Crime in South Dakota 2005

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

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 2005

January 1, 2005 - December 31, 2005

Office of Attorney General
Criminal Statistical Analysis Center

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Cover: America's National Music Museum in Vermillion is one of the great institutions of its kind in the world. Its renowned collections, which include more than 10,000 American, European and non-Western instruments from virtually all cultures and historical periods, are the most inclusive anywhere. The museum is on the University of South Dakota campus. Photo courtesy of S.D. Department of Tourism.

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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 2005 the total participation rate was 92% with 114 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 2005

In 2005, 14,504 crime index offenses were reported by local law enforcement agencies. This is a decrease of 4.9% from the total of 15,255 reported in 2004.

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 2005 is 775,933. The index crime rate per 100,000 population for 2005 was 1,869. The index crime rate for 2004 was 1,979 per 100,000 population. This is a 5.6% decrease in the index crime rate.

The total number of reported violent index crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) was 1,222. This represents a decrease of 2.4% from the total of 1,252 reported in 2004.

Violent crime accounted for 8.43% of total index crimes reported in 2005.

Collectively, property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) decreased by 5.1% from 14,003 reported in 2004 to 13,282 reported in 2005. Property crime accounted for 91.57% of total crime index offenses reported in 2005.

The 10,015 larceny offenses reported in 2005 accounted for 69.05% of total index crimes.

More than $11 million worth of property was reported stolen in 2005, with 30% of that amount reported as recovered by law enforcement officials.

South Dakota law enforcement agencies reported 37,619 arrests in 2005. A total of 36,974 arrests were reported in 2004. In 2005, juvenile arrests accounted for 20.5% of the total arrests.

The number of reported arrests in 2005 for DUI increased to 6,333 from 5,730 reported in 2004. This represents an increase of 10.5%.

Arrests for drug offenses increased 31.9% from a 2004 total of 2,871 to 3,787 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 2005 crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation was March 14, 2006.

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 in the initial phases of converting to a different crime reporting software during 2005 and the SAC (Criminal Statistical Analysis Center) used a different 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 2005 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 2004 figures times the projected growth rate for South Dakota. The resident county populations sum of 775,933 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, 2005 and ending December 31, 2005. 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

14,504 Offenses Reported
2,870 Offenses Cleared
3,477 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 2005, there were 14,504 index crimes reported. Sixty-nine percent of the total index crimes were larcenies.

- Property Crimes make up 91.57% (13,282) of the total index crime while violent crimes account for 8.43% (1,222) of the total index crime.

INDEX CRIMES	OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	**14**	**.10%**
Forcible Rape	**365**	**2.52%**
Robbery	**124**	**.85%**
Aggravated Assault	**719**	**4.96%**
Burglary	**2,426**	**16.73%**
Larceny	**10,015**	**69.05%**
Motor Vehicle Theft	**766**	**5.28%**
Arson	**75**	**.52%**
TOTAL	**14,504**	***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: 775,933 (South Dakota's 2005 Population)
Number of larcenies for that jurisdiction: 10,015

Divide 775,933 by 100,000 = 7.76
Divide 10,015 by 7.76 = 1,291

The Crime Rate for larceny in South Dakota for 2005 is 1,291 per 100,000 inhabitants.

CRIME INDEX	TOTAL OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000
Total Index Crime	14,504	1,869
Violent Crime	1,222	157
Property Crime	13,282	1,712
Murder	14	2
Forcible Rape	365	47
Robbery	124	16
Aggravated Assault	719	93
Burglary	2,426	313
Larceny	10,015	1,291
Motor Vehicle Theft	766	99
Arson	75	10

State-Wide Total Index Crimes Rate per 100,000 by Year

Year	Rate
1995	2,771
1996	2,642
1997	2,530
1998	2,284
1999	2,237
2000	2,114
2001	2,145
2002	2,064
2003	2,116
2004	1,979
2005	1,869
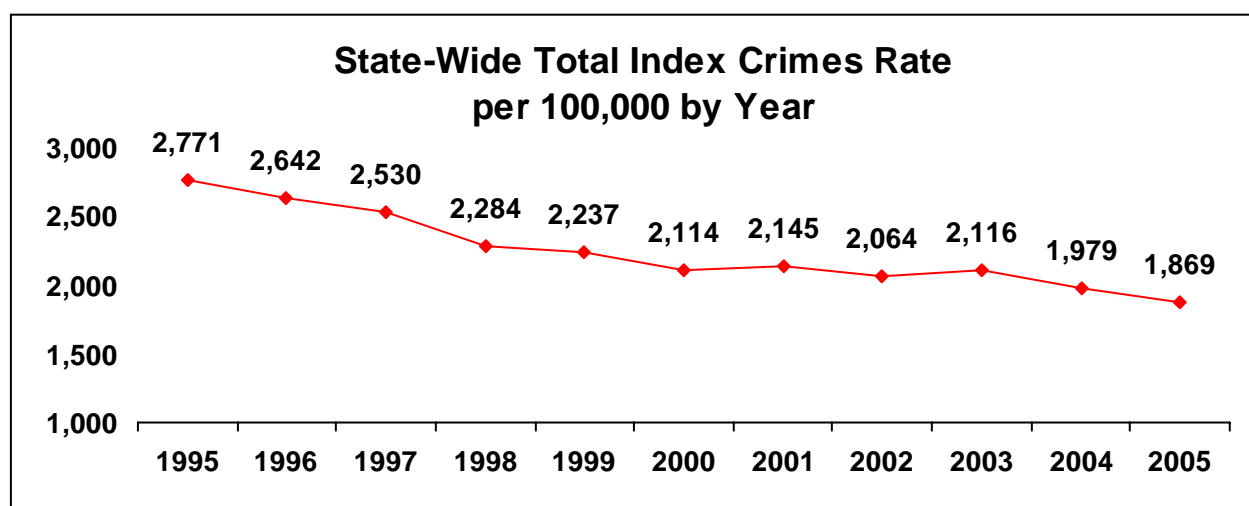
Students from the 121st Session of the 12 week Basic Law Enforcement Class held January 10, 2005 through April 1, 2005.

Murder, Non-Negligent and Negligent Manslaughter

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

14 Offenses Reported
14 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 two (14%) cases, the victim was a two year old child. Seven (50%) of the victims were male, and seven (50%) were female. Ten (71%) of the victims were white and four (29%) were Native American. Six (43%) of the murders were the result of domestic violence.

All 13 offenders were male. Eight (62%) of the offenders were white and five (38%) were Native American. The circumstance in 12 (86%) of the murders was a single victim/single offender.

Self was indicated as the weapon of choice in five (36%) of the murders reported. A handgun was the weapon used in four (29%) murders. Knife was used in three (21%) murders, blunt object was a weapon in one (7%) murder and poison was used for one (7%) murder.

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.

