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CRIME IN MONTANA

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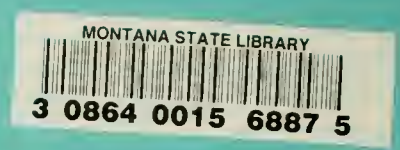
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ANNUAL REPORT

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Montana Board of Crime Control



CRIME IN MONTANA

1999

ANNUAL REPORT

February, 2001

Montana Board of Crime Control

**Gary Buchanan, Chairman
Jim Oppedahl, Executive Director**

Montana Board of Crime Control
PO Box 201408
303 North Roberts
Helena, MT 59620
(406) 444-3604

Web Address
www.mbcc.state.mt.us

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This report was compiled by the Montana Board of Crime Control

Research and Statistics Unit

Don Crabbe, Management Analyst

Tom Murphy, Statistician

Holly Garrett, Data Technician

Board of Crime Control

Members as of 12/31/99

Elaine Allestad
County Commissioner
HC 88 Box 3756
Big Timber, MT 59011

Craig Anderson
Juvenile Probation
207 West Bell
Glendive, MT 59330

Donald Bjertness, Vice Chair
Citizen at Large
1715 Golden Blvd
Billings, MT 59102

Sylvia Bookout-Reinicke
Representative
P.O. Box 327
Alberton, MT 59820

Gary Buchanan, Chair
Citizen at Large
2429 Colleen Drive
Billings, MT 59101

Rick Day
Dept of Corrections
1539 Eleventh Avenue
Helena, MT 59620

John Flynn
County Attorney Broadwater County
Courthouse
Townsend, MT 59644

Laurel Frankenfield
Mayor of Hamilton
223 South Second
Hamilton, MT 59840

Sherry Matteucci
U.S. Attorney
P.O. Box 1478
Billings, MT 59103

Joe Mazurek
Attorney General
215 North Sanders
Helena, MT 59620

Jani McCall
Consulting with Communities
2331 Spruce St
Billings, MT 59101

Dorothy McCarter
District Judge
228 Broadway
Helena, MT 59601

Debbie Shea
Senator
100 Moon Lane
Butte, MT 59701

Chief Mike Shortell
Havre Police Department
520 Fourth Street
Havre, MT 59501

Bill Slaughter
Gallatin County Sheriff's Office
615 South 16th
Bozeman, MT 59715

Janet Stevens
Citizen at Large
309 Eddy
Missoula, MT 59801

Ken Stuker
Subgrant Review Committee, Chair
Education
4305 Appaloosa Dr.
Helena, MT 59601

Jean Turnage
Chief Justice
215 North Sanders
Helena, MT 59620

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

3075 N Montana Ave - PO Box 201408 - Helena, MT 59620-1408

Mike McGrath
Attorney General



Phone (406) 444-3604
FAX (406) 444-4722

February, 2000

Dear Reader:

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1999 ANNUAL REPORT is prepared by the Research and Statistics Unit of the Montana Board of Crime Control. The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) summary system, the Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBRS), the Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS), and the Child and Adult Protective Services program (CAPS) are the vehicles which afford the state and the nation information on Montana crime.

Because the number of law enforcement agencies that report can fluctuate from year to year, It is important to recognize that the most accurate measure of the change in the incidence of crime is the *crime rate*. Data for all police departments and sheriff's offices are listed in Table 8, which starts on page 24 of the report.

The 1999 crime data collected from Montana law enforcement agencies reflects a 14.6% drop in the crime rate. It should be noted that 85% of the law enforcement agencies reported either a paper summary or a detailed electronic data file. This compares to 75% of the agencies reporting in 1998.

Even though the crime rate for the most serious seven crimes decreased in 1999, the violent crime rate was up by 5.6%. The major reason for the overall decline in the crime rate was the 15.6% drop in rate of property crimes. Property crimes consist of burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle thefts.

A total of 4,099 crimes per 100,000 people were reported in 1999 compared to 4,799 reported in 1998. The individual crime rates were up in three of the seven most serious crime categories. Homicide rose by 15.9%, rapes increased 13.3% and aggravated assaults were up by 6.2%. The four categories that showed a drop in 1999 were, robbery with a 6.5% decline; burglary decreased by 24.3%; larceny/theft dropped by 14.1%; and motor vehicle thefts were down by 17.0%.

We recognize the effort involved and would like to thank all those people who gathered and reported crime data throughout the year to make this report possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Oppedahl".

Jim Oppedahl
Executive Director

Data used in the preparation of this publication
were compiled by the
staff of the
Research and Statistics Unit
of the
Montana Board of Crime Control.

The Board of Crime Control thanks all the
local law enforcement contributors for
the thousands of hours they
give to data entry.

Without the local contributor, this document
would not be possible.

Thank you!

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GENERAL CRIME STATISTICS FROM THE MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Overview and Introduction

This report contains the most complete, up-to-date and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It is intended to address the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators and local government officials.

The data and statistics presented below are initiated primarily by the police departments and sheriff offices throughout the state. These agencies provide basic information about each crime which is reported to them and about each arrest they make to the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system. In turn, the MUCR program feeds data into the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

The number of reporting agencies can fluctuate from year to year. The following page will give you some idea of the size of jurisdictions of the non-reporting agencies. The non-reporting Jurisdictions make up 15.5% of the law enforcement agencies and 10.6% of Montana's population. This makes it difficult to use the number of offenses reported for year-to-year comparisons. A better measure of the trend would be a comparison of the crime rates as discussed and displayed on page 6-17. To see which agencies are included in this report, go to Table 8 starting on page 24.

It is emphasized that the amount and type of crime reported in this document is based upon the number of reported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. Many crimes, for example, may go unreported because the victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity.

At the same time, many sociological and environmental factors influence the type and volume of criminal activity in a particular geographical area. These include the density and size of the community, demographic characteristics of the populations, the economic status of the population, educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population, effective strength of local law enforcement agencies, policies of prosecuting officials and the courts, and public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement. Many of these are beyond the ability of local law enforcement agencies to control.

TABLE 1**Non-reporting agencies in 1999**

These agencies either did not report any crime data to the Board of Crime Control or the data reported was incomplete. Incomplete data generally consisted of several months of missing data. If an agency reported 12 months of data they will not be shown on this list, even though their data may not be compliant with the Board's policy of reporting in the MTIBR specified format.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Jurisdiction Population</u>
Baker P.D.	1,732
Big Horn County S.O.	12,664
Carter County S.O.	1,096
Columbus P.D.	2,072
Cut Bank PD	3,465
East Helena P.D.	1,755
Ekalaka P.D.	445
Eureka P.D.	1,095
Harlem P.D.	985
Hot Springs P.D.	461
Libby P.D.	2,682
Lincoln County S.O.	13,944
Livingston P.D.	7,367
Poplar P.D.	914
Silver Bow/Butte	34,651
Whitefish P.D.	5,891
Whitehall P.D.	1,403
<u>Wibaux County S.O.</u>	<u>1,151</u>
Total Population	93,773

Summary of 1999 Crime in Montana

- Total number of police departments and sheriffs offices in Montana: 116
- Total number of agencies contributing data: 98
- Total estimated population for 1999: 883,000
- Total population of the jurisdictions of reporting agencies: 789,227
- Number of sworn law enforcement officers in police departments and sheriffs offices in 1999: 1,286
- Crime rate per 100,000 people: 4,099
- Percentage of index offenses cleared by arrest: 19.1%
- Violent crime rate per 100,000 people: 237
- Drug crime rate per 100,000 people: 586
- Domestic abuse crime rate per 100,000 people: 405
- Number of referrals to the juvenile justice system: 11,198

1999 MONTANA CRIME CLOCK *



One **Homicide**
every 16 days, 14 hours

One **Rape**
every 29 hours, 54 minutes

One **Robbery**
every 36 hours, 39 minutes

One **Index Crime**
every 14 minutes, 31 seconds

One **Aggravated Assault**
every 5 hours, 42 minutes

One **Violent Crime**
every 4 hours, 11 minutes

One **Burglary**
every 2 hour, 16 minutes

One **Property Crime**
every 15 minutes, 25 seconds

One **Larceny**
every 18 minutes, 32 seconds

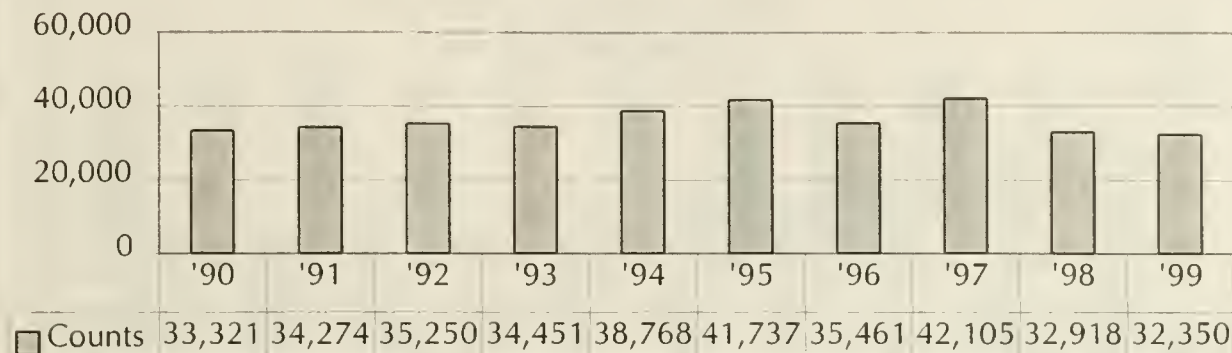
One **Motor Vehicle Theft**
every 4 hours, 40 minutes

*Total crime counts used in the calculation of the crime clock are statewide estimates based on the crime rate of reporting agencies.

STATE CRIME INDEX

Reported Index Crimes

In Montana 1990 - 1999



Because of the serious nature, the frequency of occurrence and the reliability of their reporting, the crimes of willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft are used as a gauge with which to measure the amount of crime and how much it increases or decreases over time. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that comes to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

Of the 116 police departments and sheriffs offices in Montana, 84.5 percent of them (98 agencies) participated in reporting to the Board of Crime Control. The percentage of Montana's total population, which was covered by the jurisdictions of the reporting agencies, is 89.4%. Since the participation is down in 1998 and 1999 you can see the result in the chart above. The agencies that participated in reporting have also reported a lower rate of crime in the last couple years.

