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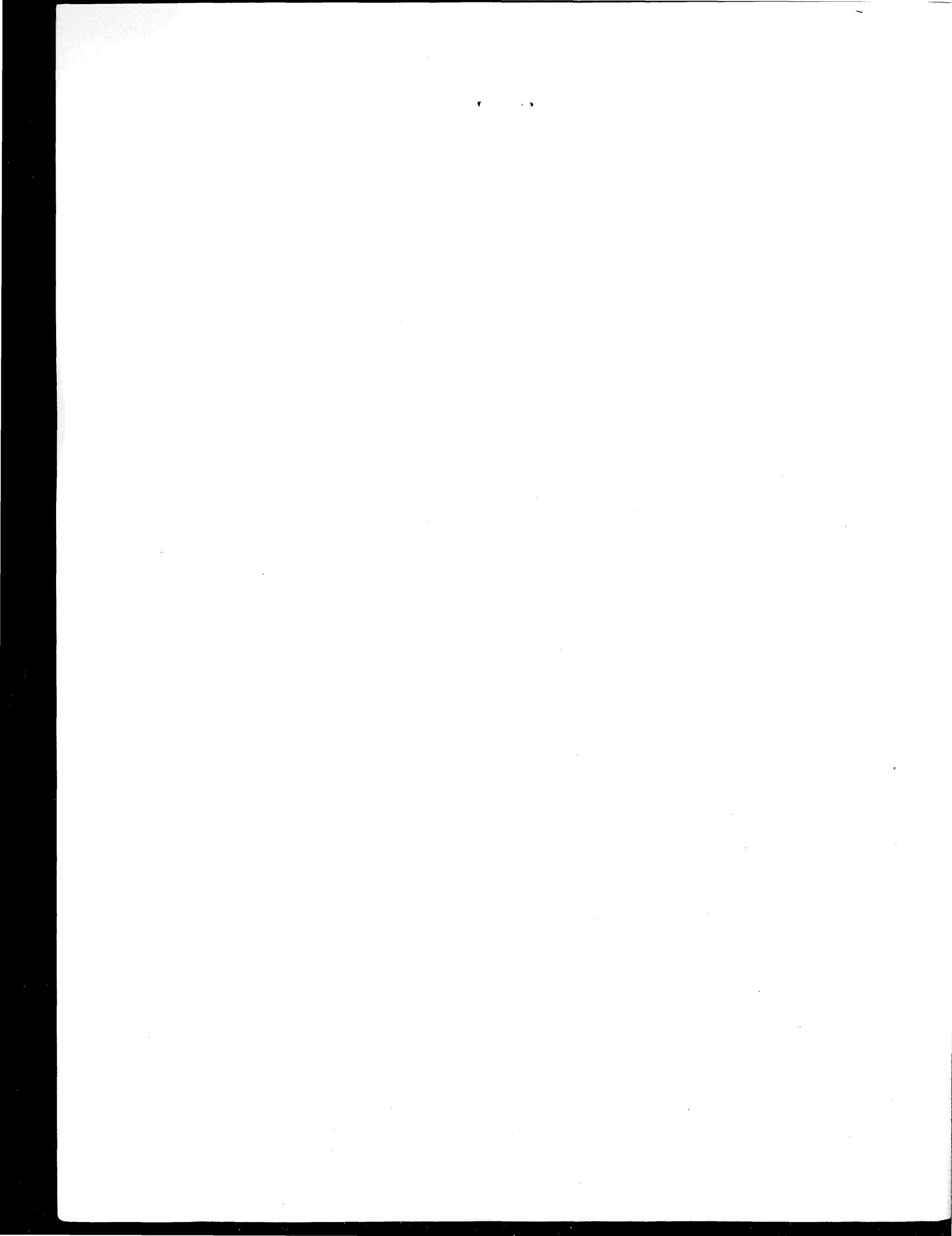
MINNESOTA CRIME INFORMATION 1978

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REAU OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION
MINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SECTION



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
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STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
SAINT PAUL 55155

June 1, 1979

The Honorable Al Quie
Governor of the State of Minnesota
And Members of the Legislature
State Capitol Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Quie:

As required in Minnesota Statute 299C.18, the 1978 Minnesota Crime Information Report is submitted for your review. The report is based on information gathered under the Minnesota Uniform Crime Reporting Program which provides information about crime and its affect within the state. The information collected and contained in this report has been tabulated and verified for completeness and accuracy.

The information obtained in Minnesota's Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a measurement of criminal activity for specific geographical jurisdictions and is not to be considered a comparison of individual law enforcement agency activity. This edition, along with future publications of Minnesota Crime Information, is meant to provide the public, public officials and law enforcement administrators with changes in the volume and rate of reported crimes for each successive year. It is believed that this printed information will offer an assessment of crime in Minnesota and provide realistic suggestions in confronting the crime problem within the state.

This publication is made possible through the diligent and dedicated efforts of those law enforcement agencies and their personnel responsible in providing the necessary information.

Sincerely yours,

Edward G. Novak
Commissioner (Acting)

EGN/lby

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STATE OF MINNESOTA



**STATE OF MINNESOTA
CRIME INFORMATION**



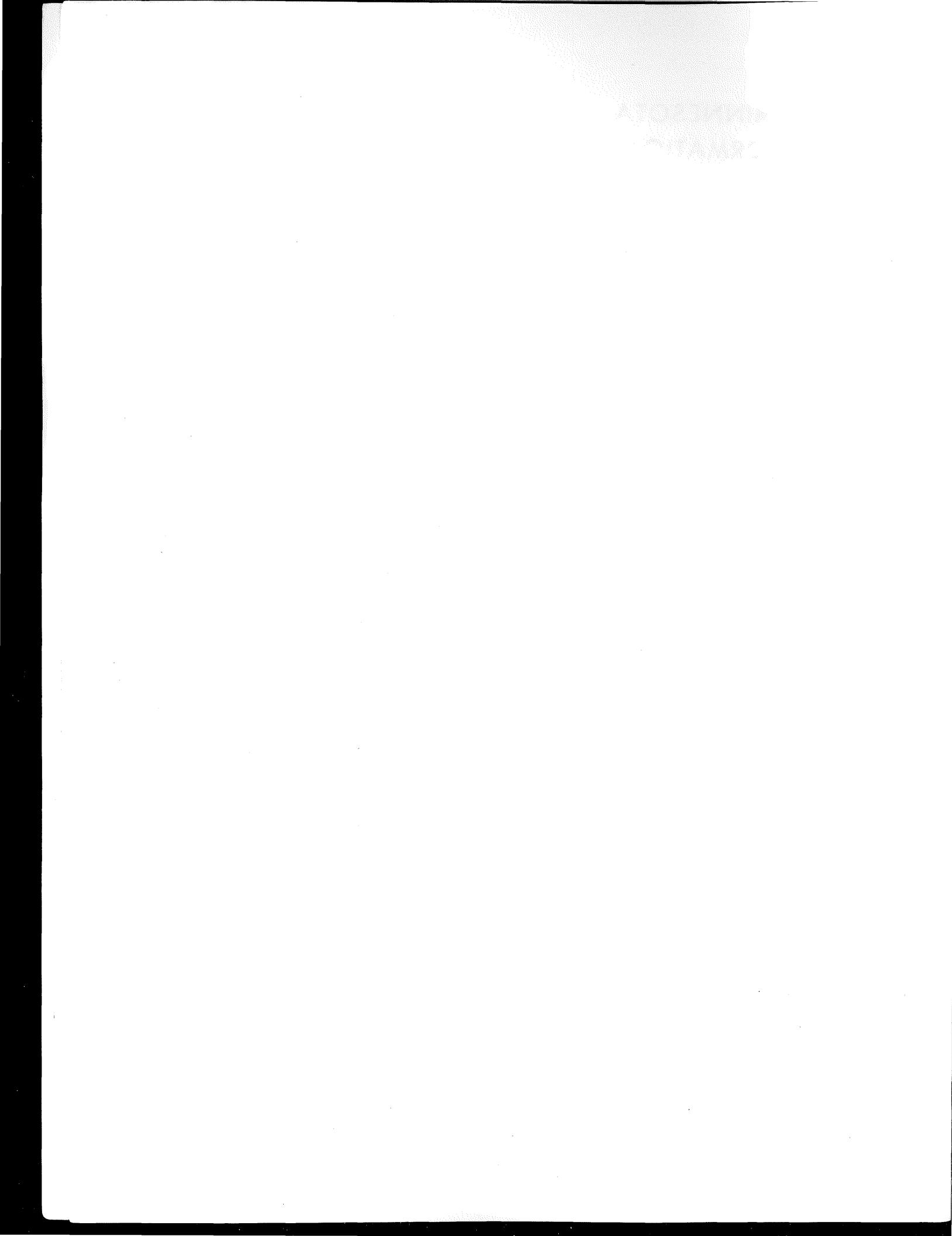
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PREFACE

In 1935, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension was given the responsibility to collect crime activity information from the law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Minnesota. Biennially, reports were completed and forwarded to the concerned parties as required by State Statute. In 1972, the publications began to be printed annually.

Each year's report measures the amount of criminal activity within the State as collected and prepared from data submitted by individual law enforcement agencies. The criminal activity consists of measurements involving offenses, clearances, and arrests. Limited information is also available on law enforcement personnel. Comparisons with previous year's statistics will be presented only

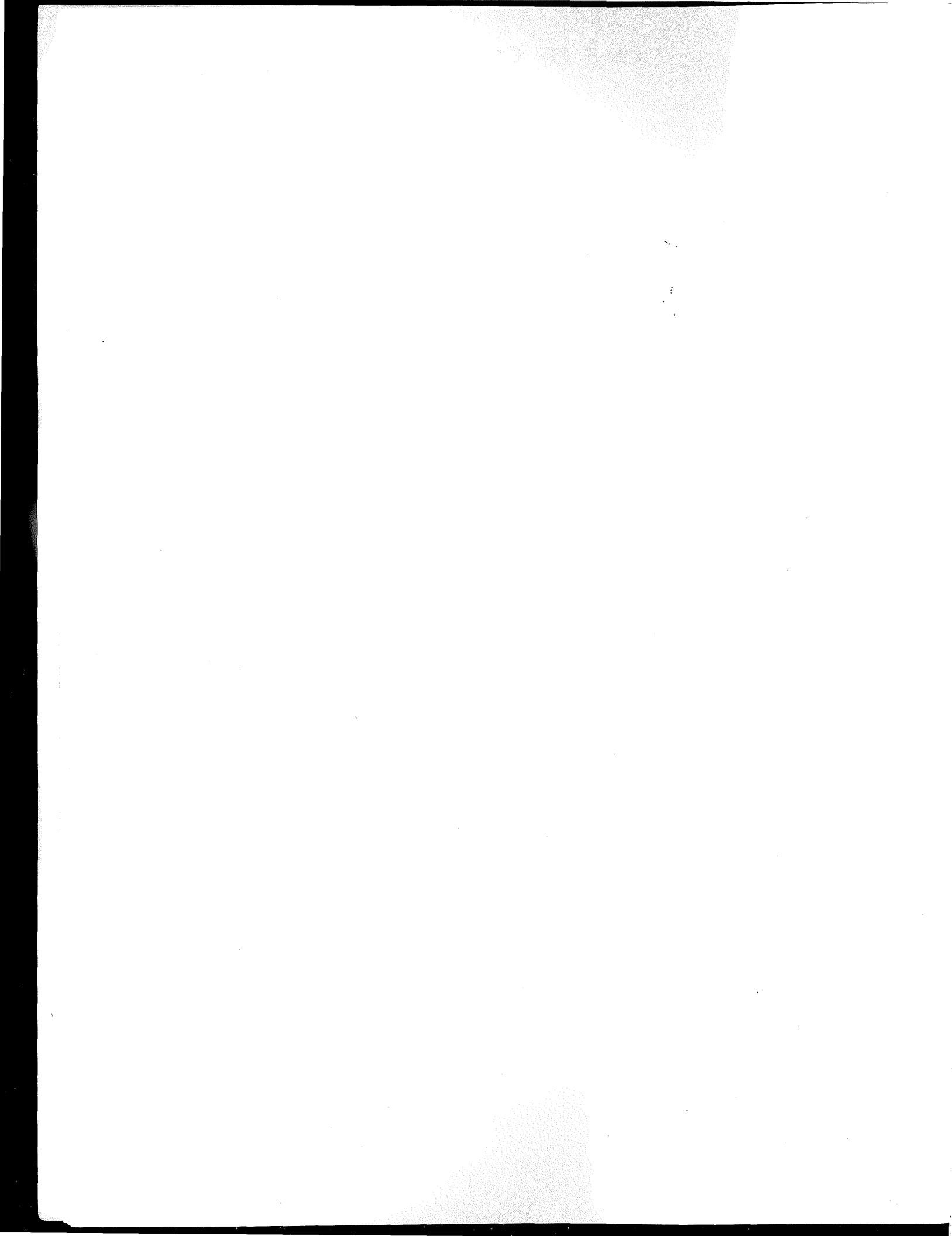
where there is a significant number of trend changes that might be of use to the evaluator. Individual comparisons on specific measurements will be left to the evaluator for use as required by the individual's needs.

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension wishes to express its thanks to the cooperating law enforcement agencies whose assistance provide the success of this publication. A special debt of gratitude is extended to Ms. Evelyn Neuman of the Criminal Justice Information Systems Section of the Bureau. Through her extensive past experience, professional ideals and untiring devotion, the information for each year's report is synthesized for meaningful interpretation by the editor.



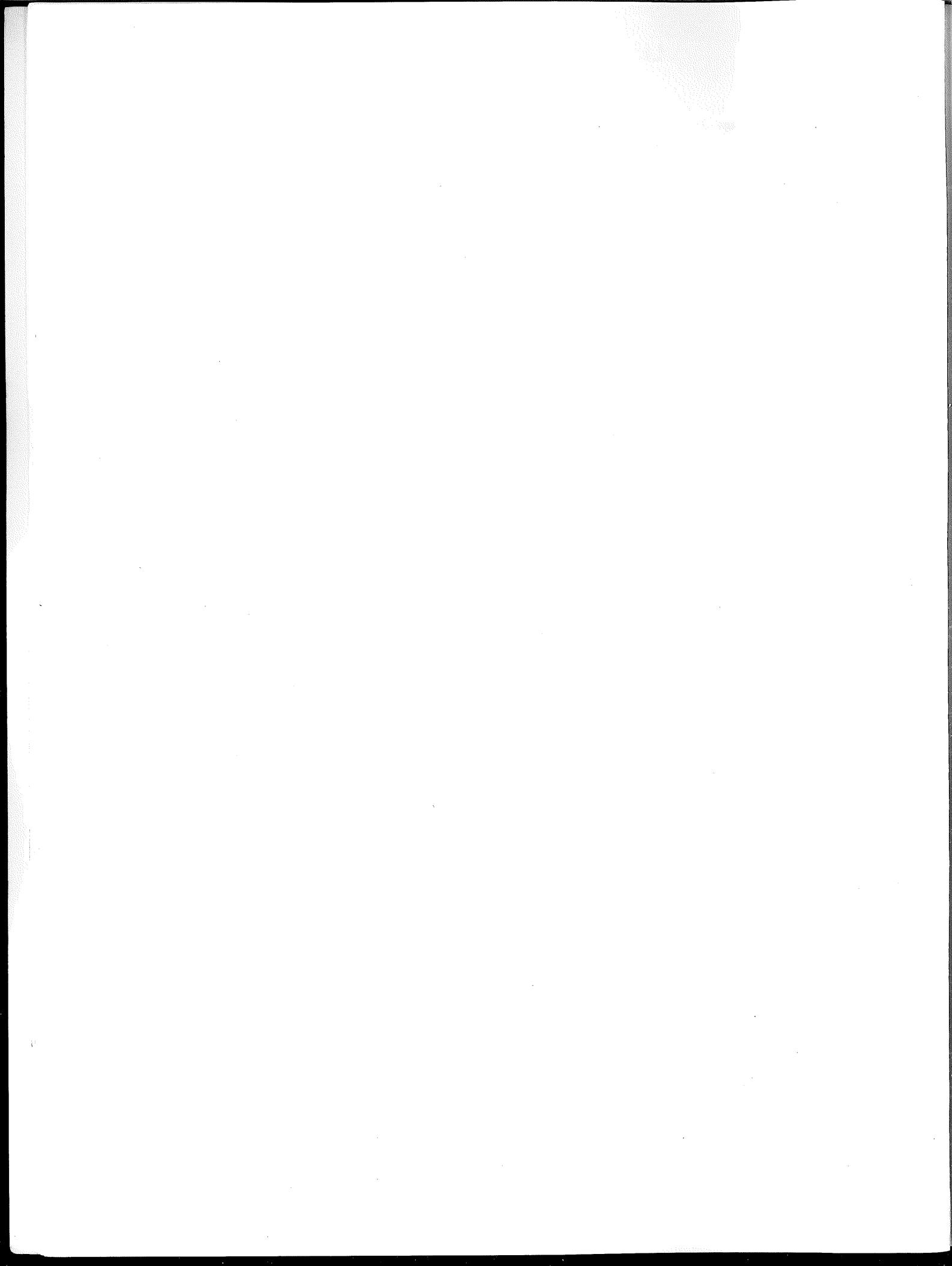
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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The State of Minnesota, since 1936, has participated in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The statistics that have been generated each year are not only of vital concern to national figures, but are equally important to the State as a whole. In 1972, Minnesota began collecting crime related data as part of a computerized statewide Criminal Justice Reporting System program. The benefits derived from such an automated program are indicated in a modernistic approach to the collection of Uniform Crime Reports.

The responsibility and authority for collecting and disseminating the UCR Information was mandated to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension through applicable State Statutes. They are as follows.

MINNESOTA STATE STATUTES, CHAPTER 299C

299C.05 DIVISION OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS. There is hereby established within the Bureau a division of criminal statistics, and the superintendent, within the limits of membership herein prescribed, shall appoint a qualified statistician and one assistant to be in charge thereof. It shall be the duty of this division to collect, and preserve as a record of the Bureau, information concerning the number and nature of offenses known to have been committed in the state, of the legal steps taken in connection therewith from the inception of the complaint to the final discharge of the defendant and such other information as may be useful in the study of crime and the administration of justice. The information so collected and preserved shall include such data as may be requested by the United States Department of Justice, at Washington, under its national system of crime reporting.

299C.06 DIVISION POWERS AND DUTIES; LOCAL OFFICERS TO COOPERATE. It shall be the duty of all sheriff's, chiefs of police, city marshals, constables, prison wardens, superintendents of insane hospitals, reformatories and correctional schools, probation and parole officers, school attendance officers, coroners, county attorneys, court clerks, the liquor control commissioner, the commissioner of highways, and the state fire marshal to furnish to the division statistics and information regarding the number of crimes reported and discovered, arrests made, complaints, informations, and indictments filed and the disposition made of same, pleas, convictions, acquittals, probations granted or denied, receipts, transfers, and discharges to and from prisons, reformatories, correctional schools, and other institutions, paroles granted and revoked, commutation of sentences and pardons granted and rescinded, and all other data useful in determining the cause and amount of crime in this state and to form a basis for the study of crime, police methods, court procedure, and penal problems. Such statistics and information shall be furnished upon the request of the division

and upon such forms as may be prescribed and furnished by it. The division shall have the power to inspect and prescribe the form and substance of the records kept by those officials from which the information is so furnished.

229C.12 RECORDS KEPT BY PEACE OFFICERS; REPORTS. Every peace officer shall keep or cause to be kept a permanent written record, in such form as the superintendent may prescribe, of all felonies reported to or discovered by him within his jurisdiction and of all warrants of arrest for felonies and search warrants issued to him in relation to the commission of felonies, and shall make or cause to be made to the sheriff of the county and the bureau, reports of all such crimes, upon such forms as the superintendent may prescribe, including a statement of the facts and a description of the offender, so far as known, the offender's method of operation, the action taken by the officer, and such other information as the superintendent may require.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the UCR program in Minnesota is to provide statistical information on the volume and affect of crime. To better assist concerned individuals and agencies to solve the state crime problem, a more encompassing approach involving all aspects of criminal activity was needed. With this in mind, and examining the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, the UCR program became one aspect of the computerized State Criminal Justice Reporting System.

The major objectives of Minnesota's UCR Program include:

1. Statistics on crime in Minnesota to be used by the Governor, Legislature, Crime Control Planning Board, and other concerned individuals within the State.
2. Statistics on crime for administrative and operational use by law enforcement administrators.
3. Statistics on specific criminal offenses to be used in the FBI's national crime reports.
4. Statistics involving the age, sex and race of offenders to determine the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
5. Statistics on crime for researchers to assist in the formation of the causes of crime within a biological, sociological and/or psychological framework.
6. Statistics on crime to measure the workload and effectiveness of the 'current' state criminal justice system.

7. Statistics on crime for personnel employed by the criminal justice system to help assist them in improving the efficiency and performance of criminal justice agencies.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

Through Minnesota's crime reporting statutes, participating Minnesota Law Enforcement Agencies are required to submit information as determined by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. The required information is tallied from the individual agency's internal record of complaints, investigations, miscellaneous reports and arrests. To help achieve a uniformity of reporting throughout the State, a copy of the *Minnesota Law Enforcement Records Manual*, along with the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* is offered to each agency. In conjunction with the manuals, numerous training sessions in record and report writing and filing are offered to each agency by field representatives of the Bureau's Criminal Justice Information Systems Section. Individual contact with agencies experiencing difficulty in any phase of the Criminal Justice Reporting System is also offered by the field representatives. Verification for authenticity of reports that are submitted are handled by the clerical staff at the Bureau or by a special "edit" program written into the computerized Criminal Justice Reporting System. Inconsistencies of report information and minor errors are corrected by telephone or terminal contact. Major errors in UCR reporting methods are handled exclusively by field representatives.

The Bureau, along with the FBI, has established their specific program to measure criminal data activity for both state and federal purposes. The result is a tabulation of the number and type of offenses committed, cases cleared or solved, and the persons arrested. A criminal act may involve several crimes, several persons, and several victims; but all that is necessary for such an act to be reported and recorded by the state and federal programs is one violation. If a given criminal act involves more than one offense, only the more serious offense is counted. "Clearance by arrest" indicates that at least one person was arrested. It does not preclude the fact others may have also been involved in the offense. Any additional arrests are purely supplemental and are used for each department's record purposes only and not reported under the program.

Another part of criminal data collection involves juvenile offenses and arrests. When reviewing such data it should be remembered that many times juvenile offenses are handled informally within the different agencies and therefore go unreported. In cases where an offense involves both adults and juveniles, and subsequent arrests are made of both, the crime reporting program will indicate this offense to be cleared by the arrest of the adult. Juvenile arrests are used for clearance purposes only in those instances where juveniles alone are involved.

Clearing an offense by the arrest of a person(s) is but one means of indicating such activity. Another involves the

clearing of a reported offense by use of the term "exceptionally cleared". An exceptional clearance exists when some element beyond law enforcement action prevents formal charges against the offender. Such a situation might arise if:

1. The offender commits suicide.
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).
4. The offender is killed by a law enforcement officer.
5. The offender confesses to committing the crime while already in custody for another crime or serving a sentence.
6. The offender is prosecuted in another city for a different crime by federal, state, or local authorities, or for the same offense, and the other jurisdiction refuses to release the offender.
7. Another jurisdiction refuses to extradite the offender.
8. The victim of a crime refuses to cooperate in the prosecution.
9. The offender is prosecuted for a less serious charge than the one for which he was arrested.
10. The offender is a juvenile who is handled by a verbal or written notice to the parents in instances involving minor offenses.

The count of offenses is taken from the record of complaints received by law enforcement agencies from victims, witnesses, other sources or discovered by them during their own operation. Complaints determined by subsequent investigation to be unfounded are eliminated from the count. The resulting number of "offenses actually known to law enforcement agencies" for each crime offense category is reported without regard to whether anyone is arrested, stolen property is recovered, local prosecutive policy, or any other consideration. Reported offenses are recorded by the municipality and county in which they occur, rather than to the agency which may investigate, arrest, or otherwise in some manner dispose of the case. Municipal law enforcement agencies report those crimes which are committed within the cities; county sheriff's departments report those crimes which occur in the counties outside the city. Law enforcement agencies also report on a periodic basis, supplemental offense information such as the value of property stolen and recovered as well as circumstances surrounding homicides. Additional reports of persons arrested are submitted. These reports provide information concerning the age, sex and race of persons arrested by each individual law

enforcement agency. Reports of persons arrested are separated as to adults and juveniles.

Crime data and information submitted by municipal and county law enforcement agencies is collected on a daily and semi-daily basis under the Minnesota Criminal Justice Reporting System program. Once received, it is processed and disseminated for use in state and national reports as well as by the participating agencies themselves (see CJRS-UCR flow chart).

"Crime rate" is a term often used in evaluating criminal statistics. The crime rate represents or equates the number of index crimes per 100,000 in population. Basically, it refers to the comparison of the number of offenses with the number of potential offenses and the number of persons exposed to the risk of the offense. It does not include other variables which might affect the amount of crime within a given area.

CRIME FACTORS

When the current method of crime reporting is considered, several limitations in its accuracy may be immediately recognizable. Law enforcement agencies are not totally to blame because of their capability to only report that which is known to them. In many instances, the very citizens who are themselves "victims" of a crime fail to inform the law enforcement agency of their occurrence. There is a general tendency among the public to not report minor crimes that are, in their eyes, of little consequence. The public may also feel that the law enforcement agency is of little help to them. They may also feel the threat of blackmail or retaliation for participating in a sex, gambling, or narcotic offense. The public may also feel the threat of embarrassment for being involved in a crime regarded against the norms of society. Given these factors, much crime is never included in the total state evaluation of the crime problem.

Another element of concern is the actual number of law enforcement agencies reporting crime information. Lack of crime information by delinquent agencies can potentially reduce the accuracy of the crime picture as developed from reported information.

The term "selective reporting" also has a bearing on the crime reported by participating agencies. Selective reporting reflects only the crimes for which an agency considers important or necessary to be reported through the system. The information that is utilized from such reporting is slanted and misleading. It does not give an accurate account of the crime problem and it further discredits the time spent in reporting the "selected" activity. Such reporting is immediately recognizable from the output reports and its improper use affects all the information submitted by the contributing law enforcement agencies.

Extraneous conditions beyond the realm of law enforcement also affect the measurement and analysis of crime. These conditions, or CRIME FACTORS, include but are not necessarily limited to:

- A. Legislative changes as to what constitutes a criminal offense.
- B. Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is part.
- C. Composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- D. Economic status and mores of the population.
- E. Relative stability of population including commuters, seasonal and other transient types.
- F. Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.
- G. Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- H. Effective strength of the police force.
- I. Standards governing appointments to the police force.
- J. Policies of each of the law enforcement agencies.
- K. Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- L. Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.
- M. The administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.

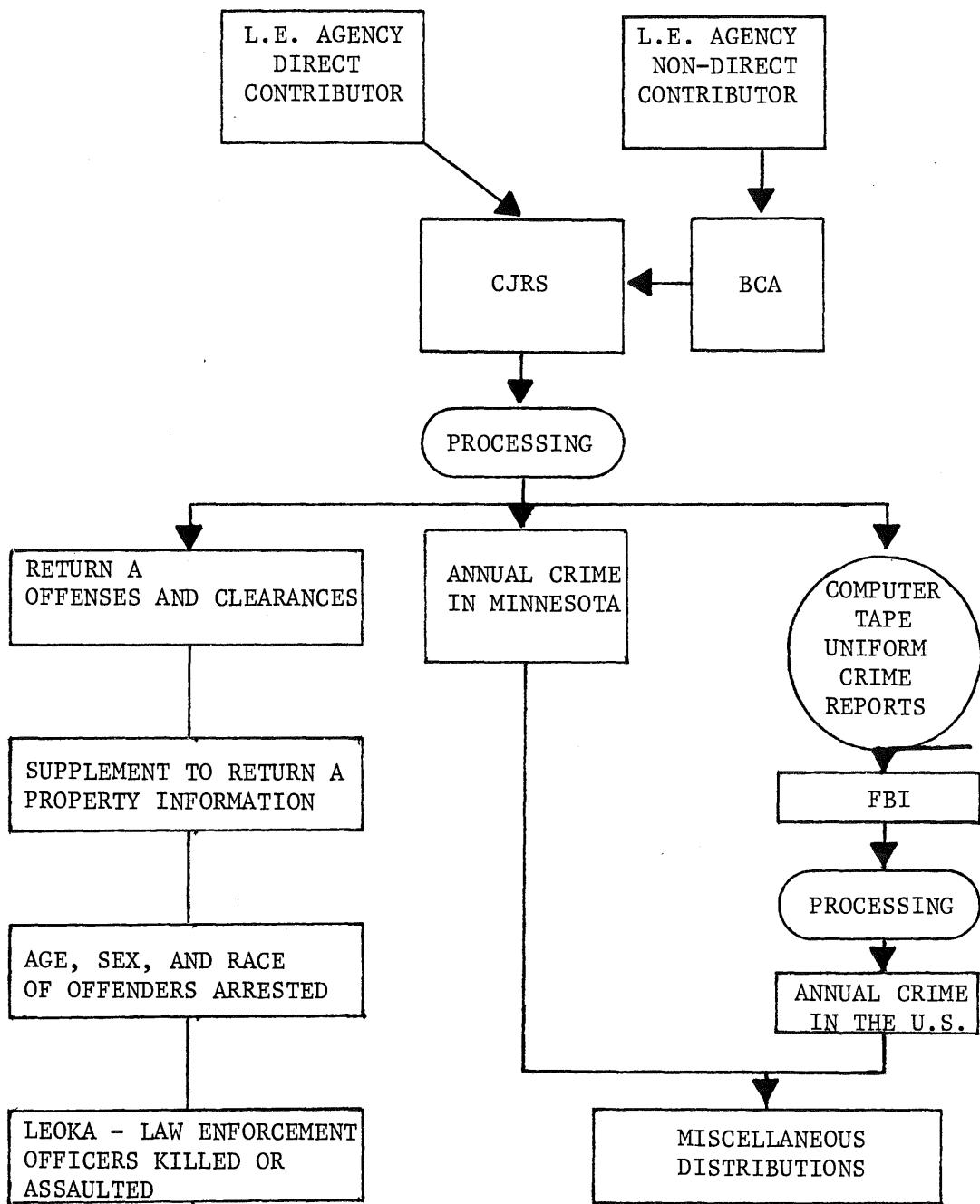
Information provided in *MINNESOTA CRIME INFORMATION 1978* is as accurate as currently available in the State. Crime and arrest statistics should be interpreted with caution when comparing different law enforcement jurisdictions. **Reported crimes relate to events**, while **arrests relate to persons**. For any one criminal act there may be multiple crimes, multiple offenders, and multiple victims.

Given the above considerations, the total crime picture is indeed influenced by many variables. Opponents of the Uniform Crime Reporting System are often vocal in pointing out the inadequacy of this system. Proponents respond by indicating that at the present time there is no other suitable method of collecting criminal statistics. If a better system is developed, tested, and offered as a replacement, law enforcement will not hesitate to implement it.

A DESCRIPTION OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, using the reporting techniques recommended by the FBI, records criminal data submitted by the many law enforcement agencies in

FLOW CHART OF THE CJRS/UCR IN MINNESOTA



the State. The criminal data collected contains information regarding Part I Offenses and Part II Offenses called to the attention of Minnesota Law Enforcement agencies.

Part I Offenses reflect information on seven "serious" crime classifications, and it is generally referred to as the "Crime Index" measurement. Part II Offenses are represented by twenty-six "less serious" crime classifications.

The seven crimes represented in the Part I Offenses include murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. These crimes were chosen because of their uniformity of definition, total volume, and likelihood of being reported. The crimes of murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery are also known as "violent crimes". The remaining crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft are labeled as "property crimes". The law enforcement agency may become aware of these crimes in several ways; reports of its own officers, citizens complaints, notification from the prosecuting attorney, and from information supplied by court officials.

PART I OFFENSES (Serious Crime)

(1) Criminal Homicide — The killing of another person.

(a) Murder — Any unlawful killing of a human being in which the element of malice aforethought was present in the murder.

Manslaughter — Any unlawful killing of a human being without the element of malice aforethought is counted as manslaughter.

(b) Death by Negligence — Any death that occurs because of the negligence of some person other than the victim and that is not in the commission of an unlawful act. These are deaths which police investigation established as primarily caused by gross negligence.

(2) Forcible Rape (does not include Statutory Rape).

(a) Rape by Force — The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will, but excluding statutory rape and other sex offenses.

(b) Assault to Rape-Attempts — All assaults and attempts to rape.

(3) Robbery — A robbery is defined as the felonious and forcible taking of property of another against his will by violence or by putting him in fear. This includes all attempts.

(a) Armed Robbery-Any Weapon — When any object is so employed as to constitute force or the threat of force, it will be considered a weapon. This would include firearms, knives, clubs, brass knuckles, black jacks, broken bottles, acid, explosives, etc. Cases involving possible pretended

weapons or cases involving weapons not seen by the victim but which the robber claims to have with him should be counted in this category.

(b) Strong Arm-No Weapon — This includes muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used but strong-arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This definition is limited to hands, arms, fists, feet, etc. Include all attempts.

(4) Aggravated Assault — An Aggravated Assault is an attempt or offer with unlawful force or violence to do physical injury to another. As a general rule all assaults will be classified and scored in this category. Exclude assaults with intent to rob or rape. Excludes simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc. These will be scored in the appropriate category.

(a) Gun — Includes all assaults or attempted assaults involving the use of any type of firearm. This includes revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, pellet guns, etc.

(b) Knife or Cutting Instrument — Includes all assaults or attempted assaults involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects such as knives or razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, daggers, ice picks, etc.

(c) Other Dangerous Weapons — Includes all assaults or attempted assaults when an object other than a gun, knife or cutting instrument is used. This includes clubs, bricks, jack handles, bottles, explosives, acid, lye, poisons, scalding water, and cases of attempted drownings and burnings, etc.

(d) Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.-Aggravated — Includes all assaults with hands, fists, feet, etc., which could result in an aggravated assault conviction. In order to be classified as aggravated, the victim must suffer great bodily harm.

(5) Burglary-Breaking and Entering — Includes any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny. As a general rule, score as one offense, any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling, attached structure, public building, shop, factory, storehouse, apartment, house, trailer, warehouse, mill, farm, ship, railroad car, etc. For UCR purposes, breaking and entering with larceny is classified and scored only as breaking and entering. This does not include breaking and entering of motor vehicles. These are scored in the larceny category.

(a) Forcible Entry — Includes all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a locked structure such as any of those listed above with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key,

- celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building followed by breaking out of the structure should also be scored here.
- (b) **Unlawful Entry-No Force** — Includes any unlawful entry when you fail to discover any evidence of forcible entry.
- (c) **Attempted Forcible Entry** — Included in this category only when your investigation determines that a forcible entry has been attempted.
- (6) **Larceny-Theft** (does not include Motor Vehicle Theft) — This category includes the unlawful taking of the property of another with intent to deprive him of ownership. This involves all larcenies and thefts resulting from pocketpicking, purse snatching, shottlifting, larceny from auto, larceny of auto parts and accessories, bicycle theft, larceny from buildings, and larceny from any coin operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or any theft that does not result from a breaking and entering shall be scored here. Excludes embezzlements, unlawful conversions, larceny by bailee, frauds or bad checks. Enter all attempted larcenies. Note: when the true or known value of stolen property is not available, estimates based on accepted police methods of property evaluation should be used for the purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting.
- (7) **Motor Vehicle Theft** — This category includes larceny or attempted larceny of motor vehicles. Includes all thefts and attempted thefts of motor vehicles. This includes all vehicles which can be registered as a motor vehicle in this state. Excludes incidents in which the alleged offender had lawful access to the vehicle as in a family situation or the unauthorized use by others having lawful access to the vehicle such as chauffeur, employee, etc.