• .10% 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

Month	Agency	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Victim			Offender			Weapon
			Sex	Age	Race	Sex	Age	Race	
January	Rapid City PD	Acquaintance	M	25	Indian	M	18	Indian	Knife
January	Roberts SO	Acquaintance	M	30	Indian	M	32	Indian	Knife
February	DCI (Garretson – Minnehaha County)	Daughter	F	2	White	M	33	White	Handgun
"	"	Son	M	4	"	"	"	"	Knife
March	Meade SO	Ex-Girlfriend	F	45	White	M	47	White	Handgun
April	Sioux Falls PD	Acquaintance	F	8	White	M	41	White	Self
April	Lincoln SO	Acquaintance	M	43	White	M	42	White	Handgun
May	DCI (Mobridge – Walworth County)	Acquaintance	M	53	White	M	30	Indian	Self
May	Sioux Falls PD	Acquaintance	M	22	White	M	20	White	Self
June	Spearfish PD	Wife	F	68	White	M	63	White	Self
June	Sioux Falls PD	Acquaintance	M	35	Indian	M	35	Indian	Blunt Object
September	DCI (Webster – Day County)	Acquaintance	F	26	White	M	39	White	Handgun
September	Salem PD	Acquaintance	F	81	White	M	58	White	Poison
November	Sioux Falls PD	Acquaintance	F	2	Indian	M	21	Indian	Self

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter by Year

Year	Count
1995	10
1996	9
1997	11
1998	8
1999	17
2000	9
2001	9
2002	8
2003	9
2004	16
2005	14
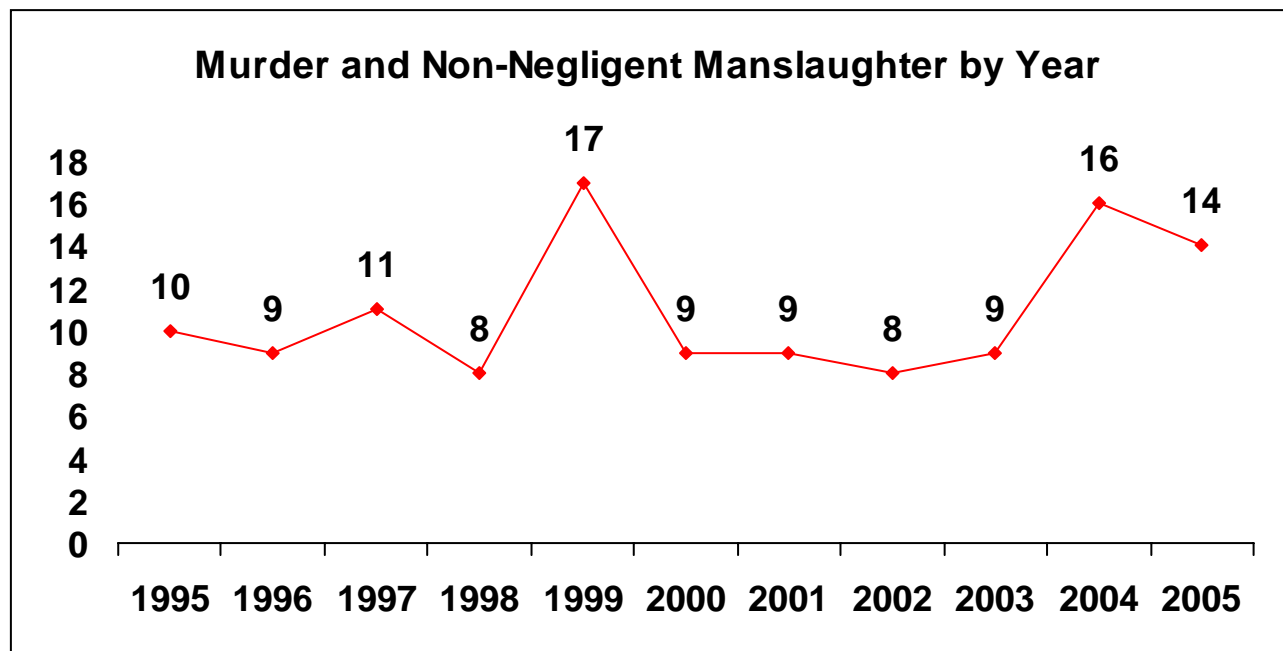
Negligent Manslaughter

2 Offenses Reported
2 Offenses Cleared
6 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.

| | | | Victim | | | Offender | | | |
Month	Agency	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Sex	Age	Race	Sex	Age	Race	Weapon
January	Sioux Falls PD	Daughter	F	6 mos.	White	F	27	White	Neglect
December	Sioux Falls PD	Friend	M	22	White	M	21	White	Handgun

Negligent Manslaughter is not included in the Index Crime Total.

Rape
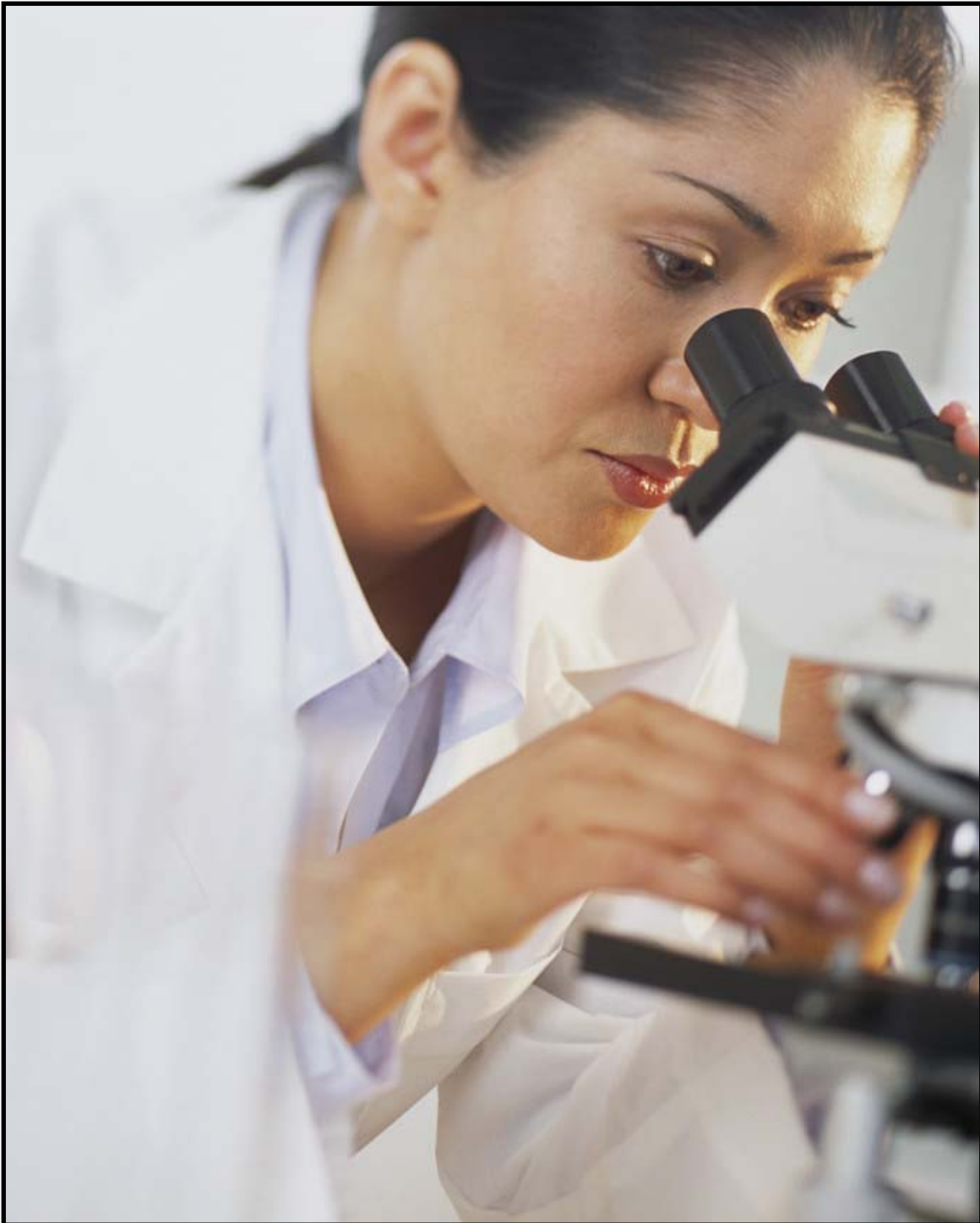
Rape

365 Offenses Reported
69 Offenses Cleared
76 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 18% of the total arrests made for rape. Twenty-four (32%) of the persons arrested were in their twenties. Of the 365 offenses reported, 14 (4%) were attempted forcible rapes.