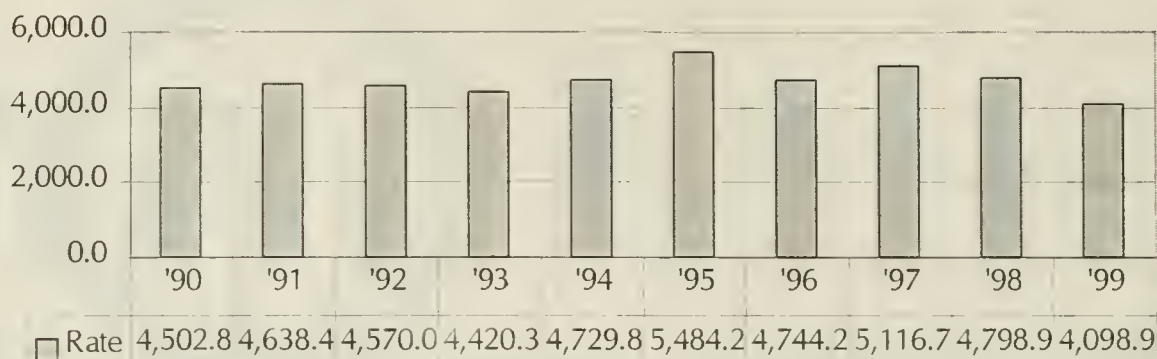
Refer to the crime rates on pages 6-17 for the most accurate measure of the change in crime from year to year.

Estimates of total crime counts were made based on the crime rate of the reporting agencies. Following are the statewide estimated counts of index crimes for 1999: total index crimes, 36,194; homicide, 22; rape, 293; robbery, 239; aggravated assault, 1,536; burglary, 3,876; larceny, 28,353; and motor vehicle theft, 1,874. Violent crimes, which include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, totaled 2,091 offenses.

Violent crimes account for 5.8% of all index crimes, while property offenses make up the other 94.2%.

STATE CRIME RATE

Montana Crime Rate per 100,000 people



*The **crime rate** of a given area is defined as the number of index crimes per 100,000 people. By using rates per population, comparisons can be made between jurisdictions of unequal populations. The crime rate takes into consideration the total population of the reporting jurisdictions; however, the rate does not incorporate other elements, such as sociological and environmental factors that may contribute to the amount of crime reported in a given community.*

The population figures used to calculate the state's crime rate for 1999 were provided for the Montana Uniform Crime Report by the U. S. Bureau of Census through the FBI. Montana's population estimate for 1999 was 883,000 people. The total population of the jurisdictions of law enforcement agencies which reported to the Board of Crime Control was 789,227. This adjusted population figure is used to calculate the crime rate. The rate per 100,000 people is calculated by multiplying the total index crime count by 100,000, then dividing by the total population of the jurisdictions of reporting agencies.

During 1999 there were 4,099 index crimes per 100,000 people reported to law enforcement agencies. A drop of 14.6 percent was realized since 1998. The 1998 rate was 4,799 per 100,000 people. Of the seven major crimes used in the calculation of the crime rate, decreases were seen in robbery, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle thefts, with robbery being the only violent crime that recorded a decline. The other three violent crimes, homicide, rape and aggravated assault had increased rates of reported incidents in 1999.

The robbery rate dropped by 6.5%, burglary was down by a considerable 24.3%, larceny by 14.1% and motor vehicle thefts went down by 17.0%. The drop in the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle thefts were the main factors in 14.6% decrease in the crime rate for Montana in 1999. However, increases in three of the four violent crimes raise concern.

The crime rate charts for violent crimes and individual crime categories can be found on the following eleven pages.

VIOLENT CRIMES



Violent Crime is composed of homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. All violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

Increased aggravated assaults in both 1998 and 1999 have accounted for nearly three-quarters of the violent crimes. In past years, aggravated assaults made up for only about two-thirds of the violent crimes. The increase in reported assaults accounts for the greatest share of the 14% average increase in violent crimes over the past two years.

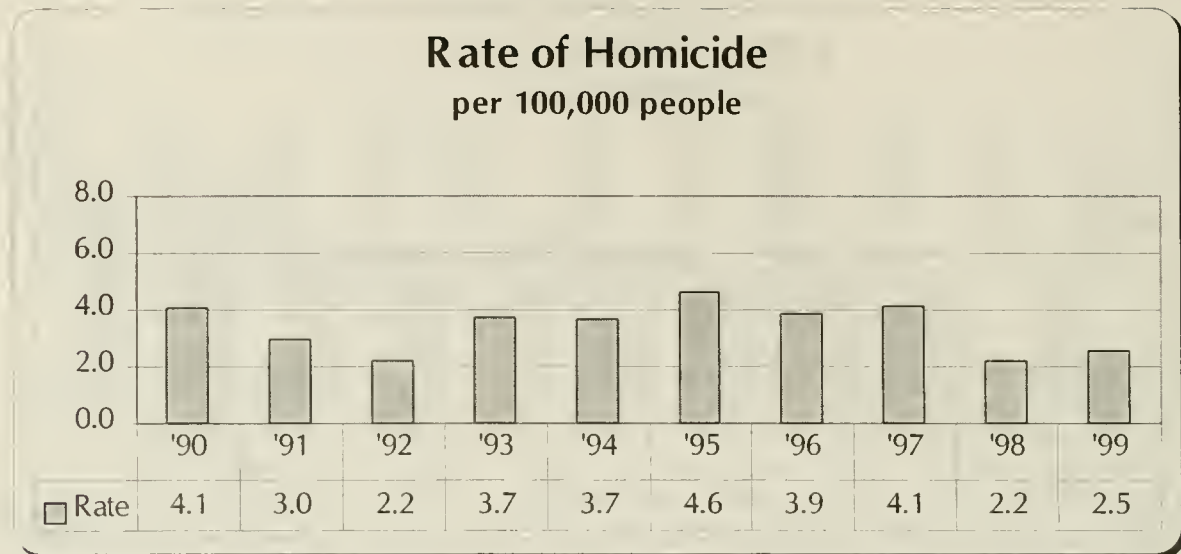
A rate of 236.8 violent crimes per 100,000 people was reported in 1999. This is a 5.6% increase over the 1998 rate of 224.4.

Other violent crimes of homicide and rape also had reported increases in occurrences over 1998. Homicides increased by 15.9% and rapes were up by 13.3%. Robbery was the only violent crime which had a lower crime rate reported during 1999 compared to 1998. Robberies decreased by 6.5% in 1999.

Montana's violent crime rate is 55% lower than the national rate of 524.7.

Montana had an estimated 2,091 violent crimes committed during 1999. The Crime Clock records one violent crime every 4 hours, 11 minutes.

HOMICIDE



Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicide where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon killed during the commission of a crime by a private citizen.

Individuals were murdered at a rate of 2.5 per 100,000 people during 1999. Homicides in 1998 were reported at a rate of 2.2, making the 1999 rate a 15.9% increase.

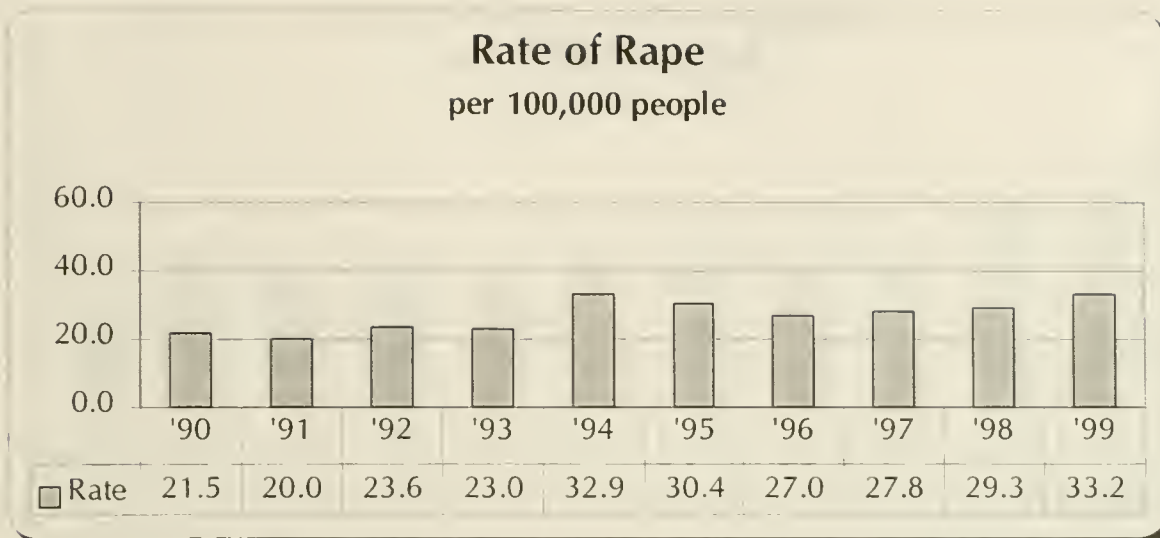
Montana, being a fairly small state when measured by population, typically has a low number of homicides. Since these counts for homicides in Montana are quite low compared to other types of crimes, the change in the rate over the last year seems quite substantial until you compare it to previous years. During the five-year period 1993-1997, an average of four homicides per 100,000 people were committed every year. When you compare the five-year average homicide rate to that of 1999, the later year reflects nearly a 40% lower rate.

The population count used in the calculation of the crime rate is adjusted to reflect the population of only the reporting agencies. Based on the homicide rate of all reporting agencies, it is estimated there were 22 homicides in Montana during 1999. This compares to a total of 18 during 1998.

The national rate for homicide in 1999 was 5.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, making Montana's 1999 homicide rate 56% lower.

The Crime Clock shows one homicide committed every 16 days, 14 hours. Homicides accounted for only 1% of all violent crimes in 1999.

RAPE



Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Both rapes and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification.

During 1999 there were 33.2 rapes per 100,000 people reported to law enforcement agencies. As can be seen in the chart above, this is the highest rate of the ten-year period. There were two other years in this period with a rate over 30, 1994 was 32.9 and 1995 had a rate of 30.4.

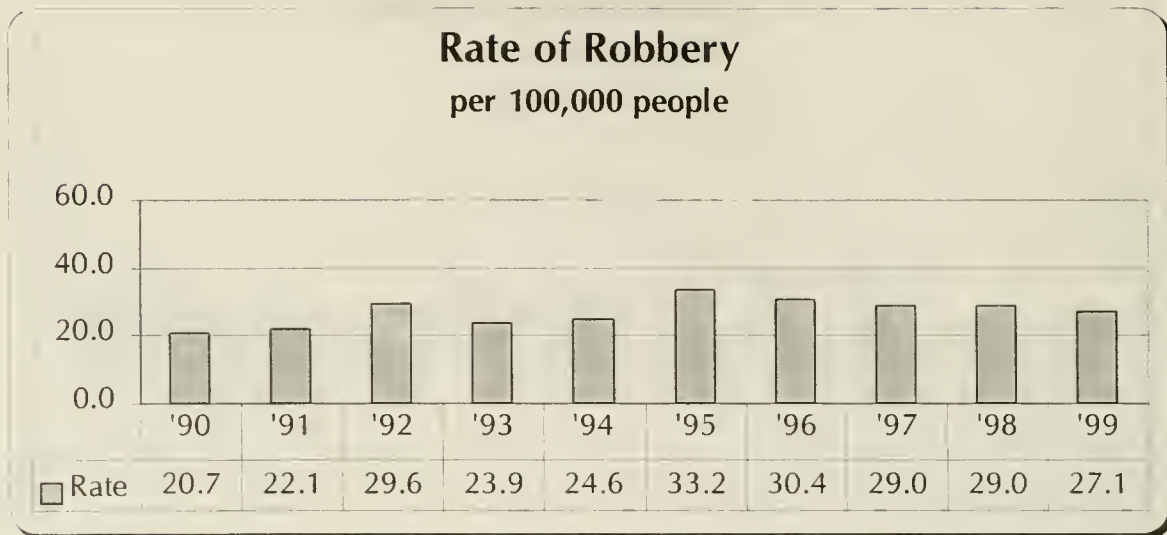
After declines were recorded from 1994 to 1996, the rate began to climb again and continued through 1999. Compared to the 1998 rate of 29.3, a 13.3% increase occurred in 1999.

