# STATE OF MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

# 2019

MINNESOTA JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES

## UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

# MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY


Alcohol and Gambling Enforcement

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension

Driver and Vehicle Services

Emergency Communication Networks

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Minnesota State Patrol

Office of Communications

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Office of Traffic Safety

State Fire Marshal


## Office of the Commissioner


445 Minnesota Street, Suite 1000, Bremer Tower, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-5000
Phone: 651/201-7160 FAX: 651/297-5728 TTY: 651/282-6555
Internet: dps.mn.gov


August 31, 2020

The Honorable Tim Walz
Governor of the State of Minnesota
and Members of the Legislature
State Capitol
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Walz:

The Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA), is pleased to submit the *Minnesota Uniform Crime Report-2019* for your review. This report is compiled and published in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 299C.18.

In 2019, Minnesota recorded a 4.7% increase in Part 1 crimes. Violent crimes, including murder, robbery, and aggravated assault, all increased over the 2018 totals. Human trafficking cases dropped substantially, but this may be a result of lack of resources for organized sweeps, unlike prior years when the Super Bowl or the Final Four prompted multiple task forces to staff teams.

Property crimes, including burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson, also increased by 5.2% overall. There were 117,864 property crimes in 2019 – 5,865 more than the preceding year. Arson and motor vehicle theft both jumped 8% and 13%, respectively.

We are seeing increasing rates of bias crime being reported with 146 cases in 2019, an increase of 19 over cases reported in 2018. Forty-nine of the 2019 cases were directed at Black or African Americans, more than three times the next most frequent group. There were 25 officer involved shootings reported in 2019, an increase of three from 2018, a majority of which occurred in Greater Minnesota.

This report provides statistics to law enforcement, members of state government, and the general public for their use in analyzing crime in Minnesota. In addition, the data has been submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

These statistics have been compiled from data submitted by Minnesota police chiefs and sheriffs. Their continued contributions allow the BCA to provide what is currently the most comprehensive picture of crime in Minnesota.

Sincerely,

Commissioner
Department of Public Safety


EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

# State of Minnesota
# Minnesota Crime Information - 2019

**John Harrington**
*Commisioner*
*Minnesota Department of Public Safety*

**Drew Evans**
*Superintendant*
*Bureau of Criminal Apprehension*

**Dana Gotz**
*Deputy Superintendant*
*Minnesota Justice Information Services*

**Kris Rush**
*Editor, UCR Program Administrator*
*Minnesota Justice Information Services*

*Prepared By:*
Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
Minnesota Justice Information Services
1430 Maryland Avenue East
St. Paul, Minnesota 55106

*Uniform Crime Report location:*
https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/mnjis/Pages/uniform-crime-reports.aspx

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# Chapter 1

# PREFACE

In 1935, the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) was given the responsibility to collect activity information from law enforcement agencies throughout the state of Minnesota. Reports containing this information were completed and forwarded to the concerned parties every two years as required by state statute until 1972, when the reports began to be produced annually.

This report measures criminal activity in the state using data submitted by individual law enforcement agencies. The criminal activity consists of incidents, stolen and recovered property, and arrests. In addition to crime data, this report also contains other data required in statute including the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted; firearms discharges by police officers; missing person reports; police pursuits, and bias offenses. Limited information is also available on law enforcement personnel.

Comparisons with previous years' statistics are presented for trend changes that may be of use to the reader.

The Minnesota Uniform Crime Report – 2019 report is compiled from crime statistics provided by Minnesota law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies use Minnesota Offense Codes (MOCs) to categorize crime for reporting purposes. MOCs are created based on Minnesota statutes and each code represents a specific crime category. Each year the BCA makes additions, deletions, and corrections to MOCs based on statute changes, FBI clarification, and identification of errors. As a result the way crimes are categorized can change from year to year. Any comparisons with previous years should be viewed with caution. The Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension wishes to thank the cooperating law enforcement agencies whose assistance make this report possible.

## 1.1 NOTICE

The data presented in this report is submitted by law enforcement agencies in Minnesota. Each agency is responsible for the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of the data the agency chooses to submit. Agency policy on what to submit may vary and those variances are reflected in the data and statistics presented.

# Chapter 2

# 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 provided. Reports are submitted according to the definitions of Uniform Crime Reporting. Police departments submit information for cities while sheriff's departments submit information for rural areas. Since 1936, the average percent of sheriff's offices and police departments forwarding information has been at least 94 percent.

Table 2.1: Total Number of Police Department Contributors

| Population Group | Population | Agencies | Agencies Reporting |
|---|---|---|---|
| City 250,000 - 499,999 | 741,279 | 2 | 2 |
| City 100,000 - 249,999 | 118,267 | 1 | 1 |
| City 50,000 - 99,999 | 1,098,960 | 16 | 16 |
| City 25,000 - 49,999 | 721,352 | 22 | 22 |
| City 10,000 - 24,999 | 795,131 | 48 | 48 |
| City 2,500 - 9,999 | 438,184 | 86 | 86 |
| City under 2,500 | 153,633 | 117 | 105 |
| Total | 4,066,806 | 292 | 280 |

Table 2.2: Total Number of Sheriff's Office Contributors

| Population Group | Population | Agencies | Agencies Reporting |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-metro County 25,000 - 99,999 | 154,742 | 5 | 5 |
| Non-metro County 10,000 - 24,999 | 303,365 | 18 | 18 |
| Non-metro County under 10,000 | 218,559 | 37 | 35 |
| Metro County 100,000 or over | 115,559 | 1 | 1 |
| Metro County 25,000 - 99,999 | 539,424 | 9 | 9 |
| Metro County 10,000 - 24,999 | 216,083 | 13 | 13 |
| Metro County under 10,000 | 25,094 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 1,572,826 | 87 | 85 |

Table 2.3: Total Number of Non-City Contributors [1]

| Population Group | Agencies | Agencies Reporting |
|---|---|---|
| City under 2,500 | 10 | 10 |
| Non-metro County under 10,000 | 5 | 5 |
| Metro County under 10,000 | 8 | 8 |

[1] Non-City entities, such as Minnesota State Patrol, Three Rivers Park District, University of Minn. - Duluth, University of Minn. - Minneapolis, University of Minn. - Morris, Metropolitan Airport Police, Fond du Lac Tribal Police and Mille Lacs Tribal Police are not assigned population numbers.

# Chapter 3

# CRIME REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, PROCEDURES AND FACTORS

## 3.1 BACKGROUND

The state of Minnesota has participated in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program since 1936. Minnesota statutes require and authorize the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to collect UCR data. The statutes are as follows.

### 3.1.1 Section 299C.05 CRIME DATA COLLECTION.

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 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. To the extent possible, the superintendent must utilize a nationally recognized system or standard approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to collect and preserve crime data.

### 3.1.2 Section 299C.06 DIVISION POWERS AND DUTIES; COOPERATION.

It shall be the duty of all sheriff's, chiefs of police, prison wardens, superintendents of hospitals for persons with mental illnesses, reformatories and correctional schools, probation and parole officers, school attendance officers, coroners, county attorneys, court clerks, the commissioner of public safety, the commissioner of transportation, 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; conditional release information; 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. Unless otherwise required or permitted by the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, an agency or person furnishing information under this section must utilize a nationally recognized system or standard approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for reporting statistics and information. 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.

### 3.1.3 Section 299C.12 RECORD 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 the officer within the officer's jurisdiction and of all warrants of arrest for felonies and search warrants issued to the officer 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.

## 3.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the UCR program in Minnesota is to provide statistical information on the volume and effect of crime. The major objectives of Minnesota's UCR Program include:

1. Statistics on crime in Minnesota to be used by the Governor, Legislature, and other concerned individuals.
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 and bias crime factors to determine the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
5. Statistics on crime for researchers to assist in the understanding 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 in improving the efficiency and performance of criminal justice agencies.

## 3.3 REPORTING PROCEDURES

Through Minnesota's crime reporting statutes, participating Minnesota law enforcement agencies are required to submit information as determined by the Department of Public Safety. The required information is tallied from each 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 Summary Reporting System User Manual is made available to each agency. Department of Public Safety personnel review the submissions and contact the submitting agency if inconsistent reporting or errors are noted.

The Department of Public Safety, with input from the FBI, established its specific program to measure criminal activity for state and federal purposes. The result is a tabulation of the number and type of offenses committed, cases cleared or solved, and persons arrested. One violation is all that is required to trigger reporting requirements, but a criminal act may involve several crimes, several persons, and several victims. When a criminal act involves more than one offense, only the most serious offense is counted, with some exceptions.

One part of criminal data collection involves juvenile offenses (committed by an individual under age 18). Many times juvenile offenses are handled informally within 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 in those instances where only juveniles are involved.

"Clearance by arrest" indicates that at least one person was arrested, cited, or appeared in court based on a summons. This does not preclude the fact that others may also have been involved in the offense.

Clearance Rate is calculated by counting the clearances reported for the year divided by the offenses reported for the year. Clearances that an agency reports in the calendar year may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years. Therefore an agency could have more clearances than offenses for the year.

Clearing an offense by the arrest of a person(s) is but one means of indicating such activity. Another involves "exceptional clearances." 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 a juvenile who is handled by a verbal or written notice to the parents in instances involving minor offenses.

The count of offenses is the complaints received by law enforcement agencies from victims, witnesses, or other sources, or discovered by agencies. Complaints determined by subsequent investigation to be unfounded are eliminated from the count. The resulting number of actual offenses for each crime offense category is reported whether anyone is arrested, stolen property is recovered, local prosecutorial policy, or any other consideration. Reported offenses are recorded by the agency that has jurisdiction where the offenses occur. Law enforcement agencies also submit additional offense information that is included in this report.

Crime data and information submitted by law enforcement agencies is collected in the Minnesota Crime Reporting System. Once received, it is processed and published for use in state and national reports as well as by the participating agencies.

"Crime rate" is a term used in evaluating criminal statistics. It is the number of crimes reported by law enforcement per 100,000 in population.

## 3.4 CRIME FACTORS

The current method of crime reporting presents several limitations to the accuracy of this report. Law enforcement agencies can only report what is known to them. In many instances crime victims do not inform the law enforcement agency about the crime. The public tends to not report minor crimes or crimes that leave the victim concerned about public embarrassment or personal safety.

Another element of concern is that not all law enforcement agencies report crime information. When agencies neglect to report crime information it reduces the accuracy of the larger crime picture. In addition, while many agencies have transitioned to the National Incident-Based Reporting System, or NIBRS, others continue to report information using the Summary Reporting approach, which only captures the most serious offense when an incident includes multiple offenses. All Minnesota agencies will move to NIBRS reporting by the 2021 reporting period.

"Selective reporting" can also affect the accuracy of this report. Selective reporting reflects only the crimes which an agency considers important or necessary to be reported through the system. This results in a misleading account of the crime picture within a jurisdiction and across the state.

The FBI has also identified conditions beyond the control of law enforcement also affect the measurement and analysis of crime.

- Population density and degree of urbanization.
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.

- Stability of the population with respect to residents; mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.
- Modes of transportation and highway systems.
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases on law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime.
- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

Information provided in the *Minnesota Uniform Crime Report 2019* 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.

## 3.5 A DESCRIPTION OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING OFFENSES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

The Department of Public Safety Bureau of Criminal Apprehension uses reporting techniques recommended by the FBI to record data submitted by Minnesota law enforcement agencies. The submitted data contains information regarding Part I Offenses.

Part I Offenses are ten serious crimes that occur on a regular basis and are likely to be reported to law enforcement.

Part I Offenses are generally referred to as the "Crime Index" measurement. Part II Offenses represent "less serious" crime classifications. Part I and Part II crimes are defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Part I Offenses include murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, human trafficking – commercial sex acts, and human trafficking – involuntary servitude. These crimes were chosen by the FBI because of their uniformity of definition, total volumes, and likelihood of being reported. Murder, rape, aggravated assault, human trafficking, and robbery are also known as "violent crimes." Burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson are considered "property crimes." A law enforcement agency becomes aware of these crimes in several ways: reports of its own officers, citizen complaints, notification from a prosecuting attorney or information supplied by court officials.

## 3.6 PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS (Serious Crime)

### 3.6.1 Criminal Homicide

The killing of another person.

a) Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter - The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter.
b) Manslaughter - The killing of another person through gross negligence. As a general rule, any death caused by the gross negligence of another is classified as Criminal Homicide — Manslaughter by Negligence.

The 'Unborn' age category is considered a homicide by the state of Minnesota, but not by the FBI. Minnesota began collecting this category in 2011.

### 3.6.2 Rape

a) Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
b) Assault to Rape-Attempts - All assaults and attempts to rape. Does not include Statutory Rape.

### 3.6.3 Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

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, blackjacks, 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. This includes all attempts.

### 3.6.4 Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

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 drowning and burning, 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 for the crime to be classified as aggravated, the victim must suffer great bodily harm.

### 3.6.5 Burglary - Breaking and Entering

Includes any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny. A burglary is 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. 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 or other device that leaves no mark to open a lock.
b) Unlawful Entry-No Force - The entry of a structure is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this category, which includes thefts from open garages, open warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is achieved by other than the tenant who has lawful access.
c) Attempted Forcible Entry – This category includes those situations where a forcible entry is attempted but not achieved.

### 3.6.6 Larceny - Theft (does not include Motor Vehicle Theft)

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny and theft are synonymous in the UCR Program. This involves all thefts resulting from pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, 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. When the true or known value of stolen property is not available, estimates based on accepted police methods of property evaluation are used.

### 3.6.7 Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the UCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails, such as, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. This category does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft (motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis). 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.

### 3.6.8 Arson

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. A death resulting from arson will be classified as murder and personal injuries resulting would be classified as assaults.

### 3.6.9 Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts

Includes all offenses where a person was induced by fraud, or coerced to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

### 3.6.10 Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude

Included in this category are offenses where a person(s) is obtained through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision and subjected by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

## 3.7 PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS (Less Serious Crime)

### 3.7.1 Other Assaults

This classification consists of all assaults and attempted assaults which are simple or minor in nature.

### 3.7.2 Forgery and Counterfeiting

The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine. Also includes the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

### 3.7.3 Fraud

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses.

### 3.7.4 Embezzlement

The misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

### 3.7.5 Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing

Includes all offenses of buying, receiving, possessing, or concealing stolen property as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

### 3.7.6 Vandalism - Destruction of Property

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.

### 3.7.7 Weapons

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

### 3.7.8 Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities in exchange for anything of value. To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes, to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed, or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

### 3.7.9 Sex Offenses

Includes all sex offenses other than forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice. This encompasses offenses against chastity, common decency, and morals.

### 3.7.10 Drug Abuse Violation

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

### 3.7.11 Gambling

Includes all charges relating to promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

### 3.7.12 Offenses Against Family and Children

Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses. 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.

### 3.7.13 Driving Under the Influence

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

### 3.7.14 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 using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor are included.

### 3.7.15 Disorderly Conduct - Disturbing the Peace

Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality. This classification includes:

- Unlawful assembly
- Disturbing the peace
- Disturbing meetings
- Disorderly conduct in state institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains or public conveyances, etc.
- Blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language
- Refusing to assist an officer
- Attempts to commit any of the above

### 3.7.16 Vagrancy

The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas, prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner, or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

### 3.7.17 All Other Offenses

All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations. This classification includes:

- Admitting minors to improper places
- Bigamy and polygamy
- Blackmail and extortion
- Contempt of court
- Kidnapping
- Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Riot and rout, etc.
- Attempts to commit any of the above

### 3.7.18 Curfew and Loitering Law Violation (Juvenile)

Offenses relating to local curfew or loitering ordinances, where such laws exist.

### 3.7.19 Runaways (Juvenile)

This classification is limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of state statutes.

# Chapter 4

# MINNESOTA OFFENSE INFORMATION

## 4.1 CRIME INDEX - SERIOUS (OR PART I) CRIMES

In previous years ten major criminal offenses were referred to as the *crime index* and they were used to evaluate the changes and trends in amounts of crime over designated periods of time. Following is a summary of the crime index for 2019 utilizing the same ten major criminal offenses in order to present a historical comparison from past years.

The **crime index** in Minnesota totaled:

- 130,373 offenses during 2019, which was an increase of 4.7 percent from the 124,528 offenses occurring in 2018.
- The crime rate[1] represented 2,311.7 per 100,000 in population for 2019, while in 2018 the crime rate was registered at 2,216.3 per 100,000 population, an increase of 4.3 percent.
- Of the total crime index offenses reported in 2019, 27 percent were cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared. In 2018, 28 percent of the total offenses were cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared.
- Larceny was the largest category of serious crime reported for Minnesota in 2019 with a total of 90,257 offenses reported. Larceny was the largest category of serious crime reported for the state in 2018 with 85,394 total offenses reported.

Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts and Human Trafficking – Involuntary Servitude were added to UCR crime reporting as Part I violent crimes by the FBI in 2008. Minnesota began collecting and reporting the two additional Part I offenses in 2014.

### 4.1.1 Violent Crimes

Violent crime in Minnesota accounted for 9.6 percent of all offenses reported in 2019. There were 12,509 total violent crimes (murders, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults and human trafficking offenses) for the year. Compared with the 12,589 total violent crimes reported for 2018, the 2019 figure represents an increase of 0.006 percent in violent crime for the state. The number of violent crimes for the state per 100,000 population for 2019 was 221.8, while in 2018 there were 224 per 100,000 population.

- **Murder** - Offenses involving murder totaled 117 in 2019 in Minnesota compared to 104 in 2018, an increase of 12.5 percent.
- **Rape** - There were 2,431 rapes reported in 2019 and 2,666 in 2018, a decrease of 8.8 percent.
- **Robbery** - There were 3,081 robberies reported in 2019 and 2,943 in 2018, an increase of 4.7 percent.

[1] Minnesota crime rates per 100,000 are based on the 5639632 state population estimate from the FBI for 2019.

- **Aggravated Assault** - Offenses involving aggravated assault totaled 6,742 in 2019 in Minnesota compared to 6,693 in 2018, an increase of 0.7 percent.
- **Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts** - There were 128 commercial sex acts reported in 2019 and 183 in 2018, an decrease of 24.5 percent.[2]
- **Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude** - There were 10 involuntary servitude incidents reported in 2019 and 0 in 2018.

### 4.1.2 Property Crimes

Property crime in Minnesota in 2019 amounted to 90.4 percent of the crime index offenses for that year. There were a total of 117,864 property crimes (burglaries, larcenies, motor vehicle thefts, and arsons) reported in 2019. Compared with the 111,999 offenses reported in 2018, the 2019 figure represents an increase of 5.2 percent in property crime for the state. The number of property crimes for the state per 100,000 population for 2019 was 2089.9 and in 2018 it was 1992.5.

- **Burglary** - There were 15,735 burglaries reported in 2019 and 16,097 in 2018, a decrease of 2.2 percent.
- **Theft - Larceny** - There were 90,257 larcenies reported in 2019 and 85,394 in 2018, an increase of 5.7 percent.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft** - There were 11,410 motor vehicle thefts reported in 2019 and 10,082 in 2018, an increase of 13.2 percent.
- **Arson** - There were 462 arsons reported in 2019 and 426 in 2018, an increase of 8.5 percent.

### 4.1.3 Total Arrests[3]

Law enforcement agencies within Minnesota's 5,639,632 reporting population area reported 150,034 total arrests for UCR reported crime in 2019.

- **Adult Arrests** - There were 130,452 arrests of adults in 2019 and 128,606 in 2018.
- **Juvenile Arrests** - There were 19,582 arrests of juveniles in 2019 and 20,099 in 2018.

[2]Some cases classified as Human Trafficking–Commercial Sex Acts involve a law enforcement officer posing online as a prostitute under age 18.An offender agrees to a commercial sex act with a person they believe is underage and a meeting is set up. The offender arrives at the meeting place and is arrested. In this type of case, when there isn't a real victim, the FBI has determined that law enforcement must enter **Unknown** for the victim information.

[3]Total arrests represent all arrests for adults and juveniles in either a Part I (serious) or Part II (less serious) criminal offense.

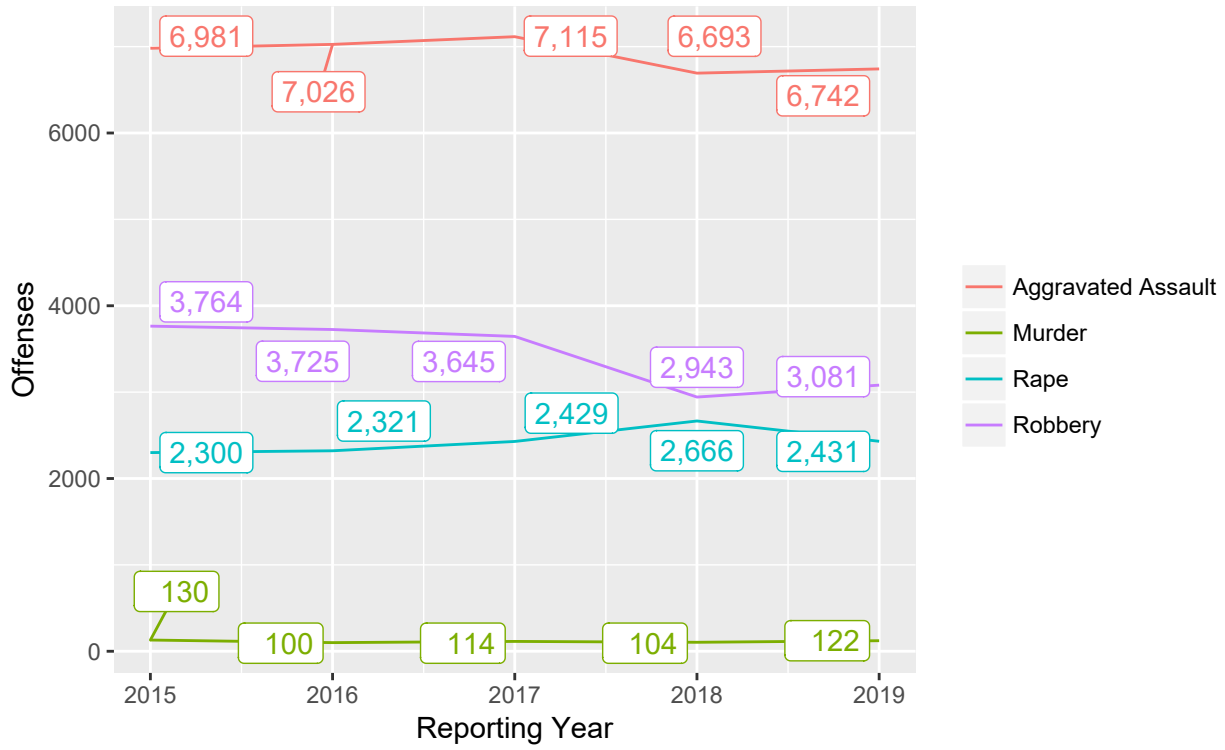



Figure 4.1: Violent Crimes Reported

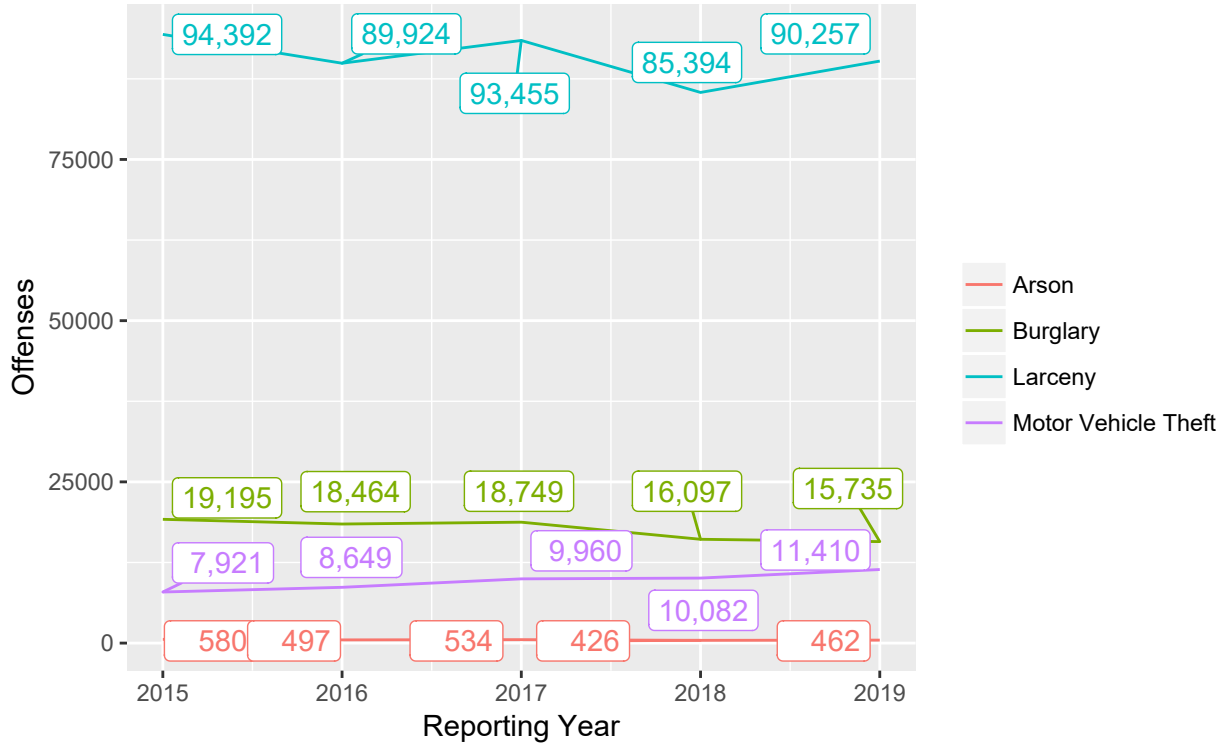



Figure 4.2: Property Crimes Reported

# 4.2 CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

## 4.2.1 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 reported as aggravated assaults and not as murder. Justifiable or excusable homicides, suicides, accidental deaths, and deaths due to negligence are not tabulated in the state criminal homicide total.

### 4.2.1.1 Summary Homicide Information

- In 2019 there were 153 homicides reported for the state. Of that number, 31 offenses were ruled negligent and 5 were ruled unfounded or justifiable, yielding a total of 117 criminal homicide victims.
- 78 criminal homicides were cleared in 2019.
- The crime rate for criminal homicide in 2019 was 2 per 100,000 population, in 2018 it was 1.9.

  Data on Homicide of an Unborn victim is collected to meet Minnesota reporting requirements. It does not meet the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting definition of Homicide. As a result, Homicide of an Unborn appears as a separate category in Minnesota Crime Book. There was 1 Homicide of an Unborn in 2019.

### 4.2.1.2 Supplementary Homicide Information

Supplementary Homicide Reports are submitted to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension by law enforcement agencies reporting homicides during the year. These reports provided additional information about the homicide offenses. The following information was compiled from reports on 110 criminal homicide incidents with 117 victims during 2019.

- 120 of the weapons used in criminal homicides were some type of firearm (69 percent).
- Of the victims killed in criminal homicides involving firearms:
  - 11 were killed by a family member
  - 19 were killed by a friend or acquaintance
  - 5 were killed by a stranger
  - 43 were killed by an offender with an unknown relationship to the victim.