Of the 76 persons arrested, 52 (68%) were white; 19 (25%) were Native American and five (7%) 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.

• 2.52% of the Crime Index Total

Rape Offenses by Year

Year	Offenses
1995	267
1996	248
1997	270
1998	225
1999	256
2000	256
2001	312
2002	333
2003	354
2004	336
2005	365
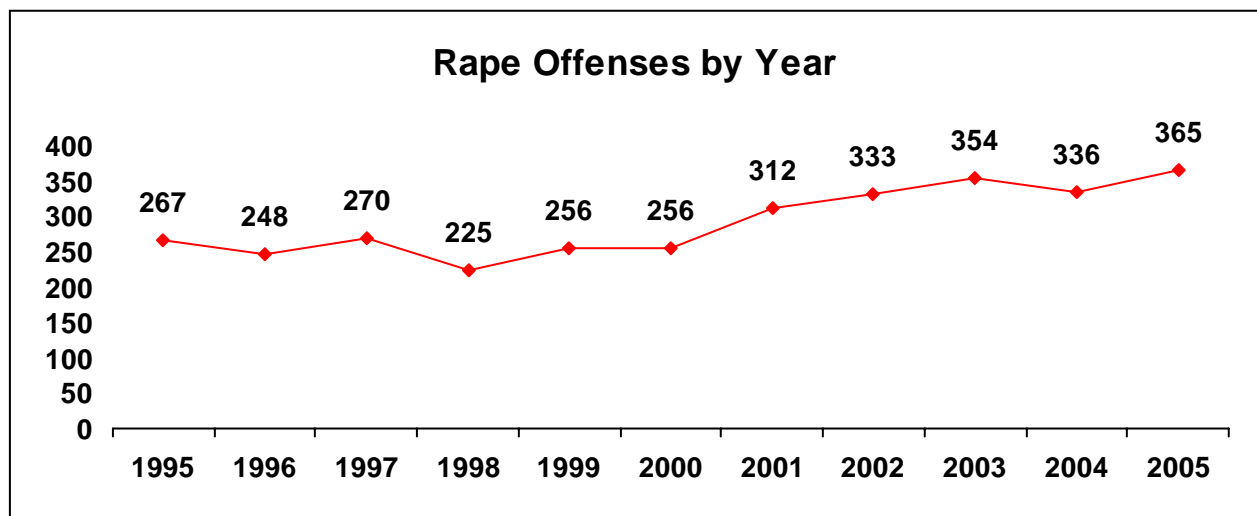
Robbery

Robbery

124 Offenses Reported
11 Offenses Cleared
17 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 2005 was $42,517. The average amount stolen was $343. Other Dangerous Weapons was used in 43 (35%) of the robberies reported in 2005. Supplementary robbery information, such as the location of the robbery, is obtained from the "Property Stolen by Classification" report.

• .85% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	25	20%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	15	12%
Other Dangerous Weapons	43	35%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	41	33%
TOTAL	**124**	**100%**

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Highway (Streets, Alleys, Etc.)	34	27%	$ 3,989	$ 117
Commercial House	11	9%	$ 1,737	$ 158
Gas Station	1	.8%	-	-
Convenience Store	12	10%	$ 1,323	$ 110
Residence	8	6%	$ 430	$ 54
Bank	2	2%	$ 6,400	$ 3,200
Miscellaneous	56	45%	$ 28,638	$ 511
TOTAL	**124**	***100%**	**$ 42,517**	**$ 343**

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

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault

719 Offenses Reported
395 Offenses Cleared
462 Persons Arrested

Aggravated Assault, as defined by the FBI's <u>Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook</u>, 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.

- 4.96% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	72	10%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	186	26%
Other Dangerous Weapons	259	36%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	202	28%
TOTAL	**719**	**100%**

Aggravated Assault Offenses by Year

Year	Offenses
1995	884
1996	766
1997	828
1998	660
1999	690
2000	741
2001	691
2002	760
2003	848
2004	788
2005	719
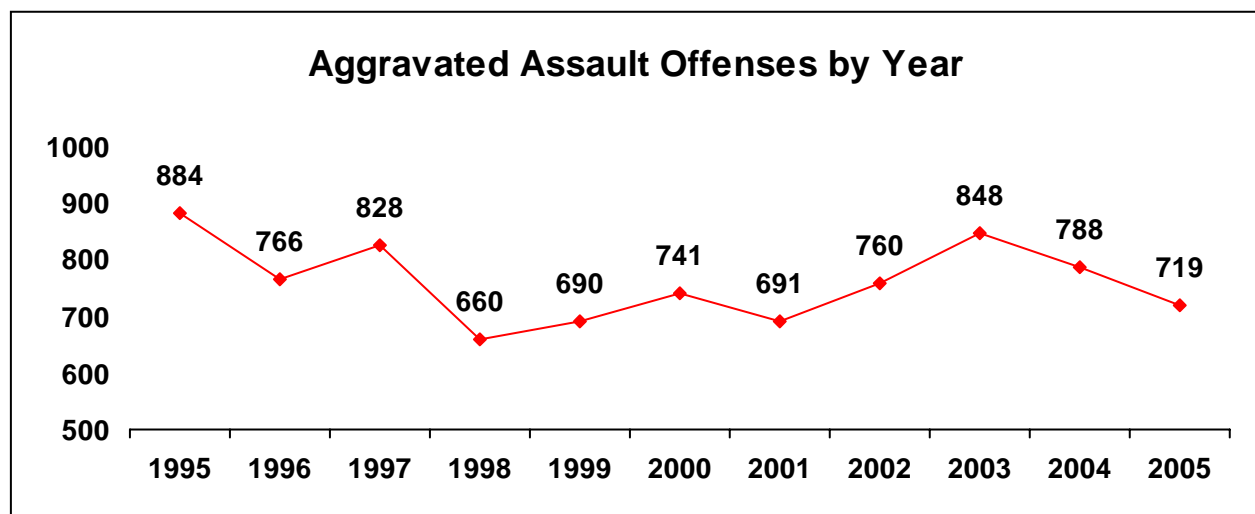
Other Assaults

Other Assaults (Simple)

4,547 Offenses Reported
2,809 Offenses Cleared
3,125 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 3,125 arrests made for other assaults (simple), 474 (15%) were juveniles. Over half (65%) of those arrested were white (2,024). Twenty-eight percent (868) were Indian, 215 (7%) were Black and 18 (.6%) were Asian.

