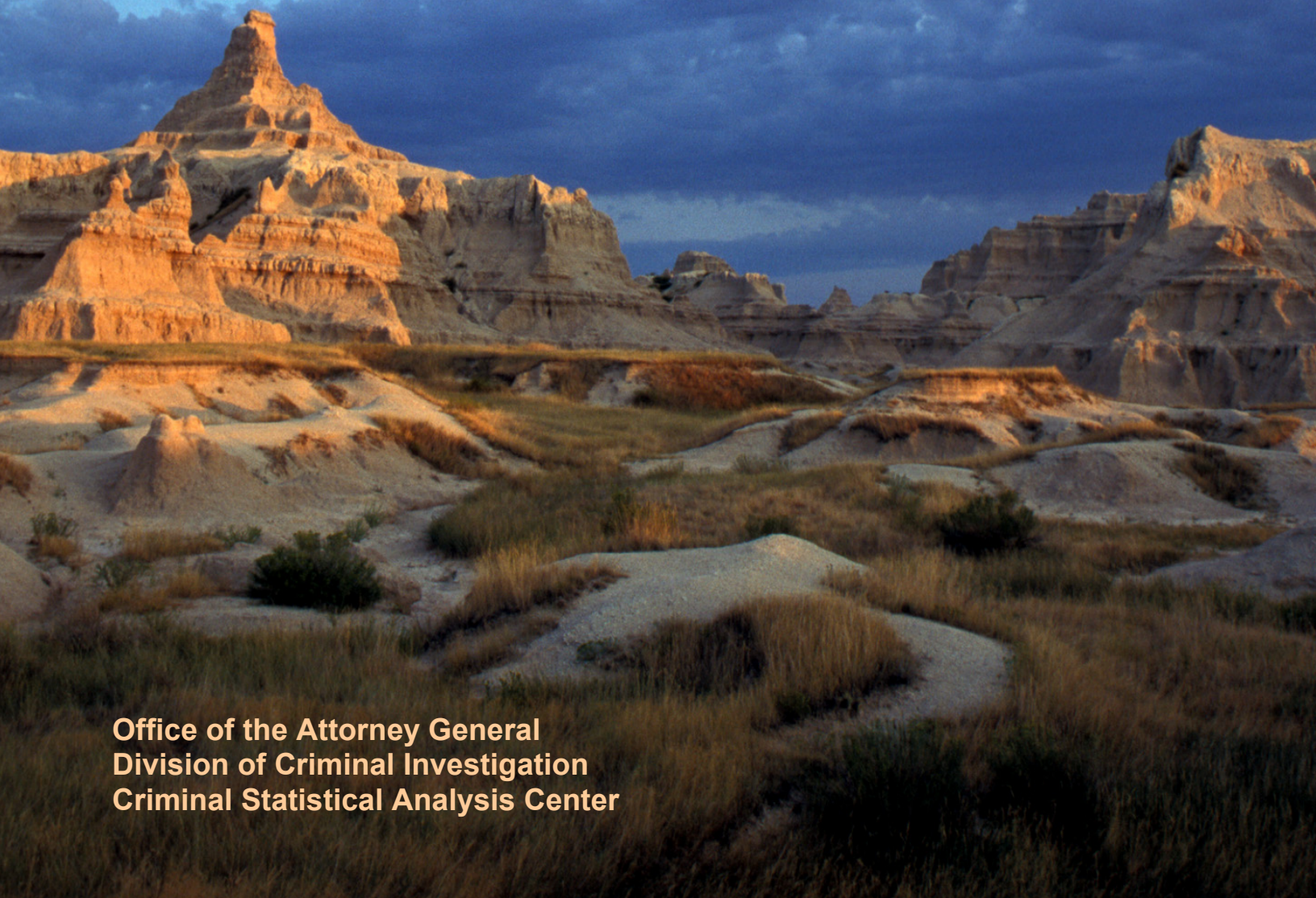


# Crime in South Dakota 2003



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



# **CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 2003**

**January 1, 2003 - December 31, 2003**

## **Office of Attorney General Criminal Statistical Analysis Center**

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**Visit our website at: [www.dci.sd.gov](http://www.dci.sd.gov)**

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*Cover: Badlands National Park, South Dakota. Photo courtesy of S.D. Department of Tourism.*

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## **Attorney General Notes**

*Crime in South Dakota reflects the dedication and effort that law enforcement officials put into their jobs each and every day. Complete and accurate crime statistics enhance effective law enforcement and the participating agencies are working towards that goal.*

*This annual publication is 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.*

*The Criminal Statistical Analysis Center has been acting as the state clearinghouse for crime statistics since 1990. Prior to 1990 the collection effort was handled directly by the FBI and only 32 South Dakota law enforcement agencies participated. Today the participation rate has grown to 95% with 137 total agencies reporting. We are very close to achieving 100% participation. We will continue to pursue that goal.*

*Since January 1994, the South Dakota Criminal Statistical Analysis Center has accepted data electronically. Agencies can continue to use the UCR program, but we do encourage use of the NIBRS software because it is more accurate and complete. NIBRS is available free of charge to South Dakota law enforcement agencies. I encourage all agencies to participate in this program.*

*I would like to emphasize that this program is totally voluntary. Without the committed effort of the participating agencies this information would not be available. My personal thanks go out to each participating agency.*

**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. These figures cannot be compared to 2002 data because of the difference in the number of reporting agencies, nor can these figures be compared to data released by the FBI, as the FBI **estimates** for non-reported data. The deadline for submitting 2003 crime statistics to both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the South Dakota Criminal Statistical Analysis Center was March 12, 2004.

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 2002 figures times the projected growth rate for South Dakota. The resident county populations sum of 764,309 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, 2003. 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, 2003 reporting period, and index crime data was verified by the submitting agencies.



# Division of Criminal Investigation



*The South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation is located at 3444 East Highway 34 in Pierre.*

## **Division of Criminal Investigation**

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 2003 operating budget of the Division of Criminal Investigation was approximately \$6,566,586 dollars, and included 85 employees. The DCI is also responsible for the programs, management and supervision of an additional 15 employees who are funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program.

DCI assists law enforcement agencies and prosecutors in the investigation of major crimes through 42 specialized agents stationed in 12 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.

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

The services provided by DCI in 2003 include 683 investigations; 119 polygraph examinations; processed 25,425 criminal fingerprints; conducted 14,757 non-criminal background checks; processed 79,669 FBI/III records with state responsibility; compiled 96,130 criminal record checks; updated 50,850 criminal records; and filed and tracked 1,519 sex offenders.

## **Electronic Crimes Unit (ECU)**

In 2002, the DCI formed an Electronic Crimes Unit. The ECU is comprised of 4 agents trained to perform forensic computer examinations to meet the increasing demand for services in the area of electronic crime, internet fraud and child pornography. In 2003, the ECU worked approximately 50 cases of child pornography throughout the state. The ECU also provided assistance in a variety of other cases involving theft, murder, and drugs in which computers were examined for evidentiary purposes and responded to a large number of inquiries from law enforcement and the public in the field of computer crimes.

## **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 meth laboratories. Each team was re-certified in 2003. The SD HIDTA reported 41 clandestine methamphetamine lab incidents in 2003. HIDTA/Meth arrests for 2003 totaled 503.

# **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. 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.

## **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 are stored at Division headquarters. Fingerprint identification technicians maintain the criminal records of 192,604 subjects. In 2003, 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 2003.

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 the 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 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 and does quarterly address verifications. 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 2003, there were 1,519 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 S.D. Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). In 2003, there were 138 member agencies that participated in quarterly LEIN information sharing meetings and submitted intelligence information to the central database. The database contains approximately 5,967 separate intelligence reports. In 2003, there were 1,064 LEIN reports processed and added to the database. The Intelligence Unit worked with the Department of Justice on LEIN compliance issues so that the database could become a node on the RISS (Regional Information Sharing Systems) secure law enforcement Intranet. The DCI requested and passed a federal audit of our LEIN system as part of the node approval process. The LEIN project was accepted as a node and is up and running. LEIN members can make inquiries and submit intelligence reports 24/7 via the secure DCI Law Enforcement Resource Page. New services are being added to the Law Enforcement Resource Page on a continual basis to further serve law enforcement investigations.

The Intelligence Unit also provides fast, accurate criminal statistical data to serve the needs of investigators and policymakers. 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, and EPIC.

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. The Intelligence Unit also teaches Intelligence Gathering courses to the Law Enforcement Basics Standards and Training classes and advanced courses as requested.

## **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 quarterly 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 in Access, 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. South Dakota became a NIBRS-certified state with the FBI in early 2001.

## **Grants Administration**

This office serves as the administering entity of federal grant monies primarily from the U.S. Department of Justice such as 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), National Institute of Justice programs to enhance forensic lab services, Project Safe Neighborhoods (through the U.S. Attorney's Office), etc.

The Byrne Statewide Strategy for Drug and Violent Crime Control includes the following priorities: 1) increase the manpower and other resources needed to address the drug and violent crime issues facing the law enforcement community in the State; 2) increase the manpower and other resources needed to address the drug and violent crime issues facing the prosecution community in the State; 3) provide institutional treatment programming for the chemically dependent offender; and 4) provide community based treatment programming for the chemically dependent offender. During FY03, in response to the first and second priority, the following programs were funded through the Office of Attorney General:

State Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force: The purpose is to provide support to State and local law enforcement and prosecution agencies in developing multi-agency projects to investigate and prosecute narcotics traffickers and conspirators. Coordination efforts continue on a statewide basis. Ten DCI agents are funded through Byrne funds to address drug and violent crime offenses. DCI agents handled 346 cases in 2003. There were 4,443 drug-related arrests (statewide) and 7,872 associated drug-related charges in CY 2003.

Statewide Drug Prosecution Program Component of the State Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force: The Drug Prosecution Unit has been assigned to coordinate and prosecute drug and violent crime cases and litigate asset forfeiture cases statewide. The Unit assists the Statewide Drug Task Force and other law enforcement agencies in the sharing of crime fighting resources and capabilities. Increased prosecutions, larger narcotics seizures and more asset forfeitures results in the overall reduction in the number of major traffickers and the availability of illicit drugs in South Dakota.

## **State Forensic Laboratory (SDFL)**

Eleven full time equivalent employees, three 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 2003. The SDFL is managed by the Division of Criminal Investigation as assigned by the Attorney General. 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.

Forensic examinations performed by the SDFL on physical evidence associated with criminal 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; autolamps; speedometers; 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.

The 2003 summary of the above activities for the SDFL is as follows: the SDFL received 438 felony cases and assigned 646 forensic lab examinations to 3,819 submitted items from SD Law Enforcement. With this, seven SDFL examiners conducted 6,478 examinations on 6,854 items and 473 lab examination reports were completed. They made 21 court appearances regarding their examination reports; assisted law enforcement with 12 crime scenes; devoted 260 hours between AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) and IAFIS (Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System) searching latent fingerprints recovered at crime scenes attempting to identify latent fingerprints that have been entered into the Midwestern Fingerprint Information Network (MAFIN). Seventy firearms were entered into National Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN), a networked computer database of cartridge cases, fired shotgun shells and bullet images for forensic laboratories.

In March, 2003, a Digital Evidence Section was added. This Section is comprised of two full time criminalists who perform analysis of digital evidence, i.e. child pornography, white collar crime, identity theft, etc. They were assigned 85 examinations to 1,851 submitted items from SD Law Enforcement. With this, the two examiners conducted 26,072 examinations on 3,921,275 digital evidence files and 62 lab examination reports were completed.

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 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 2,200 individual DNA 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 2003, 40 DNA profiles from crime scene evidence were entered into NDIS, of those 11 were a match to the suspect and 29 were from unknown contributors. Three profiles were entered from relatives of missing persons. Seventy-six profiles of convicted felons were entered.

