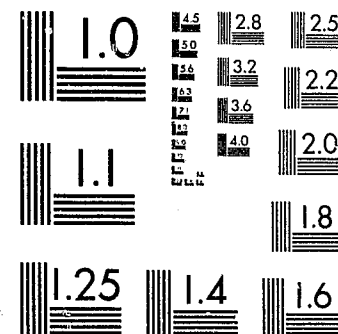


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

1/24/86



97981 c.5

1983
Annual Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD

The statistical profile of this annual report was designed by Dr. Stanley Vanagunas of Arkansas State University. Dr. Vanagunas believes that the police annual report can be an instrument for police improvement if it is responsive to the informational needs of those with strong interests in policing.

With funding support provided by a National Institute of Justice grant, Dr. Vanagunas sampled the informational preference of five police "constituencies." These were: the police administrative community; city managers; district attorneys; human rights agency directors; and, the directors of chambers of commerce.

The 1983 Minneapolis Police Department Annual Report is a "model" report based on the more salient findings of that study.

Demographics	2
Mayor's Letter	3
Chief's Letter	4
Departmental Awards	5
Citizen Awards	6
Retirements/Obituaries	7
Organizational Chart	10
Statisticals	11
Profile of Police Service Demand	16
Profile of Police Operations	28
Profile of Police Performance	34

The Annual Report is prepared by the Minneapolis Police Department's Administrative Services Division.
Editing William O'Rourke
Layout/Keylining & Cover Robert E. Hafvenstein

DEMOGRAPHICS

MINNEAPOLIS

Population	364,160
Minority Population	47,120 12.9%
Land Area (Square Miles)	58.7
Calls For Police Service	230,768
Total Police Department Strength (Sworn Personnel)	690

1983 FLEET

111	Marked Squads
108	Unmarked Squads
12	Trucks and Vans

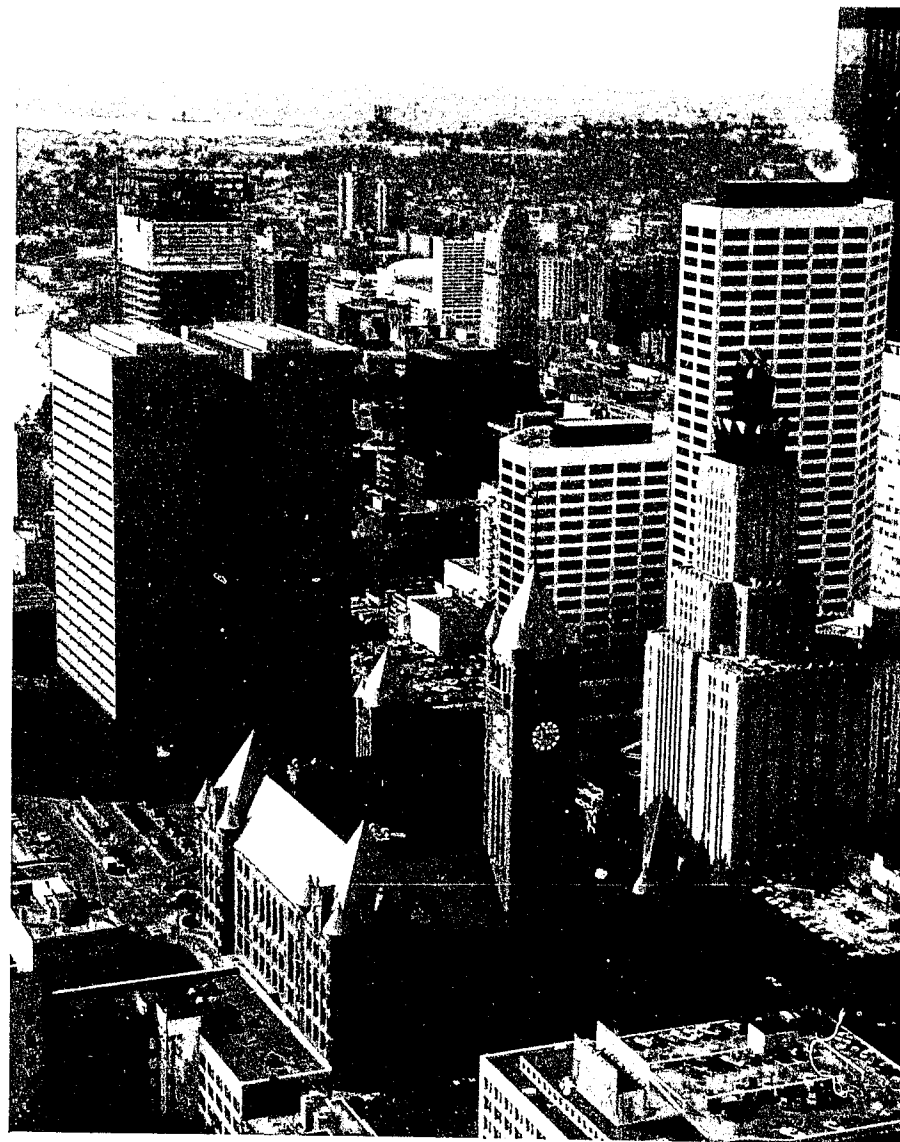


Photo by Philip C. Osterhus

MAYOR'S LETTER

TO: THE CITIZENS OF MINNEAPOLIS

Nineteen eighty-three was a year of outstanding achievement for the Minneapolis Police Department. Let me list a few of those achievements:

- . . Minneapolis achieved the lowest rate of traffic fatalities of any large city in the United States . . . with a 57% reduction in fatal accidents. This record was achieved largely because the Police Department more than tripled the number of hit and run drivers charged and reduced hit and run accidents. The Police also conducted more chemical blood alcohol tests and issued more tags for moving violations in 1983.
- . . Minneapolis completed the first full year of successful operation of the "9-1-1" emergency communications system and hosted the national "9-1-1" conference. Through "9-1-1," the Police Department responded to 230,768 calls for police service.
- . . I appointed a Police Review Panel to provide a "window" for citizens on the Internal Affairs Division of the Police Department. This three-member panel has reviewed all Internal Affairs cases and made recommendations for improving the process of that division.
- . . Minneapolis furthered its affirmative action when the Police Department hired an additional 20 police officers, 16 of whom are members of the protected classes.
- . . Minneapolis improved its physical facilities by remodeling the 2nd Precinct Station, moving the 5th Precinct to remodeled quarters, and undertaking planning for a new 3rd Precinct Station. The 4th Precinct Station will be the next on our list for new construction.
- . . The Community Crime Prevention Program increased the use



- of volunteers in crime prevention, increased the number of block clubs organized, introduced the "Cop on the Block" project which matches individual police officers with block clubs, and completed the first year of the "Neighborhood Watch" project.
- . . The City initiated a program to use ninth graders in the public schools to train lower grade students in police education programs.
- . . My office sponsored a successful conference for representatives of the juvenile justice system and community leaders to explore alternatives for community involvement in juvenile delinquency. . . which has since paid off in the creation of a number of neighborhood projects.
- . . Minneapolis established a Public Safety Task Force to explore

ways that various City departments might coordinate efforts and deliver services to residents through block clubs and other innovative programs.

- . . The Police Department handled with carefully developed procedures a number of demonstrations of civil disobedience by organized groups and managed these events in such a way that no serious injuries occurred.

Thanks to the leadership of Chief Anthony Bouza, a man who has contributed much to this community through and in addition to his role as Police Chief, and to the dedicated service by our police officers, the services provided by the Minneapolis Police Department are trusted and improving steadily.

Sincerely,

Donald M. Fraser
MAYOR

CHIEF'S LETTER



indecorous behavior that had once been so prevalent.

Training has been extensive and deep. Career enrichment programs permit our officers to really see and feel how other aspects of policing work. Our curriculum runs the gamut, from physical fitness to CPR, and beyond. A well organized stress program ministers to the needs of our employees.

The civilians, cops and reservists have produced a year we can all be proud of, as performance levels rose on all fronts. 1983 was a year of solid achievement for the Minneapolis Police Department and we look forward to further progress in 1984.

Thank you for your guidance and support.

Sincerely,

Anthony V. Bouza
Anthony V. Bouza
Chief of Police

DEAR MAYOR FRASER,

1983 proved a good year for the Minneapolis Police Department and the community it serves. In the three principal areas of concern, street crime, response to emergencies and traffic safety, real progress was recorded. The trimming and reshaping of the department continued.

Part I crime declined 7%, while arrests remained at the high level of just under 6,000. The 911 system had its first anniversary and it is rapidly becoming an essential feature of daily life. One person patrols continue to work very well. We were able to handle just over a quarter million calls for help very efficiently. The traffic safety story is one of sharply reduced deaths, injuries and accidents, combined with sharply increased enforcement, for DWI and moving violations especially.

The integration of the department continued. A total of 59 cops have now been hired, since 1980, and 45 were

women or minority candidates. All are of high quality.

The physical plant is being upgraded. We moved into a new 5th Precinct in September, and remodeled the 2nd. A new 3rd will be built in 1984.

The Police Review Panel is up and working and bringing a new dimension to responsible citizen analysis of police actions. Expanded certification, a remarkable innovation for integrating an agency, has been tested and found to work splendidly.

Attrition continues to reduce the supervisory levels and, while the sworn complement has gone from 735 to 690, in four years, the number of cops on the street has remained stable.

Equipment is in good shape and it will at least maintain that level in 1984.

Partisan political activities, on the part of large numbers of employees, appear to be a thing of the past. Recent campaigns have been marked by decorum and dignity and an absence of the

1983 DEPARTMENTAL AWARDS

MEDAL OF VALOR

Dodge, Charles M.
Green, Michael A.

MEDAL OF COMMENDATION

Berkeley, David W.
Billings, Thomas H. (2)
Bird, Ronald M.
Bjergo, Gary L.
Boran, Theodore J.
Brodin, John R.
Brotkowski, Roger J.
Browne, John J.
Budinger, Bruce W.
Carey, Michael F.
Cassman, Mark T.
Costello, Paul A.
Dahlin, James
Dalsin, Edwin B.
Danielson, Douglas J.
Dehn, Robert A.
Dolan, Timothy J.
Donaldson, Charles W.
Emerson, Alva W.
Ellingboe, Richard E. (2)
Farmer, Deborah L.
Ferguson, Gerald R. (2)
Fischer, Richard H.
Fredrickson, Duane A.
Ganley, Michael J.
Gilchrist, Riley N.
Globa, Anatoli
Grates, Jeffery J. (2)
Green, Michael A.
Haff, Jerome V.
Hafvenstein, Phillip A.
Hannan, William J.
Harris, Cozell (2)

Howell, James E. (2)
Humphrey, Wayne E.
Jensen, Robert W. (3)
Johnson, Bradley C.
Johnson, Bruce S. (2)
Johnson, Clifford A.
Johnson, Randall A.
Joyce, Michael W.
Juntilla, Edward A.
Kiely, Patrick E. (2)
Kramer, Allen C.
Krebs, Robert R. (4)
Kurtz, George H.
Leon, Joseph A.
Lindman, David A.
Lorenson, Richard D. (2)
Luckow, W.R.

McCandless, Anne E. (2)
McGaughey, Gary E.
McKenzie, Thomas J.
Mesenbourg, Jerome E.
Miezwa, James A.
Moses, Terrance J.

Norrborn, Hugh L.
Odden, William C.
Olson, Kenneth R. (2)
Olson, Robert W. (2)
O'Meara, James M.
Ostergren, Wayne W.
Ottoson, Ronald F.

Palmborg, James M.
Palmer, David H. (3)
Palmquist, Charles O.

Paulson, Erwin M.
Peterson, Bruce D.
Peterson, Thomas R.
Pihl, Duane R.
Plewacki, Gail J. (2)
Prill, Timothy K. (2)
Resch, John P.
Roache, Bradley A.
Rose, Vernon D.
Rumpza, David L.
Savage, Andrew J.
Sawina, Thomas R.
Scott, William G.
Schliesman, Myron E.
Severson, Daniel D.
Severson, Kenneth E.
Snover, Terry L.
Stahura, Richard L.
Subject, Edmond S. (2)

Thernell, James L.
Thunder, Robert A.
Warn, Kenneth E.
Will, Martha E.
Wiswell, Daniel L.

Zentzis, Edward S.
Zipoy, Gregory G. (2)

PARK POLICE

Christianson, Ronald W.
Dale, James C.
Evenrud, Loren A.
Kirkland, David T.
Schnickel, Robert G.

