
2024 Sentencing Practices Report

Summary Statistics for Felony Cases

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

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

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Executive Summary

The research staff of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission (MSGC) annually reviews sentencing practices to monitor trends, assess guidelines adherence, and inform policy discussions. The 2024 analysis reflects more than four decades of felony sentencing data since the Guidelines were introduced in 1980 and highlights notable shifts in case volume, sentencing patterns, departures, and demographics.

Highlights

- Felony case volume in Minnesota has grown substantially since the early 1980s, rising from roughly 5,500 cases in 1981 to 14,229 in 2024, though still below the 2017 peak. Most cases continued to resolve without a trial, with only 4 percent of felony convictions in 2024 resulting from a trial.
- While the Guidelines recommended prison in 38 percent of cases, the actual prison commitment rate was 24 percent, a 14-percentage-point gap that has widened over time.
- The use of stays of imposition continued its recent decline, remaining below 30 percent for the second consecutive year.
- Departures continue to be a significant feature of Minnesota sentencing. Total departures have increased from below 20 percent in the 1980s to 29 percent in 2024.
- The rate of non-felony sentences has increased over time, even surpassing, in recent years, the rate of other mitigated durational departures. In 2024, the rate of non-felony sentences was the highest on record at 7.3 percent.
- The average executed prison sentence reached a record-long 57.4 months in 2024.
- Several offenses—including second-degree assault, failure to register as a predatory offender, and felony DWI—received downward dispositional departures at higher-than-typical rates, often with prosecutorial agreement or neutrality.
- The racial and ethnic composition of people in Minnesota has changed since 1981, when 82 percent of people sentenced were White. In 2024, 52 percent of people sentenced were White. Although the 2024 Black or African American population made up 8 percent of Minnesota’s adult population, it made up 30 percent of people sentenced; and while the American Indian population was 2 percent of the state’s adult population, it made up 9 percent of people sentenced.
- Departure patterns also varied by demographic group. Downward dispositional departures were most common among Asian individuals (49%) and females (57%). Among executed prison sentences, downward durational departures rate (less prison time than the Guidelines recommended) were higher for Black or African American individuals (24%) and lowest for White individuals (13%).
- Geographic variation continues in sentencing practices. Downward dispositional departure rates ranged from 31 percent in the 8th Judicial District (includes Willmar) to 45 percent in the 2nd and 4th judicial districts (including St. Paul and Minneapolis, respectively). Among executed prison sentences, downward durational departures ranged from 6 percent in the 3rd, 6th, and 9th judicial districts (including Rochester, Duluth, and Bemidji, respectively) to 31 percent in the 4th Judicial District.

Background

Minnesota adopted a sentencing guidelines system effective May 1, 1980, 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, given that person's conviction offense and criminal record. The system is intended to ensure that those convicted of serious crimes, particularly crimes against persons, or with lengthy criminal records are sentenced to prison.

The goals of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines are:

- To better assure **public safety**.
- To ensure sentencing is **neutral** with respect to the race, gender, social, or economic status of convicted felons.
- To promote **uniformity** in sentencing so that those 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. Those 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.

One of the Commission's primary duties is to serve as a clearinghouse and information center for sentencing-practices data. The Commission created a monitoring system to capture such information. This monitoring system includes data on everyone convicted of a felony in adult court and sentenced under the Guidelines, as provided by probation officers and the courts. MSGC staff processes, cleans, and analyzes the data.

The following pages display summary data about sentencing practices and case volume and distribution. A "case" includes data from a sentencing worksheet that is matched with sentencing data received from the court. A person sentenced in the same county on more than one offense within a 30-day period is counted as one case; information on the most serious offense is included in the monitoring data.

As you read this report, keep in mind that these are descriptive statistics that describe and summarize patterns in the data. There is no discussion about the cause. Also, be aware of the effect of differences in offense severity and criminal history when evaluating and comparing sentencing practices. This is particularly important when comparing cases by factors such as gender, race and ethnicity, and judicial district. For example, if in a particular district the proportion of serious person offenses is higher, the imprisonment rate for that district will likely be higher than for districts with predominantly lower-severity offenses.

About the Guidelines

The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines apply to all felony sentences except life sentences. The recommended sentence under the Guidelines is based, first, on the severity of the offense and, second, on criminal history. These are depicted on a grid structure. (See appendices 3, 4, & 5, on pp. 100–102, for Minnesota’s sentencing grids.) The vertical axis represents the severity of the offense, with less severe offenses on the bottom and more severe offenses on the top. The horizontal axis represents the defendant’s criminal history and includes points for: weighted prior felony sentences; some prior misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor sentences; limited prior serious juvenile offenses; and “custody status”—offenses committed while under custody status: confinement or community supervision.

The recommended Guidelines sentence is called the “presumptive sentence” and is generally found in the cell of the grid where the criminal history score and severity level intersect. This “presumptive sentence” recommends whether the defendant should receive a non-prison (stayed) sentence or a prison sentence (commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections). It also recommends the sentence’s duration; the recommended months of prison are found in the numbers in the cells of the grid. A “departure” is a pronounced sentence by the court other than that recommended by the Guidelines. There are primarily two types of departures, dispositional and durational. A “dispositional departure” occurs when the Guidelines recommended a non-prison (stayed) sentence, but the court pronounced an executed prison sentence (upward or aggravated); or when the Guidelines recommended an executed prison sentence, but the court pronounced a stayed sentence (downward or mitigated). A “durational departure” occurs when the court orders a sentence with a duration that is either more than 20 percent longer than the presumptive fixed duration (upward or aggravated), or more than 15 percent shorter than the fixed duration (downward or mitigated). Because the presumptive sentence is based on “the typical case,” a departure from a case that is not typical can help enhance proportionality in the Guidelines. When there is a departure, the court must articulate substantial and compelling reasons for the departure on record.

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 may agree on acceptable sentences. Victims are provided with 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 often is agreement or acceptance among all actors that the sentence is appropriate.

Changes to the Sentencing Grid Over Time

The Guidelines have been modified to increase or decrease penalties, incorporate new or reranked felony offenses, and other policy changes. The following changes should be noted when evaluating sentencing information over time:

1978	Minnesota creates the nation's first sentencing guidelines commission.
1980	Minnesota becomes the first state to implement a sentencing guidelines structure.
1986	Stays of imposition are incorporated into the criminal history score calculation as a felony, even after the stay of imposition has been successfully served.
1989	Presumptive durations at severity levels 7–10 are increased significantly—doubled, in some cases—and a weighting scheme is implemented for prior felonies. Previously, prior felonies, regardless of severity, had been given one point in the criminal history score.
1997	A package of changes, which increase sentences in some cells and decrease sentences in other cells at severity levels 2–6, goes into effect.
2002	Felony Driving While Impaired (DWI) takes effect. A new Severity Level 7 is created, with higher severity levels renumbered accordingly.
2005	In response to a judicial requirement that a jury find aggravating factors, grid ranges are increased to allow the court to pronounce a sentence without departure that is up to 20% greater than, or 15% less than, the presumptive number of months on the Guidelines grid.
2006	A separate Sex Offender Grid is introduced with severity levels H–A. More severe policies are adopted for repeat sex offenders, including an enhanced weighting scheme for prior sex offenses and the possibility of a second custody status point.
2016	A separate Drug Offender Grid is introduced with severity levels D1–D9.
2019	Changes to the criminal history score, intended to improve fairness and rationality, are made. The custody status point becomes waivable in certain circumstances. A sentencing enhancement for repeat severe violent offenders is added.
2020	A five-year presumptive probation cap, subject to departure, is established for most felonies. In 2023, the cap is removed in response to the Legislature’s enactment of a similar cap in law.
2021	Severity Level H is renamed Severity Level I to accommodate a new Severity Level H on the Sex Offender Grid.

Data for Felony Cases Sentenced

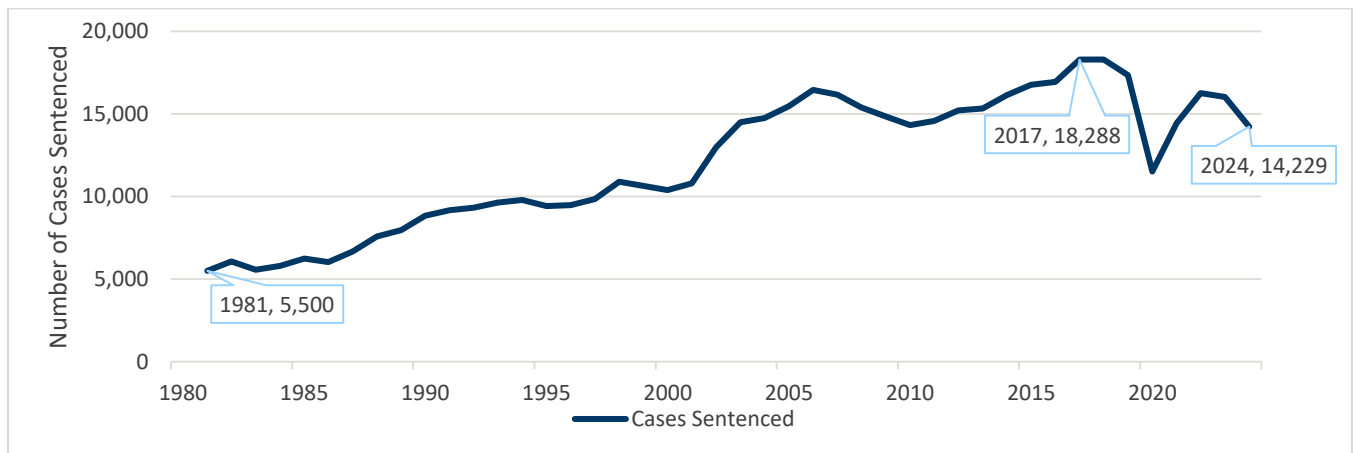
This section includes information about felony case volume and offense type, the distribution of cases by demographics, felony incarceration rates, and the durations of average pronounced felony sentences.

Felony Case Volume and Offense Type

Felony Case Volume

After Minnesota adopted the Sentencing Guidelines in 1980, the number of felony cases sentenced annually has increased – from 5,500 cases in 1981 to a peak of 18,288 cases in 2017.¹ In five of the last seven years, however, case volume has fallen, and there were 14,229 cases in 2024.

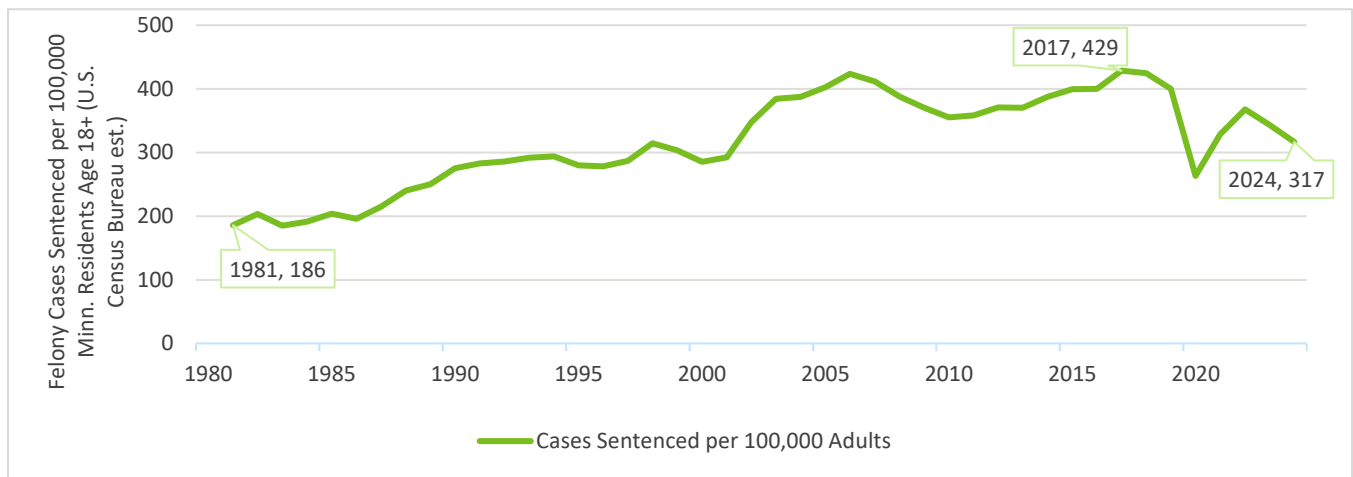
Figure 1. Number of Cases Sentenced for Felony Convictions, 1981–2024



¹ There was significant growth in cases between 2001 and 2006, when the total volume of cases sentenced rose by 52 percent. This increase was largely attributable to growth in the number of drug cases, particularly involving methamphetamine, as well as the implementation of the felony DWI law.

While Minnesota’s population also rose during the decades shown in Figure 1, that rise does not account for the entire increase in felony sentences seen. As Figure 2 illustrates, growth in felony cases is still observable after adjusting for population increases although this growth has subsided since 2017. Per 100,000 adult Minnesotans, 186 felony cases were sentenced in 1981, compared to 317 cases in 2024 (Figure 2).

Figure 2. *Felony Cases Sentenced per 100,000 Adult Minnesotans, 1981–2024*



MSGC received a sentencing worksheet² in 99.7 percent of the 14,229 felony cases sentenced in 2024. Rather than speculate as to how the Sentencing Guidelines applied to the 36 cases with missing worksheets,³ the remaining analysis in this report focuses on the 14,193 cases for which a sentencing worksheet was received.

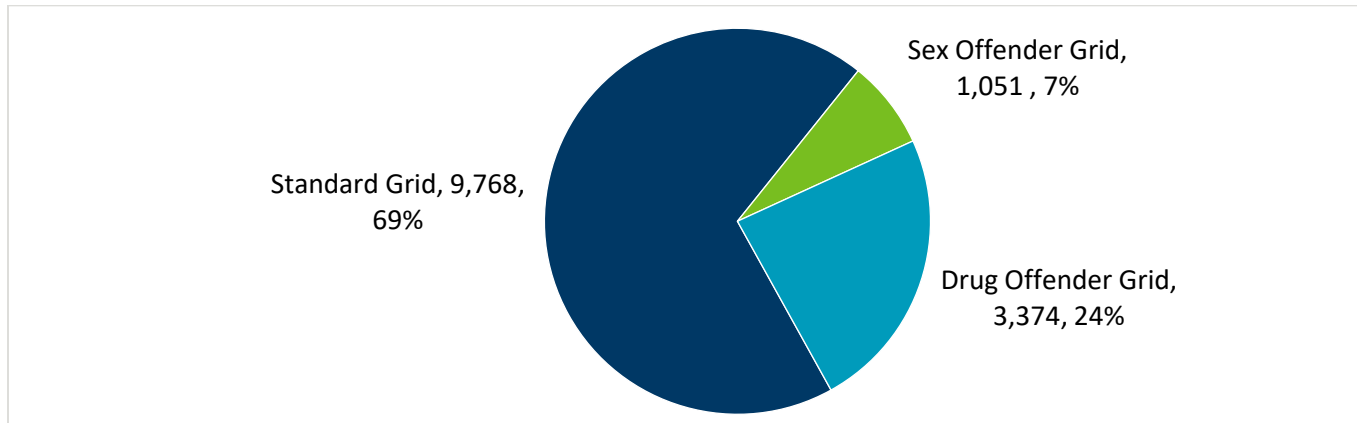
² A “sentencing worksheet” is a form completed by probation at the direction of the court, as required by Minn. Stat. § 609.115, subd. 2a. It reflects the severity of the current conviction offense, applicable history as calculated under Sentencing Guidelines policies, and the presumptive sentence. A worksheet is completed for all felony-level offenses receiving a stayed or imposed sentence, or a stay of imposition. MSGC gathers presumptive sentencing data, criminal history data, and demographic data from these worksheets.

³ Missing worksheets by Minnesota Judicial District: 1st, 3 missing; 3rd, 1 missing; 4th, 10 missing; 5th, 2 missing; 6th, 2 missing; 7th, 12 missing; 9th, 1 missing; and 10th, 5 missing. No worksheets were missing from the 2nd or 8th judicial districts.

Volume of Felony Cases by Grid

The Sentencing Guidelines use three grids for sentencing: one for standard offenses, one for sex offenses, and one for drug offenses. The volume of cases differs between them. In 2024, 69 percent of cases sentenced were on the standard grid, 24 percent were on the drug offender grid and 7 percent were on the sex offender grid (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Percent of Cases Sentenced for Felony Convictions by Grid, 2024



Volume of Felony Cases by Offense Type

Felony cases involve a broad range of crimes that can be grouped into seven offense types illustrated in the list below. In 2024, person offenses, property offenses, and drug offenses (in bold) totaled 81 percent of case volume. Historically, these totals have hovered around 80 to 85 percent of each year's volume:

- **Person offenses** (including criminal sexual conduct (CSC));
- **Property offenses;**
- **Drug offenses;**
- Felony driving while impaired (DWI);
- Non-CSC sex offenses;⁴
- Weapon offenses;⁵ and Other offenses.⁶

Figure 4 illustrates the volume of cases sentenced in 2024 by offense type. The person-offense category was the largest, with 32 percent of the total case volume, followed by property offenses (25 percent), and drug cases (24 percent).

⁴ "Non-CSC sex offenses" are offenses on the sex offense grid other than criminal sexual conduct (chiefly failure to register as a predatory offender and possession and dissemination of child pornography).

⁵ "Weapon" category includes: Possession of a firearm by a felon convicted of a crime of violence, discharge of firearm, and other weapon-related offenses.

⁶ "Other" category includes: Fleeing police, escape, voting violations, tax evasion laws, and other offenses of less frequency. "Other" category also includes DWI before 2004 and non-CSC sex offenses and weapon offenses before 2010.

Figure 4. Cases Sentenced for Felony Convictions by Offense Type, 2024

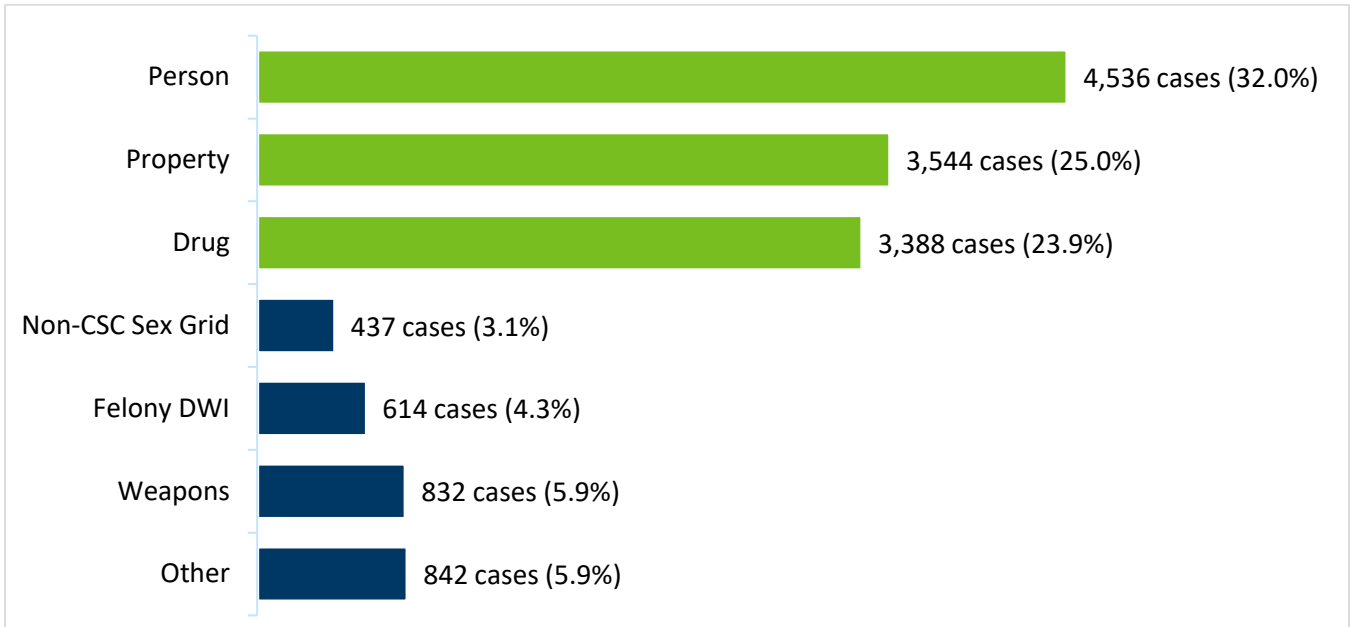
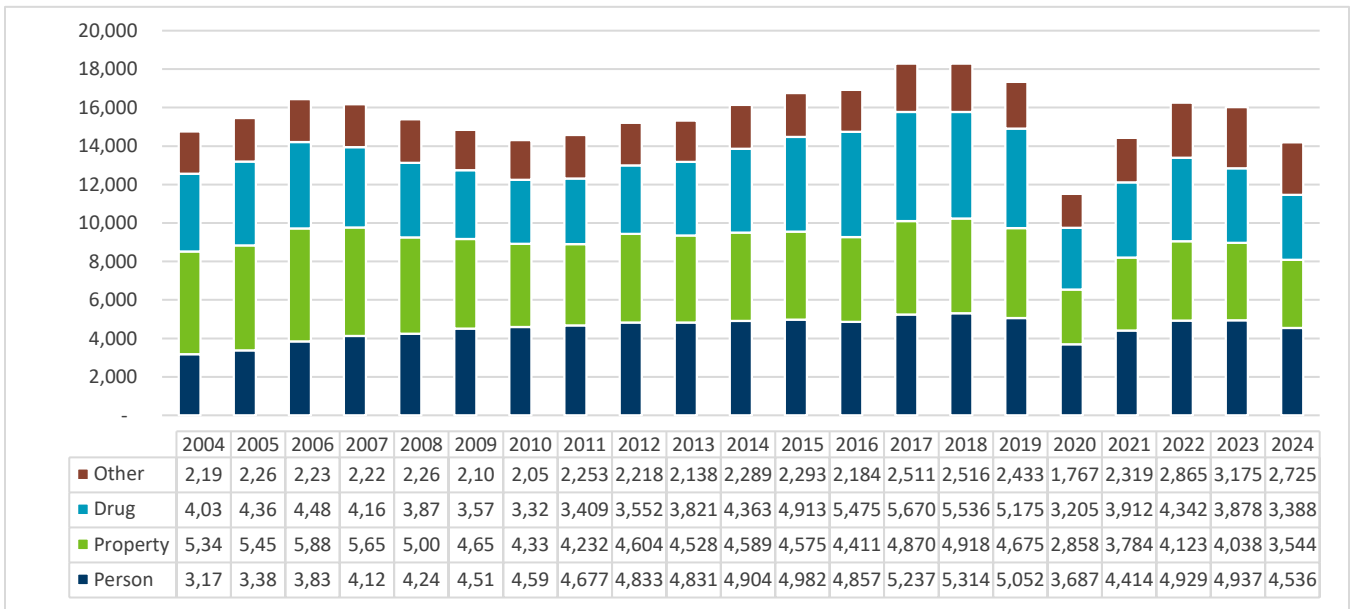


Figure 5 highlights the distribution of felony cases by offense type over the last two decades. In the early 2000s, the largest percent of cases were property offenses. This trend changed starting in 2010, when person offenses started making up the largest percent of cases.

Figure 5. Number of Cases Sentenced for Felony Convictions by Offense Type, 2004–2024



Person Offenses

The volume of person offenses peaked in 2018 at 5,314 cases. In 2024, there were 4,536-person offense cases which made up the largest percent of all cases at 32 percent. Person offenses include a broad range of offenses, from murder to criminal vehicular injury to prostitution. The largest subcategories of person offenses are criminal sexual conduct, domestic assault-related offenses, and assaults in the first through fifth degree.

The following discussion details the largest three subcategories of person offenses.

- *Criminal Sexual Conduct (CSC)*

In 2024, there were 553 CSC cases, which represented 12 percent of person offenses. The number of CSC cases has fluctuated over time. In most years since 2013, the number of CSC cases has ranged from the mid-400s to the upper-500s.

- *Domestic Assault & Assault-Related*

Much of the growth in person offenses over time has been attributable to an increase in domestic assault-related cases, including domestic assault, domestic assault by strangulation, and violations of restraining orders such as domestic abuse no contact orders (DANCO), violations of harassment restraining orders (HRO), and orders for protection (OFP). This growth was, in part, due to 2006 legislative changes removing the requirement that a prior offense must be against the same victim, expanding the look-back period to 10 years, and expanding the list of qualified priors.⁷ In 2024, 27 percent of person offenses fell into this category.

- *Assaults in the 1st – 5th Degree*

First- through (felony) fifth-degree assault cases made up 21 percent of person offenses in 2024. Assault offenses vary greatly within this subcategory. First-degree assault generally requires great bodily harm; second-degree requires a dangerous weapon; third-degree generally requires substantial bodily harm; most forms of felony fourth-degree assault are defined by the occupation of the victim (first responders, correctional officers, and justice-system employees); and felony fifth degree requires two prior convictions for assault or an assault-related offense within a specified time period.

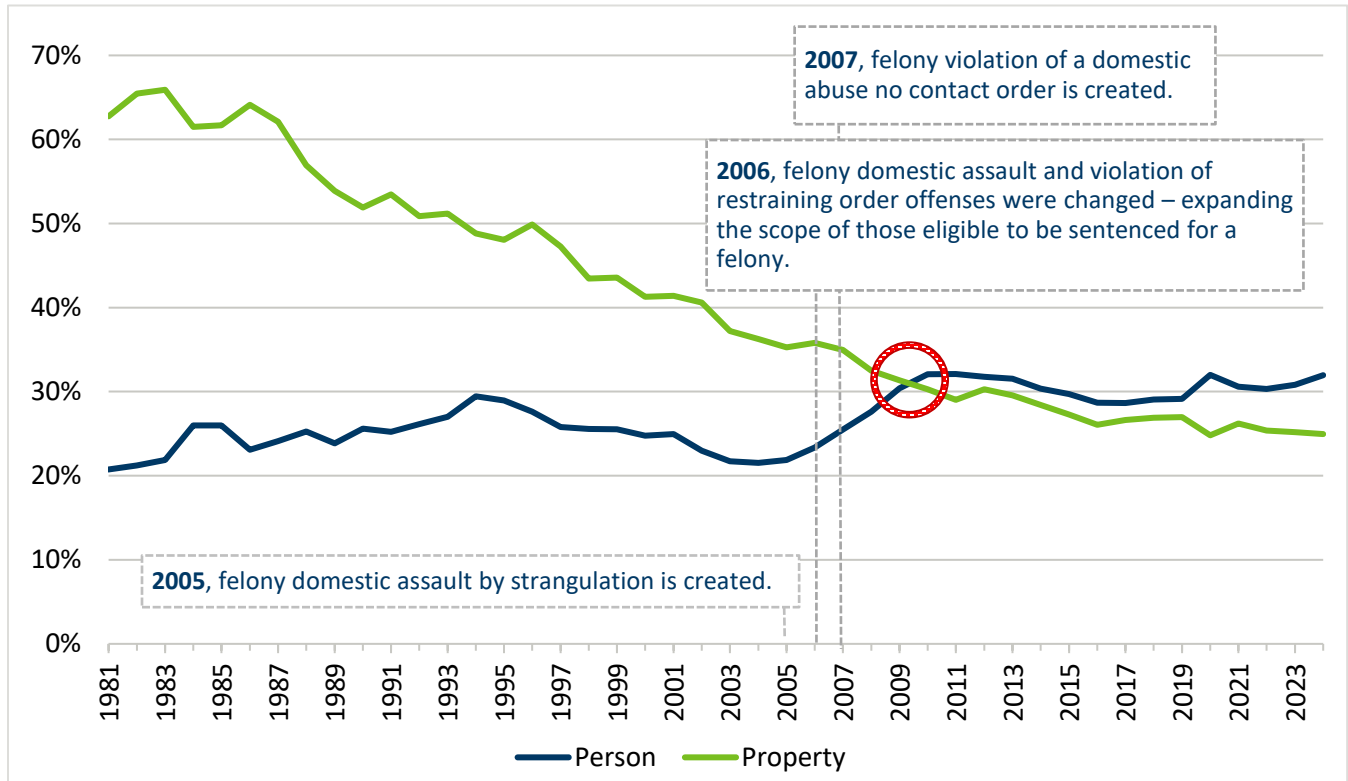
Property Offenses

Property offenses made up 25 percent of the cases in 2024. Relative to other felonies, the property-offense category has declined in most years since 2006, when it made up 36 percent of all cases.

Between 1981 and 2009, property offenses made up the largest percentage of cases sentenced. However, in 2010, person offenses surpassed property offenses as having the largest percentage of cases. As discussed above and illustrated in Figure 6 change corresponded with several changes to domestic assault-related laws.

⁷ [2006 Minn. Laws ch. 260, art. 1, §§ 12 & 19](#). The felony DANCO crime was created in [2007 Minn. Laws ch 54, art. 2, § 1](#).

Figure 6. Percent of Cases Sentenced for Person or Property Offenses, 1981–2024



Drug Offenses

In 2024, drug offenses made up the third largest percent of felony cases at 24 percent. Drug offenses were the largest offense category by volume from 2016 through 2019.

Other Offenses (Figure 5)

The following discussion details the largest three subcategories of other offenses.

- *Felony DWI*

The number of felony DWI cases peaked in 2004 at 860 and has declined most years since. In the five years between 2013 and 2017, the numbers fluctuated sharply, possibly in connection with the timing of legal challenges to DWI laws and evidence-collection practices.⁸ In 2024, there were 614 felony-DWI cases.

⁸ In 2015, Minnesota’s Supreme Court said that it was constitutional to obtain a breath test without a warrant (*State v. Bernard*, 859 N.W.2d 762 (Minn. 2015)). In 2016, the Court said law enforcement could only obtain samples of a person’s blood or urine with a warrant (*State v. Thompson*, 886 N.W.2d 224 (Minn. 2016)).

- *Non-CSC Sex Offenses*

Non-CSC sex offenses are included on the sex offender grid, but they are not criminal sexual conduct offenses. They are mostly failure to register as a predatory offender and possession and dissemination of child pornography. There were 437 of these cases in 2024.

- *Weapon Offenses*

There were 833 weapon offenses in 2024. Ineligible felon in possession of a firearm or ammunition accounted for 73 percent of all weapon offenses.

- *“Other” Other Offenses*

Most of these cases were fleeing a peace officer (691 cases in 2024), escape, tax offenses, aiding an offender – accomplice after the fact, and aiding an offender to avoid arrest.

Distribution of Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Judicial District

As referenced earlier in this report, one of the goals of the Guidelines is to ensure sentencing is neutral with respect to race, gender, social, or economic status. While specific data about social and economic status is not currently maintained in the MSGC monitoring system, there is information about race/ethnicity, sex, and judicial district (which is used as a proxy for geography). This demographic data is presented throughout the report.

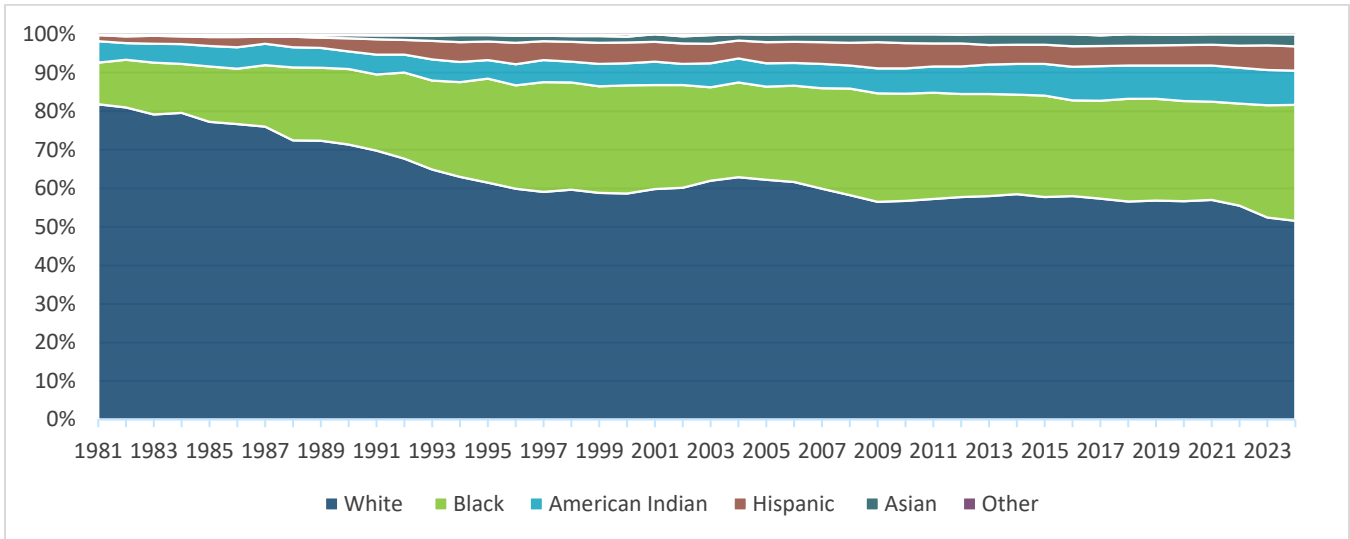
Sex

Since the implementation of the Guidelines in 1981, males have comprised at least 80 percent of those sentenced for felonies each year (Table 7, p. 49). In 2024, 82 percent of those sentenced were male, and 18 percent were female. In comparison, 50 percent of Minnesota’s 2024 adult population were female and 50 percent were male.

