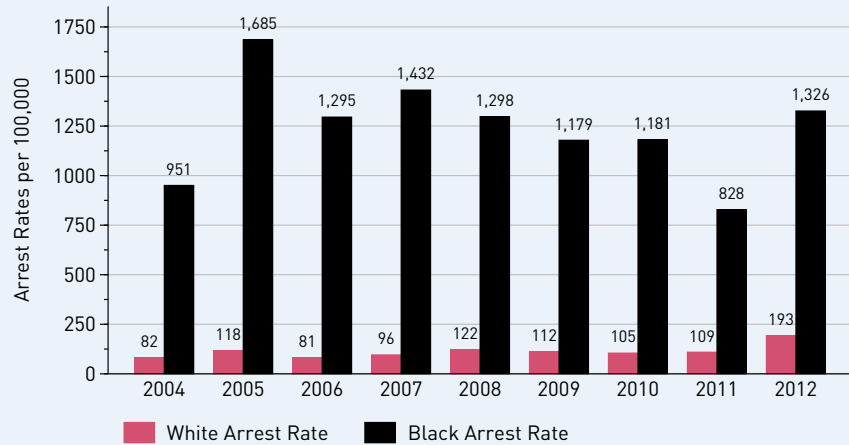# Significant Racial Disparities Exist in **Marijuana Possession Arrests** for Blacks in Minneapolis* Despite Similar Usage Rates (2004-2012)**§

FIGURE 1

Arrest Rates for Marijuana Possession by Race in Minneapolis (2004-2012)

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

TABLE 1

Racial Disparities in Marijuana Possession Arrest Rates (2004-2012)

| YEAR | Arrest Rates per 100,000 | | | |
	Total	White	Black	Times More Likely Blacks Arrested
2004	239	82	951	11.55
2005	404	118	1,685	14.28
2006	303	81	1,295	15.97
2007	340	96	1,432	14.94
2008	334	122	1,298	10.60
2009	309	112	1,179	10.54
2010	300	105	1,181	11.26
2011	234	109	828	7.57
2012	383	193	1,326	6.89

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

TABLE 2

Number of Arrests for Marijuana Possession by Year (2004-2012)

| YEAR | Number of Arrests for Marijuana Possession | | |
	Total	White	Black
2004	916	201	676
2005	1,547	288	1,198
2006	1,158	198	921
2007	1,300	234	1,018
2008	1,276	299	923
2009	1,183	273	838
2010	1,147	256	840
2011	897	267	589
2012	1,465	470	943

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

* All arrests analyzed are for the Minneapolis Police Department as reported by the FBI/UCR.

** Despite the pronounced disparities in arrest rates of whites and Blacks for marijuana possession, rates of marijuana use and non-use between whites and Blacks are roughly equal. Among all age groups since 2001, use by Blacks of marijuana in the past 12 months is slightly higher than use by Whites. In 2010, for instance, 14.0% of Blacks and 11.6% of whites reported using marijuana in the past year. In 2009, reported use of marijuana in the past year was 12.4% for Blacks and 11.7% for whites. The data on marijuana use were obtained from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). For more information about reported rates of marijuana use see the ACLU report, The War in Marijuana in Black and White (2013), pages 30-31, 66-67, available at https://www.aclu.org/files/assets/1114413-mj-report-rfs-rel1.pdf.
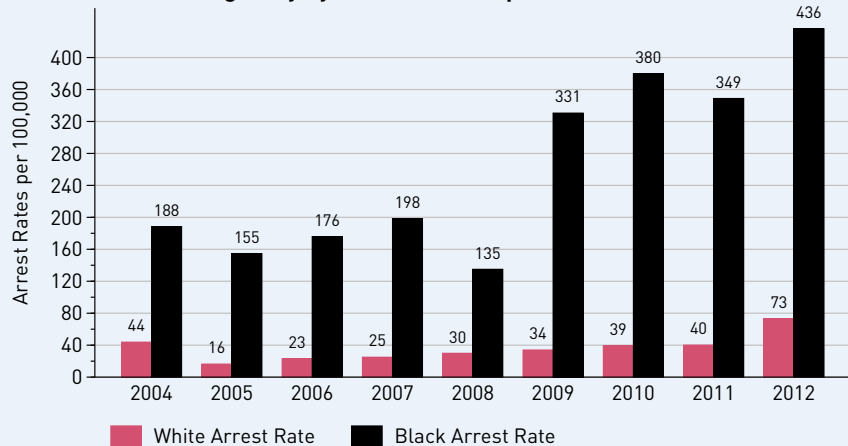
§ The ACLU's preliminary analysis adopts the FBI/UCR Program's methodology of counting one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. Further, when someone is arrested for multiple crimes arising from one arrest incident, the FBI/UCR Program calls it a "multiple-offense situation." All multiple offense situations that involved Part I offenses were excluded from the analysis in accordance with the FBI/UCR Hierarchy Rule. For all multiple offense situations in which one person was arrested for multiple non-Part I offenses in one incident, only one non-Part I offense is included in the analysis in accordance with the FBI/UCR reporting guidelines.

