

Crime in South Dakota 2006



*Office of the Attorney General
Division of Criminal Investigation
Criminal Statistical Analysis Center*

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 2006

January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2006

Office of Attorney General Criminal Statistical Analysis Center

**Larry Long
Attorney General**

Report Prepared by:

**Brenda Manning, Criminal Statistical Analyst
Stacy Huss, D.C.I. Intern**

**Jim Vlahakis, D.C.I. Director
Bryan Gortmaker, D.C.I. Assistant Director**

July 2007

Visit our website at: <http://dci.sd.gov/>

This project was supported by Grant 2005-BJ-CX-K035 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. Approximate production costs of this project were \$1,087.78 funded 100% through federal monies. Two hundred and twenty-five (225) copies of this document were printed at a cost of \$4.82 per copy.

Points of view or opinions stated in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the United States Department of Justice.

State (SDCL20-13) and Federal (Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990) laws require that the South Dakota Criminal Statistical Analysis Center provide services to all persons without regard to race, color, creed, religion, sex, disability, ancestry, or national origin.

Cover: Murals of corn and grains cover the World's Only Corn Palace in Mitchell, South Dakota. Each harvest time the murals are replaced with fresh corn and a new theme of pictures. Eleven different shades of corn are used in the designs.

Mitchell's Corn Palace was built in 1892 to entice settlers to the area by showcasing the abundant crops farmers could grow in the rich South Dakota soil. Today, the Corn Palace continues to showcase South Dakota's agricultural heritage by using more than 3,000 bushels of corn and 40 tons of other grains in its murals.

Photo courtesy of S.D. Department of Tourism.

Table of Contents

INDEX CRIMES	1
TOTAL INDEX CRIMES.....	2
INDEX CRIMES PER 100,000 POPULATION	3
MURDER, NON-NEGLIGENT AND NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	5
MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	7
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	8
RAPE	9
ROBBERY	11
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.....	13
OTHER ASSAULTS	15
BURGLARY.....	17
LARCENY.....	19
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT.....	21
ARSON	23
PROPERTY	25
PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	27
ARREST DATA	29
ARREST TOTALS BY OFFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION.....	30
JUVENILE ARREST SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION.....	31
ADULT ARREST SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	33
OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR	37
OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION.....	39
OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR – SHERIFF OFFICES	40
OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR – POLICE DEPARTMENTS	42
PART I OFFENSES.....	46
PART II OFFENSES.....	46
GLOSSARY	55



Attorney General Notes



Crime in South Dakota is a compilation of the efforts of law enforcement statewide. This publication reflects the hard work and dedication that reporting agencies have put forth to accurately report crime in their jurisdictions. Statewide participation is essential because effective law enforcement requires accurate crime statistics in order to identify trends in criminal activity.

In 2006, the total participation rate was 92% with 109 agencies participating. We continue to strive for 100% participation each year to achieve the most accurate stats. The Crime Reporting Program is a voluntary program. Without local law enforcement assistance, the following crime data would not be available. Below is a quick glance at the publication's contents.

SOUTH DAKOTA CRIME SUMMARY 2006

In 2006, 12,211 index crime offenses were reported by local law enforcement agencies. This is a decrease of 15.81% from the total of 14,504 reported in 2005.

Index crime offenses include: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The FBI estimate of South Dakota's population for 2006 is 781,919. The index crime rate per 100,000 population for 2006 was 1,562. The index crime rate for 2005 was 1,869 per 100,000 population. This is a 16.43% decrease in the index crime rate.

The total number of reported violent index crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) was 1,002. This represents a decrease of 18% from the total of 1,222 reported in 2005.

Violent crime accounted for 8.21% of total index crimes reported in 2006.

Collectively, property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) decreased by 15.6%. There were 11,209 reported in 2006 compared to 13,282 reported in 2005. Property crime accounted for 91.79% of total crime index offenses reported in 2006.

The 8,257 larceny offenses reported in 2006 accounted for 67.62% of total index crimes.

More than \$10 million worth of property was reported stolen in 2006, with 23% of that amount reported as recovered by law enforcement officials.

South Dakota law enforcement agencies reported 28,662 arrests in 2006. A total of 37,619 arrests were reported in 2005. In 2006, juvenile arrests accounted for 19.5% of the total arrests.

The number of reported arrests in 2006 for DUI was 6,279. This represents a decrease of .85% from the total of 6,333 reported in 2005.

Arrests for drug offenses decreased 14.1%. In 2006, 3,252 total drug arrests were reported compared to 3,787 reported in 2005.

Larry Long
S.D. Attorney General

Introduction

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) are cooperative efforts among city, county, and State law enforcement agencies. The State Clearinghouse (Criminal Statistical Analysis Center) for UCR and NIBRS provides participating agencies with the necessary supplies required for crime reporting. Reports are completed and forwarded to the State Clearinghouse on a monthly basis. The Clearinghouse then reconciles all reports and submits them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation where national reports such as Crime in the United States are generated.

Certain constraints should be noted in interpreting the collective data for the State. It must be noted that Indian Reservations are not included as they do not report crime statistics to the State Clearinghouse. Comparing data year to year gives a good picture of crime trends; however, keep in mind when comparing these figures to previous years that there is a difference in the number of agencies reporting each year. Also, these figures cannot be compared to data released by the FBI, as the FBI uses estimations for non-reported data. The deadline for submitting 2006 crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation was March 13, 2007.

For presentation in this book, NIBRS data were converted to the historical summary UCR format. The NIBRS database was constructed to allow for such conversion so that UCR's long-running time series could continue.

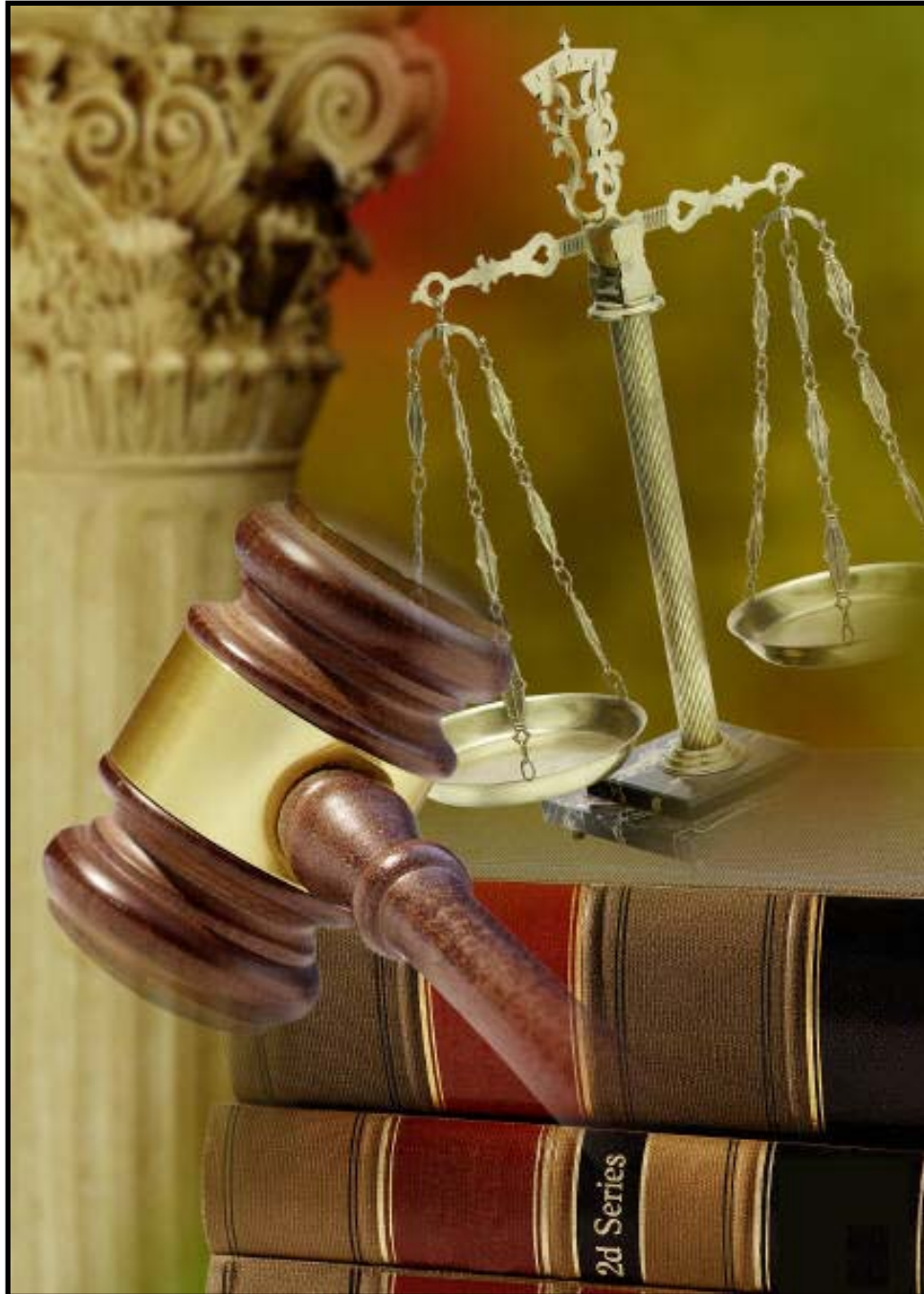
It must be noted that some of the larger agencies were still converting to a different crime reporting software during 2006 and the SAC (Criminal Statistical Analysis Center) used a relatively new technology company to convert the NIBRS data to the UCR format. Every effort has been made to allow for all of the data to be converted from one system to another on both the local and State levels. To better accommodate the local agencies, data from 2006 was still being received by the SAC through May of 2007.

Starting with Crime in South Dakota 2002, Arson and Attempted Rape were included as part of the index crime numbers for the first time. This was to provide more uniformity between the FBI and the South Dakota Criminal Statistical Analysis Center. Arson is included as a category in the index crimes, and attempted rape is included as part of the Forcible Rape numbers.

The population figures included in this publication were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI used a formula that takes the U.S. Census Bureau's estimated 2005 figures times the projected growth rate for South Dakota. The resident county populations sum of 781,919 was used. The information included in this report was generated by a combination of these population figures and data collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System from the participating agencies.

The figures are based on statistics that were analyzed for a twelve month period beginning January 1, 2006 and ending December 31, 2006. However, a few agencies did not report for an entire twelve month period. The information in this publication will reflect this partial participation. The data included in this report can only be as accurate as the data provided by each reporting agency.

Index Crimes



Total Index Crimes

12,211 Offenses Reported
1,499 Offenses Cleared
2,377 Persons Arrested

The following offenses make up the Total Index Crime: Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. The above-listed crime classifications were selected at the inception of the UCR Program in 1929 because they were considered by law enforcement and criminologists at the time to be the most serious and the most commonly reported crimes occurring in all areas of the Nation. Arson was added to the Crime Index Total in 1979 by congressional mandate.