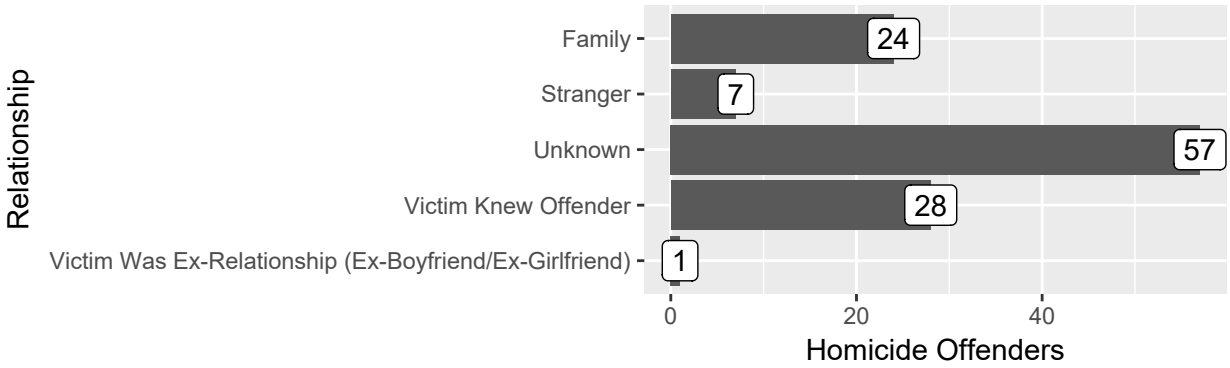



Figure 4.3: Criminal Homicides by Relationship to Offender

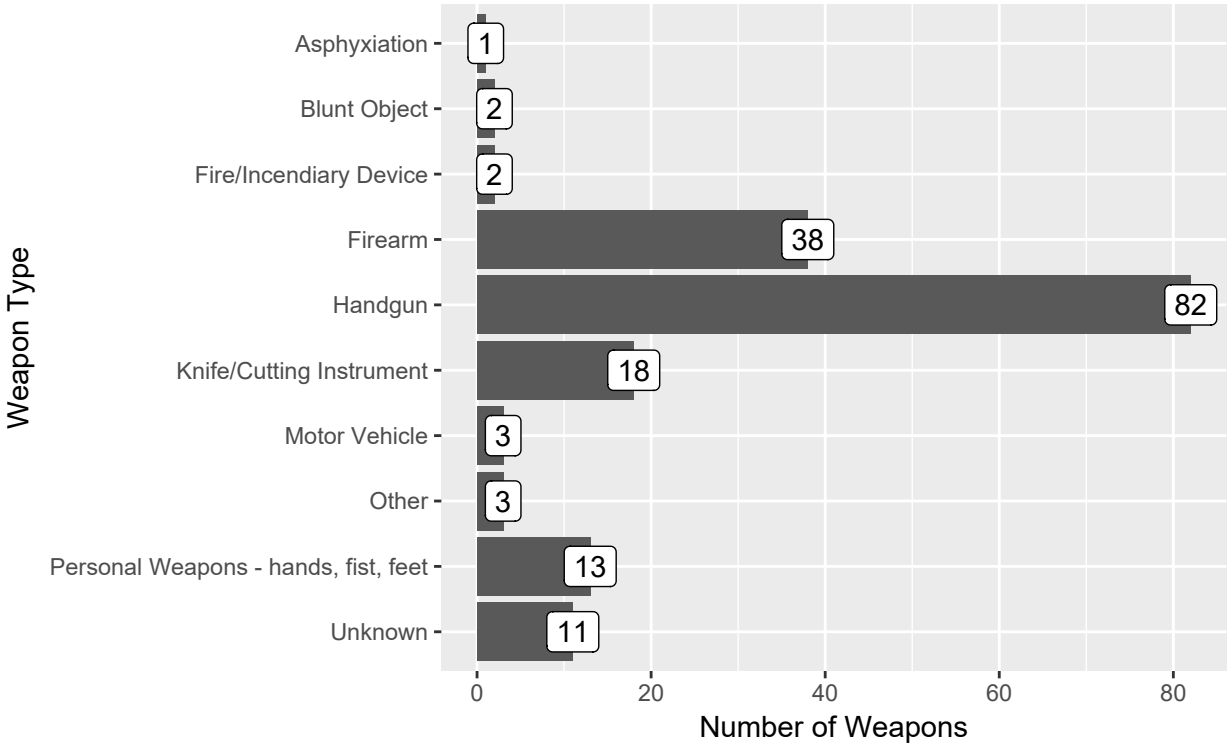



Figure 4.4: Weapons Used in Commiting Criminal Homicides

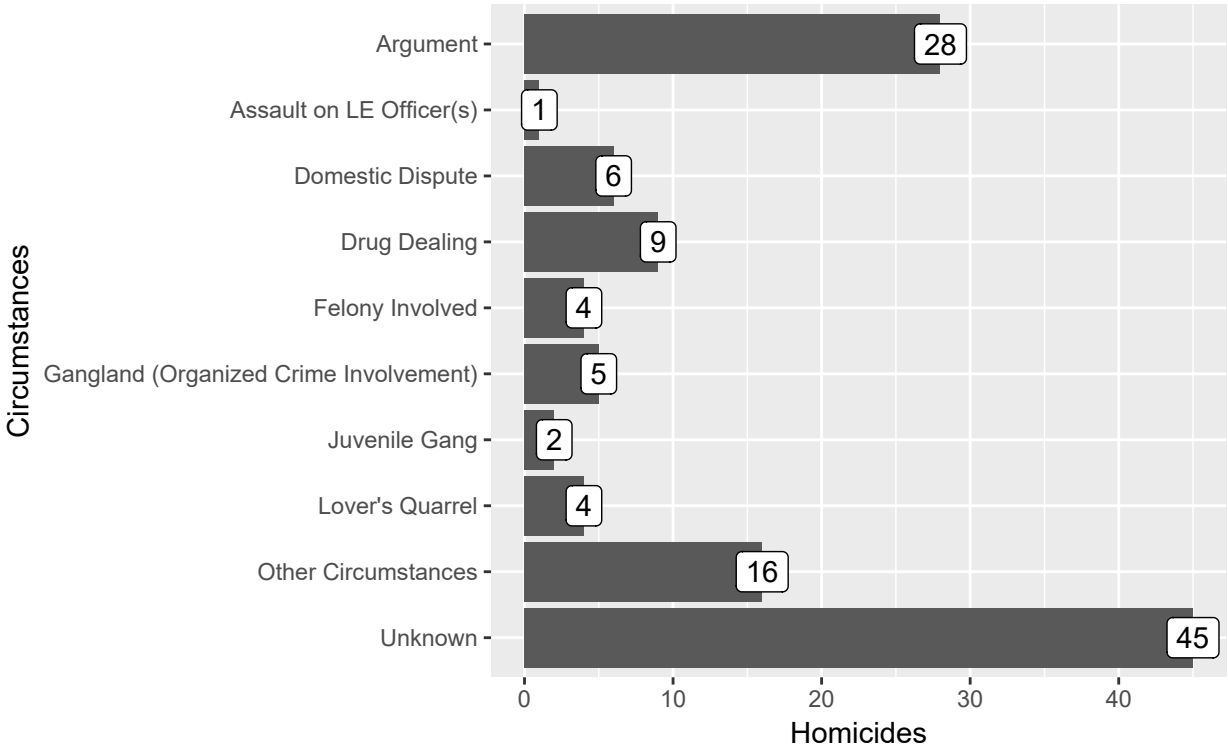



Figure 4.5: Circumstances Indicated for Criminal Homicide Incidents

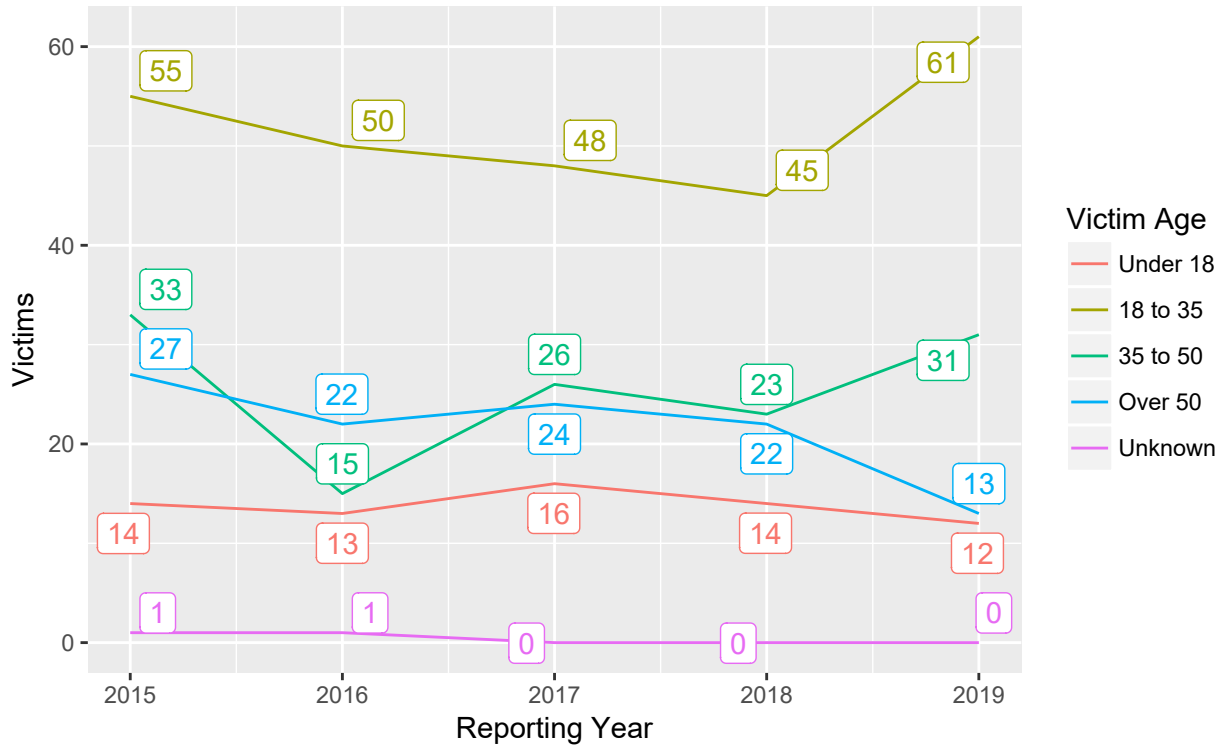



Figure 4.6: Homicide Victims by Age

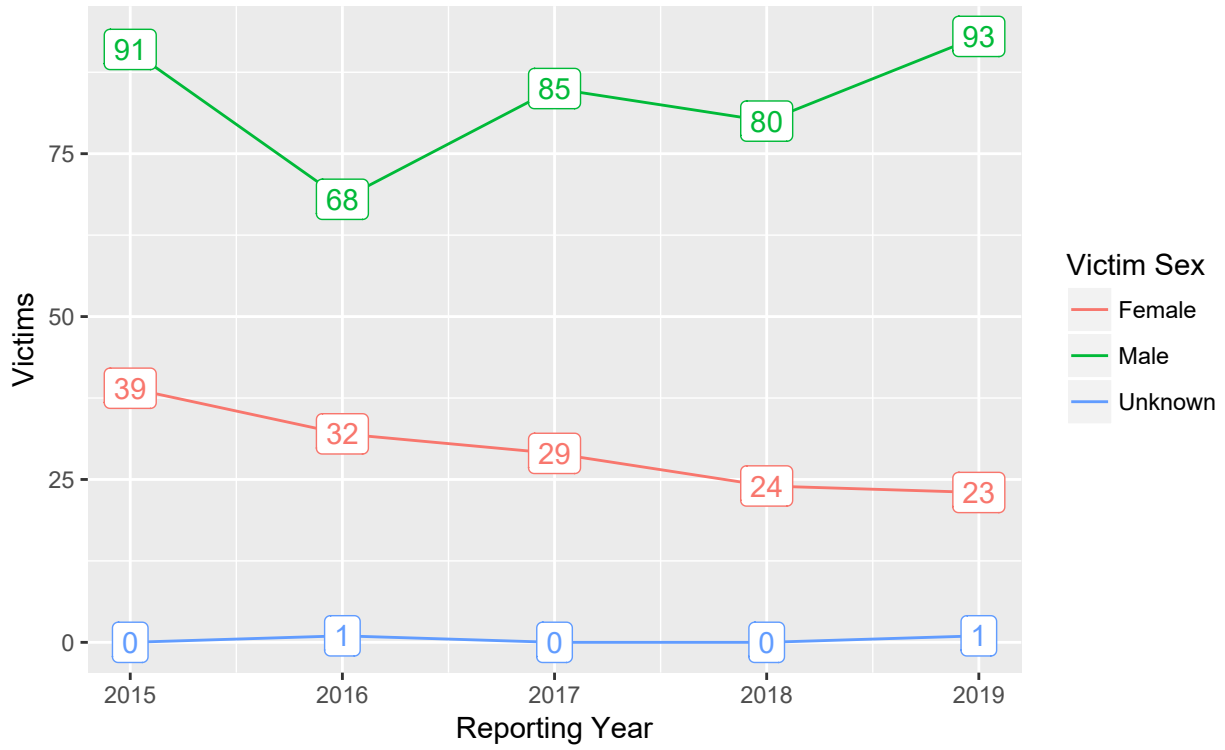



Figure 4.7: Homicide Victims by Sex

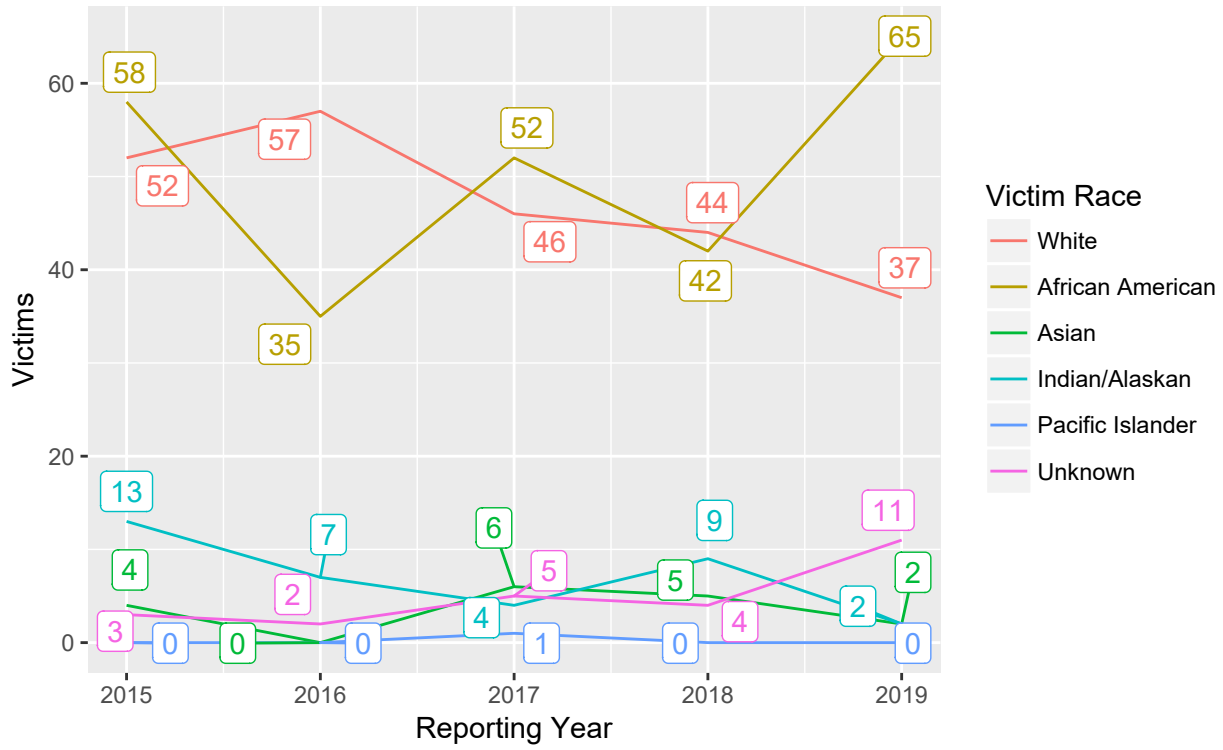



Figure 4.8: Homicide Victims by Race

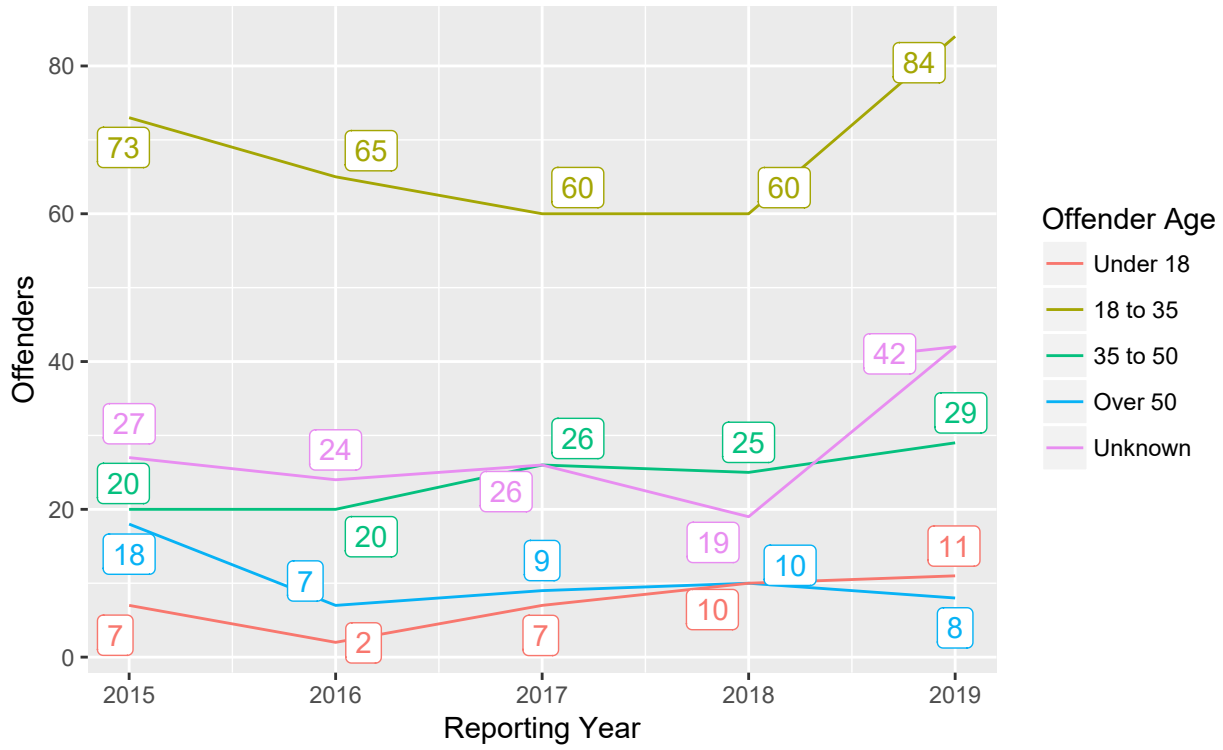



Figure 4.9: Homicide Offenders by Age

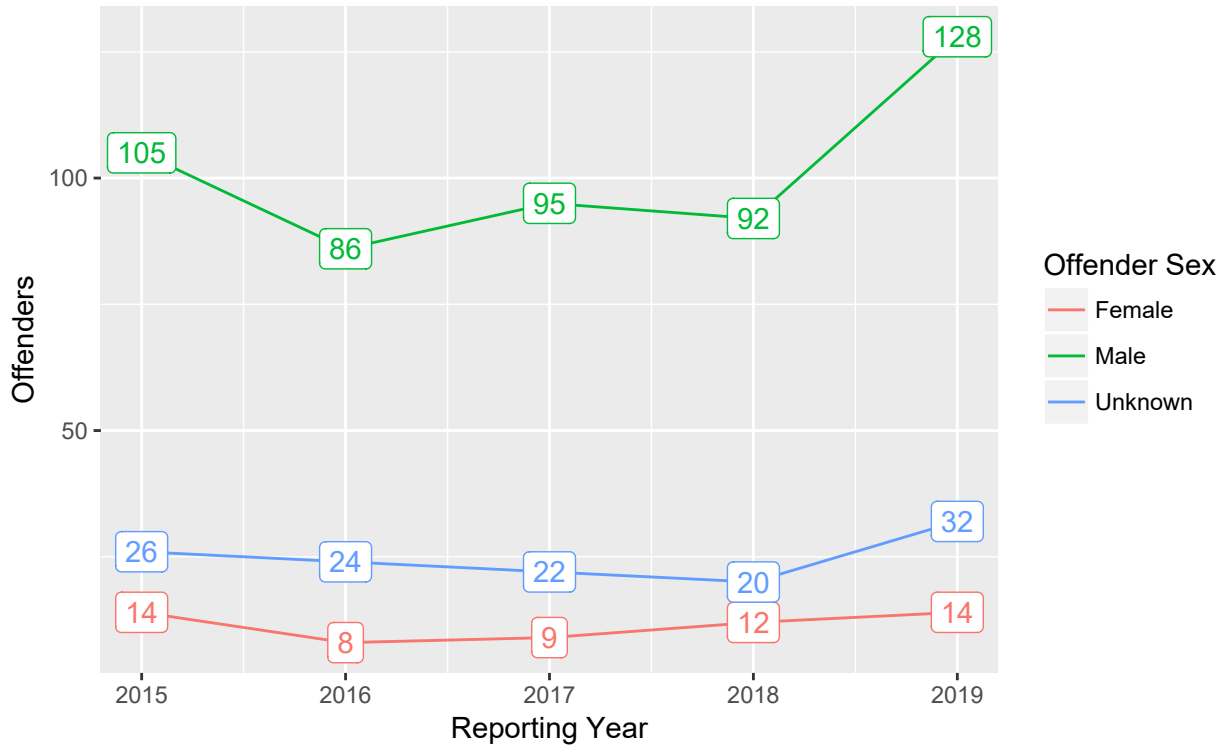



Figure 4.10: Homicide Offenders by Sex

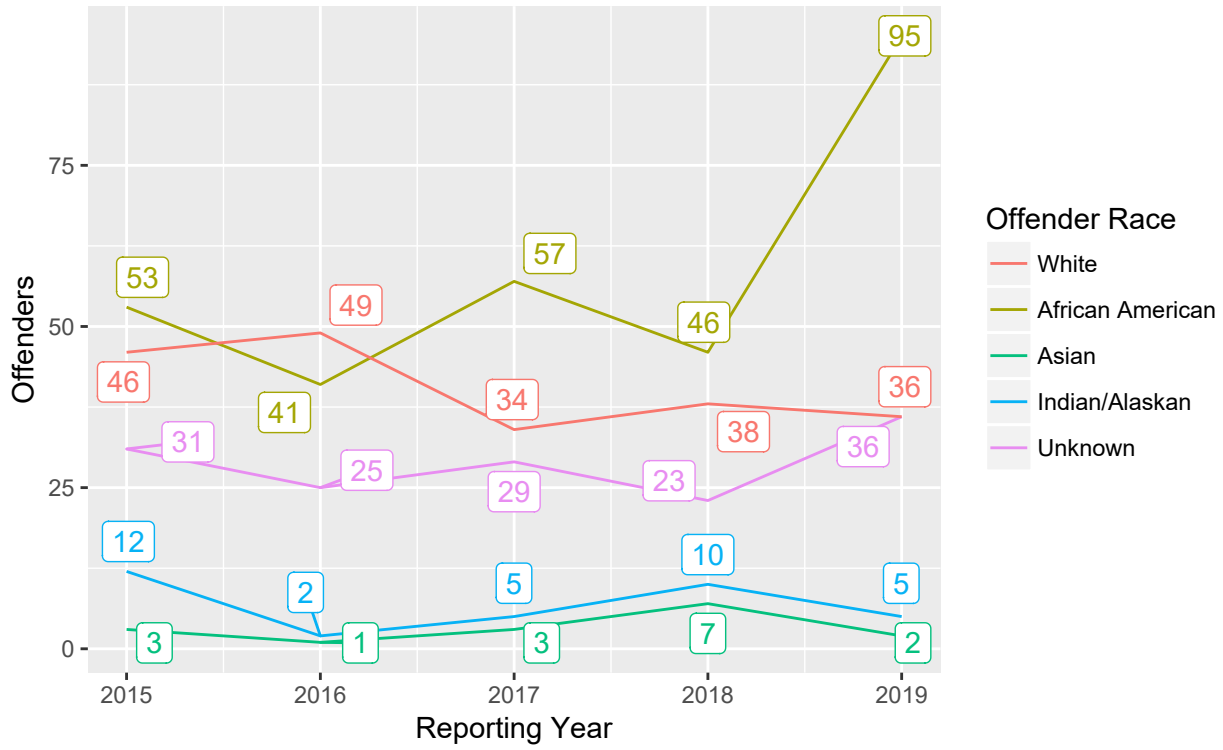



Figure 4.11: Homicide Offenders by Race

Table 4.1: Criminal Homicide Victims by Age and Race

| Victim Age Group | White | African American | Asian | Indian/Alaskan | Unknown | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 10 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| 10 to 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 to 18 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 18 to 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 20 to 25 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 |
| 25 to 30 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 22 |
| 30 to 35 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| 35 to 40 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| 40 to 45 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 45 to 50 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 60 to 65 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Over 65 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | 37 | 65 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 117 |

Table 4.2: Criminal Homicide Victims by Age and Sex

| Victim Age Group | Female | Male | Unknown | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 10 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| 10 to 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 to 18 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 18 to 20 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 20 to 25 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 19 |
| 25 to 30 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 22 |
| 30 to 35 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 17 |
| 35 to 40 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 12 |
| 40 to 45 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| 45 to 50 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 60 to 65 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Over 65 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | 23 | 93 | 1 | 117 |

Table 4.3: Criminal Homicide Offenders by Age and Race

| Offender Age Group | White | African American | Asian | Indian/Alaskan | Unknown | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 to 18 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| 18 to 20 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 20 to 25 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 24 |
| 25 to 30 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 29 |
| 30 to 35 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| 35 to 40 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 40 to 45 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 45 to 50 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 50 to 55 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 55 to 60 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 60 to 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Over 65 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Unknown | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 42 |
| Total | 36 | 95 | 2 | 5 | 33 | 174 |

Table 4.4: Criminal Homicide Offenders by Age and Sex

| Offender Age Group | Female | Male | Unknown | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 to 18 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 11 |
| 18 to 20 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 20 to 25 | 2 | 22 | 0 | 24 |
| 25 to 30 | 6 | 23 | 0 | 29 |
| 30 to 35 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 15 |
| 35 to 40 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 14 |
| 40 to 45 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 45 to 50 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| 50 to 55 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 55 to 60 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 60 to 65 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Over 65 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Unknown | 1 | 9 | 32 | 42 |
| Total | 14 | 128 | 32 | 174 |

Table 4.5: Homicides by Reporting Agency

| Agency | AgencyORI | Criminal Homicide Victims | Criminal Homicide Incidents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin County Sheriff | MN0010000 | 1 | 1 |
| Beltrami County Sheriff | MN0040000 | 2 | 1 |
| Blaine Police Dept | MN0020200 | 1 | 1 |
| Bloomington Police Dept | MN0270100 | 3 | 3 |
| Brooklyn Center Police Dept | MN0270200 | 1 | 1 |
| Brooklyn Park Police Dept | MN0270300 | 2 | 2 |
| Burnsville Police Dept | MN0190100 | 1 | 1 |
| Cass County Sheriff | MN0110000 | 1 | 1 |
| Crystal Police Dept | MN0270400 | 1 | 1 |
| Duluth Police Dept | MN0690600 | 3 | 3 |
| Fridley Police Dept | MN0020600 | 1 | 1 |
| Hibbing Police Dept | MN0691000 | 1 | 1 |
| Hopkins Police Dept | MN0270900 | 1 | 1 |
| Hubbard County Sheriff | MN0290000 | 2 | 1 |
| Itasca County Sheriff | MN0310000 | 1 | 1 |
| Maple Grove Police Dept | MN0272700 | 2 | 2 |
| Maplewood Police Dept | MN0620400 | 1 | 1 |
| Minneapolis Police Dept | MN0271100 | 41 | 38 |
| New Brighton DPS | MN0620600 | 1 | 1 |
| North St Paul Police Dept | MN0620700 | 1 | 1 |
| Olmsted County Sheriff | MN0550000 | 1 | 1 |
| Orono Police Dept | MN0271500 | 1 | 1 |
| Paynesville Police Dept | MN0730300 | 1 | 1 |
| Polk County Sheriff | MN0600000 | 1 | 1 |
| Ramsey County Sheriff | MN0620000 | 1 | 1 |
| Red Wing Police Dept | MN0250300 | 1 | 1 |
| Rochester Police Dept | MN0550100 | 1 | 1 |
| Sauk Rapids Police Dept | MN0050200 | 1 | 1 |
| Sherburne County Sheriff | MN0710000 | 2 | 1 |
| Spring Lake Park Police Dept | MN0020800 | 1 | 1 |
| St Cloud Police Dept | MN0730400 | 2 | 2 |
| St Louis County Sheriff | MN0690000 | 2 | 2 |
| St Paul Police Dept | MN0620900 | 28 | 28 |
| Todd County Sheriff | MN0770000 | 2 | 1 |
| Washington County Sheriff | MN0820000 | 1 | 1 |
| West St Paul Police Dept | MN0190700 | 1 | 1 |
| Woodbury Dept of Public Safety | MN0821100 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | 117 | 110 |

### 4.2.2 Rape

On January 1, 2013, the FBI changed the Uniform Crime Reporting national definition of rape "the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will" to "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of a victim." Statutory rape and other sex offenses are excluded from this category. Minnesota has always collected information on both male and female rape victims for state reporting. All figures presented will include both male and female victims.

#### 4.2.2.1 Summary Analysis

- For the 2504 rapes reported in 2019, 73 were listed as unfounded.
- There were 2431 reported rapes that occurred in Minnesota in 2019; 2300 were reported as completed while 131 were reported as attempted rapes.
- 930 rapes were cleared by arrest in 2019, 136 of these by the arrest of a juvenile.
- The crime rate for rape in 2019 represented 43.1 per 100,000 population, in 2018 it was 47.4 per 100,000 population.

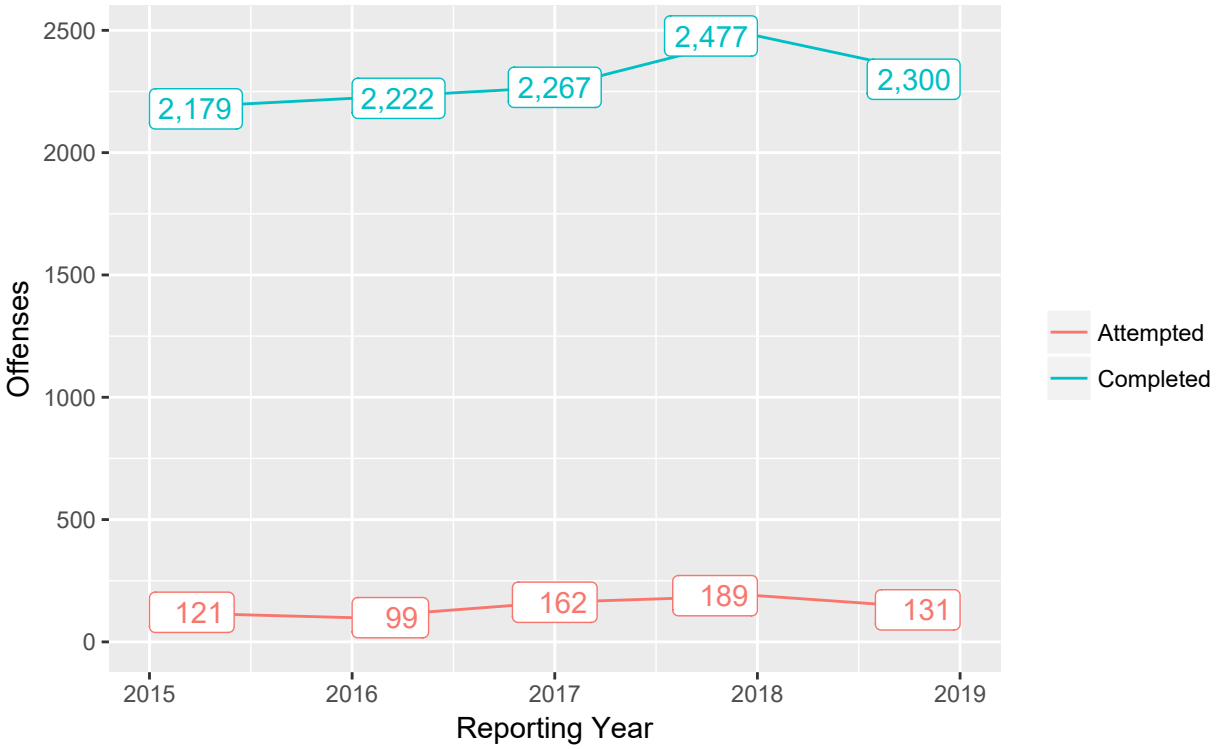



Figure 4.12: Rapes Completed and Attempted

### 4.2.3 Robbery

Robbery involves the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against their will, by violence or by placing the person in a state of fear. The crime of robbery necessitates that a victim be present. 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.

#### 4.2.3.1 Summary Analysis

- For the 3,097 robberies reported in 2019, 16 were listed as unfounded.
- 901 robberies were cleared by arrest in 2019, 174 of these by the arrest of a juvenile.
- The crime rate for robbery in 2019 represented 54.6 per 100,000 population, in 2018 it was 52.4 per 100,000 population.

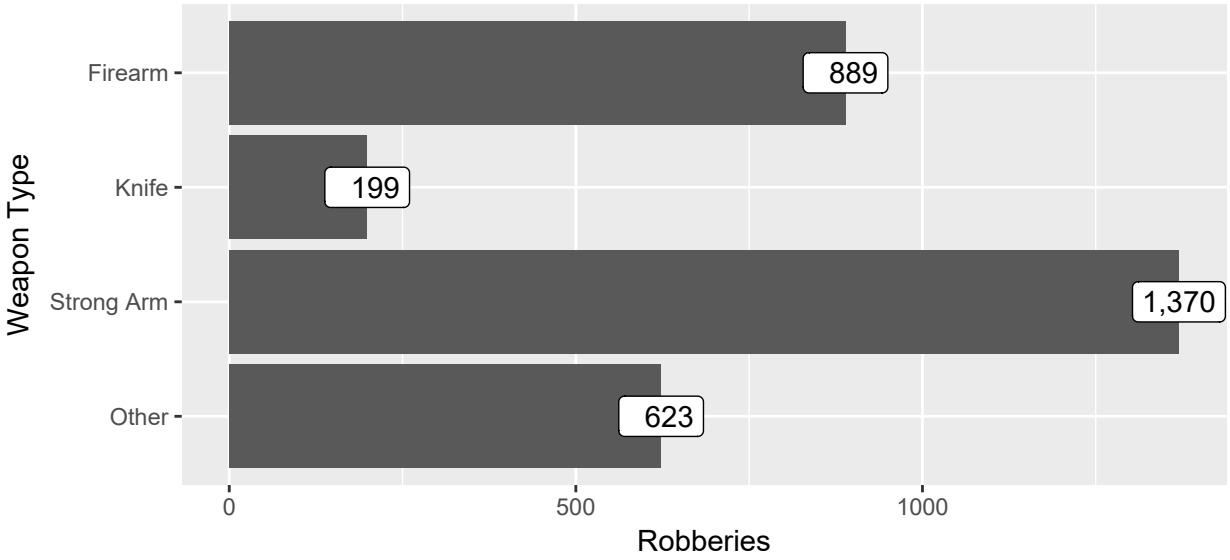



Figure 4.13: Types of Weapons Used for Robberies

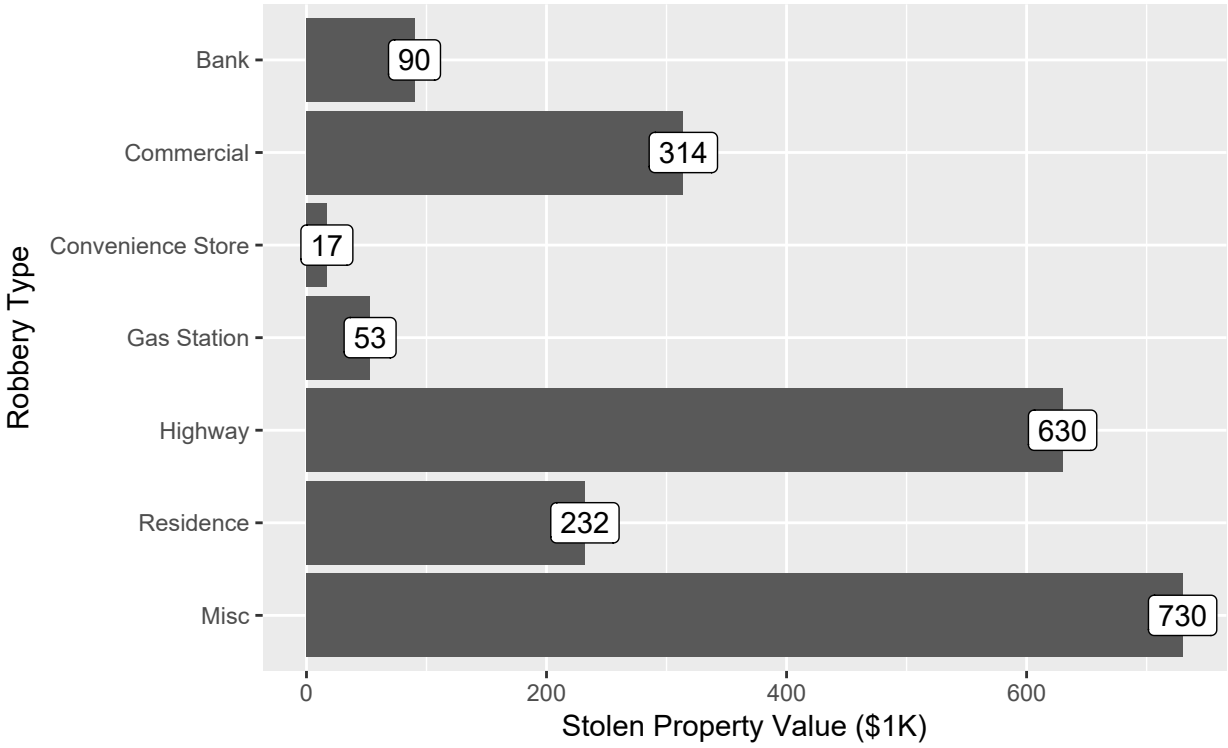



Figure 4.14: Total Stolen Property Value by Robbery Type

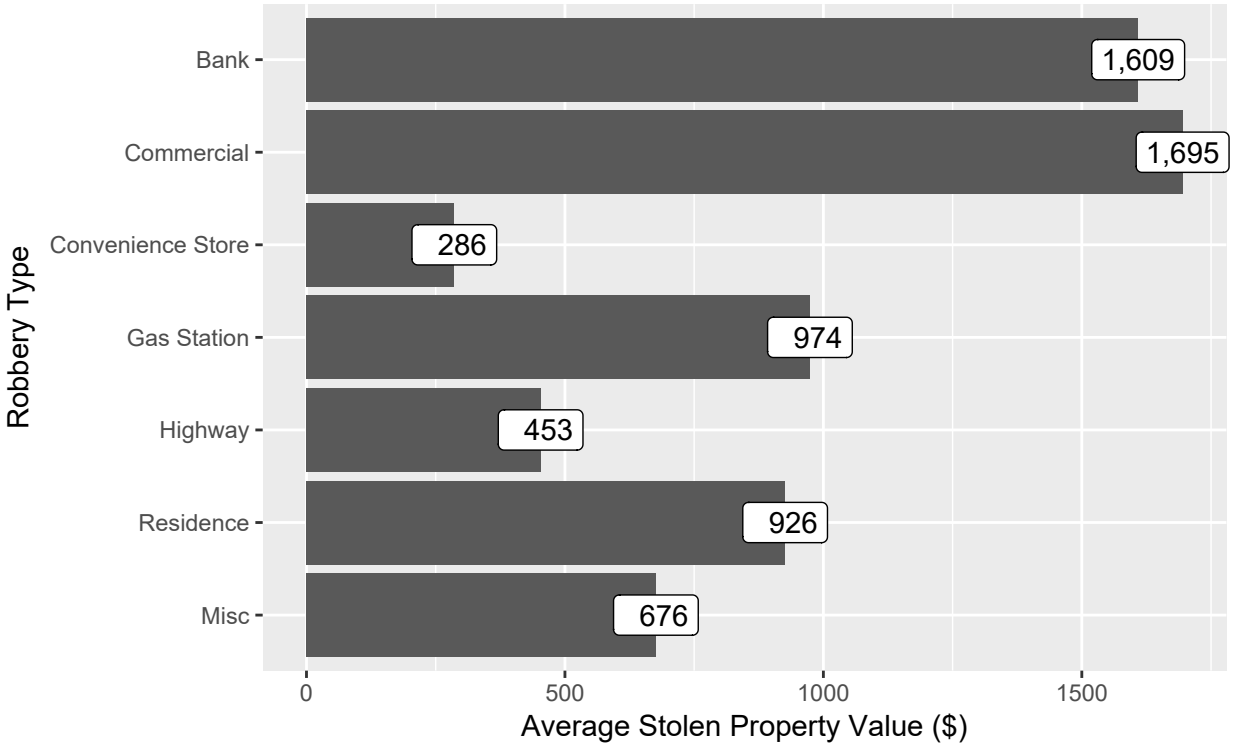



Figure 4.15: Average Stolen Property Value by Robbery Type

### 4.2.4 Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. An aggravated assault may be committed with 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 other assaults and are not counted in the Part I crime total.

#### 4.2.4.1 Summary Analysis

- For the 6,802 aggravated assaults reported in 2019, 60 were listed as unfounded.
- 4,085 aggravated assaults were cleared by arrest in 2019, 357 of these by the arrest of a juvenile.
- The crime rate for aggravated assault in 2019 represented 119.5 per 100,000 population, in 2018 it was 119.1 per 100,000 population

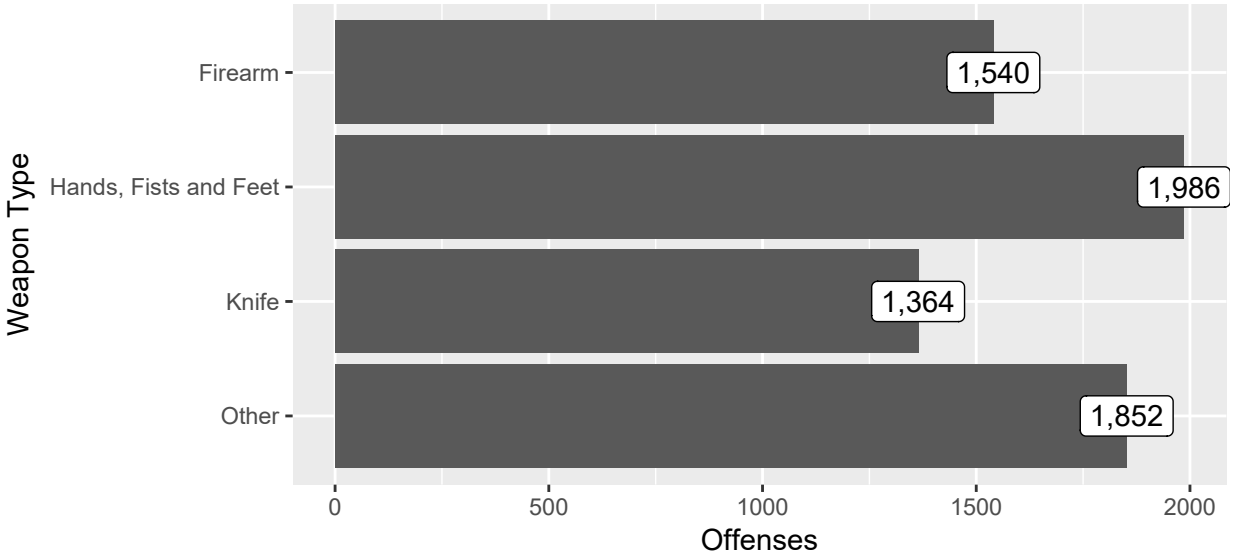



Figure 4.16: Types of Weapons Used for Aggravated Assaults

## 4.2.5 Human Trafficking

### 4.2.5.1 Background

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 requires the FBI to collect human trafficking offense data as Part I violent crimes. The act makes distinctions between assisting or promoting prostitution, purchasing prostitution, and prostitution. To comply with the Wilberforce Act, the FBI UCR Program added two Part I offenses, Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts, and Human Trafficking – Involuntary Servitude. Minnesota human trafficking offense and arrest data for 2019 is included in this report.

2014 was the first full year this information was collected.

Some cases classified as Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts involve a law enforcement officer posing online as a prostitute under age 18. An offender agrees to a commercial sex act with a person they believe is underage and a meeting is set up. The offender arrives at the meeting place and is arrested. In this type of case, when there isn't a real victim, the FBI has determined that law enforcement must report Unknown for the victim information.

### 4.2.5.2 Definitions

**Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts** – Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

**Human Trafficking – Involuntary Servitude** – The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

### 4.2.5.3 Summary

- Agencies reported 138 incidents of Human Trafficking in 2019.
- Some agencies reported victim and offender data. Of the data reported, there were 154 Human Trafficking victims reported in 2019, of which 141 were reported under Commercial Sex Acts, and 13 were reported under involuntary servitude.
- The crime rate for human trafficking in 2019 was 2.4 per 100,000 population, for 2018 it was 3 per 100,000 population.

