

AUGUST 2015

ACTION RESEARCH TEAM

Documenting Predatory Offender Concentration in Minneapolis

The information presented in this report was collected by the Sex Offender Concentration Action Research Team, convened by the Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights and facilitated by the University of Minnesota's Urban Research and Outreach-Engagement Center (UROC).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The residential pattern of sex offenders in Minneapolis has long been of concern to City officials and residents. In 2013, the City of Minneapolis City Council passed a resolution stating that the concentration of “sex offenders” (hereafter referred to as predatory offenders)¹ in specific zip codes of Minneapolis (55404, 55405, 55411, 55412, and 55430) constituted a civil rights violation for residents living there because they experienced a disproportional negative impact. The resolution was based on data presented to the Hennepin County Criminal Justice Committee by the Minneapolis Police Department. The zip codes encompass the following Minneapolis neighborhoods: Jordan, Willard Hay, Hawthorne, Near North, Harrison, Webber-Camden, Camden-Industrial, Phillips West, Midtown Phillips, and East Phillips.

As a result, in August 2013 the City of Minneapolis asked the University of Minnesota's Urban Research and Outreach-Engagement Center (UROC) to convene and facilitate an action research team on this issue (hereafter referred to as “the team”). The team’s charge was to gather data from members to substantiate the concentration of predatory offenders and to better understand the residential pattern and the implications. The team was comprised of a cross-sector group of stakeholders that met and gathered the data presented in this report. The team identified the primary focus of the work to be the residence patterns of "predatory offenders required to register" who are living in Minneapolis.²

This report substantiates a much higher concentration of predatory offenders living in two areas of Minneapolis when compared to other locations in Hennepin County. Based on the evidence assembled by the team, it appears that the concentration of predatory offenders in the two areas of Minneapolis is the result of a combination of the following factors:

1. Lack of affordable housing in other areas of Minneapolis and Hennepin County and landlords willing to rent to predatory offenders.
2. No laws, policies, or procedures at the city, county, or state level that would provide expanded residential options for predatory offenders that could result in less concentrations in some areas.

The team did not find evidence to support the notion that the Minnesota Department of Corrections specifically “places” offenders in concentrated communities or any other area. Rather this seems to be a by-product of current statute, MnDOC policy, and the housing market. Lack of intentionality does not lessen the potentially disparate impact of predatory offender concentration in neighborhoods with high rates of poverty and majority people of color.

The team did not find evidence to confirm the belief that Hennepin County and Minneapolis are housing significant number of predatory offenders who committed their offenses or resided in other counties or states. Data provided by the team suggests that most of the offenders in the concentrated areas have previous ties to Hennepin County.

¹ An offender subject to registration under Minn. Stat. §§ 243.166 or 243.167, replaced sex offender. ARTSOC definition of sex offender is as follows: “all persons convicted of a crime that requires them to register as a predatory offender.” In this 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.

² Minn. Stat. Ann. § 243.166 (West)

In terms of the community impact of predatory offenders, the team found ample anecdotal evidence that residents in these areas are deeply concerned for their safety and the safety of their children.³ The team also found evidence in the research conducted in other cities that knowledge of a sex offender in the neighborhood has led to decreased property values in those cities. The team also found evidence that predatory offenders under supervision have a lower rate of re-offense compared to other offenders. However, a large portion predatory offenders in the concentrated areas are not under direct supervision, thus we do not know the recidivism rates for them.

Our results suggest that solutions will be best developed through partnership and dialogue among all stakeholders, specifically including residents and landlords in the conversation. Because the ARTSOC was comprised of State of Minnesota, Hennepin County, and City of Minneapolis regulatory and enforcement staff, which review and analyze information and data regularly, the team recommends any future works be focused on a strong community engagement plan.

The goal of this report is to present clear data to help stakeholders decide where to place their energy and how to move forward. The hope is that this is a start to diffuse tension, concern, conflict, and misunderstanding among all the various stakeholders. The team is hopeful that this report will provide the basis for collaborative work to understand offender release policies and procedures and disassemble conditions that lead to an unequal distribution of predatory offenders in Minneapolis and Hennepin County.

³Johnson, Ashley & Girma, Lidiya “Assessing the Community Impacts of Sex Offender Concentration” (2014) Print. A copy is available from the Minneapolis Department of Civil Right; hereafter Capstone 2015.

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INTRODUCTION

The residential pattern of sex offenders in Minneapolis has long been of concern to City officials and residents. Neighbors living near sex offenders experience a heightened level of fear. Thus, the Minneapolis City Council took action when it learned of an apparent concentration of sex offenders in the Phillips and Near North communities of Minneapolis (areas that also have high rates of poverty and majority people of color). The City Council passed a resolution, led by then Councilman Don Samuels and Department of Civil Rights Director Velma Korbel, which stated that the concentration of sex offenders in these neighborhoods constituted a civil rights violation for residents living there because they experienced a disproportional negative impact.

In August of 2013, the Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights and the City Attorney's Office requested that the Robert J. Jones, Urban Research Outreach- Engagement Center (UROC) of the University of Minnesota convene and facilitate a team of knowledgeable stakeholders to gather data and analyze policies and procedures that may contribute to a concentration of sex offenders (hereafter referred to as predatory offenders requiring registration).⁴

Through partnership UROC, the City of Minneapolis, and other stakeholders convened an Action Research Team (hereafter referred to as "the team") to pull together existing data and evidence on which to base planning for a comprehensive strategy with regard to predatory offender concentration. The team included representatives from State and County corrections, law enforcement, elected officials, providers of services for re-entry, and representatives of neighborhood organizations. UROC staff served as research facilitators and conveners. The ARTSOC was charged with defining data needs, articulating data availability, gathering data, analyzing its limitations and presenting it in a usable format. This report was written by representatives from Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights and UROC. The goal of this report is to provide a clear and concise description of information gathered by the research team.

The team was charged with gathering two primary types of data: empirical data from stakeholders to substantiate, document and describe the residence patterns of predatory offenders in Minneapolis vis-à-vis Hennepin County and the State of Minnesota; and processes, policies, and procedures surrounding predatory offender release and supervision. As part of this charge, the team also identified who controls which processes and areas of overlap.

Data collected included the following:

- Residence data and maps from Minnesota Department of Corrections (MNDOC);
- Interviews of members of the team;
- Review of judicial opinions;

⁴ Since 1991, Minnesota has required convicted sex offenders to register their addresses with the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA); Minn. Stat. §§ 243.166, 243.167

- A survey of predatory offenders who are required to register conducted by Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation and Minneapolis Police Department; and
- An examination of policies and procedures related to statutory obligations for supervision, selection of residency, and others.
- A Capstone project team from the University of Minnesota, Humphrey School of Public Affairs conducted an extensive literature review and interviewed additional stakeholders.

This report confirms that there is a high concentration (or clustering) of predatory offenders in zip codes (55404, 55405, 55411, 55412, and 55430) which encompass the Jordan, Willard Hay, Hawthorne, Near North, Harrison, Webber-Camden, Camden-Industrial, Phillips West, Midtown Phillips, and East Phillips neighborhoods.

Within the City of Minneapolis, the determination of any applicable residency restrictions at the time of release from prison into the community is done on a case-by-case basis during the release planning process by the supervising agency.⁵ However, this planning process only applies to individuals being released from prison who have not yet completed their criminal sentence. When predatory offenders have finished their prison sentences and are no longer under supervision, there is no authority to “place” offenders in a certain area or to prohibit them from living in a particular neighborhood.

In addition, not all individuals who are required to register as a predatory offender are sent to prison, in fact, roughly half of individuals required to register in Minnesota are placed on probation with no direct supervision. Thus, predatory offenders choose their place of residence based on varying factors including access to treatment and social service options, employment opportunities, transportation, the availability of support systems (family, friends, etc.) and most importantly, the availability of accessible and affordable housing. These resources help prevent re-offending and are imperative to successful reentry into the community.

⁵ If housing is not available in the community where the offender was released, the supervising agency has responsibility to help locate suitable housing in nearby areas. *State ex rel. Marlowe v. Fabian*, 755 N.W.2d 792, 796 (Minn. Ct. App. 2008); *State ex rel. Bottomley v. Fabian*, 2010 WL 2363882 (Minn. Ct. App. Jun. 15, 2010) review denied (Minn. Aug. 24, 2010) *State ex rel. Aguilera v. Fabian*, 2010 WL 1851349 (Minn. Ct. App. May 11, 2010) *Truelson v. Fabian*, 2008 WL 933543 at 3 (Minn. Ct. App. Apr. 8, 2008); *State ex rel. Johnson v. Fabian*, 2005 WL 704302 (Minn. Ct. App. Mar. 29, 2005)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND THE ACTION RESEARCH TEAM FRAMEWORK



Action research is an emerging practice in community-engaged research that typically commences with a question, problem or issue of concern to a community or group of stakeholders. The purpose of action research is to gain greater clarity and understanding in order to drive action to resolve the question, problem or issue of concern. Action research takes time. It typically follows a process or cycle of *look, think, and act*. Most importantly, it focuses on specific situations and local solutions.⁶

The ARTSOC team included representatives from: City of Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights; City of Minneapolis Police Department; City of Minneapolis City Attorney’s Office; Minnesota Department of Corrections; Council on Crime and

Justice; Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation; Minneapolis Community Members; Jordan Area Community Council Board Member; Jordan Neighborhood Representative; and Phillips Neighborhood Representative.

UROC was asked to facilitate the work. To accomplish this task, UROC provided the following pro bono: staff time, meeting space, additional staff resources from the University of Minnesota, and light refreshments for meetings. UROC’s Director of Research and a University of Minnesota Community Campus Liaison served as “research facilitators”, guiding the group and helping the team select the best research methodologies available to answer their questions. UROC enlisted the assistance of several graduate and undergraduate research assistants who provided additional research support to the team. To be clear, UROC did not conduct primary empirical research on concentration of predatory offenders. Rather, the UROC team facilitated dialogue and surfaced information from team members.

The team’s primary objective was to understand the existing patterns of predatory offender concentration in Minneapolis neighborhoods and assess the various community impacts of this concentration. The team established two phases of research for addressing predatory offender concentration in Minneapolis neighborhoods. Phase I focused on understanding the demographic characteristics, residency patterns, offense details, as well as policies determining supervision and release from confinement for predatory offender. Phase II focused on the community impact of predatory offender concentration and sought information to help policymakers and others address such strains.

