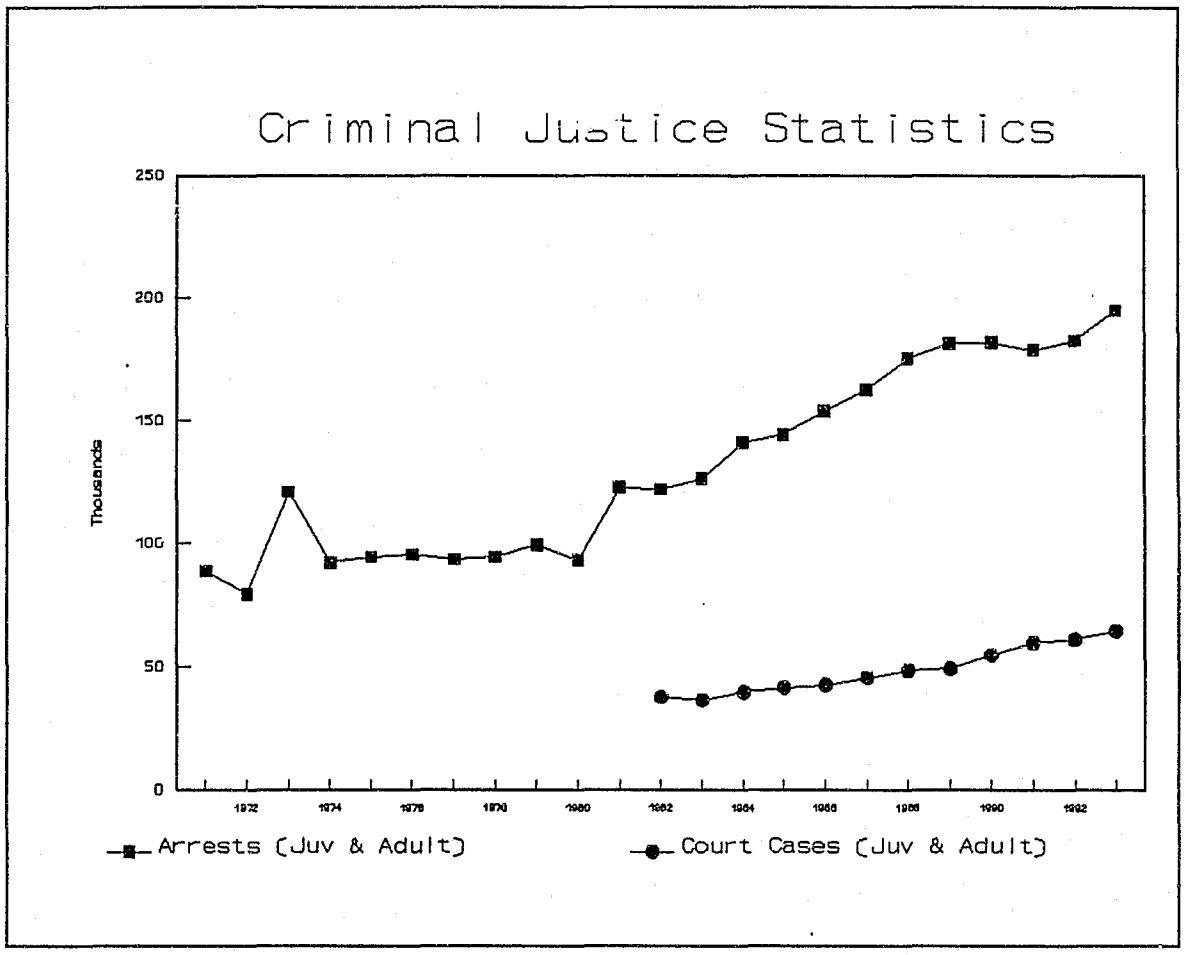


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Part I Offenses Known/Reported	47%	2%	14%
Part I Arrests	64%	27%	20%

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Appendix B: Justice System Workload

CJ Statistics
Arrests vs Court Cases

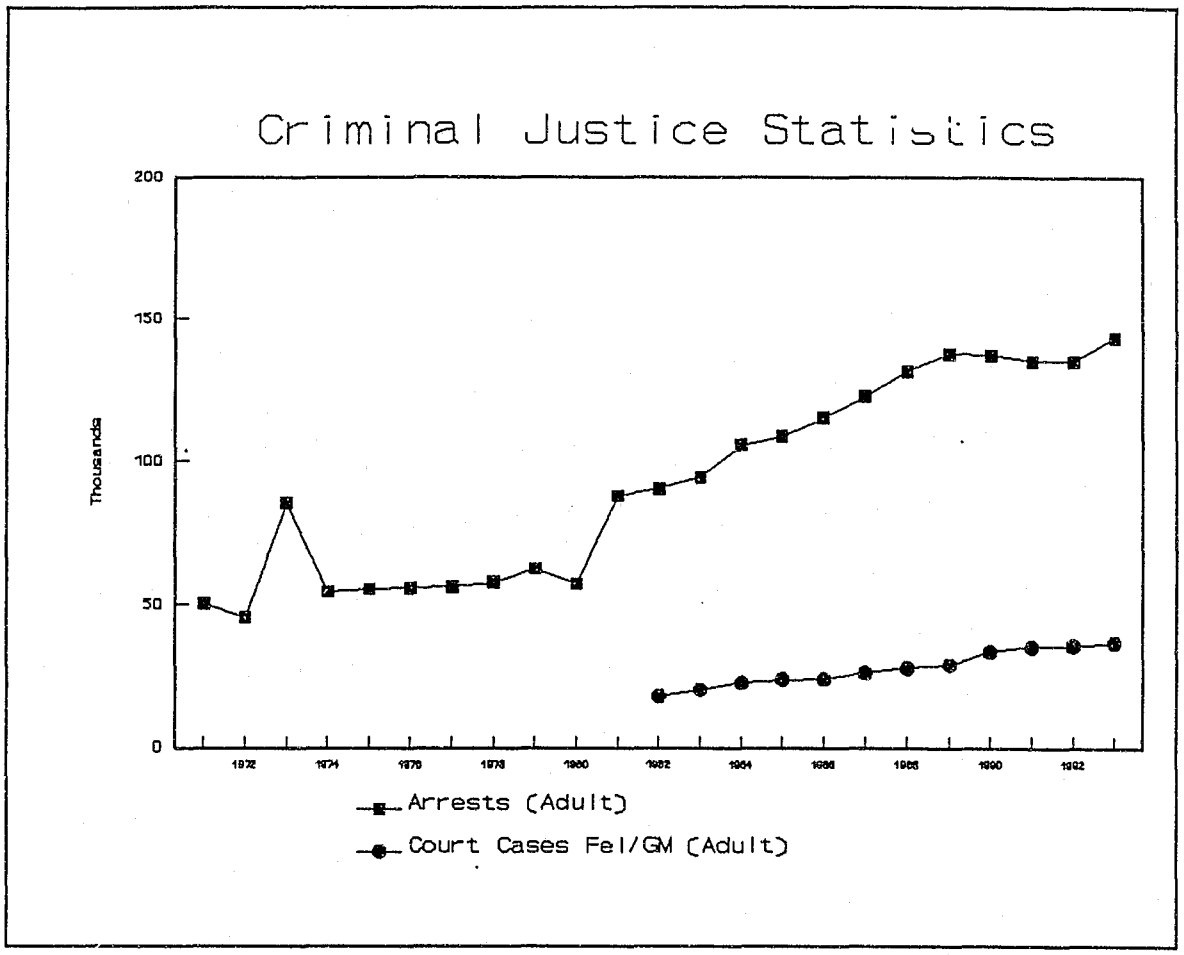


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
All Arrests (Juv & Adult)	120%	109%	35%
Court Cases (Juv & Adult)	NA	NA	55%

Data Sources: Minnesota Supreme Court and Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Apprendix B: Justice System Workloads

CJ Statistics
Arrests vs Court Cases

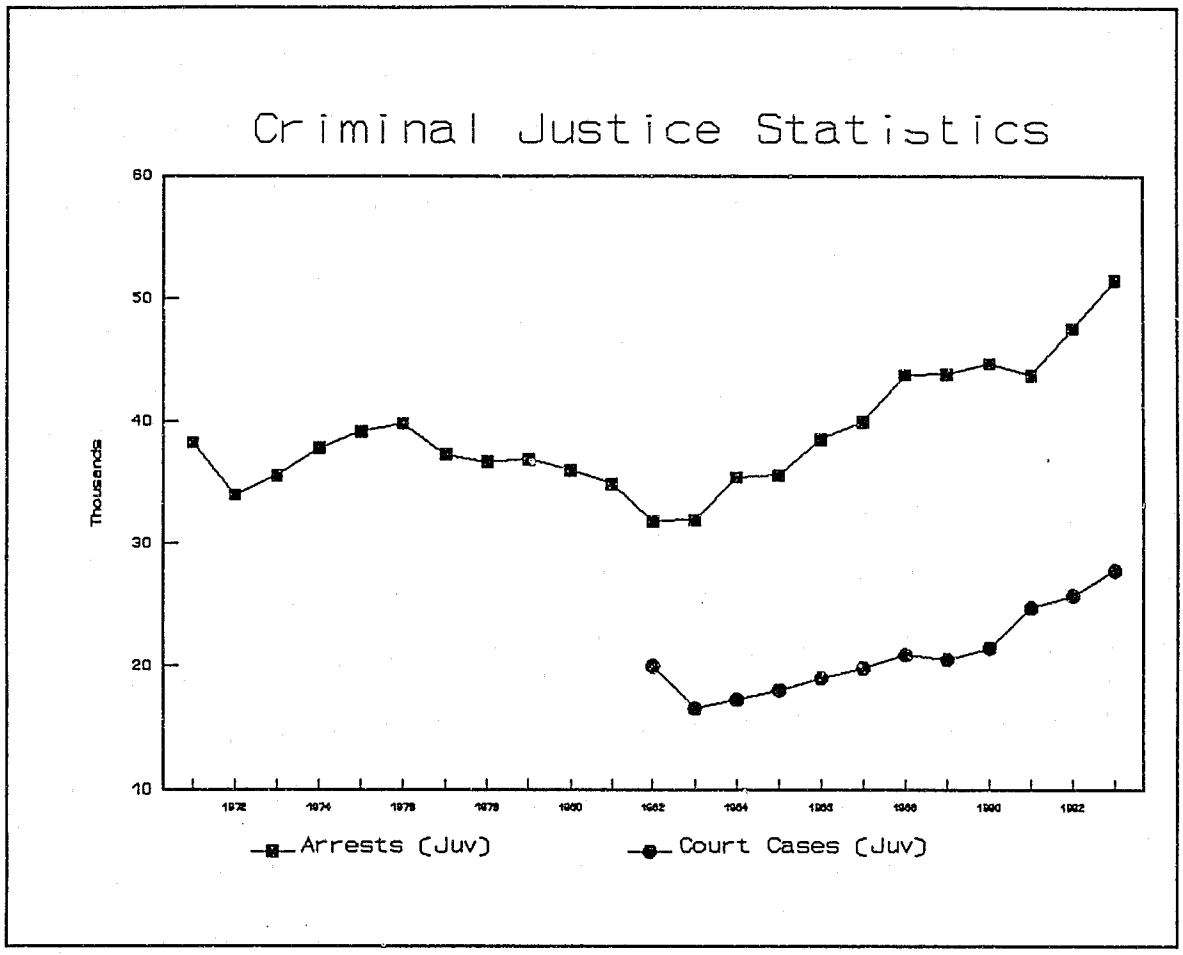


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
All Arrests (Adult)	184%	151%	32%
Court Cases (Adult)	NA	NA	55%

Data Sources: Minnesota Supreme Court and Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Appendix B: Justice System Workload

CJ Statistics
Arrests vs Court Cases

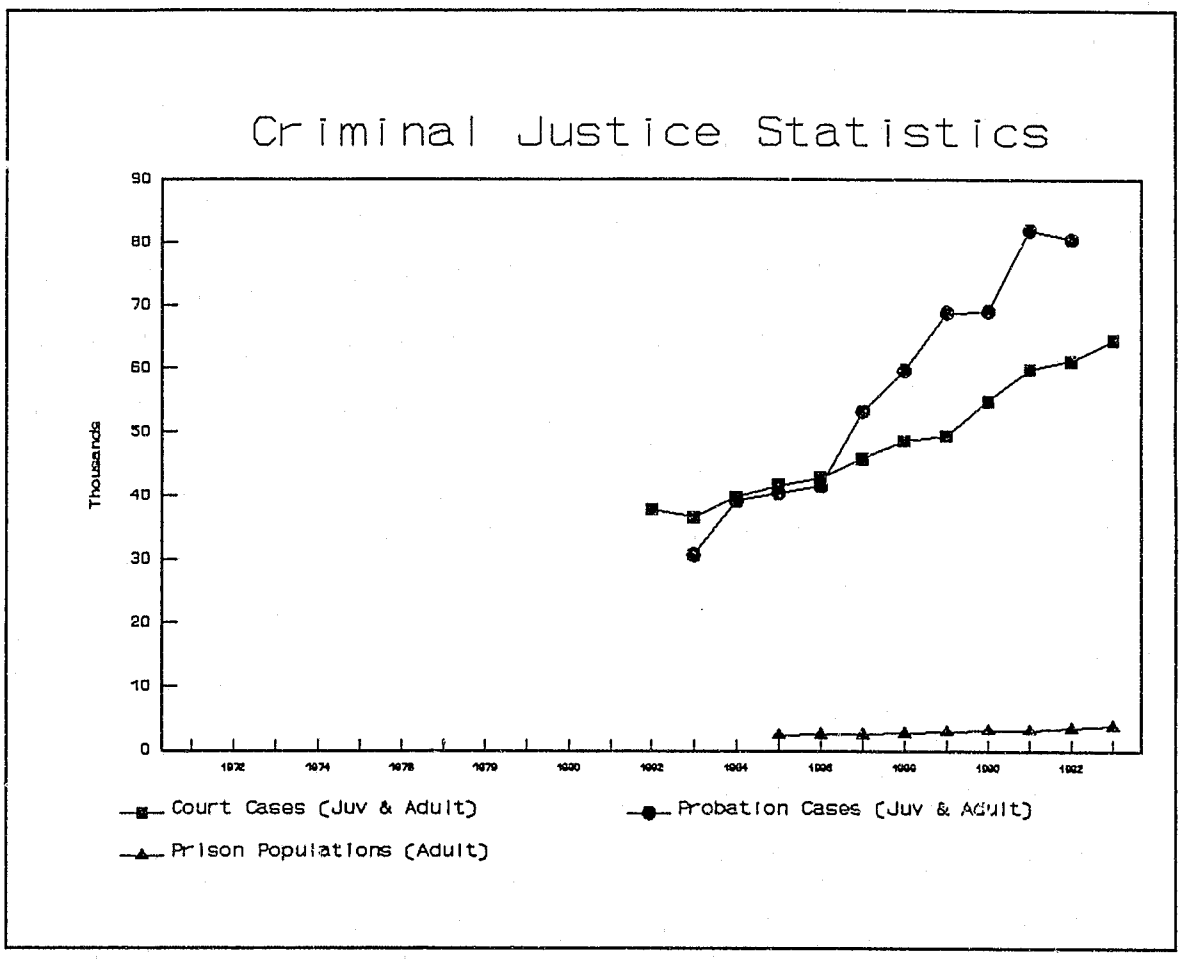


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
All Arrests (Juvenile)	35%	43%	48%
Court Cases (Juvenile)	NA	NA	55%

Data Sources: Minnesota Supreme Court and Department of Public Safety, *Minnesota Crime Information Reports.*

Apprendix B: Justice System Workloads

CJ Statistics
Court Cases vs Probation Cases vs Prison Populations

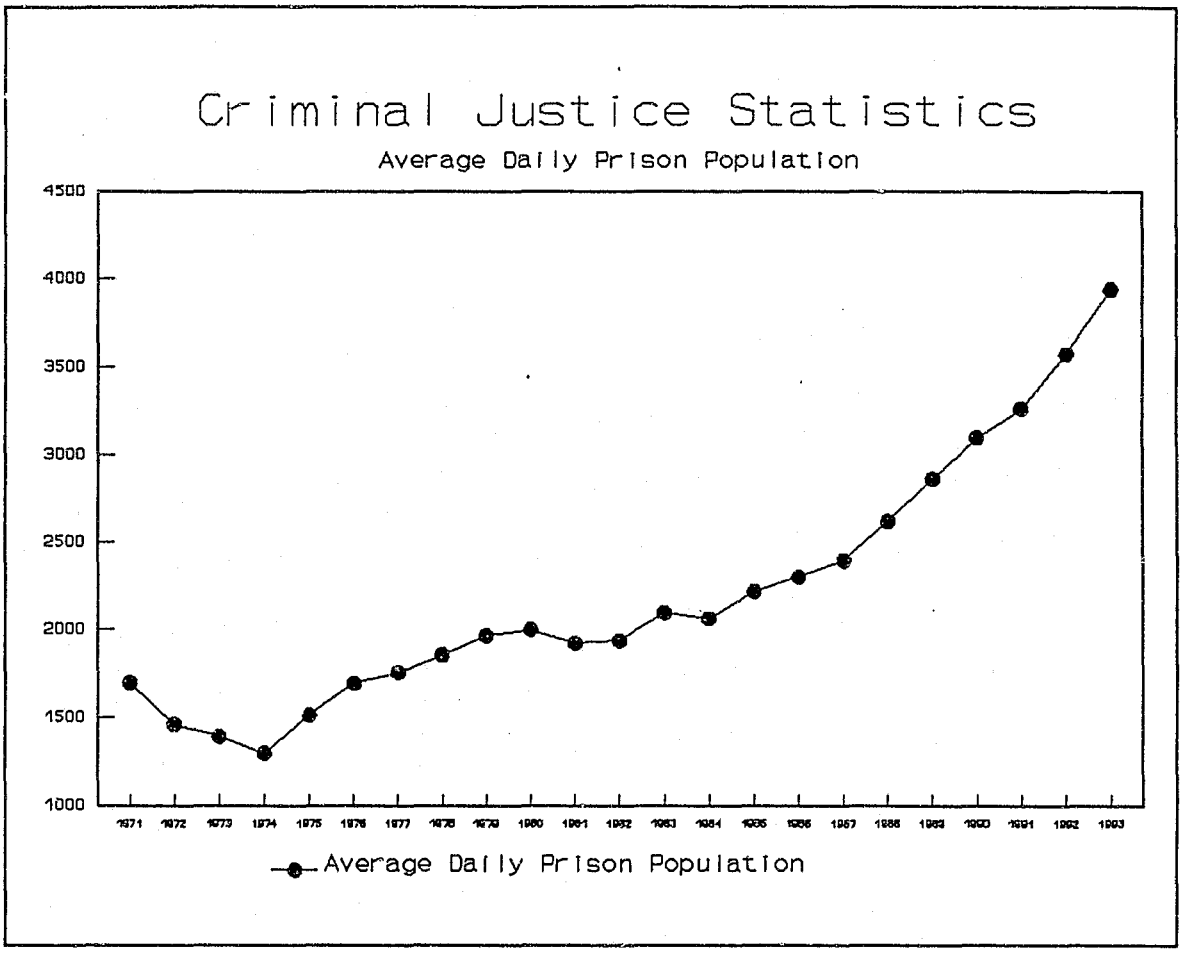


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Court Cases (Juv & Adult)	NA	NA	55%
Probation Cases (Juv & Adult)	NA	NA	100%
Prison Populations (Adult)	NA	NA	65%

Data Sources: Minnesota Supreme Court and Department of Corrections.

Appendix B: Justice System Workload

CJ Statistics
Average Daily Prison Populations

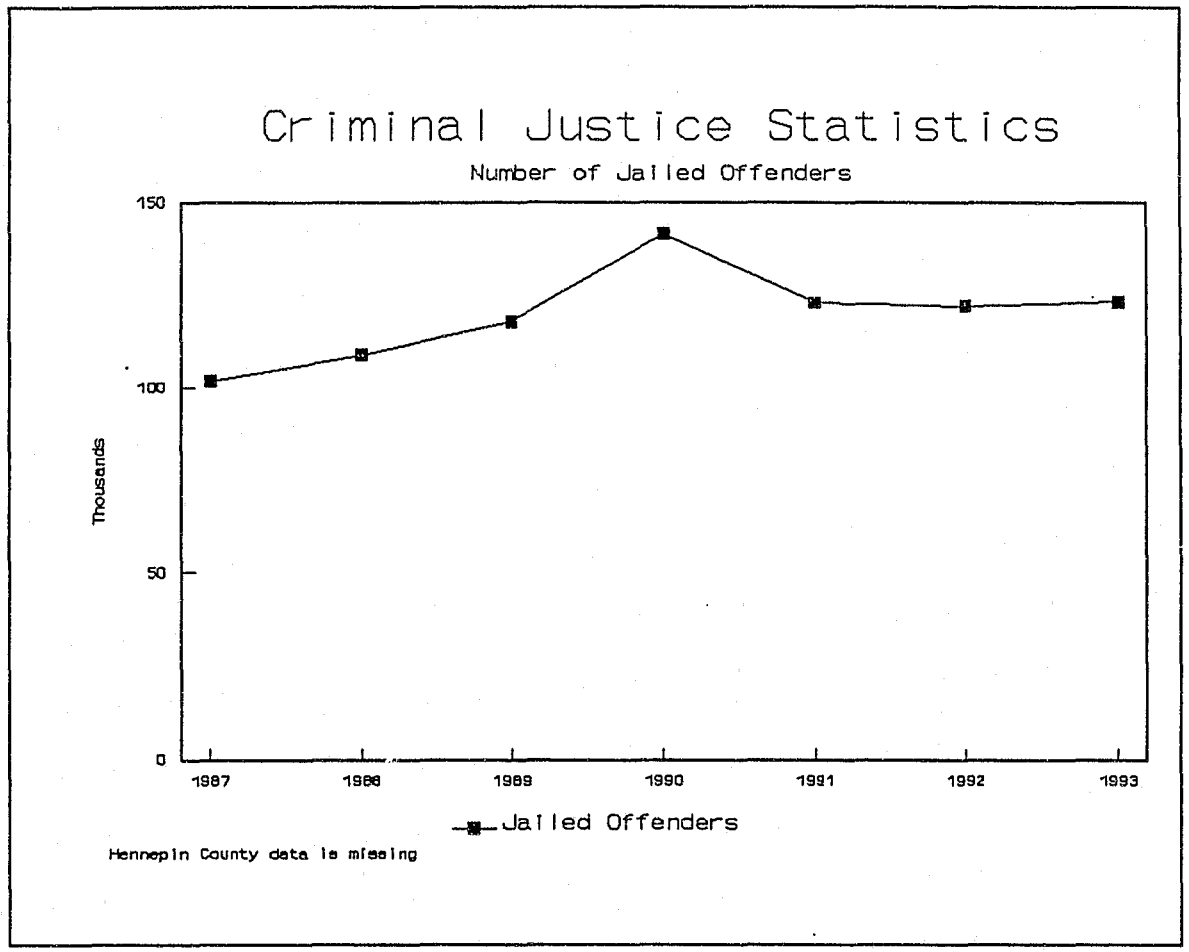


	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change 1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Prison Populations	132%	97%	65%

Data Sources: Minnesota Department of Corrections.

Apprendix B: Justice System Workloads

CJ Statistics
Number of Jailed Offenders



	Percent Change 1971-1993	Percent Change .1980-1993	Percent Change 1985-1993
Prison Populations	NA%	NA%	21%

Data Sources: Minnesota Department of Corrections.
Note: Data is missing for Hennepin County.

APPENDIX C
Minnesota County Justice System Costs and Workloads
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Introduction

This section provides data on justice expenditures and workloads at a county level primarily for the 1985 and 1992 time periods. County sheriff and corrections expenditures are available as a portion of total county spending as well as on a per capita basis. However, it is not possible to separate court-related costs for court staff and other legal expenditures from the "general government" expenditure category used in the State Auditor's Reports. All reported Police Department expenditures are totaled by county, and are compared to reported expenditures for cities in the county. This data is presented as both per capita and as a share of total city expenditure for the two years. All expenditures are adjusted for inflation to 1993 value dollars to show the real increase in funding levels.

Justice workloads are described both as the number of activities or event, and as rates per 100,000 population for each county. These measures cover the same time frame as the expenditure data when available. They include reported offenses, arrests, the number of court cases, and the number and rate of offenders entering prison, jail or probation.

County level data can fluctuate greatly from year to year, which is sometime mis-interpreted as a significant change. Additionally, some data sets may be incomplete or suffer from changes in definitions or reporting methods. Although the following detailed tables also have these problems, the historical trends and projected population changes should help in planning county level justice funding.

County Expenditures, Corrections & Sheriff: 1985 vs 1992 (ADJUSTED TO 1993 DOLLARS)

	TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1985	TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1992	Percent Change 1985-1992	CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES 1985	CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES 1992	Percent Change 1985-1992	SHERIFF EXPENDITURES 1985	SHERIFF EXPENDITURES 1992	Percent Change 1985-1992
MINNESOTA TOTAL	$2,641,757,133	$2,914,390,023	10.3%	$103,711,302	$158,654,351	53.0%	$109,969,769	$138,446,510	25.9%
AITKIN	$14,946,114	$14,[illegible]81,010	-2.4%	$580,282	$755,410	30.2%	$453,472	$594,763	31.2%
ANOKA	$96,634,192	$135,590,226	40.3%	$4,585,829	$8,359,772	82.3%	$8,021,483	$10,809,318	34.8%
BECKER	$18,780,031	$18,787,619	0.0%	$437,130	$629,871	44.1%	$874,772	$1,035,497	18.4%
BELTRAMI	$28,552,258	$27,003,577	-5.4%	$799,687	$1,419,874	77.6%	$767,341	$1,108,116	44.4%
BENTON	$13,718,707	$13,590,846	-0.9%	$112,492	$193,964	72.4%	$822,120	$1,482,890	80.4%
BIG STONE	$5,455,858	$6,844,195	25.4%	$27,637	$28,524	3.2%	$207,[illegible]74	$272,485	31.0%
BLUE EARTH	$32,708,364	$29,757,753	-9.0%	$1,275,629	$1,323,875	3.8%	$1,280,946	$1,475,561	15.2%
BROWN	$12,761,872	$16,366,552	28.2%	$183,347	$653,777	256.6%	$671,133	$713,066	6.2%
CARLTON	$25,392,989	$23,370,312	-8.0%	$468,082	$1,123,605	140.0%	$1,079,[illegible]26	$1,304,992	20.9%
CARVER	$23,943,677	$28,677,909	19.8%	$294,899	$435,011	47.5%	$2,956,308	$3,691,562	24.9%
CASS	$24,599,433	$20,677,358	-15.9%	$501,324	$866,107	72.8%	$1,044,368	$1,371,692	31.3%
CHIPPEWA	$11,084,609	$10,859,268	-2.0%	$140,724	$233,842	66.2%	[illegible]356,349	$370,415	3.9%
CHISAGO	$15,199,574	$21,456,390	41.2%	$678,704	$894,932	31.9%	$1,[illegible]358,719	$1,592,565	17.2%
CLAY	$25,537,976	$24,626,134	-3.6%	$1,069,102	$1,235,153	15.5%	$907,976	$1,085,922	19.6%
CLEARWATER	$9,996,891	$9,514,702	-4.8%	$149,418	$159,757	6.9%	$411,823	$399,489	-3.0%
COOK	$6,326,668	$11,384,828	79.9%	$81,387	$277,343	240.8%	$299,387	$460,189	53.7%
COTTONWOOD	$9,765,206	$12,062,112	23.5%	$116,468	$219,355	88.3%	$343,671	$422,669	23.0%
CROW WING	$30,972,892	$31,571,023	1.9%	$655,355	$1,648,739	151.6%	$1,861,755	$2,391,646	28.5%
DAKOTA	$84,897,942	$136,370,566	60.6%	$0	$0	ERR	$4,898,617	$7,841,617	60.1%
DODGE	$9,220,899	$9,544,835	3.5%	$65,821	$80,859	22.8%	$847,[illegible]91	$945,016	11.5%
DOUGLAS	$18,394,140	$17,438,022	-5.2%	$577,070	$806,053	39.7%	$663,[illegible]24	$963,347	45.3%
FARIBAULT	$9,226,392	$11,127,913	20.6%	$127,762	$169,801	32.9%	$412,051	$589,912	43.2%
FILLMORE	$13,428,192	$12,219,557	-9.0%	$343,536	$416,024	21.1%	$501,301	$676,163	34.9%
FREEBORN	$21,354,208	$19,206,403	-10.1%	$438,988	$699,675	59.4%	$947,159	$946,536	-0.1%
GOODHUE	$20,928,882	$27,627,483	32.0%	$277,532	$1,270,911	357.9%	$1,436,122	$1,635,094	13.9%
GRANT	$4,650,813	$4,970,097	6.9%	$44,668	$89,546	100.5%	$227,426	$404,056	77.7%
HENNEPIN	$648,381,715	$672,021,907	3.6%	$45,022,829	$63,593,860	41.2%	$10,633,297	$14,853,413	39.7%
HOUSTON	$8,664,055	$10,308,307	19.0%	$247,919	$357,004	44.0%	$389,227	$492,062	26.4%
HUBBARD	$12,654,035	$11,922,222	-5.8%	$238,560	$346,900	45.4%	$592,207	$583,628	-1.4%
ISANTI	$14,867,030	$15,462,958	4.0%	$584,395	$651,184	11.4%	$813,511	$1,018,347	25.2%
ITASCA	$46,122,710	$40,114,152	-13.0%	$850,063	$1,142,700	34.4%	$1,781,960	$1,706,348	-4.2%
JACKSON	$10,229,637	$9,542,100	-6.7%	$45,091	$319,601	608.8%	$436,398	$382,269	-12.4%
KANABEC	$8,163,004	$9,087,793	11.3%	$0	$59,071	ERR	$713,284	$770,016	8.0%
KANDIYOHI	$28,275,825	$29,085,684	2.9%	$836,454	$1,422,433	70.1%	$957,327	$1,031,235	7.7%
KITTSON	$6,718,207	$7,911,877	17.8%	$60,484	$103,046	70.4%	$[illegible]50,414	$387,279	7.5%
KOOCHICHING	$14,982,305	$15,682,076	4.7%	$243,293	$248,156	2.0%	$[illegible]97,155	$937,979	17.7%
LAC QUI PARLE	$5,810,046	$6,832,802	17.6%	$20,290	$25,920	27.7%	$[illegible]70,063	$306,634	13.5%
LAKE	$13,178,138	$11,754,841	-10.8%	$0	$149,483	ERR	$943,578	$971,151	2.9%
LAKE OF THE WOODS	$5,540,048	$7,866,746	42.0%	$196,735	$195,288	-0.7%	$298,415	$207,402	-30.5%
LE SUEUR	$12,797,860	$16,667,614	30.2%	$463,106	$544,703	17.6%	$641,901	$762,145	18.7%
LINCOLN	$6,209,266	$6,108,869	-1.6%	$20,230	$37,833	87.0%	$292,359	$362,485	24.0%
LYON	$10,715,652	$12,725,222	18.8%	$402,575	$585,546	45.5%	$313,921	$512,526	63.3%
MCLEOD	$14,272,316	$19,575,093	37.2%	$462,262	$577,182	24.9%	$730,613	$1,057,623	44.8%
MAHNOMEN	$5,596,165	$6,778,410	21.1%	$49,395	$97,651	97.7%	$318,050	$366,222	15.1%
MARSHALL	$11,080,944	$9,032,779	-18.5%	$68,364	$88,488	29.4%	$479,359	$587,299	22.5%
MARTIN	$10,626,641	$11,202,723	5.4%	$219,492	$175,096	-20.2%	$822,649	$995,180	21.0%
MEEKER	$11,016,289	$13,302,441	20.8%	$0	$120,438	ERR	$619,921	$958,529	54.6%
MILLE LACS	$13,245,888	$14,999,808	13.2%	$325,206	$785,745	141.6%	$835,558	$813,027	-2.7%

