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STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

BIENNIAL REPORT

From July 1, 1968 — June 30, 1970

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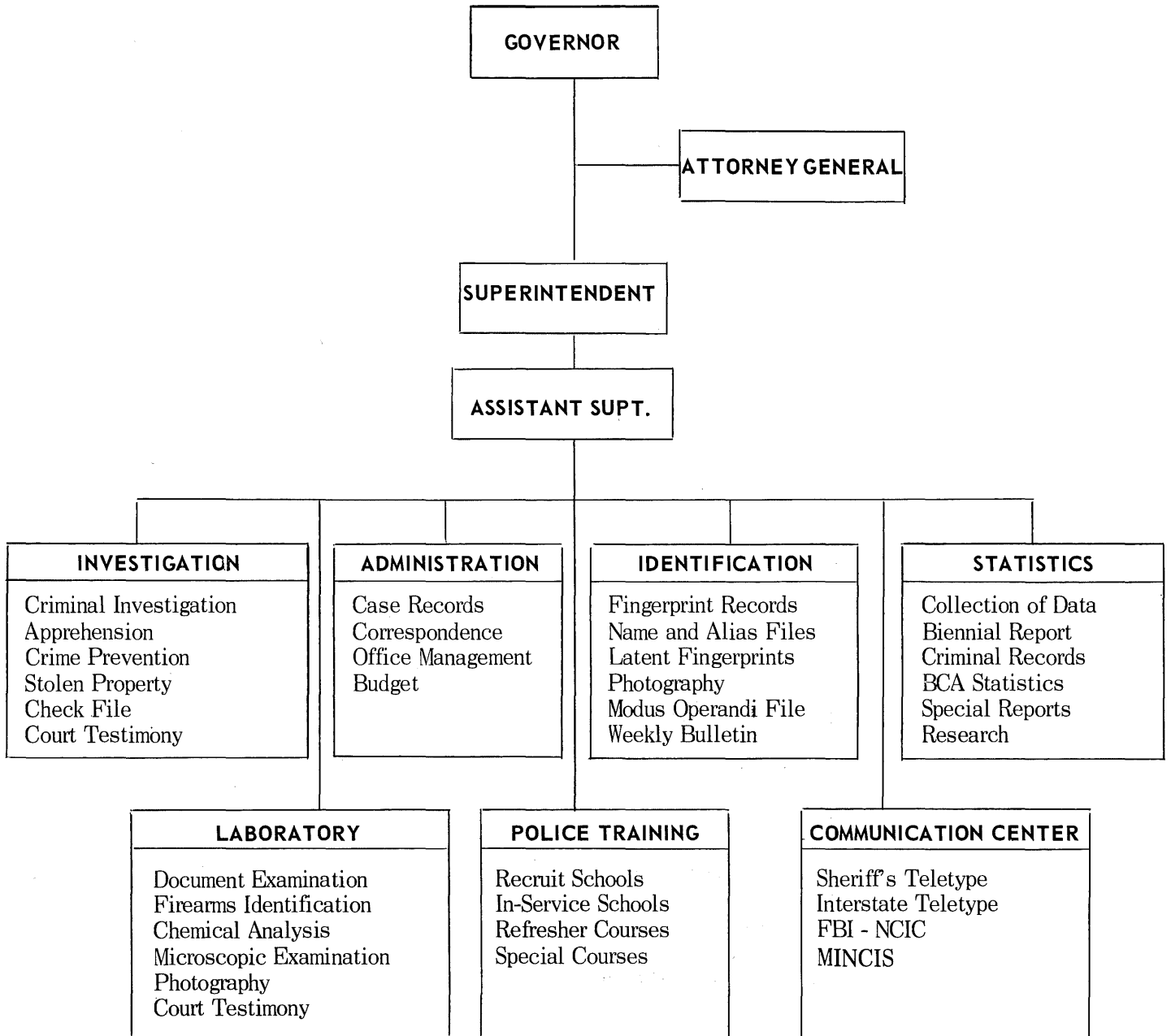
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**ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION CHART
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION**



TO HONORABLE HAROLD LeVANDER

and

THE MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE

I submit herewith for your information and consideration the biennial report of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the two-year period July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1970 and the statewide criminal statistics for the calendar years 1968 and 1969. This report sets forth a summary of the operations of the Bureau and presents a statistical account of crime in Minnesota. The activities performed in the Investigation Division, the Teletype Communications Center, the Police Training School, the Statistical Section, the Laboratory, and the Identification Division are outlined in detail in this report.

During the biennium, just completed, crime continued to increase at a disturbing rate. Perhaps there is some reason for optimism in the fact that the rate of increase appears to be slowing down.

The Investigation Division has been expanded to include a Narcotics Unit and an Intelligence Unit. Without any question, narcotic and drug abuse has climbed many times the rate of increase for other offenses. Beginning in January of 1970, when this unit became operational, we have attempted to place increasing emphasis on this problem.

We have also begun to place a second agent in local field offices in order to render more prompt and effective service for local departments.

The Police Training Division has more than doubled their activities in the past biennium, and in order to meet the directives of the Police Training Board, it will be necessary to double the personnel and operations of this unit again during the next biennium.

The Sheriffs' Teletype Communications Operation is continually increasing its effectiveness. At the present time, the Bureau is engaged in a continued effort to convert all felonious criminal histories for storage on the MINCIS Computer. We expect that by July 1, 1971, this file will be operational for every terminal in the State. During the past 12 months, the Bureau has been engaged in a federal project called, "SEARCH", financed 60% with federal LEAA funds, and 40% with state appropriations. The purpose of this project has been to develop a uniform system of computerized criminal histories within each state, together with a central index located at one point. Fifteen states are now involved in this project and it is expected that during the next calendar year up to 15 additional states will be involved. As one of the original six states selected for this project, Minnesota has played a major role in this significant development. About July 1, 1970, the Motor Vehicle Registration records and the Drivers License data became accessible directly through the MINCIS Computer; thus, increasing the speed with which these two major files can be queried. During the next biennium, we expect to implement on MINCIS the boat registration file, the state fingerprint classification file, and the misdemeanor warrant file.

The Laboratory has greatly expanded its activity, primarily through funding from the Highway Safety Act, which has made it possible to provide alcohol testing for all arrested drivers, as well as a training program for officers engaged in traffic enforcement. The training supervision and certification of all law enforcement officers engaged in traffic safety enforcement through the use of alcohol testing devices is a responsibility of our Laboratory and its staff.

Federal funding through the Law Enforcement Assistance Act and the Highway Safety Act has become a significant factor in the Bureau's total operation. At the present time, the Bureau is administering 11 federal projects involving every section of the Bureau with a total of 59 federal positions. Three additional federal projects may be approved in the near future. The net effect of these is to increase greatly the capacity of the Bureau in every section and to provide much improved service to the local departments. Hopefully, this improved service, together with the local improvement of law enforcement capability, will result in a real reduction in the growing crime rate within the next five years. The administration of these projects has, however, placed a very heavy burden on the personnel of the Bureau.

An extremely important change in the Bureau's operation took place in that the Bureau became a part of the new Department of Public Safety on July 1, 1970. At the time of this writing, these changes are already taking place. I am sure that this new department will improve service to the whole State and will be effecting administrative economy through consolidation of bookkeeping, administration, and communications.

With the assistance of federal funding, we are moving ahead rapidly on the recommendations made two years ago by the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement Administration of Justice and Corrections.

I am happy to see these much needed improvements. At the end of the next biennium, I expect that all of the Commission's recommendations will be implemented.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. HIGGINS
Superintendent

In addition to the St. Paul office, Bureau investigators are located at Duluth, Fergus Falls, Thief River Falls, St. Cloud, Mankato, Marshall, Willmar, Bemidji, and Austin to offer whatever assistance is requested, which would enable law enforcement authorities in the vicinity to solve crimes, apprehend and convict alleged violators of the criminal laws of the State.

During the past two years (July 1968–June 1970) 14,535 cases were reported to the Bureau as compared with 10,983 cases during July 1966–June 1968. This is an increase of 32.3 percent, or 3,552 cases. This activity is shown in table 1 along with the number of investigations conducted by Bureau agents and laboratory analysts. Assistance was rendered in 6,097, or 41.9 percent, of the 14,535 cases reported during July 1968–June 1970 as well as proceeding with initial investigations of 274 cases which occurred prior to July 1, 1968 and they did follow-up work on 154 prior cases. Polygraph tests were conducted on 138 individuals. Burglary offenses (3,159) and thefts (2,092) were the most common cause for complaint. At the same time investigative activity was mostly concentrated on burglaries and narcotics violations.

Places of private residence were entered most frequently with 1,086 homes being burglarized, while 204 liquor stores or beer taverns and 195 gasoline service stations were entered. These three places of attack account for 47.0 percent of the 3,159 burglaries recorded. Thefts of sporting goods such as boats, and outboard motors, account for 40.5 percent of all the larceny offenses.

While the number of offenses reported to the Bureau increased 32.3 percent during the past biennium, the number of criminal cases cleared decreased from 49.8 percent during July 1966–June 1968 to 42.1 percent for July 1968–June 1970. All cases cleared during the past two years have been included in table 2 even though the offense cleared may have been handled during a previous year.

TABLE 2. CLEARANCE OF CRIMINAL CASES HANDLED
July 1966-June 1968 – July 1968-June 1970

Type of case	Cases assistance requested		Cases reported cleared		Percent reported cleared	
	1968-69 1969-70	1966-67 1967-68	1968-69 1969-70	1966-67 1967-68	1968-69 1969-70	1966-67 1967-68
Total	13,244	10,148	5,581	5,011	42.1	49.8
Criminal homicide	136	122	85	100	62.5	82.0
Sexual intercourse w/child	88	82	39	56	44.3	68.3
Robbery	204	181	50	71	24.5	39.2
Aggravated assault	111	80	53	58	47.7	72.5
Burglary	3,159	2,600	584	526	18.5	20.2
Theft	2,092	1,312	145	129	6.9	9.8
UUMV	394	126	64	90	16.2	71.4
Forgery	1,072	551	261	212	24.3	38.5
Embezzlement and fraud	926	1,076	342	562	36.9	52.2
Narcotics	1,165	111	1,137	99	97.6	89.2
Escape (penal) and jailbreak	1,260	1,561	1,183	1,509	94.0	96.7
Escape from state hospital	228	248	150	235	65.5	94.8
Parole and prob. violation	954	745	898	696	94.1	93.4
Offense against family	23	20	6	14	26.1	70.0
Other criminal offenses	956	431	458	249	47.9	57.8
Out-of-state criminal cases	476	902	126	405	26.5	44.9

Persons who escaped from and were returned to a penal or nonpenal institution during the period July 1968 – June 1970 are recorded by institution in table 3. Seventy-six percent of the persons who escaped in this two-year period were returned before June 30, 1970. An additional 202 persons were returned in escape cases which occurred prior to July 1968.