⁶ Earnest Stringer, *Action Research*, Third Edition, Sage Publications, (2008)

Table A: Research Questions and Data Sources

Original Research Questions	Data Source
What is the current picture of predatory offender re-entry in Minneapolis and Hennepin County?	Minnesota Department of Corrections
Where are predatory offenders located in the community? Where do they live? Where do they work or attend school? Where do they receive services?	Minnesota Department of Corrections for residency Work, school, and service locations unavailable
Where was the original offense committed?	Data unavailable
Where did the predatory offenders live prior to conviction?	Data unavailable
What are the policies and procedures surrounding sex offender release and supervision?	Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation Minnesota Department of Corrections Minneapolis Police Department
What are the criteria for predatory offender release from prison? (i.e. assignment of a risk level)	Minnesota Department of Corrections
What criteria does the MnDOC use to determine whether predatory offenders under supervised release will have their choice of residence or relocation approved?	Minnesota Department of Corrections
What services do predatory offenders need in the community? Where are these services located? What are the gaps? What is the cost of supervision? Who pays? What is the cost of services for predatory offenders?	Location and cost of services, cost of services, and gaps in services were not available
Additional Question:	
What are offenders' perspectives on reasons for the location of their current residence?	Minneapolis Police Department Hennepin County Probation Survey of individuals required to register

After many months of discussion and discovery, the team determined an extremely high level of detail was not possible for this research project because most of the necessary data is contained within non-searchable data fields in individual offender files. Thus, the team gathered available data on residence patterns and sought to present it in a way to clarify and confirm patterns.

Research Timeline

The action research process had a projected timetable, beginning in May 2013 and finishing in December 2014. Phase I and Phase II of the action research process began in summer 2013 and fall 2013 respectively, and continued simultaneously. As Phase I unfolded, the team members agreed that it was vital to gather information on residency selection from an offender’s perspective. Thus, the team developed an offender survey purposed to understand the factors that affect offenders’ decisions about where they will live. The addition of the predatory offender survey required new data collection, review, and analysis. As a result, the intended date of completion was postponed until August 2015.

Expected Timeline

July–Aug 2013	Sept–Dec 2013	Jan–June 2014	July–Sept 2014	Oct–Dec 2014
Convening	Project Parameters	Hire Graduate Student / Faculty Partner	Data Analysis	Write up the Project with Stakeholders
Goal Setting	Secure Funding	Define Community Impact	Continued Stakeholder Interviews and Qualitative Work	Finalize Recommendations
	Start Requesting Data	Begin Conducting Qualitative Analysis	Begin Drafting Recommendations	Community Plan

Actual Timeline

July–Aug 2013	Sept–Dec 2013	Jan–June 2014	July–Sept 2014	Oct–Dec 2014	Feb–Aug 2015
Convening	Project Parameters	Hire Graduate Student / Faculty Partner		Data Analysis	Write up the Project with Stakeholders
Goal Setting	Secure Funding	Define Community Impact	Begin Conducting Qualitative Analysis	Continued Stakeholder Interviews and Qualitative Work	Finalize Recommendations
	Start Requesting Data	Create Offender Survey		Begin Drafting Recommendations	Community Plan
		Distribute Offender Survey			
		Analyze Results			

The data collected in Phase I that described the concentrated areas was compiled by the team members and other stakeholders. MnDOC was identified as the agency that has the most up-to-date and accurate empirical data about where predatory offenders reside within Minnesota. MnDOC provided a series of maps that display the residential location of registered offenders at the level of the State, Hennepin County and Minneapolis levels. The Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCCR) also contributed literature describing the processes of supervision and an analysis of concentration within Hennepin County.

The information collected in Phase II, used to describe the policies and procedures surrounding offender release and supervision was also provided by team members. Members of the team who provide housing for offenders raised important issues of concern related to offender residency. Further, DOCCR and the Minneapolis Police Department provided information about the processes of registration and offender housing limitations. MnDOC provided access to their policies and procedures governing predatory offender risk management in Minnesota communities, including reports outlining the specifics of intensive supervised release and community notification. DOCCR contributed information on the special release conditions of high risk offenders supervised by Hennepin County.

KEY FINDINGS

The Action Research Team findings yielded information describing the following:

1. Where predatory offenders live;
2. Policies and procedures related to why they live where they live and who determines this;
3. Explanation of offender residence selection from the perspective of offenders themselves; and
4. The community impact of the pattern of where offenders live.

Together these findings provide the framework for analysis of predatory offender concentration in Minneapolis.

Understanding Concentration

Before exploring the findings it is important to pause and define some key terms and groundings for the ARTSOC's work. First, what is meant by the term "concentration?" Students completing their Humphrey School of Public Affairs Capstone project with the ARTSOC, conducted a literature review to determine the most appropriate and commonly used definition. Unfortunately, there is no consensus in the academic literature on exactly how to define this term. Some authors report data on the number of registered sex offenders per 10,000 neighborhood residents controlled for populations in each neighborhood. Such data is then reported visually on a map displaying the density of different neighborhoods on a scale of 0 offenders, 0-10 offenders, 10-20 offenders, 20-30 offenders and 30 or greater offenders. Displaying concentration in this way provides a good frame of reference for how neighborhoods experience concentration relative to surrounding areas, but does not provide a clear definition of concentration. Others describe concentration with arbitrary terms such as small, medium, large. These terms are not precise and the lack of substantive definitions renders them mostly useless in this work. Another variation on the term concentration is the use of the phrase "clustering" in various spatial analysis and spatial equity studies.⁷ Some authors have discussed how concentrations of sex offenders occur in "clusters" of neighborhoods.⁸

Given the lack of a universal definition for concentration of predatory offenders, this report uses the term "concentration" to refer to the density of predatory offenders in an area relative to the population of that area. Thus, "concentrated areas" describe communities in which predatory offenders are clustered at disproportionate levels. In the context of this research, "community" refers to both a shared geographical location and shared characteristics and circumstance of geographical locations. Thus, "community" for this paper exists at the neighborhood level (as defined by the City of Minneapolis Department of Community Planning and Economic Development, including the various census tracts, Block Groups, and corresponding zip codes).⁹ Based on available data this report focuses on two specific Minneapolis

⁷Socia, K. M., & Stamatel, J. P. (2011)

⁸ Socia and Stamatel (2011)

⁹ Census tracts are relatively permanent small-area geographic divisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity defined for the tabulation and presentation of data from the decennial census and selected other statistical programs. Census tracts are also used to tabulate and publish estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) after 2010. The primary goal of the census tract program is to provide a set of nationally consistent small, statistical geographic units, with stable boundaries, that facilitate analysis of data across time. (City of Minneapolis Department of Community Planning & Economic Development-CPED & U.S. Census Bureau)

communities: North Minneapolis, also referred to as “the Northside” and The Phillips Community in South Minneapolis.¹⁰

Understanding Registration

Another important term to define is “predatory offender”. As noted above, the team changed its focus from the term “sex offender” to “predatory offender required to register” under Minn. Stat. § 243.166 or § 243.167. This change was made so that the team could more closely mirror the way data is collected and stored. As a result our definition includes a small group of offenders who may not have committed any sexually misconduct. Generally if offenders in this subset group go to prison, they are assigned a risk level 1. In our analysis, sex offender includes all persons who are required to register as predatory offenders at all risk level designations and those who register but do not have a risk level designation.¹¹ (Sept 17, 2013 ARTSOC meeting notes).

Who’s Required to Register?

The predatory offender registration law requires registration of individuals who have committed certain crimes under Minnesota law, federal law, or the law of other states. The law also requires registration of certain individuals who have been civilly committed. An adult who is charged with and convicted of - or a juvenile who is petitioned for and adjudicated delinquent for- one of the following offenses or another offense arising out of the same set of circumstances, must register under the law:¹²

- murder while committing or attempting to commit criminal sexual conduct in the first or second degree with force or violence
- kidnapping
- criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, third, and fourth degree and felony criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree
- criminal sexual predatory conduct
- felony indecent exposure
- false imprisonment of a minor
- soliciting a minor to engage in prostitution
- soliciting a minor to engage in sexual conduct
- using a minor in a sexual performance
- possessing pictorial representations of minors

¹⁰ The Near North, Jordan, Camden, and Harrison neighborhoods are within the boundary of an area referred to as “North Minneapolis.” The Phillips neighborhoods are located in South Minneapolis.

¹¹ Risk Level 1, 2, or 3; See in this report Risk Level Designation pg.19

¹² Diebel, Jeffrey. "Sex Offenders and Predatory Offenders: Minnesota Criminal and Civil Regulatory Laws" House Research. Research Department Minnesota House of Representatives, 2012. Web. 19 Aug. 2015.

An adult also must register under the law if sentenced as an engrained sex offender under Minnesota Statutes, Minn. Stat. § 609.3455, subd. 3a. and Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 1b. Predatory offender registration law also requires registration for offenders who commit similar or same offenses under United States law,¹³ offenders who commit offenses in other states,¹⁴ individuals civilly committed regardless of whether convicted for an offense,¹⁵ and individuals who commit other offenses.¹⁶

Since 1991, Minnesota has required convicted “sex offenders” to register their addresses with the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). Minnesota’s predatory offender registration (POR) law has been amended several times over the last few decades, primarily to widen its scope and increase the penalties for noncompliant offenders. Three years after the POR law was enacted in Minnesota, Congress passed the Jacob Wetterling Act, which required “sex offenders” in all states to register identifying information with law enforcement agencies. Two years later, as part of Megan’s Law, the Wetterling Act was amended to allow for public dissemination of some registry information. When Megan’s Law was passed in 1996, states were required to develop procedures to inform communities where sex offenders will be living. Yet, because states were given discretion in applying the law, community notification has varied widely across the United States. In Minnesota, which implemented the Community Notification Act on January 1, 1997, community notification applies only to offenders released from prison who are subject to predatory offender registration and assigned a risk level. Further, the 1996 Community Notification Act requires and authorizes the Minnesota Department of Corrections to administer the risk assessment to soon-to-be-released- predatory offenders. Minnesota law requires a risk level to be assigned to offenders who are subject to registration as a predatory offender before they

¹³ An adult or juvenile must register if convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for violating a law of the United States similar to any of the above laws. An adult or juvenile also must register if convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for an offense pursuant to court martial for violating a law of the United States, including the Uniform Code of Military Justice, similar to any of the above laws. Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 1b.