SDFL personnel routinely coordinated active criminal case investigations involving forensic DNA evidence throughout 2003 with law enforcement/prosecuting attorneys and qualified DNA testing laboratories.



SDFL personnel instructed lab capabilities to general law enforcement training sessions and Highway Patrol recruit classes and responded to informational requests made by law enforcement, attorneys and other interested citizens.

Approximately 17% 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 limited 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 \$1,166,000 with nine 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, and terminal operators 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 4,394 students in FY 2003.

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 twelve-week basic certification course at the academy; 911 telecommunicator certification requires a two-week 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 three law enforcement and three 911 basic certification sessions per year.

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

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. Ten grants were awarded and a total of 202 people were trained.

LET monitors the certification of approximately 1,600 officers and 330 911 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.

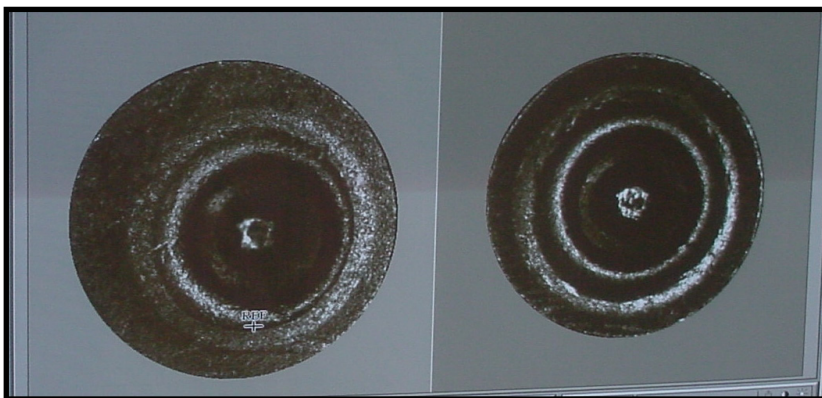
LET is also responsible for certification of police reserve units. Reserve unit records show there are 20 reserve units in SD with a total of 198 police reserve officers.

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 920 certified terminal operators in the State.

LET recently implemented Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) Certification to their yearly training calendar. The certification is an optional advanced level class conducted at the end of the 911 Basic Certification Sessions held three times a year. The first EMD course was available as an option to students beginning in December 2003.

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. For the 2002-2003 school year there are 157 DARE officers who have been trained by LET, providing instruction at 161 schools and 124 cities in the State. Annually, DARE instructors reach 9,000 students in kindergarten through senior high and their parents.

# Index Crimes



**Jim Stotts, Forensic Lab Criminalist, is using the NIBIN (National Integrated Ballistics Information Network) System to exam a firing pin impression from a 9 mm. Bottom Left Picture: Firing pin (breech face) impression comparison of two cartridges using the NIBIN System.**



## Total Index Crimes

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**16,168 Offenses Reported**  
**4,349 Offenses Cleared**  
**3,980 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 2003, there were 16,168 index crimes reported. Sixty-nine percent of the total index crimes were larcenies.
- Property Crimes make up 91.89% (14,857) of the total index crime while violent crimes account for 8.11% (1,311) of the total index crime.

<i><b>INDEX CRIMES</b></i>	<i><b>OFFENSES</b></i>	<i><b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b></i>
<b>Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>.06%</b>
<b>Forcible Rape</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>2.19%</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>.62%</b>
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>5.24%</b>
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>17.10%</b>
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>69.11%</b>
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>5.14%</b>
<b>Arson</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>.54%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,168</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Index Crime Offenses by Month

MONTHS	MURDER/ NON-NEG. MANS.	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	M.V. THEFT	ARSON	*MANS. BY NEG.	*OTHER (SIMPLE) ASSAULT
January	-	31	2	67	173	789	57	8	1	363
February	-	28	9	40	135	571	45	3	-	298
March	-	33	5	47	195	805	47	6	-	381
April	1	35	4	59	179	907	62	7	-	396
May	1	31	11	90	254	1,082	99	12	1	390
June	-	33	13	84	292	1,090	66	7	-	343
6 MO. TOTAL	2	191	44	387	1,228	5,244	376	43	2	2,171
July	2	33	12	81	312	1,148	69	11	-	356
August	-	33	12	85	265	1,193	104	5	-	391
September	1	24	8	83	277	1,047	84	6	-	408
October	-	29	9	89	271	943	72	14	2	414
November	1	28	9	61	182	760	65	4	-	340
December	3	16	6	62	229	839	61	5	1	340
6 MO. TOTAL	7	163	56	461	1,536	5,930	455	45	3	2,249
GRAND TOTAL	9	354	100	848	2,764	11,174	831	88	5	4,420
MONTHLY AVERAGE	.75	29.50	8.33	70.67	230.33	931.17	69.25	7.33	.42	368.33

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

## 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: 764,309 (South Dakota's 2003 Population)

Number of larcenies for that jurisdiction: 11,174

Divide 764,309 by 100,000 = 7.64

Divide 11,174 by 7.64 = 1,463

The Crime Rate for larceny in South Dakota for 2003 is 1,463 per 100,000 inhabitants.

<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>TOTAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>RATE PER 100,000</b>
Total Index Crime	16,168	2,116
Violent Crime	1,311	172
Property Crime	14,857	1,945
Murder	9	1
Forcible Rape	354	46
Robbery	100	13
Aggravated Assault	848	111
Burglary	2,764	362
Larceny	11,174	1,463
Motor Vehicle Theft	831	109
Arson	88	12

# Murder, Non-Negligent and Negligent Manslaughter



**Left: An instructor demonstrates to students of the Basic Law Enforcement class how to make a mold of a shoe print.**

**Top R: The form has been filled with dental stone (casting material) and will take appx. 30 minutes to dry.**

**Above: Dried shoe print.**

**Bottom R: Students of the 116<sup>th</sup> Session practice making their own shoe print.**



# Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

---

**9 Offenses Reported**  
**10 Offenses Cleared**  
**8 Persons Arrested**

---

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

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

In one (11%) case, the victim was an unborn fetus between the ages of 4-5 months old. Eight (89%) of the victims were male, and seven (78%) of the victims were White. Four (44%) of the murders were the result of domestic violence.

Eight (89%) of the nine offenders were male and six (67%) were white. The circumstance in all nine of the murders was a single victim/single offender.

Knife was indicated as the weapon of choice in five (56%) of the murders reported. A handgun was the weapon used in four (44%) 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.

- .06% 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 Offense Information

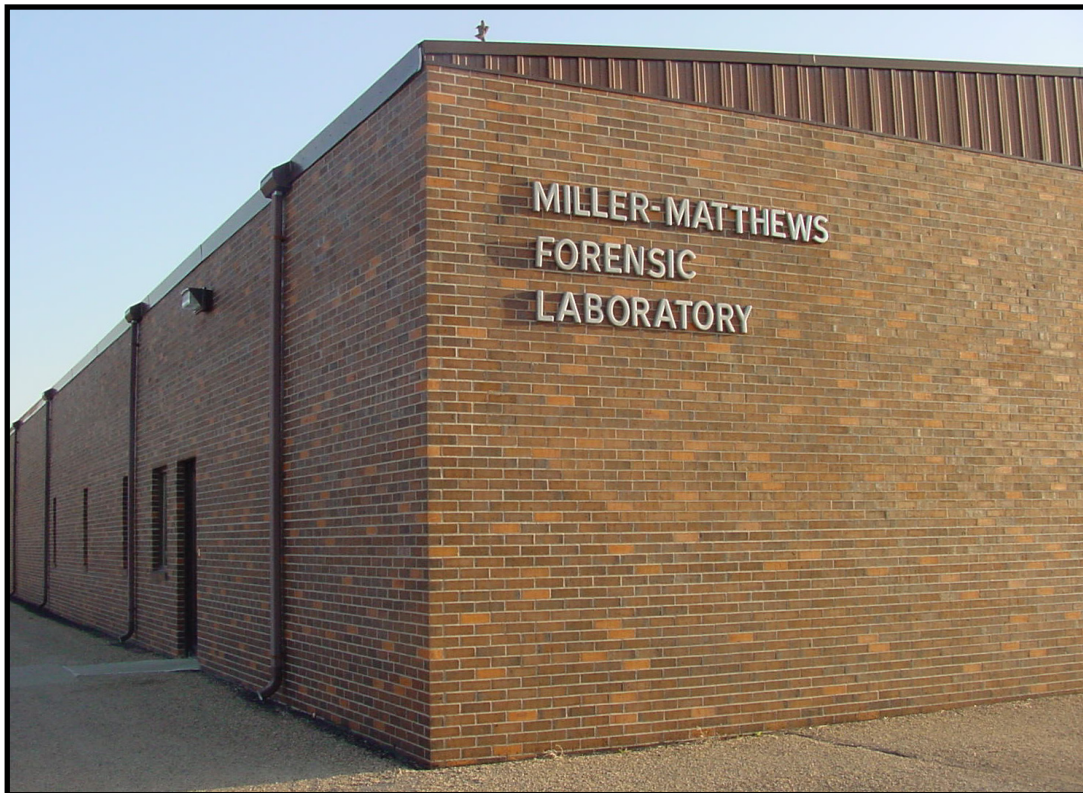
<i><b>AGE</b></i>	<i><b>VICTIM</b></i>	<i><b>OFFENDER</b></i>
Under 1	1	-
1 - 5	-	-
6 - 10	-	-
11 - 14	-	-
15 - 19	1	1
20 - 24	1	3
25 - 29	-	-
30 - 34	2	2
35 - 39	1	1
40 - 44	2	1
45 - 49	-	-
50 - 54	1	1
55 - 59	-	-
60 - 64	-	-
65 and Over	-	-
Unknown	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<i><b>SEX</b></i>	<i><b>VICTIM</b></i>	<i><b>OFFENDER</b></i>
Male	8	8
Female	1	1
Unknown	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<i><b>RACE</b></i>	<i><b>VICTIM</b></i>	<i><b>OFFENDER</b></i>
White	7	6
Black	-	1
Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	2	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-
Unknown	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

## Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	-
10 - 12	-
13 - 14	-
15	-
16	1
17	-
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>1</b>
18	-
19	-
20	1
21	-
22	1
23	-
24	1
25 - 29	-
30 - 34	1
35 - 39	2
40 - 44	1
45 - 49	-
50 - 54	-
55 - 59	-
60 - 64	-
65 and Over	-
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>

## Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Supplemental Information

<i>Month</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Relationship of Victim to Offender</i>	<i>Victim</i>			<i>Offender</i>			<i>Weapon</i>
			<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Race</i>	
April	Sioux Falls PD	Friend	M	38	White	M	33	White	Handgun
May	Sioux Falls PD	Wife	F	42	White	M	44	White	Handgun
July	Roberts SO	Acquaintance	M	23	Indian	M	22	Indian	Handgun
July	Pennington SO	Acquaintance	M	19	White	M	16	White	Knife
September	Meade SO	Acquaintance	M	34	White	M	52	White	Knife
November	Aberdeen PD	Acquaintance	M	Unborn Fetus	Indian	M	24	Indian	Knife
December	Meade SO	Father	M	54	White	M	20	White	Knife
December	DCI (Mobridge)	Boyfriend	M	34	White	F	33	White	Handgun
December	Sioux Falls PD	Friend	M	43	White	M	35	Black	Knife



*The State Forensic Laboratory performs forensic examinations on physical evidence associated with criminal law enforcement investigations for offenses such as murder.*

# Negligent Manslaughter

**5 Offenses Reported**  
**4 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.

The circumstance in one Negligent Manslaughter was two victims/one offender.

