MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BRANCH

Restitution in Minnesota: 2010 Cohort Analysis

State Court Administrator's Office

Court Services Division, Research and Evaluation

Peter Jannett, Lead Researcher

December 2014

INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota Legislature in 2013 directed the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to convene a working group to study how restitution is currently being requested, ordered, and collected in Minnesota. In addition, the Legislature requested that the State Court Administrator's Office provide the working group with summary data on restitution. All data presented in this report is gathered from specific transactions attached to cases in the **Minnesota Court Information System (MNCIS)**. A detailed documentation of data collection from MNCIS is available upon request.

SECTION 1: THE COHORT 2010 MODEL

The analytical framework used in this report is a cohort model, with the individual case assessed restitution as the unit of primary analysis. A cohort model means that a group of cases is isolated according to a given set of conditions, and data is collected from this group for a given time period. A cohort model allows for the analysis of events or practices that involve a significant time element, which is clearly true of restitution assessments and subsequent transactions. Using a cohort, the analysis is able to follow a group of cases as they move from assessment of restitution to satisfaction (or not) of that assessment. A cohort allows for the analysis of constituent cases that make up aggregate statistics, and provides a method to analyze the behavior of individuals and groups by case characteristics, size of assessment, geography, and other variables.

Data from **adult criminal cases disposed in 2010** with restitution assessments was pulled from MNCIS. The year 2010 was chosen because conversion to MNCIS was implemented in 2009, which makes more distant historical data less useful. The 2010 Cohort consists of **11,910 cases**. Transactions on these cases are followed for a minimum of 3 years and 4 months to a maximum of 4 years and 4 months from their date of disposition. No conditions on the number of days each case could be followed are enforced, so some cases in the cohort are followed for shorter periods than others. Cases disposed in January 2010 have a full year of transactions that cases disposed of at the end of 2010 do not. It is possible that some cases or case groups could appear to have differing financial outcomes, based largely on their having more or less time to satisfy their restitution assessments. This issue is avoided because Case Types and Offense Levels are generally evenly distributed across the months of the year, so one or more groups of case types and offense levels will not be biased by extra time. Nor does it appear that assessments vary greatly by time of year, so cases with differing assessment levels do not receive differing lengths of time for evaluation.

Cases in the 2010 Cohort are assigned a case type and disposition type according to their *most serious charge* on their *most serious disposition*. Some explanation of these terms will be necessary at this point:

- **Charge:** an accusation of criminal activity by a prosecuting agency. Charges follow a hierarchy of seriousness determined by the criminal code. Petty Misdemeanors are the least serious offenses, followed by Misdemeanors, Gross Misdemeanors, and Felonies. A further differentiation is made where the Charge Level does not provide a clear distinction, as when a case has two charges, that are both misdemeanors. For the purposes of this study, the following hierarchy of seriousness applies for case types, from least serious to most serious: Other, Traffic, DWI, Property, Drug, and Person. These case types should be relatively self-explanatory: **Traffic** are moving and parking violations; **DWI** are intoxicated driving; **Property** are theft, fraud, swindle, and damage to property; **Drug** involve the possession and sale of drugs; **Person** involve crimes against people like assault,

battery, rape, murder, etc. **Other** cases include obstruction of justice, fleeing police, some petty possession of drugs, illegal possession or sale of weapons, fish & game violations, tobacco related charges, some types of fraud, and others.

- **Disposition:** the final determination of culpability for a given offense, as determined by a judge or jury. Dispositions range in seriousness from Dismissals to Convictions. For example: There is a case with three charges, all misdemeanors, and all drug charges. If only one of these charges is convicted, and the other two are dismissed, the cohort model will assign the restitution assessment and subsequent activity to the Convicted charge.

In the event that a case has multiple charges of equal seriousness and the same disposition, the "Charge Number" assigned to each charge is used as a final tiebreaker, and the smallest charge number is taken as the most serious.

Hennepin and Ramsey counties – The Fourth and Second Judicial Districts, respectively—***are not included*** in this analysis because they did not process their restitution transactions through the Minnesota Court Information System in 2010. In 2010, both Hennepin and Ramsey used their county probation offices to process restitution transactions. As of 2014, Ramsey uses MNCIS and Hennepin processes restitution through the county attorney's office. Some restitution data were provided from these two counties and are provided below, following the cohort analysis.

There are a small number of cases disposed in 2010 that are excluded from this study due to difficulty in data collection. These cases have been assessed restitution "Joint and Several"[1] with at least one other case. The transactions associated with these cases are difficult to organize due to the way they are entered and processed by the case management system.

Cases in the 2010 Cohort are assigned 1 charge, based on the most serious case type, offense level, and disposition type. The following tables provide breakdowns of the 2010 Cohort by these groupings, plus geography.

Figure 1.1: Summary of 2010 Cohort

Restitution Assessed	Cases	Average Assessment
$24,988,398	11,910	$2,098

Figure 1.2 2010 Cohort by Judicial District

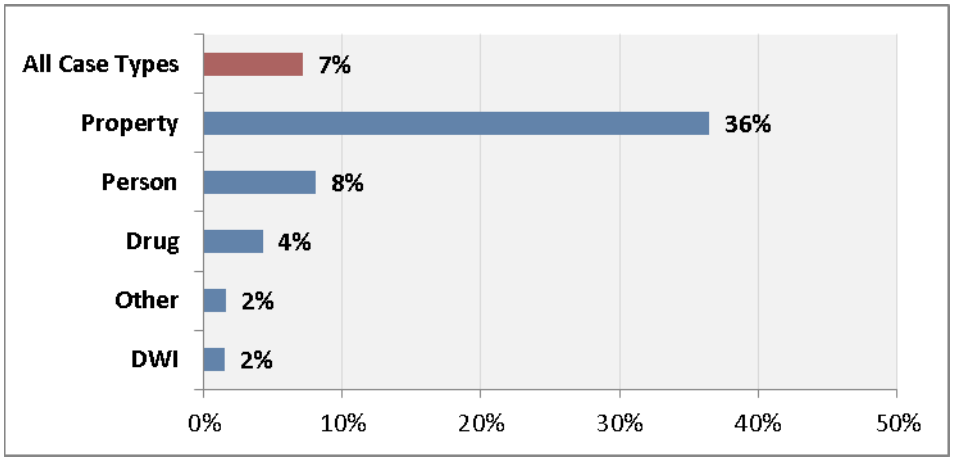
District	Restitution Assessed	Cases	Average Assessment
1	$5,757,068	1,907	**$3,019**
3	$2,853,555	1,409	$2,025
5	$1,720,741	1,022	$1,684
6	$1,484,790	792	$1,875
Duluth	$571,685	278	$2,056
Hibbing	$196,064	99	$1,980
Virginia	$328,199	214	$1,534
Other	$388,842	201	$1,935
7	$2,881,159	1,897	$1,519
8	$957,733	547	$1,751
9	$3,092,401	1,925	$1,606
10	$6,240,951	2,411	**$2,589**

There is significant variation among the different districts in terms of average assessment. The two judicial districts with the largest total restitution assessed (First, Tenth) are the two most populous districts in the 2010 Cohort. The first and the tenth have two of the three highest case totals, as well as the highest per-case average assessments. There is no significant difference in case type mix or offense level mix that explains why there is so much divergence in average assessment amount across districts. The distribution of assessment amounts will be discussed at length later in this report, and it will be demonstrated that the distribution of assessment amounts is critically important to financial outcomes.

