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MONTANA



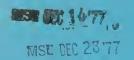






1976 ANNUAL REPORT







CRIME IN MONTANA

1976 ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

OF THE MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

Dr. Gordon Browder, Chairman

OCTOBER, 1977





Wallace White, Chief, Research & Design Bureau Kathe McGehee, Editorial Consultant Karen Summers, Statistical Clerk

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

FOREWORD

Crime in Montana is an annual report prepared by the Criminal Justice Data Center of the Montana Board of Crime Control. This report presents an overview of the nature and extent of crime in our state. It also includes a summary of district court data and prison information.

The crime trend analysis presented in this report shows a decrease in crime for the first time. Trends are easy to measure but difficult to analyze. It is hoped that this decrease is due to the persistent efforts of the entire criminal justice community as well as a new public awareness of the devastating effects of crime.

In presenting this report, I acknowledge the diligent effort of the entire criminal justice community in producing timely crime reports. This of course, is what makes this publication possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Bill Erwin

Bill Erwin

Advisor

Criminal Justice Data Center

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INTRODUCTION

This fifth annual report by the Criminal Justice Data Center contains the most complete and accurate information currently available concerning crime in Montana. It is a statistical analysis of the number and types of crime which occurred in the state in 1976, a projection of how much crime may be expected in the future and a summary of arrests, criminal court proceedings and prison admissions.

Information for this report was furnished to the Data Center by local law enforcement agencies, clerks of court and the state prison. Although reporting is voluntary almost all Montana agencies participate.

The centralized, statewide data collection allows offense and arrest statistics to be tabulated separately for each individual agency or grouped for geographic or demographic comparisons. The development of a statewide, uniform crime reporting system for the collection and analysis of data has encouraged law enforcement participation in record keeping, data collection, data analysis and use. This in turn assures that valid information is available for criminal justice planning at the state and local levels.

This report is primarily intended for use by those persons involved in the planning and management of the criminal justice system and individual law enforcement agencies. However, it should be of interest to all concerned residents of the state.

MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

The Criminal Justice Data Center was established as a staff function of the Board of Crime Control in 1972. Its purpose is to collect, analyze and disseminate information about crime and criminal activity in Montana. Crime statistics are used by the Board of Crime Control to establish priorities and plan new methods of reducing crime. Local law enforcement agencies utilize the same crime statistics in developing crime prevention projects, and in manpower and resource allocation.

The Criminal Justice Data Center collects information from local, county, and state law enforcement agencies through the arrest and offenses known information system. The arrest information system tabulates felony and misdemeanor arrests by age, race and sex of the offender and the time of the day, day and week and month on which the arrest occurred. The offense information system summarizes the type of crime actually being committed and reported to law enforcement agencies.

The Montana Offense Information System is the state counterpart of the National Uniform Crime reporting program operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During 1976, 117 law enforcement agencies reported arrest and offense data to the Criminal Justice Data Center. This number includes 55 of the 56 sheriff's offices, seven tribal police departments, the National Park Service and 54 local law enforcement agencies.

Many police departments in the smaller cities and towns do not report directly to the data center. However, many report through the sheriff's offices in their respective counties.

Crime data is mailed to the Center monthly. The data is keypunched, verified and processed, as shown in the illustration below, into summary reporting formats as seen on pages 15-17 and pages 31-38.

The center issues statewide and local summaries at mid year and publishes this annual report. The Center also provides reports for national crime statistics and special reports on target crimes and areas of special concern.

GOVERNMENT LAW TRIBAL POLICE SHERIFF **ENFORCEMENT** POLICE **DEPARTMENTS** OFFICES NPS 54 55 ARRESTS & OFFENSE FORMS CRIMINAL JUSTICE QUARTERLY MISCELLANEOUS DATA ATE & AGENCY DISTRIBUTION CENTER REPORTS CRIME IN CRIME IN PROCESSING MONTANA THE U.S. OFFENSES SPECIAL PROCESSING REPORTS KNOWN TO POLICE FBI

Illustration 1.

MONTANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

ARRESTS AND OFFENSES STATISTICS SYSTEM

CRIME IN MONTANA 1976

STATISTICAL METHOD OF REPORTING

The amount and type of crime reported in this section is based on offenses reported to the police. However, as recent studies indicate more than half of all crimes are not reported to the authorities, the actual incidence of crime may be two or three times the number reported.

Merely reporting the number and types of crime known does not accurately portray the criminal activity within the state. Other factors such as the seriousness of the crime and the amount of crime in comparison to the size of the population are important considerations.

In this section, several statistical measurements are used to make the crime data more meaningful.

CRIME INDEX

The crime index has been used nationwide for many years as a standard for comparing the amount and extent of serious crime in different areas.

Seven crimes are included in the index. Two subclassifications also are used to contrast the crimes. The Crime Index includes:

1. Violent Crimes......Homicide

Rape Robbery Assault

2. Property Crimes.....Burglary

Larceny/Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft

These seven crimes were selected as index crimes because they are the most common serious crimes and the most likely to be reported to the police. The numerous other felony and misdemeanor offenses are not included in the crime index but are reported on page 5.

The crime index is only an indication of the amount and type of crime occurring in a jurisdiction. It is not an absolute measure. If multiple crimes were committed during one incident, only the most serious is reported. Also, as previously noted, many crimes are never reported to the police.

During 1976, Montana law enforcement agencies recorded 32,137 major index crimes. The number and amount of these crimes is shown in the illustration on page 4.

CRIME RATE

One of the most commonly used statistical measurements is the crime rate. This measurement calculates the number of incidents which occur for every 100,000 residents. The crime rate is useful in comparing the amount of crime in two areas with a great difference in population.

The crime rate is calculated by dividing the total number of serious crimes (usually it is the seven major index crimes) by the population or estimated population and multiplying the answer by 100,000 as follows:

The 1976 population estimate for Montana is 753,000. This figure was provided by the FBI through assistance of the Bureau of Census. The 1976 Montana Index Offense Crime Rates are shown in the following illustration.

	Illustration 2. 1976 MONTANA INDEX OFFENSE CRIME RATES					
Viol	ent Crimes		Property	Crimes		
Index Offenses	Number Of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Index Offenses	Number Of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population	
Homicide	41	5.4	Burglary	6,665	885.1	
Rape	124	16.5	Larceny/Theft	21,560	2863.2	
Robbery	283	37.6	Motor Vehciel Theft	2,327	309.0	
Assault	1,137	151.0				
Total	1,585	210.5	Total	30,552	4057.4	
GRAND TO	TAL			. 32,137	4267.9	

Comparison of the amount of crime and estimated population for the state shows a crime rate of 4,268. This means that 4,268 out of every 100,000 Montanans were victims of a major crime -- or more simply:

4267.9 crimes per 100,000 persons 426.8 crimes per 10,000 persons 42.7 crimes per 1,000 persons 4.3 crimes per 100 persons

Out of every 100 Montanans, 4.3 were victims of an index crime. In 1975, the level of victimization was 4.4 per 100 persons -- a 2.3 percent decrease in 1976.

CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON

Comparison of the number of crimes reported in 1976 to that reported in previous years provides a measure of the fluctuations in criminal activity.

For the first time in many years, the index crimes reported decreased in 1976 by 3.1 percent. The total of 32,137 index crimes reported in 1976 is 1,037 less than the 33,174 reported the previous year. A breakdown by offense for both years is shown below with the percentage of change in the right column.

Illustration 3. CRIME INCIDENCE COMPARISON 1975 - 1976					
OFFENSE	1975	1976	Percent Change		
Homicide	46	41	- 10.9		
Rape	132	124	- 6.1		
Robbery	347	283	18.4		
Aggravated Assault	1462	1137	- 22.2		
Total Offenses Against Persons	1987	1585	- 20.2		
Burglary	7240	6665	- 7.9		
Larceny/Theft	21417	21560	+ .7		
Motor Vehicle Theft	2530	2327	- 8.0		
Total Offenses Against Property	31187	30552	- 2.0		
Total 7 Major Offenses	33174	32137	- 3.1		
Negligent Manslaughter	28	17	- 39.3		
Other Assaults	1309	1375	+ 5.0		
Arson	77	156	+102.6		
Forgery and Counterfeiting	453	626	+ 38.2		
Fraud	1036	1331	+ 28.5		
Embezzlement	23	18	- 21.7		
Stolen Property	241	200	- 17.0		
Vandalism	7672	9233	+ 20.4		
Weapons	326	539	+ 65.3		
Prostitution	23	38	+ 65.2		
Sex Offenses	333	350 1703	+ 5.1 - 3.2		
Drugs	1759 47	1702 66	+ 40.4		
Gambling Offenses Against Family	905	762	- 15.8		
Total Other Offenses	14232	16413	+ 15.3		
GRAND TOTAL	47406	48550	+ 2.4		

The major decrease was in the violent crime area. Assault, robbery and homicide all decreased by more than 10 percent. Rape showed a lesser decrease of 6.1 percent from the previous year. Overall, a 20.2 percent decrease in violent crime occurred in 1976.

