

CRIME IN MONTANA



2005-2006
REPORT

MBCC
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

CRIME IN MONTANA

2005-2006 REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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PUBLISHED:

JANUARY 2008

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To the reader:

The 2005-2006 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 crimes categories for the seven F.B.I. Index offenses, but also specifics for all of the NIBRS Group “A” and “B” 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.

When viewing NIBRS data, it is important to understand that the reported crime incidents are based off of first contact with the offender and law enforcement. As a result, NIBRS data is best used to understand the crime trends that law enforcement deals with on a daily basis. NIBRS is not an all encompassing data system that captures all levels of the Justice system. Finally, it is also important to keep in mind that many crimes go unreported to law enforcement. This report only reflects those crimes that are reported to law enforcement.

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.

Two-year trends (2005-2006):

- ✓ The Montana Crime Index is down 13% from 2005.
- ✓ The index crime rate is down almost 15% from 2005.
- ✓ The number of homicides is significantly down from 43 in 2005, to 26 in 2006.
- ✓ The sex offense rate is up almost 2% from 2005.
- ✓ The partner and family member abuse rate is down almost 5% from 2005.

Five-year trends (2002-2006)

- ✓ Over the five year period, the index crime rate is down 12%.
- ✓ The violent offense rate is down 8% and the property crime offense rate is down 13%.
- ✓ In the last five years, the rape rate is up 5%.

Ten-year trends (1997-2006)

- ✓ Over the ten year period, the crime index rate is down 38%.
- ✓ However, a big reduction in the crime index rate is primarily attributable to the large reduction in the number of property crime reported.
- ✓ Over the ten year period, the drug offense rate is up 16%.

Crime in Montana 2005-2006 differs from previous Crime in Montana publications in that it will also contain two additional sections. The first additional section will be an analysis of juvenile crimes committed by juvenile arrestees. Lastly, an analysis of crime victims reported by law enforcement and victims served by victims' service providers will also be presented.

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 2005-2006

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 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 homicide 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 22 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. In order to make the crime data understandable and comparable across time, MTIBR data in Crime in Montana is aggregated into the familiar summary format. For a comprehensive discussion of the history and advantages to reporting crime in a NIBRS based format, refer to Crime in Montana 2004-2005 (available online at <http://mbcc.mt.gov/Data/Publications/cim.asp>)

How Are Crimes Reported?

As previously explained, crimes are reported to MBCC according to MTIBR standards with a few exceptions. When a crime occurs and law enforcement responds to the incidents a report is created by law enforcement. Law enforcement then stores those incident reports in a records management system. These incident reports are then sent to MBCC in electronic format which is then stored in an MTIBR central repository. An incident can have one or multiple offenses, offenders, arrestees, and victims associated with it. Crime in Montana 2005-2006 examines these incidents and

the offenses, offenders, and victims associated with them. In sum, Crime in Montana contains incident based data gathered by law enforcement based on crimes reported to them.

Local law enforcement agencies throughout the Montana report crime information to 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>.

How Are Crimes Measured?

NIBRS data is extremely flexible, in that it can be analyzed in a number of ways. Unlike summary UCR data, NIBRS data contains all kinds of information associated with a crime incident. It is up to the practitioners to present the data in an understandable format for the reader. For Crime in Montana 2005-2006, the crime data is aggregated in summary format to allow for trend comparisons.

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 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 2005 and 2006 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, 2005, through December 31, 2006. 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. Additionally, some agencies still report in MUCR summary format, so less is known about those crimes. 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.

CONSIDERATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

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.¹ 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.

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

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

- ✓ 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 and size 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.

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 2006, 78% of the reporting law enforcement agencies submitted data electronically.

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.² 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.

Data Gaps

The MBCC’s Technical Service Unit strives to validate the accuracy and the validity of the data it receives from law enforcement agencies. The FBI maintains that in order for Montana keep its crime reporting certification, reporting law enforcement agencies must maintain an error rate of 4% or less. In 2006, Montana was successful in doing so.

However, Crime in Montana is not a complete count of *all* crime in Montana. Despite MBCC’s best efforts not all law enforcement agencies report their crime data. As a result, those agencies are not represented in this analysis. Additionally, this analysis does not include data from the Montana Highway Patrol, Marshall’s Office, or Montana

² 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.

Fish, Wildlife, and Park law enforcement personnel. Consequently, certain crime such as poaching would be underrepresented in this publication and are not included in offense counts. Finally, this analysis does not include crime reported to tribal law enforcement agencies. Tribal nations make up a large land mass in Montana; as a result, a significant portion of Montana's population is also not covered in this analysis.

