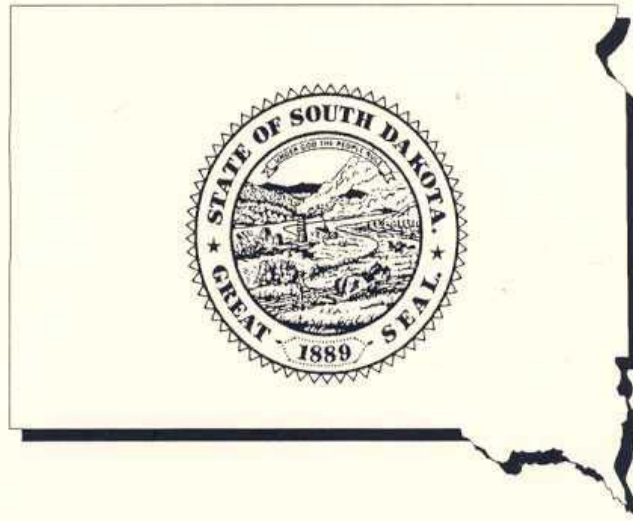


Crime in South Dakota 1995



Office of Attorney General
Criminal Statistics Analysis Center

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 1995

January 1, 1995 - December 31, 1995

Office of Attorney General Criminal Statistics Analysis Center

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Crime in South Dakota 1995

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Foreword

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 with 85% of the population being covered. Approximately ninety percent (90%) of the population was covered in 1991 with a total of ninety-six agencies reporting. In 1992, eighty-nine agencies submitted reports covering approximately eighty-eight percent (88%) of the State's population. Seventy-five agencies reported criminal statistics in 1993 representing approximately 83% of the population in South Dakota. During 1994, sixty-four agencies covering seventy-eight (78%) of the state population participated in the program. This publication of Crime in South Dakota 1995 represents approximately eighty percent (80%) of the state population as reported by thirty-nine Sheriff's Offices and thirty-three Police Departments.

On January 1, 1994, the South Dakota Criminal Statistics Analysis Center began accepting National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data from participating agencies. Uniform Crime Reporting data continues to be collected from agencies in the process of converting to NIBRS. The SDSAC is currently receiving NIBRS from thirty-eight law enforcement agencies. The remaining participating agencies are still waiting on the completion of various outside vendor computer programs to begin submitting data on diskette. NIBRS data will allow 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. By January 1997, we hope to have over 65 agencies submitting NIBRS data.

I'd like to take this opportunity to recognize everyone involved with this project for your participation and cooperation. In addition, I would like to extend a welcome to twelve new agencies that began submitting crime statistics to the Statistical Analysis Center in 1995. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a strictly voluntary program and without your assistance, the following crime data would be unavailable.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Barnett".

Mark Barnett
South Dakota Attorney General

INTRODUCTION

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) is a cooperative effort among city, county, and State law enforcement agencies. The State Clearinghouse for UCR provides participating agencies with the necessary supplies required for Uniform 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 U.S. 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 and Police Departments. These figures cannot be compared to 1994 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. Also, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's deadline for submitting crime statistics was April 4, 1996; South Dakota Criminal Statistics Analysis Center's deadline was July 31, 1996.

The population figures included in this publication were obtained from the South Dakota Data Center, University of South Dakota. These figures are currently the most accurate available. 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, 1995. However, several 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 on or before July 31, 1996. This publication represents arrest information from approximately seventy-six percent of South Dakota law enforcement agencies. Please note that the following agencies did not submit arrest information in 1995 due to new record keeping procedures:

Davison County Sheriff's Office	January - December
Huron Police Department	March - December (Incomplete)
Mobridge Police Department	August - October
Watertown Police Department	May - December (Incomplete)

Thus, all arrest information does not reflect total arrests for these agencies.

Watertown Police Department only coded thefts and vandalisms involving property loss in excess of \$250 in value during 1995.

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 city'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 - 75,000
 Number of burglaries for that jurisdiction - 200

Divide 75,000 by 100,000 = 0.75000
 Divide 200 by 0.75000 = 266.67

The Crime Rate for burglary in that jurisdiction is 266.67 per 100,000 inhabitants.

CRIME INDEX	TOTAL OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000
Total Index Crime	19,285	2,771
Violent Crime	1,335	192
Property Crime	18,026	2,590
Murder	10	1
Rape	267	38
Robbery	174	25
Aggravated Assault	884	127
Burglary	3,380	486
Larceny	13,789	1,981
Motor Vehicle Theft	781	112

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES

19,285 Offenses Reported
6,251 Offenses Cleared
5,638 Total Persons Arrested

The following offenses make up the Total Index Crime: Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Theft.

- In 1995, there were 19,285 Index Crimes. Seventy-two percent of the Total Index Crimes were larcenies.

INDEX CRIMES	OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder/Nonnegligent Homicide	10	.05%
Forcible Rape	267	1.38%
Robbery	174	.90%
Aggravated Assault	884	4.58%
Burglary	3,380	17.53%
Larceny	13,789	71.50%
Motor Vehicle Theft	781	4.05%
TOTAL	19,285	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY MONTH

MONTHS	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT	*MANSL BY NEGL	*SIMPLE ASSAULT	*ARSON
January	0	19	18	67	204	898	42	0	341	5
February	1	15	6	37	217	838	58	0	299	5
March	0	21	7	71	274	973	59	0	332	3
April	0	18	18	80	305	1,045	53	0	338	6
May	1	22	11	55	289	1,117	57	0	388	3
June	2	25	17	78	327	1,306	65	0	368	8
6 MONTH TOTAL	4	120	77	388	1,616	6,177	334	0	2,066	30
July	2	25	17	89	341	1,407	72	1	388	14
August	0	27	13	88	361	1,559	104	0	424	11
September	0	34	12	80	298	1,302	79	0	385	12
October	1	15	22	83	274	1,260	71	1	442	8
November	2	22	14	66	249	1,018	58	0	342	4
December	1	24	19	90	241	1,066	63	0	321	-3**
6 MONTH TOTAL	6	147	97	496	1,764	7,612	447	2	2,302	46
GRAND TOTAL	10	267	174	884	3,380	13,789	781	2	4,368	76
MONTHLY AVERAGE	.83	22	15	74	282	1,149	65	.17	364	6

* Manslaughter by Negligence, Simple Assault, and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime.