Although the index property crimes also showed a 2 percent decrease, reported larceny/theft increased by seven tenths of one percent. Burglary and motor vehicle theft incidents decreased by 8 percent and account for the total reported decrease.

The non-index property crimes, particularly arson and vandalism showed a dramatic increase during 1976. The 156 reported cases of arson were 102.6 percent more than the 77 cases reported in 1975. Vandalism increased 20.3 percent from 7,672 incidents in 1975 to 9.233 incidents in 1976.

The vice crimes, gambling, prostitution and sex offenses also increased in 1976 as did forgery, counterfeiting and fraud.

Drug offenses decreased by 3.2 percent after an explosive rise in the preceding years.

CRIME AND POPULATION

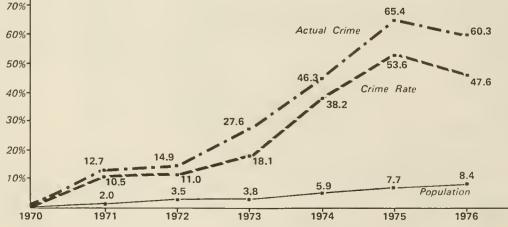
Fluctuations in the amount and type of crime activity reported should be measured against similar fluctuations in the population. The rapid increase in crime in Montana in the earlier years of this decade corresponded to a very small increase in the total state population. By 1975, the crime rate had increased 53.6 percent over 1970. The state population grew only 7.7 percent in that same period.

In 1976, the crime rate decreased 5.8 percent while the state population increased seven tenths of one percent over the previous year. However, as the crime rate is based only on the index crimes, the decrease may represent a shift in the type of criminal activity rather than an actual decline.

The following graph illustrates the fluctuation in the amount of crime, the crime rate and the total population during the past six years.

Illustration 4.

CRIME RATE AND POPULATION CHANGES
1970 - 1976
65.4



CRIME OFFENSE PROFILE

The circle graph below shows the proportion of each index crime to the total number reported in 1976.

Three property crimes, burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft account for 95.1 percent of all major crimes reported in 1976. Violent crime accounted for only 4.9 percent of known crimes.

The graph on the following page shows the proportion of index crimes, violent and property, to all known crimes. The large number of vandalism and other minor crimes suggest a shift in the type of criminal activity rather than an actual decrease.

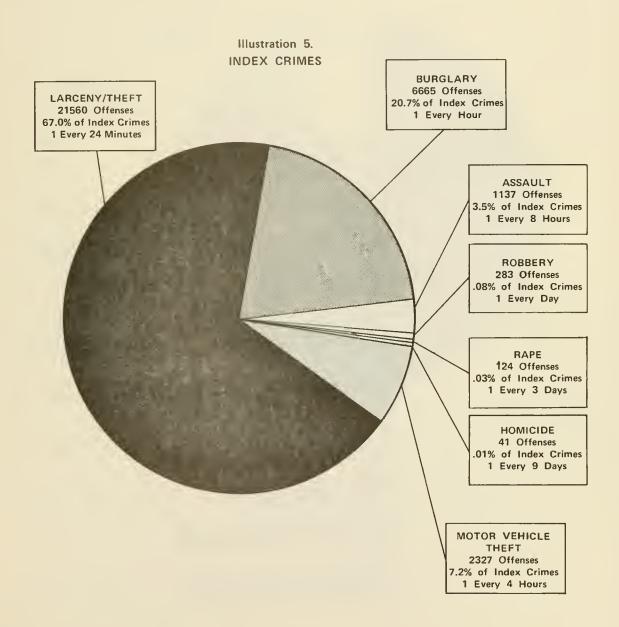
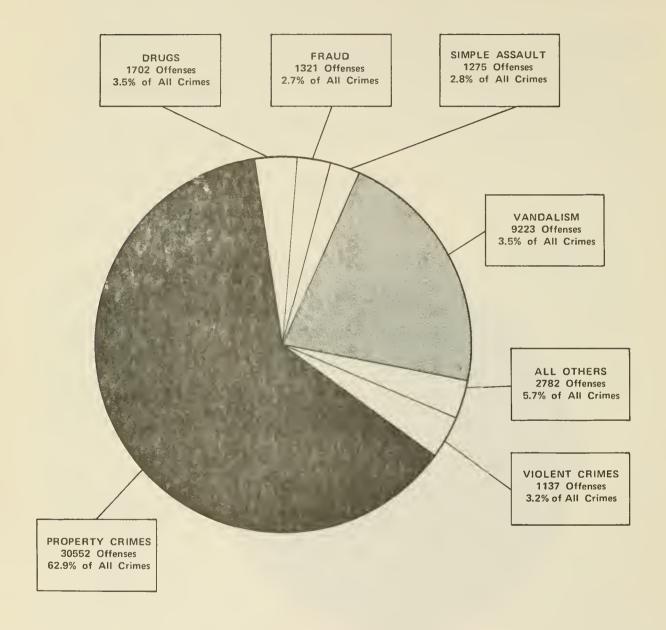


Illustration 6.
ALL FELONY CRIMES

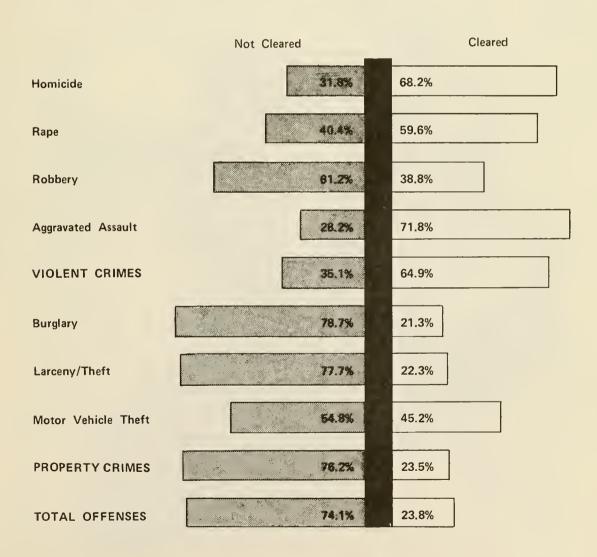


CLEARANCES

An offense is considered cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender and gathered sufficient evidence and filed a charge. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or conversely, several persons by be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

The following illustration shows the percent of offenses cleared by arrest. Note that property crimes -- burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft -- have the lowest percent of clearance, while violent crimes or crimes against persons have a higher percentage of clearance.

Illustration 7.
PERCENT OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST 1976



CRIME BY COUNTY

The crime rate for each county in Montana is listed below. Nine counties are above the statewide average of 4,268 crimes reported per 100,000 population. These nine counties containing 48.2 percent of the total state population were the scene of 68.6 percent of known index crimes.

As shown on the map on the following page, the nine counties are not one geographical, high-crime area; rather, they correspond to the high population areas of the state. Only two of the nine counties, Sweetgrass and Broadwater, have small populations. In such unpopulated jurisdictions, any fluctuation in the number of crimes creates a major impact on the crime rate.

		Illustrati	on 8.		
	CRIME RAT	TE PER 100,0	00 POPU	LATION, 1976	
		ENSES KNOV			
		Ra	ting		
1.	Lewis and Clark	6845.2	29.	Valley	2064.9
2.	Yellowstone	6709.4	30.	Musselshell	1976.7
3.		6698.3	31.		1928.5
4.		5597.6	32.		1909.6
5.	Hill	5036.2	33.		1906.1
6.	Sweet Grass	4833.2	34.		1815.4
7.	Flathead	4673.9	35.	Stillwater	1772.3
8.		4630.0	36.		1735.7
9.		4516.7	37.		1735.6
	STATE AVERAGE	4267.9	38.		1654.6
10.		4256.0	39.		1610.4
11.	Silver Bow	4109.0	40.	,	1470.0
12.		4093.0	41.		1446.8
13.		3814.8	42.	3	1392.1
14.	Fergus	3609.6	43.	Wheatland	1378.5
15.	Deer Lodge	3519.6	44.	J .	1236.4
16.	Lake	3429.2	45.	Granite	1200.0
17.	Phillips	3420.1	46.	Pondera	991.4
18.	Mineral	3413.1	47.	Prairie	799.1
19.	Jefferson	3146.9	48.	Blaine	780.8
20.	Rosebud	3111.3	49.	Powder River	310.7
21.	Gallatin	3035.6	50.	Garfield	255.3
22.	Judith Basin	2911.2	51.	Carter	161.2
23.	Sanders	2770.0	52.	Sheridan	94.5
24.	Custer	2491.2	53.	Golden Valley	0
25.	Ravalli	2295.0	54.		0
26.	Glacier	2235.5	55.	Petroleum	0
27.	Powell	2202.4	56.	Wibaux	0
28.	Fallon	2144.0			

CARTER 161 POWDER RIVER Medium High Quartile Medium Low Quartile Low Quartile High Quartile 8 1 G M O R N 1236 3609. - 6845. H 2065. - 3520. I 1392. - 2023. I 0. - 1378. I 6108 PETROLEUM O. GOLDEN MONTANA WHEATLAND 1200

Illustration 9.
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
CRIME RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1976
OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

CRIME SERIOUSNESS

The previous discussion of crime dealt primarily with the number and type of offenses known. No consideration was given to the differing impact of the crime on the victim and the community.