Based on the rate at which rape was reported by participating law enforcement agencies, there were an estimated 293 rapes in 1999. This count compares to a count of 258 in 1998.

Montana's rate of rape occurrence is 1.5% lower than the national rate of 32.7 rapes per 100,000 persons.

Looking at the Crime Clock, we can see that during 1999 a rape was reported every 29 hours, 54 minutes.

ROBBERY



Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons. This is done by force or the threat of force or violence. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to commit robbery are included in the robbery count.

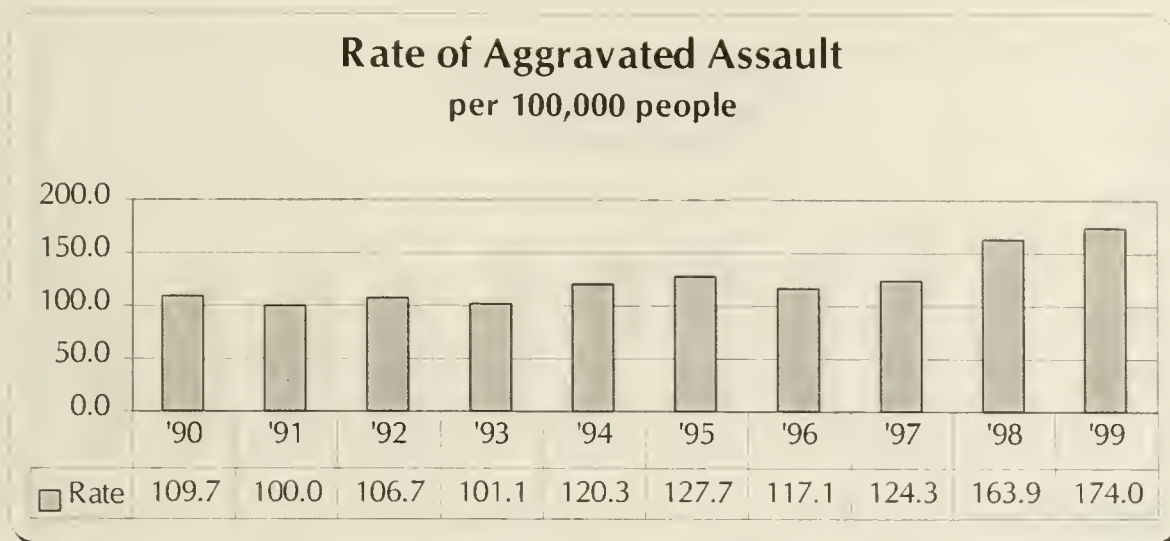
In 1999 robbery was the only violent crime that was recorded as having a decrease in reported incidents. From 1998 to 1999 the rate dropped by 6.5%. There were 27.1 robberies per 100,000 people reported to law enforcement in 1999. This is the lowest rate recorded since 1995 when the rate was 33.2, or 23% higher than the 1999 rate.

An estimated 239 robberies were reported in 1999 based on the rate of 27.1 per 100,000 reported by participating agencies. In 1998 an estimated 255 robberies were reported. Robbery in Montana accounted for 11.4% of all violent crimes in 1999.

Robberies in Montana are being reported 82% less often than the national rate of 150.2 robberies per 100,000 persons.

The crime clock has robberies in Montana being reported every 36 hours, 39 minutes.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon, or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault that does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category.

In 1999 aggravated assaults accounted for nearly three-quarters, 73% of all violent crimes. The rise in the rate of violent crimes being reported in the last year is mostly attributed to the increase in aggravated assaults. The assaults rose by 6.2%, which impacted the 5.6% increase in violent crimes.

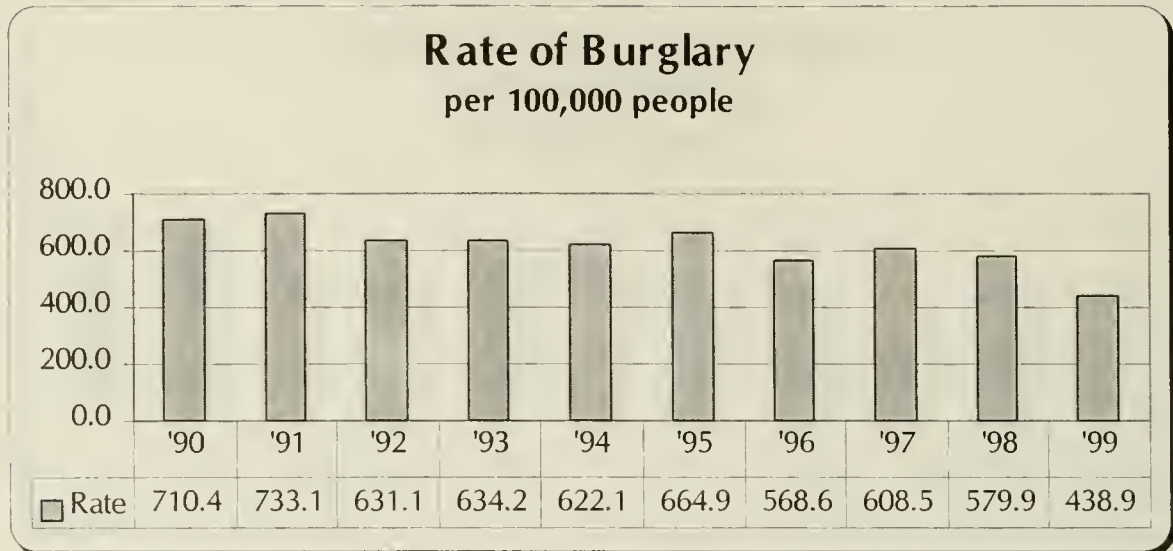
The aggravated assault rate of 174.0 per 100,000 people in 1999 is 48.6% higher than the aggravated assault rate, three years before, in 1996. Since 1996 the rate has increased an average of 16.2% per year.

An estimated 1536 aggravated assaults were reported to law enforcement in 1999. This is based on the rate reported for all participating agencies.

The national aggravated assault rate of 336.1 per 100,000 people is twice the 1999 Montana rate.

The Crime Clock shows an aggravated assault being reported once every 5 hours, 42 minutes.

BURGLARY



Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access, it is considered a larceny.

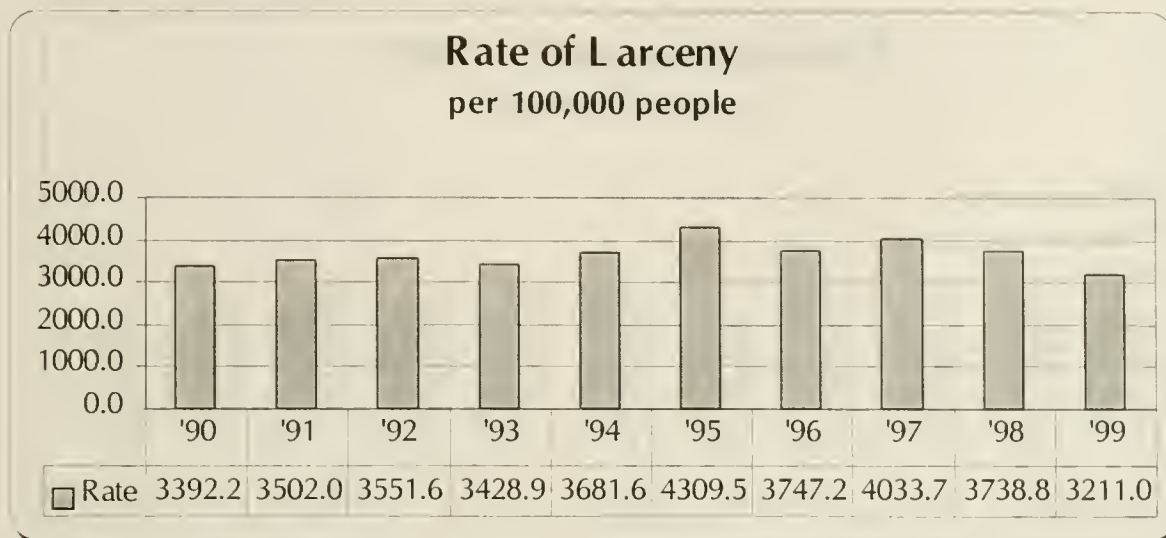
During the 1990s the number of reported burglaries dropped by a considerable rate. From 1990 with a rate of 710.4 to 1999 with a rate of 438.9, a decline of 38.2 is recorded. After remaining quite steady from 1996 to 1998, a drop of 24.3% occurred in 1999. This is the largest year-to-year decrease in the past ten years.

When using the crime rate of the 98 agencies that reported in 1999, it is estimated there were 3,876 burglaries reported in 1999, compared to an estimated 5,103 in 1998.

Burglaries account for 11.4% of all property crimes. Property crimes are made up of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Law enforcement agencies reported property crimes 3,862 times per 100,000 persons in 1999.

Burglaries in Montana occurred 43% less often than the national rate of 770 per 100,000 persons in 1999. The crime clock for Montana shows an average of one burglary every 2 hours, 16 minutes.

LARCENY



Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pickpocket, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself.

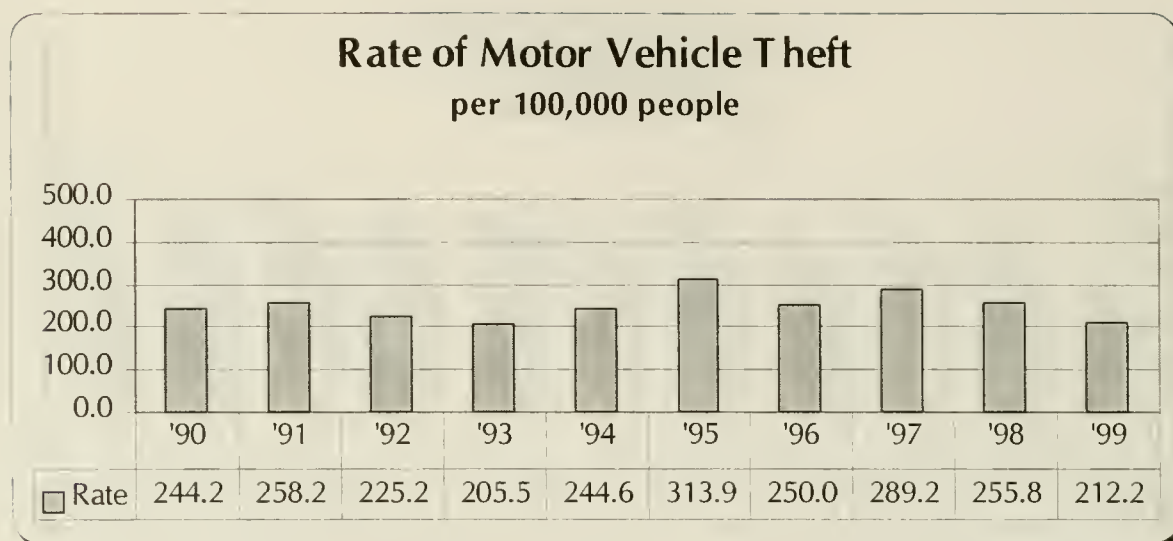
Index crimes are made up of the seven major crimes, larceny being the one reported most often. Larceny accounts for 78% of all index crimes in Montana for 1999. Because there are far more larcenies reported than any other major crime, it tends to have a significant impact on the overall crime rate. Typically we will see the total crime rate for the seven major crimes shift in the same direction and by a similar rate as the change in Larceny. 1999 was no exception. Larceny decreased by 14.1% while the overall crime rate showed a decline of 14.6%. Larceny dropped from 3738.8 in 1998 to 3211.0 per 100,000 people in 1999.

