

# Crime in Montana



## 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

M<sub>BCC</sub>

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

# **Crime in Montana**

## **2001 Annual Report**

Published by the  
Montana Board of Crime Control  
Statistical Analysis Center

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Jim Oppedahl, Executive Director

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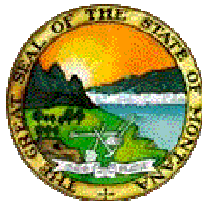
**September 2002**

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**STATE OF MONTANA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL**

**Mike McGrath**  
**Attorney General**



**3075 N. Montana Ave**  
**PO Box 201408**  
Helena, Montana **59620**

Dear Reader:

The 2001 Crime In Montana Report reflects the beginning of a more detailed look at crime statistics in our state. This is possible because of the dedication of local law enforcement to providing detailed data related to each reported crime.

The details being reported by local law enforcement agencies this year paint a much more complete portrait of criminal activity in Montana than has been possible in the past. Crime reporting in 2001 not only shows general crime rates for the major offenses but it also begins to paint a clearer picture of crime -- such as the time and place of criminal activities, the offender's age and sex, relationships to the victim(s), weapons used, type of drugs seized and amounts -- and, in cases where property is stolen, the types of property and values.

In future years, the Board of Crime Control intends to enhance our abilities to make the Crime In Montana Report more meaningful to policy makers and to researchers by providing even more detailed information about crime and making the crime in Montana data more accessible to users.

In 2001, crime data collected from Montana law enforcement agencies reflects a 2.6 % drop in the **number** of reported crimes and a 1.5 % in drop in the reported **crime rate** -- typically reported as the number of offenses per 100,000 population.

The drop in the crime rate in 2001 reflects the combined changes of the seven "index" crimes -- the seven most severe offenses reported to the FBI. The three index crimes that increased in 2001 were homicide, aggravated assault, and burglary.

- ✓ Homicides in Montana increased by eight in number or by 43.8% in rate
- ✓ Aggravated Assaults increased by 757 in number or 12.1% in rate
- ✓ Burglaries increased from the previous year by 22 in number or by 1.7% in rate

Rape, robbery, larceny, and motor vehicle theft are the four index crimes that had a decline in the number of reported offenses.

- ✓ Rape decreased by 7 in number or by 1.1% in rate
- ✓ Robbery decreased by 23 in number or 10.2% in rate
- ✓ Larceny decreased by 1,503 in number or by 2.5% in rate
- ✓ Motor vehicle theft decreased by 180 in number or by 8.5% in rate

A statewide total of 3,997.4 index crimes per 100,000 people were reported in 2001 compared to the 4,057.5 per 100,000 reported in 2000.

The increased rates in 2001 were:

Homicide 3.3 offenses per 100,000, up from 2.3 in 2000  
Aggravated Assault 295.8 offenses per 100,000, up from 263.8 in 2000  
Burglary 427.3 offenses per 100,000, up from 420.1 in 2000

The rates for the four declining categories were:

Rape: 35.3 offenses per 100,000, down from 35.7 in 2000  
Robbery: 21.1 offenses per 100,000, down from 23.5 in 2000  
Larceny: 3,013.6 offenses per 100,000, down from 3,092.3 in 2000  
Motor vehicle theft: 201.1 offenses per 100,000, down from 219.8 in 2000

Again, the Board of Crime Control and its staff wish to thank the law enforcement agencies across the state for their continued dedication and support in making the Crime in Montana Report possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jim Oppedahl', with a stylized, cursive script.

Jim Oppedahl  
Executive Director

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>2-3</b>
<b>Crime Reporting.....</b>	<b>4-8</b>
<b>Data Characteristics and Limitations.....</b>	<b>8-14</b>
Computational Formulas.....	<b>12-13</b>
<b>Crime Clock.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Crime at a Glance.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Trends and Comparisons.....</b>	<b>17-23</b>
<b>Index Crimes.....</b>	<b>24-60</b>
Index Crimes.....	<b>24-32</b>
Individual Crimes Against Persons.....	<b>33-46</b>
Individual Crimes Against Property.....	<b>47-51</b>
Individual Crimes Against Society.....	<b>52-60</b>
<b>Tables.....</b>	<b>61-82</b>
Table 1: Comparison of 2000 and 2001 Crime Rates.....	<b>61</b>
Table 2: Arrest and Clearance Counts and Rates.....	<b>62-63</b>
Table 3: Weapons Use.....	<b>64</b>
Table 4: County Ranking by Crime Rate.....	<b>65-66</b>
Table 5: Sheriff's Office Ranking by Crime Rate.....	<b>67-68</b>
Table 6: Police Department Ranking by Crime Rate.....	<b>69-70</b>
Table 7: Agency Index Crime Counts.....	<b>71-76</b>
County Crime Rate Map.....	<b>77</b>
Data Table 1.....	<b>78-83</b>
<b>Glossary.....</b>	<b>84-90</b>
<b>Montana Board of Crime Control Members.....</b>	<b>91-92</b>

# **Introduction**

## **The Montana Board of Crime Control**

The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program (MUCR) and the Montana Board of Crime Control's (MBCC) Statistical Analysis Center have the major objective of providing reliable and accurate statistics on criminal activity for law enforcement purposes. The use of these statistics, and subsequent research, are intended to help improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and performance of law enforcement agencies. The purposes include assisting with the determination of manpower and training needs, focusing law enforcement efforts and deterrence programs, budgets, and grant proposals. They can also be effectively utilized to identify particular crime activity facing law enforcement, i.e. juvenile crime, domestic violence, child abuse, hate crime, and drug/alcohol-related crime.

A second significant objective is informing Montana's Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, other government officials and agencies, the public, and other interested parties as to the nature of the crime problems in Montana. The crime data are provided to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Research Statistical Association, the Association of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs, local law enforcement agencies, legislators, public officials, program operators, grant applicants, other state agencies, media, and academia. Dissemination of information to the general public is primarily accomplished through the annual Crime in Montana report, which is available on the MBCC's website:

<http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us/>.

## **The 2001 Crime in Montana**

The data presented in Crime in Montana are the result of the cooperation between city and county law enforcement agencies with the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC). Local participating law enforcement agencies report information to the MBCC on each crime that is reported to them and about each arrest they make. This information is then sent on to the FBI where the national report, Crime in the United States, is produced, along with other more specialized national reports. The data are also used to produce the annual Crime in Montana report.

The 2001 Crime in Montana is different from the 2000 issue and other previous years that Crime in Montana was produced. The index crimes are the same, the calculations are the same, but the detail of the criminal incident reported to the MBCC has been changing. The MBCC, and the law enforcement agencies that report to it, have been committed to reporting to the FBI in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format, which contains much more crime-specific information than the previously used Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) summary format. The Montana incident Based Reporting (MTIBR) format asks for more information and is more specific; the additional information allows us to know more about the crimes being committed and the people who are committing them.

# **Crime Reporting: Uniform Crime Reports, National Incident Based Reporting System and the Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR)**

## **HOW ARE CRIMES COUNTED?**

Crime is measured by both absolute numbers and by rates. Numbers show the volume of crime reported, which affects the capacity of the criminal justice system to deal with specific problems. Crime rates reflect the risk of becoming the victim of a crime; rates also allow us to compare volumes of crime in areas with much larger or smaller populations. In some publications, crime is measured by counting information gathered and reported by the police, by victimization surveys, and by self-report surveys. Currently, Crime in Montana contains information gathered and reported by the police.

Nationally, the FBI's UCR program takes information about crimes reported to the police and produces criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. It was inaugurated in 1930 and is administered, on the national level, by the FBI. In 1989, in an effort to modernize the UCR, as well as addressing the need to recover more information about crimes, the FBI established a National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This reporting system expanded the crime data submitted by local agencies and states from summary data to data on every incident. NIBRS collects data on each single incident and arrest within 22 crime categories. Reported crimes are classified by UCR/NIBRS definitions, which are designed to eliminate differences among the various states penal code's definitions of crimes.



The NIBRS format was developed to deal with the shortcomings associated with summary data and the hierarchy rule. Summary data is valuable as an overall count, but NIBRS reports contain much more information, unique to each crime, that allows law enforcement and policy officials to see more clearly what crimes and aspects of crimes are problematic. In addition, although most crimes occur singly (as opposed to more than one crime being committed within the same incident), the hierarchy rule assigns a value to each crime and requires that only the single most serious offense be reported. For example, if a person were to enter a bar, rob eight patrons, and kill the bartender, only the homicide would be reported. Since serious crimes frequently occur in conjunction with other crimes, it is felt that valuable information could be lost using the hierarchy rule.

Montana, as a participant in the national UCR/NIBRS Program, developed the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program (MUCR) and, subsequently, the Montana Incident Based Reporting system (MTIBR). Local criminal justice agencies throughout the state report crime information to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Technical Services Unit on all criminal incidents occurring within their jurisdictions. For each offense known to the police—classified according to UCR/NIBRS definitions—incident, victim, offender, property, and arrestee information is gathered when available. The reporting classification, scoring, definitions, rules, and crime collecting guidelines for reporting crime data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, NIBRS edition, provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, FBI.

## **WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE UCR/NIBRS PROGRAM?**

Since its inception in 1930, the UCR Program has become a nationwide program; over the years, approximately 80% of Montana law enforcement agencies have participated in the data collection effort at one time or another. The number of participating agencies varies from year to year. However, the number of participants and the amount and quality of data collected under the stringent rules of the system make the current UCR/NIBRS a valuable program. In Montana, because of the high quality of its law enforcement agencies and their cooperation with the MBCC, the MUCR/MTIBR data are, and have been for many years, a good indicator of the extent of, and fluctuation in, crimes reported to law enforcement.

Montana has been submitting data to the national UCR Program since 1972; data depicting crime in Montana have been published for 30 years. The first Crime in Montana publication was issued in 1975 and reported data for the 1974 calendar year. Nationwide, law enforcement agencies have been reporting UCR data since 1975 and in a NIBRS compatible format since 1998.

Montana's law enforcement agencies have either been reporting, or working towards reporting, to the MBCC in the MTIBR/NIBRS format since 1995. The MTIBR contains the same basic elements that the NIBRS format contains, as well as a number of 'Montana specific' elements. The MTIBR gathers complete incident information on Part I and II crimes, while NIBRS only collects that degree of information for Part I crimes. The MTIBR also has a number of Montana specific data elements and data values.

For example:

- The 4-digit Montana incident reporting code (data element)
- Domestic Abuse, Gambling, and Gang related "flags" (data element)
- Montana Arrest Report Number (data element)
- The MTIBR requires two additional types of information for law enforcement officers assaulted or killed in the line of duty: what type of assignment and what type of activity the officer was involved in when he/she was killed or assaulted. (data element)
- In Montana, the location elements in an offense include "Campgrounds/Parks" and "Shopping Mall (common area)" in addition to the 24 location types listed in the NIBRS format. (data value)
- In offense definitions, "Intentional Vandalism to a Railroad" is specific (data value)
- For descriptors of stolen or destroyed property, "Recreational/Sporting Goods" and "Musical Instruments" are types of property that are specific to the MTIBR. (data value)

## **THE CRIME INDEX**

There are two parts to UCR data collection: Part I offenses (crimes against persons and crimes against property) and Part II offenses. Part II offenses are: other assaults (simple assaults), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, selling, receiving), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (but not forcible rape or prostitution and commercialized vice), drug abuse violations, gambling offenses, offenses against the family and children, DUI, liquor laws, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew and loitering laws, and runaways.

Part I offenses, also known as the Index Crimes, make up the FBI UCR Crime Index and the Montana Crime Index (MCI). Part I offenses are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Since October 1978, the national UCR program has also reported arson statistics. At present, Montana does not include arson in its crime index.

Part I offense reports include information on the incident, arrest, clearance, and offender characteristics. Part II offenses are either reported in as much detail as Part I offenses or only containing the arrest data. For submissions to the MTIBR by local Montana agencies, contributors provide all the detailed information for Part I and Part II offenses; for submissions by the MBCC to the FBI, detailed information is sent for Part I offenses, but only arrest information is provided for Part II offenses.

Crime in Montana presents statistics showing the amounts and types of offenses known to public authorities. Crime and arrest rates are calculated using estimates of the annual population provided by the FBI and U.S. Census Bureau. Intercensal population data are revised after each decennial census. Upon receipt of the intercensal revisions, crime and arrest rates are recalculated. A revised total population count based on the 2000 census has been used in this report.

The statistics in this report were analyzed for the twelve-month period starting on January 1, 2001 and based on data received for the reporting period from January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001. However, a few agencies did not report for the entire twelve-month period. The populations in these jurisdictions cannot be included in the population figures used to calculate the crime rates for Montana. The statistics and rates appearing in this report use an adjusted population figure, one that reflects the estimated population of Montana, minus the population of the non-reporting agencies' jurisdictions. Historical data have been included in this Crime in Montana report to provide long-term trend data. The time periods for which data are available vary from database to database, depending upon the date each program was instituted. For additional information, see the Data Characteristics and Limitations in the next section.

## **CRIME DATA:**

### **CONSIDERATIONS, LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA,**

### **and COMPUTATIONAL FORMULAS**

It is important to note that, at the very best, we can only get estimates of the “true” crime rate- it cannot be measured directly. That is why it is so important to obtain accurate and reliable crime data from law enforcement and the public—the more accurate the data that we have is, the lower the error in our estimate of the “true” volume and rates of criminal activity.

The crime index data used by the UCR does have limitations, but the UCR has been the most widely used measure of crime for more than 70 years. The most important limitation is that the UCR is a measure of *reported* crime and, as many crimes go unreported to the police, it is not a measure of *all* crime. An annual survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Statistics indicated that as much as 60 percent of crimes went unreported in 1999.<sup>1</sup> A related set of limitations are that some crimes are reported more regularly than others, some jurisdictions experience higher reporting rates than others, and the degree to which citizens report criminal activity or victimization may change from year to year—all of which give the appearance that the crime rate is changing, when it is actually the rate that people *report* crime which is changing. Perception of the incident as a public or private matter by the citizen or the police, of legal seriousness, what victim-offender relationship existed, desires of the complainant, citizen confidence in the police or the criminal justice system, changes in police policy,

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<sup>1</sup> . United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2000). *Criminal Victimization 1999: Changes 1998-1999 with trends 1993-1999*.

and media coverage are all criteria related to the rate of reporting crimes to law enforcement.

In short, a number of factors can influence counts in particular jurisdictions. These factors should be considered when using crime statistics, especially for comparative purposes. This includes, but is not limited to, both the factors mentioned above and those noted below:

- ✓ Variations in the composition of the population, particularly age structure.
- ✓ Population density and size of locality and its surrounding area.
- ✓ Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- ✓ Modes of transportation and highway system.
- ✓ Economic conditions, including median income and job availability.
- ✓ Cultural conditions, such as education, recreation, and religious characteristics.
- ✓ Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- ✓ Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- ✓ Administrative and investigative emphasis of law enforcement.
- ✓ Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- ✓ Attitudes of citizenry toward crime.
- ✓ Crime reporting practices of citizenry.
- ✓ Illegal drug supply, cost, and demand.

There are also more practical limitations. The UCR Program statistics accounts for the more serious Part I crimes; however, some Part I crimes are under-reported. Underreporting of crimes can be a result of two factors: the crime is not detected and the UCR hierarchy rule. Simply put, the hierarchy rule assigns a value to each crime and requires that only the single most serious offense be reported, even though more than one crime can be committed within a single incident. Since crimes often occur in

conjunction with other crimes, valuable information can be lost if only the most serious crime is reported. These two factors together account for a certain amount of under-reporting of serious crime in the overall system. In addition, the population used to determine the rate must be the population that reported the crimes and not include non-reporting jurisdictions. Since 1978, Crime in Montana has reported on the submission status of all law enforcement agencies. Corrections have been made to the crime rate statistics, as the population of the reporting areas is the population to be considered, not the entire population of the state, which is not represented by the submitted crime reports.

In addition, the reporting practices of law enforcement can create the illusion of an increase or decrease in the crime rate. Since 1978, there have been many changes in laws and data collection procedures. For instance, in 1990, Montana began the conversion from the summary UCR format to the NIBRS format. The increased specificity in reporting changed the way crimes were classified and counted. In 1987, legislation was enacted which required reporting domestic violence as partner and family member assault and was defined as criminal conduct. Partner and family member assault began to be reported in the 1989 Crime in Montana as a subset of "Other/Simple Assaults". For the 2001 Crime in Montana, partner and family member assault has been placed into a separate category that includes simple assaults, aggravated assaults, and homicides that are a result of partner and family member assault. In the 2001 Crime in Montana, the partner and family member assault (domestic violence) rate may appear to have increased because the aggravated partner and family member assaults were included with the simple partner and family member assaults to construct a separate

accounting of the problem.<sup>2</sup> This added a number of “extra” offenses that may not have been included in the past, and may be a contributing factor to the “higher” rate for this year. In a similar alteration, the defining characteristics for reporting aggravated assault changed to include more incidents in late 1998; the rate was 191.3 in 1999 and 295.8 in 2001—an apparent increase of over 50 percent in two years. The reporting procedure has changed, which may have affected the rate that Crime in Montana reports. All these types of changes should be considered when comparing data.

## **COMPUTATIONAL FORMULAS**

**Crime rate** A crime rate describes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies per 100,000 total population. A crime rate is calculated by dividing the number of reported crimes by the total population. The result is multiplied by 100,000. For example, in 2001 there were 180 robberies in Montana and the adjusted population (estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau and adjusted for the population of reporting jurisdictions) was 853,310. This equals a robbery rate of 21.09 robberies per 100,000 of the population. In Montana, it could be more reasonable, at a local level, to transform the rate to 2.1 robberies per 10,000 or 0.21 per 1,000 population.

$$\frac{180}{853,310} = 0.0002109 \times 100,000 = 21.09$$

**Arrest rate** An arrest rate describes the number of arrests made by law enforcement agencies per crimes committed. An arrest rate is calculated by dividing the number of reported arrests by the number of crimes reported and multiplied by the desired population for the rate, which is traditionally set at 100,000. For example, in 2001, there were 5,710 total index crime arrests and 34,110 index crimes reported. The arrest rate is 1,6739.9 per 100,000 crimes.

$$\frac{5,710}{34,110} = 0.167399 \times 100,000 = 16,739.9 \text{ per } 100,000 \text{ crimes}$$

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<sup>2</sup> The Aggravated Assault numbers and rates, as well as the Other Assault (simple) numbers and rates include the partner and family member assaults. The partner and family member assault numbers and rates must be considered separately from the rest of the crime index.



**Clearance rate** A clearance rate describes the percentage of clearances reported to the number of crimes reported. A clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of clearances by the number of crimes reported. The result is multiplied by 100. For example, in 2001 there were 15 clearances for homicide crimes and 28 homicides reported. This equals a homicide clearance rate of 53.6 percent.

$$\frac{15}{28} = 0.53571 \times 100 = 53.6 \text{ percent}$$

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**Percent change** A percent change describes the change in number or rate from one year to another. A percent change is calculated by subtracting the base year data from the current year data. The result is divided by the base year data and multiplied by 100. For example, in 1995 the robbery rate was 33.2. In 2001 the robbery crime rate was 21.1 per 100,000 population. The percent change in rate from 1995 to 2001 is a 36.1 percent decrease in the robbery rate.

$$\frac{21.2 - 33.2}{33.2} = -0.36144 \times 100 = -36.1 \text{ percent}$$

**Populations at risk** Determining a “population at risk” and what persons are members of the “population at risk” category typically depends on what problem is being investigated. Commonly used population at risk categories are age, socioeconomic status, educational attainment, etc. An age-determined population at risk, typically, is one of these three categories: total (10-69 years of age), adult (18-69 years of age), and juvenile (10-17 years of age). Age is not the only criteria to delimit an “at risk population”. Other categories often considered include the elderly, people with special physical and/or mental challenges, groups that are particularly vulnerable to particular circumstances or events, persons living at a particular economic level, etc.

There is an important aspect to consider when assessing rates with “at risk population”. When a series of rates are calculated using different “at risk populations” populations, the rate calculated for the total will not be equal to the sum of the rates for the parts. For example, the arrest rate calculated using the **total** at-risk population will not equal the **juvenile** arrest rate (based on the juvenile at-risk population) plus the **adult** arrest rate (based on the adult at-risk population).

The data contained in Crime in Montana 2001 is as complete and accurate as possible. It can be used when comparing data from different counties or states, or to compare the same county or state over time. Changes in rates of offending or types of offending can be compared, with appropriate and conscientious attention to detail. As noted above, there are inherent limitations in the reporting procedure that makes it impossible to capture one hundred per cent of all criminal activity and offenses. Differences in reporting standards and procedures, by both law enforcement and the public, must be taken into account. However, with appropriate care and consideration, this data can be particularly useful for research or analysis.

If you need a publication or assistance in obtaining statistical information or a customized statistical report, please contact the MBCC's Technical Services Unit at:

Montana Board of Crime Control  
P.O. Box 201408  
Helena, MT 59620 Phone: (406) 444-4298

E-mail: [mbcc@state.mt.us](mailto:mbcc@state.mt.us)

Internet: <http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us>

# THE MONTANA CRIME CLOCK

## MONTANA

**Index Crime**  
every 15.3 minutes

**Violent Crime**  
every 2.9 hours

**Property Crime**  
every 16.8 minutes

**Homicide**  
every 13 days

**Rape** every 1.2 days

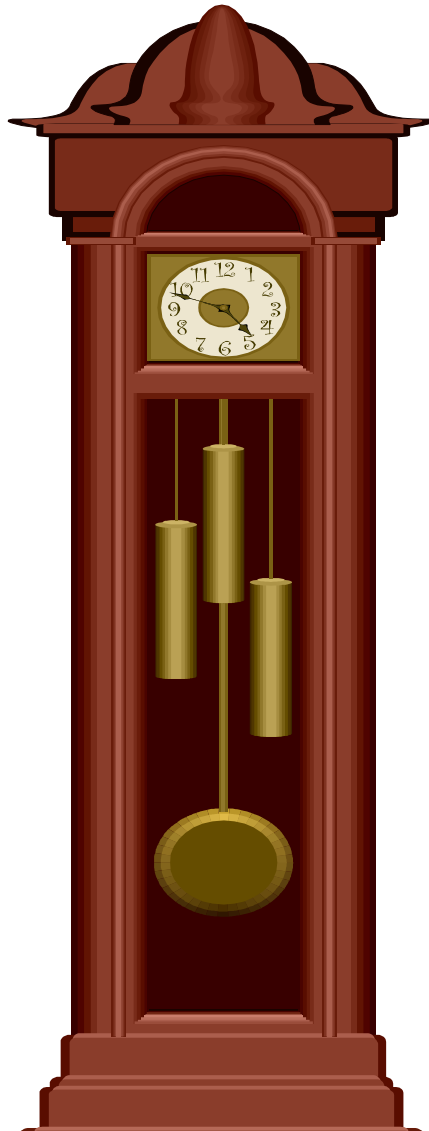
**Robbery** every 2 days

**Aggravated Assault**  
every 3.4 hours

**Burglary**  
every 2.4 hours

**Larceny**  
every 20.4 minutes

**Motor Vehicle Theft**  
every 5 hours



## UNITED STATES

**Index Crime**  
every 2.7 seconds

**Violent Crime**  
every 22.1 seconds

**Property Crime**  
every 3.1 seconds

**Homicide**  
every 33.9 minutes

**Rape** every 5.8 minutes

**Robbery** every 1.3 minutes

**Aggravated Assault**  
every 34.6 seconds

**Burglary** every 15.4 seconds

**Larceny**  
every 4.5 seconds

**Motor Vehicle Theft**  
every 27.1 seconds

The Montana Crime Clock should be viewed with care. It is the most aggregate illustration of UCR data. It is the aggregate relative frequency of reported index crimes and should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of crimes.

