

An Analysis of Minnesota's Offender Outcomes

Comparing black and white
serious offender data - 2022

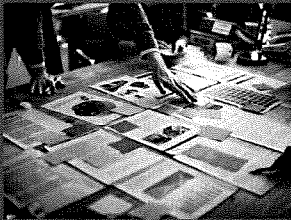
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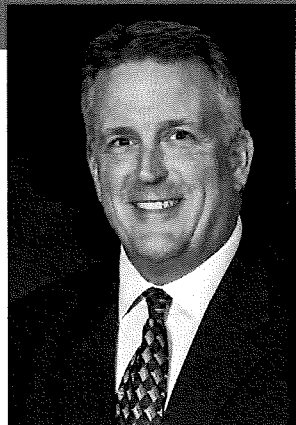
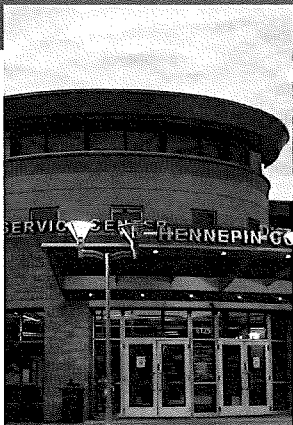
Agenda



- Rationale for the Report: What Value Does it Provide?
- Up Front Limitations and Future Research
- Reviewing the Data
- Question and Answer



Introduction



Background

- 33-year Veteran of the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office
- 20 Assignments Across Public Safety Spectrum
- Retired as a Captain in January 2022
- Joined CAE in May of 2022

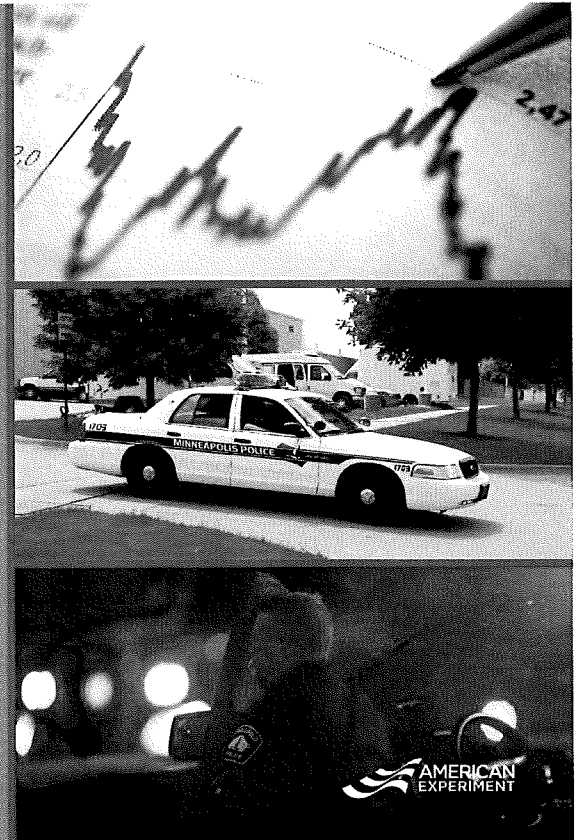


Rationale for This Report and the Value it Provides

FOCUSING EFFORTS ON ACCOUNTABILITY, THEREBY DECREASING VICTIMIZATION IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY

Methodology, Limitations and Future Research

- Offender data by race
- Designed to evaluate Disparity vs. Disproportion
- Single year - 2022
- Analyzes black and white adult offenders of serious crime only
- 2022 – over a year removed from the effects of unprecedented civil unrest and surge in violence, and COVID - 19

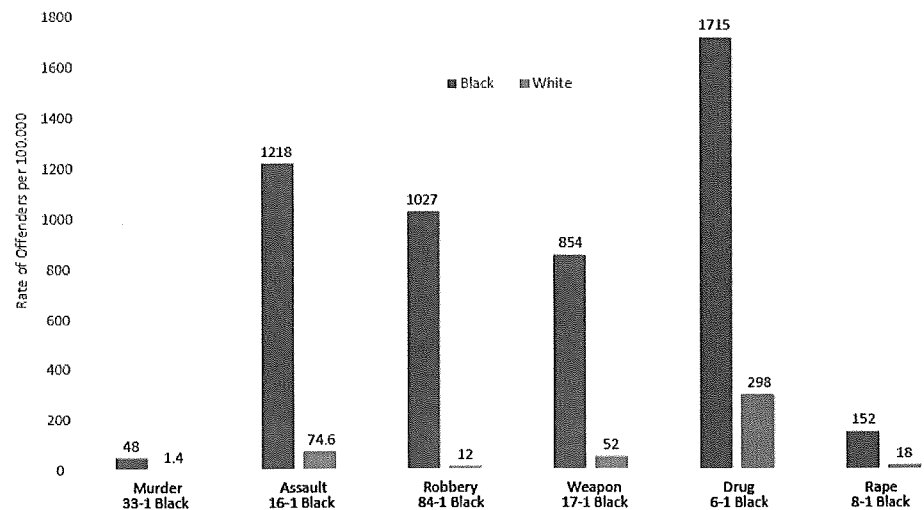


Offender Data

- Offenders reported by race for the first time in 2022
- Allows for a more focused evaluation



