



# Action Research Team: Sex Offender Concentration

Research Results Highlights

# Overview



# The ARTSOC Team





# The ARTSOC Team Members

- City of Minneapolis City Council\*
- City of Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights
- City of Minneapolis Police Department
- City of Minneapolis City Attorney's Office
- City of Minneapolis City Coordinator's Office\*\*
- Minnesota Department of Corrections
- Council on Crime and Justice
- Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation
- RS EDEN
- Minnesota Sex Offender Program (MSOP)
- Minneapolis Neighborhood Association
  - Jordan Area Community Council
  - Phillips Neighborhood Representative

# Frequently Used Terms

- **Sex Offender – changed to “Offender Required to Register”**
- An offender subject to registration under Minn. Stat. §§ 243.166 or 243.167, replaced sex offender.
- Our definition of sex offender is as follows: "all persons convicted of a crime that requires them to register as a predatory offender."
- In our analysis sex offender includes all persons who are required to register as a predatory offender at all designations and those who register but do not have a designation.
  - (Sept 17, 2013 ARTSOC meeting notes)
- **Concentration:** higher density of predatory offenders in an area relative to the population of that area when compared to other areas

## Abbreviations:

- **(MnDOC)** Minnesota Department of Corrections
- **(HCDCCR)** Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections & Rehabilitation
- **(HCJCC)** Hennepin County Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee

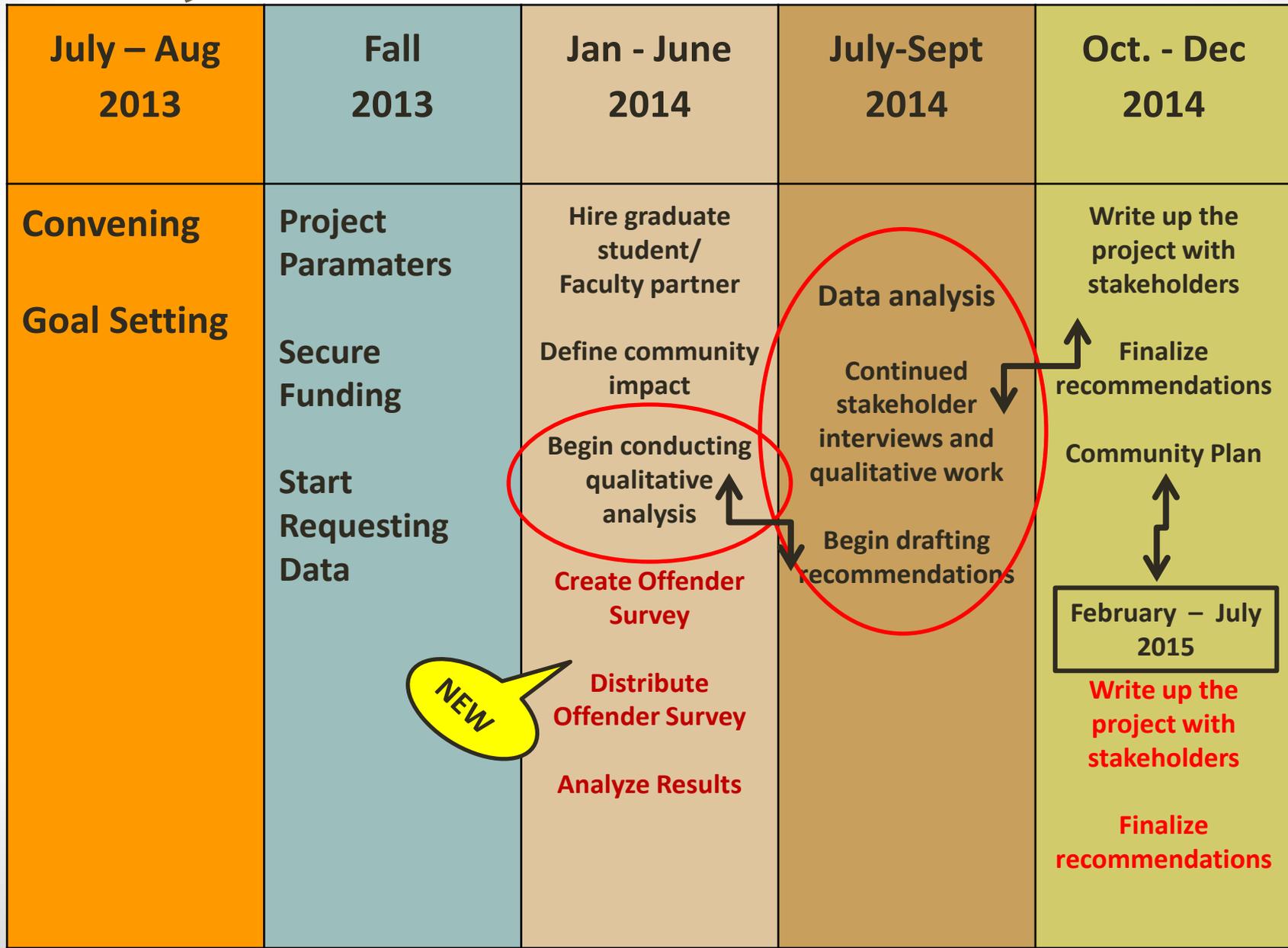
# Research Questions

- What is the community impact of predatory offender concentration?
- What is the current picture of predatory offender re-entry in Minneapolis and Hennepin County?
  - ***Identify Concentrated Areas***
- What are the policies and procedures surrounding predatory offender release and supervision?
  - ***Understand Policies of Release & Supervision***

# Research Methods

- Data collected by ARTSOC team members from their agencies/departments
- Interviews with ARTSOC team
- Very brief survey of offenders re: housing
- Review of MN Statute/Regulations
- Judicial Opinions
- MnDOC Policies

# Project Timeline



# Key Points From the Literature

## Conducted by a Humphrey School Capstone Project

- Housing is the primary driver of clustering and concentration
- Recidivism rates for predatory offenders are lower than public perception of recidivism; less impact on public safety than other crimes and re-entry
- Residency restrictions side-effect is clustering
- Clustering does impact housing values (prices fall estimated 2.3 to 12%)

# Local Stakeholder Interviews

**Conducted by Humphrey Capstone asked “why”**

Lack of affordable and transitional housing; too few landlords renting to predatory offenders in other neighborhoods

The following factors impact where predatory offenders live:

- Availability of services, location of offender support systems
- Employment opportunities and transportation

