



Crime in South Dakota 2004

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

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 2004

January 1, 2004 - December 31, 2004

Office of Attorney General Criminal Statistical Analysis Center

**Larry Long
Attorney General**

Report Prepared by:

Brenda Hesla, Criminal Statistical Analyst

**Trevor Jones, D.C.I. Assistant Director
Kevin Thom, D.C.I. Director**

October 2005

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

This project was supported by Grant 2004-BJ-CX-K035 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. Approximate production costs of this project were \$1,217.50 funded 100% through federal monies. Two hundred and fifty (250) copies of this document were printed at a cost of \$4.87 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: Mount Rushmore, South Dakota. Photo courtesy of S.D. Department of Tourism.

Table of Contents

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.....	1
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA PROGRAM (HIDTA)	5
MARIJUANA ERADICATION	5
IDENTIFICATION SECTION (ID).....	6
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT	7
COLD CASE UNIT	8
CRIMINAL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER (SAC)	9
GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	9
INTERNET CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN (ICAC)	10
STATE FORENSIC LABORATORY (SDFL)	10
LAW ENFORCEMENT/911 TRAINING	13
INDEX CRIMES	17
TOTAL INDEX CRIMES.....	18
INDEX CRIME OFFENSES BY MONTH	19
INDEX CRIMES PER 100,000 POPULATION	20
MURDER, NON-NEGLIGENT AND NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	21
MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	23
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	24
RAPE	25
ROBBERY	27
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.....	29
OTHER ASSAULTS	31
BURGLARY	33
LARCENY	35
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT.....	37
ARSON	39
PROPERTY	41
PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	43
ARREST DATA	45
ARREST TOTALS BY OFFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION.....	46
JUVENILE ARREST SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	47
ADULT ARREST SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	49
INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY MONTH	53
OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR	55
OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION.....	57
OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR – SHERIFF OFFICES	58
OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR – POLICE DEPARTMENTS	61
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED	65
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION.....	67

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	69
PART I OFFENSES.....	70
PART II OFFENSES.....	70
GLOSSARY	79





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 2004 the total participation rate was 91% with 129 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 2004

In 2004, 15,255 crime index offenses were reported by local law enforcement agencies. This is a decrease of 5.6% from the total of 16,168 reported in 2003.

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 2004 is 770,883. The index crime rate per 100,000 population for 2004 was 1,979. The index crime rate for 2003 was 2,116 per 100,000 population. This is a 6.5% decrease in the index crime rate.

The total number of reported violent index crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) was 1,252. This represents a decrease of 4.5% from the total of 1,311 reported in 2003.

Violent crime accounted for 8.21% of total index crimes reported in 2004.

Collectively, property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson) decreased by 5.7% from 14,857 reported in 2003 to 14,003 reported in 2004. Property crime accounted for 91.79% of total crime index offenses reported in 2004.

The 10,234 larceny offenses reported in 2004 accounted for 67.09% of total index crimes.

More than \$12 million worth of property was reported stolen in 2004, with 26% of that amount reported as recovered by law enforcement officials.

South Dakota law enforcement agencies reported 36,974 arrests in 2004. A total of 38,584 arrests were reported in 2003. In 2004, juvenile arrests accounted for 21.2% of the total arrests.

The number of reported arrests in 2004 for DUI decreased to 5,730 from 5,751 reported in 2003. This represents a decrease of 0.4%.

Arrests for drug offenses decreased 11.5% from a 2003 total of 3,243 to 2,871 in 2004.

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. The data included in this publication are based solely on actual figures, **not** estimated figures, from reports submitted by participating Sheriff's Offices, Police Departments and the Division of Criminal Investigation. 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 **estimates** for non-reported data. The deadline for submitting 2004 crime statistics to both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the South Dakota Criminal Statistical Analysis Center was March 29, 2005.

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.

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 2003 figures times the projected growth rate for South Dakota. The resident county populations sum of 770,883 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 statistics were analyzed for a twelve month period beginning January 1, 2004. 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. These figures are based on data received through the December 31, 2004 reporting period, and index crime data was verified by the submitting agencies.

Division of Criminal Investigation



DCI Director Kevin Thom

NEW STATE CRIME LAB AND LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Governor Mike Rounds and Attorney General Larry Long hosted a ground breaking ceremony for the new South Dakota Crime Lab and Law Enforcement Training Center July 28, 2004, at the future site located at the intersection of US HWY 14/83 and SD HWY 1804 in Pierre, South Dakota.

Work on the \$25 million, 151,000 square foot building should be completed in November 2005. The state law enforcement center and crime lab is built on part of the 20 acres located in northeast Pierre and will contain offices of the Attorney General, the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), the state crime laboratory, the Bureau of Information and Telecommunications and two components of the Department of Public Safety: state radio dispatch and the Emergency Operations Center for the state.



L to R: Kingsbury County Sheriff Chuck Smith, SD Peace Officers Association President Ray Schott, Bill Mickelson (DCI), Representative Claire Konold, Secretary of Public Safety Tom Dravland, Governor Mike Rounds, Attorney General Larry Long, DCI Director Kevin Thom and Pierre Mayor Dennis Eisnach.

Division of Criminal Investigation



The new Law Enforcement Training Center includes a dormitory with 65 two-person rooms for students of the training academy. The academy will have access to a gymnasium, dining area, commercial kitchen and administrative offices for staff. Academy students will use two firearms ranges with 10 lanes and a gun-cleaning room. In the 25-yard stretch between the firing stations and the targets, vehicles can be pulled in for tactical scenarios or for forensic examination of tire impressions.

The state crime lab, the center of forensic science, will get much-needed space in

the new building. The lab now is crammed into a maze of small offices and labs in a building constructed in 1987, a space that is inadequate in light of scientific advances, including DNA science, made over the past few years.

At one entrance to the building is a two-bay garage where vehicles can be examined for evidence and just beyond is a receiving and triage area for evidence. Certain rooms of the lab are located along a corridor where onlookers can watch criminalists working behind sealed windows. A 112-seat amphitheater will serve as a classroom during training but will be emptied and used as the center of operations for emergency crises, either natural or manmade disasters, anywhere in the state.



This picture was taken in May 2005 showing the progress of the new Law Enforcement Training Center Building.



Artist Drawing of the New South Dakota Crime Lab and Law Enforcement Training Center.

The Division of Criminal Investigation is a comprehensive statewide law enforcement agency made up of the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), State Forensic Laboratory, and Law Enforcement/911 Training (LET). The Division of Criminal Investigation oversees an operation of about 90 employees and approximately \$9.5 million in expenditures.

DCI assists law enforcement agencies and prosecutors in the investigation of major crimes through 42 specialized agents stationed in 13 regional sites throughout the State. These agents are certified law enforcement officers and provide expertise in the investigation of homicides, rapes, dangerous drugs, child abuse, arson, white collar crime, explosives, outlaw motorcycle gangs, and burglaries. DCI also provides specialized service in the area of polygraph examination, hostage negotiations, composite art, and expert courtroom testimony.

The services provided by DCI in 2004 include 608 investigations; 123 polygraph examinations; processed 26,582 criminal fingerprints; conducted 14,269 non-criminal background checks; processed 91,443 FBI/III records with state responsibility; compiled 68,079 criminal record checks; updated 39,873 criminal records; and filed and tracked 1,686 sex offenders.

Agents provide instruction at the Basic Law Enforcement Training Academy and other advanced training courses. The agents also fulfill many requests to provide training on a local level to police departments and sheriff's offices.

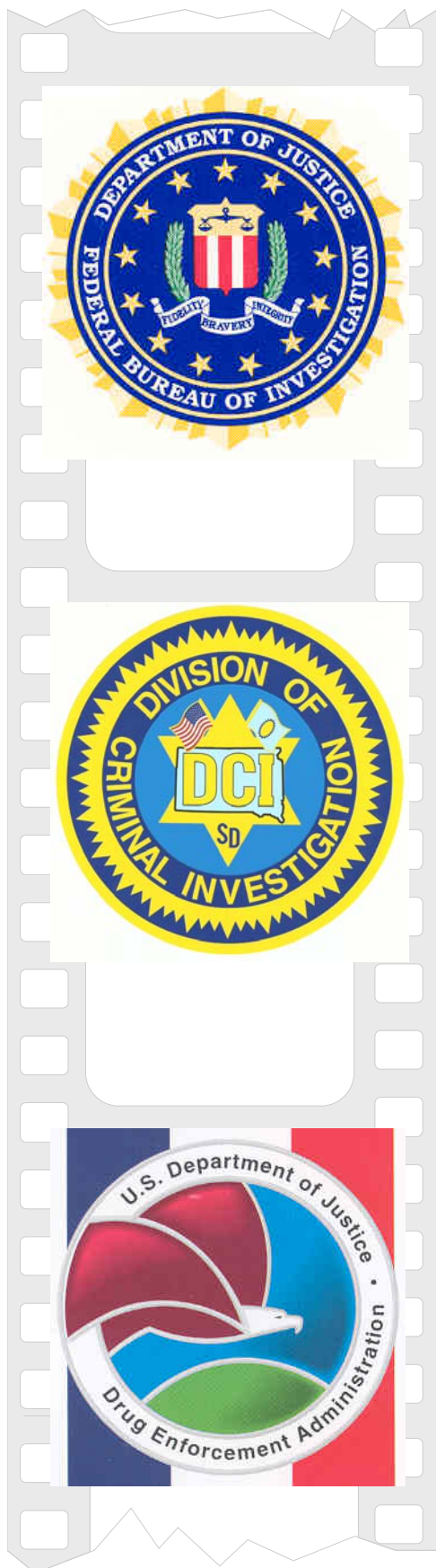
In March 2004, the Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Training Commission approved a DCI Reserve Unit. This unit is comprised of nine law enforcement officers who were chosen because of their experience in law enforcement and they have over 180 years of law enforcement experience between them. The Unit was established to support the DCI during times when extra assistance is a necessity. The working time donated by the reserves will be a significant savings to the State.

A DCI agent is assigned to the Joint Terrorist Task Force (JTTF). The JTTF in South Dakota began in October of 2001 in response to the 9/11 attacks. The FBI oversees the JTTF and also funds it. The South Dakota JTTF works under and with the JTTF in Minneapolis, MN. The JTTF has been in existence for several years prior to 9/11 and was expanded to all FBI offices around the



Jeremy Steffensen, Hamlin County Sheriff Office is the recipient of The Inspiration Award. Officer Steffensen graduated from the 117th Session of the 12 week Basic Law Enforcement Class.

L to R: Bryan Gortmaker, Law Enforcement Training Administrator, Officer Steffensen and Art Aplan, Law Enforcement Training Basic Coordinator.



world. DCI was the first agency in South Dakota to dedicate a full time officer to the task force in South Dakota. Minnehaha County Sheriff's Office also has a full time member on the JTTF along with Sioux Falls Police Department which has a part time member. All members receive a Top Secret security clearance and additional training specific to terrorism.

The Northern Plains Safe Trails Drug Task Force was formed approximately six years ago and is managed by the FBI. This task force is comprised of three FBI agents, one DCI agent, one Pierre Police Department officer, and a representative from each tribe in SD. Individuals assigned to the Task Force are deputized to work Federal and State land. Five tribes are affiliated with the Task Force which is headquartered in Pierre.

The Tri-State Drug Task Force located in Sioux City, Iowa was formed in 1995. The overall mission of the Tri-State Drug Task Force is to unite and coordinate available resources for the purpose of investigation, apprehension, and prosecution of mid to upper level drug traffickers and manufacturers in Northwest Iowa, Southeast South Dakota and Northeast Nebraska. This co-located multi-jurisdictional task force coordinates efforts between Federal, state and local agencies in three states in order to maximize the impact upon targeted individuals and organizations. The task force cooperates and coordinates with agencies outside its geographic boundaries as well as with non-member agencies within the boundaries.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program (HIDTA)

In 1996, South Dakota was designated part of a high intensity drug trafficking area (HIDTA), thus qualifying for federal funds to specifically target methamphetamine abuse and trafficking. In 2000, the HIDTA program expanded to include all drugs, while still maintaining an emphasis on methamphetamine. Four agents are assigned to the HIDTA program. Two HIDTA analyst positions were created to perform support functions, including intelligence analysis, statistical analysis and administrative functions.

In 1998, two teams (East River and West River) comprised of our agents and other agencies were trained and equipped by HIDTA as first responders to potential methamphetamine laboratories. Each team was re-certified in 2004. The SD HIDTA reported 33 clandestine methamphetamine lab incidents in 2004. Methamphetamine arrests for 2004 totaled 700.

Marijuana Eradication

DCI continues to coordinate and pass through federal money designated for marijuana eradication. The funding is allocated to eligible counties for the identification and eradication of marijuana.

The program is conducted in cooperation with the SD Division of Criminal Investigation, SD National Guard, Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, SD Highway Patrol, State Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force, together with local sheriff offices and police departments across the State.

In 2002, approximately 31,002,195 plants were eradicated. In 2003, total funds to operate this program were dropped. We still managed to include 7 counties and sprayed approximately 55,081,447 plants.

In 2004, eight counties were in the program; however, only six participated. Approximately 125,245,854 plants were eradicated. Due to widespread drought conditions in participating counties, there was a delay in spraying (June as opposed to April).



Ice Methamphetamine Crystal and Ice Methamphetamine Pipe.



Methamphetamine addict's arm.



Marijuana Plant.

Identification Section (ID)

DCI maintains identification records and criminal history information for the state of South Dakota. All fingerprint cards/images (which include civil and law enforcement applicants, registered sex offenders as well as criminals) are processed in the Identification Section and all but civil images, which are destroyed, are stored at Division headquarters. Fingerprint identification technicians maintain the criminal records of 198,662 subjects. In 2004, the records for 25,425 arrests were processed in the Identification Section. Sixty percent of those arrests involved repeat offenders. In addition to criminal arrests, more than 14,000 applicant background checks were conducted in 2004.

The DCI continues to upgrade the Identification Section by further development and maintenance of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), which allows fingerprint technicians to scan fingerprint cards or images submitted electronically into a database for easy storage, retrieval, and comparison. DCI's database is interconnected with the Minnesota and North Dakota databases for sharing of information known as the Midwest Automated Fingerprint Identification Network (MAFIN).