** The net total of arsons is negative due to unfounded incidents from prior months' reports.

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE

10 Offenses Reported
7 Offenses Cleared
8 Total Persons Arrested

The willful killing of one human being by another. Any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is counted as a Homicide. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders are not classified as murder and nonnegligent homicide.

- In 1995, there were ten murders reported. Of these offenses, 70% were cleared.

In three (30%) of the cases the victim was between 20 & 30 years old. Eight (80%) of the victims were male, and seven (70%) of the victims were white. One (10%) of the murders was the result of a domestic violence dispute involving wives, ex-wives, children, and/or girlfriends.

Nine (90%) of the ten offenders were male and eight (80%) were white. The circumstance in 80% of the murders was a single victim/single offender. Two murders reported had a single victim/unknown offender(s) circumstance.

A handgun was used in twenty percent of the murders. A knife was the weapon of choice in forty percent of the murders reported. Other weapons included a rifle, fist, and fire.

A Supplementary Homicide report is submitted by the participating law enforcement agencies in all murder 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

MURDER

AGE	VICTIM	OFFENDER
Under 1	0	0
1 - 5	0	0
6 - 10	0	0
11 - 14	0	0
15 - 19	0	1
20 - 24	1	3
25 - 29	2	0
30 - 34	1	1
35 - 39	1	0
40 - 44	2	3
45 - 49	1	1
50 - 54	2	0
55 - 59	0	0
60 - 64	0	0
65 and Over	0	0
Unknown	0	1
TOTAL	10	10
SEX	VICTIM	OFFENDER
Male	8	9
Female	2	0
Unknown	0	1
TOTAL	10	10
RACE	VICTIM	OFFENDER
White	7	8
Black	0	0
Am Indian/Alaskan Native	3	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Unknown	0	1
TOTAL	10	10

MURDER ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	0
10 - 12	0
13 - 14	0
15	0
16	0
17	0
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	0
18	1
19	1
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	1
25 - 29	0
30 - 34	1
35 - 39	0
40 - 44	3
45 - 49	1
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	0
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	8
TOTAL	8

RAPE

267 Offenses Reported
162 Offenses Cleared
85 Total Persons Arrested

The carnal knowledge of a female forcible 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.

- In 1995, there were 267 rapes reported. Of these offenses 61% were cleared. Nine percent of the total rapes reported were attempted forcible rapes.

Juveniles consisted of 25% of the total arrests made for rape. Twenty-six (31%) of the persons arrested were in their 20's and 27% were in their 30's. The month of September had the greatest occurrence with 34 rape offenses reported.

- 1.38% of the Crime Index Total

RAPE ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	0
10 - 12	3
13 - 14	6
15	1
16	8
17	3
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	21
18	3
19	6
20	7
21	3
22	4
23	2
24	3
25 - 29	7
30 - 34	10
35 - 39	13
40 - 44	4
45 - 49	1
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	64
TOTAL	85

ROBBERY

174 Offenses Reported
81 Offenses Cleared
77 Total Persons Arrested

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.

- In 1995, there were 174 robberies reported. Of these offenses 47% were cleared.

Seven bank robberies were reported in 1995 with a total amount stolen of \$33,010. The total amount of property stolen in robberies for 1995 was \$135,326. October had the greatest occurrence of robberies with a total of twenty-two. The highest average amount stolen (\$4,716) was from banks. A firearm was used in sixty-six (38%) of the robberies reported in 1995. Supplementary robbery information, such as the location of the robbery, is obtained from the "Property Stolen by Classification" report.

- .90% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	66	38%
Knife or cutting instrument	24	14%
Strong-arm	76	44%
Other dangerous weapons	8	5%
TOTAL	174	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

ROBBERY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	VALUE STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Highway (street, alleys, etc.)	47	27%	\$17,862	\$ 380
Commercial House	34	20%	\$ 9,057	\$ 266
Gas Station	13	7%	\$ 3,307	\$ 254
Convenience Store	22	13%	\$ 7,169	\$ 326
Residence	18	10%	\$23,083	\$1,282
Bank	7	4%	\$33,010	\$4,716
Miscellaneous	33	19%	\$41,838	\$1,268
TOTAL	174	100%	\$135,326	\$ 778

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

ROBBERY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	0
10 - 12	2
13 - 14	2
15	6
16	5
17	7
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	22
18	7
19	1
20	10
21	1
22	3
23	1
24	5
25 - 29	10
30 - 34	7
35 - 39	5
40 - 44	1
45 - 49	1
50 - 54	1
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	1
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	55
TOTAL	77

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

884 Offenses Reported
711 Offenses Cleared
597 Total Persons Arrested

An 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. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used.

- In 1995, there were 884 aggravated assaults reported. Of these offenses 80% were cleared.

The greatest occurrence of aggravated assaults was in December with 90 offenses reported. A knife was used in 24% of the aggravated assaults. Twenty-three percent of the total arrests for aggravated assault were juveniles.

