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# 2017 Probation Revocations

Offenders Sentenced from 2002–2016  
Revoked to Prison through 2017

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# MINNESOTA

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This data report has been prepared by the research staff of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission in fulfillment of the Commission's statutory role as a clearinghouse and information center for information on sentencing practices. This is not a policy document. Nothing in this report should be construed as a statement of existing policy or recommendation of future policy on behalf of the Commission itself, or as an authoritative interpretation of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines, Minnesota statutes, or case law.

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# Introduction

The 2017 Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission Probation Revocation Report provides information about felony-level offenders sentenced from 2002 to 2016 who were revoked to prison due to probation violations through year-end 2017.<sup>1</sup> Of all felony offenders in Minnesota initially sentenced to probationary sentences from 2002 to 2016, 16.5 percent had their stayed sentences revoked<sup>2</sup> due to probation violations, and were committed to state prison, by December 31, 2017.

A probation violation occurs when an offender's behavior or criminality violates conditions of probation, but does not result in a new felony conviction for which the offender receives a prison sentence.<sup>3</sup> An offender's probation can be revoked if probation revocation proceedings are initiated and the court makes appropriate findings to support the revocation. The court, rather than the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC), makes the determination as to whether probation will be revoked.<sup>4</sup> The majority of revocations occurred within the first two years of receiving a felony probationary sentence.

The probation revocations in this report were analyzed in two ways. First, the revocation data were analyzed by year. That is, as each year of revocation data became available, it was added to the prior years' data to generate a cumulative revocation rate for offenders sentenced each year from 2002 through 2016. Thus, the revocation rate for 2014 shows an increase in this report from the rate that was reported last year because additional probationers who had originally been sentenced in 2014 were revoked in 2017. Second, the data were combined to present total revocation rates for the entire period. Results were broken down by judicial district, race and ethnicity, gender, offense type, departure type, and county.

This report is not intended to be a recidivism study; rather, it describes, in very basic terms, revocation data for felony offenders who were originally sentenced to probation. It is the Commission's intention to update this report annually, when new DOC and Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission (MSGC) data become available for analysis. An explanation of how the Guidelines work, along with the Standard Grid, Sex Offender Grid, and Drug Offender Grid can be found in the Commission's report entitled *2017 Sentencing Practices: Annual Summary Statistics for Felony Offenders*, available at [mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines/reports](http://mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines/reports).

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<sup>1</sup> Offenders were included in this report if revocation occurred on or before December 31, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 1 on p. 14 for a more complete explanation of this terminology.

<sup>3</sup> The behavior resulting in a probation revocation may include a conviction for a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor offense. These non-felony convictions would not, in and of themselves, result in the offender going to prison because they do not carry the potential for a DOC prison sentence. However, the non-felony criminal behavior may trigger a probation revocation proceeding on a felony-level case, which may then result in a probation revocation for violating the conditions of felony probation.

<sup>4</sup> The DOC has the authority to revoke an offender who was on parole or supervised release.

## Data Summary

Through the end of 2017, the total revocation rate in Minnesota was 16.5 percent (Table 1, p. 6, and Table 2, p. 11). The majority of revocations occurred within the first two years after being sentenced (Figure 2, p. 4). Revocation rates tended to be higher for offenders for whom the Guidelines had originally recommended prison (Figure 7, p. 10).

Among offense types, offenders convicted of person offenses had the highest rate of revocation at 20.4 percent, while the “other”<sup>5</sup> category had the lowest at 11.8 percent (Figure 3, p. 5). American Indian offenders had their probation revoked at a higher rate (26.6%) than any other racial group (Figure 4, p. 7). This may be, in part, because American Indian offenders were placed on probation for person crimes at a higher rate than other offenders during the study period. However, American Indian offenders had the highest revocation rates in each offense type (Figure 6, p. 9).

Some differences were also observed when comparing revocation rates between Minnesota’s ten judicial districts and Minnesota’s 87 counties (Figure 8, p. 10 and Table 2, p. 11). The First Judicial District had the lowest rate of revocation (11.1%), while the Ninth District had the highest (24.9%). Rice County, which is located in the Third Judicial District, had the lowest revocation rate (7.3%), and Beltrami County, which is in the Ninth Judicial District, had the highest revocation rate (33.2%).

## Volume of Cases and Revocation Data by Year

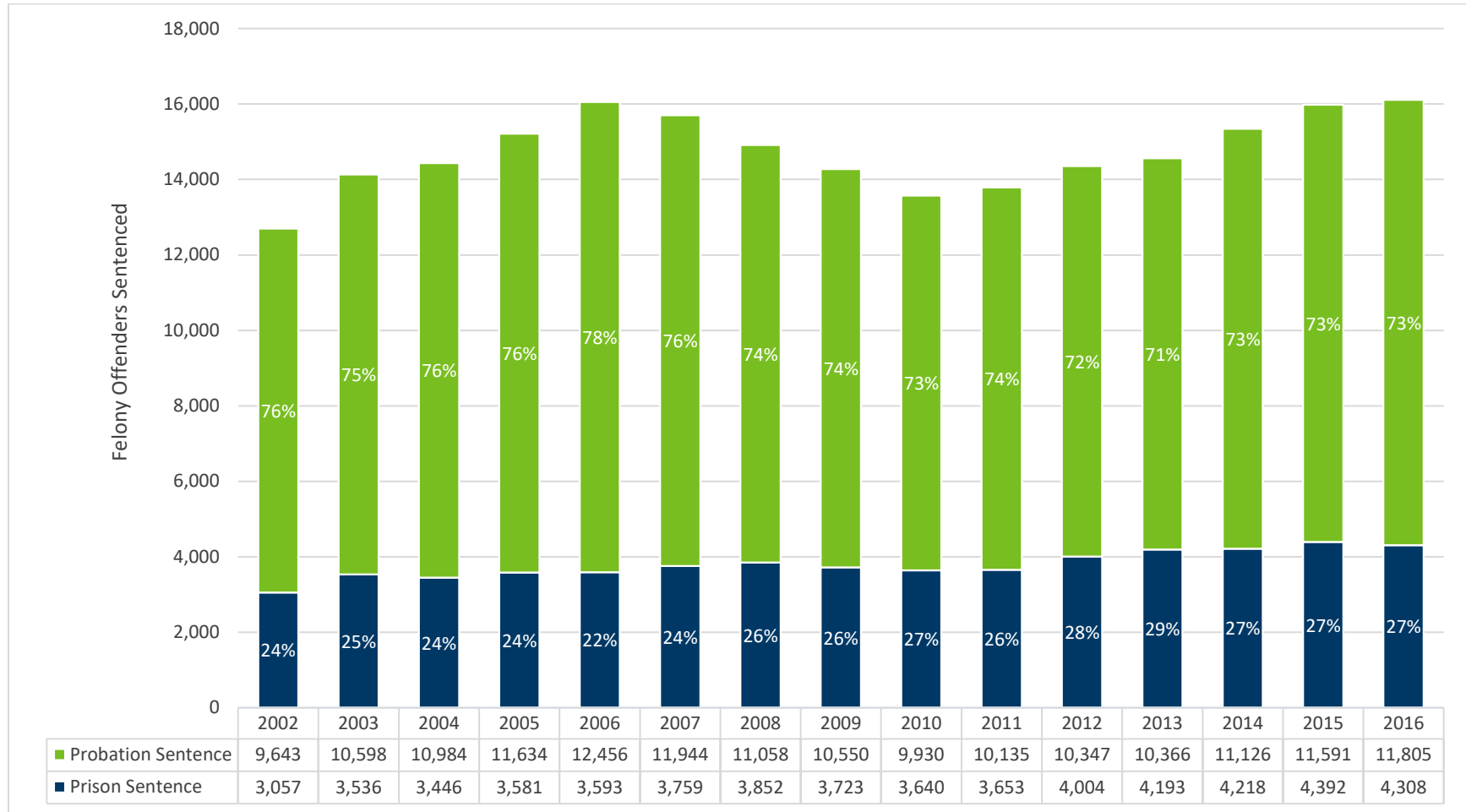
Figure 1 (p. 3) illustrates the total number of offenders sentenced to prison or probation for felony convictions from 2002 to 2016. Offenders are displayed by the type of sentence received. Excluded from Figure 1 are offenders who received a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence, or fine-only sentence, for a felony offense. These offenders are not subject to imprisonment as a result of a probation violation. On average, for people who were sentenced to either prison or probation, 75 percent were placed on probation and 25 percent were committed to prison.

