

A photograph of the South Dakota State Capitol building, a grand neoclassical structure with a large dome and columns. The building is set against a clear blue sky. A large green tree is in the foreground on the left, partially obscuring the building. The text "Crime in South Dakota 2002" is overlaid in the top right corner.

Crime in South Dakota 2002

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

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 2002

January 1, 2002 - December 31, 2002

Office of Attorney General Criminal Statistical Analysis Center

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Attorney General Notes

The statistics contained in this publication reflect the hard work of South Dakota law enforcement agencies both in the reporting, which is done on a volunteer basis, and in the enforcement. It is the desire of the Attorney General's Office to provide accurate, constructive crime statistics which will continue to help us fight crime.

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.

On January 1, 1990, the Criminal Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) became the State Clearinghouse for crime statistics data. Prior to 1990, this data collection effort was handled directly by the FBI with approximately 32 agencies reporting in 1989. In 2002, the SAC received crime statistics from 98 agencies. The number of reporting agencies increased more than three times since 1989 and though this is a significant increase, we are still working to increase statistical reporting. There are 167 law enforcement agencies throughout the state, and we continue to pursue our goal of total participation.

Since January 1994, the South Dakota Criminal Statistics Analysis Center (SDSAC) has accepted statistical data electronically. Agencies can continue to use the UCR program, but we do encourage the NIBRS software. The windows-based NIBRS software is available free-of-charge to South Dakota law enforcement agencies. NIBRS data allows for more complete, accurate, and timely crime statistics. Because of the many benefits of NIBRS, I strongly encourage all agencies to participate in this crime reporting program.

My appreciation goes out to all those who participated. Because of you South Dakota is a safer place to live, work and raise a family.

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. These figures cannot be compared to 2001 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 2002 crime statistics to both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the South Dakota Criminal Statistical Analysis Center was March 14, 2003.

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. In addition, there is a NIBRS section located in the back of the publication. This data represents true NIBRS reporting from just those agencies that report NIBRS.

Arson and Attempted Rape are included as part of the index crime numbers starting in this issue of Crime in South Dakota. This is 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 2001 figures times the projected growth rate for South Dakota. The resident county populations sum of 761,063 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, 2002. 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, 2002 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 2002 operating budget of the Division of Criminal Investigation was approximately \$6,456,112 dollars, and included 61 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 38 specialized agents stationed in twelve 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.

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 the first full year of operation, the ECU worked 30 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.

DCI continues to work with federal agencies to help coordinate new programs that will benefit the State by reducing targeted problematic criminal activity.

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 2002. The SD HIDTA reported 31 clandestine methamphetamine lab incidents in 2002. HIDTA/Meth arrests for 2002 totaled 467.

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. Four new counties were added to the program in 2001, resulting in an increase in total plants destroyed. Approximately 294,842,944 plants were eradicated in 2001. In 2002, approximately 31,002,195 plants were eradicated. This was a significant decrease in total plants destroyed compared to the year before. The primary cause of the decrease in marijuana plants eradicated in 2002 was due to wide spread drought conditions in participating counties.

Identification Section

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 184,317 subjects. In 2002, the records for 25,188 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 2002.

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). This allows law enforcement agencies with AFIS to generate suspect lists from fingerprint data. AFIS gives DCI the capability of real time identification of a suspect in investigations, based on fingerprints found at the scene of a crime.

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 2002, there were 1,397 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 2002, there were 119 member agencies that participated in quarterly LEIN information sharing meetings and submitted intelligence information to the central database. The database contains approximately 6,453 separate intelligence reports. In 2002, there were 1,042 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.

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.

The services provided by DCI in 2002 include 626 investigations; 91 polygraph examinations; processed 25,188 criminal fingerprints; conducted 14,330 non-criminal background checks; processed 74,824 FBI/III records with state responsibility; compiled 95,630 criminal record checks; updated 50,376 criminal records; and filed and tracked 1,397 sex offenders.

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: Lab Data Collection Forms; South Dakota Public University Campus Crime Reports; 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.

Task Force on Drugs

This office serves as the administering entity of federal grant monies from the U.S. Department of Justice through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. Funds are provided to assist state and local units of government in carrying out programs that improve the functioning of the criminal justice system and enhance drug control efforts.

In addition to administering the Byrne funding, staff coordinated with the Governor's Office to distribute monies from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program.

The 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; 4) provide programming to meet the identified needs of adjudicated juveniles; 5) provide prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that will enable them to acquire marketable skills; and 6) address criminal justice issues of Native Americans and other minorities. During FY02, 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 314 cases in 2002. There were 4,674 drug-related arrests (statewide) and 8,363 associated drug-related charges in CY 2002.

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)

Nine 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 2002. The SDFL is managed by the SD 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 2002 summary of the above activities for the SDFL is as follows: the SDFL received 359 felony cases and assigned 518 forensic lab examinations to 3,568 submitted items from SD Law Enforcement. With this, six SDFL examiners conducted 2,772 examinations on 4,324 items and 290 lab examination reports were completed. They made 16 court appearances regarding their examination reports; assisted law enforcement with 4 felony crime scenes; conducted 112 CODIS (Combined DNA Index System) searches; repositied 366 biological (buccal swabs) samples from convicted SD violent and sex offenders for genetic marker (DNA) databasing; devoted 144 hours on AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Information System) searching latent fingerprints recovered at crime scenes and conducted 7,727 reverse fingerprint searches attempting to identify latent fingerprints that have been entered into the Midwestern Fingerprint Information Network (MAFIN). Three 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.

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 Convicted Offenders DNA database (SDCL 23-5-14 through 18) by providing the Department of Corrections, regional jails and law enforcement with directions and materials used in collecting biological samples - cheek (buccal) swabs - from convicted violent and sex offenders that will be tested for DNA profiles incorporated in the convicted offender DNA database. To date, there are more than 1,900 individual DNA profiles that have been examined and are part of 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 convicted offender DNA, forensic unknown DNA, missing persons' DNA and relatives of missing persons. It is anticipated that more than 500 additional individuals convicted of qualifying sex offenses and violent offenses from SD will be tested and added to CODIS in 2003 with this number approaching 2,000 since

legislation passed in 2003 requiring that all felons be included in the South Dakota Convicted Violent Offenders DNA database.

SDFL personnel routinely coordinated active criminal case investigations involving forensic DNA evidence throughout 2002 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 20% 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.

The SDFL forensic DNA testing program was audited by the National Forensic Science Technology Center (NFSTC) in April 2003. The audits are required compliance issues with forensic DNA testing quality assurance standards developed in 1994, 1998 and 1999 and disseminated by the United States Attorney General with the assistance of the FBI and the National Institute of Justice, regarding program development or improvement of the capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes. This includes the 13 core Short Tandem Repeats (STR) loci using validated and reliable PCR DNA testing methods.

SDFL personnel along with Special Agents of the Division of Criminal Investigation and two private SD forensic pathologists initiated a comprehensive review of crime scene protocol with the intent to establish improved crime scene investigations and forensic analysis.

Law Enforcement/911 Training

Law Enforcement Training (LET) operates on an annual budget of approximately \$1,144,000 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 4,164 students in FY 2002.

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 sessions and three 911 sessions per year.

Advanced training covers the entire spectrum of law enforcement topics. Advanced training courses include:

- Interview & Interrogation
- First Line Supervisor with Traffic Emphasis
- Fingerprint Processing
- Tactical Officers Conference
- Powerphone Public Safety Dispatch
- Advanced Train the Trainer
- DARE
- Radar Instructor
- FBI White Collar Crime
- Summit on Public Safety Professionalism & Integrity
- Airport Security
- Advanced DWI
- Advance Accident Investigation
- Terrorism/Public Safety & Medical Modules
- Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies
- Advanced Supervision Skills
- OC Training
- Bomb Squad/Disposal Training

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. Nine grants were awarded and a total of 237 people were trained.

LET monitors the certification of approximately 1,600 officers and 390 911 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 to certify police reserve units. Reserve unit records show there are 21 reserve units in SD with a total of 233 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 900 certified terminal operators in the State.

The State Coordinator of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) training operates out of LET. The State Coordinator trains and evaluates all DARE instructors and ensures that a uniform curriculum is instructed statewide. For the 2001-2002 school year there are 176 DARE officers who have been trained by LET, providing instruction at 236 schools and 119 cities in the State. Annually, DARE instructors reach 12,000 students in kindergarten through senior high and their parents.

Index Crimes



Kristin Walti, Forensic Lab Latent Print Examiner, is dusting for latent prints on a soft drink can.

Total Index Crimes

15,710 Offenses Reported
4,599 Offenses Cleared
3,453 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 2002, there were 15,710 Index Crimes. Seventy percent of the Total Index Crimes were larcenies.
- Property Crimes make up 92.32% (14,503) of the total index crime while Violent Crimes account for 7.68% (1,207) of the total index crime.

<i>INDEX CRIMES</i>	<i>OFFENSES</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	8	.05%
Forcible Rape	333	2.12%
Robbery	106	.67%
Aggravated Assault	760	4.84%
Burglary	2,635	16.77%
Larceny	11,036	70.25%
Motor Vehicle Theft	722	4.60%
Arson	110	.70%
TOTAL	15,710	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Index Crime Offenses by Month

<i>MONTHS</i>	<i>MURDER/ NON-NEG. MANSL.</i>	<i>FORCIBLE RAPE</i>	<i>ROBBERY</i>	<i>AGGRAV. ASSAULT</i>	<i>BURGLARY</i>	<i>LARCENY</i>	<i>M.V. THEFT</i>	<i>ARSON</i>	<i>*MANSL. BY NEG.</i>	<i>*OTHER (SIMPLE) ASSAULT</i>
January	-	27	6	62	212	792	42	6	2	307
February	1	26	5	49	157	697	37	4	-	257
March	-	30	6	44	182	750	46	-	-	311
April	-	18	4	53	201	924	63	3	-	316
May	-	29	8	84	207	936	56	10	-	374
June	-	29	12	67	216	1,030	60	21	-	393
6 MO. TOTAL	1	159	41	359	1,175	5,129	304	44	2	1,958
July	2	45	9	62	293	1,114	69	16	-	391
August	3	27	13	85	299	1,095	118	12	-	435
September	-	24	13	70	248	1,016	72	11	1	398
October	1	30	11	59	219	922	50	10	-	347
November	1	21	7	67	210	825	63	8	-	316
December	-	27	12	58	191	935	46	9	1	319
6 MO. TOTAL	7	174	65	401	1,460	5,907	418	66	2	2,206
GRAND TOTAL	8	333	106	760	2,635	11,036	722	110	4	4,164
MONTHLY AVERAGE	.7	28	9	63	220	920	60	9	.3	347

* 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. This rate can be calculated regardless of the number of inhabitants in a city or county. 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: 761,063 (South Dakota's 2002 Population)

Number of larcenies for that jurisdiction: 11,036

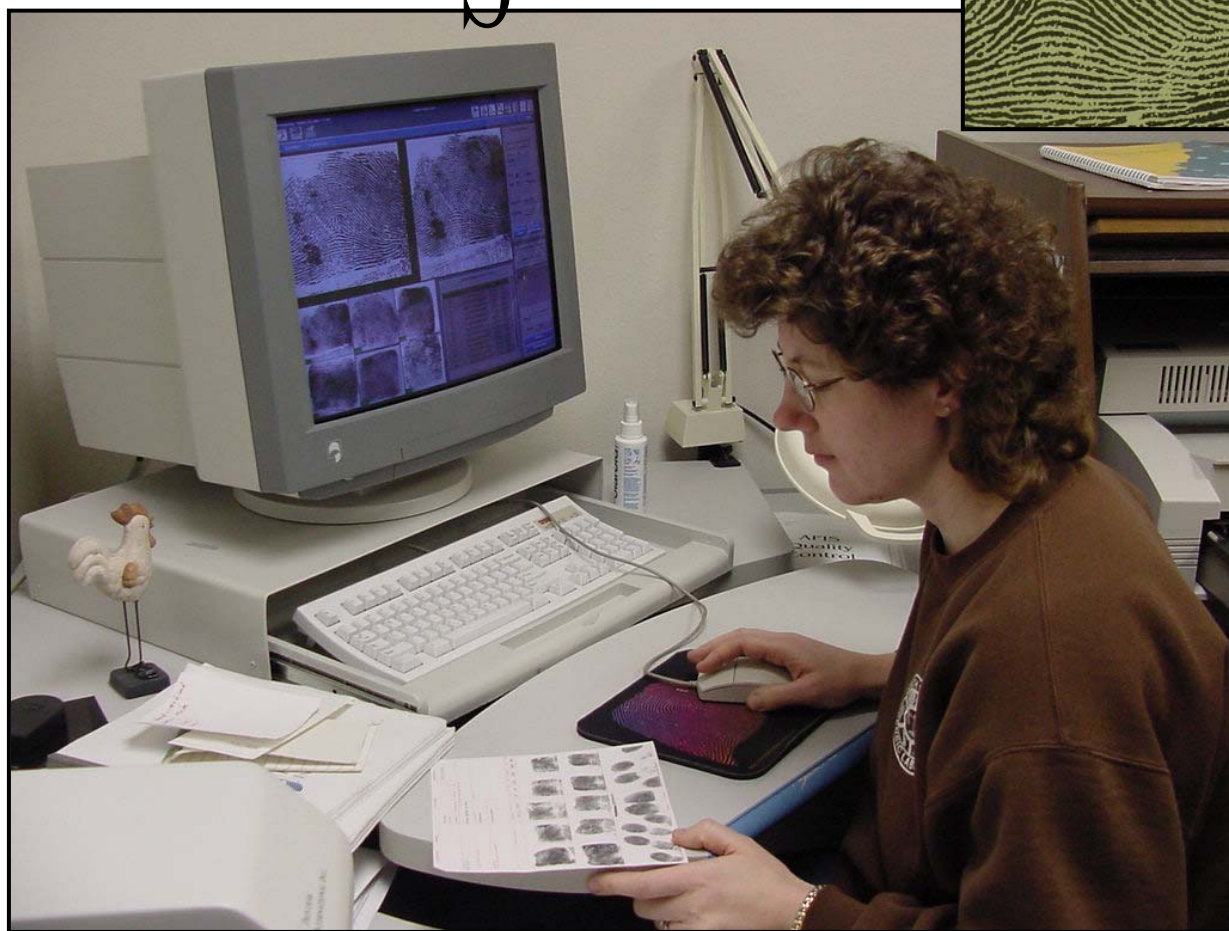
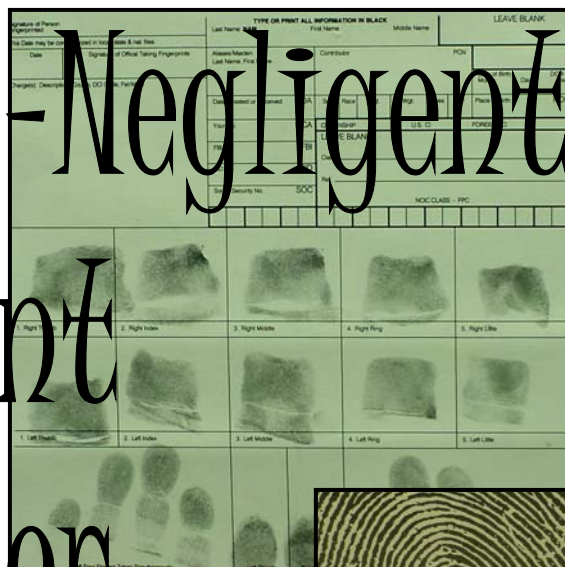
Divide 761,063 by 100,000 = 7.61

Divide 11,036 by 7.61 = 1,450

The Crime Rate for larceny in South Dakota for 2002 is 1,450 per 100,000 inhabitants.

<i>CRIME INDEX</i>	<i>TOTAL OFFENSES</i>	<i>RATE PER 100,000</i>
Total Index Crime	15,710	2,064
Violent Crime	1,207	159
Property Crime	14,503	1,906
Murder	8	1
Forcible Rape	333	44
Robbery	106	14
Aggravated Assault	760	100
Burglary	2,635	346
Larceny	11,036	1,450
Motor Vehicle Theft	722	95
Arson	110	14

Murder, Non-Negligent and Negligent Manslaughter



Chris Reitsma, Forensic Lab Criminalist, is working on a case with the assistance of AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System). Chris specializes in fingerprints, tire prints, shoe prints, crime scenes and trace evidence.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

8 Offenses Reported

8 Offenses Cleared

8 Persons Arrested

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

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

In two (25%) of the cases, the victim was between the ages of 45-49 years old. All of the victims were male, and six (75%) of the victims were White. One of the murders was the result of a domestic violence dispute involving a divorced couple.

Seven (88%) of the eight offenders were male and four (50%) were American Indian/Alaskan Native. The circumstance in all eight of the murders was a single victim/single offender.

Self was indicated as the weapon of choice in four (50%) of the murders reported. Both knife and self was reported as the weapon in one murder; a rifle was used in one murder; a handgun was the weapon used in one murder; and a hammer was used in one murder.

