

Crime in South Dakota 1999



Office of Attorney General
Criminal Statistics Analysis Center

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 1999

January 1, 1999 - December 31, 1999

**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. Following is a table that depicts the percentage of population covered along with the number of reporting agencies:

Reporting Year	Percent Of Population Covered	# Of Reporting Agencies
1990	85	82
1991	90	96
1992	88	89
1993	83	75
1994	78	64
1995	80	73
1996	82	76
1997	82	89
1998	82	84
1999	78	80

This publication of Crime in South Dakota 1999 represents approximately seventy-eight percent (78%) of the population as reported by thirty-nine Sheriff's Offices, forty 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 1999 and 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. 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 1998 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 17, 2000; South Dakota Criminal Statistics Analysis Center's deadline was June 2, 2000.

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 1998 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, 1999. However, a few agencies did not report for an entire twelve month period. The information in this publication will reflect this partial participation. The data included in this report can only be as accurate as the data provided by each reporting agency. These figures are based on data received through the December 31, 1999 reporting period 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 1999 Population)
 Number of larcenies for that jurisdiction: 12,019

Divide 738,000 by 100,000 = 7.38
 Divide 12,019 by 7.38 = 1,629

The Crime Rate for larceny in South Dakota for 1999 is 1,629 per 100,000 inhabitants.

CRIME INDEX	TOTAL OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000
Total Index Crime	16,511	2,237
Violent Crime	1,068	145
Property Crime	15,443	2,093
Murder	17	2
Rape	256	35
Robbery	105	14
Aggravated Assault	690	93
Burglary	2,693	365
Larceny	12,019	1,629
Motor Vehicle Theft	731	99

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES

16,511 Offenses Reported
4,254 Offenses Cleared
3,976 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 1999, there were 16,511 Index Crimes. Seventy-two percent of the Total Index Crimes were larcenies.

INDEX CRIMES	OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder/Nonnegligent Homicide	17	.10%
Forcible Rape	256	1.55%
Robbery	105	.64%
Aggravated Assault	690	4.18%
Burglary	2,693	16.31%
Larceny	12,019	72.79%
Motor Vehicle Theft	731	4.43%
TOTAL	16,511	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	0	18	9	60	179	738	51	1	292	4
February	1	12	8	54	198	891	37	0	298	3
March	1	32	6	71	251	979	51	0	316	12
April	1	18	8	58	223	994	58	0	338	9
May	1	30	8	42	226	891	61	1	324	6
June	1	25	5	63	258	1,120	52	1	335	8
6 MONTH TOTAL	5	135	44	348	1,335	5,613	310	3	1,903	42
July	3	19	9	70	259	1,187	70	1	352	4
August	1	21	7	67	274	1,177	99	0	307	13
September	3	23	13	59	222	1,088	67	0	324	5
October	2	20	5	40	208	1,064	56	0	340	11
November	1	20	14	54	196	907	60	0	326	5
December	2	18	13	52	199	983	69	1	283	3
6 MONTH TOTAL	12	121	61	342	1,358	6,406	421	2	1,932	41
GRAND TOTAL	17	256	105	690	2,693	12,019	731	5	3,835	83
MONTHLY AVERAGE	1.4	21	9	58	224	1,002	61	.4	320	7

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

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

**17 Offenses Reported
13 Offenses Cleared
13 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 (12%) of the cases, the victim was under 1 year old. Eleven (65%) of the victims were female, and thirteen (76%) 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.

Fourteen (74%) of the nineteen offenders were male and nine (47%) were white. The circumstance in thirteen (76%) of the murders was a single victim/single offender. One murder reported had a single victim/multiple offenders circumstance. Three murders reported had a single victim/unknown offender(s).

A firearm was indicated as the weapon of choice in seven (41%) of the murders reported. Self was reported as the weapon in five murders; a blunt object was used in two murders; "other" was the weapon in two murders; and a knife 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.

- .10% of the Crime Index Total

MURDER

AGE	VICTIM	OFFENDER
Under 1	2	0
1 - 5	1	0
6 - 10	1	0
11 - 14	0	0
15 - 19	0	3
20 - 24	4	3
25 - 29	2	1
30 - 34	0	2
35 - 39	0	1
40 - 44	2	1
45 - 49	1	1
50 - 54	3	3
55 - 59	0	0
60 - 64	0	1
65 and Over	1	0
Unknown	0	3
TOTAL	17	19
SEX	VICTIM	OFFENDER
Male	6	14
Female	11	2
Unknown	0	3
TOTAL	17	19
RACE	VICTIM	OFFENDER
White	13	9
Black	0	1
Am Indian/Alaskan Native	4	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Unknown	0	3
TOTAL	17	19

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

RAPE

256 Offenses Reported
117 Offenses Cleared
49 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 18% of the total arrests made for rape. Twelve (24%) of the persons arrested were in their 20's and fourteen (29%) were in their 30's. The month of March had the greatest occurrence with 32 rape offenses reported. There were 18 attempted forcible rapes reported.

Of the 49 persons arrested, forty (82%) were white; seven (14%) were Native American and two (4%) were black.

- 1.55% of the Crime Index Total

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

ROBBERY

105 Offenses Reported
36 Offenses Cleared
48 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 1999 was \$62,313. November had the greatest occurrence of robberies with a total of fourteen. The average amount stolen was \$593. Strong Arm (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 42% of the robberies reported in 1999. Supplementary robbery information, such as the location of the robbery, is obtained from the "Property Stolen by Classification" report.

- .64% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	19	18%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	18	17%
Other Dangerous Weapons	24	23%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)	44	42%
TOTAL	105	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	35%	\$ 6,364	\$ 172
Commercial House	20	19%	\$ 32,125	\$ 1,606
Gas Station	4	4%	\$ 500	\$ 125
Convenience Store	10	10%	\$ 1,752	\$ 175
Residence	14	13%	\$ 5,440	\$ 389
Bank	2	2%	\$ 5,700	\$ 2,850
Miscellaneous	18	17%	\$ 10,432	\$ 580
TOTAL	105	100%	\$ 62,313	\$ 593

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

ROBBERY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	0
10 - 12	1
13 - 14	2
15	2
16	2
17	7
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	14
18	5
19	2
20	1
21	1
22	3
23	0
24	0
25 - 29	4
30 - 34	7
35 - 39	6
40 - 44	4
45 - 49	0
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	1
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	34
TOTAL	48

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

690 Offenses Reported
521 Offenses Cleared
434 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 March with 71 offenses reported. Knife or Cutting Instrument was used in 32% of the aggravated assaults. Twenty percent of the total arrests for aggravated assault were juveniles.

- 4.18% of the Crime Index Total

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	97	14%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	218	32%
Other Dangerous Weapons	206	30%
Strong Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)	169	24%
TOTAL	690	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	2
10 - 12	15
13 - 14	19
15	11
16	20
17	20
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	87
18	21
19	19
20	16
21	10
22	17
23	20
24	17
25 - 29	66
30 - 34	45
35 - 39	46
40 - 44	35
45 - 49	19
50 - 54	3
55 - 59	7
60 - 64	3
65 and Over	3
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	347
TOTAL	434

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 1999, there were a total of 3,835 other assaults reported. Of the total arrests for other assaults, there were 2,623 arrests made. Of those, 14% (380) were juveniles.

BURGLARY

2,693 Offenses Reported
519 Offenses Cleared
594 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.

August had the greatest occurrence with 274 offenses. Forty-two percent of those arrested were juveniles.

- 16.31% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE OF ENTRY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Forcible Entry	1,312	49%
Unlawful Entry	1,217	45%
Attempted Forcible Entry	164	6%
TOTAL	2,693	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

Forcible entry was most commonly used in 49% of the burglary offenses. A total value of \$1,885,369 was reported stolen with an average loss of \$700. Less than one-fourth (12%) of the burglaries occurred at a non-residence at night with a total property value stolen of \$290,763.

BURGLARY

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
RESIDENCE				
Night	453	17%	\$ 199,255	\$ 440
Day	317	12%	\$ 218,722	\$ 690
Unknown	840	31%	\$ 559,527	\$ 666
Total Residence	1,610	60%	\$ 977,504	\$ 607
NON-RESIDENCE				
Night	311	12%	\$ 290,763	\$ 935
Day	110	4%	\$ 95,709	\$ 870
Unknown	662	25%	\$ 521,393	\$ 788
Total Non-Residence	1,083	40%	\$ 907,865	\$ 838
TOTAL	2,693	100%	\$1,885,369	\$ 700

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

BURGLARY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	19
10 - 12	42
13 - 14	61
15	34
16	43
17	50
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	249
18	49
19	79
20	23
21	30
22	17
23	13
24	12
25 - 29	52
30 - 34	27
35 - 39	21
40 - 44	10
45 - 49	8
50 - 54	2
55 - 59	2
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	345
TOTAL	594

LARCENY

12,019 Offenses Reported
2,839 Offenses Cleared
2,696 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.

July had the greatest occurrence with 1,187 offenses. The total amount reported stolen for larceny offenses was \$4,900,561 with an average loss of \$408 per larceny. Twenty-two percent (\$1,374,036) of the total stolen was taken from motor vehicles with an average loss of \$524. Property taken from buildings had the highest average amount stolen of \$536. Less than one-half (48%) of the total larceny arrests were juveniles.

- 72.79% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	TOTAL STOLEN
Over \$200	4,057	\$4,474,892
\$50 to \$200	3,099	\$ 367,777
Under \$50	4,863	\$ 57,892
TOTAL	12,019	\$4,900,561

LARCENY

NATURE OF LARCENY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL STOLEN	AVERAGE STOLEN
Pocket Picking	18	.1%	\$ 7,923	\$440
Purse Snatching	26	.2%	\$ 3,936	\$151
Shoplifting	1,975	16%	\$ 167,800	\$ 85
From Motor Vehicle	2,620	22%	\$1,374,036	\$524
Motor Vehicle Parts	565	5%	\$ 250,686	\$444
Bicycles	1,056	9%	\$ 212,555	\$201
From Building	1,305	11%	\$ 699,885	\$536
From Coin-Operated Machine	48	.4%	\$ 9,286	\$193
All Other	4,406	37%	\$2,174,454	\$494
TOTAL	12,019	100%	\$4,900,561	\$408

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

LARCENY ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	73
10 - 12	242
13 - 14	390
15	246
16	184
17	152
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,287
18	178
19	151
20	96
21	70
22	73
23	43
24	49
25 - 29	148
30 - 34	180
35 - 39	147
40 - 44	90
45 - 49	60
50 - 54	34
55 - 59	31
60 - 64	12
65 and Over	47
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	1,409
TOTAL	2,696

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

731 Offenses Reported
209 Offenses Cleared
142 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 1999, there were 731 motor vehicle thefts totaling \$4,603,619.

August had the greatest occurrence with 99 offenses. Five hundred sixty-five (77%) of the motor vehicle thefts were automobiles. Eighty-two percent of all recovered vehicles were locally stolen. Juveniles were arrested for 48% of the motor vehicle thefts.

- 4.43% of the Crime Index Total

TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	NUMBER STOLEN
Automobiles	565
Trucks and Buses	72
Other Motor Vehicles	94
TOTAL STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	731

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	0
10 - 12	0
13 - 14	14
15	18
16	17
17	19
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	68
18	18
19	13
20	5
21	6
22	0
23	2
24	7
25 - 29	8
30 - 34	7
35 - 39	6
40 - 44	1
45 - 49	1
50 - 54	0
55 - 59	0
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	74
TOTAL	142

ARSON

83 Offenses Reported
34 Offenses Cleared
48 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 1999, there were 83 arson offenses reported with a total property value loss of \$255,213. The greatest occurrence was in the month of August with a total of thirteen offenses. Thirty-one (65%) of those arrested were juveniles. Twelve (14%) arsons occurred in a structure with single occupancy residential being the most common of the designated structures. The highest total value loss was for storage (barns, garages, warehouses, etc.) with a total of \$99,740.

The greatest amount of arsons (37%) were in the "Total Other" category (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.).

***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	12	14%	\$ 25,500	\$ 2,125
Other Residential	9	11%	\$ 1,885	\$ 209
Storage	5	6%	\$ 99,740	\$19,948
Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0%	\$ 0	\$ 0
Other Commercial	4	5%	\$ 1,000	\$ 250
Community/Public	3	4%	\$ 30,025	\$10,008
All Other Structure	4	5%	\$ 5,500	\$ 1,375
Total Structure	37	45%	\$163,650	\$ 4,423
Motor Vehicles	12	14%	\$ 12,200	\$ 1,017
Other Mobile Property	3	4%	\$ 45,775	\$15,258
Total Mobile	15	18%	\$ 57,975	\$ 3,865
Total Other	31	37%	\$ 33,588	\$ 1,083
GRAND TOTAL	83	100%	\$255,213	\$ 3,075

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

ARSON ARREST INFORMATION	
AGE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
Under 10	6
10 - 12	8
13 - 14	6
15	7
16	2
17	2
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	31
18	5
19	1
20	0
21	1
22	0
23	0
24	0
25 - 29	1
30 - 34	4
35 - 39	1
40 - 44	2
45 - 49	1
50 - 54	1
55 - 59	0
60 - 64	0
65 and Over	0
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	17
TOTAL	48

PROPERTY

\$11,452,052 Total Stolen
\$2,601,534 Total Recovered

The amount of property stolen in 1999 totaled \$11,452,052. Currency and notes consisted of 10% of the property stolen. For the six index offenses with a monetary value involved, August had the greatest amount of stolen property with a total of \$1,418,827.

Of the property stolen, 23% was recovered. The month of April had the greatest recovery rate for 1999 with 33% of the property stolen being recovered. Locally stolen motor vehicles are the most common property recovered (45%) and livestock had the lowest recovery rate of 1%.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED BY MONTH

MONTH	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
January	\$ 845,291	\$ 226,496	27%
February	\$ 578,993	\$ 145,235	25%
March	\$ 919,703	\$ 155,212	17%
April	\$ 834,382	\$ 275,496	33%
May	\$ 1,074,210	\$ 197,471	18%
June	\$ 890,943	\$ 163,510	18%
July	\$ 1,012,969	\$ 174,100	17%
August	\$ 1,418,827	\$ 342,619	24%
September	\$ 1,248,861	\$ 220,001	18%
October	\$ 1,147,610	\$ 311,831	27%
November	\$ 703,310	\$ 193,214	27%
December	\$ 776,953	\$ 196,349	25%
TOTAL	\$11,452,052	\$2,601,534	23%

Due to rounding, figures may not equal the total.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY INDEX OFFENSE

OFFENSE	NUMBER	VALUE STOLEN
MURDER; NON-NEGLIGENT & NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	25	\$ 0
FORCIBLE RAPE & ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE RAPE	274	\$ 190
ROBBERY Highway	37	\$ 6,364
Commercial House	20	\$ 32,125
Gas or Service Station	4	\$ 500
Convenience Store	10	\$ 1,752
Residence	14	\$ 5,440
Bank	2	\$ 5,700
Miscellaneous	18	\$ 10,432
TOTAL ROBBERY	105	\$ 62,313
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	690	N/A
BURGLARY <u>Residence</u> Night	453	\$ 199,255
Day	317	\$ 218,722
Unknown	840	\$ 559,527
<u>Non-Residence</u> Night	311	\$ 290,763
Day	110	\$ 95,709
Unknown	662	\$ 521,393
TOTAL BURGLARY	2,693	\$1,885,369

Due to rounding, figures may not equal the total.

(Continued)

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY INDEX OFFENSE

OFFENSE	NUMBER	VALUE STOLEN
LARCENY		
Over \$200	4,057	\$ 4,474,892
\$50 to \$200	3,099	\$ 367,777
Under \$50	4,863	\$ 57,892
TOTAL LARCENY	12,019	\$ 4,900,561
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT*	731	\$ 4,603,619
GRAND TOTAL	16,534	\$11,452,052

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED BY TYPE

TYPE OF PROPERTY	AMOUNT STOLEN	AMOUNT RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency & Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,127,100	\$ 98,339	9%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	\$ 719,738	\$ 55,847	8%
Clothing & Furs	\$ 239,096	\$ 28,108	12%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles*	\$ 4,118,625	\$1,839,635	45%
Office Equipment	\$ 207,952	\$ 19,720	9%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	\$ 1,253,024	\$ 70,366	6%
Firearms	\$ 114,225	\$ 18,626	16%
Household Goods	\$ 245,318	\$ 10,200	4%
Consumable Goods	\$ 82,677	\$ 12,467	15%
Livestock	\$ 75,067	\$ 1,100	1%
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,269,230	\$ 447,126	14%
TOTAL	\$11,452,052	\$2,601,534	23%

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

34,959 Total Arrests
26,481 Adult Arrests
8,478 Juvenile Arrests

The total arrests submitted by the agencies in 1999 were 34,959. 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, Manslaughter by Non-Negligence, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Theft. Arrests for Part I offenses total 3,976. Larceny had the greatest total arrest rate (8%) out of the Part I offenses of the total arrests. Of the total arrests in the Part II offenses, liquor laws had the greatest total arrest rate 27% (9,428). Only 8% of the total arrests made in 1999 were drug abuse related.

MONTH	NUMBER ARRESTED
January	2,407
February	2,862
March	2,888
April	2,881
May	3,135
June	2,979
July	3,162
August	3,543
September	3,095
October	2,978
November	2,545
December	2,484
TOTAL	34,959

- Less than three-fourths (74%) of the total arrests made were male.
- Seventy-three percent of the total arrests were white.

ARREST DATA BY AGE		
AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Under 10	231	.7%
10 - 12	785	2%
13 - 14	1,784	5%
15	1,617	5%
16	1,947	6%
17	2,114	6%
18	2,861	8%
19	3,217	9%
20	2,359	7%
21	1,240	4%
22	1,189	3%
23	903	3%
24	857	2%
25 - 29	3,299	9%
30 - 34	2,888	8%
35 - 39	2,801	8%
40 - 44	2,157	6%
45 - 49	1,281	4%
50 - 54	664	2%
55 - 59	321	.9%
60 - 64	172	.5%
65 and Over	272	.8%
TOTAL	34,959	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	2	6	37	38	189	2	0	222	2
February	0	0	6	35	38	224	10	0	188	3
March	1	8	4	47	50	231	7	0	216	11
April	0	7	1	45	66	246	31	0	219	4
May	0	7	7	34	35	204	14	1	244	4
June	5	1	3	33	68	200	8	0	222	4
6 MONTH TOTAL	6	25	27	231	295	1,294	72	1	1,311	28
July	1	4	5	39	36	233	9	2	248	0
August	2	7	4	40	108	245	16	0	224	9
September	2	5	5	32	56	249	17	0	223	3
October	1	3	0	17	42	234	12	1	214	6
November	0	3	0	38	26	219	7	2	203	2
December	1	2	7	37	31	222	9	2	200	0
6 MONTH TOTAL	7	24	21	203	299	1,402	70	7	1,312	20
GRAND TOTAL	13	49	48	434	594	2,696	142	8	2,623	48
MONTHLY AVERAGE	1.1	4	4	36	50	225	12	.7	219	4

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Crime in South Dakota 1999

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

TOTAL ARRESTS

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Murder	13	.04%
Manslaughter by Negligence	8	.02%
Forcible Rape	49	.14%
Robbery	48	.14%
Aggravated Assault	434	1.24%
Burglary	594	1.70%
Larceny	2,696	7.71%
Motor Vehicle Theft	142	.41%
Arson	48	.14%
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	4,032	11.53%
Other Assaults	2,623	7.5%
Forgery	147	.42%
Fraud	680	1.95%
Embezzlement	49	.14%
Stolen Property	189	.54%
Vandalism	773	2.21%
Weapons	154	.44%
Prostitution	4	.01%
Sex Offenses	226	.65%
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS		
<u>SALE/MANUFACTURING</u>		
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	80	.23%
Marijuana	64	.18%
Synthetic Narcotics	14	.04%
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	57	.16%
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	215	.62%

(Continued)

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
<u>POSSESSION</u>		
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	68	.19%
Marijuana	2,087	5.97%
Synthetic Narcotics	53	.15%
Other-Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	229	.66%
Possession Subtotal	2,437	6.97%
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	2,652	7.59%
Bookmaking	3	.01%
Numbers and Lottery	0	N/A
All Other Gambling	2	.01%
Gambling Total	5	.01%
Offenses Against Family and Children	318	.91%
Driving Under the Influence	4,591	13.13%
Liquor Laws	9,428	26.97%
Drunkenness	310	.89%
Disorderly Conduct	1,702	4.87%
Vagrancy	56	.16%
All Other Offenses	5,952	17.03%
Suspicion	0	N/A
Curfew	377	1.08%
Runaways	691	1.98%
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	30,927	88.47%
GRAND TOTAL	34,959	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX

OFFENSES	TOTAL	PERSONS ARRESTED	
		MALE	FEMALE
Murder	13	12	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	8	6	2
Forcible Rape	49	49	0
Robbery	48	45	3
Aggravated Assault	434	344	90
Burglary	594	518	76
Larceny	2,696	1,752	944
Motor Vehicle Theft	142	111	31
Arson	48	38	10
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	4,032	2,875	1,157
Other Assaults	2,623	2,052	571
Forgery	147	97	50
Fraud	680	396	284
Embezzlement	49	20	29
Stolen Property	189	140	49
Vandalism	773	694	79
Weapons	154	146	8
Prostitution	4	2	2
Sex Offenses	226	183	43
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS			
<u>SALE/MANUFACTURING</u>			
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	80	59	21
Marijuana	64	56	8
Synthetic Narcotics	14	8	6
Other - Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	57	43	14
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	215	166	49

(Continued)

OFFENSES	TOTAL	PERSONS ARRESTED	
		MALE	FEMALE
<u>POSSESSION</u>			
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	68	52	16
Marijuana	2,087	1,691	396
Synthetic Narcotics	53	31	22
Other - Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	229	180	49
Possession Subtotal	2,437	1,954	483
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	2,652	2,120	532
Bookmaking	3	3	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	2	2	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	318	208	110
Driving Under the Influence	4,591	3,663	928
Liquor Laws	9,428	6,587	2,841
Drunkenness	310	240	70
Disorderly Conduct	1,702	1,344	358
Vagrancy	56	51	5
All Other Offenses	5,952	4,384	1,568
Suspicion	0	0	0
Curfew	377	241	136
Runaways	691	263	428
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	30,927	22,836	8,091
GRAND TOTAL	34,959	25,711	9,248

TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE

OFFENSES	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AM IND/ ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER
Murder	13	7	1	5	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	8	5	0	3	0
Forcible Rape	49	40	2	7	0
Robbery	48	29	5	13	1
Aggravated Assault	434	270	21	140	3
Burglary	594	426	12	154	2
Larceny	2,696	1,879	61	740	16
Motor Vehicle Theft	142	98	5	39	0
Arson	48	30	2	16	0
SUBTOTAL - Part I Offenses	4,032	2,784	109	1,117	22
Other Assaults	2,623	1,816	141	651	15
Forgery	147	119	8	18	2
Fraud	680	604	11	60	5
Embezzlement	49	47	0	2	0
Stolen Property	189	122	5	61	1
Vandalism	773	546	18	154	55
Weapons	154	115	11	28	0
Prostitution	4	2	1	1	0
Sex Offenses	226	191	5	30	0
DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS					
<u>SALE/MANUFACTURING</u> Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	80	68	5	7	0
Marijuana	64	57	3	4	0
Synthetic Narcotics	14	9	0	4	1
Other - Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	57	43	2	7	5
Sale/Manufacturing Subtotal	215	177	10	22	6

(Continued)

OFFENSES	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AM IND/ ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER
<u>POSSESSION</u>					
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	68	56	4	8	0
Marijuana	2,087	1,787	88	205	7
Synthetic Narcotics	53	48	0	5	0
Other - Dangerous Non- Narcotic Drugs	229	193	2	32	2
Possession Subtotal	2,437	2,084	94	250	9
Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	2,652	2,261	104	272	15
Bookmaking	3	3	0	0	0
Numbers and Lottery	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Gambling	2	2	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	318	256	14	45	3
Driving Under the Influence	4,591	3,851	106	617	17
Liquor Laws	9,428	6,959	112	2,321	36
Drunkenness	310	42	0	268	0
Disorderly Conduct	1,702	1,042	90	551	19
Vagrancy	56	10	0	46	0
All Other Offenses	5,952	4,184	173	1,553	42
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew	377	207	5	163	2
Runaways	691	515	24	149	3
SUBTOTAL - Part II Offenses	30,927	22,894	828	6,990	215
GRAND TOTAL	34,959	25,678	937	8,107	237

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - COUNTY SHERIFFS

Crime in South Dakota 1999

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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	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Beadle	17,976	12	17	178	32	.19%	0	0	0	0	13	18	1	0	0
Bon Homme	7,677	12	3	104	8	.05%	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	7	0
Brookings	26,186	12	19	275	72	.44%	0	0	0	2	15	50	5	13	2
Brown	35,701	12	39	230	82	.50%	0	2	0	2	25	43	10	26	1
Butte	8,926	12	6	280	25	.15%	0	0	0	2	6	16	1	10	0
Charles Mix	9,493	12	10	400	38	.23%	0	0	1	5	9	20	3	21	0
Clay	15,370	12	9	208	32	.19%	1	3	0	2	5	21	0	14	0
Corson	4,275	12	3	187	8	.05%	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0
Davison	18,807	12	23	74	14	.08%	0	0	0	1	5	7	1	3	0
Day	6,421	7	3	296	19	.12%	0	0	0	1	13	4	1	6	0
Deuel	4,553	12	7	747	34	.21%	0	1	0	0	14	19	0	10	0
Dewey	5,668	12	3	618	35	.21%	0	0	0	8	6	16	5	4	0
Douglas	3,573	12	2	28	1	.01%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Edmunds	4,248	12	6	47	2	.01%	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
Faulk	2,532	12	7	869	22	.13%	0	0	0	0	13	9	0	2	0
Gregory	5,036	12	5	357	18	.11%	0	0	0	1	11	5	1	7	0
Hand	4,191	12	4	549	23	.14%	0	0	0	1	8	12	2	1	0
Harding	1,497	12	2	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes	15,404	12	24	260	40	.24%	0	0	0	3	19	16	2	9	0
Hyde	1,648	12	1	364	6	.04%	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	0
Jerauld	2,278	12	0	219	5	.03%	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0
Lawrence	22,131	12	37	904	200	1.21%	0	13	0	10	46	121	10	50	2
Lyman	3,926	12	4	968	38	.23%	0	0	0	1	6	28	3	2	0
Marshall	4,625	12	9	1,319	61	.37%	0	0	1	1	19	38	2	14	0
McCook	5,686	12	4	299	17	.10%	0	0	0	2	1	10	4	0	0
***Meade	21,999	9	30	568	125	.76%	2	8	0	1	50	57	7	29	0
Miner	2,926	12	4	1,880	55	.33%	0	0	0	2	23	24	6	8	0
Minnehaha	140,545	12	120	236	331	2.00%	0	4	1	27	114	153	32	146	4
Pennington	87,190	12	150	2,243	1,956	11.85%	0	35	5	20	151	1,717	28	199	1

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1999.

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

***Meade SO reported 12 months of data; however, 3 months came in past the deadline. This publication reflects 9 months of data for Meade SO.

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	395	14	.08%	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	1	0
Potter	2,925	12	7	1,709	50	.30%	0	0	0	0	13	37	0	3	0
Sanborn	2,760	12	3	1,594	44	.27%	0	1	0	7	5	30	1	4	0
Spink	7,700	12	14	481	37	.22%	0	0	0	0	8	26	3	1	0
Stanley	2,923	12	6	1,779	52	.31%	0	1	1	5	7	31	7	12	0
Sully	1,539	12	4	195	3	.02%	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Walworth	5,620	12	10	320	18	.11%	0	0	0	2	5	11	0	2	0
Yankton	21,013	12	9	257	54	.33%	0	0	0	3	7	40	4	16	0
Ziebach	2,261	12	2	1,061	24	.15%	0	1	0	1	15	6	1	1	0

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1999.

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

OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Crime in South Dakota 1999

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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	45	2,728	682	4.13%	1	19	1	24	100	518	19	185	4
Alcester	1,034	12	2	1,257	13	.08%	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	2	0
Belle Fourche	4,878	10	9	1,579	77	.47%	0	0	0	5	10	62	0	26	0
Beresford	1,526	12	8	1,245	19	.12%	0	0	0	0	4	14	1	3	0
Box Elder	2,927	12	8	4,715	138	.84%	1	9	1	11	17	90	9	44	0
Brandon	4,602	12	8	1,108	51	.31%	0	0	0	0	11	39	1	6	0
Brookings	17,392	12	29	2,892	503	3.05%	0	7	0	15	63	394	24	72	1
Burke	735	12	1	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canton	3,194	12	5	1,033	33	.20%	0	0	0	1	2	29	1	20	1
DCI	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	25	.15%	5	1	2	4	6	6	1	10	1
Eagle Butte	804	12	2	373	3	.02%	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	0
Elk Point	1,608	12	4	1,866	30	.18%	0	0	0	2	14	13	1	7	0
Eureka	1,034	12	4	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groton	1,203	12	3	2,328	28	.17%	0	2	0	0	7	19	0	5	0
Hot Springs	4,053	12	9	395	16	.10%	0	1	0	2	7	5	1	17	1
Huron	12,333	12	29	2,862	353	2.14%	0	3	1	7	47	284	11	106	5
Kadoka	753	12	1	3,320	25	.15%	0	1	0	1	4	19	0	5	0
Lake Andes	849	12	2	2,238	19	.12%	0	0	0	0	9	9	1	1	1
Lead	3,502	12	7	1,628	57	.35%	0	1	0	0	15	40	1	24	0
Lemmon	1,405	12	3	214	3	.02%	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Madison	6,217	12	11	3,104	193	1.17%	0	3	1	2	72	111	4	39	0
McLaughlin	804	12	4	1,866	15	.09%	0	0	8	2	4	0	1	6	0
Milbank	3,658	12	5	984	36	.22%	0	1	0	1	8	26	0	16	0
Miller	1,666	12	4	1,381	23	.14%	0	0	0	2	5	13	3	3	0
Mitchell	14,228	12	32	3,458	492	2.98%	0	7	2	15	51	400	17	143	5
Mobridge	3,336	12	12	5,306	177	1.07%	0	1	0	9	30	131	6	30	0
Newell	754	12	2	531	4	.02%	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
N. Sioux City	2,325	12	8	3,656	85	.51%	0	0	0	0	8	74	3	22	0
Parkston	1,528	12	2	1,113	17	.10%	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0
Pierre	13,328	12	27	3,609	481	2.91%	0	0	0	13	59	393	16	123	11
Platte	1,388	12	2	288	4	.02%	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1999.

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

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	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	**Simple Assault	**Arson
Rapid City	57,830	12	130	5,573	3,223	19.52%	1	49	31	144	573	2,252	173	799	15
Salem	1,293	12	2	696	9	.05%	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	1	0
Sioux Falls	113,026	12	194	3,861	4,364	26.43%	5	61	43	242	620	3,173	220	1,071	20
Sisseton	2,163	12	5	6,056	131	.79%	0	0	0	8	27	85	11	51	1
Spearfish	8,276	12	22	3,782	313	1.90%	0	1	1	5	75	227	4	40	0
Sturgis	4,817	12	15	7,349	354	2.14%	0	4	2	13	53	261	21	114	0
Tea	1,346	12	1	1,114	15	.09%	0	0	0	2	2	11	0	1	0
Vermillion	10,508	12	18	3,978	418	2.53%	0	3	0	14	53	332	16	77	6
Winner	3,360	12	17	3,899	131	.79%	0	0	0	5	40	76	10	38	1
Yankton	14,015	12	43	2,526	354	2.14%	0	12	2	23	33	275	9	86	0

* Number of Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 1999.

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED

72 Officers Assaulted
30 Officers Injured
42 Officers Not Injured

In 1999, there were 72 assaults on law enforcement officers reported. Of those assaulted, there were less than half (42%) that received injuries. Ninety-seven percent (97%) of the total assaults reported were cleared.

Responding to “disturbance calls (family quarrels, etc.)” had the greatest occurrence (29%) in the type of activity involved with the assault of a law enforcement officer. Most assaults (65%) occurred between the hours of 12:01 am and 2:00 am. The most common type of assignment consisted of one officer vehicle assisted (36%). Hands, fists, feet, etc. are the most commonly used weapon (83%) in the assaults that result in an injury. The same was true in 60% of the cases where there was no injury involved in the assault.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT CLEARED
Disturbance Call	21	29%	105%
Burglary in Progress	0	N/A	N/A
Robbery in Progress	6	8%	100%
Attempting Other Arrests	15	21%	100%
Civil Disorder	0	N/A	N/A
Handling Prisoners, Etc.	12	17%	83%
Investigating Suspicious...	3	4%	100%
Ambush	0	N/A	N/A
Mentally Deranged	1	1%	100%
Traffic Pursuits & Stops	7	10%	100%
All Other	7	10%	86%
TOTAL	72	100%	97%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
TWO OFFICER VEHICLE	4	6%
ONE OFFICER VEHICLE		
Alone	24	33%
Assisted	26	36%
DETECTIVE/SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT		
Alone	0	N/A
Assisted	5	7%
OTHER		
Alone	2	3%
Assisted	11	15%
TOTAL	72	100%

Due to rounding, figures may not total 100%.

WEAPON	INJURED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	NOT INJURED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	0	N/A	2	5%
Knife or Other Cutting Instrument	0	N/A	2	5%
Other Dangerous Weapon	5	17%	13	31%
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	25	83%	25	60%
TOTAL	30	100%	42	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	1	1%
10:01AM - 12:00 NOON	1	1%
12:01PM - 2:00 PM	0	N/A
2:01 PM - 4:00 PM	3	4%
4:01 PM - 6:00 PM	1	1%
TOTAL DAYTIME HOURS	6	8%
6:01 PM - 8:00 PM	2	3%
8:01 PM - 10:00 PM	12	17%
10:01PM - 12:00 AM	4	6%
12:01AM - 2:00 AM	47	65%
2:01 AM - 4:00 AM	0	N/A
4:01 AM - 6:00 AM	1	1%
TOTAL NIGHTTIME HOURS	66	92%
TOTAL	72	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.

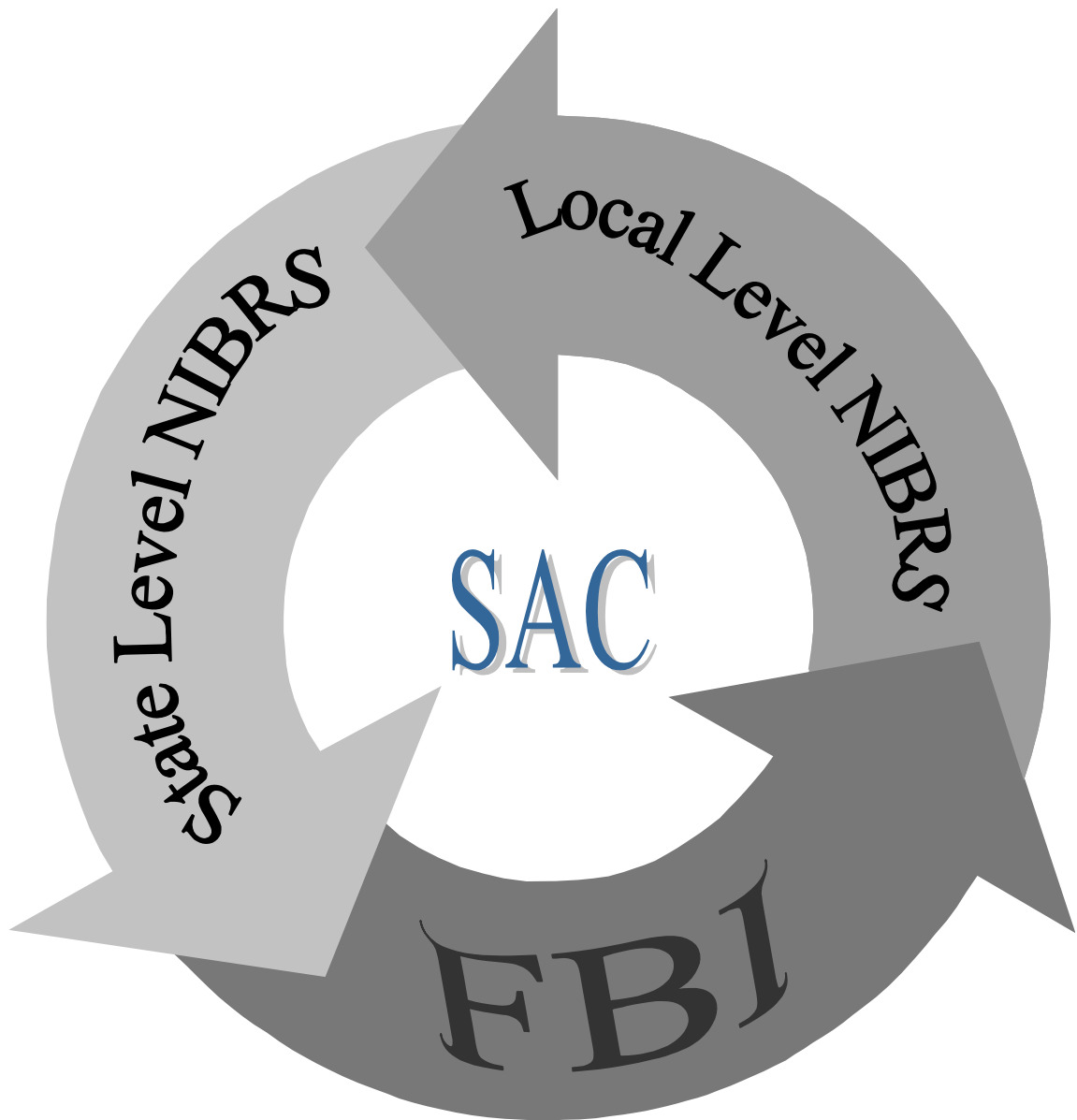
UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS: A complaint which is determined through investigation to be false or baseless. If the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted, the reported offense can be unfounded for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes. The findings of a coroner, court, jury, or prosecutor do not unfoound 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
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VIOLENT CRIMES: Subclassification of the Crime Index which encompasses murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

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National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)



NIBRS – National Incident Based Reporting System

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

The incident-based system reports on a much broader range of crimes and includes data on the victim, the offender, property, associated arrests and other circumstances for each reported incident. The unit of count for NIBRS is the criminal incident. For each incident reported in NIBRS, there may be data on up to 999 victims, 99 offenders and 99 arrestees. Each incident may include as many as 10 offenses, of which there are 46 different offense types. The FBI NIBRS data set includes 53 data elements. The State of South Dakota added 64 additional elements, of which 23 are mandatory and 41 are optional.

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

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

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

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

As of September 27, 2000, 18 states were certified by the FBI as NIBRS compliant. Seventeen states were engaged in FBI NIBRS compliance testing, and 7 additional states were in a developmental phase. South Dakota is currently testing with the FBI to become certified as NIBRS compliant, and we are confident the state will be certified in the year 2000.

The crime data provided is an enumeration of crimes known to law enforcement agencies and not an enumeration of all crimes that were committed in South Dakota during 1999. Crimes that are included in this report are based upon reports received by law enforcement agencies from victims, officers who discovered infractions or other sources. Crimes that may have occurred, but were not reported, are not included. Reports which are later shown to be unfounded such as property reported as stolen but later discovered as misplaced, are not included in the data.

Converting from old NIBRS software to the new NIBRS software may cause slight discrepancies in some report totals for 1999.

In 1999, 61 South Dakota law enforcement agencies including the South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation, utilized the NIBRS system to report data to the South Dakota Criminal Statistics Analysis Center (SDSAC.) The SDSAC staff recognize the work and energy that goes into converting to a new reporting system. We extend our congratulations to the following agencies who have recognized the potential of NIBRS and have committed their resources to its success:

Agency	Months Reported	Agency	Months Reported
Alcester PD	12	Lake Andes PD	12
Aurora County Sheriff	12	Lead PD	12
Belle Fourche PD	10	Lemmon PD	12
Beresford PD	12	Lyman County Sheriff	12
Bon Homme County Sheriff	12	Madison PD	12
Box Elder PD	12	Marshall County Sheriff	12
Brandon PD	12	McLaughlin PD	12
Brookings County Sheriff	12	Meade County Sheriff	02
Brookings PD	12	Milbank PD	12
Brown County Sheriff	12	Miller PD	12
Burke PD	12	Minnehaha County Sheriff	12
Butte County Sheriff	12	Mitchell PD	12
Canton PD	12	Mobridge PD	12
Clay County Sheriff	12	Newell PD	12
Corson County Sheriff	12	Parkston PD	12
Davison County Sheriff	12	Perkins County Sheriff	12
Day County Sheriff	07	Platte PD	12
Deuel County Sheriff	12	Potter County Sheriff	12
Dewey County Sheriff	12	Salem PD	12
Eagle Butte PD	12	Sisseton PD	12
Edmunds County Sheriff	12	Spearfish PD	12
Elk Point PD	12	Spink County Sheriff	12
Eureka PD	12	South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation	12
Faulk County Sheriff	12	Stanley County Sheriff	12
Gregory County Sheriff	12	Sully County Sheriff	12
Groton PD	12	Tea PD	12
Hand County Sheriff	12	Vermillion PD	12
Hot Springs PD	12	Walworth County Sheriff	12
Huron PD	12	Yankton County Sheriff	12
Jerauld County Sheriff	12	Ziebach County Sheriff	12
Kadoka PD	12		

Primary Location of Offense

The data element **LOCATION TYPE** is used to report the type of location/premises where each offense took place. Only one location can be entered for each offense.

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

Of the 9,084 locations reported 3,544 (39%) took place at a Residence, 1,267 (14%) occurred on a Highway/Road/Alley and 883 (10%) were reported in a Parking Lot/Garage. The remaining 3,390 (37%) were comprised of other categories as listed below.

Location	Number of Incidents
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	6
Bank/Savings & Loan	44
Bar/Night Club	281
Casino	4
Church/Synagogue/Temple	49
Commercial/Office Building	194
Construction Site	41
Convenience Store	246
Department/Discount Store	184
Drug Store/Dr. Office/Hospital	54
Field/Woods	114
Government/Public Building	125
Grocery/Supermarket	152
Highway/Road/Alley	1,267
Hotel/Motel	143
Jail/Prison	81
Lake/Waterway	26
Liquor Store	21
Other/Unknown	659
Parking Lot/Garage	883
Rental Storage Facility	74
Residence/Home	3,544
Restaurant	124
School/College	419
Service/Gas Station	147
Specialty Store	202
Totals	9,084

Victim Data

Victim Data are collected to describe the victims involved in the incident. A separate set of victim data is submitted for each of the victims (up to 999) involved in the incident. There must be at least one set of victim data for each crime incident.

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

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

There were 9,312 victims reported in 1999. One percent (95) were under the age of ten. Twelve percent (1,098) were juveniles and 88 percent (8,214) were adults.

Sex of Victim is to be indicated in this data element as: Male, Female, or Unknown.

In 1999, 2,596 of the victims were females, 3,507 victims were male, and 3,209 were unknown.

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

Of 9,312 victims 5,470 (59%) were White, 381 (4%) were American Indian/Alaska Native, 37 (.4%) were Black , 19 (.2%) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 3,405 (37%) were reported as Unknown.

Major Offenses	Number of Victims	Percent Distribution
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	2,196	24%
All Other Larceny	1,452	16%
Simple Assault	1,149	12%
Burglary	965	10%
Theft from Building	603	6%

Suspected Usage by Offender(s)

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

Example (1): A rape victim advised that her attacker bragged that he had been “freebasing” cocaine just prior to the incident. The report should indicate “**Drugs/Narcotics**.”

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

Of the 9,084 incidents reported; 1,080 (12%) involved alcohol; 890 (10%) involved drugs; 15 (.2%) involved the use of computer equipment; and 7,099 (78%) were not applicable.

Suspected Usage by Offender(s)

Incident	Alcohol	Drugs	Computer	Not Applicable	Total
Murder/Non-Neg Manslaughter	2			1	3
Negligent Manslaughter	1	1		1	3
Kidnapping/Abduction	2			4	6
Forcible Rape	21	3		30	54
Forcible Sodomy	1			2	3
Sex Assault With Object	2			4	6
Forcible Fondling	9			35	44
Robbery	2			18	20
Aggravated Assault	92	5		75	172
Simple Assault	469	10		594	1,073
Intimidation Assault	4			33	37
Arson	3			22	25
Extortion/Blackmail				1	1
Burglary/B & E	71	6	3	821	901
Pocket Picking	2			10	12
Purse Snatching				13	13
Shoplifting	27	1		286	314
Theft from Building	39	7	1	541	588
Theft From Coin Operated Machine				22	22
Theft From Motor Vehicle	23	2	1	474	500
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	2			118	120
All Other Larceny	34	3	3	1,379	1,419
Motor Vehicle Theft	30	1		169	200
Counterfeit/Forgery	6	3	2	155	166
Theft by False Pretense/Swindle	2	4	3	60	69
Credit Card	1		1	13	15
Impersonation	5			3	8
Welfare Fraud				1	1
Wire Fraud				2	2
Embezzlement	2			40	42
Stolen Property	1	2		38	41
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	142	3		2,006	2,151
Drug/Narcotic Violation	58	675		53	786
Drug Equipment Violation	13	161		14	188
Incest				4	4
Statutory Rape	7	1		17	25
Pornography/Obscene Materials			1	2	3
Operator/Promote/Assisting				3	3
Sports Tampering	1				1
Prostitution				1	1
Weapon Laws	6	2		34	42
Totals	1,080	890	15	7,099	9,084

Victim Injury Type

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

Example (1): The offender assaulted a man with a tire iron, breaking the man's arm and opening a cut about three (3) inches long and one (1) inch deep on his back. The report should be "Apparent Broken Bones" and "Severe Laceration."