CHIEF'S AWARD OF MERIT

Hafvenstein, Robert E.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Father Terry Hayes Commendation
Hamel, Loren Chief's Award of Merit
Holmberg, Ralph Chief's Award of Merit
Irving, Harold Chief's Award of Merit

1983 CITIZEN AWARDS

MEDAL OF VALOR

Jeane M. Gulner
Mary Harder
Luvenia Harris

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

Kenneth Alexander
Kandy Ashley

Jennifer Bailey
Darrell W. Barnes
Rico Barrientz
Carl Bartholomew
Ellen Batke
Leroy Bellcourt
Michael Bellcourt
Kent Bergner
Tim Bodin
Dennis Boettcher
Mary Boom
Wendy Bros
Charles Brown
Theodore Brown
Larry A. Buhl
Douglas Buxton

Steve Castle
Lenore Costello
Judy Coultier
Joe Cox

Patrick Doodnauth
Sarah R. Dowsett
Betty Dubay
Quinton Dubay

Alvin Edstrom
Theresa Elder
Mark Etzler

Gary Feather
Mary Finney
Mark Flannagan

Lucy Gaines
Roosevelt Gaines
Gerald Ganley
Tim Geelan
Eugene Gittelson
Jerome Gordon
Ernie J. Guajardo

Robert R. Hall
Brad Hanson

James Hanson
Elizabeth Harris
Nancy Hart
Thomas Hartman
Billy Herman
Cliff Hill
John Hill
Mark Hill
Jerry Hockensmith
Steve Houle
Tim Holmgren
Bradley Hove

Mark James
Dave Johnson
Konnice Johnson
Tom Johnson
Walter Johnson

Tay Karels
Ryan Kelbrants
Nathaneal Kelt
Jeff Kemper
Craig Kinstler
George Klick
Dave Koslick
Greg K. Kvaal

Jim Larson
Seth Leavitt
Betty Leighton
Horace Leighton
Joe Litchens
John Littmann
Timothy D. Lowey

Mark McCollouth
Fred McCormick (Police Reservist)
Kathy McIlwain
Sheila Mehr
Minnesota Wing-Civil Air Patrol
Anna Mulfinger

Robert R. Nellermor
Nathan Nelson
Terry Nelson

Mark Oleszek
Richard Olson
Jill Pattinson
Jack Peters
Ida Prasad
Mike Prasad
Michael Prestegard
Shane Priem

Robert Ready
Kenneth Reed
Ernespino Riveria
Whisty Rorobacher
Darren Rosenkranz

Randolph S. Samples
Douglas Schomyer
Scott Schroeder
Mark Schulty
William G. Scott
Dr. Michael Sirr
Scott Skordahl
Dennis Slama
Clarence Smerson
Eleanor Smerson
Marshall Smith
Scott Soukup
Bonnie Steele
Jerry Steele
Peter Stephenson
Bill Sullivan
Liz Sullivan
Richard Swanson

Mike Tongen (Police Reservist)
Janet Trasky

Jean Uhlenkott
Kathy Uhlenkott

William Wagner
Steven Walin
Edward Ward
Linda Wendlandt
Bradley Werdal
Gary Weseman
Pat Weseman
Don Westlin

RETIREMENTS AND OBITUARIES

1983 RETIREES—SWORN PERSONNEL

Emery, Off. William O.	21 Years
Erickson, Sgt. Albert B.	28 Years
Gravem, Off. Paul L.	22 Years
Hanson, Off. Harry M.	28 Years
Hnath, Lt. Raymond J.	26 Years
Keavy, Off. James R.	23 Years
Lundquist, Off. Harlan	21 Years
Morse, Sgt. Raymond G.	24 Years
Olson, Sgt. Clinton C.	25 Years
Pelkey, Lt. Donald H.	21 Years
Pieri, Sgt. Ronald W.	23 Years
Scott, Lt. Paul W.	35 Years
Seawell, Off. Thomas W.	28 Years
Smith, Off. Gerald L.	25 Years
Thorson, Off. Richard E.	21 Years
Wasserman, Off. Herbert	21 Years

1983 OBITUARIES OF ACTIVE PERSONNEL

	Appointed	Deceased
Officer Leo C. Johnson	8 Sept 69	22 Apr 83
Clerk Typist Carol Demars	18 Feb 70	6 Feb 83

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION REVIEW PANEL

In May, 1982, a task force was established to study the procedures and actions taken by the Internal Affairs Division of the Minneapolis Police Department in handling complaints against Minneapolis police officers. Additionally, that task force was to recommend what, if any, changes should be made in those procedures. On January 21, 1983, a "Task Force Report" was prepared and submitted to Mayor Donald M. Fraser.

Contained in that "Report" were recommendations for the establishment, purpose and operating procedures of an Internal Affairs Division Review Panel, consisting of three persons. The members of that panel, Isabel Gomez Edwards, Russell W. Lindquist and Raymond O. Presley, were appointed by the Mayor and are serving pursuant to a written agreement with the Mayor, the Chief of Police and the City.

The Internal Affairs Review Panel began its work on July 1, 1983. Considerable time was initially spent in developing a foundation for its work and delineating criteria for evaluating the Internal Affairs Division's investigations and dispositions. Once those were established, each member of the Panel read and evaluated the investigation files opened by the Internal Affairs Division on or after July 1, 1983, and closed on or before October 31, 1983. During that period 92 files were opened, each of which contained one or more complaints of alleged misconduct by Minneapolis police officers. As of October 31, fifty-five of those files had been closed; the complaints therein having been investigated and determinations with respect thereto having been made.

On November 1, 1983, the Review Panel released its first report with regard to the categories of complaints received, the determinations in each category and the adequacy of the Internal Affairs Division investigations.

POLICE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Police Assistance Program of the Minneapolis Police Department formally opened its doors June 1, 1983, at 1101 South 7th Street in Minneapolis. With completion of his training as a chemical dependency counselor, Officer Bob Anderson took over as Director of the program.

The Police Assistance Program can trace its roots to 1981 when a patrol officer challenged Chief Bouza about the lack of services available to help police officers deal with stress. As a result of that challenge, Officer Dick Stahura was invited by the Chief to establish a program to fill those needs. The City of Minneapolis sent Officer Anderson to the Hazelden Foundation in Center City, Minnesota, for counselor training and a \$55,000 McKnight Foundation grant provided funding for a facility, peer counselor training and psychological services.

With the initiation of this program, the Minneapolis Police Department took action to recognize that problems of a personal nature can have an adverse effect on an employee's job performance. The objective of the Police Assistance Program is to help identify these problems at an early stage and provide the necessary evaluation, counseling and referral for successful resolution. The program is a broad-based employee assistance program which is designed to deal with human relations problems such as drug and alcohol abuse, emotional/behavioral disorder, family and marital discord, financial, legal and other personal problems.

The Police Assistance Program has accomplished several major objectives in its first seven months of operation. Some of these include:

Establishment of a counseling facility at 1101 South 7th Street, Minneapolis. By being detached from any other police facility, the program offers the privacy and confidentiality that is crucial for the success of an employee assistance program.

Weekly group meetings established. The program staff facilitated four weekly groups: Police Professional Concerns Group; Women's Support Group; Policewomen's Professional Concerns Group; and, an AA group. These groups provide police officers, their spouses, significant others and family members a place to work on their personal and work-related problems in an atmosphere of understanding and support with others with similar concerns. Group counseling within the Police Assistance Program often is a treatment of choice as well as a short-term, supportive alternative until a client can (or will) take a referral to outside resources.

Service. Of the 110 persons who received services from the Police Assistance Program, 61 were police officers, 28 were spouses or family members of police officers, 11 were significant others (persons in important relationships with the officers, but not married to them), and 10 were department employees (non-sworn). Men and women were served by the program in exactly equal numbers. Personal/emotional (41 clients) were the primary problem areas of persons served by the program. Other assessed problems included chemical dependency (20), career issues (10), financial problems (7) and legal problems (3). While most clients experience problems in more than one of the above categories simultaneously (for example, a client with chemical dependency problems often is experiencing personal, relationship, financial and legal problems as well), these numbers reflect the primary problem area as assessed by the counselor.

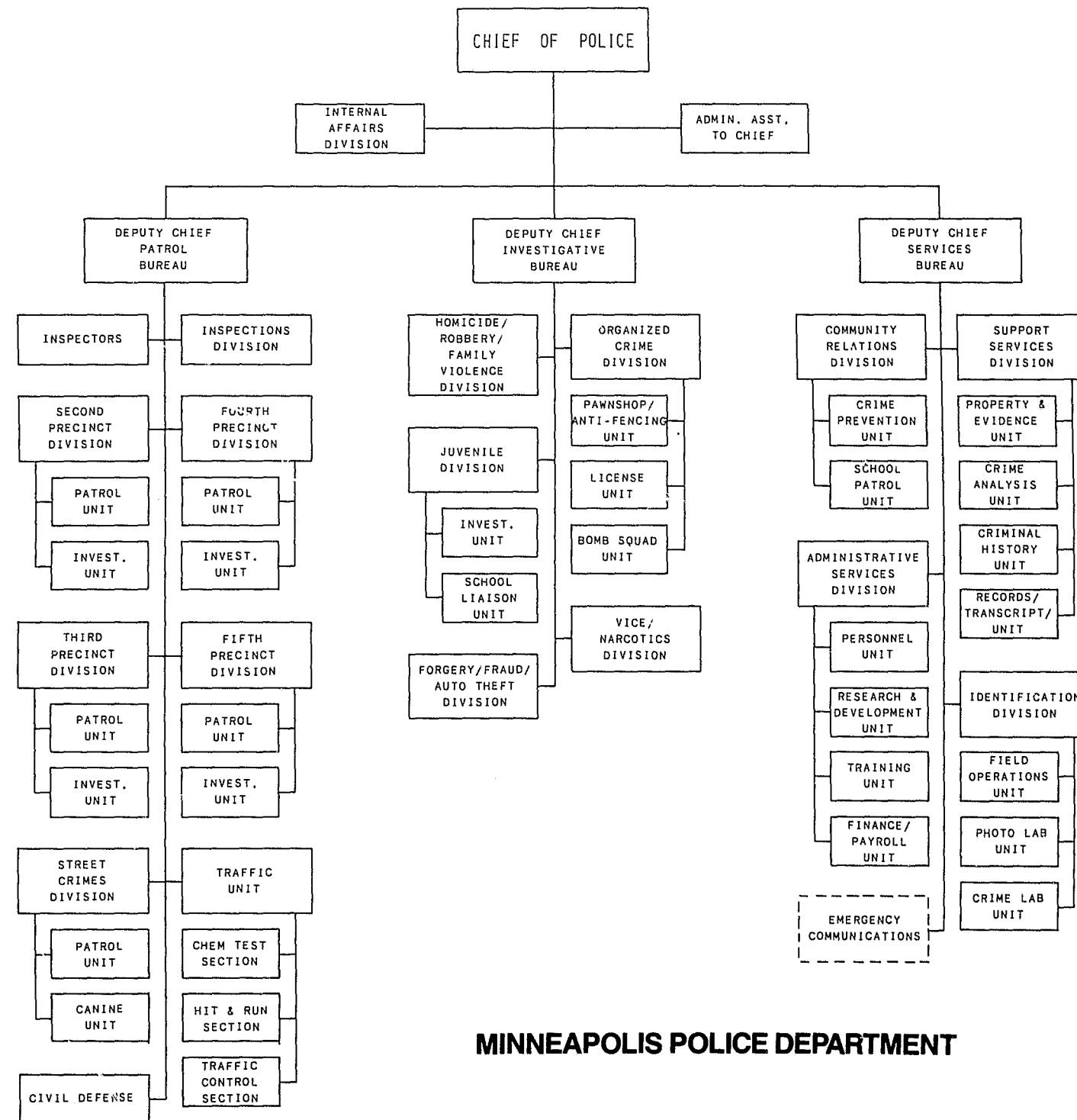
Training. Eleven police officers voluntarily completed a 32-week course in peer counseling under the direction of Dr. Herdie Baisden of the Rational Life Center. Both experience and many publications on police stress have indicated that police officers may be slow to seek mental health services from community professionals but may be more

receptive to aid offered by their fellow officers. These Police Assistance Contact Officers (PACOs) were trained in basic counseling and crisis intervention skills and offer "front-line" counseling contact for their fellow officers. One of these peer counselors is on-call with a beeper 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. When appropriate or desired, the PACOs may refer their clients to Bob Anderson or Robin King Cooper, a licensed psychologist specializing in police psychology, for further services. To augment their skills, professional consultation is available to the PACOs on an on-going basis. This program is modeled after the best police assistance programs in the country and is the first of its kind in Minnesota.

Seminars. In line with a philosophy of positive mental health, the Police Assistance Program will sponsor a series of seminars during the coming year focusing on stress management, chemically free lifestyles, financial planning and effective communication.

Bob Anderson is active in the community representing the Minneapolis Police Department and more specifically the Minneapolis Police Assistance Program. He is currently serving on the Hazelden Alumni Association Board, a board member of One-Hundred Eighty Degrees Half Way House for ex-convicts, was recently reappointed to a second two year term as an advisory board member of 3 R's Family Treatment Center, is a community member on the Mayor's Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, a member of the Association of Labor, Management, Administrators, and Consultants on Alcoholism, and works with the Minneapolis Health Department in promoting diabetes testing for the Minneapolis Police Department.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



1983

STATISTICAL PROFILE

The statistical presentations which follow profile the 1983 record of the Minneapolis Police Department from three important and interrelated perspectives: what service demand the Department confronted in 1983; how the Department was organized and what operations it undertook to respond to such workload; and, lastly, how the Department performed in meeting the community's service needs and other expectations.

Two central ideas guided the selection of data for inclusion in this annual report: one, to accurately and realistically depict the nature of Minneapolis police responsibilities, operations and capabilities; and two, to present such statistical information which would permit a reasonable and realistic assessment of the Department's performance.

The concern with accuracy and realism prompts a format of presentation whereby each statistical table is accompanied by an interpretative comment. Urban policing is a complex enterprise. Bare police statistics, particularly when viewed by one who is not familiar with policework, can easily be misinterpreted.

