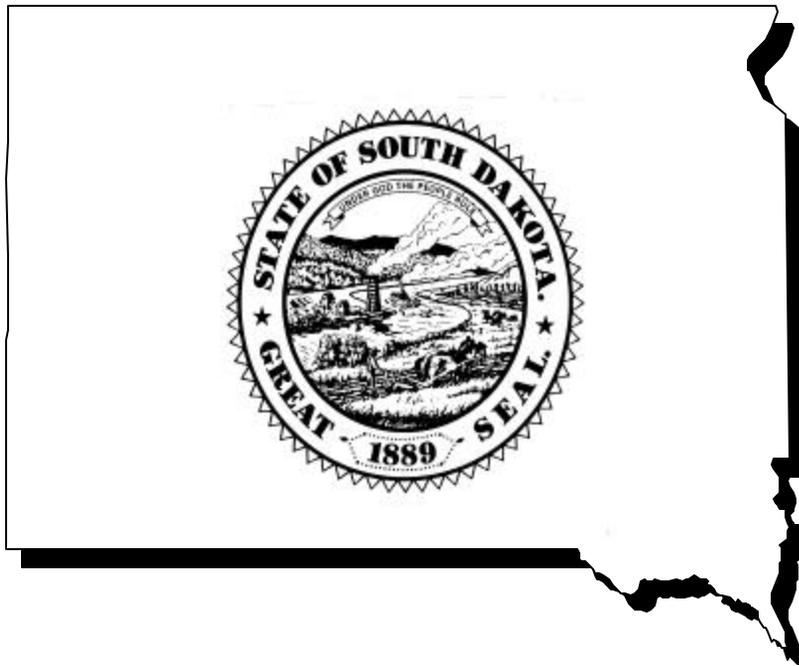


Crime in South Dakota 1998



Office of Attorney General
Criminal Statistics Analysis Center

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 1998

January 1, 1998 - December 31, 1998

**Office of Attorney General
Criminal Statistics Analysis Center**

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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. Seventy-three agencies representing eighty percent (80%) of the population were listed in the 1995 publication. The 1996 publication represented approximately eighty-two percent (82%) as reported by 76 agencies. Eighty-nine agencies reported criminal statistics in 1997 representing approximately 82% of the population. This publication of Crime in South Dakota 1998 represents approximately eighty-two percent (82%) of the population as reported by forty Sheriff's Offices, forty-three Police Departments and the Division of Criminal Investigation.

On January 1, 1994, the South Dakota Criminal Statistics Analysis Center (SDSAC) 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. In 1998, the SDSAC received NIBRS from 61 law enforcement agencies. We are pleased to announce that a new windows-based NIBRS software is now available to South Dakota law enforcement agencies. 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.

I'd like to take this opportunity to recognize everyone involved with this project for your participation and cooperation. For a variety of reasons, a few agencies were unable to furnish 1998 data, however I would like to extend a welcome to the four (4) new agencies that began submitting crime statistics to the Statistical Analysis Center in 1998. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a strictly voluntary program and without your assistance, the following crime data would be unavailable.

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 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 1997 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 March 18, 1999; South Dakota Criminal Statistics Analysis Center's deadline was June 1, 1999, although data was accepted up to the time of report preparation.

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 1997 figures times the projected growth rate for South Dakota. The resident county populations sum of 738,000 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, 1998. 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 through December 31, 1998 and index crime data was verified by the submitting agencies.

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: 738,000 (South Dakota's 1998 Population)
 Number of larcenies for that jurisdiction: 12,219

Divide 738,000 by 100,000 = 7.38
 Divide 12,219 by 7.38 = 1,656

The Crime Rate for larceny in South Dakota for 1998 is 1,656 per 100,000 inhabitants.

CRIME INDEX	TOTAL OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000
Total Index Crime	16,855	2,284
Violent Crime	1,034	140
Property Crime	15,821	2,144
Murder	8	1
Rape	225	30
Robbery	141	19
Aggravated Assault	660	89
Burglary	2,940	398
Larceny	12,219	1,656
Motor Vehicle Theft	662	90

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES

16,855 Offenses Reported
4,246 Offenses Cleared
4,574 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 1998, there were 16,855 Index Crimes. Seventy-two percent of the Total Index Crimes were larcenies.

