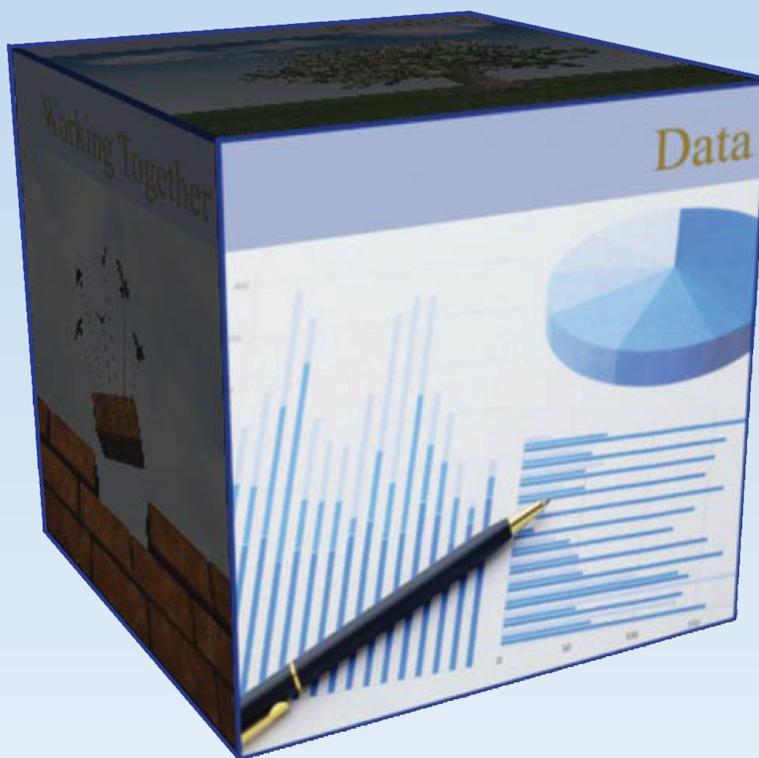




Montana Board of Crime Control 2016

Crime In Montana

January 1 - December 31, 2016



Using data to help build safer communities.

2016 CRIME IN MONTANA REPORT

**Published by the Montana Board of Crime Control
Statistical Analysis Center**

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Welcome to the *Crime in Montana Report* *Using data to help build safer communities.*

If you are reading this report, you are probably interested in keeping Montana a safe place to live and making it the best place to call home. This report is just one of many tools Montana can use to identify the right *building blocks for safer communities*, to be used at the right time and the right place. *Crime in Montana* gives you a big picture look at what is happening across the state and a peek at what is happening where you live.

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) has resources to provide information and strategies to tackle issues in your community. Visit the MBCC website at mbcc.mt.gov to learn more or lend a hand putting these building blocks to work for your neighbors, coworkers, family and friends.

Data can be very helpful. It is important to know more about the data detailed in this report in order to make better decisions or to just understand what the data can and can't tell you. Let's first go over what data is collected and what to keep in mind as you look through the various sections.



The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

program was developed in the late 1920s 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 (FBI). The program has served as a tool for measuring crime in America from a law enforcement perspective. Annually, more than 18,000 agencies contribute data to the FBI.

On February 9, 2016, FBI Director James B. Comey signed the following Advisory Process Board recommendation regarding the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

*"The FBI UCR Program will transition to a NIBRS-only data collection by January 1, 2021, and will evaluate the probability of achieving that goal on an annual basis. Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies unable to meet the five year transition and who have committed to transitioning to NIBRS will collaborate with the FBI CJIS to develop a transition plan and timeline for conversion."*¹

Montana is out in front on this initiative. Montana is one of 16 states that submit 100% NIBRS data, beginning the conversion from UCR to NIBRS in 1990. In 1992, Montana became one of the first states to be 100% NIBRS compliant continuing through today. NIBRS is based upon the concept that each crime, and all

¹ "Federal Bureau of Investigation UCR Program Quarterly April 2016." Accessed online on May 12, 2016

of its components, is viewed as an incident. Certain facts about the incidents are then recorded and organized into segments. The segments that make up a typical incident are: 1) administrative; 2) offense; 3) property; 4) victim; 5) offender; and 6) arrestee.

The NIBRS interactive map (<https://nibrs.fbi.gov/>) provides an interesting picture of the nation's progress with NIBRS reporting. It also demonstrates Montana's leadership with NIBRS data among the states.

NIBRS is capable of producing more detailed, accurate, and meaningful crime data than can be produced by the UCR summary method. When utilized to its fullest capability, NIBRS gives law enforcement the ability to identify when and where crimes occur and the characteristics of those crimes, such as the demographics of victims and offenders, and certain features of the offense such as the use of alcohol in the commission of a crime. Specifically, Montana's law enforcement has the capability to identify and combat criminal issues 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 state-specific version of NIBRS called the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS). There are three differences between the two reporting systems. The first difference is that our state system collects five more data elements than the national system. Those data elements pertain to domestic abuse, gang activity, gambling, mental health, and drug task force incidents; each has been determined to be important to Montana.

The MTIBRS also collects all combinations of offenses within an incident. The MTIBRS data is exported to NIBRS with a filter that excludes lesser included offenses for specific combinations. An example of this is when an aggravated assault is submitted along with a simple assault on the same

victim. The national program only wants the aggravated assault but the state program will accept both offense codes.

The last difference is that MTIBRS collects administrative, offense, property, victim, offender and arrestee information on all offenses. NIBRS collects the same information only on Group A offenses and Group B offenses with an arrest. Group A and B offenses are covered in detail later in this report.

This *Crime in Montana* 2016 report is based primarily on data from the MTIBRS. The amount of information collected in the MTIBRS cannot be wholly analyzed in a publication of this size. However, it provides the means to measure the level of crimes known to law enforcement in Montana and showcases the level of detail the data provides.

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



Categories are often used to group crimes together in a meaningful way.

Traditionally, offenses are 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 to NIBRS, but arson 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 are further subcategorized into violent crimes and property crimes. The sum

of the seven index crimes is the crime index. The crime index gauges the level of crime in a geographic region.

In NIBRS, the list of reportable offenses has 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 offenses, non-forcible sex offenses, stolen property offenses, human trafficking 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, peeping Tom, trespassing, and all other offenses. Montana differs slightly from NIBRS as information on drunkenness is not collected.

Both Group A and Group B offenses are broken down even further based on state law. A complete list of the almost 300 offense codes can be found in the appendices of this report.



The UCR has been the most widely used measure of crime for more than 80 years. However, it is important to note that UCR and NIBRS data only provide estimates of the true crime rate. That is why it is important

to obtain accurate, reliable crime data from law enforcement and the public. The more accurate the data, the lower the error rate in an estimate of the actual volume and rates of criminal activity. The crime index data used by the UCR does have

limitations. The most important limitation is that the UCR is a measure of reported crime. As many crimes go unreported to the police, it is not a measure of all crime. The 2012 National Crime Victimization Survey conducted by the United States Bureau of Justice Statistics indicated that as few as 48% of serious violent crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault) and 40% of property crimes are reported to law enforcement agencies.

...many crimes go unreported...

Some crimes are reported more regularly than other crimes. Some jurisdictions experience higher reporting rates. The degree to which citizens report criminal activity or victimization may change from year to year. These common issues 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.

Several factors can influence counts in jurisdictions. Carefully consider the following factors when viewing crime statistics:

- ▶ Local law enforcement resources and policies;
- ▶ Variations in the demographics of the population, particularly age structure;
- ▶ Population density and size of locality and 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 (e.g., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probation/parole systems);
- ▶ Attitudes of citizenry toward crime;
- ▶ Crime reporting practices of citizenry; and
- ▶ Illegal drug supply, cost, and demand.

...reporting practices can vary...

The reporting practices of law enforcement can create the illusion of an increase or decrease in the crime rate when the landscape of crime activity is unchanged.

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.

Beginning in 2010, the MTIBRS underwent some significant changes. The most significant change implemented in 2010 relates to Group B offense information. At the start of 2010, NIBRS required law enforcement agencies to report Group B incident information only when an arrest/citation occurred clearing that incident. Previously, Group B incident data was submitted to MTIBRS regardless of an arrest. MTIBRS continues to

gather all offense data for Montana use only. The data is then filtered for submission to NIBRS, including only Group B crimes with an associated arrest.

...data collection or grouping can change offense results over time...

The MBCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) strives to improve the accuracy and the validity of the data it receives from law enforcement agencies. 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 2011, the SAC integrated many data reports to continue improving the accuracy of the data. This resulted in successfully meeting federal benchmarks in 2014.

Montana has advanced enough over the years to dig further into data. Additional reports were developed in 2016 to identify and assist local jurisdictions in correcting not only errors, but data that does not pass a "reasonableness check". For example, an offender arrested for murder is reported as being two-years old rather than 52 years old. In the past, this level of data error might not have been noticed.

...adjustments to accuracy can alter trends over time...

Even with these new steps to improve data validity, *Crime in Montana* is not a complete count of all crime in Montana. Many crimes go unreported not only by victims but also by law enforcement. Gathering this statewide crime data is voluntary for law enforcement agencies which means some crimes are never officially recorded and counted.

In 2016, 100 of 105 Montana reporting law enforcement agencies submitted 12 months of

MTIBRS data electronically. Four agencies did not report data. The four non-reporting agencies cover a total population of only 6,115 residents. This is less than 1% of the state population.

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 Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Consequently, certain offenses such as poaching are not represented in this publication.

This analysis did not include crime reported to tribal law enforcement agencies. Tribal crime data is submitted to the FBI through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and is not shared with the state. Tribal nations make up a large land mass in Montana. As a result, a significant portion of Montana's land area was not included in this analysis.

...missing data from other law enforcement agencies or tribes...

The MTIBRS is a dynamic database, meaning the data within it is constantly changing and evolving as law enforcement investigate and discover crime incidents. While trends should be consistent and not influenced by system changes, for example, adding new offense types or deleting old ones, it is possible to see slight changes in rates. These changes may be due to a break in series from the system change rather than external social forces or actual changes in criminal activity. A significant break in series is noted if it is attributable to system changes. In addition, data from previous years may be updated and may not match previous issues of *Crime in Montana* or the data contained within the MTIBRS Online Reporting website.

To counteract some of these influences of this dynamic data system, this analysis is based on calendar year 2016 crime data reported to MBCC's MTIBRS as of April 24, 2017. On April 24th, the data was extracted to a second version of MTIBRS to

allow the data to be analyzed without being updated with incoming data.

Consistent with previous *Crime in Montana* reports, the crime index (the sum total of the seven index crimes) is used sparingly in this publication due to its limited scope. The crime index masks important fluctuations in other types of criminal activity. However, violent crime (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft) long-term trends are analyzed. The volume and fluctuation of all seven individual index crimes is also reported. This publication also covers more broad measures of criminal activity known to law enforcement including the following:

- ▶ Crimes Against Persons: the total of aggravated assault, simple assault, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, forcible fondling, incest, statutory rape, sexual assault with an object, intimidation, homicide, justifiable homicide, negligent manslaughter, and kidnapping.
- ▶ Crimes Against Property: the sum of larceny/theft, arson, bribery, burglary/breaking and entering, counterfeiting/forgery, fraud, vandalism, embezzlement, motor vehicle theft, robbery, and stolen property offenses (e.g., illegally possessing stolen property).
- ▶ Crimes Against Society: the sum total of prostitution/assisting and promoting, gambling offenses, drug narcotic and drug equipment violations, sports tampering, pornography/obscene material offenses, and weapon law violations.

...changes after the snapshot and to crime reporting groupings...

Changes made during each legislative session also modifies the way data is reported. For example, in 1987, legislation was enacted which required reporting domestic violence as partner and family member assault and defining it as criminal conduct.

Partner or 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* report, partner or family member assault was grouped as a separate category that included simple assaults and aggravated assaults 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. This added several additional offenses that may not have been included in the past, and may be a contributing factor to apparently higher rates.

The aggravated assault numbers and rates, as well as the simple assault numbers and rates include partner and family member assaults. Partner and family member assault numbers and rates must be considered separately from the rest of the crime index.

Similarly, in late 1998, the defining characteristics for reporting aggravated assault changed to include more incidents; the rate increased from 191.3 in 1999 to 293.3 in 2003—an apparent increase of over 50% in three years. The reporting procedure has changed, which may have affected the rate *Crime in Montana* reports.

...changes in laws & legislation...

These broad measures closely resemble property crime and violent crime indexes but take into account a wider range of offenses.

Changes in rates of offense or types of offense can be compared with appropriate attention to detail. Use caution when comparing *Crime in Montana* 2016 data with other states' data, as there are differences in reporting standards and procedures. For example, comparing Montana crime data with data gathered

by a state that submits data exclusively in UCR Summary format may not be accurate.

This data may be used to compare Montana counties, taking into consideration the 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 make it impossible to capture 100% of all criminal activity and offenses. Differences in reporting standards and procedures by both law enforcement and the public must be considered. However, with appropriate care and reflection, this data can be particularly useful for research or analysis.

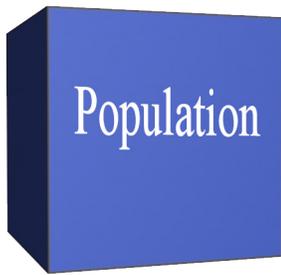
All of these factors or conditions need to be considered when comparing data over time and when comparing with other jurisdictions.

In 2011, the Montana SAC completed an upgrade to the MTIBRS. A new web-based repository was completed which allows agencies easier access to submit and verify data. The repository is successfully helping with the accuracy and consistency of the data. In addition to the web-based repository, the new MTIBRS has an interactive web-based tool that allows the public and law enforcement access to all MTIBRS data elements. This interactive system, MTIBRS Online Reporting (MOR), allows users to create reports based on any number of data elements dating back to 2005. MOR can be found online at mbcc.mt.gov under Data, then Crime Data & Maps.

Need help or have a question?

Montana Board of Crime Control Statistical Analysis Center

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Web Page: www.mbcc.mt.gov



The population used to determine the crime rate for index offenses is calculated based on the total population coverage of the law enforcement agencies reporting twelve months of crime data to the MTIBRS.

The population estimates used in this analysis come 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. The 2016 population is taken from the 2016 U.S. Census population estimates.

Since 1974, *Crime in Montana* has included the reporting status of all non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies. Almost 100% of Montana's population is covered by the 100 non-Tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) reporting 12 months of crime data. In some cases, the data may not be fully complete and may be updated in future editions of this publication. None of the seven tribal law enforcement jurisdictions report crime data to the MBCC's MTIBRS. See the Local Law Enforcement Summaries section at the end of this document for a list of all reporting agencies.

BEAVERHEAD 9,318	FALLON 3,256	JUDITH BASIN 1,901	PARK 16,060	SANDERS 11,331
Beaverhead SO 5,094	Baker PD 2,063	Judith Basin SO 1,901	Livingston PD 7,364	Hot Springs PD 548
Dillon PD 4,224	Fallon SO 1,193		Park SO 8,696	Plains PD 1,053
BIG HORN 13,319	FERGUS 11,402	LAKE 29,614	PETROLEUM 472	Sanders SO 8,396
Big Horn SO 13,319	Fergus SO 5,539	Lake SO 22,052	Petroleum SO 472	Thompson Falls PD 1,334
BLAINE 6,599	FLATHEAD 97,327	Polson PD 4,744	PHILLIPS 4,155	SHERIDAN 3,756
Blaine SO 5,366	Columbia Falls PD 5,175	Ronan PD 1,998	Phillips SO 4,155	Sheridan SO 3,756
Chinook PD 1,233	Flathead SO 62,456	St. Ignatius PD 820	PONDERA 6,192	SILVER BOW 34,724
BROADWATER 5,706	Kalispell PD 22,470	LEWIS & CLARK 67,039	Conrad PD 2,594	Silver Bow SO 34,724
Broadwater SO 5,706	Whitefish PD 7,226	East Helena PD 2,065	Pondera SO 3,598	STILLWATER 9,568
CARBON 10,485	GALLATIN 103,192	Helena PD 31,052	POWDER RIVER 1,783	Columbus PD 2,072
Bridger PD 733	Belgrade PD 8,146	Lewis and Clark SO 33,922	Powder River SO 1,783	Stillwater SO 7,496
Carbon SO 7,065	Bozeman PD 44,739	LIBERTY 2,421	POWELL 6,809	SWEET GRASS 3,638
Fromberg PD 445	Gallatin SO 47,298	Liberty SO 2,421	Deer Lodge PD 2,938	Sweet Grass SO 3,638
Red Lodge PD 2,242	Manhattan PD 1,656	LINCOLN 18,940	Powell SO 3,871	TETON 6,113
CARTER 1,186	West Yellowstone PD 1,353	Eureka PD 1,078	PRAIRIE 1,156	Teton SO 6,113
Carter SO 1,186	GARFIELD 1,343	Libby PD 2,646	Prairie SO 1,156	TOOLE 5,041
CASCADE 82,482	Garfield SO 1,343	Lincoln SO 14,340	RAVALLI 41,610	Toole SO 5,041
Cascade SO 22,765	GLACIER 13,700	Troy PD 876	Hamilton PD 4,659	TREASURE 693
Great Falls PD 59,717	Cut Bank PD 3,023	MADISON 7,967	Ravalli SO 35,011	Treasure SO 693
CHOUTEAU 5,762	Glacier SO 10,677	Ennis PD 895	Stevensville PD 1,940	VALLEY 7,723
Chouteau SO 4,303	GOLDEN VALLEY 817	Madison SO 7,072	RICHLAND 12,468	Glasgow PD 3,442
Fort Benton PD 1,459	Golden Valley SO 817	MCCONE 1,673	Richland SO 5,278	Valley SO 4,281
CUSTER 12,234	GRANITE 3,277	McCone SO 1,673	Sidney PD 7,190	WHEATLAND 2,102
Custer SO 3,356	Granite SO 3,277	MEAGHER 1,820	ROOSEVELT 11,703	Wheatland SO 2,102
Miles City PD 8,878	HILL 16,670	Meagher SO 1,820	Roosevelt SO 8,802	WIBAUX 1,159
DANIELS 1,764	Havre PD 9,896	MINERAL 4,261	Wolf Point PD 2,901	Wibaux SO 1,159
Daniels SO 1,764	Hill SO 6,774	Mineral SO 4,261	ROSEBUD 9,434	YELLOWSTONE 158,943
DAWSON 9,775	JEFFERSON 11,704	MISSOULA 115,226	Colstrip PD 2,359	Billings PD 111,447
Dawson SO 4,167	Boulder PD 1,213	Missoula PD 43,366	Rosebud SO 7,075	Laurel PD 6,986
Glendive PD 5,608	Jefferson SO 10,491	Missoula SO 71,860	MUSSELSHELL 4,593	Yellowstone SO 40,510
DEER LODGE 9,114		Musselshell SO 4,593		
Deer Lodge SO 9,114				

Population by County and Jurisdiction Reporting Population by Year

Year	2014	2015	2016
Reporting Population	988,268	1,008,702	1,036,405
Population Estimate	1,023,579	1,032,949	1,042,520
% Covered Population	97%	98%	99%

Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2015* % Of Total
White	89.2%
African American	0.6%
American Indian	6.6%
Asian	0.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
Other/Two or more races	2.7%
Hispanic – Any Race	3.6%

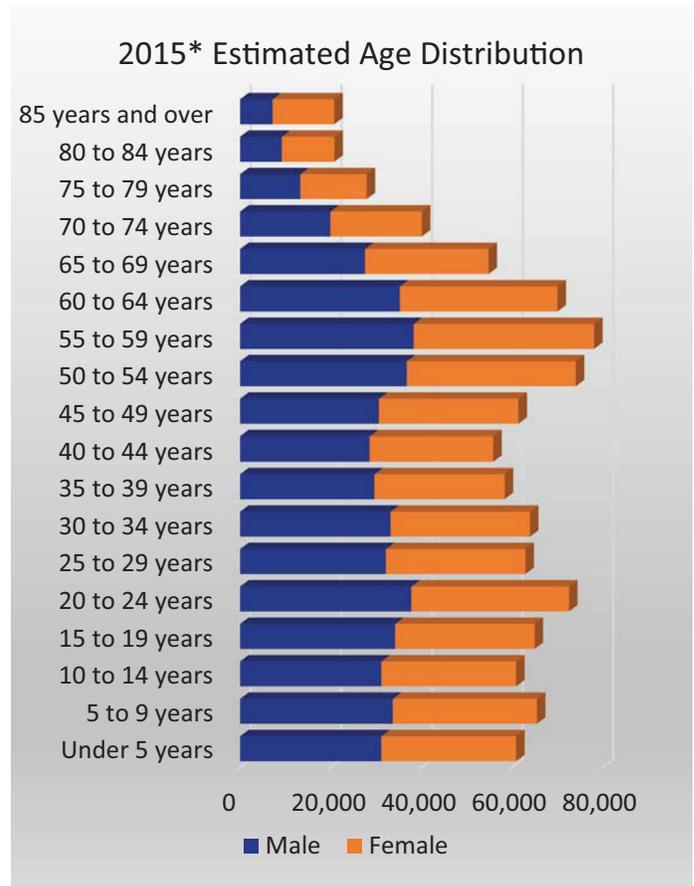
* 2016 race/ethnicity estimates were not available at the time of this report

Note: The total percentage will exceed 100% because of the categories Other/Two or more races and Hispanic – Any Race. Population and race data were gathered using the [U.S. Census Bureau 2015 State and County Quickfacts](#). Accessed online on April 25, 2017.

Montana’s breakdown of ethnicity, based on 2015 census estimates, is predominantly White (89.2%). American Indians account for the second largest racial group in Montana (6.6%). The fastest growing racial group from 2000 to 2010 was Hispanic, increasing in population size over the ten year period by 58%. African American populations also grew at about 50% during that time; however, minority groups only account for 12% of Montana’s total population.

Montana has an aging population. The largest age cohort is 55 to 59 years, making up 7.9% of the total population. The median age in 2015 was 39.7 years, up from 37.5 in the 2000 Census. The median age for females in 2015 is 40.9, slightly higher than males at 38.6 years.

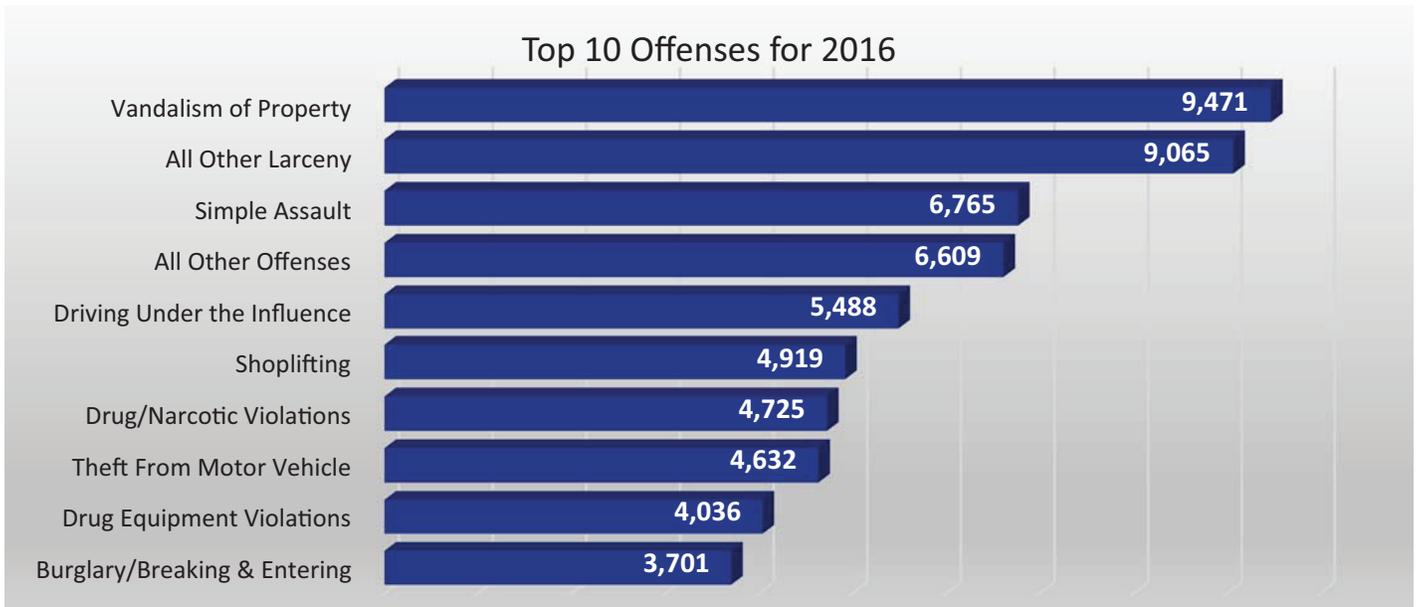
According to [USA.com](#), the top three fastest growing counties in Montana remain Gallatin, Broadwater, and Flathead. The most populous county is Yellowstone followed by Missoula, Gallatin, Flathead, and Cascade.





WHAT OFFENSES ARE OCCURRING?

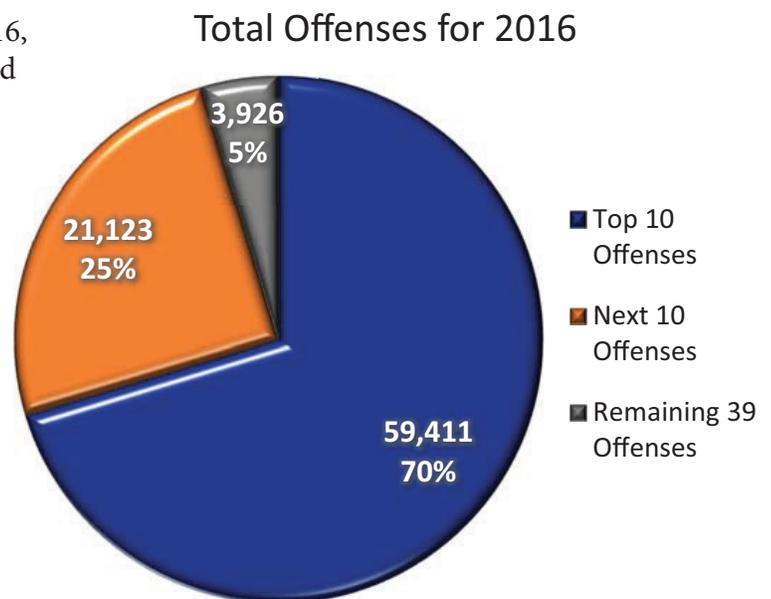
The following charts show the top ten offenses in Montana are non-violent crimes. In 2016, and historically, the top 10 offenses account for 70% of all crime offenses in Montana. While the ranking may change slightly from year-to-year, these offenses are typically in the top 10. The next 10 offenses make up 25% of the total offenses for Montana. The remaining 39 offenses make up 5% of total offenses.

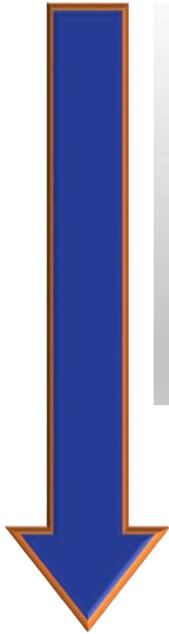


Of the 21,123 offenses ranked 11 through 20 for 2016, only two were considered violent crimes: Aggravated Assault (2,311) and Sex Offenses (1,244). The remaining eight offenses totaling 17,568 were:

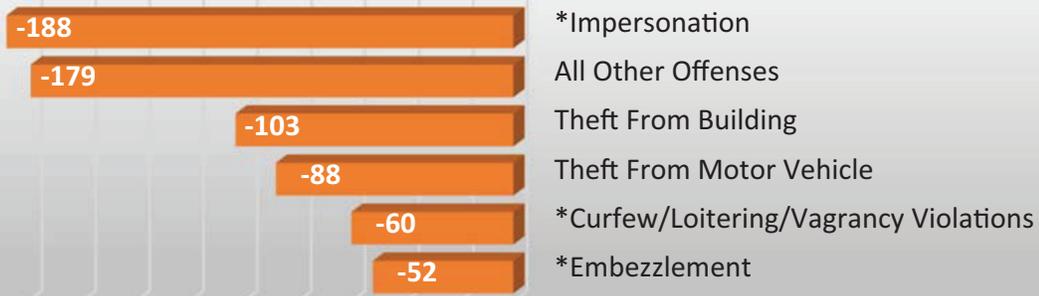
- ▶ Trespass of Real Property – 3,535
- ▶ Disorderly Conduct – 3,520
- ▶ Theft From Building – 2,715
- ▶ Motor Vehicle Theft – 2,523
- ▶ Liquor Law Violations – 2,010
- ▶ False Pretenses/Swindle – 1,296
- ▶ Counterfeiting/Forgery – 1,139
- ▶ Intimidation – 830

The remaining 39 offenses cover only 5% of the number of crimes committed, but include significant offenses such as murder, sex offenses and robbery.





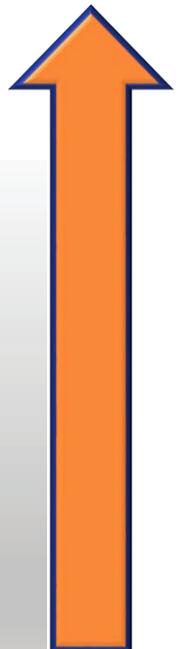
Most Significant Decreases from 2015 to 2016



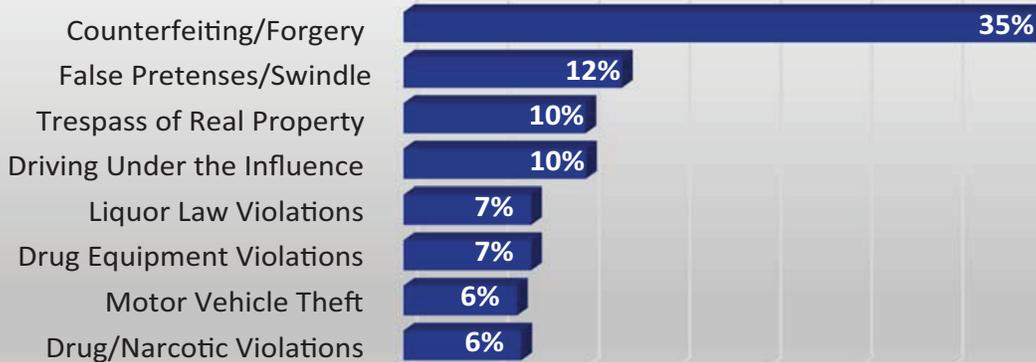
The overall crime rate rose 3.6% from 81,512 offenses in 2015 to 84,460 offenses in 2016. Of the 57 offense types, 51 reported at least one offense. Only 19 offense types were reported to have totaled more than 1,000 annual statewide offenses. Those 19 offense types combined cover 94% of all offenses in Montana.

The charts on this page reflect the most significant increases and decreases for those 19 offenses categories except where noted with an asterisk. Those noted fall below the 1,000 reported offenses per year threshold, but show a significant decrease. Those three categories are impersonation, curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations and embezzlement. Though the annual numbers are low, the decrease from 154 reported embezzlement crimes in 2015 to 102 crimes in 2016 reflects a 34% decrease. Impersonation also decreased by 188 offenses for a 21% annual decrease. The curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations went from 352 to 292 in 2016, down 17%.

Counterfeiting or forgery led the state's percentage of increase from 845 in 2015 to 1,129 in 2016. In terms of number of offenses, driving under the influence increased by 495 offenses from 4,988 to 5,483 in 2016, and trespassing increased by 330 crimes statewide.

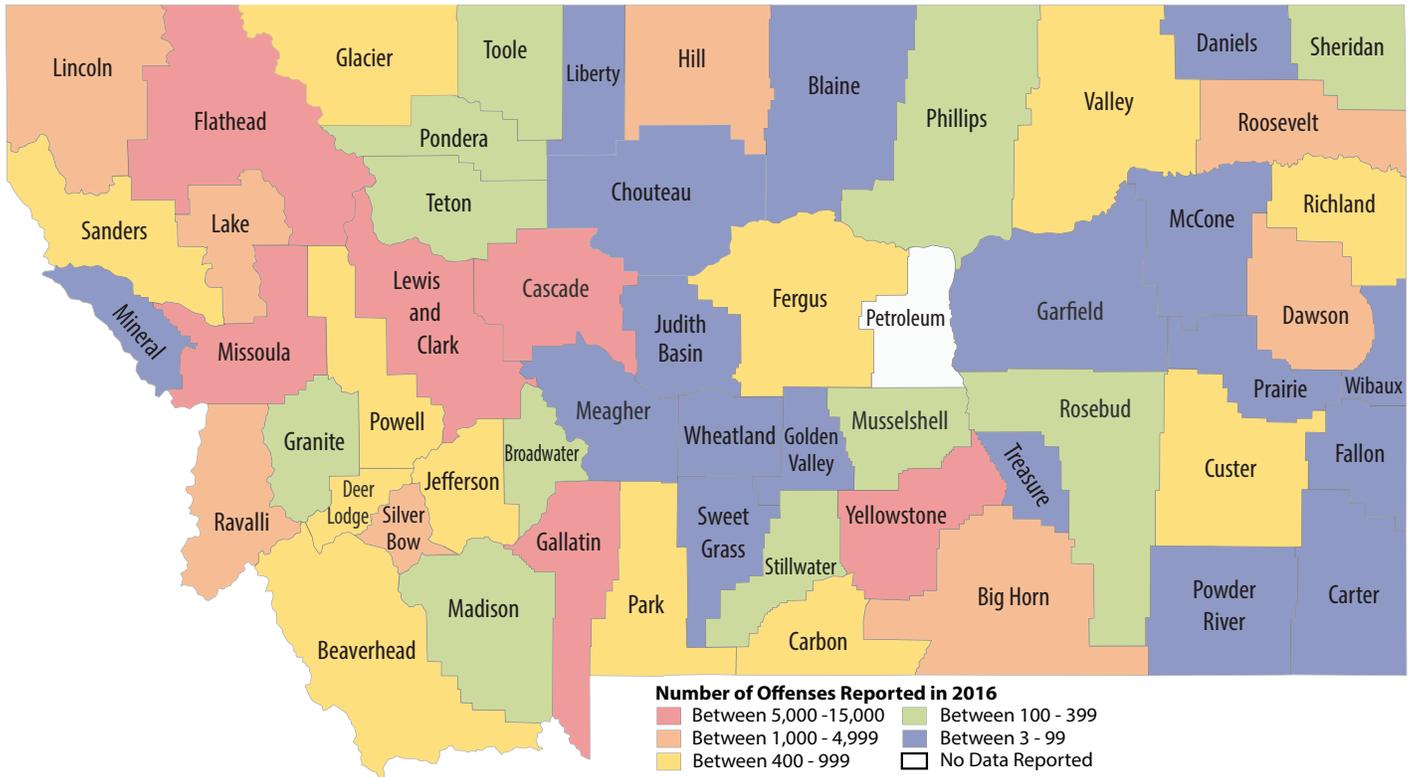


Most Significant Increases from 2015 to 2016

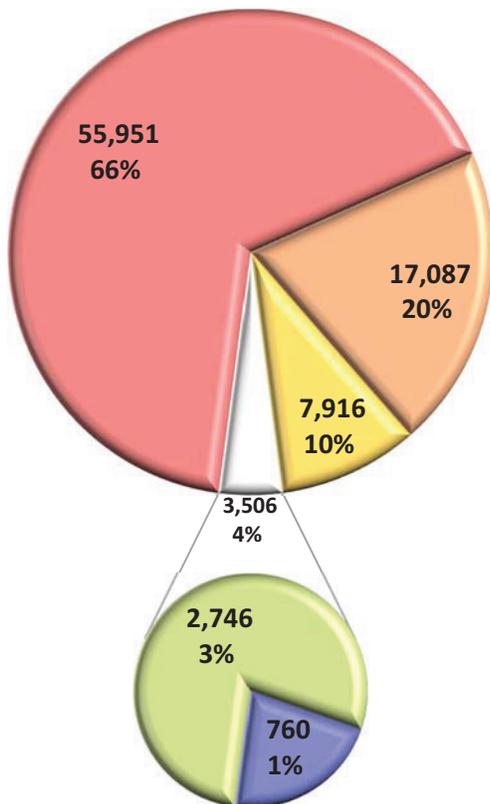


WHERE ARE OFFENSES TAKING PLACE?

2016 Reported Offenses by County



Number of Offenses

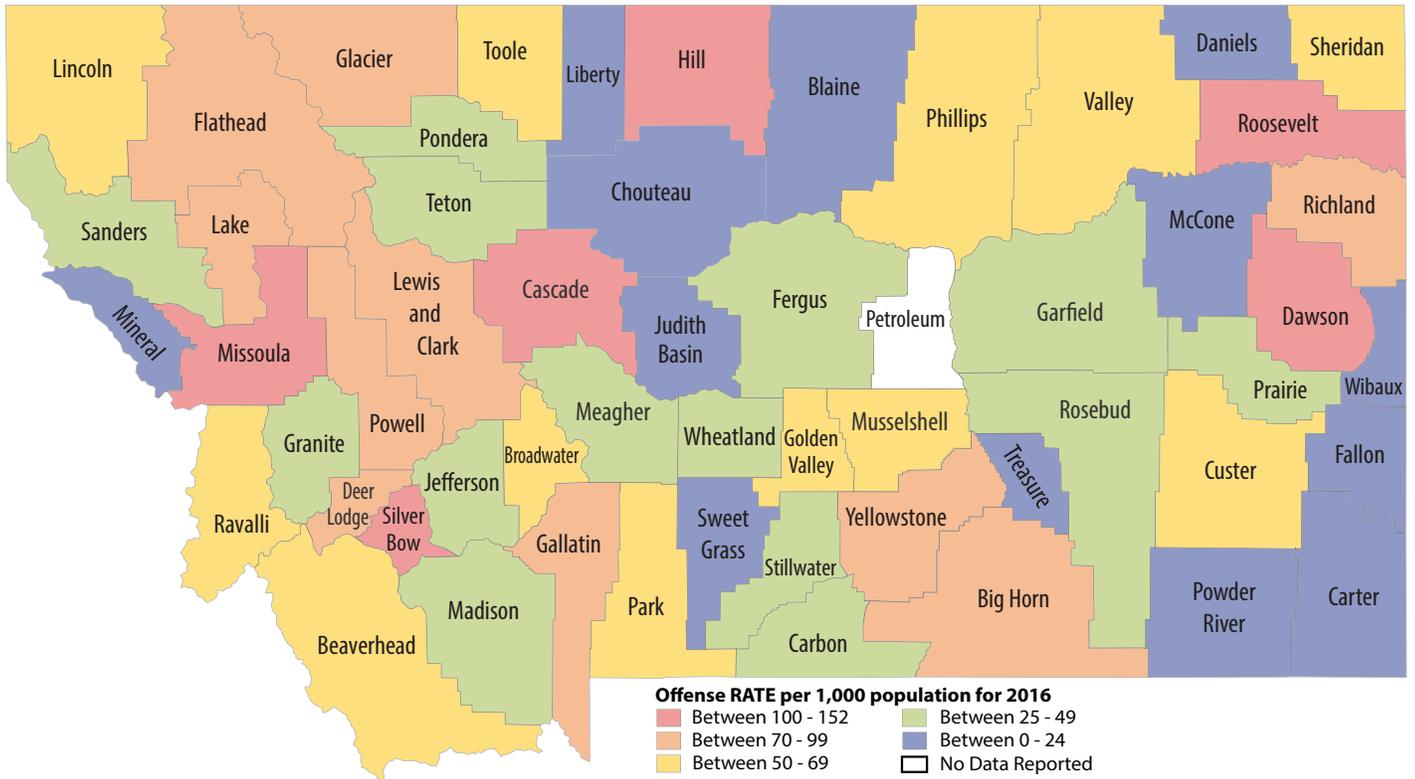


As you might expect, the largest number of offenses are being reported in the counties with the largest populations, which are those counties shown in red. The fewest reports of offenses are largely occurring in the eastern and central parts of Montana. This again somewhat correlates with population.

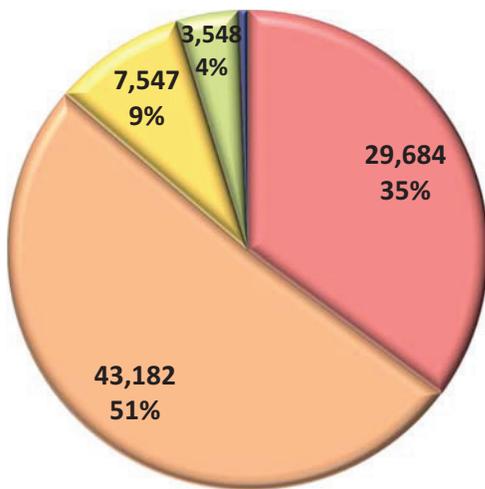
The pie chart to the left demonstrates while only six counties fall in the category reporting between 5,000 and 15,000 offenses for 2016, those counties make up 66% of all reported offenses for the state. The eight counties in orange report 20% of the state's crime. The remaining 42 counties account for less than 24% of the crime across the state. On the next page, you can view crime rates for each county with population as a factor. This does impact the picture of where crime is occurring.

WHERE ARE THE LOWEST OFFENSE RATES?

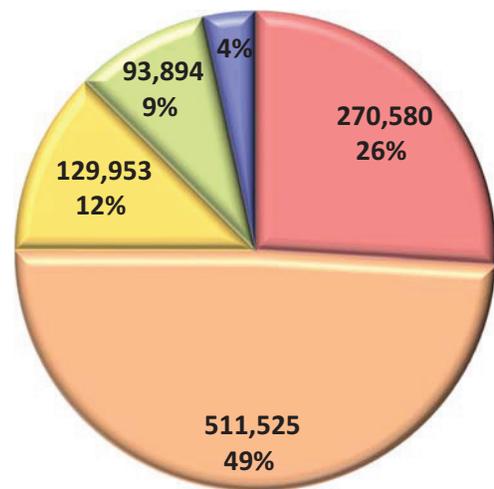
2016 Reported Offense Rates Per 1,000 Population by County



Total Offenses per Group
1%



Total Population per Group

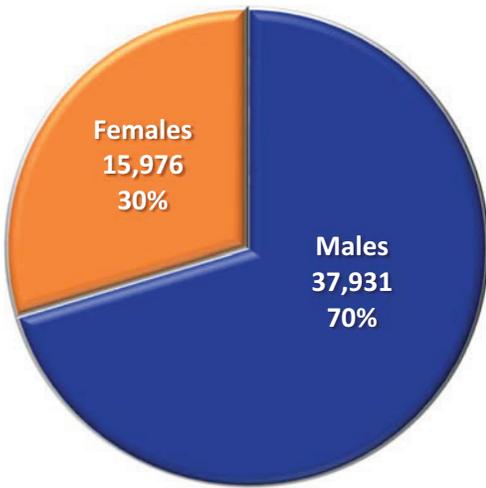


The counties shown in red represent the highest crime rates per 1,000 population. This map varies slightly from the previous page with Hill, Silver Bow, Dawson and Roosevelt reflecting higher crime rates based on population. Cascade and Missoula are both high in crime volume and rate per 1,000 population for the state.

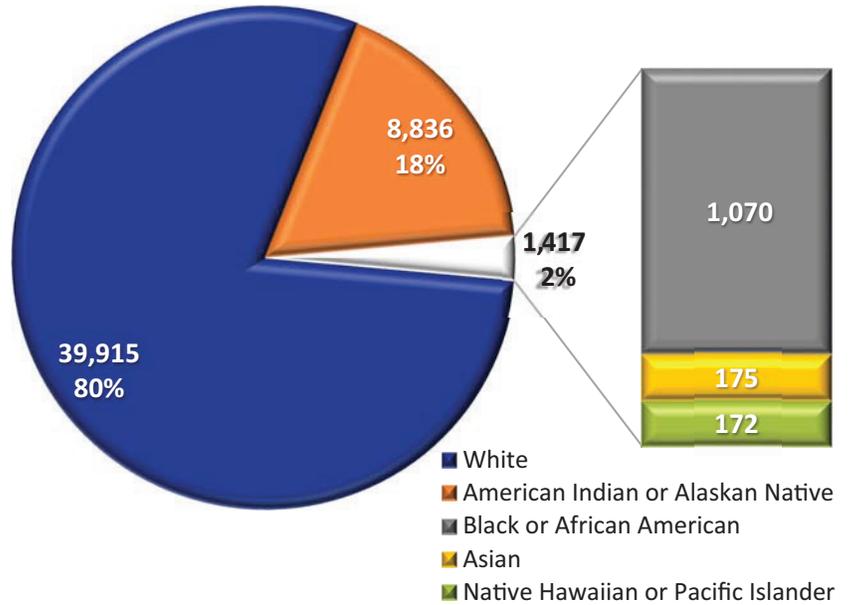
In the map and chart on page 11, the six counties reporting 55,951 offenses have a combined population of 624,209 or 60% of the population. The highest crime rate counties cover 26% of the state population or 270,580. The next area of significant difference is the yellow and green areas representing 21% of the population but only 13% of offenses.

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT OFFENDERS?

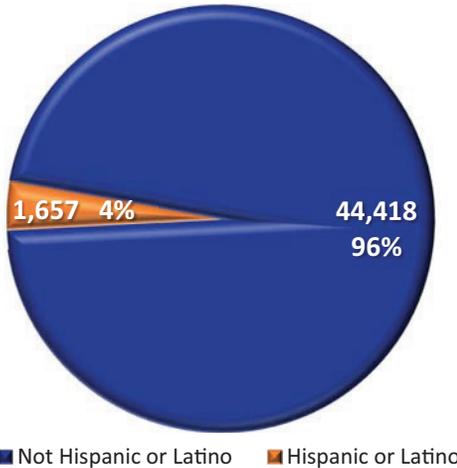
Offender Gender



Offender Race

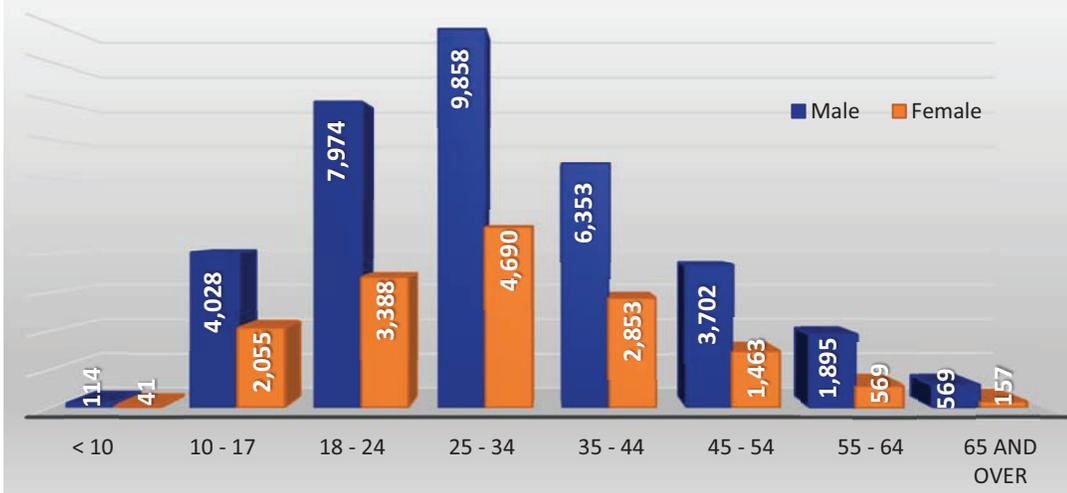


Offender Ethnicity



Males are 70% and females are 30% of known offenders. Of known offender races, 80% are white, 18% are Native American or Alaskan Native. The remaining three races share 2%. Of the 46,075 reports of offender ethnicity, 4% were identified as Hispanic or Latino. 71% of offenders are between the ages of 18 and 44. Juveniles under the age of 18 make up 12% of offenders. Those over the age of 44 total 16% of offenders.

Offender Age and Gender



Note: Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data detailed on the next page.

WHAT DON'T WE KNOW ABOUT OFFENDERS?

The data gathered can provide valuable information to help make better decisions to improve the safety of communities, citizens, law enforcement personnel and property. What is known is important, but what we don't know also plays a role in decision making. For the majority of this report, the data displayed is what is known. The table below gives a summary of what is not known to MTIBRS. Offenses such as burglary, or theft may be reported when the loss is discovered, but may offer little information about

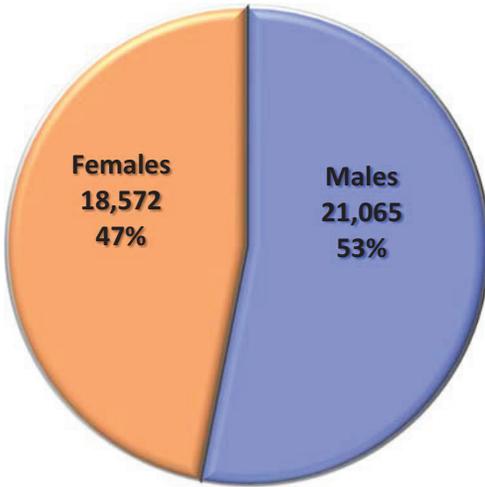
when the crime was committed and who the offender was. When possible, law enforcement personnel will provide as much information as possible such as gender, race, ethnicity and age range.

The table below does not list all offenses. The major crime groupings and offenses within those groupings are given to provide a better understanding of the data that is not available.

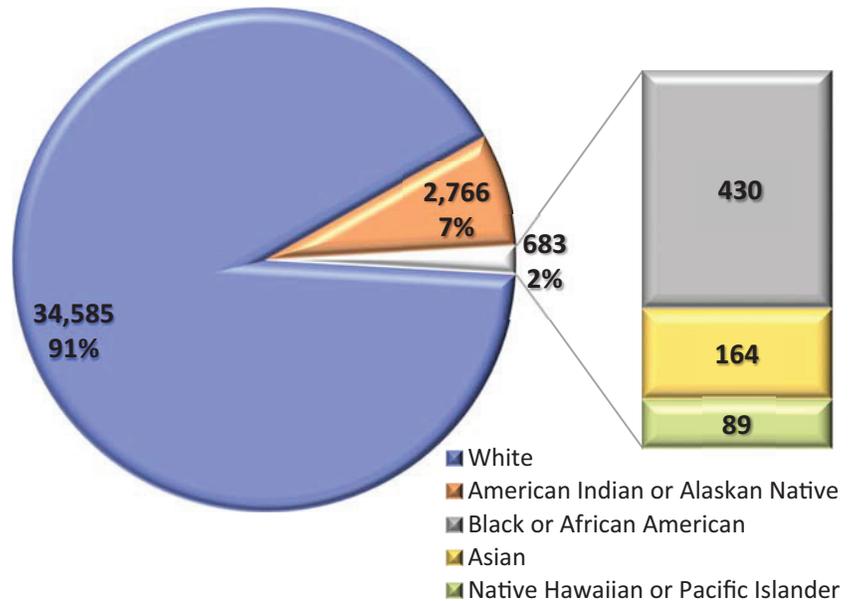
Offense or Offense Grouping	Offender Totals	Unknown Age	Unknown Gender	Unknown Ethnicity	Unknown Race	ALL UNKNOWN
All Crimes Against Person	11,316	337	239	1,286	644	103
% Of Data Unknown		3%	2%	11%	6%	1%
Aggravated Assault	2,427	95	74	280	149	34
Homicide	30	1	1	2	1	1
Sex Offenses	1,378	112	43	291	189	16
Simple Assault	7,134	123	121	691	293	49
All Crimes Against Property	30,432	7,858	9,679	13,079	11,629	6,467
% Of Data Unknown		26%	32%	43%	38%	21%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	3,385	1,140	1,391	1,716	1,602	996
Vandalism of Property	7,284	2,038	2,666	3,444	3,127	1,748
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,494	562	786	1,067	972	484
Robbery	322	53	54	109	87	22
Larceny Theft	17,509	4,335	5,284	7,247	6,319	3,549
All Crimes Against Society	8,039	90	64	784	218	37
% Of Data Unknown		1%	1%	10%	3%	0%
Drug Equipment Violations	5,391	42	34	482	130	18
Drug/Narcotic Violations	6,024	52	36	601	149	21
Weapon Law Violations	372	8	9	32	14	4
All Group B Offenses	21,428	303	329	2,062	708	227
% Of Data Unknown		1%	2%	10%	3%	1%
Disorderly Conduct	4,242	8	3	339	91	2
Driving Under the Influence	5,219	0	0	503	76	0
Non-Violent Family Offenses	659	10	0	36	11	0
Liquor Law Violations	3,009	0	0	278	53	0
Trespass of Real Property	3,092	263	307	616	389	210

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS OF OFFENSES?

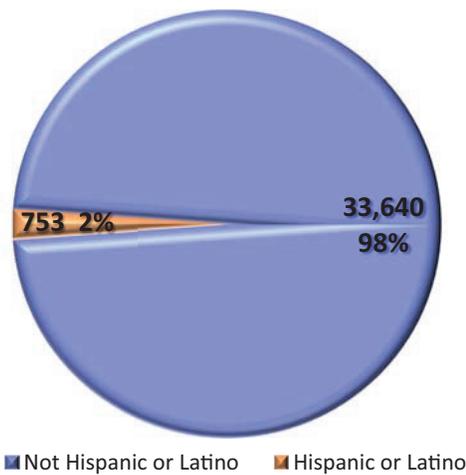
Victim Gender



Victim Race

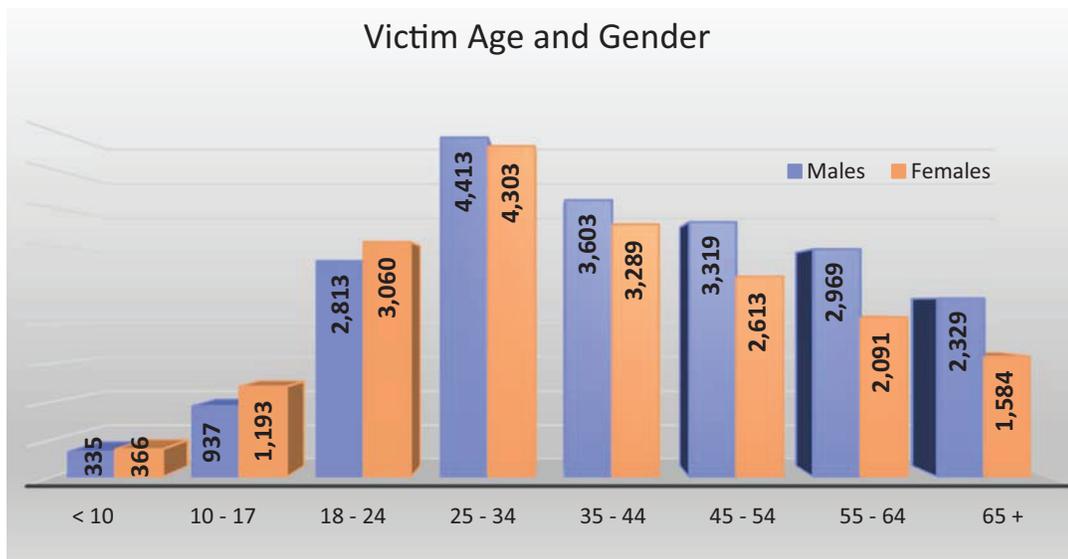


Victim Ethnicity



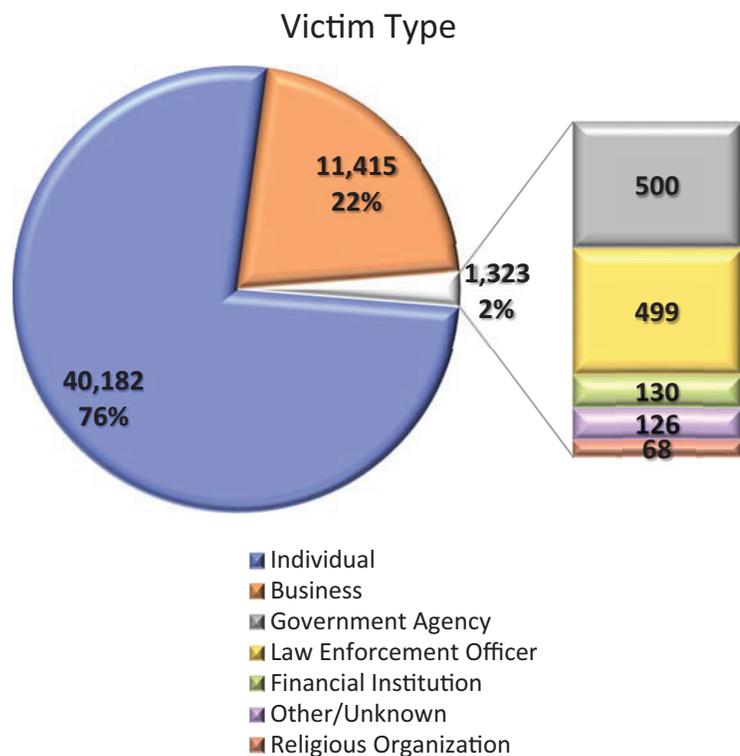
While males are reported to be 70% of offenders, males are 53% of individual victims. Similarly, 91% of victims are white while 80% of known offenders are white. Native American or Alaskan Native are 7% of victims but 18% of offenders. The remaining races are 2% for both victim and offenders. Ethnicity is 2% for victims and 4% for offenders. The age range for victims is spread more evenly than offenders. 55% of victims are between the ages of 18 and 44 versus 71% of offenders. There are more older victims than offenders. 38% of victims are over the age of 44.