TABLE 3. ESCAPES AND CLEARANCES BY INSTITUTION
July 1968-June 1970

Institution	Number of escapes	Current cases	Clearances Prior cases
Total	1,488	1,131	202
Adult penal institutions	83	55	13
State Prison (inc. colony)	18	15	—
Men's Reformatory	7	4	1
Women's Reformatory	3	1	2
Sandstone Federal Institution	2	1	—
Jails and Municipal workhouses	53	34	10
Other (military guard house, etc.)	—	—	—
Juvenile correctional institution	1,177	959	156
Owatonna State Public School	59	35	11
Red Wing Training School for Boys	384	271	50
Sauk Center Home School for Girls	215	187	31
Youth Conservation Camps	521	438	58
Other	48	28	6
State nonpenal institutions	228	117	33
Anoka State Hospital	68	32	15
Brainerd State School and Hospital	12	5	—
Cambridge State Hospital	17	10	2
Faribault State Hospital	2	—	—
Fergus Falls State Hospital	17	11	1
Hastings State Hospital	5	2	—
Moose Lake State Hospital	18	12	7
Rochester State Hospital	14	5	—
St. Cloud (children's home)	7	3	1
St. Peter State Hospital	28	15	4
Willmar State Hospital	8	3	—
Other	32	19	3

Property losses and recoveries in Minnesota cases only were estimated and appear in table 4. This estimate in no way shows the entire property loss for the State, but merely for the cases handled by the Bureau in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft and for the amounts involved in forged and no account checks. A more complete account of property losses and recoveries is recorded in table 21. Estimated stolen property was valued at \$4,584,961.00 and the recovery at \$346,965.00.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
July 1968-June 1970

Property	Loss	Recovery
Total	\$4,584,961	\$346,965
Losses in robberies, burglaries and larcenies:		
Currency, notes, etc.	841,361	23,618
Motor vehicles	645,148	233,217
Jewelry	232,480	260
Furs, raw and manuf. hides	155,767	—
Clothing	77,968	—
Livestock	32,175	1,225
Narcotics	16,850	250
Other property	2,313,805	82,728
Losses in forgery and fraud:		
Check forgery	103,189	—
Check frauds and embezzlement	166,218	667

NARCOTICS SECTION

There was an increase of 80.7 percent in the number of narcotics arrests by sheriffs and chiefs of police in Minnesota in 1969 over those in 1968. This increase in drug violations reveals the great need for a centralized section to define the narcotics problem in the State and to encourage the public to become alerted, concerned, and involved. From table 5 it is evident that persons arrested for narcotics violations are of a young age (the median age for all narcotics arrests is 18.3 years) since 46.9 percent of all narcotics arrests were for persons under eighteen years of age.

TABLE 5. NARCOTICS ARRESTS 1968 AND 1969

AGE	1969	1968
Total	1,196	662
10 and under	7	11
11-12	27	24
13-14	89	84
15	110	37
16	147	69
17	181	86
18	135	65
19	121	73
20	88	50
21	69	39
22	63	24
23	29	20
24	20	19
25-29	54	39
30-34	31	12
35-39	7	5
40-44	8	4
45-49	3	1
50-54	1	—
55-59	3	—
60-64	3	—

The Bureau established a narcotics section in November 1969. This has had a marked effect on its activities in that an excess of 250 arrests have been made in addition to the seizures of quantities of dangerous drugs and stolen property. With a comparatively small staff much under-cover work has been done in order to cultivate informants, search warrants have been procured, raids conducted, and arrests made. An intelligence file on drug dealers, sub-dealers, runners, and users is maintained. Numerous narcotics programs have been conducted for law enforcement officers, civic groups, high school and college students serving as an informative and educational function.

POLICE TRAINING SECTION

During the past two years more police officers in Minnesota have been extended an opportunity to attend more classes, receive more instructions, and acquire more knowledge in up-to-date police techniques than ever before. The Minnesota Peace Officers Training Board has been instrumental in developing an appreciation for the necessity of such organized training and has stimulated its expansion. It acts as an advisor, organizer, planner, and coordinator in order that certain training objectives may be accomplished and determine what training is needed and what measures must be taken in order to achieve its purpose. These duties are assigned to the police training section of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, whose superintendent must provide courses at convenient locations in the State and submit to the board a written schedule of subject matter to be taught in each training course. In order to promote and encourage a better understanding of the role it endeavors to fulfill, the training division of the Bureau makes known its established purpose in the following:

“ . . . to develop training programs as needed in accordance with the law and the standards issued by the Peace Officers Training Board.

. . . to aid peace officers in gaining effectiveness in their present or future work through the development of appropriate habits of thought and action, skills, knowledge, and attitudes.

. . . to assist, wherever practicable, in promoting standardization and uniformity in practices and procedures in the enforcement of laws.

. . . to cooperate in every possible way with all governmental agencies in studying and developing better training programs aimed at prevention of crimes and the enforcement of laws.”

Courses of instruction consisting of general police science and specialized courses in intermediate command, police management and records, fingerprinting, laws of arrest, first aid, criminal code, juvenile statutes, etc. have been offered as well as refresher courses on the changes in the law, court decisions, and other new developments in law enforcement. During the past biennium a series of special traffic training courses and three narcotics seminars were introduced into the training schedule with gratifying responses.

The following table shows the number of various types of instruction offered, the number of weeks devoted to a particular type of instruction, and the number of officers attending these sessions during July 1968-June 1969 and July 1969-June 1970.

Course title	Summary of Training					
	July 1969 - June 1970			July 1968 - June 1969		
	Courses	Weeks	Students	Courses	Weeks	Students
Basic (Metro)	5	30	227	4	20	167
Basic (Regional)	5	25	134	5	20	138
Total	10	55	361	9	40	305
Criminal Investigation	5	5	109	2	2	71
Identification	1	2	25	-	-	-
Intermediate command	2	2	51	2	2	99
Management	2	2	61	2	2	58
Narcotics seminar	3	9 (days)	563	-	-	-
Refresher	-	-	-	3	3	71
Traffic	15	15	354	15	15	416
Total	38	82	1,524	33	64	1,020
&						
4 days						

In addition to the planning and supervising of courses, the staff members of the training division provided approximately 48 percent of the classroom instruction (1,381 hours in 1969-70). Other Bureau personnel provided eight percent and outside instructors accounted for 44 percent of the classroom instruction time (1,647 hours). Because of the efforts of the training division through contacts with 2,544 law enforcement officers during the past biennium, we feel that improved service is being returned to the public.

LABORATORY

Scientific methods of evaluating evidence have become an important part of police work. Services rendered by the Bureau's laboratory provide law enforcement agencies with numerous scientific methods which assist in the apprehension and prosecution of criminals. In many cases evidence obtained by the laboratory is an important factor in determining whether a suspect is innocent or guilty. Services of the laboratory were utilized by law enforcement authorities from all eighty-seven counties in Minnesota during the past two-year period and in twenty-one cases where evidence was submitted by neighboring states.

During July 1968-June 1970 the laboratory handled 3,005 cases, which is an increase of 99.7 percent over the 1,505 cases handled from July 1966-June 1968. In January 1968 a blood and urine examination program was introduced in the laboratory. The 905 tests conducted from January through June 1968 and the 6,874 tests conducted from July 1968-June 1970 are not included in the following table.

TABLE 6. LABORATORY CASES BY TYPE
July 1966-June 1968 - July 1968-June 1970

Type of Case	Number of Cases ¹	
	1968-69 1969-70	1966-67 1967-68
Total	3,005	1,505
Murder, other death investigations	302	242
Rape	59	60
Robbery	32	39
Assault	102	65
Burglary	296	240
Theft	88	57
Forgery and fraud	342	277
Liquor violation	108	23
Driving while intoxicated ²	29 ³	36 ⁴
Hit and run	131	69
Arson	51	27
Malicious destruction of property	79	51
Food poisoning	10	6
Animal poisoning	18	12
Narcotics	1,232	239
Game violation	12	8
Miscellaneous	114	54

¹One case may include more than one offense.

²Blood and urine examinations (started January 1968).

³Excludes 6,874 blood and urine examinations during July '68 - June '70.

⁴Excludes 905 blood and urine examinations during January '68 - June '68.

Kinds of evidence received and types of examinations performed by the laboratory are listed, respectively, in tables 7 and 8.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF SEPARATE SPECIMENS EXAMINED
July 1966-June 1968 — July 1968-June 1970

Specimen	Number	
	1968-69 1969-70	1966-67 1967-68
Specimens examined - total	19,398	8,026
CHEMISTRY - total	3,211	688
Explosives	30	—
Fire debris	73	44
Liquor	127	27
Motor fuels and lubricants	38	39
Narcotics and drugs (including marijuana)	1,963	332
Pharmaceutical products (pills, capsules) for identification by physical characteristics	601	126
Unknown materials	102	19
Miscellaneous	277	51
DOCUMENTS - total	2,657	1,820
Exemplars (persons)	718	472
Questioned	1,898	1,320
Other	41	28
FIREARMS - total	1,552	739
Ammunition	1,370	561
Firearms	182	175
Tissue bearing wound	—	3
Other	—	—
MICROSCOPIC - total	4,254	3,586
Blood stains	266	447
Clothing	1,374	1,316
Fibers	85	117
Glass	205	177
Hairs	263	237
Laundry marks	1	4
Lipstick	13	21
Metals	56	102
Mineral material (safe insulation, soil, building material)	194	92
Paint	470	239
Plastics	14	16
Tools	273	220
Weapons, excluding firearms	48	53
Wood and other plant material	127	171
Other	865	374
TOXICOLOGY - total	7,724	1,243
Blood	3,565	600
Brain	11	1
Food and other samples	62	36
Kidney	17	6
Liver	25	17
Lung	6	3
Stomach and stomach contents	60	39
Urine	3,957	532
Other organs	21	9

