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CRIME IN MONTANA

2008-2009 REPORT

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

CRIME IN MONTANA

2008-2009
REPORT

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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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National Incident-Based Reporting System and the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program was developed in the 1920's by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The UCR program is overseen by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The UCR program has served as a measuring stick for crime in America from a law enforcement perspective. Today, over 16,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies contribute crime statistics to the UCR program. In the 1980's, a study was conducted with the goal of revising the UCR program to meet the needs of the 21st century. That study's end result was the creation of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

NIBRS is based upon the concept that each crime and all of its components is viewed as an "incident". Certain facts about the incident are then recorded and organized into segments. The segments that make up a typical incident are: 1) the administrative segment; 2) offense segment; 3) property segment; 4) victim segment; 5) offender segment; and 6) arrestee segment.

National implementation of NIBRS is occurring at varying rates. The FBI has certified about 44 state-level programs for NIBRS participation. Only 15, including Montana, have been classified as a 100% NIBRS reporting state.

NIBRS is capable of producing more detailed, accurate, and meaningful crime data than produced by the UCR summary method. When utilized to its fullest capability, NIBRS/MTIBR gives law enforcement the ability to identify when and where crimes occur and the characteristics of those crimes; such as the characteristics of victims/offenders; and certain characteristics of the offense such as the use of alcohol in the commission of a crime. With the help of the NIBRS program, Montana's law enforcement has the capability to identify and combat criminal justice issues facing local law enforcement, such as juvenile gangs, white collar crime, weapons offenses, drug/narcotic offenses, drug/alcohol involvement in the commission of a crime, domestic violence, and hate crimes.

Montana has implemented a "Montana-specific" version of NIBRS call the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS) which differs in some key areas. However, when the repository reports the state's crime data to the FBI, the data is converted to adhere to the FBI's NIBRS specifications. One such difference is that MTIBR collects over 46 Montana specific Group A crimes. NIBRS requires offense information on 22 general crime categories. Additionally, the MTIBRS also collects all information for the 10 Group B crimes. NIBRS collects arrest data on 11 Group B crimes. These are just a few examples of differences between NIBRS and MTIBRS.

The following *Crime in Montana 2008 – 2009* report is based primarily on data from the MTIBRS. The amount of information collected in the MTIBRS cannot wholly be analyzed in a publication of this magnitude. However, it does serve as a good means to measure the level of some crimes known to law enforcement in Montana.

Specific information about crime incidents were analyzed in the following. However, since some agencies continue to report crime data in the summary report form, less information was know about those crimes. Only as appropriate, will the crime reported on those paper forms be included in the following analysis, such as when used to calculate statewide crime rates. Additionally, all crime data reported electronically will be analyzed except when used to calculate the Montana Crime Index and Crime Index Rates.

The accuracy and usefulness of the NIBRS/MTIBRS data is paramount to the success of the program. The Montana Board of Crime Control would like to thank all of those law enforcement agencies for their hard work and dedication of the MTIBRS program.

The following lists the offenses reported to MBCC.
Aggravated Assault:

- Assault, aggravated - permanent or life threatening injury
- Assault, aggravated -Broken bones, severe laceration, etc. (not permanent or life threatening injury)
- Assault on a minor
- Assault with a weapon
- Assault with bodily fluid
- Criminal endangerment
- Attempted homicide
- Partner or family assault (serious injury)
- Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)
- Hate motivated intimidation or harassment
- Endangering the welfare of children
- Ritual abuse of a minor
- Abuse of teachers
- Assault, on a peace or judicial officer
- Abuse, neglect, or exploiting the elderly

All Other Offenses:

- False claims to public agencies
- False reports to law enforcement authorities
- False swearing
- Unsworn falsification to authorities
- Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor
- Indecent exposure
- Bigamy
- Marrying a bigamist
- Violation of protective order
- Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant
- Failure to aid a peace officer
- Obstructing justice
- Possession of burglary tools
- Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence
- Tampering with public records or information
- Tampering with witnesses and informants

Transfer illegal articles or communications
False alarm to agencies of public safety
False reporting of an impending explosion
False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe
Escape
Criminal defamation
Cruelty to animals
Employer misconduct
Failure to yield party line
Harming a police dog
Official misconduct
Perjury
Garbage/Littering
Bail jumping
Bringing armed men into state
Aiding or soliciting suicide
Causing animals to fight
Creating a hazard
Criminal contempt
Interfere with court order for minor
Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture
Failing to register as a sex or violent offender
Illegal posting of public land
Obscene/harassing phone call - privacy in communication
Home arrest violation
Abuse of teachers
Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence
Solicitation
Conspiracy
Attempt
Accountability for Conduct of Another
Violation of no-contact order
Violation of conditions of release
Probation violation
Parole violation
Underage tobacco possession or consumption
Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)
Negligent vehicular assault (non-serious injury)

Arson:
Arson
Arson, negligent
Arson, throwing lighted materials

Bad Check Offense:
Issuing a bad check

Bribery Offense:
- Illegal gifts to public servants
- Compensation for past official behavior
- Bribery in official and political matters
- Bribery, compounding a felony

Burglary:
- Burglary, residence
- Burglary, non-residence
- Burglary, aggravated

Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Offenses:
- Incitement to riot
- Riot
- Juvenile curfew violations
- Loitering juvenile
- Ungovernable juvenile

Disorderly Conduct:
- Disorderly conduct
- Obstructing access to health care facility
- Criminal incitement
- Failure of disorderly person to disperse
- Public nuisance
- Civil disorder

Drug/Narcotic Offenses:
- Sale of dangerous drugs
- Possession of dangerous drugs
- Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs
- Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs
- Altering labels on dangerous drugs
- Operation of clandestine lab
- Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Advertisement of drug paraphernalia
- Sale of imitation dangerous drug
- Possession with intent to sell
- Manufacture imitation dangerous drug
- Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia
- Advertisement of imitation dangerous drug
- Sale of dangerous drugs on/near school property
- Possession of toxic substances
- Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor
- Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors
- Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell
- Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs

DUI Offenses:
- DUI, undetermined level - refused to test
- DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater
- DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02 - liquor
- DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol

Embezzlement:
- Embezzlement

Extortion/Blackmail:
- Extortion / blackmail

Family Offenses, Nonviolent:
- Endangering the welfare of children
- Ritual abuse of a minor
- Unlawful transactions with children
- Truancy
- Nonsupport
- Visitation interference
- Aggravated visitation interference
- Parenting interference
- Abuse, neglect, or exploiting elderly

Forgery/Counterfeiting:
- Forgery
- Counterfeit
- Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents

Fraud Offenses:
- Credit cards
- Deceptive business practices
- Deceptive practices for financial gain
- Defrauding creditors
- Theft of labor or services or use of property
- Avoidance of telecommunication charges
- Theft of identity, fraud
- Welfare fraud
- Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps
- Medicaid fraud
- Workers comp fraud
- Obtaining communication services to defraud
- Unlawful use of a computer
- Money laundering
- Failure to return rented or leased property
- Impersonating a public servant
- Obscuring the identity of a machine

Securities regulations
Securities selling
Security fraud
Security liability
Unlawful automated telephone solicitation
Chain distributor scheme
Pyramid scheme

Gambling Offenses:
Betting, wagering
Possess illegal gambling device or enterprise
Gambling on a cash basis
Possession and sale of antique slot machines
Minors not to participate in gambling
Illegal sale, lease or transfer of gambling license
Obtain item of value by fraud or illegal gambling
Soliciting participation in illegal gambling activity
Bribery in contests/sports tampering

Homicide:
Homicide, deliberate
Homicide, mitigated deliberate
Homicide, negligent
Vehicular homicide
Homicide, justifiable

Intimidation:
Stalking
Assault - threat to coerce gang membership
Threats in official and political matters
Assault, by coercion, intimidation, or threat

Kidnapping:
Kidnapping, aggravated
Kidnapping
Custodial interference
Unlawful restraint

Larceny/Theft Offenses:
Pickpocket
Purse snatch
Shoplift
Theft of belongings from motor vehicles
Theft of motor vehicles parts and accessories
Theft from buildings
Theft from coin-op machines
Illegal branding or altering or obscuring a brand

Theft of lost or mislaid property
Theft, all others

Liquor Law Violations:
Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor
False identification by a minor to get alcohol
Sale of alcohol not purchased from state agency
Unlawful transfer, or possession of alcohol
Sale of alcohol without license
Drinking in public
Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21
Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors
Closing hours for licensed retail establishments
Selling alcohol after hours
Liquor licensee/employee sells or provides alcohol to person under age 21
Open container in motor vehicle on highway
Failure to attach keg tag
Remove or deface keg tab

Motor Vehicle Theft:
Motor vehicle theft
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle

Obscenity/Pornography:
Obscenity
Display or provide obscene material to minors

Peeping Tom:
Peeping tom

Prostitution Offenses:
Prostitution
Prostitution promotion
Prostitution, aggravated promotion of

Robbery:
Robbery

Runaway:
Runaway, juvenile

Sex Offenses, Forcible:
Sexual assault
Sexual abuse of children
Sodomy, deviate sexual conduct
Sexual intercourse without consent

Sexual intercourse (with object) w/o consent
Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent
Same-sex forcible rape

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible:
Statutory rape - sexual intercourse w/o consent
Incest

Simple Assault:
Resisting arrest
Assault, simple - with minor injuries (no broken bones or severe lacerations, etc.)
Negligent endangerment
Partner or family assault (non-aggravated)
Mistreating prisoners
Assault upon sports official
Endangering the welfare of children
Ritual abuse of a minor
Abuse of teachers
Abuse, neglect, or exploiting the elderly
Assault with bodily fluid

Stolen Property Offenses:
Receiving stolen property from minor
Illegal handling of stolen property
Theft by disposal of stolen property

Trespass:
Stowing away on railroad property
Trespass, criminal, to vehicles
Trespass, criminal, to property

Vandalism/Criminal Mischief:
Criminal mischief/vandalism
Desecration of Capitol
Desecration of flags
Intentional vandalism to railroad property

Weapons Law Violations:
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm
Possess illegally, switchblade knife
Possession of explosives
Possession of a destructive device
Possession of a silencer
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner
Use of machine gun for offensive purpose
Use of machine gun in connection with a crime
Possession of firearm by convicted person

Carrying concealed weapon
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms
Reckless or malicious use of explosives
Manufacturer's failure to register machine gun
Owner's failure to register machine gun
Selling or giving explosives to minors
Providing firearms to criminal street gangs
Guns in schools
Use of firearms by children under fourteen

Categorizing Crime Incidents

Categories are often used to group crimes together in a meaningful way. Traditionally, offenses were grouped into Index Crimes and Non-Index Crimes. Index crimes include homicide; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; larceny/theft; and motor vehicle theft. Arson was also later added as an index crime, but is not counted as an index crime in Montana. Index crimes were chosen because traditionally they are the offenses that are the highest in severity and would be most commonly reported to law enforcement.

The seven index crimes can be further subcategorized into violent crimes and property crimes. The sum of the seven index crimes is the crime index. The crime index is used as a measure to gauge the level of crime in a particular geographic region.

In NIBRS, the list of reportable offenses was greatly expanded beyond the seven index crimes. This expanded list can be grouped into two different categories: Group A offenses and Group B offenses.

Group A offenses include the following: arson; assault; bribery; burglary; counterfeiting/forgery; criminal mischief/vandalism; drug offenses; embezzlement; extortion/blackmail; fraud; gambling; homicide; kidnapping; larceny/theft; motor vehicle theft; obscenity/pornography; robbery; forcible sex offense; non-forcible sex offenses; stolen property offenses; and weapon law violations.

Group B offenses include the following: bad checks; curfew/loitering/vagrancy; disorderly conduct; driving under the influence; non-violent family offenses; liquor law violations; drunkenness[1]; peeping tom; runaway; trespassing; and all other offenses.

Both Group A and Group B offenses can be further subcategorized according to Montana Code Annotated law codes.

NIBRS/MTIBR Data Elements

The field labels used in the NIBRS/MTIBRS are called data elements. The MTIBRS collects data on 58 different data elements. Data values describe the characteristics of an incident.

[1] Montana does not collect offense information on "drunkenness".

Some data values are mandatory and others are mandatory/conditional, meaning they are collected only when certain conditions within an incident are met.
The following is a list of the data fields in the MTIBR system:

1. ORI number
2. Incident number
3. Incident date/hour
4. Exceptional clearance
5. Exceptional clearance date
6. Offense code(s)
7. Offense attempted/completed
8. Offender(s) suspected of using
9. Bias motivation
10. Domestic Abuse Related
11. Gang Related
12. Gambling Related
13. Location type
14. Number of premises entered
15. Method of entry
16. Type of criminal activity
17. Type of weapon/force involved
18. Type of property loss/etc.
19. Property description
20. Value of property
21. Date recovered
22. Number of stolen motor vehicles
23. Number of recovered motor vehicles
24. Suspected drug type
25. Estimated drug quantity
26. Type of drug measure
27. Victim sequence number
28. Victim connected to offense code(s)
29. Type of Victim
30. LEOKA type of assignment
31. LEOKA type of activity
32. Victim age
33. Victim sex
34. Victim race
35. Victim ethnicity
36. Victim residency
37. Aggravated assault/homicide circumstances
38. Additional justifiable homicide circumstances
39. Type of injury
40. Offender sequence number
41. Offender number(s) to be related
42. Relationship of victim to offender(s)
43. Offender sex

44. Offender age
45. Offender race
46. Arrestee sequence number
47. Arrest transaction number
48. Arrest date
49. Type of arrest
50. Multi-arrest segments indicator
51. Arrest offense code(s)
52. Arrestee was armed with
53. Arrestee age
54. Arrestee sex
55. Arrestee race
56. Arrestee ethnicity
57. Arrestee resident status
58. Disposition of arrestee when arrestee is less than 18

More information about the MTIBR system can be found online at http://mbcc.mt.gov. Also more information about the FBI's UCR and NIBRS programs can be found online at http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm.

Considerations and Limitations of the Data

It is important to note that UCR and NIBRS data provide only estimates of the "true" crime rate-- it cannot be measured directly. That is why it is important to obtain accurate, reliable crime data from law enforcement and the public; the more accurate the data that we have, the lower the error in the estimate of the "actual" volume and rates of criminal activity.

The crime index data used by the UCR does have limitations, but the UCR has been the most widely used measure of crime for more than 70 years. The most important limitation is that the UCR is a measure of *reported* crime and, as many crimes go unreported to the police, it is not a measure of *all* crime. An annual survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Statistics indicated that as little as 49% of violent crime and 40% of property crime is reported to a law enforcement agent[2]. Some crimes are reported more regularly than others; some jurisdictions experience higher reporting rates; and the degree to which citizens report criminal activity or victimization may change from year to year–all of which can give the appearance that the crime rate is changing, when it is actually the rate people *report* crime that is changing. The rate of reporting crimes to law enforcement can be affected by the following: perception of crime incident as a public or private matter by the citizen or the police; perception of legal seriousness of a crime incident by the citizen or the police; victim-offender relationships; desires of the complainant, citizen confidence in the police and/or criminal justice system; changes in police policy; and media coverage.

A number of factors can influence counts in particular jurisdictions. The following factors should be carefully considered when viewing crime statistics:

- Local law enforcement resources and policies;

[2] . United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003). *Criminal Victimization 2002: Changes 1998-1999 with trends 1993-1999.*

- Variations in the demographics of the population, particularly age structure;
- Population density and size of locality and its surrounding area;
- Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors;
- The presence or absence of interstate highways, major state highways, or ports of entry;
- Economic conditions, such as median income and job availability;
- Cultural conditions such as education, recreation, and religious characteristics;
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness;
- Effective strength and size of law enforcement agencies;
- Administrative and investigative emphasis of law enforcement;
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probation/parole systems);
- Attitudes of citizenry toward crime;
- Crime reporting practices of citizenry; and
- Illegal drug supply, cost, and demand.

For example, the reporting practices of law enforcement can create the illusion of an increase or decrease in the crime rate when in reality the landscape of crime activity is unchanged. In addition, since 1978 there have been many changes in laws and data collection procedures. For example, in 1990, Montana began the conversion from the summary UCR format to the NIBRS format. The increased specificity in reporting changed the way crimes were classified and counted. In 1978, data was submitted on paper forms; but in 2009, 91% of the reporting law enforcement agencies submitted data electronically.

In 1987, legislation was enacted which required reporting domestic violence as partner and family member assault and defining it as criminal conduct. Partner and family member assault began to be reported in the *1989 Crime in Montana* as a subset of "Other/Simple Assaults". In the *2001 Crime in Montana*, partner and family member assault was grouped as a separate category that includes simple assaults, aggravated assaults, and homicides that are a result of partner and family member assault. The result is the appearance of an increase in the partner and family member assault (domestic violence) rate because the aggravated partner and family member assaults were included with the simple partner and family member assaults to construct a separate accounting of the problem.[3] This added a number of "extra" offenses that may not have been included in the past, and may be a contributing factor to "higher" rates. In a similar alteration, the defining characteristics for reporting aggravated assault changed to include more incidents in late 1998; the rate was 191.3 in 1999 and 293.3 in 2003–an apparent increase of over 50 percent in three years. The reporting procedure has changed, which may have affected the rate that *Crime in Montana* reports. All these types of changes should be considered when comparing data.

[3] The Aggravated Assault numbers and rates, as well as the Other Assault (simple) numbers and rates include the partner and family member assaults. The partner and family member assault numbers and rates must be considered separately from the rest of the crime index.

Data Gaps

The MBCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) strives to validate the accuracy and the validity of the data it receives from law enforcement agencies. In order for Montana to keep its crime reporting certification, the FBI maintains that reporting law enforcement agencies must maintain an error rate of 4% or less. In 2009, Montana was successful in doing so. Additionally, in 2008 the SAC integrated a number of data integrity reports that will further enhance the accuracy of the data. The SAC is also conducting crime reporting audits to enhance the quality of the data that was reported to the MTIBRS.

However, *Crime in Montana* is not a complete count of *all* crime in Montana. Many crimes go unreported to law enforcement and are never "officially" recorded and counted. In addition, despite MBCC's best efforts not all law enforcement agencies report their crime data. As a result, those agencies are not represented in this analysis. Additionally, this analysis did not include data from state and federal law enforcement agencies such as the Montana Highway Patrol, U.S. Marshall's Office, or Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Consequently, certain offenses such as poaching are not represented in this publication. Finally, this analysis did not include crime reported to tribal law enforcement agencies. Tribal nations make up a large land mass in Montana; as a result, a portion of Montana's population was also not covered in this analysis.

Statement on Data for Crime in Montana

The data contained in *Crime in Montana 2008-2009* is as complete and accurate as possible. Changes in rates of offense or types of offense can be compared, with appropriate attention to detail. Care must be taken when comparing *Crime in Montana 2008-2009* data with other state's data because of differences in reporting standards and procedures. For example, it may not be a fair comparison to compare Montana crime data with a state that gathers crime data in UCR format.

This data may be used to compare counties, while being critical of the various differences between counties. This data is also effective in comparing trend data at the county and state level. As noted above, there are inherent limitations in the reporting procedure that makes it impossible to capture one hundred per cent of all criminal activity and offenses. Differences in reporting standards and procedures, by both law enforcement and the public, must be taken into account. However, with appropriate care and consideration, this data can be particularly useful for research or analysis.

If you need a publication or assistance in obtaining statistical information or a customized statistical report, please contact MBBC's Statistical Analysis Center at:

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Glossary of Terms

Cleared by Arrest – A offense that is cleared when at least one person is (1) arrested, (2) charged with the commission of the offense, and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. If more than one crime is committed during an incident, one arrest will clear all of the crimes.

Exceptional Clearance – For UCR purposes, an offense is considered exceptionally cleared when law enforcement has: (1) definitely established the identity of the offender, (2) there is enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution, (3) the exact location of the offender is known so the subject could be taken into custody, and (4) some reason outside law enforcement control prevents bringing the offender to court.

Crimes Against Persons – Includes the following index crimes: homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Crimes Against Property – Includes the following index crimes: burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft.

Crime Index – The total of the seven index crimes used to measure the extent, fluctuation, and distribution of crime.

Group A Offenses – For NIBRS purposes, Group A offenses include 22 crime categories for which extensive crime data should be collected. A complete list of the Group A offenses is available at:
http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/Data/CrimeDataSubmissions/UCRConversionSheet.pdf

Group B Offenses – For NIBRS purposes, Group B offenses include 11 crime categories for which only arrest data should be collected. However, Montana treats Group B offenses the same as Group A offenses and collects all information for Group B crimes. A complete list of Group B offenses is available at:
http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/Data/CrimeDataSubmissions/UCRConversionSheet.pdf

Hotel Rule – A UCR scoring practice which limits to one the number of burglaries which can be counted when more than one room is entered for the purpose of committing a felony theft within a structure.

Index Crimes – Includes the following crimes: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Index Crime Rate – The number of Index Crimes per a standard population, typically 100,000 people.

Juvenile – Youth between the ages of 10 to 17.

Part I Offenses – Also called "major offenses"; consists of the seven index crimes and arson.

Part II Offenses – Consists of all other crime categories not already designated at Part I, excluding traffic violations.

Summary Reporting – A method of collecting crime data adopted for national reporting purposes in which a limited amount of data associated with an offense or arrest is compiled by each contributing agency.

Population

The population used to determine the crime rate must be the population that reported the crimes and not include non-reporting jurisdictions. Since 1978, *Crime in Montana* has reported on the reporting status of all law enforcement agencies. Corrections have been made to the crime rate statistics, as the population of the reporting areas was the population to be considered, not the entire population of the state, which was not represented by the active crime reporting law enforcement agencies.

The population estimates used in this analysis comes from the FBI's estimation of population coverage by Montana's law enforcement agencies. The FBI derived these population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's annual population estimates.

In 2009, 98 out of 111 (88%) non-tribal law enforcement agencies reported 12 months of electronic crime data to the MTIBRS, up from 89 out of 110 in 2008. Additionally, four law enforcement agencies reported crime data on annual summary reports, down from seven in 2008. In total, 102 of 111 (92%) non-tribal law enforcement agencies reported 12 months of crime data to the MBCC in 2009 covering 99% of Montana's total population (966,885 of a 2009 population estimate of 974,989). The ten non-reporting law enforcement agencies do in some cases represent full counties, but only a fraction of Montana's total population. The Montana Board of Crime Control fully expects to continue to add to the total number of agencies that report MTIBRS crime data to the state repository in future years.

Reporting Population by Year – 2007-2009

	2009	2008	2007
Reporting Population	966,885	946,069	929,628
Population Estimate	974,989	967,440	957,861
% of Population Coverage	99%	98%	97%

Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity[4]

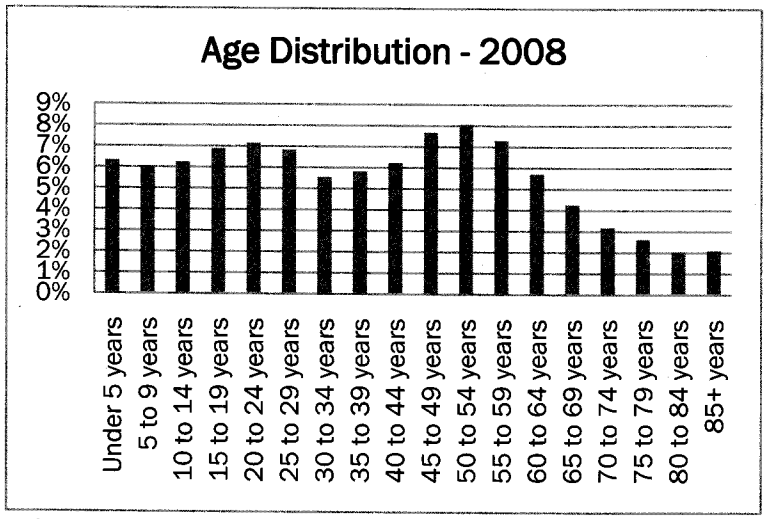
Race / Ethnicity	2008	2007	2006	% of Total 2008	% Change: 2006 to 2008
White Non-Hispanic (NH)	850,601	842,846	834,663	87.92	1.91
African American - NH	5,632	5,278	4,900	0.58	14.94
American Indian - NH	60,212	59,490	58,725	6.22	2.53
Asian - NH	5,934	5,724	5,558	0.61	6.77
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander - NH	636	588	560	0.07	13.57
Two or more races - NH	15,621	15,049	14,648	1.61	6.64
Hispanic - Any Race	28,804	27,649	26,374	2.98	9.21
Grand Total	967,440	956,624[5]	945,428	100.00	2.33

[4] Table 3: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Montana: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008 (SC-EST2008-03-30). United States Census Bureau. May 14, 2009.

[5] Population estimates for 2007 provided by the U.S. Census Bureau vary slightly from what is reported by the FBI due to calculation differences in that year.

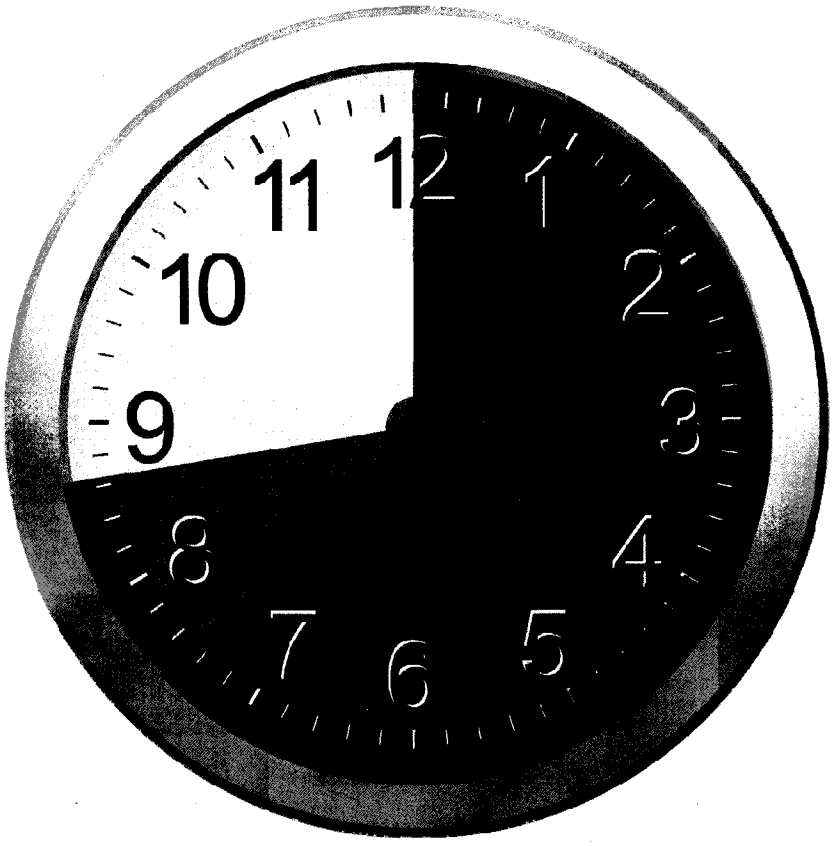
Montana's population is predominantly White Non-Hispanic (NH) (88%). A little over 6% of the population is American Indian NH; historically the American Indian population has tended to be undercounted.

Over the three year period, with 2008 being the most recent data available at the time of this report, the overall population growth rate of the state was just over 2%. The White NH growth rate was just below the overall growth rate at just under 2%. The African American population was the fastest growing segment of the population at an almost 15% growth rate followed by Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander at just under 14%.



Montana's population by age was unevenly distributed. The largest age cohort was the Baby-Boom Generation; this segment of the population is age 45 to 59. The 30 to 44 age cohort was a much smaller segment of the population. The 20 to 29 age cohort was another relatively large segment of the population. The median age of the Montana's population, according to the U.S. Census has increased over the last decade primarily due to the aging Baby Boom Generation. The median age in 2008 was 39.3 up from 37.6 in 2000, a 4.5% increase.

Montana Crime Clock



Every 19 minutes[6] — **One Index Crime**

Every 3.5 hours — **One Violent Crime**

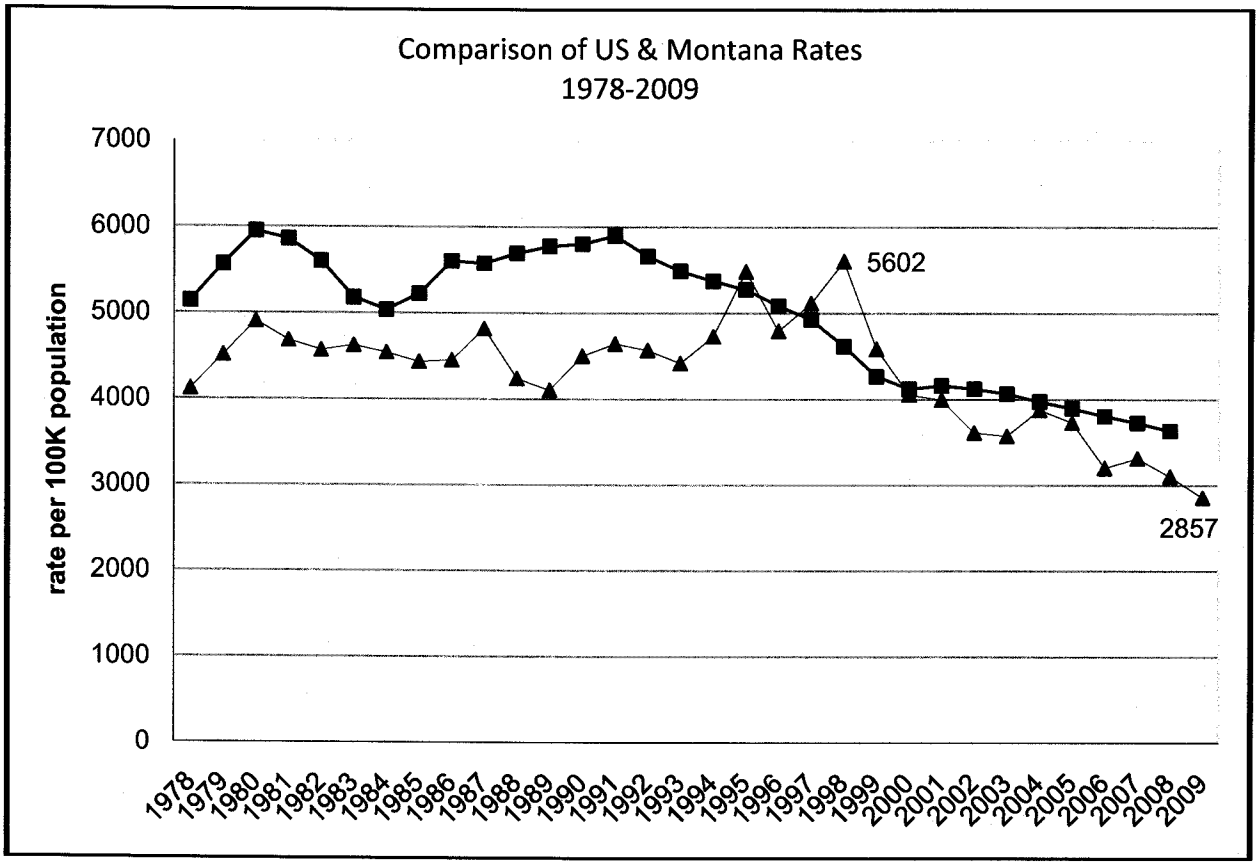
- One homicide every 14 days
- One rape every 27 hours
- One robbery every 1.4 days
- One aggravated assault every 4.5 hours

Every 21 minutes — **One Property Crime**

- One burglary every 2.5 hours
- One larceny/theft every 26 minutes
- One motor vehicle theft every 6 hours

[6] The Montana Crime Clock should be viewed with caution. It is an aggregate representation of crime data, showing only the relative frequency of occurrence of certain offenses. It does not imply regularity in the commission of these offenses.

TRENDS AND COMPARISONS[7]



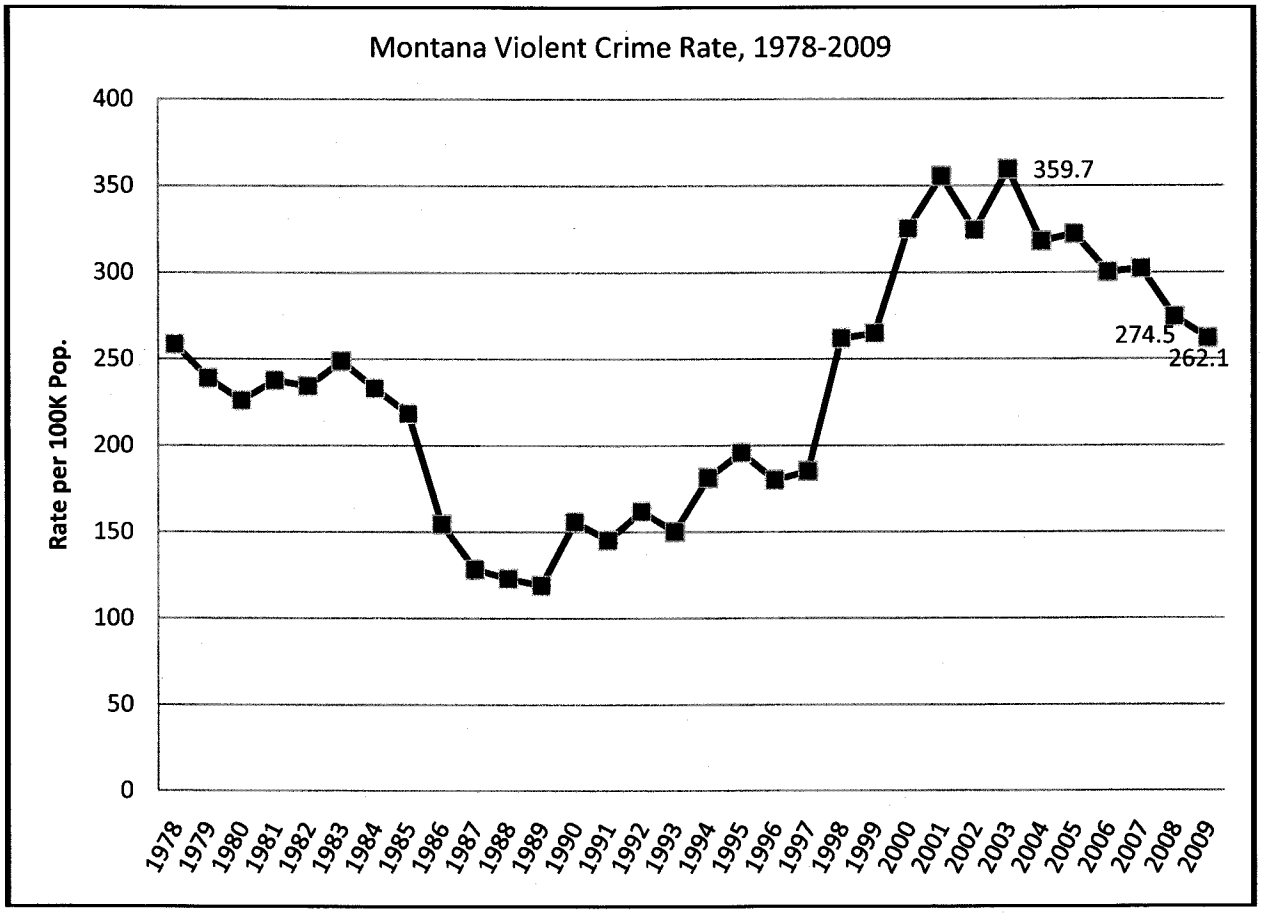
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	36,791	4,906
1990	33,321	4,503
2005	34,248	3,732
2008	29,361	3,104
2009	27,628	2,857

In 2009, the crime index rate for Montana's non-Tribal jurisdictions decreased about 8% when compared with 2008. The total number of index offenses fell about 6% when compared to 2008. Montana's crime rate has decreased four out of the last five years and eight out of the last ten years. It was currently at its lowest rate in the thirty-two year period. Montana's crime rate also appeared to be lower than the national rate.

