NORTH DAKOTA STATE FORUM On Public Safety

CRIME TRENDS AND POLICE RESPONSE



Darrel W Stephens August 21, 2018

Presentation Overview

1. North Dakota Crime Trends

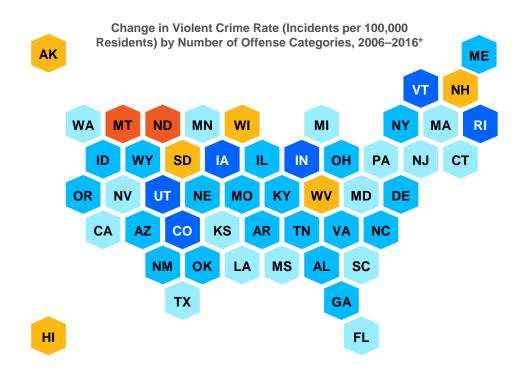
2. Police Response

- Hot Spots
- Focused Deterrence
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CEPTD)
- Intelligence Led Policing
- Evidence Based Policing
- Community Problem Oriented Policing

3. Going Forward

North Dakota Trends - Violent Crime

During the last decade, 18 states had increases in the overall rate of violent crime, but 34 states had increases of more than 5 percent in at least one of the four categories of violent crime.

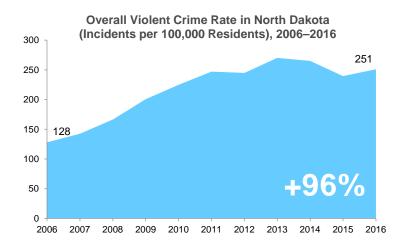


North Dakota was one of only two states to have an increase of more than 5 percent in all four categories of violent crime.

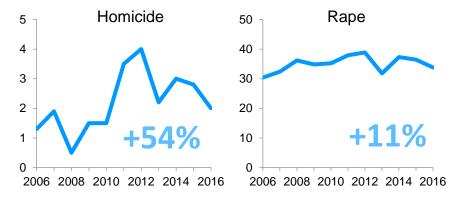
^{*}The four categories of violent crime include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

North Dakota Trends - Violent Crime

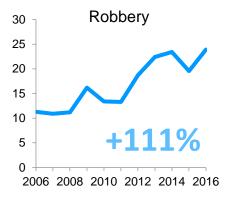
The violent crime rate nearly doubled between 2006 and 2016. The second-largest increase in the country during this period.

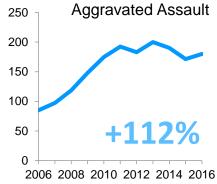


Violent Crime Rate in North Dakota (Incidents per 100,000 Residents) by Offense Category, 2006-2016



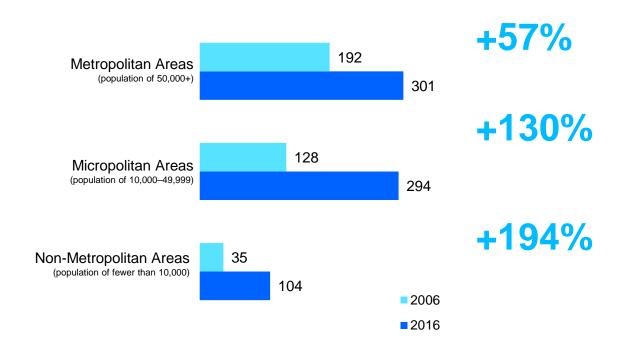
- The violent crime rate remains 35 percent below the U.S. rate.
- The state's 111-percent increase in the robbery rate between 2006 and 2016 was the largest increase in the country. North Dakota was one of only six states to experience an increase in the rate of robberies.
- The 112-percent increase in the rate of aggravated assaults was the second-largest in the country between 2006 and 2016. The aggravated assault rate remains well below the U.S. rate.