Other Assaults (Simple) Offenses by Year

Year	Offenses
1995	4,368
1996	4,235
1997	4,353
1998	4,032
1999	3,835
2000	3,973
2001	4,236
2002	4,164
2003	4,420
2004	4,638
2005	4,547
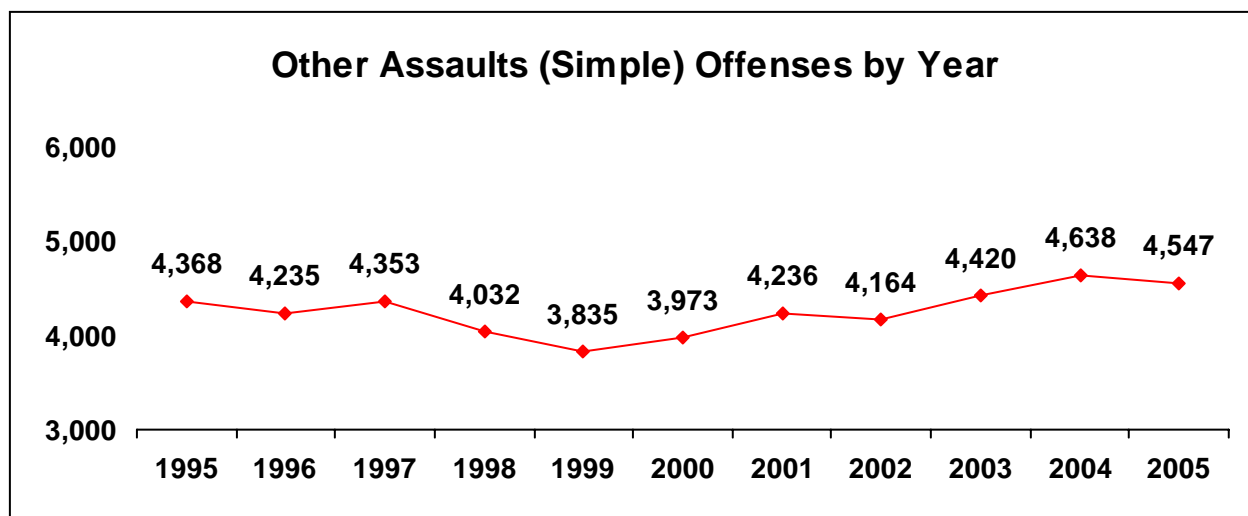
Burglary

Burglary

2,426 Offenses Reported
316 Offenses Cleared
417 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.

Thirty-four percent (140) of those arrested were juveniles.

TYPE OF ENTRY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Forcible Entry	1,005	41%
Unlawful Entry-No Force	1,320	54%
Attempted Forcible Entry	101	4%
TOTAL	2,426	*100%

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

• 16.73% of the Crime Index Total

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
RESIDENCE				
Night	372	15%	$ 198,069	$ 532
Day	577	24%	$ 467,801	$ 811
Unknown	263	11%	$ 188,021	$ 715
Total Residence	1,212	50%	$ 853,891	$ 705
NON-RESIDENCE				
Night	214	9%	$ 122,250	$ 571
Day	481	20%	$ 509,450	$1,059
Unknown	519	21%	$ 393,549	$ 758
Total Non-Residence	1,214	50%	$1,025,249	$ 845
TOTAL	2,426	100%	$1,879,140	$ 775

Larceny

Larceny

10,015 Offenses Reported
1,935 Offenses Cleared
2,368 Persons Arrested

Larceny, as defined by the FBI's <u>Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook</u>, 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 $5,351,869 with an average loss of $534 per larceny. Twenty percent (1,962) was from motor vehicles with an average loss of $425. The All Other category (thefts which do not fit the specific categories listed) had an average amount stolen of $747. Less than one-half (43%) of the total larceny arrests were juveniles.

• 69.05% of the Crime Index Total

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Over $200	3,621	36%	$5,031,522	$1,390
$50 to $200	2,758	28%	$ 265,550	$ 96
Under $50	3,636	36%	$ 54,797	$ 15
TOTAL	**10,015**	**100%**	**$5,351,869**	**$ 534**

NATURE OF LARCENY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Pocket Picking	28	.3%	$ 3,162	$ 113
Purse Snatching	22	.2%	$ 3,505	$ 159
Shoplifting	1,852	18%	$ 190,485	$ 103
From Motor Vehicle	1,962	20%	$ 833,180	$ 425
Motor Vehicle Parts	319	3%	$ 179,299	$ 562
Bicycles	759	8%	$ 127,427	$ 168
From Building	1,290	13%	$1,200,707	$ 931
Coin-Operated Machine	21	.2%	$ 4,157	$ 198
All Other	3,762	38%	$2,809,947	$ 747
TOTAL	**10,015**	***100%**	**$5,351,869**	**$ 534**

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

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft

766 Offenses Reported
115 Offenses Cleared
101 Persons Arrested

Motor Vehicle Theft, as defined by the FBI's <u>Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook</u>, 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	607	79%
Trucks and Buses	79	10%
Other Motor Vehicles	80	10%
TOTAL	**766**	***100%**

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

In 2005, there were 766 motor vehicle thefts totaling $3,885,032. The average dollar value per motor vehicle stolen was $5,072.

Six hundred and seven (79%) of the motor vehicle thefts were automobiles. Less than half (36%) of the total motor vehicle arrests were juveniles.

• 5.28% of the Crime Index Total

In 2005, there were 79 Trucks and Buses reported stolen.

Trucks and Buses accounted for 10% of all Motor Vehicles reported stolen.

Arson

Arson

75 Offenses Reported
15 Offenses Cleared
25 Persons Arrested

Arson, as defined by the FBI's <u>Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook</u>, 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 2005, there were 75 arson offenses reported with a total property value loss of $234,260. The average loss value was $3,123. Seventeen (68%) 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	9	12%	$ 25,000	$ 2,778
Other Residential	1	1%	-	-
Storage	4	5%	$ 10,000	$ 2,500
Industrial/Manufacturing	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial	1	1%	-	-
Community/Public	2	3%	$ 147,300	$ 73,650
All Other Structure	4	5%	$ 646	$ 162
TOTAL STRUCTURE	**21**	**28%**	**$ 182,946**	**$ 8,712**
Motor Vehicles	8	11%	$ 27,800	$ 3,475
Other Mobile Property	1	1%	$ 2,318	$ 2,318
TOTAL MOBILE	**9**	**12%**	**$ 30,118**	**$ 3,346**
TOTAL OTHER	**45**	**60%**	**$ 21,196**	**$ 471**
GRAND TOTAL	**75**	**100%**	**$ 234,260**	**$ 3,123**

Property

Property Stolen/Recovered

$11,158,808 Total Stolen
$3,329,289 Total Recovered

The amount of property stolen in 2005 totaled $11,158,808. Currency and notes consisted of 13% 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 $1,068,268.

Of the property stolen, 30% was recovered. The month of February had the greatest recovery rate for 2005 with 47% of the property stolen being recovered. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles are the most common property recovered (51%) and livestock had the lowest recovery rate of 2%.

MONTH	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
January	$ 1,032,112	$ 172,079	17%
February	$ 866,208	$ 404,163	47%
March	$ 847,566	$ 184,865	22%
April	$ 645,688	$ 251,985	39%
May	$ 780,117	$ 194,379	25%
June	$ 938,484	$ 337,539	36%
July	$ 1,050,978	$ 398,481	38%
August	$ 1,068,268	$ 232,510	22%
September	$ 997,032	$ 285,178	29%
October	$ 971,475	$ 156,140	16%
November	$ 1,032,478	$ 413,021	40%
December	$ 928,402	$ 298,949	32%
TOTAL	$11,158,808	$3,329,289	30%

Property Stolen/Recovered Supplemental Information

OFFENSE	NUMBER	VALUE STOLEN
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER TOTAL	**14**	$ -
FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	**365**	$ 250
ROBBERY TOTAL	**124**	**$ 42,517**
Highway	34	$ 3,989
Commercial House	11	$ 1,737
Gas or Service Station	1	-
Convenience Store	12	$ 1,323
Residence	8	$ 430
Bank	2	$ 6,400
Miscellaneous	56	$ 28,638
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL	**719**	**N/A**
BURGLARY TOTAL	**2,426**	**$1,879,140**
Residence Night	372	$ 198,069
Day	577	$ 467,801
Unknown	263	$ 188,021
Non-Residence Night	214	$ 122,250
Day	481	$ 509,450
Unknown	519	$ 393,549
TOTAL LARCENY	**10,015**	**$5,351,869**
Over $200	3,621	$5,031,522
$50 to $200	2,758	$ 265,550
Under $50	3,636	$ 54,797
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL*	**766**	**$3,885,032**
ARSON	**75**	**N/A**
TOTAL	**14,504**	**$11,158,808**

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/Received Supplemental Information (Cont.)