[7] At the time of this publication, the FBI's *Crime in the United States* publication had not been released. The FBI's *Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report: January to December* indicates similar percentage drops in index crimes as experienced in Montana. In 2009, the number of violent crimes decreased 5.5% and the number of property crimes decreased 4.9% when compared to 2008 numbers respectively. In addition, the FBI no longer calculated an Index Crime Rate, so a national rate must be derived from the FBI's published data that is not available in the *Preliminary Report.*

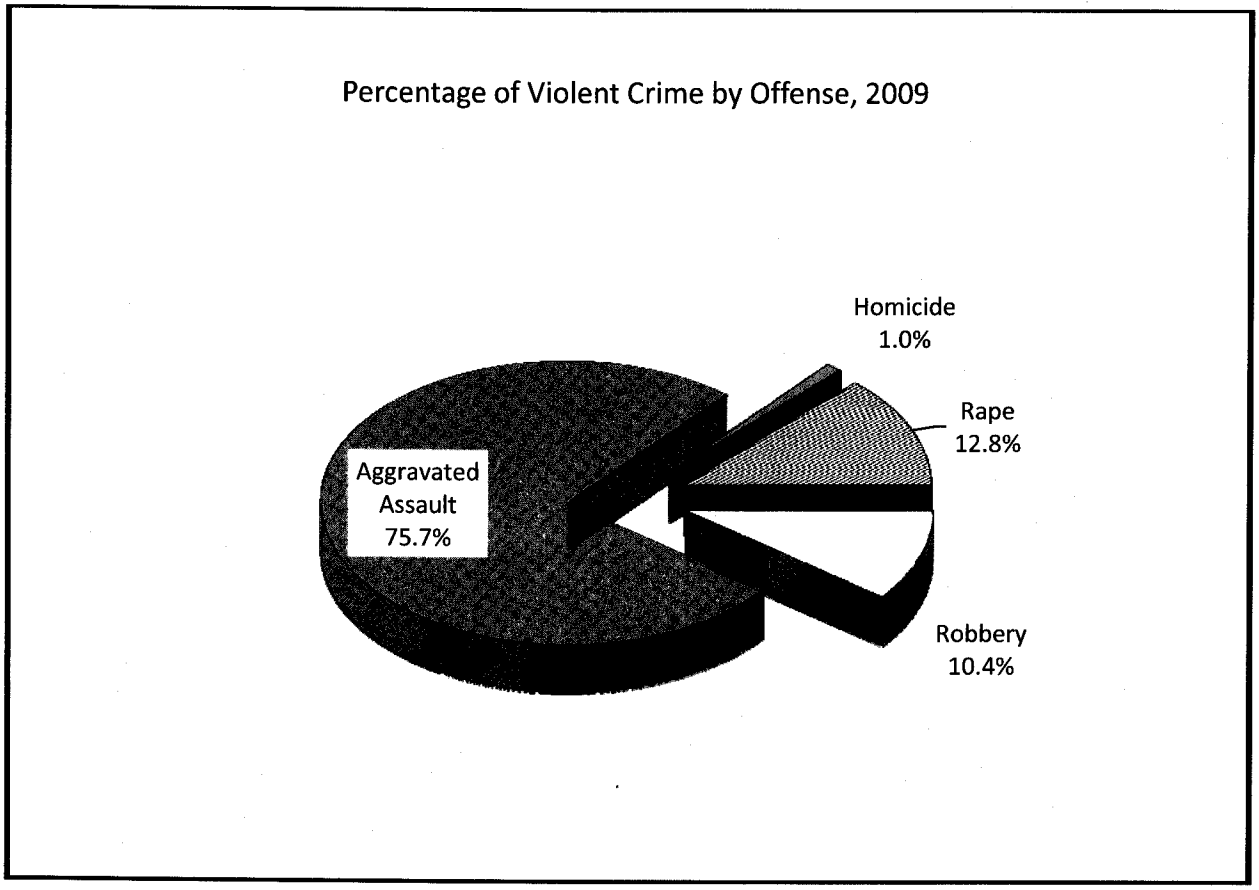
VIOLENT CRIME TRENDS

Violent crimes, sometimes referred to as crimes against persons, consist of homicide and non-negligent manslaughter; forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The following examines the aggregate of theses offenses since 1978. The sum of the violent crimes is called the violent crime index.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	1,696	226.2
1990	1,154	155.9
2005	2,959	322.4
2008	2,597	274.5
2009	2,534	262.1

The violent crime rate for Montana's non-Tribal jurisdictions was down 4.5% when compared to 2008. The number of violent crimes known to law enforcement was down only slightly from 2,597 to 2,534. The reduction in the rate was primarily due to an increase in the "reporting population". The violent crime rate decreased four out of the last five years. Montana experienced its highest violent crime rate in 2003; the 2009 rate was down more than 27% from its 2003 peak.



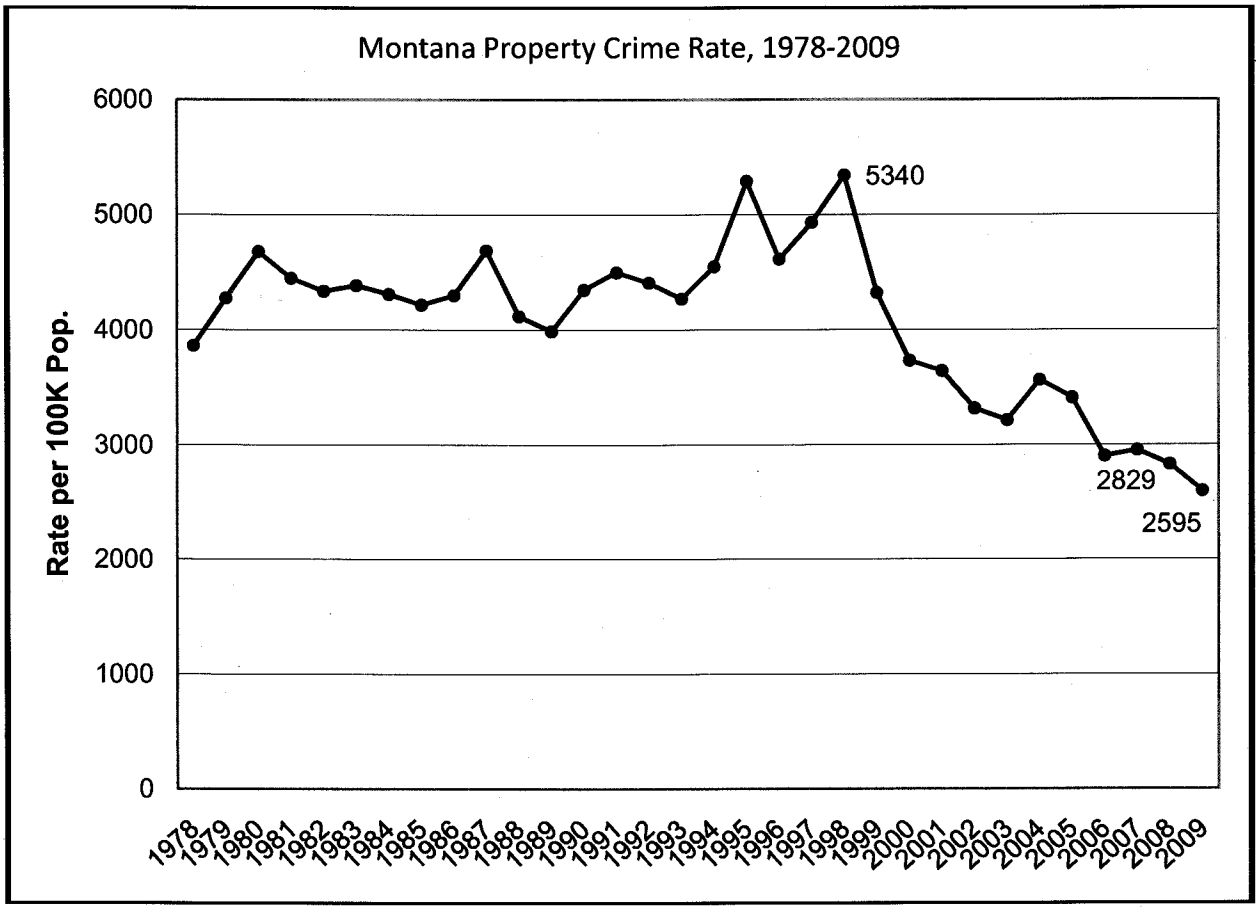
Percentage of Violent Crime by Offense by Year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Aggravated Assault	78%	78%	79%	77%	76%
Rape	14%	14%	12%	13%	13%
Robbery	8%	7%	8%	9%	10%

Aggravated assault accounted for more than three-quarters of all violent crimes committed in Montana in 2005 through 2009. Homicide accounted for 1% of all reported violent crimes. This has remained consistent over the last five years. Robbery has increased from 7% of the total in 2006 to a little over 10% of the total in 2009 indicating a positive trend. The percentage of forcible rapes has remained consistent.

PROPERTY CRIME TRENDS

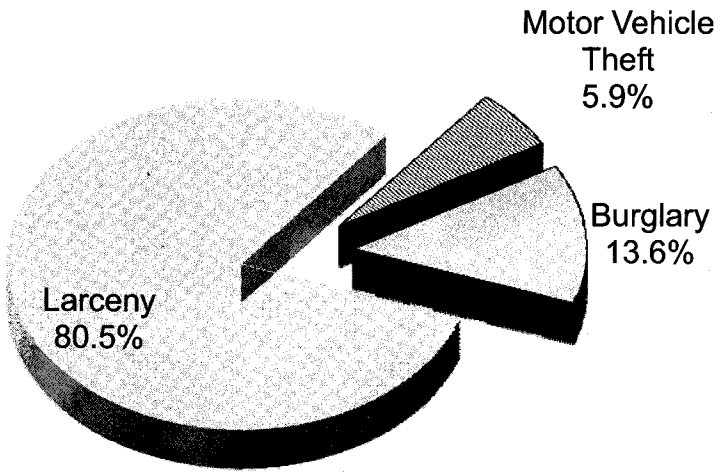
Property crime consists of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. The following examines property crime since 1978.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	35,095	4,680.1
1990	32,167	4,346.8
2005	31,289	3,409.5
2008	26,764	2,829.0
2009	25,094	2,595.3

The property crime rate in 2009 for Montana's non-Tribal jurisdictions was down about 8.3% when compared to 2008. The property crime rate was currently at its lowest over the thirty-two year period. The property crime rate had dropped four out of the last five years. The property crime rate remained relatively unchanged from 1978 through 1994; the property crime rate spiked in 1995 and again in 1998, reflecting its highest point over the thirty-two year time period. The number of offenses was down from 26,764 in 2008 to 25,094 in 2009, reflecting a 6.2% decline.

Percentage of Property Offenses, 2009

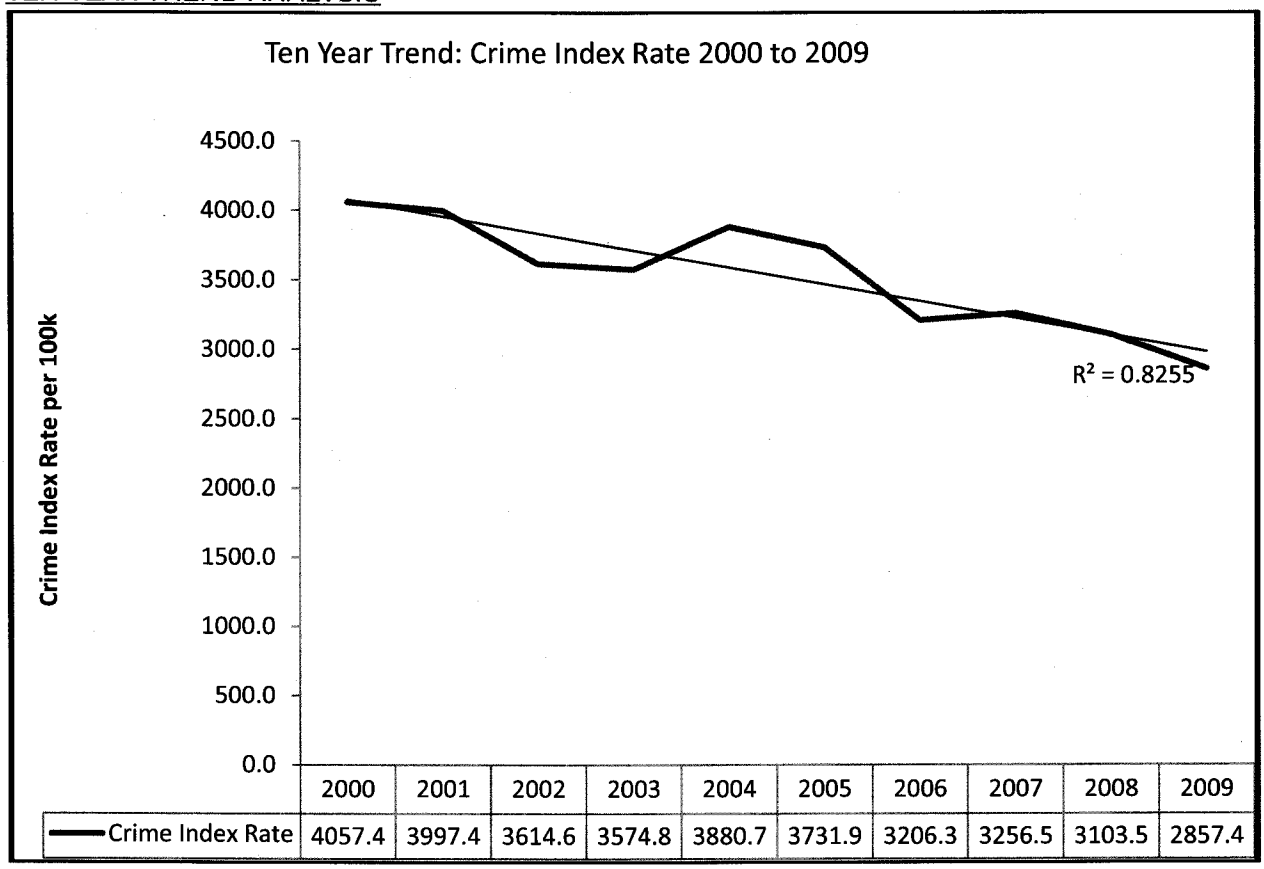


Percentage of Property Crime by Offense by Year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Burglary	12%	12%	11%	13%	14%
Larceny/Theft	81%	82%	82%	81%	81%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%

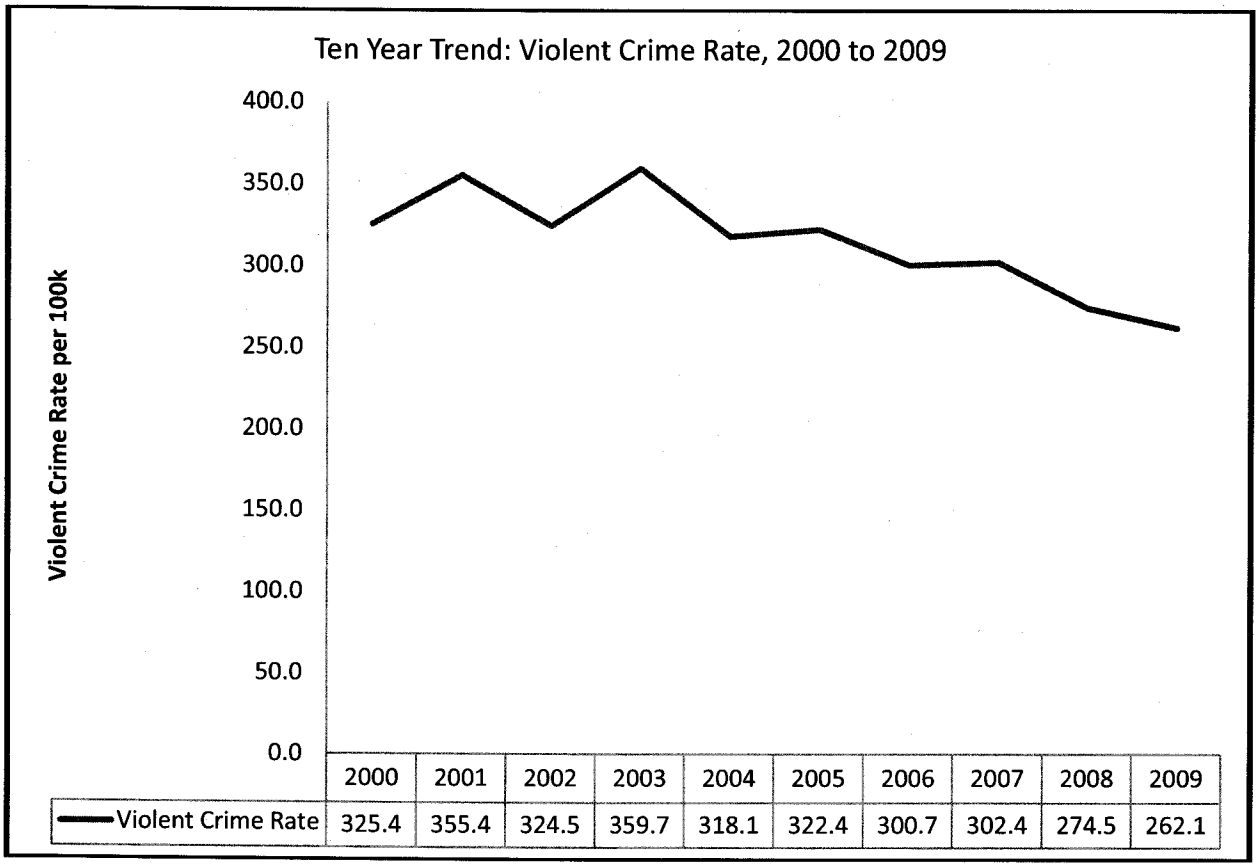
From 2005 through 2009, larceny/theft accounted for 81-82% of all property crimes. Since 2007, the percentage of burglary offenses increased three percentage points. Motor vehicle theft has remained steady as a percentage of all index property crimes.

TEN YEAR TREND ANALYSIS



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Crime Index Rate	4057.4	3997.4	3614.6	3574.8	3880.7	3731.9	3206.3	3256.5	3103.5	2857.4

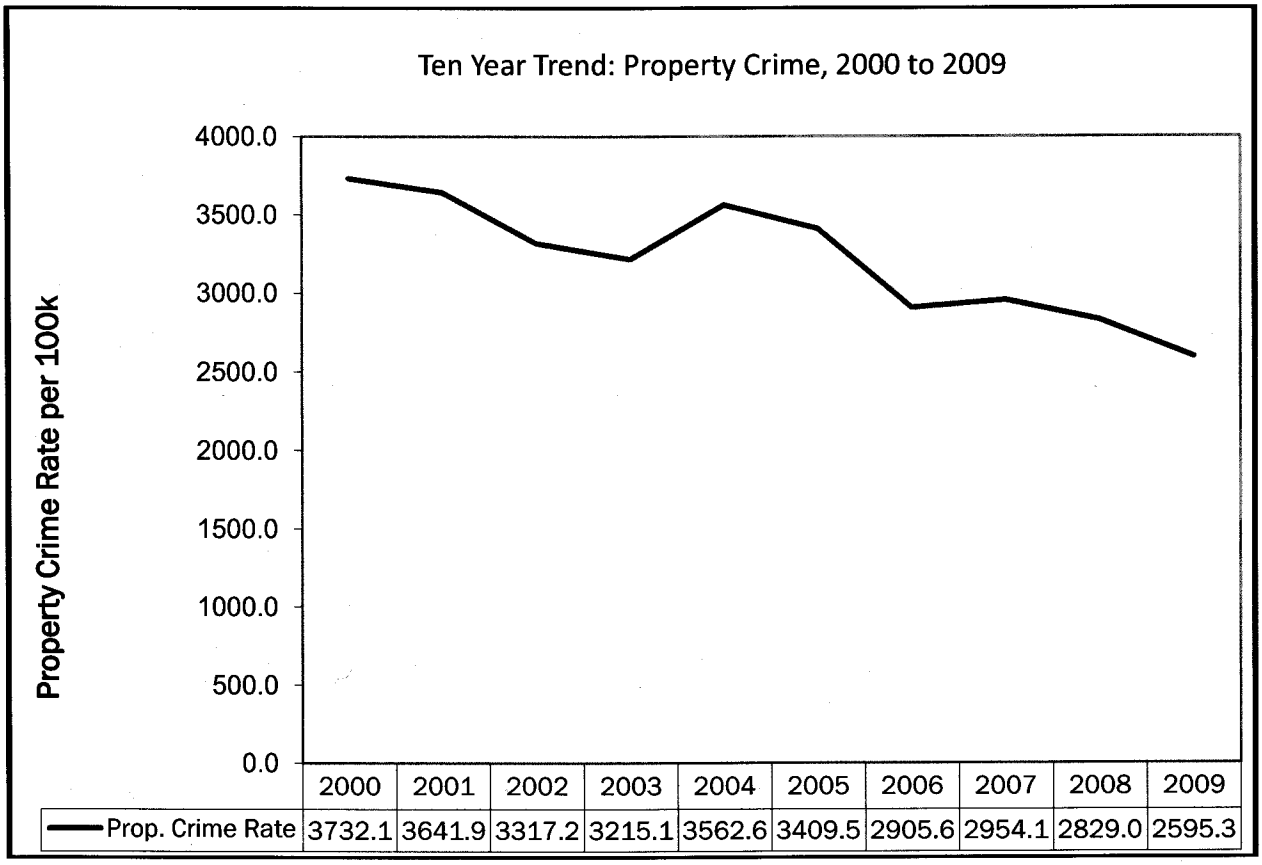
Since 2000, the non-Tribal Montana crime index rate experienced decreases eight out of the last ten years averaging a 4.4% decrease from year to year. The mean Index Crime Rate from 2000 to 2009 was 3,528.1 per 100,000 population, with a median of 3,594.7 per 100,000 population. The 2009 rate was down about 19% from the ten year average.



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Violent Crime Rate	325.4	355.4	324.5	359.7	318.1	322.4	300.7	302.4	274.5	262.1

Over the ten year period from 2000 to 2009, the violent crime rate has experienced some fluctuations, but tended to trend downward since 2004. Since 2000, the violent crime rate decreased five of the ten years, and increased the other five years. The average percentage change in the violent crime rate over the ten year period was a 0.4% increase largely influenced by big upswings from 2000 to 2001 and 2002 to 2003.

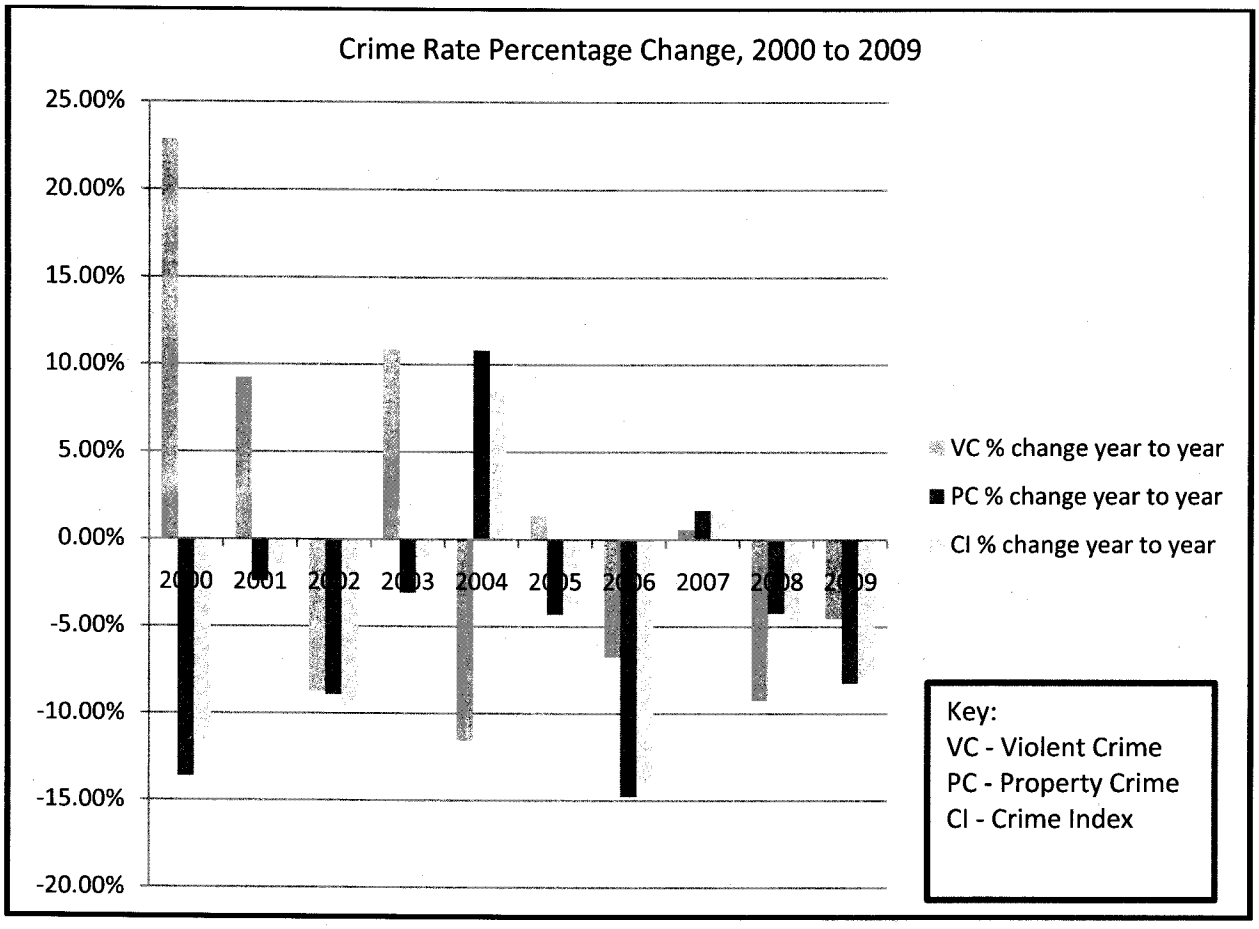
The average violent crime rate over the time period was 314.5 violent crimes per 100,000 residents. The median was 320.3. The lowest violent crime rate was in 2009 at 262.1, or 16.7% below the mean.



The non-Tribal property crime rate over the ten year period steadily decreased over the ten year period, reaching its lowest point in 2009. The rate increased two out of ten years, with the largest increase (10.8%) occurring in 2004. On average, the property crime rate decreased almost 5% per year.

The mean property crime rate over the ten year period was 3,216.2 per 100,000 residents, the 2009 rate was significantly lower (19.3%) than the ten year average. The median property crime rate was 3,266.2. The maximum occurred in 2000 at 3,732.1 per 100,000 residents[8].

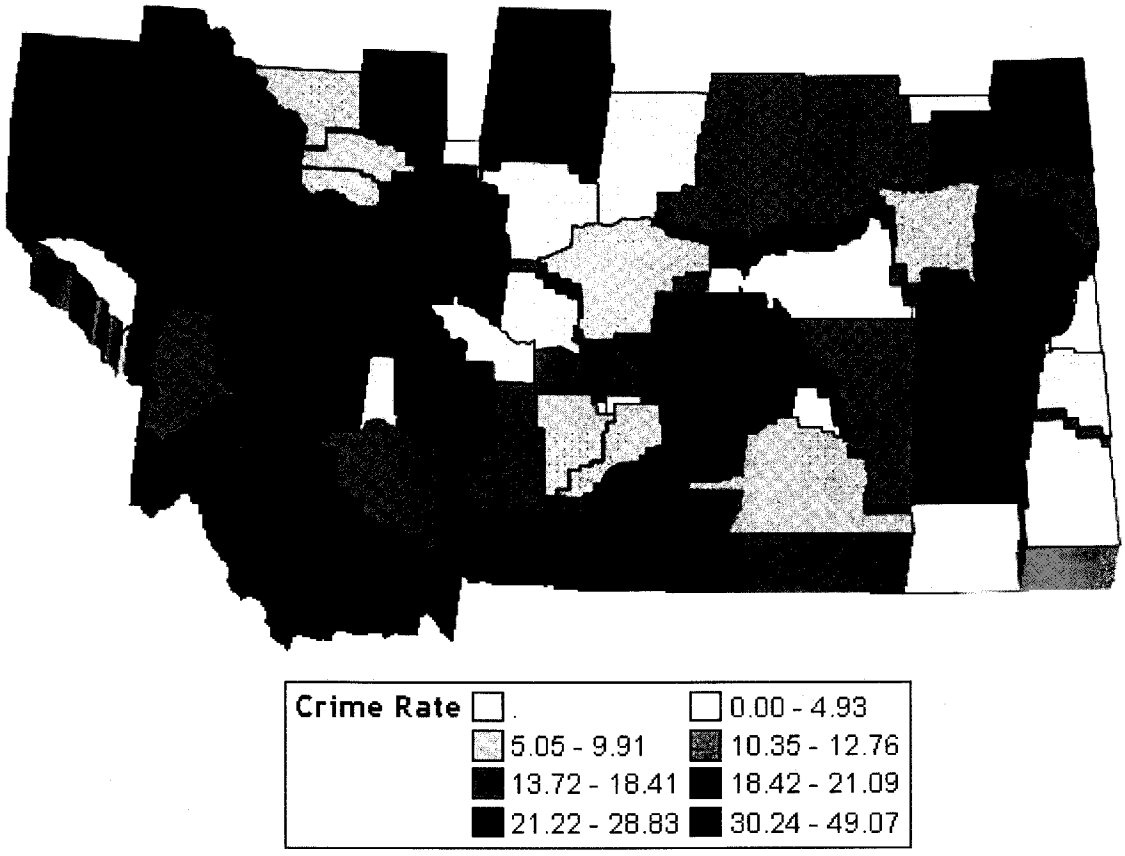
[8] Montana's non-Tribal property crime rate actually peaked in 1995 and again in 1998, outside of the ten year time frame of this analysis.



The violent crime rate over the five year period experienced more year to year increases than either the property crime rate or the crime index rate. This was not unexpected because of the large volume of property crimes known to law enforcement in Montana. In general, the crime index rate was largely driven by property crime. Despite this, the violent crime rate has experienced some dramatic upswings and downswings over the ten year period, particularly in 2000, 2003, and 2004. In general though, over the ten year period, the crime rates have generally shown a downward trend.

Map 1

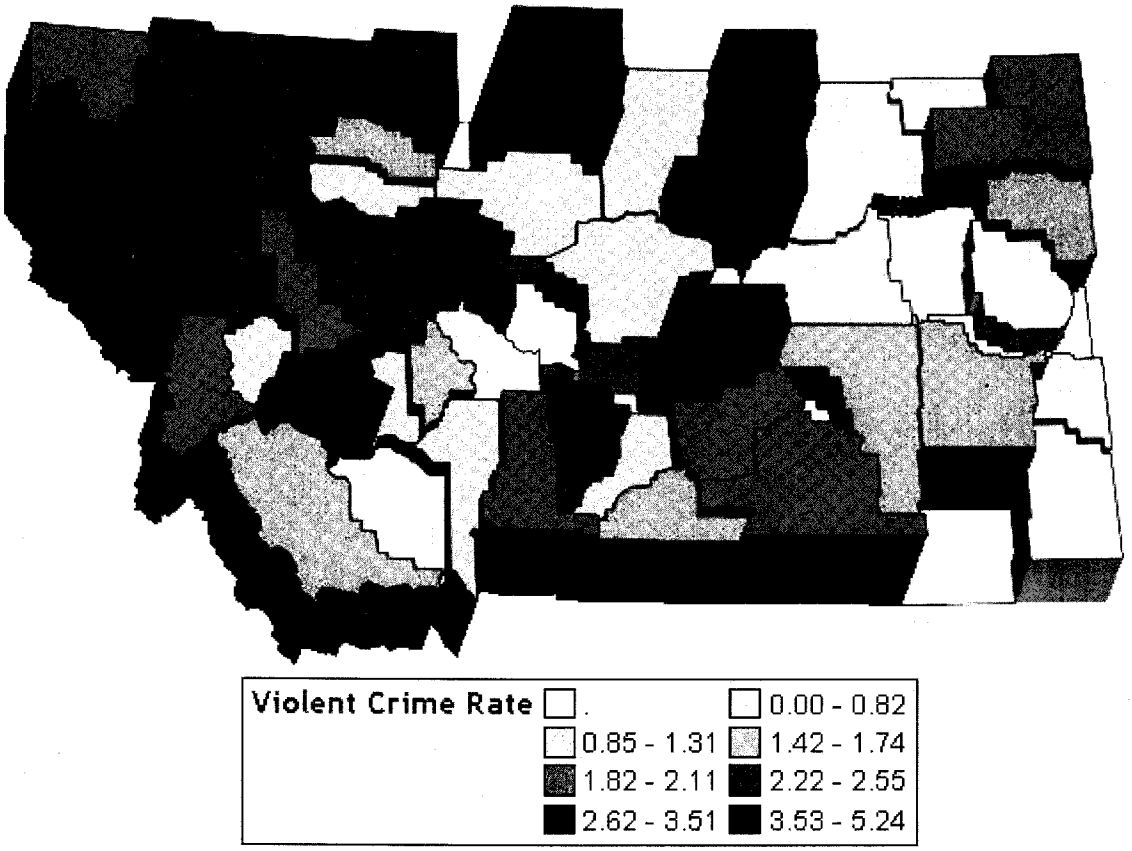
Crime Index Rate per 1,000 -- 2009



Map 1 shows the crime rates by county. Darker shades of blue indicate higher crime rates. Silver Bow, Hill, and Yellowstone counties experienced the highest crime rates in the state; all three were upwards of 40 or more index crimes per 1,000 residents. Golden Valley, Liberty, Powder River, and Wheatland Counties did not report or did not report complete crime data to the MBCC; those counties are outlined in white on Map 1 indicating no data.

Map 2

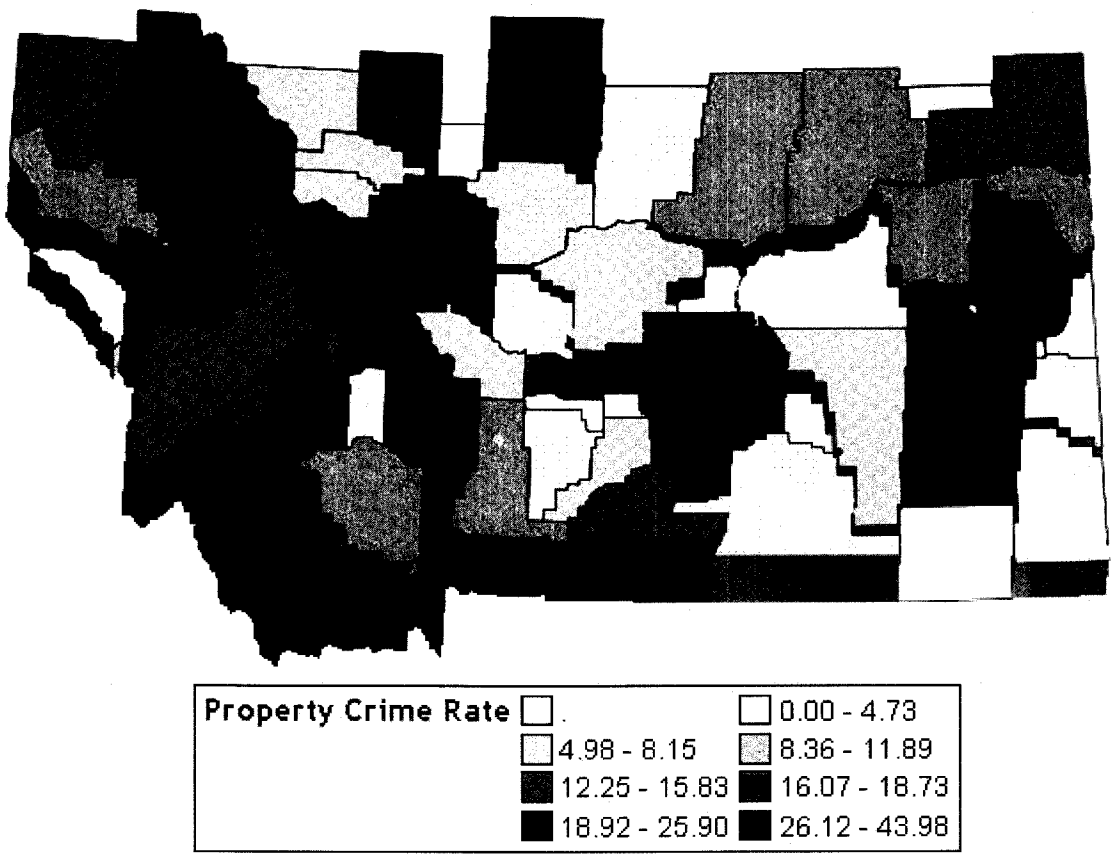
Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 -- 2009



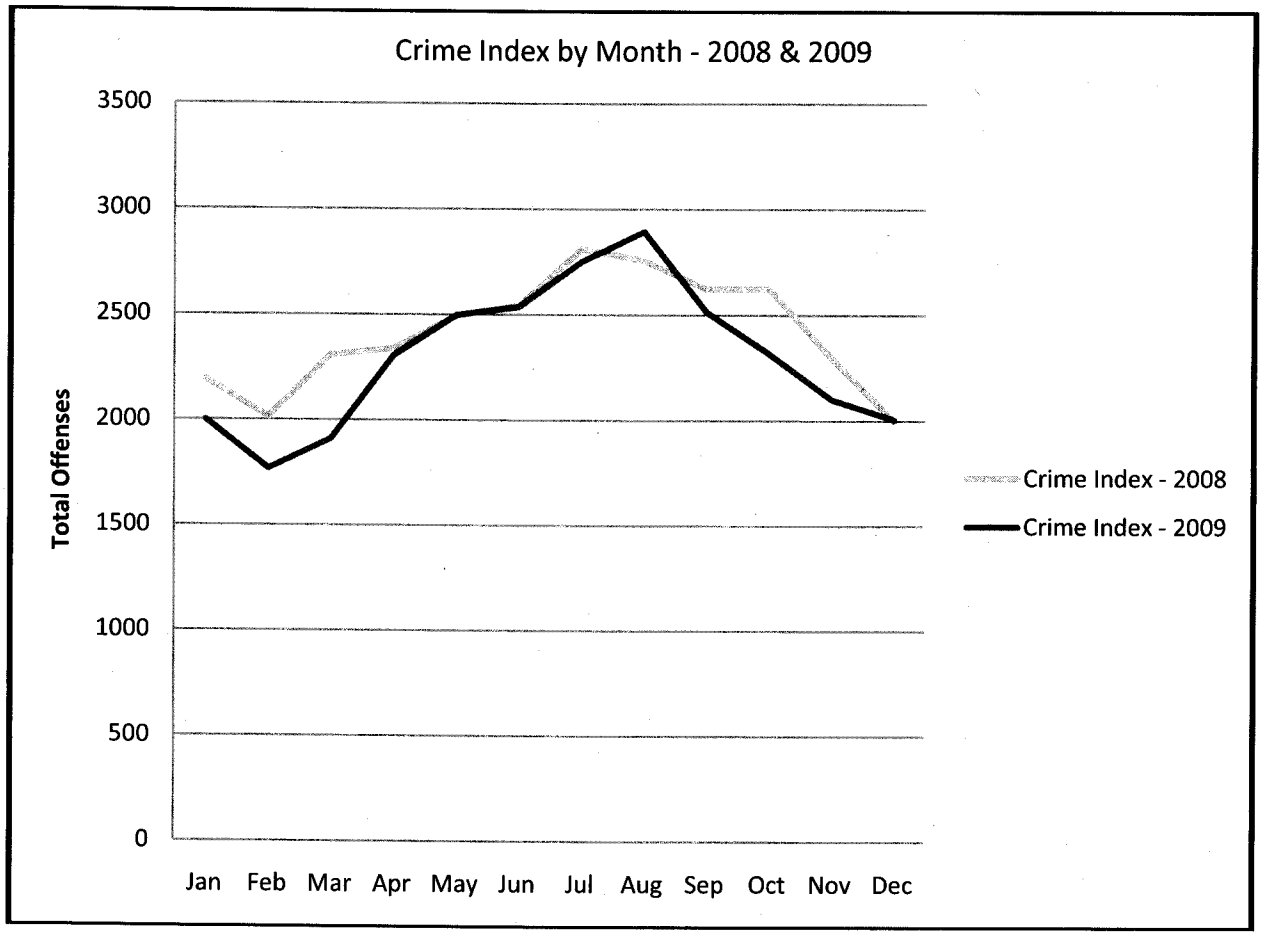
Map 2 shows the violent crime rate per 1,000 residents by county. Hill, Silver Bow, Lake, and Musselshell Counties experienced relatively high rates of violent crime when compared to other counties. They each experienced about five violent crimes per 1,000 residents in 2009. Golden Valley, Liberty, Powder River, and Wheatland Counties did not report or did not report complete crime data to the MBCC; those counties are outlined in white indicating no data, on Map 2.

