

# CRIME IN MONTANA



2004-2005  
REPORT

MBCC  
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

# CRIME IN MONTANA

## 2004-2005 REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE  
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL  
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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To the reader:

The 2004-2005 Crime In Montana Report reflects our continuing commitment to detailed reporting of crime statistics in our state. This is a direct result of the dedication of local law enforcement to providing detailed data related to each reported crime.

Crime In Montana contains National Incident Reporting System (NIBRS) data, which allows for much more detailed reporting and analyses of criminal activity than in the past. The NIBRS (and associated Montana-specific) data not only shows general crime rates for the seven F.B.I. Index offenses, but also specific crime rates for all of the NIBRS Group "A" offenses. We are also able to place criminal activity in better context, being able to answer questions such as: whether the offense was attempted or completed; the type, time, and location of criminal activity; offender's use of alcohol or drugs, age, and sex; offender's relationships to the victim(s); weapons used; type of drugs seized and amounts; arrest and arrestee information; and, in cases where property is stolen or seized, the types of property and values.

This publication is designed to provide an effective tool for a variety of state and local agencies. It is intended to assist law enforcement in preventing and fighting crime; it should also be an essential resource for legislators, policy makers, researchers, educators, and other public safety agencies in Montana.

One-year trends (2004-2005):

- ✓ The overall index crime rate has decreased by 3.8% (from 3880.7 to 3731.9 offenses per 100,000 population)
- ✓ This decrease comes primarily from a decrease in index property crimes. Violent index crime rates (which include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) increased by 1.3%, while property crime rates decreased by 4.3%.
- ✓ Homicide and rape rates increased. The rape rate increased by 23.1%. The homicide rate increased from 3.5 homicides per 100,000 population to 4.7.
- ✓ Robbery and aggravated assault rates decreased by 10.8% and 0.8% respectively.
- ✓ All property index crime rates decreased. Burglary decreased 1.8%, larceny decreased 4.6%, and motor vehicle theft decreased 5.6%

Two-year trends (2003-2005)

- ✓ The overall index crime rate has increased by 4.4% since 2003.
- ✓ Violent index crime has decreased by 10.4%, while index property crime increased by 6%.
- ✓ Homicide, rape and robbery rates increased from 2003 to 2005, by 6.8%, 11.5% and 4.8% respectively.
- ✓ The aggravated assault rate decreased by 14.7%.
- ✓ All property index crime rates increased. Burglary increased 7.2%, larceny increased 5.7% and motor vehicle theft increased 8.4%

Five-year trends (2000-2005)

- ✓ The overall index crime rate has decreased by 8% since 2000.
- ✓ Violent index crime has decreased slightly (by 1%) while index property crime has decreased by 8.6%.
- ✓ Homicide, rape and robbery rates have all increased. The homicide rate increased from 2.3 to 4.7 per 100,000 population. The rape rate increased by 22.4%, and the robbery rate increased by 0.9%.
- ✓ The aggravated assault rate decreased by 5.1%.
- ✓ Burglary and larceny rates decreased by 0.3% and 10.5% respectively.
- ✓ Motor vehicle theft rates rose 1.5%.

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.

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## Introduction

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

The Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR) 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 determining manpower and training needs, focusing law enforcement efforts and deterrence/prevention programs, budgets, and grant proposals. These statistics can also provide extensive, specific crime information to identify common crime problems and/or trends, to identify characteristics of victims and perpetrators, to utilize data for identifying specific law enforcement planning needs, and to target particular crime activity facing law enforcement (e.g. juvenile crime, domestic violence, child abuse, hate crime, or 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://mbcc.mt.gov>.

# CRIME REPORTING: UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM AND THE MONTANA INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM

## Crime in Montana 2004-2005

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

The 2004-2005 Crime in Montana is notably different from the reports produced prior to the 2001 Crime in Montana. The document is presented in two different crime data formats. The summary Uniform Crime Report format will still be presented as it has been in previous years, but the focus of the 2004-2005 Crime in Montana is the Montana Incident Based Reporting (MTIBR) format, the Montana version of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The MBCC and the law enforcement agencies that report to it are committed to the MTIBR/NIBRS format, which contains more crime-specific information than the previously used Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) summary format.



## THE UCR 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 I offenses, also known as 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 II offenses are: other assaults (simple assaults), arson, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, selling, receiving) offenses, vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.) offenses, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (but not forcible rape or prostitution), drug abuse violations, gambling offenses, non-violent offenses against the family and children, DUI, liquor law violations, disorderly conduct, curfew and loitering law violations, and runaways.

### Montana Incident Based Reporting (MTIBR)

The MTIBR format contains 46 Group A Crimes instead of the 7 UCR Index crimes; the MTIBR also contains complete information for the 11 Group B crimes. Group A offense reports include information on the incident, arrest, clearance, and offender characteristics. Group B offenses are reported in as much detail as Group A offenses. For submissions to the MTIBR by local Montana agencies, contributors provide all information for Group A and Group B offenses; for data submissions by the MBCC to the FBI, detailed information is sent for Group A offenses, but only arrest information is provided for Group B offenses.

The MTIBR has a number of significant advantages over the UCR reporting format. Unlike UCR Summary reporting and the UCR “hierarchy rule” which only allows the most serious crime occurring in an incident to be reported, NIBRS allows the reporting of multiple offenses within one single crime incident. It also provides extensive, specific offense information on common crime problems and/or trends; victim and perpetrator characteristics; major crime issues such as violent crime, domestic violence, computer crime, hate crime, child abuse, juvenile crime, gang related crime, weapon use, and drug/alcohol related criminal activity. Incident-based reporting increases the efficiency of collecting and reporting detailed and specific crime data; it allows researchers to correlate offense, property, victim, offender/suspect, and arrestee information to perform more detailed analyses.

Additional information collected under NIBRS includes:

- Distinguishes between attempted and completed crimes
- Date, time, and location of incident
- Information on surrounding circumstances
- Victim - age, sex, race, ethnicity, residence, injury
- Offender/Suspect - age, sex, residence, and race
- Relationship of victim to offender(s)
- Crime location for all offenses
- Suspected use of Alcohol/Drug/Computer by offender(s) during commission of crime
- Drug type(s) and measurements
- Type of Criminal Activity
- Expanded Property Loss categories
- Arrest/ Clearance information

### **How Are Crimes Counted?**

Crime is measured by both absolute numbers and by rates. Absolute 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 crime among areas with much larger or smaller populations. Depending on the publication, crime can be measured by counting information gathered and reported by law enforcement agencies, by victimization surveys, or by self-report surveys. Crime in Montana contains information gathered by and reported to law enforcement.

Nationally, the FBI's UCR program takes information about crimes reported to law enforcement agencies and produces criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. It was inaugurated in 1930 and is administered at 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 the 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. Reported crimes are classified by UCR/NIBRS definitions, which are designed to eliminate differences among the various states' penal code definitions of crimes.

The NIBRS format was developed to deal with the shortcomings of summary data and the hierarchy rule. Summary data is valuable as an overall count, but NIBRS reports contain more information for each incident, that allows law enforcement and policy officials to more clearly see 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 under the previous UCR format. Since serious crimes frequently occur in conjunction with other crimes, 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 law enforcement agencies throughout the state report crime information MBCC's Technical Services Unit on all criminal incidents occurring within their jurisdictions. Each offense known to a reporting agency is classified according to UCR/NIBRS definitions, and incident, offense, victim, offender, property, and arrestee information is gathered where 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. Montana specific standards are available for review, currently at <http://mbcc.mt.gov/Data/CrimeDataSubmissions/CrDataSub.asp>.

### **What Is The Value Of The UCR/NIBRS Program?**

Since its inception in 1930, the UCR Program has become a nationwide program. 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, a good indicator of the extent of, and change in, crimes reported to law enforcement.

Montana has been submitting data to the national UCR Program since 1972; crime data in Montana has 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 data elements and data values, such as:

- The 4-digit Montana incident reporting code (data element)
- Domestic Abuse, Gambling, and Gang related "flags" (data element)
- Montana Arrest Report Number (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", "Aggravated Burglary" are 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)

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. Upon receipt of these revisions, crime and arrest rates are recalculated. Revised total population counts for 2004 and 2005 based on estimates from the 2000 census have been used in this report.

The statistics in this report were analyzed for the two-year period from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2005. However, a few agencies did not report for entire

twelve-month periods. 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 UCR and NIBRS data provide only estimates of the “true” crime rate— it cannot be measured directly. That is why it is important to obtain accurate, reliable crime data from law enforcement and the public; the more accurate the data that we have is, the lower the error in the 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 little as 49% of violent crime and 40% of property crime is reported to a law enforcement agent.<sup>1</sup> Also, 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 can give the appearance that the crime rate is changing, when it is actually the rate that people *report* crime which is changing. Perception of a crime 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, and media coverage all can affect the rate of reporting crimes to law enforcement.

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<sup>1</sup>. United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003). *Criminal Victimization 2002: Changes 1998-1999 with trends 1993-1999*.

A number of factors can influence counts in particular jurisdictions. These factors should be considered when using crime statistics, especially the following:

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

There are also more practical limitations. The UCR Program statistics report the more serious Part I (Index) 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 can occur in conjunction with other crimes, valuable information is lost if only the most serious crime is reported. These two factors together account for a certain amount of underreporting 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 reporting 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 example, in 1990, Montana began the conversion from the summary UCR format to the NIBRS format. The increased specificity in reporting changed the way crimes were classified and counted. In 1978, data was submitted on paper forms; but in 2005, 88% of the reporting law enforcement agencies submitted data electronically (a 7% increase over 2001). 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.

In 1987, legislation was enacted which required reporting domestic violence as partner and family member assault and defining it as criminal conduct. Partner and family member assault began to be reported in the 1989 Crime in Montana as a subset of "Other/Simple Assaults". In the 2001 Crime in Montana, partner and family member assault was grouped as a separate category that includes simple assaults, aggravated assaults, and homicides that are a result of partner and family member assault. The result is the appearance of an increase in the partner and family member assault (domestic violence) rate because the aggravated partner and family member assaults were included with the simple partner and family member assaults to construct a separate accounting of

the problem.<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 “higher” rates. In a similar alteration, the defining characteristics for reporting aggravated assault changed to include more incidents in late 1998; the rate was 191.3 in 1999 and 293.3 in 2003—an apparent increase of over 50 percent in three years. The reporting procedure has changed, which may have affected the rate that Crime in Montana reports. All these types of changes should be considered when comparing data.

### **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 ease of comparison. For example, in 2003 there were 197 robberies in Montana and the adjusted population (estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau and adjusted for the population of reporting jurisdictions) was 866,340. This equals a robbery rate of 22.74 robberies per 100,000 of the population. In Montana, it could be more reasonable, at a local level, to transform the rate to 2.3 robberies per 10,000 or 0.23 per 1,000 population.

$$\frac{197}{866,340} = 0.0002274 \times 100,000 = 22.74$$

**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 2003, there were 5,937 total index crime arrests and 30,970 index crimes reported. The arrest rate is 19,170.1 per 100,000 crimes.

$$\frac{5,937}{30,970} = 0.191701 \times 100,000 = 19,170.1 \text{ per } 100,000 \text{ crimes}$$

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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. This result is multiplied by 100. For example, in 2003 there were 15 clearances for homicide crimes and 38 homicides reported. This equals a homicide clearance rate of 39.4 percent.

$$\frac{15}{38} = 0.39473 \times 100 = 39.4 \text{ percent}$$

## 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 per 100,000 population. In 2003 the robbery crime rate was 22.7. The percent change in rate from 1995 to 2003 is a 31.6 percent decrease in the robbery rate.

$$\frac{22.7 - 33.2}{33.2} = -0.31627 \times 100 = -31.6 \text{ percent}$$

**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 include age, socioeconomic status, and educational level. An age-determined population at risk typically falls into one of 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 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 might 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).

### **Statement on Data for Crime in Montana**

The data contained in Crime in Montana 2004-2005 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 offense or types of offense can be compared, with appropriate 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 MBBC's Technical Services Unit at:

Montana Board of Crime Control  
P.O. Box 201408  
Helena, MT 59620 Phone: (406) 444-3604 TTY: (406) 444-7099

E-mail: [mbccdata@mt.gov](mailto:mbccdata@mt.gov)

Web Page: <http://mbcc.mt.gov>

## Montana Crime at a Glance 2004

### **Index Crimes (Part 1 UCR Offenses)**

- 35,467 Index Crimes were reported in Montana in 2004
- Montana Index Crime rate\* is 3880.7, up 8.5% from 2003
- Violent Crime Rate\* is 318.1, down 11.6%
- Property Crime Rate\* is 3562.6, up 10.8%
- Drug Offense Rate is 684.1, up 13.1%
- Partner and Family Assault offense rate is 459.6, down 1.1%
- Sex offense rate is 95.2 in 2004, down 5.8%
- Weapons Violations rate is 35.8, up from 29.7 in 2003.

### **LEOKA (Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted)**

- In 2004, 0 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty
- 119 reports of assault on law enforcement officers were received in 2004

### **Hate Crime**

- 52 hate crime reports for Montana in 2004
- The most common hate crimes were motivated by race (30).
- The most common hate crimes reported were simple (19) and aggravated (17) assault.