Figure 1.3: 2010 Cohort by Case Type

Case Type	Assessment Total	% of Total $$	Cases	% of Cases	Average Assessment
Property	$14,282,546	**57%**	**7,562**	**63%**	$1,887
Person	$5,255,531	**21%**	1,586	**13%**	**$3,307**
Other	$2,594,865	**10%**	1,361	**11%**	$1,907
Traffic	$1,814,403	**7%**	630	**5%**	$2,880
Drug	$455,187	**2%**	452	**4%**	$1,007
DWI	$585,866	**2%**	319	**3%**	$1,837
Total	**$24,988,398**	**-**	**11,910**	**-**	**$2,098**

Figure 1.4: Cases with Restitution as a Percentage of all 2010 Dispositions, by Case Type (Traffic Excluded)



Property cases account for 63% of the 2010 Cohort (*Figure 1.3*), and 36% of all **Property** cases disposed in 2010 have restitution assessments (*Figure 1.4*). **Property** cases account for approximately 57% of the total assessment dollars for the 2010 Cohort (*Figure 1.3*). **Property** cases, while relatively numerous, also have average assessments which fall below the per-case average for the entire 2010 Cohort.

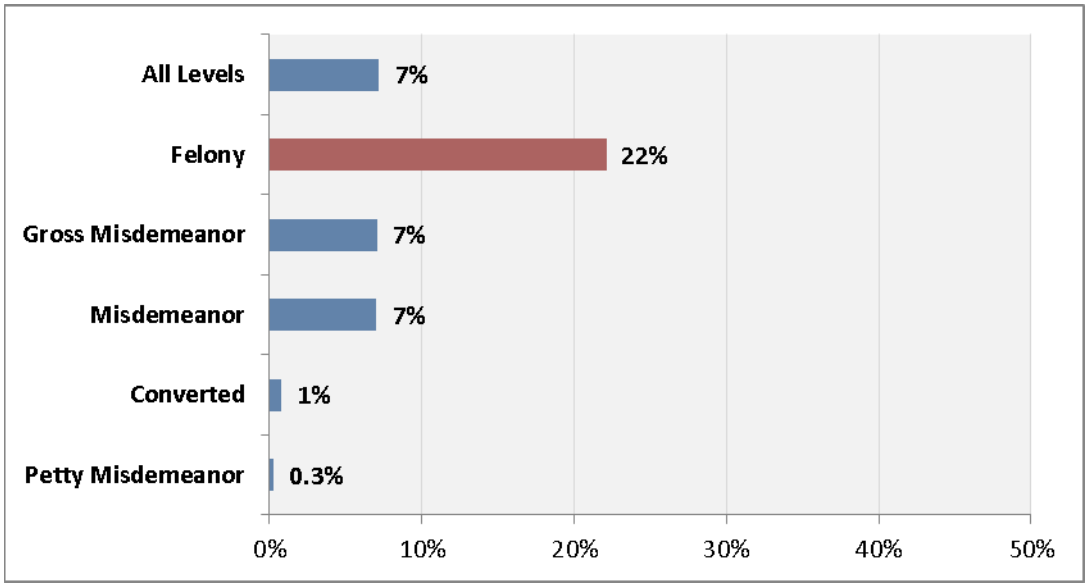
Person cases, on the other hand, have a much smaller share of cases, and a much larger average assessment, composing roughly 13% of all cases in the 2010 Cohort, but accounting for 21% of all assessments (*Figure 1.3*). In 2010, 8% of all disposed **Person** cases have a restitution assessment, compared to 7% of all case types, excluding Traffic cases (*Figure 1.4*). Traffic cases are excluded from the above chart because they make up an enormous proportion of all disposed cases, but less than 0.2% of all Traffic cases have restitution assessments in the 2010 Cohort. Including Traffic, restitution is assessed on less than 2% of the 2010 Cohort's cases.

Restitution assessments also vary across offense levels, as shown in the figures below.

Figure 1.5: 2010 Cohort by Offense Level

Offense Level	Assessment Total	% of Total $$	Cases	% of Cases	Per Case Average
Misdemeanor	$2,870,663	**11%**	6,691	**56%**	$429
Felony	**$19,021,294**	**76%**	3,789	**32%**	**$5,020**
Gross Misdemeanor	$2,124,173	**9%**	1,211	**10%**	$1,754
Petty Misdemeanor	$942,736	**4%**	171	**1.44%**	**$5,513**
Converted: N/A	$29,532	**0%**	48	**0.40%**	$615
Total	**$24,988,398**	**-**	**11,910**	**-**	**$2,098**

Figure 1.6: Cases with Restitution as a Percentage of all 2010 Dispositions, by Offense Level (Traffic Excluded)



Felony level offenses account for 76% of assessed restitution (*Figure 1.5*), and have the second highest average assessment. Felony dispositions also have the highest proportion of cases with assessed restitution (22%) of any offense level (*Figure 1.6*). The key numbers in the table above involve Misdemeanor offenses. It is here that we clearly see the effects of the distribution of assessment amounts across cases in the 2010 Cohort. Misdemeanor offenses account for 56% of all cases, but only 11.5% of total assessments (*Figure 1.5*). Therefore, the average assessment total for a **majority** of the cases in the 2010 Cohort is $429, which is *roughly 20%* of the average assessment for the entire cohort ($2,098). This result implies that the distribution of assessment amounts is **heavily skewed** towards higher totals, and that most assessments on most cases are substantially lower than the average for the Cohort taken as a whole. This topic will be addressed shortly, after taking a preliminary look at financial outcomes for the 2010 Cohort.

SECTION II: FINANCIAL OUTCOMES FOR THE 2010 COHORT

The following section analyzes data from individual financial transactions attached to cases in the 2010 Cohort. Financial transactions in MNCIS are organized into Transaction Types, which are broken down further into subcategories called Transaction Details. For example, a transaction of the type "Credit" is a transaction which reduces a financial balance or debt, and can have a detail "Credit for Time Served": the result of this transaction is a credit against a restitution balance based on the amount of time an offender has been incarcerated for reasons related to the case in question. For the purposes of this analysis, transaction types and details are grouped according to their effects on balances, among other factors. These new transaction groups are:

Assessments: "Assessments" refers to any transaction that creates or increases a restitution balance, independent of adjustments, is counted as an assessment. Assessments do not have additional transaction details.

Payments: "Payments" refers to any transaction that constitutes the payment of a balance, whether to the courts, another government body, a victim, revenue recapture, or a collection agency is categorized as a

Payment. This includes credits for payments made to victims, governmental bodies, and collection agencies. Total payments are presented as net of voided payments.

Credits: "Credits" refers to any transaction that reduces a balance with a "credit" transaction detail, not including payments to victims, governmental bodies, or collection agencies.

Assessment reductions: "Assessment reductions" refers to any transaction that reduces the amount of restitution owed through judicial order or correction of record error, or includes a "charge reduction" transaction detail. Reductions can occur for several reasons, the most common being judicial orders reducing the amount of restitution originally assessed. These orders can result from offenders challenging their original assessment amounts, and usually occur within a few months of disposition. Many assessment reductions occur long after disposition, however.

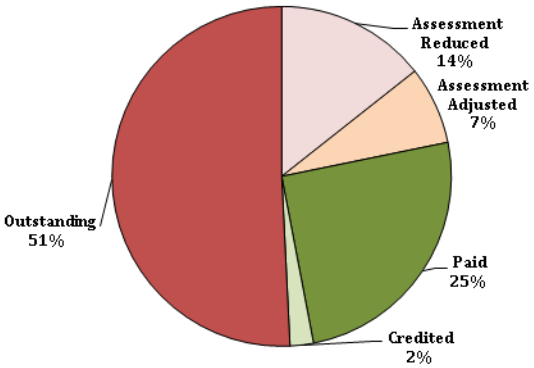
Adjustments: "Adjustments" refers to a specific "type" of transaction that can either reduce or increase balances, and can affect credits, payments, assessments, or disbursements. Adjustments can be used to apply bail or other fines to restitution balances. Adjustments can also be used to correct errors in the transaction record, or to account for transactions that otherwise do not have a specific type or detail.