Population

The population used to determine the crime 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 active crime reporting law enforcement agencies.

The population estimates used in this analysis comes from the FBI's estimation of population coverage by Montana's law enforcement agencies. The FBI derives these population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's annual population estimates.

Statement on Data for Crime in Montana

The data contained in Crime in Montana 2005-2006 is as complete and accurate as possible. Changes in rates of offense or types of offense can be compared, with appropriate attention to detail. Care must be taken when comparing Crime in Montana 2005-2006 data with other state data because of differences in reporting standards and procedures. For example, it may not be a fair comparison to compare Montana crime data with a state who gathers crime data in UCR format. This data may also be used to compare counties, while being critical of the various differences between counties. This

data is also effective in comparing trend data at the county and state level. As noted above, there are inherent limitations in the reporting procedure that 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:

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E-mail: mbccdata@mt.gov
Web Page: <http://mbcc.mt.gov>

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: 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

Population Statistics

- The estimated population of Montana for 2005 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, 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 2005: 1,390

Montana Crime at a Glance 2006

Index Crimes (Part 1 UCR Offenses)

- 24,771 Index Crimes were reported in Montana in 2006
- Montana Index Crime rate is 3180.7, down 14.8% from 2005
- Violent Crime Rate: 298.3, down 7.5%
- Property Crime Rate: 2,882.4, down 15.5%
- Drug Offense Rate: 596.7, down 10.5%
- Partner and Family Assault offenses are 443, down 4.7%
- Sex offenses are 104.6 in 2005, up 2%
- Weapons Violations rate is 31.8, down from 39.4 in 2005

Population Statistics

- The estimated population of Montana for 2006 is 944,632; estimated population of all reporting jurisdictions is 935,988.
- 98 of Montana law enforcement agencies reported 12 months of data for 2006 Crime in Montana, representing 99% of the population
- Total number of police departments and sheriff's offices in Montana: 111, a decrease of one from 2005 (Ekalaka Police Department).
- Number of sworn law enforcement officers in police departments and sheriff's offices in 2006: 1,429, an increase of 39 from 2005

Montana Crime Clock



Every 17.7 minutes One Index Crime

Every 3.14 hours One Violent Crime
 Every 14 days One Homicide
 Every 22.8 hours One Rape
 Every 1.75 days One Robbery
 Every 4 hours One Aggravated Assault

Every 19.5 minutes One Property Crime
 Every 2.8 hours One Burglary
 Every 23.9 minutes One Larceny Theft
 Every 4.7 hours One Motor Vehicle Theft

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 2005 Title 45-2-101.

The Montana Crime Index (MCI) is composed of selected offenses prescribed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) used to gauge the overall volume and rate of crime reported to law enforcement. The offenses are broken into two categories: crimes against persons and crimes against property. Crimes against persons are: homicide and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Crimes against property are: burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The crime index is the most commonly and widely used tool to compare crime activity reported to law enforcement.

However, when viewing the MCI, it is important to keep in mind that it is not the whole picture of crime in an area. The MCI has been calculated and used to compare crime trends for years and is still widely used. The MCI is useful for some purposes, but it does not cover the whole picture, such as emerging crimes like identity theft and illicit drug/narcotic offenses.