PROPERTY TYPE	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency & Notes, Etc.	$ 1,473,112	$ 81,762	6%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	$ 617,971	$ 89,852	15%
Clothing & Furs	$ 120,243	$ 38,567	32%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles*	$ 3,967,685	$2,036,942	51%
Office Equipment	$ 417,442	$ 63,331	15%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	$ 780,459	$ 60,627	8%
Firearms	$ 103,160	$ 18,887	18%
Household Goods	$ 184,481	$ 12,048	7%
Consumable Goods	$ 110,379	$ 22,099	20%
Livestock	$ 337,320	$ 5,100	2%
Miscellaneous	$ 3,046,556	$ 900,074	30%
TOTAL	**$11,158,808**	**$3,329,289**	**30%**

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.
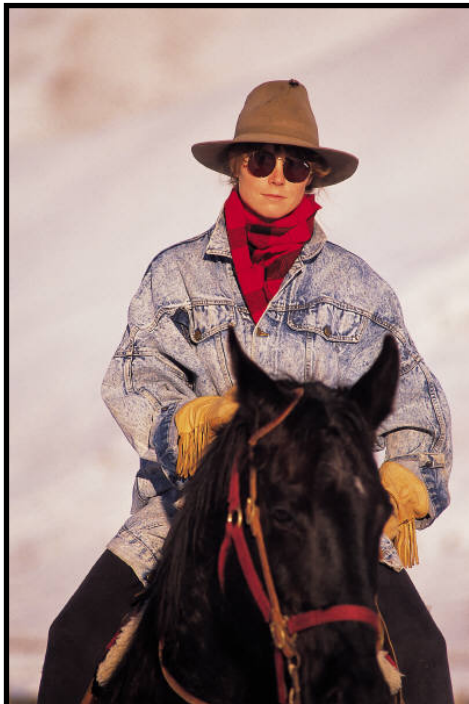
In 2005, Livestock accounted for three percent of the total property stolen.

Of the $337,320 Livestock stolen, $5,100 (2%) was recovered.

Livestock had the lowest monetary recovery rate while Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles had the highest at 51%.

Arrest Data

Arrest Totals by Offense Supplemental Information

Offenses	Juvenile Arrests	Adult Arrests	Total Arrests	Percent Dist.
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-	11	11	0.03%
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	5	6	0.02%
Forcible Rape	14	62	76	0.20%
Robbery	2	15	17	0.05%
Aggravated Assault	59	403	462	1.23%
Burglary	140	277	417	1.11%
Larceny	1,020	1,348	2,368	6.29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	36	65	101	0.27%
Other Assaults (Simple)	474	2,651	3,125	8.31%
Arson	17	8	25	0.07%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	13	140	153	0.41%
Fraud	5	323	328	0.87%
Embezzlement	9	42	51	0.14%
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	61	140	201	0.53%
Vandalism	228	392	620	1.65%
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	75	109	184	0.49%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	-	4	4	0.01%
Sex Offenses	55	84	139	0.37%
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	15	99	114	0.30%
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	19	121	140	0.37%
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	3	42	45	0.12%
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	15	241	256	0.68%
SALE/MANUFACTURING SUBTOTAL	*52*	*503*	*555*	1.48%
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	2	48	50	0.13%
Possession-Marijuana	327	1,735	2,062	5.48%
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	10	94	104	0.28%
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	110	906	1,016	2.70%
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	*449*	*2,783*	*3,232*	8.59%
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	*501*	*3,286*	*3,787*	10.07%
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	-	-	-	-
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	1	-	1	0.00%
Gambling-All Other Gambling	-	2	2	0.01%
Offenses Against Family and Children	2	178	180	0.48%
Driving Under the Influence	133	6,200	6,333	16.83%
Liquor Laws	1,566	4,627	6,193	16.46%
Drunkenness	8	558	566	1.50%
Disorderly Conduct	441	2,031	2,472	6.57%
Vagrancy	84	123	207	0.55%
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	1,619	6,830	8,449	22.46%
Suspicion	-	1	1	0.00%
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	229	n/a	229	0.61%
Run-Aways	911	n/a	911	2.42%
TOTAL ARRESTS	**7,704**	**29,915**	**37,619**	**100.00%**

Juvenile Arrest Supplemental Information

Offenses	Sex	<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	White	Black	Indian	Asian
Murder & Non-Negl. Manslaughter	M											
	F											
Manslaughter by Negligence	M						1	1	1			
	F											
Forcible Rape	M		2	6	1	2	3	14	9	1	4	
	F											
Robbery	M					1	1	2			1	1
	F											
Aggravated Assault	M	3	7	9	9	11	9	48	31	3	25	
	F		1	2	4	2	2	11				
Burglary	M	1	21	34	12	16	46	130	95		45	
	F	1	1	8				10				
Larceny	M	19	95	137	95	103	97	546	673	29	311	7
	F	8	73	143	93	92	65	474				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M			2	5	8	10	25	11		25	
	F		1	2	5	2	1	11				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	12	62	92	45	58	47	316	294	23	153	4
	F	1	16	48	35	37	21	158				
Arson	M	3	4	7	2			16	17			
	F		1					1				
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M		1		1	1	3	6	13			
	F		2		2		3	7				
Fraud	M					2	1	3	5			
	F						2	2				
Embezzlement	M				1	2	3	6	9			
	F					1	2	3				
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M		4	11	10	15	5	45	41	2	18	
	F		3	3	2	5	3	16				
Vandalism	M	7	34	60	35	23	26	185	166	3	56	3
	F		6	20	4	6	7	43				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	5	10	17	13	15	10	70	58	4	12	1
	F			1	2	1	1	5				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M											
	F											
Sex Offenses	M		4	15	8	13	8	48	41	5	9	
	F			3	2	1	1	7				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		3	1	2			6	8		7	
	F		2	2	3	2		9				
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M			3	2	3	4	12	15	1	1	2
	F			3	3		1	7				
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M				1		1	2	2		1	
	F			1				1				