Disbursements: "Disbursements" refers to transactions that record the distribution of collected restitution. Disbursements can be made to victims, governmental bodies, or offenders in the case of refunds. Disbursements are not specifically analyzed in this report, but disbursement amounts are presented as net of voided disbursements.

The following figures present the financial outcomes for the 2010 Cohort.

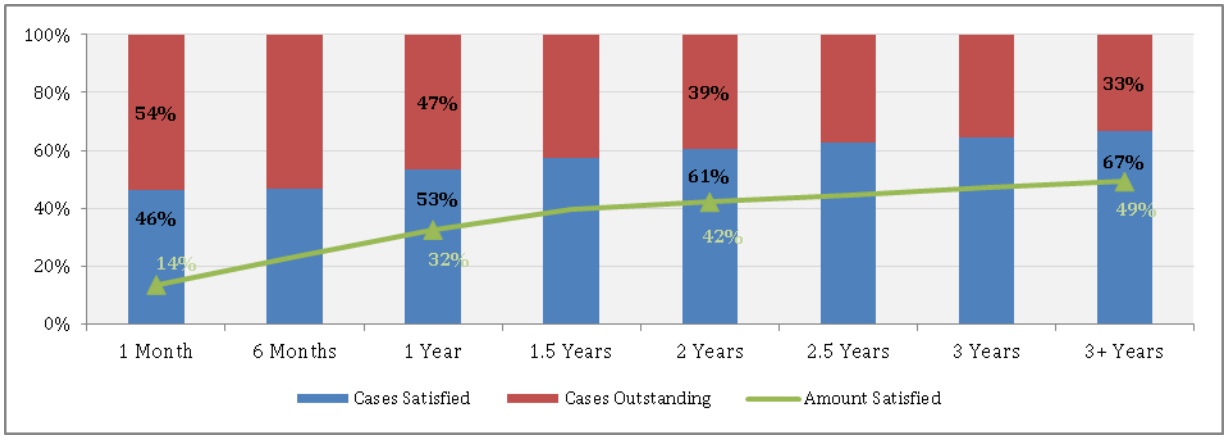
Figure 2.1: Assessment Satisfied by Transaction Type - 2010 Cohort

Total Restitution Assessed	**$24,988,398**
Reduced	$3,623,318
Adjusted	$1,874,130
Paid	$6,247,100
Credited	$499,768
Total Restitution Satisfied	**$12,244,315**
Total Restitution Outstanding	**$12,744,083**



Of the $24,988,398 assessed to cases disposed in 2010, $12,244,315 is satisfied by payments, credits, adjustments, or reductions. $12,744,083 remains outstanding, even after a minimum of three years has passed from disposition for each case in the 2010 Cohort. Payments constitute only 25% of the total satisfied amount, with a roughly equal share being satisfied by Reductions, Adjustments, and Credits.

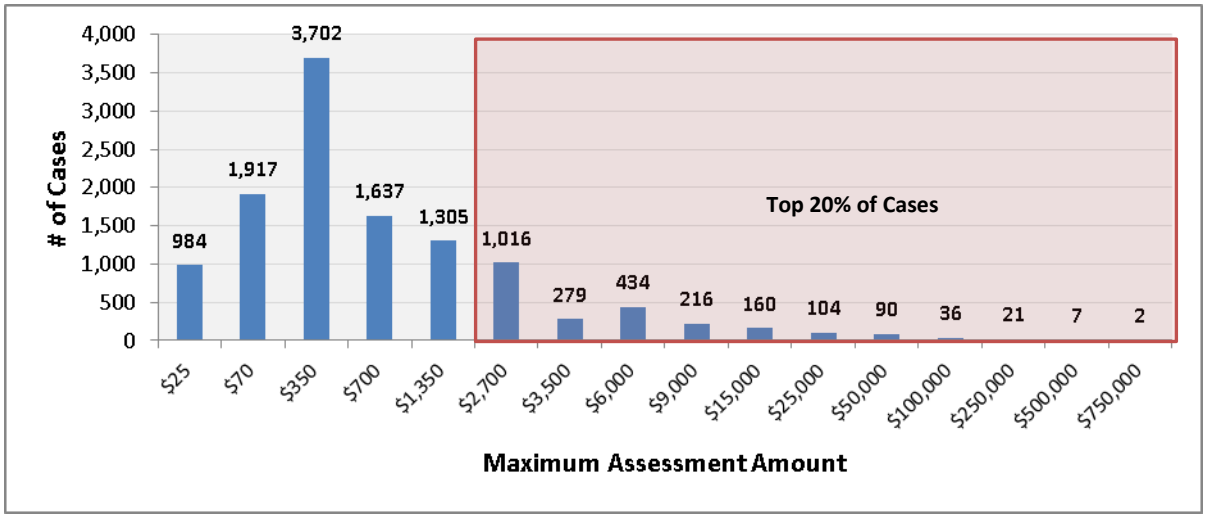
Figure 2.2: Restitution Satisfied and Outstanding by Days from Disposition



This chart assigns a measure of Days from Disposition to each transaction for every case in the 2010 Cohort. The transactions are attached to individual cases, and are used to track a case's progress in satisfying a restitution assessment. When a case satisfies its assessment (through a combination of payments, credits, adjustments, reductions), it is counted as "Satisfied," or "100% Satisfied." Cases with any amount of assessment outstanding are counted "Outstanding." The blue bar represents "Satisfied Cases" and the red bar represents "Outstanding Cases." The Green line through the chart measures the total amount of assessment that has been satisfied at any given point in time.

The most striking insight provided by this chart is that **46%** of the cases in the 2010 Cohort satisfy their entire assessment within 1 month of disposition. Within 1 year of disposition, **53%** of cases satisfy their balances. After 3+ years from disposition, **67%** of cases satisfy their balances. This seems to suggest a highly skewed distribution of assessment amounts, which is verified by tracking the Amount Satisfied across the chart. After 1 month, **46%** of cases satisfy their balances, but these cases account for only **14%** of the total amount assessed after 1 month. This means that the average assessment amount for these cases is roughly $638, which is 30% of the average assessment for the entire cohort: [(14/46) * $2,098 = $638]. This result recurs throughout the chart, where the amount of assessment satisfied trails the proportion of cases satisfied, indicating that the average assessment of satisfied cases **never** equals the average assessment for the entire 2010 Cohort. After 3+ Years, **67%** of cases are satisfied, accounting for **49%** of all assessments, meaning the average assessment for a satisfied case after 3+ years is $1,534, or 73% of the average assessment for the entire 2010 Cohort. The distribution of assessment amounts must therefore skew heavily towards higher amounts. This distribution is illustrated below.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of Cases by Assessment Amount



The figure above is a bucket distribution chart. The vertical axis is the count of cases in a given bucket. The buckets themselves run along the horizontal axis. Each bucket has a dollar amount attached to it, and this dollar amount is the **maximum** assessment total allowed in that bucket. For example, the bucket on the Horizontal Axis labeled **$700** contains all cases with total assessments between $351 and $700. Unsurprisingly, the distribution of assessment amounts skews heavily to the right side of the chart, where higher assessment amounts are found. Fifty-five percent of cases have total assessments of $350 or less, and 80% of cases have total assessments of $1,350 or less. The Top 20% of cases by assessment amount are highlighted in the red box, beginning at the $2,700 bucket. The Top 20% of cases are heavily biasing the average assessment upwards. The Top 20% of cases also bias financial outcomes, as demonstrated by ***Figure 2.2***. The issue of the influence the Top 20% of cases have on financial outcomes will be taken up in the next section.