INDEX CRIMES	OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder/Nonnegligent Homicide	8	.05%
Forcible Rape	225	1.33%
Robbery	141	.84%
Aggravated Assault	660	3.92%
Burglary	2,940	17.44%
Larceny	12,219	72.49%
Motor Vehicle Theft	662	3.93%
TOTAL	16,855	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

INDEX CRIME OFFENSES BY MONTH

MONTHS	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT	*MANSL BY NEGL	*SIMPLE ASSAULT	*ARSON
January	2	18	8	57	222	826	45	0	330	5
February	3	17	10	44	220	881	43	0	307	12
March	0	17	22	52	202	897	38	0	299	10
April	0	19	4	46	216	1,040	72	0	330	9
May	0	26	16	76	281	1,146	57	0	401	14
June	1	25	9	55	279	1,197	71	0	332	7
6 MONTH TOTAL	6	122	69	330	1,420	5,987	326	0	1,999	57
July	1	26	11	81	336	1,281	55	0	368	9
August	0	19	9	65	282	1,318	84	0	413	7
September	0	18	13	54	276	1,090	56	0	339	11
October	0	13	15	42	247	1,052	67	0	339	8
November	1	15	13	44	198	731	40	0	312	7
December	0	12	11	44	181	760	34	0	262	8
6 MONTH TOTAL	2	103	72	330	1,520	6,232	336	0	2,033	50
GRAND TOTAL	8	225	141	660	2,940	12,219	662	0	4,032	107
MONTHLY AVERAGE	.7	19	12	55	245	1,018	55	0	336	9

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

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

**8 Offenses Reported
7 Offenses Cleared
9 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 classified as a Criminal Homicide. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders are not classified as murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

In two (25%) of the cases, the victim was between 15 and 20 years old. Five (63%) of the victims were male, and seven (88%) of the victims were white. Four of the murders were the result of a domestic violence dispute involving wives, ex-wives, children, and/or girlfriends.

Seven (70%) of the ten offenders were male and ten (100%) were white. The circumstance in 50% of the murders was a single victim/single offender. One situation reported was a multiple victim/single offender which counted as two murders. One murder reported had a single victim/multiple offenders circumstance. One murder reported had a single victim/unknown offender(s).

A handgun was indicated as the weapon of choice in three (38%) of the murders reported. A rifle was used in two murders; a hammer in two murders; and a blunt object in one murder.

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

TOTAL	8	10
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MURDER ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	0
10 - 12	0
13 - 14	0
15	1
16	1
17	1
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	3
18	1
19	2
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25 - 29	1
30 - 34	0
35 - 39	0
40 - 44	1
45 - 49	0
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	0
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	1
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	6
TOTAL	9

RAPE

225 Offenses Reported
101 Offenses Cleared
62 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.

Juveniles consisted of 15% of the total arrests made for rape. Twenty (32%) of the persons arrested were in their 20's and 24% were in their 30's. The months of May and July had the greatest occurrence with 26 rape offenses reported in each month. Seven percent of the total rapes reported were attempted forcible rapes.

- 1.33% of the Crime Index Total

RAPE ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	0
10 - 12	1
13 - 14	5
15	1
16	2
17	0
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	9
18	1
19	5
20	3
21	5
22	3
23	3
24	0
25 - 29	6
30 - 34	6
35 - 39	9
40 - 44	5
45 - 49	6
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	53
TOTAL	62

ROBBERY

141 Offenses Reported
39 Offenses Cleared
60 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.

The total amount of property stolen in 1998 was \$94,052. March had the greatest occurrence of robberies with a total of twenty-two. The average amount stolen was \$667. A firearm was used in thirty-four (24%) of the robberies reported in 1998. Supplementary robbery information, such as the location of the robbery, is obtained from the "Property Stolen by Classification" report.

- .84% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	34	24%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	16	11%
Other Dangerous Weapons	25	18%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)	66	47%
TOTAL	141	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

ROBBERY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	VALUE STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Highway (street, alleys, etc.)	37	26%	\$ 11,154	\$ 301
Commercial Ho- use	3	2%	\$ 460	\$ 153
Gas Station	3	2%	\$ 5,358	\$ 1,786
Convenience Store	16	11%	\$ 3,034	\$ 190
	18	13%	\$ 2,425	\$ 135
Residence	1	1%	\$ 8,901	\$ 8,901
Bank	63	45%	\$ 62,720	\$ 996
Miscellaneous				
TOTAL	141	100%	\$ 94,052	\$ 667

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

ROBBERY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	0
10 - 12	1
13 - 14	7
15	5
16	2
17	4
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	19
18	3
19	1
20	2
21	2
22	1
23	0
24	2
25 - 29	10
30 - 34	9
35 - 39	5
40 - 44	5
45 - 49	0
50 - 54	1
55 - 59	0
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	41
TOTAL	60

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

660 Offenses Reported
495 Offenses Cleared
484 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.

The greatest occurrence of aggravated assaults was in July with 81 offenses reported. Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.) was used in 29% of the aggravated assaults. Eighteen percent of the total arrests for aggravated assault were juveniles.

- 3.92% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	91	14%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	191	29%
Other Dangerous Weapons	185	28%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)	193	29%
TOTAL	660	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	2
10 - 12	6
13 - 14	24
15	16
16	21
17	18
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	87
18	18
19	23
20	18
21	24
22	20
23	20
24	16
25 - 29	78
30 - 34	57
35 - 39	65
40 - 44	29
45 - 49	12
50 - 54	11
55 - 59	3
60 - 64	2
65 and Over	1
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	397
TOTAL	484

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 1998, there were a total of 4,032 other assaults reported. Of the total arrests for other assaults, 14% were juveniles.