Index crimes can be further broken down into two categories, Violent Crimes and Property Crimes. In the UCR program, the offenses of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault are classified as Violent Crimes. For these crimes, one offense is counted for each victim.

Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson are classified as Property Crimes. For these crimes, one offense is counted for each distinct operation, except in the case of motor vehicle theft for which one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle.

- In 2006, there were 12,211 index crimes reported. Sixty-eight percent of the total index crimes were larcenies.
- Property Crimes make up 91.79% (11,209) of the total index crime while violent crimes account for 8.21% (1,002) of the total index crime.

INDEX CRIMES	OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	13	.11%
Forcible Rape	317	2.60%
Robbery	95	.78%
Aggravated Assault	577	4.73%
Burglary	2,267	18.57%
Larceny	8,257	67.62%
Motor Vehicle Theft	621	5.09%
Arson	64	.52%
TOTAL	12,211	*100%

*Due to rounding, total may not equal 100%.

Index Crimes Per 100,000 Population

One of the most meaningful crime statistics used in Uniform Crime Reporting is the Crime Rate. This rate is the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. To compute rates, divide the jurisdiction's population by 100,000 and divide the number of offenses in each class by that answer. The answer is the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants and is the crime rate for that offense.

Example:

Population for jurisdiction: 781,919 (South Dakota's 2006 Population)

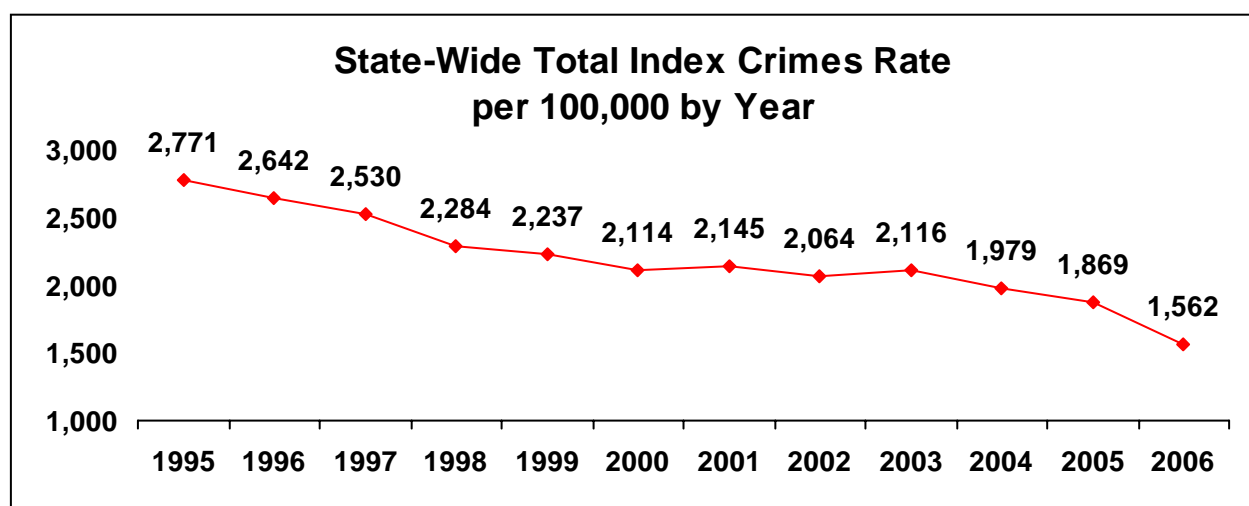
Number of larcenies for that jurisdiction: 8,257

Divide 781,919 by 100,000 = 7.82

Divide 8,257 by 7.82 = 1,056

The Crime Rate for larceny in South Dakota for 2006 is 1,056 per 100,000 inhabitants.

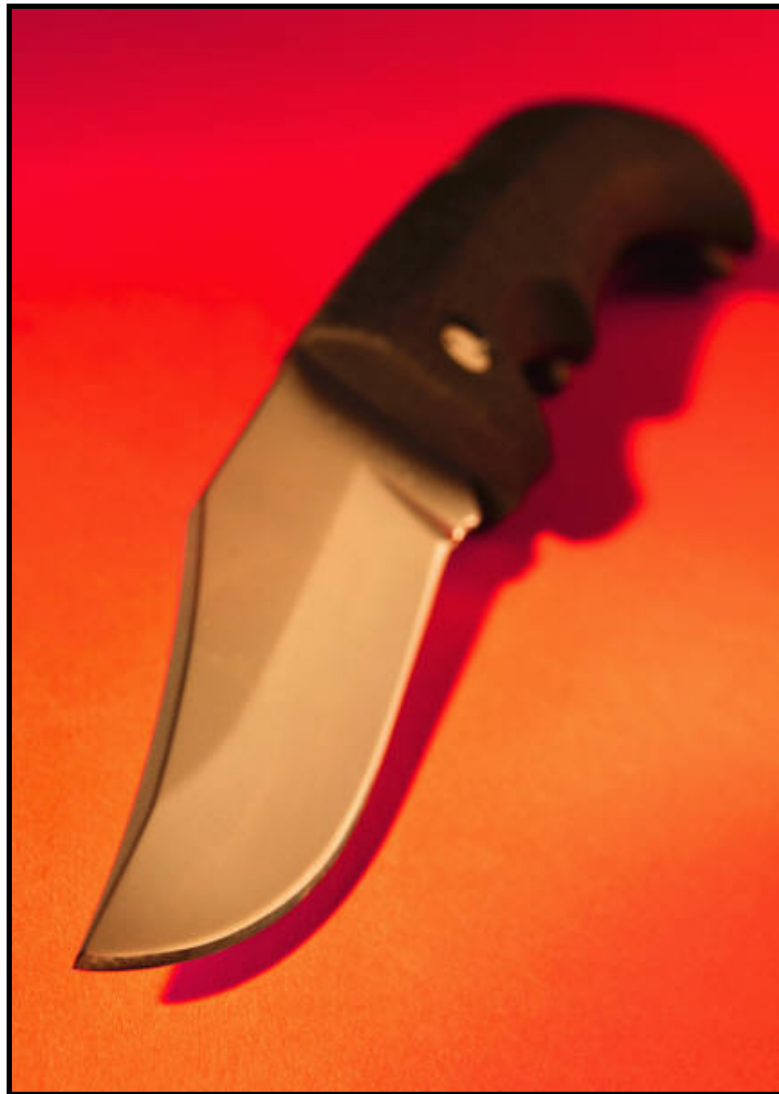
CRIME INDEX	TOTAL OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000
Total Index Crime	12,211	1,562
Violent Crime	1,002	128
Property Crime	11,209	1,433
Murder	13	2
Forcible Rape	317	41
Robbery	95	12
Aggravated Assault	577	74
Burglary	2,267	290
Larceny	8,257	1,056
Motor Vehicle Theft	621	79
Arson	64	8





Students from the 126th Session of the 12 week Basic Law Enforcement Class held July 16, 2006 through October 6, 2006.

Murder, Non-Negligent and Negligent Manslaughter



Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

13 Offenses Reported

13 Offenses Cleared

11 Persons Arrested

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the willful killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified as a Criminal Homicide.

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on law enforcement investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in this classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; traffic fatalities; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

In one case, the victim was a seven month old child. Eight (62%) of the victims were male, and five (38%) were female. Eight (62%) of the victims were white, four (31%) were Native American and one was black (8%). Nine (69%) of the murders were the result of domestic violence.

Out of the 12 offenders, eight (67%) were male and four (33%) were female. Seven (58%) of the offenders were Native American, four (33%) were white and one was black (8%). The circumstance in 12 (92%) of the murders was a single victim/single offender. One circumstance was one offender and two victims.

Offender Race to Victim Race

5 Cases = White Offender to White Victim (One white offender had two white victims)

4 Cases = Indian Offender to Indian Victim

2 Cases = Indian Offender to White Victim

1 Case = Indian Offender to Black Victim

1 Case = Black Offender to White Victim

Knife was indicated as the weapon of choice in five (38%) of the murders reported. Self was the weapon used in four (31%) murders. The remaining four murder weapons used individually in one murder each were: firearm, rifle, blunt object, and vehicle.

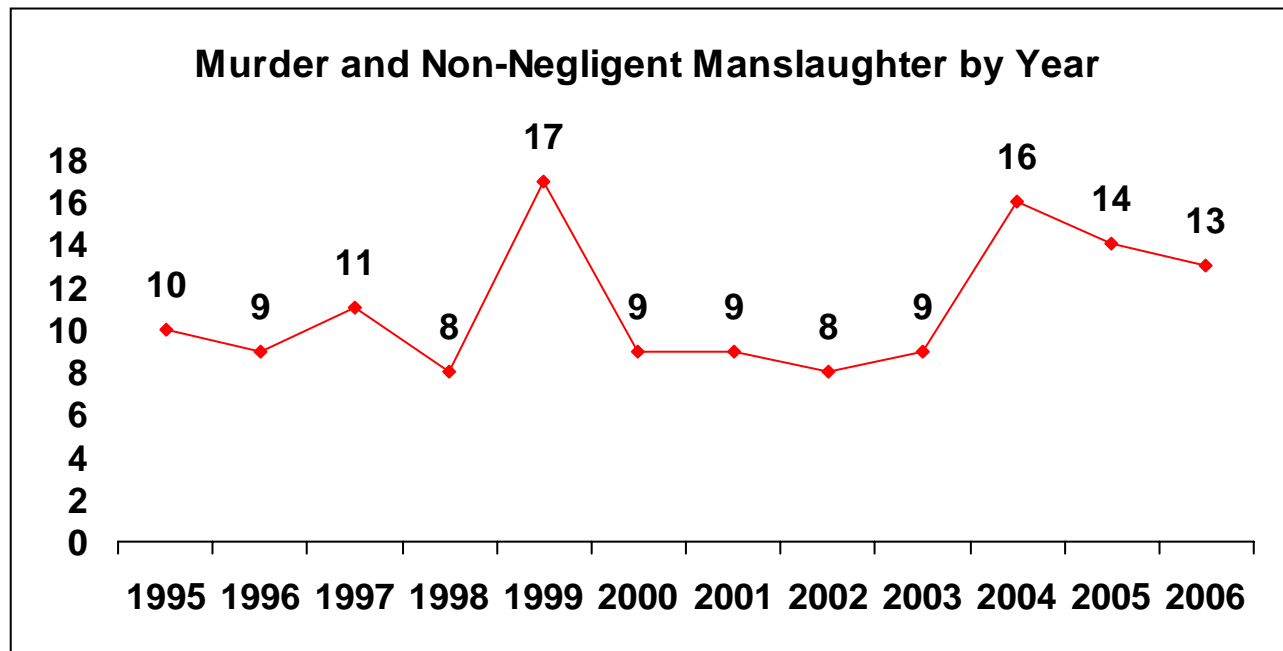
A Supplementary Homicide report is submitted by the participating law enforcement agencies in all murder/non-negligent manslaughter cases. The report provides pertinent information including the age, sex, and race of the victim and offender(s), and any circumstances which led to the commission of the crime. Beginning January 1, 1988 the requirement for the collection of ethnic origin was discontinued; therefore, the ethnicity of victims and offenders is no longer contained in this supplementary report.

