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Crime Trends

*in the Twin Cities
Metropolitan Area: An Update*

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CRIME TRENDS
IN THE
TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA:
AN UPDATE

February 1984

Metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities Area
300 Metro Square Building, 7th and Robert Streets
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Tel. (612) 291-6359
Publication No. 36-83-153

The Metropolitan Council coordinates the planning and development of the Seven-County Metropolitan Area. The Council is authorized by state and federal laws to plan for highways and transit, sewers, parks and open space, airports, land use, air and water quality, solid waste management, health, housing, aging and the arts.

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1. ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report provides a summary and analysis of 1980-1982 crime statistics reported to law enforcement agencies in the Seven-County Metropolitan Area. The report examines problems of "index crimes" or "serious" crime from a regional perspective and shows the distribution of offenses by county and community. The eight index crimes are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Arson became an index crime in 1979, but for ease in comparing serious crime data before and after 1979, arson is not included in the index crimes in this report.

2. HIGHLIGHTS OF 1980-1982 CRIME ANALYSIS FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA

- * There was a 3 percent decrease in the number of reported serious crimes in the Metro Area from 1981 to 1982.
 - In 1982, 123,153 index crime offenses were reported. In 1981 there were 127,019 reported. Over the same time period Metro Area population increased by .4 percent.
- * Each of the seven serious crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) experienced a decrease in crime rate from 1981 to 1982 in the Metro Area.
- * The three property crimes (burglary, larceny-theft and auto theft) accounted for 93.8 of the Area's reported serious crimes in 1982. Robbery and the other violent crimes made up the other 6.2 percent, up from 6 percent in 1980.
- * Ramsey County was the only county of the seven to experience an increase in serious crime from 1981 to 1982.
 - All other counties experienced a decrease in serious crime. Washington County had the largest decrease in crime rate from 1981 to 1982, 11.6 percent.
- * Despite Ramsey county's increase in total serious crime from 1981 to 1982, it had the largest decrease in reported robberies, 18.1 percent.
 - Hennepin County was the only county to experience an increase in reported robberies from 1981 to 1982.
- * The Metro Area accounted for 66.9 percent of the state's total serious crimes in 1982, and 93.7 percent of the state's reported robberies.
 - Hennepin and Ramsey Counties accounted for 95.5 percent of the Metro Area's robberies in 1982.

- * From 1980 to 1982 the only county to see an increase in crime rate was Ramsey. Carver and Washington Counties experienced the largest decreases in crime rate over the period: 20.4 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively.
- * The Rural Service Area experienced a 20 percent decrease in reported serious crimes from 1980 to 1982.

3. INTRODUCTION

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Data in this report is supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). Local, county, and state law enforcement agencies across the nation have taken part in the UCR program under the administration of the FBI since 1930. The UCR reports nationwide crime data based on information voluntarily submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The UCR reports this data in an annual publication called Crime in the United States.

As of 1981, there were state level UCR programs in 45 states. The state level UCR program in Minnesota is administered by Minnesota's Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). Minnesota has participated in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program since 1936. The BCA is responsible for collecting the data necessary for the national UCR program from the state's various law enforcement agencies.

The BCA uses a computerized statewide system called the Minnesota Criminal Justice Reporting System (CJRS) to collect the crime data needed by the UCR. This information also is used to generate statewide crime reports and a publication called Crime in Minnesota. Some law enforcement agencies have direct access to the computer system and report their crime data directly. Other agencies must file reports manually and send them to the BCA, where the information is entered into the computer system. Minnesota's Uniform Crime Reports are sent to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program through use of the CJRS.

PART I OFFENSES AND INDEX OFFENSES

Part I Offenses refer to the group of offenses that in UCR terminology are also called "major offenses." The UCR publishes counts of offenses that meet the following criteria:

- (1) Are most likely to be reported to police
- (2) Police investigation can easily establish whether a crime has occurred
- (3) Occur in all geographical areas
- (4) Occur with sufficient frequency to provide an adequate basis for comparison
- (5) Are serious crimes by nature and/or volume.

The Part I offenses are:

1. criminal homicide
2. forcible rape
3. robbery
4. aggravated assault
5. burglary
6. larceny-theft
7. motor vehicle theft
8. arson*

When two or more Part I offenses are committed as part of a single criminal episode, only the more serious one (the one with the lower number on the list above) is counted in UCR.

Arson was added to the Part I list in 1979 by congressional action. Unlike the other offenses, if arson occurs in conjunction with another crime, both crimes are counted. In this report, arson is not included in Part I offenses.

The crime index offenses refer to a UCR classification that includes all Part I offenses except involuntary (negligent) manslaughter. (Involuntary manslaughter is a subcategory of criminal homicide.) These offenses are characterized by the common feature of specific criminal intent, a feature not present in involuntary manslaughter.

There are two subcategories of index crimes: 1) violent crimes, and 2) property crimes. The violent crimes are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The property crimes are burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.**

The crime index offenses are often referred to as "Part I crimes" in reference to the original FBI two-part reporting form which divided offenses into Part I and Part II. Technically, however, the Part I offenses include involuntary manslaughter and the crime index offenses do not include it. In this report the terms Part I, index, serious or major crimes and offenses all will be used to mean the crime index offenses, excluding arson and involuntary manslaughter.

*Arson is not included with Part 1 Offenses in this report.

**Arson is not included as a property crime or an index offense in this report.

CRIME RATES

A crime rate, in this report, refers to the number of crimes reported per 100,000 population. Crime rates can be used to tell whether reported crime has been increasing or decreasing, and whether it is growing faster, slower, or at the same rate as the population. Crime rates can be constructed for a particular crime, groups of crimes, or for specific groups of people within the general population. In this report all rates are calculated based on the general population.

Crime rates can be more helpful than looking at the actual numbers of offenses because population is taken into account. For example, in comparing crime in two counties of different sizes, the crime rate would be a better indicator of how they compare than the actual volume of crime.

CRIME CLEARANCES

According to the UCR, a crime clearance occurs when a known Part I offense is followed by an arrest or a decision indicating a solved crime at the police level of reporting.

Crimes can be cleared by arrest or by exceptional means. In a clearance by arrest, at least one person is arrested, charged and turned over to the court for prosecution. Clearance by exceptional means refers to those cases where the police know the identity and location of a subject, and have information supporting arrest, charging and prosecution, but are prevented from taking action by some element beyond police control. For example, the suspect is dead; the victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; or the suspect is already in custody in some other jurisdiction.

A crime cleared by the police is considered solved for police purposes whether or not the person arrested is indicted, tried, or found guilty.

"Clearance by arrest" indicates that at least one person was arrested. Any additional arrests are supplemental and are used for each department's reporting purposes only. They are not reported under the UCR.

When a juvenile and an adult are involved in the same crime it is cleared by the adult's arrest. Juvenile arrests are used only for clearances in cases where only juveniles are involved.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

The count of offenses is taken from the record of complaints received by law enforcement agencies from victims, witnesses and other sources. It also includes offenses discovered by the agencies during their own operation. Complaints subsequently judged to be unfounded or false are subtracted from the count.

The resulting actual number of known offenses for each crime category is reported without regard to whether arrests or prosecution take place, stolen property is recovered, or other considerations.

In this report, both "reported" offenses and "offenses" will refer to the number of offenses reported. (For example, murders and reported murders both refer to the number of murders reported.)

CRIME FACTORS AND LIMITATIONS IN CRIME ANALYSIS

Information in this report has several limitations that should be made clear.

Perhaps the most obvious limitation is the time span involved. Long-term trends are the most meaningful, and comparing one-year intervals can distort analysis. Therefore, whenever possible, graphs showing trends over a ten-year period or more should be referred to.

The nature of crime reporting also limits crime analysis in many ways. Problems that occur at the law enforcement agency level include police reports that are biased, in error, distorted or incomplete. Also, some agencies may not report certain crime information; they may engage in "selective reporting," reporting only what they think is important. "Selective reporting" becomes a very important factor when comparing nationwide crime statistics. Classification of offenses also allows room for error. For example, it may be difficult to draw the line between simple assault and aggravated assault. Furthermore, under UCR reporting procedures, when two or more crimes are committed simultaneously, only the most serious is counted.

The public's behavior also affects the accuracy of statistics. Victims are often hesitant to report crime for a variety of reasons. The public tends not to report minor crimes that are, in their eyes, of little importance. Victims also may not report crimes for fear of retribution. Sometimes victims feel that notifying a law enforcement agency will not be of any help. And in some cases, the victims may be embarrassed about being involved in a crime or concerned about how they will be treated by law enforcers if they do report the crime.

A number of extraneous conditions may also affect the incidence, reporting and clearance of crimes by arrest:

- A community's population, density and its urban or rural setting;
- Economic status, education, values and lifestyles;
- Composition of the population, especially age, sex and race;
- Climate;
- Effective strength of police force, including attitude of citizens toward authority and law enforcement agencies;
- Recruitment, training and policies of law enforcement agencies;
- Legislative and legal interpretation of what constitutes a criminal offense;
- Policies and efficiency of the prosecuting officials and courts.

OTHER INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The "Metro Area," "Region," "Seven-County Area," "Twin Cities Area," and "Metropolitan Area," all refer to the Seven-County Metropolitan Area.

Offenses are recorded in the municipality and county in which they occur rather than by the agency that may investigate, arrest or dispose of the case in some other way.

SOURCES

Definitions and other facts in this report were obtained from the following sources:

Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980, Metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities Area, April 1982.

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, SEARCH Group, Inc., 1981.

Crime in the United States, 1982, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Crime in the United States, 1981, U.S. Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Minnesota Crime Information, 1981, U.S. Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology, U.S. Department
of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, SEARCH Group, Inc., 1976.

Crime figures in this report, including all the figures used in
charts and graphs, were obtained from 1980-1982 Uniform Crime
Reports and Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-
1980, unless otherwise noted.

4. REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME OFFENSES, METROPOLITAN AREA, 1981-1982

NUMBER OF REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

As reported, 123,153 Part I or index crime offenses occurred in the Seven-County Metropolitan Area in 1982, a 3 percent decrease from the 127,019 Part I crime offenses reported to Metro Area law enforcement agencies in 1981. While Metro Area serious crime decreased by 3 percent from 1981 to 1982, the Area population increased by .4 percent from 1,995,330 to 2,002,460.

The eight "serious," Part I or index offenses are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. As noted earlier, this report only considers seven of these under index offenses; arson is excluded. The offenses are defined and discussed in detail in Section 5.

With the exception of murder, the reported number of each of the seven serious offenses decreased from 1981 to 1982. Even in the case of murder the crime rate remained constant, rather than increasing.

Each of the seven counties except Ramsey experienced a decrease in the volume of serious crime from 1981 to 1982. Ramsey County experienced a 2.2 percent increase. Washington County experienced the biggest decrease, 10.8 percent. See Table 1 for a breakdown of reported serious crime by county from 1980 to 1982, and the percent change from year to year.

RATE OF REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME

A crime rate, as used in this report, is the number of crimes reported per 100,000 population. In 1982, 6,150 serious crimes were reported per 100,000 people living in the Metro Area. This is a decrease of 3.4 percent from the Metro Area's 1981 serious crime rate of 6,366. Each of the seven serious crimes showed a decrease, or no change, in rate from 1981 to 1982.

All seven counties, except Ramsey, experienced a decrease in serious crime from 1981 to 1982. Ramsey County experienced an increase in crime rate of 2.4 percent in 1982. Washington County

Table 1
 REPORTED NUMBER OF SERIOUS CRIMES AND CHANGES IN
 REPORTED NUMBER OF SERIOUS CRIMES BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	1980 Reported Crime	1981 Reported Crime	1982 Reported Crime	% Change 1980-1981	% Change 1981-1982	% Change 1980-1982
ANOKA	10,974	10,466	9,835	- 4.6	- 6.0	-10.4
CARVER	921	799	756	-13.2	- 5.4	-17.9
DAKOTA	8,073	8,472	7,981	+ 4.9	- 5.8	- 1.1
HENNEPIN	66,354	67,435	64,686	+ 1.6	- 4.1	- 2.5
RAMSEY	31,801	32,771	33,499	+ 3.1	+ 2.2	+ 5.3
SCOTT	1,994	1,909	1,788	- 4.3	- 6.3	-10.3
WASHINGTON	5,347	5,167	4,608	- 3.4	-10.8	-13.8
METRO	125,464	127,019	123,153	+ 1.2	- 3.0	- 1.8

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982

Table 2
 SERIOUS CRIME RATES AND CHANGES IN CRIME
 RATES BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	1980 Rate	1981 Rate	1982 Rate	% Change 1980-1981	% Change 1981-1982	% Change 1980-1982
ANOKA	5,596	5,269	4,873	- 5.8	- 7.5	-12.9
CARVER	2,486	2,123	1,978	-14.6	- 6.8	-20.4
DAKOTA	4,159	4,283	3,966	+ 3.0	- 7.4	- 4.6
HENNEPIN	7,035	7,152	6,868	+ 1.7	- 4.0	- 2.4
RAMSEY	6,954	7,169	7,339	+ 3.1	+ 2.4	+ 5.5
SCOTT	4,447	4,173	3,864	- 6.2	- 7.4	-13.1
WASHINGTON	4,709	4,473	3,952	- 5.0	-11.6	-16.1
METRO	6,317	6,366	6,150	+ .8	- 3.4	- 2.6

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

had the largest decrease in crime rate in 1982, 11.6 percent. See Table 2 for a description of serious crime rates by county from 1980-1982.