BURGLARY

2,940 Offenses Reported
494 Offenses Cleared
667 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.

July had the greatest occurrence with 336 offenses. Forty-four percent of those arrested were juveniles.

- 17.44% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE OF ENTRY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Forcible Entry	1,364	46%
Unlawful Entry	1,354	46%
Attempted Forcible Entry	222	8%
TOTAL	2,940	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Forcible entry was most commonly used in 46% of the burglary offenses. A total value of \$1,914,662 was reported stolen with an average loss of \$651. Less than one-fourth (7%) of the burglaries occurred at a non-residence at night with a total property value stolen of \$138,276.

BURGLARY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
RESIDENCE				
Night	330	11%	\$ 118,763	\$ 360
Day	270	9%	\$ 171,204	\$ 634
Unknown	1,100	37%	\$ 686,836	\$ 624
Total Residence	1,700	58%	\$ 976,803	\$ 575
NON-RESIDENCE				
Night	238	8%	\$ 138,276	\$ 581
Day	111	4%	\$ 43,472	\$ 392
Unknown	891	30%	\$ 756,111	\$ 849
Total Non-Residence	1,240	42%	\$ 937,859	\$ 756
TOTAL	2,940	100%	\$1,914,662	\$ 651

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

BURGLARY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	24
10 - 12	50
13 - 14	83
15	40
16	48
17	48
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	293
18	65
19	55
20	40
21	28
22	19
23	13
24	9
25 - 29	53
30 - 34	39
35 - 39	25
40 - 44	17
45 - 49	8
50 - 54	2
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	374
TOTAL	667

LARCENY

12,219 Offenses Reported
2,925 Offenses Cleared
3,113 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.

August had the greatest occurrence with 1,318 offenses. The total amount reported stolen for larceny offenses was \$4,872,334 with an average loss of \$399 per larceny. Two thousand six hundred twenty-six (21%) of the total stolen was taken from motor vehicles with an average loss of \$430. Property taken from buildings had the highest average amount stolen of \$552. Less than one-half (48%) of the total larceny arrests were juveniles.

- 72.49% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	TOTAL STOLEN
Over \$200	3,888	\$4,432,069
\$50 to \$200	3,294	\$ 379,245
Under \$50	5,037	\$ 61,020
TOTAL	12,219	\$4,872,334

LARCENY

NATURE OF LARCENY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Pocket Picking	34	.3%	\$ 4,077	\$120
Purse Snatching	51	.4%	\$ 8,314	\$163
Shoplifting	2,114	17%	\$ 126,453	\$ 60
From Motor Vehicle	2,626	21%	\$1,130,055	\$430
Motor Vehicle Parts	457	4%	\$ 185,513	\$406
Bicycles	1,087	9%	\$ 221,427	\$204
From Building	1,398	11%	\$ 771,691	\$552
From Coin-Operated Machine	60	.5%	\$ 18,751	\$313
All Other	4,392	36%	\$2,406,053	\$548
TOTAL	12,219	100%	\$4,872,334	\$399

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

LARCENY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	104
10 - 12	244
13 - 14	390
15	285
16	254
17	220
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,497
18	198
19	150
20	118
21	83
22	71
23	38
24	48
25 - 29	200
30 - 34	171
35 - 39	183
40 - 44	134
45 - 49	85
50 - 54	50
55 - 59	29
60 - 64	17
65 and Over	41
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	1,616
TOTAL	3,113

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

662 Offenses Reported
185 Offenses Cleared
179 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 joy ride, should be classified in this category.

In 1998, there were 662 motor vehicle thefts totaling \$3,810,114.

August had the greatest occurrence with 84 offenses. Five hundred fifty-four (84%) of the motor vehicle thefts were automobiles. Sixty-six percent of all recovered vehicles were locally stolen. Juveniles were arrested for 47% of the motor vehicle thefts.

- 3.93% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	NUMBER STOLEN
Automobiles	554
Trucks and Buses	47
Other Motor Vehicles	61
TOTAL STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	662

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	1
10 - 12	6
13 - 14	21
15	13
16	21
17	23
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	85
18	13
19	8
20	14
21	9
22	2
23	1
24	3
25 - 29	22
30 - 34	6
35 - 39	7
40 - 44	4
45 - 49	4
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	94
TOTAL	179

ARSON

107 Offenses Reported
38 Offenses Cleared
39 Total Persons Arrested

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.