- .11% of the Crime Index Total

Note: The number of offenders and number arrested may or may not equal. Some offenders commit the crime in one year and are arrested in another year. In cases of a murder/suicide there cannot be an arrest.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Supplemental Information

			Victim			Offender			
Month	Agency	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Sex	Age	Race	Sex	Age	Race	Weapon
February	Sioux Falls PD	Friend	F	42	White	F	42	Black	Self-Strangulation
February	Pierre PD	Wife	F	41	White	M	46	White	Knife
March	Rapid City PD	Acquaintance	M	51	Indian	M	34	Indian	Knife
April	Sioux Falls PD	Wife	F	38	White	M	33	White	Self-Strangulation
"	"	Son	M	7 Mos.	White				
July	Pierre PD	Foster Son	M	4	Indian	M	30	Indian	Self
July	Hot Springs PD	Ex-Girlfriend	F	38	White	M	40	Indian	Blunt Object
August	Sioux Falls PD	Acquaintance	M	28	Indian	F	44	Indian	Knife
September	Sioux Falls PD	Boyfriend	M	44	White	F	50	Indian	Knife
September	Mitchell PD	Friend	M	36	White	M	27	White	Rifle
September	Sioux Falls PD	Wife	F	54	White	M	52	White	Firearm
November	Sioux Falls PD	Acquaintance	M	40	Black	M	29	Indian	Vehicle
November	DCI (Huron - Beadle County)	Boyfriend	M	22	Indian	F	23	Indian	Knife



Negligent Manslaughter

0 Offenses Reported

0 Offenses Cleared

0 Persons Arrested

Negligent Manslaughter, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the killing of another person through gross negligence. Not included in this category are deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence; and traffic fatalities.

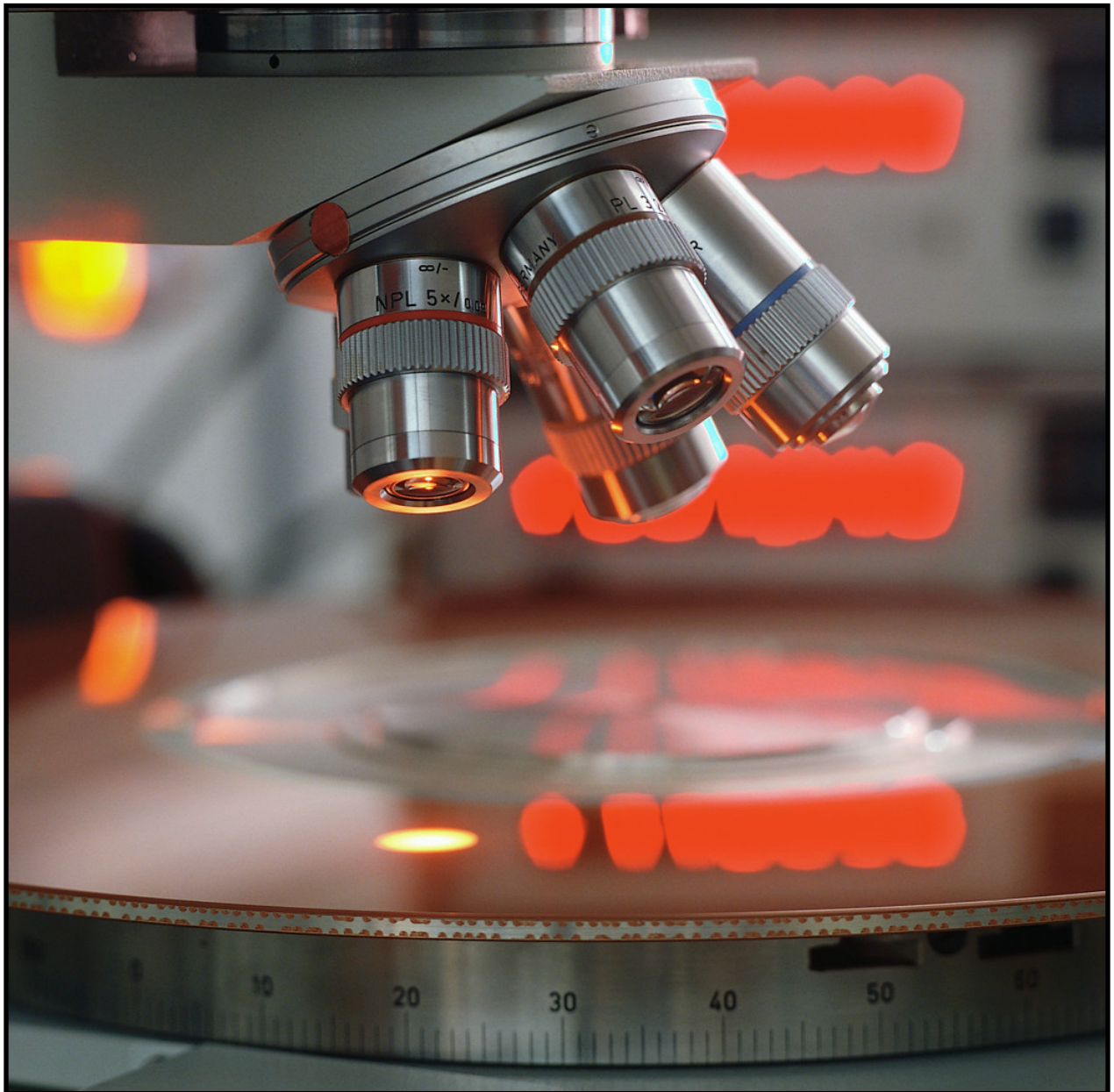
However, arrests in connection with traffic fatalities are classified as Manslaughter by Negligence in the arrest section. The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., do not affect classifying or scoring; these are law enforcement statistics.

There were no Negligent Manslaughter cases reported in 2006.

Negligent Manslaughter is not included in the Index Crime Total.



Rape



Rape

317 Offenses Reported
25 Offenses Cleared
44 Persons Arrested

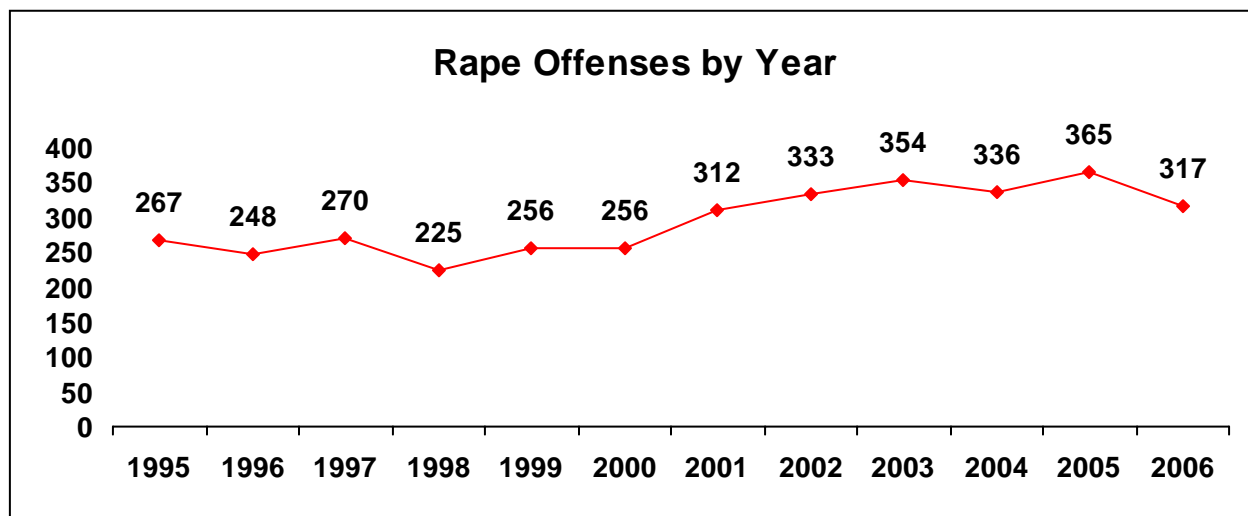
Rape, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes or attempts accomplished by force or threat of force are classified as forcible regardless of the age of the female victim. In the case that several men attack one female, only one forcible rape is counted. Statutory rape or other sex offenses are not recognized under this category. Sex attacks on males are excluded and classified as assaults or "other sex offenses" depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of injury.

Juveniles consisted of 16% of the total arrests made for rape. Fifteen (34%) of the persons arrested were in their twenties. Of the 317 offenses reported, 19 (6%) were attempted forcible rapes.

Of the 44 persons arrested, 38 (86%) were white; five (11%) were Native American and one (2%) were black.

Statutory rape is defined as the carnal knowledge or the attempted carnal knowledge of a female with no force used and the female victim is under the legal age of consent. However, if the female victim is under the legal age and is forced against her will to engage in sexual intercourse, the incident should be classified as a rape by force.

- 2.60% of the Crime Index Total



Robbery



Robbery

95 Offenses Reported
17 Offenses Cleared
26 Persons Arrested

Robbery, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Robbery involves a theft or larceny but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.

Since the underlying motive for robbery is to obtain money or property from a person, every instance of this offense involves at least one victim who has suffered physical and/or psychological trauma. One offense is reported for each separate robbery occurrence.

The total amount of property stolen from robberies in 2006 was \$40,096. The average amount stolen was \$422. Strong Arm was used in 58 (61%) of the robberies reported in 2006.

Supplementary robbery information, such as the location of the robbery, is obtained from the "Property Stolen by Classification" report.

- .78% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	10	11%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	14	15%
Other Dangerous Weapons	13	14%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	58	61%
TOTAL	95	*100%

*Due to rounding, total may not equal 100%.