Among those placed on probation, the length of probation varies by offense type and judicial district. More information on pronounced probation durations may be found in Appendix 2 on page 15.

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<sup>5</sup> “Other” category includes: Fleeing police, escape, voting violations, tax evasion laws, and other offenses of less frequency.

Figure 1. Number of Offenders Sentenced to Probation or Prison by Year Sentenced, 2002–2016



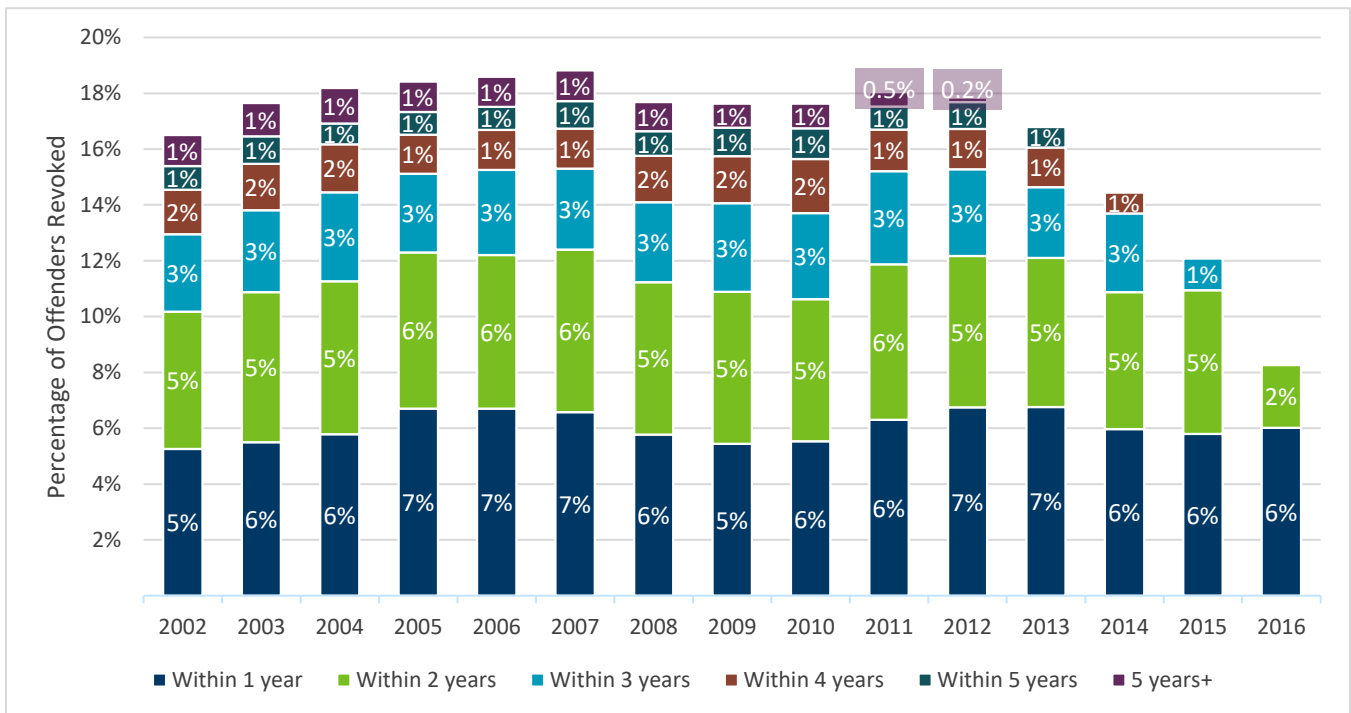
## Revocation Data by Year Sentenced

While the total revocation rate is 16.5 percent, for most years for which six or more years of revocation data are available (cases sentenced 2002–2011) the revocation rate is about 18 percent. In Figure 2, the revocation data are presented by year sentenced.<sup>6</sup> Revocation data reported for the most recent years are incomplete.

Offenders sentenced more recently have had less time at risk for revocation than offenders sentenced in earlier years. It is expected that the numbers for the more recent years will increase as more time passes, and as more data are added to this report.

The majority of revocations occurred within the first two years of receiving a felony probationary sentence (Figure 2). In 2016, six percent were revoked within the first year of being sentenced to probation. In 2015, six percent were revoked within the first year and another five percent were revoked within the second year. Of the offenders who were sentenced to probation in 2002, five percent were revoked to prison within one year of being sentenced. Another five percent were revoked within the second year, three percent within the third year, two percent within the fourth year, one percent within the fifth year, and another one percent after five years.

Figure 2. Percent of Offenders Revoked by Year Sentenced, 2002–2016, Revoked through 2017



<sup>6</sup> The data are cumulative, not standardized to a particular timeframe for revocation (e.g., tracking only offenders revoked within a three-year standardized timeframe). MSGC includes all revocations going back to 2002. For each year presented, the last data bar is incomplete. For example, in 2014, the “within 4 years” bar is only a partial year of the data. An offender sentenced in Jan. 2014 would fall in the “within 4 years” category if he/she was revoked at any time between Jan. 2014 and Dec. 2017, but an offender sentenced in Dec. 2014 would fall in that same category between Dec. 2014 and Nov. 2018. Since 2018 revocation data are not available, data are incomplete for the final bar.