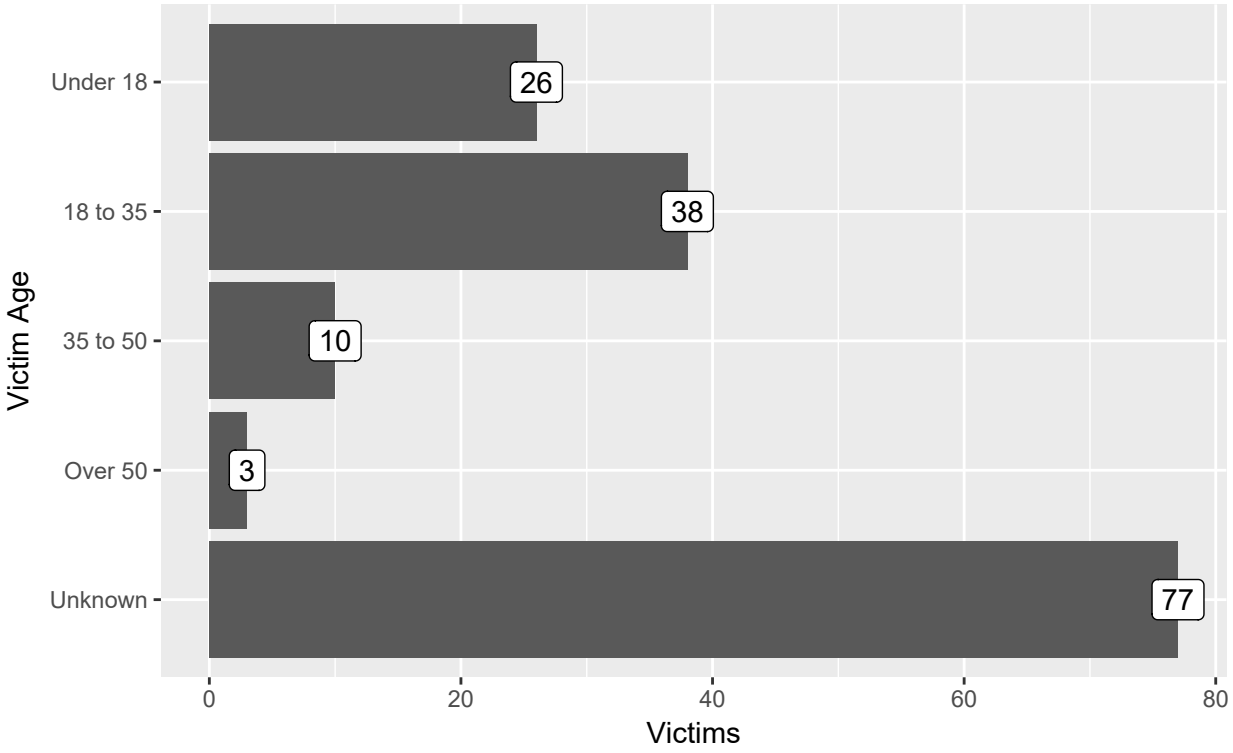



Figure 4.17: Human Trafficking Victims by Age

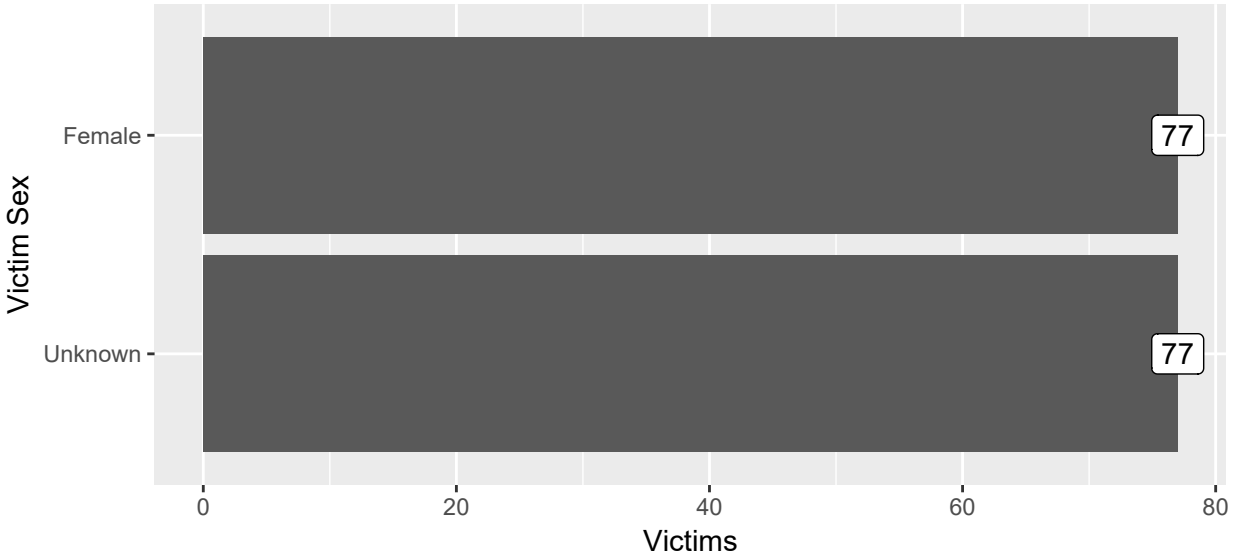



Figure 4.18: Human Trafficking Victims by Sex

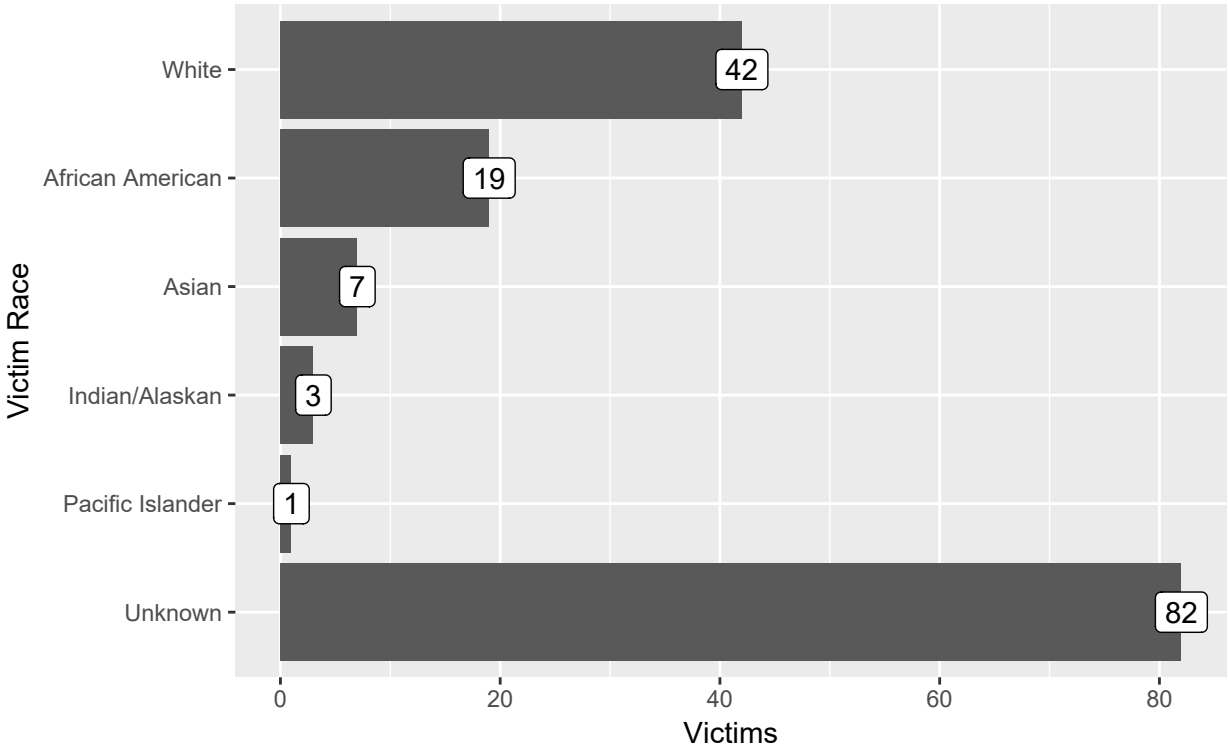



Figure 4.19: Human Trafficking Victims by Race

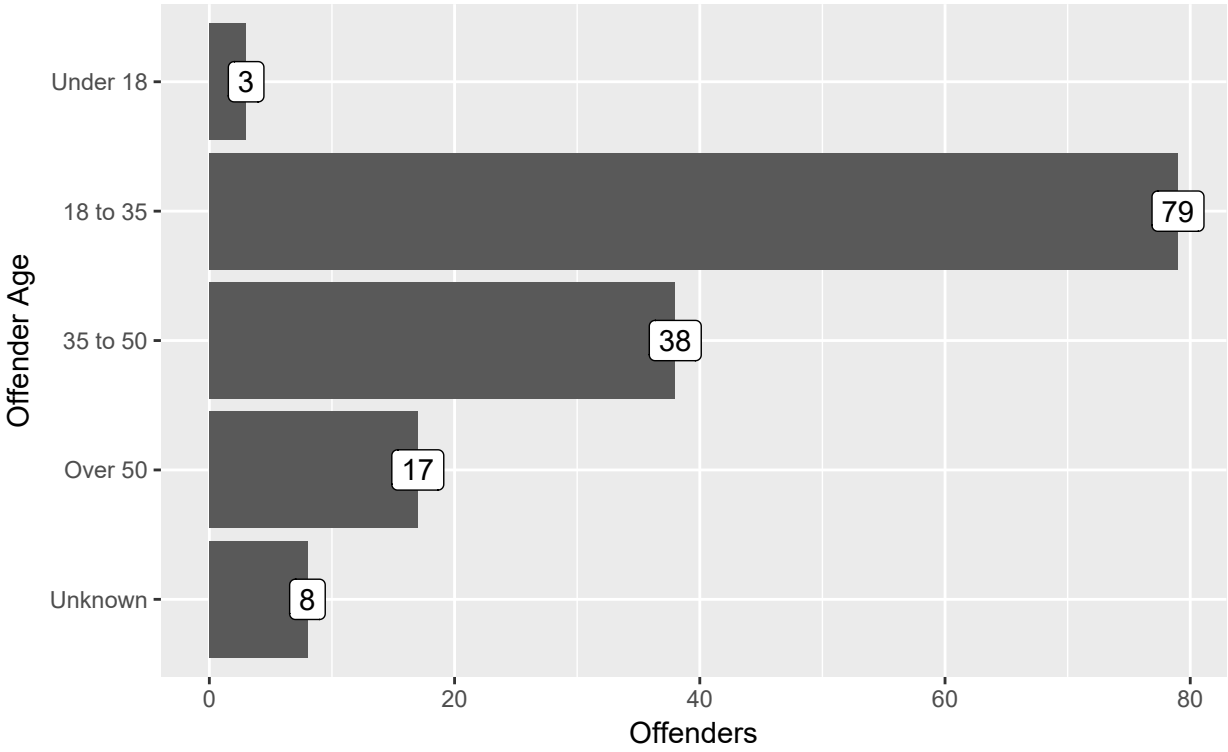



Figure 4.20: Human Trafficking Offenders by Age

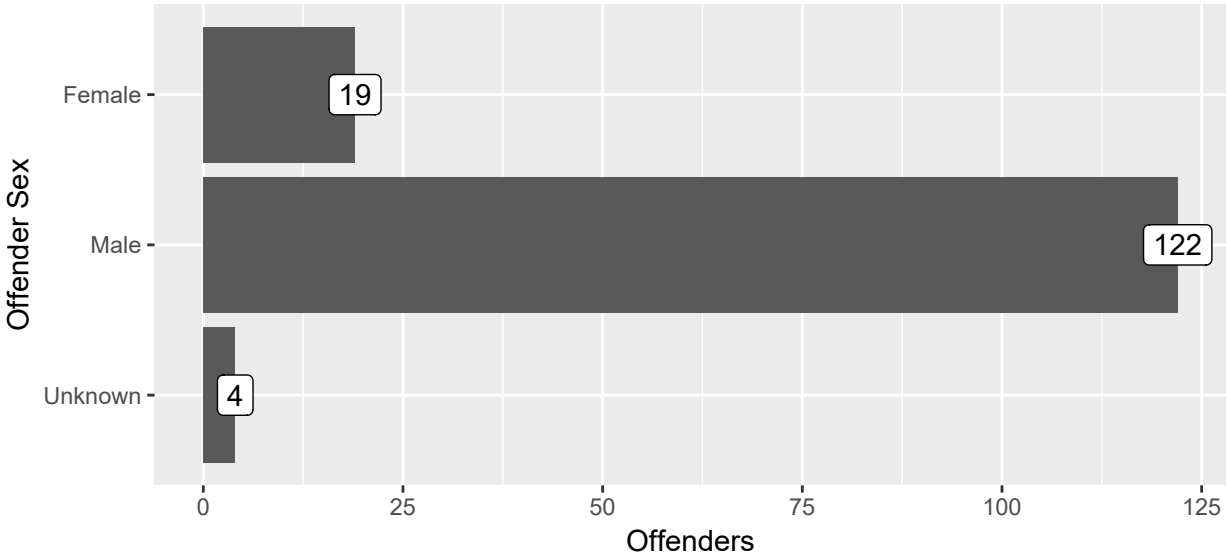



Figure 4.21: Human Trafficking Offenders by Sex

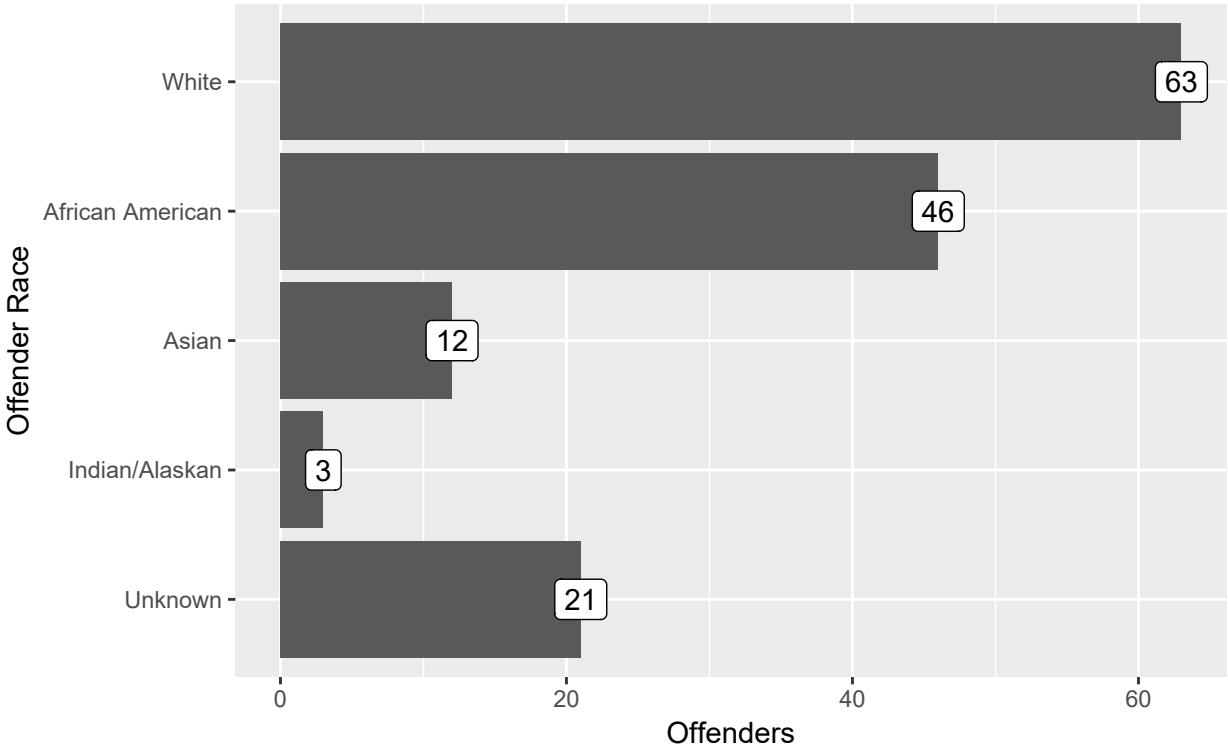



Figure 4.22: Human Trafficking Offenders by Race

## 4.3 CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

### 4.3.1 Burglary

Burglary is 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:

- Forcible Entry
- Unlawful Entry - No Force
- Attempted Forcible Entry

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

#### 4.3.1.1 Summary Analysis

- For the 15,899 burglaries reported in 2019, 164 were listed as unfounded.
- 2,308 burglaries were cleared by arrest in 2019, 181 of these by the arrest of a juvenile.
- The crime rate for burglary in 2019 represented 279 per 100,000 population, in 2018 it was 286.4 per 100,000 population.

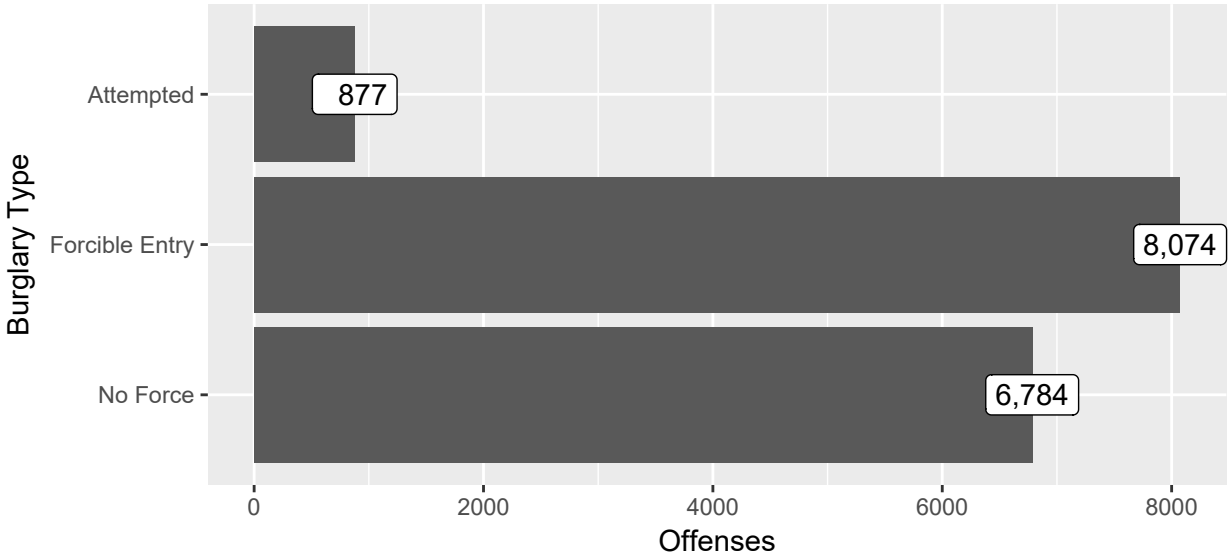



Figure 4.23: Types of Burglaries

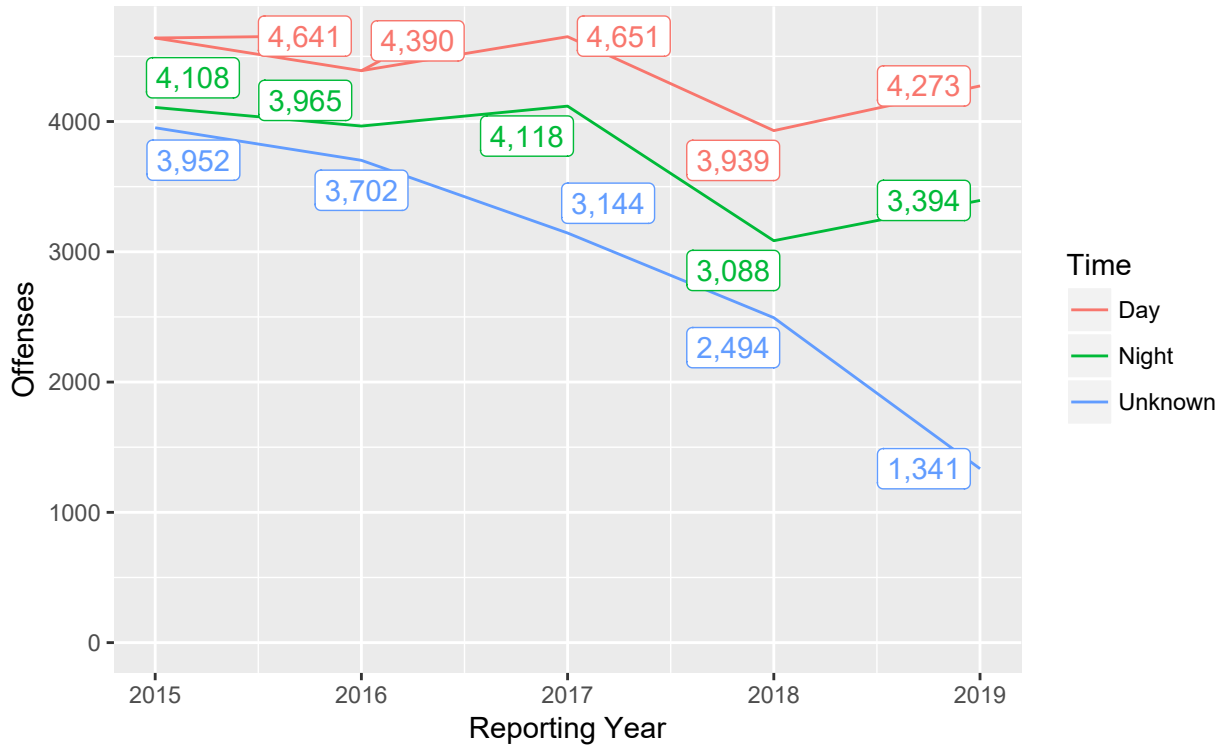



Figure 4.24: Residential Burglaries by Time of Day

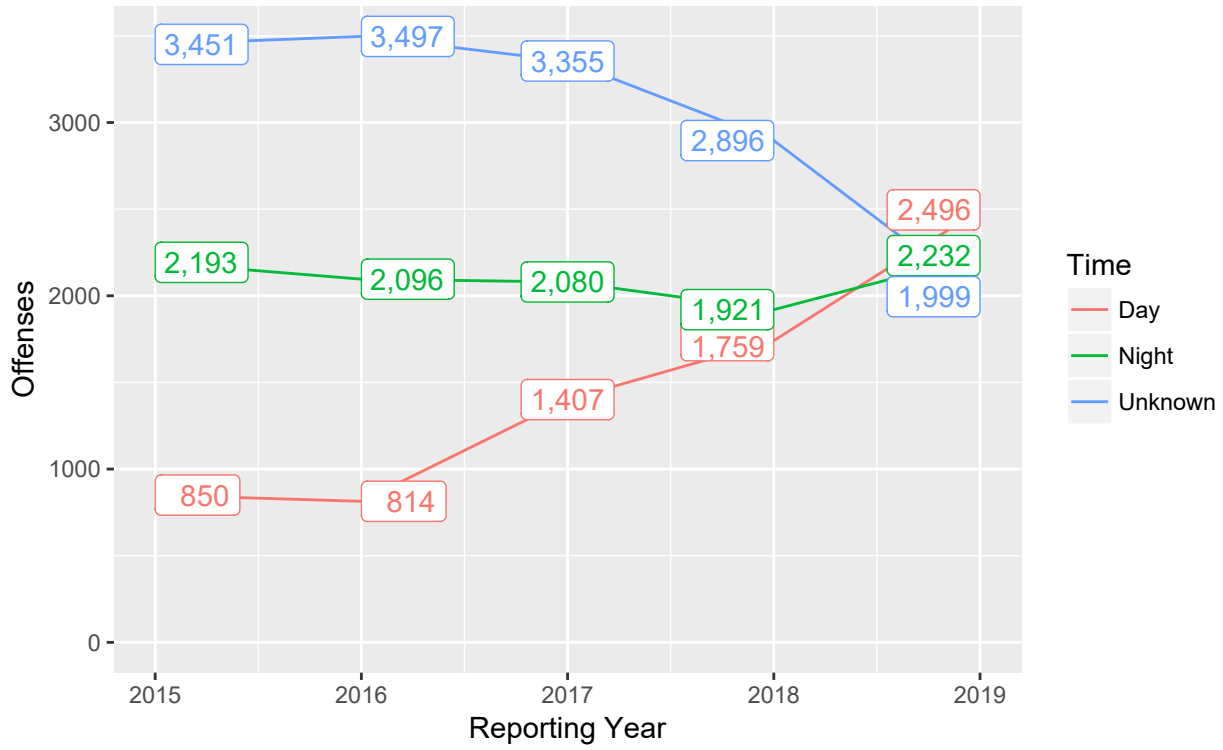



Figure 4.25: Non-Residential Burglaries by Time of Day

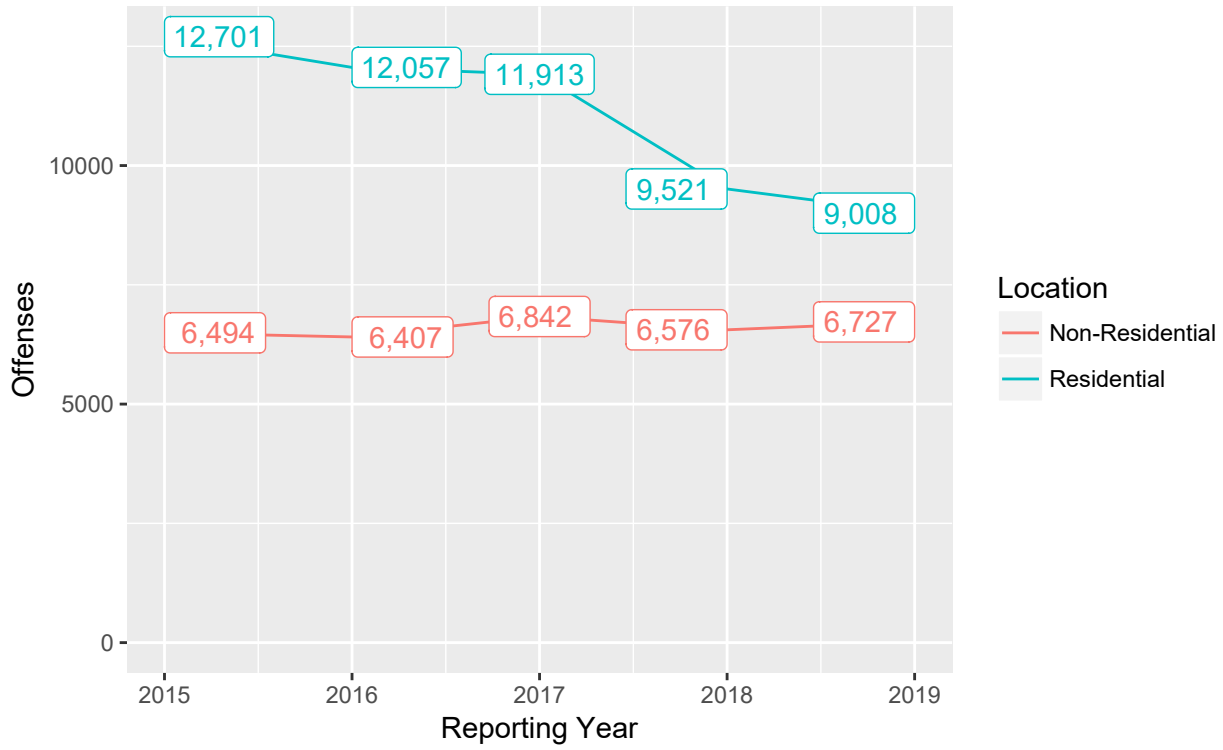



Figure 4.26: Burglaries by Location

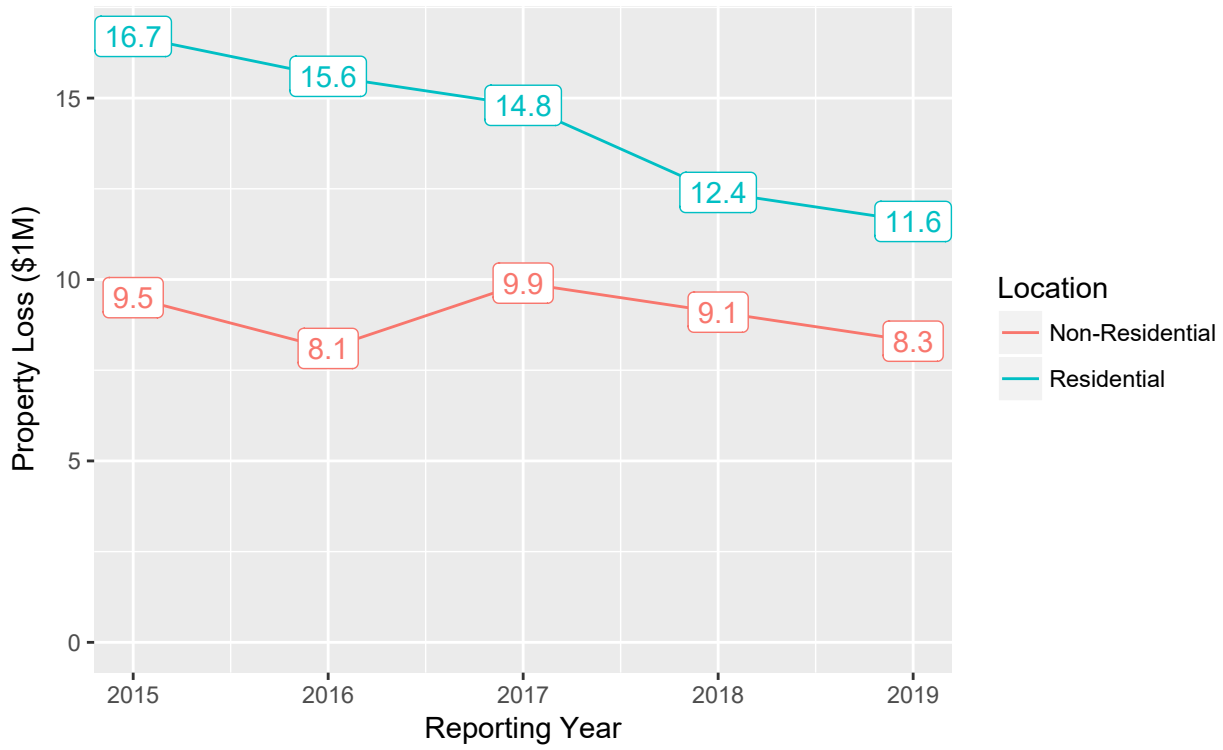



Figure 4.27: Burglary Losses by Location

### 4.3.2 Larceny - Theft

Larceny - theft is the taking of the personal property of another with intent to permanently deprive them of ownership. Larceny data includes all offenses in which a theft or attempted theft occurred regardless of monetary loss assigned to the stolen property.

#### 4.3.2.1 Summary Analysis

- For the 91,147 larcenies reported in 2019, 890 were listed as unfounded.
- There were 90,257 actual larcenies that occurred in Minnesota in 2019.
- 24,977 larcenies were cleared by arrest in 2019, 2,288 of these by the arrest of a juvenile.
- The crime rate for larceny in 2019 represented 1,600.4 per 100,000 population, in 2018 it was 1,519.1 per 100,000 population.

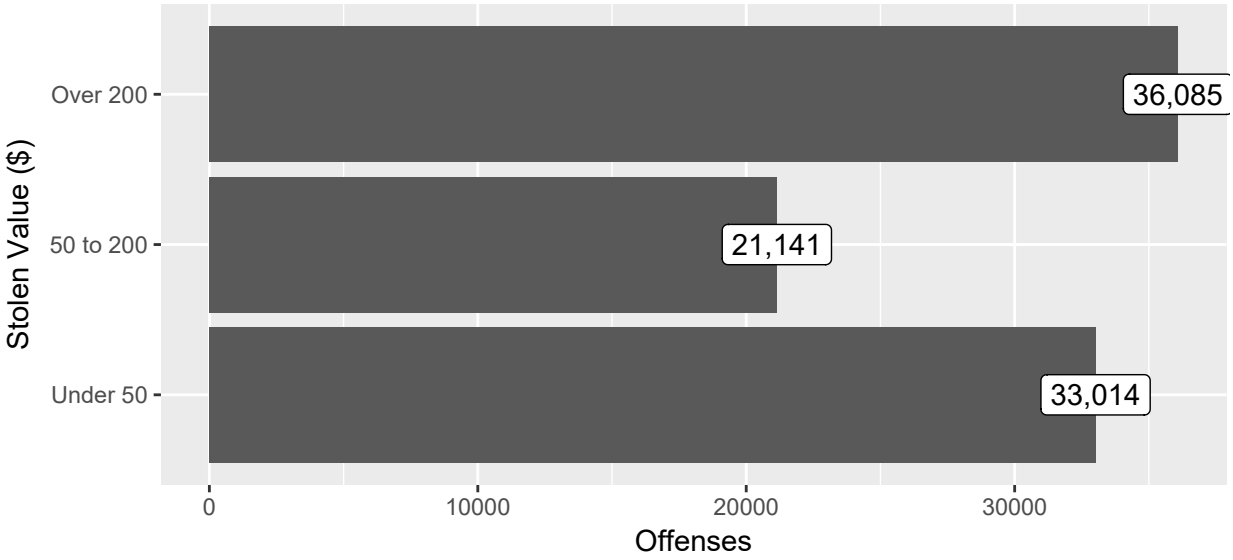



Figure 4.28: Larceny-Theft by Value

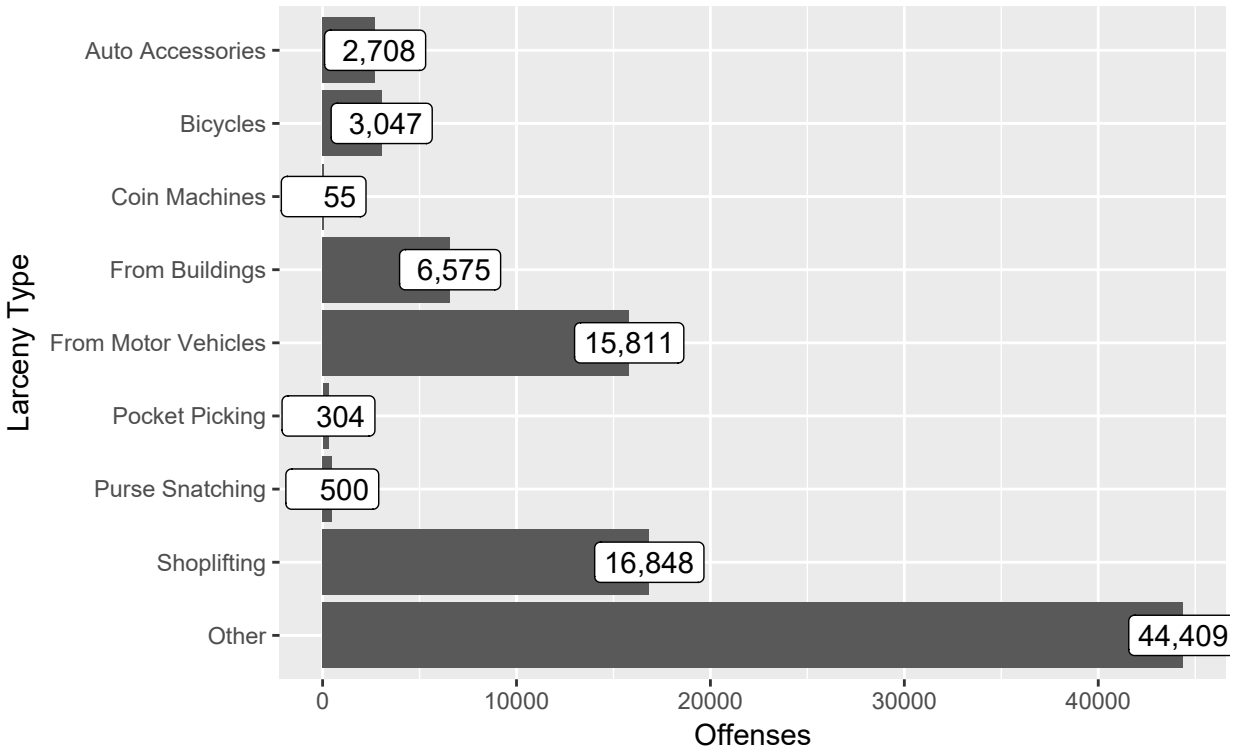



Figure 4.29: Larceny-Theft by Type

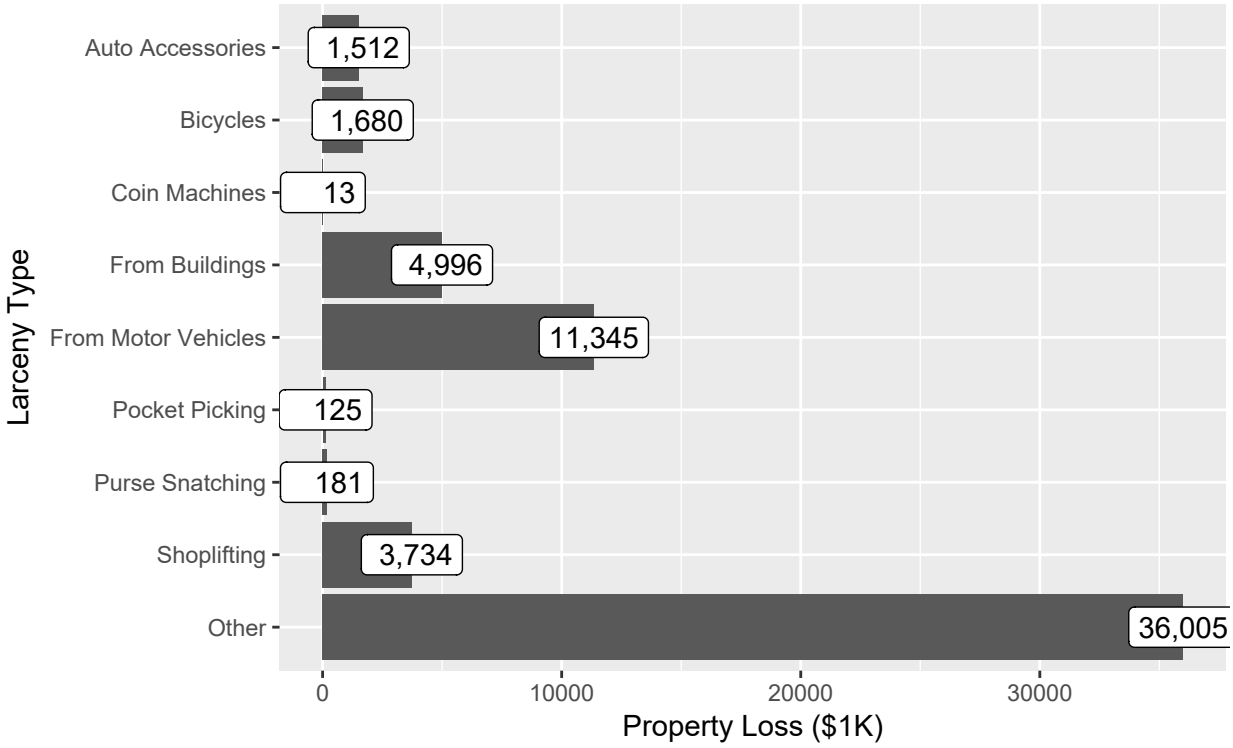



Figure 4.30: Total Larceny-Theft Property Loss by Type

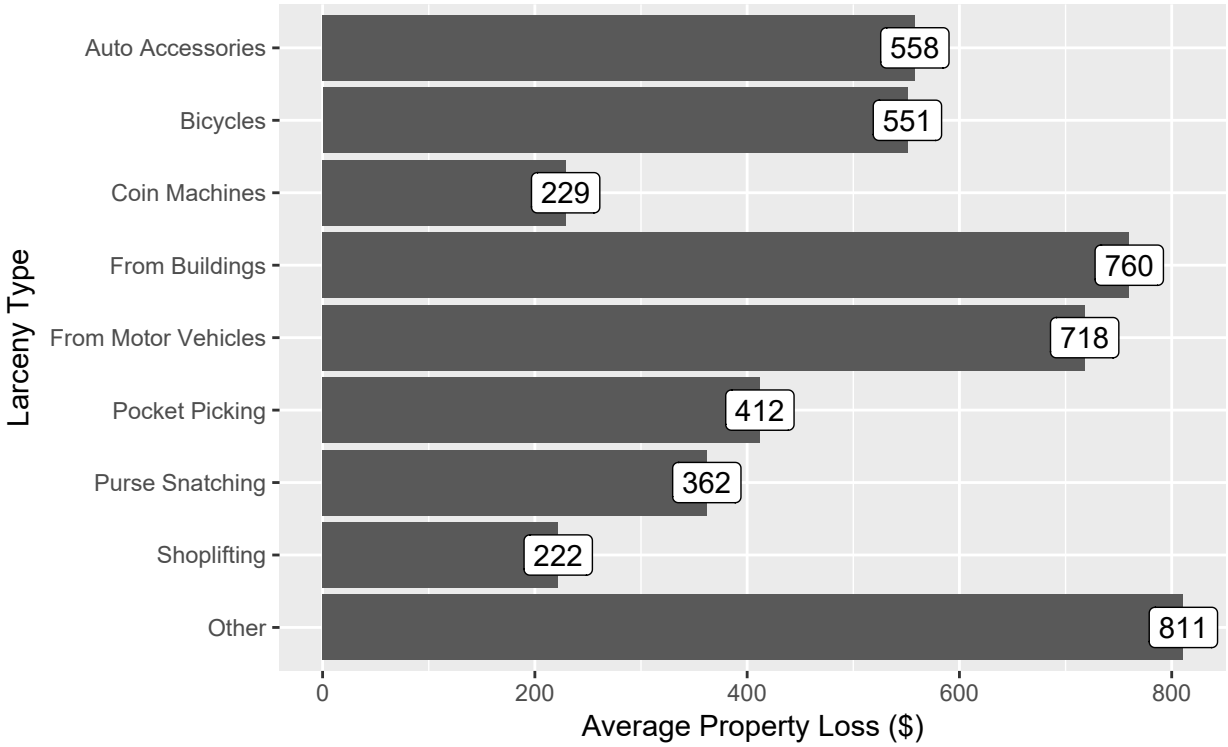



Figure 4.31: Average Larceny-Theft Property Loss by Type

### 4.3.3 Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft is the larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks/buses, and other vehicles such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, etc. "Joyriding" thefts are included under this category.