As noted previously, high population areas tend to be portrayed as high crime areas because of the greater number of potential victims and offenders present in the community.

In this section, a qualitative ranking of crime in each Montana county is presented and contrasted to the county ranking presented on page 13.

Using Sellin and Wolfgangs' measure of crime seriousness, the following table was developed.

The measure is a weighted scale in which the seriousness of a crime is ranked by a range of scores from 2 to 26 as follows:

Crime	Serious Weighing Score
Homicide	26
Rape	11
Robbery	5
Aggravated Assault	4
Burglary	3
Theft	2

This measure is used to relate crime seriousness to the volume of index crimes through the following formula:

Crime Level = (Crime Rate) x (Crime Seriousness)

Illustration 10 is a comparison of crime rate in the left column and crime level in the right column. Note how several counties -- particularly Cascade, Rosebud, and Beaverhead -- change position from the crime rate scale shown in Illustration 8. The crime level follows population concentration just as the crime rate did indicating a concentration of crime in urban areas.

¹Thorsten Sellin & M.E. Wolfgang. *The Measurement of Delinquency,* (New York: John Wiely & Sons, Inc., 1964).

Illustration 10. COMPARISON BETWEEN CRIME RATE AND CRIME LEVEL

County	Crime Rate	Rank	Crime Level	Rank
Beaverhead	3814.8	13	8098.7	19
Big Horn	1236.4	44	3615.5	41
Blaine	780.8	48	1861.9	48
Broadwater	4630.0	8	10463.1	9
Carbon	1909.6	32	4654.7	32
Carter	161.2	51	429.9	52
Cascade	6698.3	3	15405.9	2
Chouteau	4093.0	12	9519.3	13
Custer	2491.2	24	6404.8	25
Daniels	1906.1	33	4288.7	34
Dawson Deer Lodge	1735.7 3519.6	36 15	3757.1	39
Fallon	2144.0	28	8792.2	16
Fergus	3609.6	14	5768.4 8525.3	26 17
Flathead	4673.9	7	10841.3	8
Gallatin	3035.6	21	7300.1	22
Garfield	255.3	50	510.6	51
Glacier	2235.5	26	6891.3	24
Golden Valley	0	53	0	53
Granite	1200.0	45	3033,3	44
Hill	5036.3	5	11503.9	6
Jefferson	3146.9	19	7496.6	20
Judith Basin	2911.2	22	7410.3	21
Lake	3429.2	16	9614.9	11
Lewis and Clark	6845.2	1	15400.3	3
Liberty Lincoln	1470.0 4516.7	40 9	3307.5	43 5
Madison	1654.6	38	11075.3 3890.1	37
McCone	1054,0	54	3890.1	54
Meagher	1392.1	42	3480.3	42
Mineral	3413.1	18	8868.2	15
Missoula	5597.6	4	12953.5	4
Musselshell	1976.7	30	4418.5	33
Park	4256.0	10	9544.0	12
Petroleum	0	55	0	55
Phillips	3420.1	17	8283.5	18
Pondera	991.4	46	2604.3	46
Powder River	310.7	49	887.7	49
Powell	2202.4	27 47	5526.3	27
Prairie Ravalli	799.1 2295.0	25	2054.8 5280.0	47 29
Richland	1610.4	39	3694.4	40
Roosevelt	1735.6	37	5298.7	28
Rosebud	3111,3	20	8905.8	14
Sanders	2770.0	23	7180.0	23
Sheridan	94.5	52	774.9	50
Silver Bow	4109.0	11	10199.8	10
Stillwater	1772.3	35	4676.6	31
Sweet Grass	4833.2	6	10925.8	_7
Teton	1815.4	34	4000.0	35
Toole	1928.5	31	2798.2	45
Treasure	1446.8	41	3999.9	36
Valley Wheatland	2064.9 1378.5	29 43	5004.9 3781.0	30 38
Wibaux	1378.5	43 56	3781.0	38 56
Yellowstone	6709.4	2	15673.4	1
		2		
STATE AVERAGE	4267.9		10114.6	

Reporting Summary State Totals Report for January		1976 thru December	31, 1976		
Population or Estimate – 753,000 Sq. Mi. – 146,864	Population Density	ısity — 5.1			
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	Number Of Actual Offenses	Crime Index Per 100,000 Population	Offense Occurs Every	Number Cleared By Arrest	Number Cleared By Arrest
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Forcible Rape Robbery	41 124 283 1137	16.5 37.6 17.0	9 Da. 3 Da. 1 Da.	28 74 110 817	68.2 59.6 38.8 71.8
TOTAL OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS	1,585 *			1,029 *	64.9 *
Burglary Larceny Theft Motor Vehicle Theft	6,665 21,560 2,327	885.1 2,863.2 309.0	1 Hr. 24 Min. 4 Hr.	1,420 4,827 1,052	21.3 22.3 45.2
TOTAL OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY	30,552 *	4,057.4 *	17 Min. *	7,299 *	23.8 *
TOTAL SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES	32,137 **	4,267.9 **	16 Min. **	8,328 **	25.9 **
Manslaughter by Negligence Other Assaults - Simple - Not Aggravated Arson Forgery and Counterfeiting Fraud Embezzlement Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing Vandalism Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice Sex Offenses Narcotic Drug Laws Gambling Offenses Against Family and Children TOTAL OTHER OFFENSES	1,375 1,56 626 1,331 18 200 9,233 539 350 1,702 66 762 16,413 **	2.3 182.6 20.7 83.1 176.8 2.4 26.6 1,226.2 71.6 5.0 46.5 226.0 8.8 101.2 2,179.7 **	21 Da. 6 Hr. 2 Da. 14 Da. 7 Hr. 20 Da. 2 Da. 57 Min. 10 Da. 1 Da. 5 Hr. 6 Da. 11 Hr. 32 Min. **	15 808 88 323 495 495 1,187 1,157 289 30 177 1,456 35 504 5,534 **	88.2 58.7 56.4 51.5 37.1 50.0 74.0 74.0 78.9 53.6 53.0 66.1 33.7 *

Illu OFFENSES KN	Illustration 11b. OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE	POLICE			
Reporting Summary State Totals for January 1, 1976 thru December 31,	1, 1976 thru De	cember 31,	1976		
O ASSIBICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported Or Known To Police	Unfounded	Actual	Number Of Offenses Cleared By Clear Arrest Arrest L	Offenses Cleared By Arrest Under 18
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	* 49	* 6	* 28	43 *	* m
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	44	က	41	28	0
+ Manslaughter By Negligence	23	9	17	15	က
FORCIBLE RAPE	139 *	15 *	124 *	74 *	* o
Rape By Force	101	12	89	57	7
Attempts To Commit Forcible Rape	38	က	35	17	2
ROBBERY	303 *	* 50	283 *	* 110	* 62
Firearm	156	9	150	72	15
Knife Or Cutting Instrument	23	က	20	4	2
Other Dangerous Weapon	19	က	16	က	-
Strong Arm - Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	105	8	97	31	11
ASSAULT	2,704 *	192	2,152 *	1,625 *	238 *
Firearm	244	25	219	177	19
Knife Or Cutting Instrument	151	14	137	82	
Other Dangerous Weapon	143	9	137	88	10
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc Aggravated Injury	685	41	644	470	28
	1,481	106	1,375	808	140
Total Offenses Against Persons	3,213 **	236 **	2,977 **	1,852 **	279 **
BURGLARY	* 486,98	319 *	* 6,665	1,420 *	* 089
Forcible Entry	4,572	127	4,445	1,139	536
Unlawful Entry - No Force	1,829	125	1,704	236	124
Attempted Forcible Entry	583	29	516	45	20
LARCENY THEFT	22,177 *	617 *	21,560 *	4,827 *	2,111 *
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2,645 *	318 *	2,327 *	1,052 *	270 *
Autos	1,861	243	1,618	779	202
Trucks and Buses	457	52	402	183	36
Other Vehicles	327	20	307	06	32
Total Offenses Against Property	31,806 **	1,254 **	30,552 **	7,299 **	3,061 **
TOTAL OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS & PROPERTY	35,019 ***	1,490 ***	33,529 ***	9,151 ***	3,340 ***
TNot included in the UCR 7 major offenses. *Indicates totals.					