Month	Agency	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Victim			Offender			Weapon
			Sex	Age	Race	Sex	Age	Race	
Jan	DCI	Babysittee	F	8 Mos	White	F	33	White	Asphyxiation
May	Aberdeen PD	Friend	M	20	White	M	20	White	Self
October	DCI (Huron)	Friend	M	22	Indian	M	20	White	Narcotics
"	"	"	"	"	"	F	20	White	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	F	18	White	"
October	DCI (Meade Co.)	Step Father	M	37	White	F	25	White	Rifle
December	Charles Mix SO	Acquaintance	F	4 Mos	White	M	23	White	Asphyxiation

Negligent Manslaughter is not included in the Index Crime Total.



**Students searched this vehicle during a mock crime scene looking for evidence.**



# Rape



**Peggy Nickerson, Sex Offender Program Coordinator, is pulling a sex offender case file including the State Registration Form shown above.**



# Rape

---

**354 Offenses Reported**  
**149 Offenses Cleared**  
**61 Persons Arrested**

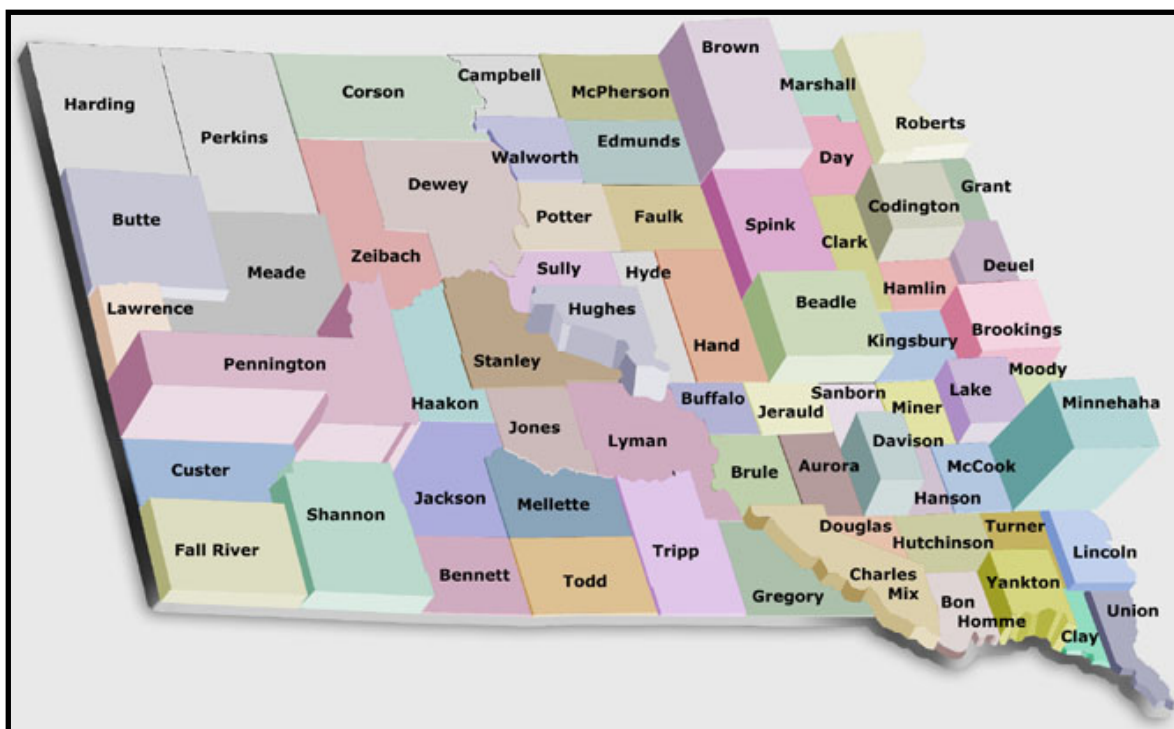
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Rape, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes or attempts accomplished by force or threat of force are classified as forcible regardless of the age of the female 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 21% of the total arrests made for rape. Ten (16%) of the persons arrested were in their thirties. The month of April had the greatest occurrence with 35 (10%) rape offenses reported. Of the 354 offenses reported, 19 were attempted forcible rapes.

Of the 61 persons arrested, 42 (69%) were white; 15 (25%) were Native American; three (5%) were black; and one (2%) was Asian.

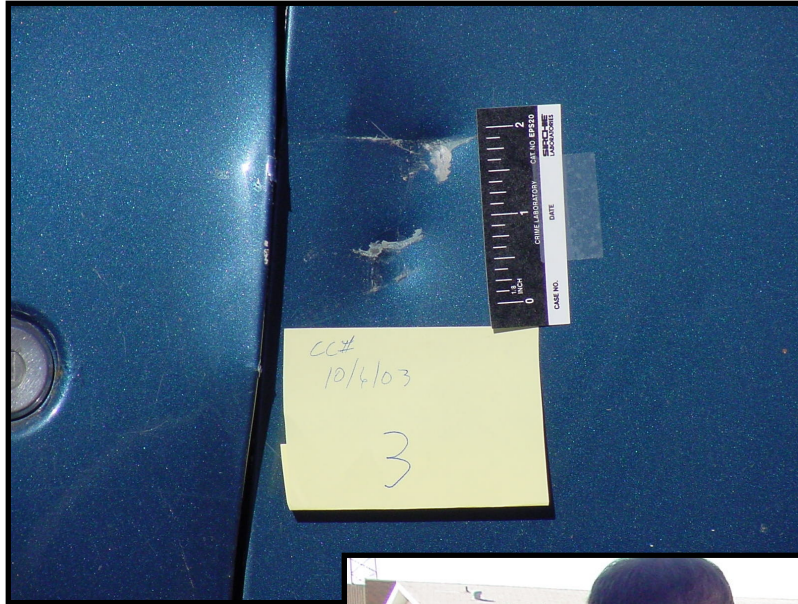
- 2.19% of the Crime Index Total



*South Dakota sex offender map. Height of counties varies with number of registered sex offenders. More information regarding sex offenders can be found by accessing the Attorney General's web site at: <http://www.state.sd.us/attorney>.*

## Rape (Continued)

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.



***A Vehicle Processing Workshop was held in October 2003 at the D.C.I. Forensic Lab. The crime scene scenario was a missing woman. The Forensic Lab serves as the Dakota's Division of The International Association for Identification.***

***Left: tool marks are evidenced and photographed.***

***Bottom: class participants log in more evidence.***

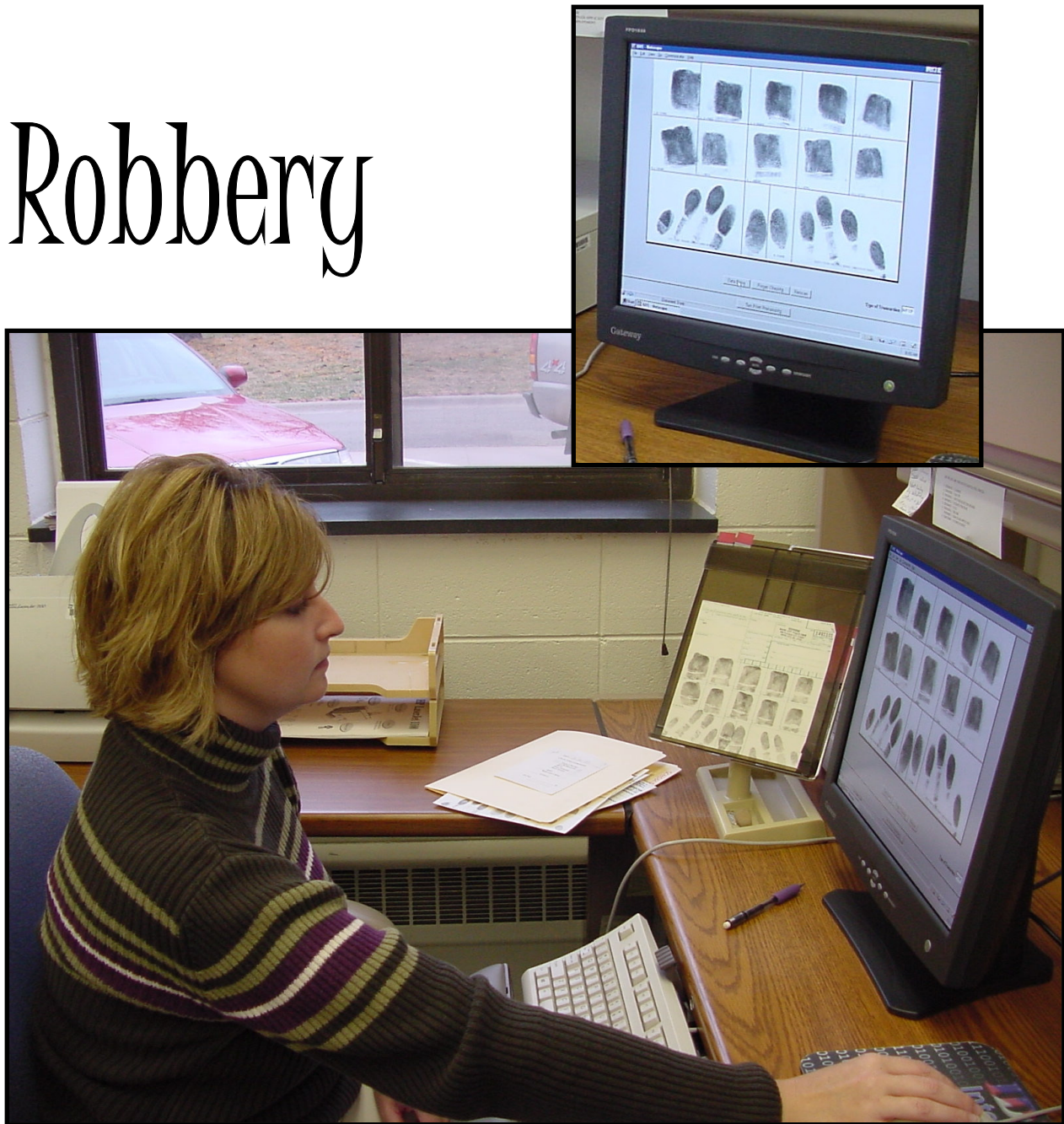


## Rape Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	-
10 - 12	-
13 - 14	3
15	2
16	3
17	5
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>13</b>
18	2
19	5
20	3
21	5
22	2
23	1
24	1
25 - 29	6
30 - 34	6
35 - 39	4
40 - 44	4
45 - 49	6
50 - 54	-
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	1
65 and Over	1
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>



# Robbery



***Tammy Heezen, Identification Specialist, is transmitting personal identifying information and fingerprints to the FBI to determine if a criminal history exists for that individual.***

# Robbery

---

**100 Offenses Reported**  
**37 Offenses Cleared**  
**29 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 2003 was \$113,085. June had the greatest occurrence of robberies with a total of 13. The average amount stolen was \$1,131. Strong Arm (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 54 (54%) of the robberies reported in 2003. Supplementary robbery information, such as the location of the robbery, is obtained from the "Property Stolen by Classification" report.

- .62% of the Crime Index Total

<b>WEAPON</b>	<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b>	<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>
Firearm	25	25%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	10	10%
Other Dangerous Weapons	11	11%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	54	54%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Robbery Supplemental Information

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b>	<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>TOTAL STOLEN</b>	<b>AVERAGE STOLEN</b>
Highway (Streets, Alleys, Etc.)	40	40%	\$ 18,089	\$ 452
Commercial House	18	18%	\$ 16,317	\$ 907
Gas Station	4	4%	\$ 3,679	\$ 920
Convenience Store	7	7%	\$ 1,787	\$ 255
Residence	4	4%	\$ 395	\$ 99
Bank	5	5%	\$ 53,400	\$ 10,680
Miscellaneous	22	22%	\$ 19,418	\$ 883
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 113,085</b>	<b>\$ 1,131</b>

The greatest number of robberies occurred in the “Highway” classification with 40 offenses reported or 40%. The classification “Highway”, as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, includes offenses which occur on the streets, in alleys, and generally in view of law enforcement patrol but outside of structures.

