

- ➔ **16,145 FELONY-LEVEL OFFENDERS WERE SENTENCED IN MINNESOTA IN 2014.**
- ➔ **117 (1%) OF THOSE WERE CVH OR CVI OFFENSES UNDER MINN. STAT. §§ [609.21](#); [2112](#); [2113](#).**

DEMOGRAPHICS

Twenty-four offenders were sentenced for criminal vehicular homicide (CVH); 20 for criminal vehicular injury with great bodily harm (CVI-GBH), and 73 for criminal vehicular injury with substantial bodily harm (CVI-SBH) (Figure 1). Compared to other felons, CVH/CVI offenders were more likely:

- ◆ White (80% vs. 58%) (Figure 2); and
- ◆ Sentenced in Greater MN (52% vs. 50%).

The majority (63%) had a Criminal History Score (CHS) of 0. Only 7 (6%) had a CHS greater than 3 (Figure 3).

INCARCERATION RATES

Most (93%) received a sentence that included incarceration (prison or jail). CVH is ranked at Severity Level 8 in which all offenders are recommended prison. 54% received prison (Figure 4) for an average 56 mo. (Fig. 7). Most CVIs (92%) were presumptive “stays” in which probation is recommended. Most CVIs received time in a jail¹ (Figures 5 and 6).

Table 1.	Total No.	No. (Avg. Prison)	No. (Avg. Jail)
CVH	24	13 (56 mo.)	10 (332 days)
CVI-GBH	20	0 (---)	18 (201 days)
CVI-SBH	73	4 (22 mo.)	64 (72 days)

DEPARTURE RATES

- The departure rates for CVH/CVI offenders were:
- ◆ 11 (46%) CVHs received mitigated dispositional departures.
 - ◆ 7 CVIs were presumptive commits; 3 received mitigated dispositional departures.
 - ◆ No one received an aggravated dispositional departure.
 - ◆ 2 people who went to prison went for less time than recommended (durational departures).

¹ In this report, “jail” refers to time in a jail or a workhouse as a condition of a stayed probationary sentence.

Figure 1.

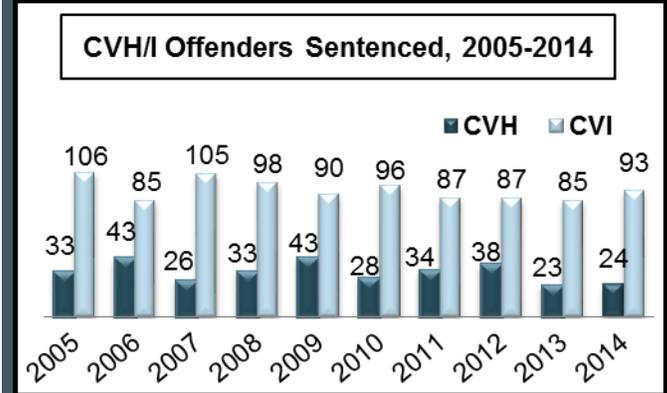


Figure 2.

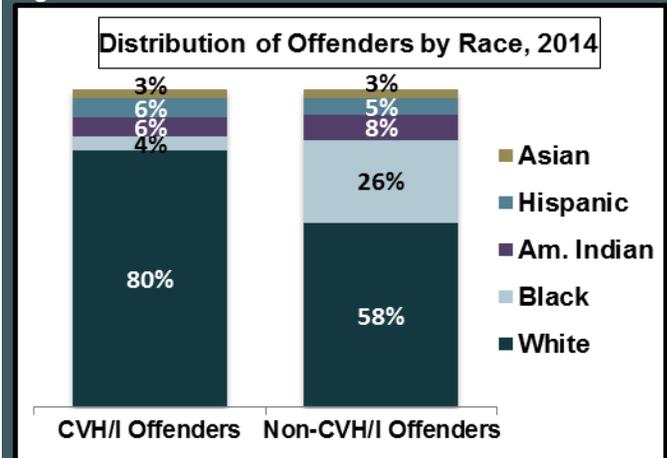


Figure 3.

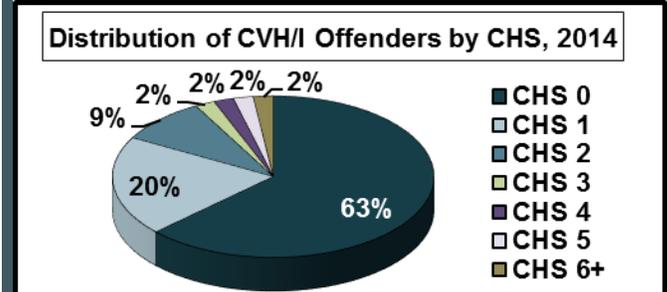
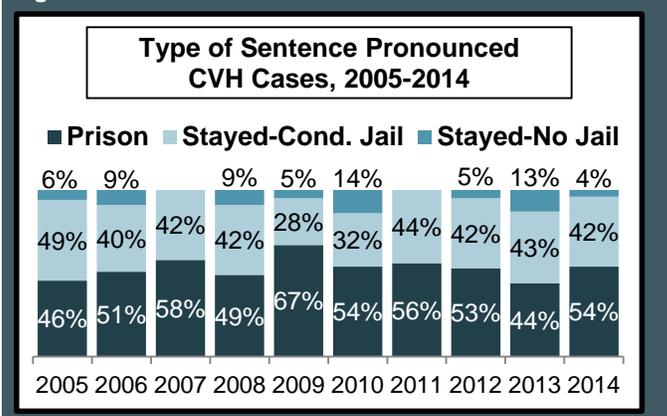
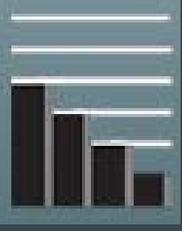