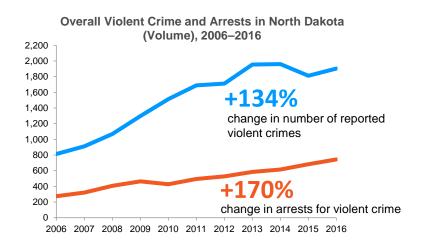
North Dakota Trends - Violent Crime

Overall Violent Crime Rate in North Dakota (Incidents per 100,000 Residents) by Population Area, 2006–2016



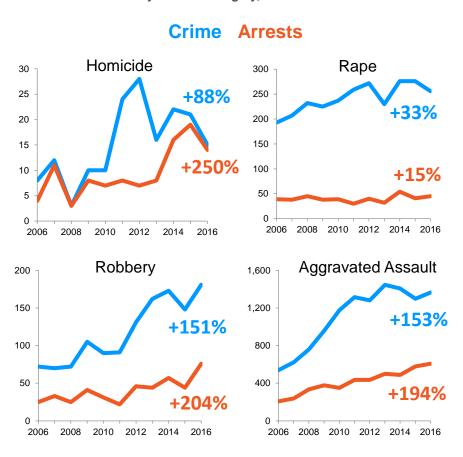
North Dakota Trends – Violent Crime Arrests

Arrests for violent crime have increased along with reported crime.



- Between 2006 and 2016, the increases in arrests for homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault were greater than reported crime in these categories.
- During this period, North Dakota's increase in the number of homicide arrests was the third-largest increase in the country, and increases in robbery and aggravated assault arrests were the second-largest increases.
- Despite these large increases, only 11 states had lower rates of arrests per 100,000 residents for violent index crimes in 2016.

Violent Crime and Arrests in North Dakota (Volume) by Offense Category, 2006–2016



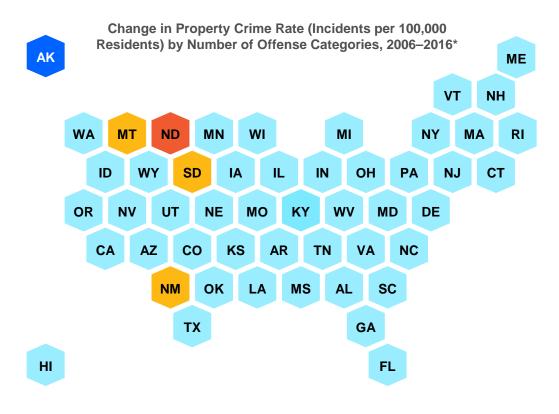
North Dakota Trends – Violent Crime

Year	Population	Offenses	% Change in Number from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000 Population	% Change in Rate from Previous Year	Percent Cleared
2013	723,393	8,788	2.2%	1214.8	-1.2%	52.4%
2014	739,482	8,645	-1.6	1169.1	-3.8	51.4
2015	756,927	9,469	9.5	1251.0	7.0	50.1
2016	757,952	9,606	1.5	1267.4	1.3	51.1
2017	755,393	9,790	1.9	1296.0	2.3	49.1

- Increase of 1.9% over 2016
- 2015 Influences Ten Year Trend

Source: Attorney General's Report: Crime in North Dakota - 2017

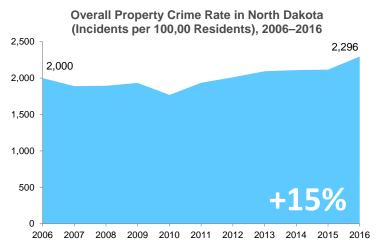
Few states had increases in property crime during the last decade, and only 5 states had increases of more than 5 percent in at least one of the three categories of property crime.



North Dakota was the only state to have an increase of more than 5 percent in all three categories of property crime.

^{*}The three categories of property crime include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

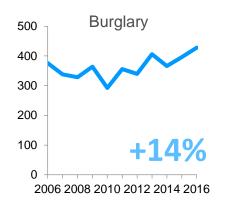
The property crime rate was lower than more than half of states in 2016.