L	II OFFENSES K	Illustration 11c. OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE	E POLICE			
	Reporting Summary State Totals Report for January 1, 1976 thru December 31, 1976	naary 1, 1976 t	hru December	31, 1976		
	CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES 0	Offenses Reported Or Known To Police	Unfounded Offenses	Actual Offenses	Number Of Offenses Cleared By Clea Arrest Arrest	fenses Cleared By Arrest Under 18
	ARSON	* 491	* o	156 *	* & &	30 *
	FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	642 *	* 91	* 929	323 *	* 18
	FRAUD	1,365 *	34 *	1,331 *	* 495	17 *
	EMBEZZLEMENT	* &	* 0	* 8	* o	*
	STOLEN PROPERTY: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	203 *	* m	* 200	148 *	* 46
	VANDALISM	9,438 *	205 *	9,233 *	1,157 *	574 *
	WEAPONS: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	* 614	* 5/	* 623	* 588	* 45
	PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE	* 44	* 9	* 88	* 30	* 0
	SEX OFFENSES	366 *	* 91	350 *	177 *	24 *
	NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS	1,780 *	78 *	1,702 *	1,456 *	437 *
	Opiates	31	2	29	24	4
	Marijuana	1,384	56	1,328	1,130	399
	Dangerous Drugs	309	12	297	264	32
	Other	26		84	38	7
	GAMBLING	72 *	* ©	* 99	* &	*
	OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	* 088	* 89	762 *	* 405	137 *
	TOTAL OTHER OFFENSES	15,537 ***	516 ***	15,021 ***	4,711 ***	1,392 ***
	GRAND TOTAL	**** 955'05	2,006 ***	48,550 ***	13,862 ***	4,732 ***
	* Indicates totals.					

OFFENSE SUMMARY

- Although the amount of crimes, as measured by index offenses, decreased in 1976; the decrease indicates a shift in the type of offense committed and not a reduction of criminal activity. Crimes against persons decreased 10.2 percent in 1976; the first year any decrease in violent crime has occurred in this decade.
- Index property crimes reported also decreased by 2 percent. However, the decrease was accompanied by serious increases in other offense categories, particularly vandalism and arson.
- Drug related offenses also decreased slightly in 1976 dropping 3.2 percent from the previous year.
- Crime against property accounted for 95.1 percent of all known crimes.
- An increase or decrease in criminal activity must be observed for several years before a trend can be accurately predicted. However, from 1970 through 1976 the crime rate increased 60.3 percent while the state population increased only 8.4 percent.
- One in every 16 Montanans was the victim of a serious crime last year and 1 in 25 was the victim of a major index crime.
- Of the 32,137 major offenses known, only 1 of every four was cleared by the arrest of the offender or by exceptional means.



CRIME PROJECTION

STATISTICAL METHOD

Montana's population is projected to reach 816,000 in 1980, a 17.5 percent increase over 1970. However, there appears to be little correlation between population growth and crime. The crime rate is expected to increase much faster than population, as illustrated on the graph on page 6. The crime rate is expected to exceed 5,106 per 100,000 population at that time.

Two methods are used in developing the crime projection. The first, a straightline method, uses the yearly average percent increase on 8.2 percent for the seven year period from 1969 to 1976. This increment, accumulated each year, indicates actual crimes will reach 44,210 in 1980. This figure divided by the 1980 population estimate indicates a crime rate of 5,417.9 per 100,000.

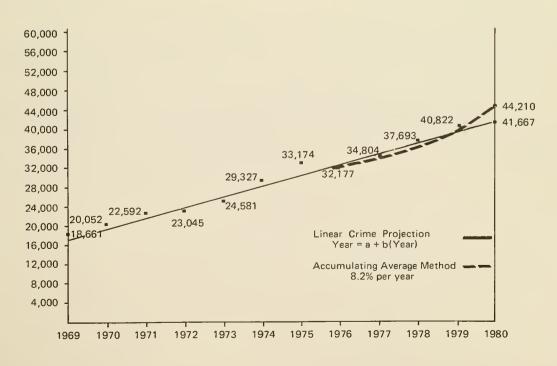
The second projection method, linear least squares regression plots on a graph the number of actual crimes for the seven year base period. Using the regression formula y = a + bx, the line is then projected to 1980. By this method, the number of actual crimes is projected to be 41,667 in 1980 and the crime rate, 5,106.3 per 100,000.

A summary of the two projection methods is shown as follows:

	Actual Crimes In 1980	Crime Rate Per 100,000 In 1980
1. Accumulating Average	44,210	5417.9
2. Linear Least Squares Regression	41,667	5106.3

It is important to remember that the projections are trend and not point estimates. Thus it is predicted that Montana can anticipate a 1980 crime rate between 5106 and 5418 if present trends continue.

Illustration 12.
MONTANA PROJECTED ACTUAL CRIMES
1969 - 1980





ARRESTS

STATISTICAL METHOD

The arrests reported to the Data Center by law enforcement agencies are analyzed in this chapter.

No attempt has been made to correlate this data to the crime data previously presented. Arrests made during 1976 may have been for crimes reported in that year or for serious crimes reported in previous years but cleared through investigation and arrest in 1976.

Arrest practices, policies and enforcement vary among communities and seasonally within a community. The volume of police arrests for certain minor crimes such as drunkeness and disorderly conduct is particularly influenced by such variables. Arrest for serious crime follows a more stable pattern.

Arrests are reported here as a measure of police response to crime. Arrests also provide an indirect measurement of the season and time in which crime occurs and a profile of offenders.

The procedures used in collecting arrest data require an offender be recorded each time he is taken into custody. Therefore, the data may be influenced by the recurring arrest of habitual offenders.

In the following sections, which show offenses and characteristics of offenders, the stability in the offender profile from 1971 through 1976 should be noted.

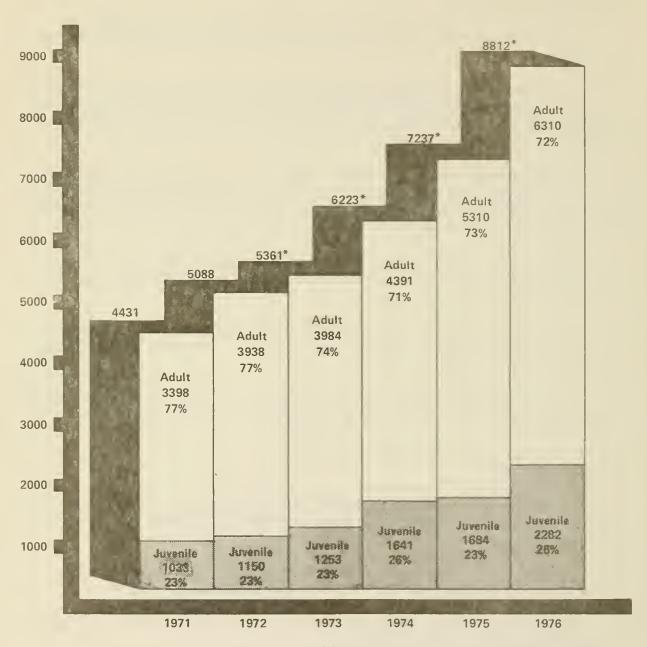
FELONY ARRESTS

Felony crimes are those punishable by more than a one-year prison sentence. The number of arrests for felony, or serious crime, increased in 1976 despite a decrease in the number of serious crimes reported.

The bar graph on the following page shows the total number of arrests in each year from 1971 to 1976. It also shows the proportion of adults and juveniles arrested.

Although the number of arrests has steadily increased, the proportion of adult and juvenile offenders has remained fairly constant.

