



Public Safety Review Session

August 2023

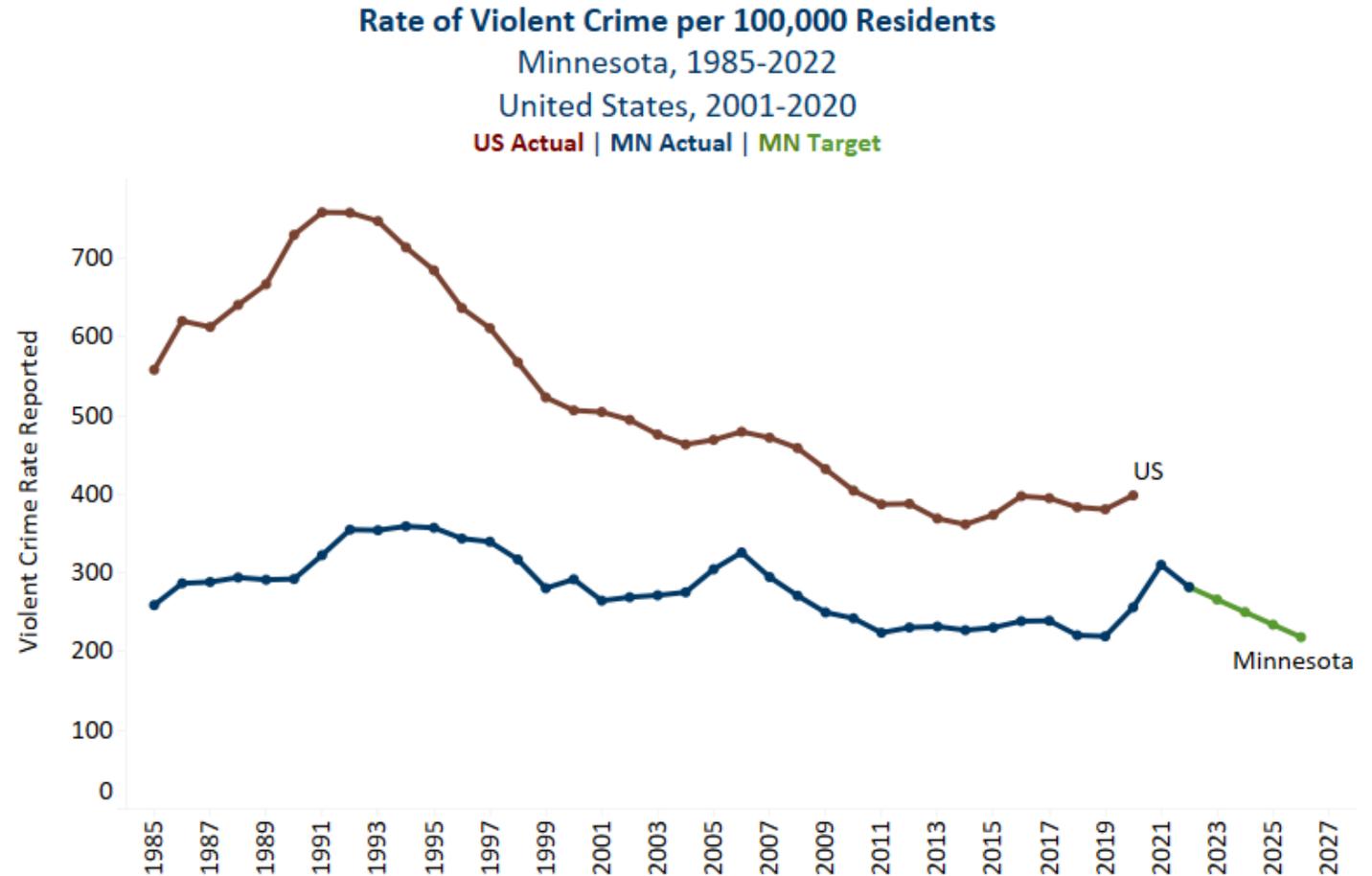
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Three-Year Goal: Background

Current Status of Three-Year Goal

- **Three-Year Goal:** Minnesota communities are safe so all people can live and thrive.
- **Measure:** The statewide rate of violent crime.
- **Target:** A reduction of 23%, Equivalent to a rate of 218.