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

- .05% 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>AGE</i>	<i>VICTIM</i>	<i>OFFENDER</i>
Under 1	-	-
1 - 5	-	-
6 - 10	-	-
11 - 14	-	-
15 - 19	-	-
20 - 24	1	2
25 - 29	1	2
30 - 34	-	1
35 - 39	2	1
40 - 44	1	1
45 - 49	2	-
50 - 54	-	-
55 - 59	1	1
60 - 64	-	-
65 and Over	-	-
Unknown	-	-
TOTAL	8	8
<i>SEX</i>	<i>VICTIM</i>	<i>OFFENDER</i>
Male	8	7
Female	-	1
Unknown	-	-
TOTAL	8	8
<i>RACE</i>	<i>VICTIM</i>	<i>OFFENDER</i>
White	6	3
Black	1	1
Am. Indian/Alaskan Native	1	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-
Unknown	-	-
TOTAL	8	8

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Arrest Information

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

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Supplemental Information

			Victim			Offender			
Month	Agency	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Sex	Age	Race	Sex	Age	Race	Weapon
Feb	Pennington SO	Acquaintance	M	38	Indian	M	29	Indian	Hammer
July	DCI	Cell Mate	M	23	White	M	30	White	Self
July	Sturgis PD	Acquaintance	M	40	White	M	40	White	Handgun
August	Vermillion PD	Unknown	M	49	White	M	20	Indian	Knife and Self
August	DCI	Cell Mate	M	49	White	M	26	Black	Self
August	Belle Fourche PD	Acquaintance	M	37	White	M	39	Indian	Self
October	Pennington SO	Ex-Husband	M	59	White	F	55	White	Rifle
Nov	Rapid City PD	Unknown	M	29	Black	M	22	Indian	Self

EVIDENCE
SD DCI FORENSIC LAB

EVIDENCE
SD DCI FORENSIC LAB

EVIDENCE
SD DCI FORENSIC LAB

EVIDENCE
CASE # X352 INVENTORY # #4

CONTENTS

ITEMS	ITEM DESCRIPTION
1	Clothing - Vic
	Jeans
	blouse

DATE AND TIME OF RECOVERY 3-1-03 14:00
LOCATION OF RECOVERY basin
RECOVERED BY JT
SUSPECT John Doe
VICTIM John Doe
TYPE OF OFFENSE Homicide

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

RECEIVED FROM	DATE	TIME	BY
<u>JT</u>	<u>3-2-03</u>	<u>10:00</u>	<u>RS</u>
RECEIVED FROM	DATE	TIME	BY
RECEIVED FROM	DATE	TIME	BY
RECEIVED FROM	DATE	TIME	BY

LYNN PEAVEY COMPANY
TOLL FREE 1-800-253-6499

Local law enforcement agencies collect potential evidence and place the evidence into secure and tamper free containers. Pictured above is a SD DCI Forensic Lab Evidence bag.

Negligent Manslaughter

4 Offenses Reported

4 Offenses Cleared

5 Persons Arrested

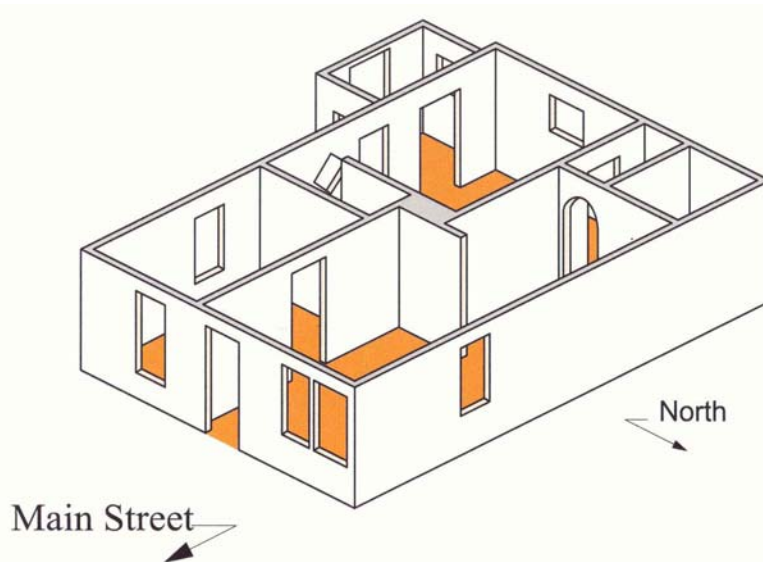
Negligent Manslaughter is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence. Not included in this category are deaths of persons due to their own negligence; accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence; and traffic fatalities.

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.

			<i>Victim</i>			<i>Offender</i>			
<i>Month</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Relationship of Victim to Offender</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Weapon</i>
Jan	Sioux Falls PD	Babysitter	F	1	Indian	F	26	Indian	Asphyxiation
Jan	Sioux Falls PD	Babysitter	M	3	Indian	F	26	Indian	Asphyxiation
Sept	Pennington SO	Stranger	M	44	White	F	23	White	Vehicle
Dec	DCI	Son	M	Infant	Indian	F	33	Indian	Asphyxiation

Negligent Manslaughter is not included in the Index Crime Total.



Computer generated crime scene map of a residence from a Negligent Manslaughter case.

Rape



Alyssa Pogany, Forensic Lab Evidence Assistant, is inventorying a Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit.

Rape

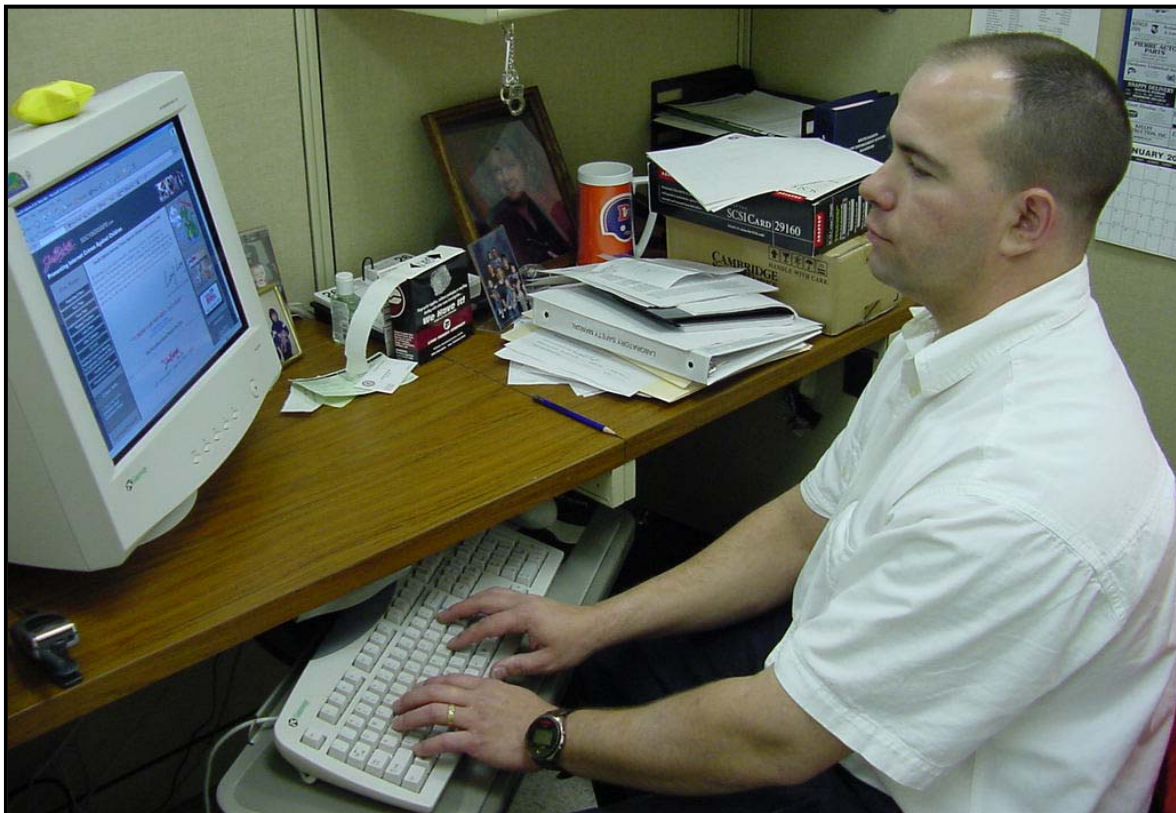
333 Offenses Reported
162 Offenses Cleared
86 Persons Arrested

Rape is defined as 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 7% of the total arrests made for rape. Twelve (14%) of the persons arrested were 30-34 years old. The month of July had the greatest occurrence with 45 (14%) rape offenses reported. Of the 333 offenses reported, 27 were attempted forcible rapes.

Of the 86 persons arrested, 53 (62%) were white; 23 (27%) were Native American; eight (9%) were black; and two (2%) were Asian.

- 2.12% of the Crime Index Total



Kendall Light, Forensic Lab Computer Analyst, uses the computer to identify internet crimes against children.

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.



Kevin Atkins, Forensic Computer Analyst, is looking for suspected evidence of child pornography in a computer. He is attaching the suspect computer to a forensic computer to run specialized software against the hard drive. This software analyzes a hard drive without changing the data.

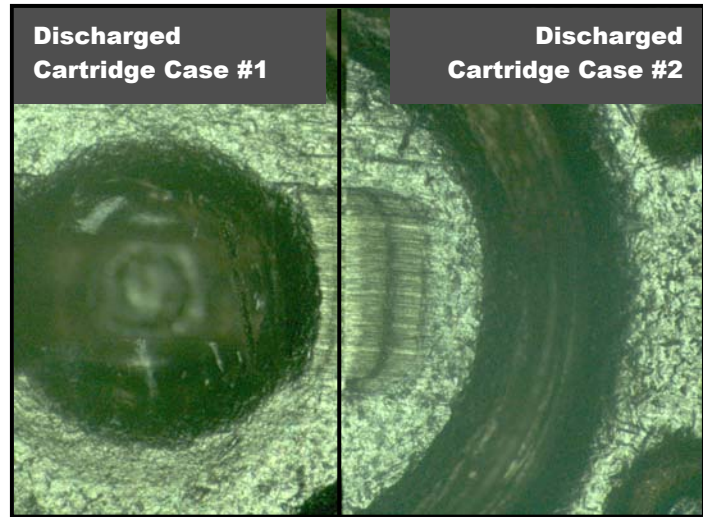
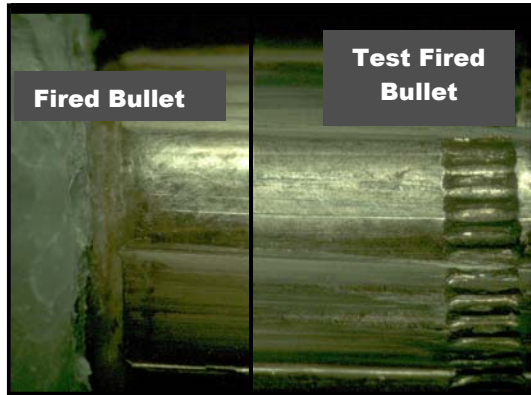
Rape Arrest Information

AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	-
10 - 12	-
13 - 14	1
15	2
16	1
17	2
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	6
18	11
19	10
20	5
21	5
22	-
23	6
24	3
25 - 29	11
30 - 34	12
35 - 39	8
40 - 44	5
45 - 49	1
50 - 54	2
55 - 59	-
60 - 64	-
65 and Over	1
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	80
TOTAL	86



***Kandy Smith,
Forensic Lab
Criminalist, is using a
Genetic Analyzer for
DNA testing. Kandy
specializes in DNA.***

Robbery



Helen Schumacher, Forensic Lab Criminalist, is using a comparison microscope for the examination of fired bullets and discharged cartridge casings. Helen specializes as a Firearms and Toolmark Examiner.

Robbery

106 Offenses Reported
60 Offenses Cleared
44 Persons Arrested

Robbery is defined as 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 in 2002 was \$181,108. April had the least occurrence of robberies with a total of 4. The average amount stolen was \$1,709. Strong Arm (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 52 (49%) of the robberies reported in 2002. Supplementary robbery information, such as the location of the robbery, is obtained from the "Property Stolen by Classification" report.

- .67% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	24	23%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	17	16%
Other Dangerous Weapons	13	12%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	52	49%
TOTAL	106	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Robbery Supplemental Information

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Highway (Streets, Alleys, Etc.)	38	36%	\$ 7,644	\$ 201
Commercial House	14	13%	\$ 18,831	\$ 1,345
Gas Station	1	1%	\$ 100	\$ 100
Convenience Store	6	6%	\$ 1,297	\$ 216
Residence	19	18%	\$ 5,012	\$ 264
Bank	13	12%	\$ 131,081	\$ 10,083
Miscellaneous	15	14%	\$ 17,143	\$ 1,143
TOTAL	106	100%	\$ 181,108	\$ 1,709

The greatest number of robberies occurred in the “Highway” classification with 38 offenses reported or 36%. The classification “Highway” 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 13 occurrences and the greatest dollar value of \$131,081 which averaged \$10,083 per offense. Gas Station robberies had the least occurrence with one offense reported and a dollar value of \$100.

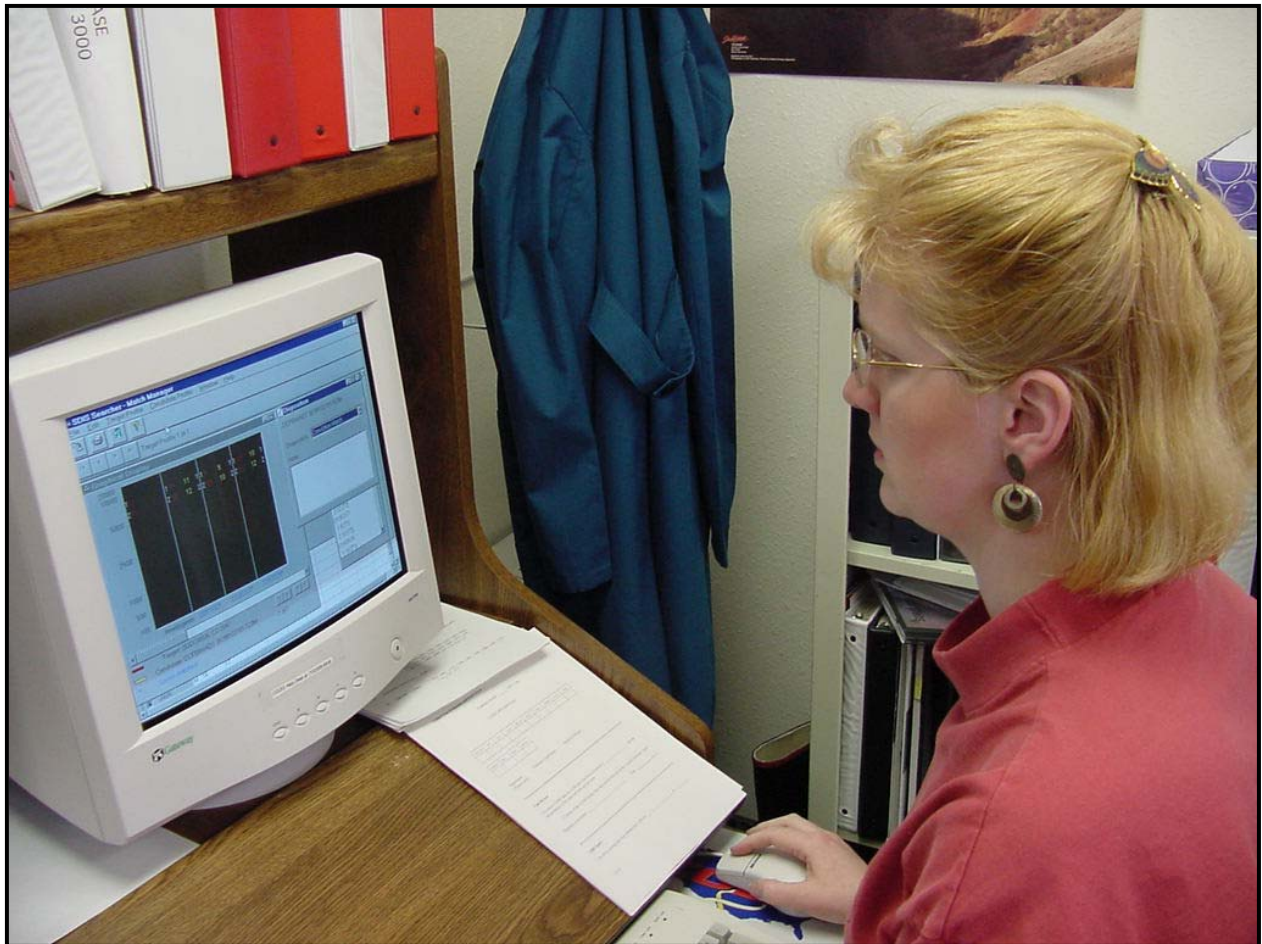


Students of the 114th Session of the Basic Law Enforcement Class prepare to qualify in firearms.

Robbery Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	-
10 - 12	-
13 - 14	-
15	-
16	2
17	1
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	3
18	1
19	6
20	8
21	8
22	4
23	1
24	-
25 - 29	3
30 - 34	3
35 - 39	3
40 - 44	4
45 - 49	-
50 - 54	-
55 - 59	-
60 - 64	-
65 and Over	-
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	41
TOTAL	44

Aggravated Assault



Stacey Smith, Forensic Lab Criminalist, is looking at convicted offender samples and a possible cold hit. Stacey specializes in Serology & DNA.

Aggravated Assault

760 Offenses Reported
620 Offenses Cleared
476 Persons Arrested

Aggravated Assault is defined as 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 August with 85 offenses reported (11%). Strong Arm was used in 31% of the aggravated assaults. Eleven percent of the total arrests for aggravated assault were juveniles.

- 4.84% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	85	11%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	242	32%
Other Dangerous Weapons	194	26%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	239	31%
TOTAL	760	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

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.



Law Enforcement students from the 114th Session learn valuable self-defense techniques and the use of pressure points from instructors Lt. Randy Hartley (above) and Trooper Ted Garstenshlager (right). Both instructors are with the South Dakota Highway Patrol.



Aggravated Assault Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	3
10 - 12	8
13 - 14	6
15	6
16	9
17	22
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	54
18	27
19	20
20	18
21	26
22	24
23	18
24	25
25 - 29	69
30 - 34	58
35 - 39	44
40 - 44	41
45 - 49	27
50 - 54	15
55 - 59	7
60 - 64	2
65 and Over	1
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	422
TOTAL	476

Other Assaults



Rex Riis, Director of the Forensic Lab, is using a Comparison P.L.S. Microscope (Polarizing Light Microscope) to examine evidence.