County Expenditures, Corrections & Sheriff: 1985 vs 1992 (ADJUSTED TO 1993 DOLLARS)

	TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1985	TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1992	Percent Change 1985-1992	CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES 1985	CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES 1992	Percent Change 1985-1992	SHERIFF EXPENDITURES 1985	SHERIFF EXPENDITURES 1992	Percent Change 1985-1992
MORRISON	$18,506,753	$22,078,800	19.3%	$260,200	$779,706	199.7%	$627,923	$834,552	32.9%
MOWER	$22,774,706	$22,483,870	-1.3%	$557,527	$996,745	78.8%	$1,007,832	$899,898	-10.7%
MURRAY	$6,485,422	$6,160,927	-5.0%	$17,796	$30,339	70.5%	$384,319	$638,304	66.1%
NICOLLET	$11,441,425	$16,949,885	48.1%	$122,789	$171,643	39.8%	$653,379	$718,516	10.0%
NOBLES	$11,967,780	$14,048,032	17.4%	$522,527	$650,775	24.5%	$371,058	$513,588	38.4%
NORMAN	$8,270,199	$8,063,042	-2.5%	$94,253	$79,634	-15.5%	$224,204	$337,025	50.3%
OLMSTED	$54,355,306	$80,898,561	48.8%	$2,152,836	$3,720,502	72.8%	$2,570,[illegible]32	$3,351,970	30.4%
OTTER TAIL	$29,660,774	$34,102,717	15.0%	$237,255	$1,562,938	558.8%	$1,689,[illegible]66	$1,375,039	-18.6%
PENNINGTON	$9,074,044	$9,456,680	4.2%	$125,980	$218,525	73.5%	$344,331	$315,474	-8.4%
PINE	$17,045,848	$17,770,141	4.2%	$456,606	$622,305	36.2%	$1,070,403	$1,440,530	34.6%
PIPESTONE	$7,857,258	$9,338,125	18.8%	$38,120	$159,327	318.0%	$385,831	$255,667	-33.7%
POLK	$23,934,012	$27,479,760	14.8%	$0	$813,964	ERR	$747,546	$906,370	21.2%
POPE	$8,822,831	$9,529,683	8.0%	$71,372	$132,149	85.2%	$323,349	$449,858	39.1%
RAMSEY	$312,063,699	$361,978,100	16.0%	$21,041,559	$26,998,278	28.3%	$12,833,574	$14,483,102	12.9%
RED LAKE	$4,706,036	$4,928,058	4.7%	$42,976	$44,208	2.9%	$333,703	$403,131	20.8%
REDWOOD	$12,414,308	$12,377,077	-0.3%	$59,114	$91,425	54.7%	$623,565	$785,528	26.0%
RENVILLE	$12,572,035	$13,980,389	11.2%	$47,798	$35,236	-26.3%	$368,560	$535,479	45.3%
RICE	$19,835,550	$22,118,915	11.5%	$550,392	$1,553,990	182.3%	$925,817	$1,439,606	55.5%
ROCK	$6,687,644	$6,148,304	-8.1%	$78,238	$84,895	8.5%	$283,960	$321,989	13.4%
ROSEAU	$9,493,406	$9,666,629	1.8%	$15,233	$42,976	182.1%	$380,345	$637,463	67.6%
ST. LOUIS	$195,796,914	$152,689,596	-22.0%	$4,761,883	$8,209,240	72.4%	$4,699,954	$5,722,116	21.7%
SCOTT	$30,264,378	$37,926,390	25.3%	$264,458	$2,404,326	809.2%	$2,7[illegible]0,681	$1,797,244	-35.6%
SHERBURNE	$15,795,409	$21,128,644	33.8%	$708,024	$1,457,761	105.9%	$1,[illegible]2,011	$1,940,909	62.8%
SIBLEY	$9,152,522	$12,843,506	40.3%	$62,320	$136,605	119.2%	$[illegible]8,238	$549,742	2.1%
STEARNS	$52,339,281	$56,029,480	7.1%	$1,462,011	$3,469,708	137.3%	$2,286,493	$3,256,696	42.4%
STEELE	$14,993,855	$15,880,282	5.9%	$434,817	$456,140	4.9%	$758,974	$1,131,116	49.0%
STEVENS	$7,091,294	$7,163,819	2.3%	$76,688	$48,260	-37.1%	$271,597	$381,792	40.6%
SWIFT	$9,522,304	$9,787,690	2.8%	$9,476	$28,084	196.4%	$523,190	$498,548	-4.7%
TODD	$18,851,173	$17,153,274	-9.0%	$731,008	$592,458	-19.0%	$333,917	$1,154,468	245.7%
TRAVERSE	$3,784,000	$5,326,237	40.8%	$11,651	$22,389	92.2%	$192,927	$249,024	29.1%
WABASHA	$8,110,745	$10,466,867	29.0%	$154,883	$450,208	190.7%	$755,679	$651,854	-13.7%
WADENA	$8,877,329	$10,662,706	20.1%	$76,406	$94,335	23.5%	$292,655	$382,051	30.5%
WASECA	$11,726,617	$12,417,920	5.9%	$165,716	$175,894	6.1%	$635,621	$998,221	57.0%
WASHINGTON	$65,398,962	$98,062,847	49.9%	$2,663,099	$3,356,973	26.1%	$5,393,690	$8,286,172	53.6%
WATONWAN	$6,709,094	$9,887,398	47.4%	$0	$73,338	ERR	$563,414	$682,641	21.2%
WILKIN	$7,991,013	$7,705,281	-3.6%	$0	$34,046	ERR	$325,046	$471,067	44.9%
WINONA	$20,258,897	$20,147,509	-0.5%	$880,382	$1,209,498	37.4%	$867,414	$1,015,527	17.1%
WRIGHT.	$30,351,987	$35,896,327	18.3%	$337,605	$1,719,175	409.2%	$3,267,809	$3,674,255	12.4%
YELLOW MEDICINE	$9,235,767	$10,443,441	13.1%	$28,483	$307,231	978.7%	$437,425	$312,596	-28.5%

Note: State expenditure totals are under-estimated since some counties did not report [illegible] either 1985, 1992 or both years.

Data source: Minnesota State Auditor
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

	COUNTY CORRECTIONS PER CAPITA		Difference	COUNTY SHERIFF PER CAPIT		Difference
	1985	1992	1985-1992	1985	1992	1985-1992
MINNESOTA TOTAL	$24.54	$35.76	$11.22	$26.03	$31.21	$5.18
AITKIN	$44.93	$61.56	$16.63	$35.11	$48.47	$13.36
ANOKA	$20.86	$33.17	$12.31	$36.49	$42.89	$6.40
BECKER	$15.28	$23.23	$7.95	$30.58	$38.19	$7.61
BELTRAMI	$24.47	$40.70	$16.24	$23.48	$31.77	$8.29
BENTON	$4.06	$6.27	$2.20	$29.69	$47.92	$18.22
BIG STONE	$3.95	$4.66	$0.72	$29.71	$44.56	$14.85
BLUE EARTH	$23.99	$24.62	$0.63	$24.09	$27.44	$3.35
BROWN	$6.59	$24.45	$17.86	$24.13	$26.66	$2.54
CARLTON	$15.81	$38.49	$22.68	$36.47	$44.70	$8.23
CARVER	$6.94	$8.70	$1.76	$69.59	$73.86	$4.27
CASS	$23.40	$39.48	$16.07	$48.76	$62.52	$13.77
CHIPPEWA	$9.99	$18.03	$8.04	$25.30	$28.56	$3.26
CHISAGO	$24.14	$28.60	$4.46	$48.32	$50.89	$2.57
CLAY	$21.44	$24.36	$2.93	$18.21	$21.42	$3.21
CLEARWATER	$17.51	$19.38	$1.87	$48.25	$48.45	$0.20
COOK	$20.45	$72.13	$51.69	$75.22	$119.69	$44.47
COTTONWOOD	$8.46	$17.66	$9.20	$24.95	$34.02	$9.07
CROW WING	$15.25	$36.87	$21.62	$43.31	$53.48	$10.17
DAKOTA	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$20.87	$26.99	$6.12
DODGE	$4.32	$5.08	$0.77	$55.56	$59.40	$3.84
DOUGLAS	$20.42	$28.03	$7.61	$23.46	$33.50	$10.04
FARIBAULT	$6.97	$10.26	$3.29	$22.49	$35.65	$13.17
FILLMORE	$16.09	$20.17	$4.08	$23.48	$32.78	$9.11
FREEBORN	$12.65	$21.51	$8.85	$27.30	$29.10	$1.[illegible]0
GOODHUE	$6.99	$31.05	$24.07	$36.16	$39.95	$3.[illegible]0
GRANT	$6.66	$14.61	$7.96	$33.90	$65.94	$32.04
HENNEPIN	$45.62	$60.56	$14.94	$10.77	$14.15	$3.37
HOUSTON	$13.45	$19.25	$5.80	$21.11	$26.53	$5.42
HUBBARD	$16.43	$23.03	$6.60	$40.79	$38.74	($2.05)
ISANTI	$23.60	$24.77	$1.17	$32.86	$38.74	$5.88
ITASCA	$20.26	$28.18	$7.93	$42.46	$42.08	($0.38)
JACKSON	$3.56	$28.02	$24.46	$34.41	$33.51	($0.89)
KANABEC	$0.00	$4.57	$4.57	$57.15	$59.56	$2.41
KANDIYOHI	$22.15	$36.32	$14.17	$25.35	$26.33	$0.98
KITTSON	$9.72	$18.26	$8.53	$57.95	$68.62	$10.67
KOOCHICHING	$14.37	$15.54	$1.18	$47.07	$58.74	$11.67
LAC QUI PARLE	$2.08	$2.99	$0.91	$27.68	$35.33	$7.66
LAKE	$0.00	$14.61	$14.61	$80.45	$94.90	$14.46
LAKE OF THE WOODS	$50.19	$47.34	($2.85)	$76.13	$50.27	($25.85)
LE SUEUR	$19.84	$23.37	$3.53	$27.51	$32.71	$5.20
LINCOLN	$2.68	$5.63	$2.95	$38.73	$53.96	$15.23
LYON	$16.10	$23.64	$7.54	$12.56	$20.69	$8.13
MCLEOD	$14.99	$17.80	$2.81	$23.69	$32.61	$8.92
MAHNOMEN	$9.34	$19.43	$10.09	$60.13	$72.86	$12.73
MARSHALL	$5.69	$8.22	$2.53	$39.91	$54.54	$14.6[illegible]
MARTIN	$9.22	$7.73	($1.49)	$34.56	$43.95	$9.3[illegible]
MEEKER	$0.00	$5.77	$5.77	$29.92	$45.94	$16.02
MILLE LACS	$17.53	$41.89	$24.36	$45.04	$43.34	($1.70)

	CORRECTIONS PER CAPITA		Difference	SHERIFF PER CAPITA		Difference
	1985	1992	1985-1992	1985	1992	1985-1992
MORRISON	$8.83	$26.28	$17.45	$21.32	$28.13	$6.81
MOWER	$14.34	$26.75	$12.42	$25.92	$24.16	($1.76)
MURRAY	$1.68	$3.21	$1.53	$36.31	$67.56	$31.25
NICOLLET	$4.46	$6.08	$1.62	$23.76	$25.46	$1.70
NOBLES	$24.92	$32.71	$7.79	$17.70	$25.82	$8.12
NORMAN	$10.86	$10.23	($0.63)	$25.84	$43.29	$17.45
OLMSTED	$21.69	$34.16	$12.47	$25.90	$30.78	$4.87
OTTER TAIL	$4.62	$30.96	$26.34	$32.91	$27.24	($5.68)
PENNINGTON	$8.82	$16.53	$7.70	$24.11	$23.86	($0.25)
PINE	$22.21	$29.00	$6.79	$52.04	$67.12	$15.08
PIPESTONE	$3.44	$15.42	$11.98	$34.79	$24.74	($10.05)
POLK	$0.00	$25.22	$25.22	$22.20	$28.08	$5.88
POPE	$6.37	$12.43	$6.06	$28.87	$42.32	$13.45
RAMSEY	$44.51	$54.91	$10.40	$27.15	$29.45	$2.31
RED LAKE	$8.60	$9.99	$1.39	$66.77	$91.06	$24.29
REDWOOD	$3.23	$5.39	$2.16	$34.08	$46.35	$12.27
RENVILLE	$2.51	$2.03	($0.48)	$19.36	$30.87	$11.51
RICE	$11.55	$31.28	$19.72	$19.44	$28.98	$9.54
ROCK	$7.63	$8.78	$1.15	$27.69	$33.29	$5.30
ROSEAU	$1.10	$2.77	$1.67	$27.56	$41.13	$13.57
ST. LOUIS	$22.65	$41.67	$19.01	$22.36	$29.04	$6.69
SCOTT	$5.20	$39.76	$34.56	$54.92	$29.72	($25.20)
SHERBURNE	$19.71	$33.03	$13.32	$33.18	$43.97	$10.79
SIBLEY	$4.18	$9.60	$5.42	$36.11	$38.64	$2.53
STEARNS	$12.88	$28.95	$16.07	$20.15	$27.17	$7.02
STEELE	$14.24	$14.78	$0.54	$24.86	$36.65	$11.79
STEVENS	$6.99	$4.62	($2.36)	$24.74	$36.58	$11.84
SWIFT	$0.80	$2.69	$1.89	$44.26	$47.72	$3.47
TODD	$30.24	$25.65	($4.59)	$13.81	$49.97	$36.16
TRAVERSE	$2.33	$5.16	$2.83	$38.57	$57.35	$18.79
WABASHA	$7.93	$22.70	$14.77	$38.67	$32.86	($5.81)
WADENA	$5.59	$7.23	$1.64	$21.40	$29.29	$7.88
WASECA	$9.07	$9.78	$0.71	$34.80	$55.51	$20.71
WASHINGTON	$20.53	$22.12	$1.60	$41.58	$54.61	$13.03
WATONWAN	$0.00	$6.32	$6.32	$46.87	$58.84	$11.98
WILKIN	$0.00	$4.59	$4.59	$40.71	$63.58	$22.87
WINONA	$18.71	$25.29	$6.57	$18.44	$21.23	$2.79
WRIGHT	$5.30	$24.39	$19.09	$51.30	$52.13	$0.83
YELLOW MEDICINE	$2.25	$26.84	$24.59	$34.53	$27.31	($7.22)

Notes:
Expenditures are adjusted for inflation to reflect 1993 value dollars.
Per capita expenditure rates are calculated based on 1985 and 1992 population estimates extrapolated from 1980 and 1990 census data and 1995 population projections provided by the Office of the State Demographer.

Data source: Minnesota State Auditor
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

Adjusted to 1993 value dollars.

Municipal Police Expenditures by County: 1985 - 1992

	Police Current Expenditure 1985	Police Current Expenditure 1992	Percent Change POLICE_CE 1985-1992	Per Capita exp for Police 1985	Per Capita exp for Police 1992	Percent Change Per Capita exp 1985-1992	Percent City Expeniditures For Police 1985	Percent City Expeniditures For Police 1992
STATE OF MN	$286,522,634	$336,988,146	17.6%	$68	$76	12.0%	16.5%	15.6%
AITKIN	$294,246	$303,696	3.2%	$23	$25	8.6%	25.8%	21.8%
ANOKA	$12,656,003	$16,654,011	31.6%	$58	$66	14.8%	19.8%	18.4%
BECKER	$771,188	$829,027	7.5%	$27	$31	13.4%	20.1%	15.6%
BELTRAMI	$1,255,507	$1,506,214	20.0%	$38	$43	12.4%	25.2%	21.5%
BENTON	$543,978	$610,248	12.2%	$20	$20	0.4%	21.6%	10.7%
BIG STONE	$412,532	$264,867	-35.8%	$59	$43	-26.5%	15.0%	10.5%
BLUE EARTH	$3,351,554	$3,172,557	-5.3%	$63	$59	-6.4%	18.6%	15.9%
BROWN	$1,579,427	$1,494,577	-5.4%	$57	$56	-1.6%	17.8%	14.8%
CARLTON	$1,132,804	$1,139,080	0.6%	$38	$39	2.0%	17.0%	15.9%
CARVER	$1,197,308	$1,740,631	45.4%	$28	$35	23.6%	9.5%	5.3%
CASS	$500,348	$519,276	3.8%	$23	$24	1.3%	19.6%	16.8%
CHIPPEWA	$492,148	$472,542	-4.0%	$35	$36	4.3%	12.5%	12.5%
CHISAGO	$622,589	$769,637	23.6%	$22	$25	11.1%	15.5%	10.3%
CLAY	$2,788,730	$3,353,554	20.3%	$56	$66	18.3%	15.9%	16.8%
CLEARWATER	$235,802	$234,046	-0.7%	$28	$28	2.7%	29.8%	22.6%
COOK	$164,688	$217,440	32.0%	$41	$57	36.7%	15.7%	18.4%
COTTONWOOD	$476,263	$498,485	4.7%	$35	$40	16.0%	16.1%	13.1%
CROW WING	$1,750,120	$2,322,263	32.7%	$41	$52	27.6%	21.0%	17.5%
DAKOTA	$16,818,745	$23,072,252	37.2%	$72	$79	10.9%	19.9%	17.1%
DODGE	$612,325	$523,991	-14.4%	$40	$33	-18.0%	19.9%	12.6%
DOUGLAS	$925,610	$1,043,916	12.8%	$33	$36	10.8%	17.1%	20.6%
FARIBAULT	$756,968	$761,597	0.6%	$41	$46	11.4%	12.0%	12.2%
FILLMORE	$692,621	$580,028	-16.3%	$32	$28	-13.3%	15.4%	9.9%
FREEBORN	$2,050,798	$2,019,074	-1.5%	$59	$62	5.0%	19.6%	18.0%
GOODHUE	$2,554,280	$2,586,222	1.3%	$64	$63	-1.7%	15.2%	13.4%
GRANT	$218,493	$142,020	-35.0%	$33	$23	-28.8%	14.5%	9.1%
HENNEPIN	$108,206,700	$125,792,323	16.3%	$110	$120	9.3%	16.0%	16.1%
HOUSTON	$624,582	$572,389	-8.4%	$34	$31	-8.9%	19.4%	10.3%
HUBBARD	$254,738	$334,055	31.1%	$18	$22	26.4%	16.7%	18.9%
ISANTI	$521,169	$653,313	25.4%	$21	$25	18.1%	18.0%	15.3%
ITASCA	$1,473,339	$1,495,882	1.5%	$35	$37	5.1%	14.8%	14.3%
JACKSON	$579,296	$510,827	-11.8%	$46	$45	-1.9%	7.6%	17.3%
KANABEC	$242,483	$305,692	26.1%	$19	$24	21.7%	20.0%	15.0%
KANDIYOHI	$1,505,415	$1,774,009	17.8%	$40	$45	13.6%	18.3%	17.8%
KITTSON	$144,813	$78,936	-45.5%	$23	$14	-39.9%	10.7%	5.1%
KOOCHICHING	$1,027,348	$889,280	-13.4%	$61	$56	-8.2%	19.6%	14.7%
LAC QUI PARLE	$320,039	$339,447	6.1%	$33	$39	19.3%	14.0%	14.0%
LAKE	$684,690	$587,363	-14.2%	$58	$57	-1.7%	19.2%	16.4%
LAKE OF THE WOODS	$163,944	$177,252	8.1%	$42	$43	2.7%	31.9%	26.1%
LESUEUR	$721,355	$922,440	27.9%	$31	$40	28.1%	17.2%	15.7%
LINCOLN	$233,226	$196,371	-15.8%	$31	$29	-5.4%	19.1%	13.8%
LYON	$1,676,663	$1,604,764	-4.3%	$67	$65	-3.4%	19.3%	14.7%
MCLEOD	$1,644,680	$1,988,664	20.9%	$53	$61	15.0%	16.8%	13.0%
MAHNOMEN	$95,492	$90,808	-4.9%	$18	$18	0.1%	13.1%	9.5%
MARSHALL	$165,657	$136,842	-17.4%	$14	$13	-7.9%	7.2%	4.9%
MARTIN	$1,272,598	$1,374,191	8.0%	$53	$61	13.5%	18.9%	12.1%
MEEKER	$797,835	$850,581	6.6%	$39	$41	5.9%	19.2%	15.8%
MILLE LACS	$604,628	$604,180	-0.1%	$33	$32	-1.2%	15.9%	16.5%

Municipal Police Expenditures by County: 1985 - 1992

	Police Current Expenditures 1985	Police Current Expenditures 1992	Percent Change POLICE_CE 1985-1992	Per Capita exp for Police 1985	Per Capita exp for Police 1992	Percent Change Per Capita exp 1985-1992	Percent City Expeniditures For Police 1985	Percent City Expeniditures For Police 1992
MORRISON	$751,024	$735,687	-2.0%	$25	$25	-2.7%	17.7%	12.8%
MOWER	$2,393,167	$2,422,289	1.2%	$62	$65	5.7%	20.0%	17.1%
MURRAY	$264,882	$290,373	9.6%	$25	$31	22.8%	16.2%	13.3%
NICOLLET	$1,165,105	$1,224,789	5.1%	$42	$43	2.4%	15.4%	13.2%
NOBLES	$1,009,987	$1,329,648	31.7%	$48	$67	38.8%	16.8%	19.8%
NORMAN	$220,070	$223,308	1.5%	$25	$29	13.1%	13.3%	11.4%
OLMSTED	$6,930,966	$8,015,498	15.6%	$70	$74	5.4%	18.8%	18.3%
OTTER TAIL	$1,663,582	$1,863,893	12.0%	$32	$37	13.9%	18.9%	17.5%
PENNINGTON	$790,192	$797,538	0.9%	$55	$60	9.0%	19.8%	16.1%
PINE	$190,129	$216,061	13.6%	$9	$10	8.9%	10.6%	7.5%
PIPESTONE	$405,004	$392,930	-3.0%	$37	$38	4.1%	10.7%	12.7%
POLK	$2,006,066	$1,953,559	-2.6%	$60	$61	1.6%	15.2%	14.1%
POPE	$432,364	$328,197	-24.1%	$39	$31	-20.0%	21.9%	16.5%
RAMSEY	$41,839,074	$52,365,484	25.2%	$88	$106	20.3%	15.3%	15.4%
RED LAKE	$141,234	$152,324	7.9%	$28	$34	21.8%	12.0%	3.8%
REDWOOD	$672,555	$750,422	11.6%	$37	$44	20.5%	14.8%	12.7%
RENVILLE	$706,159	$693,489	-1.8%	$37	$40	7.8%	18.1%	13.8%
RICE	$2,652,659	$3,298,337	24.3%	$56	$66	19.2%	18.9%	20.3%
ROCK	$387,805	$414,430	6.9%	$38	$43	13.3%	19.1%	13.1%
ROSEAU	$342,120	$483,154	41.2%	$25	$31	25.7%	15.1%	11.4%
ST. LOUIS	$16,831,267	$16,653,751	-1.1%	$80	$85	5.6%	15.9%	15.7%
SCOTT	$2,849,897	$3,925,943	37.8%	$56	$65	15.8%	18.7%	14.2%
SHERBURNE	$930,184	$1,741,113	87.2%	$26	$39	52.4%	20.5%	18.1%
SIBLEY	$489,278	$435,164	-11.1%	$33	$31	-6.8%	14.8%	9.6%
STEARNS	$5,342,836	$7,469,868	39.8%	$47	$62	32.4%	14.9%	13.0%
STEELE	$1,107,164	$1,798,326	62.4%	$36	$58	60.7%	13.0%	15.1%
STEVENS	$481,898	$511,574	6.2%	$44	$49	11.7%	16.6%	16.3%
SWIFT	$576,759	$446,211	-22.6%	$49	$43	-12.4%	18.2%	12.9%
TODD	$644,848	$612,208	-5.1%	$27	$27	-0.6%	21.6%	14.2%
TRAVERSE	$239,409	$225,037	-6.0%	$48	$52	8.3%	16.1%	15.6%
WABASHA	$841,634	$750,326	-10.8%	$43	$38	-12.2%	18.0%	12.6%
WADENA	$589,875	$618,313	4.8%	$43	$47	9.9%	25.3%	26.9%
WASECA	$618,888	$727,816	17.6%	$34	$40	19.4%	16.8%	15.8%
WASHINGTON	$6,820,294	$9,493,419	39.2%	$53	$63	19.0%	22.2%	16.2%
WATONWAN	$445,485	$588,942	32.2%	$37	$51	37.0%	15.7%	14.5%
WILKIN	$471,661	$472,694	0.2%	$59	$64	8.0%	15.5%	17.4%
WINONA	$2,749,582	$2,624,537	-4.5%	$58	$55	-6.1%	19.9%	16.2%
WRIGHT	$1,231,926	$1,454,507	18.1%	$19	$21	6.[illegible]%	10.7%	7.3%
YELLOW MEDICINE	$479,841	$376,124	-21.6%	$38	$33	-13.[illegible]%	13.9%	11.1%

Note: All municpal police expenditures are totaled for each county. Percent is police total divided by total municipal expenditures by county.
Per capita rates are calculated based on 1985 and 1992 population estimates extrapolated from 1980 and 1990 census data and 1995 population projections provided by the Office of the State Demographer.
Adjusted to 1993 value dollars.

Data source: State Auditor
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

ARRESTS BY LEVEL OF SERIOUSNESS BY COUNTY: 1985 - 1992

CTYNAME	Total Part I 1985	Total Part I 1992	Percent Change Total Part I 1985-1992	Violent Total 1985	Violent Total 1992	Percent Change Violent Total 1985-1992	Part II Arrests 1985	Part II Arrests 1992	Percent Change Part II Arrests 1985-1992	Total Arrests 1985	Total Arrests 1992	Percent Change Total Arrests 1985-1992	Juvenile offenses 1985	Juvenile offenses 1992	Percent Change Juvenile offenses 1985-1992
STATE OF MINNESOTA	34,292	42,245	23.2%	3,940	6,303	60.0%	105,674	136,358	29.0%	144,235	182,551	26.6%	4,286	3,948	-7.9%
AITKIN COUNTY	20	51	155.0%	10	14	40.0%	196	77	-60.7%	219	135	-38.4%	3	7	133.3%
ANOKA COUNTY	2,152	3,158	46.7%	103	285	176.7%	5,523	8,373	51.6%	8,018	11,878	48.1%	343	347	1.2%
BECKER COUNTY	201	219	9.0%	19	12	-36.8%	819	971	18.6%	1,021	1,191	16.7%	1	1	0.0%
BELTRAMI COUNTY	416	698	67.8%	34	66	94.1%	950	2,186	130.1%	1,373	2,886	110.2%	7	2	-71.4%
BENTON COUNTY	126	164	30.2%	11	18	63.6%	183	641	250.3%	309	809	161.8%	0	4	ERR
BIG STONE COUNTY	42	29	-31.0%	0	3	ERR	92	141	53.3%	135	170	25.9%	1	0	-100.0%
BLUE EARTH COUNTY	513	732	42.7%	18	56	211.1%	735	2,064	180.8%	1,251	2,810	124.6%	3	14	366.7%
BROWN COUNTY	93	163	75.3%	8	6	-25.0%	229	574	150.7%	322	737	128.9%	0	0	ERR
CARLTON COUNTY	287	293	2.1%	22	27	22.7%	1,026	935	-8.9%	1,353	1,250	-7.6%	40	22	-45.0%
CARVER COUNTY	271	320	18.1%	17	49	188.2%	777	1,357	74.6%	1,078	1,774	64.6%	30	97	223.3%
CASS COUNTY	59	68	15.3%	18	16	-11.1%	353	536	51.8%	414	611	47.6%	2	7	250.0%
CHIPPEWA COUNTY	81	34	-58.0%	4	1	-75.0%	256	171	-33.2%	337	205	-39.2%	0	0	ERR
CHISAGO COUNTY	162	213	31.5%	22	33	50.0%	842	1,618	92.2%	1,006	1,836	82.5%	2	5	150.0%
CLAY COUNTY	264	503	90.5%	22	43	95.5%	1,603	2,282	42.4%	1,885	2,797	48.4%	18	12	-33.3%
CLEARWATER COUNTY	14	26	85.7%	2	6	200.0%	146	97	-33.6%	161	123	-23.6%	1	0	-100.0%
COOK COUNTY	14	21	50.0%	4	9	125.0%	77	147	90.9%	101	168	66.3%	10	0	-100.0%
COTTONWOOD COUNT	36	117	225.0%	1	18	1700.0%	110	353	220.9%	149	471	216.1%	3	1	-66.7%
CROW WING COUNTY	229	412	79.9%	23	46	100.0%	545	964	76.9%	774	1,376	77.8%	0	0	ERR
DAKOTA COUNTY	1,838	2,753	49.8%	93	324	248.4%	5,083	7,791	53.3%	7,108	10,732	51.0%	187	188	0.5%
DODGE COUNTY	27	56	107.4%	2	15	650.0%	146	179	22.6%	178	244	37.1%	5	9	80.0%
DOUGLAS COUNTY	207	309	49.3%	9	18	100.0%	287	633	120.6%	497	964	94.0%	3	22	633.3%
FARIBAULT COUNTY	63	60	-4.8%	15	10	-33.3%	164	325	98.2%	234	432	84.6%	7	47	571.4%
FILLMORE COUNTY	17	2	-88.2%	3	1	-66.7%	75	258	244.0%	92	260	182.6%	0	0	ERR
FREEBORN COUNTY	276	445	61.2%	14	44	214.3%	925	1,392	50.5%	1,278	1,899	48.6%	77	62	-19.5%
GOODHUE COUNTY	163	278	70.6%	16	45	181.3%	522	1,155	121.3%	685	1,461	113.3%	0	28	ERR
GRANT COUNTY	46	28	-39.1%	8	4	-50.0%	123	214	74.0%	170	242	42.4%	1	0	-100.0%
HENNEPIN COUNTY	11,582	12,593	8.7%	1,558	2,474	58.8%	38,298	38,681	1.0%	51,598	52,408	1.6%	1,718	1,134	-34.0%
HOUSTON COUNTY	74	34	-54.1%	10	8	-20.0%	462	454	-1.7%	558	494	-11.5%	22	6	-72.7%
HUBBARD COUNTY	62	139	124.2%	7	15	114.3%	137	477	248.2%	200	619	209.5%	1	3	200.0%
ISANTI COUNTY	62	133	114.5%	5	12	140.0%	202	367	81.7%	264	500	89.4%	0	0	ERR
ITASCA COUNTY	62	87	40.3%	4	16	300.0%	213	485	127.7%	275	572	108.0%	0	0	ERR
JACKSON COUNTY	30	74	146.7%	2	7	250.0%	117	324	176.9%	151	412	172.8%	4	14	250.0%
KANABEC COUNTY	94	90	-4.3%	8	9	12.5%	182	244	34.1%	276	337	22.1%	0	3	ERR
KANDIYOHI COUNTY	324	543	67.6%	20	38	90.0%	1,143	1,589	39.0%	1,467	2,132	45.3%	0	0	ERR
KITTSON COUNTY	20	4	-80.0%	0	1	ERR	41	41	0.0%	61	45	-26.2%	0	0	ERR
KOOCHICHING COUNT	119	112	-5.9%	15	6	-60.0%	358	450	25.7%	477	562	17.8%	0	0	ERR
LAC QUI PARLE COUNT	7	26	271.4%	1	5	400.0%	48	68	41.7%	55	94	70.9%	0	0	ERR
LAKE COUNTY	25	45	80.0%	1	2	100.0%	68	64	-5.9%	93	109	17.2%	0	[illegible]	ERR
LAKE OF THE WOODS	19	25	31.6%	2	2	0.0%	133	115	-13.5%	153	140	-8.5%	1	[illegible]	-100.0%
LE SUEUR COUNTY	42	77	83.3%	10	12	20.0%	94	196	108.5%	136	275	102.2%	0	[illegible]	ERR
LINCOLN COUNTY	13	12	-7.7%	1	5	400.0%	28	26	-7.1%	41	38	-7.3%	0	0	ERR
LYON COUNTY	157	210	33.8%	13	11	-15.4%	568	1,011	78.0%	734	1,246	69.8%	9	25	177.8%
McLEOD COUNTY	205	327	59.5%	10	39	290.0%	554	925	67.0%	761	1,263	66.0%	2	11	450.0%
MAHNOMEN COUNTY	13	19	46.2%	2	8	300.0%	104	208	100.0%	117	229	95.7%	0	2	ERR
MARSHALL COUNTY	26	38	46.2%	3	3	0.0%	55	209	280.0%	81	247	204.9%	0	0	ERR
MARTIN COUNTY	80	226	182.5%	6	21	250.0%	375	380	1.3%	459	618	34.6%	4	12	200.0%
MEEKER COUNTY	34	37	8.8%	1	5	400.0%	198	525	165.2%	234	565	141.5%	2	3	50.0%
MILLE LACS COUNTY	112	119	6.3%	13	21	61.5%	387	719	85.8%	499	838	67.9%	0	0	ERR