Race/Ethnicity

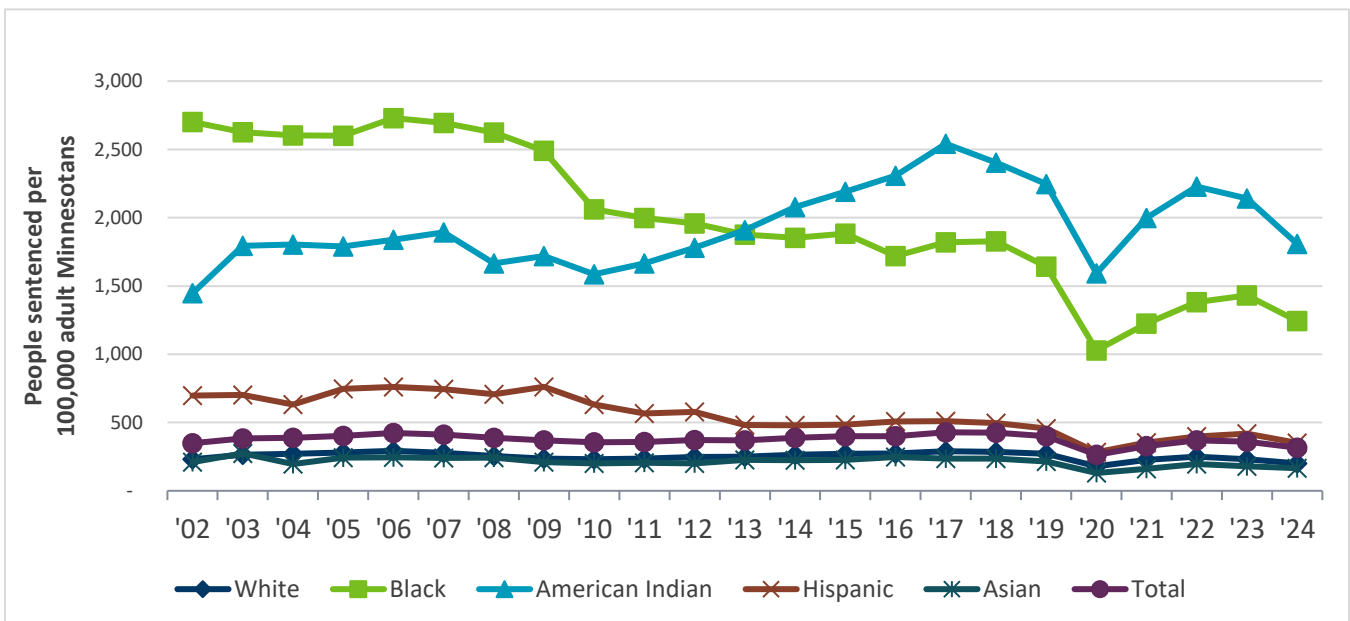
The racial/ethnic composition of individuals sentenced has changed over time (Figure 7). The share of individuals sentenced who are White has decreased by 31 percentage points since 1981 (from 82% to 51%), while the share of those who are Black has increased by 19 percentage points (from 11% to 30%). There has also been an increase in the other racial categories: the American Indian group saw a 3 percentage-point increase, the Hispanic group saw a 5 percentage-point increase, and the Asian group saw a 3 percentage-point increase. See Table 1 (p. 18) for more information.

Figure 7. Distribution of Felony Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 1981–2024



The racial and ethnic composition of adults in Minnesota has changed too, but those changes do not entirely account for the increase in the percentage of people sentenced each year who are Black, American Indian, or Hispanic. The last column of Table 1 (p. 18) reflects the population-adjusted rate at which people are sentenced, by sex, race, and geography. For example, in 2024, 4,276 Black people were sentenced out of 343,892 Black or African American adults living in Minnesota, a rate of 1,243 people sentenced per 100,000 adult Minnesotans (or about 1.2 percent). Figure 8 displays these population-adjusted rates for all races over time, from 2002 to 2024. Even adjusted for population changes, the rates at which people who are Black, American Indian, or Hispanic are sentenced each year have remained consistently higher than the total rate.

Figure 8. People Sentenced for Felonies per 100,000 Adult Minnesotans, 2002–2024



Judicial District

The composition of felony sentences by judicial district has changed over time. For example, in 1981, 10 percent of felony cases were sentenced in the 6th Judicial District (includes Duluth) compared to 4 percent in 2024. In the 10th Judicial District (includes Woodbury), 12 percent of felony cases were sentenced in 1981 compared to 17 percent in 2024. The largest judicial district by case volume remains the 4th (includes Minneapolis), at 20 percent.

Figure 9. Distribution of Felony Cases by Judicial District, 1981 & 2024

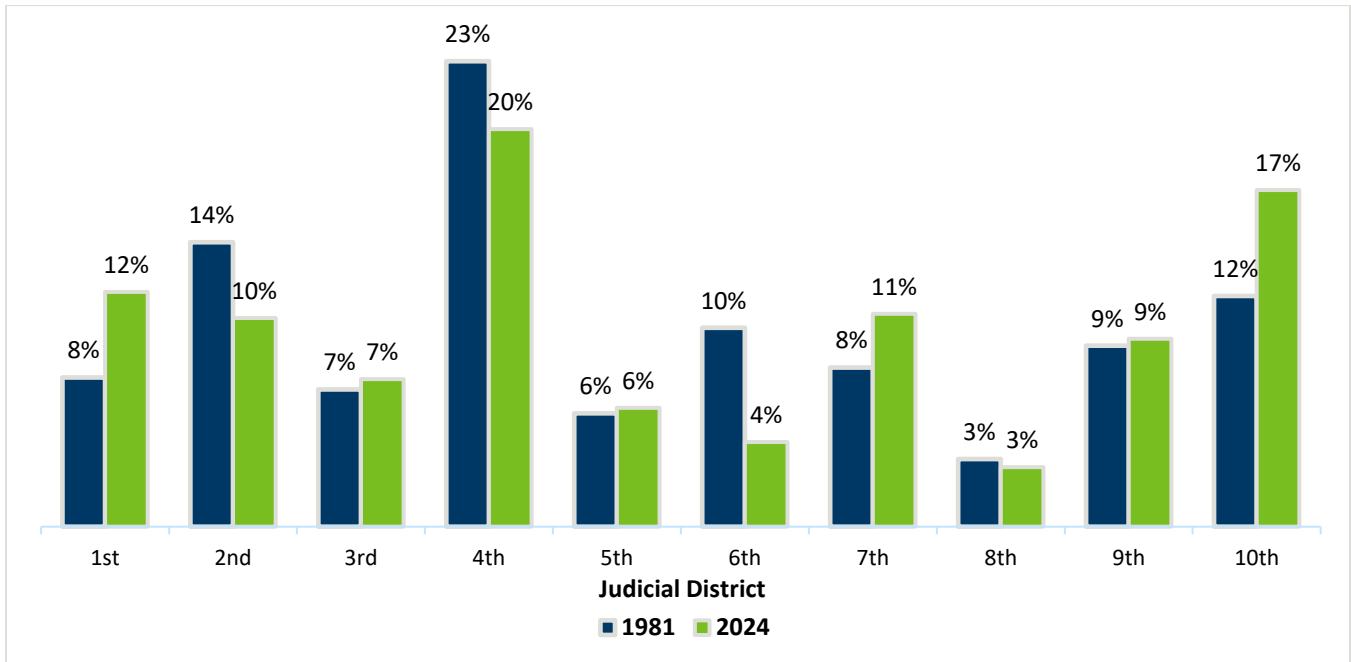


Table 1. Felony Cases Sentenced, 2024, by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Judicial District, Compared to 2024 Estimated Adult Population

	MSGC Category	People Sentenced in 2024		U.S. Census Category	2024 Estimated Adult Population		People Sentenced per 100,000
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
	Male	11,582	81.6	Male	2,238,127	49.8	517
	Female	2,611	18.4	Female	2,255,967	50.2	116
Race & Ethnicity	White	7,318	51.6	White*	3,641,568	81.0	201
	Black	4,276	30.1	Black or African American*	343,892	7.7	1,243
	American Indian	1,257	8.9	American Indian*	69,497	1.5	1,809
	Hispanic**	898	6.3	Hispanic**	255,764	5.7	351
	Asian	441	3.1	Asian/Pacific Islander*	268,116	6.0	164
	Other/Unknown	3	0.0	--	--	--	--
Judicial District	First	1,675	11.8	First	651,762	14.5	257
	Second	1,489	10.5	Second	419,382	9.3	355
	Third	1,053	7.4	Third	385,425	8.6	273
	Fourth	2,837	20.0	Fourth	1,003,009	22.3	283
	Fifth	848	6.0	Fifth	225,536	5.0	376
	Sixth	604	4.3	Sixth	207,044	4.6	292
	Seventh	1,519	10.7	Seventh	392,567	8.7	387
	Eighth	425	3.0	Eighth	124,525	2.8	341
	Ninth	1,341	9.4	Ninth	270,001	6.0	497
	Tenth	2,402	16.9	Tenth	814,843	18.1	295
	Total	14,193	100.0%	Total	4,494,094	100.0%	316

Source of July 1, 2024, population estimate: U.S. Census Bureau (Nov. 2025).

*Not Hispanic, alone or in combination with one or more other races. The sum of percentages of residents in each racial or ethnic category exceeds 100 percent (101.9%) because residents of more than one race are counted in more than one category.

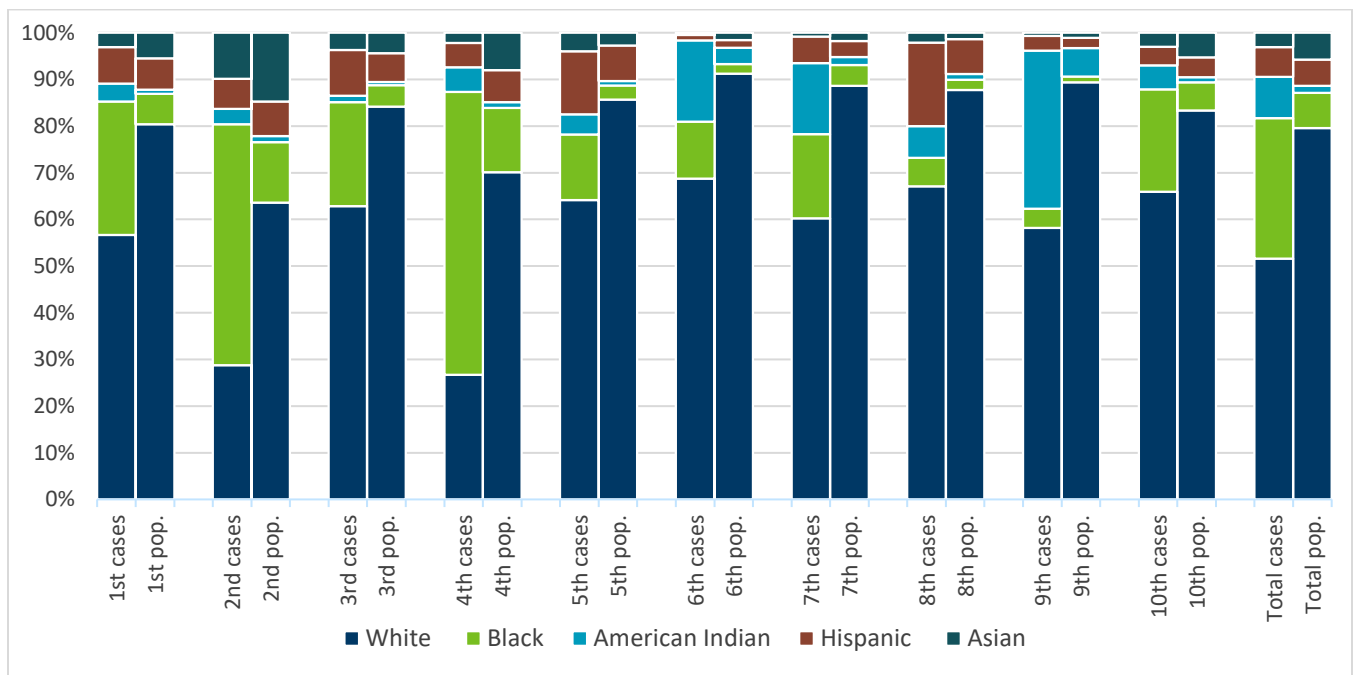
**This table lists all Hispanic people as Hispanic, regardless of race.

Race/Ethnicity and Judicial District

Figure 10 displays the distribution of the racial or ethnic composition of those sentenced in 2024 by Minnesota judicial district, with the racial or ethnic composition of each district’s residential population shown for comparison. The distribution of people sentenced in 2024 by their racial or ethnic composition relative to each judicial district’s residential population varies, as shown. Only the core Twin Cities metro counties that include St. Paul and Minneapolis (coextensive with the 2nd and 4th judicial districts, respectively) had a non-White majority of cases sentenced. When comparing each racial or ethnic group’s regional share of the population with its share of felony sentences, the largest percentage-point differences were seen in these judicial districts:

- In the 4th Judicial District (includes Minneapolis), the White group made up 72 percent of the population but only 27 percent of the felony sentences.
- In the 4th Judicial District, the Black group made up only 14 percent of the population but 61 percent of the felony sentences.
- In the 9th Judicial District (includes Bemidji), the American Indian group made up only 6 percent of the population but 34 percent of the felony sentences.
- In the 8th Judicial District (includes Willmar), the Hispanic group made up only 8 percent of the population but 18 percent of the felony sentences.
- In the 4th Judicial District, the Asian group made up 8 percent of the population and 10 percent of the felony sentences.

Figure 10. Distribution of Cases and Population by Race and Judicial District, 2024



Residential population age 15 or older as of July 1, 2024, as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau (Nov. 2024). The sums of the residential population percentages exceed 100 percent (101.9%) because, except for Hispanic residents, residents of more than one race are counted in more than one category, although the figure displays them as if they totaled 100 percent.

Felony Incarceration Rates

The Guidelines recommend who should go to a state prison, and for how long, based on the severity of the offense and certain criminal history factors. This recommendation is known as the “presumptive sentence.” When the Guidelines recommend a state prison sentence, it is called a “presumptive commitment” or “presumptive prison.” When the Guidelines recommend a non-prison sentence, it is called a “presumptive stayed sentence.” When a defendant goes to a state prison, it is called an “pronounced prison sentence.” When a defendant does not go to prison, it is called a “pronounced stayed sentence,” and the judge usually places the defendant on probation. As a condition of probation, the judge may impose up to 364 days of confinement to be served in their community. Probationers usually serve some time in a local correctional facility and are often given other intermediate sanctions such as treatment (residential or nonresidential), restitution, electronic monitoring, and/or fines.

Total Incarceration

The total incarceration rate is the percentage of felony cases in which the sentence included imprisonment in a state correctional facility (“prison”) or post-sentence confinement in a local correctional facility, such as a county jail or workhouse. As seen in Figure 11, the total incarceration rate has varied over time with a low of 63 percent in 1982 to a high of 93 percent in 2013. In 2024, the total incarceration rate was 88 percent.

Figure 11. Prison & Conditional Confinement Rates, 1982–2024

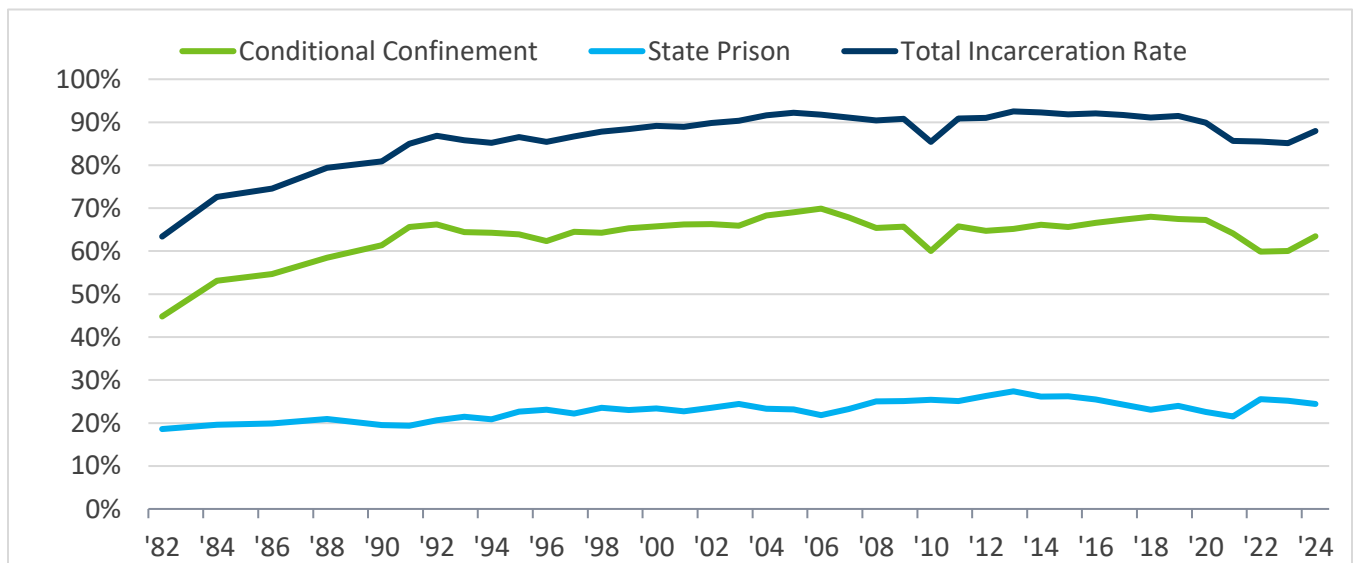
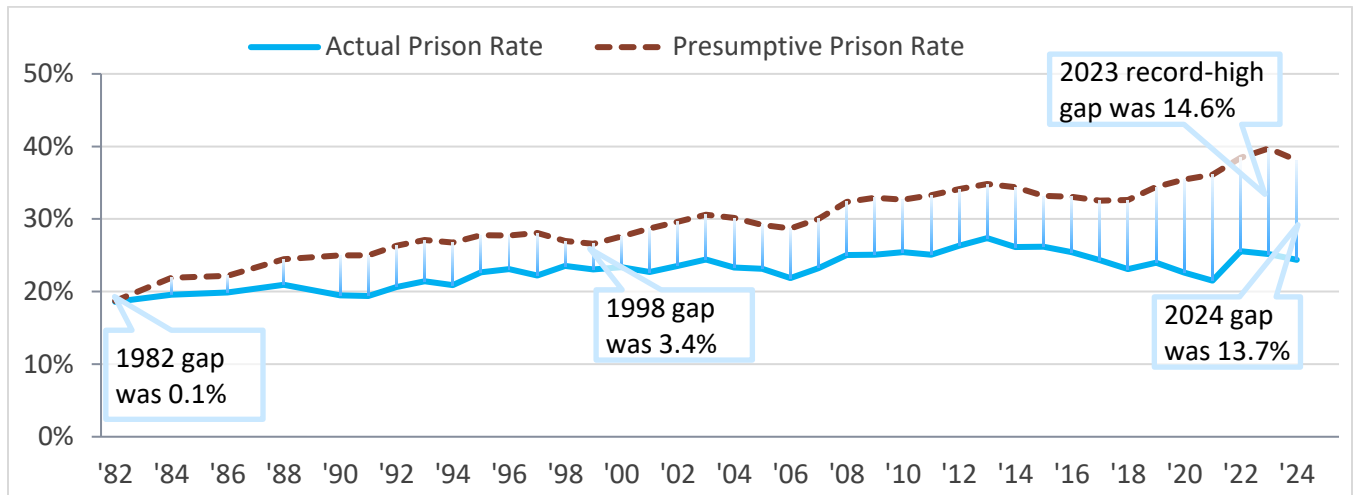


Figure 11 shows the separate rates for state prison and local confinement. For comparison, Figure 12 displays the “presumptive prison rate,” which is the rate at which the Guidelines recommended a prison sentence and the “actual prison rate” (state prison). More defendants are recommended a state prison sentence than actually go to prison.

Figure 12. Actual & Presumptive Prison Rates, 1982–2024



Over the past 30 years, the rate at which those convicted of felonies were sentenced to prison has consistently remained within a six-point range. However, the rate at which the Guidelines recommended a prison sentence has been growing over time, from 19 percent in 1982 to 40 percent in 2023. In 2024, the imprisonment rate was 24 percent while the presumptive prison rate was 38 percent, a difference of 14 percentage points. This gap has widened over time: Never above 6 percentage points before 2001, the gap has stayed above 10 percentage points since 2019.

Stays of Execution & Stays of Imposition

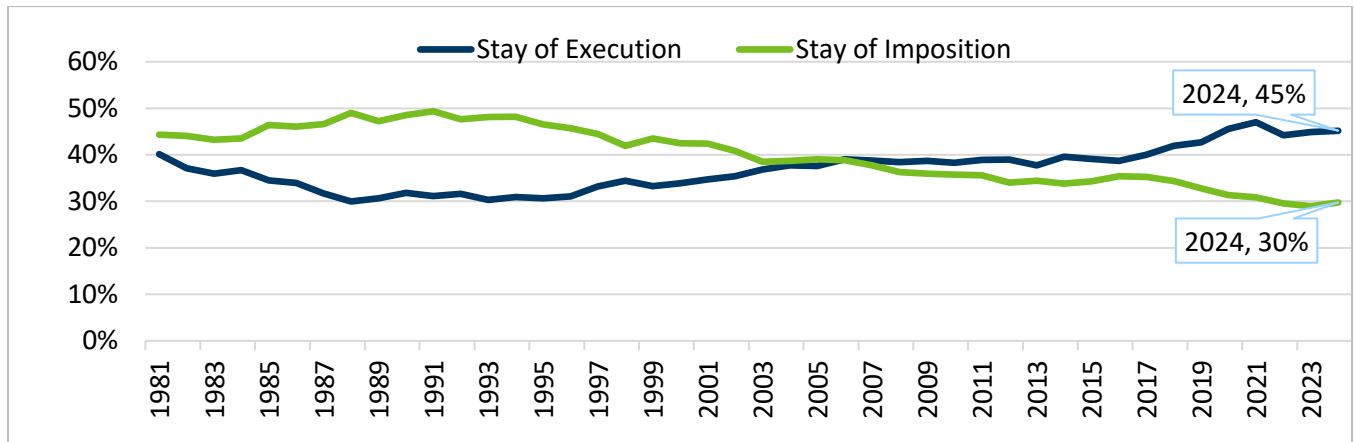
A stayed sentence, when a defendant does not go to prison, may be accomplished by either a stay of imposition or a stay of execution. There are two steps in sentencing: (1) the imposition of a felony sentence; and (2) the execution of the sentence imposed. The imposition of a sentence consists of pronouncing the sentence to be served in prison (for example, 3 years' imprisonment). The execution of an imposed sentence consists of transferring the individual convicted of a felony to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections to serve the prison sentence. The court can, however, stay either the imposition or the execution of the sentence; when this is done, the court will usually order the person to serve a period of probation.

A stay of execution occurs when, after accepting and recording a finding or plea of guilty, the court pronounces a prison sentence, but it is stayed, not executed. If the person successfully completes the stay, the case is discharged, but the person continues to have a record of a felony conviction. A stay of execution, even if successfully completed, will appear in the person's felony criminal history in the event of a future sentence.

A stay of imposition occurs when the court accepts and records a finding or plea of guilty but does not impose (or pronounce) a prison sentence. If the person successfully completes the stay and is discharged, the conviction is legally deemed a misdemeanor (Minn. Stat. § 609.13). Nevertheless, the Sentencing Guidelines include a stay of imposition, even if successfully completed, in criminal history as a felony in the event of a future sentence.

Before 2006, a stay of imposition was the more popular method of granting a stay, but stays of execution have predominated in every year after 2006. In 2023, for the first time, fewer than 30 percent of sentences took the form of a stay of imposition. This trend continued in 2024 (Figure 13).

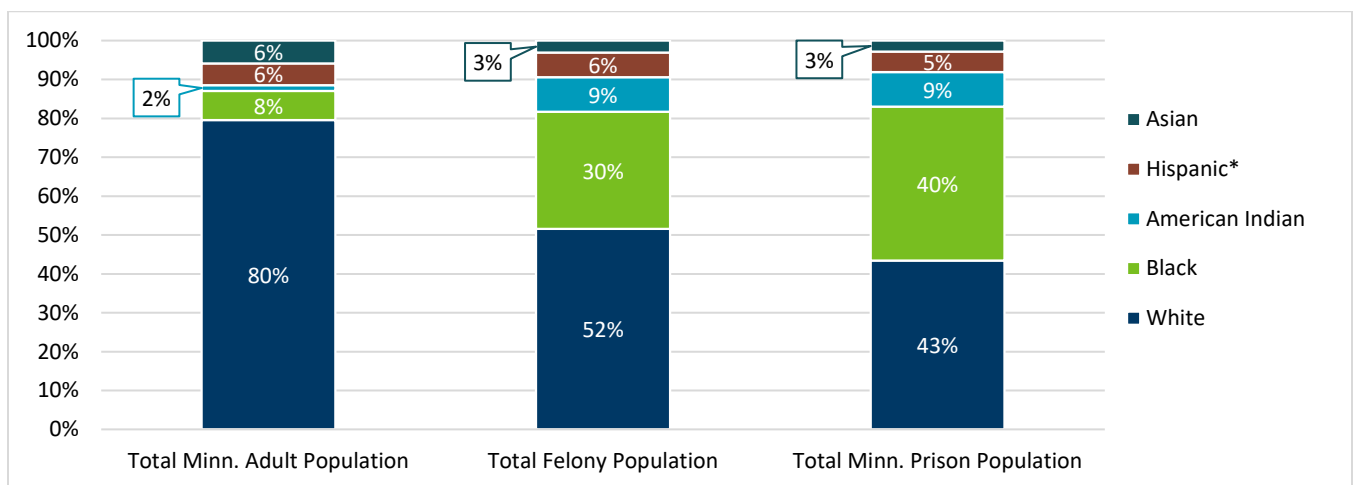
Figure 13. Rates of Stays of Execution and Stays of Imposition, 1981–2024



Incarceration by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Judicial District

Figure 14 highlights the differences between the racial distributions in 2024 of Minnesota’s adult residents compared to people sentenced for felonies and people in prison. This figure does not include time served in a local correctional facility.

Figure 14. Racial Distributions of Minnesota’s Adult Residents, People Sentenced for Felonies, and Prisoners, 2024



*This figure lists all Hispanic people as Hispanic, regardless of race.

Source of July 1, 2024, population estimate: U.S. Census Bureau (Nov. 2025). Source of July 1, 2024, adult inmate population: Minn. Department of Corrections. For the Census Bureau estimate, the sum of percentages of residents in each racial or ethnic category exceeds 100 percent (101.9%) because non-Hispanic residents of more than one race are counted in more than one category, although the figure displays them as if they totaled 100 percent.

Table 2 provides total incarceration information for cases sentenced in 2024 by sex, race/ethnicity and judicial district. “Total Incarceration” includes all sentences that included a prison sentence or local confinement as a condition of a stayed sentence.

Table 2. Incarceration Rates by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Judicial District, 2024

		Total Number	Total Incarceration		Local Confinement		State Prison			
			Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	2024 Rate (%)	2019–23 5-Yr. Rate	2020–24 5-Yr. Rate
	Male	11,582	10,353	89.4	7,169	61.9	3,184	27.5	27.1	28
	Female	2,611	2,198	84.2	1,923	73.6	275	10.5	10	10.9
Race & Ethnicity	White	7,318	6,373	87.1	4,863	66.5	1,510	20.6	21.3	21.7
	Black	4,276	3,869	90.5	2,576	60.2	1,293	30.2	28.7	29.8
	American Indian	1,257	1,108	88.1	769	61.2	339	27	24.8	26.2
	Hispanic	898	801	89.2	575	64.0	226	25.2	25.7	25
	Asian	441	399	90.5	308	69.8	91	20.6	23.3	23.2
	Other/Unknown	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0	0	0
	Judicial District	First	1,675	1,491	89	1,144	68.3	347	20.7	20.2
Second		1,489	1,451	97.4	1,038	69.7	413	27.7	25	27.2
Third		1,053	826	78.4	542	51.5	284	27	24.4	25.9
Fourth		2,837	2,401	84.6	1,681	59.3	720	25.4	25.7	25.9
Fifth		848	752	88.7	557	65.7	195	23	22.3	23.7
Sixth		604	522	86.4	377	62.4	145	24	21.8	23.4
Seventh		1,519	1,416	93.2	1,020	67.1	396	26.1	26.2	25.7
Eighth		425	407	95.8	310	72.9	97	22.8	24.9	25.6
Ninth		1,341	1,065	79.4	699	52.1	366	27.3	26.8	27.2
Tenth		2,402	2,220	92.4	1,724	71.8	496	20.6	21.4	22
	Total	14,193	12,551	88.4	9,092	64.1	3,459	24.4	23.9	24.8

Sex

More males (28%) than females (11%) received prison, while males received local confinement in 61 percent of cases and females received local confinement in 73 percent of cases.

Race/Ethnicity

The incarceration rate also varied by racial category, with the White category having the lowest incarceration rate in 2024 at 87 percent and the Black and Asian categories having the highest incarceration rates at 90.5

percent. Focusing only on prison, the White and Asian populations had the lowest prison rates (21%), while the Black population had the highest prison rate (30%) (Table 2).

Judicial District

Geographically, the incarceration rate ranged from a low of 78 percent in the 3rd Judicial District (includes Rochester) to a high of 97 percent in the 2nd Judicial District (includes St. Paul). The 2nd Judicial District also had the highest prison rate, at 28 percent, while the 10th Judicial District (includes Woodbury) had the lowest prison rate (21%). The 8th Judicial District (includes Willmar) had the highest local confinement rate (73%), while the 3rd Judicial District (includes Rochester) had the lowest rate of local confinement, at 51 percent.

Presumptive & Actual Prison Rates by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, & Judicial District

Figures 15 and 16 (p. 25) compare the actual 2024 prison rates with the presumptive prison rates—the rates at which the Sentencing Guidelines recommended prison. For all groups, the presumptive imprisonment rate was higher than the actual imprisonment rate. Three observations may be made.

First, within each demographic category (i.e., sex, race/ethnicity, and geography), there is generally a correlation between the group with the largest presumptive prison rate and the group with the largest gap between the presumptive and actual imprisonment rates.

- Males had a higher presumptive imprisonment rate than females (42% vs. 19%) and a larger gap between presumptive and actual imprisonment rates (15 percentage points, vs. 8 percentage points for females).
- Among racial and ethnic groups, the Black population had the highest presumptive prison rate (46%), but, in 2024, the Asian population had the largest gap between presumptive and actual prison rates (18 percentage points).
- Geographically, the 2nd Judicial District (includes St. Paul) had the highest presumptive prison rate (48%), and was tied with the 4th Judicial District (includes Minneapolis) for the largest gap between presumptive and actual prison rates (20 percentage points).

Second, some groups had notably small gaps between their presumptive and actual imprisonment rates.

- Among the five racial and ethnic groups, the American Indian population had both the second-lowest presumptive prison rate (35%) and the second-highest actual prison rate (27%)—a gap of only eight percentage points.
- Among judicial districts, the 8th (includes Willmar) and 9th (includes Bemidji) tied for the smallest gap between their presumptive and actual prison rates (7 percentage points). While the 8th Judicial District's presumptive prison rate (23%) was close to average, its presumptive prison rate (30%) was the lowest among the state's judicial districts, thus reducing the gap. In the 9th Judicial District, on the other hand, the small gap was caused by a below-average presumptive prison rate (35%, the 6th-highest) coupled with the state's second-highest actual prison rate by judicial district (27%).

Third, each demographic category saw a greater variation between presumptive prison rates than actual prison rates. Between males and females, there was a 23-percentage-point difference in presumptive prison rates, but a 16-percentage point difference in the actual prison rates. Among racial and ethnic groups, the presumptive prison rates varied by 12 percentage points, while the actual prison rates varied by 9 percentage points. Among judicial districts, the percentage-point spread was 18 points for presumptive prison, but 7 points for actual prison.