The rate at which larcenies were reported has been moving slightly downward since 1995. In 1999 there were an estimated 23,353 incidents of larceny reported.

Larceny is reported as occurring 25.5% more often in Montana than at the national level. Nationally, there were reports of 2,551.4 larcenies per 100,000 people.

An occurrence of larceny is reported to law enforcement every 18 minutes 32 seconds in Montana.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft of or attempted theft of a vehicle that is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes and farming equipment.

A decline of a significant 17.0% was reported in motor vehicle thefts from 1998 to 1999. There were 212.2 motor vehicle thefts reported per 100,000 people in 1999. This compares to 255.8 in 1998. After an increase was reported from 1996 to 1997, the rate has dropped again the last two years.

Based on the rate reported by participating agencies, the estimated number of motor vehicle thefts reported for 1999 is 1,874.

Compared to the national rate of motor vehicle thefts, Montana experiences a theft only half as often. The national rate per 100,000 people was 420.7 in 1999.

The Crime Clock shows a motor vehicle theft being reported every 4 hours, 40 minutes in Montana.

DOMESTIC ABUSE



A person commits the offense of **domestic abuse** if he/she: (a) purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a family member or household member; or (b) purposely or knowingly causes reasonable apprehension of bodily injury to a family member or household member.

For record keeping purposes, domestic abuse offenses were broken out of all other assaults beginning in 1988. The rate at which reports were coming in to law enforcement rose gradually until 1995. Since 1995 the rate of domestic abuse has remained fairly steady.

The rate at which domestic abuse was reported to law enforcement during 1999 was 404.8 per 100,000 people, or a 3.9% lower than the 1998 rate of 421.5.

It is estimated there were 3,575 domestic abuse incidents reported to law enforcement in 1999.

A domestic abuse was reported, on average, every 2 hours, 27 minutes, or 9.8 occurrences per day in Montana.

TABLE 2
1998 AND 1999 COMPARISON
OF MONTANA CRIME RATES BY OFFENSE

Offense		1998 Rate *		1999 Rate *		Percent Change
Homicide		2.2		2.5		15.9%
Rape		29.3		33.2		13.3%
Robbery		29.0		27.1		-6.5%
Aggravated Assault		163.9		174.0		6.2%
Total Violent		224.4		236.8		5.6%
Burglary		579.9		438.9		-24.3%
Larceny		3738.8		3211.0		-14.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft		255.8		212.2		-17.0%
Total Property		4574.5		3862.1		-15.6%
TOTAL PART I		4798.9		4098.9		-14.6%
Other Assaults	**	670.5		583.5		-13.0%
Domestic Abuse		421.5		404.8		-3.9%
Arson		17.9		24.8		38.5%
Forgery		152.8		127.8		-16.3%
Fraud		200.3		223.9		11.8%
Embezzlement		6.0		4.9		-17.3%
Stolen Property		80.0		35.0		-56.3%
Vandalism		1420.1		1625.6		14.5%
Weapons		110.8		43.6		-60.7%
Prostitution		8.3		4.9		-40.5%
Sex Offenses		122.7		104.4		-14.9%
Drug Offenses		460.4		586.4		27.4%
Gambling		0.6		0.3		-56.5%
Offenses Against Family		130.8		146.2		11.8%
DUI		495.8		510.6		3.0%
Liquor		488.1		529.4		8.5%
Disorderly Conduct		1497.9		532.5		-64.4%
Other Total	***	1494.7		1261.4		-15.6%
TOTAL PART II		7779.1		6750.1		-13.2%
Total Part I and Part II		12578.0		10849.1		-13.7%

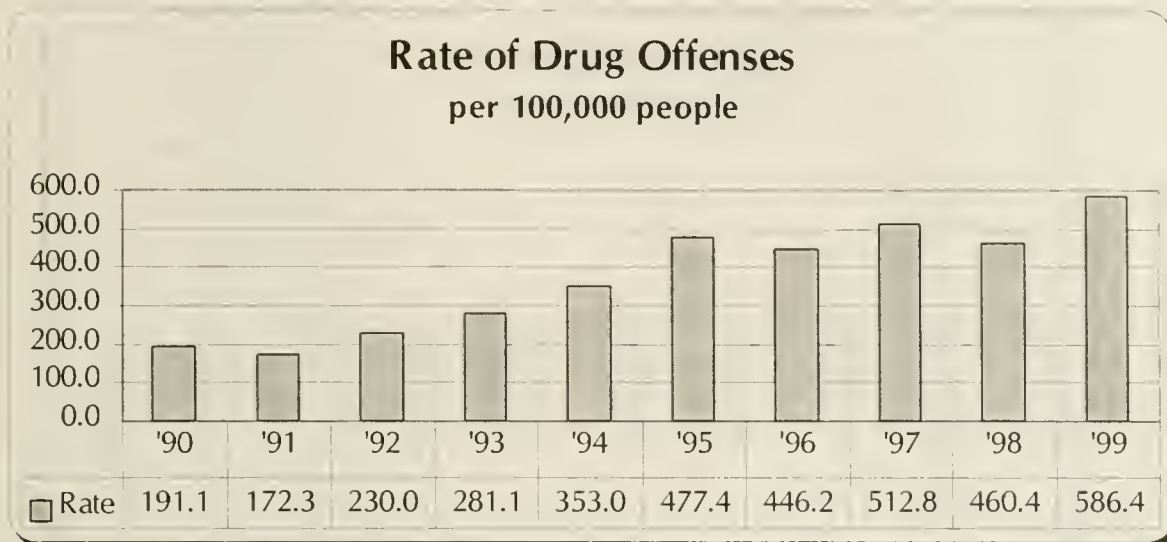
* Rates are based on a population of 100,000.

** Other Assaults consist of assaults other than those considered aggravated. If a domestic abuse is considered aggravated it will be Reported as both aggravated and domestic.

*** Other Total includes trespass, escape, kidnap, curfew, runaway and other

Source: Montana Board of Crime Control, Uniform Crime Report Data

DRUG OFFENSES



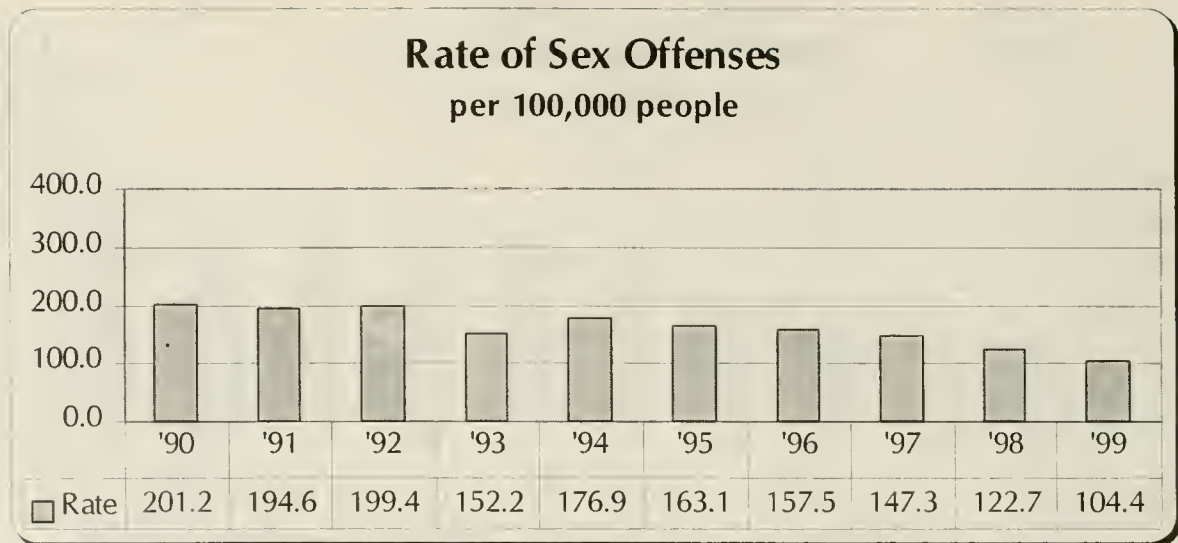
***Drug offenses** involve the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs.*

After drug offenses leveled out somewhat in the four years from 1995 to 1998, a significant increase was reported in 1999. A rate of 586.4 per 100,000 people reflects a 27.4% increase over the 1998 rate of 460.4.

The number of drug offenses reported was estimated to be 5,178 during 1999 compared to an estimated 4,051 in 1998. These estimates are based on the numbers reported by the participating law enforcement agencies.

Law enforcement is either receiving a call or experiencing an on-site encounter involving drug offenses every 1 hour, 42 minutes, or an average of fourteen drug offenses being reported every day in Montana.

SEX OFFENSES



Sex offenses include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like. Montana law lists four specific crimes: sexual assault, deviate sexual conduct, indecent exposure and incest. Excluded under this category are forcible rape, prostitution and commercial vice.

Since 1994 sex offenses have been on a steady decline. A rate of 104.4 per 100,000 people reported in 1999 is 14.9% lower than the 1998 rate of 122.7. Since 1994 sex offenses have dropped by 41.2% or an average of nearly 10% per year.

There were an estimated 922 sex offenses reported to law enforcement during 1999 in Montana. This compares to a total of 1,080 in 1998.

A sex offense was reported every 9 hours, 30 minutes in Montana during 1999.

