

Assessments and Programming

Assessments

Self-Reported Assessment (SRA) – The SRA is a needs and responsivity assessment system that has been validated by the Minnesota Department of Corrections in Minnesota’s prison population.

Assessment Summary Report (ASR) – The ASR is a summary of the results from the risk-needs-responsivity assessment system.

MNSTARR 2.0 – Gender-specific assessment, which assesses the likelihood of reconviction within 3 years of release from prison.

Annual Review – Incarcerated persons meet with their case manager annually to review file information as well as program completions, programming needs, and plans for the next year of incarceration.

Programs and Services

Programming offerings are based on facility resources, physical space, and access to facilitators.

EDUCATION – Adult Basic Education, Higher Ed, Vocational Programming

TREATMENT

Mental Health: Services include support services, self-help groups, evaluations, short-term treatment interventions to address acute needs, and long-term treatment for more chronic mental health needs that impair a person’s ability to perform or respond to day-to-day activities. All mental health care interventions, regardless of level of service, use a trauma-informed care approach.

Substance Use Disorder: Treatment is available to incarcerated people at every state prison custody level except maximum. Services are provided to adult male and adult female offenders. DOC programs are designed specifically for incarcerated people, addressing both the substance abuse issues and the criminogenic factors that lead to recidivism.

Sex Offense Treatment: When an individual enters a treatment program, they receive a detailed psychosexual assessment, identifying the factors that contributed to offending and evaluating their risk for re-offense. Treatment is tailored to the motivation, learning style, strengths, and areas for growth of each individual, which increases their likelihood of benefiting from treatment. Treatment may include daily group therapy, individual therapy, psycho-educational classes, community meetings, individual study, and community-building activities.

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMMING: Programming that can change unhelpful, unhealthy, criminogenic thoughts and behaviors. Examples: Thinking For A Change, Decision Points, Moving On

SPIRITUAL CARE: Minnesota Correctional Facilities provide incarcerated persons/juvenile residents with reasonable opportunities to pursue individual spiritual beliefs and practices.

VOLUNTEER LED OPPORTUNITIES: The DOC provides opportunities for volunteers from the community to increase access to services, programs, and activities.

REENTRY CLASSES: Reentry classes provide a person-centered approach to transition services by offering a wide array of transition topics designed to help people prepare for release and connect with services and supports. There are opportunities to explore housing upon release, prepare for employment, acquire personal identification documents, and more. These opportunities range from self-help resources through targeted services for those with greatest need.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: Restorative Justice (RJ) provides incarcerated people with chances to show they understand, regret, and take responsibility for the harm their crimes have caused. It provides opportunities for victims to have their experiences and needs acknowledged, get their needs met, and participate in criminal-legal processes. It includes chances for community members to work with incarcerated people and crime victims on accountability and toward repair processes.

Link to DOC Fact Sheets: <https://mn.gov/doc/data-publications/fact-sheets/>