Figure 15. Presumptive and Actual Prison Rates by Sex & Race/Ethnicity, 2024

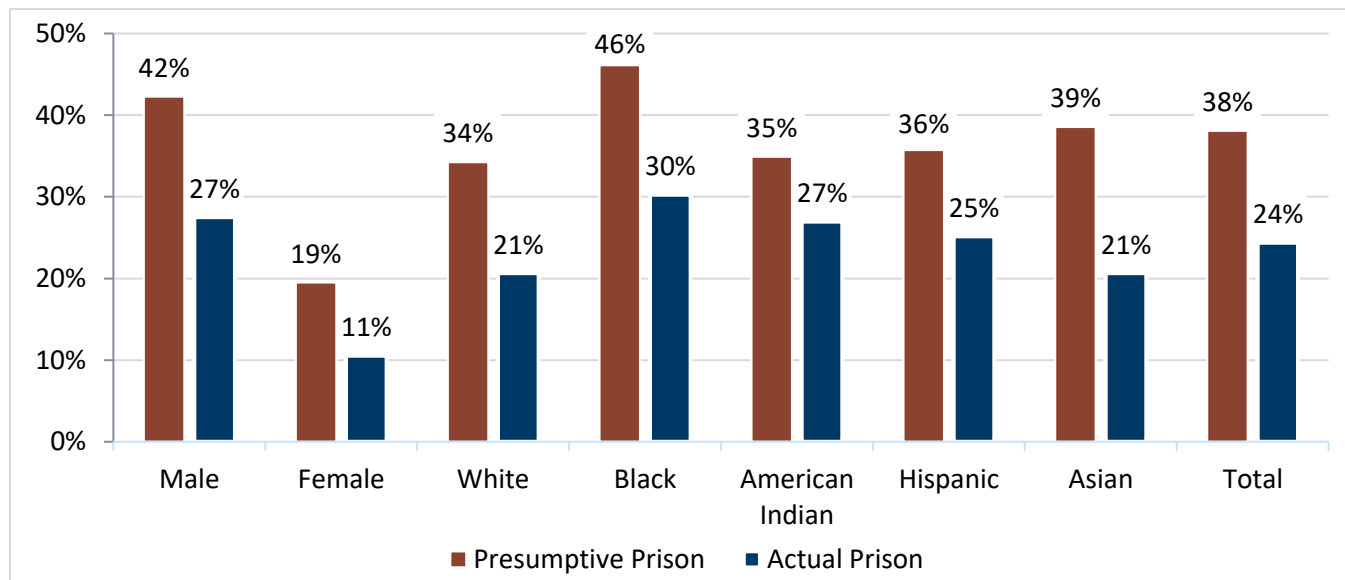
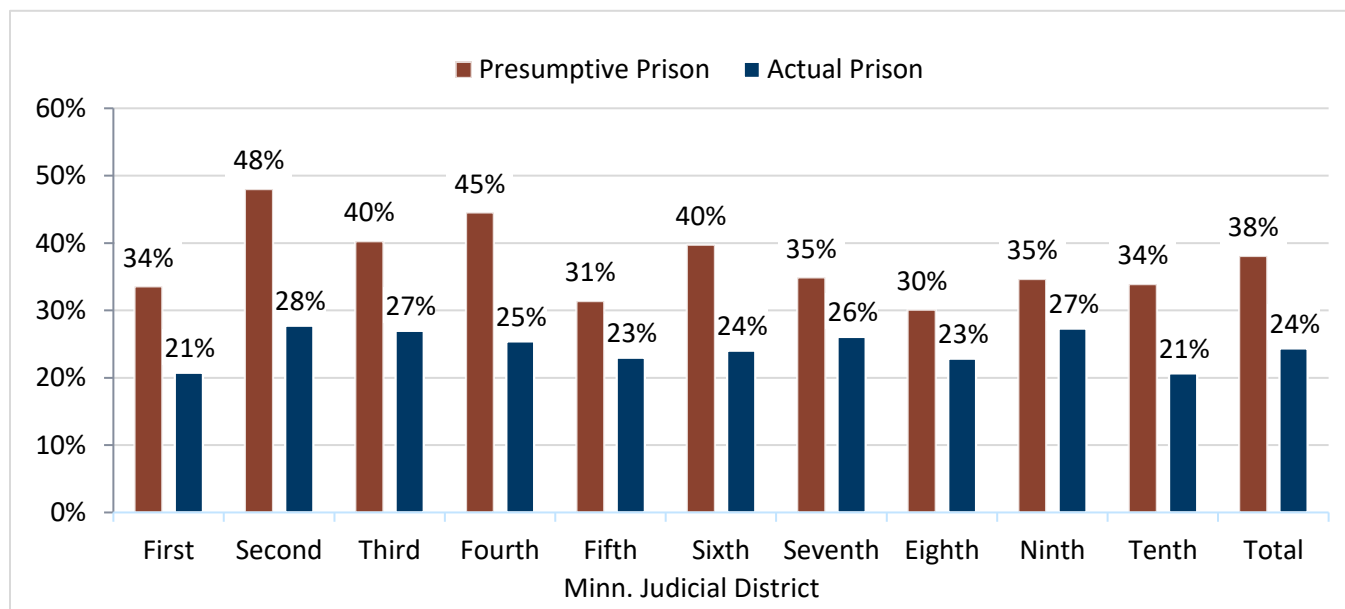


Figure 16. Actual & Presumptive Prison Rates by Judicial District, 2024



Average Pronounced Felony Sentences (Durations)

State Prison

The average duration of a pronounced prison sentence has fluctuated over time (Figure 17). From 1981 to 1989, the average was 37.5 months, increasing to an average of 47.8 months from 1992⁹ to 2024. Numerous changes in sentencing practices and policies, as well as changes in the distribution of cases, affected the average. Increases after 1989 were due to both the increased presumptive sentence durations adopted by the Commission in 1989¹⁰ and, for a time, an increase in the number of upward durational departures. In 2024, the average prison sentence was 57.4 months, a record high. Figure 18 displays the average pronounced prison term by sentencing grid for 2017 (first full year the Drug Offender Grid went into effect) and 2024. The most growth in sentence length has been seen for cases sentenced on the Sex Offender Grid, where the average grew by 20 months (71 months in 2017 to 91 months in 2024, Figure 18).

Figure 17. Average Pronounced Prison Sentences and Local Confinement, 1981–2024

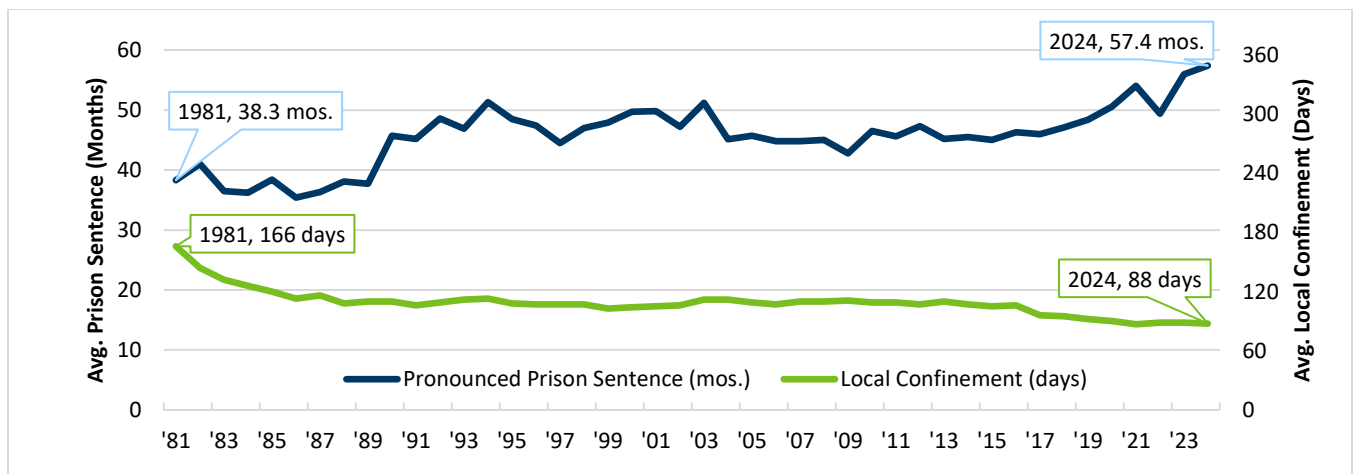
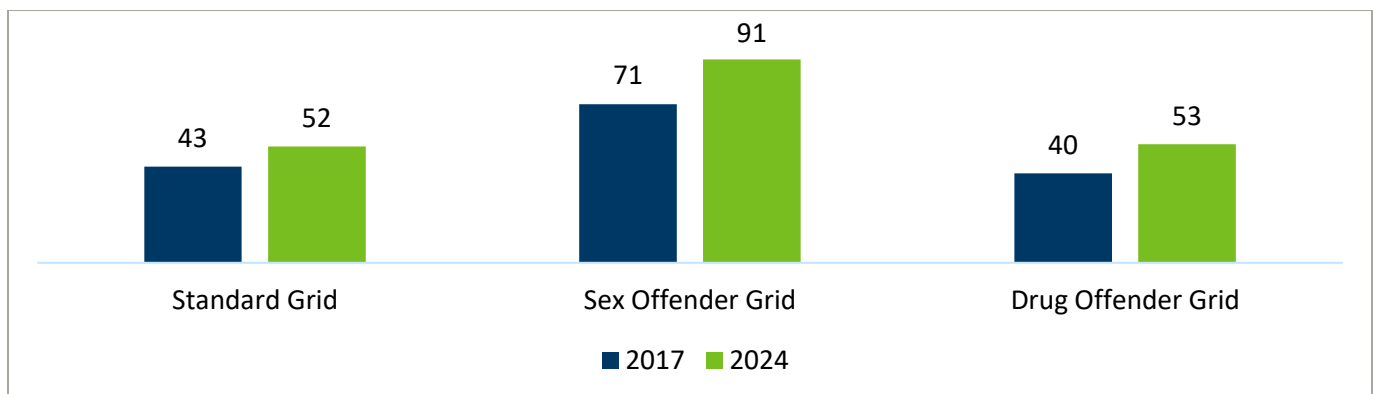


Figure 18. Average Pronounced Prison Sentences by Grid Type, 2017, 2024



⁹ 1990 & 1991 data are not included because of a mixture of presumptive sentences.

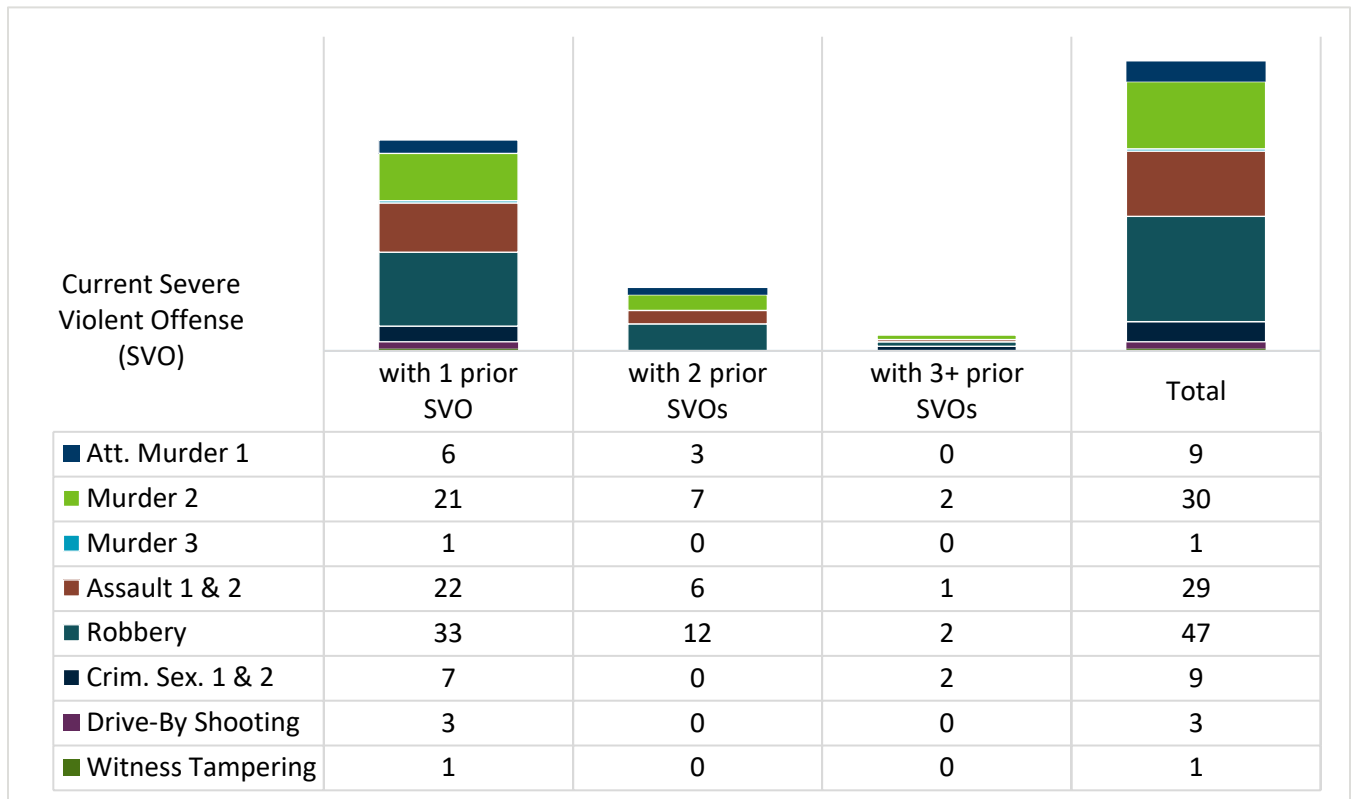
¹⁰ See “Changes to the Sentencing Grid Over Time – 1989,” p. 8.

Local Confinement (County Jails and Workhouses)

Figure 17 (p. 26) also tracks the duration of local confinement pronounced as a condition of probation, which is not necessarily the actual time served. Some will not serve the full amount of pronounced local confinement time due to, *e.g.*, early release to a treatment program. Those who served time before sentencing may receive credit for the time served, which, in some cases, may satisfy the entire pronounced duration of local confinement. Figure 17 does distinguish between time served after sentence and credited time.

The average length of pronounced local confinement remained consistent from 1988 through 2016—between 103 and 113 days each year—but has been below 100 days since 2017 (Table 24, p. 82). From 2022 through 2024, the local-confinement length has averaged 88 days each year.

Figure 19. Repeat Severe Violent Offenses, Sentenced 2019–2024



Sentencing Enhancements and Life Sentences

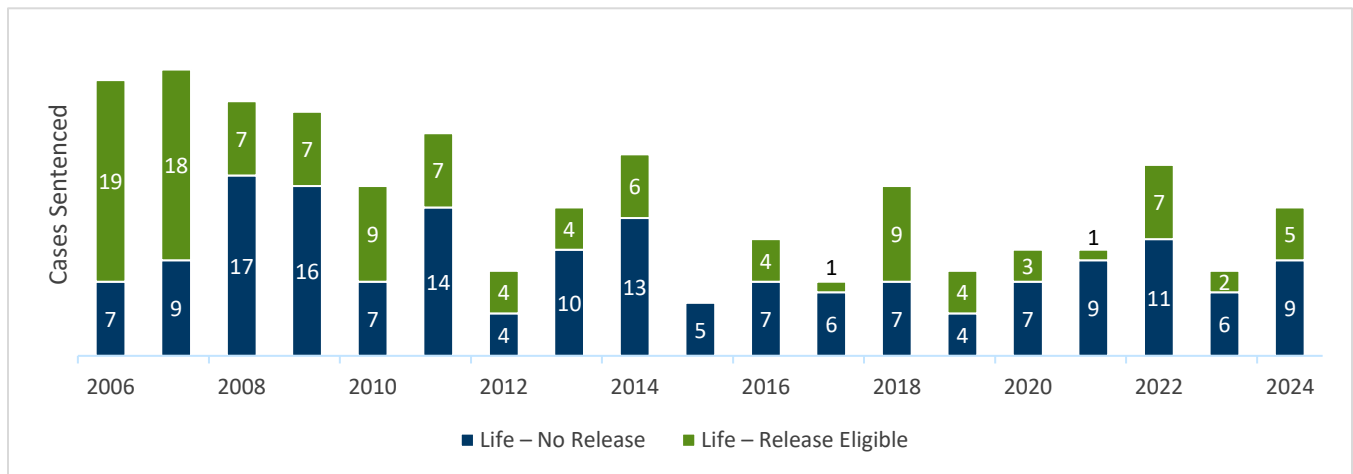
Repeat Severe Violent Offenses. In 2019, the Commission, with a view toward improving public safety, created a sentencing enhancement for repeatedly committing severe violent offenses (SVOs). SVOs include certain murder, manslaughter, assault, sex trafficking, labor trafficking, criminal sexual conduct, kidnapping, robbery,

carjacking, arson, and drive-by shooting offenses.¹¹ For a defendant being sentenced for an SVO with a prior SVO, 12 months are added to the length of the presumptive sentence, while defendants with two and three prior SVOs receive an additional 18 and 24 months, respectively. Since the policy’s adoption in 2019, 129 SVOs have received the repeat enhancement (Figure 19, p. 27), an annual average of 22 cases. In 2024, less than one percent of cases (36 cases) sentenced received the repeat SVO enhancement.

Life Sentences. Mandatory life imprisonment sentences apply to first-degree murder and certain sex offenses.¹² Although not covered by the Guidelines, life sentences have been included in MSGC data since 2006.¹³ Since that year, the greatest number of life sentences was observed in 2007; the smallest in 2015. Some people with life sentences will never be eligible for release (“Life – No Release”) while others are eligible for supervised-release consideration after serving 30 years (“Life – Release Eligible”).¹⁴

Fourteen people received life sentences in 2024 (Figure 20), twelve for first-degree murder and two for criminal sexual conduct. Nine will never be eligible for release: seven because the murder was premeditated,¹⁵ one because the murder was committed while committing or attempting to commit kidnapping, and one because the domestic-abuse murder followed a previous conviction for a heinous crime. Life sentences are excluded from the average pronounced prison sentences reported.

Figure 20. Life Sentence Cases, 2006–2024



¹¹ Severe violent offenses are first- and second-degree murder; third-degree murder with a depraved mind; first-degree assault; second-degree assault resulting in substantial bodily harm; first-degree aggravated robbery; first-degree carjacking; kidnapping involving great bodily harm, unsafe release, or a victim under age 16; first-, second, and third-degree murder of an unborn child; labor trafficking of a minor or resulting in great bodily harm or death; first-degree and aggravated first-degree sex trafficking; aggravated second-degree sex trafficking involving bodily harm or extended debt bondage or forced services; first-, second-, and third-degree criminal sexual conduct; aggravated first-degree witness tampering; and drive-by shooting toward a person or occupied vehicle or building. Attempts, conspiracies, and out-of-state offenses are included.

¹² [Minn. Stat. § 609.3455](#), subds. 2, 3, & 4. This is not a complete list of offenses carrying a mandatory life sentence.

¹³ Life imprisonment without possibility of release has been the mandatory sentence for premeditated murder and certain sex offenses since 2005. [2005 Minn. Laws ch. 136](#), art. 2, §§ 5 & 21, & art. 17, § 9.

¹⁴ [Minn. Stat. § 244.05](#), subd. 4.

¹⁵ See footnote 13.

Departures from the Sentencing Guidelines

A “departure” is a pronounced sentence other than that recommended by the Guidelines. When there is a departure, the court must cite substantial and compelling reasons for the departure on the record. Departures and their reasons highlight both the success and problems of the existing Guidelines. Because the presumptive sentence is based on “the typical case,” a departure from a case that is not typical can help enhance proportionality in the Guidelines. However, high departure rates can also indicate inconsistencies and other issues in sentencing.

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 may agree on acceptable sentences. Victims are provided with 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 often agreement or acceptance among all actors that the sentence is appropriate.

In 2024, 96.4 percent of felony convictions were obtained without a trial. Over 95 percent of felony convictions have always been obtained without a trial. Only a small percentage of all cases, 1 to 2 percent, result in an appeal of the sentence pronounced by the court.

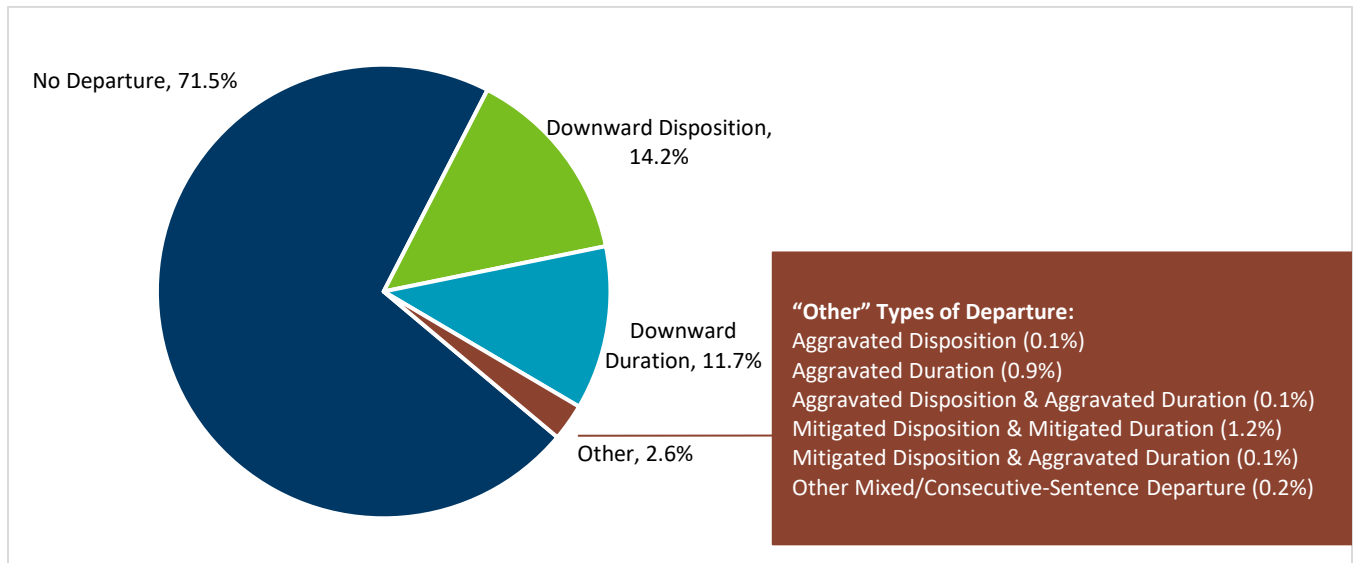
When there is departure from the presumptive sentence, the court is required to submit reasons for the departure to the Commission.¹⁶ Along with reasons for departure, the court may supply information about the position of the prosecutor regarding the departure. In 2024, the Commission received departure reasons, information about the position of the prosecutor, or both, in 92 percent of departure cases.

¹⁶ Minn. R. Crim. P. [27.03](#), subd. 4(C); *see also* Minn. Stat. § 244.10, subd. 2.

Total Departures

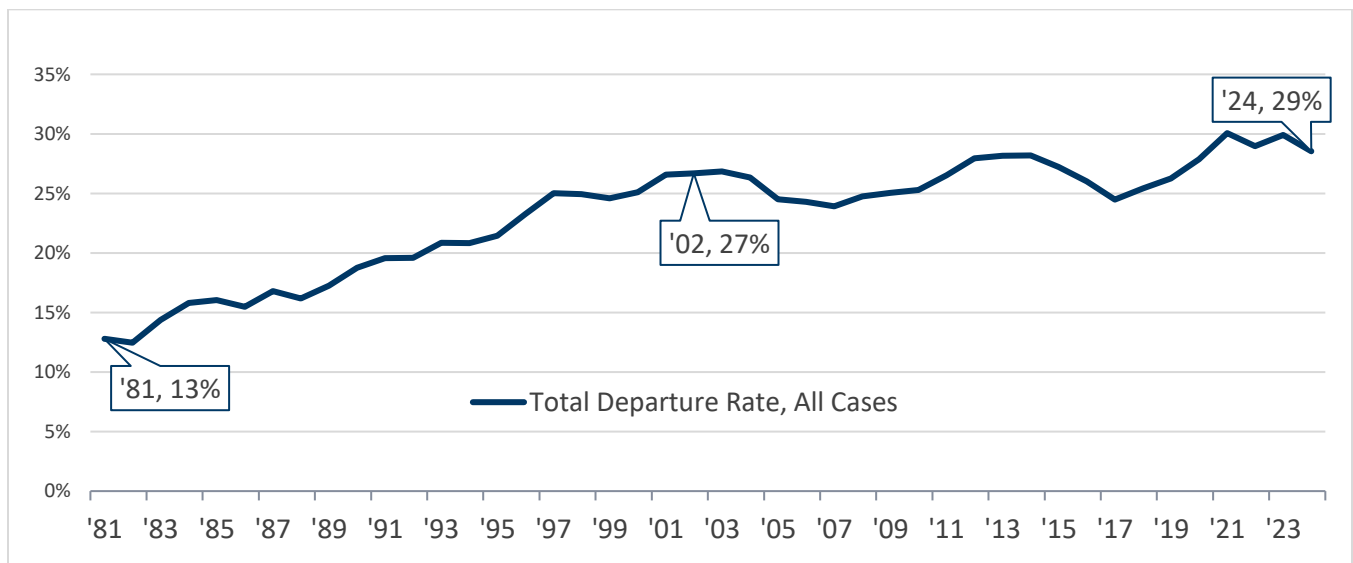
In 2024, 72 percent of the cases sentenced received the Guidelines recommended sentences. In the remaining 29 percent of cases, there was some type of departure, *i.e.*, downward/mitigated, upward/aggravated, or mixed (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Total Departure Rates, All Cases, 2024



The total departure rate has grown over time. In the 1980s, the rate stayed below 20 percent but grew to between 24 to 27 percent in the 2000s (Figure 17). As stated above, the 2024 total departure rate was 28.5 percent.

Figure 22. Total Departure Rates, All Cases, 1981–2024

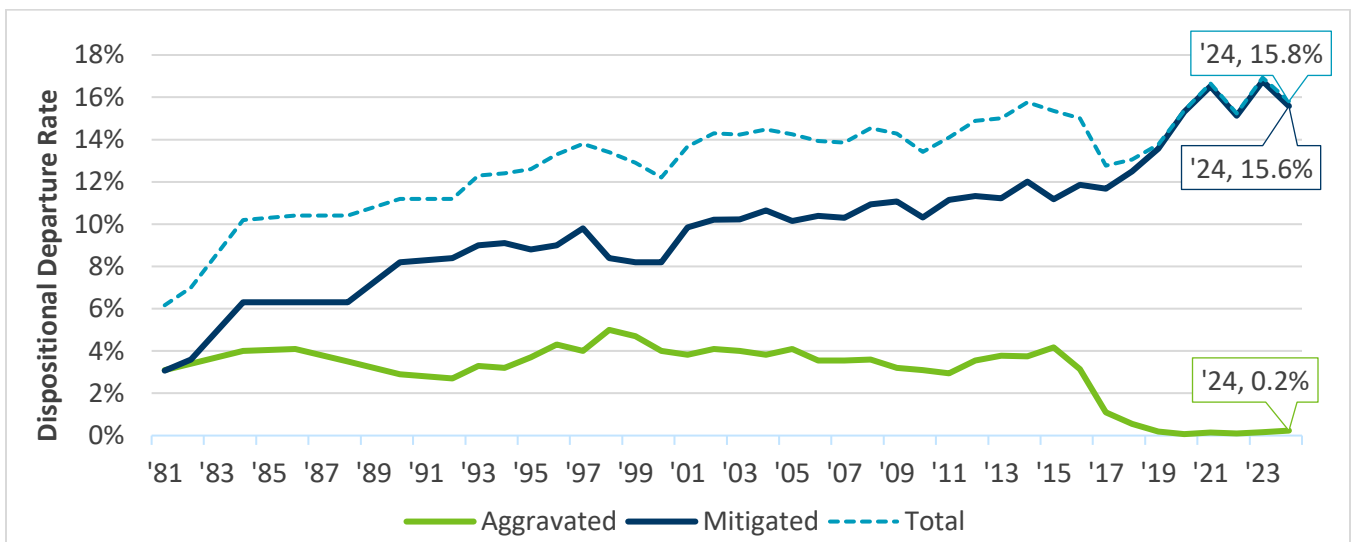


Dispositional Departures

While the section above discussed all departures, this section focuses on dispositional departures which occur when the Guidelines recommended a non-prison (stayed) sentence, but the court pronounced an executed prison sentence (upward or aggravated); or when the Guidelines recommended an executed prison sentence, but the court pronounced a stayed sentence (downward or mitigated).

As seen in Figure 23, the total dispositional departure rate has slowly increased over time, from 6 percent in 1982 to 16 percent in 2024. Most of the total dispositional departures were from mitigated dispositional departures.

Figure 23. Dispositional Departure Rates, All Cases, 1981–2024

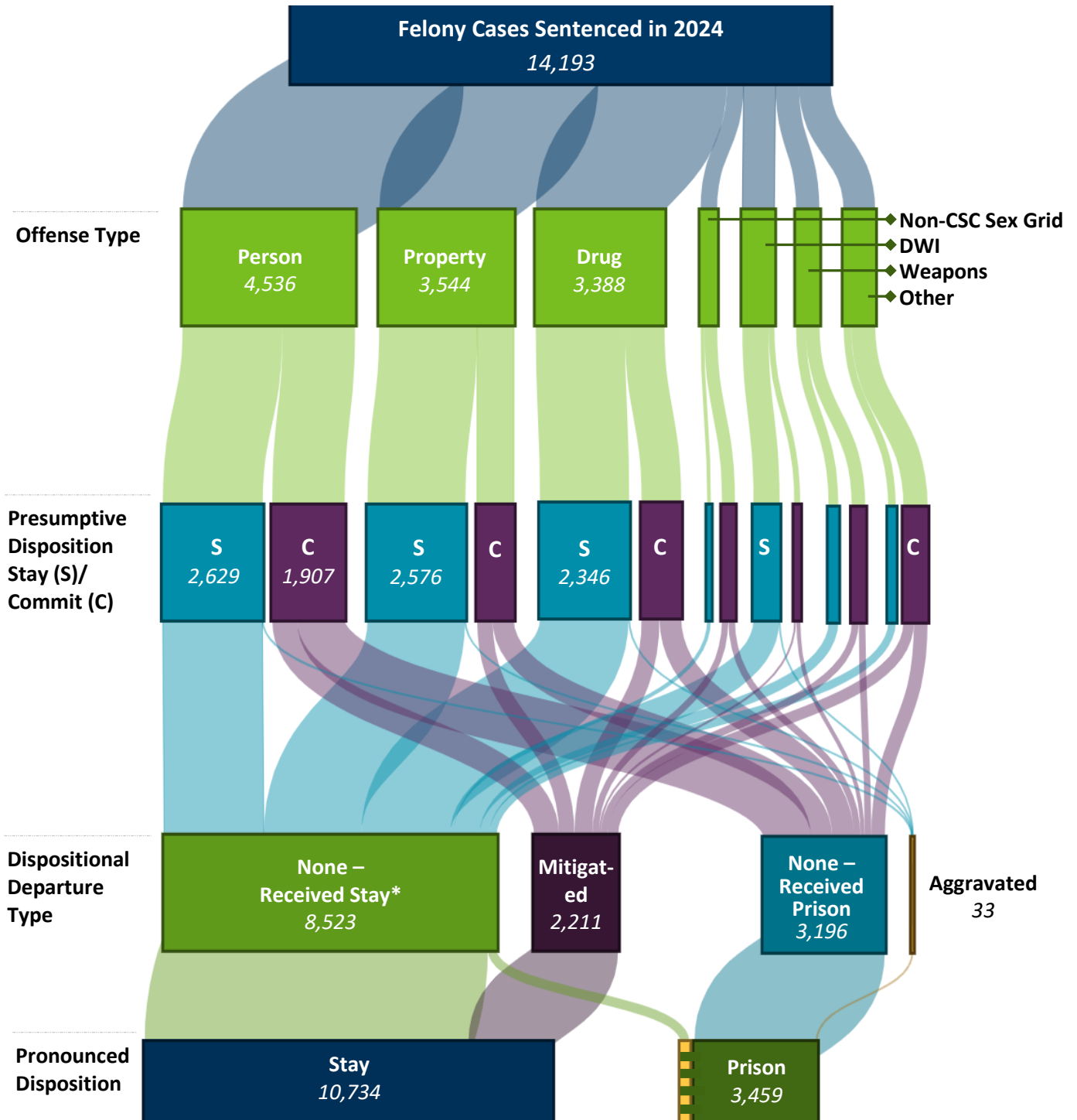


Note: For a discussion about the decline in aggravated dispositional departures after 2015, see footnote 18 (p. 38).

Figure 24 (p. 32) illustrates the flow of felony cases sentenced in 2024 and highlights dispositional departures for the various types of cases. For example, of all 14,193 cases sentenced in 2024, 4,536 cases were person offenses. Of the 4,536 person cases, 2,629 had a presumptive stayed disposition and 1,907 had a disposition of presumptive commitment to prison. Of the 1,907 presumptive commit cases, 34 percent received a mitigated dispositional departure.

For legibility, Figure 24 omits case-volume labels in several categories. See Table 11 (p. 59) for detailed information.