Victim Age and Gender



Note: Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data detailed on the next page.

WHAT DON'T WE KNOW ABOUT VICTIMS?



As with offender data, victim data can provide valuable information to help make better decisions. For the majority of this report, the data displayed is what is known. The table below gives a summary of what is not known to MTIBRS. The majority of individual victim information is known as the table below shows. Property crimes have the most missing data fields of all the offense types.

The table to the left shows the vast majority (76%) of victims are individuals; however the number of other victim types is significant. The various victim types are identified in the specific offenses sections of this report.

Offense or Offense Grouping	Victim Totals	Unknown Age	Unknown Gender	Unknown Ethnicity	Unknown Race	ALL UNKNOWN
All Crimes Against Person	11,595	368	102	1,400	499	48
% Of Data Unknown		3%	1%	12%	4%	0%
Aggravated Assault	2,459	107	43	334	115	25
Sex Offenses	1,439	31	21	316	141	11
Simple Assault	6,985	218	28	681	219	11
All Crimes Against Property	29,177	932	241	4,951	2,161	109
% Of Data Unknown		3%	1%	17%	7%	0%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	3,602	107	16	498	203	6
Vandalism of Property	7,771	234	68	1,157	469	35
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,345	34	14	279	125	3
Robbery	282	4	1	31	15	1
Larceny Theft	7,267	444	120	2,894	1,281	47
All Crimes Against Society	7	0	0	3	1	0
% Of Data Unknown		0%	0%	43%	14%	0%
All Group B Offenses	185	4	1	21	6	0
% Of Data Unknown		2%	1%	11%	3%	0%

WHEN ARE OFFENSES HAPPENING?

One index crime every 17 minutes



Offenses Per Time Range



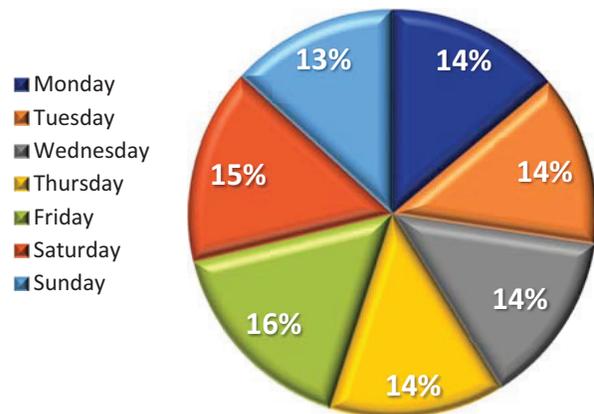
One violent crime every 3 hours

- ⌚ One homicide every 17 days
- ⌚ One rape every 23 hours
- ⌚ One robbery every 2 days
- ⌚ Six aggravated assaults every day

One property crime every 19 minutes

- ⌚ One burglary every 2 hours
- ⌚ One larceny/theft every 24 minutes
- ⌚ One motor vehicle theft every 4 hours

Offenses by Day of Week



Offenses by Month



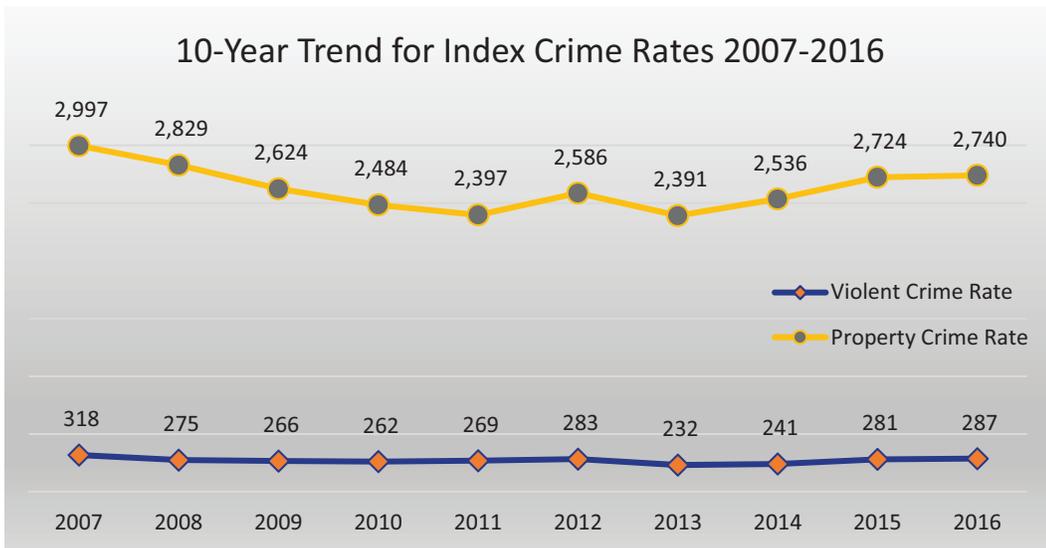
VIOLENT & PROPERTY INDEX CRIME



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.

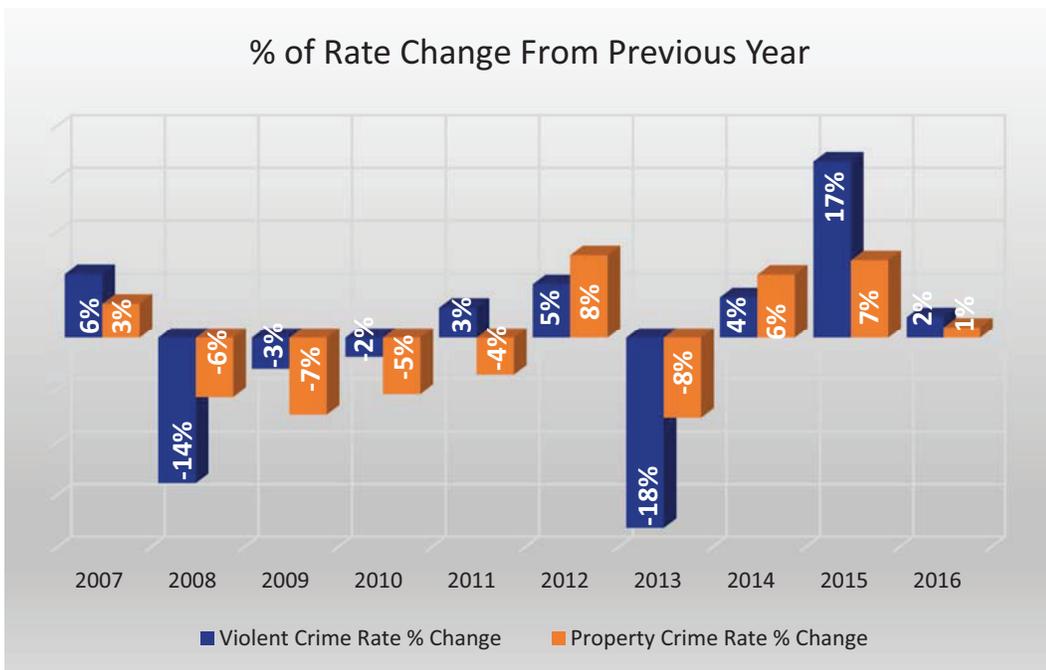
The following graphs show similar trends for violent and property crime rates. While property crimes appear to have much larger fluctuations, the actual percentages of increases or decreases from year-to-year are greater for violent crimes. This is primarily due to the violent crime offenses and rates being on average only 9% of all index offenses.

10-Year Trend for Index Crime Rates 2007-2016



Both graphs reflect an increase for both violent and property index rates in 2012 and 2015, as well as the largest declines occurring in 2013. The violent index crime rate increased by double digits (17%), the largest increase in 10 years, increasing only 2% in 2016. The property index crime rate increased 7% in 2015 and only 1% in 2016.

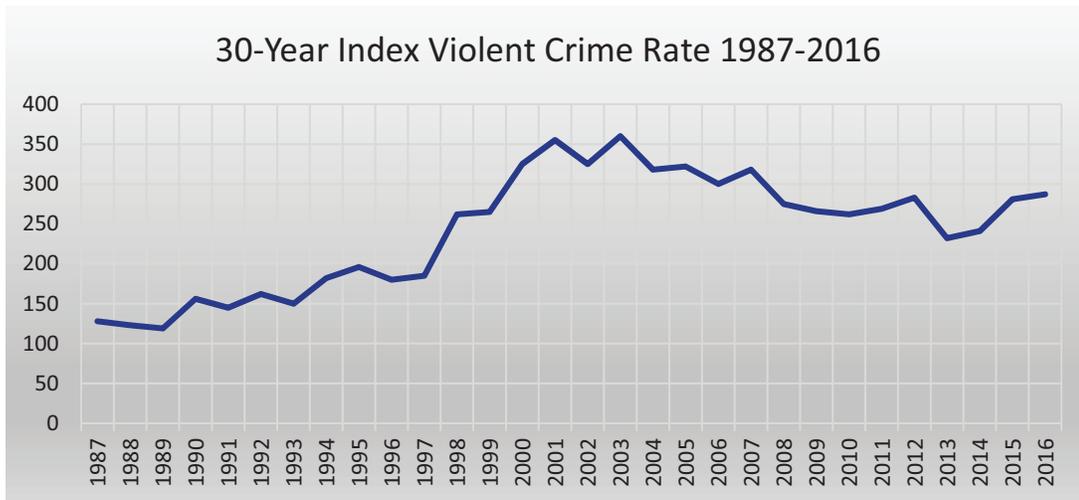
% of Rate Change From Previous Year



The 2016 property crime rate is 257 points below the 10-year high of 2,997 in 2007, but 349 points above the 10-year low of 2,391 in 2013. Property crime rates have decreased five out of the last ten years.

The violent crime rate is 31 points from the 10-year high of 318 in 2007, but 55 points from the 10-year low of 232 in 2013.

INDEX CRIMES - VIOLENT



Index violent crimes include:

- ▶ Homicide
- ▶ Rape
- ▶ Robbery
- ▶ Aggravated assault

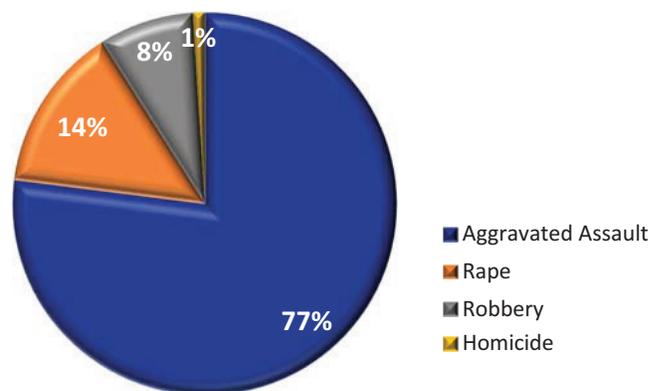
The following information looks at the 30-year violent crime index rate.

The violent crime rate dropped through the late 1980s to a low of 119 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 1989. Violent crime increased through the 1990s and early 2000s from a low of 119 in 1989 to a 35-year high of 360 in 2003. This increase represents over 200% increase in violent crimes per 100,000 population during those 14 years. Apart from an uptick in 2012, after 2003, the violent crime rate steadily dropped for 10 years to 232 in 2013 before climbing back up the last three years.

Calendar Year	Number of Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate
1986	1,201	154
1991	1,072	145
1996	1,346	180
2001	3,033	355
2006	2,792	300
2011	2,667	269
2016	2,974	287

- The 30-year average rate is 240.
 - ▶ The 2016 crime rate of 287 is 47 points above the 30-year average rate.
- The minimum 30-year rate is 119 in 1989.
 - ▶ The 2016 crime rate of 287 is 168 points above the 30-year low rate.
- The maximum 30-year rate is 360 in 2003.
 - ▶ The 2016 crime rate of 287 is 73 points below the 30-year high rate.

Distribution of 2016 Violent Crimes



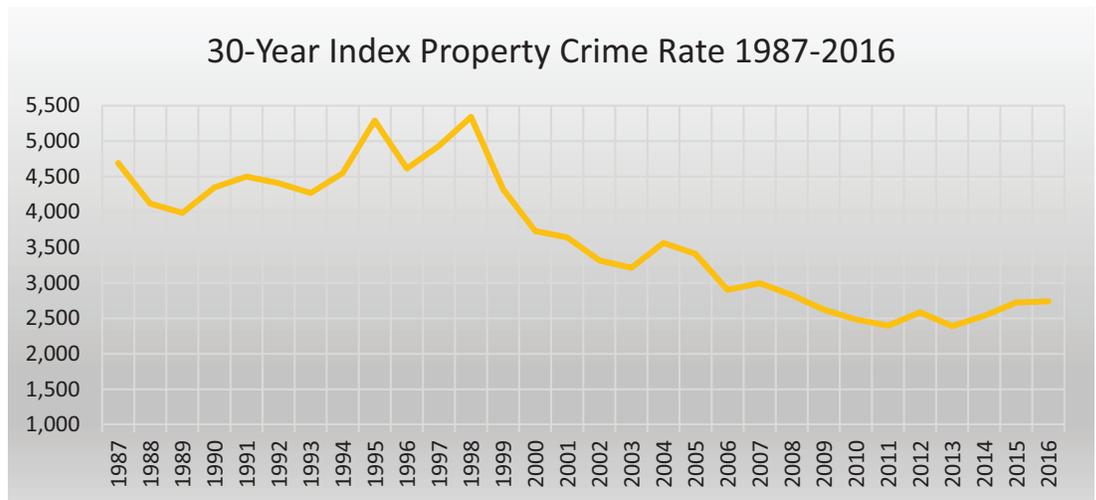
Aggravated Assaults are 77% of the violent crime index crimes, followed by rape, then robbery and homicide. Homicides are 1% of all index violent crimes.

INDEX CRIMES - PROPERTY

Index property crimes include:

- ▶ Burglary
- ▶ Larceny/theft
- ▶ Motor vehicle theft

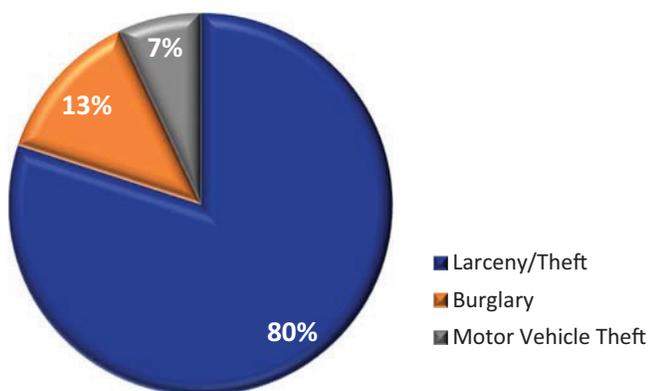
The following graph examines the property crime rate since 1987.



Calendar Year	Number of Property Offenses	Property Offense Rate
1986	33,417	4,299
1991	33,202	4,499
1996	34,481	4,613
2001	31,077	3,642
2006	26,979	2,902
2011	23,752	2,397
2016	28,398	2,740

A major property crime rate spike occurred in 1995 and again in 1998, marking the highest index property crime rate with 5,340 crimes per 100,000 population. After that year, a steady downward trend occurred through the 2000s and into the early 2010s, marking a 55% decline between 1998 and 2013. The increase from the lowest rate of 2,391 per 100,000 in 2013 to 2,724 in 2015 reflect a 14% increase in the rate in two years. This rate is still 1,091 points per 100,000 population less than the 35-year average of 3,815.

Distribution of 2016 Property Offenses



- The 30-year average rate is 3,669.
 - ▶ The 2016 crime rate of 2,470 is 929 points below the 30-year average rate.
- The minimum 30-year rate is 2,391 in 2013.
 - ▶ The 2016 crime rate of 2,740 is 349 points above the 30-year low rate.
- The maximum 30-year rate is 5,340 in 1998.
 - ▶ The 2016 crime rate of 2,740 is 2,600 points below the 30-year high rate.

Larceny/theft accounts for 80% of the index property crimes for 2016. Burglaries are 13% of the index property crimes. Motor vehicle theft comprises the smallest percentage of the property crime index at 7%. This suggests that the index property crime rate is largely driven by larceny/theft numbers.

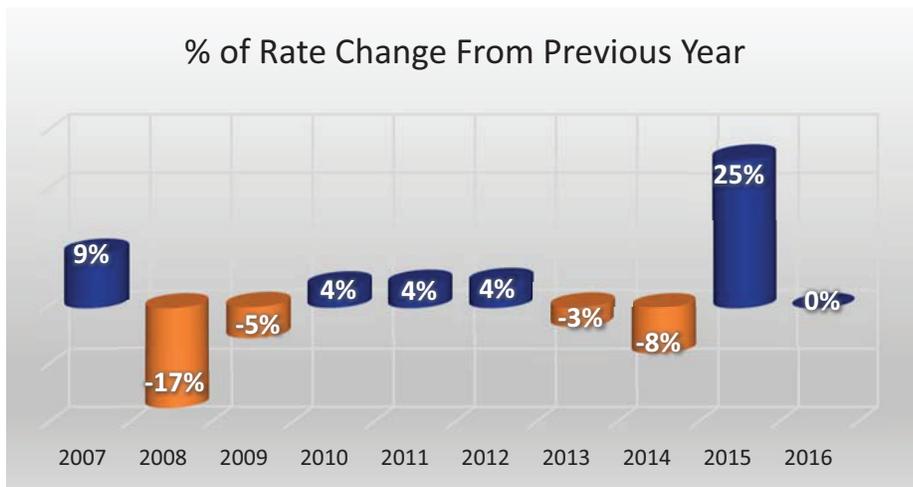
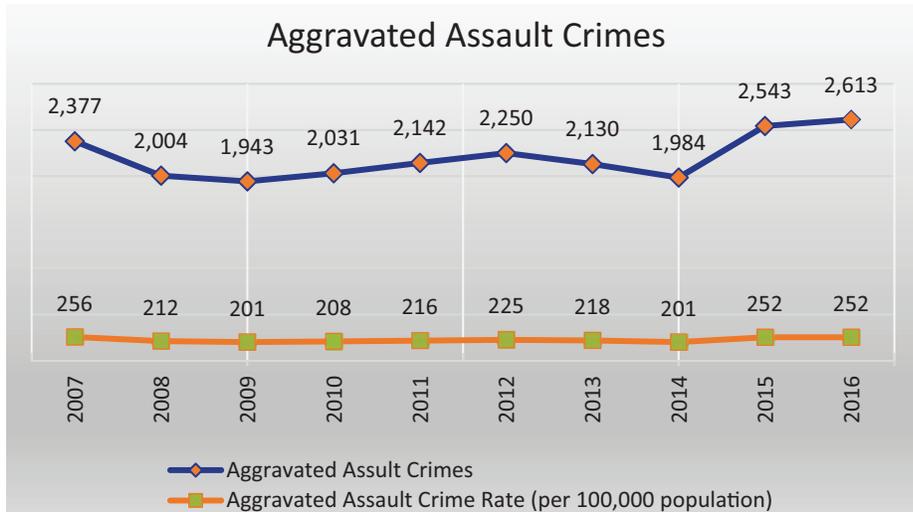
**Index Crime
Details:
Violent
Offenses**

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

Of the four violent index crimes, aggravated assaults make up 77% of all violent crimes. Aggravated Assault is defined as: an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

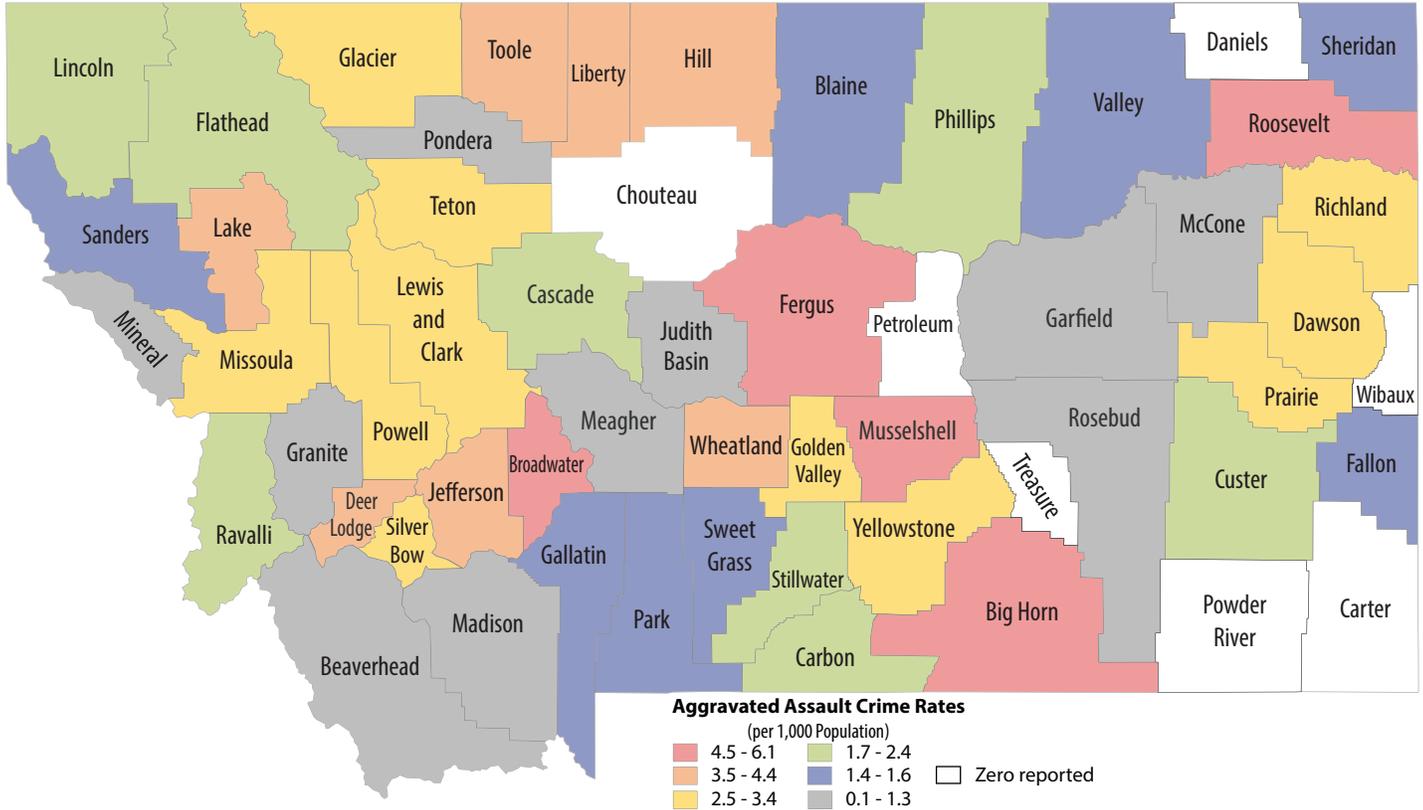
Aggravated assault includes: assaults or attempts to kill or murder by poisoning; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives, and assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.). It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a weapon is used that could cause serious personal injury. By definition, there can be no attempted assaults.

In 2016, the contributing agencies reported 2,316 aggravated assault crimes resulting in a crime rate of 252 crimes per 100,000 population. The primary category is assault with a weapon, accounting for 40% of all aggravated assault crimes.

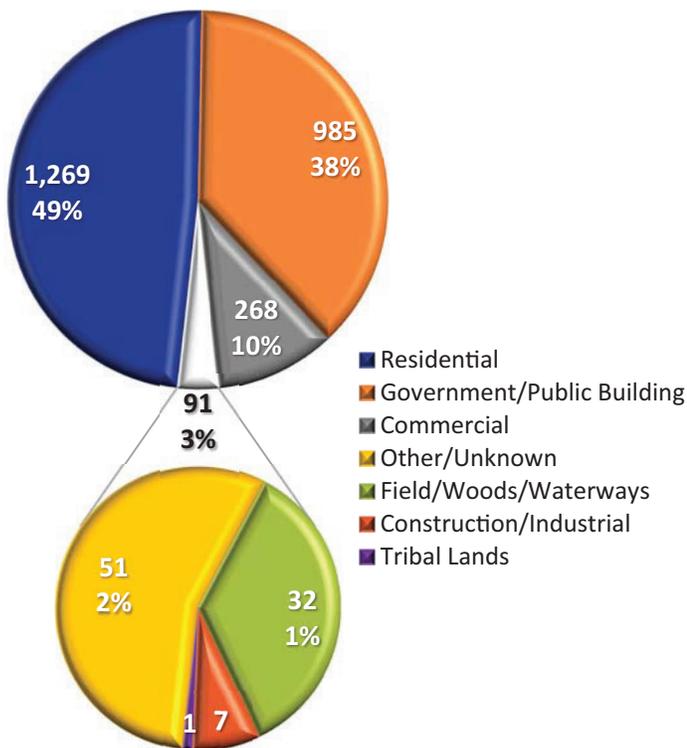


WHERE ARE AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS OCCURRING?

2016 Reported Aggravated Assault Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population by County



Crime Location



Musselshell County ranked number one for the crime rate based on population with 6.1 crimes per 1,000 population or 28 aggravated assault crimes reported. Roosevelt, Fergus and Big Horn Counties all reported over 60 assaults with ratings per 1,000 population of 5.8, 5.4 and 5.0 respectively.

The three primary categories of residential, government/public building, and commercial total 97% of all crime locations. Almost half of all aggravated assaults are committed at a residence, meaning a residence, home, apartment, condo, nursing home or other similar dwelling. Both commercial and government/public building have sub-categories.

38% of aggravated assaults occurred in government/public buildings. 69% of those took place on highways, streets, and alleys.

Of the 10% occurring in commercial locations, bar (86), retail store (67) and motel (57) cover 78% of commercial aggravated assault locations.

WHEN ARE AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS HAPPENING?

Aggravated assault times vary slightly from the general state times. The most notable difference is the time range from 6:00 pm to 8:59 pm. 15% of offenses occur during this time range for all state offenses. 20% of aggravated assaults occur during that same time range.

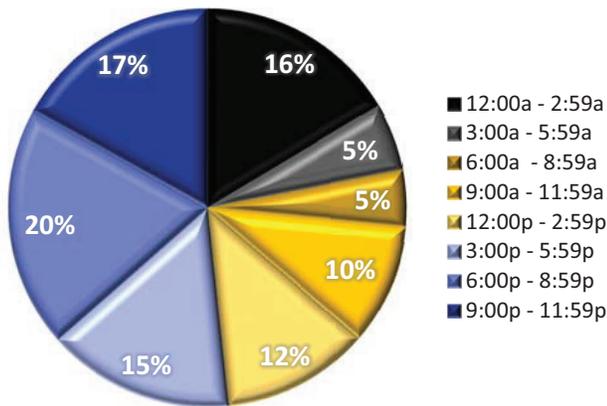
51% of assaults occur on a weekend (Friday, Saturday and Sunday). The state number for all offenses for the same three days is 44%. July and August were the months with the highest number of aggravated assaults reported. January was also high, but is not noteworthy for all Montana offenses.

On the next page, the offenders of aggravated assault crimes are 78% (1,826) male, and 22% (527) female.

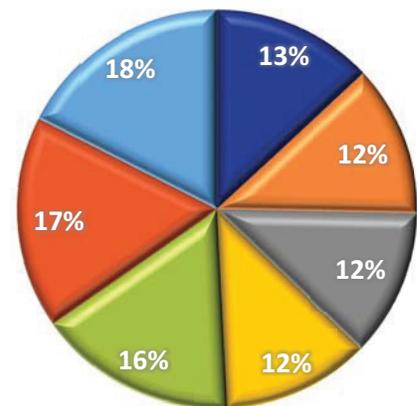
Of those reported, male and female offenders age 25-34 represent 32% of all aggravated assault offenders. Males alone for this age group account for 25% of offenders. Males between 18 and 44 are 57% of the known offenders for these assaults, while females of the same age group are 17% of assault offenders.

38% of all offenders have been reported as being suspected of using alcohol, drugs or narcotics. 39% of males are reported to have been suspected of using a substance, while females were suspected of using just over 37% of the time. The graph shows alcohol to be used 76% of the time over drugs and narcotics. This could be the result of alcohol being more easily tested for at the location of the crime.

Crimes Per Time Range



Crimes Per Day of Week

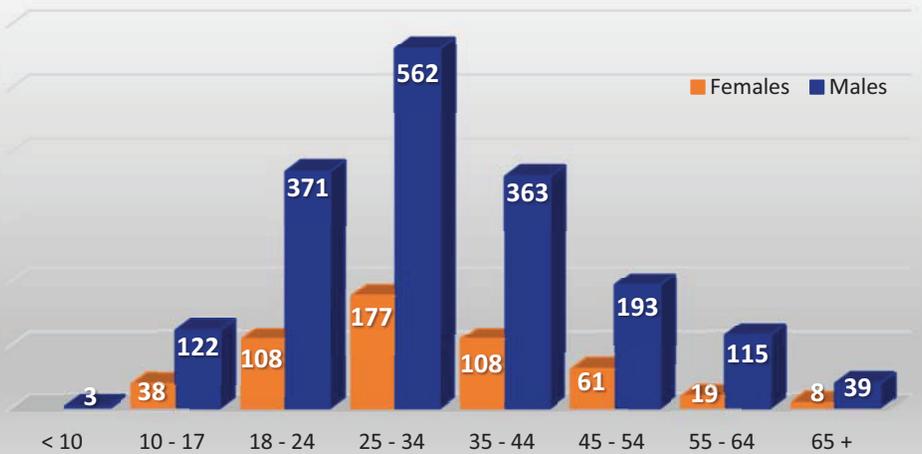


Crimes by Month

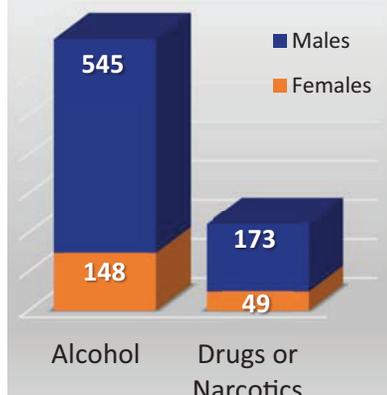


WHO ARE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT OFFENDERS?

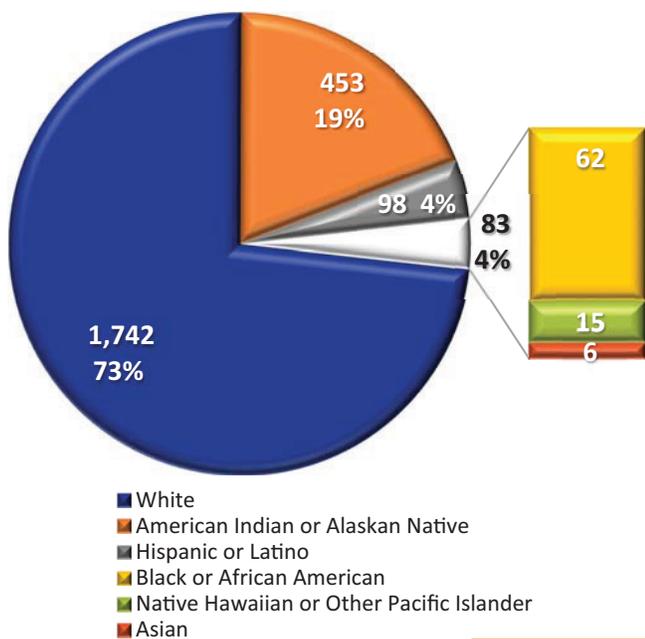
Offender by Age and Gender



Offenders Suspected of Using

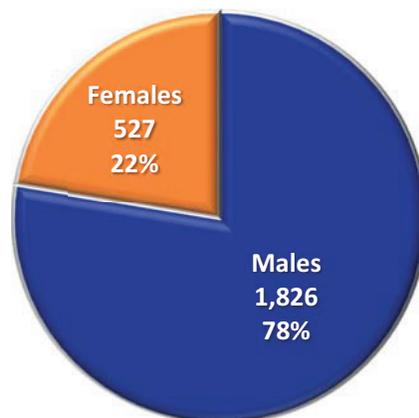


Offender Race and Ethnicity



Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

Offender Gender



White, and American Indian or Alaska Native people are 92% of offenders. The remaining 8% are reported to be Hispanic (4%) and all other races 4%.

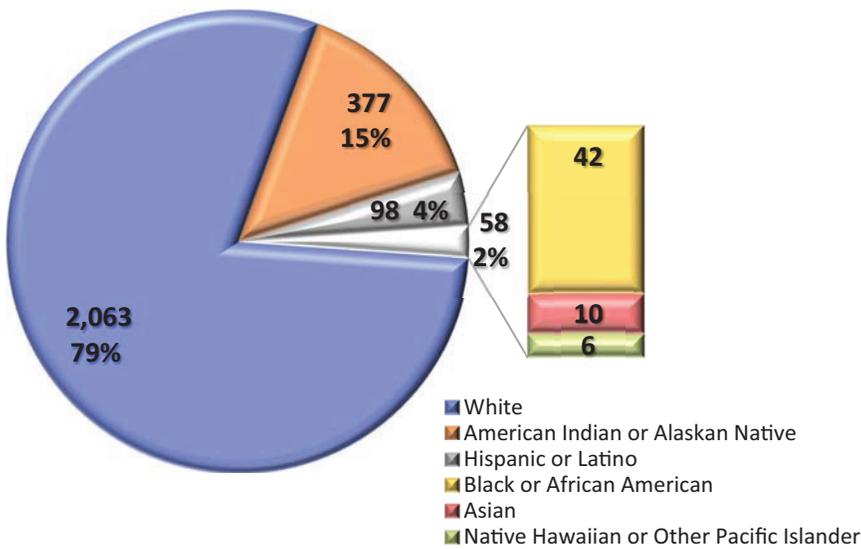
Only 243 of these assaults did not use one or more weapons. Males and females used weapons at similar percentages with females using motor vehicles or no weapon slightly more often than males.

Type of Weapon Used

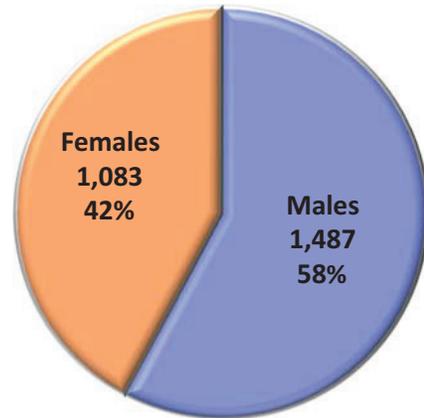


WHO ARE VICTIMS OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT?

Victim Race and Ethnicity



Victim Gender



Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

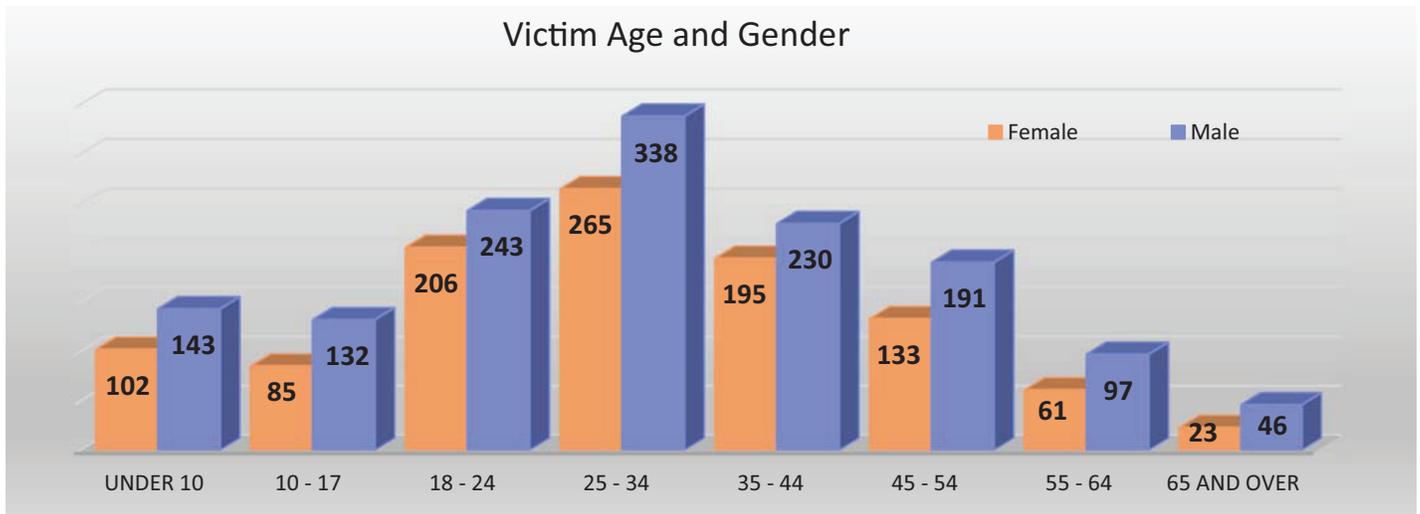
Of the seven victim types for 2016 offenses, only two were reported for aggravated assaults, individuals (2,420), and law enforcement officers (150). For these crimes, there are 2,570 victims when reported by gender, as with all demographic data there may be multiple individual victims per crime. 58% of victims were male, however, males are 78% of aggravated assault offenders.

79% of victims are white and 15% American Indian or Alaskan natives. These two race or ethnicity categories cover 94% of the victim population leaving 6% for the remaining four categories.

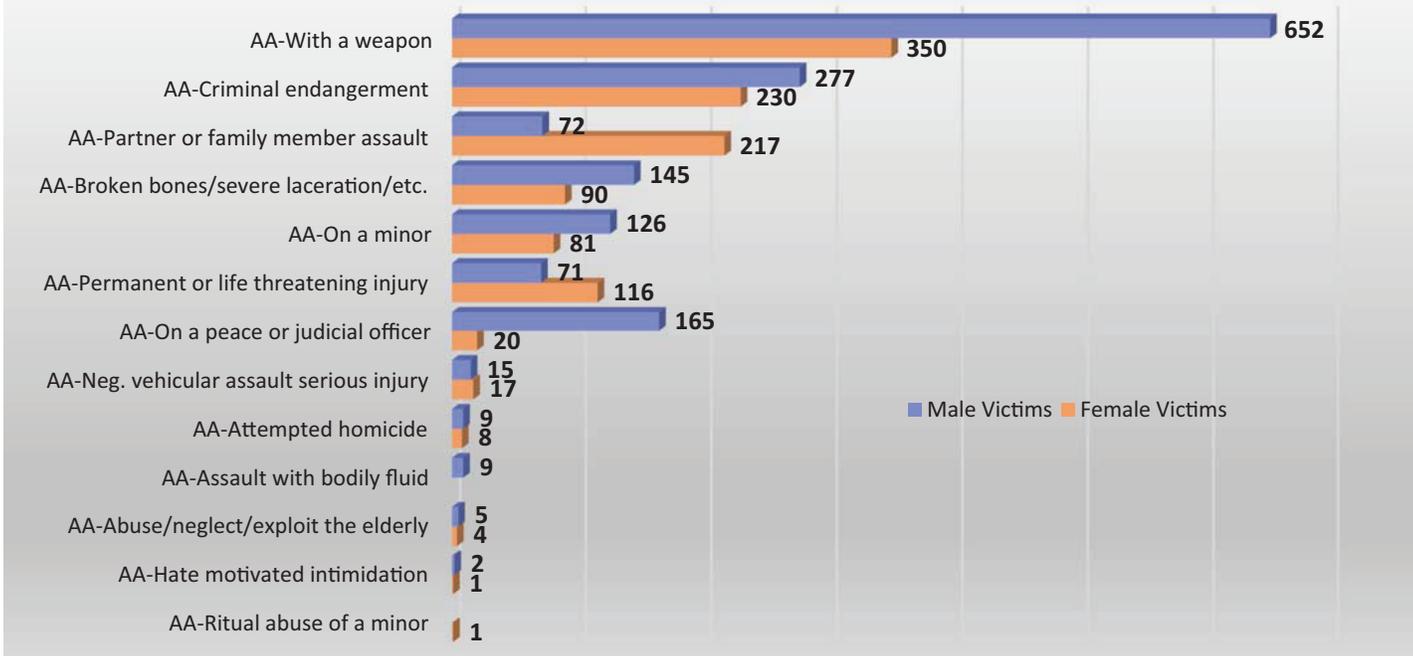
Males exceed females in every age group. The greatest difference is the age group 65 and over with 67% males, 33% females. While this group reports only 69 victims, it is 8% higher than the average percentage per age group. The lowest percentage of males is the age group 35 to 44 reporting 54% males, and 46% females.

On the next page, the second table shows the known victim to offender relationships for both males and females victims. 69% of victims knew their attackers, while 31% did not.

Victim Age and Gender



Types of Aggravated Assault



The highest number of aggravated assault crimes is aggravated assault with a weapon. On page 24, the graph shows four categories: personal weapons, dangerous weapons, firearms, and motor vehicle as a weapon make up the 77% of weapons used. This is important to note given the type of injury shown in the chart below.

Relationship of Victim to Offender



The vast majority (83%) of aggravated assaults reported either no injury or apparent minor injury. This would indicate a weapon was used to elevate the assault to aggravated.

Type of Injury Reported



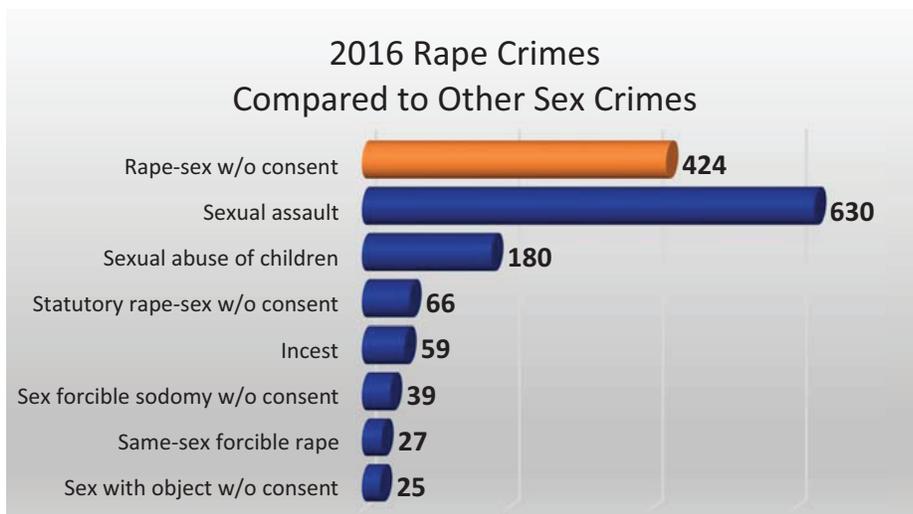
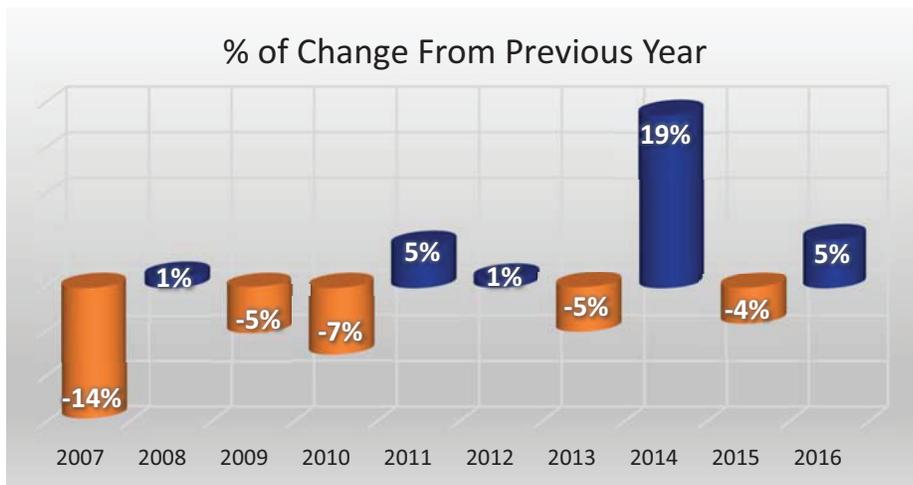
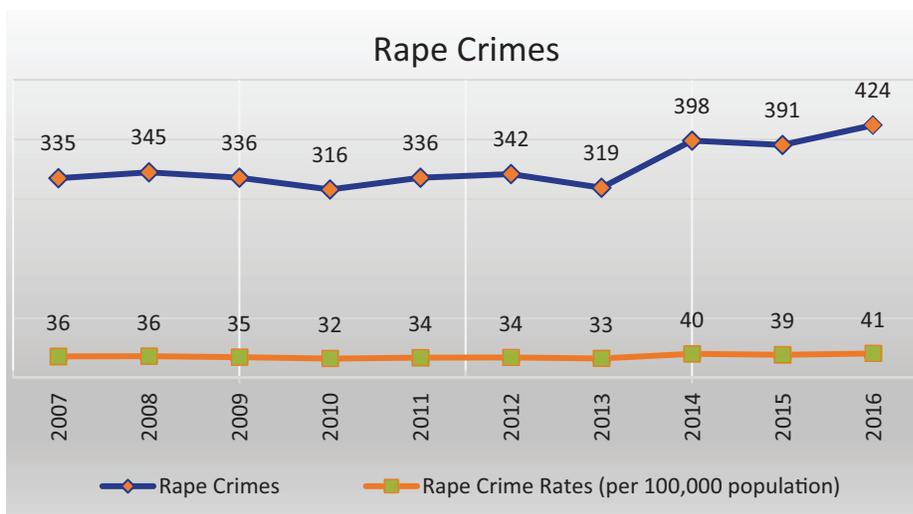
RAPE

Of the four violent index crimes, rape represents 13% of all violent offenses for 2016. While aggravated assault has an arrest rate of 44%, the arrest rate for rape is 11%.

Rape is defined as: The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, or because of his/her youth.

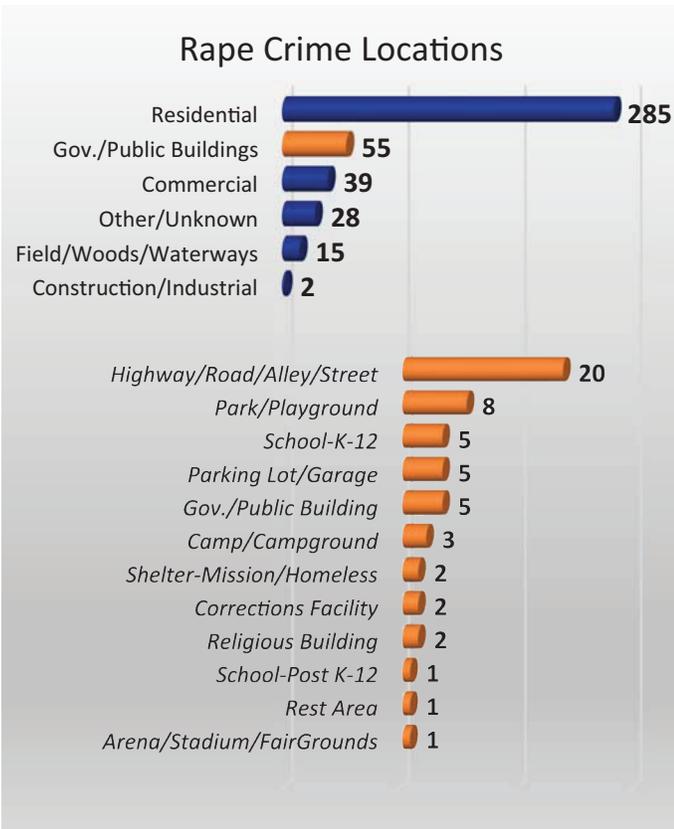
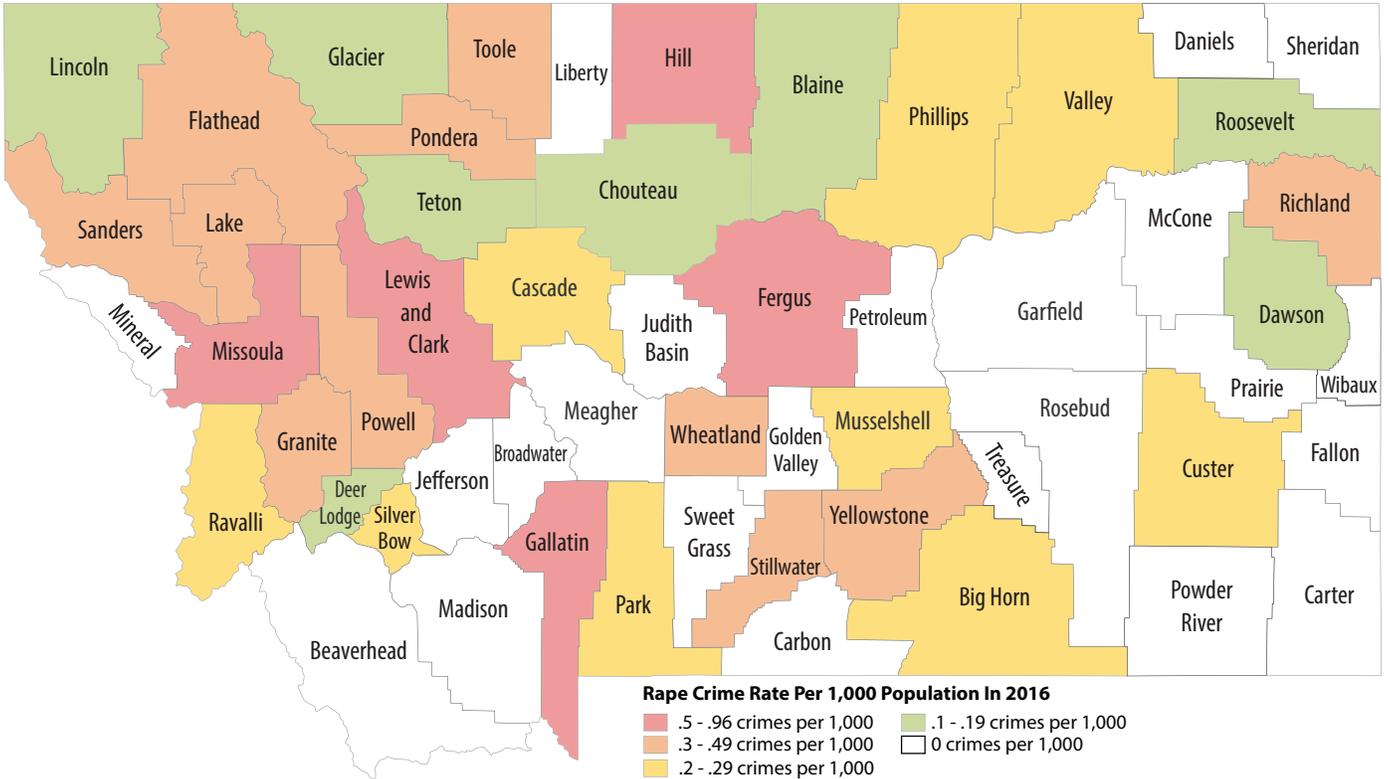
This offense includes the forcible rape of both females and males. If force is used or threatened, the crime is classified as Forcible Rape regardless of the age of the victim. If no force or threat of force is used and the victim is under the statutory age of consent, the crime is not classified in this category, but in the category of Statutory Rape. The various sex offenses will be detailed later in this section.

In 2016, the contributing agencies reported 424 rape crimes. The number of rape crimes have increased 21% over the last ten years, and 34% from the ten year low of 316 in 2010. The rape crime rate increased only 12% for the same period, or 28% from the 2010 low. Of all sex crimes committed in Montana, rapes account for 39%. Sexual assaults detailed later account for 43%. As the graph to the right demonstrates, these two sex crimes make up 73% of all sex crimes.



WHERE ARE RAPES BEING COMMITTED?

2016 Reported Rape Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population by County



Hill County ranked number one for the rape crime rate and Fergus ranked third based on population with .96 and .88 crimes per 1,000 population or 16 and 10 rape crimes reported respectively. Lewis and Clark, Gallatin and Missoula counties reported 64, 72, and 66 rapes for rates of .95, .88, and .57 per 1,000 population respectively.

The highest rape crime rate category, shown above in red, covers five counties and 54% of all rape crimes. The second group covers 11 counties and 31% rape crimes. The yellow category covers eight counties and 13% of rape crimes. These three categories make up 97% of the rape crimes, for 25 counties. Twenty-three counties reported no rapes.

Over 68% of all rape crimes are committed within a the category titled residential, meaning a residence, home, apartment, condo, nursing home or other similar dwelling. Almost 12% of rape crimes occur in government/public buildings. The orange fields detail the subcategories under this category.

WHEN ARE RAPES BEING COMMITTED?

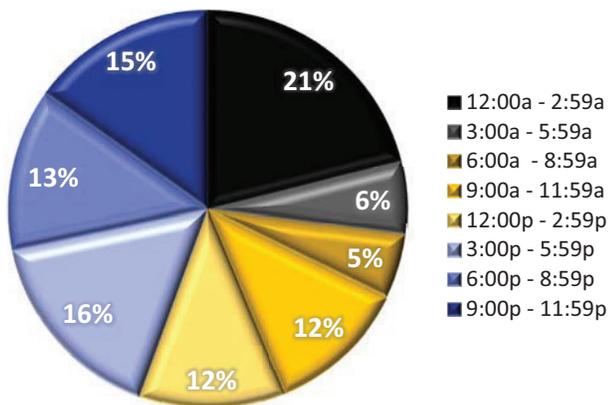
Nearly 50% of rape crimes occur between 6pm and 3am with 21% committed after midnight. Times of day vary slightly from the state offense percentages, however the difference most of note is the time range from 6:00 p.m. to 8:59 p.m. 15% of offenses occur during this time range for all state offenses. 20% of aggravated assaults occur during the same time frame.

The charts below also show, 75% of rapes occur during the week days. The state crime data is similar showing 72% of offenses occur during the week days. May, June and July have the most frequent number of rape crimes reported. The remaining months appear to bounce up, then down and back up between 6% and 32% per month.

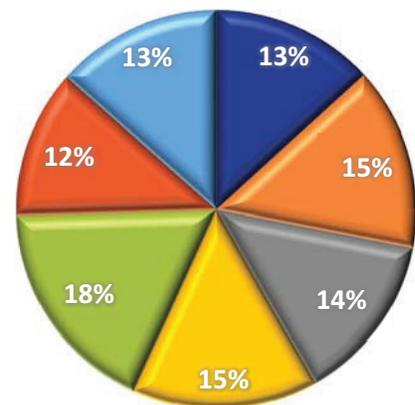
The offenders of rape crimes are 95% male, 5% female. Those male and female offenders age 18-24 represent 32% of all rape offenders. Males alone for this age group account for 30% of rape offenders. Males between 18 and 44 are 82% of the offenders for these assaults, while females of the same age group are 6% of assault offenders.

