MINNESOTA SENTENCING GUIDELINES COMMISSION

2013 Sentencing Practices: Annual Summary Statistics for Felony Offenders

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Background Information

Minnesota adopted a sentencing guidelines system effective May 1, 1980, in order to create a more uniform and determinate sentencing system.

A sentencing guidelines system provides the legislature with a structure for determining and maintaining a rational sentencing policy. Through the development of sentencing guidelines, the legislature determines the goals and purposes of the state's sentencing system. The Guidelines represent the general goals of the criminal justice system. They also specifically recommend what the appropriate sentence should be for an individual offender, given the offender's conviction offense and criminal record.

The system is intended to ensure that offenders convicted of serious crimes against persons or with lengthy criminal records are sentenced to prison. The Guidelines may, and often have been modified to increase penalties for offenders. The system allows these modifications to be implemented uniformly throughout the state. A monitoring system has been developed to provide information on sentencing practices. This information is used to evaluate sentencing policy, identify sentencing trends and to determine how sentencing policy impacts correctional resources.

Goals of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines

The goals of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines are:

- To better assure **public safety**.
- To promote **uniformity** in sentencing so that offenders who are convicted of similar types of crimes and who have similar types of criminal records are similarly sentenced.
- To provide **truth and certainty** in sentencing.
- To establish **proportionality** in sentencing by emphasizing a "just deserts" philosophy. Offenders convicted of serious violent offenses (even with no prior record), those with repeat violent records, and those with more extensive non-violent criminal records are recommended the most severe penalties.

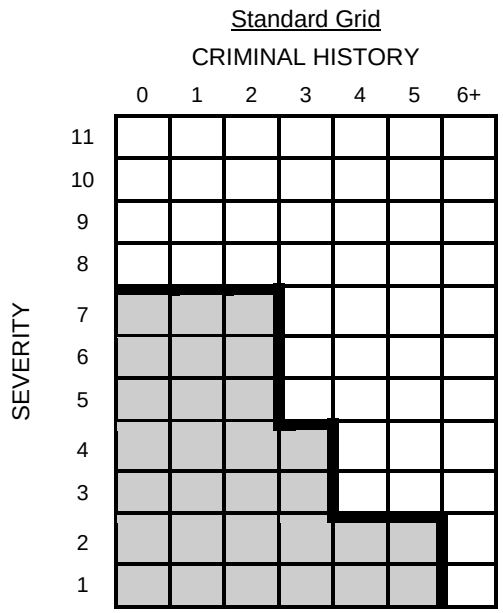
How the Sentencing Guidelines Work

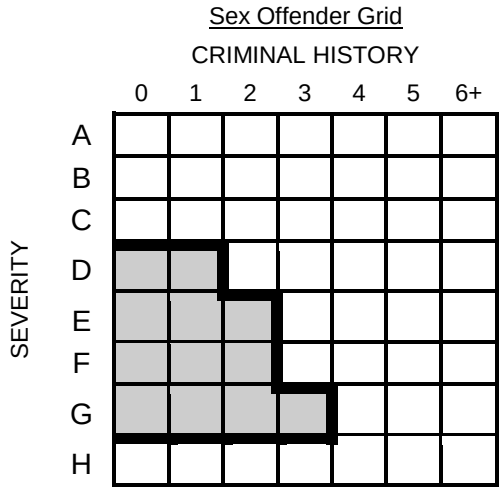
To understand the data on sentencing practices, it is necessary to have a general knowledge of how the Guidelines work and what factors are used to determine the recommended sentence. The following pages provide a brief explanation of how the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines are applied to individual cases.

Minnesota's Guidelines are based on a grid structure. The vertical axis represents the severity of the offense of conviction. The Commission has ranked offenses that are felonies under Minnesota law into eleven severity levels. Offenses for which a life sentence is mandated by statute (first-degree murder and some criminal sexual conduct offenses) are excluded from the Guidelines. A

separate Sex Offender Grid is used for sentencing sex offenses with severity levels from A (most serious) to H.[1]

The horizontal axis represents the offender's criminal history and includes: variously weighted prior felony sentences; some prior misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor sentences; limited prior serious juvenile offenses; and added points for "custody status" if the offender was confined or on community supervision when the current offense was committed.





Presumptive Sentence

The recommended Guidelines sentence (presumptive sentence) is generally found in the cell of the Sentencing Guidelines Grid where the offender's criminal history score and severity level intersect. The numbers in the cells are recommended lengths of prison sentences in months.

For cells below and to the left of the solid line (the gray shaded area of the Grids), the Guidelines recommend a stayed sentence. When a sentence is stayed, the court typically places the offender on probation and may impose up to one year of local confinement (i.e., jail or workhouse). Other conditions such as fines, restitution, community work service, treatment, house arrest, etc., may also be imposed on the offender.

For cells above and to the right of the solid line (the white area of the Grids), the Guidelines recommend incarceration in a state prison. The Guidelines provide a range of 15 percent downward and 20 percent upward from a specified duration. The court may pronounce a sentence within that range without departing from the Guidelines.

[1] Failure to register as a sex offender, which carries a mandatory minimum prison sentence (Minn. Stat. § 243.166), is the only offense ranked at severity level H. Therefore, the recommended disposition according to the Guidelines is commitment.

The court may depart from the presumptive Guidelines sentence for reasons that are substantial and compelling. The court must state the reason(s) for departure on the record, and either the prosecution or the defense has the right to appeal the pronounced sentence. (A deeper discussion of departures begins on p. 22.)

Regardless of whether or not the court follows the Guidelines, the sentence pronounced is fixed; there is no parole board to grant early release from prison. According to Minn. Stat. § 244.101, when an offender receives an executed prison sentence, the sentence pronounced by the court consists of two parts: a term of imprisonment equal to two-thirds of the total executed sentence and a supervised release term equal to one-third the total executed sentence. The amount of time the offender actually serves in prison may be extended by the Department of Corrections if the offender violates disciplinary rules while in prison or violates conditions of supervised release. This extension period could result in the offender serving the entire executed sentence in prison. Certain offenses (such as criminal sexual conduct and felony DWI) have a period of mandatory conditional release that must be served upon release from prison.

The presumptive sentence cannot always be determined by simply looking at one of the sentencing Grids. The presumptive Guidelines sentence is sometimes more severe than it might appear from the Grids alone, due to mandatory minimum sentences and other enhanced sentences provided by the Legislature. It is not possible to fully explain all of the policies in this brief summary. Additional information on the Sentencing Guidelines is available by contacting the Commission's office. The *Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines and Commentary* is available online at mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines.

Changes to the Sentencing Grids over Time

These types of changes should be noted when evaluating sentencing information over time.

2006

Effective August 1, a separate Sex Offender Grid was introduced with Severity Level A (the most serious) to Severity Level H. More severe policies were adopted for repeat sex offenders including an enhanced weighting scheme for prior sex offenses and the possibility of a second custody status point.

2005

Starting August 1, ranges on the Guidelines Grid were increased to allow the court to pronounce a sentence without departure that is up to 20 percent greater than, or 15 percent less than, the presumptive number of months on the Guidelines Grid.

2002

Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI) took effect August 1. The Commission added an eleventh severity level to the Guidelines Grid to accommodate it. A new Severity Level 7 was created, with the old Severity Levels 7 through 10 becoming Severity Level 8 through Severity Level 11. Offenses ranked at these levels were moved up by a severity level, but the presumptive sentences remained the same.

1997

A package of changes, which increased sentences in some cells and decreased sentences in other cells at Severity Levels 2 through Severity Level 6, went into effect August 1.

1989

A number of dramatic changes were made to the Guidelines. Presumptive durations at Severity Levels 7 through Severity Level 10 were increased significantly and a weighting scheme was implemented for prior felonies. Before August 1, 1989, felony sentences that were included in the criminal history score were given one point, regardless of the severity of the prior offense.

*New Felony Crime Legislation in 2013**

In 2013, legislation impacting felony sentencing was as follows:

- A minimum "presumptive" 3-year prison sentence for repeat sex offenders was reinstituted.
- Several new offenses relating to emergency telephone calls and communications were created, including a felony-level offense for falsely making emergency calls when no emergency exists that result in injury.
- Wildfire arson was expanded to add new offenses for which the statutory maximums are based on the number of buildings, acres, or crop value damaged or threatened with damage, and to establish a new offense for intentionally setting a fire that results in demonstrable bodily harm.

* For more details, see *Minnesota Sentencing Enhancements: 1987 to 2014* under "Special Topics."

MSGC Monitoring Data

One of the primary functions of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission is to monitor sentencing practices. The monitoring system is designed to maintain data on all offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced under the Guidelines. A “case” is defined when a sentencing worksheet is received from the probation officer and matched with sentencing data from the District Court. An offender sentenced in the same county on more than one offense within a thirty-day period is counted as one case; information on the most serious offense is included in the MSGC Monitoring Data.

Sentencing Guidelines worksheets, submitted by probation officers to the court and to the Commission, contain demographic information about the offender (e.g., date of birth, gender, race and ethnicity), the offenses for which the offender was convicted, the offender’s criminal history and the presumptive Guidelines sentence. This information is matched with sentencing data from the District Court. The monitoring data sets include information on the sentence pronounced by the court and, if the sentence was a departure, the substantial and compelling reasons cited by the court.

Beginning in 2006, first-degree murder offenses were included in the Commission’s data. Prior to then, only attempted first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder were included. First-degree murder has a mandatory life sentence; the presumptive sentence is not determined by the Sentencing Guidelines. It was decided to include first-degree murder in the Commission’s data following the Legislature’s creation of life sentences for some sex offenses in 2005. The MSGC Monitoring Data now tracks the number of life sentences pronounced and the types of offenders receiving life sentences.

Prior to 1988, a “year” of sentencing data contained twelve months of sentences, beginning with the first of November of the previous year and extending to the end of October of the year specified. Beginning in 1988, the twelve-month period was converted to the regular calendar year. The slight shift in the time frames does not significantly interfere with analysis.

Data for Cases Sentenced in 2013

The data on the following pages display summary information about sentencing practices and case volume and distribution. As noted in the description of the Guidelines, the recommended sentence is based primarily on the severity of the offense of conviction and secondarily on the offender's criminal record. The majority of offenders receive the recommended sentence.

Sentencing practices are very closely related to the recommended Guidelines sentence. It is very important, therefore, to be aware of the effect of differences in offense severity and criminal history when evaluating sentencing practices. This is particularly important when comparing groups of offenders (e.g., by gender, race/ethnicity and judicial district). For example, if in a particular district the proportion of serious person offenders is fairly high, the imprisonment rate for that district will likely be higher than for districts with predominantly lower severity level offenses.

It is also important to take significant changes to the Guidelines into account when analyzing the following tables. For instance, a severity level was inserted into the Standard Grid in 2002 to accommodate felony driving while impaired (DWI). In order to group offenses together when reporting data, the new Severity Levels 1 through 11, are used in tables in which severity levels are reported. In addition, the Sex Offender Grid effective for sex offenses committed on or after August 1, 2006, is referenced separately wherever applicable.

Case Volume and Distribution

Figure 1. Number of Offenders Sentenced for Felony Convictions: 1981-2013

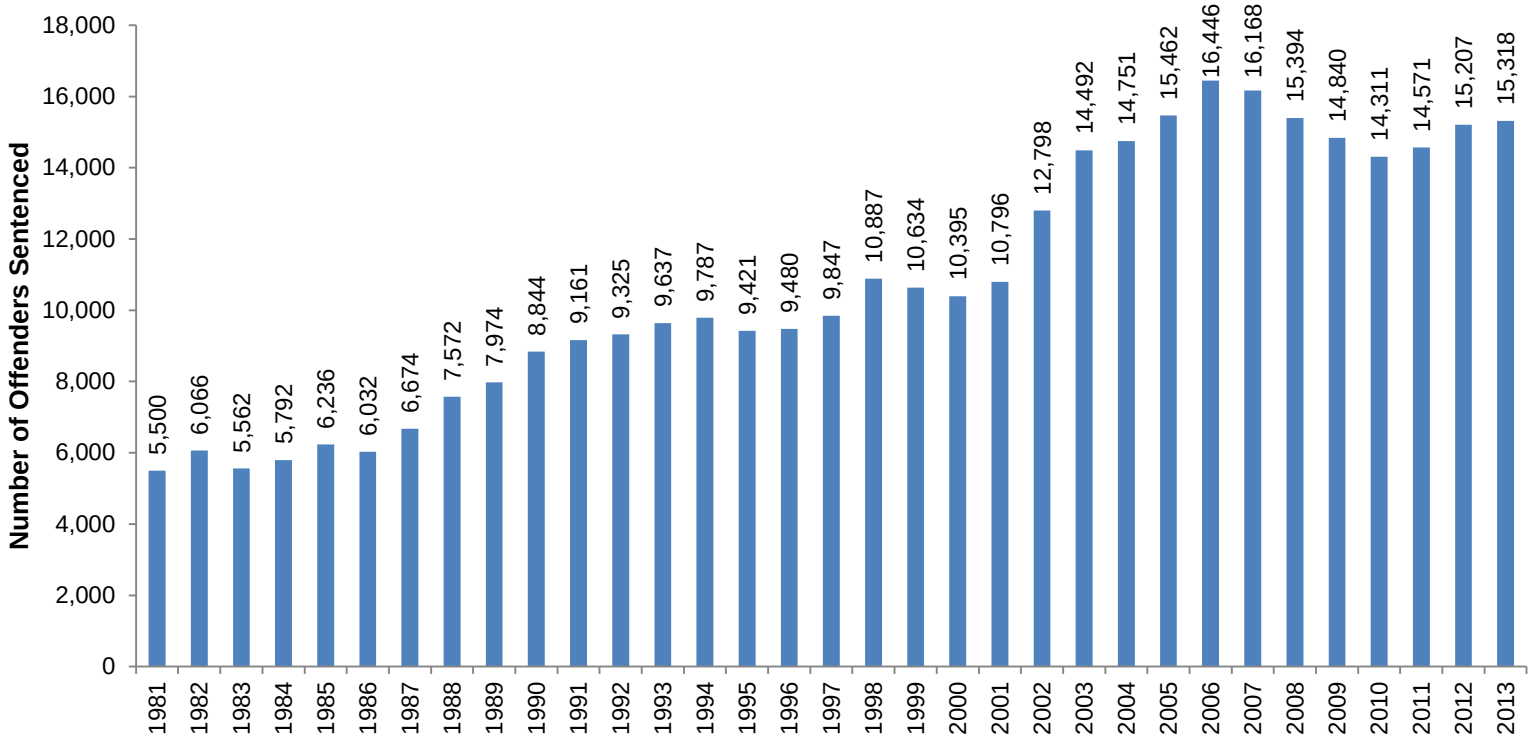
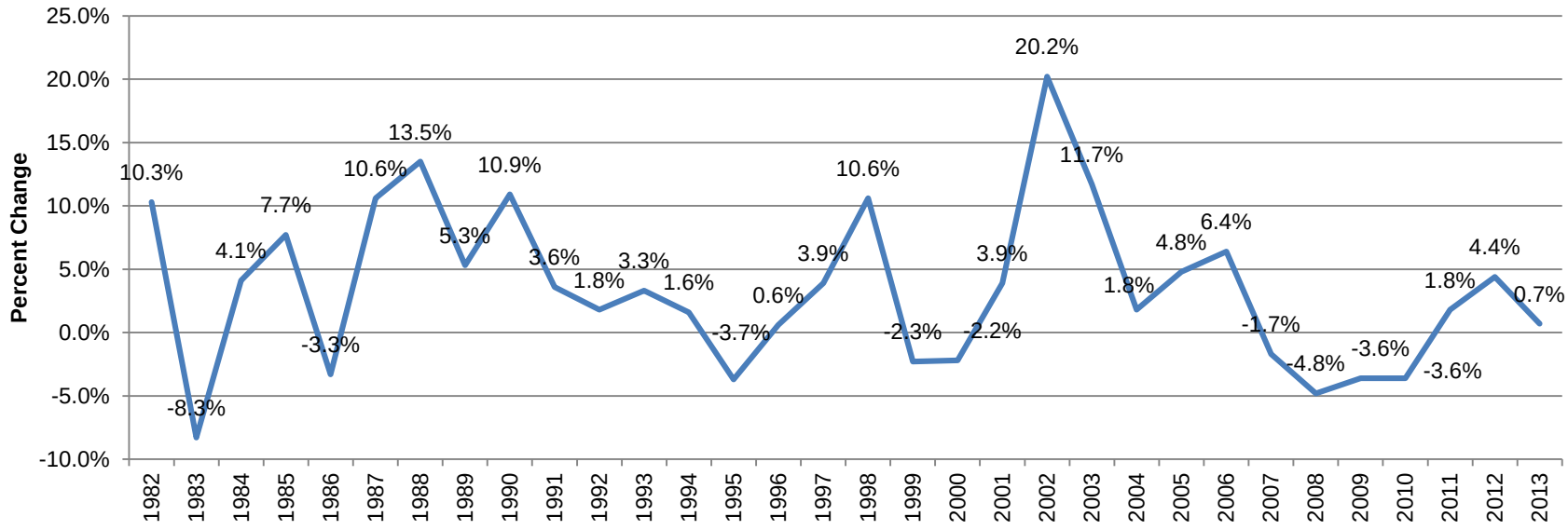


Figure 2. Percent Change in Number of Offenders Sentenced for Felony Convictions: 1982-2013



Case Volume

There were 15,318 felony offenders sentenced in 2013; an increase of 0.7 percent from the number sentenced in 2012. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate a large growth in the number of offenders sentenced for felony convictions between 2001 and 2006. This growth can be attributed to the implementation of the felony driving while impaired (DWI) law and increases in the number of drug crimes sentenced, particularly methamphetamine cases.

The increase in volume for felony sentences is likely related to an overall increase in reported crime. Data published by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety indicated that the overall crime rate for "index crimes"[2] has fluctuated since 1981, but had declined in the five years prior to 2012. In 2012, the crime rate increased by 0.7 percent over the 2011 rate. The 2013 rate of 2,652 crimes per 100,000

[2] Index crimes are Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. *2013 Uniform Crime Report, p. 10.*

in population represents a decrease of 4.4 percent from the 2012 rate. In 2013 there were 12,469 reported violent crimes in Minnesota, an increase of 1.2 percent from the 12,323 violent crimes reported in 2012.

Figure 3. Percent Change by Offense Type: 2001-2013
(Felony DWI and Non-Person Sex Offenses Separated from "Other" Category)

Year Sentenced	Total (All Offenses)	Person	Property	Drug	Other	Other (Felony DWI*)	Other (Non-Person Sex Offenses**)
2001	3.9%	3.8%	4.2%	0.0%	13.3%		
2002	20.2%	10.4%	17.9%	31.9%	16.3%		
2003	11.7%	6.2%	2.4%	13.8%	2.2%		
2004	1.8%	1.1%	-0.8%	3.6%	6.2%	6.2%	
2005	4.8%	6.4%	2.0%	8.1%	7.6%	-3.0%	
2006	6.4%	13.7%	7.9%	2.7%	1.1%	-5.5%	
2007	-1.7%	7.3%	-4.0%	-7.1%	3.7%	-6.7%	
2008	-4.8%	2.9%	-11.5%	-6.9%	-0.1%	6.0%	
2009	-3.6%	6.6%	-7.0%	-7.7%	-7.0%	-9.6%	
2010	-3.6%	2.0%	-6.8%	-7.0%	-2.7%	-5.3%	3.1%
2011	1.8%	1.7%	-2.4%	2.5%	17.1%	-1.0%	9.9%
2012	4.4%	3.5%	8.8%	4.2%	-2.8%	-4.4%	4.0%
2013	0.7%	-0.1%	-1.7%	7.6%	2.0%	-19.2%	4.6%

*Felony DWI went into effect August 1, 2002. Since 2003 was the first full year in which this offense existed, percent change for this category is only provided for 2004 and beyond.

**Category created in 2010 for sex offenses without a direct victim (failure to register as a predatory offender and possession and dissemination of child pornography). These offenses are excluded from the percent change calculation between 2009 and 2010 for the "other" category.

Change in Case Volume by Offense Type

Figure 3 shows the percent change, by offense type, in the number of offenders sentenced between 2001 and 2013. The number of offenders sentenced decreased for Person, Property and DWI offenses. The number of offenders sentenced increased for Drug and "Other" offenses. With an increase of 7.6 percent, Drug offenses grew the most.

Person Offenses

Sentencing for person crimes had increased every year between 2001 and 2012. In 2013, the number of offenders sentenced for person crimes remained almost identical to the number sentenced in 2011, showing a decrease of 0.1 percent (Figure 3). As a proportion of total crimes sentenced in 2013, person offenses accounted for approximately 32 percent of the offenses, equal to the percentage observed in 2012 and 2011 (also 32%), which was the highest percentage since the Guidelines went into effect (Figure 5).

Domestic Assault-Related Offenses

Much of the recent growth in person offenses can be attributed to an increase in certain domestic assault-related offenses, including domestic assault, domestic assault by strangulation, and violations of restraining orders (Figure 4). This may be, in part, due to legislative changes in 2006 that removed the requirement that a prior offense had to be against the same victim, expanded the look-back period to 10 years, and also expanded the list of qualified priors. This growth appears to have leveled off in 2012 and 2013. After a 25 percent increase in 2011, the number of offenders sentenced for violations of domestic abuse no contact orders (VDANCO) declined by 13 percent in 2012 with a further decline of five percent in 2013. The number of offenders sentenced for violations of harassment restraining orders (VHRO) increased from 47 to 50 and there was a growth of 4.5 percent in the number sentenced for violations of orders for protection (VOFP). There was also an increase in the number sentenced for domestic assault (5.7%), but a 12 percent decline in the number sentenced for domestic assault by strangulation (Figure 4). For a more detailed discussion of the growth in domestic assault-related offenses, see MSGC's report entitled *Assault Offenses & Violations of Restraining Orders Sentenced in 2013*, which is available on the MSGC website at mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines/reports.

Assault Offenses

Other than the domestic assault-related offenses, the assault offense that grew the most in 2012 was fourth-degree assault with a 19 percent increase. The number of offenders sentenced for first- and third-degree assaults also increased while the number sentenced for fifth-degree declined and the number sentenced for second-degree remained unchanged. Overall, the number of offenders sentenced for assault offenses increased by 2.6 percent and the number sentenced for violations of restraining order offenses decreased by 1.2 percent.

Drug Offenses

With an increase of 7.6 percent in 2013, drug offenses showed the largest increase of any of the offense categories. As a proportion of total crimes sentenced, drug offenses had been decreasing since 2006 (Figure 5). In 2012, the proportion of offenders sentenced for drug offenses was the

same as in 2010 and 2011 (23%), which was the lowest percentage seen since 1999. With the 2013 increase, drug offenses rose to make up 25 percent of the felony offenses sentenced.