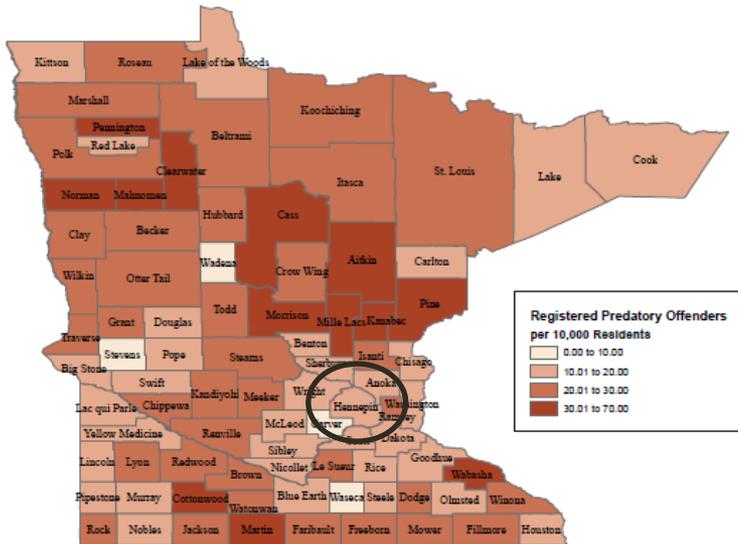
# Identifying Areas of Concentration



# Results: Confirm Concentration

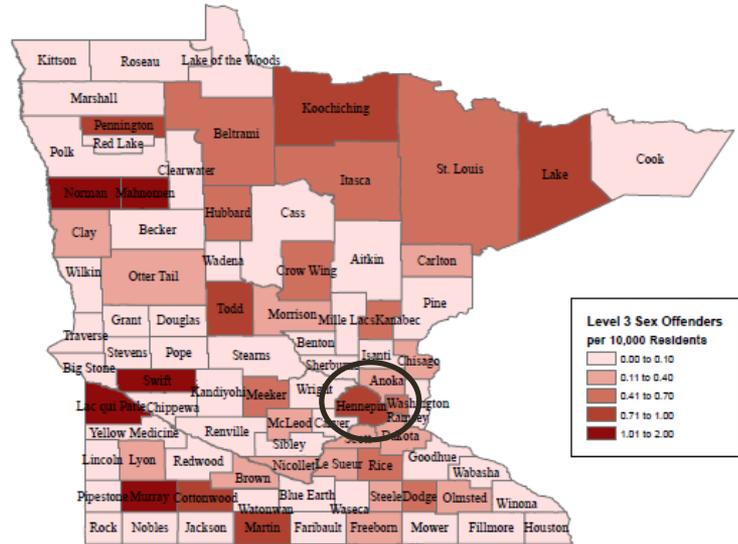
- A much higher concentration of predatory offenders required to register living in identified areas of Minneapolis when compared in other locations in Hennepin County and Minnesota.
- The series of maps provided by the Minnesota Department of Corrections of offender residential addresses confirms this beyond doubt.
- When the numbers are generalized across the county, this concentration is masked.

### Minnesota Number of Registered Predatory Offenders Per 10,000 Residents in Counties



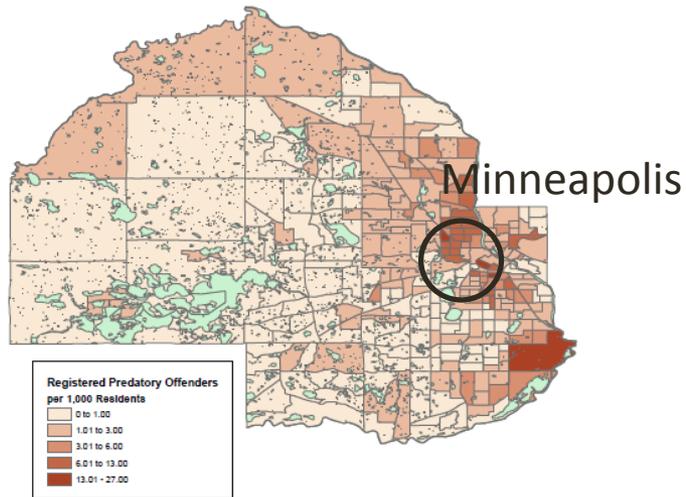
Map Source: 2010 U.S. Census; Bureau Boundaries  
Registered Predatory Offender Data Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, January 1st, 2010

### Minnesota Number of Level 3 Sex Offenders Per 10,000 Residents in Counties



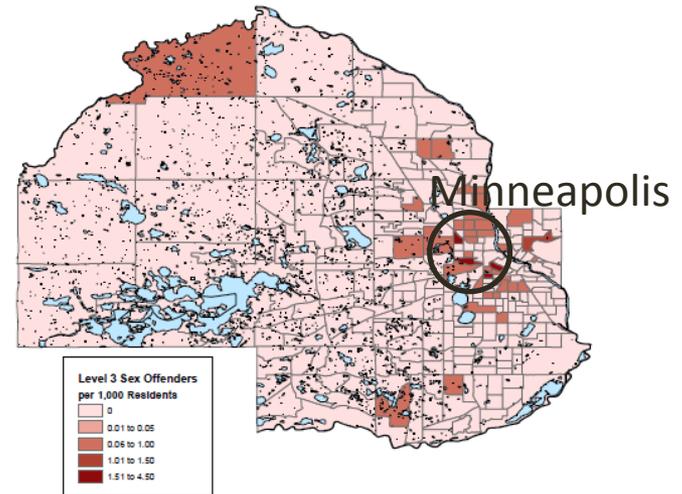
Map Source: 2010 U.S. Census; Bureau Boundaries  
Level 3 Sex Offender Data Source: Minnesota Department of Corrections, January 1st, 2010