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Precinct Boundaries 15

PROFILE OF POLICE SERVICE DEMAND

August, 1983 Dispatches in Response to Citizen Requests
for Police Assistance, by Type of Incident 17

1983 Dispatch Totals for 20 Selected Incidents 18

Major Offenses Reported to the Police, 1980-1983 21

Major Offenses Reported to the Police, 1982-1983,
Comparison Among Precincts 22

Other Offenses Reported to the Police, 1980-1983 23

Major Offenses Known to the Police, Selected Cities, 1982 24

Analysis of Traffic Accidents, 1983 25

Distribution of Accidents by Time of Day 26

Distribution of Accidents by Day of Week 27

Selected Characteristics of Victims of Violent Crime 27

PROFILE OF POLICE OPERATIONS

Distribution of Operating Costs and Personnel in 1983,
by Major Departmental Divisions 29

Distribution of Operating Costs in 1983, by Object of
Expenditure 29

Organization of Patrol Bureau 30

Organization of Investigation Bureau 31

Organization of Service Bureau 32

Distribution of Departmental Personnel, by Rank, Sex and
Ethnicity, 1983 33

PROFILE OF POLICE PERFORMANCE

Juveniles Arrested in 1983, by Age and Sex 35

Adults Arrested in 1983, by Age and Sex 36

Total Persons Arrested in 1983, Comparison Among
Precincts 37

Proportion of Known Offenses Cleared, 1980-1983 38

Selected Traffic Law Enforcement Data, 1980-1983 39

Comparison of Trends in Hazardous Violations
Enforcement and Selected Accident Data, 1977-1983 40

Disposition of Complaints Against the Police, 1983 41

Summary of Disciplinary Actions Taken in Response
to Sustained Complaints, 1983 41

Selected Data on Police Activity to Encourage
Community Crime Prevention Programs 43

Selected Data Indicative of the Degree of Citizen
Satisfaction with Police Services 44

POLICE PRECINCTS

The city is divided into four precincts each served by a precinct station. There are considerable differences among the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of each precinct.

The Second Precinct (generally encompassing the Northeast and University communities) contains 18% of the city's population of whom 7% are minority citizens. The University of Minnesota is in the precinct and it provides its own police services on the university grounds. There are 70 members of the Minneapolis Police Department assigned to the Second Precinct.

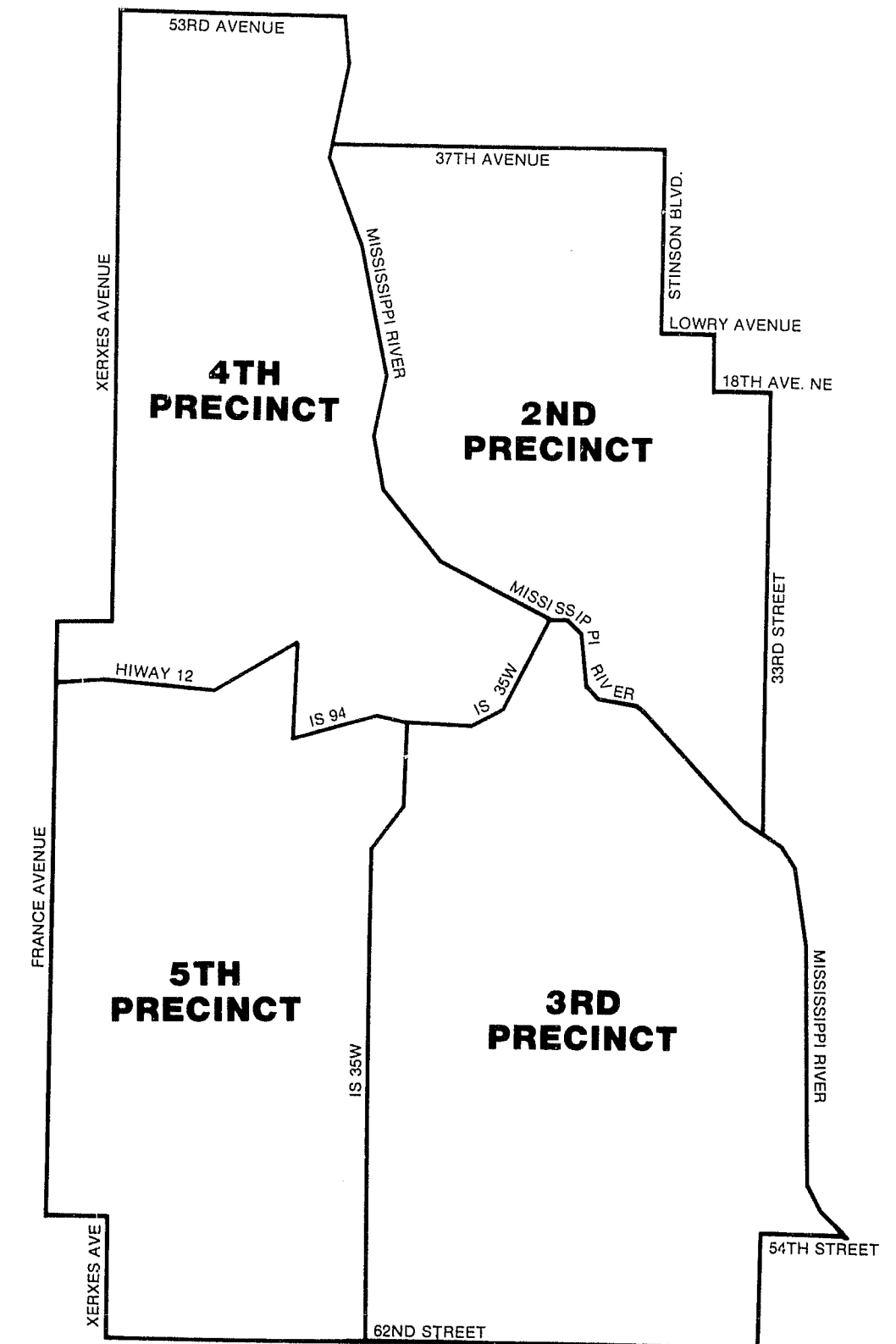
The Third Precinct (generally encompassing the Powderhorn, Longfellow, Nokomis and Phillips neighborhoods) contains 37% of the city's population of whom 17% are minority citizens. In terms of various socioeconomic indicators, the Phillips community, for example, is second only to the Central area, of the Fourth Precinct, in the number of social services and public assistance funds provided in 1982. The Powderhorn community ranked fourth in such assistance. There are 121 police department personnel assigned to the Third Precinct.

The Fourth Precinct (generally encompassing the Camden, Near North and Central neighborhoods) contains 22% of the city's population of whom 23% are minority citizens. The Central, downtown, area leads the city in such indicators as the number of social service cases, public assistance expenditures, low-education levels of the population, and the number of out-of-wedlock births. The Near North area tends to be third among the neighborhoods of the city in such, and similar, indicators of urban pathology. The Fourth Precinct contains some of the poorest, most blighted parts of the city. There are 121 members of the Minneapolis Police Department assigned to this precinct.

The Fifth Precinct (generally encompassing the Calhoun-Isles and Southwest communities) contains 23% of the city's population of whom 5% are minority citizens. Relative to the other three precincts, the Fifth encompasses the more affluent sections of the city. There are 91 members of the Minneapolis Police Department assigned to the Fifth Precinct.

The unique features of each precinct impact differently upon policing. Some such variations in police service demand are reflected in the ensuing statistics by precincts. For example, precincts show a differing crime rate. Since police are assigned to each precinct in proportion to the degree of anticipated need, such differences should not be presumed to be due to a variation in police effort among precincts. It is well known that crime has a relationship between such factors as the proportion of young males in the population, to various indicators of low socioeconomic standing, or to the nature and number of business establishments in the neighborhood. Consequently, for example, it is to be expected that those precincts which have more young people and more poor will also tend to have more crime.

PRECINCT BOUNDARIES



PROFILE OF POLICE SERVICE DEMAND

This section presents statistical information about the major types of services which the public demands from the Minneapolis Police Department. The data have been selected to convey several key realizations about the work of your police:

- ... City policing entails much more than law enforcement and control of crime. Police are called upon to resolve family problems, deal with various other citizen conflicts, and to respond to a miscel-lany of non-criminal emergencies many of which pose a serious threat to persons and property;
- ... Police are primarily reactive in their tactics. The vast preponder-ance of criminal incidents which the police handle, for example, come to the attention of the police through information provided by citizens. Consequently, citizen cooperation with the police is the vital link for effective order main-tenance and crime control; and
- ... The city's poorer citizens need and use the police more than other classes of citizens. This is because the poorer segments of Minneapolis population are vic-timized more by crime and gener-ally, turn to the police more fre-quently for assistance to resolve various problems, such as family problems.

THE DIVERSE NATURE OF POLICE SERVICES

Tables 1A and 1B summarize the number and type of citizen requests for assistance to which the Minneapolis Police Department responded in 1983. Table 1A shows the dispatched calls for the month of August, grouping those dispatches into four general categories of incidents: crime related, citizen con-flicts, traffic safety related, and miscella-neous emergencies. Table 1B is a list-ing of the total number of calls dispatched for twenty types of incidents, accounting for 37% of all dispatched calls during 1983.

At the outset it should be noted that a measure of arbitrariness is involved in classifying any given request for police services. For example, a fight between spouses is considered a "family prob-lem". Yet if criminal assault is present, then the particular incident becomes a "crime" rather than a "family problem". Similarly, while most traffic incidents to which police respond involve only a traffic ordinance violation, some such traffic incidents, such as drunk driving or hit and run, entail a serious criminal offense.

The data on citizen calls for assist-ance reveal a great deal about the na-ture of urban policing.

... Inspection of Tables 1A and B will clearly show that city policing is a com-plex, diverse enterprise and that it is erroneous to consider the police depart-ment as an agency strictly specializing in crime control. While crime, of course, is a paramount police concern, it cannot ignore the many other important service demands of the public.

... Most criminal incidents to which police attend are reports of crimes after the event. Request for police to inter-vene while the crime is in progress are relatively few. In contrast, many calls pertaining to citizen conflict and to various other emergencies deal with events in progress where a rapid and competent police presence can imme-diately prevent serious harm to persons or to property.

... The diversity of incidents which the police are expected to handle well points up the need for the employment of high caliber personnel. No single skill defines a good police officer. He or she must be capable, for example, to inves-tigate a crime, to intervene and resolve an emotion ridden interpersonal con-flict, to assist an injured or ill person, to control traffic, or, last but not least, to prudently enforce the law. Policing, contrary to many occupations, often requires the capability to exercise cool, sophisticated judgements in delicate and dangerous situations.

The fact that the Minneapolis Police Department, as other urban police agencies, has diverse and complex responsibilities is explainable by several

reasons. First, the police are legally mandated to enforce the law, maintain order and control crime. Second, the Department is highly mobile, it has superb communications and, conse-quently, it is particularly equipped to respond to reports of emergencies and unusual occurrences. Third, contrary to most governmental agencies, the police are available to provide assistance to the public on a twenty four hour basis for all days of the year.

Table 1A
AUGUST, 1983 DISPATCHES IN RESPONSE TO CITIZEN REQUESTS FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE, BY TYPE OF INCIDENT

	Number of Requests	% of Month Total
ASSISTANCE RELATED TO CRIMINAL EVENTS		
Assault	534	2.4
Assault in Progress	94	.4
Criminal Sexual Conduct (Rape)	62	.3
Robbery (Business, Dwelling, Person)	251	1.2
Robbery of Business in Progress	1	.0
Burglary (Business, Dwelling)	1007	4.5
Burglary in Progress (Business, Dwelling)	323	1.5
Theft (Including in Progress)	934	4.2
Auto Theft	211	.9
Other Crime-Related Calls (Stabbing, Person with a Weapon, Person with a Gun, Shooting, Shots, Damage to Property)	688	3.1
	4105	18.5
ASSISTANCE RELATED TO CITIZEN CONFLICT		
Family Problems (Domestic, Domestic with Weapon, Heavy Domestic)	1454	6.5
Kid Trouble	402	1.8
Customer Trouble	224	1.0
Neighbor Trouble	150	.7
Landlord/Tenant Dispute	64	.3
Loud Parties and Disturbances (Music)	1953	8.8
Unwanted Person on Premises (Including Intoxicated Persons)	1023	4.6
Fights and Other Altercations (Fight with Weapon)	416	1.9
	5686	25.6
ASSISTANCE RELATED TO TRAFFIC SAFETY		
Property Damage Accidents	771	3.5
Personal Injury Accidents	345	1.6
Parking Problems	281	1.3
Traffic Law Enforcement Dispatches	1724	7.8
	3121	14.2
ASSISTANCE RELATED TO MISCELLANEOUS EMERGENCIES		
Alarm Calls (Holdup, Silent, Audible)	991	4.5
Suspicious Events (Prowlers, Suspicious Person, Suspicious Vehicle, Unknown Trouble)	1730	7.8
Abandoned Children	20	.1
Assist Sick or Injured (Slumper, Person Down, Check the Welfare, Overdose)	985	4.4
Notification to Citizens of Emergencies	120	.5
Other (Receive Information, Lockout, Recover Property, Assist Officer)	1211	5.4
Other Miscellaneous	980	4.4
	6037	27.1
Total of Above Categories	18,959	85.4
Total Dispatches/August	22,239	

CRIME IN MINNEAPOLIS

Table 1B
SELECTED 1983 DISPATCHES, YEAR TOTALS, IN RESPONSE TO CITIZEN REQUESTS
FOR POLICE ASSISTANCE

		% Of Total Calls Dispatched
Alarm, Audible	2730	1.9
Alarm, Silent	5905	2.6
Assault	5559	2.4
Auto Theft	2314	1.0
Burglary of Business	2125	1.0
Burglary of Business, in Progress	644	.3
Burglary of Dwelling	8271	3.6
Burglary of Dwelling, in Progress	2775	1.2
Criminal Sexual Conduct, Exposing	552	.2
Criminal Sexual Conduct, Molesting	181	.08
Criminal Sexual Conduct, Rape	474	.2
Domestic	10941	4.8
Domestic, Heavy	3307	1.4
Domestic, with Weapon	562	.2
Lockout	9530	4.1
Personal Injury Accident	2532	1.1
Property Damage Accident	6930	3.0
Robbery of Business	374	.2
Robbery of Person	2003	.9
Traffic Law Enforcement	17835	7.7
	85,544	37%
Total Calls Dispatched, 1983	230,768	

IMPERFECTIONS OF CRIME STATISTICS

Tables 2 through 5 consist of statistics which profile crime in the city. Such statistics meet the requirements of the *Uniform Crime Reports* (UCR) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI compiles crime data for the nation and publishes it on a regular basis. *The Uniform Crime Reports* are divided into Part I and Part II crimes. Part I offenses are considered to be the more serious crimes since they include violent crimes and the most prevalent crimes against property. They are criminal homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. Other crimes, such as simple assaults, frauds and morals offenses, are classified as Part II crimes (See Table 4).