VARIOUS DISTRIBUTIONS OF CRIME

The Metro Area, which had 48.4 percent of the state's population, accounted for 66.9 percent of all serious crime offenses reported statewide in 1982.

Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, which had 33.8 percent of the state's population, accounted for 53.3 percent of all reported serious crimes statewide in 1982. In the same year the two counties accounted for 79.7 percent of the Metro Area's serious crime, and 69.8 percent of its population.

Table 3 shows a distribution of reported index crime and population by county in the Metro Area from 1980-1982. Note that from 1981 to 1982 Washington County's distribution of the population remained constant, while its distribution of Part I crime decreased. Hennepin and Ramsey Counties' distribution of Metro Area population decreased from 1981 to 1982. But while Hennepin County's distribution of Part I crime also decreased, Ramsey County's distribution increased. Figure 1 shows the 1982 distribution of serious crime by county for the Metro Area.

Burglary and larceny-theft made up 88.1 percent of the serious crimes reported in the Metro Area in 1982. They are two of the three property offenses; the third is auto theft. Together the property offenses accounted for 93.8 percent of the Metro Area's reported serious crimes. The violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault accounted for the other 6.2 percent. Figure 2 shows distribution of the seven crimes in the Metro Area in 1982.

TRENDS IN REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

The Metro Area experienced a sharp increase in reported crime from 1970 to 1980. During that time period the volume of serious crime increased 39.4 percent. Population increased by only 5.9 percent from 1970 to 1980, indicating that the increase in serious crime was due to other factors. A trend of increasing serious crime continued through 1981, but in 1982 the volume of reported serious crime in the Metro Area decreased below the 1980 level, while population was still increasing slowly.

It is important to know the base figures from which percent changes are calculated, because if the base figures are small the percent change may look misleadingly high. Table 4 provides volumes, rates

Table 3
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED PART I CRIME AND POPULATION
 BY COUNTY, TWIN CITIES AREA, 1980-1982

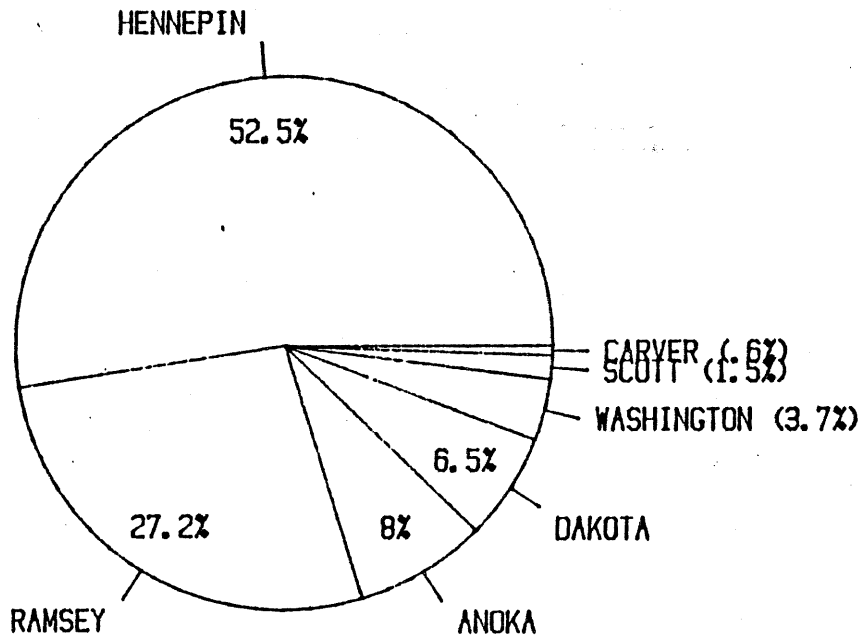
COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA REPORTED PART I CRIME			PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	8.7%	8.2%	8.0%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%
CARVER	.7	.6	.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
DAKOTA	6.4	6.7	6.5	9.8	9.9	10.1
HENNEPIN	52.9	53.1	52.5	47.5	47.3	47.0
RAMSEY	25.3	25.8	27.2	23.0	22.9	22.8
SCOTT	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
WASHINGTON	4.3	4.1	3.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
TOTAL*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*If figures do not add up exactly to 100.00, it is due to rounding.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Figure 1
DISTRIBUTION OF SERIOUS CRIME

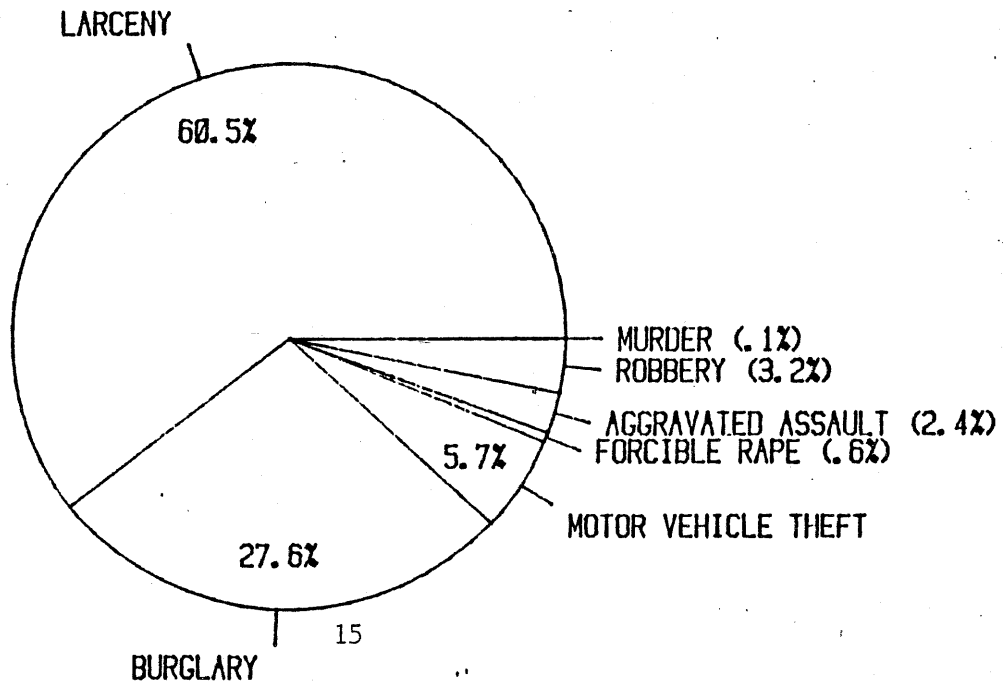
BY COUNTY, METROPOLITAN AREA, 1982



Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1982

Figure 2
DISTRIBUTION OF SERIOUS CRIME

TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA, 1982



Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1982

Table 4
SUMMARY OF PART I CRIMES
IN THE METRO AREA
1980-1982

CRIME	VOLUME			RATE			% CHANGE VOLUME			% CHANGE RATE		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980-1981	1981-1982	1980-1982	1980-1981	1981-1982	1980-1982
MURDER	70	56	70	4	3	3	-20.0	+25.0	0	-25.0	0	-25.0
RAPE	730	789	716	37	40	36	+ 8.1	- 9.3	- 1.9	+ 8.1	-10.0	- 2.7
ROBBERY	3,706	3,980	3,923	187	199	196	+ 7.4	- 1.4	+ 5.9	+ 6.4	- 1.5	+ 4.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3,036	2,957	2,955	153	148	148	- 2.6	- .1	- 2.7	- 3.3	0	- 3.3
BURGLARY	33,640	35,806	33,974	1,694	1,794	1,697	+ 6.4	- 5.1	+ 1.0	+ 5.9	- 5.4	+ .2
LARCENY	76,165	76,326	74,556	3,835	3,825	3,723	+ .2	- 2.3	- 2.1	- .3	- 2.7	- 2.9
AUTO THEFT	8,117	7,105	6,959	409	356	348	-12.5	- 2.1	-14.3	-13.0	- 2.2	-14.9
VIOLENT CRIMES	7,542	7,782	7,664	380	390	383	+ 3.2	- 1.5	+ 1.6	+ 2.6	- 1.8	+ .9
PROPERTY CRIMES	117,922	119,237	115,489	5,937	5,980	5,767	+ 1.1	- 3.1	- 2.1	+ .7	- 3.6	- 2.9
TOTAL PART I	125,464	127,019	123,153	6,317	6,366	6,150	+ 1.2	- 3.0	- 1.8	+ .8	- 3.4	- 2.6

Table 5
 CHANGES IN METRO AREA CRIME RATES FROM
 1980 to 1982

INCREASE	DECREASE	
Robbery +4.8%	Murder	-25.0%
Burglary + .2%	Rape	- 2.7%
	Aggravated Assault	- 3.3%
	Larceny	- 2.1%
	Auto Theft	-14.9%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980 and 1982.

and percent changes for the seven serious crimes from 1980 to 1982. This table should be referred to when percent changes are discussed.

Since crime rates are based on population, it is often helpful to look at changes in crime rates rather than changes in volumes. From 1980 to 1982 the Metro Area serious crime rate decreased 2.6 percent. Table 5 shows which serious crime rates increased or decreased from 1980 to 1982. Robbery and burglary were the only serious crimes to experience increases in rate. Auto thefts experienced the greatest decrease in rate, 14.9 percent.

Each of the seven serious crimes experienced a decrease, or no change, in rate in the Metro Area from 1981 to 1982. Murder was the only one of the seven not to experience a decrease in volume. From 1980 to 1981, changes in rate and volume varied by crime in the Metro Area; murder, aggravated assault, auto theft and larceny all experienced decreases in crime rate. Rape, robbery, and burglary experienced increases in rate.

The net change in Metro Area Part I crime from 1980 to 1981 was a 1.2 percent increase in volume, and a .8 percent increase in rate. Rates and volumes for both property crimes and violent crimes increased from 1980 to 1981.

The net change in Metro Area Part I crime from 1981 to 1982 was a 3 percent decrease in volume and a 3.4 decrease in rate. Property crimes and violent crimes each decreased in both rates and volumes from 1981 to 1982 in the Metro Area. Figures 3-6 show trends in rates and volumes for property crimes and violent crimes.

