

Exhibit 9.3

Neighborhoods in St. Louis Where Gang-Affiliated and Gang-Motivated Homicides Occurred



Source: Rosenfeld et al. (1999). Facilitating violence: A comparison of gang-motivated, gang-affiliated, and nongang youth homicides. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 15(4): 496–516.

of Minnesota’s residency restriction statute on the recidivism behavior of registered sex offenders. Many states have passed legislation that restricts where sex offenders are allowed to live. These policies are primarily intended to protect children from child molesters by deterring the offenders’ direct contact with schools, day care centers, parks, and so on. Most of these statutes are applied to all sex offenders, regardless of their offending history or perceived risk of reoffense. The impact of such laws on sexual recidivism, however, remains unclear. Duwe et al. (2008) attempted to fill this gap in our knowledge. They examined 224 sex offenders who had been reincarcerated for a new sex offense between 1990 and 2005 and asked several research questions, including “Where did offenders initially establish contact with their victims, and where did they commit the offense?” and “What were the physical distances between an offender’s residence and