In 1998, there were 107 arson offenses reported with a total property value loss of \$671,618. The greatest occurrence was in the month of May with a total of fourteen offenses. A total of 39 arson arrests were made with almost three-quarters (74%) of the persons arrested being 14 years old and under. Thirty (77%) of those arrested were juveniles. Fifty-eight (54%) arsons occurred in a structure with single occupancy residential being the most common (41%) of the designated structures. The highest total value loss was for single occupancy residential with a total of \$241,435.

***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 BY TYPE OF PROPERTY

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Single Occupancy Residential	24	22%	\$241,435	\$10,060
Other Residential	9	8%	\$115,072	\$12,786
Storage	6	6%	\$116,170	\$19,362
Industrial/Manufacturing	1	1%	\$ 70,000	\$70,000
Other Commercial	6	6%	\$ 203	\$ 34
Community/Public	6	6%	\$ 8,700	\$ 1,450
All Other Structure	6	6%	\$ 27,101	\$ 4,517
Total Structure	58	54%	\$578,681	\$ 9,977
Motor Vehicles	9	8%	\$ 17,501	\$ 1,945
Other Mobile Property	2	2%	\$ 43,000	\$21,500
Total Mobile	11	10%	\$ 60,501	\$ 5,500
Total Other	38	36%	\$ 32,436	\$ 854
GRAND TOTAL	107	100%	\$671,618	\$ 6,277

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

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

PROPERTY

\$10,691,162 Total Stolen
\$3,875,942 Total Recovered

The amount of property stolen in 1998 totaled \$10,691,162. Currency and notes consisted of 10% of the property stolen. For the six index offenses with a monetary value involved, November had the greatest amount of stolen property with a total of \$947,339.

Of the property stolen, 36% was recovered. The month of December had the greatest recovery rate for 1998 with 123% of the property stolen being recovered. Jewelry and precious metals are the most common property recovered (92%) and household goods had the lowest recovery rate of 4%.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED BY MONTH

MONTH	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
January	\$ 928,993	\$ 269,230	29%
February	\$ 775,021	\$ 233,052	30%
March	\$ 764,628	\$ 251,859	33%
April	\$ 855,054	\$ 345,883	40%
May	\$ 804,532	\$ 287,519	36%
June	\$ 933,284	\$ 299,963	32%
July	\$ 904,616	\$ 261,861	29%
August	\$ 1,189,568	\$ 418,510	35%
September	\$ 902,839	\$ 274,744	30%
October	\$ 1,167,296	\$ 326,618	28%
November	\$ 947,339	\$ 268,579	28%
December	\$ 517,992	\$ 638,124	123%
TOTAL	\$10,691,162	\$3,875,942	36%

Due to rounding, figures may not equal the total.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY INDEX OFFENSE

OFFENSE	NUMBER	VALUE STOLEN
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	8	\$ 0
FORCIBLE RAPE & ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE RAPE	225	\$ 0
ROBBERY		
Highway	37	\$ 11,154
Commercial House	3	\$ 460
Gas or Service Station	3	\$ 5,358
Convenience Store	16	\$ 3,034
Residence	18	\$ 2,425
Bank	1	\$ 8,901
Miscellaneous	63	\$ 62,720
TOTAL ROBBERY	141	\$94,052
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	660	N/A
BURGLARY		
<u>Residence</u>		
Night	330	\$ 118,763
Day	270	\$ 171,204
Unknown	1,100	\$ 686,836
<u>Non-Residence</u>		
Night	238	\$ 138,276
Day	111	\$ 43,472
Unknown	891	\$ 756,111
TOTAL BURGLARY	2,940	\$1,914,662

Due to rounding, figures may not equal the total.

(Continued)

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY INDEX OFFENSE

OFFENSE	NUMBER	VALUE STOLEN
LARCENY		
Over \$200	3,888	\$ 4,432,069
\$50 to \$200	3,294	\$ 379,245
Under \$50	5,037	\$ 61,020
TOTAL LARCENY	12,219	\$ 4,872,334
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT*	662	\$ 3,810,114
GRAND TOTAL	16,855	\$10,691,162

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED BY TYPE

TYPE OF PROPERTY	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency & Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,052,780	\$ 52,596	5%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	\$ 609,982	\$ 562,823	92%
Clothing & Furs	\$ 171,233	\$ 34,154	20%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles*	\$ 3,624,410	\$2,529,626	70%
Office Equipment	\$ 287,490	\$ 44,679	16%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	\$ 903,753	\$ 96,232	11%
Firearms	\$ 148,618	\$ 28,306	19%
Household Goods	\$ 256,719	\$ 10,903	4%
Consumable Goods	\$ 68,596	\$ 18,150	26%
Livestock	\$ 164,239	\$ 11,601	7%
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,403,342	\$ 486,872	14%
TOTAL	\$10,691,162	\$3,875,942	36%

Due to rounding, figures may not equal the total.