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Highway (Streets, Alleys, Etc.)	35	37%	\$ 20,557	\$ 587
Commercial House	16	17%	\$ 5,295	\$ 331
Gas Station	-	-	-	-
Convenience Store	3	3%	\$ 55	\$ 18
Residence	23	24%	\$ 3,958	\$ 172
Bank	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	18	19%	\$ 10,231	\$ 568
TOTAL	95	100%	\$ 40,096	\$ 422

Aggravated Assault



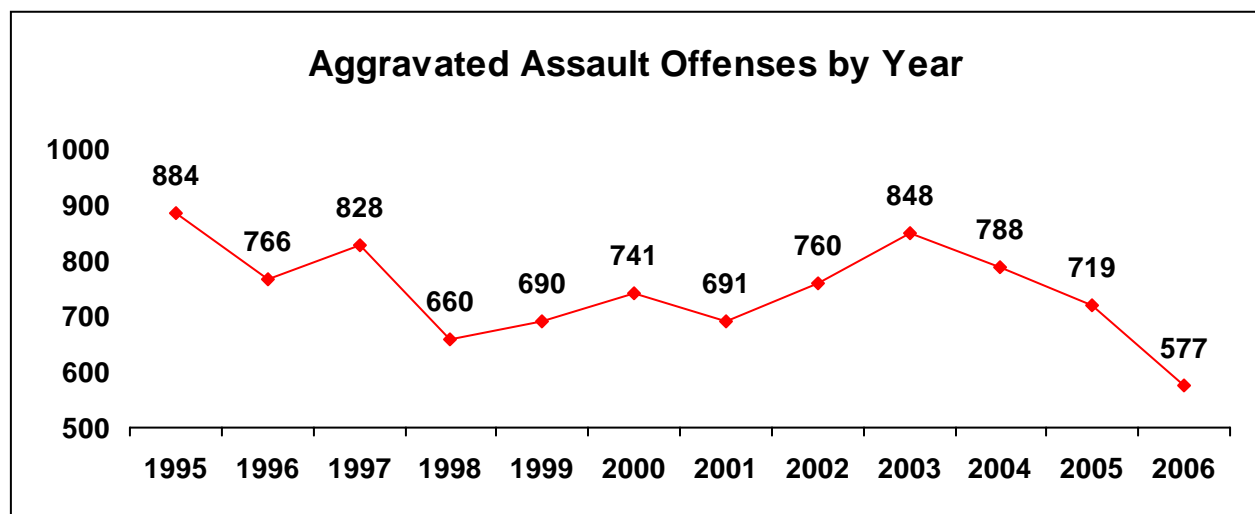
Aggravated Assault

577 Offenses Reported
221 Offenses Cleared
333 Persons Arrested

Aggravated Assault, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. All assaults by one person upon another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon are classified under one of the aggravated assault categories. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

- 4.73% of the Crime Index Total

<i>WEAPON</i>	<i>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Firearm	88	15%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	208	36%
Other Dangerous Weapons	115	20%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	166	29%
TOTAL	577	100%



Other Assaults



Other Assaults (Simple)

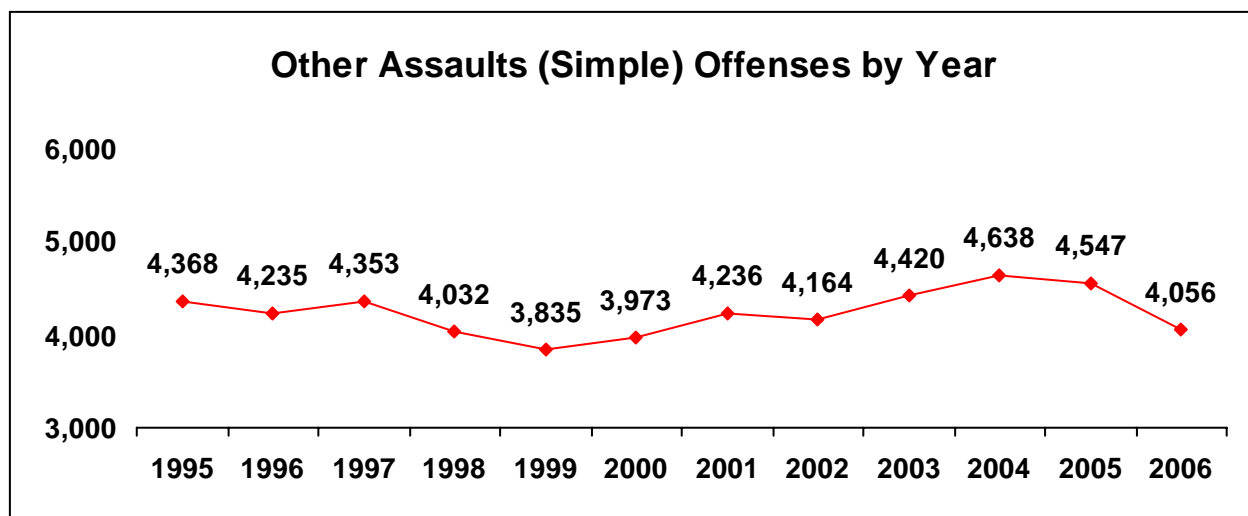
4,056 Offenses Reported

2,098 Offenses Cleared

2,766 Persons Arrested

Other Assaults (Simple), as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, are all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife or cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which there were no serious or aggravated injuries to the victims. Although other assaults (simple) are not within the Crime Index, they are collected under other assaults (simple) as a quality control matter and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

Of the total 2,766 arrests made for other assaults (simple), 308 (11%) were juveniles. Over half (61%) of those arrested were white (1,687). Twenty-nine percent (808) were Indian, 257 (9%) were black and 14 (.5%) were Asian.



Burglary



Burglary

2,267 Offenses Reported
230 Offenses Cleared
343 Persons Arrested

Burglary, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts at these offenses should be counted as burglary. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

Forty-eight percent (166) of those arrested were juveniles.

<i>TYPE OF ENTRY</i>	<i>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Forcible Entry	1,002	44%
Unlawful Entry-No Force	1,099	48%
Attempted Forcible Entry	166	7%
TOTAL	2,267	*100%

*Due to rounding, total may not equal 100%.

- 18.57% of the Crime Index Total

<i>CLASSIFICATION</i>	<i>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>	<i>TOTAL STOLEN</i>	<i>AVERAGE STOLEN</i>
RESIDENCE				
Night	544	24%	\$ 556,529	\$1,023
Day	712	31%	\$ 579,160	\$ 813
Unknown	124	5%	\$ 47,946	\$ 387
Total Residence	1,380	61%	\$1,183,635	\$ 858
NON-RESIDENCE				
Night	326	14%	\$ 300,741	\$ 923
Day	499	22%	\$ 417,813	\$ 837
Unknown	62	3%	\$ 33,552	\$ 541
Total Non-Residence	887	39%	\$ 752,106	\$ 848
TOTAL	2,267	100%	\$1,935,741	\$ 854

Larceny



Larceny

8,257 Offenses Reported
909 Offenses Cleared
1,498 Persons Arrested

Larceny, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny and theft mean the same thing in Uniform Crime Reporting. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, thefts from buildings, thefts from coin-operated machines, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. This crime category does not include embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is excluded from this category and is counted separately because of the great volume of thefts in that particular category. All thefts and attempted thefts are counted.

The total amount reported stolen for larceny offenses was \$4,408,760 with an average loss of \$534 per larceny. Twenty-four percent (1,979) was from motor vehicles with an average loss of \$462. The "All Other" category (thefts which do not fit the specific categories listed) had an average amount stolen of \$840. Less than one-half (35%) of the total larceny arrests were juveniles.

- 67.62% of the Crime Index Total

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Over \$200	3,136	38%	\$4,130,088	\$1,317
\$50 to \$200	2,275	28%	\$ 234,556	\$ 103
Under \$50	2,846	34%	\$ 44,116	\$ 16
TOTAL	8,257	100%	\$4,408,760	\$ 534

NATURE OF LARCENY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Pocket Picking	16	.2%	\$ 2,882	\$ 180
Purse Snatching	25	.3%	\$ 4,542	\$ 182
Shoplifting	1,274	15%	\$ 127,927	\$ 100
From Motor Vehicle	1,979	24%	\$ 914,472	\$ 462
Motor Vehicle Parts	230	3%	\$ 111,133	\$ 483
Bicycles	728	9%	\$ 120,341	\$ 165
From Building	1,068	13%	\$ 676,729	\$ 634
Coin-Operated Machine	30	4%	\$ 10,244	\$ 341
All Other	2,907	35%	\$2,440,490	\$ 840
TOTAL	8,257	*100%	\$4,408,760	\$ 534

*Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Motor Vehicle Theft



Motor Vehicle Theft

621 Offenses Reported
81 Offenses Cleared
96 Persons Arrested

Motor Vehicle Theft, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails. All automobiles taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including a joy ride, should be classified in this category.

TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	NUMBER STOLEN	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Automobiles	511	82%
Trucks and Buses	44	7%
Other Motor Vehicles	66	11%
TOTAL	621	100%

In 2006, there were 621 motor vehicle thefts totaling \$4,191,999. The average dollar value per motor vehicle stolen was \$6,750.

Five hundred and eleven (82%) of the motor vehicle thefts were automobiles. Less than half (39%) of the total motor vehicle arrests were juveniles.

- 5.09% of the Crime Index Total



***In 2006, there were
44 Trucks and Buses
reported stolen.***

***Trucks and Buses
accounted for 7% of
all Motor Vehicles
reported stolen.***

Arson



Arson

64 Offenses Reported
3 Offenses Cleared
26 Persons Arrested

Arson, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are to be classified as arsons.

The hierarchy rule does not apply to arson, this crime is always reported even in multiple-offense situations. Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arsons. Similarly, the number of persons severely injured during an arson is reported as aggravated assaults along with the arson. When multiple index offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as the arson offense, the most serious is reported along with the arson. Arson-related deaths and injuries of police officers and firefighters, unless willful murders or assaults, are excluded from UCR reporting due to the hazardous nature of their professions.

In 2006, there were 64 arson offenses reported with a total property value loss of \$1,288,899. The average loss value was \$20,139. Twenty (77%) of those arrested were juveniles.

- .52% of the Crime Index Total

Some offenses reported to the Fire Marshal Office may have been reported to the UCR/NIBRS Program. The primary source of data for this report was the South Dakota UCR/NIBRS Program.

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DIST.	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Single Occupancy Residential	8	13%	\$ 247,804	\$ 30,976
Other Residential	1	2%	-	-
Storage	7	11%	\$ 36,853	\$ 5,265
Industrial/Manufacturing	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial	4	6%	\$ 900,526	\$225,132
Community/Public	4	6%	\$ 11,142	\$ 2,786
All Other Structure	-	-	-	-
TOTAL STRUCTURE	24	38%	\$1,196,325	\$ 49,847
Motor Vehicles	11	17%	\$ 3,026	\$ 275
Other Mobile Property	2	3%	\$ 2	\$ 1
TOTAL MOBILE	13	20%	\$ 3,028	\$ 233
TOTAL OTHER (Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.)	27	42%	\$ 89,546	\$ 3,317
GRAND TOTAL	64	100%	\$1,288,899	\$ 20,139

Property



Property Stolen/Recovered

\$10,577,896 Total Stolen
\$2,479,911 Total Recovered

The amount of property stolen in 2006 totaled \$10,577,896. Currency and notes consisted of 11% of the property stolen. For the six index crime offenses with a monetary value involved (Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Theft), August had the greatest amount of stolen property with a total of \$1,362,398.