### **Population Statistics**

- The estimated population of Montana for 2004 is 926,345; estimated population of all reporting jurisdictions is 913,931.
- 109 of Montana law enforcement agencies reported 12 months of data for 2004 Crime in Montana, representing 98.7% of the population
- Total number of police departments and sheriffs offices in Montana: 113
- Number of sworn law enforcement officers in police departments and sheriffs offices in 2004: 1,382 (32 more officers than 2003)

\* All rates are crime per 100,000 population

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

## Montana Crime at a Glance 2005

### **Index Crimes (Part 1 UCR Offenses)**

- 34,248 Index Crimes were reported in Montana in 2005
- Montana Index Crime rate\* is 3731.9, down 3.8% from 2004
- Violent Crime Rate\* is 322.4, up 1.3%
- Property Crime Rate\*: 3409.5, down 4.3%
- Drug Offense Rate: 666.7, down 2.5%
- Partner and Family Assault offenses are 464.8, up 1.1%
- Sex offenses are 102.6 in 2005, up 8%
- Weapons Violations rate is 39.4, up from 35.8 in 2004

### **LEOKA (Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted)**

- In 2005, 0 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty
- 131 reports of assaults on law enforcement officers were received in 2005

### **Hate Crime**

- 51 hate crime reports for Montana in 2005
- The most common hate crimes were motivated by race (30)
- Nearly all hate crimes reported in Montana in 2005 were simple (18) or aggravated assaults (16) or vandalism (13).

### **Population Statistics**

- The estimated population of Montana for 2003 is 934,737; estimated population of all reporting jurisdictions is 917,705.
- 102 of Montana law enforcement agencies reported 12 months of data for 2005 Crime in Montana, representing 98.2% of the population
- Total number of police departments and sheriffs offices in Montana: 112.
- Number of sworn law enforcement officers in police departments and sheriffs offices in 2003: 1,390 (8 more officer than 2004)

\* All rates are crime per 100,000 population

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

## Statewide Index Crime Trends and Comparisons

Since 1978, Montana's crime rate has been below the United States' Index Crime rate, with the exception of 1995 and 1997-1999. In 2005, Montana's crime rate was 4.3% below the national rate. The 2005 United States' Index Crime rate decreased 2% from 2004 and is at the lowest rate since 1978.

Montana has seen a decreasing index crime rate in six of the last seven years, and the index crime rate is also at its lowest rate since 1978.

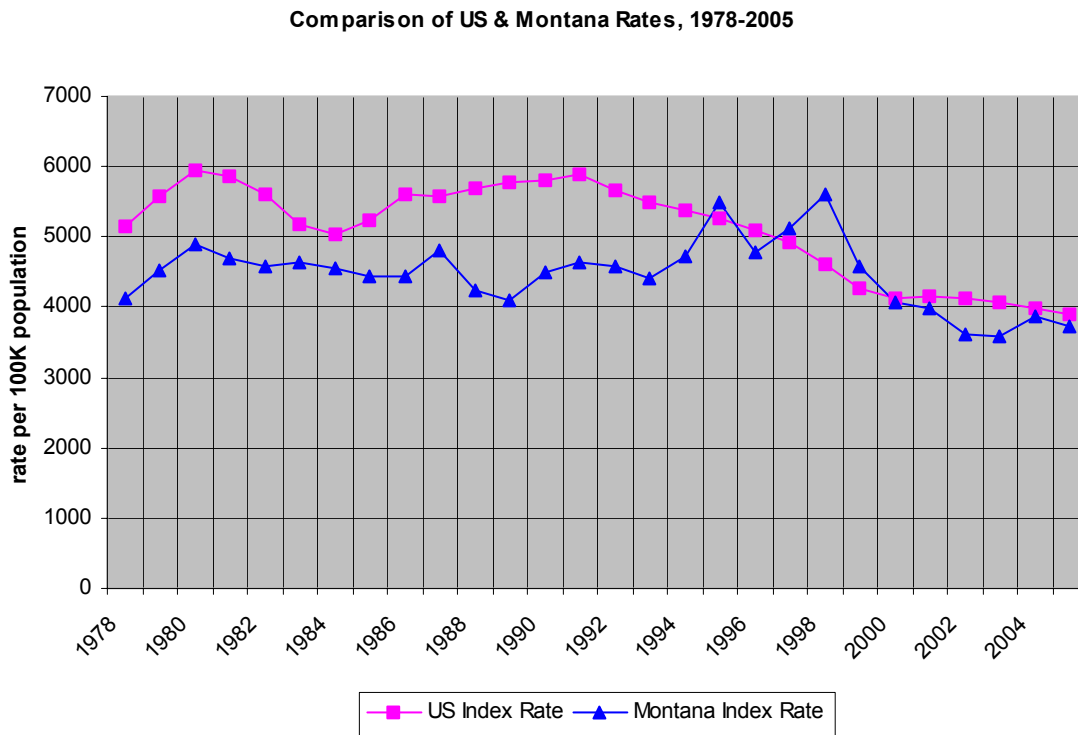


Figure 1

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

Noticeable in Figure 1 is a rise in the Montana crime rate in the early to mid-1990s. This rise is also visible in the Figure 2 below, comparing the crime rates in other western states and nationwide from 1990 to 2005 (Figure 2).

## Western States Index Crime Rates, 1990-2005

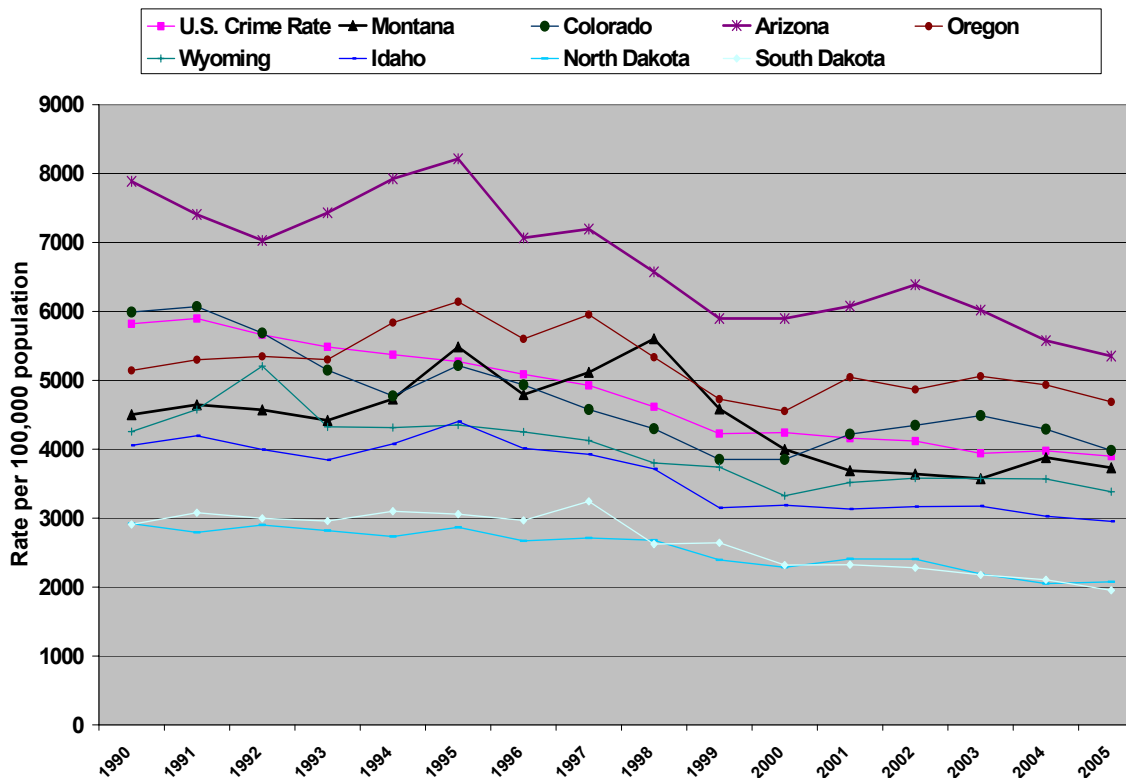


Figure 2

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

The general trend since 1990 for all the states represented above has been a decrease in index crime. Crime rates have dropped between 9% and 33% since 1990. Oregon experienced the smallest decrease, while Colorado, South Dakota and Arizona all experienced decreases of 32% or more. All the states in this comparison except for Oregon, Colorado and Arizona have crime rates below the US rate. Oregon's index crime rate has been above the US rate since 1994, and Colorado's since 2001.

Montana experienced a spike in crime rates in 1995 that is echoed in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon. A second spike in 1998 is not seen in these states. This second spike may be partially due to a change in the reporting of domestic assault (some domestic assault incidents were reported as index crimes rather than only as simple assault). See discussion under Data Limitations.

### Montana 1978-2005

✓ Comparing 1978 to 2005, the Montana Crime Index (MCI) rate has decreased 17.1%.

The 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 3,731.8 crimes reported per 100,000



population in 2005. The highest rate in the 23- year period was in 1998 (5,602.5) and the lowest rate was in 2003(3574.8).

- ✓ The MCI rate has decreased for six of the seven years since 1998.

The Crimes Against Persons rate, or the violent crime rate, 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 2003 at 359.7. The 2002 violent crime rate was the first year that the violent crime rate had decreased in five years. In 2004, the rate decreased to 318, and in 2005 there was a slight increase to 322.4.

- ✓ Comparing the 1978 violent crime rate to the 2005 violent crime rate, the rate has increased 24.7% (258.6 crimes per 100,000 people in 1978 to 322.4 crimes per 100,000 people in 2005)

**Montana Violent Crime Rate, 1978-2005**

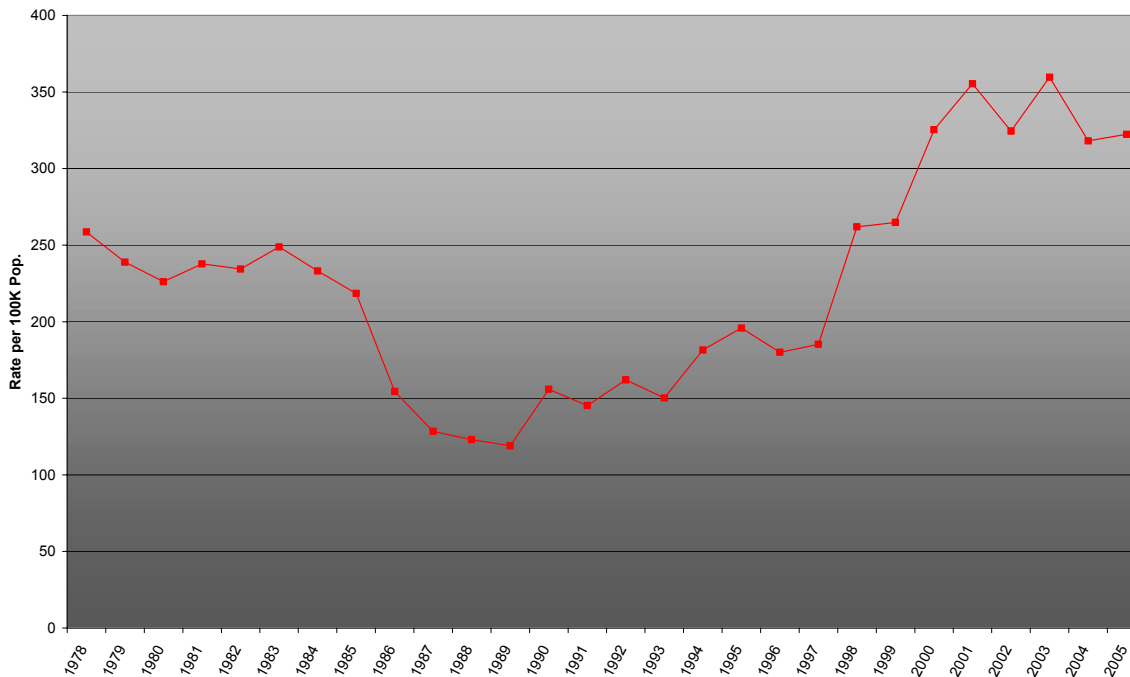


Figure 3  
Sources: MBCC, Crime in Montana; F.B.I., Crime in the United States

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 2003 with a rate of 3215.1 property crimes per 100,000 population and the fifth year in a row this rate has decreased.

- ✓ Comparing the 1978 and the 2005 property crime rates, the property crime rate has decreased 11.7% (3,861.7 crimes per 100,000 population in 1978 to 3409.5 in 2005).
- ✓ The 2005 rate is a decrease of 36.2% from the 1998 rate of 5340.5.