Figure 2.4: Descriptive Statistics by Total Assessment Group

Bottom 80% of Cases	
Mean	$296
Median	$156
Maximum	$1,332
Sum	$2,824,287
Count	9,536

Top 20% of Cases	
Mean	$9,336
Median	$3,093
Maximum	$663,467
Sum	$22,164,111
Count	2,374

The figure above demonstrates the overwhelming influence of the Top 20% of cases. The **Top 20% of cases account for 89% of all assessments**. The median assessment for the Top 20% of cases is $3,093, which is roughly 20 times larger than the median assessment for the Bottom 80% of cases. ***Figure 2.2*** demonstrates that after 3+ years, nearly 70% of all cases have satisfied their balances, but only 49% of assessments have been satisfied. It is likely that the Bottom 80% of cases are much more successful at satisfying their balances, and that the overall financial picture of restitution, shown in ***Figure 2.1***, would look much different if the

Bottom 80% of cases were analyzed separately from the Top 20%. ***Figure 2.5*** examines this below by combining ***Figure 2.2*** and ***Figure 2.3***.

Figure 2.5: Satisfaction Rates within Total Assessment Distribution

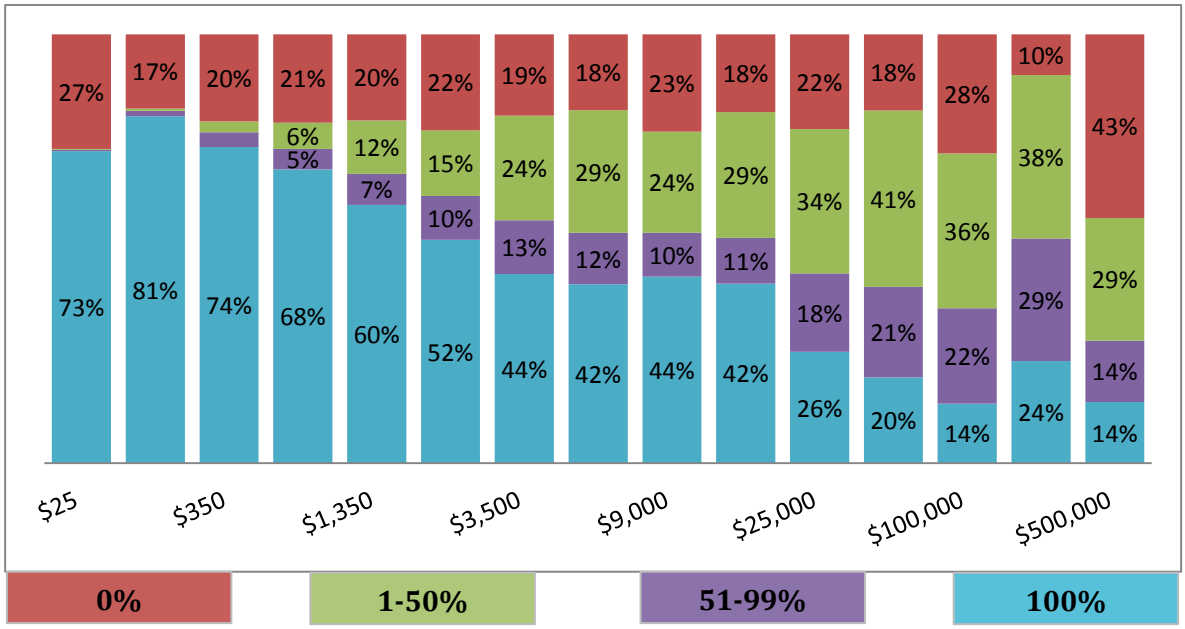


Figure 2.5 measures the Satisfaction Rates of cases within a given total assessment bucket. These buckets work the same way as they do in ***Figure 2.3***, with dollar amounts representing the maximum total assessment allowed in a given bucket. The bars in this figure are color coded; blue represents 100% Satisfaction, red represents 0% Satisfaction, and the two middle bars measure 1-50% and 51-99% Satisfaction. Please note that the Top 20% of cases begin at the bucket labeled $2,700. The immediately noticeable trend is that 100% Satisfaction is very high among the lowest assessment amounts. Seventy-six percent of cases with assessments totaling $350 or less satisfied their balances entirely by the end of 3+ years. Overall, 72% of the cases in the Bottom 80% achieved full satisfaction of their assessments after 3+ years, compared to only 45% of cases in the Top 20%.

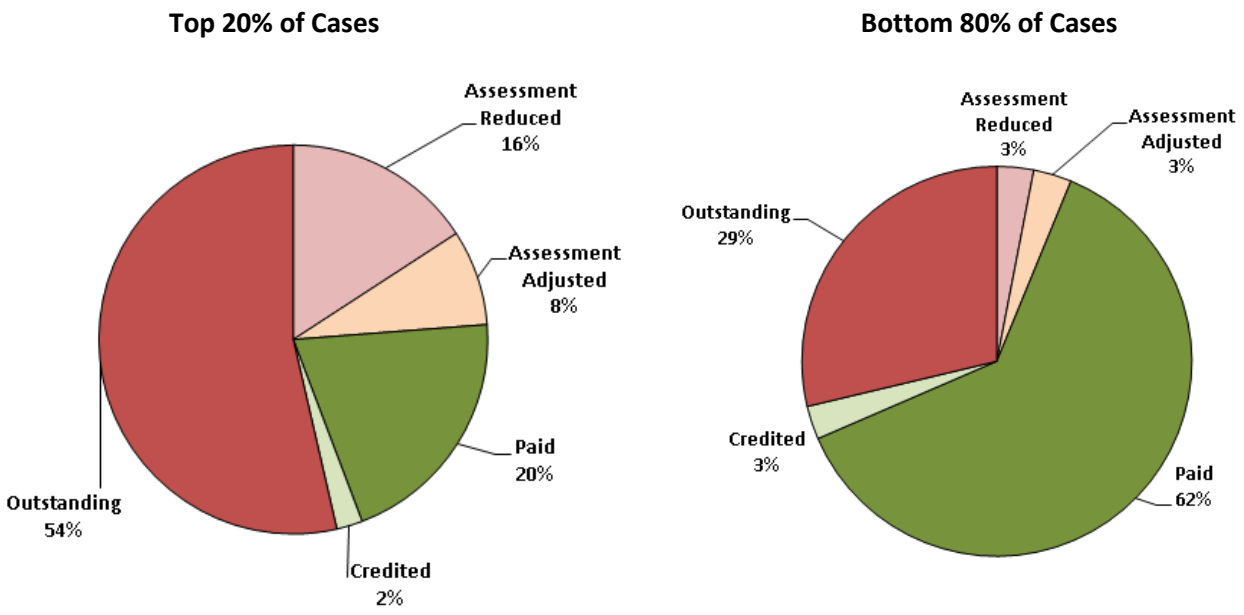
Figure 2.6: Satisfaction Rates by Assessment Group

Satisfaction Rates	0%	1-50%	51-99%	100%
Top 20%	21%	23%	12%	45%
Bottom 80%	20%	4%	3%	72%

As total assessment amounts increase, rates of 100% satisfaction decrease. Cases that satisfy 100% of their assessments represent a majority of cases in only one bucket in the Top 20% of cases ($2,700). It is clear

from ***Figures 2.5*** and ***2.6*** that satisfaction rates decline as assessment totals increase. Splitting ***Figure 2.1*** along these assessment groups yields a very interesting and divergent picture of overall financial outcomes.