Other Assaults (Simple), Not Aggravated

4,164 Offenses Reported

3,404 Offenses Cleared

2,886 Persons Arrested

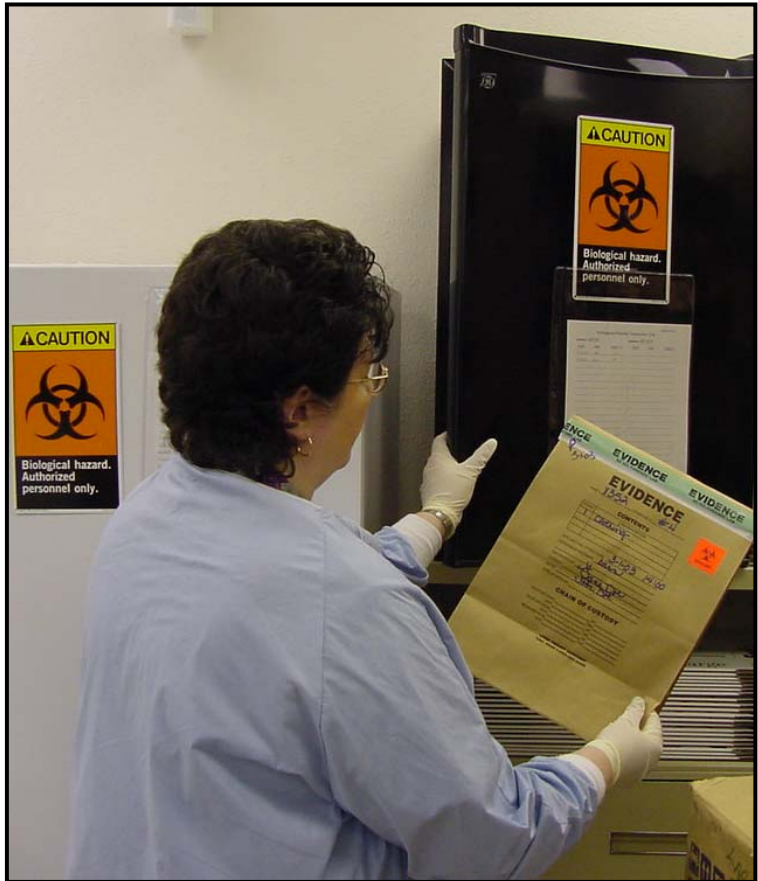
Other Assaults (Simple), Not Aggravated is defined as all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife or cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which there were no serious or aggravated injuries to the victims. Although other (simple) assaults are not within the Crime Index,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

Of the total arrests for other assaults (simple), not aggravated there were 2,886 arrests made. Of those, 16% (455) were juveniles.

Other Assaults (Simple), Not Aggravated Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	14
10 - 12	98
13 - 14	127
15	84
16	71
17	61
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	455
18	79
19	99
20	96
21	110
22	129
23	120
24	96
25 - 29	422
30 - 34	390
35 - 39	338
40 - 44	291
45 - 49	129
50 - 54	82
55 - 59	24
60 - 64	13
65 and Over	13
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	2,431
TOTAL	2,886

Burglary



Paulette Petersen, Forensic Lab Evidence Custodian, receives evidence from a law enforcement agency.

Burglary

2,635 Offenses Reported
494 Offenses Cleared
549 Persons Arrested

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

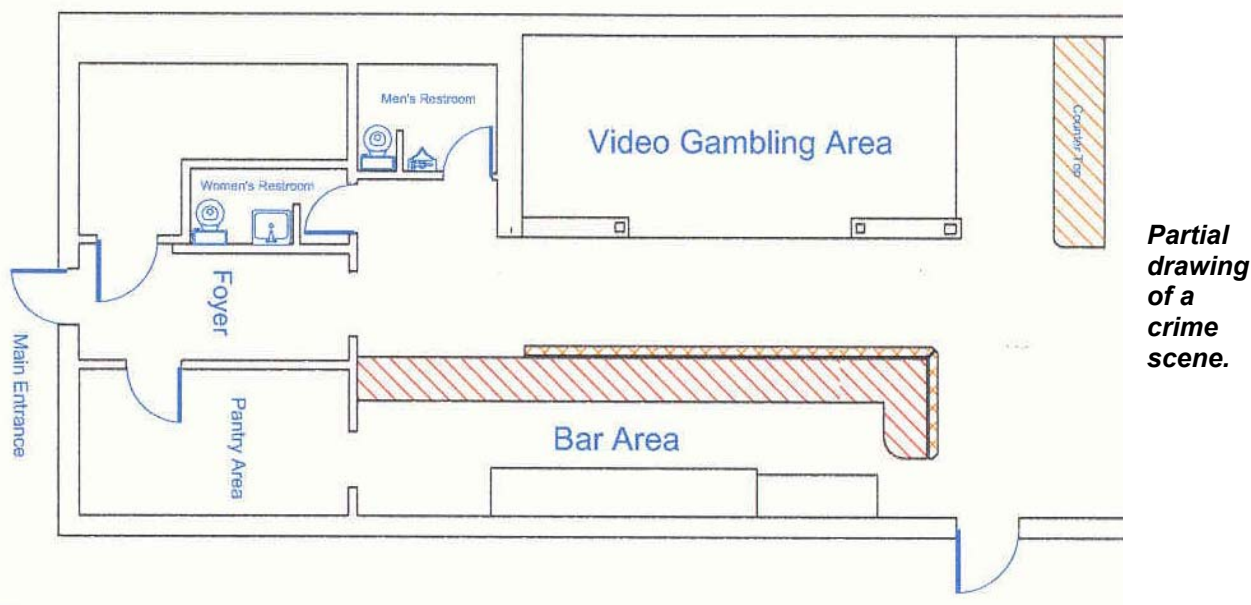
August had the greatest occurrence with 299 offenses. Forty-one percent (226) of those arrested were juveniles.

<i>TYPE OF ENTRY</i>	<i>NUMBER OF OFFENSES</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Forcible Entry	1,107	42%
Unlawful Entry-No Force	1,321	50%
Attempted Forcible Entry	207	8%
TOTAL	2,635	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Unlawful Entry-No Force was most commonly used in 50% of the burglary offenses. A total value of \$2,223,404 was reported stolen with an average loss of \$844. Thirty-five percent of the burglaries occurred at a residence during unknown time with a total property value stolen of \$777,771.

- 16.77% of the Crime Index Total



Burglary Supplemental Information

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
RESIDENCE				
Night	371	14%	\$ 149,325	\$ 402
Day	295	11%	\$ 187,746	\$ 636
Unknown	925	35%	\$ 777,771	\$ 841
Total Residence	1,591	60%	\$1,114,842	\$ 701
NON-RESIDENCE				
Night	240	9%	\$ 195,558	\$ 815
Day	99	4%	\$ 63,818	\$ 645
Unknown	705	27%	\$ 849,186	\$1,205
Total Non-Residence	1,044	40%	\$1,108,562	\$1,062
TOTAL	2,635	100%	\$2,223,404	\$ 844



Charlene Lower, Forensic Lab Administrative Secretary, is receiving buccal swabs from a law enforcement agency for the Convicted Violent Offenders DNA database.

Burglary Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	7
10 - 12	23
13 - 14	72
15	51
16	39
17	34
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	226
18	57
19	28
20	28
21	24
22	25
23	17
24	13
25 - 29	41
30 - 34	23
35 - 39	32
40 - 44	26
45 - 49	6
50 - 54	-
55 - 59	3
60 - 64	-
65 and Over	-
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	323
TOTAL	549

Larceny



Kristie Trudeau, Forensic Lab Technical Assistant, is looking for microscopic evidence.

Larceny

11,036 Offenses Reported
2,953 Offenses Cleared
2,733 Persons Arrested

Larceny is defined as 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.

July had the greatest occurrence with 1,114 offenses. The total amount reported stolen for larceny offenses was \$7,538,554 with an average loss of \$683 per larceny. Twenty-one percent (\$1,206,460) of the total stolen was taken from motor vehicles with an average loss of \$521. The All Other category (thefts which do not fit the specific categories listed) had the highest average amount stolen of \$1,266. Less than one-half (45%) of the total larceny arrests were juveniles.

- 70.25% of the Crime Index Total

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Over \$200	3,674	33%	\$7,164,253	\$1,950
\$50 to \$200	2,841	26%	\$ 308,376	\$ 109
Under \$50	4,521	41%	\$ 65,925	\$ 15
TOTAL	11,036	100%	\$7,538,554	\$ 683

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Larceny Supplemental Information

NATURE OF LARCENY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Pocket Picking	16	.1%	\$ 2,862	\$ 179
Purse Snatching	22	.2%	\$ 1,592	\$ 72
Shoplifting	2,036	18%	\$ 192,118	\$ 94
From Motor Vehicle	2,314	21%	\$1,206,460	\$ 521
Motor Vehicle Parts	460	4%	\$ 227,978	\$ 496
Bicycles	906	8%	\$ 146,236	\$ 161
From Building	1,361	12%	\$ 852,868	\$ 627
Coin-Operated Machine	62	.6%	\$ 21,620	\$ 349
All Other	3,859	35%	\$4,886,820	\$1,266
TOTAL	11,036	100%	\$7,538,554	\$ 683

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.



An Emergency Vehicle Operation Course (EVOC) vehicle which is used during law enforcement training in exercises such as pullovers, pursuits, etc.

Larceny Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	51
10 - 12	245
13 - 14	306
15	234
16	207
17	198
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,241
18	172
19	132
20	78
21	87
22	72
23	61
24	54
25 - 29	167
30 - 34	136
35 - 39	150
40 - 44	149
45 - 49	80
50 - 54	64
55 - 59	47
60 - 64	15
65 and Over	28
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	1,492
TOTAL	2,733

Motor Vehicle Theft



Sioux Falls Police Department and Buddy on display.

Motor Vehicle Theft

722 Offenses Reported
269 Offenses Cleared
160 Persons Arrested
597 Motor Vehicles Recovered

Motor Vehicle Theft is defined as 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 subclassifications: 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.

- 4.60% of the Crime Index Total

<i>TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE</i>	<i>NUMBER STOLEN</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Automobiles	531	74%
Trucks and Buses	95	13%
Other Motor Vehicles	96	13%
TOTAL	722	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Motor Vehicle Theft Supplemental Information

<i>MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED</i>	<i>NUMBER RECOVERED</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Stolen Locally, Recovered Locally	459	77%
Stolen Locally, Recovered by Other Jurisdictions	88	15%
Stolen in Other Jurisdictions, Recovered Locally	50	8%
TOTAL	597	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

In 2002, there were 722 motor vehicle thefts totaling \$4,923,463. The average dollar value per motor vehicle stolen was \$6,819 with a recovery rate of 83%.

August had the greatest occurrence of motor vehicle thefts with 118 offenses reported. February had the least occurrence of motor vehicle thefts with 37 offenses reported. Five hundred thirty-one (74%) of the motor vehicle thefts were automobiles. Ninety-two percent (547) of all recovered vehicles were locally stolen. Less than half (44%) of the total motor vehicle arrests were juveniles.



Law Enforcement Students using an EVOC (Emergency Vehicle Operation Course) skid car during a training exercise.

Motor Vehicle Theft Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	-
10 - 12	5
13 - 14	23
15	11
16	19
17	12
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	70
18	4
19	9
20	9
21	14
22	6
23	5
24	4
25 - 29	7
30 - 34	8
35 - 39	14
40 - 44	6
45 - 49	2
50 - 54	1
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	-
65 and Over	-
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	90
TOTAL	160

Arson



Mike Braley, Special Agent and Forensic Investigator, holds a secure and tamper free arson evidence can. The Forensic Lab assists local law enforcement agencies by giving them a means to collect arson evidence and facilitate a lab to do the analysis. Potential evidence collected from arson crime scenes will be placed inside the can by law enforcement.

Arson

110 Offenses Reported
33 Offenses Cleared
47 Persons Arrested

Arson is defined as 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 2002, there were 110 arson offenses reported with a total property value loss of \$13,435,477. The greatest occurrence was in June with 21 offenses reported. Thirty-seven (79%) of those arrested were juveniles. Twenty-four (22%) 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 \$12,062,491. This category also had the greatest number of arsons totaling 55 offenses reported which is 50% of the total arsons reported for all categories.

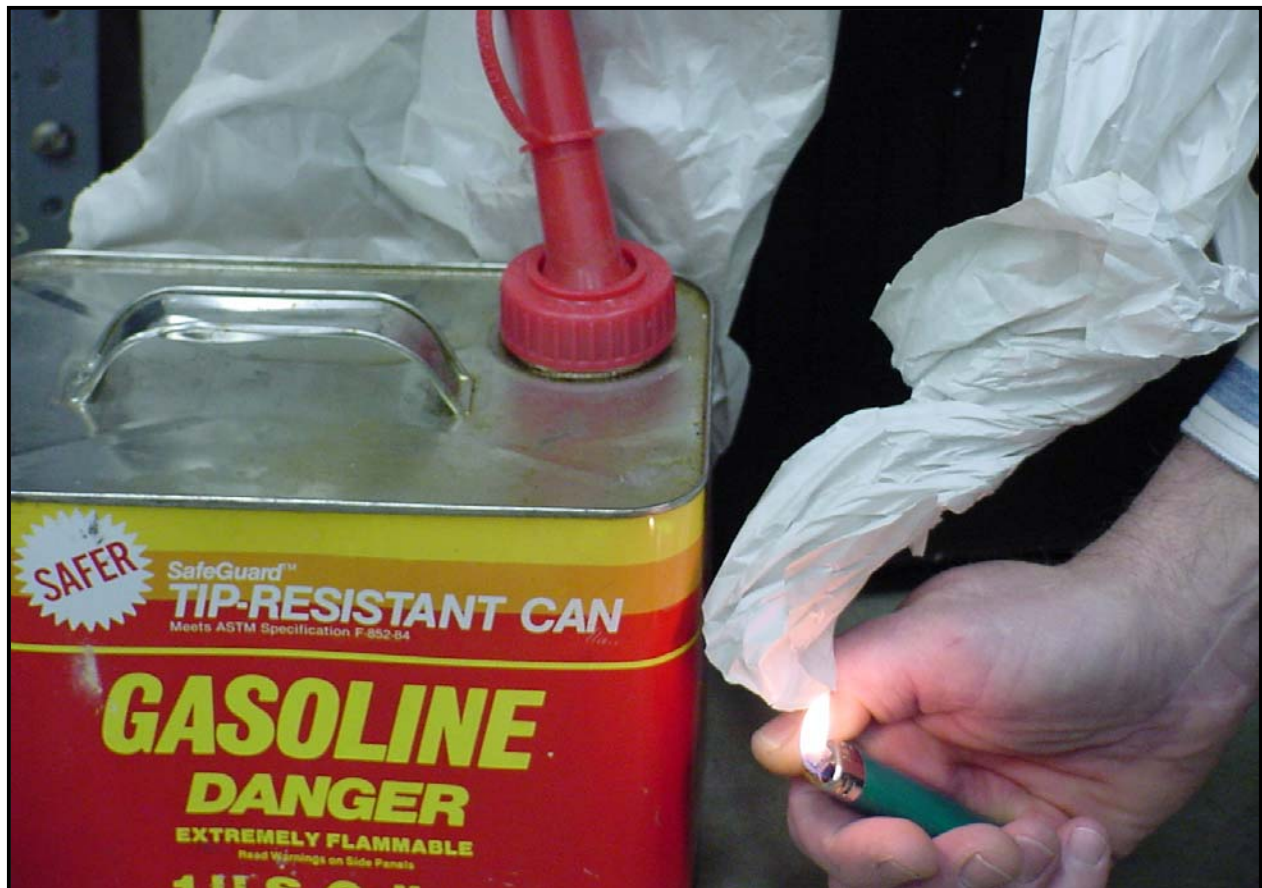
- .70% of the Crime Index Total

***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

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DIST.	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Single Occupancy Residential	24	22%	\$ 742,900	\$ 30,954
Other Residential	3	3%	\$ 1,110	\$ 370
Storage	10	9%	\$ 78,175	\$ 7,818
Industrial/Manufacturing	-	-	-	-
Other Commercial	6	5%	\$ 517,501	\$ 86,250
Community/Public	3	3%	\$ 1,200	\$ 400
All Other Structure	4	4%	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000
TOTAL STRUCTURE	50	45%	\$ 1,344,886	\$ 26,898
Motor Vehicles	4	4%	\$ 18,100	\$ 4,525
Other Mobile Property	1	1%	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
TOTAL MOBILE	5	5%	\$ 28,100	\$ 5,620
TOTAL OTHER	55	50%	\$12,062,491	\$219,318
GRAND TOTAL	110	100%	\$13,435,477	\$122,141

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.



Arson Arrest Information

<i>AGE</i>	<i>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</i>
Under 10	7
10 - 12	9
13 - 14	13
15	5
16	-
17	3
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	37
18	-
19	1
20	-
21	-
22	2
23	1
24	-
25 - 29	1
30 - 34	-
35 - 39	-
40 - 44	-
45 - 49	4
50 - 54	-
55 - 59	-
60 - 64	-
65 and Over	1
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	10
TOTAL	47

Property



Forensic Lab Mobile Crime Scene Unit. This unit is fully stocked and ready to roll to a crime scene at a moment's notice. Special Agent and Forensic Investigator Mike Braley is checking for evidence bags (top right).

Property

\$14,868,583 Total Stolen
\$2,535,498 Total Recovered

The amount of property stolen in 2002 totaled \$14,868,583. Currency and notes consisted of 20% of the property stolen. For the six index crime offenses with a monetary value involved, October had the greatest amount of stolen property with a total of \$2,124,482.

Of the property stolen, 17% was recovered. The month of December had the greatest recovery rate for 2002 with 33% of the property stolen being recovered. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles are the most common property recovered (40%) and Livestock had the lowest recovery rate of 1%.