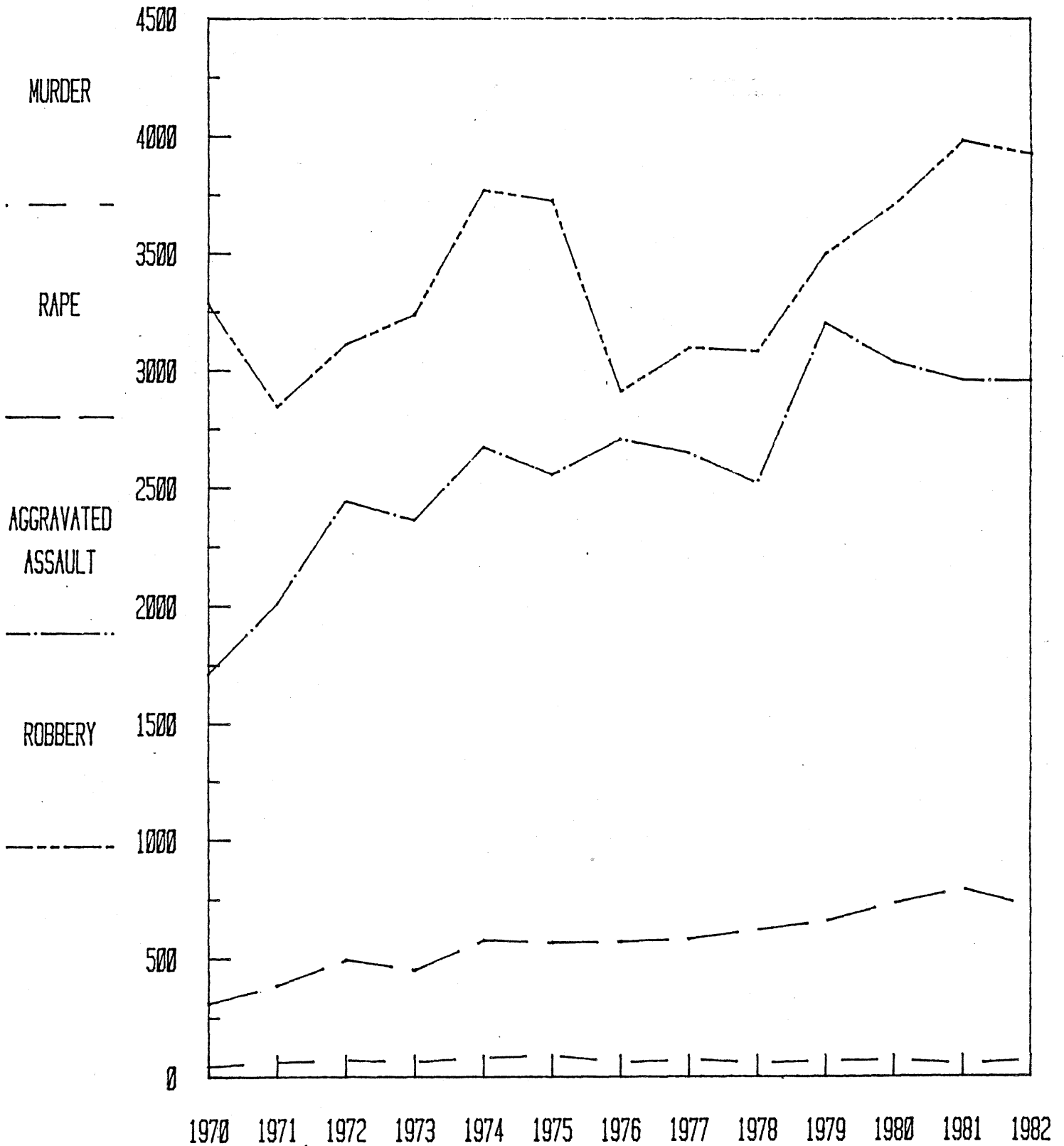
The distribution of property crimes and violent crimes remained relatively stable from 1980 to 1982 in the Metro Area, at approximately 94 percent property crimes and 6 percent violent crimes. A slight shift occurred from 1980 to 1982, however. Violent crimes increased their share of the distribution and property crimes decreased their share of the distribution, both at the rate of .1 percent annually. In 1982 the actual distribution was 93.8 percent violent crimes and 6.2 percent property crimes. See Tables 6-8 for distribution of all serious, violent and property crimes in the Metro Area from 1980 to 1982.

As noted earlier, all seven counties, except Ramsey, experienced a decrease in serious crime from 1981 to 1982. From 1980 to 1981 Dakota, Hennepin and Ramsey counties experienced an increase in serious crime, while Anoka, Carver, Scott and Washington experienced decreases. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for descriptions of Metro Area serious crime volumes and rates by county from 1980 to 1982. Figure 7 shows serious crime rate trends by county.

Figure 3
VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED

TWIN CITIES AREA, 1970-1982

NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES

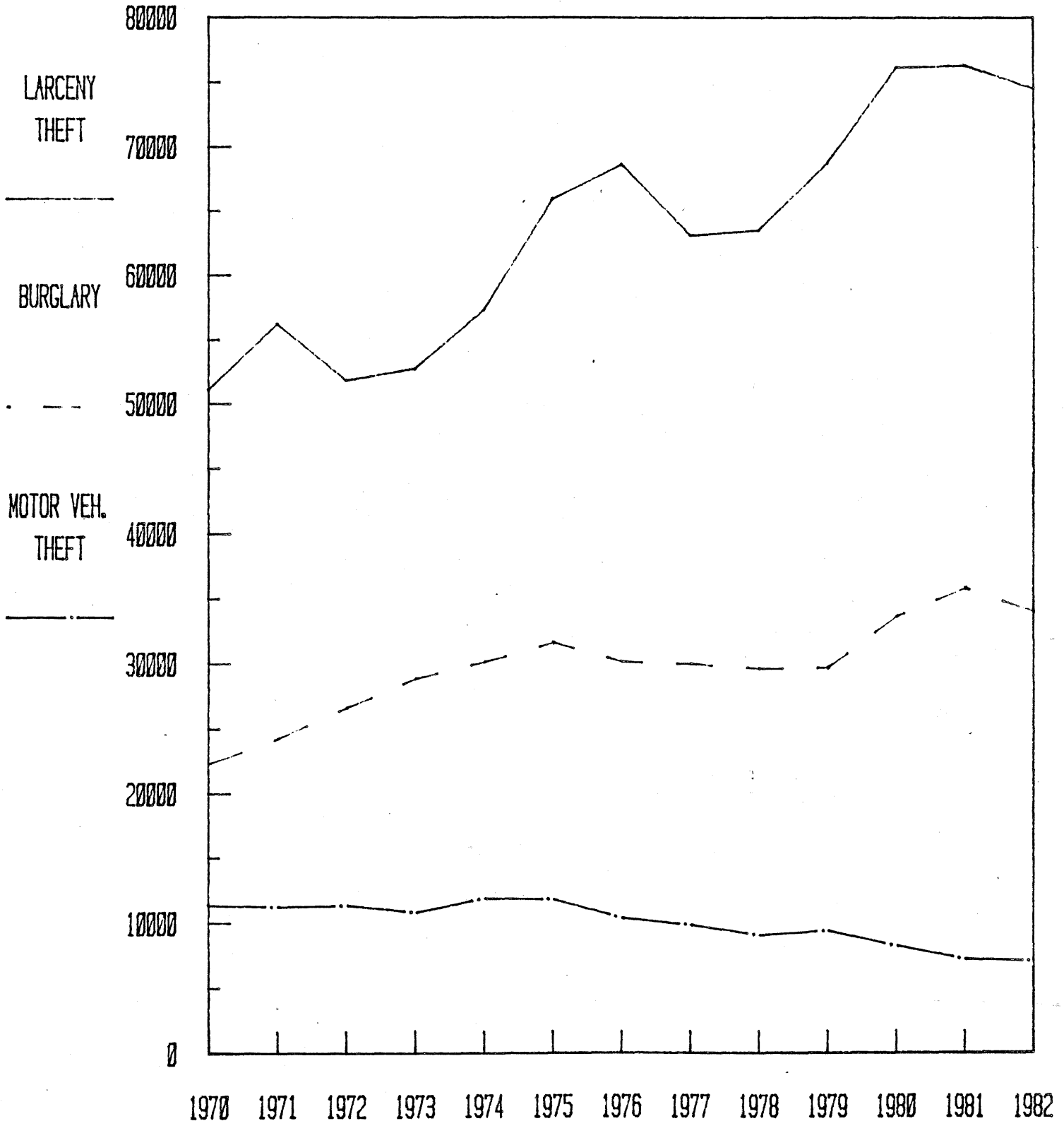


Source: Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980, and Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Figure 4
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED

TWIN CITIES AREA, 1970-1982

NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIMES



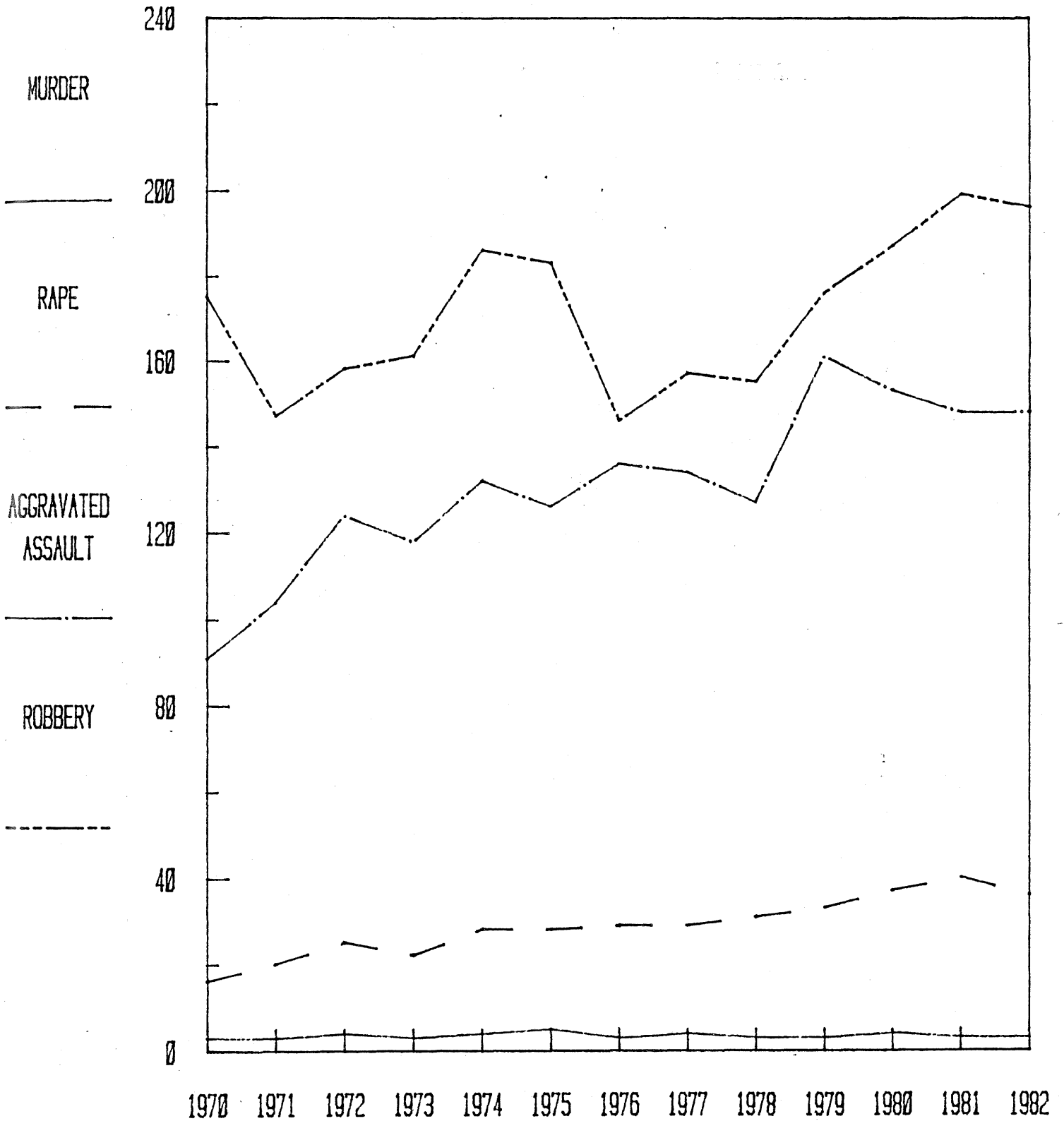
Source: Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980, and Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Figure 5