Of the property stolen, 23% was recovered. The month of March had the greatest recovery rate for 2006 with 46% of the property stolen being recovered. "Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles" are the most common property recovered (46%) and livestock had the lowest recovery rate of none.

<i>MONTH</i>	<i>AMOUNT STOLEN</i>	<i>AMOUNT RECOVERED</i>	<i>PERCENT RECOVERED</i>
January	\$ 1,036,768	\$ 203,265	20%
February	\$ 536,746	\$ 131,044	24%
March	\$ 1,193,754	\$ 551,170	46%
April	\$ 584,352	\$ 140,393	24%
May	\$ 914,346	\$ 125,872	14%
June	\$ 898,987	\$ 194,379	22%
July	\$ 938,367	\$ 209,006	22%
August	\$ 1,362,398	\$ 300,345	22%
September	\$ 1,000,251	\$ 211,471	21%
October	\$ 804,704	\$ 164,119	20%
November	\$ 729,448	\$ 126,957	17%
December	\$ 577,775	\$ 121,890	21%
TOTAL	\$10,577,896	\$2,479,911	23%

Property Stolen/Recovered Supplemental Information

<i>OFFENSE</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>VALUE STOLEN</i>
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER TOTAL	13	-
FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	317	\$ 1,300
ROBBERY TOTAL	95	\$ 40,096
Highway	35	\$ 20,557
Commercial House	16	\$ 5,295
Gas or Service Station	-	-
Convenience Store	3	\$ 55
Residence	23	\$ 3,958
Bank	-	-
Miscellaneous	18	\$ 10,231
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL	577	N/A
BURGLARY TOTAL	2,267	\$1,935,741
<u>Residence</u>		
Night	544	\$ 556,529
Day	712	\$ 579,160
Unknown	124	\$ 47,946
<u>Non-Residence</u>		
Night	326	\$ 300,741
Day	499	\$ 417,813
Unknown	62	\$ 33,552
TOTAL LARCENY	8,257	\$4,408,760
Over \$200	3,136	\$4,130,088
\$50 to \$200	2,275	\$ 234,556
Under \$50	2,846	\$ 44,116
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL*	621	\$4,191,999
ARSON	64	N/A
TOTAL	12,211	\$10,577,896

**Due to UCR scoring procedures, a discrepancy in monetary value of stolen vehicles may exist in some tables. When a vehicle is taken in the commission of a more serious crime (rape, burglary, etc.) a motor vehicle theft is not tallied, but the vehicle will be counted as property taken during the offense.*

Property Stolen/Recovered Supplemental Information (Cont.)

PROPERTY TYPE	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency & Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,150,295	\$ 45,442	4%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	\$ 624,251	\$ 52,697	8%
Clothing & Furs	\$ 128,371	\$ 61,706	48%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles*	\$ 4,235,499	\$1,933,394	46%
Office Equipment	\$ 372,750	\$ 35,413	10%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	\$ 627,720	\$ 54,205	9%
Firearms	\$ 109,000	\$ 32,387	30%
Household Goods	\$ 265,378	\$ 6,420	2%
Consumable Goods	\$ 69,777	\$ 8,478	12%
Livestock	\$ 51,706	-	-
Miscellaneous	\$ 2,943,149	\$ 249,769	8%
TOTAL	\$10,577,896	\$2,479,911	23%

Note: Due to UCR scoring procedures, a discrepancy in monetary value of stolen vehicles may exist in some tables. When a vehicle is taken in the commission of a more serious crime (rape, burglary, etc.) a motor vehicle theft is not tallied, but the vehicle will be counted as property taken during the offense.



In 2006, Livestock accounted for less than one percent of the total property stolen.

Of the \$51,706 Livestock stolen, none was recovered.

The UCR definition of livestock: such animals as live cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, goats, chickens, turkeys, and other animals commonly raised as farm stock.

Arrest Data



Arrest Totals by Offense Supplemental Information

<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Juvenile Arrests</i>	<i>Adult Arrests</i>	<i>Total Arrests</i>	<i>Percent Dist.</i>
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-	11	11	0.04%
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	-	-	0.00%
Forcible Rape	7	37	44	0.15%
Robbery	3	23	26	0.09%
Aggravated Assault	30	303	333	1.16%
Burglary	166	177	343	1.20%
Larceny	522	976	1,498	5.23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	37	59	96	0.33%
Other Assaults (Simple)	308	2,458	2,766	9.65%
Arson	20	6	26	0.09%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	4	70	74	0.26%
Fraud	28	353	381	1.33%
Embezzlement	2	19	21	0.07%
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	53	59	112	0.39%
Vandalism	187	292	479	1.67%
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	45	110	155	0.54%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	-	5	5	0.02%
Sex Offenses	29	46	75	0.26%
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	-	16	16	0.06%
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	15	99	114	0.40%
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	4	56	60	0.21%
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	11	78	89	0.31%
SALE/MANUFACTURING SUBTOTAL	30	249	279	0.97%
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	1	22	23	0.08%
Possession-Marijuana	295	1,658	1,953	6.81%
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	5	62	67	0.23%
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	100	830	930	3.24%
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	401	2,572	2,973	10.37%
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	431	2,821	3,252	11.35%
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	-	-	-	0.00%
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	-	-	-	0.00%
Gambling-All Other Gambling	-	-	-	0.00%
Offenses Against Family and Children	1	162	163	0.57%
Driving Under the Influence	118	6,161	6,279	21.91%
Liquor Laws	1,480	3,799	5,279	18.42%
Drunkenness	9	151	160	0.56%
Disorderly Conduct	430	2,011	2,441	8.52%
Vagrancy	93	147	240	0.84%
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	574	2,815	3,389	11.82%
Suspicion	-	-	-	0.00%
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	231	n/a	231	0.81%
Run-Aways	780	n/a	780	2.72%
TOTAL ARRESTS	5,588	23,074	28,662	100%

Juvenile Arrest Supplemental Information

Offenses	Sex	Age						Total	Race			
		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Black	Indian	Asian
Murder & Non-Negl. Manslaughter	M											
	F											
Manslaughter by Negligence	M											
	F											
Forcible Rape	M		1	2	1		3	7	6		1	
	F											
Robbery	M			1			2	3	2		1	
	F											
Aggravated Assault	M			7	4	5	10	26	17	3	10	
	F		1	1	1	1		4				
Burglary	M	2	14	17	32	35	54	154	135	7	24	
	F		10			2		12				
Larceny	M	10	40	81	50	64	86	331	383	28	103	8
	F	4	22	51	40	37	37	191				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M			4	12	10	7	33	24	3	10	
	F		1	1		1	1	4				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	4	41	36	37	36	47	201	203	20	83	2
	F		14	32	18	32	11	107				
Arson	M	3	5	4		3	2	17	14	1	5	
	F		1				2	3				
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M				1	1		2	3		1	
	F				1		1	2				
Fraud	M			1	1	1	10	13	10	2	16	
	F			2	3	1	9	15				
Embezzlement	M						1	1		1	1	
	F						1	1				
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M			5	6	6	10	27	37	4	12	
	F		3	8	4	7	4	26				
Vandalism	M	5	40	40	31	30	25	171	139	10	36	2
	F			5	1	6	4	16				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M		5	8	5	12	14	44	37	1	7	
	F				1			1				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M											
	F											
Sex Offenses	M		1	7	7	5	7	27	24	2	3	
	F		1	1				2				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M											
	F											
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M		1	3		3	5	12	9	2	4	
	F					1	2	3				
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M			1			2	3	2	2		
	F						1	1				

Offenses	Sex	Age						Total	Race			
		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Black	Indian	Asian
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M						1	1	5		6	
	F		2	4	2		2	10				
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M		1	4		3	8	16	16	4	10	
	F		2	4	2	1	5	14				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M								1			
	F						1	1				
Possession-Marijuana	M		2	26	44	59	90	221	242	7	43	3
	F			11	10	23	30	74				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M				1		1	2	2		3	
	F					1	2	3				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M		1	4	11	15	22	53	66	3	31	
	F		4	12	5	8	18	47				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M		3	30	56	74	113	276	311	10	77	3
	F		4	23	15	32	51	125				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M		4	34	56	77	121	292	327	14	87	3
	F		6	27	17	33	56	139				
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M											
	F											
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M											
	F											
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M											
	F											
Offenses Against Family and Children	M						1	1	1			
	F											
Driving Under the Influence	M		2	4	10	18	40	74	82	1	34	1
	F		1	5	1	14	23	44				
Liquor Laws	M		3	70	128	254	339	794	869	20	577	14
	F		7	91	141	207	240	686				
Drunkenness	M		1		2	1	4	8	4		5	
	F				1			1				
Disorderly Conduct	M	2	53	91	41	63	46	296	257	34	135	4
	F	1	15	33	26	33	26	134				
Vagrancy	M	2	6	21	17	13	5	64	55	3	35	
	F		2	10	3	9	5	29				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	2	16	53	80	120	131	402	468	16	85	5
	F		4	25	44	51	48	172				
Suspicion	M											
	F											
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	M	2	11	26	19	28	44	130	162	5	58	6
	F		4	25	11	34	27	101				
Run-Aways	M	8	31	72	83	67	46	307	487	67	208	18
	F	1	30	130	110	114	88	473				
TOTAL ARRESTS		46	396	1,031	1,046	1,431	1,638	5,588	3,746	242	1,537	63

Adult Arrest Supplemental Information

Offenses	Sex	Age											
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Murder & Non-Negl. Manslaughter	M								2	3		2	1
	F						1					1	
Manslaughter by Negligence	M												
	F												
Forcible Rape	M	4	3	5	1	2	1		6	3	7	2	
	F												
Robbery	M	2	2	1	1	1		2	3	3	1	1	1
	F								3				
Aggravated Assault	M	13	7	12	16	13	14	8	40	29	23	20	16
	F	1	2	1	6	2	7	4	13	10	10	9	7
Burglary	M	16	19	8	11	7	6	7	16	19	12	12	12
	F	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	1	2
Larceny	M	65	64	40	34	25	32	18	85	58	47	45	42
	F	47	32	22	26	24	14	14	41	54	37	23	17
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	8			2	4	2	5	9	5	5	4	3
	F					1	3	1		1		2	1
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	43	56	68	72	89	92	81	389	288	209	203	169
	F	28	28	27	39	36	30	32	100	77	74	48	32
Arson	M	3							1			2	
	F												
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	2	3	2		4	2	2	10	5	4	8	4
	F	2		4	1		3		6	2	1	1	1
Fraud	M	8	15	19	18	15	16	18	32	21	22	16	18
	F	9	7	7	10	7	7	8	25	16	13	4	7
Embezzlement	M	1		2				1		3	1	2	
	F		2					1	1	1	1	1	2
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	6	3	5	2	3	1	4	12	3	3	2	2
	F		3	1	2	1			1		1		2
Vandalism	M	17	10	19	33	19	11	17	34	27	22	11	7
	F	4	2	3	6	5	4		10	4	5	2	4
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	11	8	7	6	8	4	7	12	12	8	7	6
	F			1	2				1			1	
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M												
	F							1	1		1	2	
Sex Offenses	M	5	5	3	2	1	1		6	3	3	3	4
	F	1											
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		1	1		1	1		3	1	3	2	1
	F												
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M	10	8	6	7	6	9	2	13	8	4	7	5
	F	1		1	4	1				1			1
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M	2	3	3		1	2	1	9	8	4	5	5
	F				1		3			2	4	1	1