#### 4.3.3.1 Summary Analysis

- For the 11,796 motor vehicle thefts reported in 2019, 386 were listed as unfounded.
- There were 11,410 actual motor vehicle thefts that occurred in Minnesota in 2019.
- 1,576 motor vehicle thefts were cleared by arrest in 2019, 204 of these by the arrest of a juvenile.
- The crime rate for motor vehicle theft in 2019 represented 202.3 per 100,000 population, in 2018 it was 179.4 per 100,000 population.

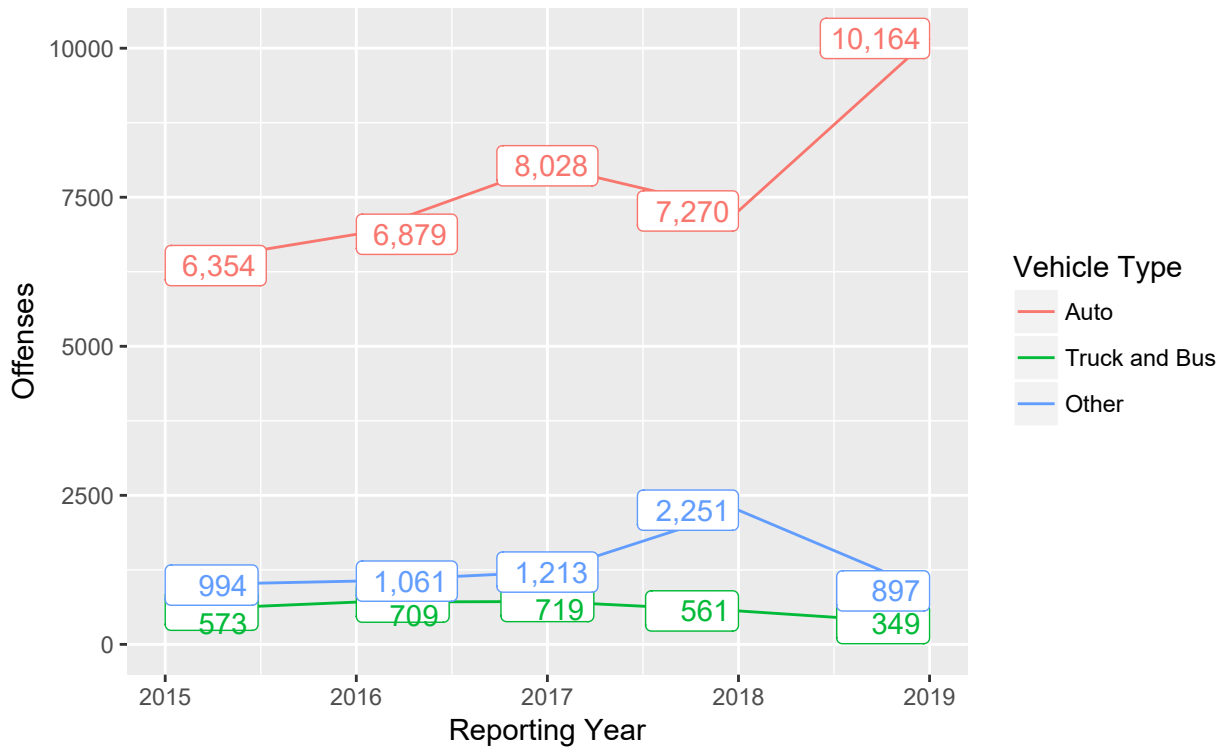



Figure 4.32: Stolen Vehicles by Type

### 4.3.4 Arson

Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

This crime category is distinctive from other offenses in that all crimes of arson are to be reported, even if they occur in conjunction with another crime.

#### 4.3.4.1 Summary Analysis

- For the 464 arsons reported in 2019, 2 were listed as unfounded.
- There were 462 actual arsons that occurred in Minnesota in 2019.
- 89 arsons were cleared by arrest in 2019, 23 of these by the arrest of a juvenile.
- The crime rate for arson in 2019 represented 8.2 per 100,000 population, in 2018 it was 7.6 per 100,000 population.

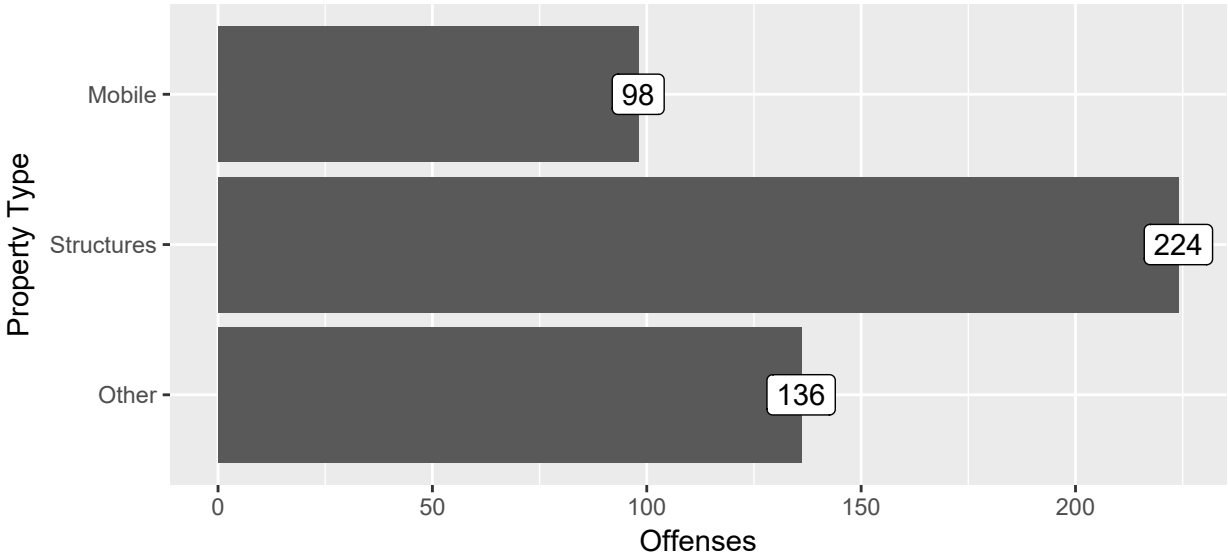



Figure 4.33: Arson by Property Type

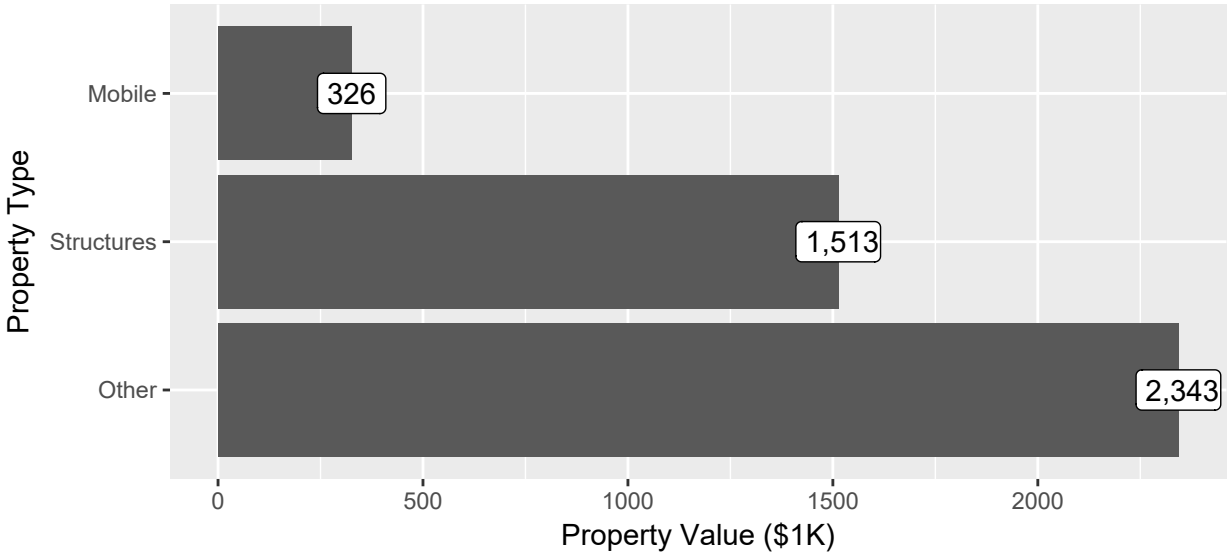



Figure 4.34: Total Estimated Property Value in Arson by Property Type

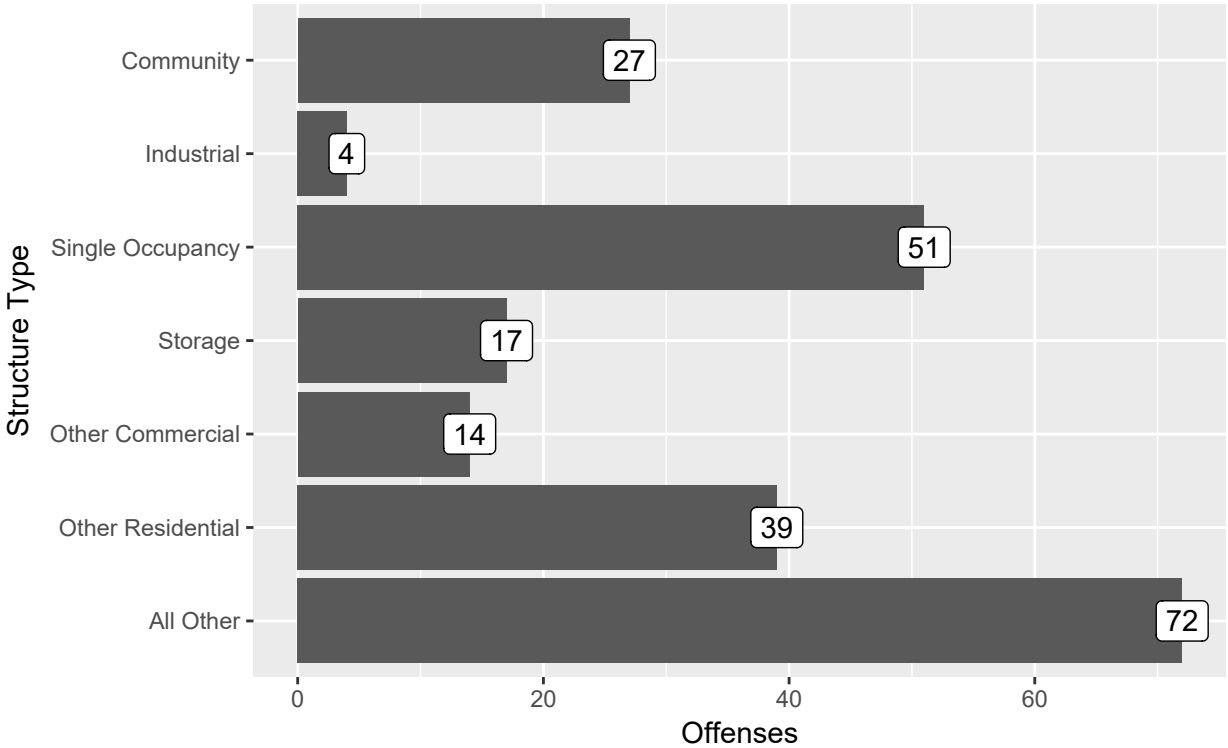



Figure 4.35: Arson by Structure Type

### 4.3.5 Property Crime Value Information

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.

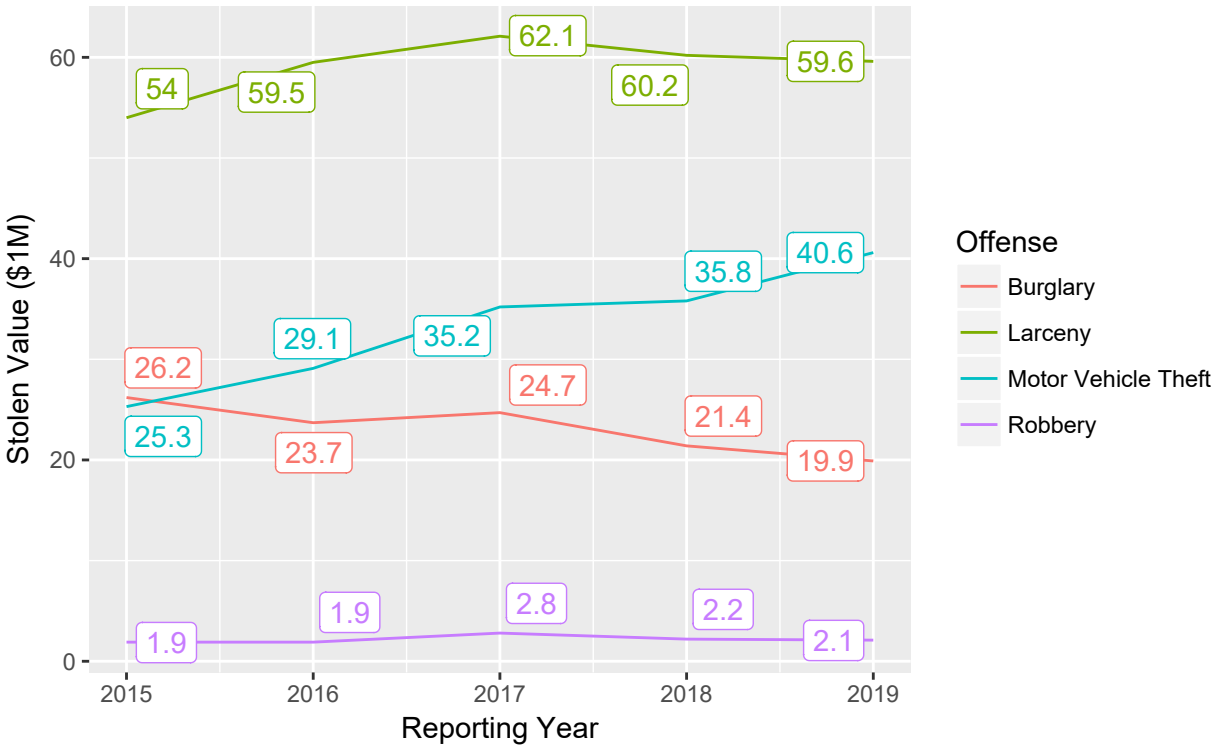



Figure 4.36: Total Estimated Stolen Value in Property Offenses

Local agencies report data on the value of items stolen during the commission of crimes. The values are reflected in the tables below.

| Offense | Value |
|---|---|
| Murder | 0 |
| Rape | 9 |
| Robbery | 2,066 |
| Burglary | 19,944 |
| Larceny | 59,591 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 40,605 |

Table 4.6: Value of Property Stolen by Offense ($1K)

| Property Type | Stolen | Recovered |
|---|---|---|
| Currency | 27,129 | 332 |
| Jewelry | 6,910 | 157 |
| Clothing | 3,374 | 586 |
| Vehicles | 45,996 | 22,984 |
| Office Equipment | 5,157 | 306 |
| TV/Radios/Stereos | 3,475 | 198 |
| Firearms | 803 | 97 |
| Household Goods | 960 | 48 |
| Consumable Goods | 2,328 | 404 |
| Livestock | 92 | 1 |
| Misc | 44,029 | 3,444 |
| Total | 140,253 | 28,557 |

Table 4.7: Total Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by Property Type ($1K)

## 4.4 ADDITIONAL STATEWIDE OFFENSE INFORMATION

| Offense | Reported | Unfounded | Actual Offenses | Crime Rate | Cleared | Cleared (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 122 | 5 | 117 | 2 | 78 | 64 |
| Rape | 2,504 | 73 | 2,431 | 43 | 930 | 38 |
| Robbery | 3,097 | 16 | 3,081 | 55 | 901 | 29 |
| Aggravated Assault | 6,802 | 60 | 6,742 | 120 | 4,085 | 61 |
| Burglary | 15,899 | 164 | 15,735 | 279 | 2,308 | 15 |
| Larceny | 91,147 | 890 | 90,257 | 1,600 | 24,977 | 28 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 11,796 | 386 | 11,410 | 202 | 1,576 | 14 |
| Arson | 464 | 2 | 462 | 8 | 89 | 19 |
| Human Trafficking | 138 | 0 | 138 | 2 | 110 | 72 |
| Part I | 131,969 | 1,596 | 130,373 | 2,312 | 35,054 | 27 |
| Other Assaults | 28,748 | 663 | 28,085 | 498 | 15,720 | 56 |
| Forgery / Counterfeiting | 4,868 | 41 | 4,827 | 86 | 1,425 | 30 |
| Fraud | 23,152 | 594 | 22,558 | 400 | 5,817 | 26 |
| Embezzlement | 176 | 1 | 175 | 3 | 31 | 18 |
| Stolen Property | 2,131 | 11 | 2,120 | 38 | 1,765 | 83 |
| Vandalism | 26,414 | 226 | 26,188 | 464 | 4,707 | 18 |
| Weapons | 3,015 | 53 | 2,962 | 53 | 2,090 | 71 |
| Prostitution | 205 | 3 | 202 | 4 | 162 | 80 |
| Other Sex Offenses | 3,975 | 183 | 3,792 | 67 | 1,308 | 34 |
| Drug Abuse | 20,103 | 24 | 20,079 | 356 | 17,704 | 88 |
| Gambling | 41 | 0 | 41 | 1 | 32 | 78 |
| Family / Children | 6,157 | 135 | 6,022 | 107 | 1,210 | 20 |
| DUI | 20,642 | 16 | 20,626 | 366 | 18,973 | 92 |
| Liquor Laws | 4,060 | 13 | 4,047 | 72 | 3,736 | 92 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 15,322 | 329 | 14,993 | 266 | 10,656 | 71 |
| Vagrancy | 342 | 0 | 342 | 6 | 283 | 83 |
| Other (except Traffic) | 46,039 | 685 | 45,354 | 804 | 31,680 | 70 |
| Part II | 205,390 | 2,977 | 202,413 | 3,589 | 117,299 | 58 |
| Curfew / Loitering (Juvenile) | 290 | 0 | 290 | 5 | 257 | 89 |
| Runaways (Juvenile) | 2,638 | 13 | 2,625 | 47 | 1,817 | 69 |
| Part II Juvenile Offenses | 2,928 | 13 | 2,915 | 52 | 2,074 | 71 |
| Grand Total | 340,287 | 4,586 | 335,701 | 5,953 | 154,427 | 46 |

Table 4.8: Statewide Offense and Clearance Information

### 4.4.1 Crime Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants and Percent Cleared by Agency

A table showing Part I, Part II and Juvenile crime rates and clearance rates broken down by Agency is available for download (xls).

### 4.4.2 Crime Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants and Percent Cleared by Judicial District and County

A table showing Part I, Part II and Juvenile crime and clearance rates broken down by Judicial District and County is available for download (xls).

### 4.4.3 Historical Crime Index Summary

A table showing historical Crime Index numbers dating back to 1936 is available for download (xls).

# Chapter 5

# MINNESOTA ARREST INFORMATION

Arrest information submitted by Minnesota law enforcement agencies in 2019 is compiled into state totals in the categories of age, sex, and race factors. Data has also been tabulated for the specific kinds of drug abuse violations and the individuals involved.

## 5.1 STATEWIDE ARREST INFORMATION

There were 150,034 arrests involving criminal offenses in Minnesota in 2019, with 105,881 males and 44,153 females arrested. There are also significant factors to consider when arrest data is evaluated:

- There can be multiple persons arrested for the same offense.
- An arrest of one or more persons can be reported for an offense that occurred during a previous reporting period.

Juvenile arrests include individuals under 18 years of age at the time of arrest.

Juveniles constitute 13% (19,582) of all arrests during 2019 and account for 16% (5,042) of the Part I arrests:

- 15% of Murder arrests
- 19% of Rape arrests
- 35% of Robbery arrests
- 11% of Aggravated Assault arrests
- 15% of Burglary arrests
- 15% of Larceny arrests
- 29% of Motor Vehicle Theft arrests
- 36% of Arson arrests

Following are a series of charts illustrating trends in arrests by the age, sex and race of the arrestee, and arrests by offense category for 2019. Total arrests of adults and juveniles for Part I and Part II Offenses are available as county and agency Totals. Cross tabulations of arrests are available by age and sex and race and age. Age and sex crosstabulations are available by county.

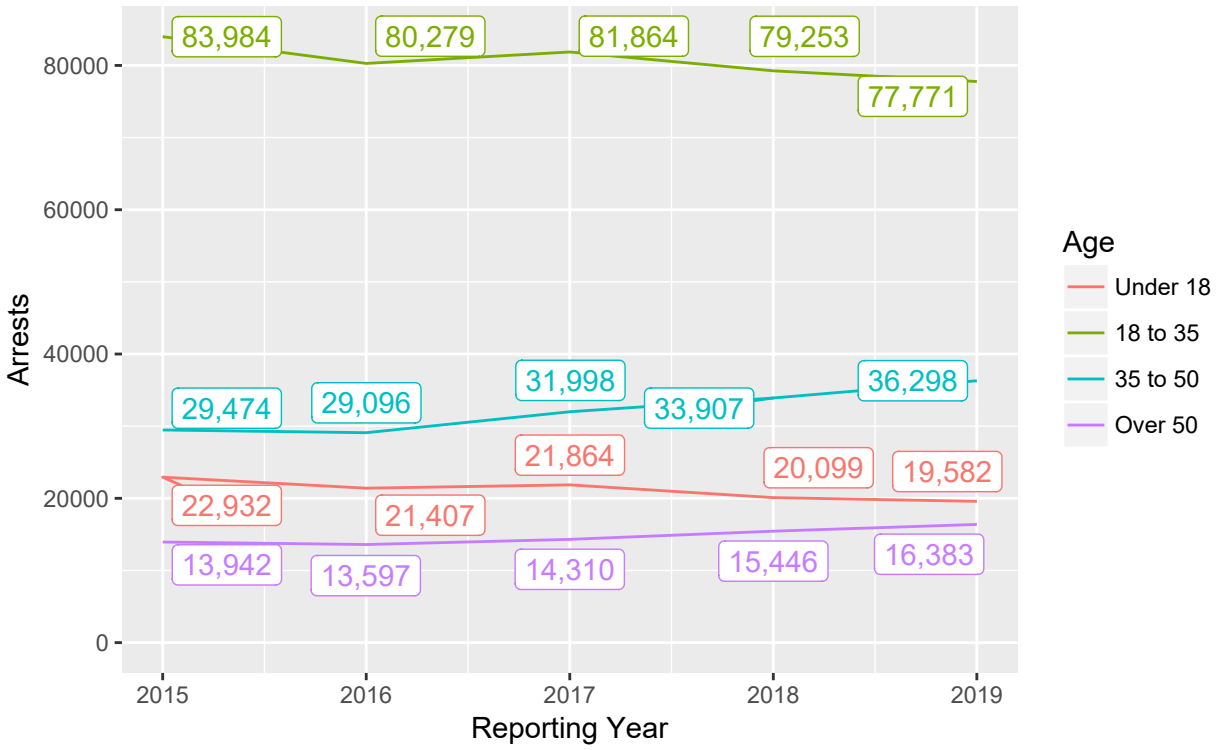



Figure 5.1: Arrests by Age

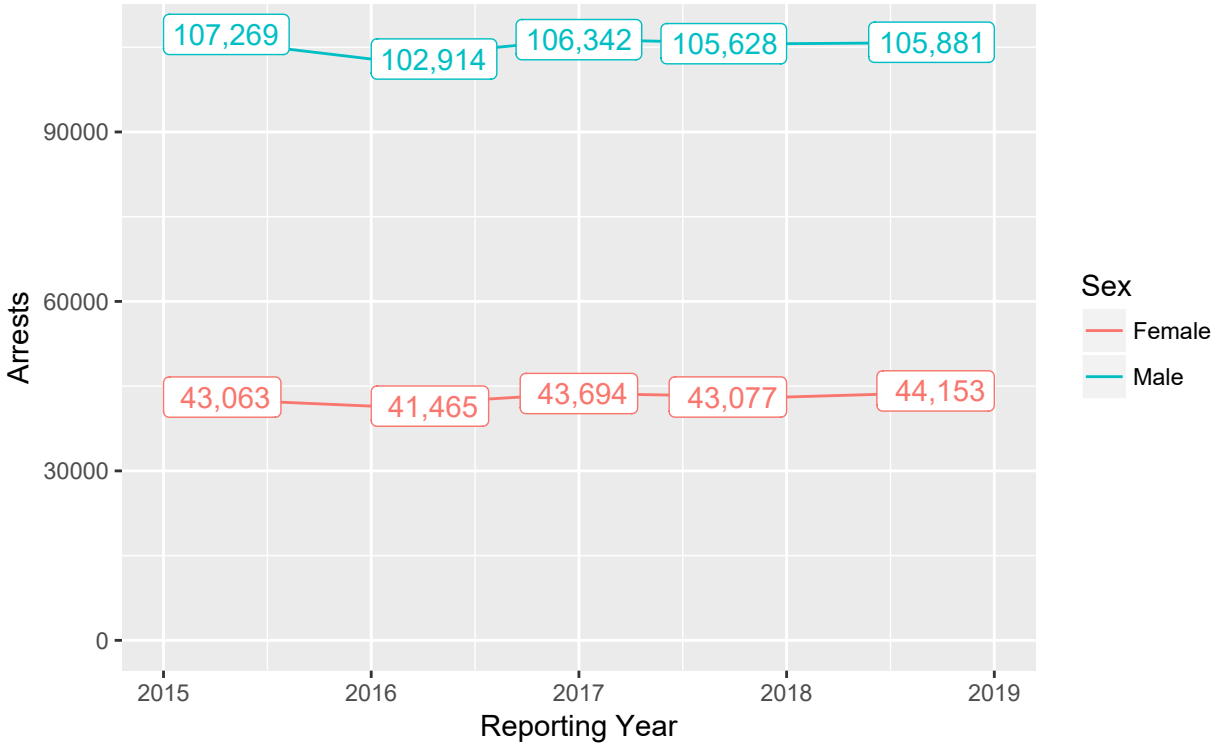



Figure 5.2: Arrests by Sex

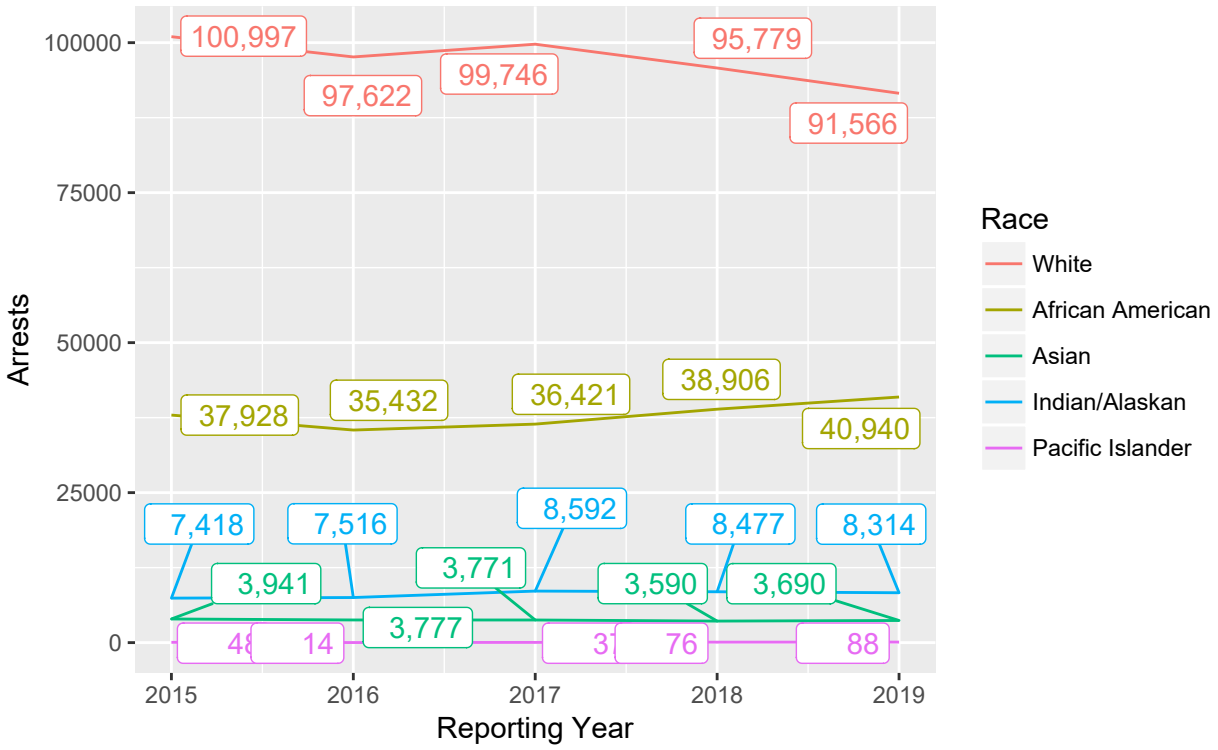



Figure 5.3: Arrests by Race

| Offense | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 88 | 9 | 97 |
| Rape | 649 | 20 | 669 |
| Robbery | 1,008 | 152 | 1,160 |
| Aggravated Assault | 3,043 | 763 | 3,806 |
| Burglary | 1,735 | 350 | 2,085 |
| Larceny | 11,748 | 10,558 | 22,306 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 1,252 | 344 | 1,596 |
| Arson | 75 | 28 | 103 |
| Human Trafficking | 111 | 15 | 126 |
| Part I | 19,709 | 12,239 | 31,948 |
| Other Assaults | 11,581 | 3,865 | 15,446 |
| Forgery / Counterfeiting | 726 | 368 | 1,094 |
| Fraud | 3,118 | 1,457 | 4,575 |
| Embezzlement | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Stolen Property | 1,508 | 488 | 1,996 |
| Vandalism | 2,110 | 598 | 2,708 |
| Weapons | 1,939 | 238 | 2,177 |
| Prostitution | 92 | 26 | 118 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 41 | 1 | 42 |
| Other Sex Offenses | 790 | 29 | 819 |
| Drug Abuse | 13,769 | 5,371 | 19,140 |
| Gambling | 28 | 9 | 37 |
| Family / Children | 368 | 217 | 585 |
| DUI | 14,505 | 5,799 | 20,304 |
| Liquor Laws | 4,337 | 2,353 | 6,690 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 6,109 | 2,641 | 8,750 |
| Vagrancy | 166 | 24 | 190 |
| Other (except Traffic) | 24,261 | 8,014 | 32,275 |
| Part II | 85,457 | 31,511 | 116,968 |
| Curfew / Loitering (Juvenile) | 449 | 182 | 631 |
| Runaways (Juvenile) | 221 | 211 | 432 |
| Part II Juvenile Offenses | 670 | 393 | 1,063 |
| Grand Total | 105,836 | 44,143 | 149,979 |

Table 5.1: Arrests by Sex and Offense

| Offense | Under 18 | 18 to 35 | 35 to 50 | Over 50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 15 | 54 | 23 | 5 |
| Rape | 129 | 336 | 136 | 68 |
| Robbery | 403 | 596 | 124 | 37 |
| Aggravated Assault | 416 | 2,003 | 977 | 410 |
| Burglary | 323 | 1,170 | 461 | 131 |
| Larceny | 3,250 | 11,649 | 5,213 | 2,194 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 465 | 828 | 254 | 49 |
| Arson | 37 | 33 | 25 | 8 |
| Human Trafficking | 1 | 75 | 36 | 14 |
| Part I | 5,039 | 16,744 | 7,249 | 2,916 |
| Other Assaults | 2,457 | 7,336 | 4,026 | 1,627 |
| Forgery / Counterfeiting | 30 | 652 | 321 | 91 |
| Fraud | 224 | 2,493 | 1,298 | 560 |
| Embezzlement | 5 | 10 | 7 | 0 |
| Stolen Property | 264 | 1,199 | 439 | 94 |
| Vandalism | 731 | 1,333 | 474 | 170 |
| Weapons | 315 | 1,339 | 396 | 127 |
| Prostitution | 0 | 54 | 41 | 23 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 0 | 15 | 15 | 12 |
| Other Sex Offenses | 141 | 308 | 227 | 143 |
| Drug Abuse | 1,448 | 11,685 | 4,584 | 1,423 |
| Gambling | 5 | 23 | 5 | 4 |
| Family / Children | 11 | 335 | 184 | 55 |
| DUI | 148 | 10,465 | 5,917 | 3,774 |
| Liquor Laws | 1,556 | 4,204 | 462 | 468 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 2,020 | 3,573 | 1,923 | 1,234 |
| Vagrancy | 0 | 104 | 50 | 36 |
| Other (except Traffic) | 4,122 | 15,869 | 8,663 | 3,621 |
| Part II | 13,477 | 60,997 | 29,032 | 13,462 |
| Curfew / Loitering (Juvenile) | 631 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Runaways (Juvenile) | 432 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Part II Juvenile Offenses | 1,063 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 19,579 | 77,741 | 36,281 | 16,378 |

Table 5.2: Arrests by Age and Offense

| Offense | White | African American | Asian | Indian/Alaskan | Pacific Islander | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 26 | 55 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 95 |
| Rape | 418 | 198 | 10 | 21 | 0 | 647 |
| Robbery | 210 | 865 | 9 | 60 | 0 | 1,144 |
| Aggravated Assault | 1,802 | 1,510 | 119 | 268 | 1 | 3,700 |
| Burglary | 1,272 | 609 | 46 | 113 | 0 | 2,040 |
| Larceny | 12,455 | 7,691 | 395 | 1,336 | 12 | 21,889 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 674 | 621 | 135 | 124 | 0 | 1,554 |
| Arson | 70 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 102 |
| Human Trafficking | 69 | 42 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 126 |
| Part I | 16,996 | 11,614 | 733 | 1,941 | 13 | 31,297 |
| Other Assaults | 8,996 | 4,792 | 347 | 826 | 12 | 14,973 |
| Forgery / Counterfeiting | 716 | 292 | 34 | 37 | 0 | 1,079 |
| Fraud | 2,167 | 2,017 | 101 | 205 | 8 | 4,498 |
| Embezzlement | 15 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Stolen Property | 938 | 714 | 59 | 216 | 1 | 1,928 |
| Vandalism | 1,662 | 755 | 65 | 174 | 1 | 2,657 |
| Weapons | 811 | 1,181 | 68 | 72 | 0 | 2,132 |
| Prostitution | 63 | 26 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 117 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 29 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Other Sex Offenses | 537 | 199 | 42 | 24 | 0 | 802 |
| Drug Abuse | 13,005 | 3,843 | 491 | 1,134 | 12 | 18,485 |
| Gambling | 22 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Family / Children | 295 | 197 | 68 | 18 | 0 | 578 |
| DUI | 15,493 | 2,111 | 634 | 481 | 10 | 18,729 |
| Liquor Laws | 5,071 | 850 | 93 | 244 | 3 | 6,261 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 5,520 | 2,525 | 111 | 405 | 3 | 8,564 |
| Vagrancy | 11 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 |
| Other (except Traffic) | 18,671 | 9,235 | 797 | 2,499 | 25 | 31,227 |
| Part II | 74,022 | 28,852 | 2,943 | 6,337 | 75 | 112,229 |
| Curfew / Loitering (Juvenile) | 295 | 267 | 6 | 26 | 0 | 594 |
| Runaways (Juvenile) | 225 | 191 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 432 |
| Part II Juvenile Offenses | 520 | 458 | 13 | 35 | 0 | 1,026 |
| Grand Total | 91,538 | 40,924 | 3,689 | 8,313 | 88 | 144,552 |

Table 5.3: Arrests by Race and Offense

## 5.2 DRUG ABUSE ARREST INFORMATION

Drug Abuse violations for the state in 2019 involved 19,140 arrests, with 13,769 males and 5,371 females arrested.