Figure 2.7: Assessment Satisfied by Transaction Type and Assessment Group

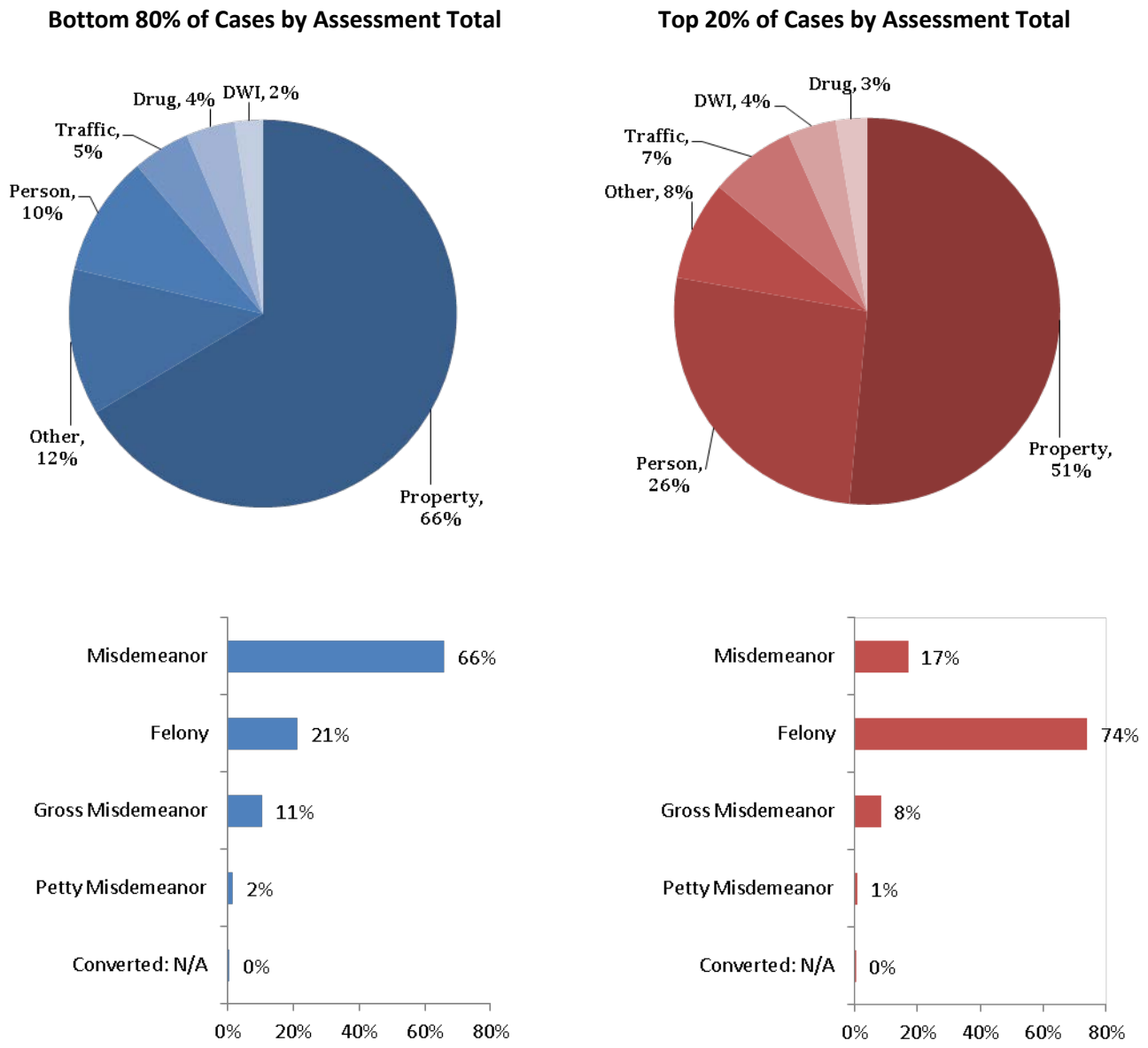


Stark differences in financial outcomes are apparent when examining these two case groups separately. After 3+ years, the Bottom 80% of cases satisfied 71% of their original assessment totals, with 29% of the total assessment still outstanding. Conversely, 54% of total assessment is still outstanding for the cases in the Top 20%. The Bottom 80% of cases also satisfies a much greater share of their balances coming from direct payments; 62% vs 20%. Assessments in the Top 20% are more likely to be settled through Assessment Reductions, Adjustments, and Credits than through Payments. The Bottom 80% of cases rely much less on Adjustments and Reductions than do the Top 20% of cases. ***Figure 2.1,*** which summarizes financial outcomes for the entire 2010 Cohort, has essentially the same outcomes as those for the Top 20% of cases in ***Figure 2.7*** above. The points of similarity between the aggregate 2010 Cohort and the Top 20% in outcomes are: Outstanding (51% to 54%), Paid (25% to 20%), Assessment Reduced (14% to 16%), and Assessment Adjustment (7% to 8%). The Top 20% of cases accounts for 89% of all assessments, which explains why outcomes for this group are essentially the same as the outcomes for the aggregate 2010 Cohort. Simple summary statistics would mask this divergence in outcomes, which is crucial to an understanding of efficacy of current restitution practices in satisfying assessments.

SECTION III: POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENTS

Different case types and offense levels carry different average assessments per case. It is important to determine if there are differences in case type or offense level composition between the Top 20% and Bottom 80% that could explain their vastly different financial compositions and outcomes. The case type and offense level compositions of the Bottom 80% and the Top 20% are shown below in ***Figure 3.1***.

Figure 3.1: Case Type and Offense Level Composition by Assessment Group



Two obvious differences are immediately clear when the Bottom 80% and the Top 20% of cases are broken out by case type and offense level. The bottom 80% is dominated by Misdemeanor level offenses, while the Top 20% is dominated by Felony level offenses. While Property cases constitute a majority in both groups, Person cases are 75% more prevalent in the Top 20% of cases than in the Bottom 80%. These results are unsurprising; as shown in ***Figure 1.2***, Person and Felony cases have the highest per case average assessment in the 2010 Cohort. Therefore, it seems as though the Top 20% has a greater share of serious crimes than does the Bottom 80%, which is primarily composed of less serious Property and Misdemeanor offenses. Due to the prevalence of Felony offenses, the Top 20% of cases are more likely to face incarceration, which would make the payment of restitution assessments more difficult for the offenders. Nevertheless, the simplest explanation for the divergence of the Bottom 80% and the Top 20% appears to be that there are simply a relatively small number of cases with assessments that are disproportionately large relative to the vast bulk of cases with restitution assessments, and these groups differ greatly in their financial outcomes.

It is also helpful to look at how assessment groups vary by judicial district to determine if some districts have a much larger share of the highest assessment totals.