- 4.58% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	161	18%
Knife	209	24%
Hands, fists, & feet	339	38%
Other	175	20%
TOTAL	884	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	1
10 - 12	12
13 - 14	39
15	25
16	32
17	28
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	137
18	19
19	18
20	24
21	16
22	14
23	14
24	26
25 - 29	90
30 - 34	100
35 - 39	63
40 - 44	41
45 - 49	19
50 - 54	12
55 - 59	0
60 - 64	2
65 and Over	2
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	460
TOTAL	597

OTHER ASSAULTS

OTHER ASSAULTS - SIMPLE, NOT AGGRAVATED

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 simple assaults are not within the Crime Index, they are collected under other assaults as a quality control matter and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

- In 1995, there were a total of 4,368 other assaults reported. Of these offenses 79% were cleared.

Of the total arrests for other assaults, 17% were juveniles.

BURGLARY

3,380 Offenses Reported
743 Offenses Cleared
715 Total Persons Arrested

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.

- In 1995, there were 3,380 burglaries reported. Of these 22% were cleared.

August had the greatest occurrence with 361 offenses. Over half (53%) of those arrested were juveniles.

- 17.53% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE OF ENTRY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Forcible Entry	1,581	47%
Unlawful Entry	1,492	44%
Attempted Forcible Entry	307	9%
TOTAL	3,380	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Forcible entry was most commonly used in 47% of the burglary offenses. A total value of \$2,444,093 was reported stolen with an average loss of \$723. Less than one-fourth (15%) of the burglaries occurred at a non-residence at night with a total property value stolen of \$281,677.

BURGLARY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
RESIDENCE				
Night	611	18%	\$ 399,327	\$ 654
Day	596	18%	\$ 442,253	\$ 742
Unknown	711	21%	\$ 396,559	\$ 558
Total Residence	1,918	57%	\$1,238,139	\$ 646
NON-RESIDENCE				
Night	503	15%	\$ 281,677	\$ 560
Day	378	11%	\$ 288,871	\$ 764
Unknown	581	17%	\$ 635,406	\$1,094
Total Non-Residence	1,462	43%	\$1,205,954	\$ 825
TOTAL	3,380	100%	\$2,444,093	\$ 723

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

BURGLARY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	7
10 - 12	34
13 - 14	132
15	71
16	77
17	57
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	378
18	50
19	40
20	25
21	20
22	18
23	12
24	15
25 - 29	44
30 - 34	50
35 - 39	32
40 - 44	16
45 - 49	6
50 - 54	6
55 - 59	2
60 - 64	1
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	337
TOTAL	715

LARCENY

13,789 Offenses Reported
4,157 Offenses Cleared
3,918 Total Persons Arrested

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. Motor vehicle theft is not included and is counted separately because of the great volume of thefts in that particular category. All thefts and attempted thefts are counted.

- In 1995, there were 13,789 larceny offenses reported. Of these offenses 30% were cleared.

August had the greatest occurrence with 1,559 offenses. The total amount reported stolen for larceny offenses was \$5,654,363 with an average loss of \$410 per larceny. Twenty-three percent (23%) of the total stolen was taken from motor vehicles with an average loss of \$447. The highest number of offenses (3,180) were larcenies from motor vehicles. Property taken from buildings had the highest average amount stolen of \$488 not including miscellaneous. Over half (53%) of the total larceny arrests were juveniles.

- 71.50% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	TOTAL STOLEN
Over \$200	5,138	\$5,171,213
\$50 to \$200	3,771	\$ 412,680
Under \$50	4,880	\$ 70,470
TOTAL	13,789	\$5,654,363

LARCENY

NATURE OF LARCENY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Pocket Picking	24	.2%	\$ 7,041	\$293
Purse Snatching	34	.2%	\$ 6,959	\$205
Shoplifting	2,621	19%	\$ 217,409	\$ 83
From Motor Vehicle	3,180	23%	\$1,422,278	\$447
Motor Vehicle Parts	954	7%	\$ 296,846	\$311
Bicycles	1,519	11%	\$ 368,922	\$243
From Building	1,768	13%	\$ 862,614	\$488
From Coin-Operated Machine	92	.7%	\$ 13,698	\$149
All Other	3,597	26%	\$2,458,596	\$684
TOTAL	13,789	100%	\$5,654,363	\$410

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

LARCENY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	95
10 - 12	399
13 - 14	618
15	335
16	328
17	288
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	2,063
18	212
19	151
20	139
21	91
22	72
23	71
24	67
25 - 29	264
30 - 34	238
35 - 39	185
40 - 44	124
45 - 49	92
50 - 54	57
55 - 59	30
60 - 64	19
65 and Over	43
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	1,855
TOTAL	3,918

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

781 Offenses Reported
390 Offenses Cleared
238 Total Persons Arrested

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 joyride, should be classified in this category.

- In 1995, there were 781 motor vehicle thefts totaling \$3,953,189. Of these offenses 50% were cleared.

August had the greatest occurrence with 104 offenses. Seventy-seven percent of the motor vehicle thefts were automobiles and over three-quarters (82%) of the locally stolen motor vehicles were also recovered locally. Juveniles were arrested for 66% of the motor vehicle thefts.

- 4.05% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	NUMBER STOLEN
Automobiles	603
Trucks and Buses	105
Other Motor Vehicles	73
TOTAL STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	781

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	1
10 - 12	11
13 - 14	40
15	47
16	33
17	24
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	156
18	9
19	5
20	15
21	4
22	7
23	3
24	4
25 - 29	7
30 - 34	9
35 - 39	10
40 - 44	4
45 - 49	3
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	2
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	82
TOTAL	238

ARSON

76 Offenses Reported
50 Offenses Cleared
53 Total Persons Arrested

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are to be classified as arsons.