The first thing that must be understood by any individual looking at crime data based on the UCR, which is the most established method for tabulating crime statistics, is that such data do not

represent the actual crimes that were perpetrated during a given period, but, rather, they represent merely *crimes that are known to the police*. Police find out about crimes primarily from reports by victims or other witnesses. Unfortunately, much crime goes unreported. Some people do not report crime to the police because they may fear reprisals from the offender, others do not wish to get the offender "into trouble", some think the police will not be of any use, and others simply do not wish "to bother".

What the real or actual crime rate is in Minneapolis or, for that matter, in any large city, is hard to determine. Clearly, it is substantially higher than what the ensuing tables represent. National victimization studies, which consist of interviews with samples of citizens selected under statistical controls, seem to indicate that the actual crime rate when compared to the UCR reported rate, is much greater; about twice what is reported to the police.

Thus, for example, larceny may be four times higher than what is reported to the police, forcible rape about two times higher and burglary about three times what is reported by the public. It is not known what, in fact, is the discrepancy factor between the actual and reported crime in the City of Minneapolis at the present time.

Reluctance by the public to report crime presents some serious operational problems to the Department. In the first place, since periodic changes in the Minneapolis crime data may be only shifts in the rate of "crime reporting" rather than in the rate of crime, the Department has some difficulty in judging the effectiveness of its tactics to control crime. In the second place, and most importantly, if the police do not know about criminal events, how can they possibly seek to solve them? The citizen is a vital link in the police effort to control crime. At the very least, citizen cooperation with the police must extend to the reporting of a crime.

CRIME PATTERNS

CRIME PATTERNS

Analysis of reported offenses shows some persistent patterns the highlighting of which may more realistically depict the problem of crime in Minneapolis. Such patterns, generally, are not unique to the city and show up in many urban areas of the nation.

Crime is not equally distributed throughout the city. This can be seen by inspecting reported offense data by police precinct (See Table 3). Even within precincts there is variation among neighborhoods. Highest crime rates are associated with city areas which are marked by higher incidence of other social problems: low income, broken families, substandard housing, unemployment and the like. Most of offenses are unsophisticated, moment-of-convenience crimes which are perpetrated within the neighborhood of the offender's residence. A partial explanation for this is that a disproportionate amount of crime is committed by the young, preponderantly young males. The peak age for property offenders is in the mid-teens while that for violent offenders, early twenties. (This will be made more clear later in this report when arrest information is presented). Such patterns of crime make it quite apparent that the poorer segments of the Minneapolis community, those individuals and families which are compelled by circumstance to live in the high crime areas, run the greatest risk of being victimized and, consequently, are in the greatest need for police services and protection and of other programs to control crime.

Approximately one out of ten major offenses are violent crimes; mainly, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. The bulk of offenses are against property, principally larceny and burglary. Often a perpetrator of a violent crime, such as forcible rape and aggravated assault, is previously known to the victim. While it may seem paradoxical, offense statistics imply that one should fear such violence more from acquaintances, friends and relatives than from strangers. The converse is true however, in the case of robbery. Most robberies are "Stranger-on-stranger" offenses.

Robbery of business represents about 19% of all robberies. Businesses which run the most risk of being robbed are service stations, convenience stores, bars and drug stores. A weapon is used more frequently in the robbery of a business than in the robbery of a person. Approximately 54% of robberies of person are "strong arm", those not involving intimidation by means of a weapon. About 65% of robberies occur on the street while the remainder are inside the person's home or inside business or other premises.

Business burglaries average about 25% of all burglaries. The rest are burglaries of private residences or the garages at those residences. Approximately one-third of the burglaries do not involve forced entry. This clearly indicates that a substantial property loss could be prevented if citizens exercised more prudence by securing their residences or places of business.

About 60% of the burglaries, when the time of the offense is known, are perpetrated at night. Items most frequently taken during a burglary are cash, stereos, televisions and jewelry. Residences which tend to be most susceptible to burglaries are homes left unwatched while the residents are out of town and corner homes. Many burglaries are committed by teenagers who reside in the victim's neighborhood.

About 40% of larcenies are of automobile accessories or personal property left in an unsecured automobile. Bicycles lead the list of other items which are frequently stolen.

On the average, about 30% of motor vehicle thefts are thefts for profit derived from resale of the vehicle or its parts. The remainder of vehicle thefts can be categorized as "joy ride" thefts, personal use thefts, or otherwise thefts not intended for the resale of the vehicle or its components.

Lastly, it should be kept in mind that many of the reported major offenses are perpetrated indoors, within the confines of private businesses, residences or public buildings. Since considerations of customs, laws and practicality restrict police crime deterrence tactics to generally outdoor settings, it should be apparent that police unilateral ability to prevent crime is closely tied to the efforts and initiative of the citizenry to be watchful, prudent in safeguarding property and especially in cooperating with the police by, at the very least, the conscientious reporting of crimes and suspicious events.

Table 2
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, 1980-1983
Uniform Crime Reports Basis (Part I)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1980-1983
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE Total	37	30	36	18	- 51%
A-Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	37	30	36	17	- 54%
B-Manslaughter by negligence	0	0		1	+ 100%
FORCIBLE RAPE Total	406	374	314	314	- 23%
A-Rape by Force	320	323	248	254	- 21%
B-Attempts/Forcible Rape	86	51	66	60	- 30%
ROBBERY Total	2347	2312	2583	1989	- 15%
A-Firearm	713	719	717	450	- 37%
B-Knife or cutting instrument	232	236	354	292	+ 21%
C-Other dangerous weapon	353	94	129	104	- 71%
D-Strong-arm	1049	1263	1383	1143	+ 8%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT Total	1285	1199	1314	1149	- 11%
A-Firearm	430	389	382	299	- 30%
B-Knife or cutting instrument	521	514	538	531	+ 32%
C-Other dangerous weapon	225	223	278	257	+ 12%
D-Hands, feet, etc.	109	73	116	62	- 43%
BURGLARY Total	11,596	12,609	11,467	10,677	- 8%
A-Forcible entry	6941	7121	7045	6568	- 5%
B-Unlawful entry-No force	3937	4617	3817	3453	- 12%
C-Attempted forced entry	718	813	605	656	- 9%
LARCENY-THEFT Total	17,684	19,017	19,058	18,372	+ 4%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT Total	2840	2881	2487	2119	- 25%
A-Autos	2170	2181	1765	1487	- 31%
B-Trucks/Buses	243	203	299	259	+ 6%
C-Other vehicles	427	497	423	373	- 13%
ARSON					
TOTAL MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED	36,195	38,442	37,319	34,712	- 4%

Table 3

MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, 1982-1983
Uniform Crime Reports Basis (Part I)
Comparison Among Precincts

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	2 Pct		3 Pct		4 Pct		5 Pct	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE								
A-Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2	1	12	4	18	7	4	5
B-Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	2	1	12	4	18	8	4	5
FORCIBLE RAPE								
A-Rape by force	16	17	60	85	98	94	74	58
B-Attempted forcible rape	12	3	17	32	11	12	26	13
TOTAL	28	20	77	117	109	106	100	71
ROBBERY								
A-Firearm	48	28	216	123	260	170	193	129
B-Knife/Cutting instrument	16	18	73	70	161	137	104	67
C-Other dangerous weapon	6	8	36	24	44	45	43	27
D-Strong-arm	45	37	400	295	622	517	316	294
TOTAL	115	91	725	512	1087	869	656	517
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT								
A-Firearm	29	24	120	76	172	151	61	48
B-Knife/Cutting instrument	31	33	142	168	271	243	94	87
C-Other dangerous weapon	37	18	78	92	97	103	66	44
D-Hands, feet, fist, etc.	24	2	28	27	33	23	31	10
TOTAL	121	77	368	363	573	520	252	189
BURGLARY								
A-Forcible entry	888	795	2359	2174	2363	2386	1435	1213
B-Unlawful entry/No force	500	436	1214	1039	1018	942	1085	1036
C-Attempt forcible entry	80	102	212	226	193	188	120	140
TOTAL	1468	1333	3785	3439	3574	3516	2640	2389
LARCENY-THEFT TOTAL	2293	2077	5806	5306	6468	6783	4491	4206
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT								
A-Autos	211	201	595	461	645	555	314	270
B-Trucks/Buses	63	61	99	88	108	75	29	35
C-Other Vehicles	62	68	117	122	164	100	80	83
TOTAL	366	330	811	671	917	730	423	388
ARSON TOTAL	10	22	17	20	18	19	15	13
TOTAL MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED	4373	3955	11,601	10,432	12,764	12,551	8581	7778
(%) Distribution by Precinct	12%	11%	31%	30%	34%	36%	23%	23%

Table 4

OTHER OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, 1980-1983
Uniform Crime Reports Basis (Part II)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1980	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change 1980-1983
Simple Assault	3701	4261	3572	4265	+ 15%
Vandalism	6419	6423	5489	5630	- 14%
Weapons Violation	334	430	332	284	- 15%
Prostitution	779	654	1091	1005	+ 29%
Sex Offenses	666	703	649	619	- 7%
Narcotic Drug Laws	542	626	576	562	+ 4%
Driving Under Influence	1175	1562	1842	1834	+ 56%
All Other Part II	1282	1405	1423	1326	+ 3%
TOTAL	14,898	16,064	14,974	15,524	+ 4%

COMPARISON OF CRIME IN MINNEAPOLIS AND IN OTHER CITIES

In Table 5 a comparison is made of reported major offenses in Minneapolis and in other cities which have a comparable population. These cities have been selected randomly. The data are for 1982.

Caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions about the relative safety from crime of Minneapolis residents as

opposed to the residents of the cities being compared. As previously explained, since the data deal with reported offenses, the inter-city variations may be not of the crime rate but of the "reporting rate". Thus, for example, if the police of a given city are highly successful in encouraging the public to report crimes to the police, that city will show more "crime".

Nor should crime rate variations be presumed to necessarily occur because of variations in police productivity.

Crime has strong relationships with certain socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of an urban population, the strength of which obscures police agency contribution to crime prevention and control. For example, cities which have a higher proportion of young people and/or economically disadvantaged groups, will tend to show more crime even though they may be serviced by a highly professional police department.

Table 5

MAJOR OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE Uniform Crime Reports Basis (Part I) Selected Cities*, 1982

City	Criminal Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Arson	Total
MINNEAPOLIS	36	314	2583	1314	11,467	19,058	2487	140	37,399
Tucson	31	236	910	1748	9481	21,803	1716	346	36,271
Miami	190	349	5123	4301	11,130	26,329	5479	134	53,035
Newark	117	489	6393	3705	8697	10,347	6424	1448	37,620
Albuquerque	26	199	926	1508	7980	17,214	1361	N/A	29,214
Buffalo	42	247	1653	1615	7969	13,608	3458	498	29,090
Toledo	24	215	1473	684	8435	17,428	1978	790	31,027
Tulsa	31	228	1050	1395	9564	17,134	3444	346	33,192
Portland	36	392	2811	3245	13,728	25,632	2248	623	48,715

*Cities in the 350-400 thousand population range, randomly selected.
SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1982*.

VICTIMS OF CRIME

Figure 1 depicts selected characteristics of victims of violent crime. It should be noted that the graph represents characteristics based on a *national* study of victimization. The profile of Minneapolis victims may, consequently, differ although the Department believes that the city's victim profile would tend to be generally similar to that of the nation.

It can be seen that the incidence of personal crimes of violence (rape, robbery and assault) was relatively higher among males, younger persons, blacks,

Hispanics, those divorced or separated, the poor, and the unemployed.