ARRESTS BY LEVEL OF SERIOUSNESS BY COUNTY: 1985 - 1992

CTYNAME	Total Part I 1985	Total Part I 1992	Percent Change Total Part I 1985-1992	Violent Total 1985	Violent Total 1992	Percent Change Violent Total 1985-1992	Part II Arrests 1985	Part II Arrests 1992	Percent Change Part II Arrests 1985-1992	Total Arrests 1985	Total Arrests 1992	Percent Change Total Arrests 1985-1992	Juvenile offenses 1985	Juvenile offenses 1992	Percent Change Juvenile offenses 1985-1992
MORRISON COUNTY	177	142	-19.8%	26	15	-42.3%	782	316	-59.6%	959	458	-52.2%	0	0	ERR
MOWER COUNTY	336	394	17.3%	28	34	21.4%	822	1,535	86.7%	1,176	1,931	64.2%	18	2	-88.9%
MURRAY COUNTY	15	1	-93.3%	4	1	-75.0%	12	0	-100.0%	27	1	-96.3%	0	0	ERR
NICOLLET COUNTY	219	145	-33.8%	6	19	216.7%	570	919	61.2%	790	1,072	35.7%	1	8	700.0%
NOBLES COUNTY	104	203	95.2%	5	21	320.0%	241	268	11.2%	345	471	36.5%	0	0	ERR
NORMAN COUNTY	13	9	-30.8%	0	4	ERR	31	45	45.2%	44	54	22.7%	0	0	ERR
OLMSTED COUNTY	888	1,110	25.0%	43	96	123.3%	2,364	1,962	-17.0%	3,512	3,175	-9.6%	260	103	-60.4%
OTTER TAIL COUNTY	440	427	-3.0%	27	54	100.0%	1,100	1,596	45.1%	1,540	2,023	31.4%	0	0	ERR
PENNINGTON COUNTY	165	150	-9.1%	5	23	360.0%	434	805	85.5%	611	962	57.4%	12	7	-41.7%
PINE COUNTY	76	77	1.3%	14	14	0.0%	439	225	-48.7%	547	302	-44.8%	32	0	-100.0%
PIPESTONE COUNTY	31	29	-6.5%	1	3	200.0%	89	220	147.2%	120	250	108.3%	0	1	ERR
POLK COUNTY	273	171	-37.4%	32	34	6.3%	675	643	-4.7%	956	838	-12.3%	8	24	200.0%
POPE COUNTY	41	92	124.4%	4	15	275.0%	156	553	254.5%	197	646	227.9%	0	1	ERR
RAMSEY COUNTY	5,290	5,640	6.6%	1,046	1,185	13.3%	9,144	10,491	14.7%	14,883	16,570	11.3%	449	439	-2.2%
RED LAKE COUNTY	6	0	-100.0%	2	0	-100.0%	2	10	400.0%	8	10	25.0%	0	0	ERR
REDWOOD COUNTY	68	98	44.1%	7	26	271.4%	206	469	127.7%	274	582	112.4%	0	15	ERR
RENVILLE COUNTY	3	20	566.7%	2	1	-50.0%	86	201	133.7%	89	224	151.7%	0	3	ERR
RICE COUNTY	260	290	11.5%	16	35	118.8%	838	1,332	58.9%	1,171	1,692	44.5%	73	70	-4.1%
ROCK COUNTY	1	0	-100.0%	0	0	ERR	2	12	500.0%	3	12	300.0%	0	0	ERR
ROSEAU COUNTY	20	33	65.0%	3	3	0.0%	155	231	49.0%	175	264	50.9%	0	0	ERR
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	1,539	1,611	4.7%	150	182	21.3%	3,598	4,181	16.2%	5,739	6,219	8.4%	602	427	-29.1%
SCOTT COUNTY	244	362	48.4%	29	47	62.1%	1,975	2,613	32.3%	2,254	3,099	37.5%	35	124	254.3%
SHERBURNE COUNTY	159	337	111.9%	15	35	133.3%	699	1,476	111.2%	866	1,822	110.4%	8	9	12.5%
SIBLEY COUNTY	0	16	ERR	0	7	ERR	17	295	1635.3%	17	311	1729.4%	0	0	ERR
STEARNS COUNTY	1,235	1,680	36.0%	97	136	40.2%	2,600	3,980	53.1%	3,914	5,822	48.7%	79	162	105.1%
STEELE COUNTY	165	220	33.3%	17	18	5.9%	541	662	22.4%	736	911	23.8%	30	29	-3.3%
STEVENS COUNTY	75	62	-17.3%	1	3	200.0%	153	251	64.1%	230	314	36.5%	2	1	-50.0%
SWIFT COUNTY	39	38	-2.6%	4	3	-25.0%	82	116	41.5%	133	157	18.0%	12	3	-75.0%
TODD COUNTY	96	113	17.7%	7	14	100.0%	152	465	205.9%	250	578	131.2%	2	0	-100.0%
TRAVERSE COUNTY	1	14	1300.0%	0	1	ERR	71	63	-11.3%	72	77	6.9%	0	0	ERR
WABASHA COUNTY	41	60	46.3%	9	9	0.0%	241	215	-10.8%	282	275	-2.5%	0	0	ERR
WADENA COUNTY	64	175	173.4%	7	27	285.7%	156	452	189.7%	220	627	185.0%	0	0	ERR
WASECA COUNTY	2	15	650.0%	2	1	-50.0%	133	130	-2.3%	135	145	7.4%	0	0	ERR
WASHINGTON COUNT	694	1,190	71.5%	65	173	166.2%	2,118	4,678	120.9%	2,828	6,003	12.3%	16	135	743.8%
WATONWAN COUNTY	47	79	68.1%	5	13	160.0%	103	271	163.1%	150	351	34.0%	0	1	ERR
WILKIN COUNTY	86	111	29.1%	4	5	25.0%	336	448	33.3%	446	568	27.4%	24	9	-62.5%
WINONA COUNTY	294	362	23.1%	21	57	171.4%	980	2,659	171.3%	1,326	3,080	132.3%	52	59	13.5%
WRIGHT COUNTY	318	546	71.7%	17	86	405.9%	1,093	3,162	189.3%	1,521	3,930	158.4%	110	222	101.8%
YELLOW MEDICINE CO	10	40	300.0%	2	5	150.0%	120	198	65.0%	130	240	84.6%	0	2	ERR

Notes: Part I offenses include the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault in addition to the property crimes of burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. Part II offenses include twenty "less serious" crimes.
Juvenile offenses include curfew, loitering and runways. Minneapolis data is missing from Hennepin County statistics.

Data source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Information Systems Management
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

Part I Offenses Known and Reported, Arrests and Rates per 100,000 Population: 1985-1992

CTYNAME	1985 Offenses Total Part I	1992 Offenses Total Part I	Percent Change 1985-1992 Total Part I Off	OFFENSES KNOWN/REPO ***RATES PER 100,000 POP 1985 Total Part I Off	1992 Total Part I Off	1985 ARRESTS Total Part I	1992 ARRESTS Total Part I	Percent Change 1985-1992 Total Part I Arr	***Rate per 100,000 Pop. 1985 ARRESTS Total Part I	1992 ARRESTS Total Part I
STATE OF MINNESOTA	174,909	207,047	18.4%	4,139	4,667	34,314	42,184	22.9%	812	951
AITKIN COUNTY	565	667	18.1%	4,375	5,436	20	51	155.0%	155	416
ANOKA COUNTY	8,833	12,999	47.2%	4,018	5,158	2,152	3,158	46.7%	979	1,253
BECKER COUNTY	1,049	1,059	1.0%	3,667	3,905	201	219	9.0%	703	808
BELTRAMI COUNTY	1,737	1,763	1.5%	5,315	5,054	416	698	67.8%	1,273	2,001
BENTON COUNTY	429	479	11.7%	1,550	1,548	126	164	30.2%	455	530
BIG STONE COUNTY	60	93	55.0%	857	1,521	42	29	-31.0%	600	474
BLUE EARTH COUNTY	2,421	2,353	-2.8%	4,553	4,376	513	732	42.7%	965	1,361
BROWN COUNTY	538	616	14.5%	1,934	2,303	93	163	75.3%	334	610
CARLTON COUNTY	958	1,095	14.3%	3,237	3,751	287	293	2.1%	970	1,004
CARVER COUNTY	827	1,077	30.2%	1,947	2,155	271	320	18.1%	638	640
CASS COUNTY	1,019	1,384	35.8%	4,757	6,309	59	68	15.3%	275	310
CHIPPEWA COUNTY	139	149	7.2%	987	1,149	81	34	-58.0%	575	262
CHISAGO COUNTY	995	1,082	8.7%	3,539	3,457	162	213	31.5%	576	681
CLAY COUNTY	1,594	2,128	33.5%	3,196	4,197	264	503	90.5%	529	992
CLEARWATER COUNTY	214	287	34.1%	2,507	3,481	14	26	85.7%	164	315
COOK COUNTY	111	247	122.5%	2,789	6,424	14	21	50.0%	352	546
COTTONWOOD COUNTY	182	181	-0.5%	1,321	1,457	36	117	225.0%	261	942
CROW WING COUNTY	1,824	2,832	55.3%	4,243	6,333	229	412	79.9%	533	921
DAKOTA COUNTY	7,698	11,542	49.9%	3,279	3,973	1,838	2,753	49.8%	783	948
DODGE COUNTY	348	417	19.8%	2,282	2,621	27	56	107.4%	177	352
DOUGLAS COUNTY	881	1,058	20.1%	3,118	3,680	207	309	49.3%	733	1,075
FARIBAULT COUNTY	316	415	31.3%	1,724	2,508	63	60	-4.8%	344	363
FILLMORE COUNTY	118	142	20.3%	553	688	17	2	-88.2%	80	10
FREEBORN COUNTY	837	960	14.7%	2,412	2,951	276	445	61.2%	796	1,368
GOODHUE COUNTY	907	1,454	60.3%	2,284	3,553	163	278	70.6%	410	679
GRANT COUNTY	135	174	28.9%	2,012	2,840	46	28	-39.1%	686	457
HENNEPIN COUNTY	64,759	74,033	14.3%	6,562	7,051	11,582	12,593	8.7%	1,174	1,199
HOUSTON COUNTY	359	246	-31.5%	1,947	1,326	74	34	-54.1%	401	183
HUBBARD COUNTY	388	493	27.1%	2,672	3,273	62	139	124.2%	427	923
ISANTI COUNTY	520	568	9.2%	2,100	2,161	62	133	114.5%	250	506
ITASCA COUNTY	972	901	-7.3%	2,316	2,222	62	87	40.3%	148	215
JACKSON COUNTY	238	258	8.4%	1,876	2,262	30	74	146.7%	237	649
KANABEC COUNTY	372	397	6.7%	2,980	3,071	94	90	-4.3%	753	696
KANDIYOHI COUNTY	1,054	1,534	45.5%	2,791	3,917	324	543	67.6%	858	1,387
KITTSON COUNTY	112	34	-69.6%	1,801	602	20	4	-80.0%	322	71
KOOCHICHING COUNTY	569	570	0.2%	3,360	3,570	119	112	-5.9%	703	701
LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY	114	125	9.6%	1,168	1,440	7	26	271.4%	72	300
LAKE COUNTY	201	193	-4.0%	1,714	1,886	25	45	80.0%	213	440
LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNT	126	133	5.6%	3,214	3,224	19	25	31.6%	485	606
LE SUEUR COUNTY	128	281	119.5%	548	1,206	42	77	83.3%	180	330
LINCOLN COUNTY	138	94	-31.9%	1,828	1,399	13	12	-7.7%	172	179
LYON COUNTY	576	589	2.3%	2,304	2,378	157	210	33.8%	628	848
McLEOD COUNTY	683	1,128	65.2%	2,214	3,478	205	327	59.5%	665	1,008
MAHNOMEN COUNTY	208	188	-9.6%	3,932	3,740	13	19	46.2%	246	378
MARSHALL COUNTY	133	164	23.3%	1,107	1,523	26	38	46.2%	216	353
MARTIN COUNTY	544	803	47.6%	2,286	3,546	80	226	182.5%	336	998
MEEKER COUNTY	410	570	39.0%	1,979	2,732	34	37	8.8%	164	177
MILLE LACS COUNTY	697	914	31.1%	3,757	4,873	112	119	6.3%	604	634

Part I Offenses Known and Reported, Arrests and Rates per 100,000 Population: 1985-1992

CTYNAME	1985 Offenses Total Part I	1992 Offenses Total Part I	Percent Change 1985-1992 Total Part I Off	OFFENSES KNOWN/REPOR ***RATES PER 100,000 POP 1985 Total Part I Off	1992 Total Part I Off	1985 ARRESTS Total Part I	1992 ARRESTS Total Part I	Percent ChangeRate per 100, 1985-1992 Total Part I Arr	1985 ARRESTS Total Part I	1992 Rate per 100, ARRESTS Total Part I
MORRISON COUNTY	826	743	-10.0%	2,804	2,504	177	142	-19.8%	601	479
MOWER COUNTY	1,342	1,358	1.2%	3,451	3,645	336	394	17.3%	864	1,058
MURRAY COUNTY	179	113	-36.9%	1,691	1,196	15	1	-93.3%	142	11
NICOLLET COUNTY	681	787	15.6%	2,476	2,789	219	145	-33.8%	796	514
NOBLES COUNTY	426	418	-1.9%	2,032	2,101	104	203	95.2%	496	1,020
NORMAN COUNTY	135	114	-15.6%	1,556	1,464	13	9	-30.8%	150	116
OLMSTED COUNTY	3,126	4,284	37.0%	3,150	3,934	888	1,110	25.0%	895	1,019
OTTER TAIL COUNTY	1,207	1,471	21.9%	2,352	2,914	440	427	-3.0%	857	846
PENNINGTON COUNTY	520	564	8.5%	3,641	4,265	165	150	-9.1%	1,155	1,134
PINE COUNTY	717	1,168	62.9%	3,486	5,442	76	77	1.3%	370	359
PIPESTONE COUNTY	94	82	-12.8%	848	793	31	29	-6.5%	280	281
POLK COUNTY	1,171	924	-21.1%	3,478	2,863	273	171	-37.4%	811	530
POPE COUNTY	200	232	16.0%	1,786	2,182	41	92	124.4%	366	865
RAMSEY COUNTY	28,961	30,694	6.0%	6,126	6,242	5,290	5,640	6.6%	1,119	1,147
RED LAKE COUNTY	39	82	110.3%	780	1,852	6	0	-100.0%	120	0
REDWOOD COUNTY	276	497	80.1%	1,508	2,932	68	98	44.1%	372	578
RENVILLE COUNTY	115	320	178.3%	604	1,845	3	20	566.7%	16	115
RICE COUNTY	2,001	1,999	-0.1%	4,201	4,024	260	290	11.5%	546	584
ROCK COUNTY	115	144	25.2%	1,121	1,489	1	0	-100.0%	10	0
ROSEAU COUNTY	251	349	39.0%	1,819	2,252	20	33	65.0%	145	213
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	6,967	7,741	11.1%	3,314	3,929	1,539	1,611	4.7%	732	818
SCOTT COUNTY	1,788	2,295	28.4%	3,519	3,795	244	362	48.4%	480	599
SHERBURNE COUNTY	830	1,080	30.1%	2,310	2,447	159	337	111.9%	443	763
SIBLEY COUNTY	84	133	58.3%	563	935	0	16	ERR	0	112
STEARNS COUNTY	3,953	4,537	14.8%	3,484	3,786	1,235	1,680	36.0%	1,088	1,402
STEELE COUNTY	739	897	21.4%	2,421	2,907	165	220	33.3%	540	713
STEVENS COUNTY	278	183	-34.2%	2,532	1,753	75	62	-17.3%	683	594
SWIFT COUNTY	214	184	-14.0%	1,810	1,761	39	38	-2.6%	330	364
TODD COUNTY	474	587	23.8%	1,961	2,541	96	113	17.7%	397	489
TRAVERSE COUNTY	35	39	11.4%	700	898	1	14	1300.0%	20	322
WABASHA COUNTY	372	507	36.3%	1,904	2,556	41	60	46.3%	210	303
WADENA COUNTY	322	381	18.3%	2,355	2,921	64	175	173.4%	468	1,342
WASECA COUNTY	54	236	337.0%	296	1,312	2	15	650.0%	11	83
WASHINGTON COUNTY	4,262	5,871	37.8%	3,285	3,869	694	1,190	71.5%	535	784
WATONWAN COUNTY	190	303	59.5%	1,581	2,612	47	79	68.1%	391	681
WILKIN COUNTY	314	322	2.5%	3,932	4,346	86	111	29.1%	1,077	1,498
WINONA COUNTY	1,815	1,878	3.5%	3,858	3,927	294	362	23.1%	625	757
WRIGHT COUNTY	1,516	2,336	54.1%	2,380	3,314	318	546	71.7%	499	775
YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY	113	227	100.9%	892	1,983	10	40	300.0%	79	349

Data source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Information Systems Management
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

Part I Violent Offenses Known and Reported, Arrests and Rates per 100,000 Population: 1985-1992

OFFENSES KNOWN/REPORTE	1985 Offenses	1992 Offenses	Percent Change	Rate per 100,000 Populatio		1985 ARRESTS	1992 ARRESTS	Percent Change	Rate pe 100,000 Populatio	
			1985-1992	1985	1992			1985-1992	ARR STS	ARRESTS
CTYNAME	Total Violent	Total Violent	Total Violent Off	Total Violent Off	Total Violent Off	VIOLENT TOTAL	VIOLENT TOTAL	VIOLENT TOTAL Arr	VIO ENT TOTAL	VIOLENT TOTAL
STATE OF MINNESOTA	10,763	15,728	46.1%	255	355	3,935	6,303	60.2%	93	142
AITKIN COUNTY	25	31	24.0%	194	253	10	14	40.0%	77	114
ANOKA COUNTY	185	622	236.2%	84	247	103	285	176.7%	47	113
BECKER COUNTY	20	11	-45.0%	70	41	19	12	-36.8%	66	44
BELTRAMI COUNTY	81	[illegible]	9.9%	248	255	34	66	94.1%	104	189
BENTON COUNTY	12	25	108.3%	43	81	11	18	63.6%	40	58
BIG STONE COUNTY	1	6	500.0%	14	98	0	3	ERR	0	49
BLUE EARTH COUNTY	34	83	144.1%	64	154	18	56	211.1%	34	104
BROWN COUNTY	11	12	9.1%	40	45	8	6	-25.0%	29	22
CARLTON COUNTY	68	67	-1.5%	230	230	22	27	22.7%	74	92
CARVER COUNTY	33	51	54.5%	78	102	17	49	188.2%	40	98
CASS COUNTY	57	159	178.9%	266	725	18	16	-11.1%	84	73
CHIPPEWA COUNTY	5	1	-80.0%	36	8	4	1	-75.0%	28	8
CHISAGO COUNTY	36	52	44.4%	128	166	22	33	50.0%	78	105
CLAY COUNTY	35	59	68.6%	70	116	22	43	95.5%	44	85
CLEARWATER COUNTY	10	23	130.0%	117	279	2	6	200.0%	23	73
COOK COUNTY	7	17	142.9%	176	442	4	9	125.0%	101	234
COTTONWOOD COUNTY	3	10	233.3%	22	80	1	18	1700.0%	7	145
CROW WING COUNTY	76	117	53.9%	177	262	23	46	100.0%	54	103
DAKOTA COUNTY	255	553	116.9%	109	190	93	324	248.4%	40	112
DODGE COUNTY	26	22	-15.4%	170	138	2	15	650.0%	13	94
DOUGLAS COUNTY	16	24	50.0%	57	83	9	18	100.0%	32	63
FARIBAULT COUNTY	19	35	84.2%	104	212	15	10	-33.3%	82	60
FILLMORE COUNTY	3	6	100.0%	14	29	3	1	-66.7%	14	5
FREEBORN COUNTY	26	35	34.6%	75	108	14	44	214.3%	40	135
GOODHUE COUNTY	22	85	286.4%	55	208	16	45	181.3%	40	110
GRANT COUNTY	9	4	-55.6%	134	65	8	4	-50.0%	119	65
HENNEPIN COUNTY	5,800	7,791	34.3%	588	742	1,558	2,474	58.8%	158	236
HOUSTON COUNTY	18	23	27.8%	98	124	10	8	-20.0%	54	43
HUBBARD COUNTY	16	13	-18.8%	110	86	7	15	114.3%	48	100
ISANTI COUNTY	8	18	125.0%	32	68	5	12	140.0%	20	46
ITASCA COUNTY	61	45	-26.2%	145	111	4	16	300.0%	10	39
JACKSON COUNTY	2	12	500.0%	16	105	2	7	250.0%	16	61
KANABEC COUNTY	13	26	100.0%	104	201	8	9	12.5%	64	70
KANDIYOHI COUNTY	33	56	69.7%	87	143	20	38	90.0%	53	97
KITTSON COUNTY	2	3	50.0%	32	53	0	1	ERR	0	18
KOOCHICHING COUNTY	23	35	52.2%	136	219	15	6	-60.0%	89	38
LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY	6	6	0.0%	61	69	1	5	400.0%	10	58
LAKE COUNTY	0	14	ERR	0	137	1	2	100.0%	9	20
LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNT	3	6	100.0%	77	145	2	2	0.0%	51	48
LE SUEUR COUNTY	9	10	11.1%	39	43	10	12	20.0%	43	51
LINCOLN COUNTY	12	11	-8.3%	159	164	1	5	400.0%	13	74
LYON COUNTY	21	27	28.6%	84	109	13	11	-15.4%	52	44
McLEOD COUNTY	21	68	223.8%	68	210	10	39	290.0%	32	120
MAHNOMEN COUNTY	1	12	1100.0%	19	239	2	8	300.0%	38	159
MARSHALL COUNTY	3	3	0.0%	25	28	3	3	0.0%	25	28
MARTIN COUNTY	17	44	158.8%	71	194	6	21	250.0%	25	93
MEEKER COUNTY	1	18	1700.0%	5	86	1	5	400.0%	5	24
MILLE LACS COUNTY	12	34	183.3%	65	181	13	21	61.5%	70	112

Part I Violent Offenses Known and Reported, Arrests and Rates per 100,000 Population: 1985-1992

OFFENSES KNOWN/REPORTED	1985 Offenses	1992 Offenses	Percent Change 1985-1992	OFFENSES KNOWN/REP ***RATES PER 100,000 PO 1985	1992	1985 ARRESTS	1992 ARRESTS	Percent ChangeRate per 100,000 Pop. 1985-1992	1985 ARRESTS	1992 ARRESTS
CTYNAME	Total Violent	Total Violent	Total Violent Off	Total Violent Off	Total Violent Off	VIOLENT TOTAL	VIOLENT TOTAL	VIOLENT TOTA . Arr	VIOLENT TOTAL	VIOLENT TOTAL
MORRISON COUNTY	38	29	-23.7%	129	98	26	15	-42 3%	88	51
MOWER COUNTY	45	66	46.7%	116	177	28	34	21.4%	72	91
MURRAY COUNTY	6	2	-66.7%	57	21	4	1	-75.0%	38	11
NICOLLET COUNTY	13	46	253.8%	47	163	6	19	216.7%	22	67
NOBLES COUNTY	13	20	53.8%	62	101	5	21	320.0%	24	106
NORMAN COUNTY	5	4	-20.0%	58	51	0	4	ERR	0	51
OLMSTED COUNTY	74	183	147.3%	75	168	43	96	123.3%	43	88
OTTER TAIL COUNTY	29	64	120.7%	57	127	27	54	100.0%	53	107
PENNINGTON COUNTY	7	28	300.0%	49	212	5	23	360.0%	35	174
PINE COUNTY	32	78	143.8%	156	363	14	14	0.0%	68	65
PIPESTONE COUNTY	2	5	150.0%	18	48	1	3	200.0%	9	29
POLK COUNTY	41	65	58.5%	122	201	32	34	6.3%	95	105
POPE COUNTY	5	20	300.0%	45	188	4	15	275.0%	36	141
RAMSEY COUNTY	2,482	2,948	18.8%	525	600	1,046	1,185	13.3%	221	241
RED LAKE COUNTY	1	0	-100.0%	20	0	2	0	-100.0%	40	0
REDWOOD COUNTY	16	119	643.8%	87	702	7	26	271.4%	38	153
RENVILLE COUNTY	2	3	50.0%	11	17	2	1	-50.0%	11	6
RICE COUNTY	49	73	49.0%	103	147	16	35	118.8%	34	70
ROCK COUNTY	1	10	900.0%	10	103	0	0	ERR	0	0
ROSEAU COUNTY	8	5	-37.5%	58	32	3	3	0.0%	22	19
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	269	491	82.5%	128	249	150	182	21.3%	71	92
SCOTT COUNTY	56	120	114.3%	110	198	29	47	62.1%	57	78
SHERBURNE COUNTY	34	63	85.3%	95	143	15	35	133.3%	42	79
SIBLEY COUNTY	0	2	ERR	0	14	0	7	ERR	0	49
STEARNS COUNTY	118	197	66.9%	104	164	97	136	40.2%	85	113
STEELE COUNTY	18	37	105.6%	59	120	17	18	5.9%	56	58
STEVENS COUNTY	1	5	400.0%	9	48	1	3	200.0%	9	29
SWIFT COUNTY	3	4	33.3%	25	38	4	3	-25.0%	34	29
TODD COUNTY	14	44	214.3%	58	190	7	14	100.0%	29	61
TRAVERSE COUNTY	0	2	ERR	0	46	0	1	ERR	0	23
WABASHA COUNTY	10	33	230.0%	51	166	9	9	0.0%	46	45
WADENA COUNTY	16	24	50.0%	117	184	7	27	285.7%	51	207
WASECA COUNTY	3	2	-33.3%	16	11	2	1	-50.0%	11	6
WASHINGTON COUNTY	119	285	139.5%	92	188	65	173	166.2%	50	114
WATONWAN COUNTY	8	17	112.5%	67	147	5	13	160.0%	42	112
WILKIN COUNTY	8	15	87.5%	100	202	4	5	25.0%	50	67
WINONA COUNTY	23	38	65.2%	49	79	21	57	171.4%	45	119
WRIGHT COUNTY	25	86	244.0%	39	122	17	86	405.9%	27	122
YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY	2	13	550.0%	16	114	2	5	150.0%	16	44

Notes: Violent offenses include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
Known and reported offenses include crimes reported by law enforcement officers, founded citizens complaints, notification from prosecuting attorneys and from information supplied by court officials. Rates are calculated based on 1985 and 1992 population estimates extrapolated from ;1980 and 1990 census data and 1995 population projections provided by the Office of the State Demographer.