- In 1995, there were 76 arson offenses reported with a total property value loss of \$937,093. Of these offenses 66% were cleared. Eighty-three percent (83%) of those arrested were juveniles.

The greatest occurrence was in the month of July with a total of fourteen offenses. A total of 53 arson arrests were made with over half (70%) of the persons arrested being 14 years old and under. Fifty-two (68%) arsons occurred in a structure with single occupancy/residential being the most common (29%) of the structures. The highest total value loss was for other/residential with a total of \$769,700.

ARSON BY TYPE OF PROPERTY

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Single Occupancy Residential	22	29%	\$112,576	\$5,117
Other Residential	6	8%	\$769,700	\$128,283
Storage	5	7%	\$18,000	\$3,600
Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0%	\$0	\$0
Other Commercial	8	11%	\$3,490	\$436
Community/Public	8	11%	\$2,411	\$301
All Other Structure	3	4%	\$245	\$82
Total Structure	52	68%	\$906,422	\$17,431
Motor Vehicles	6	8%	\$24,200	\$4,033
Other Mobile Property	1	1%	\$2,000	\$2,000
Total Mobile	7	9%	\$26,200	\$3,743
Total Other	17	22%	\$4,470	\$263
GRAND TOTAL	76	100%	\$937,092	\$12,330

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

ARSON ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	13
10 - 12	14
13 - 14	10
15	4
16	2
17	1
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	44
18	0
19	1
20	2
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25 - 29	1
30 - 34	1
35 - 39	3
40 - 44	0
45 - 49	1
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	0
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	9
TOTAL	53

PROPERTY

\$12,186,971 Total Stolen
\$4,097,534 Total Recovered

The amount of property stolen in 1995 totaled \$12,186,971. Currency and notes consisted of 6% of the property stolen. For the six index offenses with a monetary value involved, July had the greatest amount of stolen property with a total of \$1,548,799.

Of the property stolen, 34% was recovered. The month of May had the greatest recovery rate for 1995 with 60% of the property stolen in that month being recovered. Consumable Goods are the most common property recovered (70%) and livestock and household goods had the lowest recovery rate of 5%.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED BY MONTH

MONTH	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
January	\$ 693,862	\$ 384,641	55%
February	\$ 773,776	\$ 281,096	36%
March	\$ 687,095	\$ 210,609	31%
April	\$ 1,025,071	\$ 335,849	33%
May	\$ 879,328	\$ 525,798	60%
June	\$ 1,316,987	\$ 319,618	24%
July	\$ 1,070,401	\$ 350,373	33%
August	\$ 1,548,799	\$ 390,233	25%
September	\$ 1,259,334	\$ 421,315	33%
October	\$ 1,245,267	\$ 332,821	27%
November	\$ 785,714	\$ 164,627	21%
December	\$ 901,337	\$ 380,554	42%
TOTAL	\$12,186,971	\$4,097,534	34%

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY INDEX OFFENSE

OFFENSE	NUMBER	VALUE STOLEN
MURDER & NONNEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	10	\$0
FORCIBLE RAPE & ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE RAPE	267	\$0
ROBBERY		
Highway	47	\$ 17,862
Commercial House	34	\$ 9,057
Gas or Service Station	13	\$ 3,307
Convenience Store	22	\$ 7,169
Residence	18	\$ 23,083
Bank	7	\$ 33,010
Miscellaneous	33	\$ 41,838
TOTAL ROBBERY	174	\$ 136,326
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	884	N/A
BURGLARY		
<u>Residence</u>		
Night	611	\$ 399,327
Day	596	\$ 442,253
Unknown	711	\$ 396,559
<u>Non-Residence</u>		
Night	503	\$ 281,677
Day	378	\$ 288,871
Unknown	581	\$ 635,406
TOTAL BURGLARY	3,380	\$2,444,093

(Continued)

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY INDEX OFFENSE

OFFENSE	NUMBER	VALUE STOLEN
LARCENY		
Over \$200	5,138	\$ 5,171,213
\$50 to \$200	3,771	\$ 412,680
Under \$50	4,880	\$ 70,470
TOTAL LARCENY	13,789	\$ 5,654,363
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT*	781	\$ 3,953,189
GRAND TOTAL	19,285	\$12,186,971

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED BY TYPE

TYPE OF PROPERTY	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency & Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,285,186	\$ 78,985	6%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	\$ 595,318	\$ 87,687	15%
Clothing & Furs	\$ 231,801	\$ 39,137	17%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles*	\$ 4,220,520	\$2,930,679	69%
Office Equipment	\$ 258,447	\$ 49,895	19%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	\$ 1,402,088	\$ 131,419	9%
Firearms	\$ 213,055	\$ 26,598	12%
Household Goods	\$ 370,348	\$ 17,440	5%
Consumable Goods	\$ 346,496	\$ 242,553	70%
Livestock	\$ 160,446	\$ 7,307	5%
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,103,266	\$ 485,834	16%
TOTAL	\$12,186,971	\$4,097,534	34%

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

ARREST DATA

36,523 Total Arrests
26,075 Adult Arrests
10,448 Juvenile Arrests

The total arrests submitted by the agencies in 1995 were 36,523.* The greatest number of arrests (10%) occurred in August. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program offenses are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II offenses, and it is as important and essential to maintain uniformity in the data collection of persons arrested as it is in the offense data collection conducted for Part I crimes only. The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I offenses. The Part I offenses include: Criminal Homicide, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. Arrests for Part I offenses total 5,693. Larceny had the greatest total arrest rate (11%) out of the Part I offenses. Of the total arrests in the Part II offenses, 18% were made for liquor laws. Only 5% of the total arrests made in 1995 were drug abuse related.