AFIS gives DCI the capability of real time identification of a suspect in investigations, based on fingerprints found at the scene of a crime. AFIS operators conducted 11,073 reverse fingerprint searches attempting to identify latent fingerprints that have been entered into MAFIN as unsolved.

In September of 1999, the Brown County Sheriff's Office became the first local law enforcement agency to submit live scan images electronically to the DCI, thus eliminating the mail time for previously sent paper arrest records. Then in March of 2000, Pennington County started to report their arrests via live scan technology, followed by Minnehaha County in August of 2000. In May of 2001, three more live scan workstations were installed in Hughes, Davison and Lawrence County Sheriff's Offices. Four final live scan sites were added in January of 2002. These live scans are located at the Yankton Police Department, and the Codington, Meade, and Brookings Sheriff's Offices. In total, ten local law enforcement agencies are now submitting arrest information electronically to DCI, which amounts to approximately 70% of South Dakota's arrest reporting coming in paperless form.



DCI Identification Technician Kathy Lehrkamp is classifying, verifying, and storing fingerprints with the assistance of AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System).

DCI is the agency designated to receive and maintain a registry for sex offenders in the state of South Dakota. All who are defined as sex offenders by statute must provide information for the sex offender database. The DCI Identification Section monitors and updates the registry list continually. The DCI provides GPS equipment to law enforcement agencies throughout the state to obtain GPS readings of sex offenders' addresses to accurately report the information and to allow for mapping of sex offenders' locations. Limited sex offender registration information is posted to the Attorney General's website in the form of dot density maps of where sex offenders live in each county. The DCI has also posted the entire sex offender database on the DCI Law Enforcement Resource page on a secure Intranet website that allows authorized SD law enforcement officers to query the sex offender database at any time. This law enforcement restricted information includes a picture of the offender, status of compliance and victim descriptors. Sex offenders that are not in registration compliance are listed in the monthly DCI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Because of these and other efforts, South Dakota currently enjoys one of the nation's lowest levels of non-compliant registered sex offenders. In 2004, there were 1,686 registered sex offenders living in the state.

Criminal Intelligence Unit

The DCI has a Criminal Intelligence Unit that assists local, state, tribal and federal law enforcement by collecting, analyzing and disseminating criminal intelligence information to support investigative functions. The unit serves as manager and database center for the South Dakota statewide intelligence program known as the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). In 2004, there were 150 member agencies that participated in quarterly LEIN information sharing meetings and submitted intelligence information to the central database. The database contains approximately 6,268 separate intelligence reports. In 2004, there were over 1,000 LEIN reports processed and added to the database. The Intelligence Unit works with the RISS (Regional Information Sharing Systems) secure law enforcement intranet, a recognized Department of Justice node. The DCI requested and passed a federal audit of our LEIN system as part of the node approval process. This enables the DCI to have the LEIN database available on-line which allows law enforcement to make inquiries and submissions 24/7 via the DCI Law Enforcement Resource Page.



Bonnie Feller-Hagen,
Senior Criminal
Intelligence Analyst.



Neil Schlepp, Criminal
Intelligence Analyst.



Aerial photo of Lykken Farm. This farm was searched as part of an investigation headed by the Cold Case Unit.



Ground penetrating radar was used to search for evidence on the Lykken Farm as part of an investigation headed by the Cold Case Unit.

The Intelligence Unit also provides fast, accurate criminal statistical data to serve the needs of investigators and policy makers. The criminal analyst provides investigative services such as phone toll analysis, major case analysis, graphical displays and courtroom testimony on a case-by-case basis. The Intelligence Unit serves as the statewide Missing Persons Clearinghouse and is the liaison for the following clearinghouses: Interpol, FinCEN (Financial Crimes Enforcement Network), VICAP (Violent Criminal Apprehension Program) and EPIC (El Paso Intelligence Center).

In March 2003, the Governor initiated a statewide Amber Alert plan in South Dakota. The Intelligence Unit serves as DCI's representative on the statewide Amber Alert Plan. The Intelligence Unit acts as the liaison with local law enforcement who are requesting a statewide plan activation and gathers the information and creates the posters that are disseminated to the media and public. In July of 2004, the Amber Alert had its first statewide activation. The 16-month old child involved was safely recovered and the responsible adult was prosecuted and sentenced to concurrent 10 and 15 year sentences.

The Intelligence Unit teaches Intelligence Gathering and Missing Persons classes to the Law Enforcement Basics Standards and Training classes, the South Dakota Highway Patrol certification classes, the 911 Basics classes and other advanced classes as requested.

Cold Case Unit

In June 2004, DCI formed a nine person Cold Case Unit to solve old homicides and suspicious missing persons cases. This Unit uses new technology to look at old cases which is an integral part of cold case investigations. A database is maintained in the Intelligence Unit on cold case homicides being worked. The Intelligence Unit is also heavily involved in research and investigative support to the project to include on-scene support of search warrants, case analysis and graphical displays. The Cold Case Unit utilizes the DCI Reserve Unit, a component of DCI.

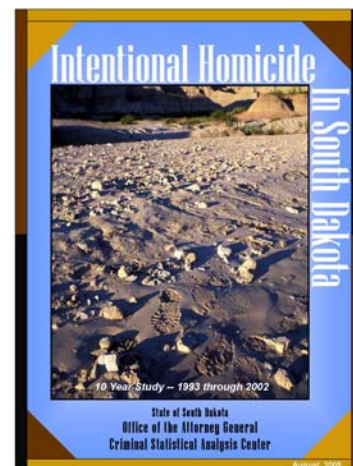
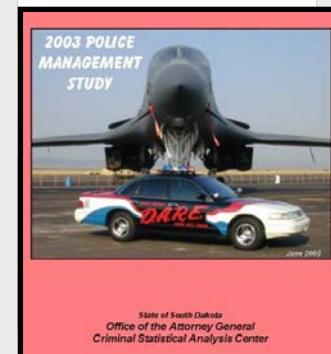
Criminal Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

The SAC's primary function is to serve as the clearinghouse in South Dakota for criminal justice statistical data. This includes collecting, analyzing, and reporting statistics on crime and related issues. The information is then shared with local, state, and federal agencies and other interested entities. Crime in South Dakota is the annual publication that presents the compiled crime data. Other information gathered includes: Deaths in Law Enforcement Custody; Lab Data Collection Forms; Police and Sheriff Management Studies; updates for the Criminal Justice Directory; hate crime reports for the FBI; monthly penitentiary information; and reports from the Criminal History database.

The SAC also functions as the FBI clearinghouse for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data and is the lead agency in the implementation of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS, which will eventually replace UCR, provides incident-specific information and details about criminals and their victims. The NIBRS software was rewritten using Access attributes, and efforts continue to encourage participation by South Dakota law enforcement agencies. The new software allows for more complete, accurate and timely crime statistics and includes many report generators. The SAC became a NIBRS-certified state with the FBI in early 2001. South Dakota is one of 27 states with this distinction.

Grants Administration

This office serves as the administering entity of federal grant monies primarily from the U.S. Department of Justice. Grants in FY04 included: the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program; Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (in coordination with the Governor's Office); State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers; Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act and No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program (National Institute of Justice programs to enhance forensic lab services); Project Safe Neighborhoods (through the U.S. Attorney's Office); Internet Crimes Against Children; and National Incident Based Reporting Program.



Special reports such as Sheriff Management Study, Police Management Study and Intentional Homicide In South Dakota are generated by the Criminal Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).



A DCI Special Agent demonstrates to students of the Basic Law Enforcement Academy the proper way to make a shoe impression during an investigation.

Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)

The Digital Evidence Section, or ICAC, was added to the SD State Forensic Laboratory in March, of 2003. This section is comprised of two full time forensic computer analysts who perform the examinations of digital evidence, i.e. child pornography, white collar crime, identity theft, etc. Two examiners performed 2,482 examinations on 772 submitted items of evidence from SD law enforcement and generated 70 reports. Ten hard drives had case files archived and were forensically cleaned. They responded to nine digital evidence field assistance calls from various parts of the state.

State Forensic Laboratory (SDFL)

The SDFL is managed by the Division of Criminal Investigation as assigned by the Attorney General. Forensic examinations performed by the SDFL on physical evidence associated with law enforcement investigations include blood stain pattern interpretation; trace evidence (hair, soil, and fiber); latent fingerprints; fingerprint identifications including AFIS searches; physical fracture matching; protective surface coatings; serology and forensic DNA; shoe and tire impressions; firearms and toolmarks including NIBIN searches, muzzle to target distance determinations and trajectory determinations. SDFL personnel provided crime scene assistance and testified in criminal court proceedings.



Fourteen full time equivalent employees, four of whom are certified Diplomats of the American Board of Criminalistics and one certified by the International Association for Identification as a Crime Scene Technician, operated the State Forensic Laboratory (SDFL) during 2004. SDFL personnel function within professional guidelines established by the American Society of Crime Lab Directors, the Midwestern and Northwestern Associations of Forensic Scientists and the International Association for Identification and Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners. They continue progressing towards voluntary laboratory accreditation offered by the American Society of Crime Lab Directors/Lab Accreditation Board.

The 2004 summary of the SDFL is as follows: the SDFL received 477 felony cases and assigned 808 forensic lab examinations to 4,971 submitted items from SD Law Enforcement. With this, 10 SDFL examiners conducted 21,058 examinations on 20,867 items and 522 lab examination reports were completed. They made 35 court appearances regarding their examination reports; assisted law enforcement with 14 crime scenes; and devoted 29 hours between AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) and IAFIS (Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System). These two systems, AFIS and IAFIS, are used to search for latent fingerprints recovered at crime scenes.

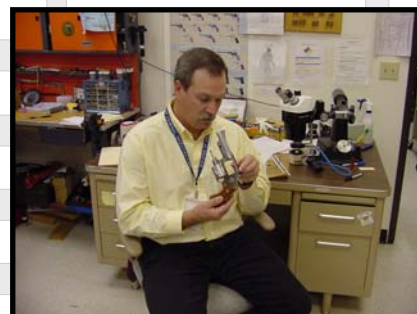
The Firearms and Toolmarks Section examined 42 firearms, 50 casings, and 19 bullets. The relevant information of those examinations were entered into the National Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), a networked computer database of cartridge cases, fired shotgun shells and bullet images for forensic laboratories.

SDFL personnel cooperated with private and public medical facilities, the SD Department of Health and law enforcement by facilitating the sexual assault evidence collection kits used to manage and collect evidence from sexually assaulted victims and those suspected of committing sexual assaults.

The SDFL manages the South Dakota State DNA Database and Databank (SDCL 23-5A). The Department of Corrections, regional jails and law enforcement are provided with directions and



***Criminalist Rex Riis
examines evidence.***



***Criminalist Jim Stotts
examines a firearm.***



***Criminalist Kandy Smith
performs a test on a sample
of DNA.***

materials to be used in collection of buccal (cheek) swabs from all convicted felons. The collected DNA will be tested and the DNA profile incorporated into the DNA Database. To date, approximately 1,987 convicted offender profiles have been entered into South Dakota's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), a computer database managed by the FBI. SDFL became part of the National DNA Index System (NDIS) in 2002. CODIS/NDIS is comprised of profiles of convicted offenders, forensic unknowns, missing persons and relatives of missing persons. In calendar year 2004, 19 DNA profiles from crime scene evidence were entered into NDIS. Of those, 11 were a match to the suspect and eight were from unknown contributors. Six profiles were entered from relatives of missing persons. Two hundred and eighty-three profiles of convicted felons were entered.

SDFL personnel routinely coordinated active criminal case investigations involving forensic DNA evidence throughout 2004 with law enforcement/prosecuting attorneys and qualified DNA testing laboratories.

SDFL personnel instructed lab capabilities at the Basic Law Enforcement Training Academy, Highway Patrol recruit classes and responded to informational requests made by law enforcement, States Attorneys and other interested citizens.

In March 2003, South Dakota Forensic Laboratory became a national accredited DNA laboratory which allowed the lab to type DNA profiles from various items of submitted evidence. Prior to this, this service was only obtained through outsourcing to other labs located in other states.

Approximately 14% of the forensic examination requests made by SD law enforcement are received from federal/tribal law enforcement. Due to the demanding work and time requirements to perform forensic DNA testing, it was decided in 2002 that forensic DNA testing would not be performed on federal/tribal cases by the SDFL. Federal labs are available for forensic DNA testing at no cost to them. The SDFL will continue to assist federal/tribal law enforcement with examinations and preparation of forensic samples for DNA analysis by federal DNA testing laboratories.

Law Enforcement/911 Training

Law Enforcement Training (LET) operates on an annual budget of approximately \$1,213,000 with 10 employees, and provides basic and advanced training to South Dakota law enforcement officers and all 911 telecommunicators. LET also provides training to prosecutors, correctional officers, terminal operators, and community members and provides auditing of agencies for NCIC records and III compliance. Courses are taught at the training academy in Pierre and at field sites throughout the state. LET trained 8,148 students in FY 2004.

All South Dakota law enforcement officers and 911 telecommunicators must be certified within their first year of employment. Officer certification is usually achieved by completing the 520 hour basic certification course at the academy; 911 telecommunicator certification requires an 80 hour course. Officers and 911 telecommunicators currently certified in another state may take a reciprocity exam. If successful, they need to attend only a portion of the basic course to obtain their South Dakota certification. LET currently offers four law enforcement and three 911 basic certification sessions per year. Fifty telecommunicators were certified in 2004.

Advanced training covers the entire spectrum of law enforcement topics. Advanced training courses include but are not limited to:

- Legal Overview
- Child Abuse Forensic Interview
- Generation "X"
- FinCEN Gateway Training
- Ethics Instructor
- Standard Field Sobriety Test
- Drugs That Impair Driving
- Internet Crimes Against Children
- Tactical Operations Course
- Intermediate and Advanced Accident Investigation
- Terminal Operator Certification
- DARE
- Advanced DWI
- Hostage Negotiations
- New Sheriffs' Training
- Gangs: The Sub-Culture
- Field Training Officer



Officers Marc Balfour, Harvey, North Dakota Police Department (left) and Joe Fishbaugher, Brookings Police Department (right) participated in D.A.R.E. teaching demonstrations held at the Pierre Indian Learning Center (April 2004).