Data source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Information Systems Management
Prepared by: Minnesota Plannin[illegible] Justice Center

Court Cases, Rate per 100,000 Population:1985-1992 and Felons Committed to Prison: 1987-1992

	COURT CASES			Court Cases ***RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION***				
	1985 Total Cases	1992 Total Cases	Percent Change 1985-1992	1985 Total Cases	1992 Total Cases	Percent Change 1985-1992	1987 New Commits to Prison	1992 New Commits to Prison
STATE OF MINNESOTA	41,627	61,211	47.0%	985	1,380	40.1%	1521	2230
AITKIN COUNTY	124	280	125.8%	960	2,282	137.6%	8	9
ANOKA COUNTY	2,214	3,759	69.8%	1,007	1,492	48.1%	79	87
BECKER COUNTY	472	462	-2.1%	1,650	1,704	3.3%	9	17
BELTRAMI COUNTY	536	717	33.8%	1,640	2,055	25.3%	12	18
BENTON COUNTY	281	496	76.5%	1,015	1,603	57.9%	8	14
BIG STONE COUNTY	76	52	-31.6%	1,086	850	-21.7%	1	1
BLUE EARTH COUNTY	454	699	54.0%	854	1,300	52.3%	13	16
BROWN COUNTY	192	348	81.3%	690	1,301	88.5%	6	9
CARLTON COUNTY	431	541	25.5%	1,456	1,853	27.3%	8	11
CARVER COUNTY	488	611	25.2%	1,149	1,222	6.4%	11	5
CASS COUNTY	317	475	49.8%	1,480	2,165	46.3%	16	16
CHIPPEWA COUNTY	87	102	17.2%	618	787	27.3%	2	1
CHISAGO COUNTY	339	553	63.1%	1,206	1,767	46.6%	10	5
CLAY COUNTY	516	863	67.2%	1,035	1,702	64.5%	16	13
CLEARWATER COUNTY	104	137	31.7%	1,219	1,662	36.4%	3	4
COOK COUNTY	71	65	-8.5%	1,784	1,691	-5.2%	0	1
COTTONWOOD COUNTY	114	229	100.9%	828	1,843	122.7%	4	7
CROW WING COUNTY	398	867	117.8%	926	1,939	109.4%	36	28
DAKOTA COUNTY	1,913	3,410	78.3%	815	1,174	44.0%	54	78
DODGE COUNTY	132	126	-4.5%	865	792	-8.5%	0	2
DOUGLAS COUNTY	288	428	48.6%	1,019	1,489	46.0%	11	19
FARIBAULT COUNTY	139	183	31.7%	759	1,106	45.8%	7	9
FILLMORE COUNTY	182	226	24.2%	852	1,096	28.6%	1	5
FREEBORN COUNTY	364	501	37.6%	1,049	1,540	46.8%	12	12
GOODHUE COUNTY	334	709	112.3%	841	1,732	106.0%	8	11
GRANT COUNTY	48	58	20.8%	716	947	32.3%	0	0
HENNEPIN COUNTY	9,316	14,086	51.2%	944	1,341	42.1%	469	766
HOUSTON COUNTY	123	155	26.0%	667	836	25.3%	5	1
HUBBARD COUNTY	153	268	75.2%	1,054	1,779	68.8%	3	8
ISANTI COUNTY	299	425	42.1%	1,208	1,617	33.9%	5	18
ITASCA COUNTY	580	692	19.3%	1,382	1,707	23.5%	25	29
JACKSON COUNTY	88	168	90.9%	694	1,473	112.3%	2	3
KANABEC COUNTY	209	257	23.0%	1,674	1,988	18.7%	5	9
KANDIYOHI COUNTY	357	651	82.4%	945	1,662	75.8%	15	17
KITTSON COUNTY	32	38	18.8%	515	673	30.9%	0	0
KOOCHICHING COUNTY	180	211	17.2%	1,063	1,321	24.3%	4	3
LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY	41	89	117.1%	420	1,026	144.1%	1	1
LAKE COUNTY	62	150	141.9%	529	1,466	177.3%	2	7
LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY	62	28	-54.8%	1,582	679	-57.1%	0	0
LE SUEUR COUNTY	174	399	129.3%	746	1,712	129.6%	7	6
LINCOLN COUNTY	54	46	-14.8%	715	685	-4.3%	1	5
LYON COUNTY	217	419	93.1%	868	1,692	94.9%	5	6
McLEOD COUNTY	90	146	62.2%	292	450	54.3%	8	18
MAHNOMEN COUNTY	61	87	42.6%	1,153	1,731	50.1%	1	4
MARSHALL COUNTY	262	384	46.6%	2,182	3,566	63.5%	1	1
MARTIN COUNTY	361	454	25.8%	1,517	2,005	32.2%	7	8
MEEKER COUNTY	150	238	58.7%	724	1,141	57.6%	3	8
MILLE LACS COUNTY	317	337	6.3%	1,709	1,797	5.1%	10	11

Court Cases, Rate per 100,000 Population:1985-1992 and Felons Committed to Prison: 1987-1992

	COURT CASES			Court Cases ***RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION***				
	1985 Total Cases	1992 Total Cases	Percent Change 1985-1992	1985 Total Cases	1992 Total Cases	Percent Change 1985-1992	1987 New Commits to Prison	1992 New Commits to Prison
MORRISON COUNTY	356	412	15.7%	1,209	1,389	14.9%	6	5
MOWER COUNTY	352	626	77.8%	905	1,680	85.6%	10	10
MURRAY COUNTY	60	50	-16.7%	567	529	-6.7%	1	1
NICOLLET COUNTY	332	299	-9.9%	1,207	1,059	-12.2%	6	7
NOBLES COUNTY	164	244	48.8%	782	1,226	56.8%	7	6
NORMAN COUNTY	52	65	25.0%	599	835	39.3%	1	1
OLMSTED COUNTY	715	1,171	63.8%	720	1,075	49.2%	8	33
OTTER TAIL COUNTY	581	779	34.1%	1,132	1,543	36.3%	14	21
PENNINGTON COUNTY	256	234	-8.6%	1,792	1,770	-1.3%	1	5
PINE COUNTY	220	250	13.6%	1,070	1,165	8.9%	10	17
PIPESTONE COUNTY	115	122	6.1%	1,037	1,181	13.8%	4	1
POLK COUNTY	530	563	6.2%	1,574	1,744	10.8%	14	25
POPE COUNTY	81	150	85.2%	723	1,411	95.1%	1	3
RAMSEY COUNTY	5,878	6,531	11.1%	1,243	1,328	6.8%	238	408
RED LAKE COUNTY	15	49	226.7%	300	1,107	268.8%	1	1
REDWOOD COUNTY	135	302	123.7%	738	1,782	141.5%	5	10
RENVILLE COUNTY	88	207	135.2%	462	1,193	158.1%	1	3
RICE COUNTY	420	499	18.8%	882	1,004	13.9%	12	8
ROCK COUNTY	38	123	223.7%	371	1,272	243.2%	0	1
ROSEAU COUNTY	80	184	130.0%	580	1,187	104.8%	3	4
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	1,893	2,522	33.2%	900	1,280	42.2%	86	112
SCOTT COUNTY	555	973	75.3%	1,092	1,609	47.3%	8	8
SHERBURNE COUNTY	357	801	124.4%	994	1,815	82.6%	8	18
SIBLEY COUNTY	104	174	67.3%	698	1,223	75.3%	3	2
STEARNS COUNTY	1,020	1,494	46.5%	899	1,247	38.7%	58	58
STEELE COUNTY	223	412	84.8%	730	1,335	82.8%	8	13
STEVENS COUNTY	88	107	21.6%	802	1,025	27.9%	0	2
SWIFT COUNTY	109	100	-8.3%	922	957	3.8%	3	1
TODD COUNTY	162	321	98.1%	670	1,390	107.4%	5	10
TRAVERSE COUNTY	44	36	-18.2%	880	829	-5.7%	1	0
WABASHA COUNTY	107	215	100.9%	548	1,084	97.9%	3	0
WADENA COUNTY	157	259	65.0%	1,148	1,986	72.9%	2	3
WASECA COUNTY	122	170	39.3%	668	945	41.5%	8	4
WASHINGTON COUNTY	1,079	2,143	98.6%	832	1,412	69.8%	36	48
WATONWAN COUNTY	105	154	46.7%	873	1,327	52.0%	2	4
WILKIN COUNTY	107	153	43.0%	1,340	2,065	54.1%	5	6
WINONA COUNTY	433	596	37.6%	920	1,246	35.4%	15	16
WRIGHT COUNTY	607	969	59.6%	953	1,375	44.3%	12	22
YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY	85	127	49.4%	671	1,110	65.4%	1	4

Note: Court cases include juvenile delinquincy, adult gross misdemeanor and adult felony cases.
Rates are calculated based on 1985 and 1992 population estimates extrapolated from 1980 and 1990 census data and 1995 population projections provided by the Office of the State Demographer.

Data source: Minnesota Supreme Court; Department of Corrections
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice System

Jail Population, Rate per 100,000 Population and Days Confined by County: 1987-1992

Jail Population	Total Facility 1987	Total Facility 1992	Percent Change 1987-1992	Jail Populations Rate Per 100,000 Population 1987	1992	Percent Change 1987 to 1992	Total Days Confined 1987	Total Days Confined 1992	Percent Change 1987-1992
MINNESOTA TOTAL	130,335	166,496	27.7%	3,041	3,753	23.4%	945,318	1,322,628	39.9%
AITKIN	251	430	71.3%	1,973	3,001	52.1%	4,376	5,748	31.4%
ANOKA	8,488	11,479	35.2%	3,701	4,489	21.3%	69,264	113,175	63.4%
BECKER	942	1,070	13.6%	3,327	4,664	40.2%	7,695	12,937	68.1%
BELTRAMI	1,399	2,063	47.5%	4,193	6,086	45.1%	24,305	30,865	27.0%
BENTON	200	548	174.0%	697	1,612	131.2%	1,166	1,180	1.3%
BIG STONE			ERR	0	0	ERR			ERR
BLUE EARTH	987	814	-17.5%	1,844	1,576	-14.6%	13,891	16,476	18.6%
BROWN	217	229	5.5%	790	879	11.3%	4,513	3,524	-21.9%
CARLTON	776	1,151	48.3%	2,634	3,656	38.8%	8,708	14,986	72.1%
CARVER	679	1,386	104.1%	1,521	2,582	69.8%	6,660	9,324	40.0%
CASS	631	971	53.9%	2,926	4,911	67.9%	8,154	14,576	78.7%
CHIPPEWA	332	299	-9.9%	2,416	2,485	2.8%	4,102	5,007	22.1%
CHISAGO	1,016	1,399	37.7%	3,494	4,346	24.4%	8,460	8,555	1.1%
CLAY	2,627	2,573	-2.1%	5,244	4,803	-8.4%	17,935	15,998	-10.8%
CLEARWATER	109	47	-56.9%	1,291	877	-32.1%	28	16	-43.0%
COOK	77	131	70.1%	1,957	3,600	84.0%	518	422	-18.6%
COTTONWOOD	37	245	562.2%	277	1,994	618.9%	585	4,574	682.5%
CROW WING	1,175	1,884	60.3%	2,702	4,256	57.5%	17,322	19,749	14.0%
DAKOTA	7,022	9,953	41.7%	2,798	3,257	16.4%	21,839	40,150	83.8%
DODGE	698	797	14.2%	4,520	4,662	3.2%	6,099	7,693	26.1%
DOUGLAS	225	317	40.9%	792	1,028	29.9%	3,607	4,160	15.3%
FARIBAULT	225	317	40.9%	1,266	1,810	43.0%	3,607	4,160	15.3%
FILLMORE	382	530	38.7%	1,808	2,662	47.2%	2,891	3,065	6.0%
FREEBORN	761	650	-14.6%	2,236	2,430	8.7%	6,850	6,222	-9.2%
GOODHUE	1,195	1,513	26.6%	2,979	3,494	17.3%	6,805	10,656	56.6%
GRANT			ERR	0	0	ERR			ERR
HENNEPIN	39,642	57,008	43.8%	3,944	5,429	37.7%	148,553	328,336	121.0%
HOUSTON	199	212	6.5%	1,078	1,276	18.4%	2,222	2,441	9.8%
HUBBARD	501	590	17.8%	3,411	4,086	19.8%	4,151	6,177	48.8%
ISANTI	1,248	1,195	-4.2%	4,948	4,427	-10.5%	12,530	13,061	4.2%
ITASCA	978	1,211	23.8%	2,355	3,164	34.4%	14,235	18,670	31.2%
JACKSON	184	248	34.8%	1,498	1,730	15.5%	1,570	2,591	65.0%
KANABEC	534	565	5.8%	4,235	4,349	2.7%	4,506	5,057	12.2%
KANDIYOHI	1,083	1,706	57.5%	2,838	4,446	56.7%	10,395	10,553	1.5%
KITTSON	86	68	-20.9%	1,424	1,254	-12.0%	103	509	395.6%
KOOCHICHING	379	388	2.4%	2,272	2,607	14.8%	4,402	4,357	-1.0%
LAC QUI PARLE	123	145	17.9%	1,305	1,613	23.6%	988	1,842	86.5%
LAKE			ERR	0	0	ERR			ERR
LAKE OF THE WOODS	105	108	2.9%	2,637	2,048	-22.3%	1,497	1,667	11.4%
LE SUEUR	468	447	-4.5%	2,009	0	-100.0%	4,393	4,479	2.0%
LINCOLN	33	40	21.2%	453	633	39.8%	809	649	-19.8%
LYON	784	1,066	36.0%	3,147	4,427	40.7%	4,959	7,963	60.6%
MCLEOD	956	1,058	10.7%	3,053	4,219	38.2%	9,232	10,631	15.2%
MAHNOMEN	270	256	-5.2%	5,201	6,676	28.4%	482	1,033	114.4%
MARSHALL	183	109	-40.4%	1,577	939	-40.5%	3,066	1,734	-43.4%
MARTIN	287	436	51.9%	1,224	1,875	53.2%	6,480	8,873	36.9%
MEEKER	484	628	29.8%	2,330	2,894	24.2%	4,816	5,343	10.9%
MILLE LACS	714	945	32.4%	3,839	6,888	79.4%	7,710	6,583	-14.6%

Jail Population, Rate per 100,000 Population and Days Confined by County: 1987-1992

	Total Facility 1987	Total Facility 1992	Percent Change 1987-1992	Jail Populations Rate Per 100,000 Population 1987	1992	Percent Change 1987 to 1992	Total Days Confined 1987	Total Days Confined 1992	Percent Change 1987-1992
MORRISON	775	1,512	95.1%	2,626	5,148	96.0%	6,845	21,569	215.1%
MOWER	1,015	899	-11.4%	2,651	2,536	-4.4%	10,859	12,613	16.2%
MURRAY	12	13	8.3%	117	653	455.8%	208	175	-16.1%
NICOLLET	618	603	-2.4%	2,228	2,181	-2.1%	8,210	7,892	-3.9%
NOBLES	709	689	-2.8%	3,438	3,830	11.4%	7,037	8,533	21.3%
NORMAN	58	39	-32.8%	691	871	26.1%	197	509	158.1%
OLMSTED	3,092	2,637	-14.7%	3,027	2,453	-19.0%	18,676	15,159	-18.8%
OTTER TAIL	736	1,250	69.8%	1,441	2,466	71.2%	11,194	17,547	56.8%
PENNINGTON	332	387	16.6%	2,390	3,072	28.6%	3,902	4,557	16.8%
PINE	771	781	1.3%	3,699	4,058	9.7%	7,525	7,116	-5.4%
PIPESTONE	216	175	-19.0%	1,991	1,492	-25.1%	4,657	2,386	-48.8%
POLK	1,277	1,413	10.6%	3,846	4,772	24.1%	15,566	20,278	30.3%
POPE	78	97	24.4%	708	662	-6.5%	38	50	30.7%
RAMSEY	20,578	19,881	-3.4%	4,305	3,901	-9.4%	148,726	154,075	3.6%
RED LAKE			ERR	0	0	ERR			ERR
REDWOOD	211	340	61.1%	1,180	1,923	63.0%	3,354	4,841	44.3%
RENVILLE	0	116	ERR	0	1,455	ERR	0	725	ERR
RICE	1,095	1,343	22.6%	2,269	2,750	21.2%	8,774	12,074	37.6%
ROCK			ERR	0	0	ERR			ERR
ROSEAU	237	311	31.2%	1,658	2,192	32.2%	2,308	2,153	-6.7%
ST. LOUIS	3,890	4,248	9.2%	1,894	2,255	19.1%	81,623	80,227	-1.7%
SCOTT	2,549	4,223	65.7%	4,753	6,470	36.1%	18,294	28,541	56.0%
SHERBURNE	1,344	1,768	31.5%	3,506	3,665	4.5%	8,042	16,151	100.8%
SIBLEY	82	112	36.6%	558	0	-100.0%	1,814	1,418	-21.8%
STEARNS	3,093	4,907	58.6%	2,676	4,247	58.7%	8,842	35,463	88.2%
STEELE	570	661	16.0%	1,862	2,176	16.9%	4,986	5,467	9.6%
STEVENS	98	39	-60.2%	904	542	-40.1%	18	4	-76.1%
SWIFT	216	266	23.1%	1,898	3,134	65.1%	3,535	2,941	-16.8%
TODD	783	655	-16.3%	3,283	3,143	-4.3%	7,761	6,084	-21.6%
TRAVERSE	77	61	-20.8%	1,609	1,682	4.5%	126	151	20.0%
WABASHA	255	432	69.4%	1,300	1,564	20.4%	1,690	2,900	71.6%
WADENA	342	385	12.6%	2,540	2,741	7.9%	2,610	4,723	80.9%
WASECA	331	246	-25.7%	1,820	1,583	-13.0%	6,897	4,745	-31.2%
WASHINGTON	3,276	3,840	17.2%	2,405	2,853	18.6%	17,470	16,326	-6.5%
WATONWAN	173	240	38.7%	1,456	3,313	127.6%	588	938	59.5%
WILKIN			ERR	0	0	ERR			ERR
WINONA	815	857	5.2%	1,721	1,934	12.4%	8,446	8,900	5.4%
WRIGHT	939	1,845	96.5%	1,429	3,231	126.1%	8,022	19,635	144.8%
YELLOW MEDICINE			ERR						ERR

Note: Rates are calculated based on 1985 and 1992 population estimates extrapolated from 1980 and 1990 census data and 1995 population projections provided by the Office of the State Demographer.
Does not include Hennepin County Workhouse for 1987.

Data source: Minnesota Department of Corrections, MN Planning survey
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

Probation Cases and Rate by County: 1985-1992

	PROBATION CASES			PROBATION CASES ***Rate Per 100,000 Population***		
	1985	1992	Percent Change 1985-1992	1985	1992	Percent Change 1985-1992
STATE OF MINNESOTA	34,918	74,684	113.9%	826	1,684	103.7%
AITKIN COUNTY	109	338	210.1%	844	2,754	226.4%
ANOKA COUNTY	2,399	5,242	118.5%	1,091	2,080	90.6%
BECKER COUNTY	82	79	-3.7%	287	291	1.6%
BELTRAMI COUNTY	148	164	10.8%	453	470	3.8%
BENTON COUNTY	110	189	71.8%	397	611	53.7%
BIG STONE COUNTY	33	39	18.2%	471	638	35.3%
BLUE EARTH COUNTY	351	466	32.8%	660	867	31.3%
BROWN COUNTY	241	443	83.8%	866	1,657	91.2%
CARLTON COUNTY	282	283	0.4%	953	969	1.8%
CARVER COUNTY	546	1,577	188.8%	1,285	3,155	145.5%
CASS COUNTY	130	245	88.5%	607	1,117	84.0%
CHIPPEWA COUNTY	106	124	17.0%	753	956	27.0%
CHISAGO COUNTY	551	672	22.0%	1,960	2,147	9.6%
CLAY COUNTY	107	324	202.8%	215	639	197.9%
CLEARWATER COUNTY	47	74	57.4%	551	897	63.0%
COOK COUNTY	57	82	43.9%	1,432	2,133	48.9%
COTTONWOOD COUNTY	44	96	118.2%	319	773	141.9%
CROW WING COUNTY	387	622	60.7%	900	1,391	54.5%
DAKOTA COUNTY	2,259	5,339	136.3%	962	1,838	91.0%
DODGE COUNTY	41	38	-7.3%	269	239	-11.2%
DOUGLAS COUNTY	201	192	-4.5%	711	668	-6.1%
FARIBAULT COUNTY	133	190	42.9%	726	1,148	58.2%
FILLMORE COUNTY	35	61	74.3%	164	296	80.4%
FREEBORN COUNTY	125	144	15.2%	360	443	22.9%
GOODHUE COUNTY	123	767	523.6%	310	1,874	505.2%
GRANT COUNTY	24	61	154.2%	358	995	178.3%
HENNEPIN COUNTY	9,071	22,030	142.9%	919	2,098	128.3%
HOUSTON COUNTY	117	362	209.4%	635	1,951	207.6%
HUBBARD COUNTY	71	113	59.2%	489	750	53.4%
ISANTI COUNTY	1,013	757	-25.3%	4,091	2,880	-29.6%
ITASCA COUNTY	220	439	99.5%	524	1,083	106.5%
JACKSON COUNTY	46	141	206.5%	363	1,236	240.8%
KANABEC COUNTY	245	273	11.4%	1,963	2,111	7.6%
KANDIYOHI COUNTY	291	718	146.7%	771	1,833	137.9%
KITTSON COUNTY	6	14	133.3%	96	248	157.1%
KOOCHICHING COUNTY	155	273	[illegible]	915	1,710	86.8%
LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY	35	54	[illegible]	359	622	73.5%
LAKE COUNTY	103	153	[illegible]	878	1,495	70.3%
LAKE OF THE WOODS COUN	24	24	[illegible]	612	582	-5.0%
LE SUEUR COUNTY	333	360	8.1%	1,427	1,545	8.3%
LINCOLN COUNTY	11	23	109.1%	146	342	134.9%
LYON COUNTY	67	264	294.0%	268	1,066	297.7%
McLEOD COUNTY	83	247	197.6%	269	762	183.0%
MAHNOMEN COUNTY	15	58	286.7%	284	1,154	306.9%
MARSHALL COUNTY	12	9	-25.0%	100	84	-16.3%
MARTIN COUNTY	201	407	102.5%	845	1,797	112.8%
MEEKER COUNTY	147	537	265.3%	709	2,574	262.8%
MILLE LACS COUNTY	124	386	211.3%	668	2,058	207.8%

Probation Cases and Rate by County: 1985-1992

	PROBATION CASES			PROBATION CASES ***Rate Per 100,000 Population***		
	1985	1992	Percent Change 1985-1992	1985	1992	Percent Change 1985-1992
MORRISON COUNTY	182	438	140.7%	618	1,476	138.9%
MOWER COUNTY	242	355	46.7%	622	953	53.1%
MURRAY COUNTY	22	45	104.5%	208	476	129.1%
NICOLLET COUNTY	265	328	23.8%	964	1,162	20.6%
NOBLES COUNTY	171	323	88.9%	815	1,624	99.1%
NORMAN COUNTY	43	64	48.8%	496	822	65.9%
OLMSTED COUNTY	264	381	44.3%	266	350	31.5%
OTTER TAIL COUNTY	211	350	65.9%	411	693	68.7%
PENNINGTON COUNTY	27	27	0.0%	189	204	8.0%
PINE COUNTY	265	349	31.7%	1,288	1,626	26.2%
PIPESTONE COUNTY	39	103	164.1%	352	997	183.4%
POLK COUNTY	266	639	140.2%	790	1,980	150.6%
POPE COUNTY	68	161	136.8%	607	1,514	149.5%
RAMSEY COUNTY	4,248	8,256	94.4%	899	1,679	86.9%
RED LAKE COUNTY	10	44	340.0%	200	994	396.8%
REDWOOD COUNTY	106	360	239.6%	579	2,124	266.7%
RENVILLE COUNTY	46	156	239.1%	242	899	272.2%
RICE COUNTY	569	968	70.1%	1,194	1,948	63.1%
ROCK COUNTY	48	88	83.3%	468	910	94.4%
ROSEAU COUNTY	63	67	6.3%	457	432	-5.3%
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	1,963	2,934	49.5%	934	1,489	59.5%
SCOTT COUNTY	995	1,178	18.4%	1,958	1,948	-0.5%
SHERBURNE COUNTY	134	913	581.3%	373	2,068	454.6%
SIBLEY COUNTY	51	150	194.1%	342	1,054	208.2%
STEARNS COUNTY	648	1,789	176.1%	571	1,493	161.4%
STEELE COUNTY	95	396	316.8%	311	1,283	312.3%
STEVENS COUNTY	11	86	681.8%	100	824	722.4%
SWIFT COUNTY	66	166	151.5%	558	1,589	184.6%
TODD COUNTY	83	194	133.7%	343	840	144.6%
TRAVERSE COUNTY	34	34	0.0%	680	783	15.2%
WABASHA COUNTY	39	90	130.8%	200	454	127.3%
WADENA COUNTY	105	152	44.8%	768	1,165	51.7%
WASECA COUNTY	434	1,045	140.8%	2,376	5,811	144.5%
WASHINGTON COUNTY	597	3,862	546.9%	460	2,545	453.1%
WATONWAN COUNTY	46	210	356.5%	383	1,810	373.1%
WILKIN COUNTY	45	96	113.3%	564	1,296	129.9%
WINONA COUNTY	398	691	73.6%	846	1,445	70.8%
WRIGHT COUNTY	895	1,491	66.6%	1,405	2,115	50.6%
YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY	63	212	236.5%	497	1,852	272.4%

Note: Rates are calculated based on 1985 and 1992 population estimates extrapolated from 1980 and 1990 census dat and 1995 population projections provided by the Office of the State Demographer.

Data source: Minnesota Department of Corrections
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

Population data from U.S. Census, Demographer's Projections and Criminal Justice Center Estimates

(90-80)/2+80

	ACTUAL 1980	Estimate 1985	Estimate 1987	ACTUAL 1990	Estimate 1992	*Projection 1995*	*Projection 2000*	*Projection 2005*	*Projection 2010*
MINNESOTA TOTAL	4,075,970	4,225,535	4,285,360	4,375,099	4,436,135	4,527,690	4,649,480	4,757,280	4,861,290
AITKIN	13,404	12,915	12,719	12,425	12,271	12,040	11,570	11,180	10,880
ANOKA	195,998	219,820	229,348	243,641	252,013	264,570	281,870	296,830	310,660
BECKER	29,336	28,609	28,318	27,881	27,117	25,970	25,360	24,880	24,490
BELTRAMI	30,982	32,683	33,363	34,384	34,882	35,630	36,500	37,400	38,070
BENTON	25,187	27,686	28,686	30,185	30,947	32,090	33,780	35,360	36,850
BIG STONE	7,716	7,001	6,714	6,285	6,115	5,860	5,470	5,150	4,930
BLUE EARTH	52,314	53,179	53,525	54,044	53,770	53,360	53,640	54,450	54,770
BROWN	28,645	27,815	27,482	26,984	26,742	26,380	25,690	25,090	24,660
CARLTON	29,936	29,598	29,462	29,259	29,191	29,090	28,710	28,410	28,230
CARVER	37,046	42,481	44,654	47,915	49,981	53,080	57,390	61,220	64,960
CASS	21,050	21,421	21,569	21,791	21,939	22,160	22,330	22,580	22,990
CHIPPEWA	14,941	14,085	13,742	13,228	12,969	12,580	11,940	11,420	11,040
CHISAGO	25,717	28,119	29,080	30,521	31,297	32,460	33,990	35,500	37,120
CLAY	49,327	49,875	50,094	50,422	50,701	51,120	52,010	52,710	53,000
CLEARWATER	8,761	8,535	8,445	8,309	8,245	8,150	7,980	7,870	7,820
COOK	4,092	3,980	3,935	3,868	3,845	3,810	3,700	3,590	3,510
COTTONWOOD	14,854	13,774	13,342	12,694	12,424	12,020	11,390	10,900	10,490
CROW WING	41,722	42,986	43,491	44,249	44,717	45,420	46,200	47,040	48,010
DAKOTA	194,279	234,753	250,943	275,227	290,516	313,450	347,220	377,520	406,150
DODGE	14,773	15,252	15,444	15,731	15,911	16,180	16,540	16,950	17,470
DOUGLAS	27,839	28,257	28,424	28,674	28,752	28,870	28,850	28,880	29,020
FARIBAULT	19,714	18,326	17,770	16,937	16,546	15,960	15,020	14,280	13,730
FILLMORE	21,930	21,354	21,123	20,777	20,626	20,400	19,950	19,620	19,470
FREEBORN	36,329	34,695	34,041	33,060	32,532	31,740	30,640	29,690	28,900
GOODHUE	38,749	39,720	40,108	40,690	40,926	41,280	41,480	41,660	42,020
GRANT	7,171	6,709	6,524	6,246	6,128	5,950	5,620	5,370	5,210
HENNEPIN	941,411	986,921	1,005,125	1,032,431	1,050,023	1,076,410	1,110,300	1,136,140	1,157,890
HOUSTON	18,382	18,440	18,463	18,497	18,550	18,630	18,560	18,470	18,490
HUBBARD	14,098	14,519	14,687	14,939	15,063	15,250	15,440	15,680	15,990
ISANTI	23,600	24,761	25,225	25,921	26,289	26,840	27,470	28,140	28,930
ITASCA	43,069	41,966	41,525	40,863	40,546	40,070	39,180	38,450	37,850
JACKSON	13,690	12,684	12,281	11,677	11,406	11,000	10,370	9,870	9,490
KANABEC	12,161	12,482	12,610	12,802	12,929	13,120	13,340	13,590	13,930
KANDIYOHI	36,763	37,762	38,162	38,761	39,161	39,760	40,560	41,400	42,310
KITTSON	6,672	6,220	6,039	5,767	5,644	5,460	5,180	4,960	4,810
KOOCHICHING	17,571	16,935	16,681	16,299	15,967	15,470	15,000	14,580	14,190
LAC QUI PARLE	10,592	9,758	9,424	8,924	8,678	8,310	7,730	7,290	6,960
LAKE	13,043	11,729	11,203	10,415	10,233	9,960	9,640	9,330	9,000
LAKE OF THE WOODS	3,764	3,920	3,982	4,076	4,126	4,200	4,310	4,330	4,370
LE SUEUR	23,434	23,337	23,298	23,239	23,303	23,400	23,420	23,520	23,760
LINCOLN	8,207	7,549	7,285	6,890	6,718	6,460	6,080	5,790	5,560
LYON	25,207	24,998	24,914	24,789	24,769	24,740	24,680	24,660	24,670
MCLEOD	29,657	30,844	31,318	32,030	32,434	33,040	33,780	34,550	35,390
MAHNOMEN	5,535	5,290	5,191	5,044	5,026	5,000	4,950	4,970	5,020
MARSHALL	13,027	12,010	11,603	10,993	10,768	10,430	9,910	9,560	9,300
MARTIN	24,687	23,801	23,446	22,914	22,644	22,240	21,480	20,880	20,430
MEEKER	20,594	20,720	20,770	20,846	20,864	20,890	20,840	20,890	21,070
MILLE LACS	18,430	18,550	18,598	18,670	18,758	18,890	19,030	19,260	19,590

Population data from U.S. Census, Demographer's Projections and Criminal Justice Center Estimates

	ACTUAL 1980	Estimate 1985	Estimate 1987	ACTUAL 1990	Estimate 1992	*Projection 1995*	*Projection 2000*	*Projection 2005*	*Projection 2010*
MORRISON	29,311	29,458	29,516	29,604	29,670	29,770	29,720	29,770	30,010
MOWER	40,390	38,888	38,287	37,385	37,255	37,060	36,570	36,080	35,590
MURRAY	11,507	10,584	10,214	9,660	9,448	9,130	[illegible] 600	8,200	7,890
NICOLLET	26,929	27,503	27,732	28,076	28,222	28,440	2[illegible],890	29,350	29,750
NOBLES	21,840	20,969	20,621	20,098	19,895	19,590	19,060	18,630	18,310
NORMAN	9,379	8,677	8,396	7,975	7,785	7,500	7,060	6,730	6,490
OLMSTED	92,006	99,238	102,131	106,470	108,910	112,570	117,160	120,810	124,220
OTTER TAIL	51,937	51,326	51,081	50,714	50,480	50,130	49,270	48,590	48,230
PENNINGTON	15,258	14,282	13,892	13,306	13,224	13,100	13,050	12,840	12,610
PINE	19,871	20,568	20,846	21,264	21,462	21,760	22,130	22,580	23,090
PIPESTONE	11,690	11,091	10,851	10,491	10,335	10,100	9,730	9,450	9,260
POLK	34,844	33,671	33,202	32,498	32,279	31,950	31,340	30,890	30,650
POPE	11,657	11,201	11,019	10,745	10,631	10,460	10,130	9,900	9,800
RAMSEY	459,784	472,775	477,971	485,765	491,719	500,650	512,240	521,850	530,880
RED LAKE	5,471	4,998	4,809	4,525	4,427	4,280	4,040	3,850	3,720
REDWOOD	19,341	18,298	17,880	17,254	16,948	16,490	15,770	15,200	14,810
RENVILLE	20,401	19,037	18,491	17,673	17,348	16,860	16,050	15,420	15,010
RICE	46,087	47,635	48,254	49,183	49,682	50,430	51,650	52,850	53,710
ROCK	10,703	10,255	10,075	9,806	9,672	9,470	9,100	8,810	8,600
ROSEAU	12,574	13,800	14,290	15,026	15,500	16,210	16,950	17,440	18,020
ST. LOUIS	222,229	210,221	205,418	198,213	197,024	195,240	192,540	189,290	185,420
SCOTT	43,784	50,815	53,627	57,846	60,468	64,400	69,770	74,500	79,190
SHERBURNE	29,908	35,927	38,334	41,945	44,139	47,430	52,650	57,890	63,040
SIBLEY	15,448	14,907	14,691	14,366	14,228	14,020	13,640	13,350	13,180
STEARNS	108,161	113,476	115,602	118,791	119,847	121,430	123,900	126,660	128,930
STEELE	30,328	30,529	30,609	30,729	30,861	31,060	31,260	31,520	31,860
STEVENS	11,322	10,978	10,840	10,634	10,436	10,140	9,890	9,740	9,640
SWIFT	12,920	11,822	11,383	10,724	10,446	10,030	9,360	8,840	8,440
TODD	24,991	24,177	23,851	23,363	23,102	22,710	22,060	21,660	21,490
TRAVERSE	5,542	5,003	4,787	4,463	4,342	4,160	3,880	3,670	3,520
WABASHA	19,335	19,540	19,621	19,744	19,834	19,970	20,040	20,180	20,440
WADENA	14,192	13,673	13,465	13,154	13,044	12,880	12,610	12,440	12,330
WASECA	18,448	18,264	18,190	18,079	17,983	17,840	17,600	17,430	17,320
WASHINGTON	113,571	129,734	136,199	145,896	151,742	160,510	172,110	182,160	191,730
WATONWAN	12,361	12,022	11,886	11,682	11,601	11,480	11,260	11,130	11,100
WILKIN	8,454	7,985	7,797	7,516	7,410	7,250	6,990	6,790	6,660
WINONA	46,256	47,042	47,356	47,828	47,829	47,830	48,070	48,450	48,810
WRIGHT	58,681	63,696	65,701	68,710	70,482	73,140	76,820	80,460	84,350
YELLOW MEDICINE	13,653	12,669	12,275	11,684	11,446	11,090	10,520	10,080	9,780

Note: 1985 and 1992 population estimates are extrapolated from 1980 and 1990 census data and 1995 population projections.
For example, the 1985 estimate is half of the difference between 1980 and 1990 census added to 1980 base. ((1990-1980)/2)+1980

Source: Office of the State Demographer
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

APPENDIX D
Summary of Major Minnesota Law Changes: 1973 to 1994

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Summary of Major Minnesota Law Changes: 1973 to 1994

1973: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT-intent of the act is to achieve improvements for both society and offenders. Empowers the Commissioner of Corrections to make grants to assist counties in the creation of community-based correctional services. Authorizes counties meeting certain criteria to combine for the purposes of establishing a corrections advisory board and the development of a comprehensive plan for the delivery of correctional services.