Map 3

Property Crime Rate per 1,000 -- 2009

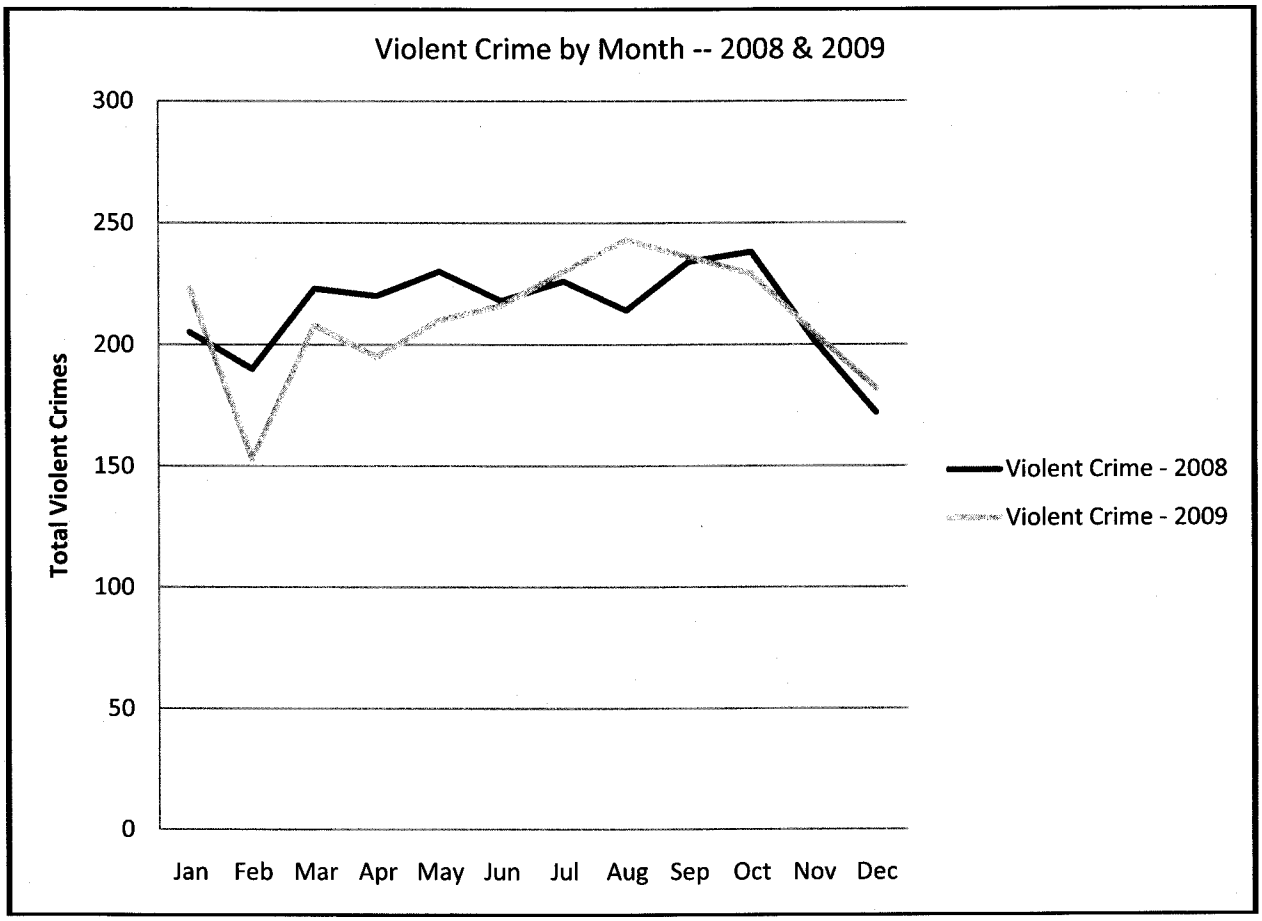


Map 3 shows the property crime rate per 1,000 residents by county. Silver Bow, Hill, Yellowstone, Custer and Cascade Counties experienced relatively high rates of property crimes in 2009 ranging from 34 to 44 property crimes per 1,000 residents. The counties in white represent no data.

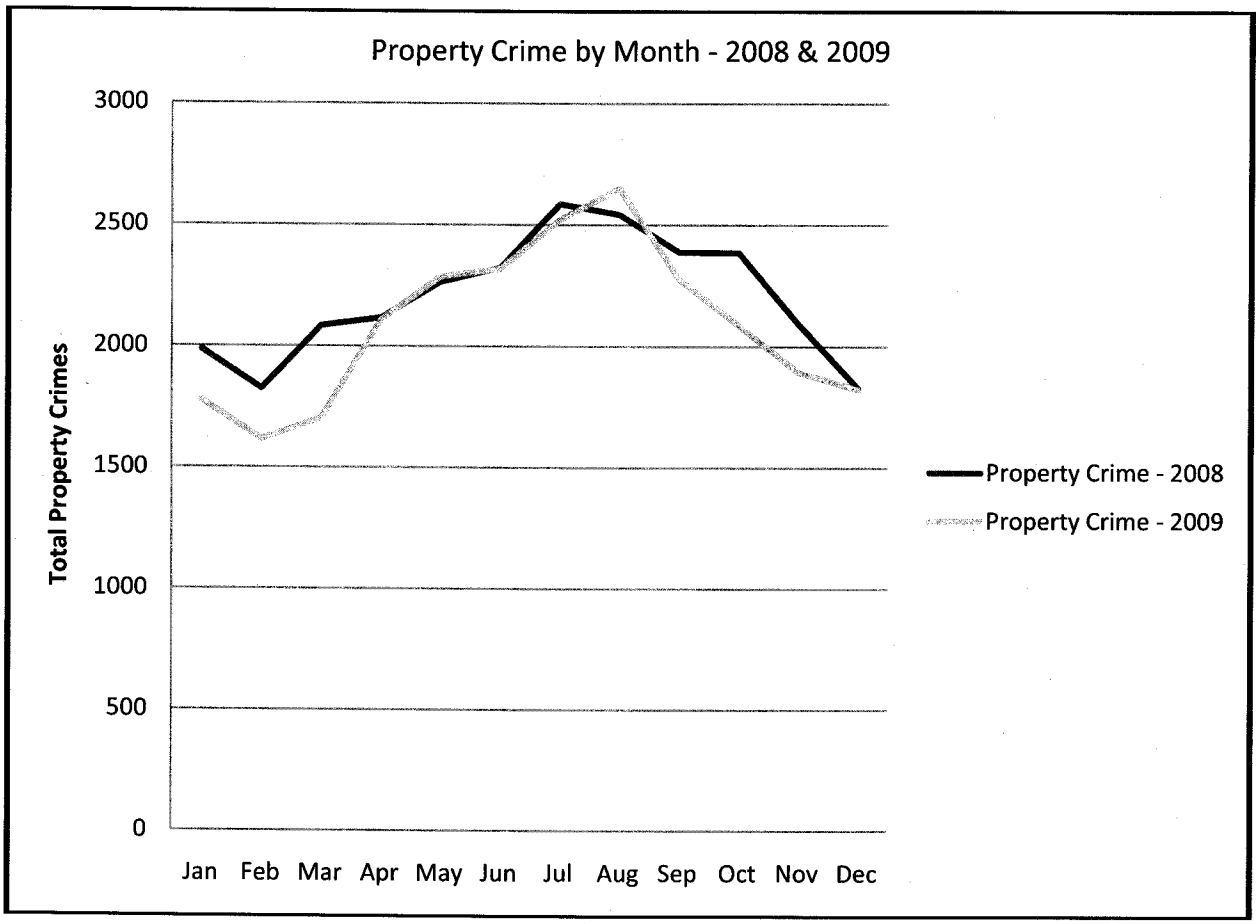


Month	2008	% of Total	2009	% of Total
January	2,191	7.46%	1,999	7.24%
February	2,014	6.86%	1,768	6.40%
March	2,307	7.86%	1,910	6.91%
April	2,337	7.96%	2,304	8.34%
May	2,495	8.50%	2,497	9.04%
June	2,542	8.66%	2,536	9.18%
July	2,812	9.58%	2,751	9.96%
August	2,576	9.39%	2,894	10.47%
September	2,622	8.93%	2,531	9.10%
October	2,624	8.94%	2,316	8.38%
November	2,296	7.82%	2,100	7.60%
December	2,000	6.81%	2,005	7.26%
Paper Summaries	365	1.24%	35	0.13%

The number of index crimes known to law enforcement tend to peak in the summer months. The crime index was highest in July in 2008 and August in 2009. The crime index was at its lowest in February for both years.



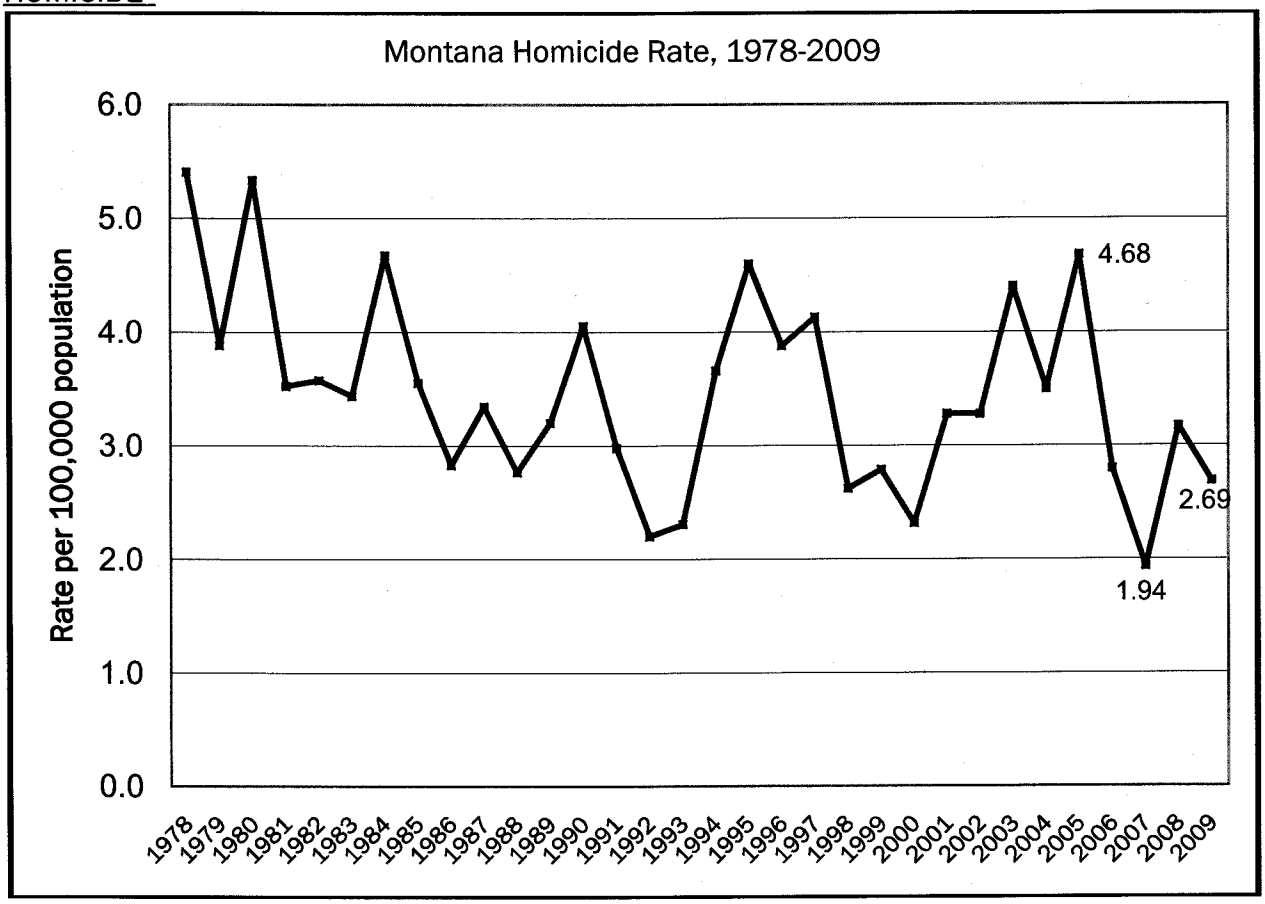
Month	2008	% of Total	2009	% of Total
January	205	7.89%	223	8.80%
February	190	7.32%	153	6.04%
March	223	8.59%	208	8.21%
April	220	8.47%	195	7.70%
May	230	8.86%	210	8.29%
June	218	8.39%	216	8.52%
July	226	8.70%	230	9.08%
August	214	8.24%	243	9.59%
September	234	9.01%	236	9.31%
October	238	9.16%	229	9.04%
November	202	7.78%	205	8.09%
December	172	6.62%	182	7.18%
Paper Summaries	25	0.96%	4	0.16%



Month	2008	% of Total	2009	% of Total
January	1,986	7.42%	1,776	7.08%
February	1,824	6.82%	1,615	6.44%
March	2,084	7.79%	1,702	6.78%
April	2,117	7.91%	2,109	8.40%
May	2,265	8.46%	2,287	9.11%
June	2,324	8.68%	2,320	9.25%
July	2,586	9.66%	2,521	10.05%
August	2,542	9.50%	2,651	10.56%
September	2,388	8.92%	2,277	9.07%
October	2,386	8.91%	2,087	8.32%
November	2,094	7.82%	1,895	7.55%
December	1,828	6.83%	1,823	7.26%
Paper Summaries	340	1.27%	31	0.12%

Part I Violent Crimes

HOMICIDE[9]



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	40	5.33
1990	30	4.05
2005	43	4.68
2008	30	3.17
2009	26	2.69

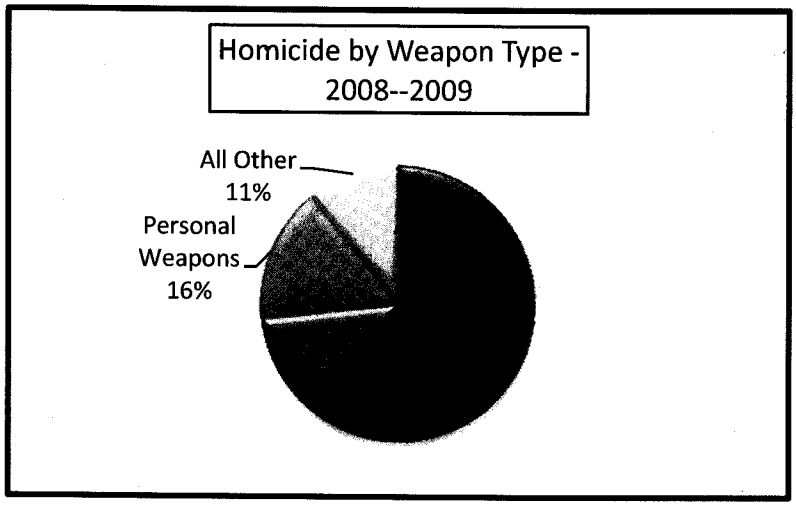
In 2009, 26 homicides incidents were reported by Montana's non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies, slightly down from 30 in 2008, a negligible change. Since 1978, 890 homicides have been reported to the MBCC. The number of homicides reported each year has ranged from 17 to 43. The median number of homicides was 28; the mean was 27.8.

Homicide	2008	2009	Total
Incidents	30	26	56
Victims	33	27	60
Arrests	18	18	36

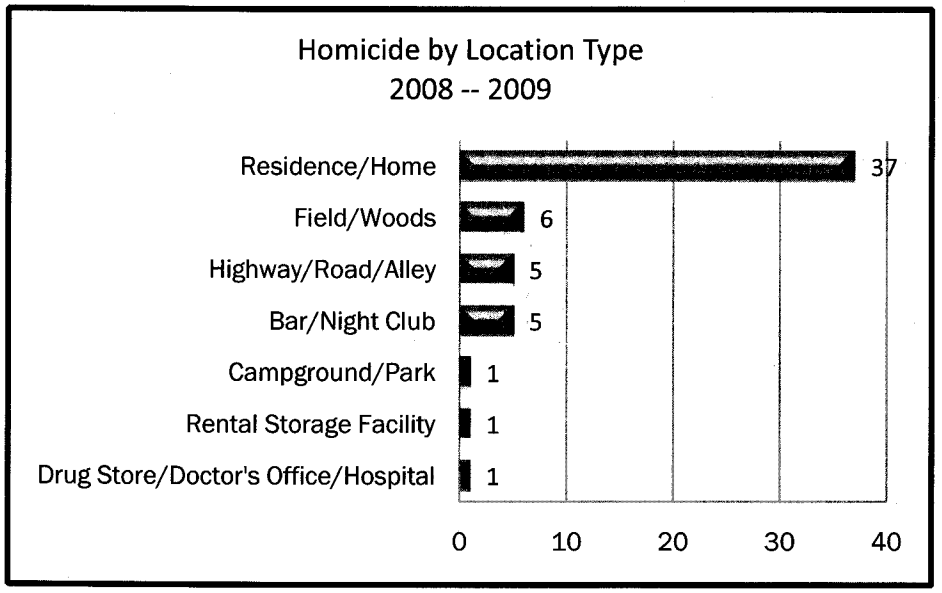
[9] Attempted homicides are coded as aggravated assaults for reporting purposes.

Over the two year period (2008 and 2009), the 56 homicide incidents occurred in 41 jurisdictions covering 26 counties. Law enforcement in Cascade County and Flathead County reported the most homicides over the two year period (9 each). The two agencies that reported the most homicides in 2008 and 2009 are Great Falls Police Department and the Flathead County Sheriff's Office, each reporting seven respectively.

Of the 26 homicide incidents reported in 2009, there were 27 reported victims, down from 33 in 2008. Eighteen persons have been arrested in 2008 and 2009 for a total of 36 persons arrested. In addition, another three incidents were "cleared exceptionally" due to the death of the suspected offender for a clearance rate close to 70%.



Of the homicide incidents reported over the two year period, 53% (30) were committed with the use of a firearm. Of those, 15 were committed with the use of a handgun. A knife/cutting instrument was used in 11 of the completed homicides. Personal weapons such as hands and/or feet (i.e., punching and kicking) were used in the commission of a homicide in about nine cases.



About two-thirds (37) of the homicide incidents reported over the two year period occurred in a residence/home.

The offender was suspected of using alcohol and/or drugs either shortly before or during the commission of the homicide incident in 37.5% of the incidents over the two year period. Alcohol use accounted for 18 of the 21 reported incidents where alcohol and/or drugs were a suspected factor.

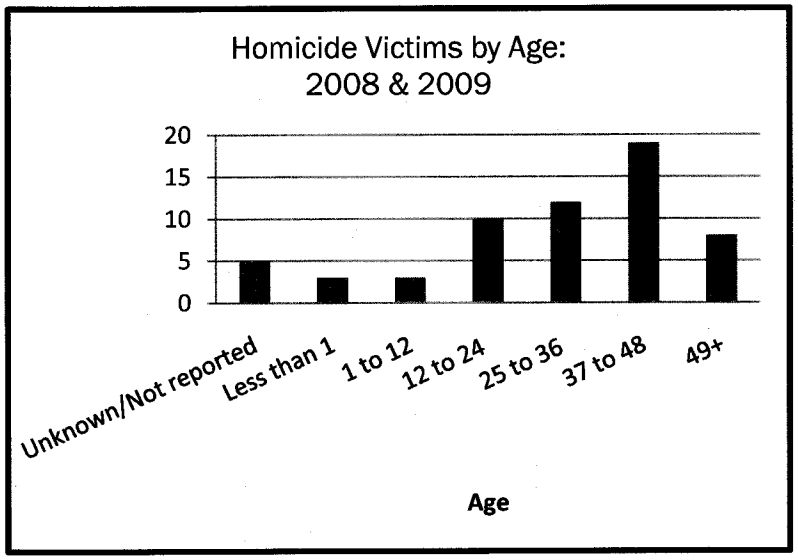
Of the homicides that occurred in the home (37), almost 30% included the use of alcohol as a factor. Expectedly, all of the five homicide offenders that committed homicide at a bar/night club were reportedly under the influence of alcohol.

Homicide Victims

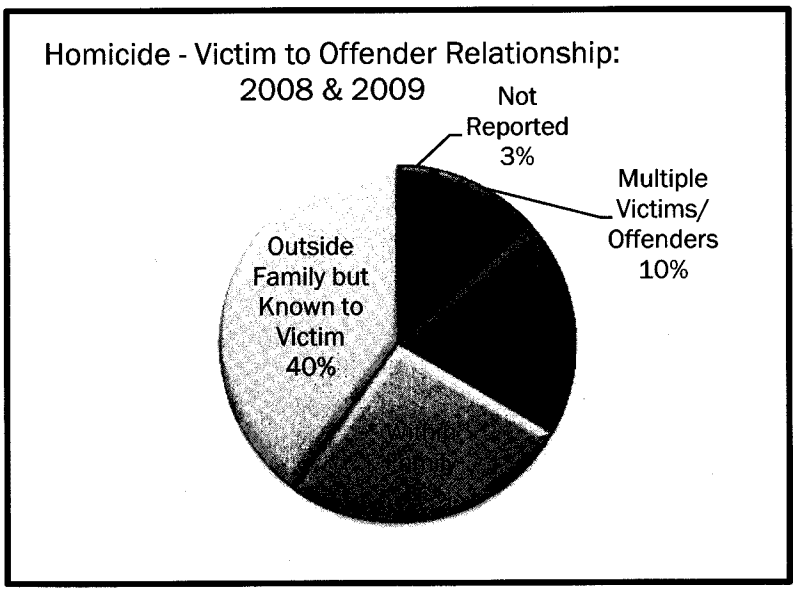
Homicide Victims	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**15**	**9**	**24**	**40%**
American Indian	2	0	2	3%
Unknown	1	0	1	2%
White	12	9	21	35%
Male	**17**	**18**	**35**	**58%**
American Indian	3	1	4	7%
Unknown	1	0	1	2%
White	13	17	30	50%
Unknown	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2%**
Unknown	1	0	1	2%
Grand Total	**33**	**27**	**60**	**100%**

Multiple victims (2) were present in four incidents. More than half (58%) of the homicide victims over the two year period were male, exactly half (30) were White males. Over one-third of the homicide victims were White females. Six (10%) of the victims were reportedly American Indian. One homicide victim was reported as having Hispanic ethnicity.

The mean age of the homicide victims over the two year period was almost 32, the median was 33.5. The age was reported as unknown (data value '00') in five of the incidents. The age range was 84. In three homicide incidents, the age of the victim was reported at less than one year of age (data value "BB" indicated baby or infant). An additional three homicide victims were 12 years old or younger. Combined 10% of the homicide victims were less than 12 years of age.



In 2008 and 2009, of the 60 victims, the offender was known by the victim but was not a member of the victim's family in approximately 40% of the incidents. In addition, the offender was a member of the family in over one fourth (27%) of the incidents. The largest single reported "victim to offender" data value was "relationship unknown" with 11 (18%), followed by victim was boyfriend/girlfriend (16%), then victim was acquaintance (13%).



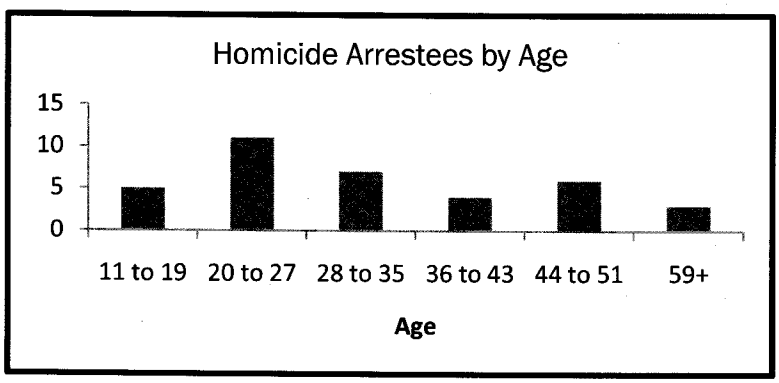
Law enforcement agencies reported the "homicide circumstances" to describe the factors leading up to the homicide incident. In about 40% of the incidents, the circumstances that led up to the incident were "arguments". In four of the homicide incidents a "lover's quarrel" was reported as the factor that led up to the incident. Finally, one "drug dealing" homicide was reported.

Homicide Arrestees

In 2009, 18 persons were arrested for a homicide offense, unchanged when compared to 2008 for a total of 36 persons arrested for homicide.

Homicide Arrestees	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**3**	**3**	**6**	**17%**
American Indian	1	1	2	6%
White	2	2	4	11%
Male	**15**	**15**	**30**	**83%**
American Indian	1	2	3	8%
White	14	13	27	75%
Grand Total	**18**	**18**	**36**	**100%**

By gender and race, the persons arrested for homicide over the two year period was relatively unchanged. Combined over the two year period, 86% of the persons arrested reported as White; 14% were reported as American Indian. Two arrestees were reported as having Hispanic ethnicity.



The average age of the homicide arrestees was 32 and the median was age 29. The youngest person arrested for homicide was age 11 and the oldest was age 67; the age range was 56 years.

The homicide arrestee age chart to the left shows the frequency distribution of the homicide arrestees by age. Half of the persons arrested were between the ages 20 to 35. Five of the thirty-six persons arrested for homicide (14%) were age 11 to 19.

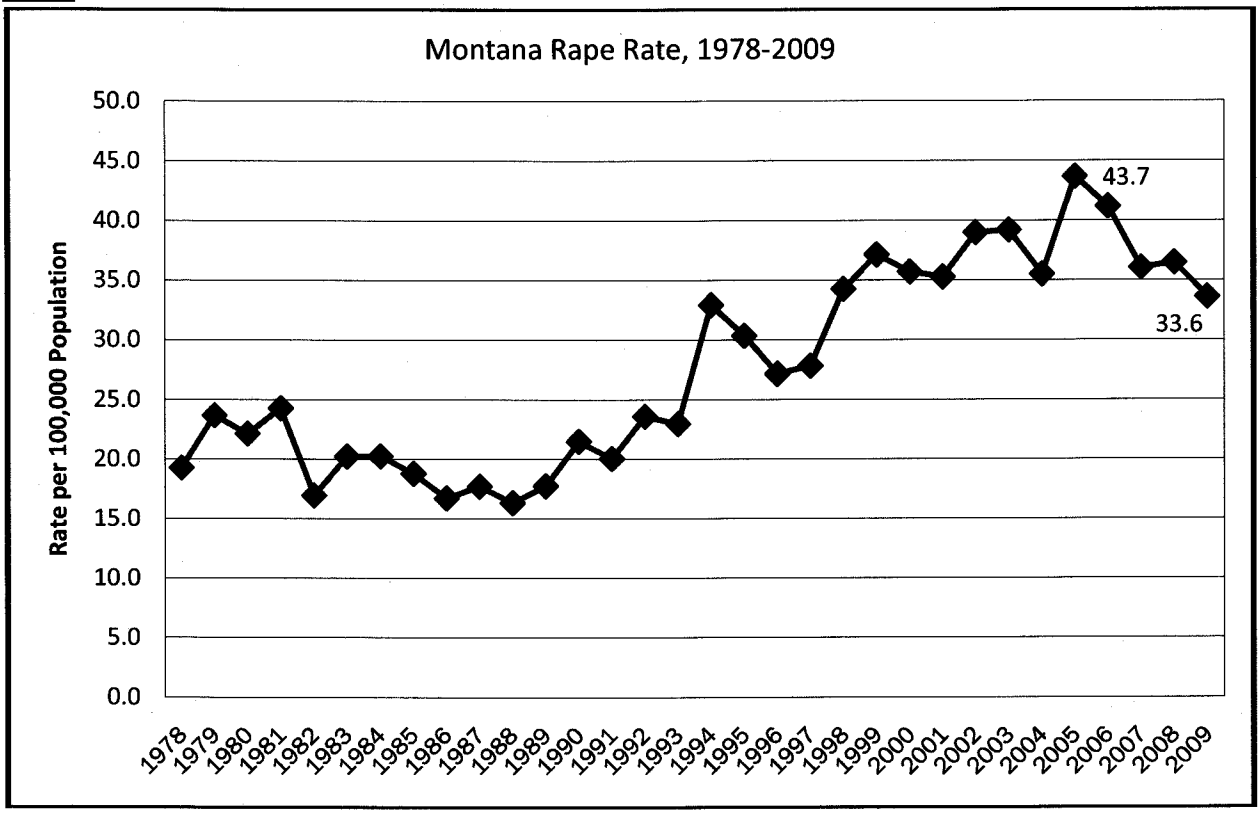
Negligent and Justifiable Homicide

The MTIBRS program operates under a narrow definition of homicide as recommended by the FBI's UCR/NIBRS program. However, data on negligent homicide and justifiable homicide was also reported to the MBCC.

Offense Description	2008	2009	Total
Negligent Homicide	12	7	19
Vehicular Homicide	4	1	5
Justifiable Homicide	0	1	1
Grand Total	**16**	**9**	**25**

In 2009, seven persons were the victims of negligent homicide, down from 12 in 2008. Additionally, five persons were the victims of vehicular homicide as reported by Montana's non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies. This may be an undercount because the Montana Highway Patrol does not report traffic accidents to the MBCC. Finally, one justifiable homicide was reported by Glasgow Police Department during the course of a "sniper-like" homicide incident.

RAPE



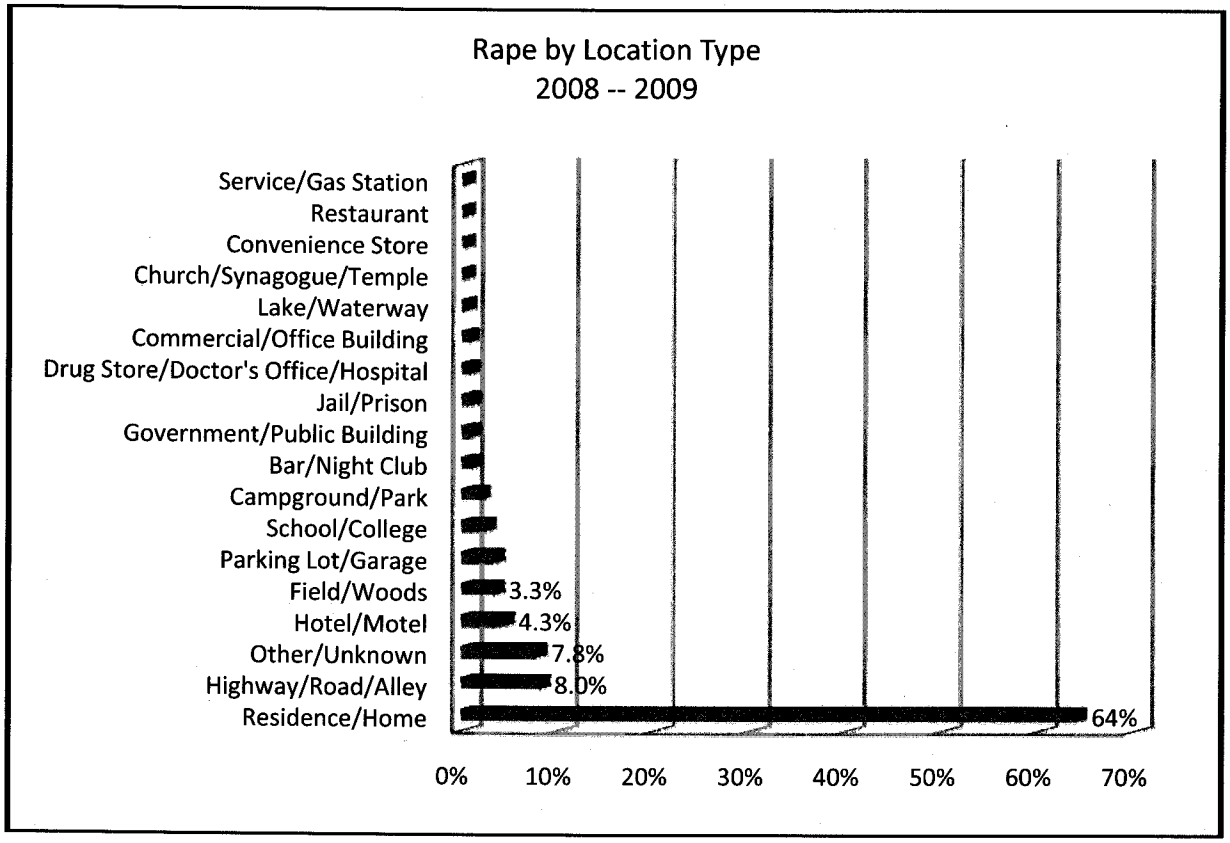
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	166	22.1
1990	159	21.5
2005	401	43.7
2008	345	36.5
2009	325	33.6

In 2009, 325 rape incidents were reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies, down from 345 in 2008. The rape rate per 100,000 population was down almost 8% compared to the 2008 rate. Since 1978, 7,277 rapes have been reported to non-tribal law enforcement agencies. The mean (average) number of rapes reported per year was 227; the median was 194.5. The range was 277, with the highest reported number of rapes

at 401 and the minimum was 124. Since 1978, the rape rate tended to trend upward, reaching its peak in 2005, at about 43.7 rapes per 100,000 population. However, since 2005, the rape rate has trended downward to its current level. Since 2005, the rape rate was down about 23%.

Rape	2008	2009	Total
Incidents	345	325	670
Victims	359	347	706
Arrests	47	46	93

Multiple victims may be victimized during one rape incident. In 2009, 347 persons were reported as victims of rape, slightly down from 359 in 2008. Over the two year period, law enforcement reported 706 victims of rape over 661 incidents. Of those incidents, 93 persons were arrested for rape, 47 in 2008 and 46 in 2009. In addition, in 2008 and 2009, 30 rape incidents were "cleared exceptionally" because the prosecution was declined (10) or the victims refused to cooperate (20). The total clearance rate for rape incidents, including arrests and exceptional clearance for 2008 and 2009 was about 18%.



The most common location for rape incidents during the 2008 and 2009 time period was a residence or home at about 64% of the incidents. The distant second at about 8% was highway/road/alley followed by other/unknown. Alcohol and/or drugs were a contributing factor in about 32% of the incidents over the two year period. The offender was suspected of using alcohol either shortly before or during the commission of the crime in 28% of the

incidents; the offender was suspected of using drugs in 3% of the reported incidents; and the offender was suspected of using both drugs and alcohol in 1% of the incidents.

Type of Force/Weapon Type	N	% of Total
Personal Weapons	365	54.5%
None	190	28.4%
Unknown	66	9.9%
Other	35	5.2%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	5	0.7%
Firearm	4	0.6%
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	3	0.4%
Asphyxiation	2	0.3%
Grand Total	**670**	**100%**

Over the two year period, personal weapons (i.e., hands and feet) were reported as the type of force/weapon type most commonly reported during the commission of rape incidents. A firearm was used in less than 1% of the rape incidents.