Above: Al Bohle, Mobridge Police Department demonstrating the different sections of the brain.



Officers from the Oglala Sioux Tribe (OST) Department of Public Safety posed for a picture with their eight recent graduates of the 120th Session of the Basic Law Enforcement Class. The 120th Class graduated in February 2005.

The eight graduating students of the OST Department of Public Safety are: Troy A. Brave, Nicholas D. Cottier, Genia A. Cuny, Melissa A. Hudspeth, Lance J. King, Jonathan D. Red Owl, Willie J. Thompson, Jr. and Austin L. Watkins, Jr.



CRAZY HORSE JUNIOR DRUM GROUP performed during the graduation ceremony of the 120th Session of the Basic Law Enforcement Class honoring the eight members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe (OST) Department of Public Safety.

LET works closely with the Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Training Commission. The Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Training Commission was created October 1, 1971 through the Law Enforcement Standards and Training Act contained in SDCL 23-3 and was given the power to promulgate rules, require submission of reports by law enforcement agencies, establish minimum curriculum, approve training programs, and perform other administrative functions. The Commission was also given the power to administer grants, establish training programs, reimburse expenses to officers, and set qualifications of law enforcement officers. The Division of Criminal Investigation was designated to coordinate and administer the law enforcement training program, and to operate the Law Enforcement Training Center which is now known as the Rol Kebach Criminal Justice Center.

LET, through the Law Enforcement Standards and Training Commission, awards grants to local law enforcement agencies to host their own training. The grant program was established in 1993 to allow departments to bring in the training they felt was essential to their department, but not currently offered through LET. Two grants were awarded and a total of 57 people were trained.

LET is also responsible for certification of police reserve units. Reserve unit records show there are 22 reserve units in SD with a total of 206 police reserve officers.

Terminal operators also need to meet a certification requirement within the first six months of terminal use. Terminal operator certification varies upon type of access. There are approximately 1,264 certified terminal operators in the State.

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program operates out of LET. The State Coordinator trains and evaluates all DARE instructors and ensures that a uniform curriculum is instructed statewide. The new ten week curriculum was instituted for the first time in the 2003-2004 school year. The continuing demand from parents and educators for quality prevention programs keeps driving the D.A.R.E. program to

new levels. In 2004, additional summer programs instituted by D.A.R.E. officers have added to the impact on communities. Several agencies are reinstituting the program after a long absence, to include Rosebud Tribal Police, Standing Rock Tribal Law Enforcement and the Aberdeen Police Department.

For the 2003-2004 school years, there are 157 DARE officers who have been trained by LET, providing instruction at 148 schools. Annually, DARE instructors reach approximately 7,000 students in kindergarten through senior high and their parents.

Complaints driven by departmental request or citizen complaint against law enforcement officers are handled through LET. In 2004, LET received 35 complaints against law enforcement officers which resulted in 24 investigations. Eleven cases were referred to local law enforcement and handled on a local level. Complaints ranged from use of force, illegal procedures, sexual contact, domestic violence, intimidation, harassment and non-feasance of office. A DCI agent is assigned to investigate the complaint and generate a report. The director of LET reviews the report and may initiate the decertification proceeding with Law Enforcement Officers Standards & Training Commission. The Commission then has three choices: can revoke certification, can suspend certification for period of time, or can decide that the complaint does not meet threshold of decertification or suspension.

LET monitors the certification of approximately 1,669 officers and 344 911 telecommunicators. Certain types of officer or telecommunicator misconduct may cause certification to be reviewed and suspended or revoked. An officer or telecommunicator who loses certification through revocation or suspension is no longer eligible to work as a law enforcement officer or telecommunicator in South Dakota.



Rapid City Police Department D.A.R.E. car parked in front of the Crazy Horse Memorial.



Dana Kucker, Watertown Police Department is the recipient of the Coler-Williams Award. Officer Kucker graduated from the 120th Session of the 12 week Basic Law Enforcement Class.

L to R: Lieutenant Governor Dennis Daugaard, Officer Kucker, and Dave Norby, SD



Bryan Gortmaker, DCI Training Administrator at the groundbreaking ceremony for the new SD Crime Lab and Law Enforcement Training Center held on July 28, 2004.

(This page intentionally left blank.)

Index Crimes



Total Index Crimes

15,255 Offenses Reported
3,830 Offenses Cleared
3,764 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 2004, there were 15,255 index crimes reported. Sixty-seven percent of the total index crimes were larcenies.
- Property Crimes make up 91.79% (14,003) of the total index crime while violent crimes account for 8.21% (1,252) of the total index crime.

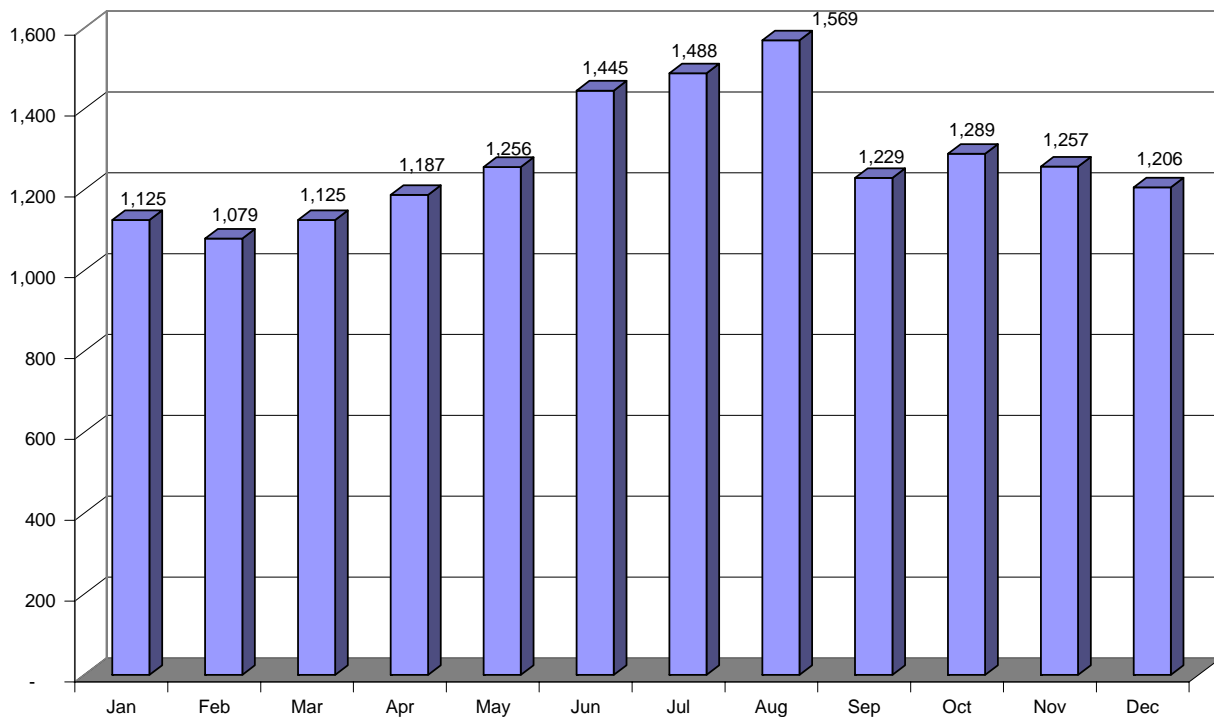
INDEX CRIMES	OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	16	.10%
Forcible Rape	336	2.20%
Robbery	112	.73%
Aggravated Assault	788	5.17%
Burglary	2,893	18.96%
Larceny	10,234	67.09%
Motor Vehicle Theft	791	5.19%
Arson	85	.56%
TOTAL	15,255	100%

Index Crime Offenses by Month

MONTHS	MURDER/ NON-NEG. MANSL.	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M.V. THEFT	ARSON	*MANSL. BY NEG.	*OTHER (SIMPLE) ASSAULT
January	-	22	16	62	205	746	67	7	-	374
February	2	22	7	59	205	714	63	7	-	355
March	1	27	6	73	207	753	53	5	-	403
April	1	28	9	74	230	790	48	7	-	375
May	1	23	9	63	219	871	64	6	-	437
June	-	35	8	74	246	1,008	64	10	-	424
6 MO. TOTAL	5	157	55	405	1,312	4,882	359	42	-	2,368
July	5	38	12	72	314	966	69	12	-	434
August	1	30	11	72	326	1,028	95	6	-	383
September	2	28	11	73	223	843	46	3	1	391
October	1	35	11	44	241	884	70	3	-	363
November	2	26	7	63	235	851	65	8	-	329
December	-	22	5	59	242	780	87	11	1	370
6 MO. TOTAL	11	179	57	383	1,581	5,352	432	43	2	2,270
GRAND TOTAL	16	336	112	788	2,893	10,234	791	85	2	4,638
MONTHLY AVERAGE	1.33	28.00	9.33	65.67	241.08	852.83	65.92	7.08	.17	386.50

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

2004 Index Crime by Month



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: 770,883 (South Dakota's 2004 Population)

Number of larcenies for that jurisdiction: 10,234

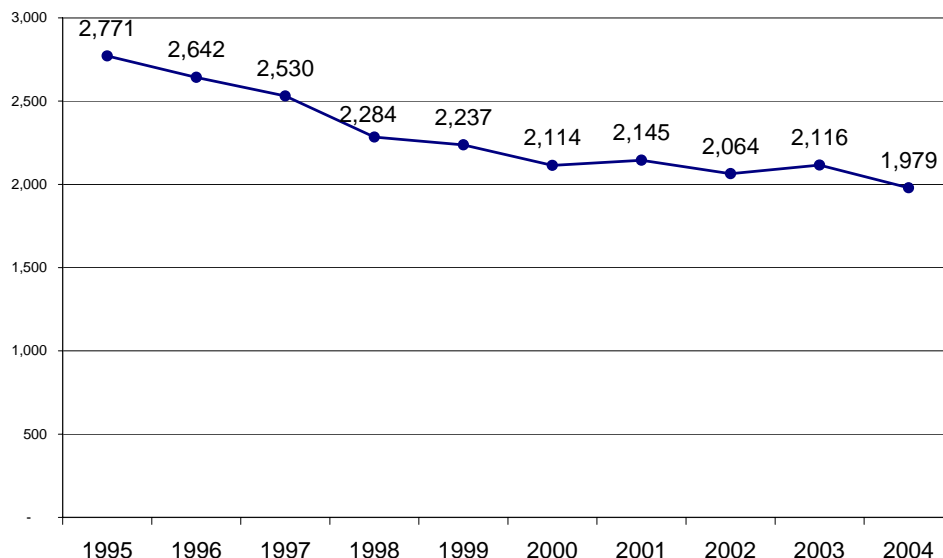
Divide 770,883 by 100,000 = 7.71

Divide 10,234 by 7.71 = 1,327

The Crime Rate for larceny in South Dakota for 2004 is 1,327 per 100,000 inhabitants.

CRIME INDEX	TOTAL OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000
Total Index Crime	15,255	1,979
Violent Crime	1,252	162
Property Crime	14,003	1,816
Murder	16	2
Forcible Rape	336	44
Robbery	112	15
Aggravated Assault	788	102
Burglary	2,893	375
Larceny	10,234	1,327
Motor Vehicle Theft	791	103
Arson	85	11

Index Crimes Rate per 100,000 Population by Year



Murder, Non-Negligent and Negligent Manslaughter



Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

16 Offenses Reported

18 Offenses Cleared

12 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 (13%) cases, the victim was an 80 year old. Eleven (69%) of the victims were male, and five (31%) were female. Eleven (69%) of the victims were white and five were Native American (31%). Five (31%) of the murders were the result of domestic violence.

Fourteen (88%) of the 16 offenders were male and two (13%) were female. Eleven (69%) of the offenders were white and five (31%) were Native American. The circumstance in 11 (69%) of the murders was a single victim/single offender.

Firearm was indicated as the weapon of choice in five (31%) of the murders reported. A knife was the weapon used in three (19%) murders.

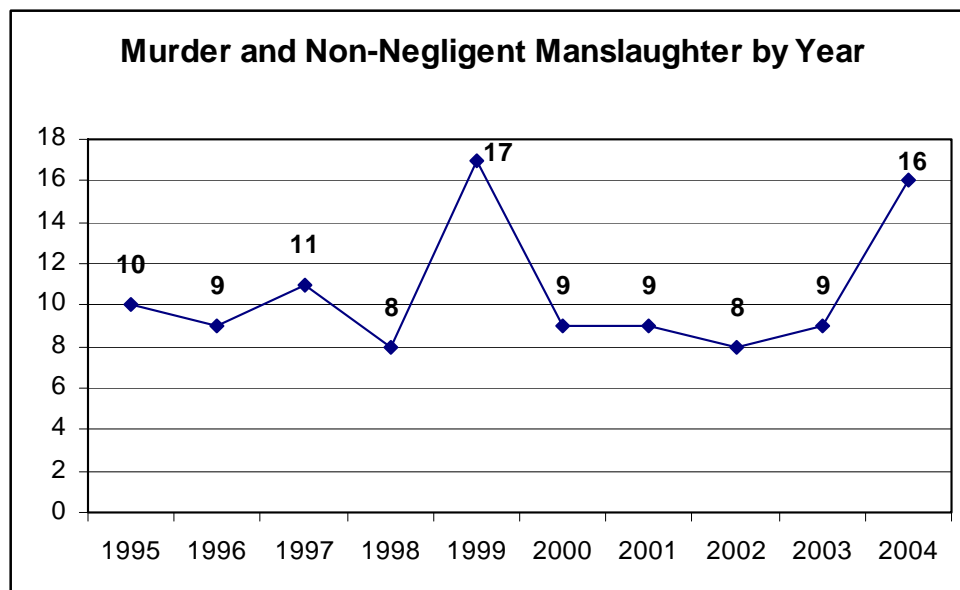
A Supplementary Homicide report is submitted by the participating law enforcement agencies in all murder/non-negligent manslaughter cases. The report provides pertinent information including the age, sex, and race of the victim and offender(s), and any circumstances which led to the commission of the 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 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	
February	Sioux Falls PD	Acquaintance	M	27	White	M	21	White	Knife
February	Union SO	Child	M	Under 1	White	F	20	White	Self
March	Hutchinson SO	Girlfriend	F	34	White	M	28	White	Rifle
April	Pennington SO	Stranger	F	21	White	M	41	White	Blunt Object
May	Yankton PD	Stranger	M	25	White	M	22	White	Vehicle
"	"	"	"	"	"	M	23	White	"
July	Sioux Falls PD	Acquaintance	M	18	Indian	M	18	Indian	Handgun
July	DCI (Martin – Bennett County)	Friend	M	24	Indian	M	19	Indian	Vehicle
"	"	"	M	21	Indian	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	F	30	Indian	"	"	"	"
July	Sanborn So	Friend	M	26	White	M	32	White	Drugs
August	DCI (Henry -- Clark County)	Acquaintance	M	47	White	M	20	White	Shotgun
September	Rapid City PD	Stranger	F	25	Indian	M	59	White	Knife
September	Sioux Falls PD	Wife	F	80	White	M	88	White	Shotgun
October	Charles Mix SO	Stranger	M	80	White	F	24	Indian	Knife
"	"	"	"	"	"	M	13	Indian	"
November	Rapid City PD	Acquaintance	M	52	White	M	48	White	Handgun
November	DCI (Mitchell – Davison County)	Acquaintance	M	1	White	M	21	Indian	Self



Negligent Manslaughter

2 Offenses Reported

2 Offenses Cleared

5 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.