Figure 4.





DEPARTURE REASONS

For mitigated dispositional departures, the court most frequently cited “amenability to probation” (71%); “shows remorse or accepts responsibility” (50%); and “compliance w/ probation/extended supervision” (50%) as its reasons for departure.

- In 71% of mitigated dispositional departures, the prosecutor agreed to the departure.

PRIOR ALCOHOL-RELATED DRIVING OFFENSES

Since most CVH/I offenses are alcohol related, it is informative to review offenders criminal history scores for prior alcohol-related driving offenses.

- 4 (17%) CVH offenders had a prior misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor DWI convictions.
- 1 CVH offender had a felony-level DWI conviction; none had a prior CVH conviction.
- 7 (35%) CVI-GBH offenders had one or more prior misdemeanor DWI convictions.
- 22 (30%) CVI-SBH offenders had one or more prior misdemeanor DWI convictions.
- 1 CVI-SBH offenders had a prior felony-level CVI conviction.
- No CVI-SBH offenders had a prior misdemeanor CVI conviction.

NUMBERS TO NOTE

The following are noteworthy statistics about CVH and CVI offenses.

50: The number of offenders sentenced each year for CVH has varied, but has never exceeded 50.

4%: After a 39% decrease in 2013 of the number of CVH offenders sentenced, the number remained relatively steady in 2014 – increasing by 4%.

14: CVH/I offenders were convicted of leaving the scene of the accident.

-11%: The dispositional departure rate for CVH decreased from 57% in 2013 to 46% in 2014 (Figure 8).

Figure 5.

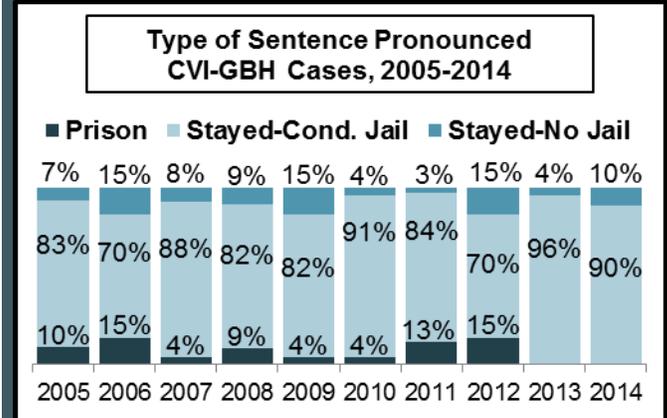


Figure 6.

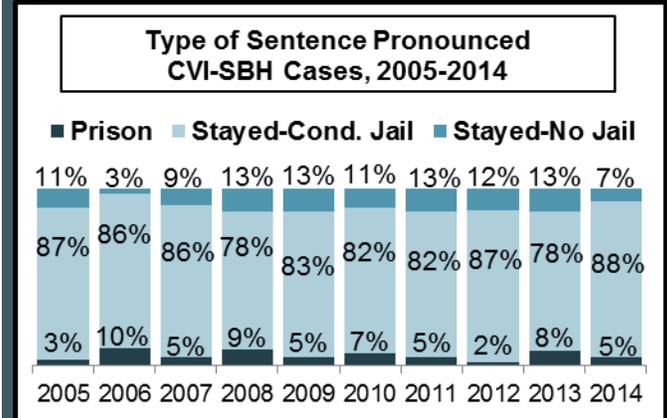


Figure 7.

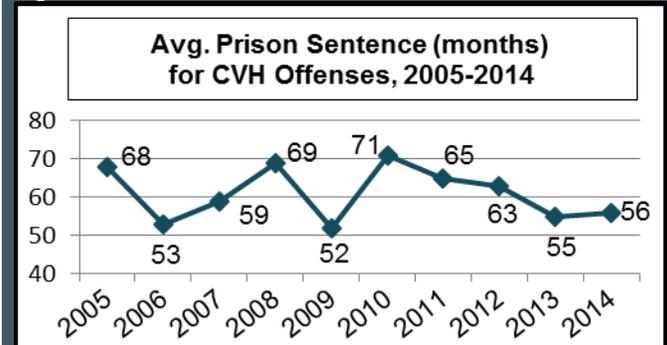


Figure 8.