Offenses	Sex	<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	White	Black	Indian	Asian
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M			2	1	2	5	10	12		2	1
	F			2	1	2		5				
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	*M*		*3*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*10*	*30*	*37*	*1*	*11*	*3*
	F		*2*	*8*	*7*	*4*	*1*	*22*				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M						1	1	2			
	F					1		1				
Possession-Marijuana	M		2	24	35	85	89	235	279	10	35	3
	F			19	19	23	31	92				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M					3		3	9		1	
	F				3	3	1	7				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M		3	10	9	30	21	73	94	2	11	3
	F		1	9	11	11	5	37				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	*M*		*5*	*34*	*44*	*118*	*111*	*312*	*384*	*12*	*47*	*6*
	F		*1*	*28*	*33*	*38*	*37*	*137*				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	*M*		*8*	*40*	*50*	*123*	*121*	*342*	*421*	*13*	*58*	*9*
	F		*3*	*36*	*40*	*42*	*38*	*159*				
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M											
	F											
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M								1			
	F						1	1				
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M											
	F											
Offenses Against Family and Children	M								2			
	F			1	1			2				
Driving Under the Influence	M			4	7	24	48	83	104	1	28	
	F			2	7	17	24	50				
Liquor Laws	M		3	55	148	251	345	802	1,145	24	389	8
	F		7	97	154	212	294	764				
Drunkenness	M					3		3	5		3	
	F			1	2	1	1	5				
Disorderly Conduct	M	4	76	93	46	55	44	318	285	37	113	6
	F		12	41	26	22	22	123				
Vagrancy	M		9	13	13	12	2	49	65	2	17	
	F		1	12	15	5	2	35				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	9	65	188	235	287	285	1,069	990	32	592	5
	F	1	41	160	119	120	109	550				
Suspicion	M											
	F											
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	M		16	33	38	27	18	132	170	9	49	1
	F		6	28	35	17	11	97				
Run-Aways	M	23	53	83	68	81	67	375	564	93	236	18
	F	4	37	155	117	125	98	536				
TOTAL ARRESTS		**101**	**685**	**1,662**	**1,507**	**1,841**	**1,908**	**7,704**	**5,216**	**281**	**2,144**	**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	1			1	1				2	2	2	1
	F												
Manslaughter by Negligence	M				1						1		1
	F					1			1				
Forcible Rape	M	4	7	2	5	2	2	4	9	10	7	5	3
	F												
Robbery	M	4		1	1	1			1		3	3	
	F												
Aggravated Assault	M	11	17	17	26	16	19	20	60	33	20	23	22
	F	5	8	5	3	4	8	6	17	9	5	12	4
Burglary	M	19	42	24	17	9	17	6	41	21	13	15	14
	F	7	3	5	5	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Larceny	M	79	87	55	63	39	42	23	103	82	71	67	56
	F	72	53	39	23	11	29	19	61	52	31	37	35
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	4	8	2	6	1	2	1	10	6	6	5	3
	F		1	1				1	3			3	
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	48	56	74	102	110	95	107	425	269	260	246	131
	F	20	29	22	34	31	23	24	120	81	61	72	36
Arson	M	3		2					1				
	F												
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	3	3	2	6	8	5	4	11	11	5	5	4
	F	5	2	4	8	2	5	4	6	7	9	8	4
Fraud	M	5	13	9	9	7	4	7	28	34	20	22	14
	F	8	6	7	3	4	7	6	24	20	7	16	12
Embezzlement	M	2	1			1	1		4	2	3	3	2
	F	1				4			2	5	4	4	
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	11	21	9	12	3	3	3	14	9	9	8	8
	F	1	1	3	3			1	4	5	4	3	3
Vandalism	M	34	16	24	29	24	25	18	56	35	22	21	13
	F	10	4	5	3	7	3	2	10	4	5	6	2
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	11	9	8	9	10	5	5	8	11	8	6	3
	F		1				2			1		1	1
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M												
	F									1	1		1
Sex Offenses	M	10	7	6	1	1	3		11	12	6	9	3
	F								1				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	3	8	3	5	3	5	3	20	3	3	8	4
	F	2	1	4	3		1	1	5	3	3	5	1
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M	9	17	10	9	7	3	5	17	3	9	2	4
	F	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	4	2	1	
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M	1	2	2	1		1	2	6	3	5		2
	F		2	1	1		2	1	3	1		6	

Offenses	Sex	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total	White	Black	Indian	Asian
Murder & Non-Negl. Manslaughter	M		1			11	6		5	
	F									
Manslaughter by Negligence	M					3	3		2	
	F					2				
Forcible Rape	M		1	1		62	43	4	15	
	F									
Robbery	M		1			15	6	3	4	2
	F									
Aggravated Assault	M	15	6	5	4	314	219	44	134	6
	F	3				89				
Burglary	M	3			2	243	176	16	85	
	F					34				
Larceny	M	32	19	11	7	836	874	77	389	8
	F	21	14	3	12	512				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2				56	36	2	27	
	F					9				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	86	29	13	17	2,068	1,730	192	715	14
	F	14	8	4	4	583				
Arson	M	1	1			8	8			
	F									
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	5		1		73	114	3	23	
	F	2			1	67				
Fraud	M	7	5	4	2	190	260	12	50	1
	F	4	5	1	3	133				
Embezzlement	M	1			1	21	38	4		
	F	1				21				
Stolen Property- Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	1				111	97	8	34	1
	F	1				29				
Vandalism	M	6	2	2	2	329	252	20	120	
	F	1		1		63				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	4	2	2	1	102	85	7	17	
	F		1			7				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	1				1	2		2	
	F					3				
Sex Offenses	M	5	5		4	83	62	7	15	
	F					1				
Sale/Manufacturing- Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	1				69	71	6	22	
	F	1				30				
Sale/Manufacturing- Marijuana	M	3	1			99	101	7	11	2
	F	1				22				
Sale/Manufacturing- Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M					25	33	2	4	3
	F					17				

Offenses	Sex	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	13	7	6	9	4	9	13	30	25	12	17	11
	F	4	1	7	4	8		3	22	11	6	4	5
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	*M*	*26*	*34*	*21*	*24*	*14*	*18*	*23*	*73*	*34*	*29*	*27*	*21*
	F	*7*	*6*	*14*	*10*	*10*	*6*	*6*	*31*	*19*	*11*	*16*	*6*
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		3	3	1	1	4		11	5	3		3
	F			2	1				2	1	2		4
Possession-Marijuana	M	149	137	130	98	84	68	65	199	121	94	91	66
	F	39	39	45	23	29	23	18	55	33	31	28	19
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M	3	2	1	1	2	8	3	15	6	3	11	6
	F		1		2	2		1	6	7	5	3	4
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	46	52	47	28	20	36	26	110	63	64	70	37
	F	20	19	14	17	15	15	16	38	36	30	31	18
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	*M*	*198*	*194*	*181*	*128*	*107*	*116*	*94*	*335*	*195*	*164*	*172*	*112*
	F	*59*	*59*	*61*	*43*	*46*	*38*	*35*	*101*	*77*	*68*	*62*	*45*
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	*M*	*224*	*228*	*202*	*152*	*121*	*134*	*117*	*408*	*229*	*193*	*199*	*133*
	F	*66*	*65*	*75*	*53*	*56*	*44*	*41*	*132*	*96*	*79*	*78*	*51*
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M												
	F												
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M												
	F												
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M								1		1		
	F												
Offenses Against Family and Children	M		2	7	7	4	4	4	18	18	10	24	17
	F	3		5	4	2	3	1	9	9	7	4	5
Driving Under the Influence	M	105	148	190	281	251	256	242	818	543	465	485	417
	F	56	52	56	92	97	92	79	242	182	177	173	95
Liquor Laws	M	575	728	717	137	100	59	50	157	120	129	163	129
	F	347	380	286	27	20	25	32	60	56	55	45	27
Drunkenness	M	5	3	4	11	2	9	7	33	34	79	90	60
	F	2	1		1		2	2	12	18	27	25	17
Disorderly Conduct	M	78	62	89	146	119	86	93	271	146	143	152	98
	F	19	29	37	26	26	25	23	66	39	31	52	34
Vagrancy	M	1	1	2	1	5	5	3	13	11	18	16	15
	F				1			1	5		2	2	6
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	237	277	305	309	307	284	249	832	514	487	514	303
	F	109	103	123	107	102	84	96	327	253	185	192	108
Suspicion	M		1										
	F												
TOTAL ARRESTS		2,205	2,475	2,425	1,725	1,513	1,413	1,303	4,437	2,991	2,672	2,817	1,892