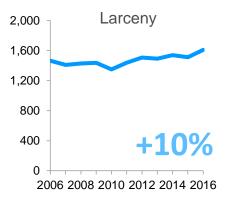


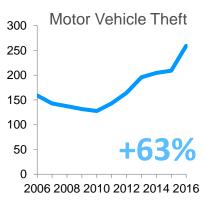
North Dakota was the only state to have an increase of more than 5 percent between 2006 and 2016 in all

- The increases in burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft were the second-largest in the country between 2006 and 2016.
- Following a significant 63-percent increase in the rate of motor vehicle theft, the state went from having the 45th-highest rate in 2006 to the 16th-highest rate in 2016.

Property Crime Rate in North Dakota (Incidents per 100,000 Residents) by Offense Category, 2006-2016





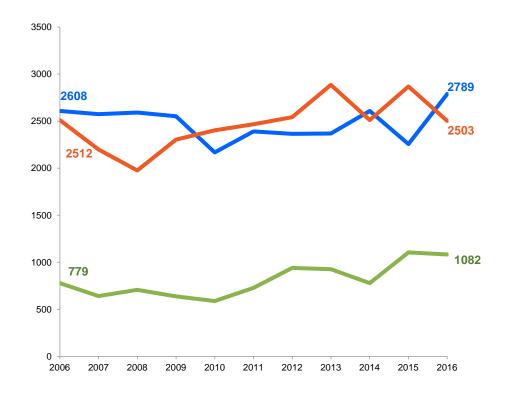


Sources: FBI, Crime in the U.S., 2006-2016.

three categories of property crime.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (50,000 +)
 Micropolitan Statistical Areas (10,000 – 50,000)
 Nonmetropolitan Counties (<10,000)

Property Index Crime Rates



Year	Population	Property Offenses	% Change in Number from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000 Population	% Change in Rate from Previous Year	Percent Cleared
2013	723,393	22,835	12.9%	3156.7	9.2%	20.8%
2014	739,482	23,712	3.8	3206.6	1.6	20.5
2015	756,927	27,032	14.0	3571.3	11.4	21.5
2016	757,952	26,082	-3.5	3441.1	-3.6	22.2
2017	755,393	25,012	-4.1	3311.1	-3.8	23.6

2013 and 2015: Significant Increases

2016-2017: Decreases

Source: Attorney General's Report: Crime in North Dakota - 2017

Police Response

Hot Spots

- Small Geographic Areas High Crime
- Evidence Supports Effectiveness

CEPTD

- Targets Design of Physical Environment
- Natural Access Control, Surveillance, Territoriality
- Evidence Limited

Focused Deterrence

- Target High Rate Offenders
- Collaboration With Stakeholders
- Evidence Supports Effectiveness



Police Response

Intelligence Led Policing

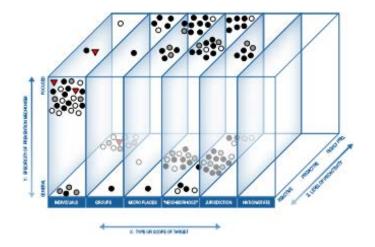
- Using Intelligence & Analysis
- Often offender focused
- Evidence is limited

Evidence Based Policing

Evidence based strategies/tactics

Community Problem Oriented Policing

- Community Engagement
- Problem-solving
- Evidence Support Problem Solving Effectiveness



Problem Solving - SARA

- •Scanning
- Analysis
- Response
- Assessment



Problem Solving - Examples

- Auto Theft
 - •+63% (2006-16)
 - •-13% (2017 v 16)
- Theft-From Auto
 - Persistent Problem
 - •-16% (2017 v 16)



Going Forward

- Emphasis on Prevention
 - Can't arrest our way out of these problems
- Partnerships and Collaboration
 - Re-entry
 - Mental Health
 - Substance Abuse



- Strong Community Engagement
- Shared Responsibility for Crime
- Transparency