Figure 24. Flow of Felony Dispositions, 2024



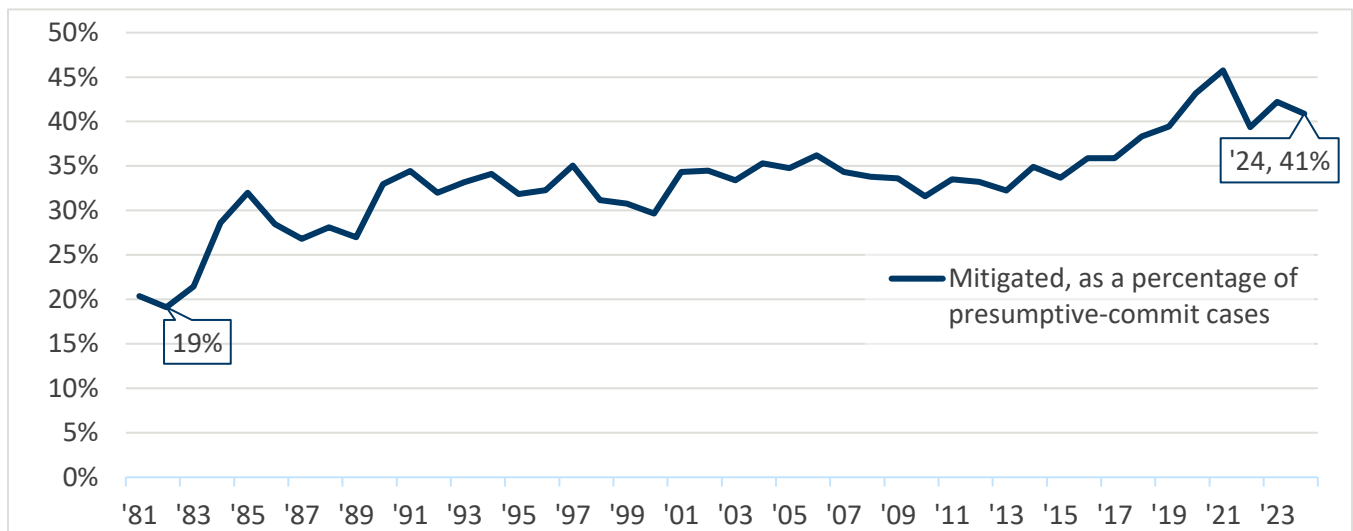
*In 234 presumptive-stay cases, the defendant demanded execution of the sentence.

Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rates for Presumptive Commitment Offenses

While figures 23 and 24 display both mitigated and aggravated dispositional departures, Figure 25 focuses only on mitigated dispositional departures. Because a mitigated dispositional departure occurs when the Guidelines recommended an executed prison sentence, but the court pronounced a stayed sentence, the rates in Figure 25 are reported as a percentage of presumptive commitment cases only. The rates in Figure 25 are therefore higher than those illustrated by the “Mitigated” line in Figure 23 (p. 31), which reports percentages of all cases sentenced.

In 2024, 41 percent of presumptive-commit cases received mitigated dispositional departures, down from 2021’s record high of 46 percent.

Figure 25. Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rates, Presumptive Commit Cases Only, 1981–2024



Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rates by Sex, Race or Ethnicity, and Judicial District

In 2024, the mitigated dispositional departure rate was higher for females (58%) than males (41%). The mitigated dispositional departure rate was highest for the White population (45%) and the lowest for the American Indian population (34%). There was also variation in the rate by judicial district, ranging from a low of 31 percent in the 8th District (includes Willmar) to a high of 49 percent in the 2nd District (includes St. Paul).

Table 3 lists dispositional departure rates by sex, race or ethnicity, and judicial district for presumptive commitment cases. When reviewing Table 3, note that observed variations may be partly explained by regional differences in case volume, charging practices, and plea agreement practices, as well as differences in the types of offenses sentenced, criminal history scores of defendants across racial groups or across regions, and available local correctional resources. For example, the 8th District (includes Willmar) makes up 3 percent of the state’s case volume (425 cases), with 30 percent of its cases being presumptive commitments (128 cases). By comparison, the 4th District (includes Minneapolis) makes up 20 percent of the state’s case volume (2,837 cases), with 45 percent of its cases being presumptive commitments (1,263 cases).

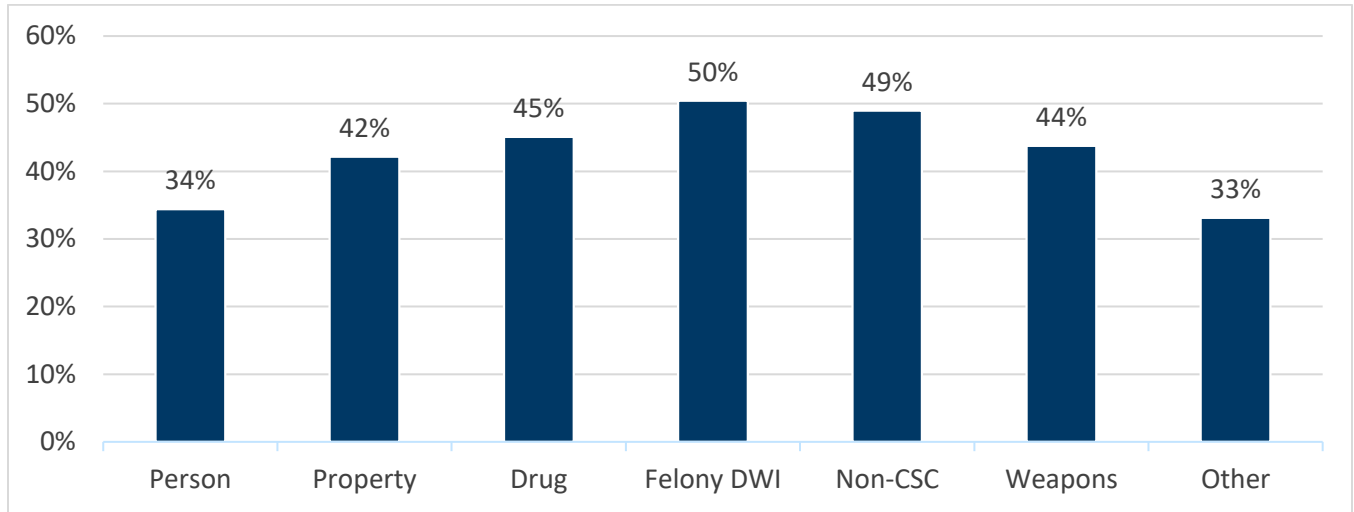
Table 3. Dispositional Departures by Presumptive Disposition, by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, & Judicial District, 2024

		Total Number	Presumptive Stays			Presumptive Commitments			
			Total	Aggravated Dispositional Departure		Total	Mitigated Dispositional Departure		
				Number	Rate (%)		Number	2024 Rate (%)	2020–24 5-Yr. Rate
	Male	11,582	6,684	22	0.3	4,898	1,923	39.3	40.5
	Female	2,611	2,102	11	0.5	509	288	56.6	58.1
Race/Ethnicity	White	7,318	4,813	13	0.3	2505	1116	44.6	44.8
	Black	4,276	2304	9	0.4	1972	759	38.5	41
	American Indian	1,257	818	8	1.0	439	135	30.8	34.3
	Hispanic	898	577	3	0.5	321	117	36.4	36.3
	Asian	441	271	0	0.0	170	84	49.4	43.5
	Other/Unknown	3	3	0	0.0	0	---	---	---
Judicial District	First	1,675	1113	7	0.6	562	289	51.4	42.1
	Second	1,489	774	1	0.1	715	430	60.1	49.2
	Third	1,053	629	3	0.5	424	186	43.9	42.7
	Fourth	2,837	1574	0	0.0	1263	613	48.5	44.2
	Fifth	848	582	0	0.0	266	78	29.3	37.2
	Sixth	604	364	1	0.3	240	123	51.3	46.3
	Seventh	1,519	989	4	0.4	530	250	47.2	35.7
	Eighth	425	297	0	0.0	128	61	47.7	31.1
	Ninth	1,341	876	6	0.7	465	213	45.8	34.1
	Tenth	2,402	1588	4	0.3	814	444	54.5	44.6
	Total	14,193	8,786	33	0.4	5,407	2,211	40.9	42.1

Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rate by Offense Type

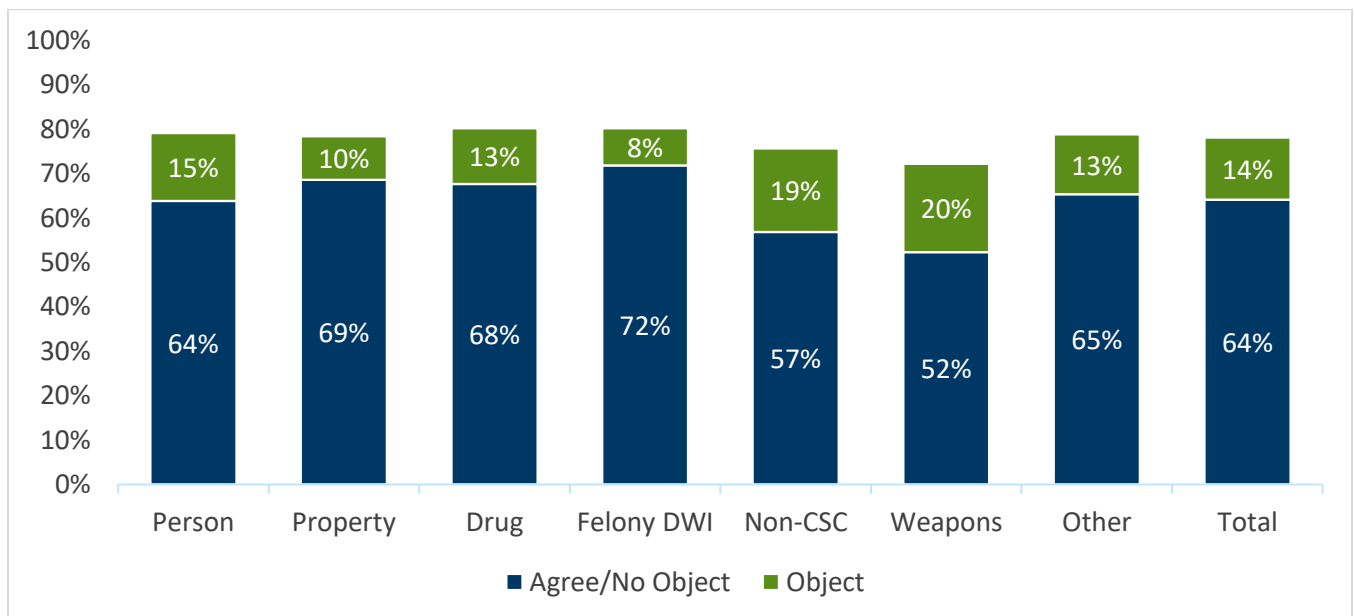
The annual mitigated dispositional departure rate varies by offense type. Over the last decade, non-CSC sex offense cases and felony DWI cases have typically received a mitigated dispositional departure at a higher rate than person cases, property case, and other offense (for example, fleeing police in motor vehicle, and tax offenses) cases. Figure 26 displays the mitigated dispositional departure rate in 2024 by offense type.

Figure 26. Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rates by Offense Type, Presumptive Commitments Only, 2024



In many departure cases (78% in 2024), the court reported to MSGC the prosecutor’s position on the departure—whether the prosecutor objected to, recommended, or did not object to the departure. In 64 percent of all mitigated dispositional departures, the court stated that the prosecutor agreed to the departure, recommended the departure, or did not object to the departure (Figure 22). In 14 percent of these cases, the court stated that the prosecutor objected to the departure. Prosecutor agreement varies by offense type. In all offense categories, amenability to probation and amenability to treatment were the most frequently cited substantial and compelling reasons for departure recorded.

Figure 27. Court-Cited Position of Prosecutor for Mitigated Dispositional Departures, by Offense Type, 2024

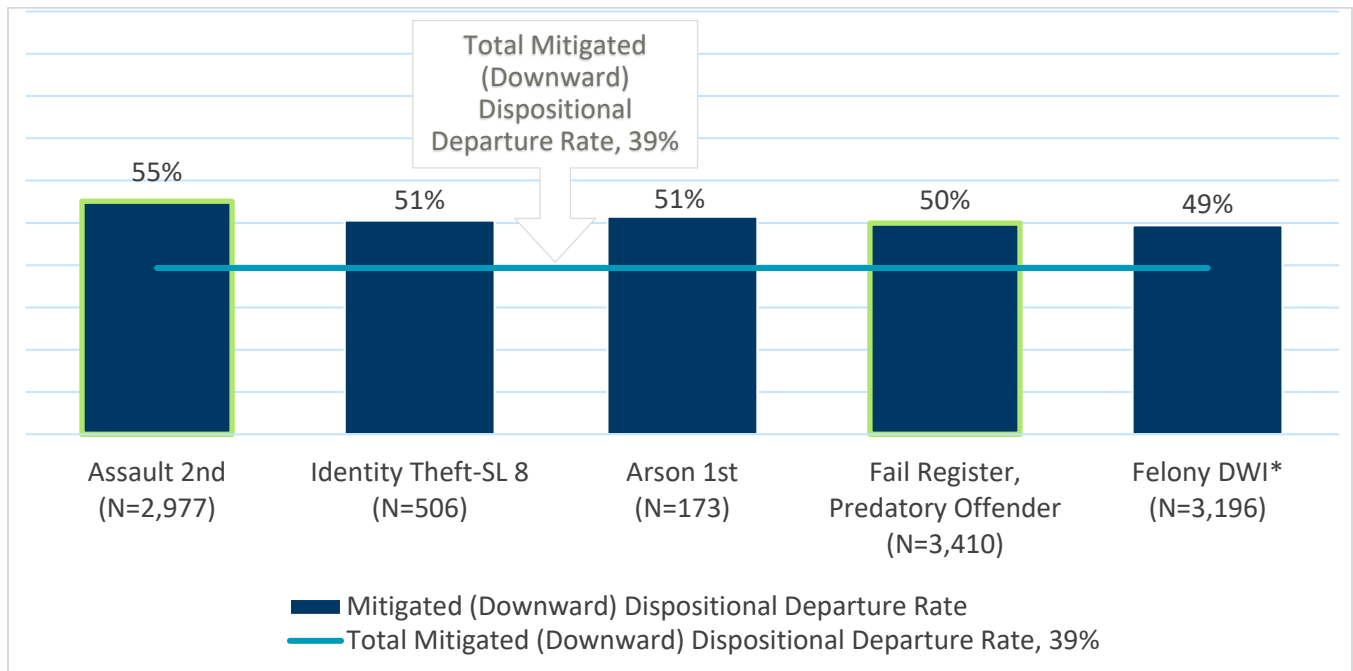


Notes: Departure reports do not always include information on the prosecutor’s position, which is why the columns do not add up to 100% for each offense. “Total” refers to the total 2,211 cases receiving mitigated dispositional departures.

Mitigated Dispositional Departures for Selected Offenses

Dispositional departure rates tend to vary depending on the conviction offense cited during sentencing. Figure 28 focuses on offenses that, in the past decade, received mitigated dispositional departures at rates higher than average. These offenses included second-degree assault, failure to register as a predatory offender, and felony driving while impaired (DWI). Many of these offenses receive a mitigated dispositional departure more often than they receive the recommended disposition.

Figure 28. Mitigated Dispositional Departure Rates for Selected Offenses Compared to Total Rate, 2015–2024



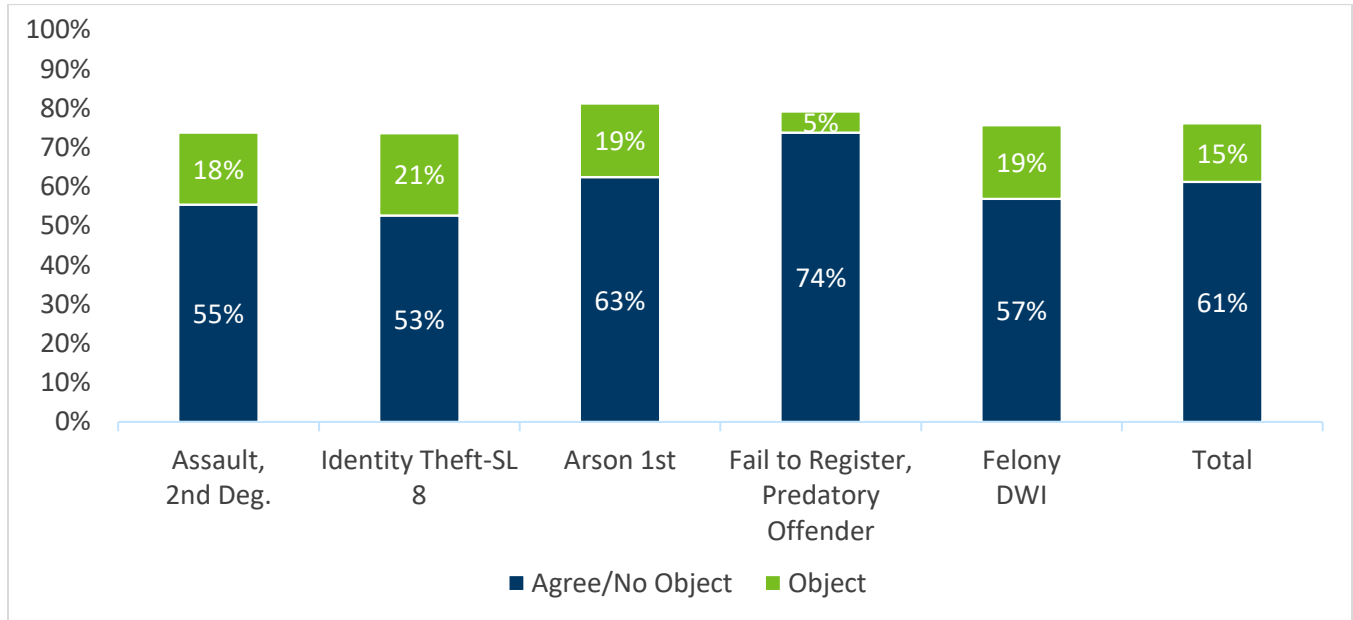
Rates are the percentage of presumptive-commit cases receiving a mitigated dispositional departure. Selection Criteria: Offenses with 150 or more presumptive-commit cases (“N”) sentenced from 2015–2024; and received downward dispositional departure (sentenced to probation when the Guidelines recommended prison) at rates above the total mitigated dispositional departure rate of 39%. *For Felony DWI, presumptive stay cases are excluded.

Two of the highest departure-rate offenses, second-degree assault and failure to register as a predatory offender (both highlighted in green in Figure 28), have mandatory minimum sentences specified in statute, with a statutory process to depart from those mandatory minimums. According to the Guidelines, an offense with a statutory mandatory minimum is always a presumptive prison sentence, even if the Guidelines would otherwise recommend a stayed sentence.¹⁷

¹⁷ Provided the mandatory-minimum sentence is one year and one day or more. Likewise, the Guidelines adopt the mandatory-minimum sentence as the presumptive duration if it is longer than the Guidelines-recommended duration. See Guidelines 2.E.1.

For the offenses included in Figure 28, most prosecutors agreed to the departure. Cases where the court stated that the prosecutor objected to the departure ranged from 5 percent for failure to register as a predatory offender, to 21 percent for Identity Theft (Figure 29).

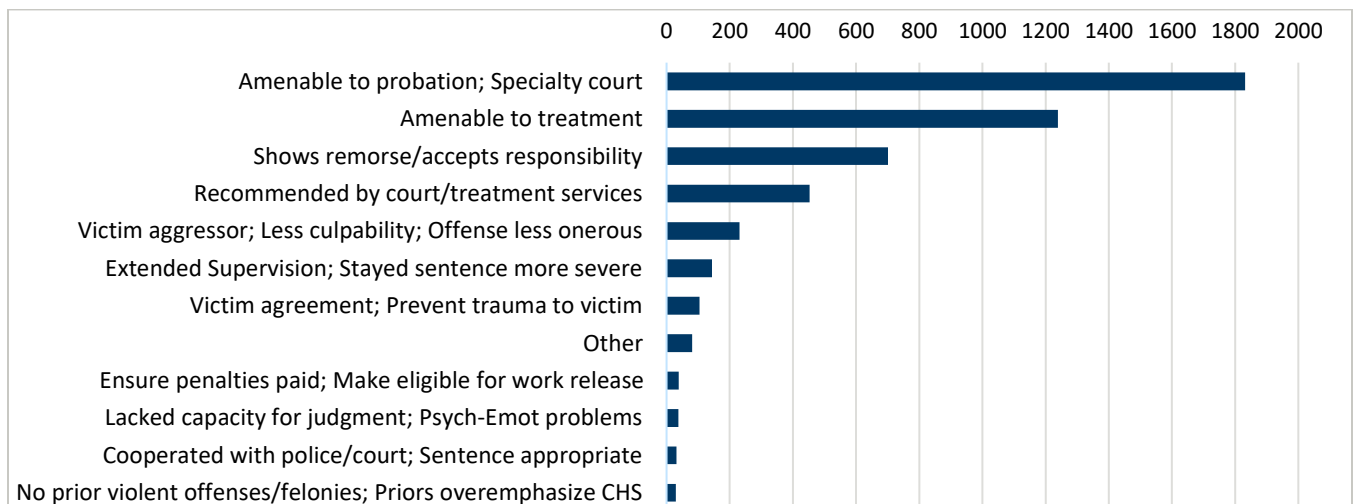
Figure 29. Court-Cited Position of Prosecutor for Mitigated Dispositional Departures, Selected Offenses, 2024



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.

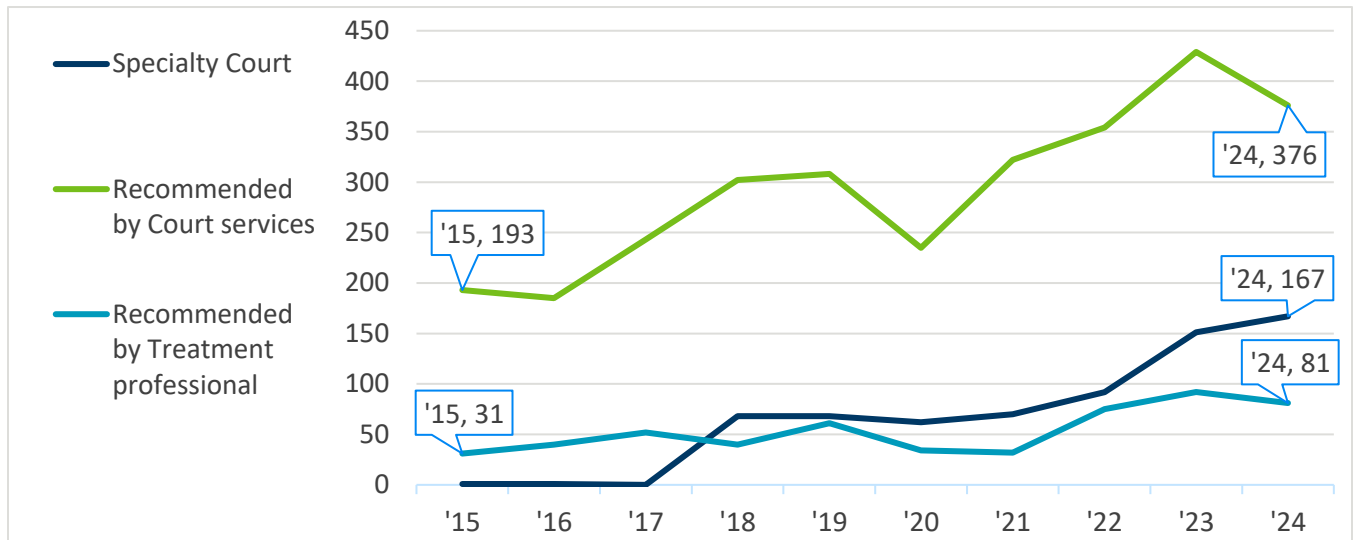
Amenability to probation, amenability to treatment, and a display of remorse or acceptance of responsibility were the most frequently cited substantial and compelling reasons for mitigated dispositional departure recorded (Figure 30). However, certain departure reasons like specialty courts and recommended by court services have become more prominent (6).

Figure 30. Reasons Cited by the Court for Mitigated Dispositional Departures, 2024



Note: The total number of reasons displayed exceeds the number of mitigated dispositional departures (2,211) because the court may cite multiple reasons in support of a single departure.

Figure 31. Trending Departure Reasons for Mitigated Dispositional Departures, 2015–2024



Aggravated Dispositional Departure Rates for Presumptive Probation Offenses

Of all cases sentenced in 2024, 0.2 percent (33 cases) received a sentence that constituted an aggravated dispositional departure (executed prison when the Guidelines recommended a stayed sentence). Among those cases at risk to receive an aggravated dispositional departure—those with a presumptive stayed sentence—the aggravated dispositional departure rate was 0.4 percent.¹⁸

Durational Departures

While Figure 21 (p. 30) reports both the dispositional and durational departure rates among all cases, this section examines only durational departures, which 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 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.

¹⁸ Before 2015, cases in which defendants demanded execution of their sentences (*i.e.*, prison instead of probation) were considered aggravated dispositional departures. Before 2015, 85 percent of aggravated dispositional departures were because of defendants demanding execution of their sentences. See Comment 2.D.107 for the current rule.

In the example, below, the “lower range” of the presumptive duration is 21 months. The “upper range” of the presumptive duration is 28 months. Any pronounced sentence between 21 and 28 months is not a durational departure.

Example Cell on the Standard Grid:

<p>24 21 - 28</p>

If the pronounced sentence is...

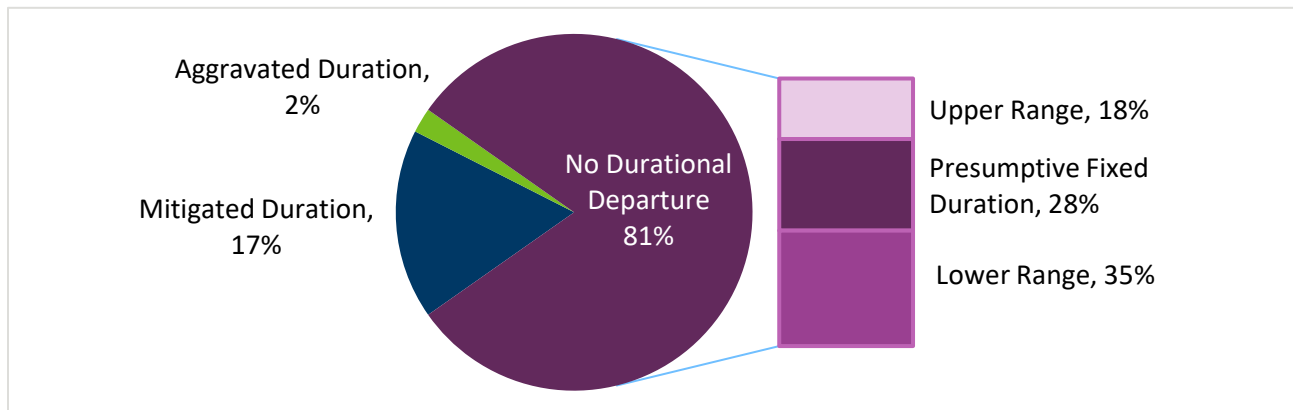
- More than 28 months
- 25–28 months
- 24 months
- 21–23 months
- Less than 21 months

Then the case received...

- an aggravated durational departure
- a duration within the upper range (not a departure)
- the presumptive fixed duration
- a duration within the lower range (not a departure)
- a mitigated durational departure

Figures 32 and 33 focus on durational departures for pronounced prison sentences (those for whom a prison sentence was executed). As Figure 32 illustrates, in 2024, 81 percent of such cases did not receive a durational departure—although 35 percent received a duration in the lower range and 18 percent received a duration in the upper range.

Figure 32. Pronounced Sentence Durations, Cases that Received Prison, 2024



The 2024 mitigated durational departure rate was higher than the aggravated durational departure rate (Figure 32). This pattern has been consistent since the adoption of the Guidelines (Figure 33, p. 40).

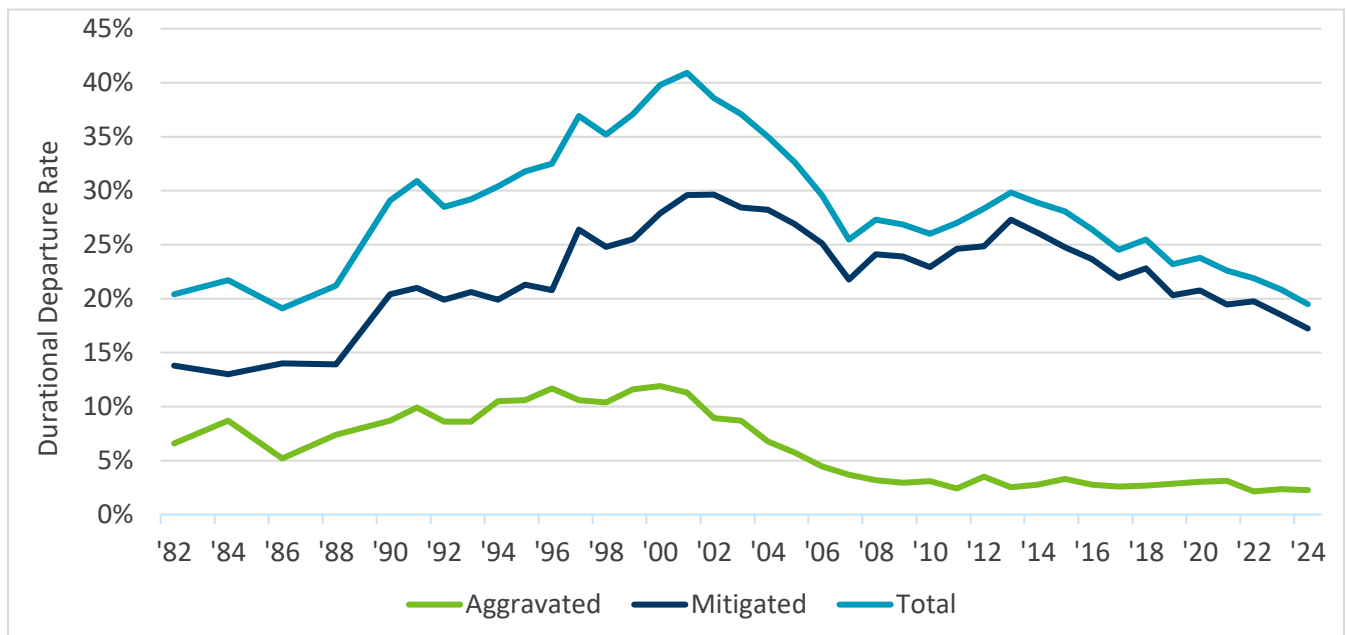
As Figure 33 shows, both mitigated and aggravated durational departures increased until the early 2000s.

In 2001 and 2002, the mitigated durational departure rate, at almost 30 percent, was the highest since the adoption of the Guidelines. Since then, the rate has generally declined and is now back below 20 percent. The decrease in mitigated durational departures may be partially attributed to the implementation of the Drug Sentencing Reform Act (DSRA). The average mitigated durational departure rate for drug offenses prior to the DSRA (2009–2016) was 27 percent, whereas the average mitigated durational departure rate for drug offenses post-DSRA is 18 percent.

Likewise, after reaching a high of 12 percent in 2000, the aggravated durational departure rate also declined, leveling off around 2 percent. In 1997, the gap between mitigated and aggravated departures began to grow

and has been between 14 and 25 percentage points since then. The trend in lower aggravated durational departure rates since the mid-2000s likely reflects the impact of increased presumptive sentences over the past years, the inception of the Sex Offender Grid (which introduced higher presumptive sentences if certain conditions were met), and issues related to a U.S. Supreme Court ruling known as the *Blakely* decision.¹⁹ In response to the *Blakely* decision, the 2005 Minnesota Legislature expanded the range of presumptive durations from 15 percent below and 20 percent above the fixed duration, allowing judges to pronounce a wider range of durations without departing.²⁰

Figure 33. Durational Departure Rates for Cases Receiving Executed Prison Sentences, 1982–2024



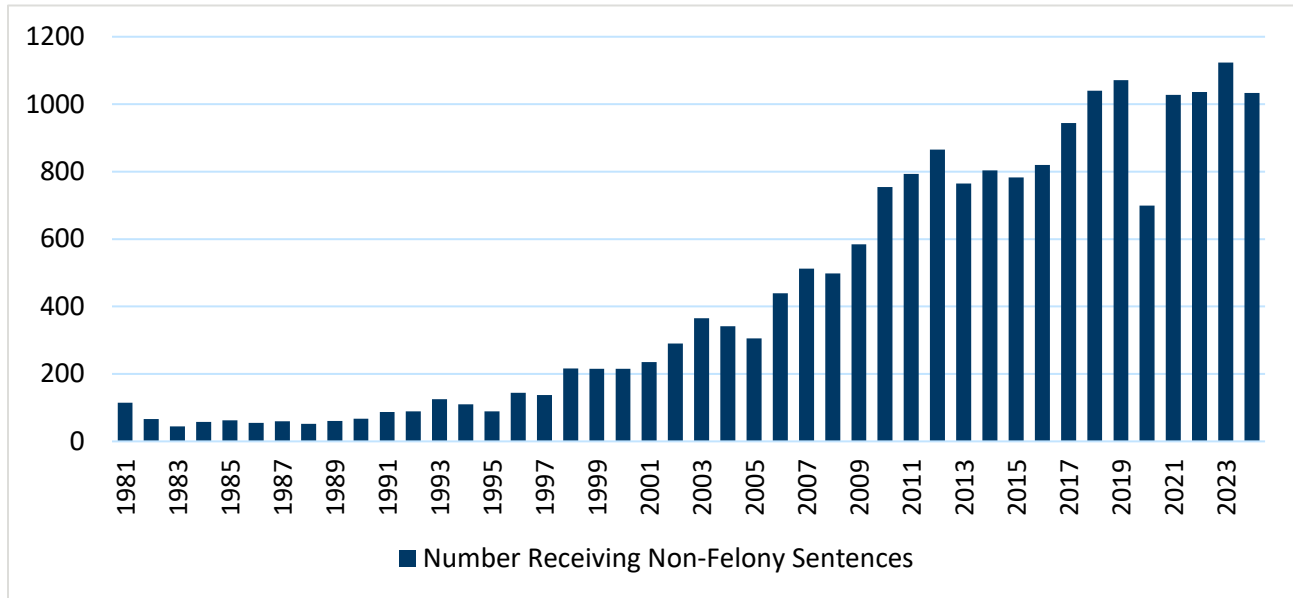
Cases Receiving a Non-Felony Sentence

If a court pronounces a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor sentence for a felony conviction, Minnesota law deems that conviction to be for a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor. Because such a sentence is below the presumptive range, the Guidelines consider it to be a mitigated durational departure (see Comment 2.D.105). The number of cases receiving a non-felony sentence despite being convicted of a felony offense has increased over time (Figure 34, p. 41), reaching a record high in 2023 of 1,123 cases. In 2024, 1,033 felony cases received a non-felony sentence.