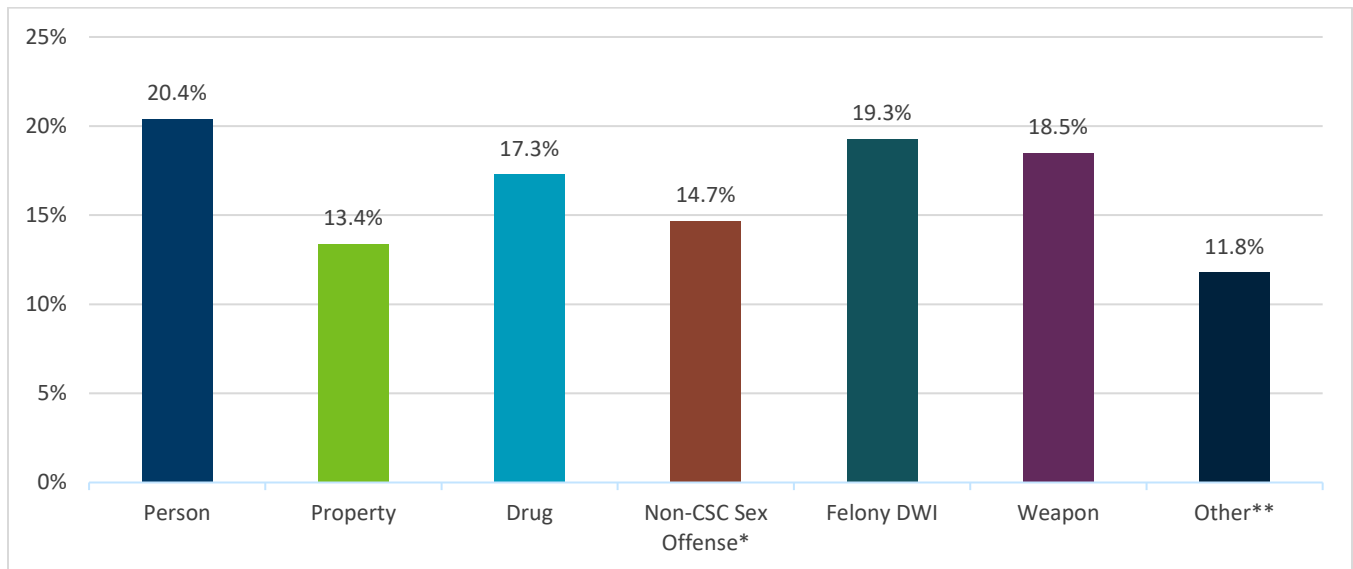
# Combined Revocation Data, 2002–2016

In the figures and tables below, the revocation data were combined to provide information on total revocations for all cases sentenced between 2002 and 2016. Through December 31, 2017, the total combined revocation rate for cases sentenced during these years was 16.5 percent.

## Revocation Rates by Offense Type

Figure 3 shows the percentage of offenders revoked within each offense type. Offenders convicted of person offenses were revoked at a higher rate. Offenders in the property and “other” category were revoked at the lowest rates.

Figure 3. Probation Revocation Rates by Offense Type, Sentenced 2002–2016, Revoked through 2017



\* Non-CSC sex offense is an offense on the sex offender grid other than criminal sexual conduct (chiefly failure to register as a predatory offender and possession and dissemination of child pornography).

\*\* “Other” category includes: Fleeing police, escape, voting violations, tax evasion laws, and other offenses of less frequency.

Table 1 (p. 6) displays revocation rates for offenses organized into general offense groups.<sup>7</sup> As a group, offenders convicted of criminal sexual conduct (CSC) had the highest revocation rates (about 28%). Among the CSC offenses, second-degree CSC had the lowest revocation rate at 25 percent, while third degree had the highest revocation rate at 32 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Offenses were grouped for easier comparison. It is important to note that there can be variation in revocation rates within these offense groups.

In the assault group, revocation rates for domestic assault by strangulation and first- through fourth-degree assaults ranged from 17 percent to 22 percent, while the revocation rates for fifth-degree assault and domestic assault were higher: 30 percent and 24 percent, respectively.

The revocation rates for possession or dissemination of child pornography (14%) and failure to register as a predatory offender (15%) were lower than those observed for CSC offenses. These offenses are on the Sex Offender Grid, and are included in the non-CSC sex offense group in Table 1.

Among the controlled substance offenses (“Drug,” Table 1), the revocation rate ranged from 15 percent for first-degree to 18 percent for third-degree. The revocation rate was slightly higher for fourth-degree offenses at 21 percent. The revocation rate for fifth-degree offenses, the largest drug offense category, was 17 percent.

Among the theft offenses, the revocation rate for motor vehicle theft (22%) was much higher than the rate for theft of movable property (10%). The total rate for the general theft offense group was 11.5 percent (Table 1).

*Table 1. Probation Revocation Rates by Offense Groups*

<b>Offense Type and Offense</b>	<b>Total Number of Probation Cases 2002–2016</b>	<b>Total Number of Revocations through 12/31/2017</b>	<b>Percentage of Cases Revoked</b>
<b>Person</b>	41,199	8,414	20.4
Murder/Manslaughter	329	54	16.4
Assault	16,181	3,246	20.1
Criminal Sexual Conduct	5,149	1,414	27.5
Robbery	2,927	686	23.4
Threats of Violence/Stalking	12,915	2,434	18.8
Other Person	3,141	452	14.4
<b>Property</b>	56,840	7,609	13.4
Theft	21,862	2,525	11.5
Burglary	12,397	2,448	19.7
Other Property	23,138	2,764	11.9
<b>Drug</b>	45,416	7,858	17.3
<b>Felony DWI</b>	7,377	1,426	19.3
<b>Non-CSC Sex Offense*</b>	3,164	466	14.7
<b>Weapon</b>	2,330	430	18.5
<b>Other**</b>	7,841	928	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>164,167</b>	<b>27,131</b>	<b>16.5</b>

\* “Non-CSC sex offense” is an offense on the sex offender grid other than criminal sexual conduct (chiefly failure to register as a predatory offender and possession and dissemination of child pornography).

\*\* “Other” category includes: Fleeing police, escape, voting violations, tax evasion laws, and other offenses of less frequency.

## Revocation Rates by Gender

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Approximately 80 percent of felony probationers are male and 20 percent are female. Figure 5 (“Total”) shows the percentage of offenders revoked by gender. Male offenders had a higher rate of probation revocation than female offenders (17.4% versus 13%).

## Revocation Rates by Race and Ethnicity

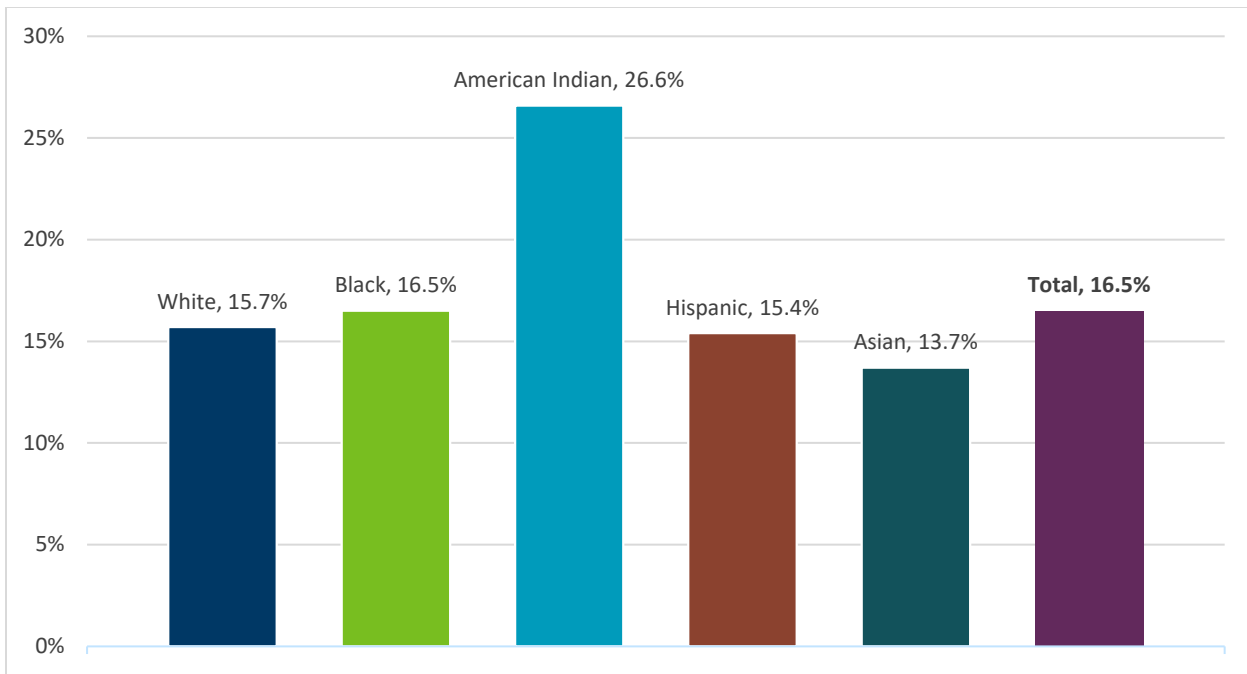
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The racial and ethnic make-up of felony probationers remained fairly constant over this timeframe. From 2002 to 2016, 62.1 percent of felony probationers were white, 23.6 percent black, 6.7 percent American Indian, 5.2 percent Hispanic, and 2.3 percent Asian.