Hennepin County  
 Number of Registered Predatory Offenders  
 per 1,000 Residents in Census Tracts



Map Source: 2010 U.S. Census Bureau Boundaries  
 Registered Predatory Offender Data Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, January 1st 2010

Hennepin County  
 Number of Level 3 Sex Offenders  
 per 1,000 Residents in Census Tracts



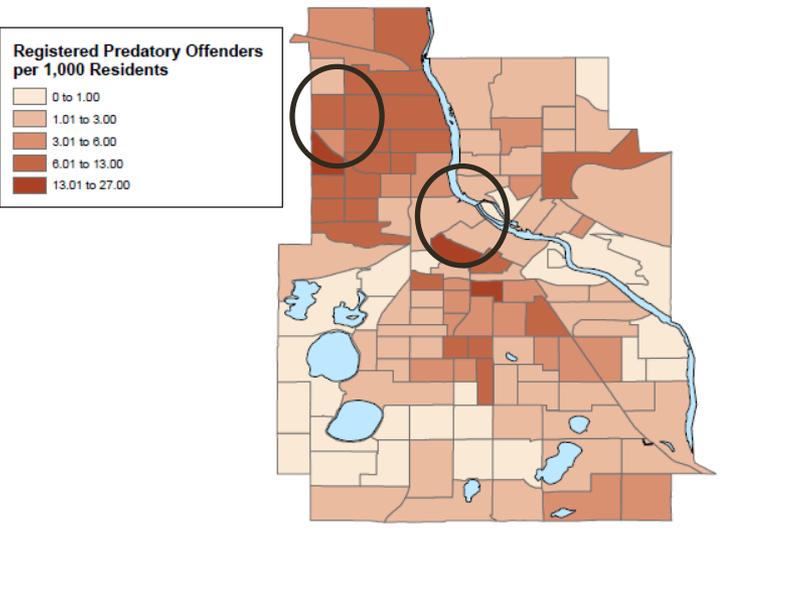
Map Source: 2010 U.S. Census Bureau Boundaries  
 Level 3 Sex Offender Data Source: Minnesota Department of Corrections, January 1st 2010

# Concentrated Areas

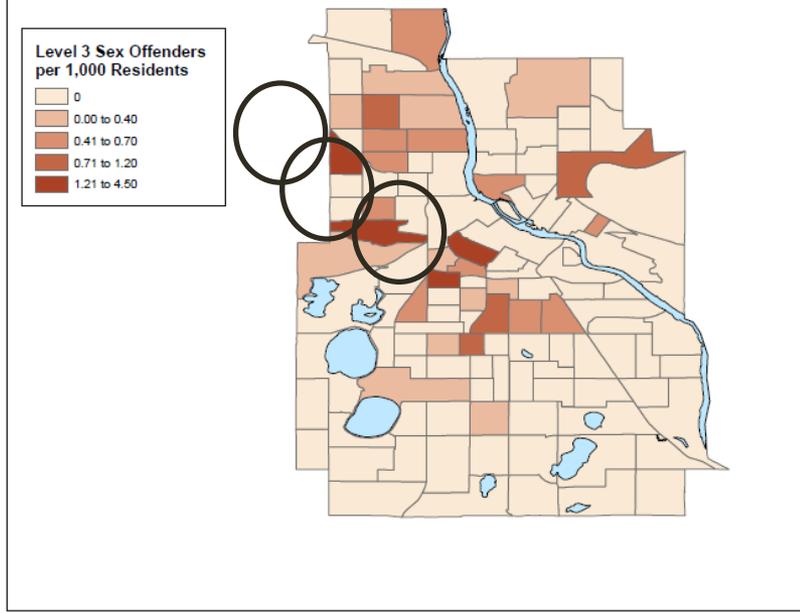
Zip codes (55404, 55405, 55411, 55412, and 55430)

Jordan, Willard Hay, Hawthorne, Near North, Harrison, Webber-Camden, and Camden-Industrial, Phillips West, Midtown Phillips, and East Phillips neighborhoods