Creates a single full-time Parole and Probation Authority for the state of Minnesota. Powers and duties of the Adult Corrections Commission and the Youth Conservation Commission are transferred to this board. The Youth Conservation Commission and the Adult Corrections Commission are abolished.

Allows the Youth Conservation Commission to commit those youths referred to it

by a juvenile court to a Minnesota metropolitan training school.

Any person who knowingly receives, buys, or conceals stolen property may be sentenced up to ten years imprisonment or pay a fine of up to $10,000 if the stolen property is valued at $100.00 or more. If the property is valued at less than $100.00, the offense is punishable as a misdemeanor.

Hennepin County Public Defender authorized to appear on behalf of any indigent person charged with a crime, petty misdemeanor or ordinance violation and to represent indigent juveniles.

Salaries increased for court reporters and municipal court judges in various municipalities.

Increases the number of associate justices on the supreme court from 6 to 8.

1974: Nationwide movement to deinstitutionalize juvenile status offenders-Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act.

Drinking age lowered to age 18.

Provides a minimum sentence of 3 years, without parole, for certain crimes committed with firearms or other dangerous weapons.

Establishes the juvenile corrections facility at Lino Lakes as the training and treatment center for the metropolitan region. Completes the regionalization of state correctional juvenile institutions and provides for the diagnosis of juveniles at each facility.

Creates a Crime Victims Reparations Board in the Department of Public Safety to hear and determine claims made by victims, dependents or estates of victims of violent crimes.

Programs to aid victims of sexual attack developed--voluntary counseling to aid victims of non-consensual acts of rape, sodomy, or indecent liberties.

Salaries of county court judges increased.

Jurisdiction of juvenile court may continue until individual reaches ages 21.

1975: Court must appoint a guardian ad litem for a minor who is without a parent or guardian in neglect or dependency proceedings. Court may waive appointment

when counsel is provided and may order minor's parents to pay guardian fees.

Makes it a violation of the DWI law to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance which impairs driving ability

Defines 4 degrees of criminal sexual conduct and provides maximum penalties for each.

Regulates the possession and carrying of pistols and requires permit to carry a pistol in a public place.

Prohibits the manufacture or sale of Saturday night specials as the act defines them. Violation of this provision is a gross misdemeanor.

First conviction of certain serious crimes committed while in possession of a dangerous weapon carry a minimum sentence of 1 year plus 1 day. Subsequent convictions of certain serious crimes carry a minimum sentence of at least 3 years, but no more than the maximum sentence provided by law for that crime. Eliminates the possibility of a stay of imposition or execution of a sentence for the first conviction of an offense described in this section of the act.

1976: Minnesota Legislature enacted a provision relating to juvenile status offenders.

1977: Authorizes the commissioner of corrections to establish victim crisis centers to help aid the victims of crime by providing services not currently available.

Regulates the sale and transfer of pistols; establishes a seven-day waiting period before a person can purchase a handgun applies only to transfers between individuals and federally licensed gun dealers.

Prohibits the ownership, possession and operation of sawed-off shotguns, except for collectors, law enforcement officers and wardens of penal institutions.

1978: Allows for the arrest of a person who has assaulted his or her spouse. States that a police officer may make the arrest without a warrant if the officer has observed a recent physical injury. The officer may make the arrest only at the person's residence.

Provides for the licensing of correctional facilities. Requires the corrections commissioner to license and inspect all correctional facilities and revoke licenses of those facilities (not jails and lockups) that don't meet standards, includes group homes for delinquent children in the definition of "correctional facility."

Retroactively reduces past convictions involving small amounts of marijuana to a petty misdemeanor.

Allows the state public defender to retain assistant public defenders and pay them salaries or retainer fees not exceeding reasonable compensation of comparable services for other governmental agencies.

Reinstates court referees in the second, fourth and sixth judicial districts; reinstates judicial officers in certain counties.

Prohibits counties from placing juveniles found delinquent of a status offense for a second or third time in a secure juvenile detention facility.

Allows counties to detain juveniles in a jail prior to the juveniles appearance before a judge, or other confinement facility for adults, if the commissioner of corrections approves the facility and if there is not a secure detention facility for juveniles available to the county.

1979: Authorized judicial intervention to provide protection from domestic abuse.

1980: Jail Financing: Provides an alternative to general obligation bonds for financing county and regional jails; allows financing through county contributions, bonds and municipal revenue bonds.

Criteria established for referral of juveniles to adult court.

Sentencing guidelines establish a uniform method of sentencing convicted criminals to prison. By establishing prison terms for specific crimes, the guidelines reduce disparity in sentencing and reduce the use of discretion by individual judges. Guidelines provide harsher penalties than previously enforced for crimes against people (rape, murder, assault for example). The guidelines also come down less hard on those who commit property crimes.

1981: License revocation in all DWI convictions.

Criminal sexual conduct redefined to include one who forces another to touch or who touches with the threat to use position of authority and/or threat of physical harm.

Burglary degrees created.

Murder committed during certain violent felonies reclassified as a first rather than a second degree murder and imposes a mandatory minimum sentence for persons who commit a crime with a gun or other dangerous weapon.

Doubles the penalties for persons over the age of 18 who possess certain drugs on school premises.

1982: Child pornography prohibited: gross misdemeanor to possess or distribute films, photos, etc. of minors.

Drug law prohibits drug paraphernalia which people intend to use to manufacture or introduce into the human body under numerous circumstances; to test purity, strength, enhance effect; penalties for possession (petty misdemeanor), manufacture, delivery, advertisement of drug paraphernalia (misdemeanor), delivery to minors (gross misdemeanor); penalty for conspiring to commit a drug crime raised to the same level as that for committing the crime.

Increased penalties for two or more DWI convictions to gross misdemeanors; allows peace officers to immediately take the drivers' licenses of people who refuse to take the chemical test or fail it and issue a seven-day temporary non-renewable license.

Designates the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee as the administrator of a state plan and federal grants for juvenile justice.

Reduces to age 19 the maximum age for children the juvenile court may have jurisdiction over.

Defines "delinquent child" as a child who committed an act which would be a crime or offense if an adult committed the same act, and labels juvenile status offenders according to their actions rather than labeling them delinquent.

Increases the number of judges in certain districts; probate courts in Ramsey and Hennepin counties part of district courts.

1983: Assaults on peace officers prohibited and penalty of up to one year imprisonment and/or $1000 fine authorized.

Increases the maximum fines for certain crimes; increases the minimum value of stolen property necessary to qualify as a felony.

Corrections changes: allows inmates serving a mandatory minimum sentence to

reduce their term by serving "good time" a reduction of one day for each two days during which the inmate does not violate any of the disciplinary offense rules; authorizes commissioner of corrections to supervise and control parolees and persons on supervised release, transfers functions and powers of the corrections board to the commissioner of corrections; provides for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines when changes in the guidelines cause a change in the length of sentence.

Major change: authority granted to city attorneys in the metro area to prosecute gross misdemeanors. Authorizes agreements between cities and counties for the prosecution of certain offenses by county attorneys; authorizes counties, in agreement with cities, to employ attorneys to prosecute misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors and violations of municipal ordinances, chargers and regulations.

Requires juvenile courts to refer to adult court a child (18 years and under) who committed a felony offense, if the child has a prior felony conviction.

1984: Reduced period of incarceration that judges may impose for first-time burglary offenders from 120 days to 90 days.

Sex offenses statute of limitations extended for a victim under 18 years old at the time of the offense.

DWI: allows the use of an infrared breath testing instrument; requires people stopped for a suspected DWI violation to submit to an alcohol concentration test; requires a 1-year license revocation of anyone over age 18 who refuses chemical testing and provides for license revocation upon refusal of people under 18 for 1 year or until they reach 18 whichever is longer; provides gross misdemeanor penalties for adults who get a DWI within 5 years of certain prior drinking offenses they committed as juveniles; eliminates presumption that blood alcohol concentration measured within 2 hours of a DWI violation is the BAC at the time of driving and replaces it with a provision that says its unlawful to drive with a BAC of .10 or more measured within 2 hours of the time of driving increases penalties for drivers involved in an accident that results in death or great bodily harm, who leaves the scene or fails to notify the police even though they did not cause the accident.

Judicial reorganization-voluntary plans to merge district and county courts in the 3rd and 7th judicial districts will go into effect 3 months after certification to the secretary of state.

Court is allowed to order restitution, community works service, and work as a

condition of or as an alternative to probation or in place of or to work off payment of fines.

1985: Changes made to assault and trespass provisions in state law to impose gross misdemeanor penalties on individuals under certain circumstances.

Gross misdemeanor to assault and inflict demonstrable bodily harm on a member of a municipal or volunteer fire department or emergency medical services personnel performing duties or member of DNR engaged in forest fire activities.

Clarifies that proof of bodily harm is not an element of the crime of assault in the second degree.

Clarifies that laws on drunk driving apply to motor vehicles operating on the ice of any boundary water in the state.

1986: Definition of "delinquent" expanded to include those who escaped from a state juvenile correctional facility

Transfer of a juvenile case to adult court for prosecution if juvenile escaped then committed an offense that would be a felony under adult law.

Authorized a sheriff's contingent fund in each county for investigating drug and alcohol offenses and funds it with one-fourth of all money the county treasury receives from fines for those offenses.

Provided 20 years imprisonment and/or $60,000 fine for first offense for anyone who sells a certain amount of a controlled substance and 30 years and/or $100,000 fine of subsequent offenses.

Provides maximum penalties, various penalties apply depending on crime, for anyone who causes the death of or injury to an unborn child under certain circumstances.

Drinking age raised to 21.

Specifies prosecuting attorney for certain offenses:
city attorneys will prosecute state law petty misdemeanors and misdemeanors occurring in their cities;
allows a city (formerly municipality) to agree with the county board that the county attorney will prosecute any criminal offense;
provides that the county attorney will prosecute all other petty misdemeanors and

misdemeanors occurring outside a city.

1987: Controlled Substances: amends the crime of selling or distributing specified amounts.

Gives corrections commissioner certain authority over inmate restitution.

Counties may apportion a regional jail's operating and maintenance costs according to a formula on which all counties involved mutually agree.

Criminal Sexual conduct-definitions clarified.

DWI-allows a peace officer to revoke a driver's license if the officer has probable cause to believe the person is driving or operating a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol and/or controlled substance if certain circumstances exist.

Theft related crimes--penalties adjusted depending on property value.

Requires each judicial district (other than Hennepin or Ramsey counties) to have a district defender system.

Requires the board to distribute funds the state appropriates to district defenders (including Hennepin and Ramsey counties) giving priority to those districts having the greatest number of felonies and gross misdemeanors and those districts having the greatest number of distressed counties.

1988: Requires peace officers to be trained in and report crimes they believe were committed due to a victim's race, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or characteristics identified as sexual orientation, motivated an offender to commit a crime.

Expands the crimes of first, second, third, and fourth degree burglary to include anyone who enters a building without consent and commits a crime while in the building.

Fifth degree criminal sexual conduct created--one is guilty if engages in nonconsensual sexual contact--penalty of a gross misdemeanor for offenders of up to one year in prison and/or a fine up to $3,000.

Expands the crimes of DWI and BWI.

Mandatory minimum penalties for multiple driving-while intoxicated offenders.

Plate impoundment requirement for certain DWI offenders.

1989: Increased penalties for certain crimes.
Individuals convicted of first degree murder following a conviction of a heinous crime must serve a life sentence without parole. Life sentence for a conviction of any other first degree murder carries with it a mandatory minimum sentence of 30 years. Expanded first degree murder to include causing the death of a human being while committing a felony involving illegal drug sales.

Increased sentences for dangerous and career offenders: if the judge is imposing an executed sentence based on a guidelines presumptive imprisonment sentence, the judge may impose an aggravated departure up to the statutory maximum if the offender fits into the dangerous offender category. Increased sentences for career offenders if the judge finds that the offender has more than four prior felony convictions and the present offense is a felony and part of a pattern of criminal conduct from which a substantial portion of the offender's income is derived.

Crimes - stiffer penalties for criminal sexual conduct. An offender with two previous sex offense convictions who is convicted of first or second degree criminal sexual conduct is subject to a mandatory 37 year sentence and must serve at least 24.6 years, assuming the offender receives every possible amount of good time.

Five degrees of controlled substance crimes created, based primarily on the amount of drugs involved and increases penalties substantially. Penalties for all degrees are increased if the violations occur in a park zone or a school zone defined in the law.

Factfinder may infer that all persons in a room are knowingly in possession of any drugs found there and to infer that the driver of a car is knowingly in possession of any large amount of drugs found in the car, unless the drugs are concealed on the person of one of the occupants.

Controlled substance felony with a mandatory minimum sentence if the crime is committed with a dangerous weapon.

Establish programs for adult and juvenile sex offenders.

Increased sentences for sex offenders if the court finds that the offender is a danger to public safety and that the offender needs long-term treatment or supervision based on an assessment that concludes the offender is a patterned sex offender.

Funding for Faribault prison.

1990: Omnibus DWI legislation
Administrative impoundment of registration plates for alcohol-related driver's license revocations.

Enhanced penalties for DWI repeat offenders.

Controlled substance offenses-removed statutory language making selling or possessing a certain amount of controlled substances a fourth degree crime-now it is a third degree crime.

Expands the definition of sexual contact under the crime of criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree.

Provides for reference for prosecution as an adult for juveniles committing felony offenses as part of or subsequent to the delinquent act of escape from confinement to local juvenile correctional facilities.

1991: Omnibus DWI legislation
Stronger penalties for DWI offenders and increases the waiting period for a limited driver's license for individuals who committed manslaughter or criminal vehicular homicide or injury resulting from the use of a motor vehicle.

DWI implied consent law expanded.

Relating to crimes and child abduction--certain convicted sex and kidnapping offenders required to register with law enforcement.

Committing crimes while belonging to a gang will result in harsher penalties. Severity of a crime is raised one degree when it is committed by a member of a gang. Measure also creates presumption that juveniles charged with gun possession be tried in adult courts.

People found guilty of violating a domestic abuse order for protection more than once will now face a gross misdemeanor penalty.

Nearly $1.4 million in state money will be available to counties to operate secure juvenile detention facilities, alternative detention programs, and temporary holding facilities-measure is to help bring local jails into compliance with a federal law that prohibits juvenile offenders from being held in jail with adults.

Inmates in county jails will now get 1/3 off-one day trimmed from their sentences for every two days of good time served-(applies to sentences of 10 days or longer)

(old law allowed for 1/4 time off for good behavior) (makes it consistent with state prison "good time").

Implied consent law amended stating that DWI offenders who have had their license revoked in the last five years, or two or more times within the past 10 years, face a criminal penalty for refusing the test.

Responsibility for administering the Public Defender system will be shifted from the State Board of Public Defense to the State Public Defenders office-employees of the board including the chief administrator for the system will be transferred to the state public defenders office.

1992: Omnibus DWI bill
Relates to driving while intoxicated; makes it a crime to refuse to submit to tests under the implied consent law regardless of prior DWI record, expands the scope of the administrative plate impoundment law, etc.

Drugs
Increases penalties for sale or possession of powder cocaine to be identical to the penalties for sale or possession of cocaine base.

Omnibus Crime bill
Increases penalties for repeat sex offenders; provides for life imprisonment for certain repeat sex offenders; provides for life imprisonment without parole for certain persons convicted of first-degree murder involving forcible criminal sexual conduct; increases penalties for other violent crimes and crimes committed against children; increases penalty for second-degree assault resulting in substantial bodily harm.

Replaces the "good time" reduction in prison sentences with a "bad time" system for offenders who do not follow prison rules. Sentencing to prison for two-thirds of time-may serve the additional one-third time in prison depending on bad behavior in prison.

1993: Omnibus Crime bill
Made the following felony offenses:

- shooting from a car
- recklessly fire a gun in a municipality
- recklessly fire a gun in a school, public housing, or park zone in a municipality

own, possess or operate a device to convert any firearm into an automatic weapon

Imposed felony penalties to certain crimes.

Establishes a sentence of life imprisonment without possibility of parole for killing a peace officer or a correctional employee.

Expanded second degree arson-a 10 year felony-to include crimes causing property damage over $1,000 (prior law required property damage over $2500).

Increases penalties for stalking and harassment crimes to a gross misdemeanor or felony.

$14.5 million will fund the expansion of beds at the Lino Lakes and Faribault correctional facilities. An additional $73 million in state-authorized bonds contained in a new 1994 bonding act would also expand the state's correctional facilities. Eight new district judgeships will be created with $3.5 million appropriation funding four of those judgeships.

Omnibus DWI bill
Anyone under age 21 caught driving after illegally consuming any amount of alcohol after 6/1/93 faces mandatory 30-day license suspension if convicted of the unlawful consumption offenses.

Early release for ill inmates: inmates could be released from prison early if they suffer from a "grave illness or medical condition and the release poses no threat to society." Unless the inmate has insurance through a state social service program, the state won't pay for the continued health care of the offender. Inmates cannot be released unless health care costs are "likely to be borne" by a federal or state program or by the inmate.

Domestic Violence: gross misdemeanor to violate an order for protection within five years of a previous OFP violation.

1994: Imposes life imprisonment penalty without possibility of parole for intentionally killing a local correctional officer.

Creates a five year felony penalty for assaulting a child under age 4 that results in multiple bruises to the body or any harm to the child's head, eyes, or neck.

Creates the crime of second degree aggravated robbery, punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a $30,000 fine for those who imply they have a weapon while committing a robbery.

Makes certain sexual contact with a child under the age of 13 a first degree criminal sexual conduct crime instead of a second degree criminal sexual conduct crime.

Doubles the prison term for furnishing a minor with a gun, to 10 years, up from five years imprisonment.

An additional 100 beds will be licensed for secure juvenile facilities.

Omnibus Juvenile Crime Bill
Extended jurisdiction juveniles-serious and repeat juvenile offenders will face a new juvenile court proceeding, presumptive certification to adult court for juveniles over age 16 alleged to have committed other prison-level felonies or any felony while using a firearm, providing for adult court jurisdiction over juveniles alleged to have committed first degree murder after age 16, adult disposition stayed if juvenile disposition successfully served, limiting certification to adult court to felony offenses, right to a jury trial for extended jurisdiction juveniles, juveniles have an in-person consultation with counsel before waiving right to counsel, requiring appointment of counsel or standby counsel for juveniles charged with gross misdemeanors or felonies or when out-of-home placement is proposed, requiring parents to attend delinquency hearing, requiring county attorneys to establish juvenile diversion programs, providing mandatory minimum sentences for drive-by shooting crimes; expanding the crime relating to the possession of dangerous weapons on school property; increasing penalties for certain firearms offenses involving youth; establishing a task force on juvenile justice programmming evaluation and planning; requiring that the Department of Corrections provide programming for serious and repeat juvenile offenders.

Juvenile court will maintain jurisdiction over EJJ's until the individual's 21st birthday, unless court terminates its jurisdiction before that date.

Minors who are at least 16 years of age will face district court-not juvenile court-if charge with petty traffic offense, a DWI offense or with any non-felony traffic offense in connection with the same DWI charge.

Two more categories added to the "habitual DWI offender" definition. Someone convicted of a sixth DWI within 10 years or an eighth within 15 years must be sentenced to at least one year in jail, or intensive probation with electronic alcohol monitoring.

Prior drinking and driving offenses - no matter what type of vehicle was involved - will enhance penalties for future offenses.

1994: Special Session

Civil Commitment of Sexually Dangerous Persons and Persons with a Sexual Psychopathic Personalty

This legislation recodifies language from the current law governing civil commitment of sexual psychopaths by reenacting the provision of the Civil Commitment Act and it adds a new provision to the Civil Commitment Act to permit civil commitment of sexually dangerous persons. The legislation also amends the sex offender registration law in two ways: (1) it requires an offender to register a change of address with the offender's corrections agent in advance of the change rather than after it; (2) it requires convicted sex offenders who are civilly committed as sexual psychopaths or sexually dangerous persons to register after the period of commitment ends.

APPENDIX E
Summary of Major Minnesota Violent Law Changes: 1973 to 1994

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Summary

Violent crime laws: 1973 to 1994 was prepared as a resource for individuals interested in the changes of violent crime laws. It is a brief description of the policy and penalty changes occurring since the original 1963 Criminal Code through 1994 for the crimes of aggravated robbery, murder, aggravated assault and rape (criminal sexual conduct). Aggravated assault is tracked from the statute enacted in 1967.

A crime with a penalty of a possible term of imprisonment for more than one year is by law a felony. Individuals sentenced to imprisonment for more than one year are sentenced to prison at the state level. A crime with a penalty of a possible term of imprisonment for one year or less is by law a misdemeanor. Various levels of misdemeanors do exist. Individuals sentenced one year or less are sentenced to jail at the county level.

Appendix E: Violent Crime Law Changes from 1973 to 1994

AGGRAVATED ROBBERY

Minnesota Statutes 609.245

Aggravated Robbery in the First Degree occurs when one:

- commits a robbery and is armed with a dangerous weapon or what the victim reasonably believes to be a dangerous weapon or
- inflicts bodily harm upon another.

Penalty:
- Imprisonment for up to 20 years, fine up to $35,000 or both.

Aggravated Robbery in the Second Degree occurs when one:

- while committing a robbery implies, by word or act, possession of a dangerous weapon.

Penalty:
- Imprisonment for up to 15 years, fine up to $30,000 or both.

REVISIONS

1984:	Fine was increased to $35,000 from $20,000.
1988:	"Dangerous weapon" was expanded to include "what the victim reasonably believed to be a dangerous weapon."
1994:	Statute was expanded creating Aggravated Robbery in the Second Degree

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE

Minnesota Statute 609.185

Murder in the First Degree occurs when one causes the death of another person in any of the following manners:
- with premeditation and intent to cause the death of that person or of another; or
- while committing or attempting to commit criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence upon or affecting that person or another;
- intentionally causes the death of that person or of another while committing or attempting to commit certain types of felonies;
- intentionally causes the death of a peace officer or guard employed and engaged in official duties at a Minnesota state or local correctional facility;
- causes the death of a minor while committing child abuse. The accused must have

engaged in a past pattern of child abuse upon the child and the death must occur under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life;

- causes the death of a person while committing domestic abuse when the actor has engaged in a past pattern of domestic abuse upon the victim. The death must occur under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life.

Acts of child abuse or domestic abuse in violation of the laws of other jurisdictions shall be considered for previous child abuse or domestic abuse to establish a pattern of prior abuse (an element of certain first degree murder crimes).

Penalty:

- Life imprisonment with a parole eligibility after 30 years, except for murders involving forcible criminal sexual conduct or the death of a peace officer or correctional guard.

REVISIONS

1963: Murder in the First Degree occurred when the death of another person was caused with premeditation and intent; or while committing or attempting to commit rape or sodomy with force or violence either upon or affecting that person or another.

1975: The term "criminal sexual conduct" replaced the term "rape or sodomy."

1981: Statute was expanded to include intentionally caused the death of that person or of another while committing certain types of felonies; or intentionally caused the death of a peace officer or guard employed at a Minnesota State correctional facility who was engaged in performing official duties.

1986: The Legislature adopted gender neutral language.

1988: The statute was expanded to include caused the death of a minor while committing or attempting to commit child abuse; actor must have engaged in a past pattern of child abuse upon the child; death occurred under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life.

1989: The statute was expanded to include unlawful sale of a controlled substance under the section stating intentionally caused the death while committing a felony.

1990: Deleted "attempting to commit child abuse" from the 1988 expansion which stated the actor must have caused the death of a minor while committing or attempting to commit child abuse.

The statute was expanded to include cause the death of another person while committing domestic abuse;

- actor must have engaged in a past pattern of domestic abuse upon the victim
- death occurred under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life.

1992: Expanded definition of domestic abuse.

1994:
- statute expanded to include the deaths of guards employed by local correctional facilities.

- statute expanded to allow acts of child abuse or domestic abuse in violation of the laws of other jurisdictions to be considered as previous child abuse or domestic abuse for purposes of establishing a pattern of prior abuse (an element of certain first degree murder crimes).
- expanded definition of domestic abuse.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE

Minnesota Statute 609.19

Murder in the Second Degree occurs when one causes the death of another person in any of the following manners:

- intentionally but without premeditation;
- unintentionally while committing or attempting to commit a felony, except criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence; or
- unintentionally while intentionally inflicting or attempting to inflict bodily harm upon a victim who has an order for protection against the actor.

Penalty:

- Possible sentence for up to 40 years.

REVISIONS

1963: Murder in the Second Degree occurred when one caused the death of another person intentionally but without premeditation.

1981: statute expanded:
- unintentionally cause the death of another person while committing or attempting to commit a felony offense, except criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence.

1992: statute expanded:
- unintentionally cause the death of another person while intentionally inflicting or attempting to inflict bodily harm upon a victim who has an order for protection against the actor.

MURDER IN THE THIRD DEGREE

Minnesota Statute 609.195

Murder in the Third Degree occurs in when one of either:

(1)
- unintentionally causes the death of another person

- while perpetrating an act eminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind without regard for human life.

Penalty:
- Possible sentence for up to 25 years.

(2)
- unintentionally but proximately causes the death of another person
- while unlawfully handling a controlled substance.

Penalty:
- Possible sentence for up to 25 years, fine up to $40,000 or both.

REVISIONS

1963: Murder in the Third Degree occurred in one of the following ways:
- unintentionally causing the death of another person by perpetrating an act eminently dangerous and evincing a depraved mind regardless of human life; or
- committing or attempting to commit a felony upon or affecting the victim or another, except rape or sodomy.

1977: Terminology change.

1981: Statute rewritten:
- Murder in the third degree occurred when one unintentionally perpetrated an act eminently dangerous to others and evinced a depraved mind without regard for human life.

1987:
- attached a penalty of a possible sentence for up to 25 years for one convicted of murder in the third degree who unintentionally caused the death of another by perpetrating an act eminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind.

statute expanded:
- unintentionally but proximately causes the death of another person by directly or indirectly unlawfully handling a controlled substance
- attached a penalty of a possible sentence for up to 25 years and/or a fine up to $40,000 to this paragraph.

Appendix E: Violent Crime Law Changes from 1973 to 1994

MANDATORY PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN MURDERERS

Minnesota Statute 609.196

- Person convicted of second or third degree murder shall receive the statutory maximum sentence for the offense
- If the person was previously convicted of a heinous crime.
- Fifteen years must not have passed since the person was discharged from the previous sentence
- Court may not stay the sentence.

REVISIONS
1989: Statute enacted
1993: The term "sentence" replaced "term of imprisonment."

ASSAULT IN THE FIRST DEGREE

Minnesota Statute 609.221

Assault in the First Degree occurs when one:
- assaults another and
- inflicts great bodily harm.

Penalty:
- Possible sentence for up to 20 years, fine up to $30,000 or both

REVISIONS
1963: Assault and Aggravated Assault existed. For purposes of this report, only Aggravated Assault will be discussed. Aggravated assault in the first degree occurred when one either
(1)
- intentionally inflicted great bodily harm upon another
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 10 years and/or fine up to $10,000; or

(2)
- assaulted another with a dangerous weapon but without intent to inflict great bodily harm.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 5 years and/or fine up to $5,000.

1969: The element of "intent" was deleted.
1979: - Assault and Aggravated Assault were replaced with Assault in various degrees.

Aggravated Assault statute was divided in two. Assault in the first degree occurred

when one:

- assaulted another and inflicted great bodily harm.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 10 years and/or fine up to $10,000.

1984: Fine increased to $20,000.

1989:
- Fine increased to $30,000
- Sentence increased to 20 years.

ASSAULT IN THE SECOND DEGREE

Minnesota Statute 609.222

Assault in the Second Degree occurs when one assaults another in either one of the following manners:

(1)
- with a dangerous weapon.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 7 years and/or fine up to $14,000.

(2)
- with a dangerous weapon inflicting substantial bodily harm.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 10 years and/or fine up to $20,000.

REVISIONS

1963: Assault and Aggravated Assault existed. For purposes of this report only, Aggravated Assault will be discussed. Aggravated assault in the second degree occurred when one either

(1)
- intentionally inflicted great bodily harm upon another
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 10 years and/or fine up to $10,000; or

(2)
- assaulted another with a dangerous weapon but without intent to inflict great bodily harm.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 5 years and/or fine up to $5,000.

1969: The element of "intent" was deleted.