RATES FOR REPORTED VIOLENT CRIMES

TWIN CITIES AREA, 1970-1982

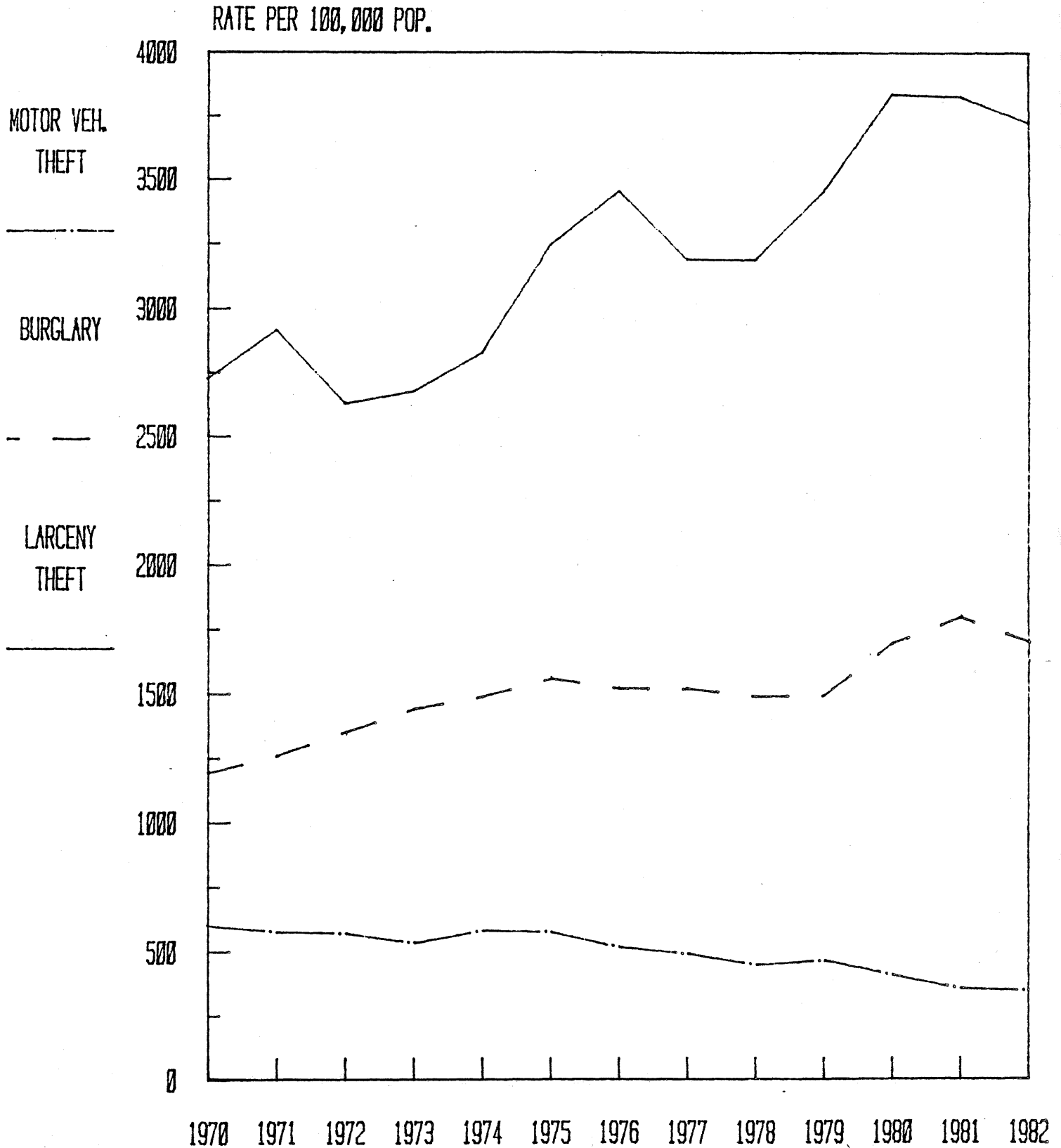
RATE PER 100,000 POP.



Source: Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980, and Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Figure 6
RATES FOR REPORTED PROPERTY CRIMES

TWIN CITIES AREA, 1970-1982



Source: Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980, and Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

CLEARANCES OF REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

The Metro Area clearance rate for reported serious offenses in 1982 was 19.3 percent, compared with a rate of 19.1 percent in 1981. In 1980 the Metro Area clearance rate for serious crime was only 17.7 percent. The Metro Area clearance rates for each of the serious crimes were better in 1982 than in 1980, but there was no clear trend from 1981 to 1982. Table 9 shows clearance rates by crime category from 1980 to 1982.

URBAN-RURAL CONTRASTS IN REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

From 1970 to 1980 the five outlying counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Scott and Washington generally experienced a higher rate of crime increase than the urban counties of Hennepin and Ramsey. The trend did not continue, however. From 1980 to 1982 each of the seven counties experienced a decrease in the volume and rate of serious crime, except for the urban county of Ramsey. Of the seven counties the rural county of Carver experienced the largest decrease in the volume and rate of crime from 1980 to 1982. Thus, no clear distinction can be made between urban counties and outlying counties regarding trends in serious crime from 1980 to 1982.

But some distinctions can be made between urban and outlying counties. For example, the 1982 violent crime rate was more than four times greater in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties than it was in any of the outlying counties. Property crime rates do not show such a great difference between urban and rural areas, but in 1982, Hennepin and Ramsey County property crime rates still were at least 30 percent greater than the property crime rates of the other five counties. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for specific differences among the counties in rates and volumes.

For planning purposes the Metropolitan Council has divided the Seven-County Area into three development areas: urban service area,¹ rural service area,² and freestanding growth centers.³ See Figure 8 for a map showing the location of these areas. The urban service area has the greatest serious crime rate of the three, while the rural area has the lowest. Reported Part I crimes decreased from 1981 to 1982 in the urban service area and rural service area, but increased by 1.1 percent in freestanding growth centers. See Tables 10 and 11 for specific volumes, rates and changes in serious crime by development area from 1980 to 1982.

Figures 9-11 show rates for violent, property and serious crimes by development area for 1982.

CRIME COMPARISON: METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE NATION

Of the nation's 25 largest metropolitan areas, the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area ranked 20th in the rate of reported serious crime in 1981. It ranked 13th in population. See Table 12 for comparative statistics for 1981.

-
1. The urban service area includes Minneapolis, St. Paul and the developed and developing suburbs.
 2. The rural service area refers to the predominately agricultural portion of the Region containing pockets of low density development.
 3. Freestanding growth centers are cities throughout the rural service area designated by the Metropolitan Council to absorb rural growth.

Table 6
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME,
 TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA, 1980-1982

CRIME	1980	1981	1982
MURDER	.1%	--	.1%
FORCIBLE RAPE	.6	.6%	.6
ROBBERY	3.0	3.1	3.2
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2.4	2.3	2.4
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	6.0	6.1	6.2
BURGLARY	26.8	28.2	27.6
LARCENY	60.7	60.1	60.5
AUTO THEFT	6.5	5.6	5.7
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	94.0	93.9	93.8
TOTAL SERIOUS CRIMES	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 7
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED VIOLENT CRIME,
 SEVEN-COUNTY AREA, 1980-1982

	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	TOTAL
1980#	70	730	3,706	3,036	7,542
1980%	.9%	9.7%	49.1%	40.2%	100.00%
1981#	56	789	3,980	2,957	7,782
1981%	.7%	10.1%	51.1%	38.0%	100.00%
1982#	70	716	3,923	2,955	7,664
1982%	.9%	9.3%	51.2%	38.6%	100.00%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 8
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED PROPERTY CRIME,
 SEVEN COUNTY AREA, 1980-1982

	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
1980#	33,640	76,165	8,117	117,922
1980%	28.5%	64.6%	6.9%	100.00%
1981#	35,806	76,326	7,105	119,237
1981%	30.0%	64.0%	6.0%	100.00%
1982#	33,974	74,556	6,959	115,489
1982%	29.4%	64.6%	6.0%	100.00%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 9
METRO AREA CLEARANCE RATES, 1980-1982

CRIME	1980	1981	1982
MURDER	75.7%	78.6%	81.4%
RAPE	30.4	35.2	38.3
ROBBERY	15.7	23.4	22.5
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	48.3	67.1	65.3
BURGLARY	9.4	10.1	10.2
LARCENY	18.9	21.0	21.3
AUTO THEFT	18.2	18.5	18.3
TOTAL PART I	17.0%	19.1%	19.3%

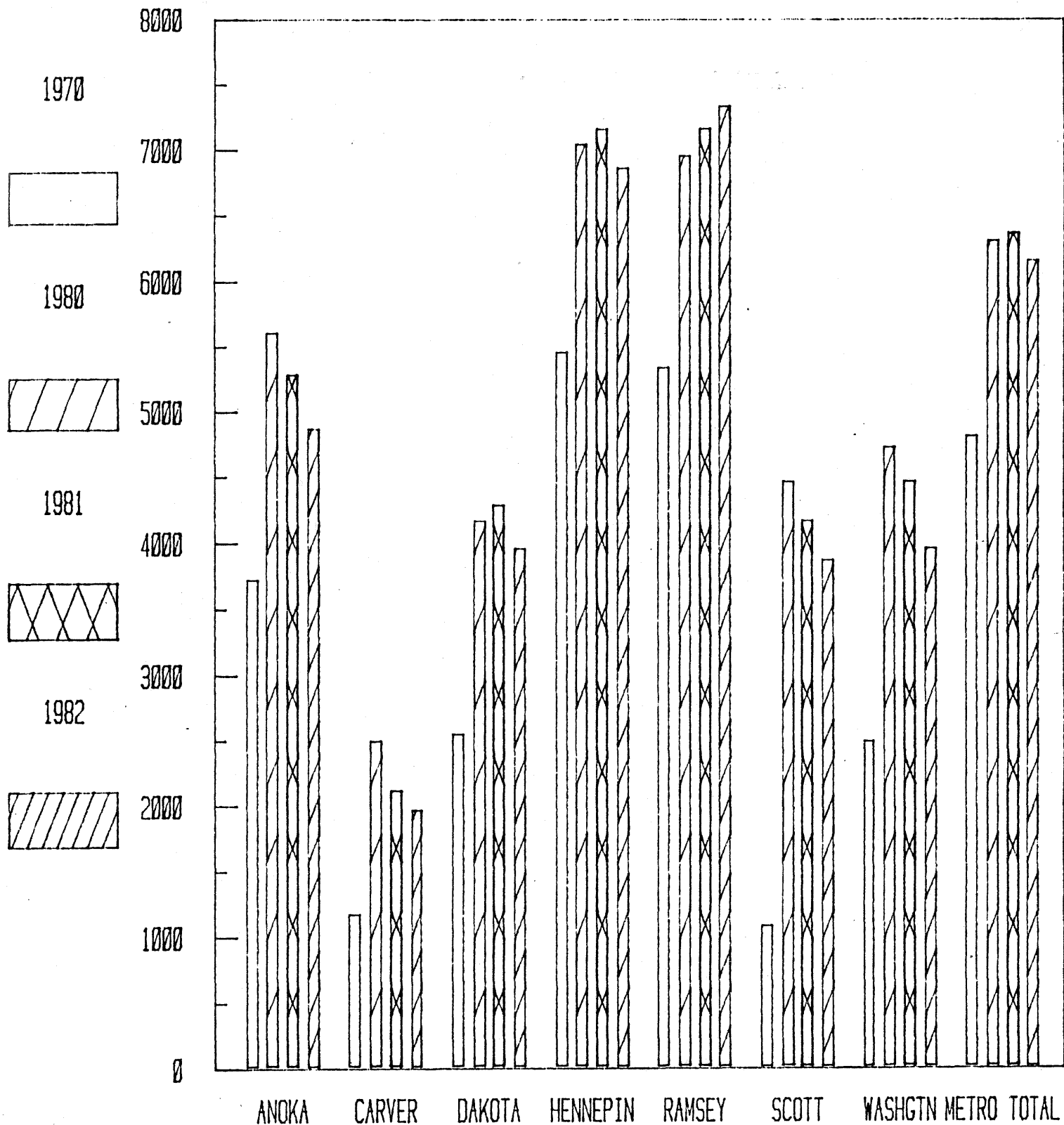
Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Figure 7

REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME RATES

METRO AREA COUNTIES, 1970, 1980-1982

RATE PER 100,000 POP.