City of Minneapolis  
Number of Registered Predatory Offenders  
Per 1,000 Residents in Census Tracts



City of Minneapolis  
Number of Level 3 Sex Offenders  
Per 1,000 Residents in Census Tracts



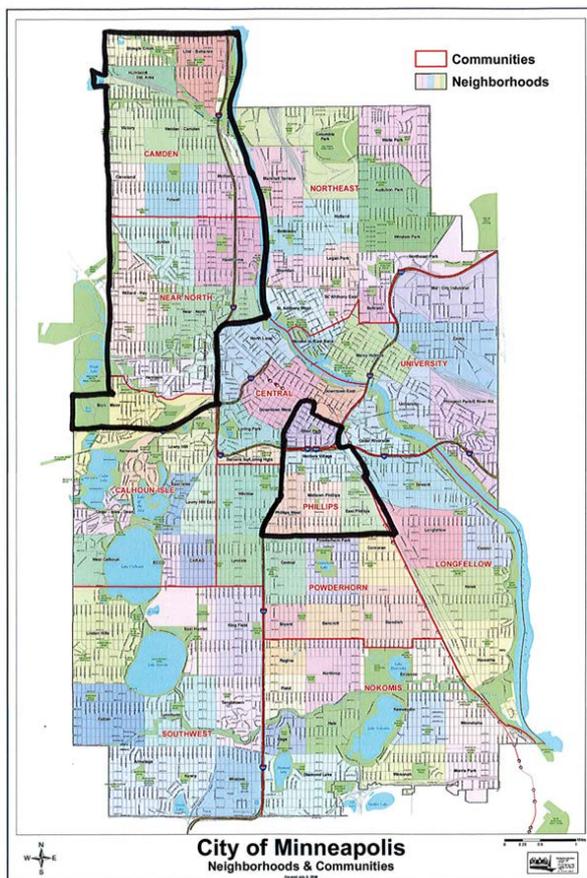
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Registered Predatory Offender Data Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, January 1st 2010

# Results: Count of Offenders in Concentrated Area

Zip codes (55404, 55405, 55411, 55412, and 55430)

Jordan, Willard Hay, Hawthorne, Near North, Harrison, Webber-Camden, and Camden-Industrial, Phillips West, Midtown Phillips, and East Phillips neighborhoods



## **(790)** Total Predatory Offenders In Concentrated Area

- *Accounting for (0.71%) of the total population in concentrated area*

## **(58)** Total Level III Predatory Offenders

- **54 Hennepin County Governing Offenses**
- 2 Ramsey County Governing Offenses
- 1 Isanti County Governing Offense
- 1 Anoka County Governing Offense

## **(134)** Level II Predatory Offenders

## **(261)** Level I Predatory Offenders

## **(334)** Non-Leveled Predatory Offenders

Data Provided by MnDOC Dec. 2014

\* 3 Offenders unaccounted for.

# Understanding Release and Supervision Policies

# Understanding Release Processes

## Understanding Release and Supervision- Risk Levels

- There are three risk levels for predatory offenders.
  - Level 1 – lowest public risk
  - Level 2 – moderate public risk
  - Level 3 – highest public risk
- End-of-Confinement Review Committee (ECRC) determines risk level.
  - ECRC Committee consists of prison warden; law enforcement officer; a treatment professional ; a caseworker; and a victim services professional.

# Understanding Supervision Processes

## **Intensive Supervised Release**

Higher risk offenders (risk 2 & 3) required to be placed on Intensive Supervised Release (ISR) upon release from prison a four phase process.

- Phase I is very restrictive. ( Frequent face - to- face visits)
- Phase II requires a minimum of two face -to- face contacts per week, followed by one weekly contact for Phase III.
- Phase IV, the final ISR phase for most offenders, has less agent contact and a curfew. Phase IV lasts until the end of a level 3 offender's sentence.