PART II OFFENSES (Less Serious Crime)

- (8) **Other Assaults** — This classification consists of all assaults and attempted assaults which are simple or minor in nature.
- (9) **Arson** — Includes all arrests for violation of state law and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson. This generally includes any willful or malicious burning of a dwelling, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building, ship or other vessel, motor vehicle, aircraft, contents of building, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, grain, vegetable products, lumber, woods, marshes, meadows, etc. A death resulting from arson will be classified as murder and personal injuries resulting would be classified as assaults.
- (10) **Forgery and Counterfeiting** — In this class, place all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possession with intent to defraud, anything false in a semblance of that which is true. Include altering or forging of public or other records, making, altering, forging or counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc. Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments, signing the name of another or a fictitious person with intent to defraud and all attempts to commit any of the above acts.
- (11) **Fraud** — This is defined as fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense. Include bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.
- (12) **Embezzlement** — This is the misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.
- (13) **Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing** — This includes all offenses of buying, receiving, possessing, or concealing stolen property as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
- (14) **Vandalism-Destruction of Property** — This includes all willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth or any other such means as may be specified by law.
- (15) **Weapons** — This classification includes violation of weapon laws such as the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons or silencers, carrying deadly weapons, furnishing deadly weapons to minors, aliens possessing deadly weapons, and all attempts to commit any of the above offenses.
- (16) **Prostitution and Commercialized Vice** — Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercialized nature such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill repute, pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc., and all attempts to commit any of the above.
- (17) **Sex Offenses** — This includes all sex offenses other than forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice. This encompasses offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like such as adultery and fornication, buggery, incest, indecent exposure, sodomy, carnal abuse (no force), and all attempts to commit any of the above.
- (18) **Narcotic Drug Laws** — This includes all arrests for the violation of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

- (19) **Gambling** — Includes all charges relating to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.
- (20) **Offenses Against Family and Children** — Includes all charges of non-support, neglect, or abuse of family and children by such acts as desertion, abandonment, or non-support, neglect or abuse of a child, or nonpayment of alimony.
- (21) **Driving Under the Influence** — This classification is limited to driving or operating any vehicle while under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs.
- (22) **Liquor Laws** — With the exception of drunkenness and driving under the influence, all state or local liquor law violations are placed in this class. Excludes federal violations, includes manufacturing, selling, transporting and furnishing as in maintaining unlawful drinking places. Bootlegging, operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor and the using of a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor are included.
- (23) **Drunkenness** — No longer reported under the UCR program in Minnesota. This offense was repealed in Minnesota on July 1, 1971 (MSS 340.96; C 90, S2).
- (24) **Disorderly Conduct — Disturbing the Peace** — This includes all disorderly persons arrested who cannot be classified under Offenses 1, 2, 23, or under offense 25.
- (25) **Vagrancy** — This classification indicates arrests for failure of an individual to give a good account of himself, begging, loitering, etc.
- (26) **All Other Offenses** — Include in this class every other state or local offense not included in Classes 1-25, except traffic. This encompasses abduction and compelling to marry, abortion (death resulting from criminal abortion, according to statutes, is criminal homicide), bastardy and concealing death of a bastard, bigamy and polygamy, blackmail and extortion, bribery, contempt of court, discrimination and unfair competition, kidnapping, offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency except as provided for in Classes 1-29, such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc., perjury, possession, repair, manufacturing, etc., of burglary tools, possession or sale of obscene literature and unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives, etc.
- (27) **Suspicion** — This category is used for unknown incidents when the actual offense has not been determined.
- (28) **Curfew and Loitering Law Violation (Juveniles)** — This area shows offenses relating to local curfew or loitering ordinances, where such laws exist. It is limited to juveniles taken into protective custody who have run away from the reporting jurisdiction.
- (29) **Runaways (Juveniles)** — This classification is limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of State Statutes.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CONTRIBUTING

To assure an accurate interpretation of the data presented in this report, the exact number of law enforcement agencies submitting information must be indicated. Specifically, reports are collected for urban places (cities and towns) and rural areas according to the definitions of Uniform Crime Reporting. The police department reports information for cities of 2,500 inhabitants and over, while the sheriff's departments collect information for the rural areas. (Also included are those cities of under 2,500 population.)

The Bureau requests that information from all reporting agencies be submitted regularly. Minnesota's continual high rate of agency participation indicates an ever increasing amount of information being returned for analysis. Since 1936 the average percent of sheriff's departments forwarding information has been over 95 percent. The 99 percent contribution figure for 1978 is further evidence of the high degree of cooperation reflected by those agencies submitting information.

TABLE 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS: 1978

Population Groups	Total Number Cities and Counties	Number of PD's/SO's Filing		Total Population Represented ⁽¹⁾		
		Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent
Total	276	273	98.9	3,975,000	3,959,729	99.6
Urban Total	189	187	98.9	2,751,178	2,746,343	99.8
Cities 250,000 or over	2	2	100.0	672,809	672,809	100.0
Cities 50,000 to 100,000	3	3	100.0	239,584	239,584	100.0
Cities 25,000 to 50,000	19	19	100.0	663,811	663,811	100.0
Cities 10,000 to 25,000	40	40	100.0	619,089	619,089	100.0
Cities 2,500 to 10,000	103	102	99.0	514,028	511,493 ⁽²⁾	99.5
Cities under 2,500	22	21	95.5	41,857	39,557 ⁽³⁾	94.5
Rural Total	87	86	98.9	1,223,822	1,213,386	99.1
Counties 50,000 to 100,000	2	2	100.0	101,032	101,032	100.0
Counties 25,000 to 50,000	4	4	100.0	129,240	129,240	100.0
Counties 10,000 to 25,000	47	46	97.9	724,404	731,968 ⁽⁴⁾	98.6
Counties under 10,000	34	34	100.0	251,146	251,146	100.0

(1) 1977 FBI estimated population.

(2) South International Falls PD (2,535) delinquent.

(3) Cold Springs PD (2,300) delinquent.

(4) Cottonwood County SO (10,436) delinquent.

MINNESOTA OFFENSE INFORMATION

MINNESOTA CRIME INDEX INFORMATION

STATEWIDE OVERVIEW

Crime Index (Serious Crimes)

The seven major criminal offenses are referred to as the crime index and they are used to evaluate the changes and trends in amounts of crime over designated periods of time. Beginning in 1973, the Minnesota State Patrol began submitting criminal offense and arrest information in accordance with the Statewide Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Statewide totals in the *Crime in Minnesota* publication of 1973 did not include the State Patrol figures, except as a separate section of the book. The statewide figures for 1974 to the present do include the State Patrol data.

- The crime index in Minnesota totaled 164,593 actual offenses during 1978, which was 1.2 percent lower than the 166,612 actual offenses occurring in 1977.
- The crime rate represented 4,157 per 100,000 in population for 1978, while in 1977, the crime rate was registered at 4,213 per 100,000 population, a 1.3 percent decrease.
- Of the total crime index offenses reported in 1978, 20 percent were cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared. In 1977, 19.8 percent of the total offenses were cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared.
- Larceny was the largest category of serious crime reported for Minnesota in 1978 with a total of 100,624 offenses reported. Larceny was also the largest category of serious crime reported for the state in 1977 with 100,604 total offenses reported.

Violent Crimes

Violent crime in Minnesota accounted for 4.6 percent of all crime index offenses reported in 1978. There were 7,581 murders, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults for that year. Compared with the 7,678 total violent crimes reported for 1977, the 1978 figures represent a 1.3 percent decrease in violent crime for the state. This compares to a 1 percent increase in violent crimes for the nation in 1978 based on preliminary figures released by the FBI in March, 1979. The number of violent crimes per 100,000 population for 1978 was 191, while in 1977 there were 194 per 100,000 population.*

- **Murder** — Offenses involving murder totaled 81 in 1978 in Minnesota compared to 102 in 1977, a decrease of 20.6 percent.

*Minnesota crime rates per 100,000 inhabitants are based on a 3,959,735 state population of those agencies who contributed reports in 1978.

- **Forcible Rape** — Minnesota registered 795 rapes in 1978 and 770 in 1977, an increase of 3.2 percent.
- **Robbery** — There were 3,407 robberies in Minnesota in 1978, compared to 3,404 offenses in 1977; essentially no change.
- **Aggravated Assault** — Offenses involving aggravated assault numbered 3,298 in 1978, compared to 3,402 aggravated assaults in 1977, a decrease of 3.1 percent.

Property Crime

Property crime in Minnesota in 1978 amounted to 95.4 percent of the crime index offenses for that year. There were a total of 157,012 burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts actually reported in 1978. Compared with the 158,934 offenses reported in 1977, the 1978 figure represents a 1.2 percent decrease in property crime for the state. This compares to a 5 percent decrease in property crimes for the nation in 1978 based on preliminary figures released by the FBI in March, 1979.

- **Burglary** — There were 43,477 burglaries in Minnesota in 1978, compared to 44,748 offenses in 1977, a decrease of 2.8 percent.
- **Theft/Larceny** — Offenses involving larcenies in Minnesota in 1978 totaled 100,624, compared to 100,604 offenses in 1977; essentially no change.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft** — In 1978, there were 12,911 offenses of motor vehicle theft in Minnesota, compared to the 13,582 offenses reported in 1977, a decrease of 4.9 percent.

Total Arrests*

Law Enforcement agencies within Minnesota's 3,959,735 reporting population area accounted for 94,507 total arrests in 1978. The total number of arrests in 1977 for the state's 99 percent reporting population area was 93,504.

- **Adult Arrests** — Arrests for adults in 1978 amounted to 57,821 total, while in 1977, the total number of adult arrests were recorded at 56,197.
- **Juvenile Arrests** — The total number of juveniles arrested in 1978 for criminal offenses amounted to 36,686. In 1977 the total number of juveniles arrested represented a 37,307 figure.

*Total arrests represent all arrests for adults and juveniles involved in either a Part I (serious) or Part II (less serious) criminal offense. An arrest in the Uniform Crime Reporting sense refers to a form of detention by depriving an individual of his personal liberties by a form of legal authority.

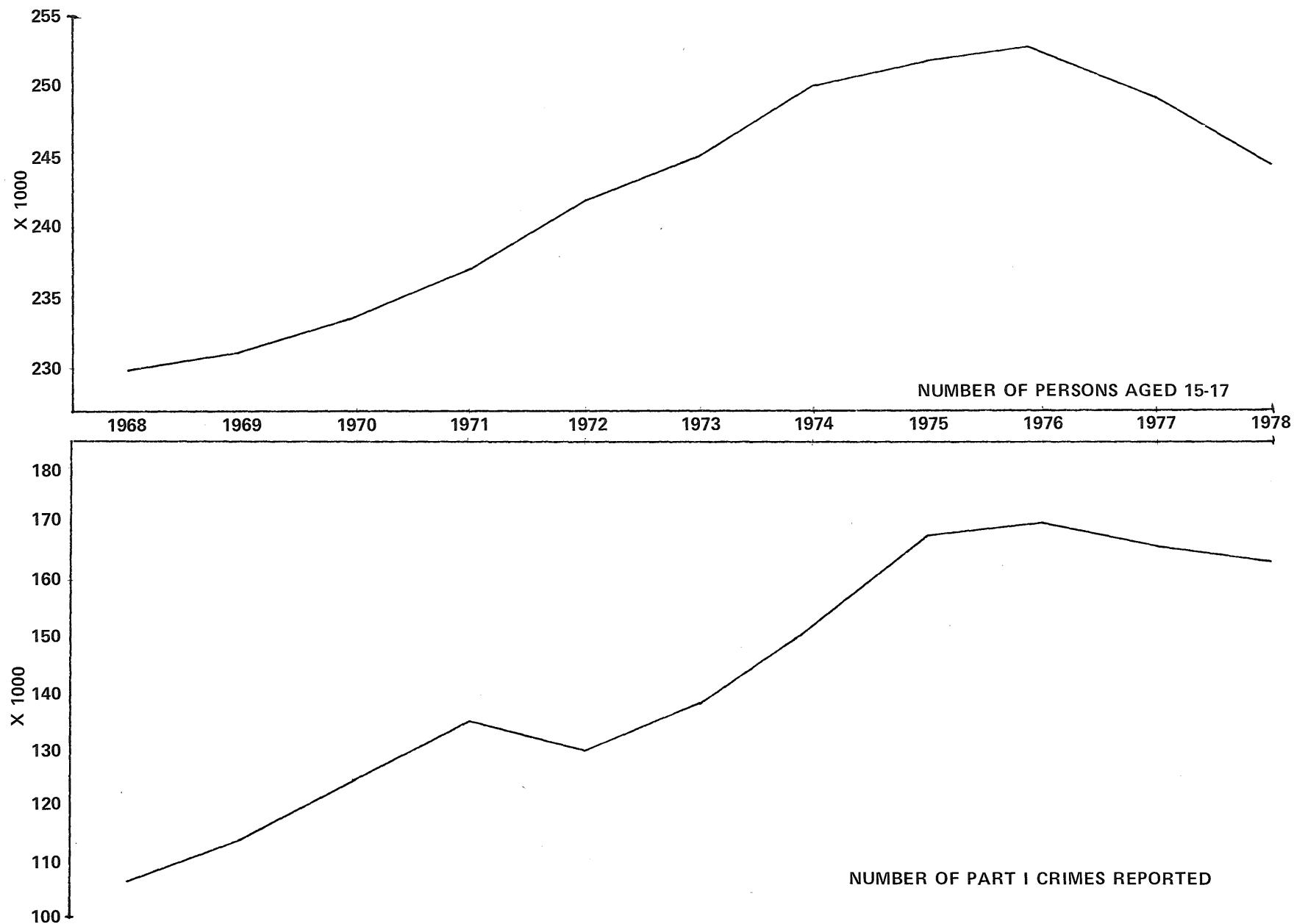


FIGURE 1
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (15-17) AND CRIME INDEX FOR PERIOD 1968-1978

FIGURE 1
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (15-17) AND CRIME INDEX FOR PERIOD 1968-1978

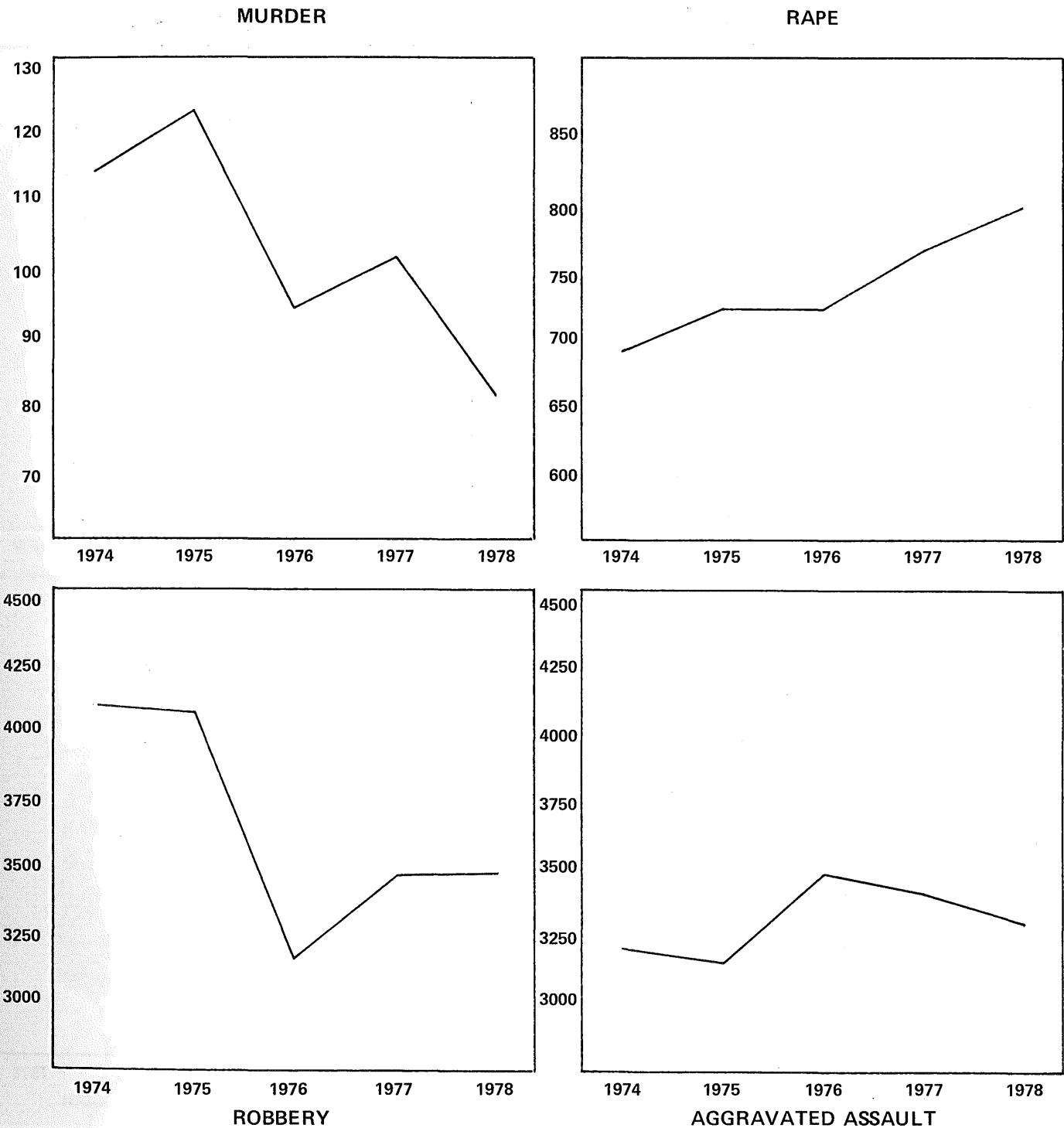


FIGURE 2
NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED
1974-1978

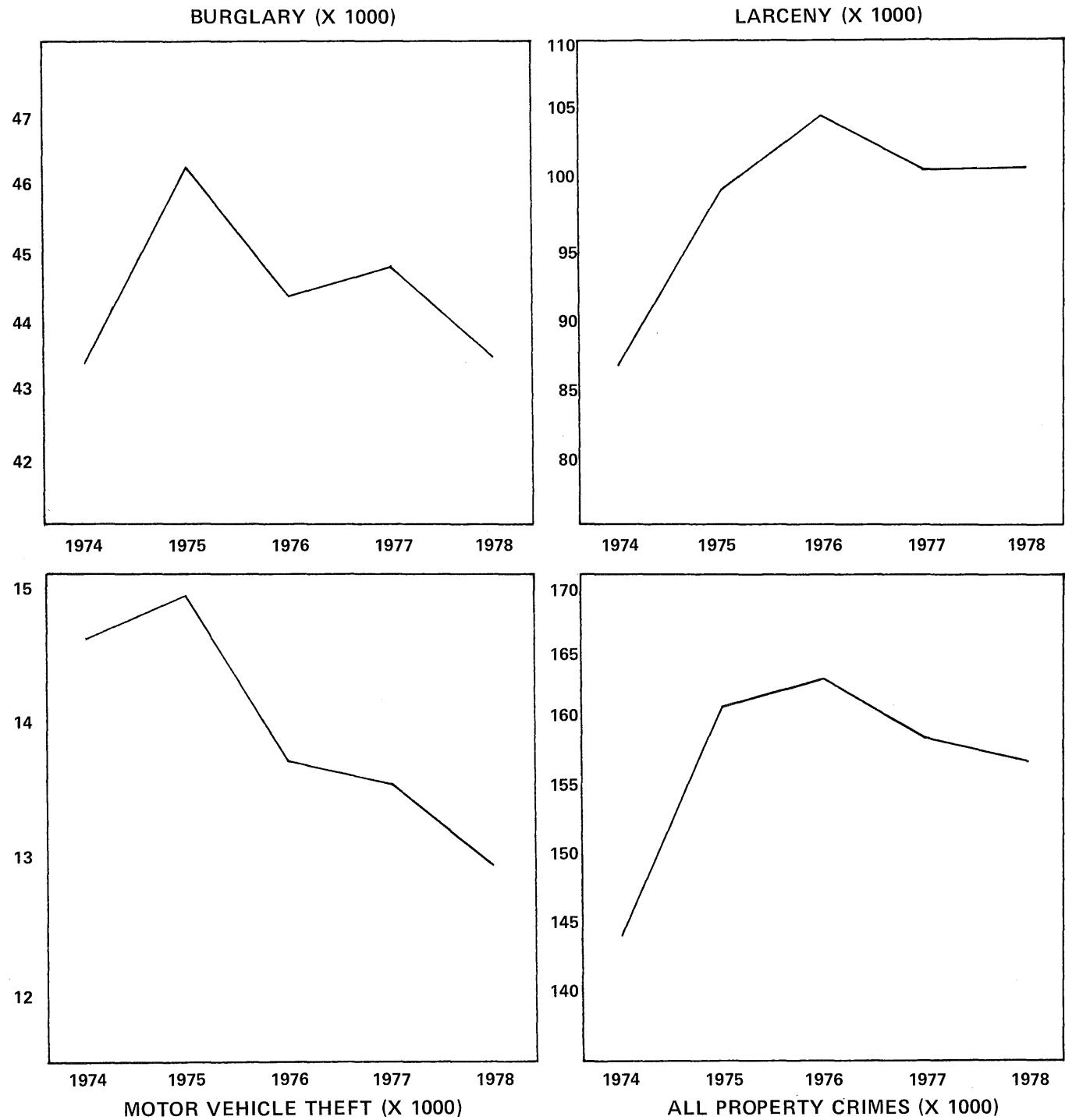
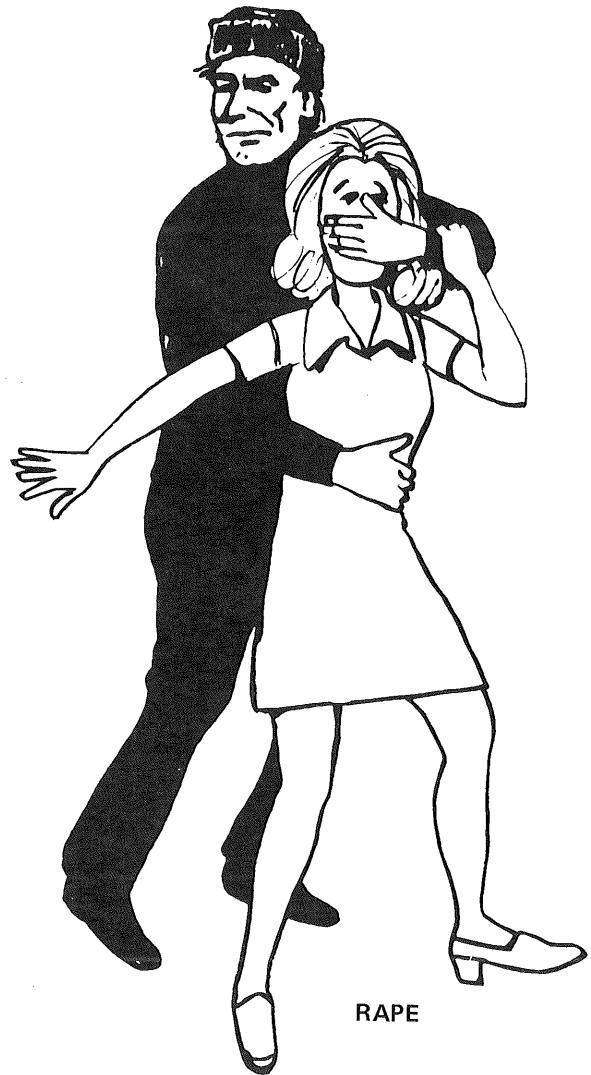


FIGURE 3
NUMBER OF PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED
1974-1978

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE



HOMICIDE



RAPE



ROBBERY



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE – MURDER

Criminal homicide involves those offenses of murder and non-negligent homicide that are classified as willful felonious deaths as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Attempts to kill are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder. Justifiable or excusable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths are excluded from this category.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

- In 1978 there were 81 homicides reported for the state, with 56 of these offenses cleared by arrest. This represents a 69 percent clearance rate for that year. Of the 56 offenses that were cleared, 4 were cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.*

*Cases where an adult and a juvenile are arrested for a case are not counted as cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.

- The crime rate for homicide in 1978 was 2 per 100,000 population. Eleven offenses were unfounded, or classified as justifiable or excusable.
- Homicide offenses represented 1.1 percent of the total violent crimes, with one averaged every 4.5 days.
- In 54 (67 percent) of the homicide cases in 1978, the victim was an acquaintance (friend or relative) of the offender.

HOMICIDE SCENARIO

A white male, age 30, living in an urban area is shot with a handgun by a member of his family or a friend during a domestic argument. The offender, a white male, age 21, is likely to be arrested.

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SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE INFORMATION

Supplementary Homicide Reports are manually submitted to the BCA by law enforcement agencies reporting homicides during the year. These reports provided additional information on the homicide offenses. The following information was compiled from reports on 81 homicides during 1978.

Relationship of the Victim to the Offender

- 25 homicide victims were killed by a member of their nuclear family. (31%)
- 54 homicide victims were either family members or friends. (67%)
- 16 homicide victims were strangers to their assailants. (20%)

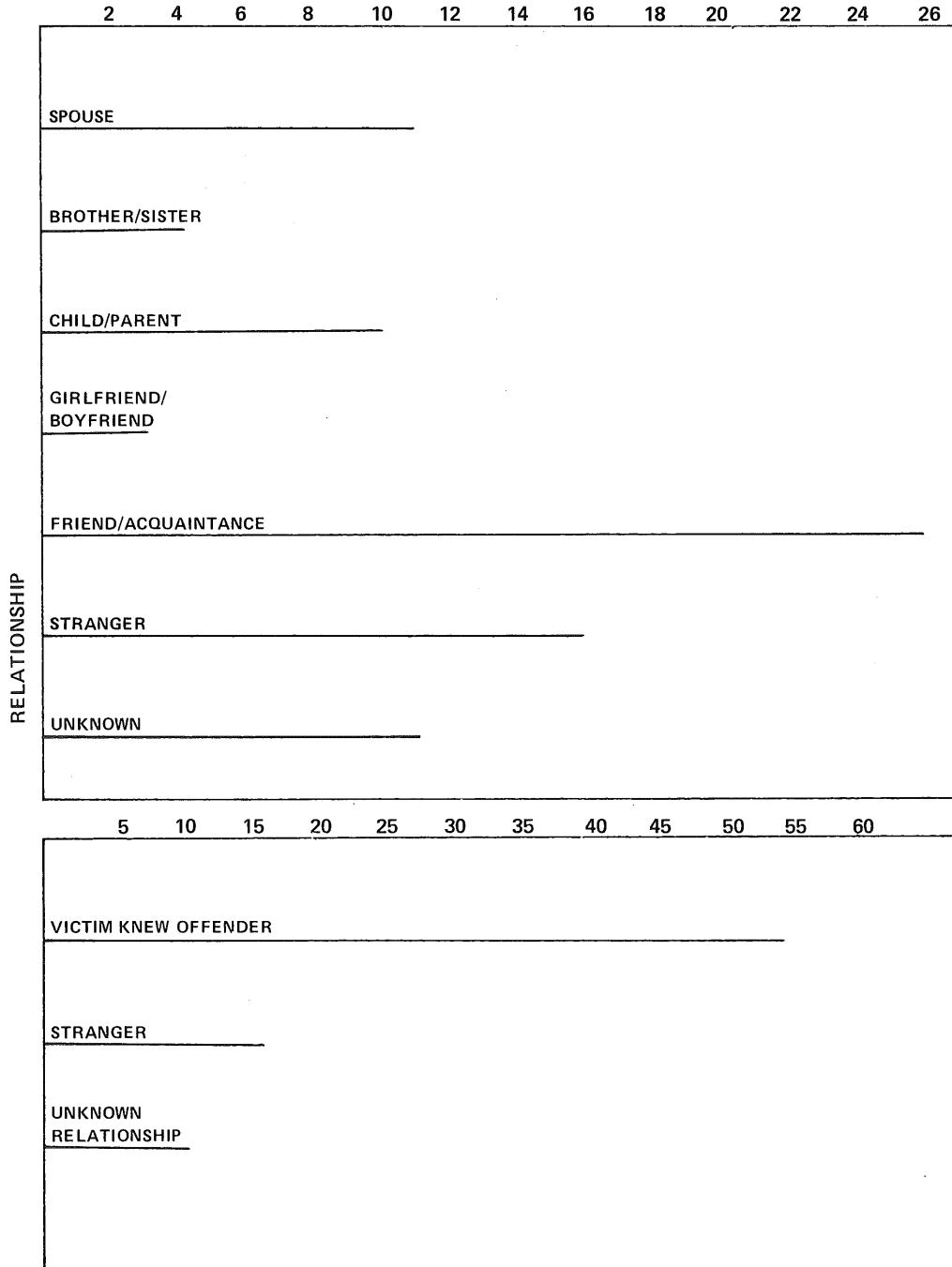


FIGURE 4
NUMBER OF HOMICIDES BY RELATIONSHIP FOR 1978

Weapon Used to Commit the Homicide

- Forty-one homicides reported were committed with some type of firearm. (51%)

- In 27 of the 41 homicides involving a firearm, the victim was a family member or friend. (66%)
- In 9 of the homicides involving a firearm, the victims were killed by strangers. (22%)

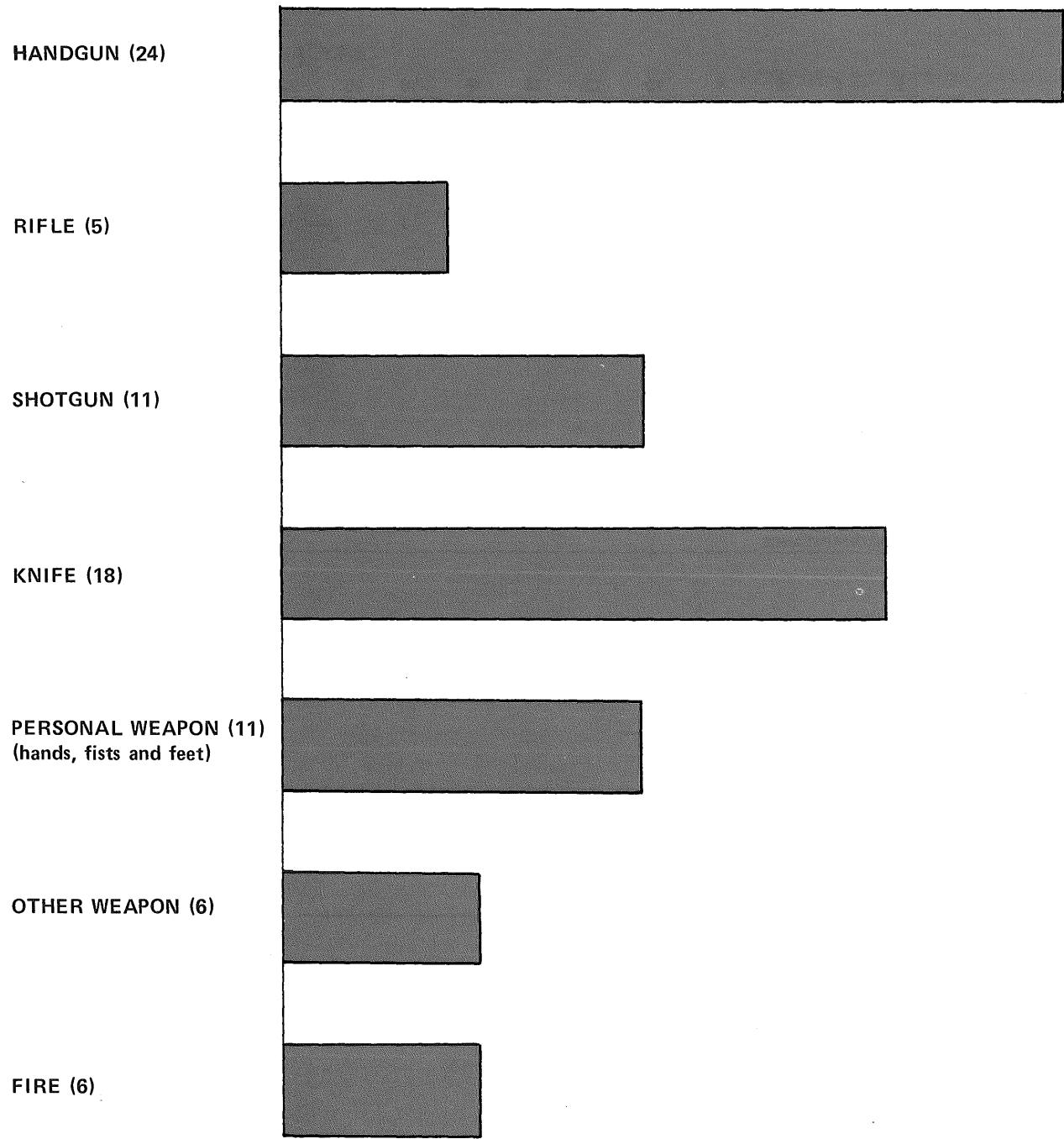


FIGURE 5
NUMBER OF HOMICIDES AND
HOW THEY WERE COMMITTED DURING 1978

Age, Sex and Race of Victims

- The average age of the 81 homicide victims specified as to age, sex and race was 31 years.
- The highest number of victims for a single age was 30 with 6 victims. (6%)
- 53 homicide victims were male. (65%)
- 58 homicide victims were white. (72%)

TABLE 2
MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

Age	Number	Percent Distribution	Sex		Race			
			Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Other
Under 10	8	9.9	5	3	4	4		
10-14	6	7.4	3	3	6			
15-19	7	8.7	5	2	7			
20-24	13	16.0	9	4	10	2	1	
25-29	13	16.0	9	4	7	4	2	
30-34	8	9.8	6	2	4	2	2	
35-39	5	6.2	3	2	2	3		
40-44	3	3.7	2	1	1	1	1	
45-49	2	2.5	1	1	2			
50-54	3	3.7	1	2	3			
55-59	3	3.7	2	1	2	1		
60-64	2	2.5	2		2			
Over 64	8	9.9	5	3	8			
TOTAL	81	100.0	53	28	58	17	6	

Age, Sex, and Race of Offenders

- The average age of the 76 homicide offenders was 30.
- The highest number of offenders in a particular five year age bracket is the 20-24 year age group with 19 offenders. (25%)
- The highest single age was 21 with 8 offenders. (10%)
- 63 homicide offenders were male. (83%)
- 47 homicide offenders were white. (60%)

TABLE 3
MURDER OFFENDERS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Age	Number	Percent	Sex		Race			
			Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Other
Under 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	2	2.6	1	1	1		1	
15-19	15	19.8	12	3	10	2	3	
20-24	19	25.0	17	2	10	6	3	
25-29	11	14.5	7	4	8	3		
30-34	6	8.0	6		1	4	1	
35-39	8	10.5	7	1	4	3	1	
40-44	2	2.6	2		2			
45-49	7	9.2	5	2	5	1	1	
50-54	1	1.3	1		1			
55-59	2	2.6	2		2			
60-64	1	1.3	1		1			
Over 64	2	2.6	2		2			
TOTAL	76	100.0	63	13	47	19	10	—

<u>Homicide Situation</u>	<u>Number</u>
Single Victim/Single Offender	50
Single Victim/Unknown Number Offenders	10
Single Victim/Multiple Offenders	8
Multiple Victims/Single Offender	6
Multiple Victims/Multiple Offenders	3
Multiple Victims/Unknown Number Offenders	4
	<u>81</u>

<u>Homicide Circumstances</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Killed During Felony Crime	22
a. Rape	2
b. Robbery	5
c. Burglary	2
d. Arson	6
e. Suspected Felony	2
f. Felony Not Specified	5
2. Argument – Family (Domestic)	16
3. Argument – Non-family	10
4. Argument Over Money/Property	5
5. Brawl Due to Influence of Alcohol	2
6. Narcotics	1
7. Lover's Triangle	1
8. Sniper Attack	2
9. Other	12
10. Unable to Determine	10
	<u>81</u>

FORCIBLE RAPES – INCLUDING ATTEMPTS

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female using force and committed against her will. Uniform Crime Reporting needs require rape to be divided into two categories: (1) Rape by force, and (2) Attempted rape. Statutory rape and other sex offenses are excluded from this category.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

- Of the 795 reported actual rapes that occurred in Minnesota in 1978, 606 were by force while 189 were recorded as attempted rapes.
- Of the total rapes occurring in 1978, 408 or 51 percent were cleared by arrest. Of this total, 48 were cleared with the arrest of a juvenile.*

*Cases where an adult and a juvenile are arrested for a case are not counted as cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.