## **Montana Crime at a Glance for 2001\***

all rates are crime per 100,000 population

- ▶ The Montana Index Crime rate is 3,997.4, down from 2000 by 1.5%
- ▶ The Violent Crime Rate is 355.4, up from 2000 by 9.3%\*\*
- ▶ The Property Crime Rate is 3,642.0, down from 2000 by 2.4%
- ▶ Drug Offense Rate: 630.4, up from the 2000 rate of 628.8 by 3.3%
- ▶ Partner and Family Assault offense rate: 484.3, up from 2000 by 0.9% \*\*
- ▶ Sex offense rate: 126.0 in 2001, up 1.9% from 2000
- ▶ The rate of weapons violations is 38.4, up 23.6% from 2000 (31.1)

### Crimes cleared by arrest\*

- ▶ The 2001 total arrest rate of 37.4% was a 2.4% increase over the 2000 arrest rate of 32.3%.
- ▶ The arrest rate for 2001 index crimes was 16.7%, down 0.1% from 2000

### Population Statistics\*

- ▶ The estimated population of Montana for 2001 is 904,431. The estimated population of the reporting jurisdictions is 853,310 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Montana Department of Commerce).
- ▶ 81.6% of Montana law enforcement agencies reported 12 months of data for 2001 Crime in Montana, representing 97.4% of the population. Electronic submissions were made by 62.3% of the agencies and paper submissions were made by 19.3%.
- ▶ Total number of police departments and sheriffs offices in Montana: 114
- ▶ Number of sworn law enforcement officers in police departments and sheriffs offices in 2001: 1,316

\* Sources: MBCC, U.S. Census Bureau, Montana Department of Commerce Census and Economic Information Center

\*\* rates may have increased due to changes in reporting standards. See Data Characteristics and Limitations

## **Trends and Comparisons: Montana since 1978\***

Since 1978, Montana's crime rate has been below the United States' Index Crime rate, with the exception of 1995 and 1997-1999. On average, from 1978 to 1994, the Montana crime rate was 18.2% below the national crime rate. However, in 1995, the Montana crime rate was 4.0% above the national crime rate; in the 1997-1999 time frame the Montana crime rate averaged 11.2% above the national crime rate. In 2000, the trend reversed and Montana's crime rate was 4.3% below the national rate. The trend continued in 2001 and Montana's crime rate was 7.6% below the national crime rate. The 2001 Montana crime rate was 3% below the 1978 Montana crime rate, 27.1 % below the Montana 1995 rate, and 28.7% below the rate of the peak year in Montana of 1998. The United States Index Crime rate experienced a gradual increase over the years from 1984 to 1991, with the rate decreasing gradually over the period between 1991 and 1999. During the 1984 to 1991 timeframe, Montana's rate fluctuated up and down approximately 3%, but until 1995, the rate remained below the national rate. Although the U.S. crime rate has increased approximately 2.4% over the last two years, Montana's rate has experienced a 12.8% decrease over the same time period. The increase in the United States' Index Crime rate in 2001 reverses a nearly decade long trend of a decreasing national index crime rate, while Montana is experiencing its third year of a decreasing index crime rate.

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\* all rates are number of crimes per 100,000 population unless specifically noted

## U.S. and Montana Index Crime Rates Compared from 1978-2001

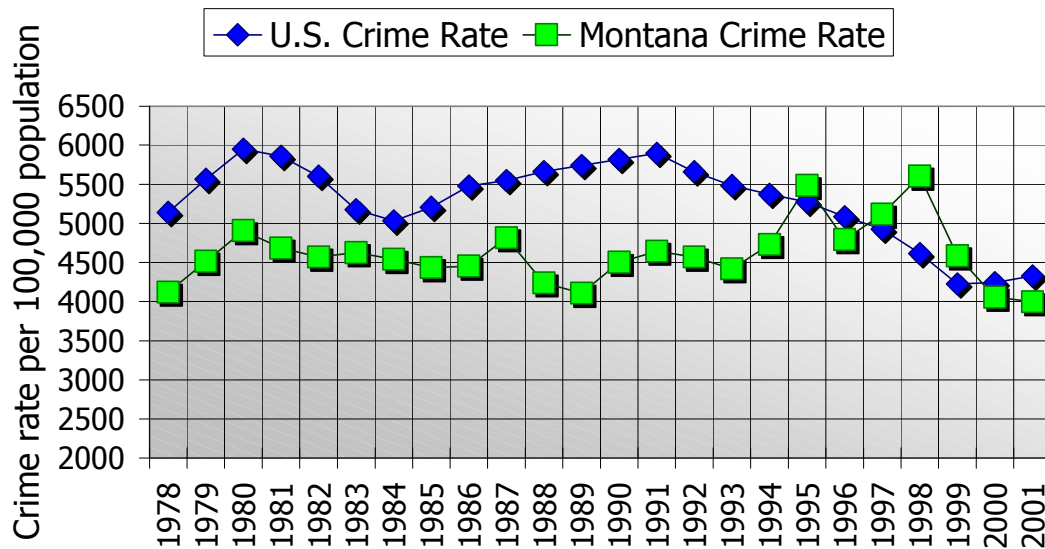


Figure 1  
Sources: MBCC, [Crime in Montana](#); F.B.I., [Crime in the United States](#)

The noticeable rise in the crime rate in the early to mid- 1990s seen in Figure 1 is also visible in the Figure 2. Figure 2 compares the crime rates in Oregon, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, and the United States from 1990 to 2000 (Figure 2)<sup>3</sup>. Montana, Arizona, and Oregon had a three-year period of increases, 1993-1995, a decrease in 1996, followed by another increase in 1997. All the western states listed had a sharp increase in their crime rates in 1995; Oregon and Arizona had another sharp increase in their rates in 1997 and Montana had one in 1998. All western states below have had decreasing crime rates from 1998-2000.

<sup>3</sup> 2001 data was not available for all states, so the comparison is only for the years of 1990 through 2000

## Comparison of Selected Western States' Crime Rates: 1990-2000

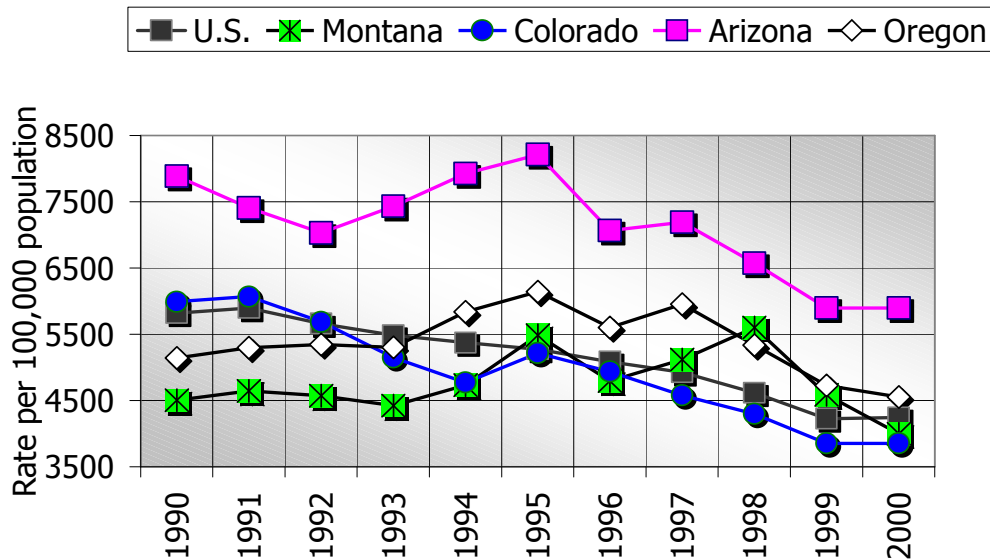


Figure 2  
Sources: MBCC, Crime in Montana; F.B.I., Crime in the United States

In contrast to the western states, the national crime rate continued to slowly decrease from 1991 to 2000. From 1990 to 2000, Montana's crime rate has averaged 33.2 % below the rate in Arizona, 11.5 % below Oregon's rate, 3.6 % below the rate in Colorado, and 7.4% below the total U.S. rate. However, in 2001, the West as a whole (which includes all western states, Alaska and Hawaii) has had an increase of 4.5% in the regional Index Crime rate over 2000. All individual index crimes, except aggravated assault, showed marked increases in rate from 2000 in the Western region.

## **Montana 1978-2001**

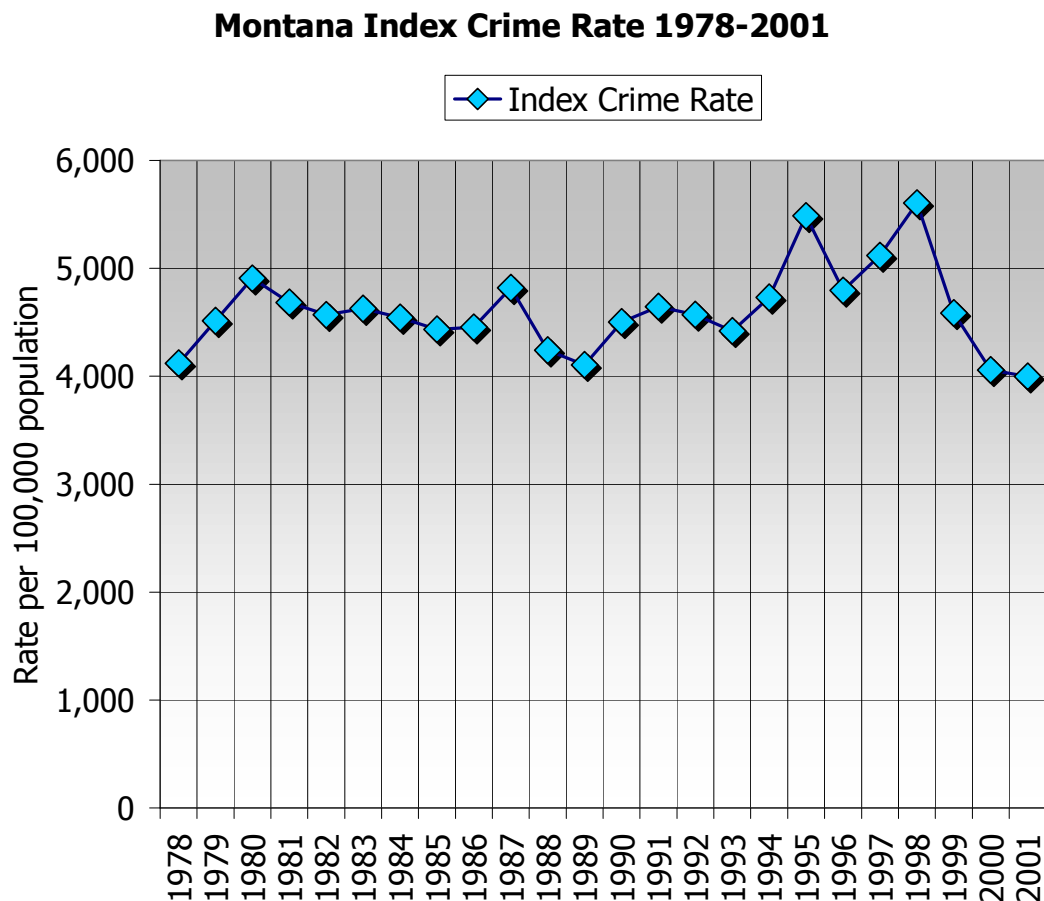


Figure 3  
Source: MBCC and Crime in Montana 1978-2000

- ✓ Comparing 1978 to 2001, the Montana Crime Index (MCI) rate has decreased 3.0%.

The Montana Crime Index (MCI) rate—reported crimes against persons and crimes against property—increased from 4,120.6 per 100,000 population in 1978 to its peak of 5,602.5 in 1998. The MCI has since dropped to 3,997.4 crimes reported per 100,000 population in 2001. The highest rate in the 23-year period was in 1998 (5,602.5) and the lowest rate was in 1989 (4,105.9). The 2001 rate of 3,997.4 is the third yearly decrease since 1998. The MCI rate showed only small average increases from 1978 to 1994, experienced one peak in 1995 (5,484.2), and then the highest peak occurred in 1998 (5,602.5). Since 1998, the



rate has been in a general decline, with a 28.6% decrease in the index crime rate since 1998.

- ✓ The 2001 MCI rate has decreased for the third time since 1998. However, a rate increase was seen in violent offenses with property rates continuing to decline.

### Index Violent Crime Rate 1978 -2001

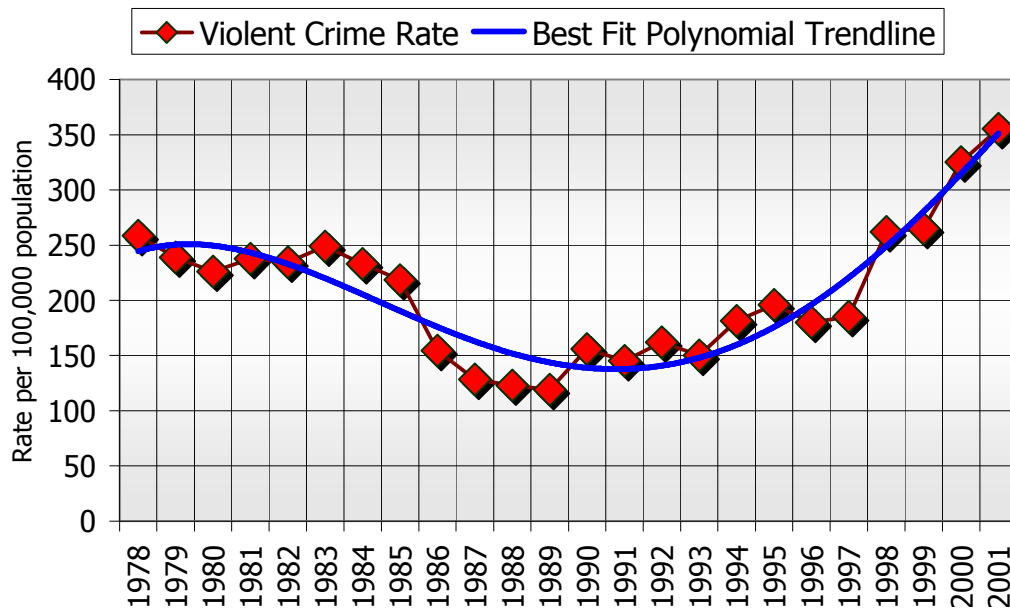


Figure 4  
Source: MBCC and Crime in Montana 1978-2000

The trend line shows the significant trend in the data. The line has an  $R^2$  of .89, which indicates that the line fits the data and is a good indicator of the current trend in violent crime.

- ✓ Comparing the 1978 violent crime rate to the 2001 violent crime rate, the rate has increased 37.4% (258.6 crimes per 100,000 people in 1978 to 355.4 crimes per 100,000 people in 2001)

The crimes against persons rate, or the violent crime rate, on average, decreased in the time period from 1978 to 1989 (approximately 54% decrease over the eleven-year period) and has been generally increasing since 1990. The lowest level in the 23-year period was reached in 1989 with a rate of 119.1 violent crimes per 100,000 population; the highest level is in 2001 at 355.4. The 2001 violent crime rate is 37.4% higher than the 1978 rate and 198% higher than the 1989 rate. The violent crime rate has been

gradually increasing since 1996, approximately 15.4% per year. The 2001 violent crime rate is the fifth year that the violent crime rate has increased.

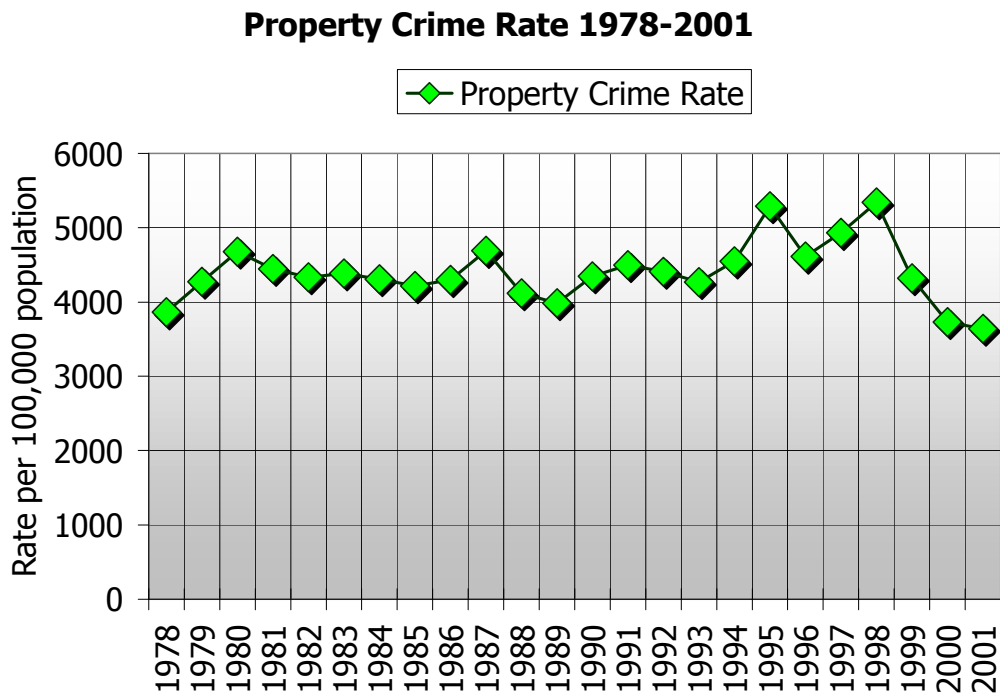


Figure 5  
Source: MBCC and Crime in Montana 1978-2000

- ✓ Comparing the 1978 and the 2001 property crime rates, the property crime rate has decreased 5.7 % (3,861.7 crimes per 100,000 population in 1978 to 3,642.0 in 2001)

The crimes against property rate, or the property crime rate, like the Montana Crime Index, peaked in 1998. The lowest level in the 23-year period was reached in 2001 with a rate of 3,641.9 property crimes per 100,000 population; the highest level was in 1998 at 5,340.5. The rate generally and incrementally increased from 1978 to 1994, then peaked in 1995, and again in 1998 (5,288.3 and 5,340.5, respectively). From 1978 to 1994, there was an approximate 17.1% decrease in the rate; from 1998 to 2001 there has been an overall decrease of 31.8% in the property crime rate and has averaged an

8.8% decrease per year in that time period. The 2001 rate is the fourth year in a row that the property crime has decreased.

Since 1978, there have been changes in laws and data collection procedures. In 1978, data was submitted on paper forms, but in 2001, approximately 81% of the reporting law enforcement agencies submitted data electronically. Also, during the early to mid-1990s, the format of data submissions was improved as Montana updated their data submission format to incident based reporting procedures (MTIBR) from the original FBI UCR summary format.

As previously mentioned, the reporting for aggravated assault changed in 1998-99, to include more possible submissions in this category. As the rate of aggravated assault has increased 54.6% since 1998, it may be possible that part of the increase is due, in part, to changes in the way this offense is reported. (See Data Characteristics and Limitations). In 1989, partner and family member abuse began to be reported in Crime in Montana as a subset of "Other/Simple Assaults", which continued until the 2000 publication. This year it is a separate category and now includes simple assaults, aggravated assaults, and homicides.

## Montana's Index Crimes

### WHAT IS A CRIME?

A crime is an act specifically prohibited by law, or failure to perform an act specifically required by law, for which punishment is prescribed. Offenses are "a crime for which the sentence of death or of imprisonment or a fine is authorized. Offenses are classified as felonies or misdemeanors." See Montana Code Annotated 1999 Title 45-2-101.

The Montana Crime Index is composed of selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to law enforcement. The offenses included are: the crimes against persons of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the crimes against property of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

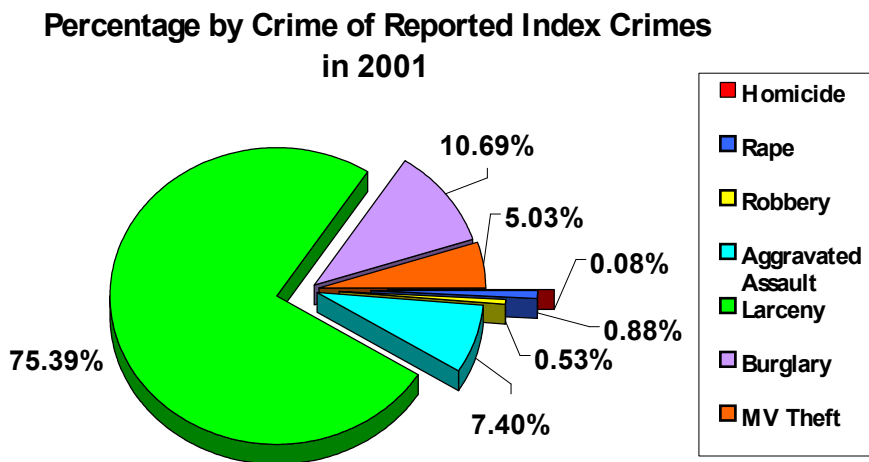


Figure 6  
Source: MBCC and Crime in Montana 1978-2000

- ❑ There were 34,100 Index Crimes reported in 2001, a 2.6 % decrease in volume from the 2000 volume of 35,005.
- ❑ The 2001 total index crime rate was 3,997.4 per 100,000 population (or approximately 40 crimes per 1,000 people), which is a 1.5 % decrease in rate from 2000.

- ❑ The 2001 total index crime rate is 27.1% lower than it was in 1995 and 28.6% lower than in 1998.
- ❑ Montana's crime rate has decreased in 2001, while the Index Crime rate in the Western region of the United States has increased 4.5% from 2000.

## Index, Property, and Violent Crime Rates 1978-2001

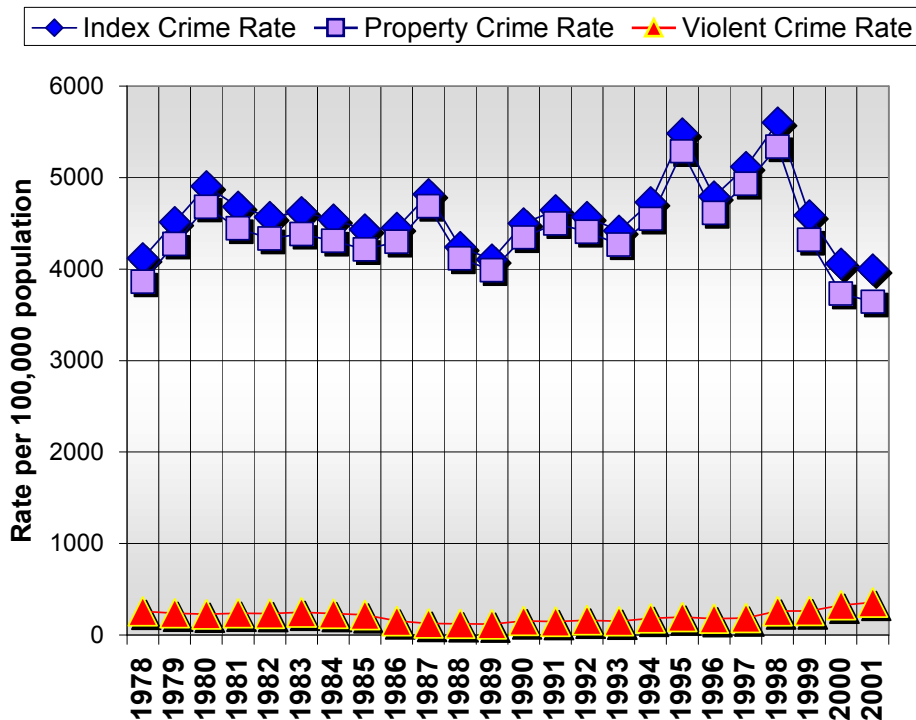
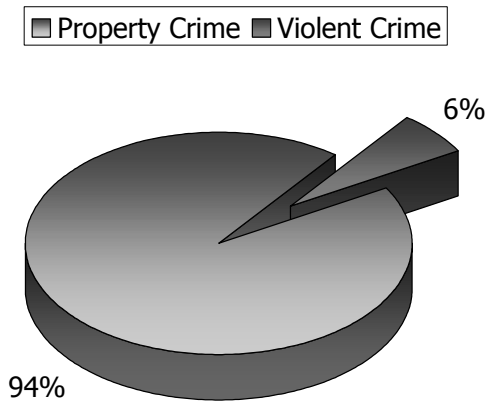


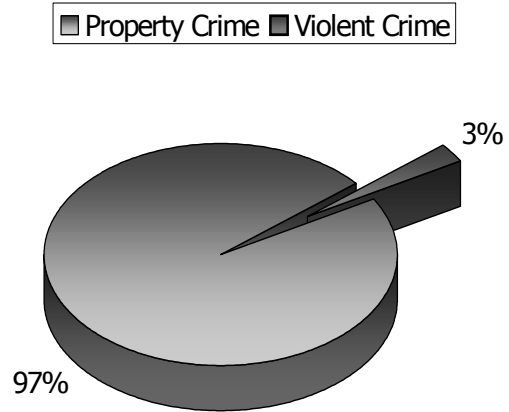
Figure 7  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

- ❑ In 1978, reported violent crime accounted for approximately 6 percent of the MCI. In 2001, reported violent crime accounted for approximately 9 percent of the MCI. (Figure 8)
- ❑ In 1978, reported property crime accounted for approximately 94 % of the total MCI, but in 2001, reported property crime accounted for approximately 91 %. (Figure 8)
- ❑ In 2001, the ratio of property to violent crimes was approximately 10 property crimes committed for every violent crime, while in 1978 it was approximately 16 property crimes for each violent crime and in 1989 it was closer to 32 property crimes for every violent crime.

Index Crime 1978  
Percentage of Property and Violent Crime



Index Crime 1989  
Percentage of Property and Violent Crime



**Index Crimes 2001**  
**Percentage of Violent and Property Crime**

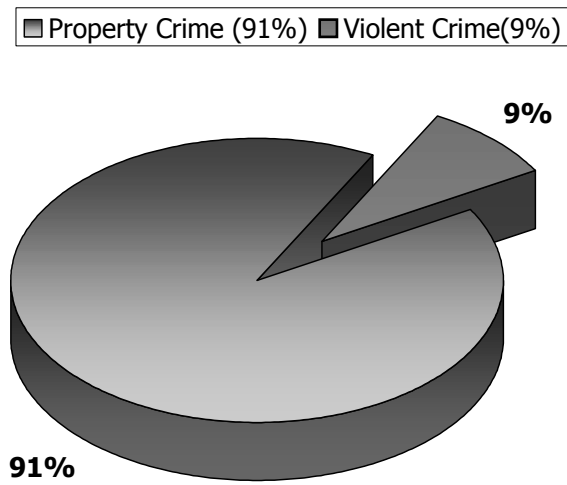


Figure 8 Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

## **Part I Index Crimes: Crimes Against Persons**

The Part I Crimes Against Persons group is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. All violent crimes involve force or threat of force. (UCR definition)

### **Crimes Against Person Rates 1978-2001**

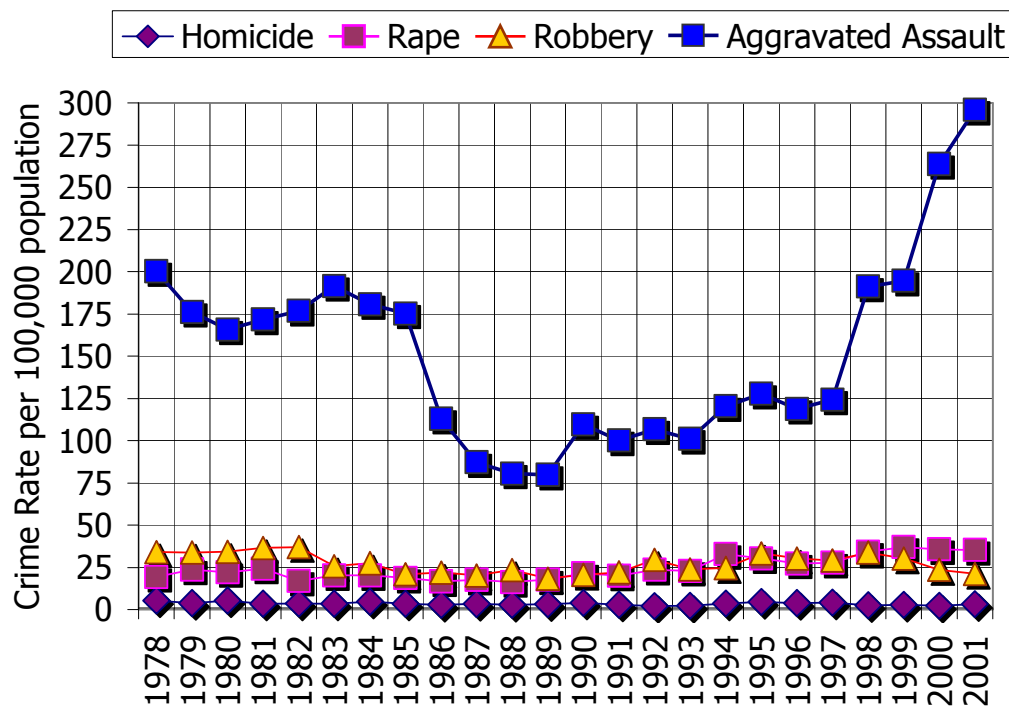
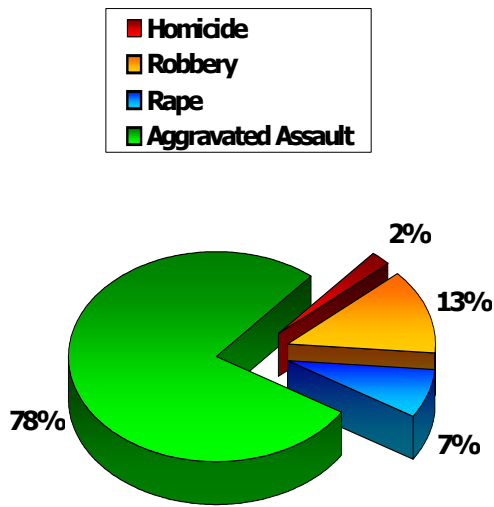


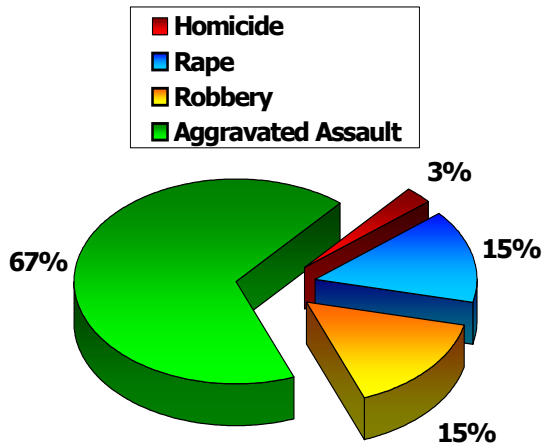
Figure 9  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

- ❑ There were 3,033 violent crimes reported in Montana in 2001.
- ❑ The violent crime rate in 2001 was 355.4 crimes per 100,000 population (or 3.6 per 1,000), an increase of 9.3% from the 2000 rate of 325.3 crimes per 100,000 population.
- ❑ The 2001 violent crime rate in the Western region increased 1% over the 2000 rate.

**Percentage of Violent Offenses 1978**



**Percentage of Violent Offenses 1989**



**Percentage of Violent Offenses 2001**

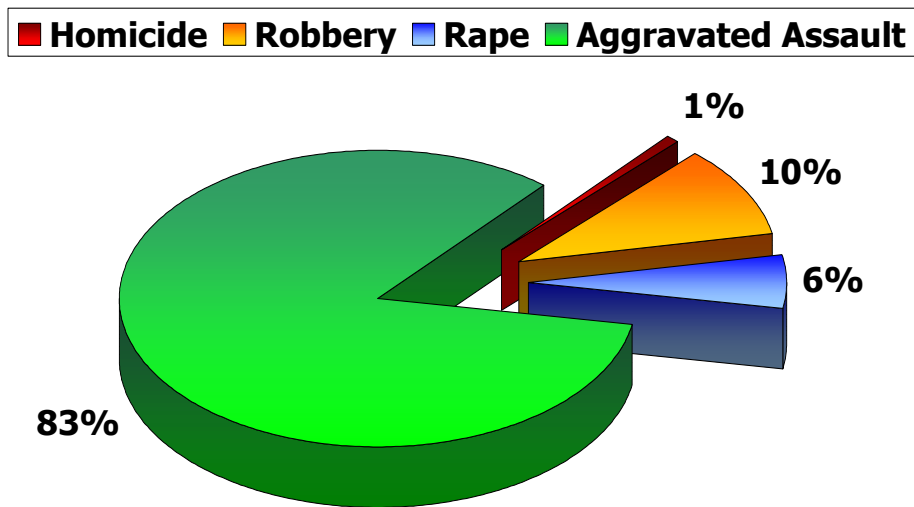


Figure 10  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

The composition of the violent crime index has altered since 1978, as can be seen in Figure 10. The proportion of homicide, rape, and robbery have been decreasing while the proportion of aggravated assault has been increasing.



- ❑ In 1978, 2% of all reported violent crimes were homicides, in 1989 3% of all reported violent crimes were homicides, but in 2001 homicide only represents 1% of the total violent crime rate.
- ❑ In 1978, 7% of the total reported violent crimes were rapes; in 1989, 15% of the total reported violent crimes were rapes, and in 2001 the proportion decreased to 6% of all violent crimes.
- ❑ Robbery decreased its contribution to the violent crime total over the years – it accounted for 13% of all reported violent crimes in 1978, 15% in 1989, but decreased to 10% of all reported violent crimes in 2001.
- ❑ However, the proportion of aggravated assault has increased significantly from 1989 to 2001—from 67% of all reported violent crimes in 1989 to 83% of all reported violent crimes in 2001.

The rate increase since 1996 is due, in part, to the increase in the reported aggravated assault rate. In 1989, aggravated assaults were 67% of the reported violent crimes, in 2001 aggravated assault represented to 83%. The reported crimes of homicide, rape, and robbery have declined as a percentage of the total violent crime picture.

The 2001 total violent crime rate in Montana is 355.4 crimes per 100,000 people

**or** 35.5 crimes per 10,000 people

**or** 3.5 crimes per 1,000 people

**or** .35 crimes per 100 people.

## **Part I Index Crimes: Crimes Against Property**

The UCR classifies property crime as the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. Arson is included in the national UCR program, but not in the Montana Crime Index.

- ❑ There were 31,077 property crimes reported in 2001, a 3.5% decrease from the 2000 volume of 32,198 crimes.
- ❑ The 2001 rate was 3,641.9 per 100,000 population (or 36.4 per 1,000), which is down 2.4% from 2000 rate of 3,732 (or 37.2 per 1,000).
- ❑ The 2001 property crime rate for the Western region *increased* 5%, while in the same time frame, Montana's property crime rate *decreased* 2.4%.
- ❑ The property crime rate has been decreasing sharply since 1998. It has decreased 8.7% from the MCI low year of 1989 and has decreased 31.8% since the MCI peak year of 1998.
- ❑ The total property crime rate averaged an increase of 1.9% per year from 1978 to 1997 and has decreased an average of 8.8% per year from 1998 to 2001.

## Crimes Against Property Rate 1978-2001

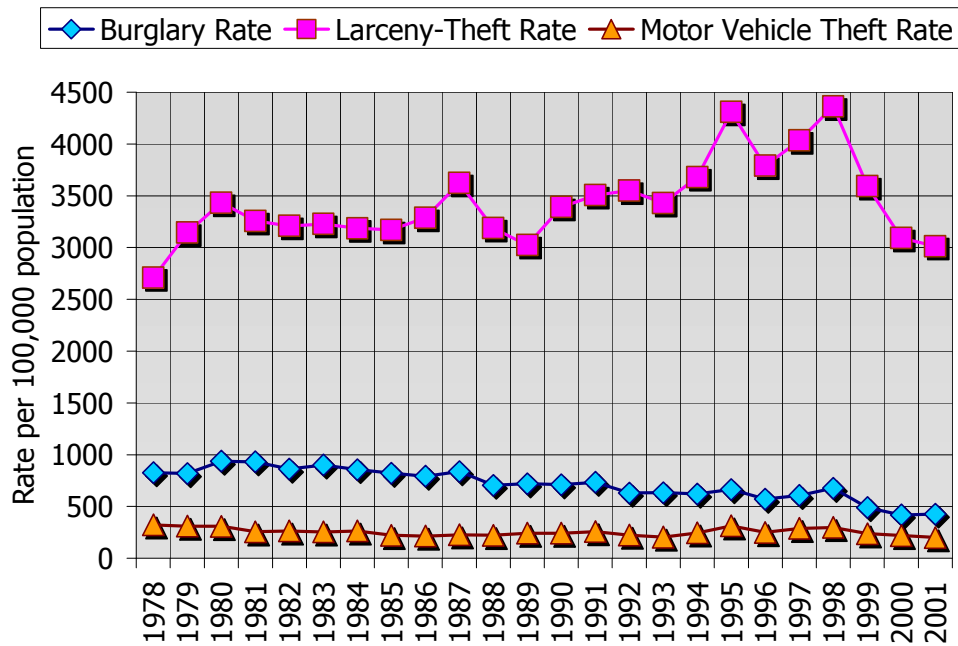
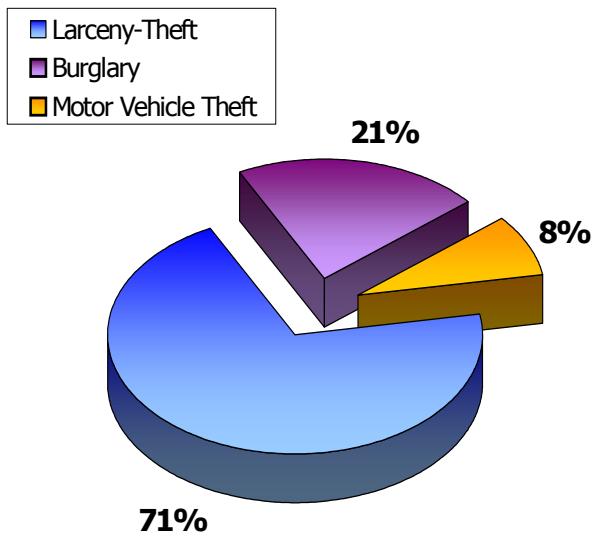


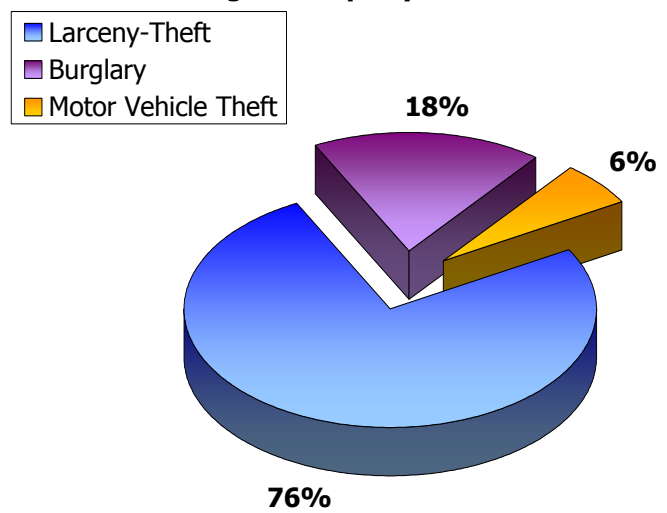
Figure 11  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

The composition of the reported property crime index has changed since 1978: in 1978, burglary comprised 21% of all reported property crimes, decreased to 18% of the total reported property crime in 1989, and in 2001 it is only 12% of the total. (See also Figure 25 for the decreasing trend in burglary.) The proportion of motor vehicle thefts of all reported property crimes was 8% in 1978 and comprised 6% of the total for both 1989 and 2001. Larceny-theft was 71% of all reported property crimes in 1978, but increased its share to 76% of all reported property crimes in 1989, and in 2001 larceny-theft increased to 82% of the total property crime reported

**Percentage of Property Offenses 1978**



**Percentage of Property Offenses 1989**



**Percentage of Property Offenses 2001**

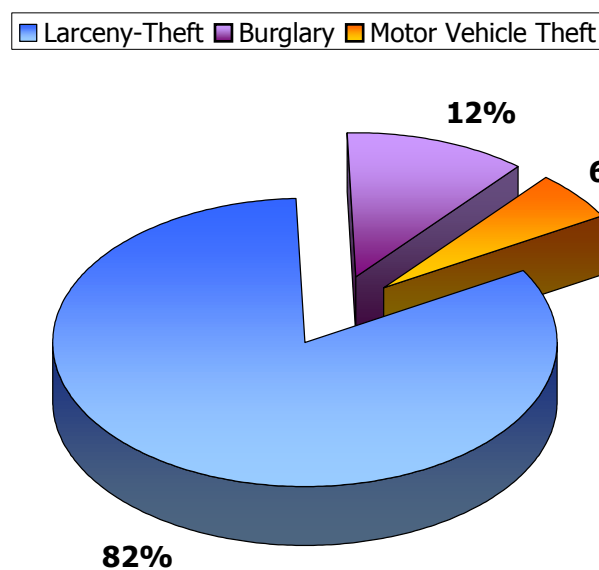


Figure 12  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

The 2001 total property crime rate in Montana is 3,642 crimes per 100,000 people

**or** 364.2 crimes per 10,000 people

**or** 36.4 crimes per 1,000 people

**or** 3.6 crimes per 100 people

## INDIVIDUAL VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES

### Homicide

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assault to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults. (UCR) See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-5-102.

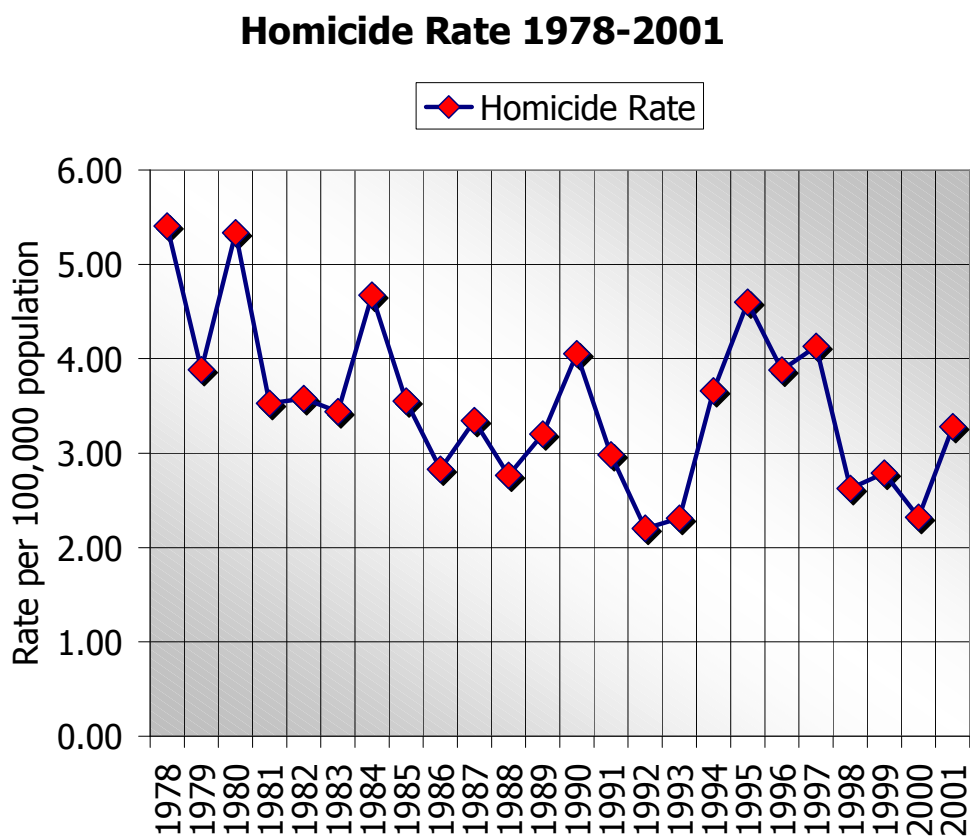


Figure 13  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

- ❑ In 2001 28 homicides were reported and in 2000, 20 homicides were reported: a 40% increase in the volume of homicide.
- ❑ The homicide rate increased from 2.3 in 2000 to 3.3 in 2001, an increase of 43.5% in the homicide rate.
- ❑ In 2001, the Western region showed an increase in the homicide rate of 8.0%.
- ❑ From 2000 to 2001, the homicide arrest clearance rate increased 8.6% percent.
- ❑ Murder comprises 1 % of total number of violent crimes in 2001.
- ❑ The majority -86%- of the homicide offenders are male 14% are female.
- ❑ 64% of the victims were male, 36% were female.
- ❑ The homicide victims' ages ranged from 3 to 71 years old; the offenders' ages ranged from 16 to 53 years old.

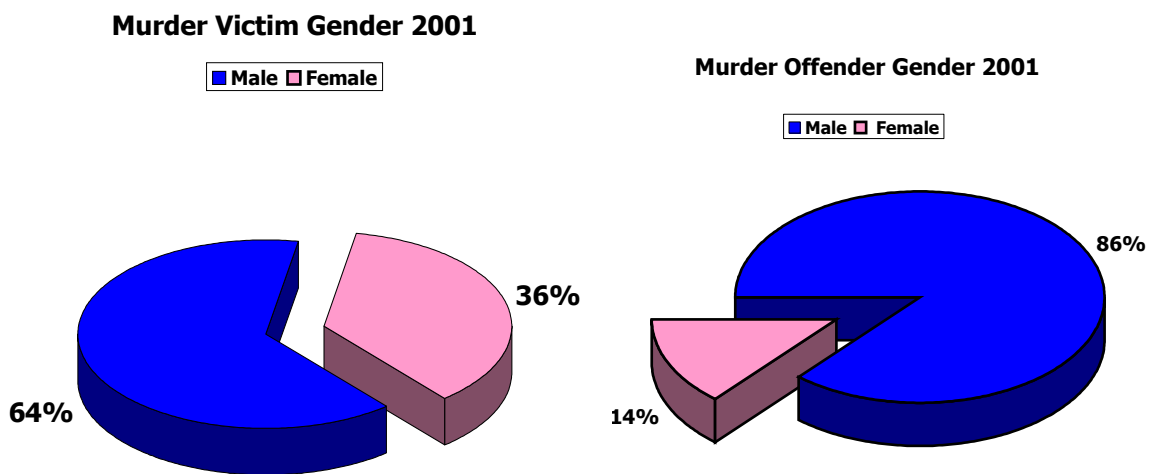


Figure 14  
Source: MBCC

Figure 15 shows the types of relationships that the homicide victims had with the offenders:

- ❑ Partner and family member assault accounted for 3, or 10.7%, of the homicides in 2001.
- ❑ The victim was a stranger to the offender in the largest percentage of homicides: 21.4%. Family members as victims had the next highest percentage of 17.9%. Boy/Girl friend and unknown offenders accounted for 28.6 % (14.3% each) of reported homicides; friend/neighbor and spouse/ex-spouse both accounted for 21.4% (10.7% each) . Child victims accounted for 7.1 % of reported homicides, as did the category where the offender was the victim.

**Murder Victims' Relationship to Offender  
2001**

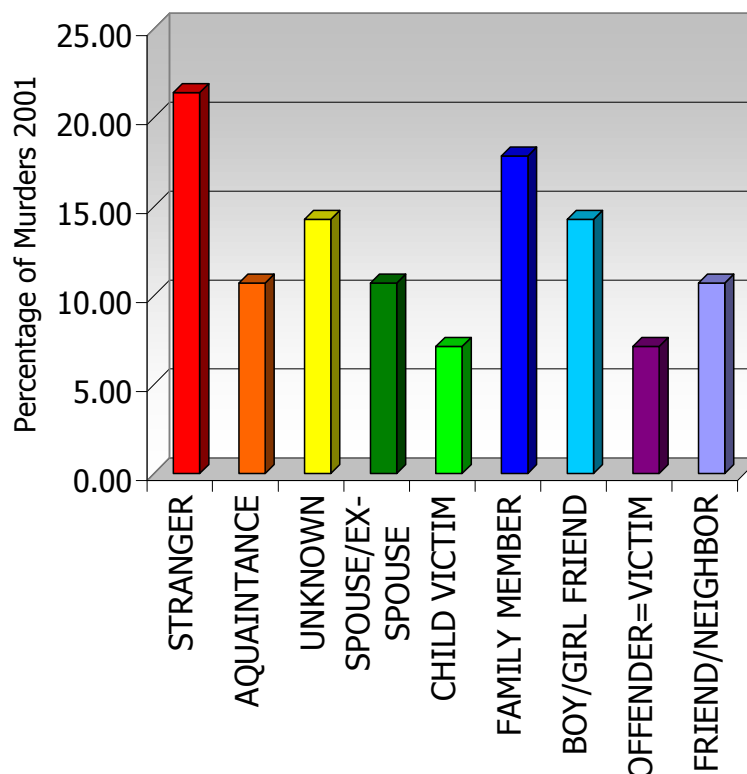


Figure 15  
Source: MBCC

- ❑ The largest number of homicides per month occurred in the months of November and December with 7 homicides in each month. Over three-quarters of the year's

homicides- 87.5 % - occurred during the months of January, February, October, November, and December.

- ❑ Urban areas experienced the majority of homicides in 2001 (79%)- 21% occurred in rural areas.
- ❑ 25 % of homicides involved the use of drugs or alcohol by the offender
- ❑ In 2001, in 50% of the homicides a firearm (hand gun, shotgun, or rifle) was used. Knives and cutting instruments were used in 16% of the homicides, motor vehicles used for 9%, and blunt objects 6%. "Other" weapons, 16%, include hands and feet, asphyxiation, and weapons that are not in the coding scheme. Three per cent of the murder weapons are unknown to law enforcement at this time.

### Homicides by Weapon Used 2001

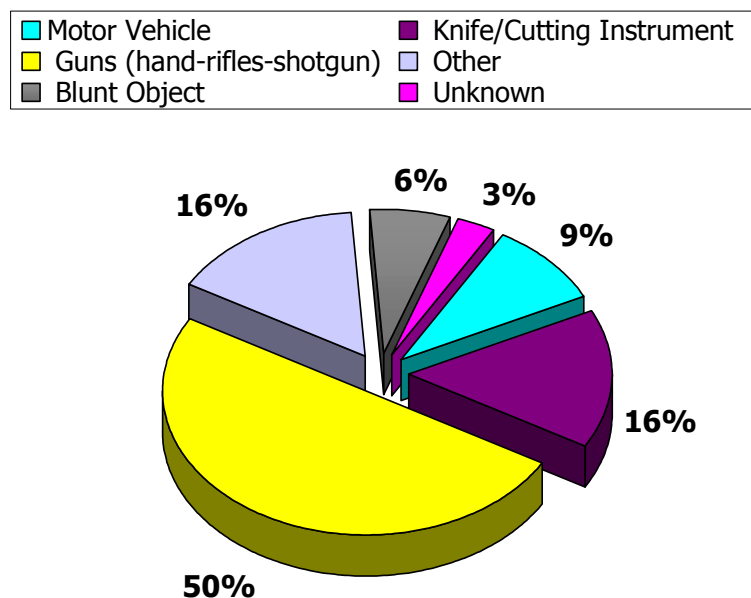


Figure 16  
Source: MBCC



## Rape

A person who knowingly has sexual intercourse without consent with another person has committed this offense. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape without force and other sex offenses are excluded. (UCR) See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-5-503.

The Montana rape rate, as can be seen in Figure 14, generally remained below the 25 per 100,000 until 1994. Since 1994, the rate has remained above 25 per 100,000. The highest rate was in 1999 (37.1 per 100,000 ) and the lowest rate was in 1988 (16.3 per 100,000). The 2001 rate of 35.3 is 83% higher than in 1978 and 5.0% lower than in 1999. The 2001 rate is 98% higher than the rate of the lowest MCI year of 1989.

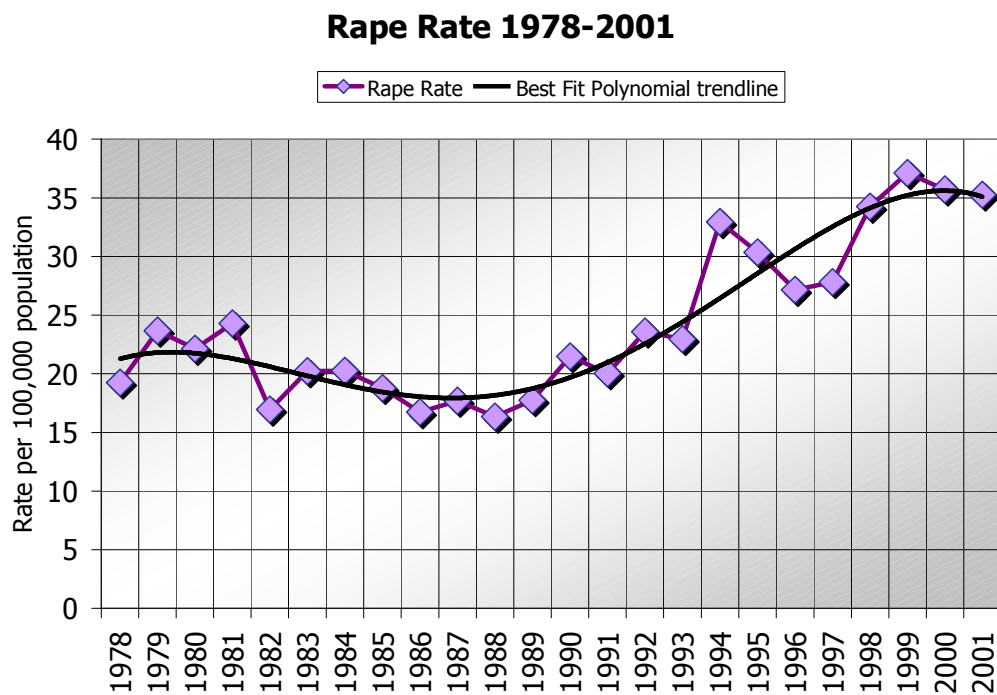
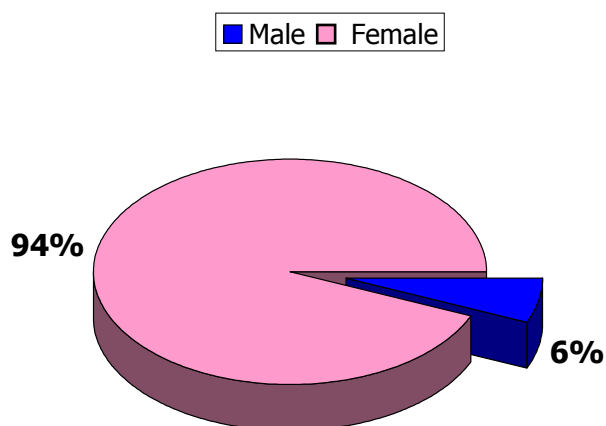


Figure 17 Source: MBCC

The trend line is included in Figure 17 because there is a significant trend in the data. The line has an  $R^2$  of .88, which indicates there is a good fit on the data and is a good indicator of the current trend in this crime.

- ❑ The rape rate has averaged a 3.8% increase per year since 1978. However, there has been a three year decline; 2001 is the third year of a decreasing rate for this offense.
- ❑ In 2000, there were 308 reported forcible rapes, in 2001 301 were reported. This is a one-year decrease of 2.3% in the volume.
- ❑ The rate decreased from 35.7 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 35.3 in 2001. The change was a decrease of 1.1% in the rate.
- ❑ In the Western states region, the rape rate showed a small decrease of 0.7%.
- ❑ The clearance rate for rape was 18.3% in 2001, 20.5% in 2000. This marks a decrease of 2.2% in the clearance rate.
- ❑ Rape comprises 6 % of the violent crime total rate for 2001.
- ❑ 94% of the rape victims were female, 6% of the victims were male.
- ❑ 84% of the offenders were male, 13% were female, and 3% unknown.

**Rape Victim Gender 2001**



**Rape Offender Gender 2001**

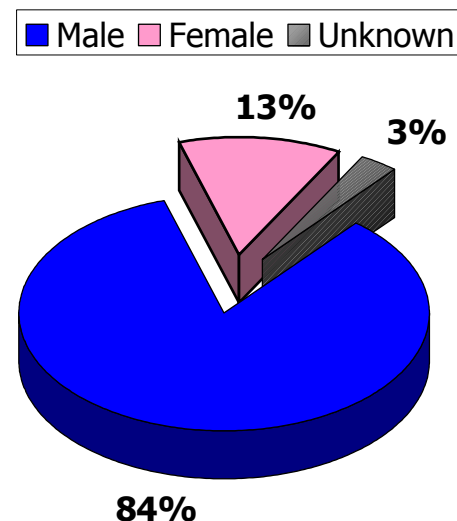


Figure 18  
Source: MBCC

- ❑ The victims' ages ranged from 1 year to 54 years old; the offenders' ages ranged from 13 years to 78 years old.

- The victims of this crime were predominantly friends or acquaintances of the offender (46.5%), followed by unknown (15%), boy/girl friend (12.5%), family member (10.6 %), child or step-child (8.5%), stranger (4.4%), and spouse or ex-spouse (2.5%)

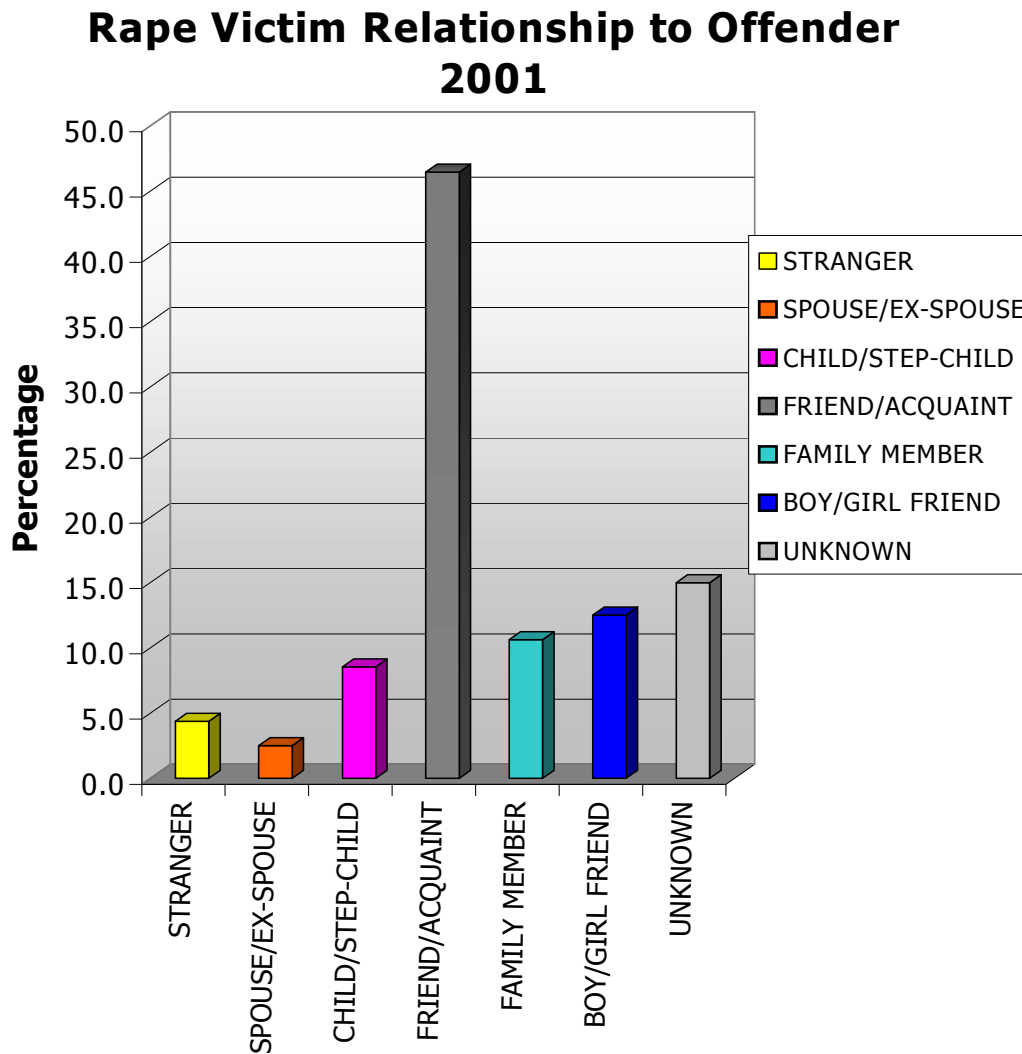


Figure 19  
Source: MBCC

- Weapons were used in 58.8% of the reported rapes that occurred in 2001. Personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.) were used in slightly over 50% of the rapes that involved weapons and used in approximately 30% of all reported rapes. Knives or cutting instruments were used in 2.3% of the rapes that involved weapons; firearms were used in one rape or 0.6% of the rapes that involved weapons. "Other" weapons accounted for 7.3% of the cases, and in 5.1% of the cases, the weapon is unknown.

## Robbery

Robbery is taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. (UCR) Or, in the course of committing a theft, the person commits or threatens to commit any felony other than theft. See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-5-401.

The Montana robbery rate, as can be seen in Figure 20, generally decreased from 1978 to 1989, generally increased until 1998, and has decreased again for the last three years. The highest rate was in 1982 (37.1 per 100,000 ) and the lowest rate was in 1989 (18.3 per 100,000). The 2001 rate of 21.1 is 38.9% lower than in 1978, 43.1% lower than 1982, and 37.6% lower than in 1998. The 2001 rate is 15.3% higher than the rate of the lowest year of 1989. The rate shows an average decrease of an average 14.4% decrease per year since 1998.

### Robbery Rate 1978-2001

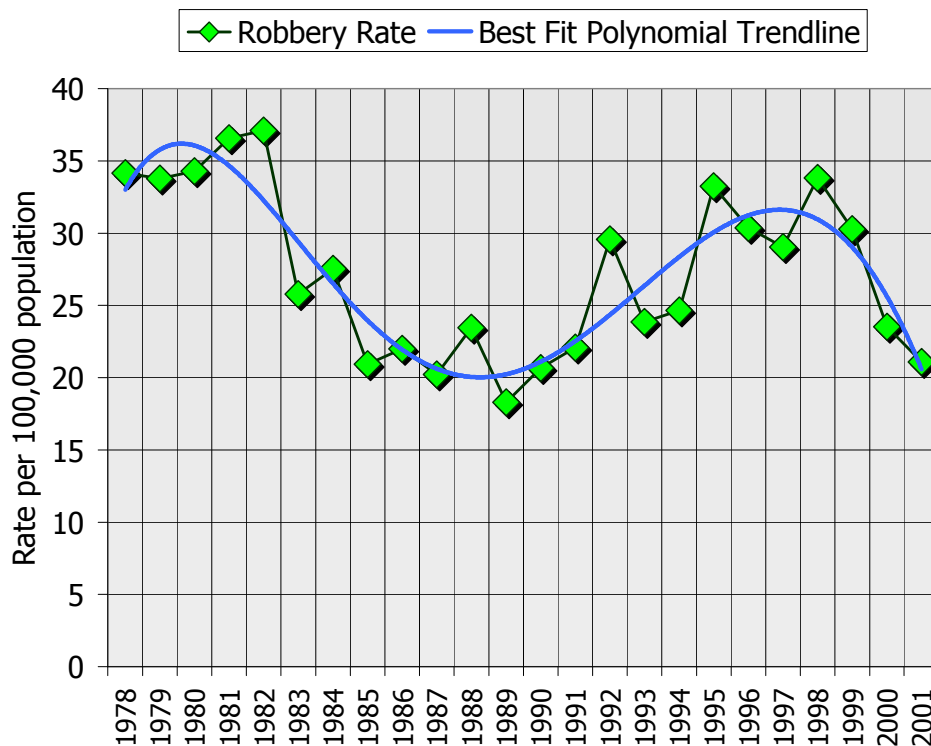


Figure 20  
Source: MBCC, [Crime in Montana](#) 1978 through 2000

The trend line is included in Figure 20 because of a significant trend in the data. The line has an  $R^2$  of .80, which indicates there is a sufficient fit on the data and is a good indicator of the current trend in robbery.

- ❑ In 2001, there were 181 robberies reported and in 2000, 203 robberies were reported. The volume decreased 10.8% in one year.
- ❑ The robbery rate decreased 10.2%, from 23.5 per 100,000 in 2000 to 21.1 in 2001. This is the lowest the robbery rate has been since 1990 and is the sixth year in a row that the rate has decreased. The robbery rate is down 37.6 % from 1998.
- ❑ The Western region had an increase of 7.1% in the robbery rate for 2001.
- ❑
- ❑ The arrest rate for robbery was 35% in 2001 and 23.6% in 2000, an increase of 11.4 % in the clearance rate.
- ❑ Robbery comprises 10 % of total violent rate for 2001.
- ❑ 68.4 % of the robbery offenders were male, 22.3% were female, and the 9.3% are of unknown gender.
- ❑ Robbery offenders ranged in age from 11-75
- ❑ Weapons were used in 64.6% of the reported robberies in 2001. Personal weapons were used in 40% of the robberies that involved weapons and firearms were used in 22%. Knives were used in 14% and "other" weapons were used in 14% of the robberies that involved weapons, while 6% of the weapons used are unknown; the use of blunt objects was reported in 5% of the robberies involving a weapon.

### Weapon Use in Robberies 2001

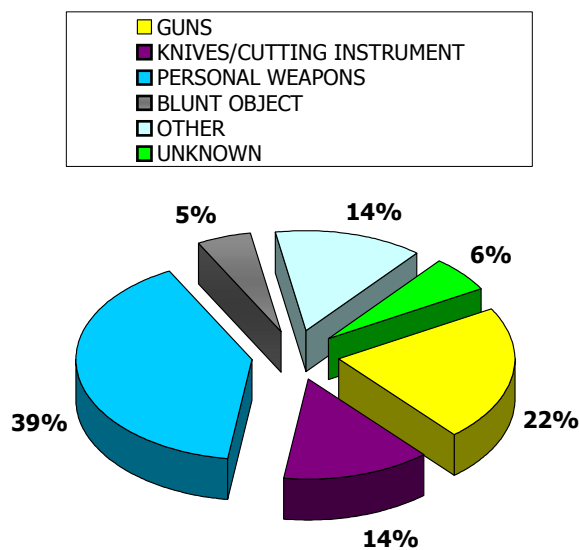


Figure 21 Source: MBCC

- The largest percentage of robberies per month occurred in the month of January (39%). August followed with 20%; February with 16%; March, 7%; October, 6%; April, 3%; the rest of the months had 2% or less of the year's total robberies. 55% of the year's robberies occurred during the months of January and February.

### Percentage of Robberies by Month

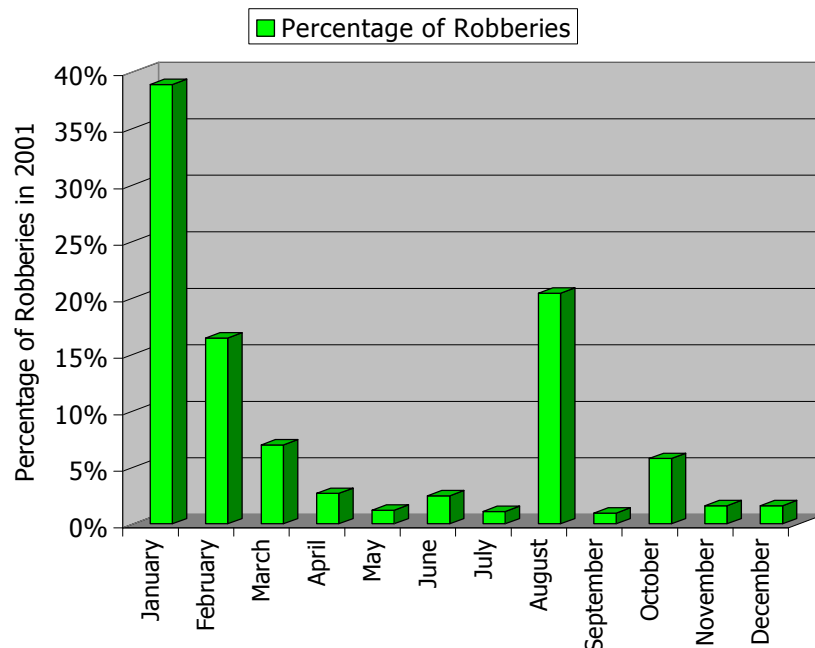


Figure 22

Source: MBCC

- Of the property losses reported from robberies in 2001 (see Figure 20), 17% were reported recovered or seized, 61% were classified as stolen, and 22% were destroyed or vandalized.

### Property Loss from Robberies 2001

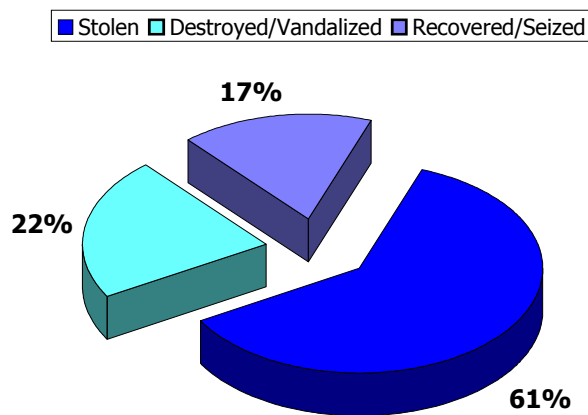


Figure 23 Source: MBCC

- The types of property losses incurred during robberies can be seen in Figure 24. Merchandise was the most common property loss (1,904 losses or 29% of all losses from robbery), followed by vehicle parts and accessories (1,428 losses or 21%), followed by money and negotiable instruments (e.g. cashier's checks) at 1,190 losses or 18%. Household goods represent 595 actual losses (or 9%) and jewelry and precious metal represents 476 or 7% of all losses. Drugs and drug paraphernalia and recreational/sporting goods both represent 5% of all robbery losses, office equipment/structures represent 4%, and credit/debit cards represents 2%.

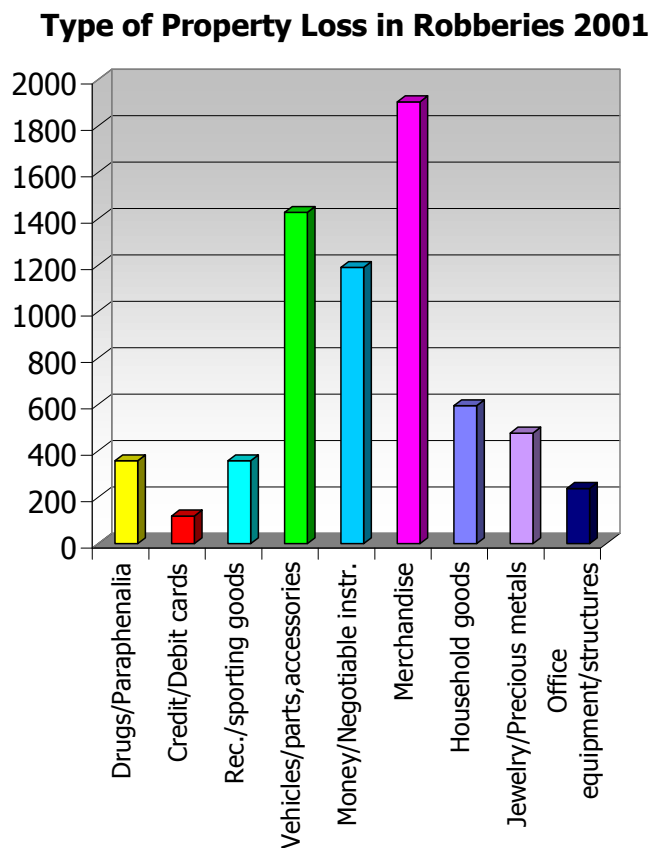


Figure 24  
Source: MBCC

## Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. (UCR) See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-5-202.

- The Montana aggravated assaults rate has increased for the last five years at an average of 3.4% per year. In the period from 1978 to 2001, the highest rate was in 2001 (295.8 per 100,000 ) and the lowest rate was in 1989 (78.8 per 100,000). The 2001 rate of 295.8 is 47.7% higher than in 1978 (rate 200.3), 270.6% higher than lowest rate year of 1989 (rate 78.8), and 54.6% higher than in 1998 (rate 191.3, the peak year of the total MCI). The aggravated assault rate has increased, on average, 16.5% per year since 1998.

### Aggravated Assault Rates 1978-2001

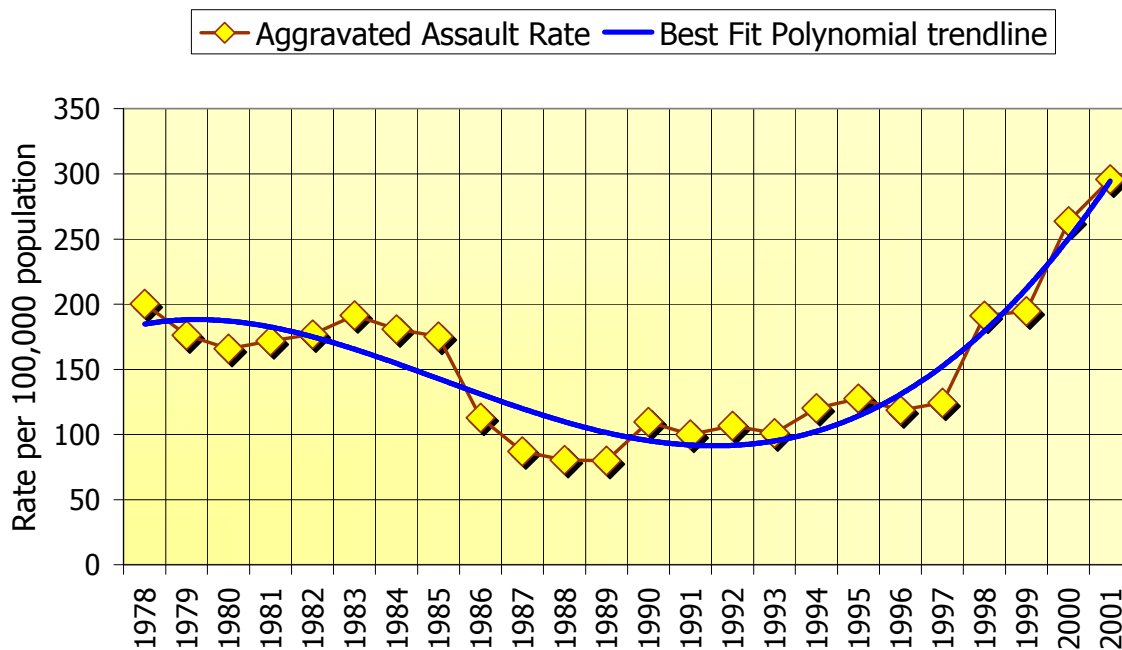


Figure 25  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

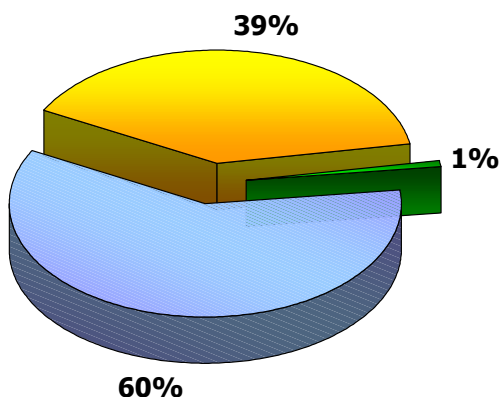
The trend line is included in Figure 25 because there is a significant trend in the data. The line has an  $R^2$  of .88, which indicates there is a high quality fit on the data and is an excellent indicator of the current trend in aggravated assault.



- ❑ In 2001 there were 2,554 aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement, 2,276 were reported in 2000. This indicates a 12.2% increase in the volume of reported aggravated assaults.
- ❑ The aggravated assault rate increased in 2001: 292.4 in 2001 from 263.8 per 100,000 in 2000. The change was an increase of 10.8% in the rate.
- ❑ In the same time frame, the Western states region had a decrease of 1.5% in the aggravated assault rate.
- ❑ The clearance rate for aggravated assault was 45.4% in 2001 and 41.7% in 2000. This marked an increase of 3.7% in the clearance rate.
- ❑ Aggravated Assault comprises 83% of the total violent rate for 2001.
- ❑ The offenders' ages ranged from 13 years to 75 years old; the victims' ages ranged from under 1 year old to 87 years old.
- ❑ Males have the highest percentage of being victims and offenders for aggravated assault. Although the percentage of female victims is higher than for offenders, the percentage of "unknown" is only 1% for the victims and 36% for the offenders.

#### Aggravated Assault Victims 2001

■ Unknown 1% ■ Male 60% ■ Female 39%



#### Aggravated Assault Offenders 2001

■ Unknown 36% ■ Male 47% ■ Female 17%

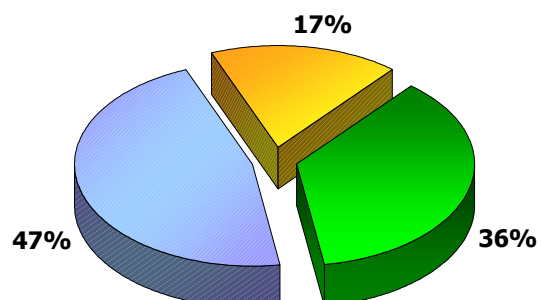


Figure 26 Source: MBCC

- Weapons were used in 68.7% of the aggravated assaults reported in 2001. Personal weapons were used in 44.2% of the aggravated assaults where a weapon was used, "other" weapons accounted for 20.2%, firearms accounted for 12.3%, knives and cutting instruments accounted for 10.6%. Only 3.3% of the weapons used in aggravated assaults are unknown.
- In Figure 22, victims who were strangers to the offender account for 8.9% of reported aggravated assaults, friend/acquaintance victims account for 42.3%, unknown victims account for 17.7%, spouse/ex-spouse victims account for 7.0%, child/stepchild victims account for 4.7%, family member victims account for 10.6%, boy/girl friend victims account for 6.5%, where the victim is also the offender accounts for 1.7%. Employer/employee victims account for 0.4%.

### Victim Relationship with Offender: Aggravated Assault 2001

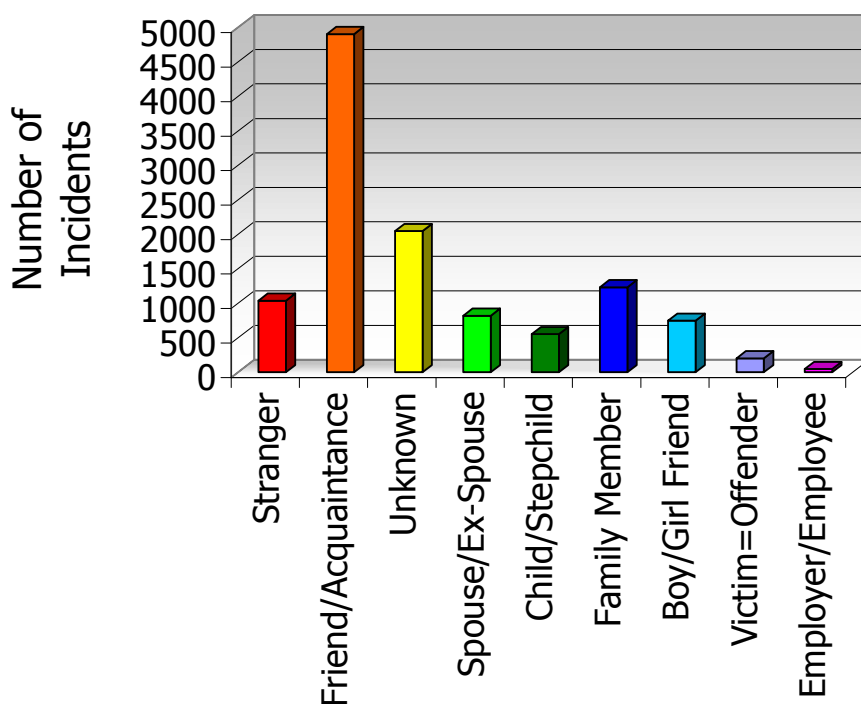


Figure 27  
Source: MBCC

## INDIVIDUAL INDEX PROPERTY CRIMES

### Burglary

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry are all allowable. (UCR) See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-6-204.

- ❑ The burglary rate has been generally decreasing over the 1978-2001 time period. The highest rate was in 1980 (937.1 per 100,000), the lowest in 2000 (420.1). The 2001 rate (427.3) is 48.3% lower than in 1978, 54.4% lower than in 1980, and 36.9% lower than the MCI peak year of 1998.
- ❑ In 2001, 3,663 burglaries were reported to law enforcement, in 2000 the number of reported burglaries was 3,624. This is an increase of approximately 1% in the volume over the one-year period.
- ❑ The burglary rate increased from 420.1 per 100,000 in 2000 to 427.3 in 2001. The change was an increase of 2.2% in the rate.

### Burglary Rate 1978-2001

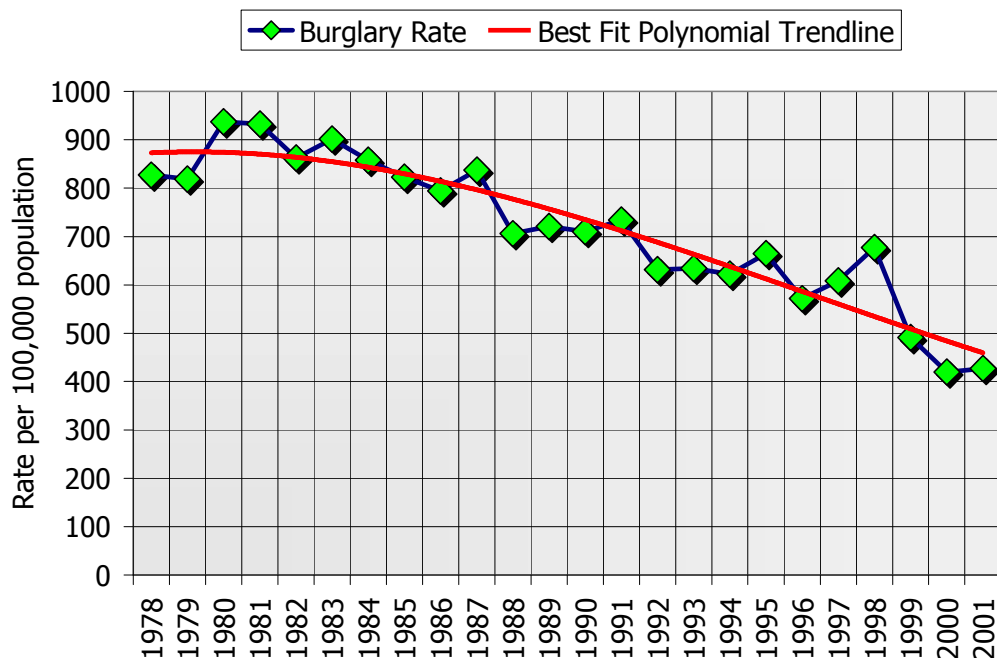


Figure 28

Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

The overall decreasing trend is also shown by the best-fit trend line ( $R^2 = .88$ ).

- ❑ The Western region experienced a 2.5% increase in the burglary rate from 2000 to 2001; Montana experienced an increase of 2.2%.
- ❑ The arrest clearance rate for burglary in Montana was 10.5% in 2001 and 12.8% in 2000, a decrease of 2.3% in the burglary clearance rate.
- ❑ There has been an average decrease, per year, of 13.4% in the burglary rate since 1998.
- ❑ Burglary comprises 12 % of total property rate for 2001.

## Larceny-Theft

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. This crime category does not include embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is excluded inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense. (UCR) See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-6-301.

The 2001 rate of 3,013.6 larcenies per 100,000 population is 30.7% less than it was in 1998 (at 4,364.8) and is 4.2% below the 1979 rate (3,145.3). It is 11% above the 1978 rate (2,711.7). There has been a small average increase of 2.7% per year from 1978 to 1997 and an average decrease of 11.4% per year from 1998 to 2001.

- ❑ There were 25,282 larcenies were reported in 2001. In 2000, 26,678 larcenies were reported- representing a 5.2% decrease in 2001 in the volume of reported larcenies.

## Larceny-Theft Rate 1978-2001

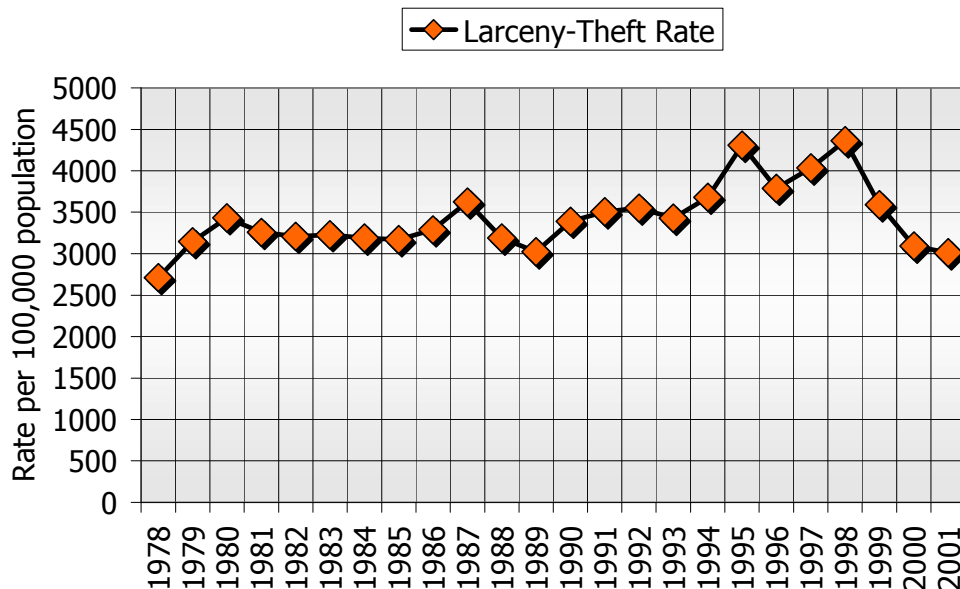


Figure 29  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

- ❑ The larceny rate decreased from 3,092.3 in 2000 to 2,957.3 in 2001—a decrease of 4.4 %. This is the lowest the larceny rate has been in 11 years: it is 12.8% less than in 1990.
- ❑ The larceny rate for the Western states region increased 4.1%; Montana's rate decreased 4.4%.
- ❑ The arrest clearance rate for larceny 14.4% in 2001 and 15% in 2000, a small decrease of 0.6% in the larceny clearance rate.
- ❑ Larceny comprises 82% of total property rate for 2001.

## Motor Vehicle Theft

This crime is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, velocipedes, etc. The definition excludes the taking of a motor

vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access. (UCR) See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-6-301.

- ❑ The Montana motor vehicle theft rate was highest in 1978 (323.4 per 100,000 population) and the lowest rate was in 2001 (201.1 per 100,000). . It has decreased since 1998 at an average of 12.2% per year. The 2001 motor vehicle theft rate is 37.8 % lower than in 1978 and 32.7% lower than in 1998 (the peak year of the total MCI).
- ❑ In 2001 there were 1,734 stolen vehicles reported to law enforcement, 1,896 were reported in 2000. There was an 8.5% reduction in volume from 2000 to 2001.

### Motor Vehicle Theft Rate 1978-2001

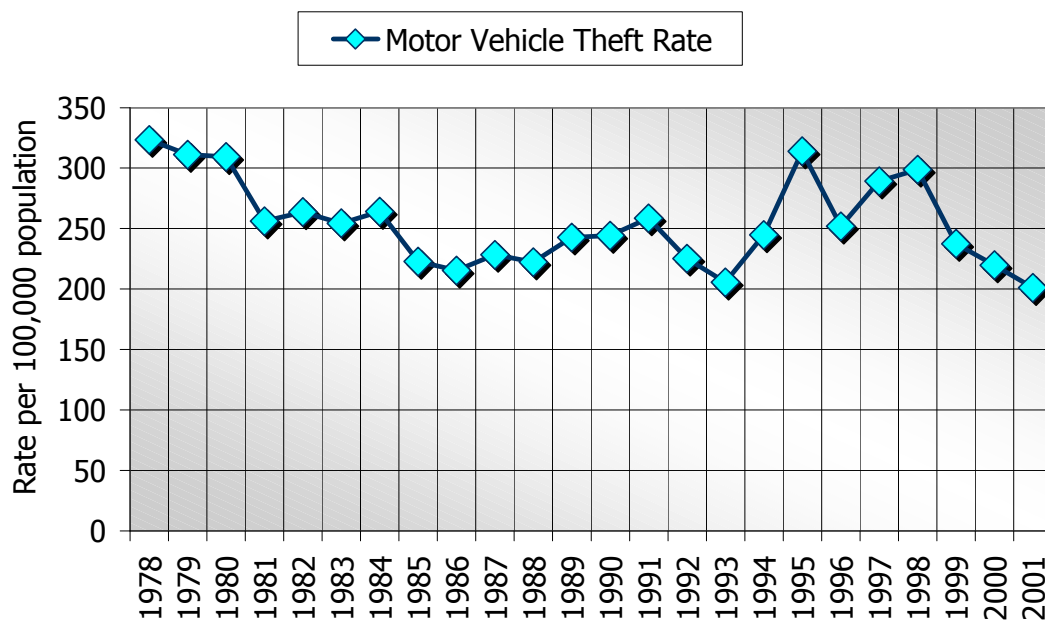


Figure 30  
Source: MBCC Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

- ❑ The motor vehicle theft rate decreased from 219.8 in 2000 to 201.9 in 2001. The change was a decrease of 8.1% in the rate. It is the lowest the rate has been in 11 years and is 36% lower than in 1995.
- ❑ From 2000 to 2001, the Western states motor vehicle theft rate increased a significant 12.2%; Montana's decreased 8.1%.

- ❑ The arrest clearance rate for motor vehicle theft was 19.2% in 2001 and 19.5% in 2000, a small decrease of 0.3% in the motor vehicle theft clearance rate.
- ❑ Motor vehicle theft comprises 6 % of total property crime rate for 2001.

## Selected Part II Crimes: Crimes Against Society

### Drug Offenses

The laws regarding dangerous drugs or toxic substances stipulate that the manufacture, distribution, possession, possession with the intent to distribute, and possession of precursors to dangerous drugs are criminal offenses. In addition, fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs or the manufacture, distribution, and possession of imitation dangerous drugs are also offenses. See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-Chapter 9. The offenses regarding drug paraphernalia are found in Montana Annotated Code Title 45-Chapter 10.

The drug offense rate from 1978 to 1991 (Figure 28) was below 200 offenses per 100,000 population. Since 1991, however, the chart shows a strong increasing trend; the average per year increase since 1991 is 14.0 %. The increase between the 1991 rate and 2001 rate is an increase of 276.5% in the rate. The year 2001 has the second highest drug offense rate in the twenty three year time span- 649.5 drug offenses per 100,000: the highest rate was in 1999 at 656.1 per 100,000, the lowest rate was in 1979 with 105.9 per 100,000 population.

## Drug Offense Rate 1978-2001

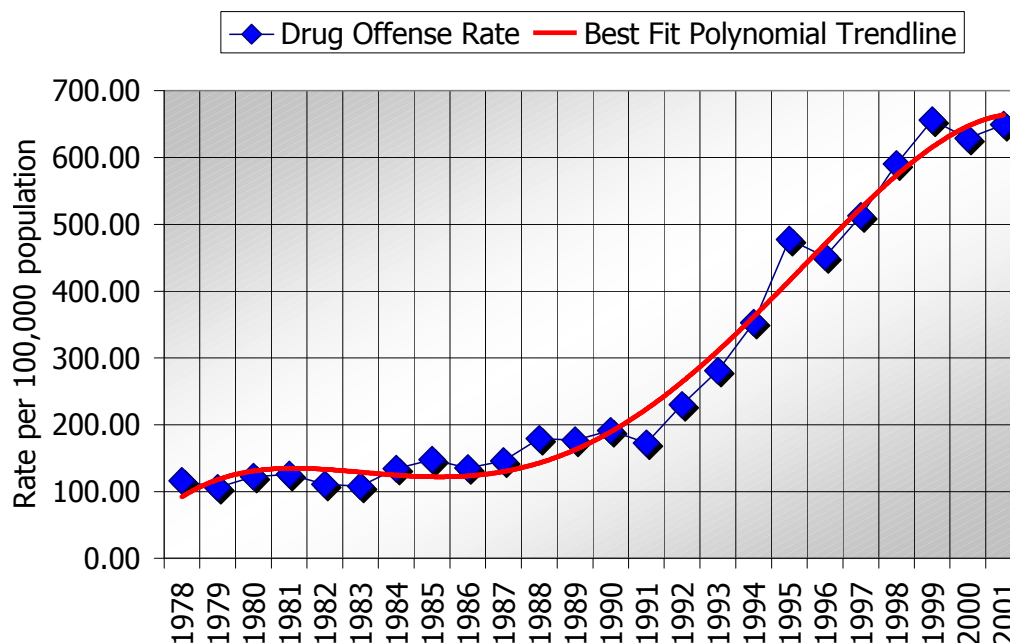


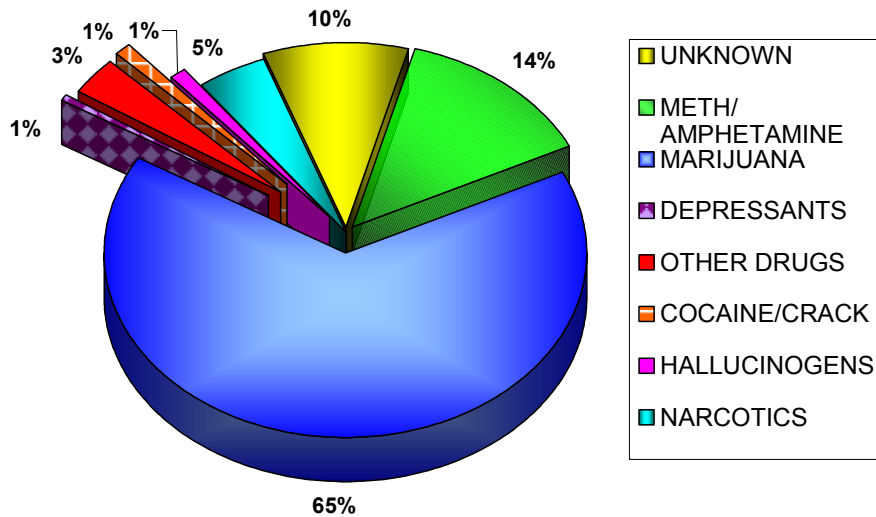
Figure 31 Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

The trend line was included in Figure 31 because there is a strong and significant trend in the data. The line has an  $R^2$  of .98, which indicates there is a superior fit on the data and is an excellent indicator of the current trend in drug offense activity.

- ❑ The volume of reported drug offenses in 2001 was 5,542; in 2000 there were 5,425 reported, indicating a 2.2% increase in the volume of drug offenses.
- ❑ The drug offense rate for 2001 was 649.5, a 3.3% increase in rate from the 2000 rate of 628.8 per 100,000 population.
- ❑ The arrest clearance rate for drug offenses was 79% in 2001 and 76.1% in 2000, an increase of 2.9 % in the drug offenses clearance rate.
- ❑ Since 1990, the drug offense arrest rate has improved increase from a 70% clearance rate with 1,414 offenses in 1990 to a 79% clearance rate in 2001 with 5,542 offenses.
- ❑ The types of drugs seized during the investigation of an incident or an arrest in 2001 are shown in Figure 29. Marijuana accounted for the majority of the seizures- 65% of all drugs seized. Methamphetamine and Amphetamine seizures accounted for 14%, unknown types of drugs accounted for 10%. Narcotics- including heroin, morphine, opium, codeine, Demerol, Hydrocodone, Methadone, etc- accounted for 5%. "Other" drugs- including antidepressants (Elavil, Tofranil, etc.), aromatic hydrocarbons, tranquilizers (Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, etc.)- accounted for 3%; cocaine and crack cocaine, hallucinogens (LSD, MDMA, DMT, MDA, MDMA, Mescaline, Psilocybin, STP, etc.), and depressants (barbiturates, Methaqualone, Pentazocine, Glutethimide) each accounted for 1% of the total.



### Types of Drugs Seized 2001



### Types of Drugs Seized 1990

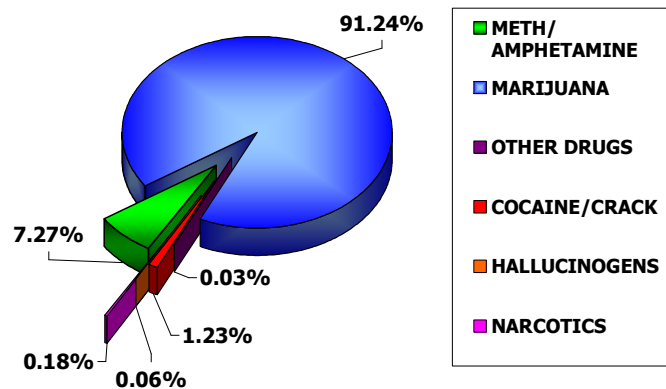


Figure 32  
Source: MBCC

- As can be seen, comparing 1990 to 2001, the proportion of marijuana seized has gone down from approximately 91% of the drugs seized to 65% of the drugs seized; methamphetamine and amphetamine seizures have increased from approximately 7% to 14% of the total amount of drugs seized. The proportion of hallucinogenics (0.1% to 1.0%), depressants (0% to 1.0%), narcotics (opiates) (0.2% to 5%), and other drugs (0% to 3%) has also increased. Cocaine/crack cocaine (1.2% to 1.0%) decreased.

## Weapon Laws Violations

Weapons laws generally specify what weapons are **not** to be used for and when and where it is unlawful to possess or carry one. Montana Annotated Code Title 45-8-Part 3 is concerned with the unlawful use, possession, and carrying of weapons. Included are restrictions on machine guns, firearms, deadly weapons ("dirk, dagger, pistol, revolver, slingshot, sword, billy, knuckles made of metal, knife with blade longer than 4 inches, razor"), switchblade knives, explosives or destructive devices, silencers, bombs, and sawed off shotguns or rifles.

- ❑ The number of weapons violations in 2001 was 38.4 per 100,000 population, an increase of 23.5% over the 2000 rate of 31.1.
- ❑ The arrest clearance rate for weapon law violations was 63.7% in 2001 and 63.8% in 2000, a negligible decrease of 0.1 % in the weapon law violations clearance rate.

### Percentage of Weapons Used in Violent Index Crimes 2001

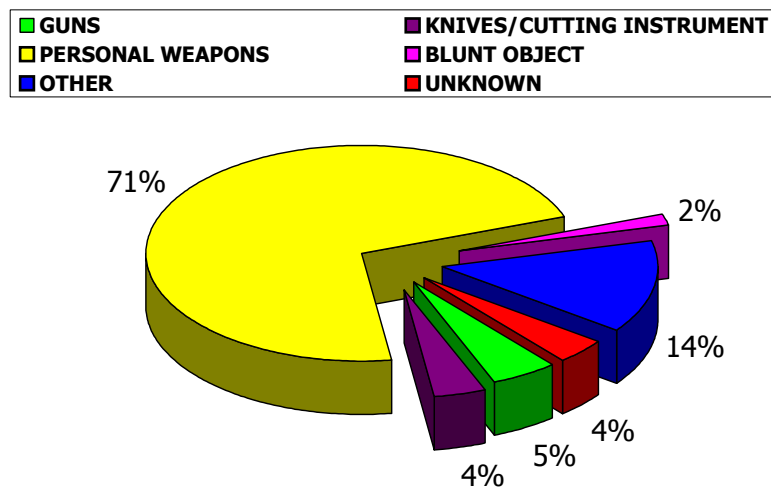


Figure 33  
Source: MBCC

## Hate Crimes

A hate crime, also known as a bias crime, is a criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin. (UCR)

- ❑ Montana ties with Vermont as 39<sup>th</sup> lowest in the fifty states for total number of hate crime incidents reported in 2000. (Source: Crime in the United States)
- ❑ There were a total of 15 hate crime offenses in Montana in 2001. The victims were individuals in 11 of the incidents and 2 of the victims were institutions (vandalism). (Source: MBCC)
- ❑ Of the hate crimes reported in 2001: 13.3% were aggravated assaults, 33.3% were simple assaults, 26.6% were intimidation, and 26.6% were vandalism.
- ❑ The bias motivation was anti-race/ethnic group in 46.6% of the reports, anti-sexual orientation in 46.6% of the reports, and anti-Other religion in 6.6% of the reports. (Source: MBCC)

## Partner and Family Member Abuse

This particular crime category—Partner and Family Member Abuse—was made a crime in Montana in 1987 and began being reported by the Montana Board of Crime Control in Crime In Montana in 1988. At that time, partner and family member abuse was listed as a subset of “Other (simple) Assaults” and the aggravated partner and family member abuse was subsumed under the Aggravated Assault statistics.

- ❑ The rate, from 1988 to 2001, (Figure 31) shows a strong increasing trend over the last thirteen years. 2001 has the highest partner and family member abuse offense rate in this thirteen-year time frame- 649.8 offenses per 100,000; the lowest rate was in 1991 with 172.5 offenses.
- ❑ The rate of simple partner and family member abuse was 435.5 per 100,000 population in 2001, and 391.2 in 2000, indicating a 11.3 % increase in the simple partner and family member abuse rate. This rate does not include the 348 reported cases in 2001 of aggravated partner and family member abuse.

- The arrest clearance rate for simple partner and family member abuse was 58.9% in 2001 and 57.3% in 2000, an increase of 2.7% in the clearance rate. The clearance rate for aggravated partner and family member abuse was 62.1%.

### Partner and Family Member Abuse 1988-2001

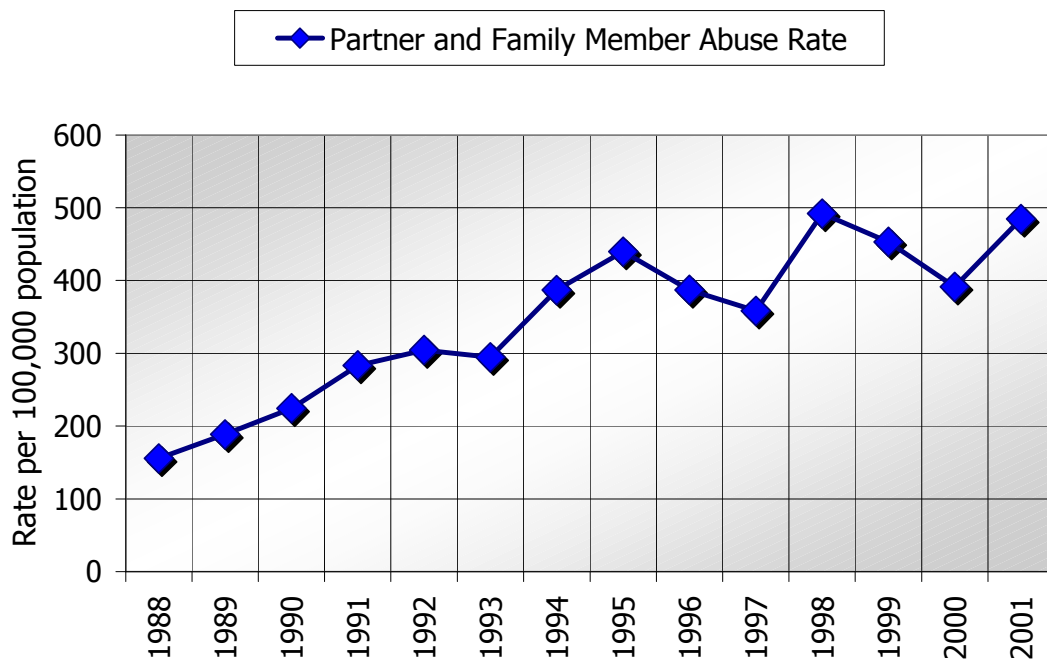


Figure 34 Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1988 through 2000

- By examining the relationships between victims and offenders, it can be determined that the number of reported partner and family member abuse offenses that were homicides was 3 (0.1% of all reported partner and family member abuse offenses), the number of rapes was 88 (2.5%), the number of aggravated assaults was 348 (8.4% of all reported partner and family member abuse offenses), and the number that were simple assaults was 3,716 (or 89.4% of all reported partner and family member abuse offenses).

## Intimate Partner and Family Member Abuse

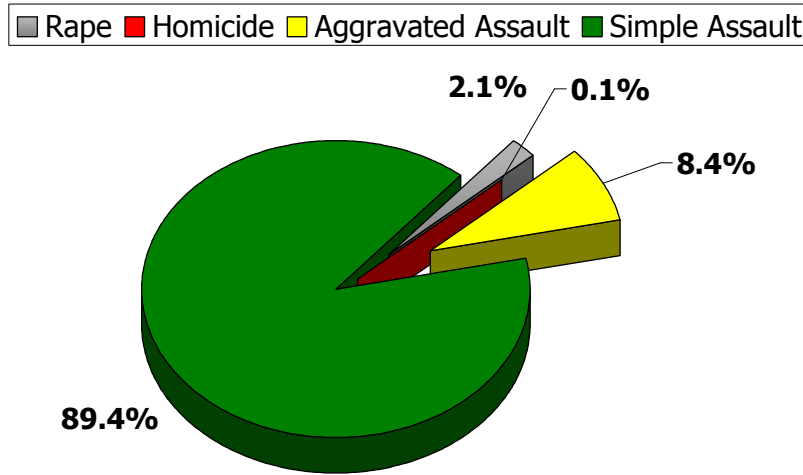


Figure 35  
Source: MBCC

- Partner and family member abuse related offenses comprised at least 22.5% of all aggravated assaults and 21.7% of all rapes in 2001.

## Sex Offenses

Sex offenses include the offenses of sexual assault, deviant sexual conduct<sup>4</sup>, indecent exposure, and incest. Excluded from this category is forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice. See Montana annotated Code Title 45-5-502, 45-5-223, 45-5-504, 45-5-507, 45-5-625, and 45-5-505.

- Since 1978, the year of the lowest sex offense rate was 1978 (39.5 offenses per 100,000 population) and the highest year was 1988 (201.9). The 2001 rate (125.9) is 37.6% less than the 1988 rate. The trend has been one of general decrease since 1992 and the average decrease in the rate per year since 1992 is 4.0%.

<sup>4</sup> The Montana Supreme Court determined 45-5-505, MCA (deviant sexual conduct) to be unconstitutional as applied to noncommercial, same-sex consensual sex between adults. See *Gryczan v. St.*, 283M 433, 942 P2d 112, 54 St. Rep. 699 (1997), followed in *Armstrong v. St.*, 1999 MT 261, 296 M 361, 989 P2d 364, 56 St. Rep. 1045 (1999).

## Sex Offense Rate 1978-2001

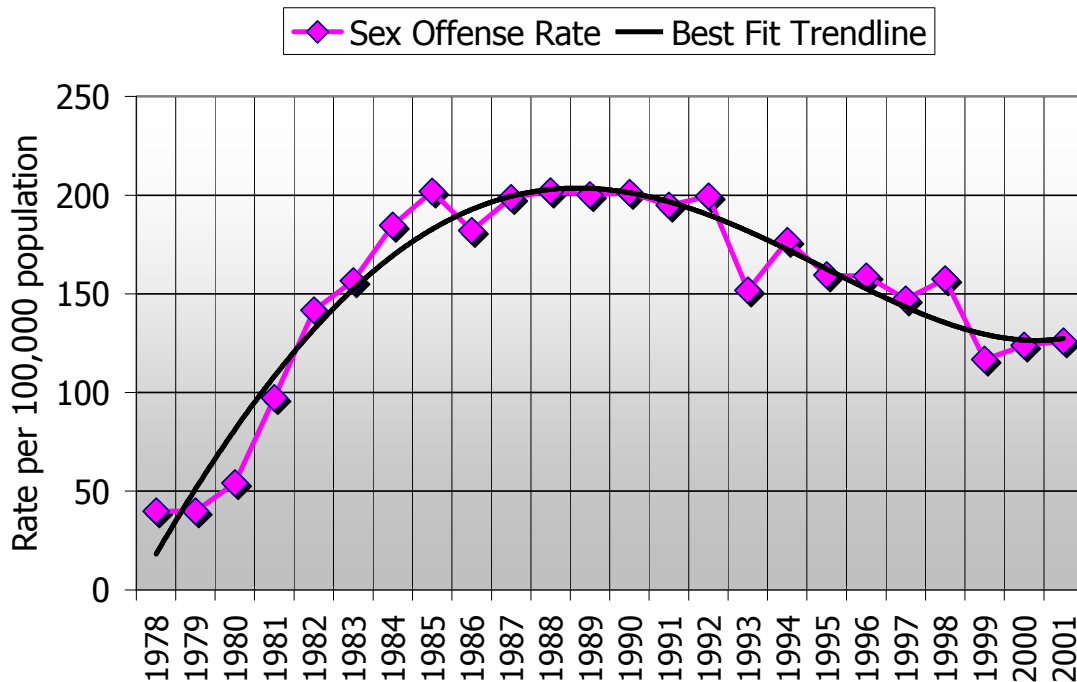


Figure 36

Source: MBCC Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

The trend line is included in Figure 36 because there is an observable trend in the data. The line has an  $R^2$  of .93, which indicates there is an excellent fit on the data and is an excellent indicator of the current trend in the sex offense rate.

- ❑ The total number of sex offenses reported to the police in 2001 was 1,075, a minimal .7% increase over 2000 (1,068).
- ❑ The sex offense rate for 2001 was 125.9 per 100,000 population, up 1.7% from 123.8 in 2000.
- ❑ The clearance rate for sex offenses was 16.6% in 2001 and 19% in 2000, a decrease of 2.4 % in the sex offenses clearance rate.

## DUI

The Montana Annotated Code states that it is unlawful to be in actual physical control of a vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Under the influence is defined as "diminished ability to operate a vehicle safely, due to ingestion of drugs and/or alcohol. See Title 61-8-401, 61-8-402, 61-8-406, 61-8-410.

Driving under the influence began to be reported in Crime in Montana in 1989, which also reported DUI figures from 1988. For all years shown below, it must be noted

that the Montana Highway Patrol does not report DUI arrests to the MBCC and the rates reported below are only those reported to the MBCC by local law enforcement agencies.

### DUI Rates 1988-2001

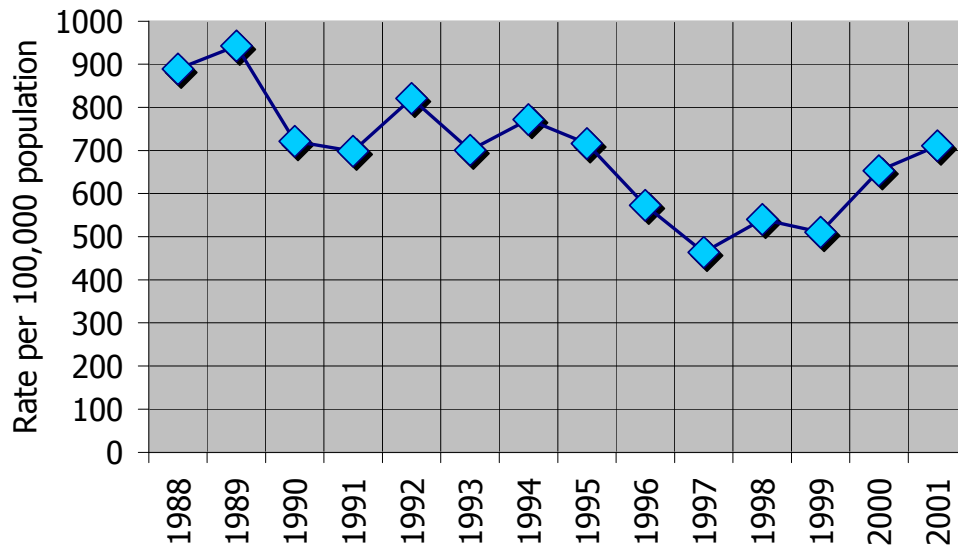


Figure 37  
Source: MBCC Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000

- ❑ Of those arrested for DUI in 2001, 74% were male and 26% were female.
- ❑ Arrestees under the legal drinking age were 36% of the total number of those arrested for DUI. 23% were between the ages of 21 and 29, 17% between 30 and 39, 15% between 40 and 49, and 8% were 50 years or older.

**TABLE 1**  
**2000 AND 2001 COMPARISON**  
**OF MONTANA CRIME RATES BY OFFENSE**

Offense		2000 Rate ***	2001 Volume	2001 Rate ***	Percent Change
Homicide		2.3	28	3.3	43.8%
Rape		35.7	301	35.3	-1.1%
Robbery		23.5	180	21.1	-10.2%
Aggravated Assault		263.8	2,524	295.8	12.1%
<b>Total Violent</b>		<b>325.3</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>355.4</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
Burglary		420.1	3,646	427.3	1.7%
Larceny		3,092.3	25,715	3,013.6	-2.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft		219.8	1,716	201.1	-8.5%
<b>Total Property</b>		<b>3,732</b>	<b>31,077</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL PART I</b>		<b>4,057.50</b>	<b>34,110</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Other Assaults	*	1,110.9	9,195	1,077.6	-3.0%
Domestic Abuse		480.0	4,133	484.3	0.9%
Arson		21.4	185	21.7	1.3%
Forgery		133.9	1,256	147.2	9.9%
Fraud		224.3	2,315	271.3	21.0%
Embezzlement		8.1	101	11.8	46.1%
Stolen Property		35.5	164	19.2	-45.9%
Vandalism		1,671.9	14,183	1,662.1	-0.6%
Weapons		31.1	328	38.4	23.6%
Prostitution		1.5	8	0.9	-37.5%
Sex Offenses		123.8	1,075	126.0	1.8%
Drug Offenses		628.8	5,542	649.5	3.3%
Gambling		1.9	3	0.4	-81.5%
Offenses Against Family		225.9	2,109	247.2	9.4%
DUI		653.4	6,049	708.9	8.5%
Liquor		501.2	4,511	528.6	5.5%
Disorderly Conduct		798.8	7,432	871.0	9.0%
Other Total	**	1,500.0	8,229	964.4	-35.7%
<b>TOTAL PART II</b>		<b>8,150.3</b>	<b>62,685</b>	<b>7,346.1</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL Part I and Part II</b>		<b>12,207.8</b>	<b>96,795</b>	<b>11,343.5</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>
* Other Assaults consist of assaults other than those considered aggravated.					
If a domestic abuse is considered aggravated it will be counted as aggravated and also as domestic abuse. Other Assaults include Domestic Abuse.					
** Other Total includes trespass, escape, kidnap, curfew, runaway and other					
*** Rates are based on 100,000 population					
<b>Source: Montana Board of Crime Control, Uniform Crime Report Data</b>					



## **WHAT IS AN ARREST?**

An arrest is the action of "taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law." An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person. See Montana Code Annotated 1999 Title 46-1-102.

## **HOW ARE ARRESTS CLEARED?**

A offense is "cleared by arrest" or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is either arrested or charged with the offense and turned over to the court for prosecution. Even if a physical arrest is made, an offense can be cleared by arrest when the offender is under 18 years old and is cited to appear in juvenile court or juvenile authorities.

Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person or the arrest of many people may only clear one crime.

An "exceptional" clearance is when everything that could be done by law enforcement has been done to clear the offense by arrest. For crime reporting purposes, if the questions can all be answered with "yes", then the offense can be said to be cleared "exceptionally" (UCR definition):

1. Has the identity of the offender been established?
2. Is there enough information to support an arrest, charge, or turning over to court for prosecution?
3. Is the exact location of offender known so that they could be brought into custody now?
4. Is there some reason outside law enforcement that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender?

Another consideration: caution must be taken not to compare the number of criminal offenses to the number of individuals arrested for a particular crime. There is not a direct correlation between the number of individuals arrested and the number of offenses reported.

**TABLE 2**  
**2001 ARREST AND CLEARANCE RATES**  
**IN MONTANA**

		Offenses	Number	2001	2000	
		Reported	Cleared	Arrest	Arrest	Percent
Offense		2001	By Arrest	Clearance	Clearance	Change
			2001	Rate	Rate	from 2000
Homicide		28	15	53.6%	45.0%	8.6%
Rape		301	55	18.3%	20.5%	-2.2%
Robbery		180	63	35.0%	23.6%	11.4%
Aggravated Assault		2,524	1,156	45.4%	41.7%	3.7%
<b>Total Violent</b>		<b>3,033</b>	1,289	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Burglary		3,646	383	10.5%	12.8%	-2.3%
Larceny		25,715	3,708	14.4%	15.0%	-0.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft		1,716	330	19.2%	19.5%	-0.3%
<b>Total Property</b>		<b>31,077</b>	4,421	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL PART I</b>		<b>34,110</b>	5,710	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
Other Assaults	*	9,159	4,261	46.5%	21.0%	25.5%
Domestic Abuse		4,133	2,392	57.9%	57.3%	0.6%
Arson		185	38	20.5%	30.8%	-10.3%
Forgery		1,256	287	22.9%	22.1%	0.8%
Fraud		2,315	407	17.6%	19.5%	-1.9%
Embezzlement		101	7	6.9%	14.3%	-7.4%
Stolen Property		164	58	35.4%	49.3%	-13.9%
Vandalism		14,183	1,648	11.6%	11.2%	0.4%
Weapons		328	209	63.7%	63.8%	-0.1%
Prostitution		8	3	37.5%	61.5%	-24.0%
Sex Offenses		1,075	178	16.6%	19.0%	-2.4%
Drug Offenses		5,542	4,380	79.0%	76.1%	2.9%
Gambling		3	1	33.3%	6.3%	27.0%
Offenses Against Family		2,109	764	36.2%	28.6%	7.6%
DUI		6,049	4,520	74.7%	74.3%	0.4%
Liquor		4,511	3,620	80.2%	86.9%	-6.7%
Disorderly Conduct		7,423	4,336	58.4%	57.3%	1.1%
Other Total	**	8,229	3,150	38.3%	41.3%	-3.0%
<b>TOTAL PART II</b>		<b>62,640</b>	27,867	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>96,771</b>	33,577	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
* 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 c						
** All Other total includes trespass, escape, kidnap, curfew, runaway						
Source: Montana Board of Crime Control, FBI Uniform Crime Report data						
Agencies without arrest data submitted so Offenses were removed						
Beaverhead S.O.		Circle P.D.		McCone S.O.	Roosevelt S.O.	
Billings P.D.		Missoula S.O.		MSU Police		

**TABLE 3**  
**FREQUENCY (%) OF USE OF WEAPONS**  
**IN THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES**  
**IN MONTANA**  
**2001**

<b>Weapon Type</b>	<b>Type of Crime</b>				<b>Total</b>
	<b>Homicide</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggr.Asslt</b>	
Firearm	57.1%	0.6%	22.0%	12.3%	12.4%
Knife	17.9%	9.0%	13.6%	10.6%	10.7%
Other Dangerous	17.9%	14.7%	24.6%	20.2%	19.9%
Hands, Feet, Etc.	7.1%	50.8%	39.8%	44.2%	44.0%
<b>Total Cases Involving Weapons*</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>2,057</b>

\* Total cases involving weapons include only crimes which were reported as involving weapons.

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

TABLE 4

COUNTY RANKING		2001 estimated population	Crime Rate per 100,000 population
Garfield County Total		1,282	78.0
Daniels County Total	**	2,022	148.4
Petroleum County Total		494	202.4
Mineral County Total		3,894	308.2
Wheatland County Total		2,265	309.1
Madison County Total	**	6,868	888.2
Rosebud County Total		9,406	946.2
Fallon County Total		2,844	949.4
Judith Basin County Total		2,335	985.0
Sheridan County Total	**	4,115	996.4
McCone County Total		1,982	1,059.5
Pondera County Total		6,440	1,304.3
Fergus County Total		11,923	1,367.1
Phillips County Total		4,612	1,517.8
Roosevelt County Total	**	10,646	1,540.5
Richland County Total		9,691	1,589.1
Carbon County Total		9,574	1,660.7
Blaine County Total		7,026	1,679.5
Chouteau County Total		5,985	1,737.7
Toole County Total		5,280	1,761.4
Ravalli County Total	**	36,159	1,772.7
Valley County Total	**	7,694	1,832.6
Beaverhead County Total		9,225	1,951.2
Sweet Grass County Total		3,618	2,045.3
Teton County Total		6,461	2,104.9
Meagher County Total		1937	2,271.6
Golden Valley County Total		1,045	2,296.7
Glacier County Total		13,280	2,304.2
Lake County Total		26,573	2,660.6
Granite County Total		2,837	2,749.4

Dawson County Total		9,081	2,808.1
Big Horn County Total		12,702	2,905.1
Musselshell County Total		4,508	2,905.9
Lincoln County Total	**	18,884	3,129.6
Stillwater County Total		8,215	3,140.6
Sanders County Total		10,252	3,199.4
Broadwater County Total		4,396	3,230.2
Powell County Total		7,198	3,278.7
Lewis & Clark County Total	**	55,854	3,360.5
Gallatin County Total		67,999	3,604.5
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>853,310</b>	<b>3,997.4</b>
Custer County Total		11,725	4,034.1
Yellowstone County Total		129,674	4,832.9
Deer Lodge County Total		9,440	5,031.8
Hill County Total		16,714	5,145.4
Flathead County Total		74,656	5,261.5
Missoula County Total		96,040	5,401.9
Cascade County Total		80,556	5,683.0
Silver Bow County Total		34,692	5,744.8
Source: MT Board of Crime Control			
* Agency did not report or had incomplete data.			
** Data is not available or incomplete for one or more agencies; crime rate is based on adjusted population.			
*** Total Population and crime counts are based on reporting agencies only.			

**TABLE 5**

SHERIFF OFFICE RANKING		2001 population estimate	Crime Rate per 100,000 population
Garfield County S.O.		1,282	78.0
Daniels County S.O.	*	2,022	148.4
Petroleum County S.O.		494	202.4
Richland County S.O.		4,196	262.2
Mineral County S.O.		3,894	308.2
Wheatland County S.O.		2,265	309.1
McCone County S.O.		1,338	672.6
Carbon County S.O.		5,585	752.0
Pondera County S.O.		3,680	842.4
Fallon County S.O.		1,145	873.4
Rosebud County S.O.		9,406	946.2
Valley County S.O.		3,867	956.8
Madison County S.O.		6,028	962.2
Glacier County S.O.		10,167	973.7
Judith Basin County S.O.		2,335	985.0
Roosevelt County S.O.		7,063	991.1
Chouteau County S.O.		4,387	1,025.8
Beaverhead County S.O.		5,464	1,116.4
Gallatin County S.O.		30,369	1,215.1
Stillwater County S.O.		6,467	1,329.8
Blaine County S.O.		4,787	1,357.8
Phillips County S.O.		4,612	1,517.8
Dawson County S.O.		4,340	1,543.8
Toole County S.O.		5,280	1,761.4
Sheridan County S.O.		2,049	2,001.0
Ravalli County S.O.		29,436	2,045.1
Sweet Grass County S.O.		3,618	2,045.3
Teton County S.O.		6,461	2,104.9
Custer County S.O.		3,217	2,113.8
Meagher County S.O.		1,937	2,271.6

Golden Valley County S.O.		1,045	2,296.7
Lewis & Clark County S.O.		28,364	2,309.3
Yellowstone County S.O.		33,333	2,310.0
Lake County S.O.		19,916	2,344.8
Cascade County S.O.		23,090	2,511.9
Sanders County S.O.		7,267	2,518.2
Missoula County S.O.		38,845	2,553.7
Fergus County S.O.		6,096	2,673.9
Granite County S.O.		2,837	2,749.4
Lincoln County S.O.		14,272	2,837.7
Big Horn County S.O.		12,702	2,905.1
Musselshell County S.O.		4,508	2,905.9
Broadwater County S.O.		4,396	3,230.2
Powell County S.O.		7,198	3,278.7
Hill County S.O.		7,069	3,480.0
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>853,310</b>	<b>3,997.4</b>
Flathead County S.O.		51,700	4,027.1
Deer Lodge County S.O.		9,440	5,031.8
Silver Bow County S.O.		34,692	5,744.8
Counties not reporting:			
Jefferson County		Wibaux County	Powder River County
Liberty County		Prarie County	
Park County		Treasure County	
Source: MT Board of Crime Control			

\* Agency did not report or had incomplete data

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

\*\*\* Total Population and crime counts are based on reporting agencies only.

## TABLE 6

POLICE DEPARTMENT		2001	Crime Rate
RANKING		population	per 100,000
By Crime Rate		estimate	population
Ennis P.D.	*	840	357.1
Baker P.D.		1,699	1,000.6
Darby P.D.	*	710	1,408.5
Joliet P.D.		576	1,736.1
Stevensville P.D.		1,557	1,862.6
Circle P.D.		644	1,863.4
Conrad P.D.		2,760	1,920.3
Nashua P.D.		325	2,769.2
Glasgow P.D.		3,261	2,913.2
Sidney P.D.		4,786	2,987.9
Belgrade P.D.		5,742	3,082.5
Dillon P.D.		3,761	3,164.1
Manhattan P.D.		1,399	3,502.5
Wolf Point P.D.		2,670	3,520.6
Fort Benton P.D.		1,598	3,692.1
Columbia Falls P.D.		3,654	3,721.9
Chinook P.D.		1,389	3,815.7
Glendive P.D.		4,741	3,965.4
Plains P.D.		1,129	3,985.8
<b>STATE TOTAL ***</b>		<b>853,310</b>	<b>3,997.4</b>
Helena P.D.		25,844	4,728.4
Miles City P.D.		8,508	4,760.2
St. Ignatius P.D.		790	4,810.1
Red Lodge P.D.		2,182	4,903.8
Deer Lodge County		9,440	5,031.8
Thompson Falls P.D.		1,324	5,287.0
Hot Springs P.D.		532	5,639.1
Bozeman P.D.		27,577	5,653.3
Billings P.D.		90,070	5,684.5
Laurel P.D.		6,271	6,011.8



Havre P.D.		9,645	6,366.0
Cut Bank P.D.		3113	6,649.5
Great Falls P.D.		56,831	7,034.9
Libby		2,633	7,064.2
Whitefish P.D.		5,044	7,077.7
Missoula P.D.		57,195	7,178.9
West Yellowstone P.D.		1,180	9,067.8
Kalispell P.D.		14,258	9,489.4
Columbus P.D.		1,748	9,839.8
Ronan P.D.		1,816	11,123.3
U of M Police	unv	0	N/A
MSU Police	unv	0	N/A
Police Departments incomplete or not reporting:			
East Helena P.D.		Livingston P.D.	
Ekalaka P.D.		Plentywood P.D.	
Eureka P.D.		Polson P.D.	
Fairview P.D.		Poplar P.D.	
Hamilton P.D.		Troy P.D.	
Three Forks Marshal's Ofc.		Whitehall P.D.	
Fromberg Marshal's Ofc.			
Source: MT Board of Crime Control			
*Agency did not report or had incomplete data			
** Data is not available or incomplete for one or more agencies; crime rate is based on adjusted population.			
*** Total Population and crime counts are based on reporting agencies only.			

TABLE 7 Agency Offense Counts 2001										
AGENCY	2,001 Population	Crime Index	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Beaverhead Cnty S.O.	5,464	61	1,116.4	0	3	0	4	7	44	3
Dillon P.D.	3,761	119	3,164.1	0	2	1	4	6	95	11
Beaverhead Cnty Total	9,225	180	1,951.2	0	5	1	8	13	139	14
Big Horn Cnty S.O.	12,702	369	2,905.1	1	0	1	77	44	228	18
Big Horn Cnty Total	12,702	369	2,905.1	1	0	1	77	44	228	18
Blaine Cnty S.O.	4,787	65	1,357.8	0	2	0	9	17	33	4
Chinook P.D.	1,389	53	3,815.7	0	0	0	7	11	35	0
Harlem P.D.	850	0	0.0	Covered by Blaine County S.O.						
Blaine Cnty Total	7,026	118	1,679.5	0	2	0	16	28	68	4
Broadwater Cnty S.O.	4,396	142	3,230.2	0	3	1	27	11	86	14
Broadwater Cnty Total	4,396	142	3,230.2	0	3	1	27	11	86	14
Carbon Cnty S.O.	5,585	42	752.0	0	0	0	2	3	34	3
Red Lodge P.D.	2,182	107	4,903.8	0	0	2	5	16	80	4
Bridger P.D.	745	0	0.0	Incomplete						
Fromberg Marshals	Z 486	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Joliet P.D.	576	10	1,736.1	0	0	0	1	3	5	1
Carbon Cnty Total	9,574	159	1,660.7	0	0	2	8	22	119	8
Carter Cnty S.O.	Z 953	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ekalaka P.D.	* 410	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Carter Cnty Total	** 1,363	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade Cnty S.O.	23,090	580	2,511.9	0	3	3	70	78	379	47
Great Falls P.D.	56,831	3,998	7,034.9	2	16	31	205	352	3,233	159
Belt P.D.	635	0	0.0	Covered by Cascade S.O.						
Cascade Cnty Total	80,556	4,578	5,683.0	2	19	34	275	430	3,612	206
Chouteau Cnty S.O.	4,387	45	1,025.8	0	0	0	6	5	31	3
Fort Benton P.D.	1,598	59	3,692.1	0	1	0	6	4	46	2
Chouteau Cnty Total	5,985	104	1,737.7	0	1	0	12	9	77	5
Custer Cnty S.O.	3,217	68	2,113.8	0	0	0	7	4	53	4
Miles City P.D.	8,508	405	4,760.2	1	6	1	34	40	299	24
Custer Cnty Total	11,725	473	4,034.1	1	6	1	41	44	352	28

AGENCY		Population	Index	Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Daniels Cnty S.O.	*	2,022	3	148.4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Daniels Cnty Total	**	2,022	3	148.4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dawson Cnty S.O.		4,340	67	1,543.8	1	3	0	11	11	36	5
Glendive P.D.		4,741	188	3,965.4	0	4	0	19	15	138	12
Dawson Cnty Total		9,081	255	2,808.1	1	7	0	30	26	174	17
Deer Lodge Cnty		9,440	475	5,031.8	0	1	1	131	57	260	25
Deer Lodge Cnty Total		9,440	475	5,031.8	0	1	1	131	57	260	25
Fallon Cnty S.O.		1,145	10	873.4	0	0	0	0	2	7	1
Baker P.D.		1,699	17	1,000.6	0	0	0	2	2	12	1
Fallon Cnty Total		2,844	27	949.4	0	0	0	2	4	19	2
Fergus Cnty S.O.		6,096	163	2,673.9	0	1	0	52	18	87	5
Lewistown P.D.		5,827	0	0.0	Incomplete						
Fergus Cnty Total		11,923	163	1,367.1	0	1	0	52	18	87	5
Flathead Cnty S.O.		51,700	2,082	4,027.1	4	9	2	103	307	1,534	123
Columbia Falls P.D.		3,654	136	3,721.9	0	2	2	22	11	95	4
Whitefish P.D.		5,044	357	7,077.7	0	3	0	14	31	299	10
Kalispell P.D.		14,258	1,353	9,489.4	1	3	1	44	101	1,148	55
Flathead Cnty Total		74,656	3,928	5,261.5	5	17	5	183	450	3,076	192
Gallatin Cnty S.O.		30,369	369	1,215.1	0	10	1	29	53	251	25
Bozeman P.D.		27,577	1,559	5,653.3	2	22	3	62	157	1,234	79
Belgrade P.D.		5,742	177	3,082.5	0	1	0	14	20	121	21
Three Forks Marshals Ofc.		1,732	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
West Yellowstone P.D.		1,180	107	9,067.8	0	0	0	10	6	84	7
Manhattan P.D.		1,399	49	3,502.5	0	0	0	5	4	40	0
MSU Police	unv	0	190	n/a	0	4	0	1	10	175	0
Gallatin Cnty Total		67,999	2,451	3,604.5	2	37	4	121	250	1,905	132
Garfield Cnty S.O.	Z	1,282	1	78.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Garfield Cnty Total		1,282	1	78.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Glacier Cnty S.O.		10,167	99	973.7	0	4	0	46	11	32	6
Cut Bank P.D.		3,113	207	6,649.5	0	2	2	40	22	135	6
Glacier Cnty Total		13,280	306	2,304.2	0	6	2	86	33	167	12

AGENCY		Population	Index	Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Golden Valley Cnty S.O.		1,045	24	2,296.7	0	0	0	7	7	8	2
Golden Valley Cnty Total		1,045	24	2,296.7	0	0	0	7	7	8	2
Granite Cnty S.O.		2,837	78	2,749.4	0	0	0	12	14	47	5
Granite Cnty Total		2,837	78	2,749.4	0	0	0	12	14	47	5
Hill Cnty S.O.		7,069	246	3,480.0	0	1	1	51	31	142	20
Havre P.D.		9,645	614	6,366.0	0	2	3	45	33	495	36
Hill Cnty Total		16,714	860	5,145.4	0	3	4	96	64	637	56
Jefferson Cnty S.O.	*	7,724	0	0.0	Incomplete						
Boulder P.D.	*	1,303	0	0.0	Incomplete						
Whitehall P.D.	*	1,047	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Jefferson Cnty Total	**	10,074	0	0.0							
Judith Basin Cnty S.O.		2,335	23	985.0	0	0	0	2	3	14	4
Judith Basin Cnty Total		2,335	23	985.0	0	0	0	2	3	14	4
Lake Cnty S.O.		19,916	467	2,344.8	0	11	2	57	66	307	24
Polson P.D.		4,051	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Ronan P.D.		1,816	202	11,123.3	0	2	3	25	22	136	14
St. Ignatius P.D.		790	38	4,810.1	0	1	0	4	5	27	1
Lake County Total		26,573	707	2,660.6	0	14	5	86	93	470	39
Lewis & Clark Cnty S.O.		28,364	655	2,309.3	1	21	0	44	114	438	37
Helena P.D.		25,844	1,222	4,728.4	0	25	14	34	209	871	69
East Helena P.D.	*	1,646	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Lewis & Clark Cnty Total	**	55,854	1,877	3,360.5	1	46	14	78	323	1,309	106
Liberty Cnty S.O.	*	2,163	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Liberty Cnty Total	**	2,163	0	0.0							
Lincoln Cnty S.O.		14,272	405	2,837.7	0	6	2	38	54	280	25
Libby		2,633	186	7,064.2	0	0	0	3	5	165	13
Eureka P.D.	*	1,020	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Troy P.D.	*	959	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Lincoln Cnty Total	**	18,884	591	3,129.6	0	6	2	41	59	445	38

AGENCY		Population	Index	Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
McCone Cnty S.O.		1,338	9	672.6	0	0	0	3	1	3	2
Circle P.D.		644	12	1,863.4	0	0	0	2	2	4	4
McCone Cnty Total		1,982	21	1,059.5	0	0	0	5	3	7	6
Madison Cnty S.O.		6,028	58	962.2	0	0	0	12	8	29	9
Ennis P.D.	*	840	3	357.1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Madison Cnty Total	**	6,868	61	888.2	0	0	0	13	8	29	11
Meagher Cnty S.O.		1,937	44	2,271.6	0	1	0	3	5	30	5
Meagher Cnty Total		1,937	44	2,271.6	0	1	0	3	5	30	5
Mineral Cnty S.O.		3,894	12	308.2	0	0	0	6	1	5	0
Mineral Cnty Total		3,894	12	308.2	0	0	0	6	1	5	0
Missoula Cnty S.O.		38,845	992	2,553.7	1	18	1	45	134	749	44
Missoula P.D.		57,195	4,106	7,178.9	0	32	43	216	362	3,341	112
U of M Police	unv	0	90	n/a	0	0	1	9	8	66	6
Missoula Cnty Total		96,040	5,188	5,401.9	1	50	45	270	504	4,156	162
Musselshell Cnty S.O.		4,508	131	2,905.9	0	2	0	19	12	93	5
Musselshell Cnty Total		4,508	131	2,905.9	0	2	0	19	12	93	5
Park Cnty S.O.	*	8,865		0.0	Incomplete						
Livingston P.D.		6,868	0	0.0	Incomplete						
Park County Total	**	15,733	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Cnty S.O.		494	1	202.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Petroleum Cnty Total		494	1	202.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Phillips Cnty S.O.		4,612	70	1,517.8	0	0	0	5	12	44	9
Phillips Cnty Total		4,612	70	1,517.8	0	0	0	5	12	44	9
Pondera Cnty S.O.		3,680	31	842.4	0	0	0	4	6	18	3
Conrad P.D.		2,760	53	1,920.3	0	0	0	9	4	35	5
Pondera Cnty Total		6,440	84	1,304.3	0	0	0	13	10	53	8
Powder River Cnty S.O.		1,863	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Powder River Cnty Total		1,863	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGENCY		Population	Index	Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aq	Burglary	Larceny	MVT

								Assault			
Powell Cnty S.O.		7,198	236	3,278.7	0	1	0	34	18	169	14
Powell Cnty Total		7,198	236	3,278.7	0	1	0	34	18	169	14
Prairie Cnty S.O.	Z	1,202	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Prairie Cnty Total		1,202	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ravalli Cnty S.O.		29,436	602	2,045.1	3	8	0	116	58	371	46
Hamilton P.D.	*	3,714	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Stevensville P.D.		1,557	29	1,862.6	0	0	0	10	5	13	1
Darby P.D.	*	710	10	1,408.5	0	1	0	9	0	0	0
Pinesdale P.D.	Z	742	0	0.0	Incomplete						
Ravalli Cnty Total	**	36,159	641	1,772.7	3	9	0	135	63	384	47
Richland Cnty S.O.		4,196	11	262.2	0	0	0	0	0	6	5
Sidney P.D.		4,786	143	2,987.9	0	1	2	1	12	118	9
Fairview P.D.		709	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Richland Cnty Total		9,691	154	1,589.1	0	1	2	1	12	124	14
Roosevelt Cnty S.O.		7,063	70	991.1	0	2	2	22	21	14	9
Poplar P.D.	*	913	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Wolf Point P.D.		2,670	94	3,520.6	0	0	0	24	8	58	4
Roosevelt Cnty Total	**	10,646	164	1,540.5	0	2	2	46	29	72	13
Rosebud Cnty S.O.		9,406	89	946.2	0	4	1	19	10	38	17
Rosebud Cnty Total		9,406	89	946.2	0	4	1	19	10	38	17
Sanders Cnty S.O.		7,267	183	2,518.2	1	5	0	38	34	98	7
Hot Springs P.D.		532	30	5,639.1	0	1	0	17	1	11	0
Thompson Falls P.D.		1,324	70	5,287.0	0	1	0	24	7	35	3
Plains P.D.		1,129	45	3,985.8	0	0	0	15	7	22	1
Sanders Cnty Total		10,252	328	3,199.4	1	7	0	94	49	166	11
Sheridan Cnty S.O.		2,049	41	2,001.0	0	0	0	2	10	27	2
Plentywood P.D.	*	2,066		0.0	Did Not Report						
Sheridan Cnty Total	**	4,115	41	996.4	0	0	0	2	10	27	2
Silver Bow Cnty S.O.		34,692	1,993	5,744.8	1	22	11	196	225	1,423	115
Silver Bow Cnty Total		34,692	1,993	5,744.8	1	22	11	196	225	1,423	115
AGENCY		Population	Index	Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Ag	Burglary	Larceny	MVT

								Assault			
Stillwater Cnty S.O.		6,467	86	1,329.8	0	1	1	14	12	54	4
Columbus P.D.		1,748	172	9,839.8	0	0	0	0	9	163	0
Stillwater Cnty Total		8,215	258	3,140.6	0	1	1	14	21	217	4
Sweet Grass Cnty S.O.		3,618	74	2,045.3	0	0	1	6	10	48	9
Sweet Grass Cnty Total		3,618	74	2,045.3	0	0	1	6	10	48	9
Teton Cnty S.O.		6,461	136	2,104.9	0	0	0	11	22	99	4
Teton Cnty Total		6,461	136	2,104.9	0	0	0	11	22	99	4
Toole Cnty S.O.		5,280	93	1,761.4	0	0	1	9	14	60	9
Toole Cnty Total		5,280	93	1,761.4	0	0	1	9	14	60	9
Treasure Cnty S.O.	*	863	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Treasure Cnty Total	**	863	0	0.0							
Valley Cnty S.O.		3,867	37	956.8	0	0	0	2	9	25	1
Glasgow P.D.		3,261	95	2,913.2	0	1	0	1	6	80	7
Fort Peck P.D.	*	241		0.0	Covered by Valley S.O.						
Nashua P.D.		325	9	2,769.2	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
Valley Cnty Total	**	7,694	141	1,832.6	0	1	0	11	15	105	9
Wheatland Cnty S.O.		2,265	7	309.1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Wheatland Cnty Total		2,265	7	309.1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Wibaux Cnty S.O.	*	1,071	0	0.0	Did Not Report						
Wibaux Cnty Total	**	1,071	0	0.0							
Yellowstone Cnty S.O.		33,333	770	2,310.0	1	3	1	95	72	552	46
Billings P.D.		90,070	5,120	5,684.5	8	22	38	121	507	4,162	262
Laurel P.D.		6,271	377	6,011.8	0	2	0	13	12	346	4
Yellowstone Cnty Total		129,674	6,267	4,832.9	9	27	39	229	591	5,060	312
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>904,431</b>	<b>34,110</b>	<b>3,771.4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>25,715</b>	<b>1,716</b>
* 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; non-reporting agency populations have been excluded.											

# County Crime Rates 2001





**DATA TABLE 1**  
**CRIME RATES 1978-2001**

<b>Year</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1981</b>
U.S. Crime Rate	5,140.00	5,565.00	5,950.00	5,858.00
Montana Index crimes, number of	31,246	34,880	36,791	35,872
Violent crimes, number of	1,961	1,846	1,696	1,821
Property crimes, number of	29,285	33,034	35,095	34,051
Montana population	785,000	786,000	786,690	792,000
adjusted population for data submission *	758,291	772,706	749,872	765,887
Montana Crime Rate (uncorrected for population)	3,980.40	4,437.70	4,676.70	4,529.30
Corrected Montana Index Crime Rate**	4,120.58	4,514.01	4,906.30	4,683.72
Violent crimes, number of	1,961	1,846	1,696	1,821
Corrected Violent crime rate**	258.61	238.9	226.17	237.76
Property crimes, number of	29,285	33,034	35,095	34,051
Corrected Property crime rate**	3,861.97	4,275.11	4,680.13	4,445.96
Homicides, number of	41	30	40	27
Corrected Homicide rate**	5.41	3.88	5.33	3.53
Rapes, number of	146	183	166	186
Corrected Rape rate**	19.25	23.68	22.14	24.29
Robberies, number of	259	261	257	280
Corrected Robbery rate**	34.16	33.78	34.27	36.56
Aggravated Assault, number of	1,519	1,361	1,243	1,315
Corrected Aggravated Assault rate**	200.32	176.13	165.76	171.7
Burglary, number of	6,270	6,326	7,027	7,144
Corrected Burglary rate**	826.86	818.68	937.09	932.77
Larceny, number of	20,563	24,304	25,749	24,945
Corrected Larceny rate**	2,711.76	3,145.31	3,433.79	3,257.01
Motor Vehicle Theft, number of	2,452	2,404	2,319	1,962
Corrected Motor Vehicle Theft rate**	323.36	311.11	309.25	256.17
Drug Offenses, number of	882	818	917	963
Corrected Drug Offense rate**	116.31	105.86	122.29	125.74
Partner and Family Member Abuse, number of ****	NR	NR	NR	NR
Corrected Partner and Family Member Abuse rate**	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sex Offenses, number of	303	308	406	745
Corrected Sex Offense rate**	39.96	39.86	54.14	97.27

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N/A not available

Data gathered from Crime in Montana, 1978-2000

and Crime in the United States 2000 and the U.S. Census Bureau

<b>Year</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>1985</b>
U.S. Crime Rate	5,600.50	5,179.20	5,038.40	5,224.50
Montana Index crimes, number of	34,495	34,980	34,988	34,948
Violent crimes, number of	1,770	1,882	1,796	1,722
Property crimes, number of	32,725	33,158	33,192	33,226
Montana population	801,000	817,000	824,000	826,000
adjusted population for data submission *	754,891	756,223	770,274	788,152
Montana Crime Rate (uncorrected for population)	4,306.50	4,281.50	4,246.10	4,230.90
Corrected Montana Index Crime Rate**	4,569.53	4,625.62	4,542.28	4,434.17
Violent crimes, number of	1,770	1,882	1,796	1,722
Corrected Violent crime rate**	234.47	248.87	233.16	218.49
Property crimes, number of	32,725	33,158	33,192	33,226
Corrected Property crime rate**	4,335.06	4,384.69	4,309.12	4,215.68
Homicides, number of	27	26	36	28
Corrected Homicide rate**	3.58	3.44	4.67	3.55
Rapes, number of	128	153	156	148
Corrected Rape rate**	16.96	20.23	20.25	18.78
Robberies, number of	280	195	212	165
Corrected Robbery rate**	37.09	25.79	27.52	20.94
Aggravated Assault, number of	1,335	1,448	1,392	1,381
Corrected Aggravated Assault rate**	176.85	191.48	180.71	175.22
Burglary, number of	6,509	6,817	6,605	6,484
Corrected Burglary rate**	862.24	901.45	857.49	822.68
Larceny, number of	24,225	24,417	24,553	24,987
Corrected Larceny rate**	3,209.07	3,228.81	3,187.57	3,170.33
Motor Vehicle Theft, number of	1,991	1,924	2,034	1,755
Corrected Motor Vehicle Theft rate**	263.75	254.42	264.06	222.67
Drug Offenses, number of	835	815	1,035	1,163
Corrected Drug Offense rate**	110.61	107.77	134.37	147.56
Partner and Family Member Abuse, number of ****	NR	NR	NR	NR
Corrected Partner and Family Member Abuse rate**	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sex Offenses, number of	1,070	1,184	1,422	1,591
Corrected Sex Offense rate**	141.74	156.57	184.61	201.86

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<b>Year</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>
U.S. Crime Rate	5,601.90	5,575.50	5,694.50	5,774.00
Montana Index crimes, number of	34,618	34,551	32,183	30,763
Violent crimes, number of	1,201	921	934	892
Property crimes, number of	33,417	33,630	31,249	29,871
Montana population	819,000	809,000	804,000	806,000
adjusted population for data submission *	777,388	717,194	759,067	749,246
Montana Crime Rate (uncorrected for population)	4,226.90	4,270.80	4,002.90	3,816.70
Corrected Montana Index Crime Rate**	4,453.12	4,817.52	4,239.81	4,105.86
Violent crimes, number of	1,201	921	934	892
Corrected Violent crime rate**	154.49	128.42	123.05	119.05
Property crimes, number of	33,417	33,630	31,249	29,871
Corrected Property crime rate**	4,298.63	4,689.11	4,116.76	3,986.81
Homicides, number of	22	24	21	24
Corrected Homicide rate**	2.83	3.35	2.77	3.2
Rapes, number of	130	127	124	133
Corrected Rape rate**	16.72	17.71	16.34	17.75
Robberies, number of	171	145	178	137
Corrected Robbery rate**	22	20.22	23.45	18.29
Aggravated Assault, number of	878	625	611	598
Corrected Aggravated Assault rate**	112.94	87.15	80.49	79.81
Burglary, number of	6,176	6,003	5,359	5,401
Corrected Burglary rate**	794.46	837.01	706	720.86
Larceny, number of	25,568	25,990	24,203	22,652
Corrected Larceny rate**	3,288.96	3,623.85	3,188.52	3,023.31
Motor Vehicle Theft, number of	1,673	1,637	1,687	1,818
Corrected Motor Vehicle Theft rate**	215.21	228.25	222.25	242.64
Drug Offenses, number of	1,051	1,046	1,360	1,325
Corrected Drug Offense rate**	135.2	145.85	179.17	176.84
Partner and Family Member Abuse, number of **** NR	NR		1,180	1,411
Corrected Partner and Family Member Abuse rate** NR	NR		155.45	188.32
Sex Offenses, number of	1,415	1,424	1,533	1,499
Corrected Sex Offense rate**	182.02	198.55	201.96	200.07

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<b>Year</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>
U.S. Crime Rate	5,802.70	5,898.40	5,661.40	5,487.10
Montana Index crimes, number of	33,321	34,274	35,253	34,440
Violent crimes, number of	1,154	1,072	1,250	1,171
Property crimes, number of	32,167	33,202	34,000	33,269
Montana population	799,065	808,000	824,000	839,000
adjusted population for data submission *	740,011	738,012	771,335	779,383
Montana Crime Rate (uncorrected for population)	4,170.00	4,241.80	4,278.20	4,420.30
Corrected Montana Index Crime Rate**	4,502.77	4,644.10	4,570.39	4,418.88
Violent crimes, number of	1,154	1,072	1,250	1,171
Corrected Violent crime rate**	155.94	145.26	162.06	150.25
Property crimes, number of	32,167	33,202	34,000	33,269
Corrected Property crime rate**	4,346.83	4,498.84	4,407.94	4,268.63
Homicides, number of	30	22	17	18
Corrected Homicide rate**	4.05	2.98	2.2	2.31
Rapes, number of	159	148	182	179
Corrected Rape rate**	21.49	20.05	23.6	22.97
Robberies, number of	153	163	228	186
Corrected Robbery rate**	20.68	22.09	29.56	23.87
Aggravated Assault, number of	812	739	823	788
Corrected Aggravated Assault rate**	109.73	100.13	106.7	101.11
Burglary, number of	5,257	5,417	4,868	4,943
Corrected Burglary rate**	710.39	734	631.11	634.22
Larceny, number of	25,103	25,877	27,395	26,724
Corrected Larceny rate**	3,392.25	3,506.31	3,551.63	3,428.87
Motor Vehicle Theft, number of	1,807	1,908	1,737	1,602
Corrected Motor Vehicle Theft rate**	244.19	258.53	225.19	205.55
Drug Offenses, number of	1,414	1,273	1,774	2,191
Corrected Drug Offense rate**	191.08	172.49	229.99	281.12
Partner and Family Member Abuse, number of ****	1,660	2,091	2,347	2,295
Corrected Partner and Family Member Abuse rate**	224.32	283.33	304.28	294.46
Sex Offenses, number of	1,489	1,438	1,538	1,183
Corrected Sex Offense rate**	201.21	194.85	199.39	151.79

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<b>Year</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997***</b>
U.S. Crime Rate	5,373.80	5,274.90	5,087.60	4,927.30
Montana Index crimes, number of	38,768	41,737	35,827	42,105
Violent crimes, number of	1,488	1,491	1,346	1,525
Property crimes, number of	37,280	40,246	34,481	40,580
Montana population	856,000	879,000	879,000	879,000
adjusted population for data submission *	819,653	761,045	747,458	822,897
Montana Crime Rate (uncorrected for population)	4,729.80	5,484.20	4,531.80***	
Corrected Montana Index Crime Rate**	4,729.81	5,484.17	4,793.18	5,116.68
Violent crimes, number of	1,488	1,491	1,346	1,525
Corrected Violent crime rate**	181.54	195.91	180.08	185.32
Property crimes, number of	37,280	40,246	34,481	40,580
Corrected Property crime rate**	4,548.27	5,288.25	4,613.10	4,931.36
Homicides, number of	30	35	29	34
Corrected Homicide rate**	3.66	4.6	3.88	4.13
Rapes, number of	270	231	203	229
Corrected Rape rate**	32.94	30.35	27.16	27.83
Robberies, number of	202	253	227	239
Corrected Robbery rate**	24.64	33.24	30.37	29.04
Aggravated Assault, number of	986	972	887	1,023
Corrected Aggravated Assault rate**	120.29	127.72	118.67	124.32
Burglary, number of	5,099	5,060	4,272	5,007
Corrected Burglary rate**	622.09	664.88	571.54	608.46
Larceny, number of	30,176	32,797	28,327	33,193
Corrected Larceny rate**	3,681.56	4,309.47	3,789.78	4,033.68
Motor Vehicle Theft, number of	2,005	2,389	1,882	2,380
Corrected Motor Vehicle Theft rate**	244.62	313.91	251.79	289.22
Drug Offenses, number of	2,893	3,633	3,373	4,220
Corrected Drug Offense rate**	352.95	477.37	451.26	512.82
Partner and Family Member Abuse, number of ****	3,170	3,344	2,893	2,949
Corrected Partner and Family Member Abuse rate**	386.75	439.4	387.05	358.37
Sex Offenses, number of	1,450	1,214	1,188	1,212
Corrected Sex Offense rate**	176.9	159.52	158.94	147.28

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<b>Year</b>	<b>1998***</b>	<b>1999***</b>	<b>2000***</b>	<b>2001***</b>
U.S. Crime Rate	4,620.10	4,266.50	4,124.00	N/A
Montana Index crimes, number of	38,430	36,193	35,005	34,110
Violent crimes, number of	1,797	2,090	2,807	3,033
Property crimes, number of	36,633	34,103	32,198	31,077
Montana population	880,000	883,000	902,195	904,431
adjusted population for data submission *	685,950	789,227	862,734	853,310
Montana Crime Rate (uncorrected for population)	***	***	***	***
Corrected Montana Index Crime Rate**	5,602.45	4,585.88	4,057.45	3,997.37
Violent crimes, number of	1,797	2,090	2,807	3,033
Corrected Violent crime rate**	261.97	264.82	325.36	355.44
Property crimes, number of	36,633	34,103	32,198	31,077
Corrected Property crime rate**	5,340.48	4,321.06	3,732.09	3,641.94
Homicides, number of	18	22	20	28
Corrected Homicide rate**	2.62	2.79	2.32	3.28
Rapes, number of	235	293	308	301
Corrected Rape rate**	34.26	37.12	35.7	35.27
Robberies, number of	232	239	203	180
Corrected Robbery rate**	33.82	30.28	23.53	21.09
Aggravated Assault, number of	1,312	1,536	2,276	2,524
Corrected Aggravated Assault rate**	191.27	194.62	263.81	295.79
Burglary, number of	4,644	3,876	3,624	3,646
Corrected Burglary rate**	677.02	491.11	420.06	427.28
Larceny, number of	29,940	28,353	26,678	25,715
Corrected Larceny rate**	4,364.75	3,592.50	3,092.26	3,013.56
Motor Vehicle Theft, number of	2,049	1,874	1,896	1,716
Corrected Motor Vehicle Theft rate**	298.71	237.45	219.77	201.1
Drug Offenses, number of	4,051	5,178	5,425	5,542
Corrected Drug Offense rate**	590.57	656.09	628.81	649.47
Partner and Family Member Abuse, number of ****	3,375	3,575	3,375	4,064
Corrected Partner and Family Member Abuse rate**	492.02	452.97	391.2	476.26
Sex Offenses, number of	1,080	922	1,068	1,075
Corrected Sex Offense rate**	157.45	116.82	123.79	125.98

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## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY**

**ACQUITTAL:** a judgment of a court, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer, that the defendant is not guilty of the offense(s) for which he/she was tried.

**ADJUDICATION:** the formal hearing and settling of a case by judicial procedure.

**Adjusted population base:** statewide population figure is adjusted to reflect only the crime reporting jurisdictions. This adjusted population is used to calculate rates per capita.

**ADULT:** a person 18 years of age or older.

**AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:** an unlawful attack or attempted attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm (UCR definition). See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-5-202.

**APPEAL:** a petition initiated by a defendant for a rehearing in an appellate court regarding a previous sentence or motion.

**ARREST:** "taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law." An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person. See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 46-1-202

**ARREST RATE:** the number of arrests per number of population. Normally, the population number used is "per 100,000", but "per 10,000", "per 1,000", or "per 100" can be used. See computational formulas page for further explanation.

**ARSON:** any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. (UCR definition). See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-6-103.

**BURGLARY:** the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted burglary is included (UCR definition). See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-6-204.

**CASELOAD:** the total number of clients or cases on probation or under supervision with a given agency.

**CHARGE:** a formal allegation that a specific person has committed a specific offense.

**CITATION:** a written order, issued by the police for a violation, to appear before a magistrate or probation officer at a later date.

**CIVIL COMMITMENT:** a type of commitment in which criminal proceedings are suspended while a defendant undergoes treatment.

**CLEARANCE, or "arrest clearance":** an offense is cleared or "solved" for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution or cited to juvenile authorities. In certain situations a clearance may be counted by "exceptional means" when the police definitely know the identity of the offender, have enough information to support an arrest, and know the location of the offender but cannot take the offender into custody. These reasons are limited to: the death of the offender, prosecution declined, extradition denied, victim non-cooperation, or juvenile/no custody.

**CLEARANCE RATE:** method used to determine the percentage of crimes cleared. The rate is based on the number of crimes reported and the number cleared by arrest.

**COMMITMENT:** a warrant, order, or process by which the court directs a judicial officer to take a person to a correctional facility.

**COMPLAINT:** a verified written accusation, filed by a prosecuting attorney with a local criminal court, which charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses.

**CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE:** a drug, substance, or immediate precursor that is included in Schedules I through V inclusive, as set forth in Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 50-32-101. These would include heroin marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, and psychedelics.

**CONVICTION:** a judgment, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on the guilty plea of the defendant, that the defendant is guilty.

**CORRECTIONS:** those agencies or facilities concerned with the custody, confinement, supervision, or treatment of alleged or adjudicated offenders.

**COURT:** an agency of the judicial branch of government, authorized or established by statute or constitution, having one or more judicial officers on its staff. A court has the authority to decide upon controversies in law and disputed matters of fact brought before it.

**CRIME:** an act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it. See **offense**

**CRIMES Against Persons/Property/Society:** NIBRS offenses are divided into these specific categories. 'Against Persons' crimes are those whose victims are "individual"; 'Against Property' crimes are those whose main objective is illegally obtaining money, property, or some other benefit. 'Crimes Against Society' represent certain types of criminal activity prohibited by our society.

**CRIME INDEX:** a set of crimes chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. See Montana Crime Index or FBI Crime Index.



**CRIME RATE:** the number of reported crimes per 100,000 population. See computational formulas page for further explanation.

**DEFENDANT:** a person against whom a criminal proceeding is pending.

**DELINQUENT ACTS:** those acts which involve violations by a juvenile of any law or ordinance defining crime, or the violation of a court order of the juvenile court. See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 41-5-103.

**DISMISSAL:** a decision by a judicial officer to terminate a case without a determination of guilt or innocence.

**DISPOSITION – COURT:** an action taken as the result of an appearance in court by a defendant. Examples are: adults - dismissed, acquitted, or convicted and sentenced; juveniles - dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court, placed on probation, or sentenced to the Montana Youth Detention Services.

**DISPOSITION - LAW ENFORCEMENT:** an action taken as the result of an arrest. Examples of police dispositions are: adults - released by law enforcement, referred to another jurisdiction, or a misdemeanor or felony complaint sought; juveniles - handled within the department, referred to another agency, or referred to the probation department or juvenile court.

**DISPOSITION - PROSECUTOR:** an action taken as the result of complaints that were requested by the arresting agency. Dispositions include granting a misdemeanor or a felony complaint, or denying a complaint for such reasons as lack of corpus, lack of sufficient evidence, interest of justice complainant refuses to testify, witness unavailable, inadmissible search, deferred parole revocation, prefiling deferral and other.

**DIVERSION:** a disposition of a criminal defendant either before adjudication or following adjudication but prior to sentencing, in which the court directs the defendant to participate in a work, educational, or rehabilitation program

**DRUGS:** see Controlled Substance.

**FELONY:** an offense that is punishable by death or by imprisonment in a state prison for a term exceeding a year. (See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-2-101)

**FBI CRIME INDEX:** the FBI chose seven crimes to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and general rate of crime. These offenses include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, arson was added as the eighth index offense in 1979.

**FILING:** a document filed with the municipal court clerk or county clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

**FINE:** the penalty imposed upon a convicted person by a court requiring the payment of a specified sum of money.

**GUILTY PLEA:** a defendant's formal answer in open court to charge(s) in a complaint, indictment, or information stating that the charge(s) is true and that he/she has committed the offense(s) as charged.

**HATE CRIME:** See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-5-221; the offense is malicious intimidation or harassment relating to civil or human rights and includes bodily injury, threat of injury, or damage to property. Also called Bias Motivated Crime.

**HOMICIDE:** the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are included (UCR definition). See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-5-102.

**INCIDENT-BASED DATA SYSTEM:** a data collection method which provides unique data for each recorded event or incident (e.g., MITBR and NIBRS).

**INFRACTION:** an offense punishable by fine or other penalty, but not by incarceration.

**JAIL:** a county or city facility for incarceration of sentenced and unsentenced persons.

**JURISDICTION:** the territory, subject matter, or person over which lawful authority may be exercised.

**JUVENILE:** a person under the age of 18.

**LARCENY-THEFT:** the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and worthless checks) (UCR definition). See **theft**.

**LOCAL SUPERVISION:** local correctional agencies provide confinement, rehabilitation, and probation services for those sentenced to their care and also house persons awaiting trial or sentencing.

**MANDATORY SENTENCING:** sentencing mandated by law which limits judicial discretion for specific offenses and/or convicted offenders.

**MISDEMEANOR:** an offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail and/or a fine, or for which the sentence imposed is imprisonment in a state prison for a term of 1 year or less. (See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-2-101)

**MONTANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (MCJIS):** a centralized, automated system containing criminal history summary information on persons arrested and fingerprinted in Montana.

**MONTANA CRIME INDEX (MCI):** a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft,

and motor vehicle theft. These offenses are reported according to definitions taken from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

**MONTANA INCIDENT BASED REPORTING (MTIBR):** a reporting system used to collect information on adult and juvenile arrests by police and sheriffs' departments. The data repository contains data on arrest offenses, arrestee characteristics (age, gender, and race/ethnic group), crime incident information, and law enforcement dispositions.

**MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY (MYA):** the state agency which has jurisdiction over and maintains institutions as correctional schools for the reception of wards of the juvenile court and other persons committed from justice, municipal, and superior courts.

**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:** the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (UCR definition).

**NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS):** NIBRS was developed to deal with the shortcomings associated with summary data and the hierarchy rule. Summary data is valuable as an overall count, but NIBRS reports contain much more information, unique to each crime, that allows law enforcement and policy officials to see more clearly what crimes and aspects of crimes are problematic. In addition, although most crimes occur singly (as opposed to more than one crime being committed within the same incident), the hierarchy rule assigns a value to each crime and requires that only the single most serious offense be reported. For example, if a person were to enter a bar, rob eight patrons, and kill the bartender, only the homicide would be reported. Since serious crimes frequently occur in conjunction with other crimes, it is felt that valuable information could be lost using the hierarchy rule.

**NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY:** one of the two main sources of national crime statistics used by crime analysts. Uses selected sample of the population and asks individuals about their personal experience with six crimes: assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The basic unit of counting, like NIBRS, is the incident. The NCVS captures unreported crime, along with crimes that were reported to the police.

**NOT AGGRAVATED (SIMPLE) ASSAULT:** assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim (UCR definition).

**OFFENSE:** " a crime for which the sentence of death or of imprisonment or a fine is authorized. Offenses are classified as felonies or misdemeanors." See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-2-101. A type of crime committed during a reportable incident.

**OFFENDER:** Person who is suspected of committing a criminal offense.

**PARENTAL OR FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT :** commission of this offense includes "purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a partner or family member, negligently causes bodily injury with a weapon, or purposely or knowingly causes reasonable

apprehension of bodily injury in a partner or family member." Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-5-206. (previously characterized as domestic violence.)

**PAROLE:** an added period of control following release from prison.

**PAROLE VIOLATION:** violation of one or more of the conditions of parole or an illegal act for which parole is revoked rather than proceeding with criminal prosecution.

**PENAL CODE:** See Title 45 and 46 of the Montana Annotated Code

**POPULATION AT RISK:** that portion of the total population, who because of like characteristics to the specific study group, are considered "at risk." For example, if one were studying juvenile arrestees, all persons between 10 and 17 years of age would constitute the at-risk population.

**PRISON:** a state correctional facility where persons are confined following conviction for a felony offense.

**PROBATION:** a judicial requirement that a person fulfill certain conditions of behavior in lieu of a sentence to confinement.

**PROPERTY OFFENSES/CRIMES:** arrest offenses for crimes against property. This category includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery, and arson.

**PROSECUTOR:** an attorney employed by a governmental agency whose official duty is to initiate and maintain criminal The proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

**PUNISHMENT:** penalty imposed for wrongdoing; varies by type of crime committed. See Felony, Misdemeanor, and Infraction.

**RATE:** a comparison of a number of events to a population.

**REVOKE:** to withdraw, repeal, or cancel probation or parole for an adult.

**ROBBERY:** the taking or attempting to take anything of value in the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by creating fear the victim (UCR definition). See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-5-401.

**SENTENCE:** the penalty imposed by court upon a convicted person.

**SEXUAL INTERCOURSE without CONSENT/RAPE:** sexual intercourse forcibly and against a person's will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included (UCR definition). See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-5-503.

**SIMPLE ASSAULT:** See **Not Aggravated Assault**

**STATE INSTITUTION:** a facility for housing defendants who are under the jurisdiction of state correctional or treatment programs.

**STATUS OFFENDER:** a juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer of a juvenile court as having committed a status offense.

**STATUS OFFENSE:** an act or conduct, described by which is declared by statute to be an offense but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and which can be adjudicated only in juvenile court.

**SUMMARY DATA SYSTEM:** a data collection method based sum of the number of events/counts which occur in a specified period of time (e.g., Uniform Crime Reporting data base).

**SWORN PERSONNEL:** a full-time employee of a law enforcement agency who has sworn to carry out law enforcement duties and has full arrest powers.

**THEFT:** when a person “purposely or knowingly obtains or exerts unauthorized control over the property of the owner and has the purpose of depriving the owner of the property” See Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45-6-301. See **larceny-theft**

**TITLE 45 and 46:** Montana Code Annotated 2001 Title 45 contains statutes that define criminal offenses and specify corresponding punishments. Title 46 contains criminal justice system mandates and procedures.

**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR):** a federal reporting system which provides data on crime based on police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. The Statistical Analysis Center in the Montana Board of Crime Control administers and forwards the data for Montana to the federal program.

**VIOLENT CRIMES:** crimes against persons. This category includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

**VIOLENT OFFENSES:** arrest offenses for crimes against people. This category includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and kidnapping.

## **Board of Crime Control Members**

Gary Buchanan, **Chair**  
2429 Colleen Drive  
Billings, MT 59101  
**Representing: Citizen at Large**  
Term Expires 1/1/03  
Executive Committee Term Expires: 1/04

Elaine Allestad  
Sweet Grass County Commissioner  
HC 88, Box 3756  
Big Timber, MT 59011  
**Representing: Local Elected Officials**  
Term Expires: 1/01/05  
Subgrant Review Committee Term Expires:  
1/04

Craig Anderson  
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer  
207 West Bell  
Glendive, MT 59330  
**Representing: Juvenile Probation  
Officers**  
Term Expires: 1/1/03

Robert Brooks  
915 West Gold  
Butte, MT 59701  
**Representing: Citizen at Large**  
Term Expires: 1/1/05  
Subgrant Review Committee Term Expires:  
1/04

Sylvia Bookout-Reinicke  
Representative  
P.O. Box 327  
Alberton, MT 59820  
**Representing: Montana Legislature**  
Term Expires: 1/1/03

John Flynn  
Broadwater County Attorney  
P.O. Box 96  
Townsend, MT 59644  
**Representing: County Attorneys**  
Term Expires: 1/1/05  
Subgrant Review Committee Term Expires:  
1/4

Rick Kirn  
Fort Peck Executive Board  
P.O. Box 1267  
Poplar, MT 59255  
**Representing: Local Elected Officials**  
Term Expires: 1/1/03

Karla Gray  
Chief Justice of Montana Supreme Court  
215 North Sanders  
P.O. Box 203001  
Helena, MT 59620-3001  
**Representing: Judicial System**  
Term Expires: 1/1/05

Bob Jones  
Great Falls Police Chief  
12 1st Avenue South  
P.O. Box 5021  
Great Falls, MT 59401  
**Representing: Local Law Enforcement**  
Term Expires: 1/1/05

William Mercer  
U.S. Attorney  
2929 3rd Avenue North, Suite 400  
P.O. Box 1478  
Billings, MT 59101  
**Representing: Federal Judicial System**  
Term Expires: 1/1/05

Jani McCall  
Consulting with Communities  
2331 Spruce Street  
Billings, MT 59101  
**Representing: Private Consultants and  
Chair of the Youth Justice Council**  
Term Expires: 1/1/03

Dorothy McCarter  
District Judge  
228 Broadway  
Helena, MT 59601  
**Representing: Judicial System**  
Term Expires: 1/1/05  
Executive Committee Term Expires: 1/04

Mike McGrath  
Attorney General  
215 North Sanders  
Helena, MT 59620

**Representing: Montana Department of Justice**

Term Expires: 1/1/05  
Subgrant Review Committee Term Expires:  
1/04 (Alt.)  
Executive Committee Term Expires: 1/04

Gov. Judy Martz appoints the members of  
the Montana Board of Crime Control.

Bob Keenan  
Senator  
P.O. Box 697  
Bigfork, MT 59911

**Representing: Montana Legislature**

Term Expires: 1/1/05

Bill Slaughter  
Department of Corrections Director  
1539 11th Avenue  
P.O. Box 201301  
Helena, MT 59620-1301

**Representing: Montana Corrections**

Term Expires: 1/1/05  
Subgrant Review Committee Term Expires:  
1/04  
Executive Committee Term Expires: 1/04

Janet Stevens  
309 Eddy  
Missoula, MT 59801

**Representing: Citizen at Large**

Term Expires: 1/1/05  
Subgrant Review Committee Term Expires:  
1/04

Kathy Lockyer  
Capital High School Principal  
100 Valley Drive  
Helena, MT 59601

**Representing: Education System**

Term Expires: 1/1/05  
Subgrant Review Committee Term Expires:  
1/04 (Alt.)

Clifford Brophy  
Stillwater County Sheriff  
P.O. Box 729  
Columbus, MT 59019-0729

**Representing: Local Law Enforcement**

Term Expires: 1/1/05