<i>MONTH</i>	<i>AMOUNT STOLEN</i>	<i>AMOUNT RECOVERED</i>	<i>PERCENT RECOVERED</i>
January	\$ 1,030,195	\$ 170,266	17%
February	\$ 651,552	\$ 87,689	13%
March	\$ 761,694	\$ 203,719	27%
April	\$ 1,920,530	\$ 301,883	16%
May	\$ 923,741	\$ 193,258	21%
June	\$ 1,085,827	\$ 180,753	17%
July	\$ 1,214,042	\$ 214,966	18%
August	\$ 1,862,810	\$ 299,704	16%
September	\$ 1,603,522	\$ 290,036	18%
October	\$ 2,124,482	\$ 144,794	7%
November	\$ 782,649	\$ 148,309	19%
December	\$ 907,539	\$ 300,121	33%
TOTAL	\$14,868,583	\$2,535,498	17%

Due to rounding, figures may not equal the total.



Property Supplemental Information

OFFENSE	NUMBER	VALUE STOLEN
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER TOTAL	8	\$ -
FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL	333	\$ 2,054
ROBBERY TOTAL	106	\$ 181,108
Highway	38	\$ 7,644
Commercial House	14	\$ 18,831
Gas or Service Station	1	\$ 100
Convenience Store	6	\$ 1,297
Residence	19	\$ 5,012
Bank	13	\$ 131,081
Miscellaneous	15	\$ 17,143
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TOTAL	760	-
BURGLARY TOTAL	2,635	\$2,223,404
<u>Residence</u>		
Night	371	\$ 149,325
Day	295	\$ 187,746
Unknown	925	\$ 777,771
<u>Non-Residence</u>		
Night	240	\$ 195,558
Day	99	\$ 63,818
Unknown	705	\$ 849,186
TOTAL LARCENY	11,036	\$7,538,554
Over \$200	3,674	\$7,164,253
\$50 to \$200	2,841	\$ 308,376
Under \$50	4,521	\$ 65,925
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL*	722	\$4,923,463
ARSON	110	N/A
TOTAL	15,710	\$14,868,583

**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 Supplemental Information (Cont.)

PROPERTY TYPE	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency & Notes, Etc.	\$ 2,913,021	\$ 57,386	2%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	\$ 542,114	\$ 33,339	6%
Clothing & Furs	\$ 168,389	\$ 27,895	17%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles*	\$ 4,942,711	\$1,965,859	40%
Office Equipment	\$ 268,514	\$ 29,675	11%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	\$ 959,489	\$ 53,808	6%
Firearms	\$ 112,744	\$ 9,968	9%
Household Goods	\$ 191,359	\$ 12,209	6%
Consumable Goods	\$ 143,267	\$ 15,234	11%
Livestock	\$ 1,114,279	\$ 16,545	1%
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,512,696	\$ 313,580	9%
TOTAL	\$14,868,583	\$2,535,498	17%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

**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.*



Basic Law Enforcement Students from the 114th Session participating in a tactical exercise.

Arrest Data



Some Basic Law Enforcement students of the 114th Session (left to right), Manuel Gonzalez, Montrose PD; Matt Sawh, Garretson PD; Nolan Clark, Centerville PD; Brad Saltsman, GF&P; Janet Dosch, Aberdeen PD; Dave Biteler, Brookings PD; Mark Leusink, Elk Point PD; Jayd Schulyer, SD Brand Board; Mike Klosowski, GF&P; and Marty Neal, Sioux Falls PD.

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	-	8	8	0.02%
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	4	5	0.01%
Forcible Rape	6	80	86	0.23%
Robbery	3	41	44	0.12%
Aggravated Assault	54	422	476	1.27%
Burglary	226	323	549	1.46%
Larceny	1,241	1,492	2,733	7.27%
Motor Vehicle Theft	70	90	160	0.43%
Other Assaults (Simple)	455	2,431	2,886	7.68%
Arson	37	10	47	0.13%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	17	154	171	0.45%
Fraud	5	910	915	2.43%
Embezzlement	3	36	39	0.10%
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	50	76	126	0.34%
Vandalism	240	337	577	1.54%
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	68	80	148	0.39%
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1	15	16	0.04%
Sex Offenses	34	208	242	0.64%
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	12	84	96	0.26%
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	9	69	78	0.21%
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	6	5	11	0.03%
Sale/Manufacturing-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	-	104	104	0.28%
SALE/MANUFACTURING SUBTOTAL	27	262	289	0.77%
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	4	63	67	0.18%
Possession-Marijuana	394	1,562	1,956	5.20%
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	11	65	76	0.20%
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	22	446	468	1.25%
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	431	2,136	2,567	6.83%
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	458	2,398	2,856	7.60%
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	-	2	2	0.01%
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	-	-	-	-
Gambling-All Other Gambling	-	1	1	0.00%
Offenses Against Family and Children	70	192	262	0.70%
Driving Under the Influence	126	5,062	5,188	13.80%
Liquor Laws	1,766	6,409	8,175	21.75%
Drunkenness	13	551	564	1.50%
Disorderly Conduct	483	1,267	1,750	4.66%
Vagrancy	-	22	22	0.06%
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	1,718	6,935	8,653	23.02%
Suspicion	-	-	-	-
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	285	-	285	0.76%
Run-Aways	602	-	602	1.60%
TOTAL ARRESTS	8,032	29,556	37,588	100.00%

Juvenile Arrest Supplemental Information

Offenses	Sex	Age						Total	Race			
		<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Black	Indian	Asian
Murder & Non-Negl. Manslaughter	M											
	F											
Manslaughter by Negligence	M				1			1	1			
	F											
Forcible Rape	M			1	2	1	2	6	4		2	
	F											
Robbery	M					2	1	3	1	1	1	
	F											
Aggravated Assault	M	3	8	6	4	7	15	43	32	2	20	
	F				2	2	7	11				
Burglary	M	6	19	66	47	36	31	205	159	6	61	
	F	1	4	6	4	3	3	21				
Larceny	M	35	159	165	116	127	122	724	817	38	381	5
	F	16	86	141	118	80	76	517				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M		4	13	8	19	9	53	26	1	42	1
	F		1	10	3		3	17				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	13	69	95	56	43	42	318	271	21	161	2
	F	1	29	32	28	28	19	137				
Arson	M	5	8	11	5		1	30	20	2	15	
	F	2	1	2			2	7				
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M				3	4	4	11	15	1	1	
	F		2	1	2		1	6				
Fraud	M						1	1	4		1	
	F					1	3	4				
Embezzlement	M						2	2	3			
	F						1	1				
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	1	2	12	7	5	6	33	29	1	20	
	F		4	4	5	2	2	17				
Vandalism	M	18	47	30	37	39	36	207	171	7	61	1
	F	7	4	6	3	4	9	33				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	1	21	18	6	6	9	61	48	4	16	
	F	1		1	4		1	7				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M								1			
	F						1	1				
Sex Offenses	M		4	20	4	3	1	32	29	1	4	
	F			1			1	2				
Sale/Manufacturing-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M			4	1	1	5	11	4		8	
	F					1		1				
Sale/Manufacturing-Marijuana	M				1	2		3	8		1	
	F			4		1	1	6				
Sale/Manufacturing-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M				4			4	4		2	
	F			2				2				

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											
	F											
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M			4	6	3	5	18	16		11	
	F			6		2	1	9				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M					2	1	3	4			
	F					1		1				
Possession-Marijuana	M		7	36	37	98	122	300	361	6	26	1
	F		3	6	21	30	34	94				
Possession-Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M			2	2	1		5	11			
	F				2	2	2	6				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M			3	1	2	6	12	19		3	
	F		1	2	2	3	2	10				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M		7	41	40	103	129	320	395	6	29	1
	F		4	8	25	36	38	111				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M		7	45	46	106	134	338	411	6	40	1
	F		4	14	25	38	39	120				
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		21	8	7	6	2	44	60	1	9	
	F	1	6	6	3	5	5	26				
Driving Under the Influence	M			4	6	21	56	87	97	2	27	
	F			1	5	11	22	39				
Liquor Laws	M		6	78	147	315	474	1,020	1,305	34	426	1
	F		9	90	142	218	287	746				
Drunkenness	M		1	2		1	5	9	9		4	
	F			1	2		1	4				
Disorderly Conduct	M	3	60	76	76	58	67	340	308	41	130	4
	F	1	22	52	19	24	25	143				
Vagrancy	M											
	F											
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	19	116	213	203	268	295	1,114	1,150	32	528	8
	F	6	38	159	152	131	118	604				
Suspicion	M											
	F											
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	M	1	29	77	33	21	12	173	172	2	109	2
	F	1	14	44	20	18	15	112				
Run-Aways	M	3	15	66	63	45	44	236	410	21	166	5
	F	1	28	98	85	76	78	366				
TOTAL ARRESTS		146	848	1,675	1,499	1,774	2,090	8,032	5,553	224	2,225	30

Adult Arrest Supplemental Information

Offenses	Sex	Age																Total	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+		White	Black	Indian	Asian
Murder & Non-Negl. Manslaughter	M			1		1			2	1	1	1						7	3	1	4	
	F														1			1				
Manslaughter by Negligence	M			1	1													2	3		1	
	F						1		1									2				
Forcible Rape	M	11	10	5	5		6	3	11	12	8	5	1	2			1	80	49	8	21	2
	F																					
Robbery	M	1	6	8	5	4	1		3	3	3	3						37	24	2	15	
	F				3							1						4				
Aggravated Assault	M	19	18	16	23	20	13	20	57	42	39	29	20	15	5	2	1	339	230	29	158	5
	F	8	2	2	3	4	5	5	12	16	5	12	7		2			83				
Burglary	M	54	23	28	24	21	14	12	35	20	27	19	4					281	225	8	89	1
	F	3	5			4	3	1	6	3	5	7	2		3			42				
Larceny	M	103	81	51	59	43	40	36	105	77	112	100	54	45	37	6	19	968	985	68	428	11
	F	69	51	27	28	29	21	18	62	59	38	49	26	19	10	9	9	524				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	4	7	7	14	5	4	4	6	8	12	4	1	1				77	63	1	26	
	F		2	2		1	1		1		2	2	1		1			13				
Other Assaults (Simple)	M	54	76	73	89	100	97	77	330	300	257	228	111	73	21	11	11	1,908	1,609	158	654	10
	F	25	23	23	21	29	23	19	92	90	81	63	18	9	3	2	2	523				
Arson	M		1			2	1		1				3				1	9	7		2	1
	F												1					1				
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	8	2	8	8	4	4	7	15	7	9	3	7	1				83	142	3	9	
	F	3	4	4	3	5	8	7	12	4	7	7	3	4				71				
Fraud	M	17	43	22	27	33	22	23	75	72	43	50	37	42	9	7	5	527	829	17	62	2
	F	9	16	17	29	19	17	33	54	45	42	43	28	20	7	2	2	383				
Embezzlement	M	1	2			1		2	1	2		1	3		1	1	1	16	34		2	
	F	1	1	2		1	2		3	3	3	3	1					20				
Stolen Property-Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	1	4	9	6	4	3	1	9	11	7	3	1	3		1		63	51	6	19	
	F	2	5	1	2				1		2							13				

Offenses	Sex	Age																Total	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+		White	Black	Indian	Asian
Vandalism	M	34	29	27	28	17	11	12	50	25	22	15	10	1	1			282	228	15	94	
	F	4	3	6	5	2	4	2	5	4	8	5	5	1	1			55				
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	M	6	9	8	9	1	3	3	9	4	5	10	7	2	3			79	61	6	12	1
	F	1																1				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M			1		1		1		3	1		1	2		2		12	15			
	F							2		1								3				
Sex Offenses	M	5	12	8	11	4	2	5	16	15	18	33	18	12	10	7	2	178	158	10	39	1
	F	1	2			2		1	6	6	3	3	4	2				30				
Sale/Manufacturing- Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M		5	4	6	6		4	8	6	10	8	2	1	1			61	58	8	18	
	F	1		2	2		2	2	2	1	4	4	3					23				
Sale/Manufacturing- Marijuana	M	8	10	4	4	4	6	1	10	4	5		2	1				59	55		11	3
	F	1	3	2	2	1				1								10				
Sale/Manufacturing- Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M		1	1		1				1		1						5	3		1	1
	F																					
Sale/Manufacturing- Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	M	2	3	4	6	2	5	3	14	10	9	3	4	2				67	92	2	5	5
	F	5	1	4	3	4	2	1	8	6	1	1	1					37				
SALE/MANUF. SUBTOTAL	M	10	19	13	16	13	11	8	32	21	24	12	8	4	1			192	208	10	35	9
	F	7	4	8	7	5	4	3	10	8	5	5	4					70				
Possession-Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	M			3	2	5	1	1	4	7	7	4	3	2				39	50	8	4	1
	F	4	2	4	5		1		4	1	1	1	1					24				
Possession- Marijuana	M	155	145	123	101	115	52	54	162	111	86	78	54	14	8	1		1,259	1,279	72	200	11
	F	41	42	38	19	16	9	15	32	29	25	23	10	4				303				
Possession- Synthetic Narcotics (Demerol, Methadone)	M	2	6	5	4	1	2	2	6	3	8	3	3					45	57	2	6	
	F	3	1		1	3	2		5	1		4						20				
Possession-Other Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	M	11	16	26	26	20	11	6	56	43	49	33	13	9	1			320	377	22	39	8
	F	4	4	11	9	3	8	5	27	13	22	12	7	1				126				
POSSESSION SUBTOTAL	M	168	167	157	133	141	66	63	228	164	150	118	73	25	9	1		1,663	1,763	104	249	20
	F	52	49	53	34	22	20	20	68	44	48	40	18	5				473				
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS GRAND TOTAL	M	178	186	170	149	154	77	71	260	185	174	130	81	29	10	1		1,855	1,971	114	284	29
	F	59	53	61	41	27	24	23	78	52	53	45	22	5				543				

Offenses	Sex	Age																Total	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+		White	Black	Indian	Asian
Gambling-Bookmaking (Horse and Sport Book)	M										1	1						2	2			
	F																					
Gambling-Numbers and Lottery	M																					
	F																					
Gambling-All Other Gambling	M														1				1			
	F																					
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	2	2	2	2	8	7	3	24	16	25	22	11	8	5	4	1	142	143	7	42	
	F	2	3	5		1	2		12	9	7	2	5	1		1		50				
Driving Under the Influence	M	130	145	148	286	233	203	178	588	430	382	464	298	223	94	56	60	3,918	4,088	148	810	16
	F	52	55	50	73	52	49	45	164	155	147	143	75	42	23	11	8	1,144				
Liquor Laws	M	805	1,049	913	190	133	87	60	185	167	293	216	192	82	60	28	26	4,486	4,347	146	1,894	22
	F	463	509	412	57	38	38	15	64	74	80	76	56	29	6	1	5	1,923				
Drunkenness	M	6	9	2	9	7	1	4	36	50	102	64	65	45	16	8	19	443	89	4	458	
	F	5	2	2	2		1	2	12	16	15	20	13	5		1	12	108				
Disorderly Conduct	M	39	53	44	98	68	64	41	163	100	100	96	68	54	13	12	5	1,018	758	75	431	3
	F	11	10	18	23	14	15	12	29	37	30	23	12	8	5	1	1	249				
Vagrancy	M									2	8	4	6	2				22	1		21	
	F																					
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	310	366	306	372	280	219	176	721	545	529	486	359	165	111	33	37	5,015	4,031	204	2,681	19
	F	144	132	129	97	99	95	82	286	240	231	188	85	46	47	4	15	1,920				
Suspicion	M																					
	F																					
TOTAL ARRESTS		2,650	3,011	2,619	1,802	1,471	1,188	1,006	3,602	2,911	2,937	2,679	1,722	998	506	211	243	29,556	20,147	1,030	8,256	123

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	-	9	1	39	68	276	5	4	1	220
February	1	9	2	36	47	210	17	4	-	188
March	-	6	5	24	60	242	6	1	2	237
April	-	9	2	29	59	254	12	-	1	216
May	-	10	4	48	27	227	9	8	-	245
June	-	7	3	42	47	232	14	4	-	261
6 MO. TOTAL	1	50	17	218	308	1,441	63	21	4	1,367
July	1	6	1	43	67	237	16	13	-	290
August	2	5	1	53	48	228	22	5	-	294
September	2	11	6	50	34	199	16	4	1	251
October	1	5	10	40	35	202	15	2	-	224
November	1	4	2	35	40	210	20	1	-	231
December	-	5	7	37	17	216	8	1	-	229
6 MO. TOTAL	7	36	27	258	241	1,292	97	26	1	1,519
GRAND TOTAL	8	86	44	476	549	2,733	160	47	5	2,886
MONTHLY AVERAGE	.7	7	4	40	46	228	13	4	.4	241

Offenses by Contributor



Top Picture (Back Row L to R): Kyle Fees, Rapid City Police Department; Elias Diaz, Rapid City Police Department; Bryan Rask, Sturgis Police Department; Mike O'Bryan, Sturgis Police Department; and Chad Strobel, Rapid City Police Department. (Front Row L to R): Matt Veal, Sturgis Police Department; Marcos Glass, Rapid City Police Department; and Sean Briscoe, Sturgis Police Department.

Bottom Picture: Rapid City Police Department Patrol Car in front of Mount Rushmore.

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			

This publication of Crime in South Dakota 2002 represents approximately eighty-seven percent (87%) of the population as reported by forty-four Sheriff's Offices, fifty-three Police Departments and the Division of Criminal Investigation.



Matt Sawh with Garretson PD. Garretson Police Department is one of the contributing agencies for 2002.