MONTH	NUMBER ARRESTED
January	2,687
February	2,454
March	3,270
April	3,092
May	3,142
June	3,005
July	3,326
August	3,622
September	3,249
October	3,250
November	2,706
December	2,720
TOTAL	36,523

* Arrest information was reported by 76% of South Dakota's population. Please refer to page ii, "Introduction" for further clarification.

- Three-fourths (75%) of the total arrests made were male and 74% were white.
- Females were more likely to be arrested for prostitution and juvenile runaways.

ARREST DATA BY AGE		
AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Under 10	212	<1%
10 - 12	1,050	3%
13 - 14	2,598	7%
15	2,205	6%
16	2,224	6%
17	2,159	6%
18	2,550	7%
19	2,429	7%
20	2,104	6%
21	1,346	4%
22	1,084	3%
23	995	3%
24	986	3%
25 - 29	3,855	11%
30 - 34	3,656	10%
35 - 39	2,884	8%
40 - 44	1,757	5%
45 - 49	1,085	3%
50 - 54	593	2%
55 - 59	316	<1%
60 - 64	192	<1%
65 and Over	243	<1%
TOTAL	36,523	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TOTAL ARRESTS

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder	8	.02%
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	.01%
Forcible Rape	85	.23%
Robbery	77	.21%
Aggravated Assault	597	1.63%
Burglary	715	1.96%
Larceny	3,918	10.73%
Motor Vehicle Theft	238	.65%
Arson	53	.15%
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	5,693	15.59%
Other Assaults	3,116	8.53%
Forgery	199	.54%
Fraud	1,004	2.75%
Embezzlement	36	.10%
Stolen Property	148	.41%
Vandalism	856	2.34%
Weapons	211	.58%
Prostitution	9	.02%
Sex Offenses	155	.42%
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS		
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	53	.15%
Marijuana	74	.20%
Synthetic Narcotics	13	.04%
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	34	.09%
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	174	.48%

(Continued)

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	59	.16%
Marijuana	1,391	3.81%
Synthetic Narcotics	42	.11%
Other-Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	207	.57%
Possession Subtotal	1,699	4.65%
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	1,873	5.13%
Bookmaking	0	.00%
Numbers and Lottery	0	.00%
All Other Gambling	13	.04%
Gambling Total	13	.04%
Offenses Against Family and Children	339	.93%
Driving Under the Influence	4,672	12.79%
Liquor Laws	6,605	18.08%
Drunkenness	412	1.13%
Disorderly Conduct	1,823	4.99%
Vagrancy	4	.01%
All Other Offenses	7,517	20.58%
Suspicion	1	.003%
Curfew	577	1.58%
Runaways	1,260	3.45%
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	30,830	84.41%
GRAND TOTAL	36,523	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX

OFFENSES	TOTAL	PERSONS ARRESTED	
		MALE	FEMALE
Murder	8	8	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	2	0
Forcible Rape	85	84	1
Robbery	77	73	4
Aggravated Assault	597	501	96
Burglary	715	628	87
Larceny	3,918	2,636	1,282
Motor Vehicle Theft	238	192	46
Arson	53	48	5
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	5,693	4,172	1,521
Other Assaults	3,116	2,506	610
Forgery	199	113	86
Fraud	1,004	603	401
Embezzlement	36	21	15
Stolen Property	148	126	22
Vandalism	856	745	111
Weapons	211	195	16
Prostitution	9	4	5
Sex Offenses	155	122	33
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS			
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	53	40	13
Marijuana	74	63	11
Synthetic Narcotics	13	8	5
Other - Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	34	26	8
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	174	137	37

(Continued)

OFFENSES	TOTAL	PERSONS ARRESTED	
		MALE	FEMALE
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	59	37	22
Marijuana	1,391	1,133	258
Synthetic Narcotics	42	29	13
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	207	168	39
Possession Subtotal	1,699	1,367	332
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	1,873	1,504	369
Bookmaking	0	0	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	13	11	2
Offenses Against Family and Children	339	236	103
Driving Under the Influence	4,672	3,752	920
Liquor Laws	6,605	4,767	1,838
Drunkenness	412	341	71
Disorderly Conduct	1,823	1,456	367
Vagrancy	4	4	0
All Other Offenses	7,517	5,718	1,799
Suspicion	1	0	1
Curfew	577	353	224
Runaways	1,260	503	757
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	30,830	23,080	7,750
GRAND TOTAL	36,523	27,252	9,271

TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE

OFFENSES	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AM IND/ ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER
Murder	8	7	0	1	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	2	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	85	61	11	13	0
Robbery	77	29	20	27	1
Aggravated Assault	597	389	38	162	8
Burglary	715	515	14	174	12
Larceny	3,918	2,820	130	946	22
Motor Vehicle Theft	238	176	0	61	1
Arson	53	32	1	20	0
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	5,693	4,031	214	1,404	44
Other Assaults	3,116	2,250	180	668	18
Forgery	199	140	8	48	3
Fraud	1,004	868	22	103	11
Embezzlement	36	34	1	1	0
Stolen Property	148	96	9	43	0
Vandalism	856	653	19	184	0
Weapons	211	158	13	40	0
Prostitution	9	5	3	1	0
Sex Offenses	155	139	4	12	0
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS					
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	53	37	6	7	3
Marijuana	74	58	3	11	2
Synthetic Narcotics	13	12	1	0	0
Other - Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	34	33	1	0	0
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	174	140	11	18	5

(Continued)