TABLE 8. LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS BY TYPE
July 1966-June 1968 - July 1968-June 1970

Type	Number	
	1968-69 1969-70	1966-67 1967-68
Examinations - total	29,018	14,495
Substances Examined For - total	7,902	1,416
VOLATILE ORGANIC - total	7,389	1,127
Carbon monoxide	85	25
Ethyl alcohol	7,197	1,046
General screen	50	40
Other	57	16
NON-VOLATILE ORGANIC - total	514	267
Barbiturates	163	60
Biological screen	5	-
Dilantin	-	2
Glutetnimide	6	-
LSD	-	8
Salicylates	59	6
Strychnine	12	-
Tranquilizers	70	21
Ultraviolet screen, acid	73	73
Ultraviolet screen, basic	60	53
Ultraviolet screen, neutral	38	24
Other	28	20
HEAVY METALS - total	19	22
Reinsch screen	11	12
Spectograph screen	6	5
Other	2	5
Methods or Studies Applied - total	21,116	13,079
INSTRUMENTAL - total	2,792	1,980
Gas chromatography (chromatograms)	808	1,385
Infra-red spectrograms	539	116
Microdiffusion	5	-
Paper chromatography (chromatograms)	9	2
Spectrographic (spectrograms)	93	116
Thin layer chromatography (chromatograms)	464	92
Ultraviolet qualitative	678	234
Ultraviolet quantitative	185	32
Other	11	3
MICRO-ANALYTICAL - total	12,727	5,429
Birefringence	207	-
Color tests for blood	1,069	1,004
Color tests for paint	71	151
Color tests for semen	310	156
Color tests, miscellaneous	4,035	438
Density	213	124
Melting point	10	12
Micro-crystalline tests for blood	32	95
Micro-crystalline tests for semen	83	108
Micro-crystalline tests, miscellaneous	161	38
Microscopic search or study	5,526	2,728
RI (Abbe' Refractometer)	24	31
RI (Becke Line)	101	83
Solubility	786	247
Vacuum sweepings	43	86
Other	56	128
PHYSICAL METHODS OF COMPARISON - total	2,880	2,353
Bullet	290	257
Cartridge case	373	369
Check	1,042	878
Foot and tire imprints	30	10
Physical matchings	56	55
Power patterns (distance firing problems)	25	44
Toolmark	324	211

TABLE 8. (Continued)

Physical Methods of Comparison (con't)		
Typewriting	24	30
Unknown writing	699	478
Other	17	21
SEROLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL PROCEDURES - total	1,241	1,098
Blood grouping-blood stains	305	441
Blood grouping-whole	66	54
Precipitin tests	842	597
Secreter	28	6
SPECIALIZED EXAMINATIONS, FIREARMS - total	725	854
Bullet, powder, charges-weighings	44	73
Functioning tests on guns	31	75
Gun type identifications:	1	3
Serial number restorations	29	22
Tests shots	589	546
Trigger pull	13	94
Other	18	41
SPECIALIZED EXAMINATIONS, DOCUMENTS - total	44	42
Altered or obliterated writing	7	7
Ink identification	16	6
Invisible writing	11	16
Paper cutter marks	—	4
Physical matches	3	6
Other	7	3
OTHER SPECIALIZED EXAMINATIONS - total	707	1,323
Chemical procedures (including distillations)	69	944
Test toolmarks	562	218
Other	76	161

In the laboratory the following photographic activities were performed:

TABLE 9. LABORATORY PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
July 1968—June 1970

Type of Case	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	921	942	1,016
Color photography	114	76	101
Crime scene	127	110	197
Infra-red and ultra-violet	11	8	—
Photomacrography	444	422	718
Photomicrography	20	—	—
Polaroid	205	326	—

The laboratory sponsored fourteen and participated in two breath testing device operator's schools during July 1968—June 1970. These sessions were attended by 300 officers who, after receiving the required training and demonstrating their competence in operation of a breath testing device, were certified by the laboratory director. During this same biennium, 231 officers were re-certified. Laboratory personnel also participated in three sessions on breathalyzers for judges, attorneys, and other law enforcement officers.

Other types of service rendered by laboratory personnel, which involves work other than the examination of evidence, are shown for two years in the following:

Activity	1968-69	1966-67
	1969-70	1967-68
Total	882	353
Consultations	405	105
Court testimony	382	157
Crime scene investigations	25	44
Educational lectures	70	47

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

A nation-wide system of "uniform crime reporting," established in 1930 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was adopted by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension in 1936 as the basis for obtaining information on the number of Part I offenses committed in Minnesota each year. This method of collecting crime statistics has been very successful in Minnesota as is evidenced by the fact that 97.5 percent of the 1968 estimated population¹ (3,647,000) for the State is represented. Reports were received from 94.9 percent of the 138 chiefs of police in cities having a population of 2,500 or more in habitants and from 95.4 percent of the 87 sheriffs in Minnesota.

The crimes recorded are those most generally and completely reported to police authorities covering the following seven categories: crimes of violence—criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and crimes against property—burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Estimates were made for areas delinquent in reporting and they represent 0.8 percent of the offenses recorded during the past biennium. Table 10 shows offenses reported in each calendar year since 1936 and records continuous increases since 1955.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF MAJOR OFFENSES,¹ 1936-1969

Year	Total	Mur- der	Neg. mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Auto theft
1936	16,784	38	31	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	3,571
1937	17,075	35	10	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	3,273
1938	19,341	33	29	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	3,142
1939	20,166	54	27	156	649	207	4,665	11,582	2,826
1940	19,575	35	61	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	2,205
1941	18,992	46	53	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	2,210
1942	16,507	36	63	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,735
1943	13,932	38	46	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,647
1944	13,158	33	62	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,571
1945	14,961	30	58	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	2,279
1946	17,129	36	55	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,260
1947	17,130	25	42	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,244
1948	19,274	39	48	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	1,815
1949	19,214	23	48	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	1,997
1950	19,458	30	42	199	448	130	4,491	12,245	1,873
1951	20,966	30	35	148	418	103	4,708	13,291	2,233
1952	23,337	23	47	171	496	152	5,514	14,582	2,352
1953	26,139	34	65	222	618	206	6,472	15,698	2,824
1954	28,661	23	79	182	764	235	7,532	17,277	2,569
1955	27,593	28	76	185	580	197	7,164	16,622	2,741
1956	34,611	31	72	181	648	162	8,098	21,972	3,447
1957	34,341	43	70	210	635	171	8,224	21,667	3,321
1958	39,081	30	69	127	703	229	9,504	24,827	3,592
1959	39,199	38	64	78	644	257	9,185	25,021	3,912
1960	47,281	40	81	76	945	329	11,732	29,515	4,563
1961	49,411	36	63	96	932	381	12,489	30,721	4,693
1962	52,711	34	71	124	1,030	475	12,479	33,523	4,975
1963	58,267	46	71	86	1,176	596	13,238	37,916	5,138
1964	69,830	51	57	144	1,295	1,165	18,634	42,171	6,313
1965	70,728	56	63	169	1,433	1,400	18,730	41,756	7,121
1966	79,687	77	75	252	1,758	1,577	20,815	46,367	8,766
1967	92,664	65	75	298	2,410	1,986	25,251	52,154	10,425
1968	107,915	80	75	389	2,965	1,697	29,225	60,746	12,738
1969	114,233	76	51	419	3,024	1,765	29,060	65,605	14,233

¹Offenses in places not reporting were estimated beginning in 1942. Prior to that time, Bureau records of crime in delinquent areas were used.

Offenses occurring in Minnesota during 1968 and 1969 are compared with those which occurred in 1966 and 1967 in table 11 and record an increase of 28.9 percent, while the population during this period is estimated to have increased 2.0 percent. Unofficial decennial census figures for Minnesota indicate a population increase of 10.4 percent, while during this same ten-year period crime has increased at an alarming rate of 129.7 percent (222,148 offenses during 1968-69 and 96,692 offenses during 1960-61). The violent crimes of murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault increased 23.0 percent and crimes against property (burglary, larceny, and auto theft) increased 29.2 percent.

¹Information Minnesota Department of Health received 7/1/69.

TABLE 11. CRIME TRENDS BY OFFENSE
(1966-67 and 1968-69)

Offenses	Number of offenses 1968-69	1966-67	Percent change
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	<u>222,148</u>	<u>172,351</u>	<u>28.9</u>
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	156	142	9.9
Manslaughter by negligence	126	150	16.0
Forcible rape	808	550	46.9
Robbery	5,989	4,168	43.7
Aggravated assault	3,462	3,563	-2.8
Burglary	58,285	46,066	26.5
Larceny-over \$50	47,693	30,242	57.7
Larceny-under \$50	78,658	68,279	15.2
Auto theft	26,971	19,191	40.5
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	<u>199,171</u>	<u>154,478</u>	<u>28.9</u>
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	125	110	13.6
Manslaughter by negligence	109	137	20.4
Forcible rape	673	471	42.9
Robbery	5,887	4,072	44.6
Aggravated assault	3,132	3,281	-4.5
Burglary	49,018	38,643	26.8
Larceny-over \$50	40,890	25,635	59.5
Larceny-under \$50	73,719	64,012	15.2
Auto theft	25,618	18,117	41.4
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	<u>22,977</u>	<u>17,873</u>	<u>34.3</u>
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	31	32	-3.1
Manslaughter by negligence	17	13	30.8
Forcible rape	135	79	70.9
Robbery	102	96	6.3
Aggravated assault	330	282	17.0
Burglary	9,267	7,423	24.8
Larceny-over \$50	6,803	4,607	47.7
Larceny-under \$50	4,939	4,267	15.7
Auto theft	1,353	1,074	26.0

Estimated 1968 population figures for Minnesota, issued by the State Department of Health on July 1, 1969, indicate that 64.7 percent of the population is classified as urban, while 89.7 percent of the crimes reported during the past biennium occurred in urban areas. For each crime reported in a rural area eight-and-three quarters crimes were reported in an urban area. Metropolitan crimes for offenses against the person exceed rural rates by sixteen to one and offenses against property are greater by eight-and-one half to one.