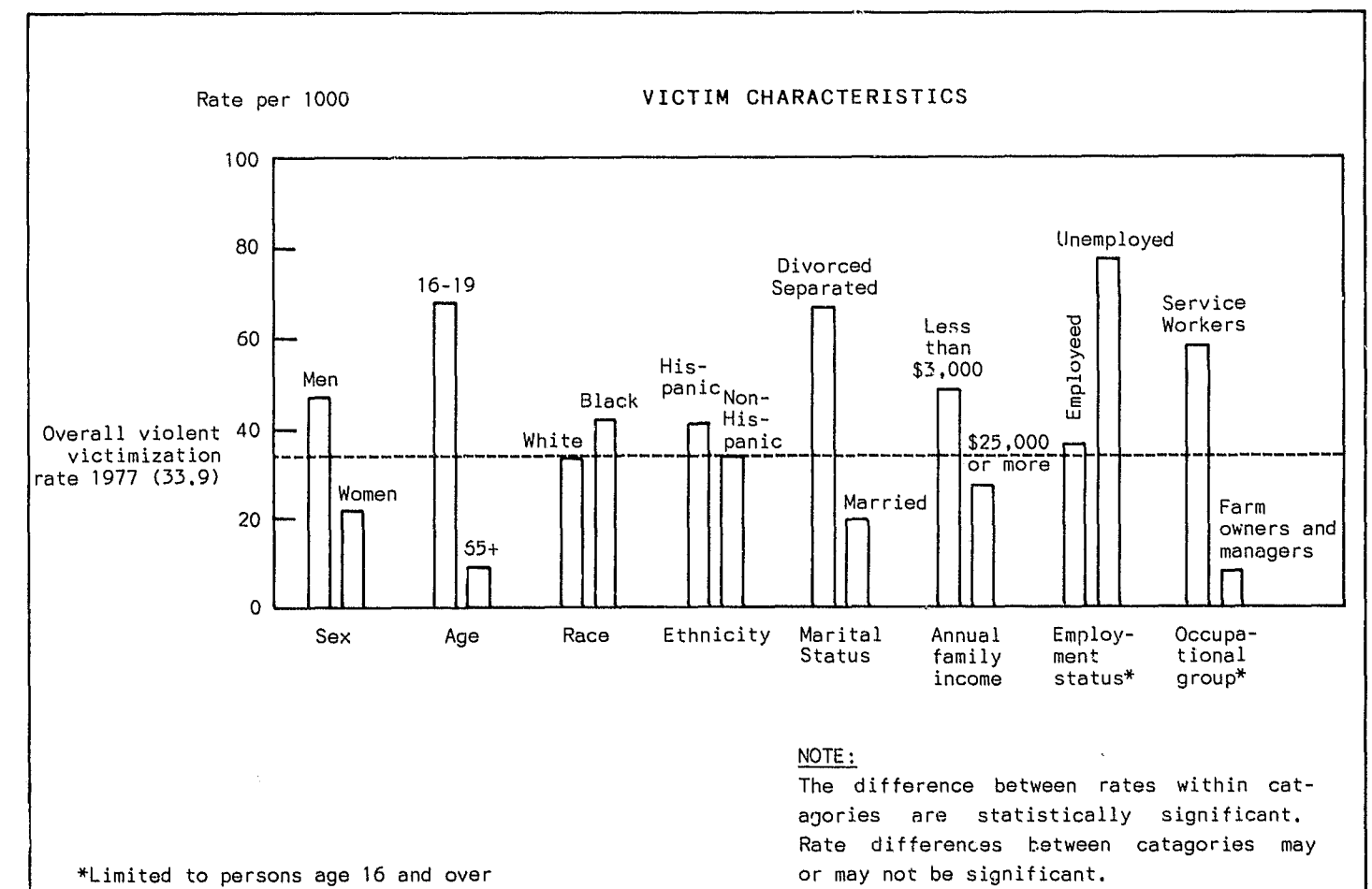
While not shown in Figure 1, it was found that members of some groups with the same characteristics, such as males and the young, also were the more likely victims of theft. Blacks had higher victimization rates than whites for household burglary and motor vehicle theft. The poor were the most likely

victims of burglary but the least likely victims of larceny and motor vehicle theft. The homes of younger individuals, city people, renters, and members of large households were affected relatively more by property crime than were others.

The above information is based not on reported offenses but on interviews of a national sample of citizens selected under statistical controls.

Figure 1

Selected Characteristics of Victims of Violent Crime, National Sample, 1977



Source: National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Justice. *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1977: A National Crime Survey Report*. (December, 1979) p. 7.

TRAFFIC HAZARD IN MINNEAPOLIS

Table 6 and Figures 2 and 3 profile the traffic accident patterns during 1983. Most accidents consist of one vehicle striking another in traffic. The automobile accident rate varies by time of day and by the day of the week. As can be seen in the graphs, accident hazard is high during late afternoon hours, the period between 3 and 6 p.m. on Friday being particularly hazardous. The hour between 12 and 1 a.m., Friday night to Saturday morning, also shows a conspicuously higher traffic accident rate.

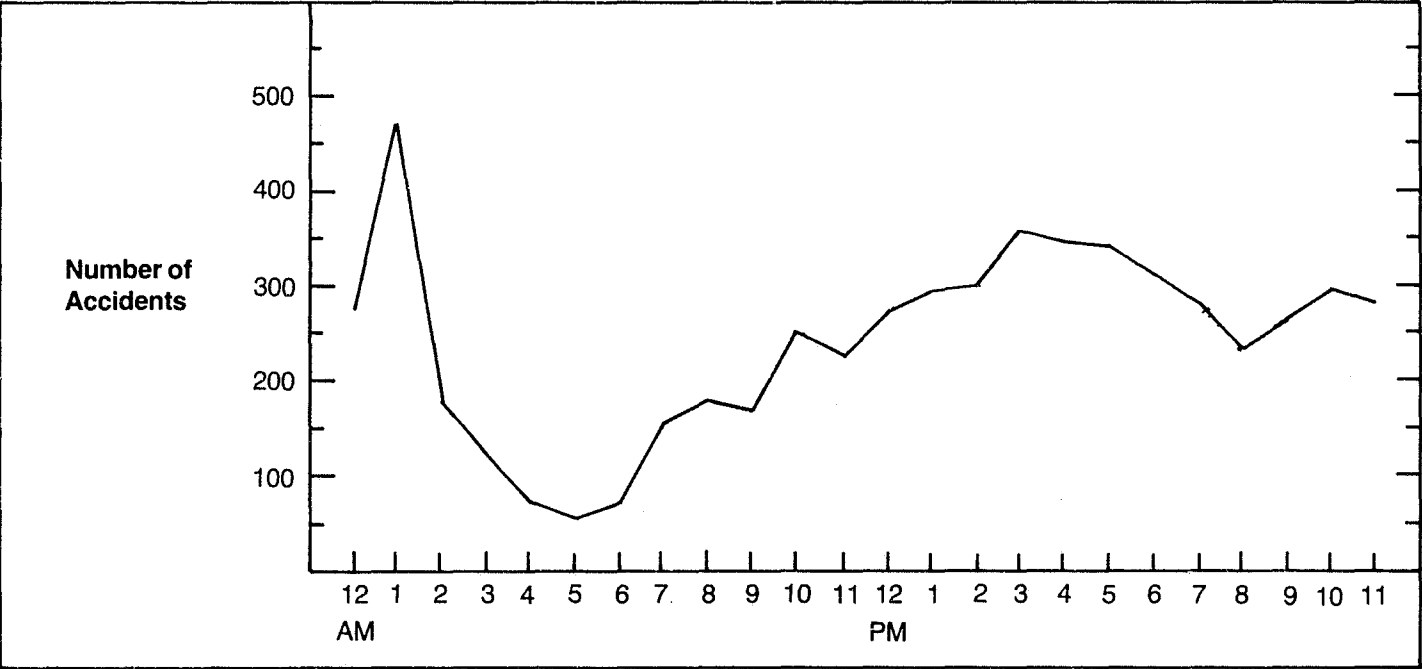
While accidents involving pedestrians, bicyclists and motorcyclists are much fewer in number, regrettably they almost invariably cause personal injury.

Reducing the traffic hazard in the city is of paramount concern to the Minneapolis Police Department. As will be seen in later statistical presentations, a vigorous traffic law enforcement policy during the past several years has led to a sharp reduction in accidents.

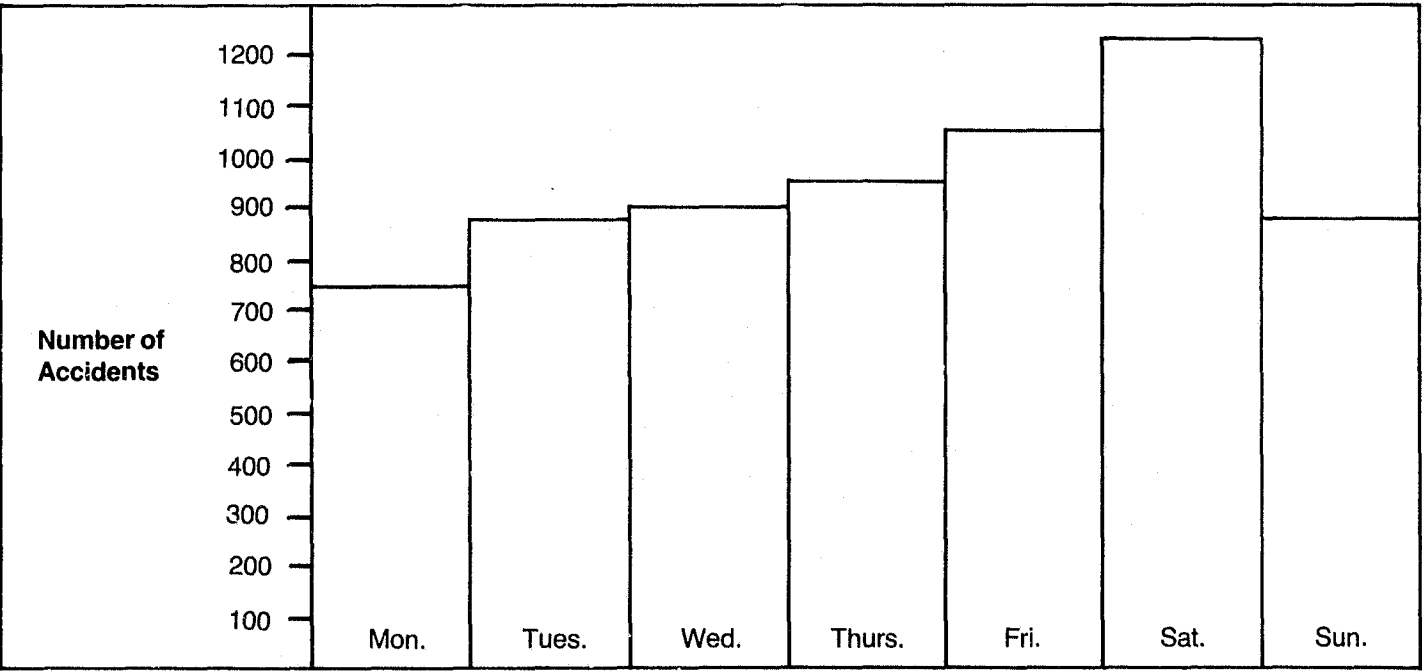
**Table 6
ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1983**

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	Total	Involving Fatality	Involving Injury
Ran off Road	18	1	11
Overtaken on Road	30		
Pedestrian	424	8	19
Motor Vehicle in Traffic	2963	4	1700
Parked Motor Vehicle	2214		149
Railroad Train	7		4
Bicyclist	233		214
Fixed Object	751	3	181
Other Object	20		6
Other (non-collision)	18	1	8
Total Accidents	6678	17	2700

**Figure 2
Distribution of Accidents by Time of Day**



**Figure 3
Distribution of Accidents by Day of Week**



PROFILE OF POLICE OPERATIONS

This section presents narrative and statistical information descriptive of the Minneapolis Police Department's organizational structure and operations. The resource deployment pattern portrayed, such as represented by personnel assignments and budgetary allocations, clearly shows that the heart of police operations is found in the Patrol Division to which other police organizational units relate in a supportive capacity.

The uniformed patrol officer should consequently be seen as the most important element in the police service delivery system. He or she embodies the full range of police responsibilities and is expected to meet them with skill and prudent discretion. It is not an exaggeration to say that the quality of any city police agency depends upon the quality of its uniformed patrol force. How patrol officers are selected, trained and rewarded vitally determines how well police will do its job.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Figure 4 depicts the relative resource distribution patterns expressed as shares of the 1983 budget and as a proportion of personnel assigned, by four major division of the Minneapolis Police Department.

The Office of the Chief coordinates the collective effort of the Department. One of the principal tasks of this office is to create such an organizational environment which is most conducive to superior performance by individual police officers of their responsibilities. Another principal task of the Chief is to maintain the professional integrity of departmental members. For this purpose, the Internal Affairs section is located within the Office of the Chief and reports directly to him. The main responsibility of Internal Affairs is to investigate complaints, both from citizens and those internally derived, against officers relating to personal misconduct or to imprudent performance of duty.

Approximately 58% of departmental resources are devoted to the Patrol Bureau. It performs comprehensive police service such as control of crime, resolution of citizen conflict, regulation of traffic, and the provision of miscellaneous emergency services. The Patrol Bureau is the heart and center of departmental operations. Its importance and size can be best understood in the context of the main tactics which police employ to achieve their objectives. Police rely on two key tactics. The first is a "reactive" tactic; that is, where the

police respond to the scene of an incident at the request of a citizen. The second tactic is "proactive"; that is, where police, on their own initiative, undertake some activity designed to accomplish police departmental objectives. Examples of proactive tactics would be surveillance of possible criminal activity, gathering of crime related intelligence, or patrol designed to intercept criminal activity. Since in democratic societies, custom, legal standards guiding police operations, and resource constraints limit police initiative, the principal tactic used by the police is the reactive one. The vast proportion of incidents which police handle come to its attention through citizen calls for assistance. The Patrol Bureau is particularly organized to react to such requests.

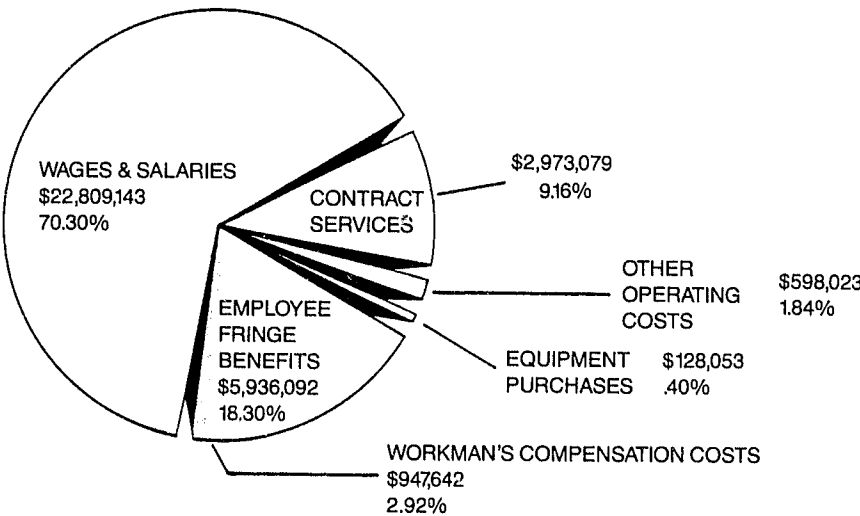
The Investigation Bureau is primarily responsible for investigating cases not cleared by the Patrol Bureau, for gathering information about possible organized criminal activity in Minneapolis, and for obtaining additional evidence in order to assist in their prosecution. The Service Bureau provides varied technical and logistical support to operations. (More detailed information about each bureau and its organization follows. Please see Figures, 6, 7 and 8.)