Property Offenses

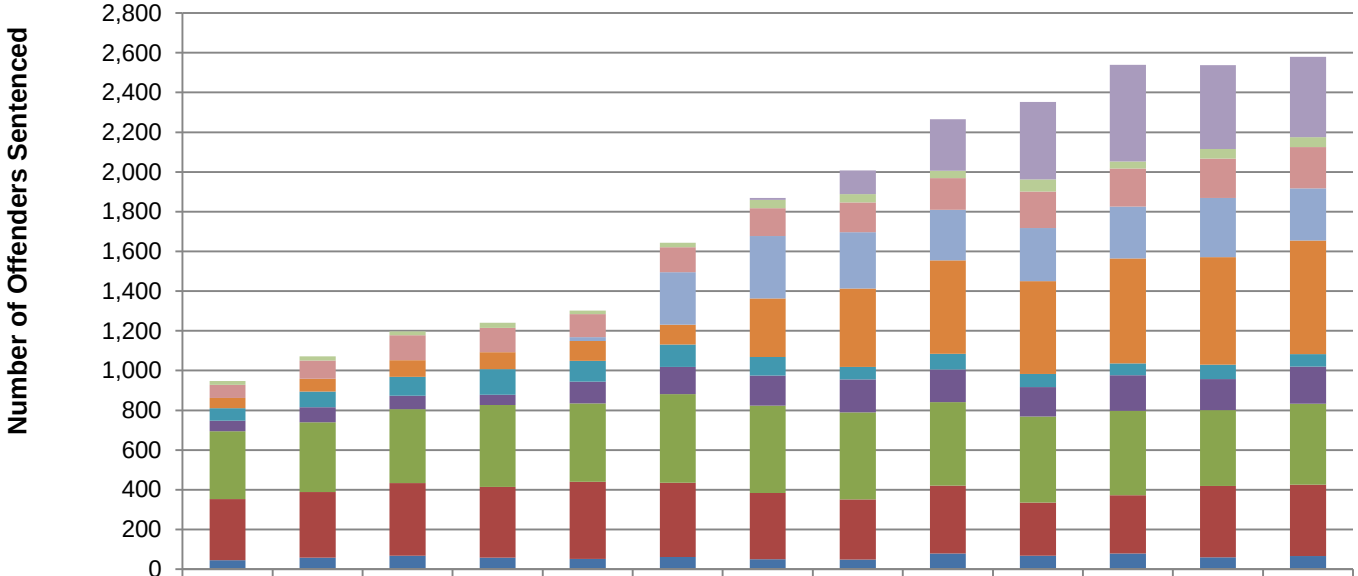
In 2013, the number of offenders sentenced for property offenses decreased by 1.7 percent. This follows an almost 9% increase in 2012. Prior to 2012, the number sentenced for property offenses had declined in every year since 2006. The proportion of total crimes sentenced that were property offenses rose from 29 percent in 2011 (the lowest level observed since 2001) to 30 percent in 2012 (Figure 5). In 2013, the proportion was slightly under 30 percent. This proportion is still much lower than that seen in 2001 and earlier years when property offenses made up over 40 percent of the cases sentenced.

Other Offenses (Including Felony DWI)

In 2010, the offense category entitled "Other" was separated so that data about felony DWI and non-person sex offenses (e.g., failure to register as a predatory offender or possession and dissemination of child pornography) could be analyzed separately. The number of offenders sentenced for Felony DWI peaked in 2004 at 860 and has declined in most years since. In 2013, the number of offenders sentenced for felony DWIs (510) decreased by 19 percent, the largest decrease ever seen.[3] Overall, there was a four and a half percent increase in the number of offenders in the non-person sex offense category. Failure to register increased by 20 offenders (from 391 to 411) and child pornography sentences increased by 3 (from 104 to 107). The number sentenced for the remaining offenses in the other category increased by two percent. The most noticeable increases were in ineligible felon in possession of a firearm (from 321 to 372) and fleeing police (from 377 to 404). Sentences for voting violations decreased from 95 in 2012 to 16 in 2013.

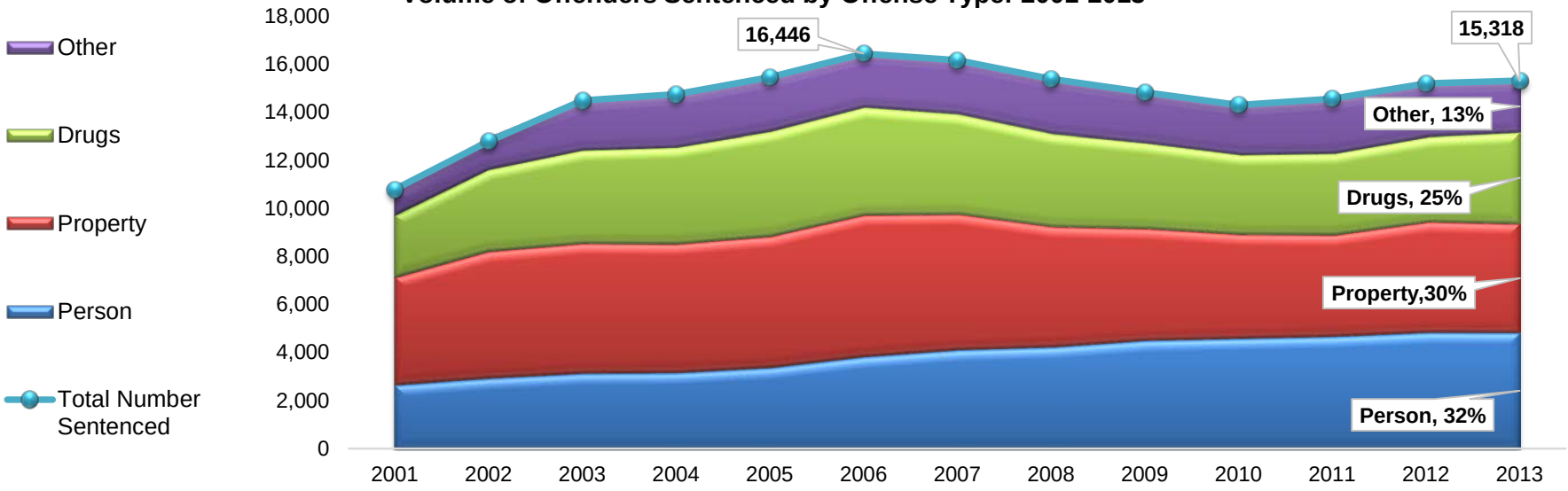
[3] The Minnesota Department of Public Safety reported a nine percent drop in driving while impaired incidents from 2012 to 2013. The year 2013 had the lowest number of DWIs in the period from 1994 to 2013 at 25,719. Office of Traffic Safety. Minnesota Impaired Driving Facts, 2013. Retrieved on 11/10/2014 at https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ots/reports-statistics/Documents/minnesota-impaired-driving-facts-2013.pdf

Figure 4. Frequency of Assault and Restraining Order Offenses: 2001-2013



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
VDANCO							9	119	259	390	488	423	403
VHRO	20	22	19	26	17	22	43	41	37	61	34	47	50
VOFP	65	91	125	123	116	126	139	151	159	183	193	199	208
Dom. Assault by Strang.					20	264	315	282	255	268	260	298	263
Domestic Assault	52	65	85	84	100	100	295	396	471	467	529	541	572
Assault 5	63	79	94	129	104	112	93	63	78	66	60	72	63
Assault 4	54	76	68	52	110	137	152	166	165	149	178	157	187
Assault 3	341	351	373	413	395	447	440	438	420	433	426	382	408
Assault 2	307	330	365	356	388	373	333	302	341	267	293	359	359
Assault 1	46	58	68	58	52	62	50	49	80	68	79	60	66

Figure 5. Total Number of Offenders Sentenced and Volume of Offenders Sentenced by Offense Type: 2001-2013



Offense Type		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Person	Number	2,667	2,951	3,152	3,180	3,396	3,841	4,121	4,244	4,509	4,599	4,679	4,841	4,836
	%	24.7	22.7	21.7	21.6	22.0	23.4	25.5	27.6	30.4	32.1	32.1	31.8	31.6
Property	Number	4,470	5,271	5,395	5,349	5,455	5,888	5,650	5,003	4,651	4,334	4,232	4,604	4,528
	%	41.1	40.6	37.2	36.3	35.3	35.8	34.9	32.5	31.3	30.3	29.0	30.3	29.6
Drug	Number	2,596	3,424	3,896	4,038	4,366	4,485	4,167	3,878	3,578	3,326	3,409	3,552	3,821
	%	24.0	26.4	26.9	27.4	28.2	27.3	25.8	25.2	24.1	23.2	23.4	23.4	24.9
Other –	Number	1,063	1,332	2,049	2,184	2,245	2,232	2,230	2,269	2,102	952	1,115	1,084	1,105
	%	9.8	10.3	14.1	14.8	14.5	13.6	13.8	14.7	14.2	6.7	7.7	7.1	7.2
Felony DWI	Number										667	660	495	510
	%										4.7	4.5	3.3	3.3
Non-Person Sex Offense	Number										433	476	631	518
	%										3.0	3.3	4.1	3.4
Total Number		10,796	12,978	14,492	14,751	15,462	16,446	16,168	15,394	14,840	14,311	14,571	15,207	15,318

Distribution of Offenders by Gender, Race and Judicial District

Males have always accounted for more than 80 percent of the felony offenders in Minnesota (Table 5, p. 36). Figure 6 shows the racial composition of the felony offender population from 1981 through 2013. The percentage of offenders who are white has decreased by roughly 25 percent since 1981. This is largely due to an increase in the percentage of black offenders, though the percentage of other minority offenders (particularly Hispanic) has also increased over time.

In 2013, the percent of offenders who are black decreased slightly from 26.8 percent in 2012 to 26.4 percent. The percent that are white increased slightly from 57.7% to 58%. The percent who are American Indian and Asian also increased, while the percent who are Hispanic declined.

Figure 7 displays the 2013 distribution of the racial composition by Judicial District. The largest populations of black offenders are in the Second Judicial District (Ramsey County) and the Fourth Judicial District (Hennepin County). These districts include the Metropolitan areas of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Additional information on case volume and distribution can be found in Tables 5 to 11 (pp. 36-42). County-level information can be found in Table 23 to 25 (pp. 58-66).

Figure 6. Distribution of Felony Offenders by Race: 1981-2013

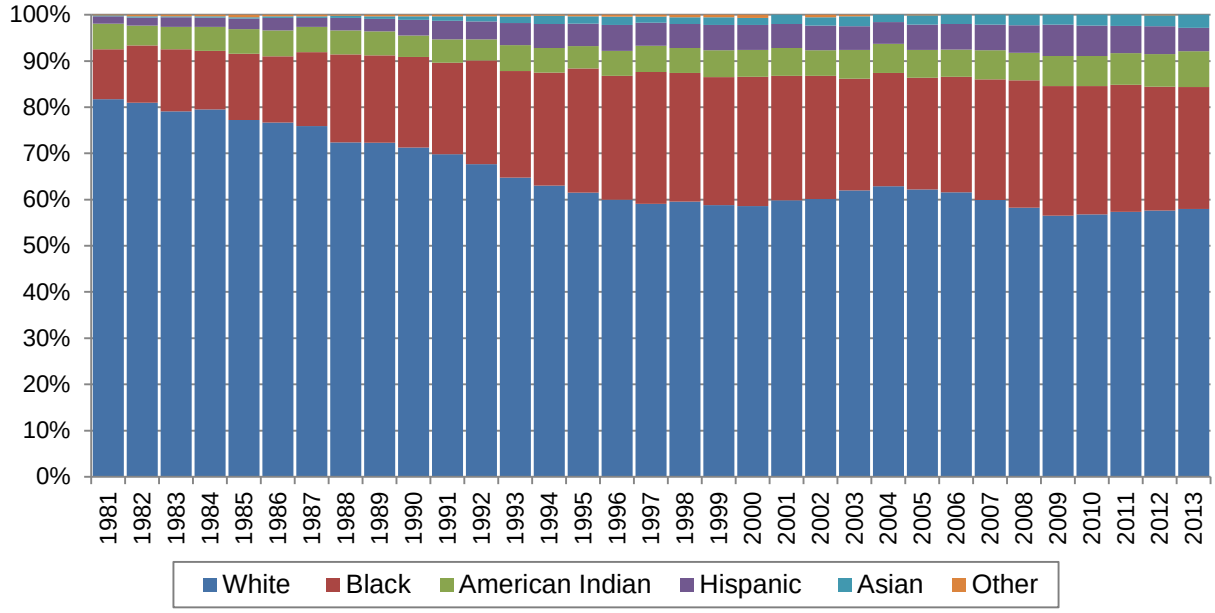
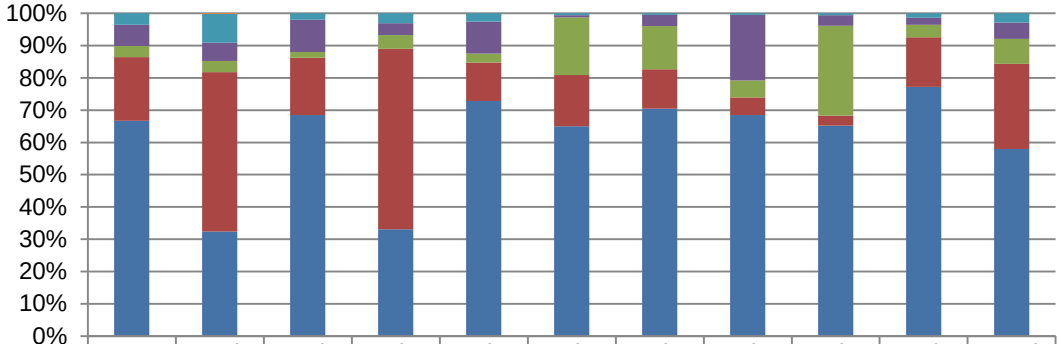


Figure 7. Distribution of Felony Offenders by Race and Judicial District



	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Total
Other	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian	3.5%	9.0%	1.9%	3.0%	2.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	2.8%
Hispanic	6.6%	5.7%	10.1%	3.7%	10.0%	0.7%	3.4%	20.3%	3.2%	2.1%	5.1%
American Indian	3.4%	3.4%	1.7%	4.3%	2.8%	17.8%	13.4%	5.2%	27.9%	3.9%	7.7%
Black	19.8%	49.5%	17.8%	56.0%	11.9%	15.8%	12.2%	5.5%	3.1%	15.4%	26.4%
White	66.6%	32.4%	68.5%	33.1%	72.9%	65.0%	70.5%	68.5%	65.2%	77.2%	58.0%

Incarceration Rates

Under Minn. Stat. § 609.02, a felony sentence must be at least 366 days long in Minnesota. Sentences of one year or less are gross misdemeanors or misdemeanors and are served in local correctional facilities.

The Guidelines presume who should go to state correctional institutions (prison) and for how long. Imprisonment rates are related to the Guideline recommendations and are based on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's criminal history score. In cases in which prison sentences are stayed, the court usually places the offender on probation. As a condition of probation, the court can impose up to one year of incarceration in a local correctional facility. Probationers usually serve time in a local facility and are often given intermediate sanctions such as treatment (residential or nonresidential), restitution, and fines.

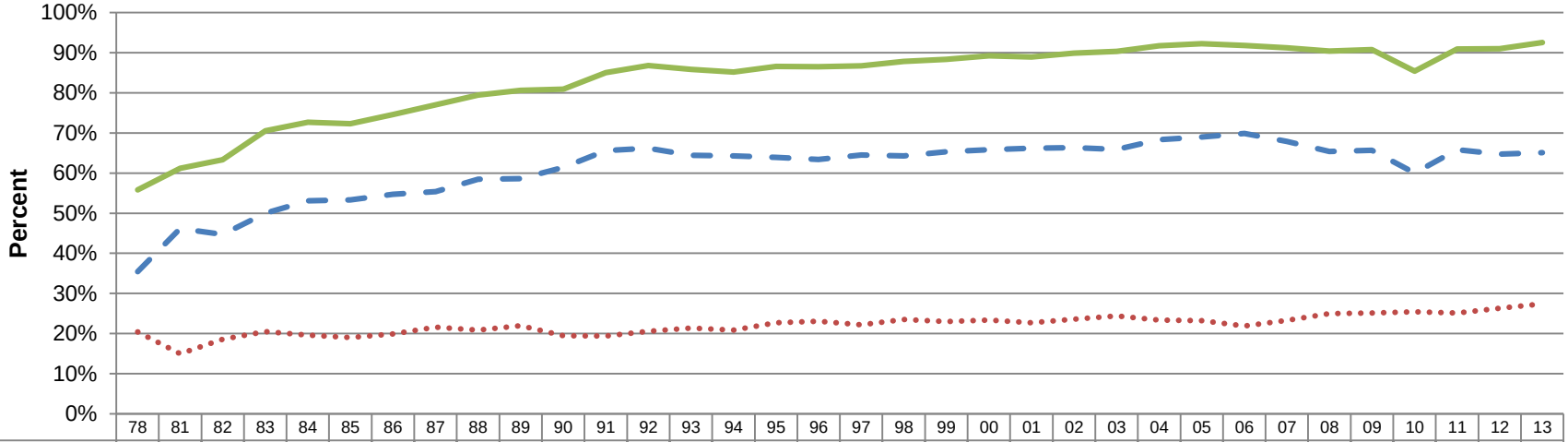
There is no existing structure to guide the court regarding the imposition of these intermediate sanctions. MSGC's monitoring system, which provided the information used in this report, includes only limited information regarding these sanctions. This monitoring system contains information on whether the court pronounced local confinement time as a condition of the offender's probation and for how long, but does not contain information regarding other sanctions imposed. The local incarceration rate reported in this data summary represents the percentage of all offenders convicted of felonies for whom the court pronounced local confinement time as a condition of a stayed sentence or whose crimes were sentenced as misdemeanors or gross misdemeanors.

The total incarceration rate describes the percentage of offenders who received a sentence that included incarceration in a state prison or local facility, such as a jail or workhouse, following conviction. Figure 8 describes the total incarceration rate, as well as the separate rates for prison and local confinement, from 1978 to 2013. The total incarceration rate has grown steadily over the last 25 years, from 61 percent in 1981, to 85 percent or more since 1991. This trend reached a high in 2005, when 92 percent of offenders received a sentence that included incarceration in a state prison or a local facility. In 2013, the total incarceration rate reached a new high at 92.5 percent.

At 27.4 percent, the imprisonment rate was the highest rate observed since the Guidelines were implemented. The overall conditional confinement rate was 65.1 percent. Of the 11,125 who did not receive an executed prison sentence[4], 89.7 percent[5] received either confinement time as a condition of probation or a local jail sentence.

[4] See Table 1. Total cases (15,318) – total receiving prison (4,193) = 11,125.
[5] See Table 1. Total receiving conditional confinement (9,979) / # offenders not receiving prison (11,125) = .897.

Figure 8. Overall Incarceration Rates: 1978, 1981-2013



	78	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Conditional Confinement	35.4	46.2	44.7	50.0	53.1	53.3	54.7	55.4	58.5	58.6	61.4	65.6	66.2	64.4	64.3	63.9	63.4	64.5	64.3	65.3	65.8	66.2	66.3	65.9	68.3	69.0	69.9	67.9	65.4	65.7	60.0	65.8	64.7	65.1
State Prison	20.4	15.0	18.6	20.5	19.6	19.0	19.9	21.6	20.9	22.0	19.5	19.4	20.6	21.4	20.9	22.7	23.1	22.2	23.5	23.0	23.4	22.7	23.6	24.4	23.4	23.2	21.9	23.3	25.0	25.1	25.4	25.1	26.3	27.4
Total	55.8	61.2	63.3	70.5	72.7	72.3	74.6	77.0	79.4	80.6	80.9	85.0	86.8	85.8	85.2	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.8	88.3	89.2	88.9	89.9	90.3	91.7	92.2	91.8	91.2	90.4	90.8	85.4	90.9	91.0	92.5

Incarceration by Race and Judicial District

Table 1, below, provides total incarceration information for offenders sentenced in 2013. "Total Incarceration" includes all offenders receiving prison sentences or receiving local confinement time as a condition of a stayed sentence. When comparing imprisonment rates across various groups (sex, race, or judicial district) it is important to note that much of the variation is directly related to the proportion of offenders in any particular group who are recommended a prison sentence by the Guidelines.

Race

The total incarceration rate varies across racial groups (ranging from 91.3% for white offenders to 95.5% for Asian offenders). However, there is greater variation by race in the separate rates for prison and local confinement. For example, white offenders were imprisoned at the lowest rate (23.5%) whereas black offenders were imprisoned at the highest rate (34.5%).

Judicial District

Variation was also observed in incarceration rates by Judicial District. The Second Judicial District, which includes St. Paul, had the highest total incarceration rate (99.5%) and the Third Judicial District, which includes Rochester, had the lowest total incarceration rate (83.3%). This variation continues with respect to the separate rates for prison and local confinement. For example, the Second Judicial District, had the highest imprisonment rate (33.3%) and the First Judicial District, had the lowest imprisonment rate (20.8%). With regard to use of local confinement, the Tenth Judicial District had the highest rate (72.6%) and the Third Judicial District had the lowest rate (55.1%).

Historical information for incarceration rates can be found in Tables 12-17 (pp. 47-52). Additionally, Table 23 illustrates incarceration rates by county (pp. 58-60).

Table 1. Total Incarceration Rates by Gender, Race / Ethnicity, and Judicial District

		Total	Total Incarceration			Prison			Conditional Confinement	
		Cases	#	%		#	%		#	%
Gender	Male	12,797	11,952	93.4%		3,875	30.3%		8,077	63.1%
	Female	2,521	2,220	88.1%		318	12.6%		1,902	75.4%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	8,884	8,110	91.3%		2,092	23.5%		6,018	67.7%
	Black	4,050	3,845	94.9%		1,398	34.5%		2,447	60.4%
	American Indian	1,177	1,078	91.6%		339	28.8%		739	62.8%
	Hispanic	780	731	93.7%		260	33.3%		471	60.4%
	Asian	426	407	95.5%		104	24.4%		303	71.1%
	Other/Unknown	1	1	100.0%		0	0.0%		1	100.0%
Judicial District	First	1,806	1,667	92.3%		375	20.8%		1,292	71.5%
	Second	1,925	1,916	99.5%		641	33.3%		1,275	66.2%
	Third	1,333	1,110	83.3%		375	28.1%		735	55.1%
	Fourth	2,983	2,747	92.1%		931	31.2%		1,816	60.9%
	Fifth	763	707	92.7%		163	21.4%		544	71.3%
	Sixth	964	828	85.9%		226	23.4%		602	62.4%
	Seventh	1,543	1,499	97.1%		469	30.4%		1,030	66.8%
	Eighth	384	367	95.6%		104	27.1%		263	68.5%
	Ninth	1,407	1,209	85.9%		392	27.9%		817	58.1%
	Tenth	2,210	2,122	96.0%		517	23.4%		1,605	72.6%
Overall		**15,318**	**14,172**	**92.5%**		**4,193**	**27.4%**		**9,979**	**65.1%**

Average Pronounced Sentences (Durations)

State Prison

The average length of a state prison sentence has fluctuated over time (Table 2). Numerous changes in sentencing practices and policies, as well as changes in the distribution of cases, can affect the average. Overall, however, sentence lengths have increased since 1989. It has fluctuated up and down in the high 40s to low 50s since then. The substantial increase in the average prison sentence after 1989 was due to both the increased presumptive sentences adopted by the Commission in 1989 and, until recent years, an increase in the number of upward durational departures.

Fluctuations since 1989 appear to be further impacted by changes to presumptive sentences and changes in the distribution of cases across severity and criminal history. In addition, variations in aggravated and mitigated durational departure rates have contributed to changes in the length of sentences pronounced. In 2005, the Commission widened the ranges on the Standard Grid; and in 2006, a separate Sex Offender Grid was introduced, giving higher presumptive sentences to repeat offenders and offenders with prior criminal history records. In 2013, among offenders receiving executed prison sentences (other than a life sentence), 89 percent were eligible to be sentenced from the revised Standard Grid with the wider ranges and 11 percent of the cases were eligible for presumptive sentences from the Sex Offender Grid.

The average pronounced sentence in 2013 was 45.2 months, a decrease from the 2012 average of 47.3 months. The average pronounced sentence varied by applicable Grid: 76.7 months for offenders with presumptive sentences on the pre-2005 Grid, 41.6 months for offenders with presumptive sentences on the Grid with expanded ranges, and 73.4 months for offenders with presumptive sentences on the Sex Offender Grid.