# Surveying Hennepin County Offenders

# Survey of Offenders

Survey A data collected by  
Hennepin Co. DOCCR  
Offenders on supervision  
(N = 55)

Survey B data collected by MPD  
Offenders in Minneapolis  
required to register weekly or bi-  
weekly  
(N = 105)

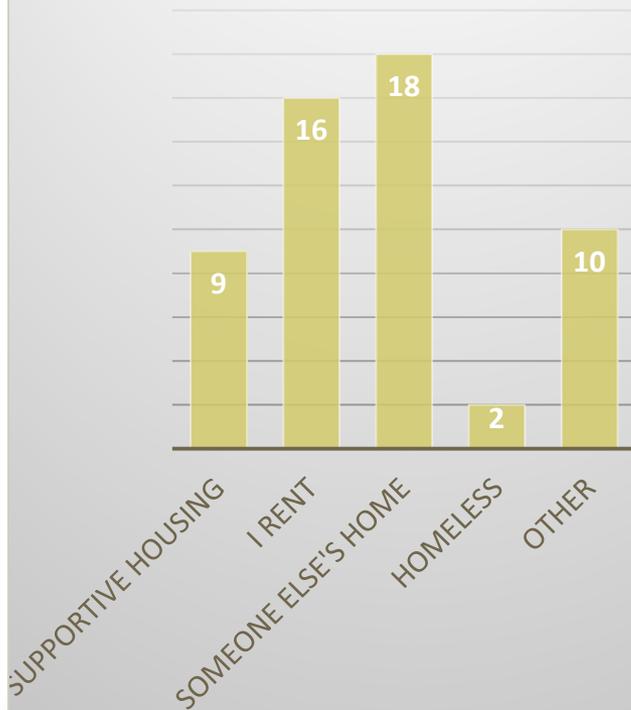
NOT A REPRESENTATIVE SURVEY

## QUESTIONS:

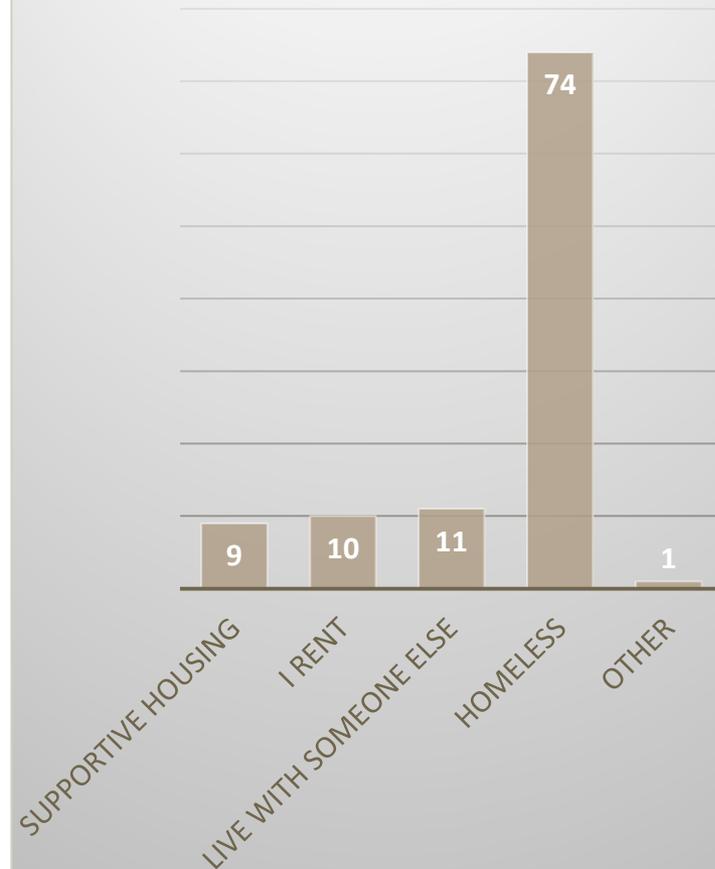
1. Where do you currently live?
2. What are the reasons you live in your current residence?
3. How did you hear about this place?
4. What part of the city or county do you live in?
5. Is there somewhere you would rather live?

# Survey Results

Q1: Survey A (Hennepin Co.)  
Where do you live?