Drug Abuse arrests are further categorized by the type of drug involved:

- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine etc.)
- Marijuana
- Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone, fentanyl, etc.)
- Other - includes dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine, etc.) and methamphetamine.

Summaries of Drug Abuse Arrests by agency and region for 2019 are available by county and agency.

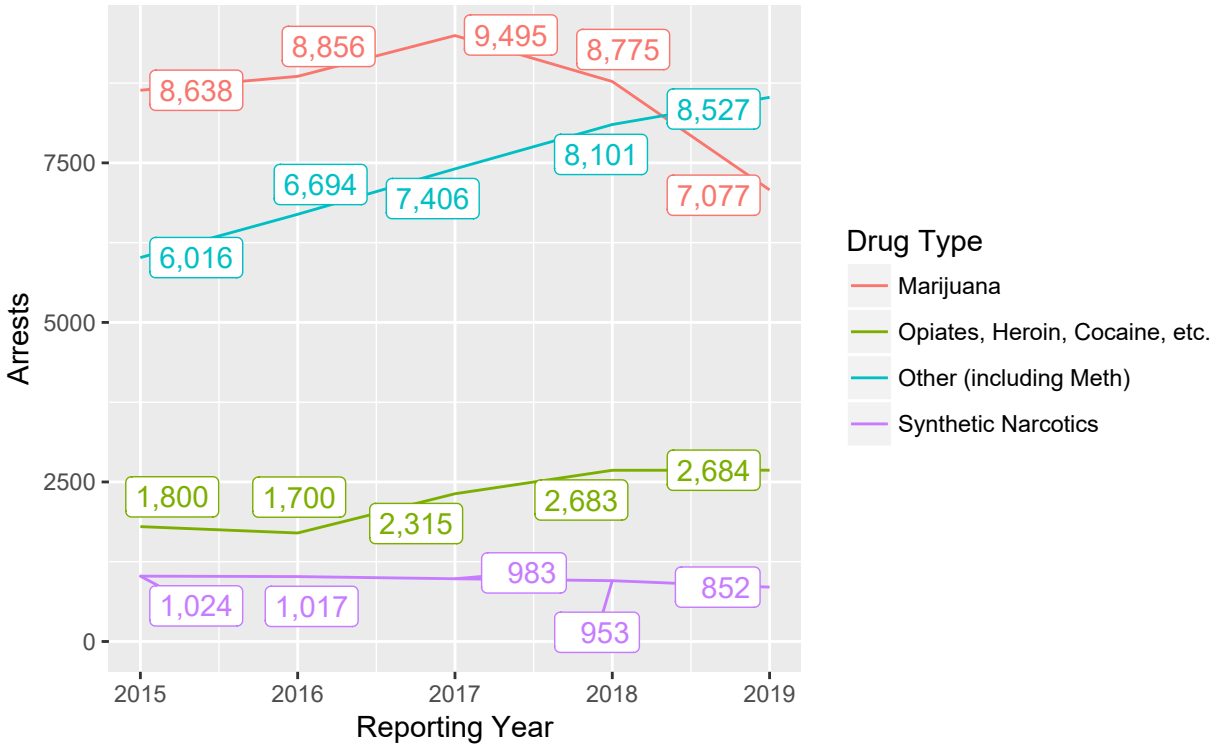



Figure 5.4: Drug Abuse Arrests by Drug Type

| Drug Type | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marijuana | 5,394 | 1,683 | 7,077 |
| Opiates, Heroin, Cocaine, etc. | 1,940 | 744 | 2,684 |
| Other (including Meth) | 5,811 | 2,716 | 8,527 |
| Synthetic Narcotics | 624 | 228 | 852 |
| Total | 13,769 | 5,371 | 19,140 |

Table 5.4: Drug Abuse Arrests by Sex and Drug Type

| Drug Type | Under 18 | 18 to 35 | 35 to 50 | Over 50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marijuana | 1,097 | 4,778 | 926 | 276 |
| Opiates, Heroin, Cocaine, etc. | 104 | 1,629 | 690 | 261 |
| Other (including Meth) | 219 | 4,751 | 2,719 | 838 |
| Synthetic Narcotics | 28 | 527 | 249 | 48 |
| Total | 1,448 | 11,685 | 4,584 | 1,423 |

Table 5.5: Drug Abuse Arrests by Age and Drug Type

| Drug Type | White | African American | Asian | Indian/Alaskan | Pacific Islander | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marijuana | 4,656 | 1,783 | 148 | 196 | 3 | 6,786 |
| Opiates, Heroin, Cocaine, etc. | 1,628 | 790 | 49 | 156 | 2 | 2,625 |
| Other (including Meth) | 6,216 | 1,071 | 181 | 754 | 7 | 8,229 |
| Synthetic Narcotics | 505 | 199 | 113 | 28 | 0 | 845 |
| Total | 13,005 | 3,843 | 491 | 1,134 | 12 | 18,485 |

Table 5.6: Drug Abuse Arrests by Race and Drug Type

Table 5.7: Arrests for Drug Abuse Sale

| Reporting Year | Marijuana | Opiates, Heroin, Cocaine, etc. | Other (including Meth) | Synthetic Narcotics |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,015 | 1,809 | 201 | 1,711 | 97 |
| 2,016 | 2,330 | 226 | 1,997 | 98 |
| 2,017 | 1,932 | 199 | 1,900 | 59 |
| 2,018 | 1,704 | 192 | 2,399 | 83 |
| 2,019 | 1,387 | 243 | 2,364 | 76 |

Table 5.8: Arrests for Drug Abuse Possession

| Reporting Year | Marijuana | Opiates, Heroin, Cocaine, etc. | Other (including Meth) | Synthetic Narcotics |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,015 | 6,829 | 1,599 | 4,305 | 927 |
| 2,016 | 6,526 | 1,474 | 4,697 | 919 |
| 2,017 | 7,563 | 2,116 | 5,506 | 924 |
| 2,018 | 7,071 | 2,491 | 5,702 | 870 |
| 2,019 | 5,690 | 2,441 | 6,163 | 776 |

# Chapter 6

# COMPARISON OF METRO-NONMETRO OFFENSES AND ARRESTS

Metro-nonmetro crime comparisons were new to the Minnesota Uniform Crime Report in 2015 and replaced urban-rural comparisons.

Urban was defined as any area served by a police department, while rural was any area served by a sheriff's office. As a result, when using urban–rural designations, towns with small populations were classified as urban and large sheriff's offices such as the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office were considered rural. The FBI uses metro and nonmetro designations because they are more accurate than urban and rural designations.

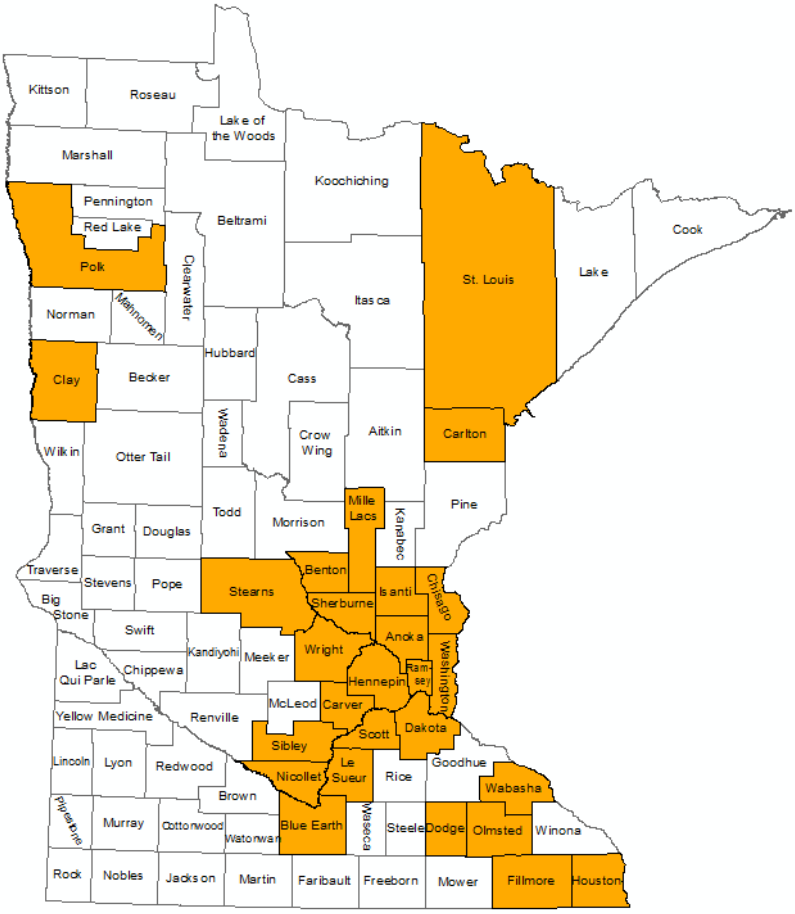
For the purposes of the Minnesota Uniform Crime Report, metro areas contain a principal city or urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people. The reporting area includes the principal city; the county in which the city is located; and other adjacent counties with a high degree of economic and social integration with the principal city and county. (FBI Crime in the United States).

A nonmetro designation includes county law enforcement agencies that are not associated with a metro area.

Metro and nonmetro information is used to analyze and present statistical data about areas with major population centers compared with less populated areas.

The metro and nonmetro information gives a general indication of crime based on population density but does not represent data that can be applied to any one specific agency. Variations in crime are caused by a multitude of crime factors. The information presented in this section lists the numbers of specific criminal offenses reported to metro and nonmetro law enforcement agencies. For jurisdictional reasons, Capitol Security and State Patrol figures are excluded from this section of the report.

Of additional value is the ratio of metro to nonmetro crime offenses. The ratio is the number of one particular criminal offense in metro areas compared with the number of the same offense for nonmetro areas. For example, a ratio of 4:1 aggravated assaults indicates that for every 4 offenses of aggravated assault in a metro area, nonmetro areas experienced one aggravated assault.




| Metropolitan Area Center | Counties Included |
|---|---|
| Duluth | Carlton, St. Louis |
| Fargo | Clay |
| Grand Forks | Polk |
| La Crosse-Onalaska | Houston |
| Mankato-North Mankato | Blue Earth, Nicollet |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington | Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Washington, Wright |
| Rochester | Dodge, Fillmore, Olmsted, Wabasha |
| St. Cloud | Benton, Stearns |

Table 6.1: Metropolitan Counties

Table 6.2: Metro and Nonmetro Offenses and Clearances

| | Metro | | | Non-Metro | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Offense | Offenses | Cleared | Cleared (%) | Offenses | Cleared | Cleared (%) |
| Murder | 117 | 67 | 60 | 10 | 11 | 110 |
| Rape | 1,974 | 678 | 34 | 457 | 252 | 55 |
| Robbery | 2,776 | 767 | 28 | 305 | 134 | 44 |
| Aggravated Assault | 5,440 | 3,086 | 57 | 1,302 | 999 | 77 |
| Burglary | 13,044 | 1,776 | 14 | 2,691 | 532 | 20 |
| Larceny | 77,354 | 20,916 | 27 | 12,903 | 4,061 | 31 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 10,163 | 1,208 | 12 | 1,247 | 368 | 30 |
| Arson | 388 | 62 | 16 | 74 | 27 | 36 |
| Human Trafficking | 113 | 72 | 64 | 70 | 64 | 91 |
| Part I | 111,364 | 28,632 | 26 | 19,059 | 6,448 | 34 |
| Other Assaults | 22,052 | 11,849 | 54 | 6,033 | 3,871 | 64 |
| Forgery / Counterfeiting | 3,885 | 1,071 | 28 | 942 | 354 | 38 |
| Fraud | 18,248 | 3,419 | 19 | 4,310 | 2,398 | 56 |
| Embezzlement | 161 | 24 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 50 |
| Stolen Property | 1,809 | 1,526 | 84 | 311 | 239 | 77 |
| Vandalism | 20,331 | 3,179 | 16 | 5,857 | 1,528 | 26 |
| Weapons | 2,439 | 1,686 | 69 | 523 | 404 | 77 |
| Prostitution | 162 | 131 | 81 | 40 | 31 | 78 |
| Other Sex Offenses | 3,023 | 973 | 32 | 769 | 335 | 44 |
| Drug Abuse | 14,728 | 12,931 | 88 | 5,351 | 4,773 | 89 |
| Gambling | 33 | 26 | 79 | 8 | 6 | 75 |
| Family / Children | 5,581 | 926 | 17 | 441 | 284 | 64 |
| DUI | 15,636 | 14,199 | 91 | 4,990 | 4,774 | 96 |
| Liquor Laws | 2,646 | 2,428 | 92 | 1,401 | 1,308 | 93 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 11,352 | 7,864 | 69 | 3,641 | 2,792 | 77 |
| Vagrancy | 317 | 265 | 84 | 25 | 18 | 72 |
| Other (except Traffic) | 34,303 | 22,574 | 66 | 11,051 | 9,106 | 82 |
| Part II | 156,706 | 85,071 | 54 | 45,707 | 32,228 | 71 |
| Curfew / Loitering (Juvenile) | 251 | 219 | 87 | 39 | 38 | 97 |
| Runaways (Juvenile) | 2,061 | 1,347 | 65 | 564 | 470 | 83 |
| Part II Juvenile Offenses | 2,312 | 1,566 | 68 | 603 | 508 | 84 |
| Grand Total | 270,382 | 115,269 | 43 | 65,369 | 39,184 | 60 |

| Offense | Metro Crime Rate | Nonmetro Crime Rate | Ratio Metro:Nonmetro Offenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 3 | 1 | 11:1 |
| Rape | 45 | 37 | 4:1 |
| Robbery | 63 | 25 | 9:1 |
| Aggravated Assault | 123 | 106 | 4:1 |
| Burglary | 296 | 219 | 5:1 |
| Larceny | 1,755 | 1,048 | 6:1 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 231 | 101 | 8:1 |
| Arson | 9 | 6 | 5:1 |
| Human Trafficking | 3 | 6 | 2:1 |
| Part I | 2,526 | 1,548 | 6:1 |
| Other Assaults | 500 | 490 | 4:1 |
| Forgery / Counterfeiting | 88 | 77 | 4:1 |
| Fraud | 414 | 350 | 4:1 |
| Embezzlement | 4 | 1 | 12:1 |
| Stolen Property | 41 | 25 | 6:1 |
| Vandalism | 461 | 476 | 3:1 |
| Weapons | 55 | 42 | 5:1 |
| Prostitution | 4 | 3 | 4:1 |
| Other Sex Offenses | 69 | 62 | 4:1 |
| Drug Abuse | 334 | 435 | 3:1 |
| Gambling | 1 | 1 | 4:1 |
| Family / Children | 127 | 36 | 13:1 |
| DUI | 355 | 405 | 3:1 |
| Liquor Laws | 60 | 114 | 2:1 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 257 | 296 | 3:1 |
| Vagrancy | 7 | 2 | 13:1 |
| Other (except Traffic) | 778 | 898 | 3:1 |
| Part II | 3,554 | 3,713 | 3:1 |
| Curfew / Loitering (Juvenile) | 6 | 3 | 6:1 |
| Runaways (Juvenile) | 47 | 46 | 4:1 |
| Part II Juvenile Offenses | 52 | 49 | 4:1 |
| Grand Total | 6,133 | 5,311 | 4:1 |

Table 6.3: Metro and Nonmetro Crime Rate per 100,000 and Offense Ratio*

* Ratio is determined by dividing the number of metro offenses by the number of nonmetro offenses from table 6.2.

Metro and Nonmetro stolen and recovered value is available by property type.

Metro and Nonmetro offenses are available by population group.

# Chapter 7

# CRIME OFFENSES AND ARRESTS FOR STATE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

The judicial district breakdown of crimes and arrests within Minnesota provides another measurement of the volume of crime based on specific areas. The judicial districts evaluated are based upon the ten judicial districts in the state.

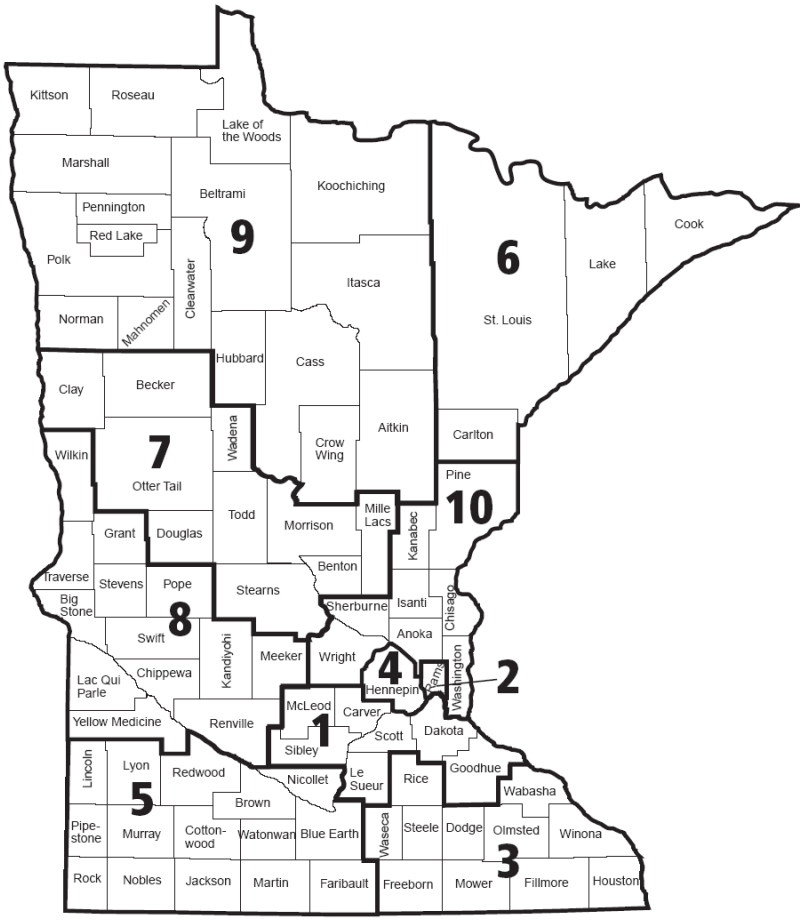


Table 7.1: Violent and Property Crimes by Judicial District

| Judicial District | Violent Crime Rate | Violent Crimes | Property Crime Rate | Property Crimes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 112 | 905 | 1,501 | 12,099 |
| 2 | 402 | 2,213 | 3,378 | 18,620 |
| 3 | 126 | 612 | 1,337 | 6,476 |
| 4 | 373 | 4,755 | 2,996 | 38,185 |
| 5 | 131 | 375 | 1,213 | 3,481 |
| 6 | 205 | 514 | 2,541 | 6,382 |
| 7 | 159 | 798 | 1,754 | 8,787 |
| 8 | 131 | 209 | 995 | 1,588 |
| 9 | 153 | 518 | 1,536 | 5,206 |
| 10 | 117 | 1,158 | 1,609 | 15,868 |

Table 7.2: Arrests by Judicial District

| Judicial District | Part I Arrests | Part II Arrests |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3,974 | 13,917 |
| 2 | 3,873 | 9,697 |
| 3 | 2,249 | 9,651 |
| 4 | 9,024 | 25,103 |
| 5 | 1,349 | 6,813 |
| 6 | 2,057 | 5,253 |
| 7 | 2,856 | 12,168 |
| 8 | 452 | 2,740 |
| 9 | 1,513 | 7,968 |
| 10 | 4,226 | 15,189 |
| Total | 31,573 | 108,620 |

# Chapter 8

# LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

Minnesota State Law Enforcement agencies reported a total of 15,892 sworn and civilian employees for 2019. Of that amount, 10,133 were sworn personnel and 5,759 were civilian employees.[1]

The average number of full time law enforcement personnel in 2019 (including sworn and civilian) amounted to 2.8 employees for each 1,000 residents of the state. The average number of sworn personnel (excluding civilian) amounted to 1.8 full-time sworn personnel per 1,000 residents. These figures represent the averages as derived from the submitted data and are 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.

The number of Law Enforcement agencies that fail to report their Law Enforcement employee information varies from year to year. In 2015, 38 LE agencies didn't report their employee information. In 2016, 1 LE agency didn't report their employee information.

Staffing levels in 2019 and changes from the previous year were as follows:

- Sheriff's departments reported a total of 6,743 employees in 2019, which was an increase of 2 percent from the previous year 2018 with a total of 6,610.
- Police departments reported a total of 7,253 employees in 2019, which was an increase of 2.2 percent from the previous year 2018 with a total of 7,100.
- The State Patrol reported a total of 766 employees in 2019, which was a decrease of 13.5 percent from the previous year 2018 with a total of 886.
- Other zero population agencies reported a total of 1,130 employees in 2019, which was an increase of 35 percent from the previous year 2018 with a total of 837.

Of the total number of sworn personnel in 2019 (10,133), there were 8,918 males and 1,215 females. Considering the total number of civilian personnel for the same year (5,759), there were 2,582 males and 3,177 females.

Data on the number of employees by gender and agency is available for Police Department, Sheriffs, Minnesota State Patrol, and for Zero Population Agencies.

[1] Employee counts include the number of full-time law enforcement and civilian personnel on October 31 of the reporting year.

Table 8.1: Police Department Employee Data

| Population Group | Population | Civilian | Sworn | Sworn per 1,000 | Total | Total per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City 250,000 - 499,999 | 741,279 | 363 | 1,510 | 2.0 | 1,873 | 2.5 |
| City 100,000 - 249,999 | 118,267 | 65 | 138 | 1.2 | 203 | 1.7 |
| City 50,000 - 99,999 | 1,098,960 | 293 | 1,277 | 1.2 | 1,570 | 1.4 |
| City 25,000 - 49,999 | 721,352 | 159 | 878 | 1.2 | 1,037 | 1.4 |
| City 10,000 - 24,999 | 795,131 | 210 | 1,126 | 1.4 | 1,336 | 1.7 |
| City 2,500 - 9,999 | 435,636 | 94 | 778 | 1.8 | 872 | 2.0 |
| City under 2,500 | 148,977 | 9 | 306 | 2.1 | 315 | 2.1 |
| NA | NA | 34 | 13 | NA | 47 | NA |

Table 8.2: Sheriff Department Employee Data

| Population Group | Population | Civilian | Sworn | Sworn per 1,000 | Total | Total per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-metro County 25,000 - 99,999 | 154,742 | 275 | 173 | 1.1 | 448 | 2.9 |
| Non-metro County 10,000 - 24,999 | 303,365 | 667 | 442 | 1.5 | 1,109 | 3.7 |
| Non-metro County under 10,000 | 218,559 | 418 | 407 | 1.9 | 825 | 3.8 |
| Metro County 100,000 or over | 115,559 | 118 | 146 | 1.3 | 264 | 2.3 |
| Metro County 25,000 - 99,999 | 539,424 | 1,216 | 944 | 1.8 | 2,160 | 4.0 |
| Metro County 10,000 - 24,999 | 216,083 | 584 | 420 | 1.9 | 1,004 | 4.6 |
| Metro County under 10,000 | 25,094 | 561 | 372 | 14.8 | 933 | 37.2 |

Table 8.3: Zero Population Employee Data

| Agency Type | Number Civilian | Number Sworn | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patrol | 196 | 570 | 766 |
| ZeroPop | 497 | 633 | 1,130 |

# Chapter 9

# 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.

There were a total of 413 law enforcement officer assault incidents reported in Minnesota for 2019 with 467 officers assaulted. 379 of the assault incidents were cleared, with a clearance rate of 92%.

There were no law enforcement fatalities in 2019.

Data on officers killed or assaulted is available by incident.

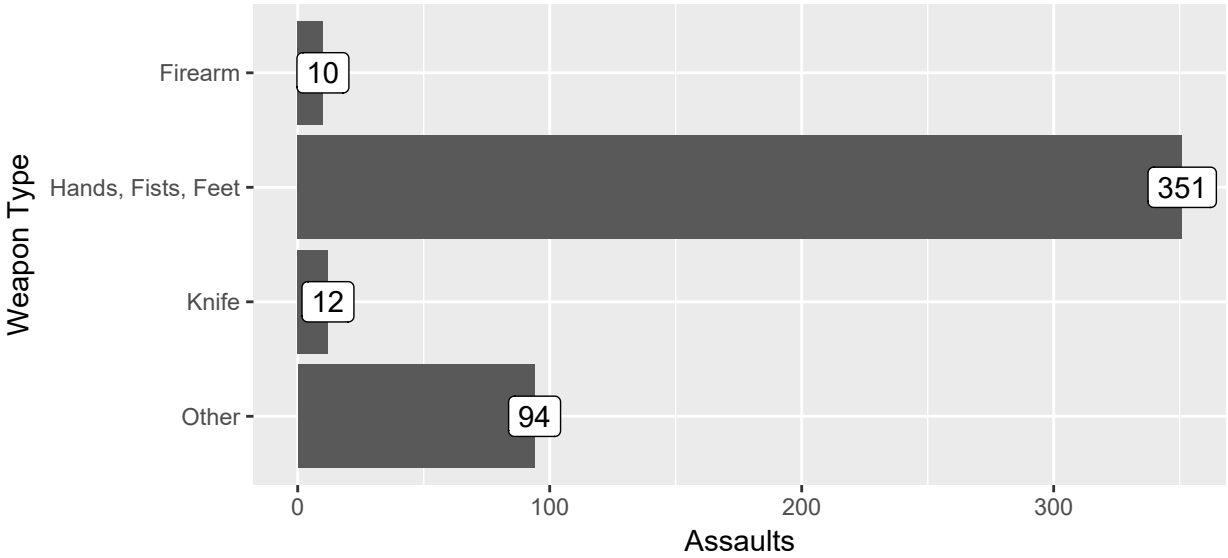



Figure 9.1: Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted By Type of Weapon

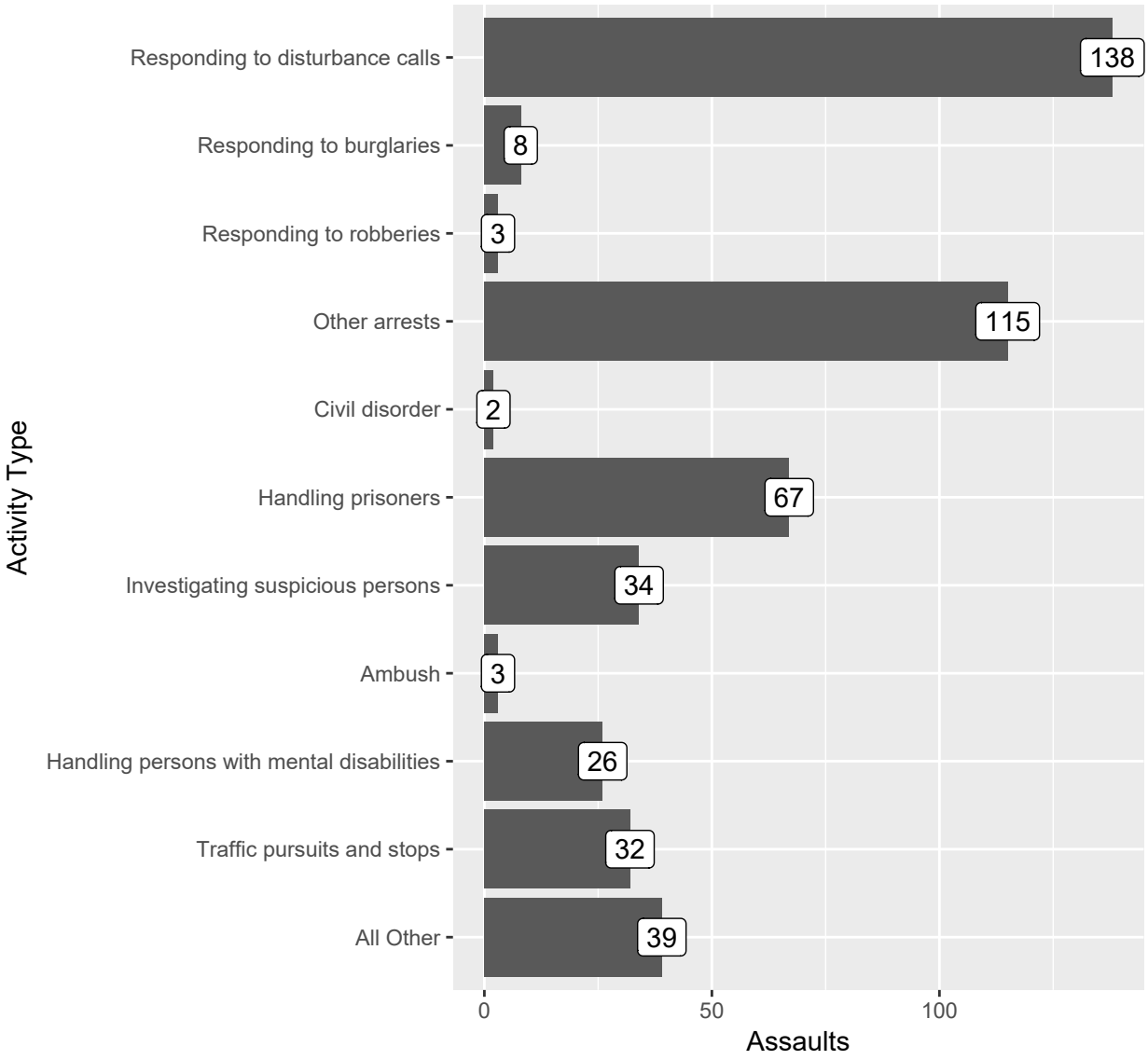



Figure 9.2: Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted By Type of Activity

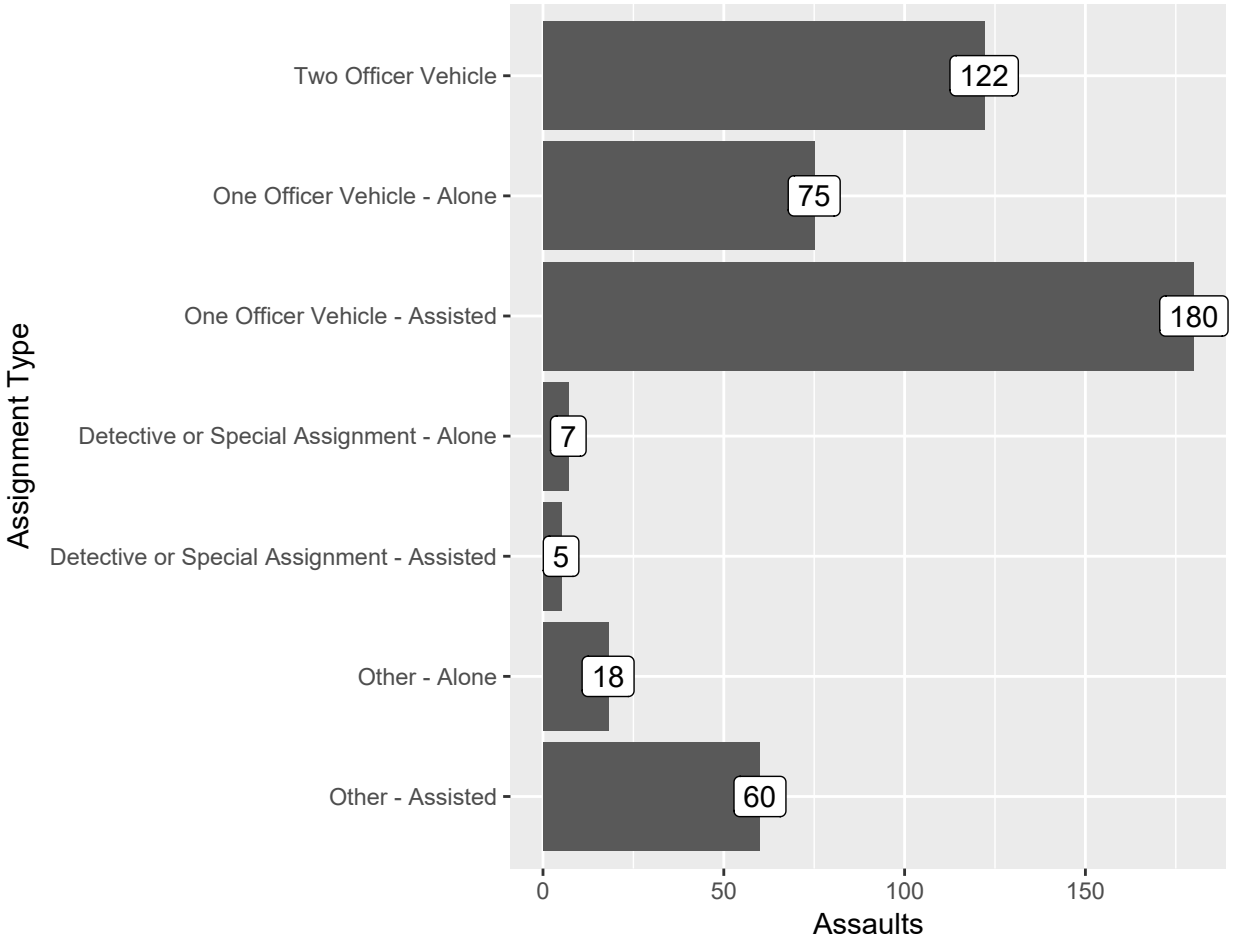



Figure 9.3: Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted By Type of Assignment

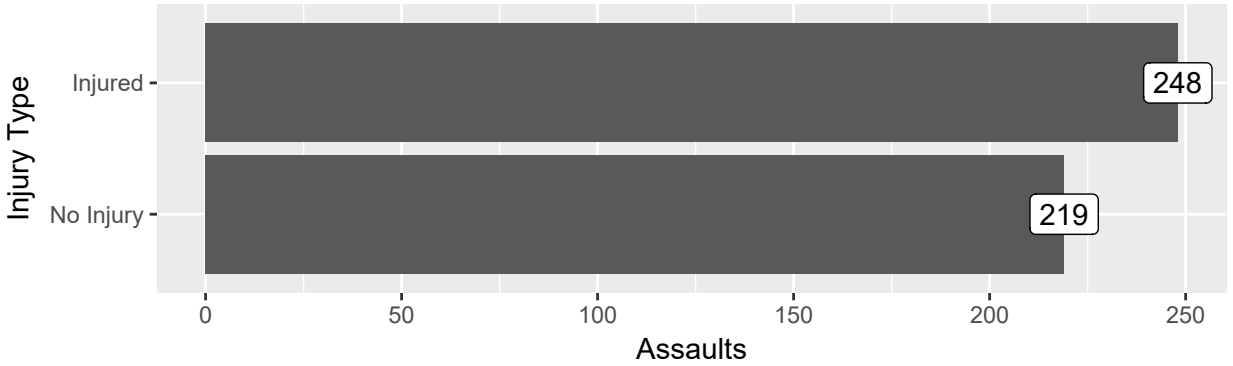



Figure 9.4: Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted By Type of Injury

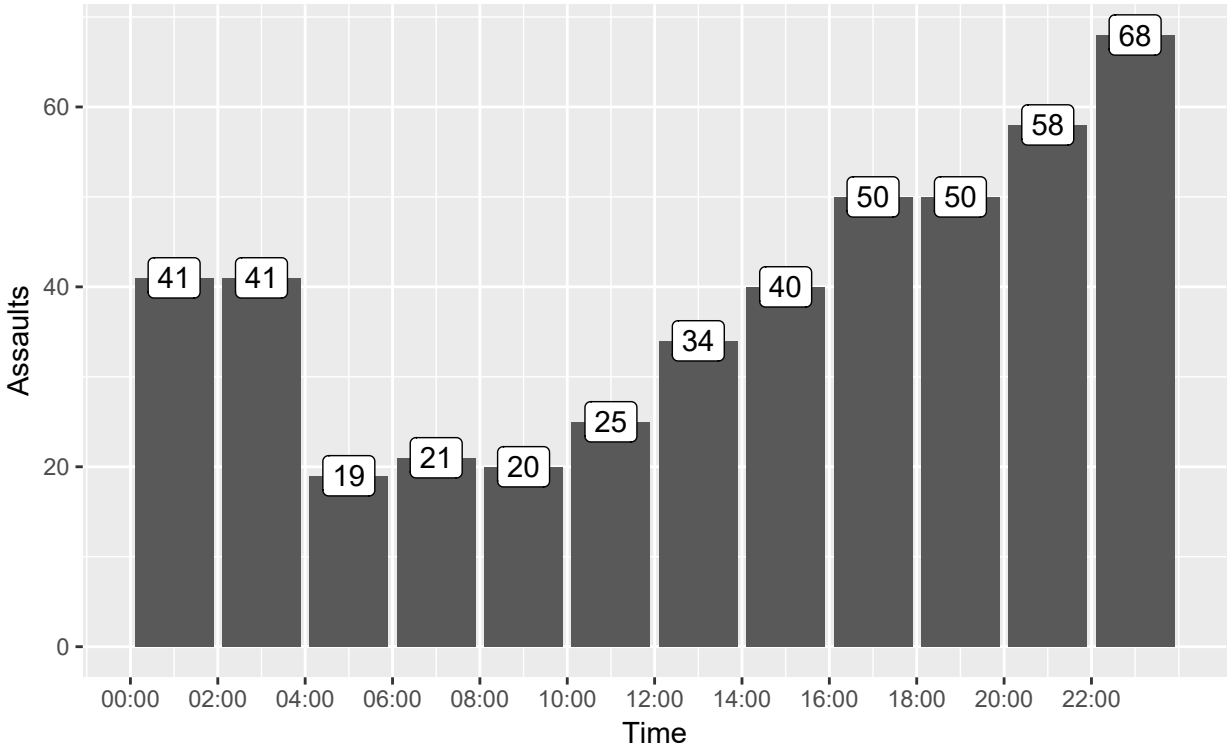



Figure 9.5: Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted By Time of Incident

# Chapter 10

# LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FIREARMS DISCHARGES, OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTINGS, AND USE OF FORCE

Pursuant to Minnesota State Statute 626.553, Subdivision 2, information is collected concerning firearm discharges by law enforcement officers in Minnesota. 1978 was the first full year that this information was available.