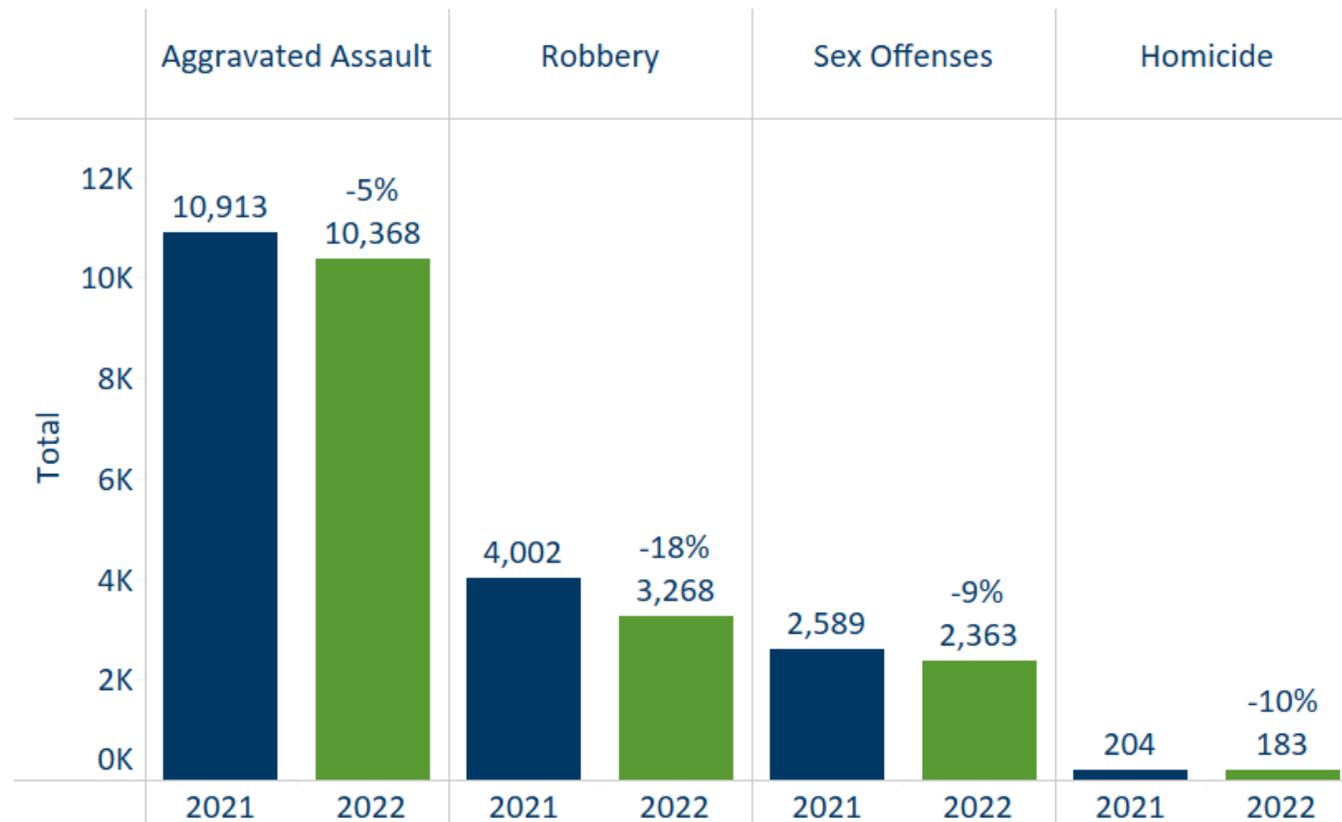


Data Notes: 2021 and 2022 are currently based on NIBERS reporting compared to prior UCR reporting method. This may show a crime rate higher than would have been historically reported. DPS and Results are in the process of obtaining the data necessary to calculate 2021-2022 using the previous method.