- For the 882 rapes reported in 1978, 87 were listed as unfounded.
- The crime rate for rape in 1978 represented 20 per 100,000 population.
- The total number of rapes in 1978 represented 10 percent of the total violent crimes with 2.2 averaged per day.

RAPE SCENARIO

A woman living in an urban area is forcibly raped, the offender has a less than 50 percent chance of being arrested. The offender, if arrested, is a 20 year old, white male.

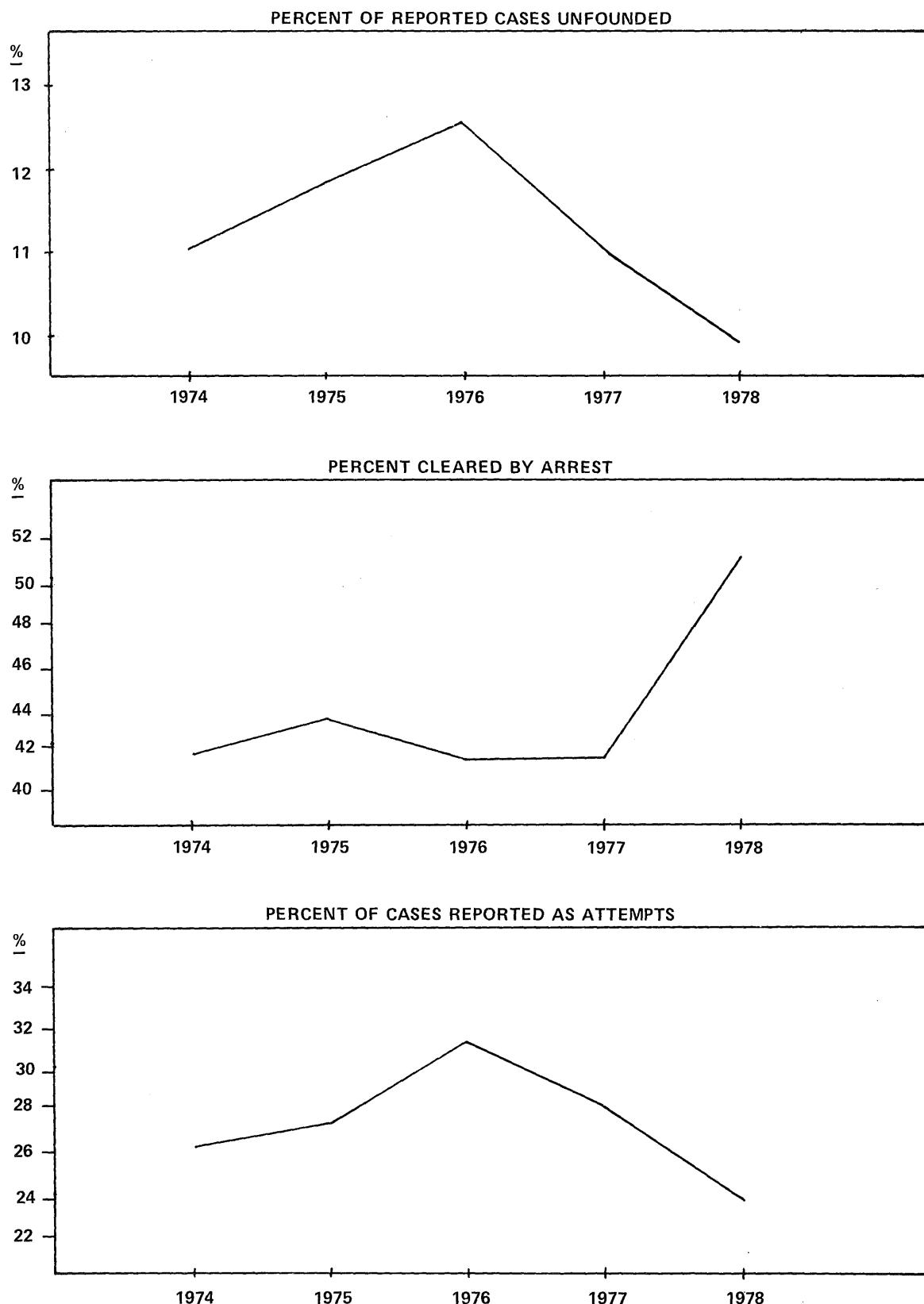


FIGURE 6
COMPARISON OF RAPES UNFOUNDED, CLEARED, AND ATTEMPTED
FOR PERIOD 1974-1978

ROBBERY

Robbery involves the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against his will, by violence or by placing the person in state of fear. The crime of robbery necessitates that a victim be present in order for it to be so classified. As a general rule, robbery differs from larceny in that it is aggravated by the threat and element of force. An attempt to commit a robbery, either armed or strong arm is counted as if the actual offense did occur.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

- Of the 3,407 actual robbery offenses that occurred in Minnesota in 1978, 961 or 28 percent were cleared by arrest. Of the 961 offenses that were cleared, 298 were cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.*

*Cases where an adult and a juvenile are arrested for a case are not counted as cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.

- Of the 3,557 total robberies reported in 1978, 150 offenses were unfounded.
- The crime rate for robberies in 1978 amounted to 86 per 100,000 population.
- In 1978, robbery offenses represented 45 percent of the total violent crimes with 9.3 offenses averaged each day.

ROBBERY SCENARIO

On an urban street, a victim is deprived of \$245.66 worth of property by strong arm tactics. The chances are one in four that the offender will be arrested. If the offender is arrested it will be a 17 year old, white male.

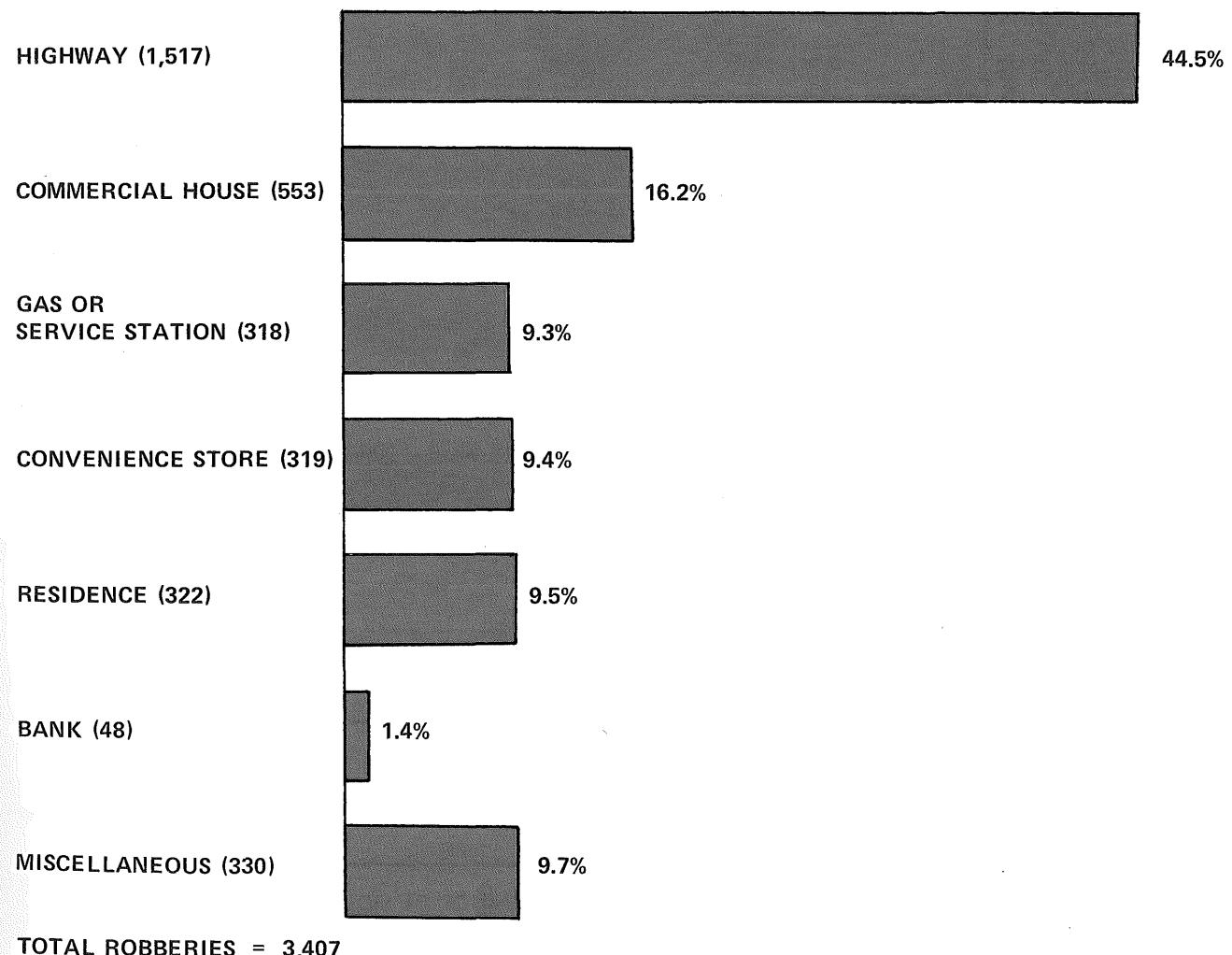


FIGURE 7

PLACES OF OCCURRENCE FOR ROBBERIES FOR 1978

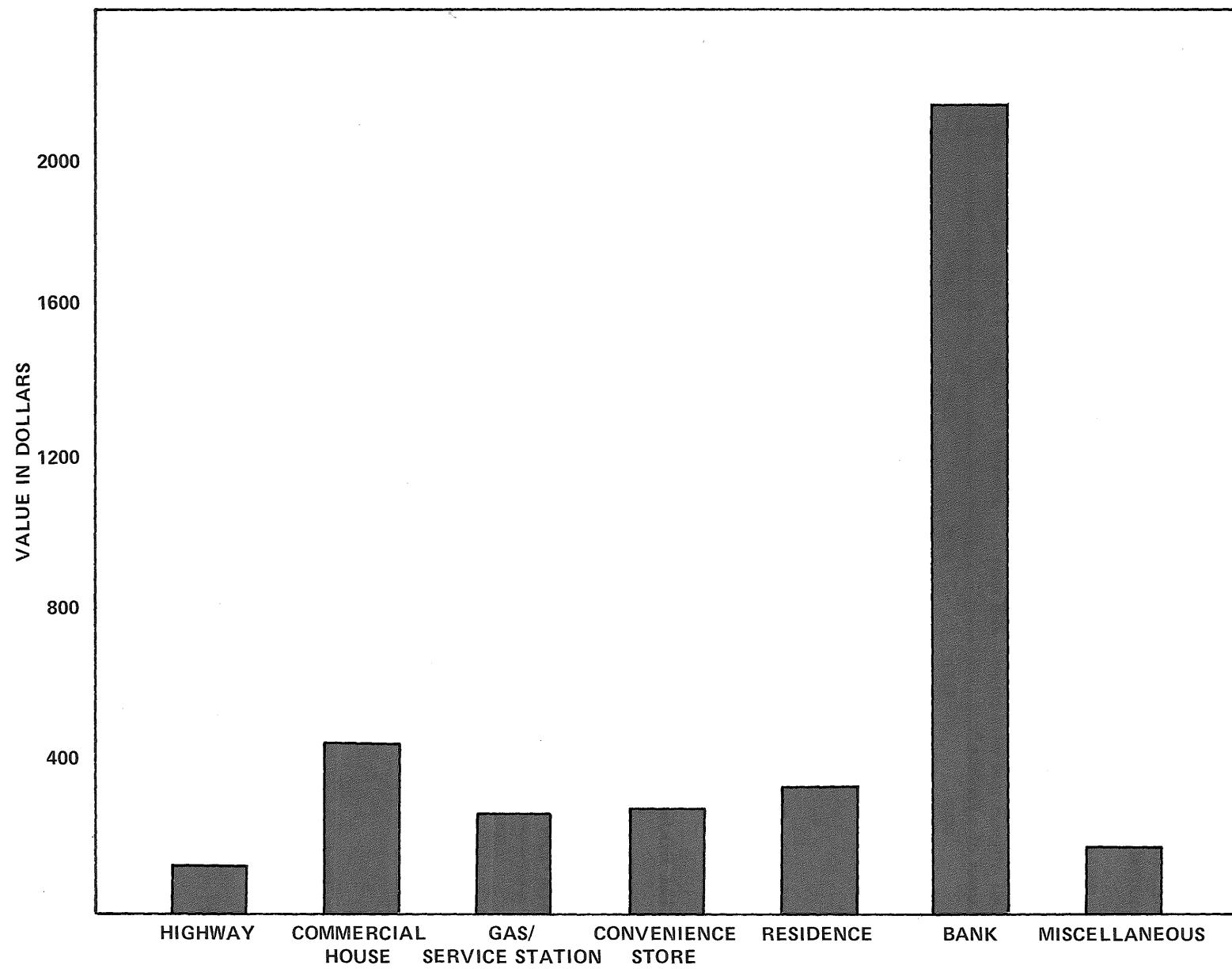


FIGURE 8
AVERAGE STOLEN PROPERTY LOSS PER ROBBERY TYPE FOR 1978

FIGURE 8
AVERAGE STOLEN PROPERTY LOSS PER ROBBERY TYPE FOR 1978

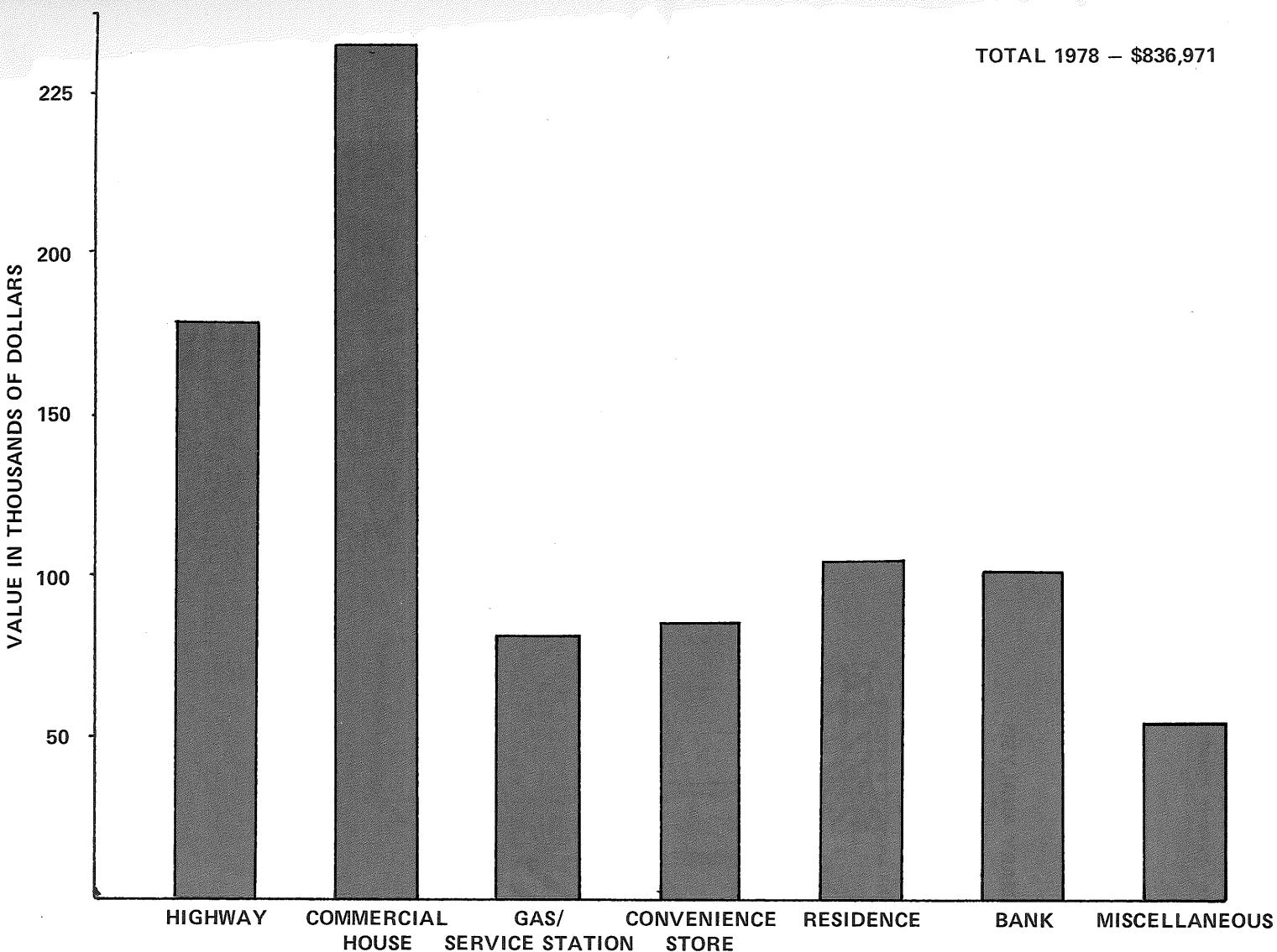


FIGURE 9
STOLEN PROPERTY VALUE FOR TYPES OF ROBBERIES - 1978

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

The definition of assault involves an attempt or offer with unlawful force of violence to do physical injury to another. An aggravated assault may be committed by a gun, knife or cutting instrument, other dangerous weapons such as clubs, or through the use of hands, fists or feet. Assault with intent to commit murder is also listed as aggravated assault.

All assaults where no weapon is used, which result in minor injuries are classified as non-aggravated assaults or simple assaults and are not counted in the crime index total.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

- For the total 3,298 actual assaults occurring in Minnesota in 1978, 2,191 or 66 percent were cleared by arrest. Of the 2,191 assaults cleared by arrest, 336 were cleared with the arrest of a juvenile.*

*Cases where an adult and a juvenile are arrested for a case are not counted as cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.

- The crime rate for assaults in 1978 was 83 per 100,000 population.
- Of the 3,443 total assault offenses reported in 1978, 145 were reported as unfounded.
- In 1978, assault offenses accounted for 43 percent of the total violent crimes with 9 averaged per day.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT SCENARIO

An urban resident is assaulted with a firearm by a 17 year old, white male, who has a 2 out of 3 chance of being arrested.

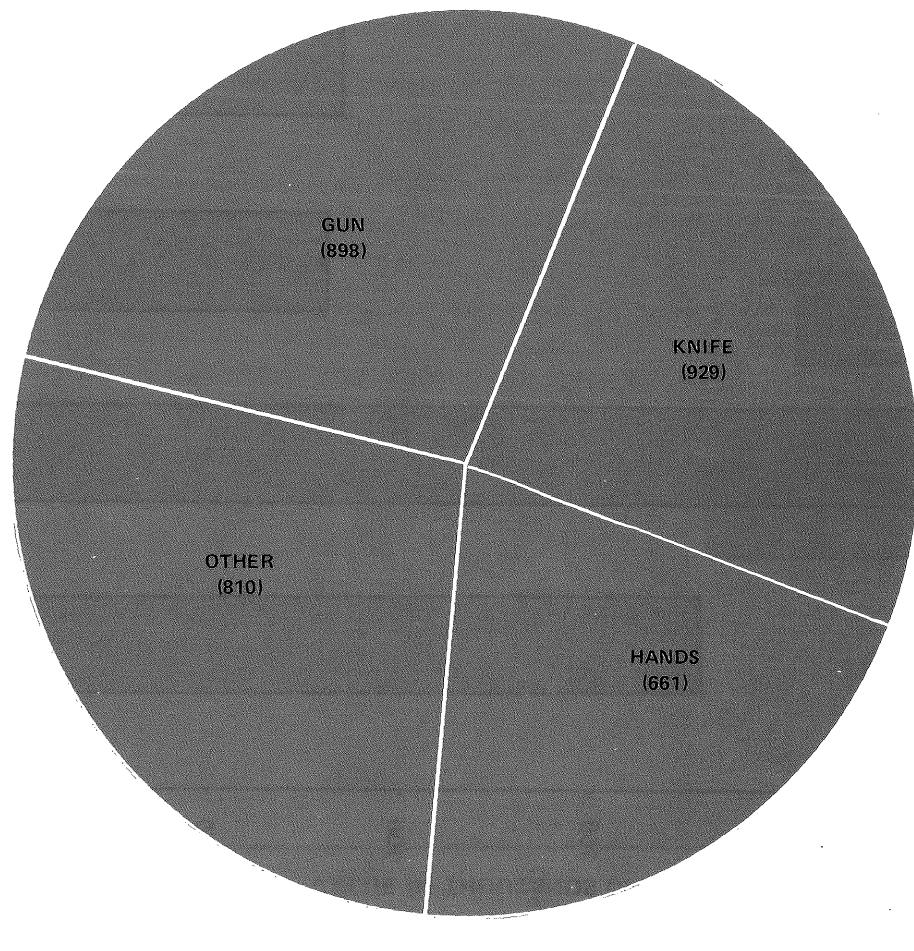


FIGURE 10
TYPES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1978

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



BURGLARY



LARCENY



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

BURGLARY

Burglary consists of the unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of a structure to commit a theft or felony, even though no force may have been used to gain entry. Burglary is divided into three separate classes:

- A. Forcible Entry
- B. Unlawful Entry – No Force
- C. Attempted Forcible Entry

Supplementary information is collected that denotes the time and place of occurrence.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

- There was a total of 43,477 actual burglaries that occurred in Minnesota in 1978. Of that total 5,521 offenses were cleared by arrest which amounted to a 13 percent clearance rate. For the total 5,521 offenses cleared by arrest, 2,085 were cleared with the arrest of a juvenile.*

Cases where an adult and a juvenile are arrested for a case are not counted as cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.

- The burglary rate for 1978 was recorded at 1,098 per 100,000 population.
- Of the total 45,076 burglary offenses reported for the state in 1978, 1,599 offenses were unfounded.
- In 1978, burglaries represented 27.7 percent of the total property crimes with 119 averaged per day.

BURGLARY SCENARIO

An urban residence is forcibly entered during the night and \$347.00 worth of property is stolen. The offender has a one in eight chance of being caught, but if arrested will be a 16 year old, white male.

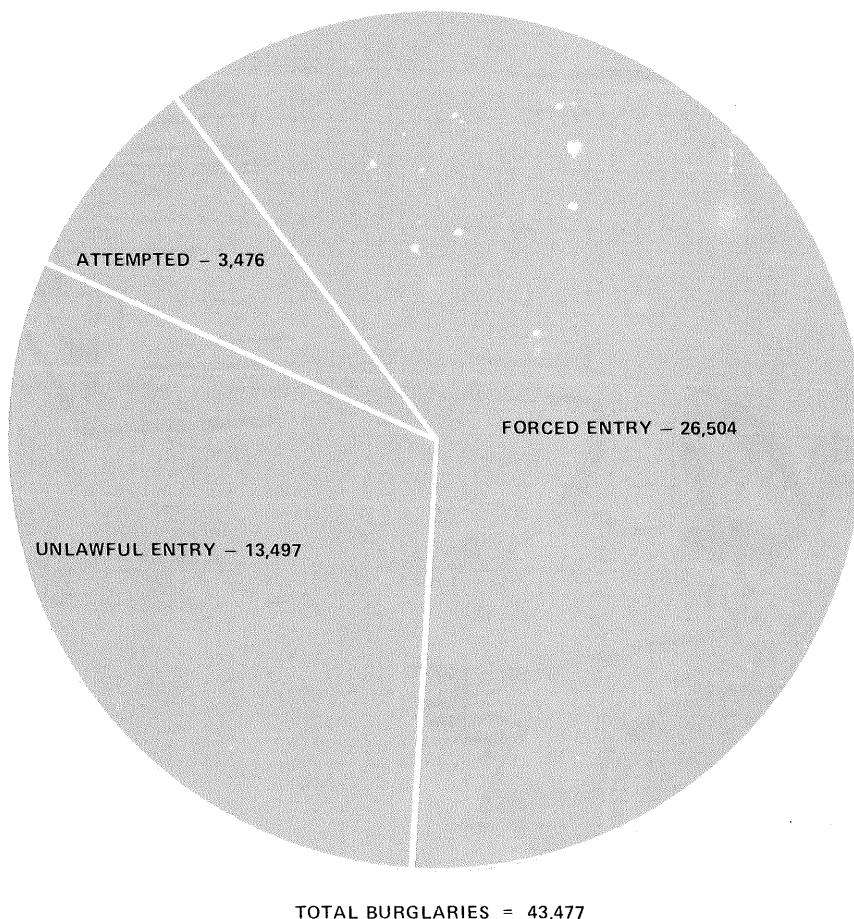


FIGURE 11
TYPES OF BURGLARIES FOR MINNESOTA FOR 1978

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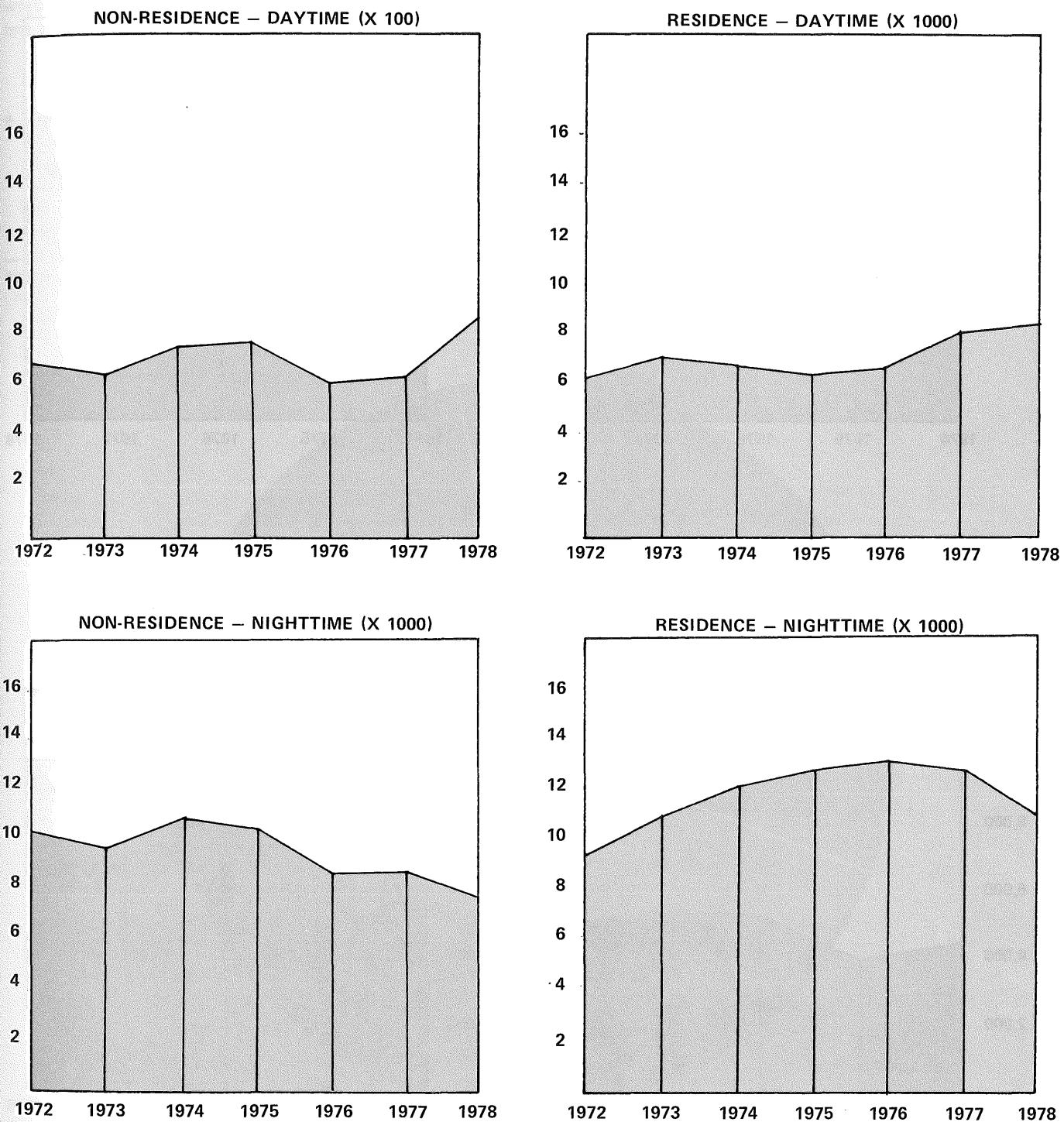


FIGURE 12
RESIDENCE/NON-RESIDENCE BURGLARIES
BY TIME OF DAY, 1972-1978

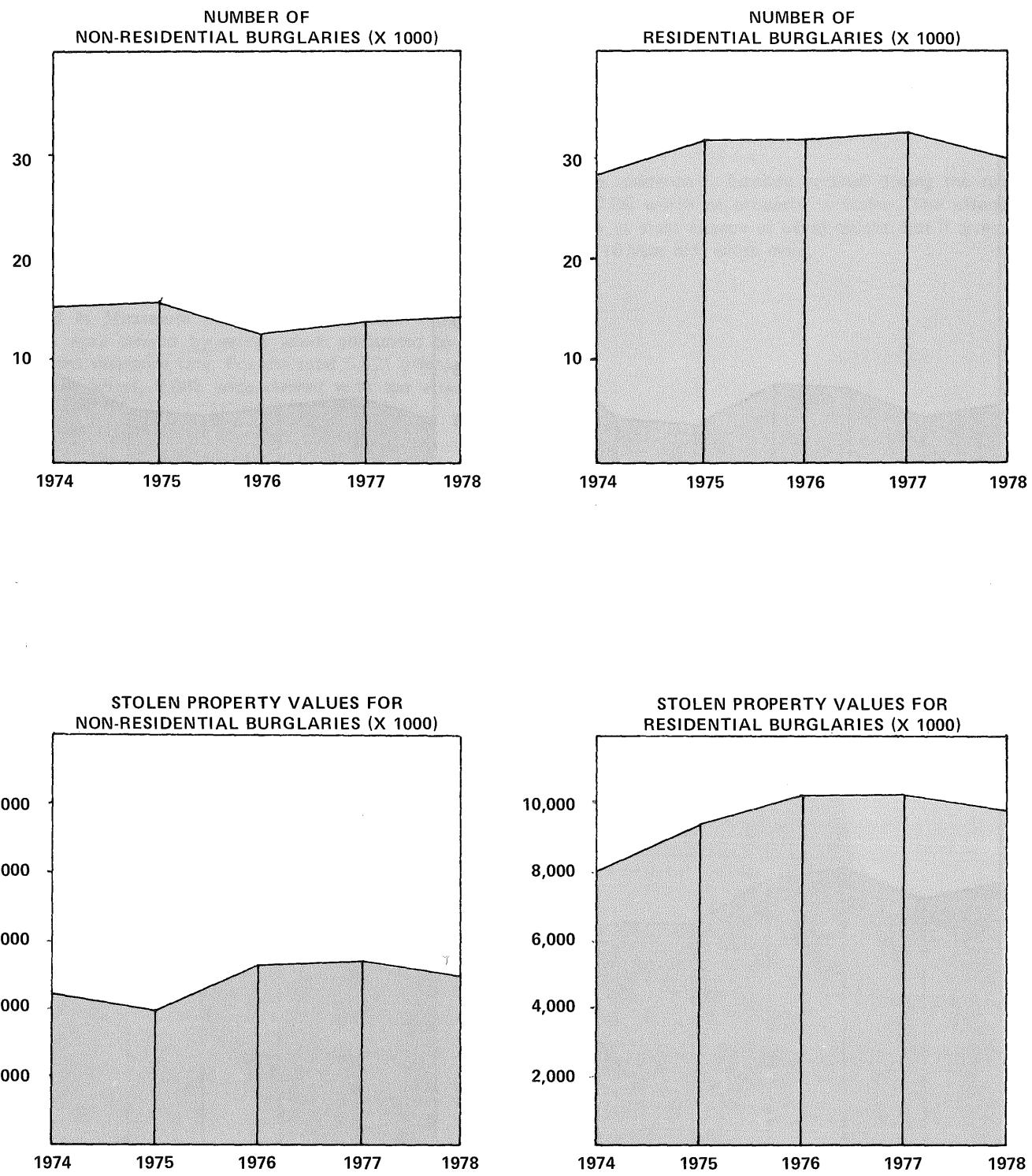


FIGURE 13
**TOTAL BURGLARIES BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND
 STOLEN PROPERTY VALUES, 1974-1978**

LARCENY

Larceny (theft) is the taking of the personal property of another with intent to permanently deprive him of ownership. Larceny figures will include all those offenses in which a theft (also attempted situations) occurred regardless of monetary loss assigned the stolen property.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

- Of the 100,624 actual larceny offenses that occurred in Minnesota in 1978, 20,301 were cleared by arrest, representing a 20 percent clearance rate. Of the 20,301 larceny offenses that were cleared, 7,876 were cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.*

*Cases where an adult and a juvenile are arrested for a case are not counted as cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.

- Larceny in 1978 represented a crime rate of 2,541 per 100,000 population.
- Of the total 102,607 larceny offenses reported for 1978, 1,983 were listed as unfounded.
- The total number of larcenies for 1978 amounted to 64 percent of the total property crime figures with 276 averaged each day.

LARCENY SCENARIO

A 16 year old, white male is legally in a building in an urban area open to the public and takes property valued at \$155.00 that is not exposed for sale. The offender has a one in five chance of being arrested.