			<i>Victim</i>			<i>Offender</i>			
<i>Month</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Relationship of Victim to Offender</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Weapon</i>
September	Marshall SO	Brother	M	13	White	M	11	White	Rifle
December	DCI	Stranger	M	40	White	M	53	White	Rifle

Negligent Manslaughter is not included in the Index Crime Total.



Rape



Rape

336 Offenses Reported
114 Offenses Cleared
83 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.

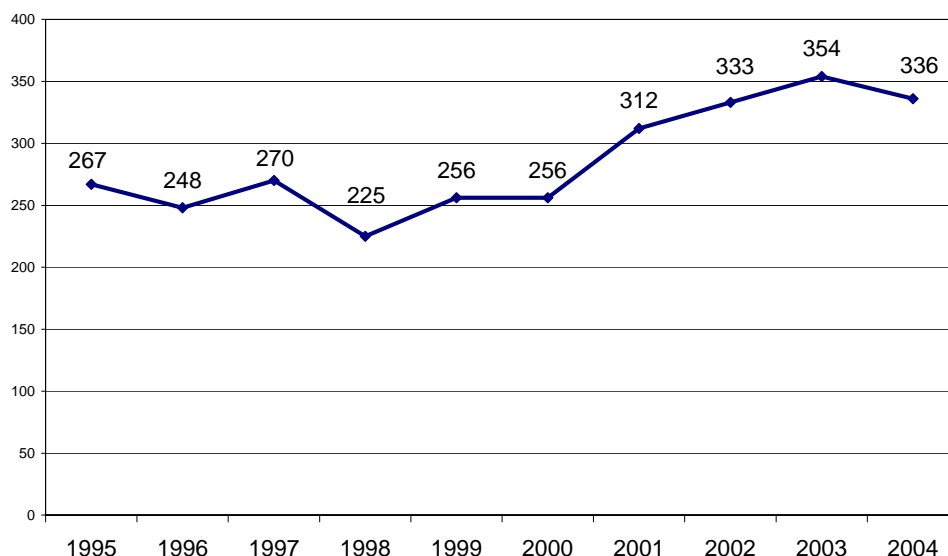
Juveniles consisted of 16% of the total arrests made for rape. Thirty-one (37%) of the persons arrested were in their twenties. The month of July had the greatest occurrence with 38 (11%) rape offenses reported. Of the 336 offenses reported, 16 were attempted forcible rapes.

Of the 83 persons arrested, 51 (61%) were white; 27 (33%) were Native American and five (6%) 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.

- 2.20% of the Crime Index Total

Rape Offenses by Year



Robbery



Robbery

112 Offenses Reported
31 Offenses Cleared
33 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 2004 was \$210,470. January had the greatest occurrence of robberies with a total of 16. The average amount stolen was \$1,879. Strong Arm (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 52 (46%) of the robberies reported in 2004. Supplementary robbery information, such as the location of the robbery, is obtained from the "Property Stolen by Classification" report.

- .73% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	20	18%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	19	17%
Other Dangerous Weapons	21	19%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	52	46%
TOTAL	112	100%

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Highway (Streets, Alleys, Etc.)	41	37%	\$ 20,384	\$ 497
Commercial House	15	13%	\$ 10,919	\$ 728
Gas Station	2	2%	\$ 280	\$ 140
Convenience Store	13	12%	\$ 1,905	\$ 147
Residence	9	8%	\$ 101,298	\$ 11,255
Bank	2	2%	\$ 56,054	\$ 28,027
Miscellaneous	30	27%	\$ 19,630	\$ 654
TOTAL	112	100%	\$ 210,470	\$ 1,879

Aggravated Assault



An outlaw motorcycle gang member conceals a weapon at the 2004 Sturgis Motorcycle Rally.

Aggravated Assault

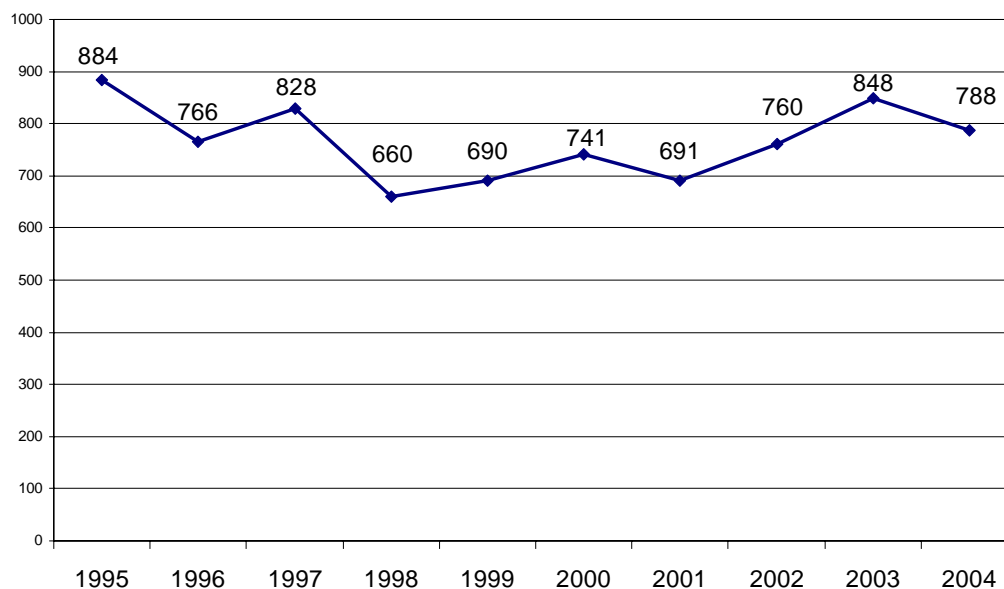
788 Offenses Reported
510 Offenses Cleared
435 Persons Arrested

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.

- 5.17% of the Crime Index Total

<i>WEAPON</i>	<i>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Firearm	84	11%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	223	28%
Other Dangerous Weapons	270	34%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	211	27%
TOTAL	788	100%

Aggravated Assault Offenses by Year



Other Assaults



D.A.R.E. Mentors Sgt. Kory Annis (L) of Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Law Enforcement and Deputy Gayle Kludt (R) of Beadle County Sheriff's Office pose with students from the Pierre Indian Learning Center during the D.A.R.E. Officer Training Graduation Ceremony held April 2004.

Other Assaults (Simple)

4,638 Offenses Reported

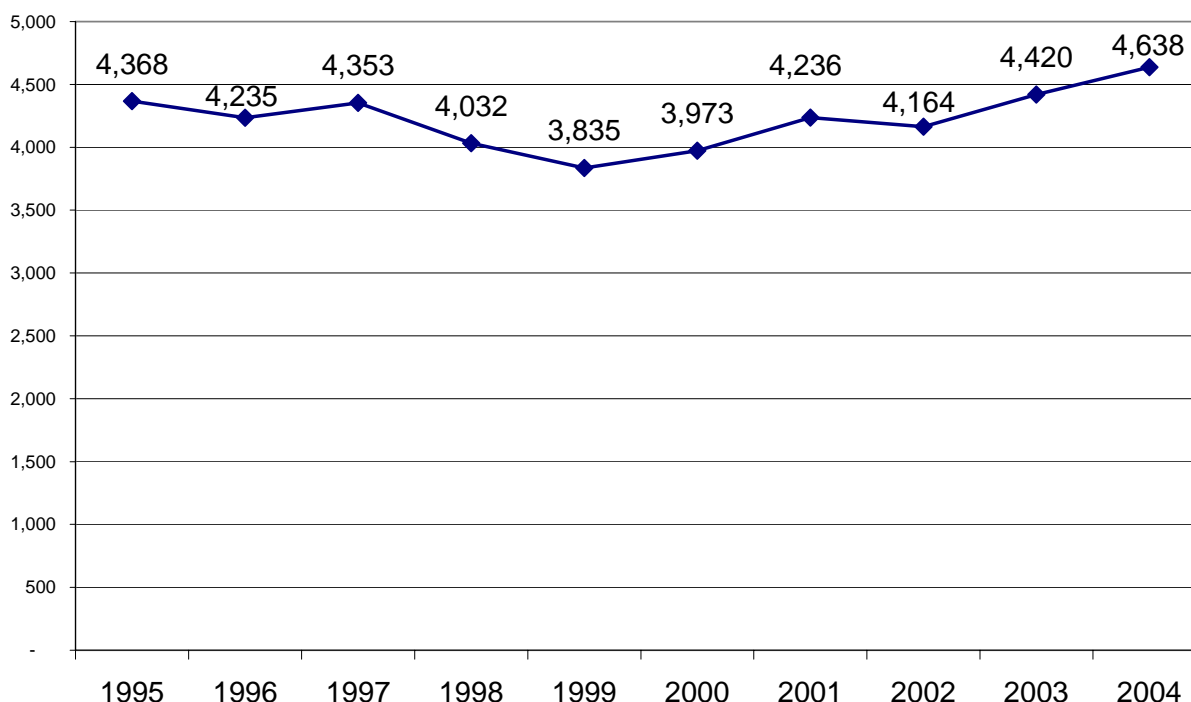
3,339 Offenses Cleared

3,035 Persons Arrested

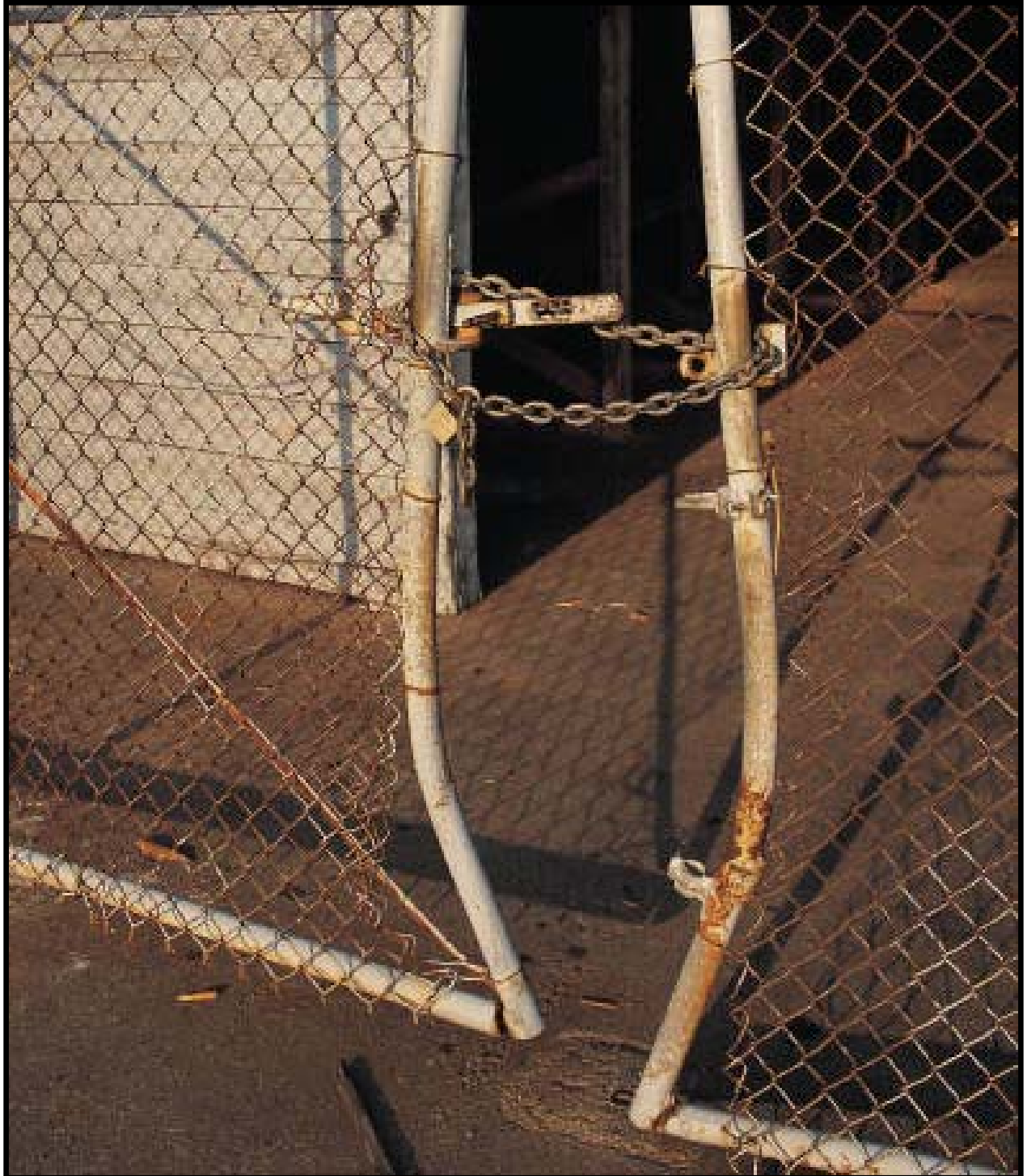
Other Assaults (Simple), as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife or cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which there were no serious or aggravated injuries to the victims. Although other assaults (simple) 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 arrests for other assaults (simple) there were 3,035 arrests made. Of those, 15% (444) were juveniles.