OFFENSES	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AM IND/ ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	59	47	7	4	1
Marijuana	1,391	1,174	66	142	9
Synthetic Narcotics	42	38	1	3	0
Other - Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	207	188	3	15	1
Possession Subtotal	1,699	1,447	77	164	11
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	1,873	1,587	88	182	16
Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	13	12	0	1	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	339	300	7	31	1
Driving Under the Influence	4,672	3,778	106	758	30
Liquor Laws	6,605	5,281	109	1,195	20
Drunkenness	412	249	2	161	0
Disorderly Conduct	1,823	1,120	90	599	14
Vagrancy	4	2	0	2	0
All Other Offenses	7,517	5,152	196	2,123	46
Suspicion	1	0	0	1	0
Curfew	577	362	5	210	0
Runaways	1,260	991	61	207	1
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	30,830	23,177	923	6,570	160
GRAND TOTAL	36,523	27,208	1,137	7,974	204

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES ARRESTED

DISPOSITION	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Handled Within the Department and Released	2,140	20%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	7,486	72%
Referred to Welfare Agency	207	2%
Referred to Other Police Agency	249	2%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	366	4%
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	10,448	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - COUNTY SHERIFFS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	*FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL INDEX CRIME PER 100,000	TOTAL INDEX CRIME	PERCENT OF INDEX CRIME
Aurora	3,135	3	4	64	2	.01%
Beadle	18,253	12	16	181	33	.17%
Bennett	3,206	12	10	749	24	.12%
Bon Homme	7,089	12	5	437	31	.16%
Brookings	25,207	12	15	298	75	.39%
Brown	35,580	12	37	301	107	.55%
Charles Mix	9,131	12	10	274	25	.13%
Clay	13,186	12	6	364	48	.25%
Corson	4,195	12	3	191	8	.04%
Davison	17,503	12	6	326	57	.30%
Day	6,978	12	6	659	46	.24%
Deuel	4,522	12	7	1,902	86	.45%
Douglas	3,746	12	2	240	9	.05%
Edmunds	4,356	12	6	115	5	.03%
Fall River	7,353	3	11	27	2	.01%
Faulk	2,744	12	5	73	2	.01%
Hand	4,272	8	3	140	6	.03%
Harding	1,669	12	2	180	3	.02%
Hughes	14,817	12	22	196	29	.15%
Hyde	1,696	3	1	0	0	.00%

Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime.
 * Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1996.

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - COUNTY SHERIFFS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	*FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL INDEX CRIME PER 100,000	TOTAL INDEX CRIME	PERCENT OF INDEX CRIME
Jerauld	2,425	12	1	412	10	.05%
Kingsbury	5,925	12	3	624	37	.19%
Lake	10,550	12	9	569	60	.31%
Lawrence	20,655	12	33	968	200	1.04%
Lyman	3,638	12	4	1,072	39	.20%
Marshall	4,844	12	9	1,135	55	.29%
McCook	5,688	12	3	510	29	.15%
Meade	21,878	12	40	850	186	.96%
Miner	3,272	12	4	1,314	43	.22%
Minnehaha	123,809	12	103	289	358	1.86%
Moody	6,507	12	9	2,444	159	.82%
Pennington	81,343	12	111	874	711	3.69%
Perkins	3,932	12	2	280	11	.06%
Potter	3,190	12	8	1,223	39	.20%
Sanborn	2,833	12	3	1,553	44	.23%
Spink	7,981	12	14	727	58	.30%
Sully	1,589	12	2	944	15	.08%
Todd	8,352	12	2	299	25	.13%
Tripp	6,924	2	3	29	2	.01%
Yankton	19,252	12	7	530	102	.53%

Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime.
 * Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1995.

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - COUNTY SHERIFFS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Aurora	3,135	3	0	0	0	0
Beadle	18,253	12	0	0	0	0
Bennett	3,206	12	1	0	0	6
Bon Homme	7,089	12	0	1	0	0
Brookings	25,207	12	0	2	0	4
Brown	35,580	12	0	1	0	6
Charles Mix	9,131	12	0	0	0	3
Clay	13,186	12	0	0	0	5
Corson	4,195	12	0	0	0	0
Davison	17,503	12	0	4	0	1
Day	6,978	12	0	0	0	4
Deuel	4,522	12	1	0	0	3
Douglas	3,746	12	0	0	0	3
Edmunds	4,356	12	0	0	1	0
Fall River	7,353	3	0	0	0	1
Faulk	2,744	12	0	0	0	0
Hand	4,272	8	0	0	0	0
Harding	1,669	12	0	0	0	1
Hughes	14,817	12	0	1	0	0
Hyde	1,696	3	0	0	0	0

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR COUNTY HIGH RISK

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Jerauld	2,425	12	0	0	0	1
Kingsbury	5,925	12	0	1	0	5
Lake	10,550	12	0	2	0	2
Lawrence	20,655	12	0	16	0	2
Lyman	3,638	12	0	0	0	5
Marshall	4,844	12	0	1	0	6
McCook	5,688	12	0	0	0	1
Meade	21,878	12	0	1	1	8
Miner	3,272	12	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha	123,809	12	0	4	3	25
Moody	6,507	12	0	0	1	5
Ferrington	81,343	12	0	36	4	29
Perkins	3,932	12	0	0	0	0
Pottier	3,190	12	0	0	0	0
Sarborn	2,833	12	0	0	0	0
Spink	7,981	12	0	0	0	1
Sully	1,589	12	0	0	0	0
Todd	8,352	12	0	1	1	1
Tripp	6,924	2	0	0	0	0
Yankton	19,252	12	0	1	1	3