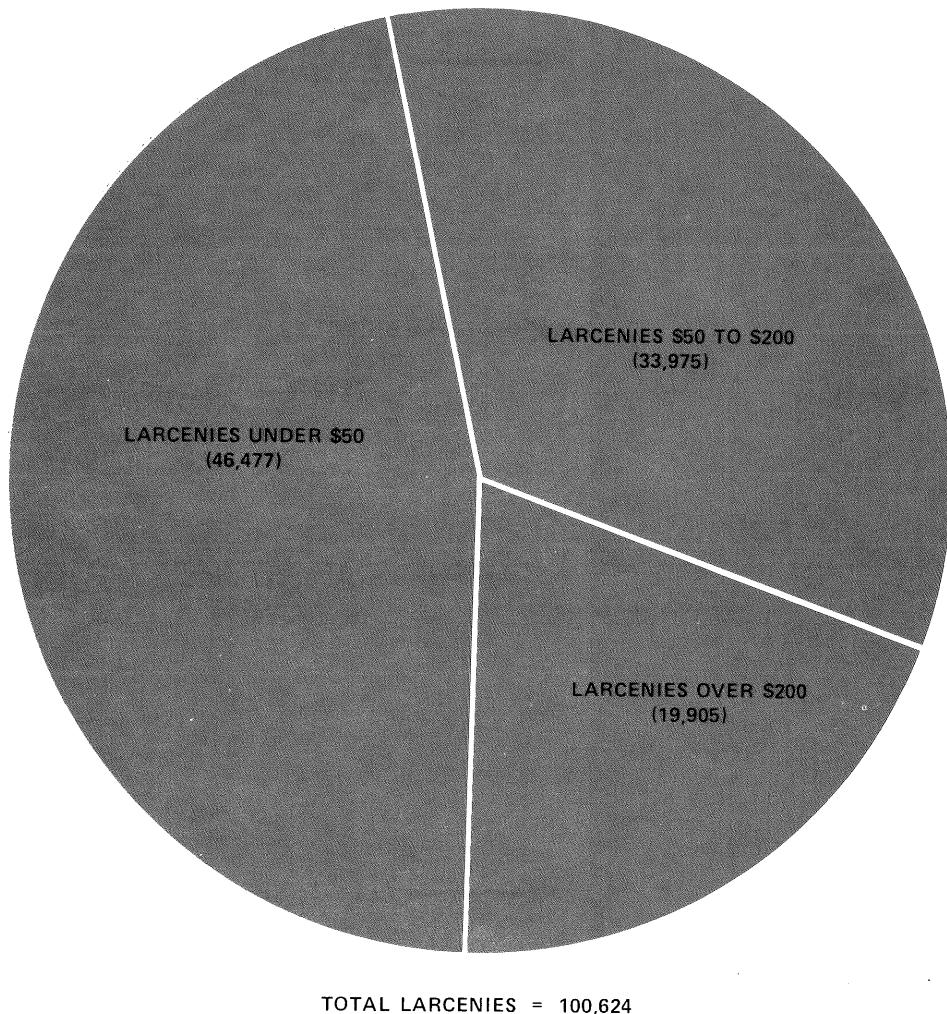


FIGURE 14
COMPARISON OF LARCENY THEFTS BY VALUE
REPORTED IN MINNESOTA FOR 1978

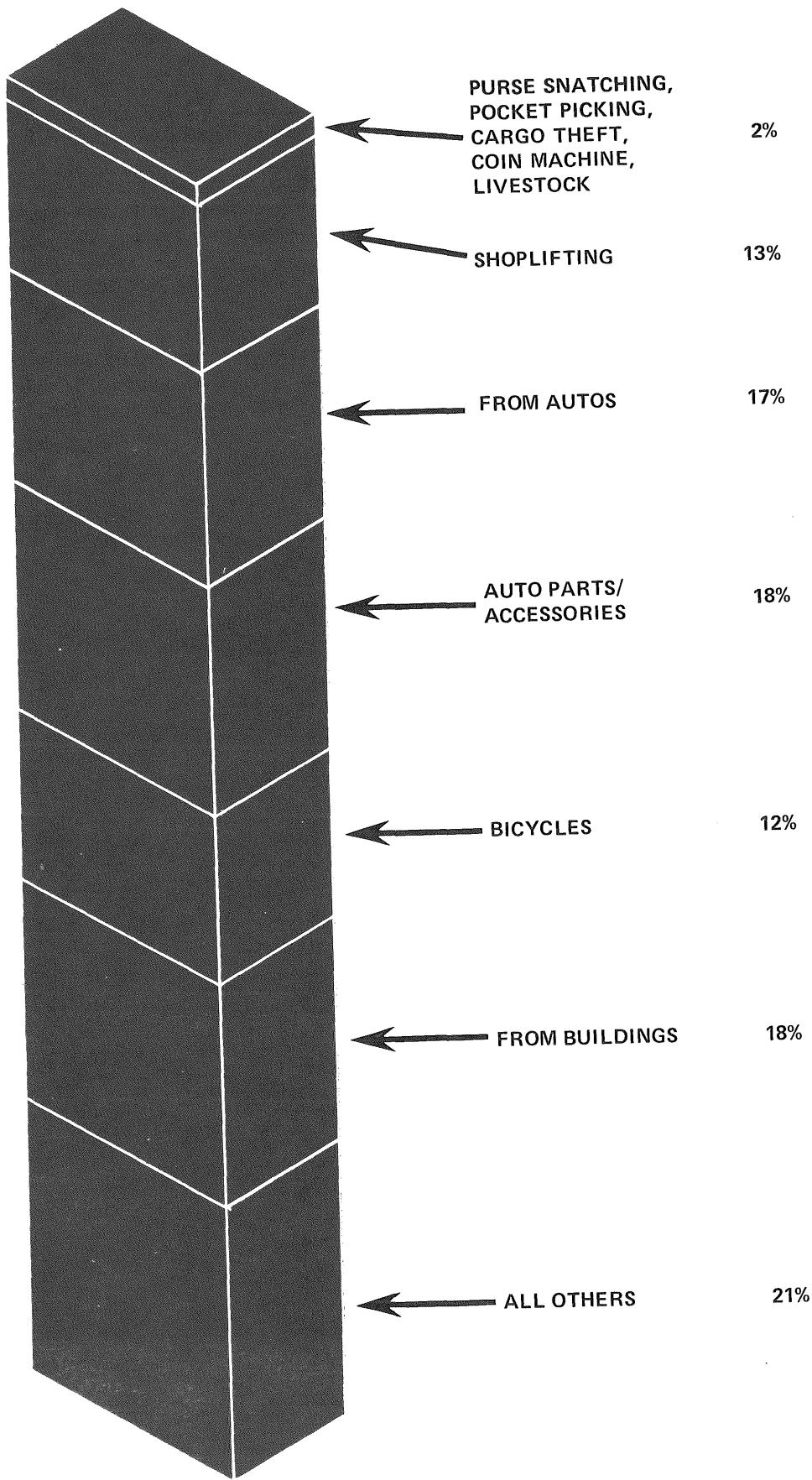


FIGURE 15
PERCENT OF TOTAL LARCENY OFFENSES BY TYPE FOR 1978

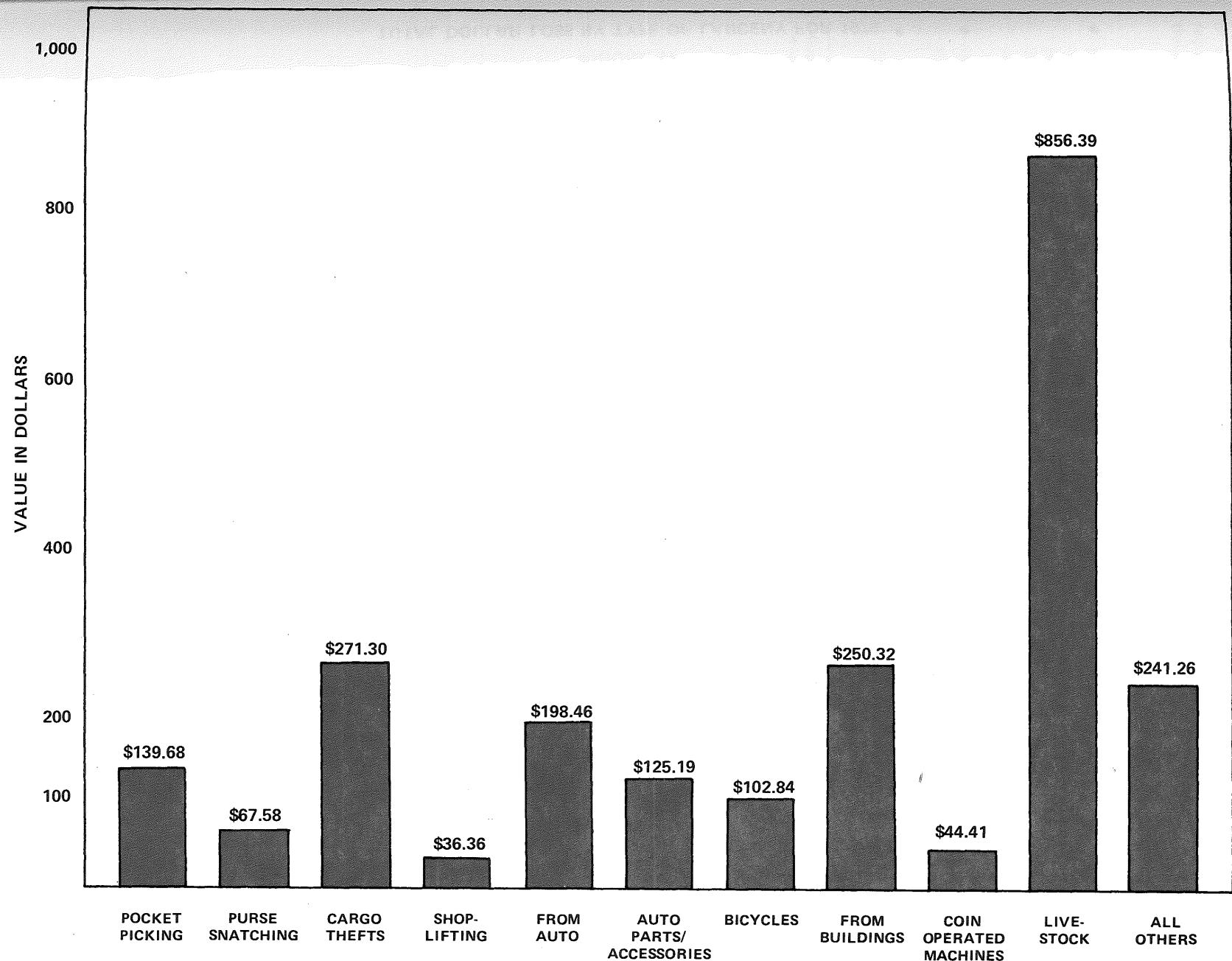


FIGURE 16
AVERAGE STOLEN PROPERTY LOSS PER TYPE OF LARCENY FOR 1978

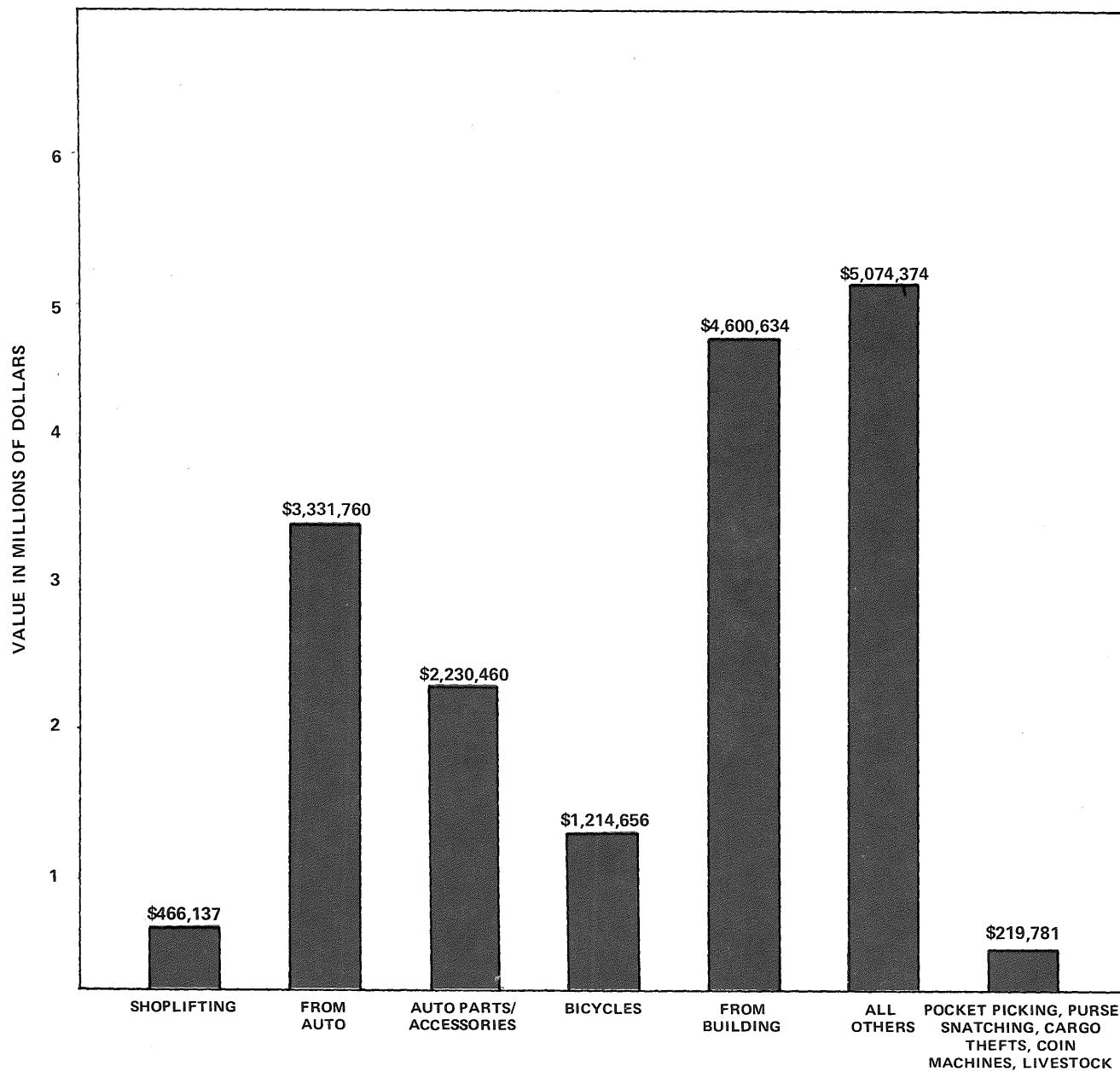


FIGURE 17
TOTAL DOLLAR LOSS BY TYPE OF LARCENY FOR 1978

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor Vehicle Theft is the larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle. This includes all vehicles that can be registered as such; "joyriding" thefts are included under this category.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

- In Minnesota during 1978, there were 12,911 actual thefts reported to have occurred. Of that total, 3,276 were cleared by arrest, indicating a clearance rate of 25 percent. Out of the total offenses cleared by arrest, 1,356 were cleared with the arrest of a juvenile.*
- Motor vehicle thefts in 1978 represented a crime rate of 326 per 100,000 population.
- Of the 14,620 motor vehicle thefts reported in 1978, 1,709 offenses were unfounded.

*Cases where an adult and a juvenile are arrested for a case are not counted as cleared by the arrest of a juvenile.

- In 1978, motor vehicle thefts represented 8.2 percent of the total property crimes which averaged 35 per day.
- Of the 12,911 motor vehicles stolen in 1978, 6,325 or 49 percent were recovered.
- Of the 12,911 vehicles reported stolen, 9,504 were auto theft, 1,560 were trucks/buses and 1,847 were vehicles such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motorscooters, etc.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT SCENARIO

An automobile valued at \$1,657.00 is stolen in an urban area. There is a little better than 49 percent chance the vehicle will be recovered and it will likely be recovered within the same jurisdiction in which it was stolen. The offender has a one in four chance of being arrested. If arrested, it will be a 16 year old, white male.

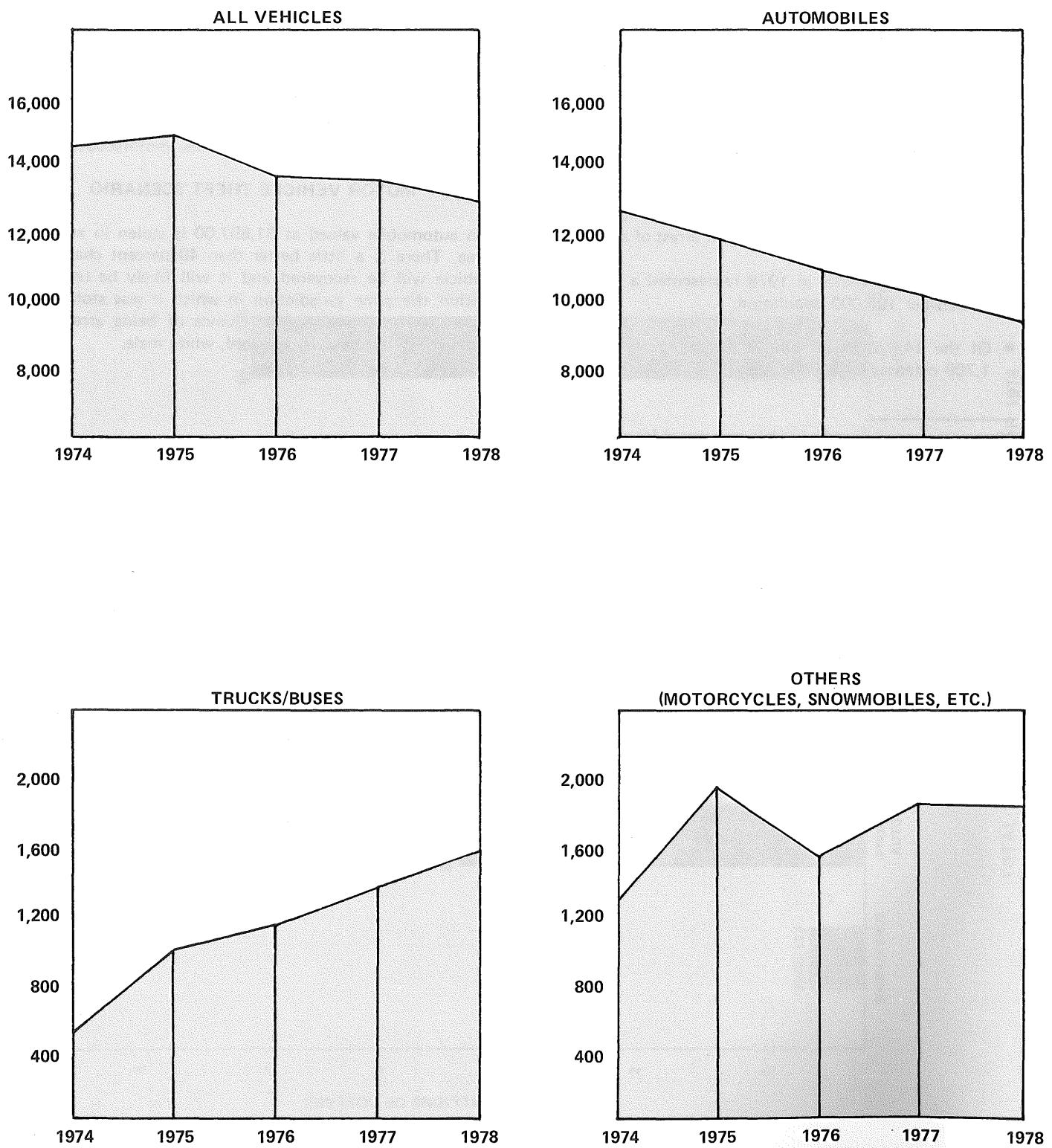


FIGURE 18
STOLEN VEHICLES BY TYPE
1974-1978

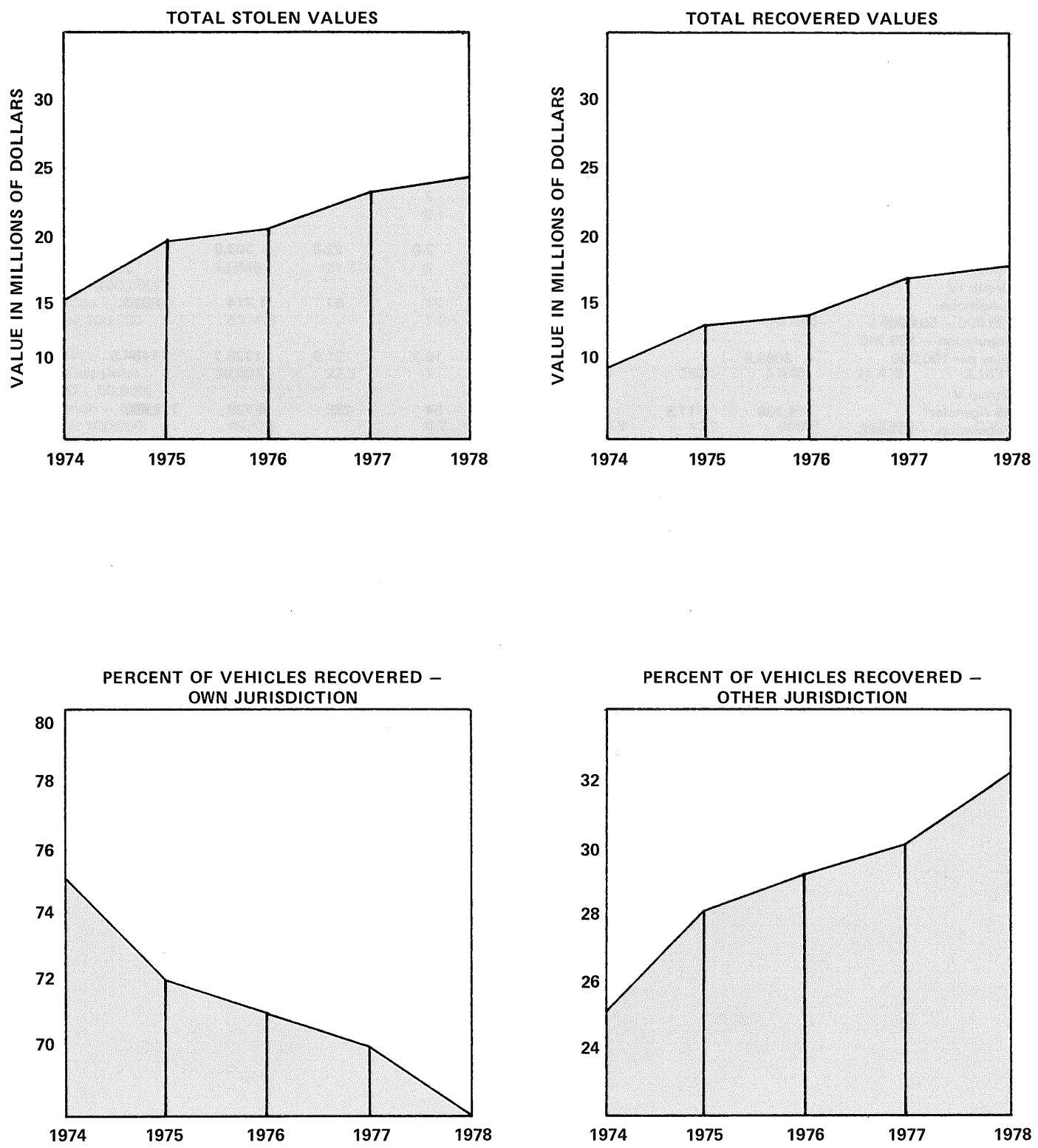


FIGURE 19
COMPARISON OF MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN AND RECOVERED
1974-1978

TABLE 4
1978 CRIME INDEX FOR POPULATION GROUPS
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

Population Group	Index Crimes	% Index Crimes Cleared	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Vehicle Theft
Groups I and II									
Group III									
2 Agencies (50,000 – 100,000)	1,088	20.9	4	4	2	23	306	671	78
Population – 101,032									
Rate per 100,000	1077.2		4.0	4.0	2.0	22.8	303.0	664.4	77.2
Group IV									
4 Agencies (25,000 – 50,000)	3,986	15.4	3	16	21	67	1,714	1,915	250
Population – 129,240									
Rate per 100,000	3089.9		2.3	12.4	16.3	51.9	1328.7	1484.5	193.8
Group V									
46 Agencies*	14,136	17.9	5	43	54	238	4,728	7,992	1,076
Population – 731,968									
Rate per 100,000	1933.8		0.7	5.9	7.4	32.6	646.8	1093.3	147.2
Group VI									
34 Agencies (Under 10,000)	4,350	17.1	8	15	11	96	1,302	2,608	310
Population – 251,146									
Rate per 100,000	1733.1		3.2	6.0	4.4	38.2	518.7	1039.0	123.5
Total									
86 Agencies	23,560	17.4	20	78	88	424	8,050	13,186	1,714
Population – 1,213,386									
Rate per 100,000	1942.3		1.6	6.4	7.3	35.0	663.6	1087.1	141.3

*Cottonwood County sheriff's office delinquent.

TABLE 5
1978 CRIME INDEX FOR POPULATION GROUPS
MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Population Group	Index Crimes	% Index Crimes Cleared	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Vehicle Theft
Group I 2 Municipalities (Over 250,000) Population — 672,809 Rate per 100,000	50,704	19.5	41	446	2,478	1,885	17,498	23,521	4,835
Group III 3 Municipalities (50,000 — 100,000) Population — 239,584 Rate per 100,000	12,845	21.3	3	53	170	184	2,580	8,857	998
Group IV 19 Municipalities (25,000 — 50,000) Population — 663,811 Rate per 100,000	30,301	22.9	1	102	310	282	5,940	21,478	2,188
Group V 40 Municipalities (10,000 — 25,000) Population — 619,089 Rate per 100,000	26,679	19.9	7	59	223	250	5,263	19,188	1,689
Groups VI and VII 123 Municipalities* (Under 10,000) Population — 551,050 Rate per 100,000	20,400	18.1	9	57	136	269	4,134	14,327	1,468
Total 187 Municipalities Population — 2,746,343 Rate per 100,000	140,929	20.3	61	717	3,317	2,870	35,415	87,371	11,178
			2.2	26.1	120.8	104.5	1289.7	3181.8	407.1

*South International Falls and Cold Spring PD's delinquent.

MINNESOTA PROPERTY CRIME VALUE INFORMATION

1978 PROPERTY CRIME INFORMATION FOR MINNESOTA

Information on property stolen and recovered in Minnesota for the offenses of criminal homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft is reflected in the following tables and figures.

Table 6 indicates that the property type category of Stolen Vehicles had the highest stolen value of property taken in the state in 1978. The Livestock category

showed the lowest amount of stolen value for property taken during that year. The highest recovered value reported reflected the Vehicle category while the lowest recovered value reported was Livestock. Table 7 indicates a more specific itemization of property stolen/recovered and the associated monetary values. Figure 20 shows the average dollar loss to property offenses in Minnesota for the past year. Figure 21 reflects what proportion of an average dollar was lost to the robbery, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft offenses during 1978.

TABLE 6
TOTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED IN MINNESOTA FOR 1978

Property Type	Stolen Value	Recovered Value
Currency/Notes	\$ 3,613,163	\$ 198,572
Jewelry/Metals	2,872,814	158,524
Clothing/Furs	1,129,367	149,067
Locally Stolen Autos	24,417,516	17,454,391
Office Equipment	432,209	45,906
TV/Radio/Stereo	5,876,235	367,878
Firearms	812,665	178,466
Household Items	572,891	50,390
Consumer Items	439,506	63,809
Livestock	192,762	10,764
Miscellaneous	<u>15,792,024</u>	<u>1,574,438</u>
Total	\$56,151,152	\$20,252,205

Stolen values are based on the "fair market value" at the time of theft. Recovered values are determined by "fair market value" at the time of recovery, less any damage or depreciation.

TABLE 7
MINNESOTA PROPERTY INFORMATION BY PROPERTY TYPE
FOR STOLEN/RECOVERED VALUES IN 1978

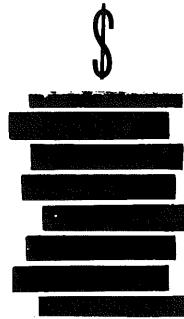
Property Type	Stolen Value	Recovered Value		Total Recovered
		Within Jurisdiction	Outside Jurisdiction	
Passenger Vehicles/Trucks	\$13,784,278	\$5,529,578	\$5,266,890	\$10,796,468
Snowmobiles/ATV's	631,600	182,056	56,642	238,698
Motorcycle/Mini-Bike	678,067	182,780	85,602	268,382
Other Motor Vehicles	844,073	218,277	137,504	355,781
Currency/Bonds	2,749,864	211,240	54,188	265,428
Camera Equipment	439,860	28,984	6,963	35,947
Clothing	571,751	109,081	3,030	112,111
Furs	73,216	2,094	135	2,229
Guns	594,284	49,834	12,243	62,077
Household Appliances	404,729	25,461	1,670	27,131
Jewelry/Metals	1,831,241	102,998	33,229	136,227
Cattle	88,650	2,820	0	2,820
Swine	41,599	0	0	0
Musical Instruments	187,500	25,485	2,536	28,021
Sheep	10,025	1,545	0	1,545
Office Equipment	259,556	31,358	9,842	41,200
Personal Accessories	214,273	29,389	3,001	32,390
Radio/TV and Sound	3,608,786	295,804	47,289	343,093
Sports Equipment	2,098,218	255,315	101,837	357,152
Bicycles	1,071,784	218,693	60,850	279,543
Viewing Equipment	50,418	2,143	1,580	3,723
Auto Parts/Equipment	1,460,469	92,369	116,475	208,844
Livestock/All Other	58,313	3,219	3,600	6,819
Consumer Items	368,007	113,427	29,271	142,698
Equipment/Tool/Measuring	3,291,185	323,514	145,244	468,758
Other	3,315,790	375,489	51,546	427,035
Totals	\$38,727,536	\$8,412,953	\$6,231,167	\$14,644,120



ALL PROPERTY
OFFENSES
(\$352.18)



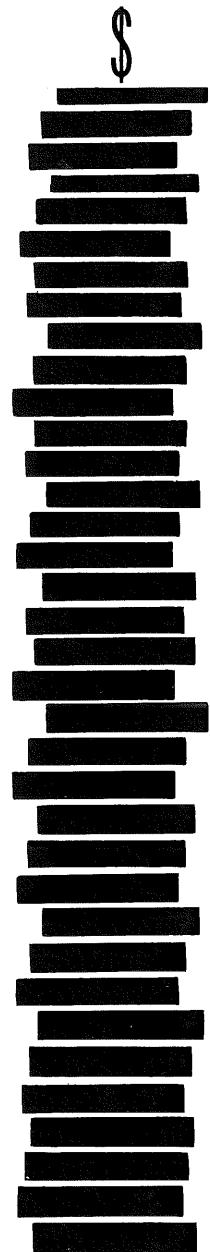
LARCENY
(\$170.31)



BURGLARY
(\$338.89)



ROBBERY
(\$245.66)



MOTOR VEHICLE
THEFT
(\$1,814.32)

FIGURE 20
AVERAGE COST PER PROPERTY OFFENSE IN MINNESOTA IN 1978

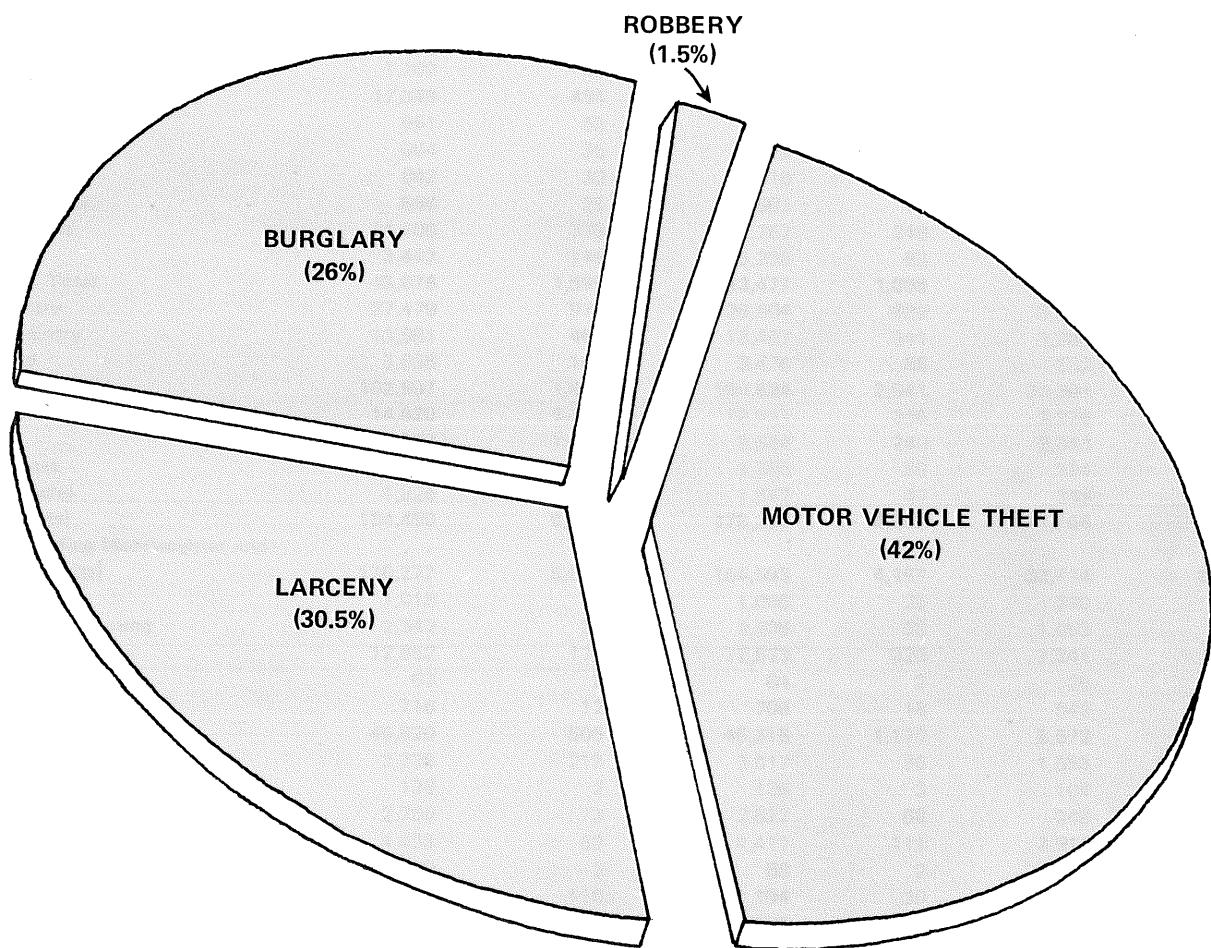


FIGURE 21
PERCENTAGE OF DOLLAR LOST TO SERIOUS CRIMES
IN MINNESOTA FOR 1978

ADDITIONAL STATEWIDE OFFENSE INFORMATION

In addition to the aforementioned crime index information and property crime values, there are additional sources of offense information included as a part of Minnesota Offense Information.

Table 8 contains statewide summary information for total Part I and Part II offenses for 1978. The first column is the offenses listed according to crime category numbers 1-26 described in Section I of this publication. The remaining columns give the number of offenses, unfounded offenses, the crime rate, offenses cleared by arrest, and offenses cleared by arrest of a juvenile.

Table 9 encompasses 1978 statewide data relating to property loss. The first portion of the table refers to the

various property types and the corresponding stolen and/or recovered value. The rest of the table lists the Part I offenses broken down into sub-categories and the value of the property stolen or recovered for each offense.

Table 10 provides summary information including the crime rate, population, crime index and percent cleared for urban-rural, the various Governor's Crime Commission regions, and the reporting agencies in Minnesota for 1978.

Table 11 depicts summary Minnesota Crime Index information for the years 1936-1978, and also includes state population and crime rate.