Offenses	Sex	Age				Total	Race			
		50-54	55-59	60-64	65+		White	Black	Indian	Asian
Murder & Non-Negl. Manslaughter	M					8	3	1	7	
	F	1				3				
Manslaughter by Negligence	M									
	F									
Forcible Rape	M		3			37	32	1	4	
	F									
Robbery	M	2				20	13	3	7	
	F					3				
Aggravated Assault	M	6	4	1	4	226	141	32	128	2
	F	3	1		1	77				
Burglary	M	3	1			149	123	9	41	4
	F				1	28				
Larceny	M	33	10	4	3	605	586	58	328	4
	F	9	7	2	2	371				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M		1			48	39	3	17	
	F	2				11				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	68	29	10	13	1,879	1,484	237	725	12
	F	16	5	2	5	579				
Arson	M					6	4		2	
	F									
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	2				48	64	3	3	
	F				1	22				
Fraud	M	9	1	1		229	142	15	194	2
	F	2	1		1	124				
Embezzlement	M					10	18		1	
	F					9				
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	2				48	30	9	19	1
	F					11				
Vandalism	M	7	5		3	242	190	19	83	
	F	1				50				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	5	2	2		105	70	13	27	
	F					5				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M						1		4	
	F					5				
Sex Offenses	M	2	2	2	3	45	41		5	
	F					1				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		2			16	6	7	1	2
	F									
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M	3	1			89	71	13	13	2
	F	1				10				
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M		1			44	38	14	4	
	F					12				

Offenses	Sex	Age											
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	1	3	2	5	2	4	2	9	8	9	6	4
	F		1	1	1	1	1			2	3	4	4
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M	13	15	12	12	10	16	5	34	25	20	20	15
	F	1	1	2	6	2	4			5	7	5	6
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		3			1	2		3	1	2	4	
	F					1				1	1		
Possession-Marijuana	M	146	147	132	94	64	94	62	194	120	76	79	68
	F	27	33	26	31	25	16	18	53	35	25	24	14
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M	3			1	4		1	9	4	4	2	7
	F	2		1			2		6	6	4		1
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	54	63	49	45	26	30	22	102	71	37	61	40
	F	10	18	15	12	15	5	7	32	31	19	19	12
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M	203	213	181	140	95	126	85	308	196	119	146	115
	F	39	51	42	43	41	23	25	91	73	49	43	27
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M	216	228	193	152	105	142	90	342	221	139	166	130
	F	40	52	44	49	43	27	25	91	78	56	48	33
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M												
	F												
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M												
	F												
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M												
	F												
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	5	3	7	6	2	7	4	17	21	11	16	21
	F	1	3	1		1	1		2	5	6	7	1
Driving Under the Influence	M	102	108	152	266	261	249	226	877	517	470	438	425
	F	53	47	55	119	83	107	101	273	188	153	157	124
Liquor Laws	M	469	479	526	70	75	74	41	153	108	150	172	140
	F	266	223	206	28	10	15	13	77	67	59	48	44
Drunkenness	M	4	6	6	11	4	5	3	22	12	10	14	9
	F	3	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	3	3	2
Disorderly Conduct	M	52	67	81	105	81	92	82	296	187	166	158	123
	F	29	25	37	20	26	29	20	76	44	32	36	33
Vagrancy	M	2	3	3	5	10	2	2	19	17	22	20	13
	F		1		1		1		3	3	5	4	1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	152	147	179	190	122	122	98	372	213	145	162	139
	F	52	51	41	43	36	25	37	91	70	68	61	34
Suspicion	M												
	F												
TOTAL ARRESTS		1,745	1,717	1,790	1,358	1,128	1,152	977	3,575	2,402	2,008	1,945	1,632

Offenses	Sex	Age				Total	Race			
		50-54	55-59	60-64	65+		White	Black	Indian	Asian
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	3	1			59	58	10	10	
	F	1				19				
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M	6	5			208	173	44	28	4
	F	2				41				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	1	1	1		19	11	7	4	
	F					3				
Possession-Marijuana	M	31	15	3	1	1,326	1,233	135	281	9
	F	4	1			332				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M	1	2			38	55	1	5	1
	F	2				24				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	17	10	1	2	630	579	60	188	3
	F	4		1		200				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M	50	28	5	3	2,013	1,878	203	478	13
	F	10	1	1		559				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M	56	33	5	3	2,221	2,051	247	506	17
	F	12	1	1		600				
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M									
	F									
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M									
	F									
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M									
	F									
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	9	3			132	113	22	25	2
	F	2				30				
Driving Under the Influence	M	253	137	57	61	4,599	4,849	230	1,052	30
	F	58	18	15	11	1,562				
Liquor Laws	M	144	48	19	24	2,692	2,062	94	1,630	13
	F	27	13	2	9	1,107				
Drunkenness	M	18	2		6	132	89		62	
	F					19				
Disorderly Conduct	M	49	27	12	9	1,587	976	249	780	6
	F	8	4	2	3	424				
Vagrancy	M	6	2	1	1	128	69	23	54	1
	F					19				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	60	42	22	17	2,182	2,236	156	408	15
	F	6	4	5	9	633				
Suspicion	M									
	F									
TOTAL ARRESTS		881	406	165	190	23,071	15,426	1,424	6,112	109

Offenses by Contributor



Students from the 127th Session of the 12 week Basic Law Enforcement Class held September 24, 2006 through December 15, 2006.



Offenses by Contributor Supplemental Information

Crime in South Dakota is an annual publication based upon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statistics. The UCR program is the basis for collecting data on selected crimes by participating agencies throughout South Dakota. Prior to 1990, this data collection effort was handled directly by the FBI with approximately thirty-two agencies reporting in 1989. On January 1, 1990, the Criminal Statistics Analysis Center became the State Clearinghouse for UCR data. Following is a table that depicts the percentage of population covered along with the number of reporting agencies from 1990 to present:

Reporting Year	Percent Of Population Covered	# Of Reporting Agencies	Reporting Year	Percent Of Population Covered	# Of Reporting Agencies
1990	85%	82	1999	78%	80
1991	90%	96	2000	82%	88
1992	88%	89	2001	82%	86
1993	83%	75	2002	87%	98
1994	78%	64	2003	95%	137
1995	80%	73	2004	91%	129
1996	82%	76	2005	92%	114
1997	82%	89	2006	92%	109
1998	82%	84			

This publication of Crime in South Dakota 2006 represents approximately 92% of the population as reported by 47 Sheriff's Offices, 61 Police Departments and the Division of Criminal Investigation.



James Croyman, Roberts County Sheriff's Office (left) is the recipient of the Coler-Williams Award. Presenting the award is Attorney General Larry Long (right).

James attended the 127th Session of the 12 Week Basic Law Enforcement Class held September 24, 2006 through December 15, 2006.

Offenses by Contributor – Sheriff Offices

Agency	Population	Months Reported	*Full-Time Law Enf. Empl.	Total Index Crime per 100,000	Total Index Crime	Percent Of Index Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault
Aurora	2,923	12	4	137	4	0.03%	-	-	-	1
Beadle	16,019	10	19	175	28	0.19%	-	-	-	-
Bennett	3,613	12	6	471	17	0.12%	-	-	-	6
Bon Homme	7,142	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookings	28,338	12	20	166	47	0.32%	-	-	-	1
Brown	34,974	12	46	126	44	0.30%	-	1	-	2
Butte	9,398	12	14	383	36	0.25%	-	1	-	4
Campbell	1,577	12	2	190	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-
Charles Mix	9,265	7	12	313	29	0.20%	-	1	2	1
Clay	13,095	12	10	92	12	0.08%	-	-	-	2
Corson	4,400	12	3	341	15	0.10%	-	1	-	-
Custer	7,965	4	11	13	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Davison	18,922	12	25	42	8	0.06%	-	-	-	1
Deuel	4,329	12	8	647	28	0.19%	-	-	-	-
Dewey	6,209	12	3	64	4	0.03%	-	-	1	1
Douglas	3,335	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmunds	4,144	12	6	24	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Faulk	2,404	12	9	874	21	0.14%	-	2	-	-
Hamlin	5,751	12	4	278	16	0.11%	-	-	-	2
Hand	3,333	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanson	3,776	12	2	291	11	0.08%	-	-	-	-
Harding	1,227	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughes	17,005	12	23	118	20	0.14%	-	3	1	1
Hutchinson	7,639	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerauld	2,152	12	3	93	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Lawrence	22,568	12	45	350	79	0.54%	-	-	-	2
Lincoln	33,639	12	15	220	74	0.51%	-	1	-	1
Marshall	4,452	12	11	1,370	61	0.42%	-	1	-	2
McCook	5,976	12	7	753	45	0.31%	-	-	-	8
McPherson	2,637	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meade	24,813	12	50	568	141	0.97%	-	5	-	22
Miner	2,604	12	4	960	25	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Minnehaha	161,322	12	191	208	335	2.31%	-	8	-	18
Moody	6,688	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennington	94,302	12	181	490	462	3.19%	-	32	-	21
Perkins	3,046	12	4	295	9	0.06%	-	-	-	-
Potter	2,369	12	2	84	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Roberts	10,121	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanborn	2,561	12	3	312	8	0.06%	-	-	-	-
Shannon	13,762	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanley	2,851	12	6	1,999	57	0.39%	-	-	-	2
Tripp	6,112	12	7	65	4	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Turner	6,586	12	7	547	47	0.32%	-	-	-	-
Union	13,566	12	21	66	9	0.06%	-	-	-	-
Walworth	5,536	12	10	72	4	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Yankton	21,886	12	10	206	45	0.31%	-	-	-	3
Ziebach	2,651	12	2	75	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-