¹⁴ A person who was convicted in another state for an offense that would be a violation of one of the above laws if committed in this state must register if the person enters the state to reside, work, or attend school, or enters this state and remains for 14 days or longer. The person must register in Minnesota if ten years have not elapsed since the person was released from confinement or, if the person was not confined, since the person was convicted of the offense-triggering registration. This ten-year limit is not applicable to those subject to a longer registration period under the laws of the other state in which the person has been convicted, or those subject to lifetime registration; these offenders must register for that longer time period or for life regardless of when they were released from confinement or convicted. This requirement also applies to juvenile offenders whose cases are handled in the juvenile justice system. If the offender leaves Minnesota or is no longer working or attending school in Minnesota, the offender is no longer subject to Minnesota’s registration law. Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 1b.

¹⁵ A person must register under the law if the person was committed as a sexually dangerous person, sexual psychopath, or psychopathic personality under Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 526.10, or a similar law of another state or the United States, regardless of whether the person was convicted for an offense. A person also must register under the law if: the person was charged with or petitioned for a specific offense listed in the predatory offender registration law or the similar law of another state or the United States; the person was found not guilty by reason of mental illness or mental deficiency after a trial for the offense, or found guilty but mentally ill after a trial for that offense; and the person was committed pursuant to a court commitment order. Minn. Stat. § 243.166, subd. 1b.

¹⁶ The predatory offender registration law also applies to certain individuals who commit a crime against the person that may not be included within the scope of the predatory offender registration law. This registration requirement applies if the person is convicted of a crime against the person and: the person was previously convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for an offense for which registration is currently required, or a comparable offense in another state, but was not required to register for the offense because the registration requirements did not apply to the person at the time the offense was committed or at the time the person was released from imprisonment; **or** the person was previously required to register under the predatory offender registration law and has completed the registration requirements. Minn. Stat. § 243.167. A crime against the person is defined to mean certain crimes involving firearms by persons ineligible to possess firearms; first-, second-, and third-degree murder; manslaughter in the first and second degree; first-, second-, third-, fourth-, and fifth-degree (gross misdemeanor and felony) assault; gross misdemeanor and felony domestic assault; domestic abuse by strangulation; use of drugs to facilitate crime; aggravated robbery in the first degree; kidnapping, false imprisonment; felony fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct; tampering with a witness in the first degree; burglary in the first degree; gross misdemeanor indecent exposure; and any felony level violation of a crime committed for the benefit of a gang, malicious punishment of a child, or involving stalking or harassment. The definition includes violations of these Minnesota laws and violations of similar laws of other states or the United States. Minn. Stat. § 243.167, subd. 1.

are released from confinement in a state prison or state treatment facility. Risk levels are assigned to predatory offenders at the time they leave confinement. This includes:

- Release from a state prison in Minnesota;
- Release from a state prison in another state who come to Minnesota under supervision;
- Release from a federal prison and intending to reside in Minnesota;
- Release from confinement who were committed as sexually dangerous persons, sexually psychopathic personalities or mentally ill and dangerous; or
- Upon request from local law enforcement if released from a federal prison or another state's prison (and not under supervision).

Risk Level Designation

The Department's End-of-Confinement Review Committee (ECRC) is charged with determining the risk level of sex offenders 90 days before their release from a Minnesota state prison, based on their likelihood of recidivism and the threat they pose to the communities. An ECRC committee is located in each of Minnesota's state prisons and state treatment facilities. Additionally, there is one ECRC located at MnDOC that specifically works with federally charged and/or out-of-state offenders. Offenders who served their sentence in another state or federal prison and are expected to relocate to Minnesota (with or without supervision) also must be assigned a risk level.¹⁷

There are three risk level designations for predatory offenders. Level 1 – lowest public risk; level 2 – moderate public risk; and level 3 – highest public risk. As of January 1, 2014, about 8,600 of Minnesota's 17,500 registered (active) predatory offenders fall under one of the above categories and are assigned a risk level.¹⁸ Of those offenders with an assigned risk level, approximately 58% are level 1; 31% are level 2; and 11% are level 3.

¹⁷ Minnesota Department of Corrections

¹⁸ Minnesota Department of Corrections

WHERE DO PREDATORY OFFENDERS LIVE IN MINNEAPOLIS?

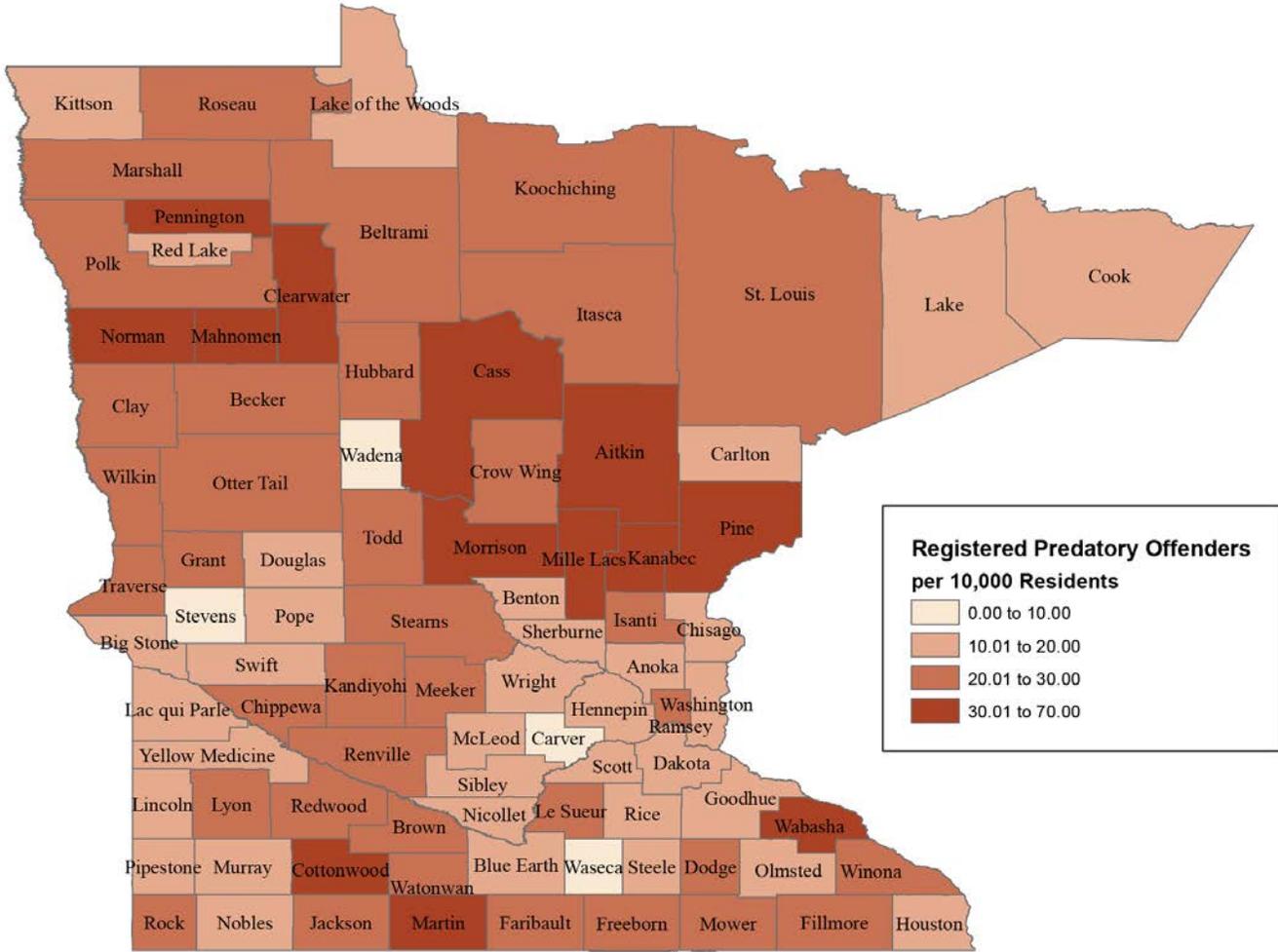
This report has compiled the most accurate data available to describe where predatory offenders required to register are living. As the maps on the following pages will show, the team has documented and confirmed that there is a concentration of both Level 3 offenders and all predatory offenders living in two areas of Minneapolis when compared to other locations in Hennepin County. The report first looks at the number of predatory offenders per capita across the state of Minnesota by county. Next, it focuses on Hennepin County and then Minneapolis.

The maps were provided by the MnDOC. The maps explore predatory offenders by zip code. The MnDOC did not include predatory offenders who were living in correctional facilities at the time the data was collected for this map. Thus, the maps display only predatory offenders living in community settings, not correctional facilities.