Figure 5 depicts the distribution of 1983 Department budget by type of expenditure. It should be noted that most of police costs are those for personnel; salaries and fringes constitute 88% of all expenditures. This clearly indicates that the quality of police personnel is the key to quality policing.

Figure 4
Distribution of Operating Costs and Personnel in 1983,
By Major Departmental Division

6%	Office of the Chief			
	Costs:	\$1,949,068		
	Sworn:	7		
	Civ.:	3		
			Patrol Bureau	
		576%	Costs:	\$18,672,336
			Sworn:	473
			Civ.:	13
			Investigation Bureau	
		24.5%	Costs:	\$7,958,352
			Sworn:	134
			Civ.:	11
			Service Bureau	
		11.9%	Costs:	\$3,864,634
			Sworn:	76
			Civ.:	60
			Departmental Total	
			1983 Costs of Operation:	\$32,444,390
			Total Sworn Personnel:	690
			Total Civilian Personnel:	87

Figure 5
Distribution of Operating Costs in 1983,
By Object of Expenditure



PATROL BUREAU



Deputy Chief
LEONARD V. BRUCCIANI

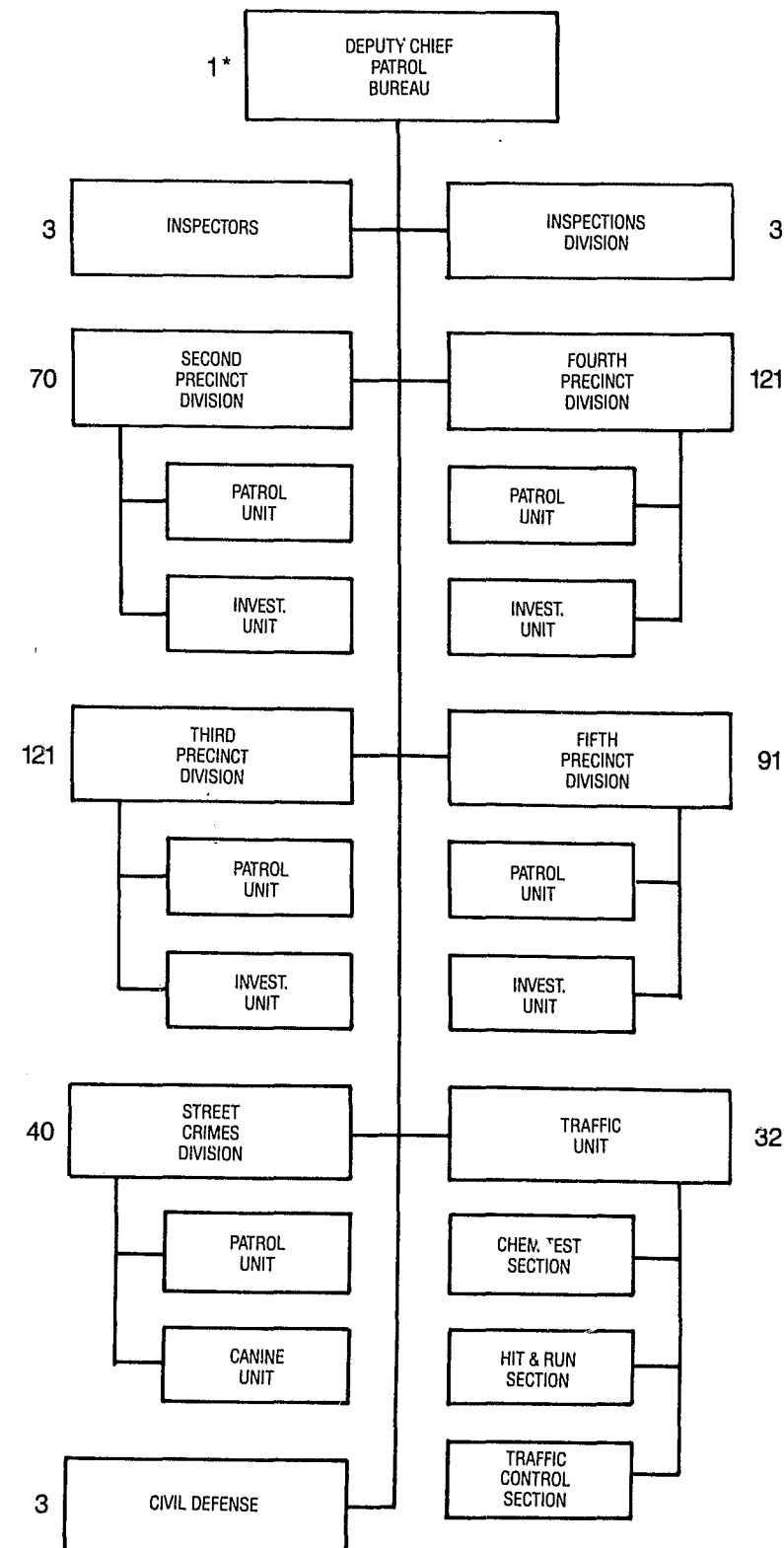
THE PATROL BUREAU

Major Responsibilities:

The Patrol Bureau of the Minneapolis Police Department provides general patrol and traffic law enforcement functions for the department.

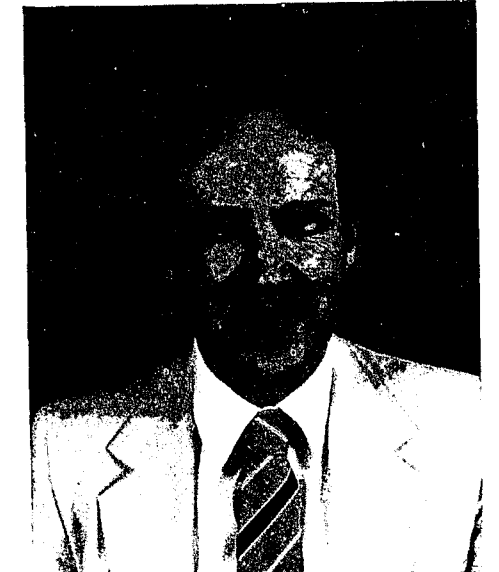
The patrol function includes responsibility for responding to requests for emergency and non-emergency police service, offender apprehension, prevention and deterrence of crime, initial investigation and evidence gathering and maintenance of order within the community.

The traffic law enforcement function includes responsibility for responding to personal injury vehicular accidents, maintaining proper traffic control and flow throughout the city, and the issuance of traffic violation citations to encourage compliance with existing traffic ordinances or laws.



*Number of
personnel
assigned

INVESTIGATIVE BUREAU



Deputy Chief
BERNARD A. JABLONSKI

THE INVESTIGATIVE BUREAU

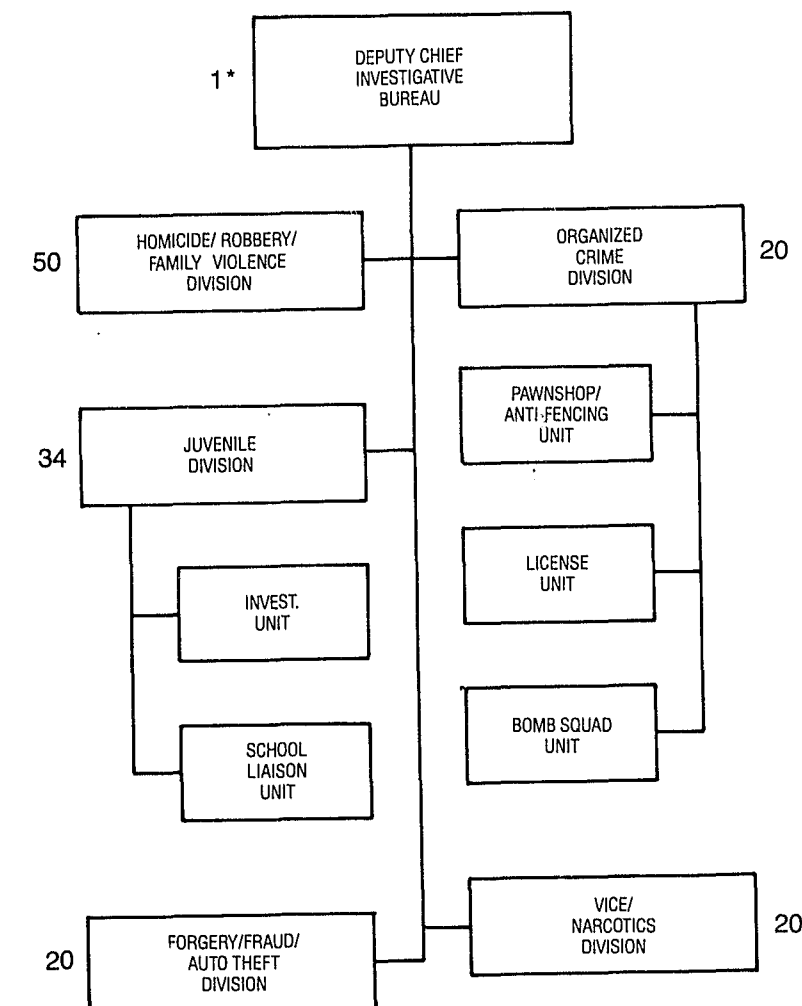
Major Responsibilities:

The Investigative Bureau is comprised of specialized and technical divisions and units providing investigative capability for the department.

The investigative function includes responsibility for gathering evidence, identifying and apprehending offenders, preparing cases for trial, and maintaining liaison with prosecutors, courts, corrections, and other law enforcement agencies.

Selected Activity Measures:

Total cases investigated:	
Homicide	2192
Robbery	994
Family Violence	2271
Forgery/Fraud	1674
Auto Theft	2314
Vice	2473
Narcotics	
Organized Crime	



*Number of
personnel
assigned

SERVICE BUREAU



Deputy Chief
PATRICK J. FARRELL

THE SERVICE BUREAU

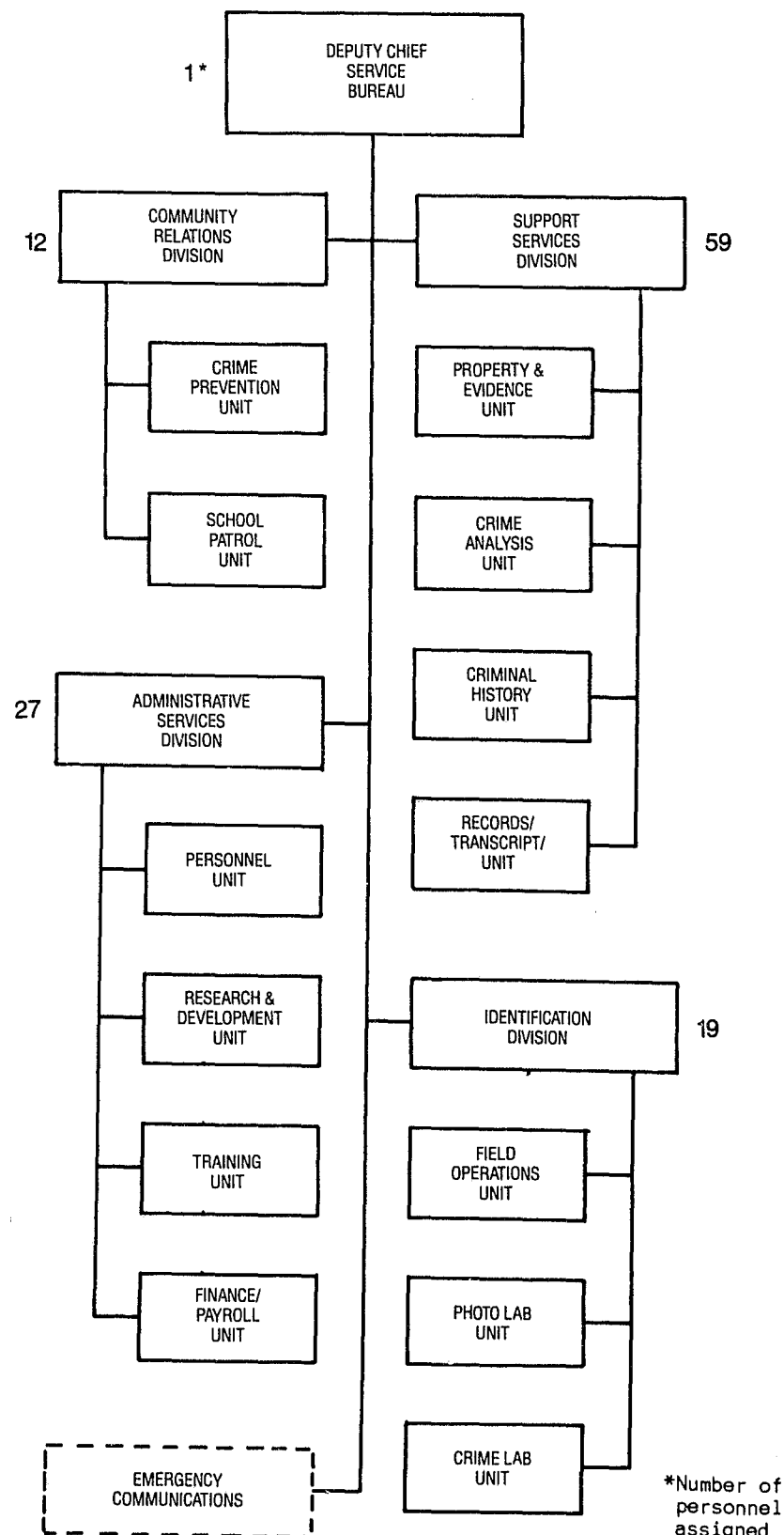
Major Responsibilities:

The Service Bureau of the Minneapolis Police Department is comprised of various areas of work specialization providing service or administrative functions for the department.