Source: Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980 and Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982





Figure 8

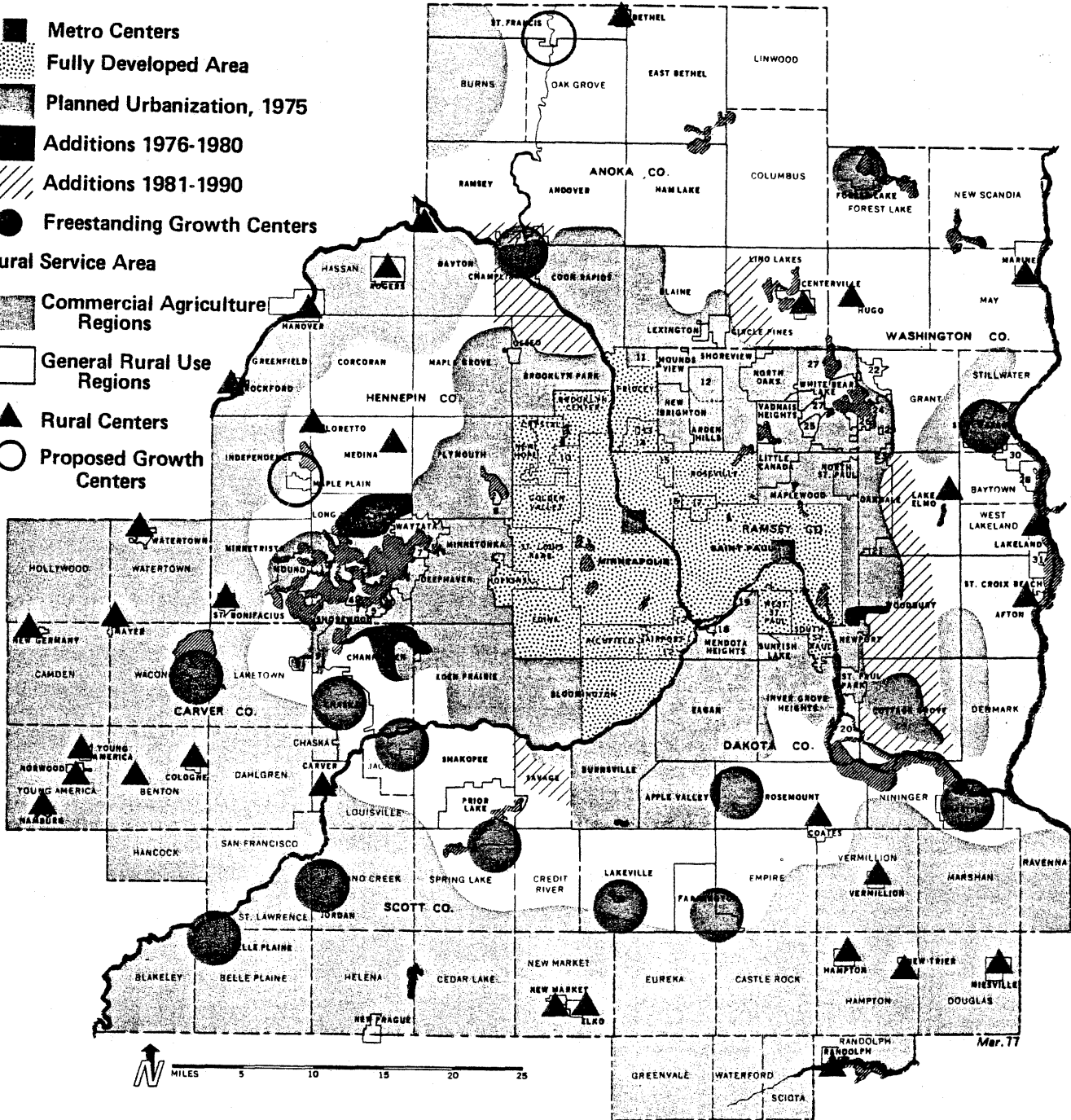
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Urban Service Area

-  Metro Centers
-  Fully Developed Area
-  Planned Urbanization, 1975
-  Additions 1976-1980
-  Additions 1981-1990
-  Freestanding Growth Centers

Rural Service Area

-  Commercial Agriculture Regions
-  General Rural Use Regions
-  Rural Centers
-  Proposed Growth Centers



TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 SPRING PARK | 9 VICTORIA | 17 FALCON HEIGHTS | 25 GEM LAKE |
| 2 ORONO | 10 ROBBINSDALE | 18 MENDOTA | 26 BIRCHWOOD |
| 3 MINNETONKA BEACH | 11 SPRING LAKE PARK | 19 LILYDALE | 27 WHITE BEAR |
| 4 TONKA BAY | 12 U. S. GOVT. | 20 GREY CLOUD | 28 BAYPORT |
| 5 EXCELSIOR | 13 HILLTOP | 21 LANDFALL | 29 WILLERNIE |
| 6 GREENWOOD | 14 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS | 22 DELLWOOD | 30 OAK PARK HEIGHTS |
| 7 WOODLAND | 15 ST. ANTHONY | 23 PINE SPRINGS | 31 LAKELAND SHORES |
| 8 MEDICINE LAKE | 16 LAUDERDALE | 24 MAHOMETI | 32 ST. MARY'S POINT |




-  ANOKA — County Boundary
-  ORONO — Municipal Boundary
-  CAMDEN — Township Boundary

Table 10
 REPORTED SERIOUS CRIME AND CHANGES IN REPORTED
 SERIOUS CRIME BY DEVELOPMENT AREAS, 1980-1982

AREA	1980 Reported Crimes	1981 Reported Crimes	1982 Reported Crimes	%Change 1980- 1981	% Change 1981- 1982	% Change 1980- 1982
Urban Service Area	115,409	117,941	114,407	+ 2.2%	-3.0%	- .9%
Free- standing Growth Ctrs.	4,473	4,234	4,282	- 5.3%	+1.1%	- 4.3%
Rural Service Area	5,582	4,844	4,464	-13.2%	-7.8%	-20.0%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 11
 SERIOUS CRIME RATES AND CHANGES IN SERIOUS
 CRIME RATES BY DEVELOPMENT AREAS, 1980-1982

AREA	1980 Rate	1981 Rate	1982 Rate	% Change 1980-1981	% Change 1981-1982	% Change 1980-1982
Urban Service Area	6,700	6,820	6,600	+ 1.8%	-3.2%	- 1.5%
Free- standing Growth Ctrs.	4,941	4,480	4,480	- 9.3%	0	- 9.3%
Rural Service Area	3,222	2,826	2,573	-12.3%	-9.0%	-20.1%

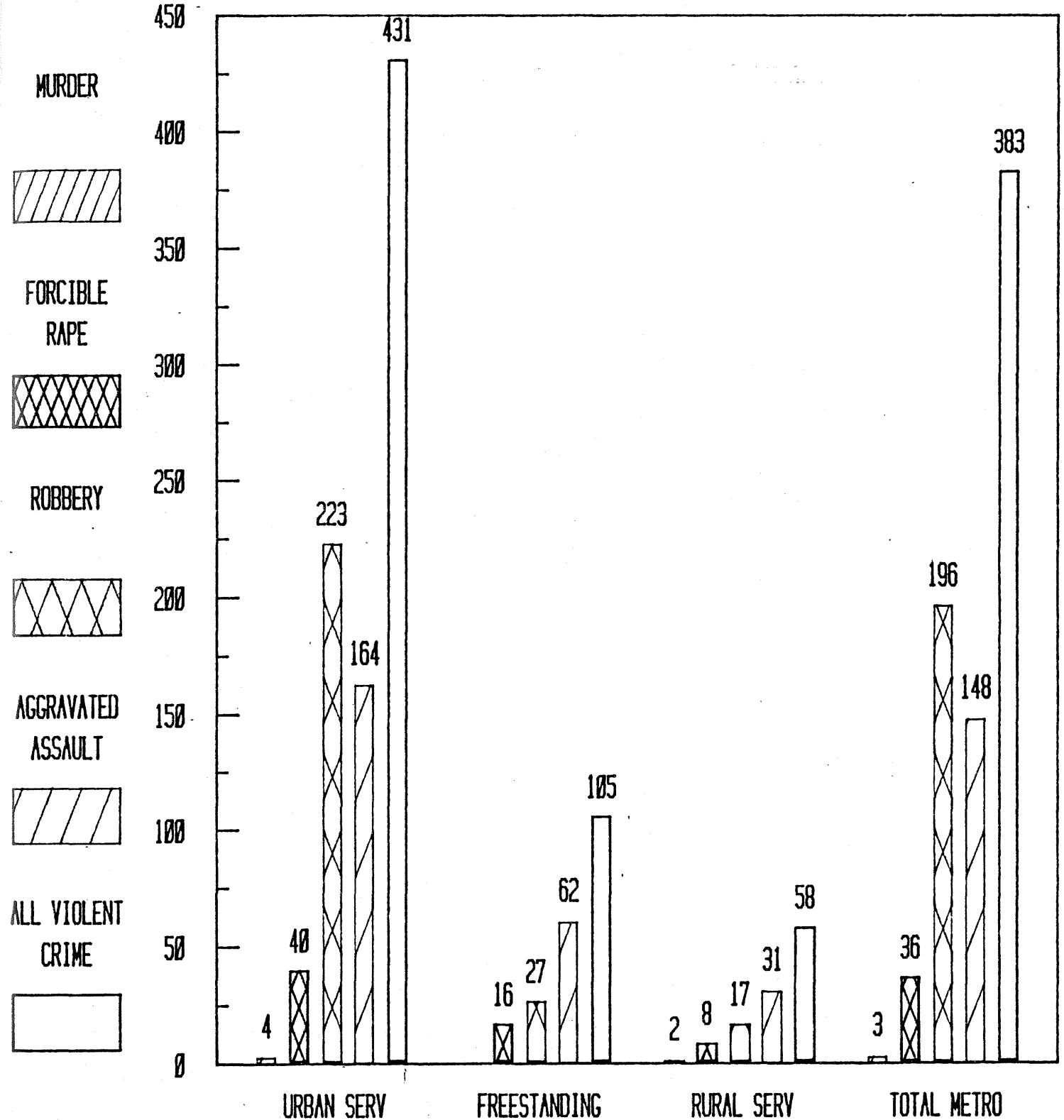
Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Figure 9

1982 RATES FOR REPORTED VIOLENT CRIMES

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK POLICY AREAS

RATE PER 100,000 POP.



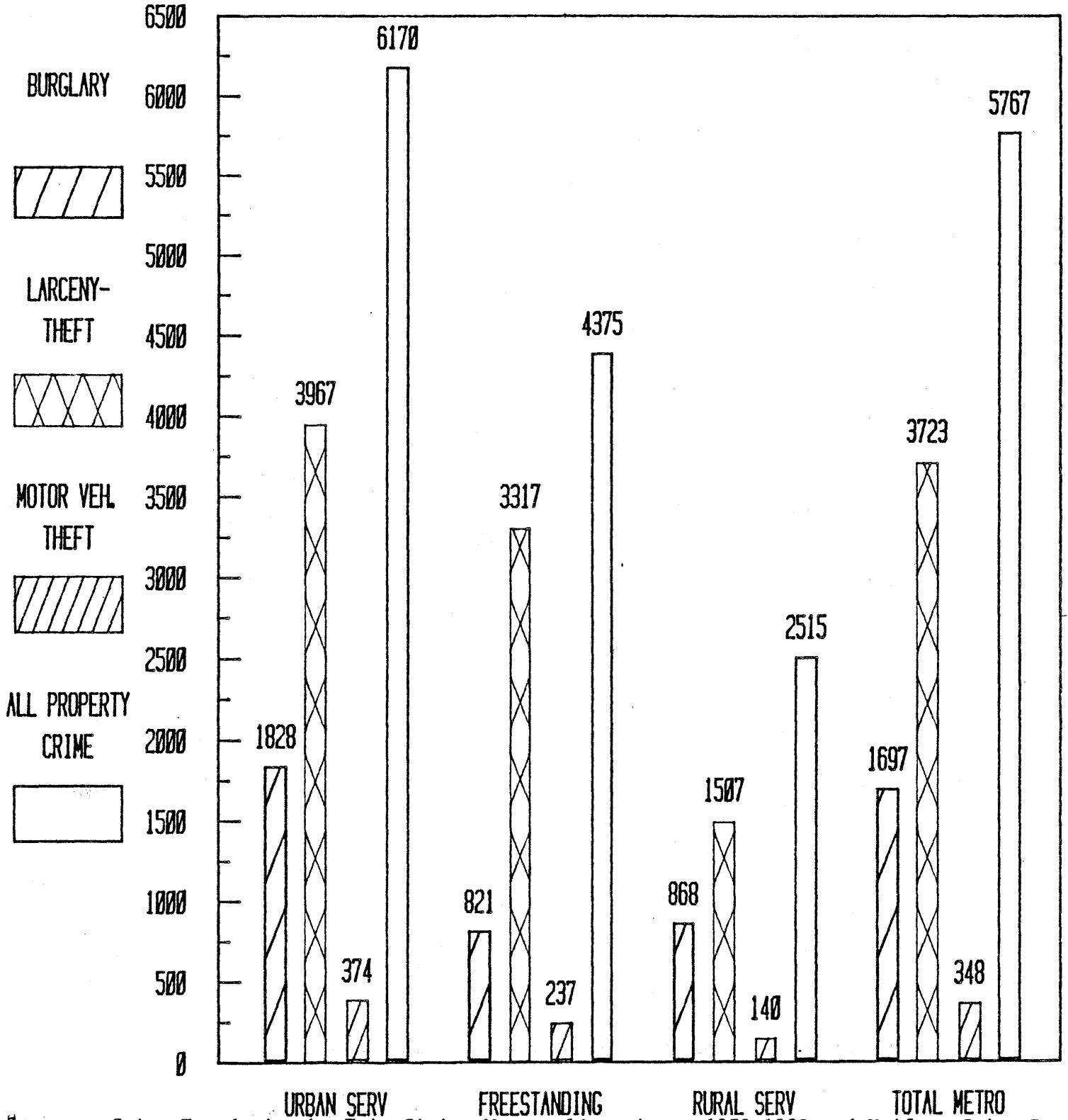
Source: Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980 and Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982

1982 RATES FOR REPORTED PROPERTY CRIMES

Figure 10

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK POLICY AREAS

RATE PER 100,000 POP.