Predatory Offenders in Minnesota

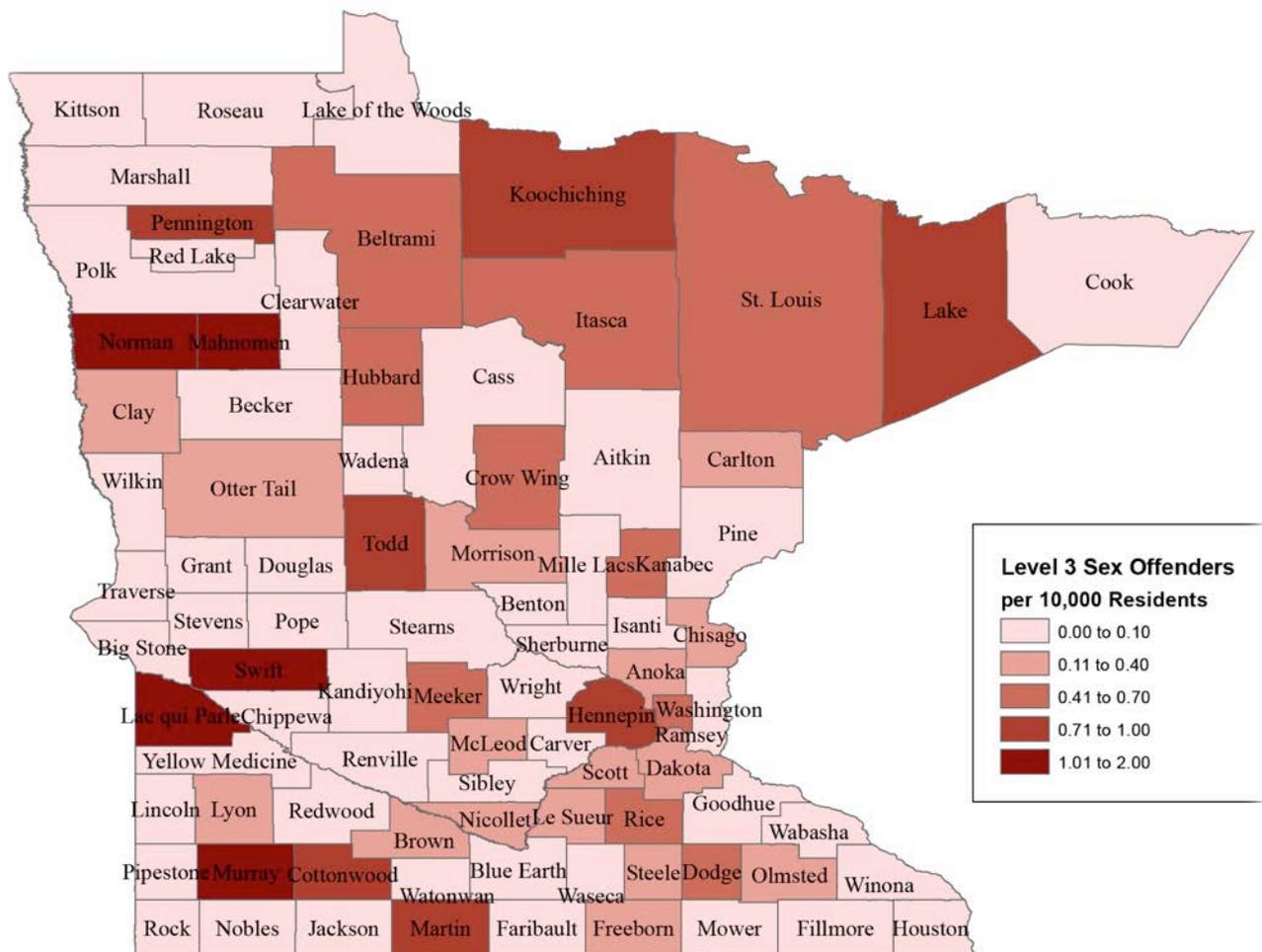
The following two maps show the density of predatory offender residences by county in the state of Minnesota. The first map shows *all* predatory offenders required to register, and the second map shows only Level 3 sex offenders. The darker the color, the higher the density of predatory offenders per capita. The maps display the density of predatory offenders per 10,000 residents.

Map 1: Predatory Offenders in Minnesota, by county, per 10,000 residents



Map 1 shows that for all predatory offenders, Hennepin County itself is not among the highest density compared to other counties. Thirteen rural counties have a higher density per capita than Hennepin County. However, the absolute number of predatory offenders is higher in Hennepin County. The higher per capita density is due to a much lower overall population level in the rural counties.

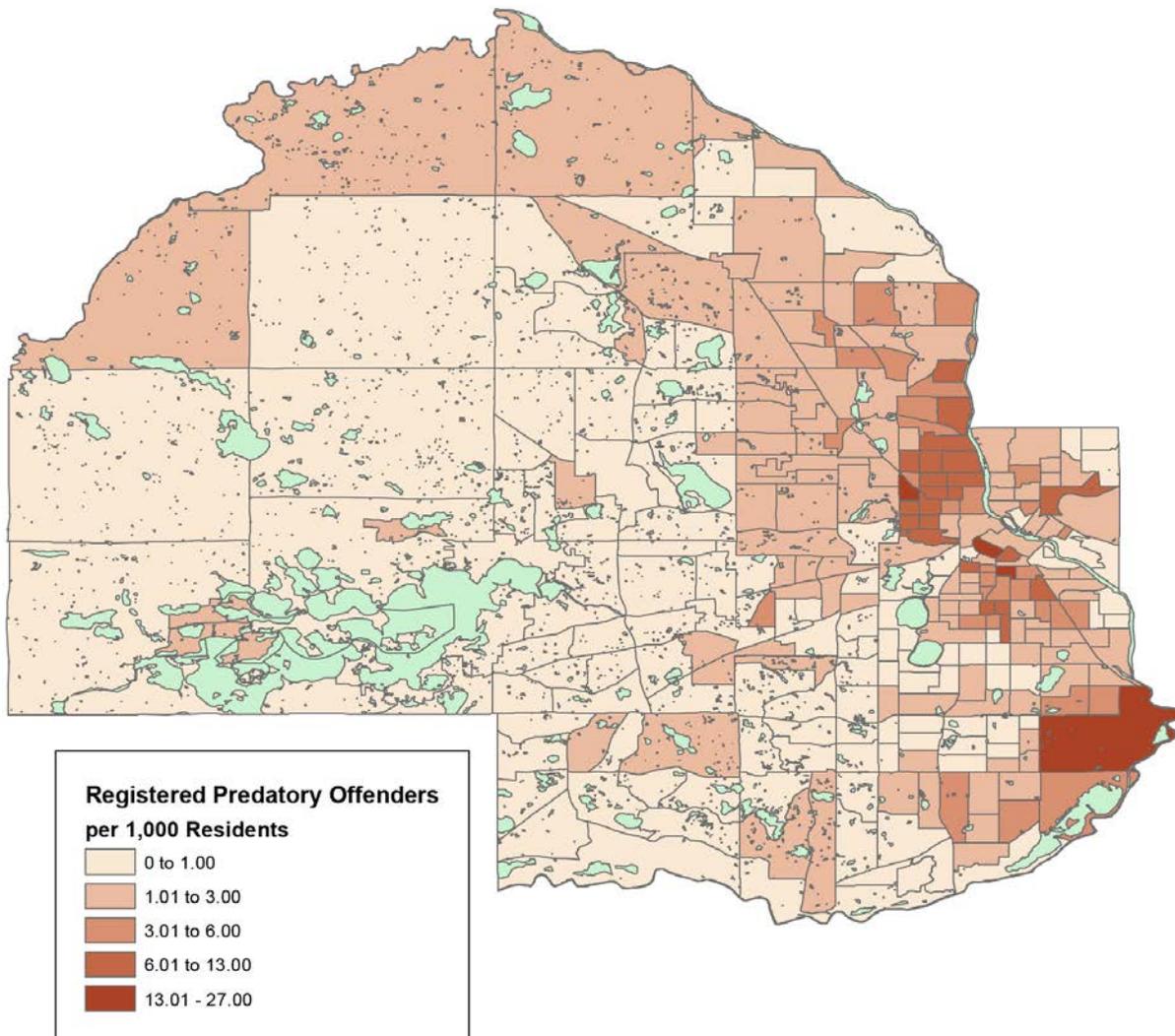
Map 2: Level 3 Sex Offenders in Minnesota, by county, per 10,000 residents



Map 2 shows that Hennepin County does have a higher concentration of level three sex offenders than many other counties in Minnesota.

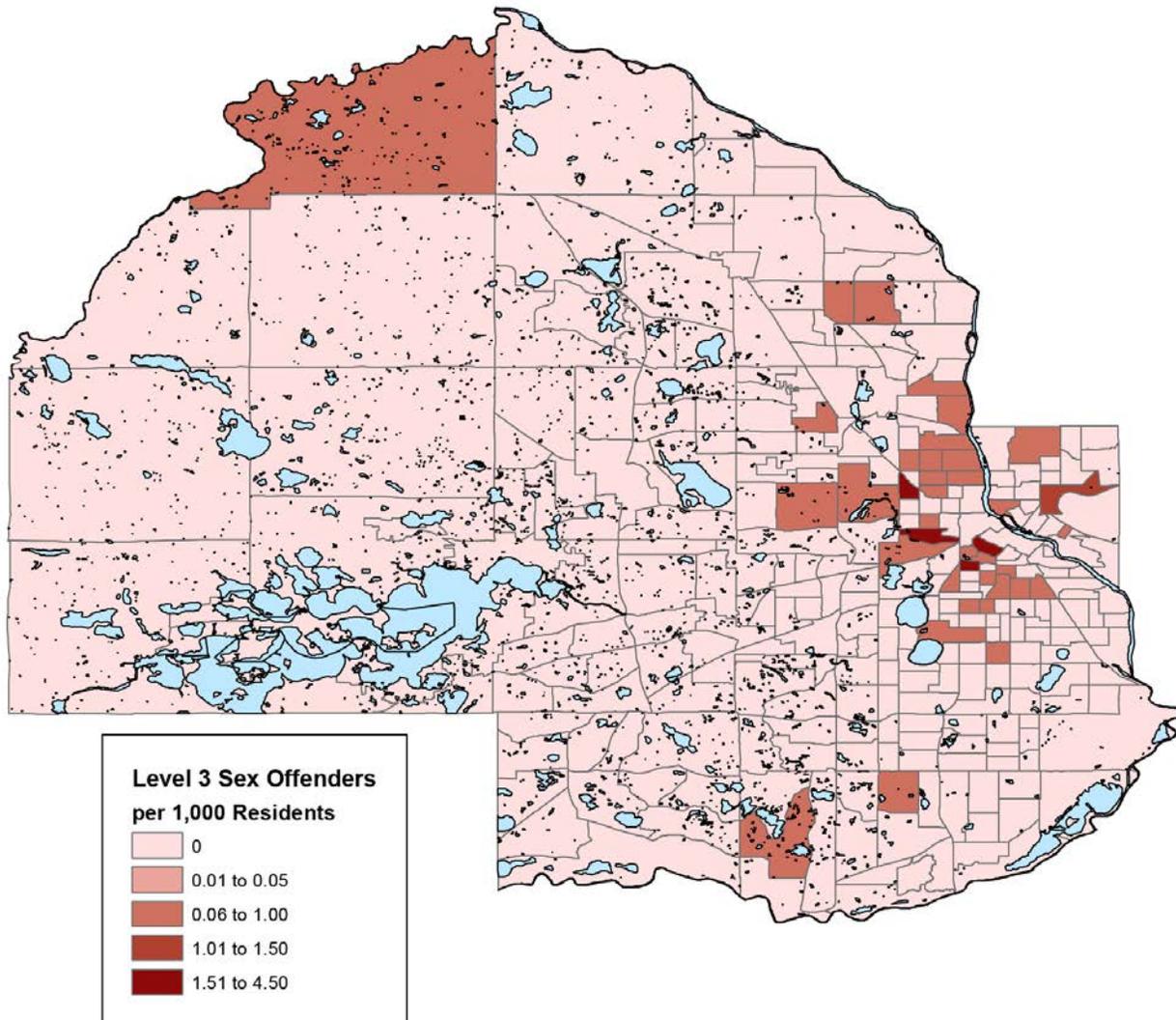
The next series of maps looks at the number of predatory offenders per 1,000 residents for census tracts within Hennepin County.