Figure 7 (p. 7) shows probation revocations by race and ethnicity. American Indian offenders have had their probation revoked at a higher rate than any other racial group. Asian offenders have the lowest rate of revocation. Between 2002 and 2016, the average revocation rate among Asian offenders was approximately 14 percent, while the average rate for American Indian offenders was approximately 27 percent. The average revocation rates for the other groups were approximately 15 to 17 percent.

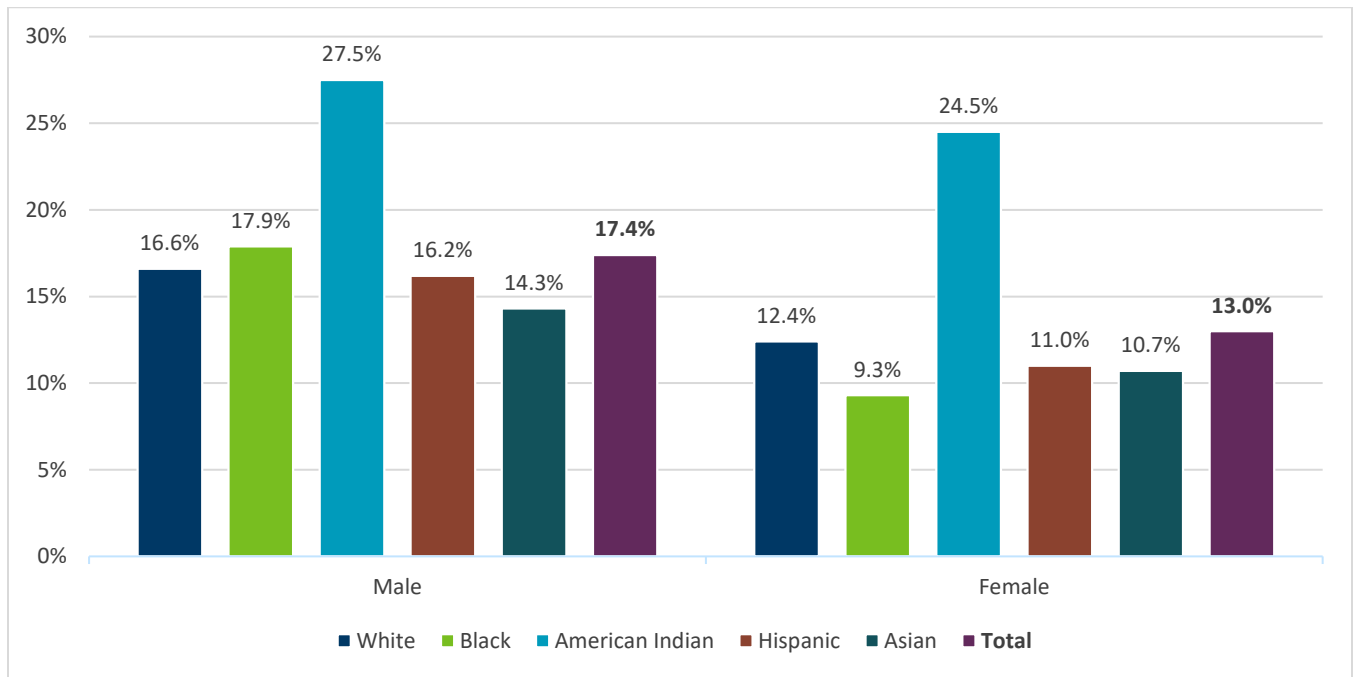
American Indian offenders had the highest revocation rates for both male and female offenders (Figure 5, p. 8).

*Figure 4. Probation Revocation Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Sentenced 2002–2016, Revoked through 2017*



*Note: Seventeen revoked offenders for whom race is “other” or “unknown” were excluded.*

Figure 5. Probation Revocation Rates by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, Sentenced 2002–2016, Revoked through 2017

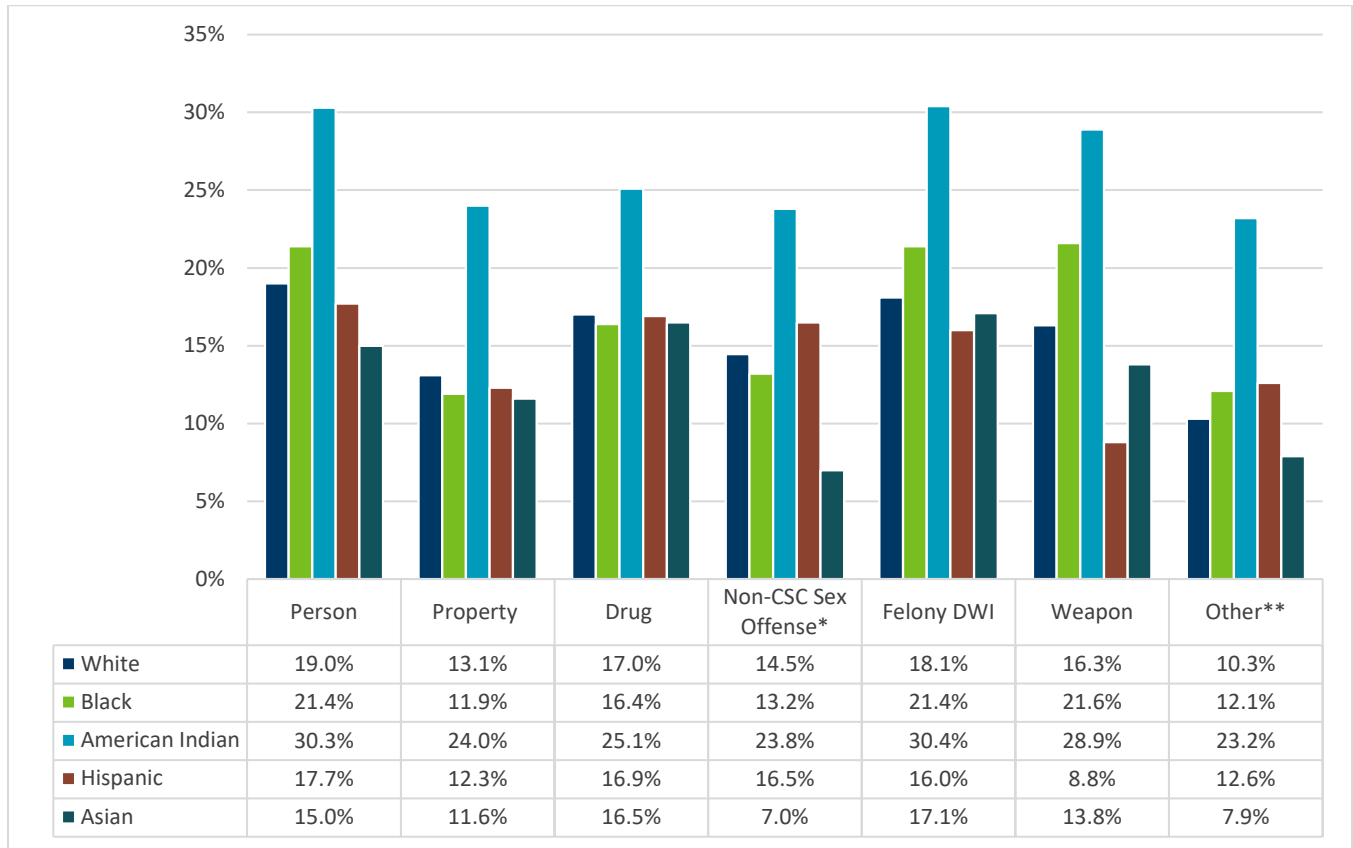


Note: Seventeen offenders for whom race is “other” or “unknown” were excluded.