Offenses by Contr. – Sheriff Offices

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aurora	2,923	2	1	-	-	-	5
Beadle	16,019	14	12	2	-	-	8
Bennett	3,613	6	2	3	-	-	5
Bon Homme	7,142	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookings	28,338	3	40	2	1	-	21
Brown	34,974	26	14	1	-	-	22
Butte	9,398	9	11	10	1	-	15
Campbell	1,577	1	2	-	-	-	1
Charles Mix	9,265	6	14	5	-	-	24
Clay	13,095	-	10	-	-	-	1
Corson	4,400	1	12	-	1	-	1
Custer	7,965	1	-	-	-	-	1
Davison	18,922	1	4	2	-	-	3
Deuel	4,329	6	22	-	-	-	7
Dewey	6,209	2	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	3,335	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmunds	4,144	1	-	-	-	-	-
Faulk	2,404	8	11	-	-	-	3
Hamlin	5,751	5	6	1	2	-	5
Hand	3,333	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanson	3,776	3	7	-	1	-	7
Harding	1,227	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughes	17,005	9	6	-	-	-	7
Hutchinson	7,639	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerauld	2,152	-	2	-	-	-	-
Lawrence	22,568	28	42	7	-	-	21
Lincoln	33,639	34	31	7	-	-	22
Marshall	4,452	15	41	2	-	-	7
McCook	5,976	2	30	5	-	-	-
McPherson	2,637	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meade	24,813	27	77	10	-	-	41
Miner	2,604	12	11	1	1	-	5
Minnehaha	161,322	110	177	21	1	-	118
Moody	6,688	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pennington	94,302	111	282	16	-	-	155
Perkins	3,046	4	4	1	-	-	1
Potter	2,369	-	1	1	-	-	-
Roberts	10,121	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sanborn	2,561	1	6	1	-	-	3
Shannon	13,762	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanley	2,851	1	53	1	-	-	18
Tripp	6,112	1	2	1	-	-	2
Turner	6,586	24	15	5	3	-	16
Union	13,566	6	3	-	-	-	4
Walworth	5,536	1	3	-	-	-	-
Yankton	21,886	16	24	2	-	-	21
Ziebach	2,651	-	1	1	-	-	-

Offenses by Contributor – Police Departments

Agency	Population	Months Report-Ed	*Full-Time Law Enf. Empl.	Total Index Crime per 100,000	Total Index Crime	Percent Of Index Crime	Murder	Rape	Rob-bery	Agg. Assault
Aberdeen	24,284	12	50	2,314	562	3.87%	-	18	3	32
Armour	742	12	1	674	5	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Avon	547	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belle Fourche	4,711	12	9	191	9	0.06%	-	2	-	1
Bonesteel	272	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Box Elder	3,015	12	9	1,957	59	0.41%	-	1	-	4
Brandon	7,231	12	12	733	53	0.37%	-	-	-	4
Bridgewater	597	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookings	9,479	1	34	63	6	0.04%	-	-	-	-
Burke	611	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canton	3,189	12	5	1,003	32	0.22%	-	1	-	2
Chamberlain	2,276	3	5	176	4	0.03%	-	-	-	1
Clark	1,195	12	2	167	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Colman	563	12	1	533	3	0.02%	-	1	-	-
Corsica	630	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCI	N/A	12	N/A	-	17	0.12%	1	8	1	5
Deadwood	1,306	12	14	3,522	46	0.32%	-	-	-	2
Delmont	246	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estelline	692	12	1	1,156	8	0.06%	-	-	-	-
Eureka	996	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faith	478	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freeman	1,232	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gettysburg	1,178	12	2	1,019	12	0.08%	-	-	-	-
Hermosa	338	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Springs	4,134	12	9	1,209	50	0.34%	1	-	-	-
Hoven	439	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurley	402	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	595	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kadoka	673	12	1	1,783	12	0.08%	-	-	-	1
Kimball	698	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead	2,913	12	6	275	8	0.06%	-	-	-	1
Lennox	2,108	12	4	190	4	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Leola	414	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	6,271	12	11	2,280	143	0.99%	-	2	-	1
Martin	1,056	12	6	3,598	38	0.26%	-	1	-	4
McIntosh	219	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menno	702	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miller	1,375	12	4	582	8	0.06%	-	-	-	-
Mitchell	14,809	12	30	2,748	407	2.81%	1	1	3	13
Mobridge	3,304	10	13	2,088	69	0.48%	-	-	-	2
Montrose	480	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Effington	228	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Sioux City	2,513	12	8	199	5	0.03%	-	-	-	2
Parkston	1,572	10	2	636	10	0.07%	-	-	-	1
Pierre	14,160	12	34	3,305	468	3.23%	2	20	2	10
Rapid City	62,647	12	127	4,031	2,525	17.41%	1	58	40	121
Rosholt	442	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Offenses by Contr. – Police Depts.

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aberdeen	24,284	86	385	32	6	-	174
Armour	742	1	4	-	-	-	-
Avon	547	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belle Fourche	4,711	1	5	-	-	-	27
Bonesteel	272	-	-	-	-	-	-
Box Elder	3,015	22	32	-	-	-	30
Brandon	7,231	9	40	-	-	-	27
Bridgewater	597	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookings	9,479	-	4	2	-	-	4
Burke	611	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canton	3,189	4	23	2	-	-	25
Chamberlain	2,276	1	1	1	-	-	3
Clark	1,195	2	-	-	-	-	1
Colman	563	-	1	1	-	-	-
Corsica	630	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCI	N/A	2	-	-	-	-	3
Deadwood	1,306	3	40	1	-	-	37
Delmont	246	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estelline	692	-	8	-	-	-	4
Eureka	996	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faith	478	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freeman	1,232	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gettysburg	1,178	2	10	-	-	-	-
Hermosa	338	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Springs	4,134	24	23	1	1	-	31
Hoven	439	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurley	402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	595	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kadoka	673	8	1	2	-	-	3
Kimball	698	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead	2,913	-	7	-	-	-	8
Lennox	2,108	1	3	-	-	-	6
Leola	414	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	6,271	29	104	5	2	-	45
Martin	1,056	14	17	1	1	-	35
McIntosh	219	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menno	702	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miller	1,375	-	8	-	-	-	1
Mitchell	14,809	42	327	18	2	-	186
Mobridge	3,304	5	59	3	-	-	25
Montrose	480	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Effington	228	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Sioux City	2,513	1	2	-	-	-	7
Parkston	1,572	2	7	-	-	-	6
Pierre	14,160	62	344	25	3	-	140
Rapid City	62,647	427	1,748	119	11	-	806
Rosholt	442	-	-	-	-	-	-

Offenses by Contr. – Police Depts.

Agency	Population	Months Report-Ed	*Full-Time Law Enf. Empl.	Total Index Crime per 100,000	Total Index Crime	Percent Of Index Crime	Murder	Rape	Rob-bery	Agg. Assault
Scotland	836	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SDSU	18,859	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sioux Falls	140,593	12	252	2,972	4,179	28.81%	7	119	39	222
Spearfish	9,427	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield	1,534	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sturgis	6,308	12	18	2,854	180	1.24%	-	3	-	7
Tripp	671	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyndall	1,164	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermillion	10,041	12	16	3,277	329	2.27%	-	7	-	7
Viborg	805	12	1	373	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-
Wagner	1,613	12	3	2,914	47	0.32%	-	-	-	4
Watertown	20,421	12	46	3,776	771	5.32%	-	7	-	13
Whitewood	832	12	2	1,322	11	0.08%	-	-	-	-
Winner	2,940	12	31	1,633	48	0.33%	-	2	-	1
Yankton	13,822	12	46	2,330	322	2.22%	-	10	3	15

Offenses by Contr. – Police Depts.

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Scotland	836	-	-	-	-	-	-
SDSU	18,859	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sioux Falls	140,593	796	2,745	227	24	-	1,293
Spearfish	9,427	-	-	-	-	-	1
Springfield	1,534	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sturgis	6,308	24	128	17	1	-	67
Tripp	671	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyndall	1,164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermillion	10,041	23	288	4	-	-	66
Viborg	805	2	1	-	-	-	-
Wagner	1,613	4	34	5	-	-	35
Watertown	20,421	133	585	32	1	-	239
Whitewood	832	2	7	2	-	-	3
Winner	2,940	3	38	4	-	-	54
Yankton	13,822	35	249	9	1	-	85

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2006.

**Other (Simple) Assault and Mansl. by Negl. are not included in the Total Index Crime.

Classification of Offenses

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, Other Assaults (Simple), Arson, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Fraud, Embezzlement, Stolen Property, Vandalism, Weapons, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Sex Offenses, Drug Abuse Violations, Gambling, Offenses Against Family and Children, Driving Under the Influence, Liquor Laws, Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy, All Other Offenses, Suspicion, Curfew & Loitering Law Violations, Run-Aways, Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, Other Assaults (Simple), Arson, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Fraud, Embezzlement, Stolen Property, Vandalism, Weapons, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Sex Offenses, Drug Abuse Violations, Gambling, Offenses Against Family and Children, Driving Under the Influence, Liquor Laws, Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy, All Other Offenses, Suspicion, Curfew & Loitering Law Violations, Run-Aways, Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, Other Assaults (Simple), Arson, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Fraud, Embezzlement, Stolen Property, Vandalism, Weapons, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Sex Offenses, Drug Abuse Violations, Gambling, Offenses Against Family and Children, Driving Under the Influence, Liquor Laws, Drunkenness, Disorderly

Classification of Offenses

Uniformity in reporting under the South Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting System is based on the proper classification of offenses reported to or known by law enforcement. The adoption of the National System of Uniform Crime Reporting included the utilization of the offense classifications of that system. In view of the need for compatibility with the National System, "offenses" under the program are not distinguished by designation of "misdemeanors", "felonies" or violations of municipal ordinances. The explanations of offense classifications may vary slightly from language used by those familiar with South Dakota State Law. However, the major categories of offense classification remain the same between the national and state level.

Part I Offenses

The Part I offenses include: Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. The above-listed crime classifications were selected at the inception of the UCR Program in 1929 because they were considered by law enforcement and criminologists at the time to be the most serious and the most commonly reported crimes occurring in all areas of the Nation. Arson was added to the Part I Offenses in 1979 by congressional mandate.

Part II Offenses

The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside of those defined as Part I offenses. In November 1932, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted in order that law enforcement, judicial, and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. The definitions of the Part II offenses that follow include some of the offense titles described in state, county or municipal code. These titles have been included as descriptive data to aid in determining the offenses that should be included or excluded from each classification.

1. HOMICIDE

- 1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter - *The willful (non-negligent) killing of a human being with malice aforethought.*

General Rule - Any death due to a fight, quarrel, argument, assault or commission of a crime.

- 1b. Manslaughter by Negligence - *The unlawful killing of a human being, by another, through gross negligence.*

General Rule - The killing may result from the commission of an unlawful act or from a lawful act performed with gross negligence.

Not included - Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders.