Map 3: Predatory Offenders by census tract within Hennepin County per 1,000 residents



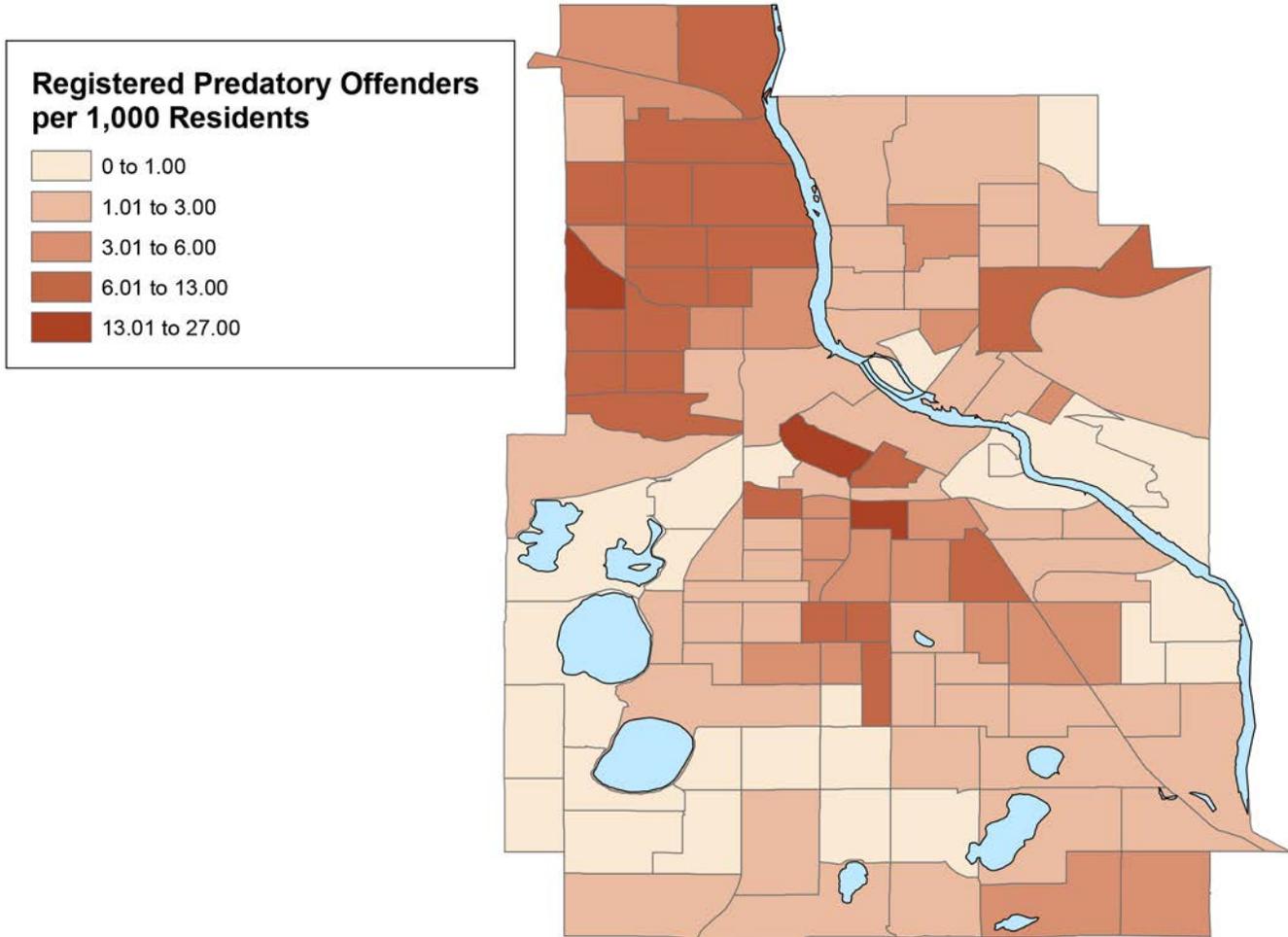
Map 3 shows all predatory offenders in Hennepin County. The darker the color, the higher the density of predatory offenders per capita.

Map 4: Level 3 Sex Offenders per 1,000 residents in Hennepin County



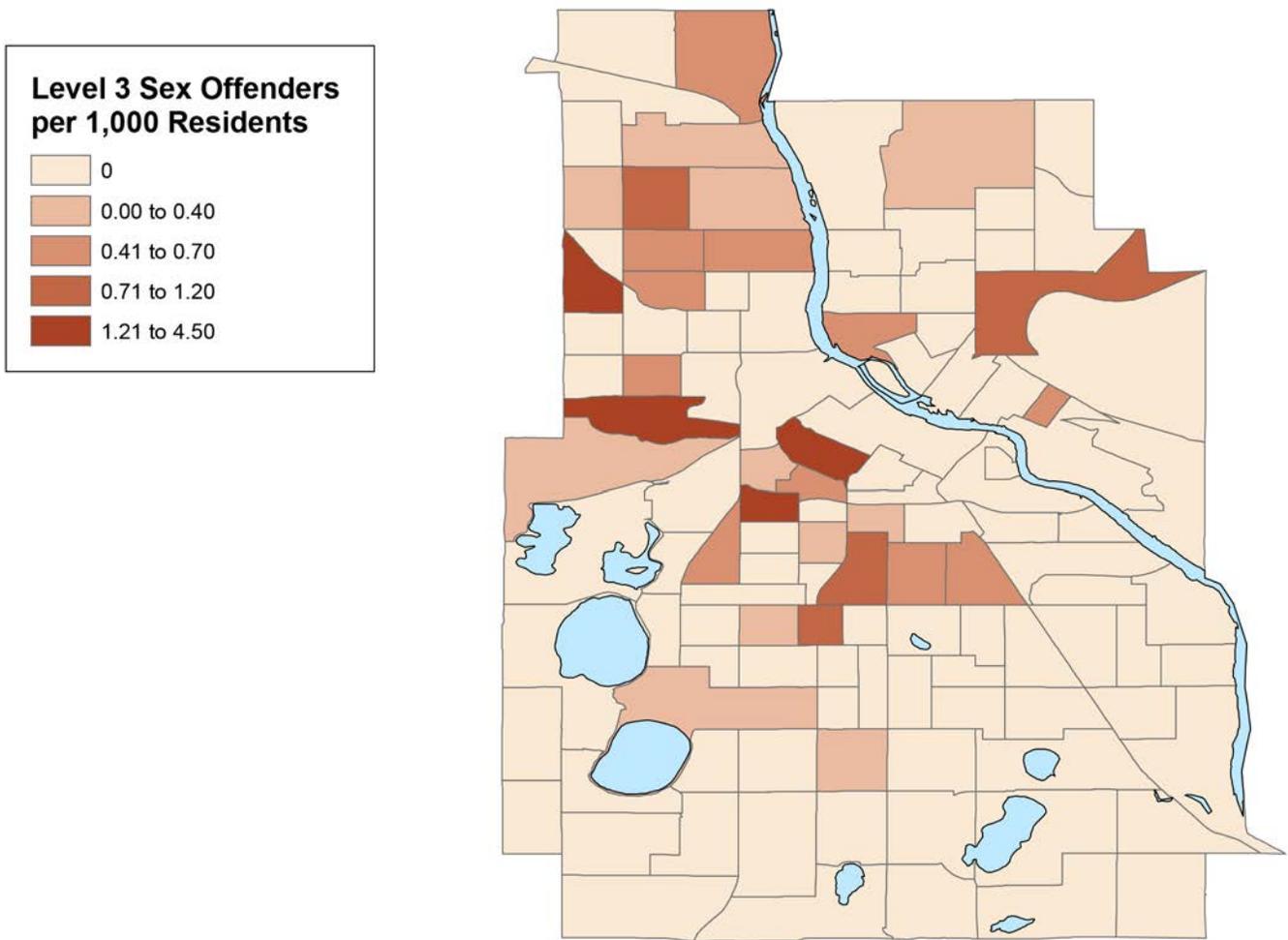
Map 4 shows just the Level 3 designated predatory offenders in Hennepin County. When focused on Hennepin County alone, it is clear that the offenders residing within the County are primarily concentrated within specific census tracts in Minneapolis. This pattern of concentration within Minneapolis becomes even clearer the next series of maps which display Level 3 predatory offenders in City of Minneapolis per 1,000 people by census tract.

Map 5: Predatory Offenders in Minneapolis by Census Tract



Map 5 shows all predatory offenders in Minneapolis. The darker the color, the higher the density of predatory offenders per capita.

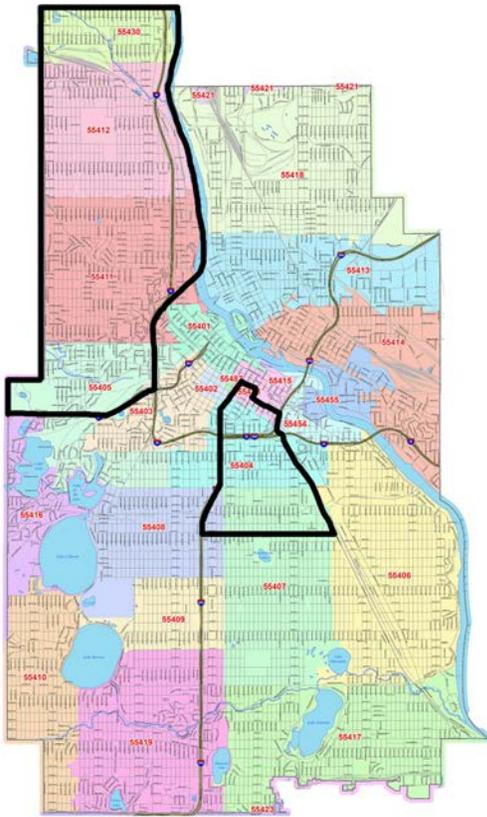
Map 6: Level 3 Sex Offenders in Minneapolis by Census Tract



Map 6 shows just the Level 3 designated predatory offenders in Minneapolis.