TABLE 5
County Crime Rate Combining Sheriff's Offices and Police Departments
Ranked by their 1999 Crime Rates*

County Totals		Rate Per 100,000
1	Yellowstone County Total	6459
2	Custer County Total	6016
3	Missoula County Total	5792
4	Hill County Total	5534
5	Cascade County Total	5482
6	Mineral County Total	4923
7	Flathead County Total **	4406
	State Crime Rate	4099
8	Gallatin County Total	4023
9	Lincoln County Total **	4004
10	Lewis & Clark County Total **	3995
11	Meagher County Total	3885
12	Granite County Total	3852
13	Powell County Total	3448
14	Sanders County Total **	3374
15	Lake County Total	3282
16	Toole County Total	2828
17	Sheridan County Total	2640
18	Deer Lodge County Total	2444
19	Dawson County Total	2390
20	Sweet Grass County Total	2225
21	Golden Valley County Total	2203
22	Teton County Total	2110
23	Fergus County Total	2081
24	Broadwater County Total	2076
25	Ravalli County Total	1958
26	Chouteau County Total	1884
27	Richland County Total	1826
28	Valley County Total	1789
29	Stillwater County Total **	1778
30	Phillips County Total	1634
31	Rosebud County Total	1608
32	Judith Basin County Total	1565
33	Liberty County Total	1417
34	Beaverhead County Total	1282
35	Pondera County Total	1231
36	Carbon County Total	1014
37	Jefferson County Total **	987
38	Roosevelt County Total **	960
39	Powder River County Total	928
40	Park County Total **	917
41	McCone County Total	813
42	Blaine County Total **	809
43	Treasure County Total	803
44	Glacier County Total **	801
45	Madison County Total	725
46	Petroleum County Total	600
47	Wheatland County Total	546
48	Musselshell County Total	455
49	Fallon County Total **	411
50	Daniels County Total	399
51	Prairie County Total	299
52	Garfield County Total Z	0

* This ranking, based on a population of 100,000, includes only those counties that participate in reporting to the Board of Crime Control. Refer to Table 1 for a list of agencies that had incomplete data or did not report. Z = reported zero index crimes for the year

** One or more agencies in this county either did not report or had incomplete data. Only data and population numbers from the reporting agencies were used in calculating the crime rate.

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

TABLE 6
Sheriff Office
Ranked by their 1999 Crime Rates*

County Totals		Rate Per 100,000
1	Mineral County S.O.	4923
State Crime Rate		4099
2	Meagher County S.O.	3885
3	Granite County S.O.	3852
4	Flathead County S.O.	3630
5	Lewis & Clark County S.O.	3487
6	Powell County /Deer Lodge	3448
7	Hill County S.O.	2928
8	Sanders County S.O.	2883
9	Toole County / Shelby	2828
10	Yellowstone County S.O.	2709
11	Sheridan County S.O.	2627
12	Gallatin County S.O.	2519
13	Custer County S.O.	2501
14	Deer Lodge County/Anaconda	2444
15	Missoula County S.O.	2348
16	Lake County S.O.	2277
17	Fergus County S.O.	2268
18	Sweet Grass County S.O.	2225
19	Golden Valley County S.O.	2203
20	Teton County S.O./Choteau	2110
21	Broadwater County S.O.	2076
22	Cascade County S.O.	2062
23	Stillwater County S.O.	1778
24	Phillips County S.O./ Malta	1634
25	Rosebud County S.O.	1608
26	Judith Basin County S.O.	1565
27	Liberty County S.O.	1417
28	Chouteau County S.O.	1395
29	Valley County S.O.	1272
30	Richland County S.O.	1083
31	Pondera County S.O.	1026
32	Ravalli County S.O.	1021
33	Jefferson County S.O.	950
34	Powder River County S.O.	928
35	Park County S.O.	917
36	Treasure County S.O.	803
37	Glacier County S.O.	801
38	McCone County S.O.	785
39	Madison County S.O.	766
40	Petroleum County S.O.	600
41	Dawson County S.O.	586
42	Carbon County S.O.	583
43	Wheatland County S.O.	546
44	Roosevelt County S.O.	456
45	Musselshell County S.O.	455
46	Fallon County S.O.	411
47	Daniels County S.O.	399
48	Blaine County S.O.	327
49	Prairie County S.O.	299
50	Beaverhead County S.O.	282
51	Garfield County S.O.	Z 0

* This ranking, based on a population of 100,000, includes only those agencies that participate in reporting to the Board of Crime Control. See Table 1 for a list of non-reporting agencies.

** These agencies combine reporting for more than one agency or have a combined form of government.

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

Z = reported zero index crimes for the year

TABLE 3
1999 PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST
IN MONTANA

Crime		Percent Cleared By Arrest
Homicide		63.2%
Rape		26.7%
Robbery		44.5%
Aggravated Assault		47.3%
Total Violent Crimes		44.2%
Burglary		15.0%
Larceny		17.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft		21.0%
Total Property Crimes		17.2%
TOTAL PART I CRIMES		19.1%
Other Assaults	*	73.9%
Domestic Abuse		63.7%
Arson		34.4%
Forgery		27.3%
Fraud		20.5%
Embezzlement		46.2%
Stolen Property		25.7%
Vandalism		11.8%
Weapons		49.3%
Prostitution		87.2%
Sex Offenses		20.7%
Drug Offenses		76.8%
Gambling		100.0%
Offenses Against Family		24.6%
DUI		83.1%
Liquor Laws		80.8%
Disorderly Conduct		49.3%
All Other	**	30.1%
TOTAL PART II CRIMES		44.7%
GRAND TOTAL		36.2%

* Other Assaults consist of assaults other than those considered aggravated. If a domestic abuse is considered aggravated, it will be counted as aggravated and as domestic abuse.

** All Other total includes trespass, escape, kidnap, curfew, runaway and other

Source: Montana Board of Crime Control, Uniform Crime Report Data

TABLE 4
FREQUENCY (%) OF USE OF WEAPONS
IN THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES
IN MONTANA
1999

Weapon Type	Type of Crime					
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total	
Firearm	65.0%	3.5%	26.9%	13.5%	14.6%	
Knife	20.0%	1.7%	8.4%	12.8%	10.8%	
Other Dangerous	0.0%	28.9%	20.5%	57.7%	48.1%	
Hands, Feet, Etc.	15.0%	65.9%	44.2%	16.0%	26.5%	
Total Cases Involving Weapons	20	173	156	887	1236	*

* Total cases involving weapons include only crimes that were reported as involving weapons. Some incidents are reported, while the type of weapon involved in the incident was not reported.

Source: Montana Board of Crime Control, Uniform Crime Report Data

TABLE 7
Police Departments
Ranked by their 1999 Crime Rates*

Police Department Totals		Rate Per 100,000
1	Laurel P.D.	8605
2	Hamilton P.D.	8536
3	Missoula P.D.	7906
4	West Yellowstone P.D.	7646
5	Billings P.D.	7475
6	Havre P.D.	7449
7	Miles City P.D.	7373
8	St. Ignatius P.D.	7036
9	Great Falls P.D.	6855
10	Kalispell P.D.	6744
11	Ronan P.D.	5761
12	Polson P.D.	5451
13	Plains P.D.	5246
14	Bozeman P.D.	4978
15	Helena P.D.	4418
16	Glendive P.D.	4196
17	Thompson Falls P.D.	4103
State Crime Rate		4099
18	Manhattan P.D.	4064
19	Troy P.D.	4004
20	Columbia Falls P.D.	3890
21	Deer Lodge/Powell County S.O.	3448
22	Fort Benton P.D.	2968
23	Toole County / Shelby	2828
24	Sidney P.D.	2809
25	Belgrade P.D.	2723
26	Plentywood P.D.	2656
27	Glasgow P.D.	2445
28	Anaconda / Deer Lodge County	2444
29	Dillon P.D.	2361
30	Wolf Point P.D.	2236
31	Red Lodge P.D.	2228
32	Chinook P.D.	2196
33	Choteau/Teton County S.O.	2110
34	Lewistown P.D.	1895
35	Three Forks Marshals Office.	1893
36	Belt P.D.	1724
37	Malta/Phillips County S.O.	1634
38	Conrad P.D.	1477
39	Nashua P.D.	1340
40	Fort Peck P.D./Valley County	1272
41	Stevensville P.D.	1268
42	Boulder P.D.	1146
43	Joliet P.D.	1099
44	Bridger P.D.	969
45	Circle P.D.	863
46	Darby P.D.	743
47	Ennis P.D.	492
48	Pinesdale P.D.	193
49	Fairview P.D.	0
50	Fromberg Marshals Office.	0

* This ranking, based on a population of 100,000, includes only those agencies that participate in reporting. Refer to Table 1 for a list on non-reporting agencies. Z = Reported zero index crimes for the year

** This ranking includes agencies that combine data for reporting, or have a combined form of government.

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

TABLE 8
1999 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
By INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1999 Population	Crime Index	Crime Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Drug Offenses	Sex Offenses	Domestic Abuse
Beaverhead Cnty S.O.		4612	13	282	0	0	2	0	10	1	7	3	5
Dillon P.D.		4278	101	2361	0	0	5	7	86	3	16	3	16
Beaverhead Cnty Total		8890	114	1282	0	0	7	7	96	4	23	6	21
Big Horn Cnty S.O.	*	12664		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Big Horn Cnty Total	**	0		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Blaine Cnty S.O.		4588	15	327	0	0	0	6	7	2	8	0	4
Chinook P.D.		1594	35	2196	0	0	3	4	26	2	11	0	4
Harlem P.D.	*	985		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Blaine Cnty Total	**	6182	50	809	0	0	3	10	33	4	19	0	8
Broadwater Cnty S.O.	*	4143	86	2076	0	0	7	15	63	1	44	1	6
Broadwater Cnty Total	**	4143	86	2076	0	0	7	15	63	1	44	1	6
Carbon Cnty S.O.		5320	31	583	0	0	3	4	20	4	5	0	1
Red Lodge P.D.		2244	50	2228	0	0	0	2	48	0	24	2	7
Bridger P.D.		826	8	969	0	0	1	3	3	1	9	1	1
Fromberg Marshals Office.		442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Joliet P.D.		637	7	1099	0	0	0	2	5	0	9	0	1
Carbon Cnty Total		9469	96	1014	0	0	4	11	76	5	47	3	11
Carter Cnty S.O.	*	1096		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Ekalaka P.D.	*	445		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Carter Cnty Total	**	0		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Cascade Cnty S.O.		22068	455	2062	0	3	1	24	63	28	113	30	95
Great Falls P.D.		56544	3876	6855	2	22	28	66	324	167	398	44	397
Belt P.D.		580	10	1724	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	3
Cascade Cnty Total		79192	4341	5482	2	25	29	90	389	195	511	74	495
Chouteau Cnty S.O.		3584	50	1395	0	0	9	10	30	1	20	0	5
Fort Benton P.D.		1617	48	2968	0	0	0	5	40	3	6	4	2
Chouteau Cnty Total		5201	98	1884	0	0	9	15	70	4	26	4	7

* Agency did not report or had incomplete data.

** Data is not available, incomplete, or estimated for one or more agencies; crime rate is based on adjusted population.

*** Adjusted counts include estimated agency counts; exclude non-reporting agency populations. Z = reported zero index crimes for the year.