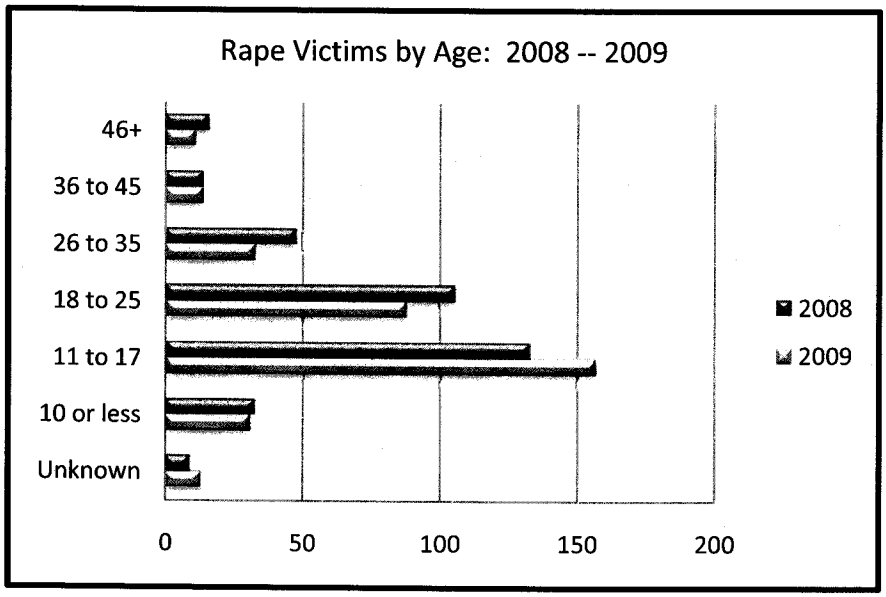
Rape Victims

In 2009, 96.5% of all reported rape victims were female, compared to about 95% in 2008. In total over the two year period, about 96% of all rape victims were females. In total over the two year period, about 96% of all rape victims were females, and almost 10% of all rape victims were American Indian females. Of the female victims, almost 12% were reportedly American Indian and over 80% were reportedly White females. Only nine female victims reported Hispanic ethnicity; however, another 73 were reported with an unknown ethnicity. This may be the result of some confusion in reporting the ethnicity separately from the race and may indicate an undercount of Hispanic victims.

Rape Victims	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**342**	**335**	**677**	**95.9%**
American Indian	33	34	67	9.5%
Asian	3	0	3	0.4%
African American	3	5	8	1.1%
Unknown	10	15	25	3.5%
White	293	281	574	81.3%
Male	**16**	**12**	**28**	**4.0%**
American Indian	1	1	2	0.3%
Asian	0	0	0	0.0%
Black	0	0	0	0.0%
Unknown		2	2	0.3%
White	15	9	24	3.4%
Unknown	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0.1%**
Unknown	1	0	1	0.1%
Grand Total	**359**	**347**	**706**	**100%**

The mean victim age in 2008 was 20.6; in 2009, it was 19.4. The median victim age for 2008 and 2009 were 18 and 17, respectively.

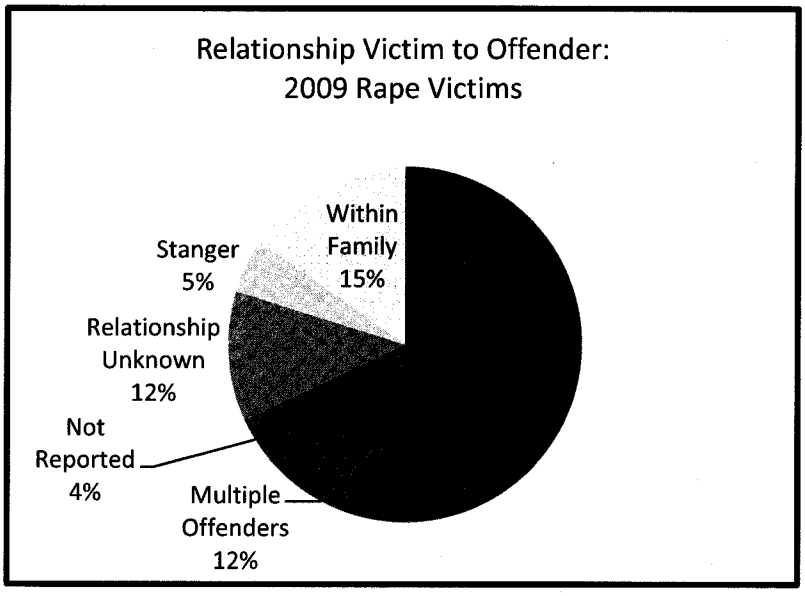
The Rape Victims by Age chart shows that when compared with 2008, the 11-17 age range experienced an 18% increase in the number of persons victimized. Likewise, the 18-25 age range showed a 17% decline in the number of persons victimized, and the 26-35 age range showed a 31% decline in the number of persons victimized.



When looking at the relationship of the victim to the offender of the rape incidents, the victim was known by the offender, but outside of a familial relationship in about 52% of the incidents, relatively unchanged when compared to 2008 (55%). Multiple offenders were reported in 12% of the 2009 incidents compared with 8% in 2008. The victim and the offender shared a familial relationship in 15% of the rapes in 2009, up from 12% in 2008. The percentage of rapes committed by strangers was relatively unchanged when compared to 2008.

Rape Arrestees

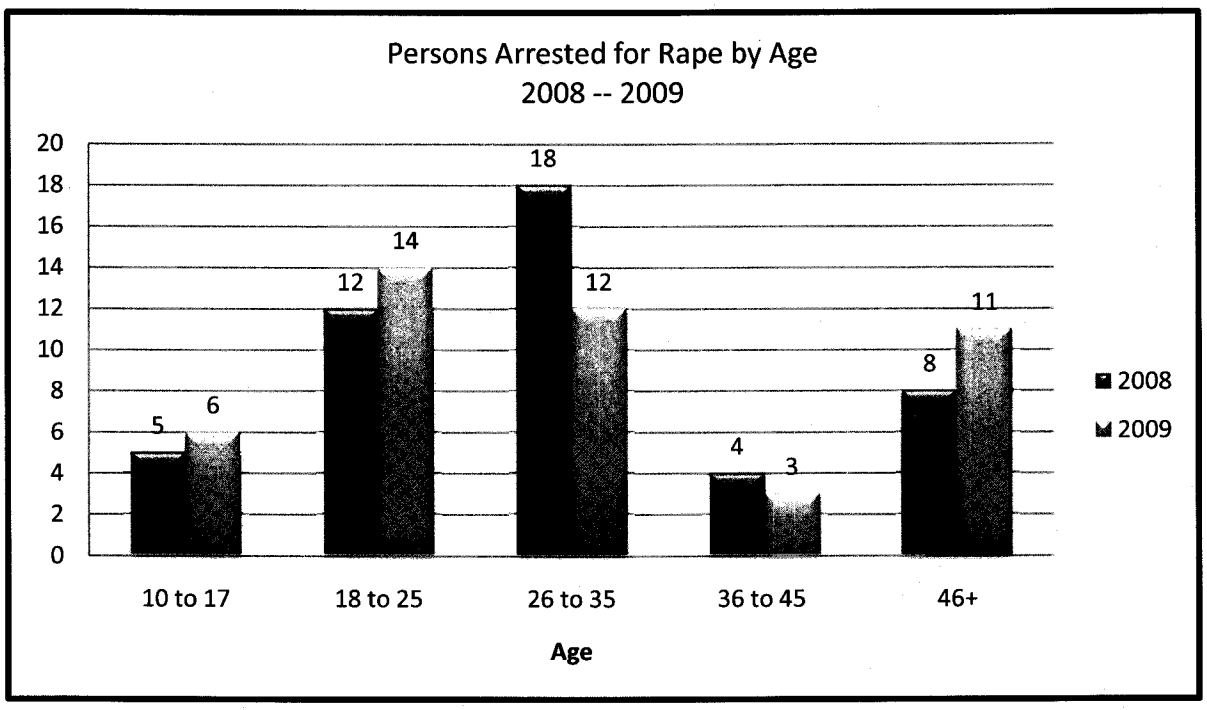
In 2009, 46 persons were arrested for a rape offense, relatively unchanged when compared to 2008. In total over the two year period, 93 persons were arrested for a rape offense. Almost all (97%) of those arrested were male and of those 81% were White males. About 12% (11) were reportedly American Indian. Only 3 of the 93 persons arrested for rape were female. One male arrestee reportedly had Hispanic ethnicity.



Rape Arrestees	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3%**
American Indian	1	0	1	1%
White	1	1	2	2%
Male	**45**	**45**	**90**	**97%**
Asian	1	0	1	1%
African American	0	2	2	2%
American Indian	4	7	11	12%
Unknown	0	1	1	1%
White	40	35	75	81%
Grand Total	**47**	**46**	**93**	**100%**

The mean age of persons arrested for a rape offense in 2009 was 32, slightly up from 31 in 2008. The median for 2009 was 28, down from 30 in 2008. The age range in 2009 was 65, while the age range for 2008 was 53.

Over 90% of all persons arrested were either taken into custody without a warrant or were taken into custody based on a warrant. Less than 10% of all persons arrested were "summoned/cited" and not taken into custody. This would make intuitive sense, given that 11 of the persons arrested on a rape case were under the age of 18.



Other Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses

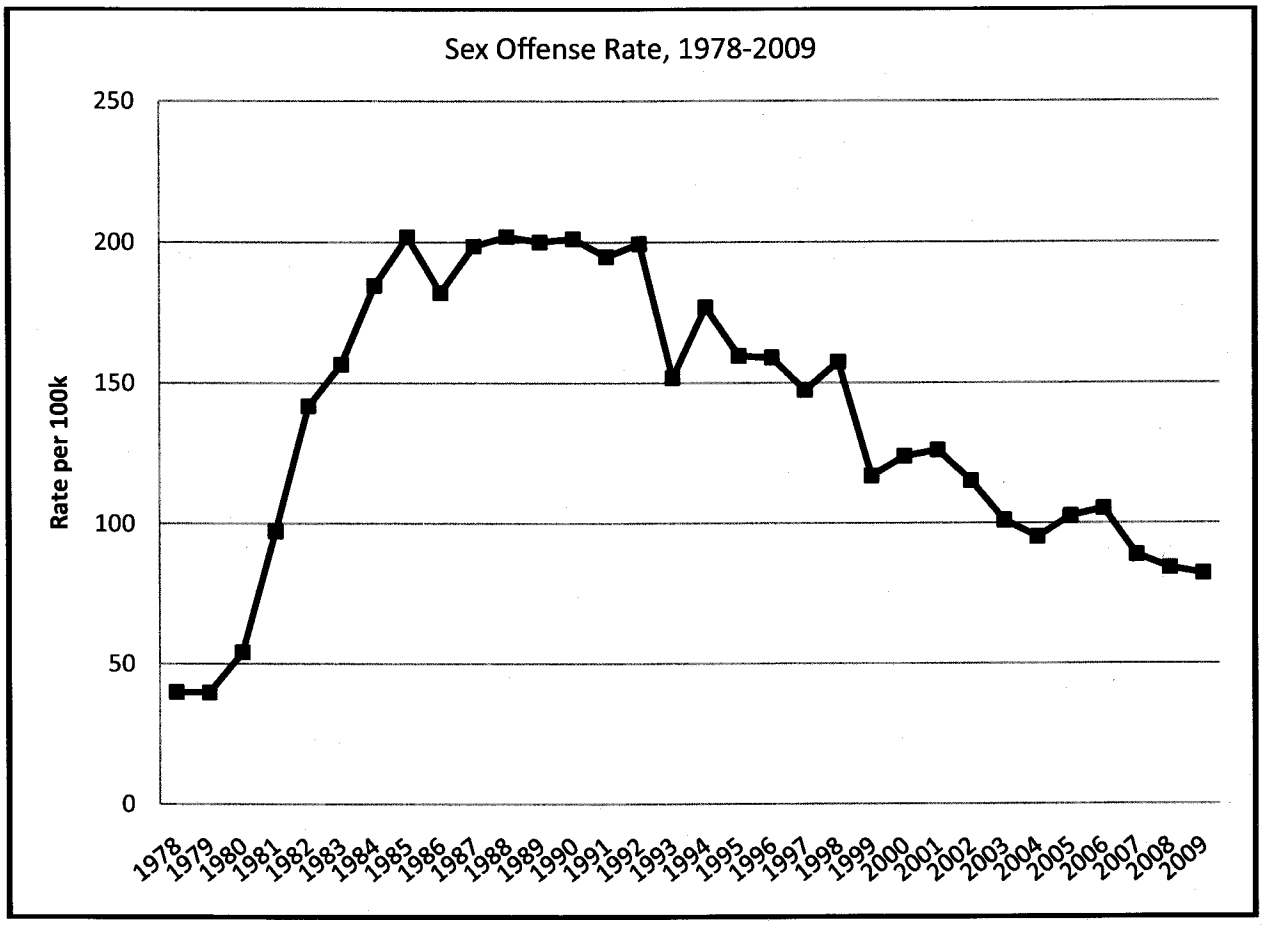
The offenses that fall under the definition of rape as defined by the FBI's UCR program are relatively narrow. The MBCC also collects information on offenses that are categorized as "Forcible Sex Offenses". These include same sex rape; sexual abuse of children; sexual assault; forcible sodomy; sexual intercourse with object without consent; incest; and statutory rape.

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Sexual Assault	539	495	-8.2%	1,034	64.9%
Sexual Abuse of Children	99	154	55.6%	253	15.9%
Statutory Rape	43	51	18.6%	94	5.9%
Incest	49	40	-18.4%	89	5.6%
Sexual Intercourse (Forcible Sodomy) w/o Consent	23	19	-17.4%	42	2.6%
Rape, Same Sex	21	14	-33.3%	35	2.2%
Sexual Intercourse (With Object) w/o Consent	5	13	160.0%	18	1.1%
Sodomy, Deviate Sexual Conduct	5	6	20.0%	11	0.7%
Reported on Paper Summaries	13	3	-76.9%	16	1.0%
Grand Total	**797**	**795**	**-0.3%**	**1,592**	**100.0%**

The total number of forcible sex offenses reported in 2009 was statistically unchanged when compared to the total reported in 2008. The most common forcible sex offense reported over the two year period was sexual assault. The number of sexual assault offenses fell by 8% when compared to 2008. Sadly, sexual abuse of children is the second most commonly reported sex offense and accounts for almost 16% of the total. In addition, the number of the sexual abuse of children offenses increased from 99 in 2008 to 154 in 2009, a 55.6% increase. In fact, sexual abuse of children accounted for about 19% of the forcible sex offenses reported in 2009.

Of the offenses reported electronically (1,592), about 15% of the offenders were suspected of using alcohol either shortly before and/or during the incident. A little over 2% reported that the offense was committed with the assistance of a computer, such as solicitation of a juvenile over an online social network. Incidents such as these are likely underreported to law enforcement, leading to an undercount of the actual number of these crimes. A smaller percentage was reportedly using drugs either shortly before and/or during the commission of the incident.

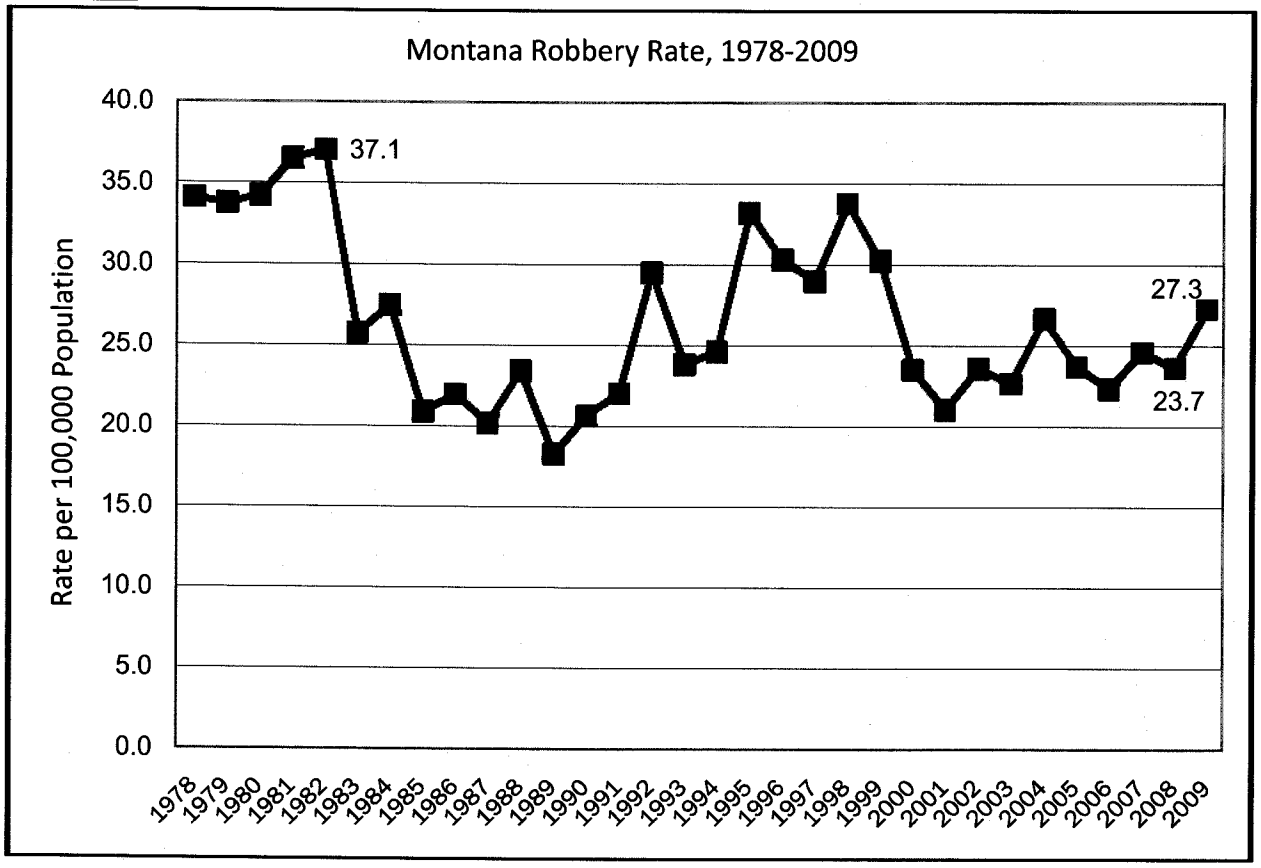
About 65% of these incidents occurred in a residence/home, 6% occurred on highway/roadway or alley, and about 5% occurred at a school/college.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	406	54.1
1990	1,489	201.2
2005	942	102.6
2008	797	84.2
2009	795	82.2

The number of sex offenses in 2009, excluding rape, was relatively unchanged when compared to 2008. The sex offense rate was down four out of the last five years. The mean sex offense rate since 1978 was 137 offenses per 100,000 residents. The 2009 rate was down about 40% from the mean.

ROBBERY



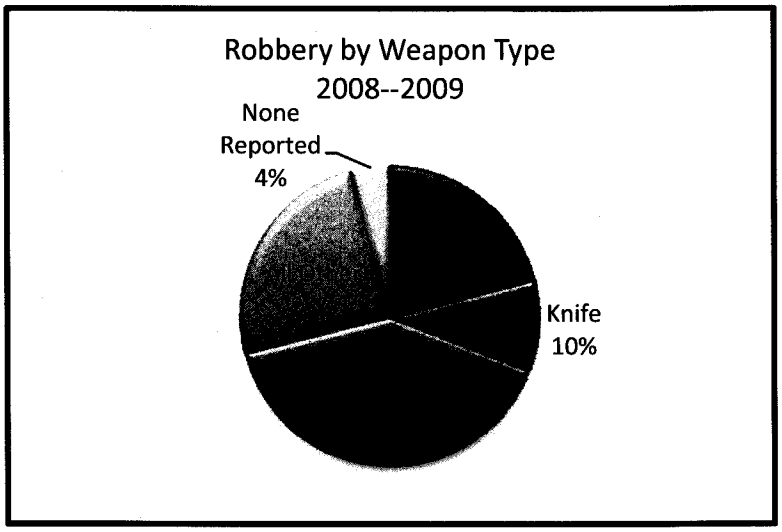
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	257	34.3
1990	153	20.7
2005	218	23.8
2008	224	23.7
2009	264	27.3

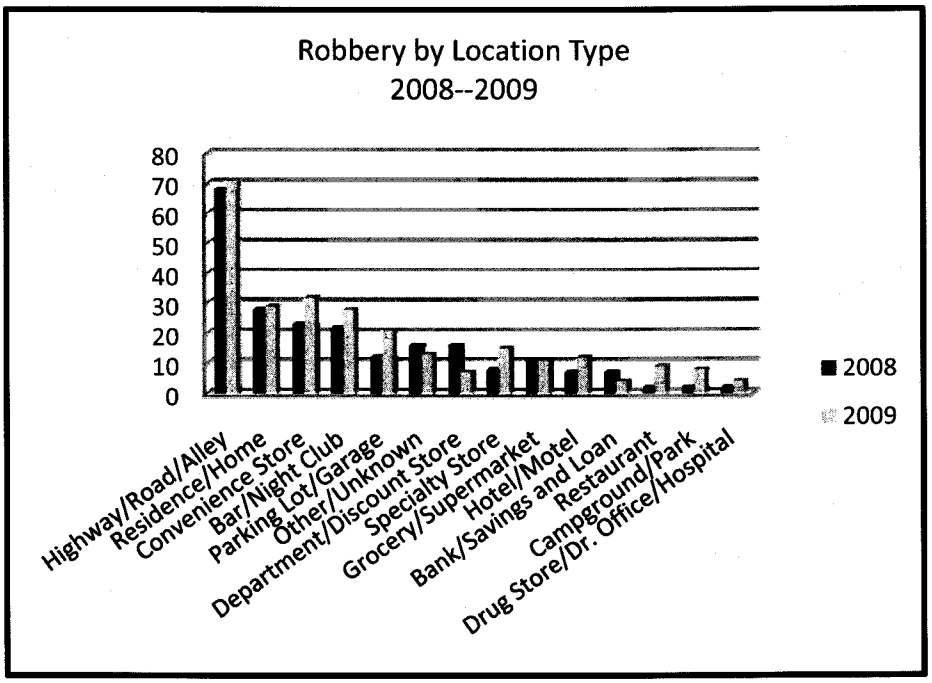
In 2009, the number of robberies increased by almost 18% when compared to 2008. Consequently, the robbery rate per 100,000 population also increased by about 15%. Since 1978, 6,838 robbery offenses have been reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies with a mean number of robbery offenses reported of 214. The range of robbery offenses reported was 143, with a high of 280 and a low of 137. The 2009 robbery rate was slightly above the average since 1978. The mean robbery rate since 1978 was 26.6 per 100,000 population with a range of 18.8. The highest robbery rate was 37.1 and the low was 18.3.

Robbery	2008	2009	Total
Incidents	224	264	488
Victims	290	336	626
Arrests	81	85	166

As previously noted, multiple victims may be victimized during the commission of one incident. In 2009, 336 victims resulted from the 264 robbery incidents, up from 290 victims out of 224 incidents. In total 166 persons were arrested for robbery over the two year period. Additionally, two incidents were cleared by exceptional means, one in each year. In total, the clearance rate for robbery was 34%.

In 2008 and 2009, personal weapons such as hands and feet were the most commonly used "weapon" during the commission of the robbery offenses reported. In about 21% of the offenses, a firearm was used. When a firearm was used, 68% were handguns. Interestingly, the number of firearms used during the commission of the robbery incidents in 2009 when compared to 2008 increased by over 83%; 36 firearms used in 2008 versus 66 in 2009. The "all other" weapon type category was reported in about one quarter of the robbery incidents. The most common "all other" category was "other" (the weapon type was not specified).





The most common location reported for robbery offenses over the two year period was "highway/road /alley with over one-quarter of all incidents. A robbery was almost equally as likely over the two year period in a residence/home or a convenience store. However, the number of robberies of a convenience store increased almost 40% when compared to 2008.

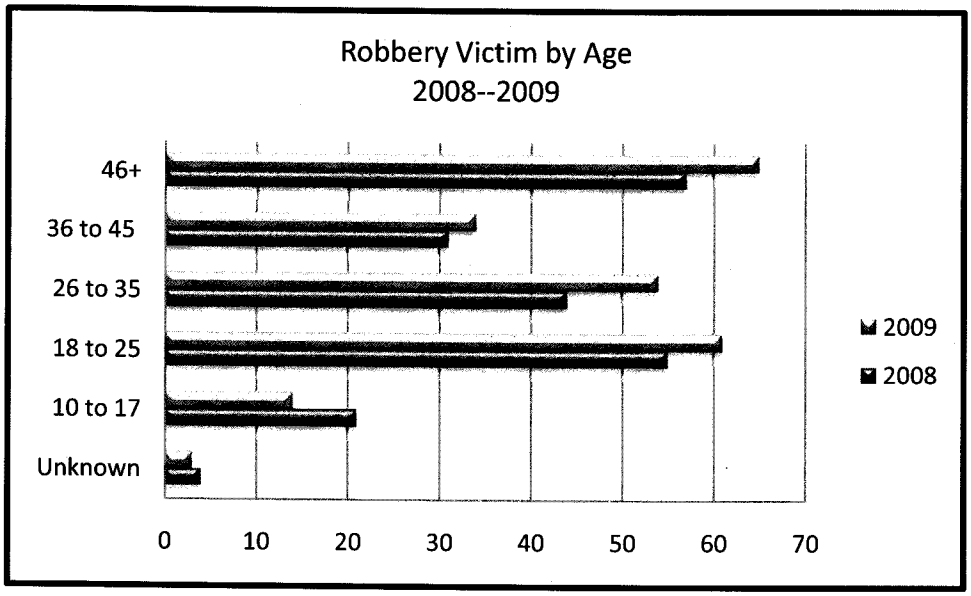
Robbery Victims

A victim during a robbery event may be a financial institution, business, or individual, such as a store clerk. In 2008 and 2009, 626 victims were reported; almost 71% (443) were individual victims and 28% were reportedly businesses. Only a handful of financial institutions were the victims of robbery, which is reflected in the location types reported above.

Robbery Victims	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**78**	**86**	**164**	**37%**
Asian	0	1	1	<1%
African American	0	1	1	<1%
American Indian	3	4	7	2%
Unknown	3	0	3	1%
White	72	80	152	34%
Male	**134**	**145**	**279**	**63%**
African American	1	0	1	<1%
American Indian	12	12	24	5%
Unknown	1	5	6	1%
White	120	128	248	56%
Grand Total	**212**	**231**	**443**	**100%**

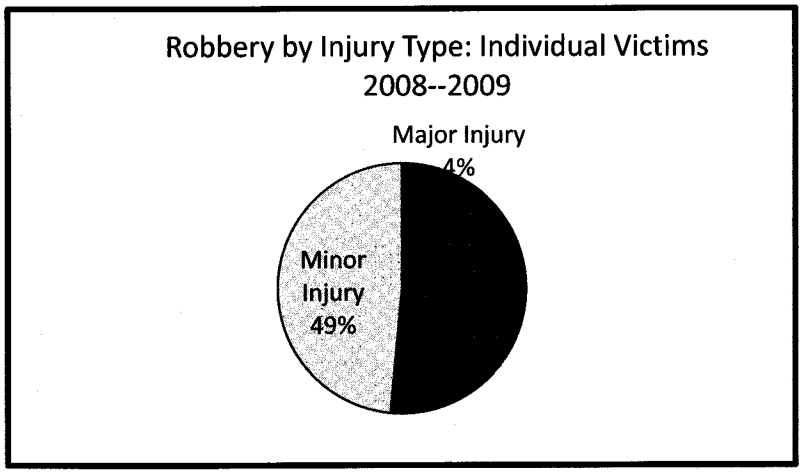
About 63% of all of the individual victims were male. More than half were White males. Almost 9% of the male victims were American Indian. Only six victims were reportedly of Hispanic ethnicity.

The average age of each robbery victim in 2008 and 2009 was 35; the median age was 32. The age range of robbery victims was 76. The age distribution has two peaks, one at ages 46 and older and one at 18 to 25. The only age range that experienced relative growth in 2009 when compared to 2008 was the 26 to 35 year-old; a percentage increase of approximately 2.6%.



About half of all robbery victims experience some minor injury. Only about 4% experienced a major injury. Major injuries include broken bones, severe lacerations, internal injuries, or other major injuries that may need medical attention.

The injury reported varied significantly by gender. Only one female victim reportedly experienced a major injury over in 2008 and 2009. White males were almost equally likely to experience no injury versus a minor injury during a robbery incident. American Indian males experienced a minor injury in almost 6% of the incidents.

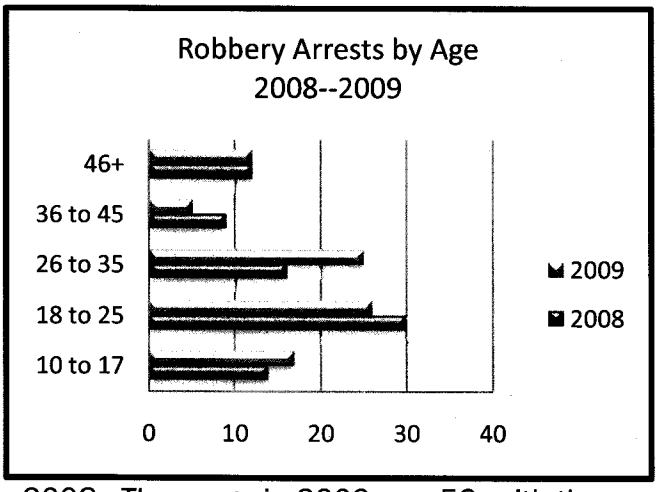


Robbery Arrests

Robbery Arrests	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**20**	**16**	**36**	**22%**
American Indian	8	11	19	11%
White	12	5	17	10%
Male	**61**	**69**	**130**	**78%**
Asian	1		1	1%
African American	5	9	14	8%
American Indian	12	15	27	16%
Unknown	1	1	2	1%
White	42	44	86	52%
Grand Total	**81**	**85**	**166**	**100%**

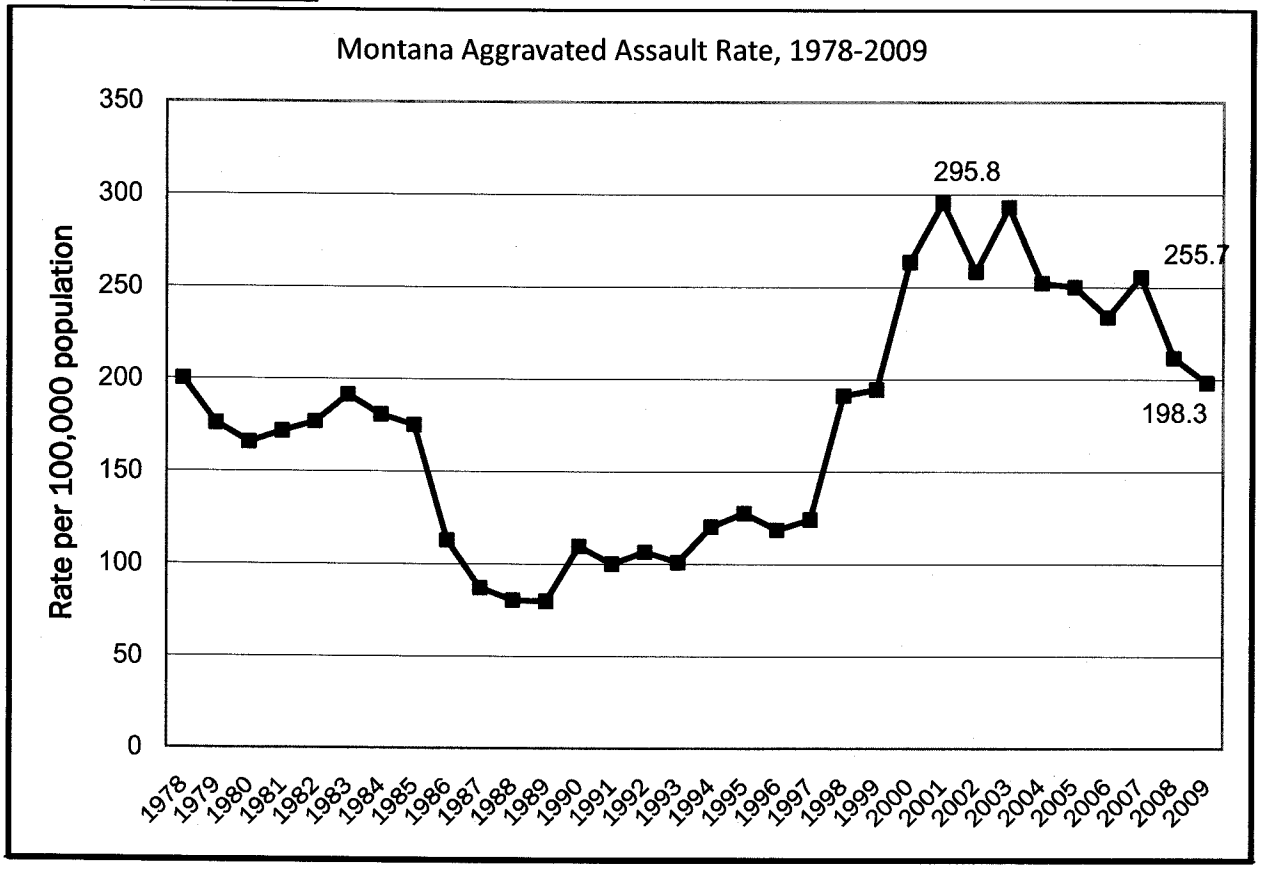
The number of persons arrested for robbery in 2008 is relatively unchanged when compared to 2009 despite the relative increase in the number of robberies reported in 2009.

Over three quarters of all offenders arrested for robbery were males; one in two were White males. About 16% of all offenders arrested for robbery were American Indian males. Combined for both male and female, almost 28% of the robbery offenders over the two year period are American Indian. African American males accounted for 8% of the persons arrested for robbery. About 4% (7) persons reported Hispanic ethnicity. During the time of arrest over the two year period, four persons were armed with a firearm; eight others were armed with some other weapon such as knives/blades.



The mean age of offenders arrested for robbery was 28 in 2009, compared to 29 in 2008. The range in 2009 was 52, with the youngest person age 14 and the oldest age 66. The age range in 2008 was 59, ranging from 14 to 73.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

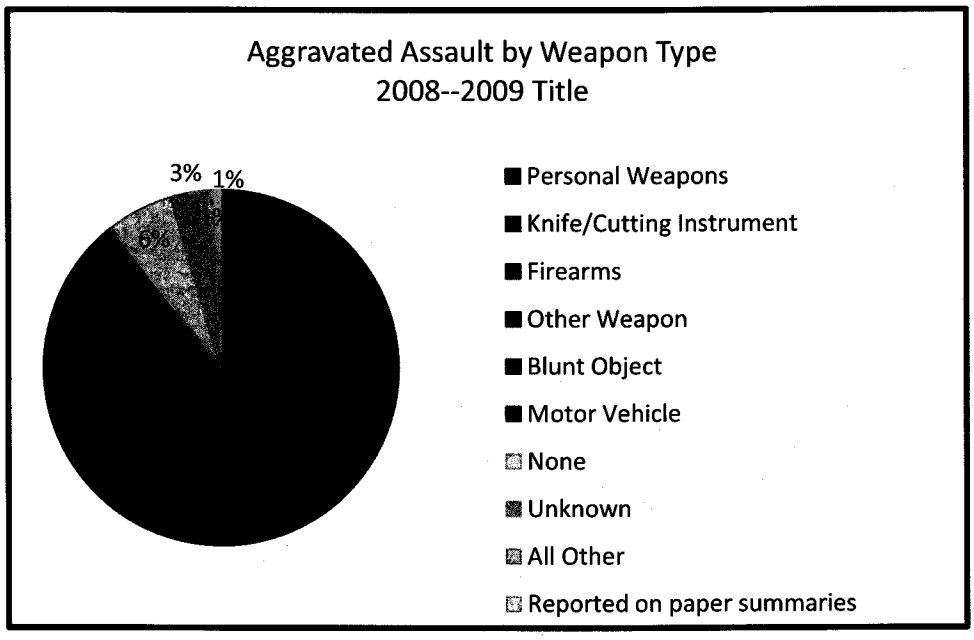


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	1,243	165.8
1990	812	109.7
2005	2,297	250.3
2008	2,004	211.8
2009	1,919	198.5

The number of aggravated assault offenses is down by a marginal 4% when compared to the number reported in 2008. The aggravated assault rate per 100,000 population was down about 6.3%. Compared to the aggravated assault rate in 2005 (5 years), it is down almost 21%. Interestingly, the rate in 2009 was comparable to the rate reported in 1978. Since 1978, a total of 46,290 aggravated assault offenses have been reported by law enforcement. The mean number of offenses reported over the thirty-two-year period was 1,447, with a median of 1,348. The range was 1,943, with a minimum of 598 (1989) and a maximum of 2,541 (2002). The mean aggravated assault rate was 175.2 per 100,000, with a median of 176.5. The range was 216 with a minimum of 80 (1989) and a maximum of 296 (2000).