Type of Violent Crime

Count of Violent Crimes by Crime Type 2021 and 2022

Source: BCA Crime Data Explorer (8/15/2023)

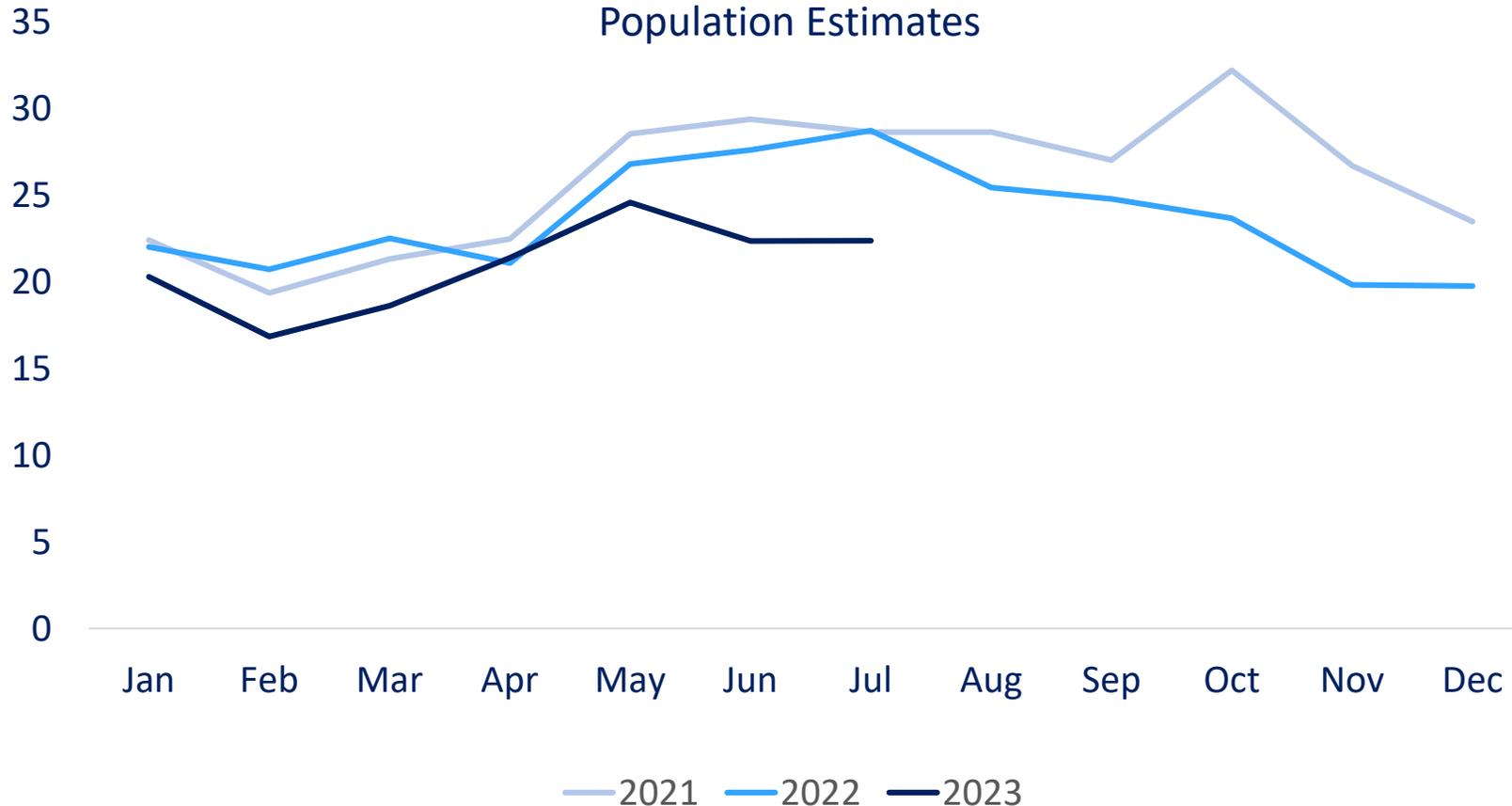


- The category of violent crime is comprised of four offense types:
 - Aggravated Assault
 - Robbery
 - Sex Offense
 - Homicide
- In 2022 there was a decrease in the total number of all violent crime types.
- The greatest decrease in violent crime types was in robberies which decreased by 18% from 2021 to 2022.
- The smallest decrease was in aggravated assaults which decreased by 5% from 2021 to 2022.