## 10.1 SUMMARY

There were 41 firearms discharge incidents in 2019, with 99 shots fired. Of these, 29 incidents were in the course of duty or employment, and 12 incidents were accidental discharge.

There were 30 individuals fired at in firearms discharge incidents. Of these:

- 11 were killed
- 8 were wounded
- 7 had a resulting injury level of "Other", meaning they were not injured as a result of the firearms discharge.

Data on firearms discharges is available by incident.

Table 10.1: Firearms Shots Fired by Agency Population Group

| Population Group | Number of Agencies Reporting | Shots Fired |
|---|---|---|
| City 250,000 - 499,999 | 2 | 14 |
| City 50,000 - 99,999 | 6 | 12 |
| City 25,000 - 49,999 | 5 | 26 |
| City 10,000 - 24,999 | 3 | 6 |
| City 2,500 - 9,999 | 4 | 4 |
| City under 2,500 | 1 | 2 |
| Non-metro County 25,000 - 99,999 | 1 | 1 |
| Non-metro County 10,000 - 24,999 | 6 | 28 |
| Metro County 25,000 - 99,999 | 2 | 3 |
| Metro County 10,000 - 24,999 | 2 | 2 |
| NA | 1 | 1 |

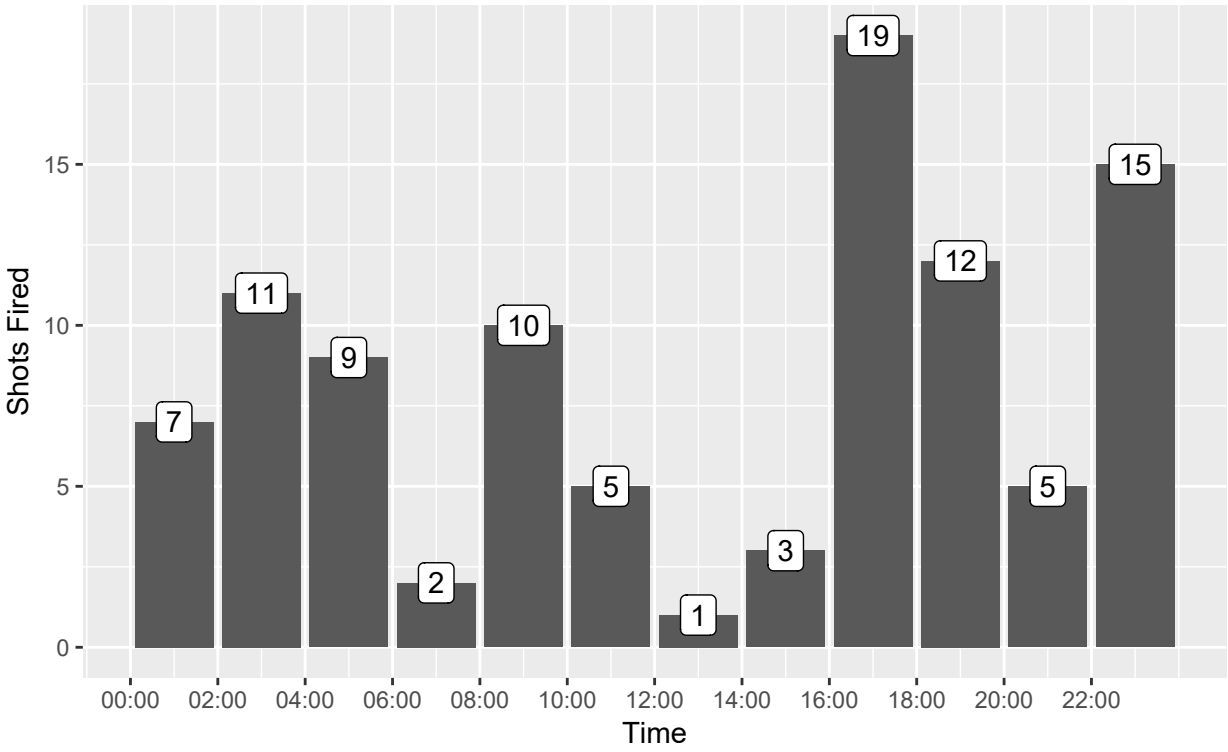



Figure 10.1: Firearms Shots Fired By Time of Day

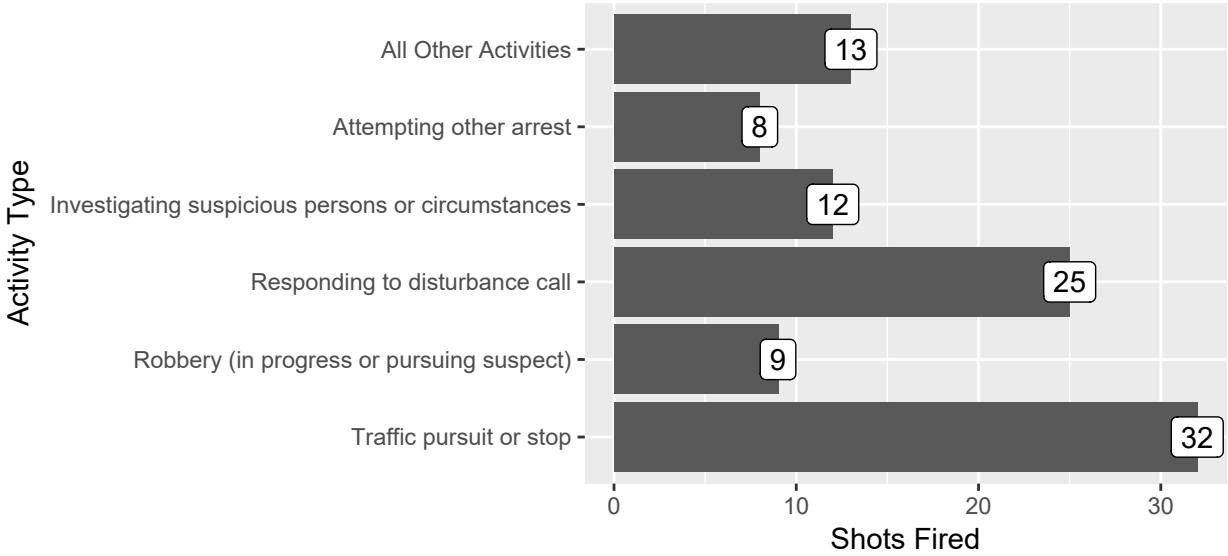



Figure 10.2: Firearms Shots Fired By Activity Type

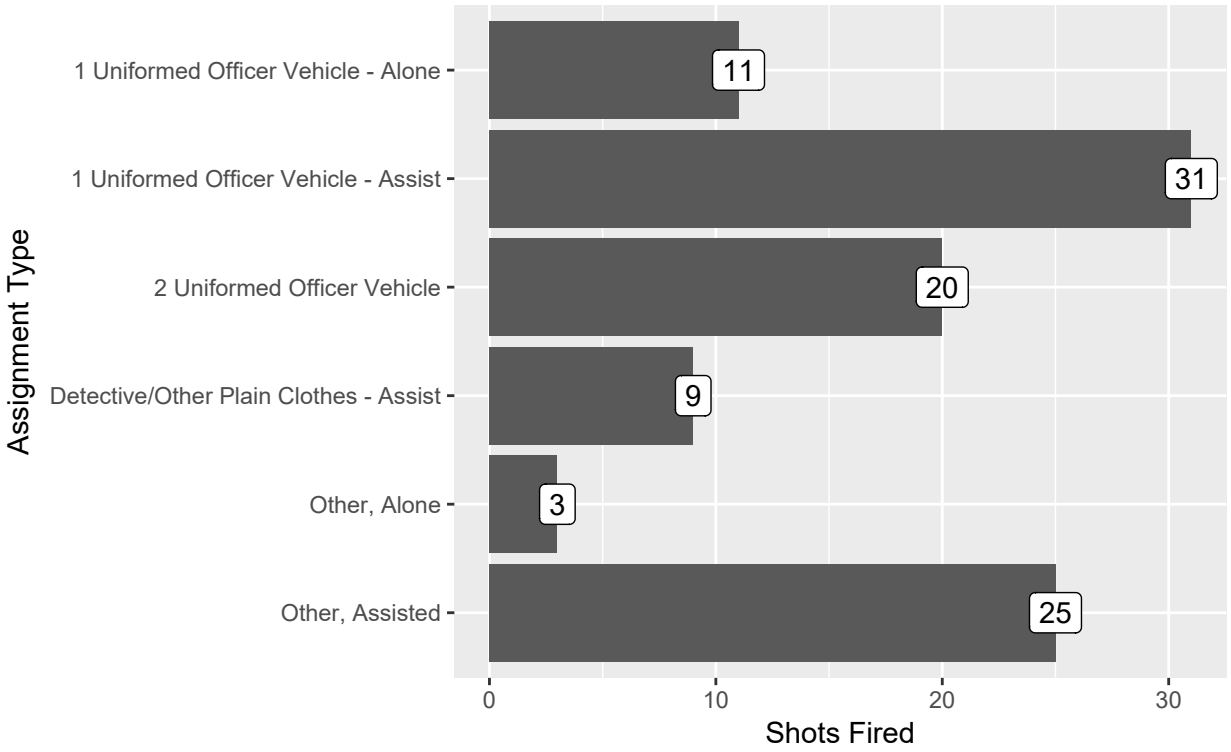



Figure 10.3: Firearms Shots Fired By Assignment Type

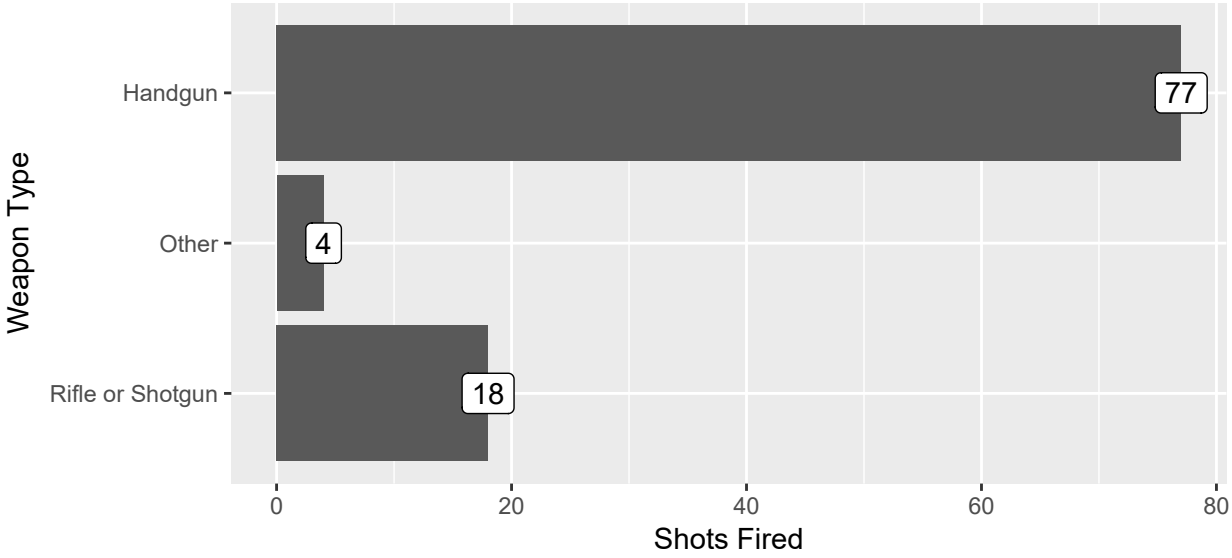



Figure 10.4: Firearms Shots Fired By Weapon Type

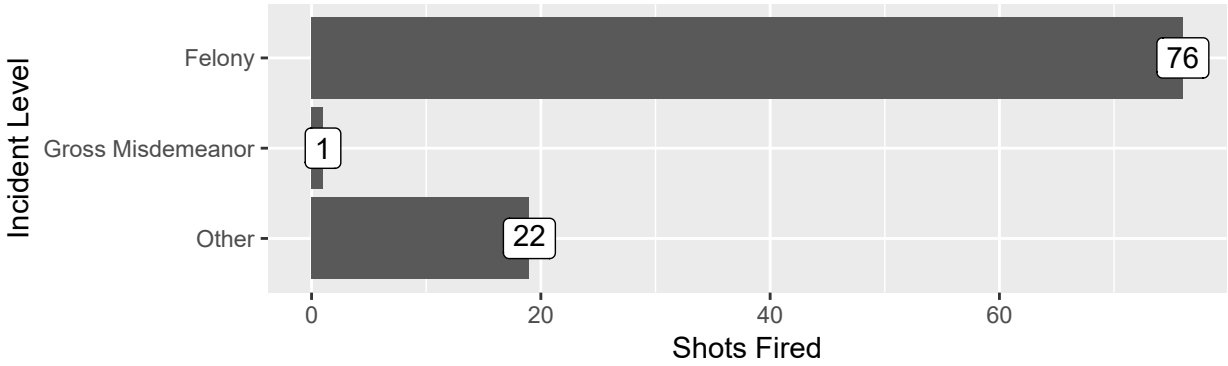



Figure 10.5: Firearms Shots Fired By Incident Level

*Other includes accidental discharge, traffic stops, welfare checks, investigating suspicious circumstances

## 10.2 MINNESOTA USE-OF-FORCE DATA INCLUDED IN THE FBI'S NATIONAL USE-OF-FORCE DATA COLLECTION

The FBI in 2018 created a collection of data on law enforcement use-of-force incidents. Local law enforcement agencies were asked to voluntarily provide specific information about their incidents for inclusion in the national collection. 2019 was the first full year of data collection for this purpose.

The FBI created this data collection to inform the national conversation about officer use-of-force and provide an aggregate view of reported incidents and their circumstances, subjects and officers involved for better statistical analysis.

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension supports the FBI's efforts to compile this information and encourages local agency participation in this effort. To facilitate the reporting, the BCA developed a centralized process for agencies to provide data to the BCA where it is compiled and submitted to the FBI.

The data received for 2019 represents 76.3% of Minnesota law enforcement officers, which is significantly higher than the 40.4% national total for the year.

The FBI identified three types of use-of-force incidents about which agencies are asked to report.

- When a fatality occurs to a person in connection to use-of-force by a law enforcement officer.
- When there is serious bodily injury[1] to a person in connection with use-of-force by a law enforcement officer.
- In the absence of either death or serious bodily injury, when a firearm is discharged by a law enforcement officer at or in a direction of a person.

The FBI requirements allow agencies to choose Pending or Unknown values for data elements when data is not known or cannot be released due to an outside agency's active investigation. Agencies are expected to amend the reports once the data becomes available.

In the figures below, Subject indicates the individual that the force was applied to.

[1]The definition of serious bodily injury is based, in part, on 18 United States Code 2246 (4). The term "'serious bodily injury' means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death, unconsciousness, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty."