Aggravated Assault	2008	2009	Total
Offenses	2,004	1,919	3,923
Victims	2,131	2,062	4,193
Arrests	982	981	1,963

In 2009, 1,919 offenses resulted in 2,062 victims of aggravated assault, compared with 2,004 offenses and 2,131 victims in 2008. The number of arrests year-to-year was relatively unchanged; this was true for homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Additionally, another 43 offenses were cleared by exceptional means, 16 in 2008 and 27 in 2009. The prosecution was declined and the victim refused to cooperate were the most common exceptional clearances reported with 43% of the total each. Death of the offender and juvenile/no custody were also exceptional clearance reported. Combining the arrests with the exceptional clearances, the clearance rate for aggravated assault over the two-year period was 51%. The clearance rate in 2009 was 52.5%, while 2008's clearance rate was 50%.



Over the two year period, over one-third of all aggravated assaults were reportedly committed using "personal weapons" such as hands and feet. Knives/cutting instruments as well as firearms were used in 13% of the offenses over the two year period. Taken together, a knife or firearm was used during one out of every four aggravated assaults. Blunt objects such as a bat; motor vehicles; and "other weapons" accounted for another quarter of the weapons used during the commission of the aggravated assaults.

The MTIBRS collects more specific weapon descriptions than the broad categories listed above. The following table lists weapons in their more specific weapon type category. Law enforcement agencies may list up to three different types of weapons per incident. This analysis only looked at the first listed weapon to keep the total number of weapons consistent with the number of offenses. However, multiple weapons were listed in 75 of the 3,923 offenses, or about 2% of the total.

Out of the firearms category (13% of the total), a handgun was reportedly used more commonly than all other firearm types. Handguns were equally likely to be used in 2008 and 2009, with 128 (6.4%) reported in 2008 and 125 (6.5%) in 2009. Rifles were the second most commonly reported firearm type at about 2.5% of all aggravated assaults over the two-year period.

Weapon Type	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Personal Weapons	769	700	1,469	**37.4%**
Knife/Cutting Instrument	271	256	527	**13.4%**
Other Weapon	179	169	348	**8.9%**
Blunt Object	159	174	333	**8.5%**
Motor Vehicle	161	167	328	**8.4%**
Handgun	128	125	253	**6.4%**
None	116	122	238	**6.1%**
Unknown	68	57	125	**3.2%**
Rifle	46	50	96	**2.4%**
Firearm (not specified)	38	26	64	**1.6%**
Automatic Firearm	5	26	31	**0.8%**
Shotgun	14	17	31	**0.8%**
Other Firearm	16	10	26	**0.7%**
Reported on paper summaries	15	4	19	**0.5%**
Fire/Incendiary Device	9	4	13	**0.3%**
Drugs/Narcotics	5	3	8	**0.2%**
Explosives	2	4	6	**0.2%**
Poison	3	2	5	**0.1%**
Asphyxiation	0	3	3	**0.1%**
Grand Total	**2,004**	**1,919**	**3,923**	**100%**

The top five specific weapon types used in the commission of an aggravated assault in order were as follows: 1) personal weapons; 2) knife/cutting instrument; 3) other weapon; 4) blunt object; and 5) motor vehicle. The weapon type category that experience the largest year over year increase was "automatic firearm," increasing by over four times the amount reported in 2008. Five automatic firearms were reported in 2008 and twenty-six in 2009. This could be due to an increase in the validity of reporting resulting from training.

The MTIBRS collects information on an offender's suspected bias motivation for committing the offense. The bias motivation is only to be reported if an investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias against race, religion, disability, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Over the two year period, 19 offenses were committed with a bias motivation, 8 in 2008 and 11 in 2009. Fifteen of the 19 (80%) were motivated by race or ethnicity.

One percent (42 offenses) of the total aggravated assault offenses was related to gang activity. Interestingly, the number of gang-related aggravated assault increased in 2009 by 180% when compared to 2008. This relatively large increase was likely the result of enhanced training in reporting of gang activity. Some of the increase may be attributed to an actual increase in gang related activity.

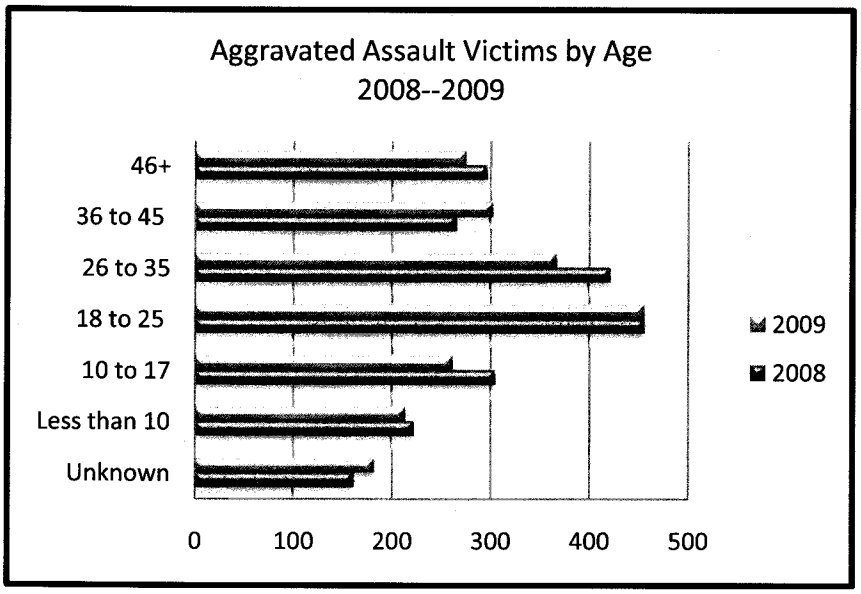
Location Description	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Residence / Home	907	924	1,831	**46.7%**
Highway / Road / Alley	505	448	953	**24.3%**
Bar / Night Club	143	120	263	**6.7%**
Parking Lot / Garage	84	84	168	**4.3%**
School / College	61	55	116	**3.0%**
Other / Unknown	41	40	81	**2.1%**
Jail / Prison	36	40	76	**1.9%**
Field / Woods	35	38	73	**1.9%**
Campground / Park	24	26	50	**1.3%**
Drug Store / Dr. Office / Hosp	27	22	49	**1.2%**
Hotel / Motel	25	21	46	**1.2%**
Government / Public Building	21	22	43	**1.1%**
Restaurant	14	14	28	**0.7%**
Convenience Store	8	15	23	**0.6%**
Commercial / Office Building	12	9	21	**0.5%**
Reported on Paper Summaries	15	4	19	**0.5%**
Grocery / Supermarket	8	8	16	**0.4%**
Department / Discount Store	8	6	14	**0.4%**
Service / Gas Station	6	6	12	**0.3%**
Lake / Waterway	5	4	9	**0.2%**
Specialty Store	6	2	8	**0.2%**
Rental Storage Facility	2	4	6	**0.2%**
Church / Synagogue / Temple	2	3	5	**0.1%**
Air / Bus / Train Terminal	3	1	4	**0.1%**
Bank / Savings & Loan	3	1	4	**0.1%**
Construction Site	3	1	4	**0.1%**
Shopping Mall	0	1	1	**0.0%**
Grand Total	**2,004**	**1,919**	**3,923**	**100%**

Almost one out of two aggravated assaults occurred at a residence/home. Another quarter took place on a highway/road/alley. The offender was suspected of using alcohol either before or during the commission of the offense in about 44% of all of the reported aggravated assaults; in approximately 3% of the aggravated assaults, the offender was suspected of using drugs.

Aggravated Assault Victims

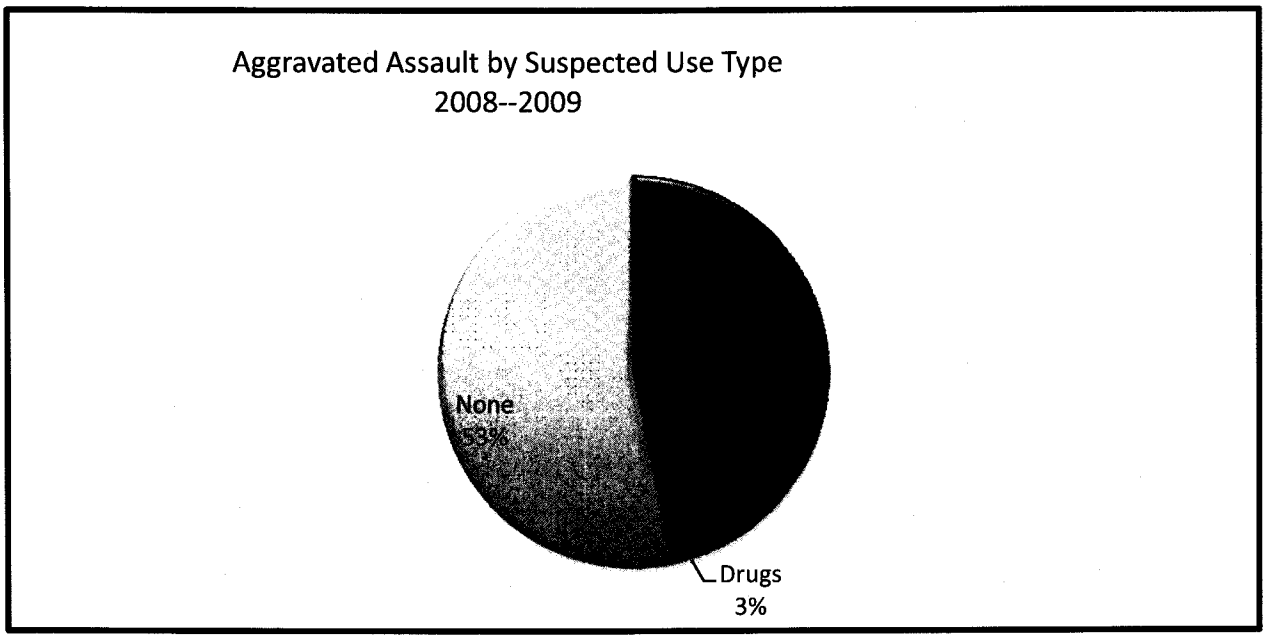
Aggravated Assault Victims	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**789**	**813**	**1,602**	**38.2%**
Asian	1	1	2	**0.0%**
African American	10	9	19	**0.5%**
American Indian	118	139	257	**6.1%**
Unknown	28	24	52	**1.2%**
White	632	640	1,272	**30.3%**
Male	**1,306**	**1,226**	**2,532**	**60.4%**
Asian	4	5	9	**0.2%**
African American	17	21	38	**0.9%**
American Indian	162	144	306	**7.3%**
Unknown	37	39	76	**1.8%**
White	1,086	1,017	2,103	**50.2%**
Unknown	**36**	**23**	**59**	**1.4%**
American Indian	1	1	2	**0.0%**
Unknown	35	22	57	**1.4%**
Grand Total	**2,131**	**2,062**	**4,193**	**100.0%**

In 2009, 2,062 victims of aggravated assault were reported by non-Tribal law enforcement, down slightly from 2,131 in 2008. About 60% of all victims were male, and 50% were White males. The number of American Indian female victims ticked up 18% in 2009 when compared to 2008. Of the female victims, about 16% were American Indian females more than twice their relative percentage of the population. About 80% were White females. Out of the 2,532 male victims, 12.1% were American Indians, a rate higher than their relative population. Even though the total number of aggravated assault decreased in 2009 when compared to 2008, the total number of female victims increased slightly in 2009 when compared to 2008.



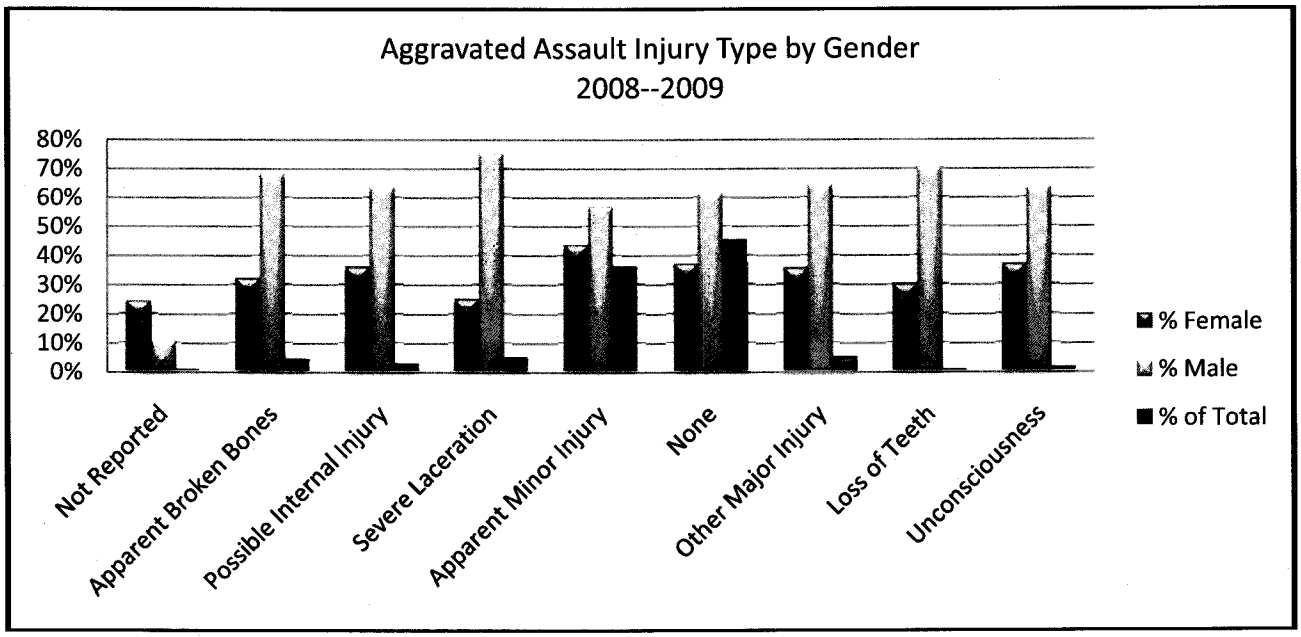
The mean age of aggravated assault victims in both 2008 and 2009 was 28, with a median age of 26. Combined for both years, the age range of victims was about 99; the youngest victims were babies, while the oldest was over 98 years old[10]. Over the two year period, the mean female victim age was 27, while the average male victim age was slightly older at 28.

[10] The MTIBRS maximum allowable age is 98 years old because a three digit value is not allowable. The value "99" means the victim was over 98 years old.



About 41% of the total victims in 2008 and 2009 were between the ages of 18 to 35. Almost one-fourth was less than age 17 with 10% of those were age nine or less.

The most commonly reported injury type of victims of aggravated assault was no injury ("none") or "apparent minor injury." Combined, those two injury type categories accounted for over 80% of all aggravated assault victims. Major injuries, including broken bones, internal injuries, severe lacerations, or unconsciousness accounted for about 18% of all the aggravated assaults. More than half (56%) of all female victims experienced some injury; about 54% of all male victims reportedly experienced some injury.



Aggravated Assault Circumstances	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Argument	859	842	1701	40.6%
Other Circumstances	649	586	1235	29.5%
Unknown Circumstances	271	292	562	13.4%
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer	162	161	323	7.7%
Lover's Quarrel	112	97	209	5.0%
Other Felony Involved	40	65	105	2.5%
Not Reported	29	7	36	0.9%
Drug Dealing	6	7	13	0.3%
Juvenile Gang	3	2	5	0.1%
Gang Land (organized crime)	0	3	3	0.1%
Grand Total	**2131**	**2062**	**4193**	**100.0%**

Most (40%) aggravated assaults begin with an argument. "Other circumstances" and "unknown circumstances" were the second most commonly reported in this data element. More than 7% of the aggravated assaults were assaults on law enforcement officers. Finally, about 5% of the aggravated assaults resulted from a "lover's quarrel. Gang-related circumstances were marginally reported.

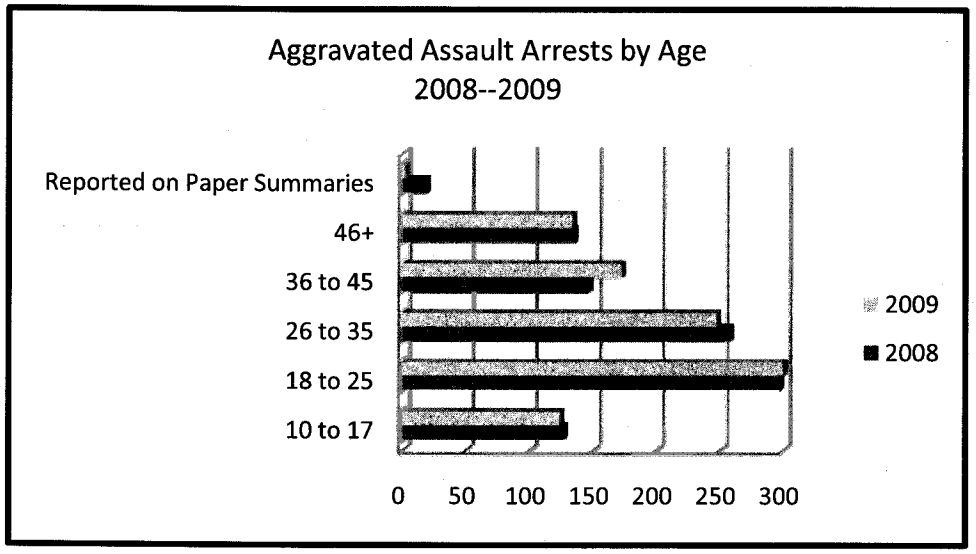
Relationship Victim to Offender	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Multiple Offenders	404	387	791	18.9%
Victim was Acquaintance	407	289	696	16.6%
Victim was Stranger	230	260	490	11.7%
Relationship Unknown	265	219	484	11.5%
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	169	192	361	8.6%
Victim was Child	149	171	320	7.6%
Victim was Otherwise Known	143	143	286	6.8%
Victim was Spouse	82	93	175	4.2%
Victim was Friend	48	61	109	2.6%
Victim was Parent	38	34	72	1.7%
Victim was Neighbor	33	33	66	1.6%
Victim was Sibling	22	41	63	1.5%
Victim was Other Family Member	20	27	47	1.1%
Child of Boyfriend / Girlfriend	25	20	45	1.1%
Victim was Common-Law Spouse	24	15	39	0.9%
Victim was Stepchild	13	16	29	0.7%
Victim was Babysittee (the baby)	9	8	17	0.4%
Victim was Ex-Spouse	6	11	17	0.4%
Victim was Grandchild	8	8	16	0.4%
Victim was Stepparent	10	5	15	0.4%
Victim was In-Law	3	7	10	0.2%
Victim was Homosexual Partner	4	6	10	0.2%
Victim was Grandparent	1	4	5	0.1%
Victim was Employee	2	3	5	0.1%
Victim was Step-Sibling	1	3	4	0.1%
Victim was Employer	0	2	2	0.0%
Not Reported	15	4	19	0.5%
Grand Total	**2,131**	**2,062**	**4,193**	**100.0%**

There were multiple offenders in almost 19% of the incidents according to Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. The second most commonly reported victim-to-offender relationship for both 2008 and 2009 was "Victim was Acquaintance." However, the number of victims in this category in 2009 fell by almost 30% when compared to 2008. The victim was a stranger to the offender in more than one out of every ten aggravated assaults. Taken all together over the two year period, the victim and the offender shared a familial relationship in about 19% of the aggravated assaults. The most common familial relationship was "Victim was Child" (i.e., son or daughter.)

Aggravated Assault Arrests

Aggravated Assault Arrests	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**190**	**221**	**411**	**20.9%**
Asian	1	2	3	0.2%
African American	3	4	7	0.4%
American Indian	51	67	118	6.0%
Unknown	2	5	7	0.4%
White	133	143	276	14.1%
Male	**774**	**758**	**1,532**	**78.0%**
Asian	2	1	3	0.2%
African American	24	21	45	2.3%
American Indian	130	120	250	12.7%
Unknown	14	8	22	1.1%
White	604	608	1,211	61.7%
Reported on Paper Summaries	**18**	**3**	**21**	**1.1%**
Grand Total	**982**	**981**	**1,963**	**100%**

The number of offenders arrested for an aggravated assault offense by non-Tribal law enforcement agencies remained unchanged in 2009, when compared with 2008. In total, over three quarters of all persons arrested were male, over 60% were White male. Over 12% of the total persons arrested on an aggravated assault were American Indian. Out of the female offenders (411), over 67% were White females and 29% were American Indian females. Out of the male offenders (1,532), 80% were White male offenders and 16% were American Indian males. About 3% of all offenders were reported with Hispanic ethnicity. In addition, another 126 of 1,963 (6.4%) were reported with "unknown" ethnicity.



The average age of persons arrested for aggravated assault in 2008 and 2009 was almost 31; the median age was 27. The age distribution was unchanged when compared to 2008, with a small exception that was not statistically significant. The number of persons arrested in the 36 to 45 age category increased slightly when compared to 2008.

At the time of apprehension, offenders were armed with a weapon almost 11.5% of the time. When an offender was armed with a weapon, he/she was armed with a firearm over 50% of the time; the majority of those were handguns. The other weapons carried by offenders at the time of arrest were blunt objects and "lethal cutting instruments". Aggravated assault

offenders were taken into custody ("on-view arrest") in about 62% of the arrests. Another 26% were taken into custody based on a warrant. A smaller percentage (12%) of aggravated assault offenders were summoned/cited and not taken into custody.

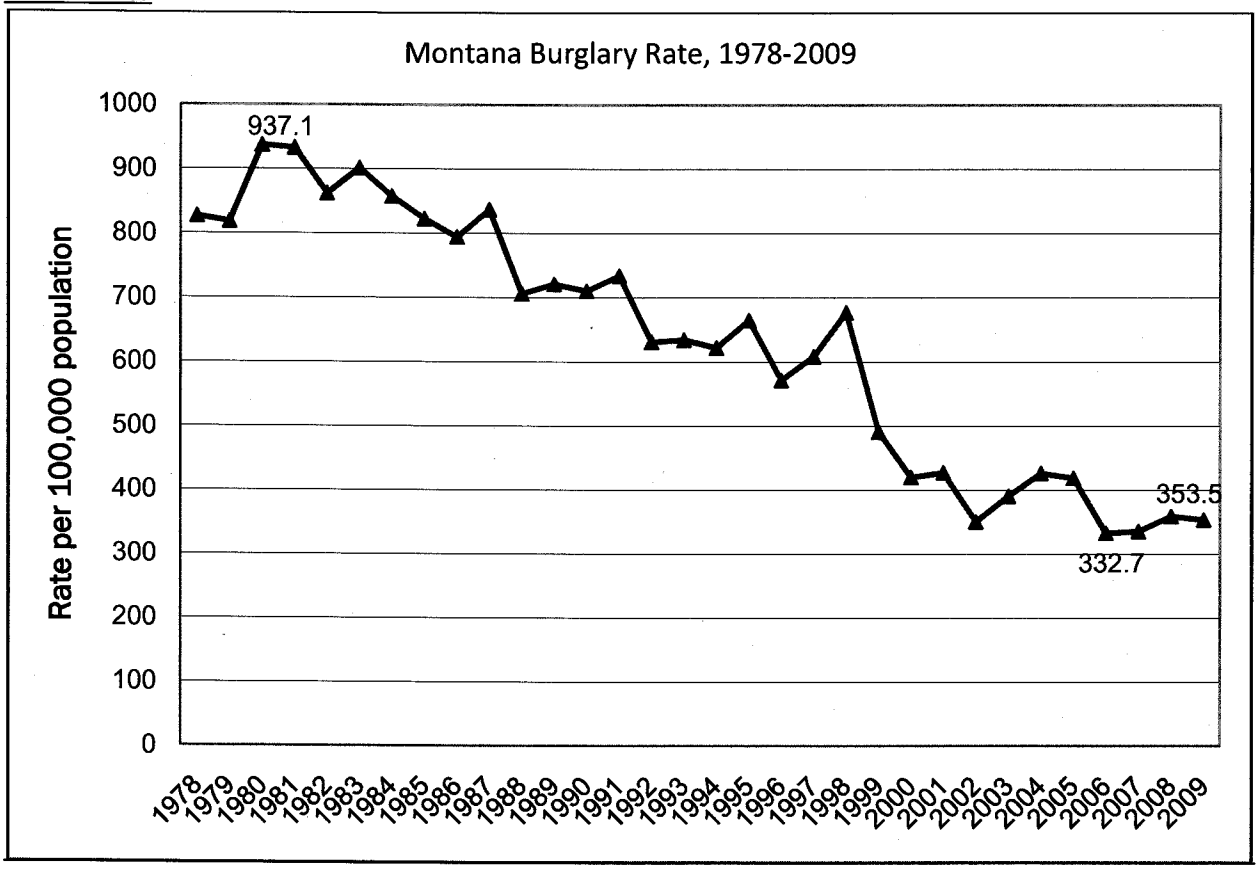
Aggravated Assault	2008	2009	% Change	Grand Total	% of Total
Assault with a weapon	567	601	6%	1,168	29.8%
Criminal endangerment	299	297	-1%	596	15.2%
Agg. assault w/ major injury not life threatening	323	263	-19%	586	14.9%
Partner or family member assault	213	197	-8%	410	10.5%
Assault on a minor	182	169	-7%	351	8.9%
Agg. assault w/ permanent or life threatening injury	178	139	-22%	317	8.1%
Assault on a peace or judicial officer	114	133	17%	247	6.3%
Assault with bodily fluid	38	36	-5%	74	1.9%
Hate motivated intimidation or harassment	19	29	53%	48	1.2%
Negligent vehicular assault	25	22	-12%	47	1.2%
Endangering the welfare of children[11]	14	13	-7%	27	0.7%
Attempted homicide	12	13	8%	25	0.6%
Abuse, neglect, or exploitation of the elderly	5	4	-20%	9	0.2%
Reported on paper summaries	15	3	-80%	18	0.5%
Grand Total	**2,004**	**1,919**	**4%**	**3,923**	**100.0%**

The MBCC disaggregates aggravated assaults into 15 subcategories in the MTIBRS. The most commonly reported aggravated assault offense over the two-year period was assault with a weapon. Criminal endangerment was the second most commonly reported aggravated assault offense over the two years. Interestingly, aggravated assault with a major non-life-threatening injury was the third most commonly reported offense but was the second highest reported in 2008 alone. The number of these offenses dropped off by 19% in 2009. Aggravated assault with a permanent or life-threatening injury decreased in 2009 by 22%. The number of hate-motivated intimidation or harassment offenses increased by over 50% in 2009 but still only accounted for about 1.2% of the total offenses. In addition to the homicides already discussed above, another 25 attempted homicides were reported over the two-year period.

[11] Endangering the welfare of children may be classified in three different offense categories including aggravated assault, simple assault, and non-violent family offenses, depending on the severity of the incident.

Part I Property Crimes

BURGLARY



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	7,027	937.1
1990	5,257	710.4
2005	3,842	418.7
2008	3,396	359.0
2009	3,418	353.5

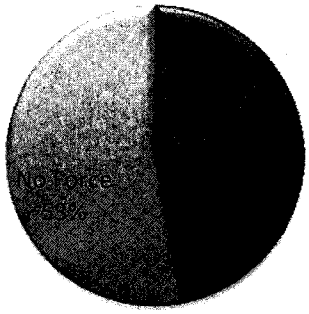
Burglaries known to law enforcement were relatively unchanged in 2009 when compared to 2008. The number of burglary offenses reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies marginally increased over the number reported in 2008. The decrease in the burglary rate was due to an increase in the population coverage. The rate decrease, however, was also marginal. In 2009, offenders entered more than one premise during the commission of burglary nine times, down from twelve in 2008. Only about 6% of the reported burglaries in 2008 and 2009 were "attempted;" the rest were "completed" burglaries.

Location Description	2008	2009	% Change	Grand Total	% of Total
Residence / Home	2,272	2,383	4.9%	4,655	68.3%
Commercial / Office Building	183	185	1.1%	368	5.4%
Specialty Store	199	151	-24.1%	350	5.1%
Other / Unknown	98	91	-7.1%	189	2.8%
Parking Lot / Garage	81	103	27.2%	184	2.7%
Restaurant	75	69	-8.0%	144	2.1%
Bar / Night Club	73	69	-5.5%	142	2.1%
School / College	59	47	-20.3%	106	1.6%
Convenience Store	53	44	-17.0%	97	1.4%
Church / Synagogue / Temple	43	43	0.0%	86	1.3%
Rental Storage Facility	27	40	48.1%	67	1.0%
Government / Public Building	32	30	-6.3%	62	0.9%
Hotel / Motel	36	25	-30.6%	61	0.9%
Highway / Road / Alley	30	30	0.0%	60	0.9%
Construction Site	26	9	-65.4%	35	0.5%
Drug Store / Dr. Office / Hosp	17	17	0.0%	34	0.5%
Service / Gas Station	13	18	38.5%	31	0.5%
Department / Discount Store	14	14	0.0%	28	0.4%
Campground / Park	13	7	-46.2%	20	0.3%
Grocery / Supermarket	7	12	71.4%	19	0.3%
Liquor Store	8	9	12.5%	17	0.2%
Field / Woods	8	6	-25.0%	14	0.2%
Bank / Savings & Loan	3	4	33.3%	7	0.1%
Shopping Mall	1	3	200.0%	4	0.1%
Air / Bus / Train Terminal	1	2	100.0%	3	0.04%
Lake / Waterway	1	1	0.0%	2	0.03%
Reported on Paper Summaries	23	6	-73.9%	29	0.4%
Grand Total	**3,396**	**3,418**	**0.6%**	**6,814**	**100.0%**

The most commonly reported location of burglary is overwhelmingly at a home/residence at about 68% of the total offenses over the two-year period.

Burglary can be classified into three sub-categories, "burglary residence," "burglary non-residence," and "aggravated burglary." As noted above, over 68% were "residence burglaries", and almost 30% were "non-residence." About 2% of all burglaries were "aggravated burglaries." An "aggravated burglary" occurs when an offender was armed with explosives or a weapon or the offender "purposely, knowingly, or negligently inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury upon anyone[12]."

Burglary by Method of Entry: 2008 & 2009



Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Grand Total	% of Total
Burglary, residence	2,268	2,389	5.3%	4,657	68.3%
Burglary, non-residence	1,034	944	-8.7%	1,978	29.0%
Burglary, aggravated	71	79	11.3%	150	2.2%
Reported on Paper Summaries	23	6	-73.9%	29	0.4%
Grand Total	**3,396**	**3,418**	**0.6%**	**6,814**	**100.0%**

Forced entry was used during a little less than half (47%) of all burglaries reported over the two year period. No force of entry was reported in 53% of the burglaries.

[12] Montana Code Annotated 45-6-204(2)

Burglary Arrests

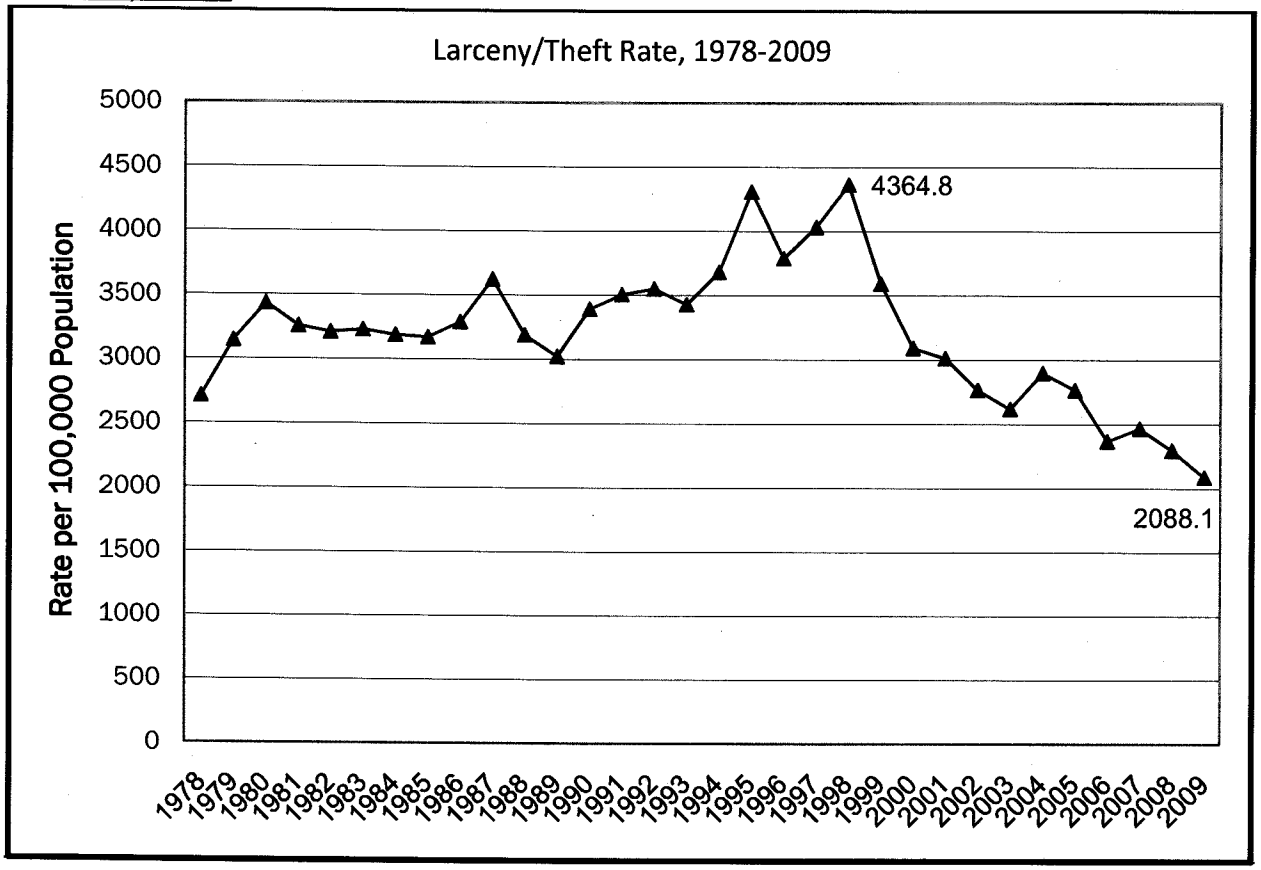
Burglary Arrests	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**72**	**42**	**114**	**12.0%**
Asian	1	0	1	0.1%
African American	5	2	7	0.7%
American Indian	8	8	16	1.7%
White	58	32	90	9.5%
Male	**455**	**365**	**820**	**86.6%**
Asian	1	3	4	0.4%
African American	8	10	18	1.9%
American Indian	51	63	114	12.0%
Unknown	9	4	13	1.4%
White	386	285	671	70.9%
Reported on Paper Summaries	**12**	**1**	**13**	1.4%
Grand Total	**539**	**408**	**947**	**100.0%**

A total of 947 persons were arrested for a burglary offense. In addition, 27 offenses were cleared by exceptional means for a burglary clearance rate of 14.3%. The clearance rate in 2008 was 16.3%; the 2009 clearance rate was 12.3%.

Over 86% of all persons arrested for burglary in Montana over the last two years have been male; almost 71% are White males. About 12% of all persons arrested for burglary were American Indian males. About 2% of the arrestees reported Hispanic ethnicity.

The average age of arrest for burglary is 23.5, with a median age of 20. The range was 67, with a minimum of seven and a maximum of 74. The mode (the most common age) for persons arrested for burglary was age 18.

LARCENY/THEFT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	25,749	3,433.8
1990	25,103	3,392.2
2005	25,400	2,767.8
2008	21,735	2,297.4
2009	20,190	2,088.1

Larceny/theft was the most commonly reported offense in Montana. It contributes the most to the crime rate. In 2009, the larceny/theft rate per 100,000 was 2,088, the lowest level since 1978. When compared to 2008, the larceny/theft rate was down 9%. The total number of offenses reported was down about 7.1%.