Robbery from a bank had 5 occurrences and the greatest dollar value of \$53,400 which averaged \$10,680 per offense. Gas Station robberies had four offenses reported and a dollar value of \$3,679.

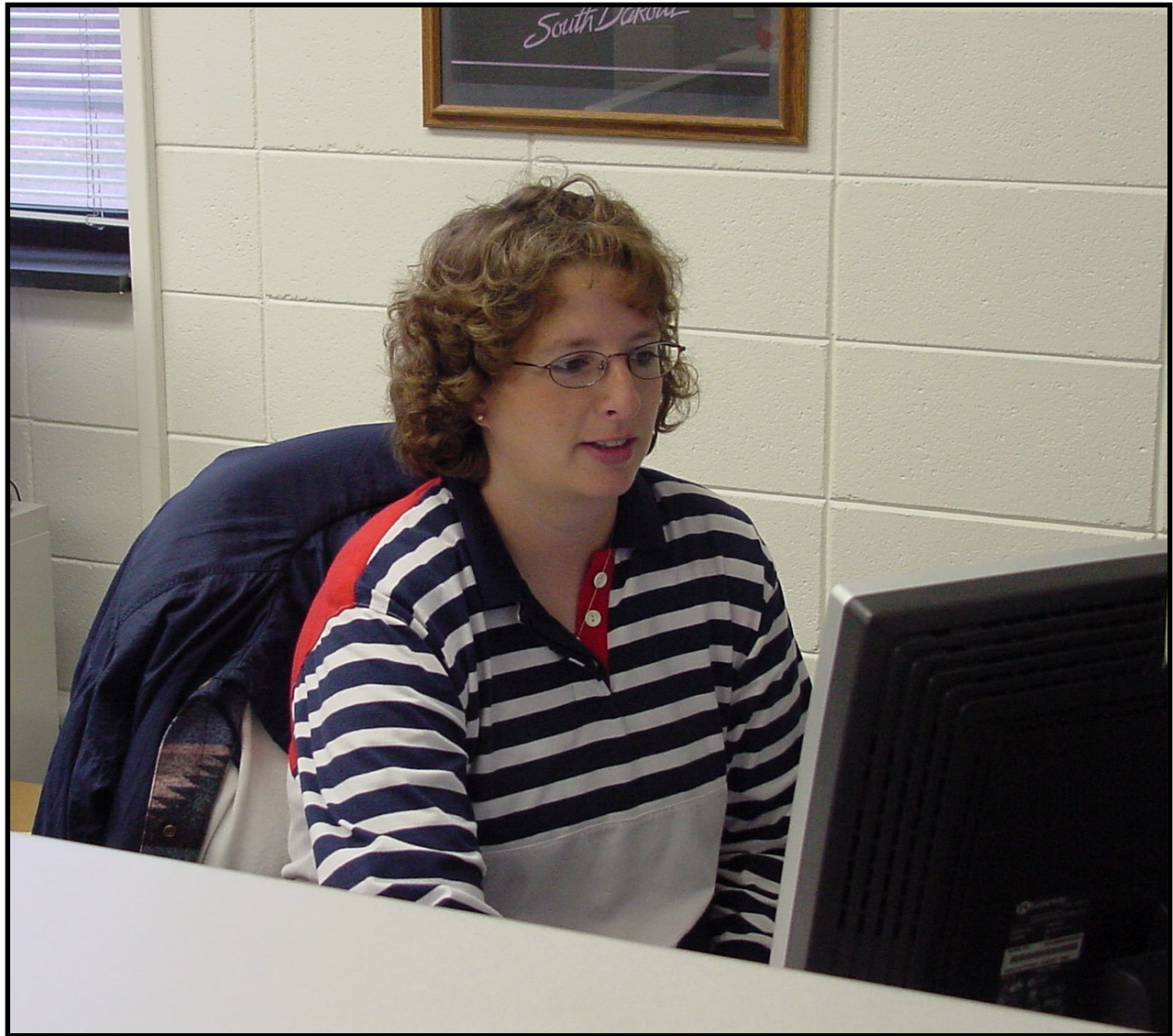


***A student from the 117<sup>th</sup> Session of the Basic Law Enforcement Class during a firearms exercise.***

## Robbery Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	-
10 - 12	-
13 - 14	4
15	1
16	-
17	-
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>5</b>
18	2
19	1
20	4
21	2
22	1
23	-
24	3
25 - 29	2
30 - 34	1
35 - 39	3
40 - 44	2
45 - 49	3
50 - 54	-
55 - 59	-
60 - 64	-
65 and Over	-
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>

# Aggravated Assault



***Taunya O'Conner, Law Enforcement Training (LET) Secretary/Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Administrative Assistant, is entering officer training records. There were 105 officers who completed the 12-week Basic Law Enforcement Certification Course in 2003. Officers from contributing agencies arrested 481 people for Aggravated Assault.***

## Aggravated Assault

---

**848 Offenses Reported**  
**589 Offenses Cleared**  
**481 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.

The greatest occurrence of aggravated assaults was in May with 90 offenses reported (11%). Strong Arm was used in 31% of the aggravated assaults. Fifteen percent of the total arrests for aggravated assault were juveniles.

- 5.24% of the Crime Index Total

<b>WEAPON</b>	<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b>	<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>
Firearm	126	15%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	227	27%
Other Dangerous Weapons	228	27%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	267	31%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>100%</b>



# Aggravated Assault Supplemental Information

The following factors assist in classifying Aggravated Assaults from Other, Not Aggravated (Simple) Assaults:

1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon;
2. The seriousness of the injury; and
3. The intent of the assailant to cause serious injury.

Usually, the weapons used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factors in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault. In only a very limited number of instances should it be necessary to examine the intent of the assailant.



*Two students of the 117<sup>th</sup> Session of the Basic Law Enforcement Class practice on each other during a training exercise in Pressure Point Control Tactics.*





## Aggravated Assault Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	1
10 - 12	11
13 - 14	22
15	12
16	13
17	15
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>74</b>
18	16
19	20
20	23
21	33
22	25
23	23
24	18
25 - 29	60
30 - 34	42
35 - 39	53
40 - 44	51
45 - 49	23
50 - 54	15
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	3
65 and Over	1
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>481</b>

# Other Assaults



*Left: Josh Bosma and Joe Wilson, D.C.I. Computer Support Interns.*

*Right: Doug Hutchins, LAN Administrator, strives to ensure that all network connections are kept properly running. Through the assistance of computers, it was calculated that contributing agencies reported the month of October had the greatest occurrence with 414 Simple Assault offenses reported.*



## Other Assaults (Simple)

---

**4,420 Offenses Reported**

**3,404 Offenses Cleared**

**2,912 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 2,912 arrests made. Of those, 15% (427) were juveniles.

## Other Assaults (Simple) Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	11
10 - 12	82
13 - 14	137
15	58
16	72
17	67
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>427</b>
18	88
19	82
20	91
21	129
22	128
23	121
24	119
25 - 29	419
30 - 34	374
35 - 39	331
40 - 44	292
45 - 49	162
50 - 54	84
55 - 59	35
60 - 64	13
65 and Over	17
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>2,485</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,912</b>

# Burglary



***Deb Crompton, Identification Specialist, is comparing fingerprint images of a new arrest against a prior master on file at DCI to determine if the subject is the same before forwarding the arrest to the FBI. Local law enforcement is required to fingerprint for every serious crime charged out, such as burglary, in order to establish a criminal record for that offender.***

# Burglary

---

**2,764 Offenses Reported**  
**500 Offenses Cleared**  
**570 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.

July had the greatest occurrence with 312 offenses. Forty-seven percent (268) of those arrested were juveniles.

<i><b>TYPE OF ENTRY</b></i>	<i><b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b></i>	<i><b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b></i>
Forcible Entry	1,300	47%
Unlawful Entry-No Force	1,276	46%
Attempted Forcible Entry	188	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>100%</b>

Forcible Entry was most commonly used in 47% of the burglary offenses. A total value of \$2,474,651 was reported stolen with an average loss of \$895. Thirty-four percent of the burglaries occurred at a residence during unknown time with a total property value stolen of \$682,212.

- 17.10% of the Crime Index Total



## Burglary Supplemental Information

<i>CLASSIFICATION</i>	<i>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>	<i>TOTAL STOLEN</i>	<i>AVERAGE STOLEN</i>
<b><i>RESIDENCE</i></b>				
Night	291	11%	\$ 199,722	\$ 686
Day	296	11%	\$ 268,079	\$ 906
Unknown	951	34%	\$ 682,212	\$ 717
<b>Total Residence</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>\$1,150,013</b>	<b>\$ 748</b>
<b><i>NON-RESIDENCE</i></b>				
Night	188	7%	\$ 165,203	\$ 879
Day	109	4%	\$ 82,396	\$ 756
Unknown	929	34%	\$1,077,039	\$1,159
<b>Total Non-Residence</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>\$1,324,638</b>	<b>\$1,080</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$2,474,651</b>	<b>\$ 895</b>



*A student from the 117<sup>th</sup> Session of the Basic Law Enforcement Class is participating in a crime scene investigation training exercise.*

## Burglary Arrest Information

<i><b>AGE</b></i>	<i><b>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</b></i>
Under 10	6
10 - 12	30
13 - 14	101
15	46
16	53
17	32
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>268</b>
18	51
19	43
20	23
21	25
22	24
23	16
24	11
25 - 29	38
30 - 34	25
35 - 39	19
40 - 44	12
45 - 49	5
50 - 54	7
55 - 59	2
60 - 64	1
65 and Over	-
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>302</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>570</b>

# Larceny



***Wanda Fergen, Grants Administrator, reviews and coordinates federal grants awarded to the State to assist state and local units of government in carrying out programs that improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, enhance drug control efforts, improve forensic lab services, address gun violence, etc. Grant monies, particularly from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, assists local law enforcement agencies to purchase necessary equipment to assist their agency in apprehending offenders of crimes such as Larceny.***

# Larceny

---

**11,174 Offenses Reported**  
**2,807 Offenses Cleared**  
**2,681 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 1,193 offenses. The total amount reported stolen for larceny offenses was \$5,117,192 with an average loss of \$458 per larceny. Twenty percent (\$1,012,329) of the total stolen was taken from motor vehicles with an average loss of \$473. The All Other category (thefts which do not fit the specific categories listed) had an average amount stolen of \$648. Less than one-half (46%) of the total larceny arrests were juveniles.