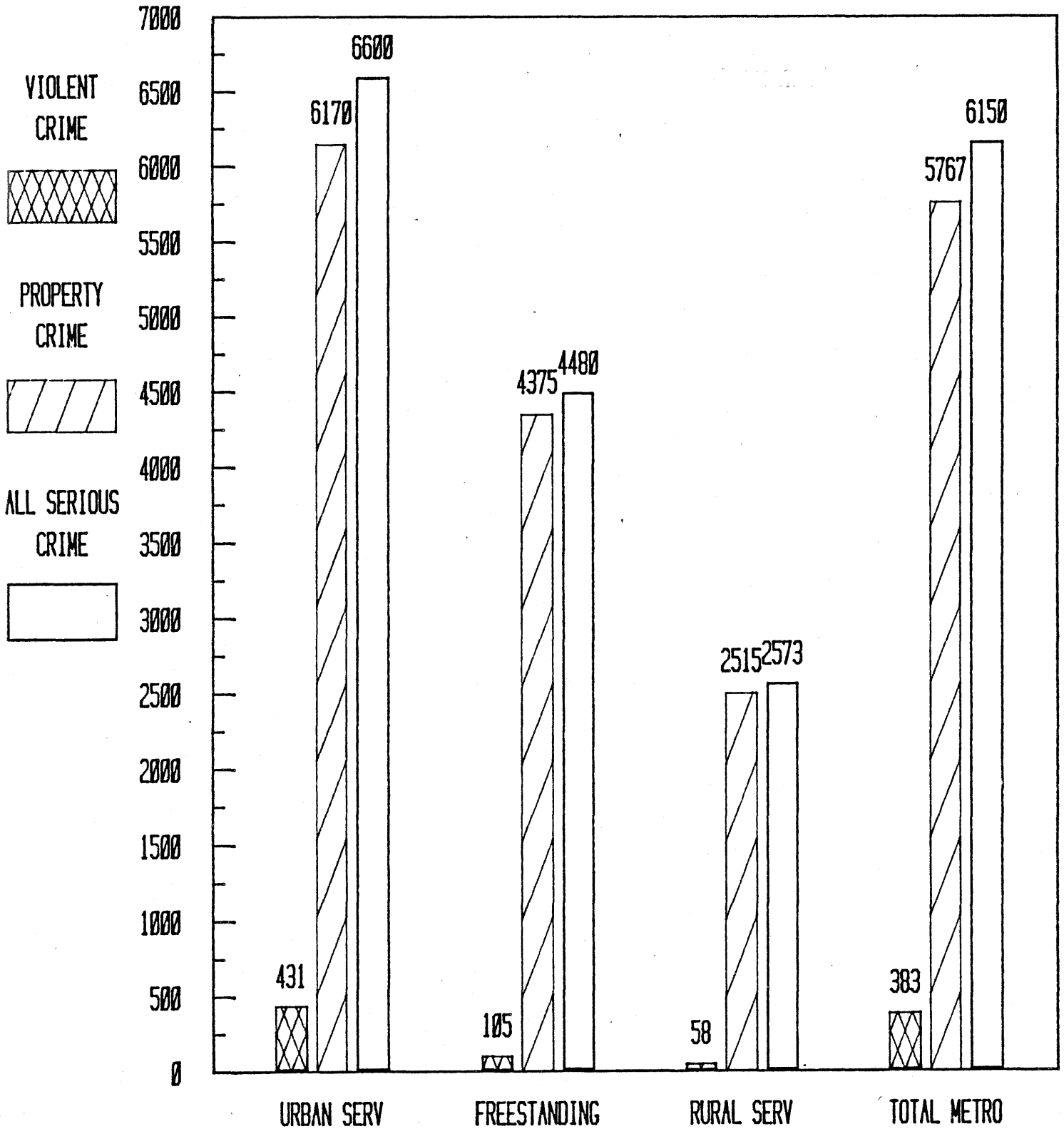
Source: Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980 and Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982

Figure 11

1982 RATES FOR REPORTED SERIOUS CRIMES

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK POLICY AREAS

RATE PER 100,000 POP.



Source: Crime Trends in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 1970-1980 and Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982

Table 12
 SERIOUS CRIME RATES FOR 25 LARGEST METROPOLITAN
 AREAS IN UNITED STATES, 1981

SMSA	POPULATION	POPULATION RANK	SERIOUS CRIME RATE	RANK
Miami	1,671,300	21	10,820	1
New York-New Jersey	9,128,617	1	9,034	2
San Francisco-Oakland	3,311,841	6	8,376	3
Denver-Boulder	1,661,370	22	8,367	4
Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,642,651	2	8,298	5
Dallas-Fort Worth	3,086,638	8	8,196	6
Riverside-San Bernadino-Ontario	1,579,001	25	7,992	7
Detroit	4,327,009	5	7,933	8
Seattle-Everett	1,639,123	24	7,763	9
Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,647,066	23	7,740	10
Atlanta	2,073,529	16	7,615	11
Baltimore	2,200,378	14	7,379	12
Washington, D.C.	3,085,322	9	6,975	13
Houston	3,010,553	10	6,771	14
Newark	1,979,331	17	6,694	15
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	1,977,096	18	6,473	16
San Diego	1,906,929	19	6,453	17
Boston	3,276,368	7	6,323	18
St. Louis	2,357,234	12	6,297	19
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,123,641	15	6,178	20
Cleveland	1,897,007	20	5,824	21
Chicago	7,119,968	3	5,353	22
Philadelphia	4,721,611	4	5,307	23
Nassau/Suffolk	2,605,813	11	4,885	24
Pittsburgh	2,267,139	13	3,371	25

Source: Crime in the United States, 1981.

5. ANALYSIS OF SEVEN SERIOUS CRIME CATEGORIES

MURDER

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) defines murder and non-negligent manslaughter as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Not included in this category are deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to 1) killing of felons by law enforcement officers and 2) killing of felons by private citizens.

Manslaughter through negligence is a Part I Crime but is not included in the crime index or this report.

Number Reported

Seventy murders were reported in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area in 1982, an increase of 25 percent over the number reported in 1981. The 70 murders were 72.2 percent of all murders statewide in 1982.

There were 56 murders reported in the Metro Area in 1981, 65.9 percent of all murders statewide.

See Table 4 for the number of Metro Area murders from 1980 to 1982 and changes from year to year.

In 1982 murder made up .06 percent of all serious crimes and .9 percent of violent crimes reported in the Metro Area. See Tables 6 and 7 for this distribution in 1980 and 1981.

Crime Rate

In 1982 there were three murders for every 100,000 inhabitants in the Seven-County Area; this was approximately the same rate as in 1981. See Table 4.

Clearance Rate

The crime clearance rate for murder (cases solved) in the Metro Area in 1982 was 81.4 percent, a 2.8 percent decrease since 1981.

Distribution

Hennepin County accounted for 67.1 percent of murders in the Metro Area and 48.5 percent of murders statewide in 1982. This represented an increase since 1981, when Hennepin County accounted for 62.5 percent of murders in the Metro Area, and 41.2 percent of murders statewide.

Ramsey County accounted for 21.4 percent of murders in the Metro Area and 15.5 percent of murders statewide in 1982. This represents a decrease since 1981, when Ramsey County accounted for 28.6 percent of murders in the Metro Area and 18.8 percent of murders statewide.

In 1982 Ramsey and Hennepin Counties combined accounted for 88.6 percent of the murders in the Metropolitan Area; in 1981 they accounted for 91.1 percent.

In 1982 Minneapolis and St. Paul together accounted for 64.3 percent of all the murders in the Seven-County Area; in 1981 they accounted for 73.2 percent.

See Table 13 for a distribution of murders by county from 1980 to 1982, and for a comparison with the population distribution.

Trend

From 1970 to 1980 the Metro Area experienced an increase of 52 percent in the number of murders reported, and an increase of 40 percent in the murder rate. Since 1980 no clear trend is apparent. The number of murders in the Metro Area increased by 25 percent from 1981 to 1982, from 56 to 70; however, the crime rate remained constant at 3 murders per 100,000 population. In the two-year period 1980-1982 there was no change in the number of Metro Area murders, while the crime rate decreased from 4 to 3. In summary, the number of Metro Area reported murders seems to be constant from 1980 to 1982. Refer to Table 4 and Figures 3 and 5 for more in-depth trend information on rates and volumes.

For trends in distribution of murders by county, see Tables 13 and 14 and the distribution section above.

Other Observations

In 1982 Scott County was the only county of the seven without any murders. In 1981 two counties had no murders: Carver and Dakota.

Table 13
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED MURDERS AND POPULATION
 BY COUNTY, TWIN CITIES AREA, 1980-1982

COUNTY	Percentage of Metro Area REPORTED MURDERS			Percentage of Metro Area POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	1.4%	5.4%	2.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%
CARVER	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
DAKOTA	1.4	0.0	1.4	9.8	9.9	10.1
HENNEPIN	64.3	62.5	67.1	47.5	47.3	47.0
RAMSEY	28.6	28.6	21.4	23.0	22.9	22.8
SCOTT	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
WASHINGTON	4.3	1.8	2.9	5.7	5.8	5.8
TOTAL*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*If figures do not add up exactly to 100.00, it is due to rounding.

Source: Uniform Crimes Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 14
 REPORTED MURDER OFFENSES AND RATES
 BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	REPORTED OFFENSES			RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	1	3	2	1	2	1
CARVER	0	0	3	0	0	8
DAKOTA	1	0	1	1	0	-
HENNEP IN	45	35	47	5	4	5
RAMSEY	20	16	15	4	4	3
SCOTT	0	1	0	0	2	0
WASHINGTON	3	1	2	3	1	2
TOTAL	70	56	70	4	3	3

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

FORCIBLE RAPE

Definition

According to UCR usage, forcible rape is sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will, by force or threat of force. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. The means used to overcome the victim's ability to resist may be either physical power or coercive threats.

Forcible rape does not include statutory rape, which occurs when sexual union is consensual, but the female is under the legal age of consent. Statutory rape is not included by the UCR in reported offenses, but assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included.

Number Reported

There were 716 rapes reported in the Metropolitan Area in 1982, a decrease of 9.3 percent from reported rapes in 1981. The 716 rapes were 76.3 percent of all rapes in the state in 1982.

In 1981 there were 789 rapes reported in the Metropolitan Area, 74.8 percent of all rapes in the state.

See Table 4 for the number of reported rapes from 1980 to 1982, and yearly changes.

Rape made up .6 percent of the serious crimes reported in the Metro Area in 1982, and 9.3 percent of the violent crimes in 1982. See Tables 6 and 7 for this distribution in 1980 and 1981.

Crime Rate

According to the UCR definition, the victims of forcible rape are always female. Since a current estimate of the female population in the Metropolitan Area is not available, the rate has been based on the entire population. The 1982 rate for forcible rape was 36 per 100,000 people in the Metro Area. This represents a decrease of 10 percent from the 1981 rate of 40. See Table 4.

Clearance Rate

The clearance rate for rape in the Metro Area in 1982 was 38.3 percent, a 3.1 percent increase since 1981.