Service Bureau Divisions and Units provide service to other department components. The Service Bureau includes Research and Development, Administrative Services, Community Relations and Central Records providing expertise and specialization.

Major Activities:

Community relations programs
Neighborhood crime prevention programs
Selection and training of personnel
Fiscal control of departmental operations
Maintenance of central police records
Provision of criminal identification information
Statistical analysis of crime trends
Crime laboratory-criminalistics support



DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL

With the creation of the Minnesota Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Board in 1977, hiring standards for police officers were established by the state of Minnesota. State law requires that peace officers be United States citizens, possess a valid driver's license, have no felony convictions and possess the necessary physical and psychological capabilities to function in a law enforcement capacity. Prospective

officers, in order to be licensed, must also complete the following: 1) complete a law enforcement program at a two or four year P.O.S.T.-certified institution; 2) pass the academic portion of the P.O.S.T. licensing examination; 3) complete a P.O.S.T.-certified skills course; and, 4) pass the skills portion of the P.O.S.T.-licensing examination. Peace officers from other states who have successfully completed a basic police training course may take a P.O.S.T.

administered reciprocity examination to become eligible for licensing.

To obtain the highest caliber of candidates possible, the Department participates in the recruitment process along with the Minneapolis Civil Service Commission. Inherent in the Department's selection process is an active policy of Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity for women and ethnic minorities.

Table 8

DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL BY RANK, SEX AND ETHNICITY, 1983

SWORN PERSONNEL	Total	Sex		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Native Am	Other
Chief	1	1				1		
Deputy Chief	3	3		3				
Inspector	3	3		2	1			
Captain	15	15		15				
Detective Supervisor	3	3		3				
Lieutenant	87	87		87				
Sergeant	146	146		146				
Officer	432	404	28	389	21	9	12	1
Total Sworn	690	662/96%	28/4%	645/93.5%	22/3.2%	10/1.4%	12/1.7%	1/.1%
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL-1983	87	20	67	79	6		2	
TOTAL PERSONNEL %	777	682/88.7%	95/12.3	724/93.2%	28/3.6%	10/1.3%	14/1.8%	1/.1%
TOTAL PERSONNEL-1978 %	868	785/90%	83/10%	842/97%	17/2%	1/.1%	8/.9%	
SWORN PERSONNEL-1978 %	768	759/99%	9/1%	750/98%	10/1%	1/.1%	7/.9%	

PROFILE OF POLICE PERFORMANCE

This section presents statistical information selected to show, at least in a summary manner, how the Minneapolis Police Department performed.

It should be realized that the measurement of police performance is difficult. As seen in the preceding statistical sections of this report, the Department provides a variety of services to the community. It seeks, for example, to control crime, to maintain order, to promote traffic safety, and to provide miscellaneous emergency assistance. The diversity of the police task makes it difficult to determine which responsibility should get the lion's share of attention when trying to account for accomplishments.

Police performance measurement is also hard because there are several criteria for such measurement. Should police be held accountable to a standard of effectiveness, a criterion which emphasizes results without paying much attention to the cost of achieving them? Should police be held to a standard of efficiency which tends to emphasize the frugal use of public resources? Should the police be held to a standard of equity, a notion which has little to do with economics but a great deal to do with the ideal of a fair and equal distribution of services for all citizens? Consequently, how the police are judged often depends upon an individual's point of view. The data that follow have been selected to show the Department's performance from several such points of view.

PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1983

Tables 9, 10 and 11, present an analysis of persons arrested in various offenses in 1983. The data are grouped to show the age of individuals arrested, their sex and the distribution of arrests by precinct.

Laws of criminal procedure allow the police to make an arrest when police have reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed the crime. That is, police must have "probable cause" before they can arrest anyone. This long established legal principle guiding police arrest procedure is very significant for the interpretation of arrest statistics and for the proper understanding of how police arrest activity impacts upon crime control in the city.

The "probable cause" standard, however, does not mean that every arrest will lead to the person's prosecution, trial or conviction. Evidentiary grounds for police to make a lawful arrest are not the same as for sustaining charges during the later stages in the criminal justice process. Thus, for example, the prosecutor may not choose to charge the person with the crime because in his judgement the evidence may not be of sufficient strength to warrant a formal charge; a process which is time-consuming and expensive to the state. Or, for example, even if a charge is filed, the evidence, in the eyes of the court, may not be sufficient for it to be sustained. Although police seek to obtain the best possible evidence before making an arrest, what happens to the person further in the criminal justice process is necessarily based on stricter evidentiary standards as primarily interpreted by prosecutorial and judicial officials.

Police obtain probable cause for making an arrest primarily from interviewing victims and other witnesses of a crime. In the vast preponderance of cases, it is the citizen's action rather than independent police investigative action which most directly leads to an arrest of a suspect. This is very significant for containment of crime in Minneapolis. It means that citizens' cooperation with the police, expressed, for example as willingness to report crime,

to provide information to the police, to testify, is of fundamental necessity if police are to be successful in obtaining the maximum possible arrest rate of suspects. The police-citizen link in crime control is absolutely vital. On their own, police can do but little to apprehend suspected criminal offenders.

From arrest statistics for major offenses, a general profile can be drawn of the crime problem in Minneapolis. Such a profile should be accepted with caution as arrest statistics depict only those individuals who are taken into custody. There are many who escape arrest and, consequently, their characteristics are not known to the police.

A typical offender is young. About three-fourths of those arrested for major offenses (Part I of UCR) are 25 years of age or younger; about 40% are juveniles, those below the age of 18. Those who are in the 18 to 25 age bracket are disproportionately arrested for violent crimes such as rape, robbery and assault. Those below eighteen, are disproportionately arrested for crimes involving theft. Girls and women are arrested about three times less frequently than boys and men for major offenses. A disproportionate number of persons arrested come from the poorest sections of the city.

In sum, the Department's arrest statistics profile the crime problem in Minneapolis not as one in which the police confront a hardbitten criminal underworld. It is one where police confront the usually ad-hoc, moment of convenience, unsophisticated, yet at times brutal criminality of young males from the most disadvantaged families in the city. The linkages of crime, youth and poverty are profound, disturbing and clearly indicate that the city's crime problem is beyond solutions provided exclusively by police law enforcement and crime prevention tactics.

Table 9

JUVENILES ARRESTED IN 1983, BY AGE AND SEX

MAJOR OFFENSES (UCR Part I)	Juveniles Arrested							As % of All Arrests for Offense		
	10 and Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Male	Female	Total	
Criminal Homicide					1		1		1	10%
Forcible Rape			1			1	2		2	4%
Robbery	6	20	33	15	15	25	93	21	114	36%
Aggravated Assault	1	8	19	16	20	13	60	17	77	28%
Burglary	19	68	118	86	95	92	448	30	478	56%
Larceny	93	247	430	215	203	182	817	553	1370	33%
Motor Vehicle Theft		9	32	36	35	34	122	24	146	50%
Arson	1	4	1	2	1		6	3	9	36%
Sub total Part I %	120 5.5	356 16.2	634 28.9	370 16.8	370 16.8	347 15.8	1549 70.5	648 29.5	2197 100	37%
OTHER OFFENSES (UCR Part II)										
Simple Assault	11	60	137	53	52	51	254	110	364	28%
Vandalism	12	49	61	38	21	27	180	28	208	44%
Weapons Violation	1	1	7	12	3	12	35	1	36	20%
Prostitution/Commercial Vice			11	11	25	40	10	77	87	8%
Sex Offenses	3	11	15	6	7	6	46	2	48	38%
Narcotic Drug Laws	1	2	7	10	18	18	37	19	56	11%
Driving Under Influence				2	5	11	13	5	18	1%
Other Part II	59	133	449	302	344	391	949	729	1678	13%
Sub total Part II %	87 3.5	256 10.3	687 27.5	434 17.4	475 19.0	556 22.3	1524 61.1	971 38.9	2495 100	14%
Total Offenses %	207 4.4	612 13.0	1321 28.2	804 17.1	845 18.0	903 19.3	3073 65.5	1619 34.5	4692 100	19%

MAJOR OFFENSES (UCR Part I)	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	Over 60	Adults		Total
												Male	Female	
Criminal Homicide	1		2	1	3			1	1			8	1	9
Forcible Rape	3	1	17	7	4	11	2	1	1			47	0	47
Robbery	21	19	76	49	19	10	4	1	1			173	27	200
Aggravated Assault	4	14	51	55	28	21	8	12	3	2	2	178	22	200
Burglary	59	48	138	66	37	11	3	2	1	2	2	350	19	369
Larceny	164	148	734	547	382	259	149	92	114	65	132	1960	826	2786
Motor Vehicle Theft	28	18	55	24	9	4	1	1	2	1	1	129	15	144
Arson	2		3	2	4	1	1	2			1	13	3	16
Sub total Part I	282	248	1076	751	486	317	168	112	123	70	138	2858	913	3771
%	7.5	6.6	28.5	20.0	12.9	8.4	4.5	3.0	3.3	1.9	3.6	75.8	24.2	100
OTHER OFFENSES (UCR Part II)														
Simple Assault	25	45	249	250	160	89	56	35	18	6	13	871	75	946
Vandalism	8	18	75	68	51	19	10	5	6	1	1	238	24	262
Weapons Violation	8	7	36	25	21	24	12	2	3	3	1	131	11	142
Prostitution/Com- mercial Vice	87	83	350	210	89	57	30	19	15	10	5	342	613	955
Sex Offenses	2	2	18	12	18	13	4	4	2	1	2	75	3	78
Narcotic Drug Laws	44	28	162	110	63	27	12	4	4	2	1	402	55	457
Driving Under In- fluence	44	64	444	417	289	209	126	72	55	51	45	1519	297	1816
Other Part II	546	700	3291	2654	1601	959	565	376	260	171	183	9329	1978	11,306
Sub total Part II	764	947	4625	3746	2292	1397	815	517	363	245	251	12,907	3056	15,962
%	4.8	5.9	29.0	23.5	14.4	8.7	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.6	80.9	19.1	
Total Offenses	1046	1195	5701	4497	2778	1714	983	629	486	315	389	15,765	3969	19,733
%	5.3	6.1	28.9	22.8	14.1	8.7	5.0	3.2	2.5	1.6	1.8	80.0	20.0	

Table 10
ADULTS ARRESTED IN 1983, BY AGE AND SEX

Table 11
TOTAL PERSONS ARRESTED IN 1983,
COMPARISON AMONG PRECINCTS

MAJOR OFFENSES (UCR Part I)	2nd Pct.	3rd Pct.	4th Pct.	5th Pct.	Outside City	Total
Criminal Homicide		3	3	3	1	10
Forcible Rape	3	15	21	10		49
Robbery	16	73	156	58	11	314
Aggravated Assault	21	72	130	49	5	277
Burglary	82	291	283	186	5	847
Larceny	260	1347	1784	756	9	4156
Motor Vehicle Theft	20	94	130	46		290
Arson	4	6	12	3		25
Sub total Part I %	406 6.8	1901 31.9	2521 42.2	1111 18.6	31 .5	5968
OTHER OFFENSES (UCR Part II)						
Simple Assault	130	431	512	234	3	1310
Vandalism	53	154	185	75	3	470
Weapons Violation	10	45	81	40	2	178
Prostitution/Com- mercial Vice	12	219	399	408	4	1042
Sex Offenses	9	35	57	21	3	125
Narcotic Drug Laws	20	104	242	132	15	513
Driving Under Influence	241	599	576	413	5	1834
Other Part II	853	4387	4866	2823	56	12,985
Sub total Part II %	1328 7.1	5974 32.4	6918 37.5	4146 22.5	91 .5	18,457
Total Offenses %	1734 7.1	7875 32.2	9439 38.7	5257 21.5	122 .5	24,425

CRIMES CLEARED BY THE POLICE

Table 12 summarizes the proportion of known major offenses cleared by the Department from 1980 through 1983. An offense is considered to be cleared when the police have identified the offender, have sufficient evidence to charge him, and actually take him into custody. In exceptional instances, crimes may be cleared when some element beyond police control precludes taking the offender into custody. Examples of circumstances resulting in exceptional clearances would be the death of the offender (suicide, deathbed

confession, etc.) or the refusal of a victim to cooperate in the prosecution after an offender is identified. It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

The fact that criminal homicide, rape and aggravated assault are cleared at a higher rate than other major offenses should not be exclusively attributed to greater police investigative effort of these violent offenses. These crimes are characterized by circumstances whereby there often is a previous known relationship between the victim and the offender. This results in an easier avail-

ability of victim/witness furnished evidence. Crime clearance rates, it should be stressed again, are highly dependent upon citizen cooperation with the police.

Since crime clearances relate reported offenses to police arrests, cautionary remarks made in regard to the latter two sets of data apply here. Since many citizens fail to report a substantial proportion of offenses, the actual crime clearance rate is substantially lower. Also, since not all arrests necessarily lead to prosecutions, it should not be presumed that all crime clearances lead to the filing of formal charges and to the adjudication of the offender.