### Montana Property Crime Rate 1978-2005

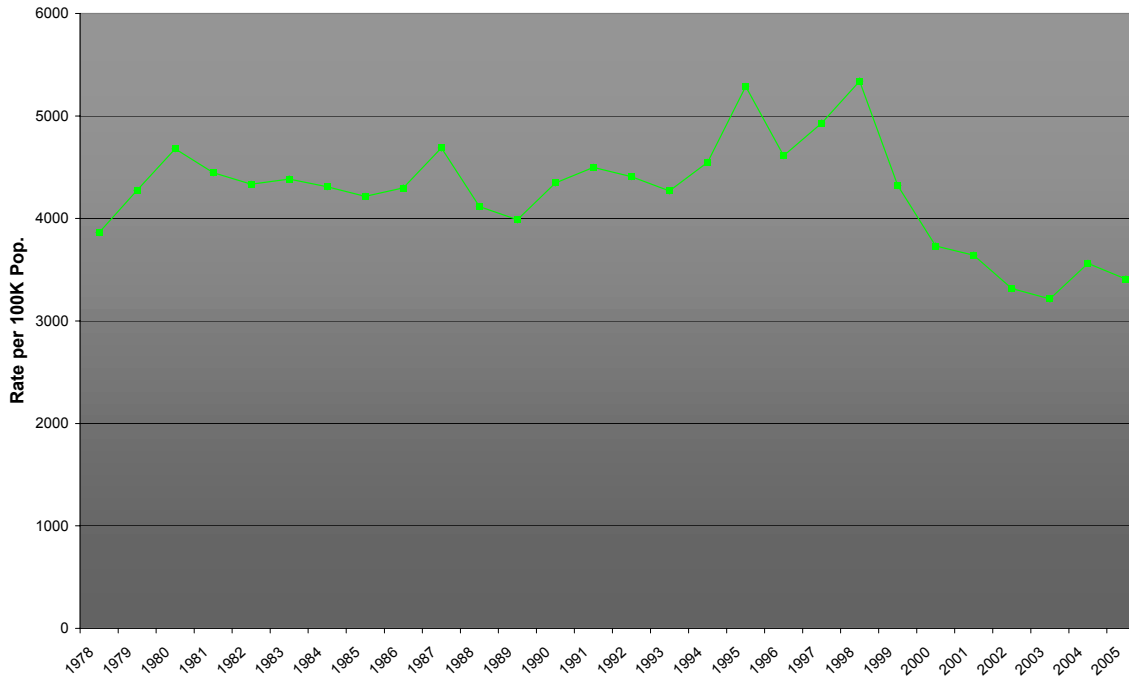


Figure 4

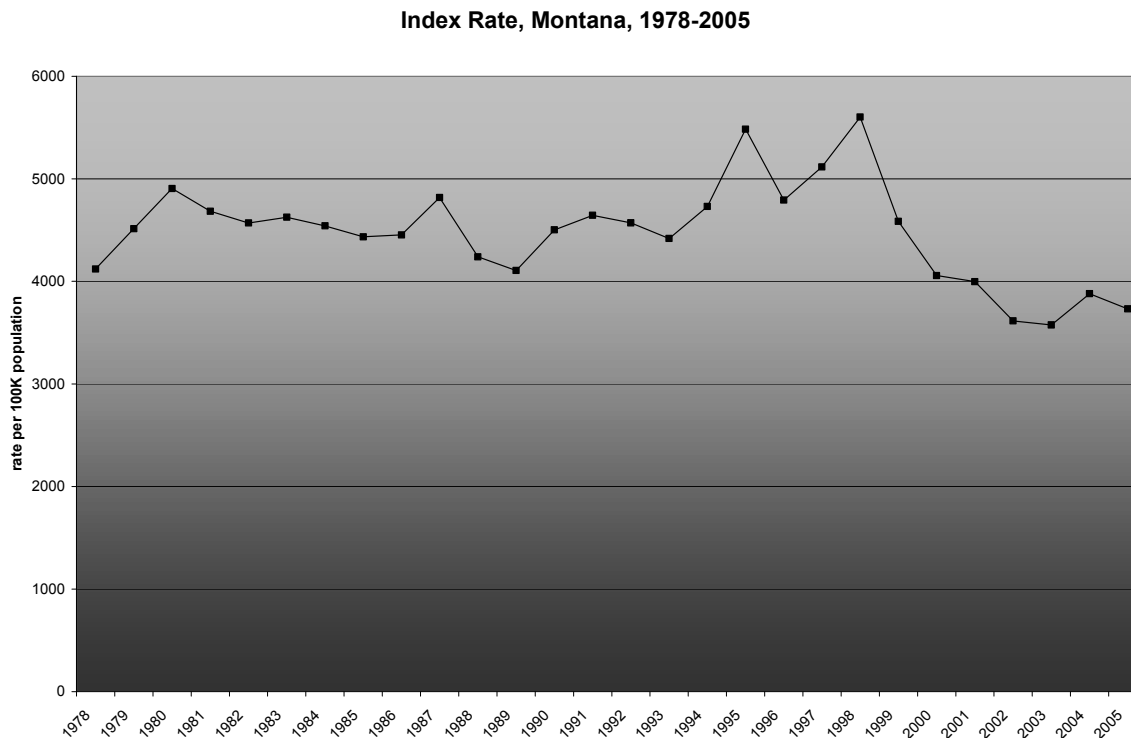
Sources: MBCC, Crime in Montana; F.B.I., Crime in the United States

## Montana Statewide 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 5:** Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1997 through 2001, Crime in the United States (FBI)

- There were 34,248 Index Crimes reported in 2005, a 3.5% decrease in volume from the 2004 volume of 35,467.
- The 2005 total index crime rate was 3,731.8 per 100,000 population (or approximately 37 crimes per 1,000 people), which is a 3.8% decrease from 2004.

- The 2005 total index crime rate is 33.3% lower than it was in 1998.

**Montana Index, Violent and Property Crime Rates, 1978-2005**

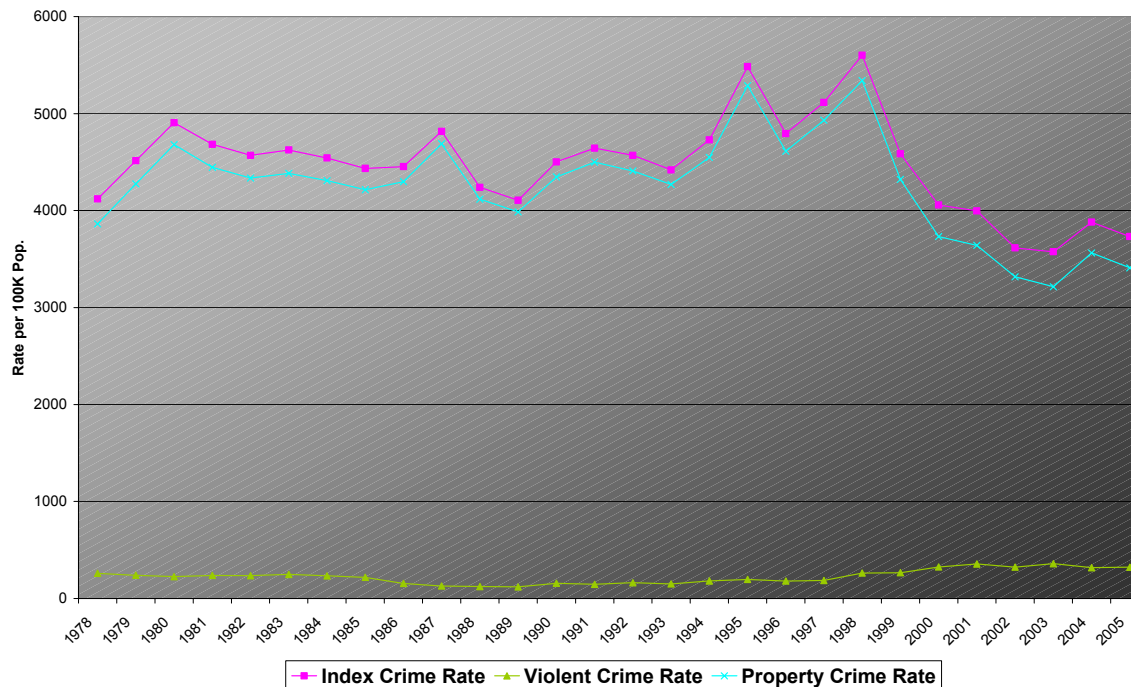


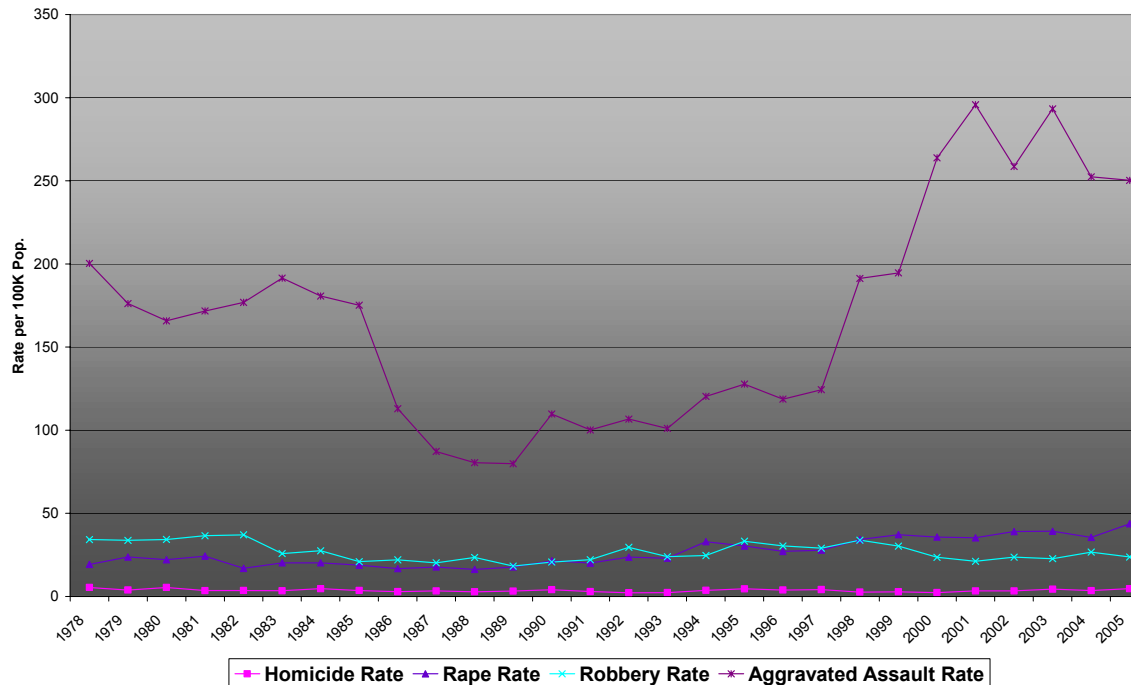
Figure 6  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1997 through 2001, Crime in the United States (FBI)

- In 1978, reported violent crime accounted for approximately 6% of the MCI. In 2005, reported violent crime accounted for approximately 8.6% of the MCI.
- In 1978, reported property crime accounted for approximately 94 % of the total MCI, while in 2005, reported property crime accounted for approximately 91.4%.
- In 2005, the ratio of property to violent crimes was 10.5 property crimes committed for every violent crime, while in 1978 it was approximately 16 property crimes for each violent crime.

## 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

Montana Crime Vs. Person Rates, 1978-2005



crimes involve force or threat of force. (FBI UCR definition)

Figure 7

Source: MBCC, *Crime in Montana* 1978 through 2000, *Crime in the United States* (FBI)

- ❑ There were 2,959 violent index crimes reported in Montana in 2005.
- ❑ Montana's violent crime rate in 2005 was 322.4 crimes per 100,000 people (or 3.2 per 1,000), a 1.4% increase from the 2004 rate of 318.1.
- ❑ The 2005 violent crime rate in the Western region was 468.7, a decrease from 480.7 in 2004. (*Crime in the United States 2004 & 2005*, from <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/>)

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 2003, aggravated assault represented 82%.

## 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 31,289 property crimes reported in 2005, a 3.9% decrease from the 2004 volume of 32,560 crimes.
- The 2005 property crime rate was 3,409.5 per 100,000 population, which is a decrease of 4.3% from 2004 rate of 3,562.6.
- The property crime rate for the Western region of the United States was 3,794.5 in 2005, which is 10.5% higher than Montana's property crime rate. (Crime in the United States, 2005, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/>)

**Montana Crime Vs. Property Rates, 1978-2005**

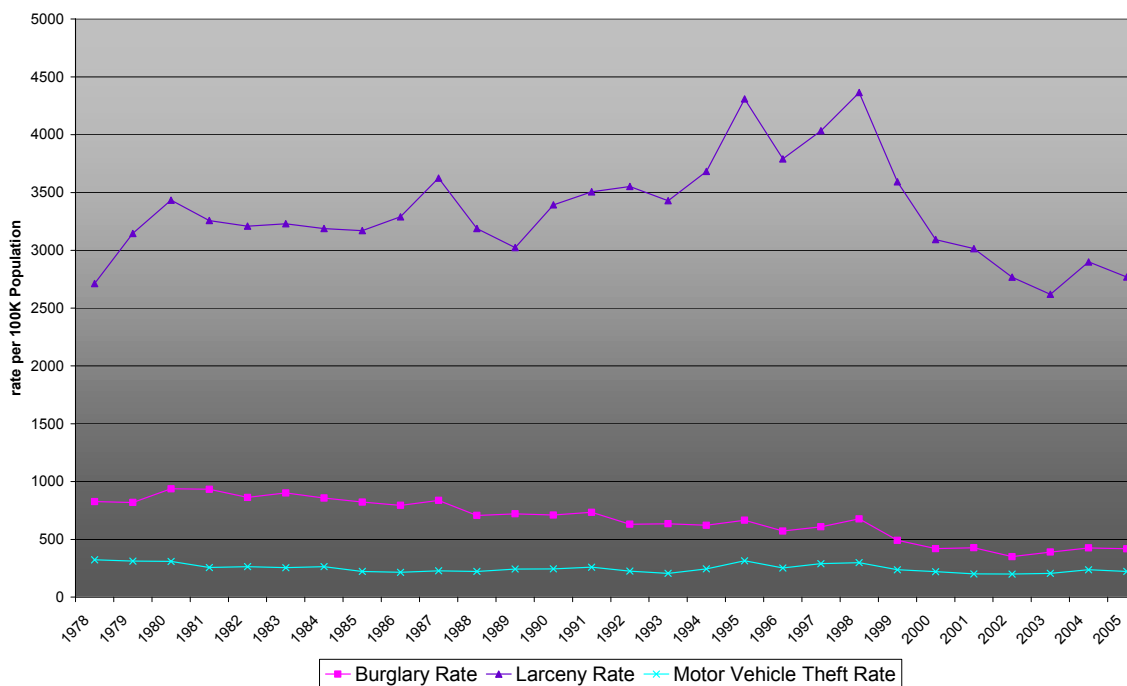


Figure 8

Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

## Crimes Against Persons

Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. All crimes against persons involve force or the threat of force.