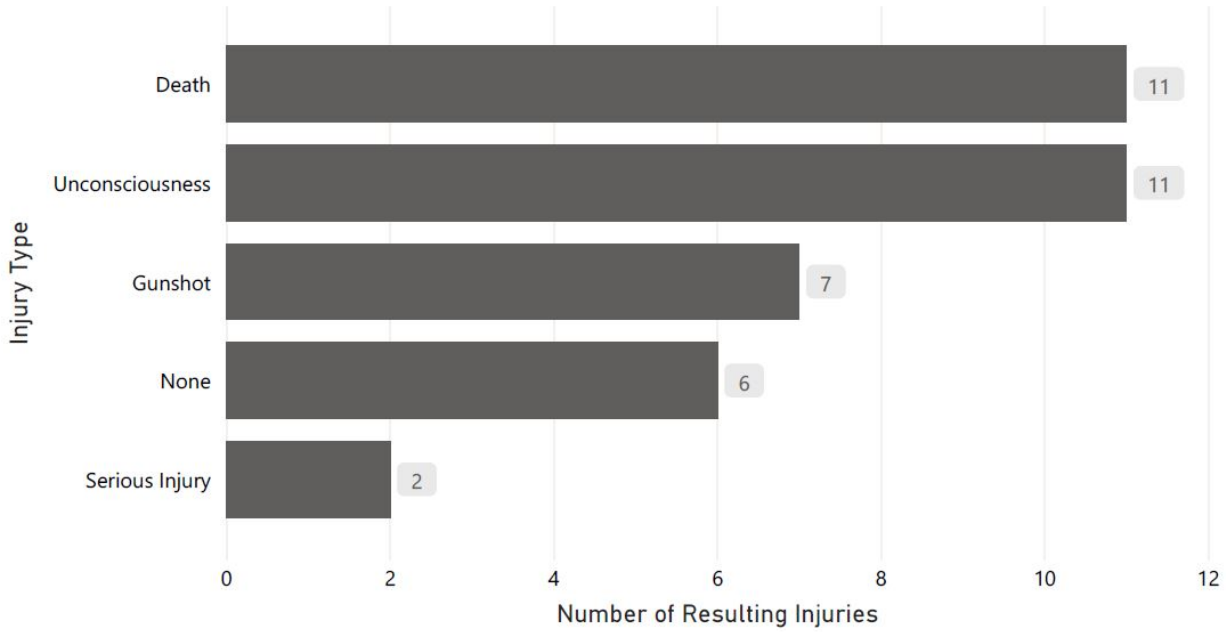



Figure 10.6: Use of Force Subject Injury

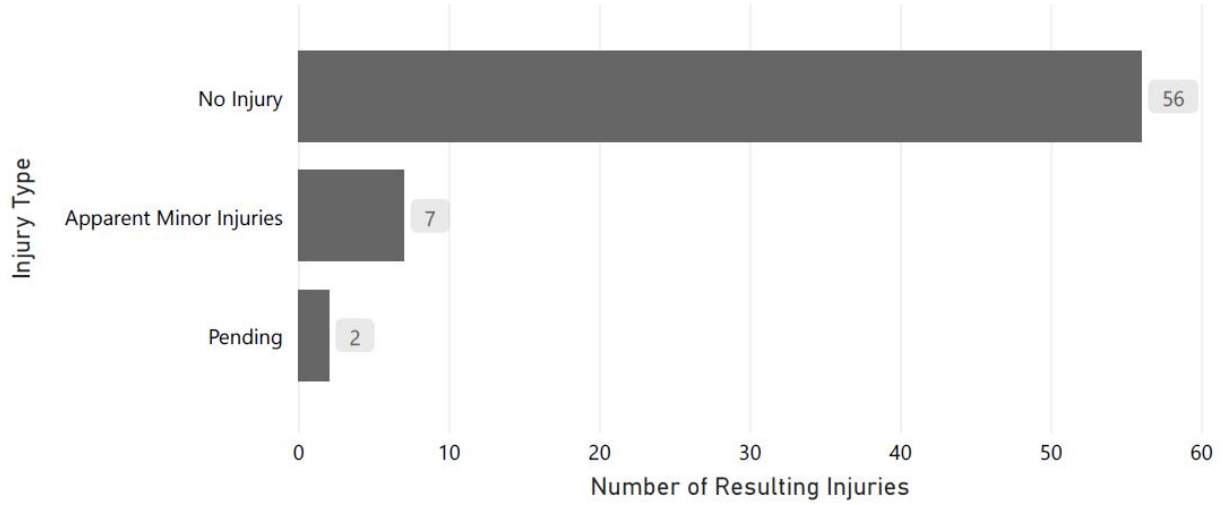



Figure 10.7: Use of Force Officer Injury

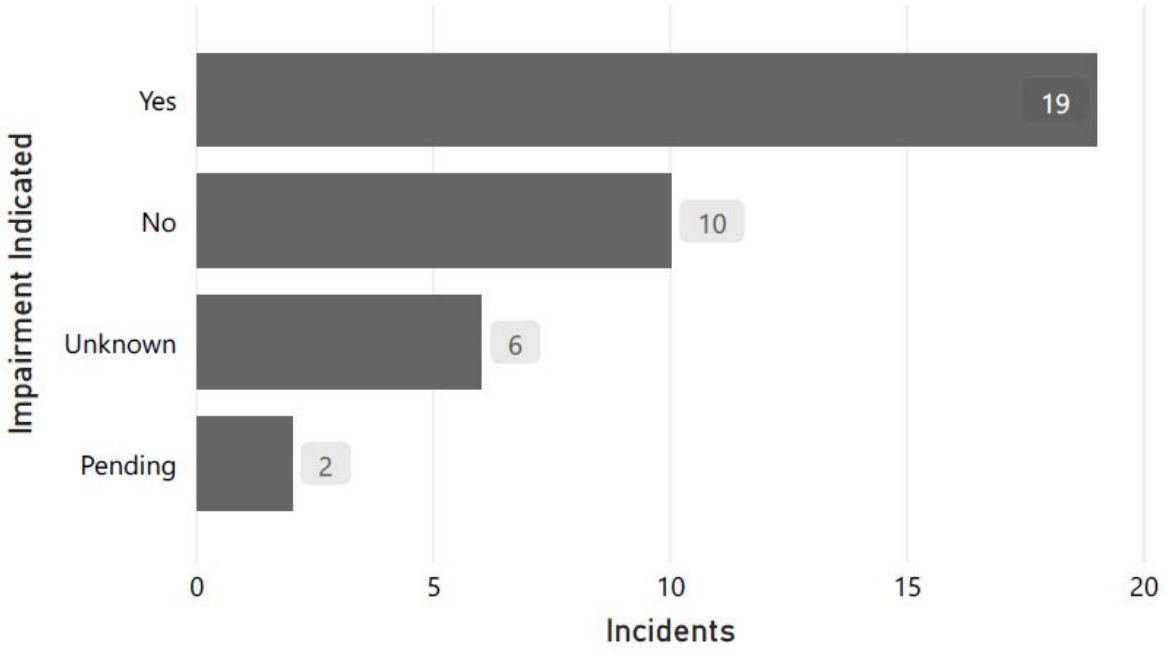



Figure 10.8: Use of Force Subject Impairment Indicated

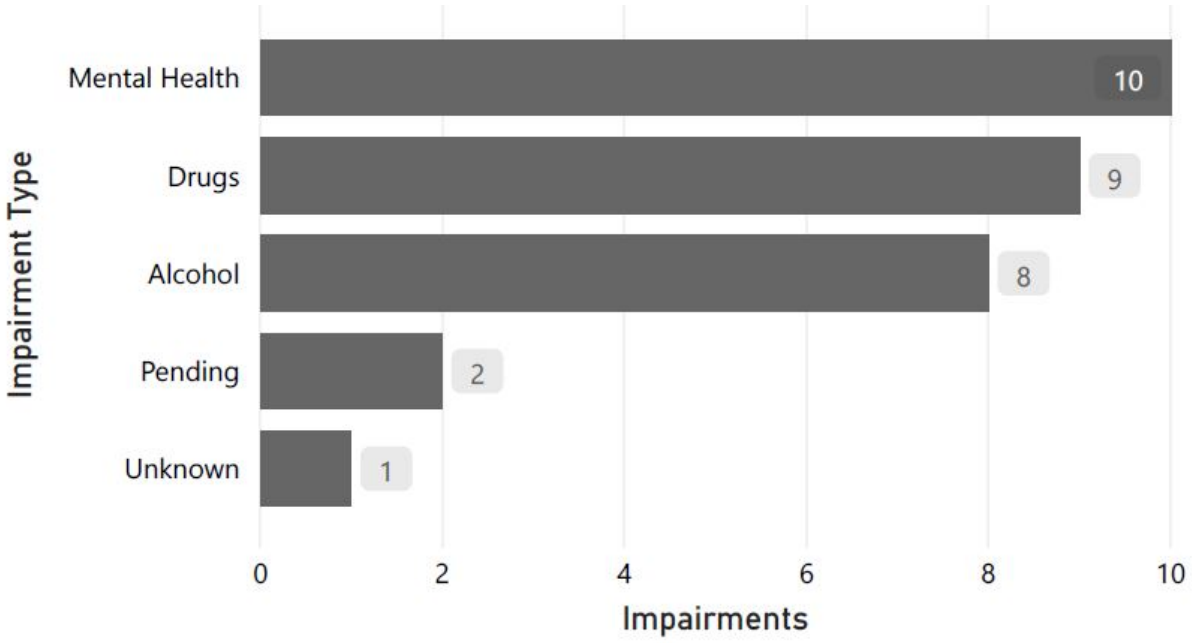



Figure 10.9: Use of Force Subject Impairment Type

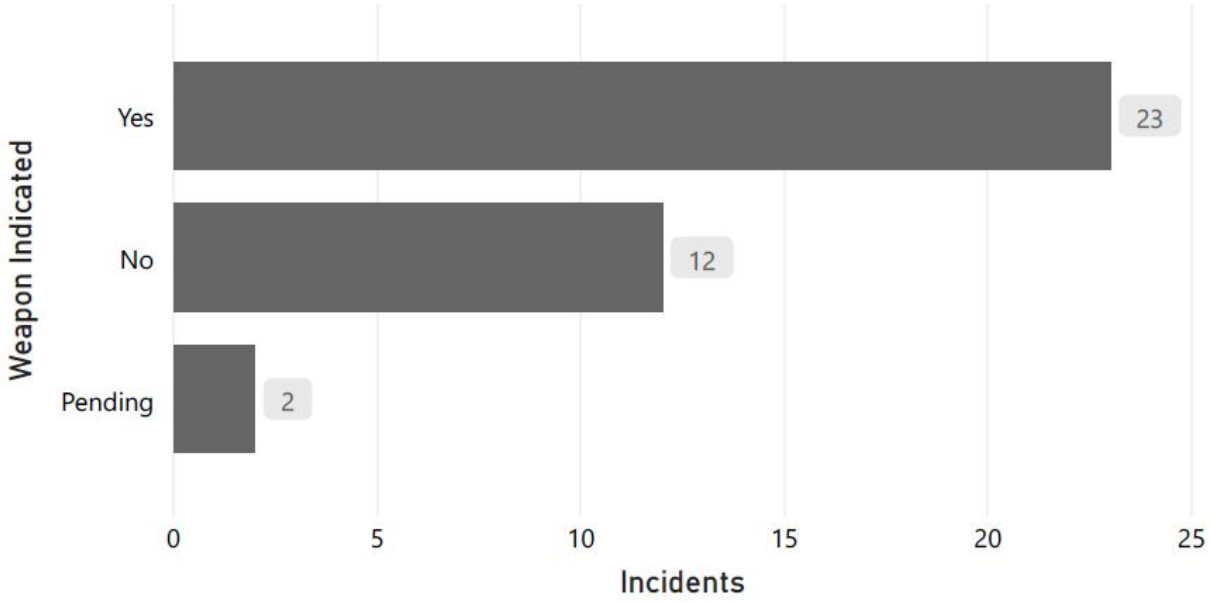



Figure 10.10: Use of Force Subject Armed

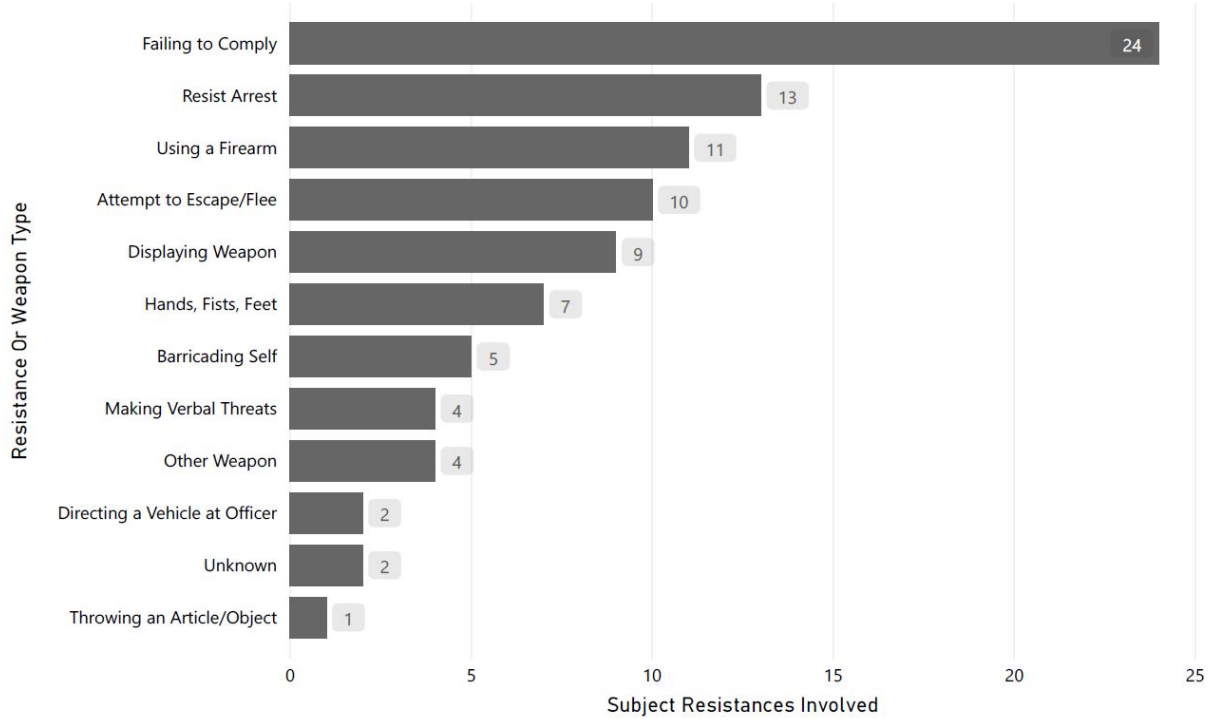



Figure 10.11: Use of Force Resistance

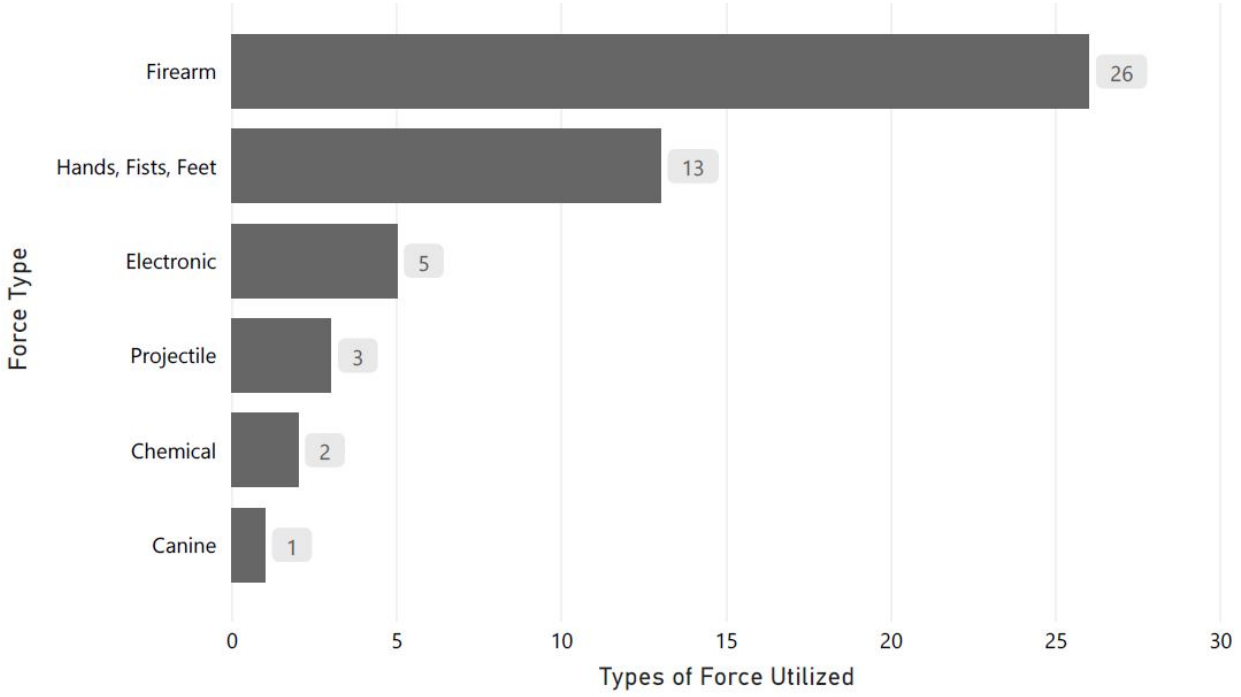



Figure 10.12: Use of Force Utilized

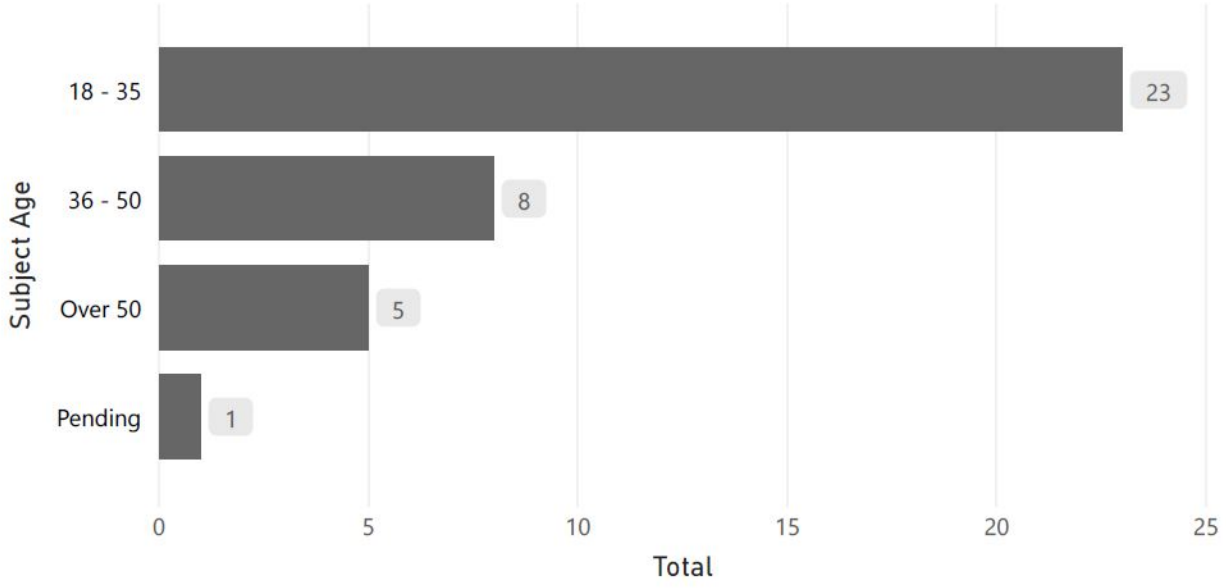



Figure 10.13: Subject Age

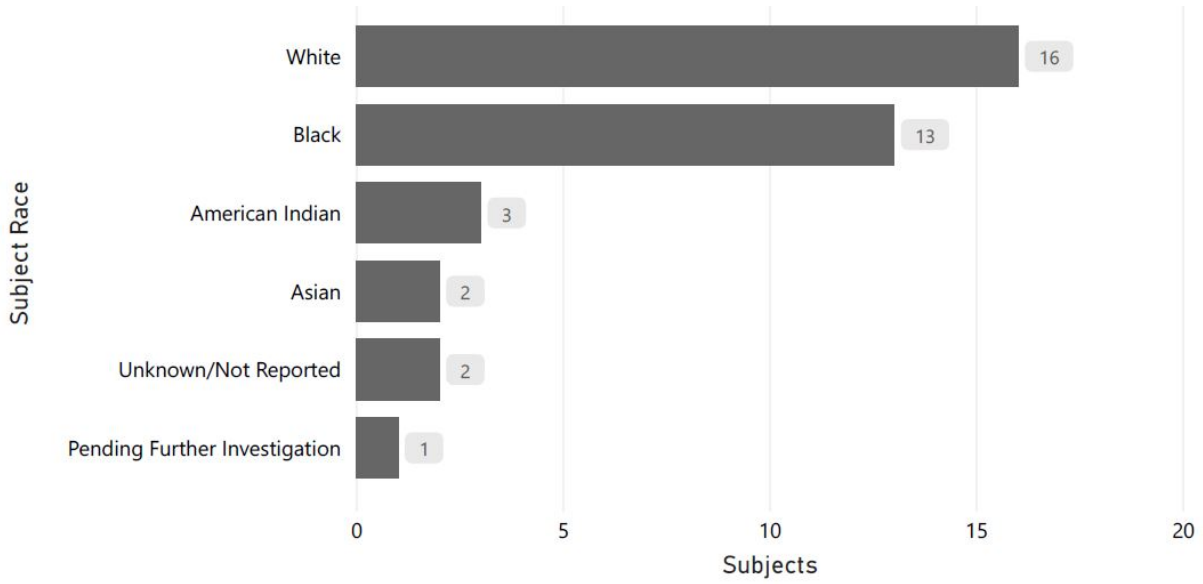



Figure 10.14: Subject Race

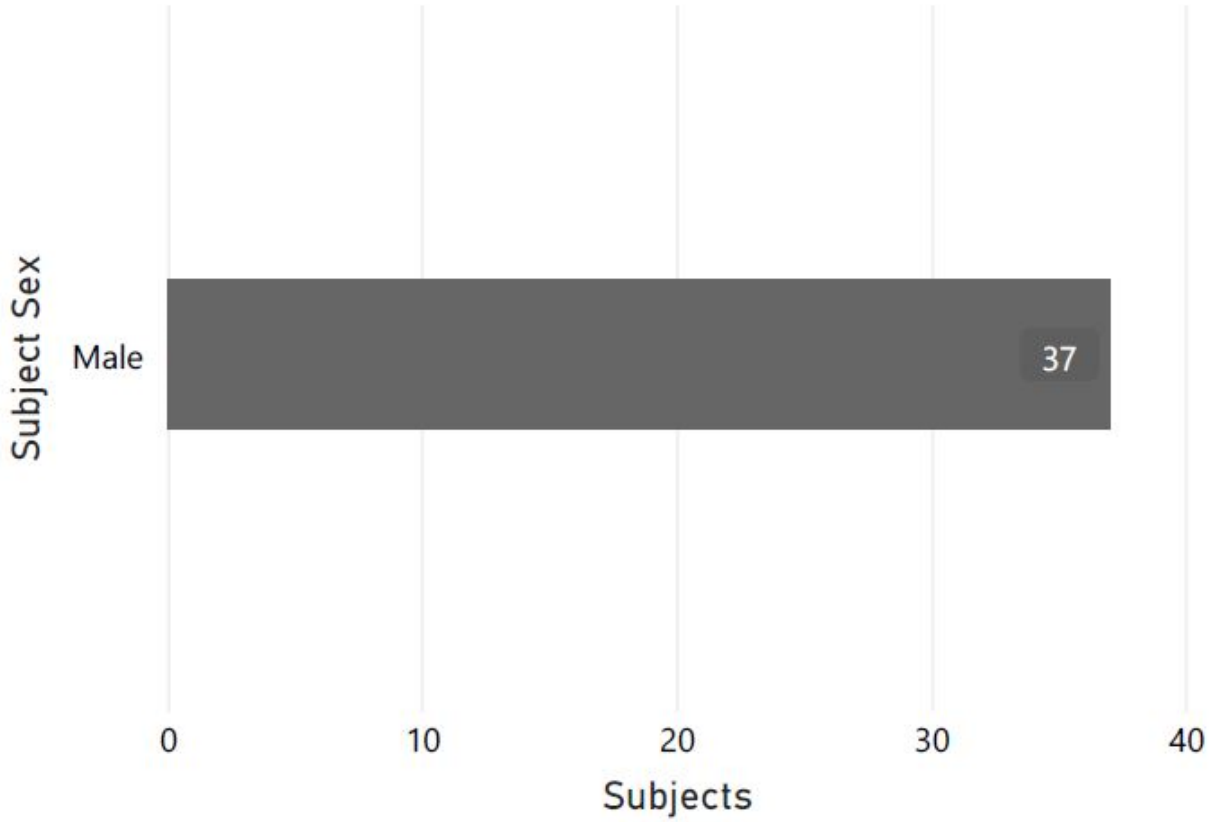



Figure 10.15: Subject Sex

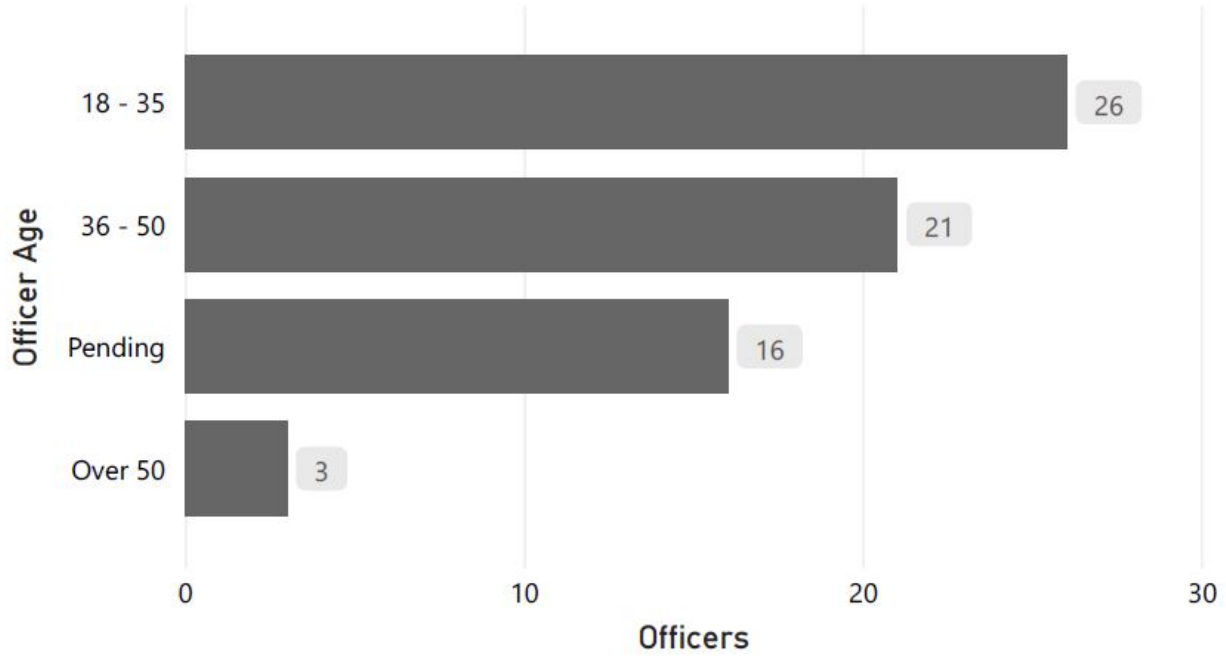



Figure 10.16: Officer Age

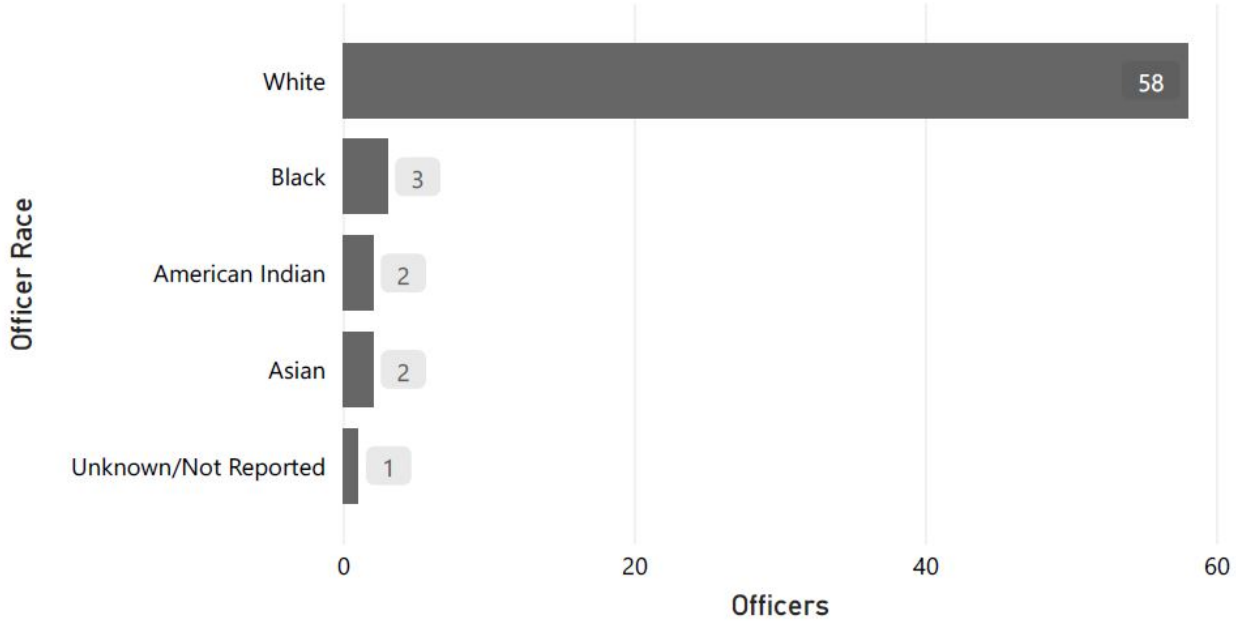



Figure 10.17: Officer Race

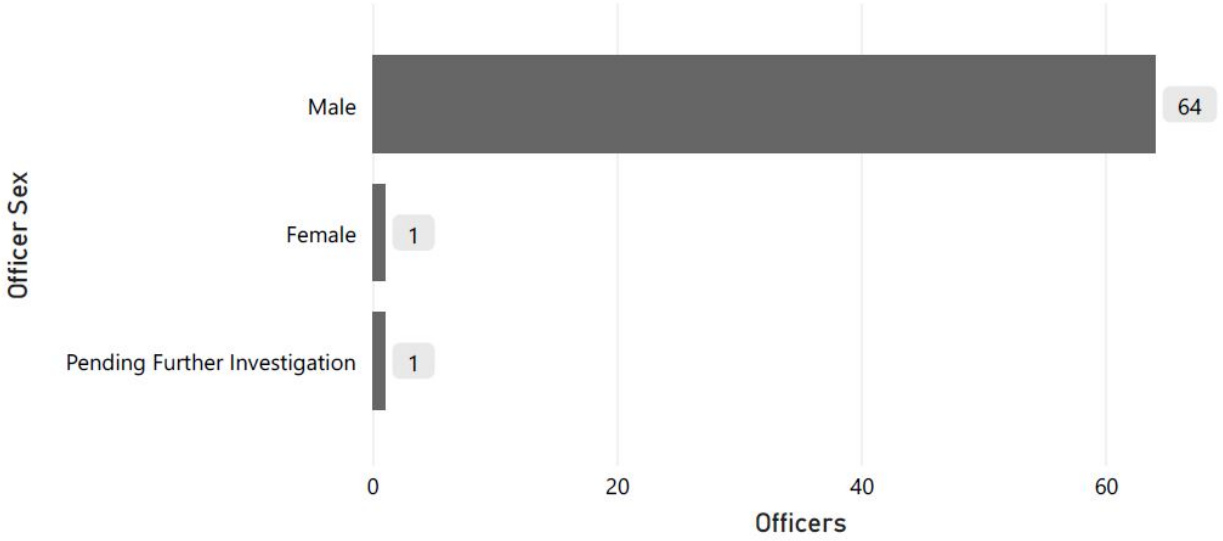



Figure 10.18: Officer Sex

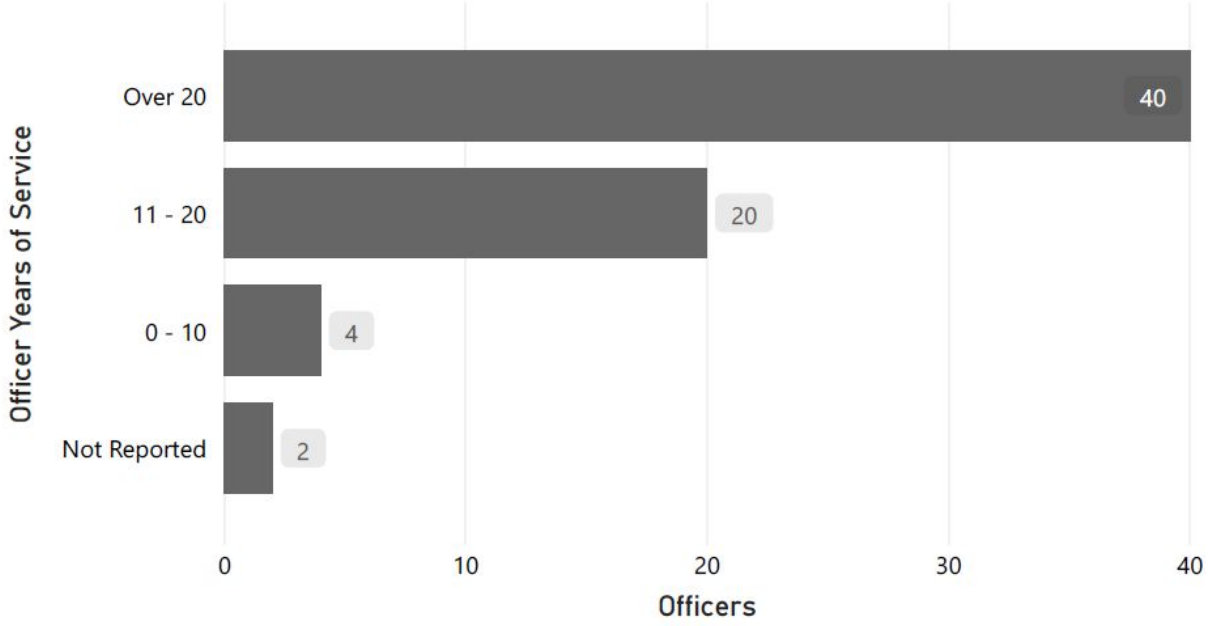



Figure 10.19: Officer Years of Service

# Chapter 11

# POLICE PURSUITS

In 1988, the Legislature passed a law that required all pursuits by peace officers to be reported to the Department of Public Safety.

**626.5532 PURSUIT OF FLEEING SUSPECTS BY PEACE OFFICERS.**

**Subdivision 1. Reports.**

If a peace officer pursues a fleeing suspect, the officer's department head must file a notice of the incident with the commissioner of public safety within 30 days following the pursuit. A pursuit must be reported under this section if it is a pursuit by a peace officer of a motor vehicle being operated in violation of section 609.487. The notice must contain information concerning the reason for and circumstances surrounding the pursuit, including the alleged offense, the length of the pursuit in distance and time, the outcome of the pursuit, any charges filed against the suspect as a result of the pursuit, injuries and property damage resulting from the pursuit, and other information deemed relevant by the commissioner.

## 11.1 SUMMARY

There were 2,252 reported pursuit incidents in 2019. Of these, 857 resulted in some property damage, while 1,395 had no property damage reported.

For pursuits in which property damage was reported:

- 763 resulted in damage to the violator's vehicle
- 306 resulted in damage to squad cars
- 311 resulted in damage to property or other vehicles.

In 1,526 pursuits the violator driver was charged, in 468 the charge was unknown, and in 452 the driver was not charged.

Data on pursuits is available by agency.

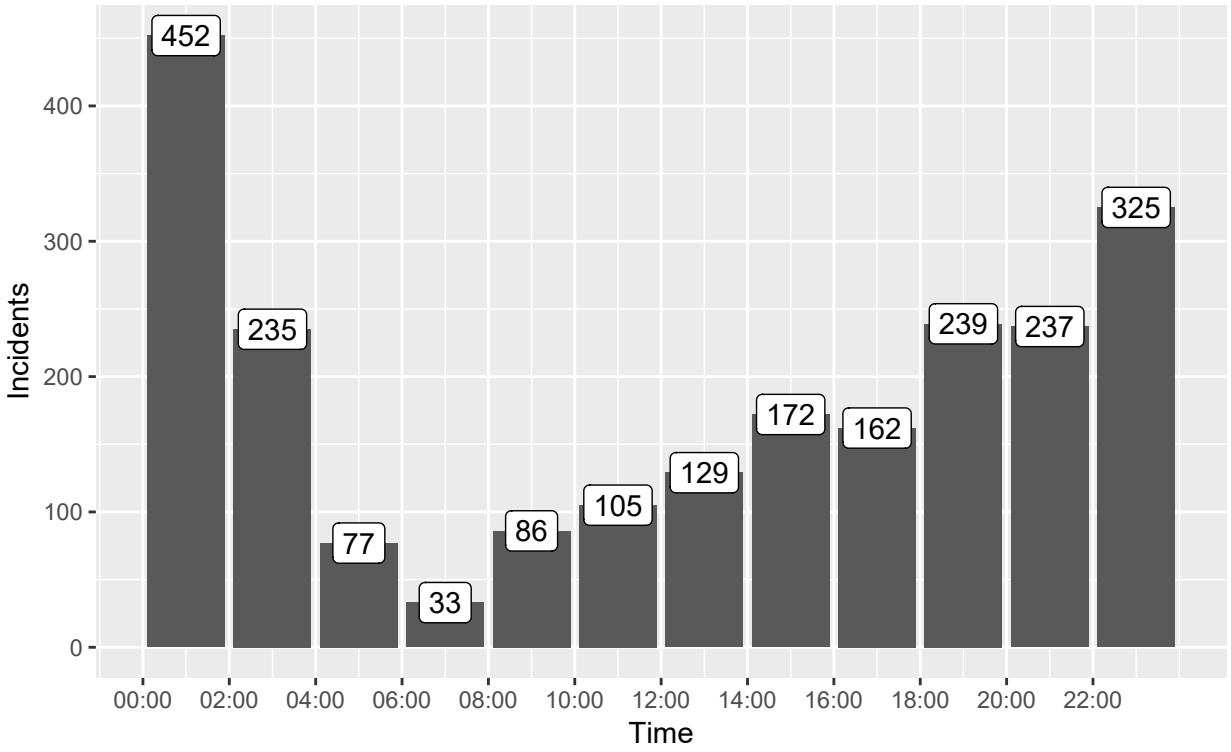



Figure 11.1: Pursuits By Time of Incident

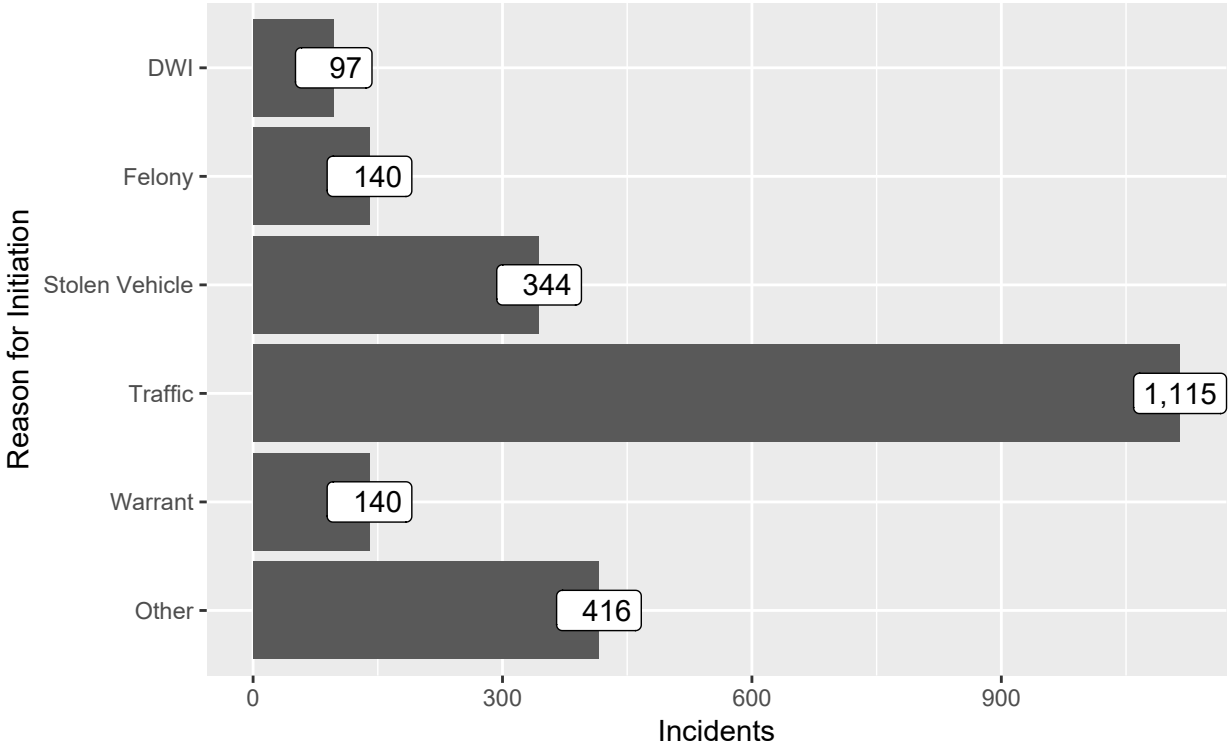



Figure 11.2: Reason for Pursuit Initiation

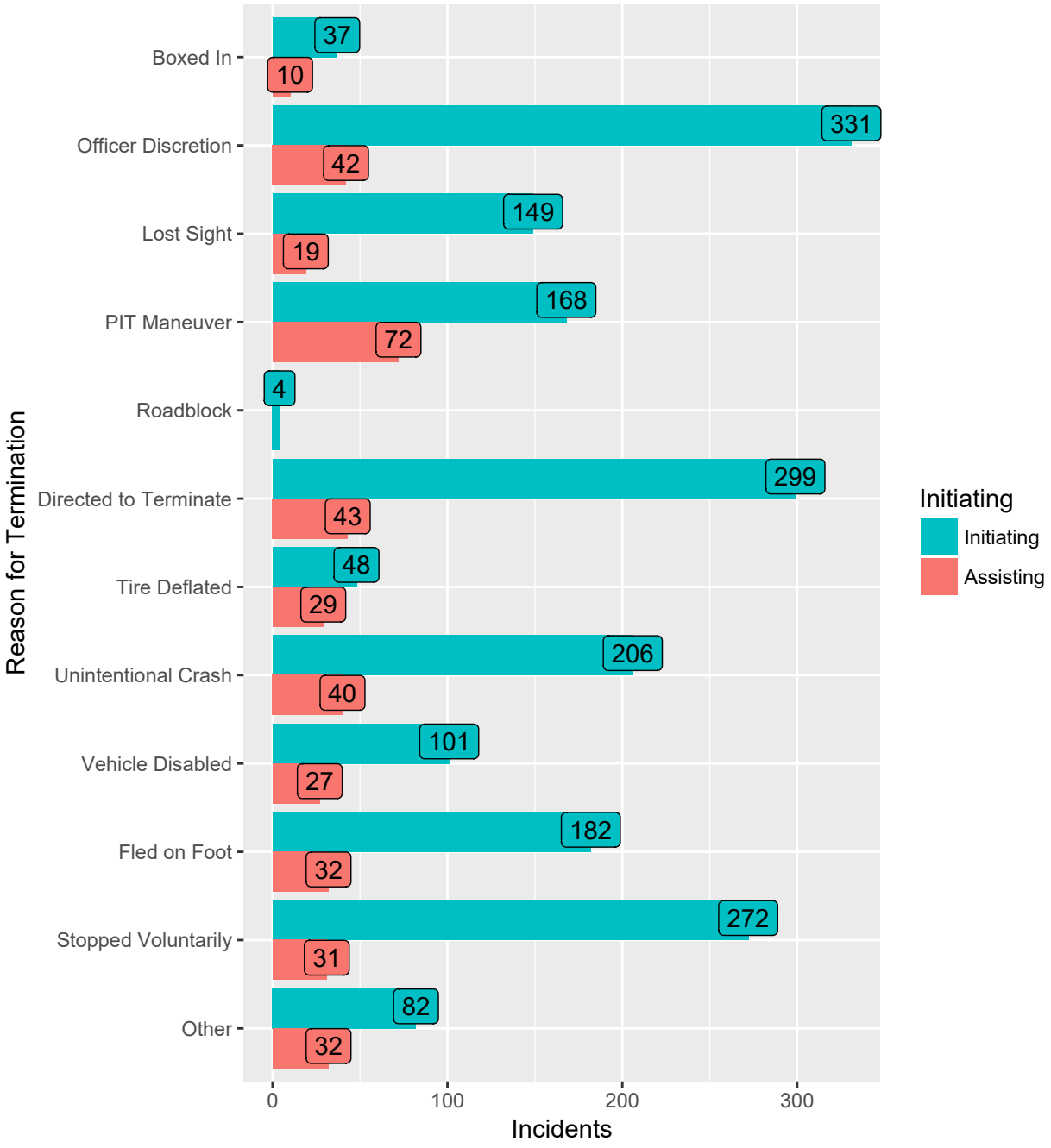



Figure 11.3: Reason for Pursuit Termination

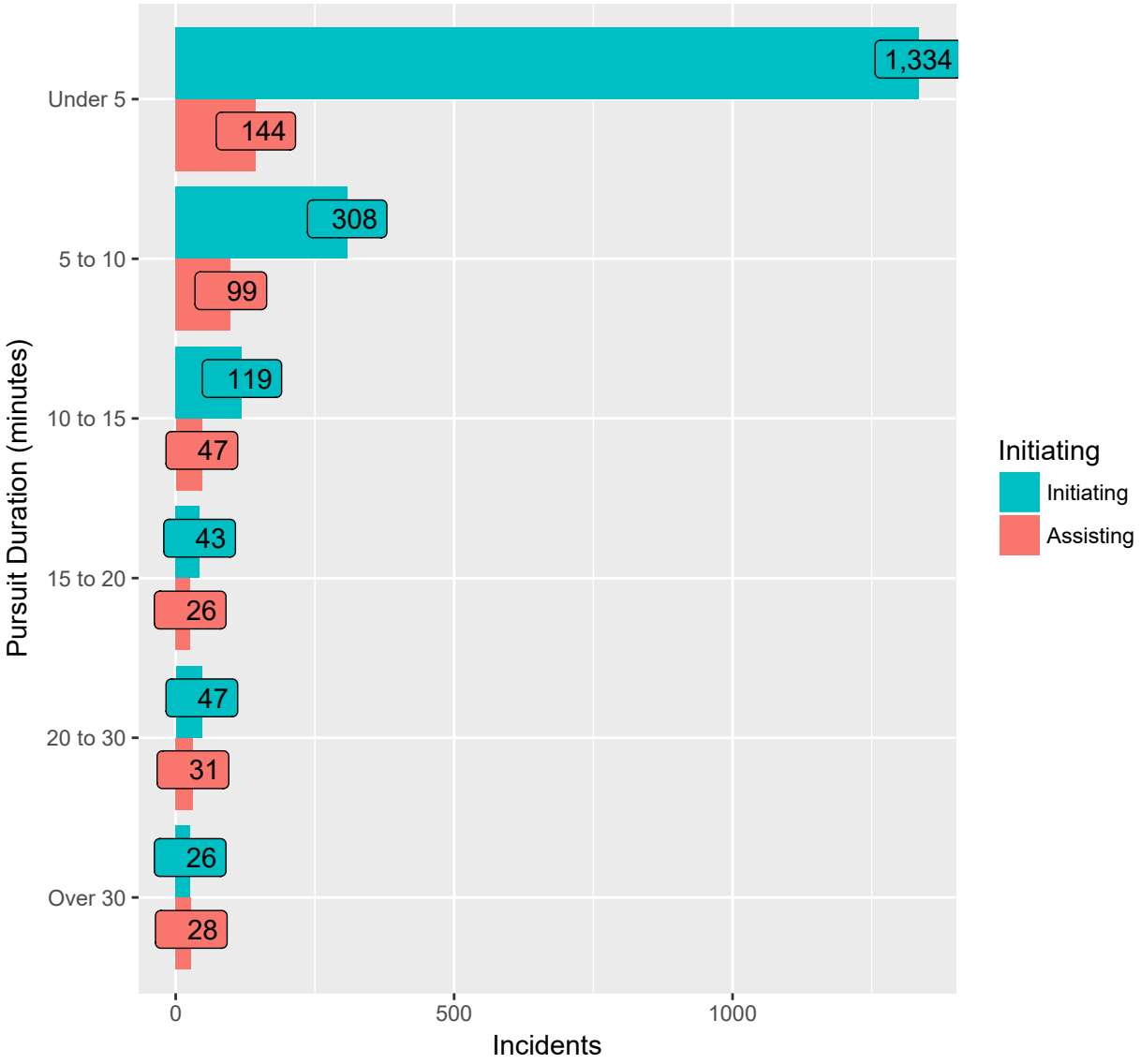



Figure 11.4: Pursuit Duration

Table 11.1: Injury Type for Persons Involved in or Affected by Pursuit

| Type of Person Involved | None | Possible | Minor | Serious | Fatal | Unknown |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Driver | 1,446 | 72 | 64 | 9 | 2 | 297 |
| Passenger | 599 | 34 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 71 |
| Unrelated | 31 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 - Unrelated Pedestrian | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2,083 | 121 | 88 | 15 | 3 | 369 |

Table 11.2: Injury Type for Officers Involved in Pursuit

| None | Possible | Minor | Serious | Fatal | Unknown |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,024 | 16 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 17 |

# Chapter 12

# BIAS MOTIVATED CRIMES

In 1988, the Legislature passed a law requiring peace officers to report any incidents which were motivated by bias. 1989 was the first full year this information was collected.

**626.5531 REPORTING OF CRIMES MOTIVATED BY BIAS**

**Subdivision 1. Reports required.** A peace officer must report to the head of the officer's department every violation of chapter 609 or a local criminal ordinance if the officer has reason to believe, or if the victim alleges, that the offender was motivated to commit the act by the victim's race, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or characteristics identified as sexual orientation. The superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall adopt a reporting form to be used by law enforcement agencies in making the reports required under this section. The reports must include for each incident all of the following:

1. the date of the offense;
2. the location of the offense;
3. whether the target of the incident is a person, private property, or public property;
4. the crime committed;
5. the type of bias and information about the offender and victim that is relevant to that bias;
6. any organized group involved in the incident;
7. the disposition of the case;
8. whether the determination that the offense was motivated by bias was based on the officer's reasonable belief or on the victim's allegation; and
9. any additional information the super- intendent deems necessary for the acquisition of accurate and relevant data.

**Subd. 2.** Use of information collected. The head of a local law enforcement agency or state law enforcement department that employs peace officers licensed under section 626.843 must file a monthly report describing crimes reported under this section with the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. The commissioner of public safety must summarize and analyze the information received and file an annual report with the Department of Human Rights and the legislature. The commissioner may include information in the annual report concerning any additional criminal activity motivated by bias that is not covered by this section.

## 12.1 SUMMARY

There were 146 bias incidents reported in 2019, with 161 victims and 128 offenders.

Data on bias incidents for 2019 are available by Agency.