28% of rape offenders have been reported as being suspected of using alcohol, drugs or narcotics. 39% of males offenders are reported to have been suspected of using a substance while 17% of females were suspected. The graph shows suspicion of alcohol in the commission of rapes is over three times greater than drugs or narcotics.

Crimes Per Time Range



Crimes Per Day of Week

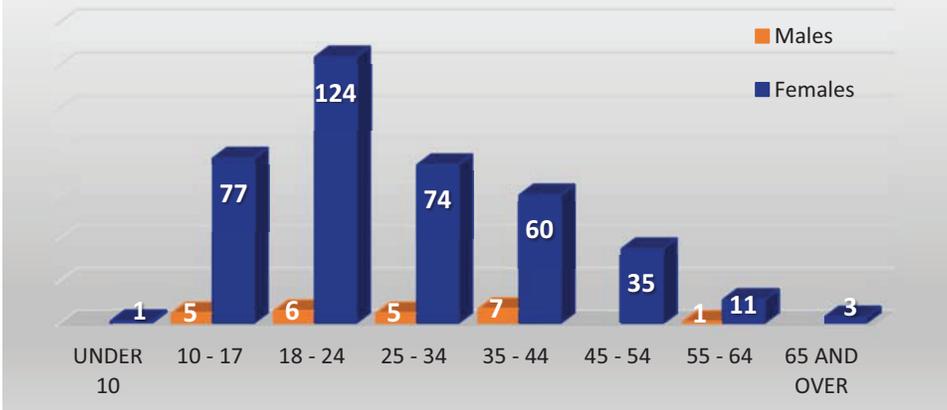


Crimes by Month

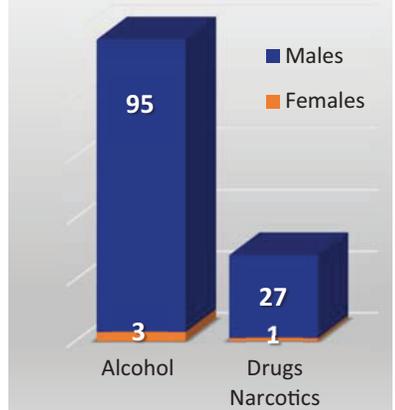


WHO ARE THE OFFENDERS OF RAPE?

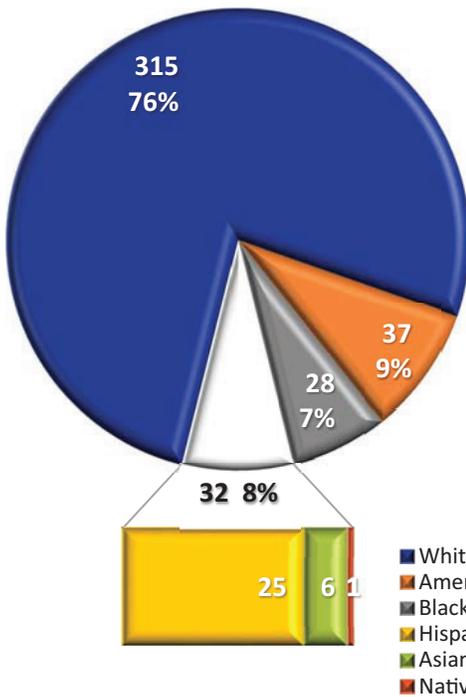
Offender Age and Gender



Offenders Suspected of Using



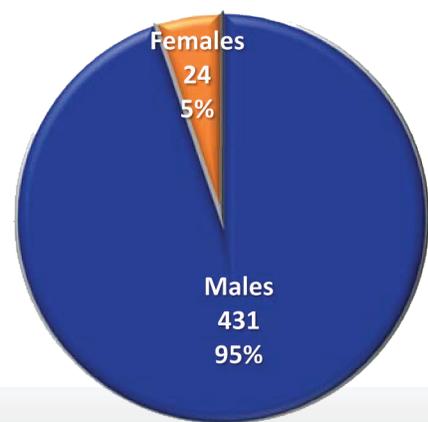
Offender Race and Ethnicity



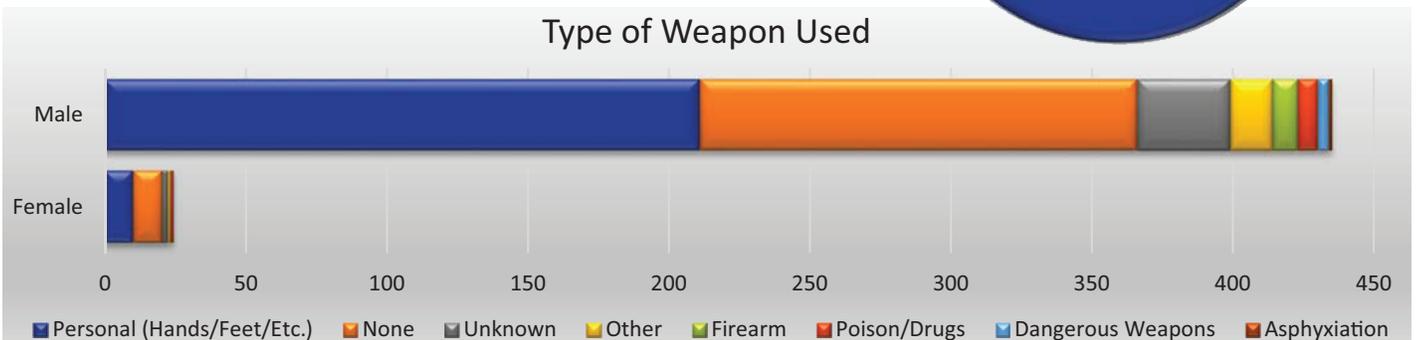
24% of offenders are of race or ethnicities other than white. American Indian or Alaska Native men are reported to total 13% and females are 5%. Male and female Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander account for 15% of rape offenders combined. Only 251 of these assaults did not use one or more weapons. Males and females used weapons at similar percentages with females using motor vehicles or no weapon slightly more often than males.

Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

Offender Gender

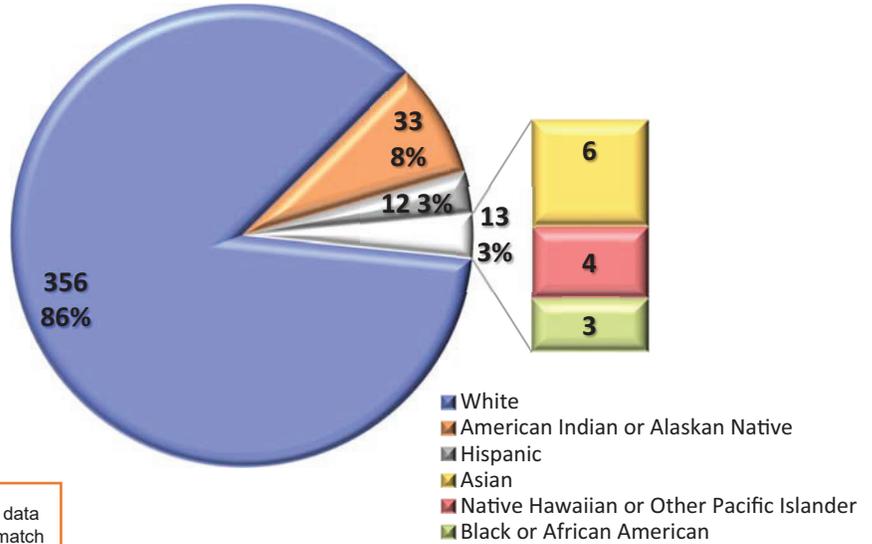


Type of Weapon Used



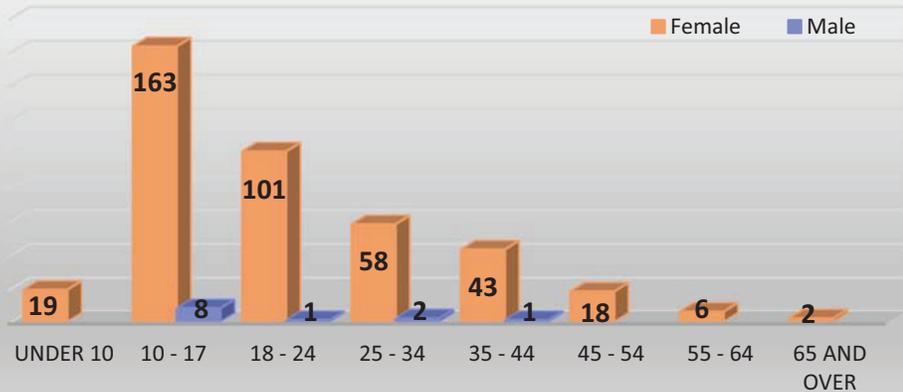
WHO ARE VICTIMS OF RAPE?

Victim Race and Ethnicity



Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

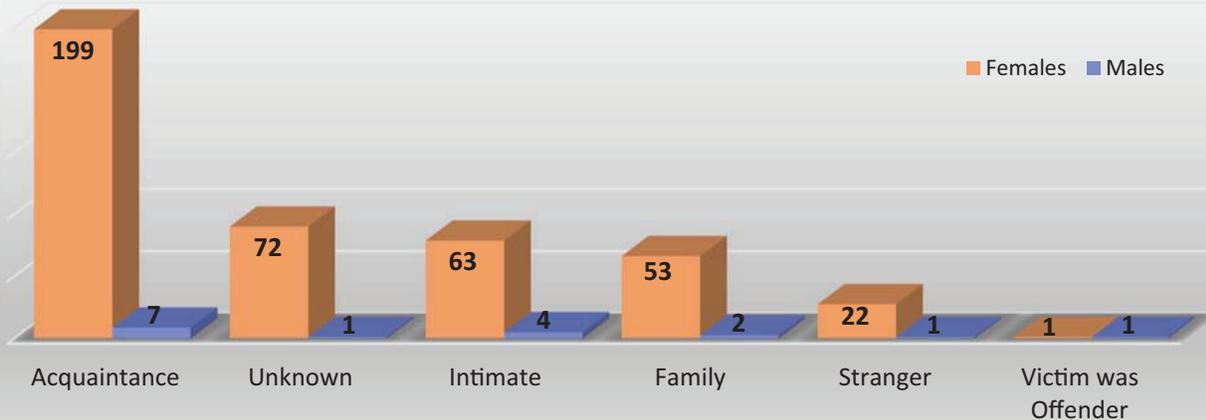
Victim by Age and Gender



97% of rape crime victims are female and 82% are white females. Only 3% of victims are male and eight out of the 12 are between the ages of 10 and 17.

Combined, 77% of victims knew their rapists. Of the 23% of offenders who were not known to the victim, 73 or 17% of victims reported their relationship to the offender as unknown. Given the categories of stranger and acquaintance,

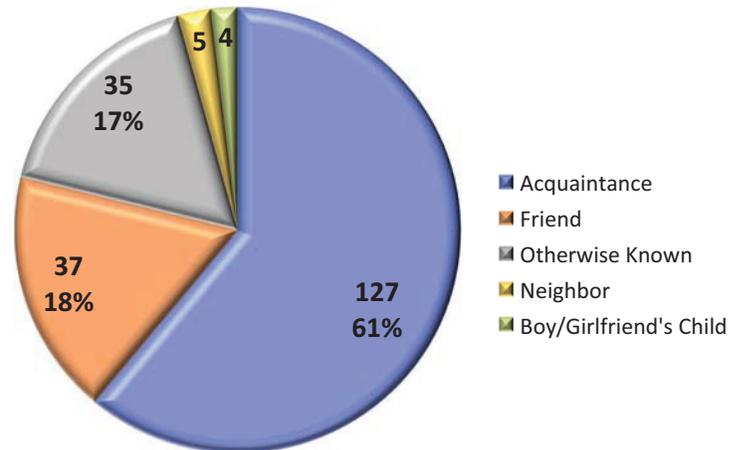
Victim to Offender Relationship



this category may reflect those unwilling to provide this information to law enforcement.

Over 49% of female victims and 44% of male victims were raped by an acquaintance. The category of acquaintance is further broken down to the left into nine subcategories. There were four of the categories that did not have a report of a rape. Those were babysittee (the baby), babysitter, employee and employer. Of the remaining five classifications, the category of acquaintance is duplicated and makes up 61% of all reported relationships of the primary category acquaintance. Friend and otherwise known total 35% the acquaintance subcategory. Neighbor or boy/girlfriend's child report 4%.

Victim to Offender Relationship
Relationship Type Acquaintance



OTHER FORCIBLE AND NON-FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES

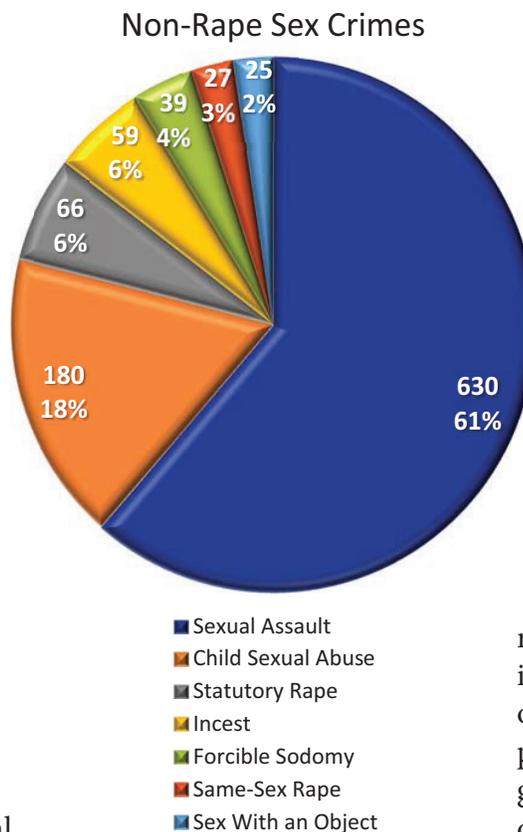
All forcible sex offenses, by definition, are committed against that person's will; or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling occurs when an offender touches private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification. Forcible fondling is broken down into two subcategories, sexual assault and child sexual abuse. Together, these two offenses under forcible fondling comprise 79% of all non-rape sex crimes.

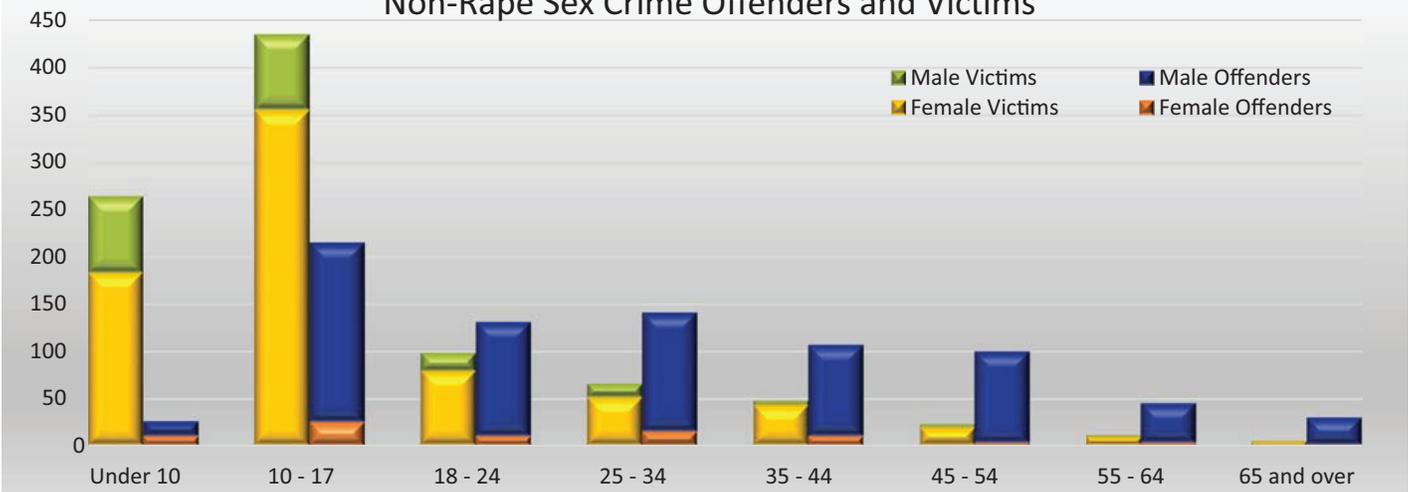
Sex offenses are broken down into forcible and non-forcible. Non-forcible Sex Offenses include incest, which is non-forcible sexual

intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Statutory rape is non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Incest and statutory rape are the only non-forcible sex offenses; each accounts for 6% of non-rape sex crimes. All other sex offenses are considered forcible.

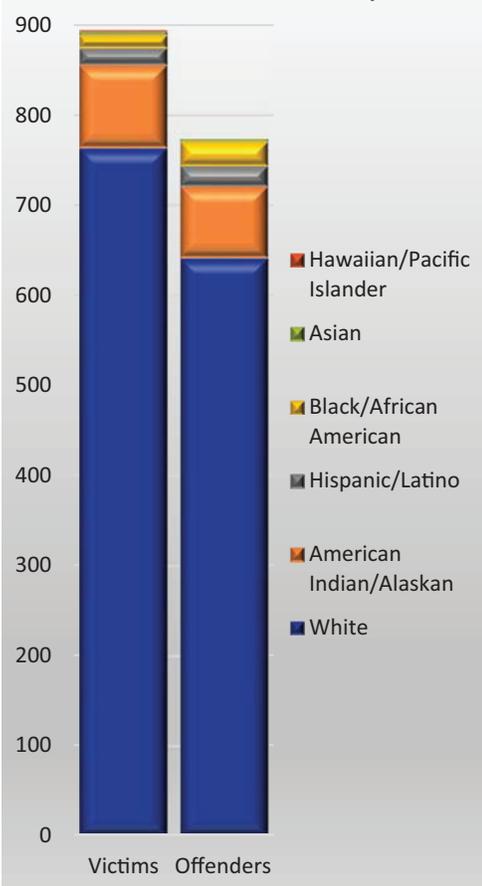
Forcible sodomy is oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person. Forcible sodomy is divided into two subcategories of forcible sodomy without consent and same-sex forcible rape. Sexual assault with an object is what the title implies, using an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person.



Non-Rape Sex Crime Offenders and Victims



Race and Ethnicity



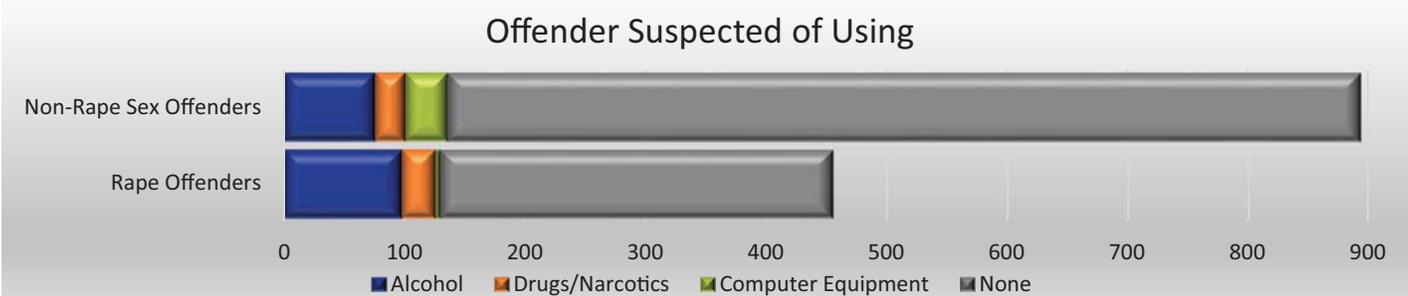
Non-rape sex crimes make up 71% of sex crimes in Montana, and rape accounts for 29%. The pie chart on the previous page indicated 61% of non-rape sex crimes were sexual assaults. The graph above shows both male and female victims under the age of 17 account for 74% of sexual assault victims. Offenders 10-17 are the largest group of non-rape sex crime offenders at 27%. The largest group of male offenders of rape crimes is the 18-24 age group making up 32% off all rape crimes.

Overall 90% of offenders for non-rape sex crimes are male, and 10% female. For rape, males make up 94% and female 6% of rape offenders. Between 82 and 84% of offenders and victims are white.

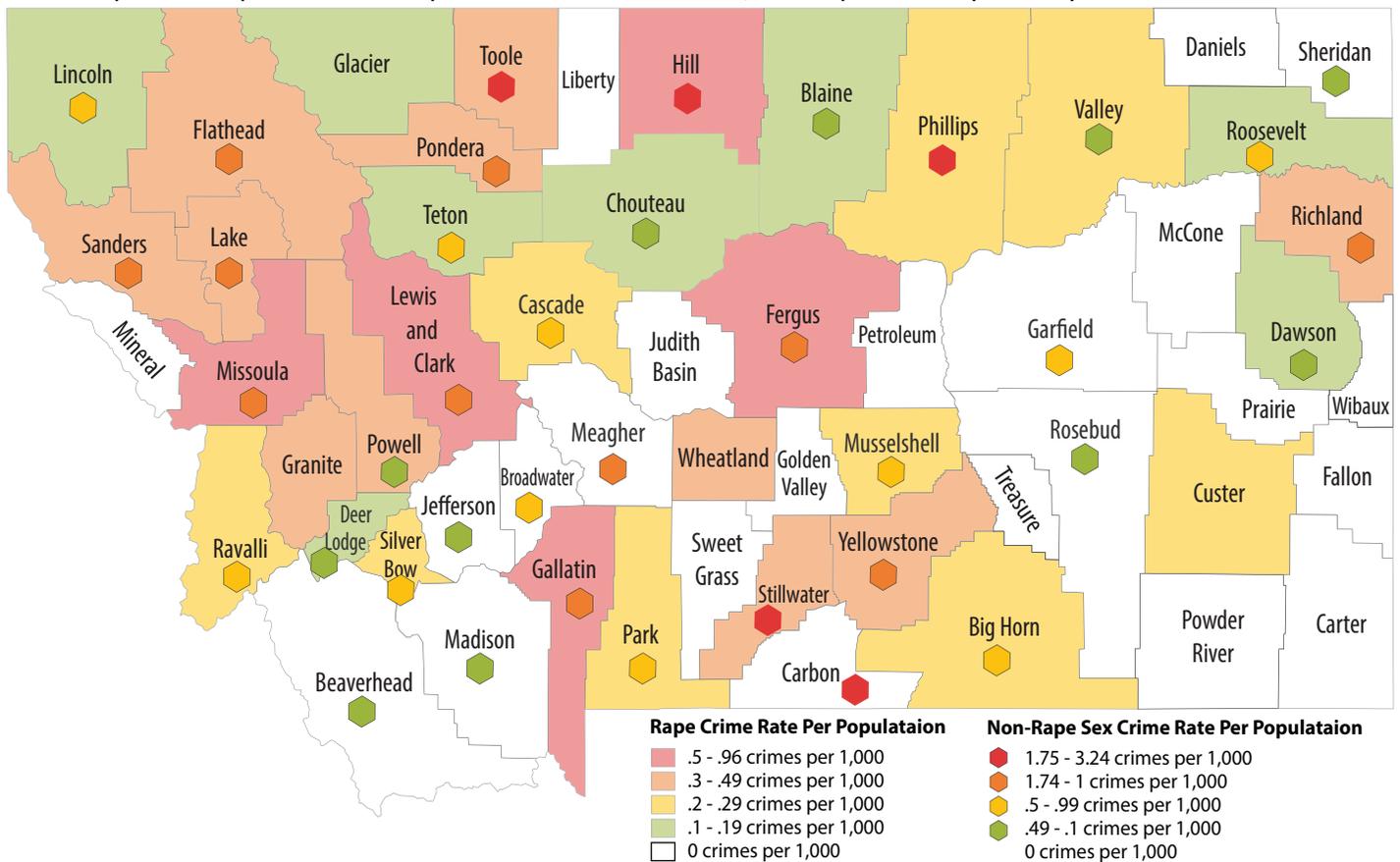
Unlike rape where 28% of known male and female offenders were suspected of using alcohol, drugs or narcotics, only 15% of non-rape sex crime offenders were suspected of using. Computers were used in 35 non-rape sex crimes and four rape crimes as shown below. In all four rape crimes where computers were used, the offenders were also suspected of using alcohol or drugs.

Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

Offender Suspected of Using

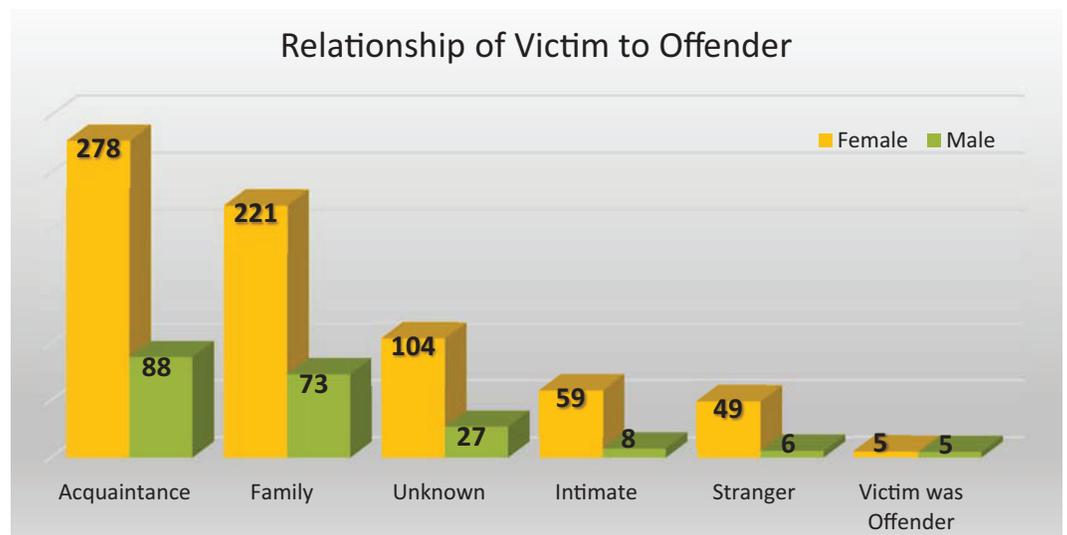


2016 Reported Rape and Non-Rape Sex Crime Rates Per 1,000 Population by County

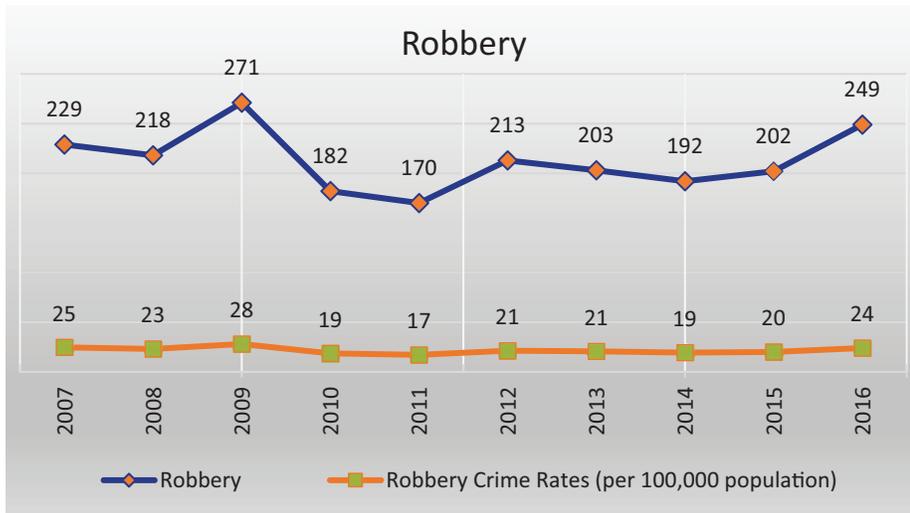


The map identifies where sex offenses are reported in the state. While four of the top five counties with the highest rape crime rates per 1,000 population dropped to the next level crime rate for non-rape sex crimes, Hill County remains at the top of both sex crime rankings. Other smaller counties increased their ranking for non-rape sex crimes, however Carbon county reported zero rapes, but 1.8 non-rape sex crimes per 1,000 population. Phillips was the next highest increase moving from .24 rapes per 1,000 population (or one rape), to 2.17 non-rape crimes per 1,000 population.

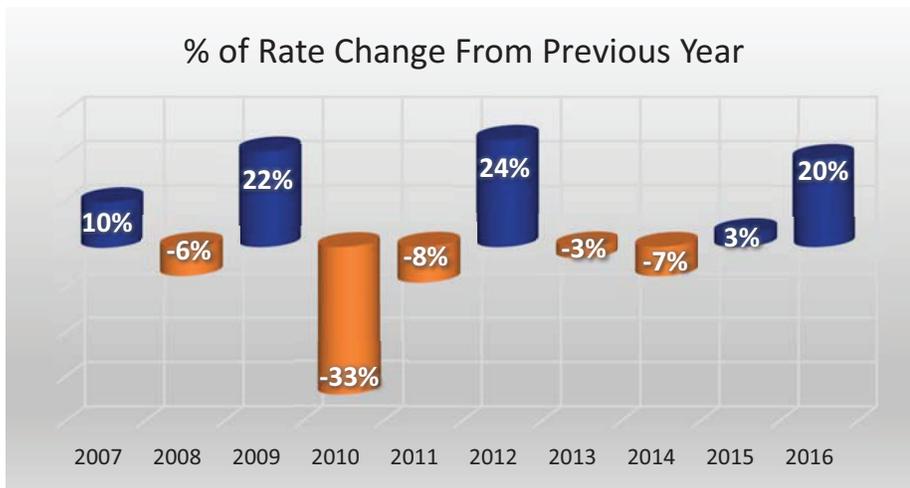
The relationship of the victim to the offender for non-rape and rape sex crimes are similar. 80% of non rape sex crime victims knew their attackers. Over 48% of rape victims reported being assaulted by an acquaintance versus 40% for all other sex crimes. 14% of other sex crime victims reported their rapists as unknown.



ROBBERY



Robbery is the third most reported violent index crime behind aggravated assault and rape. Defined as the taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm. Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of robbery, an assault is not reported as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery.



Robberies reported reached a ten-year high (271) in 2009, and low (170) in 2011. From 2015 to 2016, robbery rates have increased 20% but remain lower than the 2009 and the 2007 crime rates.

Of the 249 robbery crimes, 179 were committed with no additional offenses associated with them. Those 179 robberies

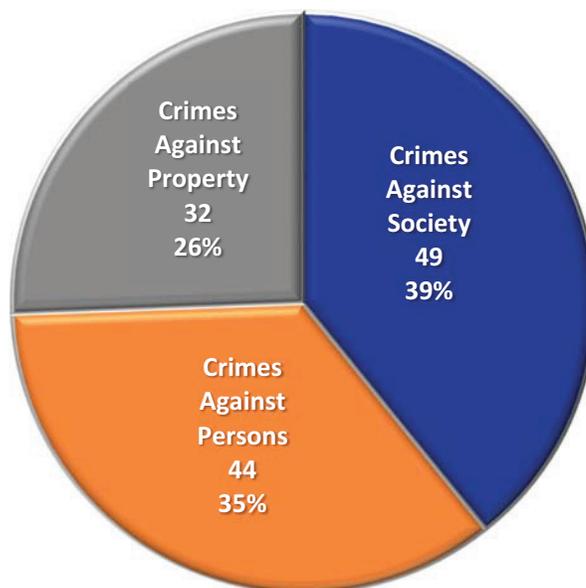


had a property loss value of \$113,305. The property loss for all 249 robberies is approximately \$157,458. Property loss information is gathered for an incident. Each incident may include many offenses and each offense can include many items which have been either stolen or damaged resulting in a dollar value lost. Property loss approximations may be slightly overstated for all robberies because of associated offenses.

Each of seventy robberies had between two and six additional offenses associated with them for a total of 125 additional crimes. Those crimes can be broken down into crimes against society (49) which includes trespassing, drug crimes and miscellaneous offenses; crimes against persons (44) including assault, sex crimes and kidnapping; and the remaining 26% or 32 offenses were burglary and theft which are property crimes. These last crimes may have property loss associated with them that contribute to the \$44,153 loss attributed to robbery incidents with two or more additional offenses.

Money is the top category for both total value lost, and number of offenses. Portable electronic communications also ranks high on both graphs. The average loss per item was \$489, and the maximum single item loss was \$15,000.

Other Crimes Associated With 2016 Robbery Crimes

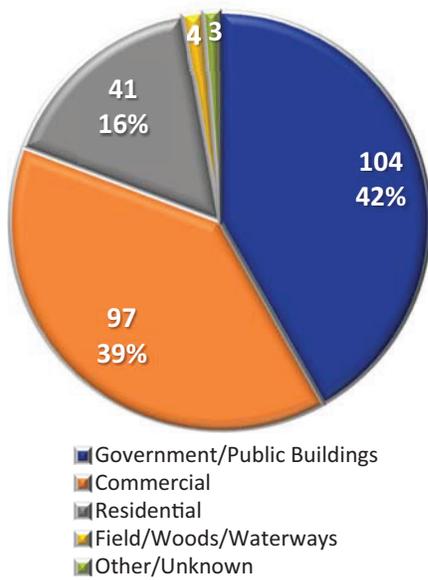


Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Number of Reported Losses



WHAT ELSE DO WE KNOW ABOUT ROBBERIES?

Robbery Crime Locations



With only 249 robberies across the state, it is difficult to draw conclusions. Only 20 counties report robberies for 2016. While Musselshell County only reported one robbery, the crime rate of .22 crimes per 100,000 people places them in the top five counties for robbery crime rates.

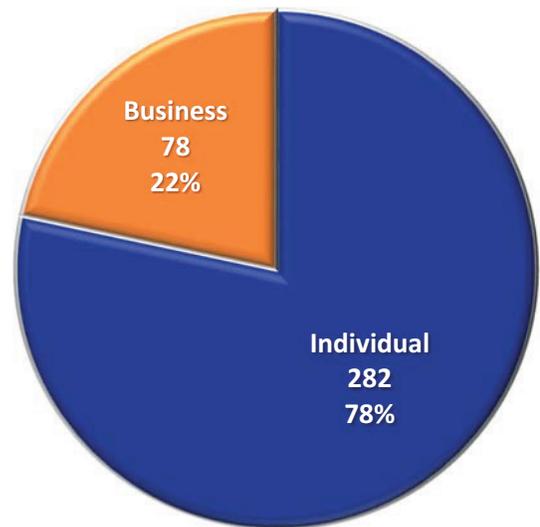
The majority of crimes occurring in government or public buildings, is slightly deceiving. The government/public building sub-category of highway/road/alley/or street accounts for 54 of the 104 crimes. The remaining 50 crimes occurred in parks or play grounds (16), gambling facilities (15), parking lot (13), school or public building (4), and amusement park or arena/stadium/fairgrounds (2).

Commercial locations cover the vast majority of retail establishments. Bars or night clubs account for 23 of the 97 crime locations. Retail stores across the spectrum from grocery stores and restaurants to banks and medical offices make up the remaining 64 offenses under commercial.

While there were only 249 robberies in 2016, Montana reported 360 victims of robbery. Businesses account for 22% of victims while 282 individuals were robbed totaling 78% of all victims.

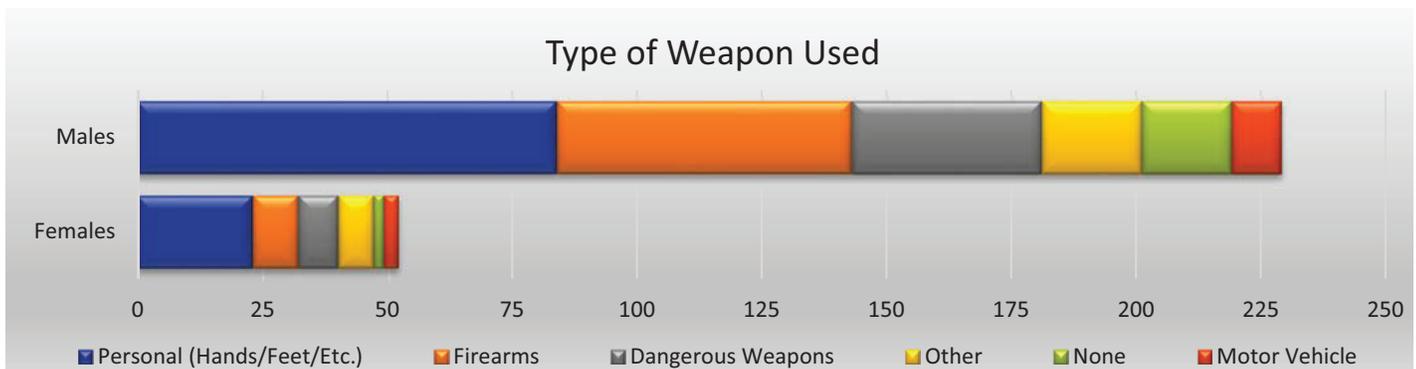
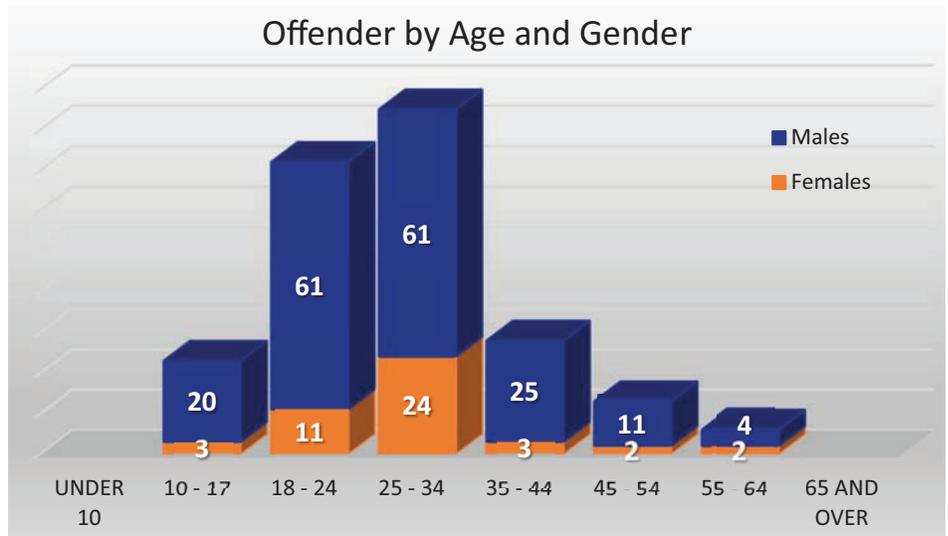
County	Crime Rate (Per 100,000)	Number of Crimes
Yellowstone	0.59	93
Missoula	0.56	64
Lewis and Clark	0.34	23
Lake	0.30	9
Musselshell	0.22	1
Cascade	0.21	17
Roosevelt	0.17	2
Pondera	0.16	1
Teton	0.16	1
Custer	0.16	2
Glacier	0.15	2
Flathead	0.15	15
Deer Lodge	0.11	1
Fergus	0.09	1
Gallatin	0.09	9
Sanders	0.09	1
Silver Bow	0.09	3
Hill	0.06	1
Park	0.06	1
Ravalli	0.05	2

Victim Type

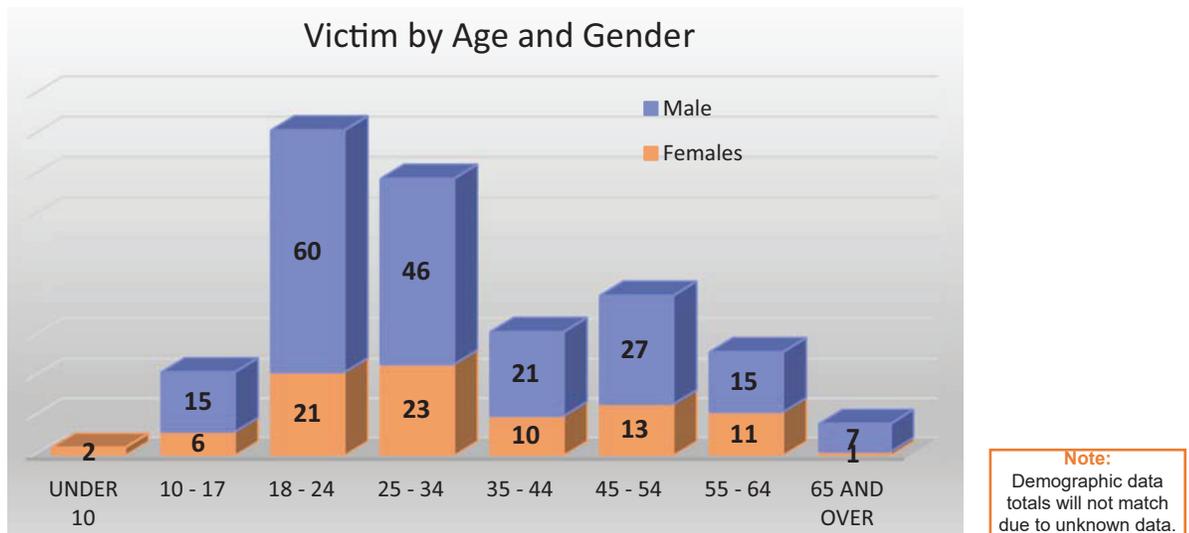


The number of robbery offenders was 322. 17% of offenders are unknown. Of the known offenders, 54% are males between the ages of 18 and 34.

The 182 known male offenders used 211 weapons. The 45 known female offenders used 52 weapons. Personal weapons of hands, feet, teeth or other body parts were the most common weapon.



Of the 278 known victims, 69% were male. Similar to the offender age and gender data, 106 (55%) male victims were between the ages of 18 and 34 (one percent higher than male offenders). Female victims total 87, or almost double the 45 female offenders. Of the 45 female offenders, 78% are between the ages of 18 and 34. Only 51% of female victims (44) are in that same age group.



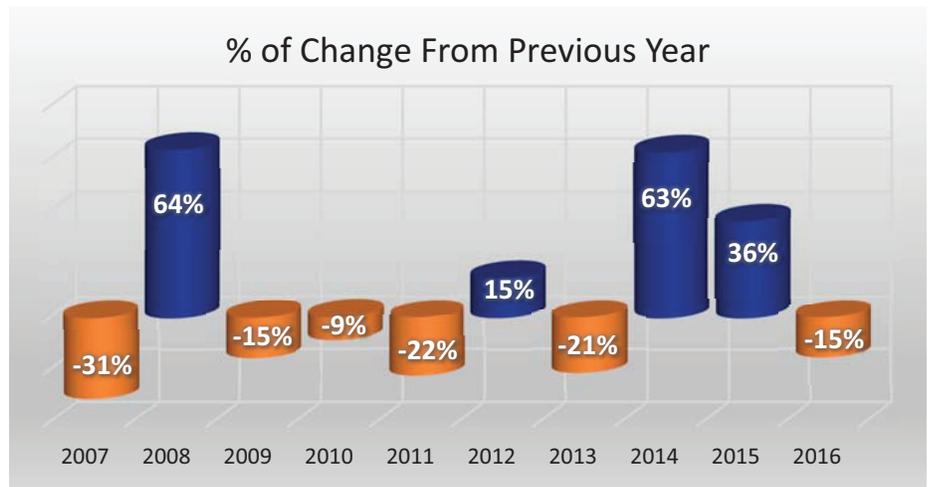
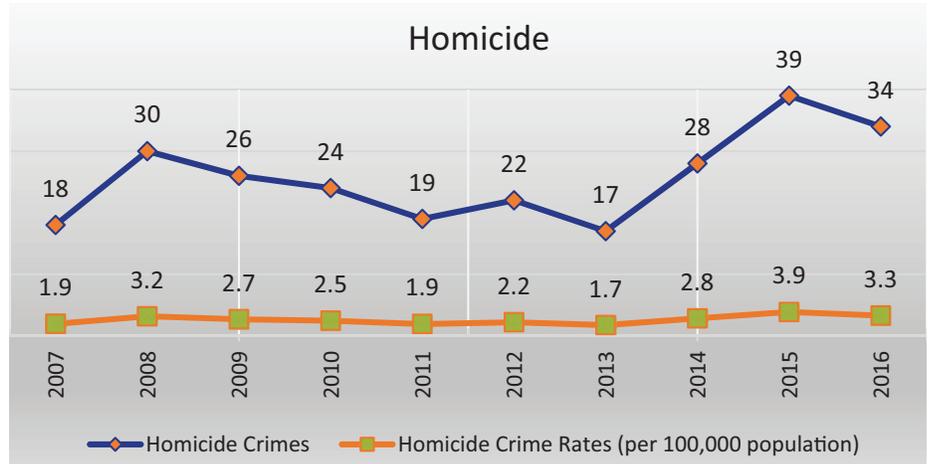
HOMICIDE

The killing of one human being by another is classified as:

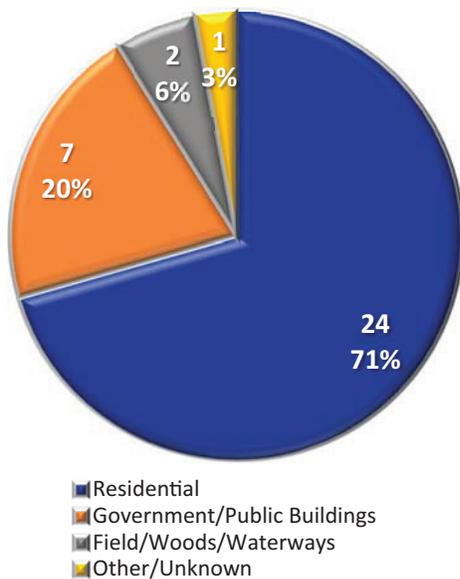
- Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another
- Negligent Manslaughter - The killing of another person through negligence (does not include “Vehicular Manslaughter”)

As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified in this category. Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, traffic fatalities, and attempted murders are not classified as Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter.

Fifteen of 56 counties reported 34 homicides in 2016, which reflects a 15% decrease from 2015 to 2016.

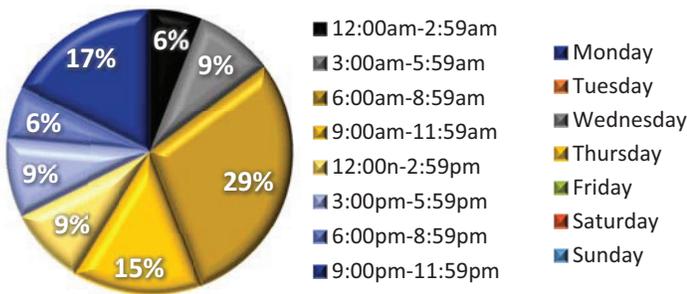


Homicide Crime Locations

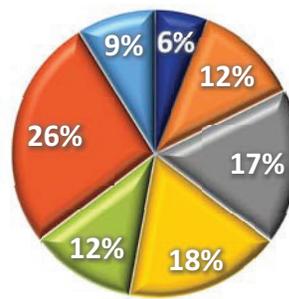


County	Crime Rate (Per 100,000)	Number of Crimes
Sweet Grass County	0.82	3
Liberty County	0.41	1
Carbon County	0.29	3
Musselshell County	0.22	1
Roosevelt County	0.17	2
Big Horn County	0.15	2
Valley County	0.13	1
Deer Lodge County	0.11	1
Lake County	0.07	2
Gallatin County	0.06	6
Lewis and Clark County	0.06	4
Cascade County	0.05	4
Lincoln County	0.05	1
Flathead County	0.02	2
Yellowstone County	0.01	1

Crimes by Time Range

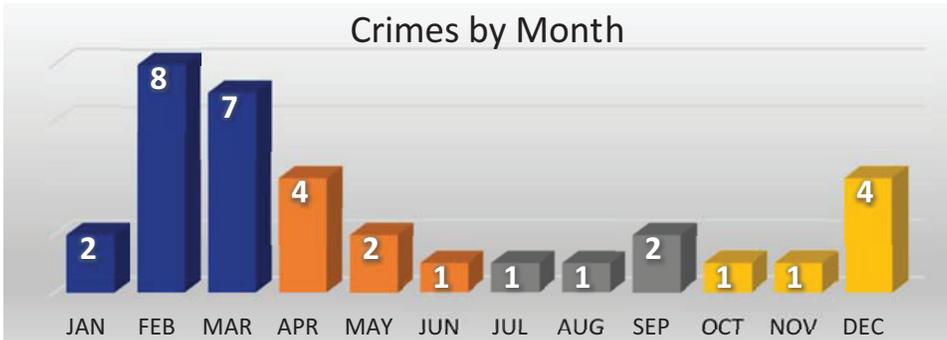


Crimes by Day of Week



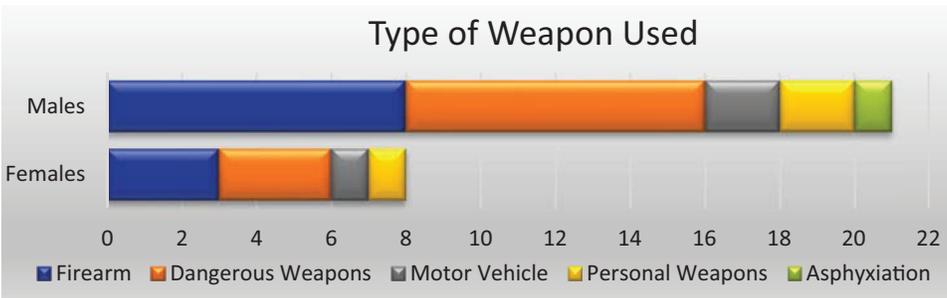
While the crime time-frames of day, time and month are somewhat unique to homicides, given the small number of crimes it is difficult to draw conclusions. It is interesting to note 26% occurred on a Saturday, 29% were killed between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m., and 44% of victims were murdered in February and March.

Crimes by Month



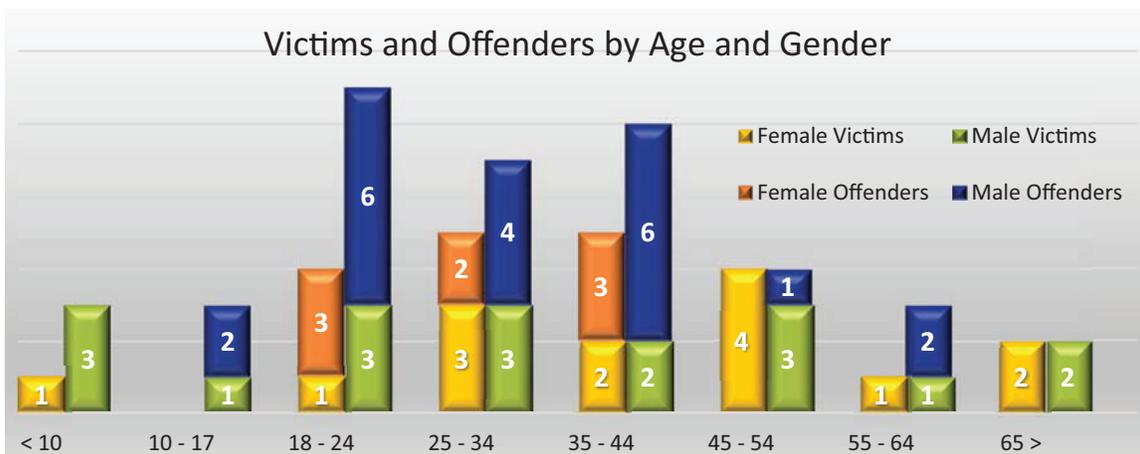
76% of homicides were committed using a firearm or dangerous weapon.

Type of Weapon Used



The 34 victims of murder were killed by 30 offenders. One of the offenders was unknown, and little is known about two of the male victims. Over 83% of offenders were between the ages of 18 and 44, while only 41% of victims were within that age group. Females were 28% of offenders and 41% of victims.

Victims and Offenders by Age and Gender



Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

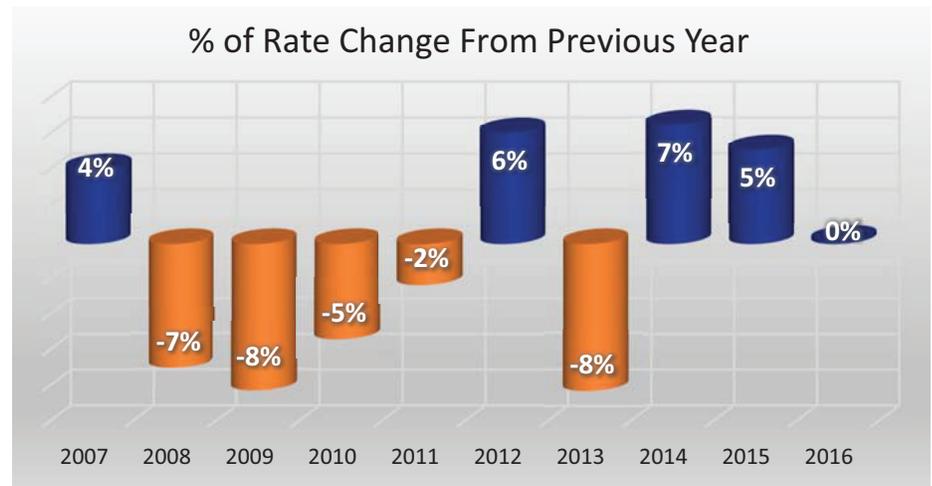
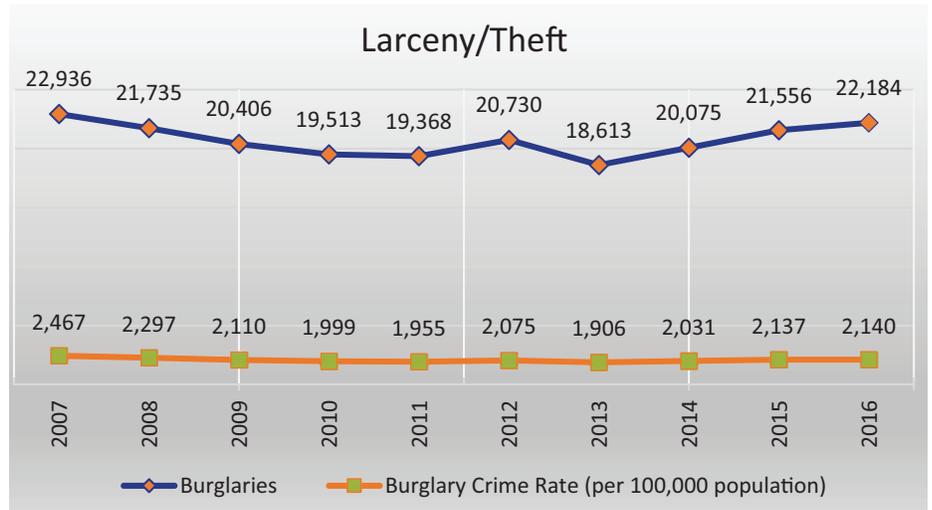
Index Crime Details: Property Offenses

Index property crimes include burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft. Larceny/theft typically reports more than 80% of all property index crimes. Burglary is next followed by motor vehicle theft. Each section will provide more details about these crimes and the financial impact on Montana communities. When reviewing the financial impact of these crimes, keep in mind loss value data for these crimes is reported by incident. One incident may have more than one offense, and each offense may have more than one category of lost property. This will be detailed further in each section.

LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

Larceny/theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person. Theft offenses are broken down into eight subcategories detailed in the following text.

- ▶ *Pocket Picking* - The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.
- ▶ *Purse Snatching* - The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.
- ▶ *Shoplifting* - The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.
- ▶ *Theft From Building* - The theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.
- ▶ *Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device* - The theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.