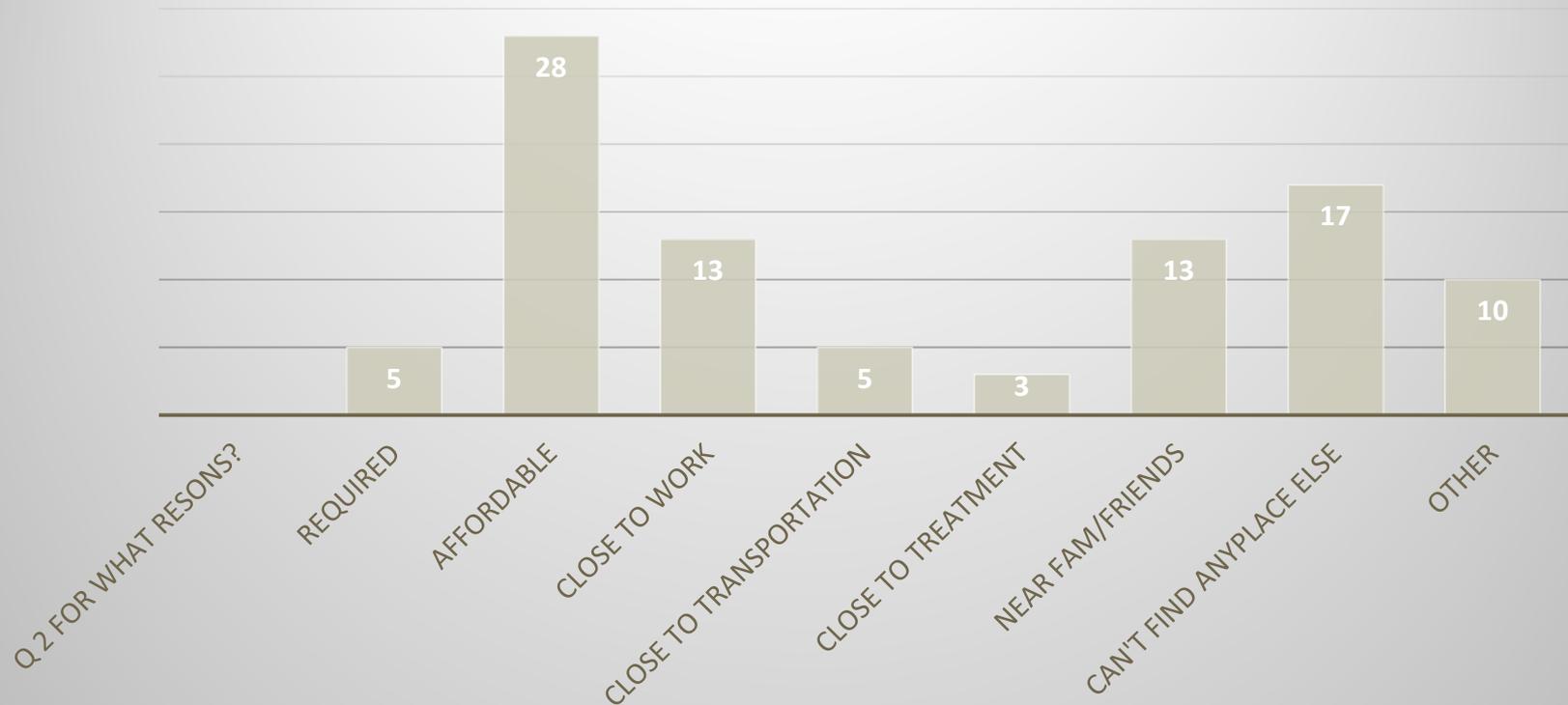


Q1: Survey B (MPD)  
Where do you live?