1979: Assault and Aggravated Assault were replaced with Assault in various degrees. Aggravated Assault statute divided in two. Assault in the Second Degree occurred when one

- assaulted another with a dangerous weapon but without inflicting great bodily harm.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 5 years and/or fine up to $5,000.

1984: Fine increased to $10,000.

1985: The term "without inflicting great bodily harm" was deleted from the section.
1989:
- Sentence increased to 7 years
- Fine increased to $14,000.

1992: Penalty increased to up to 10 years and/or fine up to $20,000 for assaults with a dangerous weapon inflicting substantial bodily harm.

ASSAULT IN THE THIRD DEGREE

Minnesota Statute 609.223

Assault in the Third Degree occurs in either of the following manners:
(1)
- one assaults another and inflicts substantial bodily harm.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 5 years and/or fine up to $10,000.

(2)
- one assaults a minor and has engaged in a past pattern of child abuse against that minor.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 5 years and/or fine up to $10,000.

REVISIONS
1963: Assault and Aggravated Assault existed. For purposes of this report only, Aggravated Assault will be discussed. Aggravated assault in the third degree occurred when one either
(1)
- intentionally inflicted great bodily harm upon another
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 10 years and/or fine up to $10,000; or

(2)
- assaulted another with a dangerous weapon but without intent to inflict great bodily harm.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 5 years and/or fine up to $5,000.

1969: The element of "intent" was deleted.
1979: Assault and Aggravated Assault were replaced with Assault in various degrees. Assault in the third degree occurred when one:
- assaulted another and inflicted substantial bodily harm.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 3 years and/or fine up to $3,000.

1984: Fine increased to $5,000.
1989:
- Sentence increased to 5 years
- Fine increased to $10,000.

1990: Statute expanded: Assault in the third degree also occurred when one

- assaulted a minor and had engaged in a past pattern of child abuse against that minor.
- Penalty: possible sentence for up to 5 years and/or fine up to $10,000.

FIRST DEGREE CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT

Minnesota Statute 609.342

(sexual penetration and a limited type of sexual contact--genital-genital)

- a victim under 13 years old if the actor who engages in sexual penetration or sexual contact is more than 3 years older than the victim or

(sexual penetration)

- a victim at least 13 but younger than 16 if the actor is more than 4 years older and uses a position of authority to cause the victim to submit. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense or
- circumstances at the time of the act cause the victim to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to self or other or
- actor has a dangerous weapon, or victim reasonably believes it to be a dangerous weapon, and uses or threatens to use it to cause victim to submit or
- actor causes personal injury to victim and either actor uses force/coercion or the actor knows/had reason to know that the victim is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless or
- actor is aided or abetted by accomplice and either accomplice uses force/coercion or accomplice has a dangerous weapon, or victim reasonably believes it is a dangerous weapon, and uses or threatens to use it to cause victim to submit or
- a victim under 16 years old and the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense or
- a victim under 16 years old, the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim, and any of the following circumstances exist: force/coercion, victim suffered personal injury, sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over extended period.

Penalty:

- Possible sentence for up to 30 years, fine up to $40,000 or both

Stay: Court may stay sentence: if

- Convicted because a significant relationship existed and the victim was under age 16
- Stay is in the best interest of the victim or family unit; and
- Professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to treatment.

Conditions for probation if stay imposed:

- incarceration in local jail or workhouse
- offender completes treatment program
- offender has no unsupervised contact with the victim until successfully completely treatment.

REVISIONS

1975: Four degrees of Criminal Sexual Conduct enacted, replacing Aggravated Rape

1981: Causation replaces coercion when the victim is at least 13 but younger than 16 and the actor is more than 4 years older and uses a position of authority to cause the victim to submit.

1983: Penalty expanded to include a fine up to $20,000.

1984: Fine increased to $35,000.

1985: Statute expanded:

- a victim under 16 years old and the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- a victim under 16 years old, the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim, and any of the following exists: force/coercion; dangerous weapon, or victim reasonably believes it is a dangerous weapon, victim has reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm; victim suffered personal injury; or sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over extended period. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.

Stay: Court may stay sentence

- Convicted because of a "significant relationship"
- victim under age 16
- stay in the best interest of the victim or family
- professional assessment indicates offender has been accepted by and can respond to treatment.

1985: "Mentally impaired" replaces "mentally defective"

1986: Legislature adopted gender neutral language.

1989:

- Sentence increased to 25 years
- Fine increased to $40,000.

1992: Statute subdivision rewritten:

- victim under 16 years old, the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim and any of the following exists:
  force/coercion, victim suffered personal injury, or sexual abuse involve multiple acts committed over extended period. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- Deleted from subdivision: dangerous weapon, victim had a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm.

- Sentence increased to 30 years
- Stay expanded to include that the offender have no unsupervised contact with the victim until successfully completing treatment.

1994: Expanded statute to include genital-genital sexual contact with a child under the age of 13 if the other elements of the crime are present.

SECOND DEGREE CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT

Minnesota Statute 609.343

(sexual contact)

- a victim under 13 years old if the actor is more than 3 years older than the victim. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense. Prosecution not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced.
- a victim at least 13 years old but younger than 16 if the actor is more than 4 years older and uses a position of authority to cause the victim to submit. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense
- victim has a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to self or other
- actor has a dangerous weapon or the victim reasonably believes it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use it to cause victim to submit
- actor causes personal injury to victim and either actor uses force/coercion or knows/has reason to know that the victim is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless
- actor is aided or abetted by accomplice and either accomplice uses force/coercion or accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon, or victim reasonably believes it to be a dangerous weapon, and uses or threatens to use it to cause victim to submit

- a victim under 16 years old and the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- a victim under 16 years old, the actor has a "significant relationship: with the victim, and any of the following circumstances exists: accused or accomplice uses force/coercion,
  victim suffered personal injury, or sexual abused involved multiple acts committed over extended period. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.

Penalty:

- Possible sentence for up to 25 years, fine up to $35,000 or both

Stay: Court may stay sentence:

- Convicted because a significant relationship existed and the victim was under age 16
- Stay is in the best interest of the victim or family unit; and
- professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to treatment.

Conditions for probation if stay imposed:

- incarceration in local jail or workhouse
- offender completes treatment program
- offender has no unsupervised contact with the victim until successfully completing treatment.

REVISIONS

1975: Four Degrees of Criminal Sexual Conduct enacted, replacing Aggravated Rape

1979: Legislature added that the prosecution did not have to prove the element of coercion when the victim was under age 13 and the accused is more than 3 years older than the victim.

1981: Prosecution now had to show that the actor caused the victim to submit when the victim was at least age 13 but younger than 16, actor must use a position of authority over the victim to cause the victim to submit. Previous law stated that the prosecution had to show that the actor coerced the victim to submit.

1983: Penalty expanded to include fine up to $15,000.

1984: Fine increased up to $30,000

1985: "Mentally impaired" replaces "mentally defective"
Statute expanded to include "significant relationship" provisions.
Stay created with the following elements: Court may stay sentence:

- a victim under 16 and the actor was convicted because a "significant relationship" existed between the actor
- in the best interest of the victim or family unit
- professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to treatment.

Conditions of probation:

- incarceration occur in local jail/workhouse
- offender completes treatment.

1986: Gender neutral language adopted

1989: Penalty increased up to 20 years
Fine increased up to $35,000

1992: The subdivision referring to a victim who was under 16 and a "significant relationship" existed between the actor and the victim was rewritten:

- a victim under age 16 and a "significant relationship" existed between the actor and the victim and any of the following exists: accused/accomplice uses force/coercion, victim suffered personal injury, sexual abuse involved multiple

acts over extended period. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.

Deleted from the subdivision: dangerous weapon and victim had a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to self or other

- Penalty increased up to 25 years.
- Stay - condition of probation-expanded to include that the offender have no unsupervised contact with the victim until successfully completing treatment.

THIRD DEGREE CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT

Minnesota Statute 609.344

(sexual penetration)

- a victim under 13 years old if the actor is no more than 3 years older than the victim. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- a victim at least 13 but younger than 16 if the actor is more than 2 years older. Affirmative defense proven by a preponderance of the evidence: Accused may claim that s/he believes the victim to be age 16 or older. If accused is more than 2 years older but less than 4 years older than the victim, the accused may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to 5 years. Consent by the victim is not a defense
- actor uses force/coercion to accomplish penetration or actor knows/has reason to know victim is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless
- a victim at least 16 but younger than 18 if the actor is more than 4 years older and uses a position of authority to induce the victim to submit. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- a victim at least 16 but younger than 18 and the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- a victim at least 16 but younger than 18, the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim, and any of the following circumstances exists: force/coercion, victim suffers personal injury, or sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over extended period. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- actor is psychotherapist, victim is patient and the act occurred either during the psychotherapy session or outside the psychotherapy session if an ongoing psychotherapist-patient relationship exists. Consent by the victim is not a defense.
- actor is a psychotherapist, victim is a former patient who is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist.
- actor is a psychotherapist, victim is a patient or former patient and the act occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the victim is not a defense.

- actor accomplishes act by means of deception or false representation that it is for a bona fide medical purpose. Consent by the victim is not a defense.
- actor is or appears to be a clergy member and is not married to the victim, and either the act occurred during a private meeting or a series of private ongoing meetings where the victim sought/received religious/spiritual advice, aid or comfort from the actor. Consent by the victim is not a defense.

REVISIONS

1975: Four Degrees of Criminal Sexual Conduct enacted, replacing Aggravated Rape

1979: Legislature deleted requirement that the actor had to be in a position of authority over the victim if the victim was at least 13 years old but less than 16 and the actor was not more than 2 years older than the victim

1983: Penalty expanded to include a fine up to $10,000

1984: Fine was increased to $20,000

Statute expanded to include the following:

- a victim at least 16 years old but younger than 18 if the actor is more than 4 years older than the victim and the actor uses his/her position of authority over the victim to cause the victim to submit. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.

1985: "Mentally impaired" replaces "mentally defective"

Statute expanded to include the following:

- a victim at least 16 but younger than 18 and the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim
- a victim at least 16 years old but younger than 18 if the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim and any of the following circumstances exist: force/coercion, dangerous weapon or victim reasonably believed it to be dangerous weapon, victim suffered personal injury, multiple acts committed over an extended period.
- the actor is a psychotherapist, victim is a patient, and the act occurred during a therapy session. Consent by the victim is not a defense.
- actor is a psychotherapist, victim is a patient or former patient and be emotionally dependent upon the actor or the act occurred by means of therapeutic deception.
- Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense

Stay created: Court may stay sentence:

- a victim at least 16 years old but younger than 18 and the actor was convicted because a "significant relationship" existed between the actor and the victim
- a stay is in the best interest of the victim or family unit
- professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by

and can respond to treatment.

- Probation terms must include that incarceration occur in a local jail or workhouse and that the offender completes treatment.

1986: Legislature adopted gender neutral language
The sentence at the end of the statute stating that mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense was deleted. The sentence was rewritten under the section stating that a victim at least 16 years old but younger than 18, a "significant relationship" existed between the actor and the victim and certain circumstances existed.

1987: Statute expanded:

- actor accomplishes the act by false representation that it is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional. Consent by the victim is not a defense.

1989: Penalty increased to 15 years.
Fine increased to $30,000.

1992: Statute subdivision rewritten:

- a victim at least 16 years old but younger than 18, the actor had a "significant relationship" to the victim and any of the following circumstances existed: force or coercion, victim suffered personal injury, sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
  Deleted from subdivision: dangerous weapon and victim had a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to self or other.
- Stay expanded to include that the offender have no unsupervised contact with the victim until successfully completing treatment.

1993: Statute expanded to included an act that occurs outside a therapy session when the victim is a current patient of the actor/psychotherapist if an ongoing psychotherapist-patient relationship exists.
Statute rewritten to include a victim who is a former patient of the psychotherapist actor and be emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist.
Statute expanded to include an act occurring by means of deception that the act is for a bona fide medical purpose. The actor no longer had to be a health care professional under this section.
Statute expanded to include the following:

actor is or appears to be a clergy member, victim is not married to the actor and either the act occurred during a meeting or a series of private ongoing meetings when the victim sought/received religious or spiritual advice, aid, comfort. Consent by the victim is not a defense.

1994: Statute expanded to include a position of authority to induce a victim to submit to

sexual penetration if the victim is between the ages of 16 and 18 and the actor is more than 4 years older than the victim. Previous law required proof that the use of a position of authority caused the victim to submit.

FOURTH DEGREE CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT

Minnesota Statute 609.345

(sexual contact)

- a victim under 13 years old if the actor is no more than 3 years older than the victim. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense. The prosecution does not have to prove that the sexual contact was coerced
- a victim at least 13 years old but younger than 16 if the actor is more than 4 years older or uses a position of authority to cause the victim to submit. An affirmative defense, proven by a preponderance of the evidence, that the actor believes the victim is 16 or older is available. Consent by the victim is not a defense.
- actor uses force/coercion
- actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless
- a victim at least 16 but younger than 18, the actor is more than 4 years older than the victim and uses a position of authority over the victim to cause or induce the victim to submit. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- a victim at least 16 but younger than 18 and the actor has a "significant relationship with the victim. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense
- a victim at least 16 but younger than 18, the actor has a "significant relationship" with the victim, and any of the following circumstances exists: force/coercion, victim suffered personal injury, or sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over extended period. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense
- actor is a psychotherapist and victim is a patient and either the act occurred during a therapy session or outside the session if an ongoing psychotherapist-patient relationship exists. Consent by the victim is not a defense.
- actor is a psychotherapist and victim is a former patient who is emotionally dependent upon the actor.
- actor is a psychotherapist and victim is a patient or former patient and the act occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the victim is not a defense.
- actor accomplishes sexual contact through deception or false representation that the act is for a bona fide medical purpose. Consent by the victim is not a defense
- actor is or purports to be a clergy member, the victim is not married to the actor and

the act occurred during a meeting or during a ongoing time where the victim was seeking spiritual advice, aid or comfort from the actor. Consent by the victim is not a defense

Penalty:

- Possible sentence up to 10 years and/or
- Fine up to $20,000

Stay: Court may stay sentence:

- Convicted because a significant relationship existed and the victim was at least 16 years old but younger than 18
- Stay is in the best interest of the victim or family unit, and
- Professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to treatment

Conditions of probation if stay imposed:

- incarceration in local jail/workhouse
- offender completes a treatment program
- offender has no unsupervised contact with the victim until successfully completing treatment.

REVISIONS

1975: Four Degrees of Criminal Sexual Conduct enacted, replacing Aggravated Rape

1976: Age limitation changed. Victim under 13 years old and the actor was no "more" than 3 years older than the victim. Previous law stated that the actor had to be no "less" than 3 years older than a victim who was under age 13.

1979: Legislature deleted the sentence stating that the prosecution did not have to prove the "coercion" when the victim was under 13 and the actor was no more than 3 years older than the victim

- Actor may use as an affirmative defense that s/he believed the victim was 16 or older when the victim is at least 13 years old but less than 16 and the actor is no more than 4 years older than the victim or uses a position of authority to cause the victim to submit. Previous law stated that the affirmative defense had to be a "reasonable" belief

1981: a victim at least 13 years old but less than 16 and the actor is no more than 4 years older than the victim or the actor uses a position of authority to cause the victim to submit. Previous law stated that the actor used a position of authority to coerce the victim to submit.

1983: Penalty expanded to include fine up to $5000.

1984: Fine increased to $10,000.

Statute expanded:

- victim is 16 years old but younger than 18, the actor is more than 4 years older than the victim and the actor uses a position of authority to cause the victim to submit. Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.

1985: "Mentally impaired" replaced "mentally defective"

Statute expanded:

- including "significant relationship" provisions
- including psychotherapist-patient provisions

Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.

Stay created: Court may stay:

- a victim was at least 16 years old but younger than 18 and the actor was convicted because a "significant relationship" existed between actor and victim
- in the best interest of the victim or family unit
- professional assessment indicates that the offender has been accepted by and can respond to treatment.

Conditions of probation if stay imposed:

- incarceration occur in local jail/workhouse
- offender completes treatment.

1986: Gender neutral language adopted

Sentence stating that consent by the victim is not a defense was deleted under section stating that the actor is a psychotherapist, victim is a patient or former patient who is emotionally dependent upon the actor.

Sentence stating that consent by the victim is not a defense was added after the section The sentence at the very end of the statute stating that mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense was deleted. The sentence was rewritten under

the section stating a victim at least 16 years old but younger than 18, a "significant relationship" existed between the actor and the victim and any of the following circumstances existed: actor/accomplice used force/coercion, actor/accomplice was armed with and used or threatened to use a dangerous weapon or the victim reasonably believed it to be a dangerous weapon, victim had a reasonable fear of imminent bodily harm to self or other, victim suffered personal injury, sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over extended period.

1987: Statute expanded:

- actor accomplishes sexual contact through false representation that the contact is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional. Consent by the victim is not a defense.

1989: Penalty increased up to 10 years
Fine increased up to $20,000

1992: Legislature deleted the following from the section stating a victim at least 16 but younger than 18 and the actor had a "significant relationship" to the victim and any of the following circumstances existed:

- accused/accomplice had or threatened to use a dangerous weapon or what the victim reasonably believed was a dangerous weapon
- victim had a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to him/herself or to another

Legislature added the following:

- a victim at least 16 but younger than 18 and the actor had a "significant relationship" to the victim and any of the following circumstances existed: accused/accomplice used force/coercion, victim suffered personal injury, sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over extended period.
- Mistake as to the victim's age or consent by the victim is not a defense.
- Stay expanded to include that the offender have no unsupervised contact with the victim until successfully completing treatment.

1993: Statute expanded to include an act that occurs outside the psychotherapy session when the victim is a patient of the actor/psychotherapist if an ongoing psychotherapist-patient relationship exists.
Statute constricted. Victim must be a former patient of the psychotherapist actor.
Statute expanded to include an act occurring by means of deception or false representation that the contact is for a bona fide medical purpose. The actor no longer had to be a health care professional under this section.
Statute expanded:

- actor is or appears to be a clergy member, victim is not married to the actor and either the act occurred during a meeting or during a time when

the victim was meeting with the actor on an ongoing basis for spiritual advice, aid, comfort. Consent by the victim is not a defense.

1994: Statute expanded to include

- the use of a position of authority to induce a victim to submit to sexual contact if the victim is between the ages of 16 and 18 and the actor is more than 4 years older than the victim.
- Consent to sexual contact is not a defense if the complainant is between the ages of 13 and 16 and the actor is more than four years older and uses a position of authority to cause the complainant to submit.

FIFTH DEGREE CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT

Minnesota Statute 609.3451

(non-consensual sexual contact)

- actor intentionally touches victim's intimate parts or clothing covering immediate area of intimate parts
- intentional removal or attempted removal of clothing covering the victim's intimate parts or undergarments, if the act is performed with sexual or aggressive intent
- does not include intentional touching of the clothing covering immediate area of the buttocks

Penalty:

- Possible sentence for up to 1 year
- Fine up to $30,000.

REVISIONS

1988: Fifth Degree Criminal Sexual Conduct enacted

1990: Statute expanded to include the intentional removal or attempted removal of clothing covering the victim's intimate parts or undergarments, if the action is performed with sexual or aggressive intent.

APPENDIX F
Firearms Laws and Policies

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INTRODUCTION

Historically firearms have played a central role in American life. Synonymous with the ideals of liberty and security, firearms served to protect our ancestors from oppression at a time when revolution was a fact-of-life. Their very existence was essential for dealing with day-to-day living. When the nation began to move in a westwardly direction they served to protect those making the journey into that unexplored territory. During those times firearms were the main factor for daily survival; a tool for the procurement of two basic necessities of life, food and personal safety.

As our nation entered the twentieth century progressing from a frontier to a rural and urbanized industrial society, the dependence upon firearms dramatically declined. No longer did they serve a life-sustaining function as in earlier American life. People living in cities depended more upon what the city had to offer them rather than fighting for survival in the wilderness. The need for a firearm and skills in using it as an effective security and as a food gathering tool was no longer a vital requirement for life.

Public concern over firearms translated into government regulations as states began to enact firearms laws during the 1920's and 1930's. The federal government also enacted regulations pertaining to sawed-off shotguns, rifles and automatic weapons in reaction to the use of firearms by organized-crime groups. A renewed interest in firearms and their use for sporting activities, such as, hunting, target shooting and collecting followed World War II. During those years the public began rallying into the different sides of the gun debate that we see today.

In light of the role that firearms traditionally have held in our nation's history, it is easy to see why many Americans are so unwilling to relinquish their "right to bear arms". Once, firearms were the symbol of our nation's freedom and protection and they played a role in shaping our destiny. This role spans from the individual and family levels of frontier development to nationally sanctioned armed conflict in support of strategic national interests on a global scale. But the modern role of the firearm has evolved over time to where many Americans now see firearms only as a weapon of destruction where outdated and unclear national rights are useful only as a historic reminder of a violent past. On the other end of the spectrum are those who feel that firearm ownership and use are both a civil liberty guaranteed by the Constitution, as well as a necessary means to ensure continued protection of the individual's rights and liberties. Another faction in the current debate values the firearm for its use in hunting, target shooting and other recreational activities. It is these differences in attitude that now fuel the gun debate today and the reasons why people feel so passionately about the issue.

THE DEBATE

The on-going debate surrounding the approximately 200 million firearms and their owners in the U.S. today, centers around the Second Amendment to the Constitution and whether this Amendment is concerned with the rights of an individual to bear arms or the rights of the state, collectively, to maintain a militia which bears arms. The Second Amendment reads as follows, "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed". The National Rifle Association interprets this amendment to mean that each individual person has the right to bear arms, or in other words, individuals have the right to regulate their own behavior concerning firearms and ownership of firearms. The Supreme Court has had four cases concerning the "right to bear arms". These cases have examined the individual's right to bear arms, the extent of the state's power in regulating firearms and the role of the federal government in the regulation of firearms. The focus of the Court's interpretations have centered around this main point: The Second Amendment does not ascribe to the individual an inalienable right to bear arms, but rather, it accords to the people as a group, a collective right, to serve as a militia. The Supreme Court has also interpreted the Second Amendment as being a check on the power of the federal government, preventing it from interfering with the state's ability to maintain a militia. Yet, the federal government still maintains that it has a role to play in formulating firearms regulations.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The National Rifle Association (NRA) is the leading opponent to gun control in the nation today. It was founded in the 1870's and was originally concerned with the promotion of safety and instruction in shooting. Today the NRA has evolved into the largest and most powerful gun lobby in the United States. It claims membership of more than 3.3 million American citizens with offices in nearly every state and an operating budget estimated at $50 million a year. This organization donated $2.6 million to House and Senate candidates in the 1991-92 election campaign, putting them in ninth place overall for PAC spending during that campaign.

The main argument that the NRA proposes for supporting an unrestrictive gun control policy is that this type of legislation only hurts law-abiding citizens, who own guns legally. Even with stringent gun control measures, criminals will still be able to obtain firearms in an illegal manner, because only law-abiding citizens will obey the gun control regulations. They look at firearm regulation as an infringement upon a citizen's right to self-protection. If gun-

control measures, such as waiting periods and background checks don't stop criminals from acquiring guns, then the only ones this type of measure will harm is the unarmed citizen left with no way of protecting themselves. The NRA has asserted that firearms are more frequently used to protect an individual from crime, than are firearms used in the actual commission of a crime. Spokes-people for the NRA go so far as to say that states with loose firearm regulations have a lower rate of violent crime than other states with strict regulation, because citizens are able to arm themselves and actually work to deter crime. Their reasoning behind this argument is that criminals will be less likely to commit crime if they believe that their potential victims are armed and can defend themselves. With fewer firearms restrictions, there will be more of a chance of confronting an armed citizen, thus deterring criminal activity by this fear. And if gun control is meant to control and deter crime, why hasn't the crime rate dropped in places that have strict gun control policies in place.

Rather than instituting restrictive firearms' policies to control crime, the NRA believes that law-makers need to get tough on crime by enacting and enforcing stiffer penalties for those committing crimes, especially those committing crimes with firearms.

HANDGUN CONTROL, INC.

Handgun Control, Inc. (HCI) was founded by victims of handgun violence in 1974. This organization, which has its headquarters in Washington, DC, is the largest anti-gun lobby in the nation and works in conjunction with The Center to Prevent Handgun Violence. It claims one million supporters and has an operating budget of $2 million dollars per year.

The main goal of HCI is to "reduce gun-related injuries and deaths in America". They propose to do this by supporting and instituting restrictive gun control measures to reduce gun violence. These restrictive measures would include putting limitations on the production and circulation of handguns in the United States and a ban on assault weapons. In addition to these policy measures, HCI has instituted a national education program to teach people, especially youths, about firearms and the potential dangers of possessing a firearm. They want to educate the public about gun violence and its consequences. HCI asserts that open and unrestrictive federal gun regulation serves to increase the chances for gun violence and misuse, not only by criminals, but also by law abiding citizens. For the members of HCI the gun control debate is not seen only in terms of controlling crime. HCI believes that the gun control issue must be seen in terms of controlling gun violence, be it in the commission of a crime or the use of a handgun in an accidental injury or death or suicide. Above all HCI wants to protect existing gun laws and those law-abiding citizens who use and possess firearms. HCI and its supporters do not support or propose any restrictions upon firearms that are used for hunting and sporting purposes.

FEDERAL FIREARM REGULATIONS

The following is a chronological listing and brief explanation of some significant Federal Firearm Regulations.

The War Revenue Act of 1919

- Placed a manufacturers' tax on firearms and ammunition to help pay costs from WWI.
- Granted the Treasury Department regulatory powers over firearms and gave Congress the authority to tax firearms.

Firearms in the U.S. Mails Act of 1927

- Wanted to stop residents living in areas with stricter gun control laws from using the mail to order guns from regions with looser sales standards.
- Prohibited the interstate mailing of concealable firearms to private individuals.

National Firearms Act of 1934

- Enacted to stop the traffic of "gangster weapons" such as, fully automatic firearms, sawed-off shotguns, silencers and "specialty weapons" such as pen guns and belt-buckle guns.
- Required anyone purchasing the above regulated weapons to undergo an application process that included: fingerprinting, applicant photograph, description of the weapon, a background check with local police approval, a waiting period of 4 to 6 months, and a $200.00 per weapon, transfer tax.

The Federal Firearms Act of 1938

- Enacted to regulate interstate and foreign commerce for firearms and ammunition.
- Manufacturers, importers and dealers of weapons shipped in interstate commerce were required to obtain federal licenses.
- Dealers were banned from selling or mailing ammunition or weapons interstate to residents of states which required a permit-to-purchase a firearm.
- Banned shipment of firearms and ammunition to particular persons, such as felons and fugitives from justice.
- Required dealers to keep records of firearms transactions and allowed law enforcement officials to inspect such records at any time.

The Gun Control Act of 1968

- Put a ban on interstate sales and shipment of firearms and ammunition to individuals except through licensed firearms dealers.
- Prohibited certain groups from possessing firearms:
  - -Minors, under 21 for handguns and under 18 for long guns.

-Convicted felons.
-Persons addicted to alcohol or drugs.
-Persons adjudicated as being mentally incompetent.
-Fugitives from justice.
-Persons dishonorably discharged from military service.
-Persons who have renounced their U.S. citizenship
-Illegal aliens.

■Dealers must require from all purchasers proof of identification and residence and buyers must sign a statement certifying their eligibility to purchase. Dealers are not required to confirm that a purchaser is or is not in one of the prohibited categories mentioned above.
■Over-the-counter sales of long guns were permitted to residents of contiguous states as long as the sale would not violate the laws of either state.
■The carrying of handguns in public places is not federally regulated, except for certain prohibitions, such as on airplanes. States and local municipalities may dictate more forceful regulations, which apply only to their jurisdictions.
■Banned the importation of surplus military weapons and handguns, such as the "Saturday Night Special". Ban did not apply to the importation of the "parts" of these weapons.

The McClure-Volkmer Act 1986/"Firearms Owners' Protection Act"
■Banned interstate sale of handguns, but allows interstate, face-to-face sale of rifles and shotguns, providing laws from both states are followed.
■Banned the future sales of machine guns to civilians.
®Banned the importation of barrels to make "Saturday Night Special" handguns.
■Banned the sale and manufacture of seven armor-piercing bullets.
■Allows interstate transportation of firearms if the weapons are transported unloaded and not readily accessible, regardless of state laws concerning firearm transportation.

■Forbade the establishment of any type of firearms registration system.
■Limited the number of federal inspections of gun dealers allowed, to one per year. inspections previously were allowed at any "reasonable" time.
■Weakened federal licensing and record-keeping requirements for dealers.
■Expanded the appeal rights of those whose applications for dealer's licenses were denied or whose licenses were revoked.
■Changed penalties assessed for knowingly making false statements regarding information required to be kept by licensed dealers. Unlicensed individuals fined up to $5,000 and/or five years in prison. Licensed dealers fined up to $1,000 and/or one year in prison. Where before, the penalties were the same for licensed or unlicensed, at $5,000 and/or five years.
■Permitted gun dealers to conduct business at gun shows in their state of residence.
■Expanded the categories of convicted felons eligible to have their gun privileges restored by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Appropriations Bill of 1992

■Ended funding for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm's "relief from disability" program, which helped thousands of convicted felons to gain back their legal rights to possess a firearm.

The Brady Bill of 1994

■Imposes a waiting period of five business days, meaning days on which the State offices are open, before a licensed firearms importer, manufacturer, or dealer may lawfully transfer, sell or deliver a handgun to a non-licensed purchaser.

■The purchaser must fill out an application form and submit to a criminal history background check conducted by the local chief law enforcement official, during the five day waiting period.

■Unless the local law enforcement official has notified the licensed dealer that the sale of a handgun to the applicant in question has been deemed to violate federal law, the transfer of the firearm to the purchaser may proceed lawfully, after the five day waiting period has been expended.

■Establishes the creation of a computerized nationwide instant-criminal-history background check to be queried by all federally-licensed firearms dealers in screening all gun purchasers. The federal-five-day waiting period is in effect starting Feb. 28th, 1994 to Nov. 30th, 1998, when the instant criminal history background check will become fully activated and functional.

■Upon deeming an applicant eligible to possess a handgun, the local law enforcement official must destroy the purchaser's statement and/or any records created pertaining to the transaction within 20 days.

■Any person deemed ineligible to possess a handgun can query the law enforcement officer for information and reasons regarding their denial. The officer must provide this information within 20 business days from such request.

■Exemptions to the federal five day waiting period:

-Individuals who require access to a handgun because of a threat to their life or the life of a member of their family, local law enforcement must waive the waiting period.

-The purchaser possesses a permit issued by their State of residence issued within the past 5 years that allows them to possess a handgun and the law of that State requires verification that the purchaser is not prohibited from possessing a handgun.

-Purchases of handguns for which the five-day wait is impracticable because the purchaser resides in a rural area, the premises of the licensee are remote in relation to the chief law enforcement official and there is an absence of telecommunications facilities in the
geographical area in which the business premises are located.

■Licensed dealers must notify state or local law enforcement officials of multiple sales of two or more handguns to any purchaser.