Revocation rates may be higher for American Indian offenders, in part, because of the type of offenses for which they were placed on probation. Within the timeframe of this report, a higher percentage of American Indian offenders than white or Asian offenders were placed on probation for person offenses, which, as was discussed on page 5, was consistently the offense type with the highest rate of revocation (20.4%). While approximately 25 percent of all offenders who received probation between 2002 and 2016 were convicted of person offenses, 30.6 percent of American Indian offenders were convicted of person offenses compared to 21.5 percent of white offenders.

While offense type may play a role in the higher revocation rate for American Indian offenders, it does not account for the entire disparity. When revocation rates are examined by race/ethnicity and offense type (Figure 6), American Indian offenders have higher revocation rates than other races in all offense types. The revocation rates for property offenses are particularly notable because the rates for people of other racial and ethnic groups are, on average, 12 percent, while the rate for American Indians is double, at 24 percent.

Figure 6. Probation Revocation Rates by Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity, Sentenced 2002–2016, Revoked through 2017



Note: Seventeen revoked offenders for whom race is “other” or “unknown” were excluded.

\* “Non-CSC sex offense” is an offense on the sex offender grid other than criminal sexual conduct (chiefly failure to register as a predatory offender and possession and dissemination of child pornography).

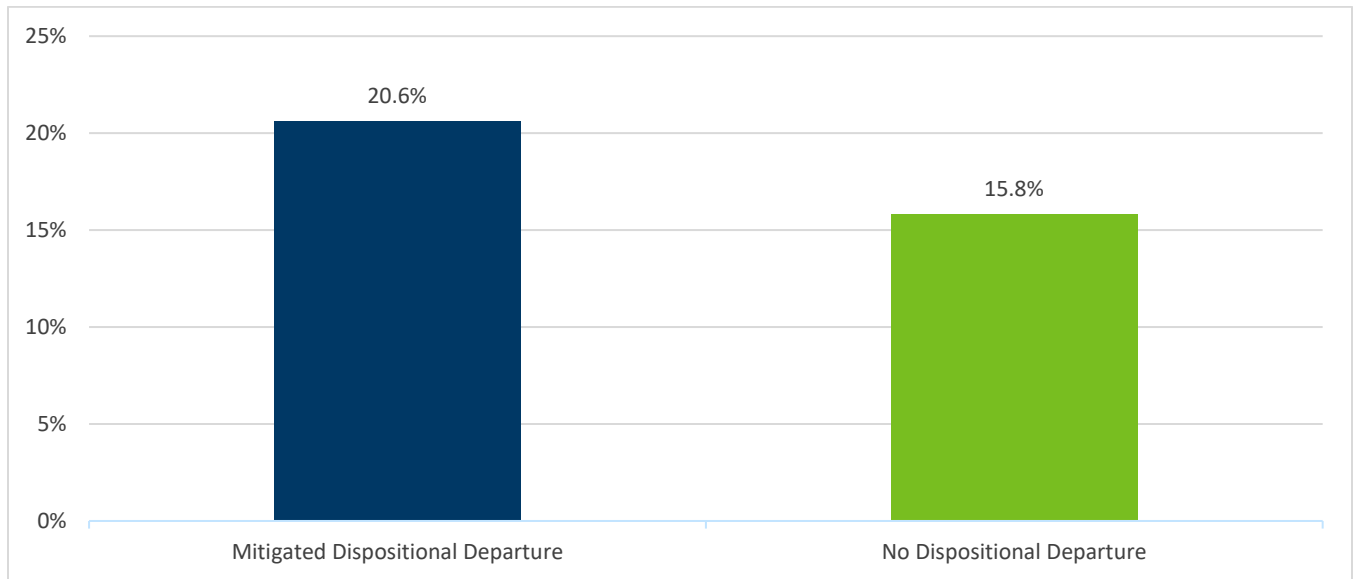
\*\* “Other” category includes: Fleeing police, escape, voting violations, tax evasion laws, and other offenses of less frequency.

## Revocation Rates by Dispositional Departures

Revocation rates were higher for offenders who were originally given mitigated dispositional departures at sentencing. A mitigated dispositional departure occurs when the Guidelines recommend a prison sentence, but the court imposes a stayed probationary sentence instead. The Guidelines recommend prison for offenders who either have committed more serious offenses or who have accumulated multiple criminal history points.

Figure 7 shows the revocation rate for offenders who had received mitigated dispositional departures (20.6%) compared with those who had received presumptive probation sentences (15.8%). A total 14.8 percent of the felony offenders on probation received mitigated dispositional departures. For more information on total departure rates, see MSGC’s report entitled *2017 Sentencing Practices: Annual Summary Statistics for Felony Offenders*, available at [mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines/reports](http://mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines/reports).

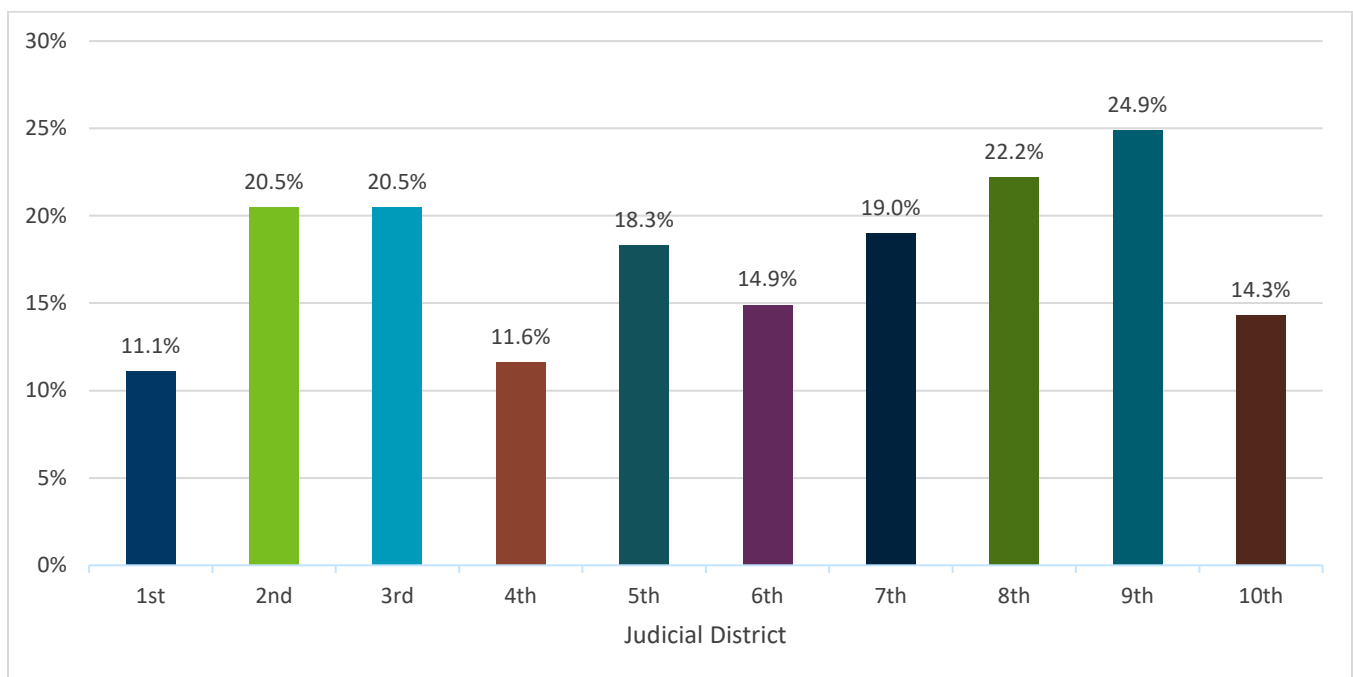
Figure 7. Probation Revocation Rates by Dispositional Departure, Sentenced 2002–2016, Revoked through 2017