This series of maps reveals an important finding. Hennepin County as a whole does not appear to have the highest percentage of predatory offenders per capita when compared to other counties in Minnesota. The issue then is not the number of predatory offenders residing in Hennepin County, it is the distribution of predatory offenders within Hennepin County that results in a high concentration of predatory offenders and Level 3 sex offenders in the zip codes zip codes 55404, 55405, 55411, 55412, and 55430.

Predatory Offenders in Concentrated Area



MnDOC provided the team with a memo to describe the predatory offenders living in the concentrated areas. As of December 10, 2014, a query of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension’s Predatory Offender Registry revealed 790 registered predatory offenders living in the zip codes of the concentrated areas (Zip Codes 55404, 55405, 55411, 55412, and 55430). Predatory offenders in the concentrated area accounted for less than one (0.69) percent of the total population. Of those 790 offenders, 456 (57.7%) have a risk level and are subject to community notification. This includes 261 Level 1 offenders, 134 Level 2 offenders, and 58 Level 3 offenders. As noted above, many predatory offenders have not been assigned a risk level -- 334 (42.3%) non-leveled predatory offenders reside in the concentrated area.¹⁹

In addition to looking at the overall number of predatory offenders in the concentrated areas, MnDOC conducted a “snap-shot” study of Level 3 sex offenders residing within the concentrated areas to examine the county where the most recent governing offense occurred.²⁰ As of December 2014, of the 58 Level 3: 54 had Hennepin county governing offenses; 2 had Ramsey County; 1 had Isanti County; and 1 had

Anoka County.²¹ A precise determination of whether or not a predatory offender “should” be residing in a particular county is not possible. There are several factors to consider: (a) offenses within that county; (b) strong ties to the county such as prior residence, family, jobs, etc.; (c) choice of residence of a particular offender. Our team was able to uncover evidence about offenses and ties to the county. Two representatives from MnDOC and one from the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) met to examine the data and come to consensus about definitions and basic numbers. However, full exploration would require a large, lengthy and expensive study.

¹⁹ Data retrieved from Minnesota Department of Corrections (December 2014) * Note- There are 3 Level predatory offenders that are unaccounted for; Homeless Level 3 offenders required to register use the zip code 55403 and are not included in this snapshot study.

²⁰ The Minnesota Department of Corrections defines governing offense as the last or most current County of conviction for any felony or prison offense.

²¹ On Aug. 5, an ARTSOC Team Member and MPD representative did an additional independent and non-public analysis to explore beyond the location of the “governing offense” and instead “originating registration offense” defined as – the location of the very first offense that required registration. This research suggested many offenders committed their first predatory offense outside of Hennepin County. However, most of them also had strong ties to the county. The MPD representative met with two representatives from MnDOC and they came to consensus about definitions and numbers. All agreed that a full study would be needed to flesh out all the nuances of where predatory offenders committed crimes and lived and that such research is beyond the scope of this study. They also agreed that this type of an in depth study would not change the basic fact that predatory offenders living within Hennepin County are overly concentrated in the five zip codes.

WHO DETERMINES WHERE PREDATORY OFFENDERS LIVE?

Offenders released from prison have the right to live in any private residence within any county of Minnesota, subject to a corrections agent’s approval of that residence.²² Three factors play a significant role in any predatory offender housing decision: 1) Minnesota Statute, 2) Promulgated Rules and 3) judicial mandates. Minnesota Statute Section 244.052 Subdivision 4a requires that “the agency responsible for the offender’s supervision shall take into consideration the proximity of the offender’s residency to that of other Level 3 offenders...”²³ Additionally, Promulgated Rule 2940, requires the MnDOC to involve the offender in the preparation of a release plan in the best interest of offender transition and public safety.²⁴ Lastly, the Minnesota Court of Appeals has directed “if housing is not available in the community where the offender was released, the supervising agency has responsibility to help locate suitable housing in nearby areas.”²⁵

In Hennepin County, agents from the Hennepin County Department of Community Correctors and Rehabilitation (DOCCR) work collaboratively with MnDOC release planners. The agent works with MnDOC to assist offenders in locating residences, on a case-by-case basis, according to available resources. The Minnesota Department of Corrections is responsible for the review and final approval of prison release plans that have been approved by a DOCCR supervising agent. Typically, MnDOC relies upon the agent’s determination that the proposed release plan meets the standards of good practice and the residence is suitable.²⁶

Figure 1: Release Process



²² A large portion of predatory offenders do not receive a prison sentence.

²³ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 244.052 (West) Subd. 4a

²⁴ Minnesota Department of Corrections

²⁵ State ex rel. Marlowe v. Fabian, 755 N.W.2d 792, 796 (Minn. Ct. App. 2008);

State ex rel. Bottomley v. Fabian, 2010 WL 2363882 (Minn. Ct. App. Jun. 15, 2010) review denied (Minn. Aug. 24, 2010);

State ex rel. Aguilera v. Fabian, 2010 WL 1851349 (Minn. Ct. App. May 11, 2010);

Truelson v. Fabian, 2008 WL 933543 at 3 (Minn. Ct. App. Apr. 8, 2008);

State ex rel. Johnson v. Fabian, 2005 WL 704302 (Minn. Ct. App. Mar. 29, 2005).

²⁶ The DOCCR supervising agent takes into consideration things such as: residence being habitable with adequate electrical, plumbing and heating utilities; and the residence is absent obstacles that would impede supervision and positive adjustment etc.

Offenders Living in Halfway Housing

Pursuant to the MnDOC policies, predatory offenders may be housed in halfway homes upon release - when available. This option is used for predatory offenders who cannot find approved housing with family or friends. A half-way house option is used until a viable long-term residence can be located. The team's research identified at least five halfway house facilities in the State of Minnesota in which predatory offenders released from prison may be placed (Bethel Work Release in Duluth; Damascus Way in Golden Valley; 180 Degrees in Minneapolis; RS Eden in St. Paul). Additionally, Alpha Services in Minneapolis offers a longer-term residential sex offender treatment program.²⁷

Offender Supervision

Higher risk predatory offenders²⁸ released from prison on Intensive Supervised Release (ISR) are supervised in keeping with Minnesota Statutes 244.12-244.15. ISR requires monitoring of offenders seven days a week, 365 days a year, including four face-to-face contacts weekly (some unannounced), electronic home monitoring including GPS, mandatory work or school, daily curfews, mandatory restitution, and random drug testing.²⁹ Offenders remain on ISR until they successfully complete the program or until they reach expiration of their sentence.³⁰

ISR is divided into four phases that vary in levels of restrictions. Phase I is very restrictive and includes a minimum of four face-to-face contacts weekly. Phase I also includes house arrest and electronic monitoring, in addition to other requirements. All Level 3 predatory offenders are placed on GPS monitoring for a minimum of 60 days during Phase I.

As offenders move through Phases II and III, house arrest and face-to-face contact requirements are modified, as permitted by law, to reflect offender progress. 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, requires less agent contact – at least two face-to-face contacts monthly. Level 3 offenders remain on Phase IV for up to 3 years. The offender is required to submit to polygraph testing and has a curfew set by the agent. Phase IV lasts until the end of a Level 3 offender's sentence.

Since ISR is continuous, most offenders are supervised by a team of 3-5 agents in order to provide seamless delivery of offender supervision. MnDOC provides grant funds to Hennepin County to operate ISR supervision within the county under state guidelines. ISR costs about \$18 per day, per offender. GPS monitoring costs an additional \$13- \$19 dollars per day, per offender.³¹

²⁷ We did not conduct exhaustive research on the location of halfway houses in Minnesota due to resources. There may be additional halfway house services for predatory offenders.

²⁸ Higher risk defined as Level 2 and Level 3 and certain other offense categories

²⁹ Minnesota Department of Corrections

³⁰ Minnesota Department of Corrections

³¹ Minnesota Department of Corrections

WHAT DO OFFENDERS SAY ABOUT WHERE THEY LIVE?

In order to get the perspectives of offenders about their place of residence, the team developed a six-question survey for offenders about their living arrangements. Two groups of registrants were offered the survey: 1) registered offenders who reside in Hennepin County and who are required to check-in with Hennepin County probation officers, and 2) registered offenders who reside in Minneapolis and are required to check-in with the Minneapolis Police Department. Registrants who are experiencing homelessness are required to select a city in which they will register. They are then required to check in with law enforcement within that city at least once per week. Most homeless predatory offenders in Hennepin County select Minneapolis because it has more support services. The data does not include homeless registrants residing in suburban Hennepin County, but anecdotal information from stakeholders indicates that there are many fewer homeless registrants checking in with suburban police departments, likely because housing is more expensive and there are fewer support services in the suburbs compared to Minneapolis.

It should be noted that this was not a random survey and it is not statistically valid. Rather it was meant to provide a snapshot and a voice to the experiences of people required to register. Thus, the Action Research Team recognizes that while the survey data may be informative, the team cannot draw statistically valid conclusions.