OFFENSE	Ratio of urban to rural crime rates
Total	<u>8.7</u>
Violent crimes	<u>16.1</u>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4.0
Manslaughter by negligence	6.4
Rape	5.0
Robbery	57.7
Aggravated assault	9.5
Crimes against property	<u>8.5</u>
Burglary	5.3
Larceny	9.8
Auto theft	18.9

A rate of 1892 serious crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in Minnesota was maintained in 1968, compared with the National rate of 2,235 crimes. Minnesota's rate in 1969 was 2095 offenses and the National rate was 2,471 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. Manslaughter by negligence and larceny under \$50 offenses are excluded from the tabulations in table 12. It can be noted from this information that crime rates in Minnesota are lower than the National rates.

TABLE 12. MINNESOTA AND NATIONAL CRIME RATES PER
100,000 INHABITANTS COMPARED BY OFFENSE
1968¹ AND 1969²

Offense	1969		1968	
	Minnesota rate	National ³ rate	Minnesota rate	National ⁴ rate
Total	2,095.2	2,471.1	1,892.3	2,234.8
Violent crime	147.8	324.4	143.2	294.6
Murder	2.1	7.2	2.2	6.8
Forcible rape	11.7	18.1	10.8	15.5
Robbery	84.8	147.4	82.9	131.0
Aggravated assault	49.2	151.8	47.3	141.3
Offense against property	1,947.4	2,146.7	1,749.1	1,940.2
Burglary	807.9	965.6	811.3	915.1
Larceny-over \$50	741.6	749.3	582.5	636.0
Auto theft	397.9	431.8	355.3	389.1

¹Based on 1968 estimated population Minnesota Dept. of Health 7/1/68.

²Based on 1969 estimated population Minnesota Dept. of Health 7/1/69.

³"Crime in the United States" - Uniform Crime Reports - 1968 Annual, FBI, Washington, D.C., page 58.

⁴"Crime in the United States" - Uniform Crime Reports - 1969 Annual, FBI, Washington, D.C., page 58.

During 1968 (10,633 offenses) and again in 1969 (11,159 offenses) more offenses were reported in the month of July than any other month and the least number of offenses were reported in January—6,548 offenses during 1968 and 6,006 offenses for 1969. In 1968 the variance in offenses reported in July over January was 62.4 percent and in 1969 the variance was 85.8 percent. Offenses occurring each month during the years 1966-1969 are recorded in table 13.

TABLE 13. MONTHLY VARIATIONS OF OFFENSES,¹ 1966-1969

Month	1969	1968	1967	1966
Total	113,106	107,253	91,269	78,340
January	6,006	6,544	5,356	4,489
February	6,408	6,672	5,006	4,831
March	7,589	9,079	6,589	5,750
April	9,334	9,877	8,202	6,752
May	10,033	9,629	7,738	6,367
June	11,094	9,859	8,403	7,150
July	11,159	10,633	8,803	7,630
August	11,095	10,383	8,823	7,732
September	9,837	9,296	8,023	6,788
October	10,818	9,749	8,638	7,413
November	10,355	8,404	7,777	6,764
December	9,833	7,128	7,911	6,674

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

In the months of May-October, 56.8 percent of the crimes were reported. Offenses of rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny tend to occur most frequently during the warmer months of the year, while criminal homicide and auto theft are more numerous during colder months.

TABLE 14. 1968-1969 OFFENSES¹ OCCURRING EACH MONTH

Month	Total	Mur- der	Neg. mansl.	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggr. assault	Burg- lary	Larceny	Auto theft
Total	220,359	154	126	802	5,981	3,441	57,744	125,255	26,856
January	12,550	8	6	30	455	198	3,904	6,363	1,586
February	13,075	10	5	37	456	188	3,907	6,790	1,682
March	16,663	14	5	53	434	261	4,737	8,986	2,178
April	19,211	11	7	71	437	235	5,209	10,888	2,353
May	19,662	18	12	80	405	340	4,974	11,786	2,047
June	20,953	13	4	70	427	324	4,925	12,852	2,338
July	21,792	17	11	80	555	373	5,387	13,196	2,173
August	21,478	13	11	89	617	377	5,326	12,765	2,280
September	19,133	12	15	113	572	305	4,981	10,811	2,324
October	20,567	13	20	70	538	326	4,929	11,708	2,963
November	18,759	16	17	58	533	280	4,810	10,214	2,831
December	16,511	9	13	51	552	234	4,655	8,896	2,101

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Each week of 1968 and 1969 recorded 2,136 major offenses with almost thirteen (12.7 offenses) reported each hour. Three criminal homicides, eight forcible rapes, thirty-three aggravated assaults, and fifty-eight robberies were recorded each week. Every day eighty places were burglarized and thirty-seven automobiles were stolen. Seven larcenies occurred each hour.

The clearance rate of major offenses for 1968 and 1969 was 20.3 percent as shown in table 15. In each biennium fewer offenses are being cleared as is evidenced in the following which shows the percent of offenses cleared in each period: 1954-55, 26.7 percent; 1956-57, 26.6 percent; 1958-59, 24.5 percent; 1960-61, 24.0 percent; 1962-63, 24.2 percent; 1964-65, 24.2 percent; 1966-67, 22.0 percent; and 1968-69, 20.3 percent. Sheriffs in rural areas recorded a clearance rate of 19.8 percent and chiefs of police in urban areas cleared 20.3 percent of the offenses recorded. The clearance rate for violent crimes was 76.7 percent, robbery offenses 27.9 percent, and crimes against property was 18.8 percent.

TABLE 15. CRIMES¹ CLEARED BY ARREST, 1968-1969

Offenses	Offenses known	Number	Offenses cleared Percent
ALL OFFENSES			
Total	220,359	44,723	20.3
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	154	137	89.0
Manslaughter by negligence	126	87	69.0
Forcible rape	802	542	67.6
Robbery	5,981	1,672	27.9
Aggravated assault	3,441	2,704	78.6
Burglary	57,744	8,719	15.1
Larceny-\$50 and over	47,208	4,718	10.0
Larceny-under \$50	78,047	21,788	27.9
Auto theft	26,856	4,356	16.2
URBAN OFFENSES			
Total	198,222	40,333	20.3
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	125	113	90.4
Manslaughter by negligence	109	76	69.7
Forcible rape	672	449	66.8
Robbery	5,883	1,635	27.8
Aggravated assault	3,122	2,454	78.6
Burglary	48,816	6,981	14.3
Larceny-\$50 and over	40,652	3,846	9.5
Larceny-under \$50	73,288	21,000	28.7
Auto theft	25,555	3,779	14.8
RURAL OFFENSES			
Total	22,137	4,390	19.8
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	29	24	82.7
Manslaughter by negligence	17	11	64.7
Forcible rape	130	93	71.5
Robbery	98	37	37.6
Aggravated assault	319	250	78.4
Burglary	8,928	1,738	19.5
Larceny-\$50 and over	6,556	872	13.3
Larceny-under \$50	4,759	788	16.6
Auto theft	1,301	577	44.3

¹Estimated offenses for delinquent areas are excluded.

Information on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested during 1968-69 in Minnesota was tabulated in an effort to establish the frequency at which persons under the ages of eighteen, twenty-one, and twenty-five were arrested. This information was obtained from summary forms submitted by seventy percent of the State's sheriffs and chiefs of police. From these tabulations the following was obtained:

Race—A total of 173,504 persons were reported arrested during 1968-69. Of this number 151,254, or 87.2 percent, were of the Caucasian race; 12,798, or 7.4 percent, were of the Indian race; 8,768, or 5.1 percent, were of the Negro race; and 684, or 0.3 percent, were in the miscellaneous grouping. According to the 1960 Minnesota decennial census, the non-white race (excluding Mexicans) constituted 1.2 percent of the population while 12.8 percent of the arrests were for persons of the nonwhite race. Arrests made in urban areas account for 85.3 percent of all arrests.

TABLE 16. ARREST BY RACE: 1968 and 1969

Offense	Total	White	Indian	Negro	Other
Total	173,504	151,254	12,798	8,768	684
Murder-non-manslaughter	103	59	6	35	3
Manslaughter by negligence	47	43	1	3	—
Rape	283	229	9	43	2
Robbery	1,530	855	141	523	11
Aggravated assault	1,293	919	120	227	27
Burglary	7,026	6,131	368	508	19
Larceny	25,235	22,948	752	1,475	60
Auto theft	5,723	4,656	379	676	12
Other assault	6,262	4,922	465	837	38
Arson	327	307	1	19	—
Forgery	1,193	1,076	37	77	3
Fraud	2,432	2,303	39	81	9
Embezzlement	22	21	1	—	—
Stolen property	756	676	20	60	—
Vandalism	5,628	5,274	157	191	6
Carrying weapons	1,436	1,081	52	289	14
Prostitution & com. vice	284	146	14	123	1
Sex offenses	1,155	1,040	18	83	14
Narcotic drug laws	1,858	1,687	60	106	5
Gambling	34	21	1	12	—
Offense against family	1,251	1,112	70	64	5
Driving under influence	11,448	10,882	341	178	47
Liquor violations	21,236	20,440	513	235	48
Drunkenness	34,804	26,384	7,212	996	212
Disorderly conduct	11,001	9,762	465	708	66
Vagrancy	632	570	43	16	3
All other	15,462	14,080	731	606	45
Suspicion	2,317	1,858	180	258	21
Curfew	5,606	5,334	160	107	5
Runaway	7,120	6,438	442	232	8

TABLE 17. ARRESTS BY RACE-LOCATION: 1968-69

Location	Total	White	Indian	Negro	Other
Total	173,504	151,254	12,798	8,768	684
Urban	147,964	127,605	10,984	8,710	665
Rural	25,540	23,649	1,814	58	19

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Sex—Male persons arrested constituted 85.9 percent of all arrests. There were 24,413 female and 149,091 male persons arrested.

TABLE 18. ARRESTS BY SEX AND AGE: 1968-69

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	173,504	149,091	24,413
10 and under	3,426	3,087	339
11-12	6,471	5,297	1,174
13-14	18,585	14,205	4,380
15	13,702	10,402	3,300
16	14,812	11,797	3,015
17	14,216	11,943	2,273
18	11,812	10,551	1,261
19	9,220	8,305	915
20	6,335	5,568	767
21	4,965	4,399	566
22	4,113	3,664	449
23	3,443	3,070	373
24	3,127	2,802	325
25-29	11,385	10,182	1,203
30-34	8,087	7,222	865
35-39	7,428	6,635	791
40-44	8,193	7,434	759
45-49	7,074	6,454	620
50-54	6,716	6,224	492
55-59	4,544	4,286	258
60-64	2,804	2,661	143
65 and over	3,008	2,865	143
unknown	40	38	2

ALL AGES—The median age of all persons arrested was 19.4 years. The median age for male arrests was 19.9 years and for female arrests 17.0 years. Persons arrested for vandalism, auto theft, and arson record the youngest median ages of 14.4, 14.7, and 14.9 years, respectively. The oldest median age was 41.9 years for persons charged with drunkenness.

