

**A Comparison
of the
Oklahoma and Minnesota
Criminal Justice Systems**

prepared by

**Oklahoma
Criminal Justice Resource Center
621 N. Robinson, Suite 445
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102
(405) 232-3328**

April 1993

142503

142503

**A Comparison
of the
Oklahoma and Minnesota
Criminal Justice Systems**

NCJRS

JUN 2 1993

ACQUISITIONS

prepared by

**Oklahoma
Criminal Justice Resource Center**

**Les Crabtree, Administrator
Fran Ferrari, Research Coordinator**

**Laura Franklin, Student Intern
Cara Jenkins, Student Intern
Michelle Salyer, Student Intern
Nicole Sass, Student Intern**

April 1993

142503

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource
Center

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

FORWARD

Upon request of the director of the Department of Corrections, the Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center initiated this effort. The states of Minnesota and Oklahoma have many similarities, yet there is great difference in the sizes of their respective prison populations. Every effort has been made to examine not only criminal justice data, but other demographics which may contribute to criminality as well. An examination of criminal codes and sentencing practices was not conducted.

Caution must be exercised in examining the figures. The information provided comes from various sources which have been identified throughout the summary. Possible discrepancies among figures may be due to data collections using difference instruments and dates of information.

We wish to express our appreciation to officials of Minnesota and Oklahoma who graciously responded to our information requests.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

- * Minnesota has a larger population but the urban and rural breakdown is approximately the same for both states.
- * Oklahoma has a greater non-white population than Minnesota.
- * More individuals over fifteen in Minnesota have never been married. Oklahoma has a greater proportion of divorced residents.

TABLE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

		MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
TOTAL POPULATION		4,375,099	3,145,585
	Urban	3,055,728 (70%)	2,130,083 (68%)
	Rural	1,319,371 (30%)	1,015,502 (32%)
GENDER	Male	49%	49%
	Female	51%	51%
RACIAL BREAKDOWNS (see "NOTE" below)	White	94%	82%
	Black	2%	7%
	American Indian	1%	8%
	Other	2%	2%
HISPANIC ORIGIN (see "NOTE" below)		1%	3%
AGE BREAKDOWNS	< 16	24%	24%
	16-20	7%	7%
	21-24	6%	5%
	25-39	26%	24%
	40+	37%	39%
MARITAL STATUS (for persons 15 years and over)	Never married	27%	20%
	Married	59%	62%
	Widowed	7%	8%
	Divorced	7%	10%
PERCENT OF RESIDENTS BORN IN STATE		74%	63%

NOTE: The Bureau of Census adheres to a federal directive that considers Hispanic origin as an ethnic category and not a racial category.

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3A

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

- * There is a slight difference between the number of persons over 18 years with some college experience. Fifty percent of Minnesota's residents, as compared to 44% of Oklahoma's residents, either have a college degree or at least some college.
- * Although there is a difference in educational attainment, both states have 27% of their population enrolled in school.
- * Minnesota's labor force status reveals that 66% of persons over 16 years of age are employed; in Oklahoma, 57% are employed.
- * The greatest difference in average household income is for farm self-employment. Oklahoma's average is \$7,340 whereas Minnesota's is \$12,246. A similar pattern is also found for wage or salary income: Minnesota average household income is approximately \$3,000 more than in Oklahoma.
- * Noticeable differences are also found for poverty levels. During 1989, only 10.2% of Minnesota residents were below the poverty level; in Oklahoma, 16.7% of its population was below the poverty level. This may also account for a 4% difference in the percent of owner occupied housing.

TABLE 2: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, EMPLOYMENT & INCOME DEMOGRAPHICS

		MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (for persons 18 years and over)	Less than 9th grade	8%	9%
	9-12 with no diploma	10%	16%
	High school graduate	32%	31%
	Some college	22%	23%
	Associate degree	8%	5%
	Bachelor degree	15%	11%
	Graduate or professional degree	5%	5%
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (for persons 3 years and over)		27%	27%
LABOR FORCE STATUS (for persons 16 years and over)	Employed	66%	57%
	Unemployed	4%	4%
	Armed forces	<1%	1%
	Not in labor force	30%	37%
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY TYPE	Wage or salary	\$36,600	\$29,322
	Nonfarm self-employment	\$15,392	\$15,171
	Farm self-employment	\$12,246	\$7,340
	Social security	\$7,742	\$7,257
	Public assistance	\$4,426	\$3,279
	Retirement	\$8,335	\$9,756
PERCENT OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING		72%	68%
PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL FOR 1989		10.2%	16.7%

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3A

CRIME RATES

- * Striking differences in crime rates between the two states reveal that Oklahoma's rates are consistently higher in all categories.