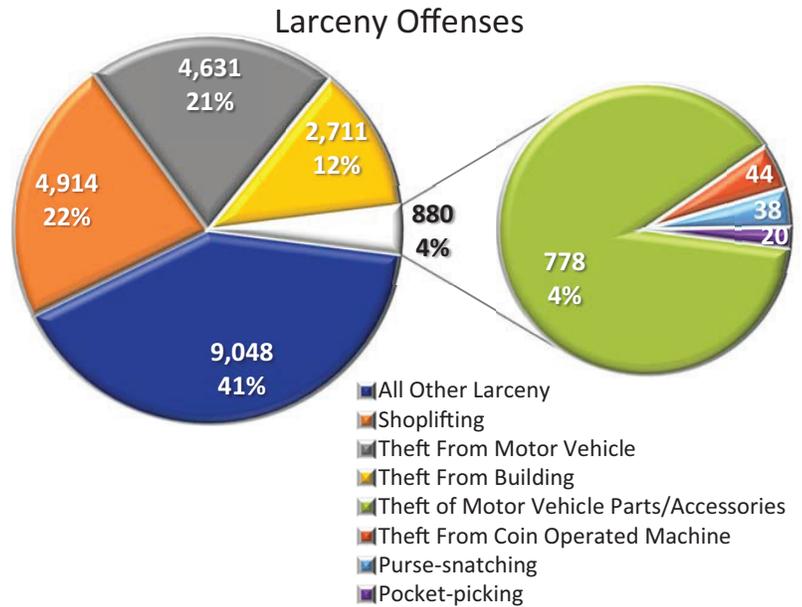


- ▶ *Theft From Motor Vehicle* - The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.
- ▶ *Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories* - The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner that would make the item an attachment of the vehicle, or necessary for its operation.

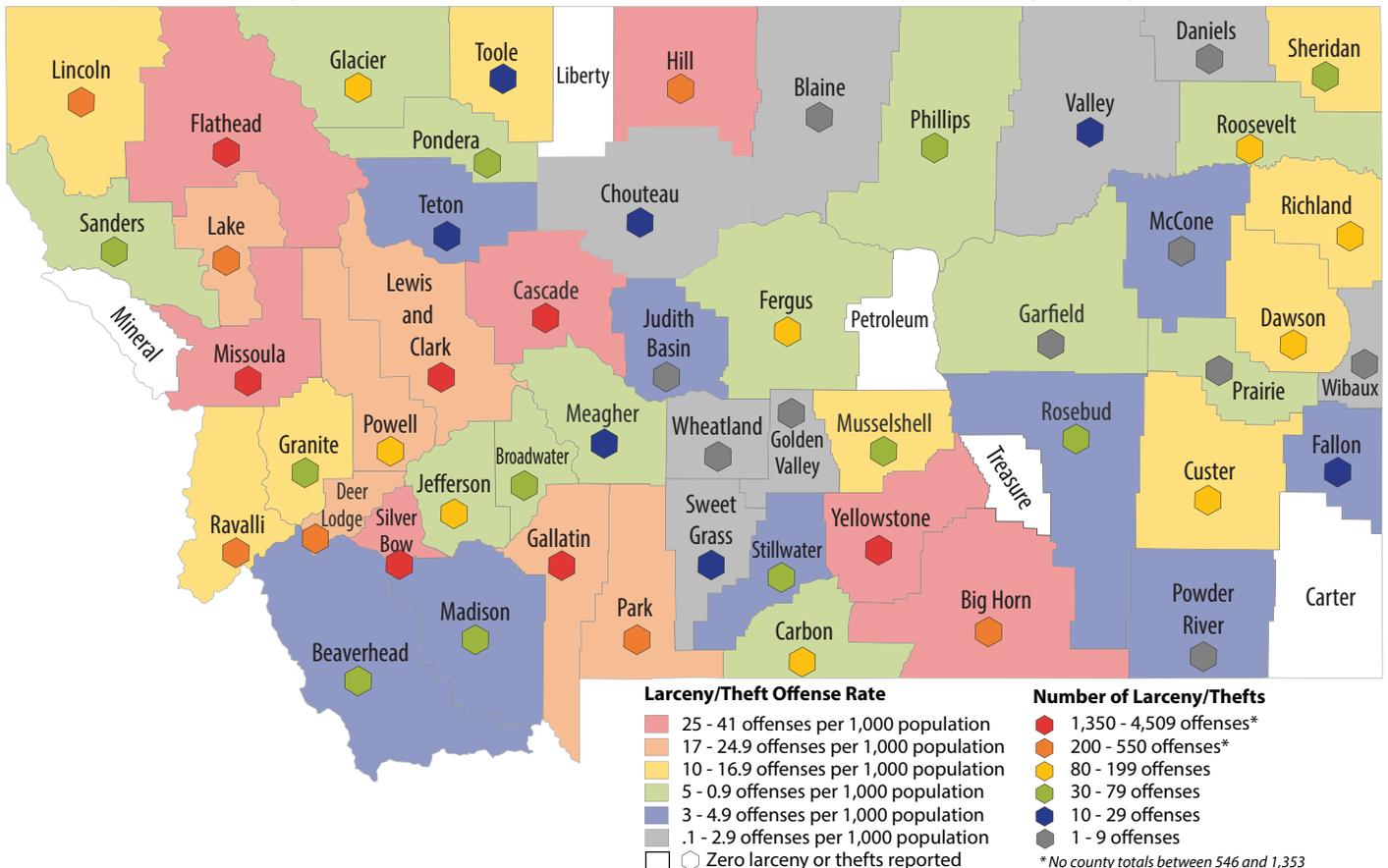
► *All Other Larceny* - All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above. Included are thefts from fenced enclosures. Thefts of animals, bicycles, lawn mowers, lawn furniture, hand tools, and farm and construction equipment are also included where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved.

Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, or felony larceny have no bearing on the fact that each distinct operation of larceny is reported as one offense. Motor vehicle theft is not included in the larceny totals and is counted separately because of the great volume of such thefts.

80% of all larcenies fall within the red colored counties. 70% of the crime is covered by the counties with red dots.



2016 Reported Larceny/Theft Offenses and Offense Rates Per 1,000 Population by County



HOW MUCH DOES LARCENY/THEFT COST MONTANA?

23 Million + in Larceny/Theft Property Loss

Theft Data	Theft Only Incidents	Incidents That Include a Theft Offense	Totals
Property value loss	\$11,916,563	\$11,155,642	\$23,072,205
Number of incidents	16,965	5,219	22,184
% Of total incidents	76%	24%	100%
Value of Items:			
<i>Burned</i>	\$ -	\$212,317	\$212,317
<i>Counterfeited/Forged</i>	\$ -	\$188,255	\$188,255
<i>Destroyed/Damaged</i>	\$ -	\$979,194	\$979,194
<i>Stolen</i>	\$11,196,563	\$9,775,876	\$21,692,439
Average loss per item	\$597	\$1,097	\$766
Maximum item loss	\$390,000	\$212,000	\$390,000

Of the 22,184 theft/larceny crimes, 16,965 or 76% were committed with no additional offenses associated with them. These thefts had a property loss value of \$11,916,563. The property loss for all 22,184 larcenies is approximately \$23,072,205. Property loss information is gathered for an incident. Each incident may include many offenses and each offense can include many items which have been either stolen or damaged resulting in a dollar value lost. Property loss approximations may be slightly overstated for larcenies because of associated property offenses.

Each of 5,219 thefts had between two and nine additional offenses associated with them for a total of 6,498 additional offenses. Those additional offenses can be broken down into crimes against property (3,873 or 57%) which includes motor vehicle theft, robbery, and burglary; crimes against society (2,735 or 40%) includes trespassing, drug crimes and miscellaneous offenses; and the remaining crimes against persons (212 or 3%) are primarily assaults. The associated property crimes may have property loss associated with them that contribute to the \$11,155,642 associated with larceny incidents with two or more additional offenses.

Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Value Lost



Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Number of Reported Losses



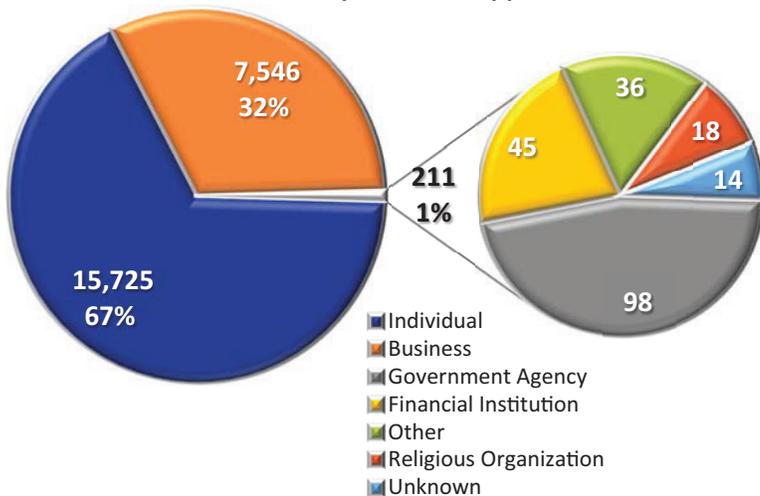
The total value of the top ten property loss categories by dollar accounts for 72% of all property loss. Automobiles stolen, in connection to a burglary, account for a loss of almost three million dollars. The category Automobiles does not appear in the graph above because the number of vehicles stolen in connection to a burglary was 858 for an average value of \$4,473 per vehicle.

Other categories such as Household Goods and Clothes/Furs reported more losses, however the values were not as significant. The top 10 property loss categories by number of reported losses account for 56% of all items reported with a value greater than zero. The total larceny/theft losses for each county are listed below.

County	Property Loss	County	Property Loss	County	Property Loss
Yellowstone	\$6,517,839	Sanders	\$141,740	Musselshell	\$20,316
Cascade	\$2,809,429	Lincoln	\$141,157	Sheridan	\$19,496
Flathead	\$2,761,446	Fergus	\$97,632	Chouteau	\$16,106
Missoula	\$2,320,953	Deer Lodge	\$79,041	Valley	\$13,404
Gallatin	\$1,906,206	Toole	\$66,922	Rosebud	\$12,508
Lewis & Clark	\$1,192,828	Stillwater	\$65,457	Beaverhead	\$11,421
Silver Bow	\$1,140,770	Teton	\$54,444	Blaine	\$10,356
Lake	\$583,501	McCone	\$52,812	Garfield	\$9,105
Powell	\$526,039	Glacier	\$50,167	Prairie	\$7,275
Hill	\$524,765	Granite	\$44,690	Fallon	\$4,883
Ravalli	\$459,038	Pondera	\$37,872	Golden Valley	\$4,549
Park	\$317,373	Dawson	\$30,002	Powder River	\$4,245
Carbon	\$214,603	Madison	\$26,356	Sweet Grass	\$3,212
Big Horn	\$199,916	Roosevelt	\$24,066	Judith Basin	\$1,122
Jefferson	\$174,063	Broadwater	\$23,648	Wheatland	\$925
Richland	\$157,128	Phillips	\$21,591	Daniels	\$600
Custer	\$148,243	Meagher	\$20,915	Wibaux	\$30

WHAT ELSE DO WE KNOW ABOUT LARCENIES?

Larceny Victim Type



Retail businesses such as department, grocery, convenience or specialty stores are hardest hit by theft. These three locations total 6,083 offenses at these locations, or 66% of thefts are committed at commercial locations.

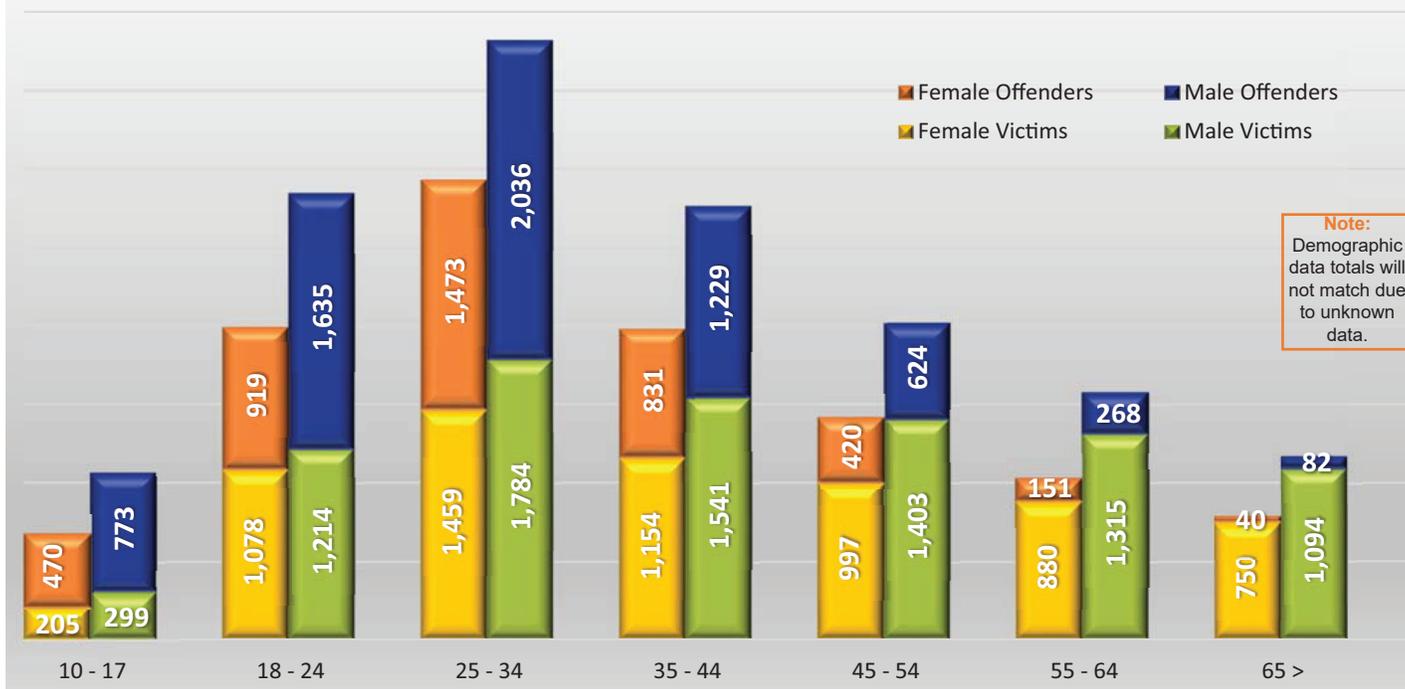
Government or public buildings are the third highest location for larceny offenses. Location subcategories highway/road/alley/street with 1,828, and parking lot or garage at 1,235 thefts together make up 71% of government or public building location offenses. Schools are next with K-12 or secondary schools reporting 253 thefts and post K-12 or colleges reporting 172 larcenies. Campgrounds and parks are next with 191 offenses.

August is the month with the highest number of larcenies. Given that individuals are the largest group of victims, August and other summer months may be opportune times for crimes while people are more likely to be away from home.

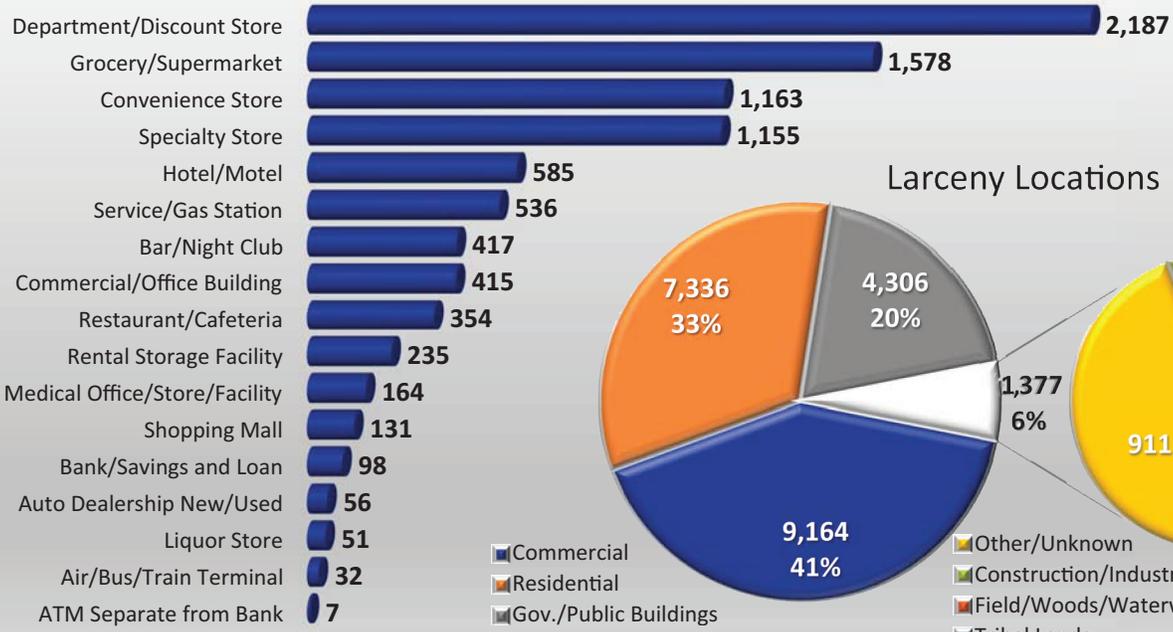
The majority (67%) of larceny victims are individuals; businesses comprise almost a third of the remaining victims. The locations table on the opposite page details the location of the majority of business thefts.

Of the individual victims of larceny/theft, the age span breakdown is similar to many other crimes against persons. While the graph shows significantly more offenders than victims, 33% of victims are businesses or other institutions.

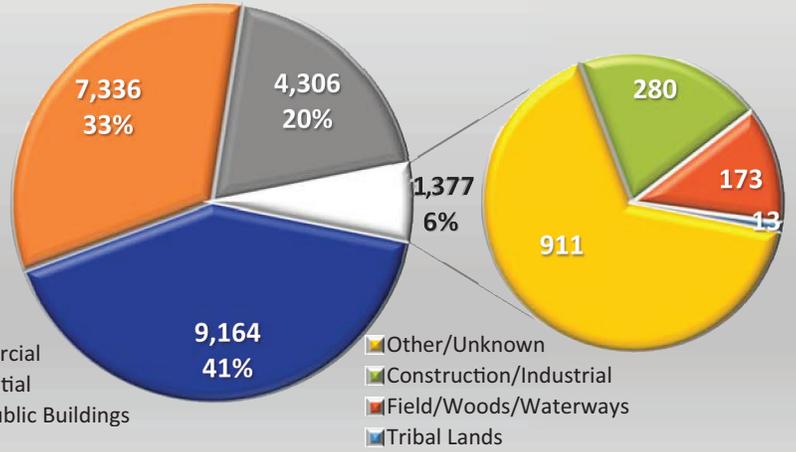
Victims and Offenders by Age and Gender



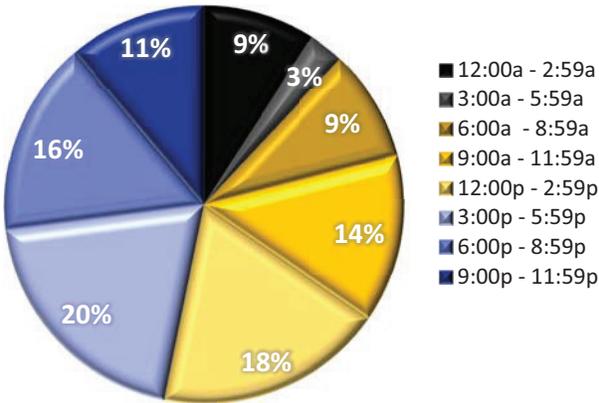
Commercial Larceny Location Subcategories



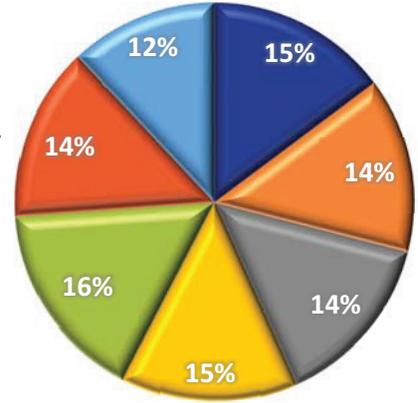
Larceny Locations



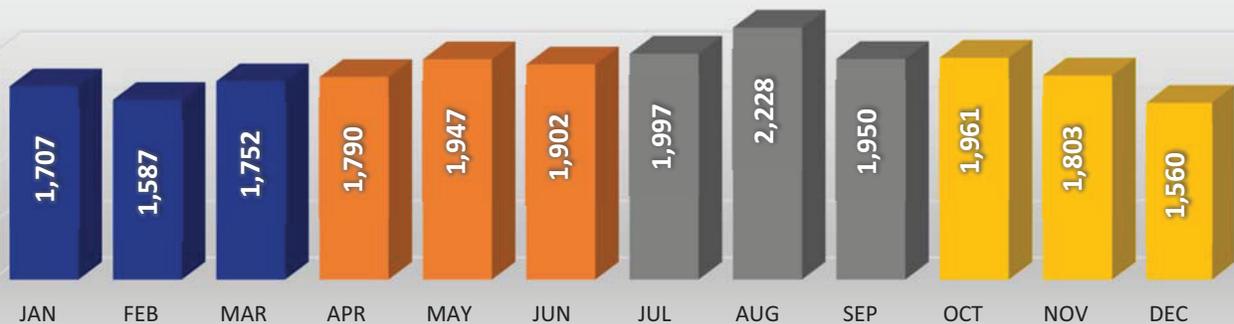
Crimes Per Time Range



Crimes Per Day of Week



Crimes by Month



BURGLARY

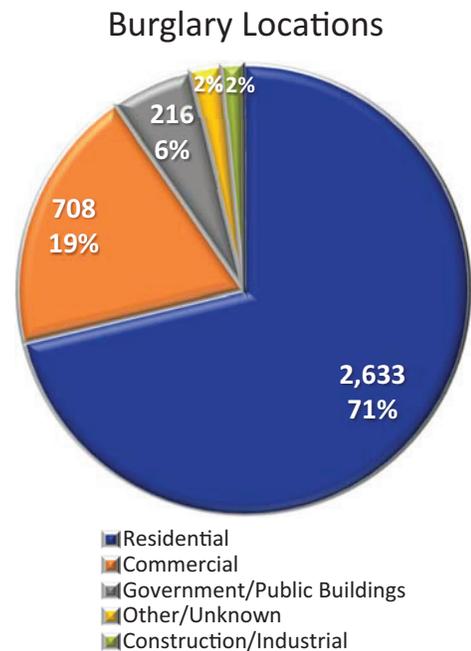
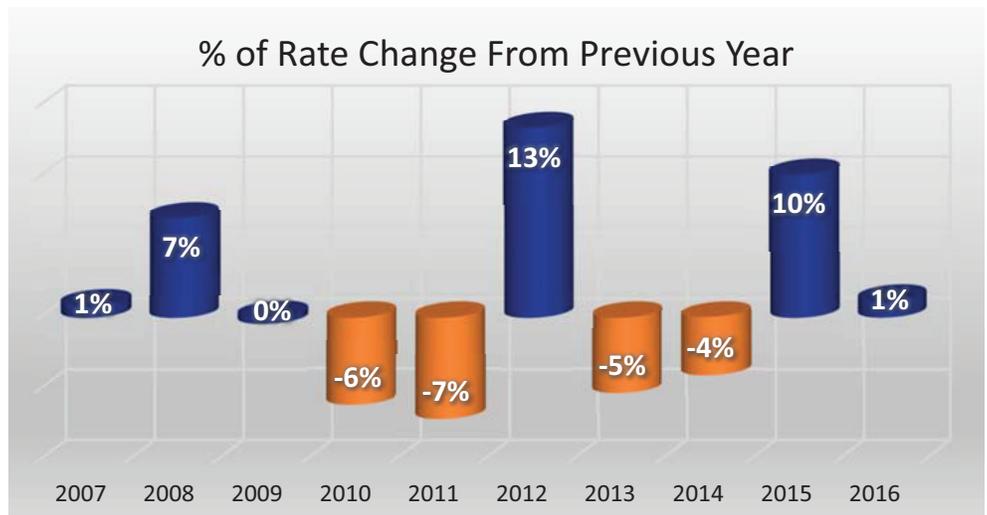
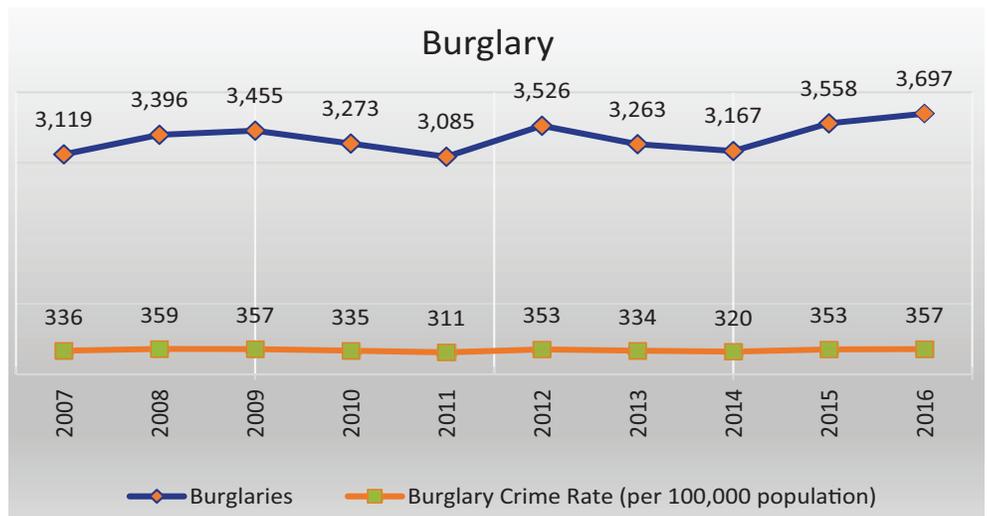
Burglary is the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. A “structure” is considered to include, but not be limited to, a building, railroad car, garage, house trailer or houseboat (if used as permanent dwelling), room, barn, stable, mill and ship.

Offenses locally known as burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, and housebreaking are classified as burglary. Thefts from telephone booths, coin-operated machines, automobiles, tents, or shoplifting from commercial establishments are classified as larcenies and are not included in this offense.

There were 3,697 burglaries reported by the contributing agencies in 2016 for an increase of 1% from 2015. The burglary rate has decreased four of the last ten years, however reaching an all time high in the number of offenses in 2016. The rate of 357 offenses per 100,000 population is slightly under the 10-year high of 359 set in 2008.

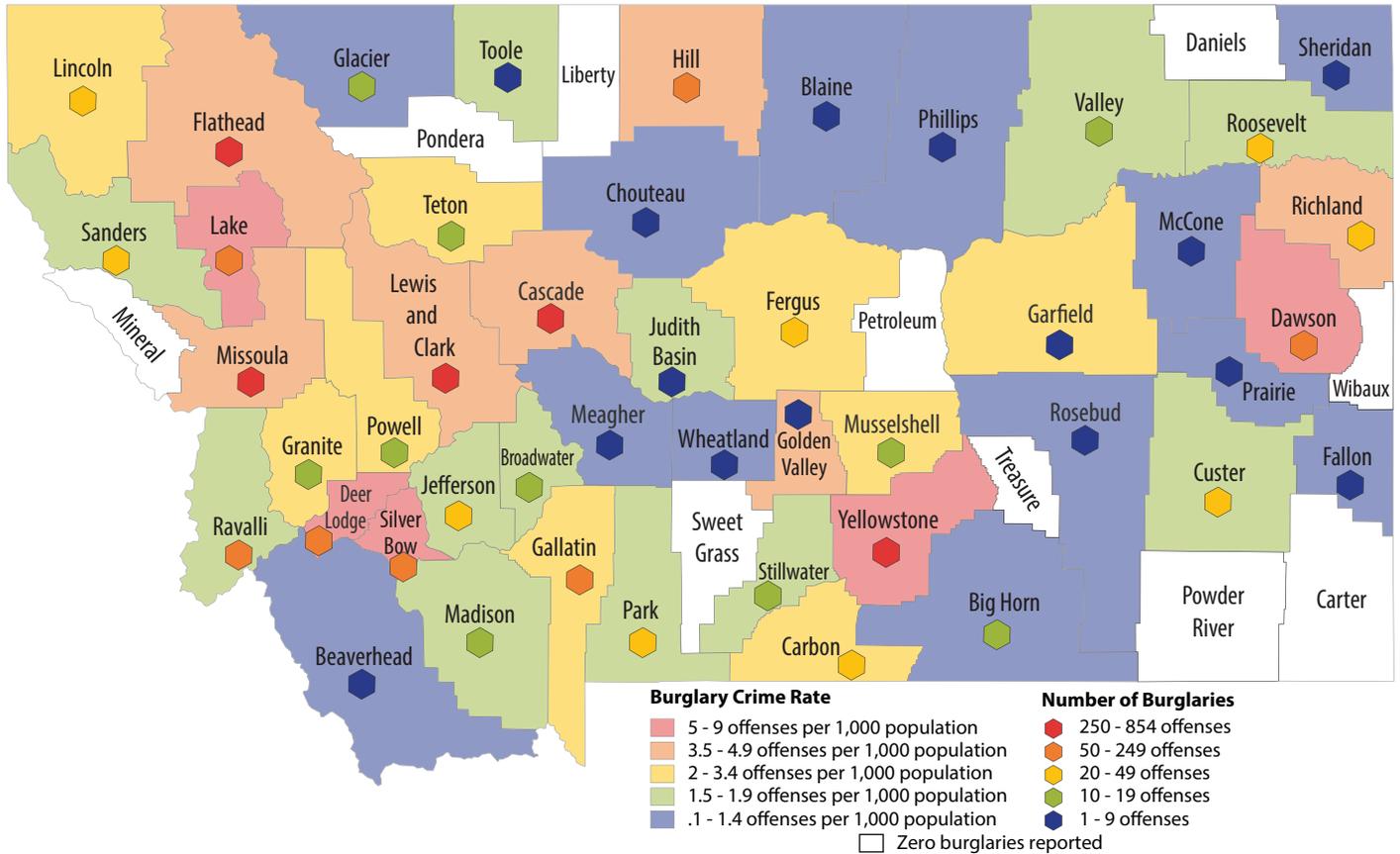
71% of burglary locations are residential. The next largest category is commercial with 708 burglary offenses. The commercial locations vary with office buildings being the largest target, rental storage facilities second and specialty stores third. Together, these top three locations account for 60% of all commercial burglaries.

The map on the next page shows both the number and rate of burglary offenses for 2016.

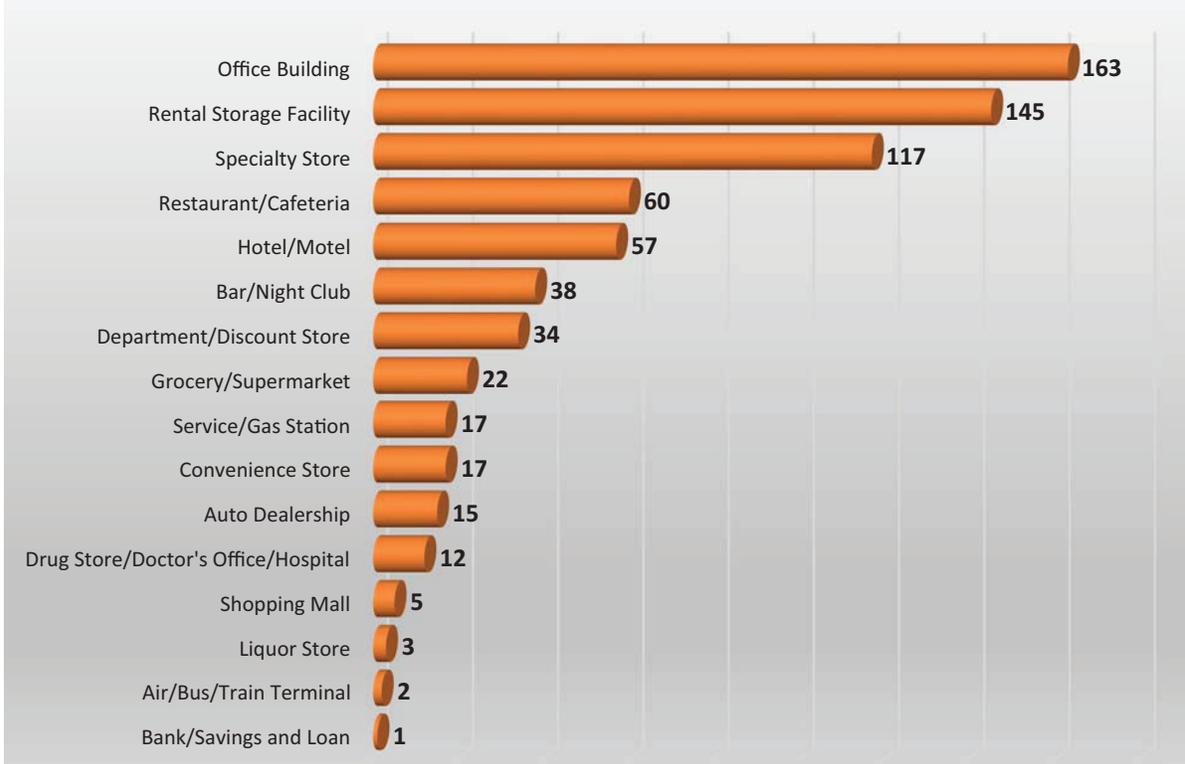


WHERE ARE BURGLARIES BEING COMMITTED?

2016 Reported Burglary Crimes and Crime Rates Per 1,000 Population by County



Commercial Burglary Location Subcategories



HOW MUCH DOES BURGLARY COST MONTANA?

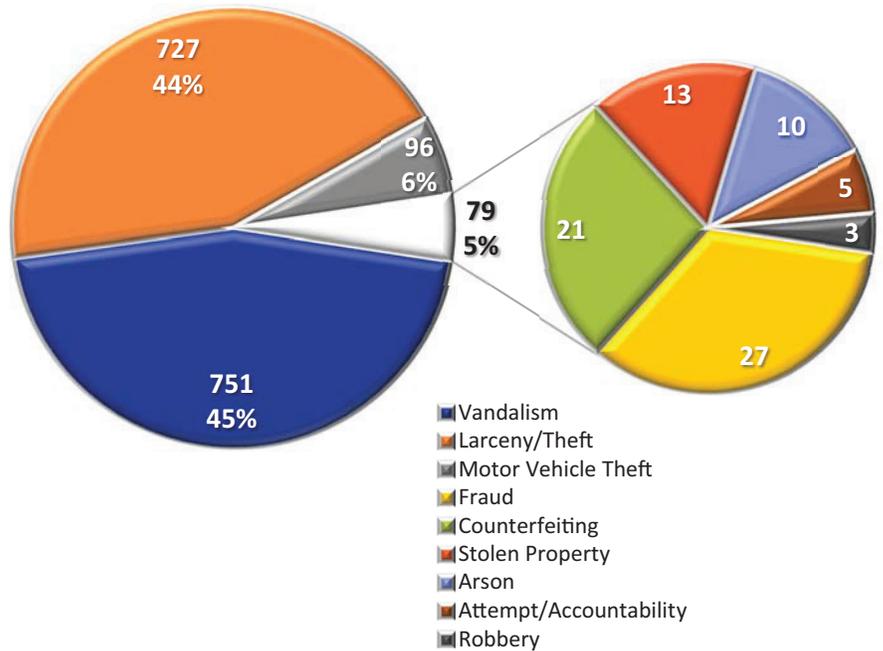
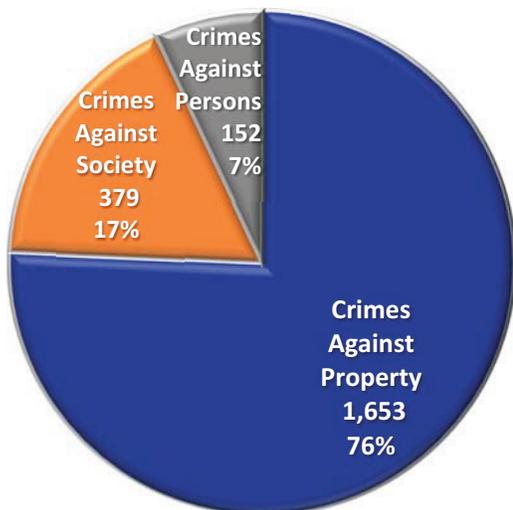
8 Million + in Burglary Property Loss			
Burglary Data	Burglary Only Incidents	Incidents That Include a Burglary	Totals
Property value loss	\$3,724,570	\$4,480,225	\$8,204,795
Number of incidents	2,147	1,550	3,697
% Of total incidents	58%	42%	100%
Value of Items:			
<i>Burned</i>	\$ -	\$177,000	\$177,000
<i>Counterfeited/Forged</i>	\$ -	\$10,281	\$10,281
<i>Destroyed/Damaged</i>	\$ -	\$445,165	\$445,165
<i>Stolen</i>	\$3,724,570	\$3,847,779	\$7,572,349
Average loss per item reported	\$1,141	\$1,385	\$1,263
Maximum reported item loss	\$102,100	\$171,750	\$171,750

Property offenses made up 50% of all Montana offenses in 2016. Of the 3,697 burglary incidents reported, 2,147 or 58% had no other associated offenses. For these burglary only incidences, property losses totaled \$3,724,570. Those 1,550 incidents that included multiple offenses along with a burglary resulted in \$4,480,225 in property loss. When added together, an estimated \$8,204,795 was loss to incidents that included a burglary.

Of the incidents reporting at least one burglary and additional offenses, there were 2,184 non burglary offenses reported. These associated offenses are divided between crimes against persons, property and society. 76% of associated crimes (1,653) were crimes against property. Vandalism, larceny and motor vehicle theft account for 95% of the associated property crimes and the remaining 79 offenses are divided between six property crime categories detailed in the pie chart below.

Property Crimes Associated With Burglary Incidents

Other Crimes Associated With 2016 Burglary Crimes



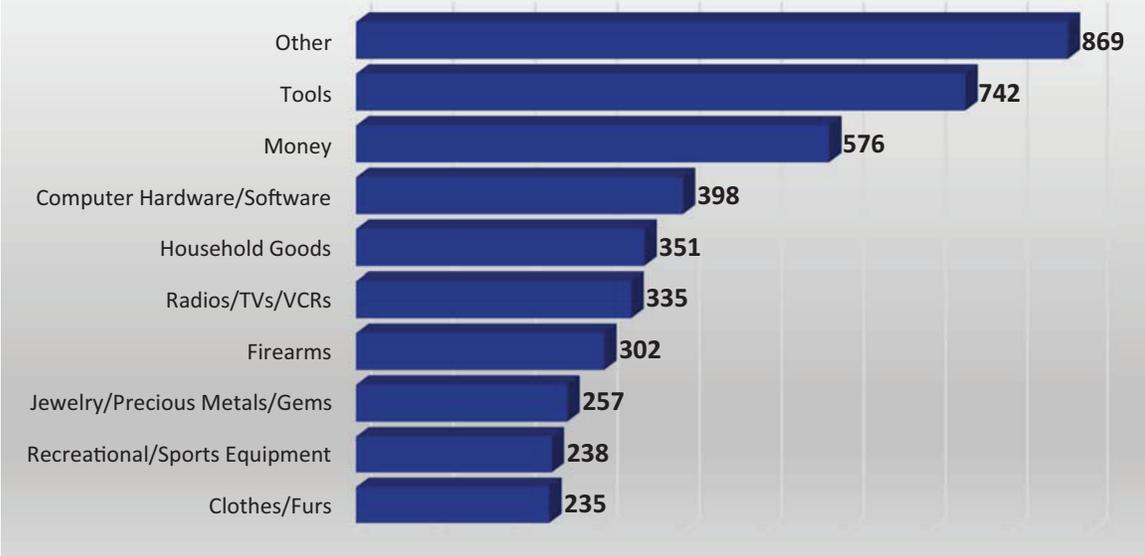
Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Value Lost



The total value of the top ten property loss categories by dollar account for 73% of all property loss. Automobiles stolen in connection to a burglary account for a loss of over one million dollars. The category “automobiles” does not appear in the graph below because the number of vehicles stolen in connection to a burglary was 112 for an average value of \$9,327 per vehicle.

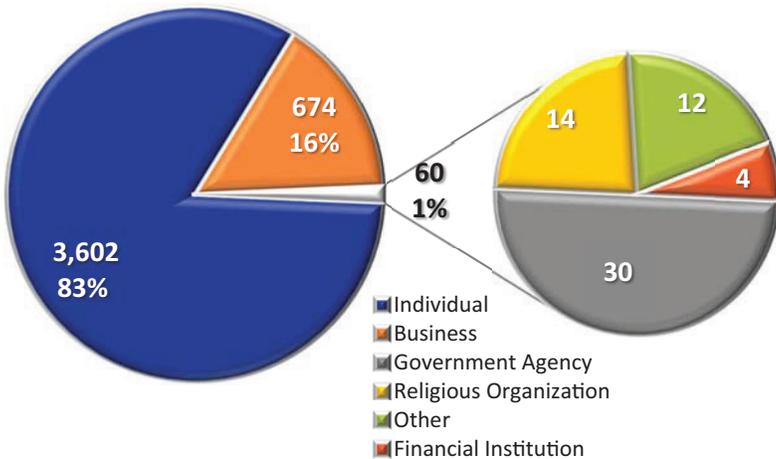
Other categories such as Household Goods and Clothes/Furs reported more losses; however, the values were not as significant. The top 10 property loss categories by number of reported losses account for 56% of all items reported with a value greater than zero. Over 7,170 items were reported with burglary offenses or the offenses associated with at least one burglary.

Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Number of Reported Losses



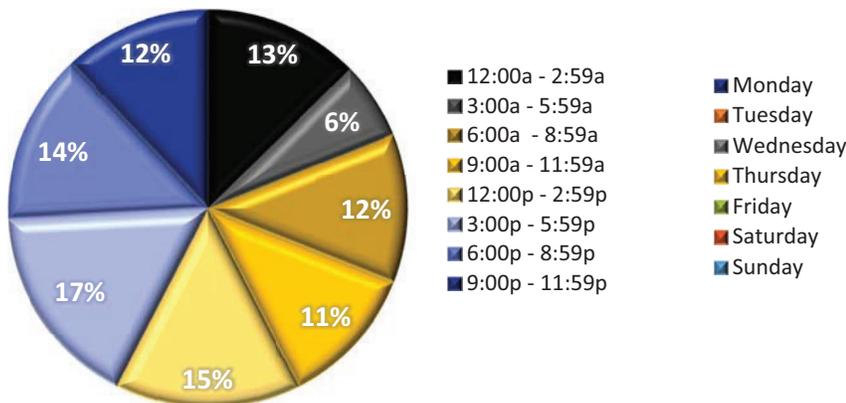
WHAT ELSE DO WE KNOW ABOUT BURGLARIES?

Burglary Victim Type

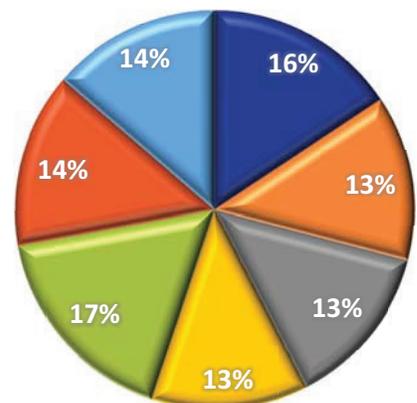


Some of the characteristics of burglaries vary from other property crimes. Given that 83% of victims are individuals, the majority of crimes occur during typical work hours. 72% of these crimes occur during weekdays with Monday and Friday totaling 33%. Almost half, (43%) of burglaries are committed between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. June, July and August are the highest months for burglaries. Weather may be a factor in the decreased number of crimes during the winter months.

Crimes Per Time Range



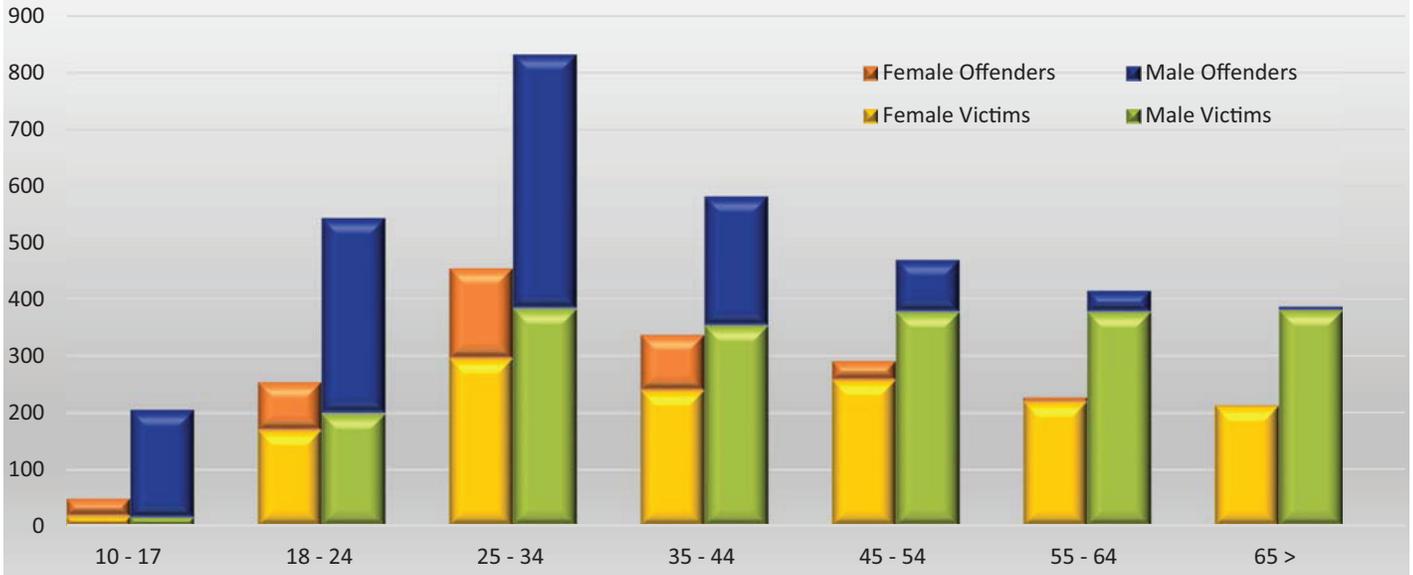
Crimes Per Day of Week



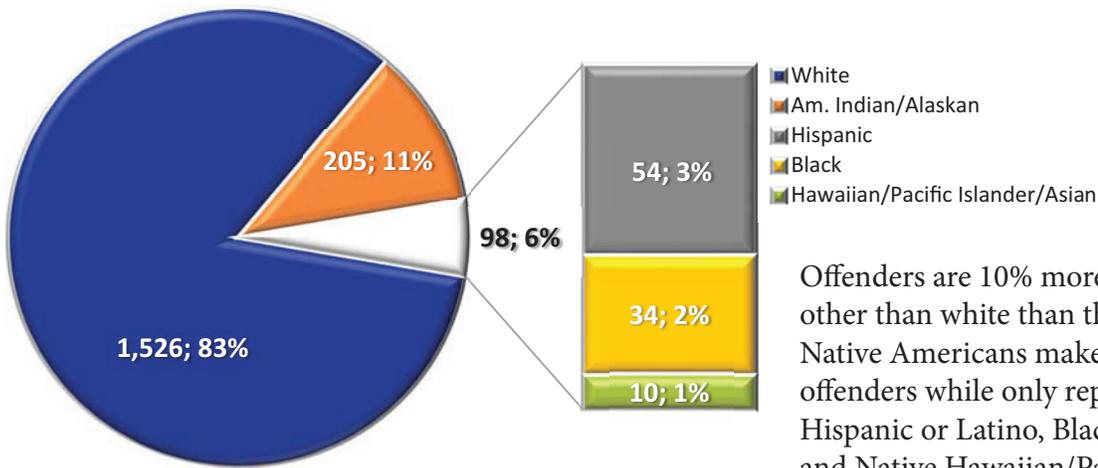
Crimes by Month



Victims and Offenders by Age and Gender

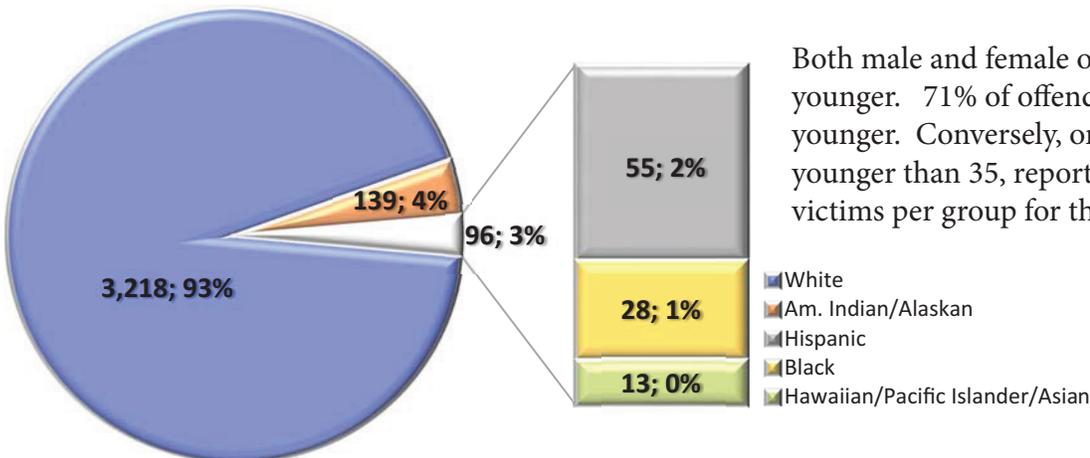


Offender Race and Ethnicity



Offenders are 10% more likely to be a race other than white than the victims of burglary. Native Americans make up 6% of burglary offenders while only representing 4% of victims. Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or Asian combined total 6% of offenders and 3% of victims.

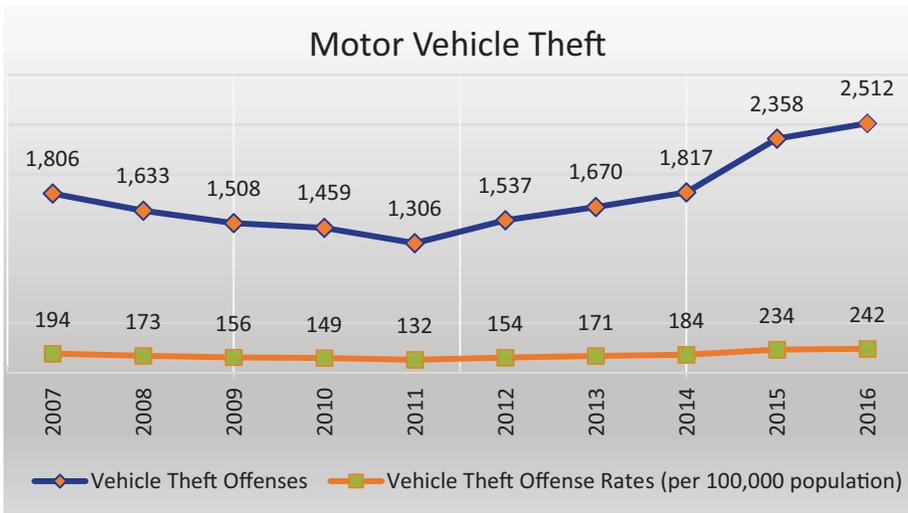
Victim Race and Ethnicity



Both male and female offenders are primarily younger. 71% of offenders are age 34 or younger. Conversely, only 31% of victims are younger than 35, reporting an average of 602 victims per group for the last four age ranges.

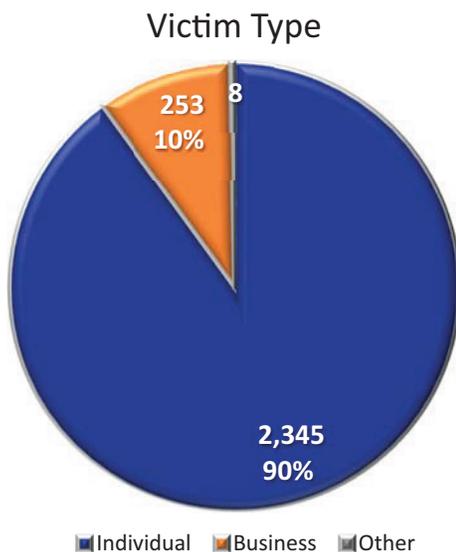
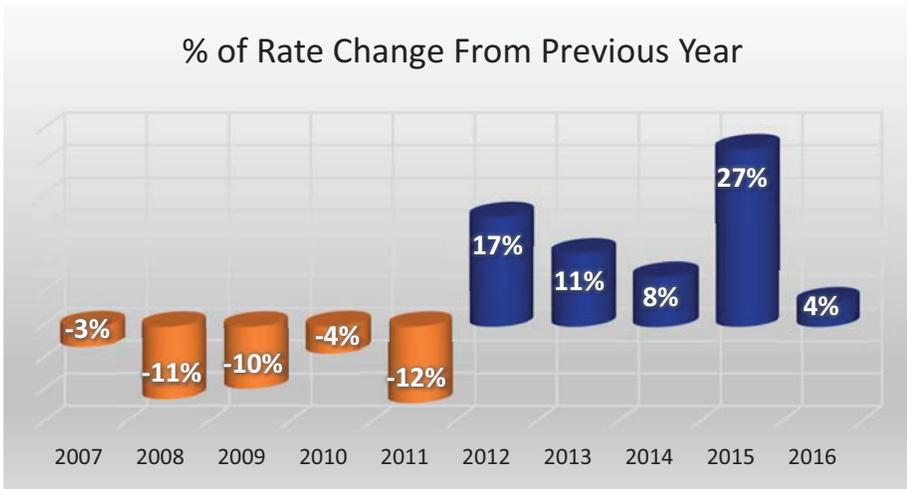
Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



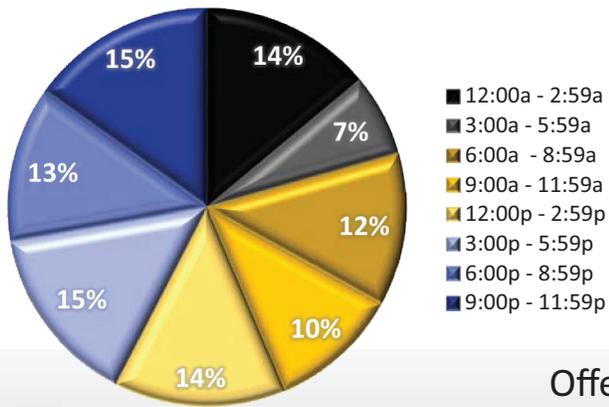
A motor vehicle is defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails, and which fits one of the following descriptions:

- ▶ *Automobiles* - automobiles, sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles serving the primary purpose of transporting people. This includes minivans, automobiles used as taxis, sport-utility vehicles, and automobile derivative vehicles. Minivans should be classified automobiles, as they meet the definition serving the primary purpose of transporting people. This classification also includes automobiles used as taxis; sport-utility vehicles, such as Explorers, Highlanders, 4Runners, Pathfinders, and Hummers; and automobile derivative vehicles, such as Ranchero, El Camino, Caballero, and Brat.

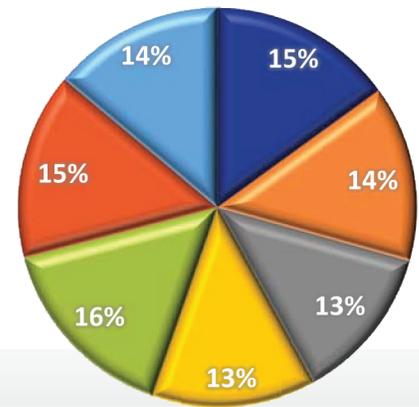


- ▶ *Buses* - motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis.
- ▶ *Recreational Vehicles* - motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also provide them with temporary lodging for recreational purposes.
- ▶ *Trucks* - motor vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo on a commercial basis. Pickup trucks and pickup trucks with campers should be classified as Trucks, as they meet the definition specifically designed, but not necessarily used, to transport cargo.
- ▶ *Other Motor Vehicles* - any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, etc., whose primary purpose is to transport people.