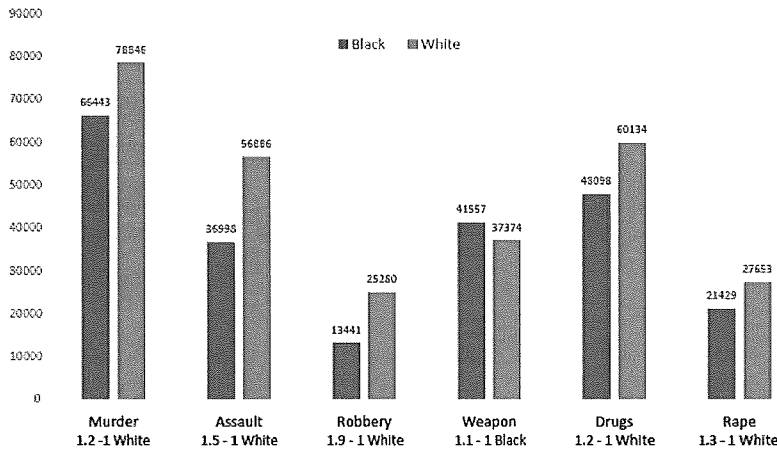
Figure 2
Minnesota Adult Criminal Offenders - 2022
Ratio Derived from Rate of Offenders per 100,000 Population



Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Crime Data Explorer.



Figure 4
Minnesota Adult Arrests - 2022
Ratio Derived from Rate of Applicable Offender Sets

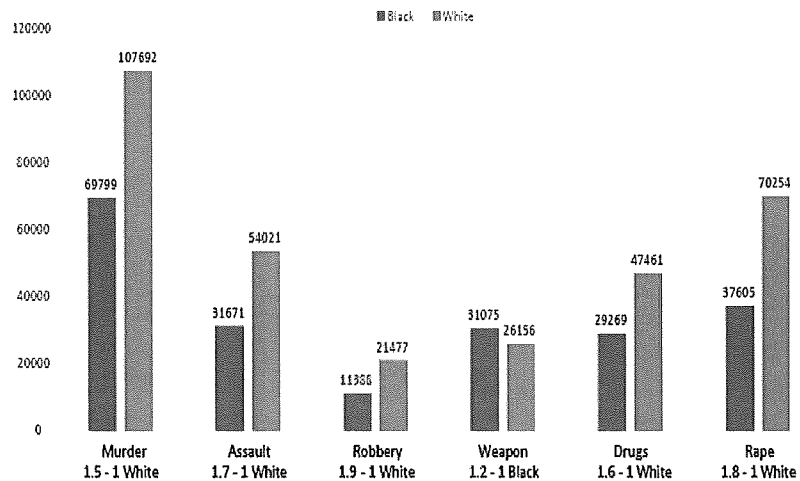


Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Crime Data Explorer.

Arrest
Data

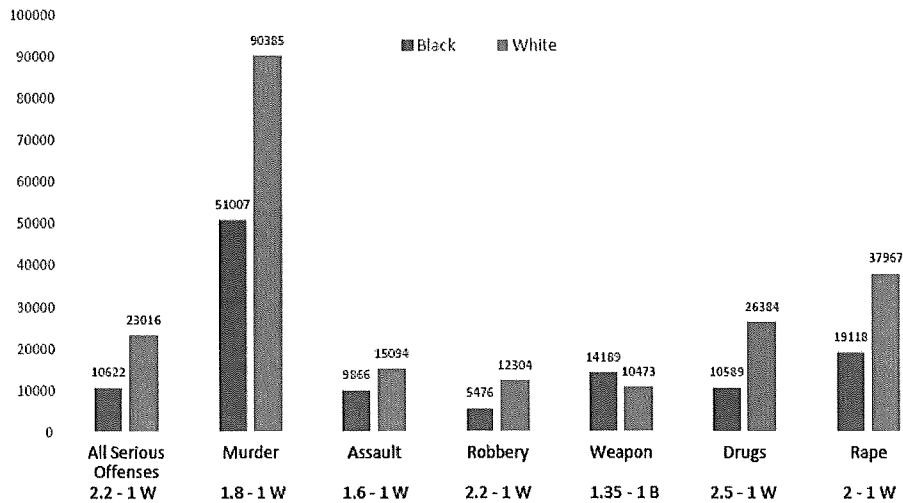
Charging
Data

Figure 6
Minnesota Adult Criminal Charging Rates by Cases Filed - 2022
Ratio Derived from Rate of Applicable Offender Sets



Source: Minnesota Judicial Branch Data - Cases Filed by Race - 2022.