TABLE 8
1978 STATEWIDE OFFENSE AND CLEARANCE INFORMATION

Offense Categories	Offenses Known or Reported	Unfounded Complaints	Total Actual Offenses	Crime Rate	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest	Cleared by Arrest Persons Under 18
Murder/Non-Negligent	92	11	81	2	56	4
Negligent Manslaughter	67	30	37	1	14	1
Rape — Total	882	87	795	20	408	45
Forcible	669	63	606	15	329	24
Attempted	213	24	189	5	79	21
Robbery — Total	3,557	150	3,407	86	961	298
Firearm	1,278	29	1,249	32	384	71
Knife/Cutting	369	12	357	9	118	41
Other Weapon	201	13	188	5	56	16
Strong Arm	1,709	96	1,613	41	403	170
Assault — Total	17,549	484	17,065	431	11,167	1,479
Gun	951	53	898	23	583	63
Knife/Cutting	964	35	929	23	624	125
Other Weapon	842	32	810	20	571	103
Hands, Feet, etc.	686	25	661	17	413	45
Other Assaults	14,106	339	13,767	348	8,976	1,143
Assault	3,443	145	3,298	83	2,191	336
Burglary — Total	45,076	1,599	43,477	1,098	5,521	2,085
Forced Entry	27,479	975	26,504	669	3,789	1,400
Unlawful Entry	13,961	464	13,497	341	1,380	571
Attempted	3,636	160	3,476	88	352	114
Larceny — Total	102,607	1,983	100,624	2,541	20,301	7,876
Auto Theft — Total	14,620	1,709	12,911	326	3,276	1,356
Autos	10,977	1,473	9,504	240	2,543	1,078
Trucks/Buses	1,718	158	1,560	39	384	137
Other Vehicles	1,925	78	1,847	47	349	141
Part I — Total	184,450	6,053	178,397	4,505	41,704	13,144
Total (Excluding Manslaughter and Other Assaults)	170,277	5,684	164,593	4,157	32,714	12,000
Arson	1,018	12	1,006	25	280	129
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,342	36	2,306	58	1,063	241
Fraud	12,852	179	12,673	320	7,341	120
Embezzlement	67	3	64	2	26	—
Stolen Property	718	12	706	18	542	156
Vandalism	46,820	505	46,315	1,170	5,572	1,221
Weapons	3,236	219	3,017	76	1,553	245
Prostitution	138	2	136	3	104	—
Other Sex Offenses	2,750	73	2,677	68	948	139
Narcotic	4,493	82	4,411	111	3,916	1,193
Gambling	90	2	88	2	63	2
Family/Children	1,304	110	1,194	30	608	13
D.U.I.	15,811	123	15,688	396	15,279	373
Liquor Laws	4,984	62	4,922	124	4,417	2,001
Disorderly	20,133	611	19,522	493	11,192	583
Vagrancy	75	1	74	2	47	1
Other (Except Traffic)	17,407	751	16,656	421	9,141	1,573
Part II — Total (Excluding Other Assaults)	134,238	2,783	131,455	3,320	62,092	7,990
Part II — Total	148,344	3,122	145,222	3,667	71,068	9,133
Grand Total	318,688	8,836	309,852	7,825	103,796	21,134

TABLE 9
1978 STATEWIDE PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Information	Number of Offenses	Stolen Value	Recovered Value
Currency Notes		\$ 3,613,163	\$ 198,572
Jewelry/Metals		2,872,814	158,524
Clothing/Furs		1,129,367	149,067
Locally Stolen Autos	24,417,516		17,454,391
Office Equipment	432,209		45,906
TV/Radio/Stereo	5,876,235		367,878
Firearms	812,665		178,466
Household Items	572,891		50,390
Consumer Items	439,506		63,809
Livestock	192,762		10,764
Miscellaneous	15,792,024		1,574,438
Total Property		\$56,151,152	\$20,252,205
 Murder/Non-Negligent	81	\$ 716	
Forcible Rape	795	17,016	
Highway	1,517	177,935	
Commercial House	553	238,849	
Gas/Service Station	318	79,904	
Convenience Store	319	81,663	
Residence	322	105,052	
Bank	48	101,308	
Miscellaneous	330	52,260	
Total Robbery	3,407	836,971	
 Residence/Night	11,010	3,450,831	
Residence/Day	8,125	2,793,157	
Residence/Unknown	10,949	3,555,129	
Non-Residence/Night	7,827	3,094,047	
Non-Residence/Day	870	206,502	
Non-Residence/Unknown	4,696	1,634,236	
Total Burglary	43,477	14,733,902	
 Larceny Over \$200	19,905	12,935,641	
Larceny \$50-\$200	33,975	3,577,192	
Larceny Under \$50	46,744	624,969	
Total Larceny	100,624	17,137,802	
 Auto Theft	12,911	23,424,745	
Grand Total	161,295	\$56,151,152	
 Pocket Picking	229	31,988	
Purse Snatching	719	48,588	
Cargo Thefts	73	19,805	
Shoplifting	12,820	466,137	
From Autos	16,778	3,331,760	
Auto Parts/Accessories	17,817	2,230,460	
Bicycles	11,811	1,214,656	
From Buildings	18,379	4,600,634	
Coin Machines	818	36,330	
Livestock	97	83,070	
All Other	21,083	5,074,374	
Total	100,624	\$17,137,802	
 Autos — Stolen Locally/Recovered Locally	4,285		
Autos — Stolen Locally/Recovered Not Locally	2,040		
Autos — Stolen Not Locally/Recovered Locally	846		
Total Stolen/Recovered	6,325		

TABLE 10
MINNESOTA SUMMARY INFORMATION
RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS (AND PERCENT CLEARED), 1978

Area	Population*	Crime** Index	Part II	Total	% Cleared Total
State	3,959,729	4,157	3,667	7,825	33
Urban	2,746,343	5,132	4,113	9,246	32
Rural	1,213,386	1,942	2,372	4,314	36
GCC — 1	95,912	2,573	3,585	6,158	48
GCC — 2	56,527	3,949	3,819	7,770	40
GCC — 3	321,573	3,956	5,615	9,570	32
GCC — 4	187,096	2,923	3,594	6,518	36
GCC — D	409,969	2,739	2,657	5,396	37
GCC — E	290,848	1,578	2,123	3,701	44
GCC — 9	227,197	2,409	3,456	5,865	40
GCC — 10	397,485	3,041	4,203	7,244	32
GCC — 11	1,973,122	5,485	3,534	9,021	30
Aitkin	16,000	3,981	1,894	5,875	17
Anoka	10,023	4,101	3,861	7,962	25
Anoka	14,040	5,456	4,879	10,335	36
Blaine	28,572	6,510	5,645	12,162	19
Circle Pines/Lexington	6,498	5,248	7,895	13,143	48
Columbia Heights	22,975	5,014	5,079	10,094	30
Coon Rapids	36,881	4,349	6,353	10,702	34
Fridley	32,491	5,306	7,916	13,222	40
Lino Lakes	4,229	4,327	11,090	15,417	57
Spring Lake Park	7,360	1,209	190	1,399	20
East Bethel	5,438	3,715	3,218	6,951	20
Ham Lake	5,859	3,311	2,594	5,905	18
Andover	8,537	3,057	2,682	5,740	18
Ramsey	6,707	2,475	2,236	4,711	6
Hilltop	1,517	6,065	5,339	11,404	14
Becker	19,055	4,524	3,196	7,720	19
Detroit Lakes	6,945	7,516	10,540	18,056	48
Beltrami	14,962	2,707	3,482	6,196	34
Bemidji	12,038	9,171	8,789	17,960	40
Benton	11,251	1,484	1,102	2,586	30
Sauk Rapids	5,449	2,000	2,753	4,753	63
Big Stone	4,465	448	985	1,433	56
Ortonville	2,917	274	1,988	2,263	97
Blue Earth	22,585	1,718	1,851	3,569	41
Mankato	40,415	4,555	5,055	9,610	38
Brown	9,904	949	2,615	3,564	43
New Ulm	13,259	4,744	8,492	13,236	39
Sleepy Eye	3,200	781	500	1,281	29
Springfield	2,313	562	2,508	3,070	34
Carlton	15,784	1,628	2,553	4,181	42
Cloquet	12,040	4,228	6,470	10,698	40
Carver	20,059	1,082	1,690	2,772	32
Chanhassen	6,045	2,200	2,217	4,417	32
Chaska	7,295	3,372	3,783	7,156	40
Waconia	2,771	2,634	3,717	6,351	28
Cass	20,000	4,550	5,875	10,425	37
Chippewa	8,793	807	1,069	1,876	53
Montevideo	5,349	1,851	1,982	3,832	42
Chisago	21,199	4,736	8,081	12,817	54
Clay	9,639	2,293	1,701	3,994	20
Dilworth	2,740	292	511	803	82
Moorhead	32,101	3,405	4,723	8,127	37
Clearwater	8,422	2,042	3,016	5,058	53
Cook	4,223	2,771	—	2,771	4

TABLE 10 (Continued)

Area	Population*	Crime** Index	Part II	Total	% Cleared Total
Cottonwood	(A)				
Windom	3,949	2,076	2,963	5,039	46
Crow Wing	23,564	3,285	1,944	5,228	12
Brainerd	12,837	5,546	6,871	12,417	33
Crosby	2,399	7,086	4,877	11,963	30
Dakota	12,935	1,739	2,698	4,438	8
Burnsville	32,971	5,763	5,890	11,653	31
Farmington	4,357	3,902	7,413	11,315	53
Hastings	13,601	2,889	3,294	6,183	42
Mendota Heights	7,488	2,711	3,499	6,210	29
Rosemount	4,918	3,640	2,501	6,141	15
South St. Paul	26,138	3,137	2,621	5,758	6
West St. Paul	20,029	5,862	3,345	9,207	22
Eagan	19,276	3,912	8,238	12,150	46
Inver Grove Heights	16,720	5,437	6,770	12,207	31
Apple Valley	15,498	2,987	6,065	9,053	48
Lakeville	12,159	4,671	13,842	18,513	37
Dodge	13,700	1,949	4,197	6,146	41
Douglas	17,307	1,427	1,046	2,473	28
Alexandria	6,731	3,714	1,174	4,888	39
Faribault	13,594	1,295	1,442	2,737	49
Blue Earth	4,096	708	781	1,489	61
Wells	2,810	712	747	1,459	37
Fillmore	18,425	727	1,384	2,111	58
Spring Valley	2,490	2,851	1,888	4,739	31
Freeborn	14,783	1,623	2,280	3,903	46
Albert Lea	20,328	4,393	6,784	11,177	41
Goodhue	20,730	1,737	1,809	3,546	19
Cannon Falls	2,384	1,174	1,174	2,349	—
Red Wing	14,146	4,277	3,506	7,783	19
Kenyon	1,740	2,701	4,310	7,011	38
Grant	7,700	1,961	3,701	5,662	41
Hennepin	9,898	1,798	2,374	4,173	49
Bloomington	77,700 ✓	5,203	4,185	9,389	37
Brooklyn Center	34,645 ✓	5,424	4,581	10,004	36
Brooklyn Park	33,151 ✓	6,190	6,458	12,648	24
Crystal	28,895 ✓	4,053	3,444	7,496	38
Deephaven	3,863 ✓	3,029	3,987	7,015	20
Edina	47,458 ✓	3,523	2,379	5,902	31
South Lake Minnetonka	9,269 ✓	4,337	5,168	9,505	30
Golden Valley	24,108 ✓	3,841	7,002	10,843	37
Hopkins	16,196 ✓	6,039	5,551	11,589	27
Minneapolis	390,294 ✓	7,170	853 (B)	8,030	23
Minnetonka	37,167 ✓	3,624	6,963	10,587	53
Mound	9,035 ✓	6,242	4,649	10,891	27
New Hope	22,784 ✓	3,849	3,309	7,159	38
Orono	7,105 ✓	3,800	6,179	9,979	22
Osseo	2,946 ✓	7,400	4,888	12,288	7
Plymouth	25,534 ✓	4,214	5,322	9,536	37
Richfield	43,164 ✓	3,146	2,808	5,954	36
Robbinsdale	16,204 ✓	4,573	3,357	7,930	24
St. Anthony	9,715 ✓	5,795	3,973	9,768	27
St. Louis Park	49,103 ✓	3,935	4,130	8,065	43
Wayzata	3,930 ✓	3,817	2,494	6,310	15
University of Minnesota	(C)				
Metro Airport	(C)				
Eden Prairie	8,946 ✓	6,103	7,948	14,051	34
Maple Grove	11,294 ✓	2,532	2,966	5,507	23
Minnetrista	3,241 ✓	2,252	1,728	3,980	30
Champlin	7,610 ✓	3,219	2,746	5,966	24
Medina	2,548 ✓	1,099	314	1,413	28

TABLE 10 (Continued)

Area	Population*	Crime** Index	Part II	Total	% Cleared Total
Corcoran	3,143	668	223	891	11
Dayton	3,548	902	2,988	3,890	14
Minnetonka Beach	598	4,849	4,849	9,699	24
Long Lake	1,720	3,895	7,151	11,047	24
Maple Plain	1,370	4,015	5,474	9,489	22
Houston	11,921	1,057	2,852	3,909	75
Caledonia	2,939	2,042	2,790	4,832	41
LaCrescent	3,460	3,324	6,069	9,393	50
Hubbard	9,014	2,962	998	3,961	22
Park Rapids	3,005	3,527	699	4,226	54
Isanti	17,328	1,373	923	2,297	11
Cambridge	3,272	4,493	3,820	8,313	35
Itasca	30,970	2,599	4,391	6,991	51
Grand Rapids	7,643	4,422	4,383	8,805	47
Jackson	10,387	905	1,059	1,964	16
Jackson	3,430	2,391	1,603	3,994	14
Kanabec	8,526	2,944	1,407	4,351	21
Mora	2,774	4,434	2,559	6,994	29
Kandiyohi	19,166	2,051	1,884	3,934	44
Willmar	15,834	2,930	4,996	7,926	61
Kittson	6,530	1,608	1,853	3,461	48
Koochiching	7,314	4,553	3,623	8,176	19
International Falls	6,807	5,509	4,290	9,799	25
South International Falls	(A)				
Lac Qui Parle	8,976	869	813	1,682	29
Madison	2,198	2,866	2,411	5,278	41
Lake	5,258	2,644	2,320	4,964	43
Silver Bay	3,378	1,273	592	1,865	40
Two Harbors	4,519	929	89	1,018	7
Lake of the Woods	3,786	2,985	5,494	8,479	62
LeSueur	13,900	1,518	1,921	3,439	36
LeSueur	3,893	1,978	950	2,928	18
Montgomery	2,383	755	420	1,175	46
Lincoln	7,950	1,094	1,686	2,780	30
Lyon	10,929	1,006	851	1,857	30
Marshall	10,194	4,414	9,015	13,429	58
Tracy	2,347	2,940	7,669	10,609	56
McLeod	15,204	750	1,822	2,572	39
Glencoe	4,503	2,443	3,420	5,863	45
Hutchinson	10,193	2,943	6,936	9,879	63
Mahnomen	5,300	1,226	132	1,358	22
Marshall	13,460	557	669	1,226	33
Martin	12,968	1,118	2,761	3,879	36
Fairmont	10,786	4,691	5,099	9,790	27
Meeker	13,171	1,473	2,194	3,667	28
Litchfield	5,178	2,897	3,399	6,296	24
Mille Lacs	13,240	3,844	4,154	7,998	32
Princeton	2,760	5,725	5,181	10,906	37
Morrison	18,814	1,919	3,556	5,475	46
Little Falls	7,969	4,455	5,634	10,089	58
Mower	20,141	1,216	1,713	2,929	35
Austin	27,859	3,374	5,413	8,787	43
Murray	12,400	573	177	750	98
Nicollet	7,813	896	7,744	8,639	79
North Mankato	7,516	3,832	4,856	8,688	24
St. Peter	7,952	4,037	3,395	7,432	33
Nobles	12,512	727	807	1,535	31
Worthington	10,788	2,966	2,948	5,914	25
Norman	9,085	1,233	914	2,146	20
Olmsted	23,070	2,731	3,372	6,107	24
Rochester	63,693	4,669	5,954	10,623	32
Stewartville	4,637	2,933	3,019	5,952	20

TABLE 10 (Continued)

Area	Population*	Crime** Index	Part II	Total	% Cleared Total
Otter Tail	33,310	2,273	2,849	5,122	33
Fergus Falls	13,158	3,861	7,334	11,195	47
Pennington	5,366	1,975	4,137	6,113	53
Thief River Falls	8,641	6,562	7,684	14,246	51
Pine	17,792	4,693	2,799	7,492	31
Pipestone	6,423	638	1,697	2,335	45
Pipestone	4,839	3,244	2,893	6,138	32
Polk	17,310	1,242	2,057	3,299	54
Crookston	9,474	1,900	158	2,058	12
East Grand Forks	8,616	6,964	17,166	24,130	56
Pope	8,640	2,118	1,887	4,005	9
Glenwood	2,360	3,347	4,703	8,051	44
Ramsey	6,519	3,559	2,991	6,550	23
Arden Hills	5,651 ✓	4,813	4,088	8,901	25
Falcon Heights	5,412 ✓	3,936	3,307	7,243	33
Lauderdale	2,398 ✓	3,003	4,504	7,506	9
Maplewood	26,964 ✓	5,678	5,433	11,111	40
Moundsview	12,808 ✓	3,115	1,343	4,466	28
New Brighton	22,444	3,422	2,410	5,832	19
North St. Paul	12,378 ✓	3,757	4,863	8,620	50
Roseville	35,302 ✓	5,708	6,323	12,030	19
St. Paul	282,515	7,137	741 (B)	7,878	29
White Bear Lake	24,220	3,646	3,402	7,048	31
Little Canada	6,676	7,400	5,977	13,376	34
Shoreview	14,406	4,338	4,276	8,614	26
Vadnais Heights	4,093	5,595	5,644	11,239	30
North Oaks	2,631	4,029	5,967	9,996	27
Red Lake	5,600	2,589	339	2,929	13
Redwood	12,771	478	305	783	7
Redwood Falls	6,062	2,474	2,210	4,685	32
Renville	17,037	540	205	745	5
Olivia	3,513	370	342	712	68
Rice	12,639	2,065	4,320	6,385	19
Faribault	16,590	5,105	10,169	15,274	25
Northfield	11,655	1,184	944	2,128	11
Rock	6,174	777	308	1,085	1
Luverne	4,615	2,427	823	3,250	—
Roseau	9,408	2,881	3,008	5,889	40
Roseau	2,422	3,799	4,377	8,175	47
St. Louis	38,607	3,416	5,421	8,838	42
Aurora	2,586	3,248	4,872	8,121	48
Babbitt	2,946	1,086	5,363	6,449	48
Chisholm	7,180	1,058	2,618	3,677	40
Duluth	98,191	5,935	9,907	15,843	26
Ely	5,245	153	267	419	86
Eveleth	5,025	2,627	2,786	5,413	25
Gilbert	2,490	1,606	482	2,088	21
Hibbing	16,208	4,140	3,171	7,311	29
Hoyt Lakes	4,020	1,020	398	1,418	28
Mountain Iron	1,597	10,207	11,021	21,227	51
Proctor	2,904	4,683	10,399	15,083	44
Virginia	13,568	3,250	4,238	7,488	44
Hermantown	7,070	2,178	1,839	4,017	41
Scott	11,652	2,918	7,158	10,076	52
Belle Plaine	2,988	3,380	4,217	7,597	51
Jordan	2,853	4,522	6,239	10,761	34
New Prague	3,109	2,991	5,018	8,009	33
Shakopee	11,915	4,792	6,001	10,793	42
Savage	4,398	3,524	4,366	7,890	38
Prior Lake	7,103	3,562	3,168	6,730	15
Sherburne	21,368	856	356	1,212	22
Elk River	3,082	260	1,298	1,557	90

TABLE 10 (Continued)

Area	Population*	Crime** Index	Part II	Total	% Cleared Total
Sibley	17,000	518	3,194	3,712	73
Stearns	50,935	730	493	1,223	13
St. Cloud	45,000	5,524	4,489	10,013	38
Sauk Center	3,778	1,429	371	1,800	10
Waite Park	3,390	885	1,976	2,861	66
Sartell	3,000	2,000	3,900	5,900	31
Cold Spring	(A)				
Steele	11,641	1,572	4,115	5,687	40
Owatonna	17,359	3,658	7,575	11,233	43
Stevens	5,777	1,575	1,939	3,514	43
Morris	6,223	3,969	4,017	7,987	38
Swift	9,425	1,210	679	1,889	8
Benson	3,775	3,762	3,364	7,126	32
Todd	17,326	739	745	1,483	37
Long Prairie	2,514	1,034	1,074	2,108	58
Staples	2,684	1,677	1,379	3,055	32
Traverse	6,100	311	197	508	39
Wabasha	8,989	2,002	957	2,959	18
Lake City	4,180	813	96	909	13
Plainview	2,379	1,303	799	2,102	44
Wabasha	2,452	204	41	245	17
Wadena	7,864	852	903	1,755	33
Wadena	4,854	3,193	2,513	5,707	48
Waseca	8,944	1,286	1,822	3,108	27
Waseca	8,091	4,054	4,079	8,132	27
Washington	26,353	4,189	5,597	9,786	32
Bayport	3,163	948	126	1,075	9
Forest Lake	4,156	10,828	9,673	20,500	25
Mahntomedi	4,140	4,614	7,246	11,860	33
Newport	3,501	4,484	6,227	10,711	26
St. Paul Park	5,647	4,339	4,976	9,315	25
Stillwater	12,030	4,198	5,079	9,277	27
Cottage Grove	17,430	4,326	11,595	15,921	30
Oakdale	11,529	4,042	3,877	7,919	14
Lake Elmo	4,795	4,484	8,071	12,555	42
Woodbury	8,659	4,169	10,925	15,094	38
Hugo	3,721	1,451	484	1,935	32
Watonwan	9,228	130	76	206	26
St. James	4,547	1,759	3,893	5,652	65
Wilkin	4,093	2,003	4,300	6,303	52
Breckenridge	5,217	2,856	7,801	10,657	49
Winona	19,085	1,981	744	2,725	20
Winona	24,070	6,332	6,460	12,792	21
Wright	50,097	1,429	802	2,232	33
Buffalo	4,903	1,550	2,346	3,896	46
Yellow Medicine	11,780	722	1,562	2,284	74
Granite Falls	3,601	1,500	1,166	2,666	32

*Estimated 1977 population FBI.

**Crime statistics include all larceny offenses, regardless of value — Part I crimes will be referred to as crime index offenses and do not include negligent manslaughter.

A — Delinquent, population not included in totals.

B — Agency not contributing Part II offenses, simple assault only recorded.

C — Population not calculated.

TABLE 11
CRIME INDEX SUMMARY 1936-1978

Year	Population	Crime Index Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crime Rate
1936	2,563,953	16,753	38	101	788	274	4,778	7,203	3,571	654.6
1937	2,723,798	17,065	35	73	661	180	4,000	8,843	3,273	666.0
1938	2,746,633	19,312	33	127	648	175	4,203	10,984	3,142	702.2
1939	2,769,468	20,139	54	256	649	207	4,665	11,582	2,826	728.2
1940	2,792,300	19,514	35	208	416	210	4,967	11,473	2,205	701.0
1941	2,792,300	18,939	46	237	313	191	4,497	11,445	2,210	680.2
1942	2,792,300	16,444	36	163	271	187	3,665	10,387	1,735	591.2
1943	2,615,554	13,886	38	174	194	126	3,112	8,595	1,647	521.8
1944	2,564,052	13,096	33	138	174	142	3,052	7,986	1,571	498.8
1945	2,556,050	14,903	30	124	284	150	3,333	8,703	2,279	567.8
1946	2,574,628	17,074	36	152	337	195	3,866	10,228	2,260	649.7
1947	2,663,891	17,088	25	158	420	191	3,861	10,189	2,244	631.1
1948	2,716,567	19,226	39	177	469	172	4,514	12,030	1,815	700.4
1949	2,693,651	19,166	23	148	495	158	4,399	11,946	1,997	700.8
1950	2,665,321	19,416	30	199	448	130	4,491	12,245	1,873	719.2
1951	2,869,686	20,931	30	148	418	103	4,708	13,291	2,233	714.8
1952	2,822,386	23,290	23	171	496	152	5,514	14,582	2,352	800.6
1953	2,872,211	26,074	34	222	618	206	6,472	15,698	2,824	895.7
1954	3,138,872	28,582	23	182	764	235	7,532	17,277	2,569	993.5
1955	3,190,641	27,517	28	185	580	197	7,164	16,622	2,741	938.6
1956	3,248,196	34,539	31	181	648	162	8,098	21,972	3,447	1181.6
1957	3,307,232	34,271	43	210	635	171	8,224	21,667	3,321	1168.6
1958	3,369,066	39,012	30	127	703	229	9,504	24,827	3,592	1184.8
1959	3,419,316	39,135	38	78	644	257	9,185	25,021	3,912	1163.8
1960	3,413,964	47,200	40	76	945	329	11,732	29,515	4,563	1400.4
1961	3,458,000	49,348	36	96	932	381	12,489	30,721	4,693	1443.8
1962	3,493,000	52,640	34	124	1,030	475	12,479	33,523	4,975	1574.5
1963	3,407,000	58,196	46	86	1,176	596	13,238	37,916	5,138	1697.3
1964	3,529,000	69,773	51	144	1,295	1,165	18,634	42,171	6,313	2077.0
1965	3,565,000	70,665	56	169	1,433	1,400	18,730	41,756	7,121	2073.6
1966	3,585,000	79,612	77	252	1,758	1,577	20,815	46,367	8,766	2301.5
1967	3,625,000	92,589	65	298	2,410	1,986	25,251	52,154	10,425	2654.0
1968	3,647,000	107,840	80	389	2,965	1,697	29,225	60,746	12,738	3001.0
1969	3,647,000	114,182	76	419	3,024	1,765	29,060	65,605	14,233	3178.4
1970	3,739,327	124,005	75	365	3,422	1,963	30,766	74,243	13,171	3319.6
1971	3,780,797	135,920	89	466	2,987	2,435	33,827	82,811	13,235	3596.4
1972	3,799,660	130,527	94	570	3,290	2,851	36,063	74,529	13,130	3440.0
1973	3,892,140	137,617	97	577	3,454	2,785	39,581	78,026	13,097	3576.4
1974	3,865,004	152,193	113	687	4,071	3,221	43,322	86,248	14,531	3921.7
1975	3,892,819	168,537	124	724	4,068	3,186	46,218	99,295	14,922	4328.0
1976	3,907,310	170,319	94	724	3,178	3,470	44,137	105,018	13,698	4358.5
1977	3,952,492	166,612	102	770	3,404	3,402	44,748	100,604	13,582	4213.2
1978	3,959,729	164,593	81	795	3,407	3,298	43,477	100,624	12,911	4157.4

MINNESOTA ARREST INFORMATION

GENERAL ARREST INFORMATION

Arrest information for Minnesota in 1978 is presented with a state total concerning age, sex, and race factors. Data has also been tabulated for the specific kinds of narcotic arrests and the individuals involved.

The total number of arrests involving criminal offenses in the state in 1978 was 94,507*, with 77,442 males and 17,065 females arrested. Compared with 93,540* total arrests (77,132 males and 16,372 females) for 1977, the 1978 figures represent a 1 percent increase in total arrests. Arrests of males increased 0.4 percent and female arrests increased 4.2 percent from 1977 to 1978.

There are several significant factors to consider when arrest data is evaluated. One arrest situation is counted for each time an individual is arrested whether it be several times a year for one type of offense or for different offenses.

Another factor to consider is that an arrest can be reported for an offense that occurred during a previous

reporting period and thus can reflect an arrest picture not totally consistent with the total actual offenses for that period. In some extreme cases arrests may outnumber offenses, which in large measure is a result of this factor.

As stated previously, an arrest situation constitutes a form of detention for uniform crime reporting purposes. Because police arrest activities often vary, especially with relation to juveniles, the reporting agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody for committing a specific crime. The FBI's instructions state that:

"A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he commits an offense and the circumstances are such that if the offender were an adult an arrest would be made."¹

*Based on detailed arrest information received by the BCA.

¹*Crime in the United States* — Uniform Crime Reports, 1972 Annual FBI, Washington, D.C., pg. 119.

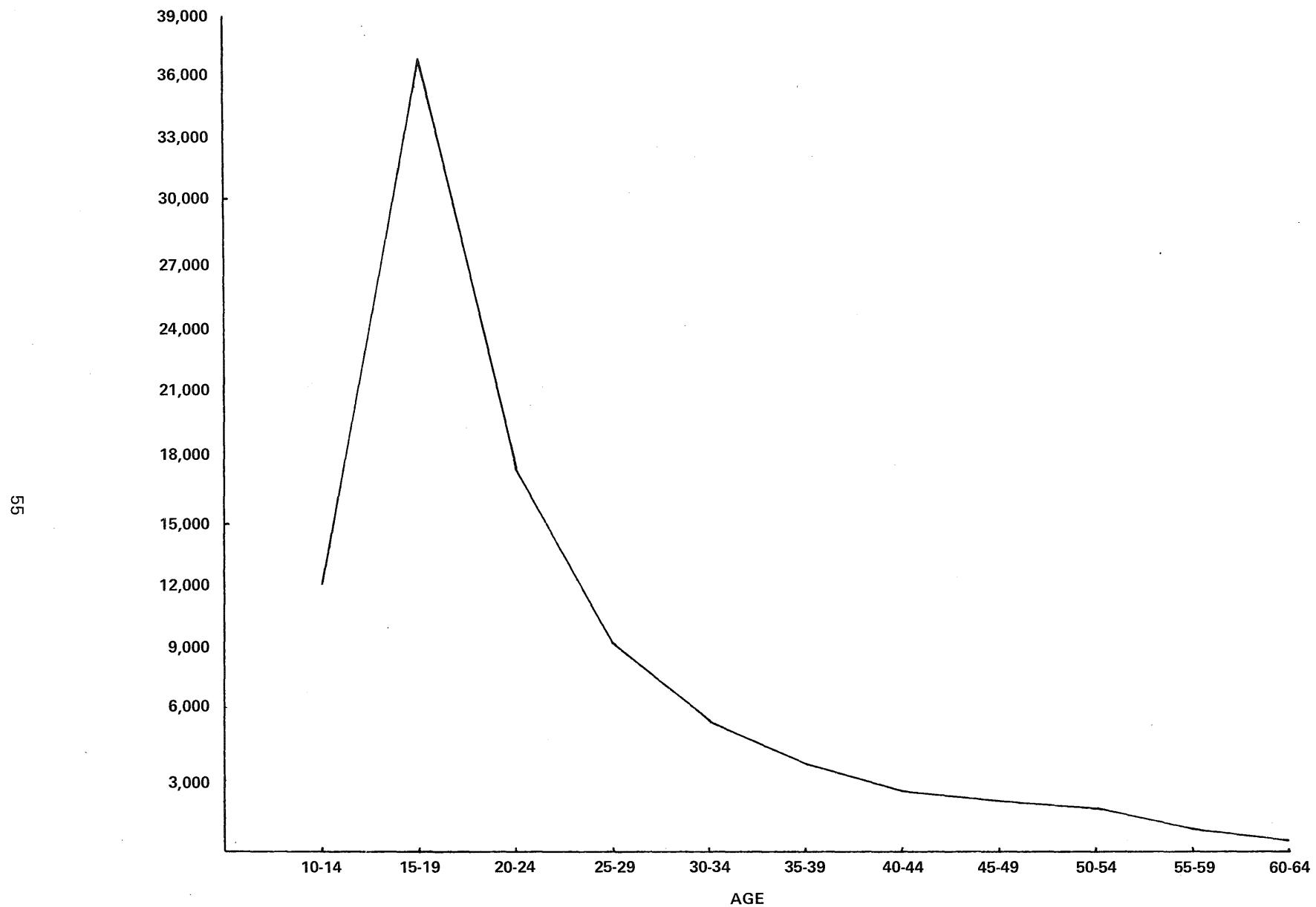


FIGURE 22
NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY AGE IN MINNESOTA FOR 1978

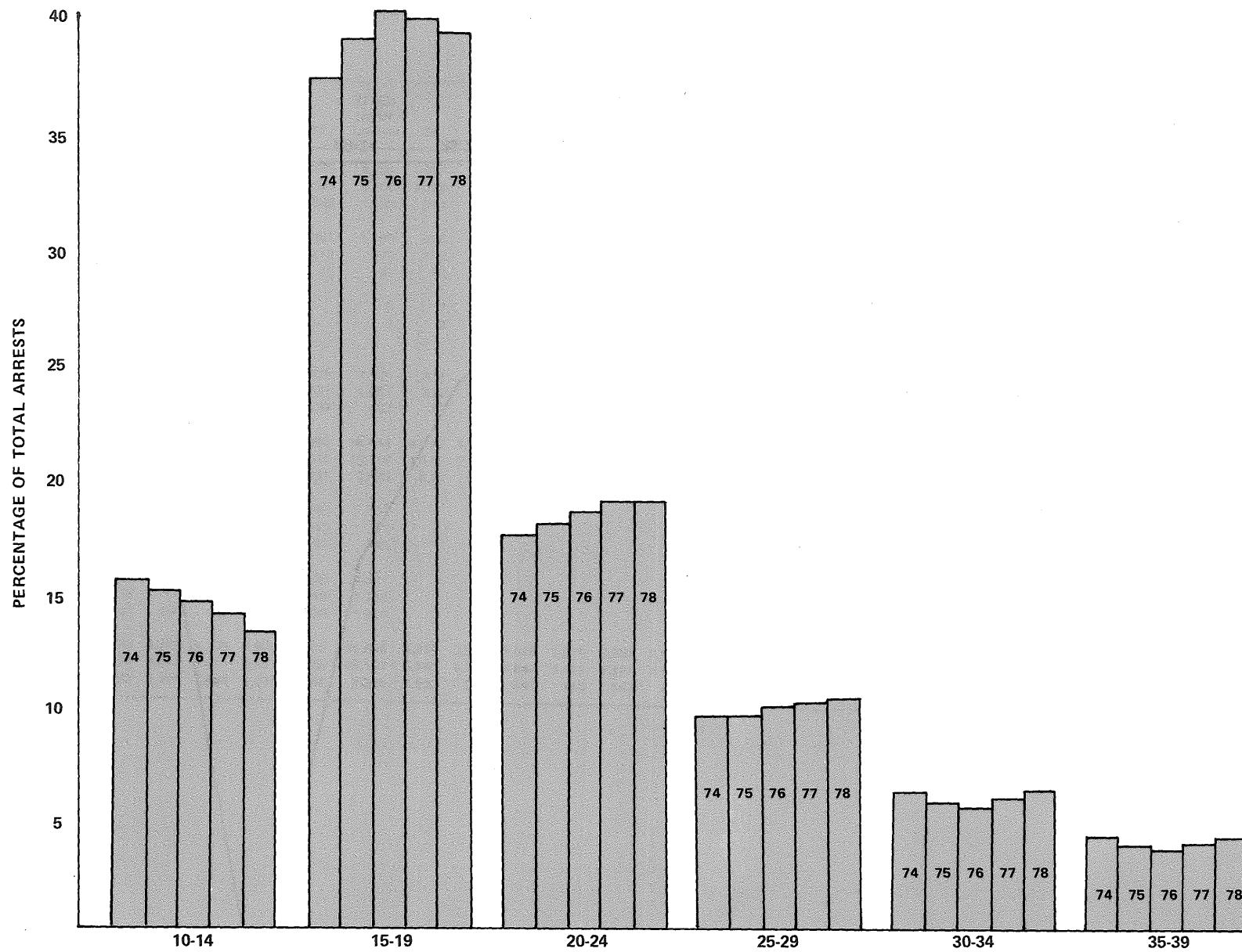


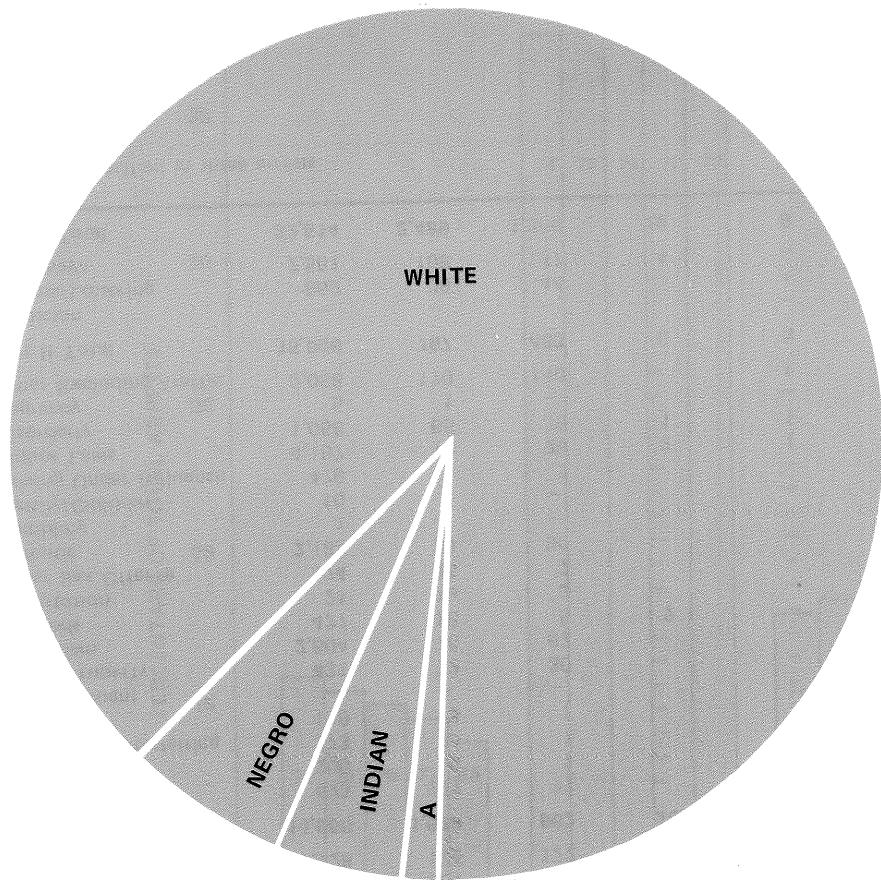
FIGURE 23
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE GROUPS
1974-1978