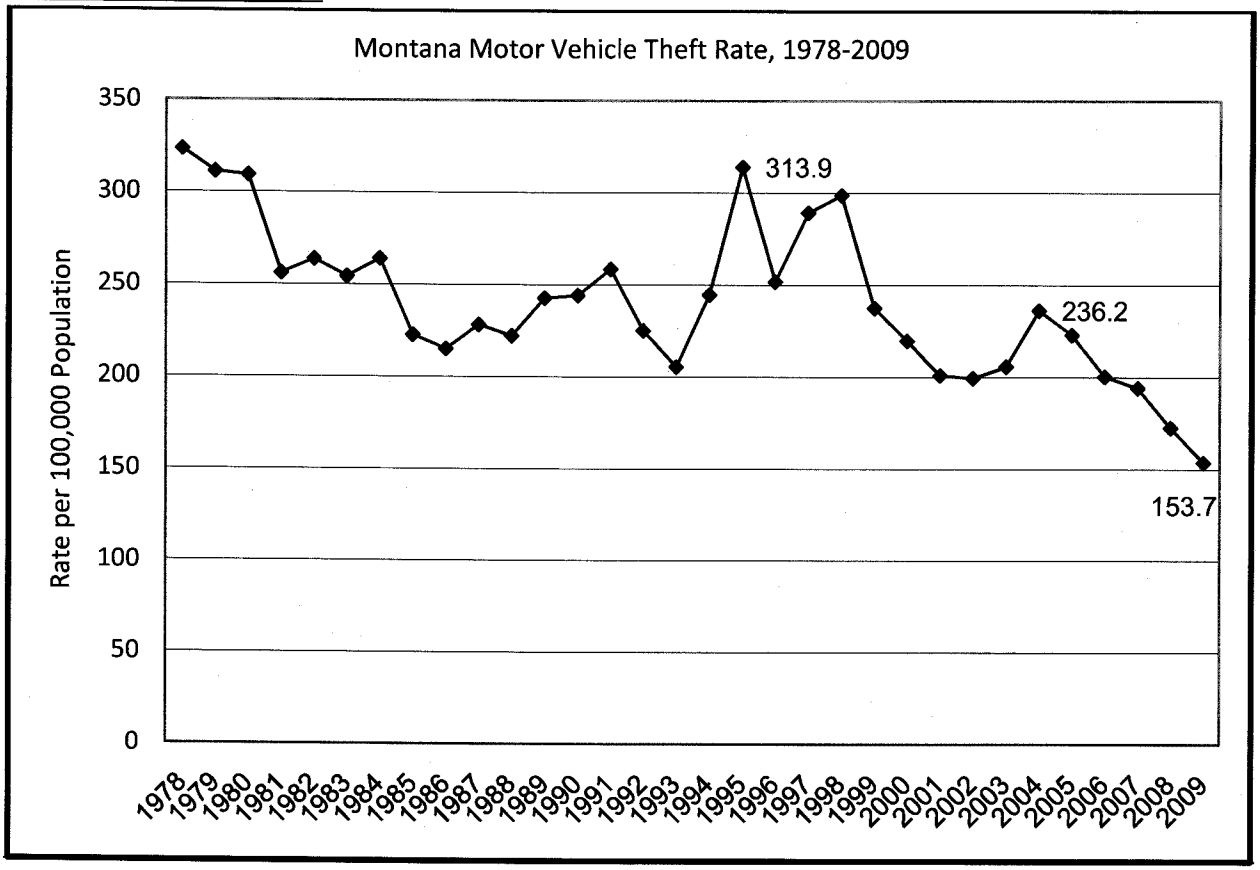
Over the 32-year period since 1978, the mean number of larceny/theft offenses known to law enforcement was 25,574. The number of offenses reported in 2009 was down about 21% from the 32-year average. The mean larceny/theft rate was 3,203.1. The 2009 rate was significantly down by almost 35% from the 32-year average.

Larceny/Theft can be classified into eight different categories, including Pickpocket; Purse Snatching; Shoplifting; Theft of Belongings from Motor Vehicles; Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories; Theft from buildings; Theft from Coin-op Machines; and All Other Thefts.

Offense Category	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Theft, All Other	9,280	7,992	-13.9%	17,272	41.2%
Theft of Belongings from Motor Vehicles	4,710	4,829	2.5%	9,539	22.8%
Shoplifting	3,337	3,419	2.5%	6,756	16.1%
Theft from Buildings	3,138	3,121	-0.5%	6,259	14.9%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	842	716	-15.0%	1,558	3.7%
Reported on Paper Summaries	301	20	-93.4%	321	0.8%
Purse Snatching	47	40	-14.9%	87	0.2%
Theft from Coin-Op Machine	34	33	-2.9%	67	0.2%
Pickpocket	46	20	-56.5%	66	0.2%
Grand Total	**21,735**	**20,190**	**-7.1%**	**41,925**	**100.0%**

Theft, All Other was the most commonly reported theft offense, representing over 40% of all theft incidents; however, it did fall approximately 14% from the previous year. Theft of Belongings from Motor Vehicles was the second most commonly reported theft offense. All but two theft categories fell from the previous year; those were Theft of Belongings from Motor Vehicles and Shoplifting.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	2,319	309.3
1990	1,807	244.2
2005	2,047	223.1
2008	1,633	172.6
2009	1,486	153.7

The 2009 Motor Vehicle Theft (MVT) rate was at its lowest point over the reported time period. It steadily decreased over the last six years. The 2009 MTV rate was down about 11% when compared to the 2008 rate. The number of MVT offenses was also down 9% when compared to 2008. Over the 32-year period, a total of 61,428 motor vehicle thefts were known to non-Tribal law enforcement, an average of almost 1,920 per year. The range was 966, with a minimum of 1,486 and a maximum of 2,452.

The mean MVT was rate 240.3 per 100,000. The 2009 MVT arrest rate was about 64% lower than the 32-year average. The range was 169.7, with a minimum of 153.7 and a maximum of 323.4.

MVT can be classified into two subcategories, "Motor Vehicle Theft" and "Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle." About 20% of the MVT incidents were classified as "Unauthorized Use."

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Grand Total	% of Total
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,314	1,194	-9.1%	2,508	80%
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	303	287	-5.3%	590	19%
Reported on Paper Summaries	16	5	-68.8%	21	1%
Grand Total	**1,633**	**1,486**	**-9.0%**	**3,119**	**100%**

MVT Arrests

MVT Arrests	2008	2009	Total	% of Total
Female	**77**	**83**	**160**	**23.0%**
Asian	1		1	0.1%
African American		2	2	0.3%
American Indian	15	22	37	5.3%
Unknown		2	2	0.3%
White	61	57	118	17.0%
Male	**254**	**275**	**529**	**76.0%**
Asian	1	1	2	0.3%
African American	1	10	11	1.6%
American Indian	53	61	114	16.4%
Unknown	8	3	11	1.6%
White	191	200	391	56.2%
Unknown	**4**	**3**	**7**	**1.0%**
Unknown	4	3	7	1.0%
Grand Total	**335**	**361**	**696**	**100.0%**

Of the 3,119 MVT offenses, 696 were cleared by arrest and 21 were cleared by exceptional means for a total clearance rate of 23%.

Over three quarters of persons arrested for MVT were male; over 56% were White male. About 16.4% of all persons arrested for MVT were American Indian. Of all the male offenders arrested for MVT, almost 22% were American Indian. Similarly, of all the female offenders arrested for MVT, about 23% were American Indian. Over the two-year period, 23 persons (3.3%) were of Hispanic ethnicity.

The mean age of persons arrested for MVT was 22.5 over the two-year period. The median was 18 years of age. The range was 60, with 11 years of age being the youngest persons arrested for MVT and 71 being the oldest.

Finally, almost 68% of all persons arrested for MVT were booked into a jail. The remaining was issued a citation in lieu of arrest. About 68% of the arrestees cited were between the ages 11 and 17.

Value of Property Stolen by Offense - 2009

Offense	Number of Offenses Reported Electronically	Value ($) of Stolen Property	% of Total	Montana Average Value ($) per Offense	U.S. Average Value (4) per Offense
Burglary	3,412	$ 5,782,365.00	23.0%	$ 1,694.71	$ 2,079.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,481	$ 6,031,112.00	24.0%	$ 4,072.32	$ 6,751.00
Robbery	264	$ 179,703.00	0.7%	$ 680.69	$ 1,315.00
Larceny/Theft	20,170	$ 13,151,462.00	52.3%	$ 652.03	$ 925.00
Grand Total	**25,327**	**$ 25,144,642.00**	**100.0%**	**$ 992.80**	**NR**

In 2009, the value of stolen property reached $25.14 million, only slightly down from the total value of reportedly stolen goods in 2008, despite the fact that the total number of property crimes was down. In 2009, goods taken during Larceny/Theft accounted for a little more than half the total proceeds, down from about 58% in 2008. The percentage of the total value of goods stolen during Burglary offenses increased from under 16% to 23% in 2009. The average value of goods stolen per incident was highest with MVT and lowest with Larceny. The average proceeds from MVT in 2009 were $4,072, up from $3,841 in 2008.

Rank	Stolen Property Description	# Times Reported	Property Value ($)	% of Total
1	Automobiles	864	$ 5,680,615.00	23%
2	Other	5182	$ 4,048,592.00	16%
3	Money	3610	$ 3,685,372.00	15%
4	Jewelry/Precious Metals	877	$ 1,689,256.00	7%
5	Tools-Power/Hand	1367	$ 1,434,195.00	6%
6	Radios/TVs/VCRs	2313	$ 1,135,174.00	5%
7	Computer Hard/Software	1159	$ 901,490.00	4%
8	Heavy Equip-Const/Industrial	159	$ 635,260.00	3%
9	Other Motor Vehicles	137	$ 564,068.00	2%
10	Bicycles	1262	$ 547,951.00	2%
11	Firearms	574	$ 514,081.00	2%
12	Household Goods	581	$ 488,429.00	2%
13	Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1012	$ 484,355.00	2%
14	Recordings-Audio/Visual	1080	$ 444,608.00	2%
15	Recreational / Sporting Goods	587	$ 402,679.00	2%

The most commonly reported stolen items were classified as "other." In terms of value, automobiles contributed the most to the total value of goods stolen. Money was the second most commonly reported item stolen; however, it ranked third in terms of total value lost.

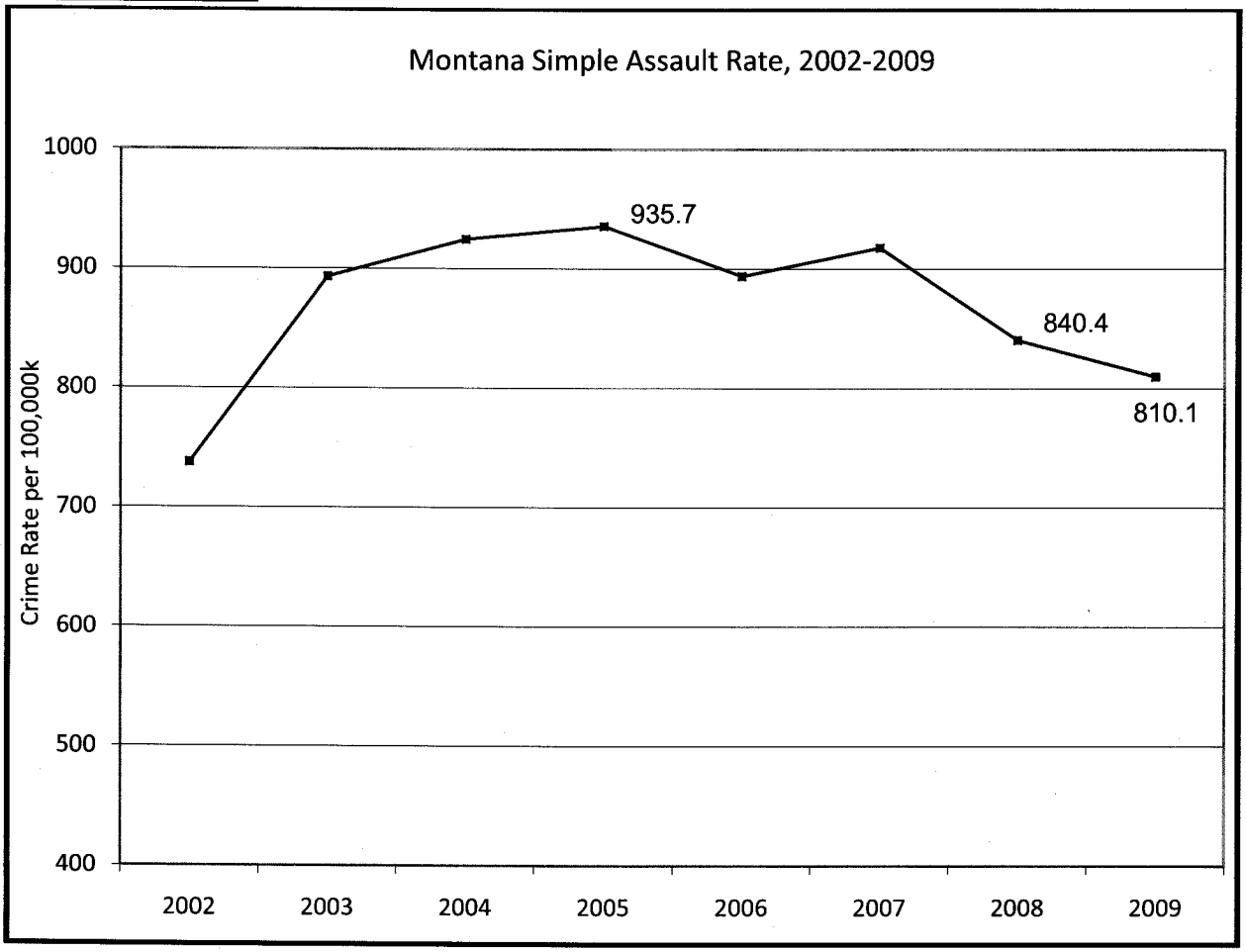
Property Recovered by Property Type - 2009

Property Description	# Times Category was Reported	Value ($) of Property Recovered	% of Total Value
Automobiles	672	$ 3,604,178.00	64.96%
Other	691	$ 366,905.00	6.61%
Trucks	50	$ 203,375.00	3.67%
Jewelry/Precious Metals	221	$ 176,743.00	3.19%
Other Motor Vehicles	41	$ 159,903.00	2.88%
Heavy Equipment	19	$ 136,944.00	2.47%
Radios/TVs/VCRs	257	$ 103,255.00	1.86%
Computer Hard/Software	168	$ 99,161.00	1.79%
Tools-Power/Hand	181	$ 92,307.00	1.66%
Firearms	110	$ 82,321.00	1.48%
Bicycles	180	$ 76,168.00	1.37%
Money	128	$ 70,268.00	1.27%
Merchandise	704	$ 61,050.00	1.10%
Recreational Vehicles	18	$ 52,750.00	0.95%
Clothes/Furs	448	$ 48,745.00	0.88%
Recordings-Audio/Visual	188	$ 40,720.00	0.73%
Recreational / Sporting Goods	82	$ 39,175.00	0.71%
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	77	$ 32,600.00	0.59%
Consumable Goods	529	$ 21,772.00	0.39%
Farm Equipment	7	$ 18,370.00	0.33%
Household Goods	92	$ 15,157.00	0.27%
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	272	$ 13,039.00	0.23%
Office-type Equipment	28	$ 8,167.00	0.15%
Negotiable Instruments	32	$ 6,407.00	0.12%
Musical Instruments	13	$ 6,164.00	0.11%
Livestock	3	$ 5,100.00	0.09%
Alcohol	207	$ 3,417.00	0.06%
Drug/Narcotics	22	$ 1,551.00	0.03%
Watercraft	2	$ 1,124.00	0.02%
Special Category	4	$ 810.00	0.01%
Structures-Public/Commercial	1	$ 700.00	0.01%
Drug/Narcotic Equip.	5	$ 300.00	0.01%
Nonnegotiable Instruments	1	$ -	0.00%
Credit/Debit Cards	1	$ -	0.00%
Pending Inventory	4	$ -	0.00%
Grand Total	**5,458**	**$ 5,548,646.00**	**100.00%**

In 2009, about $5.5 million worth of stolen goods were recovered by law enforcement, representing about 21.7% of all stolen property. Recovered automobiles account for the largest percentage of recovered property in terms of value. In terms of volume, stolen good categorized as Merchandise was the most commonly recovered property, followed by Other and Automobiles.

Selected Non-Index Offenses

SIMPLE ASSAULT[13]



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	8,587	935.7
2006	8,310	893.9
2007	8,532	917.8
2008	7,951	840.4
2009	7,833	810.1

The number of simple assault offenses known to law enforcement in 2009 was relatively unchanged (down less than 1.5% percent) when compared to 2009. However, the simple

[13] The total number of simple assault offenses includes partner family member assault (non-aggravated).

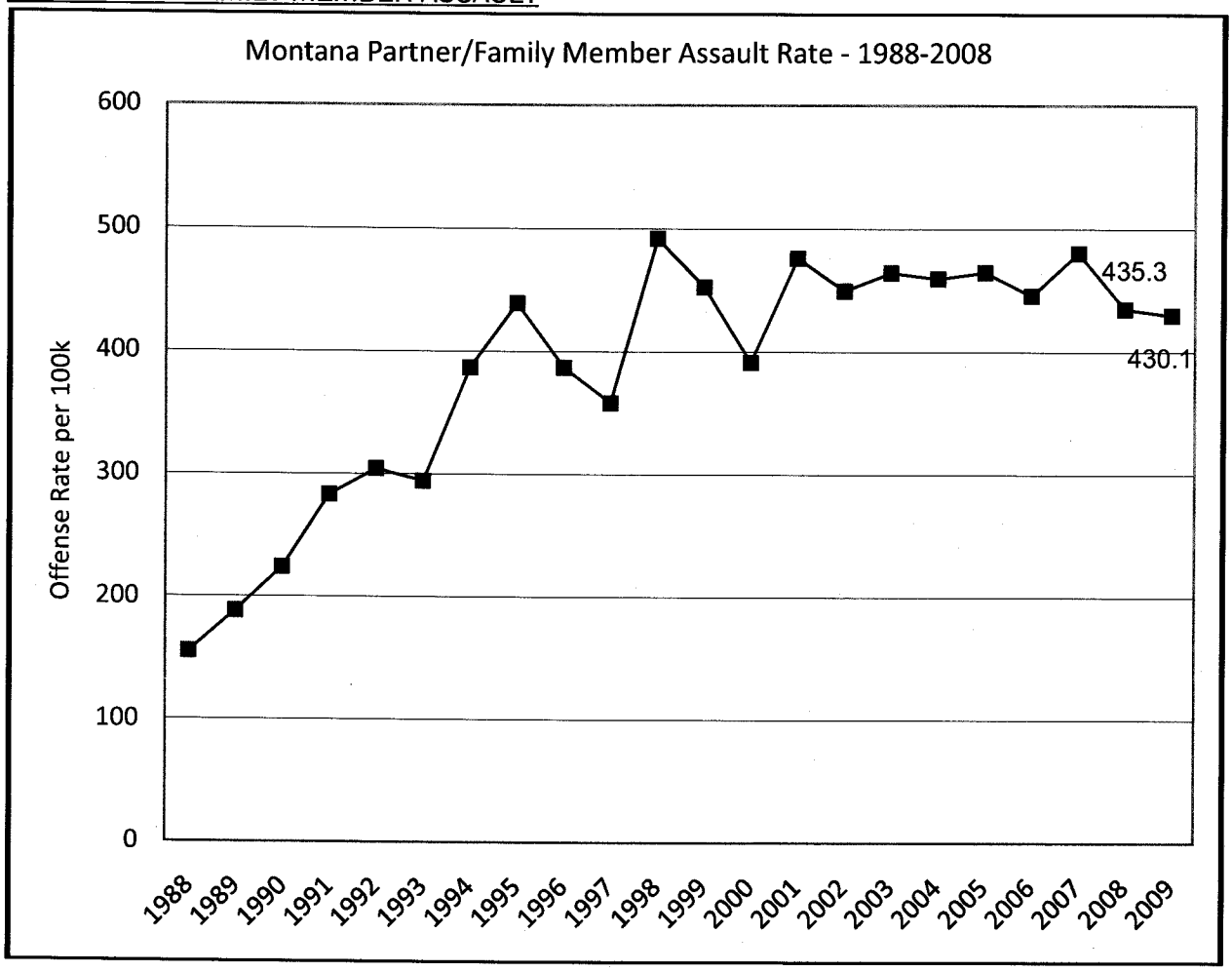
assault rate was down from 840.4 per 100,000 in 2008 to 810.1 per 100,000 in 2009, a marginal 3.6% decrease. The decrease in the rate was primarily due to an increase in the population coverage by reporting jurisdictions. The simple assault rate has experienced decreases four out of the last five years. It had been increasing from 2002 to 2005.

Simple Assault by Offenses Category

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Grand Total	% of Total
Abuse of Teachers	2	3	50.0%	5	0.0%
Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation of the Elderly	9	6	-33.3%	15	0.1%
Assault Upon Sports Official	0	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Assault with Bodily Fluid	13	28	115.4%	41	0.3%
Assault, with Minor Injuries (o broken bones or severe lacerations)	3,068	2,975	-3.0%	6,043	38.3%
Endangering the Welfare of Children	57	40	-29.8%	97	0.6%
Mistreating Prisoners	0	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Negligent Endangerment	124	122	-1.6%	246	1.6%
Partner or Family Assault (non-aggravated)	3,900	3,962	1.6%	7,862	49.8%
Resisting Arrest	722	684	-5.3%	1,406	8.9%
Ritual Abuse of a Minor	2	0	-100.0%	2	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	54	9	-83.3%	63	0.4%
Grand Total	**7,951**	**7,833**	**-1.5%**	**15,784**	**100.0%**

Almost half (49.8%) of all simple assault offenses known to law enforcement were non-aggravated partner family member assaults (simple PFMA). In 2008, simple PFMA accounted for 49% of the offenses and 50.5% in 2009. Simple assaults that resulted in minor or no injuries account for a little over one-third of the simple assaults over the two-year period.

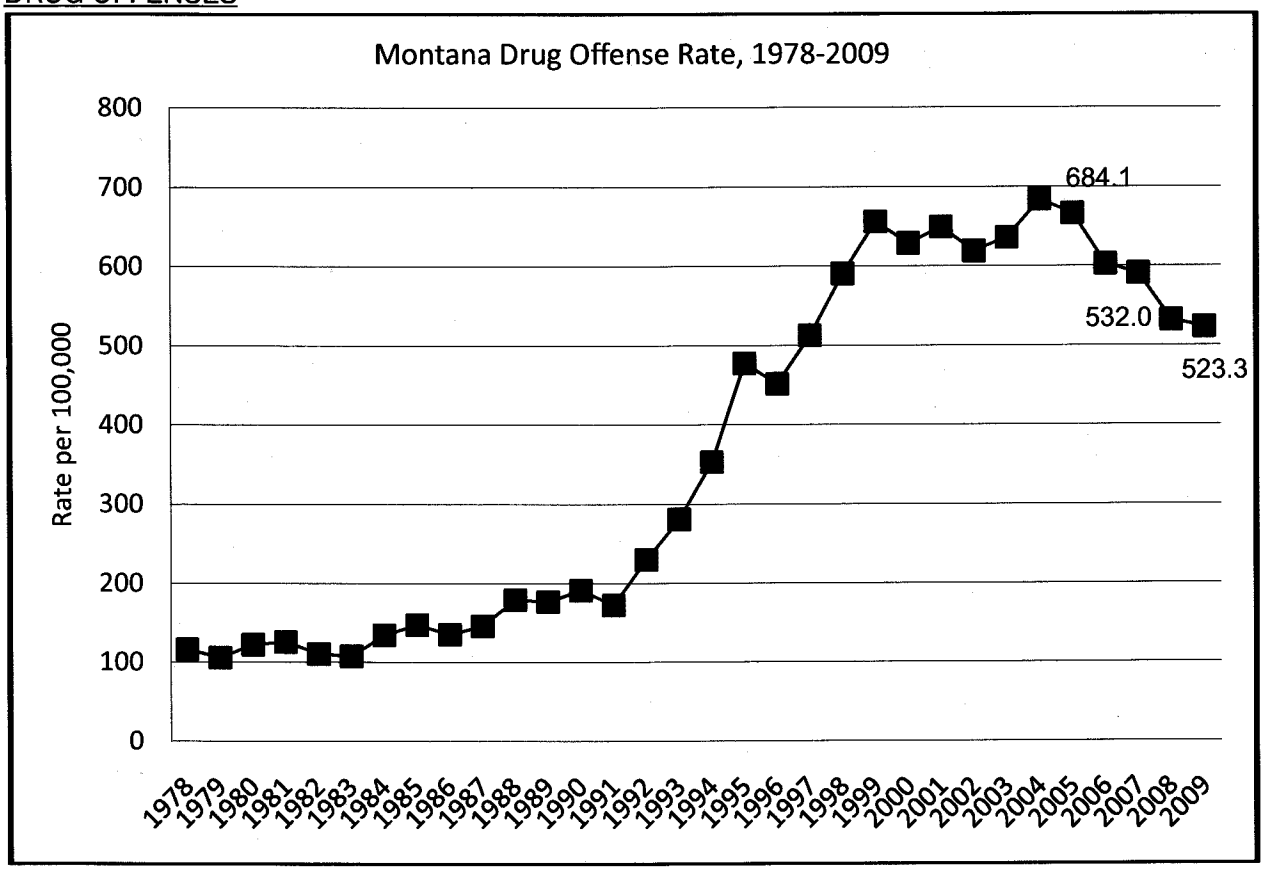
PARTNER OR FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1989	1,411	188.3
1999	3,575	453.0
2005	4,266	464.9
2008	4,118	435.3
2009	4,159	430.1

From 1988 to 2000, the rate of partner or family member assault tended to increase, but the trend was very unsteady from 1995 through 2000. The mean (average) rate over the 22-year period was 384.8 per 100,000 residents. Since 2001, the rate has been steady and has decreased marginally over the last three years. The 2009 rate was down 12.5% from its 1998 peak but was still almost 12% higher than the 22-year average.

DRUG OFFENSES



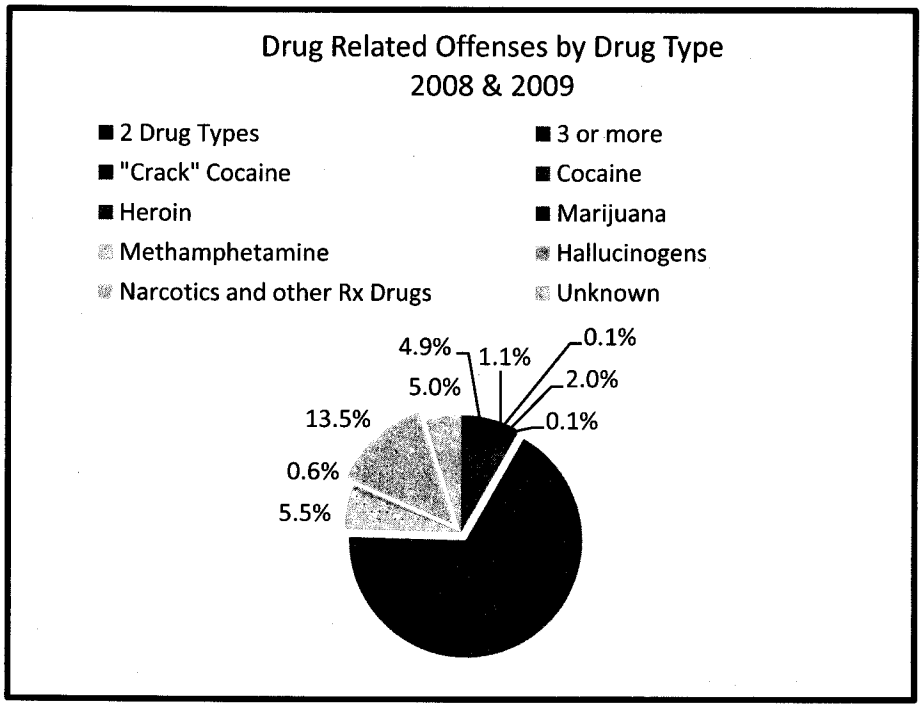
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	917	122.3
1990	1,414	191.1
2005	6,119	666.7
2008	5,033	532.0
2009	5,060	523.3

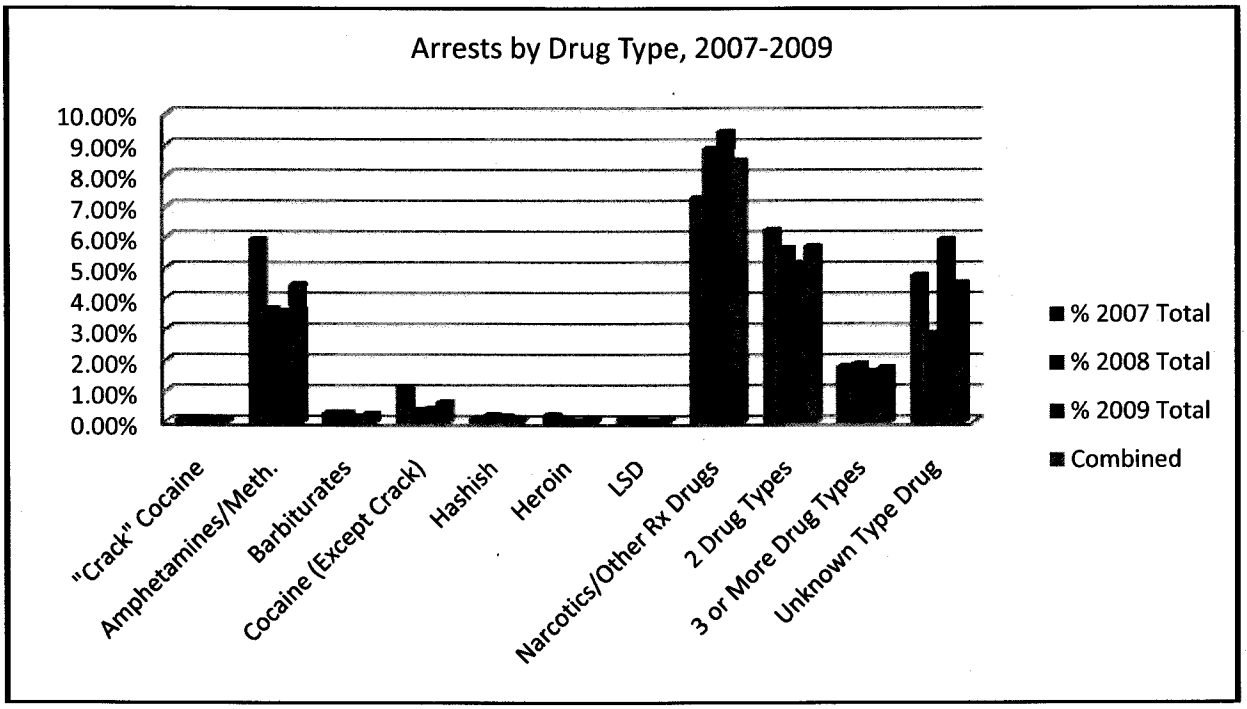
The number of drug offenses reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement is marginally higher than reported in 2009, but the offense rate per 100,000 residents was slightly lower than the 2008 rate. The rate peaked in 2004 and has gradually fallen off those levels. The drug offense rate has fallen over the last six years.

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Possession of Dangerous Drugs	2,160	2,213	2%	4,373	43.3%
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	2,182	2,188	0%	4,370	43.3%
Sale of Dangerous Drugs	273	270	-1%	543	5.4%
Fraudulently Obtaining Dangerous Drugs	130	133	2%	263	2.6%
Possession with Intent to Sell	92	104	13%	196	1.9%
Possession of Toxic Substances	35	47	34%	82	0.8%
Production or Manufacture of Dangerous Drugs	36	45	25%	81	0.8%
Sale of Dangerous Drugs On/Near School Property	12	13	8%	25	0.2%
Sale of Imitation Dangerous Drug	8	7	-13%	15	0.1%
Possession of Precursors to Dangerous Drugs	5	7	40%	12	0.1%
Operation of Clandestine Lab	3	8	167%	11	0.1%
Altering Labels on Dangerous Drugs	6	3	-50%	9	0.1%
Sells or Gives Intoxicating Substances to Minors	4	5	25%	9	0.1%
Possession of Imitation Drugs With Purpose to Sell	4	2	-50%	6	0.1%
Advertisement of Drug Paraphernalia	1	0	-100%	1	0.0%
Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia to a Minor	0	1	NA	1	0.0%
Manufacture or Delivery of Drug Paraphernalia	1	0	-100%	1	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	81	14	-83%	95	0.9%
Grand Total	**5,033**	**5,060**	**1%**	**10,093**	**100.0%**

Combined Possession of Dangerous Drugs and Possession of Drug Paraphernalia account for over 86% of all drug offenses in 2008 and 2009 combined. Sale of Dangerous Drugs accounted for a little over 5% of all offenses for the two year time period. Operation of a Clandestine Lab increased from three in 2008 to eight in 2009.

Of the drug offenses known to law enforcement in 2008 and 2009, the drug involved was marijuana in over two-thirds of all offenses. Narcotics and other prescription drugs were involved in 13.5% of all the offenses.

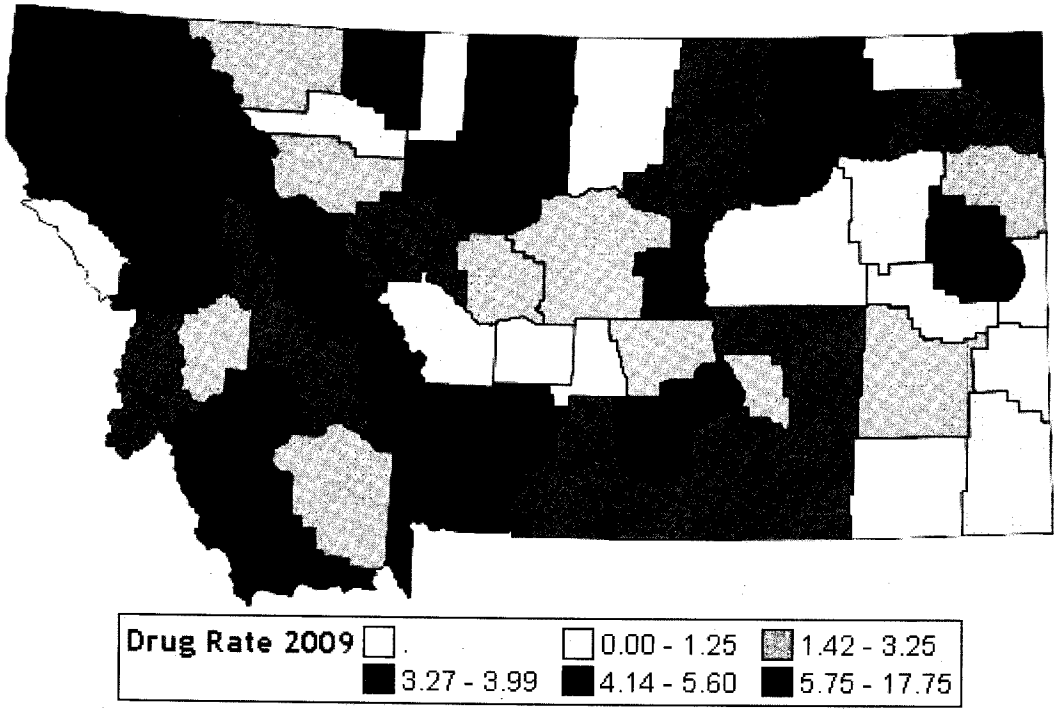




The chart above compares the drug related arrests by drug type over the three-year period. This chart omits marijuana-related arrests which account for about three quarters of all arrests. Most drug categories have experienced percentage decreases over the three year period, with one exception. The percentage of narcotic and other prescription drug arrests have increased from about 7% in 2007 to 9.4% in 2009. Amphetamine/Methamphetamine related arrests have decreased from almost 6% of all drug-related arrests to 3.6% in 2009.

Map 4

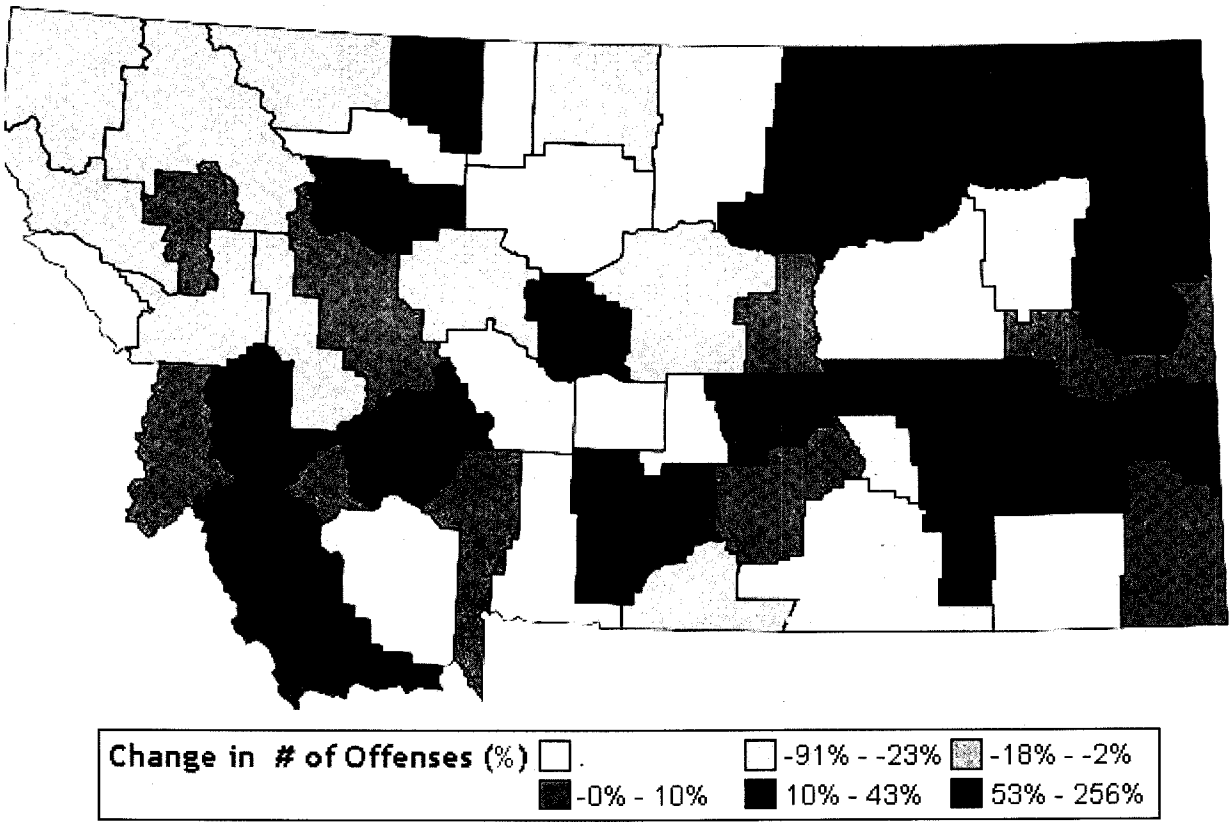
Drug Offense Rate, 2009



Map 4 shows the drug offense rate per 1,000 residents for 2009. Toole County experienced the highest drug offense rate and a very large percentage increase in drug offenses from 2008 to 2009 (See Map 5). Broadwater, Hill, and Dawson Counties also experienced high drug offense rates, between 8.3 and 9.3 offenses per 1,000 residents. As noted before, counties in white indicate no data.