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - COUNTY SHERIFFS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	*SIMPLE ASSAULT	*ARSON
Aurora	3,135	3	2	0	0	0	0
Beadle	18,253	12	0	32	1	0	0
Bennett	3,206	12	7	6	4	14	0
Bon Homme	7,089	12	11	17	2	0	0
Brookings	25,207	12	17	50	2	71	0
Brown	35,580	12	40	55	5	45	1
Charles Mix	9,131	12	3	15	4	12	0
Clay	13,186	12	22	16	5	11	0
Corson	4,195	12	3	2	3	1	0
Davison	17,503	12	27	22	3	13	0
Day	6,978	12	26	15	1	3	0
Deuel	4,522	12	33	46	3	11	0
Douglas	3,746	12	4	1	1	0	0
Edmunds	4,356	12	2	1	1	2	0
Fall River	7,353	3	0	1	0	1	0
Faulk	2,744	12	1	1	0	1	0
Hand	4,272	8	2	3	1	0	0
Harding	1,669	12	0	0	2	0	0
Hughes	14,817	12	10	16	2	0	0
Hyde	1,696	3	0	0	0	0	0

*Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime.

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - COUNTY SHERIFFS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	*SIMPLE ASSAULT	*ARSON
Jerauld	2,425	12	1	7	1	0	0
Kingsbury	5,925	12	15	12	4	1	0
Lake	10,550	12	27	27	2	12	0
Lawrence	20,655	12	50	132	0	0	1
Lyman	3,638	12	5	26	3	7	0
Marshall	4,844	12	11	35	2	8	1
McCook	5,688	12	2	25	1	2	0
Meade	21,878	12	54	114	8	45	0
Miner	3,272	12	7	35	1	4	0
Minnehaha	123,809	12	128	164	34	129	2
Moody	6,507	12	24	115	14	56	2
Pennington	81,343	12	153	461	28	267	0
Perkins	3,932	12	6	3	2	3	0
Potter	3,190	12	0	39	0	2	0
Sanborn	2,833	12	3	40	1	7	0
Spink	7,981	12	15	41	1	5	0
Sully	1,589	12	4	11	0	0	0
Todd	8,352	12	6	11	5	6	0
Tripp	6,924	2	0	2	0	4	0
Yankton	19,252	12	46	43	8	17	0

* Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime.

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - POLICE DEPARTMENTS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	*FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL INDEX CRIME PER 100,000	TOTAL INDEX CRIME	PERCENT OF INDEX CRIME
Aberdeen	24,927	12	47	4,252	1,060	5.50%
Belle Fourche	4,335	12	8	3,206	139	.72%
Brookings	16,270	12	31	3,829	623	3.23%
Burke	756	12	1	0	0	.00%
Canton	2,787	12	5	2,978	83	.43%
Deadwood	1,830	12	11	7,596	139	.72%
Eagle Butte	489	12	3	0	0	.00%
Elkton	602	12	1	1,993	12	.06%
Eureka	1,197	12	5	84	1	.01%
Fort Pierre	1,854	12	3	3,830	71	.37%
Harrisburg	727	12	1	2,201	16	.08%
Hot Springs	4,325	12	8	2,659	115	.60%
Huron	12,448	10	28	2,073	258	1.34%
Lead	3,632	12	7	1,404	51	.26%
Lemmon	1,614	12	3	867	14	.07%
Madison	6,257	12	11	3,420	214	1.11%
McLaughlin	780	2	3	385	3	.02%
Miller	1,678	12	5	1,073	18	.09%
Mitchell	13,798	12	30	4,508	622	3.23%

Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime
 * Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1996.

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - POLICE DEPARTMENTS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	*FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL INDEX CRIME PER 100,000	TOTAL INDEX CRIME	PERCENT OF INDEX CRIME
Mobridge	3,768	8	11	2,760	104	.54%
Parkston	1,572	12	2	1,908	30	.16%
Pierre	12,906	12	30	5,269	680	3.53%
Rapid City	54,523	12	118	7,602	4,145	21.49%
South Dakota State University	9,200	12	12	1,228	113	.59%
Salem	1,289	12	2	543	7	.04%
Sioux Falls	100,814	12	183	5,719	5,766	29.90%
Spearfish	6,966	12	18	6,259	436	2.26%
Sturgis	5,330	12	14	7,730	412	2.14%
Tripp	664	3	2	602	4	.02%
Vermillion	10,034	12	17	5,013	503	2.61%
Watertown	17,592	8	35	1,239	218	1.13%
Winner	3,354	12	12	6,410	215	1.11%
Yankton	12,703	12	44	3,401	432	2.24%

Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime.
 * Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1986.

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AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Aberdeen	24,927	12	0	24	2	26
Belle Fourche	4,335	12	0	0	2	5
Brookings	16,270	12	1	4	2	3
Burke	756	12	0	0	0	0
Canton	2,787	12	0	0	0	5
Deadwood	1,830	12	0	2	1	11
Eagle Butte	489	12	0	0	0	0
Elkton	602	12	0	0	0	0
Eureka	1,197	12	0	0	0	0
Fort Pierre	1,854	12	1	2	0	11
Harrisburg	727	12	0	0	0	1
Hot Springs	4,325	12	0	0	0	6
Huron	12,448	10	1	2	2	7
Lead	3,632	12	0	2	0	1
Lemmon	1,614	12	0	0	0	2
Madison	6,257	12	0	1	1	4
McLaughlin	780	2	0	0	0	0
Miller	1,578	12	0	0	0	1
Mitchell	13,798	12	0	7	2	18