·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

35,828 Total Arrests
25,531 Adult Arrests
10,297 Juvenile Arrests

The total arrests submitted by the agencies in 1998 were 35,828. The greatest number of arrests (11%) 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, Manslaughter by Negligence, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson. Arrests for Part I offenses total 4,614. Larceny had the greatest total arrest rate (9%) out of the Part I offenses of the total arrests. Of the total arrests in the Part II offenses, 23% were made for liquor laws. Only 7% of the total arrests made in 1998 were drug abuse related.

MONTH	NUMBER ARRESTED
January	2,441
February	2,645
March	2,887
April	3,063
May	3,310
June	3,070
July	3,364
August	3,818
September	3,139
October	3,130
November	2,604
December	2,357
TOTAL	35,828

- Less than three-fourths (73%) of the total arrests made were male.
- Three-fourths (75%) of the total arrests were white.

ARREST DATA BY AGE		
AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Under 10	245	.7%
10 - 12	778	2%
13 - 14	2,037	6%
15	1,862	5%
16	2,483	7%
17	2,892	8%
18	2,937	8%
19	2,835	8%
20	2,353	7%
21	1,272	4%
22	1,038	3%
23	874	2%
24	810	2%
25 - 29	3,266	9%
30 - 34	2,799	8%
35 - 39	2,898	8%
40 - 44	1,935	5%
45 - 49	1,202	3%
50 - 54	565	2%
55 - 59	323	.9%
60 - 64	186	.5%
65 and Over	238	.7%
TOTAL	35,828	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY MONTH

MONTHS	MURDER	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT	*MANSL BY NEGL	*SIMPLE ASSAULT	*ARSON
January	0	8	5	41	54	246	18	0	247	2
February	7	5	2	28	46	253	16	1	213	8
March	0	2	3	33	80	279	20	0	232	1
April	0	11	2	33	51	261	20	0	233	4
May	0	6	8	58	73	276	13	0	285	2
June	0	1	9	39	88	251	8	0	236	8
6 MONTH TOTAL	7	33	29	232	392	1,566	95	1	1,446	25
July	1	8	7	54	57	292	22	0	281	3
August	0	5	3	51	56	309	20	0	298	0
September	0	8	8	41	43	260	10	0	249	3
October	0	3	8	32	44	227	9	0	247	0
November	1	3	1	36	47	229	14	0	232	4
December	0	2	4	38	28	230	9	0	185	4
6 MONTH TOTAL	2	29	31	252	275	1,547	84	0	1,492	14
GRAND TOTAL	9	62	60	484	667	3,113	179	1	2,938	39
MONTHLY AVERAGE	.75	5	5	40	56	259	15	.08	245	3

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Crime in South Dakota 1998

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

TOTAL ARRESTS

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder	9	.03%
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	.003%
Forcible Rape	62	.17%
Robbery	60	.17%
Aggravated Assault	484	1.35%
Burglary	667	1.86%
Larceny	3,113	8.69%
Motor Vehicle Theft	179	.50%
Arson	39	.11%
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	4,614	12.88%
Other Assaults	2,939	8.20%
Forgery	185	.52%
Fraud	707	1.97%
Embezzlement	68	.19%
Stolen Property	129	.36%
Vandalism	630	1.76%
Weapons	149	.42%
Prostitution	10	.03%
Sex Offenses	131	.37%
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS		
<u>SALE/MANUFACTURING</u>		
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	67	.19%
Marijuana	93	.26%
Synthetic Narcotics	5	.01%
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	23	.06%
Sale/Manufacturing	188	.52%

Subtotal		
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(Continued)

Crime in South Dakota 1998

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OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
<u>POSSESSION</u>		
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	69	.19%
Marijuana	1,831	5.11%
Synthetic Narcotics	75	.21%
Other-Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	206	.57%
Possession Subtotal	2,181	6.09%
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	2,369	6.61%
Bookmaking	1	.003%
Numbers and Lottery	0	N/A
All Other Gambling	0	N/A
Gambling Total	1	<.01%
Offenses Against Family and Children	431	1.20%
Driving Under the Influence	4,952	13.82%
Liquor Laws	8,392	23.42%
Drunkenness	228	.64%
Disorderly Conduct	2,257	6.30%
Vagrancy	61	.17%
All Other Offenses	5,760	16.08%
Suspicion	0	N/A
Curfew	1,029	2.87%
Runaways	786	2.19%
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	31,214	87.12%

GRAND TOTAL	35,828	100%
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Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX

OFFENSES	TOTAL	PERSONS ARRESTED	
		MALE	FEMALE
Murder	9	6	3
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	1	0
Forcible Rape	62	62	0
Robbery	60	53	7
Aggravated Assault	484	371	113
Burglary	667	597	70
Larceny	3,113	2,078	1,035
Motor Vehicle Theft	179	148	31
Arson	39	36	3
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	4,614	3,352	1,262
Other Assaults	2,939	2,305	634
Forgery	185	117	68
Fraud	707	431	276
Embezzlement	68	32	36
Stolen Property	129	104	25
Vandalism	630	526	104
Weapons	149	141	8
Prostitution	10	4	6
Sex Offenses	131	92	39
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS			
<u>SALE/MANUFACTURING</u>			
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	67	42	25
Marijuana	93	71	22
Synthetic Narcotics	5	3	2
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	23	16	7

Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	188	132	56
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(Continued)

Crime in South Dakota 1998

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OFFENSES	TOTAL	PERSONS ARRESTED	
		MALE	FEMALE
POSSESSION			
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	69	58	11
Marijuana	1,831	1,502	329
Synthetic Narcotics	75	57	18
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	206	156	50
Possession Subtotal	2,181	1,773	408
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	2,369	1,905	464
Bookmaking	1	1	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	431	304	127
Driving Under the Influence	4,952	3,916	1,036
Influence	8,392	5,631	2,761
Liquor Laws	228	193	35
Drunkenness	2,257	1,821	436
Disorderly Conduct	61	52	9
Vagrancy	5,760	4,278	1,482
All Other Offenses	0	0	0
Suspicion	1,029	626	403
Curfew	786	297	489
Runaways			
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	31,214	22,776	8,438
GRAND TOTAL	35,828	26,128	9,700



TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE

OFFENSES	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AM IND/ ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER
Murder	9	9	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	1	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	62	42	3	15	2
Robbery	60	33	9	18	0
Aggravated Assault	484	289	49	142	4
Burglary	667	500	19	146	2
Larceny	3,113	2,077	99	909	28
Motor Vehicle Theft	179	98	8	73	0
Arson	39	21	0	17	1
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	4,614	3,070	187	1,320	37
Other Assaults	2,939	2,088	137	690	24
Forgery	185	146	7	28	4
Fraud	707	611	10	75	11
Embezzlement	68	65	0	3	0
Stolen Property	129	91	4	34	0
Vandalism	630	424	32	170	4
Weapons	149	113	8	26	2
Prostitution	10	4	5	1	0
Sex Offenses	131	105	3	21	2
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS					
SALE/MANUFACTURING					
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	67	54	3	10	0
Marijuana	93	84	2	7	0
Synthetic Narcotics	5	5	0	0	0
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	23	21	0	2	0
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	188	164	5	19	0

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(Continued)

Crime in South Dakota 1998

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OFFENSES	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AM IND/ ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER
<u>POSSESSION</u>					
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	69	54	9	6	0
Marijuana	1,831	1,569	71	180	11
Synthetic Narcotics	75	69	2	4	0
Other - Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	206	175	4	26	1
Possession Subtotal	2,181	1,867	86	216	12
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	2,369	2,031	91	235	12
Bookmaking	1	1	0	0	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	431	361	13	50	7
Driving Under the Influence	4,952	3,969	75	880	28
Liquor Laws	8,392	6,834	116	1,409	33
Drunkenness	228	67	0	160	1
Disorderly Conduct	2,257	1,364	127	745	21
Vagrancy	61	11	0	50	0
All Other Offenses	5,760	4,155	100	1,477	28
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew	1,029	800	17	200	12
Runaways	786	628	19	135	4
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	31,214	23,868	764	6,389	193
GRAND TOTAL	35,828	26,938	951	7,709	230