¹⁹ *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296 (2004), required a jury to find all facts—other than the fact of a prior conviction or those facts admitted to by the defendant—used to enhance a sentence under mandatory sentencing guidelines. The Minnesota Supreme Court determined that *Blakely*'s jury requirements applied to aggravated departures under the Sentencing Guidelines. *State v. Shattuck*, 689 N.W.2d 785 (Minn. 2004), *modified on reh'g*, 704 N.W.2d 131 (Minn. 2005).

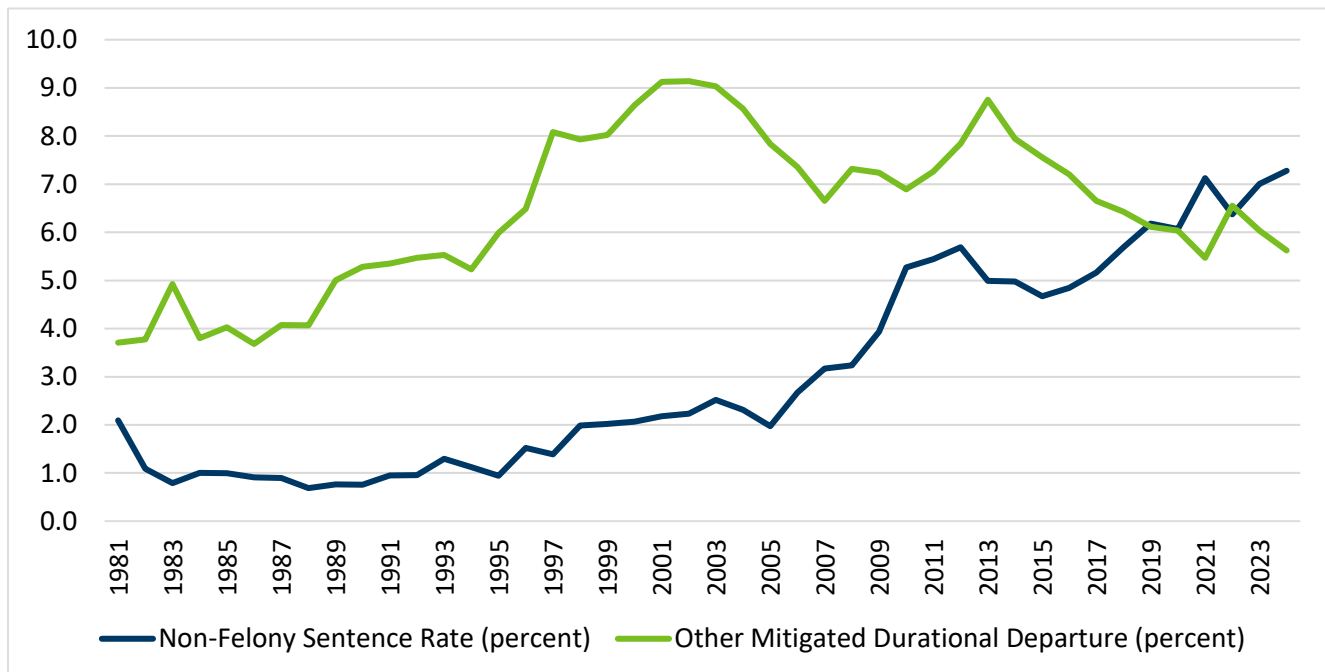
²⁰ For a deeper examination of the effect of the *Blakely* decision on sentencing practices, see the MSGC special report, "Impact of *Blakely* and Expanded Ranges on Sentencing Grid," at <http://mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines/reports>.

Figure 34. Number of Felony Cases Receiving a Non-Felony Sentence, 1981–2024



Likewise, the rate of non-felony sentences has increased over time, even surpassing, in some recent years, the rate of other mitigated durational departures (Figure 35). In 2024, the rate of non-felony sentences was the highest on record at 7.3 percent. The offenses that received misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor sentences most frequently were threats of violence and fleeing police in a motor vehicle. Because neither offense has a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor charging option, it cannot be amended to a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor (see Comment 2.D.105).

Figure 35. Non-Felony Sentence Rate and Other Mitigated Durational Departure Rate, All Cases, 1981–2024



Durational Departure Rates by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Judicial District

Among executed prison sentences, 2024 mitigated durational departure rates varied by race/ethnicity and judicial district (Table 4), but the rates for males and females were the same (19%). By racial or ethnic group, the mitigated durational departure rates varied from a low of 13 percent for the White population to a high of 24 percent for the Black population. There was also considerable geographical variation in mitigated durational departure rates: while the rates in the 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 9th judicial districts (including Rochester, Duluth, Willmar, and Bemidji, respectively) ranged between 5 and 10 percent, the rates in the 2nd and 4th judicial districts (including St. Paul and Minneapolis, respectively) were at 30 and 31 percent, respectively.

Table 4. Durational Departures, Executed Prison Sentences, by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, & Judicial Dist., 2024

		Number Executed Prison	Total Durational Departure Rate (%)	Durational Departures, Executed Prison Sentences Only						
				No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated		
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	2024 Rate	2020–24 5-Yr. Rate
	Male	3,184	19.5%	2,562	80.5%	74	2.3%	548	17.2%	19.2
	Female	275	18.9%	223	81.1%	4	1.5%	48	17.5%	17.2
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,510	14.9%	1,285	85.1%	33	2.2%	192	12.7%	14.9
	Black	1,293	26.2%	954	73.8%	32	2.5%	307	23.7%	26.6
	American Indian	339	15.9%	285	84.1%	7	2.1%	47	13.9%	14.7
	Hispanic	226	17.3%	187	82.7%	5	2.2%	34	15.0%	15.4
	Asian	91	18.7%	74	81.3%	1	1.1%	16	17.6%	24.6
Judicial District	First	347	24.2%	263	75.8%	10	2.9%	74	21.3%	19.3
	Second	413	31.5%	283	68.5%	7	1.7%	123	29.8%	36.1
	Third	284	8.5%	260	91.5%	7	2.5%	17	6.0%	6.4
	Fourth	720	34.0%	475	66.0%	19	2.6%	226	31.4%	36.4
	Fifth	195	12.8%	170	87.2%	3	1.5%	22	11.3%	12.6
	Sixth	145	7.6%	134	92.4%	2	1.4%	9	6.2%	7.2
	Seventh	396	13.1%	344	86.9%	10	2.5%	42	10.6%	13.3
	Eighth	97	10.3%	87	89.7%	2	2.1%	8	8.2%	6.7
	Ninth	366	9.0%	333	91.0%	10	2.7%	23	6.3%	7.8
	Tenth	496	12.1%	436	87.9%	8	1.6%	52	10.5%	11.6
	Total	3,459	19.5%	2,785	80.5%	78	2.3%	596	17.2%	19.1

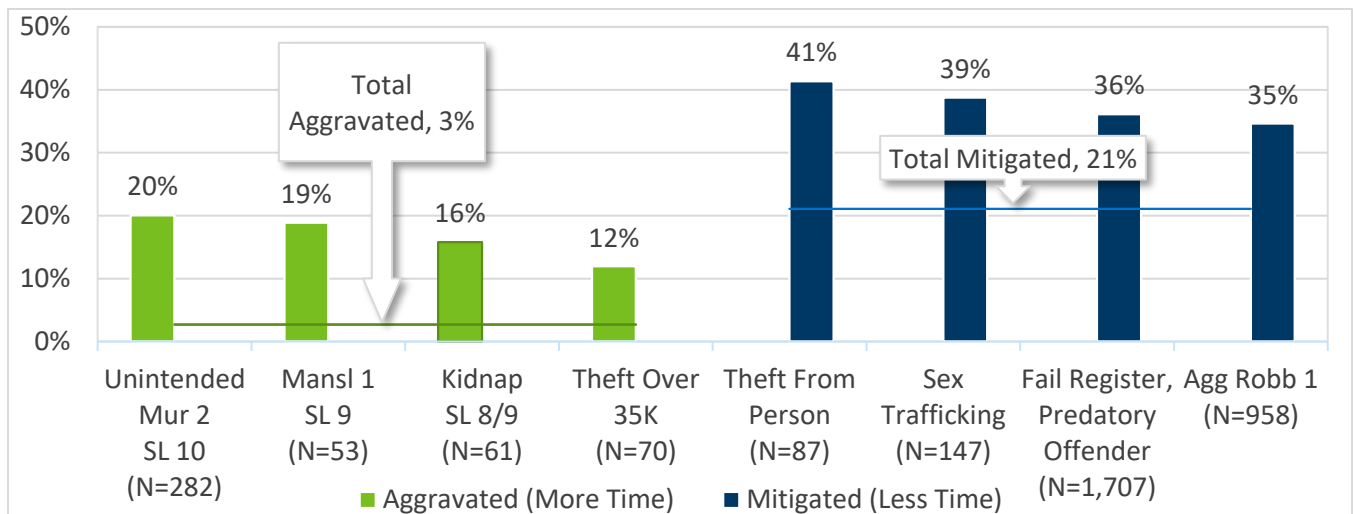
Durational Departures by Offense Type

Offenses in the non-criminal sexual conduct (non-CSC) sex offense type have higher mitigated durational departure rates and lower aggravated durational departure rates than other offense types. The non-CSC sex offense with the highest mitigated durational departures (excluding an offense with very few cases) is failure to register as a predatory offender. Person offenses tend to have the highest aggravated durational departure rates (ranging from 3 to 6 percent).

Figure 36 displays those offenses that, over the past decade, had at least 50 executed prison cases and had the highest durational departure rates. Included in this graph are offenses with a mitigated durational departure rate of 30 percent or more or an aggravated durational departure rate of 10 percent or more.

Aggravated durational departure rates were highest for second-degree felony murder and first-degree manslaughter. Mitigated durational departure rates were highest for theft from a person and sex trafficking. Since 2017, aggravated robbery in the first degree and failure to register as a predatory offender have consistently been in the select group of cases for which mitigated durational departures are higher than the mitigated durational departure rate for all offenses.

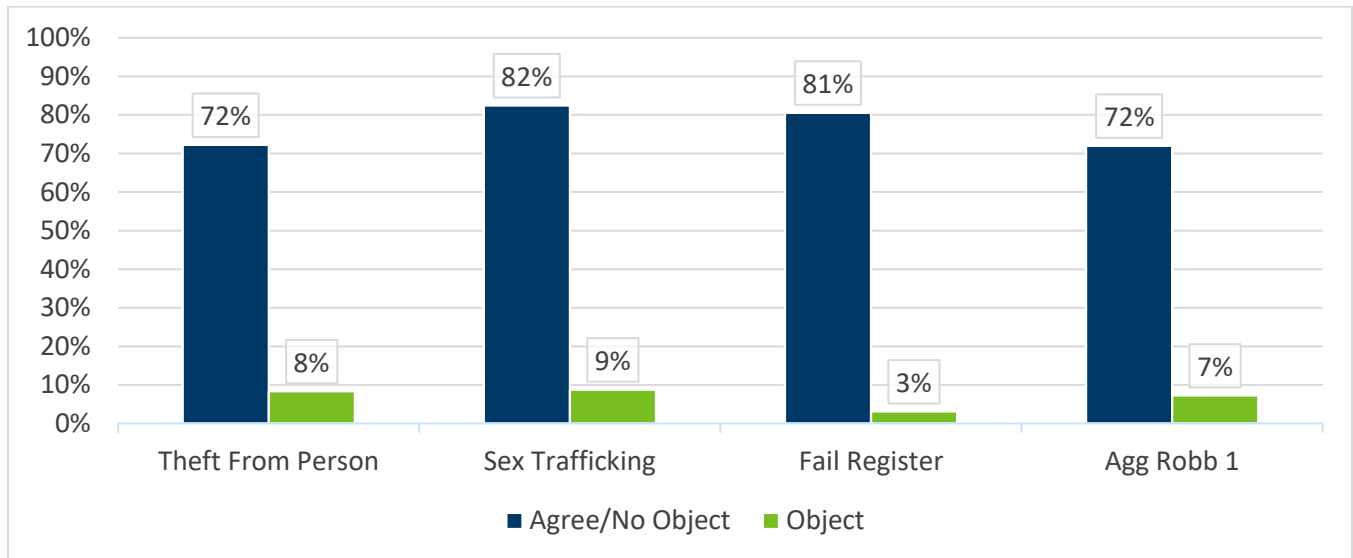
Figure 36. Aggravated and Mitigated Durational Departures Among Executed-Prison Cases for Select Offenses Compared to Total Rate, 2015–2024



Selection Criteria: Offenses with 50 or more executed prison cases sentenced (“N”) from 2015–2024, and the aggravated durational departure rate was over 10 percent; or there were 50 or more executed prison cases, and the mitigated durational departure rate was over 30 percent.

For the offenses with the highest rates of mitigated durational departures, most prosecutors agreed to the departure. As reported by courts, the rate at which prosecutors objected to departures ranged from 3 percent (failure to register as a predatory offender) to 9 percent (sex trafficking; see Figure 37).

Figure 37. Court-Cited Position of Prosecutor, Mitigated Durational Departures Among Executed Prison Sentences, Selected Offenses, 2015-2024



Notes: 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 type. Offenses were selected based on criteria that there were 50 or more executed prison cases and the mitigated durational departure rate was 30 percent or more.

Sentencing Highlights: Sex, Race/Ethnicity, & Judicial Districts

Previous sections discussed variations—by sex, race or ethnicity, and judicial district—in mitigated dispositional departure rates for presumptive commitment cases (p. 33) and in mitigated durational departure rates for executed prison sentences (p. 42). With respect to mitigated departure rates among racial or ethnic groups whose members were sentenced in 2024 (Figure 38, p. 45)—

- The Asian population had higher dispositional and durational departure rates than the total rate. This group’s dispositional departure rate (49%) was the highest among the five groups.
- The White population had a higher dispositional departure rate than the total rate, but the lowest durational departure rate (13%) among the five groups.
- The Black population had a lower dispositional departure rate than the total rate, but the highest durational departure rate (24%) among the five groups.
- The American Indian and Hispanic populations had lower dispositional and durational departure rates than the total rate. The American Indian group’s dispositional departure rate (31%) was the lowest among the five groups.

With respect to mitigated departure rates among judicial districts (Figure 39)—

- The First, Second, and Fourth districts (including Lakeville, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, respectively) had higher dispositional and durational departure rates than average.
- The Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth districts (those bordering Iowa and the Dakotas) had lower dispositional and durational departure rates than average.

Recall from Figure 10 (p. 19) that racial or ethnic composition varies by Minnesota judicial district. When reviewing Figure 38, note that the observed variations may be partly explained by regional differences in charging, plea agreement, and sentencing practices, as well as by regional differences in case volume, the types of offenses sentenced, criminal history scores across racial groups, and available local correctional resources.

Figure 38. Mitigated Departure Rates by Sex & Race/Ethnicity, 2024

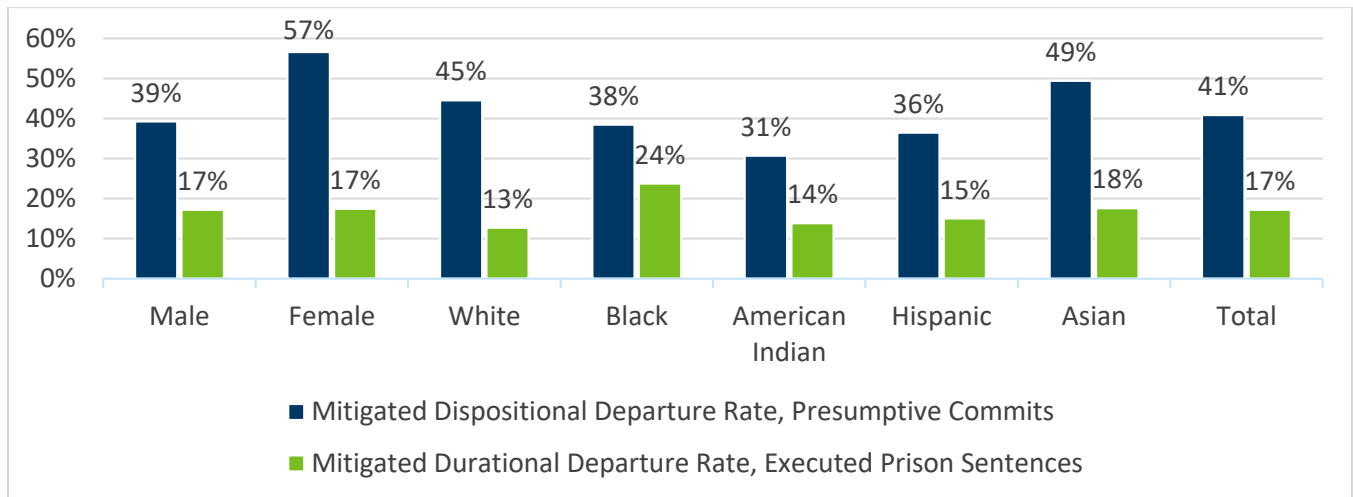
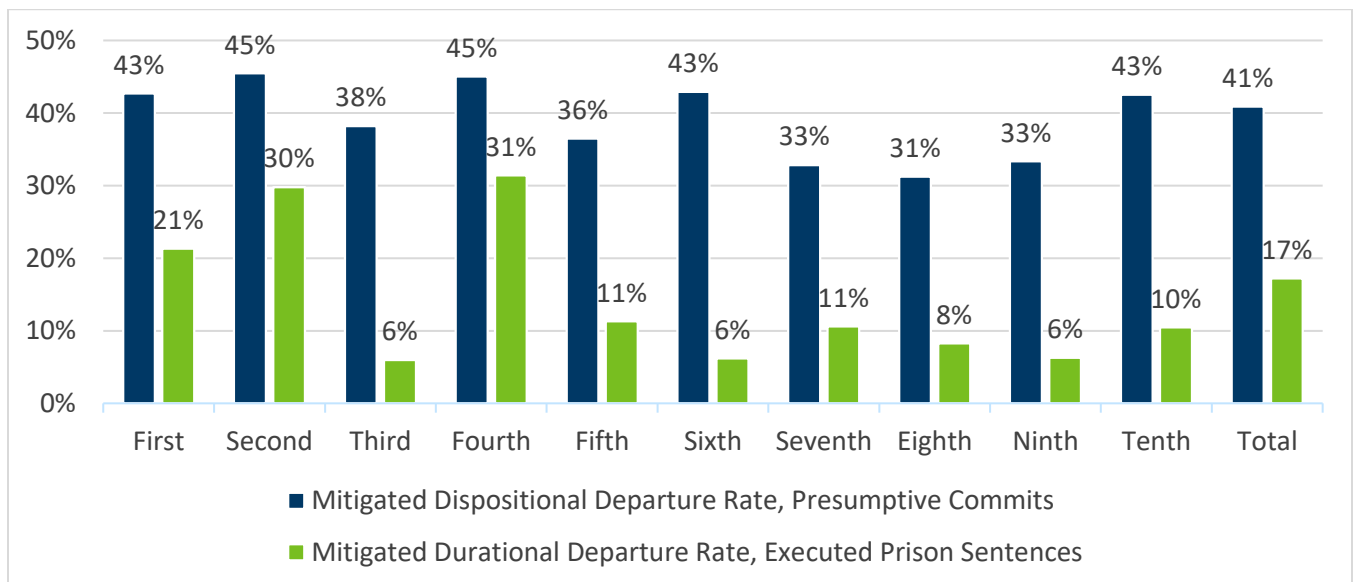


Figure 39. Mitigated Departure Rates by Minnesota Judicial District, 2024



Data Tables

Case Volume and Distribution Tables

Table 5. Annual Percent Change in Number of Cases Sentenced for Felony Convictions, 1981–2024

Year Sentenced	Cases Sentenced	Percent Change from Previous Year	Year Sentenced	Cases Sentenced	Percent Change from Previous Year
2024	14,229 ²¹	-11%	2002	12,977	+20%
2023	16,028	-1%	2001	10,796	+4%
2022	16,259	+15%	2000	10,395	-2%
2021	14,429	+25%	1999	10,634	-2%
2020	11,517	-34%	1998	10,887	+11%
2019	17,335	-5%	1997	9,847	+4%
2018	18,284	0%	1996	9,480	+1%
2017	18,288	+8%	1995	9,421	-4%
2016	16,927	+1%	1994	9,787	+2%
2015	16,763	+4%	1993	9,637	+3%
2014	16,145	+5%	1992	9,325	+2%
2013	15,318	+1%	1991	9,161	+4%
2012	15,207	+4%	1990	8,844	+11%
2011	14,571	+2%	1989	7,974	+5%
2010	14,311	-4%	1988	7,572	+13%
2009	14,840	-4%	1987	6,674	+11%
2008	15,394	-5%	1986	6,032	-3%
2007	16,167	-2%	1985	6,236	+8%
2006	16,443	+6%	1984	5,792	+4%
2005	15,460	+5%	1983	5,562	-8%
2004	14,751	+2%	1982	6,066	+10%
2003	14,492	+12%	1981	5,500	N/A

²¹ MSGC received a sentencing worksheet in 99.7 percent of the 14,229 felony cases sentenced in 2024. Rather than speculate as to how the Sentencing Guidelines applied to the 36 cases with missing worksheets, the remainder of this report’s analysis focuses on the 14,193 cases for which a sentencing worksheet was received.

Table 6. Volume of Cases by Offense Type, 1981–2024

Year	Person		Property		Drug		Felony DWI		Non-CSC Sex Offense ²²		Weapon		Other ^{23, 24}		Total ²⁵
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2024	4,536	32.0	3,544	25.0	3,388	23.9	614	4.3	437	3.1	832	5.9	842	5.9	14,193
2023	4,937	30.8	4,038	25.2	3,878	24.2	684	4.3	453	2.8	960	6.0	1,078	6.7	16,028
2022	4,929	30.3	4,123	25.4	4,342	26.7	583	3.6	437	2.7	844	5.2	1,001	6.2	16,259
2021	4,437	30.8	3,784	26.2	3,912	27.1	525	3.6	383	2.7	580	4.0	808	5.6	14,429
2020	3,687	32.0	2,858	24.8	3,205	27.8	407	3.5	300	2.6	435	3.8	625	5.4	11,517
2019	5,060	29.2	4,675	27.0	5,175	29.9	534	3.1	491	2.8	559	3.2	841	4.9	17,335
2018	5,313	29.1	4,918	26.9	5,536	30.3	555	3.0	539	2.9	579	3.2	844	4.6	18,284
2017	5,237	28.6	4,870	26.6	5,670	31.0	570	3.1	527	2.9	537	2.9	877	4.8	18,288
2016	4,857	28.7	4,411	26.1	5,475	32.3	475	2.8	451	2.7	483	2.9	775	4.6	16,927
2015	4,982	29.7	4,575	27.3	4,913	29.3	587	3.5	471	2.8	477	2.8	758	4.5	16,763
2014	4,905	30.4	4,589	28.4	4,363	27.0	656	4.1	507	3.1	467	2.9	659	4.1	16,145
2013	4,836	31.6	4,528	29.6	3,821	24.9	510	3.3	518	3.4	466	3.0	642	4.2	15,318
2012	4,841	31.8	4,604	30.3	3,552	23.4	631	4.1	495	3.3	411	2.7	677	4.5	15,207
2011	4,685	32.2	4,232	29.0	3,409	23.4	660	4.5	476	3.3	346	2.4	765	5.3	14,571
2010	4,605	32.2	4,334	30.3	3,326	23.2	667	4.7	---	---	---	---	1,379	9.6	14,311
2009	4,517	30.4	4,651	31.3	3,578	24.1	704	4.7	---	---	---	---	1,390	9.4	14,840
2008	4,238	27.5	5,003	32.5	3,878	25.2	779	5.1	---	---	---	---	1,496	9.7	15,394
2007	4,117	25.5	5,650	34.9	4,166	25.8	735	4.5	---	---	---	---	1,499	9.3	16,167
2006	3,839	23.3	5,886	35.8	4,484	27.3	788	4.8	---	---	---	---	1,446	8.8	16,443
2005	3,376	21.8	5,455	35.3	4,364	28.2	834	5.4	---	---	---	---	1,431	9.3	15,460
2004	3,174	21.5	5,350	36.3	4,038	27.4	860	5.8	---	---	---	---	1,329	9.0	14,751
2003	3,141	21.7	5,395	37.2	3,896	26.9	810	5.6	---	---	---	---	1,250	8.6	14,492
2002	2,957	22.8	5,271	40.6	3,423	26.4	102	0.8	---	---	---	---	1,224	9.4	12,977
2001	2,679	24.8	4,470	41.4	2,596	24.0	0	0.0	---	---	---	---	1,051	9.7	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

²² “Non-CSC sex offenses” are offenses on the sex offender grid other than criminal sexual conduct (chiefly failure to register as a predatory offender and possession and dissemination of child pornography).

²³ “Other” category includes: Fleeing police, escape, voting violations, tax evasion laws, and other offenses of less frequency.

²⁴ “Other” includes non-CSC sex offenses and weapon offenses before 2011.

²⁵ In 2024, MSGC received a sentencing worksheet in 99.7 percent of the 14,229 felony cases sentenced. Rather than speculate as to how the Sentencing Guidelines applied to the 36 cases with missing worksheets, this report’s analysis focuses on the 14,193 cases for which a sentencing worksheet was received.

Year	Person		Property		Drug		Felony DWI		Non-CSC Sex Offense ²²		Weapon		Other ^{23, 24}		Total ²⁵
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
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 Cases by Gender, 1981–2024

Year	Total Number of Cases	Males		Females	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2024	14,193	11,582	81.6	2,611	18.4
2023	16,028	13,017	81.2	3,007	18.8
2022	16,259	13,237	81.4	3,022	18.6
2021	14,429	11,715	81.2	2,712	18.8
2020	11,517	9,470	82.2	2,046	17.8
2019	17,335	13,937	80.4	3,398	19.6
2018	18,284	14,566	79.7	3,717	20.3
2017	18,288	14,703	80.4	3,584	19.6
2016	16,927	13,702	80.9	3,225	19.1
2015	16,763	13,621	81.3	3,142	18.7
2014	16,145	13,219	81.9	2,926	18.1
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	16,167	13,321	82.4	2,846	17.6
2006	16,443	13,547	82.4	2,896	17.6
2005	15,460	12,686	82.1	2,774	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	12,977	10,653	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

Year	Total Number of Cases	Males		Females	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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 8. Volume of Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 1981–2024

Year	Total Number of Cases	White		Black		American Indian		Hispanic		Asian		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2024	14,193	7,318	51.6	4,276	30.1	1,257	8.9	898	6.3	441	3.1	3	0.0
2023	16,028	8,397	52.4	4,673	29.2	1,468	9.2	1,021	6.4	464	2.9	1	0.0
2022	16,259	9,025	55.5	4,309	26.5	1,508	9.3	925	5.7	488	3.0	4	0.0
2021	14,429	8,217	56.9	3,684	25.5	1,348	9.3	788	5.5	389	2.7	1	0.0
2020	11,517	6,523	56.6	2,993	26.0	1,064	9.2	614	5.3	310	2.7	12	0.2
2019	17,335	9,853	56.8	4,580	26.4	1,492	8.6	903	5.2	499	2.9	8	0.0
2018	18,284	10,343	56.6	4,880	26.7	1,574	8.6	948	5.2	533	2.9	6	0.0
2017	18,288	10,480	57.3	4,656	25.5	1,640	9.0	942	5.2	514	2.8	55	0.3
2016	16,927	9,813	58.0	4,209	24.9	1,472	8.7	903	5.3	525	3.1	5	0.0
2015	16,763	9,677	57.7	4,409	26.3	1,382	8.2	836	5.0	458	2.7	1	0.0
2014	16,145	9,443	58.5	4,163	25.8	1,296	8.0	802	5.0	439	2.7	2	0.0
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	16,167	9,684	59.9	4,213	26.1	1,020	6.3	912	5.6	333	2.1	5	0.0
2006	16,443	10,133	61.6	4,107	25.0	973	5.9	900	5.5	326	2.0	4	0.0
2005	15,460	9,617	62.2	3,744	24.2	930	6.0	849	5.5	308	2.0	12	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	12,977	7,800	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

Year	Total Number of Cases	White		Black		American Indian		Hispanic		Asian		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
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 9. Offense Type by Race, 2024

Category/ Offense Title	Total Number*	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Person Offenses	4,536	43.8%	36.5%	8.1%	8.5%	3.1%	0.0%
Accidents	5	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Aggravated Robbery 1	86	8.1%	86.0%	3.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Aggravated Robbery 2	21	23.8%	57.1%	4.8%	9.5%	4.8%	0.0%
Assault 1	56	33.9%	46.4%	16.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault 2	311	34.7%	44.1%	7.7%	9.3%	4.2%	0.0%
Assault 3	326	34.4%	42.0%	12.3%	8.9%	2.5%	0.0%
Assault 4	222	40.5%	37.8%	16.2%	5.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Assault 5	54	27.8%	42.6%	24.1%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary 1 (severity=8)	66	36.4%	48.5%	10.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Carjacking 1	2	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Carjacking 2	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Carjacking 3	4	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Child Torture	4	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Coercion	3	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Conduct (CSC) 1 st Degree	128	50.0%	19.5%	10.2%	14.1%	6.3%	0.0%
CSC 2 nd Degree	179	55.9%	15.6%	3.9%	19.6%	5.0%	0.0%
CSC 3 rd Degree	149	52.3%	25.5%	3.4%	14.1%	4.7%	0.0%
CSC 4 th Degree	66	51.5%	24.2%	6.1%	13.6%	4.5%	0.0%
CSC 5 th Degree	31	51.6%	25.8%	6.5%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Criminal Vehicular Homicide	38	65.8%	10.5%	10.5%	7.9%	5.3%	0.0%
Crim. Vehicular Injury (severity=3)	77	63.6%	19.5%	5.2%	6.5%	5.2%	0.0%
Crim. Vehicular Injury (severity=5)	26	76.9%	7.7%	3.8%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Domestic Assault	373	48.0%	30.8%	10.7%	8.6%	1.9%	0.0%
Dom. Aslt. Strangulation	181	46.4%	35.4%	6.6%	10.5%	1.1%	0.0%
Drive-by Shooting	21	4.8%	66.7%	14.3%	9.5%	4.8%	0.0%
False Imprisonment	12	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Interference with Privacy	3	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%
Kidnapping(severity=8/9)	6	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kidnapping (severity=6)	8	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Malicious Punish. of Child	19	57.9%	36.8%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* Includes "unknown/other" race type.

Category/ Offense Title	Total Number*	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Manslaughter 1 (severity 8)	0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Manslaughter 1 (severity=9)	4	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Manslaughter 2 (severity=8)	14	28.6%	64.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
Murder 1	17	29.4%	64.7%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Murder 2 (severity=10)	35	14.3%	65.7%	5.7%	11.4%	2.9%	0.0%
Murder 2 (severity=11)	70	20.0%	65.7%	4.3%	7.1%	2.9%	0.0%
Murder 3 (severity=9/10)	36	61.1%	19.4%	5.6%	11.1%	2.8%	0.0%
Nonconsensual Dissemination of Private Sexual Images	13	53.8%	30.8%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%
Parental Rights	11	45.5%	27.3%	9.1%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	55	27.3%	41.8%	0.0%	14.5%	16.4%	0.0%
Simple Robbery	137	17.5%	63.5%	12.4%	5.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Solicit Minor for Sex	53	81.1%	9.4%	0.0%	5.7%	3.8%	0.0%
Stalking (severity=4)	19	63.2%	26.3%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%
Stalking (severity=5)	62	56.5%	22.6%	8.1%	11.3%	1.6%	0.0%
Terroristic Threats (severity=1, 2)	36	50.0%	41.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%
Terroristic Threats (severity=4)	769	47.2%	35.6%	7.0%	6.2%	3.9%	0.0%
Violate Restraining Order	690	48.7%	34.8%	6.8%	7.7%	2.0%	0.0%
Other Person Offenses**	10	50.0%	10.0%	20.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%

(continues on next page)

* Includes "unknown/other" race type. ** Offenses having low numbers of offenders are grouped in the "other" categories.