Offenses	Sex	Age					Race			
		50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total	White	Black	Indian	Asian
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	4	3	1		164	183	30	24	4
	F	2				77				
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	*M*	*8*	*4*	*1*		*357*	*388*	*45*	*61*	*9*
	F	*4*				*146*				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	1	1			36	44		3	1
	F					12				
Possession-Marijuana	M	32	9	2		1,345	1,316	116	291	12
	F	6	2			390				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M			1		62	84	2	7	1
	F	1				32				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	20	8	5		632	711	55	129	11
	F	5				274				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	*M*	*53*	*18*	*8*		*2,075*	*2,155*	*173*	*430*	*25*
	F	*12*	*2*			*708*				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	*M*	*61*	*22*	*9*		*2,432*	*2,543*	*218*	*491*	*34*
	F	*16*	*2*			*854*				
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M									
	F									
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M									
	F									
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M					2	2			
	F									
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	8	1		1	125	137	15	25	1
	F	1				53				
Driving Under the Influence	M	248	122	72	61	4,704	4,898	215	1,061	26
	F	67	23	7	6	1,496				
Liquor Laws	M	111	35	15	11	3,236	3,162	63	1,392	10
	F	24	3	1	3	1,391				
Drunkenness	M	52	19	13	6	427	104	5	449	
	F	16	1	1	6	131				
Disorderly Conduct	M	66	19	20	14	1,602	1,173	199	646	13
	F	12	3	1	6	429				
Vagrancy	M	6	2	4		103	52	17	52	2
	F	1			2	20				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	186	100	29	26	4,959	4,015	280	2,495	40
	F	55	19	6	2	1,871				
Suspicion	M					1			1	
	F									
TOTAL ARRESTS		1,146	471	226	204	29,915	20,097	1,411	8,249	158

Offenses by Contributor

Students from the 122nd Session of the 12 week Basic Law Enforcement Class held May 9, 2005 through July 29, 2005.

Students from the 123rd Session of the 12 week Basic Law Enforcement Class held August 29, 2005 through November 18, 2005.

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	1998	82%	84
1991	90%	96	1999	78%	80
1992	88%	89	2000	82%	88
1993	83%	75	2001	82%	86
1994	78%	64	2002	87%	98
1995	80%	73	2003	95%	137
1996	82%	76	2004	91%	129
1997	82%	89	2005	92%	114

This publication of Crime in South Dakota 2005 represents approximately 92% of the population as reported by 50 Sheriff's Offices, 63 Police Departments and the Division of Criminal Investigation.

Shellie Slattery, Sioux Falls Police Department (center) is the recipient of the Coler-Williams Award. Presenting the award are Attorney General Larry Long (left) and Craig Hansen, S.D. Peace Officer's Association (right).

Shellie attended the 121st Session of the 12 Week Basic Law Enforcement Class held January 10, 2005 through April 1, 2005.

Offenses by Contributor – Sheriff Offices

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
Aurora	2,954	12	4	271	8	0.06%	-	-	-	-
Beadle	16,156	12	23	68	11	0.08%	-	-	-	-
Brookings	28,343	12	20	166	47	0.32%	-	-	-	3
Brown	35,040	12	50	171	60	0.41%	-	1	-	3
Butte	9,334	12	11	171	16	0.11%	-	2	-	2
Campbell	1,615	12	2	310	5	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Charles Mix	9,159	12	9	513	47	0.32%	-	2	1	9
Clay	13,145	12	11	152	20	0.14%	1	-	-	-
Codington	26,084	12	9	153	40	0.28%	-	1	-	-
Corson	4,401	12	3	250	11	0.08%	-	-	-	1
Custer	7,715	12	11	246	19	0.13%	-	-	-	3
Davison	19,134	12	25	21	4	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Deuel	4,292	12	8	699	30	0.21%	-	-	-	2
Dewey	6,155	12	2	146	9	0.06%	-	-	-	2
Douglas	3,323	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmunds	4,124	12	6	73	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-
Faulk	2,454	12	8	407	10	0.07%	-	-	-	1
Hamlin	5,612	12	3	410	23	0.16%	-	1	-	-
Hand	3,427	12	3	204	7	0.05%	-	-	-	2
Hanson	3,811	12	2	262	10	0.07%	-	-	-	-
Harding	1,252	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughes	16,884	12	24	89	15	0.10%	-	-	-	-
Hutchinson	7,722	12	3	13	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Hyde	1,625	3	1	62	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Jerauld	2,110	12	2	95	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Kingsbury	5,512	12	5	689	38	0.26%	-	-	-	1
Lawrence	22,446	12	43	397	89	0.61%	-	1	1	-
Lincoln	31,643	12	15	262	83	0.57%	1	1	-	3
Lyman	4,003	12	5	350	14	0.10%	-	-	-	1
Marshall	4,383	12	11	1,574	69	0.48%	-	-	-	2
McCook	5,925	12	4	776	46	0.32%	-	5	-	10
McPherson	2,757	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meade	25,019	12	55	735	184	1.27%	1	4		23
Miner	2,640	12	4	1,023	27	0.19%	-	-	-	-
Minnehaha	158,394	12	181	195	309	2.13%	-	8	2	23
Moody	6,633	12	10	60	4	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Pennington	93,238	12	168	760	709	4.89%	-	44	1	29
Perkins	3,158	12	4	475	15	0.10%	-	1	-	-
Potter	2,508	12	3	399	10	0.07%	-	-	-	-
Roberts	10,122	12	8	287	29	0.20%	1	2	-	10
Sanborn	2,643	12	3	454	12	0.08%	-	-	-	-
Spink	7,027	12	13	840	59	0.41%	-	-	1	3
Stanley	2,820	12	6	1,383	39	0.27%	-	-	-	-
Todd	9,802	12	1	133	13	0.09%	-	-	-	-
Tripp	6,115	12	5	213	13	0.09%	-	-	-	-
Turner	8,692	12	5	437	38	0.26%	-	1	1	4
Union	13,445	12	18	74	10	0.07%	-	-	-	1
Walworth	5,550	12	10	234	13	0.09%	-	-	-	-
Yankton	21,662	12	10	254	55	0.38%	-	1	-	2
Ziebach	2,675	12	2	224	6	0.04%	-	-	-	-