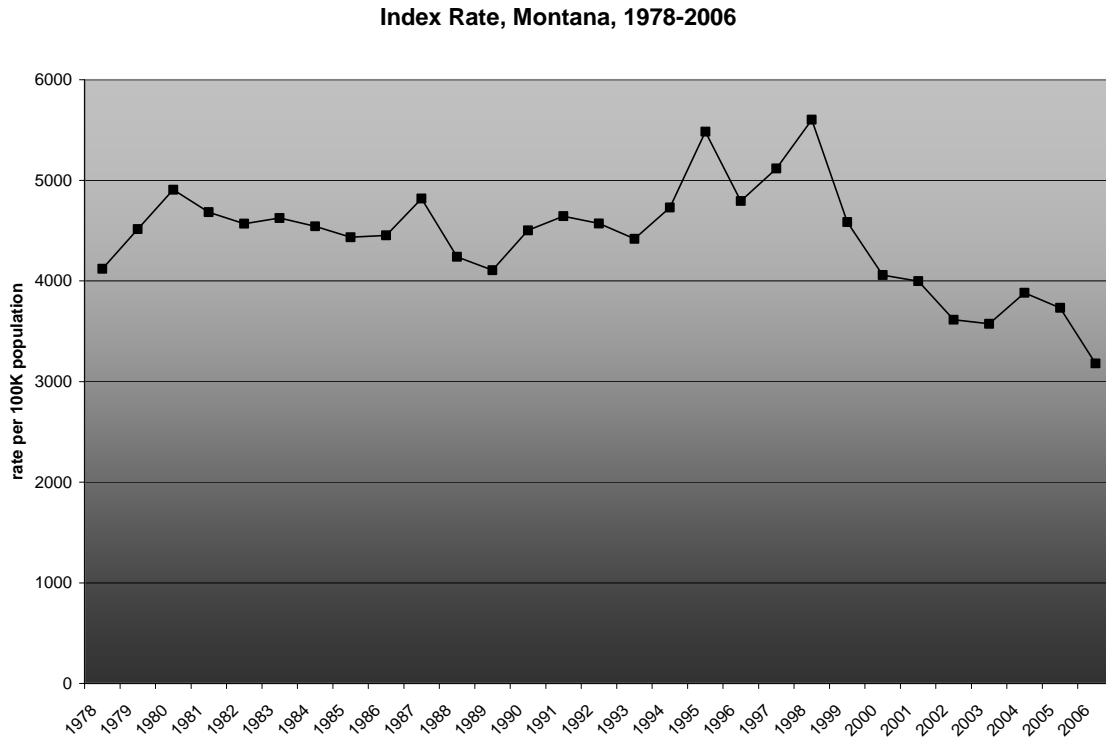
- ❑ There were 29,771 index crimes reported in 2006 compared to 34,248 index crimes in 2005, a 13% decrease.
- ❑ The 2006 total index crime rate was 3,180.7 per 100,000 population, or about 32 crimes per 1,000 people, in 2005 the total index crime rate was 3731.9 per 100,000 population or about 37 index crimes per 1,000 people.

Montana 1978-2006

Figure 1 shows the MCI trend from 1978 to 2006. The MCI rate has decreased almost 23%. Montana experienced its highest crime rate in 1998. Comparing 1998 to 2006, the MCI rate has decreased by 43%, from 5,602 index crimes per 100,000 population to 3,180 index crimes per 100,000 population.

The MCI rate has steadily declined from its high in 1998, with the biggest drop between 1998 and 1999. The MCI rate slightly increased in 2004 from its previous low in 2003, but has dropped the last two years.

Figure 1



Montana Index Crime Trends and Comparisons

Figure 2 compares the MCI rate with the United State Crime Index rate over time. The U.S. crime rate has been steadily dropping since 1991. The MCI rate has been declining since its peak in 1999. Montana's crime rate has traditionally been below the U.S. crime rate with a few exceptions, once in 1995 and again in 1997 through 1999. In 2006, the MCI rate was 16.5% below the national rate. The national rate was 2.3% below 2005 levels and at its lowest rate since 1978. The Montana crime rate's previous low was in 2003.