- Makes it a federal crime to steal firearms from licensed gun dealers, punishable by a fine of $250,000 and/or 10 years in prison.
- Restricts labels on interstate firearms commerce. To deter thefts, packages would not be tagged or labeled if they contain a firearm. Upon delivery of said package the carrier must receive written acknowledgement of delivery of the firearm for those which are being sent interstate.
- Does not apply to licensed collectors, unless they purchase or sell other than a curio or relic handgun.
- Increases federal firearms licenses to $200.00 for the first three years and $90.00 renewal fee for a subsequent three year period. Those in the business of dealing destructive devices would pay $1,000.00 per year.

FIREARMS MANUFACTURERS

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was formulated to regulate the production of alcoholic beverages, to administer alcohol and tobacco tax laws, and to license and regulate the firearms and explosives industries. Concerning the firearms industry, the BATF is the agency charged with the enforcement of federal firearms laws and the regulation of the firearms industry. There are two main branches within the BATF, Compliance Operations and the Office of Law Enforcement. Both of these branches are charged with their own specific enforcement and regulation tasks.

Compliance Operations has three divisions: Firearms and Explosives, Industry Compliance, and Revenue Programs. Nearly one-third of the Compliance Operations' budget and staff is directed towards firearms. Some of the firearm-related responsibilities that Compliance Operations has include: collecting excise taxes and special occupational taxes, inspecting firearms manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers, and issuing permits and licenses for firearms and ammunition manufacturers, importers, exporters and dealers.

The other agency within the BATF, the Office of Law Enforcement, has four divisions: Explosives, Firearms, Special Operations, and Systems and Records. Some of their functions regarding firearms are investigating illegal firearms trafficking, large scale firearms theft, narcotics trafficking, violent crimes, street gangs and organized crime. Most of this branch's budget, nearly three-fourths, is designated towards firearms. Although, this branch of the BATF is also responsible for investigating violations in the alcohol and tobacco industries, most of its time is spent investigating violations regarding federal firearms and explosives laws.

Even though the BATF designates a greater portion of its resources to the enforcement and regulation of firearms, the jurisdiction of their powers is minimal. This can be seen when looking at their effects upon the firearms manufacturing industry. Regulation of firearm manufacturers throughout the United States is quite minimal. Federal guidelines state that as long as a firearm is not fully automatic, uses ammunition that is .50 caliber or less, that is not defined as armor piercing under federal law, and has a barrel of a set minimum length, then no federal restrictions on its design or manufacture apply.

Importation and Sale of Firearms

Most of the limitations which do apply to manufacturers are only directed towards the importation and sale of certain types of weapons. The first legislation enacted by the Federal Government pertaining to firearms manufacturers was ***The Federal Firearms Act of 1938.*** This act required that manufacturers of weapons shipped via interstate commerce were required to obtain federal licenses in order to do so. It was ***The Gun Control Act of 1968*** that finally imposed restrictions upon the importation of surplus military weapons and handguns, particularly the "Saturday Night Special". Even so, this ban did not apply to the importation of handgun parts and did not restrict U.S. production of handguns, such as, the "Saturday Night Special". As a result, U.S. manufacturers began to import handgun parts and reassemble them in the United States, opening up a new market in the manufacture of the "Saturday Night Special" and other guns which were banned from importation, but not from manufacture within the boundaries of the United States. In 1986, passage of the ***"Firearms Owners' Protection Act"*** banned the manufacture and sale of new machine guns to private citizens. This did not apply to the 222,000 machine guns which had already been made prior to 1986. Private citizens could still purchase these weapons, although, they first had to go through an application process set by the National Firearms Act, which required: fingerprinting, applicant photograph, description of the weapon, a background check including local police approval, a waiting period of four to six months, and a $200.00 transfer tax fee. This act was also responsible for banning the sale and manufacture of seven "armor-piercing" bullets. These bullets were banned from manufacture, because they have the capability of piercing through protective vests worn by law enforcement officers. Even though seven bullets with this capacity were banned, it still left hundreds of bullets with armor-piercing capabilities exempt from the ban and lawfully manufacturable, because of the type of metal used in the manufacturing of those bullets.

Other restrictions imposed upon the importation of firearms came from the Bush Administration in 1989, when it banned the importation of forty-three "assault rifles". These rifles were banned because they failed to meet the BATF's "sporting purposes" test for imported firearms. This means that some of the imported rifles had the ability to accept a detachable ammunition magazine and bayonet or had the presence of a folding or telescoping stock, pistol grip, flash suppressor, bipod mount, grenade launcher or night sight. Some other factors taken into account for banning these rifles were whether the firearm could be classified

as a semi-automatic version of a military machine gun and the type of ammunition it used. This action still did not limit the freedoms of U.S. firearms companies regarding the manufacture of assault rifles, mainly because this ban focused upon the appearance of the rifle and exempted any rifles which used .22 caliber ammunition, which is traditionally used for hunting purposes. Seven of the guns which were exempt from the law were merely different versions of the imported weapons put under the ban. And most of the differences were more cosmetic than actually functional. These guns were not banned because they fell through technical loopholes made possible by the BATF. The official policy of the BATF regarding assault rifles stated that they would reclassify any banned assault rifle as a sporting weapon if it was renamed and did not have the characteristics common to military assault rifles while being more in the configuration of a traditional sporting rifle.

This ban may, in fact, have opened up the market for U.S. manufacture of these types of firearms, since their competitive market was reduced in size. Soon after the ban, U.S. companies began to offer after-market parts, such as, folding stocks, pistol grips, bipod mounts, etc., which could be re-fitted to the rifle, restoring it to its' original configuration.

States, as well, have little control over firearms manufactures, but they can restrict the sale of certain firearms within the state lines. This would prohibit the sale and possession of certain types of firearms within that particular states' boundaries, but would not do anything to restrict the sale and possession of those firearms in any other state around the country. A resident in that particular state could simply cross the state line, purchase the proscribed weapon and illegally transport it back to their place of residence.

Manufacturing Standards and Safety Requirements

As was stated in the above paragraphs, the regulatory control of the BATF over the firearms industry is very limited. Even though they are charged with the regulation of the firearms industry and enforcement of federal firearms law, they have very little control over the extent of that regulation, which gives the BATF very little voice in the design approval, standard setting and recall authority concerning firearms. To date there are no minimum standards or safety requirements that apply to firearms manufacturers in the United States. Stricter standards are imposed upon imported firearms. For example, imported revolvers are required to pass the "drop test". This test is done to ensure that when the revolver is dropped to the floor it won't discharge when loaded. Domestic revolvers are exempt from any such standards or tests of safety. And there are no minimum standards or safety features required to prevent accidental discharge of the firearm or magazine safeties. Toy guns are more strictly regulated in the United States then real ones. And that poses another problem, while the manufacturer of the toy gun falls under the jurisdiction of the ***Consumer Product Safety Commission***, the manufacturer of a real gun is free do go about their business, without satisfying any product safety requirements or undergoing any tests to safeguard a minimum level of performance from firearms.

FIREARMS DEALERS

Licensing Requirements for Firearms Dealers

In order to be classified as a firearms dealer, one must first obtain a Federal Firearms License from the BATF. There are two types: The Type I Federal Firearms License and the Class III Machine-Gun Dealers License. These licenses allow the individuals who hold them to sell firearms and ammunition, to ship and receive firearms and ammunition in interstate commerce and to purchase weapons at wholesale prices. These activities are largely unregulated and are conducted free of local and state regulations that apply to individual over-the-counter sales.

Type I Federal Firearms License

As of July 1993, more than 246,000 Americans held Type I FFL's. To obtain a Type I FFL one must be twenty-one years of age or older and undergo an application process. No knowledge or proof of competency pertaining to firearms is required to obtain the license. The application process consists of a name background check for felony convictions. Unfortunately, this background check is not very thorough and many applicants get around it by using either an alias or a friend or relative's name. Most states require more checks on the buyer of the firearm than the dealer, even though the dealer has a much wider access to most any firearm they want. One documented case involved an applicant for a Type I FFL who used his dog's name to apply for the license and actually received one. The Type I FFL lasts for a period of three years. And, until just recently, it could be obtained for a $30.00 licensing fee. With the enactment of the ***Brady Bill*** in January 1994, the FFL licensing fee has now gone up $200.00 for the first three year period and $90.00 for a renewal of a valid license occurring tri-annually.

Class III Machine-Gun Dealers License

Comparing the guidelines required to purchase a machine gun and those required to obtain a Class III Machine-Gun Dealers License, it is easier to obtain a machine-gun dealers license than for a private citizen to purchase a machine gun. In 1986 Congress banned the future production and sale of all machine guns, made after 1986, to any private citizen of the United States. The sale and purchase of pre-1986 machine guns to private citizens remained lawful. To purchase a pre-1986 machine gun, a private citizen must undergo a background check which includes fingerprinting, applicant photograph, local police sign-off, a $200 tax and a four to six-month-waiting period. In contrast, to obtain the Class III Machine-Gun Dealers License an applicant must fill out the BATF Type I FFL dealer's application and pay an additional $500-a-year Special Occupancy Tax (SOT). No additional background check, besides the standard investigation for any felony convictions, is conducted. The Class III License allows the holder to buy, sell and trade machine guns, regular firearms, suppressors,

short-barrelled rifles and shotguns, circumventing federal law on private machine-gun ownership by skirting the local police sign-off/approval, the fingerprinting and the photograph. And additionally, the Class III license allows a dealer who gives up their license to transfer pre-1986 machine guns to their personal collection without paying the $200 per weapon transfer tax or undergoing the background check required for individual purchases. Lastly, it allows dealers to own post-1986 machine guns as "dealer samples" for the duration of their license. Prior to 1986 there were only 2,696 Class III dealers in the U.S.. By 1987 there were 5,427 Class III dealers in the U.S.. Most Class III license holders are collectors.

Firearms Sales Regulations

Many sales of firearms do not occur between a licensed dealer and a buyer. A private citizen may advertise any firearm that they wish to sell in the local newspaper, a magazine or on a grocery-store-community billboard. Such transactions, which occur between private citizens, called "secondhand sales", are not regulated by federal, state or local regulations. Violations occur only when the private seller *knows* that the private buyer is ineligible to possess a firearm. Regulations apply only to licensed dealers.

The regulations that do apply to licensed firearms dealers are few. In most instances, the dealer is required to direct the buyer to fill out an application and undergo a criminal background check, (the intensity and thoroughness of which depends upon the weapon being purchased), where relevant. The dealer must also keep a record of all transactions that occur within their place of business. As of yet, no registration of firearms is required. The ***Firearms Owners' Protection Act of 1986*** loosened many of the regulatory requirements for firearms dealers. It limited the number of unannounced dealer inspections by the BATF to once per year, whereas, before is was unlimited. It reduced the record-keeping requirements for dealers selling guns from their personal collections. It removed record-keeping requirements for ammunition dealers. It also prohibited the BATF from centralizing or computerizing dealers' records and imposed a higher standard of proof, (violations need to be "knowing" or "willful"), while lessening penalties for dealer violations.

Legitimately "Engaged in the Business"

Firearms dealers fall into two categories: Those who operate storefront businesses or "stocking dealers" and those who operate "kitchen-table" dealerships. Most firearms dealers are private citizens who obtain federal licenses in order to obtain guns wholesale through the mail and across state lines. It is usually these private citizens who operate the "kitchen-table" deals, made from the privacy of ones home. A 1992 study by the Violence Policy Center found that kitchen-table dealers contribute significantly to criminal gun-flow. Six of the top ten dealers with five or more criminal gun traces were kitchen-table dealers. Of the quarter of a million FFL holders in the United States, 18% operate storefront businesses, while 74% operate what are called the "kitchen-table" deals. The remaining operate out of commercial businesses which are not in operation for the sale of goods to the public, such as, real estate

offices, auto repair shops, barber shops or beauty salons.

According to the BATF, the definition of a dealer who is classified as being legitimately "engaged in the business" is:

> A person who devotes time, attention and labor to dealing in firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the repetitive purchase and resale of firearms, but such term shall not include a person who makes occasional sales, exchanges or purchases for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or who sells all or part of his personal collection of firearms.

The BATF has the ability to revoke or fail to renew the license of any dealer who is not legitimately "engaged in the business". But the active enforcement of this requirement by the BATF, for ensuring that firearms dealers meet this prescribed level of business activity, is quite low. This is partly due to the limitations set by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act, which changed the number of unannounced dealer inspections by BATF to one per year. Currently, less than 6% of all federally licensed dealers are inspected each year. Although recently, an increased effort has been made by the BATF to inspect those dealers seeking renewal licenses. Holders of FFL's in select areas, prior to renewal, are visited to make sure that they meet all licensing requirements. Even with this increased initiative by the BATF, firearms dealers, mainly the "kitchen-table" dealers and collectors, devise ways to get around the "engaged in the business" requirement by advertising weapons and trying to sell to other dealers, thereby getting some transfers on their books and some recorded advertising expenses. This makes it hard for the BATF to enforce the "engaged in the business" requirement.

FIREARMS PURCHASERS

Regulations on Private Transactions

To date there are no federal, state or local regulations that pertain to firearms sales that occur between private citizens. As noted in previous paragraphs, anyone interested in purchasing a gun only has to go as far as the want-ads in their local newspaper to find a wide variety of weapons to satisfy their every need, from AK 47's to Winchester rifles to "Saturday Night Specials". And by so doing, this allows any nameless individual to purchase a weapon without even the slightest bit of difficulty, no questions asked. Although recently, the State of California has made some pioneering changes to their laws, which now require private citizens' transactions to go through a licensed gun dealer and comply with state waiting periods and background checks.

Federal Regulations on Licensed Dealers Transactions

Generally, federal firearms regulations placed upon the buyer limit who is legally justified to possess a firearm when that weapon is purchased from a gun dealership. Federal law prohibits the sale of long guns to anyone under the age of 21 years old and the sale of handguns to anyone under the age of 18 years old. Some of the other federal restrictions bar anyone convicted of a felony, fugitives, those adjudicated mentally incompetent or who have been committed to a mental institution, persons addicted to illegal drugs or alcohol, those dishonorably discharged from military service, illegal aliens or anyone who has renounced their U.S. citizenship, from possessing a firearm. There are no federal laws limiting the number of guns an individual may purchase at a given time or within a given time period. And there are no training programs or proof of competency tests required to purchase a firearm. Although, most states do require minors to take a hunter-education course prior to engaging in that activity.

The Brady Bill

This bill, more fully described under the **Federal Firearm Regulations** section, makes it unlawful for any gun dealer to sell a firearm to any individual without first administering *The Brady Form* to the buyer (shown on page 13), checking valid picture identification and then sending the form to a local law enforcement official for verification of the statements made on the application and approval. The form asks the buyer to make statements regarding the prescribed restrictions listed in the above paragraph, as to whether they fall into one of the prohibited categories. It also asks for name, address, birthdate and optional information, such as, social security number, height, weight, sex and place of birth. Even with this application process, many buyers who would ordinarily be judged ineligible to possess a firearm, fall through cracks in the process by having a relative or friend apply for a firearm in place of themselves, so called "straw man" deals. ***The Brady Bill*** also makes it unlawful for any dealer to sell a firearm to anyone found ineligible to possess a firearm. Penalty for violations of any of ***The Brady Bill*** provisions are punishable by a fine or imprisonment for not more than one year or both. There are other limitations regarding possession of firearms, placed upon the individual, depending upon the state that they live in. (See Table 1 & Table 2).

FIREARMS
PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

The gun debate is a complex issue which has many facets that contribute to the way it is perceived. Recently this issue has seen a newcomer into the policy arena. In addition to the NRA and HCI, medical professionals have also begun to express their opinions concerning firearms. Increasingly the gun debate is beginning to be seen in terms of a public-health crisis,

rather than an issue of criminal activity or guaranteed personal freedom.

It has been discovered, through professional studies, that there is a strong correlation between rates of gun ownership and firearm fatalities, especially when that weapon is kept in the home. The home is a common location for deaths related to firearms. Half of gun owners do not keep their firearms locked up. And a quarter of them keep them loaded at all times. Health-care professionals are rallying for limitations on the availability of certain types of firearms and stricter laws concerning the storage of firearms in the home, primarily because of the victims being seen and the types of injuries and fatalities that are being experienced in hospitals across the nation. Firearm-related injuries contribute a greater proportion to our homicide, accidental injuries and deaths and suicide rates. And these numbers are only increasing. (See Table 3 & Table 4). The intensity of the wounds being inflicted is also escalating, due to the increased fire power of the weapons being used on our streets, such as semi-automatic and fully automatic assault weapons.

Medical professionals propose that the firearms issue involves every individual and requires action by every individual, because many of the victims of firearm fatalities do not have adequate health care coverage or none at all. This usually means that public funds must be secured in order to make payment for all or part of the health services rendered and such services are not inexpensive. The cost per firearm fatality is higher than for any other type of fatal injury or for any of the four leading causes of death. In 1990, the cost of firearm injuries in the United States was an estimated $20.4 billion. This includes $1.4 billion for direct expenditures for health care and related goods, $1.6 billion for lost productivity resulting from injury-related illness and disability, and $17.4 billion in lost productivity from premature death. In addition to these costs are legal fees incurred either by the victim bringing suit against their perpetrator(s) or fees incurred by the State itself, bringing suit against an individual(s) involved in a firearm-related incident. Such legal services can also be quite costly and may require the use of public funds in order to make full or partial payment of services rendered.

MORE PUBLIC HEALTH FACTS

- Suicide is the most common form of firearm-related death in the home. Guns are the most lethal suicide method -- 92% of suicides attempted with guns are completed.

- The odds that potentially suicidal adolescents will kill themselves double when a gun is kept in the home.

- An estimated 1.2 million elementary-aged, latch-key children have access to guns in their homes.

- Gunshot wounds are the second leading cause of death for all people aged 10-34.

- Handguns account for about one-third of all firearms in the U.S., but account for two-thirds of all firearm-related deaths.

- Firearms are the second leading cause of fatal injuries in the U.S.. If the firearm-injury death rate trend recorded from 1988 to 1991 continues, firearms will surpass cars as the number one cause of injury-related death in the U.S. in the mid-1990's.

- Two hundred-fifty people hospitalized from firearm injuries at UC Davis Medical Center in Sacramento, resulted in hospital costs of $3,745,496, of which 80% was borne directly or indirectly by public funds.

- Many firearm related homicides occur during arguments or altercations. People tend to reach for the most lethal weapon readily available to them at the time.

- In 1992, 37,502 Americans were killed with firearms, in homicides, suicides and accidents. In comparison 33,651 Americans were killed in the Korean War and 47,364 Americans were killed in the Vietnam war.

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Table 1: 5-STATE AREA FIREARM REGULATIONS

	IA	MN	ND	SD	WI
Instant Background Check	N	N	N	N	Y
Fed 5-day Waiting Period Applies	N	N	Y	Y	N
State Waiting Period in Days					
Handguns (Pistols & Revolvers)	3	7	-	2*	2
Long-guns (Rifles & Shotguns)	-	7	-	-	-
License or permit to purchase					
Handguns	Y	Y	N	N	N
Long-guns	N	Y	N	N	N
Registration					
Handguns	N	N	N	N	N
Long-guns	N	N	N	N	N
Record of Sales Sent to Police	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
State Concealed Carry Law	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Records of Valid Permits-to-Carry Kept	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Carrying Openly Prohibited	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Certain Firearms Prohibited	N	N	N	N	N
Constitutional Provision	N	N	Y	Y	N
State Firearms Preemption Law	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

*For those already possessing permits to carry. Otherwise federal 5-day wait applies.
SOURCE: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1993

Table 2: 5-State Area Firearms Guidelines

IOWA	MINNESOTA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	WISCONSIN
Carrying Weapons (Includes knives, long-guns and rifles, as well as, handguns): Citizens must have a permit to carry weapons. •Eligibility: -Must be 18 years of age or older. -No prior record of felony convictions. -No addictions to alcohol or any controlled substance. -No history of repeated acts of violence. -Never been adjudged mentally incompetent. •Professional permit to carry: Issued only for those who are required to carry a weapon while at work. The permit allows the individual to carry the weapon to, from and during work. •Nonprofessional permit to carry: Issued to any person who can reasonably justify going armed, such as self-protection. •Requirements: A firearms training program and a criminal history check. Cost: $10.00 for new and $5.00 for renewal.	**Carrying Weapons:** Citizens must have a permit to carry weapons. •Eligibility: -Must be 18 years of age or older. -No prior record of felony convictions. -No addictions to alcohol or any controlled substance. -No history of repeated acts of violence. -Never been adjudged mentally incompetent. •Professional permit to carry: Issued only for those who are required to carry a weapon while at work. The permit allows the individual to carry the weapon to, from and during work. •Nonprofessional permit to carry: Issued to any person who can reasonably justify going armed, such as self-protection. •Requirements: A firearms safety course or proof of ability to safely use the weapon and a criminal history check, in which the applicant has authorized release of mental health information.	**Carrying Weapons:** Citizens must have a permit to carry weapons. •Eligibility: -Must be 18 years of age or older. -No prior record of felony convictions. -No history of repeated acts of violence. -Never been adjudged mentally incompetent. •Professional permit to carry: Issued only for those who are required to carry a weapon while at work. The permit allows the individual to carry the weapon to, from and during work. •Nonprofessional permit to carry: Issued to any person who can reasonably justify going armed, such as self protection. •Requirements: A testing procedure which includes an open book test and proficiency test for handling of the weapon to be conducted periodically. A criminal history check and fingerprinting for two sets of classifiable fingerprints. Permit is valid for three years.	**Carrying Weapons:** Citizens must have a permit to carry weapons. •Eligibility: -Must be 18 years of age or older. -No prior record of felony convictions. -No addictions to alcohol or any controlled substance. -No history of repeated acts of violence. -Never been adjudged mentally incompetent. -Applicant must have been a resident of the county or municipality for at least thirty days. •Requirements: Individual must fill out application for permit to carry firearms and undergo five day wait, while criminal history check is conducted. The permit allows the individual to carry a weapon anywhere in South Dakota and is valid for four years. Cost: $6.00.	**Carrying Weapons:** Citizens must have a permit to carry weapons. •Eligibility: -Must be 18 years of age or older. -No prior record of felony convictions. -No addictions to alcohol or any controlled substance. -No history of repeated acts of violence. -Never been adjudged mentally incompetent. •Requirements: Individual must fill out application for permit to carry firearms and undergo 48-hour waiting period while criminal history check is conducted.

- Exceptions to permit to carry:
  - -Weapon is carried on the individuals own property, dwelling or place of business.
  - -Weapons is being used for hunting or target shooting purposes.
  - -Weapon is carried unloaded inside a closed and locked container or securely wrapped package which is too large to conceal.
  - -Weapon is transported in a moving vehicle in the same manner or if the weapon is stored in a cargo or luggage compartment that is not readily accessible to any person riding in the vehicle.

Ownership of handguns:

Citizens must obtain an annual permit to own handguns.

- Eligibility:
  - -Must be 21 years of age or older.
  - -No prior record of felony convictions.
  - -No addictions to alcohol or any controlled substance.
  - -No history of repeated acts of violence.
  - -Never been adjudged mentally incompetent.
- Requirements:

A criminal history check.

- Exceptions to permit to carry:
  - -Weapon is carried on the individuals own property, dwelling or place of business.
  - -Weapon is carried from place of purchase to home or business, unloaded.
  - -Weapon is carried from home or place of business to repair shop, unloaded.
  - -Weapon is used in the woods, fields or on the waters of the state for hunting or target shooting.
  - -Weapon is transported in a motor vehicle unloaded and secured in a box or package and is not readily accessible to any person riding in the vehicle.

Ownership of handguns and long guns:

Citizens must obtain transferee permit from local police chief or sheriff prior to purchase or undergo a background check at the time of sale.

- Eligibility:

Same as permit to carry.

- Requirements for transferee permit:

Obtained from the local police chief or sheriff. Applicant must authorize release of mental health information and undergo a seven day wait while a criminal history check is conducted.

- Exceptions to permit to carry:
  - -Weapon is carried on the individuals own property, dwelling or place of business.
  - -Weapon is being used for hunting, trapping or target shooting.
  - -Weapon is transported in a motor vehicle, unloaded and secured in a box or package, from the place of purchase to the home or business or from the place of repair to the home or place of business.

Ownership of handguns and long guns:

No special permits required for over-the-counter purchase of firearms. Federal waiting period applies.

- Eligibility:

Same as permit to carry.

- Requirements:

Federal five day waiting period to purchase handguns.

- Exceptions to permit to carry:
  - -Weapon is carried on the individuals own property, dwelling or place of business.
  - -Weapon is transported in a motor vehicle unloaded and secured.

Ownership of handguns:

Citizens who do not possess a permit to carry firearms must complete an application to purchase handguns.

- Eligibility:

Same as permit to carry.

- Requirements:

A two day waiting period and a criminal history check.

- Exceptions to permit to carry:
  - -Weapon is transported in a motor vehicle unloaded and secured in a box or package and is not readily accessible to any person riding in the vehicle.
  - -Weapon is carried on the individuals own property, dwelling or place of business.

Ownership of handguns:

An instant criminal background check has been established for firearms dealers to call and request criminal record searches on all prospective buyers. A $5.00 fee is charged for each search.

- Eligibility:

Same as permit to carry.

- Requirements:

The prospective buyer must undergo a two day wait while the licensed gun dealer conducts a criminal history check through the statewide toll-free hotline.

•Ownership permit validity:
The permit is issued immediately but is not valid until three days after application and is valid up to one year after the date of application.

•Exceptions to permit requirement:
-Licensed firearms dealers.
-Acquiring firearms that are antique firearms, collector's items or firearms which have been permanently altered and made incapable of being discharged.
-Transfer of pistol or revolver takes place between persons related to one another.

•Minor possession of firearms:
-Access to loaded firearms by children under the age of 14 must be restricted. Loaded firearms must be disabled, securely locked or placed in some other location where it is believed to be secure from a minor under the age of 14.
-Parental or guardian permission is required for any minor to possess a long gun. And parental or guardian permission and supervision is required for a minor aged 14 to 20 years old, to possess a handgun.
Unless:
-Weapon is required for military drill purposes.
-Weapon is being used for supervised target practice or firearm safety training taught by someone 21 years or older.

•Requirements for purchase without transferee permit:
A licensed gun dealer must submit a transfer report to the local police chief or sheriff. Applicant must authorize the release of mental health information and undergo a five day wait, while a criminal history check is conducted.

•Exceptions to permit requirement:
-Licensed firearms dealers.
-Acquiring firearms that are antique firearms, collector's items, or unable to be used as a weapon because they have been made incapable of discharging ammunition.

•Minor possession of firearms:
-Parent or guardian consent and presence is required for a minor under 18 years of age to possess a firearm.
Unless:
-Weapon is required for military drill purposes.
-Weapon is being used for supervised target practice or firearms safety course.
-Minor is 14 years of age or older and has completed a state-approved marksmanship and safety program.

•Exceptions to ownership requirements:
-Licensed firearms dealers.
-Citizens who possess a permit to carry firearms.
-Acquiring antique firearms, collector's items or firearms which have been permanently altered and made incapable of being discharged.

•Minor possession of firearms:
-Minors under 18 years of age must have the consent of and direct supervision of a parent or guardian.
Unless:
-Weapon is being used in a firearms safety training program.
-Weapon is being used for supervised target shooting or hunting purposes.

•Exceptions to ownership requirements:
-Licensed firearms dealers.
-Citizens who possess a permit to carry firearms.
-Acquiring antique firearms, collector's items or firearms which have been permanently altered and made incapable of being discharged.

•Minor possession of firearms:
-Minors under 18 years of age must have the consent of and direct supervision of a parent or guardian.
Unless:
-Weapon is used on land owned by the minor's parent or guardian.
-Weapon is being used in the presence of a licensed or accredited gun safety instructor.
-Weapon is being used for farming, ranching, hunting, trapping, target shooting or gun safety instruction.

•Exceptions to ownership requirements:
-Licensed firearms dealers.
-Acquiring antique firearms, collector's items or firearms which have been permanently altered and made incapable of being discharged.

•Minor possession of firearms:
-Access to loaded firearms by children under the age of 14 must be restricted. Loaded firearms must be disabled, securely locked or placed in some other location where it is believed to be secure from a minor under the age of 14
-Minors under 18 years of age are prohibited from possession handguns.
-Minors under 18 years of age must have the consent of and direct supervision of a parent or guardian to use a long gun.
Unless:
-Weapon is required for military drill purposes.
-Weapon is being used for supervised target shooting, firearms safety training or hunting purposes.

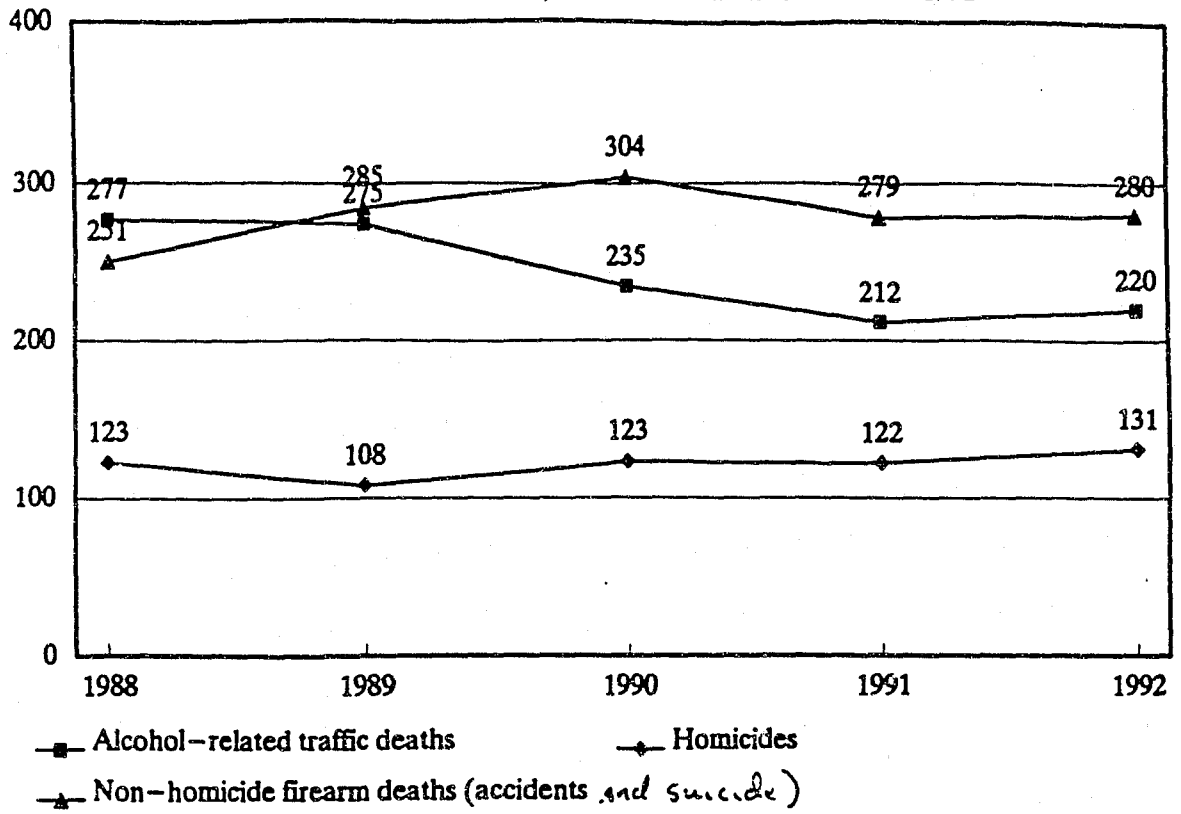
Table 3: VIOLENT CRIME AND FIREARMS USAGE

	US	IOWA	MINNESOTA	N.DAKOTA	S.DAKOTA	WISCONSIN
FIREARM OWNERSHIP	48%					
VIOLENT CRIME						
Offenses Known	1,932,264	7,816	15,144	530	1,383	13,806
Rate per 100,000 Population	757.5	278.0	338.0	83.3	194.5	275.7
FIRE-ARM RELATED						
Offenses Known	578,574	1,085	3,370	56	245	4,825
% of all Violent Crime	29.9%	13.9%	22.3%	10.5%	17.7%	34.9%
HOMICIDE						
Offenses Known	23,750	44	150	12	4	218
Rate per 100,000 Population	9.3	1.6	3.3	1.9	0.6	4.4
% of all Violent Crime	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	2.3%	0.3%	1.6%
% Firearm-related	68.3%	39.1%	54.1%	66.7%	0.0%	61.4%
% Handgun-related	55.5%	30.4%	40.6%	16.7%	0.0%	45.7%
% Rifle-related	3.1%	4.3%	5.3%	33.3%	0.0%	4.9%
% Knife-related	14.5%	13.0%	24.8%	8.3%	100.0%	18.5%
% Fists/Feet-related	5.0%	21.7%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%

SOURCE: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1993

Comparison of causes of death in Minnesota

Alcohol–related traffic, firearms and homicides: 1988–1992



Comparison of alcohol–related traffic deaths to other causes of death in Minnesota

Number of deaths by cause	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Alcohol–related Traffic deaths	277	275	235	212	220
Homicides	123	108	123	122	131
Firearm	43	44	54	57	68
Knife	38	26	28	25	35
Other/unknown	42	38	41	40	28
Firearm Deaths	251	285	304	279	280
Accidental	12	18	21	14	7
Sucide	239	267	283	265	273

Notes:

1) Alcohol–related fatality definition: The investigating officer suspected alcohol involvement and/or there was a positive blood test for any driver, pedestrian or bicyclist involved in the crash.
2) Other/unknown includes blunt instruments and personal weapons (hands, feet, etc)
3) Accidental deaths and suicides involving firearms (does not include homicides).