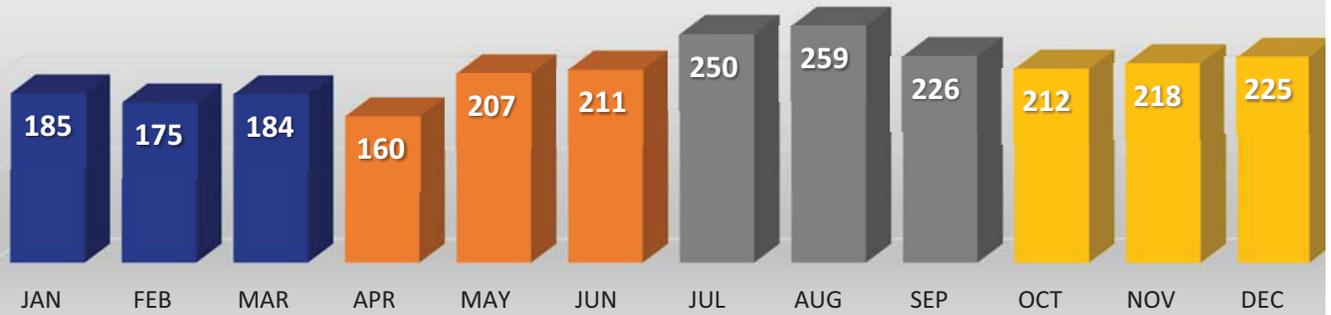
Crimes Per Time Range



Crimes Per Day of Week



Offenses by Month

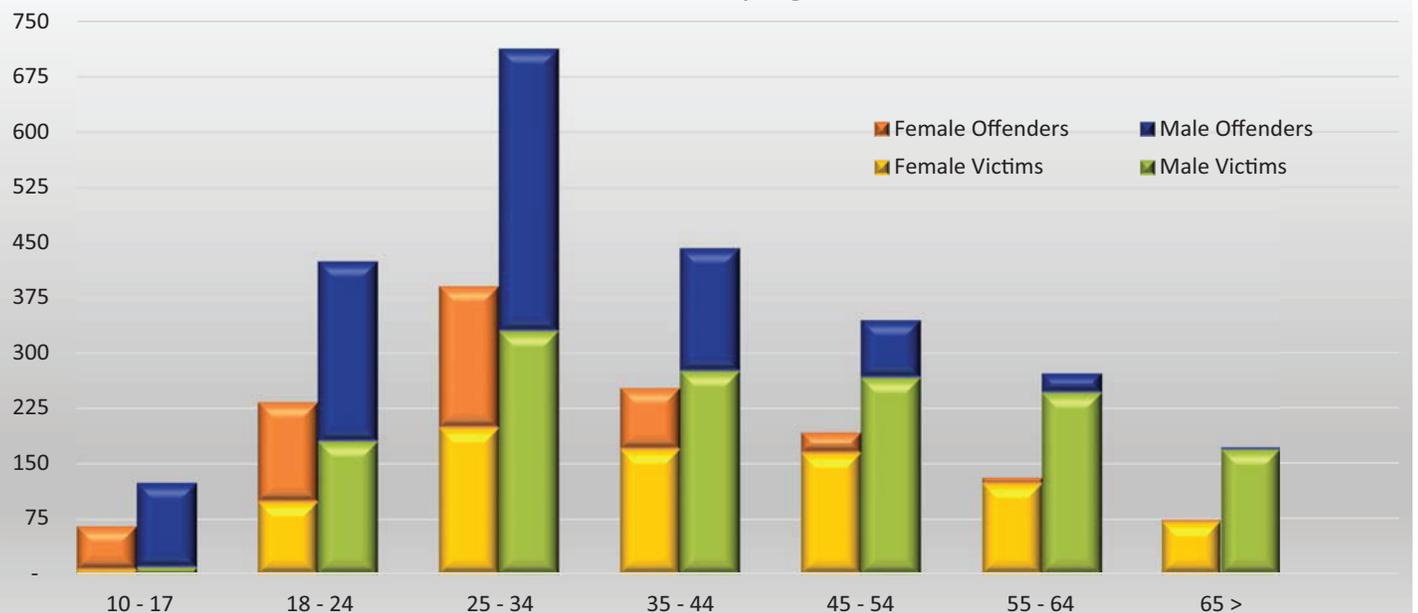


► **Note:** Motor Vehicle Thefts do not include farm equipment (tractors, combines, etc.), which falls under a separate property description.

are later abandoned are counted in this offense. Joyriding is included. Unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle is not included in motor vehicle theft. In 2016, contributing agencies reported 2,512 offenses of motor vehicle theft.

All cases where motor vehicles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles

Victims and Offenders by Age and Gender



WHAT ELSE DO WE KNOW ABOUT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT?

20 Million + in Motor Vehicle Theft (MVT) Property Loss

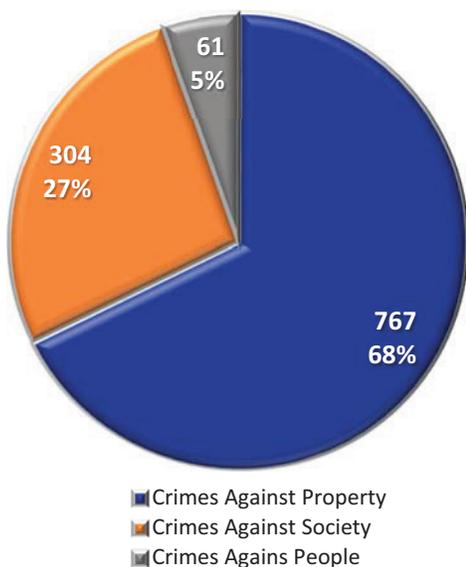
MVT Data	MVT Only Incidents	Incidents That Include a MVT	Totals
Property value loss	\$12,331,836	\$8,084,410	\$20,416,246
Number of incidents	1,722	790	2,512
% Of total incidents	69%	31%	100%
Value of Items:			
<i>Burned</i>	\$ -	\$27,798	\$27,798
<i>Counterfeited/Forged</i>	\$ -	\$2,566	\$2,566
<i>Destroyed/Damaged</i>	\$ -	\$230,502	\$230,502
<i>Stolen</i>	\$12,331,836	\$7,823,544	\$20,155,380
Average loss per item reported	\$7,246	\$4,420	\$5,782
Maximum reported item loss	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$150,000

Motor vehicle theft accounts for approximately 25% of all property loss for Montana. Of the 2,512 vehicle thefts reported, 1,722 or 69% had no other associated offenses. For these theft/larceny only incidents, property losses totaling \$12,331,836 were recorded as property losses. Those 790 multiple offenses incidents that included at least one vehicle theft

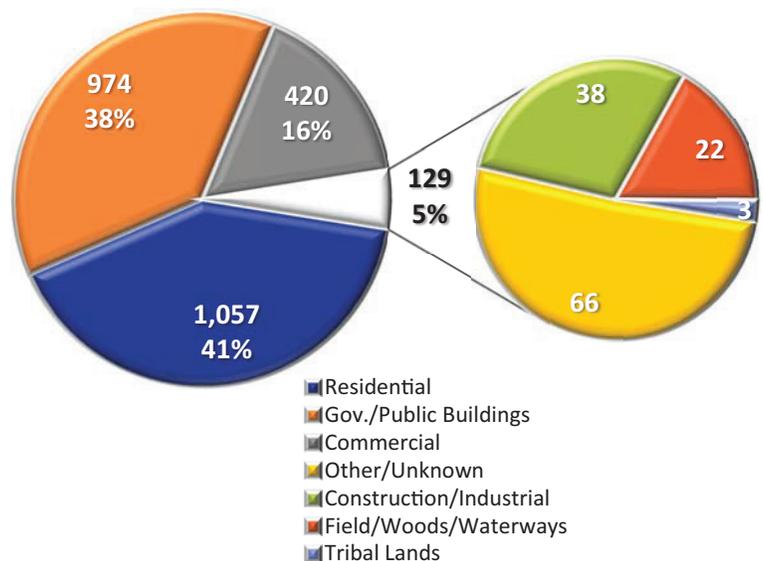
resulted in \$8,084,410 in property loss. When added together, an estimated \$20,416,246 was lost to incidents that included at least one motor vehicle theft offense.

Of the incidents reporting at least one motor vehicle theft and additional offenses, there were 1,132 associated offenses reported. These associated offenses are divided between crimes against persons, property and society. 68% of associated crimes (767) were crimes against property including vandalism, larceny, robbery, burglary, arson, and a second motor vehicle theft offense. 304 or 27% of the associated crimes were crimes against society such as drug and DUI offenses. The remaining 61 crimes against persons were primarily assaults.

Other Crimes Associated With 2016 Motor Vehicle Theft Offenses



Motor Vehicle Theft Location



Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Value Lost



41% of vehicles were stolen from a residence. 38% or 974 were stolen from government or public buildings. Of those, 574 fell under the subcategory of government or public building, and 333 were stolen from a military installation. Interestingly, 18% of those vehicles stolen from a commercial location were stolen from an auto dealership.

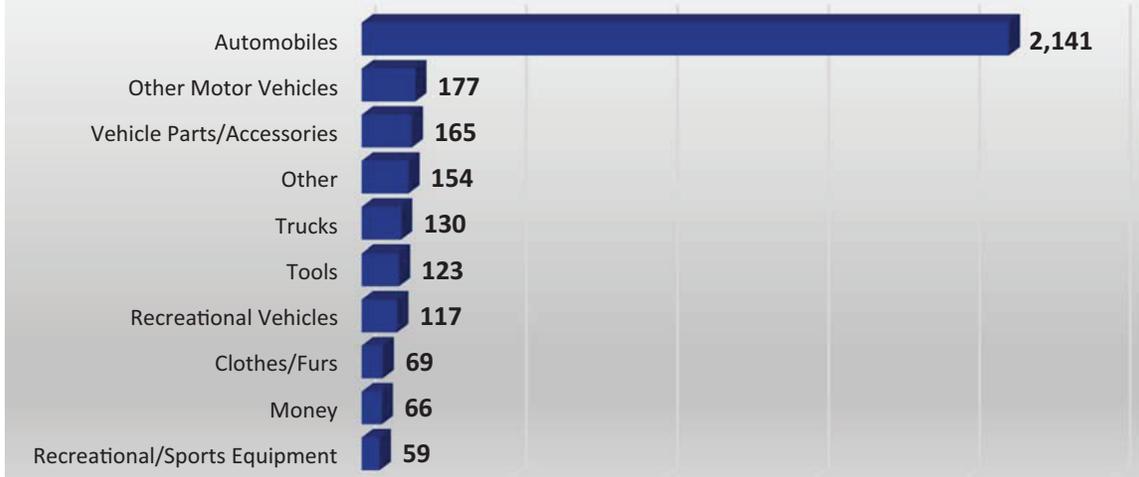
The total value of the top ten property loss categories by dollar account for 97% of all property loss associated with motor vehicle theft property loss. Automobiles stolen in connection to a burglary account for a loss of almost \$16 million. As would be expected, the number one category for property

loss items was automobiles with 2,141 items reported. Trucks and other vehicles add almost \$1.5 million more to the loss total.

Other categories such as Household Goods and Clothes/Furs were reported, however the values were not as significant.

The top 10 property loss categories by number of reported losses account for 81% of all items reported with a value greater than zero. Of the 3,750 items reported, 68% were either automobiles, other motor vehicle, trucks, or recreational vehicles.

Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Number of Reported Losses



Other Group A Crimes

The crimes detailed in this section are not included in the index crime rates collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Because of the volume of these crimes and the impact on Montana communities, information is collected and analyzed on a select few offenses. Those offenses are simple assaults, partner or family member assaults, drug offenses, and fraud. A brief summary of other lesser reported Group A Crimes will be detailed at the end of this section.

In NIBRS, the list of reportable offenses has greatly expanded beyond the seven index crimes. This expanded list can be grouped into two different categories: Group A offenses and Group B offenses. NIBRS developers use the following criteria to determine

if a crime should be designated as a Group A offense:

- ▶ The seriousness or significance of the offense;
- ▶ The frequency or volume of its occurrence;
- ▶ The prevalence of the offense nationwide;
- ▶ The probability law enforcement becomes aware of the offense;
- ▶ The likelihood law enforcement is the best channel for collecting data regarding the offense;
- ▶ The burden placed on law enforcement in collecting data on the offense;
- ▶ The national statistical validity and usefulness of the collected data and;
- ▶ The FBI UCR Program's responsibility to make crime data available not only to law enforcement but to others having a legitimate interest in it.

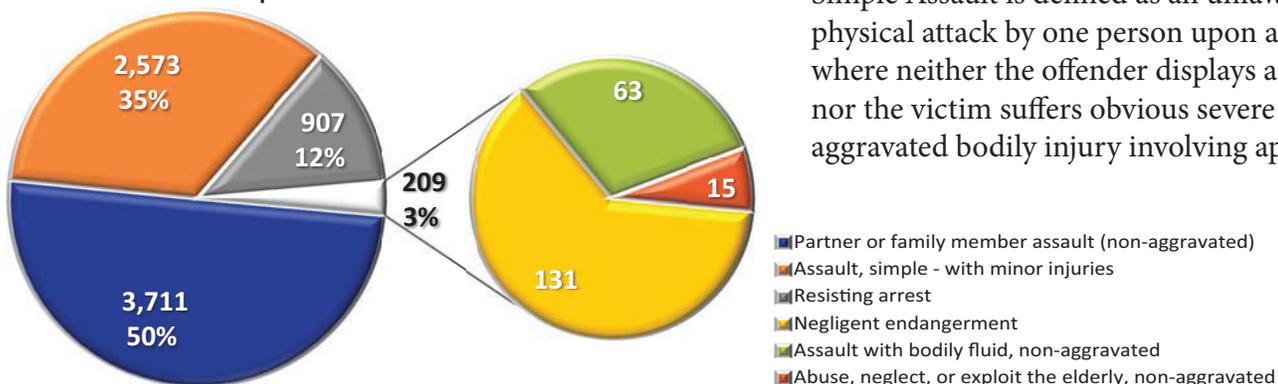
Group A offenses include the following offenses:

- Arson
- Assault
- Bribery
- Burglary
- Counterfeiting/Forgery
- Criminal Mischief/Vandalism
- Drug Offenses
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/Blackmail
- Fraud
- Gambling
- Homicide
- Human Trafficking
- Kidnapping
- Larceny/Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Obscenity/Pornography
- Prostitution
- Robbery
- Sex Offenses
- Non-Forcible Sex Offenses
- Stolen Property Offenses
- Weapon Law Violation

Both Group A and Group B offenses are broken down even further based on Montana Code Annotated law codes. The following section will detail select Group A Offenses.

SIMPLE ASSAULT & INTIMIDATION

Simple Assault Crimes



Simple Assault is defined as an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent

broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness

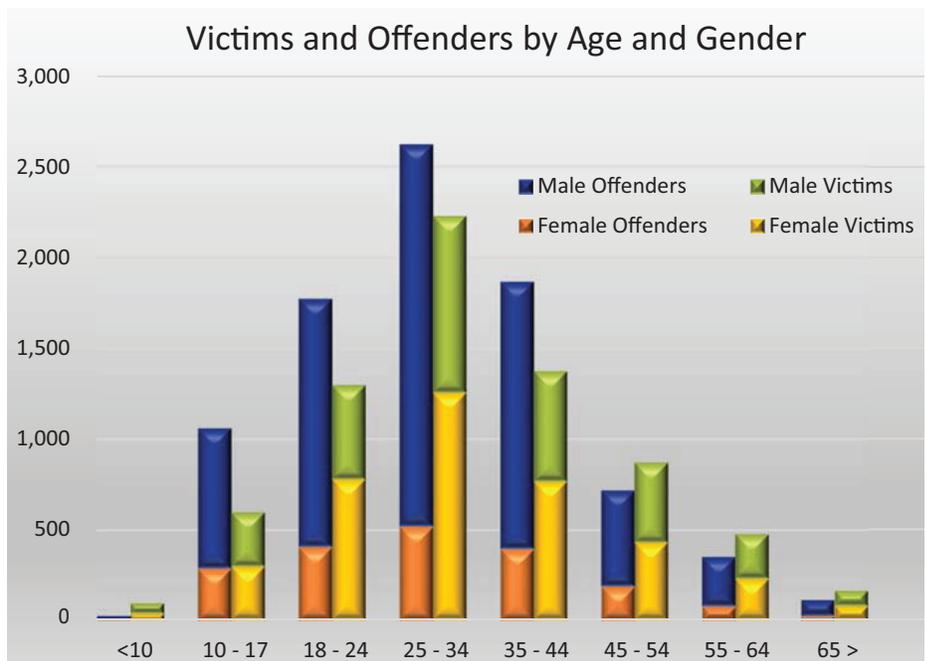
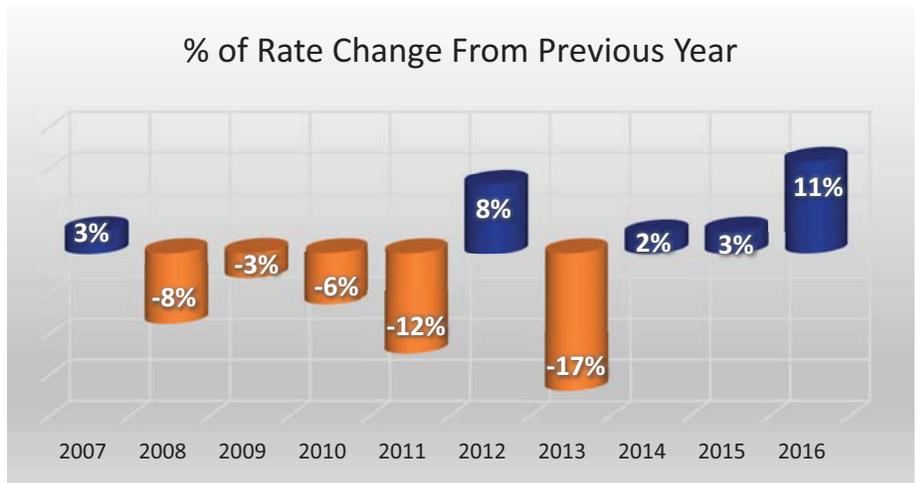
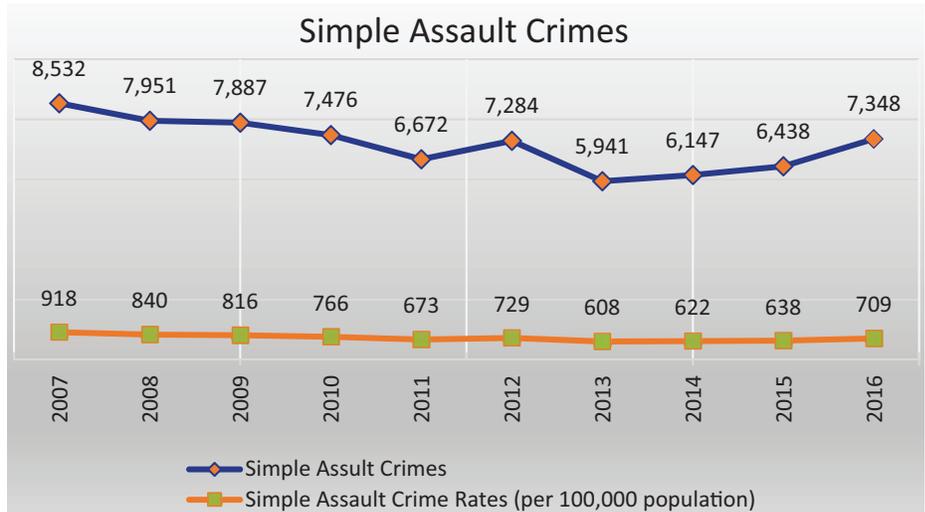
Intimidation is a subcategory of simple assault and is defined as unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack (includes stalking).

Montana began gathering simple assault data in 2002. Since then, the simple assault offense rate rose to a record high of 8,532 in 2007. Offenses trended down until an up-tick in 2012, dropping to an all time low of 5,941 in 2013. Crimes have trended up from 2013 to 2016 for a three year increase of 24%.

The graph on the previous page shows half (3,711) of simple assaults are partner or family member assaults. These assaults will be reported on separately after this section.

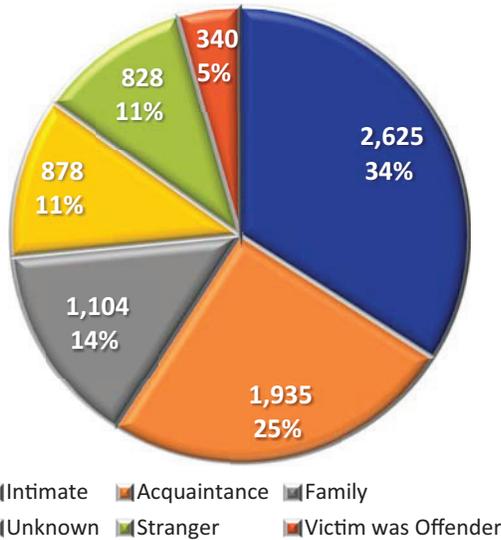
Victims outnumber offenders by over 400 individuals. The age group of 25 to 34-year olds covers 29% of offenders and 30% of victims. Of the 30% of offenders, males total 76% while females are 24% of this age group. Victims percentage of gender for this group show females totaling 56%, and males 44%.

Throughout all age groups, males total 73% of offenders, and 47% of victims. Females total 27% of offenders, and 53% of victims.



WHERE AND WHEN ARE SIMPLE ASSAULTS HAPPENING?

Victim to Offender Relationship

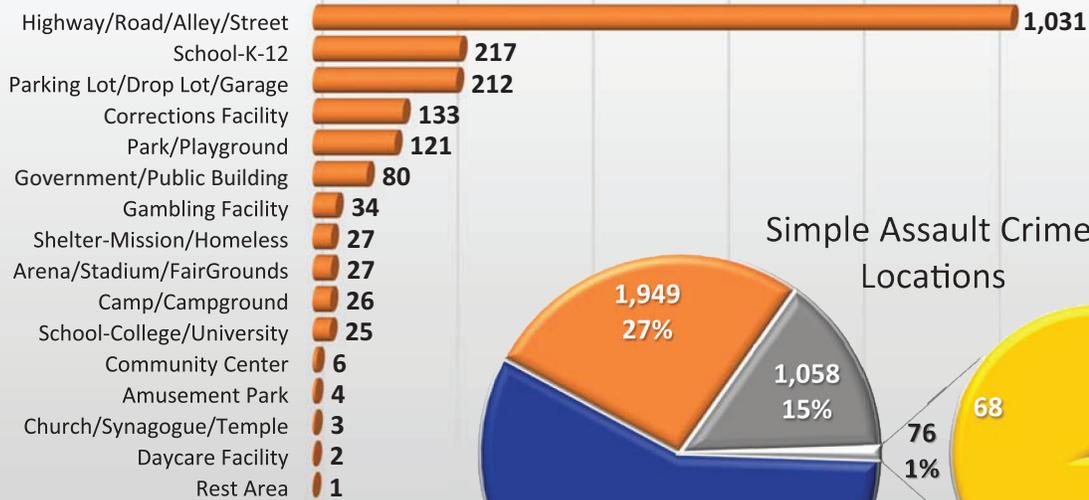


In 78% of simple assaults, the victim knew the offender. In 22% of these crimes the offender was either a stranger or unknown.

57% of simple assault locations are residential. 42% of locations occurred in government/public buildings, or commercial businesses. The detail for each of these categories is shown below.

Only one county, Roosevelt, is in the top ranking for both number of crimes and crime rate per 1,000 population. Musselshell is in the top category for crime rate, but is in one of the lower groupings for number of crimes.

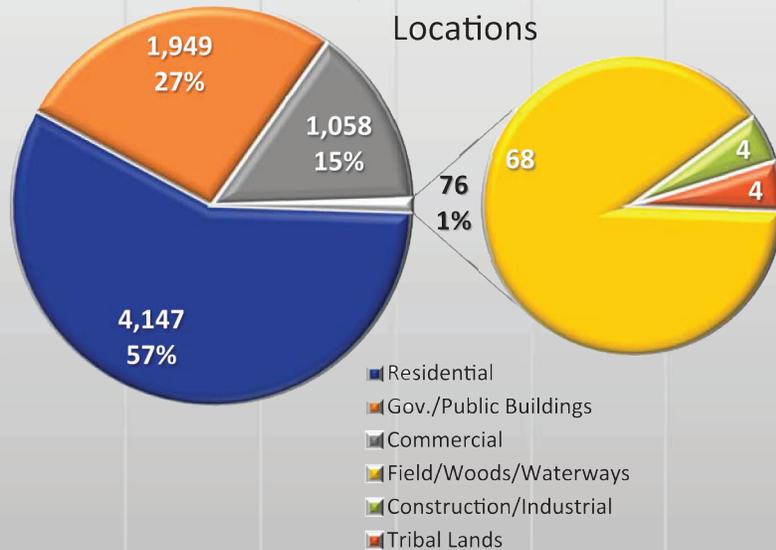
Government/Public Buildings



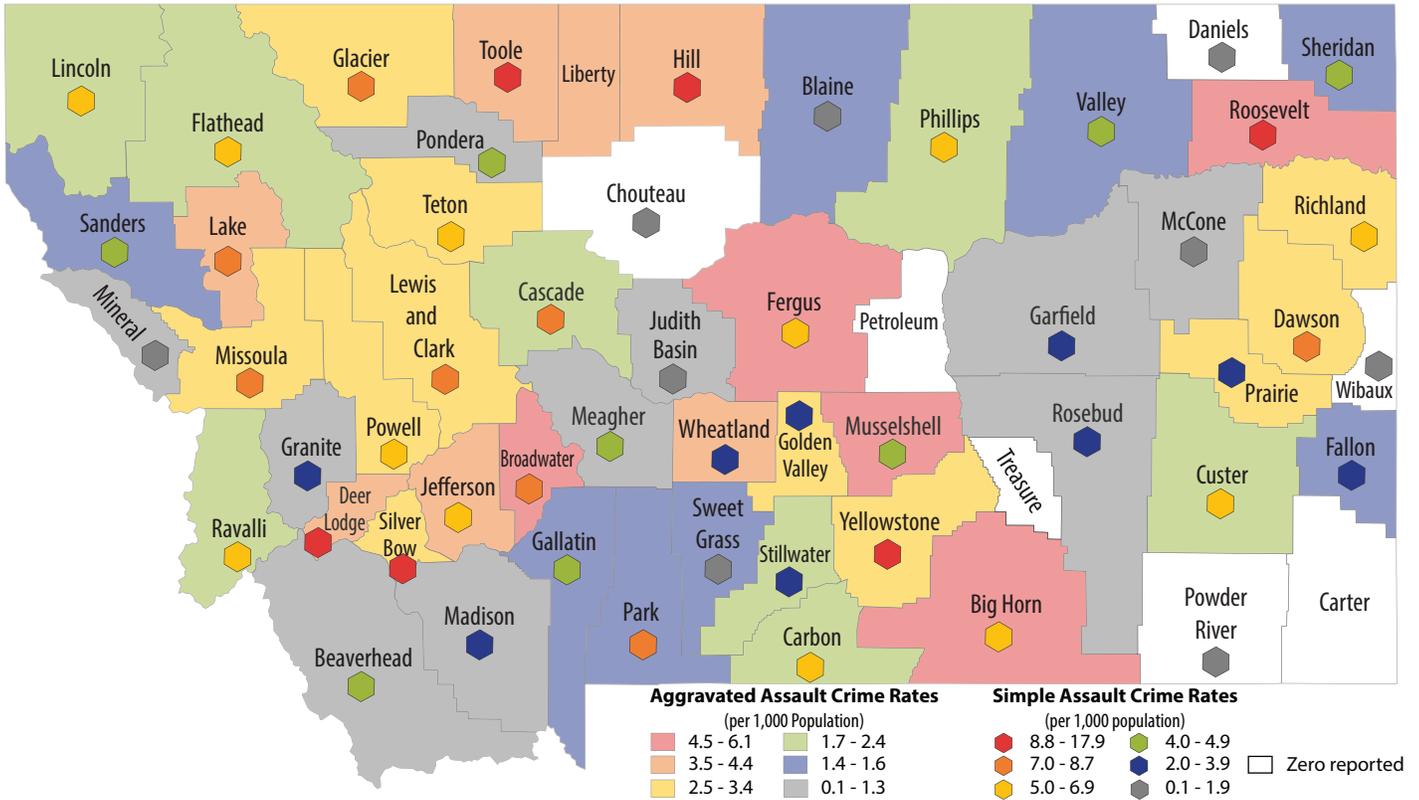
Commercial



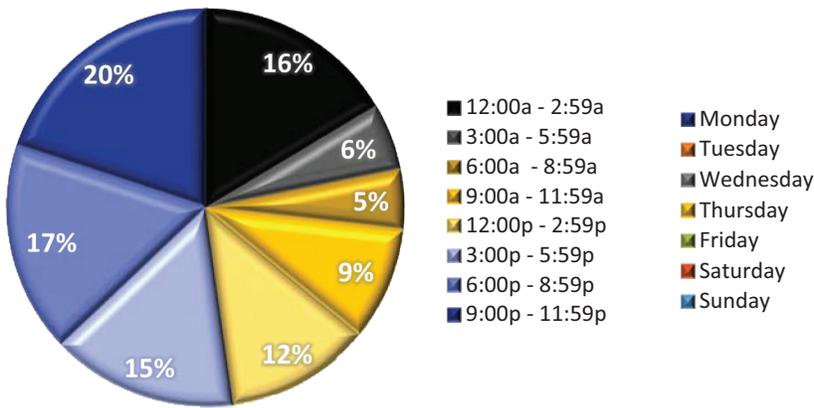
Simple Assault Crime Locations



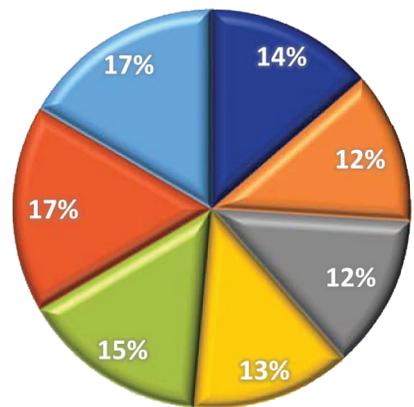
2016 Reported Aggravated Assault and Simple Assault Rates Per 1,000 Population by County



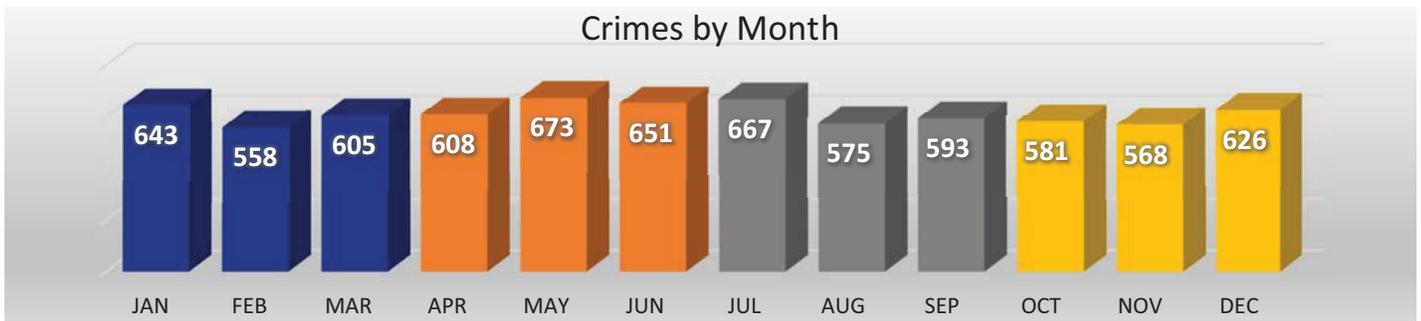
Crimes Per Time Range



Crimes Per Day of Week



Crimes by Month



WHAT ELSE DO WE KNOW ABOUT SIMPLE ASSAULTS?

67% of simple assaults are committed without additional offenses included in the incident. In the 2,449 simple assaults that included more than one offense, 56% of those additional offenses were crimes against society. Of those 1,097 offenses included in the subcategory Other, they were primarily obstruction of a peace officer or other public servant; trespassing; and violations of court orders.

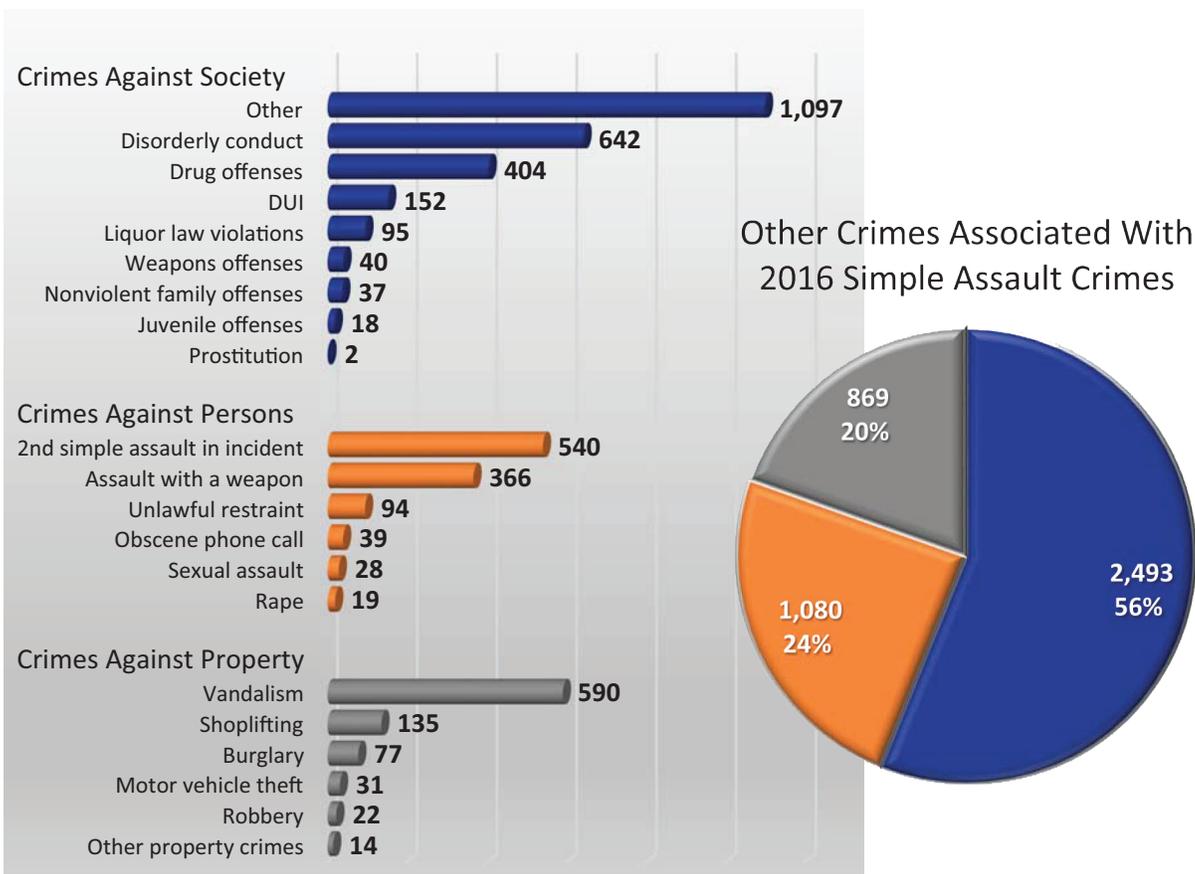
50% of the crimes against persons were a second simple assault offense, though more serious offenses were also associated such as assault with a weapon, sexual assault and rape.

20% of associated offenses were crimes against property. While simple assault crimes do not gather property loss values, the associated property crimes documents losses associated with these types of assaults. These values are duplicated here and were

reported in the index property crimes sections listed. Those crimes including vandalism, shoplifting, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and robbery resulted in \$705,512 in property loss. The property loss includes the following totals:

- ▶ \$2,500 in burned property
- ▶ \$50 in counterfeited or forged documents
- ▶ \$279,113 in destroyed, damaged or vandalized property
- ▶ \$423,849 in stolen property

\$705,512 in Property Loss
Associated with Simple Assault Offenses

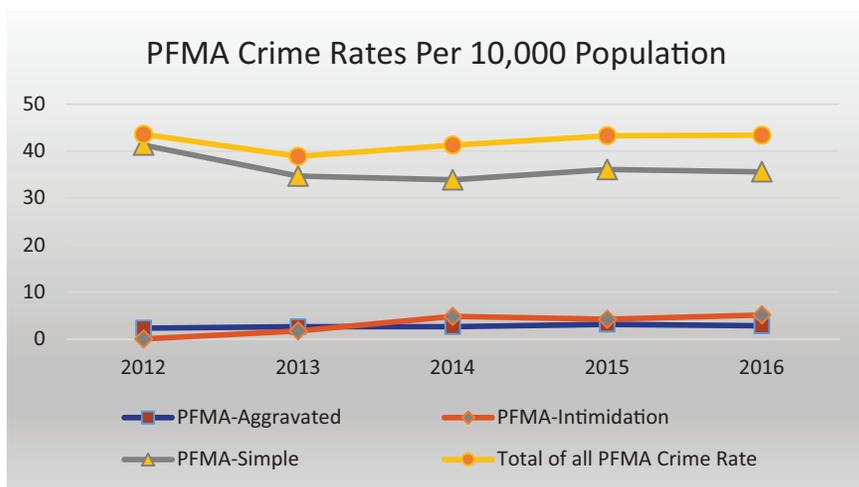
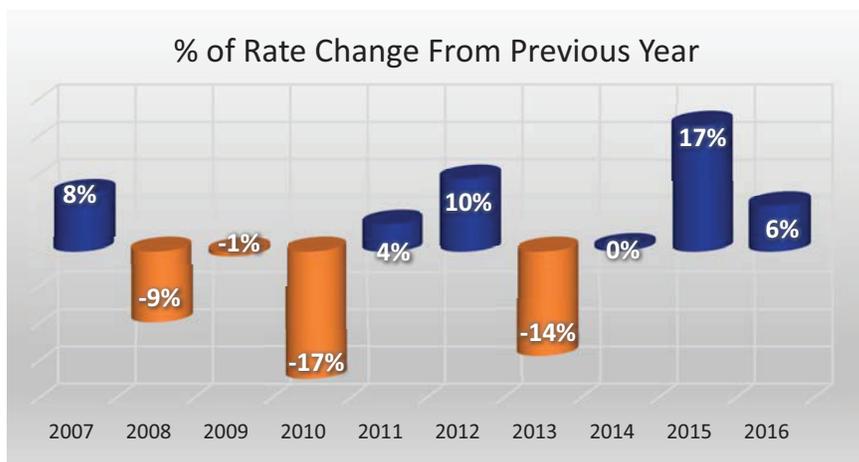
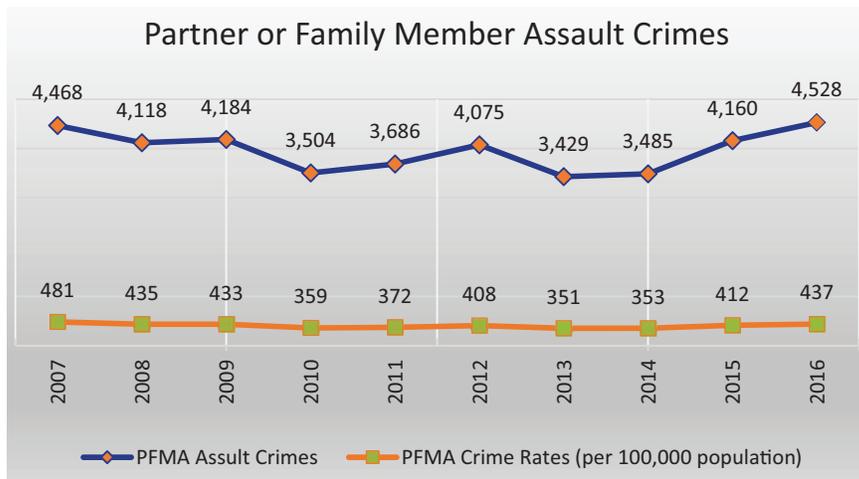


PARTNER OR FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULTS

Partner or family member assaults (PFMA) are a subcategory for each of the following assault categories except that they occur with intimate partners or family members. Montana Code Annotated (45-5-206) defines family member to mean mothers, fathers, children, brothers, sisters, and other past or present family members of a household. These relationships include relationships created by adoption and remarriage, including stepchildren, stepparents, in-laws, and adoptive children and parents. These relationships continue regardless of the ages of the parties and whether the parties reside in the same household. Partners means spouses, former spouses, persons who have a child in common, and persons who have been or are currently in a dating or ongoing intimate relationship.

Assaults are defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another:

- ▶ *Aggravated Assault* - the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- ▶ *Simple Assault* - neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- ▶ *Intimidation* - unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.



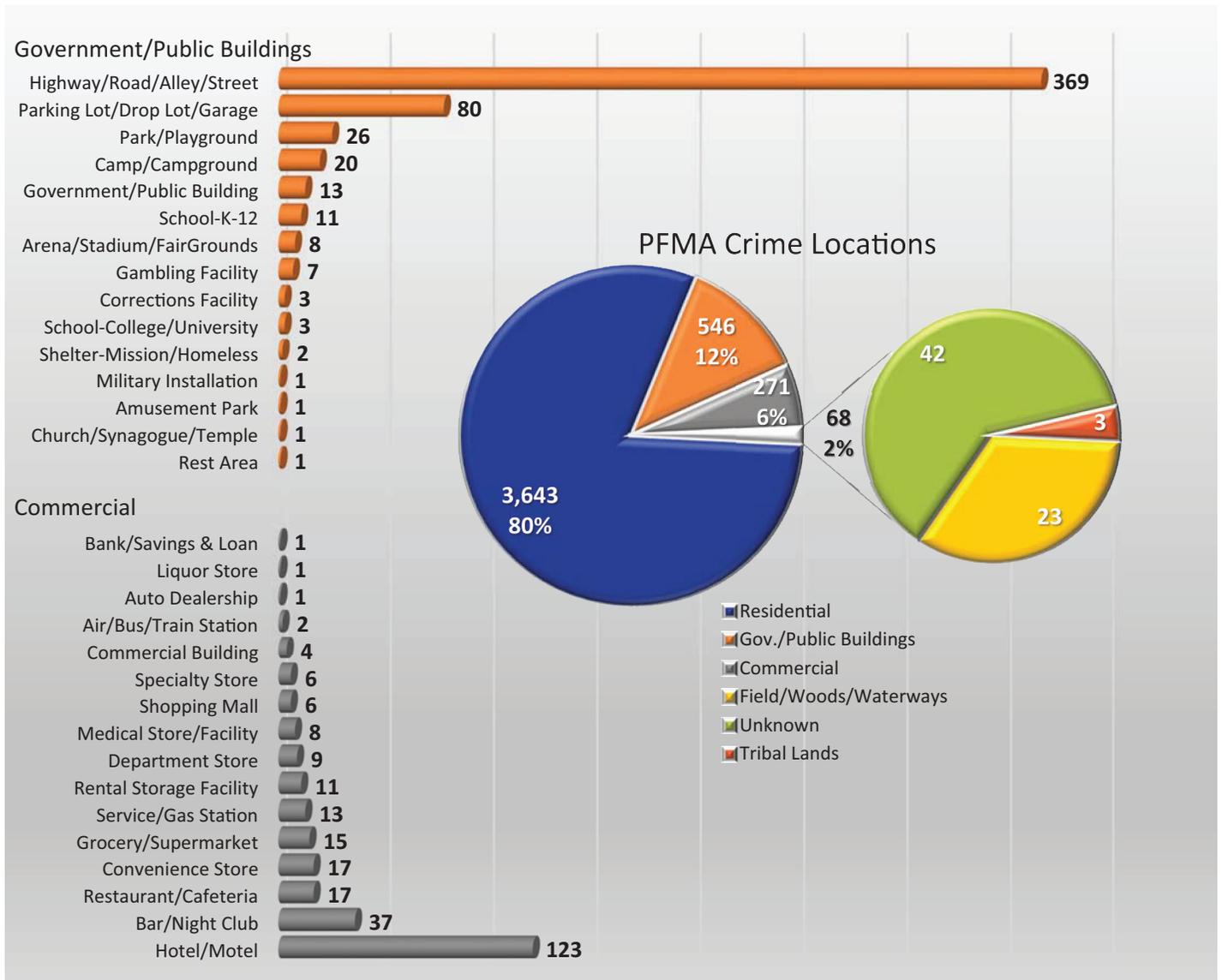
WHERE ARE PFMA CRIMES OCCURRING?

Legislation enacted in 1987 required reporting domestic violence as PFMA and defining it as criminal conduct. PFMA offenses began to be reported in the 1989 Crime in Montana as a subset of other/simple assaults.

PFMA offenses reported under the simple assault PFMA subcategory may not have accurately reflected the seriousness of some crimes. PFMA crimes may have been reported under aggravated assault when more serious injuries were involved. To better capture the date reflecting the PFMA crimes, the PFMA subcategory was added to the aggravated assault offense codes after 2000.

In 2012, MBCC added another Partner or Family Member non-aggravated assault category of intimidation to the offense code list. This offense accounts for non-violent assaults where the threat of injury was present and the victim feared for their safety. Intimidation offense data began being collected in 2013 as shown in the chart on the previous page.

Partner or family member assaults occur 80% of the time in residential settings. While only 18% of these assaults are committed in commercial, government or public buildings, the volume and number of subcategories represented are of interest.



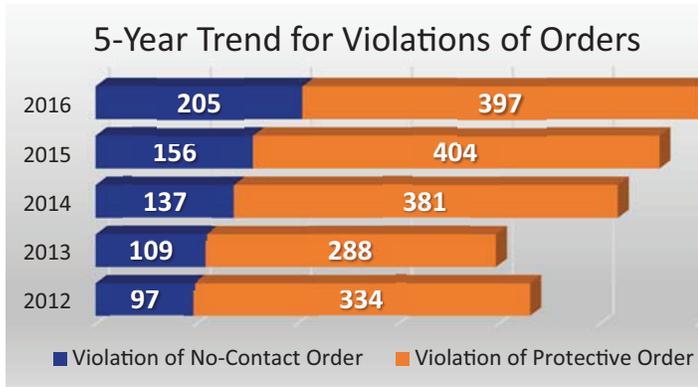
In the category government/public building, 68% of these PFMA crimes took place on highways, roads, alleys, or streets.

45% of crimes committed in a commercial location were committed in hotels or motels. Only 14% were committed in bars or night clubs.

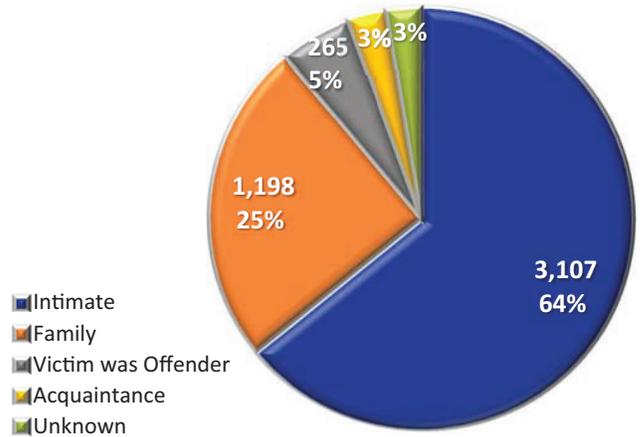
The table to the right shows the total PFMA offense combined in the first two columns, sorted in descending order by the PFMA crime rate per 1,000 population. The following six columns show each of the three PFMA offenses sorted in descending order by crime rate per 1,000 population. The counties with the highest total PFMA rate, do not necessarily have the highest PFMA rates for the three different offenses.

All PFMA	Rate per 1,000	PFMA Aggravated	Rate per 1,000	PFMA Intimidation	Rate per 1,000	PFMA Simple	Rate per 1,000
Roosevelt	9.57	Liberty	2.89	Big Horn	2.78	Roosevelt	7.95
Hill	7.98	Prairie	2.60	Lake	2.63	Hill	6.60
Lake	7.23	Broadwater	1.58	Deer Lodge	2.41	Toole	5.75
Deer Lodge	6.91	Fergus	1.32	Powell	1.91	Glacier	5.04
Toole	6.15	Big Horn	1.28	Powder River	1.68	Yellowstone	4.76
Broadwater	6.13	Golden Valley	1.22	Roosevelt	1.62	Lewis & Clark	4.49
Big Horn	5.78	Blaine	0.76	Fallon	1.54	Park	4.48
Glacier	5.55	Phillips	0.72	Valley	1.29	Lake	4.39
Silver Bow	5.47	Deer Lodge	0.66	Flathead	1.23	Phillips	4.33
Powell	5.43	Dawson	0.61	Sanders	1.15	Silver Bow	4.09
Yellowstone	5.23	McCone	0.60	Pondera	1.13	Cascade	4.06
Lincoln	5.23	Powell	0.59	Sweet Grass	1.10	Richland	3.93
Prairie	5.19	Meagher	0.55	Silver Bow	1.04	Lincoln	3.85
Dawson	5.12	Jefferson	0.51	Dawson	1.02	Deer Lodge	3.84
Phillips	5.05	Wheatland	0.48	Hill	1.02	Broadwater	3.68
Park	4.79	Missoula	0.47	Madison	1.00	Custer	3.51
Flathead	4.60	Sanders	0.44	Lincoln	0.95	Dawson	3.48
Richland	4.57	Lincoln	0.42	Broadwater	0.88	Missoula	3.48
Lewis & Clark	4.56	Toole	0.40	Beaverhead	0.86	Sheridan	3.46
Fergus	4.21	Yellowstone	0.40	Rosebud	0.85	Ravalli	3.39
Missoula	4.19	Hill	0.36	Carbon	0.67	Flathead	3.26
Cascade	4.10	Silver Bow	0.35	Teton	0.65	Jefferson	3.08
Sheridan	3.99	Richland	0.32	Stillwater	0.63	Powell	2.94
Valley	3.88	Granite	0.31	Granite	0.61	Musselshell	2.83
Sanders	3.79	Glacier	0.29	Daniels	0.57	Fergus	2.63
Custer	3.76	Custer	0.25	Sheridan	0.53	Prairie	2.60
Ravalli	3.75	Madison	0.25	Chouteau	0.35	Valley	2.59
Fallon	3.69	Mineral	0.23	Richland	0.32	Gallatin	2.29
Jefferson	3.59	Musselshell	0.22	Fergus	0.26	Pondera	2.26
Pondera	3.39	Lake	0.20	Park	0.25	Sanders	2.21
Musselshell	3.05	Ravalli	0.19	Missoula	0.24	Fallon	2.15
Granite	3.05	Flathead	0.11	Mineral	0.23	Granite	2.14
Liberty	2.89	Lewis & Clark	0.07	Glacier	0.22	Wheatland	1.90
Powder River	2.80	Park	0.06	Ravalli	0.17	Teton	1.80
Golden Valley	2.45	Cascade	0.04	Yellowstone	0.08	Big Horn	1.73
Teton	2.45	Gallatin	0.04	Gallatin	0.01	Carbon	1.62
Wheatland	2.38	Beaverhead		Blaine		Stillwater	1.46
Gallatin	2.34	Carbon		Carter		Golden Valley	1.22
Carbon	2.29	Carter		Cascade		Beaverhead	1.18
Stillwater	2.09	Chouteau		Custer		Powder River	1.12
Beaverhead	2.04	Daniels		Garfield		Meagher	1.10
Madison	2.01	Fallon		Golden Valley		Blaine	1.06
Blaine	1.82	Garfield		Jefferson		Judith Basin	1.05
Rosebud	1.70	Judith Basin		Judith Basin		Wibaux	0.86
Meagher	1.65	Petroleum		Lewis & Clark		Rosebud	0.85
Sweet Grass	1.65	Pondera		Liberty		Madison	0.75
McCone	1.20	Powder River		McCone		Garfield	0.74
Judith Basin	1.05	Roosevelt		Meagher		Chouteau	0.69
Chouteau	1.04	Rosebud		Musselshell		McCone	0.60
Wibaux	0.86	Sheridan		Petroleum		Sweet Grass	0.55
Garfield	0.74	Stillwater		Phillips		Mineral	0.23
Mineral	0.70	Sweet Grass		Prairie		Carter	
Daniels	0.57	Teton		Toole		Daniels	
Carter		Treasure		Treasure		Liberty	
Petroleum		Valley		Wheatland		Petroleum	
Treasure		Wibaux		Wibaux		Treasure	

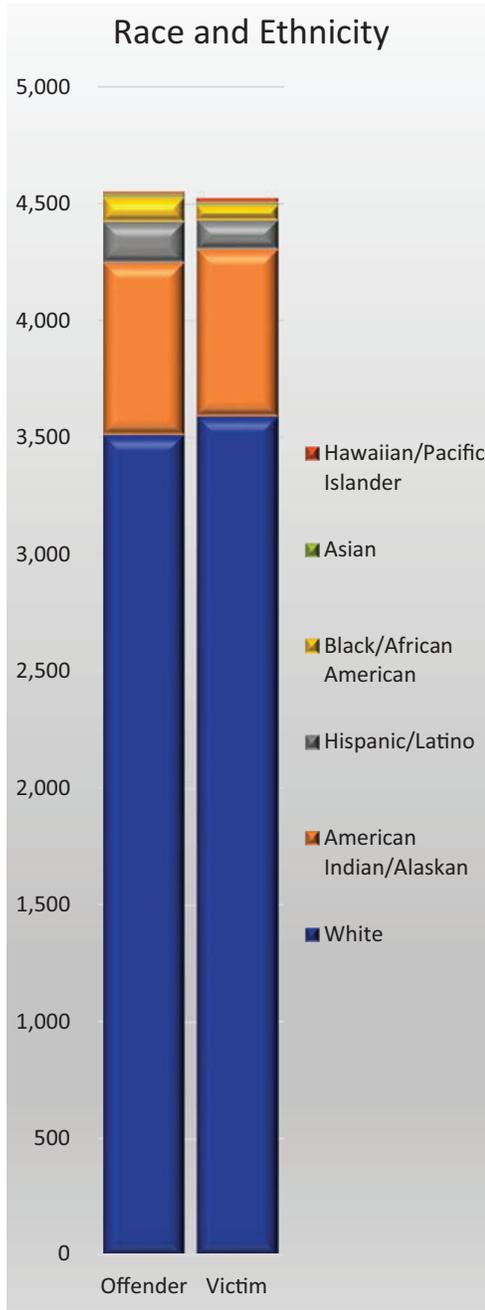
WHAT ELSE DO WE KNOW ABOUT PFMA CRIMES?