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	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aurora	3,083	12	4	65	2	.01%	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Beadle	17,163	12	20	186	32	.20%	-	-	-	1	11	18	2	-	-	1
Bon Homme	7,319	8	8	27	2	.01%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Brookings	28,452	12	20	225	64	.41%	-	-	-	2	3	58	1	-	-	26
Brown	35,752	12	48	238	85	.54%	-	1	-	14	42	26	2	-	-	29
Charles Mix	9,427	12	10	117	11	.07%	-	1	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	-
Clark	4,177	12	2	311	13	.08%	-	-	-	-	6	5	2	-	-	2
Clay	13,648	12	10	191	26	.17%	-	1	-	2	6	17	-	-	-	6
Codington	26,110	12	9	42	11	.07%	-	-	-	2	6	3	-	-	-	5
Corson	4,215	12	3	237	10	.06%	-	-	-	-	3	6	1	-	-	1
Davison	18,895	12	6	101	19	.12%	-	1	-	-	3	9	6	-	-	5
Day	6,319	12	6	902	57	.36%	-	-	1	6	25	24	-	1	-	5
Deuel	4,535	12	8	970	44	.28%	-	-	-	1	20	23	-	-	-	5
Dewey	6,022	12	3	299	18	.11%	-	-	-	5	2	7	4	-	-	1
Douglas	3,487	12	2	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmunds	4,403	12	6	68	3	.02%	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
Faulk	2,662	12	8	376	10	.06%	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	-	-	2
Gregory	4,831	12	3	228	11	.07%	-	2	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	4
Hand	3,772	12	3	345	13	.08%	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	-	1
Harding	1,364	12	1	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hughes	16,617	12	22	205	34	.22%	-	1	-	1	14	16	2	-	-	13
Hutchinson	8,141	12	3	74	6	.04%	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	3
Hyde	1,685	12	1	119	2	.01%	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Jerauld	2,314	12	2	259	6	.04%	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	1
Lawrence	21,982	12	36	628	138	.88%	-	5	-	5	26	91	10	1	-	29
Lyman	3,927	12	4	306	12	.08%	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	-	-	5
Marshall	4,614	12	9	824	38	.24%	-	1	-	1	8	23	5	-	-	7
McCook	5,880	12	4	697	41	.26%	-	-	-	6	4	28	3	-	-	-
Meade	24,453	12	48	769	188	1.20%	-	10	-	20	63	73	21	1	-	41
Mellette	2,101	12	5	1,047	22	.14%	-	-	-	6	1	14	1	-	-	6
Miner	2,907	12	4	826	24	.15%	-	-	-	-	12	10	1	1	-	8
Minnehaha	149,507	12	129	209	312	1.99%	-	8	-	17	126	133	22	6	-	112
Pennington	89,294	12	151	1,588	1,418	9.03%	2	37	3	34	118	1,191	28	5	1	235

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	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Perkins	3,391	12	3	413	14	.09%	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	2
Potter	2,715	12	6	700	19	.12%	-	-	-	-	7	10	2	-	-	1
Sanborn	2,697	12	3	1,075	29	.18%	-	-	-	6	2	21	-	-	-	2
Spink	7,515	12	15	705	53	.34%	-	-	-	7	14	29	3	-	-	12
Stanley	2,795	12	6	2,576	72	.46%	-	1	-	-	5	65	1	-	-	19
Sully	1,569	12	3	765	12	.08%	-	-	-	1	3	6	2	-	-	-
Turner	8,922	12	5	448	40	.25%	-	1	1	2	18	17	1	-	-	9
Union	12,688	2	19	16	2	.01%	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Walworth	6,024	12	10	332	20	.13%	-	-	-	1	1	16	2	-	-	5
Yankton	21,831	12	10	174	38	.24%	-	2	-	2	13	21	-	-	-	16
Ziebach	2,540	12	2	236	6	.04%	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2002.

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

**Marshall County Sheriff's
Office Patrol Car**



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	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Aberdeen	24,861	12	46	2,261	562	3.58%	-	10	-	19	104	408	20	1	-	191
Armour	789	12	1	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belle Fourche	4,603	12	10	1,781	82	.52%	1	3	1	-	13	60	1	3	-	34
Beresford	2,022	12	8	1,286	26	.17%	-	-	-	-	3	16	6	1	-	5
Box Elder	2,864	12	9	2,165	62	.39%	-	1	2	5	14	31	9	-	-	49
Brandon	5,740	12	8	1,411	81	.52%	-	1	-	3	20	55	1	1	-	20
Brookings	18,656	12	35	2,584	482	3.07%	-	3	-	6	75	388	8	2	-	62
Buffalo	383	12	1	261	1	.01%	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burke	681	12	1	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canistota	706	12	1	1,133	8	.05%	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	2
Chancellor-Davis	435	12	1	1,149	5	.03%	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3
Clark	1,296	12	2	463	6	.04%	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	1
Colman	577	12	1	867	5	.03%	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Corsica	647	12	1	155	1	.01%	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCI	N/A	12	129	N/A	74	.47%	2	9	5	24	11	13	3	7	1	3
Deadwood	1,391	12	12	4,745	66	.42%	-	2	1	5	1	48	9	-	-	44
Eagle Butte	624	12	2	962	6	.04%	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Elk Point	1,728	12	3	1,331	23	.15%	-	-	-	-	6	16	1	-	-	4
Estelline	680	12	1	2,500	17	.11%	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	4
Eureka	1,110	12	3	180	2	.01%	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faith	493	12	2	406	2	.01%	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Garretson	1,174	12	1	426	5	.03%	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	5
Gettysburg	1,363	12	2	1,101	15	.10%	-	-	-	1	-	11	3	-	-	2
Groton	1,367	12	3	1,317	18	.11%	-	-	-	-	1	16	1	-	-	2
Harrisburg	965	12	1	104	1	.01%	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hot Springs	4,163	12	8	1,153	48	.31%	-	-	1	4	11	25	6	1	-	30
Hurley	430	12	-	930	4	.03%	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Huron	11,991	2	28	375	45	.29%	-	-	-	3	8	32	1	1	-	31
Irene	436	12	1	688	3	.02%	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Kadoka	712	12	1	1,404	10	.06%	-	1	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	6
Lead	3,052	12	6	721	22	.14%	-	-	-	-	2	19	1	-	-	26

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	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	**Mansl. By Negl.	**Other (Simple) Assault
Lemmon	1,409	12	4	1,845	26	.17%	-	-	-	2	7	15	2	-	-	6
Madison	6,594	12	11	1,956	129	.82%	-	1	-	5	32	84	6	1	-	25
McLaughlin	782	12	3	2,430	19	.12%	-	1	-	5	11	2	-	-	-	5
Milbank	3,670	12	5	1,199	44	.28%	-	-	-	3	9	31	1	-	-	16
Miller	1,543	12	4	1,037	16	.10%	-	-	-	-	2	12	2	-	-	5
Mitchell	14,678	12	37	3,447	506	3.22%	-	12	2	28	79	366	15	4	-	183
Mobridge	3,603	12	12	4,468	161	1.02%	-	1	-	6	29	116	9	-	-	35
N. Sioux City	2,307	12	8	260	6	.04%	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	18
Parkston	1,688	12	2	533	9	.06%	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	3
Pierre	13,990	12	35	3,838	537	3.42%	-	7	1	22	38	446	23	-	-	145
Platte	1,378	12	2	145	2	.01%	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rapid City	60,098	12	124	4,894	2,941	18.72%	1	53	25	135	515	2,070	131	11	-	721
SDSU	10,117	12	16	20	2	.01%	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Salem	1,382	12	2	868	12	.08%	-	1	-	-	3	7	1	-	-	5
Sioux Falls	124,997	12	210	3,394	4,242	2.7%	-	115	52	229	652	2,946	195	53	2	1,344
Sisseton	2,593	12	7	4,204	109	.69%	-	1	1	20	28	46	11	2	-	52
Spearfish	8,677	12	23	4,183	363	2.31%	-	2	-	6	57	288	10	-	-	38
Sturgis	6,495	12	18	3,788	246	1.57%	1	3	2	17	38	166	19	-	-	84
Vermillion	9,845	12	18	3,443	339	2.16%	1	3	2	6	31	282	11	3	-	46
Watertown	20,403	12	42	3,882	792	5.04%	-	16	2	31	153	548	39	3	-	182
Whitewood	851	12	2	1,058	9	.06%	-	-	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	8
Winner	3,162	12	13	4,301	136	.87%	-	-	-	-	28	87	20	1	-	41
Yankton	13,639	12	46	2,969	405	2.58%	-	13	2	15	34	322	19	-	-	46

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2002.

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



Milbank Police Patrol Car

Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted



Curtis Rabenberg, Sioux Falls PD attended the 114th Session Basic Law Enforcement Class with a broken arm from a fall on the ice.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted

94 Officers Assaulted
87 Offenses Cleared
39 Officers Injured
55 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 2002, there were 94 assaults on law enforcement officers reported. Of those assaulted, there were less than half (41%) that received injuries. Ninety-three percent (87) of the total assaults reported were cleared.

Responding to Disturbance Calls had the greatest occurrence (37%) in the type of activity involved with the assault of a law enforcement officer. The time range 10:01 pm – 12:00 am had the most assaults with 17 reported (18%).

<i>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</i>	<i>NUMBER ASSAULTED</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>	<i>PERCENT CLEARED</i>
Disturbance Calls	35	37%	*106%
Burglary in Progress	1	1%	100%
Robbery in Progress	-	-	-
Attempting Other Arrests	10	11%	120%
Civil Disorder	-	-	-
Handling Prisoners, Etc.	21	22%	62%
Investigating Suspicious Persons	4	4%	100%
Ambush	-	-	-
Mentally Deranged	-	-	-
Traffic Pursuits & Stops	12	13%	100%
All Other	11	12%	73%
TOTAL	94	100%	93%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

*Percent cleared can exceed 100% due to cases cleared from prior years.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted Supplemental Information

<i>TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT</i>	<i>NUMBER ASSAULTED</i>	<i>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</i>
Two Officer Vehicle	9	10%
One Officer Vehicle Alone	28	30%
Assisted	39	41%
Detective/Special Assignment Alone	1	1%
Assisted	-	-
Other Alone	4	4%
Assisted	13	14%
TOTAL	94	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not equal 100%.

The most common type of assignment consisted of One Officer Vehicle Assisted (41%) and One Officer Vehicle Alone had the second greatest number of assaults reported (30%).

<i>WEAPON</i>	<i>INJURED</i>	<i>PERCENT DIST.</i>	<i>NOT INJURED</i>	<i>PERCENT DIST.</i>
Firearm	-	-	11	20%
Knife/Other Cutting Inst.	2	5%	6	11%
Other Dangerous Weapon	4	10%	9	16%
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	33	85%	29	53%
TOTAL	39	100%	55	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. are the most commonly used weapon (85%) in the assaults that result in an injury. The same was true in 53% of the cases where there was no injury involved in the assault.

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	10	11%
2:01 AM - 4:00 AM	7	7%
4:01 AM - 6:00 AM	6	6%
6:01 AM - 8:00 AM	5	5%
8:01 AM - 10:00 AM	9	10%
10:01AM - 12:00 Noon	1	1%
TOTAL DAYTIME HOURS	38	40%
12:01PM - 2:00 PM	3	3%
2:01 PM - 4:00 PM	5	5%
4:01 PM - 6:00 PM	11	12%
6:01 PM - 8:00 PM	7	7%
8:01 PM - 10:00 PM	13	14%
10:01PM - 12:00 AM	17	18%
TOTAL NIGHTTIME HOURS	56	60%
TOTAL	94	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.



Basic Law Enforcement Students from the 114th Session participating in a tactical field exercise.

Classification of Offenses

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

Classification of Offenses

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

Part I Offenses

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

Part II Offenses

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

1. HOMICIDE

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

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

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

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

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

2. FORCIBLE RAPE

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

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

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

3. ROBBERY

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

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

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

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

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

4. ASSAULT

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

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

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

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

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

5. BURGLARY

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

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

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

6. LARCENY

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

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

7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

8. OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE), NOT AGGRAVATED

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

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

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

9. ARSON

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

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

10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

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

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

11. FRAUD

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

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

12. EMBEZZLEMENT

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

13. STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING

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

14. VANDALISM

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

15. WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.

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

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

16. PROSTITUTION & COMMERCIALIZED VICE

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

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

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

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

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

18. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

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

SALE/MANUFACTURING

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

POSSESSION

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

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

19. GAMBLING

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

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

20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN

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

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

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

21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

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

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

22. LIQUOR LAWS

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

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

23. DRUNKENNESS

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

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

24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT

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

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

25. VAGRANCY

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

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

26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

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

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

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

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

27. SUSPICION

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

28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS (Persons under 18)

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

29. RUNAWAY (Persons under 18)

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

Glossary

ADULT: A person 18 years of age or older.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUVENILE: A person 17 years of age or younger.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Incident- Based Reporting System (NIBRS)



NIBRS – National Incident-Based Reporting System

The way crime is counted in the United States is undergoing fundamental changes. The Nation is shifting from the **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)** program which is a monthly aggregate reporting of summary crime and arrest statistics to the **National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)** which is a detailed reporting of crime and arrest activities at the incident level. The National Incident-Based Reporting System is the data collection system developed by the FBI to take the place of the older Uniform Crime Reporting system. Incident-based reporting supplies significantly richer data regarding the nature of crime and the law enforcement response. NIBRS will greatly expand the analytic capabilities at the local, state and federal levels.

The incident-based system reports on a much broader range of crimes and includes data on the victim, the offender, the witness, property, associated arrests and other circumstances for each reported incident. The unit of count for NIBRS is the criminal incident. For each incident reported in NIBRS, there may be data on up to 999 victims, 99 offenders and 99 arrestees. Each incident may include as many as 10 offenses, of which there are 46 different offense types. The FBI NIBRS data set includes 53 data elements. The State of South Dakota added 76 additional elements, of which 15 are mandatory and 61 are optional.

The advantage of the incident-based system lies in enhanced data quality – more data and more accurate data. A sample of what the incident-based system reports includes:

- age, gender, and race of both the victim and the offender/arrestee
- the relationship between the victim and the offender/arrestee
- where and when the crime took place
- what type of injury may have occurred
- what type of weapon may have been used
- whether drugs or alcohol are involved
- whether domestic violence was involved
- whether gambling was involved

When cases involve property crime, the incident-based system will report:

- location of the crime (convenience store, residence, etc.)
- type of victim (individual, business, etc.)
- type of loss (stolen, vandalized, etc.)
- type and description of the property
- value of the property

As of April 2003, 23 states were certified by the FBI as NIBRS compliant. Thirteen states are engaged in FBI NIBRS compliance testing, and nine additional states are in a NIBRS developmental phase. In February 2001, the FBI certified South Dakota as NIBRS compliant.

The crime data provided is an enumeration of crimes known to law enforcement agencies and not an account of all crimes that were committed in South Dakota during 2002. Crimes included in this report are based upon reports received by law enforcement agencies from victims, officers who discovered infractions or other sources. The information in this report is based on incident occurrence dates between January 1, 2002 and December 31, 2002.

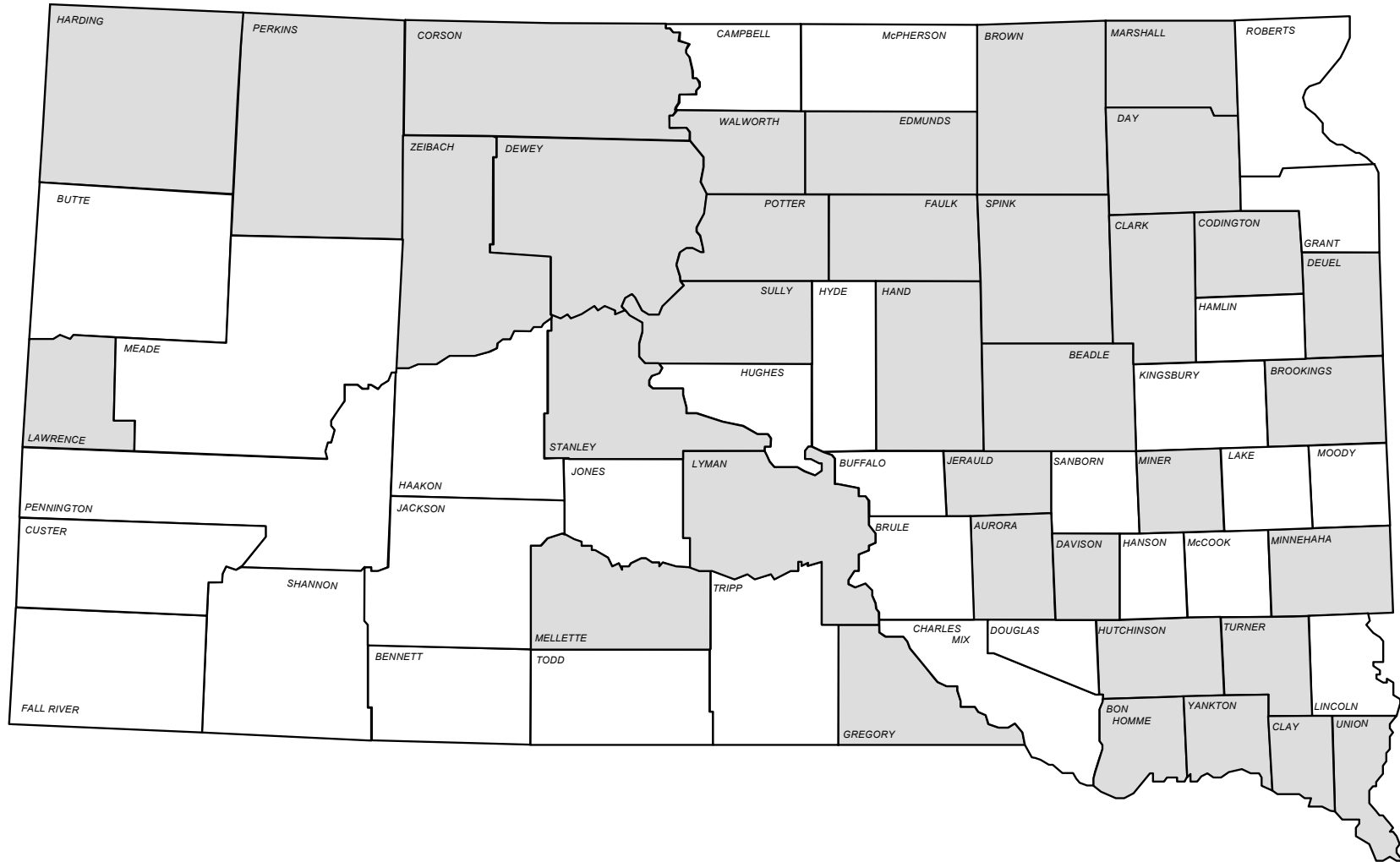
In 2002, 84 South Dakota law enforcement agencies utilized the NIBRS system to report data to the South Dakota Criminal Statistics Analysis Center (SDSAC.) The SDSAC staff recognizes the work and energy it takes to report local agency crime statistics. We extend our congratulations to the following agencies that have recognized the value of NIBRS and have committed their resources to its success:

2002 NIBRS Contributing Agencies

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Months Reported</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Months Reported</i>
Sheriff Offices		Brookings PD	12
Aurora County Sheriff	12	Buffalo PD	12
Beadle County Sheriff	12	Burke PD	12
Bon Homme County Sheriff	7	Canistota PD	12
Brookings County Sheriff	12	Chancellor/Davis PD	12
Brown County Sheriff	12	Clark PD	12
Clark County Sheriff	12	Colman PD	12
Clay County Sheriff	12	Corsica PD	12
Codington County Sheriff	12	Deadwood PD	12
Corson County Sheriff	12	Eagle Butte PD	12
Davison County Sheriff	12	Elk Point PD	12
Day County Sheriff	12	Estelline PD	12
Deuel County Sheriff	12	Eureka PD	12
Dewey County Sheriff	12	Faith PD	12
Edmunds County Sheriff	12	Garretson PD	12
Faulk County Sheriff	12	Gettysburg PD	12
Gregory County Sheriff	12	Groton PD	12
Hand County Sheriff	12	Harrisburg PD	12
Harding County Sheriff	6*	Hot Springs PD	12
Hutchinson County Sheriff	12	Hurley PD	12
Jerauld County Sheriff	12	Huron PD	2
Lawrence County Sheriff	7*	Irene PD	12
Lyman County Sheriff	12	Kadoka PD	12
Marshall County Sheriff	12	Lead PD	12
Mellette County Sheriff	12	Lemmon PD	12
Miner County Sheriff	12	Madison PD	12
Minnehaha County Sheriff	12	McLaughlin PD	12
Perkins County Sheriff	12	Milbank PD	12
Potter County Sheriff	12	Miller PD	12
Spink County Sheriff	12	Mitchell PD	12
Stanley County Sheriff	12	Mobridge PD	12
Sully County Sheriff	12	North Sioux City PD	12
Turner County Sheriff	12	Parkston PD	12
Union County Sheriff	2	Platte PD	12
Walworth County Sheriff	12	S.D.S.U. (South Dakota State University) PD	12
Yankton County Sheriff	12	Salem PD	12
Ziebach County Sheriff	12	Sisseton PD	12
		South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation	12
Police Departments		Spearfish PD	12
Aberdeen PD	3*	Vermillion PD	12
Armour PD	12	Watertown PD	12
Belle Fourche PD	12	Whitewood PD	12
Beresford PD	12		
Box Elder PD	12		
Brandon PD	12		

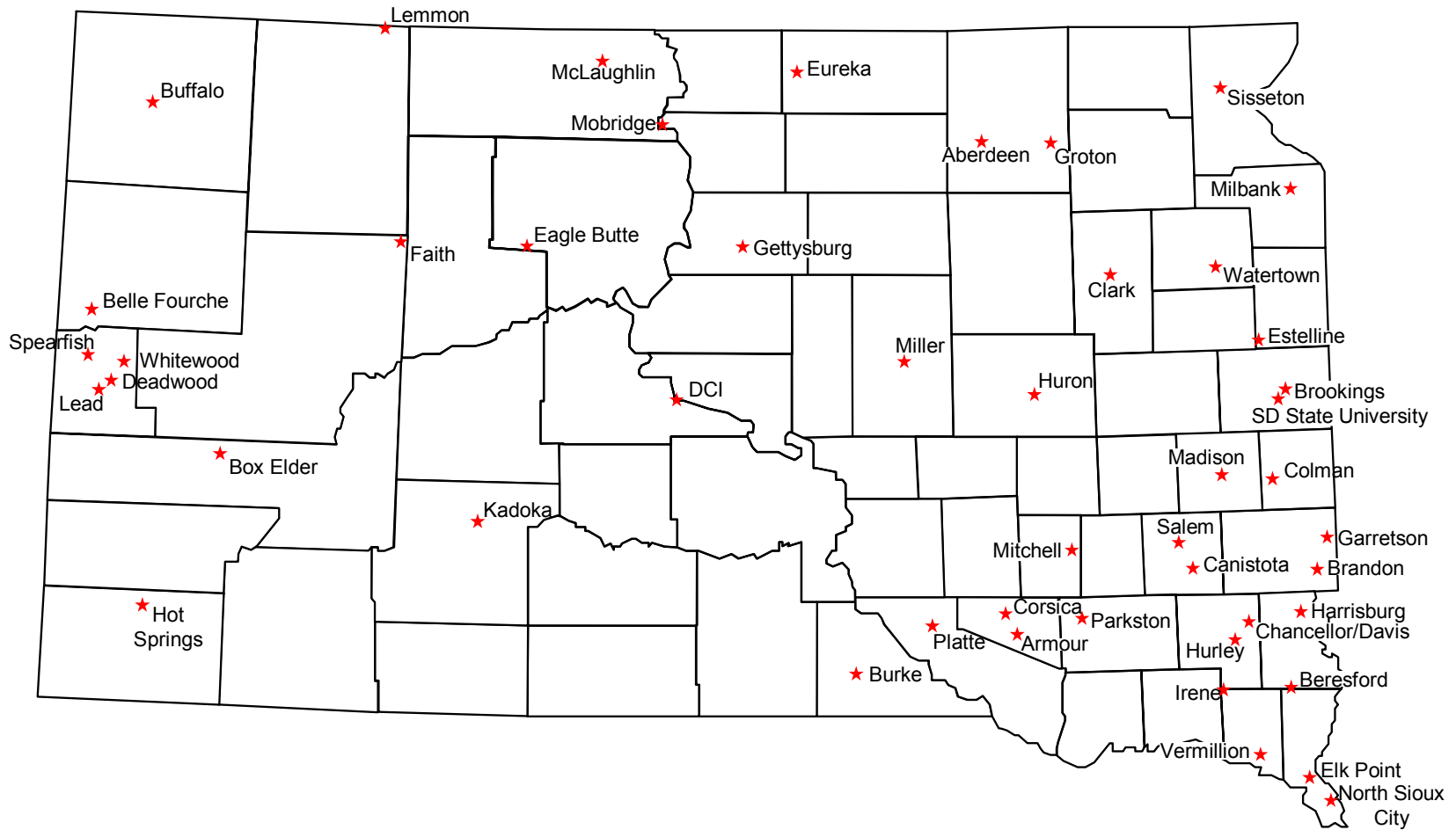
*Indicates agencies that switched from UCR reporting to NIBRS reporting during the year.

Contributing Sheriff Offices



Contributing Police Departments

87



Total Offenses for Participating Agencies

<i>Crime Index</i>	<i>Total Offenses</i>
09A – Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4
09B – Negligent Manslaughter	1
100 – Kidnapping/Abduction	7
11A – Forcible Rape	73
11B – Forcible Sodomy	7
11C – Sexual Assault with an Object	10
11D – Forcible Fondling	64
120 – Robbery	21
13A – Aggravated Assault	210
13B – Simple Assault	1,341
13C – Intimidation Assault	32
200 – Arson	32
210 – Extortion/Blackmail	2
220 – Burglary/B & E	1,031
23A – Pocket Picking	6
23B – Purse Snatching	15
23C – Shoplifting	361
23D – Theft From Building	643
23E – Theft From Coin Operated Machine	15
23F – Theft From Motor Vehicle	670
23G – Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	158
23H – All Other Larceny	1,468
240 – Motor Vehicle Theft	241
250 – Counterfeit/Forgery	230
26A – Theft by False Pretense/Swindle	105
26B – Credit Card	45
26C – Impersonation	18
26E – Wire Fraud	3
270 – Embezzlement	30
280 – Stolen Property	31
290 – Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2,286
35A – Drug/Narcotic Violation	1,124
35B – Drug Equipment Violation	215
36A – Incest	13
36B – Statutory Rape	25
370 – Pornography/Obscene Materials	26
39B – Gambling-Operate/Promote/Assist	6
39C – Gambling Equipment Violations	1
40A – Prostitution	1
510 – Bribery	2
520 – Weapon Laws Violation	45
TOTAL	10,618

Primary Location of Offense

The data element "Location Type" is used to report the type of location/premises where the offense took place. Only one location is recorded for each offense.

Example: An assault started in a bar, continued into an adjoining parking lot, and ended in the street. As the bar was the location where the offense was initiated and best describes the circumstances of the crime, "Bar/Night Club" should be reported.

Of the 10,618 locations reported, 3,740 (35%) took place at a Residence/Home, 1,818 (17%) occurred on a Highway/Road/Alley and 1,024 (10%) were reported in a Parking Lot/Garage. The remaining 4,036 (38%) incidents were comprised of other categories as listed below.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of Incidents</i>	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	30	0.28%
Bank/Savings & Loan	48	0.45%
Bar/Night Club	360	3.39%
Casino	24	0.23%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	62	0.58%
Commercial/Office Building	214	2.02%
Construction Site	56	0.53%
Convenience Store	327	3.08%
Department/Discount Store	232	2.18%
Drug Store/Dr. Office/Hospital	56	0.53%
Field/Woods	165	1.55%
Government/Public Building	141	1.33%
Grocery/Supermarket	164	1.54%
Highway/Road/Alley	1,818	17.12%
Hotel/Motel	187	1.76%
Jail/Prison	83	0.78%
Lake/Waterway	38	0.36%
Liquor Store	36	0.34%
Other/Unknown	718	6.76%
Parking Lot/Garage	1,024	9.64%
Rental Storage Facility	80	0.75%
Residence/Home	3,740	35.22%
Restaurant	141	1.33%
School/College	500	4.71%
Service/Gas Station	127	1.20%
Specialty Store	247	2.33%
TOTAL	10,618	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Primary Location of Offense by Crime Type

Location	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Negligent Manslaughter	Kidnapping/Abduction	Forcible Rape	Forcible Sodomy	Sexual Assault With an Object	Forcible Fondling	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation Assault	Arson	Ex-tortion/Black-mail	Burglary/B&E
Air/Bus/Train Terminal										3				1
Bank/Savings & Loan								6		1				
Bar/Night Club				2			2		15	137				43
Casino										4				
Church/Synagogue/Temple							1			2				19
Commercial/Office Building				1			1		1	8	1	2		51
Construction Site										1		1		9
Convenience Store								3	4	15				21
Department/Discount Store						1	1			2		1		2
Drug Store/Dr. Office/Hospital										3		1		5
Field/Woods				3			1			7		2		2
Government/Public Building							1		1	14				13
Grocery/Supermarket								1	1	1	1	1		9
Highway/Road/Alley	1		3	11			1	2	39	122	5	2		23
Hotel/Motel				4			1		3	19				19
Jail/Prison	2				1	2	2		14	26	2			
Lake/Waterway				1			1		3	3				
Liquor Store								1						7
Other/Unknown				4	1	1	7	1	12	65	5	5		52
Parking Lot/Garage			1				2	1	7	67		2		70
Rental Storage Facility										1				28
Residence/Home	1	1	3	45	5	6	41	5	104	758	14	11	1	553
Restaurant								1	2	9	1			18
School/College				2			2		4	69	3	3	1	34
Service/Gas Station										3		1		19
Specialty Store										1				33
TOTAL	4	1	7	73	7	10	64	21	210	1,341	32	32	2	1,031

Primary Location of Offense by Crime Type (Continued)

Location	Pocket Picking	Purse Snatching	Shoplifting	Theft From Building	Theft From Coin Operated	Theft From Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	All Other Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Theft by False Pretense/ Swindling	Credit Card	Imper-sonation
Air/Bus/Train Terminal						5	1	1	3			1	
Bank/Savings & Loan	1			1				6		21	2	2	1
Bar/Night Club	1	1		26	1	6		31	8	18	8	1	2
Casino		1		2	1			6		2	4		1
Church/Synagogue/Temple				6		2		7			1		
Commercial/Office Building			5	24	2	3	2	19	8	2	4		
Construction Site				7		1		20		1	1		
Convenience Store		1	45	33			1	117	4	46	10	1	
Department/Discount Store	1	3	142	17		3	1	16		29	1		
Drug Store/Dr. Office/Hospital		1	3	3		2		7		1	1		
Field/Woods				4		12	2	43	4	1	2		
Government/Public Building				19		6		29		2		1	
Grocery/Supermarket			84	8	1	2		16	1	19	2		
Highway/Road/Alley		2		2	1	186	51	120	70	1	1		8
Hotel/Motel			1	21	1	3		26	3	2	2	4	
Jail/Prison								2			1		1
Lake/Waterway				2		4		12	1				
Liquor Store			12	1				2		3	3		
Other/Unknown		2	3	48	4	32	10	158	11	23	17	15	1
Parking Lot/Garage		1	1	20		227	62	74	45	2			1
Rental Storage Facility				13		2	1	7	1				
Residence/Home	1			230		123	22	546	73	19	33	11	3
Restaurant				35		4	1	26		20	2		
School/College	1	3	3	81	1	30		105	2	2		1	
Service/Gas Station			1	16	1	9	1	35	5	4	4	1	
Specialty Store	1		61	24	2	8	3	37	2	12	6	7	
TOTAL	6	15	361	643	15	670	158	1,468	241	230	105	45	18

Primary Location of Offense by Crime Type (Continued)

Location	Wire Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Drug/Narcotic Violation	Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violation	Incest	Statutory Rape	Pornography/Obscene Materials	Gambling Operate/Promote/Assist	Gambling Equipment Violation	Prostitution	Bribery	Weapon Laws
Air/Bus/Train Terminal				10	5									
Bank/Savings & Loan	2	1		4										
Bar/Night Club		2	1	31	17	5								2
Casino		1			2									
Church/Synagogue/Temple				22	1				1					
Commercial/Office Building		2	1	72	2				2					1
Construction Site			1	14										
Convenience Store		1		17	7	1								
Department/Discount Store		1		10	1									
Drug Store/Dr. Office/Hospital				9	19	1								
Field/Woods			1	59	14	2		2						4
Government/Public Building		1		34	17	2			1					
Grocery/Supermarket		6		5	4	1					1			
Highway/Road/Alley			6	551	485	106		2		5				12
Hotel/Motel		1	1	34	37	4						1		
Jail/Prison				3	19	5				1				2
Lake/Waterway			1	7	2									1
Liquor Store				7										
Other/Unknown	1	7	1	178	37	11		4	1				1	
Parking Lot/Garage			4	361	58	15		1						2
Rental Storage Facility			1	24	2									
Residence/Home		2	11	640	358	56	13	15	20				1	15
Restaurant				18	2	2								
School/College			2	111	29	4		1	1					5
Service/Gas Station		1		22	4									
Specialty Store		4		43	2									1
TOTAL	3	30	31	2,286	1,124	215	13	25	26	6	1	1	2	45

Percent Distribution of Location by Crime Type

Location	Total For All Locations	Percentages For All Locations	Crimes Against Person¹	Crimes Against Property²	Crimes Against Society³
Commercial Properties:					
Retail Establishment	1,133	11%	30	1,081	22
Food/Beverage/Lodging Facility	712	7%	199	441	72
Other Commercial Property	342	3%	14	321	7
Drug Store/Dr. Office/Hospital	56	1%	3	33	20
Government/Public Building	224	2%	65	112	47
Highway/Road/Alley	1,818	17%	184	1,026	608
Parking Lot/Garage	1,024	10%	78	871	75
Residence/Home	3,740	35%	1,006	2,285	449
School/College	500	5%	81	380	39
Other/Unknown	1,069	10%	127	863	79
TOTAL	10,618	100%	1,787	7,413	1,418

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

¹Crimes against persons are murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, assault offenses, kidnapping/abduction, and sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible).

²Crimes against property are arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting/forgery, destruction/damage/vandalism, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, fraud offenses, larceny-theft offenses, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and stolen property offenses.

³Crimes against society are drug/narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, and weapons laws.

-Retail Establishments include convenience store, department/discount store, service/gas station, grocery/supermarket, liquor store, and specialty store.

-Food/Beverage/Lodging Facilities include bar/night club, casino, hotel/motel, and restaurant.

-Other commercial properties include bank/savings and loan, commercial/office building, and rental storage facility.

-Government/public buildings include government/public building and jail/prison.

-Other/Unknown include air/bus/train terminal, church/synagogue/temple, construction site, field/woods, lake/waterway, and other/unknown.

Crimes against property had the greatest occurrence of offenses (70%). Crimes against society had the least number of offenses (13%). Commercial properties account for 21% of the total "Location by Crime Type". Drug Store/Dr. Office/Hospital category had the least number of offenses with 56 (0.53%).

Homicide Details

			Victim					Offender							
Offense Code	ORI	Situation	Number	Ethnicity	Sex	Race	Age	Number	Ethnicity	Sex	Race	Age	Relationship Victim to Offender	Occur- rence Date	Weapon
09A-Murder/ Non-Neg. Manslaughter	South Dakota D.C.I.- SDDCI0000	Single Victim/ Single Offender	001	Non- Hispanic	Male	White	23	01	Non- Hispanic	Male	White	30	Victim was Acquain- tance	07/06/02	Personal- (Hands, Fists, Feet)
09A-Murder/ Non-Neg. Manslaughter	South Dakota D.C.I.- SDDCI0000	Single Victim/ Single Offender	001	Non- Hispanic	Male	White	49	01	Non- Hispanic	Male	Black	26	Victim was Acquain- tance	08/03/02	Personal- (Hands, Fists, Feet)
09A-Murder/ Non-Neg. Manslaughter	Belle Fourche PD- SD0090100	Single Victim/ Single Offender	001	Hispanic	Male	White	37	01	Non- Hispanic	Male	American Indian/ Alaska Native	39	Victim was Acquain- tance	08/04/02	Personal- (Hands, Fists, Feet)
09A-Murder/ Non-Neg. Manslaughter	Vermillion PD SD0130100	Single Victim/ Single Offender	001	Non- Hispanic	Male	White	49	01	Non- Hispanic	Male	American Indian/ Alaska Native	20	Re- lationship Unknown	08/13/02	Knife / Cutting Instrument
09B-Negligent Manslaughter	South Dakota D.C.I.- SDDCI0000	Single Victim/ Single Offender	001	Non- Hispanic	Male	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Less than 1yr.	01	Non- Hispanic	Female	American Indian/ Alaska Native	33	Victim was Child	12/16/02	As- phyxiation

Victim Data

Victim Data are collected to describe the victims involved in the incident. A separate set of victim data is submitted for each of the victims (up to 999) involved in the incident. There must be at least one set of victim data for each crime incident except for Crimes Against Society, which would be reflected as unknown.