Illustration 13. FELONY ARRESTS

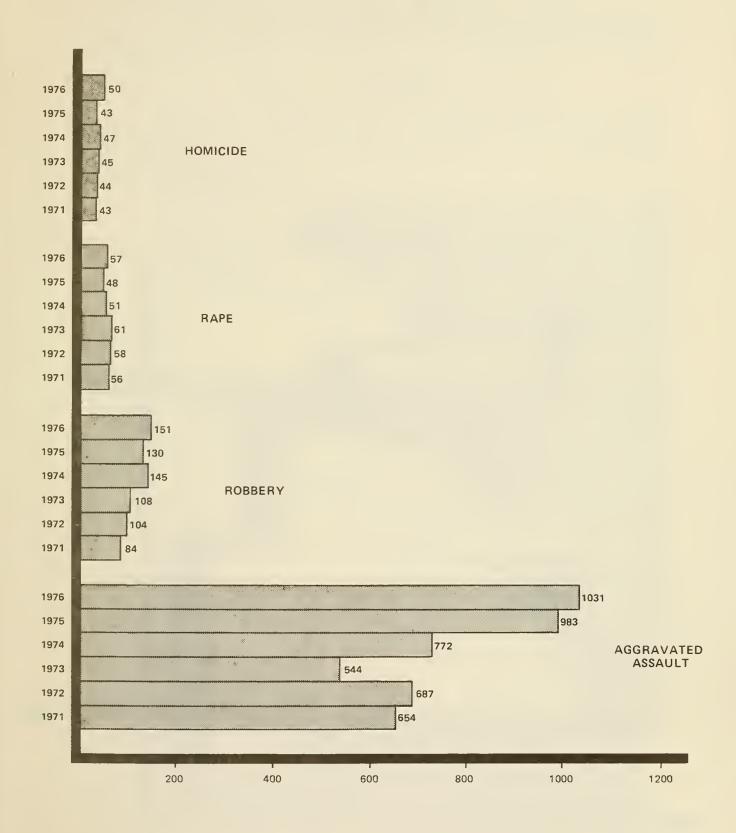


*Unknown Age = 3% - 1973, 3% - 1974, 4% - 1975, 2% - 1976.

SIX-YEAR FELONY ARREST PROFILE

Arrests for all categories of violent index crimes increased in 1976. However, the increases were slight in each category. As shown on the chart on the following page, arrests for violent crimes other than assault had decreased from 1974 into 1975.

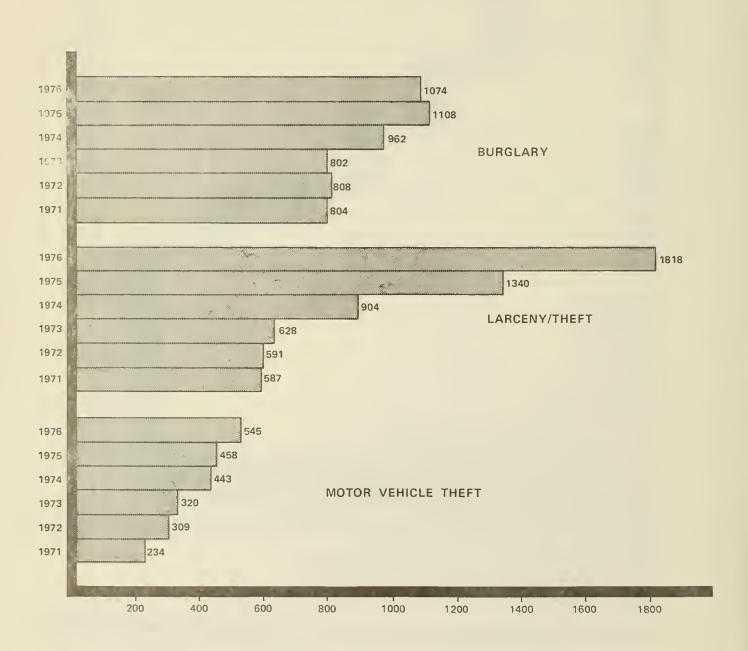
Illustration 14.
SIX-YEAR VIOLENT CRIME ARREST PROFILE



SIX-YEAR PROPERTY ARRESTS

Six-year property arrests have increased in the past 5 years with the exception of burglary which may be due to the increased law enforcement emphasis in this area.

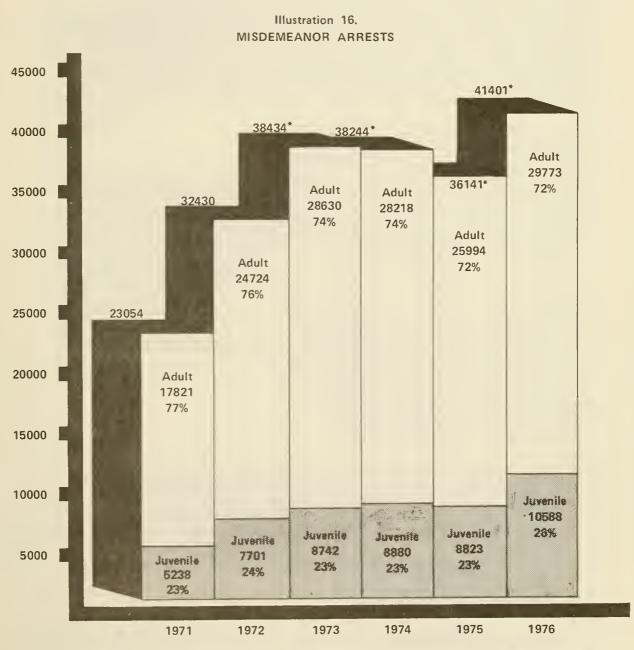
Illustration 15.
SIX-YEAR PROPERTY CRIME ARREST PROFILE



MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

A misdemeanor is a crime punishable by a fine or less than a one-year prison term. The six-year totals for misdemeanor arrests are shown in the bar graph below. The 41,404 arrests reported in 1976 was the highest single year total for the decade. The increase was due to a 3 percent increase in the number of juveniles arrested last year. The proportion of adults remained constant with 1975 at 72 percent of all persons arrested.

The increase in misdemeanor arrests in 1976 followed a slight three-year decline in the total misdemeanor arrests. As shown in the graph, the number of arrests increased each year from 1971 through 1973, then declined in the next two years. The 1976 increase is 14.6 percent greater than the 1975 totals. The 1973 increase, however, was 18.5 percent greater than the preceding year.



MISDEMEANOR ARREST PROFILE

Misdemeanor arrests for alcohol and alcohol related offenses increased in 1976 after a two-year decline. This classification peaked in 1973.

Minor theft, traffic violations and unspecified misdemeanors also increased in 1976 after a decline in 1975. However, the amount of change was less than 2 percent. The other misdemeanors showed declining arrests as indicated on the following two charts.

Illustration 17a.
MISDEMEANOR ARREST PROFILE

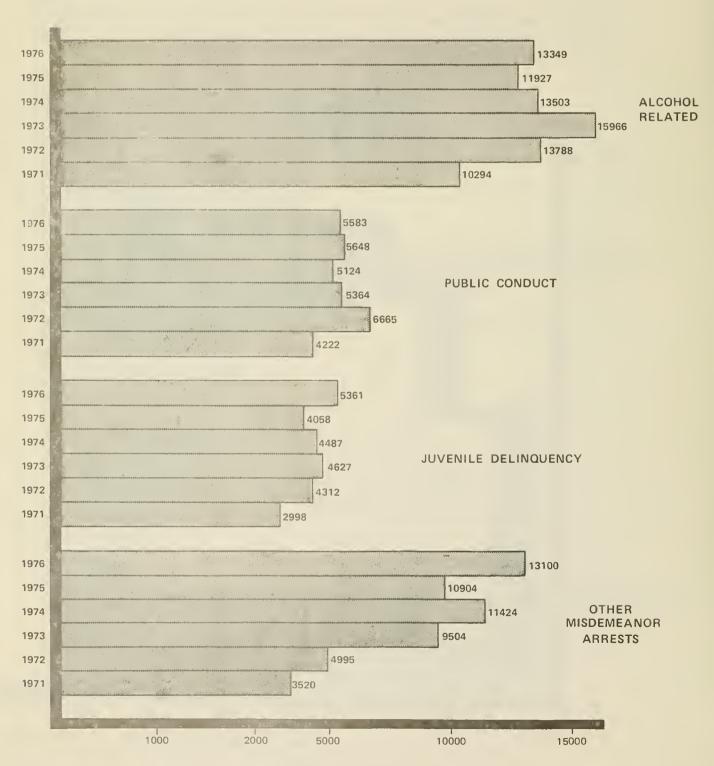
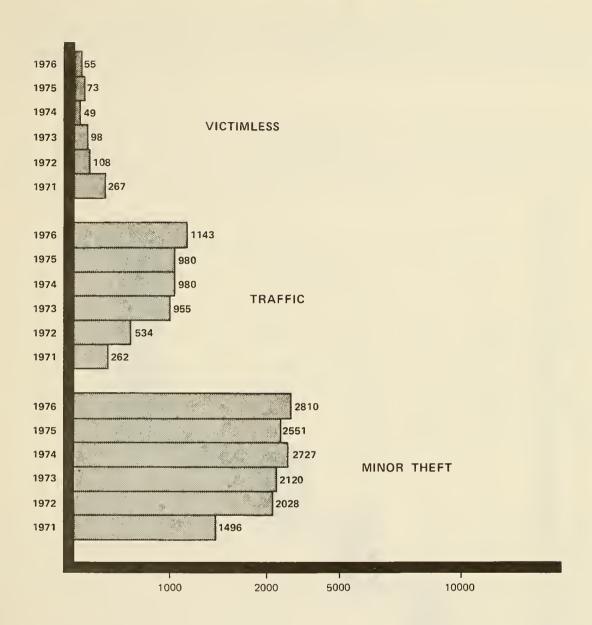