The FBI/UCR does not report arrest data for Latinos. This likely results in an over-reporting of white arrests, if Latino arrests are categorized as such. This means that the racial disparities between Blacks and whites is likely higher in Minneapolis, given the city has a Latino population of over 10 percent.

FIGURE 2

Arrest Rates for Vagrancy by Race in Minneapolis (2004-2012)

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

TABLE 3

Racial Disparities in Arrest Rates for Vagrancy (2004-2012)

	Arrest Rates per 100,000			
YEAR	Total	White	Black	Times More Likely Blacks Arrested
2004	72	44	188	4.30
2005	46	16	155	9.44
2006	56	23	176	7.66
2007	60	25	198	7.94
2008	61	30	135	4.51
2009	91	34	331	9.72
2010	105	39	380	9.66
2011	100	40	349	8.69
2012	158	73	436	5.95

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

TABLE 4

Number of Arrests for Vagrancy by Year (2004-2012)

	Number of Arrests for Vagrancy		
YEAR	Total	White	Black
2004	274	107	134
2005	177	40	110
2006	214	56	125
2007	231	61	141
2008	235	73	96
2009	348	83	235
2010	402	96	270
2011	383	98	248
2012	604	179	310

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

*All arrests analyzed are for the Minneapolis Police Department as reported by the FBI/UCR.
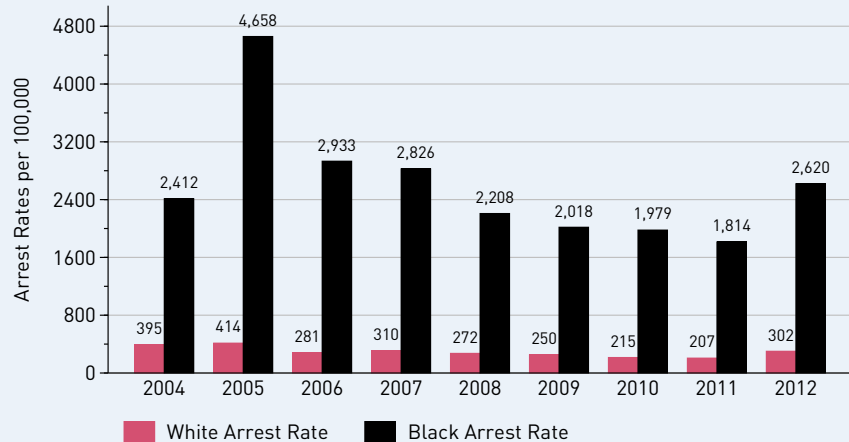
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Significant Racial Disparities Exist in **Disorderly Conduct Arrests** for Blacks in Minneapolis* (2004-2012)§

FIGURE 3

Arrest Rates for Disorderly Conduct by Race in Minneapolis (2004-2012)

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

TABLE 5

Racial Disparities in Arrest Rates for Disorderly Conduct (2004-2012)

YEAR	Arrest Rates per 100,000			
	Total	White	Black	Times More Likely Blacks Arrested
2004	760	395	2,412	6.11
2005	1,219	414	4,658	11.26
2006	780	281	2,933	10.43
2007	782	310	2,826	9.11
2008	637	272	2,208	8.11
2009	573	250	2,018	8.08
2010	540	215	1,979	9.20
2011	501	207	1,814	8.77
2012	736	302	2,620	8.69

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

TABLE 6

Number of Arrests for Disorderly Conduct by Year (2004-2012)

YEAR	Number of Arrests for Disorderly Conduct		
	Total	White	Black
2004	2,907	963	1,715
2005	4,663	1,010	3,312
2006	2,985	686	2,085
2007	2,990	757	2,009
2008	2,437	665	1,570
2009	2,191	610	1,435
2010	2,066	525	1,407
2011	1,915	505	1,290
2012	2,814	736	1,863

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

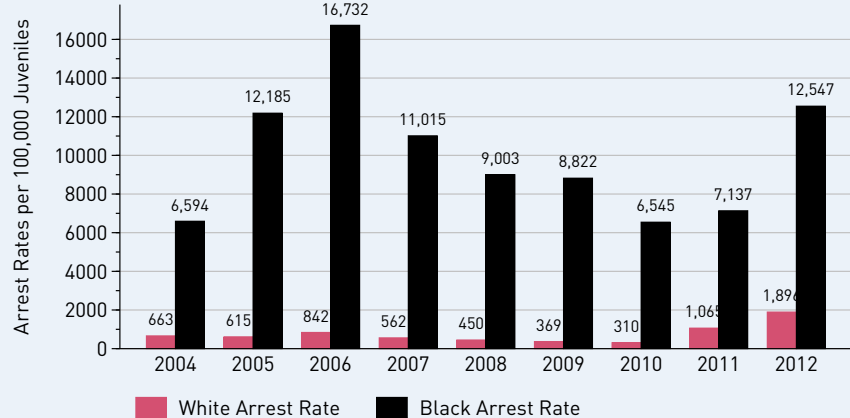* All arrests analyzed are for the Minneapolis Police Department as reported by the FBI/UCR.