Monthly Rate of Violent Crime Statewide

Minnesota Rate of Violent Crime per 100,000 Residents

Source: BCA Crime Data Explorer, pulled 8/17/2023, US Census Bureau
Population Estimates

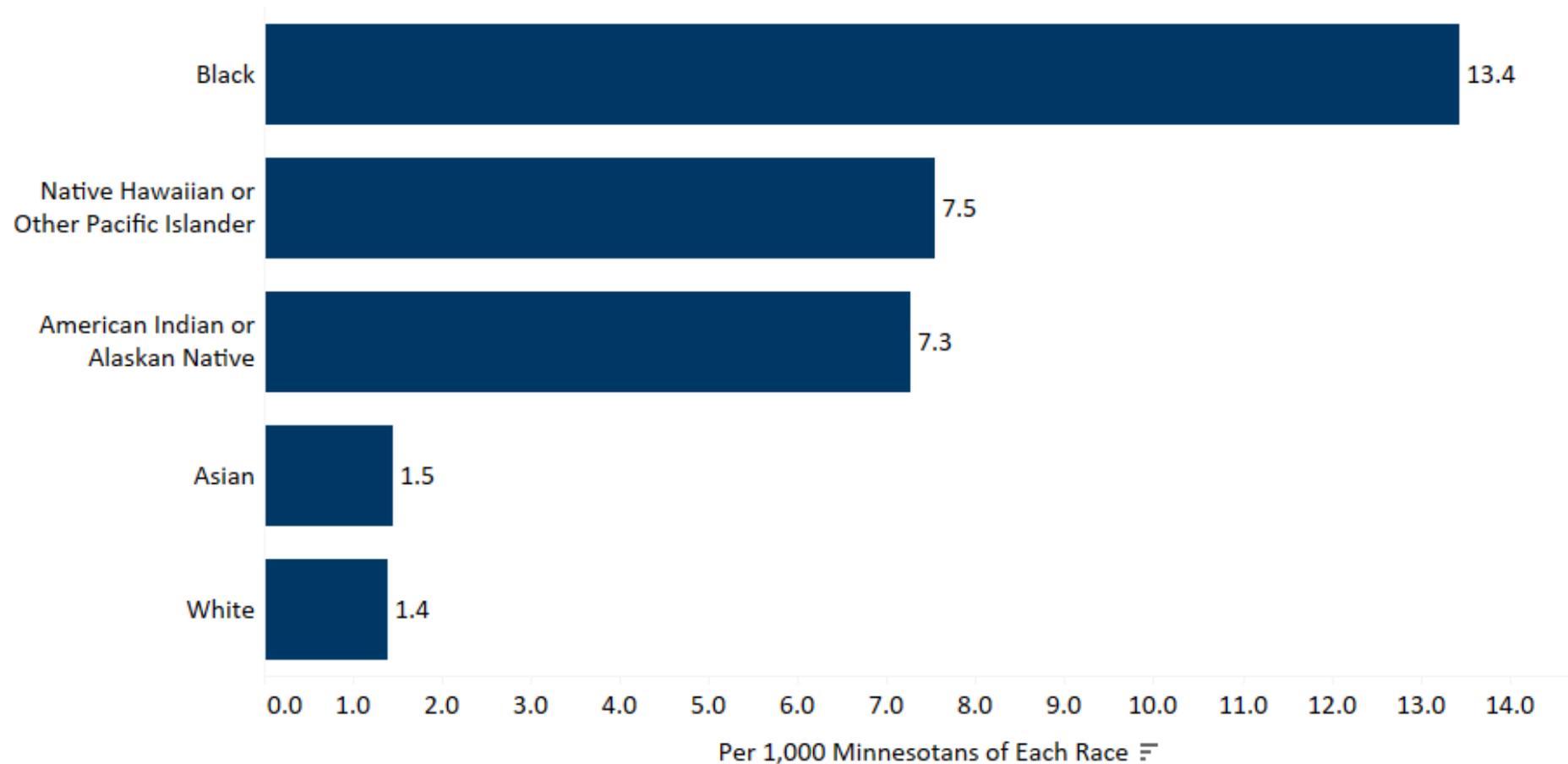


- Early data from the first half of 2023 monthly rate of violent crime below the prior two years.
- In July 2023, the rate of violent crime was 20% lower than in July of 2022.