Table 2. Average Pronounced Prison Sentence

Executed Prison Sentences (in months)

2013	45.2
2012	47.3
2011	45.6
2010	46.5
2009	42.8
2008	45.0
2007	44.8
2006	44.8
2005	45.7
2004	45.1
2003	51.2
2002	47.2
2001	49.8
2000	49.7
1999	47.9
1998	47.0
1997	44.5
1996	47.4
1995	48.5
1994	51.3
1993	46.9
1992	48.6
1991	45.2
1990	45.7
1989	37.7
1988	38.1
1987	36.3
1986	35.4
1985	38.4
1984	36.2
1983	36.5
1982	41.0
1981	38.3

Life Sentences

In 2013, 14 offenders received life sentences, all for first-degree murder. Four of those life sentences were with possible release and 10 were life sentences with no release possible. Those offenders are excluded from the averaged pronounced prison sentence reported here.

Local Confinement (i.e., Local Correctional Facilities and Workhouses)

The average amount of local confinement pronounced as a condition of probation has remained largely constant since 1988. The average was 106 days in 2013, compared to 108 days in 2012,107 days in 2011, and 110 days in 2010 (Table 3).

Although information is available in the monitoring system regarding the amount of confinement a judge pronounces as a condition of probation, data on the actual amount of time served by the offender are not currently available in Minnesota. The average term pronounced as a condition of probation does not always provide a complete picture of how much time felons are spending on conditional confinement. For a variety of reasons, many offenders will not serve the full amount of time pronounced by the judge. Some offenders who have served time prior to sentencing may receive credit for this time off of the post-sentence time. Other offenders may be released to a treatment program. In addition, some offenders may serve a significant period of time prior to sentencing and additional time may not be pronounced as a condition of their probation.

Table 3. Average Local Confinement

Local Confinement (in days)

2013	106
2012	108
2011	107
2010	110
2009	107
2008	109
2007	109
2006	111
2005	110
2004	112
2003	112
2002	106
2001	105
2000	104
1999	103
1998	107
1997	107
1996	107
1995	108
1994	113
1993	112
1992	109
1991	106
1990	110
1989	110
1988	108
1987	116
1986	113
1985	120
1984	126
1983	132
1982	144
1981	166

Departures from the Sentencing Guidelines

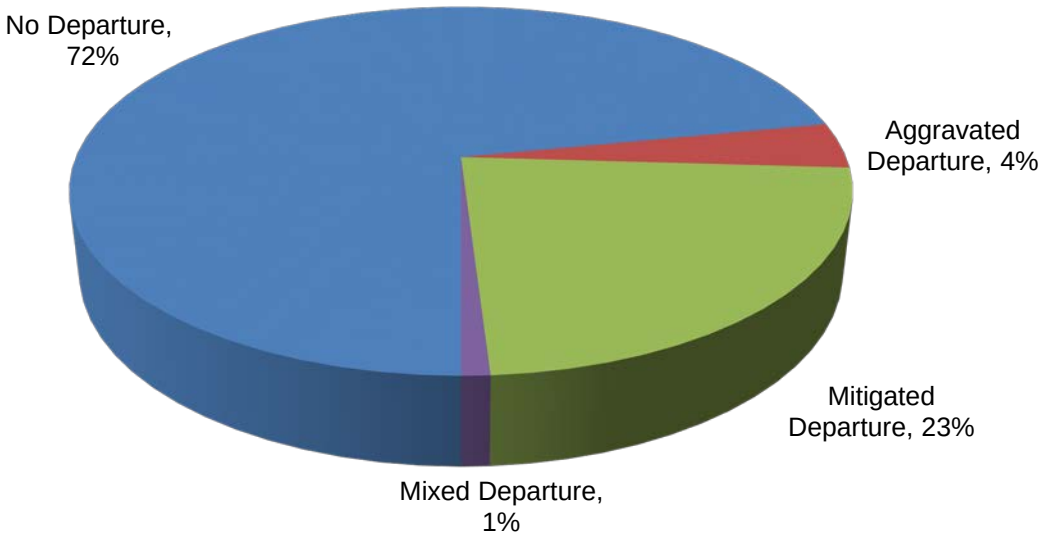
A "departure" is a pronounced sentence other than that recommended in the appropriate cell of the applicable Grid. There are two types of departures – dispositional and durational – as further explained below. Since the presumptive sentence is based on "the typical case," the appropriate use of departures by the courts when substantial and compelling circumstances exist can actually enhance proportionality by varying the sanction in an atypical case.

While the court ultimately makes the sentencing decision, other criminal justice professionals and victims participate in the decision-making process. Probation officers make recommendations to the courts regarding whether a departure from the presumptive sentence is appropriate, and prosecutors and defense attorneys arrive at agreements regarding acceptable sentences for which an appeal will not be pursued. Victims are provided an opportunity to comment regarding the appropriate sentence as well. Therefore, these departure statistics should be reviewed with an understanding that, when the court pronounces a particular sentence, there is commonly agreement or acceptance among the other actors that the sentence is appropriate. Only a small percent of cases (1% to 2%) result in an appeal of the sentence pronounced by the court.

In 2013, 72 percent of all felony offenders sentenced received the presumptive Guidelines sentence. The remaining 28 percent received some type of departure (Figure 9).

Additional departure information can be found in Tables 18-22 (pp. 53-57). Departure information by county can be found in Tables 24-25 (pp. 61-66).

Figure 9. Overall Departure Rates

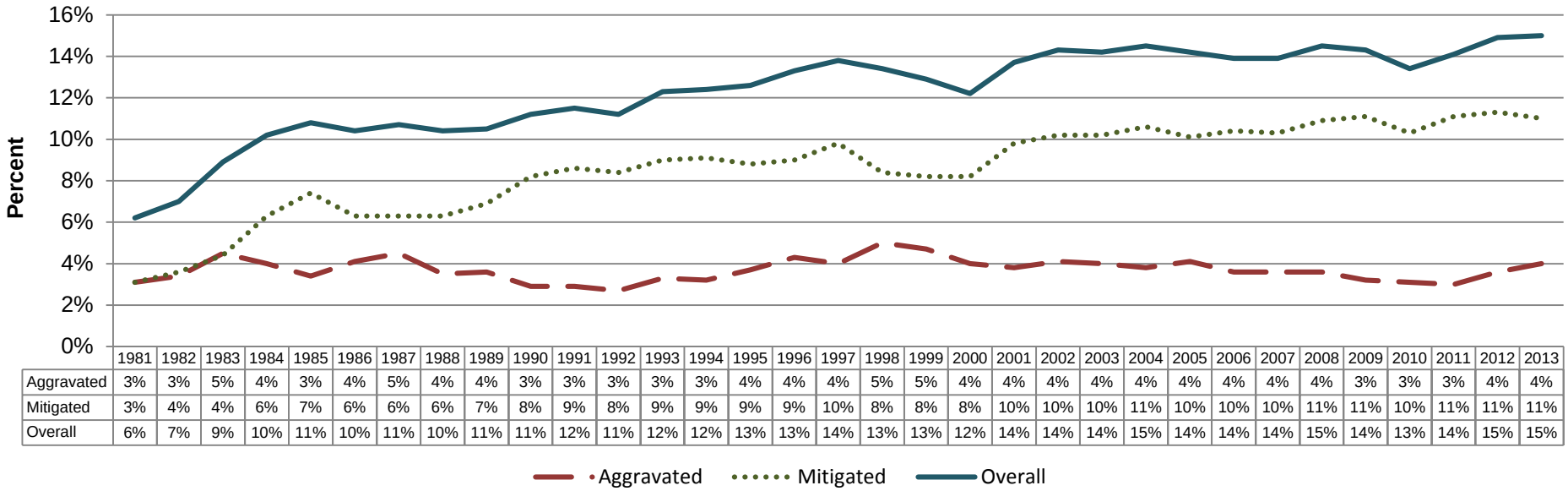


Dispositional Departures

Dispositional Departures. A "dispositional departure" occurs when the court orders a disposition other than that recommended in the Guidelines. There are two types of dispositional departures: aggravated dispositional departures and mitigated dispositional departures. An aggravated dispositional departure occurs when the Guidelines recommend a stayed sentence but the court pronounces a prison sentence. A mitigated dispositional departure occurs when the Guidelines recommend a prison sentence but the court pronounces a stayed sentence.

Overall, 2,297 offenders (15%) received a dispositional departure from the Guidelines. In 579 cases (3.8%), the offenders received prison when the Guidelines recommended probation ("Aggravated"). In 1,718 cases (11.2%), the offenders received probation when the Guidelines recommended prison ("Mitigated"). The majority of the increase in the overall departure rate since 1981 has resulted from increases in the mitigated dispositional departure rate (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Dispositional Departure Rates: 1981-2013



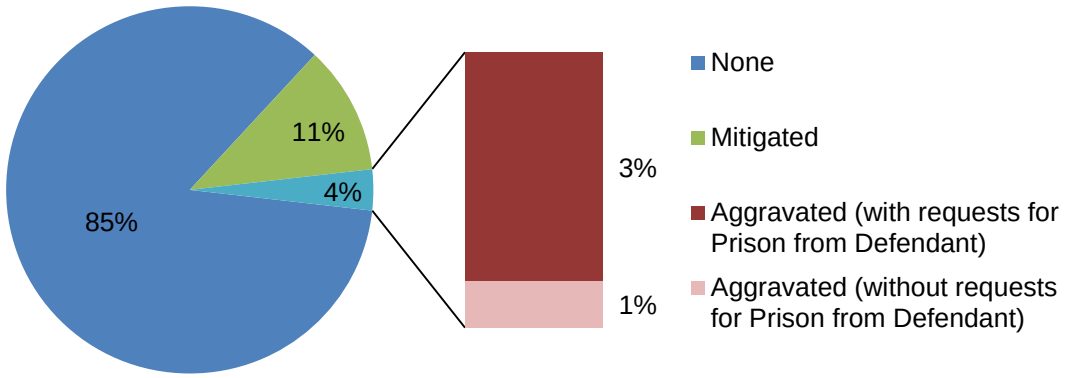
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aggravated	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Mitigated	3%	4%	4%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	8%	9%	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	10%	11%	11%	11%
Overall	6%	7%	9%	10%	11%	10%	11%	10%	11%	11%	12%	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%	14%	13%	13%	12%	14%	14%	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%	15%	14%	13%	14%	15%	15%

Types of Dispositional Departures

Aggravated dispositional departures: In 2013, approximately four percent all cases sentenced had aggravated dispositional departures (Figure 11). The aggravated dispositional departure rate for offenders who were recommended a stayed sentence was 5.8% (Table 19, p. 54).

Most aggravated dispositional departures (90% in 2013) occur when an offender with a presumptive stayed sentence requests an executed prison sentence or agrees to the departure as part of a plea agreement. This request is usually made in order for the offender to serve the sentence concurrently with another prison sentence. The Commission has generally included these cases in the departure figures because, for the given offense, the sentence is not the presumptive Guidelines sentence. As a measure of judicial compliance, however, the inclusion of these cases inflates the overall dispositional departure rate to 15 percent and the aggravated dispositional departure rate to over three percent (Figure 11). However, if requests for prison are not included in the analysis, the aggravated dispositional departure rate is one percent (Figure 11-inset). Because aggravated dispositional departures represent such a small percentage of cases, the remainder of this analysis on departures will focus on mitigated dispositional departures.

Figure 11. Dispositional Departures with and without Requests for Prison from Defendant

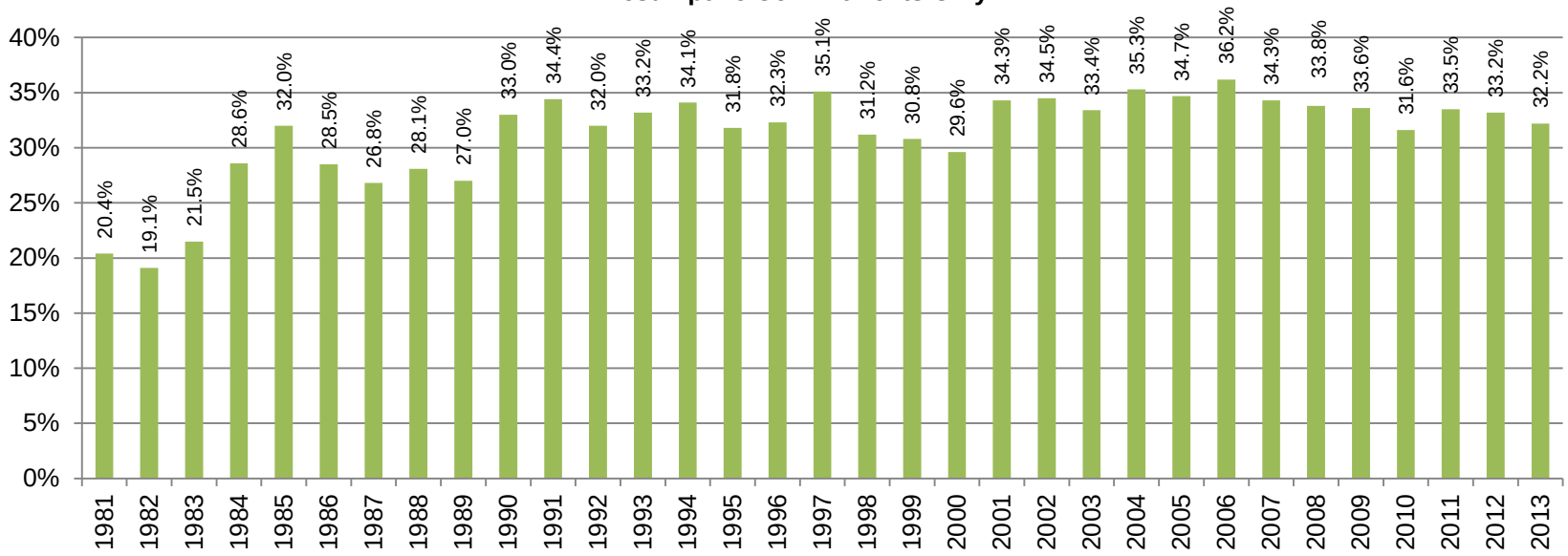


Mitigated dispositional departures: In 2013, approximately eleven percent of the overall cases sentenced had mitigated dispositional departures (Figure 10). This next section focuses on departures for presumptive commitment cases (those offenders who were recommended prison). As a result of having fewer cases, the departure rates are significantly higher than those overall.

Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rate for Presumptive Commitments

In 2013, the mitigated dispositional departure rate for offenders recommended prison under the Guidelines was just over 32 percent (1,718 of the 5,331 offenders recommended prison), which is slightly lower than the rate observed in 2012 (Figure 12). The rate in 2010 was the lowest rate observed since 2000. The highest level ever observed was 36.2% in 2006.

Figure 12. Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rates: 1981-2013
Presumptive Commitments Only



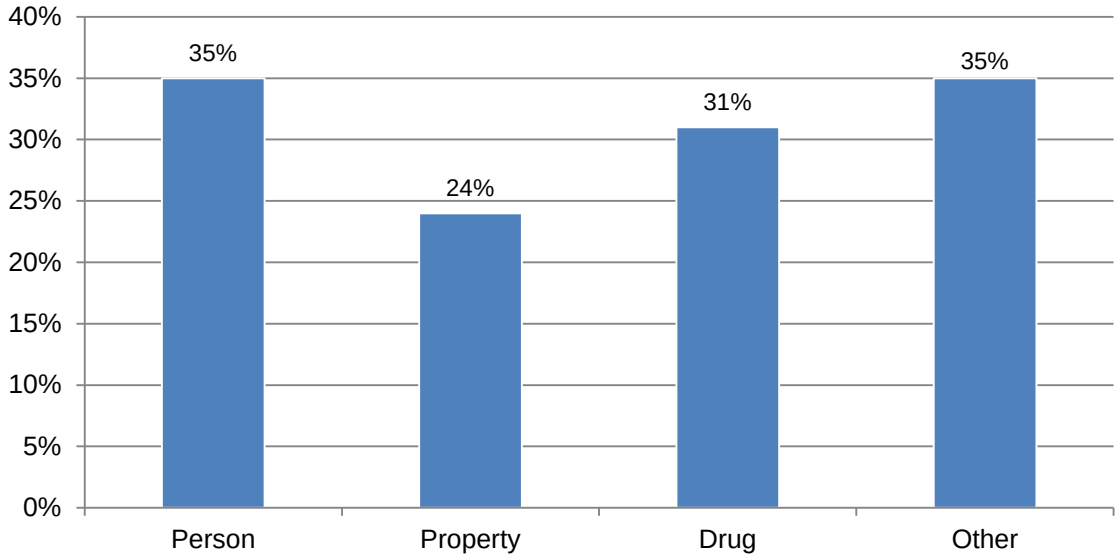
Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rates by Gender, Race, and Judicial District

Table 19 (p. 54) illustrates dispositional departure rates by gender, race, and judicial district for presumptive commitment offenses. The mitigated dispositional departure rate is higher for women (51%) than men (30.5%). When examined by racial composition, the mitigated dispositional departure rate ranged from a low of 25.2 percent for Hispanic offenders to a high of 34.7 percent for white offenders. There was also variation in the rate by judicial district, ranging from lows of 24.2 percent in the Seventh District (includes the cities of Moorhead and St. Cloud), and 24.4 percent in the Second District (includes the city of St. Paul) to a high of 44.4 percent in the Fifth Judicial District (includes the city of Mankato).

Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rate by Offense Type

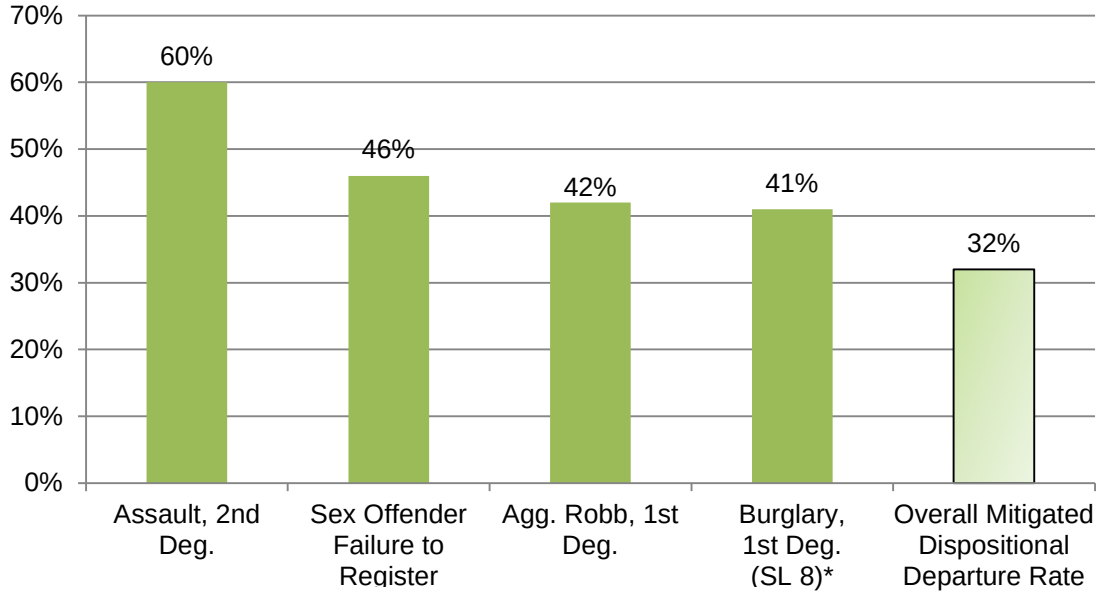
In addition to examining overall departure rates, it can be helpful to look at departure rates by offense type. Figure 13 displays the mitigated dispositional departure rate by offense type. The rate is lowest for property offenses. Compared to 2012, the mitigated dispositional departure rate decreased for offenses in the other offense type.

Figure 13. Mitigated Dispositional Departure by Offense Type
Presumptive Commitments Only



Even within offense types, departure rates vary. Figure 14 displays the highest rates of mitigated dispositional departure compared to the overall rate of 32 percent. The offenses were selected based on criteria that there were 50 or more “presumptive commitment” cases and the mitigated dispositional departure rate was over 40 percent.

Figure 14. Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rates for Selected Offenses
Presumptive Commitments Only

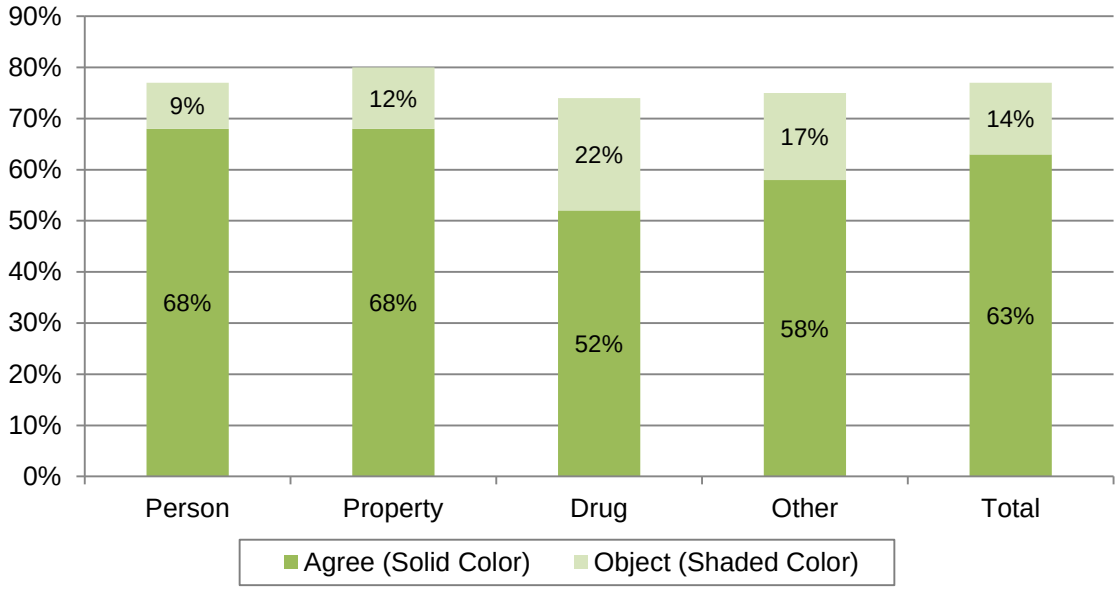


* Burglary with assault or dangerous weapon.

Two of these offenses, assault in the second degree and failure to register as a predatory offender, have mandatory minimum sentences specified in statute and also have statutory provisions allowing for departure from the mandatory minimum. Assault in the second degree, by statutory definition, involves the use of a dangerous weapon and carries a mandatory minimum prison sentence. However, injury to the victim may or may not occur. The type of dangerous weapon involved can vary widely, from a pool cue to a knife to a firearm. Circumstances surrounding the offense can also vary significantly, from barroom brawls to unprovoked confrontations. The mandatory minimum statute specifically permits the court to sentence without regard to the mandatory minimum, provided that substantial and compelling reasons are presented by the court or the prosecutor. It is to be expected that there will be many departures in sentencing a crime that can be committed in many different ways. Failure to register also has a statutory mandatory minimum sentence, accompanied by a statutory provision that allows for sentencing without regard to the mandatory minimum.