TABLE 13
AGE AND RACE OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, BY OFFENSE FOR 1978

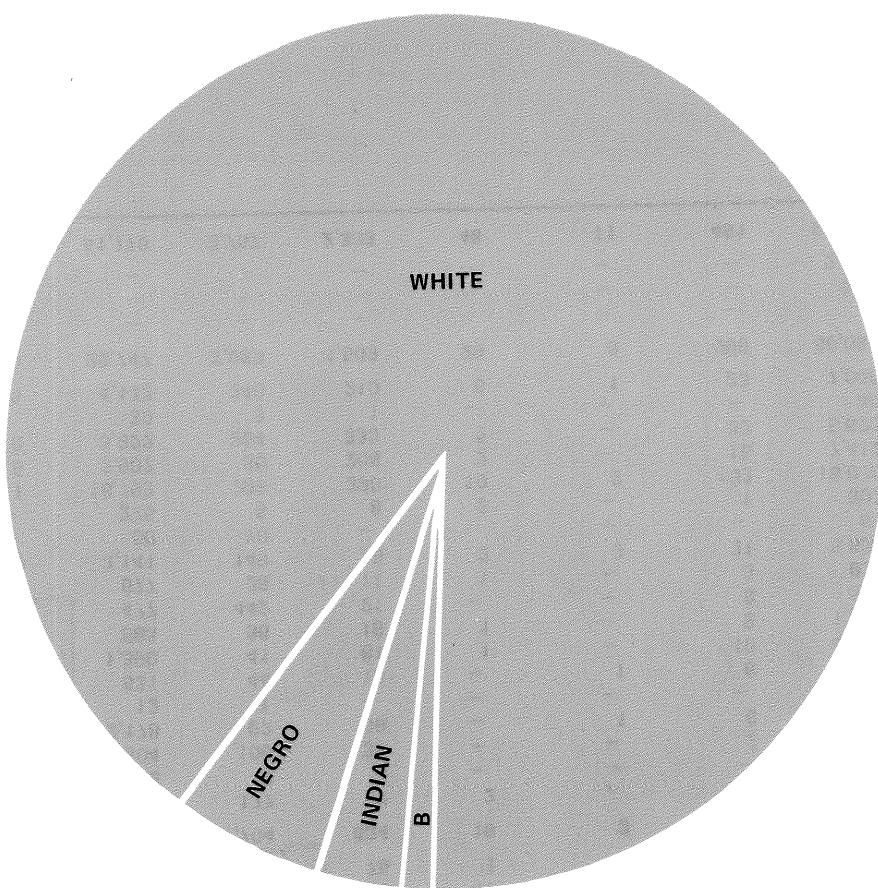
Offense Type	Number of Arrests												
	Under 18						Over 18						
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other	Total
Murder	9	1	1	—	—	—	58	25	15	—	—	1	110
Negligent Manslaughter	2	—	—	—	—	—	38	1	2	—	—	—	43
Rape	31	9	1	—	—	—	196	62	12	—	—	12	323
Robbery	237	145	50	2	—	9	371	180	54	—	—	10	1,058
Aggravated Assault	248	57	32	1	—	13	1,142	442	195	1	—	44	2,175
Burglary	2,686	264	138	2	1	35	2,103	136	106	—	—	16	5,487
Larceny	9,067	967	318	14	1	124	6,816	764	365	17	3	100	18,556
Vehicle Theft	1,725	135	122	1	—	21	707	94	75	1	—	9	2,890
Part I Total	14,005	1,578	662	20	2	202	11,431	1,704	824	19	3	192	30,642
Other Assault	823	227	77	—	—	23	2,126	177	97	2	—	41	3,593
Arson	200	5	1	—	—	—	102	6	3	—	—	—	317
Forgery/Counterfeiting	373	28	7	—	—	5	604	106	35	—	—	2	1,160
Fraud	158	13	7	—	—	2	2,178	62	36	—	1	6	2,463
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	13
Stolen Property	431	72	39	—	—	10	531	44	18	—	1	6	1,152
Vandalism	2,504	76	62	—	—	17	1,399	41	81	1	—	19	4,200
Weapons	427	18	5	2	—	2	583	96	19	1	—	8	1,161
Prostitution	21	19	2	—	—	—	477	442	21	—	—	8	990
Other Sex Offense	174	26	7	—	—	2	577	28	11	1	—	3	829
Narcotic	2,188	33	50	—	—	9	3,141	149	38	2	3	21	5,634
Gambling	1	—	—	—	—	—	50	10	—	—	—	—	61
Family/Children	10	1	—	—	—	—	275	5	8	2	—	1	302
Driving Under Influence	478	1	2	—	—	1	16,792	299	390	10	2	103	18,078
Liquor Laws	4,157	12	29	2	1	5	2,907	80	208	2	—	15	7,418
Disorderly	1,058	65	35	1	1	9	3,822	264	333	2	—	33	5,623
Vagrancy	5	1	—	—	—	—	39	3	1	—	—	—	49
Other Excluding Traffic	2,088	170	140	—	1	25	4,132	240	210	6	1	33	7,046
Part II Total	15,096	767	463	5	3	110	39,747	2,053	1,509	29	8	299	60,089
Suspicion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curfew/Loitering	862	36	44	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	952
Runaways	2,551	108	137	4	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,821
Grand Total	32,514	2,489	1,306	29	5	343	51,178	3,757	2,333	48	11	491	94,504

Race not specified in three arrests.

OVER 18



UNDER 18



Race not specified in three arrests.

FIGURE 24
PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED BY RACE OVER/UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE FOR 1978

NARCOTIC ARREST INFORMATION

NARCOTIC ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA

Narcotic arrest information for the state in 1978 involved 5,634 arrest situations, with 4,904 males and 730 females arrested. Persons aged 17 comprise the greatest portion of the arrests (778) representing 13.8 percent of all arrests. Persons aged 16 was the next highest with 705 arrests. Race information available on the total arrest situations show white to have the highest numbers arrested (5,329),

followed by Negro with 182, Indian with 88, and all others with 35 arrests. Compared with the 1977 figures for narcotic arrests (5,845), the 1978 amount indicates a 3.6 percent decrease.

Since 1974, there has been a 14.2 percent decrease in the number of narcotic arrests within the state. The year of 1974-1975 reflects the largest decrease in number of arrests with 12 percent.

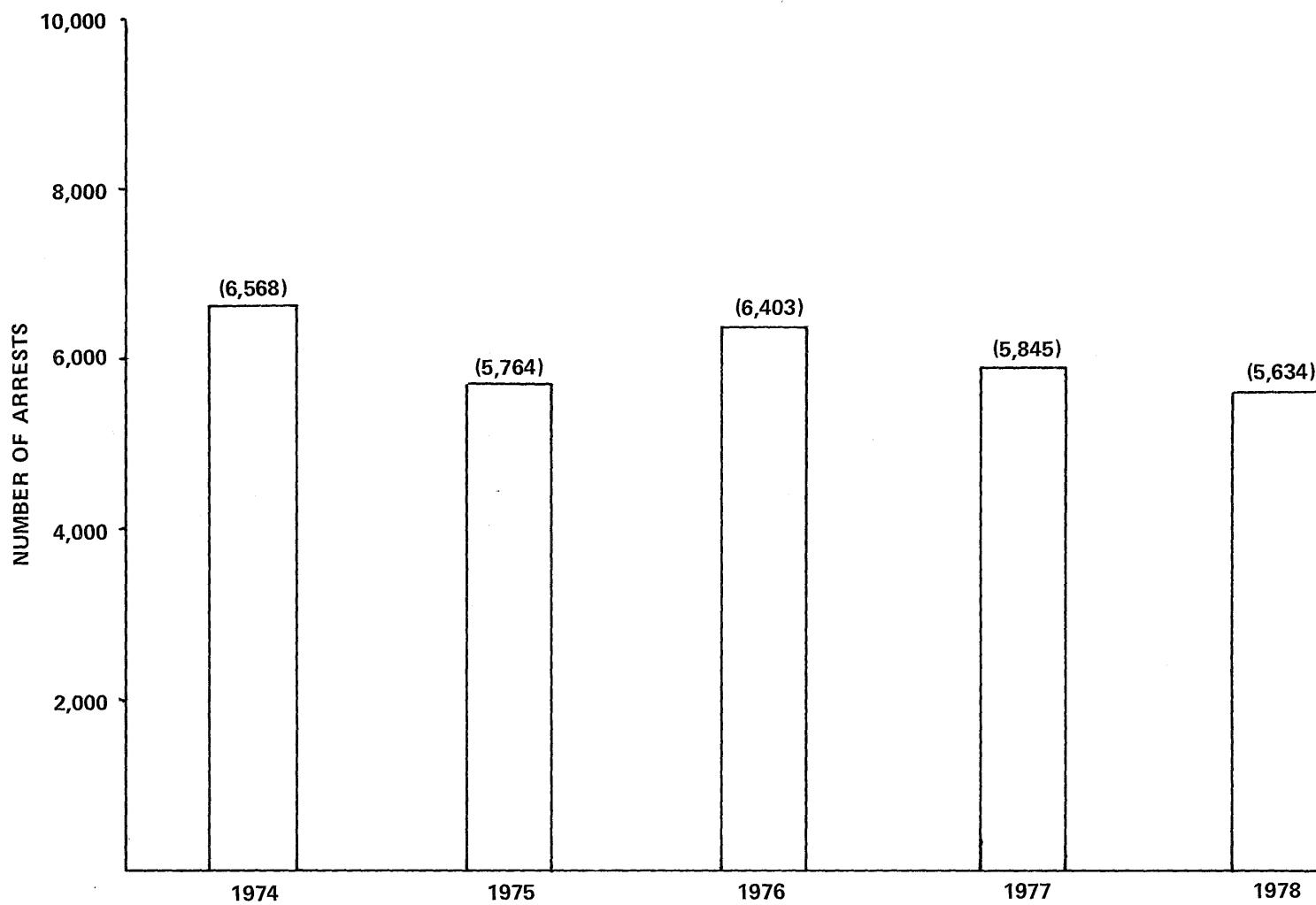
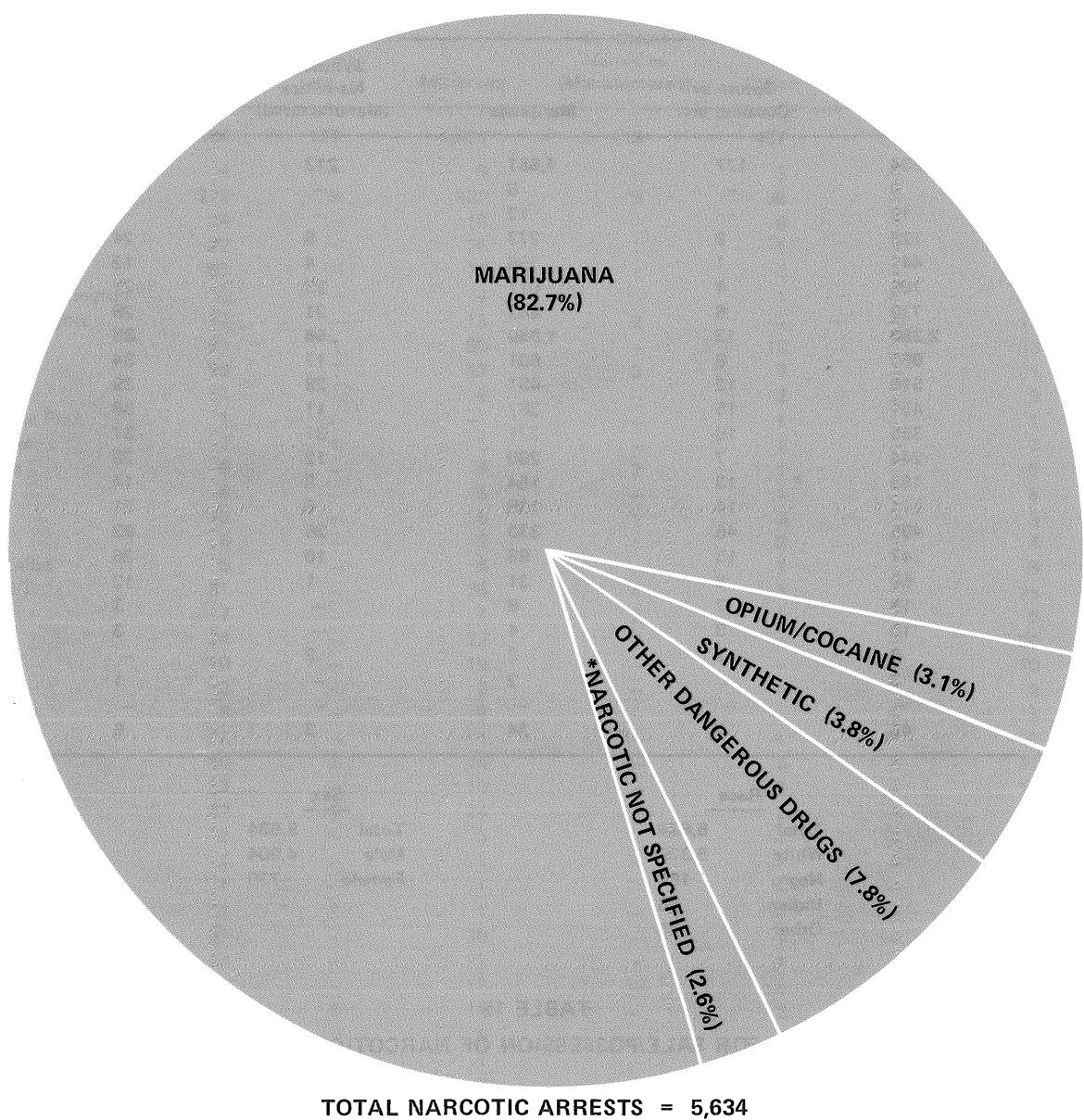


FIGURE 25
NUMBER OF NARCOTICS ARRESTS IN MINNESOTA FOR PERIOD 1974-1978



Marijuana = 4,661

Opium/Cocaine and their derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine) = 177

Synthetic Narcotics (manufactured, and can cause true drug addiction) = 213

Other Dangerous Drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine) = 437

Narcotic Not Specified = 146

*Minneapolis Juvenile narcotic arrests not specified as to type.

FIGURE 26
PERCENTAGE OF TYPES OF NARCOTICS ARRESTS
IN MINNESOTA FOR 1978

TABLE 14
**AGE, SEX AND RACE OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED FOR
 SPECIFIC NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS IN MINNESOTA FOR 1978**

Age	Total	Opium or Cocaine, etc.	Marijuana	Synthetic Narcotics (Manufactured)	Other	Narcotic Not Specified*
Total	5,634	177	4,661	213	437	146
10 and under	9	—	6	—	—	3
11-12	19	—	12	—	—	7
13-14	328	2	273	8	24	21
15	441	1	396	4	12	28
16	705	4	611	23	21	46
17	778	6	682	21	28	41
Under 18	2,280	13	1,980	56	85	146
18	660	8	601	17	34	
19	510	12	431	28	39	
20	451	15	387	11	38	
21	355	16	271	31	37	
22	244	7	200	12	25	
23	189	13	154	8	14	
24	171	14	128	8	21	
25-29	495	46	330	26	93	
30-34	147	13	98	10	26	
35-39	50	6	31	1	12	
40-44	18	7	8	—	3	
45-49	10	3	4	—	3	
50-54	6	2	2	2	—	
55-59	3	—	2	—	1	
60-64	—	—	—	—	—	
65 and over	45	2	34	3	6	

<u>Race</u>		<u>Sex</u>	
Total	5,634	Total	5,634
White	5,329	Male	4,904
Negro	182	Female	730
Indian	88		
Other	35		

TABLE 15
ARRESTS FOR SALE/POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS, 1977-1978

Type	Sale		Possession	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Opium/Cocaine	55	50	105	127
Marijuana	287	236	4,408	4,425
Synthetic	102	46	230	167
Other	156	139	335	298
Narcotic not specified*	—	—	167	146
	600	471	5,245	5,163

*Narcotic not specified for Minneapolis Juvenile narcotic arrests.

TABLE 16
NARCOTIC ARRESTS, 1978

County or City	Total	Opium or Cocaine, etc.	Marijuana	Synthetic Narcotics (Manufactured)	Other	Narcotic Not Specified*	Male	Female
Total	5,634	177	4,661	213	437	146	4,904	730
AITKIN-T	4	—	2	—	2	—	3	1
ANOKA-T	375	9	322	9	35	—	336	39
Anoka	24	—	18	—	6	—	18	6
Anoka	27	—	25	1	1	—	24	3
Blaine	81	—	77	1	3	—	70	11
Circle Pines-Lexington	5	—	4	—	1	—	5	—
Columbia Heights	17	—	15	2	—	—	17	—
Coon Rapids	91	1	80	—	10	—	83	8
Fridley	99	7	82	3	7	—	91	8
Lino Lakes	11	—	8	—	3	—	9	2
Spring Lake Park	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
East Bethel	7	1	5	—	1	—	7	—
Ham Lake	6	—	3	2	1	—	5	1
Andover	6	—	5	—	1	—	6	—
BECKER-T	10	—	6	1	3	—	9	1
Becker	5	—	2	1	2	—	4	1
Detroit Lakes	5	—	4	—	1	—	5	—
BELTRAMI-T	31	—	26	4	1	—	25	6
Beltrami	7	—	4	2	1	—	5	2
Bemidji	24	—	22	2	—	—	20	4
BENTON-T	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—
Benton	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Sauk Rapids	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
BIG STONE-T	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
BLUE EARTH-T	40	1	34	—	5	—	37	3
Blue Earth	13	—	10	—	3	—	12	1
Mankato	27	1	24	—	2	—	25	2
BROWN-T	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Brown	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
New Ulm	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Springfield	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
CARLTON-T	31	—	30	—	1	—	24	7
Carlton	13	—	12	—	1	—	12	1
Cloquet	18	—	18	—	—	—	12	6
CARVER-T	26	5	19	—	2	—	23	3
Carver	8	2	6	—	—	—	7	1
Chanhassen	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chaska	12	2	8	—	2	—	11	1
Waconia	5	1	4	—	—	—	4	1
CASS-T	12	—	11	—	1	—	12	—
CHIPPEWA-T	14	—	13	—	1	—	14	—
Chippewa	11	—	10	—	1	—	11	—
Montevideo	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
CHISAGO-T	4	—	3	—	1	—	1	3
CLAY-T	94	—	86	6	2	—	87	7
Clay	9	—	8	—	1	—	8	1
Moorhead	85	—	78	6	1	—	79	6
COOK-T	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
COTTONWOOD-T	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
Windom	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
CROW WING-T	113	—	98	3	12	—	95	18
Crow Wing	5	—	4	—	1	—	5	—
Brainerd	103	—	93	1	9	—	86	17
Crosby	5	—	1	2	2	—	4	1
DAKOTA-T	263	8	222	18	15	—	226	37
Dakota	5	3	1	—	1	—	5	—
Burnsville	39	—	27	6	6	—	37	2
Farmington	14	—	13	1	—	—	11	3

TABLE 16 (Continued)

County or City	Total	Opium or Cocaine, etc.	Marijuana	Synthetic Narcotics (Manufactured)	Other	Narcotic Not Specified*	Male	Female
Hastings	16	1	14	—	1	—	14	2
Mendota Heights	11	—	11	—	—	—	11	—
South St. Paul	9	1	6	—	2	—	8	1
West St. Paul	17	—	10	5	2	—	12	5
Eagan	88	2	79	5	2	—	69	19
Inver Grove Heights	20	—	20	—	—	—	17	3
Apple Valley	29	—	28	1	—	—	28	1
Lakeville	15	1	13	—	1	—	14	1
DODGE-T	5	—	4	1	—	—	5	—
DOUGLAS-T	5	—	5	—	—	—	4	1
FARIBAULT-T	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Faribault	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Blue Earth	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
FILLMORE-T	13	—	13	—	—	—	12	1
Fillmore	11	—	11	—	—	—	10	1
Spring Valley	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
FREEBORN-T	63	2	48	5	8	—	58	5
Freeborn	30	2	16	5	7	—	27	3
Albert Lea	33	—	32	—	1	—	31	2
GOODHUE-T	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Red Wing	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
GRANT-T	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
HENNEPIN-T	1,752	80	1,374	29	123	146	1,514	238
Hennepin	37	11	16	5	5	—	30	7
Bloomington	402	3	394	3	2	—	355	47
Brooklyn Center	37	—	32	4	1	—	28	9
Brooklyn Park	64	3	57	2	2	—	57	7
Crystal	29	—	27	—	2	—	28	1
Deephaven	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Edina	49	2	46	—	1	—	44	5
South Lake Minnetonka	26	1	25	—	—	—	22	4
Golden Valley	26	4	20	—	2	—	25	1
Hopkins	56	2	52	—	2	—	48	8
Minneapolis	476	33	223	1	73	146	389	87
Minnetonka	132	4	121	4	3	—	107	25
Mound	17	—	12	2	3	—	17	—
New Hope	37	1	31	3	2	—	31	6
Orono	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Osseo	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Plymouth	89	5	81	—	3	—	80	9
Richfield	17	2	15	—	—	—	16	1
Robbinsdale	7	—	6	—	1	—	7	—
St. Anthony	7	1	5	—	1	—	4	3
St. Louis Park	109	2	86	3	18	—	100	9
Wayzata	4	—	2	1	1	—	4	—
University of Minnesota	9	—	7	1	1	—	7	2
Metro Airport	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
Eden Prairie	91	1	90	—	—	—	84	7
Minnetrista	8	5	3	—	—	—	8	—
Champlin	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Medina	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Long Lake	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
HOUSTON-T	43	1	41	—	1	—	41	2
Houston	19	—	19	—	—	—	19	—
Caledonia	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
LaCrescent	21	1	19	—	1	—	19	2
HUBBARD-T	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	1
Hubbard	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Park Rapids	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
ISANTI-T	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Cambridge	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—

TABLE 16 (Continued)

County or City	Total	Opium or Cocaine, etc.	Marijuana	Synthetic Narcotics (Manufactured)	Other	Narcotic Not Specified*	Male	Female
ITASCA-T	56	—	42	4	10	—	53	3
Itasca	17	—	12	4	1	—	17	—
Grand Rapids	39	—	30	—	9	—	36	3
JACKSON-T	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jackson PD	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
KANABEC-T	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
KANDIYOHIT	22	1	19	—	2	—	18	4
Kandiyohi	9	—	9	—	—	—	7	2
Willmar	13	1	10	—	2	—	11	2
KOOCHICHING-T	33	1	27	1	4	—	23	10
Koochiching	11	1	5	1	4	—	8	3
International Falls	22	—	22	—	—	—	15	7
LAC QUI PARLE-T	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
LAKE-T	14	—	14	—	—	—	14	—
LAKE OF WOODS-T	42	—	42	—	—	—	36	6
LeSUEUR-T	5	—	5	—	—	—	4	1
LeSueur	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
LeSueur	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
LINCOLN-T	3	—	2	1	—	—	3	—
LYON-T	10	1	5	4	—	—	10	—
Marshall	10	1	5	4	—	—	10	—
McLEOD-T	51	3	42	—	6	—	43	8
Glencoe	5	—	4	—	1	—	4	1
Hutchinson	46	3	38	—	5	—	39	7
MAHNOMEN-T	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
MARSHALL-T	9	—	8	—	1	—	8	1
MARTIN-T	31	—	26	3	2	—	30	1
Martin	9	—	6	1	2	—	9	—
Fairmont	22	—	20	2	—	—	21	1
MEEKER-T	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
MILLE LACS-T	26	—	22	4	—	—	24	2
Mille Lacs	15	—	12	3	—	—	14	1
Princeton	11	—	10	1	—	—	10	1
MORRISON-T	23	1	19	2	1	—	21	2
Morrison	9	1	7	—	1	—	8	1
Little Falls	14	—	12	2	—	—	13	1
MOWER-T	94	—	80	1	13	—	82	12
Mower	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—
Austin	85	—	71	1	13	—	73	12
NICOLLET-T	21	1	18	1	1	—	19	2
Nicollet	7	—	7	—	—	—	5	2
North Mankato	7	—	6	—	1	—	7	—
St. Peter	7	1	5	1	—	—	7	—
NOBLES-T	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Nobles	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Worthington	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
OLMSTED-T	305	14	263	13	15	—	266	39
Olmsted	35	—	34	—	1	—	34	1
Rochester	267	14	228	13	12	—	229	38
Stewartville	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
OTTER TAIL-T	55	—	48	2	5	—	50	5
Otter Tail	28	—	26	—	2	—	26	2
Fergus Falls	27	—	22	2	3	—	24	3
PENNINGTON-T	46	—	38	4	4	—	39	7
Pennington	9	—	9	—	—	—	8	1
Thief River Falls	37	—	29	4	4	—	31	6
PINE-T	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
PIPESTONE-T	5	—	4	—	1	—	5	—
Pipestone	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Pipestone	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—

TABLE 16 (Continued)

County or City	Total	Opium or Cocaine, etc.	Marijuana	Synthetic Narcotics (Manufactured)	Other	Narcotic Not Specified*	Male	Female
POLK-T	30	1	22	—	7	—	26	4
Polk	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Crookston	12	—	12	—	—	—	10	2
East Grand Forks	14	1	6	—	7	—	12	2
POPE-T	9	—	4	3	2	—	8	1
Pope	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Glenwood	6	—	4	—	2	—	5	1
RAMSEY-T	747	36	574	51	86	—	643	104
Ramsey	3	—	1	2	—	—	3	—
Arden Hills	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Falcon Heights	15	—	4	11	—	—	14	1
Maplewood	208	1	196	1	10	—	164	44
Mounds View	4	—	4	—	—	—	3	1
New Brighton	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
North St. Paul	41	—	40	—	1	—	34	7
Roseville	28	1	27	—	—	—	23	5
St. Paul	370	31	253	12	74	—	330	40
White Bear Lake	33	3	26	3	1	—	32	1
Little Canada	22	—	10	12	—	—	17	5
Shoreview	9	—	3	6	—	—	9	—
North Oaks	6	—	2	4	—	—	6	—
RED LAKE-T	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
REDWOOD-T	17	—	16	—	1	—	15	2
Redwood Falls	17	—	16	—	1	—	15	2
RENVILLE-T	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Olivia	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
RICE-T	33	1	27	4	1	—	30	3
Rice	5	—	4	1	—	—	4	1
Faribault	22	1	18	2	1	—	20	2
Northfield	6	—	5	1	—	—	6	—
ROSEAU-T	6	—	5	1	—	—	6	—
Roseau	3	—	2	1	—	—	3	—
Roseau	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
ST. LOUIS-T	278	1	240	14	23	—	241	37
St. Louis	23	—	21	—	2	—	21	2
Aurora	4	—	4	—	—	—	3	1
Chisholm	20	—	17	1	2	—	19	1
Duluth	153	1	130	7	15	—	128	25
Eveleth	4	—	2	1	1	—	4	—
Gilbert	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Hibbing	26	—	22	4	—	—	24	2
Hoyt Lakes	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Mountain Iron	7	—	5	—	2	—	6	1
Proctor	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Virginia	31	—	30	1	—	—	29	2
Hermantown	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
SCOTT-T	239	2	231	1	5	—	190	49
Scott	26	—	26	—	—	—	25	1
Belle Plaine	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
Jordan	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
New Prague	10	—	9	1	—	—	10	—
Shakopee	182	2	176	—	4	—	134	48
Savage	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—
Prior Lake	4	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
SHERBURNE-T	10	—	8	—	2	—	9	1
Sherburne	7	—	5	—	2	—	6	1
Elk River	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
SIBLEY-T	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
STEARNS-T	91	1	85	1	4	—	70	21
Stearns	4	1	3	—	—	—	4	—
St. Cloud	85	—	80	1	4	—	64	21

TABLE 16 (Continued)

County or City	Total	Opium or Cocaine, etc.	Marijuana	Synthetic Narcotics (Manufactured)	Other	Narcotic Not Specified*	Male	Female
Waite Park	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sartell	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
STEELE-T	23	1	15	2	5	—	20	3
Steele	7	1	2	1	3	—	6	1
Owatonna	16	—	13	1	2	—	14	2
STEVENS-T	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Morris	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
SWIFT-T	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Swift	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Benson	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
WADENA-T	15	—	14	—	1	—	14	1
Wadena	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Wadena	12	—	12	—	—	—	11	1
WASECA-T	9	1	8	—	—	—	7	2
Waseca	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Waseca	7	—	7	—	—	—	5	2
WASHINGTON-T	127	2	112	6	7	—	120	7
Washington	44	1	36	2	5	—	40	4
Forest Lake	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Mahomedi	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Stillwater	26	—	26	—	—	—	26	—
Cottage Grove	6	—	4	—	2	—	6	—
Oakdale	17	—	15	2	—	—	17	—
Lake Elmo	17	—	17	—	—	—	14	3
Woodbury	9	—	8	1	—	—	9	—
Hugo	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
WATONWAN-T	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
St. James	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
WILKIN-T	19	—	19	—	—	—	17	2
Wilkin	11	—	11	—	—	—	9	2
Breckenridge	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
WINONA-T	42	—	37	3	2	—	37	5
Winona	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
Winona	35	—	30	3	2	—	30	5
WRIGHT-T	40	2	33	2	3	—	37	3
Wright	32	1	28	—	3	—	30	2
Buffalo	8	1	5	2	—	—	7	1
YELLOW MEDICINE-T	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
STATE PATROL	82	—	66	7	9	—	73	9

*Narcotic not specified for Minneapolis Juvenile narcotic arrests.

URBAN-RURAL AND REGIONAL INFORMATION

COMPARISON OF URBAN-RURAL CRIME OFFENSES/ARRESTS FOR 1978

Urban-rural crime comparison by offense offers information to agencies in evaluating the difference in crime occurring by geographical locations. The information that is available must be interpreted with caution as it gives a general indication of urban-rural crime only and does not represent data that can be applied to any one specific agency. Variations in crime are caused by a multitude of crime factors, which have been listed previously in this report. The information that is presented in this section lists the numbers of specific criminal offenses that have been reported to the appropriate urban or rural law enforcement authority. Because of jurisdictional reasons,

State Patrol figures are excluded from this section of the report.

Of additional value is the ratio of urban to rural crime offenses for the 1978 period. The ratio is nothing more than the amount of one particular criminal offense for the urban area as compared with the amount of one particular offense for the rural area. A ratio of 8:1 aggravated assaults indicate that for every eight offenses of aggravated assault in an urban area, the rural area experienced one aggravated assault.