Other Assaults (Simple) Offenses by Year



Burglary



Burglary

2,893 Offenses Reported
392 Offenses Cleared
491 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.

August had the greatest occurrence with 326 offenses. Forty-four percent (218) of those arrested were juveniles.

<i>TYPE OF ENTRY</i>	<i>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Forcible Entry	1,237	43%
Unlawful Entry-No Force	1,488	51%
Attempted Forcible Entry	168	6%
TOTAL	2,893	100%

- 18.96% 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	303	10%	\$ 161,275	\$ 532
Day	250	9%	\$ 242,794	\$ 971
Unknown	977	34%	\$ 829,966	\$ 850
Total Residence	1,530	53%	\$1,234,035	\$ 807
NON-RESIDENCE				
Night	177	6%	\$ 127,282	\$ 719
Day	104	4%	\$ 88,076	\$ 847
Unknown	1,082	37%	\$1,259,089	\$1,164
Total Non-Residence	1,363	47%	\$1,474,448	\$1,082
TOTAL	2,893	100%	\$2,708,482	\$ 936

Larceny



Larceny

10,234 Offenses Reported
2,565 Offenses Cleared
2,534 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.

August had the greatest occurrence with 1,028 offenses. The total amount reported stolen for larceny offenses was \$4,608,198 with an average loss of \$450 per larceny. Twenty-one percent (\$973,412) of the total stolen was taken from motor vehicles with an average loss of \$457. The All Other category (thefts which do not fit the specific categories listed) had an average amount stolen of \$677. Less than one-half (46%) of the total larceny arrests were juveniles.

- 67.08% of the Crime Index Total

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Over \$200	3,539	35%	\$4,202,811	\$1,188
\$50 to \$200	2,956	29%	\$ 319,409	\$ 108
Under \$50	3,739	37%	\$ 85,978	\$ 23
TOTAL	10,234	*100%	\$4,608,198	\$ 450

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

NATURE OF LARCENY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Pocket Picking	35	.3%	\$ 13,556	\$ 387
Purse Snatching	18	.2%	\$ 1,758	\$ 98
Shoplifting	1,999	20%	\$ 160,316	\$ 80
From Motor Vehicle	2,132	21%	\$ 973,412	\$ 457
Motor Vehicle Parts	414	4%	\$ 190,742	\$ 461
Bicycles	905	9%	\$ 152,086	\$ 168
From Building	1,387	14%	\$ 850,762	\$ 613
Coin-Operated Machine	33	.3%	\$ 23,011	\$ 697
All Other	3,311	32%	\$2,242,555	\$ 677
TOTAL	10,234	*100%	\$4,608,198	\$ 450

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

Motor Vehicle Theft



The annual Sturgis Motorcycle Rally held in downtown Sturgis, SD.

Motor Vehicle Theft

791 Offenses Reported
179 Offenses Cleared
149 Persons Arrested
682 Motor Vehicles Recovered

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.

<i>TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE</i>	<i>NUMBER STOLEN</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Automobiles	620	78%
Trucks and Buses	70	9%
Other Motor Vehicles	101	13%
TOTAL	791	100%

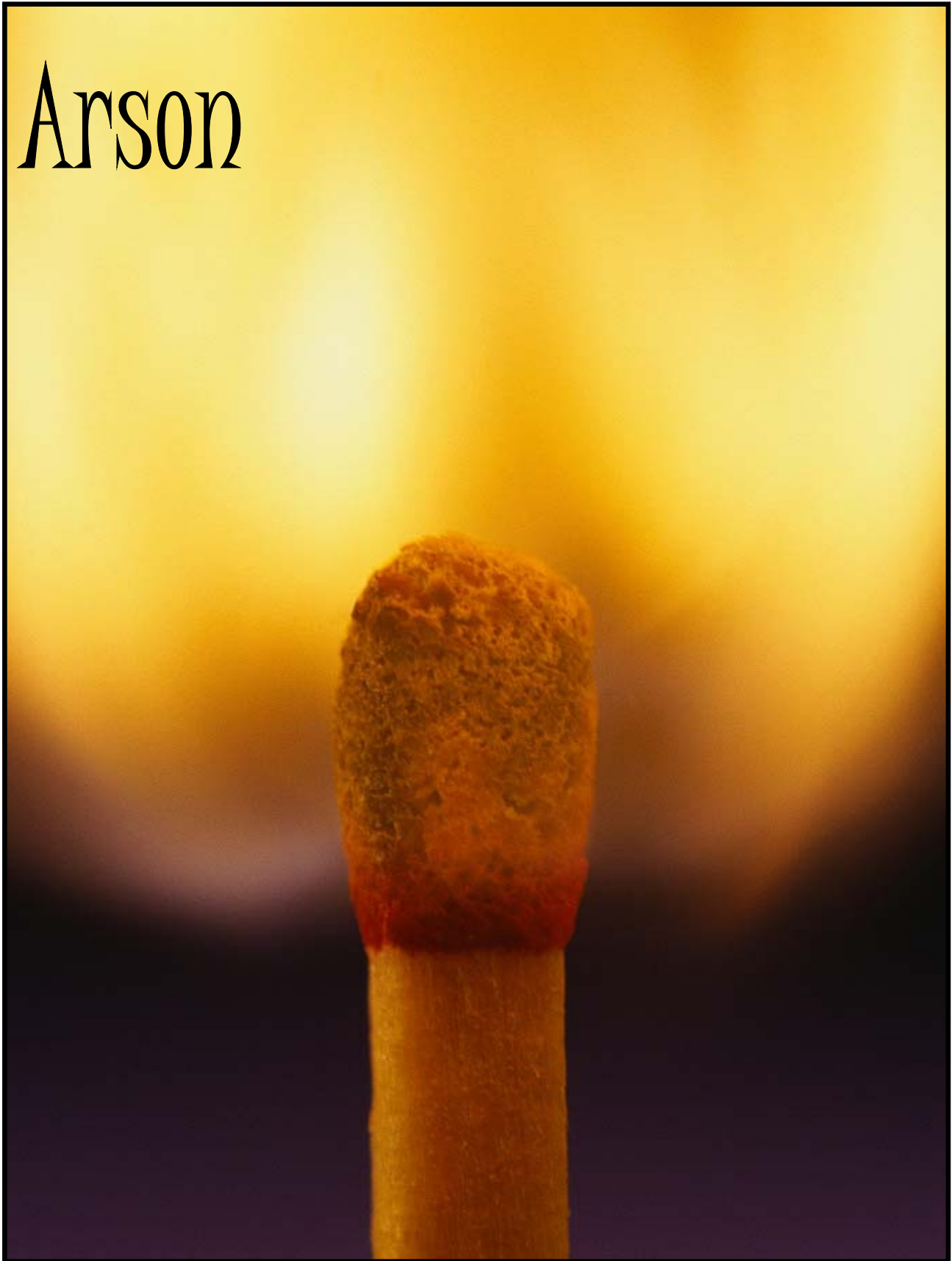
In 2004, there were 791 motor vehicle thefts totaling \$4,564,160. The average dollar value per motor vehicle stolen was \$5,770 with a recovery rate of 86%.

August had the greatest occurrence of motor vehicle thefts with 95 (12%) offenses reported. September had the least occurrence of motor vehicle thefts with 46 (6%) offenses reported. Six hundred and twenty (78%) of the motor vehicle thefts were automobiles. Ninety-one percent (624) of all recovered vehicles were locally stolen. Less than half (42%) of the total motor vehicle arrests were juveniles.

- 5.19% of the Crime Index Total

<i>MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED</i>	<i>NUMBER RECOVERED</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Stolen Locally, Recovered Locally	568	83%
Stolen Locally, Recovered by Other Jurisdictions	56	8%
Stolen in Other Jurisdictions, Recovered Locally	58	9%
TOTAL	682	100%

Arson



Arson

85 Offenses Reported
21 Offenses Cleared
27 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 2004, there were 85 arson offenses reported with a total property value loss of \$225,653. The greatest occurrence was in July with 12 offenses reported. Twenty-two (81%) of those arrested were juveniles.

- .56% of the Crime Index Total

***South Dakota Fire Marshal's figures were unavailable at the time this report was printed. 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	19	22%	\$ 163,926	\$ 8,628
Other Residential	3	4%	\$ 1,200	\$ 400
Storage	4	5%	\$ 19,390	\$ 4,848
Industrial/Manufacturing	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial	4	5%	\$ 500	\$ 125
Community/Public	6	7%	\$ 8,901	\$ 1,484
All Other Structure	4	5%	\$ 2,701	\$ 675
TOTAL STRUCTURE	40	47%	\$ 196,618	\$ 4,915
Motor Vehicles	9	11%	\$ 17,753	\$ 1,973
Other Mobile Property	1	1%	\$ 500	\$ 500
TOTAL MOBILE	10	12%	\$ 18,253	\$ 1,825
TOTAL OTHER	35	41%	\$ 10,782	\$ 308
GRAND TOTAL	85	100%	\$ 225,653	\$ 2,655

Property



There are many weapons that get confiscated during the Sturgis Motorcycle Rally.

Property Stolen/Recovered

\$12,091,310 Total Stolen
\$3,142,456 Total Recovered

The amount of property stolen in 2004 totaled \$12,091,310. Currency and notes consisted of 9% 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 \$1,329,253.

Of the property stolen, 26% was recovered. The month of February had the greatest recovery rate for 2004 with 42% of the property stolen being recovered. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles are the most common property recovered (52%) and two categories, Household Goods and Currency, Notes, Etc., had the lowest recovery rate of 5% each.

<i>MONTH</i>	<i>AMOUNT STOLEN</i>	<i>AMOUNT RECOVERED</i>	<i>PERCENT RECOVERED</i>
January	\$ 1,130,947	\$ 232,884	21%
February	\$ 898,677	\$ 375,746	42%
March	\$ 868,242	\$ 279,758	32%
April	\$ 910,914	\$ 247,727	27%
May	\$ 854,693	\$ 169,577	20%
June	\$ 982,389	\$ 289,225	29%
July	\$ 1,042,304	\$ 259,409	25%
August	\$ 1,329,253	\$ 240,486	18%
September	\$ 815,221	\$ 220,984	27%
October	\$ 930,766	\$ 204,933	22%
November	\$ 1,163,506	\$ 254,281	22%
December	\$ 1,164,398	\$ 367,446	32%
TOTAL	\$12,091,310	\$3,142,456	26%

Property Stolen/Recovered Supplemental Information

<i>OFFENSE</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>VALUE STOLEN</i>
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER TOTAL	16	\$ -
FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	336	\$ -
ROBBERY TOTAL	112	\$ 210,470
Highway	41	\$ 20,384
Commercial House	15	\$ 10,919
Gas or Service Station	2	\$ 280
Convenience Store	13	\$ 1,905
Residence	9	\$ 101,298
Bank	2	\$ 56,054
Miscellaneous	30	\$ 19,630
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL	788	N/A
BURGLARY TOTAL	2,893	\$2,708,482
<u>Residence</u>		
Night	303	\$ 161,275
Day	250	\$ 242,794
Unknown	977	\$ 829,966
<u>Non-Residence</u>		
Night	177	\$ 127,282
Day	104	\$ 88,076
Unknown	1,082	\$1,259,089
TOTAL LARCENY	10,234	\$4,608,198
Over \$200	3,539	\$4,202,811
\$50 to \$200	2,956	\$ 319,409
Under \$50	3,739	\$ 85,978
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL *	791	\$4,564,160
ARSON	85	N/A
TOTAL	15,255	\$12,091,310

**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.*

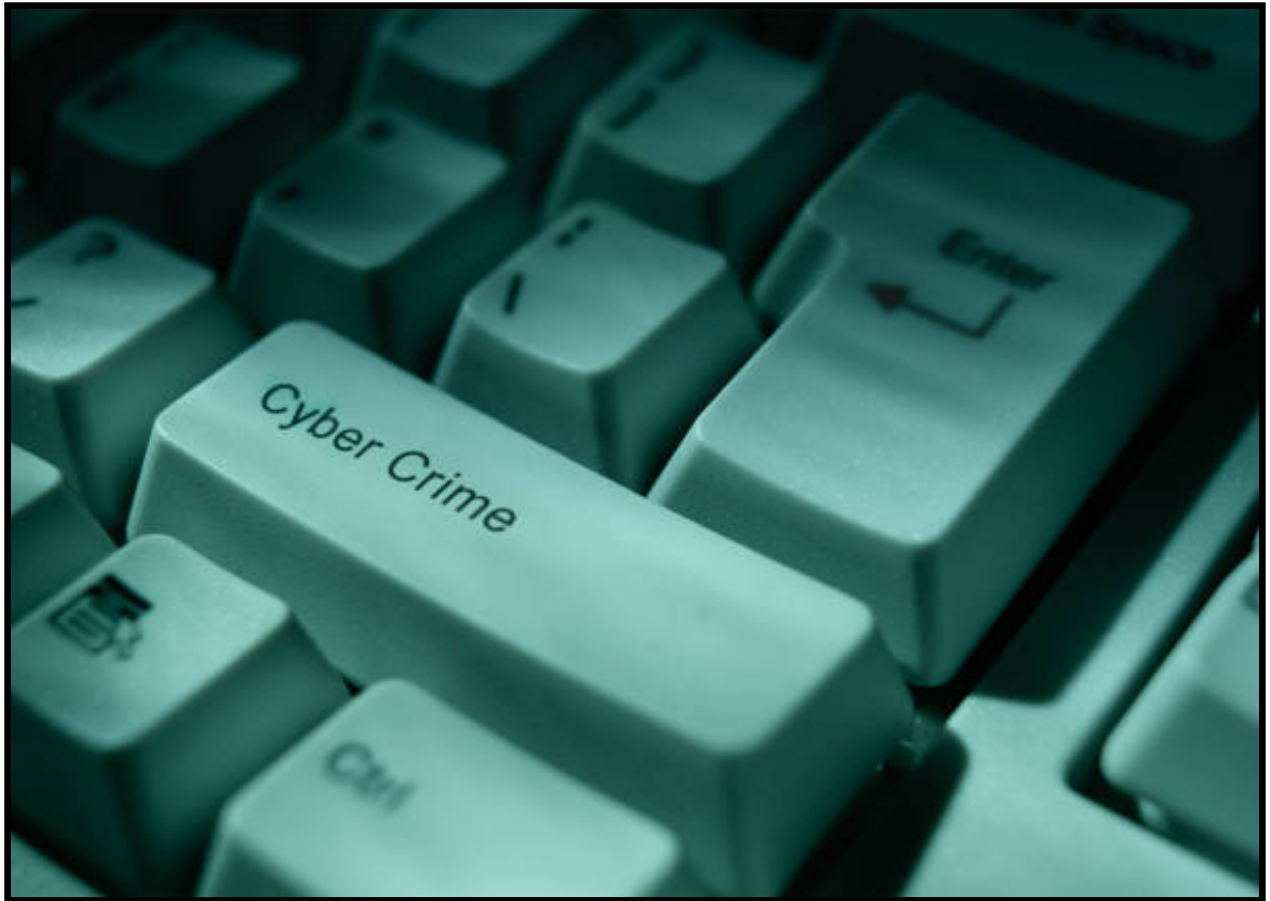
Property Stolen/Received Supplemental Information (Cont.)