## Revocation Rates by Judicial District

Figure 8 (p. 10) provides revocation rates by Judicial District. The Second, Third, Eighth, and Ninth Judicial Districts have the highest rates of revocation (over 20%), while the First and Fourth Judicial Districts have the lowest (under 12%). See Appendix 4 (p. 14) for a map of Minnesota’s ten judicial districts.

Figure 8. Probation Revocation Rates by Judicial District, Sentenced 2002–2016, Sentenced through 2017



## Revocation Rates by County

Table 2. Revocation Data by County, Sentenced 2002-2016, Sentenced through 2017

County	Total Number of Probation Cases 2002–2016	Total Number of Revocations through 12/31/2017	Percentage of Cases Revoked
Aitkin	627	143	22.8
Anoka	9,387	1,316	14.0
Becker	1,513	356	23.5
Beltrami	2,097	696	33.2
Benton	1,512	338	22.4
Big Stone	97	24	24.7
Blue Earth	1,985	339	17.1
Brown	510	103	20.2
Carlton	1,513	115	7.6
Carver	1,500	117	7.8
Cass	1,461	294	20.1
Chippewa	330	84	25.5
Chisago	1,507	225	14.9
Clay	2,222	574	25.8
Clearwater	338	69	20.4
Cook	132	20	15.2
Cottonwood	431	61	14.2
Crow Wing	2,089	538	25.8
Dakota	11,386	1,165	10.2
Dodge	455	119	26.2
Douglas	1,017	160	15.7
Faribault	482	78	16.2
Fillmore	334	63	18.9
Freeborn	1,111	318	28.6
Goodhue	1,549	170	11.0
Grant	110	21	19.1
Hennepin	31,044	3,602	11.6
Houston	529	94	17.8
Hubbard	658	118	17.9
Isanti	1,307	132	10.1
Itasca	1,923	555	28.9
Jackson	280	47	16.8
Kanabec	784	171	21.8
Kandiyohi	1,635	372	22.8
Kittson	99	14	14.1

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Number of Probation Cases 2002–2016</b>	<b>Total Number of Revocations through 12/31/2017</b>	<b>Percentage of Cases Revoked</b>
Koochiching	381	93	24.4
Lac qui Parle	99	14	14.1
Lake	318	49	15.4
Lake of the Woods	116	17	14.7
Le Sueur	488	62	12.7
Lincoln	97	19	19.6
Lyon	905	180	19.9
McLeod	1,296	181	14.0
Mahnomen	717	122	17.0
Marshall	220	35	15.9
Martin	880	230	26.1
Meeker	469	118	25.2
Mille Lacs	1,372	312	22.7
Morrison	1,108	256	23.1
Mower	1,678	492	29.3
Murray	201	24	11.9
Nicollet	574	115	20.0
Nobles	818	88	10.8
Norman	211	57	27.0
Olmsted	4,509	1,055	23.4
Otter Tail	1,616	209	12.9
Pennington	665	90	13.5
Pine	1,298	110	8.5
Pipestone	259	44	17.0
Polk	1,797	544	30.3
Pope	203	52	25.6
Ramsey	20,400	4,174	20.5
Red Lake	120	17	14.2
Redwood	802	178	22.2
Renville	407	64	15.7
Rice	1,586	115	7.3
Rock	124	18	14.5
Roseau	565	99	17.5
St Louis	8,659	1,404	16.2
Scott	3,212	446	13.9
Sherburne	2,350	317	13.5
Sibley	425	64	15.1
Stearns	4,937	655	13.3
Steele	1,186	193	16.3
Stevens	139	31	22.3



<b>County</b>	<b>Total Number of Probation Cases 2002–2016</b>	<b>Total Number of Revocations through 12/31/2017</b>	<b>Percentage of Cases Revoked</b>
Swift	191	52	27.2
Todd	586	127	21.7
Traverse	79	15	19.0
Wabasha	571	98	17.2
Wadena	568	139	24.5
Waseca	483	111	23.0
Washington	5,230	951	18.2
Watsonwan	437	83	19.0
Wilkin	146	27	18.5
Winona	1,506	202	13.4
Wright	2,939	317	10.8
Yellow Medicine	270	55	20.4
<b>Total (Statewide)</b>	<b>164,167</b>	<b>27,131</b>	<b>16.5</b>

# Appendices

## Appendix 1. Procedures for Calculating Revocations

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This analysis includes felony offenders who initially received a stayed probationary sentence between 2002 and 2016. Offenders were tracked for revocations through December 31, 2017. Probation revocations are determined through a process of matching Department of Corrections (DOC) prison admission data with MSGC sentencing data.<sup>8</sup> The DOC data include admissions as a result of revocations. An offender who was revoked to prison following a conviction for a new felony crime are classified by DOC as a “new admissions” and are not included in this analysis. MSGC would like to stress the following limitations in this report:

1. This is not intended to be a recidivism study. It describes, in very basic terms, revocation data for felony offenders who were originally sentenced to probation. The analysis does not statistically control for a variety of factors that may influence an offender’s success.
2. The data were not standardized: All offenders sentenced between 2002 and 2016 were tracked through December 31, 2017. Therefore, an offender sentenced to probation on January 2, 2002 is tracked for a longer period of time (fifteen years, 11 months, 30 days), while an offender sentenced to probation on January 2, 2016 is tracked for a shorter period of time (1 year, 11 months, 30 days). It is our intention to update this report annually when new prison admissions data are available from DOC.
3. This analysis captures only revocations due to probation violations. Any revocations due to new felony commitments are excluded. This analysis does include revocations due to new misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor convictions, as well as “technical” violations, as these are all considered violations of the terms of felony probation. Also, this analysis does not account for any previous attempts by the court to “restructure” an offender’s stayed sentence before revoking it.<sup>9</sup>
4. MSGC recognizes that offenders are not typically “at risk” for violating terms of probation while they are confined in a jail or workhouse. In the majority of cases, some conditional confinement time was pronounced as part of the initial stayed sentence. For the offenders placed on probation from 2001-2016, the total conditional confinement rate was 88 percent.
5. Although MSGC has data for offenders sentenced in 2017, these offenders have been excluded from this report because there had not been a full calendar year in which to track them while on probation.
6. This report excludes offenders who originally had a stay of adjudication and received a prison sentence upon revocation. A stay of adjudication does not meet the definition of an initial stayed sentence, as described above, because the offender was not convicted.<sup>10</sup> This report tracks revocations of probationary sentences imposed following conviction.