Offenses by Contr. – Sheriff Offices

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aurora	2,954	2	6	-	-	-	3
Beadle	16,156	4	7	-	-	-	2
Brookings	28,343	1	42	1	-	-	27
Brown	35,040	34	20	2	-	-	22
Butte	9,334	3	8	1	-	-	12
Campbell	1,615	3	2	-	-	-	3
Charles Mix	9,159	6	27	2	-	-	43
Clay	13,145	1	18	-	-	-	1
Codington	26,084	17	20	2	-	-	20
Corson	4,401	2	6	2	-	-	-
Custer	7,715	2	14	-	-	-	9
Davison	19,134	2	2	-	-	-	6
Deuel	4,292	7	19	2	-	-	13
Dewey	6,155	7	-	-	-	-	4
Douglas	3,323	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmunds	4,124	-	3	-	-	-	2
Faulk	2,454	3	5	1	-	-	4
Hamlin	5,612	11	11	-	-	-	8
Hand	3,427	2	3	-	-	-	2
Hanson	3,811	2	6	2	-	-	3
Harding	1,252	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughes	16,884	6	9	-	-	-	11
Hutchinson	7,722	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hyde	1,625	-	1	-	-	-	-
Jerauld	2,110	1	1	-	-	-	-
Kingsbury	5,512	12	22	3	-	-	7
Lawrence	22,446	28	55	3	1	-	23
Lincoln	31,643	28	44	6	-	-	31
Lyman	4,003	1	9	3	-	-	2
Marshall	4,383	19	45	3	-	-	8
McCook	5,925	-	31	-	-	-	2
McPherson	2,757	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meade	25,019	31	118	7	-	-	23
Miner	2,640	10	15	2	-	-	3
Minnehaha	158,394	115	131	28	2	-	119
Moody	6,633	-	1	3	-	-	2
Pennington	93,238	137	469	27	2	-	255
Perkins	3,158	8	6	-	-	-	2
Potter	2,508	1	8	1	-	-	-
Roberts	10,122	8	4	4	-	-	15
Sanborn	2,643	-	12	-	-	-	-
Spink	7,027	17	35	1	2	-	13
Stanley	2,820	2	35	2	-	-	9
Todd	9,802	1	6	6	-	-	3
Tripp	6,115	7	3	3	-	-	-
Turner	8,692	17	13	2	-	-	13
Union	13,445	8	1	-	-	-	7
Walworth	5,550	3	9	1	-	-	3
Yankton	21,662	15	34	3	-	-	21
Ziebach	2,675	2	1	3	-	-	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	24,355	12	46	2,299	560	3.86%	-	19	1	21
Armour	742	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belle Fourche	4,683	12	9	427	20	0.14%	-	-	-	4
Box Elder	2,873	12	9	3,167	91	0.63%	-	1	-	3
Brandon	6,858	12	11	1,356	93	0.64%	-	-	-	2
Brookings	18,828	12	36	1,774	334	2.30%	-	1	-	1
Burke	616	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canton	3,093	12	4	1,067	33	0.23%	-	-	-	-
Chamberlain	2,273	2	5	88	2	0.01%	-	-	-	1
Chancellor-Marion	1,175	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	1,229	12	2	570	7	0.05%	-	-	-	-
Colman	565	12	1	354	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Corsica	625	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCI	N/A	12	143	-	42	0.29%	3	9	2	15
Deadwood	1,324	12	13	4,456	59	0.41%	-	-	-	2
Delmont	247	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Butte	671	12	3	3,577	24	0.17%	-	-	-	-
Elk Point	1,848	12	3	758	14	0.10%	-	1	-	-
Estelline	684	12	1	1,754	12	0.08%	-	2	-	-
Faith	496	12	2	202	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Freeman	1,243	12	2	161	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Gettysburg	1,255	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermosa	334	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Springs	4,128	11	8	872	36	0.25%	-	2	-	4
Hoven	464	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurley	411	12	1	243	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	596	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kadoka	682	12	1	1,760	12	0.08%	-	1	-	2
Lead	2,970	12	6	202	6	0.04%	-	-	-	-
Lemmon	1,284	3	4	78	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Lennox	2,031	12	3	492	10	0.07%	-	-	-	1
Leola	434	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	6,203	12	12	2,289	142	0.98%	-	-	-	3
Martin	1,043	4	6	192	2	0.01%	-	1	-	-
McIntosh	220	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McLaughlin	791	12	4	1,896	15	0.10%	-	-	-	2
Menno	710	12	1	563	4	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Miller	1,419	12	4	987	14	0.10%	-	-	-	-
Mitchell	14,985	12	30	3,036	455	3.14%	-	12	-	16
Mobridge	3,306	12	13	3,811	126	0.87%	-	3	-	9
Montrose	431	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Effington	229	12	1	437	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
N. Sioux City	2,502	12	7	320	8	0.06%	-	1	-	1
Parkston	1,588	12	1	1,952	31	0.21%		-	-	1
Pierre	14,075	12	36	2,877	405	2.79%	-	6	-	16
Platte	1,318	12	2	152	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Rapid City	61,862	12	132	4,549	2,814	19.40%	1	58	38	160
Rosholt	445	12	1	1,348	6	0.04%	-	-	-	-
Salem	1,403	12	1	855	12	0.08%	1	-	-	-

Offenses by Contr. – Police Depts.

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aberdeen	24,355	89	403	22	5	-	171
Armour	742	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belle Fourche	4,683	3	11	2	-	-	15
Box Elder	2,873	33	41	11	2	-	29
Brandon	6,858	23	64	4	-	-	23
Brookings	18,828	34	285	12	1	-	64
Burke	616	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canton	3,093	8	21	4	-	-	29
Chamberlain	2,273	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chancellor-Marion	1,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	1,229	3	3	1	-	-	1
Colman	565	1	1	-	-	-	-
Corsica	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCI	N/A	2	8	3	-	-	7
Deadwood	1,324	2	52	3	-	-	39
Delmont	247	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Butte	671	6	17	1	-	-	-
Elk Point	1,848	-	13	-	-	-	7
Estelline	684	2	8	-	-	-	-
Faith	496	1	-	-	-	-	-
Freeman	1,243	1	1	-	-	-	-
Gettysburg	1,255	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hermosa	334	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot Springs	4,128	13	14	3	-	-	31
Hoven	464	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurley	411	-	1	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	596	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kadoka	682	7	-	1	1	-	5
Lead	2,970	-	6	-	-	-	18
Lemmon	1,284	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lennox	2,031	2	6	1	-	-	5
Leola	434	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	6,203	21	112	6	-	-	45
Martin	1,043	-	1	-	-	-	1
McIntosh	220	-	-	-	-	-	-
McLaughlin	791	5	8	-	-	-	2
Menno	710	2	2	-	-	-	1
Miller	1,419	3	11	-	-	-	3
Mitchell	14,985	47	358	22	-	-	175
Mobridge	3,306	19	85	10	-	-	57
Montrose	431	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Effington	229	-	1	-	-	-	-
N. Sioux City	2,502	-	6	-	-	-	9
Parkston	1,588	19	10	1	-	-	9
Pierre	14,075	40	325	14	4	-	146
Platte	1,318	-	2	-	-	-	1
Rapid City	61,862	459	1,980	112	6	-	781
Rosholt	445	5	-	1	-	-	-
Salem	1,403	1	9	1	-	-	5

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	846	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sioux Falls	137,590	12	237	3,470	4,774	32.92%	4	145	71	253
Sisseton	2,574	8	8	2,331	60	0.41%	-	3	-	4
Spearfish	9,265	12	25	3,529	327	2.25%	1	3	-	7
Sturgis	6,421	12	18	3,068	197	1.36%	-	1	2	9
Tripp	682	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyndall	1,179	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermillion	10,040	12	18	2,131	214	1.48%	-	5	-	1
Viborg	818	12	1	367	3	0.02%	-	-	-	1
Wagner	1,602	12	4	3,745	60	0.41%	-	-	-	11
Watertown	20,339	12	42	3,624	737	5.08%	-	3	1	13
Whitewood	844	12	2	474	4	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Wilmot	534	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winner	2,950	12	29	1,424	42	0.29%	-	-	-	2
Yankton	13,579	12	45	2,975	404	2.79%	-	13	2	14

Offenses by Contr. – Police Depts.

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Scotland	846	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sioux Falls	137,590	682	3,253	329	37	2	1,523
Sisseton	2,574	18	31	3	1	-	33
Spearfish	9,265	40	252	23	1	-	57
Sturgis	6,421	18	148	18	1	-	78
Tripp	682	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tyndall	1,179	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermillion	10,040	32	164	10	2	-	40
Viborg	818	1	1	-	-	-	3
Wagner	1,602	19	25	5	-	-	36
Watertown	20,339	107	605	1	7	-	215
Whitewood	844	1	1	2	-	-	6
Wilmot	534	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winner	2,950	10	24	6	-	-	40
Yankton	13,579	59	308	8	-	-	77

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2005.
**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-Negl. 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

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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.

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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.