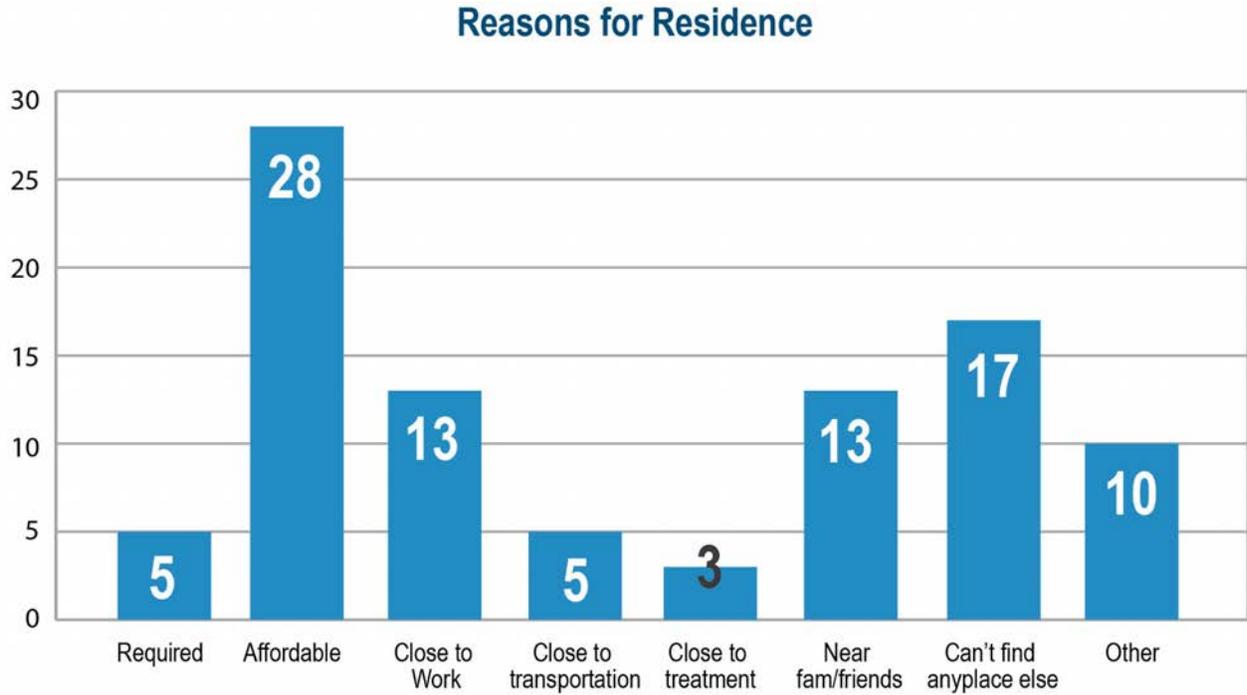
Hennepin County Probation collected 54 surveys and the Minneapolis Police Department collected 105 surveys. Responses from each of these groups will be reported separately. Note that offenders checking in with Minneapolis Police Department are required to check in more frequently. This led to more registrants who are homeless having the opportunity to respond to the survey and, therefore, registrants experiencing homelessness may have been “oversampled” with this survey.

Figure 2. Living arrangement of registered offenders reporting to *Hennepin County*.



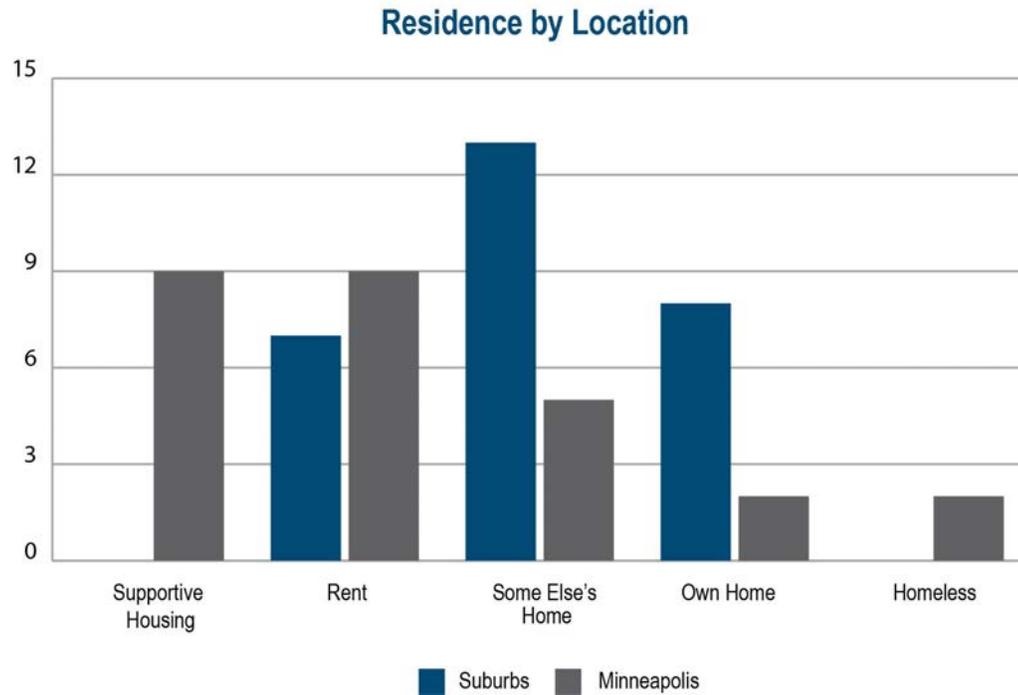
Figure 2 shows that, of the 27 respondents in Hennepin County who do not live in Minneapolis, none live in supportive housing, while 7 rent, 13 live with others, 8 own homes, and none are homeless . In Minneapolis, 9 live in supportive housing, 9 rent, 5 live with someone else, 2 are homeless, and 2 own homes.

Figure 3. Reasons for current residence for registrants reporting to Hennepin County.



As shown in Figure 3, affordability is the most frequently reported reason that offenders reside where they do, followed by an inability to find somewhere else to reside.

Figure 4. Living arrangements of registrants reporting to Hennepin County Probation, by Urban or Suburban residence



In suburban Hennepin County, more registrants appear to live in their own homes or with family members, as opposed to those reporting to Hennepin County and living in the City, who report living in supportive housing or rental units

Figure 5. Living arrangement of registered offenders reporting to Minneapolis Police Department.

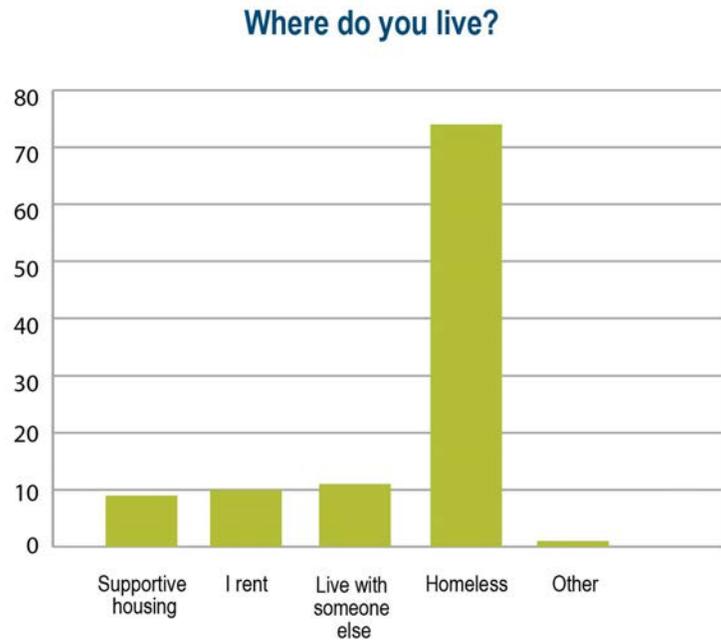
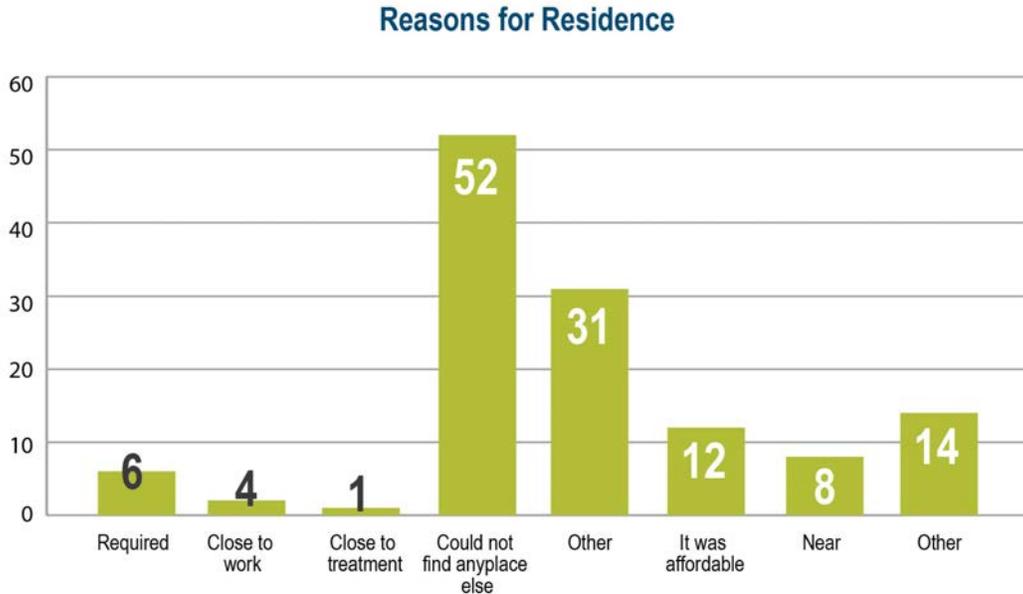


Figure 5 shows that, of respondents required to check in with the Minneapolis Police Department, the majority report being homeless.

Figure 6. Reasons for current residence for registrants reporting to Minneapolis Police Department.



In Figure 6, most respondents who report to the Minneapolis Police Department indicate being unable to find any other place of residence

While these results are not statistically valid, with a relatively small number of respondents, the findings suggest that offenders living in Minneapolis are being less stably housed than offenders living in suburban Hennepin County. Given that homelessness may be a risk factor for re-offense³², this may merit future investigation. Overall, a lack of access to affordable housing and an inability to find stable housing are the two most prominent factors impacting where registrants are living.

³²Matt R. Nobles, Jill S. Levenson & Tasha J. Youstin, 2012

WHAT IS THE COMMUNITY IMPACT OF OFFENDER RESIDENCE PATTERNS

As part of the Action Research Team, a student Capstone project provided an analysis of the community impacts of sex offender³³ concentration in Minneapolis. The methods of data collection and analysis utilized were primarily qualitative: a literature review, news media review, and predatory offender policy analysis and stakeholder interviews. The literature reviews and policy analysis focused on national research and trends. The stakeholders were both state and local interviewees.

The research revealed negative social, economic and public safety impacts of disproportionate sex offender concentration. For example, the literature showed a decrease in property values for properties directly adjacent to the offender's residence. It highlighted the concurrent excess of disparities (i.e. low-income, high unemployment, low educational attainment, and low home ownership) and historical disenfranchisement in the concentrated areas.