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

TABLE 8
1999 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
By INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1999 Population	Crime Index	Crime Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Drug Offenses	Sex Offenses	Domestic Abuse
Custer Cnty S.O.	3359	84	2501	0	0	0	6	15	53	10	0	2	8
Miles City P.D.	8708	642	7373	0	1	27	42	142	413	17	48	17	36
Custer Cnty Total	12067	726	6016	0	1	27	48	157	466	27	48	19	44
Daniels Cnty S.O.	2006	8	399	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	0
Daniels Cnty Total	2006	8	399	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	0
Dawson Cnty S.O.	4439	26	586	0	0	0	8	5	12	1	55	8	7
Glendive P.D.	4433	186	4196	0	0	0	8	21	154	3	42	5	22
Dawson Cnty Total	8872	212	2390	0	0	0	16	26	166	4	97	13	29
Anaconda / D.L. Cnty	10025	245	2444	0	0	1	11	52	164	17	50	13	26
Deer Lodge Cnty Total	10025	245	2444	0	0	1	11	52	164	17	50	13	26
Fallon Cnty S.O.	1217	5	411	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3
Baker P.D.	*	1732		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Fallon Cnty Total	**	1217	411	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3
Fergus Cnty S.O.	6128	139	2268	0	0	0	10	5	115	9	49	0	25
Lewistown P.D.	6175	117	1895	0	1	0	15	11	84	6	23	0	19
Fergus Cnty Total	12303	256	2081	0	1	0	25	16	199	15	72	0	44
Flathead Cnty S.O.	45782	1662	3630	2	33	6	43	285	1195	98	214	69	151
Columbia Falls P.D.	4216	164	3890	0	0	1	3	15	139	6	26	0	34
Whitefish P.D.	5891			Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Kalispell P.D.	16132	1088	6744	1	1	3	17	86	936	44	175	51	67
Flathead Cnty Total	**	2914	4406	3	34	10	63	386	2270	148	415	120	252
Gallatin Cnty S.O.	23541	593	2519	0	4	1	21	73	453	41	186	28	77
Bozeman P.D.	30015	1494	4978	1	4	7	37	103	1279	63	241	46	84
Belgrade P.D.	5031	137	2723	0	1	0	8	20	93	15	19	0	33
Three Forks Marshals Office	1532	29	1893	0	0	0	0	5	19	5	6	2	6
West Yellowstone P.D.	1164	89	7646	0	0	0	2	9	69	9	11	1	12
Manhattan P.D.	1427	58	4064	0	0	0	0	3	51	4	0	2	4
MSU Police	unv	n/a	n/a	0	1	0	1	1	119	1	22	1	10
Gallatin Cnty Total	62710	2523	4023	1	10	8	69	214	2083	138	485	80	226

* Agency did not report or had incomplete data.

** Data is not available, incomplete, or estimated for one or more agencies; crime rate is based on adjusted population.

*** Adjusted counts include estimated agency counts; exclude non-reporting agency populations.

unv = University Police

Z = reported zero index crimes for the year

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

TABLE 8
1999 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
By INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1999 Population	Crime Index	Crime Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Drug Offenses	Sex Offenses	Domestic Abuse
Garfield Cnty S.O.	1397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Garfield Cnty Total	1397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glacier Cnty S.O.	9108	73	801	0	0	0	17	13	41	2	63	6	1
Cut Bank P.D.	*	3465		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Glacier Cnty Total	9108	73	801	0	0	0	17	13	41	2	63	6	1
Golden Valley Cnty S.O.	1044	23	2203	0	0	0	5	7	9	2	8	0	3
Golden Valley Cnty Total	1044	23	2203	0	0	0	5	7	9	2	8	0	3
Granite Cnty S.O.	2674	103	3852	0	0	2	21	24	49	7	4	0	13
Granite Cnty Total	2674	103	3852	0	0	2	21	24	49	7	4	0	13
Hill Cnty S.O.	7378	216	2928	0	1	0	1	45	145	24	75	21	21
Havre P.D.	10041	748	7449	2	6	3	14	54	632	37	72	10	84
Hill Cnty Total	17419	964	5534	2	7	3	15	99	777	61	147	31	105
Jefferson Cnty S.O.	7053	67	950	0	0	0	3	13	44	7	9	4	18
Boulder P.D.	1658	19	1146	0	0	0	0	1	15	3	3	3	4
Whitehall P.D.	*	1403		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Jefferson Cnty Total	8711	86	987	0	0	0	3	14	59	10	12	7	22
Judith Basin Cnty S.O.	2300	36	1565	0	0	0	1	7	27	1	0	0	0
Judith Basin Cnty Total	2300	36	1565	0	0	0	1	7	27	1	0	0	0
Lake Cnty S.O.	18229	415	2277	0	5	2	46	56	269	37	66	18	74
Polson P.D.	4605	251	5451	0	1	3	2	71	150	24	35	4	1
Ronan P.D.	1944	112	5761	0	1	0	12	16	72	11	13	1	9
St. Ignatius P.D.	938	66	7036	0	2	0	5	22	33	4	23	0	6
Lake County Total	25716	844	3282	0	9	5	65	165	524	76	137	23	90
Lewis & Clark Cnty S.O.	23661	825	3487	0	16	0	102	132	519	56	106	59	168
Helena P.D.	28381	1254	4418	1	27	12	118	156	857	83	218	41	258
East Helena P.D.	*	1755		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Lewis & Clark Cnty Total	52042	2079	3995	1	43	12	220	288	1376	139	324	100	426
Liberty Cnty S.O.	2329	33	1417	0	0	0	1	6	25	1	0	0	0
Liberty Cnty Total	2329	33	1417	0	0	0	1	6	25	1	0	0	0

* Agency did not report or had incomplete data.

** Data is not available, incomplete, or estimated for one or more agencies; crime rate is based on adjusted population.

*** Adjusted counts include estimated agency counts; exclude non-reporting agency populations.

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

unv = University Police

Z = reported zero index crimes for the year.

TABLE 8

**1999 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
By INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES**

Agency	1999 Population	Crime Index	Crime Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Drug Offense ^s	Sex Offenses	Domestic Abuse
Lincoln Cnty S.O.	*	13944		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Libby	*	2682		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Eureka P.D.	*	1095		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Troy P.D.		1024	41	4004	0	1	0	2	9	0	3	0	5
Lincoln Cnty Total	**	1024	41	4004	0	1	0	2	9	0	3	0	5
McCone Cnty S.O.		1274	10	785	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	0
Circle P.D.		695	6	863	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
McCone Cnty Total		1969	16	813	0	0	1	6	4	0	0	1	0
Madison Cnty S.O.		5876	45	766	0	1	0	2	6	33	28	0	7
Ennis P.D.		1017	5	492	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Madison Cnty Total		6893	50	725	0	1	0	2	6	36	28	0	9
Meagher Cnty S.O.		1802	70	3885	0	0	0	13	4	49	10	2	5
Meagher Cnty Total		1802	70	3885	0	0	0	13	4	49	10	2	5
Mineral Cnty S.O.		3758	185	4923	1	2	2	36	20	116	80	8	8
Mineral Cnty Total		3758	185	4923	1	2	2	36	20	116	80	8	8
Missoula Cnty S.O.		36847	865	2348	0	22	6	22	152	634	200	19	111
Missoula P.D.		52377	4141	7906	5	37	45	170	356	3382	266	81	262
U of M Police	unv	n/a	162	n/a	0	0	0	1	5	155	64	4	0
Missoula Cnty Total		89224	5168	5792	5	59	51	193	513	4171	530	104	373
Musselshell Cnty S.O.		4617	21	455	0	0	0	3	4	13	1	5	1
Musselshell Cnty Total		4617	21	455	0	0	0	3	4	13	1	5	1
Park Cnty S.O.		8504	78	917	0	1	0	7	15	55	5	4	22
Livingston P.D.		7367		Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Park County Total		8504	78	917	0	1	0	7	15	55	5	4	22
Petroleum Cnty S.O.		500	3	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Petroleum Cnty Total		500	3	600	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Phillips Cnty S.O./Malta		4834	79	1634	0	0	0	12	7	54	7	0	6
Phillips Cnty Total		4834	79	1634	0	0	0	12	7	54	7	0	6

* Agency did not report or had incomplete data.

** Data is not available, incomplete, or estimated for one or more agencies; crime rate is based on adjusted population.

*** Adjusted counts include estimated agency counts; exclude non-reporting agency populations.

unv = University Police
Z = reported zero index crimes for the year.

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

TABLE 8
1999 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
By INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1999 Population	Crime Index	Crime Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Drug Offenses	Sex Offenses	Domestic Abuse
Pondera Cnty S.O.	3508	36	1026	0	0	0	4	2	27	3	0	5	10
Conrad P.D.	2911	43	1477	0	0	0	4	1	35	3	0	0	6
Pondera Cnty Total	6419	79	1231	0	0	0	8	3	62	6	0	5	16
Powder River Cnty S.O.	1831	17	928	0	0	0	1	5	11	0	2	0	1
Powder River Cnty Total	1831	17	928	0	0	0	1	5	11	0	2	0	1
Powell Cnty/Deer Lodge	7018	242	3448	1	2	0	17	17	193	12	27	10	49
Powell Cnty Total	7018	242	3448	1	2	0	17	17	193	12	27	10	49
Prairie Cnty S.O.	1337	4	299	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	2
Prairie Cnty Total	1337	4	299	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	2
Ravalli Cnty S.O.	26743	273	1021	1	4	2	23	30	193	20	35	0	55
Hamilton P.D.	4475	382	8536	0	0	2	7	22	342	9	31	8	10
Stevensville P.D.	2051	26	1268	1	2	1	5	0	15	2	4	0	3
Darby P.D.	942	7	743	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	27	0	6
Pinesdale P.D.	1038	2	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ravalli Cnty Total	35249	690	1958	2	6	5	35	59	550	33	97	8	74
Richland Cnty S.O.	4431	48	1083	0	0	0	6	9	32	1	1	2	5
Sidney P.D.	4878	137	2809	0	8	0	3	14	105	7	28	10	17
Fairview P.D.	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Richland Cnty Total	10132	185	1826	0	8	0	9	23	137	8	33	12	26
Roosevelt Cnty S.O.	7240	33	456	0	0	0	8	8	15	2	6	0	10
Poplar P.D.	914			Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Wolf Point P.D.	2862	64	2236	0	1	0	10	21	26	6	2	5	28
Roosevelt Cnty Total	10102	97	960	0	1	0	18	29	41	8	8	5	38
Rosebud Cnty S.O.	10077	162	1608	0	4	3	30	14	101	10	45	0	32
Rosebud Cnty Total	10077	162	1608	0	4	3	30	14	101	10	45	0	32
Sanders Cnty S.O.	6971	201	2883	0	4	1	45	22	120	9	33	13	32
Hot Springs P.D.	461			Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Thompson Falls P.D.	1560	64	4103	0	1	0	5	9	46	3	3	0	9
Plains P.D.	1220	64	5246	0	1	0	13	3	47	0	16	3	5
Sanders Cnty Total	9751	329	3374	0	6	1	63	34	213	12	52	16	46
Sheridan Cnty S.O.	2322	61	2627	0	1	0	6	22	31	1	0	0	7
Plentywood P.D.	1958	52	2656	0	0	0	1	6	44	1	5	2	4
Sheridan Cnty Total	4280	113	2640	0	1	0	7	28	75	2	5	2	11

* Agency did not report or had incomplete data.