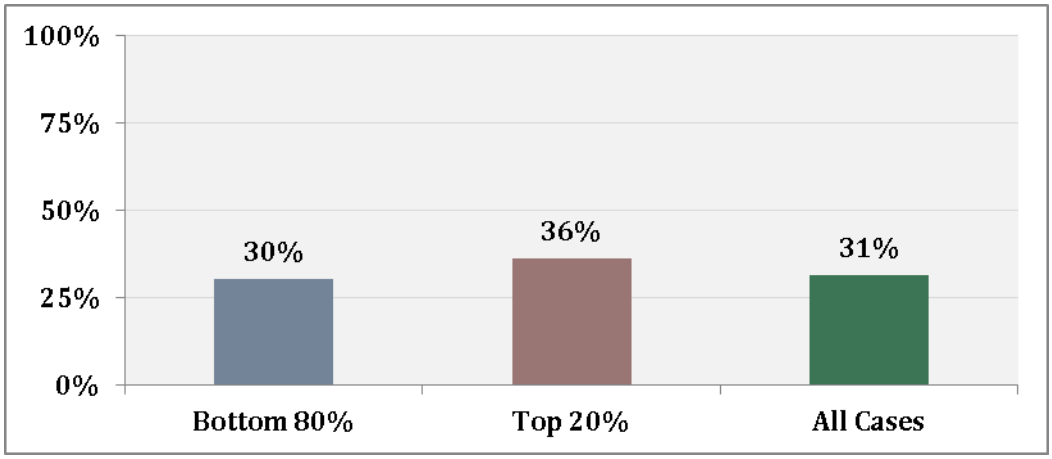
Figure 3.2: Share of Assessment Groups by Judicial District

Judicial District	Bottom 80%	Top 20%
1	79%	21%
3	78%	22%
5	81%	19%
6	**77%**	**23%**
Duluth	71%	29%
Hibbing	76%	24%
Virginia	80%	20%
Other	83%	17%
7	82%	18%
8	79%	21%
9	84%	16%
10	78%	22%

The figure above demonstrates that the Top 20% of cases are not distributed evenly across all judicial districts. The differences in shares between districts are not extreme, but they could be large enough to explain why some districts have much higher average assessments than others. For example, ***Figure 3.2*** shows that the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 10th all have proportionally larger shares of cases in the Top 20%. These districts have the highest average assessments in the 2010 Cohort, as shown in ***Figure 1.4***.

As demonstrated in ***Figures 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7***, the Top 20% of cases have much different financial outcomes than the Bottom 80%. Notably, these cases are much less likely to have their assessments satisfied entirely by the end of 3+ Years. One potential explanation for the variance in payment rates between the Bottom 80% and the Top 20% could be found in payment plans. Restitution payment plans allow an offender to make equal payments towards a balance over time. Larger assessments likely require lengthier timeframes for payment, which could explain partially why cases in the Top 20% have much lower 100% Satisfaction Rates after three years, but also have much larger proportions of cases with at least a partial satisfaction (see ***Figure 2.6***). This issue is examined in ***Figure 3.3*** below.

Figure 3.3: Proportion of Cases on Payment Plans by Assessment Group



The data indicate a greater proportion of cases are on payment plans in the Top 20% than in the Bottom 80%. Plan length also differs significantly between the two groups, as shown below in ***Figure 3.4*.**

Figure 3.4: Payment Plan Length by Assessment Group

Row Labels	Cases	Average Plan Days	Average Plan Years
Bottom 80%	2,883	326.7	0.9
Top 20%	857	3,177.5	8.7
All Cases	**3,740**	**1,100.6**	**3**

The figures above show that a larger proportion of cases with an assessment in the Top 20% are on payment plans than cases in the Bottom 80%. The average length of payment plans for cases in the Top 20% is also 9.6 times longer than the average payment plan length for a case in the Top 80%. Because it is only possible to track cases in the 2010 Cohort for a maximum of 4.3 years, it may be that the Top 20% of cases diverges in financial outcomes simply because there has not been enough time from disposition to conduct a complete analysis. If the 2010 Cohort is studied again in the near future, more success in fulfilling assessments may be observed.

The **Fourth Judicial District** (Hennepin County) is absent from the preceding analyses because restitution on 4th District cases in 2010 was not administered through MNCIS. Restitution data was provided directly by the 4th District, and some of the charts used in this report are reproduced where possible below. Some charts are not possible to reproduce due to differences in data collection between MNCIS and the 4th District systems. The overall results in the 4th District are not substantially different from the statewide analysis.

SECTION IV: OUTCOMES BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY

The figures presented in this section detail the outcomes by judicial district and county, including total amounts assessed by the court, the average restitution amount assessed, the percentage of the total assessment for the county that is outstanding (not paid), and the percentage of cases in which the restitution amount was 100% satisfied.

Figure 4.1: Outcomes by Judicial District and County

OUTCOMES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY									
District	County	Cases	Assessments	Average Assmt	Reduced	Adjust.	Credited	Paid	Outstanding
1	Carver	207	$998,962	$4,826	0%	2%	14%	9%	75%
1	Dakota	803	$2,417,256	$3,010	13%	8%	6%	20%	54%
1	Goodhue	185	$359,134	$1,941	10%	4%	1%	35%	49%
1	Le Sueur	178	$379,936	$2,134	0%	4%	0%	13%	83%
1	McLeod	103	$208,302	$2,022	0%	7%	4%	23%	65%
1	Scott	358	$1,225,647	$3,424	60%	3%	1%	13%	23%
1	Sibley	73	$167,831	$2,299	0%	17%	3%	17%	63%
1 Total		1,907	$5,757,068	$3,019	19%	6%	5%	17%	53%
3	Dodge	45	$78,772	$1,750	8%	11%	0%	34%	46%
3	Fillmore	142	$99,845	$703	0%	28%	2%	24%	46%
3	Freeborn	89	$260,303	$2,925	61%	3%	1%	18%	17%
3	Houston	102	$107,919	$1,058	4%	2%	1%	17%	76%
3	Mower	119	$198,665	$1,669	6%	5%	6%	21%	61%
3	Olmsted	327	$915,095	$2,798	11%	20%	1%	12%	56%
3	Rice	150	$621,282	$4,142	12%	6%	3%	26%	53%
3	Steele	82	$213,369	$2,602	15%	3%	0%	11%	71%
3	Wabasha	58	$83,194	$1,434	0%	51%	1%	37%	10%
3	Waseca	85	$128,252	$1,509	62%	1%	14%	14%	9%
3	Winona	210	$146,859	$699	23%	7%	1%	36%	33%
3 Total		1,409	$2,853,555	$2,025	18%	12%	2%	19%	49%
5	Blue Earth	233	$446,765	$1,917	21%	3%	5%	16%	54%
5	Brown	57	$286,797	$5,032	14%	15%	5%	18%	47%
5	Cottonwood	45	$55,654	$1,237	0%	47%	0%	46%	8%
5	Faribault	47	$21,067	$448	0%	2%	0%	56%	42%
5	Jackson	50	$38,747	$775	0%	0%	3%	90%	7%
5	Lincoln	7	$3,966	$567	0%	16%	0%	78%	6%
5	Lyon	100	$110,733	$1,107	0%	1%	9%	43%	48%
5	Martin	107	$106,462	$995	0%	6%	15%	38%	42%
5	Murray	43	$63,406	$1,475	0%	1%	1%	15%	83%
5	Nicollet	32	$64,202	$2,006	0%	7%	6%	61%	26%