§ The ACLU's preliminary analysis adopts the FBI/UCR Program's methodology of counting one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense. Further, when someone is arrested for multiple crimes arising from one arrest incident, the FBI/UCR Program calls it a "multiple-offense situation." All multiple offense situations that involved Part I offenses were excluded from the analysis in accordance with the FBI/UCR Hierarchy Rule. For all multiple offense situations in which one person was arrested for multiple non-Part I offenses in one incident, only one non-Part I offense is included in the analysis in accordance with the FBI/UCR reporting guidelines.

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FIGURE 4

Arrest Rates for Juvenile Curfew and Loitering Violations by Race in Minneapolis (2004-2012)

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

TABLE 7

Racial Disparities in Arrest Rates for Juvenile Curfew and Loitering Violations (2004-2012)

YEAR	Arrest Rates per 100,000 Juveniles			
	Total	White	Black	Times More Likely Blacks Arrested
2004	1,834	663	6,594	9.94
2005	2,968	615	12,185	19.83
2006	4,139	842	16,732	19.88
2007	2,708	562	11,015	19.61
2008	2,241	450	9,003	20.00
2009	2,202	369	8,822	23.90
2010	1,707	310	6,545	21.09
2011	2,394	1,065	7,137	6.70
2012	4,020	1,896	12,547	6.62

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

TABLE 8

Number of Arrests for Juvenile Curfew and Loitering Violations by Year (2004-2012)

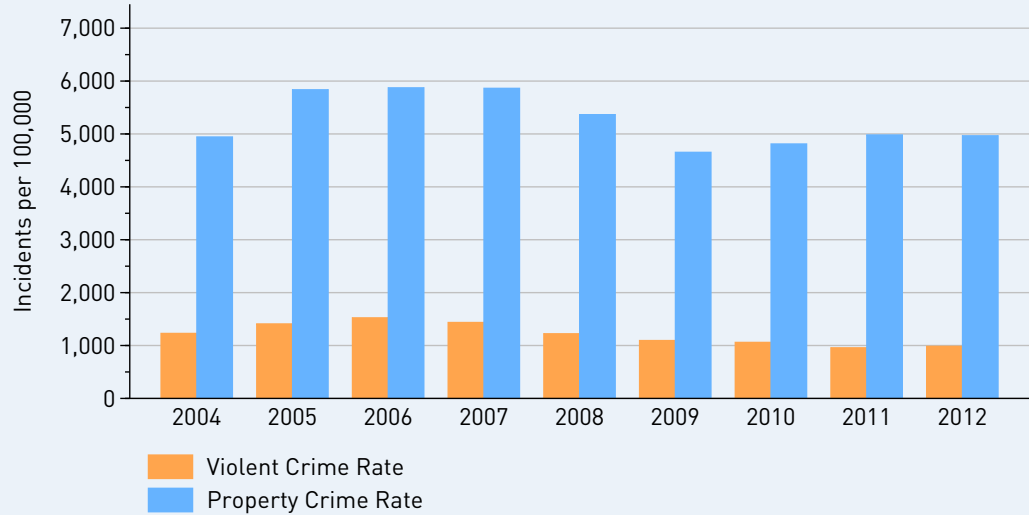| YEAR	Number of Arrests for Juvenile Curfew and Loitering Violations		
	Total	White	Black
2004	1,417	327	947
2005	2,294	303	1,750
2006	3,199	415	2,403
2007	2,093	277	1,582
2008	1,732	222	1,293
2009	1,702	182	1,267
2010	1,319	153	940
2011	1,850	525	1,025
2012	3,107	935	1,802

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data and U.S. Census Data

*All arrests analyzed are for the Minneapolis Police Department as reported by the FBI/UCR.

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FIGURE 5

Crime Rates in Minneapolis by Year (2004-2012)

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program and Minneapolis Metropolitan Council Data

TABLE 9

Crime Rates in Minneapolis by Year (2004-2012)

YEAR	Incidents per 100,000		City Population
	Violent Crime	Property Crime	
2004	1,231	4,946	382,400
2005	1,411	5,839	387,711
2006	1,526	5,875	387,970
2007	1,438	5,866	388,020
2008	1,225	5,367	390,131
2009	1,097	4,655	386,691
2010	1,062	4,813	382,578
2011	960	4,984	387,873
2012	988	4,968	392,008

Source: FBI/Uniform Crime Reporting Program and Minneapolis Metropolitan Council Data

*In the FBI's UCR Program, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes are defined in the UCR Program as those offenses which involve force or threat of force. In addition, property crime inlcudes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offense is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat against the victims.