The composition of the violent crime index has altered since 1978, as can be seen in the figures below. The proportions of homicide, rape, and robbery have been decreasing since 1989 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 2005 homicide only represents 1.5% 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 2005 the proportion decreased slightly to 13.6% 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 7.4% of all reported violent crimes in 2005.
- ❑ However, the proportion of aggravated assault has increased significantly from 1989 to 2001—from 67% of all reported violent crimes in 1989 to 77.6% of all reported violent crimes in 2005.

Percentage of Violent Offenses 1978

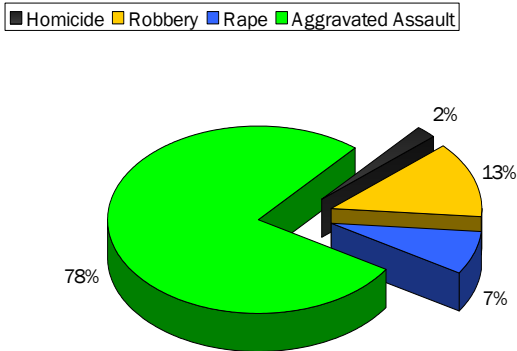


Figure 9:  
Source: MBCC Crime in Montana

Percentage of Violent Offenses 1989

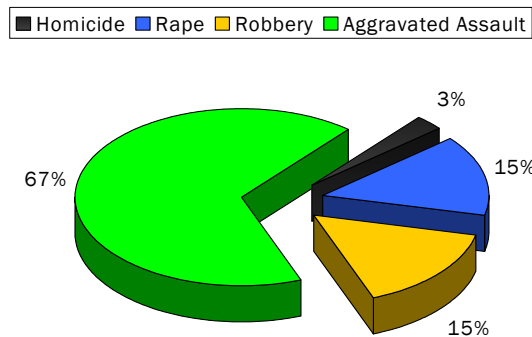


Figure 10  
Source: MBCC Crime in Montana

### Percentage of Violent Crime, 2005

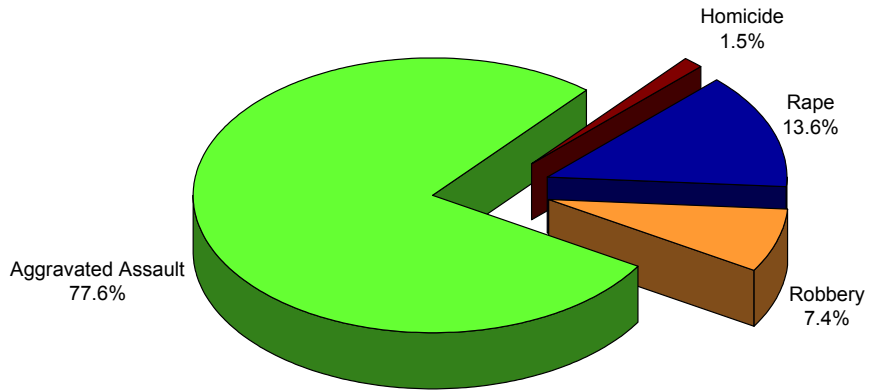


Figure 11

Source: MBCC, [Crime in Montana](#) 1978 through 2001, Crime in the United States (FBI)



## 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 as recommended by FBI UCR guidelines. See Montana Annotated Code Title 45-5-102.

- ❑ In 2005, 43 homicides were reported; in 2004, 32 homicides were reported. This represents an increase of 34.0% in the number of homicide.
- ❑ The homicide rate increased from 3.5 in 2004 to 4.7 in 2005, an increase of 33% in the homicide rate.
- ❑ Homicide comprises 1.5% of the total number of violent index crimes in 2005.

**Montana Homicide Rate, 1978-2005**

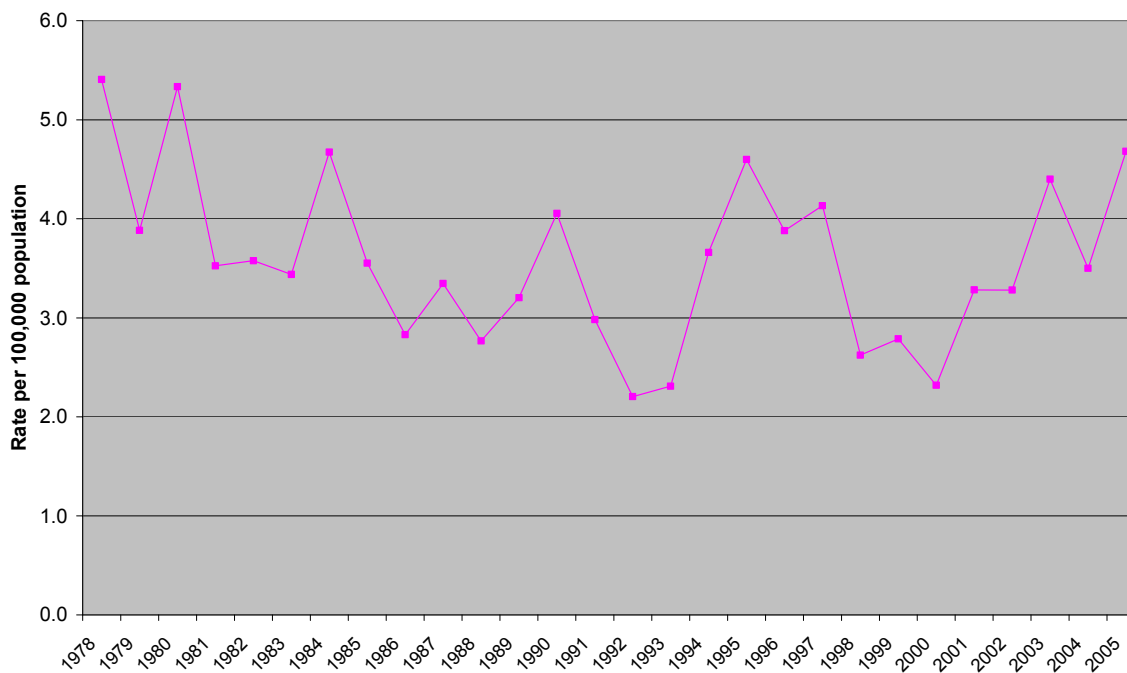


Figure 12

Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

### 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 13, remained below the 25 per 100,000 until 1994. Since 1994, the rate has remained above 25 per 100,000. 2005 has the highest reported rate (43.7 per 100,000) and the lowest rate was in 1988 (16.3 per 100,000). The 2005 rate of 43.7 is 126% higher than in 1978.

- The rape rate has averaged a 4.7% increase per year since 1978. 2004 was the first year of a decreasing rate for rape in three years, but 2005 showed a substantial increase (23% over 2004, 10% over the previous high of 2003).

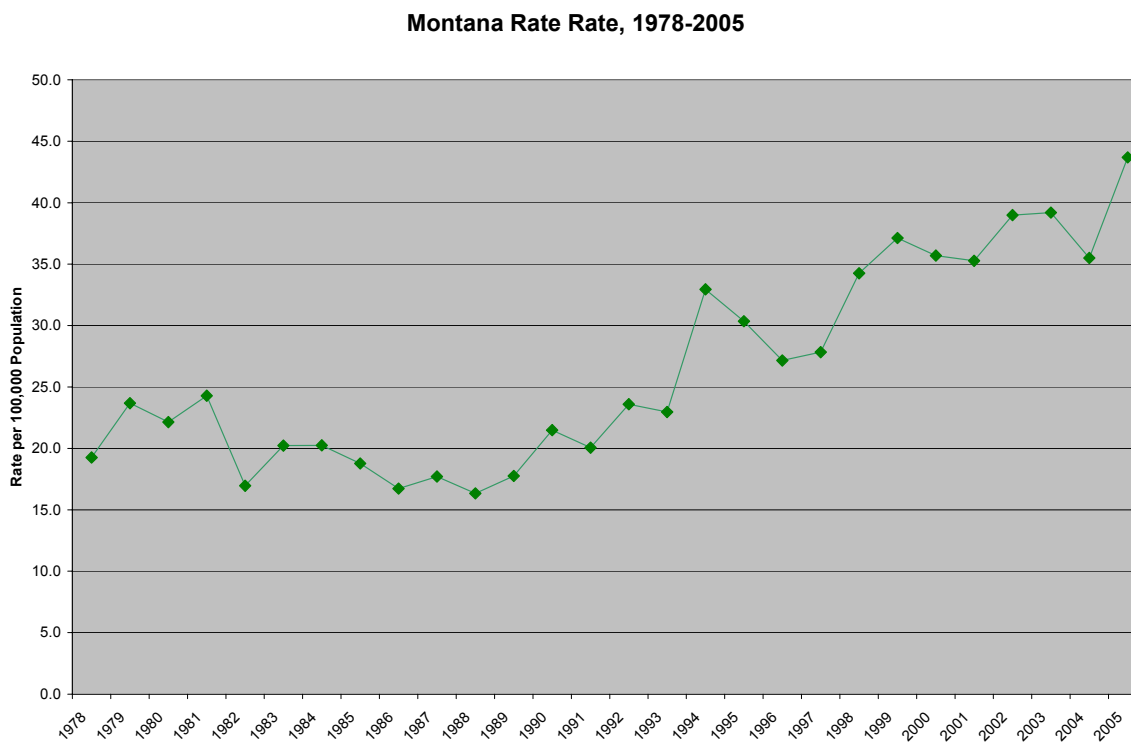


Figure 13  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

- In 2004, there were 317 reported forcible rapes; in 2005, 401 were reported. This is a two-year increase of 13.0%.
- The rate increased from 35.5 per 100,000 population in 2004 to 43.7 in 2005. The change was a rate increase of 23.0%.
- Rape comprised 13.6% of the violent index crime for 2005.

## 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 Code Annotated Title 45-5-401.

The Montana robbery rate, as can be seen in Figure 14, was highest in 1982 (37.1 per 100,000) and the lowest rate was in 1989 (18.3 per 100,000). The 2005 rate is 23.8 per 100,000 population.

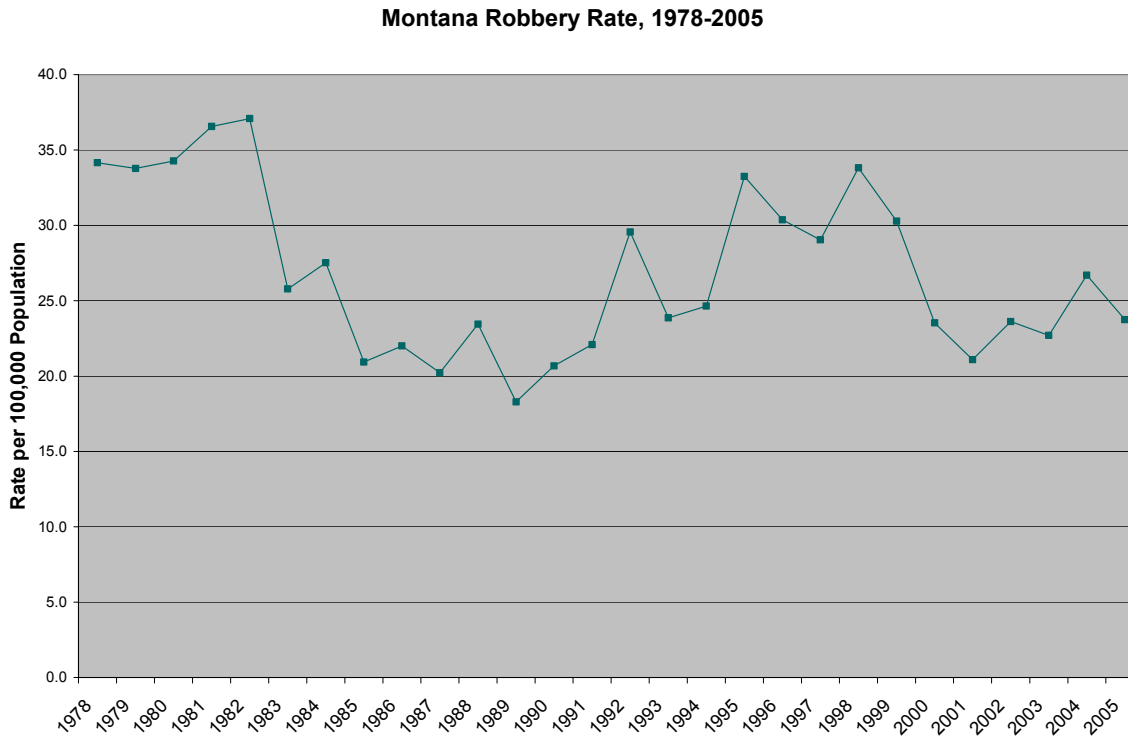


Figure 14  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

- ❑ In 2004, there were 244 robberies reported and in 2005, 218 robberies were reported. The volume decreased 10.7%.
- ❑ The robbery rate decreased 12%, from 26.7 per 100,000 in 2004 to 23.8 in 2005.
- ❑ Robbery comprised 7.4% of total violent rate for 2005.
- ❑ In 2005, slightly over half of all robbery offenses used either a firearm (32.5%) or a knife or blunt instrument (22.9%). 44.5% of all robbery offenses were strong-arm robberies (reporting no weapon use).