<i>PROPERTY TYPE</i>	<i>AMOUNT STOLEN</i>	<i>AMOUNT RECOVERED</i>	<i>PERCENT RECOVERED</i>
Currency & Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,113,331	\$ 51,269	5%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	\$ 859,312	\$ 77,664	9%
Clothing & Furs	\$ 136,292	\$ 35,078	26%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles*	\$ 4,738,909	\$2,458,133	52%
Office Equipment	\$ 451,831	\$ 48,360	11%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	\$ 795,717	\$ 65,191	8%
Firearms	\$ 136,469	\$ 43,580	32%
Household Goods	\$ 174,089	\$ 8,692	5%
Consumable Goods	\$ 145,701	\$ 22,671	16%
Livestock	\$ 108,312	\$ 48,542	45%
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,431,347	\$ 283,276	8%
TOTAL	\$12,091,310	\$3,142,456	26%

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.



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	1	11	12	0.03%
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	5	5	0.01%
Forcible Rape	13	70	83	0.22%
Robbery	1	32	33	0.09%
Aggravated Assault	58	377	435	1.18%
Burglary	218	273	491	1.33%
Larceny	1,168	1,366	2,534	6.85%
Motor Vehicle Theft	62	87	149	0.40%
Other Assaults (Simple)	444	2,591	3,035	8.21%
Arson	22	5	27	0.07%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	24	161	185	0.50%
Fraud	8	845	853	2.31%
Embezzlement	7	33	40	0.11%
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	59	92	151	0.41%
Vandalism	258	363	621	1.68%
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	50	76	126	0.34%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	3	9	12	0.03%
Sex Offenses	50	158	208	0.56%
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	20	105	125	0.34%
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	10	99	109	0.29%
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	-	6	6	0.02%
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	1	78	79	0.21%
SALE/MANUFACTURING SUBTOTAL	31	288	319	0.86%
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	5	53	58	0.16%
Possession-Marijuana	384	1,575	1,959	5.30%
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	-	55	55	0.15%
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	16	464	480	1.30%
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	405	2,147	2,552	6.90%
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	436	2,435	2,871	7.76%
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	-	-	-	-
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	-	-	-	-
Gambling-All Other Gambling	-	1	1	0.00%
Offenses Against Family and Children	58	251	309	0.84%
Driving Under the Influence	148	5,582	5,730	15.50%
Liquor Laws	1,521	5,898	7,419	20.07%
Drunkenness	13	565	578	1.56%
Disorderly Conduct	353	1,242	1,595	4.31%
Vagrancy	-	51	51	0.14%
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	2,023	6,567	8,590	23.23%
Suspicion	-	-	-	-
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	272	-	272	0.74%
Run-Aways	558	-	558	1.51%
TOTAL ARRESTS	7,828	29,146	36,974	100.00%

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			1				1			1	
	F											
Manslaughter by Negligence	M											
	F											
Forcible Rape	M		1	3	4	2	3	13	6	1	6	
	F											
Robbery	M										1	
	F						1	1				
Aggravated Assault	M	1	5	19	6	8	8	47	36	2	20	
	F		1	3	1	2	4	11				
Burglary	M	2	13	50	51	51	36	203	137	10	71	
	F		1	7	4	1	2	15				
Larceny	M	23	125	183	109	91	93	624	768	50	343	7
	F	2	85	151	113	95	98	544				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M		2	16	12	3	8	41	35		27	
	F		5	8	7	1		21				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	6	65	106	54	37	41	309	243	26	174	1
	F		18	49	17	23	28	135				
Arson	M	1	8	3	1	2		15	14		8	
	F	1	5	1				7				
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M			2	4	7	1	14	15		9	
	F		2	2		2	4	10				
Fraud	M			1		1	2	4	6		2	
	F					2	2	4				
Embezzlement	M						2	2	7			
	F						5	5				
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	1	8	17	2	11	6	45	43		16	
	F	1	1	4	3	1	4	14				
Vandalism	M	18	59	61	35	18	23	214	167	5	85	1
	F	2	5	13	11	8	5	44				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	2	8	12	10	8	8	48	42	1	7	
	F	1			1			2				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M						3	3	3			
	F											
Sex Offenses	M	2	5	7	10	13	6	43	38	1	11	
	F		3		2	1	1	7				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M			3	1	3	8	15	17	1	2	
	F					3	2	5				
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M				1		4	5	4		6	
	F					2	3	5				
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M											
	F											

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	1			
	F											
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M			3	2	3	13	21	22	1	8	
	F					5	5	10				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M			1			4	5	3	1	1	
	F											
Possession-Marijuana	M		7	32	51	82	121	293	337	9	37	1
	F			9	18	26	38	91				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M											
	F											
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M		1	1	1	3	3	9	11		5	
	F			1	1	2	3	7				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M		8	34	52	85	128	307	351	10	43	1
	F			10	19	28	41	98				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M		8	37	54	88	141	328	373	11	51	1
	F			10	19	33	46	108				
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	4	6	12	5	2	3	32	44	1	13	
	F	1	3	7	6	6	3	26				
Driving Under the Influence	M			7	7	37	52	103	120		28	
	F			2	7	11	25	45				
Liquor Laws	M	2	7	70	117	218	376	790	1,097	15	401	8
	F		9	75	138	231	278	731				
Drunkenness	M						4	4	5		8	
	F			2		1	6	9				
Disorderly Conduct	M	5	51	74	33	37	47	247	227	26	99	1
	F		10	31	18	30	17	106				
Vagrancy	M											
	F											
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	39	139	275	274	306	294	1,327	1,225	37	746	15
	F	1	53	194	180	147	121	696				
Suspicion	M											
	F											
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	M	1	25	68	31	18	21	164	179	6	84	3
	F	1	10	50	25	12	10	108				
Run-Aways	M	2	26	69	41	64	35	237	366	29	150	13
	F		13	100	75	67	66	321				
TOTAL ARRESTS		119	785	1,802	1,487	1,696	1,939	7,828	5,196	221	2,361	50

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	1	1			1		1	
	F							1					
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	1	1						1				1
	F												
Forcible Rape	M	3	4	4	5	5	2	3	12	10	10	6	1
	F												
Robbery	M	2			2	1	2	3	6	2	3	1	3
	F								3		2	1	
Aggravated Assault	M	11	15	16	16	17	17	20	54	34	30	32	20
	F	4	2	3	4	2	7	2	14	11	9	7	7
Burglary	M	45	29	18	10	7	16	9	31	19	19	16	6
	F	6	3		3	2	1	3	6	8	4	2	
Larceny	M	77	92	66	46	37	20	30	80	73	89	94	45
	F	62	50	38	28	22	23	23	83	48	38	53	33
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	10	8	4	4	3	4	5	13	6	5	5	1
	F	1	3	1	1			1	1	3	1		1
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	73	62	72	91	94	96	83	396	296	255	226	135
	F	31	24	25	35	30	29	23	113	87	71	72	37
Arson	M	1		1									1
	F								1			1	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	5	13	5	1	4	6	1	17	7	14	10	5
	F	3	2	2		4	7	7	15	15	5	6	2
Fraud	M	7	23	20	22	34	19	26	91	56	44	61	43
	F	5	23	15	14	22	19	13	71	36	38	29	34
Embezzlement	M		2	2					3	1	1	3	1
	F	2	1			1	1		1	4	2	1	3
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	7	6	5	3	6	4	6	11	7	3	5	2
	F	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	2	
Vandalism	M	24	37	19	29	26	18	18	32	31	16	15	13
	F	18	9	2	1	3	4	2	10	9	5	8	2
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	11	9	3	3	2	2	4	13	8	4	7	3
	F				1							1	
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	1				1			1		2		
	F										1		
Sex Offenses	M	6	5	5	7	9	8	4	17	11	18	13	12
	F	1	1		2	1	2		5	3	2	2	3
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	12	5	9	1	6	4	5	11	5	8	7	11
	F	2		1	1		2		4	2	2	4	1
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M	3	7	11	7	5	6	3	17	7	2	4	2
	F	1	4	3	4	1			6	1	3	1	1
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M								2		1	2	
	F									1			

<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Race</i>			
		<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60-64</i>	<i>65+</i>		<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Asian</i>
Murder & Non-Negl. Manslaughter	M		1			10	7	4		
	F					1				
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	1				5	4	1		
	F									
Forcible Rape	M	5				70	45	4	21	
	F									
Robbery	M		1			26	11	8	13	
	F					6				
Aggravated Assault	M	11	6		3	302	201	40	134	2
	F	1	1		1	75				
Burglary	M	6	1	1		233	189	15	65	4
	F	1	1			40				
Larceny	M	31	18	9	12	819	842	60	455	9
	F	15	14	11	6	547				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M		1	2	1	72	54	3	30	
	F	1	1			15				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	63	25	18	7	1,992	1,653	154	768	16
	F	14	5	1	2	599				
Arson	M					3	5			
	F					2				
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	1			1	90	135	9	17	
	F	1	2			71				
Fraud	M	15	8	13	4	486	766	11	65	3
	F	20	6	11	3	359				
Embezzlement	M	1	1			15	31		2	
	F	2				18				
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M					65	61	7	24	
	F		1			27				
Vandalism	M	9			1	288	249	14	100	
	F		2			75				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	1	3	1		74	56	6	13	1
	F					2				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	1				6	7		1	1
	F	2				3				
Sex Offenses	M	8	7	2	3	135	127	7	22	2
	F	1				23				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	1	1			86	62	17	26	
	F					19				
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M					74	79	7	12	1
	F					25				
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M					5	5		1	
	F					1				

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	2	3		3	2	5	10	10	8	6	4
	F	1	3	1	3	1			7	1	1	2	
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M	16	14	23	8	14	12	13	40	22	19	19	17
	F	4	7	5	8	2	2		17	5	6	7	2
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	2	2	4	3	4	2	1	4	4	4	7	4
	F				1				1	2	1	2	2
Possession-Marijuana	M	177	158	117	87	88	59	64	131	122	82	70	53
	F	42	33	38	25	22	21	14	40	24	20	28	11
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M	4	2		1	3	2	2	3	4	7	8	3
	F		2	1				1	3	5	1	2	1
Possession-Other Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	M	10	19	16	12	14	15	12	73	51	35	34	23
	F	4	11	9	6	5	6	6	29	21	17	21	6
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M	193	181	137	103	109	78	79	211	181	128	119	83
	F	46	46	48	32	27	27	21	73	52	39	53	20
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M	209	195	160	111	123	90	92	251	203	147	138	100
	F	50	53	53	40	29	29	21	90	57	45	60	22
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M												
	F												
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M												
	F												
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M									1			
	F												
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	6	7	1	3	3	5	7	22	28	40	35	7
	F	4		6	5	4	1	5	11	13	10	5	3
Driving Under the Influence	M	149	141	165	218	252	219	235	680	481	448	457	323
	F	44	63	54	81	92	72	68	208	160	137	163	108
Liquor Laws	M	805	1,071	897	181	107	69	59	160	107	166	200	103
	F	464	513	447	44	30	22	22	59	43	41	63	39
Drunkenness	M	6	8	5	11	7	4	4	44	27	88	85	53
	F	1	2		2	1	12	3	14	19	25	30	15
Disorderly Conduct	M	43	45	50	87	69	72	50	162	96	95	110	64
	F	9	13	11	17	14	9	11	29	20	25	39	10
Vagrancy	M								2	2	7	12	7
	F									1		4	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	246	286	269	313	263	245	249	771	506	509	470	276
	F	97	108	123	114	100	82	105	301	231	168	204	95
Suspicion	M												
	F												
TOTAL ARRESTS		2,553	2,934	2,570	1,559	1,429	1,241	1,220	3,907	2,786	2,644	2,755	1,639