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - COUNTY SHERIFFS

Crime in South Dakota 1998

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Agency	Population	Months Reported	*Full Time Law Enf. Empl.	Total Index Crime per 100,000	Total Index Crime	Percent Of Index Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	**Simple Assault	**Arson
Aurora	3,018	12	4	66	2	.01%	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Beadle	17,976	12	16	156	28	.17%	0	0	0	0	7	19	2	0	0
Brookings	26,186	12	18	359	94	.56%	0	1	0	2	36	51	4	29	1
Brown	35,701	12	40	266	95	.56%	1	0	0	3	52	31	8	36	1
Butte	8,926	12	5	291	26	.15%	0	2	0	1	8	12	3	8	2
Charles Mix	9,493	12	10	337	32	.19%	0	0	0	6	14	10	2	35	0
Clay	15,370	12	5	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corson	4,275	12	3	234	10	.06%	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	2	0
Custer	6,966	12	13	761	53	.31%	0	1	0	5	6	37	4	31	0
Davison	18,807	12	7	74	14	.08%	0	0	0	1	9	3	1	3	0
Day	6,421	12	6	981	63	.37%	0	1	0	1	32	25	4	8	0
Deuel	4,553	12	6	703	32	.19%	0	1	0	2	20	9	0	3	1
Dewey	5,668	6	3	229	13	.08%	0	0	0	3	5	5	0	1	0
Douglas	3,573	12	2	28	1	.01%	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Edmunds	4,248	12	6	118	5	.03%	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5	0
Faulk	2,532	12	6	474	12	.07%	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	3	0
Gregory	5,036	12	3	238	12	.07%	0	0	0	2	7	2	1	4	0
Hand	4,191	12	4	501	21	.12%	0	0	0	0	6	14	1	4	0
Harding	1,497	12	2	267	4	.02%	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Hughes	15,404	12	23	143	22	.13%	0	1	0	2	12	6	1	7	0
Hyde	1,648	11	1	485	8	.05%	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	2,278	12	1	219	5	.03%	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	0
Kingsbury	5,830	12	3	257	15	.09%	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	4	0
Lake	10,647	5	9	207	22	.13%	0	0	0	1	14	7	0	2	0
Lawrence	22,131	12	32	791	175	1.04%	0	12	0	9	49	98	7	41	3
Lyman	3,926	12	5	1,605	63	.37%	0	0	0	2	12	46	3	7	0
Marshall	4,625	12	9	1,578	73	.43%	0	0	0	1	18	54	0	10	2
McCook	5,686	12	3	405	23	.14%	0	0	0	0	4	17	2	2	0
Meade	21,999	12	42	836	184	1.09%	0	0	1	4	72	101	6	28	0
Miner	2,926	12	4	1,504	44	.26%	2	1	0	3	22	15	1	4	0
Minnehaha	140,545	12	124	228	320	1.90%	0	5	0	23	120	150	22	121	7
Pennington	87,190	12	120	2,145	1,870	11.09%	0	21	3	26	123	1,674	23	229	3

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1998.

**Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - COUNTY SHERIFFS

Agency	Population	Months Reported	*Full Time Law Enf. Empl.	Total Index Crime per 100,000	Total Index Crime	Percent Of Index Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	**Simple Assault	**Arson
Perkins	3,542	12	3	198	7	.04%	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	2	0
Potter	2,925	12	8	2,051	60	.36%	0	0	0	1	25	32	2	5	0
Sanborn	2,760	12	3	1,232	34	.20%	0	0	0	0	4	28	2	9	0
Spink	7,700	12	14	1,182	91	.54%	0	1	0	3	22	64	1	8	0
Stanley	2,923	12	6	2,121	62	.37%	0	1	0	5	3	46	7	12	0
Sully	1,539	12	3	455	7	.04%	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	1	0
Yankton	21,013	12	8	343	72	.43%	0	1	0	5	22	42	2	30	0
Ziebach	2,261	4	2	177	4	.02%	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1998.

**Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Crime in South Dakota 1998

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Agency	Population	Months Reported	*Full Time Law Enf. Empl.	Total Index Crime per 100,000	Total Index Crime	Percent Of Index Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	**Simple Assault	**Arson
Aberdeen	25,004	12	46	3,427	857	5.08%	0	12	1	24	115	641	64	218	8
Alcester	1,034	12	2	387	4	.02%	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
Arlington	924	12	2	758	7	.04%	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	3	0
Belle Fourche	4,878	12	9	2,440	119	.71%	0	1	0	2	22	91	3	38	1
Beresford	1,935	4	8	103	2	.01%	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Box Elder	2,927	12	8	3,280	96	.57%	0	2	2	6	41	40	5	50	1
Brandon	4,602	12	6	891	41	.24%	0	2	2	0	7	29	1	9	0
Brookings	17,392	12	35	3,007	523	3.10%	0	5	1	13	66	418	20	81	0
Burke	735	12	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canton	3,194	12	5	1,847	59	.35%	0	0	0	3	8	43	5	12	0
DCI	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	15	.09%	1	1	0	3	4	6	0	4	0
Deadwood	1,814	12	13	3,252	59	.35%	0	1	0	7	6	37	8	27	0
Eagle Butte	804	12	2	498	4	.02%	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Eureka	1,034	12	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groton	1,203	12	3	2,909	35	.21%	0	0	0	0	18	17	0	0	0
Harrisburg	948	4	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hot Springs	4,053	12	8	888	36	.21%	0	1	0	1	11	22	1	40	0
Huron	12,333	12	31	3,454	426	2.53%	0	7	1	9	82	312	15	121	11
Lake Andes	849	12	3	2,002	17	.10%	0	0	0	2	8	7	0	8	0
Lemmon	1,405	12	3	1,423	20	.12%	0	0	0	1	15	3	1	4	0
Madison	6,217	12	10	2,944	183	1.09%	0	0	0	7	70	99	7	34	1
McLaughlin	804	12	3	3,856	31	.18%	0	1	1	3	11	14	1	1	0
Milbank	3,658	12	5	1,039	38	.23%	0	0	0	1	5	30	2	7	0
Miller	1,666	12	4	540	9	.05%	0	0	0	1	0	7	1	6	0
Mitchell	14,228	12	33	3,957	563	3.34%	0	6	0	16	62	459	20	175	3
Mobridge	3,336	12	11	5,725	191	1.13%	0	1	0	10	26	147	7	47	0
Murdo	684	12	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newell	754	12	2	265	2	.01%	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
N. Sioux City	2,325	12	8	6,624	154	.91%	0	0	4	6	13	126	5	35	0
Parkston	1,528	12	2	1,047	16	.09%	0	0	0	1	3	12	0	3	0
Pierre	13,328	12	30	4,442	592	3.51%	1	6	1	14	63	478	29	153	2
Platte	1,388	12	2	216	3	.02%	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1998.
Total Index Crime.