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<sup>8</sup> MSGC monitoring data are offender-based; cases represent offenders rather than individual charges. Offenders sentenced within the same county in a one-month period are generally counted once, based on their most serious offense.

<sup>9</sup> See [Minn. Stat. § 609.14](#). Even if considered to be a revocation (of, for example, a stay of imposition), a restructuring of sentence that does not result in commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections is outside the scope of this report.

<sup>10</sup> See Minn. Sentencing Guidelines § 2.D.1.e and 2.D.106.

## Appendix 2. Average Pronounced Probation Lengths

The following information displays the average pronounced<sup>11</sup> probation length, in months, for felony<sup>12</sup> cases<sup>13</sup> sentenced from 2015–2017.

Figure 9 displays the average pronounced probation length by offense type. Criminal sexual conduct offenses received significantly longer probation terms when compared to other offense types. Figure 10 displays average pronounced probation terms by judicial district.

Figure 9. Average Pronounced Probation Length, in Months, by Offense Type, 2015–2017

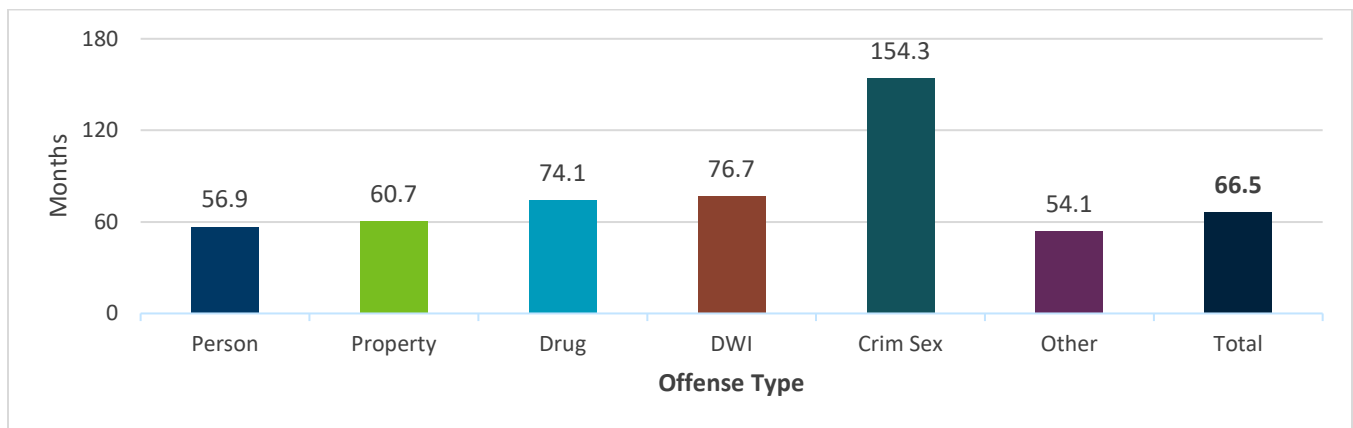
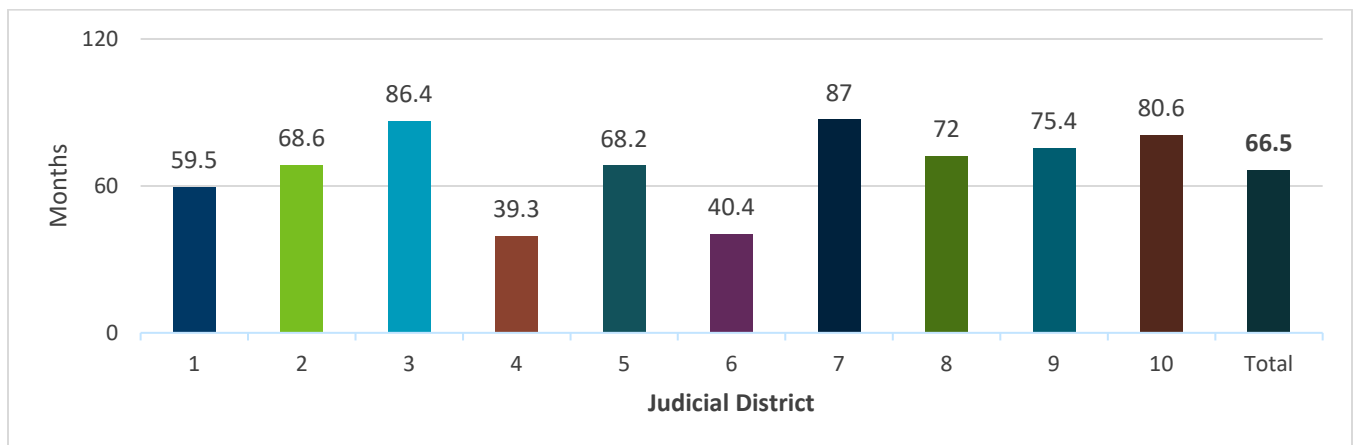


Figure 10. Average Pronounced Probation Length, in Months, by Judicial District, 2015–2017



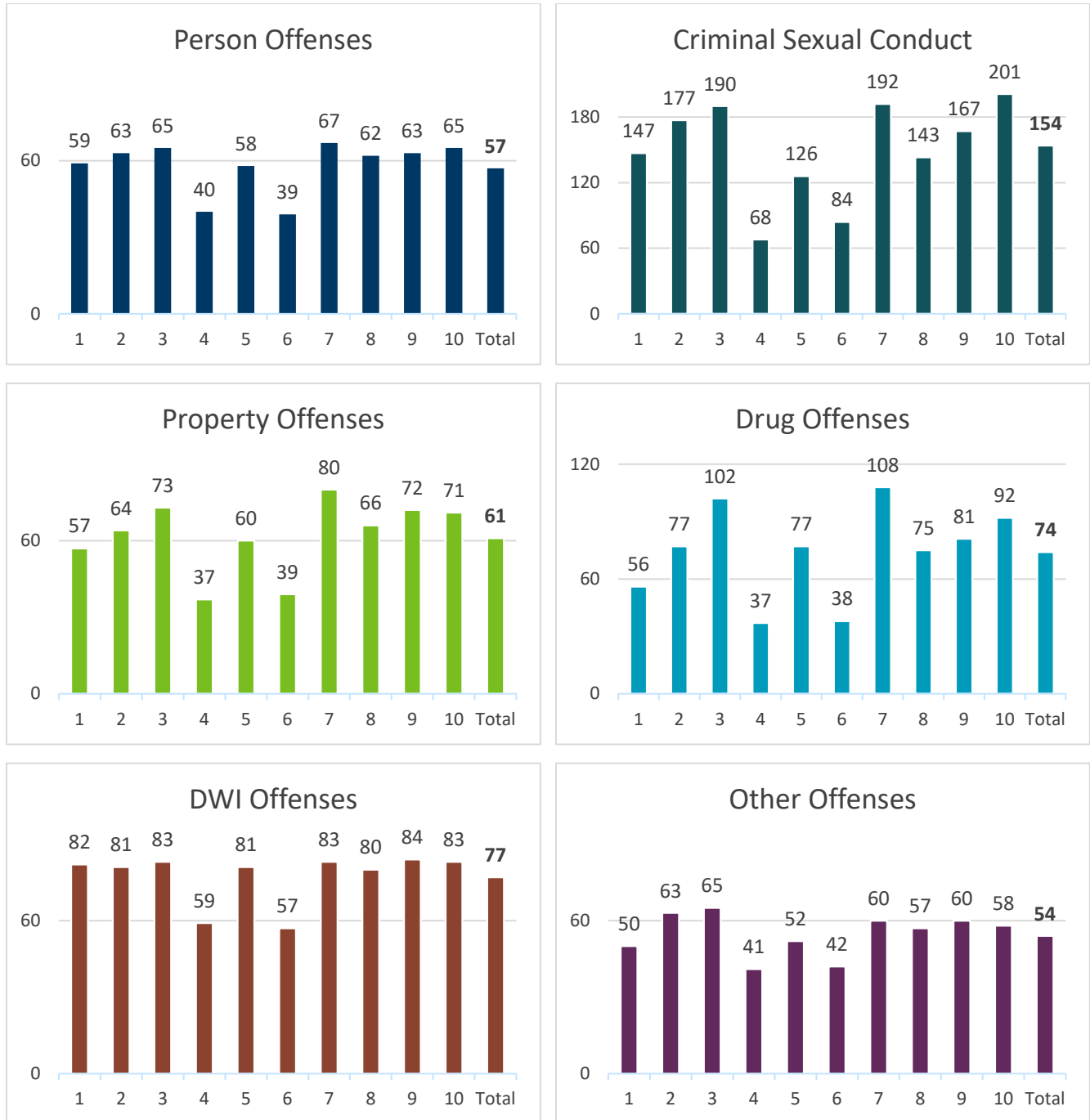
<sup>11</sup> MSGC has no information on how long offenders actually serve on probation before they are discharged.