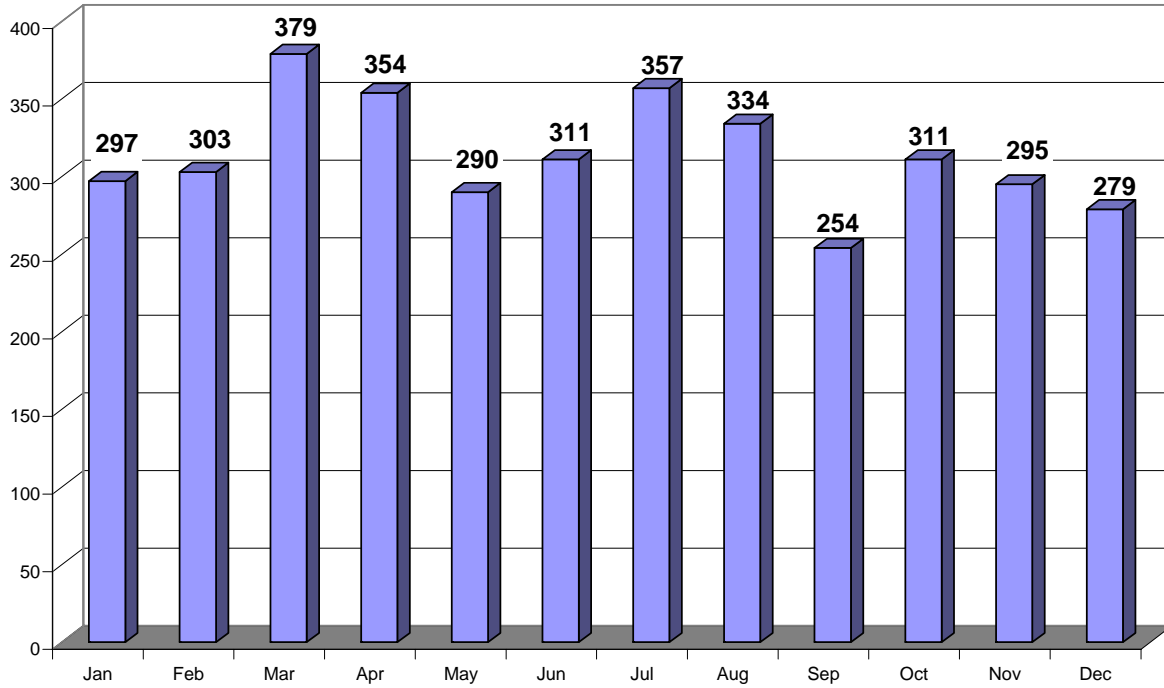
<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Race</i>			
		<i>50-54</i>	<i>55-59</i>	<i>60-64</i>	<i>65+</i>		<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>Asian</i>
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M		2	1		57	63	7	7	1
	F		1			21				
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M	1	3	1		222	209	31	46	2
	F		1			66				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	1			1	43	38	12	3	
	F	1				10				
Possession-Marijuana	M	32	7	2	3	1,252	1,238	89	235	13
	F	3	1	1		323				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M					39	44	6	5	
	F					16				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	6		1		321	360	15	83	6
	F	2				143				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M	39	7	3	4	1,655	1,680	122	326	19
	F	6	1	1		492				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M	40	10	4	4	1,877	1,889	153	372	21
	F	6	2	1		558				
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	8	5	2	2	181	195	5	50	1
	F	3				70				
Driving Under the Influence	M	236	134	44	58	4,240	4,421	130	1,006	25
	F	56	22	5	9	1,342				
Liquor Laws	M	101	24	19	16	4,085	4,315	115	1,443	25
	F	20	4		2	1,813				
Drunkenness	M	60	8	7	5	422	109	4	451	1
	F	17		1	1	143				
Disorderly Conduct	M	38	18	13	9	1,021	774	55	407	6
	F	7	5	1	1	221				
Vagrancy	M	11	3	1	1	46	7	1	43	
	F					5				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	183	91	45	33	4,755	3,726	240	2,573	28
	F	39	31	9	5	1,812				
Suspicion	M									
	F									
TOTAL ARRESTS		1,036	462	221	190	29,146	19,880	1,046	8,075	145

Index Crime Arrests by Month

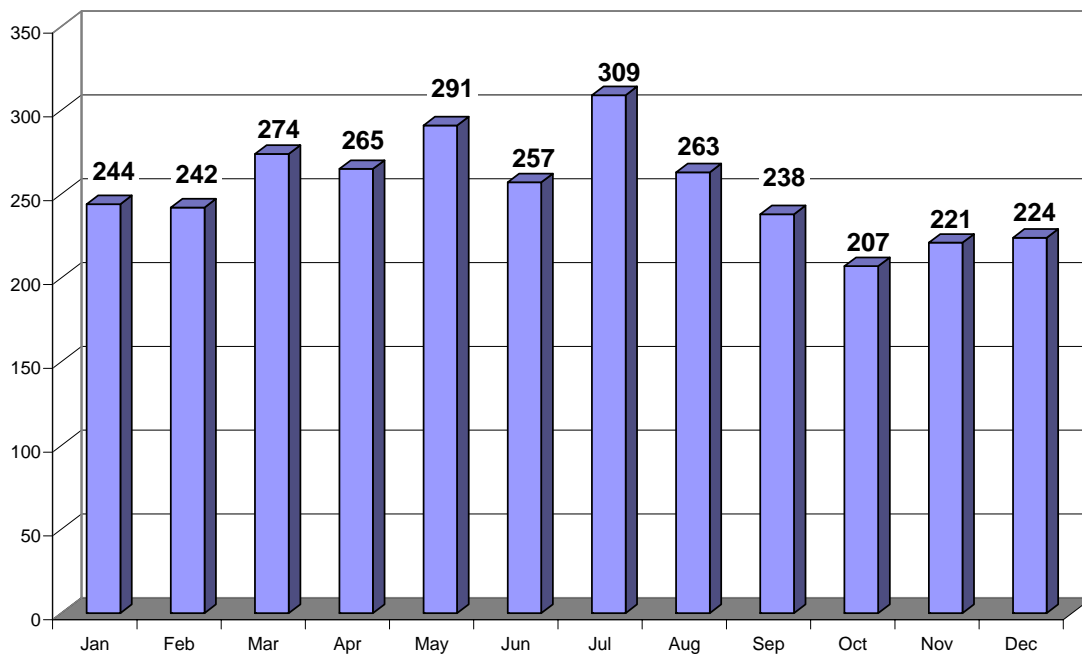
MONTHS	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT	ARSON	*MANSL. BY NEGL.	*OTHER (SIMPLE) ASSAULT
January	-	5	4	27	24	219	16	2	-	244
February	1	3	1	31	20	234	12	1	-	242
March	-	9	4	37	55	256	14	4	-	274
April	1	6	4	53	59	209	18	4	-	265
May	2	7	1	34	48	190	5	3	2	291
June	-	9	1	38	52	201	6	4	1	257
6 MO. TOTAL	4	39	15	220	258	1,309	71	18	3	1,573
July	2	14	3	39	46	235	13	5	1	309
August	-	9	6	45	54	190	28	2	-	263
September	2	3	5	44	26	167	5	2	-	238
October	2	8	1	24	54	209	13	-	-	207
November	2	2	2	34	29	214	12	-	-	221
December	-	8	1	29	24	210	7	-	1	224
6 MO. TOTAL	8	44	18	215	233	1,225	78	9	2	1,462
GRAND TOTAL	12	83	33	435	491	2,534	149	27	5	3,035
MONTHLY AVERAGE	1.00	6.92	2.75	36.25	40.92	211.17	12.42	2.25	.42	252.92

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

Total Index Crime Arrests by Month



Total Other (Simple) Assaults Arrests by Month



Offenses by Contributor



Students from the 120th Session of the 12 week Basic Law Enforcement Class held November 15, 2004 through February 11, 2005.



The 15th Session of the 911 two-week Basic Certification Telecommunicators Class pose in front of a memorial on the Capitol Grounds, Pierre. The class was held April 5, 2004 through April 16, 2004.

The 16th Session of the 911 two-week Basic Certification Telecommunicators Class pose in front of the World War II Memorial on the Capitol Grounds, Pierre. The class was held July 26, 2004 through August 6,



The 17th Session of the 911 two-week Basic Certification Telecommunicators Class pose in front of the Christmas Tree display in the State Capitol, Pierre. The class was held November 29, 2004 through December 10, 2004.

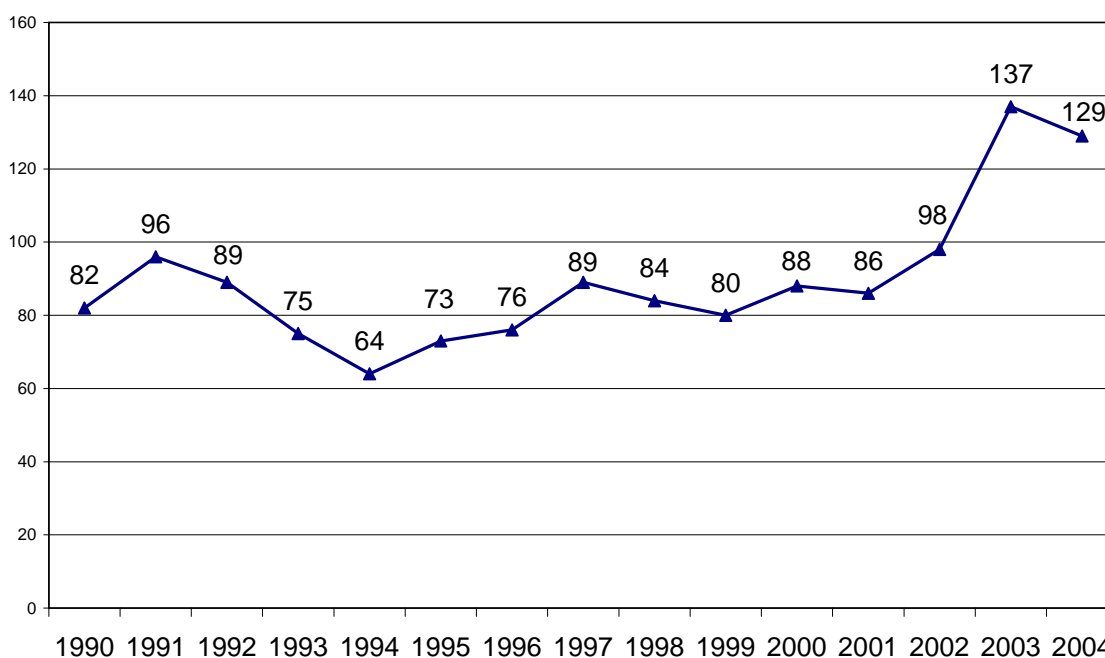
Offenses by Contributor Supplemental Information

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			

This publication of Crime in South Dakota 2004 represents approximately 91% of the population as reported by 54 Sheriff's Offices, 74 Police Departments and the Division of Criminal Investigation.

Number of Reporting Agencies by Year



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	2,951	12	4	441	13	0.09%	-	1	-	-
Beadle	16,409	12	23	85	14	0.09%	-	-	-	-
Bennett	3,560	12	11	140	5	0.03%	-	-	1	-
Bon Homme	7,165	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookings	28,508	12	21	235	67	0.44%	-	1	-	4
Brown	34,964	12	49	131	47	0.31%	-	1	-	2
Butte	9,291	12	12	118	11	0.07%	-	-	-	-
Campbell	1,673	12	2	120	2	0.01%	-	-	-	1
Charles Mix	9,257	12	7	248	23	0.15%	1	4	1	4
Clay	13,304	12	11	331	44	0.29%	-	-	1	6
Codington	26,152	10	9	206	54	0.35%	-	-	-	1
Corson	4,325	12	3	370	16	0.10%	-	-	-	1
Custer	7,650	12	11	444	34	0.22%	-	-	-	-
Davison	18,905	12	27	79	15	0.10%	-	-	-	1
Day	5,942	12	6	454	27	0.18%	-	-	-	-
Deuel	4,402	12	8	909	40	0.26%	-	2	-	2
Dewey	6,186	12	3	194	12	0.08%	-	-	-	2
Douglas	3,338	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmunds	4,257	12	6	47	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Faulk	2,490	12	8	281	7	0.05%	-	1	-	-
Hand	3,550	12	3	310	11	0.07%	-	-	-	1
Hanson	3,540	12	2	480	17	0.11%	-	-	-	2
Harding	1,299	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughes	16,828	12	24	149	25	0.16%	-	-	-	-
Hutchinson	7,797	12	3	26	2	0.01%	1	-	-	1
Hyde	1,587	12	2	693	11	0.07%	-	-	1	-
Jerauld	2,199	12	3	273	6	0.04%	-	-	-	2
Jones	1,096	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingsbury	5,603	12	5	875	49	0.32%	-	-	-	1
Lawrence	22,068	12	40	444	98	0.64%	-	4	1	4
Lincoln	29,554	12	16	423	125	0.82%	-	-	-	2
Marshall	4,309	12	11	1,532	66	0.43%	-	-	-	3
McCook	5,914	12	4	490	29	0.19%	-	-	-	6
McPherson	2,746	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meade	24,928	12	50	887	221	1.45%	-	7	-	14
Mellette	2,136	9	3	609	13	0.09%	-	-	-	7
Miner	2,740	5	4	219	6	0.04%	-	-	-	-
Minnehaha	153,948	12	176	236	363	2.38%	-	10	2	32
Moody	6,567	12	10	152	10	0.07%	-	-	-	4
Pennington	92,671	12	155	590	547	3.59%	1	29	2	26
Perkins	3,214	12	4	342	11	0.07%	-	-	-	-
Potter	2,530	12	6	237	6	0.04%	-	-	-	1
Roberts	10,215	12	8	49	5	0.03%	-	1	-	-
Sanborn	2,634	12	3	797	21	0.14%	1	-	-	-
Spink	7,032	10	13	1,052	74	0.49%	-	2	-	3
Stanley	2,776	12	6	1,981	55	0.36%	-	1	-	4
Sully	1,469	12	3	340	5	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Todd	9,549	8	2	52	5	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Tripp	6,230	12	5	209	13	0.09%	-	-	-	1
Turner	8,668	12	4	611	53	0.35%	-	2	1	-

Offenses by Contr. – Sheriff Offices

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl . By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aurora	2,951	4	5	3	-	-	8
Beadle	16,409	6	6	1	1	-	6
Bennett	3,560	1	3	-	-	-	10
Bon Homme	7,165	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brookings	28,508	3	58	1	-	-	12
Brown	34,964	19	22	3	-	-	20
Butte	9,291	-	9	2	-	-	12
Campbell	1,673	1	-	-	-	-	-
Charles Mix	9,257	7	3	3	-	-	13
Clay	13,304	13	23	1	-	-	8
Codington	26,152	17	31	5	-	-	19
Corson	4,325	6	9	-	-	-	5
Custer	7,650	8	22	4	-	-	6
Davison	18,905	6	6	2	-	-	6
Day	5,942	12	15	-	-	-	8
Deuel	4,402	8	26	2	-	-	11
Dewey	6,186	4	3	3	-	-	4
Douglas	3,338	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmunds	4,257	-	2	-	-	-	1
Faulk	2,490	1	4	1	-	-	1
Hand	3,550	3	7	-	-	-	1
Hanson	3,540	1	12	2	-	-	9
Harding	1,299	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughes	16,828	7	16	2	-	-	11
Hutchinson	7,797	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hyde	1,587	2	7	1	-	-	2
Jerauld	2,199	-	4	-	-	-	-
Jones	1,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingsbury	5,603	13	31	4	-	-	7
Lawrence	22,068	32	51	3	3	-	25
Lincoln	29,554	56	56	10	1	-	19
Marshall	4,309	14	43	5	1	1	14
McCook	5,914	-	20	3	-	-	-
McPherson	2,746	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meade	24,928	59	120	19	2	-	36
Mellette	2,136	1	4	1	-	-	7
Miner	2,740	3	3	-	-	-	2
Minnehaha	153,948	142	136	40	1	-	153
Moody	6,567	1	3	2	-	-	14
Pennington	92,671	149	317	22	1	-	221
Perkins	3,214	6	4	1	-	-	-
Potter	2,530	1	3	1	-	-	3
Roberts	10,215	1	2	1	-	-	19
Sanborn	2,634	-	17	3	-	-	4
Spink	7,032	22	46	1	-	-	21
Stanley	2,776	2	47	1	-	-	15
Sully	1,469	-	5	-	-	-	1
Todd	9,549	3	2	-	-	-	3
Tripp	6,230	-	12	-	-	-	-
Turner	8,668	29	18	3	-	-	11

Offenses by Contr. – 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
Union	13,136	12	20	129	17	0.11%	1	-	-	1
Walworth	5,610	12	10	36	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Yankton	21,637	12	10	231	50	0.33%	-	-	-	2
Ziebach	2,573	11	2	233	6	0.04%	-	-	-	2

Offenses by Contr. – Sheriff Offices

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Union	13,136	4	7	4	-	-	5
Walworth	5,610	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yankton	21,637	17	29	2	-	-	18
Ziebach	2,573	1	2	1	-	-	1

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2004.