Victim Age is to be reported either as an exact age, a range of years, or as unknown. An age is required for each "Individual" victim. If the exact age is unknown, an approximate age may be reported. Any range in years is acceptable.

Example: If a deceased female victim appeared to be a teenager, the report could be "13 to 19 years old."

There were 10,905 victims reported in 2002, of those 1,231 (11%) were juveniles; 105 were under the age of 10; and 9,674 (89%) were adults.

Victim Gender is reported as: Male, Female, or Unknown.

In 2002, 3,070 (28%) of the victims were females; 3,835 (35%) victims were male; and 4,000 (37%) were unknown.

Victim Race is reported as one of the following: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Unknown.

Of 10,905 victims, 6,259 (57%) were White; 454 (4%) were American Indian/Alaska Native; 34 (0.3%) were Black; 21 (0.2%) were Asian/Pacific Islander; and 4,137 (38%) were reported as Unknown.

<i>Selected Offenses</i>	<i>Number of Victims</i>	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2,240	21%
All Other Larceny	1,496	14%
Simple Assault	1,445	13%
Burglary/B&E	1,105	10%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	688	6%
Theft From Building	659	6%

Victim Age by Crime Type

Age	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Negligent Manslaughter	Kidnapping/Abduction	Forcible Rape	Forcible Sodomy	Sexual Assault With an Object	Forcible Fondling	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Intimidation Assault	Arson
Unknown - Juvenile										2		2
Under 10				3	5	1	22		8	27	1	
10-12			3	4	1	1	5		9	60	3	
13-14				13	1	7	6		1	63		
15				8			6		3	26	1	
16				6			6		4	45	2	
17				2						46	1	
Unknown - Adult		1		3		1	4	12	13	46	8	16
18			2	5			1		15	53	2	
19							3	1	10	54		
20			1	4			3		10	54		1
21				1			3		17	60	2	
22			1	4			2	1	8	57	1	
23	1			2					14	59		
24				3					4	50	1	
25-29				7	1	3	2	1	24	193	2	
30-34				1	1		1		30	157	2	2
35-39	1			2		1	2	2	30	136	2	2
40-44				2			1	1	10	107	4	3
45-49	2			2				2	20	76	3	4
50-54				1					10	33	1	2
55-59									6	17		
60-64							1		1	10		1
65 & Over							2	2	2	14	1	1
TOTAL	4	1	7	73	9	14	70	22	249	1,445	37	34

Victim Age by Crime Type (Continued)

Age	Extortion/ Blackmail	Burglary/ B&E	Pocket Picking	Purse Snatching	Shop- lifting	Theft From Building	Theft From Coin Operated	Theft From Motor Vehicle	Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	All Other Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Counterfeit/ Forgery	Theft by False Pretense/ Swindling	Credit Card	Imper- sonation
Unknown - Juvenile		19			148	6		2		18	5	6			1
Under 10		1				1				25					
10-12		1				7		1		70					
13-14		2		1		10		3		45					
15		10		1		7		10		16			1		
16		13		1		6		32	4	22	2	1			
17		12	1	1		9		42	6	10	1	3			
Unknown - Adult		374	1	3	217	284	14	88	35	554	57	266	70	25	15
18		30				12	1	41	6	12	5	2			
19		24		1	1	9		33	3	14	4	1		1	
20		22		1	1	13		35	4	23	7	3			
21		30				13		21	8	26	6	8	2	5	
22		27		2		15		31	4	16	9	1		2	1
23		10				5		20	4	13	3	2			
24		23				13		16		11	7	2		1	
25-29		59		1		29		53	10	68	12	6	2	2	
30-34		47				21		46	12	64	20	6	3	4	
35-39	1	61				34		39	6	72	19	8	5	1	1
40-44		88	1			32		56	6	108	22	9	5	6	
45-49		64		1		25		35	15	88	14	10	5	3	
50-54	1	56	1	1		22		26	12	63	16	7	5	3	
55-59		36	1	1		21		19	3	39	6	3	3	1	
60-64		25				17		10	2	33	8	2	2	1	
65 & Over		71	1	1		48		29	7	86	13	9	11	1	
TOTAL	2	1,105	6	16	367	659	15	688	147	1,496	236	355	114	56	18

Victim Age by Crime Type (Continued)

Age	Wire Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Destruction Damage/ Vandalism	Drug/ Narcotic Violation	Drug/ Narcotic Equipment Violation	Incest	Statutory Rape	Pornography/ Obscene Materials	Gambling Operate/ Promote/ Assist	Gambling Equip. Violation	Prostitution/	Bribery	Weapon Laws	Total For Age
Unknown-Juvenile				25	76	18								7	335
Under 10				2			8	1							105
10-12				3			3	4							175
13-14				5			2	5							164
15				10				14							113
16				29				2							175
17				30											164
Unknown - Adult	2	26	21	821	1,047	98		1	26	6	1	1	1	35	4,193
18				47											234
19				38											197
20				63											245
21	1			58											261
22				50											232
23				33											166
24			2	32											165
25-29				102											577
30-34			2	112									1		532
35-39				126											551
40-44		1		152											614
45-49			1	129											499
50-54			2	116											378
55-59				72											228
60-64		1	1	56											171
65 & Over		2	1	129											431
TOTAL	3	30	30	2,240	1,123	116	13	27	26	6	1	1	2	42	10,905

Victim Gender by Crime Type

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter		4		4
Negligent Manslaughter		1		1
Kidnapping/Abduction	6	1		7
Forcible Rape	71	2		73
Forcible Sodomy	2	7		9
Sexual Assault With an Object	13	1		14
Forcible Fondling	54	13	3	70
Robbery	4	6	12	22
Aggravated Assault	70	179		249
Simple Assault	783	656	6	1,445
Intimidation Assault	22	15		37
Arson	6	10	18	34
Extortion/Blackmail	1	1		2
Burglary/B&E	316	445	344	1,105
Pocket Picking	4	2		6
Purse Snatching	13	1	2	16
Shoplifting	2	1	364	367
Theft From Building	192	214	253	659
Theft From Coin Operated	1		14	15
Theft From Motor Vehicle	273	368	47	688
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	40	77	30	147
All Other Larceny	411	628	457	1,496
Motor Vehicle Theft	63	136	37	236
Counterfeit/Forgery	49	45	261	355
Theft by False Pretense/Swindling	24	27	63	114
Credit Card	16	22	18	56
Impersonation	2	2	14	18
Wire Fraud		1	2	3
Embezzlement	2	2	26	30
Stolen Property	3	11	16	30
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	594	949	697	2,240
Drug/Narcotic Violation			1,123	1,123
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violation			116	116
Incest	8	5		13
Statutory Rape	25	2		27
Pornography/Obscene Materials			26	26
Gambling-Operate/Promote/Assist			6	6
Gambling Equipment Violation			1	1
Prostitution			1	1
Bribery		1	1	2
Weapon Laws			42	42
TOTAL	3,070	3,835	4,000	10,905

Victim Race by Crime Type

<i>Offense</i>	<i>American Indian/ Alaska Native</i>	<i>Asian/ Pacific Islander</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter				4		4
Negligent Manslaughter	1					1
Kidnapping/Abduction				6	1	7
Forcible Rape	9		1	60	3	73
Forcible Sodomy				6	3	9
Sexual Assault With an Object	1			13		14
Forcible Fondling	3		1	63	3	70
Robbery	1			8	13	22
Aggravated Assault	51	1	3	191	3	249
Simple Assault	224	5	17	1,162	37	1,445
Intimidation Assault	1			35	1	37
Arson				16	18	34
Extortion/Blackmail				2		2
Burglary/B&E	21	2	3	722	357	1,105
Pocket Picking				6		6
Purse Snatching	1			12	3	16
Shoplifting				2	365	367
Theft From Building	13	1	1	379	265	659
Theft From Coin Operated				1	14	15
Theft From Motor Vehicle	10	1	1	617	59	688
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	2			112	33	147
All Other Larceny	40	4	4	986	462	1,496
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	1		180	46	236
Counterfeit/Forgery	4			89	262	355
Theft by False Pretense/Swindling	1			50	63	114
Credit Card	2			35	19	56
Impersonation			1	3	14	18
Wire Fraud				1	2	3
Embezzlement				4	26	30
Stolen Property				13	17	30
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	58	6	2	1,442	732	2,240
Drug/Narcotic Violation					1,123	1,123
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violation					116	116
Incest	1			12		13
Statutory Rape	1			26		27
Pornography/Obscene Materials					26	26
Gambling-Operate/Promote/Assist					6	6
Gambling Equipment Violation					1	1
Prostitution					1	1
Bribery				1	1	2
Weapon Laws					42	42
TOTAL	454	21	34	6,259	4,137	10,905

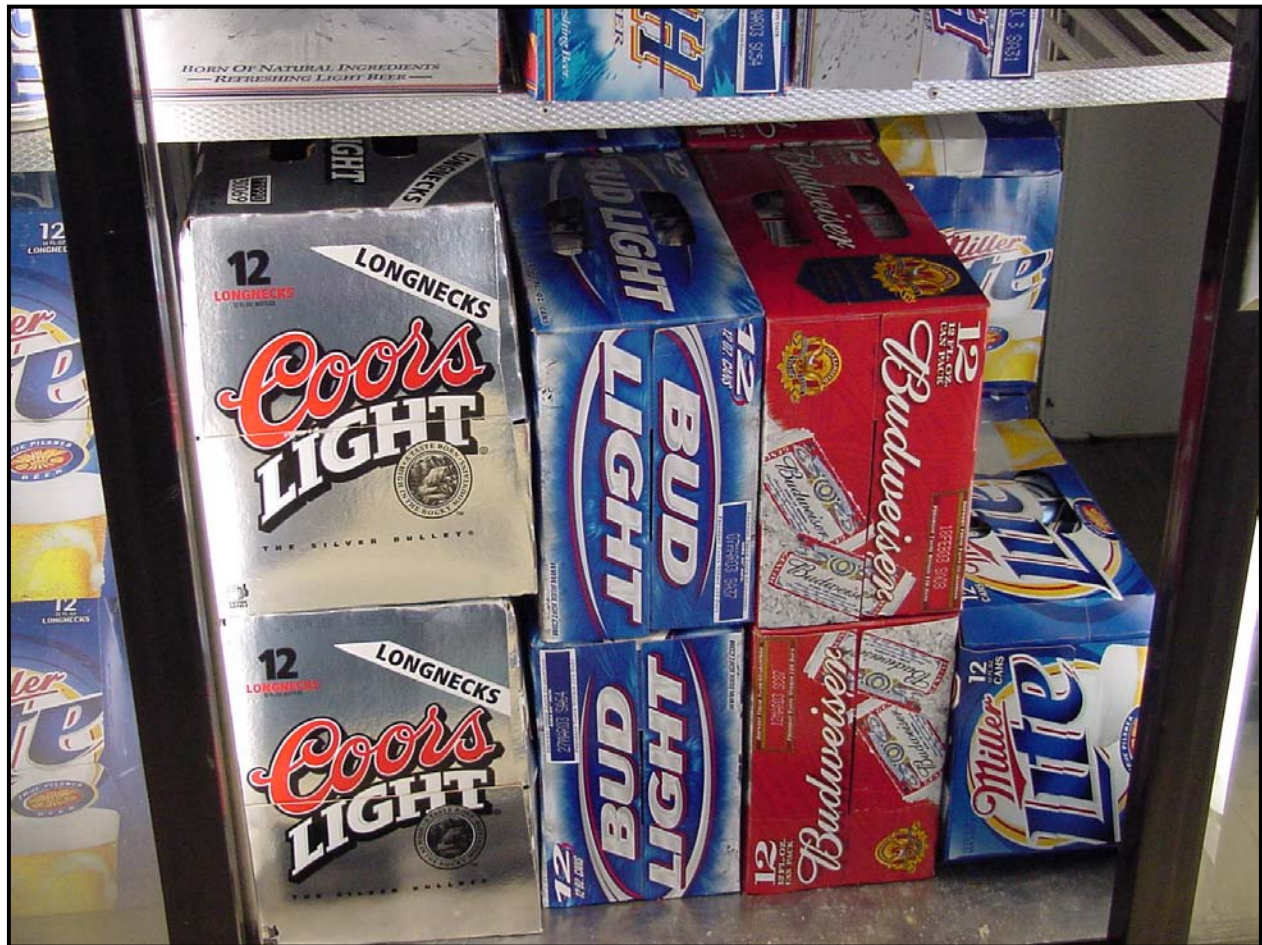
Suspected Usage by Offender(s)

The data element "Offender(s) Suspected of Using" indicates whether any of the offenders in the incident were suspected of consuming alcohol or using drugs/narcotics during or shortly before the incident; or of using a computer, computer terminal, or other computer equipment to perpetrate the crime. Any or all of the following four categories can be used for each offense: Alcohol, Computer Equipment, Drugs/Narcotics, or Not Applicable.

Example (1): A rape victim advised that her attacker bragged that he had been "freebasing" cocaine just before the incident. "Drugs/Narcotics" should be reported.

Example (2): A computer "hacker" used his personal computer and a telephone modem to gain access to a company's computer and steal proprietary data. "Computer Equipment" should be reported.

There were 10,844 offenders involved in the 10,618 reported incidents. Of the 10,844 offenders, 8,066 (74%) were not applicable; 1,438 (13%) involved alcohol; 1,313 (12%) involved drugs; and 27 (.2%) involved the use of computer equipment.



Beer is readily available at most convenience stores throughout the state.

Suspected Usage by Offender(s) Supplemental Information

<i>Incident</i>	<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Drugs/ Narcotics</i>	<i>Computer Equipment</i>	<i>Not Applicable</i>	<i>Total</i>
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1			3	4
Negligent Manslaughter	1				1
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	2		5	9
Forcible Rape	39	6		31	76
Forcible Sodomy	1			6	7
Sexual Assault With an Object	1			9	10
Forcible Fondling	7			57	64
Robbery	3	2		16	21
Aggravated Assault	115	17		90	222
Simple Assault	629	33		699	1,361
Intimidation Assault	3	1		28	32
Arson	3			29	32
Extortion/Blackmail			1	1	2
Burglary/B&E	87	20	2	928	1,037
Pocket Picking				6	6
Purse Snatching	2			13	15
Shoplifting	24	1		336	361
Theft From Building	30	15		600	645
Theft From Coin Operated	2			13	15
Theft From Motor Vehicle	17			653	670
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	1			157	158
All Other Larceny	33	7	4	1,425	1,469
Motor Vehicle Theft	42	4		195	241
Counterfeit/Forgery	7	7	3	215	232
Theft by False Pretense/Swindling	9	2	2	93	106
Credit Card	1		4	40	45
Impersonation	8	2		9	19
Wire Fraud				3	3
Embezzlement	2	1	1	26	30
Stolen Property	5	3		24	32
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	148	15	1	2,129	2,293
Drug/Narcotic Violation	144	1,001	1	105	1,251
Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violation	59	169		27	255
Incest				13	13
Statutory Rape	2	1		22	25
Pornography/Obscene Materials	1		8	17	26
Gambling-Operate/Promote/Assist				6	6
Gambling Equipment Violation				1	1
Prostitution				1	1
Bribery				2	2
Weapon Laws	9	4		33	46
TOTAL	1,438	1,313	27	8,066	10,844

Victim Injury Type

The data element “Type of Injury” is used to describe the type(s) of bodily injury suffered by a person who was the victim of one or more of the following offenses: Kidnapping/Abduction, Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault With an Object, Forcible Fondling, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault and Extortion/Blackmail.

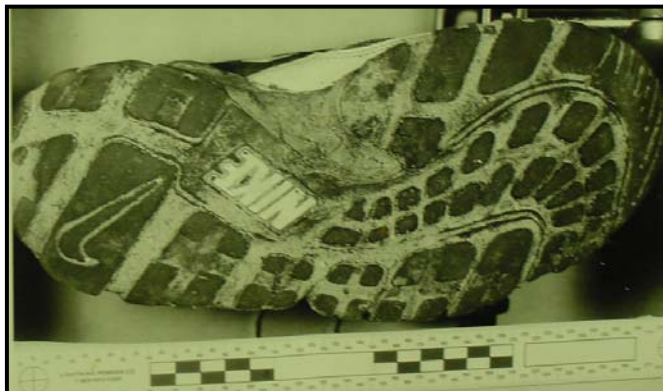
Up to five injuries can be reported for each incident. In 1999 and 2000, the first injury reported in each incident was included in the “Victim Injury by Crime Type” table. This table now indicates all injuries which occur for the selected offenses.

Example (1): The offender assaulted a man with a tire iron, breaking the man’s arm and opening a cut about three inches long and one inch deep on his back. The report should reflect “Apparent Broken Bones” and “Severe Laceration.”