## 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 Code Annotated Title 45-5-202.

- The Montana aggravated assaults rate has doubled since 1997, but is down 16% from it's previous high during this period. From 1978 to 2005, the highest rate was in 2001 (295.8 per 100,000) and the lowest rate was in 1989 (78.8 per 100,000). The 2005 rate is 250.3 per 100,00 population.

**Montana Aggravated Assault Rate, 1978-2005**

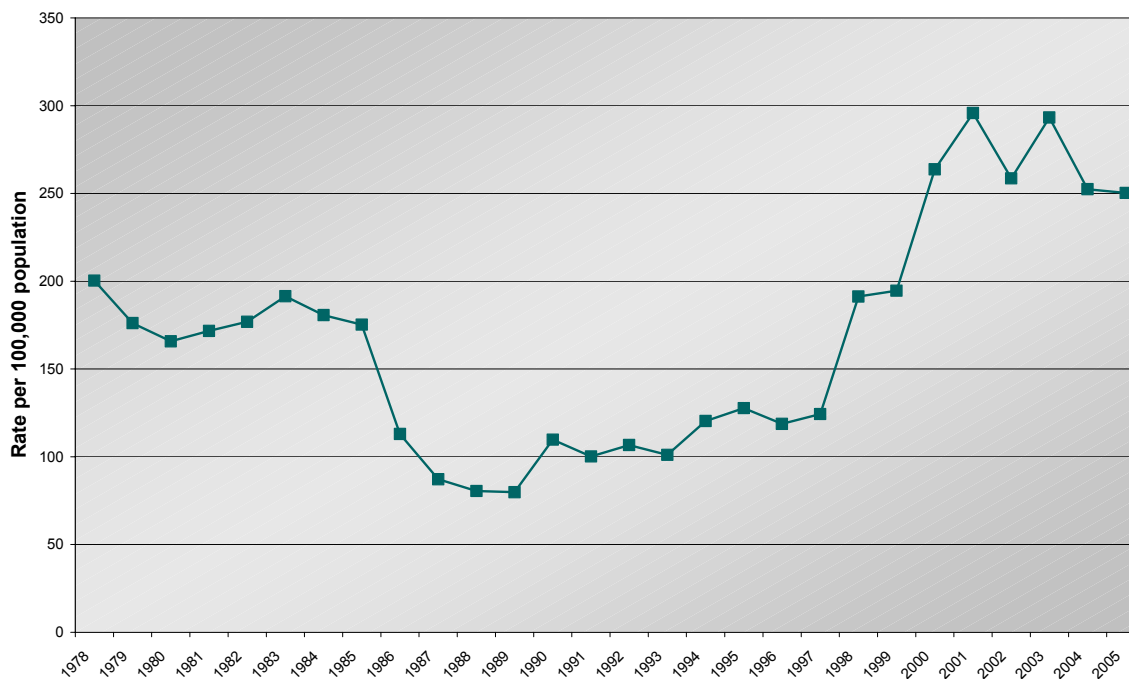


Figure 15

Source: MBCC, [Crime in Montana](#) 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

- In 2005 there were 2,297 aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement, 2,307 were reported in 2004, a 0.4% decrease in the volume of reported aggravated assaults.
- The aggravated assault rate decreased in 2005: it was 252.4 in 2004 and 250.3 per 100,000 in 2005. The change was a decrease of 0.8% in the rate.
- Aggravated Assault comprised 77.6% of the total violent rate for 2005.

- In 2005, 43.9% of aggravated assault offenses reported hands or feet as the primary weapon used. 17.7% used firearms, 28.1% used knives or blunt instruments, and 10.3% used “other weapons” (including vehicles, poisons and suffocation).
- The rates from 1998 and onward are difficult to compare with previous years. Prior to 1998, all domestic violence incidents were counted in a separate category. After 1998, domestic violence incidents that met the FBI requirements for aggravated assault (use of a weapon and/or serious injury to the victim) were classified into the aggravated assault category. In 2005, domestic violence incidents accounted for 15.7% of all aggravated assault incidents.

## Crimes Against Property

Property crime is composed of three offenses: burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Crimes against persons involve the object of taking money or property, but there is no element of force or threat of force against the victims.

**Montana Crime Vs. Property Rates, 1978-2005**

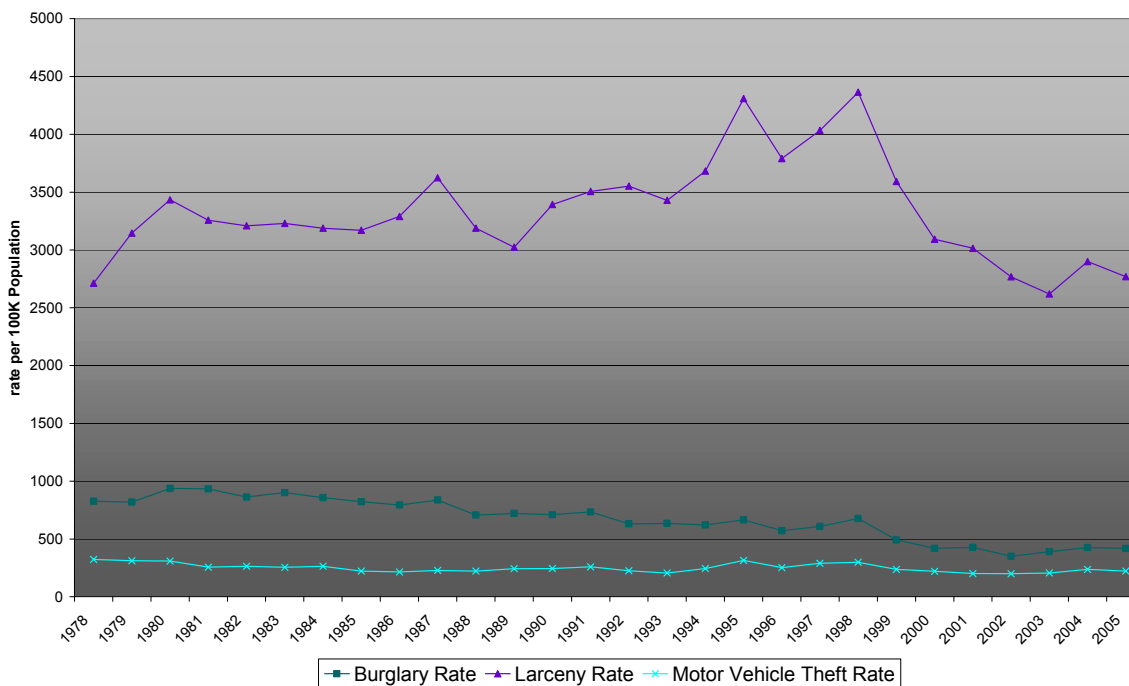


Figure 16

Source: MBCC, [Crime in Montana](#) 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

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 2005 it is only 12% of the total. The proportion of motor vehicle thefts of all reported property crimes was 8% in 1978 and comprised 6% of the total for 1989 and roughly 7% for 2005. 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 2005 larceny-theft increased to 81% of the total property crime reported.

**Percentage of Property Crime Offenses 1978**

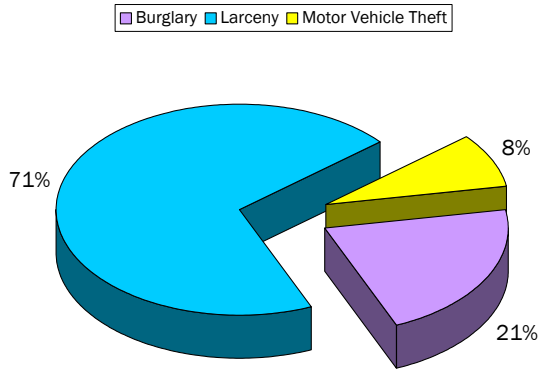


Figure 17  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana

**Percentage of Property Crime Offenses 1989**

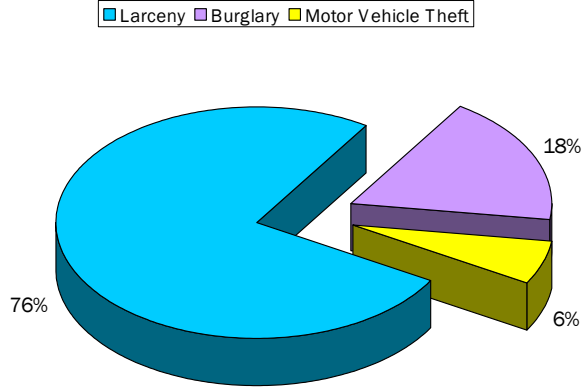


Figure 18  
Source: MBCC Crime in Montana

**Percentage of Property Offenses, 2005**

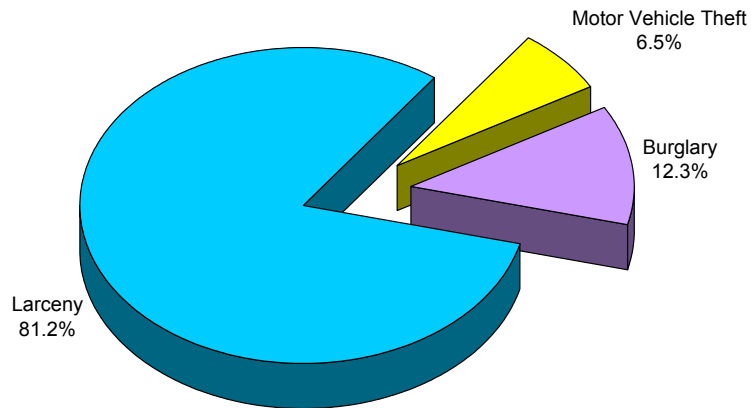


Figure 19  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

# 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 Code Annotated Title 45-6-204.

- The burglary rate has been generally decreasing over the 1978-2005 period. The highest rate was in 1980 (937.1 per 100,000), while the lowest was 2002 (350.4). There was a decrease in the rate of burglary in 2005 after three years of increase from this lowest point.
- In 2004, 3,896 burglaries were reported to law enforcement; in 2005 the number of reported burglaries was 3,842. This is a decrease of approximately 1.4% in the volume over the two-year period.
- The burglary rate decreased from 427.3 in 2001 to 418.6 in 2005. The change was a decrease of 2.1% in the rate.
- Burglary comprises 12.3 % of total property offense rate for 2005.

**Montana Burglary Rate, 1978-2005**

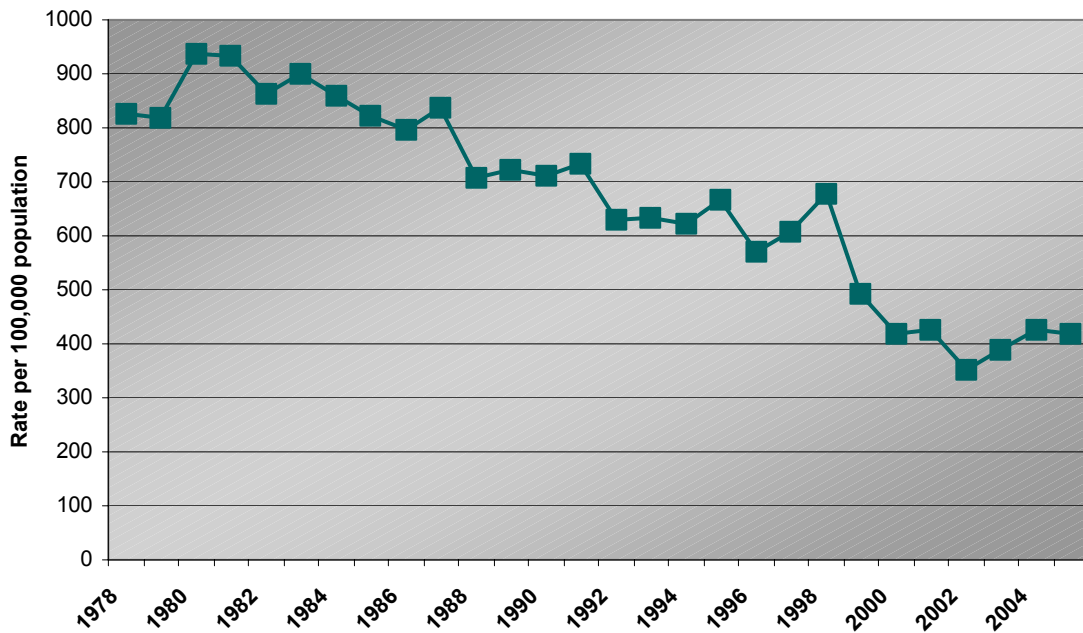


Figure 20  
Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

## 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 2005 rate of 2767.7 larcenies per 100,000 people is 4.8% lower than 2004 rate of 2900.1; it is 36.6% less than it was in 1998 (at 4,364.8) and is 2.0% above the 1978 rate (2,711.7). The lowest rate for larceny was recorded in 2002, at 2603.7. The 2005 rate is 6.3% higher than the 2002 rate.