TABLE 19. ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS: 1968-69

Offense	Total	AGE										
		10 & under	11- 12	13- 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total	173,504	3,426	6,471	18,585	13,702	14,812	14,216	11,812	9,220	6,335	4,965	4,113
Murder-non. mansl.	103	1	1	4	3	-	8	4	3	1	2	-
Mansl. by negl.	47	-	-	2	-	2	4	3	1	2	-	2
Forcible rape	283	-	3	8	12	18	16	24	19	19	27	17
Robbery	1,530	35	73	240	132	174	148	117	87	66	61	35
Aggravated assault	1,293	8	23	94	76	106	94	63	69	69	56	51
Burglary	7,026	359	551	1,431	885	894	706	528	360	217	162	129
Larceny	25,235	1,465	2,599	5,386	2,638	2,369	2,104	1,526	1,079	634	557	403
Auto theft	5,723	32	228	1,572	1,439	1,069	677	205	112	57	54	64
Other assault	6,262	152	277	586	343	373	372	236	280	213	231	230
Arson	327	67	38	60	20	28	18	20	12	11	7	3
Forgery	1,193	5	13	79	61	93	88	66	66	88	59	44
Fraud	2,432	3	1	22	21	18	39	80	86	110	119	108
Embezzlement	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Stolen property	756	9	34	74	73	85	71	82	57	35	26	26
Vandalism	5,628	712	930	1,626	649	539	482	198	113	66	48	31
Carrying weapons	1,436	22	63	139	95	112	98	129	98	56	52	70
Prost. & com. vice	284	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	25	22	33	34
Sex offenses	1,155	10	21	89	74	73	74	44	50	44	57	65
Narcotics, drug laws	1,858	18	51	173	147	216	267	200	194	138	108	87
Gambling	34	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	1
Offenses ag. family	1,251	2	1	3	3	16	13	15	33	39	43	61
Drvg. under influence	11,448	-	-	-	7	22	80	330	328	293	490	508
Liquor laws	21,236	4	52	670	1,189	2,468	3,800	4,572	3,622	2,137	414	278
Drunkenness	34,804	3	27	317	426	734	845	786	616	572	862	764
Disorderly conduct	11,001	130	307	845	623	764	746	966	787	546	658	457
Vagrancy	632	-	1	4	5	14	21	77	50	29	41	29
All other offenses	15,462	215	607	1,794	1,303	1,271	1,130	1,184	828	694	638	491
Suspicion	2,317	17	41	126	95	128	121	336	245	174	156	123
Curfew & Loit. Law	5,606	75	220	1,265	1,504	1,458	1,084	-	-	-	-	-
Runaway	7,120	82	309	1,976	1,879	1,766	1,108	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 19. ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS : 1968-69(con't)

Offense	AGE											Un- known	Median
	23	24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65 & over		
Total-	3,443	3,127	11,385	8,087	7,426	8,193	7,074	6,716	4,544	2,804	3,008	40	19.4
Murder-non. mansl.	2	5	20	18	10	5	7	5	2	1	1	-	26.7
Mansl. by negl.	1	3	10	5	5	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	25.0
Forcible rape	20	18	50	21	7	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	22.0
Robbery	58	47	108	71	37	24	9	5	-	2	1	-	17.8
Aggravated assault	50	52	162	108	58	48	39	29	16	4	16	2	21.8
Burglary	98	80	282	125	94	51	31	22	16	4	1	-	16.3
Larceny	327	314	940	577	455	506	353	295	252	242	214	-	15.2
Auto theft	33	26	69	30	31	9	13	1	2	-	-	-	14.7
Other assault	188	189	761	475	425	387	233	149	85	41	34	2	22.3
Arson	5	1	14	2	5	4	4	3	-	3	2	-	14.9
Forgery	36	35	149	93	86	55	34	25	10	5	3	-	21.6
Fraud	109	94	460	364	266	205	127	88	62	22	14	14	29.4
Embezzlement	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	28.3
Stolen property	12	13	72	25	22	21	10	6	2	-	1	-	18.5
Vandalism	24	31	69	40	22	16	14	9	6	2	1	-	14.4
Carrying weapons	32	31	152	94	66	50	36	19	12	4	6	-	19.5
Prost. & com. vice	24	25	55	18	14	8	2	3	-	-	-	-	23.3
Sex offenses	44	39	164	88	58	49	36	22	31	13	10	-	21.9
Narcotics, drug laws	49	39	93	43	12	12	4	1	3	3	-	-	18.3
Gambling	2	2	2	8	2	3	1	1	2	3	-	-	31.9
Offenses ag- family	67	77	273	188	146	128	73	32	22	6	6	4	29.6
Drvg. under influence	401	388	1,618	1,138	1,160	1,209	1,098	938	709	392	338	1	35.5
Liquor laws	204	186	407	250	216	193	203	139	115	64	50	3	18.5
Drunkenness	670	620	2,818	2,729	3,018	4,083	3,900	4,302	2,816	1,785	2,111	-	41.9
Disorderly conduct	440	359	1,142	617	440	383	325	188	130	66	75	7	20.8
Vagrancy	11	8	41	49	30	42	38	58	33	25	26	-	21.0
All other offenses	437	373	1,224	787	651	640	441	358	199	107	83	7	19.3
Suspicion	97	71	227	122	88	57	38	17	18	8	12	-	20.3
Curfew & Loit. Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.7
Runaway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.6

Persons Under 18 Years – Persons in this age group account for 41.0 percent (71,212) of the 173,504 arrests; 67.1 percent, or 27,689 of the 41,240 Part I offenses were committed by this age group; they account for 69.5 percent (26,404) of the 37,984 property crimes, 28.0 percent (483) of the 1,726 crimes of violence, and 52.4 percent (802) of the 1,530 robbery offenses; 68.7 percent (4,826) of the 7,026 burglary offenses; 65.6 percent (16,561) of the 25,235 larceny offenses, 87.7 percent (5,017) of the 5,723 auto thefts, 30.4 percent (351) of the 1,155 sex offenses 38.5 percent (8,183) of the liquor violations, and 46.9 percent (872) of the 1,858 narcotics violations.

Persons Under 21 Years – Persons in this age group account for 56.8 percent (98,579) of the 173,504 arrests; 79.9 percent (32,954) of the 41,240 Part I offenses were committed by this age group; they account for 81.9 percent (31,122) of the 37,984 property crimes, 44.0 percent (760) of the 1,726 crimes of violence, and 70.1 percent (1,072) of the 1,530 robbery offenses; 84.4 percent (5,931) of the 7,026 burglary offenses, 78.5 percent (19,800) of the 25,235 larceny offenses, 94.2 percent (5,391) of the 5,723 auto thefts, 42.3 percent (489) of the 1,155 sex offenses, 87.2 percent (18,514) of the 21,236 liquor violations, and 75.6 percent (1,404) of the 1,858 narcotics violations.

Persons Under 25 Years – Persons in this age group account for 65.8 percent (114,227) of the 173,504 arrests; 86.6 percent, or 35,708, of the 41,240 Part I offenses were committed by this age group; they account for 87.9 percent (33,369) of the 37,984 property crimes, 61.8 percent (1,066) of the 1,726 crimes of violence, and 83.2 percent (1,273) of the 1,530 robbery offenses; 91.1 percent (6,400) of the 7,026 burglary offenses, 84.8 percent (21,401) of the 25,235 larceny offenses, 97.3 percent (5,568) of the 5,723 auto thefts, 60.1 percent (694) of the 1,155 sex offenses, 92.3 percent (19,596) of the 21,236 liquor violations, and 90.8 percent (1,687) of the 1,858 narcotics violations.

TABLE 20. GROUPING OF ARRESTS FOR PERSONS UNDER 18, 21, AND 25 YEARS: 1968-69

Offense	Total	Persons under 18		Persons under 21		Persons under 25	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Offenses	173,504	71,212	41.0	98,579	56.8	114,227	65.8
Part I offenses	41,240	27,689	67.1	32,954	79.9	35,708	86.6
Property crimes	37,984	26,404	69.5	31,122	81.9	33,369	87.9
Violent crimes	1,726	483	28.0	760	44.0	1,066	61.8
Robbery	1,530	802	52.4	1,072	70.1	1,273	83.2
Burglary	7,026	4,826	68.7	5,931	84.4	6,400	91.1
Larceny	25,235	16,561	65.6	19,800	78.5	21,401	84.8
Auto theft	5,723	5,017	87.7	5,391	94.2	5,568	97.3
Sex offenses	1,155	351	30.4	489	42.3	694	60.1
Liquor violations	21,236	8,183	38.5	18,514	87.2	19,596	92.3
Narcotics violation	1,858	872	46.9	1,404	75.6	1,687	90.8

The value of property stolen in offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft amounted to \$28,108,053.00 during 1969 and \$24,654,360.00 during 1968. When these figures are divided by the actual number of offenses reported, the average loss in 1969 was \$251.13 and in 1968 it was \$233.30 per crime. Officers recovered \$14,168,320.00, or 50.4 percent, of the property in 1969 and \$13,190,699.00, or 53.5 percent, of the property loss in 1968. The theft of automobiles in 1969 accounts for 49.2 percent of the loss and 89.8 percent of the recovery and in 1968 automobiles account for 51.6 percent of the loss and 89.2 percent of the recovery.

TABLE 21. VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED: 1968 and 1969

Property	1969		1968	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
Total	\$28,108,053	\$14,168,320	\$24,654,360	\$13,190,699
Automobiles	13,838,087	12,631,774	12,710,550	11,758,741
Miscellaneous	10,080,872	1,188,871	8,198,661	1,097,518
Currency	2,098,348	149,256	2,004,940	158,897
Jewelry	1,067,877	100,178	974,002	85,402
Clothing	701,102	87,170	604,453	76,462
Furs	321,767	11,071	161,754	13,679

Police protection in Minnesota cities is less than the National average in every population group as shown in the following tabulation:

	Minnesota	National ¹
Total, all cities	1.3	1.9
Group I (250,000 or over)	1.6	2.6
Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1.3	1.6
Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	1.1	1.4
Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	1.2	1.4
Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1.2	1.4
Group VI (2,500 to 10,000)	1.3	1.5

¹"Crime in the United States," 1969 Uniform Crime Reports FBI, Washington, D. C., page 149 as of December 31, 1969.