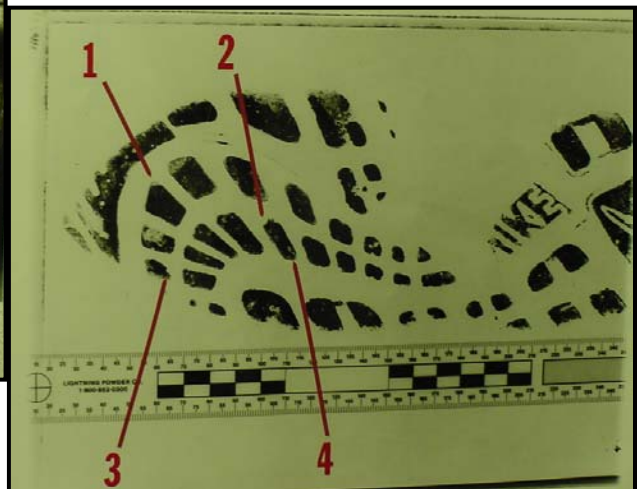
Example (2): An unknown offender assaulted a victim. The victim was not injured. Since there were no injuries, report “None”.

<i>Injury Type Description</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
Apparent Broken Bones	14	1.09%
Apparent Minor Injury	1,184	92.00%
Loss of Teeth	4	0.31%
Other Major Injury	25	1.94%
Possible Internal Injury	26	2.02%
Severe Laceration	26	2.02%
Unconsciousness	8	0.62%
TOTAL	1,287	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.



Top Picture: The known shoe.



Right Picture: The inked impression from the suspect’s shoe. Numbers 1 through 4 are points of identification that were used in comparison with impressions found at the scene.

Victim Injury by Crime Type

<i>Injury Type Description</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ Abduction</i>	<i>Forcible Rape</i>	<i>Forcible Sodomy</i>	<i>Sexual Assault With an Object</i>	<i>Forcible Fondling</i>	<i>Rob- bery</i>	<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	<i>Simple Assault</i>	<i>Extortion/ Blackmail</i>	<i>Totals For Injury Type</i>
Apparent Broken Bones							14			14
Apparent Minor Injury	1	16	1	4	4	5	90	1,063		1,184
Loss of Teeth							4			4
Other Major Injury		1			1		23			25
Possible Internal Injury		3			2		21			26
Severe Lacerations				1			25			26
Unconsciousness							8			8
TOTAL INJURIES	1	20	1	5	7	5	185	1,063		1,287
Number of Victims with Injuries	1	20	1	5	7	5	152	1,063		1,254
Number of Victims without Injuries	6	53	8	9	63	17	97	382	2	637
TOTAL VICTIMS	7	73	9	14	70	22	249	1,445	2	1,891

Forcible Rape accounted for 2% of all injuries, Aggravated Assault accounted for 14% of all injuries and Simple Assault accounted for 83% of all injuries. The offense with the highest number of multiple injuries per incident was Aggravated Assault.



Victim/Offender Relationship by Crime Type

The data element "Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)" is used to report the relationship of the victim to offender(s) who has perpetrated a "Crime against a Person" or a "Robbery" against the victim.

Example (1): An employee assaulted his employer with his fists. Specify, "Victim Was Employer".

Example (2): Two unknown men robbed a male and female couple. Report "Stranger" as the relationship of each of the two victims to each of the two offenders.

<i>Relationship Of Victim To Offender</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Not Required for Incident	8,966	82.22%
Relationship Unknown	137	1.26%
Victim was Acquaintance	527	4.83%
Victim was Babysittee (the baby)	5	0.05%
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	346	3.17%
Victim was Child	75	0.69%
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	17	0.16%
Victim was Common-Law-Spouse	14	0.13%
Victim was Employee	6	0.06%
Victim was Employer	3	0.03%
Victim was Ex-Spouse	23	0.21%
Victim was Friend	72	0.66%
Victim was Grandchild	2	0.02%
Victim was Grandparent	4	0.04%
Victim was Homosexual Partner	13	0.12%
Victim was In-Law	13	0.12%
Victim was Neighbor	7	0.06%
Victim was Offender	21	0.19%
Victim was Other Family Member	38	0.35%
Victim was Otherwise Known	123	1.13%
Victim was Parent	41	0.38%
Victim was Sibling (Brother/Sister)	51	0.47%
Victim was Spouse	186	1.71%
Victim was Step-Sibling	4	0.04%
Victim was Step-Child	22	0.20%
Victim was Step-Parent	18	0.17%
Victim was Stranger	171	1.57%
TOTAL	10,905	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Victim/Offender Relationship by Selected Crime Type

<i>Relationship of Victim To Offender</i>	<i>Murder/ Non- Negligent Manslaughter</i>	<i>Negl. Mansl.</i>	<i>Kidnapping/ Abduction</i>	<i>Forcible Rape</i>	<i>Forcible Sodomy</i>	<i>Sexual Assault With an Object</i>	<i>Forcible Fondling</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	<i>Simple Assault</i>	<i>Intimi- dation Assault</i>	<i>Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism</i>	<i>Incest</i>	<i>Statutory Rape</i>
Relationship Unknown	1			7			6	3	11	102	7			
Victim was Acquaintance	3		2	34	7	9	22	2	76	344	16			12
Victim was Babysittee (the baby)							2		1	2				
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend				8			2		35	292	1			8
Victim was Child		1	1	2	1		6		7	48	1		6	2
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend				2			3			12				
Victim was Common-Law-Spouse									2	12				
Victim was Employee				2					1	3				
Victim was Employer										3				
Victim was Ex-Spouse				1						22				
Victim was Friend				5			4	1	11	43	4			4
Victim was Grandchild										1			1	
Victim was Grandparent										4				
Victim was Homosexual Partner									7	6				
Victim was In-Law									1	12				
Victim was Neighbor				2						5				
Victim was Offender										21				
Victim was Other Family Member							8		4	22			3	1
Victim was Otherwise Known				3	1	1	5	1	26	86				
Victim was Parent									5	35	1			
Victim was Sibling (Brother/Sister)							2		4	40	2		3	
Victim was Spouse									12	174				
Victim was Step-Sibling				2					1	1				
Victim was Step-Child				3			7			12				
Victim was Step-Parent									1	17				
Victim was Stranger			4	2		4	3	3	41	108	5	1		
TOTAL	4	1	7	73	9	14	70	10	246	1,427	37	1	13	27

Property

<i>Property Description</i>	<i>Total Loss</i>	<i>Burned</i>	<i>Counterfeit/ Forged</i>	<i>Destroyed/ Damaged</i>	<i>Stolen, Embezzled</i>	<i>Seized</i>	<i>Total Recovered</i>
Clothing and Furs	\$ 36,637	\$ 10		\$ 1,694	\$ 34,933		\$ 4,169
Consumable Goods	\$ 159,399		\$ 252	\$ 1,826	\$ 156,555	\$ 766	\$ 2,858
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$2,273,214		\$131,822		\$2,038,742	\$102,650	\$ 35,386
Firearms	\$ 51,607			\$ 850	\$ 48,807	\$ 1,950	\$ 6,030
Household Goods	\$ 74,204			\$ 12,664	\$ 61,540		\$ 4,934
Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$ 144,968				\$ 144,968		\$ 11,063
Livestock	\$1,099,601			\$ 801	\$1,098,800		\$ 350
Motor Vehicles	\$2,146,718	\$ 5,100	\$ 31,826	\$418,476	\$1,664,241	\$ 27,075	\$ 907,058
Miscellaneous	\$2,723,657	\$886,103	\$ 5,689	\$555,397	\$1,273,246	\$ 3,222	\$ 80,951
Office Equipment	\$ 139,691			\$ 1,770	\$ 135,921	\$ 2,000	\$ 17,710
Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	\$ 238,679			\$ 1,660	\$ 237,019		\$ 27,618
TOTAL	\$9,088,375	\$891,213	\$169,589	\$995,138	\$6,894,772	\$137,663	\$1,098,127

The value is an estimate of the value by law enforcement (in dollars) at time of loss, seizure, or recovery.

Motor Vehicles accounted for 24% of all property lost and 83% of all property recovered. Miscellaneous Property accounted for 30% of all property lost and 7% of all property recovered. Currency, Notes, Etc. accounted for 25% of all property lost and 3% of all property recovered. Livestock accounted for 12% of all property lost and <0.0% of all property recovered. All other property categories accounted for 9% of all property lost and 7% of all property recovered.



This bus is used for equipment transport and storage for the Emergency Vehicle Operation Course.

Offenses Completed and Attempted

Offense	Total	Completed¹	Percent Completed	Attempted	Percent Attempted
Crimes Against Persons ²	1,787	1,769	98.99%	18	1.01%
Crimes Against Property ³	7,413	7,174	96.78%	239	3.22%
Crimes Against Society ⁴	1,418	1,391	98.10%	27	1.90%
TOTAL	10,618	10,334	97.33%	284	2.67%

¹ If there was more than one occurrence of the same offense type within an incident and one was completed, all are considered "completed."

² Crimes against persons are murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, assault offenses, kidnapping/abduction, and sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible.)

³ Crimes against property are arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting/forgery, destruction/damage/vandalism, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, fraud offenses, larceny-theft offenses, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and stolen property offenses.

⁴ Crimes against society are drug/narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, pornography/obscene material, prostitution offenses, and weapons law violations.

Number of Offenses by Weapon of Selected Offenses

Offense	Number Of Offenses	Firearm(s)¹	Dangerous Weapons² (knives, clubs, etc.)	Personal Weapons³ (hands, fists, feet)	Firearms With Dangerous and/or Personal Weapons⁴	Other Weapon⁵	Other Weapon Combinations⁶	Unknown	None
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4			2			2		
Negligent Manslaughter	1					1			
Kidnapping/Abduction	7		2	3		1			1
Forcible Rape	73		1	53		4		1	14
Forcible Sodomy	7			3				1	3
Sexual Assault With an Object	10		1	4		5			
Forcible Fondling	64			44		1			19
Robbery	21	6	2	5	1	3		1	3
Aggravated Assault	210	21	76	72	1	21	15		4
Simple Assault	1,341			1,230		63	19	9	20
Extortion/Blackmail	2					1			1
Weapon Laws Violations	45	34	6			4	1		
TOTAL	1,785	61	88	1,416	2	104	37	12	65

¹ Includes offenses committed with one or more firearm(s), but no other weapon type.

² Includes offenses committed with one or more dangerous weapon(s), but no other weapon type.

³ Includes offenses committed with one or more personal weapon(s), but no other weapon type.

⁴ Includes offenses committed with firearm(s) and any other weapon type.

⁵ Includes offenses committed with one or more other weapon/force not fitting other specifically stated weapons/force.

⁶ Includes offenses committed with any weapon combination excluding firearm(s).

Appendix

1. Offense/Arrest Codes
2. Data Elements (FBI Required)
3. Reference Resources

Appendix 1. Offense/Arrest Codes

Summary UCR collects offense information for index offenses (subject to the hierarchy rule) and arrest information for all Part I and Part II Offenses. NIBRS collects detailed offense information on each occurrence of crimes listed under Group A Offenses and arrest information for all Group B Offenses.

Summary UCR

Part I (Index) Offenses	Code	Part II Offenses (Cont.)	Code	Part II Offenses (Cont.)	Code
Criminal Homicide Offenses		Vandalism	14	Other – Dangerous	
-Murder/Non-Negligent		Weapons; Carrying,		Non- Narcotic Drugs	18H
Manslaughter	01A	Possessing, Etc.	15	Gambling	190
-Negligent Manslaughter	01B	Prostitution and		-Bookmaking (Horse and	
Forcible Rape	02	Commercialized Vice	16	Sport Book)	19A
Robbery	03	Sex Offenses (Except Forcible		-Numbers and Lottery	19B
Aggravated Assault	04	Rape and Prostitution)	17	-All Other Gambling	19C
Burglary/B&E	05	Drug Abuse Violations	18	Offenses Against Family and	
Larceny- Theft (Except Motor		-Sale/Manufacturing	180	Children	20
Vehicle Theft)	06	Opium or Cocaine		Driving Under the Influence	21
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	and their Derivatives	18A	Liquor Laws	22
Arson	09	Marijuana	18B	Drunkenness	23
Part II Offenses	Code	Synthetic Narcotics	18C	Disorderly Conduct	24
Other Assaults (Simple), Not		Other – Dangerous		Vagrancy	25
Aggravated	08	Non- Narcotic Drugs	18D	All Other Offenses	
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	-Possession	185	(Except Traffic)	26
Fraud	11	Opium or Cocaine		Suspicion	27
Embezzlement	12	and their Derivatives	18E	Curfew and Loitering	
Stolen Property: Buying,		Marijuana	18F	Law Violations	28
Receiving, Possessing	13	Synthetic Narcotics	18G	Runaways	29

NIBRS

Group A Offenses	Code	Group A Offenses (Cont.)	Code	Group A Offenses (Cont.)	Code
Arson	200	-Operating/Promoting/		-Assisting or Promoting	
Assault Offenses		Assisting Gambling	39B	Prostitution	40B
-Aggravated Assault	13A	-Gambling Equip. Violations	39C	Robbery	120
-Simple Assault	13B	-Sports Tampering	39D	Sex Offenses (Forcible)	
-Intimidation	13C	Homicide Offenses		-Forcible Rape	11A
Bribery	510	-Murder/Non-Negligent		-Forcible Sodomy	11B
Burglary/B&E	220	Manslaughter	09A	-Sexual Assault with	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	250	-Negligent Manslaughter	09B	An Object	11C
Destruction/Damage/		-Justifiable Homicide	09C	-Forcible Fondling	11D
Vandalism of Property	290	Kidnapping/Abduction	100	Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	
Drug/Narcotic Offenses		Larceny-Theft Offenses (Except		-Incest	36A
-Drug/Narcotic Violations	35A	Motor Vehicle Theft)		-Statutory Rape	36B
-Drug/Narcotic Equip.		-Pocket Picking	23A	Stolen Property Offenses	280
Violations	35B	-Purse Snatching	23B	Weapon Law Violations	520
Embezzlement	270	-Shoplifting	23C		
Extortion/Blackmail	210	-Theft from Building	23D	Group B Offenses	Code
Fraud Offenses		-Theft from Coin-Operated		Bad Checks	90A
-False Pretenses/Swindle/		Machine or Device	23E	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	
Confidence Games	26A	-Theft from Motor Vehicle	23F	Violations	90B
-Credit Card/Automatic		-Theft of Motor Vehicle		Disorderly Conduct	90C
Teller Machine Fraud	26B	Parts or Accessories	23G	Driving Under the Influence	90D
-Impersonation	26C	-All Other Larceny	23H	Drunkenness	90E
-Welfare Fraud	26D	Motor Vehicle Theft	240	Family Offenses, Non-Violent	90F
-Wire Fraud	26E	Pornography/Obscene		Liquor Law Violations	90G
Gambling Offenses		Material	370	Peeping Tom	90H
-Betting/Wagering	39A	Prostitution Offenses		Runaway	90I
		-Prostitution	40A	Trespassing	90J
				All Other Offenses	90Z

Appendix 2. Data Elements (FBI Required)

<p>Administrative Segment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ORI Number 2 Incident Number 3 Incident Date/Hour 4 Cleared Exceptionally 5 Exceptional Clearance Date <p>Offense Segment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 UCR Offense Code 7 Offense Attempted/Completed 8 Offender Suspected of Using 8A Bias Motivation 9 Location Type 10 Number of Premises Entered 11 Method of Entry 12 Type of Criminal Activity 13 Type of Weapon/Force Involved <p>Property Segment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 Type of Property Loss/Etc. 15 Property Description 16 Value of Property 17 Date Recovered 18 Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles 19 Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles 20 Suspected Drug Type 21 Estimated Drug Quantity 22 Type of Drug Measurement 	<p>Victim Segment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 Victim Number 24 Victim UCR offense Code 25 Type of Victim 26 Age of Victim 27 Sex of Victim 28 Race of Victim 29 Ethnicity of Victim 30 Resident Status of Victim 31 Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances 32 Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances 33 Type of Injury 34 Offender Number to be Related 35 Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s) <p>Offender Segment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36 Offender Number 37 Age of Offender 38 Sex of Offender 39 Race of Offender <p>Arrestee Segment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 Arrestee Number 41 Arrest Number 42 Arrest Date 43 Type of Arrest 44 Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator 45 UCR Arrest Offense Code 46 Arrestee Was Armed With 47 Age of Arrestee 48 Sex of Arrestee 49 Race of Arrestee 50 Ethnicity of Arrestee 51 Resident Status of Arrestee 52 Disposition of Arrestee Under 18
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Appendix 3. Reference Resources

Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs ----- www.asucrp.org
 Bureau of Justice Statistics ----- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
 Crime Mapping Research Center ----- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/maps
 FBI Uniform Crime Reports ----- www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
 International Association of Crime Analysts ----- www.iaca.net
 Justice Information Center ----- www.ncjrs.org
 Justice Research and Statistics Association ----- www.jrsainfo.org
 FBI National Incident Based Reporting System ----- www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
 SEARCH: The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics ----- www.search.org/nibrs

Publications

CJIS Newsletter, 4, 1, NIBRS Edition, 2000 ----- www.leo.gov/lesig/cjis/cjisnews/newsmain.html*
 ----- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/v4no1nib.pdf
Conversion of NIBRS to Summary Data, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999 - www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/conversion.pdf
Crime in the United States, 2001 ----- www.fbi.gov/ucr/01cius.htm
Implementing the National Incident-Based Reporting System:
A Project Status Report, FBI and BJS, 1997 ----- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/inibrs.htm
Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 1984
Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook NIBRS Edition, 1992
Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident-Based Reporting System,
Addendum to the NIBRS, Vols. 1, 2, 4, 2002 ----- www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/revisedaddendum.pdf
Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident Based Reporting System
 Volume 1: Data Collection Guidelines, 2000 ----- www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/v1all.pdf
 Volume 2: Data Submission Specifications, 1992 ----- www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/v2all.pdf
 Volume 4: Error Message Manual, 1999 ----- www.fbi.gov/publish/nibrs/v4all.pdf
Uniform Crime Reporting State Program Bulletins ----- www.leo.gov*
Using NIBRS Data to Analyze Violent Crime,
FBI's CJIS newsletter, NIBRS edition ----- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm

*Restricted Access.