TABLE 17
1978 URBAN OFFENSE AND CLEARANCE INFORMATION

Offense Categories	Offenses Known or Reported	Unfounded Complaints	Total Actual Offenses	Crime Rate	Total Offenses Cleared By Arrest	Cleared By Arrest of Persons Under 18
Murder/Non-negligent	67	6	61	2	40	4
Negligent Manslaughter	65	30	35	1	13	1
Rape — Total	788	71	717	26	364	43
Forcible	601	57	544	20	292	23
Attempted	187	14	173	6	72	20
Robbery — Total	3,458	141	3,317	121	912	291
Firearm	1,225	26	1,199	44	355	65
Knife/Cutting	362	12	350	13	113	41
Other Weapon	196	13	183	7	54	16
Strong Arm	1,675	90	1,585	58	390	169
Assault — Total	15,628	415	15,213	554	10,010	1,418
Gun	785	40	745	27	483	58
Knife/Cutting	894	33	861	31	583	118
Other Weapon	768	32	736	27	519	97
Hands, Feet, etc.	548	20	528	19	333	41
Other Assaults	12,633	290	12,343	449	8,092	1,104
Assault	2,995	125	2,870	105	1,918	314
Burglary — Total	36,520	1,105	35,415	1,290	4,338	1,834
Forced Entry	20,719	574	20,145	734	2,879	1,195
Unlawful Entry	12,595	413	12,182	444	1,174	529
Attempted	3,206	118	3,088	112	285	110
Larceny — Total	89,000	1,629	87,371	3,181	18,472	7,571
Auto Theft — Total	12,686	1,508	11,178	407	2,531	1,191
Autos	9,719	1,307	8,412	306	2,008	950
Trucks/Buses	1,435	135	1,300	47	267	113
Other Vehicles	1,532	66	1,466	53	256	128
Part I — Total	158,212	4,905	153,307	5,582	36,680	12,353
Total (Excluding Manslaughter and Other Assaults)	145,514	4,585	140,929	5,132	28,575	11,248
Arson	838	8	830	30	228	113
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1,997	30	1,967	72	908	214
Fraud	9,260	152	9,108	332	4,877	108
Embezzlement	53	3	50	2	21	—
Stolen Property	496	8	488	18	395	146
Vandalism	36,443	368	36,075	1,314	3,924	988
Weapons	2,607	165	2,442	89	1,189	218
Prostitution	134	1	133	5	102	—
Other Sex Offenses	2,374	55	2,319	84	772	131
Narcotic	3,617	66	3,551	129	3,172	1,074
Gambling	48	1	47	2	29	2
Family/Children	902	91	811	30	377	10
D.U.I.	10,019	65	9,954	362	9,641	268
Liquor Laws	4,105	44	4,061	148	3,656	1,706
Disorderly	17,300	502	16,798	612	9,221	533
Vagrancy	54	1	53	2	33	1
Other (Excluding Traffic)	12,411	491	11,920	434	6,107	1,429
Part II — Total	102,658	2,051	100,607	3,663	44,652	6,941
Part II — Total (Including Other Assault)	115,291	2,341	112,950	4,113	52,744	8,045
Grand Total	260,870	6,956	253,914	9,246	81,332	19,294

TABLE 18
1978 URBAN PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Information	Number of Offenses	Stolen Value	Recovered Value
Currency/Notes		\$ 3,227,246	\$ 180,829
Jewelry/Metals		2,729,729	151,615
Clothing/Furs		1,062,215	145,206
Locally Stolen Autos		22,186,867	16,286,158
Office Equipment		413,810	43,951
TV/Radio/Stereo		5,369,904	337,262
Firearms		596,639	155,026
Household Items		458,486	48,314
Consumer Items		395,233	60,449
Livestock		20,033	3,613
Miscellaneous		12,895,693	1,254,472
Total Property		\$49,355,855	\$18,666,895
 Murder/Non-Negligent	61	\$ 716	
Forcible Rape	717	15,016	
Highway	1,499	175,963	
Commercial House	529	236,406	
Gas/Service Station	300	77,898	
Convenience Store	317	81,651	
Residence	305	101,287	
Bank	47	93,524	
Miscellaneous	320	51,607	
Total Robbery	3,317	818,336	
 Residence/Night	10,226	3,263,675	
Residence/Day	7,416	2,551,029	
Residence/Unknown	7,400	2,724,360	
Non-Residence/Night	6,365	2,600,268	
Non-Residence/Day	757	180,592	
Non-Residence/Unknown	3,251	1,295,831	
Total Burglary	35,415	12,615,755	
 Larceny Over \$200	16,600	10,613,697	
Larceny \$50-\$200	30,553	3,226,874	
Larceny Under \$50	40,218	583,022	
Total Larceny	87,371	14,423,593	
 Auto Theft	11,178	21,482,439	
Grand Total	138,059	49,355,855	
 Pocket Picking	212	29,670	
Purse Snatching	670	47,190	
Cargo Thefts	65	18,105	
Shoplifting	12,588	460,254	
From Autos	14,201	2,962,963	
Auto Parts/Accessories	16,441	2,055,812	
Bicycles	11,372	1,185,751	
From Buildings	16,300	4,217,488	
Coin Machines	755	33,053	
Livestock	5	250	
All Other	14,762	3,413,057	
Total Larcenies	87,371	14,423,593	
 Autos — Stolen Locally/Recovered Locally	4,000		
Autos — Stolen Locally/Recovered Not Locally	1,917		
Total Stolen/Recovered	5,917		
Autos — Stolen Not Locally/Recovered Locally	846		

TABLE 19
1978 RURAL OFFENSE AND CLEARANCE INFORMATION

Offense Categories	Offenses Known or Reported	Unfounded Complaints	Total Actual Offenses	Crime Rate	Total Offenses Cleared By Arrest	Cleared By Arrest of Persons Under 18
Murder/Non-negligent	25	5	20	2	16	2
Negligent Manslaughter	2	—	2	—	1	1
Rape — Total	94	16	78	6	44	1
Forcible	68	6	62	5	37	7
Attempted	26	10	16	1	7	6
Robbery — Total	97	9	88	7	49	—
Firearm	53	3	50	4	29	—
Knife/Cutting	7	—	7	1	5	—
Other Weapon	5	—	5	—	2	—
Strong Arm	32	6	26	2	13	1
Assault — Total	1,901	69	1,832	151	1,137	60
Gun	165	13	152	13	99	5
Knife/Cutting	70	2	68	6	41	7
Other Weapon	73	—	73	6	51	6
Hands, Feet, etc.	136	5	131	11	78	4
Other Assaults	1,457	49	1,408	116	868	38
Assault	444	20	424	35	269	22
Burglary — Total	8,544	494	8,050	663	1,183	251
Forced Entry	6,757	401	6,356	524	910	205
Unlawful Entry	1,357	51	1,306	108	206	42
Attempted	430	42	388	32	67	4
Larceny — Total	13,540	354	13,186	1,087	1,829	305
Auto Theft — Total	1,915	201	1,714	141	728	160
Autos	1,240	166	1,074	89	519	123
Trucks/Buses	283	23	260	21	117	24
Other Vehicles	392	12	380	31	92	13
Part I Total	26,118	1,148	24,970	2,058	4,987	785
Total (Excluding Manslaughter and Other Assaults)	24,659	1,099	23,560	1,942	4,118	747
Arson	180	4	176	15	52	16
Forgery/Counterfeiting	345	6	339	28	155	27
Fraud	3,592	27	3,565	294	2,464	12
Embezzlement	14	—	14	1	5	—
Stolen Property	221	4	217	18	146	9
Vandalism	10,343	137	10,206	841	1,646	233
Weapons	617	54	563	46	352	27
Prostitution	4	1	3	—	2	—
Other Sex Offenses	376	18	358	30	176	8
Narcotic	801	16	785	65	669	112
Gambling	42	1	41	3	34	—
Family/Children	401	19	382	31	230	3
D.U.I.	2,530	58	2,472	204	2,376	56
Liquor Laws	873	18	855	70	755	293
Disorderly	2,818	109	2,709	223	1,956	49
Vagrancy	21	—	21	2	14	—
Other (Excluding Traffic)	4,929	260	4,669	385	2,975	144
Part II — Total	28,107	732	27,375	2,256	14,007	989
Part II — Total (Including Other Assault)	29,564	781	28,783	2,372	14,875	1,027
Grand Total	54,225	1,880	52,345	4,314	18,994	1,774

TABLE 20
1978 RURAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property Information	Number of Offenses	Stolen Value	Recovered Value
Currency/Notes		\$ 385,394	\$ 17,743
Jewelry/Metals		143,085	6,909
Clothing/Furs		66,277	3,861
Locally Stolen Autos		2,205,000	1,168,233
Office Equipment		18,077	1,955
TV/Radio/Stereo		506,207	30,616
Firearms		216,026	23,440
Household Items		114,405	2,076
Consumer Items		44,271	3,360
Livestock		172,669	7,151
Miscellaneous		2,894,761	319,966
Total Property		\$6,766,172	\$1,585,310
Murder/Non-Negligent	20	—	
Forcible Rape	78	\$ 2,000	
Highway	17	1,952	
Commercial House	24	2,443	
Gas/Service Station	18	2,006	
Convenience Store	2	12	
Residence	17	3,765	
Bank	1	7,784	
Miscellaneous	9	653	
Total Robbery	88	18,615	
Residence/Night	784	187,156	
Residence/Day	709	242,128	
Residence/Unknown	3,549	830,769	
Non-Residence/Night	1,462	493,779	
Non-Residence/Day	107	25,046	
Non-Residence/Unknown	1,439	338,261	
Total Burglary	8,050	2,117,139	
Larceny Over \$200	3,301	2,317,524	
Larceny \$50-\$200	3,402	348,616	
Larceny Under \$50	6,483	41,421	
Total Larceny	13,186	2,707,561	
Auto Theft	1,714	1,920,857	
Grand Total	23,136	6,766,172	
Pocket Picking	16	2,233	
Purse Snatching	35	723	
Cargo Thefts	8	1,700	
Shoplifting	231	5,882	
From Autos	2,568	368,628	
Auto Parts/Accessories	1,375	174,598	
Bicycles	436	28,495	
From Buildings	2,072	382,817	
Coin Machines	62	3,276	
Livestock	92	82,820	
All Other	6,291	1,656,389	
Total Larcenies	13,186	2,707,561	
Autos — Stolen Locally/Recovered Locally	285		
Autos — Stolen Locally/Recovered Not Locally	123		
Total Stolen/Recovered	408		

TABLE 21
URBAN-RURAL* COMPARISON OF OFFENSES
BY SEX AND PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS IN 1978

Offense		Urban	Percent of Total	Rural	Percent of Total	Total
Murder	T	89	81.7	20	18.3	109
	M	72	81.8	16	18.2	88
	F	17	81.0	4	19.0	21
Negligent Manslaughter	T	20	69.0	9	31.0	29
	M	18	66.7	9	33.3	27
	F	2	100.0	—	—	2
Rape	T	285	88.2	38	11.8	323
	M	282	88.1	38	11.9	320
	F	3	100.0	—	—	3
Robbery	T	984	93.1	73	6.9	1,057
	M	898	92.8	70	7.2	968
	F	86	96.6	3	3.4	89
Aggravated Assault	T	1,933	89.1	237	10.9	2,170
	M	1,737	88.7	221	11.3	1,958
	F	196	92.4	16	7.6	212
Burglary	T	4,386	79.9	1,101	20.1	5,487
	M	4,149	79.8	1,050	20.2	5,199
	F	237	82.3	51	17.7	288
Larceny	T	17,532	94.5	1,024	5.5	18,556
	M	11,566	92.4	952	7.6	12,518
	F	5,966	98.8	72	1.2	6,038
Vehicle Theft	T	2,397	83.4	477	16.6	2,874
	M	2,186	83.0	449	17.0	2,635
	F	211	88.3	28	11.7	239
Part I — Total	T	27,626	90.3	2,979	9.7	30,605
	M	20,908	88.2	2,805	11.8	23,713
	F	6,718	97.5	174	2.5	6,892
Other Assaults	T	3,205	89.6	372	10.4	3,577
	M	2,814	88.8	356	11.2	3,170
	F	391	96.1	16	3.9	407
Arson	T	261	82.3	56	17.7	317
	M	233	83.5	46	16.5	279
	F	28	73.7	10	26.3	38
Forgery/ Counterfeiting	T	1,027	88.5	133	11.5	1,160
	M	669	86.3	106	13.7	775
	F	358	93.0	27	7.0	385
Fraud	T	1,732	70.3	731	29.7	2,463
	M	1,161	71.1	473	28.9	1,634
	F	571	68.9	258	31.1	829
Embezzlement	T	12	92.3	1	7.7	13
	M	11	91.7	1	8.3	12
	F	1	100.0	—	—	1
Stolen Property	T	975	84.9	174	15.1	1,149
	M	893	84.5	164	15.5	1,057
	F	82	89.1	10	10.9	92

TABLE 21 (Continued)

Offense		Urban	Percent of Total	Rural	Percent of Total	Total
Vandalism	T	3,444	82.0	754	18.0	4,198
	M	3,233	81.7	722	18.3	3,955
	F	211	86.8	32	13.2	243
Weapons	T	1,012	87.7	142	12.3	1,154
	M	976	87.4	141	12.6	1,117
	F	36	97.3	1	2.7	37
Prostitution	T	987	99.8	2	0.2	989
	M	306	99.4	2	0.6	308
	F	681	100.0	—	—	681
Other Sex	T	708	85.5	120	14.5	828
	M	698	85.4	119	14.6	817
	F	10	90.9	1	9.1	11
Narcotics	T	4,884	88.0	668	12.0	5,552
	M	4,226	87.5	605	12.5	4,831
	F	658	91.3	63	8.7	721
Gambling	T	40	65.6	21	34.4	61
	M	39	66.1	20	33.9	59
	F	1	50.0	1	50.0	2
Family/ Children	T	156	51.8	145	48.2	301
	M	126	48.1	136	51.9	262
	F	30	76.9	9	23.1	39
Driving Under Influence	T	12,105	81.8	2,687	18.2	14,792
	M	10,814	81.1	2,517	18.9	13,331
	F	1,291	88.4	170	11.6	1,461
Liquor	T	6,423	86.7	988	13.3	7,411
	M	5,156	87.2	760	12.8	5,916
	F	1,267	84.7	228	15.3	1,495
Disorderly	T	4,995	89.1	611	10.9	5,606
	M	4,423	88.7	561	11.3	4,984
	F	572	92.0	50	8.0	622
Vagrancy	T	38	77.6	11	22.4	49
	M	36	76.6	11	23.4	47
	F	2	100.0	—	—	2
Other Except Traffic	T	5,270	75.5	1,712	24.5	6,982
	M	4,395	73.8	1,560	26.2	5,955
	F	875	85.2	152	14.8	1,027
Part II – Total	T	47,274	83.5	9,328	16.5	56,602
	M	40,209	82.9	8,300	17.1	48,509
	F	7,065	87.3	1,028	12.7	8,093
Suspicion	T	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—
Curfew/ Loitering	T	1,014	98.0	21	2.0	1,035
	M	758	98.2	14	1.8	772
	F	256	97.3	7	2.7	263

TABLE 21 (Continued)

Offense		Urban	Percent of Total	Rural	Percent of Total	Total
Runaway	T	2,612	91.6	238	8.4	2,850
	M	1,193	92.8	93	7.2	1,286
	F	1,419	90.7	145	9.3	1,564
Grand Total	T	78,526	86.2	12,566	13.8	91,092
	M	63,068	84.9	11,212	15.1	74,280
	F	15,458	91.9	1,354	8.1	16,812

T — Total

M — Male

F — Female

*State Patrol figures are excluded.

TABLE 22

URBAN-RURAL* CRIME COMPARISON BY OFFENSE DURING 1978 IN MINNESOTA

Offense	Urban Total†	Rural Total††	Ratio U:R
Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	61	20	3:1
Rape	717	78	9:1
Robbery	3,317	88	38:1
Aggravated Assault	2,870	424	7:1
Burglary	35,415	8,050	4:1
Larceny	87,371	13,186	7:1
Vehicle	11,178	1,714	7:1
Subtotal	140,929	23,560	
Other Assault	12,343	1,408	9:1
Arson	830	176	5:1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1,967	339	6:1
Fraud	9,108	3,565	3:1
Embezzlement	50	14	4:1
Stolen Property	488	217	2:1
Vandalism	36,075	10,206	4:1
Weapons	2,442	563	4:1
Prostitution	133	3	44:1
Sex Offenses	2,319	358	7:1
Narcotic Drug Law	3,551	785	5:1
Gambling	47	41	1:1
Offense Against Family	811	382	2:1
Driving While Under Influence	9,954	2,472	4:1
Liquor Laws	4,061	855	5:1
Disorderly Conduct	16,798	2,709	6:1
Vagrancy	53	21	3:1
All Other	11,920	4,669	3:1
Subtotal**	112,950	28,783	
Total	253,879	52,343	

*State Patrol figures are excluded.

**Does not include Minneapolis or St. Paul, which do not report Part II offenses.

†Urban population — 2,746,343

††Rural population — 1,213,386

COMPARISON OF CRIME OFFENSES/ARRESTS BY REGIONS

COMPARISON OF CRIME BY REGIONS 1978

The regional breakdown of crimes and arrests within Minnesota often provides a more exacting measurement of the volume of crime based on specific areas. For specific information, the regional distinctions evaluated in this report are based on the nine state planning regions of the Crime Control Planning Board.

Region 11, which is the most densely populated geographical section for the entire state, recorded the highest number of reported Part I offenses (108,221) and Part II offenses (69,732)* of all regions. Sixty-six percent of the state's Part I offenses occurred in this region, while 49 percent of the Part II offenses were registered from this area. Approximately 83 percent of the state's violent crimes were recorded from this section and 65 percent of all property crime was represented by this region. The largest portion of arrests for Part I and Part II offenses

were also registered from Region 11. There were 20,166 arrests for Part I violations compared to 31,801* arrests for Part II offenses.

The least populated region of the state, Region 2, recorded the smallest amount of Part I offenses with 2,232. Region 1 registered the second lowest amount of Part I offenses with 2,468. Region 2 with 2,159 offenses, recorded the lowest number of Part II offenses followed by Region 1 with 3,438 offenses. The least amount of violent crime reported for the state was submitted by Region 1, with 49. The lowest number of property offenses was reported by Region 2, with 2,181.

The regions registering the highest clearance rate for Part I offenses in 1978 were Regions 2 and E with 25 percent. The region with the highest Part II clearance rate was Region 1 with 67 percent.

*Information from Minneapolis and St. Paul not available.

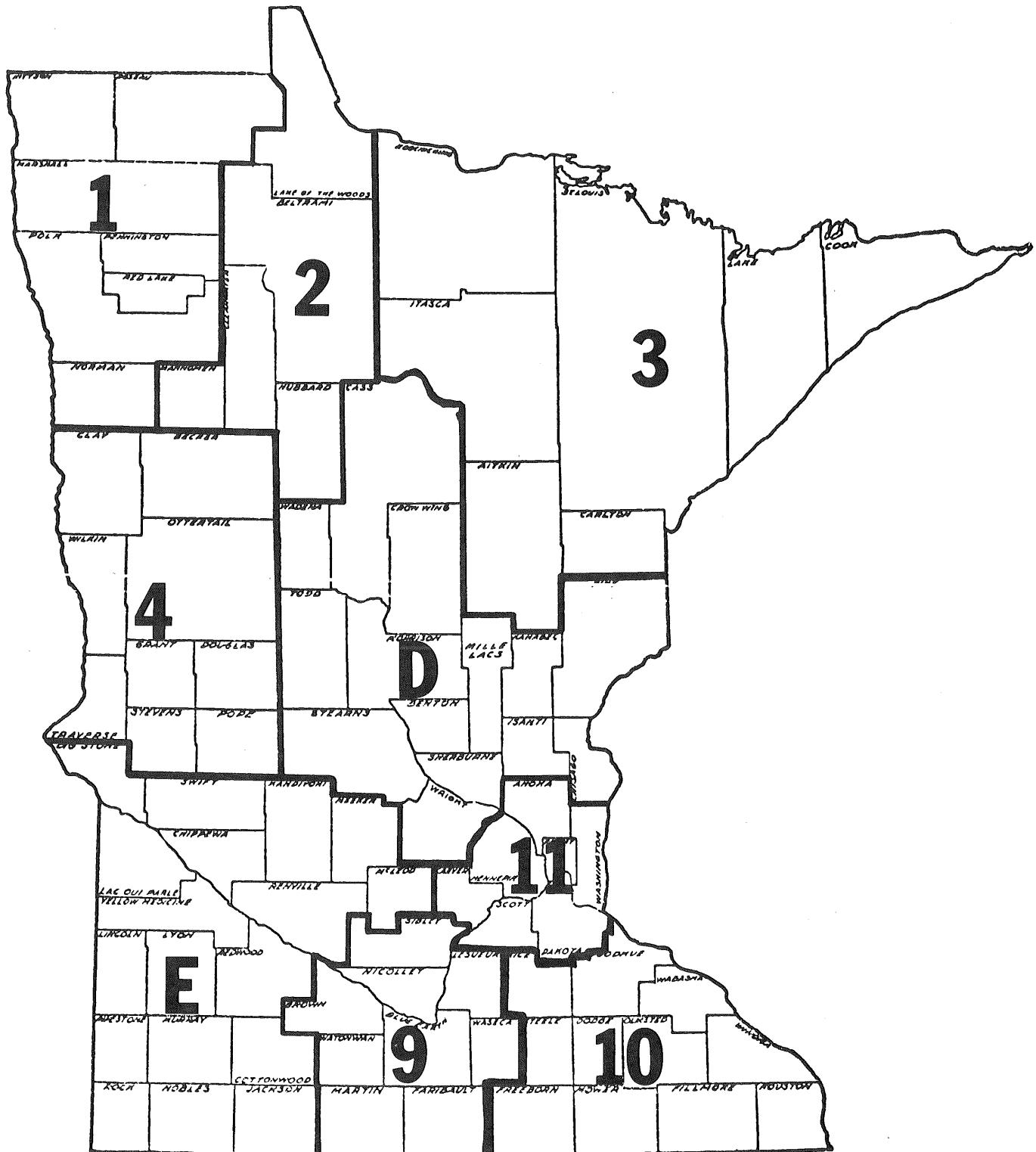


FIGURE 27
STATE PLANNING REGIONS
CRIME CONTROL PLANNING BOARD

TABLE 23
1978 POPULATION, CRIME AND ARRESTS FOR STATE PLANNING REGIONS,
CRIME CONTROL PLANNING BOARD

	Regions										Total
	1	2	3	4	D	E	9	10	11		
Percent of Total State Population*	2.4	1.4	8.1	4.7	10.4	7.4	5.7	10.1	49.8	100.0	
Part I Offenses Reported	2,468	2,232	12,720	5,469	11,229	4,589	5,474	12,087	108,221	164,489	
Number of Part I Offenses Cleared	545	548	2,488	909	2,594	1,127	1,118	2,220	21,144	32,693	
Percent Cleared — Part I Offenses	22	25	20	17	23	25	20	18	20	20	
Number of Violent Crimes	49	51	381	118	251	76	88	287	6,274	7,575	
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)	51.5	91.1	118.7	63.1	61.4	26.2	38.8	72.3	318.0	191.3	
Number of Property Crimes	2,419	2,181	12,339	5,351	10,978	4,513	5,386	11,800	101,947	156,914	
Property Crime Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)	2546.3	3894.6	3843.9	2861.5	2684.1	1556.2	2372.7	2972.3	5167.1	3963.5	
Part II Offenses Reported	3,438	2,159	18,055	6,725	10,892	6,175	7,851	16,706	69,732**	141,733	
Number of Part II Offenses Cleared	2,301	1,214	7,510	3,520	5,520	3,577	4,227	7,072	32,678**	67,619	
Percent Cleared — Part II Offenses	67	56	42	52	51	58	54	42	47**	49	
Number of Part I Arrests	486	428	2,452	845	2,356	908	951	2,013	20,166	30,605	
Number of Part II Arrests	1,413	680	4,857	2,892	4,502	2,644	2,087	5,726	31,801	56,602	

*Estimated 1977 population, FBI. Areas delinquent in reporting have been removed from the totals.

**Information for Minneapolis and St. Paul PD's not available.

COMPONENTS OF STATE CRIME CONTROL PLANNING REGIONS

REGION 1

1. Kittson
2. Marshall
3. Norman
4. Pennington

5. Polk
6. Red Lake
7. Roseau

1. Big Stone
2. Chippewa
3. Cottonwood
4. Jackson
5. Kandiyohi
6. Lac Qui Parle
7. Lincoln
8. Lyon
9. McLeod

REGION "E"

10. Meeker
11. Murray
12. Nobles
13. Pipestone
14. Redwood
15. Renville
16. Rock
17. Swift
18. Yellow Medicine

REGION 2

1. Beltrami
2. Clearwater
3. Hubbard

4. Lake of the Woods
5. Mahnomen

REGION 3

1. Aitkin
2. Carlton
3. Cook
4. Itasca

5. Koochiching
6. Lake
7. St. Louis

1. Blue Earth
2. Brown
3. Faribault
4. LeSueur
5. Martin

6. Nicollet
7. Sibley
8. Waseca
9. Watonwan

REGION 4

1. Becker
2. Clay
3. Douglas
4. Grant
5. Ottertail

6. Pope
7. Stevens
8. Traverse
9. Wilkin

1. Dodge
2. Fillmore
3. Freeborn
4. Goodhue
5. Houston
6. Mower

7. Olmsted
8. Rice
9. Steele
10. Wabasha
11. Winona

REGION "D"

1. Benton
2. Cass
3. Chisago
4. Crow Wing
5. Isanti
6. Kanabec
7. Mille Lacs

8. Morrison
9. Pine
10. Sherburne
11. Stearns
12. Todd
13. Wadena
14. Wright

1. Anoka
2. Carver
3. Dakota
4. Hennepin

5. Ramsey
6. Scott
7. Washington

REGION 10

REGION 11

MINNESOTA LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

LAW ENFORCEMENT CODE OF ETHICS

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession... law enforcement.

MINNESOTA LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The average number of full time law enforcement personnel in 1978 (including sworn and civilian) amounted to 1.7 employees per each 1,000 residents of the state. The average number of sworn personnel (excluding civilian) amounted to 1.4 employees per 1,000 population. The contributing law enforcement agencies averaged one full-time civilian employee to 4.3 full-time sworn personnel. It should be added that these figures represent the averages as derived from the submitted data and is not the recommended ratios for Minnesota law enforcement agencies. The average ratio of law enforcement personnel for any given community may, and does, vary according to a number of community and policing factors.

In 1978, the reporting sheriff's departments indicated 1,598 sworn personnel employed as against 466 civilian personnel which amounted to a total of 2,064 employees. The police departments reported to have 3,780 sworn personnel in 1978 as compared with 711 civilian employees. The total amount of municipal employees equaled 4,491 personnel. The State Patrol figures for the same year indicate 499 sworn personnel as compared with 176 civilian employees.

Of the total number of sworn personnel in 1978 (5,997*), there were 5,835 males and 162 females. Considering the total number of civilian personnel for the same year (1,365) there were 481 males compared with 884 females.

*Total includes 619 personnel from University of Minnesota and Airport Police Departments, and the State Patrol.

TABLE 24
POLICE EMPLOYEES AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1978 — URBAN
(Rate per 1,000 inhabitants)

	Total	Sworn	Civil		Total	Sworn	Civil
Population — 2,751,178	1.6	1.4	0.2	New Brighton	20	19	1
Number of employees	4,491	3,780	711	New Hope	27	22	5
GROUP I (250,000 or over)	2.3	1.9	0.3	New Ulm	23	19	4
Total	672,809	1,548	1,312	North St. Paul	15	12	3
Minneapolis	870	765	105	Northfield	18	14	4
St. Paul	678	547	131	Oakdale	11	10	1
GROUP III (50,000-100,000)	1.6	1.3	0.3	Owatonna	28	21	7
Total	239,584	384	316	Red Wing	22	20	2
Bloomington	103	93	10	Robbinsdale	26	17	9
Duluth	167	124	43	Shakopee	15	12	3
Rochester	114	99	15	*Shoreview	4	4	—
GROUP IV (25,000-50,000)	1.3	1.1	0.2	Stillwater	14	12	2
Total	663,811	857	723	Virginia	26	25	1
Austin	37	34	3	West St. Paul	27	20	7
Blaine	32	26	6	White Bear Lake	34	27	7
Brooklyn Center	40	32	8	Willmar	26	21	5
Brooklyn Park	38	31	7	Winona	46	40	6
Burnsville	71	61	10	Worthington	22	16	6
Coon Rapids	49	43	6	GROUP VI (2,500-10,000)	1.4	1.3	0.1
Crystal	38	30	8	Total	514,028	740	653
Edina	52	43	9	Alexandria	20	13	7
Fridley	47	31	16	*Andover	3	3	—
Mankato	41	34	7	*Arden Hills	6	6	—
Maplewood	49	42	7	*Aurora			
Minnetonka	49	38	11	Babbitt	5	5	—
Moorhead	44	39	5	Bayport	4	4	—
Plymouth	30	27	3	*Belle Plaine			
Richfield	51	43	8	Benson	6	6	—
Roseville	41	39	2	Blue Earth	5	5	—
St. Cloud	61	53	8	Breckenridge	12	9	3
St. Louis Park	57	48	9	Buffalo	5	5	—
South St. Paul	30	29	1	Caledonia	3	3	—
GROUP V (10,000-25,000)	1.4	1.2	0.2	Cambridge	7	6	1
Total	619,089	869	722	Champlin	8	7	1
Albert Lea	39	28	11	*Chanhassen			
Anoka	28	20	8	Chaska	8	7	1
Apple Valley	24	19	5	Chisholm	20	20	—
Bemidji	27	19	8	Circle Pines-Lexington	7	5	2
Brainerd	23	18	5	Corcoran	1	1	—
Cloquet	17	15	2	Crookston	16	13	3
Columbia Heights	24	19	5	Dayton	4	4	—
Cottage Grove	22	14	8	Deephaven	7	6	1
Eagan	25	18	7	Detroit Lakes	11	10	1
Fairmont	17	12	5	Dilworth	3	3	—
Faribault	32	24	8	*East Bethel	1	1	—
Fergus Falls	23	21	2	East Grand Forks	21	19	2
Golden Valley	36	30	6	Eden Prairie	19	17	2
Hastings	17	16	1	Elk River	6	5	1
Hibbing	31	31	—	Ely	11	10	1
Hopkins	25	19	6	Eveleth	10	9	1
Inver Grove Heights	19	15	4	*Falcon Heights	5	5	—
Lakeville	15	12	3	Farmington	7	6	1
Maple Grove	15	13	2	Forest Lake	7	6	1
Marshall	20	16	4	Glencoe	7	6	1
Mounds View	13	12	1	Grand Rapids	14	12	2
				Granite Falls	6	6	—
				*Ham Lake	3	3	—
				Hermantown	6	5	1
				Hoyt Lakes	6	6	—

TABLE 24 (Continued)

	Total	Sworn	Civil		Total	Sworn	Civil
Hugo	4	4	—	Savage	5	5	—
Hutchinson	20	14	6	Silver Bay	5	5	—
International Falls	12	12	—	Sleepy Eye	6	6	—
Jackson	5	5	—	South International Falls	3	3	—
Jordan	5	5	—	South Lake Minnetonka	13	12	1
LaCrescent	4	4	—	Spring Lake Park	7	7	—
Lake City	7	7	—	Staples	7	5	2
*Lake Elmo				*Stewartville			
LeSueur	5	5	—	Thief River Falls	17	14	3
Lino Lakes	6	5	1	Two Harbors	12	12	—
Litchfield	10	9	1	*Vadnais Heights	4	4	—
*Little Canada	4	4	—	*Waconia			
Little Falls	13	10	3	Wadena	9	8	1
Long Prairie	4	4	—	Waite Park	4	4	—
Luverne	6	6	—	Waseca	10	9	1
*Mahtomedi				Wayzata	6	6	—
Medina	3	3	—	Wells	4	4	—
Mendota Heights	11	10	1	Windom	7	6	1
*Minnetrista (see Mound)				Woodbury	10	9	1
Montevideo	9	8	1	GROUP VII (Under 2,500)	1.6	1.3	0.3
Mora	9	4	5	Total	41,857	66	54
Morris	12	8	4	Airport	70	62	8
Mound	18	15	3	Cannon Falls	4	4	—
New Prague	4	4	—	Cold Spring	3	3	—
Newport	5	5	—	Crosby	5	5	—
North Mankato	7	7	—	Gilbert	8	8	—
*North Oaks	3	3	—	Glenwood	8	4	4
Olivia	4	4	—	*Hilltop			
Orono	12	11	1	Kenyon	3	3	—
Ortonville	7	6	1	*Lauderdale (see Roseville)			
Osseo	3	3	—	*Long Lake (see Orono)			
Park Rapids	5	5	—	Madison	6	5	1
Pipestone	12	7	5	*Maple Plain (see Orono)			
Princeton	7	6	1	*Minnetonka Beach (see Orono)			
Prior Lake	8	7	1	Montgomery	7	4	3
Proctor	5	5	—	*Mountain Iron			
Ramsey	3	3	—	Plainview	3	3	—
Redwood Falls	7	7	—	*Roseau			
Rosemount	7	6	1	Spring Valley	3	3	—
St. Anthony	12	11	1	Springfield	4	4	—
St. James	6	6	—	Tracy	8	4	4
St. Paul Park	6	6	—	Univ. of Minn.	62	58	4
St. Peter	12	8	4	Wabasha	4	4	—
Sartell	4	4	—				
Sauk Center	8	5	3				
Sauk Rapids	7	6	1				

†Employee data not included in totals.

*Under contract to sheriff or police department.

TABLE 25
POLICE EMPLOYEES AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1978 – RURAL
(Rate per 1,000 inhabitants)

	Total	Sworn	Civil		Total	Sworn	Civil	
Population	1,223,822	1.7	1.3	0.4	Olmsted	48	48	—
†Number of employees	2,064	1,598	466	Pine	18	12	6	
GROUP III (50,000-100,000)	0.7	0.6	0.1	Polk	19	13	6	
Total	101,032	75	70	Redwood	11	7	4	
Stearns	31	28	3	Renville	10	5	5	
Wright	44	42	2	Rice	18	16	2	
GROUP IV (25,000-50,000)	1.9	1.7	0.2	Scott	48	28	20	
Total	129,240	249	215	Sherburne	18	18	—	
Itasca	22	22	—	Sibley	10	6	4	
Otter Tail	29	22	7	Steele	13	12	1	
St. Louis	127	104	23	Todd	13	8	5	
Washington	71	67	4	Winona	21	18	3	
GROUP V (10,000-25,000)	1.2	0.9	0.3	Yellow Medicine	9	5	4	
Total	742,404	901	661	GROUP VI (under 10,000)	3.3	2.6	0.7	
Aitkin	11	6	5	Total	251,146	839	652	
Anoka	74	65	9	Big Stone	7	3	4	
Becker	18	16	2	Brown	13	9	4	
Beltrami	11	8	3	Chippewa	8	5	3	
Benton	10	6	4	Clay	28	14	14	
Blue Earth	28	20	8	Clearwater	9	5	4	
Carlton	19	19	—	Cook	4	3	1	
Carver	41	31	10	Grant	7	4	3	
Cass	19	18	1	Hennepin	356	305	51	
Chisago	31	19	12	Hubbard	10	10	—	
Cottonwood	8	5	3	Kanabec	9	4	5	
Crow Wing	18	14	4	Kittson	7	3	4	
Dakota	53	43	10	Koochiching	13	10	3	
Dodge	14	9	5	Lac Qui Parle	8	3	5	
Douglas	10	10	—	Lake	16	11	5	
Faribault	11	5	6	Lake of the Woods	3	3	—	
Fillmore	15	9	6	Lincoln	8	4	4	
Freeborn	23	13	10	Mahnomen	6	5	1	
Goodhue	28	20	8	Nicollet	9	7	2	
Houston	9	5	4	Norman	4	3	1	
Isanti	14	9	5	Pennington	12	4	8	
Jackson	8	7	1	Pipestone	10	8	2	
Kandiyohi	13	12	1	Pope	9	4	5	
LeSueur	14	10	4	Ramsey	179	151	28	
Lyon	11	6	5	Red Lake	12	7	5	
McLeod	9	7	2	Rock	8	4	4	
Marshall	13	11	2	Roseau	15	15	—	
Martin	15	7	8	Stevens	6	4	2	
Meeker	16	5	11	Swift	6	6	—	
Mille Lacs	17	7	10	Traverse	7	2	5	
Morrison	14	9	5	Wabasha	13	12	1	
Mower	35	23	12	Wadena	10	5	5	
Murray	6	6	—	Waseca	15	9	6	
Nobles	9	5	4	Watowwan	7	6	1	
				Wilkin	5	4	1	
				†State Patrol	675	499	176	

†Not included in total.

<u>Total Police Employees — Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Group I — total	1,548	1,312	236
Group III — total	384	316	68
Group IV — total	857	723	134
Group V — total	896	722	174
Group VI — total	740	653	87
Group VII — total	66	54	12
Subtotal	4,491	3,780	711
Metropolitan Airport — total	70	62	8
University of Minnesota — total	62	58	4
Total	4,623	3,900	723
<u>Total Police Employees — Rural</u>			
Group III — total	75	70	5
Group IV — total	249	215	34
Group V — total	901	661	240
Group VI — total	839	652	187
Subtotal	2,064	1,598	466
State Patrol — total	675	499	176
Total	2,739	2,097	642

TABLE 26
MUNICIPAL POLICE, SHERIFF AND STATE PATROL EMPLOYEE DATA — 1978

<u>Police Department — Municipal</u>	<u>Population⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Number Civilian</u>	<u>Number Sworn</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u>
Group I — 250,000 or over	672,809	236	1,312	1.9	1,548	2.3
Group II — 100,000-250,000			— — NONE APPLICABLE — —			
Group III — 50,000-100,000	239,584	68	316	1.3	384	1.6
Group IV — 25,000-50,000	663,811	134	723	1.1	857	1.3
Group V — 10,000-25,000	619,089	174	722	1.2	896	1.4
Group VI and VII — Under 10,000	555,885	99(2)	707 ⁽³⁾	1.0	806 ⁽⁴⁾	1.2
Total	2,751,178	711	3,780	1.4	4,491	1.6
<u>Sheriff's Department</u>						
Group I — 250,000 or over			— — NONE APPLICABLE — —			
Group II — 100,000-250,000			— — NONE APPLICABLE — —			
Group III — 50,000-100,000	101,032	5	70	0.6	75	0.7
Group IV — 25,000-50,000	129,240	34	215	1.7	249	1.9
Group V — 10,000-25,000	724,404	240	661	0.9	901	1.2
Group VI — Under 10,000	251,146	187	652	2.6	839	3.3
Total	1,223,822	466	1,598	1.3	2,064	1.7
State Patrol		176	499		675	

(1) Estimated 1977 population FBI.

(2) Twelve Metro Airport and University of Minnesota civil employees included in total.

(3) 120 Metro Airport and University of Minnesota sworn employees included, but excluded from rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

(4) 132 Metro Airport and University of Minnesota employees included in totals, but excluded from rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 27
RATE OF POLICE EMPLOYEES (SWORN AND CIVILIAN) PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
1978

Population Group*	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Group I — 250,000 and over	2.3	1.9	0.3	— — NONE APPLICABLE — —		
Group II — 100,000-250,000	— — NONE APPLICABLE — —			— — NONE APPLICABLE — —		
Group III — 50,000-100,000	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1
Group IV — 25,000-50,000	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.2
Group V — 10,000-25,000	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.3
Group VI — 2,500-10,000	1.4	1.3	0.1	3.3	2.6	0.7
Group VII — Under 2,500	1.6	1.3	0.3	— — NONE APPLICABLE — —		
Total	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.4

*Metropolitan Airport, University of Minnesota and State Patrol figures are excluded.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED

Vital information other than Uniform Crime Reporting is also collected that evaluates the number of law enforcement personnel who have been assaulted and/or killed. The data from those county (sheriff) and municipal (police) agencies reporting is collected and tabulated annually.

Submitted information concerning law enforcement personnel assaulted or killed during 1978 was tabulated from 243 agencies. There was a total of 560 assaults recorded in Minnesota for 1978. Of that total, 447 involved hands, fists, and feet, 40 were attributed to firearms, 50 involved some other dangerous weapon, and 23 were committed by a knife or a cutting instrument. 326 of the assaults involved no personal injury to the law enforcement officer, while 234 registered some form of personal injury. The type of activity most responsible for the assault situations was responding to "Disturbance Calls" with 172 incidents. Of the total assault situations, 493 were cleared by the law enforcement agencies. The most frequent time of assaults was indicated as between 12 Midnight and 2:00 a.m. with 160 confrontations. The type of assignment most frequently registered with assaults during the year was a two-man vehicle (193 incidents).