Category/ Offense Title	Total Number*	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Property Offenses	3,544	54.0%	29.1%	7.9%	4.7%	4.2%	0.1%
Arson 1	23	65.2%	17.4%	0.0%	8.7%	8.7%	0.0%
Arson 2	12	66.7%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Arson 3	6	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary 1 (severity=6)	108	40.7%	41.7%	13.9%	2.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Burglary 2 (severity=4)	52	67.3%	25.0%	5.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary 2 (severity=5)	178	61.2%	23.0%	9.0%	2.8%	3.9%	0.0%
Burglary 3	308	58.1%	25.3%	10.4%	4.2%	1.9%	0.0%
Check Forgery (severity=1)	10	50.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Check Forgery (severity=2)	125	69.6%	18.4%	6.4%	4.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Check Forgery (severity=3)	86	66.3%	22.1%	5.8%	3.5%	2.3%	0.0%
Check Forgery (severity=5)	4	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Counterfeit Check	4	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Counterfeit Currency	13	61.5%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%
Criminal Damage Property	249	53.0%	22.9%	8.8%	7.6%	7.6%	0.0%
Financial Exploitation of Vulnerable Adult	24	87.5%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Financial Transaction Card Fraud	177	49.7%	35.6%	6.8%	4.0%	3.4%	0.6%
Identity Theft	84	51.2%	28.6%	2.4%	9.5%	8.3%	0.0%
Issue Dishonored Check	45	77.8%	0.0%	8.9%	8.9%	4.4%	0.0%
Mail Theft	34	52.9%	23.5%	11.8%	5.9%	5.9%	0.0%
MV Use w/o Consent (severity=3)	321	50.2%	25.5%	10.6%	7.2%	6.5%	0.0%
Other Forgery	15	46.7%	6.7%	13.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Poss. Shoplifting Gear	13	69.2%	23.1%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Possess Burglary Tools	92	47.8%	22.8%	9.8%	2.2%	17.4%	0.0%
Receiving Stolen Property	358	58.1%	20.9%	10.9%	4.7%	5.3%	0.0%
Theft	1,011	49.8%	37.6%	6.4%	3.3%	2.8%	0.2%
Theft from Person	48	4.2%	85.4%	8.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft of a Firearm	21	52.4%	28.6%	4.8%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft of MV (severity=4)	42	61.9%	31.0%	2.4%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft Over \$35,000	45	57.8%	33.3%	0.0%	2.2%	6.7%	0.0%
Wrongful Obtain. Assist.	19	68.4%	21.1%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Property Offenses**	17	58.8%	23.5%	0.0%	11.8%	5.9%	0.0%

(continues on next page)

*Includes "unknown/other" race type. ** Offenses having low numbers of offenders are grouped in the "other" categories.

Category/ Offense Title	Total Number*	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Drug Offenses	3,388	62.4%	18.1%	11.5%	5.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 1	360	55.0%	26.9%	6.1%	8.3%	3.6%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 2	358	51.1%	27.1%	9.8%	7.3%	4.7%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 3	532	56.6%	23.7%	10.7%	6.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 4	37	59.5%	18.9%	16.2%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%
Controlled Substance 5	2,045	66.9%	14.0%	12.8%	4.6%	1.8%	0.0%
Other Drug Offenses**	56	75.0%	1.8%	17.9%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%
Felony DWI	614	53.7%	26.5%	10.6%	6.5%	2.6%	0.0%
Non-CSC Sex Offense	437	62.0%	20.1%	7.1%	7.3%	3.4%	0.0%
Child Pornography	145	82.8%	3.4%	0.7%	6.9%	6.2%	0.0%
Fail to Register-Predatory Offender	290	51.7%	28.3%	10.3%	7.6%	2.1%	0.0%
Use Minors Sex. Performance	6	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Indecent Exposure	2	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapons	832	31.1%	55.4%	6.4%	4.4%	2.6%	0.0%
Discharge Firearm	77	46.8%	39.0%	3.9%	7.8%	2.6%	0.0%
Felon with Gun	608	29.3%	55.9%	7.1%	4.4%	3.3%	0.0%
Other Weapon Related	146	30.8%	61.0%	4.8%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Other Offenses	842	52.9%	31.0%	8.1%	6.1%	2.0%	0.0%
Accomplice After Fact	24	20.8%	70.8%	4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Aid Offender	12	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bribery	1	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Escape (severity=3)	38	63.2%	21.1%	13.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Failure to Appear	6	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Flee Police in MV	696	51.0%	31.6%	8.5%	6.6%	2.3%	0.0%
Lottery Fraud	10	60.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Obstruct Legal Process	10	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Perjury	2	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tamper with Witness	3	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tax Offenses	22	95.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Not Listed Elsewhere**	27	51.9%	25.9%	7.4%	11.1%	3.7%	0.0%
Total	14,193	51.6%	30.1%	8.9%	6.3%	3.1%	0.0%

*Includes "unknown/other" race type. **Offenses having low numbers of offenders are grouped in the "other" categories.

Table 10. Volume of Cases by Judicial District, 1981–2024

Year	Judicial District									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
2024	1,675	1,489	1,053	2,837	848	604	1,519	425	1,341	2,402
2023	1,993	1,761	1,086	2,890	891	708	1,796	546	1,715	2,642
2022	2,372	1,506	1,198	2,815	1,025	725	1,802	514	1,702	2,600
2021	2,061	1,352	955	2,541	964	702	1,693	532	1,490	2,139
2020	1,470	956	864	2,299	851	547	1,280	332	1,151	1,767
2019	2,213	1,902	1,254	3,551	1,064	732	1,810	522	1,620	2,667
2018	2,484	1,813	1,361	4,070	1,016	831	1,874	453	1,755	2,627
2017	2,404	1,815	1,426	3,819	1,006	912	1,972	492	1,818	2,624
2016	2,192	1,784	1,344	3,341	1,075	862	1,689	432	1,688	2,520
2015	2,049	2,055	1,381	3,240	918	919	1,691	435	1,696	2,379
2014	1,864	2,008	1,264	3,192	871	967	1,708	430	1,510	2,331
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	1,817	2,060	1,440	3,403	818	880	1,706	387	1,202	2,454
2006	1,800	2,057	1,347	3,630	821	1,014	1,646	431	1,220	2,477
2005	1,833	2,032	1,221	3,096	739	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	1,779
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

Year	Judicial District									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
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

Table 11. Prison Disposition by Offense Type, 2024

Offense Type	Cases	Presumptive Disposition		Dispositional Departures Among Presumptive Stay Cases		Dispositional Departures Among Presumptive Commit Cases		Presumptive Stay Cases Where Defendant Demanded Prison		Disposition Pronounced by the Court at Sentencing	
		Stay	Commit	None	Aggravated	None	Mitigated	None	Executed	Stay (Probation)	Commit (Prison)
Person	4,536	2,629	1,907	2,624	5	1,251	656	2,584	45	3,234	1,302
		58.0%	42.0%	99.8%	0.2%	65.6%	34.4%	98.3%	1.7%	71.3%	28.7%
Property	3,544	2,576	968	2,566	10	560	408	2,506	70	2,908	636
		72.7%	27.3%	99.6%	0.4%	57.9%	42.1%	97.3%	2.7%	82.1%	17.9%
Drug	3,388	2,346	1,042	2,331	15	572	470	2,255	91	2,710	678
		69.2%	30.8%	99.4%	0.6%	54.9%	45.1%	96.1%	3.9%	80.0%	20.0%
Non-CSC Sex Grid	437	96	341	96	0	174	167	96	0	263	174
		22.0%	78.0%	100.0%	0.0%	51.0%	49.0%	100.0%	0.0%	60.2%	39.8%
Felony DWI	614	255	359	255	0	178	181	254	1	435	179
		41.5%	58.5%	100.0%	0.0%	49.6%	50.4%	99.6%	0.4%	70.8%	29.2%
Weapons	832	199	633	199	0	356	277	193	6	470	362
		23.9%	76.1%	100.0%	0.0%	56.2%	43.8%	97.0%	3.0%	56.5%	43.5%
Other	842	685	157	682	3	105	52	667	18	714	128
		81.4%	18.6%	99.6%	0.4%	66.9%	33.1%	97.4%	2.6%	84.8%	15.2%
All Felonies	14,193	8,786	5,407	8753	33	3,196	2,211	8,555	231	10,734	3,459
		61.9%	38.1%	99.6%	0.4%	59.1%	40.9%	97.4%	2.6%	75.6%	24.4%

How to read Table 12: 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. Since 2006, both completed and attempted first-degree murder offenses have been assigned a Severity Level 12. In August 2006, the Sex Offender Grid went into effect, and, in 2016, the Drug Offender Grid went into effect. Those cases are included in the severity-level groups that most closely correspond to how those offenses were ranked before the implementation of those Grids.

Table 12. Volume of Cases by Severity-Level Group & Criminal-History Group, 1978, 1981–2024

Year	Distribution by Severity-Level Group						Distribution by Criminal History Score Group					
	Severity Level 1-4/H-F/D1-4		Severity Level 5-7/E,D/D5,D6		Severity Level 8-12/C-A/D7-9		CHS 0		CHS 1 - 3		CHS 4 or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2024	9,636	67.9	3,035	21.4	1,522	10.7	5,216	36.8	4,793	33.8	4,184	29.5
2023	11,078	69.1	3,395	21.2	1,555	9.7	5,570	34.8	5,420	33.8	5,038	31.4
2022	11,551	71.0	3,179	19.6	1,526	9.4	5,369	33.0	5,753	35.4	5,137	31.6
2021	10,465	72.5	2,663	18.5	1,301	9.0	4,591	31.8	5,519	38.2	4,319	29.9
2020	8,307	72.1	2,142	18.6	1,068	9.3	3,519	30.6	4,707	40.9	3,291	28.6
2019	12,741	73.5	3,089	17.8	1,505	8.7	4,800	27.7	7,446	43.0	5,089	29.4
2018	13,488	73.8	3,162	17.3	1,634	8.9	5,505	30.1	7,888	43.1	4,891	26.8
2017	13,513	73.9	3,167	17.3	1,608	8.8	5,796	31.7	7,867	43.0	4,625	25.3
2016	12,334	72.9	2,989	17.7	1,604	9.5	5,345	31.6	7,459	44.1	4,123	24.4
2015	12,138	72.4	3,108	18.5	1,517	9.0	5,549	33.1	7,202	43.0	4,012	23.9
2014	11,403	70.6	3,199	19.8	1,543	9.6	5,318	32.9	6,882	42.6	3,945	24.4
2013	10,856	70.9	3,073	20.1	1,389	9.1	5,155	33.7	6,461	42.2	3,702	24.2
2012	10,567	69.5	3,299	21.7	1,341	8.8	5,266	34.6	6,369	41.9	3,572	23.5
2011	10,257	70.4	2,976	20.4	1,338	9.2	5,228	35.9	6,072	41.7	3,271	22.4
2010	9,959	69.6	2,998	20.9	1,354	9.5	5,502	38.4	5,731	40.0	3,078	21.5
2009	10,195	68.7	3,116	21.0	1,529	10.3	5,778	38.9	6,003	40.5	3,059	20.6
2008	10,615	69.0	3,167	20.6	1,612	10.5	5,851	38.0	6,354	41.3	3,189	20.7
2007	11,424	70.7	3,145	19.5	1,598	9.9	6,325	39.1	6,744	41.7	3,099	19.2
2006	11,673	71.0	3,188	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

Year	Distribution by Severity-Level Group						Distribution by Criminal History Score Group					
	Severity Level 1-4/H-F/D1-4		Severity Level 5-7/E,D/D5,D6		Severity Level 8-12/C-A/D7-9		CHS 0		CHS 1 - 3		CHS 4 or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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 tables 13, 14, & 15: The format of these tables mirrors the format of the Standard Grid, Sex Offender Grid, and Drug Offender Grid, respectively. The first number in each cell is the number of cases sentenced at that severity level and that criminal history score. The second number is the percentage of cases 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 cases sentenced in 2024, 561 had a Criminal History Score of 0 and were sentenced for a Severity Level 1 offense. Of the cases sentenced for Severity Level 1 offenses, 49 percent had a Criminal History Score of 0 (the row percent). Of the cases at a Criminal History Score of 0, 15.6 percent were sentenced for a Severity Level 1 offense (the column percent).

The Sex Offender Grid went into effect August 1, 2006. In 2024, 1,049 cases were sentenced using the Sex Offender Grid. Those cases are excluded from the Standard Grid and Drug Offender Grid.

The Drug Offender Grid went into effect August 1, 2016. In 2024, 3,373 cases were sentenced using the Drug Offender Grid. Those cases are excluded from the Standard Grid and Sex Offender Grid.

Table 13. Distribution of Cases by Severity Level & Criminal History Score for Offenses on the Standard Grid, 2024

Grid Cell Count Row Percent Column Percent	Criminal History Score							Row Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Murder 1	4 23.5%	1 5.9%	2 11.8%	0 0.0%	2 11.8%	2 11.8%	6 35.3%	17 100.0%
	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Severity Level 11	35 50.0%	4 5.7%	2 2.9%	4 5.7%	6 8.6%	6 8.6%	13 18.6%	70 100.0%
	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Severity Level 10	17 37.0%	5 10.9%	5 10.9%	4 8.7%	4 8.7%	4 8.7%	7 15.2%	46 100.0%
	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Severity Level 9	52 51.5%	4 4.0%	13 12.9%	6 5.9%	8 7.9%	5 5.0%	13 12.9%	101 100.0%
	1.4%	0.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Severity Level 8	140 45.3%	40 12.9%	34 11.0%	19 6.1%	21 6.8%	16 5.2%	39 12.6%	309 100.0%
	3.9%	3.2%	3.1%	2.1%	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%	3.2%
Severity Level 7	192 30.7%	102 16.3%	88 14.1%	73 11.7%	67 10.7%	33 5.3%	71 11.3%	626 100.0%
	5.3%	8.1%	8.0%	7.9%	9.2%	5.0%	4.7%	6.4%
Severity Level 6	275 24.7%	151 13.6%	138 12.4%	124 11.1%	105 9.4%	106 9.5%	214 19.2%	1,113 100.0%
	7.7%	12.0%	12.6%	13.5%	14.4%	16.1%	14.0%	11.4%
Severity Level 5	217 47.5%	68 14.9%	39 8.5%	31 6.8%	31 6.8%	22 4.8%	49 10.7%	457 100.0%
	6.0%	5.4%	3.6%	3.4%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	4.7%
Severity Level 4	1,071 36.4%	362 12.3%	357 12.1%	331 11.2%	221 7.5%	193 6.6%	408 13.9%	2,943 100.0%
	29.8%	28.8%	32.6%	36.0%	30.3%	29.3%	26.8%	30.1%
Severity Level 3	484 39.4%	143 11.7%	125 10.2%	117 9.5%	60 4.9%	70 5.7%	228 18.6%	1,227 100.0%
	13.5%	11.4%	11.4%	12.7%	8.2%	10.6%	15.0%	12.6%
Severity Level 2	541 31.5%	245 14.3%	196 11.4%	142 8.3%	140 8.2%	134 7.8%	319 18.6%	1,717 100.0%
	15.1%	19.5%	17.9%	15.4%	19.2%	20.4%	20.9%	17.6%
Severity Level 1	561 49.0%	130 11.4%	95 8.3%	69 6.0%	65 5.7%	67 5.9%	158 13.8%	1,145 100.0%
	15.6%	10.4%	8.7%	7.5%	8.9%	10.2%	10.4%	11.7%
Column Total	3,589 36.7%	1,255 12.8%	1,094 11.2%	920 9.4%	730 7.5%	658 6.7%	1,525 15.6%	9,771 100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14. Distribution of Cases by Severity Level & Criminal History Score for Offenses on the Sex Offender Grid, 2024

Grid Cell Count Row Percent Column Percent	Criminal History Score							Row Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Severity Level A	78	7	5	19	4	4	9	126
	61.9%	5.6%	4.0%	15.1%	3.2%	3.2%	7.1%	100.0%
	17.0%	5.8%	5.9%	15.7%	5.1%	9.1%	6.4%	12.0%
Severity Level B	37	7	1	3	0	0	3	51
	72.5%	13.7%	2.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	100.0%
	8.0%	5.8%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	4.9%
Severity Level C	47	6	5	3	3	3	17	84
	56.0%	7.1%	6.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	20.2%	100.0%
	10.2%	5.0%	5.9%	2.5%	3.8%	6.8%	12.1%	8.0%
Severity Level D	132	25	13	13	7	4	8	202
	65.3%	12.4%	6.4%	6.4%	3.5%	2.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	28.7%	20.8%	15.3%	10.7%	9.0%	9.1%	5.7%	19.3%
Severity Level E	45	21	5	10	9	2	14	106
	42.5%	19.8%	4.7%	9.4%	8.5%	1.9%	13.2%	100.0%
	9.8%	17.5%	5.9%	8.3%	11.5%	4.5%	9.9%	10.1%
Severity Level F	21	5	4	4	1	1	3	39
	53.8%	12.8%	10.3%	10.3%	2.6%	2.6%	7.7%	100.0%
	4.6%	4.2%	4.7%	3.3%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%	3.7%
Severity Level G	70	19	11	12	6	3	3	124
	56.5%	15.3%	8.9%	9.7%	4.8%	2.4%	2.4%	100.0%
	15.2%	15.8%	12.9%	9.9%	7.7%	6.8%	2.1%	11.8%
Severity Level H	15	2	1	2	4	0	3	27
	55.6%	7.4%	3.7%	7.4%	14.8%	0.0%	11.1%	100.0%
	3.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	5.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.6%
Severity Level I	15	28	40	55	44	27	81	290
	5.2%	9.7%	13.8%	19.0%	15.2%	9.3%	27.9%	100.0%
	3.3%	23.3%	47.1%	45.5%	56.4%	61.4%	57.4%	27.6%
Column Total	460	120	85	121	78	44	141	1,049
	43.9%	11.4%	8.1%	11.5%	7.4%	4.2%	13.4%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 15. Distribution of Cases by Severity Level & Criminal History Score for Offenses on the Drug Offender Grid, 2024

Grid Cell Count Row Percent Column Percent	Criminal History Score							Row Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Severity Level D9	6 50.0% 0.5%	3 25.0% 0.7%	1 8.3% 0.2%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	2 16.7% 0.4%	12 100.0% 0.4%
Severity Level D8	141 40.4% 12.1%	33 9.5% 7.3%	33 9.5% 8.0%	37 10.6% 10.9%	24 6.9% 7.8%	23 6.6% 10.5%	58 16.6% 12.0%	349 100.0% 10.3%
Severity Level D7	141 39.5% 12.1%	48 13.4% 10.7%	30 8.4% 7.3%	33 9.2% 9.8%	28 7.8% 9.2%	20 5.6% 9.1%	57 16.0% 11.8%	357 100.0% 10.6%
Severity Level D6	177 33.3% 15.2%	70 13.2% 15.6%	63 11.9% 15.4%	37 7.0% 10.9%	53 10.0% 17.3%	33 6.2% 15.0%	98 18.5% 20.3%	531 100.0% 15.7%
Severity Level D5	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%
Severity Level D4	12 32.4% 1.0%	5 13.5% 1.1%	2 5.4% 0.5%	6 16.2% 1.8%	2 5.4% 0.7%	3 8.1% 1.4%	7 18.9% 1.5%	37 100.0% 1.1%
Severity Level D3	34 65.4% 2.9%	5 9.6% 1.1%	6 11.5% 1.5%	6 11.5% 1.8%	1 1.9% 0.3%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	52 100.0% 1.5%
Severity Level D2	655 32.2% 56.1%	286 14.1% 63.6%	275 13.5% 67.1%	219 10.8% 64.8%	198 9.7% 64.7%	140 6.9% 63.6%	260 12.8% 53.9%	2,033 100.0% 60.3%
Severity Level D1	1 50.0% 0.1%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	0 0.0% 0.0%	1 50.0% 0.5%	0 0.0% 0.0%	2 100.0% 0.1%
Column Total	1,167 34.6% 100.0%	450 13.3% 100.0%	410 12.2% 100.0%	338 10.0% 100.0%	306 9.1% 100.0%	220 6.5% 100.0%	482 14.3% 100.0%	3,373 100.0% 100.0%

Incarceration Tables

Table 16. Volume of Cases Sentenced & Incarceration Rates by County, 2024

County	Number of Cases Sentenced			Incarceration Type				Total Incarceration	
				Prison		Local Confinement		Number	Rate (%)
	2023	2024	Percent Change	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)		
Aitkin	69	56	-23.2	12	21.4	40	71.4	52	92.9
Anoka	899	878	-2.4	164	18.7	618	70.4	782	89.1
Becker	141	105	-34.3	17	16.2	82	78.1	99	94.3
Beltrami	337	274	-23.0	61	22.3	192	70.1	253	92.3
Benton	177	142	-24.6	35	24.6	102	71.8	137	96.5
Big Stone	11	8	-37.5	1	12.5	6	75.0	7	87.5
Blue Earth	216	236	8.5	60	25.4	146	61.9	206	87.3
Brown	73	55	-32.7	15	27.3	35	63.6	50	90.9
Carlton	109	111	1.8	23	20.7	82	73.9	105	94.6
Carver	170	161	-5.6	40	24.8	92	57.1	132	82.0
Cass	119	80	-48.8	18	22.5	39	48.8	57	71.3
Chippewa	40	46	13.0	14	30.4	29	63.0	43	93.5
Chisago	119	119	0.0	25	21.0	91	76.5	116	97.5
Clay	288	269	-7.1	71	26.4	195	72.5	266	98.9
Clearwater	54	46	-17.4	21	45.7	20	43.5	41	89.1
Cook	10	6	-66.7	2	33.3	3	50.0	5	83.3
Cottonwood	27	39	30.8	4	10.3	28	71.8	32	82.1
Crow Wing	261	200	-30.5	47	23.5	70	35.0	117	58.5
Dakota	1,032	910	-13.4	176	19.3	640	70.3	816	89.7
Dodge	26	29	10.3	12	41.4	13	44.8	25	86.2
Douglas	100	97	-3.1	31	32.0	66	68.0	97	100.0
Faribault	11	12	8.3	2	16.7	10	83.3	12	100.0
Fillmore	22	25	12.0	7	28.0	12	48.0	19	76.0
Freeborn	140	97	-44.3	30	30.9	37	38.1	67	69.1
Goodhue	128	107	-19.6	29	27.1	75	70.1	104	97.2
Grant	16	13	-23.1	2	15.4	11	84.6	13	100.0
Hennepin	2,890	2,837	-1.9	720	25.4	1,681	59.3	2,401	84.6
Houston	11	17	35.3	3	17.6	12	70.6	15	88.2
Hubbard	141	123	-14.6	41	33.3	78	63.4	119	96.7
Isanti	144	124	-16.1	20	16.1	93	75.0	113	91.1
Itasca	186	182	-2.2	38	20.9	122	67.0	160	87.9
Jackson	36	22	-63.6	8	36.4	13	59.1	21	95.5
Kanabec	70	55	-27.3	9	16.4	42	76.4	51	92.7
Kandiyohi	163	133	-22.6	32	24.1	100	75.2	132	99.2
Kittson	3	2	-50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Koochiching	57	45	-26.7	8	17.8	30	66.7	38	84.4
Lac Qui Parle	20	15	-33.3	4	26.7	10	66.7	14	93.3

County	Number of Cases Sentenced			Incarceration Type				Total Incarceration	
				Prison		Local Confinement			
	2023	2024	Percent Change	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
Lake	21	18	-16.7	4	22.2	10	55.6	14	77.8
Lake of the Woods	10	6	-66.7	0	0.0	3	50.0	3	50.0
Le Sueur	48	48	0.0	9	18.8	33	68.8%	42	87.5
Lincoln	8	8	0.0	1	12.5	7	87.5%	8	100.0
Lyon	81	74	-9.5	16	21.6	46	62.2	62	83.8
McLeod	123	90	-36.7	28	31.1	53	58.9	81	90.0
Mahnomen	100	39	-156.4	7	17.9	19	48.7	26	66.7
Marshall	19	10	-90.0	4	40.0	2	20.0	6	60.0
Martin	57	46	-23.9	11	23.9	32	69.6	43	93.5
Meeker	65	48	-35.4	4	8.3	39	81.3	43	89.6
Mille Lacs	149	154	3.2	32	20.8	107	69.5	139	90.3
Morrison	89	82	-8.5	20	24.4	62	75.6	82	100.0
Mower	179	149	-20.1	41	27.5	34	22.8	75	50.3
Murray	16	20	20.0	6	30.0	12	60.0	18	90.0
Nicollet	45	49	8.2	11	22.4	23	46.9	34	69.4
Nobles	103	110	6.4	18	16.4	75	68.2	93	84.5
Norman	17	21	19.0	2	9.5	3	14.3	5	23.8
Olmsted	344	357	3.6	105	29.4	194	54.3	299	83.8
Otter Tail	168	162	-3.7	38	23.5	84	51.9	122	75.3
Pennington	48	38	-26.3	12	31.6	5	13.2	17	44.7
Pine	167	118	-41.5	24	20.3	72	61.0	96	81.4
Pipestone	50	28	-78.6	7	25.0	21	75.0	28	100.0
Polk	264	188	-40.4	81	43.1	66	35.1	147	78.2
Pope	10	10	0.0	2	20.0	7	70.0	9	90.0
Ramsey	1,761	1,489	-18.3	413	27.7	1,038	69.7	1,451	97.4
Red Lake	11	11	0.0	6	54.5	1	9.1	7	63.6
Redwood	107	100	-7.0	26	26.0	73	73.0	99	99.0
Renville	82	74	-10.8	20	27.0	50	67.6	70	94.6
Rice	132	156	15.4	42	26.9	104	66.7	146	93.6
Rock	14	18	22.2	3	16.7	14	77.8	17	94.4
Roseau	19	20	5.0	8	40.0	9	45.0	17	85.0
St. Louis	568	469	-21.1	116	24.7	282	60.1	398	84.9
Scott	471	337	-39.8	60	17.8	235	69.7	295	87.5
Sherburne	295	282	-4.6	70	24.8	201	71.3	271	96.1
Sibley	21	22	4.5	5	22.7	16	72.7	21	95.5
Stearns	609	447	-36.2	136	30.4	278	62.2	414	92.6
Steele	72	95	24.2	21	22.1	64	67.4	85	89.5
Stevens	17	9	-88.9	0	0.0	9	100.0	9	100.0
Swift	21	10	-110.0	3	30.0	7	70.0	10	100.0
Todd	31	29	-6.9	4	13.8	25	86.2	29	100.0
Traverse	15	4	-275.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4	100.0

County	Number of Cases Sentenced			Incarceration Type				Total Incarceration	
				Prison		Local Confinement			
	2023	2024	Percent Change	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
Wabasha	43	30	-43.3	7	23.3	10	33.3	17	56.7
Wadena	44	32	-37.5	12	37.5	19	59.4	31	96.9
Waseca	40	44	9.1	6	13.6	30	68.2	36	81.8
Washington	600	498	-20.5	110	22.1	360	72.3	470	94.4
Watonwan	47	31	-51.6	7	22.6	22	71.0	29	93.5
Wilkin	41	18	-127.8	2	11.1	15	83.3	17	94.4
Winona	77	54	-42.6	10	18.5	32	59.3	42	77.8
Wright	348	328	-6.1	74	22.6	247	75.3	321	97.9
Yellow Medicine	45	37	-21.6	13	35.1	23	62.2	36	97.3
Total	16,028	14,193	-12.9	3,459	24.4	9,092	64.1	12,551	88.4

How to read Table 17: The following table shows the percentage of cases by gender receiving incarceration time in a local correctional facility as a condition of a stayed sentence. For example, of the 11,582 males sentenced in 2024 (Table 1), 61.9 percent received incarceration in a local correctional facility as a condition of a stayed sentence.

Table 17. Incarceration in Local Facilities as Condition of a Stayed Sentence by Gender, 1978, 1981–2024

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Local Incarceration as a Condition of Probation		Rate (%) by Gender	
		Number	Rate (%)	Male	Female
2024	14,193	9,092	64.1	61.9	73.6
2023	16,028	9,617	60.0	57.8	69.6
2022	16,259	9,623	59.2	57.4	67.1
2021	14,429	9,258	64.2	62.3	72.4
2020	11,517	7,749	67.3	65.2	76.8
2019	17,335	11,700	67.5	65.2	77.1
2018	18,284	12,434	68.0	65.7	77.2
2017	18,288	12,317	67.4	65.0	76.9
2016	16,927	11,271	66.6	64.3	76.2
2015	16,763	10,996	65.6	63.4	75.2
2014	16,145	10,678	66.1	64.4	73.9
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	16,167	10,970	67.9	66.4	74.6
2006	16,443	11,492	69.9	68.3	77.4
2005	15,460	10,672	69.0	67.6	75.8
2004	14,751	10,071	68.3	66.9	74.4
2003	14,492	9,557	66.0	64.6	72.3
2002	12,977	8,599	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

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Local Incarceration as a Condition of Probation		Rate (%) by Gender	
		Number	Rate (%)	Male	Female
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

Table 18. Incarceration in Local Correctional Facilities by Race/Ethnicity, 1978, 1981–2024

Year	Total Number Cases	Local Incarceration as a Condition of Probation		Rate (%) By Race/Ethnicity					
		Number	Rate (%)	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
2024	14,193	9,092	64.1	66.5	60.2	61.2	64.0	69.8	50.0
2023	16,028	9,617	60.0	61.2	57.0	61.6	61.4	60.1	0.0
2022	16,259	9,739	59.9	62.0	55.7	57.9	62.4	59.8	0.0
2021	14,429	9,258	64.2	65.6	60.7	63.9	64.8	66.3	100.0
2020	11,517	7,749	67.3	68.4	64.1	68.4	67.3	71.0	75.0
2019	17,335	11,700	67.5	69.1	63.4	69.0	66.3	72.1	62.5
2018	18,284	12,434	68.0	70.6	63.0	66.6	65.8	71.9	33.3
2017	18,288	12,317	67.4	69.5	62.9	65.8	65.5	70.6	74.5
2016	16,927	11,271	66.6	68.8	62.4	65.9	61.0	70.3	100.0
2015	16,763	10,996	65.6	67.7	60.8	66.1	64.2	68.1	100.0
2014	16,145	10,678	66.1	68.4	62.6	61.5	64.0	69.5	100.0
2013	15,318	9,979	65.1	67.7	60.4	62.8	60.4	71.1	100.0
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	16,167	10,970	67.9	70.0	63.2	67.7	64.0	73.3	100.0
2006	16,443	11,492	69.9	72.0	66.1	66.2	66.2	73.9	25.0
2005	15,460	10,672	69.0	71.7	65.0	62.8	62.8	69.5	75.0
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	12,977	8,599	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

Year	Total Number Cases	Local Incarceration as a Condition of Probation		Rate (%) By Race/Ethnicity					
		Number	Rate (%)	White	Black	Am. Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other
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

The following table shows the percentage of cases sentenced in each Minnesota Judicial District receiving incarceration time in a local correctional facility as a condition of a stayed sentence. For example, of the 2,837 cases sentenced in the Fourth Judicial District in 2024, 59.3 percent received a sentence including incarceration in a local correctional facility.

Table 19. Incarceration Rates in Local Correctional Facilities by Judicial District, 1978, 1981–2024

Year	Incarceration Rate (%) by Judicial District									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
2024	68.3	69.7	51.5	59.3	65.7	62.4	67.1	72.9	52.1	71.8
2023	60.9	63.1	50.2	54.4	66.1	60.3	65.8	64.8	52.4	65.3
2022	63.7	65.5	52.0	50.8	64.0	59.7	63.3	68.7	49.6	67.7
2021	68.1	74.3	57.7	52.3	66.5	66.0	68.1	70.9	54.9	70.9
2020	69.7	74.5	60.5	62.9	71.3	69.8	71.5	70.5	53.3	73.0
2019	73.4	76.5	62.0	63.7	69.1	64.5	68.8	68.4	52.0	72.4
2018	74.7	72.3	62.0	63.9	71.7	66.3	68.8	72.0	55.3	74.5
2017	73.0	73.2	60.7	63.1	70.2	66.0	69.3	66.9	55.7	74.0
2016	71.8	70.5	61.8	60.2	69.7	67.4	67.6	66.9	59.5	72.8
2015	68.4	71.7	57.6	59.9	70.8	67.2	67.1	63.2	61.1	70.2
2014	69.7	72.5	55.5	62.3	69.9	61.6	67.8	69.3	58.1	72.7
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	72.0	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	68.2	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

Year	Incarceration Rate (%) by Judicial District									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
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

The following table shows the percentage of cases by gender for which the Guidelines recommended prison (“Presumptive”) and a prison sentence was pronounced (“Actual”). For example, of the 11,582 males sentenced in 2024, 42.3 percent had a presumptive prison disposition and 27.5 percent received a sentence of imprisonment.