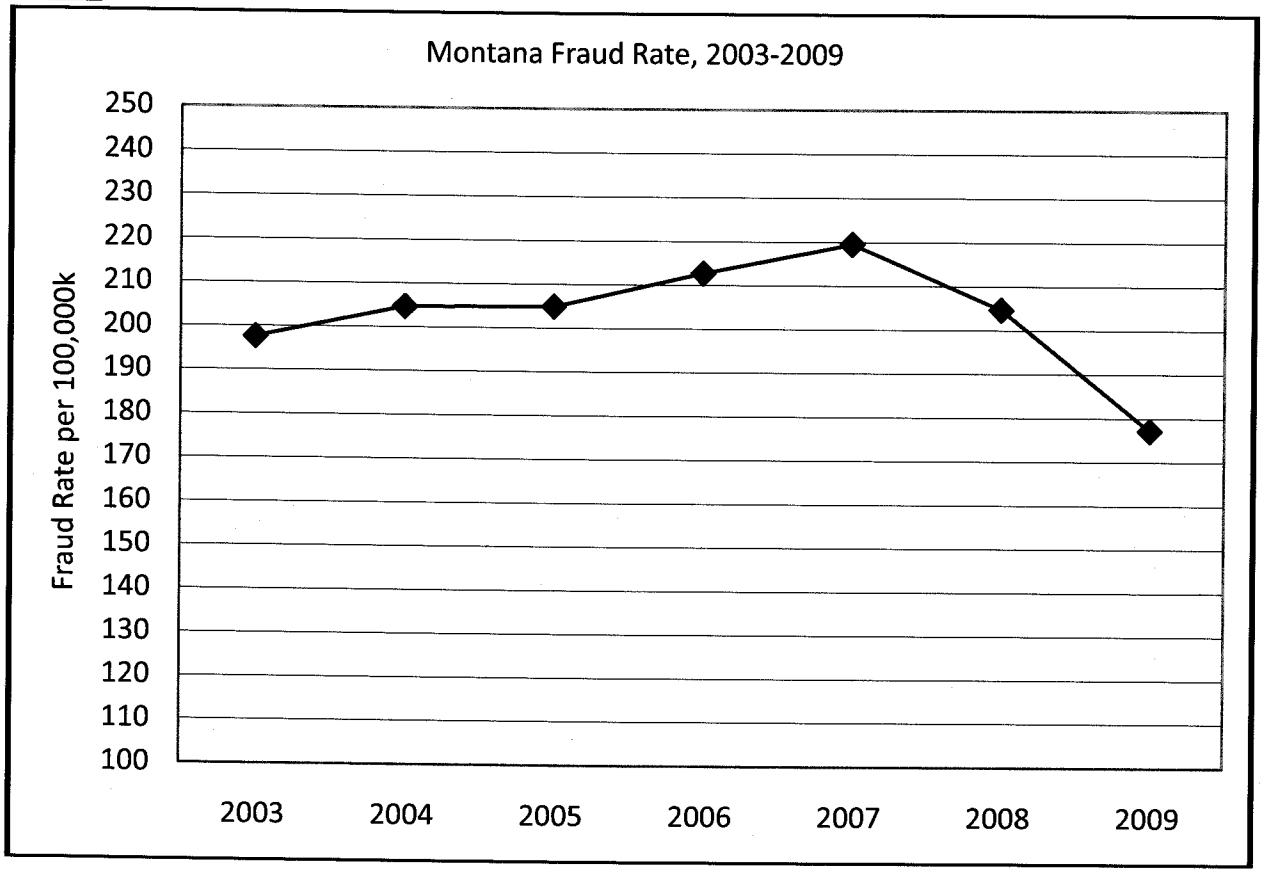
Map 5

Percentage Change in the Number of Reported Drug Offenses, 2008 to 2009



Map 5 shows the change (in percentage) in the number of reported drug offenses from 2008 t0 2009 by county. Roosevelt, Custer, and Toole Counties experienced the largest percentage increase in the number of drug offenses known to law enforcement in 2009 when compared to 2008. The counties in white indicate no data.

FRAUD



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	1,881	205.0
2006	1,978	212.8
2007	2,041	219.6
2008	1,937	204.7
2009	1,713	177.2

Due to the nature of fraud, many fraud offenses go unreported to local law enforcement. The actual number of fraud offenses could vary significantly from what was reported here. In 2009, 1,713 frauds were known to non-Tribal local law enforcement, down from 1,937 in 2008, reflecting an 11.6% decrease. The actual rate from 2008 to 2009 decreased by 13.4%. Since 2003, the mean number of fraud offenses reported was 1,876. From 2003 to 2007 the fraud rate steadily increased. Since it has and experienced large decreases in 2008 and 2009.

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Theft of Identity	596	518	-13.1%	1,114	30.5%
Credit Cards	396	349	-11.9%	745	20.4%
Deceptive Practices for Financial Gain	341	330	-3.2%	671	18.4%
Theft of Labor or Services or Use of Property	350	319	-8.9%	669	18.3%
Deceptive Business Practices	124	119	-4.0%	243	6.7%
Failure to Return Rented or Leased Property	26	22	-15.4%	48	1.3%
Impersonating a Public Servant	11	14	27.3%	25	0.7%
Unlawful Use of a Computer	8	6	-25.0%	14	0.4%
Money Laundering	5	6	20.0%	11	0.3%
Obscuring the Identity of a Machine	6	4	-33.3%	10	0.3%
Obtaining Communication Services to Defraud	3	5	66.7%	8	0.2%
Security Fraud	2	4	100.0%	6	0.2%
Defrauding Creditors	2	3	50.0%	5	0.1%
Unlawful Automated Telephone Solicitation	3	2	-33.3%	5	0.1%
Welfare Fraud	1	2	100.0%	3	0.1%
Unauthorized Acquisition/Transfer of Food Stamps	1	1	0.0%	2	0.1%
Chain Distributor Scheme	0	1	NA	1	0.0%
Medicaid Fraud	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	61	8	-86.9%	69	1.9%
Grand Total	**1,937**	**1,713**	**-11.6%**	**3,650**	**100.0%**

Identity Theft was the most commonly reported fraud offense accounting for over 30% of all reported frauds. Fraudulently Using Credit Cards was the second most commonly reported fraud offense. The top five fraud categories account for over 94% of all the reported fraud, all of which experienced decreases from 2008 to 2009.

Group A Offenses

The following tables show the remaining Group A offenses reported to the MBCC in 2008 and 2009. Criminal Mischief/Vandalism is the most commonly reported Group A offense followed by Larceny/Theft.

Arson

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Arson	116	122	5.2%	238	68.0%
Arson, Negligent	55	49	-10.9%	104	29.7%
Illegal Disposal of Lighted Material	4	2	-50.0%	6	1.7%
Reported on Paper Summaries	1	1	0.0%	2	0.6%
Grand Total	**176**	**174**	**-1.1%**	**350**	**100.0%**

Counterfeiting and Forgery

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Forgery	582	474	-18.6%	1056	81.0%
Counterfeit	75	158	110.7%	233	17.9%
Counterfeiting or Defacing Gambling Documents	3	1	-66.7%	4	0.3%
Reported on Paper Summaries	8	3	-62.5%	11	0.8%
Grand Total	**668**	**636**	**-4.8%**	**1304**	**100.0%**

Embezzlement

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Embezzlement	103	136	32.0%	239	99.6%
Reported on Paper Summaries	0	1	NA	1	0.4%
Grand Total	**103**	**137**	**33.0%**	**240**	**100.0%**

Stolen Property

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Illegal Handling of Stolen Property	61	55	-9.8%	116	73.0%
Theft by Disposal of Stolen Property	4	5	25.0%	9	5.7%
Reported on Paper Summaries	18	16	-11.1%	34	21.4%
Grand Total	**83**	**76**	**-8.4%**	**159**	**100.0%**

Criminal Mischief and Vandalism

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Criminal Mischief/Vandalism	12,566	11,718	-6.7%	24,284	97.5%
Criminal Destruction of or Tampering with Communication Device	215	208	-3.3%	423	1.7%
Intentional Vandalism of Railroad Property	2	4	100.0%	6	0.0%
Desecration of Capitol	8	2	-75.0%	10	0.0%
Desecration of Flags	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	157	27	-82.8%	184	0.7%
Grand Total	**12,949**	**11,959**	**-7.6%**	**24,908**	**100.0%**

Prostitution

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Prostitution	25	6	-76.0%	31	77.5%
Prostitution Promotion	3	2	-33.3%	5	12.5%
Prostitution, Aggravated Promotion of	4	0	-100.0%	4	10.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	0	0	NA	0	0.0%
Grand Total	**32**	**8**	**-75.0%**	**40**	**100.0%**

Kidnapping

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Custodial Interference	75	104	38.7%	179	46.4%
Unlawful Restraint	86	80	-7.0%	166	43.0%
Kidnapping	11	12	9.1%	23	6.0%
Kidnapping, Aggravated	8	10	25.0%	18	4.7%
Grand Total	**180**	**206**	**14.4%**	**386**	**100.0%**

Weapon Law Violations

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Carrying Concealed Weapon	119	118	-0.8%	237	42.5%
Discharge Within City Limits - Firing Firearms	45	44	-2.2%	89	15.9%
Carrying a Concealed Weapon While Intoxicated	16	21	31.3%	37	6.6%
Possession of Firearm by Convicted Person	7	28	300.0%	35	6.3%
Possess Illegally, Switchblade Knife	14	14	0.0%	28	5.0%
Carrying a Concealed Weapon When Prohibited	12	11	-8.3%	23	4.1%
Reckless or Malicious Use of Explosives	12	10	-16.7%	22	3.9%
Guns in Schools	10	11	10.0%	21	3.8%
Possess of Explosives	10	7	-30.0%	17	3.0%

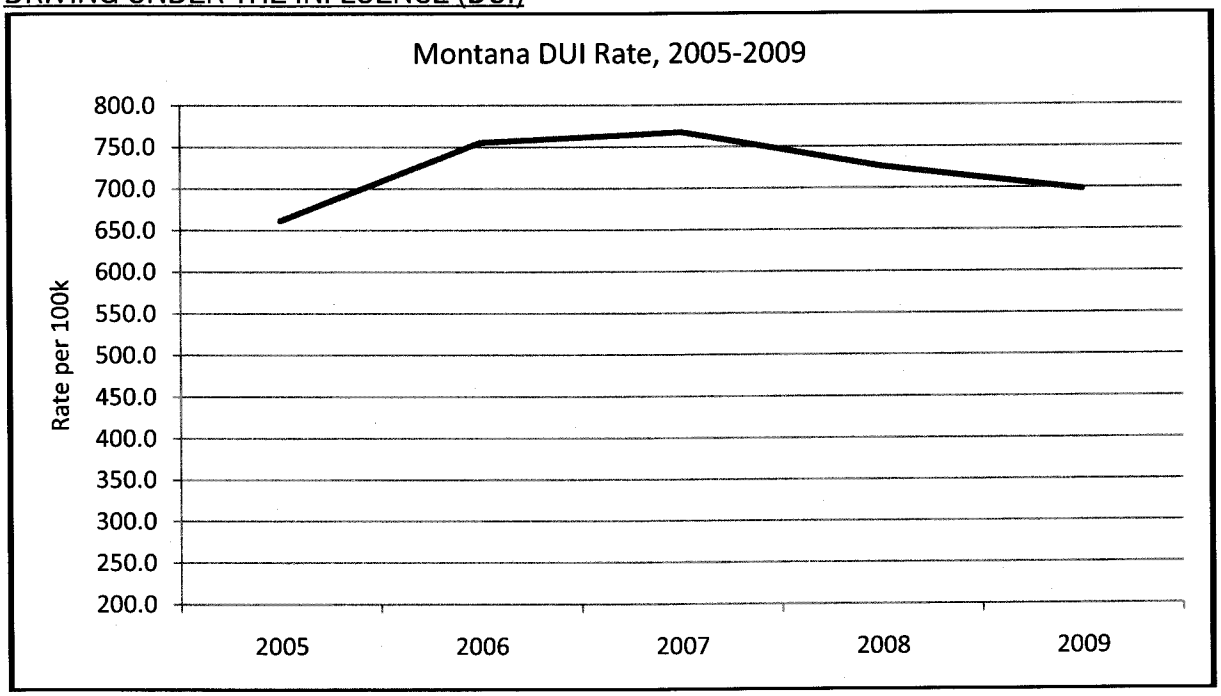
Possession of Deadly Weapon by a Prisoner	10	1	-90.0%	11	2.0%
Possess Illegally, Sawed-off Firearm	1	6	500.0%	7	1.3%
Possession of a Destructive Device	5	1	-80.0%	6	1.1%
Possession of a Silencer	1	1	0.0%	2	0.4%
Reported on Paper Summaries	19	4	-78.9%	23	4.1%
Grand Total	**281**	**277**	**-1.4%**	**558**	**100.0%**

All Other Group A Offenses

Offense Description	**2008**	**2009**	**% Change**	**Total**	**% of Total**
Obscenity	14	27	92.9%	41	63.1%
Display or Provide Obscene Material to Minors	1	5	400.0%	6	9.2%
Extortion / Blackmail	10	4	-60.0%	14	21.5%
Bribery in Official and Political Matters	3	1	-66.7%	4	6.2%
Grand Total	**28**	**37**	**32.1%**	**65**	**100.0%**

Group B Offenses

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	6,070	661.4
2006	7,013	755.3
2007	7,134	767.4
2008	6,872	725.7
2009	6,749	698.0

The DUI Rate[14] has slightly decreased since 2007 when it reached its peak. The 2009 rate was down about 9% from the 2007 rate. The number of reported offenses was down about 5%. The five year mean DUI rate was 721.6 and the range was 105.9.

[14] The DUI rate in the Crime in Montana does not match what has been previously published. The DUI rate and number of offenses has been recalculated to account for over-reporting.

DUI Arrests by Gender and Race - 2009

	Total	% of Total
Female	**1,359**	**25.4%**
Asian	3	0.1%
African American	6	0.1%
American Indian	197	3.7%
Unknown	21	0.4%
White	1,132	21.2%
Male	**3,960**	**74.1%**
Asian	17	0.3%
African American	35	0.7%
American Indian	396	7.4%
Unknown	54	1.0%
White	3,458	64.7%
Not Reported	**27**	**0.5%**
Grand Total	**5,346**	**100.0%**

In 2009, 5,345 persons were arrested for a DUI offense by non-Tribal local law enforcement, clearing 5,850 offenses, leading to a clearance rate of 86.7%. The 2008 DUI clearance rate was 81.1%, a five percentage point increase. Almost 65% of the persons arrested were White males, another 21% were White females. About 11% of the total persons arrested for DUI were American Indian. About 87% of the male arrestees were White males; another 10% were American Indian. Of the female DUI arrest population, 83% were White females and another 14% were American Indian females. About 2% of the persons arrested for DUI reported Hispanic ethnicity.

DUI Arrests by Gender and Age - 2009

Gender	Age	Total Female	% of Female Total	Gender	Age	Total Male	% of Male Total
Female	Not Reported	2	0.1%	Male	Not Reported	**0**	0.0%
	10 to 17	27	2.0%		10 to 17	73	1.8%
	18 to 25	491	36.1%		18 to 25	1,308	33.0%
	26 to 35	338	24.9%		26 to 35	1,067	26.9%
	36 to 45	252	18.5%		36 to 45	658	16.6%
	46+	249	18.3%		46+	854	21.6%
Female Total		**1,359**	**100.0%**	**Male Total**		**3,960**	**100.0%**

In 2009, there were some slight differences at the age of arrest for DUI offenders by gender. Male offenders tended to be slightly older than female offenders. For example, over 38% of female DUI offenders were age 25 or younger while less than 35% of male offenders in 2009 were younger than age 25. In addition, about 65% of the male offenders are age 26 or older while about 61.7% of the female offenders are in that same age group.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Purchase or Possess Intoxicant by a Minor	4,047	3,735	-7.7%	7,782	69.5%
Drinking In Public	939	724	-22.9%	1,663	14.9%
Open Container In Motor Vehicle On Highway	371	427	15.1%	798	7.1%
Sells Or Gives An Alcoholic Beverage To Minors	150	115	-23.3%	265	2.4%
Sell Or Provide Alcohol To Person Under Age 21	78	67	-14.1%	145	1.3%
Liquor Licensee/Employee Sell Or Give Alcohol To Person Under Age 21	45	61	35.6%	106	0.9%
Unlawful Transfer, Or Possession Of Alcohol	24	79	229.2%	103	0.9%
False Identification by a Minor To Get Alcohol	48	26	-45.8%	74	0.7%
Selling Alcohol After Hours	15	20	33.3%	35	0.3%
Providing Alcohol to an Intoxicated Person	1	5	400.0%	6	0.1%
Sale of Alcohol Without License	0	1	NA	1	0.0%
Failure to Attach Keg Tag	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%
Sale Of Alcohol Not Purchased From State Agency	0	1	NA	1	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	176	38	-78.4%	214	1.9%
Grand Total	**5,895**	**5,299**	**-10.1%**	**11,194**	**100.0%**

Almost 70% of all Liquor Law Violations were minor in possession (MIP) offenses. However, the number of MIP offenses reported in 2009 was down about 7.7% from 2008 levels. The number of Open Container offenses from 2008 to 2009 increased over 15%. The total number of offenses year-over-year was down about 10%.

NON-VIOLENT FAMILY OFFENSES

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Endangering The Welfare of Children	272	323	15.8%	595	42.7%
Unlawful Transactions With Children	180	148	-21.6%	328	23.6%
Truancy	113	80	-41.3%	193	13.9%
Parenting Interference	44	67	34.3%	111	8.0%
Visitation Interference	42	47	10.6%	89	6.4%
Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation of the Elderly	35	36	2.8%	71	5.1%
Nonsupport	2	1	-100.0%	3	0.2%
Aggravated Visitation Interference	1	1	0.0%	2	0.1%
Reported on Paper Summaries	24	2	-1100.0%	26	1.9%
Grand Total	**713**	**705**	**-1.1%**	**1392**	**100.0%**

The most commonly reported Non-Violent Family Offense over the two year period was Endangering the Welfare of Children. Endangering the Welfare of Children and Abuse, Neglect, or Exploitation of the Elderly may be classified in two other categories, including aggravated assault or simple assault, depending on the severity of the circumstances. The number of Non-Violent Family Offenses was relatively unchanged from 2008 levels, but the number of Endangering the Welfare of Children offenses was up almost 16% in 2009.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES

Offense Description	2008	2009	% Change	Total	% of Total
Criminal Contempt	2,124	2,186	2.8%	4,310	20.3%
Obstructing a Peace Officer or Other Public Servant	1,934	1,949	0.8%	3,883	18.3%
Obscene Phone Call - Privacy In Communication	1,651	1,632	-1.2%	3,283	15.5%
Violation Of Protective Order	1,100	1,108	0.7%	2,208	10.4%
Probation Of Violation	1,000	855	-17.0%	1,855	8.8%
Underage Tobacco Possession or Consumption	552	517	-6.8%	1,069	5.0%
Revocation of Suspended/Deferred Sentence	406	471	13.8%	877	4.1%
Cruelty to Animals	227	195	-16.4%	422	2.0%
Garbage / Littering	217	180	-20.6%	397	1.9%
Failing to Register as a Sex Offender	147	138	-6.5%	285	1.3%
False Reports to Law Enforcement Authorities	125	149	16.1%	274	1.3%
Violation of No-Contact Order	99	155	36.1%	254	1.2%
Obstructing Justice	118	133	11.3%	251	1.2%
Indecent Exposure	126	91	-38.5%	217	1.0%
Violation Of Conditions Of Release	51	161	68.3%	212	1.0%
Parole Violation	101	80	-26.3%	181	0.9%
Escape	82	48	-70.8%	130	0.6%
Tampering With Witnesses and Informants	56	65	13.8%	121	0.6%
Unsworn Falsification To Authorities	37	50	26.0%	87	0.4%
Tampering With or Fabricating Physical Evidence	32	36	11.1%	68	0.3%
Interfere With Court Order For Minor	35	16	-118.8%	51	0.2%
Accountability	20	30	33.3%	50	0.2%
Abuse of Teachers	29	17	-70.6%	46	0.2%
Possession of Burglary Tools	18	20	10.0%	38	0.2%
Use of Property Subject To Criminal Forfeiture	16	18	11.1%	34	0.2%
Attempt	21	10	-110.0%	31	0.1%
Conspiracy	8	21	61.9%	29	0.1%
False Alarm to Agencies of Public Safety	13	16	18.8%	29	0.1%
Impersonating a Public Servant	11	14	21.4%	25	0.1%
False Reporting Of a Fire or Other Catastrophe	16	9	-77.8%	25	0.1%
Transfer Illegal Articles or Communications	13	11	-18.2%	24	0.1%
Bail Jumping	16	5	-220.0%	21	0.1%
Criminal Defamation	13	7	-85.7%	20	0.1%
Contributing To Sexual Delinquency Of Minor	5	8	37.5%	13	0.1%
Home Arrest Violation	2	9	77.8%	11	0.1%
False Swearing	4	7	42.9%	11	0.1%
Money Laundering	5	6	16.7%	11	0.1%

Solicitation	1	8	87.5%	9	0.0%
Creating a Hazard	5	2	-150.0%	7	0.0%
False Reporting of an Impending Explosion	0	7	100.0%	7	0.0%
Perjury	2	4	50.0%	6	0.0%
Tampering With Public Records or Information	1	4	75.0%	5	0.0%
False Claims To Public Agencies	4	1	-300.0%	5	0.0%
Aggravated Animal Cruelty	0	3	100.0%	3	0.0%
Official Misconduct	1	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Negligent Vehicular Assault	0	2	100.0%	2	0.0%
Bigamy	1	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Harming A Police Dog	1	0	NA	1	0.0%
Employer Misconduct	0	1	100.0%	1	0.0%
Aiding or Soliciting Suicide	0	1	100.0%	1	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	192	89	-115.7%	281	1.3%
Grand Total	**10,638**	**10,547**	**-0.9%**	**21,185**	**100.0%**

Criminal Contempt was the most commonly reported offense that does not fit within one of the other standard offense definitions. Local law enforcement reported over 4,000 Criminal Contempt offenses over the two year period. The number reported in 2009 was slightly up (2.8%) from 2008. Obstructing a Peace Officer or Other Public Servant was the second most commonly reported All Other offense. In total the number of All Other offenses was relatively unchanged from 2008 to 2009.

Juvenile Arrestees

This section provides an overview of crime committed by juveniles that were "arrested" in 2005 through 2009. The data source for this section was the MTIBRS. It is not wholly reflective of the data released by the Office of the Supreme Court, Youth Court Administrator's office because of the differences in the reporting systems.

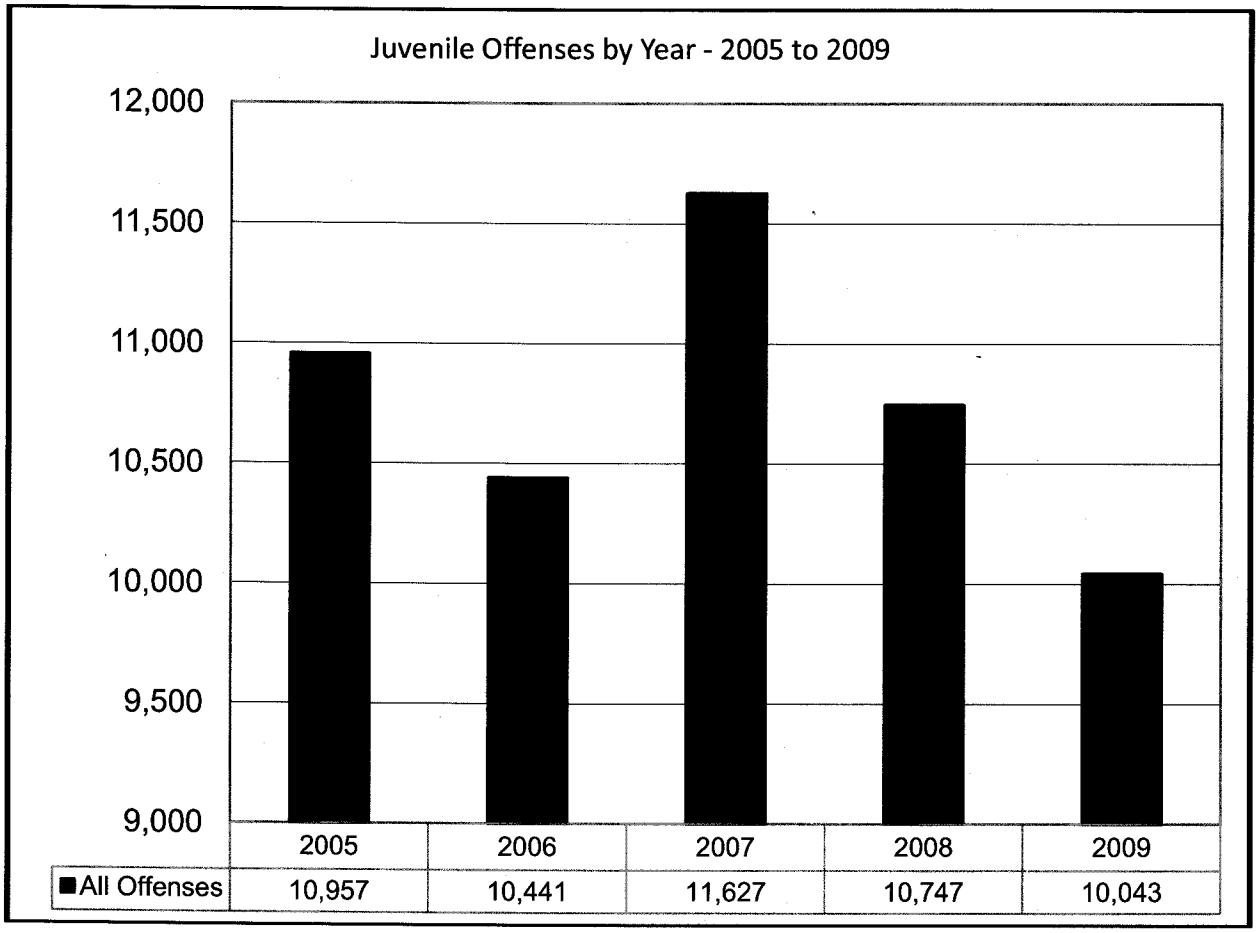
The data in this section was an overview of offenses committed by juveniles ages 10 to 17 who were "arrested" by law enforcement. Juvenile arrestees can be referred to other authorities, such as youth courts/probation, or handled within the arresting law enforcement agencies authority, such as released with a warning. This section examines only those juveniles that were arrested, because typically when a person was arrested, the data collected is the most comprehensive. Often little was known about offenders (i.e., suspects) until an arrest was made.

Lastly, the MTIBRS does not have the capability to identify individual arrestees. The MTIBRS does not collect identifiable information such as name or date of birth about arrestees. As a result, a juvenile be may be duplicated in the counts. This overview was not a reflection of the volume of individual juveniles arrested by non-Tribal local law enforcement; rather, it provides an overview of offenses committed by juvenile arrestees.

YOUTH POPULATION

Montana's total estimated population[15] under the age of 18 in 2008 was 220,358, up from 219,498 in 2007.

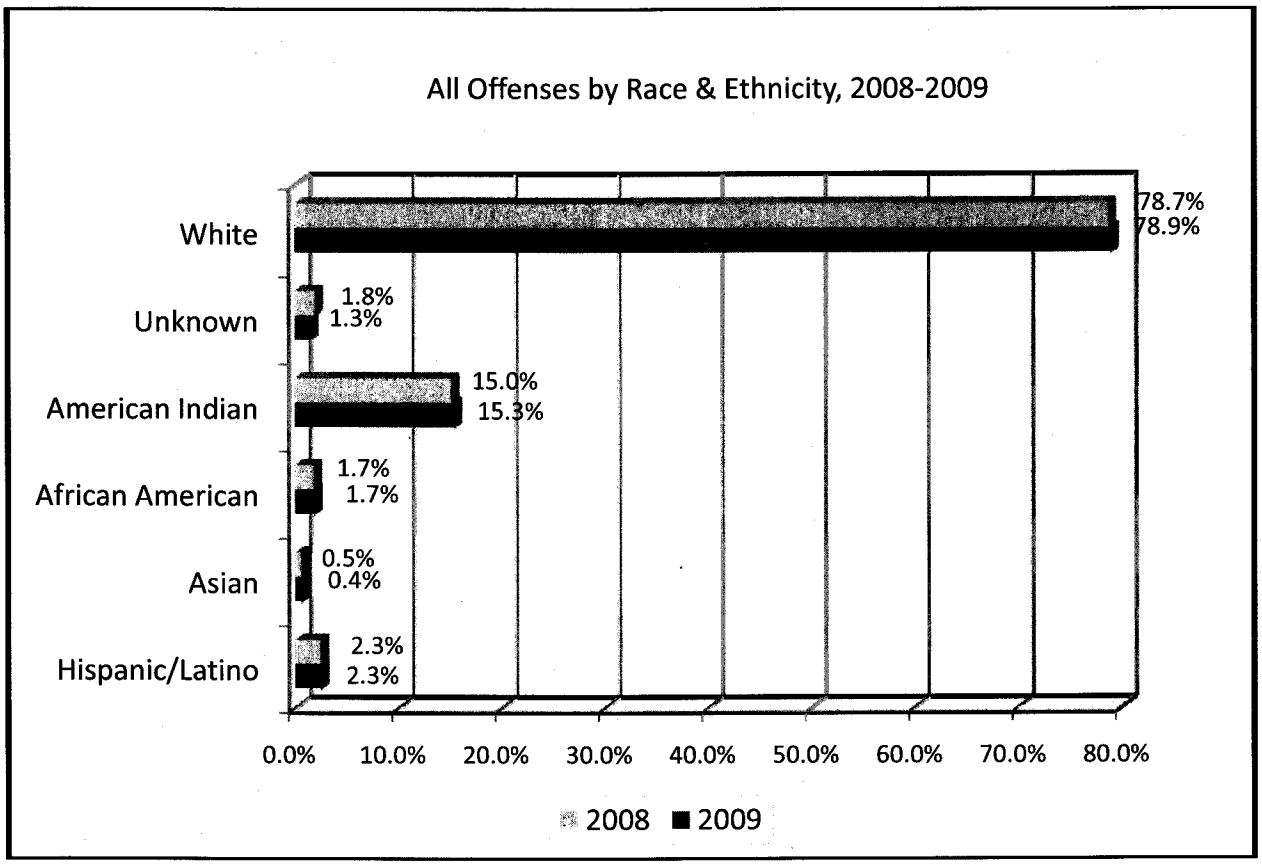
Population Under 18 by Gender	Total	% of Total
Female	107,246	48.7%
Male	113,112	51.3
Population Under 18 by Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic (NH)	181,044	86.5%
African American (NH)	4,024	1.9%
American Indian (NH)	21,947	10.5%
Asian (NH)	2,203	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11,140	5.1%



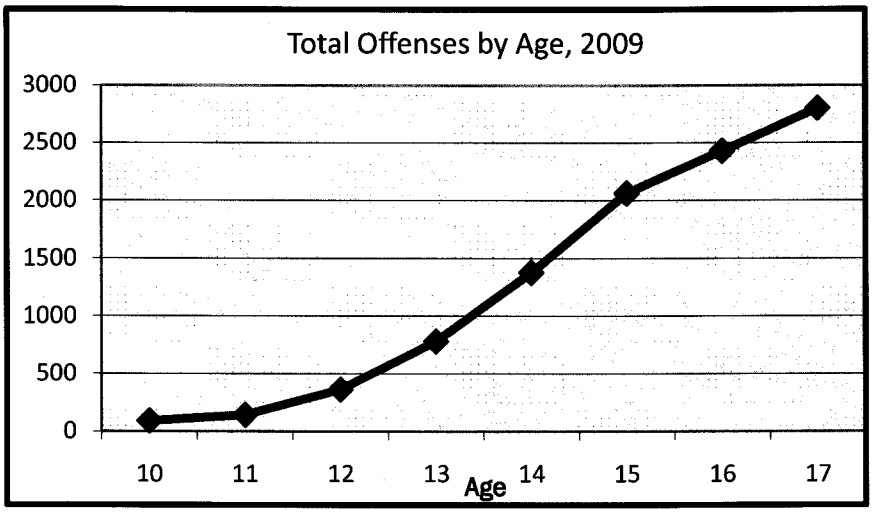
In 2009, juveniles committed 10,141 offenses, down from 10,855 in 2008, reflecting a 6.6% reduction. The total number of offenses committed by juveniles has decreased four

[15] 2009 Juvenile population estimates were not available at the time of this publication.
Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2009). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2008." Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/

out of the last five years. The average number of juvenile offenses over the five-year period was 10,862 offenses per year. The most offenses committed by juveniles occurred in 2007.

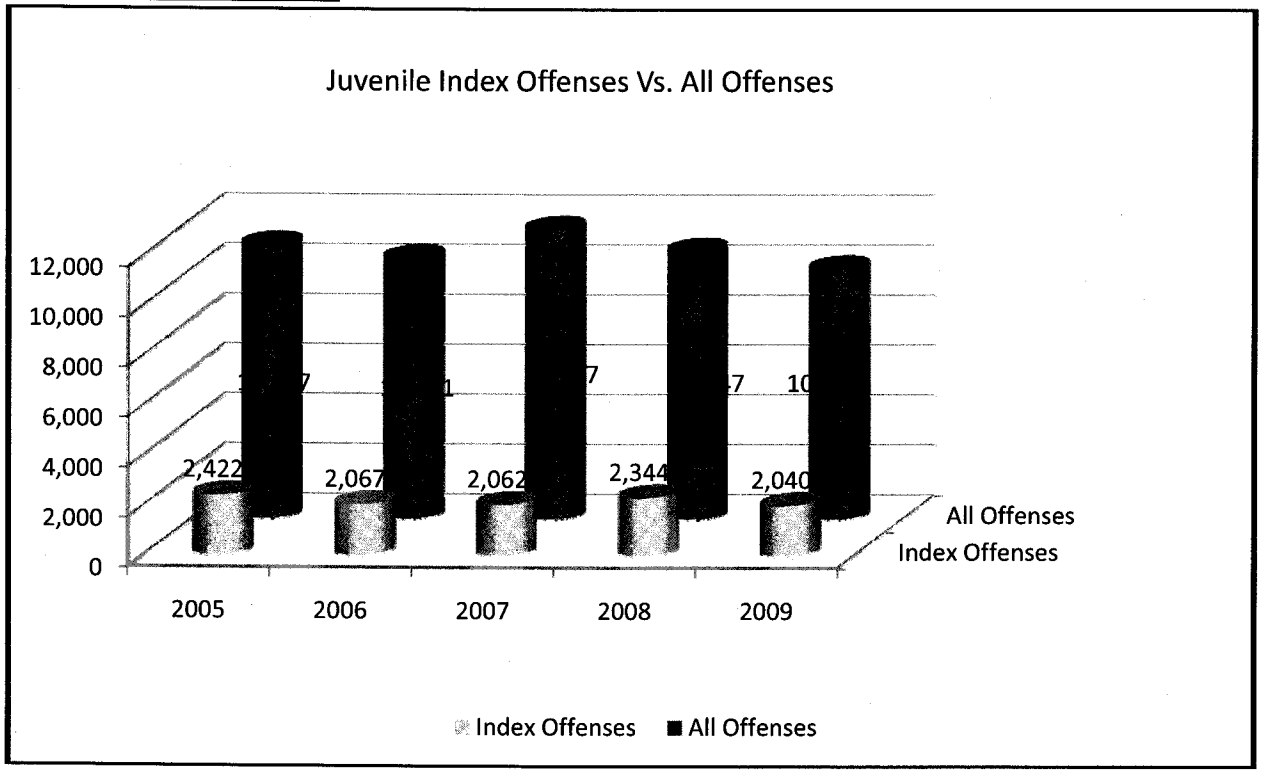


The percentage of all offenses by race was relatively unchanged from year to year. However, the number of offenses committed by American Indian youth was disproportionately high when compared to their overall percentage of population. White youth commit most (about 79%) all offenses. Hispanic or Latino youth committed about 2% of all offenses in both 2008 and 2009.