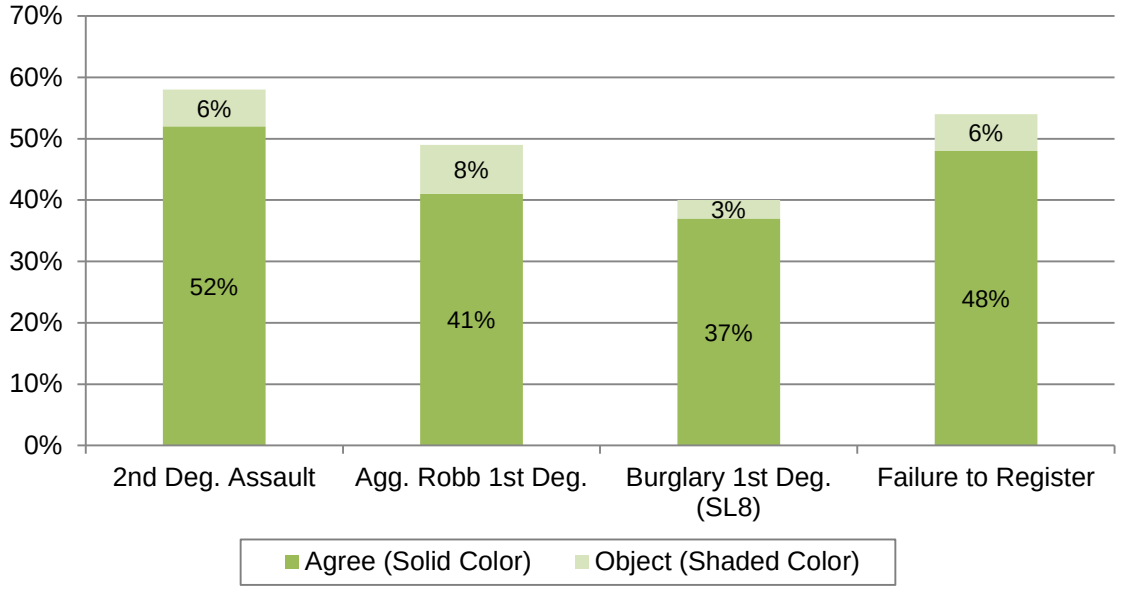
In 63 percent of the mitigated dispositional departures, the court stated that the prosecutor agreed to the departure, recommended the departure, or did not object to the departure. In 14 percent of these cases, the court stated that the prosecutor objected to the departure. The court did not supply information on the prosecutor's position in 24 percent of these departures. Prosecutor agreement can vary by offense type (Figure 15) and offense (Figure 16). In all offense categories, amenability to probation and amenability to treatment were the most frequently cited substantial and compelling reasons for departure recorded.

Figure 15. Court-Cited Position of Prosecutor by Offense Type



Note: Departure reports do not always include information on the prosecutor's position, which is why the columns do not add up to 100% for each offense.

Figure 16. Court-Cited Position of Prosecutor by Offense



Note: Departure reports do not always include information on the prosecutor's position, which is why the columns do not add up to 100% for each offense.

Durational Departures

Durational Departure. A "durational departure" occurs when the court orders a sentence with a duration that is other than the presumptive fixed duration or range in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid. There are two types of durational departures: aggravated durational departures and mitigated durational departures. An aggravated durational departure occurs when the court pronounces a duration that is more than 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid. A mitigated durational departure occurs when the court pronounces a sentence that is more than 15 percent lower than the fixed duration displayed in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.

The overall durational departure figures are given in tables 20 and 21 (pp. 55-56). This section focuses on departures for executed prison sentences (those offenders for whom a prison sentence was imposed), which are shown in Figure 17. Since the enactment of the Guidelines, the mitigated durational departure rate has consistently been higher than the aggravated durational departure rate.

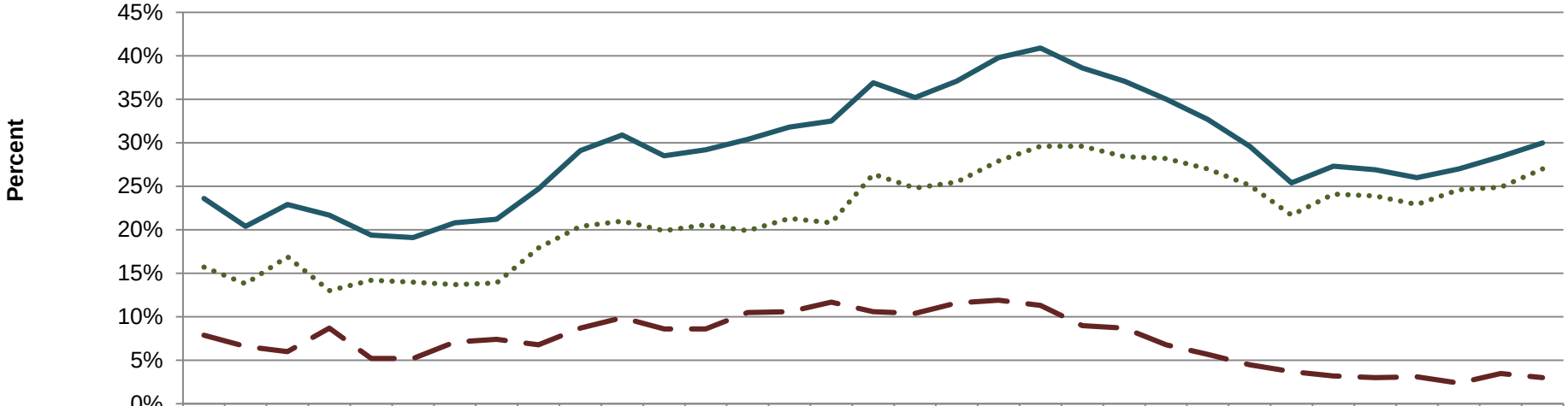
Both mitigated and aggravated durational departures increased until the early 2000s. The increase in mitigated durational departures was particularly striking in 1997 and in the period immediately following the 1989 changes to sentencing policy. In 2001 and 2002, at almost 30 percent, the mitigated durational departure rate was the highest since the enactment of the Guidelines. Since then, while the rate has fluctuated from year to year, the mitigated durational departure rate has declined and appears to have leveled off at close to 25 percent. Likewise, after reaching a high of almost 12 percent in 2000, the aggravated durational departure rate has been slowly declining, but appears to have leveled off at three percent.

In 2013, the mitigated durational departure rate was higher than observed in 2012, at approximately 27 percent (27.3% compared to 24.9%). The aggravated durational departure rate decreased from 3.5 percent in 2012 to 2.5 percent. The trend in lower aggravated durational departure rates since the mid-2000s likely reflects the impact of increased presumptive sentences over the past years and issues related to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Blakely v. Washington,* 542 U.S. 296 (2004), holding that a defendant's Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial was violated when the sentence imposed was below the stated statutory maximum sentence. The Court treated the presumptive sentence, rather than the statutory maximum sentence, as the punishment that could not be increased without a jury's input.

In response to the *Blakely* decision, the 2005 Legislature widened the ranges on the Standard Grid to 15 percent below and 20 percent, above the presumptive fixed sentenced, within which the court may sentence without departure. In 2006, a Sex Offender Grid was adopted. The Sex Offender Grid introduced higher presumptive sentences for repeat offenders and offenders with prior criminal history records.[6]

[6] For a more in-depth examination of the effect of the *Blakely* decision on sentencing practices, see the MSGC special report: *Impact of Blakely and Expanded Ranges on Sentencing Grid*, at: http://mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines/reports/

Figure 17. Durational Departure Rates: 1981-2013
Executed Prison Sentences Only



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aggravated	8%	7%	6%	9%	5%	5%	7%	7%	7%	9%	10%	9%	9%	11%	11%	12%	11%	10%	12%	12%	11%	9%	9%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%
Mitigated	16%	14%	17%	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	18%	20%	21%	20%	21%	20%	21%	21%	26%	25%	26%	28%	30%	30%	28%	28%	27%	25%	22%	24%	24%	23%	25%	25%	27%
Overall	24%	20%	23%	22%	19%	19%	21%	21%	25%	29%	31%	29%	29%	30%	32%	33%	37%	35%	37%	40%	41%	39%	37%	35%	33%	30%	25%	27%	27%	26%	27%	28%	30%

Durational Departure Rates by Gender, Race and Judicial District

Table 22 (p. 57) illustrates durational departure rates for executed prison sentences by gender, race, and judicial district. In 2013, the mitigated durational departure rates for male offenders was almost the same as that for female offenders (27.4% vs. 26.7%). When the departure rate is examined by racial composition, the rate varies from a low of 20.6 percent for American Indian offenders to a high of 36.6 percent for black offenders. There is also considerable variation in mitigated durational departure rates by judicial district, ranging from a low of 9.6 percent in the Eighth Judicial District to a high of 50.6 percent in the Fourth Judicial District.

Durational Departures by Offense Type

As with dispositional departures, it can be useful to look at durational departures by offense type. As Figure 18 demonstrates, offenses in the drug and other categories have higher mitigated durational departure rates and lower aggravated durational departure rates than other offense types. The offenses in the "other" category with the highest mitigated durational departures are failure to register as a predatory offender and possession of a firearm by an ineligible felon. Person offenses had the highest aggravated durational departure rate at four percent.

Figure 18. Durational Departures by Offense Type
Executed Prison Sentences Only

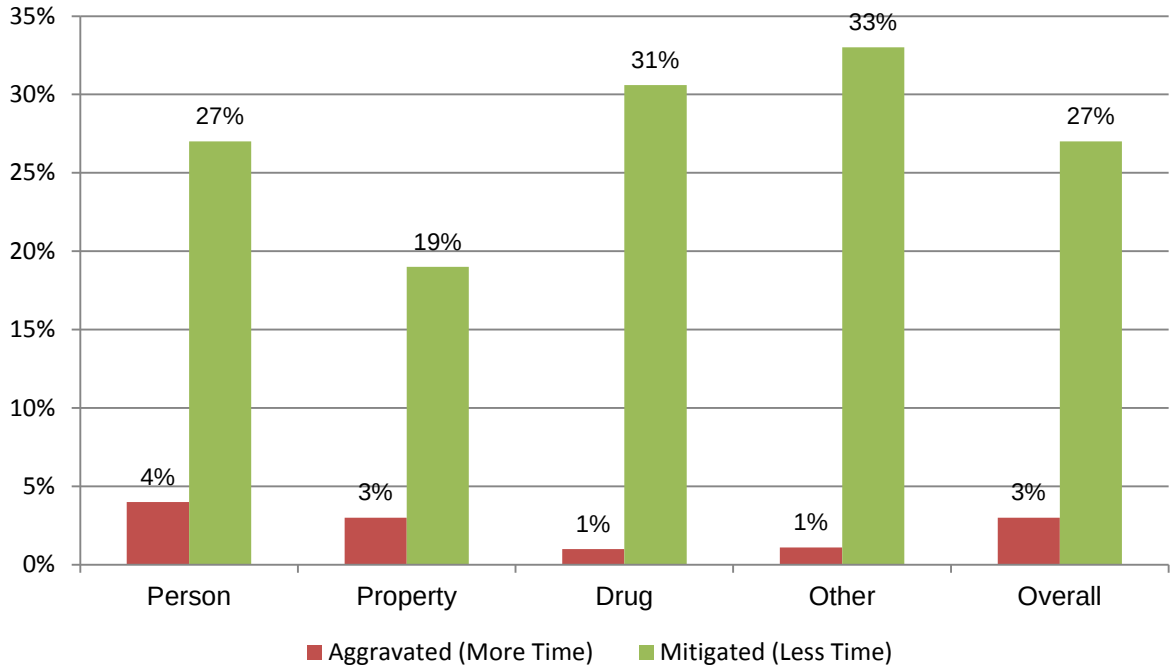
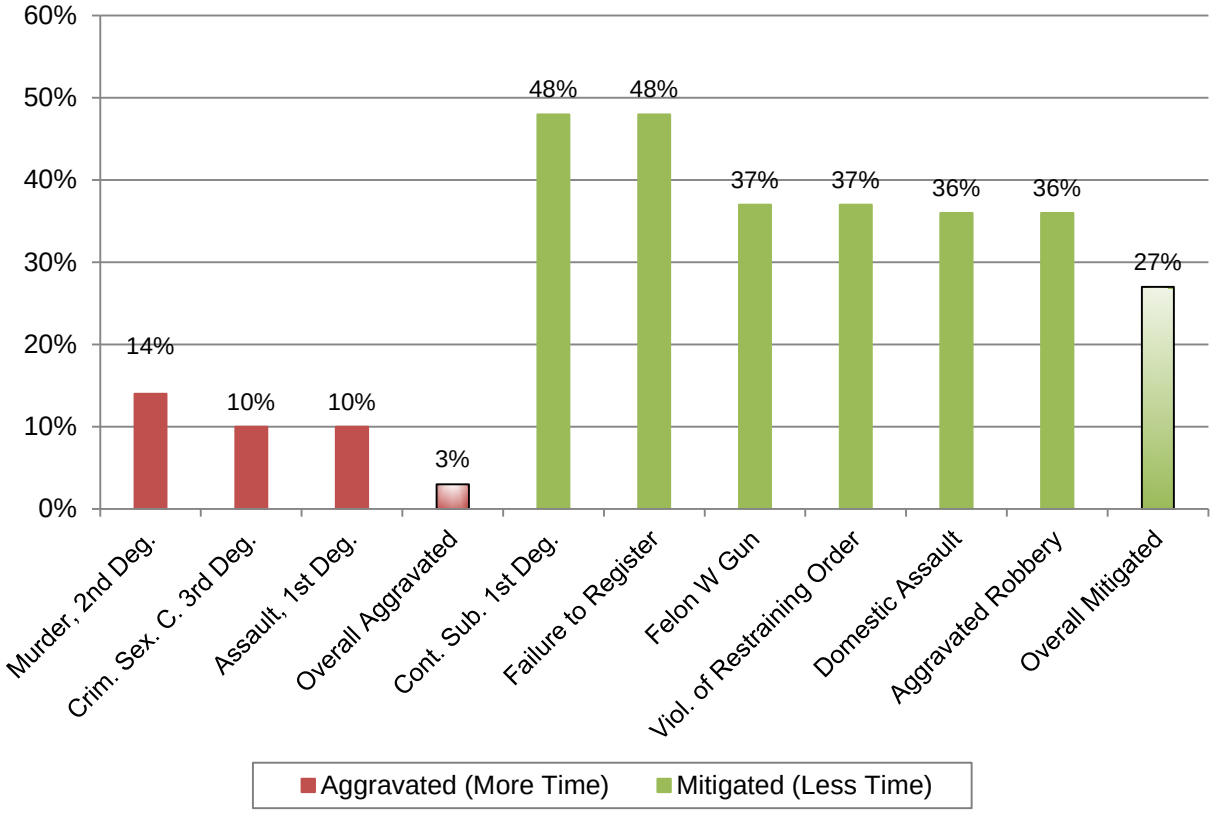


Figure 19 displays offenses with the highest durational departure rates among offenses with at least 45 executed prison cases. Aggravated durational departure rates were highest for second-degree murder, first-degree assault, and third-degree criminal sexual conduct. Mitigated durational departure rates were highest for first-degree controlled substance offenses, failure to register as a predatory offender, violations of a restraining order, ineligible felon in possession of a firearm, domestic assault and aggravated robbery.

Figure 19. High Durational Departure Rates for Selected Offenses Compared to the Overall Rate**
Executed Prison Sentences Only



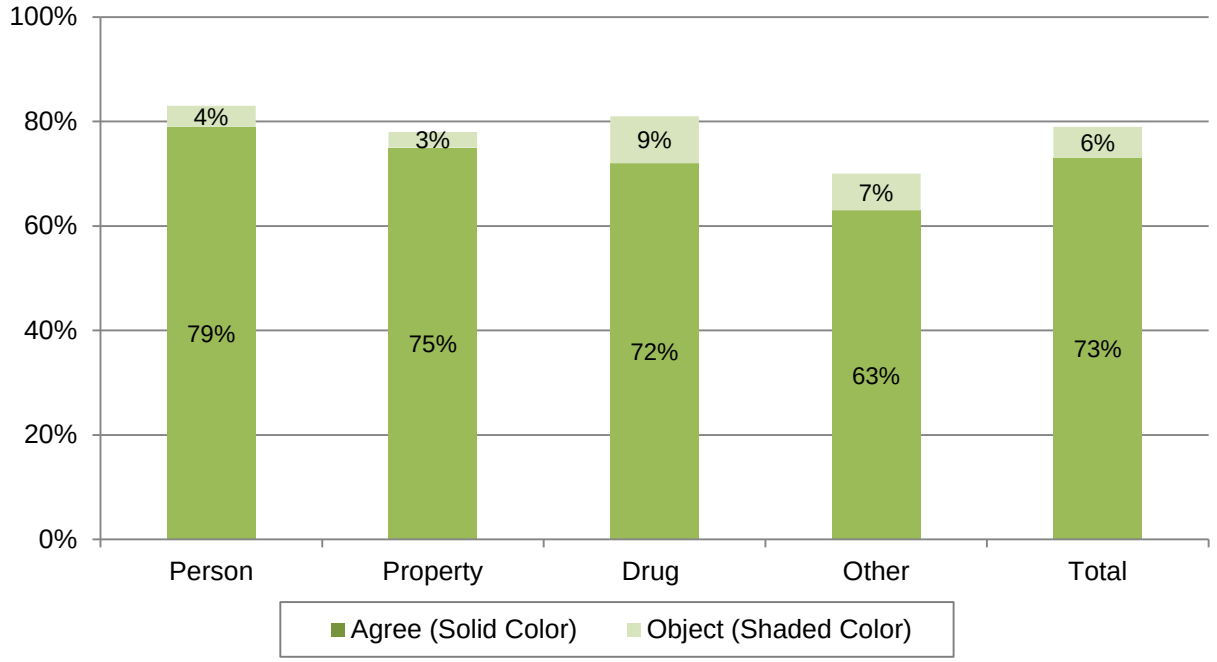
** Selected based on criteria that there were 45 or more "presumptive commitment" cases and the aggravated durational departure rate was 10 percent or more; or the mitigated durational departure rate was 36 percent or more.

For both mitigated and aggravated durational departures, plea agreement or recommendation of the prosecutor were the most frequently cited reasons for departure for all offense types.

In 73 percent of the mitigated durational departures, the court stated that the prosecutor agreed to the departure, recommended the departure, or did not object to the departure (Figure 20). In six percent of these cases, the court stated that the prosecutor objected to the departure. In 22 percent of the mitigated durational departures, the court did not provide information on the position of the prosecutor. These rates varied somewhat by offense (Figure 21).

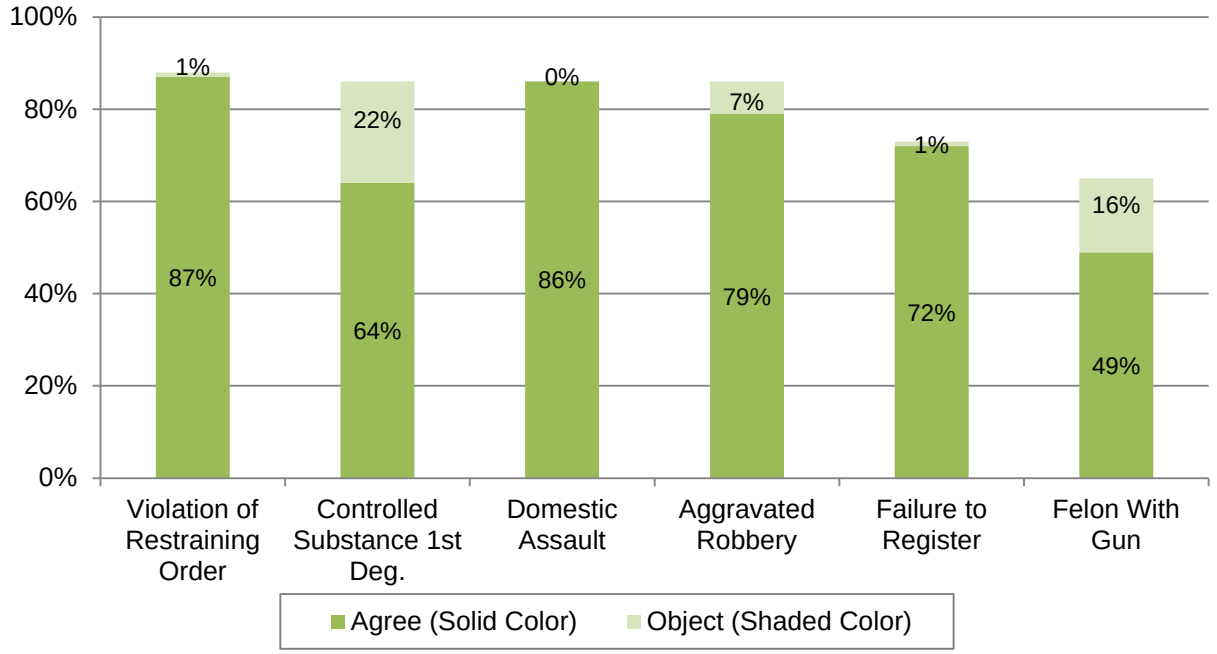
In 76 percent of the aggravated durational departures, the court stated that the prosecutor agreed to the departure, recommended the departure, or did not object to the departure. In 25 percent of the aggravated durational departures, the court did not provide information on the position of the prosecutor. There were no cases in which the court stated that the prosecutor objected to the aggravated durational departure (Figure 22).

Figure 20. Mitigated Durational Departures: Court-Cited Position of Prosecutor, by Offense Type



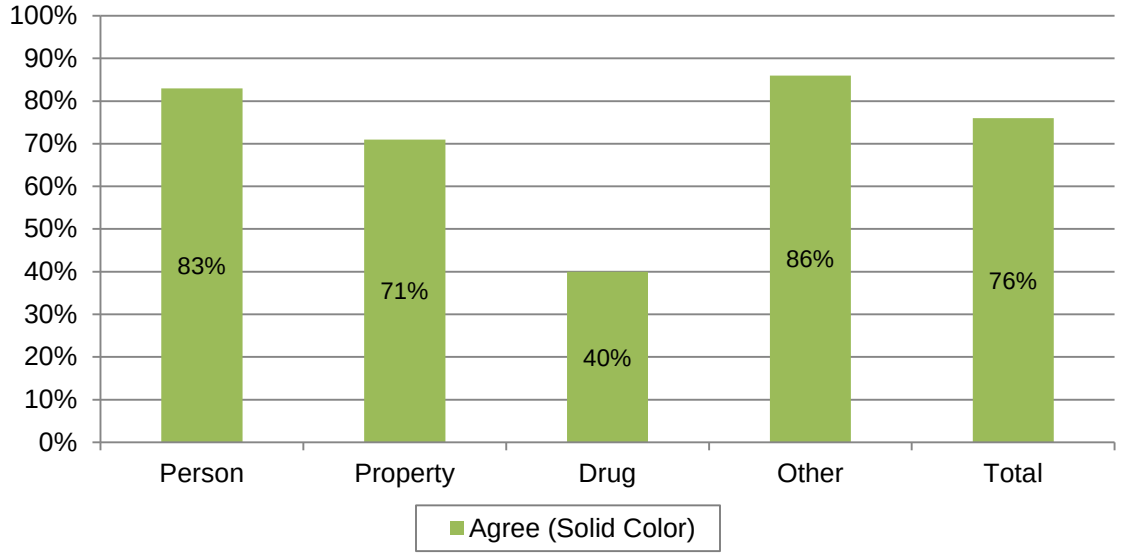
Note: Departure reports do not always include information on the prosecutor's position, which is why the columns do not add up to 100 percent for each offense.

Figure 21. Mitigated Durational Departures: Court-Cited Position of Prosecutor by Offense Type



Note: Departure reports do not always include information on the prosecutor's position, which is why the columns do not add up to 100 percent for each offense.

Figure 22. Aggravated Durational Departures: Court-Cited Position of Prosecutor by Offense Type



Note: Departure reports do not always include information on the prosecutor's position, which is why the columns do not add up to 100 percent for each offense.

Data Tables

Felony Convictions Receiving Misdemeanor or Gross Misdemeanor Sentences

Under Minn. Stat. § 609.13, if the court pronounces a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence for a felony conviction, that conviction is deemed a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor. The sentence is a departure from the Guidelines because it is outside of the appropriate range on the applicable Grid (i.e., a duration of less than one year and one day). There are relatively few of these departures each year, though the number has been steadily increasing over time. In 2013, five percent of offenders received a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence, a decrease from the 2012 figure of 5.7%).