TABLE 3: 1991 CRIME RATES
(rate per 100,000)

	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
CRIME INDEX TOTAL	4,496.3	5,668.7
Violent crime	316.0	583.7
Property crime	4,180.2	5,085.0
Murder & negligent manslaughter	3.0	7.2
Forcible rape	39.8	50.9
Robbery	98.0	128.9
Aggravated assault	175.3	396.7
Burglary	853.6	1,478.2
Larceny-theft	2,963.2	3,050.1
Motor vehicle theft	363.4	556.6

SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1991: Uniform Crime Reports.

**CRIME RATES PER 100,000
FOR MINNESOTA AND OKLAHOMA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS**

- * The four Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in Minnesota account for nearly 70% of the state's population yet have considerably lower crime rates than Oklahoma's five MSAs.

**TABLE 4: RANK ORDER OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY CRIME RATES PER 100,000**

MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area)	PERCENT OF STATE'S POPULATION	CRIME RATE (per 100,000)
OKLAHOMA		
Oklahoma City, OK Counties: Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain, Oklahoma & Pottawatomie City: Oklahoma City	30%	8,048.0
Enid, OK County: Garfield City: Enid	2%	6,595.8
Tulsa, OK Counties: Creek, Osage, Rogers, Tulsa & Wagoner City: Tulsa	23%	6,329.7
Lawton, OK County: Commanche City: Lawton	4%	5,324.9
Fort Smith, AR/OK Counties: Crawford & Sebastian, AR; Sequoyah, OK City: Fort Smith, AR	6%	5,061.8
MINNESOTA		
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI Counties: Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Washington & Wright, MN; St. Croix, WI Cities: Minneapolis, St. Paul	57%	5,572.8
Duluth, MN Counties: St.Louis, MN; Douglas, WI City: Duluth	6%	4,227.0
Rochester, MN County: Olmsted City: Rochester	2%	3,996.2
St. Cloud, MN Counties: Benton, Sherburne & Stearns City: St. Cloud	4%	3,347.0

SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1991: Uniform Crime Reports.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

- * Minnesota has a greater number of law enforcement agencies yet it also has a larger population.
- * Juveniles are under the jurisdiction of the correctional system in Minnesota whereas juveniles are handled by the Department of Human Services in Oklahoma.
- * Oklahoma has more correctional facilities in order to house the greater number of inmates found in that state.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

AGENCY	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
Municipal Law Enforcement - Chiefs of Police for Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages	340	240
Sheriffs - County Law Enforcement	87	77
Number of County and District Prosecutors	10 judicial districts	26 judicial districts
	87 county	77 county
Law enforcement training centers	19	8
Bureau of Indian Affairs	3 Bureaus offices in Minnesota in the "Minneapolis Area" consisting of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin	13 Bureaus in the "Anadarko Area" consisting of only Oklahoma
State Police - Highway Patrols	1 headquarters 12 districts	1 headquarters 9 divisions
State Criminal Investigation Units	1	2
State Correctional Agencies	Department of Corrections: 7 adult facilities 3 adult & juvenile facilities	Department of Corrections: 24 adult facilities Department of Human Services, Division of Children & Youth Services: 8 juvenile facilities

SOURCE: 1992-1993 National Directory of Law Enforcement Administrators, Correctional Institutions and Related Agencies.