Victim to Offender Relationship



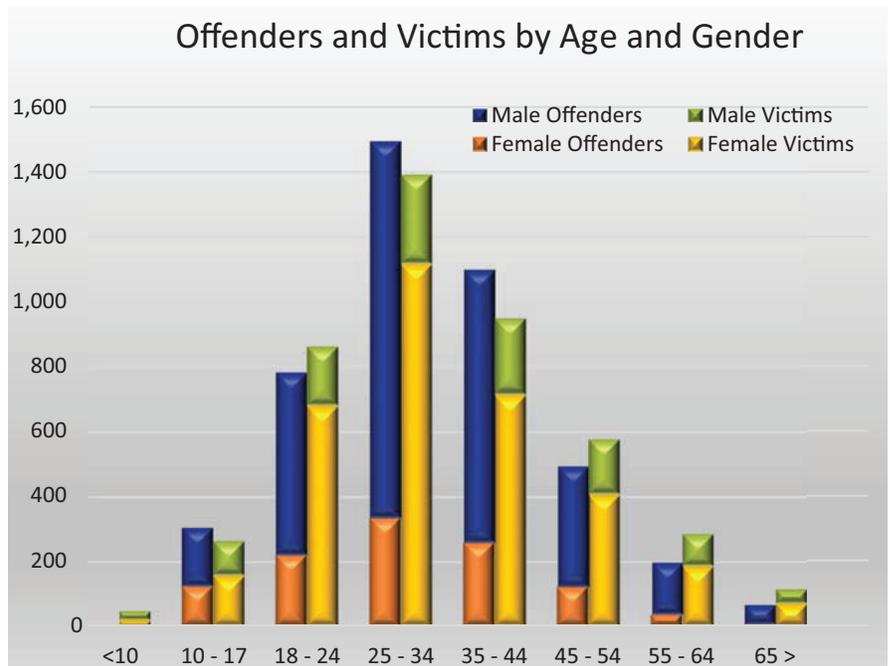
Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.



Over the five-year period from 2012 to 2016 violations of protective orders have increased 52% from the low in 2013 of 397 violations to 602 violations in 2016. The PFMA crime rate of increase for the same period was 24%.

The relationship of unknown for these offenses may indicate the victim was not willing to name the person that assaulted them.

Demographics indicate males are 75% of all PFMA offenders, and 27% of PFMA victims. The age group of 25 to 34-years of age covers 34% of offenders and 31% of victims. 79% of victims and 77% of offenders are white. 16% of both offenders and victims are Native American or Alaskan Natives.



Of the 4,528 PFMA crimes reported, there were an additional 1,692 non-PFMA offenses associated with those incidents. The top 10 offenses are shown to the right. The top two offenses are crimes against society and represent 23% of the associated offenses.

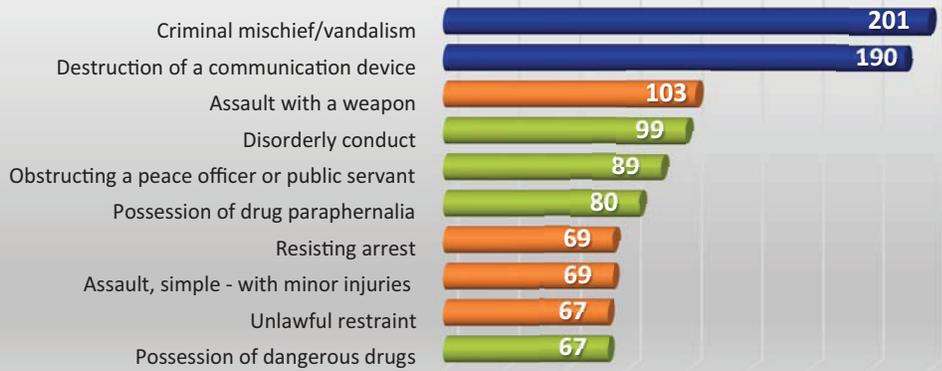
30% of the associated offenses were property crimes. These property crimes associated with PFMA assaults totaled \$226,401 for 2016. Destroyed, damaged or vandalized property totaled \$127,051, while stolen property totaled \$99,350. Given that PFMA assaults are included in other assault summaries, these numbers are duplicated but worth noting.

The data indicates offenders are committing crimes primarily between the hours of 6 p.m. and midnight. The next time span of midnight to 3 a.m. is the third highest. Together, 54% of PFMA assaults are committed between 6 p.m. and 3 a.m.

Sunday followed by Saturday have the highest percentage of PFMA crimes together totaling 35% of crimes for the week. The middle of the week is the slowest part of week totaling 36% for the three days.

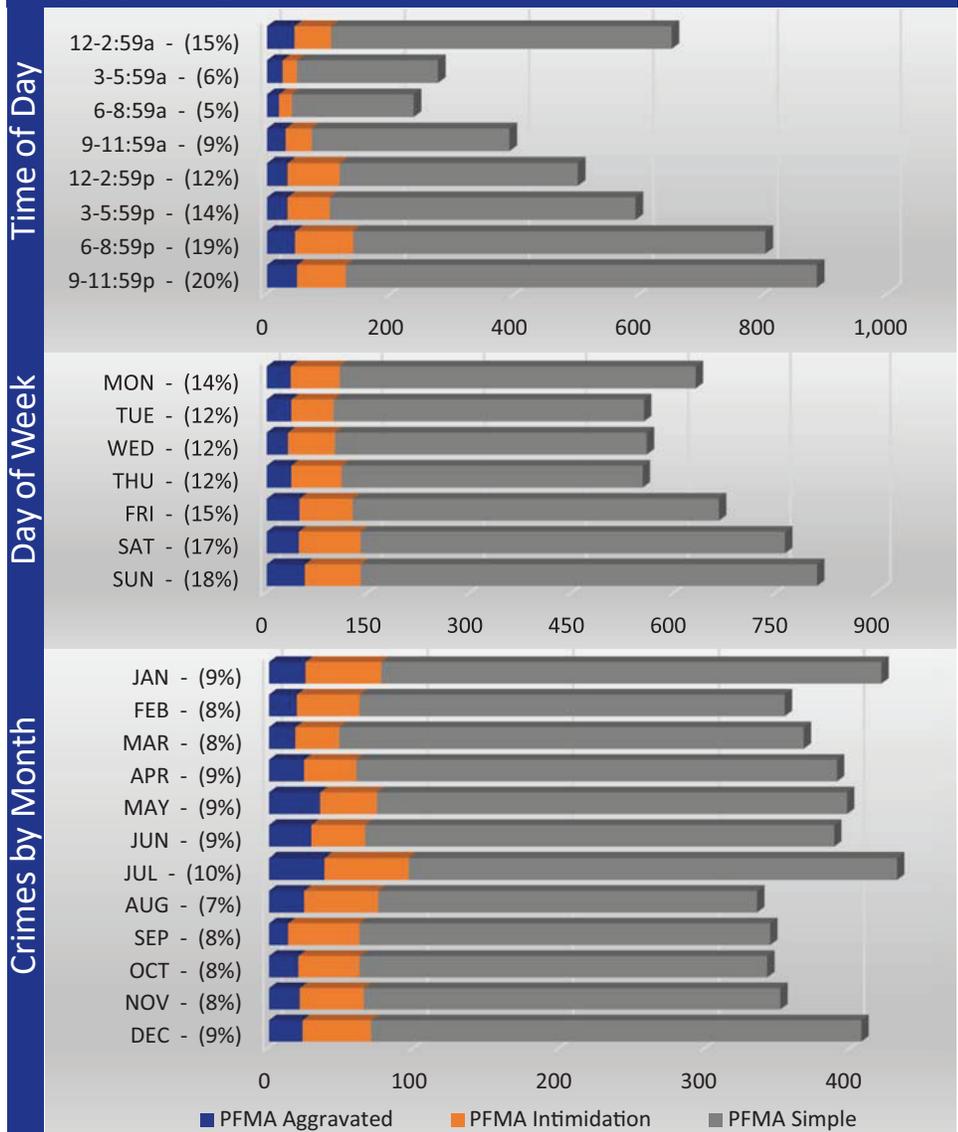
The largest spike for PFMA crimes is in July. January and December are the next two spikes. April through June are also 9% and fall within the 9% range of 432-367 crimes.

Top 10 Offenses Associated with PFMA



When PFMA Crimes are Occurring

(%) Represents percent for all PFMA Assaults for the time period.



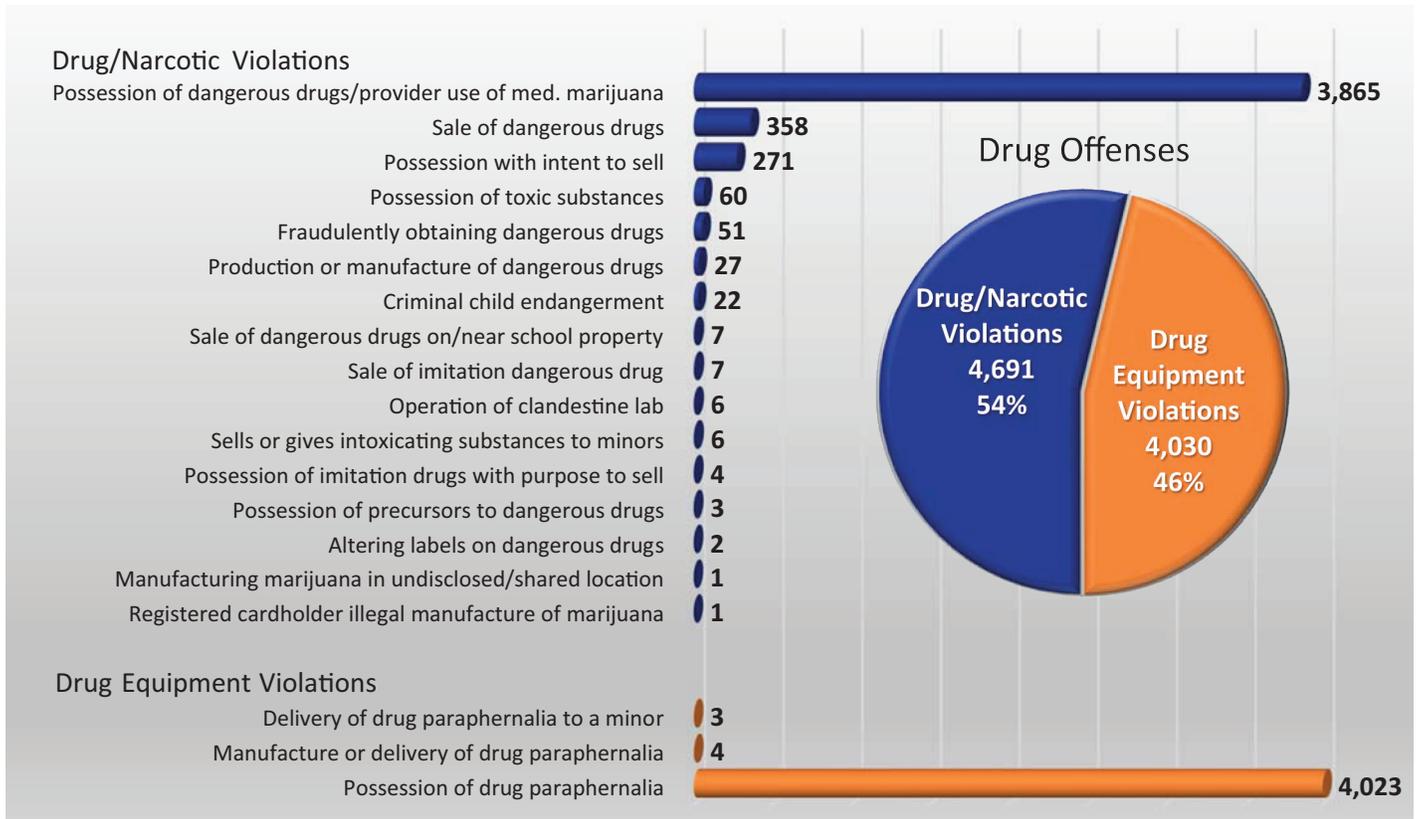
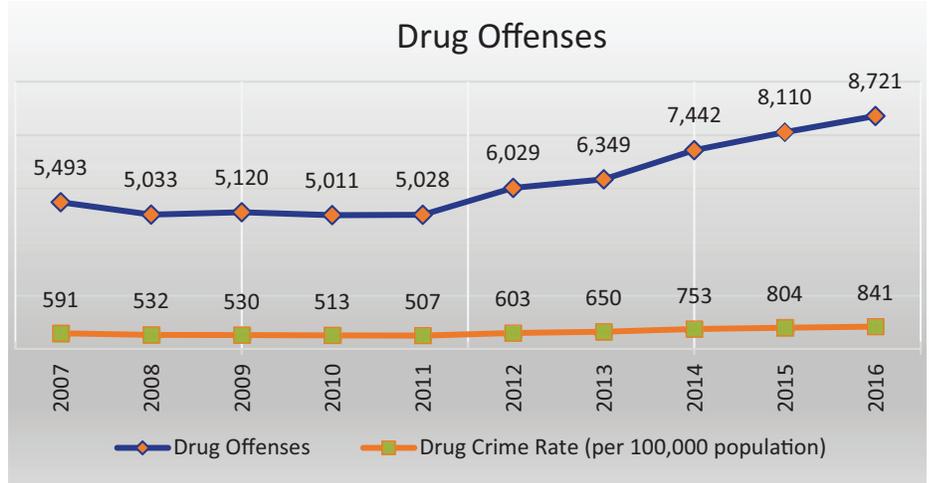
DRUG OFFENSES

Drug offenses are defined as the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

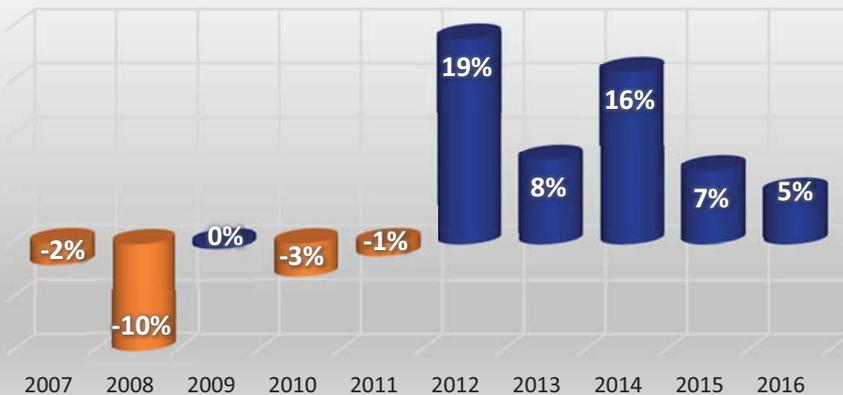
- *Drug or Narcotic Violations* - The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

- *Drug Equipment Violations* - The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

The table below shows the offense subcategories under both drug or narcotic violations and drug equipment violations. 82% of drug or narcotic violations are possession offenses. 99.8% of equipment violations are for possession of drug paraphernalia.



% of Rate Change From Previous Year



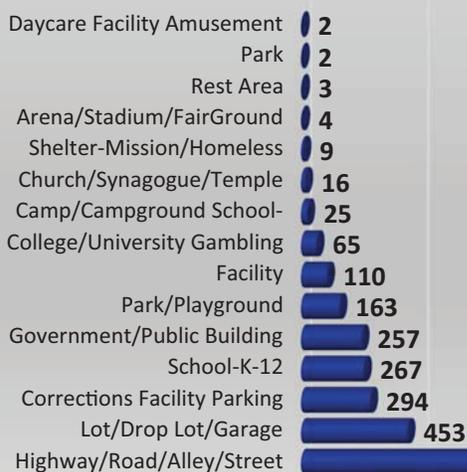
Drug offenses have steadily risen since 2010. Since 2010, offenses have risen 74% to an all time high of 8,721 offenses. The rate has only increased 66% from the low in 2011.

The locations are what you might expect indicating that drugs are everywhere including secondary schools, campgrounds, homeless shelters and banks.

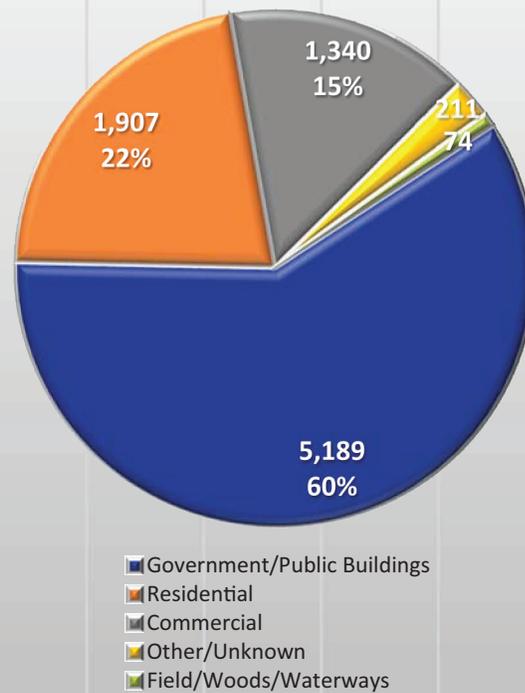
Commercial



Government/Public Building



Drug Offense Locations



WHAT TYPES OF DRUGS AND HOW MUCH?

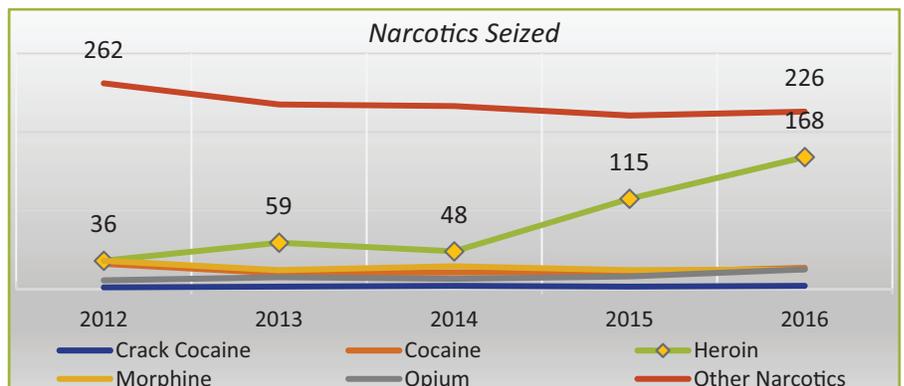
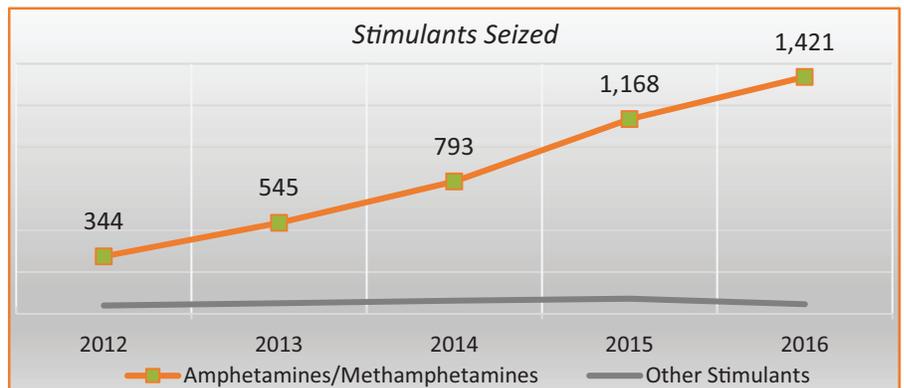
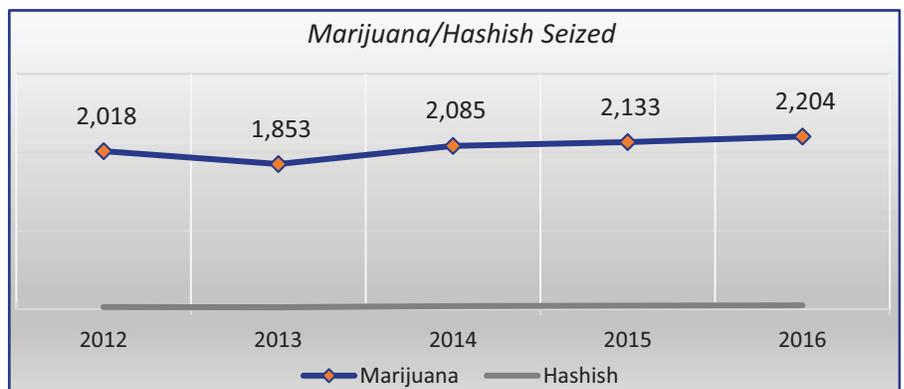
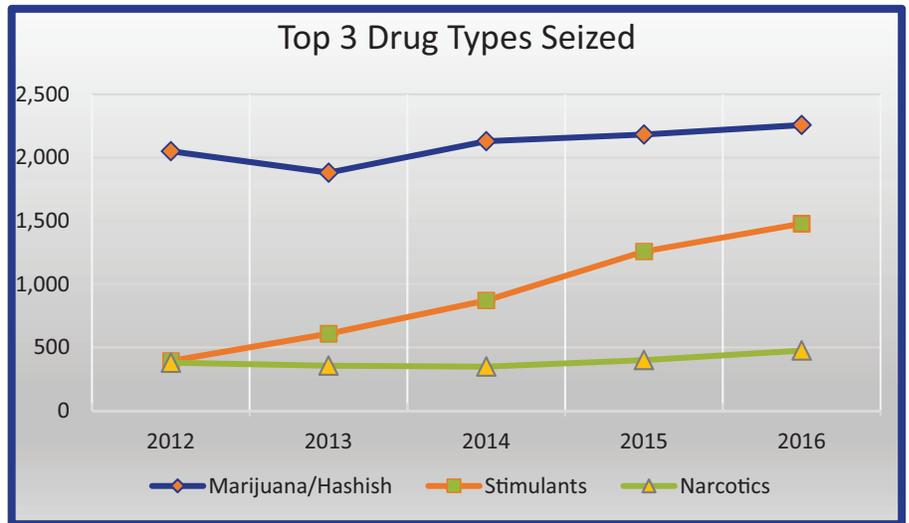
One of the most asked questions about drug offenses is "what types of drugs are on the rise?" Nationally, an opioid epidemic is of great concern. Montana does not have an exclusive category for opioids, however opioids would fall under the narcotics category that includes:

- ▶ Crack Cocaine
- ▶ Cocaine
- ▶ Heroin
- ▶ Morphine
- ▶ Opium
- ▶ Other Narcotics
 - Codeine
 - Demerol
 - Dihydromorphinone or Dilaudid
 - Hydrocodone or Percodan
 - Methadone
 - Pentazocine
 - Propoxyphene or Darvon
 - Buprenorphine
 - Desomorphine

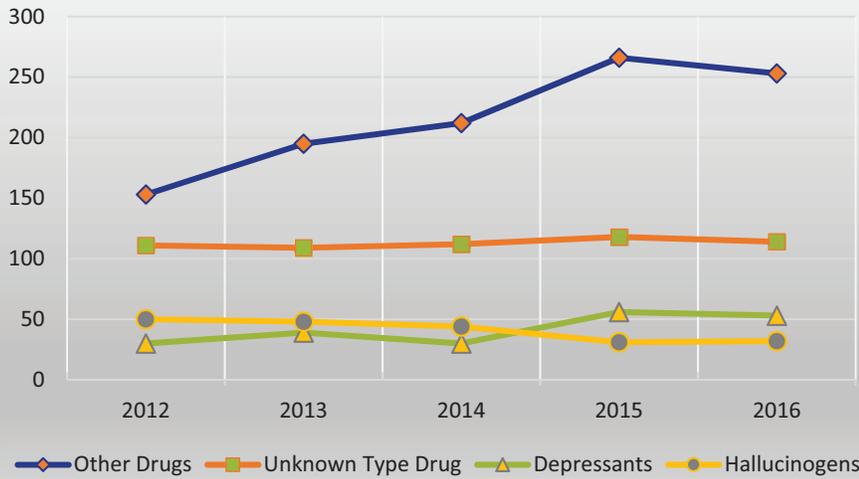
The biggest increase in number of arrests is heroin with an increase of 367% since 2012. Methamphetamine offenses have increased 313% during that same time period. It is worth noting the number of meth offenses are almost 10 times the number of heroin offenses.

In Montana, marijuana and hashish continue to be the largest number of drug offenses (2,204) and quantity seized (218,798 grams or over 482 pounds and 555 plants).

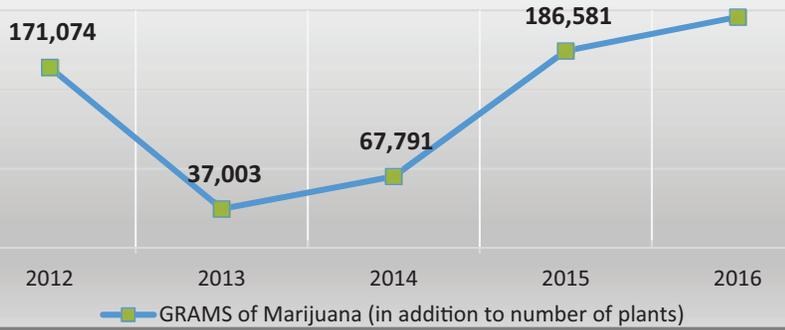
The table to the right shows the number of drug incidents and incident rate per 1,000 population by county in descending order.



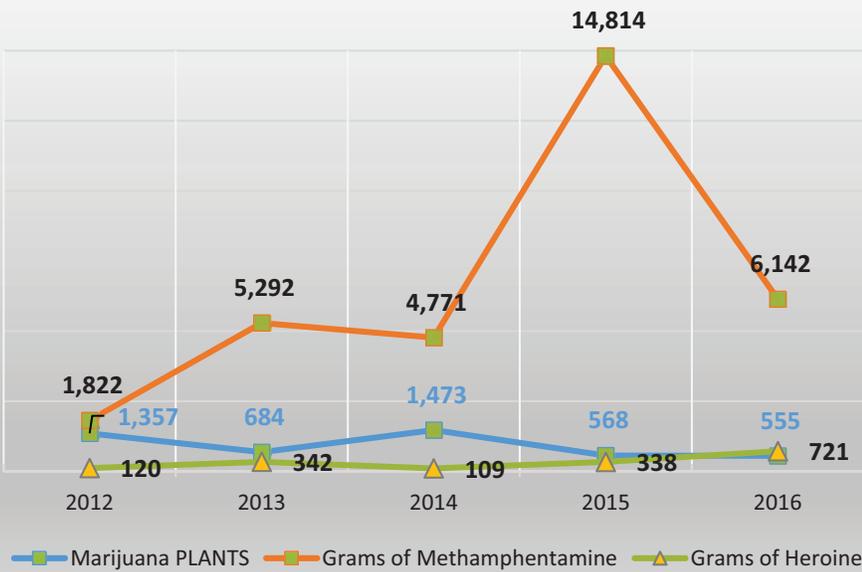
Other Drug Types Seized



Grams of Marijuana Seized



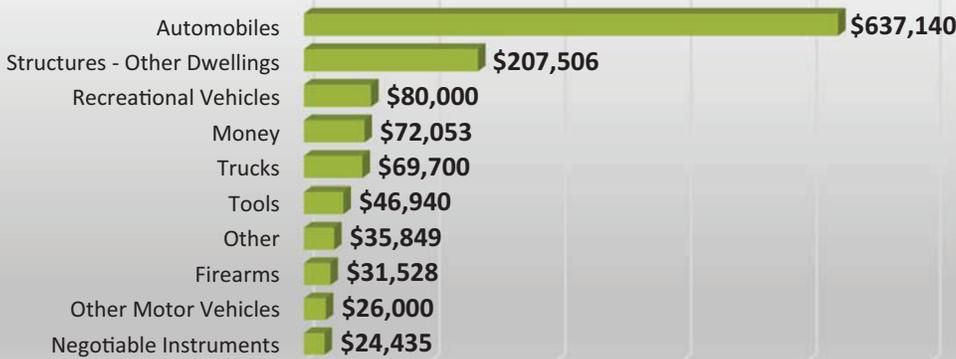
Grams of Drugs Seized



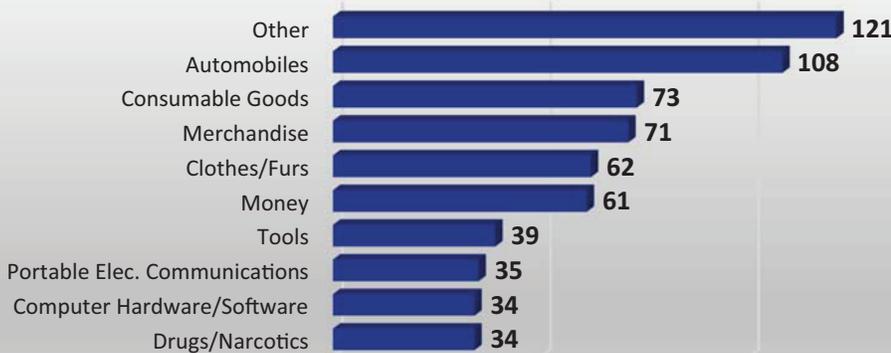
County	Incident Rate (Per 1,000 Population)	Incidents
Lake	8.95	265
Hill	8.22	137
Dawson	7.16	70
Musselshell	6.75	31
Powell	6.02	41
Richland	5.85	73
Flathead	5.35	521
Lincoln	5.23	99
Deer Lodge	5.05	46
Yellowstone	4.84	769
Gallatin	4.83	498
Silver Bow	4.41	153
Toole	4.17	21
Valley	4.14	32
Park	4.11	66
Missoula	3.87	446
Beaverhead	3.86	36
Phillips	3.85	16
Carbon	3.81	40
Roosevelt	3.59	42
Lewis & Clark	3.43	230
Meagher	3.30	6
Glacier	3.28	45
Cascade	3.21	265
Ravalli	3.20	133
Sheridan	2.66	10
Broadwater	2.63	15
Sanders	2.47	28
Custer	2.45	30
Jefferson	2.39	28
Sweet Grass	2.20	8
Rosebud	2.12	20
Prairie	1.73	2
Granite	1.53	5
Blaine	1.52	10
Teton	1.47	9
Stillwater	1.46	14
Treasure	1.44	1
Fergus	1.40	16
Big Horn	1.35	18
Madison	1.26	10
Golden Valley	1.22	1
Pondera	1.13	7
Judith Basin	1.05	2
Carter	0.84	1
Garfield	0.74	1
Fallon	0.61	2
McCone	0.60	1
Daniels	0.57	1
Chouteau	0.52	3
Wheatland	0.48	1
Liberty	0.41	1
Petroleum	0.00	0
Powder River	0.00	0
Wibaux	0.00	0
Mineral	0.00	0

PROPERTY LOSS AND DRUG OFFENSES

Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Value Lost



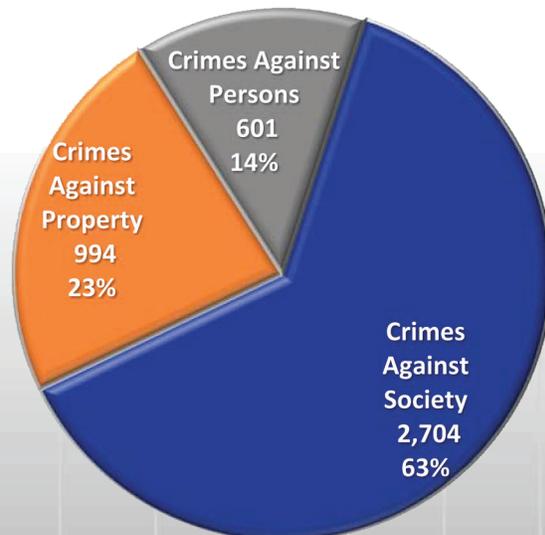
Top 10 Property Loss Categories Offenses



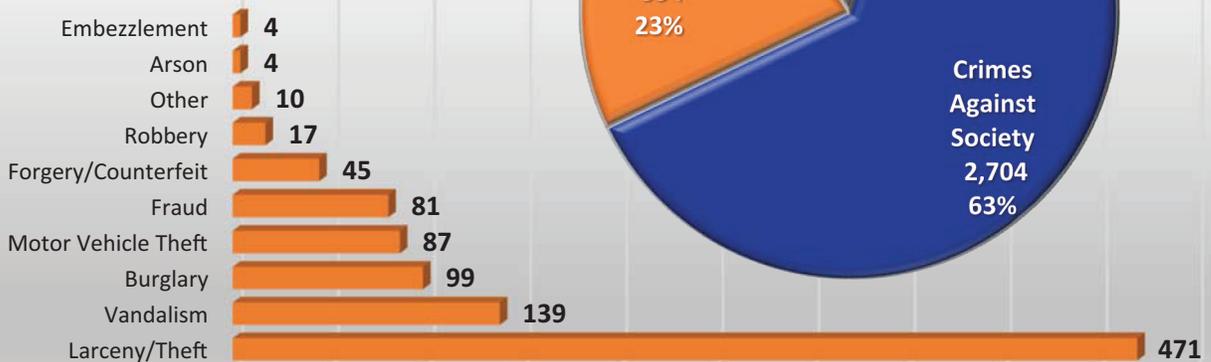
Drugs continue to be integrated into crimes against persons, society and property. Crimes against society were the most reported offenses (2,704) associated with drug crimes including trespassing, gambling, liquor law violations, driving under the influence and weapons violations among other offenses. Crimes against property was the next reported category with 994 offenses. These crimes are detailed below and account for the majority of the property loss detailed in the charts to the left. The fewest associated crimes were crimes against persons with 601 offenses. 86% of these crimes were assaults.

\$1,410,142 in Property Loss Associated with Drug Offenses

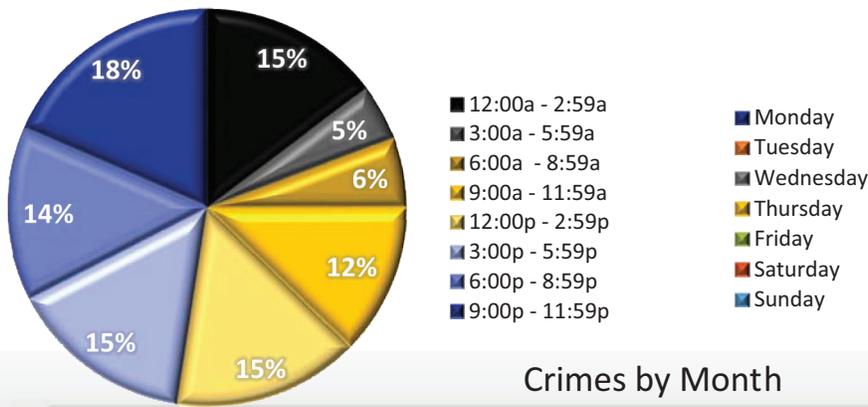
Other Crimes Associated With 2016 Drug Offenses



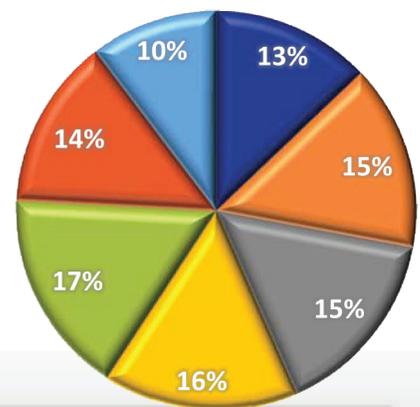
Property Crimes (Associated With Drug Incidents)



Crimes Per Time Range



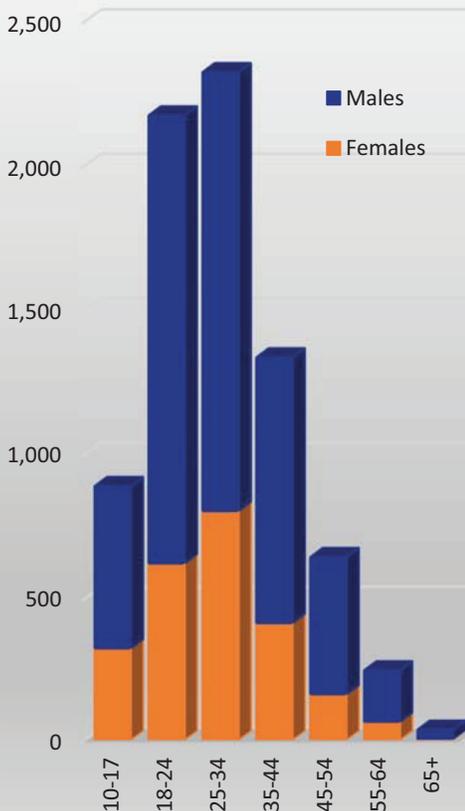
Crimes Per Day of Week



Crimes by Month



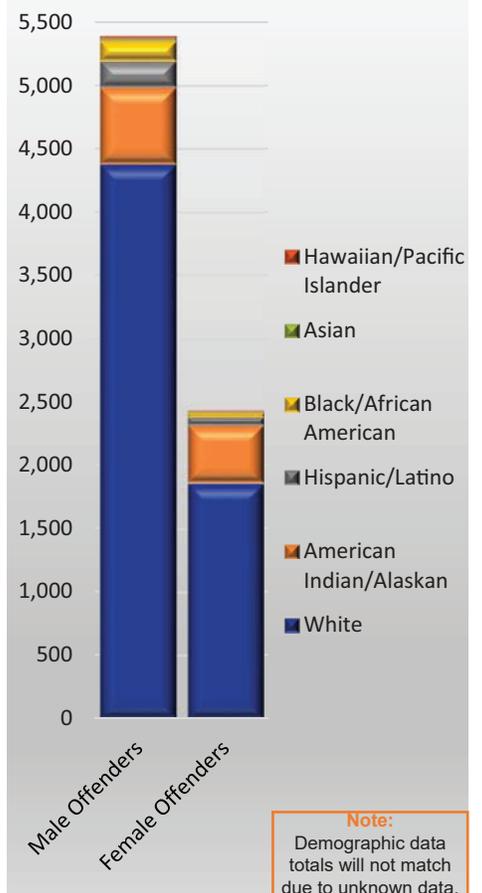
Known Offender Age and Gender



33% of drug offenses were reported between the hours of 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. Between 3 a.m. and 9 a.m. the fewest number of reports were made. Monday through Thursday together total 59% of drug offenses. Friday and Saturday report 31% of drug offenses. March received 16% more reported drug offenses than the next highest month, May.

58% of offenders are between the ages of 18 and 34. The numbers for the other age groups are significantly lower as the graph to the left demonstrates. 31% of offenders are female. 78% of offenders are white, 13% are American Indian or Alaskan Native.

Offender Race and Ethnicity

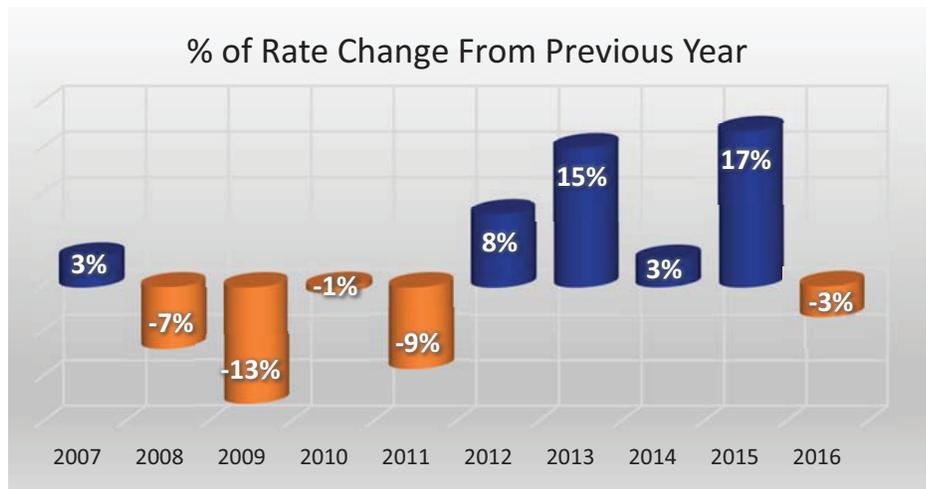
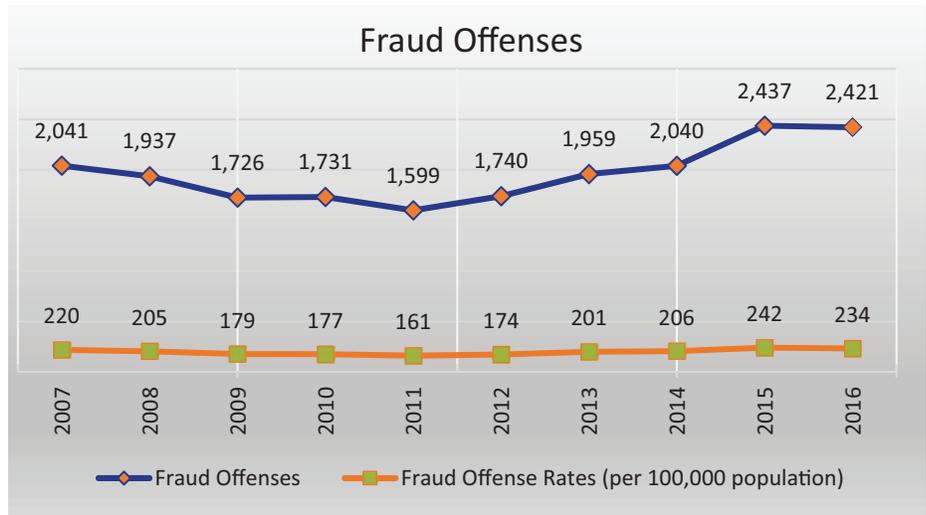


Note: Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

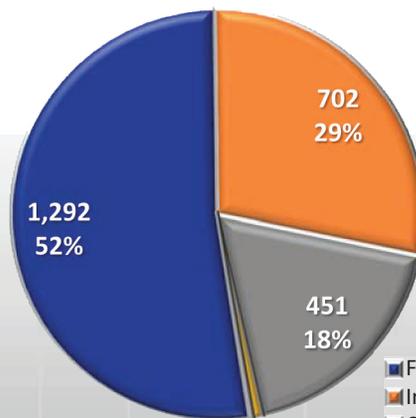
FRAUD OFFENSES

Fraud is the intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

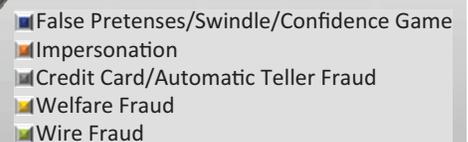
- False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game - The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.
- Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud - The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes.
- Impersonation - Falsely representing one's identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability that would not have otherwise been incurred.

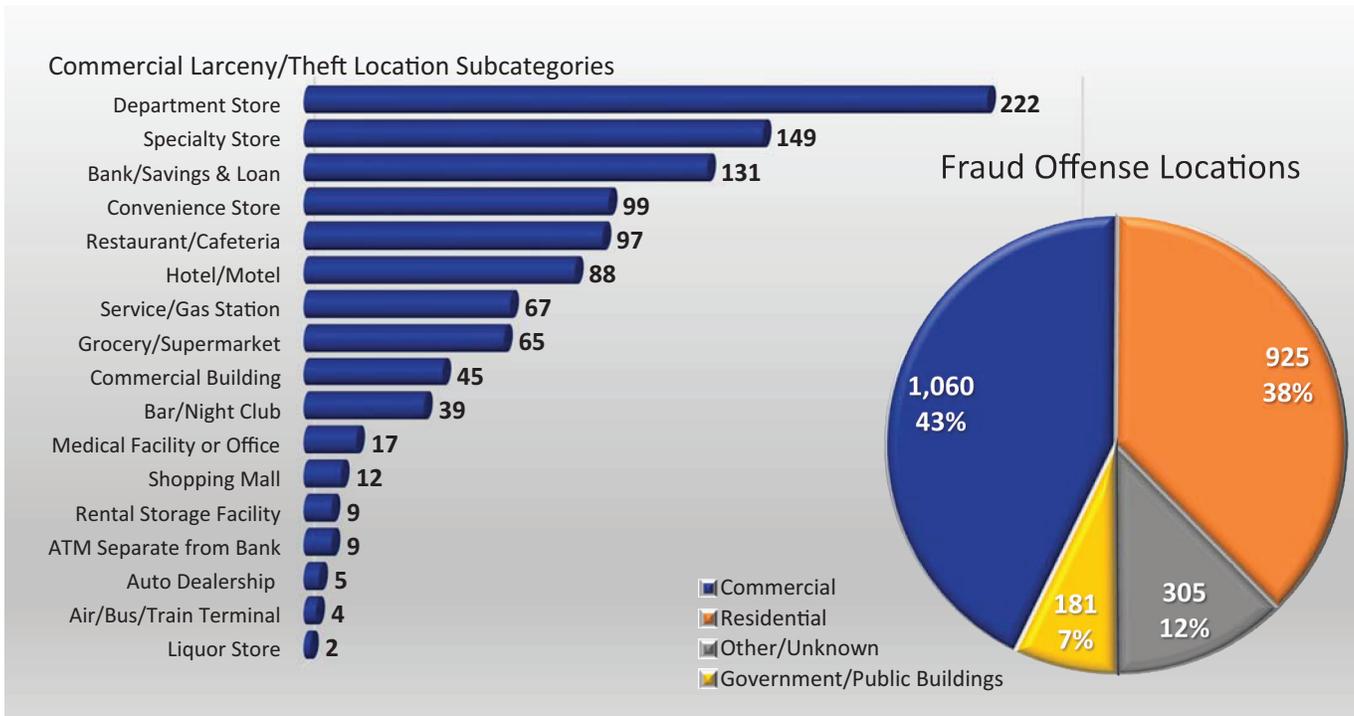


Fraud Offense Subcategories



False Pretenses Offense Subcategories





- Welfare Fraud - The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.
- Wire Fraud - The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

The number of frauds have increased 52% from the 10-year low of 1,599 offenses in 2011 to the 10-year high of 2,437 in 2015. The decrease in offenses for 2016 resulted in a less than 1% decrease but resulted in a 3% decrease for the fraud offense rate.

Fraud offenses are broken down into six categories with 26 MTIBRS subcategories. The graph on the left side shows five of the six categories. The sixth, Hacking/Computer Invasion, was added in 2017. 19 welfare fraud offenses were reported and seven wire fraud offenses were committed. The largest category of fraud is false pretenses/swindle/confidence games. This category contains 17 of the 26 MTIBRS fraud offense subcategory codes, six of which had no reported offenses for 2016. The remaining categories are detailed in the chart.

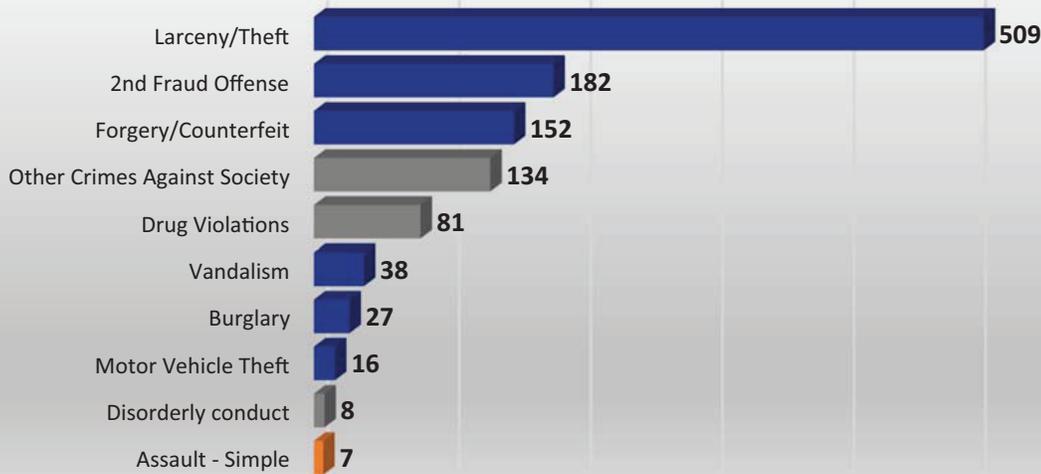
Deceptive practices for financial gain offenses totaled 891 in 2016 or 69% of all false pretense category offenses. Theft of labor, services or use of property offenses totaled 23% of the false pretenses category.

Impersonation or theft of identity is the second highest category of offense for fraud. Theft of identity accounts for 29% of all fraud offenses.

Fraud offenses take place primarily in public places. Commercial locations account for 43% of the locations and are broken out in the graph above. Retail stores such as department, specialty, convenience, and grocery stores are the hardest hit accounting for 22% of all locations for fraud offenses, and 50% of commercial locations. 38% of fraud offenses are committed in a residence and 7% in a government/public building. Highway/road/alley/streets totaled 70 offenses, parking lot or garage totaled 33 offenses and the government/public building subcategory with the same name totaled 29 offenses. Together these three subcategories cover 73% of the government/public building location category.

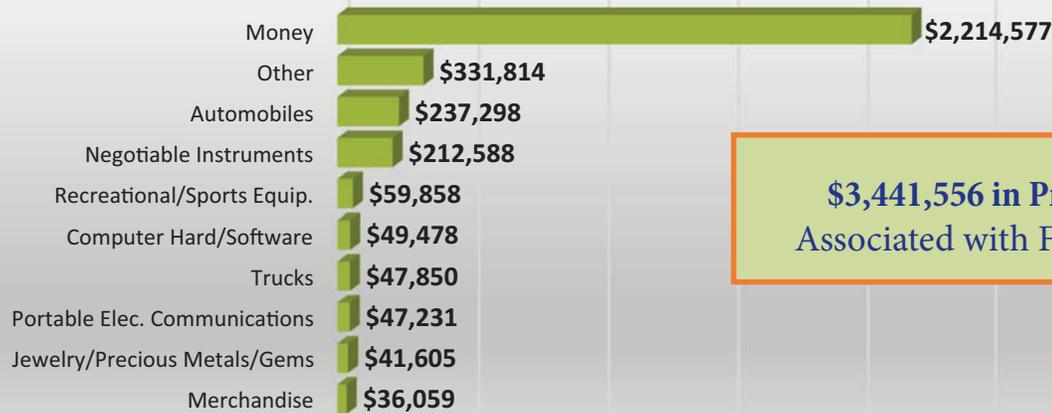
MORE ABOUT FRAUD OFFENSES

Top 10 Offenses Associated With Fraud Incidents



70% (1,734) of fraud offenses are committed independent of other offenses. Of the 30% (737) that are associated with other offenses, they are linked to 16 crimes against persons, 247 crimes against society (primarily drug offenses), and 759 property crimes. Of the property crimes, 509 (67%) were larceny/theft offenses.

Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Value Lost

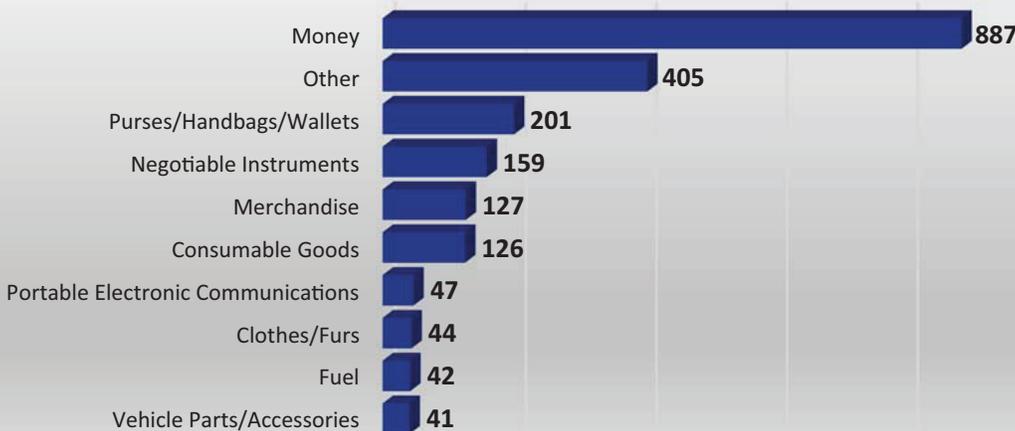


\$3,441,556 in Property Loss Associated with Fraud Offenses

For the 1,734 incidents that had single fraud offenses, the total losses to Montana were \$2,146,830. With

associated offenses, total losses jump to over \$3.4 million.

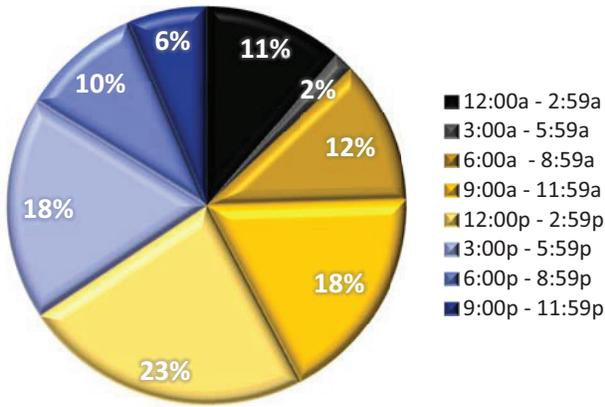
Top 10 Property Loss Categories by Number of Reported Losses



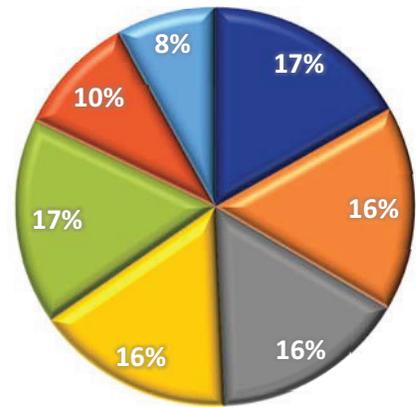
The largest category of loss for fraud and fraud associated offenses is money. This category alone accounts for 64% of fraud related property loss. Money is also the most reported loss category by number of reports.

Noon to 9 p.m. is the time range for 59% of fraud crimes.

Offenses Per Time Range



Offenses Per Day of Week



Crimes by Month

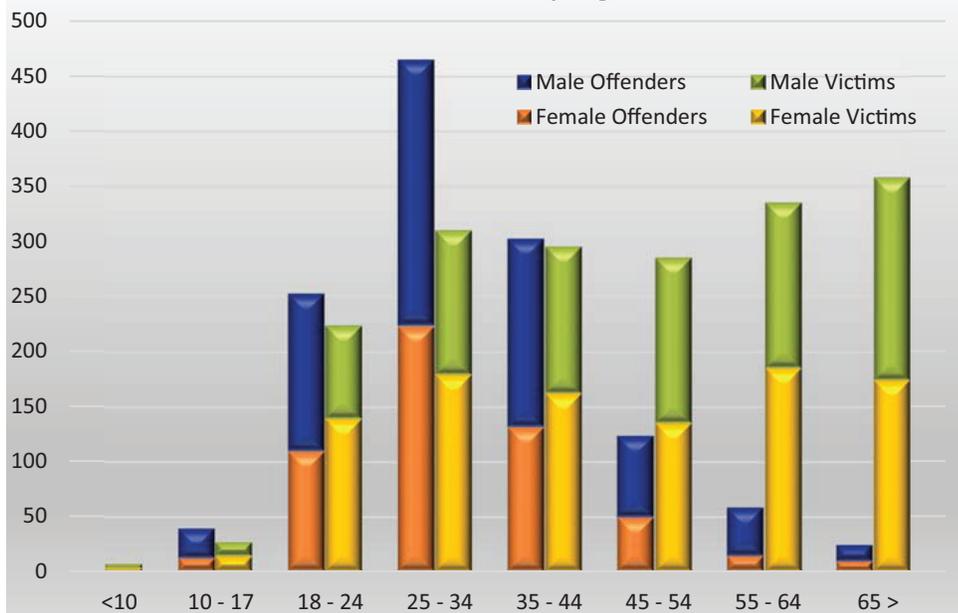


The weekday data may also reflect business hours with Saturday and Sunday combined totaling one or two percentage points higher than any one of the other five weekdays. The middle of the week appears to report slightly fewer offenses than Monday and Friday.

June, July and December report the lowest number of offenses unlike burglary, motor vehicle theft and larceny which see increases in the summer months.

Females represent 54% of individual victims and males make up the remaining 46%. Percentage divisions across the age groups vary only slightly. While 81% of all offenders are between 18 and 44 years old, victims total 45% for the same age range. 53% of victims are over the age of 44.

Victims and Offenders by Age and Gender



OTHER NON-INDEX GROUP A CRIME

The tables below detail summary information about other non-index offenses reported to MBCC for the last five years. Decreases are highlighted in red.