Table 12
PROPORTION OF KNOWN MAJOR OFFENSES CLEARED, 1980-1983

MAJOR OFFENSES (UCR Part I)	1980			1981			1982			1983		
	Rptd.	Cleared	%	Rptd.	Cleared	%	Rptd.	Cleared	%	Rptd.	Cleared	%
Criminal Homicide	36	26	72	28	26	93	36	31	86	17	13	76
Forcible Rape	373	48	13	367	93	25	314	73	23	314	78	24
Robbery	2267	196	9	2296	531	23	2583	418	16	1989	366	18
Aggravated Assault	1241	306	25	1192	748	63	1314	718	55	1149	659	57
Burglary	11,609	554	5	12,543	2055	16	11,467	1792	16	10,677	1004	9
Larceny	17,504	2826	16	18,943	6827	37	19,058	6665	35	18,372	5815	32
Motor Vehicle Theft	2790	143	5	2846	313	11	2487	210	8	2119	147	7
Arson												
Total Major Offenses	36,027	4146	12	38,215	10,593	28	37,259	9907	27	34,650	8082	23

IMPROVING TRAFFIC SAFETY

The purpose of police traffic regulation activities is to minimize the threat to life and property due to vehicles using public streets. This objective is not easy to obtain as traffic accidents, not unlike crimes, tend to be random occurrences which do not readily lend themselves to prediction and, consequently, to timely preventative action by the police. Nevertheless, the Department employs three main tactics which have proven themselves over time as having a definite, although not always an easily measurable impact on improving traffic safety.

The first tactic consists of traffic control during occasions of high and dangerous vehicular or pedestrian congestion. Sporting events, parades, disasters, fires are good examples of such occasions.

The second means of obtaining better traffic safety involves traffic accident investigation. Such investigations result in the citation, and thus penalizing, of individuals responsible for the accident. However, the more concrete safety related benefit that ensues from accident investigation is that of identification of probable accident causes unrelated to driver fault. Over time, the police

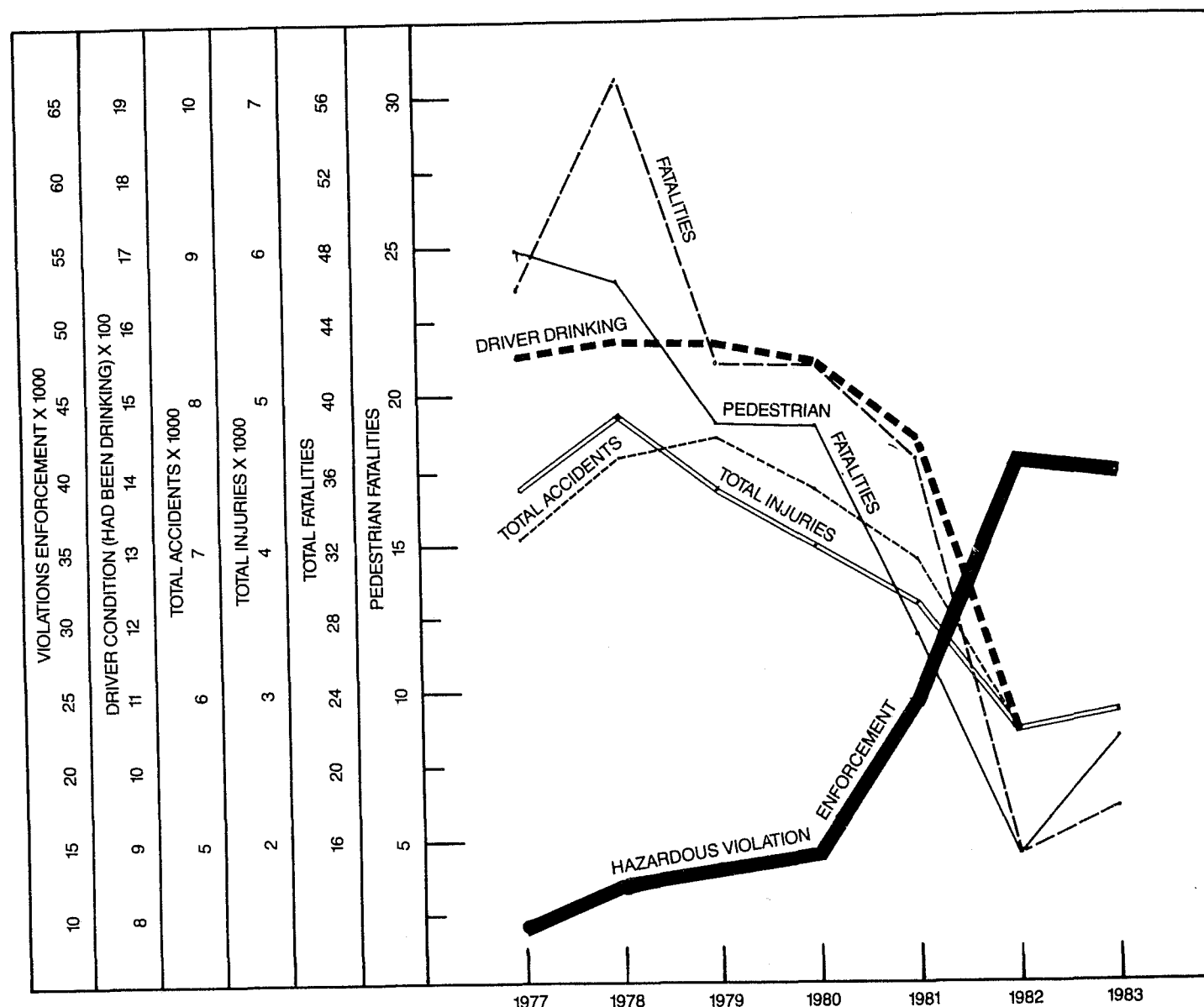
obtain data which points to, for example, the lack of adequate signals or to hazardous configuration of streets as physical contributors to accidents. These findings are brought to the attention of the city's traffic and street engineering experts.

The third and the principal tactic for obtaining better traffic safety is that of law enforcement. Vigorous enforcement, particularly of hazardous violations such as reckless driving and driving while intoxicated, has resulted in a noticeable decline during the past several years in the number of accidents as well as accident related injuries and fatalities. (See Table 14 and Figure 9)

Table 14
SELECTED TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA, 1980-1983

DATA CATEGORY	1980	1981	1982	1983
Hazardous Violations:	13,940	23,322	39,979	39,854
Speeding	6,503	11,618	21,374	21,214
Running a Red Light	384	517	807	887
Failure to Stop at Sign	3,465	6,382	11,080	6,818
Improper Turn	169	325	2,541	6,493
Other	3,419	4,480	4,177	4,442
Non-Hazardous Violations	75,907	102,364	335,131	380,391
Total Violations	89,847	125,686	375,110	420,245
Hit and Runs Reported	4,423	4,246	3,527	3,420
Workable Hit and Runs:	2,461	2,510	2,146	1,921
Unfounded Cases	61	49	36	51
Founded Cases	2,400	2,461	2,110	1,870
Hit and Runs Cleared	2,154	2,241	1,922	1,924
Hit and Run Drivers Charged	329	342	301	398
Persons Stopped for DWI:	2,050	2,657	2,557	2,693
Breath Tests Given		1,640	1,517	1,588
Requests for Blood Tests		328	159	70
Refusal of Tests		698	881	1,035

Figure 9
Comparison of Trends in Hazardous Violation Enforcement
and Selected Accident Data, 1977-1983



NOTE: Hazardous violations enforcement does not include all moving violations.

MAINTAINING POLICE PROFESSIONAL INTEGRITY

Tables 15 and 16 summarize complaints investigated by the Internal Affairs Division of the Minneapolis Police Department and otherwise reflect information designed to show how the Department seeks to maintain the professional integrity of its members.

Internal complaints are those originating within the Department itself. Citizen complaints are allegations made to the Department, in writing or in person, by individuals outside the Department.

A complaint is resolved in one of five ways: (1) If the investigation shows that the incident complained about did in

fact occur but that the officer's conduct was nevertheless reasonable and proper, such a complaint is considered "exonerated"; (2) If the incident complained about did not in fact occur, the complaint is considered "unfounded"; (3) If there is insufficient evidence to prove or disprove the incident complained about, it is considered "not sustained"; (4) If the investigation finds that there is sufficient evidence to support the complaint, it is then "sustained"; and (5) Cases are closed "exceptionally cleared" for such reasons as lack of prosecution by the complainant, no further contact from the complainant after the initial filing of the complaint or for lack of the complainant's cooperation.

In 1983, the Internal Affairs Division opened 216 case files containing either Internal or Citizen complaints. Of those cases, one was classified as an 'internal information file' and 21 are still in the investigative stage. The remaining 194 cases and their dispositions are listed in Table 15.

The Minneapolis Police Department has no tolerance for unprofessional policing, be it shoddy performance of duty or abuse of police powers. Officers are trained, and are expected to be fair, civil and competent. Yet, it also must be understood that it is the very nature of policing that officers are often called to exert control over citizens' conduct and that compliance with lawful police directives is not always easy to obtain.

Table 15
DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE, 1983

Citizen Complaints	Number of Officers Alleged	Exonerated	Unfounded	Not Sustained	Sustained	Exceptionally Cleared
63 Physical Abuse	95	2	24	33	1	35
21 Verbal Abuse	22	0	4	11	2	5
30 Improper Department	34	3	13	12	1	5
14 Harassment	17	0	7	5	0	5
2 Missing Property	3	0	2	0	1	0
35 Other	51	1	29	9	1	11
Internal Complaints						
29 Violations of Rules and Regs	33	0	5	4	20	4

Table 16
SUMMARY OF DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO SUSTAINED COMPLAINTS, 1983

Disciplinary Action	Sustained Citizen Complaints	Sustained Internal Complaints
Dismissal from the Department		
Placed on Probationary Status		
Suspended		15
Written Reprimand	3	4
Oral Reprimand	3	
Counseled and Retrained		1
Other Disciplinary Action		
Disciplinary Action Pending		
Total Sustained Complaints	6	20

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

As indicated in the previous sections of this annual report, considerations of custom, law and practicality limit the police capability to prevent crime. Much of crime is perpetrated indoors; that is, in places where police have no authority to enter unless requested by citizens to do so. Much of crime simply occurs in places and during times where and when police are absent due to their limited manpower resources. Consequently, it is clear that a neighborhood's freedom from criminality rests considerably upon the efforts of citizens themselves to be watchful of suspicious individuals or circumstances, to be prudent in safeguarding their persons or their property, and to be ready and willing to cooperate with their police.

There is strong evidence to indicate that such citizen activity, particularly when organized and coordinated, is quite effective in preventing a substantial amount of crime. In recognition of this, the Department undertakes varied programs designed to encourage citizen participation in crime prevention. Table 17 summarizes examples of such programs conducted during 1983.

Table 17

SELECTED DATA ON POLICE PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITY IN 1983

A. Community Crime Prevention

1983 was another very productive year for the Community Crime Prevention program (CCP) and its relationship with the Minneapolis Police Department. CCP is a city agency assigned to the City Coordinators Office and has crime prevention responsibility to organize a Neighborhood Crime Watch Program throughout the city by organizing block clubs. These block clubs become the corner stones for the Neighborhood Crime Watch Program in addition to serving as the method by which crime prevention education is conducted and information dispersed. In 1983, CCP generated nearly 500 block events and close to 900 new Operation Identification enrolls. Crime prevention literature was distributed to more than 6,000 Minneapolis residents as a result of CCP's efforts in 1983.

Planning was begun for the second Crime Prevention Fair to be held in February 1984 and co-sponsored by CCP and the Minneapolis Police Department, with funding being provided by the McKnight Foundation.

The close working relationship between CCP and the Minneapolis Police Department is a nationally recognized model of effective police/community cooperation in the fight against crime.

B. Cop of the Block Program

1983 saw the beginning of a nationally innovative CCP "special project" funded by local corporations and foundations. The project is a three year scientifically designed study to test the effectiveness of community based crime prevention strategies. The Minneapolis Police Department is participating in this special project by assigning 22 officers to a novel and critical part of this Cop of the Block Program. Those officers are assigned to specific blocks where block clubs have been organized and they act as a resource to those groups. Their role is considered a vital ingredient for keeping the block clubs active and effective.

C. Senior Crime Prevention Program

1983 was the second year of a two-year grant which has enabled the Department to provide crime prevention information to the senior citizens of our city. The Director of Senior Services, Mr. Robert F. Therien, is himself a senior citizen who is responsible for production, coordination, presentation and evaluation of all senior programs and activities. The program is estimated to have reached from 20,000 to 30,000 seniors through such services as: 1) instructional/discussion sessions presented to seniors at high-rises, churches and community centers; 2) the production and presentation of a weekly cable television program for seniors on home security; and, 3) the publication of a monthly crime prevention article in the *Minneapolis Senior Newsletter*.

D. Junior Police Program

Over 3,600 third grade students received two hours of instruction in home security, emergency phone use, reporting crimes to the police, vandalism prevention, dangerous strangers and other crime prevention related topics.

Table 18

**SELECTED DATA INDICATIVE OF THE DEGREE
OF CITIZEN SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES**

In 1983, the Minnesota Center for Social Research conducted a survey of Twin City citizens' opinion about their perceptions of the quality of life in the area. A sample of 1101 persons were interviewed. The data below presents a summary of Minneapolis residents' responses bearing upon their evaluation of the Minneapolis Police Department.

- A. Question for individuals who had previous direct contact (other than social) with a Minneapolis police officer: Was (were) the police officer(s) you had contact with generally:

	Percent Responding	
	Yes	No
Helpful	80%	20%
Polite	89%	11%
Impatient	28%	72%

- B. Question for individuals who had been victims of a crime in the preceding twelve months: Are you satisfied with the initial (Minneapolis) police response?

Satisfied	68%	32%
-----------	-----	-----

- C. Question to Minneapolis residents: Do you agree or disagree that your police department investigates citizen complaints about its police officers thoroughly and impartially?

Percent Responding	
Strongly Agree	14%
Agree	63%
Disagree	21%
Strongly Disagree	2%

- D. Question to Minneapolis residents: If a police officer in your city were found guilty of misconduct, would the department discipline the police officer

Percent Responding	
Very leniently	3%
Leniently	39%
Severely	49%
Very severely	9%

END