INMATE POPULATION

- * Oklahoma incarcerates a greater number of offenders than Minnesota.
- * Minnesota does not report any offenders waiting at local jails to transfer to the prison system; Oklahoma had 471 on January 1, 1993.
- * Oklahoma's incarceration rate per 100,000 is over five times greater than Minnesota's rate.
- * Both state systems are operating over their rated capacity. Oklahoma's operating difference is 34% over whereas Minnesota's difference is only 3% over.
- * Population projections for both states show growth with Oklahoma anticipating the greater increase.
- * In response to overcrowding and projected growth, both states have added bed space and plan to increase capacity.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF INMATE POPULATION INFORMATION

	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
GRAND TOTAL INCARCERATED 1/1/93	3,993	15,117
Inmates in Prison (percent of total)	3,833 (96%)	12,211 (81%)
In Other Programs (percent of total)	160 (4%)	2,906 (19%)
NUMBER OF INMATES IN JAILS	0	471
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (during 1992)	3,685	11,703 (at facility) 14,256 (system)
INCARCERATION RATE per 100,000 (crime rate)	81 (4,496.3)	441 (5,668.7)
COUNT/CAPACITY (as of 1/1/93)		
Rated Capacity	3,706	9,130
In-count inmates	3,833	12,211
Operating difference	127	3,081
Percent difference	3.43%	33.75%
POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 1/1/94 (percent change from 1/1/93)	4,286 (7.5%)	16,747 (10.8%)
ACTIVITIES TO INCREASE CAPACITY (as of 1/1/93)		
Number of beds added in 1992	334	1,139
Number of beds under construction	0	249
Costs for additions	not applicable	4.188m
Number of beds planned	455	868
Anticipated future capacity	4,333	13,369

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Corrections; Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

- * During 1992, Oklahoma admitted more offenders than it released; Minnesota's pattern is reversed where more offenders were released than admitted.

- * To assist Oklahoma with overcrowding, legislation allows the department to implement emergency releases; Minnesota does not have a comparable statute. During 1992, Oklahoma released 571 as defined by statute.

- * The recidivism rate for the two states is nearly the same for the same period of time (29-30 percent in three years).

TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES IN CORRECTIONS

	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
TOTAL ADMISSIONS DURING 1992	2,880	6,815
Number & percent who were female	228 (7.9%)	790 (11.6%)
Number & percent who were parole violators	746 (25.9%)	196 (2.9%)
TOTAL RELEASES DURING 1992	2,915	5,285
Expiration	248	2,324
Parole	2,165	1,059
Other releases	502 Work release	1,902
EMERGENCY RELEASES DURING 1992	Does not have emergency releases	571 as defined by statute
RECIDIVISM RATES (percent in how many years)	29 3 years	30 3 years
SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Corrections; Oklahoma Department of Corrections.		

BUDGET & EXPENDITURES FOR FY 93

- * Both states receive appropriated funds. Oklahoma's correctional budget is significantly higher than Minnesota's.

- BUT -

- * Average inmate cost per day in Oklahoma is nearly half of that in Minnesota.

**TABLE 8: SUMMARY OF CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM BUDGET & EXPENDITURES
FOR FY 93**

	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
OPERATING BUDGET TOTAL	\$114,674,000	\$195,477,293
COST PER INMATE PER DAY (all security levels)	\$72.67	\$35.31
APPROPRIATED FUNDS	\$114,674,000	\$172,862,571

NOTE: Minnesota's system includes both adult and juveniles.

SOURCES: Minnesota Department of Corrections; Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

PROBATION & PAROLE

- * Probation and parole are administered by the department of corrections in both states.

- * Although Oklahoma has a Board of Corrections, board members are appointed by the governor. Minnesota's authority is the governor.

- * Probation and parole has a greater budget in Oklahoma which also has a larger number of offenders. Average daily cost per day is \$1.91 in Oklahoma And \$1.50 in Minnesota.

TABLE 9: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PROBATION & PAROLE

	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
ADMINISTRATION		
Administered together under state department of corrections	yes	yes
Chief Administrator	Commissioner of Corrections	Director, Department of Corrections
Reporting Authority	Governor	Board of Corrections
TOTAL PROBATION AND PAROLE BUDGET	\$7,016,000	\$22,260,523
DAILY COST PER OFFENDER PER DAY	\$1.50	\$1.91
NUMBER OF OFFICES STATEWIDE	44	66
SOURCE: <u>The Corrections Yearbook, 1992: Probation and Parole.</u>		

PROBATION, PAROLE, & AFTERCARE

- * Oklahoma has a separate board for parole consideration but supervision is provided by the Department of Corrections. Minnesota's Office of Adult Release is within their corrections department.