- 69.11% of the Crime Index Total

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b>	<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>TOTAL STOLEN</b>	<b>AVERAGE STOLEN</b>
Over \$200	3,762	34%	\$4,694,869	\$1,248
\$50 to \$200	2,990	27%	\$ 329,138	\$ 110
Under \$50	4,422	40%	\$ 93,185	\$ 21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>*100%</b>	<b>\$5,117,192</b>	<b>\$ 458</b>

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



## Larceny Supplemental Information

<b>NATURE OF LARCENY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b>	<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>TOTAL STOLEN</b>	<b>AVERAGE STOLEN</b>
Pocket Picking	16	.1%	\$ 3,075	\$ 192
Purse Snatching	27	.2%	\$ 3,854	\$ 143
Shoplifting	1,987	18%	\$ 145,881	\$ 73
From Motor Vehicle	2,141	19%	\$1,012,329	\$ 473
Motor Vehicle Parts	533	5%	\$ 188,208	\$ 353
Bicycles	984	9%	\$ 155,372	\$ 158
From Building	1,455	13%	\$1,015,683	\$ 698
Coin-Operated Machine	54	.5%	\$ 13,828	\$ 256
All Other	3,977	36%	\$2,578,962	\$ 648
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>*100%</b>	<b>\$5,117,192</b>	<b>\$ 458</b>

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



*A rope is being processed as evidence at a mock crime scene.*



## Larceny Arrest Information

<i><b>AGE</b></i>	<i><b>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</b></i>
Under 10	49
10 - 12	230
13 - 14	340
15	219
16	218
17	186
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>1,242</b>
18	159
19	117
20	105
21	67
22	68
23	53
24	43
25 - 29	192
30 - 34	155
35 - 39	136
40 - 44	126
45 - 49	92
50 - 54	49
55 - 59	39
60 - 64	13
65 and Over	25
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>1,439</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,681</b>

# Motor Vehicle Theft



***Neil Schlepp, Intelligence Analyst, utilizes a time-line to do a presentation on Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Violent Activity.***

***During the 2003 Sturgis Motorcycle Rally, the Attorney General's Office Drug Civil Forfeiture Actions impounded 10 motorcycles, 24 other vehicles, and \$52,923 in currency as a result of felony drug arrests. In addition, there were 17 motorcycles reported stolen in the Black Hills area.***

# Motor Vehicle Theft

---

**831 Offenses Reported**  
**234 Offenses Cleared**  
**127 Persons Arrested**  
**840 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.

Motor Vehicle Theft is categorized into three sub classifications: automobiles, trucks and buses, and other motor vehicles.

Automobiles includes 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. Also included are automobiles used as taxis.

Trucks and Buses include those vehicles specifically designed to transport people on a commercial basis and to transport cargo. Included are pickup trucks and vans regardless of their use. In UCR, the self-propelled motor home is a truck.

Other Motor Vehicles includes all other motor vehicles limited by the UCR definition, such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, etc. Obviously, unique situations arise and the decision on how to classify must be based on the results of law enforcement investigation and on UCR standards.

- 5.14% of the Crime Index Total

<b>TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE</b>	<b>NUMBER STOLEN</b>	<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>
Automobiles	617	74%
Trucks and Buses	101	12%
Other Motor Vehicles	113	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Motor Vehicle Theft Supplemental Information

<b>MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED</b>	<b>NUMBER RECOVERED</b>	<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>
Stolen Locally, Recovered Locally	673	80%
Stolen Locally, Recovered by Other Jurisdictions	94	11%
Stolen in Other Jurisdictions, Recovered Locally	73	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2003, there were 831 motor vehicle thefts totaling \$6,181,968. The average dollar value per motor vehicle stolen was \$7,439 with a recovery rate of 101%.

August had the greatest occurrence of motor vehicle thefts with 104 (13%) offenses reported. February had the least occurrence of motor vehicle thefts with 45 (5%) offenses reported. Six hundred and seventeen (74%) of the motor vehicle thefts were automobiles. Ninety-one percent (767) of all recovered vehicles were locally stolen. Less than half (45%) of the total motor vehicle arrests were juveniles.

**Right: Students from the 117<sup>th</sup> Session await their turn to drive the Grand Finale.**



**Students of the Basic Law Enforcement class have one week devoted to EVOC (Emergency Vehicle Operations Course). A lot of the week is devoted to actual driving with very little down time.**

**Above: Cars line up to take students through the Grand Finale course which is comprised of Vehicle Placement, Lane Change, Slalom Exercise, Evasive Maneuver Light Course, and Brake/Turn/Brake Exercise. This course is approximately 2.8 miles and ranges in speeds from 30 mph in spots to 55 mph in the high speed curve. The course consists of pavement to gravel to pavement. The course must be completed in 5 ½ minutes.**

**EVOC helps to prepare law enforcement officers for any potential vehicle pursuit.**



## Motor Vehicle Theft Arrest Information

<i><b>AGE</b></i>	<i><b>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</b></i>
Under 10	-
10 - 12	5
13 - 14	19
15	8
16	12
17	13
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>57</b>
18	11
19	9
20	7
21	6
22	3
23	1
24	5
25 - 29	9
30 - 34	6
35 - 39	3
40 - 44	3
45 - 49	4
50 - 54	2
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	-
65 and Over	-
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127</b>

# Arson



***Suzy Olson, 911 Law Enforcement Training Administrative Assistant, is entering dispatcher training records into the Skills Manager database. In FY 2003, there were approximately 300 active certified 911 Telecommunicators. Telecommunicators dispatch emergency personnel to calls such as Arson.***

# Arson

---

**88 Offenses Reported**  
**23 Offenses Cleared**  
**23 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 2003, there were 88 arson offenses reported with a total property value loss of \$220,218. The greatest occurrence was in October with 14 offenses reported. Eleven (48%) of those arrested were juveniles. Eight (9%) arsons occurred in a structure with single occupancy residential being the most common of the designated structures. The highest total value loss was for Total Other: Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, Etc. in the amount of \$84,066. This category also had the greatest number of arsons totaling 48 offenses reported which is 55% of the total arsons reported for all categories.

- .54% 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.**

## Arson Supplemental Information

<i><b>PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION</b></i>	<i><b>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</b></i>	<i><b>PERCENT DIST.</b></i>	<i><b>TOTAL VALUE</b></i>	<i><b>AVERAGE VALUE</b></i>
Single Occupancy Residential	8	9%	\$ 18,501	\$ 2,313
Other Residential	7	8%	\$ 7,350	\$ 1,050
Storage	6	7%	\$ 73,000	\$ 12,167
Industrial/Manufacturing	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial	3	3%	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,333
Community/Public	2	2%	\$ 51	\$ 26
All Other Structure	4	5%	\$ 250	\$ 63
<b>TOTAL STRUCTURE</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>\$ 109,152</b>	<b>\$ 3,638</b>
Motor Vehicles	9	10%	\$ 26,900	\$ 2,989
Other Mobile Property	1	1%	\$ 100	\$ 100
<b>TOTAL MOBILE</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>\$ 27,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,700</b>
<b>TOTAL OTHER</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>\$ 84,066</b>	<b>\$ 1,751</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 220,218</b>	<b>\$ 2,502</b>



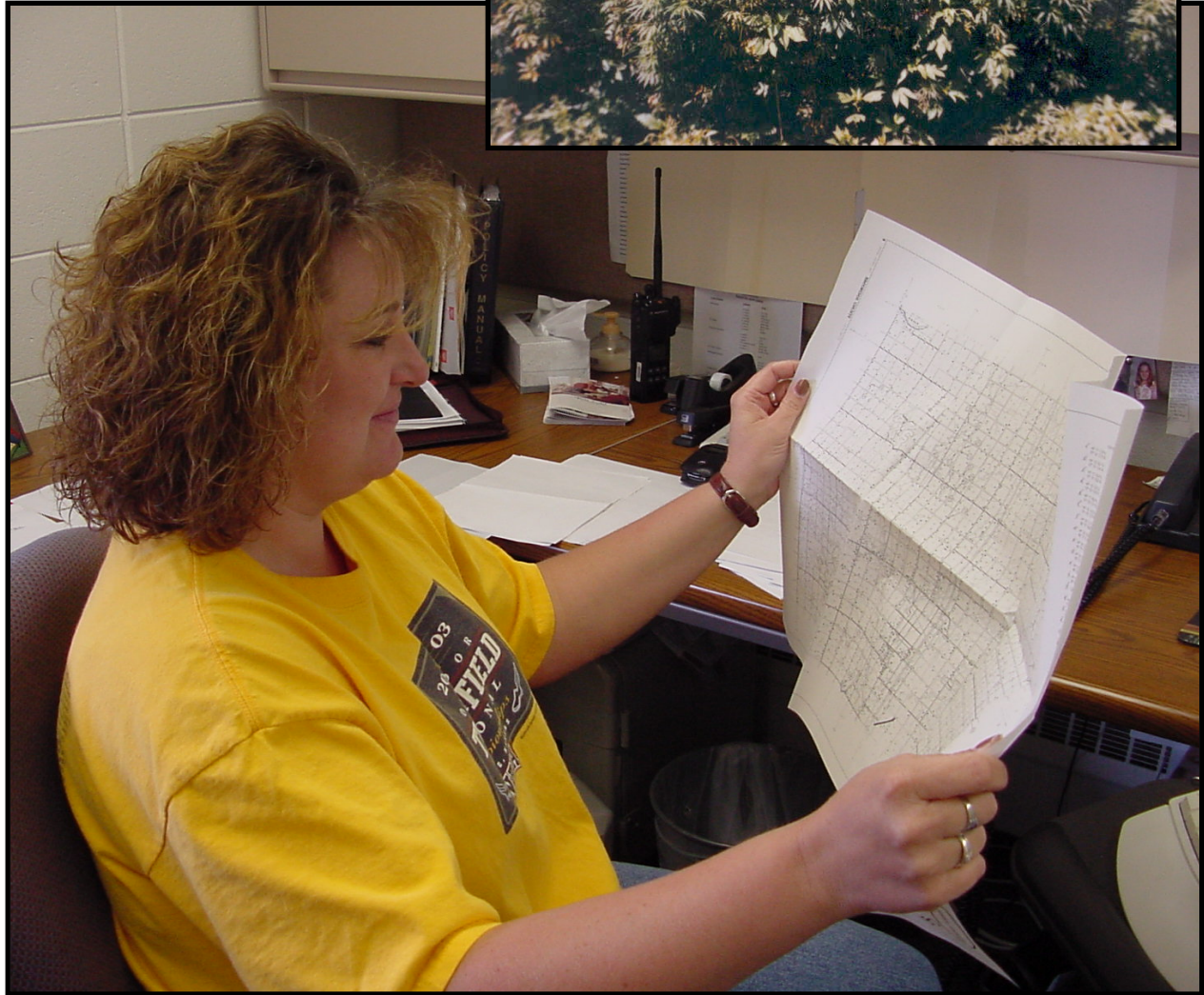
***Structures accounted for 34% (30) of all arson reported and had a value of \$109,152.***



## Arson Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	-
10 - 12	1
13 - 14	6
15	-
16	3
17	1
<b>TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS</b>	<b>11</b>
18	1
19	3
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	-
24	-
25 - 29	1
30 - 34	1
35 - 39	-
40 - 44	1
45 - 49	-
50 - 54	-
55 - 59	-
60 - 64	2
65 and Over	-
<b>TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>

# Property



***Becky Hockett, Grant Administrator for the Domestic Cannabis Eradication Suppression Program (Marijuana Eradication), is looking over a map from one of seven counties that were awarded grant monies in 2003. Approximately \$75,000 went directly to county weed board offices and local law enforcement to spray for cannabis (marijuana).***

***(Top right): Cannabis that have grown as tall as the cab of a truck tractor.***

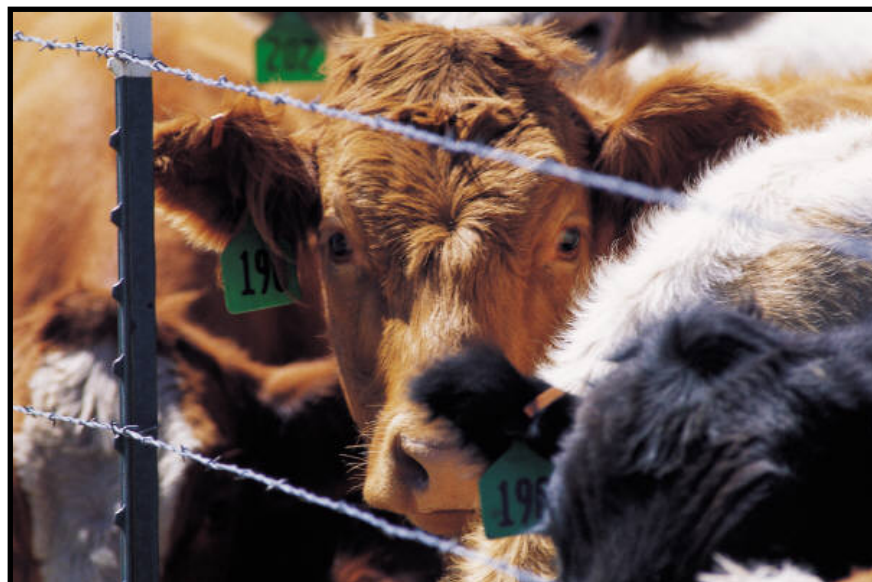
## Property Stolen/Recovered

**\$13,886,896 Total Stolen**  
**\$3,616,236 Total Recovered**

The amount of property stolen in 2003 totaled \$13,886,896. Currency and notes consisted of 11% of the property stolen. For the six index crime offenses with a monetary value involved (Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Theft), August had the greatest amount of stolen property with a total of \$2,379,775.