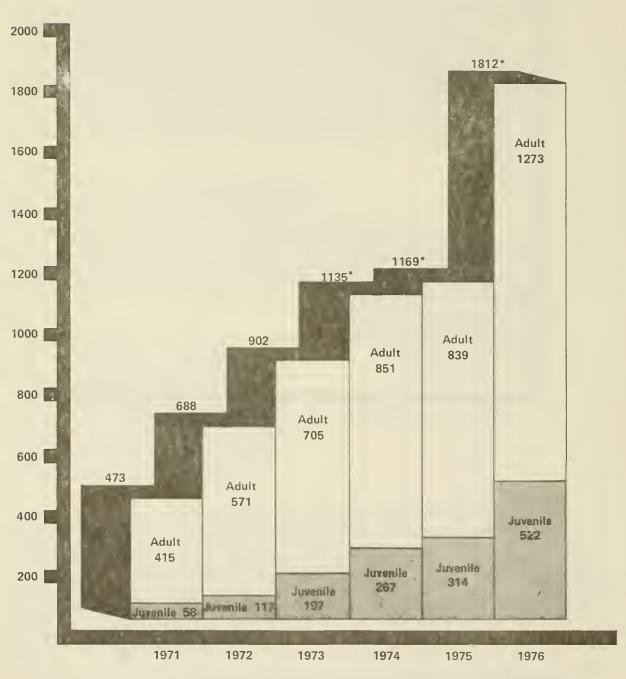
Illustration 17b. MISDEMEANOR ARREST PROFILE



DRUG RELATED ARRESTS

The number of drug offense arrests increased significantly in 1976 despite a small decrease in the number of drug related offenses reported to the police. The proportion of juvenile offenders arrested has remained fairly constant (near 24 percent) despite the overall increase.

Illustration 18.
DRUG ARRESTS



*Unknown Age = 2% (17) - 1974, 1% (16) - 1975, 1% (17) - 1976

ARRESTS BY RACE OF OFFENDER

As in previous years, the racial profile of arrested offenders remained fairly stable. In 1976, 80 percent of those arrested for felony offenses were white and 18 percent were Native American. In 1975, these percentages were 78 percent white and 19 percent Native American. In previous years, the percentages have ranged from 77 to 81 percent white and from 15 to 19 percent Native American.

The misdemeanor offense arrest pattern is similar. Although the percentage breakout different. In 1976, 59 percent of those arrested were white and 39 percent were Native American. Previous years reflect this same pattern with percentages ranging from 51 to 63 percent for whites and 35 to 47 percent for Native Americans. In 1972, percentages were very close, 51 percent white and 47 percent Native American.

	Illustratio	on 19.			
	ARRESTS E	BY RACE			
Type of Arrest Felony Arrests	Total	White	Negro	Native American	Other
Against Persons	1289	779	8	478	24
Against Property	3437	2905	30	448	54
Other Felonies	4086	3339	_21	637	_89
Total Felony Arrests	8812	7023	_59	1563	167
Percent of Total		80	.6	18	2
Misdemeanor Arrests					
Misdemeanors	36040	21000	195	14498	347
Delinquent Tendencies	5361	3626	_42	1584	109
Total Misdemeanor Arrests	41401	24626	237	16082	456
Percent of Total		59	1	39	1

ARRESTS BY SEX OF OFFENDER

The percentage of male and female offenders arrested has varied less than 2 percent in each of the six base years of data collection. Women were arrested for 10 to 13 percent of all felonies and 15 to 19 percent of all misdemeanors. This means women have accounted for only one in six felony arrests and one in five misdemeanor arrests in each base year. In 1976, only a slight (2 percent) increase in the number of female offenders arrested was noted.

	Illustration 20. RESTS BY SEX		
Type of Arrest	Total	Male	Female
Felony Arrests			
Against Persons	1289	1150	139
Against Property	3437	3029	408
Other Felonies	4086	3457	629
Total Felony Arrests	8812	7636	1176
Percent of Total		87	13
Misdemeanor Arrests			
Misdemeanors	36040	29691	6349
Delinquent Tendencies	5361	3329	2032
Total Misdemeanor Arrests	41401	33020	8381
Percent of Total		80	20

ARREST SUMMARY

Although the total number of arrests recorded in 1976 increased, the sex and age proportion of the offenders remained fairly constant with previous years.

The arrest trend for the period 1971 to 1976 has remained fairly constant with the following characteristics:

- Arrests for each of the seven index crimes has increased steadily with the exception of assault which decreased in 1973 and burglary which decreased in 1976.
- Adults accounted for three out of every four felony and misdemeanor arrests.
- Women were arrested for one out of every six serious crimes cleared and one out of five misdemeanor crimes.

	GRAND	57	151	1031	1074	1818	545	3437	710	98	1812	171	47	153	1107	4086	8812	
	Unknown	o -	0	33 33	20	40	2	65	67	4	17	_	-	0	22	121	219	.02
	60-up	\ 0	0	13	က	31	2	36	œ	0	2	4	—	2	11	28	84	.01
3.E	50-59	- 2	0	47	-	69	7	81	35	က	0	∞	က	-	31	81	212	.03
E & AGE	41	o 4	11	97	6	83	16	108	89	15	10	25	2	4	70	194	399	90.
FFENS	ADULTS 30-39	ა ლ	9	176	41	197	28	266	153	16	28	28	4	6	171	439	902	.14
1976	26-29	ກ <u>⊏</u>	15	134	35	148	22	205	87	14	126	22	4	13	6	363	731	.12
ARREST nber 31,	20-25	12	43	308	189	461	104	754	161	20	650	41	∞	29	318	1257	2386	.38
Illustration 21a. LE FELONY ARRESTS BY OFFENSE 76 thru December 31, 1976	18.19	7	40	103	213	358	101	672	75	œ	427	22	ო	49	175	759	1593	.25
Illustr VENILE FI 1, 1976 th	Total	46 49	115	1067	491	1347	284	2122	587	9/	1273	150	25	137	873	3121	6310	.72
IIIus DULT & JUVENILE January 1, 1976	16-17	4 დ	24	104	259	224	114	597	33	4	384	12	2	9	103	547	1248	.55
IDE ADI	<u>1</u> 2	o 6	12	65	260	183	142	585	22	0	131	00	7	-	92	264	928	.41
STATEWIDE AI	JUVENILES 12-	0	0	9 9	44	24	0	89	_	2	7	0	6	0	14	33	107	.05
S	Total	4 /	36	142	563	431	256	1250	56	9	522	20	21	7	212	844	2283	.26
	·	nomicide Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault Total Against Person	Burglary	Grand Theft	Auto Theft	Total Against Property	Checks Cards Forgery	Sex	Drugs	Weapons	Arson	Federal	All Others	Total Other Felonies	GRAND TOTAL	Percent of Grand Total

	Female 4 4 0 15 120 139	65 273 70 408	206 6 262 7 7 8 3 137	1176
×	Male 46 57 136 911	1009 1545 475 3029	504 80 1550 164 39 150 970	7636
& SEX	50 57 151 1031 1289	1074 1818 545 3437	710 86 1812 171 47 1107	8812
FENSE, RACE	Other 0	0 5 3	-00000- K	00.
SSTS BY OF er 31, 1976	10 9 39 420 478	109 269 70 448	95 24 196 53 53 16 251	1563
Illustration 21b. E FELONY ARRESTS BY OF 1976 thru December 31, 1976	Mexican 0 1 1 22 22 24	11 25 13 49	20 20 11 11	157
IIIu & JUVENILE FF January 1, 1976	Nega O O O O O O O	5 17 8 30	85000 5	59
ADULT & J	White 40 47 106 586 779	946 1505 454 2905	611 60 1585 108 44 93 838	7023
STATEWIDE ADULT	50 57 151 1031	1074 1818 545 3437	710 86 1812 171 47 153 1107	8812
	offense Homicide Forcible Rape Robbery Aggravated Assault Total Against Person	Burglary Grand Theft Auto Theft Total Against Property	Checks Cards Forgery Sex Drugs Weapons Arson Federal All Others	GRAND TOTAL Percent of Grand Total