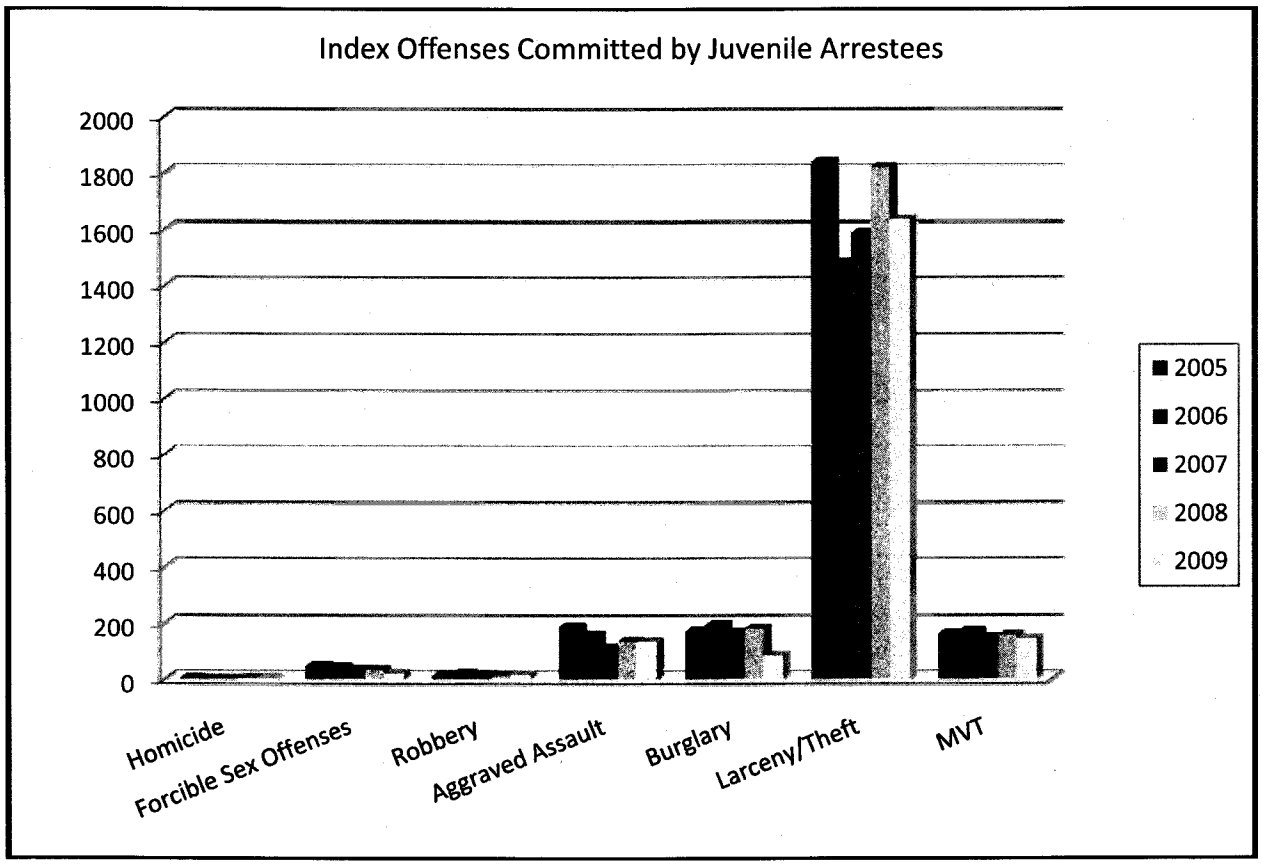


Youth tend to start committing offenses around age 13 and accelerate their deviant behavior through their teenage years.

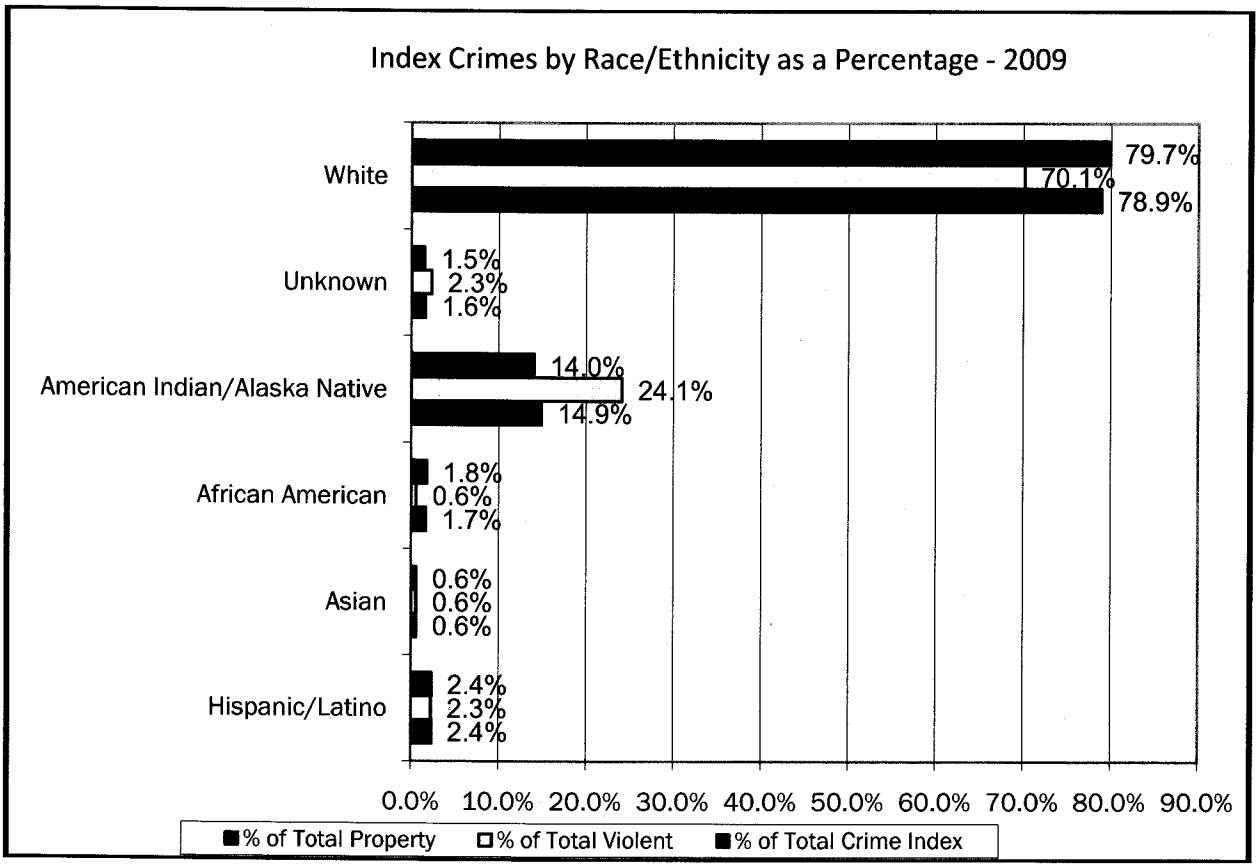
JUVENILE INDEX CRIMES



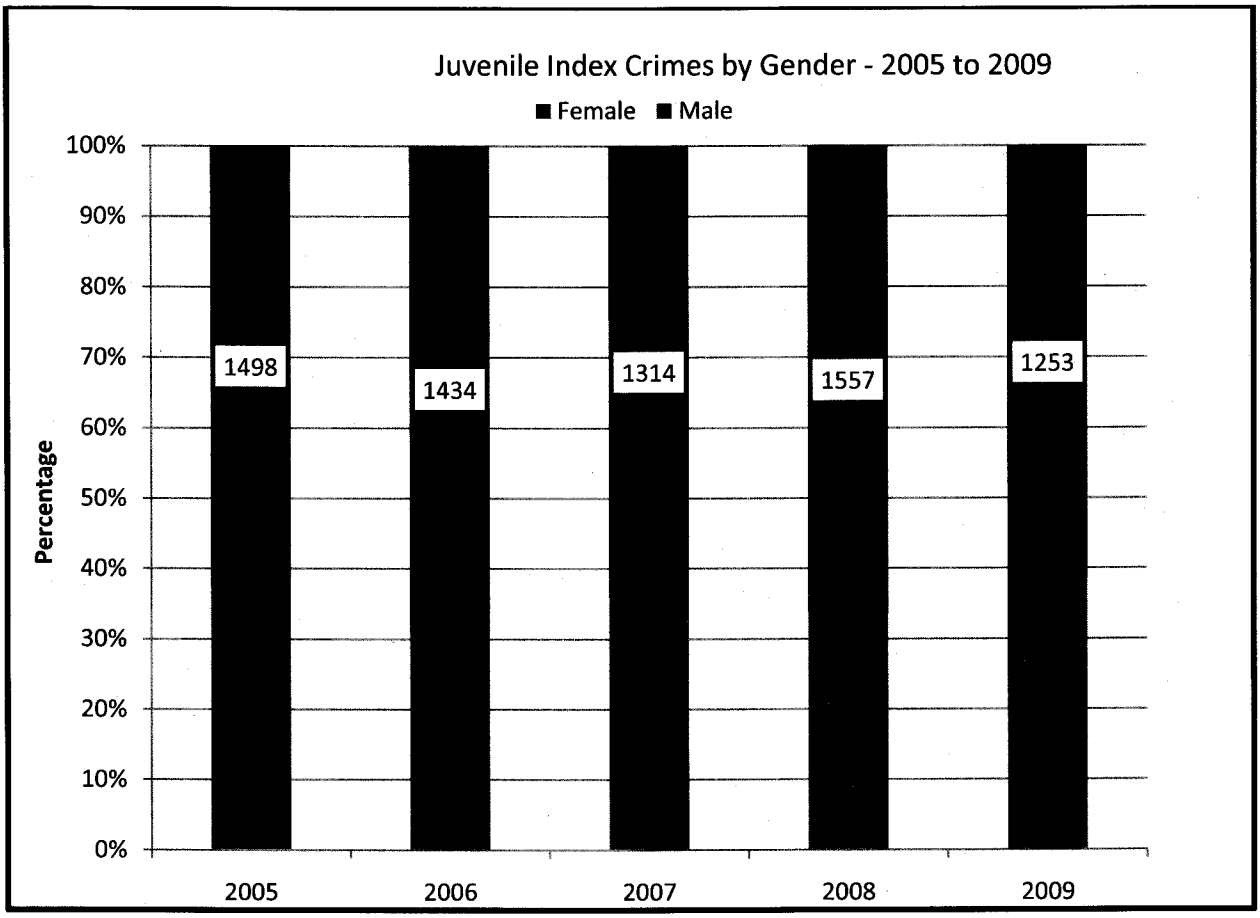
The chart above compares the total number of offenses committed by juveniles versus the juvenile crime index. The total number of index offenses over the five-year period has been relatively consistent with two exceptions in 2005 and 2008. The number of juvenile index offenses committed in 2009 was the lowest over the five-year period. The proportion of all offenses to index offenses has remained relatively steady over the five-year period at around five-to-one.



Most index offense categories have tended to trend downward or have remained consistent over the five year period with a few exceptions. Larceny/Theft tended to increase since 2006, but was off of its 2005 and 2007 peaks. Surprisingly, the number of Burglary offenses committed by juveniles in 2009 was down, in contrast to the increase in the number of Burglaries in 2009. The number of Forcible Sex Offenses has also tended to decrease from 47 in 2005 to 21 in 2009.



In 2009, White youth committed almost 80% of all index crimes, with the largest percentage of those being property crimes. American Indian youth in 2009 tended to commit more violent crimes than property crimes. In total, American Indian youth accounted for about 24% of all violent crime and about 14% of all property crimes. According to 2008 population estimates, American Indian youth account for about 10.5% of the population age 10 to 17. In 2008, African American youth accounted for about 4% of all violent crimes compared to only 0.6% in 2009. In addition, the percentage of violent crime committed by Hispanic/Latino youth fell from 4.4% in 2008 to 2.3% in 2009.



The percentage of male offenders that commit index crimes over the five-year period has ranged from 61% to about 68%. In 2009, the percentage of male offenders was about 61% and the percentage of female offenders was about 39%.

HOMICIDE

- In 2009, two Homicide offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- One occurred in Gallatin County and the other in Lewis and Clark County
- Both offenders were male.
- Zero Homicides were committed by juveniles in 2008 in Montana's non-Tribal jurisdictions.

FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES[16]

- In 2009, 21 Forcible Sex Offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees, down from 33 Forcible Sex Offenses in 2008.
- The largest majority were committed by White-male juveniles.

[16] The forcible sex offenses category is expanded to include offenses that are not typically included in the FBI's definition of rape. Forcible sex offenses include: sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, sodomy, rape, sexual intercourse with object without consent, and same-sex forcible rape.

ROBBERY

- In 2009, 17 Robberies were committed by juveniles, slightly up from 14 in 2008.
- 65% of the Robberies were committed by American Indian youth.
- Five Robberies were committed by female youth, while twelve were committed by male youth.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- In 2009, 134 Aggravated Assaults were committed by youth arrestees, relatively unchanged from the 137 Aggravated Assaults in 2008.
- Almost three-fourths of all Aggravated Assaults were committed by male offenders.
- About 23% of the Aggravated Assaults were committed by American Indian youth; White youth committed about 73% of the offenses.
- White males accounted for more than half (55%) of the Aggravated Assaults.

BURGLARY

- In 2009, 85 Burglaries were committed by juveniles, significantly down from 181 in 2008.
- About 95% of all Burglaries in 2009 were committed by male youth.
- About 15% of the Burglaries were committed by American Indian youth, while 80% were White youth.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

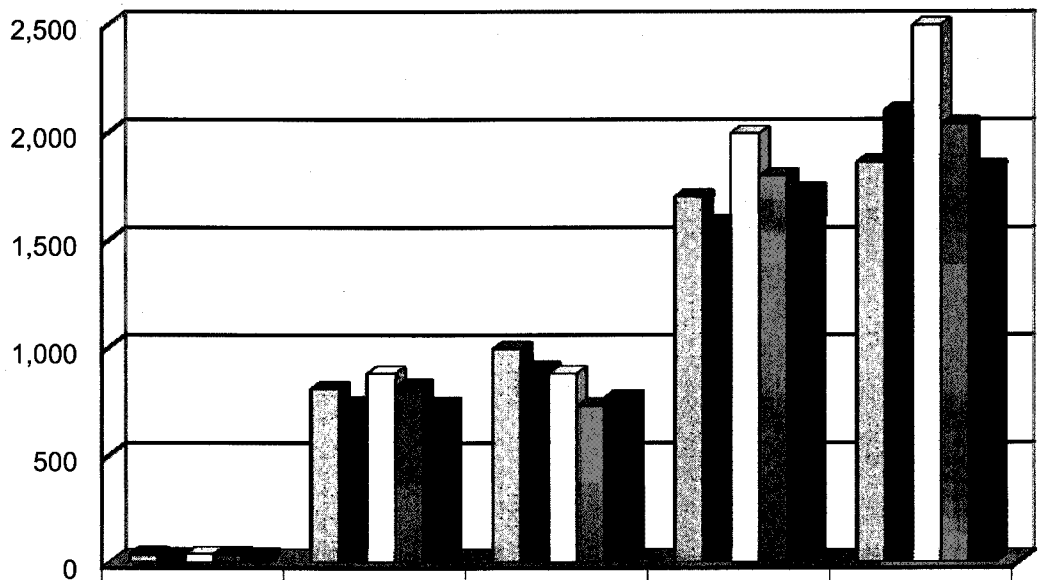
- In 2009, 145 motor vehicle theft (MVT) offenses were committed by juveniles, down from 157 in 2008.
- About 29% of the MVTs were committed by female arrestees; almost three quarters of those were White females.
- Of the 102 MVTs committed by male youth, almost 22% of the MVTs were committed by American Indian; almost 73% were White male youth.

LARCENY/THEFT

- In 2009, about 1,636 larceny/theft offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees, down from 1,821 in 2008.
- About 57% of the offenses were committed by male youth; of those, over 80% were committed by White youth.
- American Indian youth accounted for about 13% of the total larceny/theft offenses, down from about 14.6% in 2008.

Selected Non-Index Offenses

Non-Index Offense by Year: 2005 to 2009



	Arson	Simple Assault	Drug Offenses	Status Offenses	Liquor Law Violation
2005	36	806	992	1,698	1,858
2006	33	736	899	1,577	2,098
2007	38	877	876	1,991	2,493
2008	36	816	727	1,794	2,035
2009	32	732	765	1,729	1,833

- The number of selected Non-Index crimes committed by juvenile arrestees is down when compared to 2008 with one exception: Drug/Narcotic Offenses.
- The number of Drug/Narcotic Offenses is up by a little over 5%.
- Liquor Law Violations are down about 10% and close to the number reported in 2005.
- The numbers of Non-Index offenses reported in 2009 are all below their five-year average.

ARSON

- In 2009, 32 Arsons were committed by juvenile arrestees, down from 36 in 2008.
- 25 of the 32 (78%) Arsons were committed by males, of those 20 were committed by White males.
- 5 of the 32 were committed by American Indian youth.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

- Almost two out of three Simple Assaults are committed by male youth; a little over half were White male youth.
- American Indian youth accounted for about 19% of all Simple Assaults.
- African American youth accounted for almost 4% of the Simple Assaults.
- In 2008, about 25% of all Simple Assaults were committed by females, compared to 35% in 2009.

DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES

- In 2009, 765 Drug/Narcotic Offenses were committed by arrested juveniles, up from 727 in 2008 but down significantly from 992 in 2005.
- Male youth accounted for about 76% of all Drug/Narcotic Offenses committed by juveniles.
- Of the 585 offenses committed by male youth in 2009, White males committed 523 drug/narcotic offenses.
- Of the 180 offense committed by female youth in 2009, White females account for 142 (79%) and American Indian females account for 33 (18.3%).
- Of the youth arrested with drug property seized, most youth (87.2%) had marijuana on their person.
- 328 (42.8%) Drug/Narcotic Offenses were classified as Possession of Dangerous Drugs.
- 360 (47%) Drug/Narcotic Offenses were classified as Possession of Drug Paraphernalia.

STATUS OFFENSES

- In 2009, 1,729 Status Offenses were committed by youth, down from 1,794 in 2008.
- More than half 57% of the Status Offenses were committed by male youth.
- The most commonly reported status offense was Runaway, accounting for about 33% of the 1,729 reported offenses.
- Underage Tobacco Consumption was the second most commonly reported Status Offense, accounting for about 29% of the total.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

- 1,833 Liquor Law Violations were committed by youth arrestees in 2009 down from 2,035 in 2008.
- In 2009, 1,077 (58.7%) Liquor Law Violations were committed by male youth of those, 77% were White males and 19% were American Indian.
- 756 (41.2%) were committed by female youth of those, almost 80% were White and 17% were American Indian.
- Almost all Liquor Law Violations committed by youth were classified as Purchase or Possess Intoxicant by a Minor (MIP).

Appendix A

Reporting Agencies

Police Departments

Baker PD
Belgrade PD
Billings PD
Boulder PD
Bozeman PD
Bridger PD
Colstrip PD
Columbia Falls PD
Columbus PD
Conrad PD
Cut Bank PD
*Darby PD
Dillon PD
East Helena PD
Ennis PD
Eureka PD
*Fairview PD
Fort Benton PD
Glasgow PD
Glendive PD
Great Falls PD
Hamilton SO
Havre PD
Helena PD
Hot Springs PD
Joliet PD
Kalispell PD
Laurel PD
Lewistown PD
Libby PD
Livingston PD
Manhattan PD
Miles City PD
Missoula PD
Montana State University
Plains PD
Polson PD
Poplar PD
Red Lodge PD
Ronan PD
Sidney PD
St. Ignatius PD
Stevensville PD
Thompson Falls PD
Three Forks LEA
Troy PD
University of Montana
West Yellowstone PD
Whitefish PD
Wolf Point PD

Sheriff's Offices

Beaverhead SO
Big Horn SO
Blaine SO
Broadwater SO
Butte/Silver Bow LEA
Carbon SO
Carter SO
Cascade SO
Chouteau SO
Custer SO
Daniels SO
Dawson SO
Deer Lodge SO
Fallon SO
Fergus SO
Flathead SO
Gallatin SO
Garfield SO
Glacier SO
Granite SO
Hill SO
Jefferson SO
Judith Basin SO
Lake SO
Lewis & Clark SO
Lincoln SO
Madison SO
McCone SO
Meagher SO
Mineral SO
Missoula SO
Musselshell SO
Park SO
*Petroleum SO
Phillips SO
Pondera SO
Powell SO
Prairie SO
Ravalli SO
Richland SO
Roosevelt SO
Rosebud SO
Sanders SO
Sheridan SO
Stillwater SO
Sweet Grass SO
Teton SO
Toole SO
*Treasure SO
Valley SO
Wibaux SO
Yellowstone SO

*Reported crime data in summary format. These agencies did not submit crime data electronically to the MTIBRS.

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction - 2009

Reported 12 months of Crime Data Electronically

Jurisdiction	County	Population	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asslt.	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Property Crime
Beaverhead	Beaverhead	4,682	**73**	0	0	0	10	**10**	7	51	5	**63**
Dillon	Beaverhead	4,186	**114**	0	0	0	7	**7**	10	92	5	**107**
Big Horn	Big Horn	12,856	**133**	0	0	1	30	**31**	5	82	15	**102**
Blaine	Blaine	5,174	**39**	0	0	0	9	**9**	7	19	4	**30**
Broadwater	Broadwater	4,741	**106**	0	0	0	10	**10**	6	77	13	**96**
Carbon	Carbon	5,827	**60**	1	1	0	10	**12**	10	30	8	**48**
Red Lodge	Carbon	2,481	**100**	0	0	0	7	**7**	14	78	1	**93**
Bridger	Carbon	723	**11**	0	0	0	0	**0**	3	8	0	**11**
Joliet	Carbon	631	**7**	0	0	0	0	**0**	1	5	1	**7**
Carter	Carter	1,221	**4**	0	0	0	1	**1**	1	2	0	**3**
Cascade	Cascade	22,694	**386**	1	2	4	41	**48**	49	253	36	**338**
Great Falls	Cascade	59,499	**2,683**	6	14	49	111	**180**	262	2,128	113	**2,503**
Chouteau	Choteau	3,701	**19**	0	0	0	6	**6**	3	7	3	**13**
Fort Benton	Choteau	1,445	**32**	1	0	0	1	**2**	1	27	2	**30**
Custer	Custer	3,026	**57**	0	0	0	2	**2**	8	41	6	**55**
Miles City	Custer	8,062	**339**	0	3	1	16	**20**	19	289	11	**319**
Daniels	Daniels	1,606	**10**	0	0	0	2	**2**	1	5	2	**8**
Dawson	Dawson	3,873	**62**	0	2	0	3	**5**	2	55	0	**57**
Glendive	Dawson	4,555	**181**	0	3	1	2	**6**	19	146	10	**175**
Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge	8,781	**174**	0	2	0	29	**31**	13	120	10	**143**
Fallon	Fallon	1,076	**8**	0	0	0	1	**1**	0	7	0	**7**
Baker	Fallon	1,629	**13**	0	0	0	2	**2**	3	8	0	**11**
Fergus	Fergus	5,202	**22**	0	1	0	2	**3**	5	12	2	**19**
Lewistown	Fergus	5,915	**103**	0	2	0	13	**15**	9	75	4	**88**
Flathead	Flathead	54,058	**1,370**	3	21	8	159	**191**	183	926	70	**1,179**
Columbia Falls	Flathead	5,441	**272**	0	1	3	19	**23**	10	225	14	**249**
Whitefish	Flathead	8,625	**332**	0	1	1	13	**15**	24	286	7	**317**
Kalispell	Flathead	21,986	**1,249**	1	8	6	52	**67**	110	1,022	50	**1,182**
Gallatin	Gallatin	38,005	**528**	1	13	0	29	**43**	85	365	35	**485**
Bozeman	Gallatin	40,910	**1,379**	1	13	13	54	**81**	131	1,091	76	**1,298**
Belgrade	Gallatin	8,485	**199**	0	5	1	18	**24**	13	152	10	**175**
Three Forks	Gallatin	1,951	**29**	0	0	0	1	**1**	1	24	3	**28**
West Yellowstone	Gallatin	1,554	**4**	0	0	0	2	**2**	0	1	1	**2**
Manhattan	Gallatin	1,649	**19**	0	0	0	0	**0**	1	18	0	**19**
MSU	Gallatin	0	**166**	0	1	0	0	**1**	6	157	2	**165**
Garfield	Garfield	1,174	**4**	0	0	0	1	**1**	0	2	1	**3**
Glacier	Glacier	10,197	**29**	0	0	0	14	**14**	3	11	1	**15**
Cut Bank	Glacier	3,106	**133**	0	3	0	20	**23**	7	95	8	**110**
Granite	Granite	2,818	**54**	0	1	1	2	**4**	7	42	1	**50**
Hill	Hill	6,855	**211**	0	2	3	25	**30**	24	147	10	**181**
Havre	Hill	9,572	**507**	0	9	3	44	**56**	41	377	33	**451**
Jefferson	Jefferson	9,931	**68**	0	4	1	10	**15**	9	40	4	**53**
Boulder	Jefferson	1,458	**11**	0	0	0	3	**3**	2	5	1	**8**
Judith Basin	Judith Basin	1,981	**10**	0	0	0	0	**0**	1	6	3	**10**
Lake	Lake	20,714	**462**	0	11	1	82	**94**	80	269	19	**368**
Polson	Lake	5,356	**281**	0	4	0	12	**16**	22	230	13	**265**
Ronan	Lake	2,030	**113**	1	1	2	15	**19**	12	75	7	**94**
St Ignatius	Lake	816	**25**	0	0	0	3	**3**	4	17	1	**22**
Lewis & Clark	Lewis & Clark	29,594	**410**	1	11	0	48	**60**	73	244	33	**350**
Helena	Lewis & Clark	29,718	**1,160**	1	22	17	68	**108**	128	858	66	**1,052**
East Helena	Lewis & Clark	2,173	**32**	0	1	0	5	**6**	10	14	2	**26**
Lincoln	Lincoln	14,055	**241**	0	5	1	18	**24**	42	164	11	**217**
Libby	Lincoln	2,925	**71**	0	0	1	14	**15**	3	53	0	**56**
Eureka	Lincoln	1,013	**26**	0	0	0	4	**4**	5	17	0	**22**
Troy	Lincoln	987	**26**	0	1	0	1	**2**	4	20	0	**24**
McCone	McCone	1,646	**21**	0	0	0	0	**0**	4	16	1	**21**
Madison	Madison	6,499	**96**	0	1	0	3	**4**	26	64	2	**92**
Ennis	Madison	1,081	**8**	0	1	0	2	**3**	3	2	0	**5**
Meagher	Meagher	1,860	**18**	0	0	0	2	**2**	0	16	0	**16**
Mineral	Mineral	3,857	**19**	0	1	1	12	**14**	1	2	2	**5**

Jurisdiction	County	Population	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asslt.	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Property Crime
MissoulaCo	Missoula	39,107	**649**	0	14	5	76	**95**	107	402	45	**554**
Missoula	Missoula	69,479	**2,308**	1	29	29	126	**185**	278	1,748	97	**2,123**
U of M	Missoula	0	**163**	0	1	2	1	**4**	4	153	2	**159**
Musselshell	Musselshell	4,497	**136**	1	2	0	19	**22**	34	75	5	**114**
Park	Park	8,664	**104**	0	0	0	12	**12**	23	63	6	**92**
Livingston	Park	7,550	**163**	0	2	1	21	**24**	19	114	6	**139**
Phillips	Phillips	3,837	**63**	0	1	0	15	**16**	5	39	3	**47**
Pondera	Pondera	3,317	**6**	0	0	0	1	**1**	0	5	0	**5**
Conrad	Pondera	2,477	**57**	0	1	0	9	**10**	4	42	1	**47**
Powell	Powell	7,024	**137**	0	1	0	15	**16**	10	107	4	**121**
Prairie	Prairie	1,052	**3**	0	0	0	0	**0**	1	2	0	**3**
Ravalli	Ravalli	33,342	**462**	0	12	1	45	**58**	62	321	21	**404**
Hamilton	Ravalli	4,951	**220**	0	3	0	21	**24**	18	168	10	**196**
Stevensville	Ravalli	2,036	**74**	0	2	0	10	**12**	8	50	4	**62**
Richland	Richland	4,470	**23**	0	1	0	0	**1**	5	12	5	**22**
Sidney	Richland	4,759	**119**	0	5	0	10	**15**	10	84	10	**104**
Roosevelt	Roosevelt	6,439	**45**	0	0	0	2	**2**	13	24	6	**43**
Poplar	Roosevelt	861	**12**	0	0	0	7	**7**	1	4	0	**5**
Wolf Point	Roosevelt	2,492	**145**	0	0	0	16	**16**	29	89	11	**129**
Rosebud	Rosebud	6,819	**68**	0	0	0	9	**9**	8	47	4	**59**
Colstrip	Rosebud	2,345	**58**	1	0	0	7	**8**	5	42	3	**50**
Sanders	Sanders	7,861	**146**	0	7	2	32	**41**	27	73	5	**105**
Hot Springs	Sanders	568	**18**	0	0	0	0	**0**	5	13	0	**18**
Thompson Falls	Sanders	1,435	**43**	0	2	0	6	**8**	8	24	3	**35**
Plains	Sanders	1,257	**19**	0	0	0	1	**1**	3	15	0	**18**
Sheridan	Sheridan	3,204	**68**	0	1	0	7	**8**	7	47	6	**60**
Silver Bow	Silver Bow	32,604	**1,600**	1	23	16	126	**166**	181	1,123	130	**1,434**
Stillwater	Stillwater	6,755	**75**	1	2	0	9	**12**	19	42	2	**63**
Columbus	Stillwater	1,982	**24**	0	0	0	1	**1**	3	20	0	**23**
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	3,805	**41**	0	2	0	8	**10**	5	23	3	**31**
Teton	Teton	5,942	**68**	0	3	0	6	**9**	3	50	6	**59**
Toole	Toole	5,127	**115**	0	1	1	16	**18**	20	70	7	**97**
Valley	Valley	3,923	**28**	0	0	0	0	**0**	7	19	2	**28**
Glasgow	Valley	2,888	**75**	1	0	0	6	**7**	9	53	6	**68**
Wibaux	Wibaux	846	**4**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	4	0	**4**
Yellowstone	Yellowstone	31,709	**780**	0	4	6	42	**52**	158	511	59	**728**
Billings	Yellowstone	105,427	**4,929**	2	32	82	148	**264**	760	3,640	265	**4,665**
Laurel	Yellowstone	6,645	**225**	0	2	0	15	**17**	20	182	6	**208**
Electronic Reporters	**98**	**965,162**	**27,592**	**26**	**324**	**264**	**1,915**	**2,529**	**3,412**	**20,170**	**1,481**	**25,063**

Crime Data Reported on Paper Summaries

Jurisdiction	County	Population	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asslt.	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Property Crime
Darby	Ravalli	854	**2**	0	0	0	2	**2**	0	0	0	**0**
Petroleum	Petroleum	430	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Fairview	Richland	676	**32**	0	0	0	2	**2**	5	20	5	**30**
Treasure	Treasure	617	**1**	0	0	0	0	**0**	1	0	0	**1**
Sub-Total	**4**	**2,577**	**35**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**20**	**5**	**31**
Montana Grand Total		**967,739**	**27,627**	**26**	**324**	**264**	**1,919**	**2,533**	**3,418**	**20,190**	**1,486**	**25,094**

Appendix C

Index Crimes by County - 2009

County	Population	Crime Index	Crime Rate per 1,000	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asslt.	Violent Crime	Violent Crime Rate per 1,000	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Property Crime	Property Crime Rate per 1,000
Beaverhead Total	8,868	187	21.1	0	0	0	17	17	1.9	17	143	10	170	19.2
Big Horn Total	12,856	133	10.3	0	0	1	30	31	2.4	5	82	15	102	7.9
Blaine Total	5,174	39	7.5	0	0	0	9	9	1.7	7	19	4	30	5.8
Broadwater Total	4,741	106	22.4	0	0	0	10	10	2.1	6	77	13	96	20.2
Carbon Total	9,662	178	18.4	1	1	0	17	19	2.0	28	121	10	159	16.5
Carter Total	1,221	4	3.3	0	0	0	1	1	0.8	1	2	0	3	2.5
Cascade Total	82,193	3,069	37.3	7	16	53	152	228	2.8	311	2,381	149	2,841	34.6
Choteau Total	5,146	51	9.9	1	0	0	7	8	1.6	4	34	5	43	8.4
Custer Total	11,088	396	35.7	0	3	1	18	22	2.0	27	330	17	374	33.7
Daniels Total	1,606	10	6.2	0	0	0	2	2	1.2	1	5	2	8	5.0
Dawson Total	8,428	243	28.8	0	5	1	5	11	1.3	21	201	10	232	27.5
Deer Lodge Total	8,781	174	19.8	0	2	0	29	31	3.5	13	120	10	143	16.3
Fallon Total	2,705	21	7.8	0	0	0	3	3	1.1	3	15	0	18	6.7
Fergus Total	11,117	125	11.2	0	3	0	15	18	1.6	14	87	6	107	9.6
Flathead Total	90,110	3,223	35.8	4	31	18	243	296	3.3	327	2,459	141	2,927	32.5
Gallatin Total	92,554	2,324	25.1	2	32	14	104	152	1.6	237	1,808	127	2,172	23.5
Garfield Total	1,174	4	3.4	0	0	0	1	1	0.9	0	2	1	3	2.6
Glacier Total	13,303	162	12.2	0	3	0	34	37	2.8	10	106	9	125	9.4
Granite Total	2,818	54	19.2	0	1	1	2	4	1.4	7	42	1	50	17.7
Hill Total	16,427	718	43.7	0	11	6	69	86	5.2	65	524	43	632	38.5
Jefferson Total	11,389	79	6.9	0	4	1	13	18	1.6	11	45	5	61	5.4
Judith Basin Total	1,981	10	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	6	3	10	5.0
Lake Total	28,916	881	30.5	1	16	3	112	132	4.6	118	591	40	749	25.9
Lewis & Clark Total	61,485	1,602	26.1	2	34	17	121	174	2.8	211	1,116	101	1,428	23.2
Lincoln Total	18,980	364	19.2	0	6	2	37	45	2.4	54	254	11	319	16.8
Madison Total	7,580	104	13.7	0	2	0	5	7	0.9	29	66	2	97	12.8
McCone Total	1,646	21	12.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	4	16	1	21	12.8
Meagher Total	1,860	18	9.7	0	0	0	2	2	1.1	0	16	0	16	8.6
Mineral Total	3,857	19	4.9	0	1	1	12	14	3.6	1	2	2	5	1.3
Missoula Total	108,586	3,120	28.7	1	44	36	203	284	2.6	389	2,303	144	2,836	26.1
Musselshell Total	4,497	136	30.2	1	2	0	19	22	4.9	34	75	5	114	25.4
Park Total	16,214	267	16.5	0	2	1	33	36	2.2	42	177	12	231	14.2
Petroleum Total	430	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Phillips Total	3,837	63	16.4	0	1	0	15	16	4.2	5	39	3	47	12.2
Pondera Total	5,794	63	10.9	0	1	0	10	11	1.9	4	47	1	52	9.0
Powell Total	7,024	137	19.5	0	1	0	15	16	2.3	10	107	4	121	17.2
Prairie Total	1,052	3	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	0	3	2.9
Ravalli Total	41,183	758	18.4	0	17	1	78	96	2.3	88	539	35	662	16.1
Richland Total	9,905	174	17.6	0	6	0	12	18	1.8	20	116	20	156	15.7
Roosevelt Total	9,792	202	20.6	0	0	0	25	25	2.6	43	117	17	177	18.1
Rosebud Total	9,164	126	13.7	1	0	0	16	17	1.9	13	89	7	109	11.9
Sanders Total	11,121	226	20.3	0	9	2	39	50	4.5	43	125	8	176	15.8
Sheridan Total	3,204	68	21.2	0	1	0	7	8	2.5	7	47	6	60	18.7
Silver Bow Total	32,604	1,600	49.1	1	23	16	126	166	5.1	181	1,123	130	1,434	44.0
Stillwater Total	8,737	99	11.3	1	2	0	10	13	1.5	22	62	2	86	9.8
Sweet Grass Total	3,805	41	10.8	0	2	0	8	10	2.6	5	23	3	31	8.1
Teton Total	5,942	68	11.4	0	3	0	6	9	1.5	3	50	6	59	9.9
Toole Total	5,127	115	22.4	0	1	1	16	18	3.5	20	70	7	97	18.9
Treasure Total	617	1	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	1	1.6
Valley Total	6,811	103	15.1	1	0	0	6	7	1.0	16	72	8	96	14.1
Wibaux Total	846	4	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	4	0	4	4.7
Yellowstone Total	143,781	5,934	41.3	2	38	88	205	333	2.3	938	4,333	330	5,601	39.0
Grand Total	967,739	27,627	28.5	26	324	264	1,919	2,533	2.6	3,418	20,190	1,486	25,094	25.9