Table 4. Percent of Felony-Level Convictions Receiving Misdemeanor or Gross Misdemeanor Sentences: 1981-2013

Year	Total Number of Offenders	Number Receiving Non-Felony Sentences	Percent Receiving Non-Felony Sentences
2013	15,318	765	5.0%
2012	15,207	865	5.7%
2011	14,571	793	5.4%
2010	14,311	754	5.3%
2009	14,840	584	3.9%
2008	15,394	498	3.2%
2007	16,168	512	3.2%
2006	16,446	440	2.7%
2005	15,462	305	2.0%
2004	14,751	341	2.3%
2003	14,492	365	2.5%
2002	12,978	295	2.3%
2001	10,796	235	2.2%
2000	10,395	215	2.1%
1999	10,634	215	2.0%
1998	10,887	216	2.0%
1997	9,847	137	1.4%
1996	9,480	144	1.5%
1995	9,421	89	0.9%
1994	9,787	110	1.1%
1993	9,637	125	1.3%
1992	9,325	89	1.0%
1991	9,161	87	1.0%
1990	8,844	67	0.8%
1989	7,974	61	0.8%
1988	7,572	52	0.7%
1987	6,674	60	0.9%
1986	6,032	55	0.9%
1985	6,236	62	1.0%
1984	5,792	58	1.0%
1983	5,562	44	0.8%
1982	6,066	66	1.1%
1981	5,500	115	2.1%

Case Volume and Distribution

Table 5. Volume of Offenders by Gender: 1981-2013

Year	Total Number Offenders	Males			Females	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
2013	15,318	12,797	83.5		2,521	16.5
2012	15,207	12,699	83.5		2,508	16.5
2011	14,571	12,150	83.4		2,421	16.6
2010	14,311	11,926	83.3		2,385	16.7
2009	14,840	12,293	82.8		2,547	17.2
2008	15,394	12,654	82.2		2,740	17.8
2007	16,168	13,322	82.4		2,846	17.6
2006	16,446	13,549	82.4		2,897	17.6
2005	15,462	12,687	82.1		2,775	17.9
2004	14,751	12,063	81.8		2,688	18.2
2003	14,492	12,027	83.0		2,465	17.0
2002	12,978	10,654	82.1		2,324	17.9
2001	10,796	8,829	81.8		1,967	18.2
2000	10,395	8,565	82.4		1,830	17.6
1999	10,634	8,771	82.5		1,863	17.5
1998	10,887	8,998	82.6		1,889	17.4
1997	9,847	8,073	82.0		1,774	18.0
1996	9,480	7,781	82.1		1,699	17.9
1995	9,421	7,739	82.1		1,682	17.9
1994	9,787	8,067	82.4		1,720	17.6
1993	9,637	8,011	83.1		1,626	16.9
1992	9,325	7,834	84.0		1,491	16.0
1991	9,161	7,727	84.3		1,434	15.7
1990	8,844	7,405	83.7		1,439	16.3
1989	7,974	6,661	83.5		1,313	16.5
1988	7,572	6,358	84.0		1,214	16.0
1987	6,674	5,574	83.5		1,100	16.5
1986	6,032	5,078	84.2		954	15.8
1985	6,236	5,278	84.6		958	15.4
1984	5,792	5,050	87.2		742	12.8
1983	5,562	4,788	86.1		774	13.9
1982	6,066	5,248	86.5		818	13.5
1981	5,500	4,896	89.0		604	11.0

Table 6. Volume of Offenders by Offense Type: 1981-2013

Year	Person		Property		Drug		Other		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total
2013	4,836	31.6%	4,528	29.6%	3,821	24.9%	2,133	13.9%	15,318
2012	4,841	31.8%	4,604	30.3%	3,552	23.4%	2,210	14.5%	15,207
2011	4,679	32.1%	4,232	29.0%	3,409	23.4%	2,251	15.4%	14,571
2010	4,599	32.1%	4,334	30.3%	3,326	23.2%	2,052	14.3%	14,311
2009	4,509	30.4%	4,651	31.3%	3,578	24.1%	2,102	14.2%	14,840
2008	4,244	27.6%	5,003	32.5%	3,878	25.2%	2,269	14.7%	15,394
2007	4,121	25.5%	5,650	34.9%	4,167	25.8%	2,230	13.8%	16,168
2006	3,841	23.4%	5,888	35.8%	4,485	27.3%	2,232	13.6%	16,446
2005	3,396	22.0%	5,455	35.3%	4,366	28.2%	2,245	14.5%	15,462
2004	3,180	21.6%	5,349	36.3%	4,038	27.4%	2,184	14.8%	14,751
2003	3,152	21.7%	5,395	37.2%	3,896	26.9%	2,049	14.1%	14,492
2002	2,951	22.7%	5,271	40.6%	3,424	26.4%	1,332	10.3%	12,978
2001	2,667	24.7%	4,470	41.4%	2,596	24.0%	1,063	9.8%	10,796
2000	2,575	24.8%	4,291	41.3%	2,596	25.0%	933	9.0%	10,395
1999	2,714	25.5%	4,634	43.6%	2,391	22.5%	895	8.4%	10,634
1998	2,783	25.6%	4,732	43.5%	2,542	23.3%	830	7.6%	10,887
1997	2,543	25.8%	4,651	47.2%	2,127	21.6%	526	5.3%	9,847
1996	2,620	27.6%	4,731	49.9%	1,695	17.9%	434	4.6%	9,480
1995	2,726	28.9%	4,527	48.1%	1,719	18.2%	449	4.8%	9,421
1994	2,881	29.4%	4,777	48.8%	1,692	17.3%	437	4.5%	9,787
1993	2,602	27.0%	4,932	51.2%	1,800	18.7%	303	3.1%	9,637
1992	2,438	26.1%	4,742	50.9%	1,830	19.6%	315	3.4%	9,325
1991	2,305	25.2%	4,897	53.5%	1,693	18.5%	266	2.9%	9,161
1990	2,246	25.4%	4,589	51.9%	1,811	20.5%	198	2.2%	8,844
1989	1,862	23.4%	4,296	53.9%	1,602	20.1%	214	2.7%	7,974
1988	1,881	24.8%	4,310	56.9%	1,180	15.6%	201	2.7%	7,572
1987	1,577	23.6%	4,145	62.1%	766	11.5%	186	2.8%	6,674
1986	1,377	22.8%	3,867	64.1%	651	10.8%	137	2.3%	6,032
1985	1,590	25.5%	3,841	61.6%	651	10.4%	154	2.5%	6,236
1984	1,484	25.6%	3,561	61.5%	620	10.7%	127	2.2%	5,792
1983	1,204	21.6%	3,664	65.9%	585	10.5%	109	2.0%	5,562
1982	1,267	20.9%	3,965	65.4%	689	11.4%	145	2.4%	6,066
1981	1,145	20.8%	3,438	62.5%	808	14.7%	109	2.0%	5,500

Table 7. Volume of Offenders by Race/Ethnicity: 1981-2013

Year	Total Number Offenders	White		Black		American Indian		Hispanic		Asian		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2013	15,318	8,884	58.0	4,050	26.4	1,177	7.7	780	5.1	426	2.8	1	0.0
2012	15,207	8,777	57.7	4,073	26.8	1,080	7.1	908	6.0	361	2.4	8	0.1
2011	14,571	8,346	57.3	4,007	27.5	998	6.8	864	5.9	356	2.4	0	0.0
2010	14,311	8,125	56.8	3,975	27.8	934	6.5	946	6.6	331	2.3	0	0.0
2009	14,840	8,384	56.5	4,175	28.1	965	6.5	1005	6.8	311	2.1	0	0.0
2008	15,394	8,970	58.3	4,255	27.6	918	6.0	901	5.9	348	2.3	2	0.0
2007	16,168	9,684	59.9	4,213	26.1	1,020	6.3	912	5.6	334	2.1	5	0.0
2006	16,446	10,133	61.6	4,110	25.0	973	5.9	900	5.5	326	2.0	4	0.0
2005	15,462	9,615	62.2	3,742	24.2	930	6.0	848	5.5	308	2.0	19	0.1
2004	14,751	9,278	62.9	3,620	24.5	922	6.3	691	4.7	240	1.6	0	0.0
2003	14,492	8,983	62.0	3,513	24.2	899	6.2	737	5.1	322	2.2	38	0.3
2002	12,978	7,804	60.1	3,460	26.7	709	5.5	697	5.4	237	1.8	71	0.5
2001	10,796	6,462	59.9	2,910	27.0	651	6.0	558	5.2	211	2.0	4	0.0
2000	10,395	6,096	58.6	2,915	28.0	599	5.8	558	5.4	158	1.5	69	0.7
1999	10,634	6,255	58.8	2,944	27.7	614	5.8	585	5.5	181	1.7	55	0.5
1998	10,887	6,491	59.6	3,027	27.8	588	5.4	565	5.2	162	1.5	54	0.5
1997	9,847	5,813	59.0	2,809	28.5	560	5.7	489	5.0	132	1.3	44	0.4
1996	9,480	5,680	59.9	2,541	26.8	516	5.4	534	5.6	168	1.8	41	0.4
1995	9,421	5,793	61.5	2,537	26.9	455	4.8	457	4.9	152	1.6	27	0.3
1994	9,787	6,166	63.0	2,401	24.5	515	5.3	505	5.2	176	1.8	24	0.2
1993	9,637	6,249	64.8	2,224	23.1	535	5.6	459	4.8	132	1.4	38	0.4
1992	9,325	6,311	67.7	2,085	22.4	432	4.6	360	3.9	105	1.1	32	0.3
1991	9,161	6,392	69.8	1,813	19.8	468	5.1	368	4.0	91	1.0	29	0.3
1990	8,844	6,310	71.3	1,732	19.6	408	4.6	300	3.4	69	0.8	25	0.3
1989	7,974	5,767	72.3	1,510	18.9	412	5.2	215	2.7	46	0.6	24	0.3
1988	7,572	5,483	72.4	1,437	19.0	397	5.2	203	2.7	35	0.5	17	0.2
1987	6,674	5,073	76.0	1,066	16.0	367	5.5	124	1.9	27	0.4	17	0.3
1986	6,032	4,627	76.7	865	14.3	337	5.6	160	2.7	25	0.4	18	0.3
1985	6,236	4,815	77.2	898	14.4	332	5.3	143	2.3	19	0.3	29	0.5
1984	5,792	4,608	79.6	735	12.7	301	5.2	113	2.0	16	0.3	19	0.3
1983	5,562	4,406	79.2	748	13.4	271	4.9	114	2.1	9	0.2	15	0.3
1982	6,066	4,912	81.0	751	12.4	263	4.3	103	1.7	16	0.3	21	0.3
1981	5,500	4,498	81.8	596	10.8	306	5.6	86	1.6	10	0.2	4	0.1

Table 8. Offenses by Race: 2013

Category	*Offense Title*	Total Number*	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Person Offenses		**4,836**	**47.7%**	**34.9%**	**8.6%**	**6.4%**	**2.3%**	**0.0%**
	Accidents	4	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Aggravated Robbery 1	209	22.5%	65.6%	2.9%	7.7%	1.4%	0.0%
	Aggravated Robbery 2	32	34.4%	59.4%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Assault 1	66	39.4%	48.5%	4.5 %	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Assault 2	359	44.3%	34.5%	9.7%	8.9%	2.5%	0.0%
	Assault 3	408	51.0%	27.9%	12.0%	6.6%	2.5%	0.0%
	Assault 4	187	50.8%	22.5%	15.5%	10.2%	1.1%	0.0%
	Assault 5	63	39.7%	28.6%	28.6%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Coercion	2	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Burglary 1 (severity=8)	99	45.5%	35.4%	13.1%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%
	Criminal Sexual Conduct (CSC) 1	115	47.0%	32.2%	6.1%	12.2%	2.6%	0.0%
	CSC 2	126	65.9%	16.7%	3.2%	11.1%	3.2%	0.0%
	CSC 3	176	63.6%	16.5%	5.1%	11.9%	2.8%	0.0%
	CSC 4	88	67.1%	17.6%	3.5%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	CSC 5	1	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Criminal Vehicular Homicide	23	73.9%	8.7%	0.0%	13.0%	4.3%	0.0%
	Crim. Vehicular Injury (severity=3)	60	76.7%	8.3%	8.3%	1.7%	5.0%	0.0%
	Crim. Vehicular Injury (severity=5)	25	68.0%	8.0%	12.0%	4.0%	8.0%	0.0%
	Domestic Assault	572	44.1%	38.5%	11.2%	4.5%	1.7%	0.0%
	Domestic Assault by Strangulation	263	50.2%	35.7%	5.3%	6.8%	1.9%	0.0%
	Drive-by Shooting	14	35.7%	50.0%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	False Imprisonment	11	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Kidnapping(severity=8/9)	8	50.0%	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Kidnapping (severity=6)	3	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Malicious Punishment of a Child	23	56.5%	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%
	Manslaughter 1 (severity=9)	2	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Manslaughter 1 (severity=8)	0						
	Manslaughter 2 (severity=8)	6	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%
	Murder 1	22	50.0%	40.9 %	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Murder 2 (severity=10)	19	36.8%	47.4%	5.3%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Murder 2 (severity=11)	39	30.8%	41.0%	17.9%	5.1%	5.1%	0.0%
	Murder 3	7	42.9%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%

* Includes offenders categorized under the "unknown/other" race type.

Category / Offense Title	Total Number*	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
*Other Person Offenses***	48	47.9%	22.9%	12.5%	14.6%	2.1%	0.0%
Parental Rights	12	66.7%	25.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	36	22.2%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Simple Robbery	128	25.8%	63.3%	7.8%	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Solicit Minor for Sex	25	68.0%	24.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stalking (severity=4)	24	66.7%	20.8%	0.0%	4.2%	8.3%	0.0%
Stalking (severity=5)	58	65.5%	22.4%	3.4%	5.2%	3.4%	0.0%
Terroristic Threats (severity=1, 2)	24	45.8%	33.3%	12.5%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Terroristic Threats (severity=4)	776	53.4%	29.9%	8.4%	4.9%	3.5%	0.0%
Violate Restraining Order	661	41.3%	43.6%	8.5%	5.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Property Offenses	**4,528**	**62.3%**	**23.6%**	**6.4%**	**3.8%**	**3.8%**	**0.1%**
Arson 1	13	69.2%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%
Arson 2	19	84.2%	10.5%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson 3	7	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary 1 (severity=6)	214	43.5%	38.3%	8.9%	7.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Burglary 2 (severity=4)	64	73.4%	20.3%	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%	0.0%
Burglary 2 (severity=5)	484	60.5%	25.6%	7.6%	3.7%	2.5%	0.0%
Burglary 3	506	69.4%	18.8%	7.1%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%
Check Forgery (severity=1)	22	77.3%	18.2%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Check Forgery (severity=2)	284	58.1%	31.0%	6.3%	1.4%	3.2%	0.0%
Check Forgery (severity=3)	85	55.3%	34.1%	2.4%	3.5%	4.7%	0.0%
Check Forgery (severity=5)	2	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Counterfeit Check	41	29.3%	53.7%	4.9%	7.3%	4.9%	0.0%
Criminal Damage to Property	170	71.2%	15.3%	6.5%	4.7%	2.4%	0.0%
Financial Transaction Card Fraud	243	63.8%	26.3%	5.3%	2.5%	2.1%	0.0%
Identity Theft	68	64.7%	26.5%	0.0%	7.4%	1.5%	0.0%
Issue Dishonored Check	97	77.3%	9.3%	5.2%	6.2%	2.1%	0.0%
Mail Theft	12	75.0%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MV Use w/o Consent (severity=3)	368	56.8%	16.3%	8.7%	3.5%	14.7%	0.3%
Other Forgery	33	51.5%	21.2%	0.0%	21.2%	6.1%	0.0%
*Other Property Offenses***	70	71.4%	24.3%	1.4%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
Poss. Shoplifting Gear	26	61.5%	19.2%	7.7%	7.7%	3.8%	0.0%
Possess Burglary Tools	131	62.6%	20.6%	9.2%	1.5%	6.1%	0.0%

**Offenses having low numbers of offenders are grouped in the "other" categories.
**Offenses having low numbers of offenders are grouped in the "other" categories.

Category / Offense Title	Total Number*	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Receiving Stolen Property	377	68.4%	17.2%	6.1%	3.4%	4.5%	0.0%
Theft	949	62.8%	23.8%	6.3%	4.8%	2.2%	0.1%
Theft from Person	68	29.4%	67.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft of a Firearm	20	70.0%	10.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Theft of MV (severity=4)	55	56.4%	18.2%	12.7%	1.8%	10.9%	0.0%
Theft Over $35,000	37	86.5%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%
Wrongfully Obtaining Assistance	63	58.7%	28.6%	3.2%	7.9%	1.6%	0.0%
Drug Offenses	**3,821**	**65.7%**	**19.0%**	**7.5%**	**5.3%**	**2.5%**	**0.0%**
Con Sub Intent to Manufacture	12	91.7%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 1	272	54.4%	20.6%	1.5%	19.1%	4.4%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 2	318	57.2%	26.1%	6.9%	6.9%	2.8%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 3	513	58.1%	26.7%	8.0%	5.7%	1.6%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 4	145	69.0%	15.9%	7.6%	4.1%	3.4%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 5	2,515	69.0%	16.8%	8.2%	3.6%	2.4%	0.0%
*Other Drug Offenses***	46	76.1%	8.7%	8.7%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Offenses	**2,133**	**58.4%**	**26.4%**	**8.6%**	**4.5%**	**2.2%**	**0.0%**
Accomplice After the Fact	28	17.9%	53.6%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	0.0%
Aid Offender	26	53.8%	23.1%	15.4%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Bribery	2	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Child Porn	107	89.7%	5.6%	0.9%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Discharge Firearm	36	61.1%	27.8%	2.8%	5.6%	2.8%	0.0%
Escape (severity=3)	74	43.2%	24.3%	27.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Fail to Register	411	52.1%	32.1%	10.7%	3.2%	1.9%	0.3%
Failure to Appear	17	76.5%	11.8%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Felon with Gun	372	39.0%	50.0%	5.1%	3.2%	2.7%	0.0%
Felony DWI	510	69.4%	15.5%	7.3%	5.5%	2.4%	0.0%
Flee Police in MV	404	65.1%	17.6%	11.1%	4.2%	2.0%	0.0%
Lottery Fraud	12	75.0%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Obstruct Legal Process	10	70.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%
*Other "Other" Offenses***	74	64.9%	23.0%	5.4%	4.1%	2.7%	0.0%
Other Weapon Related	47	46.8%	34.0%	8.5%	8.5%	2.1%	0.0%
Perjury	3	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamper with Witness	15	46.7%	46.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	**15,318**	**58.0%**	**26.4%**	**7.7%**	**5.1%**	**2.8%**	**0.0%**

**Offenses having low numbers of offenders are grouped in the "other" categories.

Table 9. Volume of Offenders by Judicial District: 1981-2013

Year	Judicial District									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
2013	1,806	1,925	1,333	2,983	763	964	1,543	384	1,407	2,210
2012	1,898	2,099	1,296	2,891	819	930	1,499	417	1,323	2,035
2011	1,756	1,961	1,232	2,936	661	921	1,472	401	1,183	2,048
2010	1,762	1,794	1,346	2,987	700	861	1,393	401	1,098	1,969
2009	1,611	2,010	1,285	3,278	720	835	1,512	402	1,141	2,046
2008	1,634	2,009	1,355	3,337	802	866	1,631	400	1,170	2,190
2007	1,818	2,060	1,440	3,403	818	880	1,706	387	1,202	2,454
2006	1,800	2,057	1,348	3,630	822	1,014	1,646	432	1,220	2,477
2005	1,833	2,032	1,221	3,096	741	930	1,653	389	1,216	2,351
2004	1,648	1,928	1,206	3,177	664	837	1,579	392	1,206	2,114
2003	1,899	1,955	1,173	3,095	660	854	1,483	343	1,100	1,930
2002	1,468	1,901	878	2,984	611	793	1,253	298	1,012	1,780
2001	1,229	1,670	750	2,516	420	672	1,013	238	834	1,454
2000	1,031	1,637	613	2,761	419	604	948	264	833	1,285
1999	1,205	1,590	603	2,739	390	627	985	261	792	1,442
1998	1,043	1,834	588	2,782	498	694	999	274	814	1,361
1997	953	1,647	526	2,449	424	577	897	234	750	1,390
1996	968	1,636	487	2,134	487	543	871	214	860	1,280
1995	975	1,735	516	2,158	447	525	864	192	760	1,249
1994	1,036	1,673	565	2,273	542	547	921	181	762	1,287
1993	865	1,497	673	2,289	529	541	965	234	794	1,250
1992	891	1,499	527	2,370	482	546	810	192	726	1,282
1991	909	1,466	567	2,345	444	535	742	233	698	1,222
1990	811	1,501	562	2,258	385	530	683	209	681	1,224
1989	711	1,212	507	2,183	344	496	620	218	608	1,075
1988	624	1,133	452	2,213	314	424	713	141	605	953
1987	591	984	454	1,551	353	454	674	149	547	917
1986	478	1,038	394	1,324	375	469	595	180	503	676
1985	520	945	431	1,490	310	412	615	173	602	738
1984	477	860	375	1,362	325	417	565	194	522	695
1983	409	965	383	1,248	317	438	514	165	440	683
1982	545	992	411	1,268	391	459	532	203	446	819
1981	413	784	382	1,287	315	551	439	186	503	640

How to read Table 10: Due to the addition of a severity level on the Standard Grid for offenses committed on or after August 1, 2002, it was necessary to modify the way this information is reported. The severity levels reflected in this table represent the current ranking of an offense. Offenses formerly ranked at Severity Levels 8, 9, and 10 are reported here as Severity Levels 9, 10, and 11, to reflect their current rankings; the presumptive sentence for these offenses did not change. In August 2006, the Sex Offender Grid went into effect. Those offenders are excluded from the table displaying the distribution by severity level groups.