Inequities in Victims of Violent Crime

Victims of Violent Crime In Minnesota By Race, 2022

Sources: Minnesota Crime Data Explorer, 2021 ACS Census Population Estimates



- In 2022 Black Minnesotans were more than 9 times as likely to be the victim of a violent crime as their white counterparts.
- American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Pacific Islanders were 5 times as likely to be the victim of a violent crime.

Factors Contributing to Violent Crime

Community Factors

- Pandemic
- Increases in number of guns
- [Social Media](#)
- Erosion of trust in Police
- Less policing
- Substance Use

Individual Factors

- Trauma
- Social Networks & Supports
- Substance Use

Examples of Individual Strategies

- Trauma Care
- Restorative Justice
- Office of Justice Programs
- Corrections Programming

Incident Factors

- Local conditions
- Community and individual factors together

Examples of Incident Strategies

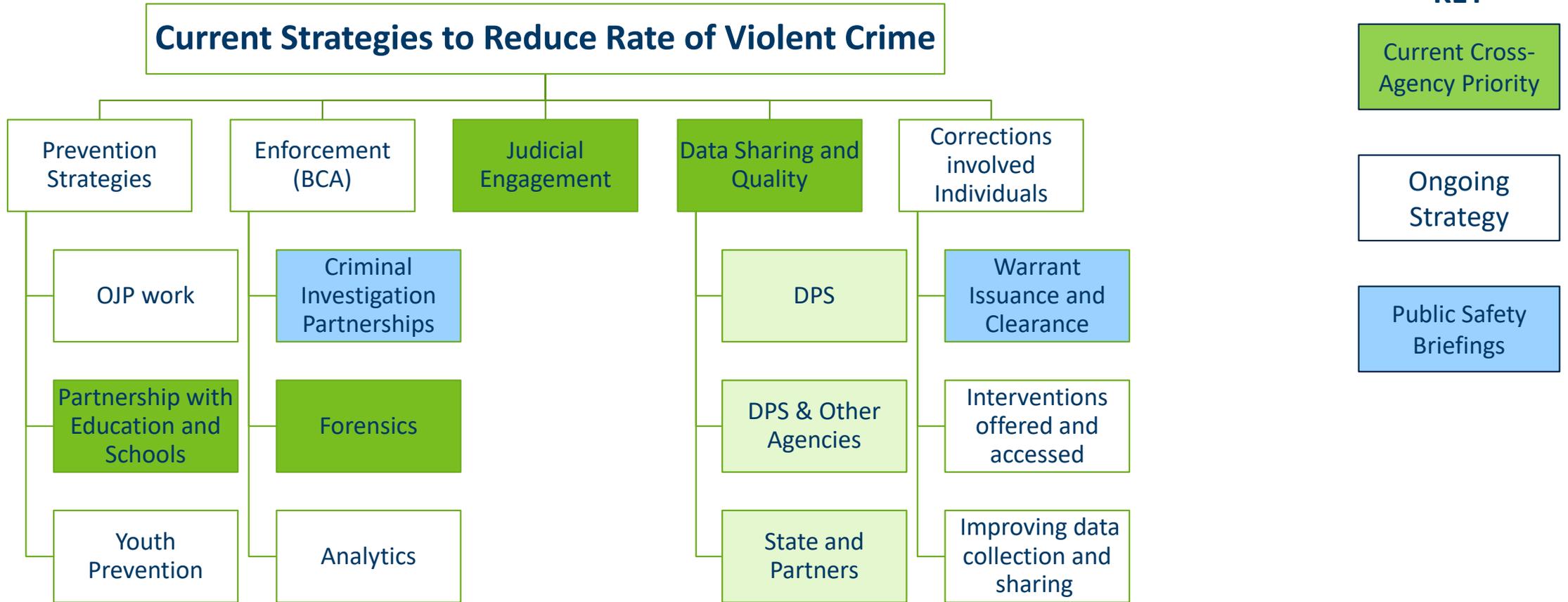
- Local Law Enf.
- Public Safety Partnerships
- Forensics/Analytics
- Safe Routes to School
- Judicial Engagement