**Montana Larceny Rate, 1978-2005**

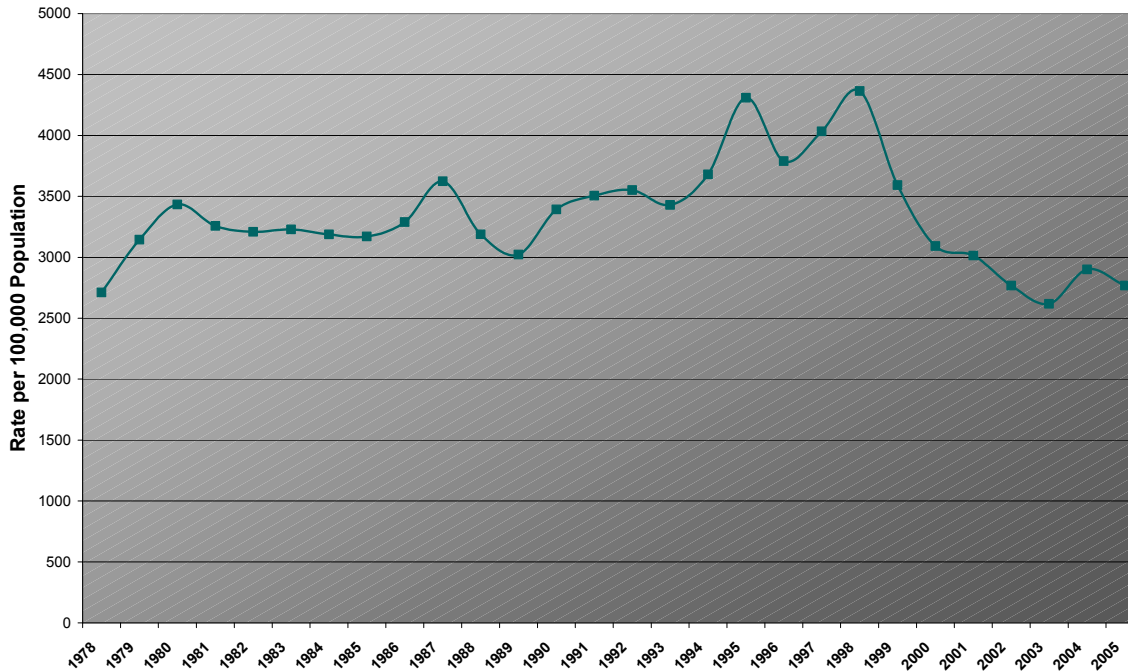


Figure 21

Source: MBCC, Crime in Montana 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

- ❑ 25,400 larcenies were reported in 2005. In 2004, 26,505 larcenies were reported, representing a 4.2% decrease in the volume of reported larcenies.
- ❑ Larceny comprised 81.2% of the total property rate for 2005.

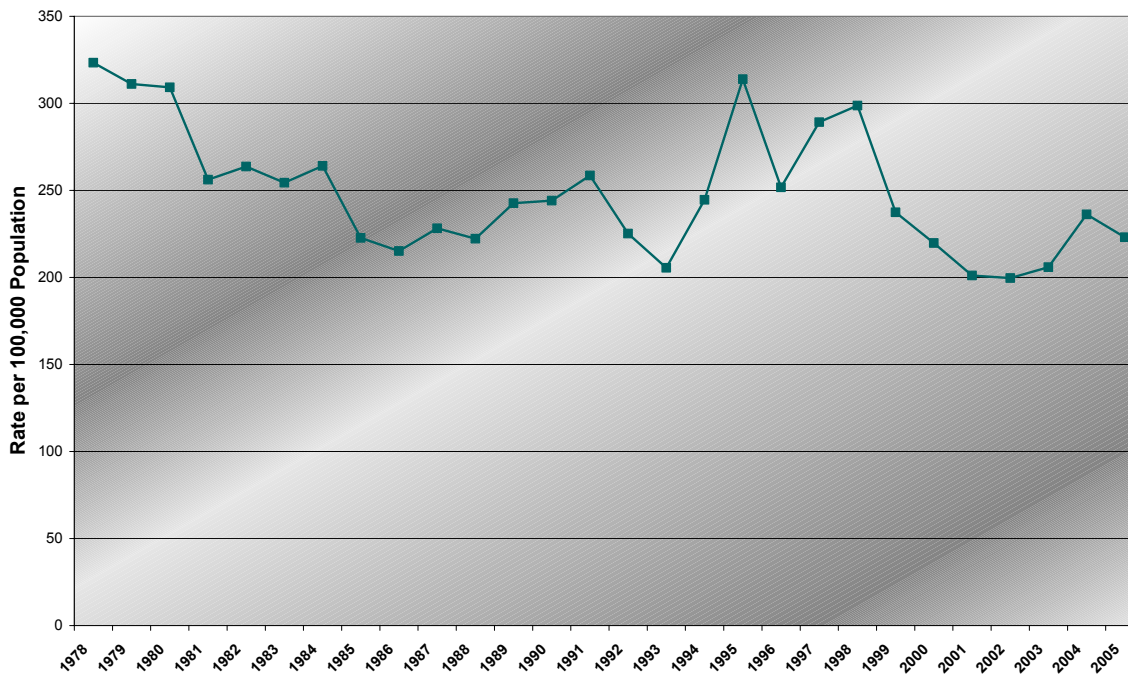


## Motor Vehicle Theft

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, etc. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access. (UCR) See Montana Code Annotated 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 2002 (199.6 per 100,000). Until 2003, the rate had decreased since 1998 by an average of 8.3% per year. The rate of motor vehicle

**Montana Motor Vehicle Theft Rate, 1978-2005**



theft increased in 2003 and 2004, and decreased in 2005.

Figure 22

Source: MBCC, [Crime in Montana](#) 1978 through 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)

- In 2004 there were 2,159 incidents of motor vehicle theft reported to law enforcement, 2,047 were reported in 2005. There was a 5.0% decrease in volume from 2004 to 2005.
- The motor vehicle theft rate decreased from 236.2 in 2004 to 223.3 in 2005. The change was a decrease of 5.5% in the rate.
- Motor vehicle theft comprises 6.5 % of total property crime rate for 2005.

## Selected Part II (non-index) Crime: Drug Crime:

Laws regarding dangerous drugs and toxic substances stipulate that the manufacture, distribution, and possession of dangerous drugs or precursors to dangerous drugs are criminal offenses. In addition, obtaining prescription drugs under false pretenses or possession, manufacture and distribution of imitation drugs are also offenses.

The drug offense rate from 1978 to 1991 (Figure 23) was below 200 offenses per 100,000 population. Since 1991, however, the chart shows a strong increasing trend; the average increase has been 14.0% per year. The increase between the 1991 rate and 2001 rate is an increase of 276.5%. 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 2004 at 684.1 per 100,000, the lowest rate was in 1979 with 105.9 per 100,000 population.

**Montana Drug Offense rate, 1978-2005**

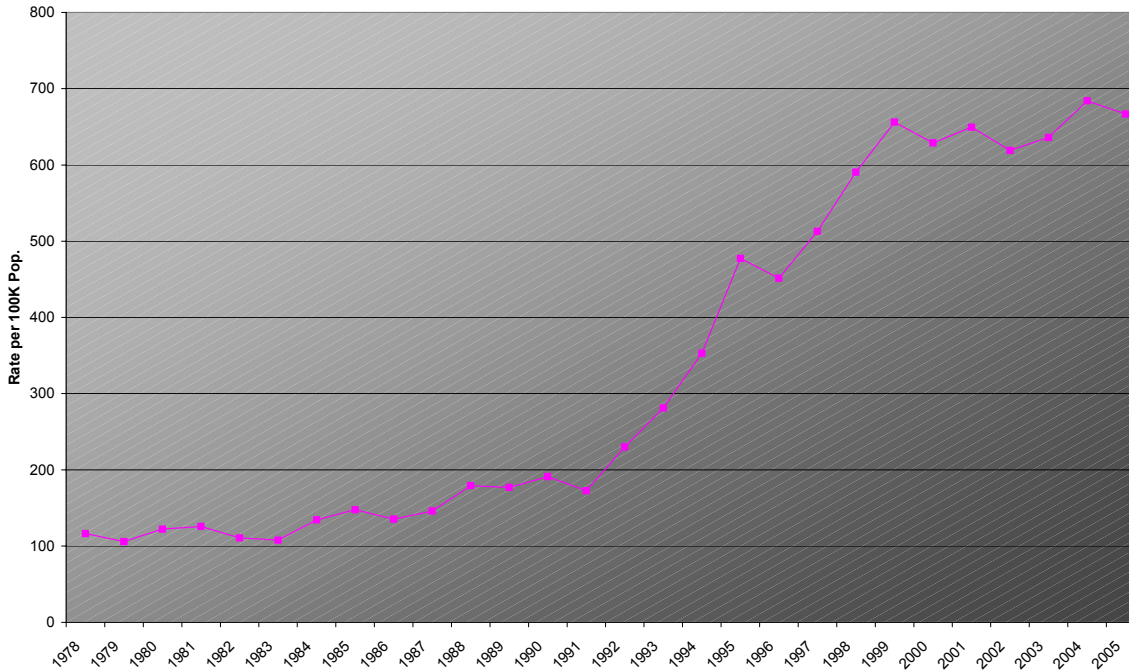


Figure 23.  
Source: MBCC Crime in Montana, 1978 through 2001

The period from 1978 to 1991 had a small rate of increase. The rate of increase in drug crimes changed drastically in 1991, continuing a rise until 1999. After 1999, the drug crime rate has appeared to level off.

- ❑ The volume of reported drug offenses in 2005 was 6,119. This is a 2.1% decrease from 2004, but a 9.2% increase from the volume of drug offenses in 2001.

- The rate of reported drug offenses in 2005 was 666.8. This is a 2.5% decrease from 2004, but a 1.6% increase from the 1999 rate. Overall, the rate has increased 473% since 1978, and increased 249% since 1990.

The types of drugs reported have changed as well. The graphs of suspected drug types in drug offense incidents, for both 1990 and 2005 appear below.