Data sources: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety, Office of Information Systems Management and Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.
Prepared by: Minnesota Planning, Criminal Justice Center

Minnesota Homicides: 1981 to 1993

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Introduction

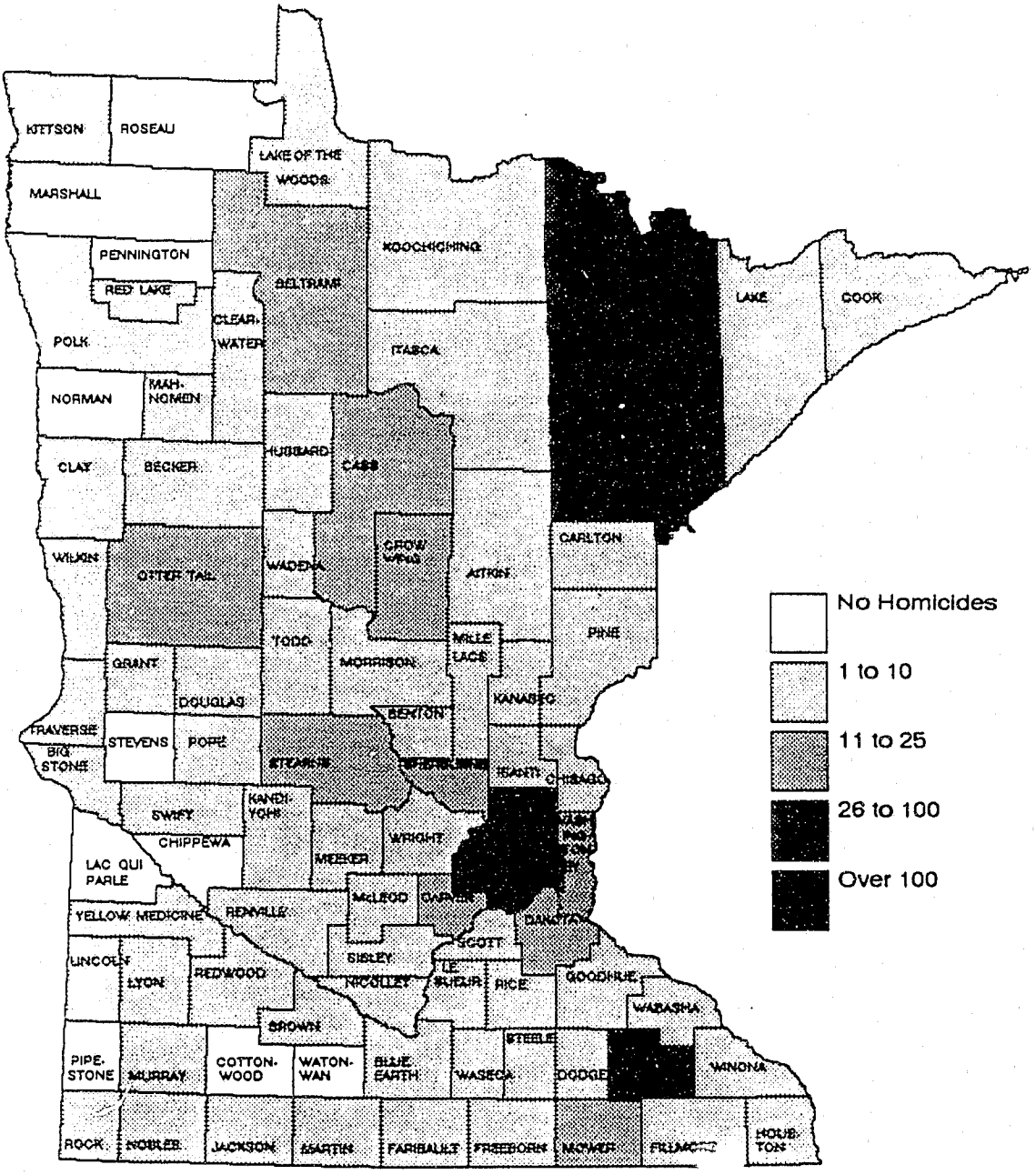
The data used in this appendix is a summary of Supplemental Homicide Reports submitted to the Department of Public Safety by Minnesota Law Enforcement Agencies from 1973 to 1993. Individual year information is reported in *Minnesota Crime Information*, an annual report prepared by the Office of Information Systems Management. The following graphics and tables describe the 13 year time period to provide an overall view of homicide rather than single year comparisons.

According to the Uniform Crime Report criteria established by the FBI, criminal homicide involves the offenses of murder and non-negligent homicide that are classified as willful felonious deaths as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Murder includes the element of malice aforethought; while manslaughter does not include the element of malice. Attempts to kill are reported as aggravated assaults and not as murder. Justifiable or excusable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths are excluded from the murder category.

For this appendix, victims relate to the number of individuals whose deaths were classified as murder or manslaughter. The number of reported murders will differ from the number of offenders since one offender may have several victims as well as one victim may have several assailants. Between 1981 and 1993, 1,372 victims and 1,499 offenders were reported by law enforcement.

Racial or ethnic data must be treated with caution because of the varying circumstances under which such information is recorded or reported. For example, under the protocol governing birth records, the race or ethnicity of the mother controls the description on the birth certificate of the child regardless of the race or ethnicity of the father. Race and ethnicity may be recorded from observation or from self-identification. The use of racial or ethnic descriptions may reflect social custom rather than genetic or hereditary origins. Moreover, existing research on crime has generally shown that racial or ethnic identity is not predictive of crime behavior within data which has been controlled for social or economic factors such as education levels, family status, income housing density, and residential mobility.

Appendix G: Minnesota Homicides



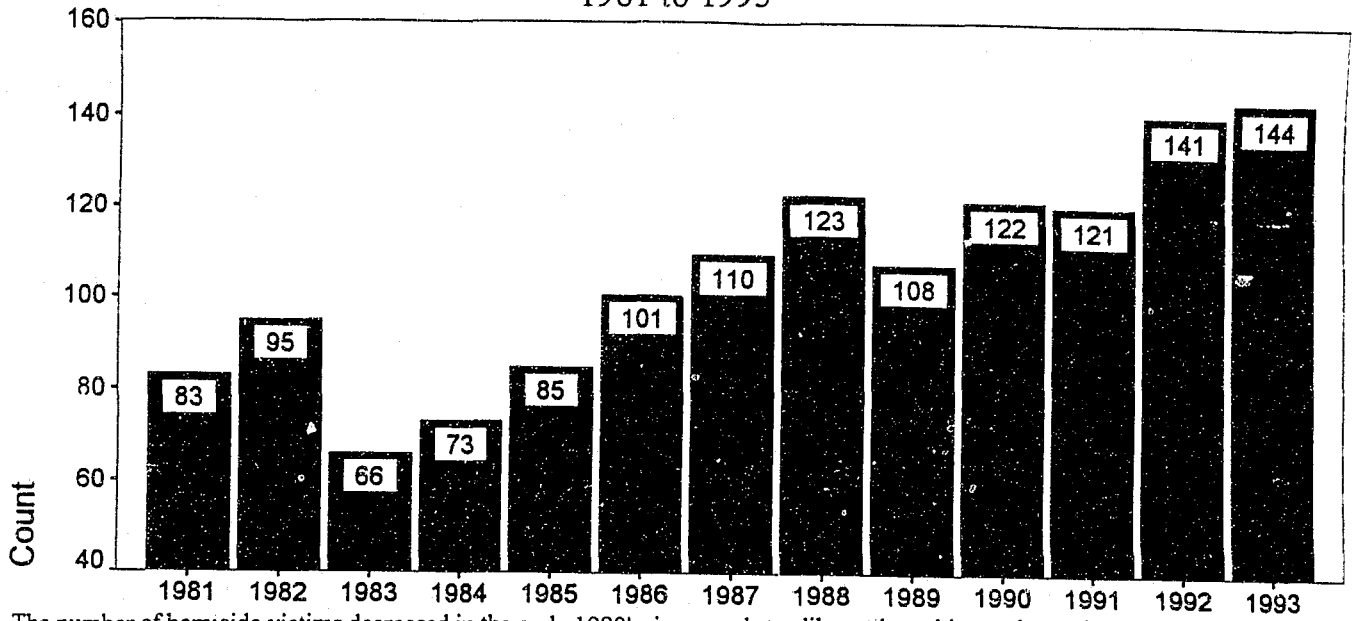
DATANET PLUS MAPPING

Data Source: Department of Public Safety

Two counties had over 100 murders within the county from 1983 to 1993; ten counties had none.

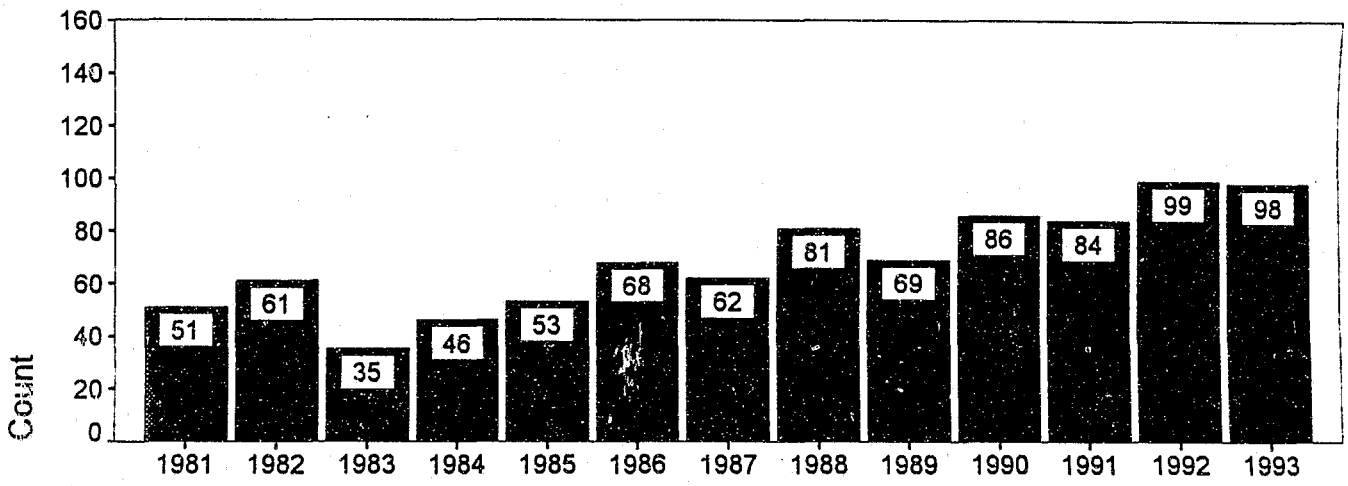
Appendix G: Minnesota Homicides

Number of Victims by Year
1981 to 1993



The number of homicide victims decreased in the early 1980's, increased steadily until reaching a plateau in the early 1990's and started climbing again in 1992.

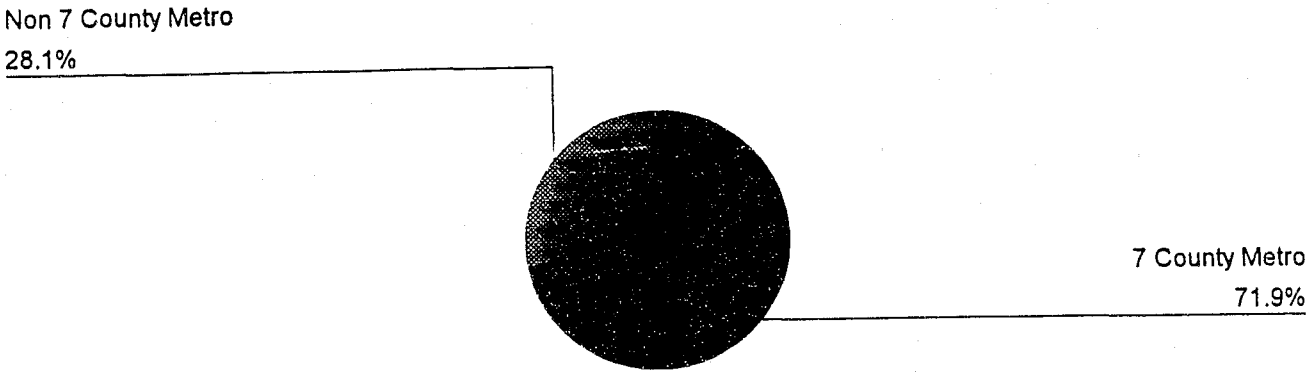
Number of Victims in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties by Year
1981 to 1993



Hennepin and Ramsey Counties established the statewide trend since the majority of homicides occur in these counties.
Data Source: Department of Public Safety

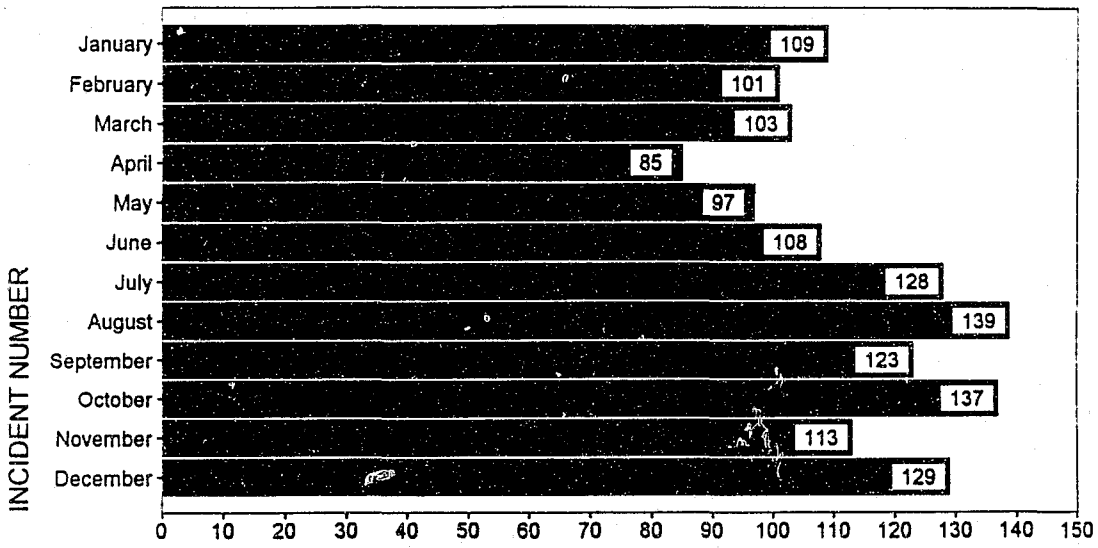
Appendix G: Minnesota Homicides

Number of Victims by Geographical Area
1981 to 1993



Nearly three-quarters of all homicides in the state occurred in the 7 county metro area

Number of Victims by Month



The months of August, October, December and July have the highest number of homicides.
Data Source: Department of Public Safety

Appendix G: Minnesota Homicides

Number of Victims by Age, Gender and Race
1981 to 1993

	Victim's Sex			Victim's Race				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Asian	Black	Am. Indian	White	Unknown
Victim Age Groups								
Under 10	59	56	6	4	26	12	77	2
10-14	12	7		1	4		14	
15-19	76	46		5	39	10	65	3
20-24	131	53		3	75	22	83	1
25-29	127	64		2	62	19	107	1
30-34	139	46			58	14	112	1
35-39	99	48		2	44	9	89	3
40-44	66	36			20	10	71	1
45-49	47	14			12	9	40	
50-54	37	17		1	6	5	42	
55-59	21	23		1	7	1	35	
60-64	17	17			3	1	30	
Over 64	56	45		2	9		90	
Unknown	4		3		1		3	3
Total	891	472	9	21	366	112	858	15

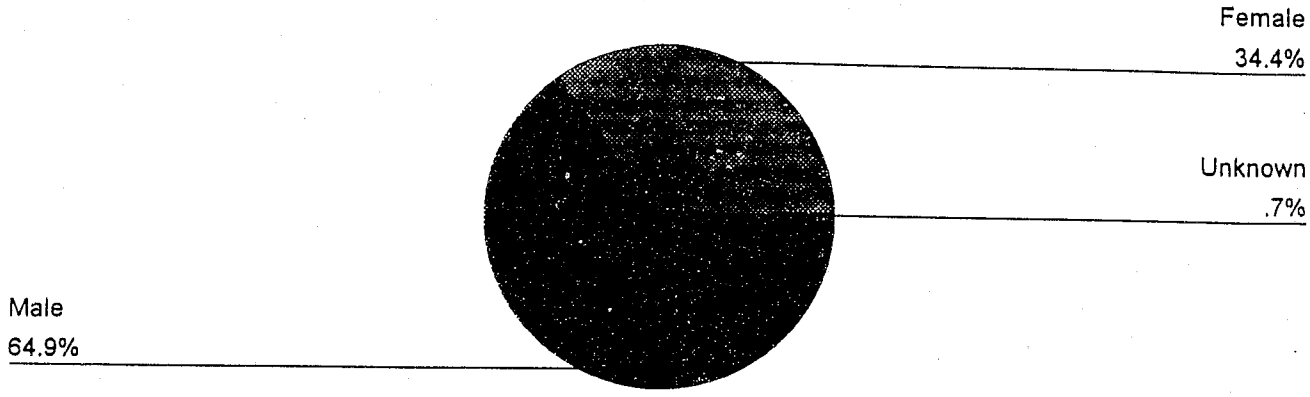
Males accounted for 65 percent of victims; whites comprised 63 percent of victims while 27 percent were African-Americans.

Number of Offenders by Age, Gender and Race
1981 to 1993

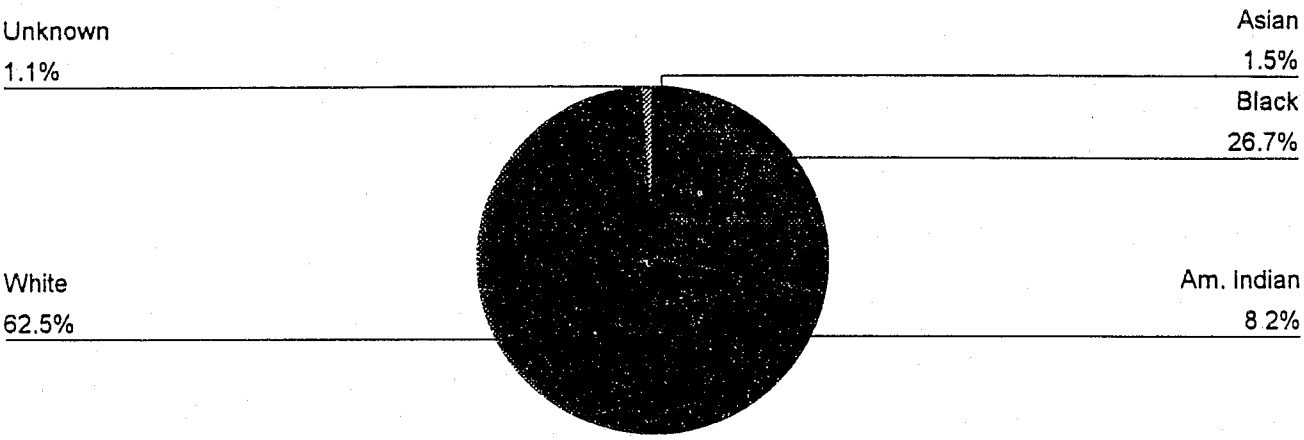
	Offender's Sex			Offender's Race				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Asian	Black	Am. Indian	White	Unknown
Offender's Age Goups								
Under 10	1					1		
10-14	20	3		1	4	3	14	1
15-19	210	22		14	100	27	90	1
20-24	257	35		6	112	29	141	4
25-29	178	23		3	69	22	104	3
30-34	149	22		4	53	13	100	1
35-39	94	12		1	37	8	60	
40-44	66	8		1	15	8	50	
45-49	42	5		1	13	1	30	2
50-54	21	3			4	4	16	
55-59	22	2			5		19	
60-64	14	1			5		10	
Over 64	21	3			1		23	
Unknown	37	2	226		30	1	8	226
Total	1132	141	226	31	448	117	665	238

Males accounted for 76 percent of offenders; whites comprised 44 percent and 30 percent were African-Americans.
Data Source: Department of Public Safety

Percent of Victims by Gender
1981 to 1993

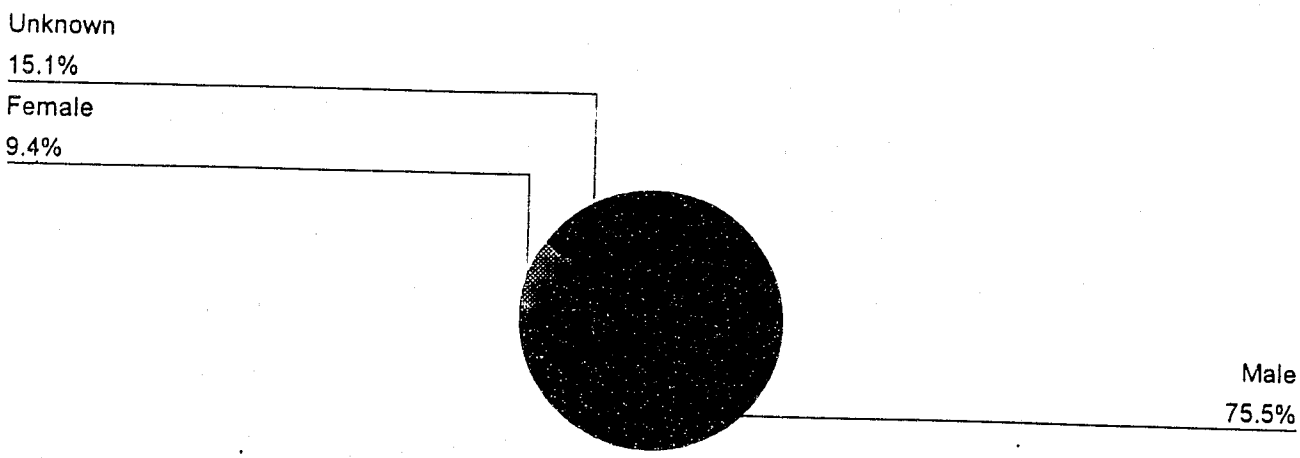


Percent of Victims by Race
1981 to 1993

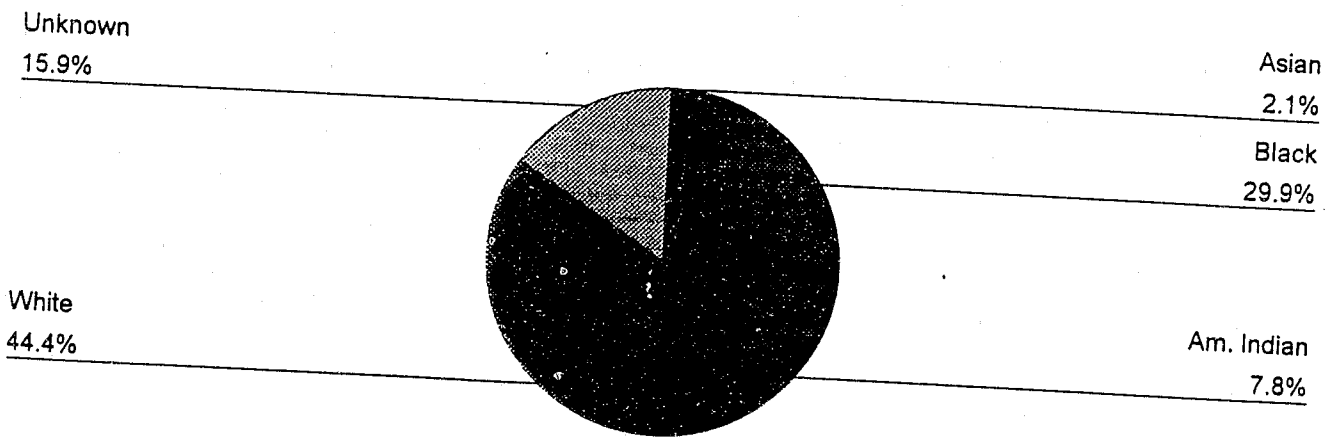


Data Source: Department of Public Safety

Percent of Offenders by Gender
1981 to 1993

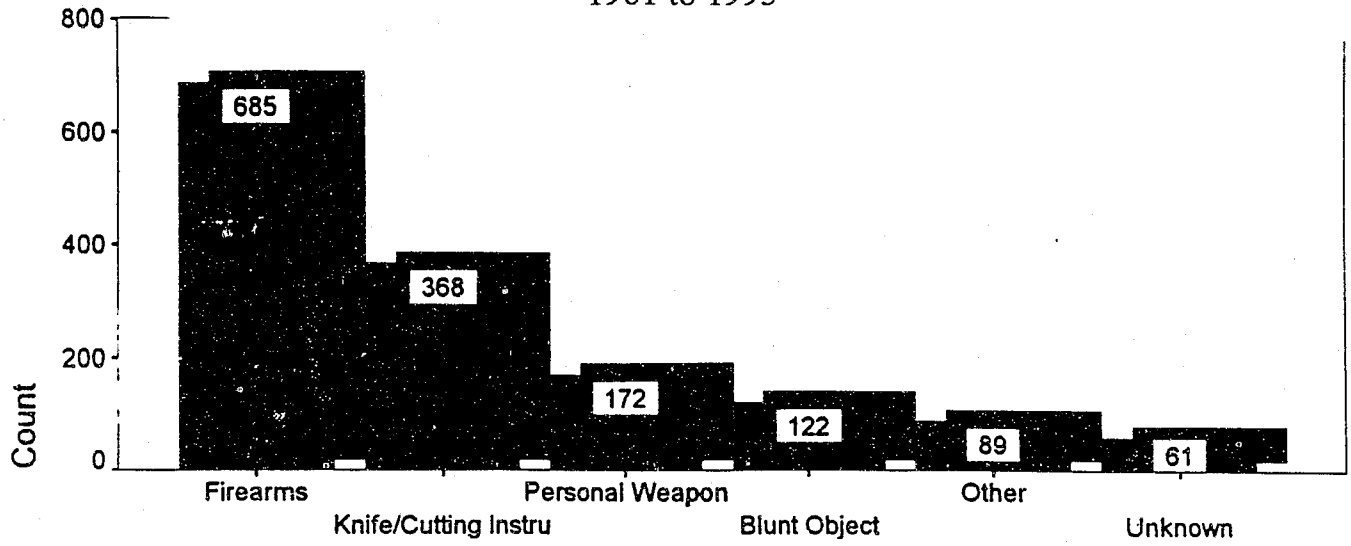


Percent of Offenders by Race
1981 to 1993



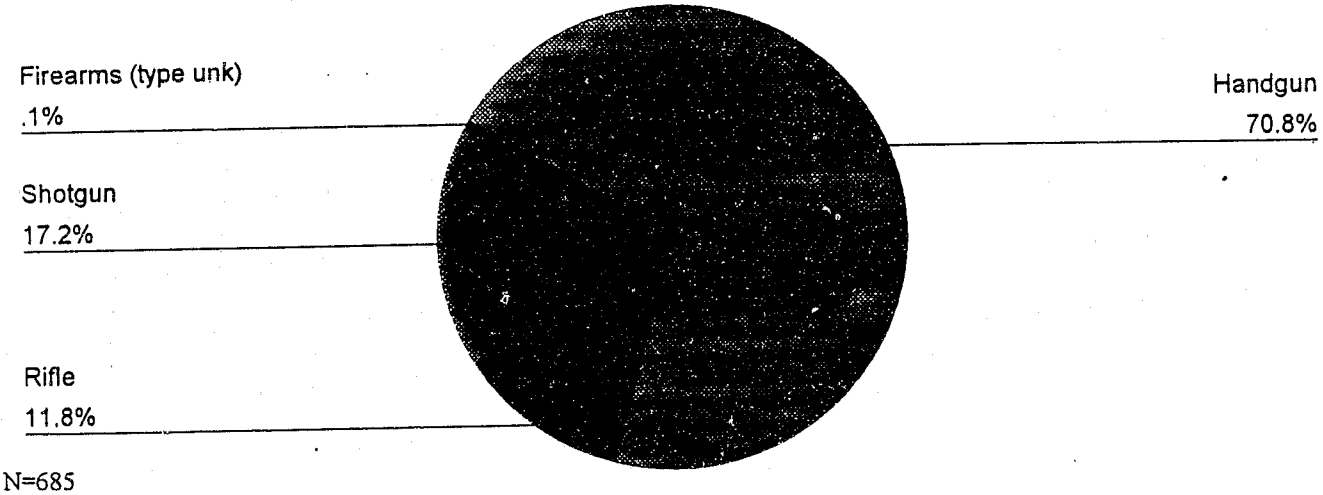
Data Source: Department of Public Safety

Murder by Weapon Used
1981 to 1993



Note: Hands, fists and feet are classified as personal weapons.
Forty-six percent of weapons used in Minnesota homicides were firearms.

Percent of Firearms-by-Type
1981 to 1993



N=685
Seventy-one percent of firearms involved in Minnesota homicides were handguns.
Data Source: Department of Public Safety

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