There were five deaths of law enforcement officers in Minnesota during 1978:

On February 24, 1978, a State Patrol officer, while assisting a motorist, was struck and killed by another passing vehicle.

On June 30, 1978, a deputy sheriff from Douglas County was killed while transporting a prisoner. The incident

occurred at the Courthouse when the defendant was appearing on a DWI charge. After receiving his sentence, subject pulled a gun and, in an exchange of shots, the deputy was wounded and later died. Defendant fled the building, was later located, and another exchange of shots occurred. Subject was critically wounded.

On July 4, 1978, the chief of police in Bricelyn, Minnesota, was struck and killed by a hit-and-run driver, while directing traffic. Victim died five days later as a result of these injuries.

On July 19, 1978, an East Grand Forks police officer was shot and killed while investigating a prowler call. The resident of the house, who made the call for assistance, was arrested.

On August 2, 1978, a deputy sheriff from Roseau County was shot while attempting to stop the driver of a pickup truck, who had illegally gone through the Port of Entry from Canada to the United States. The driver ambushed the victim, shooting him ten times with a rifle, and left him lying beside the squad car. The driver was later arrested.

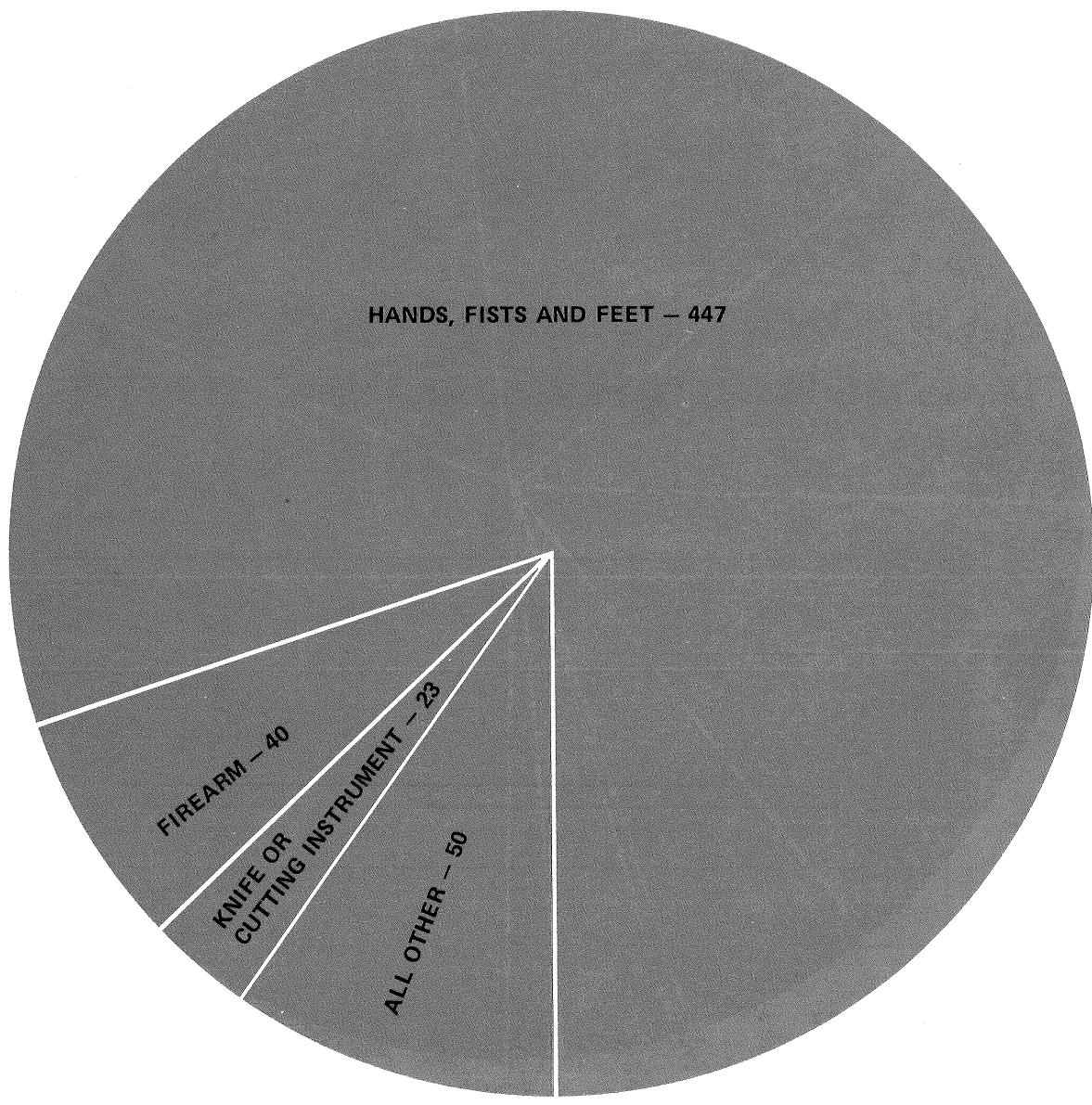


FIGURE 28
TYPE OF WEAPON USED IN ASSAULTS ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR 1978

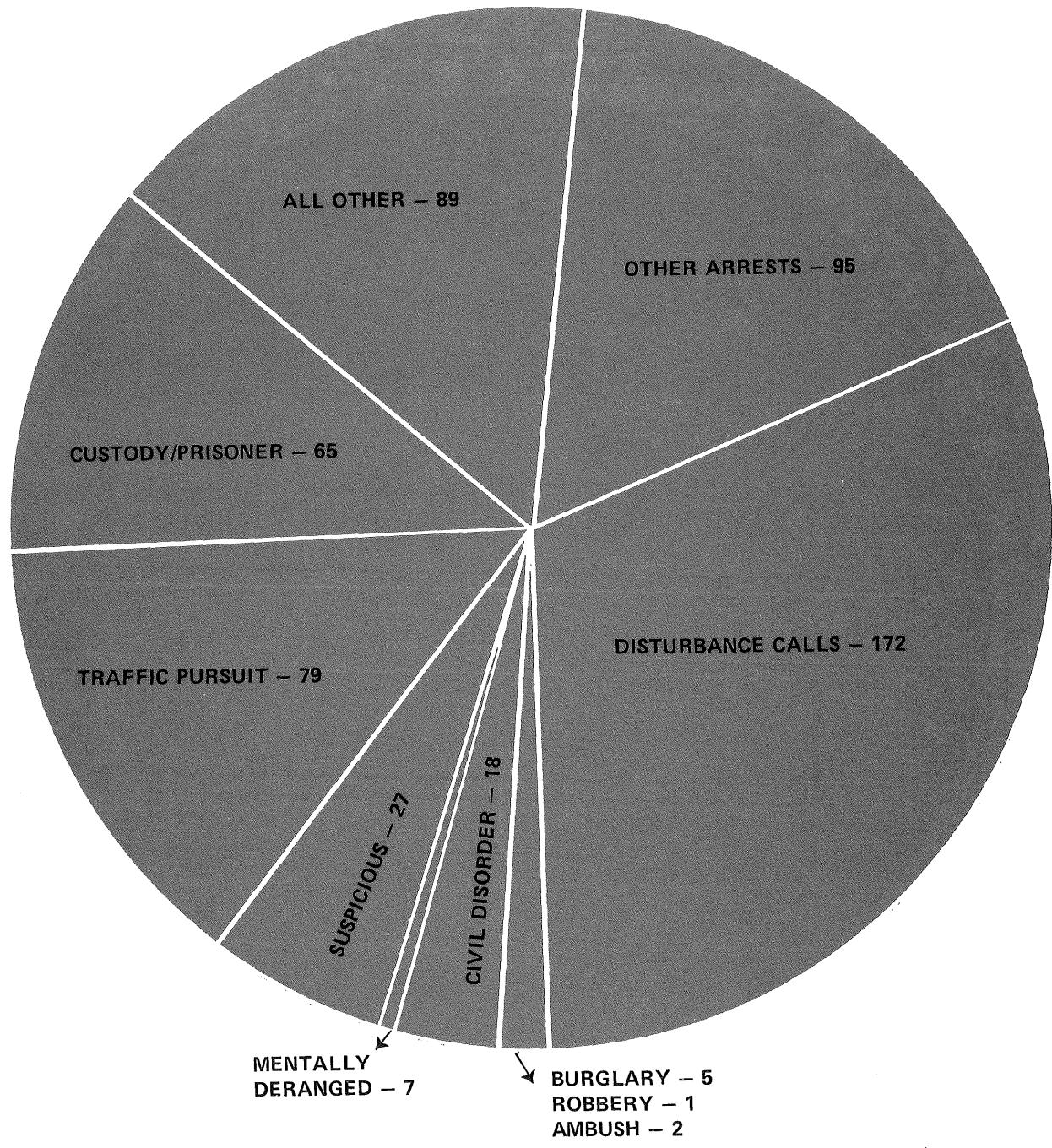


FIGURE 29
TYPE OF ACTIVITY INVOLVED IN
ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR 1978

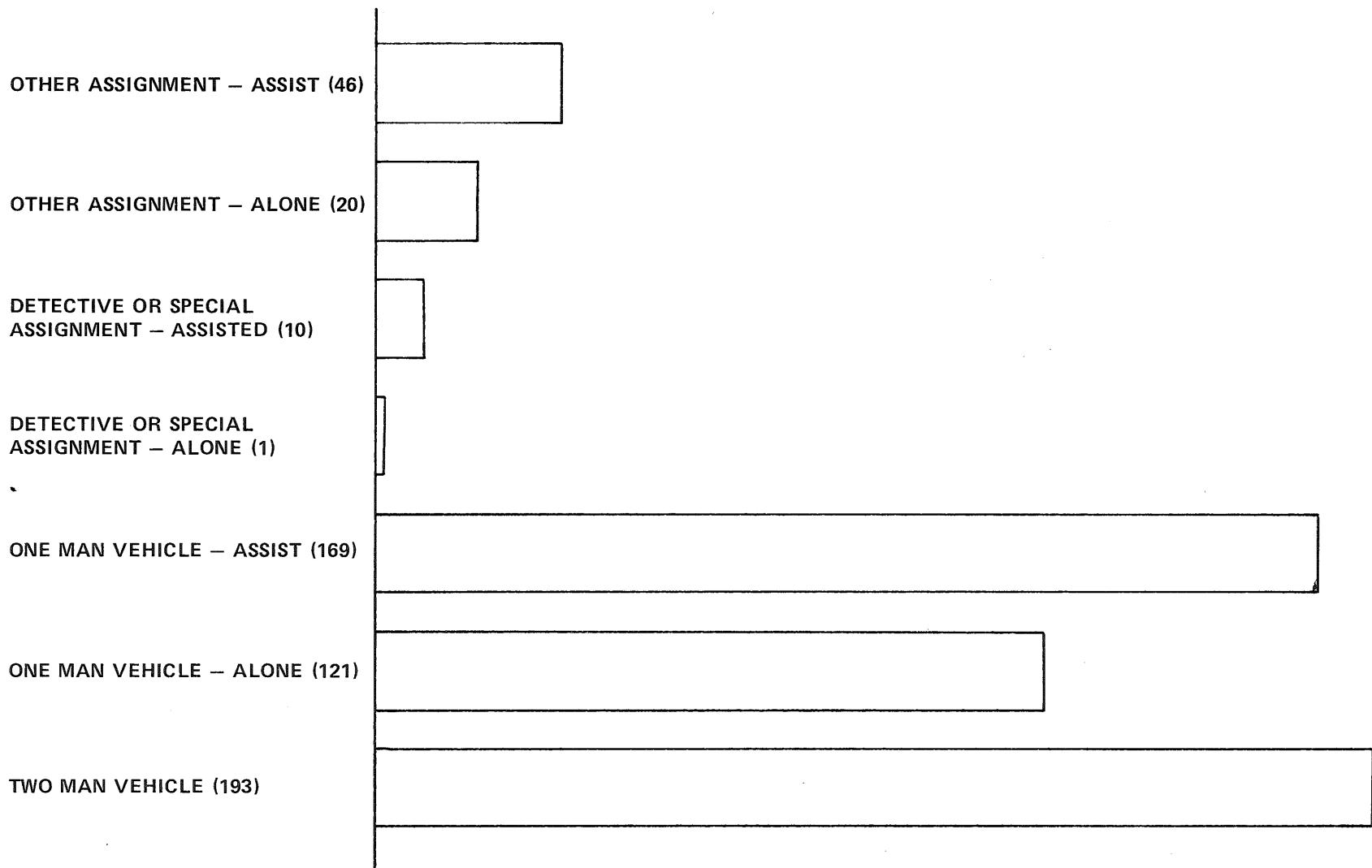


FIGURE 30
NUMBER OF ASSAULTS BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT - 1978

90

30

20

10

0600 0800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 0200 0400 0600

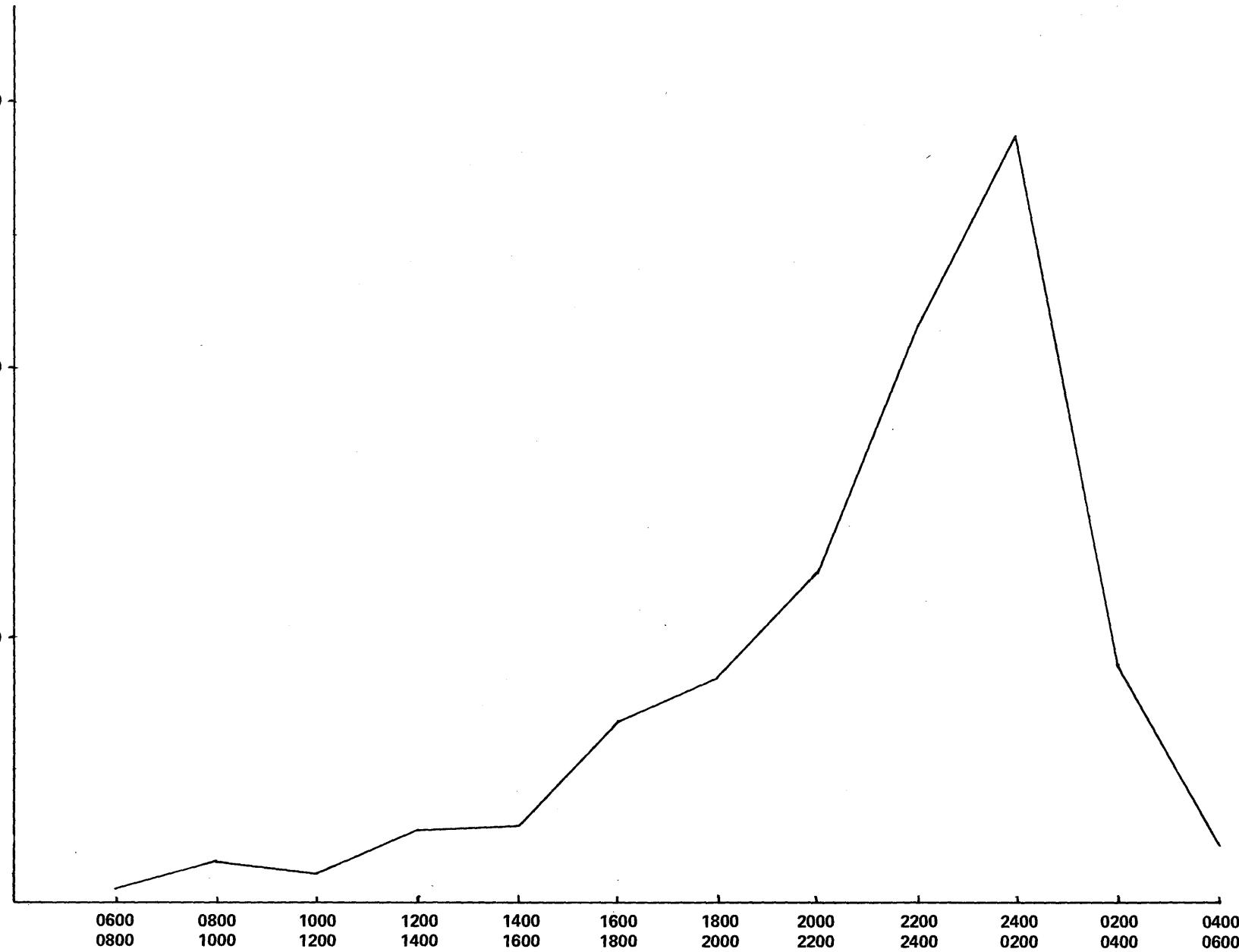


FIGURE 31
NUMBER OF ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS BY TIME OF DAY – 1978

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FIREARMS DISCHARGES

Pursuant to Minnesota State Statute 626.553, Subdivision 2, information is collected concerning firearm discharges by law enforcement officers in Minnesota. 1978 is the first full year in which this information has been available. Future issues of *Minnesota Crime Information* will include this information with comparisons and trends.

In 1978, there were 117 shots fired during 58 incidents; in 13 instances, multiple shots were fired. There are seven general areas of information collected: the Type of Activity the officer was engaged in at the time of the discharge; Type of Weapon Used; Purpose of the Discharge; Results of the Discharge; Time of Day; and the Level of the Incident which precipitated the discharge.

The highest number of shots fired by Type of Activity was for "Traffic Stops and Pursuits" with 25 (21 percent), followed by "Burglaries" with 19 (16 percent). 102 (87 percent) of the total shots fired were with a handgun,

and 92 (79 percent) of the total shots were Non-Warning Shots. 45 percent of the firearms discharges were during a four-hour time period, from 12:01 a.m. to 4:00 a.m. In 84 percent of the shots fired no injuries were suffered, 10 shots resulted in wounds, and there were three fatalities.

Information on the size of the community served by the departments was also tabulated. 90 (77 percent) occurred in communities under 50,000 population, and 25 (21 percent) in communities over 50,000 population. Two instances were not included because they involved the State Patrol. The highest occurrence of shots fired was in the Under 2,500 Population group, with 25 (21 percent).

Of the 117 shots fired, 110 were in felony situations, 1 gross misdemeanor, and 6 misdemeanors.

92
OTHER ASSIGNMENT - ASSIST (0)

OTHER ASSIGNMENT - ALONE (1)

DETECTIVE - ASSIST (13)

DETECTIVE - ALONE (1)

ONE-MAN VEHICLE - ASSIST (17)

ONE-MAN VEHICLE - ALONE (33)

TWO-MAN VEHICLE (52)

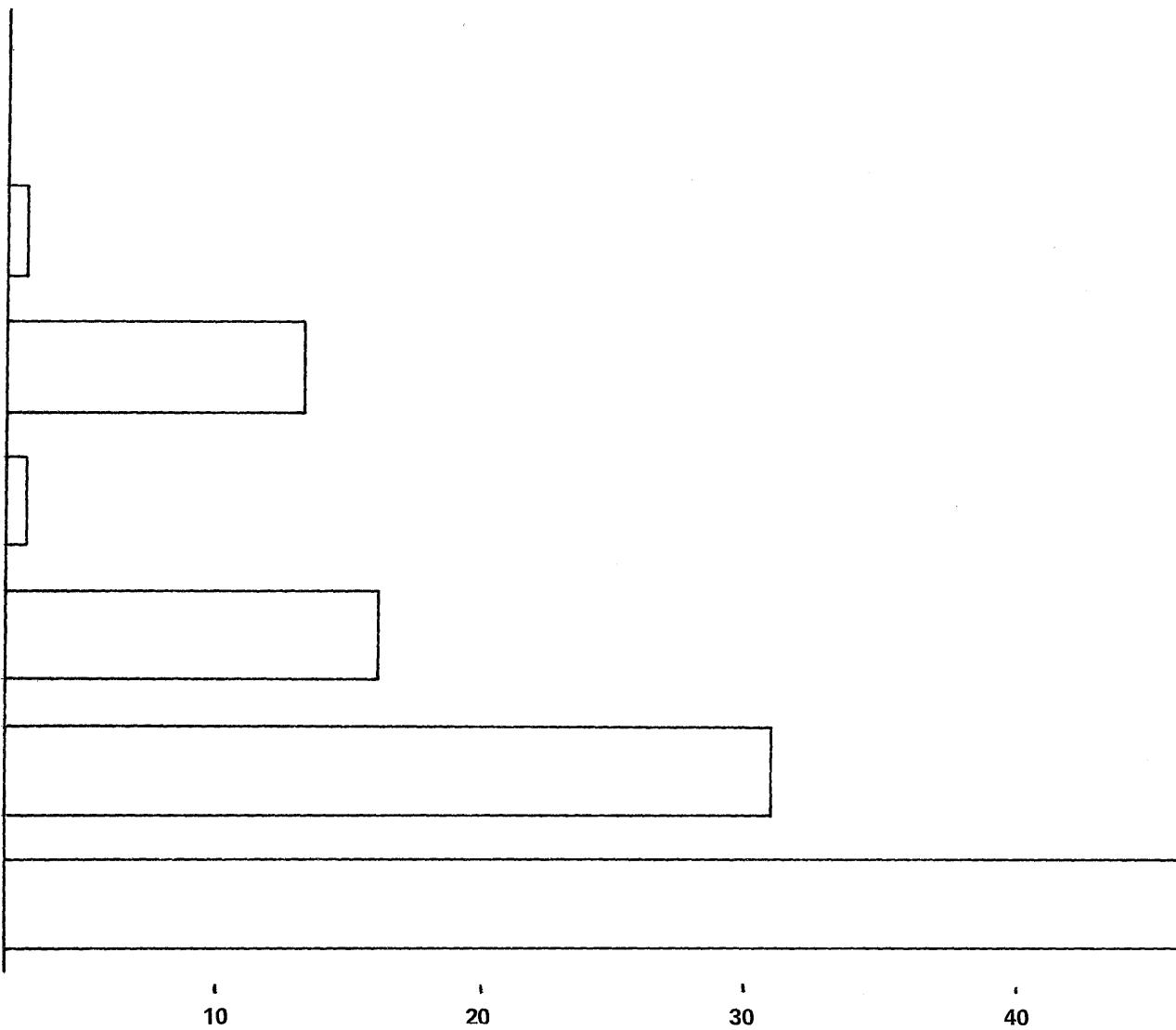


FIGURE 32
NUMBER OF FIREARM DISCHARGES BY TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT - 1978

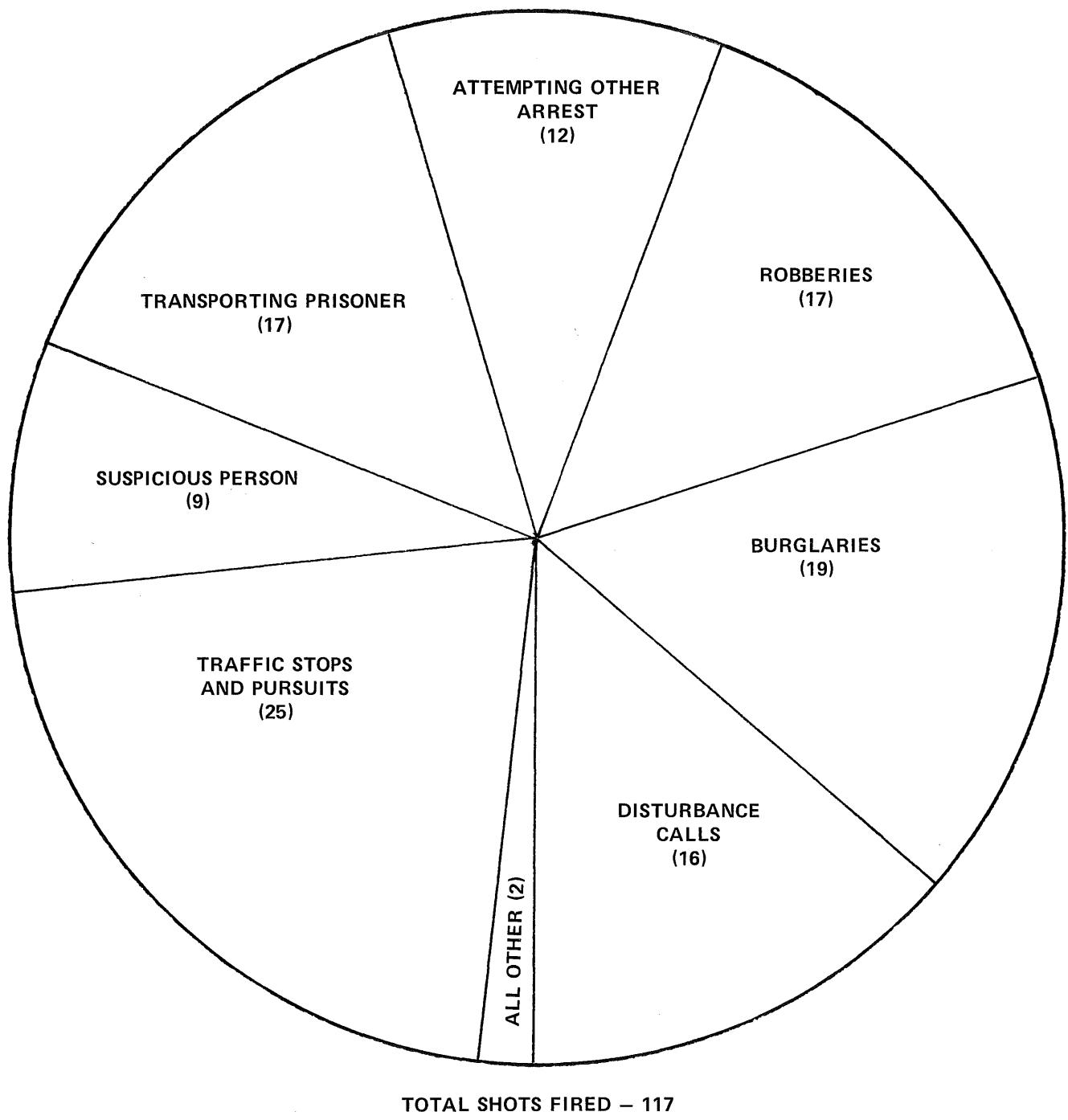


FIGURE 33
NUMBER OF FIREARM DISCHARGES BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY – 1978

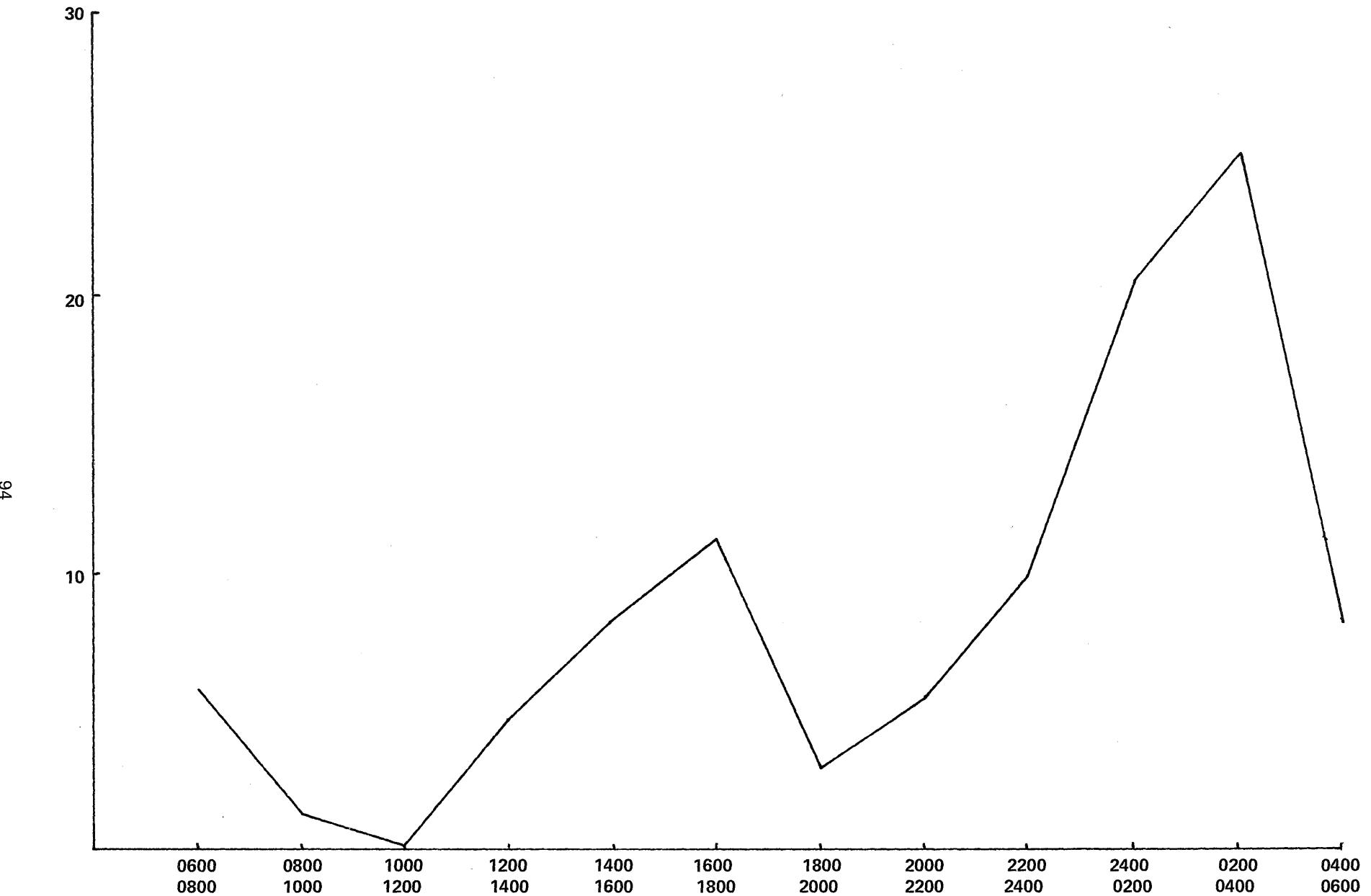


FIGURE 34
NUMBER OF FIREARM DISCHARGES BY TIME OF DAY - 1978

TABLE 28
NUMBER OF FIREARM DISCHARGES BY COMMUNITY SERVED
1978

Population	Shots Fired	Incidents
Sheriff's Offices		
Under 1,000	0	0
1,001 — 2,500	0	0
2,501 — 10,000	1	1
10,001 — 25,000	13	6
25,001 — 50,000	14	8
50,001 — 100,000	0	0
100,001 — 250,000	0	0
Over 250,000	1	1
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 16
Police Departments		
Under 1,000	10	6
1,001 — 2,500	15	4
2,501 — 10,000	13	3
10,001 — 25,000	17	8
25,001 — 50,000	7	3
50,001 — 100,000	8	2
100,001 — 250,000	0	0
Over 250,000	16	16
	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 42
State Patrol	2	2

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OFFENSE INFORMATION

County and Municipal Law Enforcement Offense Information contained in this section is arranged alphabetically by each county. Information is arranged by total county figures, sheriff office figures, and municipal police department figures.

The information contained within this section will reflect agencies not reporting specific offenses, and prior cases cleared. Prior case cleared indicates that an offense reported prior to 1978 was cleared during 1978.

TABLE 29 (Continued)

Area NCIC Number	Grand Total	Total Part I	Murder/ Non- Negligent		Negligent Man- slaughter		Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Part II	Other Assaults	Arson	Forgery/ Counter- feiting	Embezzle- ment	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons	Prosti- tution	Other Sex Offenses	Narcotics	Gambling	Family/ Children	D.U.I.	Liquor Laws	Dis- orderly	Vagrancy	Other Offenses			
			Rape	Robbery																											
Wright Sheriff MN0860000	O 1,118	716	-	-	4	-	22	188	436	66	402	41	15	12	17	-	1	262	3	-	14	-	-	4	-	2	14	-	17		
	C 365	192	-	-	2	-	15	42	97	36	173	31	5	7	13	-	1	72	1	-	12	-	-	3	-	2	13	-	13		
	% 33	27	-	-	50	-	68	22	22	55	43	76	33	58	76	-	100	27	33	-	86	-	-	75	-	100	93	-	76		
Buffalo PD MN0860100	O 191	76	-	-	-	-	1	7	62	6	115	10	2	-	-	-	2	48	-	-	3	7	-	-	32	2	6	-	-	3	
	C 87	23	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	2	64	10	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	7	-	-	32	2	4	-	-	1	
	% 46	30	-	-	-	-	-	43	29	33	56	100	50	-	-	-	100	6	-	-	67	100	-	-	100	100	67	-	-	33	
YELLOW MEDICINE	O 365	139	-	-	-	-	2	1	37	86	13	226	-	-	4	103	-	-	38	1	-	-	2	-	-	34	7	12	-	-	25
	C 230	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	18	7	191	-	-	1	103	-	-	6	1	-	-	2	-	-	34	7	12	-	-	25
	% 63	28	-	-	-	-	100	35	21	54	85	-	-	25	100	-	-	16	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	100	
Yellow Medicine Sheriff MN0870000	O 269	85	-	-	-	-	-	29	50	6	184	-	-	2	102	-	-	13	1	-	-	2	-	-	22	6	11	-	-	25	
	C 199	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	4	172	-	-	-	102	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	22	6	11	-	-	25
	% 74	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	26	67	93	-	-	-	100	-	-	23	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	100
Granite Falls PD MN0870200	O 96	54	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	36	7	42	-	-	2	1	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	-	-	-
	C 31	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	19	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	-	-	-
	% 32	22	-	-	-	-	-	100	38	14	43	45	-	-	50	100	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	-	-	-
STATE HWY. PATROL NMHP0000	O 3,593	104	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	67	19	3,489	16	-	-	-	-	1	34	12	-	-	75	-	1	3,262	6	15	-	-	67
	C 3,470	21	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	17	3,449	16	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	-	-	75	-	1	3,262	6	15	-	-	59
	% 97	20	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	89	99	100	-	-	-	-	100	6	100	-	-	100	-	100	100	100	-	-	88	

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADULT — For Minnesota Uniform Crime Report purposes, a person aged 18 or above.

ARREST RATE — The number of arrests reported for Part I and Part II offenses for each unit of population, generally per 100,000. Arrest rates are computed in the same manner as crime rates.

CLEARED BY ARREST — For crime reporting purposes, an offense is cleared by arrest or solved when at least one person is: (1) arrested, or (2) charged with the commission of the offense.

COUNTY — Subdivisions of state, each with its own government, including a sheriff's department.

CRIME FACTORS — Conditions which affect the amount and type of crime that occurs in a geographical area.

CRIME INDEX — The total number of seven major offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of a crime in a given geographical area. Crime classifications used in the index are: Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Theft. Each of these offenses is referred to as an "Index Offense".

CRIME RATE — The number of index offenses reported for each unit of population, generally per 100,000 persons. Crime rates are computed for communities with varying populations by dividing the number of Index Crimes by the population and multiplying the answer by 100,000. (Example: 500 Index Offenses divided by 10,000 population X 100,000 = 5,000 Crime Rate.)

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE — A crime solution or clearance recorded when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against an offender.

JUVENILE — For Minnesota Uniform Crime Report purposes, a person under the age of 18.

MUNICIPALITY — City or town that has its own government, including police department.

PART I OFFENSES — The first of two main categories of crime classes composing a universal crime classification system established for crime reporting purposes. Part I offenses are by their nature more serious and occur most frequently. The monthly tabulation of Part I offenses provides a count of "offenses known".

PART II OFFENSES — The second of two main categories of crime classes composing a universal crime classification system established for crime reporting purposes. Part II offenses are generally less serious in nature. Monthly tabulations of Part II offenses are included in Minnesota's crime information report.

PROPERTY CRIME — Consists of the Index Offenses of Burglary, Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft.

VIOLENT CRIME — Consists of the Index Offenses of Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault.