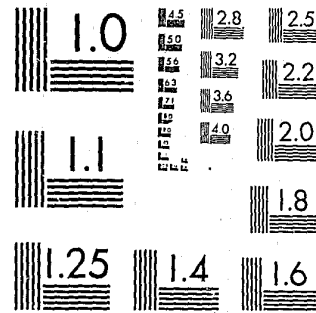


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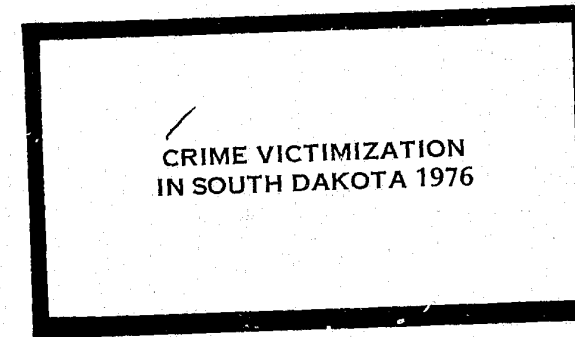
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SOUTH DAKOTA  
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CRIME VICTIMIZATION  
IN  
SOUTH DAKOTA 1976

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1978

May, 1978

This document was printed to publish the results of the Statistical Analysis Center's Crime Victimization in South Dakota 1976 Project at a per copy cost of

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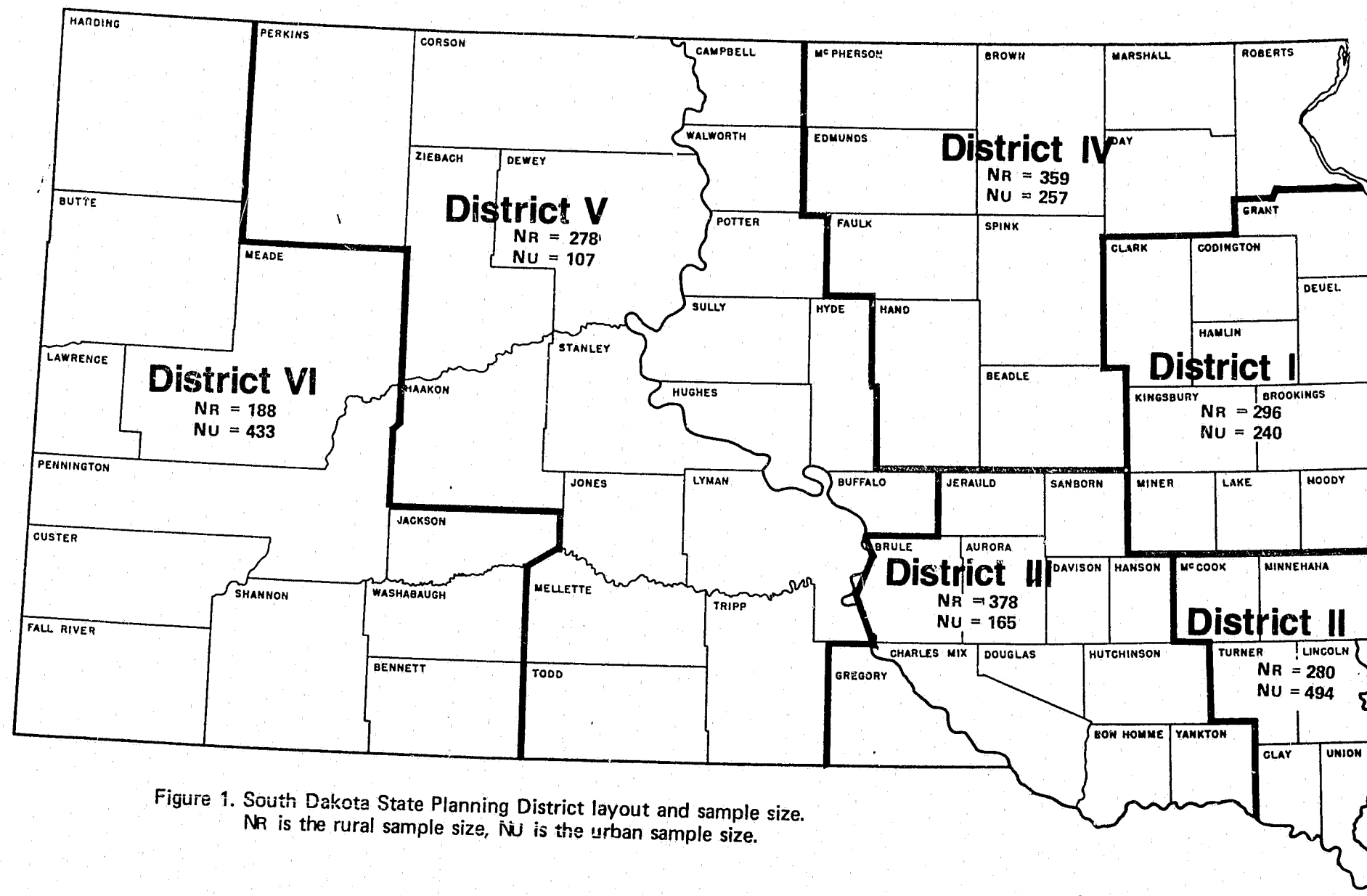


Figure 1. South Dakota State Planning District layout and sample size. NR is the rural sample size, NU is the urban sample size.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report constitutes a summary analysis of data gathered from the 1976 South Dakota Crime Victimization Survey. The data was obtained via a questionnaire booklet mailed to approximately 5,000 state residents over the age of 17. The crimes covered included sexual assault, robbery, assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, other theft and vandalism. Throughout this report discussion of these crimes is limited to residential and personal crimes. The survey specifically excludes commercial crime. The first six crimes are similar to those specified by the UCR guidelines as type I crimes. Inquiry into the extent of vandalism was also included since its incidents nets a significant amount of property damage each year.

Our primary objective in conducting the survey was to provide representative crime estimates for residential and personal crime throughout the state. The best previous estimates of crime in South Dakota came from the FBI's 1975 Uniform Crime Reports. However, UCR is a very poor method of estimating crime in this state for two reasons. First, there is complete data for only 15 of South Dakota's 67 counties. In addition, 43 percent of South Dakota law enforcement agencies covering 30 percent of the state's population, submitted less than three monthly UCR reports during 1975. It is apparent that UCR provides an inaccurate estimate of crime in South Dakota because of incomplete record keeping and reporting by police agencies.

The second problem with using UCR to estimate crime is a problem shared by all areas of the country - citizen non-reporting. Nationally and in South Dakota, citizens report to police only about 50 percent



of the crime that actually occurs. Thus, UCR, the official record of crimes known to the police, provides a substantial underestimate of the actual crime problem.

A victimization survey circumvents these two problem associated with UCR and at the same time allows us to obtain information not contained in official records such as: public attitudes on uniform sentencing, victim compensation, gun control, perceived community safety and performance of law enforcement agencies and judges. Further crime details may be elicited such as: dollar cost of crime, offender characteristics, extent of non-reporting and reasons for non-reporting.

The state of South Dakota is divided into six state planning districts as shown in Figure 1. The nature of the victimization survey allows us to provide separate crime estimates for these specific jurisdictions and the urban and rural populations within each jurisdiction. By virtue of the sampling technique, planning and policy decisions can be based on more accurate assessments of crime characteristics for specific areas. Likewise, public perception of community safety, performance of law enforcement agencies and satisfaction with courts may be assessed and sources of public dissatisfaction may be isolated.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The complete sample representing the state of South Dakota consists of 3,475 individuals over age 17. The sample was distributed proportional to the population size in each planning district and urban-rural areas within each district. There was nearly an

equal number from urban and rural populations. Thirty percent lived completely outside any town boundaries. There were approximately as many male as female respondents. Respondent age was proportionally represented from age 18 to 77, the average being 42. The average annual family income was approximately \$9,000 for an average household of three persons. These and other detailed sample characteristics are presented in the section on victim and non-victim characteristics.

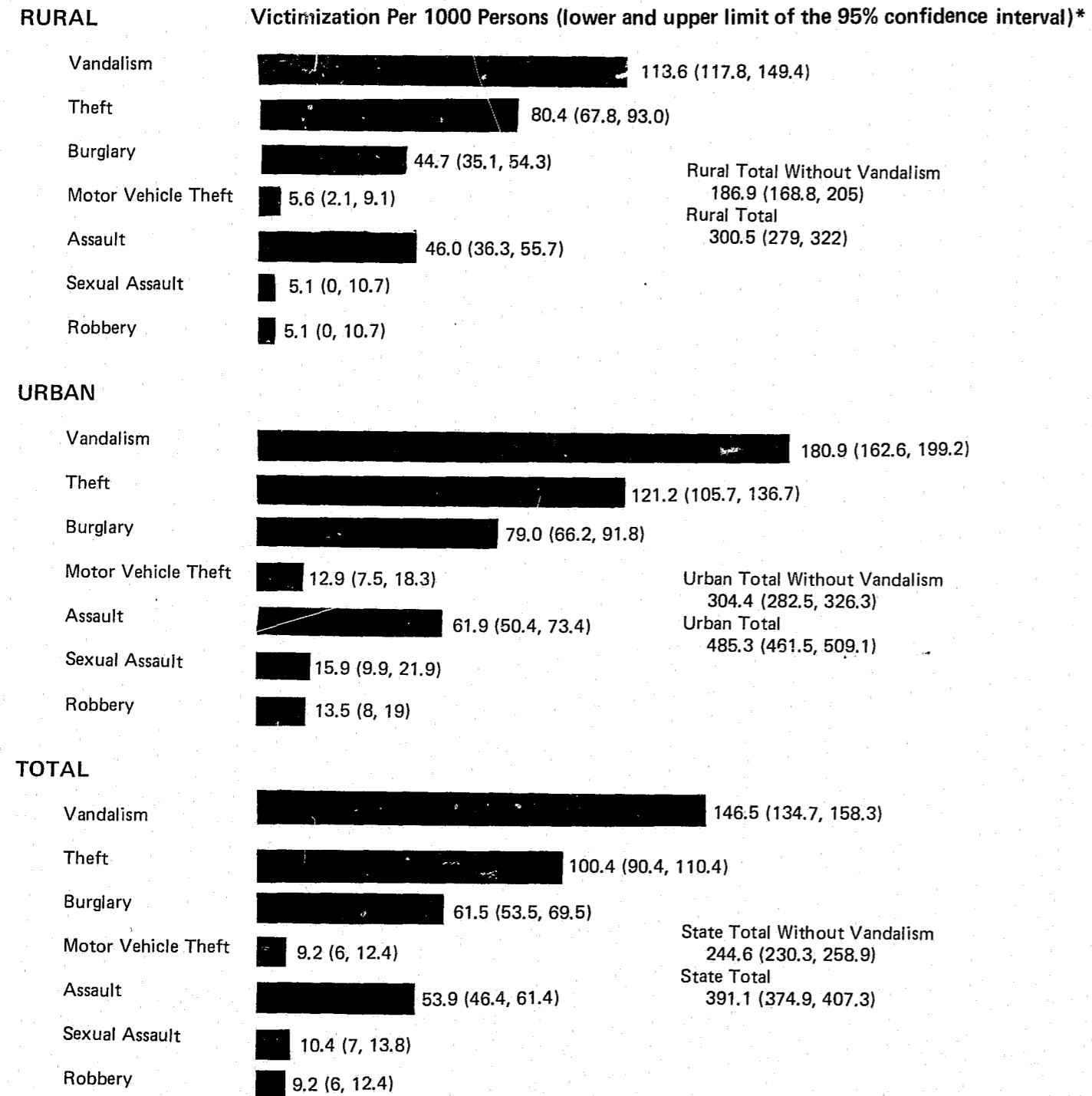
#### VICTIMIZATION RATES

Victimization rates can be expressed as the number of crime incidents (specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders) and the number of crime victims (simply the victim of a criminal act). The latter is used most frequently and is amenable to comparison with the National Crime Survey (NCS) data. For our purposes victimization rates are documented in victimizations per 1,000 population. Throughout this report the terms 'crime rate' and 'victimization rate' will be used interchangeably. Since vandalism is not included in the National Crime Survey, total crime rates for South Dakota will be presented both with and without vandalism.

#### Statewide and Urban-Rural Victimization

Figure 2 shows rural, urban and total population crime rates for each crime type. The bottom illustration indicates a total crime rate of 391/1,000 and 245/1,000 with and without vandalism respectively. That is, for a random sample of any 1,000 individuals over age 17 we would expect about 391 victimizations. For a random sample of 2,000, we would expect two times 391 or 782 victimizations. For rural areas (population less than 2,500) crime

STATEWIDE CRIME RATES FOR 1976



\* For explanation of confidence interval refer to Appendix D.

Figure 2. Statewide crime rates in victimizations per 1,000 population for rural, urban and total population.

rates of 300 and 187 per 1,000 with and without vandalism were lower than the statewide figures. However, those rates were balanced by relatively high rates for urban areas, from 485 with vandalism to 304 per 1,000 without vandalism.

The bar graph illustrations allow visual comparisons of the relative magnitude of each crime type. Crime types are presented in descending order of magnitude of property crime, then personal crime. Statewide, vandalism was the most frequent property crime, motor vehicle theft the least. Likewise, assault was the most frequent personal crime and sexual assault or robbery the least. Vandalism accounted for 37 percent of all residential and personal crime, followed by theft (26 percent), burglary (16 percent) and assault (14 percent). Sexual assault, robbery and motor vehicle theft each contributed less than three percent of the total crimes queried. Details on each crime are presented in following sections.

National Crime Victimization Rates

Table 1 is presented below for comparison of South Dakota crime rates with their respective national rates derived from the 1976 National Crime Survey (Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1977). The national figures were selected from metropolitan areas of 50,000 to 249,000 and non-metropolitan areas. With the exception of assault, the rates obtained from the South Dakota Crime Survey were comparable to the National Crime Survey rates. There is no strong evidence that the assault difference was a result of sampling error. There is evidence to support the contention that a mail survey affords the respondent more privacy (Garofalo, J., 1977),

thus elicitation of personal information is less a problem. Simple assaults were proportionally much larger in South Dakota than nationally indicating on one hand that respondents might have been more willing to record seemingly minor incidents in the mail survey.

**NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION  
PER 1,000 POPULATION 1976**

Crime Type	Central Cities From 50,000 to 249,999	Total Non-Metropolitan Areas
Vandalism	*	*
Theft	111.6	69.6
Burglary	114.8	64.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	17.5	6.7
Assault	32.8	17.5
Sexual Assault	*	*
Robbery	18.0	2.6

\* Data not available from either the South Dakota Survey or the National Crime Survey.

TABLE 1. National Crime Survey results, victimizations per 1,000 population.

It appeared that many of the victimizations may have been so minor as to not meet the legal definition of assault. In a face to face interview such encounters may not have seemed worth the victims effort to discuss, but in the anonymity of a mail questionnaire incidents were discussed more freely.

**Crime Rates by Population Size**

Table 2 presents the distribution of crime and the state population across five population categories. For the smallest

Population Size	Percent of State Population Living In Each Population Category	Percent of Crimes Occurring In Each Pop. Category	Crime Incidents Per 1,000 Persons
1-500	23%	19%	262
501-2,500	28%	21%	317
2,500-10,000	11%	15%	496
10,000-25,000	13%	13%	383
25,001-100,000	24%	31%	449

TABLE 2. Statewide crime rate for each of five population categories.

category, 23% of the state's citizens lived in rural population areas of less than 500 people and nineteen percent of the state's crime occurs in those areas. This represents a crime rate of 262 per 1,000 the lowest of all population categories. The largest population category (25,000 - 100,000) as expected evinces a higher proportion of the state's crime since within limits crime appears to be a function of population density. The notable exception for South Dakota surfaces in the third population category where 11 percent of the population shoulders 15 percent of the crime. That translates to a crime rate of 496, the highest of all population categories. The high rate was exhibited uniformly across all crimes. Exception could be made to the incidence of sexual assault and robbery due to the rare occurrence and the resultant sampling error. In other words, victimization rates less than 10/1,000 may involve enough measurement error so as to prohibit strict interpretations. For example, in Figure 2, rural sexual assault and robbery both exhibit a relatively low rate of 5.1 incidents per 1,000 individuals. However, the 95% confidence interval (refer also to Appendix D) says that if we sampled again we might expect no victims or a rate as high as 10.7 per 1,000 for either crime type.

REPORTING RATES

Rates of reporting crime to South Dakota law enforcement agencies for each crime type, attempts and actuals along with the respective NCS reporting rates are presented in figure 3. South Dakota reporting rates vary from 27 percent for assault to 72 percent for motor vehicle theft. The rates follow the same general pattern as the NCS, figures except for incidents of assault and theft the rates were quite different.

Property crime reporting rates appear to be directly affected by the value of the property involved. In fact, report rates for the four property crimes follow the same order as the average cost per victims in figure 4. Concomitantly, as the property value increases so too does the probability that the property was insured. It appears that a victim would be more likely to report an incident to obtain reimbursement for losses.

Report rates for personal crimes particularly assault and sexual assault were low, but the rationale here is a bit more elusive. The fact that attempts were more likely to be reported than actual incidents departs widely from property crime results. The only certainty arising in the data reveals that personal crime victims were young; and in general the lower the victims age the less likely the incident was reported. Otherwise there are assumed to be a number of psychological as well as cultural factors combined to inhibit the willingness of victims to report.

The reasons for not reporting given by victims of both property and personal crimes were usually that they perceived the incident to be not important enough or that authorities would not want to be bothered.

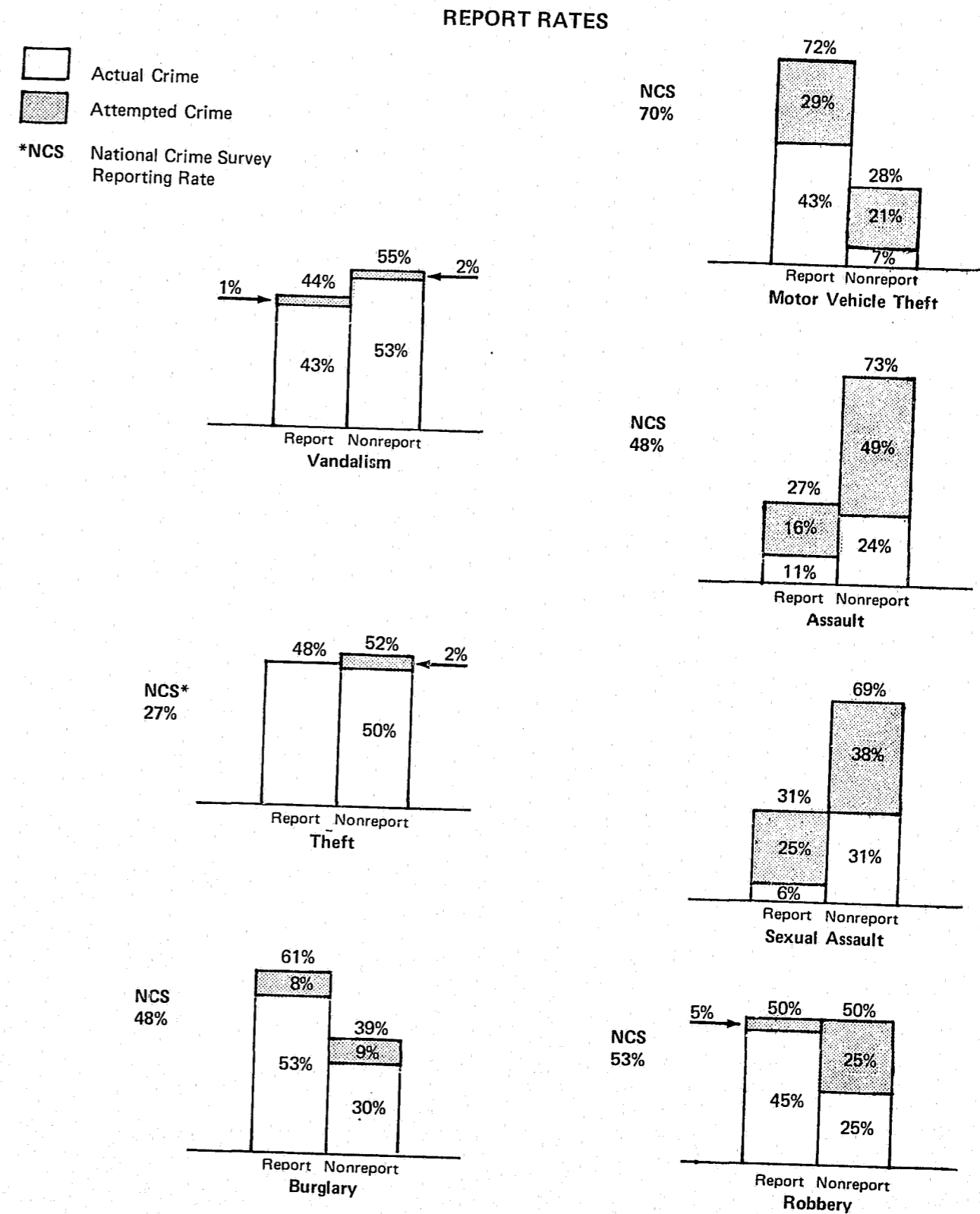


Figure 3. Reporting and Nonreporting rates for actual and attempted crimes, and reporting rates from National Crime Survey actuals and attempts combined.

DOLLAR COST OF CRIME

Dollar costs of crime are presented in Figure 4 and Figure 5. The cost represents a combined cost of property loss or damage, medical and psychological services and work time lost as a direct result of a victimization incident. Cost figures were derived from cost information elicited from victims and projected to the total population of the state. More details on costs derivation are presented in appendix C.

The total projected cost of crime for all crimes queried was estimated to be about \$9.6 million. This total was apportioned almost equally between urban and rural areas. As might be expected, the total costs for each type of crime followed the general order of crime rates. That is, vandalism cost is followed by theft etc. There may be some exception as the average cost per incident (right column of Figure 4) varies according to crime type.

According to the cost breakdown \$7,449,267 went to property loss or damage, \$2,015,665 went to work time lost and \$117,231 accrued for medical and psychological services. The display in Figure 5 shows the distribution of those cost factors for each crime type. Official records may keep an account of dollar cost of property, but the extent of additional cost incurred by victimization as shown in Figure 5 are usually not recorded.

**TOTAL DOLLAR COST OF CRIME IN 1976**

		TOTAL COST	(Cost Per Victim)
<b>RURAL</b>			
Vandalism		\$2,677,422.00	(61.00)
Theft	\$866,905.00		(50.04)
Burglary	\$597,288.00		(61.97)
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$171,657.00		(140.70)
Assault	\$49,394.00		(4.94)
Sexual Assault	\$42,791.00		(38.97)
Robbery	\$9,961.00		(9.07)
Total Rural Cost \$4,415,418			
<b>URBAN</b>			
Vandalism	\$1,908,975.00		(50.97)
Theft	\$1,538,066.00		(61.20)
Burglary	\$1,276,240.00		(78.07)
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$180,110.00		(67.10)
Assault	\$37,581.00		(2.93)
Sexual Assault	\$34,422.00		(10.45)
Robbery	\$191,350.00		(68.19)
Total Urban Cost \$5,166,744			
<b>TOTAL</b>			
Vandalism		\$4,586,397.00	(74.00)
Theft	\$2,404,971.00		(56.65)
Burglary	\$1,873,529.00		(72.10)
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$351,767.00		(90.10)
Assault	\$86,975.00		(3.81)
Sexual Assault	\$77,214.00		(17.58)
Robbery	\$201,311.00		(51.57)
Total Cost \$9,582,164			

Figure 4. Estimated dollar cost of crime in rural, urban, and total state population. The right column indicates average dollar cost per victim.

BREAKDOWN OF COSTS FOR EACH CRIME

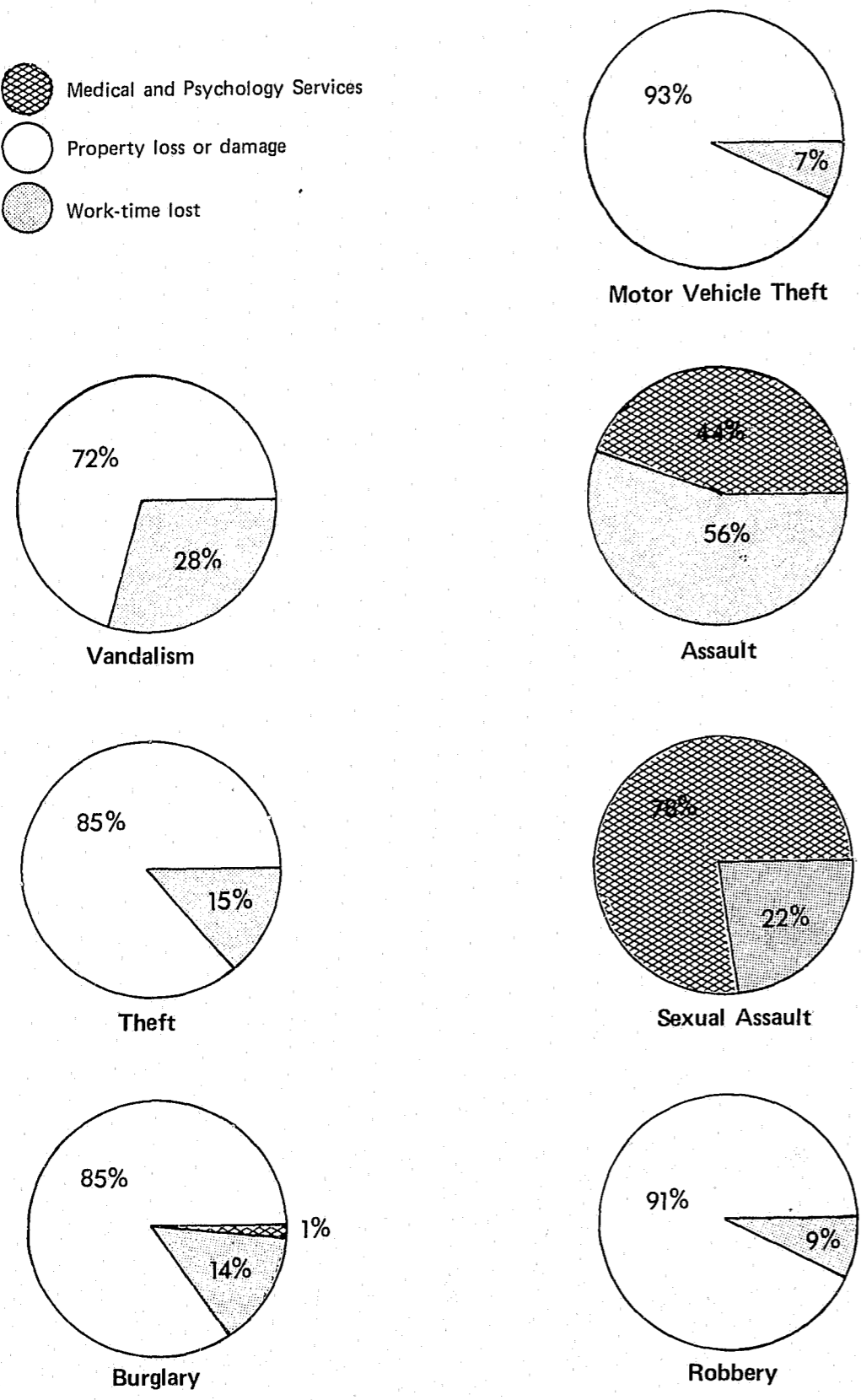
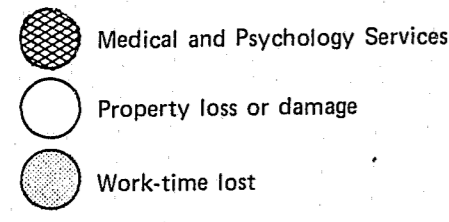


Figure 5. Breakdown of crime cost for each crime type.

VANDALISM

Victimization Rates

Vandalism, the malicious destruction or defacement of any residential property, though usually not severe, exhibited itself as the most pervasive and costly of all crimes statewide, victimizing 147 of every 1,000 individuals during 1976. Statewide, rates varied from 114 per 1,000 in rural areas to 181 per 1,000 in urban areas. The urban-rural difference was more obvious in State Planning District III where by far the highest rate of vandalism 307 per 1,000 was experienced by the urban population. The trend toward a higher rate in more densely populated areas arises in rural areas where even rural vandalism was twice as likely to occur in small communities as totally rural areas. In both urban and rural areas, victimization rates were highest during the Summer months.

Report Rates

Referring to Figure 3 only about 44 percent of all vandalisms were reported to authorities. Rural and urban incidents were reported at approximately the same rate. Consistent with other property crimes, as the dollar value of property damage increased, the report rate also increased. And if the damaged property was insured the incident was more likely to be reported. Reporting does appear to produce results as some offenders were caught in 39 percent of the reported vandalism whereas, less than 10 percent were caught overall.

The 56 percent who did not report felt either that it was not

important enough, or nothing could be done. Some area law reporting rates were accompanied by a general lack of confidence in law enforcement officials. (Refer to Attitude section).

#### Cost of Vandalism

In Figure 4 dollar cost of vandalism represents the combined cost of property loss, and work-time lost in reporting, litigation and repair. Vandalism cost South Dakota citizens approximately \$4.5 million last year. The average cost per victimization was \$74.00. Cost of rural vandalism at \$2.7 million was a margin ahead of the \$1.9 million for urban areas. The higher rural cost was contributed mainly by higher cost for loss of work-time, probably owing to travel time to local law enforcement agencies and the work time taken for repairs. The urban victim would more likely use leisure time to make repairs. The dollar allocations for work-time lost statewide was higher for vandalism than for any other property crime. Figure 5 shows that for the state overall 28 percent of the cost of vandalism was for work-time lost whereas 72 percent went for property damage.

#### Property Vandalized

Figure 6 below shows the frequency with which several categories of property were vandalized. The figure indicates vandalism was most likely to involve motor vehicle damage. In fact motor vehicle

damage accounted for nearly half the vandalism incidents. The second most frequent category involved outdoor household equipment and landscaping which accounted for 18 percent of the total damage. Fifteen percent of the victims experienced damage to their houses such as broken windows and doors. Many rural victims claimed damage to outbuildings and fences and in some cases injury to livestock.

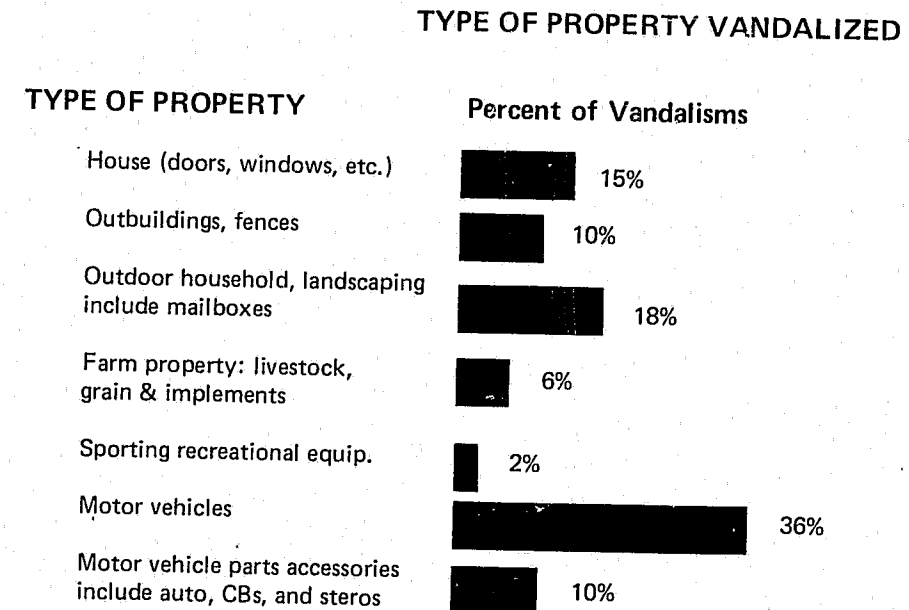


Figure 6. Percent of vandalisms occurring to each of seven types of property.

### Relationship of Victim to Offender

Vandalism usually occurs to unattended property. Consequently as illustrated in Figure 7, 75 percent of the victims reported they never saw the offenders. Although 8 percent of the victims reported they knew the vandals well or they were relatives, it is speculated that many of the remaining offender identifications were based on suspicions.

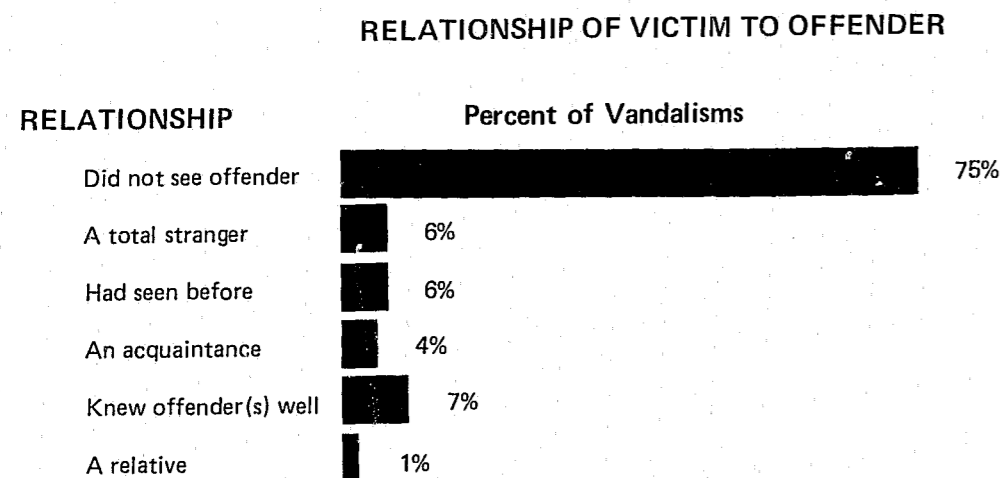


Figure 7. Percent of vandalisms in each of the victim-offender relationship categories.

### THEFT

#### Victimization Rates

Theft defined here was the taking of any valuables without the victims permission, but not by use of force or unlawful entry. Though theft was one of the least serious crimes, it was a pervasive nuisance victimizing as many as 16 percent of the population in some areas. The combined state theft rate was 100 per 1,000 or 10 percent of the population. Referring again to Figure 2 theft was more frequent in urban than rural areas. Urban populations were targeted 121 times per 1,000; whereas rural populations experienced 80 thefts per 1,000 individuals. Urban populations of District III, V and VI (refer to Figure 1) had the higher crime rates for the six state planning districts. While District VI had by far the highest theft rate.

Like vandalism, theft increased in the Summer months, a possible reflection of the increased movement of people outside and the exposure of bicycles, hobby equipment and tools etc. Outbuildings such as shops and garages are also more often left open presenting more theft opportunities.

#### Report Rates

Approximately 52 percent of all thefts were not reported to officials (Figure 3). Most non-reporting was attributed to the feeling that nothing could be done, or lack of proof. In many instances victims were unaware of the theft for an undetermined



period after its occurrence, thus, reinforcing the perceived futility of reporting. Also, victims were not so willing to report thefts perpetrated by friends or relatives.

As with other property crime, the report rate varied as a function of property value involved. In fact, only about 20 percent of all thefts of less than \$20 were reported, whereas 60 percent over \$20 were reported and 70 percent over \$200 were reported. Perhaps through the dollar value of property involved, place of occurrence and type of property involved were related to the reporting rate. Nearly half of all thefts occurred at the victims home and these were not likely to be reported. Consequently, thefts involving sports or hobby equipment usually occurred outside the home, were the most likely to be reported and in fact, supported a 73 percent report rate.

#### Cost of Theft

From Figure 4 theft alone cost South Dakota citizens over \$2 million last year in property loss and time lost from work. Dollar cost per incident averaged from \$50 to \$60. Generally urban theft involved a higher cost than rural theft. In District II urban theft cost was over twice the cost of rural theft. In contrast, rural District VI experienced theft cost one and a half times that for urban theft.

Work-time loss contributed only 15 percent of the dollar cost of theft. Only 25 percent of the incidents involved any time loss, and 80 percent of the time loss was a day or less.

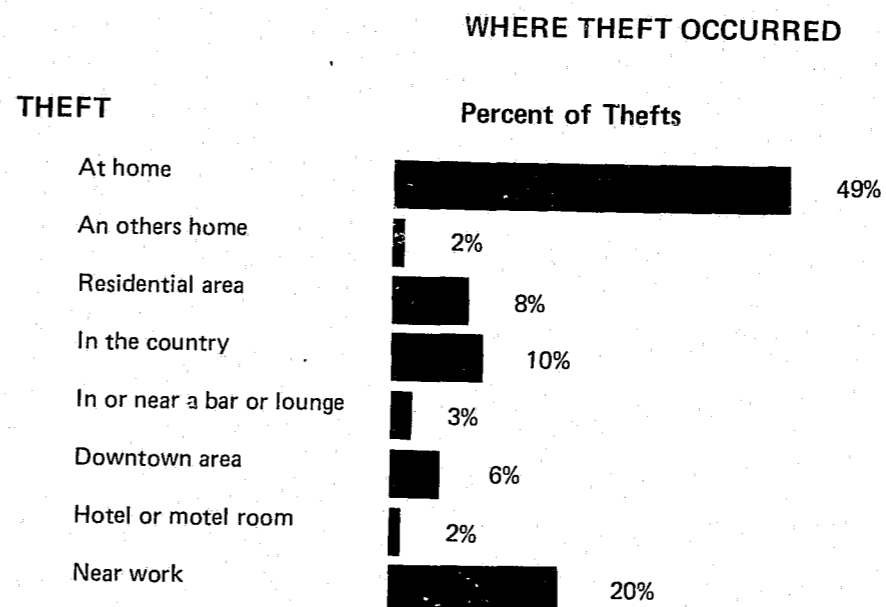


Figure 8. Percent of thefts occurring in each of eight locations.

As can be seen in Figure 8 most thefts occurred in the victim's home. The second most frequent theft area was at or near work. Each other area in Figure 8 was involved in ten percent or less of the thefts.

Those occurring inside the home or work area pose the greatest problems for deterrence for both the victims and police. Thefts occurring outside the home may require only an awareness of some minor safety factors to deter.

#### Type of Property Stolen

Referring to Figure 9, auto stereos, CB units, and auto-parts and accessories were the most frequent articles stolen. In-door household goods were the second most frequent. Theft of these items were the least likely to be reported and the most likely to involve friends or relatives. Hunting, sporting and recreational equipment was the third most frequent category of items stolen. These thefts involved a high cost and were most likely to happen in urban areas. The items in category six might easily fit into category four in terms of accessibility.

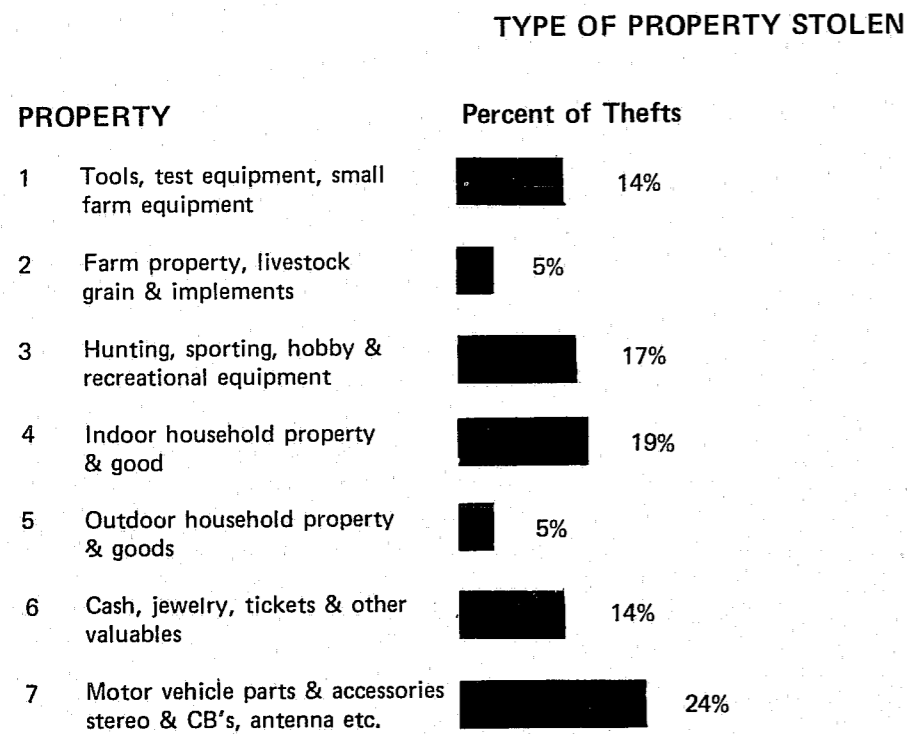


Figure 9. Percent of thefts involving each category of type of property stolen.

Also, category one items fall into category three as far as accessibility and protection; they are usually in garages, workshops or other outbuildings often easily accessible. Thefts of items in category three in terms of accessibility may be the easiest for the perspective victim to deter.

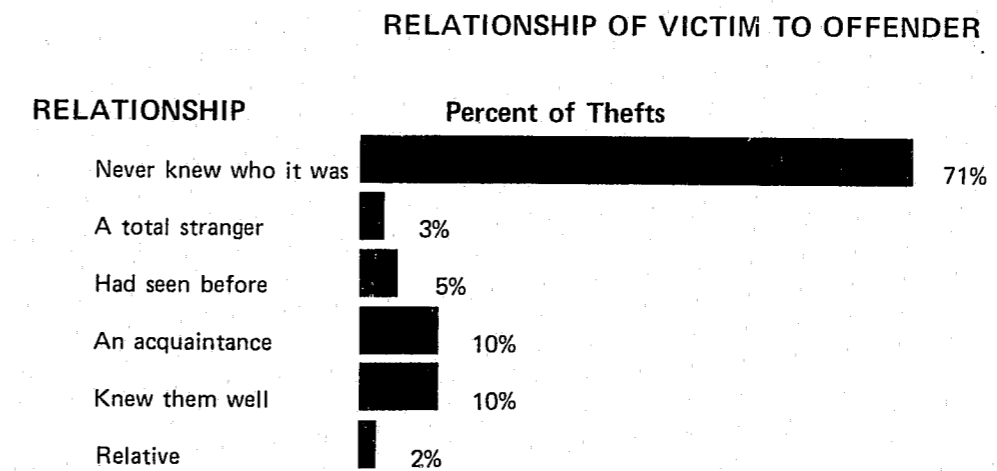


Figure 10. Percent of thefts involving each victim-offender relationship.

Referring to Figure 10, in 71 percent of all thefts the victim was never aware of who perpetrated the incident. On the other extreme twelve percent of the thefts involved offenders the victim knew well. Those were the few thefts where most of the property was recovered, most likely without law enforcement intervention. Also, some victim responses may have been based on suspicion

#### BURGLARY

Burglary here defined is the forceful or unlawful entry into a home, apartment, farm building etc., without directly confronting the victim and with the express purpose of taking something.

#### Victimization Rate

Statewide residential burglary was the third most frequent crime and accounted for about 16 percent of all crimes surveyed, 25 percent discounting vandalism. The urban burglary rate across the state was 79 per 1,000 nearly double the rural rate of 45 per 1,000. The highest rate (137/1,000) was recorded for the urban population of state planning District VI. The lowest, a zero per 1,000 rate occurred in urban District V. Referring to Figure 3, 83% of all burglaries were actual, that is, successful, and 17 percent were attempts.

#### Report Rates

Figure 2 shows a relatively high 61 percent of all burglaries were reported. There was little variation between district report rates. However, the report rate for rural areas at 54 percent was

somewhat less than the 65 percent attained for urban burglary. About 50 percent of the burglaries occurring in single family dwellings in town were reported and 70 to 80 percent of those involving farmhouses or outbuildings were reported. Again if property was insured the burglary was more likely to be reported. This compiled with higher property value and the fact that most burglaries evince breaking and entering which testifies to the truth of the incident combine to produce a high report rate.

Non-reported incidents more often involved offenders that were known by the victim, and in these cases property was frequently recovered. Thus, the victim resolved the incident without reporting it to authorities.

#### Cost of Burglary

Incidents of burglary cost the victims nearly \$1.9 million during 1976 (Figure 4) approximately 20 percent of the total crime cost, about 40 percent discounting vandalism costs. Urban crime took the high share with \$1.3 million. Also, the average cost per incident was \$78 for the urban population as opposed to \$62 for the rural population. Figure 5 shows cost was primarily attributed to property value, as cost for work time lost was generally less than 15% of the overall loss. Most victims (75%) claimed no time loss, and 16% lost a day or less.

#### Where Burglary Occurred

Figure 11 shows the percentage of crime in each of six locations. Forty-four percent of all burglary took place in single family

dwellings in a town, 23 percent in rural farm or non-farm dwellings.

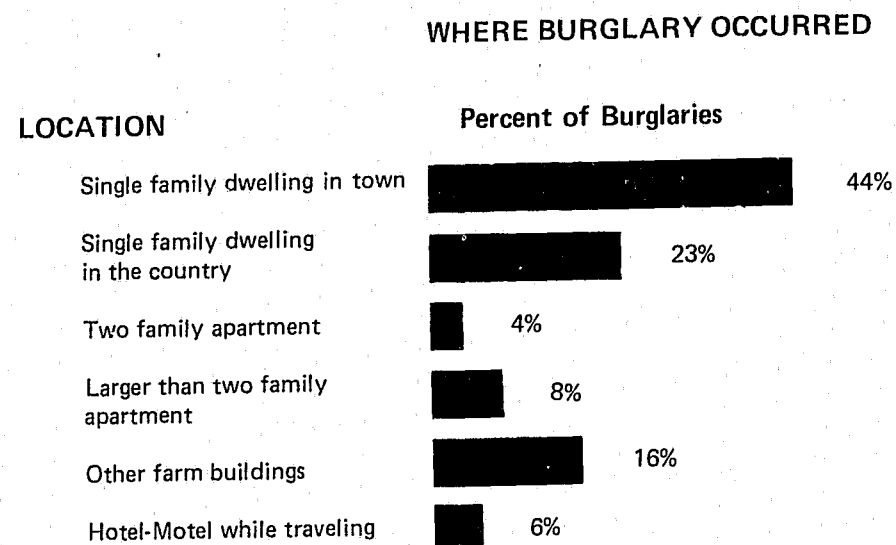


Figure 11 Percent of burglaries occurring in each location

Rural burglary was most likely to involve outbuildings. In fact, farm outbuildings were burglarized in 16 percent of all burglaries. Basically there was a very even distribution of burglaries occurring in apartments of varying numbers of units and motel rooms.

**RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER**

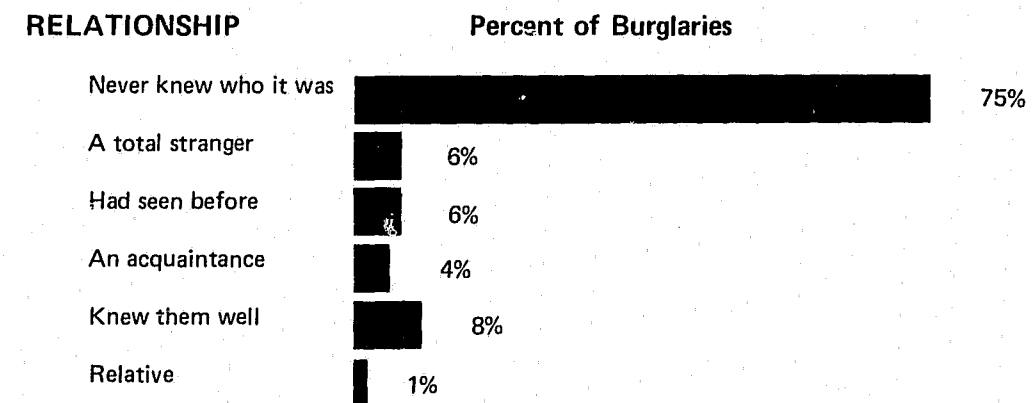


Figure 12 Percent of burglaries involving each victim-offender relationship.

Referring to Figure 12 a similar situation exists for burglary as with other property crime, that is, the majority (75%) of victims never saw the perpetrator of the crime. The percentage of crimes in the other relationship categories were so small as to not allow

any real distinction. As such, less than ten percent of the offenders were known to be caught.

#### MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

##### Victimization Rate

Motor vehicle theft was the least likely to occur of all property crimes with 9 incidents per 1,000 population (Figure 2). About half the victimization rate was for attempts, half actual. Again, the urban areas experienced a larger share (13 per 1,000 individuals) of the incidents, in this case over twice that (6 per 1,000 individuals) for rural areas. Planning District III's urban population evinced the highest motor vehicle theft rate with 42 per 1,000.

A suggested alternative rate for motor vehicle theft might be based on the number of vehicles registered in the state. In that case during 1976 there were 7.5 incidents of motor vehicle theft per 1,000 motor vehicles registered.

##### Report Rate

The report rate for motor vehicle theft (Figure 3) was an unusually high 72%. The high report rate was at least partly attributed to the perceived value of the motor vehicle. Pennington County area of District VI had the lowest report rate for motor vehicle theft at 38 percent. Again as with most other crimes the report rate was lower where the offenders were known well by the victim and the situation was corrected without police intervention.

#### Cost of Motor Vehicle Theft

Cost of motor vehicle theft was a combination of cost of vehicle and work-time lost for reporting and recovering vehicle. From Figure 4, the total cost of motor vehicle thefts last year was \$350,000. The figure was relatively low because of the low number of occurrences compared to other property crimes. However, due to the high value of vehicles, per incident cost was the highest of all crime. As can be seen from Figure 5, the cost of the vehicle accounted for 93 percent of the total dollar cost.

#### Other Characteristics of Motor Vehicle Theft

##### WHERE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT OCCURRED

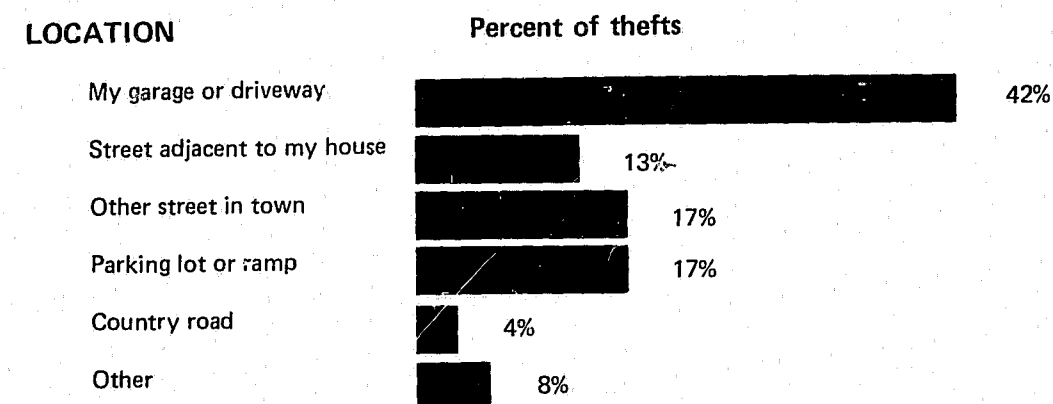


Figure 13 Percent of motor vehicle thefts occurring in each location.

Surprisingly, approximately half of the vehicles stolen were taken from the owners driveway or garage. Others were taken from parking lots or other street locations. At any location, leaving keys in the vehicle seemed to pose a good opportunity for theft as 40 percent of the vehicles stolen had the keys left in them.

Due to the high rate and the value of the property, most vehicles were recovered, though in many cases, not without some damage. In most cases the victim did not know who perpetrated the incident.

ASSAULT

Victimization Rate

Assault was defined as an attack or threat of attack on another with the purpose of inflicting bodily injury. Assault was the most frequent of the personal crimes queried victimizing 54 of each 1,000 individuals sampled (refer to Figure 2). The highest rate of assault victimization was in rural District VI with 91 assaults per 1,000 individuals. For the state overall the urban assault rate was higher than the rural rate. However, this was not a consistent trend across all planning districts. Districts I, III, V, and VI all evinced higher rural assault rates. The assault rate was the highest for areas with populations from 2,500 to 10,000. General rationale suggests that many towns in that population category are activity centers for a population larger than the town size.

A total of 65 percent of the assaults recorded were attempts, and 35 percent were actual. A note of caution though is in order

as to what constitutes an assault, actual or attempt. Victims interpretations of an alleged assault incidents vary widely. For instance, a small percentage of victims of attempted assaults reported some physical injury. It is speculated in general that in many cases victims perceptions of an incident may not coincide with legal interpretation. Thus, the rate of assaults presented here may support substantial error on either the high or low side.

Type of Weapon Used in Assaults

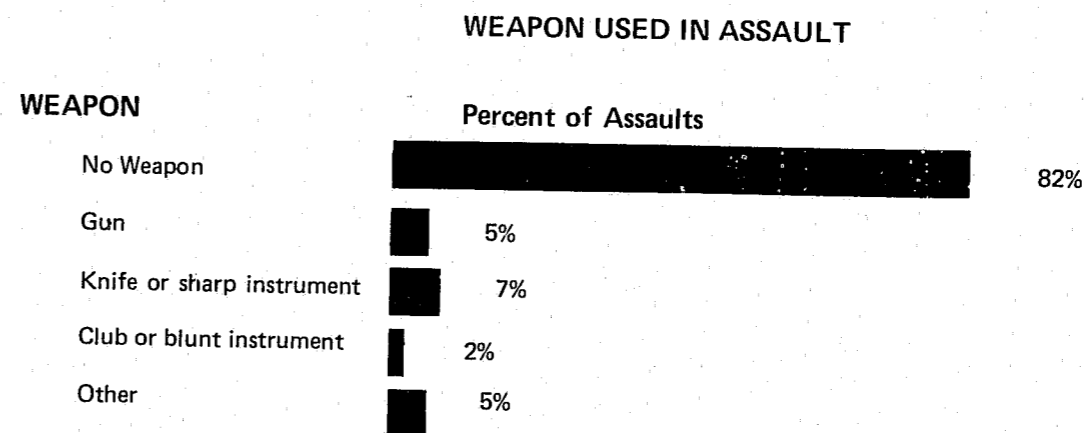


Figure 14 Percent of assaults involving each category of weapon or force.

Figure 14 above shows the percentage of assaults involving

each of four categories of weapons or force. Eighteen percent of the assaults involved some type of weapon other than physical force. Weapons were used most often in assault incidents in a bar or lounge. However, guns were used in 26 percent of assaults involving a weapon and in a variety of settings; in or near a bar, in a residential area and in the country. A knife or sharp instrument was used in 36 percent of the incidents involving a weapon. Thirty percent of assaults at home included the use of a weapon, exclusively a knife or sharp instrument.

#### Assault Report Rate

Figure 3 shows overall only about 27 percent of assaults were reported to authorities. Most victims considered the incident not important enough, reporting too inconvenient, or the matter too private or personal. Though a weapon was used in nearly one fifth of the assaults and cost the victim from one half to five days of work-time, only one-third of the assaults where weapons were used were reported. Less than 10 percent of assaults in or near a bar or lounge were reported, while nearly 60 percent of the assaults taking place at home were reported.

#### Cost of Assault

Cost of assault was measured in terms of work-time lost, and total cost of medical and psychological services. Certainly total loss is difficult to measure and is not communicated by assessing monetary cost. But we can only look at cost that can be extrinsically replaced.

According to Figure 4, assault incidents cost victims about \$87,000 during 1976. Figure 5 shows that 44 percent was attributed to medical and psychological services, 56 percent for work-time lost. The lower cost relative to the property crimes is obviously the lower rate of occurrence and the lack of property involvement. The average cost per victim was \$17. Presuming that injury only occurs during actual assaults, the average cost for a victimization jumps to \$35.

#### WHERE DID ASSAULT OCCUR?

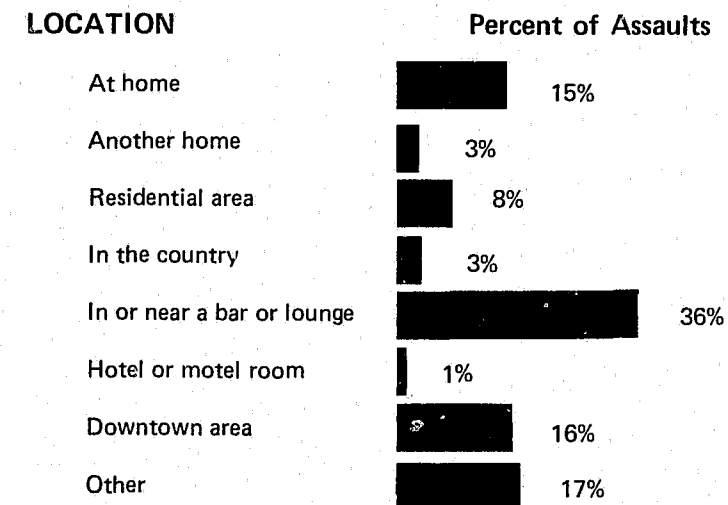


Figure 15 Percent of assaults occurring in each location.

Figure 15 above indicates 36 percent of all assaults occurred in or near a bar or lounge. Those assaults were more likely to be

perceived as attempts and about 20 percent involved a weapon.

Assaults were equally likely to occur at home or in a downtown area. However, those happening at home appeared to be a more serious variety where nearly half involved a weapon. Assaults occurring downtown were not likely to involve a weapon. Other locations were crime settings for less than eight percent of all assaults. Victims in a bar or lounge were 5 to 1 males whereas assaults at home victimized just slightly fewer males than females.

RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER

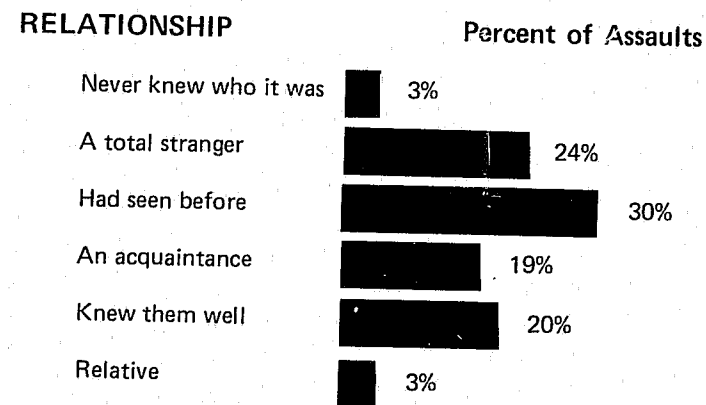


Figure 16. Percent of assaults involving each category of victim-offender relationship.

Referring to Figure 16 the largest percentage of assaults involved individuals who had at least seen each other before. But 24 percent were perpetrated by total strangers. Twenty percent of the offenders were acquaintances and the same percentage were well known by victims.

Male and female victims demonstrated some differences in their relationship to offenders. Sixty-three percent of the male victims claimed the offender was less than an acquaintance. Whereas, 72 percent of the female victims reported the offender was at least an acquaintance. In fact, 50 percent of all female victims knew the offender well.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Victimization Rates

Sexual assault - the forcing or attempting to force anyone to engage in sexual activity against their will was relatively rare in this state. However, with the possible severity of physical and psychological consequences its importance is not diminished. Referring to Figure 2, statewide sexual assault occurred at the rate of 10 per 1,000 individuals. Urban population experienced about 16 per 1,000 whereas rural occurrences were about 5 per 1,000. Urban areas of District II and District VI have the highest sexual assault rates with 18/1,000 and 27/1,000 respectively. Sixty-three percent of sexual assaults were attempts. As with assault the interpretation of actual and attempts is ambiguous as evidenced by the fact that many attempts involved loss of work-time and some injury.



It might be appropriate to base the sexual assault rate on the population at risk. Usually females are more likely than males to be victims. In this survey no male victims were recorded. Thus, the rate could be altered to 20 victims per 1,000 females.

#### Report Rates

Approximately 40% of the attempted sexual assaults were reported, whereas only 16% of the actual incidents were reported. Victims refused to report as they felt nothing could be done, or it was a private or personal matter, or the victim was afraid of retaliation.

#### Cost of Sexual Assault

Dollar cost of sexual assault was about \$77,000 for all victims. Physical injury was involved in 27% of the assaults. Forty percent of the victims reported some psychological injury. Figure 5 indicates that 78 percent of sexual assault costs went for medical and psychological services. As with assault, the low report rate and lack of need for medical care, minimized work time loss and dollar loss.

#### Relationship of Victim to Offender

The trend was toward an equal number of offenders known as unknown. In the majority of cases the offender was not caught. Lack of data due to rare occurrences prevents any further conclusions.

### ROBBERY

#### Victimization Rate

Referring to Figure 2, robbery, the taking or attempt to take anything from the victim by directly confronting them with force or the threat of force. Robbery was the least common of all crimes

queried. For the entire state the rate of victimization was 9 per 1,000 individuals. The urban rate was 14 per 1,000 as compared to a 5 per 1,000 rural rate. District VI evinced the highest robbery rate for both urban and rural population averaging 26 per 1,000. Pennington County specifically provided the setting for 50 percent of the state's robberies. Actual robberies accounted for 70 percent of all incidents.

#### Weapon and Reporting Characteristics

Thirty-three percent of the incident involved a gun, knife or sharp instrument. Sixty-five percent of robberies were reported. This may point to the perceived severity as those reported usually involved a weapon and the offender was a stranger. The majority involved physical force or threat of force. Robberies involving acquaintances, or relatives appeared least likely to involve a weapon or reporting, but some property was recovered indicating that the victims themselves opted to correct the situation. As with other property crimes the higher the value of property involved, the more likely it is that the crime was reported.

#### Cost of Robbery

Referring to Figure 4, robbery cost victims an estimated \$201,311 in property loss, work-time lost and medical and psychological cost. Referring to Figure 5, the cost was primarily due to property loss (91%) and to a lesser degree, work-time loss (9%). There were no incidents where medical treatment was required.

### Characteristics of Robbery

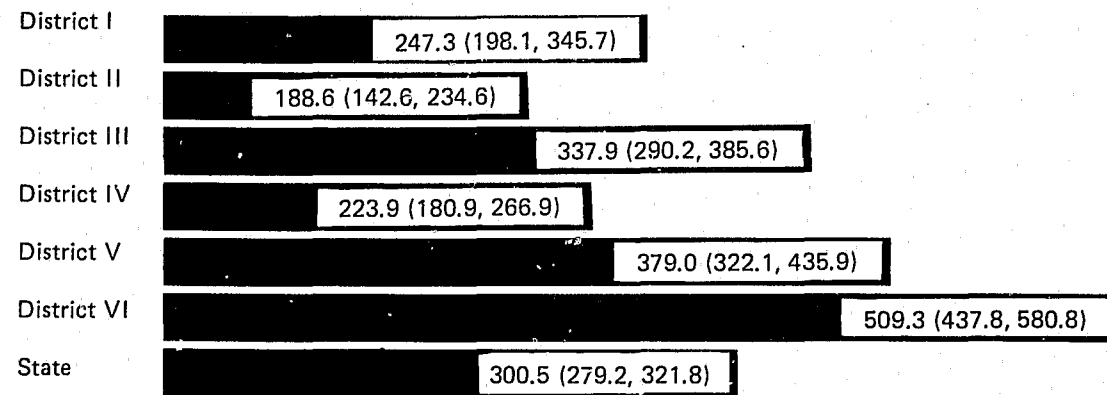
Nearly half of the robberies happened in the victims' house, the remainder occurred in residential areas, in the county, in downtown areas, in or near a bar or lounge, near work or in a hotel or motel. As mentioned earlier approximately one-third involved a weapon, the remainder involved threat of force. Property was rarely recovered, and offenders were not caught. Lack of robbery data prohibits the presentation of illustrations detailing further characteristics.

### VICTIMIZATION AND THE PLANNING DISTRICTS

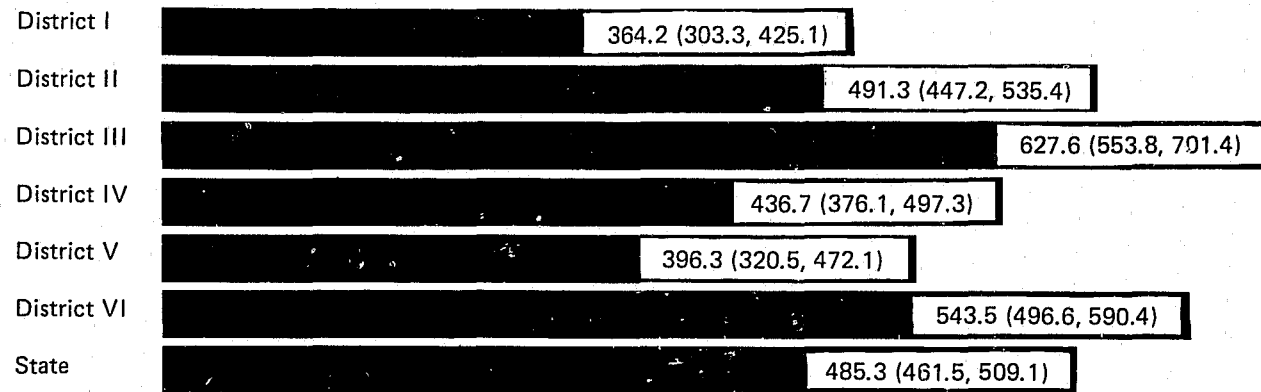
To facilitate sub-state planning and to increase the expertise available to local government the state was geographically partitioned into six planning districts (See Figure 1.) The following six sections of the report are directed toward the planners at both the State and District levels. Victimization rates, report rates and costs of crime are presented and discussed for each of the planning districts.

VICTIMIZATION RATES PER 1,000 INDIVIDUALS  
DISTRICT COMPARISONS

RURAL Victimization Per 1000 Persons (lower and upper limit of the 95% confidence interval)



URBAN



TOTAL

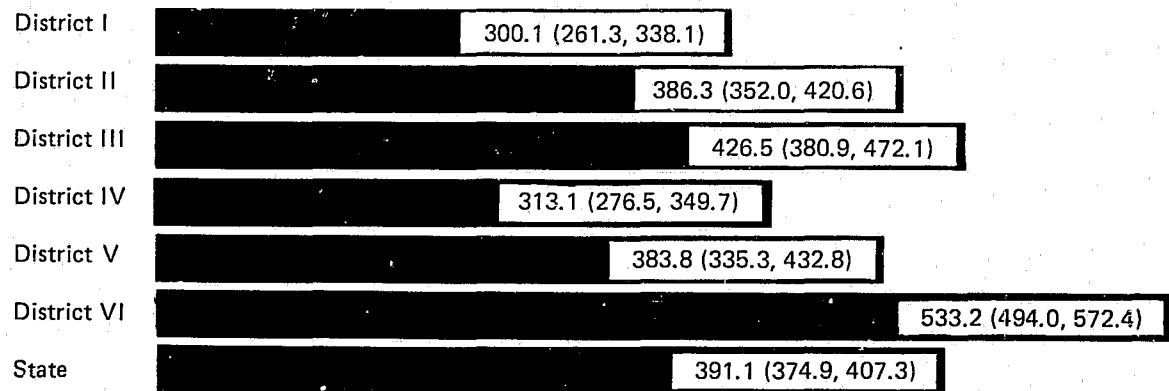
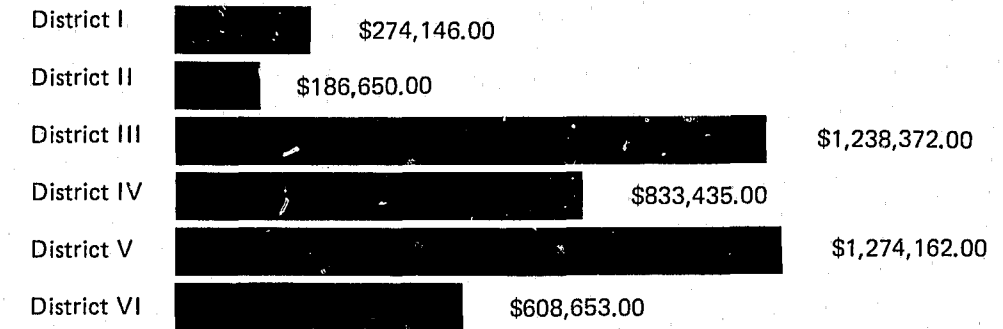


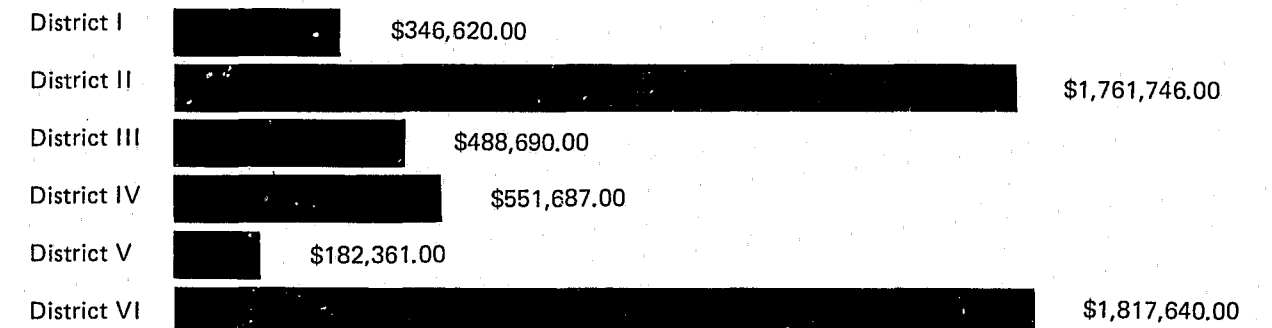
Figure 17. Crime rates in victimization per 1,000 persons.

TOTAL DOLLAR COST OF CRIME

RURAL



URBAN



TOTAL

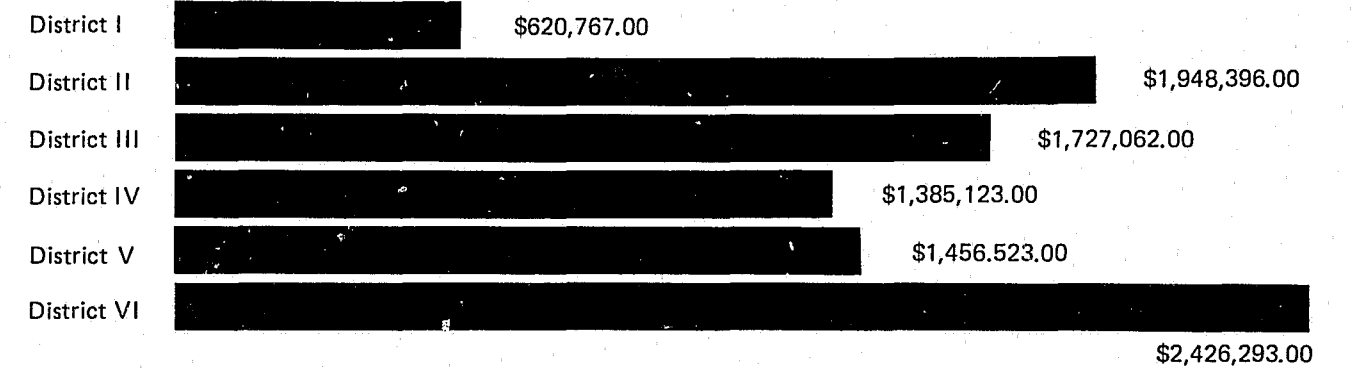


Figure 18. Total dollar cost of crime for each State Planning District.

DISTRICT 1

RURAL  
Victimizations Per 1000 Persons (lower and upper limit of the 95% confidence interval)

Vandalism	44.5 (21, 68)	
Theft	117.2 (80.6, 153.8)	
Burglary	27.4 (8.8, 46)	
Motor Vehicle Theft	3.4 (0, 10)	
Assault	51.4 (26.2, 76.6)	Rural Total Without Vandalism 202.8 (157, 248.6)
Sexual Assault	0 ( , )	Rural Total 247.3 (198.1, 296.5)
Robbery	3.4 (0, 10)	

URBAN

Vandalism	107.9 (68.7, 147.1)	
Theft	111.6 (71.8, 151.4)	
Burglary	82.6 (47.8, 117.4)	
Motor Vehicle Theft	0 ( , )	
Assault	41.5 (16.3, 66.5)	Urban Total Without Vandalism 256.3 (201.1, 311.5)
Sexual Assault	16.5 (0, 32.6)	Urban Total 364.2 (303.3, 425.1)
Robbery	4.1 (0, 12.9)	

TOTAL

Vandalism	73.2 (51.1, 95.3)	
Theft	114.7 (87.6, 141.8)	
Burglary	52.4 (33.5, 71.3)	
Motor Vehicle Theft	1.9 (0, 5.6)	
Assault	46.9 (28.9, 64.9)	District Total Without Vandalism 227.2 (191.7, 262.7)
Sexual Assault	7.5 (0, 14.8)	District Total 300.4 (261.6, 339.2)
Robbery	3.8 (0, 9)	

Figure 19' Crime rate in victimizations per 1,000 persons (rural, urban and total) by crime type.

DISTRICT I

Victimization Rates

District I contains 14 percent of the state population and accounts for 12 percent of the state crime. Referring to Figures 17 and 19, the crime rate in District I (300/1,000) was much lower than the state rate of 391/1,000. Discounting vandalism the rates were very close, 227/1,000 as opposed to 245/1,000 statewide (see Figure 2). That indicates, as displayed in Figure 20, that occurrences of vandalism in District I were decidedly less than in all other districts. Not unexpectedly urban crime (364/1,000) was higher than rural crime (247/1,000). This tendency was demonstrated throughout the state though it was usually more pronounced than in District I. Urban rate of sexual assault (16/1,000), theft (112/1,000) and burglary (83/1,000) were all higher than their respective statewide rates. For rural areas rates of theft (117/1,000) and assault (51/1,000) were higher than their respective rates in all urban strata or statewide. This seemingly extreme tendency was also exhibited in District VI. Discounting urban-rural differences, total motor vehicle theft (2/1,000) occurs at a much lower rate than the 9/1,000 specified for the state.

Report Rates

Figure 20 presents the rate at which crimes in District I were reported to law enforcement officials. The average across all crimes was 46%. As a comparison other district report rates varied from 44% for District VI to 53% for District V. For specified crime

types, District I exhibited the highest burglary reporting rate (71%) for any District. This compares with a state burglary report rate of 61 percent. The 20% report rate for assaults in

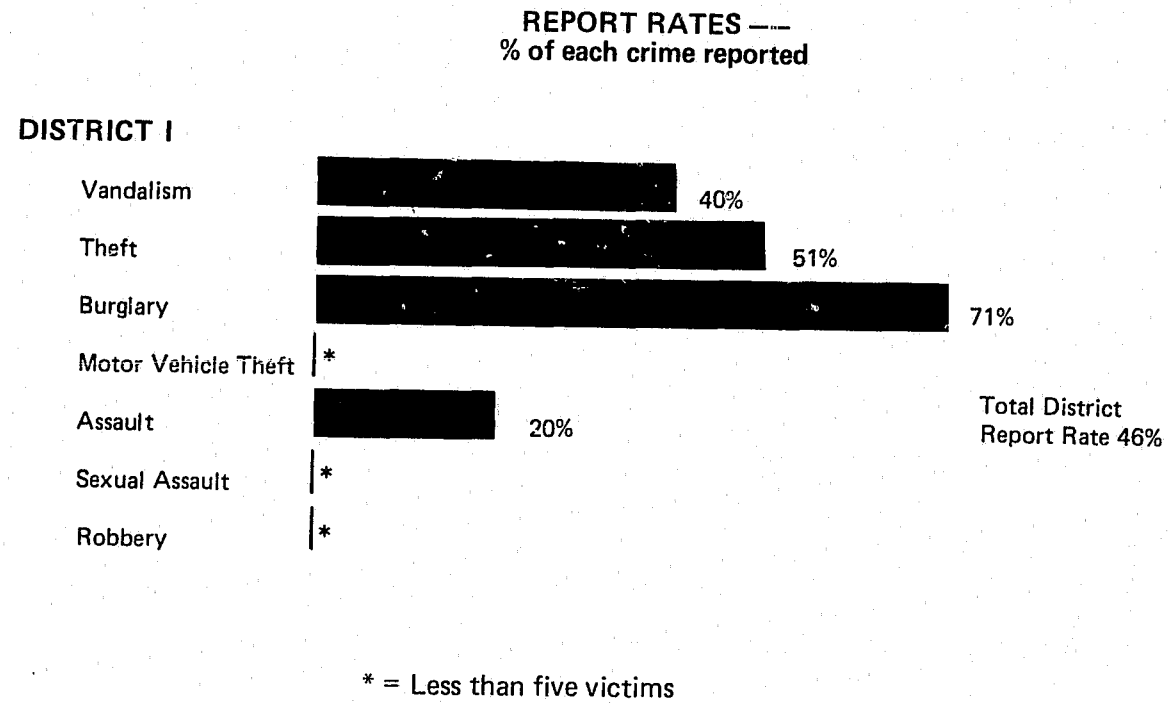


Figure 20. Report rates for each crime type for District 1.

District I was the lowest of all districts, although the state reporting rate was only 27 percent. Districts VI and IV were a close second and third, neither having an assault report rate above 25 percent. The reporting rate for theft (51%) was just slightly above the state rate of 48 percent.

**DOLLAR COST OF CRIME IN DISTRICT I**

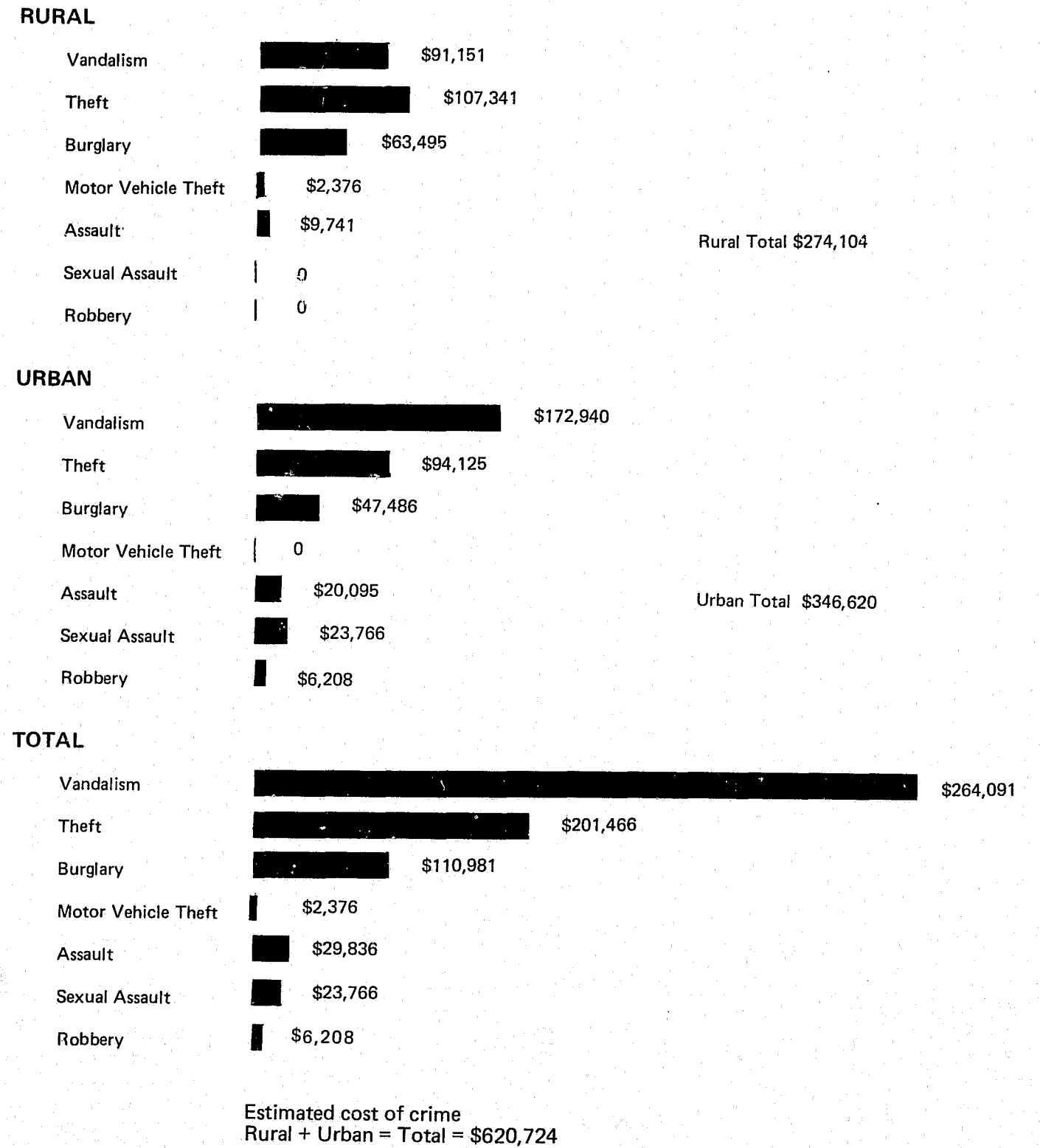


Figure 21. Total dollar cost of crime in rural, urban and total populations.

### Dollar Cost of Crime

Figure 18 and 21 display the estimated total dollar cost figures for each crime type in District I. The cost is a combination of factors illustrated in Figure 5. District I costs (\$620,767) accounted for about 6.5 percent of the total, the smallest share of the states total cost of crime. The urban costs were higher than the rural cost, primarily due to unusually low incidences of vandalism in the rural areas. In general, the higher the crime rate the higher the projected dollar cost. Thus, the higher urban cost of vandalism and theft reflect the more frequent occurrences of those crimes. Cost of assault was split between time lost and injury. For sexual assault, however the total cost in District I was a result of physical or psychological injury. A similar situation exists in District III and VI where services for injuries accounted for about 75% of the total cost of sexual assault.

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DISTRICT II

Victimization rates





District II encompasses 23 percent of the state population and produced 22 percent of the crimes queried. Crime rates for District II (Figures 17 and 22) came close to equaling statewide rates. The District total rate was 386/1,000 as compared to the state figure of 391/1,000. Ignoring vandalism, the rates were comparable, 246/1,000 for the district and 245/1,000 statewide. The urban areas of District II, including Sioux Falls, accounted for the major population of the district and thus exhibited crime rates close to the district average. However, to exaggerate the relative magnitude of urban crime, the rural areas of District II demonstrated the lowest crime rates, 189/1,000 with, and 96/1,000 without vandalism, respectively. For the overall District, the rural rates for robbery, motor vehicle theft and assault were all zero, however, the urban crime rate was much above the state rate.

Although the overall District II crime rate was higher than most other District rates, the urban rates compared favorably with the statewide urban rates. In fact, the urban rates for District II were smaller than the urban rates in District III and District VI. In general, other Districts experience a problem with urban crime (see Table 2) but the large proportion of rural populations dominate the overall District rate. Considering the relative population density of urban District II the rates are lower than expected. The one exception was the incidence of urban sexual assault (18/1,000)

DISTRICT II








Victimizations Per 1000 Persons (lower and upper limit of the 95% confidence interval)

RURAL

Vandalism	 92.5 (58.5, 126.5)
Theft	 46.3 (21.6, 71)
Burglary	 10.7 (0, 22.8)
Motor Vehicle Theft	0 ( , )
Assault	 39.1 (16.4, 61.8)
Sexual Assault	0 ( , )
Robbery	0 ( , )





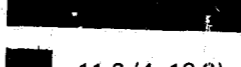


Rural Total Without Vandalism  
96.1 (61.5, 130.7)  
Rural Total  
188.6 (142.6, 234.6)

URBAN

Vandalism	 168.4 (135.4, 201.4)
Theft	 133.9 (103.9, 163.9)
Burglary	 73.3 (50.3, 96.3)
Motor Vehicle Theft	 12.2 (2.5, 21.9)
Assault	 77.1 (53.6, 100.6)
Sexual Assault	 18.3 (6.5, 30.1)
Robbery	 7.9 (0, 16)

Urban Total Without Vandalism  
322.7 (281.2, 364.1)  
Urban Total  
491.1 (447.2, 535.4)

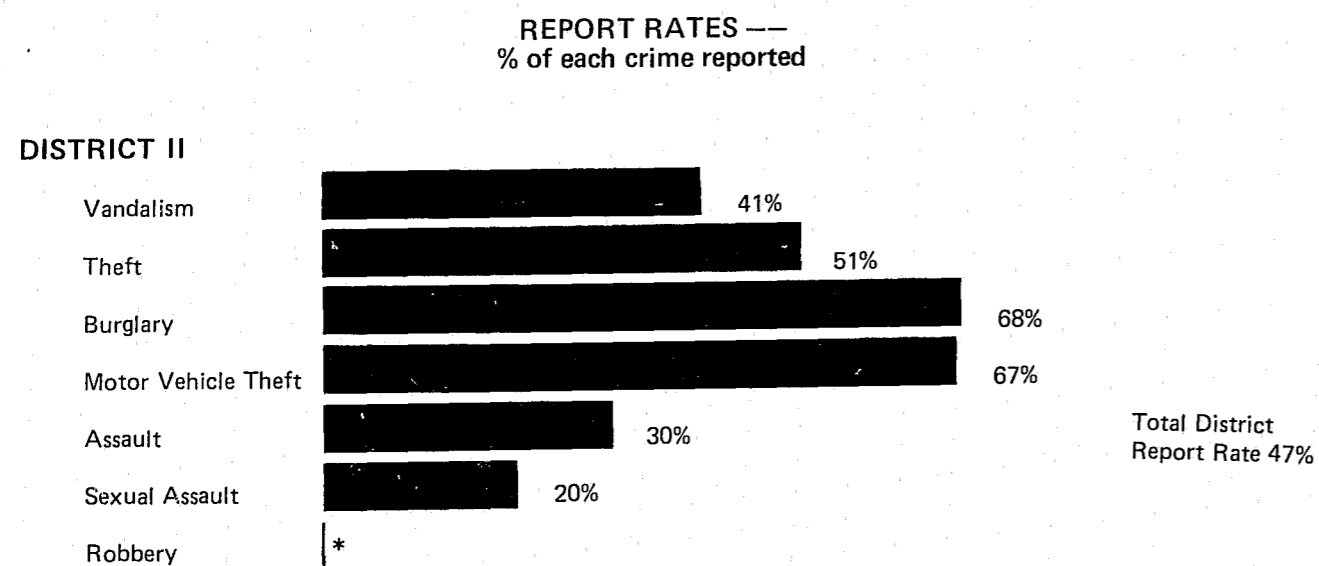
TOTAL

Vandalism	 140.8 (116.3, 165.3)
Theft	 102.1 (80.8, 123.4)
Burglary	 50.6 (35.1, 66.1)
Motor Vehicle Theft	 7.8 (1.6, 14)
Assault	 63.3 (46.1, 80.5)
Sexual Assault	 11.6 (4, 19.2)
Robbery	 5.2 (0, 10.3)

District Total Without Vandalism  
245.5 (215.2, 275.8)  
District Total  
386.3 (352, 420.6)

Figure 22. District II Victimization per 1,000 persons.

in District II as compared to 16/1,000 for statewide urban and 10/1,000 for the state overall.



\* = Less than five victims

Figure 23. Report rates for each crime type for District II.

Figure 23 shows the report rate for crime in District II. The overall report rate of 47% equaled the statewide reporting rate. The report rate for burglary was slightly above the state rate otherwise District II report rates exhibited about the same trend as the statewide report rates.

**DOLLAR COST OF CRIME IN DISTRICT II**

**RURAL**

Vandalism	██████████	\$101,511.00
Theft	██████████	\$76,954.00
Burglary	██████████	\$4,800.00
Motor Vehicle Theft		0
Assault	██████████	\$3,385.00
Sexual Assault		0
Robbery		0
		Rural Total \$186,650.00

**URBAN**

Vandalism	██████████	\$586,831.00
Theft	██████████	\$712,399.00
Burglary	██████████	\$397,817.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	██████████	\$44,962.00
Assault	██████████	\$8,593.00
Sexual Assault		0
Robbery	██████████	\$11,144.00
		Urban Total \$1,761,746.00

**TOTAL**

Vandalism	██████████	\$688,345.00
Theft	██████████	\$789,353.00
Burglary	██████████	\$402,617.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	██████████	\$44,962.00
Assault	██████████	\$11,978.00
Sexual Assault		0
Robbery	██████████	\$11,144.00

Estimated costs of crime  
Rural - Urban Total = \$1,948,396.00

Figure 24. District II Dollar of Cost of Crime



### Cost of Crime

From Figures 18 and 24 the cost of crime in District II was approximately 20 percent of the total statewide cost of crime. That was an expected portion since the population proportion is nearly 20 percent of the state. Most of that 20 percent was contributed by the urban population, i.e., the Sioux Falls area. However, a reflection of difference in crime rates, neither urban or rural cost in District II are quite as high as in District VI.

Property crime cost in District II was dominated by urban cost again because of the relatively large urban population. Those costs follow the general pattern illustrated in Figure 5.

In Districts II as well as I and V combined urban-rural cost of personal crime was a result of an even balance between injury and work-time lost. Cost of assault in urban District II was unusually low for the population size and density, and was mainly for work-time lost. Either simple assaults were very minor, or victims were reluctant to seek medical services. Total rural assault cost was higher than urban cost, but the bulk of it was cost due to injury. Similarly in Districts III and IV and VI, cost was mainly due to work-time lost, no cost for injury was claimed. District II was the only area that claimed no costs for sexual assaults. This may in part reflect an inadequacy of the sample size to extract enough information and an unwillingness on the part of the victim to provide such information. Also, no costs for injuries were claimed by robbery victims. District II and VI show a similarity in that cost for time lost from work were higher in the urban areas. For all other districts dollar loss due to work-time lost was much higher in the rural areas.

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DISTRICT III

Victimization Rates

District III with 15 percent of the state's population had 17 percent of the total crimes queried. From Figures 17 and 25 the 427/1,00 crime rate including vandalism in District III is somewhat higher than the 391/1,000 crime rate statewide. Upon further examination, District III carried the highest vandalism rate for both rural and urban areas. The rates were such that the total crime rates (urban and rural) ignoring vandalism were lower than the respective crime rates for all other districts. The urban areas which accounted for only a small portion of the population exhibited a crime rate of 321/1,000 without vandalism which was higher than all urban areas except that in District VI. Again, rural crime (338/1,000) was lower than urban crime (638/1,000) and the rural rate without vandalism (162/1,000) was just shy of the state rural rate of 187 per 1,000 individuals.

For specific crimes District III exhibits patterns similar to the state overall. Rural burglary (56) was higher than the statewide rural (45), whereas rural theft (48) was below the state rural rate (80). Robbery, sexual assault and assault tended to be less than the state rate for each respective population area. The incidence of urban theft (139) was the highest theft rate throughout the state.

DISTRICT III

Victimizations Per 1000 Persons (lower and upper limit of the 95% confidence interval)

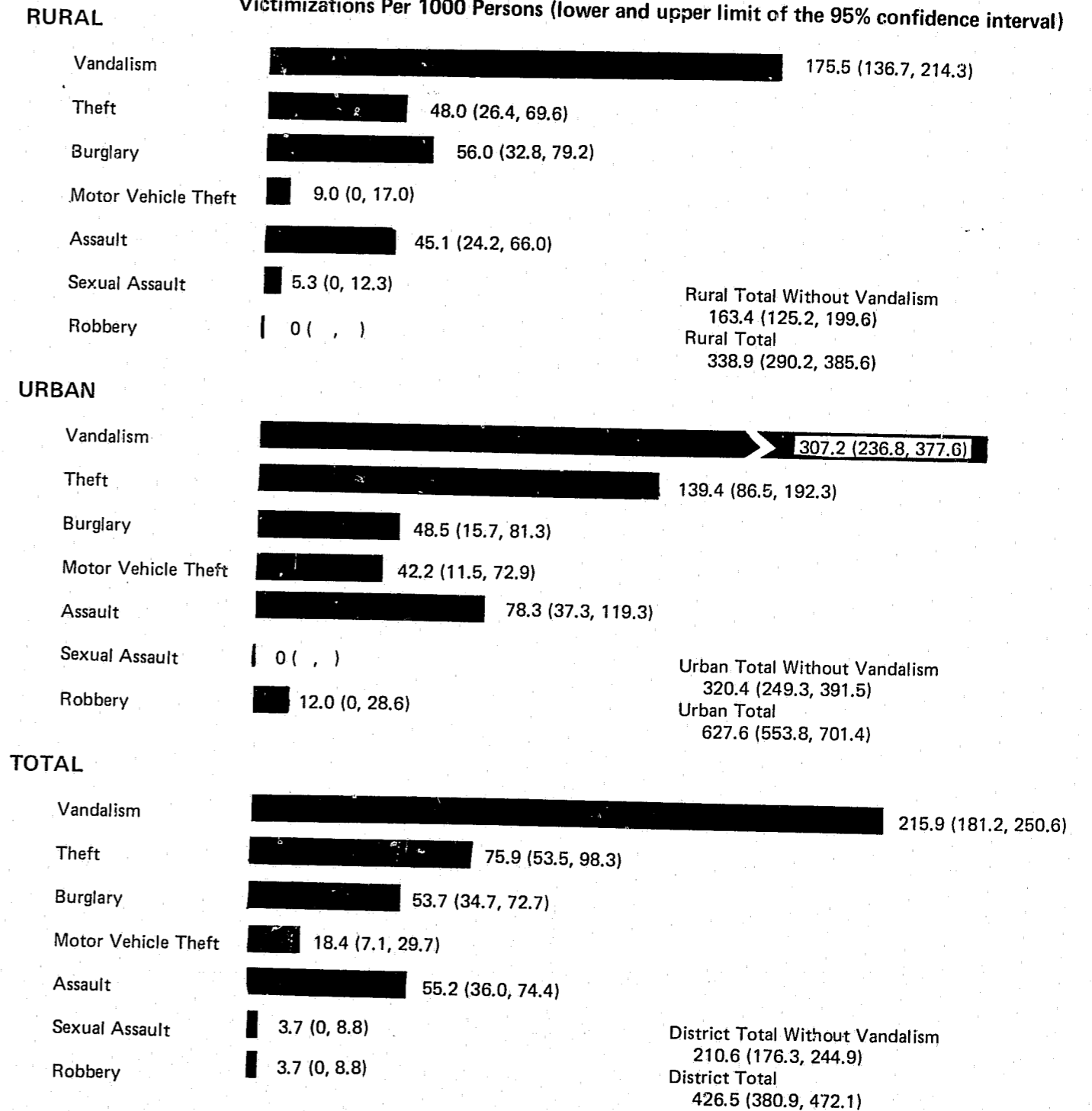


Figure 25. District III Victimization per 1,000 persons

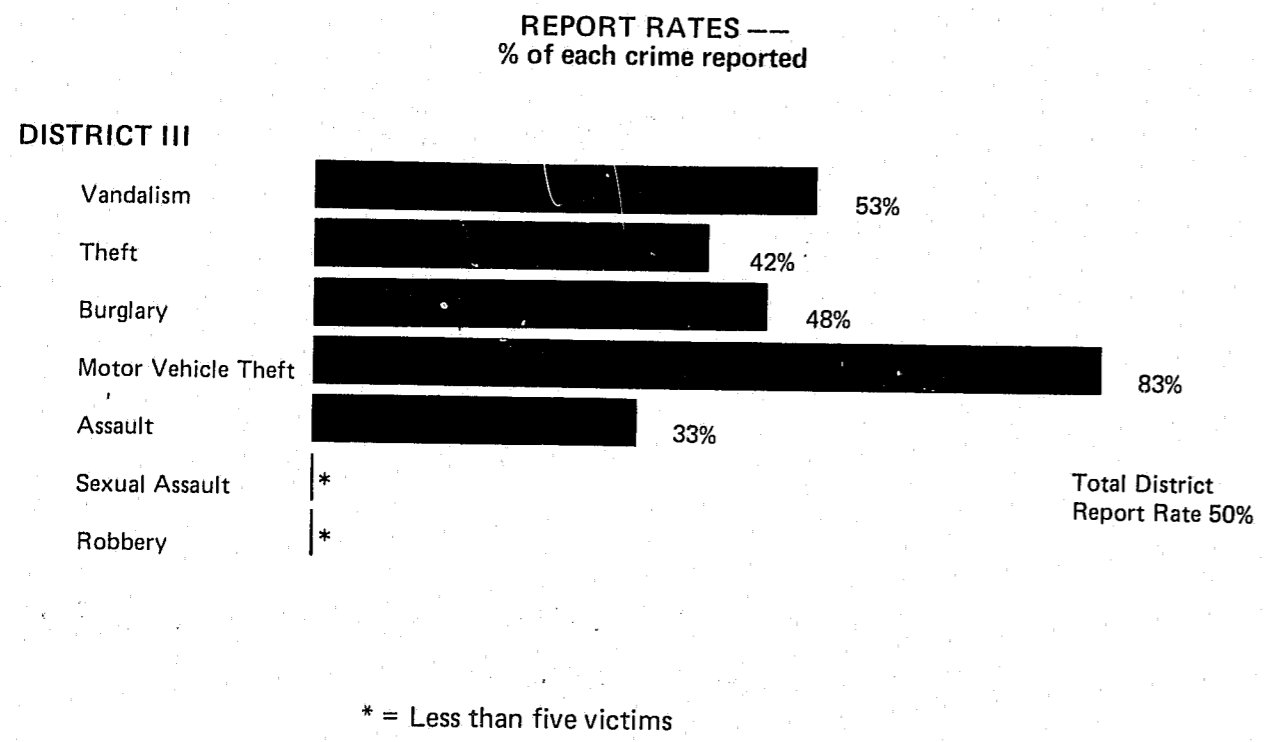


Figure 26. Report rates for each crime type for District III

District III report rates displayed in Figure 26 exhibit some differences from the state rates. Vandalism and motor vehicle theft reporting rates were the highest of all districts. However, the burglary reporting rate of 48 percent was nearly the lowest in the

state. Due to the high number of vandalisms the reporting rate for this crime had a dominant influence on the overall District reporting rate. Thus, the overall district report rate of 50% was slightly higher than the statewide report rate.








#### Cost of Crime

According to Figure 27, District III crime cost victims an estimated \$1,727,000 during 1976. They took about the same proportion of the total cost of crime as District II, nearly 20 percent. District III was similar to District IV and V in that rural costs were greater than urban costs. The primary contributor to the difference was total vandalism cost. As mentioned earlier District III had the highest rural and urban vandalism rates. Though urban vandalism incidence rate was still higher than the rural rate, owing to the high rural cost for work-time lost, rural vandalism cost was more than twice that recorded for urban areas. Costs of rural burglary, theft and assault were also higher than their respective urban costs.








Assault costs were strictly a result of work-time lost as no medical or psychological services costs were incurred. Sexual assault costs, however, were highest for District III and all a result of rural incidents. And, approximately two-thirds of the sexual assault costs were a result of medical or psychological services; which reflects not only a higher incidence rate, but an increased severity.

DOLLAR COST OF CRIME IN DISTRICT III








RURAL

Vandalism		\$904,233
Theft		\$90,987
Burglary		\$135,832
Motor Vehicle Theft		\$61,081
Assault		\$5,966
Sexual Assault		\$40,271
Robbery		0
		Rural Total \$1,238,360

URBAN

Vandalism		\$183,134
Theft		\$166,319
Burglary		\$45,642
Motor Vehicle Theft		\$89,829
Assault		\$3,764
Sexual Assault		0
Robbery		0
		Urban Total = \$488,688

TOTAL

Vandalism		\$1,087,368
Theft		\$257,306
Burglary		\$181,474
Motor Vehicle Theft		\$150,910
Assault		\$9,730
Sexual Assault		\$40,271
Robbery		0

Estimated costs of crime  
Rural - Urban Total = \$1,727,058

Figure 27. District III Dollar Cost of Crime.

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DISTRICT IV

Victimization Rates

District IV contained 17 percent of the state's population, but produced only 14 percent of the crimes. Crime rates for District IV (Figures 17 and 28) of 313/1,000 with vandalism and 188/1,000 without vandalism were decidedly lower than the statewide rates of 391/1,000 and 245/1,000 respectively. The total crime rates for rural and urban areas in District IV were 10% to 20% less than their respective statewide rates.

Rural vandalism, (87/1,000), theft (56/1,000) and particularly assault (17/1,000) were proportionately much lower than the statewide rural values. However, rural burglary (56/1,000) was higher than the statewide incidence of (45/1,000).

Urban crime rates in District IV for each crime type with the exception of robbery were less than the respective statewide figure. In fact, incidence of urban burglary was nearly half that for statewide urban. The state urban trend was paralleled in the urban rates for District IV in that all victimization rates except robbery were lower.

DISTRICT IV

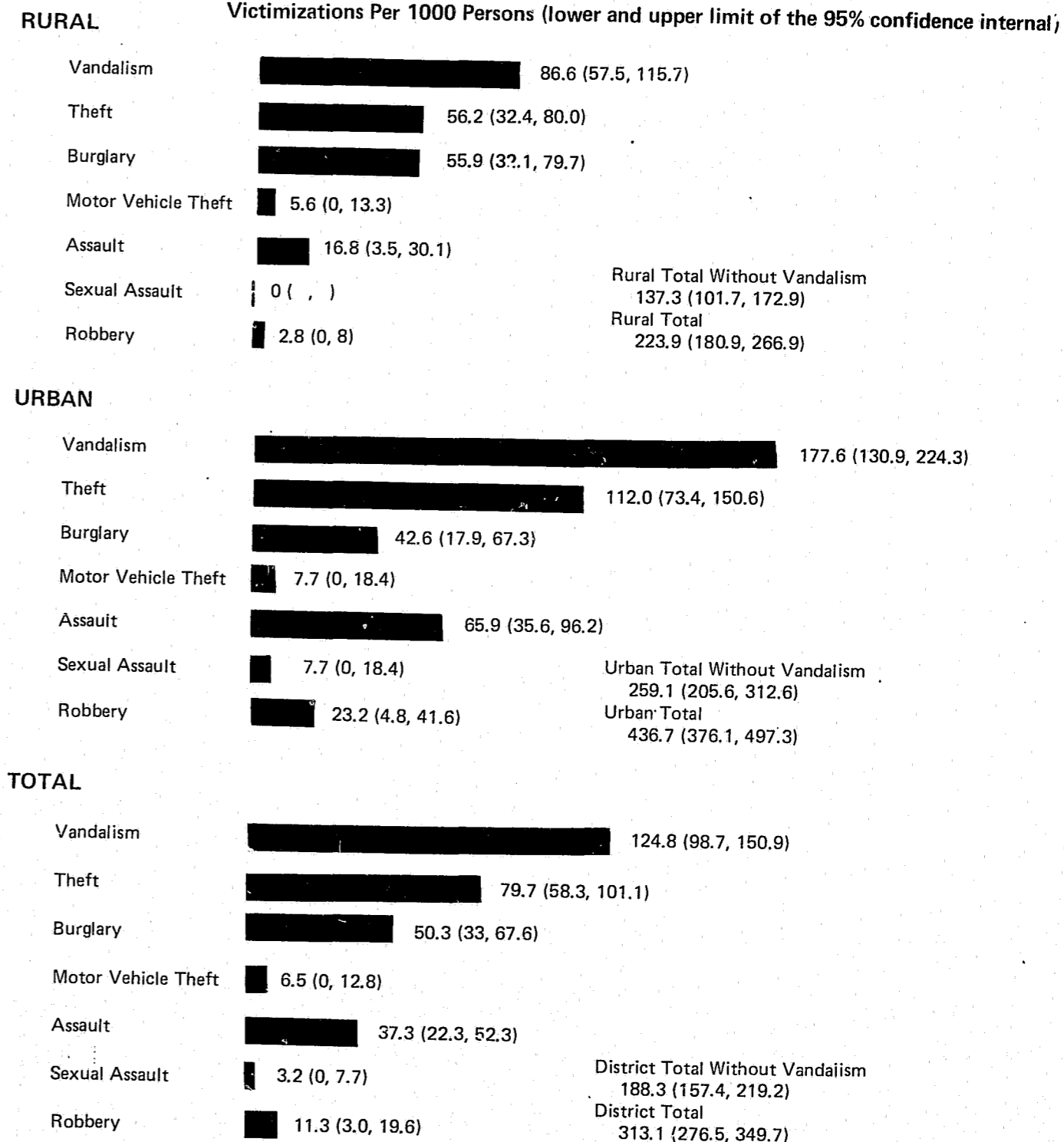
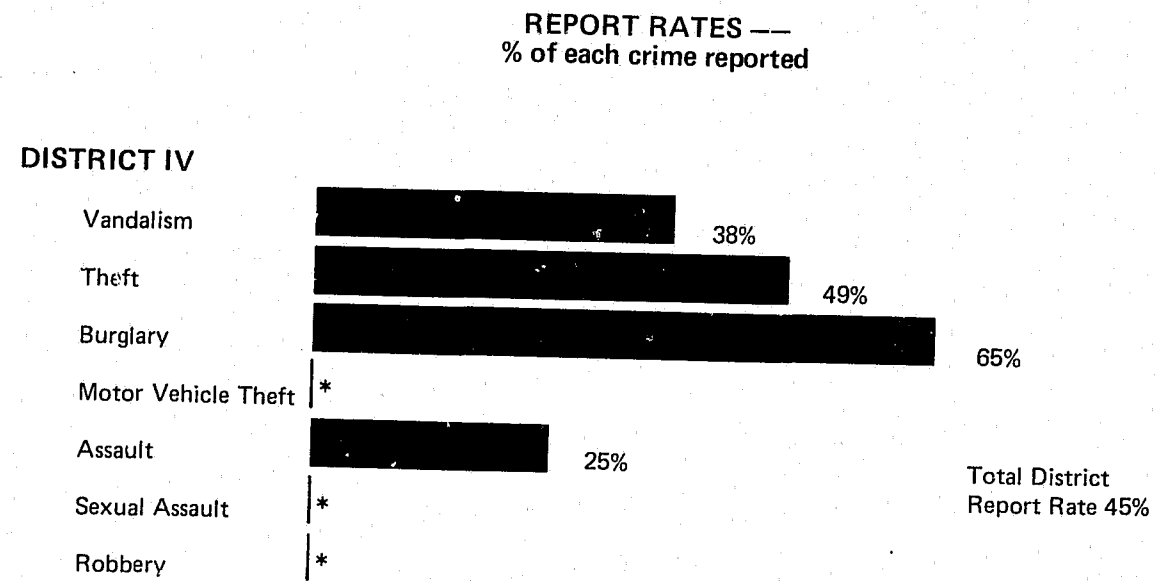


Figure 28. District IV Victimization per 1,000 persons.



\* = Less than five victims

Figure 29. Report rates for each crime type for District IV.

Report rates illustrated in Figure 29 indicated that the rate for crimes where sufficient data was collected was similar to the statewide reporting rates. In fact, the District IV report rate of 45 percent was not much different than the

**DOLLAR COST OF CRIME IN DISTRICT IV**

**RURAL**

Vandalism		\$393,197
Theft	\$148,748	
Burglary	\$214,760	
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$76,729	
Assault	0	
Sexual Assault	0	
Robbery	0	
		Rural Total \$833,435

**URBAN**

Vandalism	\$137,225	
Theft	\$204,158	
Burglary	\$121,923	
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	
Assault	\$1,175	
Sexual Assault	\$885	
Robbery	\$86,320	
		Urban Total \$551,687

**TOTAL**

Vandalism		\$530,422
Theft	\$352,907	
Burglary	\$336,683	
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$76,729	
Assault	\$1,175	
Sexual Assault	\$885	
Robbery	\$86,320	

Estimated costs of crime  
Rural - Urban Total = \$1,385,123

Figure 30. District IV Dollar Cost of Crime

47 percent statewide report rate.

#### Cost of Crimes

The \$1,385,123 estimated cost of crime in District IV represented about a 14 percent share of the total state cost. Rural cost was higher overall, again attributed partially to higher cost for individual incidents of rural vandalism. Also, burglary costs were higher for rural victims, in fact, burglary costs were higher than cost of theft, a situation otherwise appearing only in urban District VI. Burglary was the only crime to produce costs for medical or psychological services in District IV, though they accounted for less than one twentieth of the total cost of urban burglary. No costs were recorded for medical or psychological services in assault or sexual assault; all costs were attributed to work-time lost.

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DISTRICT V

Victimization Rates

District V with an 11 percent share of the state population produced an equal share of the crime. Crime rates for District V (Figure 17 and 31) exhibit some interesting deviations from the statewide figures. The district totals (384/1,000) with and (210) without vandalism were nearly the same as the respective rates statewide. However, the urban crime in District V primarily represented by the city of Pierre was highest in the state overall; but that area had the lowest urban crime rate in the state discounting vandalism. In fact, there were no occurrences of residential robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft or sexual assault. The rate of urban assault (28/1,000) was less than half that for the state urban (62/1,000) and nearly half the statewide incidence of assault (54/1,000).

In contrast, the rural areas demonstrated a victimization pattern more serious than that statewide. The rates of 379 with and 227 without vandalism were higher than all planning districts except District VI. The rural crime rate for burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, assault and vandalism in District V were each higher than their respective rates for the state rural areas.

Report Rates

Though not high, the 53 percent report rate indicated in Figure 32 for District V was the highest of all districts in the state.

DISTRICT V

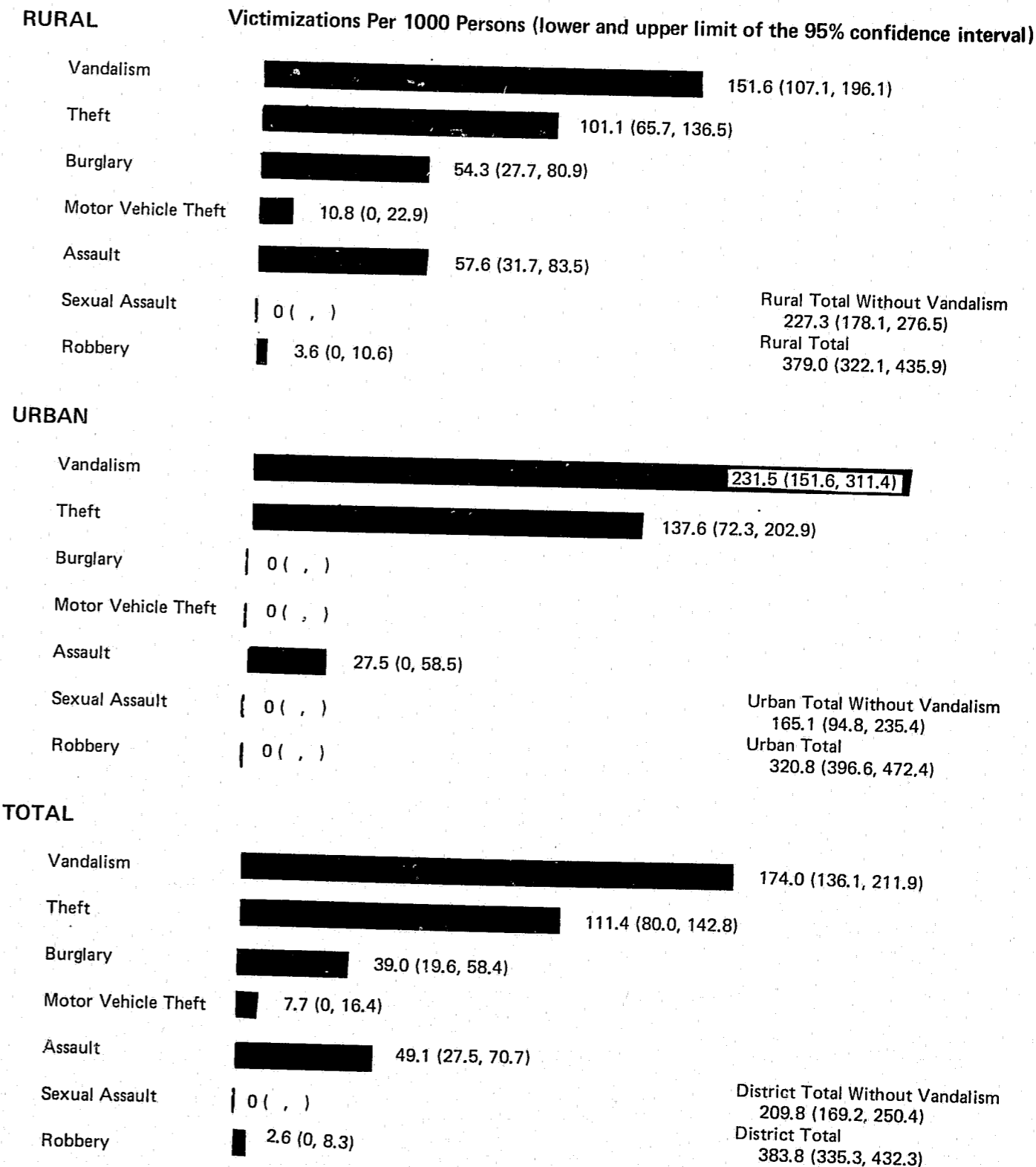
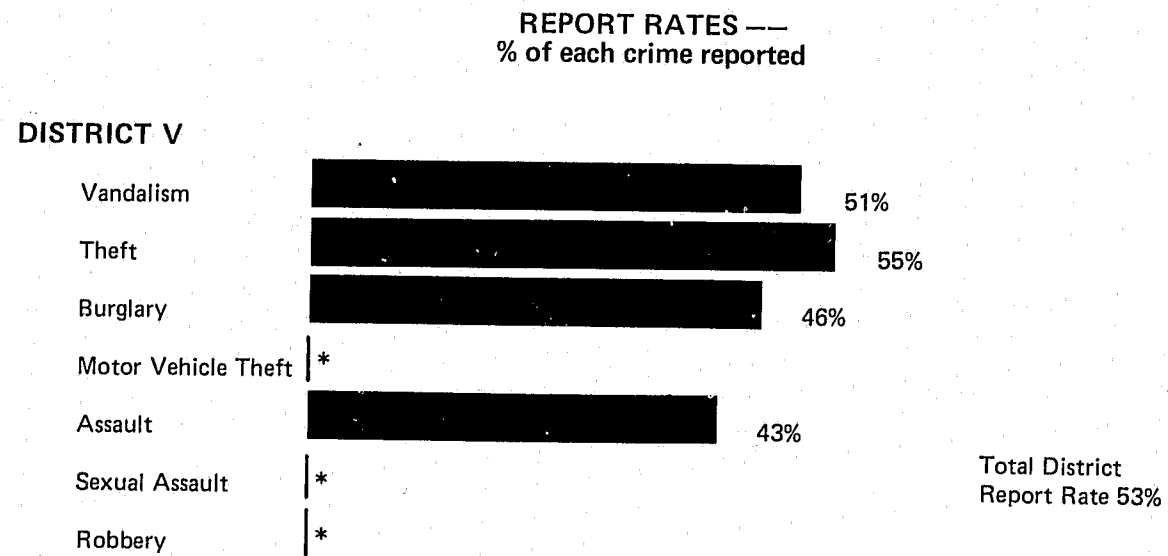


Figure 31. District V Victimization per 1,000 persons





\* = Less than five victims

Figure 32. Report rates for each crime type in District V.

Report rates for vandalism, theft, and assault were all above the state average. The assault report rate of 43 percent and theft rate at 55 percent were the highest in the state, whereas the burglary report rate of 46 percent was the lowest report rate.

**Cost of Crime**

Cost of crime in District V (Figure 18 and 33) accounted for approximately 15 percent of the total state cost. District V has

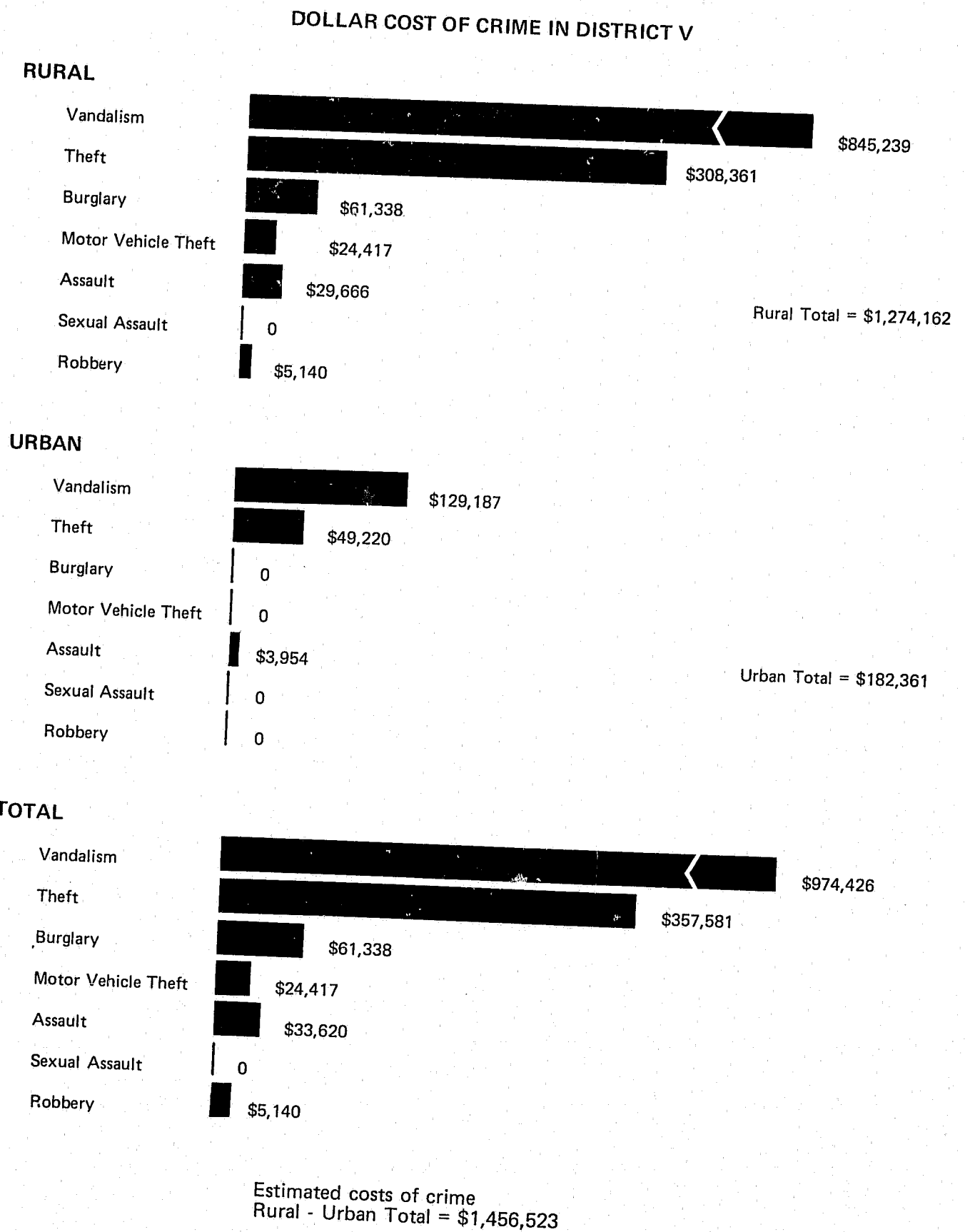


Figure 33. District V Cost of Crime.

12 percent of the population and 11 percent of the crime. Owing to the non-recording of either robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft or sexual assault in the urban sector, rural cost accounted for over 90 percent of the total district cost. Most of that cost was contributed by occurrences of vandalism whose total cost was higher than for all other districts except District III. Cost of rural theft and assault were also high, in fact, the highest in any sector of the state except theft in rural District VI. Costs for vandalism and theft were primarily due to property loss or damage. For rural assault, however, cost of medical and psychological services accounted for nearly half the overall cost. Cost of rural robbery was the highest of all rural sectors, however, rural District VI was a close second.

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DISTRICT VI

Victimization Rates

District VI which includes the Pennington County/Rapid City area had 20 percent of the state's population and produced 24 percent of the states crime. From Figures 17 and 34 District II crime rates of 533/1,000 with and 373/1,000 without vandalism were dramatically higher than their respective state rates of 391/1,000 and 245/1,000 respectively. All victimization rates except for vandalism were higher than respective rates for all other districts. In fact, nearly 50 percent of all robberies occurred in District VI. There was no contrast overall between urban and rural areas, they both exhibited high rates. Rural robbery (32/1,000), and sexual assault (37/1,000) rates were six to seven times that for the statewide rural population, and at least three times the statewide rate. Urban crime demonstrates some moderation as assault, theft and vandalism were somewhat short of the overall urban average, but rates of robbery and sexual assault were still inordinately high.

Report Rates

Figure 35 shows District VI to have the lowest rate of reporting crime victimizations to officials. In fact, reporting for each crime was lower than the state reporting rate for each crime except robbery. The most dramatic reporting difference occurred for motor vehicle theft where 38 percent reported district wide and 71 percent reported statewide. A population breakdown shows a 37 percent report rate

DISTRICT VI

RURAL

Victimization Per 1000 Persons (lower and upper limit of the 95% confidence interval)

Vandalism	[REDACTED]	123.7 (76.7, 170.7)	
Theft	[REDACTED]	155.1 (103.4, 206.8)	
Burglary	[REDACTED]	64.2 (29.2, 99.2)	
Motor Vehicle Theft	[REDACTED]	5.4 (0, 15.9)	
Assault	[REDACTED]	91.4 (50.2, 132.6)	
Sexual Assault	[REDACTED]	37.4 (10.3, 64.5)	
Robbery	[REDACTED]	32.1 (6.9, 57.3)	
			Rural Total Without Vandalism 385.6 (316.0, 455.2)
			Rural Total 509.3 (434.8, 455.2)

URBAN

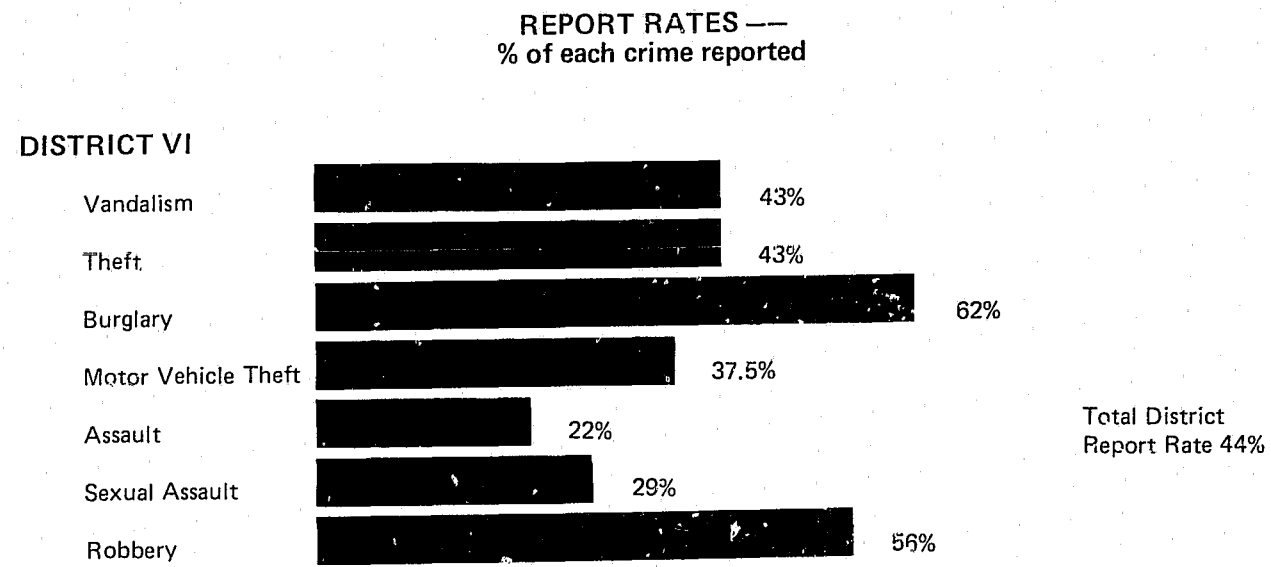
Vandalism	[REDACTED]	176.7 (140.8, 212.6)	
Theft	[REDACTED]	106.7 (77.6, 135.8)	
Burglary	[REDACTED]	137.2 (104.8, 169.6)	
Motor Vehicle Theft	[REDACTED]	16.2 (4.3, 28.1)	
Assault	[REDACTED]	55.8 (34.2, 77.4)	
Sexual Assault	[REDACTED]	27.8 (12.3, 43.3)	
Robbery	[REDACTED]	23.1 (9.0, 37.2)	
			Urban Total Without Vandalism 366.8 (321.4, 412.2)
			Urban Total 543.5 (496.6, 590.4)

TOTAL

Vandalism	[REDACTED]	160.7 (131.7, 189.7)	
Theft	[REDACTED]	121.4 (95.8, 147.0)	
Burglary	[REDACTED]	115.1 (89.9, 140.3)	
Motor Vehicle Theft	[REDACTED]	12.9 (4.0, 21.8)	
Assault	[REDACTED]	66.6 (46.9, 86.3)	
Sexual Assault	[REDACTED]	30.7 (17.1, 44.3)	
Robbery	[REDACTED]	25.8 (13.3, 38.3)	
			District Total Without Vandalism 372.5 (334.5, 410.5)
			District Total 533.2 (494, 572.4)

Figure 34. District VI Victimization per 1,000 individuals.

for rural crime and a 48 percent rate for urban crime.



\* = Less than five victims

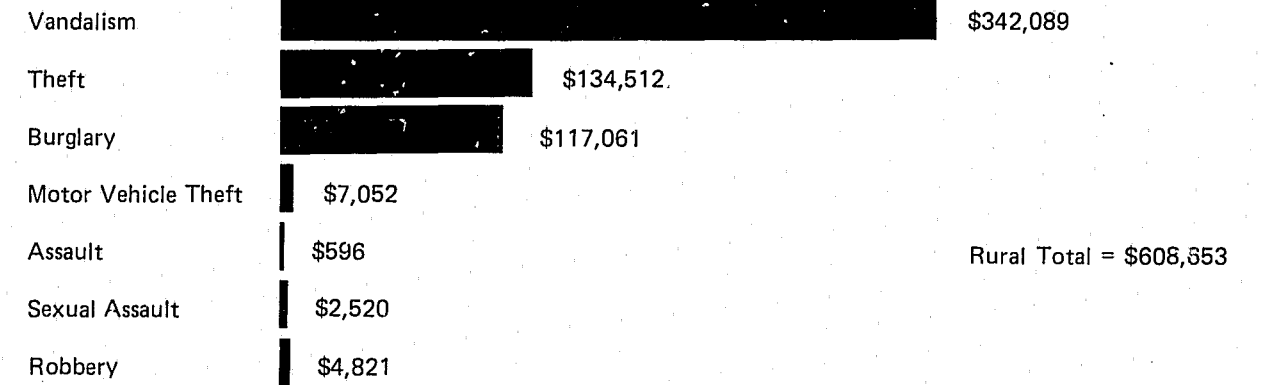
Figure 35. Report rates for each crime type for District VI.

**Cost of Crimes**

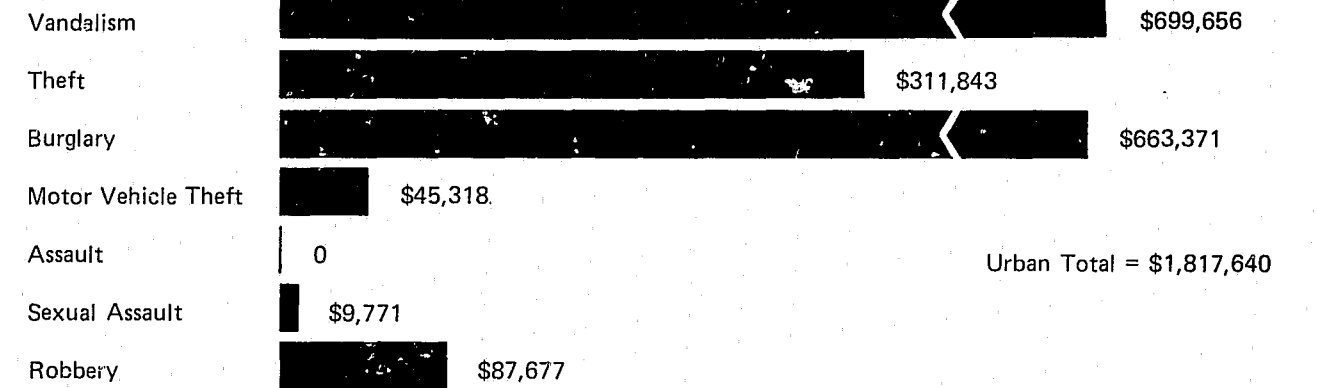
A higher number of crimes is usually accompanied by higher total crime costs. This is demonstrated in District VI which accounted for 25 percent of the total dollar cost of crime. Total

**DOLLAR COST OF CRIME IN DISTRICT VI**

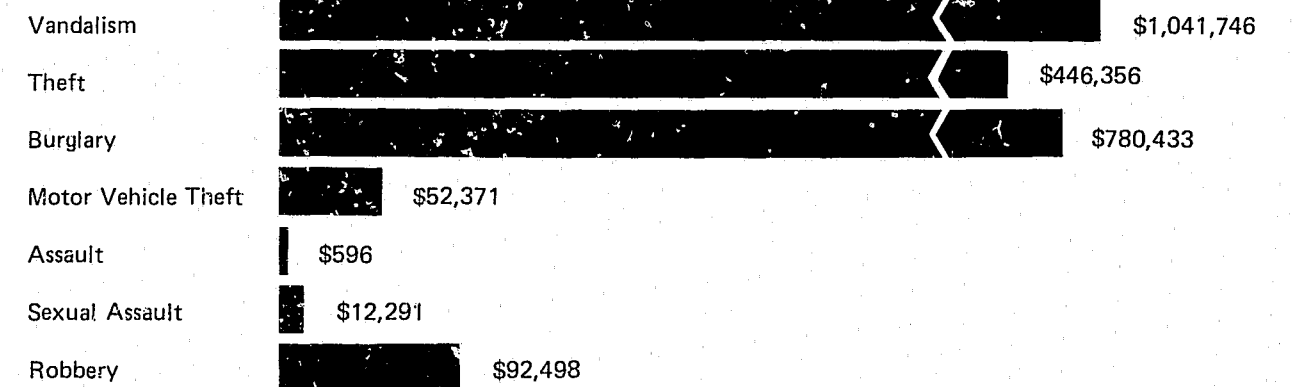
**RURAL**



**URBAN**



**TOTAL**



Estimated costs of crime  
Rural - Urban Total = \$2,426,293

Figure 36. District VI Dollar Cost of Crime.

rural crime cost of \$608,000 was less than rural District III, IV, and V. But, total urban cost was higher than all other districts. Cost of personal crimes of assault and sexual assault were not the highest in the state, but over 90 percent of the cost of urban sexual assault was for medical and psychological services. This is in contrast to other districts where most of the cost accrued work-time loss. No cost was reported for urban assault even though its victimization rate was near the statewide rate. Similarly, rural cost of assault of \$596.00 was neither representative of the 9 percent victimization rate or comparable to other district cost.

#### VICTIM AND NON-VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

Respondents were asked to provide information pertaining to sex, age, income, educational level and living situation. Their characteristic split by victims and non-victims are present in Figures 37 and 43. Many figures include a note above the figure caption to the effect that a statistical association exists between groups and a given variable. This simply means that as groups change, that is from non-victim to victim there is an associated change in the variable of interest. For example, in Figure 38 as we change from non-victim to victim groups, the age decreases.

Examination of the figures show there were very few differences between overall victim and non-victim based on the characteristics illustrated and, though many of the differences do appear small, because of the large sample size many differences were statistically large. Figure 37 shows that statistically there was a tendency for more males than females to be victimized. Statewide victims also appeared to be younger (average age 37) than non-victims (average age 42). In general, as age increased there was a decreasing likelihood of being victimized. That should not dissuade interest in special victim programs for the elderly as physical, psychological and monetary recovery from crimes presents special problems.

The distribution of respondents across income and education categories were nearly the same for all victims as non-victims. However, victims did evince statistically a somewhat lower income and educational level.

The distributions of victims and non-victims across types of residence (Figure 41) were similar except a higher proportion of victims lived in farm houses. That may be a result of the inordinately high rates of rural vandalism in some districts.

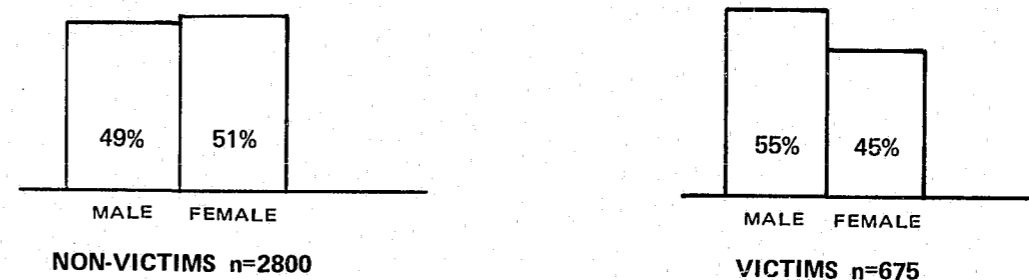
According to Figure 42, five percent more victims than non-victims live within town boundaries. Though there exists an equal split between urban and rural respondents, approximately 70% of all respondents lived within town boundaries. Not only was it common for urban crime rate to be higher than the rural rate, but there was a great tendency for rural crime to occur within town boundaries.

Non-victims statistically appear to be a less transient group than victims. Figure 43 shows that 45% of the non-victims have lived at their present address for over ten years whereas 39 percent of the victims indicate a similar living situation. That difference shows up as an increase for victims having lived at their present address less than two years.

Further subsections explicate characteristics which distinguished victims of specific crime types.

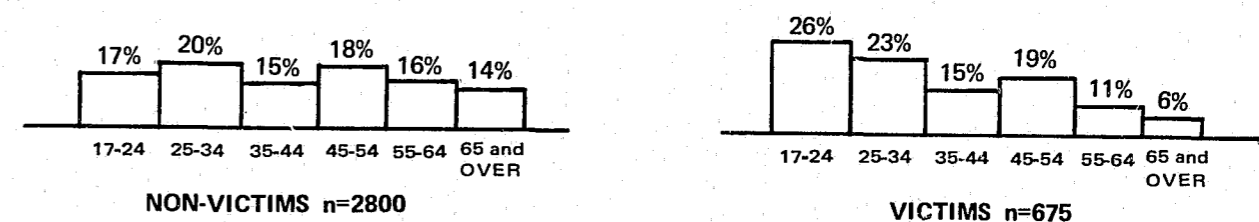
**SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS**

Refer to Appendix D for explanation of statistical terminology.



NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim-non-victim groups and sex type.

FIGURE 37. PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES



NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim-non-victim groups and income.

FIGURE 38. PERCENT INDIVIDUALS IN EACH AGE CATEGORY

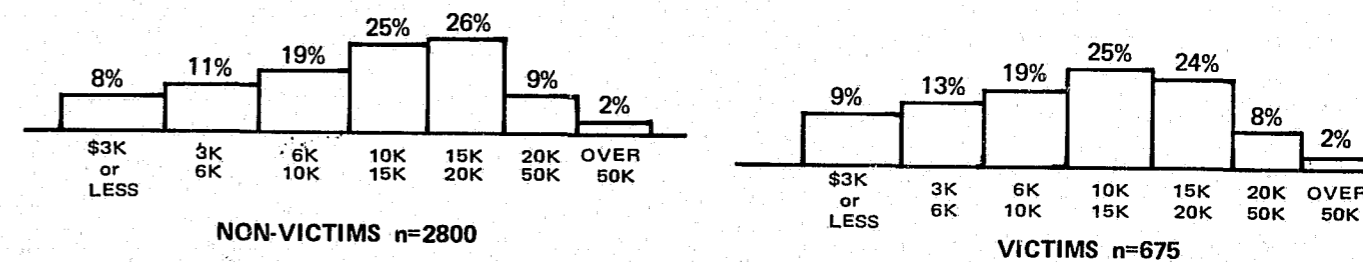


FIGURE 39. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN EACH INCOME CATEGORY

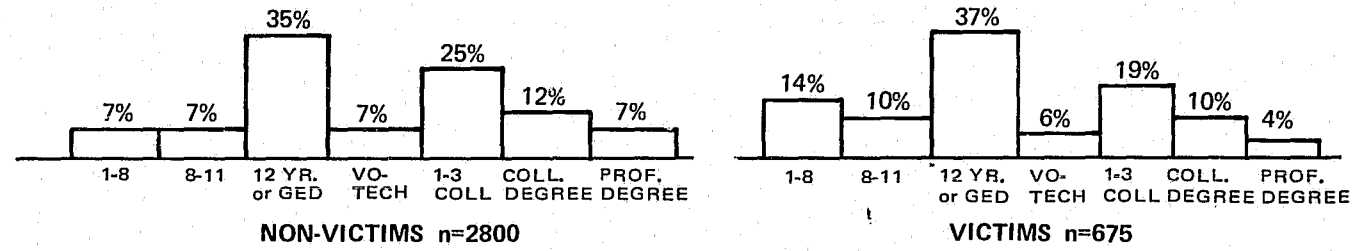


FIGURE 40. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN EACH CATEGORY AS THEIR HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

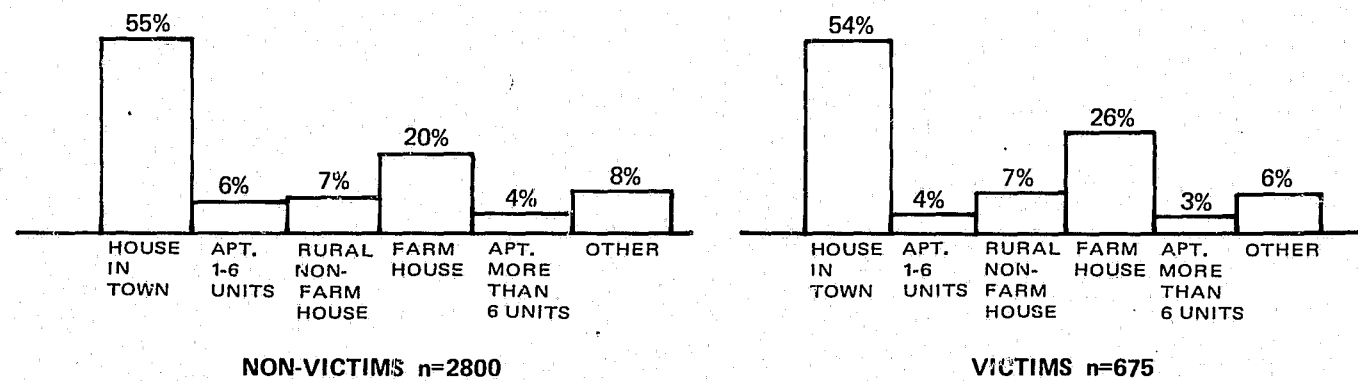
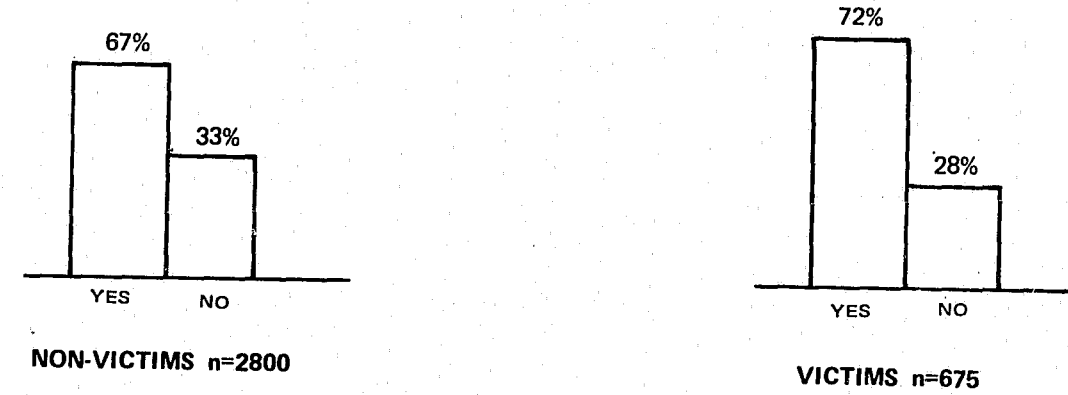


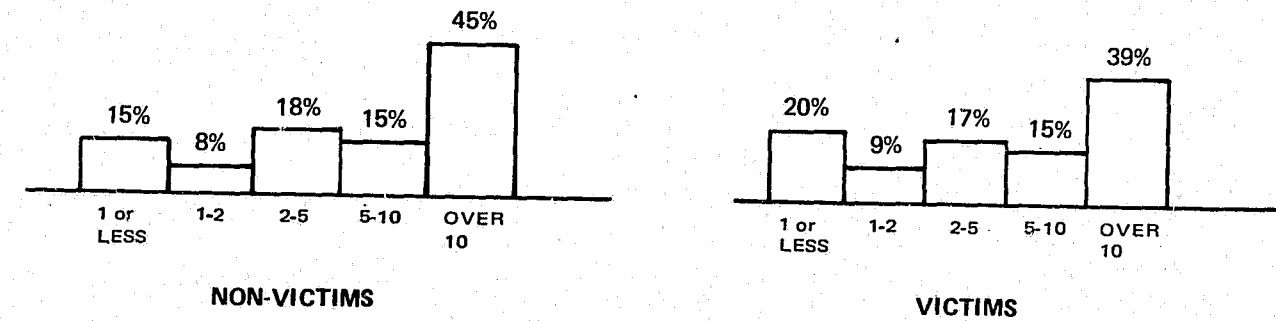
FIGURE 41. PERCENT OF RESPONDENT IN EACH CATEGORY OF TYPE OF HOME

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim-non-victim groups and whether home was inside or outside town boundries.

FIGURE 42. (YES) PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS LIVING WITHIN TOWN BOUNDRIES (NO) PERCENT LIVING OUTSIDE TOWN BOUNDRIES



NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim - non-victim groups and years at present address.

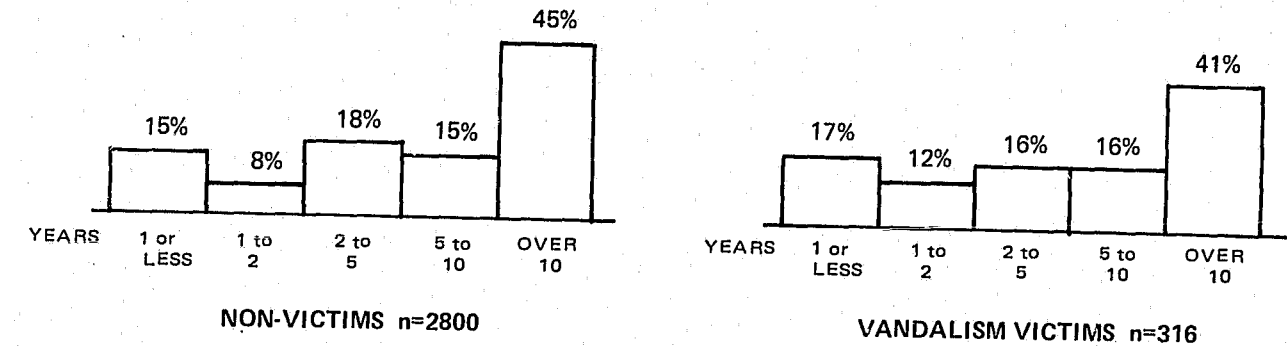
FIGURE 43. YEARS AT PRESENT ADDRESS

### Vandalism

Victims of vandalism exhibited only two slight differences in characteristics when compared to the non-victim sample. The average victim age of 39 was statistically less than the non-victim average of 42. Figure 44 shows that victims were more transient. That is, victims lived at their present address less time than those in the non-victim sample. All other characteristics as reviewed in the previous section were shared in common with both vandalism victims and non-victims.

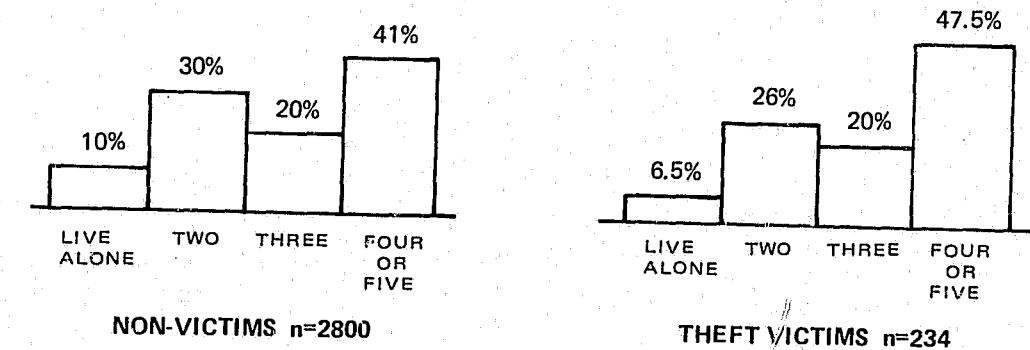
### Theft

Four characteristics measured distinguished theft victims from non-victims. Like vandalism victims, theft victims averaged (38) was slightly less than the non-victim sample. Figure 45 shows that victims had a tendency to come from somewhat large households. Theft victims had a 6.5% higher proportion in households with four or more individuals; 7.5% more victims living in a household of two or less. According to Figure 46, victims were also somewhat more likely to live within town boundaries. Overall 67% of the states residence sample lived within town boundaries, there, 74% of the theft occurred. As with vandalism, transience of the household had an affect. According to Figure 47, 6% less theft victims lived in their present address over ten years, and 9% lived at their present address less than two years.



NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim-non-victim groups and years at present address.

FIGURE 44. PERCENT OF VICTIMS OR NON-VICTIMS BY YEARS AT PRESENT ADDRESS.



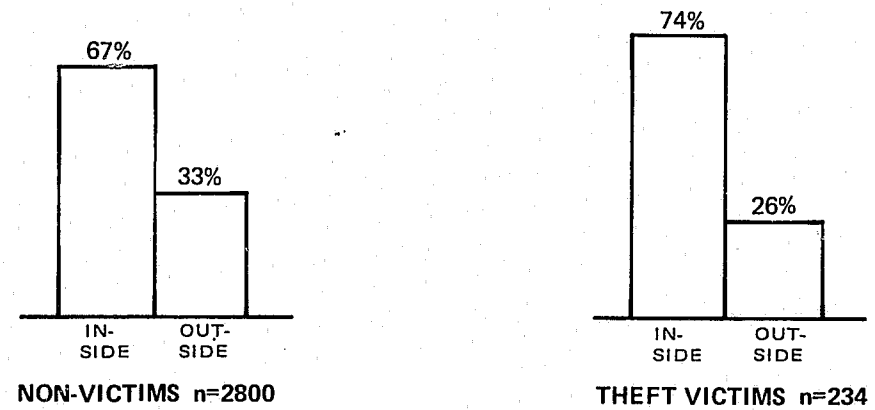
NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim-non-victim groups and size of household.

FIGURE 45. PERCENT OF VICTIMS OR NON-VICTIMS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD.



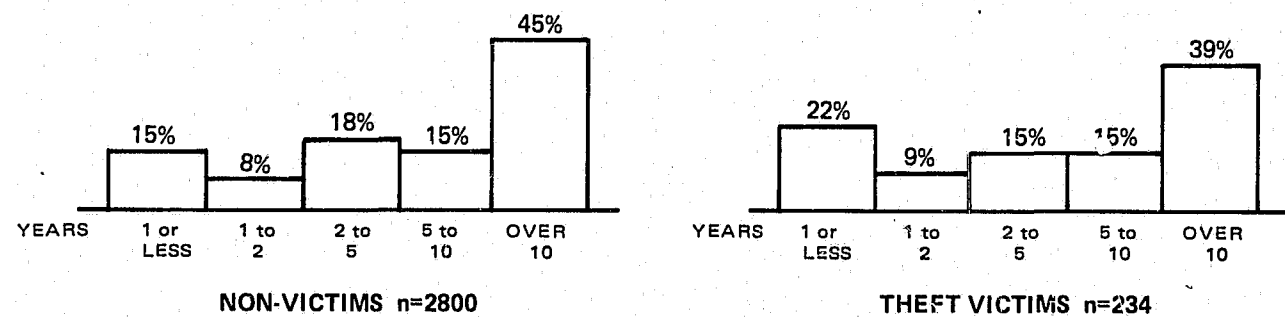
**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**



NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim and non-victim groups and whether residence is inside or outside town boundaries.

FIGURE 46. PERCENT OF VICTIMS OR NON-VICTIMS LIVING INSIDE OR OUTSIDE TOWN BOUNDARIES



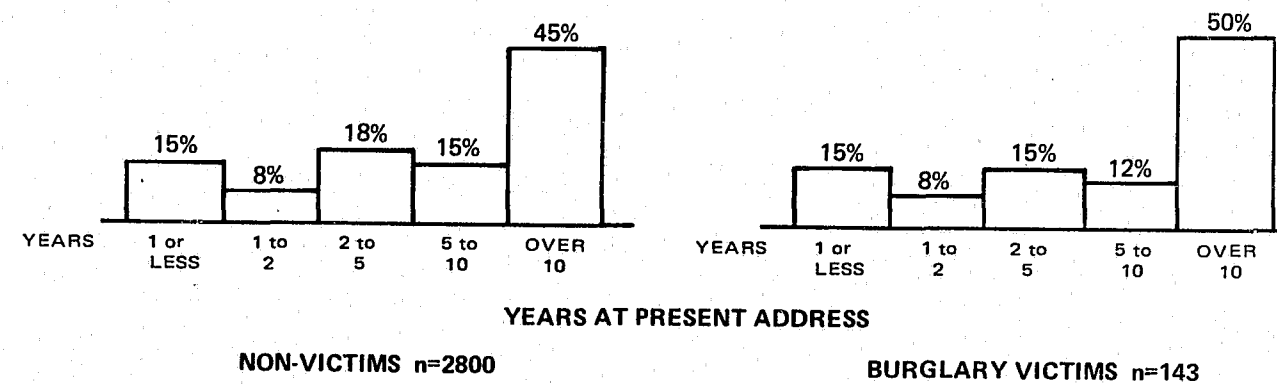
NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victims and non-victims and years at present address.

FIGURE 47. PERCENT OF VICTIMS OR NON-VICTIM BY YEARS AT PRESENT ADDRESS

### Burglary

Burglary victims exhibited a difference from non-victims on only one of the characteristics measured. As illustrated in Figure 48, burglary victims differed in the length of time they have lived at their present address. However, the difference was opposite that obtained for vandalism and theft victims. Burglary victims show a somewhat higher proportion of individuals living at their present address over 10 years.

Unlike most other victim groups, burglary victims averaged the same age as non-victims.



NOTE: A significant association exists between victim/non-victim group and years living at present address.

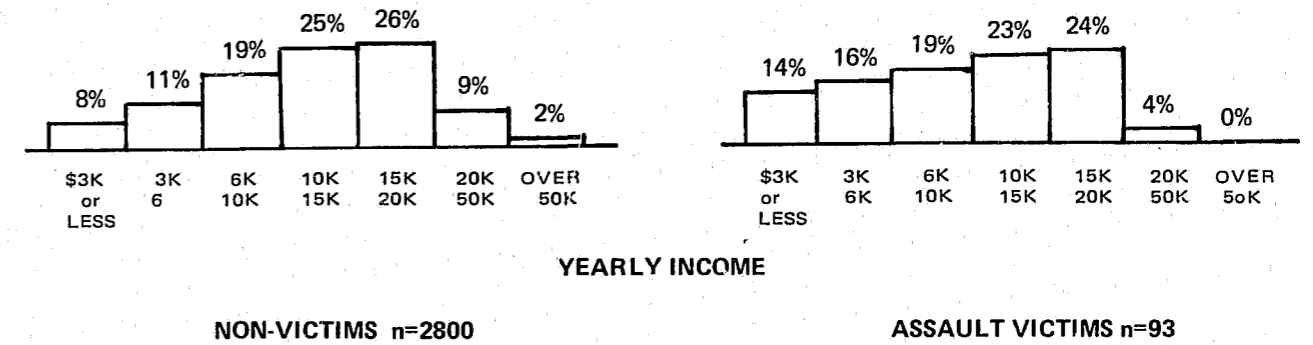
FIGURE 48. PERCENT OF VICTIMS OR NON-VICTIMS BY YEARS AT PRESENT ADDRESS.

### Motor Vehicle Theft

The major differentiating characteristic of motor vehicle theft victims was an unusually high 62 percent male victims. This figure probably reflects the high percentage of vehicles registered to males. Also, vehicle theft was more likely to occur to individuals in the \$6,000 to \$15,000 income range. In fact, 68% of the non-victim sample appeared in that range whereas 82% of the vehicle theft victims fell in that range. Illustration of victim characteristics are not presented for motor vehicle theft victims due to the absence of reliable data.

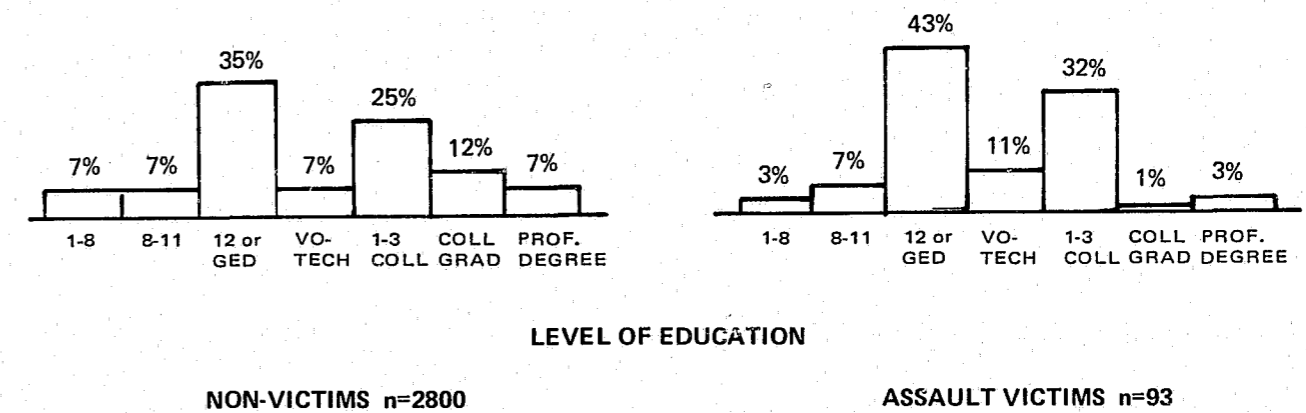
### Assault

Assault victims differed from the non-victim sample on a number of respondent characteristics measured. Though not illustrated, the average age of assault victims was 27, and 80% of the victims were males. The yearly income exhibited in Figure 49 shows that 11% more assault victims than non-victims had less than \$10,000 income during 1976. However, Figure 50 shows that assault victims have attained a higher level of education than the non-victims sample. This apparent dichotomy can be at least partially resolved within the survey data. First, the lower age of victims accounts for a portion of the lower income. Second, the fact that nearly 20% of assault victims were students explains the lower income and higher education. And finally, there exists a consistent trend for youth to attain a higher educational level than their forerunners. Thus, for the characteristics measured in our survey the results appear to be a consequence of assault victims being in a younger age group. Figure 51 shows that similar to most other victim groups, assault victims were more transient than respondents in the non-victim group.



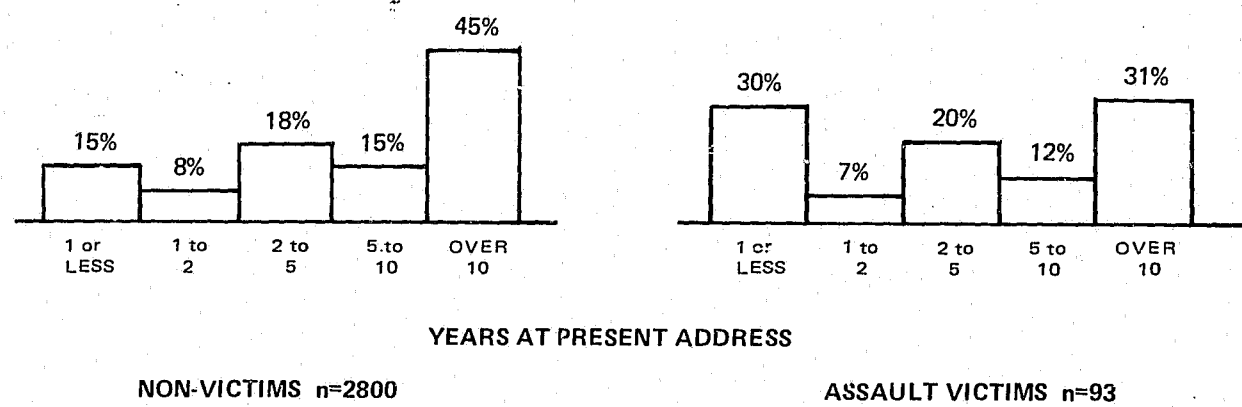
NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victims/non-victim group and level of income.

FIGURE 49. PERCENT OF VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS IN SEVEN INCOME CATEGORIES.



NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim/non-victim groups and level of education.

FIGURE 50. PERCENT OF VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS IN EACH OF SEVEN EDUCATION CATEGORIES.



NOTE: A statistically significant association exists between victim/non-victim groups and years living at present address.

FIGURE 51. PERCENT OF VICTIMS AND NON-VICTIMS BY YEARS LIVING AT PRESENT ADDRESS.

### Sexual Assault

Sexual assault victims evince many of the characteristics of assault victims except for the fact that all the victims in this survey were female. Sexual assault victims were young; the average age was 23 the youngest of all crime victims. The same income and educational trends as illustrated for assault victims appears for sexual assault victims.

The relatively rare occurrence and the resultant lack of data prohibits presentation of a reliable breakdown of the victim data. In general, sexual assault victims were more likely from urban areas, younger, attained a higher educational level and were more transient than non-victims.

### Robbery

Robbery, although primarily an urban crime appeared to victimize the average South Dakota citizen. Victims were only slightly younger, having an average age of 38. They demonstrated some level of transience as most other victims, but income, educational level, and size of household were all similar to non-victims.

As with motor vehicle theft and sexual assault, the lack of data prohibits a reliable detailing of robbery victim characteristics.

## ATTITUDES ABOUT SOUTH DAKOTA CRIME

The sample of South Dakota citizens were asked questions about how safe they feel, whether or not crime has increased in their community and how they would rate the effectiveness of law enforcement officials and judges. Responses are illustrated in Figures 52 to 57 for each planning district.

### Perceived Safety

Respondents were first asked if they felt safe at home at night. Overall, 93 percent reported they did feel safe at night. Those age 55 and over felt the least safe. Only subtle variations occurred from District to District. Figure 52 shows District VI had the highest number of individuals who did not feel safe, at 6 percent, while District III had the lowest percentage - 2% who did not feel safe at night. The non-white populations, those living alone, females, those families whose annual income was less than \$10,000 and the more transient individuals, that is, those living at their present address less than two years also felt less safe at night.

Generally victims of personal crimes felt less safe at night. In fact, twenty-seven percent of sexual assault victims felt unsafe at night.

Individuals were also asked how safe they felt now as compared to six years ago. The percentage of respondents from each District who felt less safe during 1976 is presented in Figure 53. On the average, about 30 percent of the population who lived in South Dakota

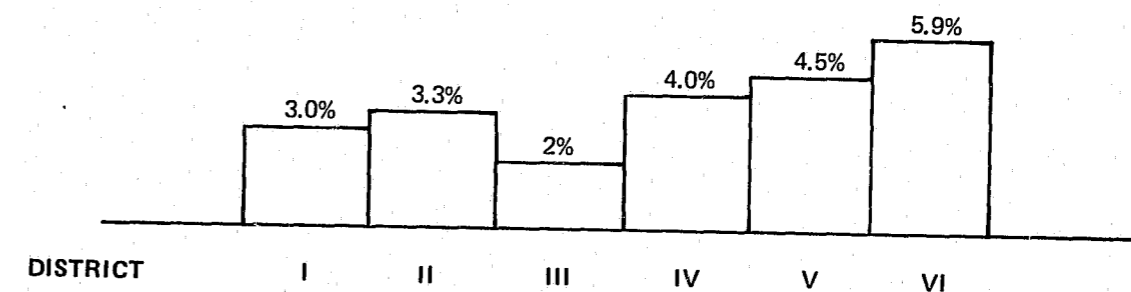


FIGURE 52. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS THAT FELT UNSAFE AT HOME AT NIGHT

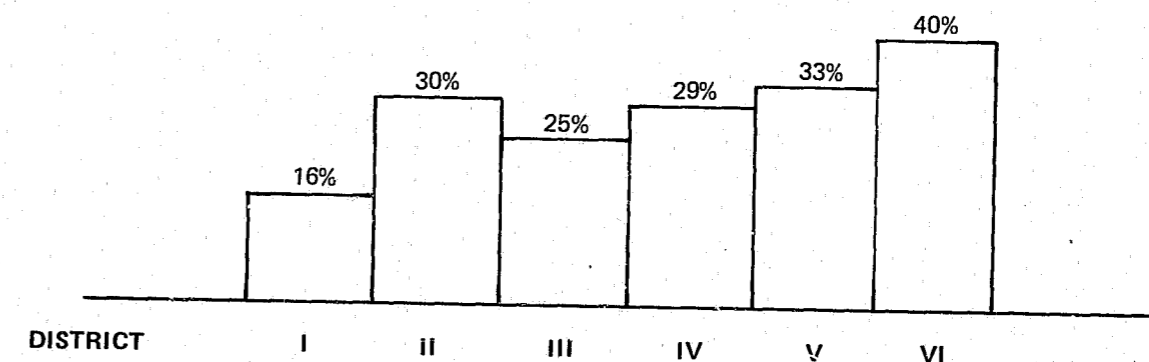


FIGURE 53. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS THAT FELT LESS SAFE THAN IN 1970.

in 1970 felt less safe during 1976. Individuals surveyed in District V and VI felt the least safe; forty percent in District VI and 33 percent in District V felt less safe now. While District I and District III had the least number of individuals who felt unsafe with 16 and 25 percent respectively.

#### Perception of Crime Rate

Respondents were asked if they felt crime had increased, decreased, or remained about the same in their community the past two years. Over half, 52 percent felt crime had increased in their community. From Figure 54, again District VI evinces the least desirable situation where nearly 60 percent felt crime had increased. Districts II and V were very close seconds with 56 percent and 54 percent respectively. Robbery and burglary victims were more definitive: Approximately 80 percent of those victims felt crime had increased in their community. District III indicated the lowest number of individuals who felt crime had increased.

Figure 55 indicates the percent of persons in each district who felt drugs were a problem. The drug situation was a concern of many citizens as 58 percent who responded to the drug inquiry felt drugs were a problem in their community. District IV, V and VI shared the highest rates though the other Districts followed closely.

Some specific subgroups of the population were more unanimous in their response to the drug problem. For instance, sixty-five percent of the crime victims felt drugs were a problem in their community. Seventy-three percent of the robbery and burglary victims

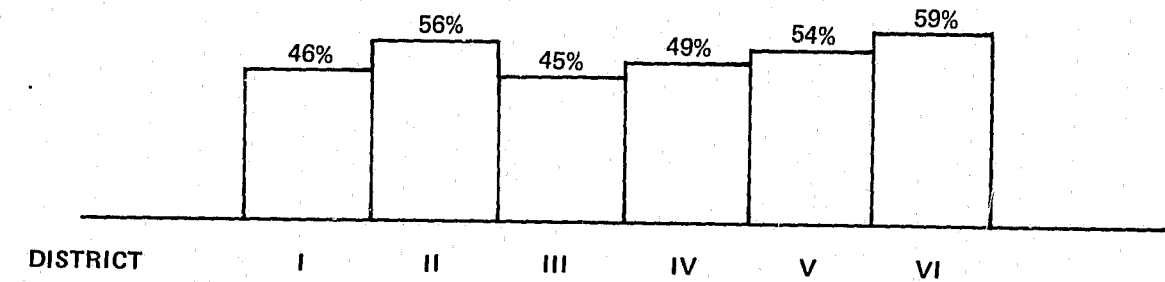


FIGURE 54. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS THAT FELT CRIME AND HAD INCREASED

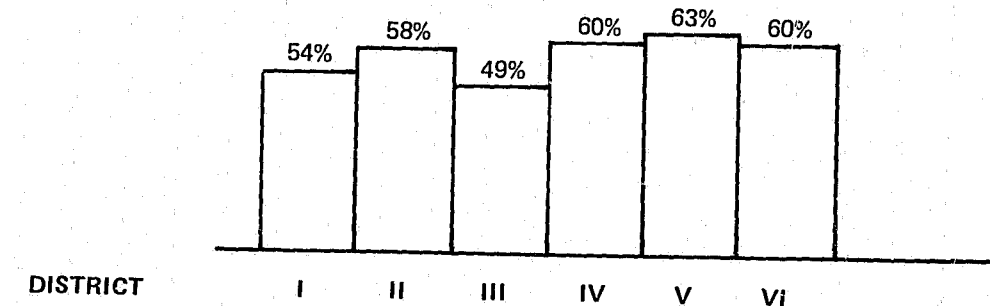


FIGURE 55. PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS FROM EACH DISTRICT WHO FELT DRUGS WERE A PROBLEM IN THEIR COMMUNITY.

felt drugs were a problem. And in an age breakdown, the 26-50 group perceived drugs as being more of a problem than any other age group:

#### Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Officials and Judges

Respondents were asked to rate the job done by local law enforcement officials as excellent, good, fair or poor. Figure 56 contains a district comparison of the percent of respondents in each of the four rating categories. Percentages ranged from 37% in District II to 59% in District V. On the average 43 percent of the individuals rated the job done by local officials as fair to poor.

Specific subgroups in the population indicated lower ratings for officials. First, victims and younger respondents tended to rate officials lower. Sexual assault victims - also the youngest victims, rated officials the lowest of all crime victims. Low income individuals also rated law enforcement officials lower than those in higher income levels. A population breakdown showed individuals in areas of less than 2,500 population were more likely to rate officials low.

When respondents were asked to rate the job done by judges they tended to rate them lower than law enforcement officials. An average of 53 percent of the sample rated judges fair to poor. Figure 57 shows percentages varied from 54 percent in District I to 70 and 68 percent in Districts V and VI respectively. Whereas percentages of good to excellent ratings ranged from 30% in District V to 46% in District I. In many cases low ratings accompanied comments to the effect that judges were too lenient.

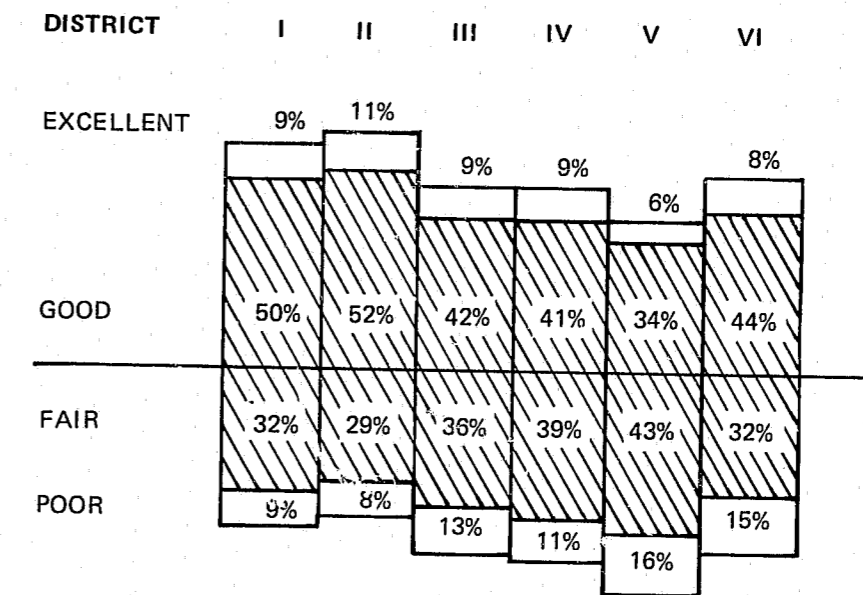


FIGURE 56. PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS IN EACH DISTRICT RATING PERFORMANCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AS EXCELLENT, GOOD, FAIR OR POOR

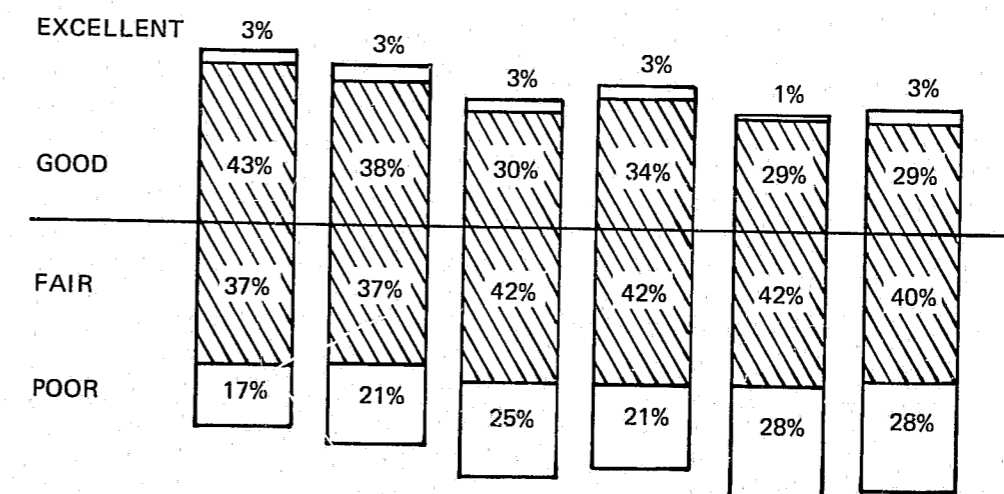


FIGURE 57. PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS IN EACH DISTRICT RATING PERFORMANCE OF STATE JUDGES AS EXCELLENT, GOOD, FAIR OR POOR.

CRIME ISSUES

Respondents were asked to give opinions about uniform penalties for offenders, victim compensation and gun restriction. Referring to Figure 58, 49 percent to 56 percent of the District samples felt that each crime should have a previously agreed upon penalty or sentence. Though not illustrated, 35 percent overall felt there should not be uniform penalty. The response that South Dakota judges are too lenient may have some bearing on the uniform penalty issue.

Figure 59 shows the District breakdown of respondents who uniformly favor some sort of compensation for losses as a result of being victimized. Overall, 70 percent were in favor of some compensation. Figure 60 shows the District to District respondents favoring state funds for victims.

According to Figure 60, forty-seven percent of those favoring victim compensation favor the use of state funds. Forty-one percent were against state funding and were more positive about the offenders paying the victims.

Respondents were asked if they believed restriction on the ownership of handguns in South Dakota would decrease the amount of crime (refer to Figure 61). Statewide 68 percent felt restriction would decrease crime. That sentiment was led by District II where Sioux Falls is located; there 34 percent felt gun restriction would reduce crime. In Districts III, IV, V and VI with little deviation only about 20 percent felt restriction would decrease crime. Generally only slight differences existed between planning districts or victims and non-victims in their response to the above crime issues.

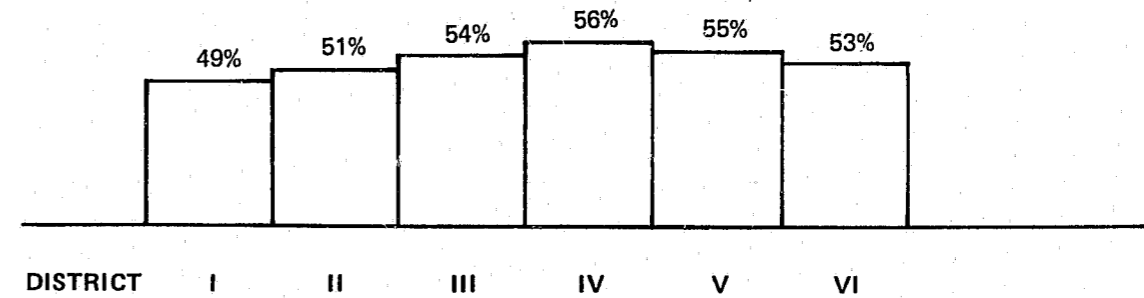


FIGURE 58. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS WHO BELIEVE THAT CRIMES SHOULD HAVE A PREVIOUSLY AGREED UPON PENALTY

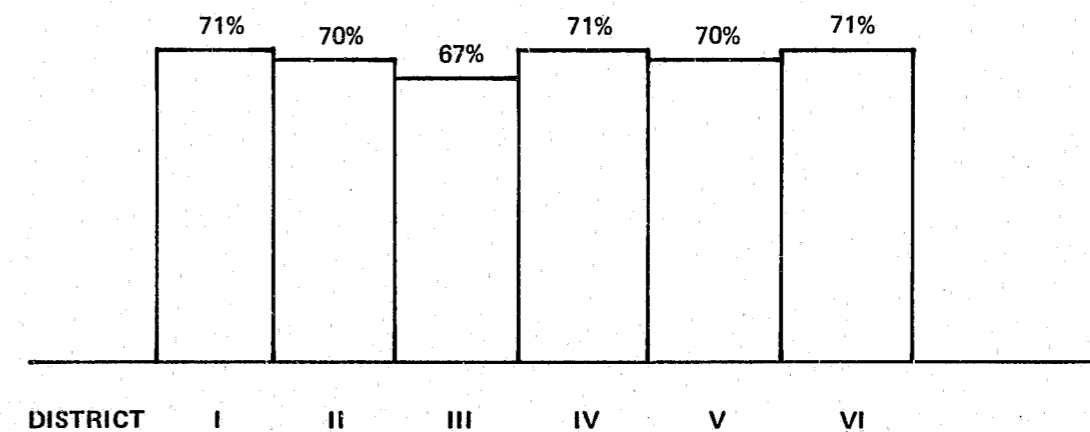


FIGURE 59. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS WHO FAVOR VICTIM COMPENSATION



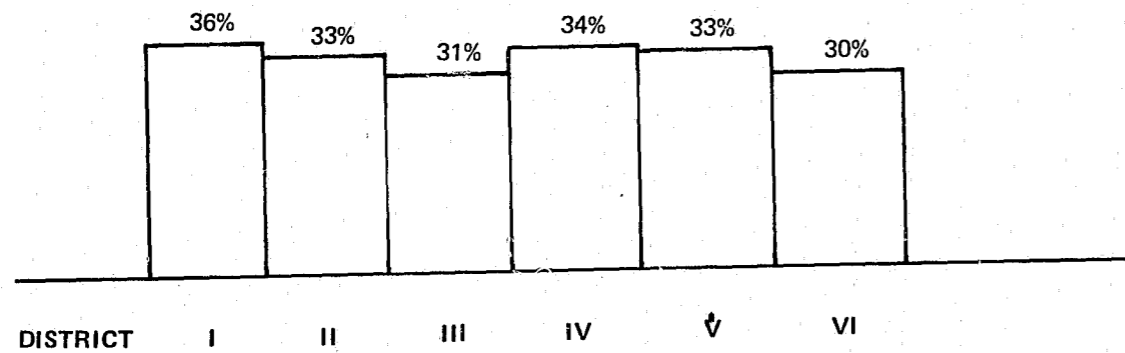


FIGURE 60. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS WHO FAVOR STATE FUNDS USED FOR VICTIM COMPENSATION

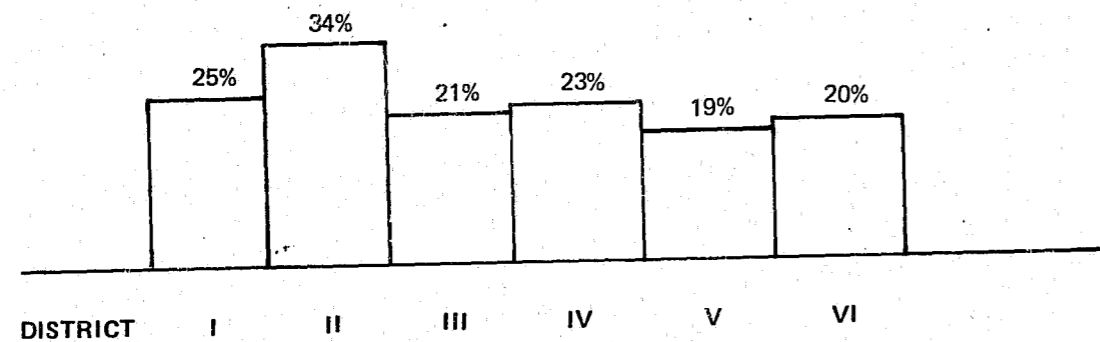


FIGURE 61. PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS WHO FELT RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF GUNS WOULD REDUCE CRIME

### VICTIM ATTITUDES

Victims tended to rate all attitudinal questions in the more negative direction. That is, they felt less safe, that crimes had increased, and officials and judges were rated lower. Victims of vandalism, theft, and many assault victims gave nearly the same response as non-victims. However, victims of sexual assault, robbery, and burglary were likely to be more negative in their attitudes.

Responses to crime issues indicated that victims were a bit more decisive than non-victims, usually having a lower percentage in the no opinion response category. A lower percentage of victims favored uniform penalties for crime. Victims generally were more supportive of victim compensation programs, but were less agreeable than non-victims to the use of state funds for such a program. And finally, a higher proportion of victims than non-victims felt handgun restrictions would not reduce crime.

Those victims who did not report the incidents were the most likely to have rated officials and judges low, and felt least safe. This did not appear to be associated with severity of the crime. Many victims of serious crimes where offenders were not caught and property was not recovered after having reported the incident, still maintained a higher regard for law enforcement officials and judges. So the victims who did not report appear to be predisposed to a feeling of futility - "crime is high", and/or "nothing can be done, officials are ineffective." Also in previous sections where reporting rate was discussed, as the dollar value loss of a crime increased reporting rates also increase. Thus, the complement, as the dollar loss decreases so too does the reporting. So to some degree the feeling of futility perhaps is the feeling that it is not worth the bother.

## COMMENTS ON USES OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

The South Dakota crime victimization report has served primarily as an initial step in educating the reader and creating an awareness of information pertaining to personal and residential crime. Hopefully that awareness will motivate citizenry to reduce personal and environmental vulnerability to crime. This information may also prompt local law enforcement agencies to initiate projects to educate the public. That could serve not only to reduce crime directly, but to help instill more public confidence in the effectiveness of local officials. Confidence in local agencies is a necessary element in increasing victim reporting rates and in enabling local agencies to be more responsive to public needs.

Increased utility of the victimization survey may be realized with its continued use as an evaluative tool. Periodic use of the survey technique would allow the monitoring of changes in crime rates, reporting rates, etc., to evaluate the effectiveness of new programs and policies introduced into the criminal justice system. Information gained from periodic surveys could also be used for long range predictions. Decisions on new programs to accommodate changes may in part be based on those predictions.

At present the state is attempting to increase the response rate and reliability of Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data. A victimization survey could define crime to coincide specifically with UCR crimes in order to provide a validity check on that data. Also, reverse record checks of UCR data could be easily performed.

## List of References

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APPENDIX A

SOUTH DAKOTA CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE



**A SURVEY OF  
CRIME IN SOUTH DAKOTA**

This booklet contains questions about your experiences and views of crime in South Dakota.

Your cooperation in answering these questions will help public officials in their continuing efforts to understand and prevent crime in our state.

Your response will be handled confidentially and anonymously. Though we needed your name to contact you, only the booklet number will be recorded for statistical analysis.

Instructions for completing the booklet are on the following page. A stamped, addressed envelope is included for the booklet's return.

Thank you for your assistance.

**SOUTH DAKOTA STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES PROGRAM  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA**



THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER ONLY TO CRIMES THAT HAPPENED TO YOU DURING 1976.

1. During 1976 did anyone, by directly confronting you with force or threat of force, take or attempt to take something from you (includes anything from wallets or money to autos, farm equipment or livestock, anything taken by force or threat of force)? Circle your response.

- 1. Yes
2. No

IF THE RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WAS NO PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 3.

IF YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE WAS YES. PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 18.

2. Number of times you were actually robbed in 1976.

3. Number of attempted robberies in 1976.

4. How many robberies or attempted robberies occurred in each month during 1976?

- January July
February August
March September
April October
May November
June December

FOR THE REST OF THIS SECTION, REPORT ONLY DETAILS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT FOR EACH QUESTION. CIRCLE THE ONE RESPONSE WHICH MOST ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE INCIDENT.

5. What kind of weapon was used in the most recent incident?
1. Gun
2. Knife or sharp instrument
3. Club or blunt instrument
4. Threat of or use of physical force
5. Other please specify:

6. Where did the most recent incident occur? (Circle the single most accurate description).

- 1. At home
2. In someone else's home
3. In a residential area
4. Outside city or town limits
5. In or near a bar or lounge
6. In downtown area
7. In or near my hotel/motel room
8. At or near my place of work

7. Dollar value of any property stolen or damaged in the most recent burglary.

- 1. Nothing was taken
2. \$5-\$20
3. \$21-100
4. \$101-200
5. \$201-500
6. \$501-1000
7. Over \$1000
please specify:

8. Was the stolen property insured?

- 1. No, property was not insured
2. Some of the property was insured
3. All property was insured
4. Nothing was taken

9. Was anything recovered from the most recent robbery?

- 1. Nothing was recovered
2. Something was recovered
3. Everything was recovered
4. Nothing was taken

10. Was the most recent robbery reported?

- 1. Yes
2. No

11. If the most recent robbery was not reported circle the one most important reason you had for not reporting it.

- 1. Afraid of retaliation
2. Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
3. Did not want to take time-too inconvenient
4. Did not want to get involved
5. Police wouldn't want to be bothered
6. Nothing could be done-lack of proof
7. Did not think it important enough
8. Other-specify:

12. Were you injured physically as a result of the most recent robbery?

- 1. No, no injury at all
2. Yes, but no medical help required
3. Yes, medical first aid required
4. Yes, hospitalization was required for overnight care or longer

13. Were you mentally or psychologically injured from the robbery?

- 1. No, no mental or psychological injuries
2. Yes, some mental or psychological injuries, but no treatment was required
3. Yes, some mental or psychological injury, counseling and/or medical treatment was required
4. Yes, extensive mental or psychological injuries, counseling and/or medical treatment was required

14. What was the approximate cost of medical services and psychological services required as a

result of the crime? Include expenses covered by insurance, medication, doctor bills and related medical examinations.

- 1. No services required
2. None sought due to expense
3. \$5-20
4. \$21-100
5. \$101-200
6. \$201-500
7. \$501-1000
8. \$1001-5000
9. over \$5000
please specify:

15. How much time did you lose as a result of the crime due to injury, reporting time, court processing, inconvenience, etc.

- 1. No time lost
2. Half day or less
3. One day
4. 1 to 2 days
5. 2 to 5 days
6. More than 5 days
please specify:

16. Was/were the robber(s) caught in the most recent robbery?

- 1. Yes, all were caught
2. Yes, some were caught
3. No, robbers were not caught
4. Don't know

17. How well did you know the offender(s)? (If more than one offender, describe most well known).

- 1. Never knew who it was
2. A total stranger (never saw before)
3. Had seen before
4. An acquaintance
5. Knew well
6. Relative

18. Was the event just described an actual or attempted robbery?

- 1. Actual
2. Attempted



THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER ONLY TO CRIMES THAT HAPPENED TO YOU DURING 1976.

19. During 1976, did anyone forcefully or unlawfully enter or attempt to enter your home, apartment, garage, farm building or hotel/motel rooms to steal something without directly confronting you? Circle your response.

1. Yes
2. No

IF THE RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WAS NO PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 5.

IF THE RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE WAS YES.. PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 20 THROUGH 35.

\_\_\_20. Number of times actually burglarized during 1976.

\_\_\_21. Number of attempted burglaries during 1976.

22. How many burglaries or attempted burglaries occurred in each month during 1976?

___January	___July
___February	___August
___March	___September
___April	___October
___May	___November
___June	___December

FOR THE REST OF THIS SECTION, REPORT ONLY DETAILS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT. FOR EACH QUESTION CIRCLE THE ONE RESPONSE WHICH MOST ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE INCIDENT.

23. What type of area was burglarized?

1. Single family dwelling (town)
2. Country or farm house
3. Two family apartment or house
4. Three or larger family dwelling
5. Other farm buildings
6. Hotel or motel while traveling

24. Dollar value of any property stolen or damaged in the most recent burglary.

1. Nothing was taken
2. \$5-20
3. \$21-100
4. \$101-200
5. \$201-500
6. \$501-1000
7. Over \$1000

please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

25. Was the most recent burglary reported?

1. Yes
2. No

26. If the most recent burglary was not reported circle the one most important reason you had for not reporting it.

1. Afraid of retaliation
2. Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
3. Did not want to take time-too inconvenient
4. Did not want to get involved
5. Police wouldn't want to be bothered
6. Nothing could be done-lack of proof
7. Did not think it important enough
8. Other-specify: \_\_\_\_\_

27. Was anything recovered that was stolen in the most recent burglary?

1. Nothing was recovered
2. Somethings were recovered
3. Everything was recovered
4. Nothing was taken

28. Was the stolen property insured?

1. No, property was not insured
2. Some property was insured
3. All property was insured
4. Nothing was taken

29. Were you injured physically as a result of the most recent burglary?

1. No, no injuries at all
2. Yes, but no medical help required
3. Yes, medical first aid required
4. Yes, hospitalization for overnight or longer was required

30. Were you or anyone else mentally or psychologically injured?

1. No, no mental or psychological injuries
2. Yes, some mental or psychological injuries, but no treatment was required
3. Yes, some mental or psychological injury, counseling and/or medical treatment was required
4. Yes, extensive mental or psychological injuries, counseling and/or medical treatment was required

31. What was the approximate cost of medical services and psychological services required as a result of the crime? Include expenses covered by insurance, medication, doctor bills and

related medical examinations.

1. No services required
2. None sought due to expense
3. \$5-20
4. \$21-100
5. \$101-200
6. \$201-500
7. \$501-1000
8. \$1001-5000
9. Over \$5000

please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

32. How much time did you lose as a result of the crime due to injury, reporting time, court processing, inconvenience, etc?

1. No time lost
  2. Half day or less
  3. One day
  4. 1 to 2 days
  5. 2 to 5 days
  6. More than 5 days
- please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

33. Was/were the burglar(s) caught in the most recent burglary?

1. Yes, all were caught
2. Yes, some were caught
3. No, burglar(s) were not caught
4. Don't know

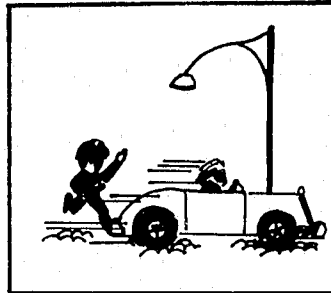
34. How well did you know the offender(s) in the most recent burglary? (If more than one offender describe the most well known).

1. Never knew who it was
2. A total stranger (never saw before)
3. Had seen before
4. An acquaintance
5. Knew well
6. Relative

35. Was the event just described an actual or attempted burglary?

1. Actual
2. Attempted

## MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER ONLY TO CRIMES THAT HAPPENED TO YOU DURING 1976.

36. Did anyone during 1976 steal or attempt to steal your auto, truck, motorcycle, tractor, or snowmobile? (If garage or building was broken into for the vehicle, the offense is burglary not theft). Circle your response.
1. Yes
  2. No

IF THE RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WAS NO PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 7.

IF YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE WAS YES PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 37 THROUGH 51.

37. How many times was a vehicle actually stolen from you during 1976?
38. Number of unsuccessful attempts to take vehicle during 1976.
39. How many vehicle thefts or attempted vehicle thefts occurred in each month during 1976?
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| ___ January  | ___ July      |
| ___ February | ___ August    |
| ___ March    | ___ September |
| ___ April    | ___ October   |
| ___ May      | ___ November  |
| ___ June     | ___ December  |

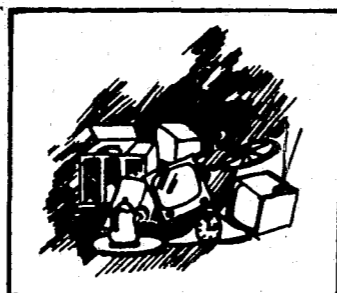
FOR THE REST OF THIS SECTION, REPORT ONLY DETAILS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT. FOR EACH QUESTION CIRCLE THE ONE RESPONSE WHICH MOST ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE INCIDENT.

40. What type of vehicle was involved in the most recent incident?
1. Automobile
  2. Truck
  3. Motorcycle
  4. Tractor or other farm vehicle
  5. Snowmobile
41. Where was motor vehicle stolen from?
1. My garage, my driveway, or on my property
  2. Street adjacent to my house
  3. Other street in town
  4. Parking lot, ramp, etc.
  5. Country road
  6. Other, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
42. In the most recent incident, were the keys in the vehicle?
1. No
  2. Yes
  3. Don't know
43. Was the vehicle recovered?
1. Yes, in nearly the same condition
  2. Yes, but damaged
  3. No
44. Was/were the thieves caught eventually?
1. Yes, all were caught
  2. Yes, some were caught
  3. No, thieves were not caught
  4. Don't know

## MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

45. Was the most recent theft reported?
1. Yes
  2. No
46. If the most recent theft was not reported circle the one most important reason you had for not reporting it.
1. Afraid of retaliation
  2. Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
  3. Did not want to take time-too inconvenient
  4. Did not want to get involved
  5. Police wouldn't want to be bothered
  6. Nothing could be done-lack of proof
  7. Did not think it important enough
  8. Other-specify: \_\_\_\_\_
47. Dollar value of any property stolen or damaged in the most recent theft.
1. Nothing was taken
  2. \$5-20
  3. \$21-100
  4. \$101-200
  5. \$201-500
  6. \$501-1000
  7. Over \$1000  
please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
48. How much time did you lose as a result of the crime due to injury, reporting time, court processing, inconvenience, etc?
1. No time lost
  2. Half day or less
  3. One day
  4. 1 to 2 days
  5. 2 to 5 days
  6. More than 5 days  
please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

49. How well did you know the offender(s) in the most recent theft? (If more than one offender describe most well known).
1. Never knew who it was
  2. A total stranger (never saw before)
  3. Have seen before
  4. An acquaintance
  5. Knew well
  6. Relative
50. Was vehicle insured?
1. Yes, vehicle was insured
  2. No, vehicle was not insured
51. Was the event just described an actual or attempted motor vehicle theft?
1. Actual
  2. Attempted



THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER ONLY TO CRIMES THAT HAPPENED TO YOU DURING 1976.

52. Was any property or valuables taken without your permission in the past, but not by force or unlawful entry? (DO NOT INCLUDE PROPERTY TAKEN DURING A BURGLARY OR ROBBERY OR MOTOR THEFT) Circle your response.

- 1. Yes
2. No

IF THE RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WAS NO PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 9.

IF YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE WAS YES, PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 53 THROUGH 66.

53. Number of actual thefts during 1976.

54. Number of attempted thefts during 1976.

55. How many thefts or attempted thefts occurred in each month during 1976?

- January July
February August
March September
April October
May November
June December

FOR THE REST OF THIS SECTION, REPORT ONLY DETAILS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT. FOR EACH QUESTION CIRCLE THE ONE RESPONSE WHICH MOST ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE INCIDENT.

56. Where did the most recent theft occur? (Circle the single most accurate description).

- 1. At home
2. In someone else's home
3. In a residential area
4. Outside city or town limits
5. In or near a bar or lounge
6. In downtown area
7. In or near my hotel/motel room
8. At or near my place of work.

57. Describe the property taken in the most recent theft.

58. Dollar value of any property stolen in the most recent theft.

- 1. Nothing was stolen
2. \$5-20
3. \$21-200
4. \$201-500
5. \$501-1000
6. \$1001-5000
7. Over \$5000
please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

59. Was the most recent theft reported?

- 1. Yes
2. No

60. If the most recent theft was not reported circle the one most important reason you had for not reporting it.

- 1. Afraid of retaliation
2. Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
3. Did not want to take time-too inconvenient
4. Did not want to get involved
5. Police wouldn't want to be bothered
6. Nothing could be done-lack of proof
7. Did not think it important enough
8. Other-specify: \_\_\_\_\_

61. Was anything recovered from the most recent theft?

- 1. Nothing was recovered
2. Something was recovered
3. Everything was recovered
4. Nothing was taken

62. Was the stolen property insured?

- 1. Nothing was taken
2. Some of the property was insured
3. All of the property was insured
4. No, property was not insured

63. How much time did you lose as a result of the crime due to injury, reporting time, court processing, inconvenience, etc.?

- 1. No time lost
2. Half day or less
3. One day
4. 1 to 2 days
5. 2 to 5 days
6. More than 5 days
please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

64. Was/were the thief(s) caught in the most recent incident?

- 1. Yes, all were caught
2. Yes, some were caught
3. No, thieves were not caught
4. Don't know

65. How well did you know the offender(s) in the most recent theft? If more than one offender describe most well known.

- 1. Never knew who it was
2. A total stranger (never saw before)
3. Had seen before
4. An acquaintance
5. Knew well
6. Relative

66. Was the event just described an actual or attempted theft?

- 1. Actual
2. Attempted



## SEXUAL ASSAULT



THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER ONLY TO CRIMES THAT HAPPENED TO YOU DURING 1976.

67. Did anyone force you or attempt to force you to engage in sexual activity against your will? Circle your response.

1. Yes
2. No

IF THE RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WAS NO PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 11.

IF YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE WAS YES. PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 68 THROUGH 81.

68. Number of actual incidents during 1976.

69. Number of attempted incidents during 1976.

70. In what month did the incident(s) occur?

\_\_\_\_\_

FOR THE REST OF THIS SECTION, REPORT ONLY DETAILS OF THE MOST SERIOUS INCIDENT. FOR EACH QUESTION CIRCLE THE ONE RESPONSE WHICH MOST ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE INCIDENT.

71. Where did the most serious incident occur?

1. At my home
2. In someone else's home
3. In a residential area
4. In the country
5. In or near bar or lounge
6. In or near my hotel/motel room
7. In downtown area
8. Other please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

72. What type of force was used? (Circle as many as apply)

1. Verbal threats were used
2. Physical force was used
3. A weapon was used
4. Other specify: \_\_\_\_\_

73. Were you or anyone else mentally or psychologically injured?

1. No, no mental or psychological injuries
2. Yes, some mental or psychological injuries, but no treatment was required
3. Yes, some mental or psychological injury, counseling and/or medical treatment was required
4. Yes, extensive mental, or psychological injuries, counseling and/or medical treatment was required.

## SEXUAL ASSAULT

74. Were there any physical injuries from the most serious assault?

1. No, no injuries at all
2. Yes, but no medical help required
3. Yes, medical first aid required
4. Yes, hospitalization for overnight or longer was required

75. Was the most serious incident reported?

1. Yes
2. No

76. If the most recent incident was not reported, circle the one most important reason you had for not reporting it.

1. Afraid of retaliation
2. Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
3. Did not want to take time-too inconvenient
4. Did not want to get involved
5. Police wouldn't want to be bothered
6. Nothing could be done-lack of proof
7. Did not think it important enough
8. Other specify: \_\_\_\_\_

77. What was the approximate cost of medical services and psychological services required as a result of the crime? Include expenses covered by insurance, medication, doctor bills and related medical examinations.

1. None needed
2. None sought due to expense
3. \$5-20
4. \$21-100
5. \$101-200
6. \$201-500

7. \$501-1000
8. \$1001-5000
9. Over \$5000

please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

78. How much time was lost as a result of the crime due to injury, reporting time, court processing, inconvenience, etc?

1. No time lost
2. Half day or less
3. One day
4. 1 to 2 days
5. 2 to 5 days
6. More than 5 days

please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

79. Was the offender eventually caught?

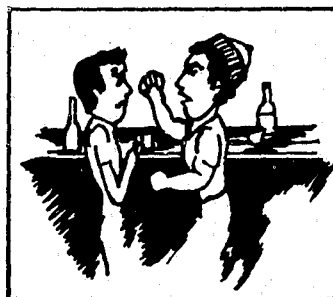
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

80. How well did you know the offender(s)? (If more than one offender describe most well known).

1. Never knew who it was
2. A total stranger (never saw before)
3. Had seen before
4. An acquaintance
5. Knew well
6. Relative

81. Was the event just described an actual or attempted sexual assault?

1. Actual
2. Attempted



THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER ONLY TO CRIMES THAT HAPPENED TO YOU DURING 1976.

82. Did anyone attack or threaten to attack you with the purpose of inflicting bodily injury? Circle your response.

- 1. Yes, I was attacked or threatened
- 2. No, I was not attacked or threatened

IF THE RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WAS NO PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 13.

IF YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE WAS YES PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 83 THROUGH 97.

83. Number of times actually assaulted during 1976.

84. Number of attempted assaults during 1976.

85. How many assaults or attempted assaults occurred during each month of 1976?

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| ____ January  | ____ July      |
| ____ February | ____ August    |
| ____ March    | ____ September |
| ____ April    | ____ October   |
| ____ May      | ____ November  |
| ____ June     | ____ December  |

FOR THE REST OF THIS SECTION, REPORT ONLY DETAILS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT. FOR EACH QUESTION CIRCLE THE ONE RESPONSE WHICH MOST ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE INCIDENT.

86. Where did the most recent incident occur?

- 1. At home
- 2. In someone else's home
- 3. In residential area
- 4. In the country
- 5. In or near bar or lounge
- 6. In or near hotel/motel room
- 7. In downtown area
- 8. At or near my place of work.

87. Was a weapon used?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

88. If yes, what type of weapon was used?

- 1. Gun
- 2. Knife or sharp instrument
- 3. Club or blunt instrument
- 4. Other please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

89. Were there any physical injuries from the most recent assault?

- 1. No, no injuries at all
- 2. Yes, but no medical help required
- 3. Yes, medical first aid required
- 4. Yes, hospitalization for overnight or longer was required.

90. Were you or anyone else mentally or psychologically injured?

- 1. No, no mental or psychological injuries.

2. Yes, some mental or psychological injuries, but no treatment was required.

3. Yes, some mental or psychological injury, counseling and/or medical treatment was required.

4. Yes, extensive mental or psychological injuries, counseling and/or medical treatment was required.

91. What was the approximate cost of medical services and psychological services required as a result of the crime? Include expenses covered by insurance, medication, doctor bills and related medical examinations.

- 1. None needed
  - 2. None sought due to expense
  - 3. \$5-20
  - 4. \$21-100
  - 5. \$101-200
  - 6. \$201-500
  - 7. \$501-1000
  - 8. \$1001-5000
  - 9. Over \$5000
- please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

92. How much time was lost as a result of the crime due to injury, reporting time, court processing, inconvenience, etc.?

- 1. No time lost
  - 2. Half day or less
  - 3. One day
  - 4. 1 to 2 days
  - 5. 2 to 5 days
  - 6. More than 5 days
- please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

93. Was the most recent incident reported?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

94. If the most recent incident was not reported circle the one most important reason you had for not reporting it.

- 1. Afraid of retaliation
- 2. Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
- 3. Did not want to take time-too inconvenient
- 4. Did not want to get involved
- 5. Police wouldn't want to be bothered
- 6. Nothing could be done-lack of proof
- 7. Did not think it important enough
- 8. Other-specify: \_\_\_\_\_

95. Was the offender eventually caught?

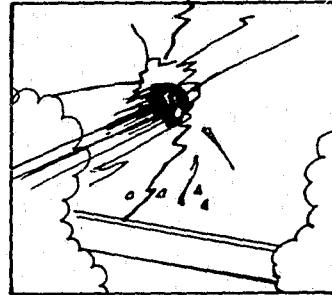
- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Don't know

96. How well did you know the offender(s) in the most recent incident? If more than one offender describe most well known.

- 1. Never knew who it was
- 2. A total stranger (never saw before)
- 3. Had seen before
- 4. An acquaintance
- 5. Knew well
- 6. Relative

97. Was the event just described an actual or attempted assault?

- 1. Actual
- 2. Attempted



THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER ONLY TO CRIMES THAT HAPPENED TO YOU DURING 1976.

98. Did anyone willfully or maliciously deface or destroy any property belonging to you, (such as buildings, motor vehicles, livestock, fences, trees, shrubs, mail boxes, etc.)? Circle your response.

1. Yes
2. No

IF THE RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE QUESTION WAS NO PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 15.

IF THE YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE WAS YES. PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 99 THROUGH 110.

- \_\_\_ 99. Number of times vandalism occurred during 1976.

- \_\_\_ 100. Number of incidents of vandalism you reported during 1976.

101. Please indicate the number of incidents during each month of 1976.

___ January	___ July
___ February	___ August
___ March	___ September
___ April	___ October
___ May	___ November
___ June	___ December

FOR THE REST OF THIS SECTION, REPORT ONLY DETAILS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT. FOR EACH QUESTION CIRCLE THE ONE RESPONSE WHICH MOST ACCURATELY DESCRIBES THE INCIDENT.

102. Describe the type of property that was vandalized in the most recent incident.

103. Approximate cost of damage in the most recent incident.

1. Nothing was damaged
2. \$5-20
3. \$21-100
4. \$101-200
5. \$201-500
6. \$501-1000
7. \$1001-5000
8. Over \$5000

please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

104. Was the incident reported?

1. Yes
2. No

105. If the most recent vandalism was not reported circle the one most important reason you had for not reporting it.

1. Afraid of retaliation
2. Private or personal matter, did not want to report it
3. Did not want to take time-too inconvenient
4. Did not want to get involved
5. Police wouldn't want to be bothered
6. Nothing could be done-lack of proof
7. Did not think it important enough
8. Other-specify: \_\_\_\_\_

106. Was the damaged property insured?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

107. How much time did you lose as a result of the crime due to injury, reporting time, court processing, inconvenience, etc.?

1. No time lost
  2. Half day or less
  3. One day
  4. 1 to 2 days
  5. 2 to 5 days
  6. More than 5 days
- please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

108. Was/were the offender(s) caught in the most recent incident?

1. Yes
2. No, not all offenders were caught
3. Don't know

109. How well did you know the offender(s) in the most recent incident? (If more than one offender describe the most well known.)

1. Did not see offender(s)
2. A total stranger (never saw before)
3. Had seen before
4. An acquaintance
5. Knew well
6. Relative

110. Was the event just described an actual or attempted vandalism?

1. Actual
2. Attempted

111. Are you male or female?

1. Male
2. Female

112. How old were you on your last birthday?

\_\_\_\_\_ years old

113. What is your race or ethnic background?

1. White
2. Indian
3. Black
4. Mexican or Spanish
5. Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

114. In what income bracket was your total family income for 1976 (last year) before taxes?

1. 3,000 yearly or less
2. 3,000 to 5,999 yearly
3. 6,000 to 9,999
4. 10,000 to 14,999
5. 15,000 to 24,999
6. 25,000 to 49,999
7. Over 50,000 yearly income

115. What is the highest grade in school that you have completed?

1. 1st to 8th grade
2. 8th to 11th grade
3. High school graduate or GED
4. Vocational-technical school
5. College 1 to 3 years
6. College graduate
7. Professional or advanced degree beyond 4 years of college.

116. How many people including yourself live in your house or apartment?

\_\_\_\_\_ people

117. How long have you lived at your present address?

1. 1 year or less
2. 1 to 2 years
3. 2 to 5 years
4. 5 to 10 years
5. Over 10 years

118. During the past year, what was your work status?

1. Employment outside home
2. Have a commercial business at home
3. Farming or ranching
4. Housewife (or homemaker)
5. Student
6. Unemployed
7. Disabled
8. Retired
9. Other specify: \_\_\_\_\_

119. Is your zip code on the mailing address for this survey correct?

1. Yes the zip code is correct
2. No, my correct zip code is \_\_\_\_\_

120. Do you live within the boundaries of a town?

1. Yes
2. No

121. Which of the following best describes your home.

1. House in town
2. Apartment complex of from 1-6 units
3. Rural non-farm house
4. Farm house
5. Apartment in building with six or more units
6. Other, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

122. What is your relationship to the head of this household?

1. I am head of this household
2. Spouse of head of household
3. Daughter or son of head of household
4. Other relative
5. Non-relative

123. Do you feel safe in your home at night?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No opinion

124. How safe do you feel in your community compared to about 6 years ago (1970)?

1. Safer now
2. No difference
3. Less safe now
4. Did not live here in 1970

125. Within the past two years, do you think crime in your community has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

1. Crime has increased
2. Crime has decreased
3. Crime has remained about the same

126. Do you believe that there is a serious drug problem in your community?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No opinion

127. How would you rate the job done by your local law enforcement officials?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. No opinion

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

128. How would you rate the job done by South Dakota judges?

1. Excellent
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Poor
5. No opinion

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

129. Do you believe that each crime should have a previously agreed upon penalty or sentence, so that a person convicted of a crime should automatically receive that sentence?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No opinion

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

130. Do you believe that innocent victims of violent crimes should be compensated or reimbursed for their loss or injury?

1. Yes
2. No (if NO, skip question 131)
3. No opinion (If NO OPINION, skip question 131)

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

131. Do you believe that the reimbursement of innocent victims of violent crimes should come from state funds?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No opinion

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

132. Do you believe that restrictions on the ownership of handguns (pistols) in South Dakota would decrease the amount of crime?

1. Yes
2. No
3. No opinion

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX B

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Sampling

In the interest of parsimony, sampling was accomplished in two stages i.e., double sampling. Central Data Processing in Pierre was directed to systematically sample every 28th name and address from the approximately 450,000 names on the drivers license list. Systematic sampling was used to insure that the sample was exhaustive to minimize bias due to alphabetic ordering either by name or county of residence. Those individuals on the list whose date of birth indicated they were under 18 years old were eliminated.

The address file received from Pierre contained 15,400 names and addresses. The list was ordered by town and edited. After editing 15,178 addresses remained. Each address was then identified by population area of residence, county and Planning District location. A study of this information indicated that the initial systematic sampling was effective and the distribution of the 15,178 addresses were throughout proportional to the actual numbers in the population. The file was then ready for the second stage of the double sampling scheme.

The second stage of sampling consisted of stratifying the 15,178 addresses by State Planning District and urban/rural population within each District. Urban areas were those whose population by the 1975 census estimates were greater than 2,500. Rural areas were those 2,500 or less. Each strata was systematically sampled for every third address to obtain a final full state sample of 5,059 addresses.

Based on calculations, a sample of approximately 3,600 would reflect an adequate 20 to 30 percent coefficient of variation on crime rates of from 5 to 15 percent. Thus, the 5,059 would allow 25 to 30 percent non-response if the non-response sample was not biased. The table below shows the initial sampling size for each strata, the number of non-respondents, the number who had moved out of state or were deceased.

TABLE A Sample size, number moved or deceased, non-response, effective sample size, and effective response rate.

	SAMPLE SIZE	MOVED OR DECEASED	EFFECTIVE SAMPLE SIZE	NON-RESPONSE	RESPONSE	EFFECTIVE RESPONSE RATE
DISTRICT I	733	88	645	109	536	83%
RURAL	387	24	363	67	296	81%
URBAN	346	64	282	42	240	85%
DISTRICT II	1159	173	986	212	774	78%
RURAL	407	29	378	98	280	74%
URBAN	752	144	608	114	494	81%
DISTRICT III	738	68	670	127	543	81%
RURAL	484	30	454	76	378	83%
URBAN	254	38	216	51	165	76%
DISTRICT IV	855	83	772	156	616	80%
RURAL	473	22	451	92	359	80%
URBAN	382	61	321	64	257	80%
DISTRICT V	561	50	511	126	385	75%
RURAL	398	27	371	93	278	75%
URBAN	163	23	140	33	107	76%
DISTRICT VI	1013	157	856	235	621	72%
RURAL	284	17	267	79	188	70%
URBAN	729	140	589	156	433	74%
STATEWIDE	5059	619	4440	965	3475	78%
RURAL	2433	149	2284	505	1879	82%
URBAN	2626	470	2156	460	1696	79%

Response and Non-Response Samples:  
Contacting the Public

The sample was initially contacted by mail. The questionnaire mailing was handled in five phases. The initial mailing of the 5,059 questionnaires occurred during the third week of February 1977. One week later a postcard reminder was mailed to all non-respondents. Another week later another questionnaire was mailed to the remaining non-respondents. Two weeks later or five weeks from the initial mailing a final reminder postcard was sent to the remaining non-respondents. Two weeks later was the final date for accepting returns from what we referred to as the response sample. All respondents from that date on were considered part of the non-response sample. As noted in Table A, there were 965 in the non-response sample.

Approximately one-third of the non-respondents were systematically sampled and mailed a letter to further encourage response. After two weeks near 100 were returned. Of those remaining, 50 were systematically drawn and were telephoned. Those 150 respondents were then used to establish an overall crime rate for the non-response sample. This rate was used to determine if a difference, or bias existed between the response and non-response sample. The results indicated similar rates based on the 95 percent confidence interval for the response sample.

APPENDIX C

METHOD USED TO OBTAIN DOLLAR COST OF CRIME

Cost of Property Stolen or Damaged. Each victim was asked (refer to Appendix A) to identify a dollar range which most closely matched their cost for property stolen or damaged. The midpoint of the range was calculated for each victim and summed for all victims and each crime type. The resultant summations represented the total cost of property lost or damaged for the sample due to all crime and each specific crime type. Since the sample represented approximately 1/129 portion of the states' population, projected estimates were multiplied by 129. The same sample fraction (1/129) was applied in estimates for each stratum; statewide, Planning Districts, and urban or rural populations.

Cost of Psychological or Medical Services. Each victim was asked (refer to Appendix A) to identify a dollar range which most closely matched their cost resulting from inquiries from a victimization incident. As with property above, costs were produced by summing the midpoints selected and projecting the sample sum to the population represented.

Cost of Work-time Lost. Victims again were asked to specify a range of time lost for repairs, reporting etc. (see Appendix A). The midpoint of the range specified in hours was then multiplied by their hourly income calculated from the annual income specified in question 114. Allowance for family size was calculated since question

114 was based for family income. The calculations were summed for all victims to arrive at sample totals. These totals were then multiplied by the sampling fraction to arrive at population estimates.

Total Cost of Crime. Total cost was obtained by summing the dollar losses produced for each of the three categories: property cost, injury cost, and work-time lost.

## APPENDIX D

### STATISTICAL TERMINOLOGY

#### The 95% Confidence Interval

The victimization rates presented throughout this report represent estimates of the true rates in the population. Since the exact victimization rates for the entire population are unknown, we attempt - via an effective sampling of the population to estimate with some accuracy the true population rates. Confidence intervals indicate the accuracy of those estimates. For example, according to Figure 2 the estimated statewide victimization rates for all crimes queried was 391.1/1000 with a 95% confidence interval from 374.9/1000 to 407.3/1000. First of all the rate is on estimates derived from the sample of 3,475 individuals who responded to the questionnaire mailing. The 95% confidence interval infers we are 95% certain that the true victimization rate is within the interval 374.9 through 407.3.

Since the size of the confidence interval i.e., the difference between the upper level (407.3) and the lower level (374.9) is dependent on the sample size and the victimization rate the reader can expect similar victimization rates from different population areas to have different confidence intervals. Also, differing rates from the same population will have different size confidence intervals.

#### Statistical Association

The term statistical association denotes the relationship between two characteristics. In the case of Figure 37, the characteristics were sample type - non-victim or victim, and sex type - male or female.

An association between characteristics means when a person has one characteristic the chance of having some other characteristic is affected. Thus, if an individual was a male the probability of being a victim was higher than if the individual was a female. In Figure 38, a significant association between sample type and age group indicates that the probability of being a victim was higher for the lower age groups.

**END**