**Simple Assault and Arson are not included in the

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR – POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Agency	Population	Months Reported	*Full Time Law Enf. Empl.	Total Index Crime per 100,000	Total Index Crime	Percent Of Index Crime	Murder	Rap e	Robber y	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	**Simple Assault	**Arson
Rapid City	57,830	12	129	5,409	3,128	18.56%	2	53	62	130	570	2,196	115	724	17
Salem	1,293	12	2	928	12	.07%	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	4	0
Sioux Falls	113,026	12	192	3,464	3,915	23.23%	0	52	49	225	591	2,853	145	959	22
Sisseton	2,163	12	6	4,669	101	.60%	0	2	0	5	19	69	6	48	1
Spearfish	8,276	12	20	4,024	333	1.98%	0	0	1	7	80	236	9	40	1
Sturgis	4,817	12	14	8,304	400	2.37%	0	5	1	10	72	295	17	95	2
Tea	1,346	12	0	297	4	.02%	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Vermillion	10,508	12	10	4,282	450	2.67%	0	8	1	10	46	368	17	73	7
Watertown	19,877	10	38	1,268	252	1.50%	1	5	1	11	86	130	18	128	4
White River	560	12	1	179	1	.01%	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Winner	3,360	12	17	4,315	145	.86%	0	0	1	4	26	103	11	70	0
Yankton	14,015	12	42	2,383	334	1.98%	0	3	6	10	22	277	16	109	4

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1998.

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

Note: Watertown Police Department only coded thefts and vandalisms involving property loss in excess of \$250 in value during 1998.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED

70 Officers Assaulted
27 Officers Injured
43 Officers Not Injured

In 1998, there were 70 assaults on law enforcement officers reported. Of those assaulted, there were less than half (39%) that received injuries. Ninety-seven percent of the total assaults reported were cleared.

Responding to “disturbance calls (family quarrels, etc.)” had the greatest occurrence (36%) in the type of activity involved with the assault of a law enforcement officer. Most assaults (91%) occurred between the hours of 12:01 am and 2:00 am. The most common type of assignment consisted of one officer vehicle assisted and one officer vehicle alone. One-third (33%) of the assaults happened under this circumstance. Hands, fists, feet, etc. are the most commonly used weapon (70%) in the assaults that result in an injury. The same was true in 58% of the cases where there was no injury involved in the assault.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT CLEARED
Disturbance Call	25	36%	108%
Burglary in Progress	1	1%	100%
Robbery in Progress	0	N/A	N/A
Attempting Other Arrests	17	24%	112%
Civil Disorder	0	N/A	N/A
Handling Prisoners, Etc.	16	23%	63%
Investigating	1	1%	100%
Suspicious...	1	1%	100%
Ambush	0	N/A	N/A
Mentally Deranged	8	11%	100%
Traffic Pursuits & Stops	1	1%	100%
All Other			
TOTAL	70	100%	97%



Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
TWO OFFICER VEHICLE	3	4%
ONE OFFICER VEHICLE		
Alone	23	33%
Assisted	23	33%
DETECTIVE/SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT		
Alone	0	N/A
Assisted	1	1%
OTHER		
Alone	11	16%
Assisted	9	13%
TOTAL	70	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

WEAPON	INJURED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	NOT INJURED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	1	4%	2	5%
Knife or Other Cutting Instrument	5	19%	2	5%
Other Dangerous Weapon	2	7%	14	33%
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	19	70%	25	58%
TOTAL	27	100%	43	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TIME OF DAY	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
6:01 AM - 8:00 AM	0	N/A
8:01 AM - 10:00 AM	0	N/A
10:01AM - 12:00 NOON	1	1%
12:01PM - 2:00 PM	0	N/A
2:01 PM - 4:00 PM	0	N/A
4:01 PM - 6:00 PM	1	1%
TOTAL DAYTIME HOURS	2	3%
6:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1	1%
8:01 PM - 10:00 PM	0	N/A
10:01PM - 12:00 AM	2	3%
12:01AM - 2:00 AM	64	91%
2:01 AM - 4:00 AM	1	1%
4:01 AM - 6:00 AM	0	N/A
TOTAL NIGHTTIME HOURS	68	97%
TOTAL	70	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 (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.

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.

8. 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
- 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

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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

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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, 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.

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