Example (2): The victim was assaulted by an unknown offender. The victim was uninjured. Since there were no injuries, "None" should be reported.

Injury Description	Number	Percent Distribution
Apparent Broken Bones	13	.8%
Apparent Minor Injury	889	60%
None	542	36%
Other Major Injury	8	.5%
Possible Internal Injury	10	.6%
Severe Lacerations	20	1%
Unconsciousness	3	.2%
Total*	1,485	100%

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

Victim/Offender Relationship by Crime Type

The data element **Relationship(s) of Victim to Offender(s)** is used to report the relationship of the victim to offenders who have perpetrated a “Crime Against a Person” or a “Robbery” against the victim.

Example (1): An employee assaulted his employer (a person) with his fists. “Victim Was Employer” should be reported.

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

The table below shows that of all the relationships, “Victim was Acquaintance” is the most frequent at 26 percent.

Relationship of Victim to Offender	Number	Percent
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	13	.8%
Relationship Unknown	158	10%
Victim was Acquaintance	399	26%
Victim was Child	65	4%
Victim was Common-Law-Spouse	12	.8%
Victim was Employee	1	.06%
Victim was Employer	2	.1%
Victim was Ex-Spouse	19	1%
Victim was Friend	58	4%
Victim was Grandchild	1	.06%
Victim was Homosexual Partner	5	.3%
Victim was In-Law	8	.5%
Victim was Neighbor	8	.5%
Victim was Offender	11	.7%
Victim was Other Family Member	27	2%
Victim was Otherwise Known	97	6%
Victim was Parent	39	3%
Victim was Sibling (Brother/Sister)	46	3%
Victim was Spouse	183	12%
Victim was Step Sibling	2	.1%
Victim was Step Child	17	1%
Victim was Step Parent	4	.3%
Victim was Stranger	117	8%
Victim was Babysitree (The Baby)	2	.1%
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	252	16%
Total*	1,546	100%

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

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Appendix

1. Offense Categories for Summary UCR and NIBRS
2. Data elements that FBI NIBRS records on each crime incident
3. NIBRS reference resources

Data elements that FBI NIBRS records on each crime incident

Administrative Segment:

- 1 ORI Number
- 2 Incident Number
- 3 Incident Date/Hour
- 4 Cleared Exceptionally
- 5 Exceptional Clearance Date

Offense Segment:

- 6 UCR Offense Code
- 7 Offense Attempted/Completed
- 8 Offender Suspected of Using
- 8A Bias Motivation
- 9 Location Type
- 10 Number of Premises Entered
- 11 Method of Entry
- 12 Type Criminal Activity
- 13 Type Weapon/Force Involved

Property Segment:

- 14 Type Property Loss/Etc.
- 15 Property Description
- 16 Value of Property
- 17 Date Recovered
- 18 Number of Stolen Motor Vehicles
- 19 Number of Recovered Motor Vehicles
- 20 Suspected Drug Type
- 21 Estimated Drug Quantity
- 22 Type Drug Measurement

Victim Segment:

- 23 Victim Number
- 24 Victim UCR offense Code
- 25 Type of victim
- 26 Age of victim
- 27 Sex of victim
- 28 Race of victim
- 29 Ethnicity of victim
- 30 Resident Status of victim
- 31 Aggravated Assault/Homicide Circumstances
- 32 Additional Justifiable Homicide Circumstances
- 33 Type Injury
- 34 Offender Number to be Related
- 35 Relationship of Victim to Offender

Offender Segment:

- 36 Offender Number
- 37 Age of Offender
- 38 Sex of Offender
- 39 Race of Offender

Arrestee Segment:

- 40 Arrestee Number
- 41 Arrest Number
- 42 Arrest Date
- 43 Type of Arrest
- 44 Multiple Arrestee Segments Indicator
- 45 UCR Arrest Offense Code
- 46 Arrestee Was Armed With
- 47 Age of Arrestee
- 48 Sex of Arrestee
- 49 Race of Arrestee
- 50 Ethnicity of Arrestee
- 51 Resident Status of Arrestee
- 52 Disposition of Arrestee Under 18

NIBRS reference resources

Related Websites

Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs	www.asucrp.org
Bureau of Justice Statistics	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Crime Mapping Research Center	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cmrc
FBI Uniform Crime Reports	www.fbi.gov/ucr.htm
International Association of Crime Analysts	www.iaca.net
Justice Information Center	www.ncjrs.org
Justice Research and Statistics Association.....	www.jrsainfo.org
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	www.icpsr.umich.nacjd
NIBRS Frequently Asked Questions	www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/faqs.htm
SEARCH: The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	www.search.org/nibrs

Publications

<i>CJIS Newsletter</i> , 4, 1, NIBRS Edition, 2000	www.leo.gov/lesig/cjis/cjisnews/newsmain.html * www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/v4no1nib.pdf	
<i>Conversion of NIBRS to Summary Data</i> , Uniform Crime Reports, 1999	www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manual/conversion.pdf	
<i>Crime in the United States, 1998</i>	www.fbi.gov/ucr/98cius.htm	
<i>Implementing the National Incident-Based Reporting System:</i>		
<i>A Project Status Report</i> , FBI and BJS, 1997	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/inibrs.htm	
<i>Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook</i> , 1984 Nibrs Edition, 1992		
<i>Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident-Based Reporting System,</i> <i>Addendum to the NIBRS</i> , Vols. 1, 2, 4, 2000		www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manual/nibrsadd.pdf
<i>Uniform Crime Reporting, National Incident Based Reporting System</i>		
Volume 1: Data Collection Guidelines, 1996	www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/v1all.pdf	
Volume 2: Data Submission Specifications, 1997	www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/v2all.pdf	
Volume 3: Approaches to Implementing an Incident Based Reporting System, 1992		
Volume 4: Error Message Manual, 1997	www.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/v4all.pdf	
<i>Uniform Crime Reporting State Program Bulletins</i>	www.leo.gov *	
<i>Using NIBRS Data to Analyze Violent Crime,</i> <i>BJS Technical Report</i> , NCJ 144785, 1993	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/undtavic.htm	
<i>FBI's CJIS newsletter, NIBRS edition</i>	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nibrs.htm	

*Restricted Access.

Notes

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