NORTH DAKOTA STATE FORUM

on PUBLIC SAFETY

CRIME TRENDS AND POLICE RESPONSE

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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
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.

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

- 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.

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

- **Metropolitan Areas** (population of 50,000+)
  - 2006: 192
  - 2016: 301
  - Increase: +57%

- **Micropolitan Areas** (population of 10,000–49,999)
  - 2006: 128
  - 2016: 294
  - Increase: +130%

- **Non-Metropolitan Areas** (population of fewer than 10,000)
  - 2006: 35
  - 2016: 104
  - Increase: +194%

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.

## North Dakota Trends – Violent Crime

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

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

North Dakota Trends – Property Crime

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.

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

North Dakota Trends – Property Crime

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 three categories of property crime.
- 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.

North Dakota Trends – Property Crime

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

Property Index Crime Rates

![Graph showing property crime rates in North Dakota from 2006 to 2016. The graph displays data for three different types of areas: Metropolitan Statistical Areas (50,000 +), Micropolitan Statistical Areas (10,000 – 50,000), and Nonmetropolitan Counties ( <10,000). The y-axis represents the crime rates (0 to 3500), and the x-axis represents the years (2006 to 2016). The graph shows fluctuations in crime rates over the years.]
## North Dakota Trends – Property Crime

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

2013 and 2015: Significant Increases  
2016-2017: Decreases

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

• Community Trust and Confidence
  • Strong Community Engagement
  • Shared Responsibility for Crime
  • Transparency