Arson

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arson	109	88	77	80	102
Arson, negligent	75	44	46	60	56
Arson, throwing lighted materials	3	1	0	1	0
Offense Totals	187	133	123	141	158
% Of Change From Previous Year	24%	-29%	-8%	15%	12%

Counterfeiting and Forgery

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Forgery and Counterfeiting	525	544	755	831	1,121
Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents	3	2	1	7	8
Offense Totals	528	546	756	838	1,129
% Of Change From Previous Year	13%	3%	38%	11%	35%

Criminal Mischief and Vandalism

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Criminal mischief/vandalism	11,012	9,109	8,680	8,885	9,208
Damage to rental property	38	25	30	25	20
Desecration of capitol	6	3	7	1	3
Destruction of a communication device	244	211	247	264	232
Intentional vandalism to railroad property	5	2	1	5	2
Offense Totals	11,305	9,350	8,965	9,180	9,465
% Of Change From Previous Year	7%	-17%	-4%	2%	3%

Kidnapping

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Custodial interference	65	52	50	43	55
Kidnapping	12	13	18	22	24
Kidnapping, aggravated	9	14	12	12	8
Unlawful restraint	118	86	109	122	103
Offense Totals	204	165	189	199	190
% Of Change From Previous Year	15%	-19%	15%	5%	-5%

Stolen Property

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Illegal handling of stolen property	60	83	103	126	121
Receiving stolen property	0	1	1	3	1
Theft by disposal of stolen property	6	11	5	5	31
Offense Totals	66	95	109	134	153
% Of Change From Previous Year	340%	44%	15%	23%	14%

Weapon Law Violations

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited	12	7	14	20	15
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated	24	18	32	24	29
Carrying concealed weapon	105	130	111	131	161
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms	47	31	35	46	30
Guns in schools	7	12	8	6	9
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm	5	11	3	8	3
Possess illegally, switchblade knife	21	16	20	10	16
Possession of explosives	7	3	3	2	5
Possession of a silencer	1	1			2
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner	5	8	5	5	6
Possession of firearm by convicted person	20	15	25	34	32
Reckless or malicious use of explosives	3	1	1	1	1
Offense Totals	257	253	257	287	309
% Of Change From Previous Year	27%	-2%	2%	12%	8%

Other Group A offenses

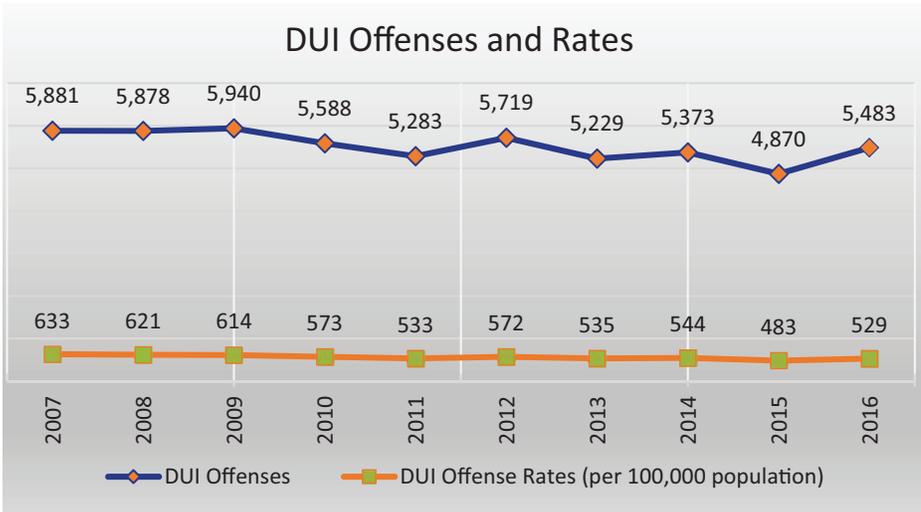
Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bribery in official and political matters	1	3	2	0	1
Display or provide obscene material to minors	0	1	0	0	0
Embezzlement	127	113	124	154	102
Extortion / blackmail	2	1	1	4	4
Obscenity	14	19	20	17	11
Prostitution	21	13	17	17	26
Offense Totals	165	150	164	192	144
% Of Change From Previous Year	23%	-9%	9%	17%	-25%

Group B Crimes

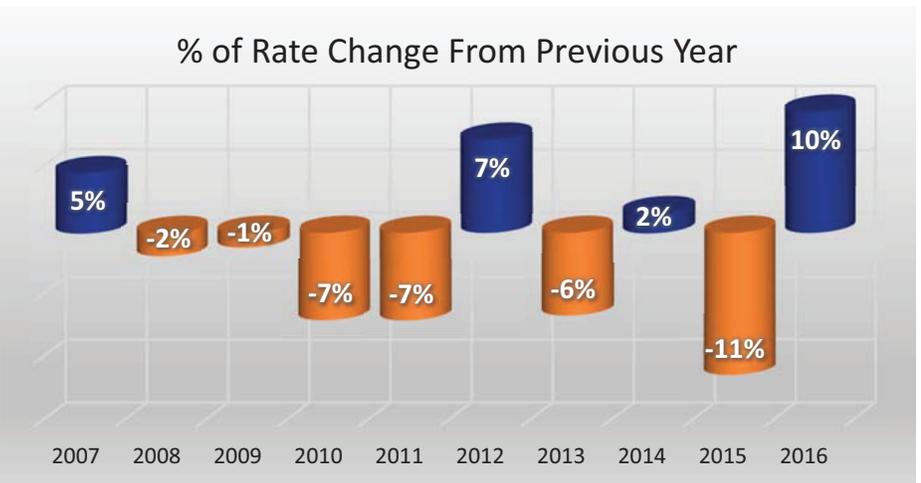
There are 10 Group B offense categories. They encompass all of the crimes not considered Group A offenses. Group B incidents that have only Group B offenses must include an arrest in order to be collected by the MTIBRS. It is not mandatory to have an arrest for incidents that include both Group A and Group B. The Group B offense categories listed below are in alphabetical order.

- ▶ Bad Checks
- ▶ Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
- ▶ Disorderly Conduct
- ▶ Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
- ▶ Drunkenness (Montana does not collect offense information on drunkenness).
- ▶ Family Offenses, Nonviolent
- ▶ Liquor Law Violations
- ▶ Peeping Tom
- ▶ Trespass of Real Property
- ▶ All Other Offenses

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)



Montana is reporting a double digit increase from 2015 to 2016 for DUI offenses (13%) and offense rate (10%). The offense rate has dropped six of the ten years ending the 10-year period at -8% (5,483) from the 10-year high of 5,940 in 2009. On average, Montana Highway Patrol collects a comparable number of DUI offenses. The data is being analyzed to assure there is no duplication. The additional data will be reported in the 2017 *Crime in Montana Report*.



Driving under the influence offenses are divided into six subcategories. Those categories are identified in the table to the right. 54% of offenses fall under section 61-8-401 of Montana Code Annotated, intoxication by drugs or alcohol. MTIBRS data does not collect how many DUIs an individual has obtained, which can influence the category of DUI aggravated. Multiple DUIs may increase the severity of the

DUI charge and sentence as defined in Montana Code Annotated section 61-8-465. 19% of DUI offenses are categorized as DUI aggravated. In 16% of offenses, the offenders refused to be tested for blood alcohol content. 9% of DUI offenses are for drivers who test 0.08 or greater on the breathalyser.

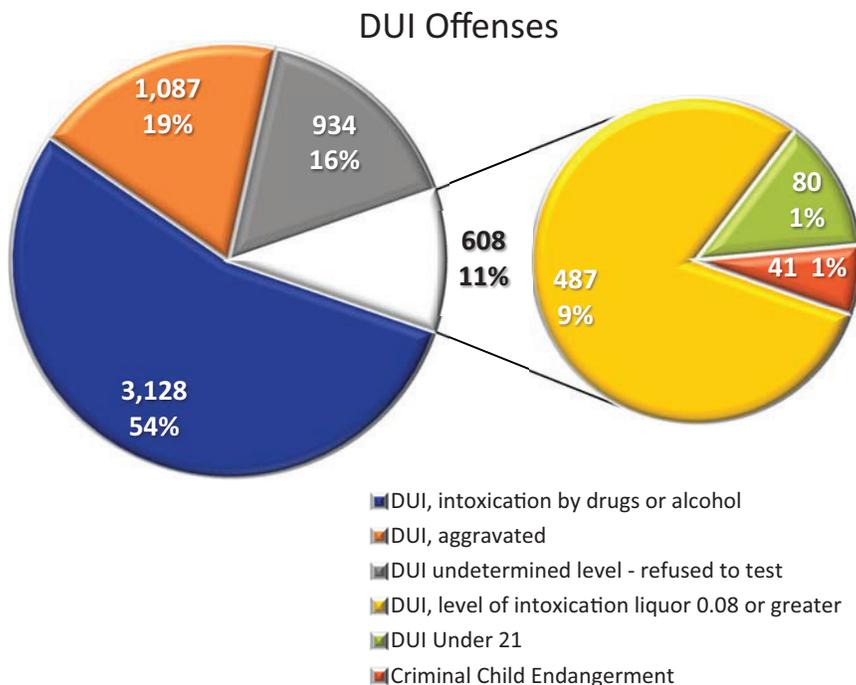
The DUI for individuals under the age of 21 and criminal child endangerment are both in the 1% range.

Of the 5,483 DUI offenses committed, 3,579 (or 65%) did not include other offenses. Of the 1,903 offenses that did include other offenses, 1,360 (or 79%) were crimes against society. Those associated offenses were primarily drug related, liquor law violations, second DUI offenses, violations of court orders and trespassing.

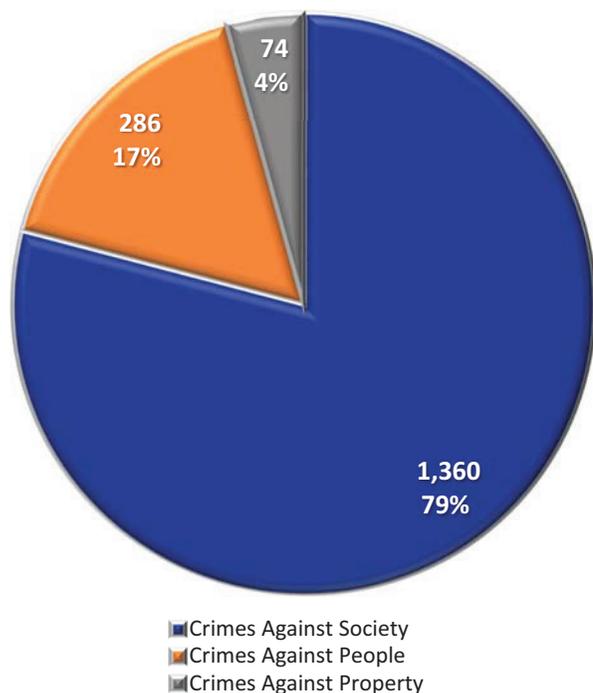
17% of associated offenses for 2016 were crimes against persons. 274 of the 286 offenses were aggravated and simple assaults, eight offenses were intimidation and two were for kidnapping.

**\$162,454 in Property Loss
Associated with DUI Offenses**

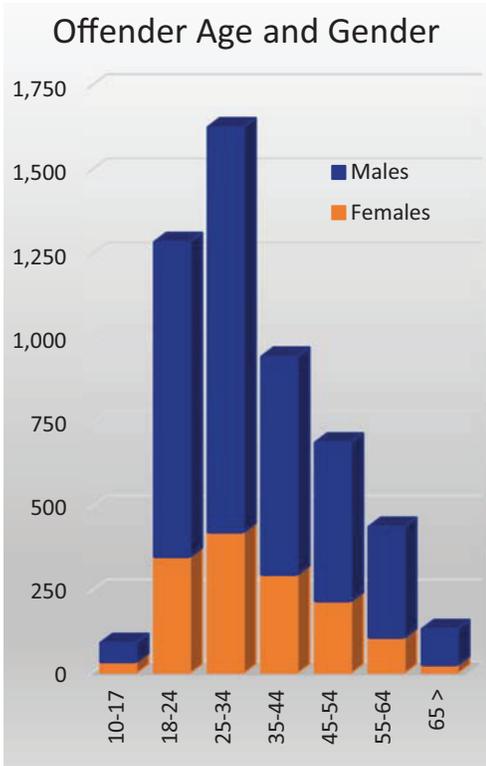
The remaining associated offenses were 74 crimes against property. Like drug and assault offenses, DUIs have no property loss associated with the offenses itself. For the 74 property offenses associated with DUI offenses, \$162,454 was reported as property loss either by vandalism or theft. \$139,200 of the property loss is associated with theft or destruction of an automobile.



Other Crimes Associated With 2016 DUI Crimes

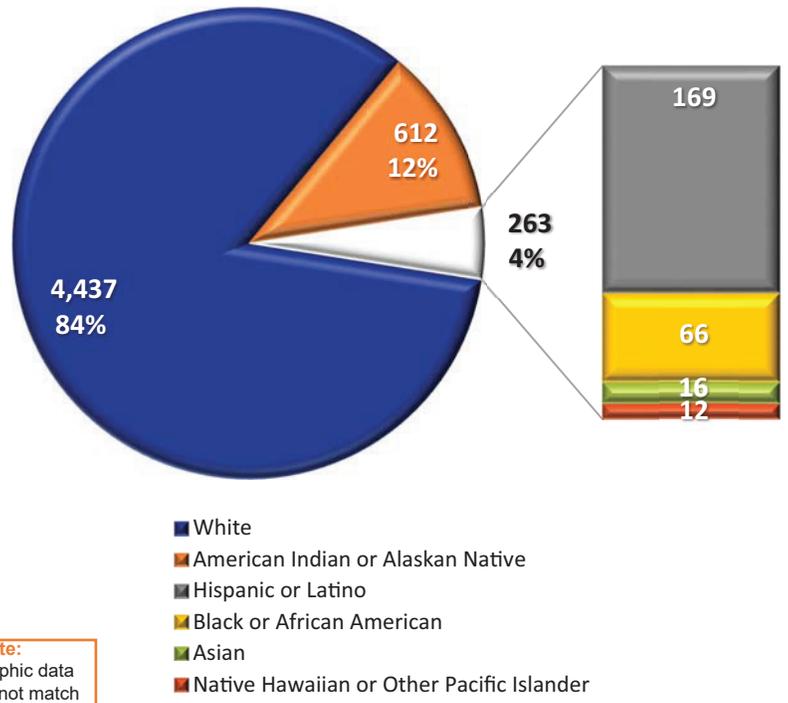


THE WHO, WHEN AND WHERE OF DUIs

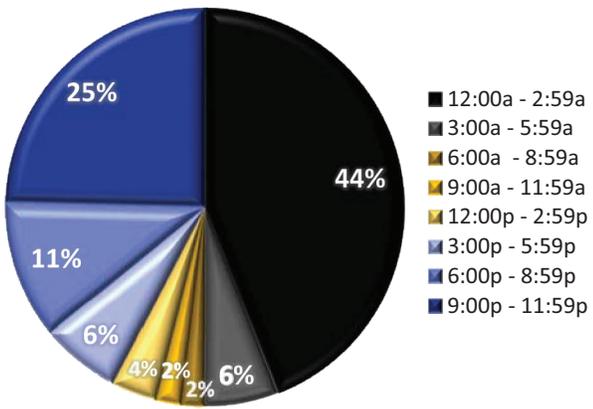


Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

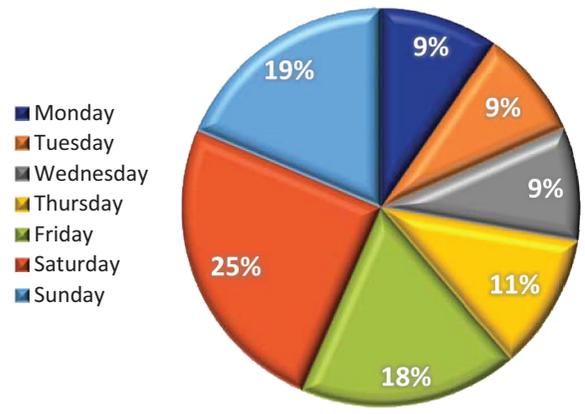
Offender Race and Ethnicity



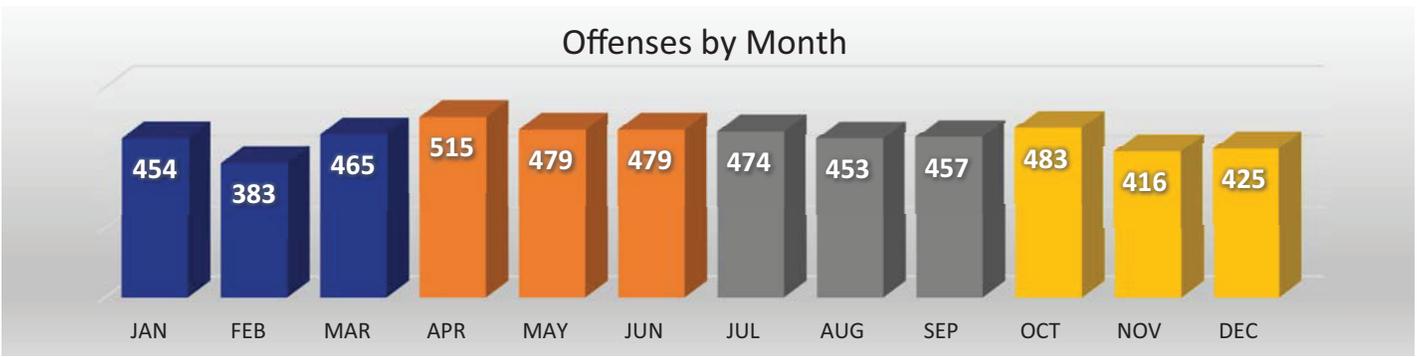
Offenses Per Time Range



Offenses Per Day of Week



Offenses by Month



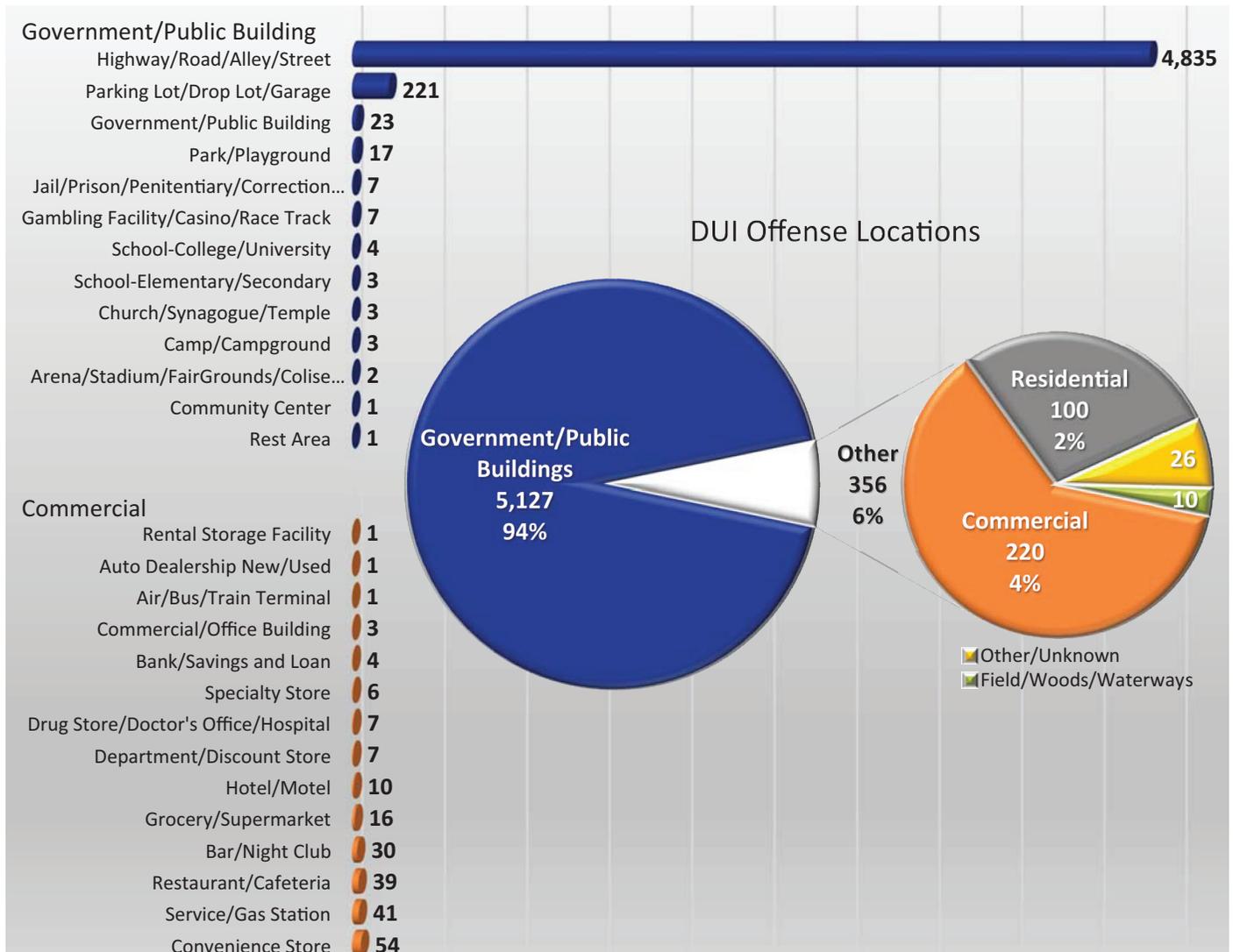
2016 DUI offenders are 72% male and 56% of offenders are between the ages of 18 and 34-years old. This age group makes up 60% of aggravated DUI offenders and females are 30% of this subcategory.

White DUI offenders total 84%, which is 7% higher than the state race total for white offenders of 77%. Native Americans or Alaskan Natives (12%) are 5% less than the state total (17%) for the same race. All other races and ethnicities are on par with the state percentages.

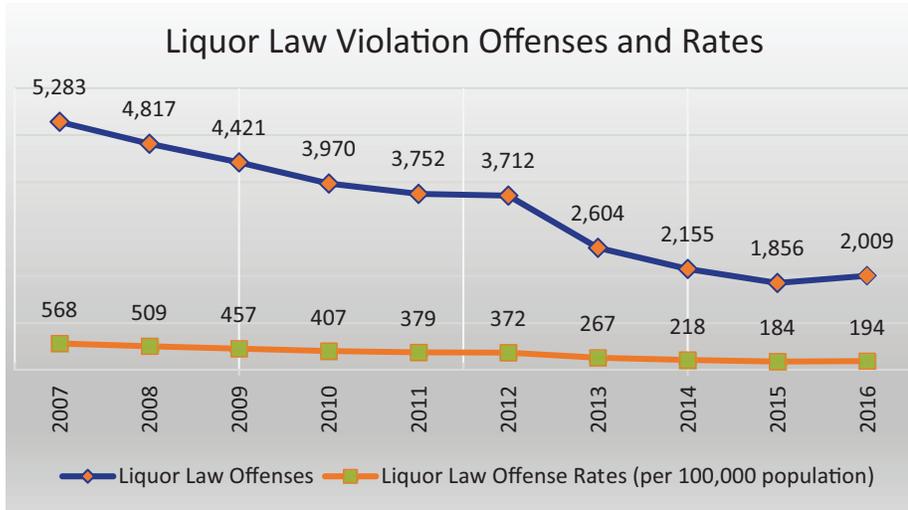
The time range percentages for DUI offenses are the most varied for any offense in this report. 69%

of DUI offenses occur between the hours of 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. As expected, weekend use is higher than weekday use, particularly Monday through Wednesday. The month with the lowest DUI offenses is February, and the month with the highest is April. The variance between high and low months is low in comparison to liquor law violations but are similar to state percentages by month.

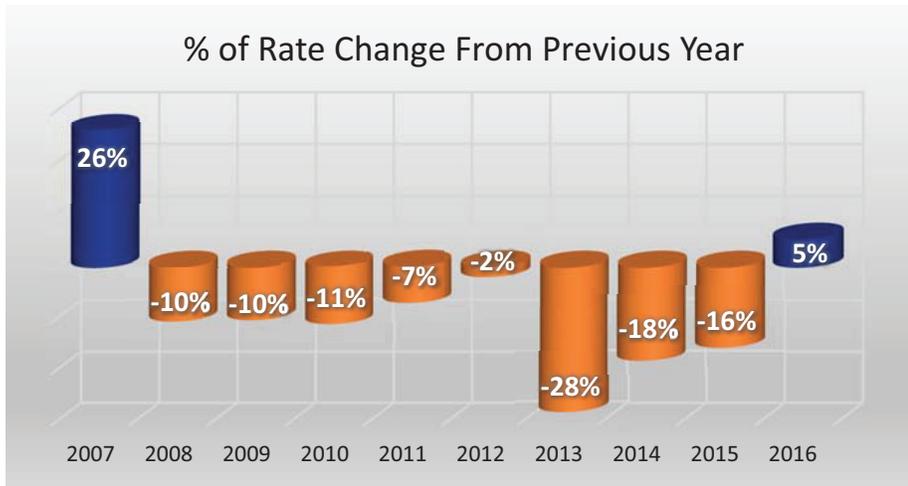
Location of DUI offenses is not surprising. 93% of DUI offenses occur on Montana highway/road/alley/streets. Parking lot/drop lot/garage total 4% of DUI offenses with the remaining 3% divided between the locations shown below.



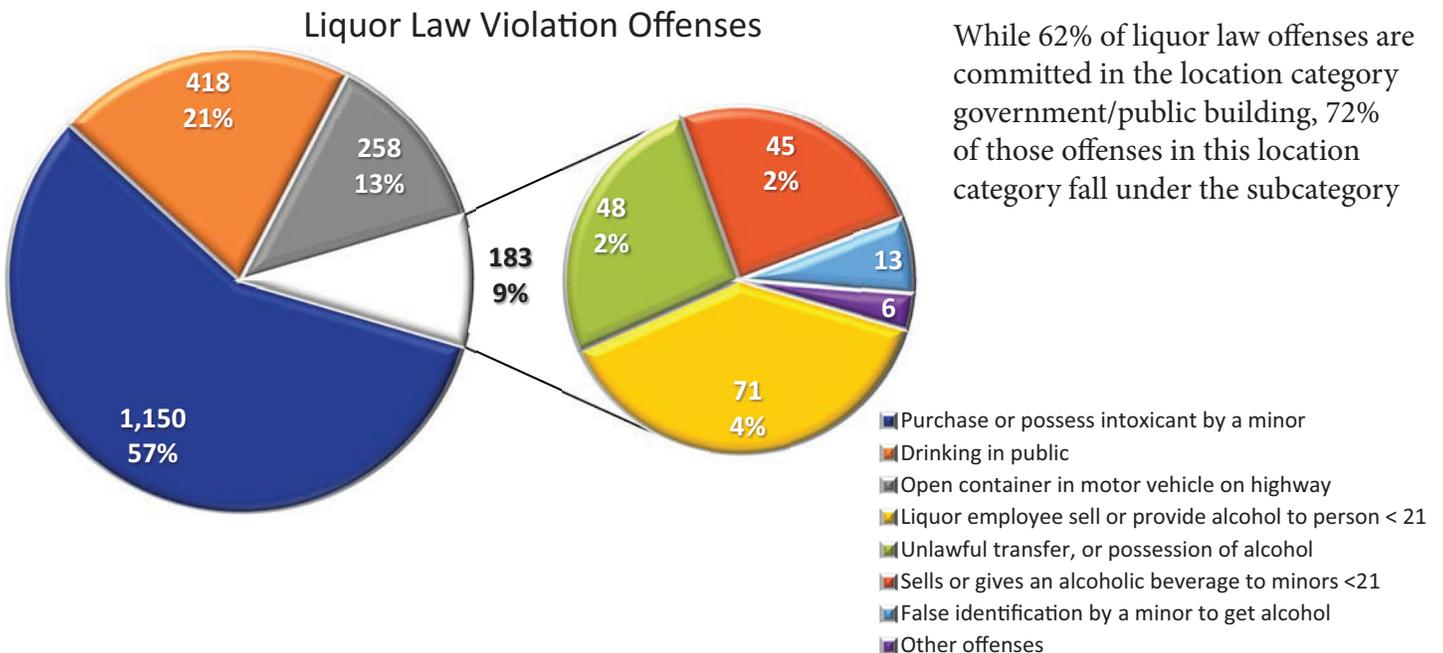
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS



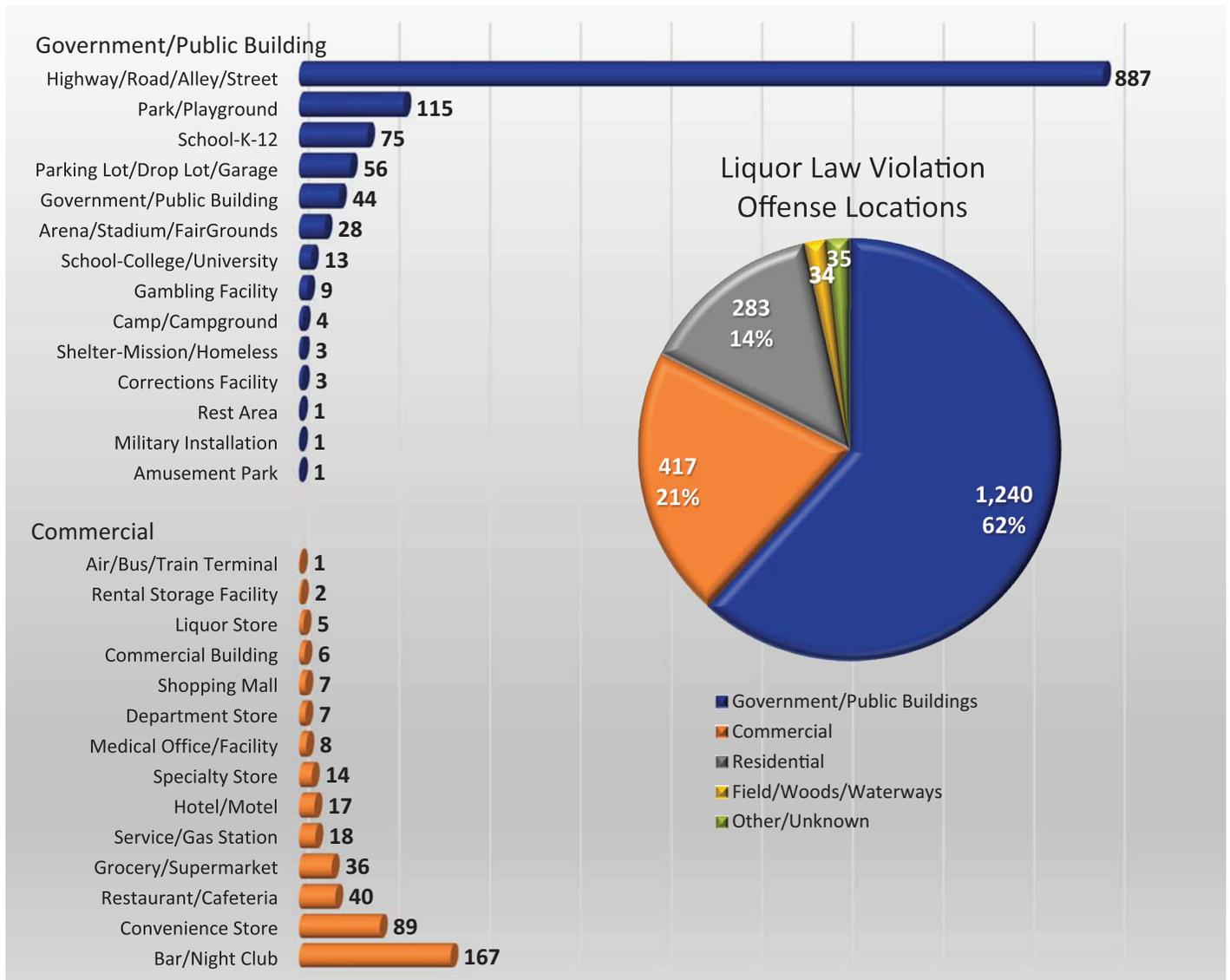
Liquor law violations have seen decreases in number of offenses and the offense rate for eight out of 10 years. Six of those eight declines have been double digit decreases up to -30% in 2013 for the number of offenses and -28% for the offense rate. The offense rate started the 10-year period with a 26% increase from 2006 to 2007. 2013 and 2016 were the only increases in the 10-year period. 2016 reported a decreased rate of -66% of 10-year high of 568 offenses per 100,000 population.



The majority (1,150 or 57%) of liquor law violations are the purchase or possession of an intoxicant by a minor, commonly known as minor in possession (MIP). Drinking in public and open container offenses together total 34% of 2016 liquor law offenses. The other five offenses account for 9% of the total violations.



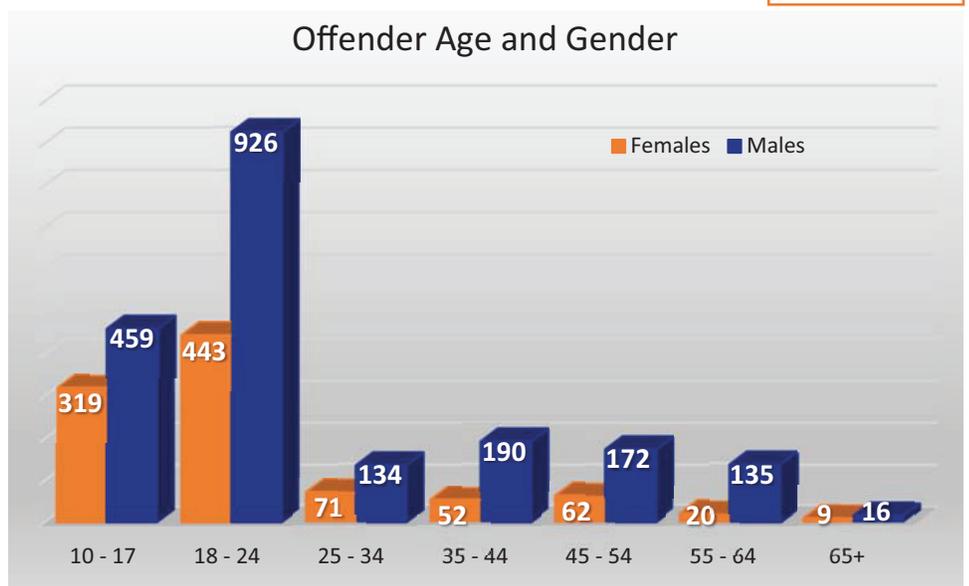
While 62% of liquor law offenses are committed in the location category government/public building, 72% of those offenses in this location category fall under the subcategory



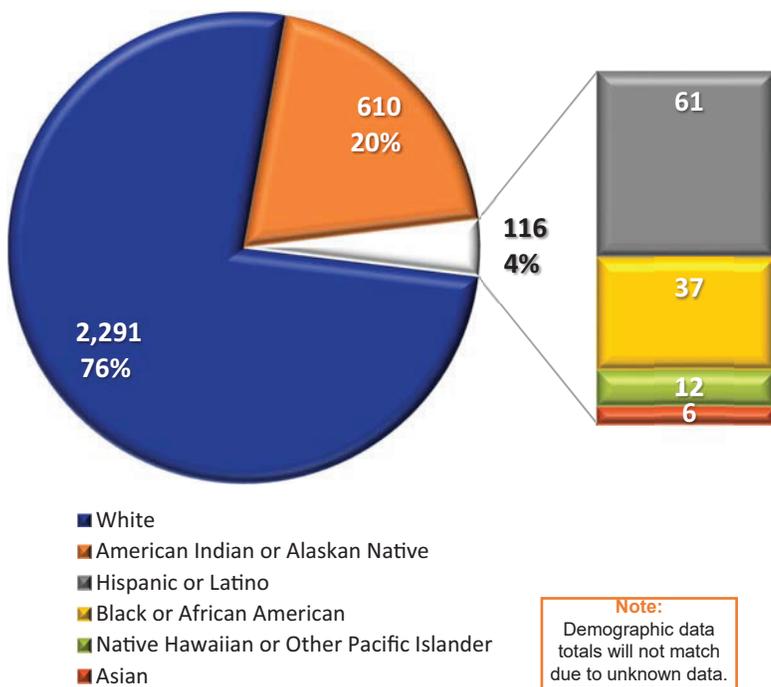
Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

of highway/road/alley/street. Bar/night club is the largest offense subcategory (40%) for the category of commercial location.

Montana reported 3,009 offenders for liquor law violations in 2016. Of those, 45% (1,369) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Drinking in public and open container offenses represent 82% of offenses for offenders over the age of 24.



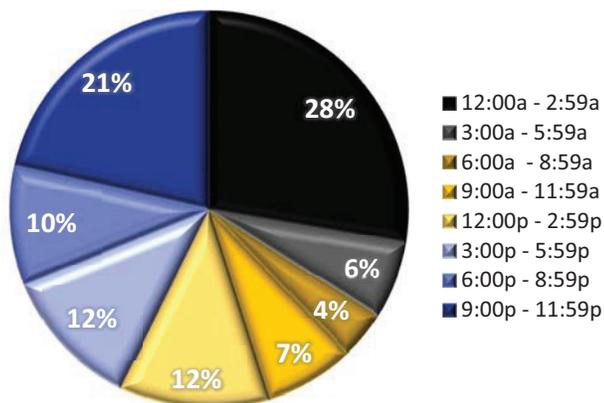
Offender Race and Ethnicity



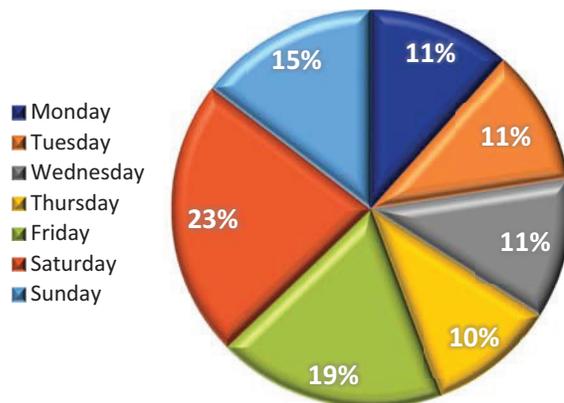
Liquor law violations report a 3% higher rate for American Indian or Alaskan Native persons than the offender rate for this race for the whole state. Individuals who are Hispanic or Latino were reported at 2% under the offender rate for the state for all offenses.

49% of liquor law offenses occur between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. The time ranges between noon and 6 p.m. summarize 24% of liquor law offenses. As one might expect, Friday through the weekend is when 57% of these violations occur. June, July and September lead the months for violations. December, and January are lower than average and August seems low in comparison to the months on either side. These offenses do not parallel DUI offenses for time and month, but they do have similar percentages for day of the week.

Offenses Per Time Range



Offenses Per Day of Week



Crimes by Month



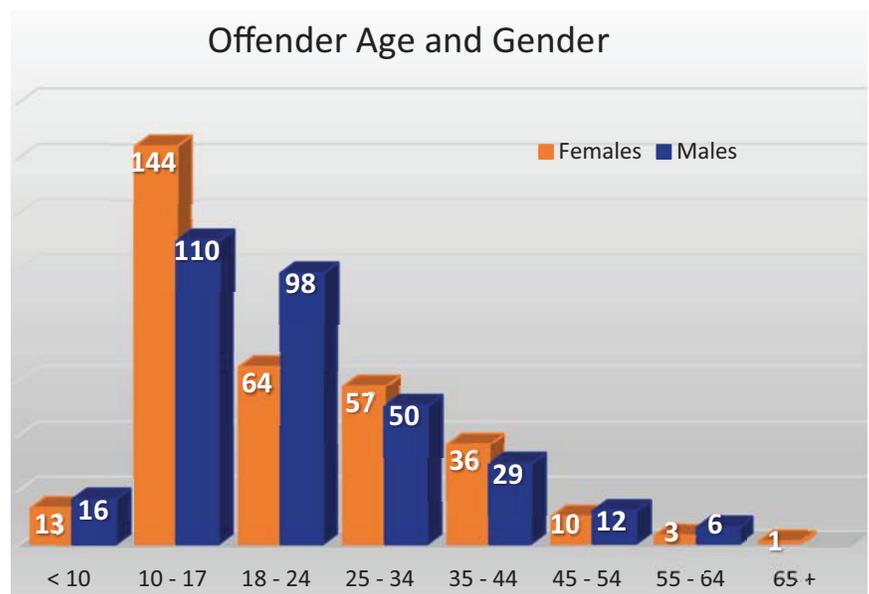
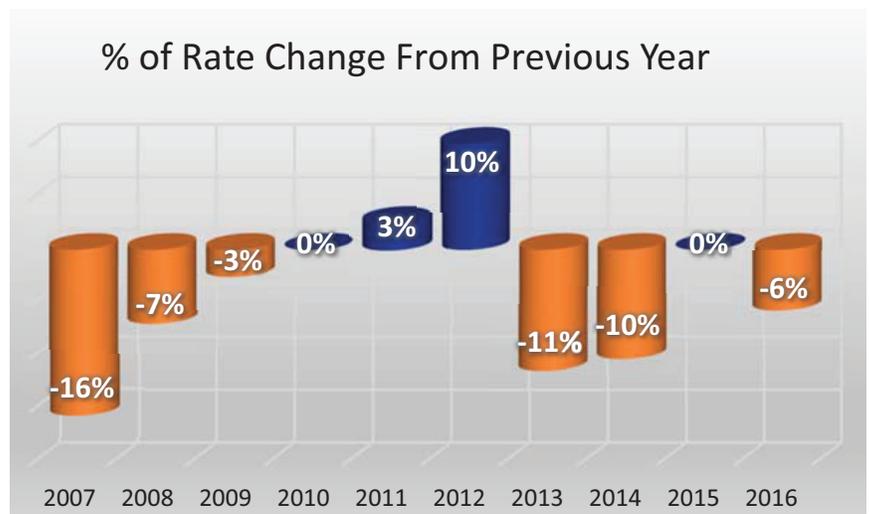
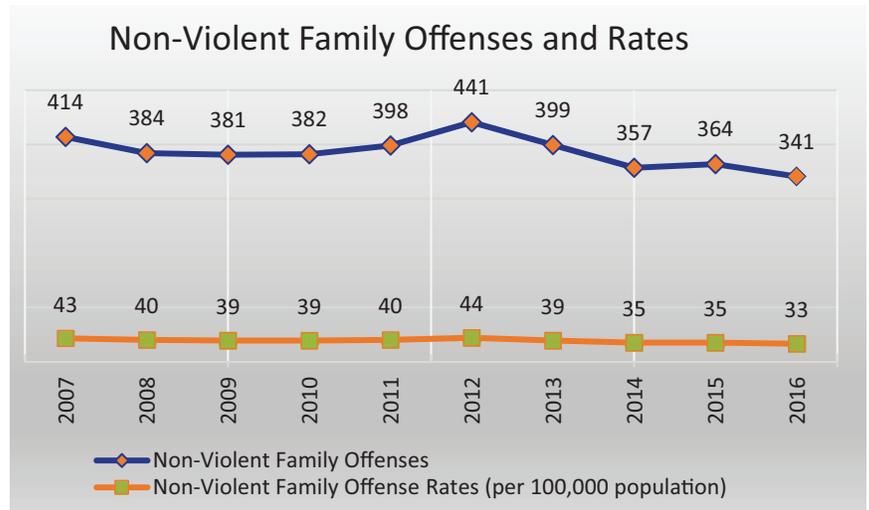
NON-VIOLENT FAMILY OFFENSES

Non-violent family offenses are defined as unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as assault, incest, and statutory rape.

50% (170) of these offenses are grouped into a subcategory of endangering the welfare of children. Truancy is 24% of family offenses reporting 81 offenses for 2016. Unlawful transactions with children (32 offenses or 9%); criminal child endangerment (22 offenses or 6%); and visitation interference (16 offenses or 5%) make up 20% of the reported offenses.

After a gradual decline in 2007, 2010 started the trend upward to the high of 441 offenses in 2012. Six of the last 10 years show decreases of up to -16%. Of the remaining four years, two years did not see any increase.

659 offenders were reported for the 341 non-violent family offenses. The largest group of offenders is 10 to 17-year olds who represent 39% (254) of these offenders. 18 to 24-year olds total 25% (162) for 2016.



ALL OTHER GROUP B OFFENSES

Bad Checks

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Bad Checks	70	79	84	103	80
% Of Change From Previous Year	11%	13%	6%	23%	-22%

Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Juvenile curfew violations	136	113	101	92	98
Loitering juvenile	0	1	0	0	1
Riot	0	0	2	1	0
Ungovernable juvenile	324	328	286	256	192
Total Curfew/Loitering Vagrancy Violations	460	442	389	350	292
% Of Change From Previous Year	-12%	-4%	-12%	-10%	-17%

Disorderly Conduct

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Criminal syndicalism	2	0	0	0	1
Disorderly conduct	3,967	3,579	3,545	3,280	3,410
Failure of disorderly person to disperse	3	7	3	2	8
Indecent exposure	56	33	58	47	41
Obstructing access to health care facility	0	0		1	0
Public nuisance	36	32	35	36	53
Total Disorderly Conduct	4,064	3,651	3,641	3,366	3,513
% Of Change From Previous Year	4%	-10%	0%	-8%	4%

Peeping Tom

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Peeping Tom	14	2	6	13	20
% Of Change From Previous Year	56%	-86%	200%	117%	54%

All Other Group B Offenses

Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Abuse of teachers	1	1	1	2	0
Accountability	4	22	12	8	19
Aggravated animal cruelty	0	3	0	2	3
Attempt	2	6	2	3	8
Bail jumping	6	5	10	4	2
Bigamy	1	0	1	0	0
Conspiracy	6	11	10	8	8
Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor	3	0	2	2	1
Creating a hazard	2	0	1	2	0
Criminal contempt	2,142	1,904	1,716	1,785	1,720
Criminal defamation	5	1	8	5	3
Cruelty to animals	40	33	34	41	33

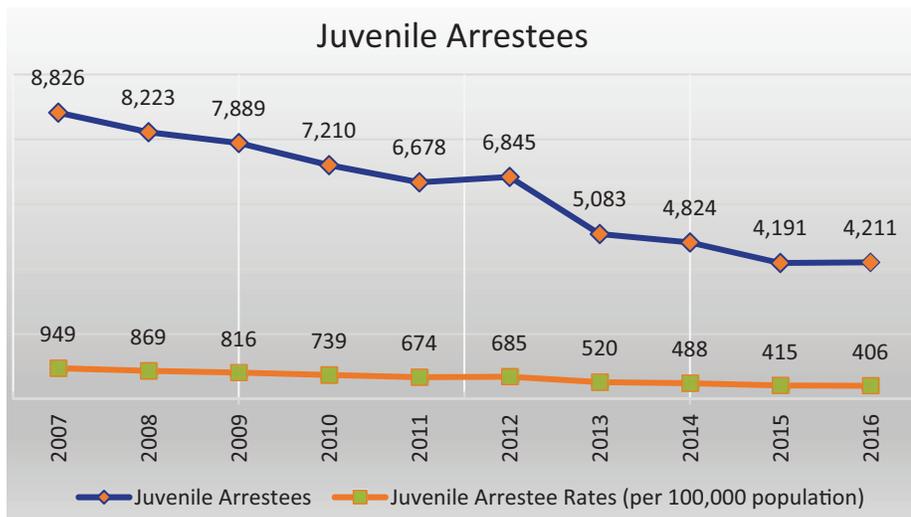
Offense Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Escape	25	31	53	21	28
Failing to register as a sex or violent offender	78	83	68	68	74
Failure to aid a peace officer	0	0	0	0	1
False alarm to agencies of public safety	6	6	7	4	7
False claims to public agencies	0	0	1	1	0
False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe	1	1	0	1	3
False reporting of an impending explosion	3	0	1	3	3
False reports to law enforcement authorities	87	86	95	73	78
False swearing	2	0	3	0	3
Garbage/littering	51	49	60	40	38
Harming a police dog	1	0	0	0	0
Home arrest violation	10	6	5	7	2
Impersonating a public servant	5	7	9	10	11
Interfere with court order for minor	11	6	4	1	1
Money laundering	0	1	3	0	0
Obscene/harassing phone call	213	186	183	174	146
Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant	1,839	1,684	1,744	1,823	1,908
Obstructing justice	56	58	68	79	66
Official misconduct	0	0	1	0	0
Parole violation	91	102	133	157	137
Perjury	0	1	1	1	0
Possession of burglary tools	28	29	28	32	33
Probation violation	1,095	1,156	997	922	771
Registry card to be carried & exhibited on demand	0	1	1	0	0
Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence	257	232	241	242	200
Sodomy, deviate sexual conduct	1	0	0	1	1
Solicitation	2	4	2	2	0
Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence	57	66	71	68	74
Tampering with public records or information	2	0	2	1	0
Tampering with witnesses and informants	24	23	28	32	18
Transfer illegal articles or communications	10	10	5	12	16
Under age tobacco possession or consumption	328	277	315	255	282
Unsworn falsification to authorities	71	81	91	107	95
Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture	8	19	16	30	33
Violation of conditions of release	117	143	165	153	167
Violation of no-contact order	97	109	137	156	205
Violation of protective order	334	288	381	404	397
Total All Other Group B Offenses	7,122	6,731	6,716	6,742	6,595
% Of Change From Previous Year	23%	-5%	0%	0%	-2%
Grand Total of All Group B Offenses	25,047	21,873	21,461	20,968	21,865
% Of Change From Previous Year	9%	-13%	-2%	-2%	4%



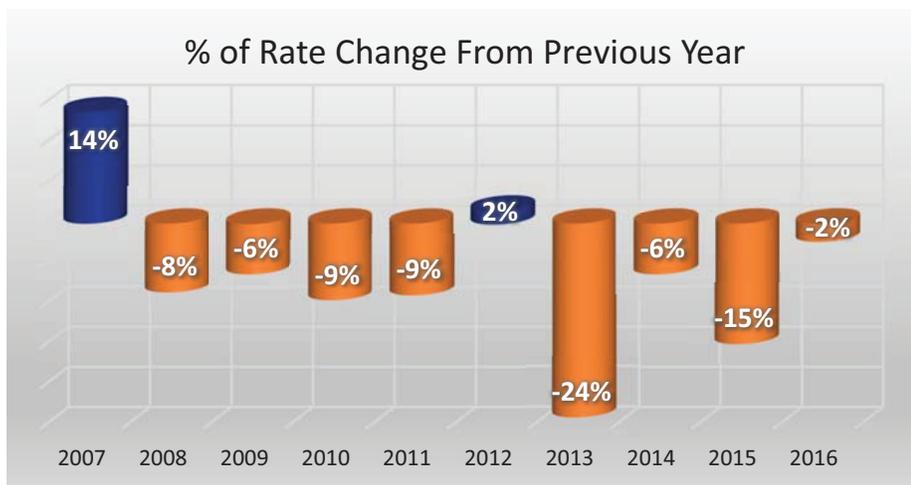
WHAT ABOUT JUVENILE CRIMES?

This section provides an overview of crime committed by juveniles that were arrested in 2016. The data source for this section was 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 is an overview of offenses committed by youth ages 10 to 17 who were arrested by law enforcement. Juvenile arrestees can be referred to other authorities, such as youth courts/probation, or youth may be handled within the arresting law enforcement agencies' authority; for example, the youth may be released with a warning. The tables below reflect only those juveniles that were arrested, because typically when a person was arrested, the data collected is the most comprehensive.



Finally, 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 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; however, it provides an overview of offenses committed by juvenile arrestees.



At the time of this publication, only the 2015 U.S. Census counts were available. Montana’s total estimated youth population under the age of 18 is 226,420 for 2015. Census data shows the largest youth minority group is American Indians at 11.86% of the juvenile population. Hispanic or Latino youth account for 5.88%, Black or African American youth 1.73% and Asian 1.08%.

Juvenile arrestees increased in number by 20 arrestees in 2016, however the rate for juvenile arrestees decreased by 2% from 2015 to 2016.

The tables and charts on this page detail the offenses committed by those under the age of 18. Offenses against society covers 52% of juvenile crimes, 49% of which are drug or alcohol related.

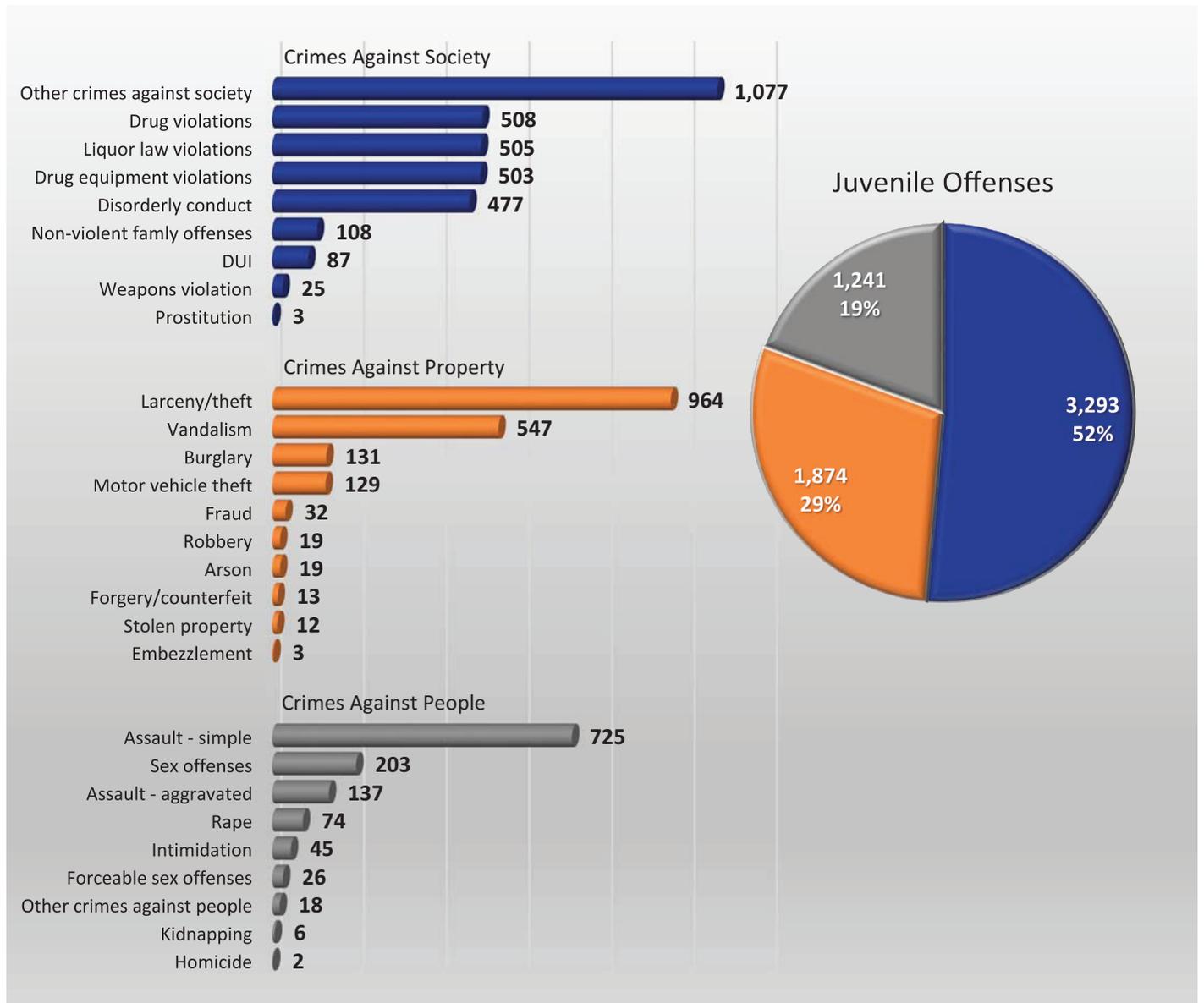
In addition to the offenses themselves, offenses associated with juvenile offenses reported over \$3.4 million in property loss. 74% of the property loss is theft or stolen property. 25% can be attributed to vandalism and destruction of property.