One police officer in Minnesota is responsible for the lives and property of approximately 748 persons. Disrespect for authority on the part of many citizens by committing assaults on police officers acting in the line of duty has become more and more common.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS

The district court has original jurisdiction over felony cases in Minnesota. The 87 clerks of district court have been very cooperative in submitting individual case cards on dispositions of defendants who were charged in an indictment, information or affidavit with a criminal offense. During the past biennium, report of filing and disposition cards were received for 5,396 defendants showing an increase of 28.2 percent over the 4,208 defendants disposed of in 1966-67. This is an increase of 1,188 defendants in a two-year period.

Of the 5,396 defendants whose cases were disposed of 4,965 or 92.0 percent were charged with a major offense; 4,383 or 88.3 percent of the 4,965 defendants charged with a major offense were convicted and sentenced; 1,001 or 22.8 percent of the 4,383 persons convicted and sentenced for a major offense were sentenced to a state prison or reformatory, 573 or 13.1 percent were committed to the Youth Conservation Commission, 2,390 or 54.5 percent were placed on probation or the imposition of their sentence was stayed, and 419 persons, or 9.6 percent were sent to a local jail, were fined, or received some other penalty.

Defendants plead guilty in 4,387 or 92.1 percent of the convictions while 374 or 7.9 percent were found guilty by a jury or court.

In 635 instances the cases were disposed of without conviction - 421 were dismissed, 181 defendants were acquitted by a jury or court, and 33 defendants were disposed of in some other manner.

Tables 22 and 23 show the number of defendants charged, the offenses disposed of, type of disposition, and sentence imposed on defendants taken into district court during 1968 and 1969. Burglary, theft, and offenses involving the passing of forged or no account checks represent 54.0 percent of the 4,383 convictions for a major offense.

Thirty-five percent of the 5,396 dispositions in district court during the past two years were for persons under twenty-one years of age: while the median age for all defendants was 23.1 years, nineteen-year-olds were most frequently tried in district court. The youngest median age of 20.4 years was for persons charged with auto theft. Data on the age of a defendant at the time his case was disposed of in district court are recorded in table 24.

TABLE 22. DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY OFFENSE AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION 1968 and 1969

Offense	Disposed of without conviction						Convicted				Percent convicted
	Total	Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Jury	Court	Other	Total	Plea of Guilty	By Jury	By Court	
Total	5,396	635	421	159	22	33	4,761	4,387	284	90	88.2
Major offenses - total	4,965	582	384	146	20	32	4,383	4,038	260	85	88.3
Murder	63	20	4	10	—	6	43	28	13	2	68.2
Manslaughter	35	4	—	3	1	—	31	19	8	4	88.6
Criminal Negligence	59	7	1	4	1	1	52	46	6	—	88.1
Rape & carnal knowledge	51	32	16	12	2	2	19	15	4	—	37.2
Sex. Inter. with child	93	20	13	5	2	—	73	64	6	3	78.5
Robbery:											
Aggr. robbery	282	50	30	13	4	3	232	196	33	3	82.3
Simple robbery	132	11	8	3	—	—	121	109	11	1	91.7
Aggravated assault	234	40	19	17	—	4	194	160	27	7	82.9
Burglary	1,294	98	72	23	—	3	1,196	1,124	47	25	92.4
Theft	626	66	53	10	1	2	560	528	26	6	89.5
UUMV	306	22	18	2	1	1	284	263	19	2	92.8
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	194	16	12	4	—	—	178	171	5	2	91.8
Receiving stolen property	165	22	13	8	1	—	143	127	14	2	86.7
Forgery:											
Aggr. forgery	123	15	15	—	—	—	108	103	3	2	87.8
Uttering	355	29	17	11	1	—	326	315	7	4	91.8
Sex, except rape	198	25	16	5	2	2	173	155	11	7	87.4
Narcotics	440	63	48	8	3	4	377	358	6	13	85.7
Arson:											
Aggr. Arson	23	9	3	3	—	3	14	14	—	—	60.9
Simple Arson	25	1	1	—	—	—	24	24	—	—	96.0
Escape	115	6	6	—	—	—	109	107	2	—	94.8
Other major offenses	152	26	19	5	1	1	126	112	12	2	82.9
Minor offenses - total	431	53	37	13	2	1	378	349	24	5	87.7
Nonsupport	35	12	11	1	—	—	23	22	1	—	65.7
Game Laws	92	8	7	1	—	—	84	79	5	—	91.3
Liquor Laws	134	21	10	10	1	—	113	105	6	2	84.3
Minor assault	64	—	—	—	—	—	64	58	5	1	100.0
Other minor offenses	106	12	9	1	1	1	94	85	7	2	88.7

¹Includes check frauds.

TABLE 23. SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED BY OFFENSE: 1968 and 1969

Offense	Total	Prison and reform	YCC	Prob. susp. or stay sentence	Jail or WkHs	Fine or costs only	Other penalty
Total	4,761	1,001	574	2,546	465	174	1
Major Offenses - total	4,383	1,001	573	2,390	359	59	1
Murder	43	32	10	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter	31	19	6	5	1	—	—
Criminal negligence	52	4	3	39	5	1	—
Rape and carnal knowledge	19	9	1	9	—	—	—
Sex. Inter. with child	73	13	6	45	9	—	—
Robbery:							
Aggravated robbery	232	116	63	50	3	—	—
Simple robbery	121	39	32	41	9	—	—
Aggravated assault	194	40	27	113	14	—	—
Burglary	1,196	256	191	655	90	4	—
Theft	560	76	45	364	58	17	—
UUMV	284	50	69	134	30	1	—
Embezzlement and fraud ¹	178	41	9	113	13	2	—
Receiving stolen property	143	22	7	96	12	6	—
Forgery:							
Aggravated forgery	108	28	11	66	3	—	—
Uttering	326	117	16	164	26	3	—
Sex, except rape	173	42	17	91	9	13	1
Narcotics	377	15	23	302	29	8	—
Arson:							
Aggravated arson	14	4	1	2	7	—	—
Simple arson	24	1	1	19	3	—	—
Escape	109	62	24	4	19	—	—
Other major offenses	126	15	11	77	19	4	—
Minor offenses-total	378	—	1	156	106	115	—
Nonsupport	23	—	—	22	1	—	—
Game Laws	84	—	—	20	8	56	—
Liquor laws	113	—	—	55	27	31	—
Minor assault	64	—	—	25	28	11	—
Other minor offenses	94	—	1	34	42	17	—

¹Includes check frauds.

TABLE 24. AGE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN DISTRICT COURT, BY OFFENSE
1968-1969

AGE																
Offense	Total	17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25— 29	30— 34	35— 39	40— 44	45 & over	Not given	Median
Total	5,396	90	615	699	482	436	343	264	243	781	388	274	196	313	272	23.1
Major offense - total	4,965	89	596	674	461	419	316	245	225	738	364	251	167	257	163	22.8
Murder	63	8	1	6	3	2	2	—	—	9	8	6	4	13	1	30.0
Manslaughter	35	3	1	1	2	2	—	5	2	9	3	—	2	4	1	25.5
Criminal Negligence	59	1	2	8	4	9	2	1	4	7	2	4	3	7	5	23.0
Rape and Carnal knowledge	51	1	2	2	6	2	8	3	2	18	2	2	2	—	1	24.5
Sexual Inter. with child	93	—	10	13	5	12	7	5	4	9	11	2	2	9	4	22.8
Robbery	414	14	49	58	28	45	14	30	30	72	27	20	12	6	9	22.9
Aggravated Assault	234	8	14	12	13	9	13	13	16	45	26	14	13	21	12	26.6
Burglary	1,294	20	216	235	143	109	77	54	47	173	74	49	23	46	28	21.3
Theft	626	3	77	87	36	42	41	29	29	93	54	41	27	26	41	23.2
UUMV	306	19	64	58	31	27	29	10	7	32	8	5	4	6	6	20.4
Embezzlement and Fraud ¹	194	—	5	22	12	15	9	13	15	29	24	16	12	18	4	26.0
Receiving Stolen Property	165	1	18	18	9	13	17	6	13	34	11	11	5	7	2	24.4
Forgery	478	3	35	40	43	38	27	19	16	86	49	43	30	34	15	26.0
Sex, except rape	198	1	12	15	16	8	4	10	9	28	19	17	10	38	11	29.3
Narcotics	440	1	57	67	65	61	44	25	18	57	20	7	7	4	7	21.5
Arson	48	—	10	8	4	3	1	3	1	2	6	4	2	3	1	21.7
Escape	115	1	8	10	21	16	12	5	5	13	9	5	3	6	1	22.1
Other major offenses	152	5	15	14	15	6	9	14	7	22	11	5	6	9	14	23.9
Minor offenses - total	431	1	19	25	21	17	27	19	18	43	24	23	29	56	109	26.5
Non support	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	6	5	7	6	40.0
Game laws	92	—	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	12	7	2	9	5	46	32.4
Liquor laws	134	—	4	3	5	5	11	8	6	3	3	6	9	28	43	31.7
Minor assault	64	—	5	9	6	2	6	2	4	13	2	4	3	4	4	24.0
Other Minor Offenses	106	1	9	12	9	6	8	8	7	9	7	5	3	12	10	23.4

¹Includes check frauds.

Female defendants were most commonly charged with forged or no account checks (34.8 percent of the 425 defendants) and account for 7.9 percent of 5,396 district court dispositions. Male offenders charged with burglary or or larceny offenses account for 1,853, or 37.3 percent, of the 4,971 male defendants.

While only 1.2 percent of the 1960 decennial census in Minnesota for persons fifteen years and over is comprised of persons of the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans), 13.6 percent of the dispositions in district court were for persons of the nonwhite race. Race data for 5,396 defendants during 1968-69 are distributed as follows: 4,625 persons, or 85.7 percent, were White; 490 persons, or 9.1 percent, were Negro; 240 persons, or 4.4 percent were Indian; 38 persons, or 0.7 percent, were Mexican; and three persons (two Japanese and one Chinese), or 0.1 percent, were Oriental.