Of the property stolen, 26% was recovered. The month of August had the greatest recovery rate for 2003 with 40% of the property stolen being recovered. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles are the most common property recovered (47%) and Livestock had the lowest recovery rate of 1%.

<i><b>MONTH</b></i>	<i><b>AMOUNT STOLEN</b></i>	<i><b>AMOUNT RECOVERED</b></i>	<i><b>PERCENT RECOVERED</b></i>
January	\$ 746,226	\$ 238,156	32%
February	\$ 791,171	\$ 246,146	31%
March	\$ 741,269	\$ 208,409	28%
April	\$ 1,106,293	\$ 238,603	22%
May	\$ 1,200,307	\$ 273,549	23%
June	\$ 905,740	\$ 146,580	16%
July	\$ 1,257,821	\$ 199,544	16%
August	\$ 2,379,775	\$ 952,527	40%
September	\$ 1,523,093	\$ 347,923	23%
October	\$ 1,005,692	\$ 265,098	26%
November	\$ 878,176	\$ 164,352	19%
December	\$ 1,351,333	\$ 335,349	25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,886,896</b>	<b>\$3,616,236</b>	<b>26%</b>



## Property Stolen/Recovered Supplemental Information

<b>OFFENSE</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>VALUE STOLEN</b>
<b>MURDER &amp; NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>ROBBERY TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$ 113,085</b>
Highway	40	\$ 18,089
Commercial House	18	\$ 16,317
Gas or Service Station	4	\$ 3,679
Convenience Store	7	\$ 1,787
Residence	4	\$ 395
Bank	5	\$ 53,400
Miscellaneous	22	\$ 19,418
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>BURGLARY TOTAL</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>\$2,474,651</b>
<u>Residence</u>		
Night	291	\$ 199,722
Day	296	\$ 268,079
Unknown	951	\$ 682,212
<u>Non-Residence</u>		
Night	188	\$ 165,203
Day	109	\$ 82,396
Unknown	929	\$1,077,039
<b>TOTAL LARCENY</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>\$5,117,192</b>
Over \$200	3,762	\$4,694,869
\$50 to \$200	2,990	\$ 329,138
Under \$50	4,422	\$ 93,185
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL*</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>\$6,181,968</b>
<b>ARSON</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,168</b>	<b>\$13,886,896</b>

*\*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.)

<b>PROPERTY TYPE</b>	<b>AMOUNT STOLEN</b>	<b>AMOUNT RECOVERED</b>	<b>PERCENT RECOVERED</b>
Currency & Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,500,978	\$ 37,448	2%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	\$ 691,684	\$ 72,222	10%
Clothing & Furs	\$ 105,417	\$ 26,478	25%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles*	\$ 6,098,196	\$2,869,012	47%
Office Equipment	\$ 294,523	\$ 25,329	9%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	\$ 953,189	\$ 62,068	7%
Firearms	\$ 161,728	\$ 8,727	5%
Household Goods	\$ 207,632	\$ 8,554	4%
Consumable Goods	\$ 86,171	\$ 13,472	16%
Livestock	\$ 158,509	\$ 2,305	1%
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,628,869	\$ 490,621	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,886,896</b>	<b>\$3,616,236</b>	<b>26%</b>

*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.*



***Brockdon Porch, D.C.I. Law Enforcement Training Intern, is assisting with the Advanced Firearms Training Exercises that are put on statewide during June and July.***

# Arrest Data



***Sam Clark, Law Enforcement Training Secretary, is working on Law Enforcement Standards and Training Commission meeting information.***

***As of October 1, 2003, there were 1,555 law enforcement officers in South Dakota. Of the 1,555 law enforcement officers, 1,440 officers are certified. The 115 officers who are not yet certified are within their first year of employment.***

## 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	7	8	0.02%
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	5	5	0.01%
Forcible Rape	13	48	61	0.16%
Robbery	5	24	29	0.08%
Aggravated Assault	74	407	481	1.25%
Burglary	268	302	570	1.48%
Larceny	1,242	1,439	2,681	6.95%
Motor Vehicle Theft	57	70	127	0.33%
Other Assaults (Simple)	427	2,485	2,912	7.55%
Arson	11	12	23	0.06%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	12	166	178	0.46%
Fraud	12	1,079	1,091	2.83%
Embezzlement	1	40	41	0.11%
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	56	98	154	0.40%
Vandalism	264	382	646	1.67%
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	67	96	163	0.42%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	-	5	5	0.01%
Sex Offenses	33	166	199	0.52%
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	40	87	127	0.33%
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	6	109	115	0.30%
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	-	1	1	0.00%
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	2	117	119	0.31%
<b>SALE/MANUFACTURING SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>0.94%</b>
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	5	61	66	0.17%
Possession-Marijuana	573	1,669	2,242	5.81%
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	3	56	59	0.15%
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	28	486	514	1.33%
<b>POSSESSION SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>7.47%</b>
<b>DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>8.41%</b>
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	-	-	-	-
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	-	-	-	-
Gambling-All Other Gambling	-	1	1	0.00%
Offenses Against Family and Children	85	280	365	0.95%
Driving Under the Influence	144	5,607	5,751	14.91%
Liquor Laws	1,798	5,978	7,776	20.15%
Drunkenness	24	502	526	1.36%
Disorderly Conduct	464	1,394	1,858	4.82%
Vagrancy	-	10	10	0.03%
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	1,927	6,825	8,752	22.68%
Suspicion	-	-	-	-
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	288	-	288	0.75%
Run-Aways	640	-	640	1.66%
<b>TOTAL ARRESTS</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>30,014</b>	<b>38,584</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

# 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			3	2	3	5	13	8	1	4	
	F											
Robbery	M			3	1			4			5	
	F			1				1				
Aggravated Assault	M	1	9	15	11	9	12	57	37	4	33	
	F		2	7	1	4	3	17				
Burglary	M	6	28	91	43	52	29	249	139	10	119	
	F		2	10	3	1	3	19				
Larceny	M	38	138	183	127	119	108	713	830	46	360	6
	F	11	92	157	92	99	78	529				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M		3	10	7	9	12	41	31	1	25	
	F		2	9	1	3	1	16				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	9	62	80	32	43	45	271	241	21	163	2
	F	2	20	57	26	29	22	156				
Arson	M			6		3	1	10	7		4	
	F		1					1				
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M			2			2	4	9	1	2	
	F			2	3	1	2	8				
Fraud	M			2				2	10		2	
	F	1	1		1	2	5	10				
Embezzlement	M						1	1	1			
	F											
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	1	8	11	7	11	5	43	24	2	30	
	F		2	7	1	2	1	13				
Vandalism	M	14	50	50	47	38	31	230	182	7	75	
	F	1	4	11	5	11	2	34				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	4	16	11	13	8	12	64	48	4	15	
	F	1	1	1				3				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M											
	F											
Sex Offenses	M	1	5	5	9	3	9	32	29	2	2	
	F						1	1				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M			2	3	5	15	25	19	2	17	2
	F			5	2	3	5	15				
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M			2	1	1	1	5	5		1	
	F						1	1				
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								2			
	F			1	1			2				
<b>SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>M</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>F</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M					4		4	4		1	
	F					1		1				
Possession-Marijuana	M		5	64	74	119	172	434	490	5	78	
	F		4	9	33	43	50	139				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M				1		1	2	3			
	F			1				1				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M			1	3	3	8	15	27		1	
	F				4	5	4	13				
<b>POSSESSION SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>M</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>80</b>	
	<b>F</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>154</b>				
<b>DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>M</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>F</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>172</b>				
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	3	9	14	7	1	5	39	57	2	26	
	F	1	6	11	14	7	7	46				
Driving Under the Influence	M			2	4	20	71	97	116		27	1
	F			1	7	21	18	47				
Liquor Laws	M		13	75	161	303	469	1,021	1,327	24	438	9
	F	1	7	115	173	213	268	777				
Drunkenness	M			2	2	4	5	13	19	1	4	
	F			1	3	4	3	11				
Disorderly Conduct	M	5	65	81	53	55	63	322	299	33	131	1
	F	1	9	52	23	35	22	142				
Vagrancy	M											
	F											
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	31	115	266	209	284	296	1,201	1,231	45	632	19
	F	4	56	185	167	179	135	726				
Suspicion	M											
	F											
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	M	3	23	72	46	17	20	181	150	5	133	
	F		10	64	23	5	5	107				
Run-Aways	M	2	23	62	45	67	45	244	398	46	193	3
	F		24	116	91	94	71	396				
<b>TOTAL ARRESTS</b>		<b>141</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>43</b>



# Adult Arrest Supplemental Information

Offenses		Sex	Age														Race						
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total	White	Black	Indian	Asian
Murder & Non-Negli. Manslaughter	M				1			1				2	1						6	4	1	2	
	F									1								1					
Manslaughter by Negligence	M			2								1						3	5				
	F	1		1														2					
Forcible Rape	M	2	5	3	5	2	1	1	6	6	4	4	6		1	1	1	48	34	2	11	1	
	F																						
Robbery	M	2	1	4	1	1			3	2	1	3	2	3				23	14	1	9		
	F				1													1					
Aggravated Assault	M	14	18	18	23	24	20	11	43	34	41	41	18	13	1	3	1	323	230	32	142	3	
	F	2	2	5	10	1	3	7	17	8	12	10	5	2				84					
Burglary	M	47	40	21	24	18	13	11	31	23	16	12	4	7	2	1		270	217	15	70		
	F	4	3	2	1	6	3		7	2	3		1					32					
Larceny	M	102	71	79	43	46	29	20	114	99	100	88	60	35	28	8	16	938	940	52	437	10	
	F	57	46	26	24	22	24	23	78	56	36	38	32	14	11	5	9	501					
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	8	8	6	5	3	1	4	8	2	2	2	3	1	1			54	47	3	19	1	
	F	3	1	1	1			1	1	4	1	1	1	1				16					
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	68	68	67	93	96	93	91	315	301	257	242	136	70	29	8	15	1,949	1,630	164	682	9	
	F	20	14	24	36	32	28	28	104	73	74	50	26	14	6	5	2	536					
Arson	M		1		1	1				1		1				2		7	10		2		
	F	1	2	1					1									5					
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	5	13	8	4	3	4	5	34	16	8	1	2	1				104	140	4	19	3	
	F	7	6	2	1	2	7	3	14	9	5	4	2					62					
Fraud	M	13	25	19	21	41	21	32	101	131	61	57	73	22	9	5	5	636	976	12	79	12	
	F	11	28	28	23	27	14	19	83	58	65	27	33	11	11	2	3	443					
Embezzlement	M		1	1				1	2	2		6	3	2				18	35	1	4		
	F	1	2	1		1	1		2	5	2	6					1	22					
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	9	6	10	2	3		4	11	9	10	1	3	2	1		2	73	65	7	25	1	
	F	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	3			1			25					