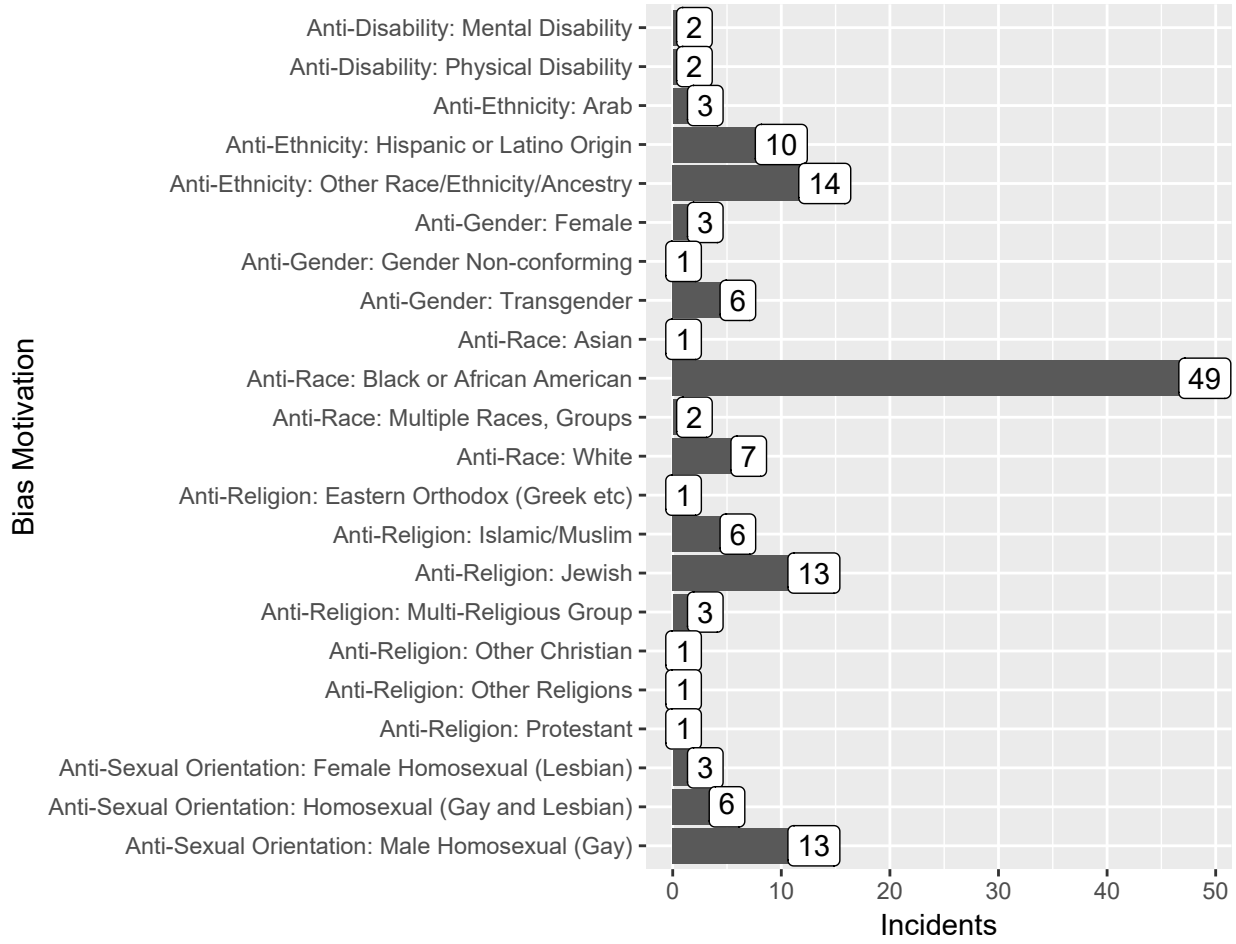



Figure 12.1: Bias Incidents by Bias Motivation Type

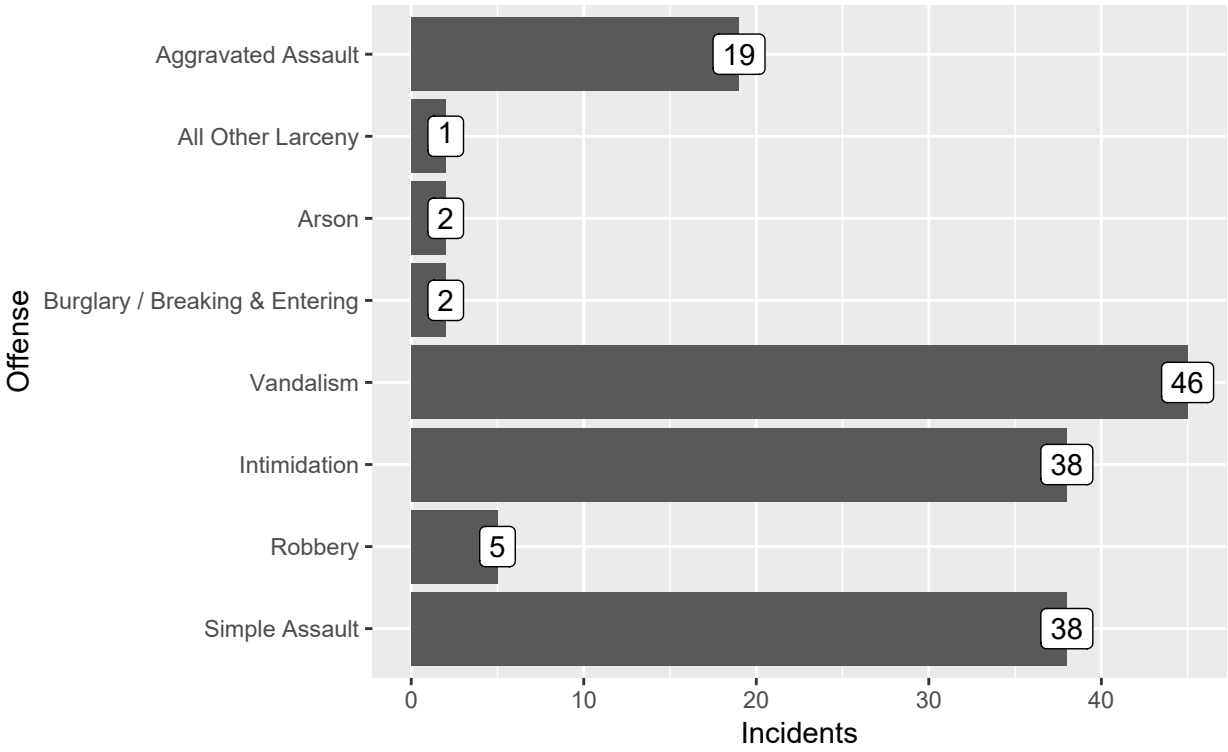



Figure 12.2: Bias Incidents by Offense Committed

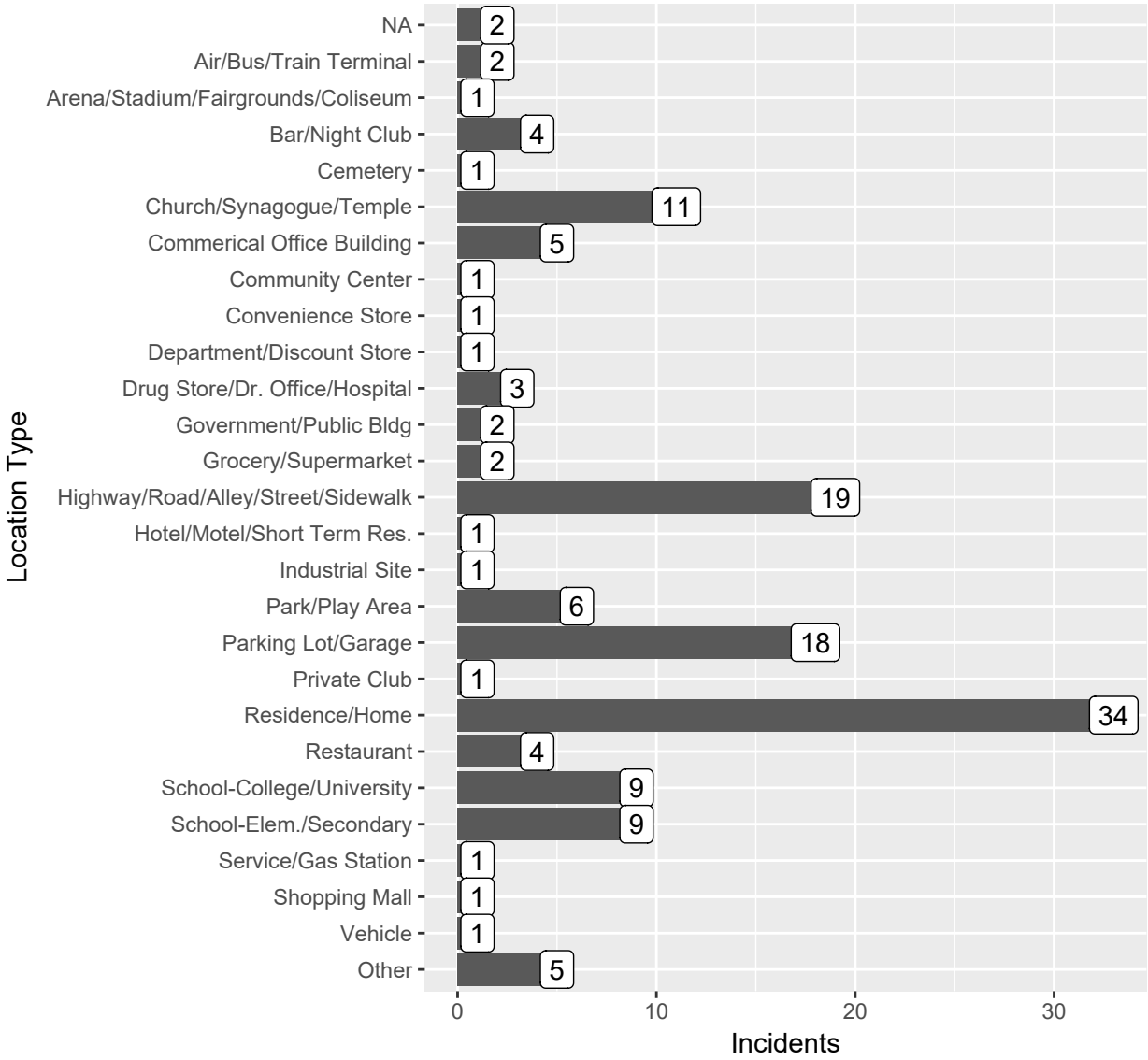



Figure 12.3: Bias Incidents by Bias Location Type

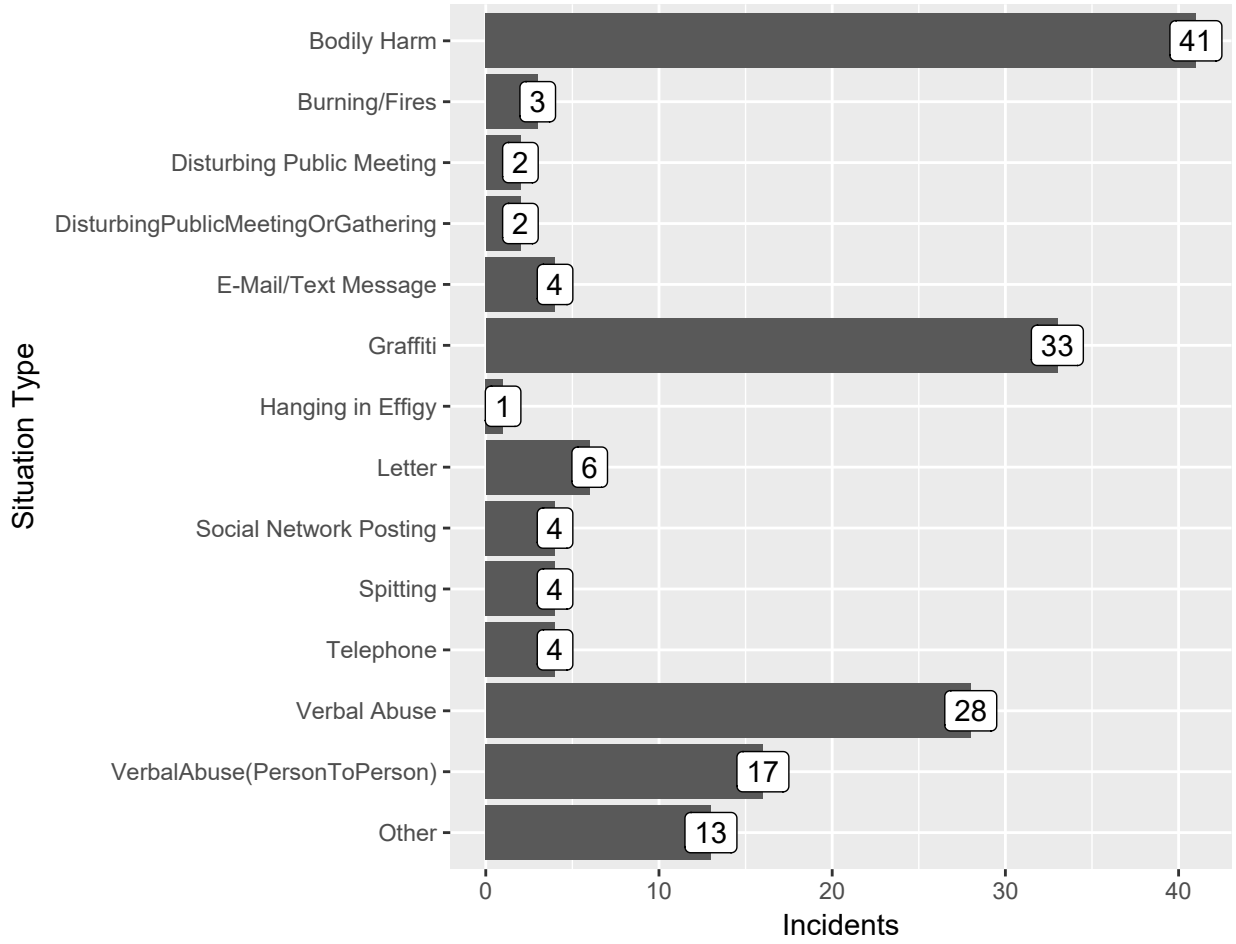



Figure 12.4: Bias Incidents by Bias Situation Type

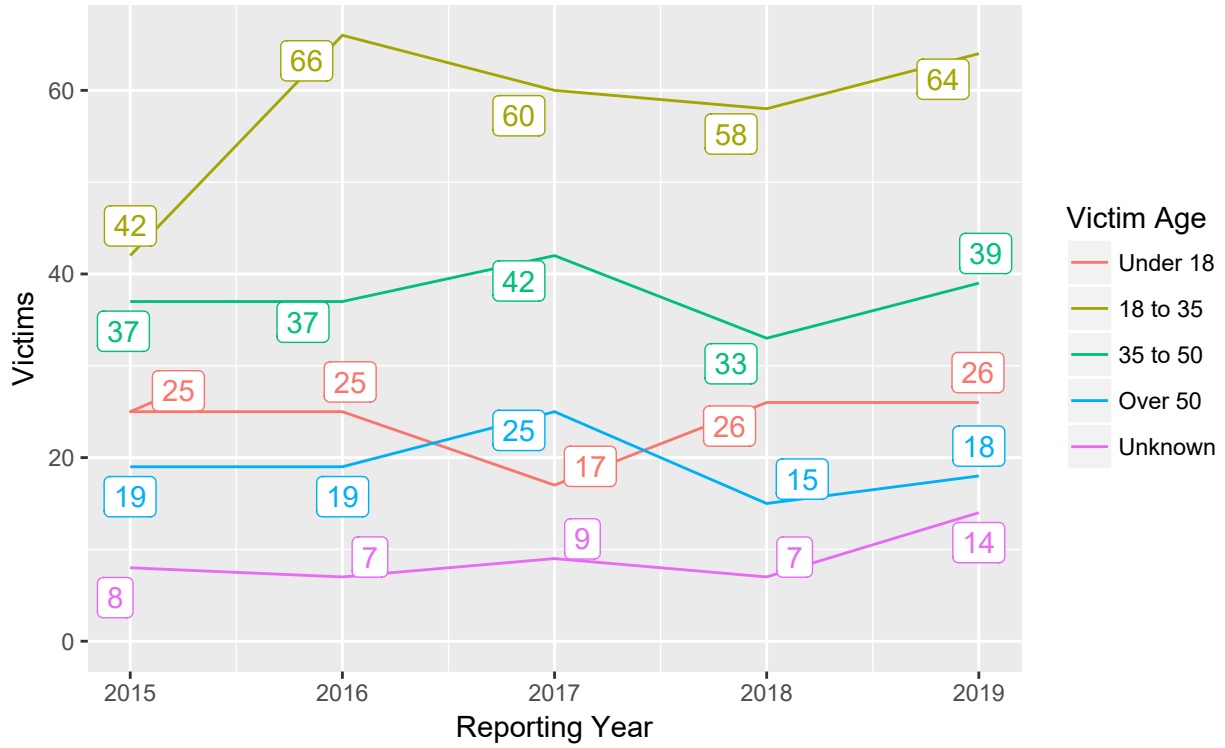



Figure 12.5: Bias Victims by Age

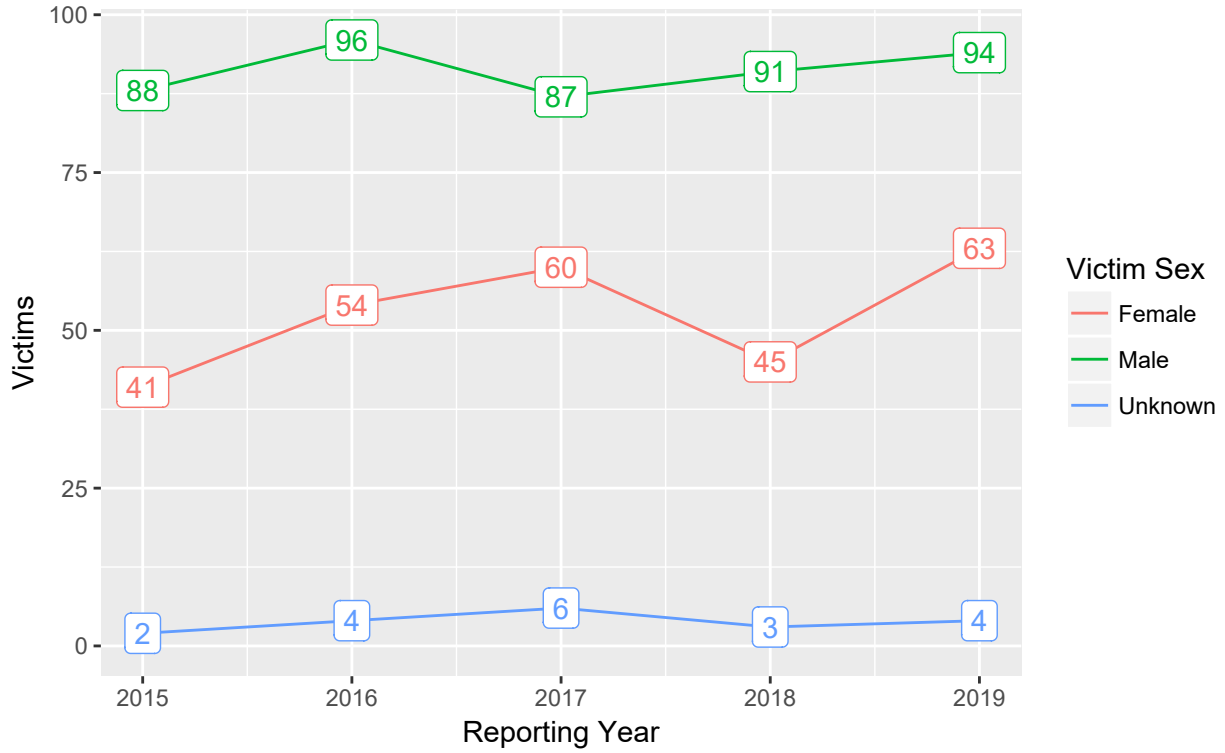



Figure 12.6: Bias Victims by Sex

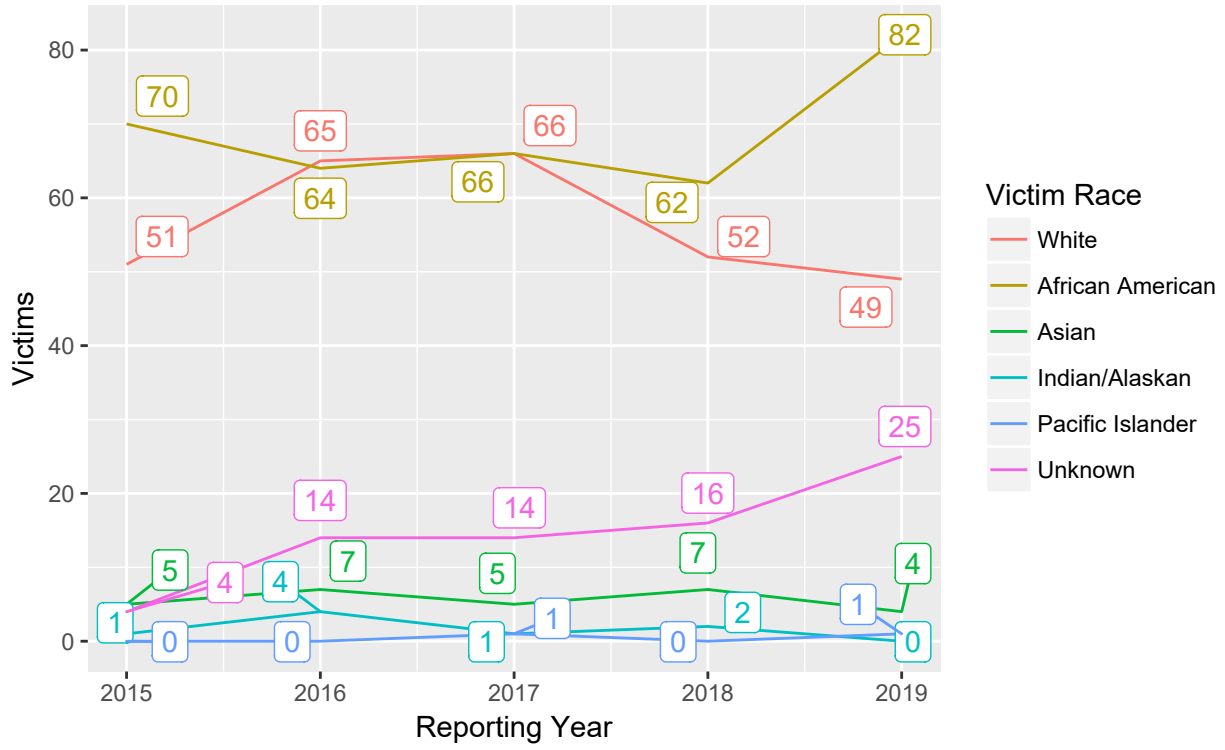



Figure 12.7: Bias Victims by Race

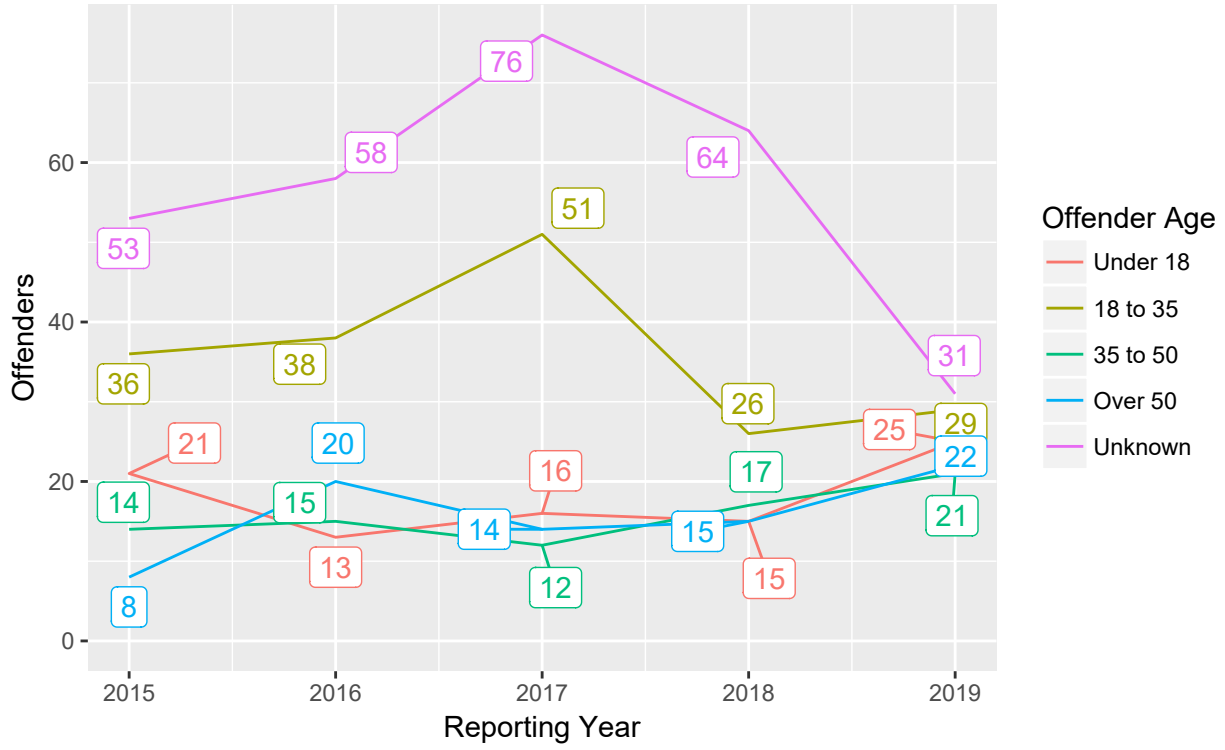



Figure 12.8: Bias Offenders by Age

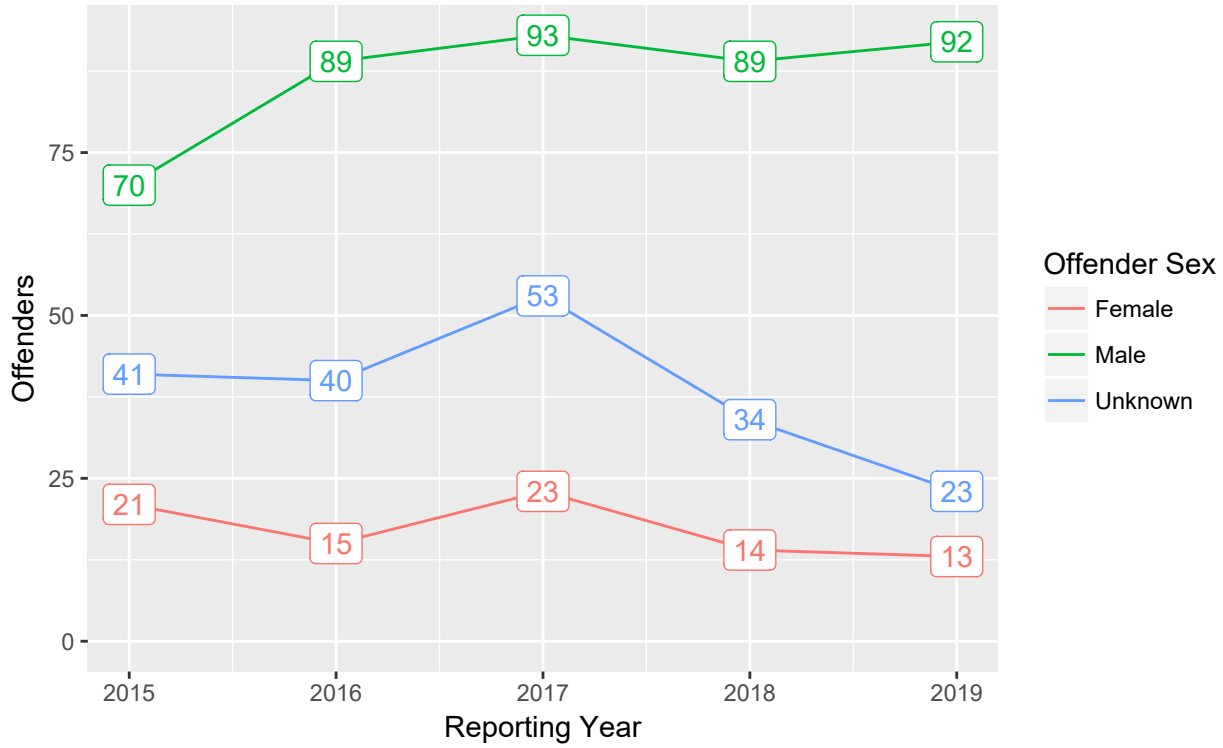



Figure 12.9: Bias Offenders by Sex

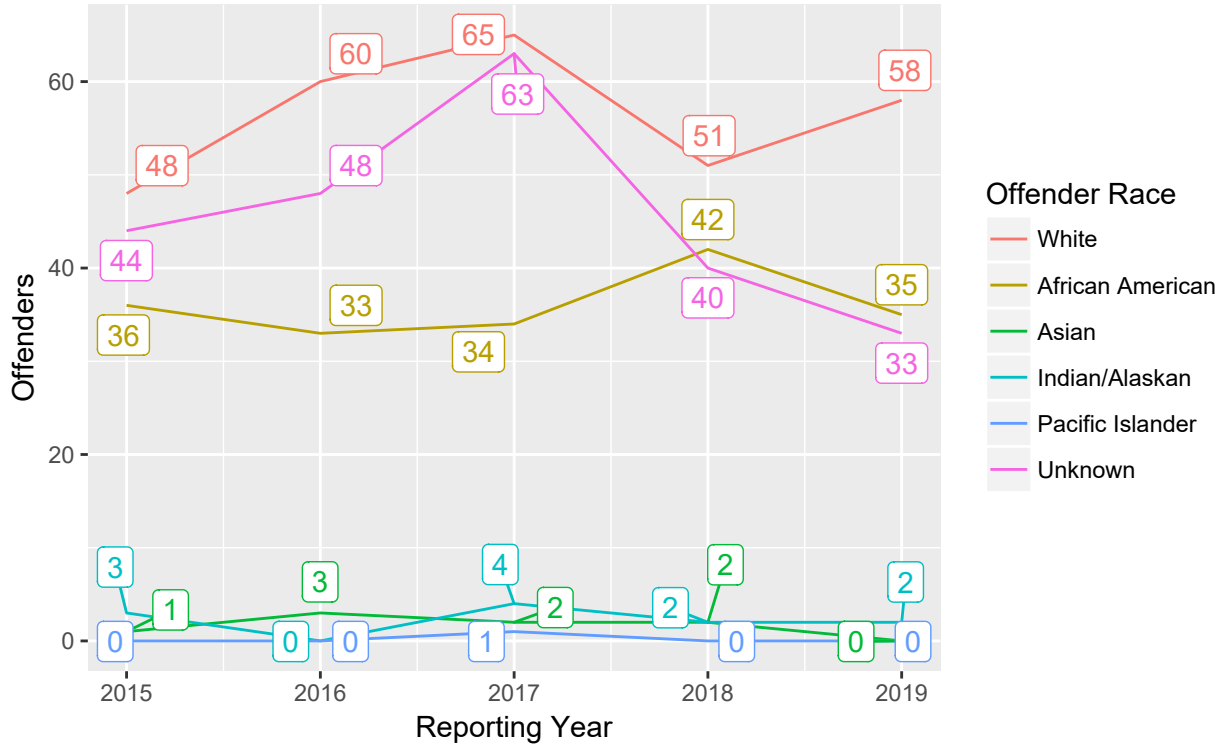



Figure 12.10: Bias Offenders by Race

# Chapter 13

# CARGO THEFT

*Information obtained from the FBI Summary Reporting Manual*

Due to the significant economic impact that cargo theft has on the United States economy and the potential for use by terrorist organizations, H.R. 3199, the "USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005," was mandated by Congress on March 9, 2006. The Act requires the Attorney General to "take the steps necessary to ensure that reports of cargo theft collected by federal, state, and local officials are reflected as a separate category in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting system."

Cargo theft is the criminal taking of any cargo including, but not limited to, goods, chattels, money, or baggage that constitutes, in whole or in part, a commercial shipment of freight moving in commerce, from any pipeline system, railroad car, motor truck, or other vehicle, or from any tank or storage facility, station house, platform, or depot, or from any vessel or wharf, or from any aircraft, air terminal, airport, aircraft terminal or air navigation facility, or from any intermodal container, intermodal chassis, trailer, container freight station, warehouse, freight distribution facility, or freight consolidation facility. For purposes of this definition, cargo shall be deemed as moving in commerce at all points between the point of origin and the final destination, regardless of any temporary stop while awaiting transshipment or otherwise.

## 13.1 SUMMARY

Minnesota agencies reported 1 incident of Cargo Theft for 2019.

# Chapter 14

# MINNESOTA MISSING PERSONS REPORT

## 14.1 BACKGROUND

In 1984, the Minnesota Legislature enacted the "Minnesota Missing Persons' Act". This Act provides for the commissioner of Public Safety to maintain a missing children and endangered person program. This program requires the commissioner to: provide the necessary computer systems to allow for the maintaining of data on missing children and endangered persons in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center; provide a system for broadcasting information on missing children and endangered persons regionally, statewide, multistate and nationwide; and to annually compile statistical information related to missing children and endangered persons. The statute is as follows:

**Section 299C.52 MINNESOTA MISSING CHILDREN AND ENDANGERED PERSONS PROGRAM.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** As used in sections 299C.52 to 299C.565, the following terms have the meanings given them:

a. "**Child**" means any person under the age of 18 years or any person certified or known to be mentally incompetent.
b. "**DNA**" means deoxyribonucleic acid from a human biological specimen.
c. "**Endangered**" means that a law enforcement official has received sufficient evidence that the missing person is at risk of physical injury or death. The following circumstances indicate that a missing person is at risk of physical injury or death:
    1. the person is missing as a result of a confirmed abduction or under circumstances that indicate that the person's disappearance was not voluntary;
    2. the person is missing under known dangerous circumstances
    3. the person is missing more than 30 days
    4. the person is under the age of 21 and at least one other factor in this paragraph is applicable
    5. there is evidence the person is in need of medical attention or prescription medication such that it will have a serious adverse effect on the person's health if the person does not receive the needed care or medication
    6. the person does not have a pattern of running away or disappearing
    7. the person is mentally impaired
    8. there is evidence that the person may have been abducted by a noncustodial parent
    9. the person has been the subject of past threats or acts of violence
    10. there is evidence the person is lost in the wilderness, backcountry, or outdoors where survival is precarious and immediate and effective investigation and search and rescue efforts are critical; or

11. any other factor that the law enforcement agency deems to indicate that the person may be at risk of physical injury or death, including a determination by another law enforcement agency that the person is missing and endangered.

d. "**Missing**" means the status of a person after a law enforcement agency that has received a report of a missing person has conducted a preliminary investigation and determined that the person cannot be located.

e. "**NCIC**" means National Crime Information Center.

Subdivision 2. **Establishment.** The commissioner of public safety shall maintain a Minnesota missing children and endangered persons program within the department to enable documented information about missing Minnesota children and endangered persons to be entered into the NCIC computer.

Subdivision 3. **Computer equipment and programs.** a. The commissioner shall provide the necessary computer hardware and computer programs to enter, modify, and cancel information on missing children and endangered persons in the NCIC computer. These programs must provide for search and retrieval of information using the following identifiers: physical description, name and date of birth, name and Social Security number, name and driver's license number, vehicle license number, and vehicle identification number. The commissioner shall also provide a system for regional, statewide, multi-state, and nationwide broadcasts of information on missing children and endangered persons. These broadcasts shall be made by local law enforcement agencies where possible or, in the case of statewide or nationwide broadcasts, by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension upon request of the local law enforcement agency.

Subdivision 4. **Authority to enter or retrieve information.** Only law enforcement agencies may enter missing children and endangered persons information into the NCIC computer or retrieve information from the NCIC computer.

Subdivision 5. **Statistical data.** The commissioner shall annually compile and make available statistical information on the number of missing children and endangered persons entered into the NCIC computer and, if available, information on the number located.

Subdivision 6. **Rules.** The commissioner may adopt rules in conformance with sections 299C.52 to 299C.565 to provide for the orderly collection and entry of missing children and endangered persons information and requests for retrieval of missing children and endangered persons information.

Subdivision 7. **Cooperation with other agencies.** The commissioner shall cooperate with other states and the NCIC in the exchange of information on missing persons.

**Section 299C.53 MISSING PERSONS REPORT; DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.**

Subdivision 1.**Investigation and entry of information.**

a. A law enforcement agency shall accept without delay any report of a missing person. The law enforcement agency shall not refuse to accept a missing person report on the basis that:
    1. the missing person is an adult;
    2. the circumstances do not indicate foul play;
    3. the person has been missing for a short amount of time;
    4. the person has been missing for a long amount of time;
    5. there is no indication that the missing person was in the jurisdiction served by the law enforcement agency at the time of the disappearance;
    6. the circumstances suggest that the disappearance may be voluntary;
    7. the reporting person does not have personal knowledge of the facts;
    8. the reporting person cannot provide all of the information requested by the law enforcement agency;
    9. the reporting person lacks a familial or other relationship with the missing person; or
    10. for any other reason, except in cases where the law enforcement agency has direct knowledge that the person is, in fact, not missing and the whereabouts and welfare of the person are known at the time the report is being made.

A law enforcement agency shall accept missing person reports in person. An agency may also accept reports by telephone or other electronic means to the extent the reporting is consistent with the agency's policies or practices.

b. Upon receiving a report of a person believed to be missing, a law enforcement agency shall conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether the person is missing, and if missing, whether the person is endangered. If the person is initially determined to be missing and endangered, the agency shall immediately consult the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension during the preliminary investigation, in recognition of the fact that the first two hours are critical. If the person is determined to be missing and endangered, the agency shall immediately enter identifying and descriptive information about the person into the NCIC computer. Law enforcement agencies having direct access to the NCIC computer shall enter and retrieve the data directly and shall cooperate in the entry and retrieval of data on behalf of law enforcement agencies which do not have direct access to the systems.

Subdivision 2. **Location of missing person.** As soon as is practically possible after a missing person is located, the law enforcement agency which located or returned the missing person shall notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the investigation, and that agency shall cancel the entry from the NCIC computer.

Subdivision 3. **Missing and endangered persons.** If the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension receives a report from a law enforcement agency indicating that a person is missing and endangered, the superintendent may assist the law enforcement agency in conducting the preliminary investigation, offer resources, and assist the agency in helping implement the investigation policy with particular attention to the need for immediate action. The law enforcement agency shall promptly notify all appropriate law enforcement agencies in the state and, if deemed appropriate, law enforcement agencies in adjacent states or jurisdictions of any information that may aid in the prompt location and safe return of a missing or endangered person.

Subdivision 4. **Federal requirements.** In addition to the provisions of sections 299C.51 to 299C.565, the law enforcement agency and the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall comply with requirements provided in federal law on reporting and investigating missing children cases. For purposes of this subdivision, the definition of "child," "children," or "minor" shall be determined in accordance with the applicable federal law.

## 14.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the "Minnesota Missing Children and Endangered Persons Program" is to assist in locating children and endangered persons reported missing in the shortest possible time thus ensuring their safe return by: requiring investigative action by law enforcement agencies; by requiring the entry of data on the missing child or endangered person; and by requiring an annual compilation of statistical information for evaluation of the missing children and endangered person problem in Minnesota.

The following table reflects the information directly from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's, National Crime Information Center'sfile for Minnesota.

As of December 31, 2019 there were 627 active missing person records in the FBI/NCIC system in Minnesota.

There were 10,521 missing person records entered and 10,445 cancelled in 2019, with an average of 589 records active.

Table 14.1: Missing Person Totals by Month

| Month | Active | Entered | Cancelled |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 529 | 790 | 812 |
| February | 533 | 581 | 577 |
| March | 537 | 782 | 778 |
| April | 553 | 869 | 853 |
| May | 578 | 1,044 | 1,019 |
| June | 637 | 1,031 | 972 |
| July | 583 | 926 | 980 |
| August | 631 | 920 | 872 |
| September | 613 | 1,005 | 1,023 |
| October | 615 | 923 | 921 |
| November | 628 | 852 | 839 |
| December | 627 | 798 | 799 |
| Total | | 10,521 | 10,445 |

Table 14.2: Totals for Juveniles and Adults by Record Type [1]

| | 17 and Under | | 18 and Over | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Record Type | Entered | Cancelled | Entered | Cancelled | Entered | Cancelled |
| Juvenile | 7615 | 7489 | 26 | 96 | 7641 | 7585 |
| Endangered | 33 | 38 | 285 | 281 | 318 | 319 |
| Involuntary | 5 | 5 | 27 | 34 | 32 | 39 |
| Disability | 9 | 9 | 557 | 556 | 566 | 565 |
| Catastrophe | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 163 | 160 | 1800 | 1776 | 1963 | 1936 |
| Total | 7825 | 7701 | 2696 | 2744 | 10521 | 10445 |

Table 14.3: Missing Persons Entered by Sex and Race

| Race | Female | Male | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asian | 189 | 156 | 345 |
| African American | 1,979 | 2,095 | 4,074 |
| Indian/Alaskan | 614 | 404 | 1,018 |
| White | 2,183 | 2,364 | 4,547 |
| Unknown | 265 | 272 | 537 |
| Total | 5,230 | 5,291 | 10,521 |

[1] Juvenile - Used to enter a person who is missing and un-emancipated as defined by the laws of his/her own state and does not meet any of the entry criteria in the other record types listed.
Endangered - Used to enter a person who is missing under circumstances indicating that his/her physical safety is in danger.
Involuntary - Used to enter a person who is missing under circumstances indicating that hte disappearance was not voluntary.
Disability - Used to enter a person of proven physical or mental disability, thereby subjecting himself/herself or others to personal and immediate danger.
Catastrope victim - Used to enter a person who is missing after a catastrophe or natural disaster, such as tornado or plane crash.

# Chapter 15

# COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL OFFENSE INFORMATION

County and municipal law enforcement offenses, clearances, percent cleared and crime rate for 2019 is available by county totals xls, pdf and individual agencies xls, pdf. Data on offense trends is available by agency xls. For statewide offenses, clearances, percent cleared and crime rate, see table 4.8.

# Appendix A

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**ADULT** - For Minnesota Uniform Crime Report purposes, a person 18 years of age or older.

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

**CLEARANCE RATE** - The clearances reported for the year divided by the offenses reported for the year. Clearances that an agency reports in the calendar year may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years. Therefore an agency could have more clearances than offenses for the year.

**CLEARED BY ARREST** - An offense is cleared by arrest, or solved for crime reporting purposes, when at least one person is (1) arrested, or (2) charged with the commission of the offense, and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice). Although it makes no physical arrest, an agency can claim an offense is cleared by arrest when the offender is a person under 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

**COUNTY** - Subdivisions of state, each with its own government which includes 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 ten 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, Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts, Human Trafficking – Involuntary Servitude, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. 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 times 100,000 = 5,000 Crime Rate).

**EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE** - In certain situations, law enforcement is not able to follow the three steps outlined under "Cleared by Arrest" to clear offenses known to them. Often they have exhausted all leads to clear a case. If agencies can answer all of the following questions in the affirmative, they can clear the offense exceptionally for the purpose of reporting to UCR.

1. Has the investigation definitely established the identity of the offender?
2. Is there enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution?
3. Is the exact location of the offender known so that the subject could be taken into custody now?
4. Is there some reason outside law enforcement control that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender?

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

**PART I OFFENSES** - One of two main categories of crime used for crime reporting purposes. Part I offenses are by their nature more serious and/or occur frequently. The monthly tabulation of Part I offenses provides a count of "offenses known".

**PART II OFFENSES** – One of two main categories of crime classes used 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 book.

**POPULATION FIGURES** - To compile the population estimates, the FBI UCR Program obtained city/town and county decennial population counts for the past five years population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. The UCR staff computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to last year's census population figure to derive the current population estimates.

**PROPERTY CRIME** - Consists of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.

**VIOLENT CRIME** - Consists of Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Human Trafficking – Commercial Sex Acts and Human Trafficking – Involuntary Servitude.