8	STATEWIDE ADUL	ADULT	IIIu: AND JUVENILE January 1, 1976		Illustration 21c. LE FELONY ARRI 376 thru December	tration 21c. FELONY ARRESTS thru December 31, 1	BY 976	OFFENSE	& MONTH	_			
C N N N	TOTAL	ue.	п е	N e	Apr	S	e u	2	A C	Sept	500	Š	G
		'		7		- L	g •		;; °	<u> </u>	"	1	i 1
Homicide Forcible Rane	57	- ~	o ro	— ഗ	<u>ی</u> م	ى د	4 K.	ا ک	ر ا	N 4	4 α	ຄ ←	ი ი
	151	1 0	ာတ	23	വ	1 0	0	10	24	10	13	- 1	1 8
Aggravated Assault	1031	81	63	96	69	81	106	150	132	27	82	70	74
Total Against Person	1289	93	77	125	98	97	123	179	173	43	107	87	66
Buralarv	1074	9/	86	81	80	101	102	157	127	19	91	61	72
Grand Theft	1818	137	157	117	66	126	145	329	301	40	144	108	115
Auto Theft	545	28	33	23	41	41	24	114	71	26	46	32	36
Total Against Property	3437	241	288	221	229	268	301	009	499	82	281	201	223
Checks Cards Forgery	710	47	47	56	69	47	30	114	79	21	65	64	71
Sex	98	4	7	4	12	4	1	o	13	ಬ	10	2	വ
Drugs	1812	104	105	105	132	196	151	267	312	119	148	75	86
Weapons	171	13	9	18	13	6	22	22	20	7	14	∞	19
Arson	47	വ	2	വ	2	တ	-	9	2	က	4	7	_
Federal	153	12	9	=	4	12	23	29	22	2	18	10	4
All Others	1107	93	92	101	79	83	22	182	155	33	91	09	8
Total Other Felonies	4086	278	265	300	311	360	295	629	603	190	350	226	279
GRAND TOTAL	8812	612	630	646	979	725	719	1408	1275	318	738	514	601
Percent of Grand Total		.07	.07	.07	.07	80.	80.	.16	.14	.04	80.	90.	.07

	8-12PM	m	7	14	83	113	92	125	54	271	19	2	279	36	9	2	73	420	804	60.
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	4-8PM		0	∞	83	66	45	104	40	189	21	က	136	22	1 -	Ξ	72	272	560	90.
	HOUR 8-12AM 12-4PM	9	က	∞	63	80	45	131	18	194	90	∞	103	တ	4	21	28	253	527	90.
CRIME	HOUR 8-12AM	-	2	9	40	49	22	89	26	116	24	က	77	വ	0	വ	42	156	321	.04
O F	4-8AM	0	_	4	28	33	49	27	12	88	-	-	32	œ	_	2	21	99	187	.02
& TIME	0-4 AM	2	6	20	103	134	119	102	20	271	5	∞	225	33		ო	97	372	777	60.
ENSE, DAY	Unknown	26	13	48	435	522	437	684	223	1344	375	46	717	39	21	93	592	1883	3749	.43
0FF 31,	Sat.		11	16	127	156	89	165	22	288	45	1	194	12	2	9	78	348	792	60.
ration 21d. ARRESTS BY thru December	Fri.	2	7	14	06	116	109	191	45	345	89	9	158	19	9	10	97	364	825	60.
tratio ARR thru	Thur.	m	7	20	72	102	06	159	49	298	41	ო	123	15	_	4	77	264	664	80.
IIIus FELONY 1, 1976	DAY Wed.	-	9	22	77	106	102	154	28	284	42	2	122	21	ო	7	74	274	664	80.
JUVENILE	Tue.	2	-	16	28	77	82	164	47	293	62	9	160	20	∞	22	52	330	200	80.
	Mon.	2	വ	9	82	86	9/	172	54	302	52	ო	175	19	ო	ო	75	330	730	80.
ADULT	Sun.		7	O	87	112	110	129	44	283	25	9	163	56	က	∞	62	293	889	80.
STATEWIDE ADULT &	TOTAL		22	151	1031	1289	1074	1818	545	3437	710	98	1812	171	47	153	1107	4086	8812	
STA	OFFENSE	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total Against Person	Burglary	Grand Theft	Auto Theft	Total Against Property	Checks Cards Forgery	Sex	Drugs	Weapons	Arson	Federal	All Others	Total Other Felonies	GRAND TOTAL	Percent of Grand Total

GRAND 148 200 51 53 14 0 8 8 0 0 8 20 20 14 439 0 0 0 .03 324 51 3 11 17 17 33 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 STATEWIDE ADULT & JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARREST BY OFFENSE & AGE 26 0 0 0 51 .13 ADULTS 4 0 0 0 5 January 1, 1976 thru December 31, 197 0 2 0 0 77 .28 329 84 .16 Illustration 21e. .72 104 .54 0 5 0 0 0 6 39 20 382 .41 JUVENILES .05 94 1181 138 20 33 Total Total Delinquent Tendencies Runaway Out-of-State Possession of Alcohol Sub-Total Misdemeanors Disturbing the Peace Percent of Grand Total Other Misdemeanors Indecent Exposure Traffic - Hit & Run Other Delinquency Immoral Conduct Traffic - Reckless Riotous Conduct Runaway Local Warrant Arrest Drunk Driving GRAND TOTAL Prostitution Incorrigible Trespassing Vagrancy Gambling Weapons Curfew Assault Truant Theft Drunk OFFENSE

Female 885 1207 461 559 60 22 22 22 44 44 67 382 255 681 5759 3464 1899 483 226 SEX Male 2810 6966 3925 2458 543 **LOTAL** STATEWIDE ADULT & JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, RACE & SEX Other 0 ~ 1573 699 12 355 3640 1177 1098 624 14 79 61 780 January 1, 1976 thru December 31, 1976 Indian Mexican .01 Illustration 21f. Negro .01 317 2690 1330 384 148 865 Total Delinquent Tendencies Runaway Out-of-State Sub-Total Misdemeanors Possession of Alcohol Percent of Grand Total Disturbing the Peace Other Misdemeanors Other Delinquency Indecent Exposure Traffic - Hit & Run Immoral Conduct Riotous Conduct Traffic - Reckless Runaway Local Warrant Arrest **Drunk Driving** GRAND TOTAL Prostitution Incorrigible Trespassing Gambling Vagrancy Weapons Curfew Assault Drunk Truant Theft OFFENSE

STATE	STATEWIDE ADUL	∞ ∞	JUVENILE January 1,		Illustration 21g. MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS BY 1976 thru December 31, 1976	g. ARREST nber 31,		OFFENSE	AND MONTH	ONTH			
OFFENSE	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Assault	592	49	38	29	34	49	28	70	110	30	40	45	40
Riotous Conduct	2935	227	244	225	500	258	227	554	407	42	193	155	194
Disturbing the Peace	1836	116	96	102	146	154	156	284	264	140	141	125	112
Weapons	72	4	7	2	8	7	က	10	12	က	4	က	6
Theft	2810	158	210	260	216	184	236	406	367	120	206	206	241
Drunk	9969	671	657	790	687	641	697	649	689	329	392	332	432
Drunk Driving	3925	281	322	341	374	424	308	480	479	114	282	248	272
Possession of Alcohol	2458	225	246	236	231	172	215	328	321	74	173	122	115
Trespassing	543	47	38	36	40	99	44	94	22	17	45	25	34
Vagrancy	7	-	0	2	0	-	0	0	-	2	0	0	0
Prostitution	28	2	0	_	∞	2	က	2	9	2	-	-	0
Indecent Exposure	148	10	80	7	7	=	13	25	30	6	12	က	13
Gambling	20	က	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Traffic - Hit & Run	278	23	24	22	12	8	28	27	32	27	23	22	30
Traffic - Reckless	865	42	70	73	72	100	80	133	97	33	75	51	39
Warrant Arrest	1098	105	86	84	118	109	92	174	129	25	43	99	62
Other Misdemeanors	11459	760	702	754	710	1125	1033	1805	1634	335	970	832	799
Sub-Total Misdemeanors	36040	2724	2760	2970	2872	3311	3196	5043	4635	1302	2600	2226	2401
				i									
Immoral Conduct	6	0	0	0	0	0	-	9	0	0	-	—	0
Truant	69	က	2	2	17	18	0	0	0	0	1	9	10
Curfew	1656	151	141	06	66	161	197	247	263	108	88	44	67
Incorrigible	189	7	14	15	6	22	17	24	44	12	9	9	13
Runaway Local	709	52	21	99	61	25	44	6	104	32	24	61	45
Runaway Out-of-State	489	37	42	29	23	40	27	49	64	33	72	48	25
Other Delinquency	2240	172	185	196	226	183	152	290	339	26	145	160	136
Total Delinguest Tendencies	5361	422	435	288	435	476	438	713	814	241	377	326	296
		771	8	8	2		2		5				3
GRAND TOTAL	41401	3146	3195	3358	3307	3787	3634	5756	5449	1543	2977	2552	2697
Percent of Grand Total		80.	80.	80.	80.	60.	60.	.14	.13	.04	.07	90.	.07