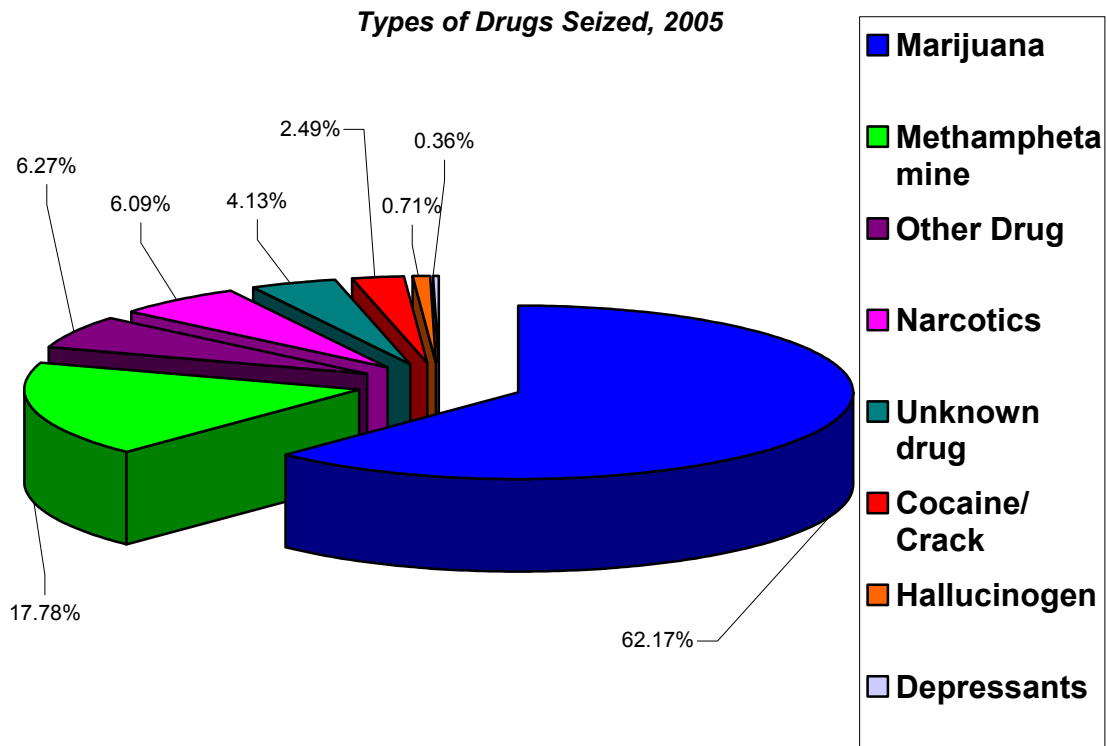


Figure 24.  
Source: MBCC MTIBR Data repository

## Types of Drugs Seized 1990

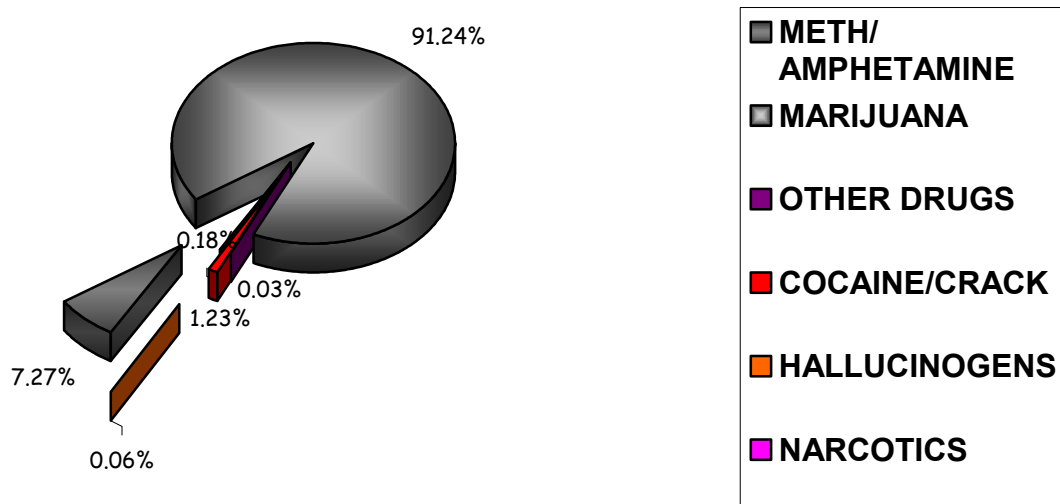


Figure 25.  
Source: MBCC Crime in Montana, 2001

The relative proportions of the “harder” drugs have changed for the worse. Methamphetamines made up 7.3% of the suspected drug incidents in 1990, and reached a level of 17.8% in 2005, nearly two and a half times their prevalence as a percentage. This has resulted in a 500% increase in the number of methamphetamine incidents since 1990, because the drug rate increased by 249% over this same time period. Narcotics increased from a negligible 0.1% value in 1990 to 6.0% in 2005. Most of the 2005 narcotic incidents involve unknown (typically prescription) narcotics, while in 1990 the typical narcotic offense involved heroin, opium or morphine.

**Table 1: Offense Totals for selected offenses, 2004, by agency**

Agency Name	Population	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Drug
Beaverhead SO	4982	0	2	0	11	8	52	7	18
Dillon PD	4108	0	2	1	13	4	58	10	27
Beaverhead Co Total	9090	0	4	1	24	12	110	17	45
Big Horn SO	13002	1	0	0	26	21	158	18	9
Big Horn Co. Total	13002	1	0	0	26	21	158	18	9
Blaine Co. SO	5583	0	2	0	3	13	41	6	20
Chinook PD	1374	0	1	1	4	4	25	1	4
Blaine Co. Total	6957	0	3	1	7	17	66	7	24
Broadwater Co. SO	4405	0	3	0	44	4	242	7	50
Broadwater Co. Total	4405	0	3	0	44	4	242	7	50
Carbon Co. SO	6156	1	0	0	1	0	27	2	6
Red Lodge PD	2262	0	1	0	4	5	26	5	38
Bridger PD	759	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0
Joliet PD	585	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Carbon Co. Total	9762	1	1	0	5	10	58	8	44
Carter Co. SO	954	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Ekalaka PD	401	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Carter Co. Total	1355	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0
Cascade Co. SO	23553	0	4	4	25	9	412	34	139
Great Falls PD	56549	3	16	38	150	330	3544	210	489
Cascade Co. Total	80102	3	20	42	175	339	3956	244	628
Chouteau Co. SO	4107	1	3	1	3	6	11	1	14
Fort Benton PD	1509	0	2	0	6	6	38	1	7
Chouteau Co. Total	5616	1	5	1	9	12	49	2	21
Custer Co. SO	3145	0	0	0	5	10	67	3	3
Miles City PD	8298	2	4	0	64	31	347	15	45
Custer Co. Total	11443	2	4	0	69	41	414	18	48
Daniels Co. SO	1985	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	5
Daniels Co. Total	1985	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	5
Dawson Co. SO	4062	0	0	0	7	6	36	2	14
Glendive PD	4729	0	0	0	24	19	137	3	34
Dawson Co. Total	8791	0	0	0	31	25	173	5	48
Deer Lodge Co. LEA	9150	0	0	2	50	28	151	22	58
Deer Lodge Co. Total	9150	0	0	2	50	28	151	22	58
Fallon Co. SO	1100	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Baker PD	1639	1	0	0	1	0	6	0	6
Fallon Co. Total	2739	1	0	0	1	2	10	0	6
Fergus Co. SO	5831	0	1	0	1	10	14	1	2
Lewistown PD	5952	0	5	0	12	6	120	5	51
Fergus Co. Total	11783	0	6	0	13	16	134	6	53
Flathead Co. SO	52933	1	25	4	184	305	1540	165	226
Columbia Falls PD	3861	0	0	0	17	9	147	9	50
Whitefish PD	5538	0	5	3	19	34	262	22	61
Kalispell PD	15602	0	0	5	55	70	881	52	235
Flathead Co. Total	77934	1	30	12	275	418	2830	248	572

Gallatin Co. SO	31038	2	18	0	29	99	464	57	219
Bozeman PD	29724	0	15	12	56	216	1572	134	272
Belgrade PD	6647	0	2	0	44	23	218	33	69
Three Forks MO	1791	1	0	2	11	13	44	13	2
West Yellowstone PD	1212	0	0	0	4	6	34	7	16
Manhattan PD	1434	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	3
Montana State University PD	0	0	1	0	0	4	154	5	26
Gallatin Co. Total	71846	3	36	14	144	363	2505	249	607
Garfield Co. SO	1241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield Co. Total	1241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glacier Co. SO	10132	0	1	0	30	15	58	6	98
Cut Bank PD	3092	0	0	1	41	13	167	8	35
Glacier Co. Total	13224	0	1	1	71	28	225	14	133
Golden Valley Co. SO	1073	0	0	1	1	6	4	0	3
Golden Valley Co. Total	1073	0	0	1	1	6	4	0	3
Granite Co. SO	2889	0	0	0	3	13	62	2	13
Granite Co. Total	2889	0	0	0	3	13	62	2	13
Hill Co. SO	6980	0	2	1	23	16	124	7	60
Havre PD	9539	0	11	4	51	39	464	39	89
Hill Co. Total	16519	0	13	5	74	55	588	46	149
Jefferson Co. SO	8052	0	2	0	2	6	36	4	30
Boulder PD	1364	0	1	0	5	4	10	4	17
Jefferson Co. Total	9416	0	3	0	7	10	46	8	47
Judith Basin Co. SO	2293	0	0	0	2	1	12	1	8
Judith Basin Co. Total	2293	0	0	0	2	1	12	1	8
Lake Co. SO	20101	1	16	3	49	57	225	43	91
Polson PD	4347	0	5	0	19	22	224	9	54
Ronan PD	1903	0	1	1	35	20	120	19	49
St. Ignatius PD	799	0	0	0	3	8	25	7	2
Lake Co. Total	27150	1	22	4	106	107	594	78	196
Lewis & Clark Co. SO	28808	0	11	2	64	87	330	42	97
Helena PD	26590	1	27	18	85	194	1112	71	270
East Helena PD	1664	0	0	0	3	4	33	1	18
Lewis & Clark Co. Total	57062	1	38	20	152	285	1475	114	385
Liberty Co. SO	2055	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Liberty Co. Total	2055	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Lincoln Co. SO	14261	0	2	1	64	88	265	32	132
Libby PD	2605	0	0	1	17	24	168	5	34
Troy PD	957	0	0	0	9	8	59	1	8
Lincoln Co. Total	17823	0	2	2	90	120	492	38	174
McCone Co. SO	1843	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
McCone Co. Total	1843	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Madison Co. SO	6184	0	0	0	6	21	57	10	28
Ennis PD	884	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Madison Co. Total	7068	0	0	0	6	21	58	10	28
Meagher Co. SO	1958	0	0	0	7	7	27	2	6
Meagher Co. Total	1958	0	0	0	7	7	27	2	6

Mineral Co. SO	3837	0	0	1	30	12	16	7	17
Mineral Co. Total	3837	0	0	1	30	12	16	7	17
Missoula Co. SO	38930	3	22	5	53	160	641	63	133
Missoula PD	60053	3	30	36	159	396	3031	166	573
University of Montana PD	0	0	0	0	5	10	161	0	58
Missoula Co. Total	98983	6	52	41	217	566	3833	229	764
Musselshell Co. SO	4450	1	2	0	19	13	161	5	11
Musselshell Co. Total	4450	1	2	0	19	13	161	5	11
Park Co. SO	8828	0	5	0	34	23	80	11	32
Livingston PD	7081	0	3	0	30	18	142	20	65
Park Co. Total	15909	0	8	0	64	41	222	31	97
Petroleum Co. SO	504	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Petroleum Co. Total	504	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Phillips Co. SO	4360	0	1	0	12	9	40	5	13
Phillips Co. Total	4360	0	1	0	12	9	40	5	13
Pondera Co. SO	3581	0	1	0	0	2	8	1	4
Conrad PD	2707	0	0	0	0	4	36	2	32
Pondera Co. Total	6288	0	1	0	0	6	44	3	36
Powder River Co. SO	1845	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2
Powder River Co. Total	1845	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2
Powell Co. SO	7108	0	3	2	33	23	153	16	14
Powell Co. Total	7108	0	3	2	33	23	153	16	14
Prairie Co. SO	1201	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
Prairie Co. Total	1201	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
Ravalli Co. SO	31636	0	5	1	43	30	114	10	78
Hamilton PD	4001	2	2	1	34	26	270	7	139
Stevensville PD	1748	0	1	0	3	1	18	1	4
Darby PD	785	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	14
Pinesdale PD	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ravalli Co. Total	38993	3	8	2	86	58	402	18	235
Richland Co. SO	4736	0	0	0	9	15	42	1	6
Sidney PD	4612	0	4	0	3	14	137	11	16
Richland Co. Total	9348	0	4	0	12	29	179	12	22
Roosevelt Co. SO	7025	0	0	0	3	4	11	0	4
Roosevelt Co. Total	7025	0	0	0	3	4	11	0	4
Rosebud Co. SO	6974	0	3	2	23	28	67	9	20
Colstrip PD	2382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rosebud Co. Total	9356	0	3	2	23	28	67	9	20
Sanders Co. SO	7413	0	2	0	43	48	106	14	51
Hot Springs PD	534	0	0	0	4	5	23	0	14
Thompson Falls PD	1357	0	0	0	4	2	27	2	25
Plains PD	1156	1	0	0	2	3	20	1	9
Sanders Co. Total	10460	1	2	0	53	58	176	17	99
Sheridan Co. SO	1899	0	0	0	2	6	21	1	38
Plentywood PD	1933	0	3	0	0	4	33	5	3
Sheridan Co. Total	3832	0	3	0	2	10	54	6	41
Silver Bow Co. LEA	33703	2	7	14	115	227	1331	206	263

Silver Bow Co. Total	33703	2	7	14	115	227	1331	206	263
Stillwater Co. SO	7806	0	0	0	11	15	23	1	18
Columbus PD	1890	0	0	1	0	6	60	0	8
Stillwater Co. Total	9696	0	0	1	11	21	83	1	26
Sweet Grass Co. SO	3656	0	0	0	8	7	29	4	31
Sweet Grass Co. Total	3656	0	0	0	8	7	29	4	31
Teton Co. SO	6372	0	1	0	11	19	65	1	39
Teton Co. Total	6372	0	1	0	11	19	65	1	39
Toole Co. SO	5149	0	0	0	19	16	71	7	100
Toole Co. Total	5149	0	0	0	19	16	71	7	100
Treasure Co. SO	792	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	6
Treasure Co. Total	792	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	6
Valley Co. SO	4286	0	0	0	3	8	21	3	9
Glasgow PD	3162	0	1	0	10	7	108	8	13
Valley Co. Total	7448	0	1	0	13	15	129	11	22
Wheatland Co. SO	2183	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Wheatland Co. Total	2183	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Wibaux Co. SO	1055	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wibaux Co. Total	1055	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Yellowstone Co. SO	33646	0	14	1	59	102	600	63	191
Billings PD	92834	4	21	71	107	635	4143	320	773
Laurel PD	6324	0	2	3	16	18	230	17	62
Yellowstone Co. Total	132804	4	37	75	182	755	4973	400	1026
<b>State Total</b>	<b>913931</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2307</b>	<b>3896</b>	<b>26505</b>	<b>2159</b>	<b>6252</b>