Distribution

In 1982 Hennepin County accounted for 55.4 percent of all reported rapes in the Metro Area, and 42.3 percent of all rapes reported in

Table 15
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED RAPES AND POPULATION,
 BY COUNTY, TWIN CITIES METRO AREA, 1980-1982

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA REPORTED RAPES			PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%
CARVER	.4	.9	.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
DAKOTA	3.7	3.5	3.5	9.8	9.9	10.1
HENNEPIN	64.9	60.3	55.4	47.5	47.3	47.0
RAMSEY	23.0	28.3	33.5	23.0	22.9	22.8
SCOTT	.8	.9	.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
WASHINGTON	2.7	1.8	2.8	5.7	5.8	5.8
TOTAL*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*If figures do not add up exactly to 100.00, it is due to rounding.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 16
 REPORTED RAPE OFFENSES AND RATES
 BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	REPORTED OFFENSES			RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	32	34	29	16	17	14
CARVER	3	7	3	8	19	8
DAKOTA	27	28	25	14	14	12
HENNEPIN	474	476	397	50	50	42
RAMSEY	168	223	240	37	49	53
SCOTT	6	7	2	13	15	4
WASHINGTON	20	14	20	18	12	17
TOTAL	730	789	716	37	40	36

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

the state. This is a decrease since 1981, when Hennepin County accounted for 60.3 percent of reported rapes in the Metro Area, and 45.1 percent of reported rapes statewide.

Ramsey County accounted for 33.5 percent of reported rapes in the Metro Area in 1982, and 25.6 percent of reported rapes in the state. This is an increase since 1981, when Ramsey County accounted for 28.3 percent of rapes reported in the Metro Area, and 21.1 percent of rapes reported in the state.

Together, Hennepin and Ramsey Counties accounted for 89 percent of reported rapes in the Metro Area in 1982; in 1981 they accounted for 88.6 percent.

In 1982 Minneapolis and St. Paul accounted for 74 percent of the Metro Area's reported rapes, an increase of 3.5 percent from 1981.

See Table 15 for a distribution of rapes and population by county from 1980 to 1982.

Trend

From 1970 to 1980 the number of reported rapes in the Metro Area increased by 138 percent; the rate of reported Metro Area rapes increased by 125 percent. From 1980 to 1982 the number of Metro Area reported rapes decreased by 1.9 percent. The number of reported rapes increased by 8.1 percent from 1980 to 1981, but decreased by 9.3 percent from 1981 to 1982.

The rate change for Metro Area reported rapes from 1980 to 1982 was -2.7 percent, consisting of an increase of 8.1 percent in the rate of reported rapes from 1980 to 1981, and a decrease of 10 percent from 1981 to 1982. Refer to Table 4 and Figures 3 and 5 for more information on the volume and rate of rape and changes in each.

For trends in the distribution of rape by county see the "distribution" section above and Tables 15 and 16.

ROBBERY

Definition

In the UCR definition, robbery is taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons--the owner or temporary guardian of the property--by force, threat of force or violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

"Aggravated" or "armed" robbery occurs when a weapon is used to

Table 17
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED ROBBERIES AND POPULATION
 BY COUNTY, TWIN CITIES AREA, 1980-1982

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA REPORTED ROBBERIES			PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%
CARVER	.1	.1	0	1.9	1.9	1.9
DAKOTA	1.7	1.5	1.4	9.8	9.9	10.1
HENNEPIN	68.7	66.7	71.8	47.5	47.3	47.0
RAMSEY	26.3	28.6	23.7	23.0	22.9	22.8
SCOTT	.1	.3	.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
WASHINGTON	.6	.8	.8	5.7	5.8	5.8
TOTAL*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*If figures do not add up exactly to 100.00, it is due to rounding.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 18
 REPORTED ROBBERY OFFENSES AND RATES
 BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	REPORTED OFFENSES			RATES 100,000 POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	91	81	80	46	41	40
CARVER	2	4	0	5	11	0
DAKOTA	63	60	54	32	30	27
HENNEPIN	2,547	2,654	2,816	270	281	299
RAMSEY	974	1139	930	213	249	204
SCOTT	5	10	10	11	22	22
WASHINGTON	24	32	32	21	28	28
TOTAL	3,706	3,980	3,923	187	199	196

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

physically subdue or threaten the victim. Pretended or unseen weapons constitute armed robbery or attempt, unless on-the-spot arrest proves otherwise.

Robbery of banks and commercial establishments is included in the UCR definition.

Number Reported

There were 3,923 reported robberies in the Metropolitan Area in 1982, a decrease of 1.4 percent since 1981, and 93.7 percent of robberies statewide.

In 1981 there were 3,980 reported robberies in the Metropolitan Area, 93.3 percent of robberies statewide.

See Table 4 for the number of Metro Area robberies from 1980 to 1982, and changes from year to year.

In 1982 robberies made up 3.2 percent of serious crimes and 51.2 percent of violent crimes reported in the Metropolitan Area.

Crime Rate

In 1982 there were 196 robberies for every 100,000 people in the Metro Area, a decrease of 1.5 percent from 1981. The robbery rate increased 4.8 percent from 1980 to 1982. See Table 4 for Metro Area robbery rates and changes in robbery rates from 1980 to 1982.

Clearance Rate

The clearance rate for robbery in the Metro Area in 1982 was 22.5 percent, a decrease of .9 percent since 1981.

Distribution

Hennepin County accounted for 71.8 percent of the robberies in the Metro Area in 1982, and 67.2 percent of the robberies in the state. This represents a proportional increase in Hennepin County robberies since 1981, when Hennepin County accounted for 66.7 percent of Metro Area robberies and 62.2 percent of robberies statewide.

Ramsey County accounted for 23.7 percent of robberies in the Metro Area in 1982, and 22.2 percent of robberies in the state. Ramsey County robberies decreased as a percentage of Metro Area and state robberies from 1981, when Ramsey County accounted for 28.6 percent and 26.7 percent of robberies in the Metro Area and state, respectively.

Together, Hennepin and Ramsey County robberies accounted for 95.5 percent of the robberies in the Metro Area in 1982; in 1981 they accounted for 95.3 percent.

Robberies reported in Minneapolis and St. Paul in 1982 accounted for 87.4 percent of the robberies in the Metro Area, an increase of 3.1 percent from the 1981 distribution.

See Table 17 for a distribution of robberies and population by county from 1980 to 1982.

Trend

From 1970 to 1980 the number of robberies in the Seven-County Metropolitan Area increased by 12.9 percent, while the robbery rate increased by 6.8 percent over the same decade. From 1980 to 1982 Metro Area robberies increased in both rate and volume, but all of the increase occurred from 1980 to 1981. From 1981 to 1982 the number of Metro Area robberies decreased by 1.5 percent. Refer to Table 4 and Figures 3 and 5 to analyze robbery trends from 1980 to 1982 in greater detail.

For trends in the distribution of robberies see the "distribution" section and Tables 17 and 18.

Other Observations

The robbery crime rate in two counties, Scott and Washington, remained constant from 1981 to 1982. All other counties experienced a decrease in robberies except for Hennepin, which experienced a 6.4 percent increase. Ramsey County had the largest decrease, 18.1 percent.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Definition

Aggravated assault is defined by the UCR as an unlawful attack by one person upon another person for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. Aggravated assault usually involves the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that an injury result if a gun, knife, or other weapon is used that could cause serious injury.

If an injury requires treatment beyond first-aid, police agencies usually classify it as an aggravated assault. Examples of aggravated assault are injuries requiring stitches, internal injuries, broken bones, loss of teeth and loss of consciousness. Factors taken into account when determining this offense are: type

of weapon used or use made of an object as a weapon, intent of assailant to inflict serious injury and the seriousness of the injury.

Simple assaults are assaults where no dangerous or deadly weapon is used and no serious injury is inflicted. Simple assaults are excluded from the aggravated assault category.

Attempted murder and assault to commit murder are classified in UCR as aggravated assault. Assault for the purpose of unlawful taking of property is classified as robbery, and assault to commit rape is classified as forcible rape.

Number Reported

In 1982, 2,955 aggravated assaults were reported in the Metro Area, 77 percent of reported aggravated assaults in the state. There was virtually no significant change in the number of reported aggravated assaults in the Metro Area from 1981 to 1982 -- a decrease of .1 percent.

In 1981, 2,957 aggravated assaults were reported in the Metro Area, accounting for 75.1 percent of reported aggravated assaults in the state.

See Table 4 for the number of Metro Area aggravated assaults from 1980 to 1982 and changes from year to year.

Aggravated assaults made up 2.4 percent of serious crimes and 38.6 percent of violent crimes reported in the Metropolitan Area in 1982.

Crime Rate

The crime rate for aggravated assaults in the Metro Area remained constant from 1981 to 1982 at 148 aggravated assaults per 100,000 people. See Table 4 for Metro Area aggravated assault rates and changes from 1980 to 1982.

Clearance Rate

The clearance rate for aggravated assaults in the Metro Area in 1982 was 65.3 percent, a decrease of 1.8 percent since 1981.

Distribution

Hennepin County aggravated assaults accounted for 54.5 percent of those reported in the Metro Area, and 41.9 percent of those reported in the state in 1982. This represents an increase in the proportion of aggravated assaults occurring in Hennepin County relative to the region and state since 1981. In 1981 Hennepin

County aggravated assaults accounted for 52.9 percent of those reported in the Metro Area and 39.7 percent of those reported in the state.

Ramsey County aggravated assaults accounted for 35.5 percent of those reported in the Metro Area and 27.3 percent of those reported in the state in 1982.

Ramsey County aggravated assaults accounted for a smaller percentage of the state and regional aggravated assault totals in 1982 than in 1981. In 1981 Ramsey County aggravated assaults accounted for 37.5 percent of the Metro total and 28.2 percent of the state total.

Together Hennepin and Ramsey Counties accounted for 89.9 percent of Metro Area aggravated assaults in 1982, a decrease of .6 percent from the 1981 distribution.

Minneapolis and St. Paul aggravated assaults made up 77.5 percent of the Metro Area's aggravated assaults in 1982; in 1981 they accounted for 75.4 percent.

See Table 19 for a distribution of aggravated assaults and population by county from 1980 to 1982.

Trend

From 1970 to 1980 the number of aggravated assaults reported annually in the Metropolitan Area increased by 77 percent, while the rate of aggravated assaults increased by 68 percent.

From 1980 to 1982 the number and rate of Metro Area aggravated assaults decreased. Most of the decrease occurred from 1980 to 1981, with only a slight decrease from 1981 to 1982. The number of Metro Area aggravated assaults decreased by .1 percent from 1981 to 1982, while the volume did not change. See Table 4 and Figures 3 and 5 for a more detailed account of volume and rate trends from 1980 to 1982.

For trends in the distribution of aggravated assaults see the "distribution" section above and Tables 19 and 20.

Table 19
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS
 AND POPULATION BY COUNTY, TWIN CITIES AREA, 1980-1982

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS			PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	2.9%	2.8%	3.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%
CARVER	.4	.4	.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
DAKOTA	4.3	3.4	2.8	9.8	9.9	10.1
HENNEPIN	53.8	52.9	54.5	47.5	47.3	47.0
RAMSEY	35.4	37.5	35.5	23.0	22.9	22.8
SCOTT	1.3	.8	.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
WASHINGTON	2.1	2.0	1.8	5.7	5.8	5.8
TOTAL*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*If figures do not add up exactly to 100.00, it is due to rounding.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 20
 REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OFFENSES
 AND RATES BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	REPORTED OFFENSES			RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	87	84	116	44	42	57
CARVER	11	13	18	30	35	47
DAKOTA	130	102	84	67	52	42
HENNEPIN	1,632	1,565	1,609	173	166	171
RAMSEY	1,074	1,110	1,049	235	243	230
SCOTT	39	23	26	87	50	56
WASHINGTON	63	60	53	55	52	45
TOTAL	3,036	2,957	2,955	153	148	148

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

BURGLARY

Definition

The UCR definition of a burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the offense as a burglary. The UCR identifies three subgroups of burglary: 1) forcible entry, 2) unlawful entry where no force is used, and 3) attempted forcible entry.

Number Reported

There were 33,974 burglaries reported in the Seven-County Metropolitan Area in 1982, a decrease of 5.1 percent in the number of reported burglaries in 1981. The burglaries reported in the Metro Area in 1982 were 69.5 percent of burglaries reported in the state.

In 1981 there were 35,806 burglaries reported in the Metro Area, 68.6 of reported burglaries in the state that year.

See Table 4 for the number of reported burglaries from 1980 to 1982 and yearly changes.

Burglaries accounted for 27.6 percent of the Metro Area's serious crime in 1982, and 29.4 percent of its property crime.

Crime Rate

There were 1,697 burglaries for every 100,000 people in the Metro Area in 1982, a 5.4 percent decrease from the rate of 1,794 in 1981. See Table 4 for Metro Area burglary rates from 1980 to 1982, and changes from year to year.