The Capstone project also revealed that clustering or concentration of sex offenders has been shown, in other cities, to have a detrimental effect on home values. Research shows local residency restriction ordinances inadvertently result in sex offender clustering,³⁴ among other negative effects. Nevertheless, they are becoming increasingly prevalent in communities throughout Minnesota. The Capstone also reviewed recidivism rates. The Minnesota Department of Corrections has published studies of recidivism rates for predatory offenders on supervision who have been assigned a level and they found recidivism rates ranging from 5-10% for these offenders. This research does not include the nearly half of offenders who have not been assigned a level. Another caveat is that in these studies the definition of "recidivism" considers convictions rather than arrest.³⁵ Many of particularities are part of a larger picture related to offender re-entry more generally, however the ARTSOC was not tasked to explore the specifics recidivism rates.

The stakeholder interviews identified the following as impacting concentration: a need for need for affordable housing; the availability of services; proximity to support systems for offenders; employment opportunities; and public transportation. The stakeholder interviews also revealed the frustration and anger of residents resulting in apathy and resignation to the perceived lack of control over where predatory offenders are housed.

The Action Research Team reviewed the Capstone and discussed the recommendations. Because the research used to develop the Capstone analysis and recommendations was based on national research, the work cannot be directly applied to the concentration issues in Minneapolis. Nevertheless, the information collected was informative and helped guide the team's discussion on policy recommendations. The capstone report in its entirety is available from the Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights.

³³ This section of the report uses the term sex offender because it reflects national research. *National research uses the term sex offender not predatory offender.*

³⁴ Capstone 2015

³⁵ Capstone 2015

CONCLUSIONS

This report substantiates a much higher concentration of predatory offenders living in two areas of Minneapolis when compared to other locations in Hennepin County. Based on the evidence assembled by the team, concentration of predatory offenders appears to be the result of a combination of the following factors:

1. Lack of affordable housing to other areas of Minneapolis and Hennepin County (including a lack of landlords willing to rent to predatory offenders elsewhere in Hennepin County).
2. Current policies and procedures do not necessarily overtly prevent concentration;³⁶ we lack laws and policy that would enable de-concentration of predatory offenders.

The team did not find evidence to support the notion that the Minnesota Department of Corrections specifically “places” offenders in concentrated communities or any other area. Rather this seems to be a by-product of current statutory frameworks, policy, and the housing market. Lack of intentionality does not lessen the potentially disparate impact of predatory offender concentration in neighborhoods with high rates of poverty and majority people of color.

The team found predatory offenders in Hennepin County are overly clustered in five zip codes in Minneapolis. The team also found that homeless predatory offenders may be over-represented in Minneapolis due to proximity to services and supports for homeless individuals that are not available elsewhere in the County.³⁷

In terms of the community impact of predatory offenders, the team found ample anecdotal evidence that residents in these areas are deeply concerned for their safety and the safety of their children. It also found evidence in research conducted in other cities that having a known sex offender³⁸ living in the neighborhood has led to decreased property values.³⁹

However, the team found evidence that predatory offenders under direct supervision have a lower rate of re-offense when compared to unsupervised predatory offenders. Close to half of the predatory offenders in the concentrated areas are not under direct supervision by the department of corrections. Thus the perception of recidivism is a concern to residents.

³⁶ The statutory language suggests that concentration be considered in release plans, but there are no specific mandatory requirements. “When an offender assigned to risk level III is released from confinement or a residential facility to reside in the community or changes residence while on supervised or conditional release, the agency responsible for the offender’s supervision shall take into consideration the proximity of the offender’s residence to that of other level III offenders and proximity to schools and, to the greatest extent feasible, shall mitigate the concentration of level III offenders and concentration of level III offenders near schools.” Minn. Stat. Ann. § 244.052 (West) Subd. 4a. Level 3 Offenders; Location of Residence

³⁷ Future studies could examine homeless predatory offenders in relation to the overall homeless population in Minneapolis. This was beyond the scope of this project.

³⁸ Here the term sex offender is used because it reflects national research. *National research uses the term sex offender not predatory offender.*

³⁹Capstone 2015

Information gathered by the team suggests that solutions will be best developed through partnership and dialogue between all stakeholders, specifically including residents and landlords in the conversation. Because the ARTSOC was comprised of State of Minnesota, Hennepin County, and City of Minneapolis regulatory and enforcement staff, which reviews and analyzes information and data regularly, the team recommends any be focused on a strong community engagement plan.

The goal of this report is to present clear data to help stakeholders decide where to place their energy and how to move forward. The hope is that this is a start to diffuse tension, concern, conflict, and misunderstanding among all the various stakeholders. The team is hopeful that this report will help provide a basis for collaborative work to understand predatory offender release policies and procedures and disassemble conditions that lead to an unequal distribution of predatory offenders in Minneapolis and Hennepin County.

SUGGESTED AREAS OF FOCUS FOR POLICYMAKERS

1. Pursue a policy framework that focuses on what to do with predatory offenders living within Hennepin County rather than conducting further investigation into whether Hennepin County is housing a significant number of predatory offenders from other counties.
2. Examine housing policy and support services within a regional County-wide framework since housing is a key driver of the concentration.
 - a. Explore the expansion of appropriate housing options across Minneapolis and the rest of the County, including the use of subsidies.
 - b. Explore the expansion of appropriate services and supports for predatory offenders outside of Minneapolis, including employment subsidies.
3. Explore the creation of housing and support services for homeless predatory offenders across Hennepin County.
4. Support mentoring programs and restorative justice efforts for predatory offenders in the community.
5. Examine current statutes to explore opportunities for stronger language prohibiting concentration.⁴⁰
6. Support efforts to educate the public on recidivism rates and the public safety benefits of having predatory offenders stably housed.
7. Commission a joint study by the Minnesota Department of Corrections and staff from the Minneapolis Police Department which clarifies the nuances of where predatory offenders living in Hennepin County committed past crimes and where they previously lived.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Minn. Stat. Ann. § 244.052 (West) The statutory language suggests that concentration be considered in release plans, but there are no specific mandatory requirements.

⁴¹ The MnDOC “snap-shot” study and the review with MnDOC and a representative of MPD suggested that further study would be needed to clarify the history of where offenses occurred and whether predatory offenders have ties to the neighborhoods in which they live.

KEY TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

BCA Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

DOCCR Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections & Rehabilitation

HCJCC Hennepin County Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee

ISR Intensive Supervised Release

MDCR Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights

MnDOC Minnesota Department of Corrections

MPD Minneapolis Police Department

POR Predatory Offender Registration

UROC University of Minnesota Urban Research and Outreach Engagement Center

Key Terms

Concentration: Higher density of predatory offenders in an area relative to the population of that area when compared to other areas.

Predatory Offender (replaced sex offender): An offender subject to registration under Minn. Stat. §§ 243.166 or 243.167, replaced sex offender. ARTSOC definition of sex offender is as follows: "all persons convicted of a crime that requires them to register as a predatory offender." In this report 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.

Predatory Offenders' Governing Offense: The last or most current County of conviction for any felony or prison offense.

Predatory Offenders' Originating Registration Offense: First offense where offender is required to register.

Risk Level: There are three risk level designations for predatory offenders. Level 1 – lowest public risk; level 2 – moderate public risk; and level 3 – highest public risk.

REFERENCES

Report References

See Footnotes

Team Correspondence

1. Approximately 11 ATRSOC meetings beginning August 2013 and ending May 2015.
2. In Person correspondence with Hana O'Neil (Sex Offender Unit Supervisor DOCCR Adult Field Services) October 30th , Thursday 1:00pm at A-800 Hennepin County Government Center Building : Discussed the Hennepin County Release Process for 1- 2 hours.
3. Email correspondence with Hana O'Neil (Sex Offender Unit Supervisor DOCCR Adult Field Services) on 11/7/2014 1:45 PM: follow-up Hennepin County Release Process
4. Email correspondence with Hana O'Neil (Sex Offender Unit Supervisor DOCCR Adult Field Services) on 2/3/2015 9:11 AM: Discussed current offender/agent ratio for Hennepin County.
5. Email correspondence with Hana O'Neil (Sex Offender Unit Supervisor DOCCR Adult Field Services) on 3/6/2015 2:05 PM & 3/13/2015 1:01 PM: Discussed Metro CCA Transfer Policy Agreement
 - Provided Metro CCA Transfer Policy Agreement Power Point
6. Email correspondence with Brian Collins (Community Notification Program Director Risk Assessment/Community Notification Unit) on Tue 12/9/2014 2:10 PM: Discussed obtaining answers to the following questions :

In reference to predatory offenders living in Minneapolis and Hennepin County:

 - *Where was the original offense committed?*
 - *Where did the sex offender live prior to conviction?*
 - *What are the types of offenses?*
 - *How many have been re-arrested?*
 - *And for what offenses?*
7. Email correspondence with Brian Collins(Community Notification Program Director Risk Assessment/Community Notification Unit) on Tue 12/9/2014 2:21 PM: Brian provided Snapshot of North Minneapolis Level 3 Concentration

8. Email correspondence with Brian Collins (Community Notification Program Director Risk Assessment/Community Notification Unit) on Tue 12/9/2014 2:48 PM: Discussed request for additional data on Level 1 & 2 offenders
9. Email correspondence with Brian Collins (Community Notification Program Director Risk Assessment/Community Notification Unit) December 22, 2014 2:23 PM: Brian provides Snapshot of North Minneapolis Level Concentration additional information on level 1&2 offenders in the concentrated area
10. Email correspondence with Brian Collins (Community Notification Program Director Risk Assessment/Community Notification Unit) on Tue 2/3/2015 11:02 AM: Faith Jackson notifies Brian of an extension in the ARTSOC Report deadline and requests information on the sentencing counties of Level 1 and 2 offenders. Brian previously identified this information could not be provided because of time constraints.
11. Email correspondence with Brian Collins(Community Notification Program Director Risk Assessment/Community Notification Unit) on Tue 2/3/2015 3:51 PM: Faith Jackson requests information on MnDOC FY13 and FY14 budget allocation to local entities to provide ISR
12. Email correspondence with Brian Collins (Community Notification Program Director Risk Assessment/Community Notification Unit) on Tue 2/17/2015 2:39 PM: Faith asks Brian to review ARTSOC report sections that describe MnDOC policies for accuracy check on discrepancies in data.
13. Final ARTSOC Meeting on May 18, 2015 at UROC: Team reviews most final draft of the report, requests opportunity to continue review outside of the time allotted for the meeting.
14. ARTSOC Key Research Findings Presentation on July 15, 2015: Dr. Lauren Martin, ARTSOC facilitator, gives a presentation outlining the key findings of the report to the Minneapolis Public Safety, Civil Rights, and Emergency Management Committee (PSCR&EM)

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