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Mobridge	3,768	8	0	0	0	0
Parkston	1,572	12	0	0	0	0
Pierre	12,906	12	0	2	2	18
Rapid City	54,523	12	0	48	55	164
South Dakota State University	9,200	12	0	2	1	1
Salem	1,289	12	0	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	100,814	12	5	70	82	344
Spearfish	6,966	12	0	3	1	4
Sturgis	5,330	12	0	1	4	20
Tripp	664	3	0	0	0	0
Vermillion	10,034	12	0	15	1	7
Watertown	17,592	8	0	9	1	12
Winner	3,354	12	0	0	2	58
Yankton	12,703	12	0	1	1	24

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - POLICE DEPARTMENTS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	*SIMPLE ASSAULT	*ARSON
Aberdeen	24,927	12	185	784	39	238	9
Belle Fourche	4,335	12	20	105	7	33	4
Brookings	16,270	12	94	501	18	50	0
Burke	675	12	0	0	0	0	0
Canton	2,787	12	22	53	3	30	0
Deadwood	1,830	12	16	96	13	67	0
Eagle Butte	489	12	0	0	0	5	0
Elkton	602	12	2	9	1	0	0
Eureka	1,197	12	0	1	0	0	0
Fort Pierre	1,854	12	10	45	2	12	0
Harrisburg	727	12	2	13	0	1	0
Hot Springs	4,325	12	25	80	4	50	0
Huron	12,448	10	39	195	12	47	0
Lead	3,632	12	7	38	3	33	0
Lemmon	1,614	12	3	8	1	3	0
Madison	6,257	12	27	176	5	33	0
McLaughlin	780	2	1	2	0	0	0
Miller	1,678	12	5	12	0	4	0
Mitchell	13,798	12	94	477	24	144	12

* Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime.

OFFEN BY CONTRIBUTOR POLIC DEPARTMENTS

AGENCY	POPULATION	MONTHS REPORTED	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	*SIMPLE ASSAULT	*ARSON
Mobridge	3,768	8	2	100	2	0	0
Parkston	1,572	12	4	24	2	2	0
Pierre	12,906	12	94	541	23	142	4
Rapid City	54,523	12	680	3,088	110	879	13
South Dakota State University	9,200	12	51	58	0	2	0
Salem	1,289	12	4	3	0	0	0
Sioux Falls	100,814	12	904	4,136	225	1,367	26
Spearsfish	6,966	12	54	359	15	79	0
Sturgis	5,330	12	66	284	37	81	0
Tripp	664	3	3	1	0	0	0
Vermillion	10,034	12	54	416	10	72	0
Watertown	17,592	8	67	104	25	108	0
Winner	3,354	12	27	107	21	20	0
Yankton	12,703	12	51	331	24	106	1

* Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the Total Index Crime.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED

78 Total Officers Assaulted
86% Cleared

In 1995, there were seventy-eight (78) assaults on law enforcement officers reported. Of those assaulted, there were less than half (40%) that received injuries. Eighty-six percent of the total assaults reported were cleared.

Disturbance calls (family quarrels, etc.) had the greatest occurrence (31%) in the type of activity involved with the assault of a law enforcement officer. Most assaults (36%) occurred between the hours of 12:01 am and 2:00 am. The most common type of assignment consisted of one officer vehicle assisted. Over one half (59%) of the assaults happened under this circumstance. Hands, fists, and feet are the most commonly used weapon (90%) in the assaults that result in an injury. The same was true in 77% of the cases where there was no injury involved in the assault.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT CLEARED
Disturbance Call	24	31%	83%
Burglary in Progress	1	1%	100%
Robbery in Progress	0	0%	0%
Attempting Other Arrests	17	22%	100%
Civil Disorder	1	1%	100%
Handling Prisoners, Etc.	15	19%	67%
Investigating	4	5%	100%
Ambush	0	0%	0%
Mentally Deranged	0	0%	0%
Traffic Pursuits & Stops	7	9%	100%
All Other	9	12%	78%
TOTAL	78	100%	86%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
TWO OFFICER VEHICLE	3	4%
ONE OFFICER VEHICLE		
Alone	18	23%
Assisted	46	59%
DETECTIVE/SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT		
Alone	1	1%
Assisted	1	1%
OTHER		
Alone	2	3%
Assisted	7	9%
TOTAL	78	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

WEAPON	INJURED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	NOT INJURED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	0	0%	2	4%
Knife or Other Cutting Instrument	2	6%	1	2%
Other Dangerous Weapon	1	3%	8	17%
Hands, Fists, Feet	28	90%	36	77%
TOTAL	31	100%	47	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TIME OF DAY	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
6:01 AM - 8:00 AM	4	5%
8:01 AM - 10:00 AM	0	0%
10:01AM - 12:00 NOON	1	1%
12:01PM - 2:00 PM	1	1%
2:01 PM - 4:00 PM	1	1%
4:01 PM - 6:00 PM	3	4%
TOTAL DAYTIME HOURS	10	13%
6:01 PM - 8:00 PM	4	5%
8:01 PM - 10:00 PM	14	18%
10:01PM - 12:00 AM	6	8%
12:01AM - 2:00 AM	28	36%
2:01 AM - 4:00 AM	10	13%
4:01 AM - 6:00 AM	6	8%
TOTAL NIGHTTIME HOURS	68	87%
TOTAL	78	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

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 the police. 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

1. HOMICIDE

1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter - The willful (nonnegligent) 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, assault 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 objects 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. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. - Aggravated Injury - 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, stationwagons, 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, trailbikes, mopeds, golf carts, etc.

8. ARSON

The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building, motor vehicle or 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.

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.

9. OTHER ASSAULTS

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
- Attempts to commit the above

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, CONCEALING

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 break-down 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:

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

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, and motor vehicle theft.

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

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

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-theft, 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.