** Data is not available, incomplete, or estimated for one or more agencies; crime rate is based on adjusted population.

*** Adjusted counts include estimated agency counts; exclude non-reporting agency populations.

Z = reported zero index crimes for the year.

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

TABLE 8
1999 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
By INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1999 Population	Crime Index	Crime Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Drug Offenses	Sex Offenses	Domestic Abuse
											(Non - Index Crimes)		
Butte / Silver Bow Silver Bow Cnty Total	* 34651 ** 0			Did Not Report or data was incomplete Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Stillwater Cnty S.O.	6018	107	1778	0	2	0	19	27	53	6	9	3	9
Columbus P.D.	* 2072			Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Stillwater Cnty Total	** 6018	107	1778	0	2	0	19	27	53	6	9	3	9
Sweet Grass Cnty S.O.	3416	76	2225	0	0	0	6	6	52	12	19	1	2
Sweet Grass Cnty Total	3416	76	2225	0	0	0	6	6	52	12	19	1	2
Teton Cnty S.O./Choteau	6350	134	2110	0	1	0	19	13	95	6	2	0	13
Teton Cnty Total	6350	134	2110	0	1	0	19	13	95	6	2	0	13
Toole Cnty /Shelby	4739	134	2828	0	4	1	21	23	74	11	112	6	8
Toole Cnty Total	4739	134	2828	0	4	1	21	23	74	11	112	6	8
Treasure Cnty S.O.	872	7	803	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
Treasure Cnty Total	872	7	803	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
Valley Cnty S.O.	4245	54	1272	0	0	0	0	10	40	4	1	4	4
Glasgow P.D.	3599	88	2445	1	0	0	1	2	79	5	15	5	12
Fort Peck P.D.	Included with Valley Co.												
Nashua P.D.	373	5	1340	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1
Valley Cnty Total	8217	147	1789	1	0	0	1	15	119	11	16	9	17
Wheatland Cnty S.O.	2379	13	546	0	0	0	1	5	5	2	2	0	4
Wheatland Cnty Total	2379	13	546	0	0	0	1	5	5	2	2	0	4
Wibaux Cnty S.O.	* 1151			Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Wibaux Cnty Total	**			Did Not Report or data was incomplete									
Yellowstone Cnty S.O.	28456	771	2709	0	0	2	21	117	588	43	240	21	107
Billings P.D.	92269	6897	7475	1	32	50	112	511	5781	410	686	103	449
Laurel P.D.	6043	520	8605	0	1	1	8	24	479	7	71	4	28
Yellowstone Cnty Total	126768	8188	6459	1	33	53	141	652	6848	460	997	128	584
STATE TOTAL	*** 789227	32350	4099	20	262	214	1373	3464	25342	1675	4628	824	3195

* Agency did not report or had incomplete data.

** Data is not available, incomplete, or estimated for one or more agencies; crime rate is based on adjusted population.

*** Adjusted counts include estimated agency counts; exclude non-reporting agency populations.

Z = reported zero index crimes for the year.

Source: MT Board of Crime Control

JUVENILE STATISTICS

Reported to the Juvenile Probation Information System

Introduction

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) started the Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS) in the early 1970's. The primary purpose of the JPIS system was to serve as a central collection point for statistical data relating to juveniles in the criminal justice system. Over the years juvenile crime data reporting improved with time and in the early 1990's the MBCC was collecting data from 90% of the Juvenile Probation Offices around the state of Montana. The Crime in Montana annual reports have summarized and reported this data in as fair a manner as possible.

A new case management/data collection program was provided to all Juvenile Probation offices throughout Montana in 1993. This was a banner year in that 100% of the Juvenile Probation Offices were reporting statistical data to the MBCC.

Also in 1993 the Montana Department of Health and Human Services was developing and deploying a computerized case tracking system, which was to track the payments for children, and adult protective needs such as foster care payments. The program was known as the Child and Adult Protective Services program (CAPS). This led to another milestone in the JPIS case management/data collection program in 1998 when the Montana Department of Health and Human Services also included in the CAPS program a method for tracking juvenile criminal activity by providing a case management component for Juvenile Probation offices. A joint effort between the Montana Board of Crime Control and the Montana Department of Health and Human Services transferred all JPIS functions and historical data into the CAPS case management system.

The Probation offices enter all juvenile offense information into the CAPS program and maintain electronic case files on juvenile criminal activity. The referral/offense data collected in CAPS is provided to the Board of Crime Control on a quarterly basis. Thus, the Board of Crime Control no longer has the responsibility for collection of offense/referral information. The Board's role is one of data analysis based on the statistical data provided to the Board by the Montana Department of Health and Human Services.

Data Selection and Methods of Count

Persons using statistical data from this document should be cautious in that the data is new and untested since it is data derived strictly from the CAPS program. Over the past several years record systems have become more sophisticated, data entry accuracy has improved, and each record more complete. A combination of enhanced

record systems and 100% reporting has created a comparative analysis anomaly. Multi-year comparative analysis may show major data discrepancies.

The 1997 Crime in Montana juvenile crime data was drawn from a combination of both CAPS and JPIS. The 1998 Crime in Montana juvenile crime data was based exclusively on the CAPS system. However, the analysis in the Crime in Montana 1998 was based on a premise not used in prior years. Based on further analysis it has been determined that last year, referrals and offense data may have been exaggerated compared to analysis in earlier editions of Crime in Montana. Data was summarized based on the date of disposition for an offense, rather than the date the juvenile was referred to the system. The data in Crime in Montana 1998 is accurate based on the method of analysis. However, it is our opinion that a more accurate date to use for establishing or determining the level of juvenile crime activity is the date of referral. This is the date, as an example, when the police agency arresting a juvenile, turns that juvenile over to youth probation for their action. In other words it is closely aligned to the criminal activity itself.

Dispositions occur much later in the process, sometimes occurring a year or more later, and are not a reflection of the date of occurrence. Over the past several years the referral date has been used to identify juvenile criminal activity related to date. Thus, if the disposition date is used to determine the time of a criminal event, offenses could be counted in one year when they potentially occurred in prior years. As an example, data shows that for 1999 referrals 1,525 were disposed in 2000.

Another factor is that a juvenile can receive multiple dispositions for a single offense that would then potentially have different dates for each disposition. A youth could be arrested for a larceny, with dispositions requiring restitution, letter of apology, public service, and probation. Each disposition could be 2-6 months apart extending over a two-year period.

This year a relatively comprehensive analysis of CAPS data will be offered herein to show both the complexity of the data and the trend in juvenile crime. When measuring the activity of youth courts, one could count the number of offenses charged, the number of referrals, the number of dispositions, the number of cases, or the number of youth. Each unit of count has its own merits and disadvantages. Several units of count will be used in this report, and in all cases counts will be based on date (year) of referral.

A "case" represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of law violations contained in the referral. A youth charged with multiple offenses in a single referral would represent a single case. A youth referred for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge would represent two cases. A "case" and a "referral" are used interchangeably.

Montana's Juvenile Justice System

Montana's Juvenile Justice System allows youth to be given consideration not available to adults. The Youth Court is part of each District Court, but operates as a civil rather than a criminal process. In Youth Court, for example, juveniles are "referred" rather than "arrested" or "charged". They are found to be "delinquent" or "in need of supervision", but are not "convicted" of specific crimes, and, they are "disposed" rather than "sentenced".

A youth may be found to be delinquent only if he/she has committed an act that is criminal for an adult. Burglary, assault, or shoplifting can all lead to a finding of delinquency. A Youth in Need of Supervision (YINS) is a youth who has committed non-criminal acts such as running away, being "ungovernable" or violating curfew. These are only "crimes" because of the youth's age. They are commonly referred to as "status" offenses.

General Activity – The CAPS Data

The activities of Montana's Youth Courts and Juvenile Probation Offices can be measured by the following components:

1. *Total youth in CAPS System* - the number of individual youth maintained in the CAPS database, as of July 2000, is 27,193. This number includes both historical data transferred from the JPIS system and new entries during the past two years. The analysis of data herein covers the three years from 1997 through 1999, based on date of referral. This three-year period has a total of 18,480 juveniles.
2. *Juveniles involved* - the number of individual youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system. The numbers in the two tables below include only those youth who were referred to the system during 1997-99, and an individual youth will be counted for each year of involvement up to three times. Approximately 4,500 new youth are added to the system each year. Thus it can be stated that slightly less than 50% are repeat offenders.

Total youth referred to a Juvenile Probation Office each year:

**Table J-1
Total Youth**

Year	1997	1998	1999
Youth	7,722	8,171	8,220

Youth charged with an offense:

**Table J-2
Total Juveniles with Offenses**

Year	1997	1998	1999
Youth	7,685	7,954	7,930

3. *The Number of Referrals* - the number of cases established documenting juvenile encounters with the criminal justice system. An individual can be referred more than once during the year. In any referral, a youth may be charged with more than one crime. Also a single referral can involve more than one youth. However, most youth are referred to the system one time and for a single crime. During the three years in this analysis, 60% of the total youth were involved with the probation system on a single basis. Almost eighteen percent (17.7%) had two referrals, eight percent (8.3%) had three referrals, and fifteen percent (14.7%) had 4 or more referrals. Total referrals handled by the Juvenile Probation offices:

Table J-3
Total Referrals

Year	1997	1998	1999
Referrals	15,190	12,460	11,198

4. *The number of Offenses* - the number of crimes attributed to youths that have been referred to the system. The Montana Youth Court System charged youth with total offenses as follow:

Table J-4
Total Offenses

Year	1997	1998	1999
Offenses	17,680	16,526	15,697

Referrals by Age and Sex

The count of referrals for each age and sex can be used to identify critical age/sex groups and predict potential changes in Youth Court activities. Age was calculated based on age at time of referral.

Table J-5
PERCENTAGE OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY AGE
Female

Female by Age Group	1997	1998	1999
09 & Under	81	55	55
	1.37%	1.06%	1.15%
10-12	685	473	312
	11.60%	9.14%	6.53%
13-14	2164	1581	1445
	36.63%	30.75%	30.26%
15	1641	1240	1107
	27.78%	23.97%	23.18%
16	1151	1061	1007
	19.49%	20.51%	21.08%
17	176	738	823
	2.98%	14.26%	17.23%

Table J-6

PERCENTAGE OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY AGE
Male

Male by Age Group	1997	1998	1999
09 & Under	291	300	269
	2.47%	2.64%	2.47%
10-12	1543	1270	1016
	13.11%	11.19%	9.34%
13-14	3702	2759	2460
	31.44%	24.31%	22.62%
15	3071	2083	2137
	26.09%	18.35%	19.65%
16	2487	2679	2487
	21.12%	23.60%	22.87%
17	669	2180	2430
	5.68%	19.21%	22.34%

Ethnic Origin - Juveniles

The following figures represent the total ethnic origin over the past three years according to CAPS data. Trends that should be noted, or at least watched over the next few years, are that the percent Caucasian has grown slightly over the past three years while the American Indian and Black percentages have steadily declined. This decline is a positive trend in reducing the potential for over-representation of minority populations in the juvenile justice system.