Figure 7
Minnesota Adult Pronounced Felony Sentences - 2022
 Ratio Derived from Rate of Applicable Offender Sets



Felony Sentences

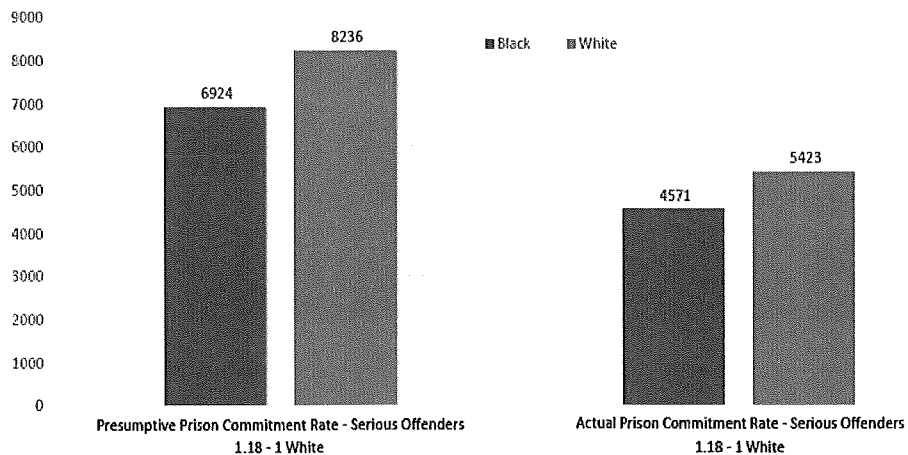
Source: Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission monitoring data, 2022.



Presumptive vs
Actual

Prison
Sentences

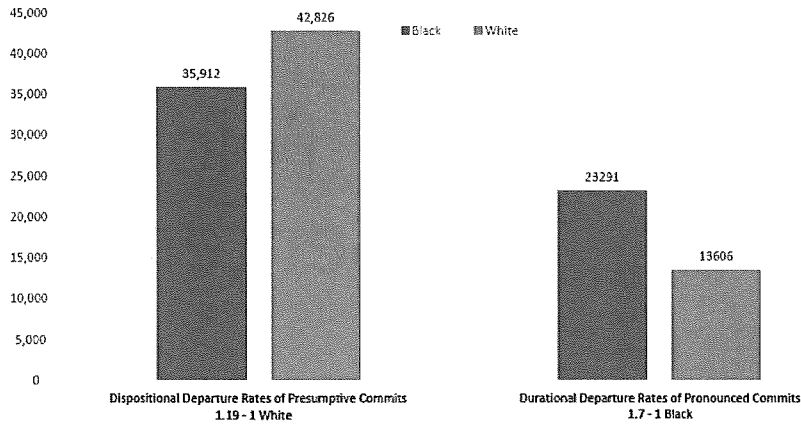
Figure 9
Minnesota Presumptive vs Actual Prison Commitment - 2022
 Ratio Derived from Serious Offender Rates



Source: 2022 Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission monitoring data and 2022 BCA offender data.



Figure 12
Minnesota Sentencing Departures - 2022
Disposition and Duration - Serious Crime Defendants



Mitigated Departures

Source: 2022 Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission monitoring data, 2022 sentencing data as reported in the 2024 MSGC Report to the Legislature.

Black defendants who were found guilty and received a felony sentence were:

* 1.8 times more likely to receive a prison commitment

* On average – received a sentence 10.2 months longer

WHY?

* On Average – Severity Level of Offense was 1.22 pts higher

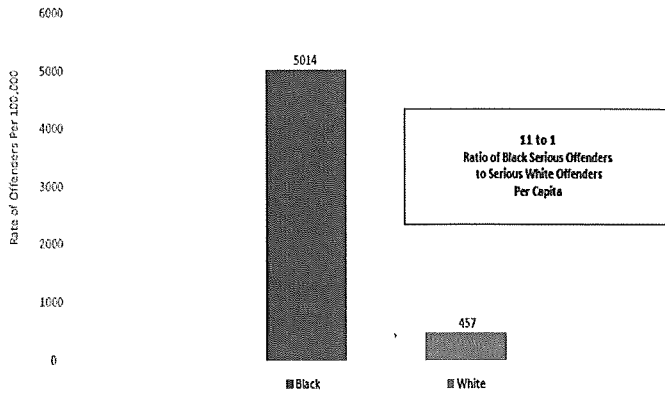
* On Average – Criminal History Score was .37 pts higher