2. FORCIBLE RAPE

- 2a. Rape by Force - *The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.*

General Rule - Forcible rape of a female, excluding carnal abuse (statutory rape) or other sex offenses.

- 2b. Attempted Forcible Rape - *All assaults and attempts to rape.*

3. ROBBERY

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

- 3a. Firearm - Operation in which any firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.) is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.
- 3b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - Operation in which a knife or cutting instrument (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.) is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.
- 3c. Other Dangerous Weapon - Operation in which any other object or thing (club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, etc.) is used as a weapon.
- 3d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.) - Muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong-arm tactics (limited to the use of personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.) are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

4. ASSAULT

An assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another.

- 4a. Firearm - All assaults wherein a firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.) is used or its use is threatened.
- 4b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - All assaults wherein a knife or cutting instrument (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.) is used as a cutting or stabbing object or their use is threatened.
- 4c. Other Dangerous Weapon - Assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object (club, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, brass knuckles, or other blunt instruments, explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding water) as a weapon.
- 4d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.) - The attacks by use of personal weapons (hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.) which result in serious or aggravated injury.

5. BURGLARY

The unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling, attached structure, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, house trailer (used as a permanent structure), warehouse, mill, barn, camp, other building, ship or railroad car to commit a felony or larceny.

General Rule - For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes the terms "Burglary" and "Breaking and Entering" are considered synonymous.

- 5a. Forcible Entry - All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure is also included.
- 5b. Unlawful Entry (No Force) - Any unlawful entry without any evidence and is achieved by the use of an unlocked door or window.
- 5c. Attempted Forcible Entry - Situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted.

6. LARCENY

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of the property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

General Rule - All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, larceny from auto, larceny of auto parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larceny from buildings, and from coin-operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of breaking and entering is included. Embezzlement, larceny by bailee, fraud or bad check cases are excluded.

7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

- 7a. Autos - The thefts of all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, and other similar motor vehicles which serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another.
- 7b. Trucks and Buses - Vehicles specifically designed to transport people on a commercial basis and to transport cargo.
- 7c. Other Vehicles - All other motor vehicles such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, etc.

8. OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE), NOT AGGRAVATED

Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.

Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles which would be included in "other assaults" are:

- A. Simple assault
- B. Minor assault
- C. Assault and battery
- D. Injury by culpable negligence
- E. Resisting or obstructing an officer
- F. Intimidation
- G. Coercion
- H. Hazing
- I. Attempts to commit the above

9. ARSON

The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft, personal property of another, etc. should be scored as arson.

General Rule - Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arsons.

10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

In the majority of states, forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. Place in this class all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Include:

- A. Altering or forging public or other records
- B. Making, altering, forging or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.
- C. Forging wills, deeds, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.
- D. Counterfeiting coins, plates, bank notes, checks, etc.
- E. Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments
- F. Erasures
- G. Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud
- H. Using forged labels
- I. Possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus
- J. Selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks
- K. All attempts to commit above

11. FRAUD

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense. Include:

- A. Bad checks
- B. Confidence games
- C. Leaving full-service gas station without paying attendant
- D. Unauthorized withdrawal of money from an automatic teller machine
- E. Attempts to commit the above

12. EMBEZZLEMENT

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control. Includes attempts.

13. STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING

Include in the class all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. VANDALISM

Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property, such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. Count all arrests for the above, including attempts.

15. WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.

This class deals with weapons offenses, regulatory in nature such as:

- A. Manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons
- B. Carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly
- C. Using, manufacturing, etc., silencers
- D. Furnishing deadly weapons to minors
- E. Aliens possessing deadly weapons
- F. All attempts to commit any of the above

16. PROSTITUTION & COMMERCIALIZED VICE

Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercialized nature such as:

- A. Prostitution
- B. Keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house or house of ill-repute
- C. Pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes
- D. All attempts to commit the above

17. SEX OFFENSES (Except Forcible Rape, Prostitution, & Commercialized Vice)

Include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like, such as:

- A. Adultery and fornication
- B. Buggery
- C. Incest
- D. Indecent exposure
- E. Indecent liberties
- F. Seduction
- G. Sodomy or crime against nature
- H. Statutory rape - (no force)
- I. All attempts to commit any of the above

18. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for violations of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the following subdivisions of drug law arrests, keeping in mind to differentiate between sale/manufacturing and possession.

SALE/MANUFACTURING

- A. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- B. Marijuana
- C. Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadone)
- D. Dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

POSSESSION

- E. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- F. Marijuana
- G. Synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadone)
- H. Dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

Include all attempts to sell, manufacture, or possess any of the above.

19. GAMBLING

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting or engaging in illegal gambling. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown should be furnished:

- A. Bookmaking (horse and sport books)
- B. Numbers and lottery
- C. All other

20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN

Include here all charges of non-support and neglect of family and children, such as:

- A. Desertion, abandonment, or non-support of spouse or child
- B. Neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault)
- C. Non-payment of alimony
- D. All attempts to commit any of the above

Not included are victims who are merely taken into custody for their own protection.

21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs. Include:

- A. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence
- B. Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence

22. LIQUOR LAWS

With the exception of "Drunkenness" (Offense 23) and "Driving Under the Influence" (Offense 21), liquor law violations, state or local, are placed in this class. Do not include federal violations. Include:

- A. Manufacturing, sale, transportation, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor
- B. Maintaining unlawful drinking places
- C. Bootlegging
- D. Operating a still
- E. Furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person
- F. Using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor
- G. Drinking on train or public conveyance
- H. All attempts to commit any of the above

23. DRUNKENNESS

Include in this class, all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (Offense 21).

- A. Drunkenness
- B. Drunk and disorderly
- C. Common or habitual drunkard
- D. Intoxication

24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT

In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace. Include:

- A. Affray
- B. Unlawful assembly
- C. Disturbing the peace
- D. Disturbing meetings
- E. Disorderly conduct in state institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains or public conveyances, etc.
- F. Blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language
- G. Desecrating the flag
- H. Refusing to assist an officer
- I. All attempts to commit the above

25. VAGRANCY

Persons prosecuted on the charge of being, "a suspicious person, etc.", are included in this class. Include:

- A. Vagrancy
- B. Begging
- C. Loitering, (Persons 18 and Over)
- D. Vagabondage

26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

Include in this class every other state or local offense (except traffic violations) not included in offenses 1 through 25.

- A. Admitting minors to improper places
- B. Abduction and compelling to marry
- C. Bigamy and polygamy
- D. Blackmail and extortion
- E. Bribery
- F. Combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies
- G. Contempt of court
- H. Criminal anarchism
- I. Criminal syndicalism
- J. Discrimination, unfair competition
- K. Kidnapping
- L. Marriage within prohibited degrees
- M. Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in offenses 1 to 25), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places
- N. Perjury and subornation of perjury
- O. Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools
- P. Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Q. Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- R. Public nuisances
- S. Riot and rout

- T. Trespass
- U. Unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals
- V. Unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into state prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- W. Unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- X. Unlawful use, possession, etc. of explosives
- Y. Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes)
- Z. Violations of quarantine

Include all offenses not otherwise classified and all attempts to commit any of the above.

27. SUSPICION

While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the grounds for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After examination by law enforcement officers, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or Part II offense classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by police.

28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS (Persons under 18)

Count all arrests made for violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

29. RUNAWAY (Persons under 18)

For purposes of the UCR program, report in this category apprehensions for protective custody as defined by local statute. Arrest of runaways from one jurisdiction by another agency should be counted by the home jurisdiction. Do not include protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.

Glossary

ADULT: A person 18 years of age or older.

ARREST: The act of taking into custody by authority of law, to charge him or her with a criminal offense or to initiate juvenile proceedings.

CLEARANCE: An offense is cleared, or solved for crime reporting purposes, when at least one person is arrested, charged with commission of the offense and turned over to the court for prosecution. Provision is also made for clearance in certain "exceptional" situations.

CLEARANCE RATE (TOTAL): The number of clearances divided by the total number of offenses, expressed as a percent. The formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Clearances} \times 100}{\text{Number of Offenses}}$$

Offenses are reported as they become known to law enforcement agencies. Clearances are scored as they are made. Therefore, it is possible for the clearance rate to exceed 100 percent for a time period. Both clearances by arrest and exceptional clearances are included.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE: A robbery subcategory which tallies the number of actual offenses and the value of stolen property obtained in robberies within commercial establishments except gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. These businesses are excluded because separate categories for each are provided. Include supermarkets, department stores, restaurants, taverns, finance companies, hotels, motels, etc.

CRIME INDEX: Classification of seven offenses used as an indicator of crime. Crime Index offenses are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

CRIME RATE: The number of known offenses per 100,000 population. The formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Offenses} \times 100,000}{\text{Population}}$$

Crime rates per population unit are employed to remove the effect of differing sizes of law enforcement service areas, permitting the examination of reported crime on an equalized population basis. "Per 100,000 population" is generally utilized to preclude the rates for infrequently occurring offenses from being expressed as very small numbers.

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE: When the law enforcement agency has enough information to make an arrest, but cannot locate the offender to do so, then, the complaint is considered solved or cleared by exceptional circumstance, rather than by arrest. For example, a crime may be cleared by exceptional circumstance when an offender has died, moved out of state, or when extradition has been refused.

HIERARCHY RULE: The hierarchy assigns crimes in an order according to their seriousness. When using the hierarchy to obtain crime index figures, only the most serious category of crime is counted in any single criminal event. The hierarchy of the index is murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

JUVENILE: A person 17 years of age or younger.

JUVENILE ARREST: For purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting, a juvenile should be counted as "arrested" when the circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult, an arrest would be tallied. When a law enforcement officer places a juvenile in custody for a specific offense, including status offenses, an "arrest" is scored. Law enforcement contacts with juveniles where no offense has been committed are not scored as arrests. Juveniles taken into custody for their own protection, such as in neglect cases, are not scored as being arrested if they have not committed an offense.

UCR uses the term "arrest" for both adults and juveniles to describe apprehension.

JUVENILE CRIME: The only measure of juvenile crime available through Uniform Crime Reporting is the number of juvenile arrests (number, rate, and percentage of total arrests).

PROPERTY CRIMES: Subclassification of the Crime Index which encompasses burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

STATUTORY RAPE: The carnal knowledge or the attempted carnal knowledge of a female with no force used and the female victim is under the legal age of consent.

UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS: A complaint which is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. If the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted, the reported offense can be unfounded for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes. The findings of a coroner, court, jury, or prosecutor do not unfound offenses or attempts which law enforcement investigations establish to be legitimate.

VICTIM: A victim, in this publication, is an individual person who has had a violent crime committed against him or her. Victims, here, are described by age, sex, and race.

VIOLENT CRIMES: Subclassification of the Crime Index which encompasses murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.