- * Probation and parole services in Minnesota are available through several options: the department, county courts or through the community corrections act. Services in Oklahoma are provided through corrections.

- * With the exception of the chairperson in Minnesota, members of the paroling authorities in both states are part-time positions.

- * Juveniles are not supervised under the Oklahoma Department of Corrections whereas they are in Minnesota.

**TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF PROBATION/PAROLE/AFTERCARE SYSTEM
(as of June 30, 1991)**

	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
Adult Paroling Authorities	DOC/Office of Adult Release (accredited by Commission on Accreditation for Corrections)	Pardon & Parole Board
Number of Board Members	4 (part-time) Chair serves full-time; members part-time	5 (part-time)
Adult Parole Services	DOC/Probation Parole Supervised Release/County Courts or Community Corrections Act	DOC/Division of Probation & Parole
Adult Probation Services	DOC/Probation Parole Supervised Release/County Courts or Community Corrections Act	DOC/Division of Probation & Parole
Juvenile Parole/Aftercare Services	DOC/probation Parole Supervised Release/County Courts or Community Corrections Act	DHS/Division of Children & Youth Services
Juvenile Probation Services	DOC/Probation Parole Supervised Release/County Courts or Community Corrections Act	DHS/Division of Children & Youth Services

SOURCE: ACA Directory, 1992.

OFFENDERS ON PROBATION & PAROLE

- * Minnesota has a greater proportion of their offender population on parole (15.5%) than Oklahoma (9.4%).
- * The reverse is found for probation in each state; Oklahoma has the larger proportion (58.7%) than Minnesota (51.9%).
- * Oklahoma's volume for each group (incarcerated, probation, and parole) is greater than Minnesota.
- * Probation placements and terminations follow the same pattern as for inmates in each state. In Oklahoma, fewer offenders are terminated than placed under supervision; in Minnesota the reverse is found.
- * Patterns for placement and terminations for parole are the same for both states; there are more placements than terminations.

TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF OFFENDERS IN PROBATION & PAROLE
(as of January 1, 1992)

	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION STATUS (National average)		
Incarcerated (24.7)	32.6	32.0
Probation (61.6)	51.9	58.7
Parole (13.7)	15.5	9.4
PROBATION TOTAL	5,701	24,871
Regular supervision	5,701	24,732
Intensive supervision	0	139
PAROLE TOTAL	1,702	3,963
Regular supervision	1,566	3,828
Intensive supervision	136	135
PROBATION LENGTH OF SUPERVISION		
Placed under supervision	2,252	8,643
Successfully terminated	2,462	6,369
Months under supervision	not given	35.0
PAROLE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION		
Placed under supervision	2,115	1,797
Successfully terminated	303	1,120
Months under supervision	not given	18

SOURCE: The Corrections Yearbook, 1992: Probation and Parole.

SELECTED PROGRAMS/SERVICES DURING PROBATION OR PAROLE

- * Restitution is offered as a condition of probation and parole for both states.

- * Substance abuse treatment and electronic monitoring are available for parolees in both states. Only Oklahoma places probationers on electronic monitoring. Currently, electronic monitoring in Oklahoma is used only for DUI offenders.

- * Neither state provides a specific job development program although Oklahoma does offer some job assistance on an informal basis.

TABLE 12: SELECTED PROGRAMS/SERVICES PROVIDED DURING PROBATION OR PAROLE

PROGRAMS/SERVICES		MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA	
ADULT	PAROLE	Restitution	Yes	Yes
		Electronic Monitoring	Yes	Yes*
		Substance Abuse Treatment	Yes	Yes
		Job Development Program	No	do provide job assistance
	PROBATION	Restitution	Yes	Yes
		Electronic Monitoring	No	Yes*
		Substance Abuse Treatment	No	Yes
		Job Development Program	No	do provide job assistance

NOTES: * For DUI offenders only.

SOURCES: Minnesota Department of Corrections; Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

CONCLUSION

The State of Oklahoma may be well served to further study the Minnesota criminal justice system. Though Oklahoma's crime rate is significantly higher than Minnesota's, the Minnesota response to criminal convictions and the administering of punishment is less costly overall with reduced reliance on incarceration. The comparison suggests that incarcerating offenders does not serve to reduce crime.