Table 20. Presumptive and Actual Imprisonment Rates by Gender, 1978, 1981–2024

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Total Imprisonment Rate			Male Imprisonment Rate (%)		Female Imprisonment Rate (%)	
		Presumptive Rate (%)	Actual		Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual
			Number	Rate				
2024	14,193	38.1	3,459	24.4	42.3	27.5	19.5	10.5
2023	16,028	39.7	4,032	25.2	44.0	28.4	21.3	11.2
2022	16,259	38.4	4,159	25.6	42.8	28.9	19.5	11.1
2021	14,429	36.1	3,104	21.5	40.5	24.8	17.4	7.5
2020	11,517	35.5	2,602	22.6	39.6	25.4	16.2	9.4
2019	17,335	34.4	4,154	24.0	38.8	27.3	16.5	10.2
2018	18,284	32.6	4,226	23.1	36.9	26.3	15.8	10.6
2017	18,288	32.5	4,447	24.3	36.6	27.5	16.0	11.2
2016	16,927	33.1	4,308	25.5	36.7	28.4	17.6	12.8
2015	16,763	33.2	4,392	26.2	37.0	29.3	16.5	12.6
2014	16,145	34.4	4,218	26.1	37.9	29.0	18.4	13.0
2013	15,318	34.8	4,193	27.4	38.1	30.3	18.0	12.6
2012	15,207	34.1	4,004	26.3	37.4	29.1	17.4	12.4
2011	14,571	33.3	3,653	25.1	36.6	27.9	16.4	10.9
2010	14,311	32.7	3,640	25.4	36.0	28.3	15.7	11.0
2009	14,840	33.0	3,723	25.1	36.4	27.7	16.3	12.2
2008	15,394	32.4	3,852	25.0	35.8	27.9	16.4	11.8
2007	16,167	30.0	3,759	23.3	33.1	25.8	15.6	11.5
2006	16,443	28.7	3,593	21.9	31.8	24.4	14.2	9.8
2005	15,460	29.2	3,581	23.2	32.3	25.8	15.1	11.2
2004	14,751	30.1	3,443	23.4	33.3	26.1	16.0	11.0
2003	14,492	30.6	3,536	24.4	33.8	27.2	14.8	10.9
2002	12,977	29.6	3,057	23.6	32.9	26.4	14.5	10.7
2001	10,796	28.7	2,449	22.7	31.7	25.6	15.3	9.5
2000	10,395	27.6	2,428	23.4	31.0	26.2	11.7	10.1
1999	10,634	26.6	2,451	23.0	29.6	25.6	12.4	11.0
1998	10,887	27.0	2,561	23.5	30.3	26.4	11.3	9.8
1997	9,847	28.1	2,189	22.2	31.6	25.2	12.1	8.7
1996	9,480	27.7	2,189	23.1	31.4	26.2	10.8	8.8
1995	9,421	27.8	2,136	22.7	31.2	25.6	12.1	9.4
1994	9,787	26.7	2,043	20.9	30.0	23.7	11.3	7.6
1993	9,637	27.1	2,064	21.4	30.5	24.4	10.3	6.9
1992	9,325	26.4	1,925	20.6	29.2	23.1	11.1	7.8

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Total Imprisonment Rate			Male Imprisonment Rate (%)		Female Imprisonment Rate (%)	
		Presumptive Rate (%)	Actual		Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual
			Number	Rate				
1991	9,161	25.0	1,777	19.4	27.8	21.9	9.8	6.0
1990	8,844	25.0	1,725	19.5	27.6	21.9	11.4	7.6
1989	7,974	25.5	1,752	22.0	28.2	24.2	11.6	10.7
1988	7,572	24.5	1,586	20.9	27.4	23.5	9.0	7.4
1987	6,674	23.5	1,443	21.6	26.4	24.2	8.5	8.4
1986	6,032	22.2	1,198	19.9	24.9	22.3	7.5	6.9
1985	6,236	23.3	1,186	19.0	26.0	21.1	8.0	7.6
1984	5,792	21.9	1,134	19.6	24.1	21.5	6.9	6.6
1983	5,562	20.4	1,140	20.5	22.6	22.3	7.2	8.8
1982	6,066	18.7	1,128	18.6	20.8	20.5	5.4	6.4
1981	5,500	15.0	825	15.0	16.2	16.2	5.6	5.5
1978	4,369	NA	891	20.4	NA	21.9	NA	9.2

The following table shows the percentage for each race/ethnicity in which the Guidelines presumed an executed prison sentence (“Presumptive”) and for which actually received an executed prison sentence (“Actual”). For example, of the 7,318 people sentenced in 2024 who are white, 34.2 percent had a presumptive prison disposition and 20.6 percent received a sentence of imprisonment.

Table 21. Presumptive and Actual Imprisonment Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1978, 1981–2024

Year	Imprisonment Rate (%) by Race/Ethnicity											
	White		Black		American Indian		Hispanic		Asian		Other	
	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual
2024	34.2	20.6	46.1	30.2	34.9	27.0	35.7	25.2	38.5	20.6	0.0	50.0
2023	36.3	22.7	47.1	29.4	37.8	25.6	37.2	24.9	39.7	25.6	0.0	0.0
2022	34.9	22.5	47.4	30.7	35.3	27.9	35.6	27.2	40.2	27.9	0.0	0.0
2021	33.3	19.4	44.1	24.6	31.8	24.0	35.7	25.6	36.8	21.1	0.0	0.0
2020	31.9	20.1	44.8	27.7	33.5	23.6	33.6	24.8	31.3	18.1	0.0	0.0
2019	31.0	21.4	43.3	30.1	29.0	22.4	35.4	25.7	34.3	21.4	0.0	0.0
2018	28.0	19.5	42.8	30.0	28.8	23.7	36.5	27.2	32.6	21.6	0.0	0.0
2017	28.6	21.3	41.2	29.7	32.6	27.4	35.6	27.1	29.4	23.0	30.9	16.4
2016	28.8	22.3	43.8	31.2	29.1	26.8	39.2	31.6	27.8	23.0	20.0	0.0
2015	29.5	23.2	42.7	32.6	28.9	26.3	36.4	28.2	27.5	24.9	0.0	0.0
2014	30.3	22.7	43.1	31.9	35.6	30.9	38.5	30.0	29.2	24.6	0.0	0.0
2013	29.9	23.5	44.9	34.5	35.1	28.8	40.3	33.3	29.3	24.4	0.0	0.0
2012	29.7	22.6	43.2	33.6	35.5	28.2	36.3	28.1	30.7	24.7	25.0	25.0
2011	28.3	21.0	41.8	31.4	37.4	30.2	37.5	31.2	30.6	18.8	--*	--
2010	27.6	21.2	41.8	32.9	37.8	30.3	32.9	27.0	31.1	21.8	--	--
2009	28.6	20.9	40.8	31.7	36.8	30.9	33.3	26.5	32.5	26.7	--	--
2008	28.0	21.5	40.6	31.6	36.8	29.4	33.9	26.3	29.0	21.0	50.0	50.0
2007	26.2	20.0	38.4	30.0	31.6	24.8	31.3	26.6	27.9	18.3	0.0	0.0
2006	25.2	18.9	35.8	26.9	33.2	28.1	32.2	25.9	26.1	20.9	0.0	0.0
2005	24.6	19.8	38.8	29.4	34.8	29.2	31.3	26.8	32.8	26.0	41.7	5.3
2004	25.9	19.9	39.2	30.2	33.0	27.4	34.6	28.2	31.7	22.9	--	--
2003	27.2	22.0	37.3	29.3	29.6	24.6	38.5	30.9	34.8	23.3	31.6	26.3

* In this table, "--" means there were no cases sentenced in the category.

Year	Imprisonment Rate (%) by Race/Ethnicity											
	White		Black		American Indian		Hispanic		Asian		Other	
	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual	Presumptive	Actual
2002	26.1	20.7	35.5	27.7	33.0	27.5	36.3	31.3	31.2	24.9	23.9	15.5
2001	24.7	19.3	36.1	28.6	31.5	25.3	31.4	27.6	34.1	23.7	0.0	0.0
2000	23.4	19.7	34.6	29.3	29.7	26.4	37.1	30.5	22.2	22.2	17.4	15.9
1999	22.2	19.2	33.7	28.6	29.6	27.7	33.7	30.6	30.4	25.4	25.5	21.8
1998	22.1	19.9	35.7	30.2	29.6	26.9	33.6	28.3	29.0	20.4	20.4	11.1
1997	23.4	19.1	36.0	26.5	32.5	30.0	35.4	28.2	24.2	13.6	18.2	15.9
1996	23.8	20.2	36.6	29.9	28.3	25.4	29.2	22.3	21.4	16.1	24.4	14.6
1995	23.4	19.5	35.8	28.5	35.4	29.5	30.0	23.6	30.3	23.0	25.9	18.5
1994	22.9	18.1	36.1	27.8	31.1	25.2	26.1	18.8	23.3	17.6	33.3	20.8
1993	22.8	17.9	37.7	30.2	31.0	25.0	28.5	21.4	33.3	25.8	18.4	18.4
1992	22.9	17.8	35.2	28.2	31.3	24.3	28.1	23.1	29.5	17.1	25.0	25.0
1991	21.0	16.5	35.2	27.1	34.2	27.1	29.1	23.6	36.3	16.5	27.6	10.3
1990	22.1	16.8	32.6	26.5	34.1	28.2	27.3	23.3	36.2	29.0	24.0	16.0
1989	22.6	19.4	34.6	32.1	33.7	26.2	22.8	14.0	26.1	10.9	20.8	25.0
1988	21.6	18.3	32.7	29.1	31.5	28.2	28.1	22.2	22.9	11.4	35.3	11.8
1987	21.2	19.4	33.4	30.8	26.2	26.7	27.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	17.6	17.6
1986	20.9	18.6	29.2	26.1	21.4	22.3	21.3	17.5	24.0	12.0	38.9	38.9
1985	21.2	16.8	33.0	27.7	25.0	25.0	25.9	23.1	26.3	21.1	27.6	20.7
1984	20.5	17.5	29.8	30.2	25.2	26.2	20.4	19.5	6.3	0.0	31.6	15.8
1983	18.7	18.1	29.9	31.4	22.1	29.2	19.3	21.9	11.1	11.1	33.3	26.7
1982	15.9	15.6	32.1	32.1	25.5	28.9	35.0	34.0	18.8	12.5	23.8	23.8
1981	12.3	12.2	28.9	29.2	23.2	26.1	26.7	25.6	20.0	10.0	100.0	75.0
1978	NA	19.3	NA	28.9	NA	22.7	NA	17.6	NA	0.0	NA	31.4

The following table shows the percentage of cases sentenced in each Minnesota Judicial District in which the Guidelines presumed an executed prison sentence (“Pres.”) and for which an executed prison sentence was received (“Act.”). For example, of the 2,837 cases sentenced in the Fourth Judicial District in 2024, 38.1 percent had a recommended prison disposition and 24.4 percent received a sentence of incarceration in a state prison.

Table 22. Presumptive and Actual Imprisonment Rates by Minnesota Judicial District, 1978, 1981–2024

Year	Imprisonment Rate (%) by Judicial District																			
	1st		2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th		7th		8th		9th		10th	
	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.
2024	33.6	20.7	48.0	27.7	40.3	27.0	44.5	25.4	31.4	23.0	39.7	24.0	34.9	26.1	30.1	22.8	34.7	27.3	33.9	20.6
2023	35.4	23.1	50.7	26.7	39.5	25.0	46.7	26.5	30.3	24.4	38.4	22.9	35.9	25.4	35.0	27.8	35.3	27.1	38.2	23.2
2022	32.3	20.7	52.7	30.3	40.4	26.4	45.2	28.3	33.5	23.6	40.1	25.4	37.4	27.9	30.7	25.1	33.8	27.6	34.3	22.0
2021	29.3	18.7	48.4	21.3	36.9	22.5	41.2	22.3	31.2	21.5	36.0	18.4	35.6	25.3	26.1	20.5	33.6	25.6	35.4	18.4
2020	30.1	20.3	46.5	24.4	35.6	23.4	40.8	23.5	28.9	20.1	33.8	18.1	33.2	24.2	25.6	22.9	35.5	28.1	34.0	19.8
2019	27.2	18.5	41.9	22.2	36.0	24.2	38.4	26.6	31.7	21.8	36.2	23.4	33.0	27.5	32.2	27.6	29.6	25.9	33.9	22.8
2018	26.3	18.2	41.7	24.5	35.3	24.0	36.5	26.5	28.7	19.3	35.6	19.3	32.9	27.7	27.8	22.3	26.7	23.2	30.0	20.6
2017	27.7	20.3	39.1	25.2	33.0	25.7	36.5	25.9	29.8	20.7	36.1	24.8	33.1	27.9	30.3	27.4	28.2	26.1	29.1	21.0
2016	27.1	20.2	38.8	28.7	31.5	24.6	40.8	29.0	30.1	21.8	31.3	21.7	33.4	29.2	28.0	29.9	29.1	25.7	29.8	22.8
2015	27.3	21.0	34.7	26.4	33.2	24.5	41.2	31.8	27.3	20.0	32.0	20.1	35.1	30.8	36.3	32.0	28.1	25.9	30.3	24.5
2014	28.6	20.8	38.0	26.8	31.7	25.6	42.2	31.0	29.7	22.7	35.8	23.2	35.7	29.3	29.1	24.9	31.3	27.0	29.9	23.3
2013	28.0	20.8	41.0	33.3	32.6	28.1	43.6	31.2	29.5	21.4	34.1	23.4	34.5	30.4	28.4	27.1	31.6	27.9	29.8	23.4
2012	28.6	20.8	37.8	31.5	31.3	25.2	41.5	29.7	30.5	22.6	30.9	20.2	35.7	29.9	32.9	27.1	31.6	26.8	30.4	23.2
2011	28.8	20.7	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	43.7	30.6	27.1	19.8	30.2	21.1	32.5	24.3	32.2	28.7	31.5	25.3	29.2	20.3
2010	28.0	19.1	35.0	29.5	27.8	23.8	41.8	31.5	28.3	21.0	29.2	18.1	34.4	30.2	32.2	30.9	31.5	25.1	26.8	19.8
2009	27.9	19.8	33.7	29.4	28.5	24.2	40.2	28.8	26.5	19.6	29.3	19.8	36.9	29.9	28.4	28.6	33.0	23.7	29.0	20.3
2008	30.9	22.4	31.7	27.2	29.8	26.5	39.6	27.8	31.4	20.7	27.0	20.2	33.8	30.1	26.5	26.3	30.9	22.3	27.9	20.8
2007	27.7	19.7	31.2	26.2	27.2	22.6	37.3	26.5	26.8	18.1	25.3	19.9	30.8	28.1	26.9	24.0	28.0	23.0	26.0	18.9
2006	26.4	17.7	29.6	24.0	27.2	25.3	34.0	23.3	26.9	20.6	24.4	16.1	28.1	25.2	30.4	26.7	28.0	21.6	25.5	19.0
2005	26.3	18.9	30.5	24.1	28.0	25.4	37.0	26.4	28.3	21.7	23.1	17.8	28.5	26.0	27.0	26.5	29.4	26.2	24.2	18.7
2004	24.8	15.8	33.5	27.9	28.4	24.0	35.9	25.5	29.8	27.3	24.7	17.8	28.8	24.1	27.8	26.8	32.3	26.3	26.1	19.7
2003	25.9	20.0	32.8	27.1	31.0	25.4	34.4	26.1	34.5	27.9	25.1	18.6	27.5	24.9	31.8	27.7	31.5	26.7	29.3	21.7
2002	26.6	19.8	31.2	25.5	30.2	24.7	34.5	25.3	30.9	25.4	25.1	19.5	25.4	22.7	26.8	26.8	25.7	22.5	29.3	22.9

Year	Imprisonment Rate (%) by Judicial District																			
	1st		2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th		7th		8th		9th		10th	
	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.	Pres.	Act.
2001	23.4	17.3	31.2	25.4	30.7	23.2	34.9	26.9	24.3	20.5	22.9	15.5	24.6	23.1	24.4	24.8	27.1	21.8	26.8	20.4
2000	23.8	19.6	28.5	25.5	27.4	22.8	33.1	26.7	26.0	21.7	22.7	18.9	22.0	20.2	26.9	26.9	25.9	23.3	25.8	21.2
1999	22.5	18.4	27.2	22.5	22.6	20.1	34.2	29.0	22.6	25.6	23.3	17.9	22.6	20.6	24.1	30.7	22.0	21.2	24.8	20.5
1998	22.3	18.6	26.9	24.3	27.0	26.5	37.1	29.4	23.5	20.9	19.2	15.1	24.0	21.6	27.7	27.0	22.2	23.1	20.0	19.1
1997	22.8	19.6	27.9	22.5	28.1	21.3	37.9	26.5	20.3	19.6	25.1	17.0	24.1	22.4	24.8	21.8	26.0	25.1	22.5	17.8
1996	25.5	20.6	29.9	25.1	26.1	22.2	36.8	27.6	20.5	19.7	23.6	20.1	20.6	19.4	25.7	22.9	26.0	21.7	23.0	21.3
1995	21.6	18.4	26.6	21.4	25.6	19.2	39.5	29.8	25.5	23.5	27.2	18.9	22.5	17.9	27.1	28.6	21.7	22.0	23.3	20.9
1994	19.1	14.5	25.0	18.4	25.0	15.9	40.2	30.1	18.3	18.3	21.9	16.8	23.1	21.5	28.2	23.2	24.4	20.6	21.7	17.2
1993	22.9	18.5	26.8	23.6	21.8	15.6	41.1	29.6	17.0	15.7	23.3	17.7	21.1	18.2	24.8	20.9	20.8	18.0	22.6	17.7
1992	20.4	15.7	24.4	20.7	23.1	16.5	38.4	27.1	20.7	19.9	21.4	19.0	20.7	18.6	21.4	20.8	22.2	18.3	22.4	17.3
1991	20.2	16.3	22.9	18.6	19.9	11.8	36.6	27.6	19.4	16.4	17.8	15.3	19.5	16.3	19.7	18.0	21.8	17.8	22.3	16.4
1990	23.8	16.5	19.6	18.5	24.4	17.3	33.7	25.3	21.3	18.2	21.1	16.0	20.9	19.3	21.1	24.9	22.3	15.1	23.9	16.9
1989	23.8	19.1	23.7	21.3	27.2	22.3	32.3	29.4	27.3	23.5	21.8	19.6	18.5	15.2	20.6	22.0	19.9	16.0	23.0	17.4
1988	21.6	15.7	25.1	24.0	21.7	15.7	30.5	23.9	18.5	19.4	19.6	18.4	20.3	18.4	29.8	23.4	18.2	21.8	23.3	18.9
1987	23.4	17.8	23.9	26.1	20.0	16.3	31.0	27.5	19.3	16.1	15.6	19.2	21.1	18.1	26.2	22.1	18.6	21.4	21.8	18.0
1986	20.9	18.0	18.7	19.2	26.1	18.5	29.5	24.5	18.7	16.8	16.2	18.3	18.3	14.5	20.6	15.6	19.1	22.1	24.0	21.0
1985	19.2	15.4	23.4	21.4	19.5	13.2	29.5	21.8	15.2	13.9	24.5	19.7	20.7	17.2	19.7	17.9	19.9	19.8	24.0	19.0
1984	21.2	15.8	20.7	20.6	17.1	11.5	28.0	25.0	20.6	17.2	21.8	19.7	18.1	14.9	23.2	18.0	18.8	20.5	20.4	19.3
1983	17.8	16.9	20.0	22.1	18.3	19.1	27.8	29.3	18.3	17.7	18.7	18.5	15.4	13.6	21.2	14.5	15.5	19.3	19.3	15.4
1982	16.1	14.9	18.5	20.0	15.1	14.1	29.7	29.7	8.7	10.2	15.9	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.2	15.3	16.8	15.9	14.5	13.2
1981	9.9	6.3	14.2	15.7	12.0	11.0	26.3	24.2	4.4	5.1	10.3	14.0	11.2	11.8	8.1	8.1	13.3	14.1	13.4	14.5
1978	NA	17.0	NA	22.7	NA	25.7	NA	23.9	NA	17.4	NA	13.4	NA	13.2	NA	18.5	NA	17.0	NA	21.7

Table 23. Average Pronounced Prison Duration, Executed Sentences Only, 1981–2024

Year	Executed Prison Sentences (in months)
2024	57.4
2023	55.9
2022	49.4
2021	54.0
2020	50.6
2019	48.4
2018	47.1
2017	46.0
2016	46.3
2015	45.0
2014	45.5
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

Year	Executed Prison Sentences (in months)
1987	36.3
1986	35.4
1985	38.4
1984	36.2
1983	36.5
1982	41.0
1981	38.3

Table 24. Average Local Confinement, 1981–2024

Year	Local Confinement (in days)
2024	88
2023	88
2022	88
2021	87
2020	90
2019	92
2018	95
2017	96
2016	106
2015	105
2014	107
2013	110
2012	107
2011	109
2010	109
2009	111
2008	110
2007	110
2006	107
2005	109
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

Year	Local Confinement (in days)
1987	116
1986	113
1985	120
1984	126
1983	132
1982	144
1981	166

Departures Tables

Table 25. Dispositional Departures by Gender, Race, & Judicial District, 2024

		Total Number	Total Dispositional Departure Rate (%)	All Cases by Dispositional Departure Type					
				No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated	
				Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
	Male	11,582	16.8	9,637	83.2	22	0.2	1,923	16.6
	Female	2,611	11.5	2,312	88.5	11	0.4	288	11.0
Race/Ethnicity	White	7,318	15.4	6,189	84.6	13	0.2	1,116	15.3
	Black	4,276	18.0	3,508	82.0	9	0.2	759	17.8
	American Indian	1,257	11.4	1,114	88.6	8	0.6	135	10.7
	Hispanic	898	13.4	778	86.6	3	0.3	117	13.0
	Asian	441	19.0	357	81.0	0	0.0	84	19.0
	Other/ Unknown	3	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Judicial District	First	1,675	14.7	1,429	85.3	6	0.4	240
Second		1,489	22.0	1,161	78.0	3	0.2	325	21.8
Third		1,053	15.6	889	84.4	2	0.2	162	15.4
Fourth		2,837	20.3	2,262	79.7	6	0.2	569	20.1
Fifth		848	11.8	748	88.2	3	0.4	97	11.4
Sixth		604	17.1	501	82.9	0	0.0	103	17.1
Seventh		1,519	11.7	1,342	88.3	3	0.2	174	11.5
Eighth		425	9.4	385	90.6	0	0.0	40	9.4
Ninth		1,341	12.1	1,179	87.9	7	0.5	155	11.6
Tenth		2,402	14.5	2,053	85.5	3	0.1	346	14.4
	Total	14,193	15.8	11,949	84.2	33	0.2	2,211	15.6

Table 26. Dispositional Departures by Presumptive Disposition, by Sex, Race, & Judicial District, 2024

		Total Number	Presumptive Stays			Presumptive Commitments			
			Total	Aggravated Dispositional Departure		Total	Mitigated Dispositional Departure		
				Number	Rate (%)		Number	2024 Rate (%)	2020–24 5-Yr. Rate
	Male	11,582	6,684	22	0.3	4,898	1,923	39.3	40.5
	Female	2,611	2,102	11	0.5	509	288	56.6	58.1
Race/Ethnicity	White	7,318	4813	13	0.3	2,505	1,116	44.6	44.8
	Black	4,276	2304	9	0.4	1,972	759	38.5	41.0
	American Indian	1,257	818	8	1.0	439	135	30.8	34.3
	Hispanic	898	577	3	0.5	321	117	36.4	36.3
	Asian	441	271	0	0.0	170	84	49.4	43.5
	Other/Unknown	3	3	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
	Judicial District	First	1,675	1,113	6	0.5	562	240	42.7
Second		1,489	774	3	0.4	715	325	45.5	49.2
Third		1,053	629	2	0.3	424	162	38.2	42.7
Fourth		2,837	1,574	6	0.4	1,263	569	45.1	44.2
Fifth		848	582	3	0.5	266	97	36.5	37.2
Sixth		604	364	0	0.0	240	103	42.9	46.3
Seventh		1,519	989	3	0.3	530	174	32.8	35.7
Eighth		425	297	0	0.0	128	40	31.3	31.1
Ninth		1,341	876	7	0.8	465	155	33.3	34.0
Tenth		2,402	1,588	3	0.2	814	346	42.5	44.6
	Total	14,193	8,786	33	0.4	5,407	2,211	40.9	42.1

Table 27. Dispositional Departure Rates by County, 2024

County	All Cases			Presumptive Stays			Presumptive Commits		
	Total	No Departure		Total	Aggravated Departure		Total	Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Rate (%)		Number	Rate (%)		Number	Rate (%)
Aitkin	56	44	78.6	34	1	2.9	22	11	50.0
Anoka	878	723	82.3	571	0	0.0	307	155	50.5
Becker	105	98	93.3	83	0	0.0	22	7	31.8
Beltrami	274	255	93.1	199	0	0.0	75	19	25.3
Benton	142	133	93.7	101	1	1.0	41	8	19.5
Big Stone	8	6	75.0	5	0	0.0	3	2	66.7
Blue Earth	236	204	86.4	153	0	0.0	83	32	38.6
Brown	55	46	83.6	31	0	0.0	24	9	37.5
Carlton	111	99	89.2	78	0	0.0	33	12	36.4
Carver	161	143	88.8	105	0	0.0	56	18	32.1
Cass	80	73	91.3	57	1	1.8	23	6	26.1
Chippewa	46	44	95.7	32	0	0.0	14	2	14.3
Chisago	119	102	85.7	81	1	1.2	38	16	42.1
Clay	269	246	91.4	186	0	0.0	83	23	27.7
Clearwater	46	43	93.5	26	1	3.8	20	2	10.0
Cook	6	5	83.3	3	0	0.0	3	1	33.3
Cottonwood	39	32	82.1	28	0	0.0	11	7	63.6
Crow Wing	200	165	82.5	123	0	0.0	77	35	45.5
Dakota	910	766	84.	606	3	0.5	304	141	46.4
Dodge	29	28	96.6	17	0	0.0	12	1	8.3
Douglas	97	91	93.8	63	1	1.6	34	5	14.7
Faribault	12	10	83.3	8	0	0.0	4	2	50.0
Fillmore	25	19	76.0	13	0	0.0	12	6	50.0
Freeborn	97	88	90.7	59	0	0.0	38	9	23.7
Goodhue	107	85	79.4	59	0	0.0	48	22	45.8
Grant	13	10	76.9	9	0	0.0	4	3	75.0
Hennepin	2,837	2,262	79.7	1,574	6	0.4	1,263	569	45.1
Houston	17	12	70.6	9	0	0.0	8	5	62.5
Hubbard	123	119	96.7	83	1	1.2	40	3	7.5
Isanti	124	104	83.9	85	0	0.0	39	20	51.3
Itasca	182	140	76.9	105	0	0.0	77	42	54.5
Jackson	22	19	86.4	13	0	0.0	9	3	33.3
Kanabec	55	47	85.5	40	0	0.0	15	8	53.3
Kandiyohi	133	125	94.0	95	0	0.0	38	8	21.1
Kittson	2	1	50.0	1	0	0.0	1	1	100.0
Koochiching	45	43	95.6	36	0	0.0	9	2	22.2
Lac Qui Parle	15	12	80.0	8	0	0.0	7	3	42.9
Lake	18	15	83.3	13	0	0.0	5	3	60.0
Lake of the Woods	6	3	50.0	3	0	0.0	3	3	100.0

County	All Cases			Presumptive Stays			Presumptive Commits		
	Total	No Departure		Total	Aggravated Departure		Total	Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Rate (%)		Number	Rate (%)		Number	Rate (%)
Le Sueur	48	37	77.1	28	0	0.0	20	11	55.0
Lincoln	8	6	75.0	5	0	0.0	3	2	66.7
Lyon	74	71	95.9	57	0	0.0	17	3	17.6
McLeod	90	83	92.2	55	0	0.0	35	7	20.0
Mahnomen	39	32	82.1	28	0	0.0	11	7	63.6
Marshall	10	7	70.0	3	0	0.0	7	3	42.9
Martin	46	45	97.8	36	0	0.0	10	1	10.0
Meeker	48	43	89.6	39	0	0.0	9	5	55.6
Mille Lacs	154	128	83.1	98	0	0.0	56	26	46.4
Morrison	82	73	89.0	55	0	0.0	27	9	33.3
Mower	149	135	90.6	98	1	1.0	51	13	25.5
Murray	20	17	85.0	12	0	0.0	8	3	37.5
Nicollet	49	41	83.7	31	0	0.0	18	8	44.4
Nobles	110	109	99.1	93	0	0.0	17	1	5.9
Norman	21	19	90.5	18	0	0.0	3	2	66.7
Olmsted	357	292	81.8	195	1	0.5	162	64	39.5
Otter Tail	162	141	87.0	109	0	0.0	53	21	39.6
Pennington	38	34	89.5	28	0	0.0	10	4	40.0
Pine	118	102	86.4	78	0	0.0	40	16	40.0
Pipestone	28	25	89.3	20	1	5.0	8	2	25.0
Polk	188	171	91.0	111	3	2.7	77	14	18.2
Pope	10	9	90.0	8	0	0.0	2	1	50.0
Ramsey	1,489	1,161	78.0	774	3	0.4	715	325	45.5
Red Lake	11	11	100.0	5	0	0.0	6	0	0.0
Redwood	100	80	80.0	60	2	3.3	40	18	45.0
Renville	74	68	91.9	48	0	0.0	26	6	23.1
Rice	156	132	84.6	95	0	0.0	61	24	39.3
Rock	18	17	94.4	14	0	0.0	4	1	25.0
Roseau	20	19	95.0	16	0	0.0	4	1	25.0
St. Louis	469	382	81.4	270	0	0.0	199	87	43.7
Scott	337	295	87.5	245	3	1.2	92	39	42.4
Sherburne	282	255	90.4	187	1	0.5	95	26	27.4
Sibley	22	20	90.9	15	0	0.0	7	2	28.6
Stearns	447	374	83.7	251	1	0.4	196	72	36.7
Steele	95	81	85.3	61	0	0.0	34	14	41.2
Stevens	9	4	44.4	4	0	0.0	5	5	100.0
Swift	10	9	90.0	6	0	0.0	4	1	25.0
Todd	29	28	96.6	25	0	0.0	4	1	25.0
Traverse	4	4	100.0	4	0	0.0	0	0	--
Wabasha	30	25	83.3	20	0	0.0	10	5	50.0
Wadena	32	30	93.8	18	0	0.0	14	2	14.3
Waseca	44	36	81.8	30	0	0.0	14	8	57.1

County	All Cases			Presumptive Stays			Presumptive Commits		
	Total	No Departure		Total	Aggravated Departure		Total	Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Rate (%)		Number	Rate (%)		Number	Rate (%)
Washington	498	419	84.1	312	0	0.0	186	79	42.5
Watsonwan	31	26	83.9	21	0	0.0	10	5	50.0
Wilkin	18	15	83.3	13	0	0.0	5	3	60.0
Winona	54	41	75.9	32	0	0.0	22	13	59.1
Wright	328	301	91.8	234	1	0.4	94	26	27.7
Yellow Medicine	37	36	97.3	26	0	0.0	11	1	9.1
Total	14,193	11,949	84.2	8,786	33	0.4	5,407	2,211	40.9

Table 28. Durational Departures, 1981–2024

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Total Durational Departure Rate (%)	All Cases, by Durational Departure Type					
			No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated	
			Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
2024	14,193	14.0	12,205	86.0	157	1.1	1,831	12.9
2023	16,028	14.9	13,933	85.1	303 ²⁶	1.9	2,092	13.1
2022	16,259	16.2	13,624	83.8	527 ²⁷	3.2	2,108	13.0
2021	14,429	15.6	12,182	84.4	424 ²⁸	2.9	1,823	12.6
2020	11,517	13.8	9,931	86.2	179	1.6	1,394	12.1
2019	17,335	13.7	12,008	86.2	251	1.4	2,131	12.3
2018	18,284	13.5	15,811	86.5	258	1.4	2,215	12.1
2017	18,288	13.0	15,912	87.0	215	1.2	2,161	11.8
2016	16,927	13.3	14,669	86.7	218	1.3	2,040	12.1
2015	16,763	13.9	14,438	86.1	275	1.6	2,050	12.2
2014	16,145	14.4	13,820	85.6	239	1.5	2,086	12.9
2013	15,318	15.1	13,008	84.9	203	1.3	2,107	13.8
2012	15,207	15.1	12,910	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	16,167	11.8	14,262	88.2	319	2.0	1,587	9.8
2006	16,443	12.2	14,447	87.8	349	2.1	1,650	10.0
2005	15,460	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	12,977	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

²⁶ This includes 109 cases that were a departure from the new five-year presumptive probation cap, effective for crimes committed on or after August 1, 2020: Such a departure occurred in 0.7 percent of the 2023 cases.

²⁷ This includes 289 cases that were a departure from the new five-year presumptive probation cap, effective for crimes committed on or after August 1, 2020: Such a departure occurred in 1.8 percent of the 2022 cases.