Table 10. Volume of Offenders by Severity Level Group and Criminal History Score Group: 1978; 1981-2013

	Distribution by Severity Level Group							Distribution by Criminal History Score Group					
	Severity Level I-IV		Severity Level V-VII		Severity Level VIII-XII			CHS 0		CHS 1 - 3		CHS 4 or more	
Year	#	%	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%	#	%
2013	10,285	67.1	2,812	18.4	1,170	7.6		5,155	33.7	6,461	42.2	3,702	24.2
2012	9,995	65.7	3,037	20.0	1,136	7.5		5,266	34.6	6,369	41.9	3,572	23.5
2011	9,746	66.9	2,697	18.5	1,139	7.8		5,228	35.9	6,072	41.7	3,271	22.4
2010	9,479	66.2	2,717	19.0	1,168	8.2		5,502	38.4	5,731	40.0	3,078	21.5
2009	9,736	65.6	2,845	19.2	1,399	9.4		5,778	38.9	6,003	40.5	3,059	20.6
2008	10,178	66.1	2,958	19.2	1,486	9.7		5,851	38.0	6,354	41.3	3,189	20.7
2007	11,184	69.2	3,027	18.7	1,522	9.4		6,325	39.1	6,744	41.7	3,099	19.2
2006	11,668	70.9	3,183	19.4	1,582	9.6		6,758	41.1	6,600	40.1	3,088	18.8
2005	10,632	68.8	3,231	20.9	1,599	10.3		6,328	40.9	6,295	40.7	2,839	18.4
2004	9,994	67.8	3,111	21.1	1,646	11.2		6,160	41.8	5,933	40.2	2,658	18.0
2003	9,614	66.3	3,041	21.0	1,837	12.7		6,072	41.9	5,865	40.5	2,554	17.6
2002	9,283	71.5	2,180	16.8	1,515	11.7		5,619	43.3	4,955	38.2	2,404	18.5
2001	7,731	71.6	1,880	17.4	1,185	11.0		4,740	43.9	4,187	38.8	1,869	17.3
2000	7,406	71.2	1,892	18.2	1,097	10.6		4,713	45.3	3,897	37.5	1,785	17.2
1999	7,848	73.8	1,715	16.1	1,071	10.1		4,786	45.0	4,090	38.5	1,758	16.5
1998	8,044	73.9	1,744	16.0	1,099	10.1		4,903	45.0	4,183	38.4	1,801	16.5
1997	7,190	73.0	1,694	17.2	963	9.8		4,501	45.7	3,636	36.9	1,710	17.4
1996	6,889	72.7	1,655	17.5	936	9.9		4,401	46.4	3,480	36.7	1,599	16.9
1995	6,716	71.3	1,805	19.2	900	9.6		4,464	47.4	3,373	35.8	1,584	16.8
1994	6,968	71.2	1,854	18.9	965	9.9		4,897	50.0	3,385	34.6	1,505	15.4
1993	6,751	70.1	1,901	19.7	985	10.2		4,845	50.3	3,270	33.9	1,522	15.8
1992	6,554	70.3	1,888	20.2	883	9.5		4,724	50.7	3,164	33.9	1,437	15.4
1991	6,711	73.3	1,671	18.2	779	8.5		4,775	52.1	3,039	33.2	1,347	14.7
1990	6,281	71.0	1,774	20.1	789	8.9		4,594	51.9	3,015	34.1	1,235	14.0
1989	5,612	70.4	1,723	21.6	639	8.0		3,989	50.0	2,704	33.9	1,281	16.1
1988	5,402	71.3	1,611	21.3	559	7.4		3,849	50.8	2,493	32.9	1,230	16.2
1987	4,863	72.9	1,356	20.3	455	6.8		3,372	50.5	2,234	33.5	1,068	16.0
1986	4,502	74.6	1,114	18.5	416	6.9		3,149	52.2	2,025	33.6	858	14.2
1985	4,514	72.4	1,245	20.0	477	7.6		3,243	52.0	2,076	33.4	917	14.7
1984	4,211	72.7	1,122	19.4	459	7.9		3,111	53.7	1,950	33.7	731	12.6
1983	4,413	79.3	757	13.6	392	7.0		2,964	53.3	1,871	33.6	727	13.1
1982	4,896	80.7	735	12.1	435	7.2		3,545	58.4	1,812	29.9	709	11.7
1981	4,487	81.6	644	11.7	369	6.7		3,399	61.8	1,650	30.0	451	8.2
1978	3,406	78.0	609	13.9	355	8.1		2,554	58.5	1,505	34.4	309	7.1

How to read Tables11a and 11b: The format of Tables 11a and 11b mirror the formats of the Standard Grid and the Sex Offender Grid. The first number in each cell is the number of offenders sentenced at that severity level and that criminal history score. The second number is the percentage of offenders at that severity level who had that specific criminal history score. The third number is the percent, at that criminal history score, who were also at that severity level.

For example, of offenders sentenced in 2013, 327 had a Criminal History Score of 0 and were sentenced for a Severity Level 1 offense. Of the offenders sentenced for Severity Level 1 offenses, 39.1 percent had a Criminal History Score of 0 (the row percent). Of the offenders who had a Criminal History Score of 0, 6.8 percent were sentenced for a Severity Level 1 offense (the column percent).

The Sex Offender Grid went into effect August 1, 2006. In 2013, 1,051 offenders were sentenced using the Sex Offender Grid. Those offenders are excluded from Table 11a and are displayed on Table 11b.

Table 11a. Distribution of Cases by Severity and History

Grid Cell Count Row Percent Column Percent	Criminal History Score							Row Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Sev. Level 12 ***Murder 1***	5 21.7% 0.1%	5 21.7% 0.2%	1 4.3% 0.1%	3 13.0% 0.2%	3 13.0% 0.2%	3 13.0% 0.4%	3 13.0% 0.2%	23 100% 0.2%
Sev. Level 11	15 38.5% 0.3%	4 10.3% 0.2%	3 7.7% 0.2%	7 1 7. 9% 0.5%	3 7.7% 0.2%	5 12.8% 0.6%	2 5.1% 0.1%	39 100% 0.3%
Sev. Level 10	11 50.0% 0.2%	3 13.6% 0.1%	2 9.1% 0.1%	1 4.5% 0.1%	1 4.5% 0.1%	1 4.5% 0.1%	3 13.6% 0.2%	22 100% 0.2%
Sev. Level 9	157 42.4% 3.3%	60 16.2% 2.4%	50 13.5% 2.5%	29 7.8% 1.9%	28 7.6% 2.3%	20 5.4% 2.6%	26 7.0% 1.8%	370 100% 2.6%
Sev. Level 8	248 34.6% 5.2%	116 16.2% 4.6%	97 13.5% 4.9%	76 10.6% 5.0%	59 8.2% 4.8%	45 6.3% 5.8%	75 10.5% 5.2%	716 100% 5.0%
Sev. Level 7	106 20.4% 2.2%	158 30.4% 6.3%	85 16.4% 4.3%	50 9.6% 3.3%	56 10.8% 4.5%	28 5.4% 3.6%	36 6.9% 2.5%	519 100% 3.6%
Sev. Level 6	489 31.7% 10.2%	260 16.9% 10.4%	230 14.9% 11.5%	173 11.2% 11.3%	141 9.1% 11.4%	91 5.9% 11.8%	159 10.3% 11.0%	1,543 100% 10.8%
Sev. Level 5	298 39.7% 6.2%	127 16.9% 5.1%	91 12.1% 4.6%	66 8.8% 4.3%	48 6.4% 3.9%	32 4.3% 4.2%	88 11.7% 6.1%	750 100% 5.3%
Sev. Level 4	1,109 29.8% 23.2%	615 16.5% 24.6%	563 15.1% 28.2%	459 12.3% 29.9%	360 9.7% 29.2%	226 6.1% 29.3%	391 10.5% 26.9%	3,723 100% 26.1%
Sev. Level 3	475 35.6% 9.9%	216 16.2% 8.6%	160 12.0% 8.0%	149 11.2% 9.7%	109 8.2% 8.8%	66 4.9% 8.6%	160 12.0% 11.0%	1,335 100% 9.4%
Sev. Level 2	1,539 35.1% 32.2%	812 18.5% 32.5%	609 13.9% 30.5%	425 9.7% 27.7%	360 8.2% 29.2%	214 4.9% 27.8%	431 9.8% 29.7%	4,390 100% 30.8%
Sev. Level 1	327 39.1% 6.8%	123 14.7% 4.9%	108 12.9% 5.4%	97 11.6% 6.3%	65 7.8% 5.3%	40 4.8% 5.2%	77 9.2% 5.3%	837 100% 5.9%
Column Total	4,779 33.5 % 100%	2,499 17.5% 100%	1,999 14.0% 100%	1,535 10.8% 100%	1,233 8.6% 100%	771 5.4% 100%	1,451 10.2% 100%	14,267 100% 100%

Table 11b. Distribution of Offenses by Severity and Criminal History
Sex Offender Grid

Grid Cell Count Row Percent Column Percent	Criminal History Score							Row Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Sev. Level A	47 44.8% 12.5%	18 17.1% 11.7%	8 7.6% 6.0%	11 10.5% 7.8%	3 2.9% 3.4%	7 6.7% 12.3%	11 10.5% 10.7%	105 100% 10.0%
Sev. Level B	22 47.8% 5.9%	6 13.0% 3.9%	6 13.0% 4.5%	2 4.3% 1.4%	5 10.9% 5.7%	1 2.2% 1.8%	4 8.7% 3.9%	46 100% 4.4%
Sev. Level C	29 42.6% 7.7%	9 13.2% 5.8%	9 13.2% 6.8%	6 8.8% 4.3%	7 10.3% 8.0%	4 5.9% 7.0%	4 5.9% 3.9%	68 100% 6.5%
Sev. Level D	138 67.6% 36.7%	29 14.2% 18.8%	11 5.4% 8.3 %	13 6.4% 9.2%	4 2.0% 4.6%	5 2.5% 8.8%	4 2.0% 3.9%	204 100% 19.4%
Sev. Level E	26 45.6% 6.9%	16 28.1% 10.4%	6 10.5% 4.5%	6 10.5% 4.3%	1 1.8% 1.1%	0 0.0% 0.0%	2 3.5% 1.9%	57 100% 5.4%
Sev. Level F	22 44.0% 5.9%	5 10.0% 3.2%	7 14.0% 5.3%	6 12.0% 4.3%	0 0.0% 0.0%	3 6.0% 5.3%	7 14.0% 6.8%	50 100% 4.8%
Sev. Level G	52 47.3% 13.8%	13 11.8% 8.4%	13 11.8% 9.8%	14 12.7% 9.9%	9 8.2% 10.3%	5 4.5% 8.8%	4 3.6% 3.9%	110 100% 10.5%
Sev. Level H ***Failure to Register***	40 9.7% 10.6%	58 14.1% 37.7%	73 17.8% 54.9%	83 20.2% 58.9%	58 14.1% 66.7%	32 7.8% 56.1%	67 16.3% 65.0%	411 100% 39.1%
Column Total	376 35.8% 100%	154 14.7% 100%	133 12.7% 100%	141 13.4% 100%	87 8.3% 100%	57 5.4% 100%	103 9.8% 100%	1,051 100% 100%

Incarceration Rates

How to read Table 12: The following table shows the percentage of offenders by gender who received an executed prison sentence. For example, of the 12,797 male offenders sentenced in 2013 (Table 1), 30.3 percent received a sentence of imprisonment.

Table 12. Imprisonment Rate by Gender: 1978, 1981-2013

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Overall Imprisonment Rate		By Gender	
		Number	Percent	Male	Female
2013	15,318	4,193	27.4%	30.3%	12.6%
2012	15,207	4,004	26.3%	29.1%	12.4%
2011	14.571	3,653	25.1%	27.9%	10.9%
2010	14,311	3,640	25.4%	28.3%	11.0%
2009	14,840	3,723	25.1%	27.7%	12.2%
2008	15,394	3,852	25.0%	27.9%	11.8%
2007	16,168	3,760	23.3%	25.8%	11.5%
2006	16,446	3,595	21.9%	24.4%	9.8%
2005	15,462	3,583	23.2%	25.8%	11.3%
2004	14,751	3,443	23.4%	26.1%	11.0%
2003	14,492	3,536	24.4%	27.2%	10.9%
2002	12,978	3,057	23.6%	26.4%	10.7%
2001	10,796	2,449	22.7%	25.6%	9.5%
2000	10,395	2,428	23.4%	26.2%	10.1%
1999	10,634	2,451	23.0%	25.6%	11.0%
1998	10,887	2,561	23.5%	26.4%	9.8%
1997	9,847	2,189	22.2%	25.2%	8.7%
1996	9,480	2,189	23.1%	26.2%	8.8%
1995	9,421	2,136	22.7%	25.6%	9.4%
1994	9,787	2,043	20.9%	23.7%	7.6%
1993	9,637	2,064	21.4%	24.4%	6.9%
1992	9,325	1,925	20.6%	23.1%	7.8%
1991	9,161	1,777	19.4%	21.9%	6.0%
1990	8,844	1,725	19.5%	21.9%	7.6%
1989	7,974	1,752	22.0%	24.2%	10.7%
1988	7,572	1,586	20.9%	23.5%	7.4%
1987	6,674	1,443	21.6%	24.2%	8.4%
1986	6,032	1,198	19.9%	22.3%	6.9%
1985	6,236	1,186	19.0%	21.1%	7.6%
1984	5,792	1,134	19.6%	21.5%	6.6%
1983	5,562	1,140	20.5%	22.3%	8.8%
1982	6,066	1,128	18.6%	20.5%	6.4%
1981	5,500	825	15.0%	16.2%	5.5%
1978	4,369	891	20.4%	21.9%	9.2%

How to read Table 13: The following table shows the percentage of offenders for each race/ethnicity who received an executed prison sentence. For example, of the 8,884 white offenders sentenced in 2013 (Table 1), 23.5 percent received a sentence of imprisonment.

Table 13. Imprisonment Rate by Race/Ethnicity: 1978; 1981-2013

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Overall Imprisonment Rate		By Race					
		Number	Percent	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
2013	15,318	4,193	27.4%	23.5%	34.5%	28.8%	33.3%	24.4%	0%
2012	15,207	4,004	26.3%	22.6%	33.6%	28.2%	28.1%	24.7%	25%
2011	14,571	3,653	25.1%	21.0%	31.4%	30.2%	31.2%	18.8%	---
2010	14,311	3,640	25.4%	21.2%	32.9%	30.3%	27.0%	21.8%	---
2009	14,840	3,723	25.1%	20.9%	31.7%	30.9%	26.5%	26.7%	---
2008	15,394	3,852	25.0%	21.5%	31.6%	29.4%	26.3%	21.0%	50.0%
2007	16,168	3,760	23.3%	20.0%	30.0%	24.8%	26.6%	18.3%	0.0%
2006	16,446	3,595	21.9%	18.9%	26.9%	28.1%	25.9%	20.9%	0.0%
2005	15,462	3,583	23.2%	19.8%	29.4%	29.2%	26.8%	26.0%	5.3%
2004	14,751	3,446	23.4%	19.9%	30.2%	27.4%	28.2%	22.9%	---
2003	14,492	3,536	24.4%	22.0%	29.3%	24.6%	30.9%	23.3%	26.3%
2002	12,978	3,057	23.6%	20.7%	27.7%	27.5%	31.3%	24.9%	15.5%
2001	10,796	2,449	22.7%	19.3%	28.6%	25.3%	27.6%	23.7%	0.0%
2000	10,395	2,428	23.4%	19.7%	29.3%	26.4%	30.5%	22.2%	15.9%
1999	10,634	2,451	23.0%	19.2%	28.6%	27.7%	30.6%	25.4%	21.8%
1998	10,887	2,561	23.5%	19.9%	30.2%	26.9%	28.3%	20.4%	11.1%
1997	9,847	2,189	22.2%	19.1%	26.5%	30.0%	28.2%	13.6%	15.9%
1996	9,480	2,189	23.1%	20.2%	29.9%	25.4%	22.3%	16.1%	14.6%
1995	9,421	2,136	22.7%	19.5%	28.5%	29.5%	23.6%	23.0%	18.5%
1994	9,787	2,043	20.9%	18.1%	27.8%	25.2%	18.8%	17.6%	20.8%
1993	9,637	2,064	21.4%	17.9%	30.2%	25.0%	21.4%	25.8%	18.4%
1992	9,325	1,925	20.6%	17.8%	28.2%	24.3%	23.1%	17.1%	25.0%
1991	9,161	1,777	19.4%	16.5%	27.1%	27.1%	23.6%	16.5%	10.3%
1990	8,844	1,725	19.5%	16.8%	26.5%	28.2%	23.3%	29.0%	16.0%
1989	7,974	1,752	22.0%	19.4%	32.1%	26.2%	14.0%	10.9%	25.0%
1988	7,572	1,586	20.9%	18.3%	29.1%	28.2%	22.2%	11.4%	11.8%
1987	6,674	1,443	21.6%	19.4%	30.8%	26.7%	18.5%	18.5%	17.6%
1986	6,032	1,198	19.9%	18.6%	26.1%	22.3%	17.5%	12.0%	38.9%
1985	6,236	1,186	19.0%	16.8%	27.7%	25.0%	23.1%	21.1%	20.7%
1984	5,792	1,134	19.6%	17.5%	30.2%	26.2%	19.5%	0.0%	15.8%
1983	5,562	1,140	20.5%	18.1%	31.4%	29.2%	21.9%	11.1%	26.7%
1982	6,066	1,128	18.6%	15.6%	32.1%	28.9%	34.0%	12.5%	23.8%
1981	5,500	825	15.0%	12.2%	29.2%	26.1%	25.6%	10.0%	75.0%
1978	4,369	891	20.4%	19.3%	28.9%	22.7%	17.6%	0.0%	31.4%

How to read Table 14: The following table shows the percentage of offenders sentenced in each MN Judicial District who received an executed prison sentence. For example, of the 2,983 offenders sentenced in the Fourth Judicial District in 2013 (Table 1), 31.2 percent received a sentence of incarceration in a state prison.

Table 14. Imprisonment Rate by MN Judicial District: 1978; 1981-2013
(Percentage of Offenders)

Year	Judicial District									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
2013	20.8%	33.3%	28.1%	31.2%	21.4%	23.4%	30.4%	27.1%	27.9%	23.4%
2012	20.8%	31.5%	25.2%	29.7%	22.6%	20.2%	29.9%	27.1%	26.8%	23.2%
2011	20.7%	28.3%	26.5%	30.6%	19.8%	21.1%	24.3%	28.7%	25.3%	20.3%
2010	19.1%	29.5%	23.8%	31.5%	21.0%	18.1%	30.2%	30.9%	25.1%	19.8%
2009	19.8%	29.4%	24.2%	28.8%	19.6%	19.8%	29.9%	28.6%	23.7%	20.3%
2008	22.4%	27.2%	26.5%	27.8%	20.7%	20.2%	30.1%	26.3%	22.3%	20.8%
2007	19.7%	26.2%	22.6%	26.5%	18.1%	19.9%	28.1%	24.0%	23.0%	18.9%
2006	17.7%	24.0%	25.4%	23.3%	20.6%	16.1%	25.2%	26.9%	21.6%	19.0%
2005	18.9%	24.1%	25.4%	26.4%	21.9%	17.8%	26.0%	26.5%	26.2%	18.7%
2004	15.8%	27.9%	24.0%	25.5%	27.3%	17.8%	24.1%	26.8%	26.3%	19.7%
2003	20.0%	27.1%	25.4%	26.1%	27.9%	18.6%	24.9%	27.7%	26.7%	21.7%
2002	19.8%	25.5%	24.7%	25.3%	25.4%	19.6%	22.7%	26.9%	22.5%	22.9%
2001	17.3%	25.4%	23.2%	26.9%	20.5%	15.5%	23.1%	24.8%	21.8%	20.4%
2000	19.6%	25.5%	22.8%	26.7%	21.7%	18.9%	20.2%	26.9%	23.3%	21.2%
1999	18.4%	22.5%	20.1%	29.0%	25.6%	17.9%	20.6%	30.7%	21.2%	20.5%
1998	18.6%	24.3%	26.5%	29.4%	20.9%	15.1%	21.6%	27.0%	23.1%	19.1%
1997	19.6%	22.5%	21.3%	26.5%	19.6%	17.0%	22.4%	21.8%	25.1%	17.8%
1996	20.6%	25.1%	22.2%	27.6%	19.7%	20.1%	19.4%	22.9%	21.7%	21.3%
1995	18.4%	21.4%	19.2%	29.8%	23.5%	18.9%	17.9%	28.6%	22.0%	20.9%
1994	14.5%	18.4%	15.9%	30.1%	18.3%	16.8%	21.5%	23.2%	20.6%	17.2%
1993	18.5%	23.6%	15.6%	29.6%	15.7%	17.7%	18.2%	20.9%	18.0%	17.7%
1992	15.7%	20.7%	16.5%	27.1%	19.9%	19.0%	18.6%	20.8%	18.3%	17.3%
1991	16.3%	18.6%	11.8%	27.6%	16.4%	15.3%	16.3%	18.0%	17.8%	16.4%
1990	16.5%	18.5%	17.3%	25.3%	18.2%	16.0%	19.3%	24.9%	15.1%	16.9%
1989	19.1%	21.3%	22.3%	29.4%	23.5%	19.6%	15.2%	22.0%	16.0%	17.4%
1988	15.7%	24.0%	15.7%	23.9%	19.4%	18.4%	18.4%	23.4%	21.8%	18.9%
1987	17.8%	26.1%	16.3%	27.5%	16.1%	19.2%	18.1%	22.1%	21.4%	18.0%
1986	18.0%	19.2%	18.5%	24.5%	16.8%	18.3%	14.5%	15.6%	22.1%	21.0%
1985	15.4%	21.4%	13.2%	21.8%	13.9%	19.7%	17.2%	17.9%	19.8%	19.0%
1984	15.8%	20.6%	11.5%	25.0%	17.2%	19.7%	14.9%	18.0%	20.5%	19.3%
1983	16.9%	22.1%	19.1%	29.3%	17.7%	18.5%	13.6%	14.5%	19.3%	15.4%
1982	14.9%	20.0%	14.1%	29.7%	10.2%	16.1%	16.9%	15.3%	15.9%	13.2%
1981	6.3%	15.7%	11.0%	24.2%	5.1%	14.0%	11.8%	8.1%	14.1%	14.5%
1978	17.0%	22.7%	25.7%	23.9%	17.4%	13.4%	13.2%	18.5%	17.0%	21.7%

How to read Table 15: The following table shows the percentage of offenders by gender who received incarceration in a local correctional facility as a condition of a stayed sentence. For example, of the 12,797 male offenders sentenced in 2013 (Table 1), 63.1 percent received incarceration in a local as a condition of a stayed sentence.

Table 15. Incarceration in Local Facilities as Condition of a Stayed Sentence by Gender: 1978; 1981-2013

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Overall – Local Time as a Condition or Probation		By Gender	
		Number	Percent	Male	Female
2013	15,318	9,979	65.1%	63.1%	75.4%
2012	15,207	9,838	64.7%	63.0%	73.3%
2011	14,571	9,583	65.8%	64.2%	73.4%
2010	14,311	8,587	60.0%	58.6%	67.1%
2009	14,840	9,746	65.7%	64.0%	73.6%
2008	15,394	10,062	65.4%	63.8%	72.7%
2007	16,168	10,970	67.9%	66.4%	74.6%
2006	16,446	11,493	69.9%	68.3%	77.4%
2005	15,462	10,672	69.0%	67.5%	75.7%
2004	14,751	10,071	68.3%	66.9%	74.4%
2003	14,492	9,557	66.0%	64.6%	72.3%
2002	12,978	8,600	66.3%	65.2%	71.3%
2001	10,796	7,150	66.2%	65.0%	71.8%
2000	10,395	6,838	65.8%	64.9%	70.1%
1999	10,634	6,946	65.3%	64.9%	67.2%
1998	10,887	6,999	64.3%	64.0%	65.4%
1997	9,847	6,349	64.5%	64.4%	64.8%
1996	9,480	5,911	62.4%	62.5%	61.8%
1995	9,421	6,019	63.9%	65.0%	58.7%
1994	9,787	6,292	64.3%	65.1%	60.7%
1993	9,637	6,205	64.4%	65.1%	60.8%
1992	9,325	6,176	66.2%	66.7%	63.8%
1991	9,161	6,009	65.6%	67.0%	58.2%
1990	8,844	5,428	61.4%	63.3%	51.5%
1989	7,974	4,669	58.6%	60.8%	47.1%
1988	7,572	4,428	58.5%	60.3%	49.0%
1987	6,674	3,700	55.4%	57.6%	44.4%
1986	6,032	3,298	54.7%	57.5%	39.5%
1985	6,236	3,324	53.3%	56.0%	38.5%
1984	5,792	3,074	53.1%	55.4%	37.1%
1983	5,562	2,781	50.0%	52.9%	31.8%
1982	6,066	2,717	44.7%	47.3%	28.2%
1981	5,500	2,539	46.2%	48.2%	29.8%
1978	4,369	1,547	35.4%	37.5%	19.9%

How to read Table 16: The following table shows the percentage of offenders for each race/ethnicity who received incarceration in a local facility as a condition of a stayed sentence. For example, of the 8,884 white offenders sentenced in 2013 (Table 1), 67.7 percent received incarceration in a local facility as a condition of a stayed sentence.