TABLE 25. SEX AND RACE OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF, BY OFFENSE 1968-1969

Offense	SEX			RACE				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Other ¹
Total	5,396	4,971	425	5,396	4,625	490	240	41
Criminal homicide	157	142	15	157	119	32	5	1
Rape	43	43	—	43	29	12	1	1
Sex. Int. with child	101	101	—	101	84	8	7	2
Robbery	414	407	7	414	304	74	32	4
Aggravated assault	234	219	15	234	176	43	11	4
Burglary	1,294	1,270	24	1,294	1,129	76	77	12
Theft	626	583	43	626	559	50	14	3
UUMV	306	305	1	306	257	21	25	3
Embezzlement & fraud ²	194	164	30	194	180	12	2	—
Forgery	478	360	118	478	413	44	16	5
Rec. stolen property	165	159	6	165	149	12	3	1
Sex, except rape	198	193	5	198	168	18	11	1
Narcotics	440	376	64	440	396	43	1	—
Misc. major offenses	313	279	34	313	274	25	12	2
Misc. minor offenses	433	370	63	433	388	20	23	2

¹Includes 38 Mexicans, 2 Japanese, and 1 Chinese.

²Includes check frauds.

IDENTIFICATION

The identification division of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is a central clearing house for fingerprint identification in Minnesota. Its functions afford law enforcement authorities the opportunity to obtain current as well as past records of criminals, fugitives, and suspects. This record includes a physical description, fingerprint classification, as well as a history of the subject's activity. The fingerprint record file consists of 217,029 individual prints as of June 30, 1970. Since 1927 the identification division has received 300,898 prints, 83,869 prints were for subjects with a prior record on file, indicating that 27.9 percent of those fingerprinted had prior records on file.

During the past two years 22,374 fingerprints were received from Minnesota authorities and 991 prints were from out-of-state contributors for a total of 23,365 fingerprints. This is an increase of 2,751 prints or 13.3 percent over the previous two-year period when 20,614 prints were received as listed in table 26.

TABLE 26. FINGERPRINT RECORDS RECEIVED, BY CONTRIBUTOR
July 1966-June 1968 — July 1968-June 1970

Contributor	1968-69 1969-70			1966-67 1967-68		
	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old
Grand total	23,365	15,237	8,128	20,614	13,550	7,064
Minnesota — total	22,374	14,529	7,845	19,388	12,667	6,721
Sheriffs	9,468	6,541	2,927	9,527	6,568	2,959
Police departments	9,733	7,134	2,599	7,361	5,281	2,080
State prison and reformatories	1,576	69	1,507	1,395	78	1,317
Sandstone Federal Prison	1,031	727	304	1,095	738	357
Youth Conservation Commission-MSR	558	55	503	—	—	—
Other Minnesota	8	3	5	10	2	8
Out-of-state — Total	991	708	283	1,226	883	343
State police	25	22	3	18	18	—
Sheriff	8	6	2	9	9	—
Police departments	67	58	9	50	49	1
Institutions	662	411	251	895	567	328
Other out-of-state	229	211	18	254	240	14

Police officers in cities of the first, second, and third class and county sheriffs are to submit fingerprints and photographs for all persons arrested on a felony charge. Prints received from Minnesota penal institutions and the Youth Conservation Commission indicate that 94.2 percent of the arresting officers had submitted fingerprints to the Bureau prior to the subject's being committed to a State institution.

In the process of classifying and filing of 23,365 fingerprints received, it was determined that 15,237 were for "new subjects" – persons who had no previous fingerprint record on file – and 8,128 were for "old subjects." Further examination of the 22,374 prints received from Minnesota contributors indicate that 1,973 were duplicate-arrest prints (persons printed for the same offense by more than one agency while in custody) and 108 were for "sleepers" or other noncriminal subjects. The 20,293 remaining Minnesota prints are classified by offense and sex in table 27. Female subjects account for 9.8 percent (1,996 prints) of the fingerprints received and were most often printed for theft or offenses involving forged or no account checks. Excluding federal violations, very often resulting in commitment to Sandstone Federal Prison, male subjects were most frequently fingerprinted for drunkenness.

TABLE 27. SEX OF ARRESTS¹ BY OFFENSE
July 1968 – June 1970

Offense charged	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	20,293	18,297	1,996
Criminal homicide	223	201	22
Sexual intercourse w/child	187	187	—
Robbery	666	637	29
Aggravated assault	714	658	56
Burglary	1,677	1,627	50
Theft	2,305	1,668	637
UUMV	661	634	27
Embezzlement and fraud	739	605	134
Stolen property	189	181	8
Arson	52	49	3
Forgery and counterfeiting	551	393	158
Prostitution and commercialized vice	74	10	64
Other sex offenses	312	265	47
Narcotic drug laws	1,123	926	197
Weapons, carrying, etc.	63	58	5
Federal violation	2,062	2,034	28
Offenses against family	120	120	—
Liquor laws	1,089	1,004	85
Driving while intoxicated	1,580	1,498	82
Other traffic laws	1,568	1,512	56
Disorderly conduct	544	508	36
Drunkenness	1,636	1,549	87
Vagrancy	156	142	14
Minor assault	280	264	16
Felony registration	23	22	1
Investigation	307	260	47
All other offenses	1,167	1,082	85
Not stated	225	203	22

¹Excludes 1,973 duplicate-arrest prints and 108 noncriminal or "sleeper" prints.

The white race (including Mexican) accounts for 88.0 percent of the 20,293 Minnesota prints received. According to the 1960 Minnesota decennial census for persons fifteen years of age and over, the nonwhite race (excluding Mexicans) constitute 1.2 percent of the population while 12.0 percent of the fingerprints processed were for persons of the nonwhite race.

TABLE 28. RACE OF PERSONS FINGERPRINTED IN MINNESOTA
July 1968 – June 1970

Race	Number	Percent
Total	20,293	100.0
White	17,693	87.2
Negro	1,451	7.2
Indian	967	4.8
Mexican	182	0.8

Age data on persons fingerprinted in Minnesota from July 1968 - June 1970 are shown in table 29. The median age of all persons fingerprinted was 23.2 years, for male subjects the median was 23.3 years, and for female subjects the median was 22.7 years. Persons under twenty-five years of age account for 57.5 percent of the 20,293 fingerprints. Eighteen-year-olds were most frequently fingerprinted.

TABLE 29. AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS FINGERPRINTED
July 1968 - June 1970

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	20,293	18,297	1,996
10-14	68	51	17
15	95	82	13
16	146	132	14
17	238	268	20
18	2,787	2,528	259
19	2,306	2,080	226
20	1,654	1,469	185
21	1,444	1,276	168
22	1,160	1,030	130
23	941	832	109
24	787	707	80
25-29	2,918	2,627	291
30-34	1,610	1,470	140
35-39	1,202	1,092	110
40-44	965	869	96
45-49	778	726	52
50-54	534	493	41
55-59	302	279	23
60-64	163	154	9
65-69	69	63	6
70-74	29	24	5
75-79	11	10	1
80 & over	5	5	-
Not stated	31	30	1

The offense with which a subject was charged at the time he was fingerprinted is listed in table 30, according to his age at the time of arrest. The youngest median ages of persons fingerprinted were 15.7 years for persons charged with delinquency and 19.1 years for persons charged with liquor law violations. Persons fingerprinted for a driving while intoxicated violation record the oldest median age of 34.5 years.

TABLE 30 on next page.

Evidence, processed for latent fingerprints by the identification division, was received in 638 cases during July 1968 - June 1970. Further examination in the 638 cases developed 934 comparable prints resulting in 15,820 comparison studies being conducted. In the process of elimination a suspect's fingerprints were positively identified with a latent fingerprint in 105 cases. Evidence was received in various forms at which time 3,004 articles were processed. When a latent fingerprint is identified with the fingerprints of a suspect and the case goes to trial, comparison charts are prepared and submitted as evidence in the prosecution. The Identification Officer was summoned to thirteen court appearances during the past two-year period. Table 31. shows data concerning latent fingerprint cases processed.

TABLE 31. LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES PROCESSED
July 1968 - June 1970

Type of case	Number of cases	Articles processed	Comparable prints developed	Comparison studies	Identifications effected
TOTAL	638	3,004	934	15,820	105
Evidence submitted	461	3,004	599	10,620	47
Latent lifts submitted	169	-	326	4,890	57
Latent photos submitted	8	-	9	310	1

Photographic work conducted in the identification department is shown in table 32 indicating that 2,005 negatives were developed, 5,660 photographic prints were made, in addition to 2,562 enlargements.

TABLE 30. AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED¹, BY OFFENSE
July 1968 - June 1970