Violent Crime Incident

- Reducing violent crime requires stopping an incident before it occurs.
- Many factors contribute to the likelihood of a violent crime incident which points to a need for a multi-strategy response.
- [The Joyce Foundation](#) commissioned a poll that noted that three quarters of voters in Minnesota were supportive of additional approaches alongside policing.

TIME

Public Safety Solution Tree



Emerging Issues: Intersection of Social Media, Guns, Violent Crime

- Gang dynamics of responsive shootings exist without the formal structure of gangs making interventions more challenging in part because of a lack of a "leader"
- Social media allows for rapid escalation in disagreements and a broader audience producing more peer pressure to "respond"
- With the influx of guns into Minnesota what used to be a fist fight is now a gun fight – guns are increasingly become more dangerous with the ability to 3D print and the advent of switches

Source: [How Social Media Apps Could be Fueling Homicides Among Young Americans](#)

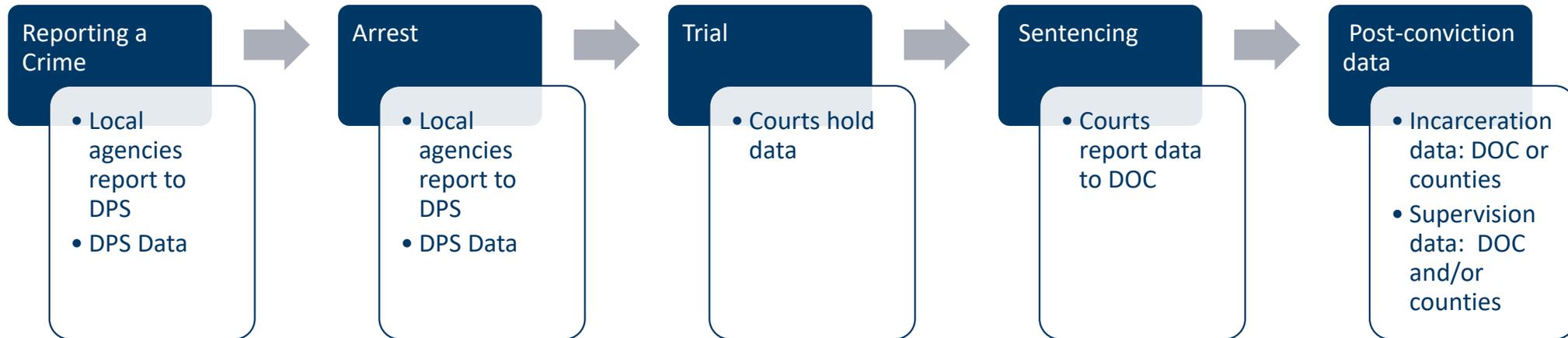
Emerging Issues: Changes in Violent Crime in 2020-2022

- Increased level of violence in the community put additional strain on resources to respond to and support families.
- Staff and youth at MCF Redwing report insufficient step-down programming exists in community or within corrections.
- Systems were dismantled without building alternative supports and structures.
 - **Current Action:** Working Group on youth interventions co-chaired by DOC established 2023 session.
- **Example:** The City of Minneapolis employed the Blueprint Initiative a multi-disciplinary approach to reducing youth violent crime, through things like the Step-Up Summer jobs program, North 4 jobs for teens and young adults. During that time period, crime dropped in the city by 37% - Current strategies don't replicate or build on this effort.

Source: DOJ Report on Minneapolis Youth Violence Prevention

Action Priorities

Data Quality and Sharing



Improved data will help criminal justice leaders both understand what interventions are working and where other administration priorities intersect with the criminal justice system. It could improve allocation of resources and engagement efforts.