Table 16. Incarceration in Local Facilities by Race/Ethnicity: 1978; 1981-2013

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Overall – Local Time as a Condition or Probation		By Race					
		Number	Percent	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
2013	15,318	9,979	65.1%	67.7%	60.4%	62.8%	60.4%	71.1%	100%
2012	15,207	9,838	64.7%	67.2%	59.6%	63.7%	63.5%	67.9%	50.0%
2011	14,571	9,583	65.8%	68.4%	61.9%	62.2%	59.5%	73.3%	---
2010	14,311	8,587	60.0%	62.8%	55.9%	57.0%	53.7%	66.2%	---
2009	14,840	9,746	65.7%	69.1%	61.6%	61.8%	57.4%	66.2%	---
2008	15,394	10,062	65.4%	68.1%	61.1%	61.0%	60.9%	70.7%	50.0%
2007	16,168	10,970	67.9%	70.0%	63.2%	67.7%	64.0%	73.1%	100%
2006	16,446	11,493	69.9%	72.0%	66.1%	66.2%	66.2%	73.9%	25.0%
2005	15,462	10,672	69.0%	71.7%	64.9%	62.8%	62.7%	69.5%	78.9%
2004	14,751	10,071	68.3%	71.1%	62.9%	63.9%	64.4%	69.2%	---
2003	14,492	9,557	66.0%	67.5%	62.8%	67.3%	60.2%	67.4%	65.8%
2002	12,978	8,600	66.3%	68.7%	63.0%	62.3%	58.5%	64.1%	76.1%
2001	10,796	7,150	66.2%	68.5%	62.5%	64.8%	61.8%	63.0%	75.0%
2000	10,395	6,838	65.8%	68.7%	61.2%	65.3%	59.0%	65.2%	63.8%
1999	10,634	6,946	65.3%	68.9%	59.7%	64.3%	57.3%	61.9%	65.5%
1998	10,887	6,999	64.3%	67.5%	58.1%	62.8%	62.1%	64.8%	64.8%
1997	9,847	6,349	64.5%	67.8%	58.0%	61.6%	63.2%	70.5%	72.7%
1996	9,480	5,911	62.4%	65.8%	53.1%	64.3%	66.5%	63.7%	75.6%
1995	9,421	6,019	63.9%	66.7%	58.7%	60.7%	63.7%	52.6%	74.1%
1994	9,787	6,292	64.3%	66.7%	57.8%	64.3%	66.7%	61.4%	75.0%
1993	9,637	6,205	64.4%	67.4%	56.3%	64.7%	62.3%	62.9%	68.4%
1992	9,325	6,176	66.2%	68.0%	60.9%	65.7%	66.4%	66.7%	62.5%
1991	9,161	6,009	65.6%	67.7%	58.7%	63.7%	64.1%	68.1%	65.5%
1990	8,844	5,428	61.4%	63.9%	53.5%	56.6%	62.3%	46.4%	68.0%
1989	7,974	4,669	58.6%	60.9%	47.7%	60.0%	66.0%	65.2%	62.5%
1988	7,572	4,428	58.5%	60.8%	49.8%	58.4%	60.6%	60.0%	29.4%
1987	6,674	3,700	55.4%	57.2%	46.6%	56.7%	54.8%	44.4%	76.5%
1986	6,032	3,298	54.7%	56.2%	44.4%	59.1%	57.5%	52.0%	44.4%
1985	6,236	3,324	53.3%	55.2%	45.4%	53.9%	42.7%	36.8%	44.8%
1984	5,792	3,074	53.1%	54.2%	46.1%	51.2%	54.9%	56.3%	68.4%
1983	5,562	2,781	50.0%	50.6%	47.3%	49.1%	45.6%	55.6%	46.7%
1982	6,066	2,717	44.7%	45.4%	40.3%	42.6%	38.8%	37.5%	42.9%
1981	5,500	2,539	46.2%	46.3%	44.5%	50.0%	43.0%	30.0%	0.0%
1978	4,369	1,547	35.4%	35.3%	34.1%	41.7%	58.0%	0.0%	2.9%

How to read Table 17: The following table shows the percentage of offenders sentenced in each MN Judicial District who received confinement time as a condition of a stayed prison sentence. For example, of the 2,983 offenders sentenced in the Fourth Judicial District in 2013 (Table 1), 60.9 percent received a sentence including incarceration in a local facility.

Table 17. Incarceration in Local Facilities by MN Judicial District: 1978; 1981-2013 (Percentage of Offenders)

Year	Judicial District									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
2013	71.5%	66.2%	55.1%	60.9%	71.3%	62.4%	66.8%	68.5%	58.1%	72.6%
2012	65.4%	67.8%	56.8%	60.5%	67.5%	63.5%	67.2%	66.9%	60.0%	71.9%
2011	65.5%	70.6%	52.3%	60.9%	68.1%	62.3%	71.8%	65.6%	62.4%	74.9%
2010	63.0%	63.2%	48.3%	55.8%	62.1%	60.3%	61.0%	56.1%	57.4%	69.5%
2009	70.0%	69.4%	51.8%	62.4%	71.1%	59.3%	66.2%	66.7%	64.4%	73.4%
2008	67.9%	70.5%	52.9%	64.5%	64.5%	51.6%	65.9%	69.0%	65.0%	72.6%
2007	71.9%	71.5%	59.4%	63.6%	68.7%	59.3%	67.7%	69.3%	67.3%	75.6%
2006	72.4%	74.1%	60.1%	68.5%	68.2%	59.8%	71.1%	70.8%	69.5%	75.8%
2005	71.9%	72.9%	57.3%	67.6%	68.0%	62.0%	70.5%	69.9%	63.8%	75.8%
2004	72.5%	67.3%	61.2%	66.3%	64.5%	65.4%	70.7%	65.6%	66.1%	75.3%
2003	68.7%	66.1%	59.3%	64.9%	62.1%	61.9%	69.7%	63.3%	63.6%	70.8%
2002	68.7%	66.9%	55.2%	64.6%	65.1%	61.2%	72.2%	65.8%	68.1%	69.4%
2001	68.0%	67.1%	61.3%	62.1%	68.1%	60.6%	70.5%	70.6%	67.9%	70.8%
2000	66.8%	63.5%	64.3%	62.8%	64.7%	60.1%	73.8%	69.7%	68.2%	69.6%
1999	68.1%	66.9%	64.0%	57.2%	58.7%	61.6%	73.9%	62.8%	69.2%	75.8%
1998	65.7%	63.7%	57.7%	56.3%	62.7%	61.1%	72.8%	67.2%	69.2%	75.8%
1997	67.9%	62.4%	62.4%	55.0%	64.6%	57.2%	71.3%	72.2%	69.5%	76.7%
1996	63.8%	57.2%	59.3%	52.0%	64.3%	58.7%	75.0%	69.6%	68.5%	73.1%
1995	64.2%	59.8%	65.3%	57.9%	56.8%	57.5%	74.7%	64.6%	72.1%	71.7%
1994	65.0%	60.1%	68.0%	58.0%	60.5%	55.8%	70.0%	64.1%	72.3%	75.1%
1993	64.5%	55.3%	66.7%	56.5%	63.5%	66.5%	74.2%	67.5%	74.1%	73.4%
1992	67.0%	62.3%	69.6%	59.4%	67.2%	63.2%	74.1%	70.3%	72.2%	73.5%
1991	64.5%	61.7%	71.3%	57.4%	71.4%	63.7%	74.3%	75.1%	72.9%	71.8%
1990	63.3%	49.8%	65.3%	56.4%	61.3%	57.0%	71.2%	68.4%	73.3%	70.3%
1989	61.5%	48.6%	62.1%	50.7%	54.9%	52.2%	68.9%	65.1%	72.4%	71.1%
1988	58.0%	45.5%	68.4%	55.9%	56.7%	50.9%	68.7%	65.2%	63.3%	67.7%
1987	47.9%	42.0%	65.2%	50.7%	62.3%	55.3%	61.0%	62.4%	61.1%	66.8%
1986	47.3%	44.8%	63.7%	50.7%	60.8%	51.8%	62.5%	65.6%	59.2%	63.0%
1985	44.0%	46.3%	70.8%	45.8%	56.8%	53.2%	55.0%	55.5%	63.5%	62.1%
1984	41.3%	47.9%	74.9%	49.6%	49.2%	51.8%	51.9%	57.2%	60.9%	59.1%
1983	35.7%	43.1%	67.9%	54.2%	43.8%	48.6%	48.4%	41.2%	59.8%	51.2%
1982	27.5%	42.5%	69.0%	43.7%	48.3%	55.3%	34.0%	30.8%	56.8%	45.0%
1981	29.1%	42.2%	65.2%	49.0%	49.8%	49.0%	29.4%	45.7%	58.4%	42.8%
1978	35.9%	39.3%	38.9%	40.8%	26.0%	45.5%	12.0%	22.3%	47.8%	23.0%

Departure Rates

Table 18. Dispositional Departure Rates by Gender, Race, and Judicial District

		All Cases							
		Total Cases	Total Disp. Dep. Rate	No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated	
				#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender	Male	12,797	15.4%	10,826	84.6%	484	3.8%	1,487	11.6%
	Female	2,521	13.0%	2,194	87.0%	96	3.8%	231	9.2%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	8,884	14.4%	7,607	85.6%	355	4.0%	922	10.4%
	Black	4,050	17.0%	3,362	83.0%	133	3.3%	555	13.7%
	American Indian	1,177	15.3%	997	84.7%	53	4.5%	127	10.8%
	Hispanic	780	13.3%	676	86.7%	25	3.2%	79	10.1%
	Asian	426	11.5%	377	88.5%	14	3.3%	35	8.2%
Judicial District	First	1,806	13.5%	1,563	86.5%	56	3.1%	187	10.4%
	Second	1,925	12.3%	1,688	87.7%	44	2.3%	193	10.0%
	Third	1,333	15.0%	1,133	85.0%	70	5.3%	130	9.8%
	Fourth	2,983	18.4%	2,435	81.6%	89	3.0%	459	15.4%
	Fifth	763	18.1%	625	81.9%	38	5.0%	100	13.1%
	Sixth	964	18.6%	785	81.4%	38	3.9%	141	14.6%
	Seventh	1,543	12.6%	1,349	87.4%	65	4.2%	129	8.4%
	Eighth	384	15.4%	325	84.6%	27	7.0%	32	8.3%
	Ninth	1,407	15.0%	1,196	85.0%	79	5.6%	132	9.4%
	Tenth	2,210	13.1%	1,921	86.9%	74	3.3%	215	9.7%
Overall		**15,318**	**15.0%**	**13,020**	**85.0%**	**580**	**3.8%**	**1,718**	**11.2%**

Table 19. Dispositional Departure Rates for Presumptive Stays; Presumptive Commits by Gender, Race, and Judicial District

		Total Cases	Total Presumptive Stays	Aggravated Dispositional Departure		Total Presumptive Commits	Mitigated Dispositional Departure	
				Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Gender	Male	12,797	7,918	483	6.1%	4,879	1,487	30.5%
	Female	2,521	2,068	96	4.6%	453	231	51.0%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	8,884	6,224	354	5.7%	2,660	922	34.7%
	Black	4,050	2,230	133	6.0%	1,820	555	30.5%
	American Indian	1,177	764	53	6.9%	413	127	30.8%
	Hispanic	780	466	25	5.4%	314	79	25.2%
	Asian	426	301	14	4.7%	125	35	28.0%
Judicial District	First	1,806	1,300	56	4.3%	506	187	37.0%
	Second	1,925	1,135	44	3.9%	790	193	24.4%
	Third	1,333	898	70	7.8%	435	130	29.9%
	Fourth	2,983	1,682	89	5.3%	1,301	459	35.3%
	Fifth	763	538	38	7.1%	225	100	44.4%
	Sixth	964	635	38	6.0%	329	141	42.9%
	Seventh	1,543	1,010	65	6.4%	533	129	24.2%
	Eighth	384	275	27	9.8%	109	32	29.4%
	Ninth	1,407	962	79	8.2%	445	132	29.7%
	Tenth	2,210	1,551	73	4.7%	659	215	32.6%
Overall		**15,318**	**9,986**	**579**	**5.8%**	**5,332**	**1,718**	**32.2%**

Table 20. Overall Durational Departure Rates: 1981-2013

Year	All Cases							
	Total Cases	Total Dur. Dep. Rate	No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated	
			#	%	#	%	#	%
2013	15,318	15.1%	1,3008	84.9%	203	1.3%	2,107	13.8%
2012	15,207	15.1%	1,2910	84.9%	237	1.6%	2,060	13.5%
2011	14,571	14.1%	12,522	85.9%	196	1.3%	1,853	12.7%
2010	14,311	13.7%	12,355	86.3%	215	1.5%	1,741	12.2%
2009	14,840	12.7%	12,959	87.3%	223	1.5%	1,658	11.2%
2008	15,394	12.2%	13,517	87.8%	252	1.6%	1,625	10.6%
2007	16,168	11.8%	14,262	88.2%	319	2.0%	1,587	9.8%
2006	16,446	12.2%	14,447	87.8%	349	2.1%	1,650	10.0%
2005	15,462	12.3%	13,562	87.7%	381	2.5%	1,519	9.8%
2004	14,751	13.9%	12,701	86.1%	445	3.0%	1,605	10.9%
2003	14,492	15.3%	12,276	84.7%	542	3.7%	1,674	11.6%
2002	12,978	15.4%	10,980	84.6%	522	4.0%	1,476	11.4%
2001	10,796	16.3%	9,035	83.7%	541	5.0%	1,220	11.3%
2000	10,395	15.8%	8,753	84.2%	529	5.1%	1,113	10.7%
1999	10,634	14.9%	9,050	85.1%	516	4.9%	1,068	10.0%
1998	10,887	14.8%	9,294	85.4%	514	4.7%	1,079	9.9%
1997	9,847	13.8%	8,484	86.2%	394	4.0%	969	9.8%
1996	9,480	11.0%	8,437	89.0%	428	4.5%	615	6.5%
1995	9,421	10.1%	8,474	89.9%	383	4.1%	564	6.0%
1994	9,787	9.3%	8,879	90.7%	396	4.0%	512	5.2%
1993	9,637	9.0%	8,768	91.0%	336	3.5%	533	5.5%
1992	9,325	10.3%	8,367	89.7%	359	3.9%	599	6.4%
1991	9,161	9.9%	8,250	90.1%	334	3.6%	577	6.3%
1990	8,844	9.4%	8,012	90.6%	298	3.4%	534	6.0%
1989	7,974	8.5%	7,293	91.5%	221	2.8%	460	5.8%
1988	7,572	7.3%	7,016	92.7%	196	2.6%	360	4.8%
1987	6,674	7.4%	6,180	92.6%	162	2.4%	332	5.0%
1986	6,032	6.5%	5,639	93.5%	114	1.9%	279	4.6%
1985	6,236	6.8%	5,815	93.2%	107	1.7%	314	5.0%
1984	5,792	7.7%	5,347	92.3%	167	2.9%	278	4.8%
1983	5,562	7.7%	5,135	92.3%	109	2.0%	318	5.7%
1982	6,066	7.2%	5,627	92.8%	144	2.4%	295	4.9%
1981	5,500	8.5%	5,030	91.5%	142	2.6%	328	6.0%

Table 21. Overall Durational Departure Rates by Gender, Race, and Judicial District

		All Cases							
		Total Cases	Total Dur. Dep. Rate	No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated	
				#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender	Male	12,797	15.8%	10,781	84.2%	182	1.4%	1,834	14.3%
	Female	2,521	11.7%	2,227	88.3%	21	0.8%	273	10.8%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	8,884	11.9%	7,828	88.1%	87	1.0%	969	10.9%
	Black	4,050	22.4%	3,143	77.6%	79	2.0%	828	20.4%
	American Indian	1,177	11.6%	1,041	88.4%	17	1.4%	119	10.1%
	Hispanic	780	17.7%	642	82.3%	13	1.7%	125	16.0%
	Asian	426	16.9%	354	83.1%	7	1.6%	65	15.3%
Judicial District	First	1,806	18.0%	1,481	82.0%	27	1.5%	298	16.5%
	Second	1,925	20.1%	1,539	79.9%	24	1.2%	362	18.8%
	Third	1,333	6.7%	1,244	93.3%	12	0.9%	77	5.8%
	Fourth	2,983	30.7%	2,067	69.3%	73	2.4%	843	28.3%
	Fifth	763	9.6%	690	90.4%	5	0.7%	68	8.9%
	Sixth	964	7.5%	892	92.5%	7	0.7%	65	6.7%
	Seventh	1,543	10.5%	1,381	89.5%	15	1.0%	147	9.5%
	Eighth	384	7.6%	355	92.4%	7	1.8%	22	5.7%
	Ninth	1,407	7.0%	1,309	93.0%	15	1.1%	83	5.9%
	Tenth	2,210	7.2%	2,050	92.8%	18	0.8%	142	6.4%
Overall		**15,318**	**15.1%**	**13,008**	**84.9%**	**203**	**1.3%**	**2,107**	**13.8%**

Table 22. Durational Departure Rates for Executed Prison Sentences by Gender, Race, and Judicial District

		Executed Prison Sentences Only							
		# Executed Prison	Total Dur. Dep. Rate	No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated	
				#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender	Male	3,875	30.0%	2,713	70.0%	101	2.6%	1,061	27.4%
	Female	318	28.3%	228	71.7%	5	1.6%	85	26.7%
Race/ Ethnicity	White	2,092	23.5%	1,600	76.5%	37	1.8%	455	21.7%
	Black	1,398	40.0%	839	60.0%	47	3.4%	512	36.6%
	American Indian	339	23.3%	260	76.7%	9	2.7%	70	20.6%
	Hispanic	260	32.3%	176	67.7%	10	3.8%	74	28.5%
	Asian	104	36.5%	66	63.5%	3	2.9%	35	33.7%
Judicial District	First	375	30.1%	262	69.9%	14	3.7%	99	26.4%
	Second	641	43.1%	365	56.9%	17	2.7%	259	40.4%
	Third	375	10.4%	336	89.6%	6	1.6%	33	8.8%
	Fourth	931	54.0%	428	46.0%	32	3.4%	471	50.6%
	Fifth	163	25.2%	122	74.8%	1	0.6%	40	24.5%
	Sixth	226	20.8%	179	79.2%	5	2.2%	42	18.6%
	Seventh	469	19.2%	379	80.8%	6	1.3%	84	17.9%
	Eighth	104	14.4%	89	85.6%	5	4.8%	10	9.6%
	Ninth	392	13.0%	341	87.0%	8	2.0%	43	11.0%
	Tenth	517	14.9%	440	85.1%	12	2.3%	65	12.6%
Overall		**4,193**	**29.9%**	**2,941**	**70.1%**	**106**	**2.5%**	**1,146**	**27.3%**

County Tables

Table 23. Number of Offenders Sentenced and Incarceration Rates

County	Number of Offenders Sentenced			Incarceration Rate				Total	
				Prison		Local Confinement			
	2012	2013	Percent Change	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Aitkin	65	63	-3.1%	20	32%	41	65%	61	97%
Anoka	702	753	7.3%	165	22%	553	73%	718	95%
Becker	128	138	7.8%	43	31%	93	67%	136	99%
Beltrami	170	217	27.6%	38	18%	156	72%	194	89%
Benton	134	135	0.7%	43	32%	89	66%	132	98%
Big Stone	11	8	-27.3%	4	50%	4	50%	8	100%
Blue Earth	196	206	5.1%	47	23%	145	70%	192	93%
Brown	42	37	-11.9%	9	24%	24	65%	33	89%
Carlton	142	143	0.7%	33	23%	100	70%	133	93%
Carver	110	115	4.5%	19	17%	84	73%	103	90%
Cass	109	128	17.4%	34	27%	54	42%	88	69%
Chippewa	34	35	2.9%	13	37%	22	63%	35	100%
Chisago	119	138	16.0%	39	28%	87	63%	126	91%
Clay	187	172	-8.0%	51	30%	118	69%	169	98%
Clearwater	42	44	4.8%	13	30%	29	66%	42	95%
Cook	8	9	12.5%	1	11%	4	44%	5	56%
Cottonwood	35	37	5.7%	11	30%	22	59%	33	89%
Crow Wing	195	215	10.3%	58	27%	94	44%	152	71%
Dakota	1,082	1,022	-5.5%	213	21%	739	72%	952	93%
Dodge	28	32	14.3%	9	28%	15	47%	24	75%
Douglas	107	99	-7.5%	31	31%	67	68%	98	99%
Faribault	56	48	-14.3%	8	17%	38	79%	46	96%
Fillmore	34	24	-29.4%	9	38%	9	38%	18	75%
Freeborn	90	97	7.8%	30	31%	60	62%	90	93%
Goodhue	125	128	2.4%	25	20%	100	78%	125	98%
Grant	9	12	33.3%	4	33%	7	58%	11	92%
Hennepin	2,891	2,983	3.2%	931	31%	1,816	61%	2,747	92%
Houston	48	48	0.0%	8	17%	32	67%	40	83%
Hubbard	103	92	-10.7%	17	18%	73	79%	90	98%
Isanti	107	111	3.7%	10	9%	97	87%	107	96%

County	Number of Offenders Sentenced			Incarceration Rate				Total	
				Prison		Local Confinement			
	2012	2013	Percent Change	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Itasca	192	196	2.1%	50	26%	121	62%	171	87%
Jackson	34	20	-41.2%	4	20%	13	65%	17	85%
Kanabec	73	88	20.5%	21	24%	67	76%	88	100%
Kandiyohi	139	137	-1.4%	37	27%	99	72%	136	99%
Kittson	7	2	-71.4%	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%
Koochiching	38	48	26.3%	6	13%	27	56%	33	69%
Lac Qui Parle	11	14	27.3%	3	21%	9	64%	12	86%
Lake	20	27	35.0%	3	11%	23	85%	26	96%
Lake of the Woods	10	10	0.0%	1	10%	4	40%	5	50%
LeSueur	52	34	-34.6%	10	29%	23	68%	33	97%
Lincoln	8	8	0.0%	1	13%	7	88%	8	100%
Lyon	85	73	-14.1%	15	21%	57	78%	72	99%
McLeod	97	94	-3.1%	14	15%	77	82%	91	97%
Mahnomen	46	68	47.8%	27	40%	37	54%	64	94%
Marshall	23	21	-8.7%	5	24%	16	76%	21	100%
Martin	81	79	-2.5%	22	28%	52	66%	74	94%
Meeker	44	32	-27.3%	8	25%	22	69%	30	94%
Mille Lacs	158	161	1.9%	44	27%	116	72%	160	99%
Morrison	80	110	37.5%	28	25%	80	73%	108	98%
Mower	145	166	14.5%	51	31%	25	15%	76	46%
Murray	14	22	57.1%	4	18%	17	77%	21	95%
Nicollet	51	46	-9.8%	12	26%	30	65%	42	91%
Nobles	67	43	-35.8%	6	14%	29	67%	35	81%
Norman	16	16	0.0%	8	50%	8	50%	16	100%
Olmsted	441	452	2.5%	147	33%	257	57%	404	89%
Otter Tail	134	164	22.4%	50	30%	98	60%	148	90%
Pennington	53	47	-11.3%	20	43%	23	49%	43	91%
Pine	112	121	8.0%	26	21%	93	77%	119	98%
Pipestone	21	20	-4.8%	1	5%	15	75%	16	80%
Polk	215	189	-12.1%	83	44%	99	52%	182	96%
Pope	22	22	0.0%	7	32%	13	59%	20	91%
Ramsey	2,099	1,925	-8.3%	641	33%	1,275	66%	1,916	100%
Red Lake	9	6	-33.3%	2	33%	4	67%	6	100%