<sup>12</sup> Probation terms for felony offenses that received misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentences are excluded, as were probation terms of less than one month since such terms involve almost immediate discharges from probation with credit for time served.

<sup>13</sup> Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission monitoring data are offender-based, meaning cases represent offenders rather than individual charges. Offenders sentenced within the same county in a one-month period are generally counted only once, based on their most serious offense.

The following set of graphs display the average pronounced probation terms by offense type and judicial district. For example, from 2015–2017, the average pronounced probation term for person offenses in District 1 was 59 months. Criminal sexual conduct offenses have the longest average pronounced probation term in every district.

Figure 11. Average Pronounced Probation Term, in Months, by District and Offense Type, 2015–2017



## Appendix 3. How the Guidelines Work

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Minnesota's guidelines are based on a grid structure. The vertical axis of the Grid represents the **severity** of the offense for which the offender was convicted. The horizontal axis represents a measure of the offender's **criminal history**. The Commission has ranked felony level offenses into eleven severity levels. Offenses included in each severity level are listed in the **Severity Reference Table** in the *Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines and Commentary*.

The criminal history index measures the offender's prior record and consists of four measures of prior criminal behavior: (1) a weighted measure of prior felony sentences; (2) a limited measure of prior misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor sentences; (3) a limited measure of the prior serious juvenile record; and (4) a "custody status" measure which indicates if the offender was on probation or parole when the current offense was committed.

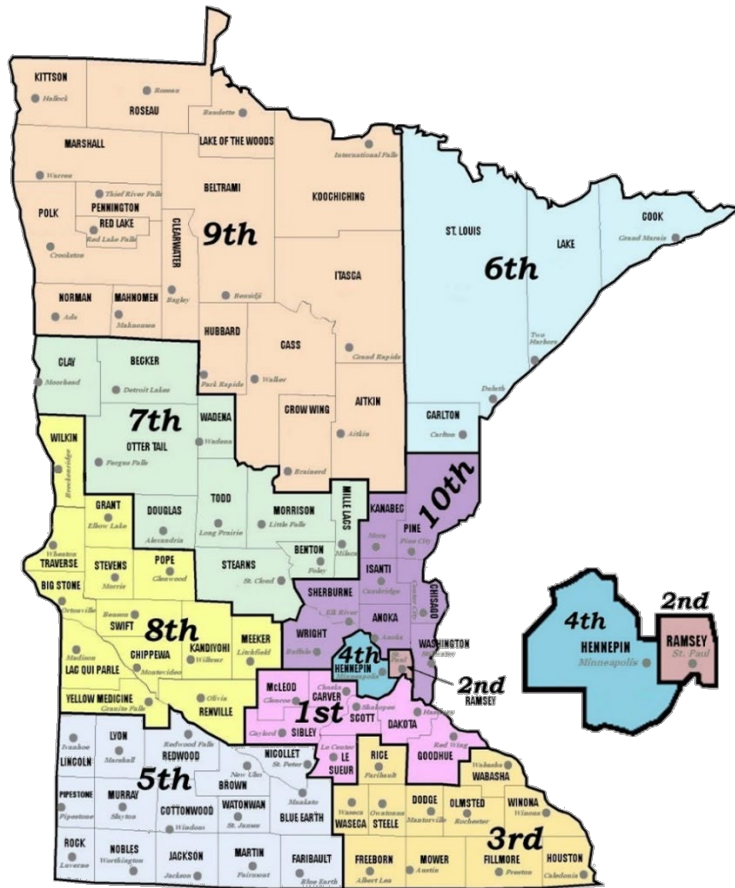
The recommended (presumptive) guideline sentence is found in the cell of the sentencing grid in which the offender's criminal history score and severity level intersect. The Guidelines recommend imprisonment in a state prison in the non-shaded cells of the grid.

The Guidelines generally recommend a stayed sentence for cells in the shaded area of the applicable Grid. When a sentence is stayed, the court typically places the offender on probation and may require up to a year of local confinement (i.e., local correctional facility, county jail or workhouse) as a condition of probation. Other conditions such as fines, restitution, community work service, treatment, house arrest, etc. may also be applied to an offender's sentence. There are, however, a number of offenses that carry a presumptive prison sentence regardless of where the offender is on the applicable Guidelines Grid (e.g., offenses involving dangerous weapons which carry mandatory minimum prison terms, and drug and burglary offenses).

The number in the cell is the recommended length of the prison sentence in months. As explained above, sentences in shaded boxes are generally stayed probationary sentences. For cases in the non-shaded cells of the applicable Grid, the Guidelines also provide a narrow range of months around the presumptive duration that a judge may pronounce and still be within the Guidelines.

It is not possible to fully explain all of the policies in this brief summary. Additional information on the Guidelines is available by contacting the Commission's office. *The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines and Commentary* is available online at <http://mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines>.

# Appendix 4. Minnesota Judicial District Map



<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>	<u>Fifth</u>	<u>Sixth</u>	<u>Seventh</u>	<u>Eighth</u>	<u>Ninth</u>	<u>Tenth</u>
Carver	Ramsey	Dodge	Hennepin	Blue Earth	Carlton	Becker	Big Stone	Aitkin	Anoka
Dakota		Fillmore		Brown	Cook	Benton	Chippewa	Beltrami	Chisago
Goodhue		Freeborn		Cottonwood	Lake	Clay	Grant	Cass	Isanti
Le Sueur		Houston		Faribault	St. Louis	Douglas	Kandiyohi	Clearwater	Kanabec
McLeod		Mower		Jackson		Mille Lacs	Lac qui Parle	Crow Wing	Pine
Scott		Olmsted		Lincoln		Morrison	Meeker	Hubbard	Sherburne
Sibley		Rice		Lyon		Otter Tail	Pope	Itasca	Washington
		Steele		Martin		Stearns	Renville	Kittson	Wright
		Wabasha		Murray		Todd	Stevens	Koochiching	
		Waseca		Nicollet		Wadena	Swift	Lake of the Woods	
		Winona		Nobles			Traverse	Mahnomen	
				Pipestone			Wilkin	Marshall	
				Redwood			Yellow Medicine	Norman	
				Rock				Pennington	
				Watonwan				Polk	
								Red Lake	
								Roseau	

Source: Minn. Judicial Branch.