8-12PM 23 31 65 65 149 576 0 17 30 .13 2 8 119 87 21 4-8PM 182 30 90 60 HOUR 8-12AM 12-4PM 109 25 15 13 22 43 4 2 STATEWIDE ADULT & JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, DAY & TIME OF CRIME 48 37 .05 4-8AM 78 101 41 29 2 12 11 16 9 9 9 4 0 .15 25 581 150 327 289 637 .28 January 1, 1976 thru December 31, 1976 35 20 242 843 598 495 0 % .15 385 55 0 6 58 30 258 .12 Illustration 21h. 578 55 62 20 20 95 Wed. 515 257 107 51 8 67 11 .08 16 75 21 241 468 252 94 38 3 0 184 288 116 42 0 0 2 19 20 59 80. 536 498 283 72 ← ო -1 2458 Total Delinquent Tendencies Runaway Out-of-State Possession of Alcohol Disturbing the Peace Other Misdemeanors Traffic - Hit & Run Sub-Total Misdemeanors **Grand Total** Indecent Exposure Other Delinquency Traffic - Reckless Riotous Conduct Immoral Conduct Runaway Local Warrant Arrest **Drunk Driving** GRAND TOTAL Prostitution Trespassing Incorrigible Gambling Vagrancy Weapons Assault Curfew Drunk Truant Percent of Theft OFFENSE

MONTANA DISTRICT COURT DATA

STATISTICAL METHOD

This is the second year in which information concerning District Court Criminal Cases is included in this report. Information for this chapter was reported to the Criminal Justice Data Center by the clerks of court in each judicial district between January 10, 1976 and January 1, 1977.

Data concerning District Court criminal cases is not comparable to the information provided for offenses known or arrests. Criminal cases may be settled informally prior to court action or sufficient evidence may not be available to pursue court action.

The major crimes, or index crimes, are much more likely to be followed by court action than are the less serious felony offenses or misdemeanor crimes.

CRIMINAL ACTIONS FOR MAJOR CRIMES

The bar graph below shows the total criminal actions for each major crime in 1975 and 1976. An overall increase of 355 cases or 24.6 percent was recorded. For serious crimes (illustrated below) an increase of 242 or 19.7 percent over the previous year was recorded. Drug cases continued to make up much of the court's criminal caseload, 39 percent of all activity.

Illustration 22.

COURT ACTIONS FOR SERIOUS CRIMES 600 579 500 1975 460 1976 400 300 297 246 203 200 128 100 86 53 51 20 Homicide Theft Forgery Drugs Rape Robbery Assault Burglary

-39-

CASES DISPOSED BY OFFENSE

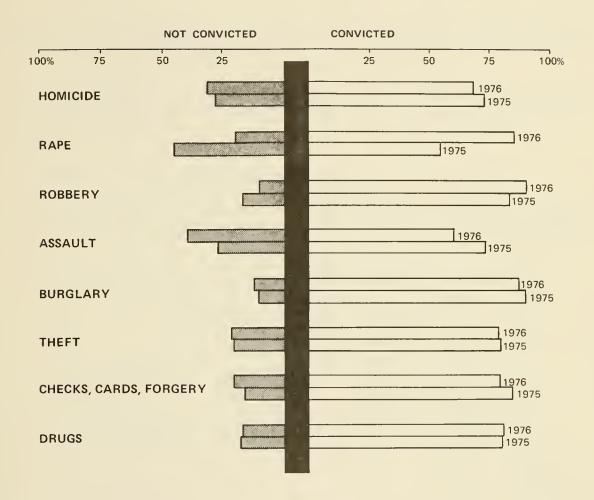
The illustrations below and on the following page show the disposition of cases coming before the District Court. The first table below is a comparison of the numbers convicted and dismissed in 1975 and 1976.

Illustration 24 shows the same data computed as percentages of the total case-load. The percentage of convictions decreased slightly (2 percent) in 1976, as did the number of cases convicted on a guilty plea.

The slight increase of .6 percent in the number of cases tried and the corresponding decrease of .4 percent in the number acquitted should be noted in future years. However, no trend analysis of court activity can be made until several years of base data is established.

C.	ASES DIS	POSED I	N MONT	TANA D	ISTRICT	COURT	BY OFFE	NSE		
		NO	OT CONV	ICTED				CONVI	CTED	
Offense	Tota 75	76	Disr 75	niss 76	Acqi 75	uit 76_	Pled 0 75	Guilty 76	Found 75	Guilt 76
Homicide	29	25	3	3	5	5	19	11	2	6
Rape	18	20	4	3	4	1	10	15	0	1
Robbery	53	51	9	5	0	0	41	44	3	2
Assault	86	129	20	40	3	11	53	68	10	10
Burglary	297	246	28	31	2	0	264	211	3	4
Theft	203	294	36	57	6	5	153	220	8	12
Checks, Cards,										
Forgery	84	128	12	24	1	1	71	100	0	3
Drugs	469	579	82	103	1	0	366	461	11	15
Not Otherwise										
Classified*	213	326	_		_	_				_
TOTAL	1230	1472	194	266	22	23	977	1130	37	53

Illustration 24.
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CASES
DISPOSED IN MONTANA DISTRICT COURT





ADMISSIONS TO MONTANA STATE PRISON

STATISTICAL METHOD

This is the second year information concerning adminissions to Montana State Prison have been included in this summary. The information was supplied to the Data Center by the prison admission office.

The admission information is indicative of criminal activity resulting in incarceration; of the characteristics of offenders sentenced to prison, and of the lengths of sentences imposed on such offenders.

COMPARISON OF ADMISSIONS 1975 AND 1976

The illustration below shows a comparison of the number and type of admissions to prison in 1975 and 1976. Prison admissions increased by 77 or 21 percent in 1976.

ADMISSIO	Illustration 2 NS TO MONTANA		SON
How Admitted	1975	1976	Percent Change
Start Sentence Transfer	300 4	361 8	+ 20.3 +100.0
Parole Violator	53	68	+ 28.3
Returned Escapee	7	4	- 42.8
TOTAL	364	441	+ 21.2
Prior Admission			
Never Before	283	318	+ 12.4
Once Before	50	83	+ 66.0
More Than Once	31	40	+ 29.0
Total with Priors	81	123	+ 51.9

PRISON ADMISSIONS BY RACE AND SEX

The illustrations below show the number of prison admissions by race and sex. Although the number of Native Americans admitted remained constant with last year, an increase in the number of white admissions reduced the percentage of Native Americans incarcerated by 3 percent.

	Illustration	26.	
	PRISON ADMISSIONS B	Y RACE AND SE	X
	1975	1976	Percent Change
White	279	340	+ 21.8
Native American	64	64	0
Negro	10	1	- 90.0
Spanish American	4	7	+ 75.0
Unknown	7	37	+428.6
TOTAL	364	449	+ 23.4
Male	355	439	+ 23.7
Female	9	10	+ 11.1
TOTAL	364	449	+ 23.4

Montana does not maintain an institution for women. Until July 1, 1977, women who had to be incarcerated were sent to York, Nebraska as part of an interstate compact. Thos few who are confined in the state are usually placed in mental health facilities. The majority of convicted female felons received deferred sentences.

PRISON ADMISSIONS BY AGE

The illustration on the following page shows the age of offenders admitted to Montana State Prison. The number of offenders under age 25 increased significantly. The only decrease was in the 46-50 age bracket, which declined 20 percent.

	Illu	stration 27.	
	PRISON AD	MISSIONS BY	AGE
Age Group	1975	1976	Percent Change
Under 21	101	130	+ 28.7
21 – 25	105	124	+ 18.1
26 – 30	73	76	+ 4.1
30 – 35	32	49	+ 53.1
36 – 40	25	25	0
41 – 45	10	17	+ 70.0
46 – 50	10	8	- 20.0
51 – 55	4	8	+100.0
56 – 60	3	9	+200.0
61 and Over	_1	3	+200.0
TOTAL	364	449	+ 23.4

PRISON ADMISSION BY CRIME

In 1976, 449 persons were admitted to the Montana State Prison. This compares to 364 admissions in 1975. Excluding those readmitted for parole violation, and returned excapees, the largest group was made up of those convicted for burglary, with theft the second largest group. This follows the same pattern as 1975.

PRISON	ADMISSIONS BY	CRIME
Crime	Number Admitted	Percent of Total
Homicide*	13	2.8
Rape	9	2.0
Robbery	29	6.5
Assault	24	5.4
Burglary	95	21.2
Theft	80	17.8
Forgery	43	9.6
Drugs	37	8,2
Not Otherwise Classified	** 119	26.5
TOTAL	449	100.0
	449	100.0





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