Offenses		Sex	Age														Race					
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total	White	Black	Indian
Vandalism	M	41	37	37	33	25	16	5	43	26	21	19	8	5		3	1	320	252	21	108	1
	F	15	3	2	6	8	2	1	7	6	2	8	2					62				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	13	4	6	7	5	6	4	16	10	6	6	6	2		2		93	71	6	19	
	F	1		1					1									3				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M								1			1	1	1	1			5	5			
	F																					
Sex Offenses	M	7	9	6	4	7	4	3	15	12	18	19	12	11	1	3	3	134	132	6	28	
	F	2	1		1	1	1		4	9	5	4	4					32				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M	17	5	10	2	1	1	1	9	4	1	6	4	1				62	57	2	28	
	F	1	3		3	1	1	2	6	1	4	3						25				
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M	7	3	2	5	7	12	1	21	11	6	7	3		4		1	90	86	6	10	7
	F	1	1	1	1	2		1	6	2	2	1	1					19				
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M			1														1	1			
	F																					
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M		6	2	3	5	1	4	15	7	12	16	13	2	1			87	89	3	5	20
	F		1	1	3	2		1	4	1	7	4	4	2				30				
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M	24	14	15	10	13	14	6	45	22	19	29	20	3	5		1	240	233	11	43	27
	F	2	5	2	7	5	1	4	16	4	13	8	5	2				74				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		3	4		2	1	1	12	5	6	5	4		1			44	47	9	5	
	F	2	1	1	1	2			2	1	3	3	1					17				
Possession-Marijuana	M	179	169	109	102	83	72	58	201	109	78	95	34	26	9	1	1	1,326	1,362	90	210	7
	F	46	48	30	22	22	17	13	45	29	24	27	16	3	1			343				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M	1	7	3	2	1	3		8	2	2	5		1				35	49	2	4	1
	F	3	2	1	1			3	5	1	3	2						21				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	20	20	17	25	17	15	11	62	36	41	39	28	4	3			338	382	20	71	13
	F	9	15	6	11	3	10	2	19	21	20	23	8	1				148				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M	200	199	133	129	103	91	70	283	152	127	144	66	31	13	1	1	1,743	1,840	121	290	21
	F	60	66	38	35	27	27	18	71	52	50	55	25	4	1			529				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M	224	213	148	139	116	105	76	328	174	146	173	86	34	18	1	2	1,983	2,073	132	333	48
	F	62	71	40	42	32	28	22	87	56	63	63	30	6	1			603				
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M																					
	F																					

Offenses		Sex	Age													Race							
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total	White	Black	Indian	Asian
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M																						
	F																						
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M					1												1		1			
	F																						
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	6		3	10	6	7	9	23	27	35	37	15	15	3	3	1	200	207	5	67	1	
	F	3	8	2	6	3	5	2	13	13	10	10	3	1			1	80					
Driving Under the Influence	M	122	164	161	265	261	214	185	637	509	487	490	384	212	130	55	56	4,332	4,458	128	998	23	
	F	42	66	59	84	69	76	47	210	153	144	166	85	40	16	10	8	1,275					
Liquor Laws	M	822	1,069	850	175	135	79	52	177	127	192	180	121	139	34	30	14	4,196	4,385	99	1,469	25	
	F	458	528	373	54	36	24	27	64	42	56	59	35	17	3	3	3	1,782					
Drunkenness	M	8	13	6	7	15	6	9	26	37	56	75	49	41	28	12	10	398	136		365	1	
	F	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	14	8	26	20	8	7	2	2	5	104					
Disorderly Conduct	M	40	56	48	105	91	74	37	157	110	121	116	69	57	31	6		1,118	836	62	492	4	
	F	13	22	13	17	21	27	19	36	30	25	32	13	6	2			276					
Vagrancy	M									1	2	2	4	1				10	1		9		
	F																						
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	269	321	337	342	317	250	188	727	574	480	433	333	210	108	33	42	4,964	3,830	219	2,757	19	
	F	136	118	113	111	70	108	85	288	249	218	203	85	35	22	5	15	1,861					
Suspicion	M																						
	F																						
TOTAL ARRESTS			2,667	3,066	2,538	1,729	1,554	1,297	1,039	3,851	2,817	2,713	1,764	1,035	501	208	216	30,014	20,734	972	8,146	162	

## Index Crime Arrests by Month

<i>MONTHS</i>	<i>MURDER</i>	<i>FORCIBLE RAPE</i>	<i>ROBBERY</i>	<i>AGGRAV. ASSAULT</i>	<i>BURGLARY</i>	<i>LARCENY</i>	<i>MV THEFT</i>	<i>ARSON</i>	<i>*MANSL BY NEGL</i>	<i>*OTHER (SIMPLE) ASSAULT</i>
January	-	6	1	31	36	213	4	1	-	233
February	-	6	2	26	23	138	7	-	-	200
March	1	4	2	27	43	207	12	3	-	237
April	1	4	-	31	45	207	8	1	-	264
May	-	5	6	56	31	242	14	3	1	269
June	-	8	3	40	58	254	9	2	-	212
<b>6 MO. TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,415</b>
July	2	6	3	52	82	219	8	2	-	244
August	-	10	2	50	85	249	23	-	-	254
September	-	1	2	44	35	229	13	1	1	249
October	-	8	3	49	64	275	15	2	3	301
November	1	2	3	34	41	194	6	2	-	226
December	3	1	2	41	27	254	8	6	-	223
<b>6 MO. TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,497</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,912</b>
<b>MONTHLY AVERAGE</b>	<b>.67</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>40.08</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>223.42</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>.42</b>	<b>242.67</b>

# Offenses by Contributor



*Students from the 117<sup>th</sup> Session learn teamwork as they pass a hula hoop while holding hands.*



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

This publication of Crime in South Dakota 2003 represents approximately ninety-five percent (95%) of the population as reported by fifty-five Sheriff's Offices, eighty-one Police Departments and the Division of Criminal Investigation.



***Dallas Danko, Butte County Sheriff Office, receives the 15<sup>th</sup> Session 911 Basic Certification Course Outstanding Student Award from Attorney General Larry Long. Applauding is Peggy Hoffman, D.C.I. 911 Training Coordinator.***

***The Outstanding Student award, sponsored by the South Dakota Peace Officer's Association, is based on academics, leadership ability, and general conduct during the two week Basic Certification Course.***

***Dallas dispatches for both Belle Fourche PD and Butte County Sheriff Office through City/County Dispatch.***

## Offenses by Contributor – Sheriff Offices

Agency	Population	Months Report- ed	*Full-Time Law Enf. Empl.	Total Index Crime per 100,000	Total Index Crime	Percent Of Index Crime	Murder	Rape	Rob- bery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aurora	2,974	12	4	202	6	0.04%	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	6
Beadle	16,639	12	22	150	25	0.15%	-	-	-	1	12	11	1	-	-	3
Bennett	3,550	12	7	169	6	0.04%	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	22
Bon Homme	7,178	12	7	28	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Brookings	28,513	12	18	253	72	0.45%	-	-	1	2	4	63	2	-	-	13
Brown	35,148	12	46	162	57	0.35%	-	1	-	-	25	28	3	-	-	22
Butte	9,053	12	7	166	15	0.09%	-	-	-	-	5	7	3	-	-	5
Campbell	1,746	12	2	57	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Charles Mix	9,246	12	9	303	28	0.17%	-	-	-	9	4	11	4	-	1	2
Clark	4,021	12	2	497	20	0.12%	-	-	-	-	6	13	1	-	-	3
Clay	13,255	12	11	385	51	0.32%	-	1	-	7	13	26	2	2	-	13
Codington	25,998	12	9	246	64	0.40%	-	1	-	3	24	32	1	3	-	19
Corson	4,375	12	3	137	6	0.04%	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	1
Custer	7,499	12	11	1,000	75	0.46%	-	2	1	5	11	48	8	-	-	11
Davison	18,848	12	23	117	22	0.14%	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	-	-	11
Day	6,099	12	6	639	39	0.24%	-	2	-	1	20	15	1	-	-	12
Deuel	4,426	12	8	1,423	63	0.39%	-	1	-	4	30	25	2	1	-	3
Dewey	6,065	12	3	346	21	0.13%	-	1	-	2	5	8	3	2	-	6
Douglas	3,392	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Edmunds	4,269	12	6	47	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Faulk	2,503	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gregory	4,508	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hamlin	5,568	12	2	754	42	0.26%	-	-	-	6	10	24	2	-	-	6
Hand	3,557	12	3	169	6	0.04%	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1
Hanson	3,380	1	2	89	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2
Harding	1,280	12	3	234	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Hughes	16,809	12	22	196	33	0.20%	-	1	-	1	11	19	1	-	-	10
Hutchinson	7,983	12	3	38	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Hyde	1,581	12	1	127	2	0.01%	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Jerauld	2,230	12	2	135	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Kingsbury	5,686	12	5	668	38	0.24%	-	-	-	1	17	18	2	-	-	15
Lawrence	21,708	12	40	585	127	0.79%	-	2	-	9	19	89	8	-	-	27
Lincoln	27,773	1	10	40	11	0.07%	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	-	-	6

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	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Lyman	3,994	12	4	300	12	0.07%	-	-	1	1	7	1	2	-	-	3
Marshall	4,423	12	9	1,176	52	0.32%	-	1	2	-	18	29	2	-	-	12
McCook	5,801	12	4	690	40	0.25%	-	-	-	4	3	29	4	-	-	-
Meade	24,576	12	48	1,066	262	1.62%	2	21	-	33	57	129	20	-	-	41
Mellette	1,947	12	5	257	5	0.03%	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	9
Miner	2,819	12	4	1,135	32	0.20%	-	-	-	-	17	13	2	-	-	8
Minnehaha	153,199	12	190	195	299	1.85%	-	9	1	17	113	127	30	2	-	142
Moody	6,548	12	10	244	16	0.10%	-	-	-	4	4	6	2	-	-	11
Pennington	91,244	12	161	1,418	1,294	8.00%	1	36	2	41	102	1,071	37	4	-	240
Perkins	3,282	12	4	457	15	0.09%	-	-	-	-	8	6	1	-	-	-
Potter	2,522	12	6	317	8	0.05%	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	5
Roberts	10,056	12	10	298	30	0.19%	1	-	1	8	9	1	8	2	-	12
Sanborn	2,600	12	2	1,692	44	0.27%	-	3	-	5	7	27	2	-	-	-
Spink	7,153	12	13	797	57	0.35%	-	1	-	7	20	27	2	-	-	25
Stanley	2,775	12	6	2,523	70	0.43%	-	-	-	2	9	58	1	-	-	15
Sully	1,511	12	3	66	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Todd	9,492	12	1	21	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Turner	8,715	12	6	631	55	0.34%	-	-	-	9	13	28	5	-	-	14
Union	12,941	12	19	201	26	0.16%	-	1	-	1	7	15	2	-	-	20
Walworth	5,712	12	10	175	10	0.06%	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	3
Yankton	21,541	12	10	162	35	0.22%	-	-	-	-	9	24	2	-	-	11
Ziebach	2,617	12	2	153	4	0.02%	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1

\* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2003.