* 3.7 times more likely to have used or possessed a dangerous weapon in commission of crime

Disposition and Duration Analysis

Figure 18

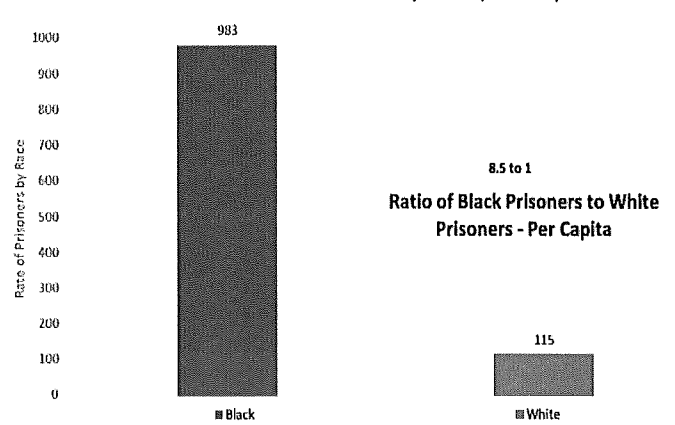
Minnesota Adult Criminal Offenders - 2022
Ratio Derived from all Serious Offenders per 100,000 Population



Source: 2022 BCA Criminal Offender Data and U.S. Census Bureau adult population figures by race as reported in the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission's 2024 Report to the Legislature.

Figure 19

Minnesota Prison Population July 1, 2023
Ratio Derived from Rate of Prisoners per 100,000 Population



Source: July 2023 Minnesota Department of Corrections Population Summary and the U.S. Census Bureau adult population figures by race as reported in the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission's 2024 Report to the Legislature.

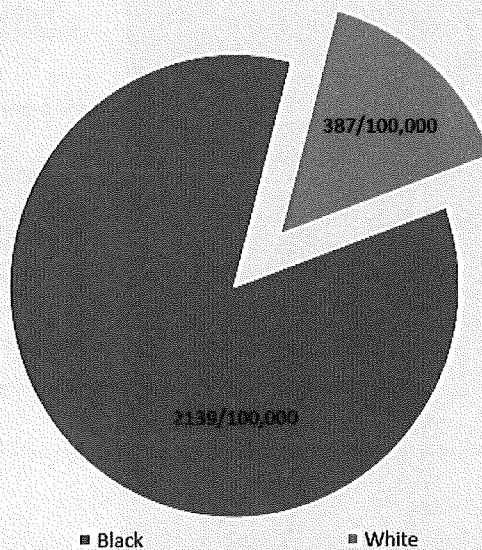
Offenders vs. Inmates



Who Pays
the
Price?

The Victims

Minnesota's Crime Victims - 2022
Ratio Derived from Rate of Victimization by Race
Per Capita

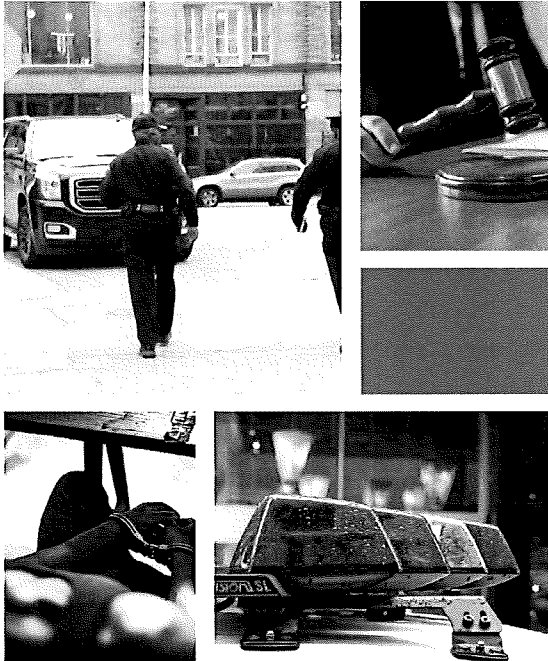


5.5 to 1

Black Minnesotans were victimized more than 5.5 times the rate of white Minnesotans in 2022.

Victimization rates derived from murder, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, and rape.





Summary

Black Minnesotans are in fact overrepresented in the CJS compared to the proportion of black Minnesotans represent in the general public .

This is due to grossly disproportionately high numbers of criminal offending – especially offenses that generally result in incarceration – not, disparities created by or in the CJS.

Failure to hold black offenders accountable perpetuates the disproportionate rate of victimization by black Minnesotans.



Thank you

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