**Table J-7
Ethnic Origin**

	1997	1998	1999
American Indian	3329	2487	1887
	18.83%	15.05%	12.02%
Asian Pacific	67	38	50
	0.38%	0.23%	0.32%
Black	180	149	98
	1.02%	0.90%	0.62%
Caucasian	13067	12378	12100
	73.91%	74.90%	77.08%
Hispanic	347	373	382
	1.96%	2.26%	2.43%
Unknown	682	1094	1172
	3.86%	6.62%	7.47%

Source of Referral

Law enforcement authorities are the primary referral source for delinquent youth in Montana. In 1999, police departments and sheriff's offices accounted for over 90% of delinquent referrals. Over the years, local law enforcement has traditionally provided the bulk of referrals to the juvenile justice system. The remaining percentage is composed of a wide variety of referral sources including the State Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, other courts, parents, and school officials.

**Table J-8
Referred By**

Referred By:	1997	1998	1999
County Attorney	15	17	20
	0.10%	0.12%	0.15%
Highway Patrol	70	84	71
	0.46%	0.59%	0.53%
Other Court	324	239	255
	2.13%	1.68%	1.91%
Other State	45	39	46
	0.30%	0.27%	0.34%
Parents	34	33	28
	0.22%	0.23%	0.21%
Police Department	10908	9808	9082
	71.73%	68.81%	67.87%
School	59	51	39
	0.39%	0.36%	0.29%
Sheriff	3060	3563	3618
	20.12%	25.00%	27.04%
Tribal Court	174	35	1
	1.14%	0.25%	0.01%
Other	512	370	208
	3.37%	2.60%	1.55%

Offense Categories

Currently Offenses are divided into seven major categories.

1. *Crimes against persons* include criminal homicide, forcible rape, sex crimes, robbery, family crimes, and assault. The juvenile justice system identified 1,530 crimes against persons in 1999.
2. *Property crimes* include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. Montana youth were charged with 5,711 property crimes during 1999.
3. *Offenses against the public order* include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disorderly conduct, traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (escape, contempt, and probation violations). Offenses against public order counted 1,097 in 1999.
4. *Offenses against public administration* include false reports to law enforcement, obstructing justice, resisting arrest, and others. In 1999, Montana youth were charged 1,161 times for public administration violations.
5. *Status offenses* include these offenses that strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. There were 4,330 status offenses in Montana in 1999.
6. *Drug offenses.* There were 1,516 reported offenses listed for substance abuse in Montana during 1999.
7. *Other offenses.* All other offenses accounted for 352 of reported offenses during calendar year 1999.

As indicated above, most juvenile referrals in Montana are primarily for property crimes (36.38%) or for status offenses (27.58%). Referrals against public order accounted for 6.99%, public administration for 7.40%, and crimes against persons for 9.75%. Drug offenses were involved 9.66% of the time.

Referral Offenses

The ten most frequent types of specific delinquent/status offenses that result in a referral to youth court accounted for 65-67% of all the charges made during the three years. Listing the top 10 offenses for 1999 the following chart compares the number and percentage of those offenses for the past three years:

Table J-9
Total Offense Category

Offense	1997	1998	1999
Theft – misdemeanor	3,224	2,864	2,671
	18.24%	17.33%	17.02%
Curfew violation	271	695	1,027
	1.53%	4.21%	6.54%
Criminal mischief - misdemeanor	1,131	1,116	1,022
	6.40%	6.75%	6.51%
Disorderly conduct	995	1,009	948
	5.63%	6.11%	6.04%
Runaway	1,198	1,081	939
	6.78%	6.54%	5.98%
Assault	1,012	1,044	914
	5.72%	6.32%	5.82%
YINS, ungovernable, truancy	1,980	1,263	831
	11.20%	7.64%	5.29%
Possession drug paraphernalia	479	607	766
	2.71%	3.67%	4.88%
YINS, liquor violation	670	665	715
	3.79%	4.02%	4.56%
Possession of drugs - misdemeanor	402	594	625
	2.27%	3.59%	3.98%
All others	6,318	5,588	5,239
	35.74%	33.81%	33.38%
Grand Total	17,680	16,526	15,697

Although many of the top ten offenses are the same for either sex, the ranking is slightly different between sexes. The most common reason for a juvenile to appear in youth court is misdemeanor theft. Misdemeanor theft accounted for 19.6% of the all male offenses and 18.6% of the female offenses. The most common crime against person is simple assault. It accounts for 8.57% of the male referrals and 8.9% of the female referrals.

The 1999 statistics show that males committed 569 drug offenses. Females were charged with 177 drug offenses during the same time period.

Table J-10
Crime Category – Female

Female	1997	1998	1999
Larceny	1183 6.69%	983 5.95%	889 5.66%
Runaway	726 4.11%	642 3.88%	545 3.47%
Alcohol	533 3.01%	435 2.63%	511 3.26%
Simple Assault	406 2.30%	390 2.36%	425 2.71%
Truancy	1035 5.85%	670 4.05%	418 2.65%
Curfew	88 0.50%	294 1.78%	368 2.34%
Other	659 3.73%	409 2.47%	253 1.61%
Disorderly	217 1.23%	224 1.36%	247 1.57%
Vandalism	173 0.98%	181 1.10%	198 1.26%
Drug Offenses	137 0.77%	192 1.16%	177 1.13%
Total top 10	5157	4420	4031
All others	750	754	747
Total Female	5907	5174	4778

Table J-11
Crime Category – Male

Male	1997	1998	1999
Larceny	2536 14.34%	2318 14.03%	2130 13.57%
Vandalism	1137 6.43%	1116 6.75%	999 6.36%
Simple Assault	965 5.46%	1042 6.31%	932 5.94%
Alcohol	621 3.51%	756 4.57%	777 4.95%
Other	1195 6.76%	901 5.45%	749 4.77%
Disorderly	778 4.40%	785 4.75%	696 4.43%
Curfew	183 1.04%	401 2.43%	659 4.20%
Drug Paraphernalia	395 2.23%	495 3.00%	608 3.87%
Drug Offenses	420 2.38%	536 3.24%	569 3.62%
Trespass	590 3.34%	541 3.27%	553 3.52%
Total Top 10	8820	8891	8672
Total all other	2953	2460	2202
Total Male	11773	11351	10874
Grand Total (Female + Male)	17680	16525	15652

Disposition of Juvenile Offenders

Sixty percent (60%) of the youths appearing before youth court are first-time offenders. Three-fourths of all first-time referrals are handled informally.

A quick summary analysis of all dispositions shows that the three disposition categories of probation, community service, and a warning each comprise about 10% of the total. Approximately 4% each are required to pay restitution or apologize to the victim, while another 2% are placed in secure detention.

A full analysis of dispositions is not being provided herein due to the complexity of dispositional data. A single juvenile may have a single offense with single or multiple dispositions. Multiple dispositions for a single offense can extend over several years. A single juvenile may also have multiple offenses charged with single or multiple dispositions for each offense. Combine this with the possibility of having several juveniles involved in the same case with multiple charges and multiple dispositions for each charge and the complexity grows substantially.

Table J-12
1997-99 Juvenile

Offense Summary (CAPS Data)

	1997	1998	1999
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>			
Aggravated Assault	113	103	94
Homicide	4	1	8
Other	43	32	36
Rape	23	31	31
Robbery	21	29	20
Sexual assault	98	65	76
Simple Assault	1302	1347	1265
Total Crimes Against Persons	1604	1608	1530
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>			
Arson	85	81	65
Burglary	470	427	416
Forgery	88	85	87
Larceny	3719	3301	3029
Motor Vehicle Theft	214	202	195
Other	53	37	23
Trespass	708	693	696
Vandalism	1310	1297	1200
Total Crimes Against Property	6647	6123	5711
<u>Drug Offenses</u>			
Drug Offenses	557	728	748
Drug Paraphernalia	480	607	768
Total Drug Offenses	1037	1335	1516
<u>Offenses Against Public Administration</u>			
Obstructing	431	522	522
Other	877	650	543
Simple Assault	69	85	96
Total Offenses Against Public	1377	1257	1161
<u>Offenses Against Public Order</u>			
Disorderly	995	1009	948
Obscenity	2	1	1
Other	56	54	63
Weapon	68	93	85
Total Offenses Against Public Order	1121	1157	1097
<u>Other Offenses</u>			
DUI	10	16	10
Other	767	504	295
Traffic	64	66	47
Total Other Offenses	841	586	352
<u>Status Offenses</u>			
Alcohol	1154	1192	1293
Curfew	271	695	1027
Other	58	33	46
Runaway	1198	1081	939
Tobacco	392	196	194
Truancy	1980	1263	831
Total Status Offenses	5053	4460	4330
Grand Total	17680	16526	15697

TABLE J- 13
1998 SUMMARY OF
JUVENILE REFERRALS
(STATUS VS DELINQUENT CASES)

	1997	1998	1999
STATUS OFFENSES	5,053	4,460	4,330
DELINQUENT OFFENSES	12,627	12,066	11,367
TOTAL	17,680	16,526	15,697

TABLE J-14
COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
(1994 - 1998)

OFFENSE	1997	1998	1999
Crimes Against Persons	9.07%	9.73%	9.75%
Crimes Against Property	37.60%	37.05%	36.38%
Crimes Against Public Order	6.34%	7.00%	6.99%
Crimes Against Public Admin.	7.79%	7.61%	7.40%
Drug Offenses	5.87%	8.08%	9.66%
Status Offenses	28.58%	26.99%	27.58%
Other	4.76%	3.55%	2.24%

Glossary	
CAPS	Child and Adult Protective Services. This is an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services providing financial assistance to children in Montana.
Case	An event recorded in the office of Juvenile Probation involving one or more juveniles who have been referred to that office for probation intervention. A "case" represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of law violations contained in the referral. A youth charged with multiple offenses in a single referral would represent a single case.
Charge	A report of a single criminal or status offense violation.
Crime	Violation of a statutory criminal offense.
Delinquency	Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law performed by a juvenile.
Disposition	Sanction ordered or treatment plan decided upon or initiated in a particular case.
JPIS	Juvenile Probation Information System. This is the title of a computer program developed by the Board of Crime Control which was provided to Juvenile Probation offices to be used as a records management system and a manner of providing statistical information to the Board. JPIS is no longer being used. The program has been replaced by a new program developed under CAPS.
Offense	A recorded violation of a criminal or status offense.
Juvenile Probation	The component, or office, of the juvenile court that deals directly with the needs of youth.
Referral	Referral is comparable to a case. A juvenile is referred or turned over to a juvenile probation office due to a particular type of activity logged in the case such as violation of a criminal code.
Status Offense	Behavior that is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile, such as running away from home.
YINS	Youth in need of service.
Youth Court	Any court that has jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.

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