²⁸ This includes 182 cases that were a departure from the new five-year presumptive probation cap, effective for crimes committed on or after August 1, 2020: Such a departure occurred in 1.3 percent of the 2021 cases.

Year	Total Number Sentenced	Total Durational Departure Rate (%)	All Cases, by Durational Departure Type					
			No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated	
			Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
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 29. Durational Departures by Gender, Race, & Judicial District, 2024

		Total Number	Total Durational Departure Rate (%)	All Cases, by Durational Departure Type					
				No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated	
				Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
	Male	11,582	13.9	9,973	86.1	143	1.2	1,466	12.7
	Female	2,611	14.5	2,232	85.5	14	0.5	365	14.0
Race/Ethnicity	White	7,318	10.9	6,522	89.1	67	0.9	729	10.0
	Black	4,276	20.4	3,402	79.6	61	1.4	813	19.0
	American Indian	1,257	10.1	1,130	89.9	15	1.2	112	8.9
	Hispanic	898	13.4	778	86.6	10	1.1	110	12.2
	Asian	441	15.6	372	84.4	4	0.9	65	14.7
	Other/Unknown	3	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	66.7
	Judicial District	First	1,675	20.2	1,336	79.8	27	1.6	312
	Second	1,489	25.4	1,111	74.6	12	0.8	366	24.6
	Third	1,053	7.0	979	93.0	13	1.2	61	5.8
	Fourth	2,837	24.5	2,141	75.5	43	1.5	653	23.0
	Fifth	848	8.0	780	92.0	6	0.7	62	7.3
	Sixth	604	3.8	581	96.2	4	0.7	19	3.1
	Seventh	1,519	7.1	1,411	92.9	13	0.9	95	6.3
	Eighth	425	4.0	408	96.0	3	0.7	14	3.3
	Ninth	1,341	4.3	1,283	95.7	19	1.4	39	2.9
	Tenth	2,402	9.5	2,175	90.5	17	0.7	210	8.7
	Total	14,193	14.0	12,205	86.0	157	1.1	1,831	12.9

Table 30. Durational Departures, Executed Prison Sentences, by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, & Judicial District, 2024

		Number Executed Prison	Total Durational Departure Rate (%)	Durational Departures, Executed Prison Sentences Only						
				No Departure		Aggravated		Mitigated		
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	2024 Rate	2020–24 5-Yr. Rate
	Male	3,184	19.5	2,562	80.5	74	2.3	548	17.2	19.2
	Female	275	18.9	223	81.1	4	1.5	48	17.5	17.2
Race/Ethnicity	White	1,510	14.9	1,285	85.1	33	2.2	192	12.7	14.9
	Black	1,293	26.2	954	73.8	32	2.5	307	23.7	26.6
	American Indian	339	15.9	285	84.1	7	2.1	47	13.9	14.7
	Hispanic	226	17.3	187	82.7	5	2.2	34	15.0	15.4
	Asian	91	18.7	74	81.3	1	1.1	16	17.6	24.6
	Other/Unknown	0	0.0	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
	Total		3,459	19.5	2,785	80.5	78	2.3	596	17.2
Judicial District	First	347	24.2	263	75.8	10	2.9	74	21.3	19.3
	Second	413	31.5	283	68.5	7	1.7	123	29.8	36.1
	Third	284	8.5	260	91.5	7	2.5	17	6.0	6.4
	Fourth	720	34.0	475	66.0	19	2.6	226	31.4	36.4
	Fifth	195	12.8	170	87.2	3	1.5	22	11.3	12.6
	Sixth	145	7.6	134	92.4	2	1.4	9	6.2	7.2
	Seventh	396	13.1	344	86.9	10	2.5	42	10.6	13.3
	Eighth	97	10.3	87	89.7	2	2.1	8	8.2	6.7
	Ninth	366	9.0	333	91.0	10	2.7	23	6.3	7.8
	Tenth	496	12.1	436	87.9	8	1.6	52	10.5	11.6

Table 31. Durational Departures by County for Cases Receiving an Executed Prison Sentence, 2024

County	Number of Executed Prison Sentences	No Departure		Aggravated Departure		Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
Aitkin	12	8	66.7	0	0.0	4	33.3
Anoka	164	147	89.6	2	1.2	15	9.1
Becker	17	17	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beltrami	61	56	91.8	2	3.3	3	4.9
Benton	35	32	91.4	1	2.9	2	5.7
Big Stone	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Blue Earth	60	54	90.0	1	1.7	5	8.3
Brown	15	13	86.7	0	0.0	2	13.3
Carlton	23	21	91.3	0	0.0	2	8.7
Carver	40	33	82.5	0	0.0	7	17.5
Cass	18	17	94.4	0	0.0	1	5.6
Chippewa	14	12	85.7	1	7.1	1	7.1
Chisago	25	20	80.0	2	8.0	3	12.0
Clay	71	70	98.6	1	1.4	0	0.0
Clearwater	21	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0.0
Cook	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cottonwood	4	3	75.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
Crow Wing	47	39	83.0	2	4.3	6	12.8
Dakota	176	118	67.0	8	4.5	50	28.4
Dodge	12	11	91.7	0	0.0	1	8.3
Douglas	31	27	87.1	1	3.2	3	9.7
Faribault	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fillmore	7	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0
Freeborn	30	27	90.0	2	6.7	1	3.3
Goodhue	29	26	89.7	0	0.0	3	10.3
Grant	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hennepin	720	475	66.0	19	2.6	226	31.4
Houston	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hubbard	41	39	95.1	1	2.4	1	2.4
Isanti	20	18	90.0	0	0.0	2	10.0
Itasca	38	37	97.4	0	0.0	1	2.6
Jackson	8	3	37.5	0	0.0	5	62.5
Kanabec	9	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kandiyohi	32	31	96.9	1	3.1	0	0.0
Kittson	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Koochiching	8	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lac Qui Parle	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lake	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lake of the Woods	0	--	--	--	--	--	--

County	Number of Executed Prison Sentences	No Departure		Aggravated Departure		Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
Le Sueur	9	7	77.8	0	0.0	2	22.2
Lincoln	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lyon	16	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
McLeod	28	26	92.9	0	0.0	2	7.1
Mahnomen	7	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Marshall	4	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Martin	11	10	90.9	0	0.0	1	9.1
Meeker	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mille Lacs	32	24	75.0	2	6.3	6	18.8
Morrison	20	19	95.0	1	5.0	0	0.0
Mower	41	39	95.1	0	0.0	2	4.9
Murray	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nicollet	11	9	81.8	0	0.0	2	18.2
Nobles	18	16	88.9	0	0.0	2	11.1
Norman	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Olmsted	105	95	90.5	4	3.8	6	5.7
Otter Tail	38	37	97.4	0	0.0	1	2.6
Pennington	12	11	91.7	0	0.0	1	8.3
Pine	24	22	91.7	0	0.0	2	8.3
Pipestone	7	4	57.1	1	14.3	2	28.6
Polk	81	74	91.4	3	3.7	4	4.9
Pope	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ramsey	413	283	68.5	7	1.7	123	29.8
Red Lake	6	5	83.3	0	0.0	1	16.7
Redwood	26	26	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Renville	20	15	75.0	0	0.0	5	25.0
Rice	42	38	90.5	0	0.0	4	9.5
Rock	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Roseau	8	7	87.5	0	0.0	1	12.5
St. Louis	116	107	92.2	2	1.7	7	6.0
Scott	60	49	81.7	2	3.3	9	15.0
Sherburne	70	64	91.4	3	4.3	3	4.3
Sibley	5	4	80.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
Stearns	136	103	75.7	4	2.9	29	21.3
Steele	21	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stevens	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swift	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Todd	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Traverse	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wabasha	7	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	14.3
Wadena	12	11	91.7	0	0.0	1	8.3
Waseca	6	5	83.3	0	0.0	1	16.7

County	Number of Executed Prison Sentences	No Departure		Aggravated Departure		Mitigated Departure	
		Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
Washington	110	92	83.6	1	0.9	18	16.4
Watonwan	7	4	57.1	0	0.0	2	28.6
Wilkin	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Winona	10	9	90.0	1	10.0	1	10.0
Wright	74	64	86.5	0	0.0	9	12.2
Yellow Medicine	13	12	92.3	0	0.0	1	7.7
Total	3,459	2,785	80.5	78	2.3	596	17.2

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 mitigated durational departure from the Guidelines because it is below the appropriate range on the applicable Grid (i.e., a duration of less than one year and one day). Although still relatively rare, this type of departure has become more common in the past decade. In 2024, the rate was the highest it has ever been, at 7.3 percent.

Table 32. Felony Level Convictions Receiving Misdemeanor or Gross Misdemeanor Sentences, 1981–2024

Year	Total Number of Cases	Number Receiving Non-Felony Sentences	Rate Receiving Non-Felony Sentences (%)
2024	14,193	1,033	7.3
2023	16,028	1,123	7.0
2022	16,259	1,036	6.4
2021	14,429	1,028	7.1
2020	11,517	699	6.1
2019	17,335	1,071	6.2
2018	18,284	1,040	5.7
2017	18,288	944	5.2
2016	16,927	820	4.8
2015	16,763	783	4.7
2014	16,145	804	5.0
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	16,167	512	3.2
2006	16,443	439	2.7
2005	15,460	305	2.0
2004	14,751	341	2.3
2003	14,492	365	2.5
2002	12,977	290	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

Year	Total Number of Cases	Number Receiving Non-Felony Sentences	Rate Receiving Non-Felony Sentences (%)
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

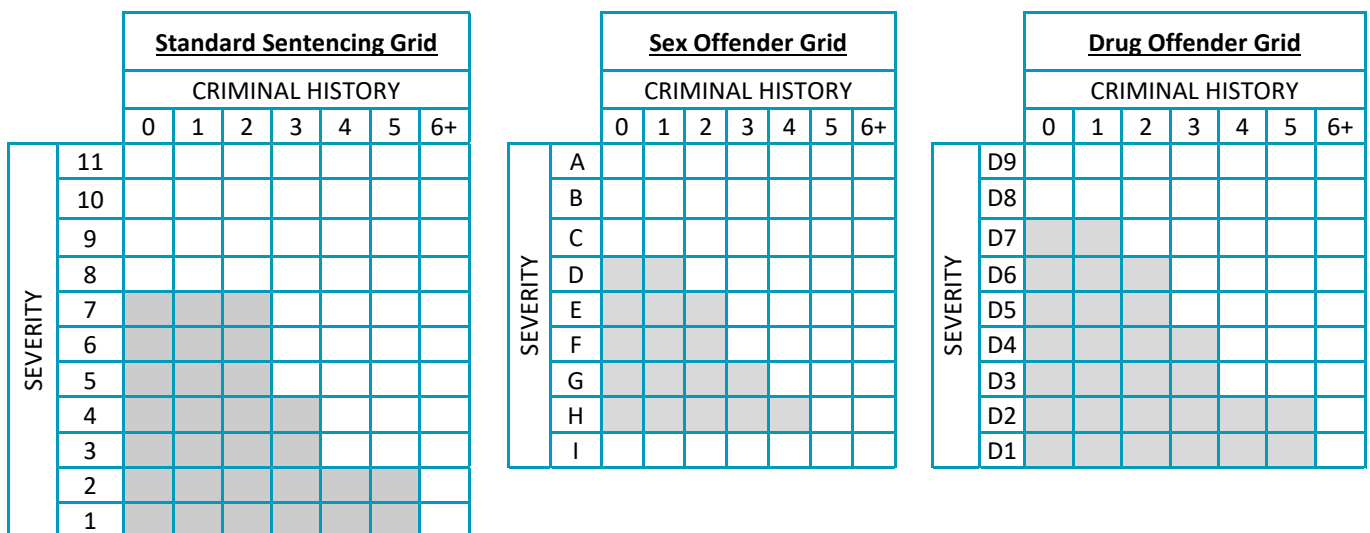
Appendixes

Appendix 1. How the Sentencing Guidelines Work

A separate Sex Offender Grid, with severity levels from I to A (most serious), is used for sentencing sex offenses. A separate Drug Offender Grid, with severity levels from D1 to D9 (most serious), is used for sentencing drug offenses. The horizontal axis represents the defendant’s criminal history and includes points for: variously weighted prior felony sentences; some prior misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor sentences; limited prior serious juvenile offenses; and “custody status”—if the current offense was committed while confined or under community supervision.

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 certain criminal sexual conduct offenses) are excluded from the Guidelines.



A separate Sex Offender Grid, with severity levels from I²⁹ to A (most serious), is used for sentencing sex offenses. A separate Drug Offender Grid, with severity levels from D1 to D9 (most serious), is used for sentencing drug offenses.

²⁹ Effective September 15, 2021, the severity level of failure to register as a predatory offender was renamed from Severity Level H to Severity Level I. Failure to register as a predatory offender, which carries a mandatory minimum prison sentence (Minn. Stat. § 243.166), is ranked alone at that severity level. The recommended Guidelines disposition for Severity Level I is therefore commitment.

The horizontal axis represents the defendant’s criminal history and includes points for: variously weighted prior felony sentences; some prior misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor sentences; limited prior serious juvenile offenses; and “custody status”—if the current offense was committed while confined or under community supervision.

Presumptive Sentence

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

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

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

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 page 29.)

Regardless of whether 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](#), an executed prison sentence 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. In addition, certain offenses (such as criminal sexual conduct and felony DWI) require a period of conditional release to be served upon release from prison.

The Department of Corrections may extend imprisonment time for violations of prison disciplinary rules or conditions of supervised release. This extension period could result in service of the entire executed sentence in prison—or more, if conditional release applies.

The presumptive Guidelines sentence cannot always be determined by simply looking at one of the sentencing grids. Due to mandatory minimum sentences and other enhanced sentences provided by the Legislature, the presumptive Guidelines sentence is sometimes more severe than it might appear from the grids alone.

It is not possible to fully explain all sentencing 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 <https://mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines>.

Appendix 2. 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 everyone convicted of a felony in adult court and sentenced under the Guidelines in Minnesota. A “case” is defined when a sentencing worksheet is received from the probation officer and matched with sentencing data from the District Court. A person sentenced in the same county on more than one offense within a 30-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 person sentenced (e.g., date of birth, gender, race or ethnicity), the person’s criminal history, the conviction offense(s), 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. Previously, only attempted first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder had been 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 now monitors all life sentences pronounced, by offense type.

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 calendar year. The slight shift in the time frames does not significantly interfere with analysis.

Limitations

There are few specific guidelines to the court regarding the imposition of these intermediate sanctions.³⁰ The monitoring system contains information on whether the court pronounced local confinement time as a condition of probation and for how long but does not contain information regarding other sanctions imposed. Sanctions for violations of probation conditions, which may ultimately include probation revocation and state imprisonment, are likewise not included in the monitoring data.³¹

³⁰ For general guidance, see 2024 Minn. Sentencing Guidelines § 3.A. The presumptive five-year probation cap mentioned on page 5, above, took effect for offenses committed on or after August 1, 2020.

³¹ For a discussion of probation revocations, see MSGC’s most recent Probation Revocation report under “Special Topics” at <http://mn.gov/sentencing-guidelines/reports>.

Appendix 3. Standard Sentencing Guidelines Grid – Effective August 1, 2024

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.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
<i>Murder, 2nd Degree (Intentional; Drive-By-Shootings)</i>	11	306 <i>261-367</i>	326 <i>278-391</i>	346 <i>295-415</i>	366 <i>312-439</i>	386 <i>329-463</i>	406 <i>346-480¹</i>	426 <i>363-480¹</i>
<i>Murder, 2nd Degree (Unintentional) Murder, 3rd Degree (Depraved Mind)</i>	10	150 <i>128-180</i>	165 <i>141-198</i>	180 <i>153-216</i>	195 <i>166-234</i>	210 <i>179-252</i>	225 <i>192-270</i>	240 <i>204-288</i>
<i>Murder, 3rd Degree (Drugs) Assault, 1st Degree (Great Bodily Harm)</i>	9	86 <i>74-103</i>	98 <i>84-117</i>	110 <i>94-132</i>	122 <i>104-146</i>	134 <i>114-160</i>	146 <i>125-175</i>	158 <i>135-189</i>
<i>Agg. Robbery, 1st Degree Burglary, 1st Degree (w/ Weapon or Assault)</i>	8	48 <i>41-57</i>	58 <i>50-69</i>	68 <i>58-81</i>	78 <i>67-93</i>	88 <i>75-105</i>	98 <i>84-117</i>	108 <i>92-129</i>
<i>Felony DWI Financial Exploitation of a Vulnerable Adult</i>	7	36	42	48	54 <i>46-64</i>	60 <i>51-72</i>	66 <i>57-79</i>	72 <i>62-84^{1,2}</i>
<i>Assault, 2nd Degree Burglary, 1st Degree (Occupied Dwelling)</i>	6	21	27	33	39 <i>34-46</i>	45 <i>39-54</i>	51 <i>44-61</i>	57 <i>49-68</i>
<i>Residential Burglary Simple Robbery</i>	5	18	23	28	33 <i>29-39</i>	38 <i>33-45</i>	43 <i>37-51</i>	48 <i>41-57</i>
<i>Nonresidential Burglary</i>	4	12	15	18	21	24 <i>21-28</i>	27 <i>23-32</i>	30 <i>26-36</i>
<i>Theft Crimes (Over \$5,000)</i>	3	12	13	15	17	19 <i>17-22</i>	21 <i>18-25</i>	23 <i>20-27</i>
<i>Theft Crimes (\$5,000 or less) Check Forgery (\$251-\$2,500)</i>	2	12	12	13	15	17	19	21 <i>18-25</i>
<i>Assault, 4th Degree Fleeing a Peace Officer</i>	1	12	12	12	13	15	17	19 <i>17-22</i>

¹ 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 the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum.

² For Severity Level 7 offenses other than Felony DWI, the standard range of 20% higher than the fixed duration applies at CHS 6 or more. (The range is 62-86.)

Appendix 4. Sex Offender Grid – Effective August 1, 2024

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.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
<i>Criminal Sexual Conduct (CSC) 1st Degree</i>	A	144 <i>144²-172</i>	156 <i>144²-187</i>	168 <i>144²-201</i>	180 <i>153-216</i>	234 <i>199-280</i>	306 <i>261-360</i>	360 <i>306-360³</i>
<i>CSC 2nd Degree–1(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) 1a(a)(b)(c)(d)(h)(i) (e.g., contact & force with bodily harm)</i>	B	90 <i>90²-108</i>	110 <i>94-132</i>	130 <i>111-156</i>	150 <i>128-180</i>	195 <i>166-234</i>	255 <i>217-306</i>	300 <i>255-360</i>
<i>CSC 3rd Degree–1(a)(b)(c)(d) 1a(c)(d)(g)(h)(i) (e.g., penetration & coercion/occupation)</i>	C	48 <i>41-57</i>	62 <i>53-74</i>	76 <i>65-91</i>	90 <i>77-108</i>	117 <i>100-140</i>	153 <i>131-183</i>	180 <i>153-216</i>
<i>CSC 2nd Degree–1a(e)(f)(g) (age) CSC 3rd Degree–1a(a)(e)(f) or 1a(b) with 2(1) (age)</i>	D	36	48	60 <i>51-72</i>	70 <i>60-84</i>	91 <i>78-109</i>	119 <i>102-142</i>	140 <i>119-168</i>
<i>CSC 4th Degree–1(a)(b)(c)(d) 1a(c)(d)(g)(h)(i) (e.g., contact & coercion/occupation)</i>	E	24	36	48	60 <i>51-72</i>	78 <i>67-93</i>	102 <i>87-120</i>	120 <i>102-120³</i>
<i>CSC 4th Degree–1a(a)(b)(e)(f) (age) CSC 5th Degree–3(b) (subsequent)</i>	F	18	27	36	45 <i>39-54</i>	59 <i>51-70</i>	77 <i>66-92</i>	84 <i>72-100</i>
<i>CSC 3rd Degree–1a(b) with 2(2) Possession of Child Pornography Solicit Child for Sexual Conduct</i>	G	15	20	25	30	39 <i>34-46</i>	51 <i>44-60</i>	60 <i>51-60³</i>
<i>CSC 5th Degree–3(a) (nonconsensual penetration)</i>	H	12	14	16	18	24	24 ³ <i>24-24</i>	24 ³ <i>24-24</i>
<i>Failure to Register as a Predatory Offender</i>	I	12 ¹ <i>12¹-14</i>	14 <i>12¹-16</i>	16 <i>14-19</i>	18 <i>16-21</i>	24 <i>21-28</i>	30 <i>26-36</i>	36 <i>31-43</i>

¹ 12¹=One year and one day mandatory minimum under Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 5(b).



Presumptive commitment to state imprisonment. Sex offenses under Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 2, have mandatory life sentences and are excluded from the Guidelines.



Presumptive stayed sentence; at the discretion of the court, up to 364 days 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.

² Sex Trafficking is not subject to a 144- or 90-month minimum statutory presumptive sentence so the standard range of 15% lower and 20% higher than the fixed duration applies. (For Severity Level A, Criminal History Scores 0, 1, & 2, the ranges are 123–172, 133–187, & 143–201, respectively. For Severity Level B, Criminal History Score 0, the range is 77–108.)

³ 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 the maximum sentence is not more than the statutory maximum. For Severity Level H, all displayed durations, including the upper and lower ranges, are constrained by the statutory maximum at criminal history scores above 4.

Appendix 5. Drug Offender Grid – Effective August 1, 2024

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

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
<i>Aggravated Controlled Substance Crime, 1st Degree</i> <i>Manufacture of Any Amt. Meth</i>	D9	86 <i>74*-103</i>	98 <i>84*-117</i>	110 <i>94*-132</i>	122 <i>104*-146</i>	134 <i>114*-160</i>	146 <i>125*-175</i>	158 <i>135*-189</i>
<i>Controlled Substance Crime, 1st Degree</i>	D8	65 <i>56*-78</i>	75 <i>64*-90</i>	85 <i>73*-102</i>	95 <i>81*-114</i>	105 <i>90*-126</i>	115 <i>98*-138</i>	125 <i>107*-150</i>
<i>Controlled Substance Crime, 2nd Degree</i>	D7	48	58	68 <i>58-81</i>	78 <i>67-93</i>	88 <i>75-105</i>	98 <i>84-117</i>	108 <i>92-129</i>
<i>Controlled Substance Crime, 3rd Degree</i> <i>Failure to Affix Stamp</i>	D6	21	27	33	39 <i>34-46</i>	45 <i>39-54</i>	51 <i>44-61</i>	57 <i>49-68</i>
<i>Possess Substances with Intent to Manufacture Meth</i>	D5	18	23	28	33 <i>29-39</i>	38 <i>33-45</i>	43 <i>37-51</i>	48 <i>41-57</i>
<i>Controlled Substance Crime, 4th Degree</i>	D4	12	15	18	21	24 <i>21-28</i>	27 <i>23-32</i>	30 <i>26-36</i>
<i>Meth Crimes Involving Children and Vulnerable Adults</i>	D3	12	13	15	17	19 <i>17-22</i>	21 <i>18-25</i>	23 <i>20-27</i>
<i>Controlled Substance Crime, 5th Degree</i>	D2	12	12	13	15	17	19	21 <i>18-25</i>
<i>Sale of Simulated Controlled Substance</i>	D1	12	12	12	13	15	17	19 <i>17-22</i>

* Lower range may not apply. See section 2.C.3.c(1) and Minn. Stat. § 152.021, subdivisions 3(c) & 3(d).



Presumptive commitment to state imprisonment.



Presumptive stayed sentence; at the discretion of the court, up to 364 days 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. See sections 2.C and 2.E.

Glossary of Terms

Commitment. “Commitment” occurs when a person is sentenced to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections.

Concurrent Sentence. When the court orders sentences to be “concurrent,” the court is ordering that multiple sentences be served at the same time.

Consecutive Sentence. When the court orders sentences to be “consecutive,” the court is ordering that multiple sentences be served one after the other in the manner described in section 2.F.

Criminal History Score. The “criminal history score” is comprised of criminal history factors detailed in section 2.B. The horizontal axis on the applicable grid represents the offender’s criminal history score.

Departure. A “departure” is a pronounced sentence other than that recommended in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid, including a stayed or imposed gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor sentence.

Dispositional Departure. A “dispositional departure” occurs when the court orders a disposition other than that recommended in the Guidelines.

Aggravated Dispositional Departure. An “aggravated dispositional departure” occurs when the Guidelines recommend a stayed sentence but the court pronounces a prison sentence.

Mitigated Dispositional Departure. A “mitigated dispositional departure” occurs when the Guidelines recommend a prison sentence but the court stays the sentence.

Durational Departure. A “durational departure” occurs when the court orders a sentence with a prison duration other than the presumptive fixed duration or range in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.

Aggravated Durational Departure. An “aggravated durational departure” occurs when the court pronounces a prison duration that is more than 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.

Mitigated Durational Departure. A “mitigated durational departure” occurs when the court pronounces a prison sentence that is more than 15 percent lower than the fixed duration displayed in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.

Departure Report. A “departure report” is a form completed by the sentencing court when the court pronounces a sentence that is a departure from the presumptive sentence. Under Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03, subd. 4(c), the form must be completed and submitted to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission within 15 days after sentencing.

Executed Sentence. An “executed sentence” is the total period of time for which an inmate is committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections (sent to prison). Under Minn. Stat. § 244.101, the sentence consists of two parts: a minimum term of imprisonment and a maximum period of supervised release.

Term of Imprisonment. For offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993, the “term of imprisonment” (incarceration) is equal to two-thirds of the executed sentence.

Supervised Release Term. For offenders committed to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1993, the “supervised release term” is a period of mandatory community supervision, which is served following the end of the term of imprisonment and is equal to one-third of the executed sentence less any applicable disciplinary confinement period.

Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile (EJJ). An “extended jurisdiction juvenile” is a child who, under the procedures in Minn. Stat. § 260B.130, has been given a stayed adult sentence and a juvenile disposition, and for whom jurisdiction of the juvenile court may continue until the child’s twenty-first birthday.

Factfinder. The “factfinder” or finder of fact determines the facts in the case and may be either the court or the jury.

Hernandize. “Hernandize” (or “Hernandizing”) is the unofficial term for the process described in section 2.B.1.e of counting criminal history when multiple offenses are sentenced on the same day before the same court.

Local Confinement. “Local confinement” is a term of incarceration of up to one year served in a local facility and may be pronounced by the court as a condition of probation.

Mandatory Minimum. The “mandatory minimum” is a minimum executed sentence duration specified in statute for offenders convicted of certain felony offenses.

Presumptive Sentence. “Presumptive sentences” are those sentences provided on the Sentencing Guidelines. They are presumptive because they are presumed to be appropriate for all typical cases sharing criminal history and offense severity characteristics.

Presumptive Disposition. The “presumptive disposition” is the recommendation for either a commitment or a stayed sentence.

Presumptive Commitment. A “presumptive commitment” is a recommended disposition of imprisonment for cases contained in cells outside of the shaded area on the Grids.

Presumptive Stayed Sentence. A “presumptive stayed sentence” is a recommendation for a stayed sentence for cases contained in the cells within the shaded area on the Grids.

Presumptive Duration. The “presumptive duration” is the recommended fixed sentence length in months found in the appropriate cell on the applicable Grid.

Presumptive Range. The “presumptive range” is provided for a sentence that is a presumptive commitment. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 244.09, subd. 5(2), the range is 15 percent lower and 20 percent higher than the fixed duration displayed in each cell on the Grids.

Lower Range. The “lower range” is that portion of the presumptive range that is shorter than the fixed presumptive duration.

Sentence Modifier. A “sentence modifier” is a statute or policy that aids in defining the punishment for the underlying offense. A sentence modifier can affect either or both the duration and the disposition of the presumptive sentence. See section 2.G for policies relating to determining the presumptive sentence for offenses that include a sentence modifier.

Sentencing Guidelines Grids. The “Sentencing Guidelines Grids” (or “Grids”) display presumptive sentences for felony offenses according to the severity level of the offense (vertical axis) and offender’s criminal history score (horizontal axis).

Sex Offender Grid. The “Sex Offender Grid” displays the presumptive sentences for criminal sexual conduct, failure to register as a predatory offender, and related offenses as shown on the Sex Offender Grid.

Drug Offender Grid. The “Drug Offender Grid” displays the presumptive sentences for controlled substance crime, failure to affix stamp, and related offenses as shown on the Drug Offender Grid.

Standard Grid. The “Standard Grid” displays the presumptive sentences for felony offenses not on the Sex Offender Grid or Drug Offender Grid.

Sentencing Worksheet. The “Sentencing Worksheet” (or “Worksheet”) is a form completed by probation at the direction of the court under Minn. Stat. § 609.115, subd. 2a. The Worksheet reflects the severity of the current conviction offense, applicable history as calculated under Sentencing Guidelines policies, and the presumptive sentence as reflected in the appropriate cell of the applicable Grid. A separate Worksheet should be completed for all felony-level offenses receiving a stayed or imposed sentence, or a stay of imposition. This includes offenses that receive a life sentence and felony convictions for which the court imposes a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor sentence.

Severity Level. The “severity level” is a ranking assigned to each felony offense by the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to indicate the seriousness of the offense. The vertical axis on the applicable grid represents the severity of the conviction offense. Felony offenses, other than sex and drug offenses, are arranged on the Standard Grid into eleven levels of severity, ranging from high (Severity Level 11) to low (Severity Level 1). Sex offenses are arranged on the Sex Offender Grid into nine severity levels, ranging from high (Severity Level A) to low (Severity Level I). Drug offenses are arranged on the Drug Offender Grid into nine levels of severity, ranging from high (Severity Level D9) to low (Severity Level D1). Offenses listed within each severity level are deemed equally serious.

Statutory Maximum. The “statutory maximum” is the maximum sentence duration provided for the offense in statute (e.g., “imprisonment for not more than 15 years”).

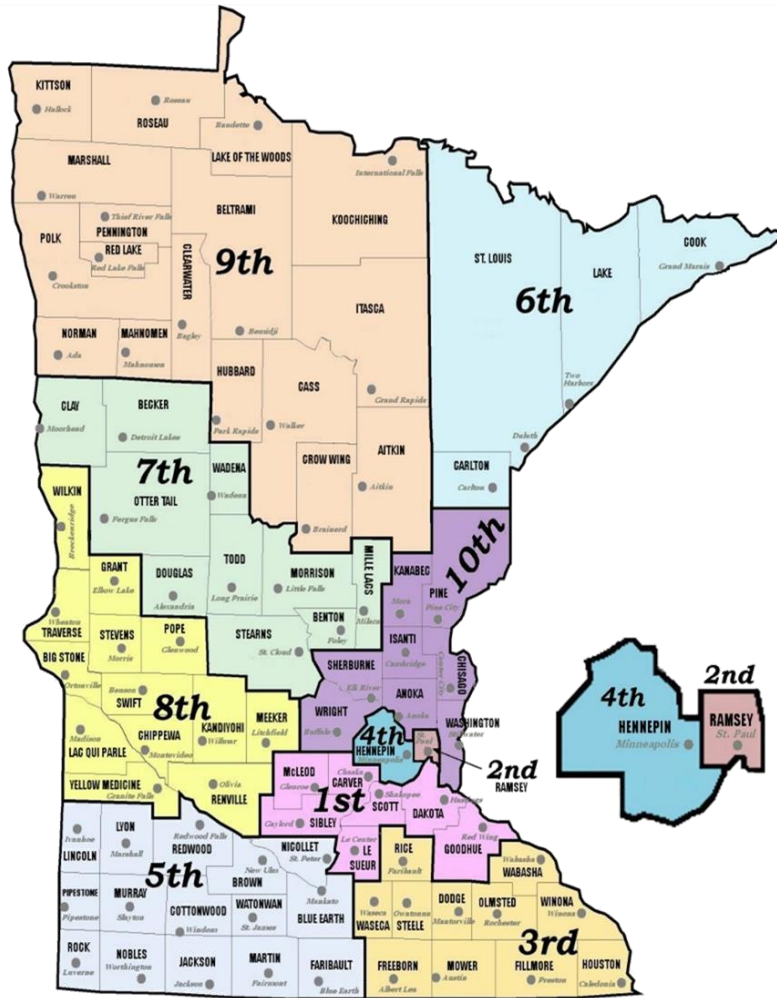
Stayed Sentence. A “stay of sentence” may be accomplished by either a stay of imposition or a stay of execution. There are two steps in sentencing: the imposition of a sentence and the execution of the sentence imposed. The imposition of sentence consists of pronouncing the sentence to be served in prison (for example, 3

years imprisonment). The execution of an imposed sentence consists of transferring the felon to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections to serve the prison sentence.

Stay of Imposition. A “stay of imposition” occurs when the court accepts and records a finding or plea of guilty but does not impose (or pronounce) a prison sentence. If the offender successfully completes the stay, the case is discharged, and the conviction is deemed a misdemeanor under Minn. Stat. § 609.13 but is still included in criminal history under section 2.B.

Stay of Execution. A “stay of execution” occurs when the court accepts and records a finding or plea of guilty, and a prison sentence is pronounced, but is not executed. If the offender successfully completes the stay, the case is discharged, but the offender continues to have a record of a felony conviction, which is included in criminal history under section 2.B.

Minnesota Judicial District Map



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

Source: Minn. Judicial Branch.