\$3.4 Million + Juvenile Offense Property Loss

Property value loss	\$3,414,806
Number of Incidents	4,722
Number of Offenses	6,398

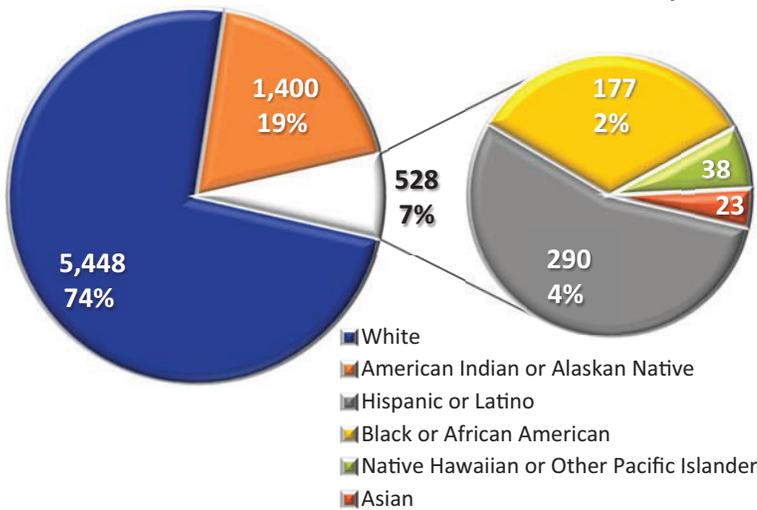
Value of Items:	
<i>Burned</i>	\$149,068
<i>Counterfeited/Forged</i>	\$11,615
<i>Destroyed/Damaged</i>	\$723,053
<i>Stolen</i>	\$2,531,070

Average loss per item reported	\$1,158
Maximum reported item loss	\$100,000



WHAT ELSE DO WE KNOW ABOUT JUVENILE CRIME?

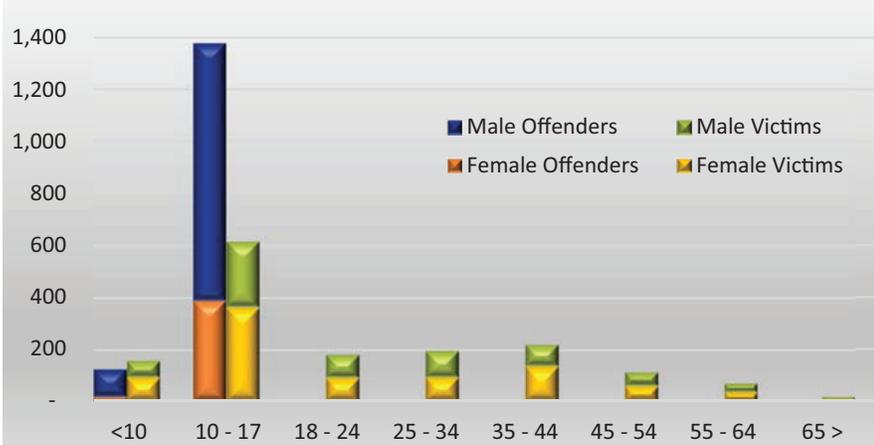
Juvenile Offender Race and Ethnicity



Juvenile offenders in Montana are 66% male, 34% female. From ages four to 11, males are between 67% and 78% of offenders. The overall percentage does not reflect these percentages because of the small number of offenders below age 13.

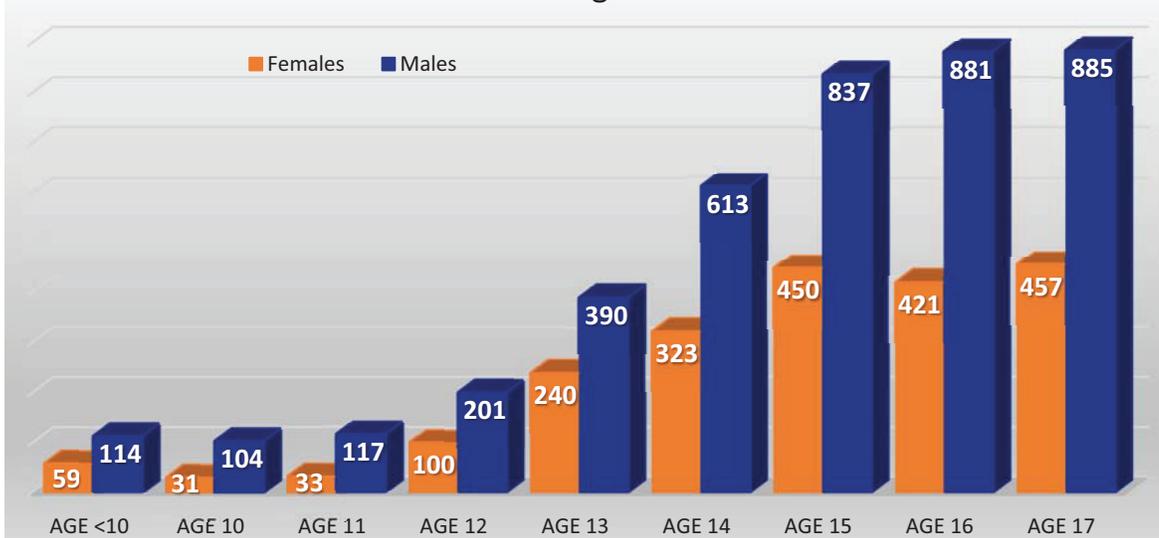
74% of offenders are white. Based on the census data, Native American or Alaskan Natives are 11.98% of juveniles, and are 19% of youth offenders. 7% of juvenile offenders are divided between the other four race and ethnicity categories.

Victims and Juvenile Offenders by Age and Gender



49% of victims are under 18, and 55% of victims are female. Of the 4,142 juvenile offenders, 432 were unknown to the offender. The rest of the victims were known to the offender. 41% of those known to the offender were acquaintances. 26% were family; parent/stepparent (222), sibling/step sibling (138), grandparent (19), child/stepchild (7) and other family member (54) were reported. The intimate relationship type shows 62 reports, 60 of which are boyfriend/girlfriend, and two were common-law spouses.

Known Offender Age and Gender



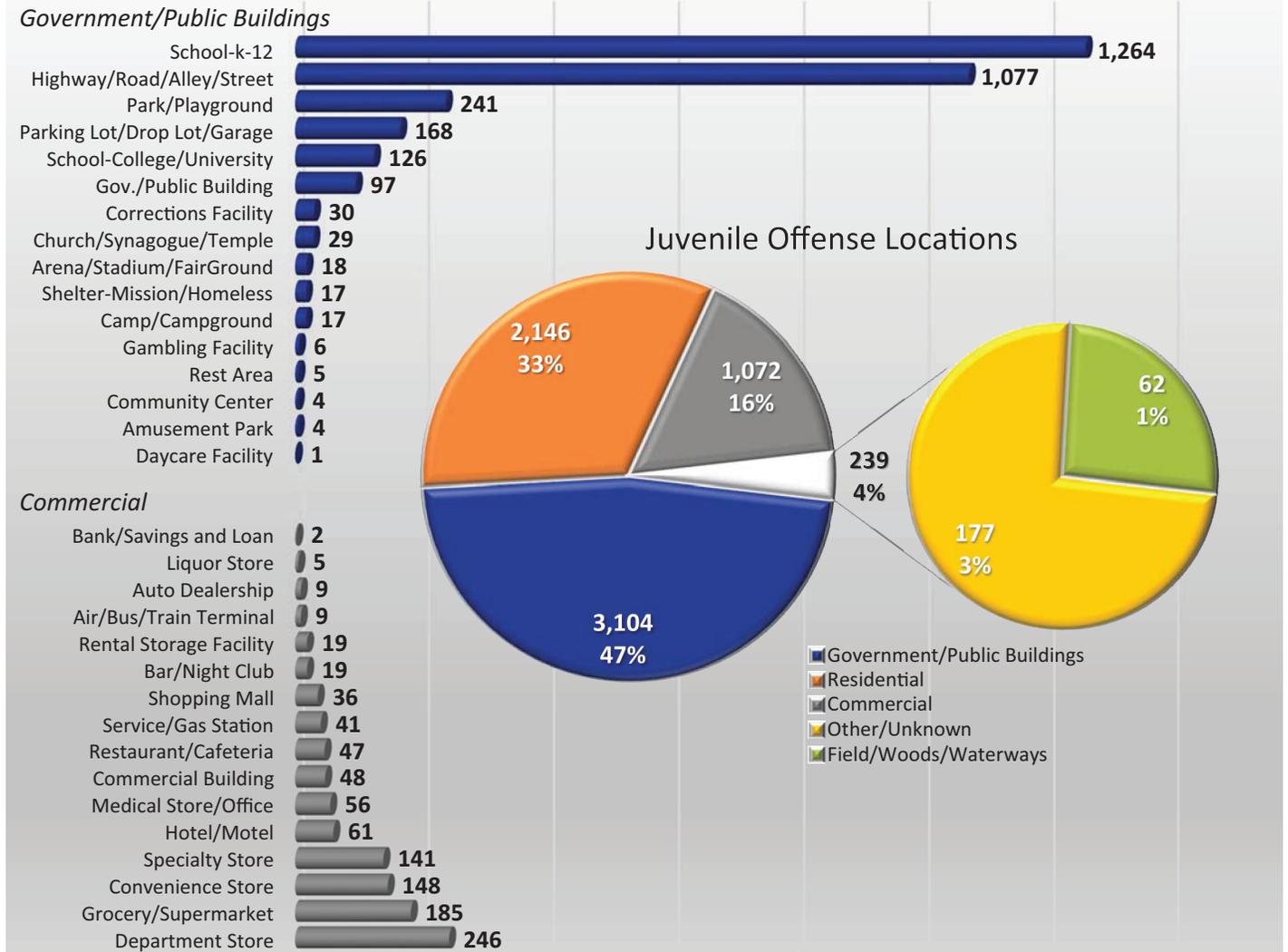
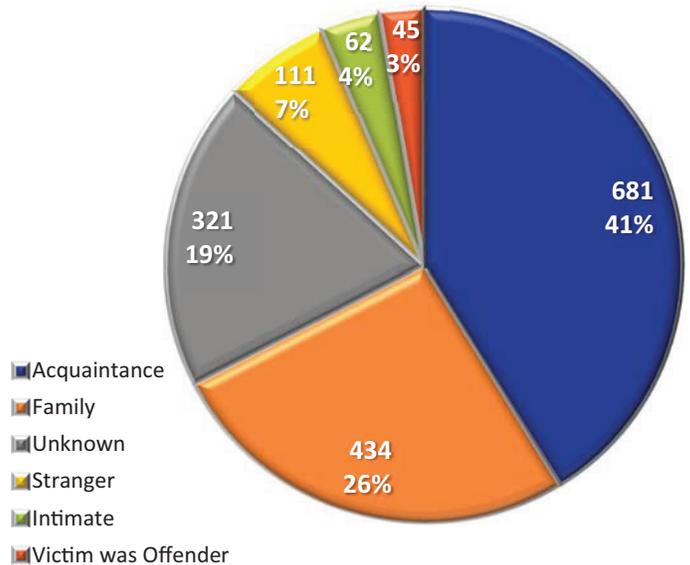
Note:
Demographic data totals will not match due to unknown data.

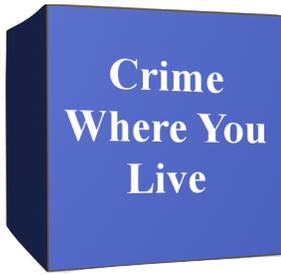
Government or public buildings are the locations for 47% of juvenile offenses. Elementary and secondary schools are the number one subcategory with 1,264 offenses. Highways/roads/alleys/streets is the second highest with 1,077 offenses. Together, these make up 75% of the government or public building location category.

2,146 of juvenile offenses were committed in a residence, meaning a home, apartment or other dwelling.

1,874 offenses were property crimes. Of those, 60% were theft related. Given these offenses, the 1,072 commercial locations shown below make sense.

Victim to Offender Relationship





The following Law Enforcement Agencies reported twelve months of data electronically during the 2016 calendar year to the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS). Out of 104 voluntary reporting jurisdictions known to the FBI, only two Police Departments (PD) and two Sheriff's Offices (SO) did not report to MTIBRS in 2016: Ennis, and Fromberg PDs; Chouteau County and Petroleum County SOs. Darby and Fairview PDs were active during 2016, however, are not known to the FBI as they have never reported crime data. Their city population numbers are included with their County Sheriff's population data. The population data is detailed on page 7 of this report.

ACTIVE SHERIFF'S OFFICES IN 2016

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Beaverhead | 15. Gallatin | 29. Meagher | 43. Sanders |
| 2. Big Horn | 16. Garfield | 30. Mineral | 44. Sheridan |
| 3. Blaine | 17. Glacier | 31. Missoula | 45. Silver Bow |
| 4. Broadwater | 18. Golden Valley | 32. Musselshell | 46. Stillwater |
| 5. Carbon | 19. Granite | 33. Park | 47. Sweet Grass |
| 6. Carter | 20. Hill | 34. Phillips | 48. Teton |
| 7. Cascade | 21. Jefferson | 35. Pondera | 49. Toole |
| 8. Custer | 22. Judith Basin | 36. Powder River | 50. Treasure |
| 9. Daniels | 23. Lake | 37. Powell | 51. Valley |
| 10. Dawson | 24. Lewis and Clark | 38. Prairie | 52. Wheatland |
| 11. Deer Lodge | 25. Liberty | 39. Ravalli | 53. Wibaux |
| 12. Fallon | 26. Lincoln | 40. Richland | 54. Yellowstone |
| 13. Fergus | 27. McCone | 41. Roosevelt | |
| 14. Flathead | 28. Madison | 42. Rosebud | |

ACTIVE POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN 2016

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Baker | 13. Deer Lodge | 25. Kalispell | 37. Ronan |
| 2. Belgrade | 14. Dillon | 26. Laurel | 38. Sidney |
| 3. Billings | 15. East Helena | 27. Lewistown | 39. St. Ignatius |
| 4. Boulder | 16. Eureka | 28. Libby | 40. Stevensville |
| 5. Bozeman | 17. Fort Benton | 29. Livingston | 41. Thompson Falls |
| 6. Bridger | 18. Glasgow | 30. Manhattan | 42. Troy |
| 7. Chinook | 19. Glendive | 31. Miles City | 43. University of MT |
| 8. Colstrip | 20. Great Falls | 32. Missoula | 44. West Yellowstone |
| 9. Columbia Falls | 21. Hamilton | 33. MT State University | 45. Whitefish |
| 10. Columbus | 22. Havre | 34. Plains | 46. Wolf Point |
| 11. Conrad | 23. Helena | 35. Polson | |
| 12. Cut Bank | 24. Hot Springs | 36. Red Lodge | |

These former PDs are no longer active. Data for these jurisdictions is report through their county SOs.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Anaconda | 7. Ekalaka | 13. Pinesdale | 19. Three Forks |
| 2. Belt | 8. Fort Peck | 14. Plentywood | 20. Valier |
| 3. Brockton | 9. Hardin | 15. Poplar | 21. Whitehall |
| 4. Butte | 10. Harlem | 16. Roundup | 22. Wibaux |
| 5. Choteau | 11. Joliet | 17. Scobey | |
| 6. Culbertson | 12. Malta | 18. Shelby | |

County	Agg. Assault	Rape	Robbery	Homicide	Total Violent Crime Rates	Burglary	Vehicle Theft	Larceny Theft	Total Property Offense Rates
Beaverhead	5	0	0	0	5	38	8	3	49
Big Horn	67	3	0	2	72	339	16	68	423
Blaine	10	1	0	0	11	9	1	1	11
Broadwater	28	0	0	0	28	32	11	5	48
Carbon	21	0	0	3	24	88	28	11	127
Carter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade	145	23	17	4	189	2,833	383	256	3,472
Chouteau	1	1	0	0	2	15	4	1	20
Custer	21	3	2	0	26	180	21	15	216
Daniels	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Dawson	27	1	0	0	28	107	53	16	176
Deer Lodge	32	1	1	1	35	225	81	34	340
Fallon	5	0	0	0	5	12	3	4	19
Fergus	61	10	1	0	72	110	24	4	138
Flathead	235	41	15	2	293	2,493	370	252	3,115
Gallatin	162	72	9	6	249	1,817	219	129	2,165
Garfield	1	0	0	0	1	7	3	2	12
Glacier	36	2	2	0	40	98	14	14	126
Golden Valley	2	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	6
Granite	4	1	0	0	5	43	11	5	59
Hill	73	16	1	0	90	480	81	41	602
Jefferson	41	0	0	0	41	111	21	12	144
Judith Basin	2	0	0	0	2	7	3	2	12
Lake	110	10	9	2	131	546	159	68	773
Lewis and Clark	216	64	23	4	307	1,353	253	141	1,747
Liberty	9	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	1
Lincoln	36	2	0	1	39	249	40	18	307
Madison	8	0	0	0	8	35	12	2	49
McCone	2	0	0	0	2	6	2	4	12
Meagher	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	2	14
Mineral	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Missoula	331	66	64	0	461	3,425	515	236	4,176
Musselshell	28	1	1	1	31	66	14	10	90
Park	22	4	1	0	27	290	29	22	341
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips	10	1	0	0	11	32	6	3	41
Pondera	5	2	1	0	8	38	0	5	43
Powder River	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	9
Powell	23	3	0	0	26	118	18	11	147
Prairie	3	0	0	0	3	7	1	5	13
Ravalli	82	9	2	0	93	418	67	15	500
Richland	38	4	0	0	42	184	45	28	257
Roosevelt	68	2	2	2	74	82	21	11	114
Rosebud	6	0	0	0	6	30	7	6	43
Sanders	18	5	1	0	24	96	20	8	124
Sheridan	6	0	0	0	6	50	5	0	55
Silver Bow	85	8	3	0	96	1,414	212	163	1,789
Stillwater	17	3	0	0	20	44	18	8	70
Sweet Grass	5	0	0	3	8	10	0	2	12
Teton	16	1	1	0	18	27	18	5	50
Toole	19	2	0	0	21	61	8	4	73
Treasure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Valley	12	2	0	1	15	21	13	1	35
Wheatland	9	1	0	0	10	5	1	1	7
Wibaux	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Yellowstone	444	59	93	1	597	4,509	854	935	6,298

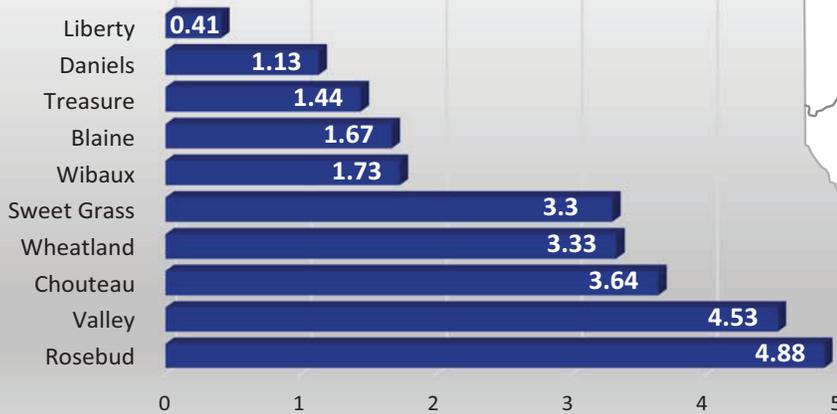
COUNTY RATES & RANKS

Offense Type	Index Violent Crime Rate	Index Property Offense Rate	Population	Population Rank	Per Capita Income	Per Capita Income Rank	Employment Rate	Employment Rank
Beaverhead	0.54	5.26	9,300	25	\$41,083	42	96.67%	11
Big Horn	5.41	31.68	13,242	14	\$41,008	43	92.77%	52
Blaine	1.67	1.67	6,577	30	\$34,667	55	95.38%	38
Broadwater	4.91	8.41	5,689	34	\$51,360	10	95.10%	42
Carbon	2.29	12.11	10,408	21	\$49,389	16	96.07%	27
Carter	0.00	0.00	1,180	51	\$46,398	23	97.14%	6
Cascade	2.29	42.00	82,278	5	\$45,597	26	96.03%	28
Chouteau	0.35	3.64	5,767	33	\$40,280	44	96.24%	21
Custer	2.13	17.66	12,135	15	\$47,510	21	96.46%	16
Daniels	0.00	1.13	1,760	48	\$43,918	31	97.36%	3
Dawson	2.86	18.01	9,625	22	\$56,648	8	96.14%	25
Deer Lodge	3.84	36.98	9,139	26	\$37,979	50	96.21%	23
Fallon	1.54	5.53	3,190	42	\$59,928	4	96.37%	18
Fergus	6.31	12.10	11,427	19	\$43,823	33	96.09%	26
Flathead	3.01	31.84	96,165	4	\$48,063	19	94.41%	50
Gallatin	2.41	20.95	100,739	3	\$57,358	5	97.21%	4
Garfield	0.74	8.94	1,314	50	\$45,987	24	97.16%	5
Glacier	2.92	9.20	13,647	13	\$31,666	56	91.37%	55
Golden Valley	2.45	7.34	827	54	\$37,883	51	95.57%	35
Granite	1.53	17.39	3,240	41	\$43,470	34	94.13%	51
Hill	5.40	36.17	16,572	11	\$44,178	30	95.66%	34
Jefferson	3.50	12.30	11,645	17	\$62,508	2	95.40%	37
Judith Basin	1.05	6.31	1,926	45	\$45,472	27	96.61%	12
Lake	4.42	26.00	29,457	9	\$39,383	47	95.27%	39
Lewis & Clark	4.58	25.98	66,418	6	\$56,755	7	96.71%	10
Liberty	4.13	0.41	2,408	43	\$40,052	45	96.90%	8
Lincoln	2.06	16.16	19,052	10	\$37,281	52	91.01%	56
Madison	1.00	6.15	7,915	27	\$49,872	13	96.22%	22
McCone	1.20	6.58	1,683	49	\$44,387	29	97.99%	1
Meagher	1.10	7.69	1,830	46	\$41,391	40	95.98%	30
Mineral	0.94	0.00	4,251	37	\$39,584	46	92.39%	53
Missoula	4.00	36.20	114,181	2	\$44,998	28	96.26%	20
Musselshell	6.75	19.60	4,582	36	\$41,791	39	94.91%	46
Park	1.68	21.23	15,972	12	\$45,642	25	95.71%	32
Petroleum	0.00	0.00	475	56	\$42,919	35	95.24%	41
Phillips	2.65	9.87	4,169	38	\$38,105	49	94.67%	47
Pondera	1.29	6.94	6,184	31	\$41,168	41	95.82%	31
Powder River	0.00	5.05	1,773	47	\$50,491	12	97.71%	2
Powell	3.82	21.59	6,840	29	\$42,755	36	94.96%	44
Prairie	2.60	9.52	1,160	52	\$42,187	38	96.60%	13
Ravalli	2.24	11.99	41,373	7	\$48,468	17	95.24%	40
Richland	3.37	20.37	11,960	16	\$68,196	1	95.01%	43
Roosevelt	6.32	9.74	11,476	18	\$39,147	48	94.65%	48

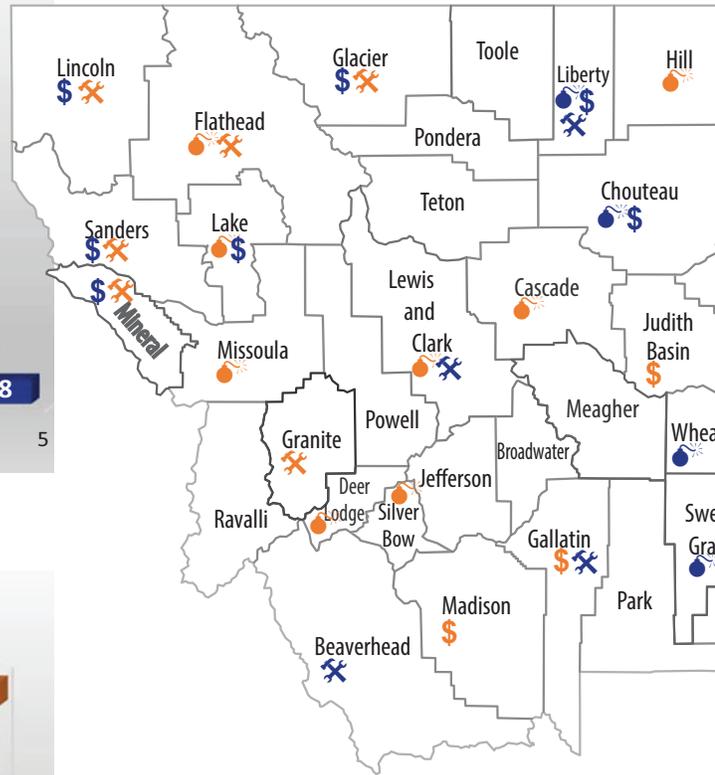
Offense Type	Index Violent Crime Rate	Index Property Offense Rate	Population	Population Rank	Per Capita Income	Per Capita Income Rank	Employment Rate	Employment Rank
Rosebud	0.64	4.77	9,398	24	\$51,732	9	94.50%	49
Sanders	2.12	11.03	11,336	20	\$36,564	53	92.19%	54
Sheridan	1.60	14.64	3,687	39	\$50,857	11	96.73%	9
Silver Bow	2.76	51.32	34,622	8	\$42,658	37	95.70%	33
Stillwater	2.09	7.32	9,486	23	\$60,052	3	96.01%	29
Sweet Grass	2.20	3.30	3,634	40	\$48,361	18	96.91%	7
Teton	2.94	8.18	6,104	32	\$47,598	20	96.34%	19
Toole	4.17	14.48	5,087	35	\$43,879	32	96.51%	15
Treasure	0.00	1.44	697	55	\$49,679	14	95.53%	36
Valley	1.94	4.53	7,659	28	\$46,698	22	96.59%	14
Wheatland	4.76	3.33	2,110	44	\$35,665	54	94.94%	45
Wibaux	0.00	1.73	1,130	53	\$49,533	15	96.20%	24
Yellowstone	3.76	39.47	157,048	1	\$57,326	6	96.41%	17

COUNTY INCOME, LABOR & PROPERTY HIGHS & LOWS

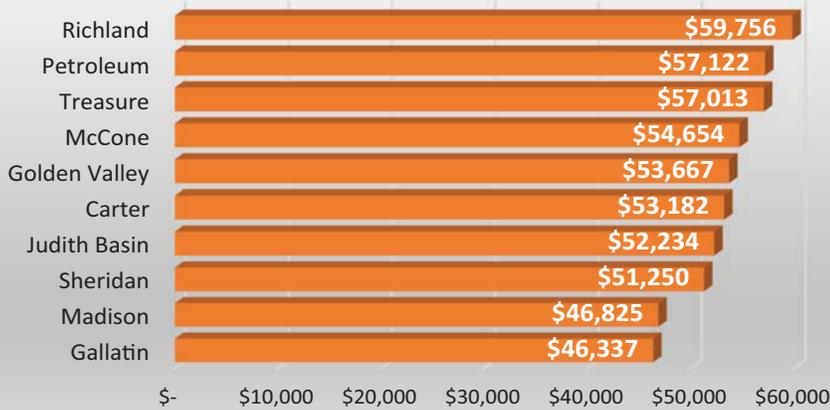
10 Lowest Property Crime Rate Counties



*Crime rates based on index property crime offenses per 1,000 population

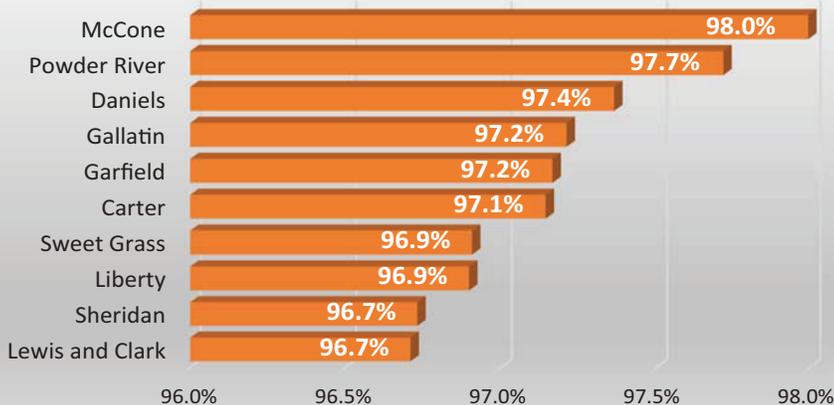


10 Highest Per Capita Income Counties



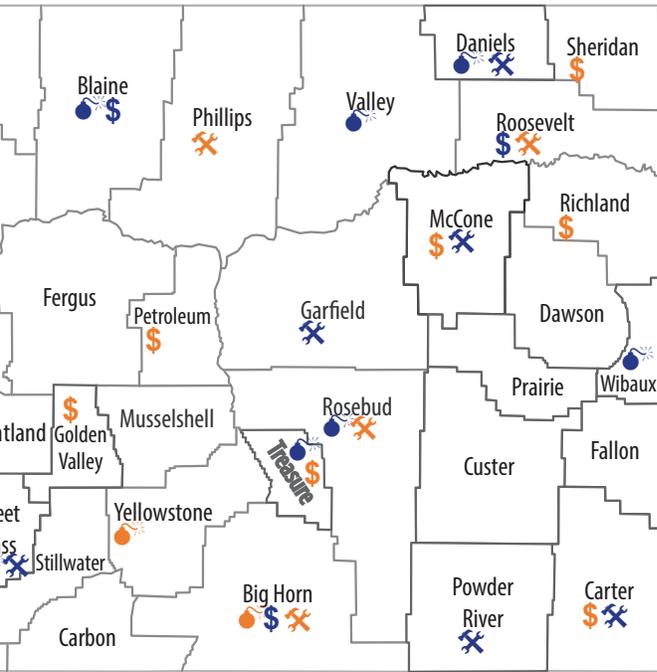
Data Type
Index Property Crime Rate
Per Capita Income
Employment Rate

10 Highest Employment Rate Counties



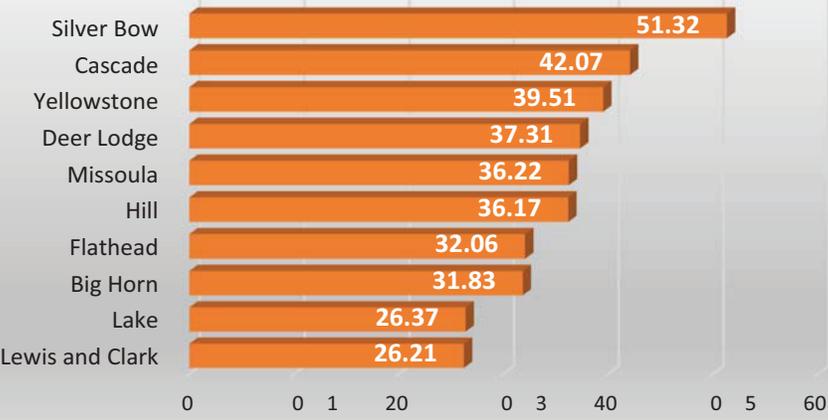
As demonstrated by Lake and Big Horn counties, locations with the lowest per capita income might expect the highest property crime rates. The state chart does not necessarily bear this theory out.

Each of these data elements takes into account population. If the highest crime rates are not present in the counties with the highest unemployment or lowest per capita incomes, other factors may be considerations.



	Low	High
Crime Rate		
Income		
Employment		

10 Highest Property Crime Rate Counties



* Crime rates based on index property crime offenses per 1,000 population

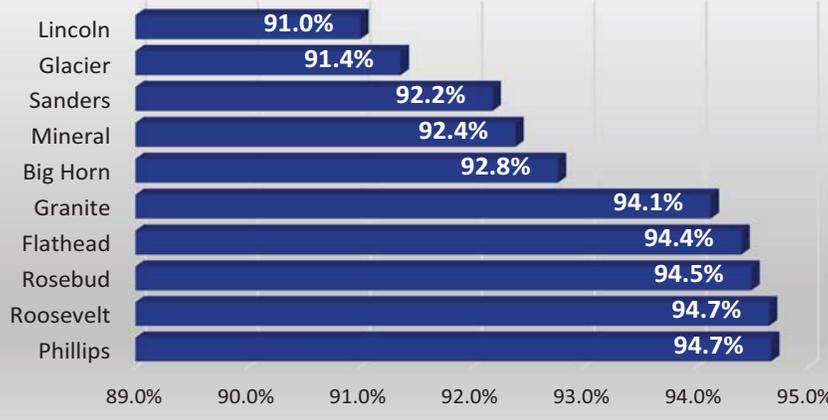
10 Lowest Per Capita Income Counties



One factor that may skew data is lack of crime information for tribal lands. Montana Department of Labor & Statistics does include tribal lands in their income and unemployment calculations.

Another reminder; this data is only for property crimes and does not include offenses like DUI, assaults, drug offenses, etc. Montana's property crimes make up 90% of the index crimes.

10 Lowest Employment Rate Counties



INDEX CRIMES & OFFENSES BY JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Robbery	Homicide	Violent Offenses	Larceny Theft	Burglary	Vehicle Theft	Total Property
Beaverhead County	5	0	0	0	5	38	8	3	49
Beaverhead SO	3	0	0	0	3	7	2	0	9
Dillon PD	2	0	0	0	2	31	6	3	40
Big Horn County	67	3	0	2	72	339	16	68	423
Big Horn SO	67	3	0	2	72	339	16	68	423
Blaine County	10	1	0	0	11	9	1	1	11
Blaine SO	9	1	0	0	10	2	1	1	4
Chinook PD	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	7
Broadwater County	28	0	0	0	28	32	11	5	48
Broadwater SO	28	0	0	0	28	32	11	5	48
Carbon County	21	0	0	3	24	88	28	11	127
Bridger PD	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
Carbon SO	12	0	0	3	15	49	21	8	78
Fromberg PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joliet PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Lodge PD	9	0	0	0	9	32	6	3	41
Carter County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carter SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade County	145	23	17	4	189	2,833	383	256	3,472
Cascade SO	22	3	2	1	28	180	35	20	235
Great Falls PD	123	20	15	3	161	2,653	348	236	3,237
Chouteau County	1	1	0	0	2	15	4	1	20
Chouteau SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton PD	1	1	0	0	2	15	4	1	20
Custer County	21	3	2	0	26	180	21	15	216
Custer SO	6	2	1	0	9	30	9	7	46
Miles City PD	15	1	1	0	17	150	12	8	170
Daniels County	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Daniels SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Dawson County	27	1	0	0	28	107	53	16	176
Dawson SO	17	1	0	0	18	33	25	7	65
Glendive PD	10	0	0	0	10	74	28	9	111
Deer Lodge County	32	1	1	1	35	225	81	34	340
Deer Lodge SO	32	1	1	1	35	225	81	34	340
Fallon County	5	0	0	0	5	12	3	4	19
Baker PD	3	0	0	0	3	10	1	1	12
Fallon SO	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	7

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Robbery	Homicide	Violent Offenses	Larceny Theft	Burglary	Vehicle Theft	Total Property
Fergus County	61	10	1	0	72	110	24	4	138
Fergus SO	25	5	1	0	31	39	16	3	58
Lewistown PD	36	5	0	0	41	71	8	1	80
Flathead County	235	41	15	2	293	2,493	370	252	3,115
Columbia Falls PD	5	1	0	0	6	92	16	12	120
Flathead SO	162	20	4	2	188	1,082	229	171	1,482
Kalispell PD	58	16	11	0	85	1,152	108	59	1,319
Whitefish PD	10	4	0	0	14	167	17	10	194
Gallatin County	162	72	9	6	249	1,817	219	129	2,165
Belgrade PD	17	6	1	1	25	171	16	11	198
Bozeman PD	95	35	7	2	139	1,090	126	71	1,287
Gallatin SO	41	23	1	3	68	332	57	40	429
Manhattan PD	2	0	0	0	2	11	4	1	16
MSU PD	4	8	0	0	12	202	13	6	221
Three Forks LED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Yellowstone PD	3	0	0	0	3	11	3	0	14
Garfield County	1	0	0	0	1	7	3	2	12
Garfield SO	1	0	0	0	1	7	3	2	12
Glacier County	36	2	2	0	40	98	14	14	126
Cut Bank PD	21	2	2	0	25	71	8	2	81
Glacier SO	15	0	0	0	15	27	6	12	45
Golden Valley County	2	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	6
Golden Valley SO	2	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	6
Granite County	4	1	0	0	5	43	11	5	59
Granite SO	4	1	0	0	5	43	11	5	59
Hill County	73	16	1	0	90	480	81	41	602
Havre PD	52	15	1	0	68	351	52	28	431
Hill SO	21	1	0	0	22	129	29	13	171
Jefferson County	41	0	0	0	41	111	21	12	144
Boulder PD	7	0	0	0	7	13	0	1	14
Jefferson SO	34	0	0	0	34	98	21	11	130
Judith Basin County	2	0	0	0	2	7	3	2	12
Judith Basin SO	2	0	0	0	2	7	3	2	12
Lake County	110	10	9	2	131	546	159	68	773
Lake SO	65	4	5	2	76	196	100	45	341
Polson PD	31	5	3	0	39	287	38	12	337
Ronan PD	11	1	1	0	13	61	17	9	87
St. Ignatius PD	3	0	0	0	3	2	4	2	8

(NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES & OFFENSES BY JURISDICTION CONTINUED)

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Robbery	Homicide	Violent Offenses	Larceny Theft	Burglary	Vehicle Theft	Total Property
Lewis & Clark County	216	64	23	4	307	1,353	253	141	1,747
East Helena PD	2	0	0	0	2	16	2	0	18
Helena PD	139	45	18	3	205	1,021	148	93	1,262
Lewis and Clark SO	75	19	5	1	100	316	103	48	467
Liberty County	9	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	1
Liberty SO	9	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	1
Lincoln County	36	2	0	1	39	249	40	18	307
Eureka PD	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Libby PD	8	0	0	0	8	94	6	4	104
Lincoln SO	26	1	0	1	28	133	34	12	179
Troy PD	2	1	0	0	3	19	0	1	20
Madison County	8	0	0	0	8	35	12	2	49
Ennis PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison SO	8	0	0	0	8	35	12	2	49
McCone County	2	0	0	0	2	6	2	4	12
McCone SO	2	0	0	0	2	6	2	4	12
Meagher County	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	2	14
Meagher SO	2	0	0	0	2	11	1	2	14
Mineral County	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Mineral SO	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Missoula County	331	66	64	0	461	3,425	515	236	4,176
Missoula PD	253	51	60	0	364	3,220	408	212	3,840
Missoula Co SO	74	15	3	0	92	82	104	24	210
UM PD	4	0	1	0	5	123	3	0	126
Musselshell County	28	1	1	1	31	66	14	10	90
Musselshell SO	28	1	1	1	31	66	14	10	90
Park County	22	4	1	0	27	290	29	22	341
Livingston PD	8	2	1	0	11	222	20	16	258
Park SO	14	2	0	0	16	68	9	6	83
Petroleum County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips County	10	1	0	0	11	32	6	3	41
Phillips SO	10	1	0	0	11	32	6	3	41
Pondera County	5	2	1	0	8	38	0	5	43
Conrad PD	5	1	1	0	7	28	0	4	32
Pondera SO	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	11

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Robbery	Homicide	Violent Offenses	Larceny Theft	Burglary	Vehicle Theft	Total Property
Powder River County	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	9
Powder River SO	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	9
Powell County	23	3	0	0	26	118	18	11	147
Deer Lodge PD	17	1	0	0	18	105	13	9	127
Powell SO	6	2	0	0	8	13	5	2	20
Prairie County	3	0	0	0	3	7	1	5	13
Prairie SO	3	0	0	0	3	7	1	5	13
Ravalli County	82	9	2	0	93	418	67	15	500
Hamilton PD	16	2	0	0	18	166	25	7	198
Ravalli SO	58	6	2	0	66	235	33	6	274
Stevensville PD	8	1	0	0	9	17	9	2	28
Richland County	38	4	0	0	42	184	45	28	257
Fairview PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland SO	12	2	0	0	14	58	10	10	78
Sidney PD	26	2	0	0	28	126	35	18	179
Roosevelt County	68	2	2	2	74	82	21	11	114
Poplar PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roosevelt SO	51	0	0	2	53	25	12	6	43
Wolf Point PD	17	2	2	0	21	57	9	5	71
Rosebud County	6	0	0	0	6	30	7	6	43
Colstrip PD	2	0	0	0	2	12	1	0	13
Rosebud PD	4	0	0	0	4	18	6	6	30
Sanders County	18	5	1	0	24	96	20	8	124
Hot Springs PD	2	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	7
Plains PD	4	0	0	0	4	9	1	1	11
Sanders SO	9	4	1	0	14	46	11	4	61
Thompson Falls PD	3	1	0	0	4	37	5	3	45
Sheridan County	6	0	0	0	6	50	5	0	55
Plentywood PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheridan SO	6	0	0	0	6	50	5	0	55
Silver Bow County	85	8	3	0	96	1,414	212	163	1,789
Silver Bow LED	85	8	3	0	96	1,414	212	163	1,789
Stillwater County	17	3	0	0	20	44	18	8	70
Columbus PD	7	1	0	0	8	17	1	1	19
Stillwater SO	10	2	0	0	12	27	17	7	51
Sweet Grass County	5	0	0	3	8	10	0	2	12
Sweet Grass SO	5	0	0	3	8	10	0	2	12

(NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES & OFFENSES BY JURISDICTION CONTINUED)

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Robbery	Homicide	Violent Offenses	Larceny Theft	Burglary	Vehicle Theft	Total Property
Teton County	16	1	1	0	18	27	18	5	50
Teton SO	16	1	1	0	18	27	18	5	50
Toole County	19	2	0	0	21	61	8	4	73
Toole SO	19	2	0	0	21	61	8	4	73
Treasure County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Treasure SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Valley County	12	2	0	1	15	21	13	1	35
Glasgow PD	6	0	0	0	6	16	9	1	26
Valley SO	6	2	0	1	9	5	4	0	9
Wheatland County	9	1	0	0	10	5	1	1	7
Wheatland SO	9	1	0	0	10	5	1	1	7
Wibaux County	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Wibaux SO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Yellowstone County	444	59	93	1	597	4,509	854	935	6,298
Billings PD	372	45	81	1	499	3,921	700	817	5,438
Laurel PD	9	0	1	0	10	129	14	10	153
Yellowstone SO	63	14	11	0	88	459	140	108	707



- Appendix A: 2016 MBCC Board of Directors
- Appendix B: Offenses Reported to MBCC
- Appendix C: NIBRS/MTIBRS Data Elements
- Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

APPENDIX A: 2016 MBCC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Laura Obert - Chair

Broadwater County
Commissioner

PO Box 196
Townsend MT 59644
Phone: 980-2050

Representing:
Local Government
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Rick Kirn - Vice Chair

Tribal, Rural, NE MT
Representative

PO Box 1267
Poplar MT 59255
Phone: 768-7195

Representing: Tribal Relations
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Laurie Barron

Superintendent

18 W Evergreen Dr
Kalispell MT 59901
Phone: 751-1111

Representing: Educator
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Tim Brurud

Boys & Girls Club of the Hi-Line
Director

9855 Hwy 2 W
Havre MT 59501
Phone: 265-6206

Representing: Youth Justice
Advisory Council
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Jared Cobell

Assistant U.S. Attorney

119 1st Ave N Ste 300
Great Falls MT 59401
Phone: 771-2022
Fax: 453-9973

Representing: Public
Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2021

Adrienne Cotton

Department of Corrections
Program Manager

5 S Last Chance Gulch
Helena MT 59620
Phone: 444-0340

Representing: Law
Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Brenda Desmond

Missoula District Court Standing
Master

200 W Broadway
Missoula MT 59802
Phone: 258-4728
Fax: 258-4739

Representing: Judiciary
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Bill Dial

Whitefish Police Chief

275 Flathead Ave
Whitefish MT 59937
Phone: 863-2422
Fax: 863-2439

Representing: Law
Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Leo Dutton

Lewis & Clark County Sheriff

221 Breckenridge
Helena MT 59601
Phone: 447-8287
Fax: 449-8452

Representing:
Local Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Tim Fox

Attorney General

215 N Sanders
Helena MT 59620
Phone: 444-1909
Fax: 444-3549

Representing: Attorney
General
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Wyatt Glade

Custer County Attorney

3080 Hwy 59 S
Miles City MT 59301
Phone: 874-3310

Representing: Law
Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Jennie HansenEastern Bureau Chief, Probation
& Parole Division

2615 4th Ave S
Billings MT 59101
Phone: 896-5409
Fax: 896-5448

Representing: Community
Corrections
Term Expires: 1/1/2021

Bill Hooks

Chief Public Defender

44 W Park Ave
Butte MT 59701
Phone: 496-6082
Fax: 496-6098

Representing: Criminal
Justice Agency
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Beth McLaughlin

Supreme Court Administrator

301 S Park Ste 328
Helena MT 59601
Phone: 841-2966

Representing: Judiciary
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Olivia Rieger

Dawson County Attorney

121 S Douglas Ave
Glendive MT 59330
Phone: 377-2532
Fax: 377-2531

Representing: Public
Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Angela Russell

Tribal Representative

PO Box 333
Lodge Grass MT 59050
Phone: 639-2947

Representing: Public
Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Geri Small

PO Box 378
Lame Deer MT 59043
Phone: 477-6654
Fax: 496-6098

Representing: Professional and
Community Organizations
Term Expires: 1/1/2021

Derek VanLuchene

1125 Choteau St
Helena MT 59601

Representing: Public
Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

APPENDIX B: OFFENSES REPORTED TO MBCC

Aggravated Assault

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

All Other Offenses:

- Abuse of teachers
- Accountability for conduct of another
- Aiding or soliciting suicide
- Attempt
- Bail jumping
- Bigamy
- Bringing armed men into state
- Causing animals to fight
- Conspiracy
- Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor
- Creating a hazard
- Criminal contempt
- Criminal defamation
- Cruelty to animals
- Employer misconduct
- Escape
- Failing to register as a sex or violent offender
- Failure to aid a peace officer
- Failure to yield party line
- False alarm to agencies of public safety
- False claims to public agencies
- False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe
- False reporting of an impending explosion
- False reports to law enforcement authorities
- False swearing
- Garbage/Littering
- Harming a police dog

- Home arrest violation
- Illegal posting of public land
- Indecent exposure
- Interfere with court order for minor
- Marrying a bigamist
- Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)
- Obscene/harassing phone call - privacy in communication
- Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant
- Obstructing justice
- Official misconduct
- Parole violation
- Perjury
- Possession of burglary tools
- Probation violation
- Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence
- Solicitation
- Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence
- Tampering with public records or information
- Tampering with witnesses and informants
- Transfer illegal articles or communications
- Underage tobacco possession or consumption
- Unsworn falsification to authorities
- Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture
- Violation of conditions of release
- Violation of no-contact order
- Violation of protective order

Arson:

- Arson
- Arson, negligent
- Arson, throwing lighted materials

Bad Check:

- Issuing a bad check

Bribery:

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

Burglary:

- Burglary, aggravated

- Burglary, non-residence
- Burglary, residence

Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy:

- Incitement to riot
- Juvenile curfew violations
- Loitering juvenile
- Riot
- Ungovernable juvenile

Disorderly Conduct:

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

Drug Equipment Violations:

- Advertisement of drug paraphernalia
- Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor
- Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia
- Possession of drug paraphernalia

Drug/Narcotic:

- Advertisement of imitation dangerous drugs
- Altering labels on dangerous drugs
- Criminal child endangerment
- Cultivation/manufacturing marijuana in undisclosed or shared location
- Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs
- Infused-products provider distributing marijuana in the incorrect form
- Manufacture imitation dangerous drugs
- Minor child cardholder smoking marijuana
- Operation of clandestine lab
- Possession of dangerous drugs or provider/marijuana-infused provider use of medical marijuana
- Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell
- Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs
- Possession of toxic substances
- Possession with intent to sell
- Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs
- Registered cardholder cultivating/manufacturing marijuana on rented or leased property without written permission

- Registered cardholder/provider cultivating/manufacturing marijuana that is visible from the street or other public area
- Registered cardholder/provider illegal cultivation/manufacture of marijuana
- Registered cardholder/provider in possession of more marijuana than allowed by law
- Sale of dangerous drugs
- Sale of dangerous drugs on/near school property
- Sale of imitation dangerous drugs
- Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors
- Use of medical marijuana in a prohibited area

Driving Under the Influence (DUI):

- Aggravated DUI
- Criminal child endangerment
- DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater
- DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol
- DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02 - liquor
- DUI, undetermined level - refused to test

Embezzlement:

- Embezzlement

Extortion/Blackmail:

- Extortion/blackmail

Family Offenses, Nonviolent:

- Abuse, neglect, or exploiting elderly
- Aggravated visitation interference
- Criminal child endangerment
- Endangering the welfare of children
- Nonsupport
- Parenting interference
- Ritual abuse of a minor
- Truancy
- Unlawful transactions with children
- Visitation interference

Forgery/Counterfeiting:

- Counterfeit
- Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents
- Forgery

Fraud:

- Avoidance of telecommunication charges
- Chain distributor scheme
- Credit cards
- Deceptive business practices
- Deceptive practices for financial gain
- Defrauding creditors
- Failure to return rented or leased property
- Impersonating a public servant
- Medicaid fraud
- Money laundering
- Obscuring the identity of a machine
- Obtaining communication services to defraud
- Pyramid scheme
- Securities regulations
- Securities selling
- Security fraud
- Security liability
- Theft of identity, fraud
- Theft of labor or services or use of property
- Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps
- Unlawful automated telephone solicitation
- Unlawful use of a computer
- Welfare fraud
- Workers comp fraud

Gambling:

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

Homicide:

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

Human Trafficking:

- Human trafficking, commercial sex acts

- Human trafficking, involuntary servitude
- Sexual servitude of child

Intimidation:

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

Kidnapping:

- Custodial interference
- Kidnapping
- Kidnapping, aggravated
- Unlawful restraint

Larceny/Theft:

- Illegal branding or altering or obscuring a brand
- Pickpocket
- Purse snatch
- Shoplift
- Theft from buildings
- Theft from coin-op machines
- Theft of belongings from motor vehicles
- Theft of lost or mislaid property
- Theft of motor vehicles parts and accessories
- Theft, all others

Liquor Law Violations:

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

Motor Vehicle Theft:

- Motor vehicle theft
- Unauthorized use of motor vehicle

Obscenity/Pornography:

- Display or provide obscene material to minors
- Obscenity

Peeping Tom:

- Peeping Tom

Prostitution:

- Patronizing of child
- Prostitution
- Prostitution promotion
- Prostitution, aggravated promotion of

Robbery:

- Robbery

Sex Offenses, Forcible:

- Same-sex forcible rape
- Sexual abuse of children
- Sexual assault
- Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent
- Sexual intercourse (with object) w/o consent
- Sexual intercourse without consent
- Sodomy, deviate sexual conduct

Sex Offenses, Non-forcible:

- Incest
- Statutory rape - sexual intercourse w/o consent

Simple Assault:

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

Stolen Property:

- Illegal handling of stolen property
- Receiving stolen property from minor
- Theft by disposal of stolen property

Trespass:

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

Vandalism/Criminal Mischief:

- Criminal mischief/vandalism
- Desecration of Capitol
- Desecration of flags
- Intentional vandalism to railroad property

Weapons Law Violations:

- Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited
- Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated
- Carrying concealed weapon
- Discharge within city limits - firing firearms
- Guns in schools
- Manufacturer's failure to register machine gun
- Owner's failure to register machine gun
- Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm
- Possess illegally, switchblade knife
- Possession of a destructive device
- Possession of a silencer
- Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner
- Possession of explosives
- Possession of firearm by convicted person
- Providing firearms to criminal street gangs
- Reckless or malicious use of explosives
- Selling or giving explosives to minors
- Use of firearms by children under fourteen
- Use of machine gun for offensive purpose
- Use of machine gun in connection with a crime

APPENDIX C: NIBRS/MTIBRS DATA ELEMENTS

The field labels used in the NIBRS/MTIBRS are called data elements. The MTIBRS collects information on 63 data elements. Data values describe the characteristics of an incident. Some data values are mandatory; others are mandatory/conditional, meaning the data values are collected only when certain conditions within an incident are met.

Data elements in the MTIBRS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. ORI (Originating Agency Identification) number | 33. Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA) type of assignment |
| 2. Incident number | 34. LEOKA type of activity |
| 3. Cargo theft | 35. LEOKA ORI of other jurisdiction |
| 4. Incident date/hour | 36. Victim age |
| 5. Exceptional clearance | 37. Victim sex |
| 6. Exceptional clearance date | 38. Victim race |
| 7. Offense code(s) | 39. Victim ethnicity |
| 8. Offense attempted/completed | 40. Victim residency |
| 9. Offender(s) suspected of using | 41. Aggravated assault/homicide circumstances |
| 10. Bias motivation | 42. Additional justifiable homicide circumstances |
| 11. Domestic abuse related | 43. Type of injury |
| 12. Gang related | 44. Offender number(s) to be related |
| 13. Gambling related | 45. Relationship of victim to offender(s) |
| 14. Drug Task Force related | 46. Offender sequence number |
| 15. Mental health related | 47. Offender sex |
| 16. Location type | 48. Offender age |
| 17. Number of premises entered | 49. Offender race |
| 18. Method of entry | 50. Offender ethnicity |
| 19. Type of criminal activity | 51. Arrestee sequence number |
| 20. Type of weapon/force involved | 52. Arrest transaction number |
| 21. Type of property loss/etc. | 53. Arrest date |
| 22. Property description | 54. Type of arrest |
| 23. Value of property | 55. Multi-arrest segments indicator |
| 24. Date recovered | 56. Arrest offense code(s) |
| 25. Number of stolen motor vehicles | 57. Arrestee was armed with |
| 26. Number of recovered motor vehicles | 58. Arrestee age |
| 27. Suspected drug type | 59. Arrestee sex |
| 28. Estimated drug quantity | 60. Arrestee race |
| 29. Type of drug measure | 61. Arrestee ethnicity |
| 30. Victim sequence number | 62. Arrestee resident status |
| 31. Victim connected to offense code(s) | 63. Disposition of arrestee when arrestee is less than 18 |
| 32. Type of victim | |

More information about the MTIBRS can be found online at: <http://mbcc.mt.gov/Data/MTIBRS>

More information about the FBI's NIBRS program can be found online at: <https://ucr.fbi.gov>

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Cleared by Arrest** – An 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.
- **Crimes Against Persons** – Includes the following crimes: aggravated assault, forcible fondling, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, incest, intimidation, justifiable homicide, kidnapping/abduction, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sexual assault with an object, simple assault, and statutory rape.
- **Crimes Against Property** – Includes the following crimes: larceny/theft, arson, bribery, burglary/breaking and entering, counterfeiting/forgery, fraud, robbery, motor vehicle theft, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, false pretenses/swindle/confidence game, embezzlement, and stolen property offenses.
- **Crimes Against Society** – Includes the following crimes: assisting or promoting prostitution, betting/wagering, drug offenses, gambling equipment violations, operation/promoting/assisting gambling, pornography/obscene material, prostitution, sports tampering, and weapon law violations.
- **Crime Index** – The total of the seven index crimes (aggravated assault; homicide; rape; robbery; larceny/theft; motor vehicle theft; burglary) used to measure the extent, fluctuation, and distribution of crime.
- **Drug Offenses** – Includes the following crimes: drug equipment violations and drug/narcotic violations.
- **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.
- **Group A Offenses** – For NIBRS purposes, Group A offenses include 23 crime categories for which extensive crime data should be collected. The complete list of the Group A offenses is available on our reportable Offense Code list. (Appendix B)
- **Group B Offenses** – For NIBRS purposes, Group B offenses include 10 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 data elements for Group B crimes. The complete list of Group B offenses is available on our reportable Offense Code list. (Appendix B)
- **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 who are age 17 and under.
- **Sex Offenses** – Includes the following crimes: forcible fondling, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, incest, sexual assault with an object, and statutory rape.
- **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.