- Current examples of where better data is needed:
 - Between Mental Health System and Law Enforcement
 - Criminal case & child protection case can't talk to one another
 - Lack of quality data around juveniles in the corrections system (DOC)
 - Integration with criminal history records, law enforcement (DPS)
- **Proposed Action:** Build and prioritize a list and action plan for improving data quality and sharing by the end of September.

Judicial Branch Engagement

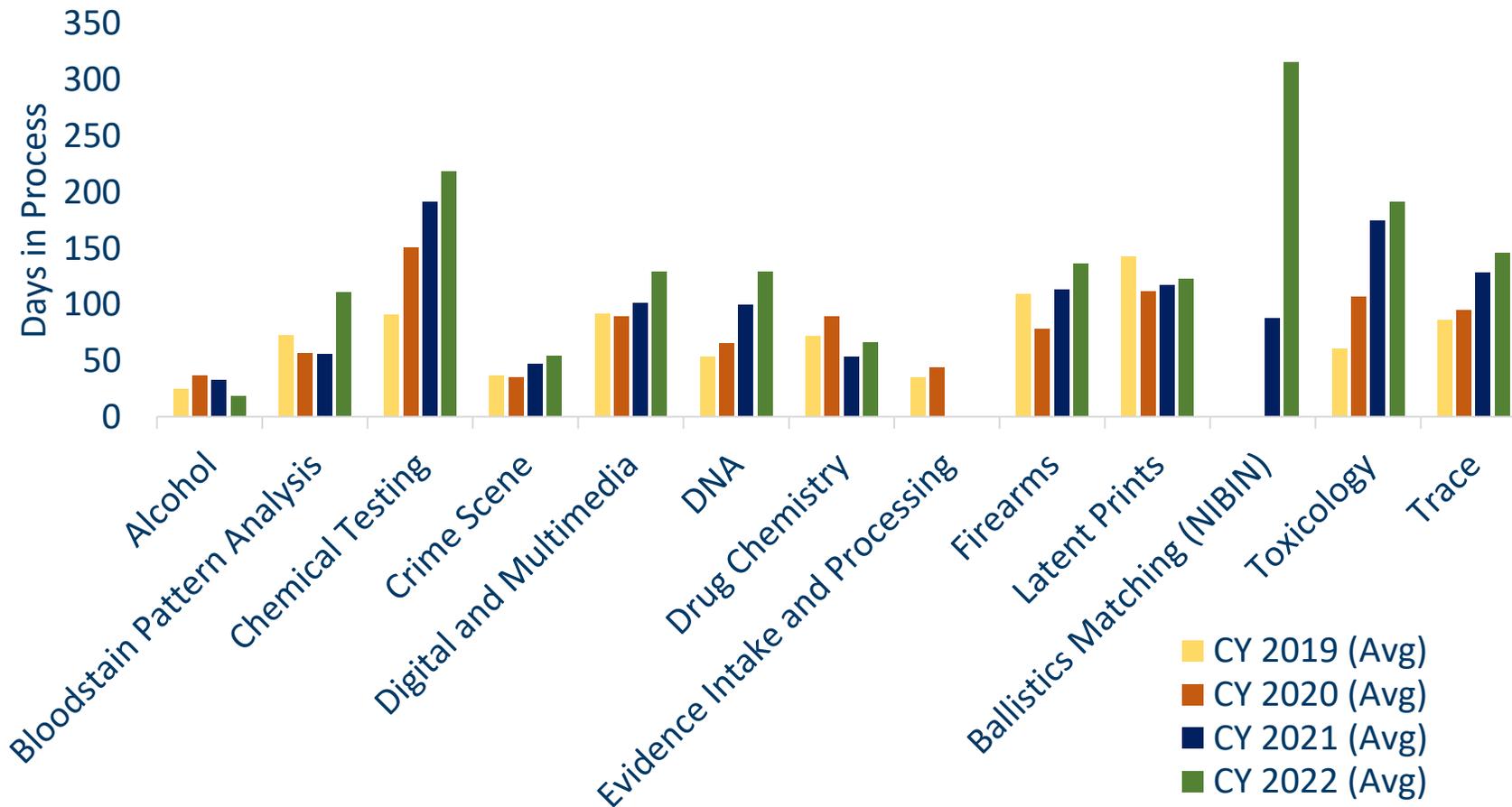
- Both the Executive Branch and the Judicial Branch hold parts of programs that seek to impact violent crime. Often each agency holds information that may be of benefit to the other.
- Examples:
 - The Executive Branch might have information about pending cases for an individual on trial.
 - Judicial Branch may have goals related to bail and alternatives to incarceration that could use support and information from the Executive Branch.
- **What's needed:** A cross-agency approach to Judicial Branch engagement.
- **How will this reduce violent crime?** Understanding how and what information the Judicial Branch currently doesn't receive or could receive differently will allow the Executive Branch to help criminal justice partners in putting forward stronger cases for those committing violence in communities.

