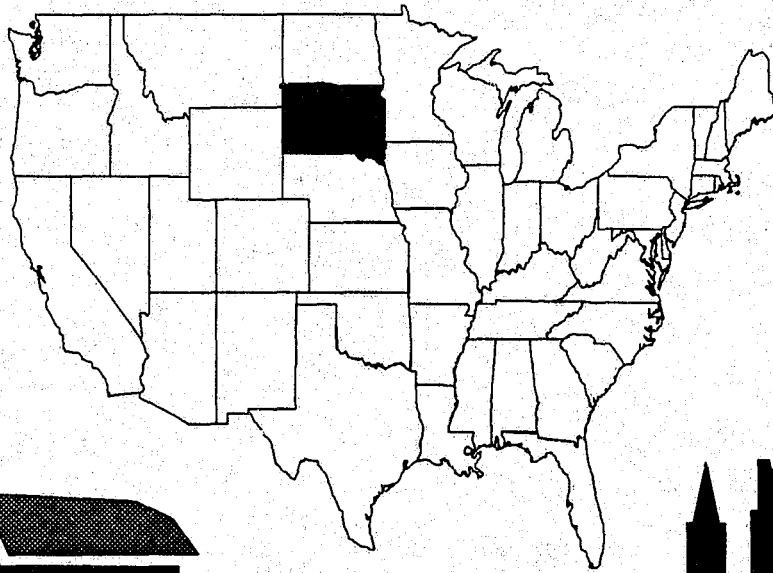


*State of South Dakota
Office of The Attorney General
Division of Criminal Investigation*

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA 1989



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Statistical Analysis Center

CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA - 1989

A Summary Based on Uniform Crime Reports

Statistical Analysis Center
Division of Criminal Investigation
Office of the Attorney General
Criminal Justice Training Center
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Judy L. Whipple
Thomas J. Del Grosso

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CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a national program administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The program is a cooperative effort among city, county, and state law enforcement agencies contributing data on crimes reported in their jurisdictions. In 1989, South Dakota UCR participants reported data directly to the FBI due to the absence of a state-level UCR clearinghouse. Participation of local agencies in this national program has traditionally been voluntary.

As of January 1, 1990, the South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center (SDSAC) was designated as the State Clearinghouse for Uniform Crime Reporting. As a result, the Center will have direct access to these crime statistics and will be better equipped to produce more meaningful analyses of the data both collectively for the State and individually for each participating agency. Thus, this report will be the last in which the majority of the data is derived from the FBI's publication, Crime in the United States.

Crime in South Dakota, 1989, presents data on actual reported crimes in South Dakota during Calendar Year 1989, and examines crime trends experienced in South Dakota during the past ten years (1980-1989). This data is an attempt to measure crime in South Dakota. However, the data should not be construed to evaluate the effectiveness or productivity of law enforcement agencies in the State.

Certain constraints should be noted in interpreting and drawing conclusions from the collective data for the State. Law enforcement agencies covering approximately 71 percent of the State's population participated in the National UCR Program in 1989. Therefore, the FBI scientifically estimated crime counts for the non-participating jurisdictions. Using the known crime experiences of similar areas within the State, the estimates were computed by assigning the same proportional crime volumes to non-reporting agencies.

Another limitation in crime reporting practices concerns the unit of crime measurement - "reported crime". Law enforcement agencies can only report crimes which are known to them. In many instances, citizens do not report crimes directly to these agencies but instead may report them to prosecuting authorities. These crimes are thus not recorded through the law enforcement system. In addition, a considerable volume of crime is never reported to law enforcement agencies because the victims are apathetic; distrust the criminal justice system; or they may fear retaliation from the offender. Consequently, information

concerning many offenses is never recorded through the law enforcement system or subsequent UCR reporting.

In spite of these limitations, the information presented in this report portrays the most accurate and realistic assessment of crime in South Dakota. In reporting offenses to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, offenses are classified according to standardized definitions that are used throughout the Nation. The UCR definitions are designed to insure that offenses with different titles under the laws of each state are appropriately classified and counted under the UCR Program without regard to findings of courts or juries. These statistics are gathered primarily to assist in identifying areas of concern to law enforcement officers, and are not intended to reflect the outcomes of inquests, hearings, or trials.

The last section of this report analyzes data relative to individual reporting agencies in South Dakota. This data was collected by the South Dakota Statistical Analysis Center in cooperation with local UCR participants. In the absence of a centralized UCR effort, the SAC requested UCR data for Calendar Year 1989 from UCR participants in the State. Data was received from thirty-three agencies. Unfortunately, some agencies were unable to comply with this request because they did not have a policy of maintaining copies of their UCR reports submitted to the FBI. Some of these agencies were able to reconstruct their reports from logs and case files. Thus, this data is the result of each responding agency's self-report and the resulting summary section contained in this report can only be as accurate as the data provided by each responding agency.

THE CRIME INDEX:

Within the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the Crime Index is used as a basic measure of crime. The component crimes of the Crime Index were selected for use based on their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence, and the likelihood that citizens would report these crimes to law enforcement agencies.

Eight crimes make up the UCR's Crime Index in the summary-based system. The offenses of Murder, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault are categorized as Violent Crimes. The offenses of Burglary, Larceny/Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson are classed as Property Crimes. The Crime Index is the total of these offenses reported to law enforcement agencies over a specified period of time.

The crime counts used in the Crime Index and set forth in this publication are based on actual offenses established and determined by law enforcement investigation. When a law enforcement agency receives a complaint of a criminal matter and the follow-up investigation discloses no crime occurred it is determined to be "unfounded". These "unfounded" complaints are eliminated from the actual crime count and thus, are not included in the Total Crime Index.

In the event that more than one crime is committed simultaneously (multiple offense situation), the UCR Program instructs agencies to implement the "Hierarchy Rule". The "Hierarchy Rule" requires that each offense be classified as to which are Part I Offenses. Then, only the most serious offense is counted for UCR purposes with the exception of arson offenses. The "Hierarchy Rule" applies only to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant may be prosecuted.

DEGREE OF SERIOUSNESS:

The Crime Index does not explicitly reflect the varying degrees of seriousness of its components. Each crime receives the same weight as it is added to the Index. Consequently, an Auto Theft is counted the same as a Murder, and an Aggravated Assault is weighted equally with an Attempted Burglary. Any review of crime must consider the volume, rate and trend of each offense that comprises the Index and the relationship between these crimes.

CRIME RATE:

Crime Rates represent the rate of crime in relation to the population of a given jurisdiction. The rates are calculated to provide agencies with a means of measuring the magnitude of crime existing in relation to the population in a specific jurisdiction. Crime Rates allow the comparison of the volume of crime in different jurisdictions with varying populations.

It should be noted that the Crime Rate is based on the numerical factor of population and does not incorporate any of the other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime in a given community. The effect of changes in population rates should be kept in mind when attempting to make comparisons of Crime Rates.

All Crime Rates presented in this report are per 100,000 population. Crime Rates are calculated by dividing the number of offenses by the population and multiplying the results by 100,000.

THE 1989 SUMMARY:

Along with the National Crime Index Total which rose two percent to 14.3 million offenses in 1989, crime in South Dakota also increased from 1988 to 1989. The State's Crime Index increased 4.0 percent (Figure 1) from the number of actual crimes reported in 1988. There were 19,199 Part I Offenses reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1989. After two years of decline, crime increased for the first time since 1986 in South Dakota.

The Nation's Crime Rate for 1989 was over two times larger than South Dakota's Crime Rate. The Crime Rate in the State during 1989 was 2,685.2 per 100,000 population, while the rate for the Nation was 5,741.0 per 100,000. South Dakota ranked 48th out of the 50 states in Total Crime Index Rate (Figure 5). North Dakota and West Virginia were the only states in the Nation to have a lower overall Crime Rate than South Dakota.

South Dakota compared favorably with the contiguous states of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming (Figure 6). South Dakota's overall Crime Rate was the second lowest of these contiguous states. South Dakota had the second lowest Murder Rate of the surrounding states at 1.3 per 100,000 population. Only North Dakota had a lower rate at .6 per 100,000 population. South Dakota had the highest Rape Rate of any of the surrounding states at 32.0 per 100,000 population. Minnesota had the second highest rate at 31.3 rapes per 100,000 population.

COMPARISON OF PART I CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1988 & 1989

	Number of Crimes			Rate Per 100,000		
	1988	1989	%Chg	1988	1989	%Chg
Crime Index	18,454	19,199	+ 4.0	2,581.0	2,685.2	+ 4.0
Violent Crime	813	969	+19.2	113.7	135.5	+19.2
Property Crime	17,641	18,230	+ 3.3	2,467.3	2,549.7	+ 3.3
Murder	22	9	-59.1	3.1	1.3	-58.1
Rape	192	229	+19.3	26.9	32.0	+19.0
Robbery	87	84	- 3.4	12.2	11.7	- 4.1
Aggravated Assault	512	647	+26.4	71.6	90.5	+26.4
Burglary	3,703	3,394	- 8.3	517.9	474.7	- 8.3
Larceny	13,255	14,057	+ 6.1	1,853.8	1,966.0	+ 6.1
M.V. Theft	683	779	+14.1	95.5	109.0	+14.1

FIGURE 1 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

SOUTH DAKOTA TOTAL CRIME RATE 1980 TO 1989

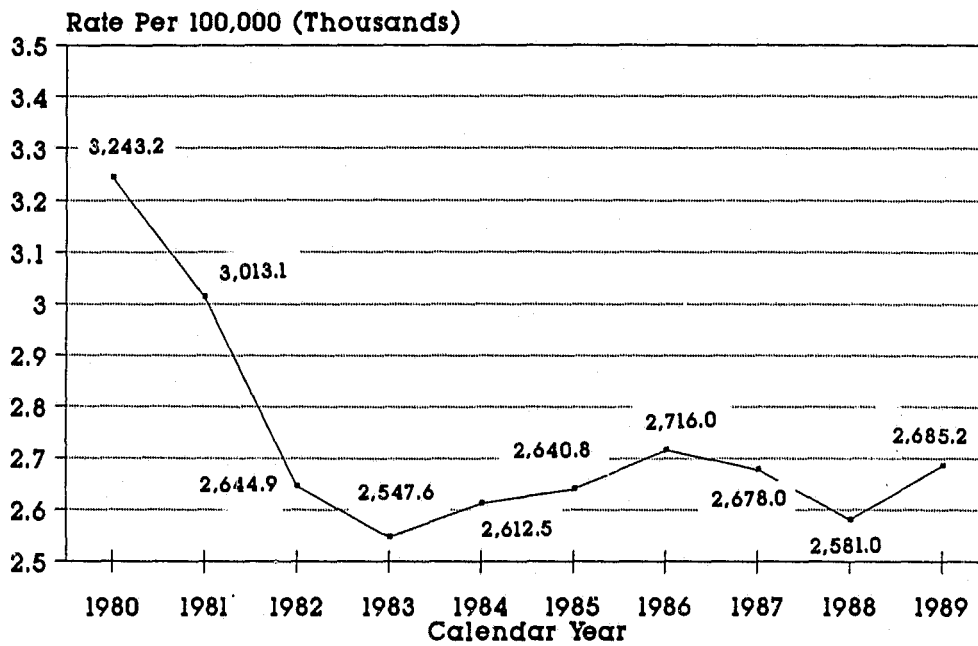


FIGURE 2 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

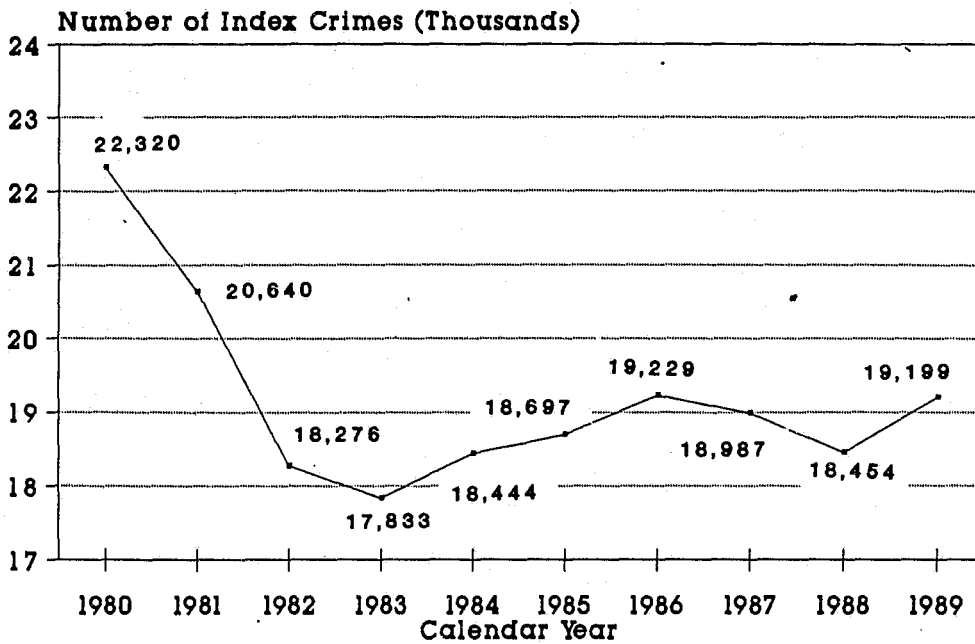


FIGURE 3 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

**COMPARISON OF 1989 CRIME RATES PER 100,000
SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE NATION**

	<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	<u>THE NATION</u>
Crime Index Total	2,685.2	5,741.0
Violent Crime	135.5	663.1
Property Crime	2,549.7	5,077.9
Murder	1.3	8.7
Rape	32.0	38.1
Robbery	11.7	233.0
Aggravated Assault	90.5	383.4
Burglary	474.7	1,276.3
Larceny	1,966.0	3,171.3
M.V. Theft	109.0	630.4

FIGURE 4 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

COMPARISON OF 1989 CRIME RATES PER 100,000 SOUTH DAKOTA AND OTHER STATES

- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 48th in Total Crime Index Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 47th in Violent Crime Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 48th in Property Crime Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 49th in Murder Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 29th in Rape Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 49th in Robbery Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 46th in Aggravated Assault Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 49th in Burglary Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 46th in Larceny/Theft Rate.
- ✓ South Dakota Ranks 50th in Motor Vehicle Theft Rate.

FIGURE 5 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

Figure 6

1989 CRIME RATES FOR THE CONTIGUOUS STATES
(Rates per 100,000 Population)

	IOWA	MINNESOTA	MONTANA	NEBRASKA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	WYOMING
Crime Index Total	4,081.4	4,383.2	3,997.5	4,091.6	2,560.9	2,685.2	3,889.1
Violent Crime	266.3	288.3	116.0	279.5	63.2	135.5	258.3
Property Crime	3,815.1	4,094.9	3,881.5	3,812.1	2,497.7	2,549.7	3,630.7
Murder	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.5	.6	1.3	4.4
Rape	16.2	31.3	18.0	23.6	11.8	32.0	28.2
Robbery	39.0	94.8	17.0	52.0	9.2	11.7	17.1
Aggravated Assault	209.2	159.6	78.2	201.4	41.5	90.5	208.6
Burglary	846.9	896.9	691.7	745.5	358.9	474.7	631.8
Larceny/Theft	2,809.9	2,818.1	2,964.3	2,880.4	2,025.8	1,966.0	2,861.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	158.3	379.9	225.6	186.2	113.0	109.0	137.3

DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX OFFENSES:

During 1989, South Dakota law enforcement agencies received reports concerning a total of 19,199 Crime Index Offenses. Property Crimes outnumbered Violent Crimes in 1989 by approximately 17.8 to 1. Property Crimes totaled 18,230 or 95.0 percent of the Total Index. Larceny/theft alone accounted for 73.2 percent of the Total Crime Index in 1989 and 77.1 percent of all Property Crimes. As a group, Violent Crimes were responsible for 5.1 percent of the Crime Index Total.

VIOLENT CRIME

Murder

Rape

Robbery

Aggravated Assault

VIOLENT CRIMES:

For UCR purposes, Violent Crime consists of the sum total of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement. Violent Crimes involve the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender, and because of their nature, are generally considered to be more serious than Property Crimes.

With the exception of robbery, one Violent Crime is counted for each person victimized. In the instance of robbery, each act or operation is counted as one offense as it is added to the Crime Index Total.

Since 1984, Violent Crime has been on the decrease in South Dakota. Calendar Year 1989 saw an increase in Violent Crime. There were 969 crimes of violence reported or known to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1989. This represents an increase of 19.2 percent from the 1988 total of 813 Violent Crimes. This increase in Violent Crime for South Dakota coincides with the 5.0 percent increase in Violent Crime nationwide from 1988 to 1989. Forty states and the District of Columbia experienced an increase in Violent Crime.

In South Dakota, two of the four offenses which make up the Violent Crime Total rose from 1988 to 1989. Rapes increased from 192 in 1988 to 229 in 1989. This represents a 19.3 percent increase in rape for the period. Aggravated assaults increased from 512 in 1988 to 647 in 1989 - an increase of 26.4 percent.

The number of reported murders fell from 22 to 9 offenses - a change of 59.1 percent. Robbery decreased in 1989 by 3.4 percent from 87 in 1988 to 84 in 1989.

The National Rate of Violent Crime per 100,000 population was 663.1 for 1989. The Violent Crime Rate in South Dakota was significantly lower than the National Rate. The State's Violent Crime Rate of 135.5 per 100,000 population ranked 47th among the 50 states. North Dakota (63.2), Montana (116.0), and Vermont (132.8) had lower rates of Violent Crime.

TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

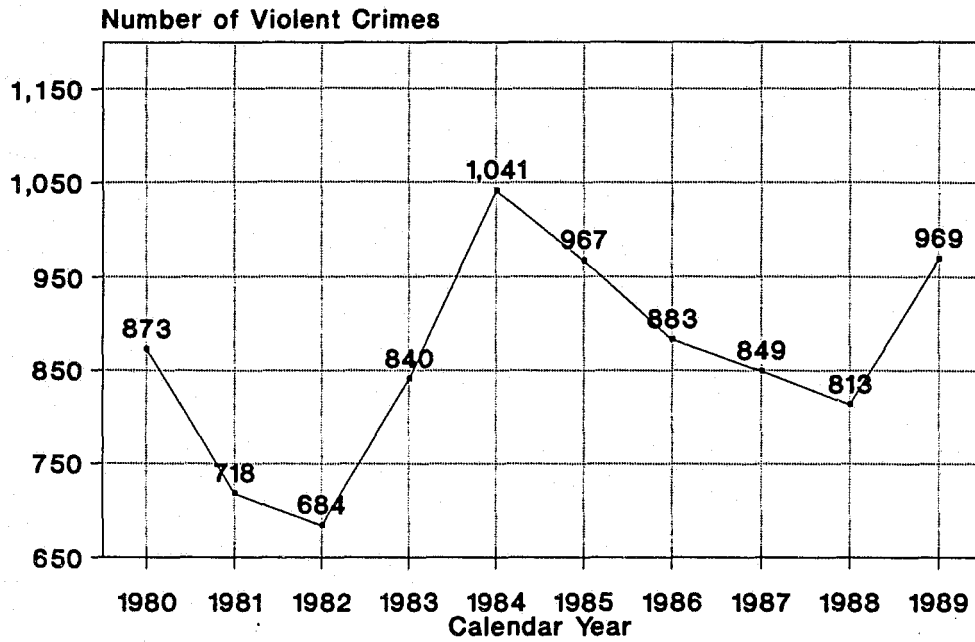


FIGURE 7 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

SOUTH DAKOTA VIOLENT CRIME RATE (1980 TO 1989)

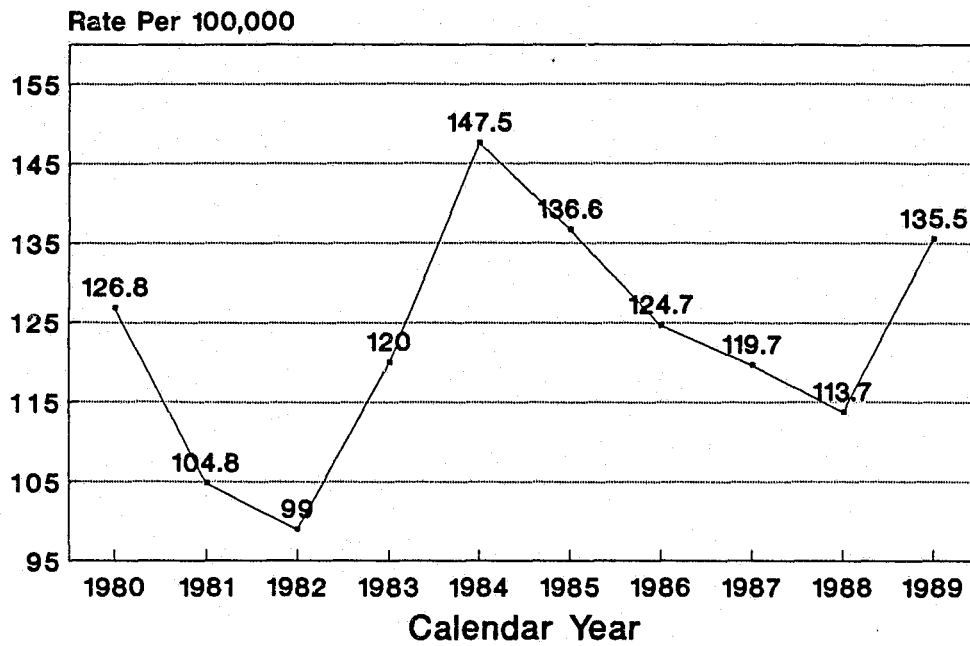


FIGURE 8 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

MURDER:

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

Nine murders were reported in South Dakota during 1989, representing almost one percent of the distribution of the Total Crime Index for the State. As shown in Figure 9, the Murder Rate in South Dakota for 1989 at 1.3 per 100,000 population, is the second lowest rate for the ten-year period.

South Dakota's Murder Rate of 1.3 per 100,000 was considerably lower than the National Murder Rate of 8.7 murders per 100,000 population for 1989. According to national estimates, 21,500 persons were murdered in 1989. This represents an increase of 4.0 percent over the 1988 national estimate.

Over half of the murders committed nationally in 1989 were perpetrated by relatives (15 percent) or persons acquainted with the victims (39 percent). Among all female murder victims in 1989, 28 percent were slain by husbands or boyfriends. Five percent of the male victims were killed by wives or girlfriends.

Firearms were used in approximately 3 out of every 5 murders committed in the United States in 1989. Of those murders, 48% were by handguns, 6 percent were by shotguns, and 5 percent by rifles.

MURDER RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

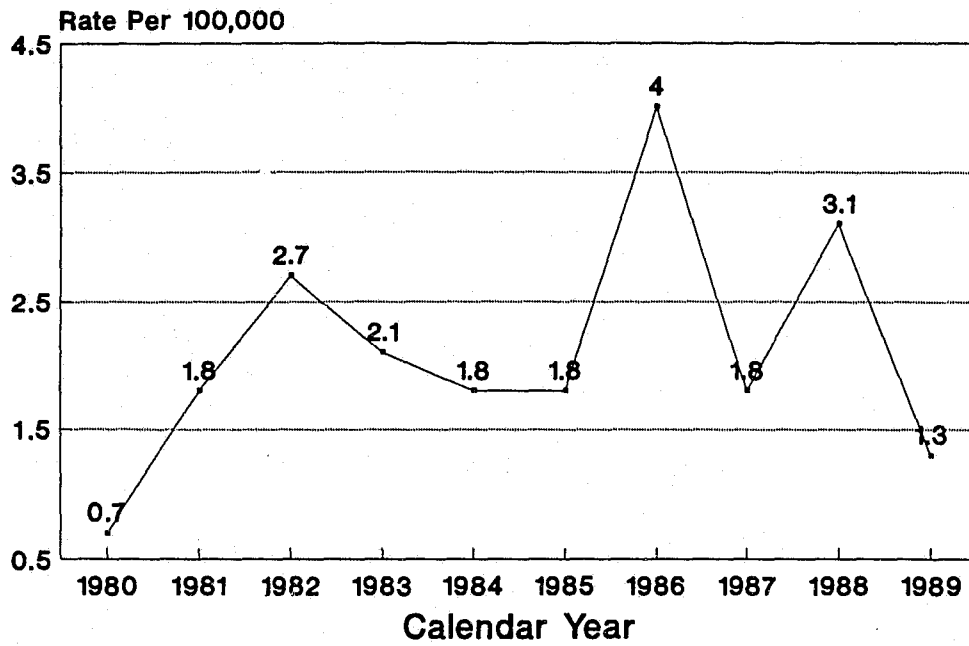


FIGURE 9 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

RAPE:

Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

Rape is generally recognized as the most under-reported of all crimes. The investigation by police, medical examination, court procedure, and fear of any accompanying stigma have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to make the offense known to law enforcement.

In 1985, reported rapes appeared to be on the decline. But, in 1987, the Rape Rate showed an increase which continued into 1988. In 1989, the highest Rape Rate for the ten-year period was attained. There were 229 rapes reported to law enforcement officials in the State in 1989, as compared to 192 reported rapes in 1988. This represents a 19.3 percent increase. These 229 rapes comprised 23.6 percent of the Violent Crime Total and 1.2 percent of the Crime Index Total for South Dakota in 1989.

Nationwide, the number of rapes increased by 2.2 percent. An estimated 94,504 forcible rapes were reported across the country in 1989. Increases in the number of rapes were experienced in thirty-five states including South Dakota and the District of Columbia, for the year 1989.

Nationally, the Rape Rate per 100,000 was 38.1 in 1989. South Dakota ranked 29th out of the 50 states with a Rate of Rape at 32.0 per 100,000 for 1989.

RAPE RATE SOUTH DAKOTA 1980 - 1989

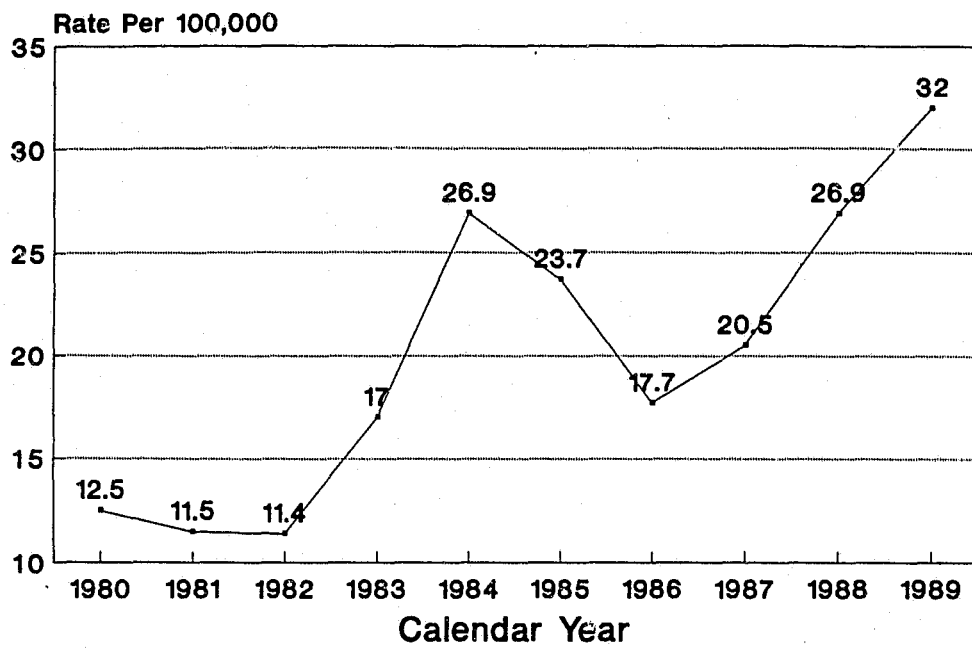


FIGURE 10 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

ROBBERY:

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take any thing 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. One robbery is counted for each operation, regardless of the number of victims present at the time.

A total of 84 robberies were reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1989, representing a decrease of 3.4 percent from those reported in 1988. Conversely, robberies increased by 6.5 percent nationwide.

In 1989, robberies were responsible for a total estimated national loss of \$405 million. Nationally, the value of property stolen due to robberies averaged \$701 per incident. Average dollar losses ranged from \$364 taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$3,591 per bank robbery. Robberies on streets or highways comprised over half (55 percent) of the robberies reported. 22 percent of the robberies occurred at commercial and financial establishments while 10 percent took place at residences.

The National Robbery Rate in 1989 was 233.0 per 100,000 population. This was significantly higher than South Dakota's Robbery Rate at 11.7 per 100,000 population for the same year. In fact, South Dakota had the second-lowest Robbery Rate of any state in the Nation and the District of Columbia.

As shown in Figure 11, the Robbery Rate generally has experienced a steady decline in South Dakota for the years examined. The one notable exception was in 1985 when the Robbery Rate increased to 17.1 per 100,000. The Robbery Rate per 100,000 for 1989 is the lowest for the past 10 years.

ROBBERY RATE SOUTH DAKOTA 1980 - 1989

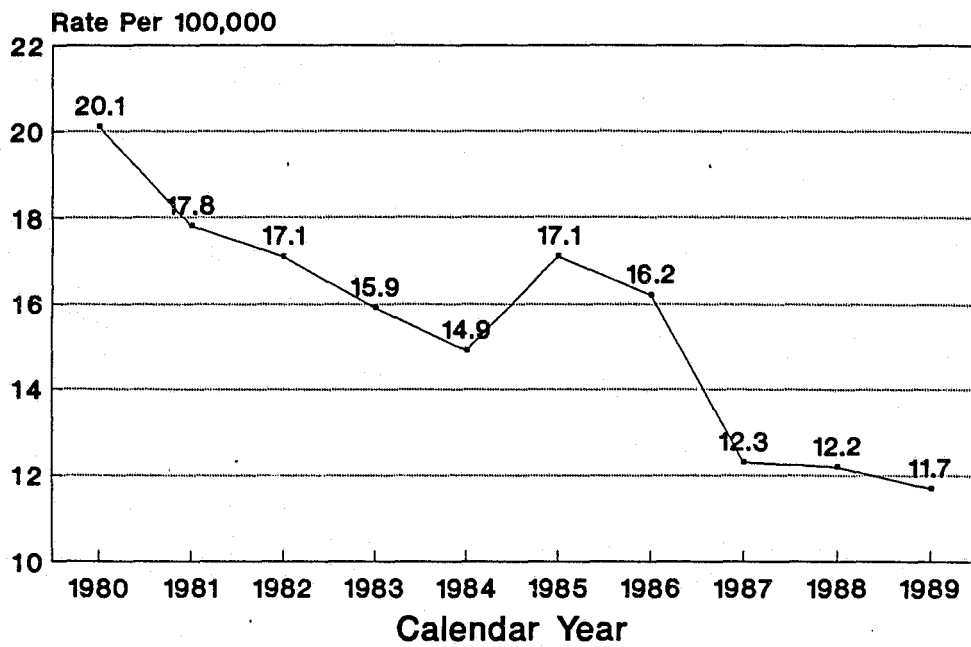


FIGURE 11, CRIME IN SD, 1989

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. One offense is counted for each victim of aggravated assault.

Simple assaults are reported under this offense category but are not included in the Crime Index. Simple assault is a Part II offense, but the UCR Program collects these statistics as a quality control mechanism and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

In 1989, South Dakota law enforcement agencies received reports of 647 aggravated assaults, which was a 26.4 percent increase from the 1988 figure of 512 assaults. The Nation also experienced an increase in aggravated assaults. Numbering an estimated 951,707 nationally in 1989, the number of aggravated assaults rose by 4.6 percent.

Aggravated assaults continued to be the most common offense reported within the category of Violent Crimes. Over two-thirds (66.8 percent) of all Violent Crimes in South Dakota for the year 1989 were aggravated assaults.

The South Dakota Aggravated Assault Rate of 90.5 per 100,000 was substantially lower than the National Rate of 383.4 aggravated assaults per 100,000 population. South Dakota ranked 46th in the Nation in Aggravated Assault Rate.

As shown in Figure 12, after a declining period, the Aggravated Assault Rate in the State increased during 1989 by 18.9 which is the largest increase for the ten year period.

Nationally, blunt objects or other dangerous weapons were used in 32 percent of the aggravated assaults in 1989 while personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) were used in 27 percent; firearms in 22 percent; and knives or cutting instruments in the remainder.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

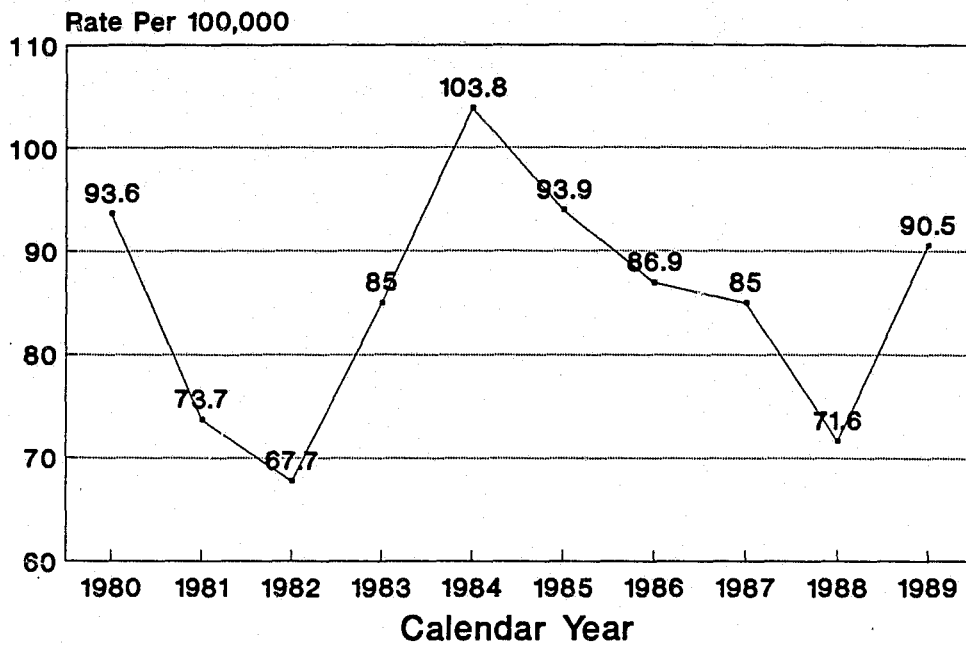


FIGURE 12 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

PROPERTY CRIME

Burglary

Larceny-Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft

Arson

PROPERTY CRIME:

For UCR purposes, Property Crime consists of the sum total of burglaries, larcenies, motor vehicle thefts, and arsons reported to law enforcement. While these offenses generally do not involve personal danger to the victim, the value of property lost in these crimes is many times greater than in Violent Crimes. Generally, one property crime is counted for each act or operation.

A total of 18,230 Property Crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies in South Dakota in 1989. This represented a 3.3 percent increase over the 17,641 Property Crimes reported in 1988 (see Figure 13). Nationally, over 12 million Property Crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies, an increase of 2.0 percent from the previous year.

The 1989 Property Crime Rate of 2,549.7 meant that 2,549 crimes against property were committed against every 100,000 persons in South Dakota (Figure 14). South Dakota's Rate of Property Crime was the third lowest in the Nation. Only North Dakota and West Virginia had lower rates. The National Rate of Property Crime was 5,077.9 per 100,000.

Total Property Crimes were up 3.3 percent for the State in 1989. The number of burglaries decreased by 8.3 percent while larceny/thefts increased by 6.1 percent. Motor vehicle thefts also increased 14.1 percent for the period.

TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES IN SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

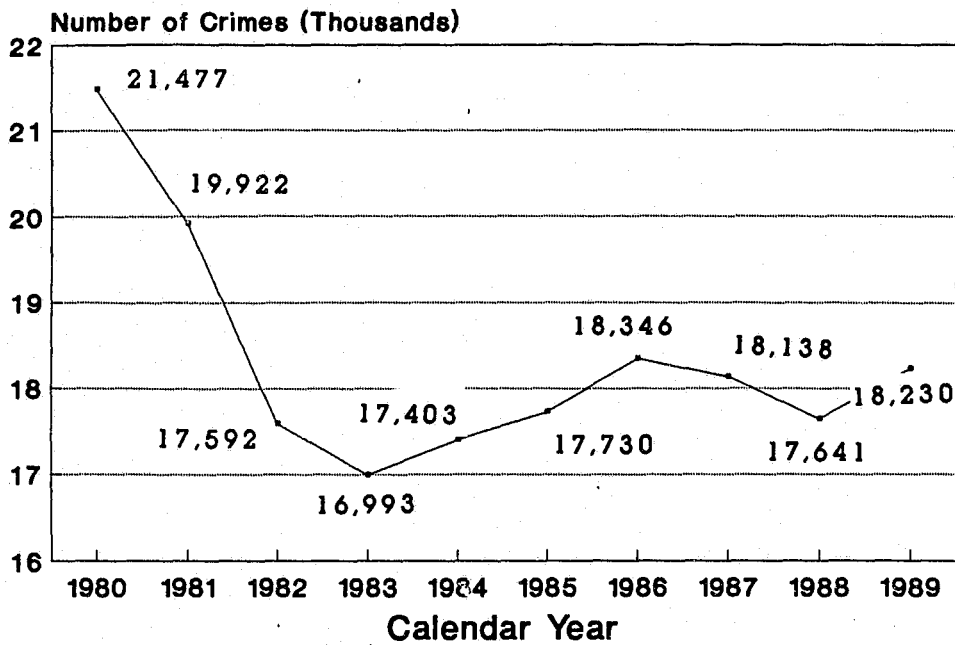


FIGURE 13 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

PROPERTY CRIME RATE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

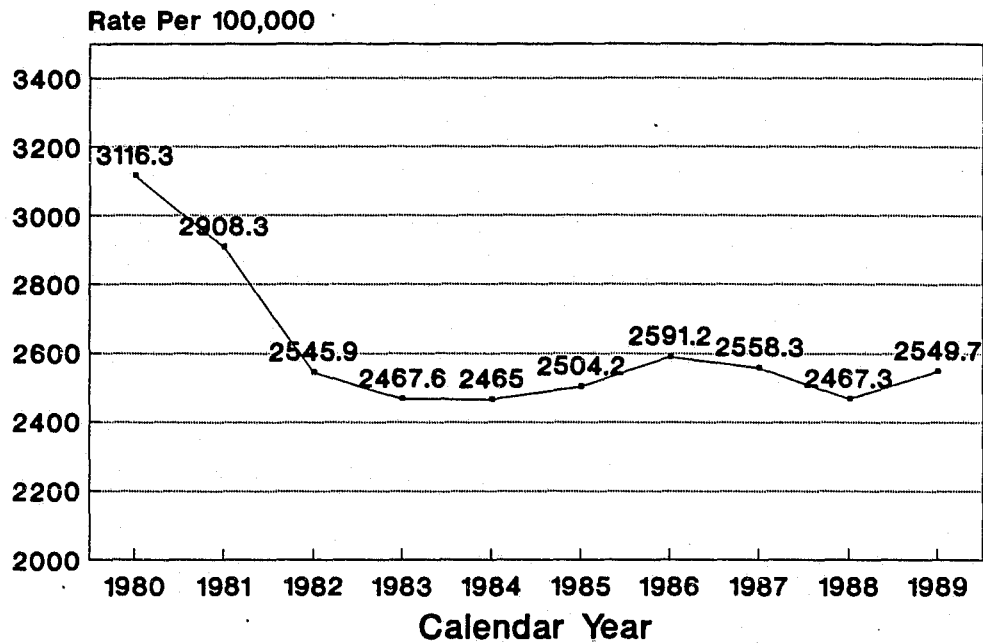


FIGURE 14 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

BURGLARY:

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. It is not necessary that force be used in gaining entry in order for the crime to be counted in this category. Attempts to unlawfully enter a structure are also counted. Burglary, in the UCR Program, is categorized into three sub-classifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. One offense is counted for each distinct operation.

In 1989, burglary continued to decline in South Dakota. There were 3,394 burglaries reported to law enforcement officials in South Dakota in 1989, representing a decrease of 8.3 percent from the 3,703 burglaries reported in 1988. The State's downward trend for burglary coincided with the national trend. Burglary was down nationwide by 1.6 percent in 1989.

The National Burglary Rate was 1,276.3 per 100,000 population for 1989. South Dakota ranked 49th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia with a 1989 Burglary Rate of 474.7 per 100,000.

As depicted in Figure 15, the Burglary Rate in South Dakota is at the lowest rate for the ten year period. After reaching a low in 1984, the Burglary Rate increased for two years. In 1987, the Burglary Rate began its descent.

Nationally, 66 percent of the burglaries committed in 1989 were residential in nature. Forcible entry was involved in 70 percent of all burglaries while 22 percent were unlawful entries and the rest attempts. From 1988 to 1989, residential burglary showed a 3 percent decline from 1988 to 1989 nationally but nonresidential offenses showed a 2 percent increase.

BURGLARY RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

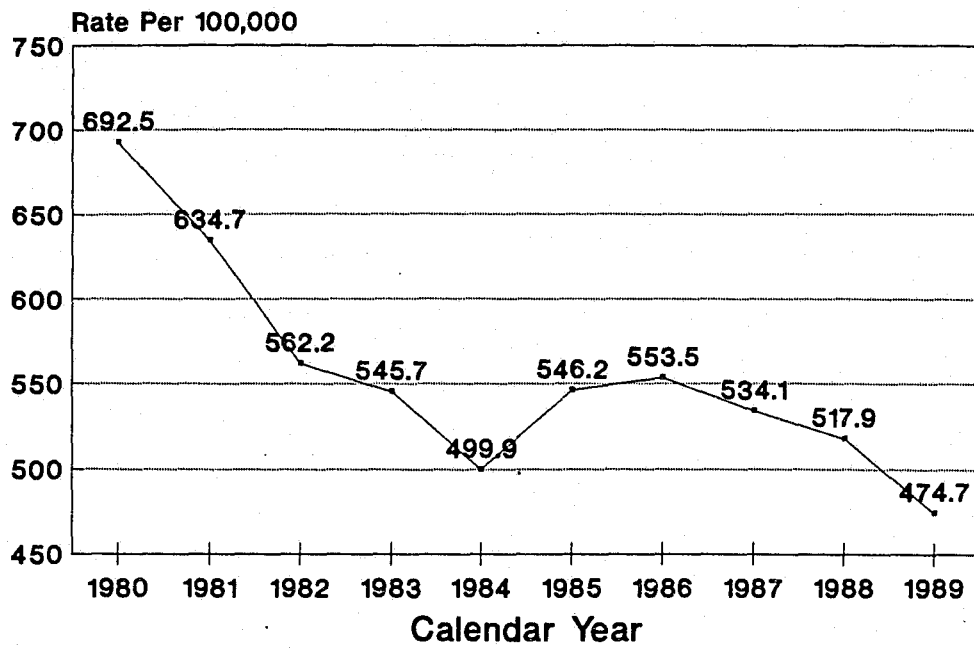


FIGURE 15 - CRIME IN SD, 1989

LARCENY/THEFT:

Larceny/theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of the property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense. One offense is counted for each distinct operation, regardless of the number of victims.

In 1989, larceny/thefts comprised approximately seventy-seven percent of all Index Crimes in South Dakota. A total of 14,057 thefts were reported to South Dakota law enforcement agencies in 1989, representing an increase of 6.1 percent over the 13,255 thefts reported in 1988. An estimated 7,872,442 larceny/theft offenses occurred nationally during 1989, an increase of 2.2 percent when compared to figures for the previous year.

South Dakota's Theft Rate at 1,966.0 per 100,000 ranked 46th in the Nation in 1989. The National Larceny/Theft Rate was 3,171.3 per 100,000 population for the same year.

Due to the volume of larceny/theft crimes, the ten-year trend experienced by the Crime Index as a whole is directly influenced by fluctuations in the Larceny/Theft Rate, and when compared, very similar patterns can be recognized (see Figures 3 and 16).

LARCENY/THEFT RATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

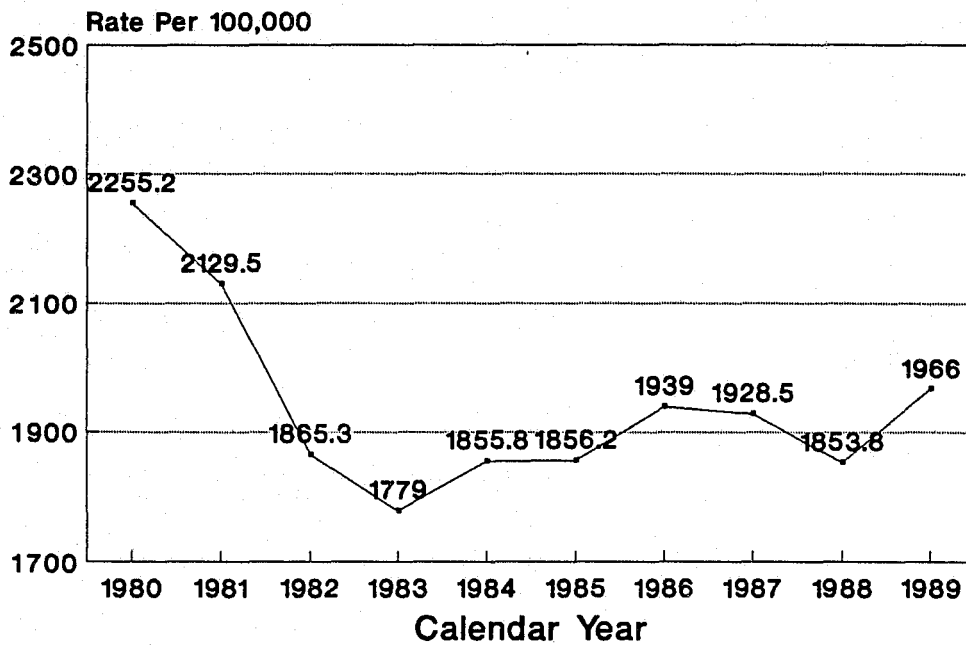


FIGURE 16, CRIME IN SD - 1989

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:

Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motorscooters, snowmobiles, etc. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

A total of 779 motor vehicles were reported stolen to law enforcement agencies in South Dakota in 1989, representing a 14.1 percent increase from the 683 motor vehicles stolen in the State for 1988. Nationally, motor vehicle theft rose by 9.2 percent from 1988 to 1989.

Motor vehicle thefts in 1989 numbered an estimated 1,564,800 offenses nationwide, comprising 12 percent of all Index Crimes for the country. In 1989, an estimated average of 1 out of every 121 registered motor vehicles was stolen nationwide. An estimated national loss of over \$8 billion in 1989 was due to motor vehicle theft. The FBI estimates the average value per vehicle stolen was \$5,222 for 1989.

The National Motor Vehicle Theft Rate was at 630.4 per 100,000 population for 1989. South Dakota's rate of 109.0 per 100,000 was the lowest Motor Vehicle Theft Rate for all of the states in the Nation and the District of Columbia.

The increase in South Dakota's Motor Vehicle Theft Rate for 1989 is the first increase in this offense rate since 1984. The 1989 rate of 109.0 per 100,000 is still lower than the 1980 rate of 168.6 per 100,000.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE - SOUTH DAKOTA TEN YEAR PERIOD (1980 TO 1989)

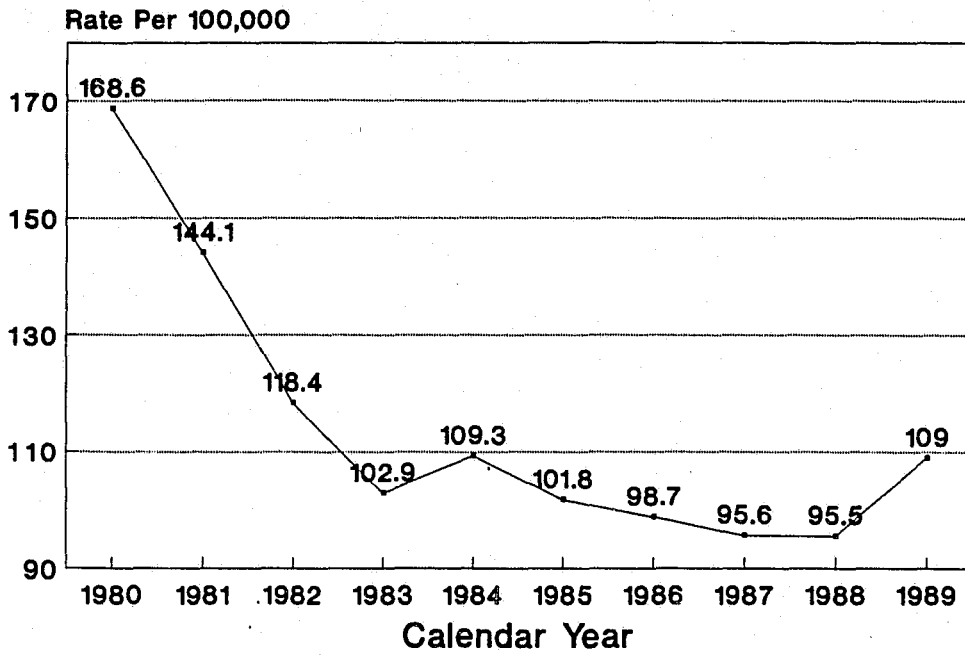


FIGURE 17, CRIME IN SD - 1989

ARSON:

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index Offense which is exempt from the realm of the "Hierarchy Rule".

(Sufficient data for South Dakota were not available in order to estimate totals for this offense. However, arson statistics are reported individually for those jurisdictions reporting arson statistics in the last section of this report.)

Nationwide, a total of 99,599 arson offenses were reported by 12,750 law enforcement agencies across the country.

LOCAL AGENCY CONTRIBUTORS

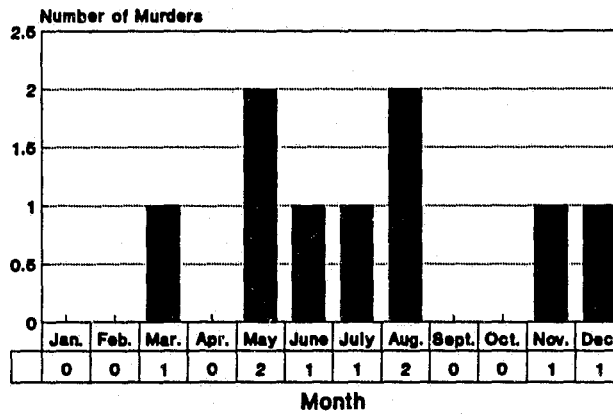
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER

1989

Murder	7
Manslaughter	4

***** 32 Agencies Reporting.**

**Murder By Month, 1989
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)**



***** 23 Agencies Reporting.**

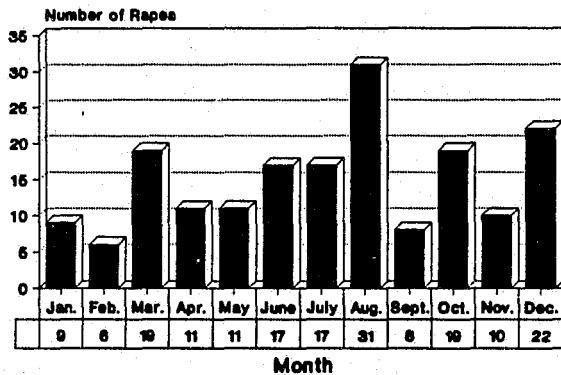
[Note: The total number of murder/manslaughters reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.]

RAPE 1989

Rape	173
Attempted Rape	18

***** 32 Agencies Reporting.**

**Number of Rapes By Month
(For Those Agencies Supplying Data)**



***** 23 Agencies Reporting.**

{Note: The total number of rapes reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.}

ROBBERY

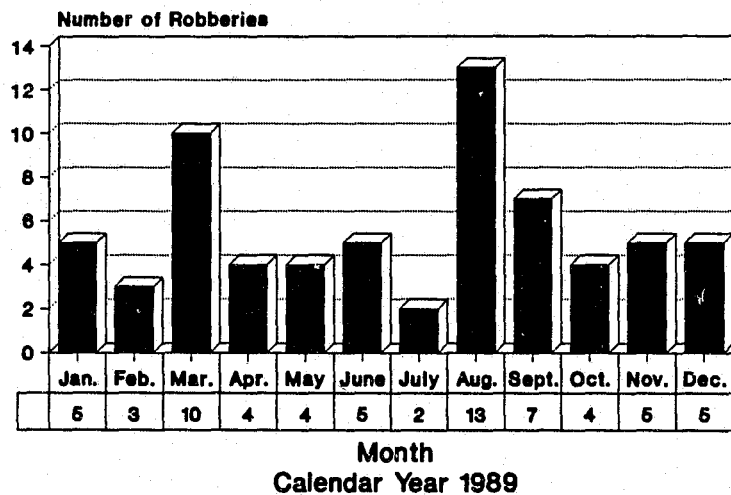
1989

TYPE OF WEAPON USED

Firearm	Knife	Other	Strong-Arm
18	9	4	41

***** 32 Agencies Reporting.**

Number of Robberies By Month - 1989 {For Those Agencies Supplying Data}



***** 23 Agencies Reporting.**

[Note: The total number of robberies reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.]

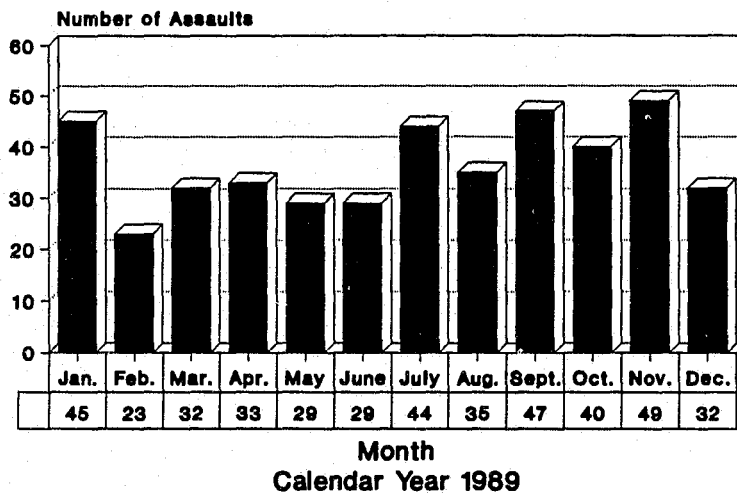
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 1989

TYPE OF WEAPON USED

Firearm	Knife	Other	Hands
94	126	120	140

***** 32 Agencies Reporting.**

Number of Assaults By Month - 1989 {For Those Agencies Supplying Data}



*** Simple Assaults are not included.

***** 23 Agencies Reporting.**

{Note: The total number of aggravated assaults reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.}

BURGLARY

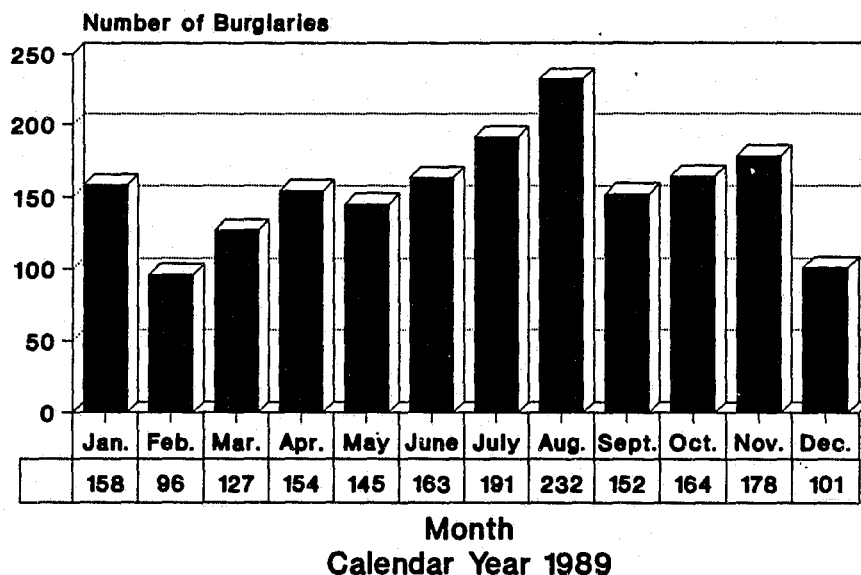
1989

TYPE OF BURGLARY

Force	No Force	Attempted
1,243	870	196

****** 32 Agencies Reporting.***

Number of Burglaries By Month - 1989 {For Those Agencies Supplying Data}



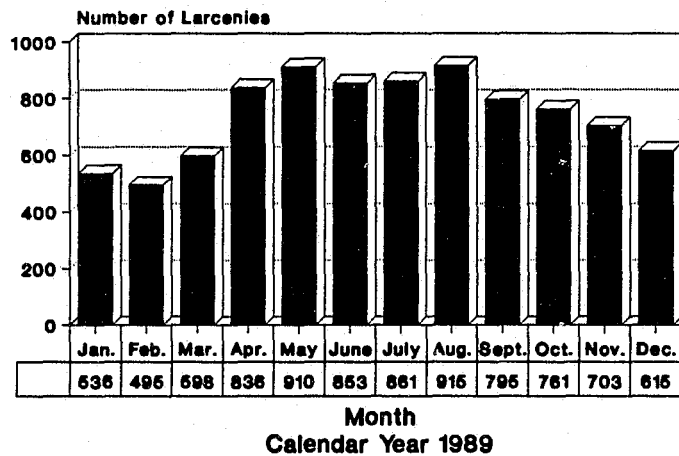
****** 23 Agencies Reporting.***

[Note: The total number of burglaries reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.]

LARCENY

1989

**Number of Larcenies By Month - 1989
{For Those Agencies Supplying Data}**



***** 23 Agencies Reporting.**

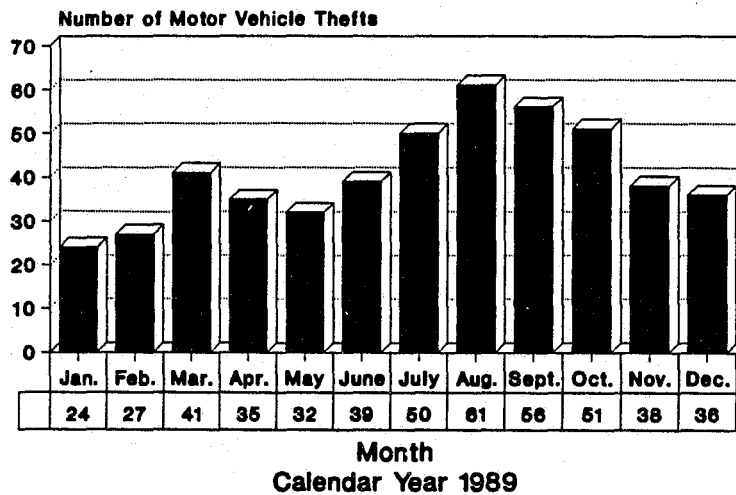
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT 1989

TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Auto	Trucks/Buses	Other Vehicle
444	75	58

***** 32 Agencies Reporting.**

Number of Motor Vehicle Thefts - 1989 {For Those Agencies Supplying Data}



***** 23 Agencies Reporting.**

{Note: The total number of motor vehicle thefts reported by local agencies does not equal the total number reported by agency per month due to a few agencies submitting summary data for the year without a month by month breakdown.}

1989
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR

CITY:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX	PERCENT CLEARED
Aberdeen	25,740	0	12	2	19	140	926	49	9	1,148	1,157	19.7
Belle Fourche	4,490	1	0	0	2	23	116	2	---	144	---	20.1
Brookings	14,440	0	4	0	4	52	378	26	---	464	---	11.2
Chamberlain	5,200	0	0	2	4	14	75	8	---	103	---	----
Huron	12,250	0	2	0	10	67	318	11	---	408	---	----
Lead	3,810	0	0	0	5	18	51	2	---	76	---	25.0
Madison	5,910	0	0	1	3	27	130	7	---	168	---	34.5
Mitchell	13,630	1	2	2	22	230	643	33	---	933	---	40.7
Mobridge	4,090	0	0	0	0	4	117	1	---	122	---	35.3
Pierre	12,890	3	5	0	96	56	380	10	1	550	551	46.2
Rapid City	55,929	2	40	26	142	487	2,688	151	33	3,536	3,569	38.9
Sioux Falls	99,610	2	93	33	192	694	3,305	172	23	4,491	4,514	32.6

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1989
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - (continued)

CITY:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	MODIFIED CRIME INDEX	PERCENT CLEARED
Watertown	16,840	0	5	0	13	101	661	29	---	809	---	30.4
Yankton	11,630	0	3	2	12	68	388	24	2	497	499	46.9

*The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1989
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR

County:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX	PERCENT CLEARED
Aurora County	3,400	0	0	0	0	8	26	7	---	41	---	21.9
Bon Homme County	6,800	0	0	0	0	2	26	1	---	29	---	6.9
Brown County	36,800	0	3	0	1	22	84	6	---	116	---	14.7
Day County	7,600	0	0	0	0	28	7	2	---	37	---	----
Deuel County	4,900	0	1	0	0	19	30	2	---	52	---	21.2
Edmunds County	4,800	0	2	0	1	10	24	2	---	39	---	25.6
Hand County	4,600	0	1	0	0	4	26	0	---	31	---	12.9
Harding County	1,700	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	---	2	---	----
Hughes County	15,200	0	0	0	0	14	16	3	---	33	---	6.1
Jones County	1,400	0	0	0	2	7	10	2	---	21	---	47.6
Lawrence County	19,700	2	1	0	5	43	69	5	---	125	---	23.2
Lincoln County	14,900	1	0	1	0	35	28	9	---	74	---	----
Lyman County	3,700	0	0	0	4	9	22	7	---	42	---	----

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

1989
CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY CONTRIBUTOR - (continued)

County:

AGENCY	POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY -THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	CRIME INDEX	*MODIFIED CRIME INDEX	PERCENT CLEARED
Minnehaha County	125,500	0	3	1	17	77	192	16	1	306	307	----
Pennington County	82,000	1	23	3	27	185	449	28	5	716	721	24.9
Potter County	3,600	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	---	13	---	30.7
Sully County	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	---	5	---	----
Union County	10,600	0	1	0	12	35	45	3	---	96	---	29.2
Yankton County	18,900	0	0	0	14	30	60	2	---	106	---	----

* The Modified Crime Index Total is the sum of the Crime Index Offenses including Arson for those cities reporting Arson statistics.

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

**CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA CITIES
1989**

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Aberdeen	25,740	1,148	4,459.9
Belle Fourche	4,490	144	3,207.1
Brookings	14,440	464	3,213.3
Chamberlain	5,200	103	1,980.8
Huron	12,250	408	3,330.6
Lead	3,810	76	1,994.8
Madison	5,910	168	2,842.6
Mitchell	13,630	933	6,845.2
Mobridge	4,090	122	2,982.9
Pierre	12,890	550	4,266.9
Rapid City	55,929	3,536	6,322.3
Sioux Falls	99,610	4,491	4,508.6
Watertown	16,840	809	4,804.0
Yankton	11,630	497	4,273.4

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every jurisdiction.

**CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES - 1989**

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Aurora	3,400	41	1,205.9
Bon Homme	6,800	29	426.6
Brown	36,800	118	315.2
Day	7,600	37	486.8
Deuel	4,900	62	1,061.2
Edmunds	4,800	39	812.6
Hand	4,600	31	673.9
Harding	1,700	2	117.6
Hughes	15,200	33	217.1
Jones	1,400	21	1,500.0
Lawrence	19,700	125	634.5
Lincoln	14,900	74	486.6
Lyman	3,700	42	1,135.1
Minnehaha	125,500	306	243.8
Pennington	82,000	718	873.2
Potter	3,600	13	361.1
Sully	1,800	5	277.8
Union	10,600	96	905.7
Yankton	18,900	106	560.9

Population Figures are 1988 estimates (most recent available) prepared by the State Data Center at the University of South Dakota.

For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every jurisdiction.

1989 CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA CITIES WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 10,000

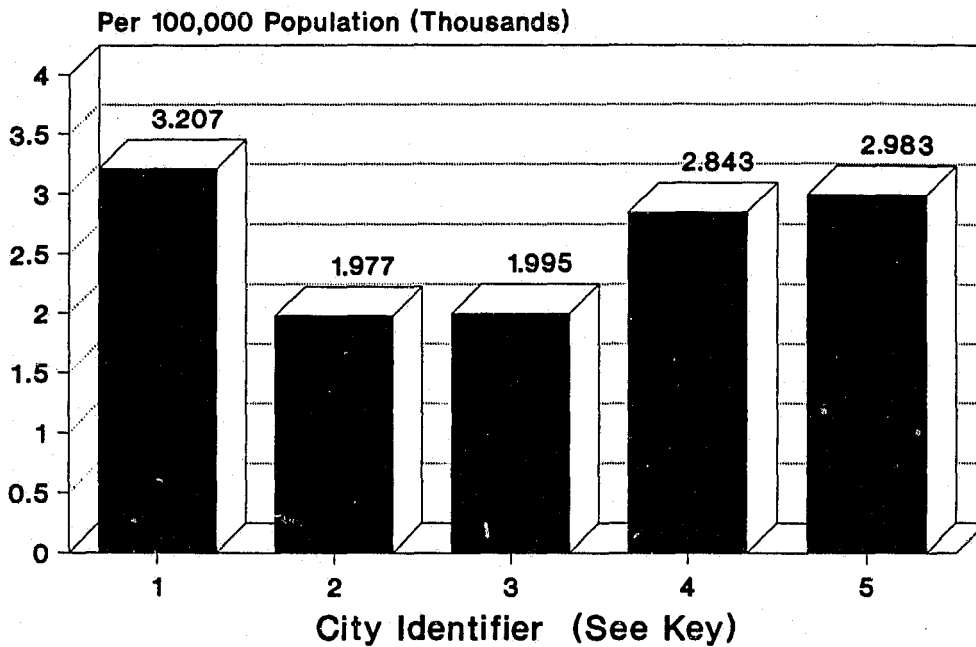


FIGURE - CRIME IN SD, 1989

KEY

1. BELLE FOURCHE (POPULATION = 4,490)
2. CHAMBERLAIN (POPULATION = 5,200)
3. LEAD (POPULATION = 3,810)
4. MADISON (POPULATION = 5,910)
5. MOBRIDGE (POPULATION = 4,098)

1989 CRIME RATES FOR SD CITIES WITH POPULATION GREATER THAN 10,000

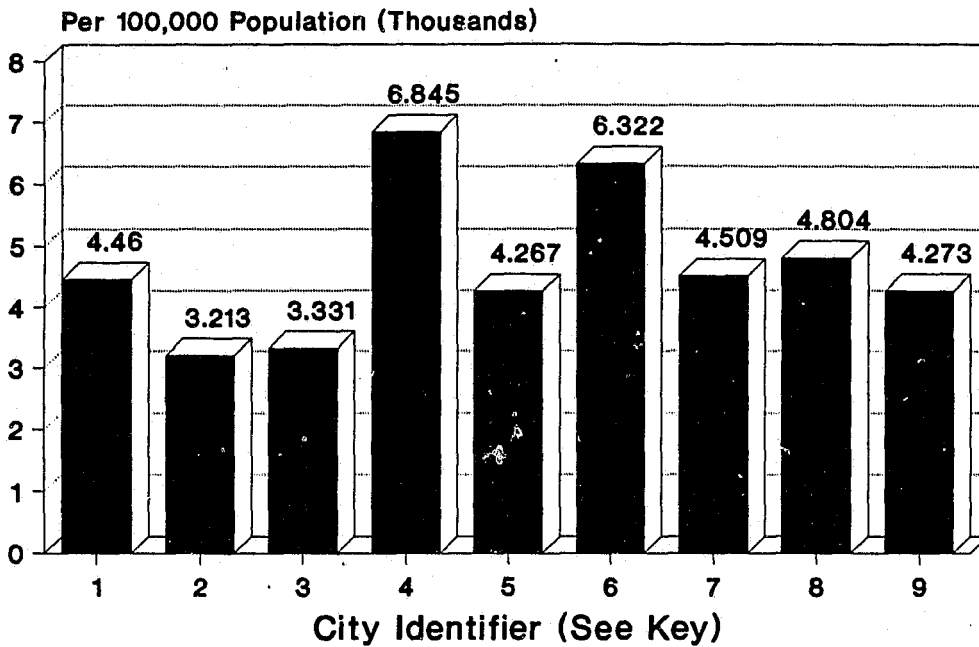


FIGURE - CRIME IN SD, 1989

KEY

1. ABERDEEN (POPULATION - 25,740)
2. BROOKINGS (POPULATION - 14,440)
3. HURON (POPULATION - 12,250)
4. MITCHELL (POPULATION - 13,630)
5. PIERRE (POPULATION - 12,890)
6. RAPID CITY (POPULATION - 55,929)
7. SIOUX FALLS (POPULATION - 99,610)
8. WATERTOWN (POPULATION - 16,840)
9. YANKTON (POPULATION - 11,630)

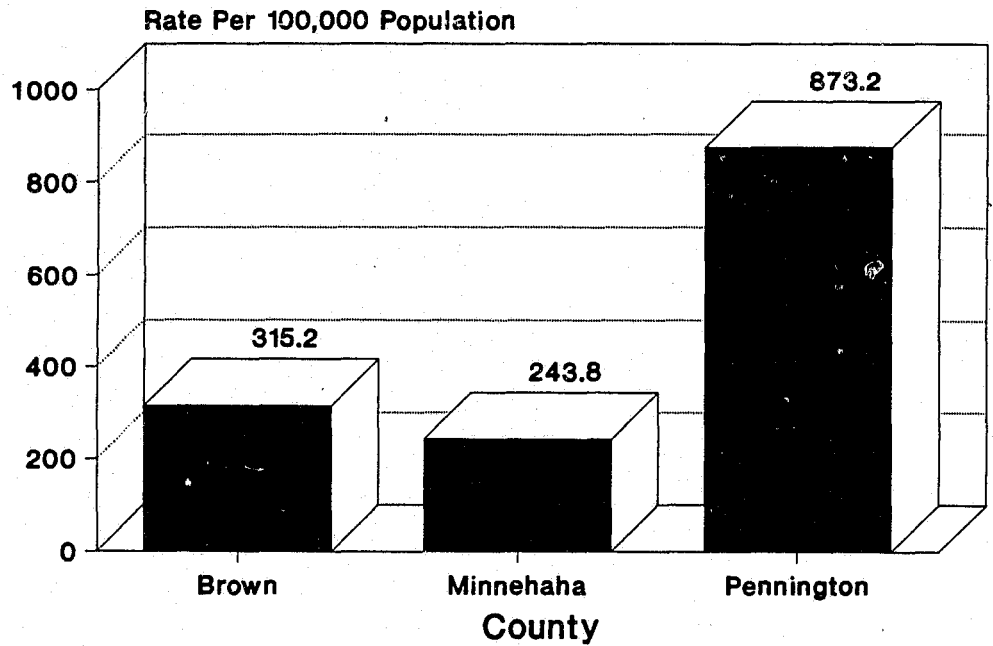
**CRIME RATES & INDEXES FOR
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES - 1989**

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	TOTAL CRIME RATE
Aurora	3,400	41	1,206.9
Bon Homme	6,800	29	426.5
Brown	36,800	116	315.2
Day	7,600	37	486.8
Deuel	4,900	52	1,061.2
Edmunds	4,800	39	812.5
Hand	4,600	31	673.9
Harding	1,700	2	117.6
Hughes	15,200	33	217.1
Jones	1,400	21	1,500.0
Lawrence	19,700	125	634.5
Lincoln	14,900	74	496.6
Lyman	3,700	42	1,135.1
Minnehaha	125,500	306	243.8
Pennington	82,000	716	873.2
Potter	3,600	13	361.1
Sully	1,800	5	277.8
Union	10,600	96	905.7
Yankton	18,900	106	660.9

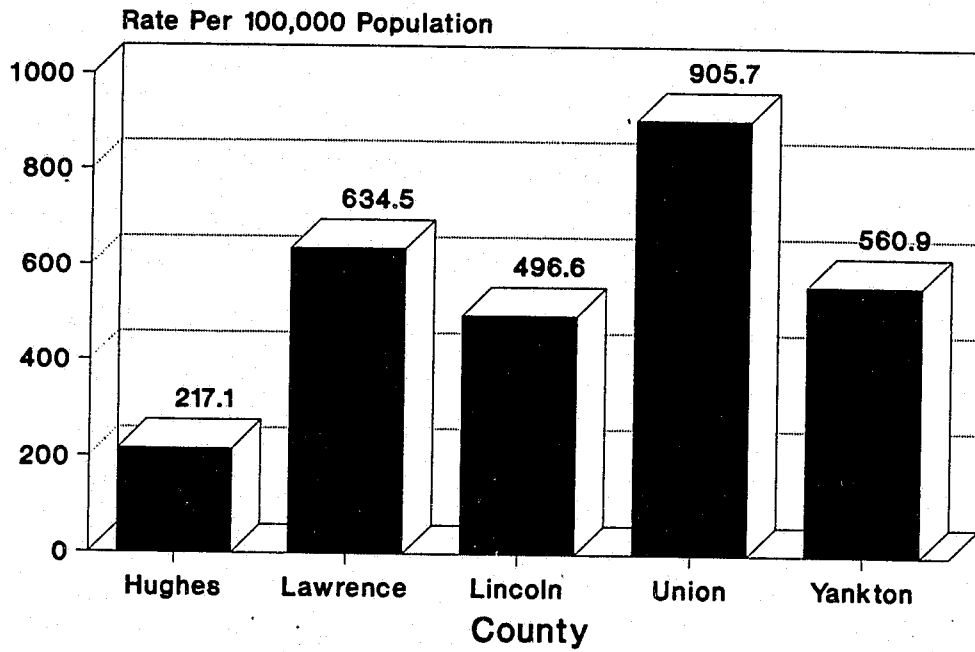
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For purposes of comparison, data reported here does not include Arson statistics since this data was not reported for every city.

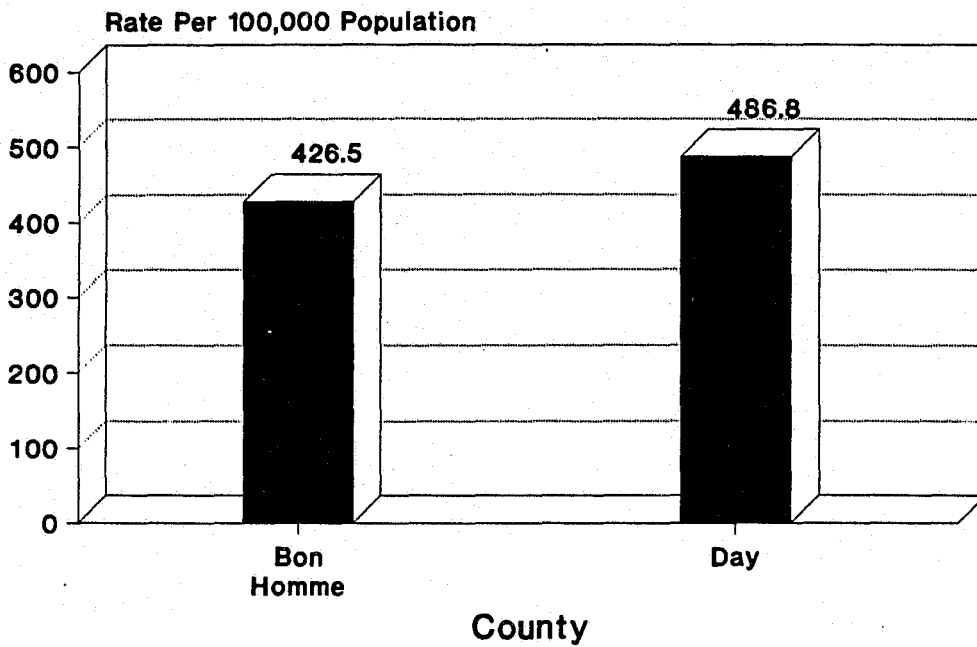
CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION



CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES 10,000 TO 25,000 IN POPULATION



CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES 5,000 TO 9,999 IN POPULATION



CRIME RATES FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES LESS THAN 5,000 POPULATION