Offense charged	Total	AGE															Median age
		Not Known	16 & under	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 & over	
Total	20,293	31	309	288	2,787	2,306	1,654	1,444	1,160	941	787	2,918	1,610	1,202	965	1,891	23.2
Criminal homicide	223	-	6	2	8	16	11	5	6	10	6	53	33	17	11	39	25.9
Sexual inter. w/child	187	1	2	4	18	17	17	20	12	15	10	36	14	11	2	8	23.2
Robbery	666	-	3	10	93	90	53	55	44	41	38	122	63	26	11	17	22.7
Assault (all)	994	2	3	6	90	82	60	60	62	43	48	177	122	70	63	106	26.1
Burglary	1,677	4	42	49	329	249	172	134	95	84	59	217	95	63	36	49	21.0
Larceny	2,305	4	19	15	398	296	187	160	138	107	89	322	162	106	103	199	22.5
UUMV	661	-	62	27	169	107	61	45	40	24	18	54	16	18	7	13	19.7
Embezzlement & fraud	739	-	1	1	21	33	37	52	50	41	41	156	118	80	41	67	26.8
Stolen property	189	-	3	4	45	22	13	12	11	8	6	24	16	6	9	10	21.6
Arson	52	-	-	2	5	2	4	3	2	1	1	15	5	4	4	4	27.0
Forgery	551	-	3	4	50	60	47	42	28	17	26	100	52	44	33	45	24.9
Prostitution	74	1	-	-	7	6	7	8	12	9	3	9	5	6	-	1	22.7
Other sex offenses	312	-	-	-	15	23	15	23	24	15	19	65	30	23	23	37	26.7
Narcotic drug laws	1,123	2	11	10	220	234	148	140	101	59	32	92	33	18	14	9	20.6
Weapons, carrying etc.	63	-	-	-	5	10	5	4	4	7	1	10	8	3	1	5	23.6
Federal	2,062	5	3	57	131	200	230	162	109	85	73	343	212	165	111	176	24.7
Offenses ag. family	120	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	2	3	6	25	21	28	16	11	31.4
Liquor laws	1,089	3	9	17	489	334	149	24	6	8	6	18	4	3	7	12	19.1
Drvg. wh. intoxicated	1,580	4	-	2	41	37	40	59	78	67	63	244	175	175	159	436	34.5
Road and driving	1,543	2	8	8	178	161	146	151	122	86	83	280	121	71	46	80	23.0
Other traffic	25	-	-	-	4	2	2	3	2	-	-	2	4	2	2	2	22.3
Disorderly conduct	544	1	2	6	84	62	41	61	38	32	22	72	37	27	22	37	22.4
Drunkenness	1,636	1	4	1	137	79	72	79	69	73	50	224	144	139	160	404	31.0
Vagrancy	156	-	1	1	25	18	11	12	12	5	3	20	9	10	7	22	22.8
Felony registration	23	-	-	-	2	4	1	4	1	2	2	4	-	2	1	-	22.0
Investigation	307	-	1	9	56	41	31	21	16	21	20	48	10	12	6	15	21.7
Not stated	225	-	3	3	8	13	15	18	12	12	14	40	26	22	20	19	26.8
All other offenses	997	1	56	35	152	104	68	78	56	60	43	128	63	43	45	60	22.1
Delinquent	85	-	67	15	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.7
Huber Law	85	-	-	-	4	4	7	5	8	6	5	18	12	3	5	8	25.8

¹Excludes 1,973 duplicate-arrest prints and 108 noncriminal or "sleepers" prints.

TABLE 32. PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
July 1968 - June 1970

Classification	Negatives	Prints	Enlargements
Total	2,005	5,660	2,562
Administrative (Non Criminal)	172	516	-
Class Photos-Training Division	69	-	851
Latent prints	931	795	1,708
Re-prints	-	640	-
Reproductions	661	2,901	-
Subjects in custody	63	673	-
Miscellaneous	9	35	3

Fingerprint cards and photographs of felony prisoners are submitted to the Bureau by the Minnesota State Reformatory and State Prison for reciprocal exchange with law enforcement agencies in Duluth, Minneapolis, North Dakota State Bureau and South Dakota Prison. During the past biennium, 1,290 fingerprint cards and photographs were submitted to the participating agencies.

Character references were checked on approximately 31,250 inquiries received from local and out-of-state law enforcement agencies, military services, federal officers, and other agencies. A comprehensive file of fingerprints, photographs, and record transcripts of State parolees and probationers is maintained for persons under supervision of the Interstate Parole Compact. Requests from out-of-state agencies who supervise Minnesota parolees and probationers has increased.

The law enforcement bulletin containing reports of crimes, stolen property, "wanted" fugitives, admissions and releases from penal institutions, calendar of parolee hearings, notices to law enforcement officers, and general information is issued each week.

TELETYPE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

The "traffic" in the teletype communications center during the past two years increased tremendously, but because of the change from manual (prior to June 1969) to computer operation some types of activity are not comparable with the previous two-year period. For the same reason the activity during July 1969 - June 1970 is not comparable with the period July 1968 - June 1969. Messages which were formerly relayed manually are now automatically switched by the computer. Therefore, the listing of traffic in the following table is for each of the years July 1968 - June 1969 and July 1969 - June 1970. In the previous biennium (July 1966 - June 1968) the communications center handled 726,056 messages and during the period July 1968 - June 1970 they handled 1,808,666 messages showing an increase of 149.1 percent. The increase in the number of transactions (1,233,294) from July 1969 - June 1970, which was primarily mechanical, was 114.3 percent over those performed manually (575,372) July 1968 - June 1969. The number of messages sent by the six circuits increased 154.5 percent during 1969 - 70 over 1968 - 1969.

TABLE 33. REPORT OF MINCIS AND NCIC TRAFFIC
July 1968 - June 1969 and July 1969 - June 1970

Activity			July 1969 June 1970	July 1968 June 1969
Total activity:			1,333,294	575,372
Messages sent by each circuit - total			324,350	127,436
	1969-70	1968-69		
Circuit 1 (A)	40,132	16,472		
Circuit 2 (C)	57,218	24,867		
Circuit 3 (E)	56,527	18,726		
Circuit 4 (G)	67,054	20,407		
Circuit 5 (J)	41,083	17,255		
Circuit 6 (L)	62,336	29,709		
Total	324,350	127,436		
Messages on interstate - total			47,364	33,055
Sent	15,864	11,113		
Received	31,500	21,942		
Total	47,364	33,055		
BCA Messages sent to circuits			15,254	8,462
Record checks (teletype)			-	14,701
Drivers license checks			114,095	76,063
Motor vehicle checks			338,730	141,758
Other messages handled, telephone, etc. - total			325,363	126,024
Metro traffic				31,528
Weather and road report				2,300
Relays between sheriffs	249,968	67,448		
Suspension and revocation lists	-	313		
Auto theft and recovery summary	-	365		
Record checks by phone	-	12,600		
Boat license checks	-	2,050		
Miscellaneous telephone checks	-	9,420		
BCA Computer file transactions	36,500	-		
Miscellaneous Relays of LETS messages	38,895	-		
Total	325,363	126,024		
NCIC activity			68,138	47,873

The 1,233,294 messages and transactions in the MINCIS and NCIC operation from July 1969 – June 1970 are as follows:

File transactions	359,610
Switch messages	798,246
Administrative messages	7,300
NCIC traffic	68,138
Total	1,233,294

Since December 15, 1967, when the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension became a terminal center for the NCIC (National Crime Information Center) operation, 126,370 transactions have been completed through the computer center located in Washington, D.C. which concern Minnesota. The purpose of the NCIC is to maintain a file on a National scale where certain kinds of documented police information concerning crime and criminals can be stored and quickly retrieved. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has set certain policies, procedures, formats, and codes which must be adhered to in order to maintain proper operations of the system. These messages concern stolen vehicles, license plates, guns, serially numbered articles, boats, securities, and wanted persons. Messages can be entered, modified, cancelled, and cleared as well as used to record a locate or to make an inquiry through the terminal center.

The 126,370 contacts for Minnesota since December 15, 1967 indicate the following kinds of information and types of activity.

TABLE 34. NCIC ENTRIES
(December 15, 1967 – June 30, 1970)

Activity	Total	Activity	Total
Reject	14,159	Reject	14,159
Reject, on file	807	Reject, on file	807
Vehicle, vehicle part, felony vehicle	87,702	Entry	31,027
Article	6,073	Inquiry	23,214
License plate	1,472	Test inquiry	33,041
Gun, gun recovery prior to stolen report	5,752	Cancel	1,822
Wanted person, temporary felony want	10,065	Clear	20,719
Alias	62	Locate	24
Securities	179	Modify	1,557
Boats	99		
Total	126,370	Total	126,370

These entries into NCIC are summarized in the following table and include 11,472 items during December 15, 1967–June 30, 1968; 46,760 items during July 1, 1968–June 30, 1969; and 68,138 items during July 1, 1969–June 30, 1970.

TABLE 35. NCIC MINNESOTA SUMMARY
(December 15, 1967 – June 1970)

	Total	Reject	Rej. on File	Entry	Inquiry	Test Inquiry	Cancel	Clear	Locate	Modify
Total	126,370	14,159	807	31,027	23,214	33,041	1,822	20,719	24	1,557
Reject	14,159	14,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reject on file	807	—	807	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicle, vehicle part, felony vehicle	87,702	—	—	24,912	15,562	24,909	1,503	19,986	6	824
Article	6,073	—	—	3,060	1,617	768	173	105	—	350
License plate	1,472	—	—	1,128	—	—	58	228	—	58
Gun, gun recovery prior to stolen report	5,752	—	—	1,516	2,307	1,401	69	160	—	299
Wanted person, temporary felony want	10,065	—	—	292	3,631	5,842	18	239	18	25
Alias	62	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities	179	—	—	20	81	78	—	—	—	—
Boats	99	—	—	37	16	43	1	1	—	1

The Twin City area law enforcement officers, referred to as the Metro circuit consisting of twenty departments, are serviced by a teletype network originating in the Bureau offices. The original and follow-up messages sent and received by the communications center were used as a basis for the following types of cases.

TABLE 36. TYPE AND AUTHORITY FOR TELETYPE MESSAGES
July 1968 - June 1970

Offense	Sent			Received		
	Total	Orig. message	Follow-up message	Total	Orig. message	Follow-up message
Total	11	—	11	3,692	3,070	622
Criminal homicide	—	—	—	26	20	6
Sex offenses	—	—	—	17	12	5
Robbery	—	—	—	103	93	10
Assault (all degrees)	—	—	—	19	12	7
Burglary	—	—	—	782	747	35
Theft	—	—	—	709	681	28
UUMV	1	—	1	205	187	18
Check forgery and fraud	4	—	4	354	265	89
Offense against family	—	—	—	19	17	2
Escape	3	—	3	679	436	243
Parole and probation	—	—	—	96	60	36
All other offenses	3	—	3	340	294	46
Missing and runaway	—	—	—	31	20	11
AWOL	—	—	—	312	226	86
AUTHORITY						
Total	11	—	11	3,692	3,070	622
Minnesota - total	11	—	11	3,560	2,968	592
Sheriff	7	—	7	2,184	1,799	385
Police	—	—	—	942	856	86
Bureau of Criminal Appreh.	3	—	3	4	3	1
State hospital & school	—	—	—	5	5	—
Youth Conserv. Comm.	—	—	—	12	5	7
Federal	1	—	1	376	272	104
Penal	—	—	—	27	22	5
Highway Patrol	—	—	—	1	1	—
Parole Board	—	—	—	5	2	3
Other	—	—	—	4	3	1
Out-of-state-total	—	—	—	132	102	30
Iowa	—	—	—	14	11	3
North Dakota	—	—	—	28	22	6
South Dakota	—	—	—	10	7	3
Wisconsin	—	—	—	54	46	8
Other states	—	—	—	26	16	10