Proposed Action: Convene group to determine cross-agency approach including questions, data points, and anecdotes to explore. Note: Hennepin County Courts Research Staff has indicated interest in working together in understanding this area.

Forensic Processing

Average Yearly Turn Around Time for BCA Forensics Lab

Source: BCA



- DPS is examining current processes to provide improvements to better target resources towards forensic analysis best positioned to prevent future criminal activity.
- **How will this reduce violent crime?** If we prioritize cases, it will help best prevent future crime.
- Turn around time increases when backlog gets worked through.

Prevention: Partnerships with Education

- Youth violence requires coordination and integration with schools.
 - DPS has received reports that when students are coming to and from school they often must travel through unsafe environments.
 - School Resource Officer conversations continue to evolve around the state.
 - After school and summer programming remain critical prevention strategies.
- **What's needed?** A robust strategy to support safety for students on their way too and from school, in school, and during non-school hours.
- **How do we get there?** Continue the work with MDE on school climate, all hazards safety, and youth violence. Bring Metro Transit, MDE, and DPS together to understand what interventions are in place, and what additionally might be needed to improve safety for kids on their way to school. The difference from current work would be to build more intentional and comprehensive work on school safety statewide.

Ongoing & Future Strategies

Violent Crime Prevention

- Prevention efforts can work to improve the factors that lead to a violent crime at the incident, person, or community level. (Slide 8)
- Many programs supported by the state that improve the quality of life for Minnesotans also work to decrease the likelihood of a violent crime.
- Examples include:
 - After School Programming
 - Substance Use Treatment
 - One MN work in Children's Mental Health
 - Corrections Strategies to improve housing stability for those incarcerated
 - Violence Interruption (US attorneys office, group violence intervention(GVI))
- In the [Results First inventory](#), there are 67 programs supported by the state that work to reduce crime, 56 of which have been proven effective or show promising results.
- [The research in the field of possible community violence intervention \(CVI\) programming](#) continues grow and as new opportunities emerge, an updated cross-walk of efforts in different agencies could help direct action and future funding priorities.
 - GVI and CVI programs work when there is fidelity to the model – DPS has found many local governments who say they have these programs but use little fidelity to the model and likely outcomes suffer.
- [CDC Recommendations for Violence Prevention](#) & [National Institute of Justice – Research backed crime solutions.](#)

Oakland's Ceasefire program which identified groups involved in gun violence and engaged with them **through** deterrence messages and social supports created a city wide **32% reduction in shootings** at the same time it reduced arrests.

Studies have shown evidence that community violence interruption programs in Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, have reduced gun violence.

Corrections-Involved Individuals

Examples of Current Strategies:

- Use of warrants: issuance and clearance
- Responses to violations of conditional release
- Workforce stability to offer programming interventions that work
- Use of early and earned release authorities to ensure interventions are accessed
- Evidenced based programming across corrections – in facilities and community

Next Steps

Action Items Status Update

Description	Lead	Date
Build and Prioritize list of Data Needs		
Meeting between MDE, Met Transit, & DPS re: safe routes to school		
Build cross-agency strategy for Judicial Branch engagement		