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

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	24,293	12	50	2,256	548	3.59%	-	17	-	25
Armour	747	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belle Fourche	4,616	12	10	1,906	88	0.58%	-	1	-	10
Beresford	1,973	12	8	659	13	0.09%	-	-	-	-
Box Elder	2,909	12	9	3,609	105	0.69%	-	2	1	4
Brandon	6,578	12	10	1,931	127	0.83%	-	-	-	2
Brookings	18,623	12	35	2,175	405	2.65%	-	2	3	5
Burke	646	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canton	2,980	10	5	1,174	35	0.23%	-	-	1	-
Castlewood	691	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centerville	884	11	1	226	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Chamberlain	2,240	12	5	1,384	31	0.20%	-	-	-	1
Chancellor-Davis	420	12	1	238	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Clark	1,225	12	2	735	9	0.06%	-	2	-	-
Colman	566	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corsica	630	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCI	N/A	12	134	-	57	0.37%	5	8	-	28
Deadwood	1,318	12	13	5,463	72	0.47%	-	-	1	11
Delmont	246	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Butte	671	6	3	149	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Elk Point	1,810	12	4	1,160	21	0.14%	-	-	-	-
Estelline	693	12	1	1,299	9	0.06%	-	4	-	1
Faith	503	12	2	596	3	0.02%	-	1	-	-
Freeman	1,276	12	2	313	4	0.03%	-	-	-	1
Gettysburg	1,268	12	1	1,262	16	0.10%	-	-	-	-
Groton	1,350	10	3	1,185	16	0.10%	-	-	-	-
Harrisburg	1,040	6	-	1,154	12	0.08%	-	-	-	-
Hermosa	326	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highmore	797	12	1	1,506	12	0.08%	-	-	1	-
Hot Springs	4,073	11	8	810	33	0.22%	-	-	-	7
Hoven	468	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurley	412	12	1	485	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	590	12	1	169	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Kadoka	681	12	1	2,056	14	0.09%	-	-	1	-
Lake Andes	797	5	3	878	7	0.05%	-	-	-	1
Lead	2,964	12	6	337	10	0.07%	-	-	-	1
Lemmon	1,313	12	4	3,960	52	0.34%	-	-	-	1
Lennox	1,946	12	4	103	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Leola	433	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	6,357	12	12	3,225	205	1.34%	-	2	1	3
Martin	1,058	5	3	1,607	17	0.11%	-	-	-	3
McIntosh	217	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McLaughlin	787	11	4	2,287	18	0.12%	-	-	1	2
Menno	712	12	1	140	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Miller	1,447	12	4	1,659	24	0.16%	-	-	-	-
Mitchell	14,803	12	31	2,398	355	2.33%	-	4	1	11
Mobridge	3,337	4	11	839	28	0.18%	-	-	-	1

Offenses by Contr. – Police Depts.

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl . By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aberdeen	24,293	88	388	27	3	-	165
Armour	747	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belle Fourche	4,616	12	63	2	-	-	27
Beresford	1,973	3	8	1	1	-	8
Box Elder	2,909	38	52	8	-	-	35
Brandon	6,578	35	85	5	-	-	28
Brookings	18,623	46	328	18	3	-	88
Burke	646	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canton	2,980	1	29	4	-	-	18
Castlewood	691	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centerville	884	-	2	-	-	-	4
Chamberlain	2,240	5	23	2	-	-	14
Chancellor- Davis	420	-	1	-	-	-	2
Clark	1,225	4	3	-	-	-	1
Colman	566	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corsica	630	-	-	-	-	-	1
DCI	N/A	11	5	-	-	1	7
Deadwood	1,318	7	50	3	-	-	35
Delmont	246	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Butte	671	-	1	-	-	-	-
Elk Point	1,810	2	18	1	-	-	4
Estelline	693	1	3	-	-	-	2
Faith	503	2	-	-	-	-	-
Freeman	1,276	-	2	1	-	-	-
Gettysburg	1,268	2	12	2	-	-	5
Groton	1,350	-	16	-	-	-	2
Harrisburg	1,040	-	12	-	-	-	1
Hermosa	326	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highmore	797	1	10	-	-	-	2
Hot Springs	4,073	5	18	-	3	-	26
Hoven	468	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurley	412	-	2	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	590	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kadoka	681	9	4	-	-	-	10
Lake Andes	797	-	6	-	-	-	11
Lead	2,964	-	9	-	-	-	19
Lemmon	1,313	24	26	1	-	-	4
Lennox	1,946	1	1	-	-	-	1
Leola	433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	6,357	48	144	7	-	-	27
Martin	1,058	6	7	1	-	-	14
McIntosh	217	-	-	-	-	-	-
McLaughlin	787	9	6	-	-	-	2
Menno	712	-	-	1	-	-	-
Miller	1,447	5	18	1	-	-	-
Mitchell	14,803	49	276	9	5	-	177
Mobridge	3,337	4	20	3	-	-	17

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
Montrose	477	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Effington	235	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Sioux City	2,419	12	6	579	14	0.09%	-	-	-	6
Pierre	14,059	12	35	4,147	583	3.82%	-	9	-	28
Platte	1,340	12	2	224	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-
Rapid City	61,400	12	133	4,772	2,930	19.21%	2	76	45	126
Rosholt	438	12	1	228	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
SDSU	10,954	9	17	9	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Salem	1,401	12	1	571	8	0.05%	-	-	-	-
Scotland	853	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sioux Falls	134,985	12	236	3,574	4,825	31.63%	3	108	43	263
Sisseton	2,616	12	11	4,281	112	0.73%	-	2	-	20
Spearfish	8,946	12	24	3,678	329	2.16%	-	2	-	12
Springfield	780	12	2	128	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Sturgis	6,444	12	18	3,197	206	1.35%	-	4	1	5
Tea	2,004	12	4	1,946	39	0.26%	-	-	-	2
Timber Lake	444	12	1	1,126	5	0.03%	-	1	-	2
Tripp	690	12	1	290	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-
Tyndall	1,191	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wagner	1,633	6	4	1,470	24	0.16%	-	1	-	8
Vermillion	10,157	12	19	2,264	230	1.51%	-	4	-	5
Viborg	822	12	1	487	4	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Watertown	20,365	12	42	4,046	824	5.40%	-	13	1	33
Whitewood	851	12	2	470	4	0.03%	-	2	-	-
Wilmot	547	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winner	3,027	6	34	1,520	46	0.30%	-	-	-	3
Worthing	646	12	1	155	1	0.01%	-	-	-	1
Yankton	13,556	12	44	2,597	352	2.31%	1	5	1	13

Offenses by Contr. – Police Depts.

Agency	Population	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Montrose	477	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Effington	235	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Sioux City	2,419	1	5	2	-	-	10
Pierre	14,059	45	481	16	4	-	211
Platte	1,340	2	1	-	-	-	-
Rapid City	61,400	485	2,050	130	16	-	874
Rosholt	438	-	1	-	-	-	2
SDSU	10,954	-	1	-	-	-	-
Salem	1,401	1	6	1	-	-	1
Scotland	853	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sioux Falls	134,985	916	3,176	284	32	-	1,370
Sisseton	2,616	34	50	5	1	-	42
Spearfish	8,946	37	265	13	-	-	53
Springfield	780	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sturgis	6,444	27	156	13	-	-	79
Tea	2,004	13	20	4	-	-	9
Timber Lake	444	2	-	-	-	-	8
Tripp	690	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tyndall	1,191	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wagner	1,633	4	8	3	-	-	18
Vermillion	10,157	24	186	9	2	-	53
Viborg	822	-	4	-	-	-	-
Watertown	20,365	148	590	39	-	-	249
Whitewood	851	1	-	1	-	-	9
Wilmot	547	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winner	3,027	12	25	3	3	-	27
Worthing	646	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yankton	13,556	35	288	7	2	-	90

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2004.

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

Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted



1959

In Memory

2004



Sheriff John Bechtold

John Bechtold, Jr. was born on January 10, 1959 in Mobridge, SD. He graduated from the Herreid High School in 1977, then attended school at NCB in Rapid City for one year. John then began employment with Herreid Equity until 1985 at which time, John opened and operated a feed store in Herreid. In 1987, he began dairy farming and continued to farm until 1996. In 1996, John became the deputy sheriff of Campbell County until 2002 when he was elected Sheriff which he was currently serving his first term at the time of his death.

On the evening of August 4, Sheriff Bechtold responded to a serious automobile accident in a rural area of his South Dakota county. When he arrived on the scene, John administered CPR to the teenaged son of a friend and co-worker. Before the night was over, the county would lose one of their youth and their sheriff. On that dark county road, after the young man was loaded into the ambulance and transported to the closest rural medical facility, John also collapsed. The same emergency services personnel who had just worked on the teenager, now turned their attention to John; a first responder, a peace officer and a friend. John was taken to that same rural facility where, he too, died. A traffic crash took the life of the young man, a heart attack in direct response to that incident, took the life of the Sheriff.



Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted

1 Officer Killed by Accident
77 Officers Assaulted
68 Offenses Cleared
45 Officers Injured
32 Officers Not Injured

This section contains data pertaining to assaults on sworn city, county, and state law enforcement officers. Law enforcement agencies report the number of assaults resulting in serious injury or instances where a weapon was used that could have caused serious injury or death. Other assaults are recorded only if they involved more than verbal abuse or minor resistance to an arrest.

In 2004, there were 77 assaults on law enforcement officers reported. Of those assaulted, more than half (58%) received injuries. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the total assaults reported were cleared.

Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners had the greatest occurrence (32%) in the type of activity involved with the assault of a law enforcement officer. The time range 12:01 am – 2:00 am had the most assaults with 20 reported (26%).

<i>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</i>	<i>NUMBER ASSAULTED</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>	<i>PERCENT CLEARED</i>
Disturbance Calls	17	22%	88%
Burglary in Progress	1	1%	100%
Robbery in Progress	-	-	-
Attempting Other Arrests	11	14%	100%
Civil Disorder	3	4%	100%
Handling Prisoners, Etc.	25	32%	88%
Investigating Suspicious Persons	7	9%	86%
Ambush	-	-	-
Mentally Deranged	1	1%	100%
Traffic Pursuits & Stops	6	8%	100%
All Other	6	8%	50%
TOTAL	77	100%	88%

Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted Supplemental Information

<i>TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT</i>	<i>NUMBER ASSAULTED</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Two Officer Vehicle	12	16%
One Officer Vehicle Alone	16	21%
Assisted	24	31%
Detective/Special Assignment Alone	-	-
Assisted	-	-
Other Alone	5	6%
Assisted	20	26%
TOTAL	77	100%

The most common type of assignment consisted of One Officer Vehicle Assisted (31%) and Other Assisted had the second greatest number of assaults reported (26%).

<i>WEAPON</i>	<i>INJURED</i>	<i>PERCENT DIST.</i>	<i>NOT INJURED</i>	<i>PERCENT DIST.</i>
Firearm	-	-	4	13%
Knife/Other Cutting Inst.	1	2%	4	13%
Other Dangerous Weapon	3	7%	4	13%
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	41	91%	20	63%
TOTAL	45	100%	32	*100%

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

Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. are the most commonly used weapon (91%) in the assaults that result in an injury. The same was true in 63% of the cases where there was no injury involved in the assault.

Other Dangerous Weapon, as defined in the UCR Program, can include blunt objects such as clubs, tire irons, hammers, etc.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted Supplemental Information (Cont.)

<i>TIME OF DAY</i>	<i>NUMBER ASSAULTED</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
12:01AM - 2:00 AM	20	26%
2:01 AM - 4:00 AM	11	14%
4:01 AM - 6:00 AM	3	4%
6:01 AM - 8:00 AM	2	3%
8:01 AM - 10:00 AM	2	3%
10:01AM - 12:00 Noon	2	3%
TOTAL DAYTIME HOURS	40	52%
12:01PM - 2:00 PM	4	5%
2:01 PM - 4:00 PM	5	6%
4:01 PM - 6:00 PM	6	8%
6:01 PM - 8:00 PM	5	6%
8:01 PM - 10:00 PM	6	8%
10:01PM - 12:00 AM	11	14%
TOTAL NIGHTTIME HOURS	37	48%
TOTAL	77	100%

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.