OUTCOMES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY									
District	County	Cases	Assessments	Average Assmt	Reduced	Adjust.	Credited	Paid	Outstanding
5	Nobles	96	$164,921	$1,718	0%	3%	3%	21%	73%
5	Pipestone	77	$73,172	$950	31%	5%	1%	21%	42%
5	Redwood	61	$142,970	$2,344	17%	3%	42%	22%	15%
5	Rock	19	$4,928	$259	0%	4%	11%	73%	12%
5	Watonwan	48	$136,951	$2,853	0%	1%	1%	19%	80%
5 Total		1,022	1$,720,741	$1,684	11%	7%	8%	26%	49%
6	Carlton	148	$135,047	$912	0%	16%	7%	35%	42%
6	Cook	26	$97,135	$3,736	0%	4%	1%	35%	61%
6	Lake	27	$156,660	$5,802	1%	43%	1%	12%	44%
6	St. Louis	591	$1,095,948	$1,854	4%	11%	2%	25%	58%
6 - SL	Duluth	278	$571,685	$2,056	2%	6%	1%	22%	69%
6 - SL	Hibbing	99	$196,064	$1,980	0%	22%	6%	25%	46%
6 - SL	Virginia	214	$328,199	$1,534	10%	12%	0%	31%	47%
6 Total		792	$1,484,790	$1,875	3%	14%	2%	25%	56%
7	Becker	245	$339,234	$1,385	0%	14%	1%	28%	56%
7	Benton	78	$116,519	$1,494	4%	11%	3%	36%	46%
7	Clay	186	$179,314	$964	1%	2%	4%	42%	50%
7	Douglas	148	$215,629	$1,457	0%	9%	8%	31%	52%
7	Mille Lacs	161	$184,339	$1,145	1%	25%	3%	27%	45%
7	Morrison	120	$250,618	$2,088	8%	17%	5%	40%	30%
7	Otter Tail	179	$320,097	$1,788	30%	5%	1%	34%	30%
7	Stearns	564	$1,028,559	$1,824	4%	4%	3%	23%	66%
7	Todd	59	$163,874	$2,778	0%	20%	0%	21%	59%
7	Wadena	157	$82,976	$529	0%	0%	32%	31%	36%
7 Total		1,897	$2,881,159	$1,519	6%	9%	4%	29%	52%
8	Big Stone	22	$72,119	$3,278	0%	51%	0%	36%	13%
8	Chippewa	53	$90,243	$1,703	6%	13%	2%	25%	54%
8	Grant	19	$3,699	$195	0%	6%	0%	48%	46%
8	Kandiyohi	145	$322,269	$2,223	1%	11%	3%	33%	52%
8	Lac qui Parle	24	$93,768	$3,907	12%	1%	11%	12%	64%
8	Meeker	59	$106,924	$1,812	5%	17%	5%	30%	42%
8	Pope	36	$20,590	$572	0%	7%	3%	29%	61%
8	Renville	39	$52,083	$1,335	2%	0%	7%	39%	51%
8	Stevens	36	$12,091	$336	17%	1%	0%	57%	26%
8	Swift	30	$27,453	$915	0%	6%	0%	69%	24%
8	Traverse	16	$15,002	$938	0%	0%	2%	47%	50%
8	Wilkin	30	$20,568	$686	0%	34%	0%	49%	18%
8	Yellow	38	$120,924	$3,182	2%	6%	3%	25%	64%

OUTCOMES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY									
District	County	Cases	Assessments	Average Assmt	Reduced	Adjust.	Credited	Paid	Outstanding
	Medicine								
8 Total		547	$957,733	$1,751	3%	13%	4%	31%	49%
9	Aitkin	94	$373,596	$3,974	1%	1%	14%	19%	65%
9	Beltrami	190	$475,541	$2,503	8%	9%	11%	14%	58%
9	Cass	115	$142,485	$1,239	16%	14%	4%	37%	29%
9	Clearwater	63	$55,205	$876	0%	5%	4%	56%	36%
9	Crow Wing	293	$334,561	$1,142	0%	10%	1%	43%	46%
9	Hubbard	61	$44,941	$737	0%	18%	1%	44%	37%
9	Itasca	375	$617,807	$1,647	0%	7%	3%	30%	61%
9	Kittson	20	$44,163	$2,208	0%	13%	3%	57%	27%
9	Koochiching	61	$29,942	$491	2%	2%	10%	65%	21%
9	Lake OTW	61	$41,069	$673	0%	4%	1%	51%	44%
9	Mahnomen	40	$181,788	$4,545	55%	0%	3%	8%	33%
9	Marshall	49	$48,559	$991	19%	0%	0%	66%	15%
9	Norman	21	$33,875	$1,613	0%	0%	11%	25%	65%
9	Pennington	136	$77,255	$568	0%	8%	12%	39%	40%
9	Polk	153	$364,535	$2,383	1%	4%	33%	18%	43%
9	Red Lake	59	$58,831	$997	0%	6%	4%	30%	61%
9	Roseau	134	$168,248	$1,256	17%	0%	2%	49%	32%
9 Total		1,925	$3,092,401	$1,606	7%	6%	9%	29%	50%
10	Anoka	994	$2,311,921	$2,326	15%	12%	2%	22%	49%
10	Chisago	170	$415,933	$2,447	8%	7%	6%	20%	60%
10	Isanti	91	$1,002,704	$11,019	78%	4%	2%	4%	12%
10	Kanabec	60	$326,847	$5,447	0%	16%	3%	14%	67%
10	Pine	106	$138,744	$1,309	0%	9%	7%	38%	47%
10	Sherburne	243	$576,125	$2,371	15%	4%	11%	23%	47%
10	Washington	392	$829,558	$2,116	3%	22%	1%	20%	54%
10	Wright	355	$639,119	$1,800	6%	13%	7%	22%	52%
10 Total		2,411	$6,240,951	$2,589	21%	11%	3%	19%	46%
Grand Total		**11,910**	**$24,988,398**	**$2,098**	**14%**	**7%**	**2%**	**25%**	**51%**

Figure 4.2: 100% Satisfied Cases by District & County: Cases with 100% of Assessments Satisfied after 3+ Years, by Judicial District and County.

OUTCOMES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY				
District	**County**	**Total Number of Cases**	**# that were 100% Satisfied**	**% Share of Total Cases**
1	Carver	207	146	71%
1	Dakota	803	492	61%
1	Goodhue	185	130	70%
1	LeSueur	178	157	88%
1	McLeod	103	76	74%
1	Scott	358	257	72%
1	Sibley	73	57	78%
1 Total		1,907	1,315	69%
3	Dodge	45	30	67%
3	Fillmore	142	110	77%
3	Freeborn	89	57	64%
3	Houston	102	71	70%
3	Mower	119	66	55%
3	Olmsted	327	139	43%
3	Rice	150	73	49%
3	Steele	82	32	39%
3	Wabasha	58	45	78%
3	Waseca	85	59	69%
3	Winona	210	136	65%
3 Total		1,409	818	58%
5	Blue Earth	233	133	57%
5	Brown	57	37	65%
5	Cottonwood	45	35	78%
5	Faribault	47	34	72%
5	Jackson	50	38	76%
5	Lincoln	7	6	86%
5	Lyon	100	78	78%
5	Martin	107	82	77%
5	Murray	43	35	81%
5	Nicollet	32	20	63%
5	Nobles	96	67	70%
5	Pipestone	77	69	90%
5	Redwood	61	37	61%
5	Rock	19	18	95%
5	Watonwan	48	28	58%