TABLE 2: 2005 Selected offenses, by agency

Agency Name	Pop	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft/Larceny	MVT	Drug Offenses
Beaverhead Co. SO	4933	0	2	0	8	5	45	11	13
Dillon PD	4076	1	3	0	14	7	89	7	44
Beaverhead County Total	9009	1	5	0	22	12	134	18	57
Big Horn Co. Sheriff's Office	13024	1	4	2	50	30	330	30	42
Big Horn County Total	13024	1	4	2	50	30	330	30	42
Blaine Co. SO	5459	0	0	1	17	12	47	3	13
Chinook PD	1338	0	2	0	2	1	14	0	2
Blaine County Total	6797	0	2	1	19	13	61	3	15
Broadwater Co. SO	4475	1	4	0	40	15	166	8	57
Broadwater County Total	4475	1	4	0	40	15	166	8	57
Carbon Co. SO	6213	0	0	0	2	1	22	3	0
Red Lodge PD	2296	0	1	0	11	14	53	5	37
Joliet PD	592	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5
Carbon County Total	9101	0	1	0	14	15	77	8	42
Carter Co. SO	941	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ekelaka PD	405	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Carter County Total	1346	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Cascade Co. SO	23641	1	3	1	32	18	383	57	131
Great Falls PD	56721	5	27	41	129	322	3102	149	518
Cascade County Total	80362	6	30	42	161	340	3485	206	649
Chouteau Co. SO	4115	0	2	0	6	13	22	4	1
Fort Benton PD	1517	0	0	0	0	7	43	2	11
Chouteau County Total	5632	0	2	0	6	20	65	6	12
Custer Co. SO	3159	0	3	0	7	9	51	8	0
Miles City PD	8325	0	7	2	14	21	342	17	28
Custer County Total	11484	0	10	2	21	30	393	25	28
Daniels Co. SO	1985	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	3
Daniels County Total	1985	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	3
Dawson Co. SO	4099	1	0	0	5	9	30	2	23
Glendive PD	4765	0	3	0	12	8	124	5	36
Dawson County Total	8864	1	3	0	17	17	154	7	59
Deer Lodge LEA	9043	0	4	0	23	11	139	9	29
Deer Lodge County Total	9043	0	4	0	23	11	139	9	29
Fallon Co. SO	1116	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Baker PD	1664	0	0	0	4	11	8	2	5
Fallon County Total	2780	0	0	0	4	12	16	2	5
Fergus Co. SO	5830	0	3	0	6	5	13	4	3

Lewistown PD	5983	0	9	0	10	7	109	2	37
Fergus County Total	11813	0	12	0	16	12	122	6	40
Flathead Co. SO	53885	5	32	9	234	241	1256	94	247
Whitefish PD	4003	0	3	2	9	14	214	12	44
Columbia Falls PD	5842	0	3	0	23	22	243	24	102
Kalispell PD	16556	0	9	6	51	87	892	62	225
Flathead County Total	80286	5	47	17	317	364	2605	192	618
Gallatin Co. SO	31505	0	12	1	30	102	393	47	194
Bozeman PD	31063	0	17	11	40	217	1329	130	254
Belgrade PD	6885	0	5	0	10	35	198	19	81
Three Forks MO	1841	0	1	0	3	4	31	7	10
West Yellowstone PD	1225	0	0	0	2	3	32	6	7
Manhattan PD	1462	0	0	0	1	2	43	3	11
Montana State University PD	0	0	0	0	4	6	163	1	29
Gallatin County Total	73981	0	35	12	90	369	2189	213	586
Garfield Co. SO	1245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Garfield County Total	1245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glacier Co. SO	10256	2	2	0	32	10	36	6	60
Cut Bank PD	3127	1	0	0	49	20	145	3	33
Glacier County Total	13383	3	2	0	81	30	181	9	93
Golden Valley Co. SO	1058	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	3
Golden Valley County Total	1058	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	3
Granite Co. SO	2923	0	1	0	4	13	49	2	9
Granite County Total	2923	0	1	0	4	13	49	2	9
Hill Co. SO	6972	0	1	0	23	23	118	16	50
Havre PD	9543	0	8	0	32	57	456	21	102
Hill County Total	16515	0	9	0	55	80	574	37	152
Jefferson Co. SO	8117	0	2	0	11	13	25	7	12
Boulder PD	1377	0	1	0	8	2	18	4	9
Jefferson County Total	9494	0	3	0	19	15	43	11	21
Judith Basin Co. SO	2214	0	0	0	4	1	12	0	4
Judith Basin County Total	2214	0	0	0	4	1	12	0	4
Lake Co. SO	20206	2	8	4	50	74	264	47	81
Polson PD	4542	0	0	2	12	19	202	8	93
Ronan PD	1919	0	5	4	42	13	73	18	58
St. Ignatius PD	804	0	0	0	3	4	25	3	5
Lake County Total	27471	2	13	10	107	110	564	76	237
Lewis & Clark Co. SO	29027	2	13	1	46	74	247	52	90
Helena PD	26987	4	20	13	72	129	909	72	223
East Helena PD	1699	0	0	1	2	2	22	5	7
Lewis & Clark	57713	6	33	15	120	205	1178	129	320

County Total									
Lincoln Co. SO	14401	1	2	2	94	61	215	23	139
Libby PD	2632	0	0	2	50	14	134	7	20
Eureka PD	1019	0	0	0	6	7	34	1	1
Troy PD	973	0	0	0	4	3	57	3	11
Lincoln County Total	19025	1	2	4	154	85	440	34	171
McCone Co. SO	1836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCone County Total	1836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison Co. SO	6144	0	0	0	6	13	42	5	15
Ennis PD	893	0	0	0	1	1	10	0	5
Madison County Total	7037	0	0	0	7	14	52	5	20
Meagher Co. SO	1987	0	0	0	4	6	28	1	5
Meagher County Total	1987	0	0	0	4	6	28	1	5
Mineral Co. SO	3923	1	1	0	32	2	19	2	4
Mineral County Total	3923	1	1	0	32	2	19	2	4
Missoula Co. SO	38275	3	18	0	74	134	780	59	265
Missoula PD	61334	5	44	43	187	415	3270	205	608
University of Montana PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missoula County Total	99609	8	62	43	261	549	4050	264	873
Musselshell Co. SO	4509	0	2	0	23	7	116	6	12
Musselshell County Total	4509	0	2	0	23	7	116	6	12
Park Co. SO	8856	0	3	0	28	37	81	9	26
Livingston PD	7144	1	2	0	24	36	144	21	48
Park County Total	16000	1	5	0	52	73	225	30	74
Petroleum Co. SO	496	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Petroleum County Total	496	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Phillips Co. SO	4314	0	3	0	9	13	41	1	8
Phillips County Total	4314	0	3	0	9	13	41	1	8
Pondera Co. SO	3544	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	9
Conrad PD	2684	0	0	0	6	3	25	0	8
Pondera County Total	6228	0	0	0	8	3	33	1	17
Powder River Co. SO	1845	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	6
Powder River County Total	1845	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	6
Powell Co. SO	7077	0	0	0	12	13	74	4	13
Powell County Total	7077	0	0	0	12	13	74	4	13
Ravalli Co. SO	32213	0	15	0	39	47	247	17	79
Hamilton PD	4205	0	5	0	21	15	226	9	90
Stevensville PD	1802	0	5	0	9	6	23	2	12
Ravalli County Total	38220	0	25	0	69	68	496	28	181
Richland Co. SO	4736	0	0	0	8	14	54	3	6

Sidney PD	4612	0	0	0	7	14	111	12	10
Fairview PD	0	0	1	0	4	7	0	2	10
Richland County Total	9348	0	1	0	19	35	165	17	26
Roosevelt Co. SO	7003	0	0	0	3	5	13	1	1
Poplar PD	908	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Roosevelt County Total	7911	0	0	0	3	5	14	1	1
Rosebud Co. SO	7051	0	0	0	13	18	31	6	26
Colstrip PD	2346	0	0	0	2	1	50	1	9
Rosebud County Total	9397	0	0	0	15	19	81	7	35
Sanders Co. SO	7507	0	3	0	29	25	100	5	51
Hot Springs PD	536	0	0	0	4	3	20	1	6
Thompson Falls PD	1336	0	0	0	11	4	37	4	7
Plains PD	1181	0	0	1	5	4	10	1	11
Sanders County Total	10560	0	3	1	49	36	167	11	75
Sheridan Co. SO	1831	0	0	0	1	3	21	2	14
Plentywood PD	1933	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	9
Sheridan County Total	3764	0	0	0	2	7	21	3	23
Silver Bow Co. SO	33543	0	16	14	126	300	1027	165	299
Silver Bow County Total	33543	0	16	14	126	300	1027	165	299
Stillwater Co. SO	6635	0	1	0	10	20	29	5	12
Columbus PD	1909	0	1	0	4	7	75	2	11
Stillwater County Total	8544	0	2	0	14	27	104	7	23
Sweet Grass Co. SO	3640	0	0	0	8	8	32	11	28
Sweet Grass County Total	3640	0	0	0	8	8	32	11	28
Teton Co. SO	6433	0	5	0	13	19	66	4	22
Teton County Total	6433	0	5	0	13	19	66	4	22
Toole Co. SO	5391	0	2	0	20	11	49	10	97
Toole County Total	5391	0	2	0	20	11	49	10	97
Valley Co. SO	4270	0	0	0	7	5	17	3	6
Glasgow PD	3153	0	4	0	7	10	60	7	17
Valley County Total	7423	0	4	0	14	15	77	10	23
Wheatland Co. SO	2127	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Wheatland County Total	2127	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Wibaux Co. SO	987	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1
Wibaux County Total	987	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1
Yellowstone Co. SO	31999	0	11	3	64	159	638	54	228
Billings PD	96179	6	35	51	115	613	4635	363	713
Laurel PD	6355	0	1	1	11	30	198	5	57
Yellowstone County Total	134533	6	47	55	190	802	5471	422	998
<b>State of Montana Total</b>	<b>917705</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>2297</b>	<b>3842</b>	<b>25400</b>	<b>2047</b>	<b>6119</b>

TABLE 3: Change in rates for offense categories, 2004-2005

<b>Crime Category</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% Increase from 2004 to 2005</b>
Homicide	3.50	4.69	25.3%
Rape	35.45	43.70	18.9%
Robbery	26.70	23.75	-12.4%
Agg Assault	252.43	250.30	-0.9%
Burglary	426.29	418.65	-1.8%
Larceny	2900.11	2767.77	-4.8%
MVT	236.23	223.06	-5.9%
Simple Assault	924.58	956.41	3.3%
Domestic Assault	459.55	464.86	1.1%
Arson	22.10	20.27	-9.1%
Forgery	158.76	164.11	3.3%
Fraud	246.41	272.31	9.5%
Embezzlement	9.63	9.15	-5.2%
Stolen Prop.	12.36	7.63	-62.1%
Vandalism	1547.49	1468.55	-5.4%
Weapons	35.78	39.45	9.3%
Prostitution	1.53	0.98	-56.2%
Sex Offenses	95.19	102.65	7.3%
Drug Offenses	684.08	666.77	-2.6%
Gambling	0.77	1.09	29.7%
Family	102.96	218.70	52.9%
DUI	716.57	705.35	-1.6%
Liquor law	479.58	456.03	-5.2%
Disorderly	646.44	893.53	27.7%
All Others	1748.60	1088.26	-60.7%
Curfew	82.39	142.75	42.3%
Runaway	158.55	166.83	5.0%

## Montana MTIBR Crime Reporting

### Participants 2005

#### Police Departments

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

#### Sheriff Offices

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

Population Coverage:

The 12 months of 2005 data reported by 105 law enforcement agencies in Montana represent 92.9% of Montana law enforcement agencies (a 7.5% increase in the number of reporting agencies from 2003) and 98.1% of the population. The estimated population of Montana for 2005 is 935,670; the estimated population of the reporting jurisdictions is 917,705.

\* Non-electronic reporting agencies

\*\* Ekalaka PD reported until June 2005, when it was dissolved, and Carter County Sheriff's Office took over law enforcement duties for the town.

Population figures for reporting agencies are furnished by the U.S. Census Bureau.

**BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL MEMBERS**

Janet Donahue (Chair)  
Citizen at large  
Missoula, MT 59804

Harold Hanser  
Citizen at Large  
Billings, MT 59102

Dwight MacKay  
U. S. Marshal  
Billings, MT 59101

Rick Kirn  
Fort Peck Executive Board Member  
Poplar, MT 59255

Mike Anderson  
Hill County Commissioner  
Havre, MT 59501

Mike McGrath  
Attorney General  
Helena, MT 59620-1401

Shannon Augare  
Director, Rural Outreach  
Great Falls, MT 59404

Brad Newman  
Butte Silver Bow Deputy County  
Attorney  
Butte, MT 59701

Mikie Baker-Hajek  
Executive Director, Cascade County  
Victim/ Witness Assistance Services  
Great Falls, MT 59403

Jim Oppedahl  
Citizen at Large  
Helena, MT 59620

Alex Capdeville  
Chancellor  
Montana State University – Northern  
Havre, MT 59501

Steve Rice  
Pastor  
Miles City, MT 59301

Jim Cashell  
Gallatin County Sheriff  
Bozeman, MT 59715

Godfrey Saunders  
Bozeman High School Principal  
Bozeman, MT 59715

William Crismore  
Citizen at Large  
Libby, MT 59923

Bonnie Wallem  
Citizen at Large  
Kalispell, MT 59901

Lynn Erickson  
Glasgow Police Chief  
Glasgow, MT 59230

Mike Ferriter  
Department of Corrections Director  
Helena, MT 59620-1301

**Gov. Brian Schweitzer appoints the  
members of the Montana Board of  
Crime Control.**