\*\*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	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl . By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aberdeen	24,416	12	50	2,277	556	3.44%	1	18	-	23	102	379	28	5	1	172
Armour	762	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avon	552	12	1	725	4	0.02%	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Belle Fourche	4,515	12	10	2,303	104	0.64%	-	1	-	12	20	69	2	-	-	28
Beresford	1,990	12	8	1,055	21	0.13%	-	-	-	1	7	11	2	-	-	3
Box Elder	2,907	12	8	2,374	69	0.43%	-	1	1	4	21	33	9	-	-	34
Brandon	6,238	12	9	1,154	72	0.45%	-	-	-	-	21	48	2	1	-	13
Brookings	18,783	12	33	2,220	417	2.58%	-	4	1	3	55	337	17	-	-	62
Buffalo	362	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burke	639	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canistota	706	12	1	425	3	0.02%	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Canton	3,038	12	5	66	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Castlewood	670	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centerville	888	12	1	113	1	0.01%	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chancellor-Davis	422	12	1	237	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Clark	1,247	12	2	561	7	0.04%	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Colman	566	12	1	530	3	0.02%	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Corsica	641	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCI	N/A	12	134	-	91	0.56%	1	19	2	20	24	22	1	2	3	4
Deadwood	1,318	12	12	5,615	74	0.46%	-	-	-	4	7	60	3	-	-	35
Delmont	253	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Butte	672	12	3	1,042	7	0.04%	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
Elk Point	1,798	12	5	1,669	30	0.19%	-	-	-	-	5	24	1	-	-	5
Estelline	683	12	1	1,171	8	0.05%	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	3
Eureka	1,069	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faith	482	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garretson	1,161	12	2	603	7	0.04%	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	7
Gettysburg	1,266	12	1	474	6	0.04%	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	2
Groton	1,347	12	3	1,930	26	0.16%	-	1	-	-	5	18	1	1	-	-
Harrisburg	992	12	2	1,109	11	0.07%	-	-	-	3	-	7	1	-	-	5
Hermosa	318	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highmore	797	12	1	251	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

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	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl . By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Hot Springs	4,059	12	8	1,133	46	0.28%	-	-	-	3	8	26	9	-	-	35
Hoven	470	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurley	413	12	-	1,211	5	0.03%	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Irene	424	12	-	472	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	594	12	1	337	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kadoka	687	12	1	1,310	9	0.06%	-	-	-	1	4	3	1	-	-	9
Lake Andes	801	12	4	1,498	12	0.07%	-	-	-	3	5	4	-	-	-	11
Lead	2,963	12	6	607	18	0.11%	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	23
Lemmon	1,349	12	3	1,408	19	0.12%	-	-	-	2	9	8	-	-	-	-
Lennox	1,976	12	4	152	3	0.02%	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	5
Leola	448	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	6,533	12	11	2,189	143	0.88%	-	5	-	3	35	89	11	-	-	38
Marion	870	12	1	575	5	0.03%	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Martin	1,088	5	1	460	5	0.03%	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	5
McIntosh	222	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
McLaughlin	801	12	2	2,996	24	0.15%	-	-	2	4	16	2	-	-	-	1
Menno	723	12	1	138	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Milbank	3,551	12	5	817	29	0.18%	-	-	-	-	14	13	2	-	-	6
Miller	1,454	12	4	2,407	35	0.22%	-	-	-	1	3	29	2	-	-	3
Mitchell	14,688	12	35	3,336	490	3.03%	-	10	-	10	79	368	17	6	-	157
Mobridge	3,403	12	12	4,702	160	0.99%	-	-	1	6	37	108	8	-	-	40
Montrose	468	12	1	2,778	13	0.08%	-	-	-	3	1	9	-	-	-	-
Murdo	566	12	1	353	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
New Effington	232	12	1	431	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
N. Sioux City	2,352	12	6	383	9	0.06%	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	12
Parkston	1,643	12	2	609	10	0.06%	-	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	-	5
Pierre	14,072	12	34	3,717	523	3.23%	-	9	-	16	47	428	17	6	-	147
Platte	1,342	12	2	596	8	0.05%	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
Rapid City	60,519	12	134	4,891	2,960	18.31%	-	67	35	140	409	2,167	136	6	-	745
SDSU	10,561	12	17	104	11	0.07%	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	3
Salem	1,381	12	2	1,448	20	0.12%	-	-	-	1	3	14	2	-	-	3
Scotland	859	12	-	233	2	0.01%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Sioux Falls	131,048	12	233	3,396	4,450	27.52%	3	104	40	245	770	2,997	256	35	-	1,388
Sisseton	2,579	12	7	4,808	124	0.77%	-	4	-	16	44	44	14	2	-	60
Spearfish	8,687	12	23	4,570	397	2.46%	-	2	2	15	35	334	8	1	-	49



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	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Springfield	780	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sturgis	6,431	12	20	4,074	262	1.62%	-	1	1	1	16	27	194	21	2	72
Tea	1,954	12	3	512	10	0.06%	-	-	1	2	4	3	-	-	-	5
Tripp	708	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tyndall	1,201	12	2	83	1	0.01%	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vermillion	10,108	12	18	3,146	318	1.97%	-	4	1	11	42	253	5	2	-	51
Viborg	829	12	1	603	5	0.03%	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	6
Wagner	1,639	12	4	3,173	52	0.32%	-	-	-	10	11	25	6	-	-	33
Watertown	20,277	12	42	3,580	726	4.49%	-	2	1	36	131	513	40	3	-	192
Waubay	649	6	1	1,079	7	0.04%	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	2
Webster	1,892	12	4	1,057	20	0.12%	-	-	-	1	9	9	1	-	-	8
Whitewood	840	12	2	952	8	0.05%	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	7
Winner	3,081	12	20	3,376	104	0.64%	-	-	-	9	25	55	15	-	-	36
Worthing	632	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yankton	13,497	12	45	2,815	380	2.35%	-	14	2	16	36	303	9	-	-	79

\* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2003.

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



Students from the 117<sup>th</sup> Session participate in PPCT (Pressure Point Control Tactics) exercises.



***Students of the 117<sup>th</sup> Session during simunition exercises.***



# Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted



1949

In Memory

2003



**Deputy William P. Davis**

*Deputy William P. Davis, Moody County Sheriff Office, made the ultimate sacrifice on November 3, 2003, while serving the people of his community he was struck by a vehicle.*

*Bill was born March 12, 1949, in Aberdeen, SD. He graduated from Aberdeen Central in 1967 and enlisted in the U.S. Navy on May 6, 1968. After his discharge April 25, 1974, he attended Northern State College. He worked for the National Guard in Aberdeen and also at a gun shop. Bill joined the Moody County Sheriff Office in 1982 where he was a Deputy Sheriff for 21 years. He was a life member of NRA and a member of the Flandreau American Legion.*

*Bill enjoyed football, gourmet cooking, classical music, collecting guns and working at his computer.*



## Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted

**1 Officer Killed by Accident**  
**97 Officers Assaulted**  
**92 Offenses Cleared**  
**38 Officers Injured**  
**59 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 2003, there were 97 assaults on law enforcement officers reported. Of those assaulted, there were less than half (39%) that received injuries. Ninety-five percent (92) of the total assaults reported were cleared.

Responding to Disturbance Calls had the greatest occurrence (28%) in the type of activity involved with the assault of a law enforcement officer. The time range 2:01 am – 4:00 am had the most assaults with 20 reported (21%).

<b>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</b>	<b>NUMBER ASSAULTED</b>	<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>PERCENT CLEARED</b>
Disturbance Calls	27	28%	100%
Burglary in Progress	1	1%	100%
Robbery in Progress	-	-	-
Attempting Other Arrests	19	20%	89%
Civil Disorder	-	-	-
Handling Prisoners, Etc.	26	27%	100%
Investigating Suspicious Persons	8	8%	88%
Ambush	1	1%	100%
Mentally Deranged	1	1%	100%
Traffic Pursuits & Stops	8	8%	88%
All Other	6	6%	83%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95%</b>



## Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted Supplemental Information

<i><b>TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT</b></i>	<i><b>NUMBER ASSAULTED</b></i>	<i><b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b></i>
Two Officer Vehicle	9	9%
One Officer Vehicle Alone	27	28%
Assisted	37	38%
Detective/Special Assignment Alone	-	-
Assisted	1	1%
Other Alone	9	9%
Assisted	14	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>*100%</b>

\*Due to rounding, figures may not equal 100%.

The most common type of assignment consisted of One Officer Vehicle Assisted (38%) and One Officer Vehicle Alone had the second greatest number of assaults reported (28%).

<i><b>WEAPON</b></i>	<i><b>INJURED</b></i>	<i><b>PERCENT DIST.</b></i>	<i><b>NOT INJURED</b></i>	<i><b>PERCENT DIST.</b></i>
Firearm	-	-	6	10%
Knife/Other Cutting Inst.	2	5%	2	3%
Other Dangerous Weapon	2	5%	9	15%
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	34	89%	42	71%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>*100%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>*100%</b>

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

Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. are the most commonly used weapon (89%) in the assaults that result in an injury. The same was true in 71% 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	14	14%
2:01 AM - 4:00 AM	20	21%
4:01 AM - 6:00 AM	7	7%
6:01 AM - 8:00 AM	4	4%
8:01 AM - 10:00 AM	5	5%
10:01AM - 12:00 Noon	5	5%
<b>TOTAL DAYTIME HOURS</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57%</b>
12:01PM - 2:00 PM	2	2%
2:01 PM - 4:00 PM	3	3%
4:01 PM - 6:00 PM	3	3%
6:01 PM - 8:00 PM	9	9%
8:01 PM - 10:00 PM	8	8%
10:01PM - 12:00 AM	17	18%
<b>TOTAL NIGHTTIME HOURS</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>*100%</b>

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



*While responding to an emergency call, a sheriff swerved to miss a deer in his lane. The car rolled several times leaving the sheriff with broken ribs and a punctured lung. Thankfully, he was not critically injured.*

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

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

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## Part I Offenses

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

## Part II Offenses

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

### 1. HOMICIDE

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

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

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

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

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

## **2. FORCIBLE RAPE**

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

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

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

## **3. ROBBERY**

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

3a. Firearm - Operation in which any firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.) is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

3b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - Operation in which a knife or cutting instrument (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.) is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

3c. Other Dangerous Weapon - Operation in which any other object or thing (club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, etc.) is used as a weapon.

3d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.) - Muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong-arm tactics (limited to the use of personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.) are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

## **4. ASSAULT**

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

4a. Firearm - All assaults wherein a firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.) is used or its use is threatened.

4b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - All assaults wherein a knife or cutting instrument (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.) is used as a cutting or stabbing object or their use is threatened.

4c. Other Dangerous Weapon - Assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object (club, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, brass knuckles, or other blunt instruments, explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding water) as a weapon.

4d. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.) - The attacks by use of personal weapons (hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.) which result in serious or aggravated injury.



## 5. BURGLARY

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

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

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

## 6. LARCENY

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

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

## 7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

*The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.*

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

## **8. OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE), NOT AGGRAVATED**

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

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

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

## **9. ARSON**

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

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

## **10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING**

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

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

**11. FRAUD**

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

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

**12. EMBEZZLEMENT**

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

**13. STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING**

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

**14. VANDALISM**

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

**15. WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.**

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

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

**16. PROSTITUTION & COMMERCIALIZED VICE**

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

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

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

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

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

**18. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS**

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

**SALE/MANUFACTURING**

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

**POSSESSION**

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

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

**19. GAMBLING**

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

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

**20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN**

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

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

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

**21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE**

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

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

**22. LIQUOR LAWS**

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

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

**23. DRUNKENNESS**

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

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



## **24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT**

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

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

## **25. VAGRANCY**

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

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

## **26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES**

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

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

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

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

## **27. SUSPICION**

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

## **28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS (Persons under 18)**

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

## **29. RUNAWAY (Persons under 18)**

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

# Glossary

**ADULT:** A person 18 years of age or older.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JUVENILE:** A person 17 years of age or younger.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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