Clearance Rate

The Metro Area clearance rate for burglary in 1982 was 10.2 percent. The 1981 clearance rate was 10.1 percent.

Distribution

In 1982 Hennepin County accounted for 52.2 percent of the Metro Area's burglaries and 36.3 percent of the state's burglaries. There was little change in Hennepin County's distribution of burglaries from 1981 to 1982. In 1981 it accounted for 52.7 percent of the Region's burglaries and 36.1 percent of the state's burglaries.

Table 21
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED BURGLARIES AND POPULATION
 BY COUNTY, TWIN CITIES METRO AREA, 1980-1982

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA REPORTED BURGLARIES			PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	8.1%	7.5%	7.1%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%
CARVER	.7	.5	.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
DAKOTA	5.4	5.5	5.3	9.8	9.9	10.1
HENNEPIN	53.1	52.7	52.2	47.5	47.3	47.0
RAMSEY	27.5	29.1	30.5	23.0	22.9	22.8
SCOTT	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
WASHINGTON	4.0	3.7	3.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
TOTAL*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*If figures do not add up exactly to 100.00, it is due to rounding.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 22
 REPORTED BURGLARY OFFENSES AND RATES
 BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	REPORTED OFFENSES			RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	2,709	2,694	2,424	1,381	1,356	1,201
CARVER	239	177	159	645	470	416
DAKOTA	1,832	1,975	1,799	944	998	894
HENNEPIN	17,858	18,875	17,746	1,893	2,002	1,884
RAMSEY	9,267	10,403	10,353	2,026	2,276	2,268
SCOTT	406	364	329	905	796	711
WASHINGTON	1,329	1,318	1,164	1,170	1,141	998
TOTAL	33,640	35,806	33,974	1,694	1,794	1,697

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Ramsey County accounted for 30.5 percent of the Metro Area's burglaries in 1982, and 21.2 percent of the state's burglaries. This represented an increase in Ramsey County's proportion of Metro Area and state burglaries from 1981. In 1981 Ramsey County accounted for 29.1 percent of Metro Area burglaries, and 19.9 percent of state burglaries.

Together Hennepin and Ramsey Counties accounted for 82.7 percent of burglaries in the Metro Area in 1982; in 1981 they accounted for 81.8 percent.

Minneapolis and St. Paul accounted for 58.3 percent of Metro Area burglaries in 1982, an increase of 1 percent over their distribution in 1981.

See Table 21 to compare each of the seven counties' distribution of burglaries with its distribution of population.

Trend

From 1970 to 1980 the Metropolitan Area experienced a 51 percent increase in burglaries and a 42 percent increase in the rate of burglary.

From 1980 to 1982 the number of burglaries in the Metro Area increased by 1 percent, while the burglary rate increased by .2 percent. However, all of the increase occurred from 1980 to 1981. From 1981 to 1982 the number of Metro Area burglaries decreased 5.1 percent, and the Metro Area burglary rate decreased by 5.4 percent.

For further trend information see Table 4 and Figures 4 and 6. For trends in the distribution of burglaries by county see Tables 21 and 22 and the "distribution" section above.

LARCENY-THEFT

Definition

The UCR definition of larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, keeping, or riding away with property from the possession of another. According to the UCR, larceny and theft mean the same thing. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from buildings, and thefts from coin operated machines. Stealing any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud is included. Attempted larcenies are included. This category does not include embezzlement, forgery or fraud.

Table 23
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED LARCENIES AND POPULATION,
 BY COUNTY, TWIN CITIES METRO AREA, 1980-1982

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA REPORTED LARCENIES			PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	9.8%	9.3%	9.0%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%
CARVER	.8	.8	.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
DAKOTA	7.3	7.8	7.6	9.8	9.9	10.1
HENNEPIN	51.5	51.8	51.2	47.5	47.3	47.0
RAMSEY	24.0	23.9	25.6	23.0	22.9	22.8
SCOTT	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
WASHINGTON	4.8	4.6	4.2	5.7	5.8	5.8
TOTAL*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*If figures do not add up exactly to 100.00, it is due to rounding.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 24
 REPORTED LARCENY OFFENSES AND RATES
 BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	REPORTED OFFENSES			RATES PER 100,00 POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	7,445	7,096	6,702	3,796	3,572	3,321
CARVER	622	575	550	1679	1528	1439
DAKOTA	5,533	5,939	5,649	2,850	3,002	2,807
HENNEPIN	39,199	39,512	38,159	4,156	4,190	4,052
RAMSEY	18,277	18,249	19,077	3,997	3,992	4,180
SCOTT	1,427	1,406	1,271	3,182	3,073	2,747
WASHINGTON	3,662	3,549	3,148	3,225	3,072	2,700
TOTAL	76,165	76,326	74,556	3,835	3,825	3,723

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

The larceny-theft classification excludes motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is reported separately since there are a great number of thefts in the motor vehicle category.

All thefts not part of a robbery, burglary or motor vehicle theft are classified as larceny-theft, regardless of the value of the article stolen.

Number Reported

There were 74,556 larceny-thefts reported in the Metropolitan Area in 1982, a 2.3 percent decrease from the number reported in 1981. Metro Area reported larceny-thefts comprised 64.1 percent of reported larceny-thefts statewide in 1982.

In 1981 there were 76,326 larceny-thefts reported in the Metro Area, 62.7 percent of larceny-thefts reported statewide that year.

For further information on the volume of larceny-thefts in the Area from 1980-1982, see Table 4.

Larceny-theft accounted for 60.5 percent of Metro Area serious crimes and 64.6 percent of Metro Area property crimes in 1982.

Crime Rate

The 1982 rate of larceny-thefts in the Metro Area was 3,723 per 100,000 population, a 2.7 percent decrease in rate since 1981. Table 4 shows the rate of larceny-thefts in the Metro Area from 1980 to 1982 and yearly changes.

Clearance Rate

The clearance rate for Metro Area larceny-thefts in 1982 was 21.3 percent, a .3 percent increase from the 1981 rate.

Distribution

Hennepin County accounted for 51.2 percent of the larceny-thefts reported in the Metro Area in 1982, and 32.8 percent of the larceny-thefts reported in the state. Hennepin County's percentage of regional and state larceny-thefts decreased very slightly from 1981 to 1982. Hennepin County accounted for 51.8 percent of the Region's larceny-thefts and 32.5 percent of the state's larceny-thefts in 1981.

Ramsey County accounted for 25.6 percent of Metro Area larceny-thefts, and 16.4 percent of statewide larceny-thefts in 1982. Ramsey County's proportion of regional and state larceny-thefts increased from 1981 to 1982. In 1981 Ramsey County accounted for 23.9 percent of Metro area larceny-thefts, and 15 percent of statewide larceny-thefts.

In 1982 Hennepin and Ramsey Counties accounted for 76.8 percent of Metro Area larceny-thefts; in 1981 their share of the Metro Area larceny-theft distribution was 75.7 percent.

Minneapolis and St. Paul accounted for 42.6 percent of Metro Area larceny-thefts in 1982; in 1981 their share of the distribution was 39.7 percent.

For a distribution of Metro Area larceny-thefts accompanied by a distribution of Metro Area population by county, see Table 23.

Trends

The number of Metro Area larceny-thefts increased by 49 percent from 1970 to 1980, while the rate of reported larceny-thefts increased by 41 percent over the same period.

From 1980 to 1982 the number and rate of Metro Area larceny-thefts decreased. The number of Metro Area larceny-thefts increased by .2 percent from 1980 to 1981, and decreased by 2.3 percent from 1981 to 1982. The rate of Metro Area larceny-thefts decreased in both time intervals: by .3 percent from 1980 to 1981, and by 2.7 percent from 1981 to 1982.

See Table 4 and Figures 4 and 6 for more in-depth 1980-1982 trend information. Tables 23 and 24 and the "distribution" section above show trends in the distribution of Metro Area larceny-thefts.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Definition

Motor vehicle theft, according to the UCR, is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. The UCR defines a motor vehicle as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails. Automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters and snowmobiles are all examples of motor vehicles. Motor boats, airplanes, farming equipment and construction equipment are excluded from this category. Temporary use by those having lawful access is not considered motor vehicle theft.

Table 25
 DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED AUTO THEFTS AND
 POPULATION BY COUNTY, TWIN CITIES METRO AREA, 1980-1982

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA REPORTED AUTO THEFTS			PERCENTAGE OF METRO AREA POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	7.5%	6.7%	6.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%
CARVER	.5	.3	.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
DAKOTA	6.0	5.2	5.3	9.8	9.9	10.1
HENNEPIN	56.7	60.8	56.2	47.5	47.3	47.0
RAMSEY	24.9	23.0	26.4	23.0	22.9	22.8
SCOTT	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
WASHINGTON	3.0	2.7	2.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
TOTAL*	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*If figures do not add up exactly to 100.00, it is due to rounding.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Table 26
 REPORTED AUTO THEFT OFFENSES AND RATES
 BY COUNTY, 1980-1982

COUNTY	REPORTED OFFENSES			RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
ANOKA	609	474	482	311	239	239
CARVER	44	23	23	119	61	60
DAKOTA	487	368	369	251	186	183
HENNEPIN	4,599	4,318	3,912	488	458	415
RAMSEY	2,021	1,631	1,835	442	357	402
SCOTT	111	98	150	248	214	324
WASHINGTON	246	193	188	217	167	161
TOTAL	8,117	7,105	6,959	409	356	348

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1980-1982.

Number Reported

There were 6,959 motor vehicle thefts reported in the Metropolitan Area in 1982, a decrease of 2.1 percent from the number reported in 1981. Metro Area motor vehicle thefts accounted for 70.9 percent of all motor vehicle thefts reported statewide in 1982.

In 1981 there were 7,105 motor vehicle thefts reported in the Metropolitan Area, 68.9 percent of statewide motor vehicles thefts that year.

See Table 4 for the number of Metro Area motor vehicle thefts reported from 1980 to 1982, and percent changes from year to year

In 1982 motor vehicle thefts accounted for 5.7 percent of Metro Area serious crimes and 6 percent of Metro Area violent crimes.

Crime Rate

There were 348 motor vehicle thefts reported per 100,000 population in the Metro Area in 1982, a 2.2 percent decrease from the rate of 356 in 1981. See Table 4 for Metro Area motor vehicle theft.

Clearance Rate

The Metro Area clearance rate for motor vehicle thefts was 18.3 percent in 1982, a decrease of .2 percent from the 1981 clearance rate.

Distribution

Hennepin County accounted for 56.2 percent of Metro Area motor vehicle thefts and 39.8 percent of statewide motor vehicle thefts in 1982. Hennepin County's distribution of Metro Area and state total motor vehicle thefts decreased from 1981 to 1982. Hennepin County accounted for 60.8 percent of Metro Area motor vehicle thefts and 41.9 percent of statewide motor vehicle thefts in 1981.

Ramsey County accounted for 26.4 percent of Metro Area motor vehicle thefts and 18.7 percent of statewide motor vehicle thefts in 1982. From 1981 to 1982 Ramsey County's percentage of regional and statewide motor vehicle thefts increased; it accounted for 23 percent of the Metro Area's motor vehicle thefts and 15.8 percent of the state's motor vehicle thefts in 1981.

Together Hennepin and Ramsey Counties accounted for 82.6 percent of the Metro Area's motor vehicle thefts in 1982, a decrease of 1.1 percent from their 1981 distribution.

In 1982 Minneapolis and St. Paul accounted for 54.4 percent of Metro Area motor vehicle thefts; in 1981 they accounted for 56.4 percent.

For further information on the distribution of Metro Area motor vehicle thefts by county, as well as a population distribution, see Table 25.

Trend

Motor vehicle theft was the only one of the seven index crimes referred to in this report that experienced a decrease in volume from 1970 to 1980 in the Metro Area. There was a decrease of 28 percent in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts and a decrease of 32 percent in rate.

From 1980 to 1982 the number of Metro Area motor vehicle thefts decreased by 14.3 percent and the rate of Metro Area motor vehicle thefts decreased by 14.9 percent. The Area experienced decreases in motor vehicle thefts from both 1980 to 1981, and 1981 to 1982. The decreases were 12.5 percent and 2.1 percent respectively in number of crimes, and 13 percent and 2.2 percent respectively in the rate of crimes.

For further information on motor vehicle theft trends see Table 4 and Figures 4 and 6. For further information on changes in the distribution of crime by county see Tables 25 and 26 and the "distribution" section above.

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