# Survey Results

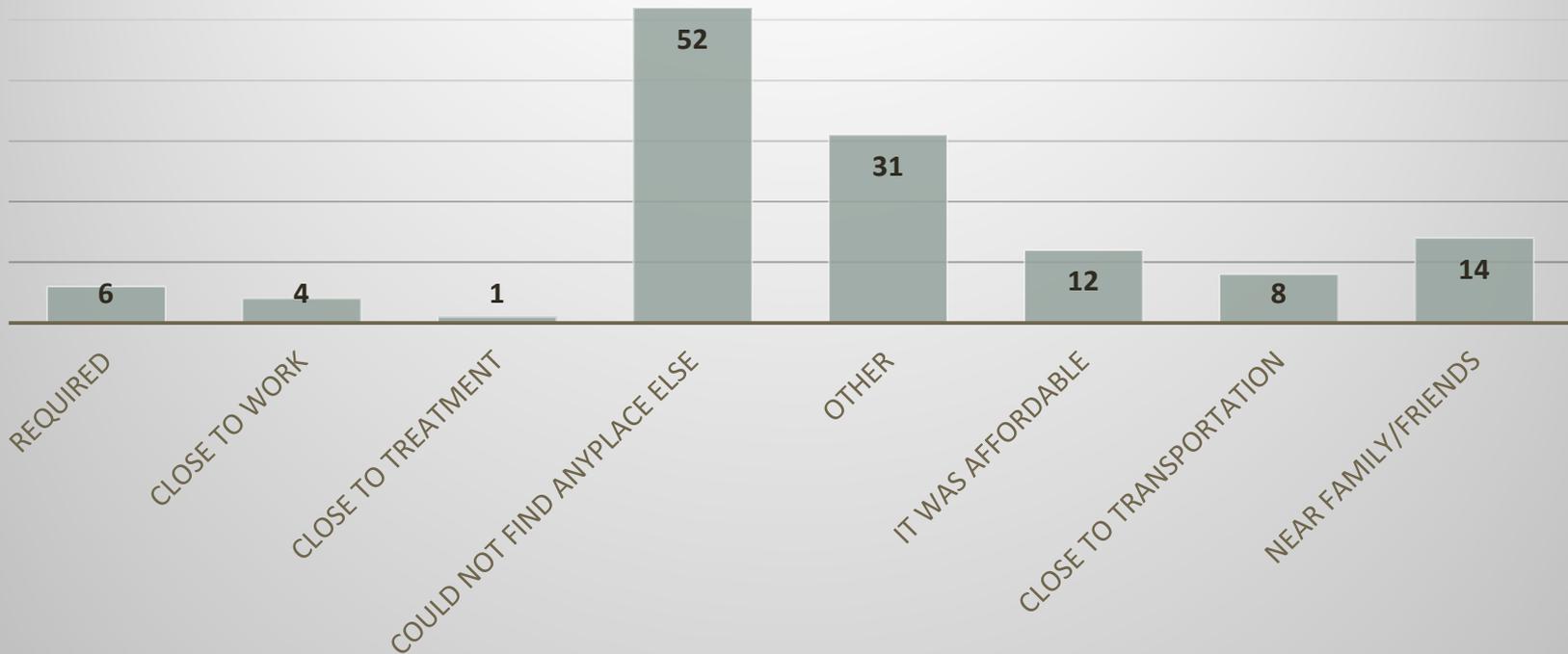
Q2: Survey A (Hennepin Co.)  
Reasons for Residence



Affordability is the most frequently reported reason that offenders reside where they do, followed by an inability to find somewhere else to reside.

# Survey Results

Q2: Survey B (MPD)  
Reasons for Residence



Could not find anyplace else is the most frequently reported reason that offenders reside where they do, followed by other.

# Summary of Key Findings

- Hennepin County predatory offenders are overly concentrated within two communities of Minneapolis.
- Hennepin County is not receiving any substantial amount of “extra” predatory offenders from elsewhere in the state or from out of state.
- The capstone project looked at the effect of public registries on housing values and found a general consensus that knowledge of registered offenders in the neighborhood decreases housing values. The capstone did not specifically study of the areas of higher concentration in North Minneapolis.
- According to the offender survey affordability and lack of access to other housing options are primary reasons why offenders choose where to live.

# Next Steps

- ARTSOC Review, July 2015
- Publish Report, August 2015
  - Available on University of Minnesota Urban Research and Outreach-Engagement Center and Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights websites.