OUTCOMES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY				
District	County	Total Number of Cases	# that were 100% Satisfied	% Share of Total Cases
5 Total		1,022	717	70%
6	Carlton	148	111	75%
6	Cook	26	21	81%
6	Lake	27	19	70%
6	St. Louis	591	291	49%
6 - SL	Duluth	278	122	44%
6 - SL	Hibbing	99	49	49%
6 - SL	Virginia	214	109	51%
6 Total		792	442	56%
7	Becker	245	159	65%
7	Benton	78	42	54%
7	Clay	186	111	60%
7	Douglas	148	109	74%
7	Mille Lacs	161	85	53%
7	Morrison	120	85	71%
7	Otter Tail	179	125	70%
7	Stearns	564	340	60%
7	Todd	59	39	66%
7	Wadena	157	122	78%
7 Total		1,897	1,217	64%
8	Big Stone	22	16	73%
8	Chippewa	53	39	74%
8	Grant	19	11	58%
8	Kandiyohi	146	87	60%
8	Lac qui Parle	24	18	75%
8	Meeker	58	39	67%
8	Pope	36	26	72%
8	Renville	39	26	67%
8	Stevens	36	28	78%
8	Swift	30	18	60%
8	Traverse	16	13	81%
8	Wilkin	30	23	77%
8	Yellow Medicine	38	23	61%
8 Total		547	367	67%
9	Aitkin	94	72	77%
9	Beltrami	190	118	62%
9	Cass	115	78	68%
9	Clearwater	63	45	71%

OUTCOMES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT AND COUNTY				
District	**County**	**Total Number of Cases**	**# that were 100% Satisfied**	**% Share of Total Cases**
9	Crow Wing	293	208	71%
9	Hubbard	61	40	66%
9	Itasca	375	304	81%
9	Kittson	20	15	75%
9	Koochiching	61	51	84%
9	Lake of the Woods	61	54	89%
9	Mahnomen	40	22	55%
9	Marshall	49	34	69%
9	Norman	21	11	52%
9	Pennington	136	86	63%
9	Polk	153	87	57%
9	Red Lake	59	46	78%
9	Roseau	134	118	88%
9 Total		1,925	1,389	72%
10	Anoka	994	722	73%
10	Chisago	170	119	70%
10	Isanti	91	58	64%
10	Kanabec	60	44	73%
10	Pine	106	63	59%
10	Sherburne	243	170	70%
10	Washington	392	261	67%
10	Wright	355	252	71%
10 Total		2,411	1,689	70%
Grand Total		**11,910**	**7,954**	67%

SECTION V: FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT (HENNEPIN COUNTY) RESTITUTION FIGURES

Where possible, figures used in the preceding pages are reproduced using data obtained directly from the Fourth District. This is not possible for a majority of figures, due to the differences in data collection between MNCIS and Fourth District systems. The Fourth District does not track credits, reductions, or adjustments in a way that allows for the compilation of statistics that are comparable to the statewide data from MNCIS. Therefore, only a handful of figures could be reproduced.

It should be noted that the analysis would not be significantly altered if data from the Fourth District could be integrated. The Fourth District has a familiar distribution of assessment amounts, with the vast bulk (90%) of assessment money concentrated in a minority of cases (roughly 20%). Those cases with the highest

assessment amounts account for the vast majority of outstanding assessments, while cases with smaller assessment amounts are more successful at satisfying their balances.

Figure 5.1: Summary of 4th District 2010 Cohort

Restitution Assessed	Cases	Average Assessment
$7,596,384	**1,658**	**$4,582**

Figure 5.5: 4th District 2010 Cohort by Offense Level

Offense Level	Assessment Total	% of Total $$	Cases	% of Cases	Per Case Average
Misdemeanor	$520,600	**7%**	676	**41%**	$770
Felony	**$6,926,417**	**91%**	805	**49%**	**$8,604**
Gross Misdemeanor	$148,355	**2%**	170	**10%**	$873
Petty Misdemeanor	$1,012	**0%**	7	**0%**	$145
Converted: N/A	-	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total	**$7,596,384**	**-**	**1,658**	**-**	**$4,582**

Figure 5.3: 4th District Distribution of Cases by Assessment Amounts

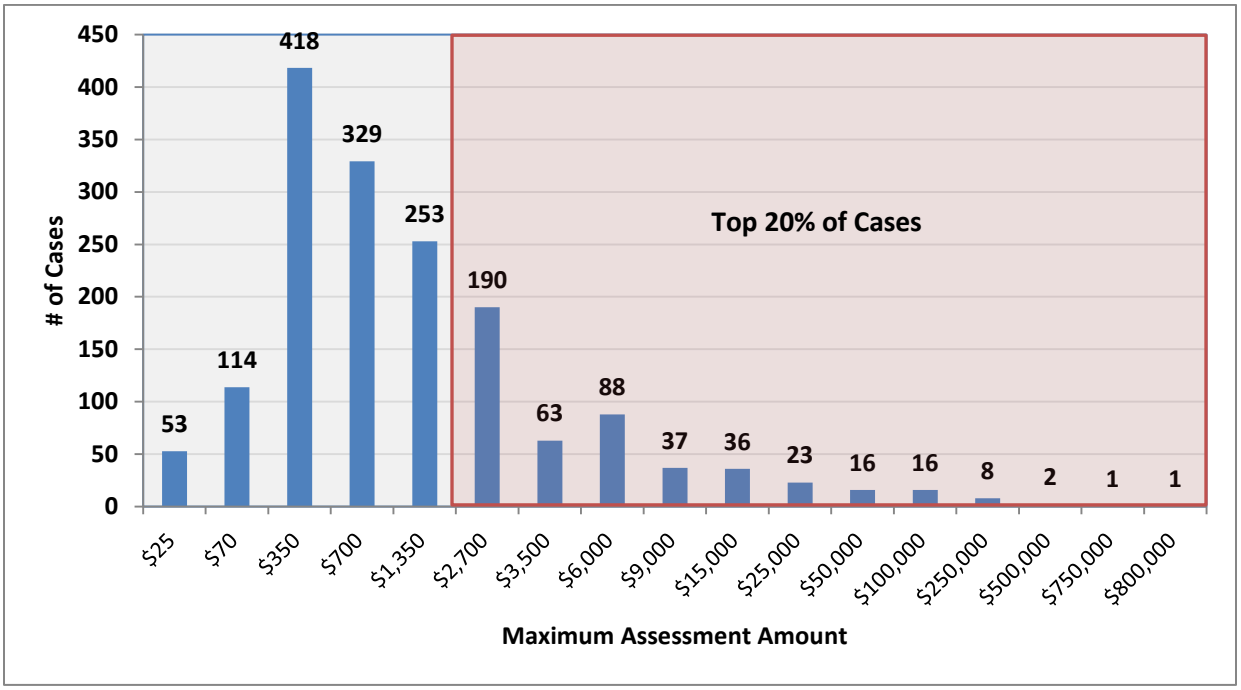


Figure 5.4: 4th District Descriptive Statistics by Total Assessment Group

Bottom 80% of Cases	
Mean	$597
Median	$463
Maximum	$2,366
Sum	$791,117
Count	1,326

Top 20% of Cases	
Mean	$20,498
Median	$5,487
Maximum	$764,125
Sum	$6,805,267
Count	332

*Figure 5.6: 4th District Satisfaction Rates by Assessment Group**

Satisfaction Rates	0%	1-50%	51-99%	100%
Top 20%	25%	58%	6%	11%
Bottom 80%	23%	18%	6%	53%

**Data only counts payments. Credits, reductions, and adjustments not included.*

[1] "Joint and several" liability for restitution can be ordered in cases with multiple defendants. Each defendant is equally responsible to pay the entire amount of restitution ordered. See *State v. Johnson,* A13-2353 (Sup. Ct. July 30, 2014) (sentencing court has the authority to order restitution based on joint and several liability).