County	Number of Offenders Sentenced			Incarceration Rate				Total	
				Prison		Local Confinement			
	2012	2013	Percent Change	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Redwood	85	78	-8.2%	14	18%	62	79%	76	97%
Renville	47	38	-19.1%	6	16%	25	66%	31	82%
Rice	174	155	-10.9%	39	25%	107	69%	146	94%
Rock	6	6	0.0%	2	33%	3	50%	5	83%
Roseau	30	45	50.0%	10	22%	29	64%	39	87%
St. Louis	760	785	3.3%	189	24%	475	61%	664	85%
Scott	400	381	-4.8%	89	23%	245	64%	334	88%
Sherburne	230	242	5.2%	75	31%	162	67%	237	98%
Sibley	32	32	0.0%	5	16%	24	75%	29	91%
Stearns	473	482	1.9%	160	33%	308	64%	468	97%
Steele	99	124	25.3%	37	30%	81	65%	118	95%
Stevens	18	7	-61.1%	2	29%	5	71%	7	100%
Swift	27	22	-18.5%	6	27%	16	73%	22	100%
Todd	53	37	-30.2%	6	16%	31	84%	37	100%
Traverse	9	14	55.6%	4	29%	10	71%	14	100%
Wabasha	36	52	44.4%	11	21%	38	73%	49	94%
Wadena	45	45	0.0%	13	29%	30	67%	43	96%
Waseca	64	51	-20.3%	12	24%	30	59%	42	82%
Washington	463	445	-3.9%	115	26%	312	70%	427	96%
Watonwan	38	40	5.3%	7	18%	30	75%	37	93%
Wilkin	17	19	11.8%	5	26%	14	74%	19	100%
Winona	137	132	-3.6%	22	17%	81	61%	103	78%
Wright	229	312	36.2%	66	21%	234	75%	300	96%
Yellow Medicine	29	24	-17.2%	5	21%	17	71%	22	92%
Total	**15,207**	**15,318**	**0.7%**	**4,193**	**27%**	**9,979**	**65%**	**14,172**	**93%**

Table 24. Dispositional Departure Rates by County: All Cases; Presumptive Stays; Presumptive Commits

County	All Cases			Presumptive Stays				Presumptive Commit	
	Total	No Departure		Total Stays	Aggravated Departure		Total Commits	Mitigated Departure	
		#	%	Number	#	%	Number	#	%
Aitkin	63	55	87.3%	41	3	7.3%	22	5	22.7%
Anoka	753	653	86.7%	536	24	4.5%	217	76	35.0%
Becker	138	129	93.5%	96	5	5.2%	42	4	9.5%
Beltrami	217	192	88.5%	166	6	3.6%	51	19	37.3%
Benton	135	122	90.4%	89	5	5.6%	46	8	17.4%
Big Stone	8	7	87.5%	5	1	20.0%	3	0	0.0%
Blue Earth	206	157	76.2%	150	20	13.3%	56	29	51.8%
Brown	37	33	89.2%	28	2	7.1%	9	2	22.2%
Carlton	143	112	78.3%	99	10	10.1%	44	21	47.7%
Carver	115	96	83.5%	81	2	2.5%	34	17	50.0%
Cass	128	103	80.5%	83	7	8.4%	45	18	40.0%
Chippewa	35	31	88.6%	26	4	15.4%	9	0	0.0%
Chisago	138	121	87.7%	98	8	8.2%	40	9	22.5%
Clay	172	158	91.9%	119	6	5.0%	53	8	15.1%
Clearwater	44	43	97.7%	30	0	0.0%	14	1	7.1%
Cook	9	9	100.0%	8	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Cottonwood	37	28	75.7%	17	0	0.0%	20	9	45.0%
Crow Wing	215	180	83.7%	164	21	12.8%	51	14	27.5%
Dakota	1,022	889	87.0%	740	32	4.3%	282	101	35.8%
Dodge	32	25	78.1%	22	3	13.6%	10	4	40.0%
Douglas	99	93	93.9%	70	4	5.7%	29	2	6.9%
Faribault	48	42	87.5%	40	3	7.5%	8	3	37.5%
Fillmore	24	22	91.7%	15	1	6.7%	9	1	11.1%
Freeborn	97	86	88.7%	68	6	8.8%	29	5	17.2%
Goodhue	128	110	85.9%	93	4	4.3%	35	14	40.0%
Grant	12	10	83.3%	10	2	20.0%	2	0	0.0%
Hennepin	2,983	2,435	81.6%	1,682	89	5.3%	1,301	459	35.3%
Houston	48	43	89.6%	35	0	0.0%	13	5	38.5%
Hubbard	92	88	95.7%	73	1	1.4%	19	3	15.8%
Isanti	111	99	89.2%	93	2	2.2%	18	10	55.6%
Itasca	196	142	72.4%	124	16	12.9%	72	38	52.8%
Jackson	20	15	75.0%	13	1	7.7%	7	4	57.1%
Kanabec	88	74	84.1%	59	3	5.1%	29	11	37.9%
Kandiyohi	137	121	88.3%	96	6	6.3%	41	10	24.4%
Kittson	2	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%

County	All Cases			Presumptive Stays				Presumptive Commit	
	Total	No Departure		Total Stays	Aggravated Departure		Total Commits	Mitigated Departure	
		#	%	Number	#	%	Number	#	%
Koochiching	48	45	93.8%	43	2	4.7%	5	1	20.0%
Lac Qui Parle	14	12	85.7%	9	0	0.0%	5	2	40.0%
Lake	27	23	85.2%	20	0	0.0%	7	4	57.1%
Lake of the Woods	10	9	90.0%	8	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
LeSueur	34	28	82.4%	18	0	0.0%	16	6	37.5%
Lincoln	8	7	87.5%	6	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
Lyon	73	63	86.3%	50	1	2.0%	23	9	39.1%
McLeod	94	83	88.3%	73	2	2.7%	21	9	42.9%
Mahnomen	68	65	95.6%	40	1	2.5%	28	2	7.1%
Marshall	21	20	95.2%	15	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%
Martin	79	64	81.0%	48	3	6.3%	31	12	38.7%
Meeker	32	29	90.6%	23	1	4.3%	9	2	22.2%
Mille Lacs	161	140	87.0%	110	7	6.4%	51	14	27.5%
Morrison	110	101	91.8%	75	1	1.3%	35	8	22.9%
Mower	166	136	81.9%	109	12	11.0%	57	18	31.6%
Murray	22	19	86.4%	19	2	10.5%	3	1	33.3%
Nicollet	46	34	73.9%	30	4	13.3%	16	8	50.0%
Nobles	43	37	86.0%	31	0	0.0%	12	6	50.0%
Norman	16	12	75.0%	12	4	33.3%	4	0	0.0%
Olmsted	452	402	88.9%	299	22	7.4%	153	28	18.3%
Otter Tail	164	140	85.4%	102	6	5.9%	62	18	29.0%
Pennington	47	42	89.4%	28	3	10.7%	19	2	10.5%
Pine	121	112	92.6%	86	0	0.0%	35	9	25.7%
Pipestone	20	17	85.0%	16	0	0.0%	4	3	75.0%
Polk	189	155	82.0%	100	14	14.0%	89	20	22.5%
Pope	22	16	72.7%	17	4	23.5%	5	2	40.0%
Ramsey	1,925	1,688	87.7%	1135	44	3.9%	790	193	24.4%
Red Lake	6	5	83.3%	3	0	0.0%	3	1	33.3%
Redwood	78	71	91.0%	59	1	1.7%	19	6	31.6%
Renville	38	22	57.9%	22	3	13.6%	16	13	81.3%
Rice	155	132	85.2%	107	7	6.5%	48	16	33.3%
Rock	6	4	66.7%	4	1	25.0%	2	1	50.0%
Roseau	45	38	84.4%	30	1	3.3%	15	6	40.0%
St. Louis	785	641	81.7%	508	28	5.5%	277	116	41.9%
Scott	381	329	86.4%	270	15	5.6%	111	37	33.3%
Sherburne	242	215	88.8%	162	11	6.8%	80	16	20.0%

County	All Cases			Presumptive Stays				Presumptive Commit	
	Total	No Departure		Total Stays	Aggravated Departure		Total Commits	Mitigated Departure	
		#	%	Number	#	%	Number	#	%
Sibley	32	28	87.5%	25	1	4.0%	7	3	42.9%
Stearns	482	398	82.6%	294	28	9.5%	188	56	29.8%
Steele	124	103	83.1%	86	10	11.6%	38	11	28.9%
Stevens	7	6	85.7%	6	1	16.7%	1	0	0.0%
Swift	22	21	95.5%	17	1	5.9%	5	0	0.0%
Todd	37	33	89.2%	29	1	3.4%	8	3	37.5%
Traverse	14	11	78.6%	13	3	23.1%	1	0	0.0%
Wabasha	52	47	90.4%	40	2	5.0%	12	3	25.0%
Wadena	45	35	77.8%	26	2	7.7%	19	8	42.1%
Waseca	51	45	88.2%	37	2	5.4%	14	4	28.6%
Washington	445	389	87.4%	302	14	4.6%	143	42	29.4%
Watonwan	40	34	85.0%	27	0	0.0%	13	6	46.2%
Wilkin	19	17	89.5%	12	0	0.0%	7	2	28.6%
Winona	132	92	69.7%	80	5	6.3%	52	35	67.3%
Wright	312	259	83.0%	215	11	5.1%	97	42	43.3%
Yellow Medicine	24	22	91.7%	19	1	5.3%	5	1	20.0%
Total	**15,318**	**13,021**	**85.0%**	**9,986**	**579**	**5.8%**	**5,332**	**1,718**	**32.2%**

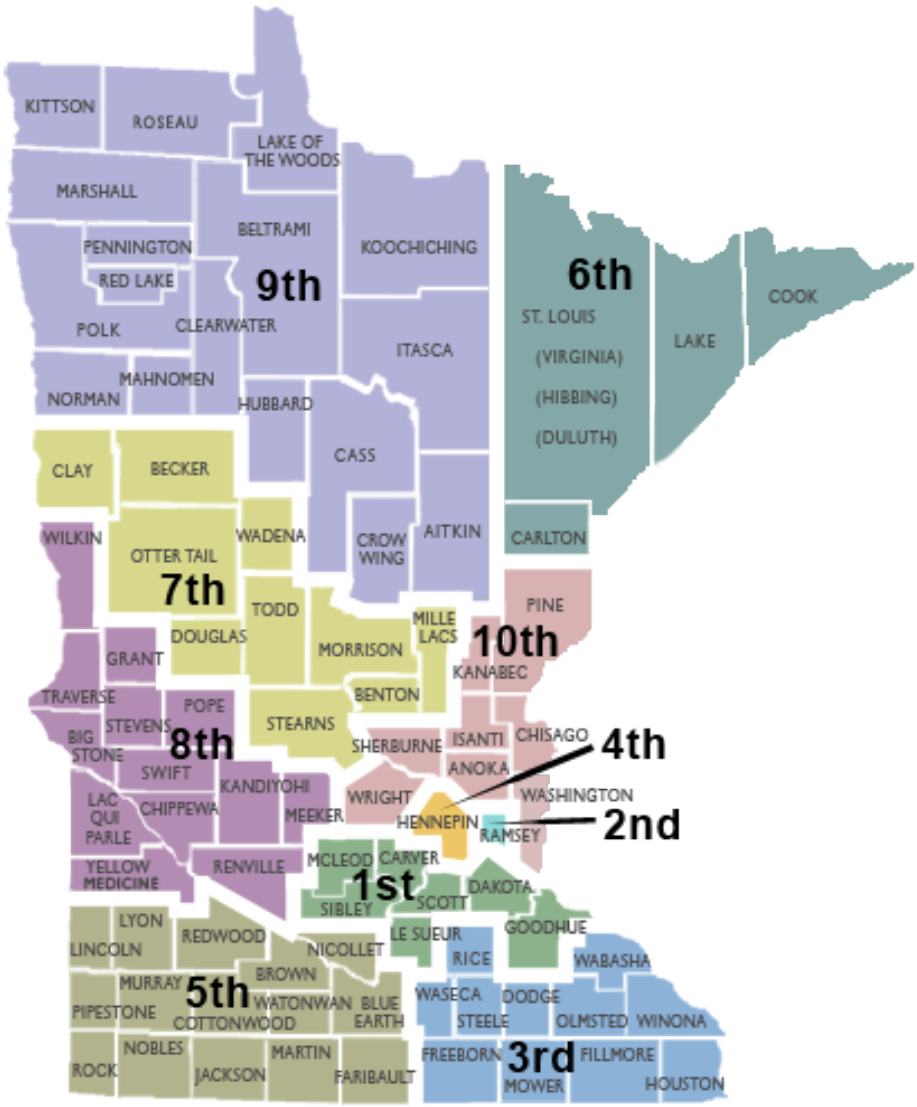
Table 25. Durational Departure Rates
Executed Prison Sentences Only

County	Number of Executed Prison Sentences	No Departure		Aggravated Departure		Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Aitkin	20	19	95%	0	0%	1	5%
Anoka	165	148	90%	2	1%	15	9%
Becker	43	40	93%	0	0%	3	7%
Beltrami	38	35	92%	0	0%	3	8%
Benton	43	42	98%	1	2%	0	0%
Big Stone	4	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Blue Earth	47	42	89%	0	0%	5	11%
Brown	9	7	78%	0	0%	2	22%
Carlton	33	19	58%	0	0%	14	42%
Carver	19	14	74%	1	5%	4	21%
Cass	34	31	91%	1	3%	2	6%
Chippewa	13	12	92%	0	0%	1	8%
Chisago	39	34	87%	0	0%	5	13%
Clay	51	46	90%	2	4%	3	6%
Clearwater	13	12	92%	1	8%	0	0%
Cook	1	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Cottonwood	11	8	73%	0	0%	3	27%
Crow Wing	58	56	97%	0	0%	2	3%
Dakota	213	151	71%	8	4%	54	25%
Dodge	9	6	67%	0	0%	3	33%
Douglas	31	31	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Faribault	8	7	88%	0	0%	1	13%
Fillmore	9	9	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Freeborn	30	29	97%	0	0%	1	3%
Goodhue	25	15	60%	1	4%	9	36%
Grant	4	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Hennepin	931	428	46%	32	3%	471	51%
Houston	8	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Hubbard	17	16	94%	1	6%	0	0%
Isanti	10	10	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Itasca	50	39	78%	0	0%	11	22%
Jackson	4	2	50%	0	0%	2	50%
Kanabec	21	19	90%	0	0%	2	10%
Kandiyohi	37	33	89%	2	5%	2	5%

County	Number of Executed Prison Sentences	No Departure		Aggravated Departure		Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kittson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Koochiching	6	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Lac Qui Parle	3	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Lake	3	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Lake of the Woods	1	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
LeSueur	10	4	40%	2	20%	4	40%
Lincoln	1	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Lyon	15	13	87%	0	0%	2	13%
McLeod	14	7	50%	0	0%	7	50%
Mahnomen	27	24	89%	1	4%	2	7%
Marshall	5	2	40%	0	0%	3	60%
Martin	22	11	50%	0	0%	11	50%
Meeker	8	8	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Mille Lacs	44	41	93%	1	2%	2	5%
Morrison	28	19	68%	2	7%	7	25%
Mower	51	47	92%	0	0%	4	8%
Murray	4	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Nicollet	12	6	50%	1	8%	5	42%
Nobles	6	2	33%	0	0%	4	67%
Norman	8	7	88%	1	13%	0	0%
Olmsted	147	134	91%	4	3%	9	6%
Otter Tail	50	39	78%	0	0%	11	22%
Pennington	20	15	75%	0	0%	5	25%
Pine	26	25	96%	0	0%	1	4%
Pipestone	1	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Polk	83	70	84%	3	4%	10	12%
Pope	7	5	71%	0	0%	2	29%
Ramsey	641	365	57%	17	3%	259	40%
Red Lake	2	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Redwood	14	13	93%	0	0%	1	7%
Renville	6	4	67%	1	17%	1	17%
Rice	39	34	87%	1	3%	4	10%
Rock	2	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
Roseau	10	9	90%	0	0%	1	10%
St. Louis	189	157	83%	5	3%	27	14%

County	Number of Executed Prison Sentences	No Departure		Aggravated Departure		Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Scott	89	66	74%	2	2%	21	24%
Sherburne	75	62	83%	6	8%	7	9%
Sibley	5	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Stearns	160	107	67%	0	0%	53	33%
Steele	37	34	92%	0	0%	3	8%
Stevens	2	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%
Swift	6	5	83%	0	0%	1	17%
Todd	6	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Traverse	4	2	50%	0	0%	2	50%
Wabasha	11	10	91%	0	0%	1	9%
Wadena	13	8	62%	0	0%	5	38%
Waseca	12	9	75%	0	0%	3	25%
Washington	115	93	81%	3	3%	19	17%
Watonwan	7	4	57%	0	0%	3	43%
Wilkin	5	3	60%	1	20%	1	20%
Winona	22	16	73%	1	5%	5	23%
Wright	66	49	74%	1	2%	16	24%
Yellow Medicine	5	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	4,193	2,942	70%	106	3%	1,145	27%

Minnesota Judicial District Map



First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth
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
LeSueur		Houston		Faribault	St. Louis	Douglas	Kandiyohi	Clearwater	Kanabec
McLeod		Mower		Jackson		Mille Lacs	LacQuiParle	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-Woods	
		Winona		Nobles			Traverse	Mahnomen	
				Pipestone			Wilkin	Marshall	
				Redwood			Yellow Medicine	Norman	
				Rock				Pennington	
				Watonwan				Polk	
								Red Lake	
								Roseau	

Minnesota Judicial Branch at http://mncourts.gov/?page=238

Sentencing Guidelines Grid – Effective August 1, 2013

Presumptive sentence lengths are in months. Italicized numbers within the grid denote the discretionary range within which a court may sentence without the sentence being deemed a departure. Offenders with stayed felony sentences may be subject to local confinement.

SEVERITY LEVEL OF CONVICTION OFFENSE (Example offenses listed in italics)		CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE						
		0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6 or more**
Murder, 2nd Degree (intentional murder; drive-by-shootings)	**11**	306 *261-367*	326 *278-391*	346 *295-415*	366 *312-439*	386 *329-463*	406 *346-480* [2]	426 *363-480* [2]
Murder, 3rd Degree Murder, 2nd Degree (unintentional murder)	**10**	150 *128-180*	165 *141-198*	180 *153-216*	195 *166-234*	210 *179-252*	225 *192-270*	240 *204-288*
Assault, 1st Degree Controlled Substance Crime, 1st Degree	**9**	86 *74-103*	98 *84-117*	110 *94-132*	122 *104-146*	134 *114-160*	146 *125-175*	158 *135-189*
Aggravated Robbery, 1st Degree Controlled Substance Crime, 2nd Degree	**8**	48 *41-57*	58 *50-69*	68 *58-81*	78 *67-93*	88 *75-105*	98 *84-117*	108 *92-129*
Felony DWI	**7**	36	42	48	54 *46-64*	60 *51-72*	66 *57-79*	72 *62-84* [2]
Controlled Substance Crime, 3rd Degree	**6**	21	27	33	39 *34-46*	45 *39-54*	51 *44-61*	57 *49-68*
Residential Burglary Simple Robbery	**5**	18	23	28	33 *29-39*	38 *33-45*	43 *37-51*	48 *41-57*
Nonresidential Burglary	**4**	12[1]	15	18	21	24 *21-28*	27 *23-32*	30 *26-36*
Theft Crimes (Over $5,000)	**3**	12[1]	13	15	17	19 *17-22*	21 *18-25*	23 *20-27*
Theft Crimes ($5,000 or less) Check Forgery ($251-$2,500)	**2**	12[1]	12[1]	13	15	17	19	21 *18-25*
Sale of Simulated Controlled Substance	**1**	12[1]	12[1]	12[1]	13	15	17	19 *17-22*

Presumptive commitment to state imprisonment. First-degree murder has a mandatory life sentence and is excluded from the Guidelines under Minn. Stat. § 609.185. See Guidelines section, for policies regarding those sentences controlled by law.

Presumptive stayed sentence; at the discretion of the court, up to one year of confinement and other non-jail sanctions can be imposed as conditions of probation. However, certain offenses in the shaded area of the Grid always carry a presumptive commitment to state prison. Guidelines sections 2.C. Presumptive Sentence and 2.E. Mandatory Sentences.

12[1]=One year and one day

[2] Minn. Stat. § 244.09 requires that the Guidelines provide a range for sentences that are presumptive commitment to state imprisonment of 15% lower and 20% higher than the fixed duration displayed, provided that the minimum sentence is not less than one year and one day and the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum. Guidelines section 2.C.1-2. Presumptive Sentence.

Sex Offender Grid – Effective August 1, 2013

Presumptive sentence lengths are in months. Italicized numbers within the grid denote the discretionary range within which a court may sentence without the sentence being deemed a departure. Offenders with stayed felony sentences may be subject to local confinement.

SEVERITY LEVEL OF CONVICTION OFFENSE		CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE 0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or More
CSC 1st Degree	**A**	144 *144-172*	156 *144-187*	168 *144-201*	180 *153-216*	234 *199-280*	306 *261-360*	360 *306-360* [2]
CSC 2nd Degree–(c)(d)(e)(f)(h) *Prostitution; Sex Trafficking* [3] *1st Degree–1(a)*	**B**	90 *90* [3]*-108*	110 *94-132*	130 *111-156*	150 *128-180*	195 *166-234*	255 *217-300*	300 *255-300* [2]
CSC 3rd Degree–(c)(d)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o) *Prostitution; Sex Trafficking 2nd Degree–1a*	**C**	48 *41-57*	62 *53-74*	76 *65-91*	90 *77-108*	117 *100-140*	153 *131-180*	180 *153-180* [2]
CSC 2nd Degree–(a)(b)(g) *CSC 3rd Degree–(a)(b)* [2] *(e)(f)* *Dissemination of Child Pornography (Subsequent or by Predatory Offender)*	**D**	36	48	60 *51-72*	70 *60-84*	91 *78-109*	119 *102-142*	140 *119-168*
CSC 4th Degree–(c)(d)(g)(h)(i)(j)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o) *Use Minors in Sexual Performance* *Dissemination of Child Pornography* [2]	**E**	24	36	48	60 51-72	78 *67-93*	102 *87-120*	120 *102-120* [2]
CSC 4th Degree–(a)(b)(e)(f) *Possession of Child Pornography (Subsequent or by Predatory Offender)*	**F**	18	27	36	45 *39-54*	59 *51-70*	77 *66-92*	84 *72-100*
CSC 5th Degree *Indecent Exposure* *Possession of Child Pornography* *Solicit Children for Sexual Conduct* [2]	**G**	15	20	25	30	39 *34-46*	51 *44-60*	60 *51-60* [2]
Registration Of Predatory Offenders	**H**	12[1] *12* [1]*-14*	14 *12* [1]*-16*	16 *14-19*	18 *16-21*	24 *21-28*	30 *26-36*	36 *31-43*

Presumptive commitment to state imprisonment. Sex offenses under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 2, have mandatory life sentences and are excluded from the Guidelines. See Guidelines section 2.E. Mandatory Sentences, for policies regarding those sentences controlled by law, including conditional release terms for sex offenders.

Presumptive stayed sentence; at the discretion of the court, up to one year of confinement and other non-jail sanctions can be imposed as conditions of probation. However, certain offenders in the shaded area of the Grid may qualify for a mandatory life sentence under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 4. Guidelines sections 2.C. Presumptive Sentence and 2.E. Mandatory Sentences.

12[1]=One year and one day

[2] Minn. Stat. § 244.09 requires that the Guidelines provide a range for sentences that are presumptive commitment to state imprisonment of 15% lower and 20% higher than the fixed duration displayed, provided that the minimum sentence is not less than one year and one day and the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum. Guidelines section 2.C.1-2. Presumptive Sentence.

[3] Prostitution; Sex Trafficking is not subject to a 90-month minimum statutory presumptive sentence so the standard range of 15% lower and 20% higher than the fixed duration applies. (The range is 77-108.)