Figure 2

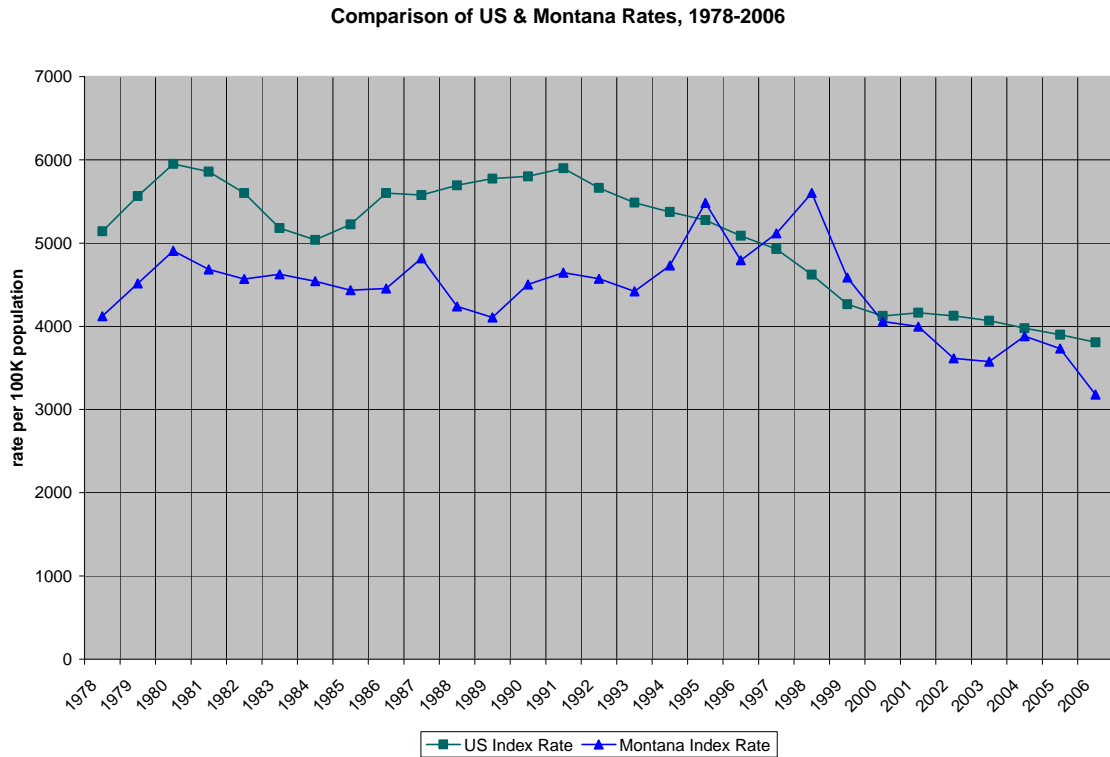


Figure 3 compares the violent crime and property crime rates with the MCI rate. Figure 3 illustrates the correlation between property crimes and the MCI rate. Because of the high number of property crimes reported to law enforcement, the MCI rate is primarily driven by property crimes.

Violent crimes make up a much smaller percentage of reported index crimes than property crimes.

Figure 3

Montana Index, Violent and Property Crime Rates, 1978-2006

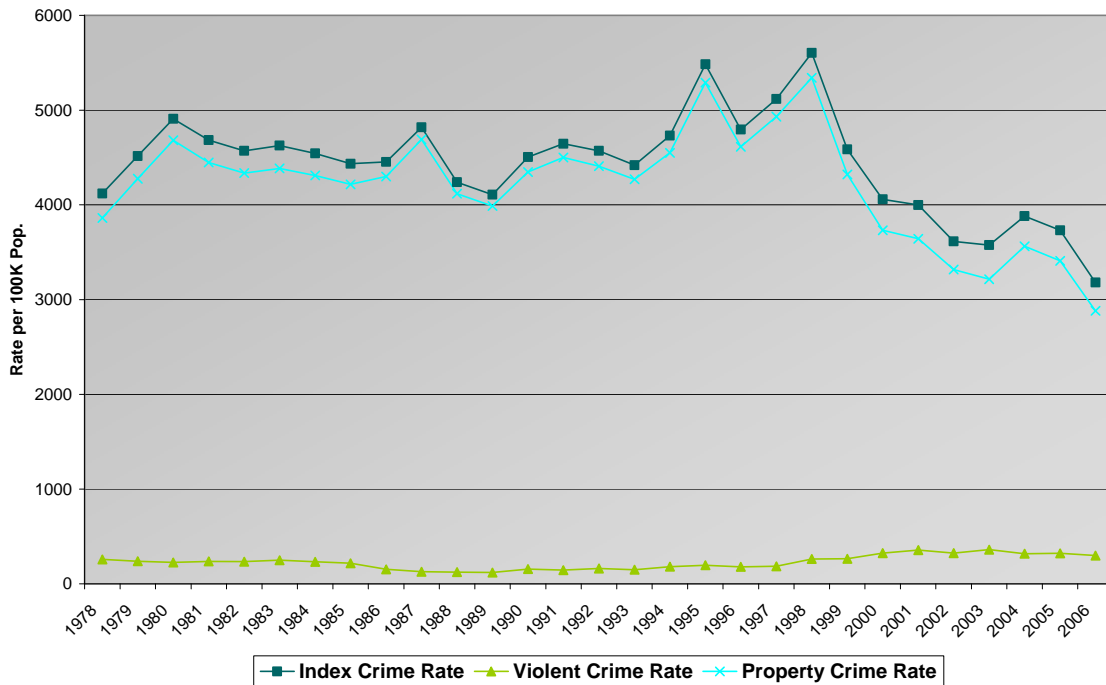


Figure 4 shows that the Montana violent crime rate has generally increased since 1989; however, Montana has experienced a decrease in the violent crime rate from its high in 2003. Comparing the 1978 violent crime rate to the 2006 violent crime rate, the rate has increased 15.5%. Comparing the 1989 violent crime rate (its lowest rate) to the 2006 rate, the 2006 rate has more than doubled from 119 violent crimes per 100,000 population to 298 violent crimes per 100,000 population.

Figure 4

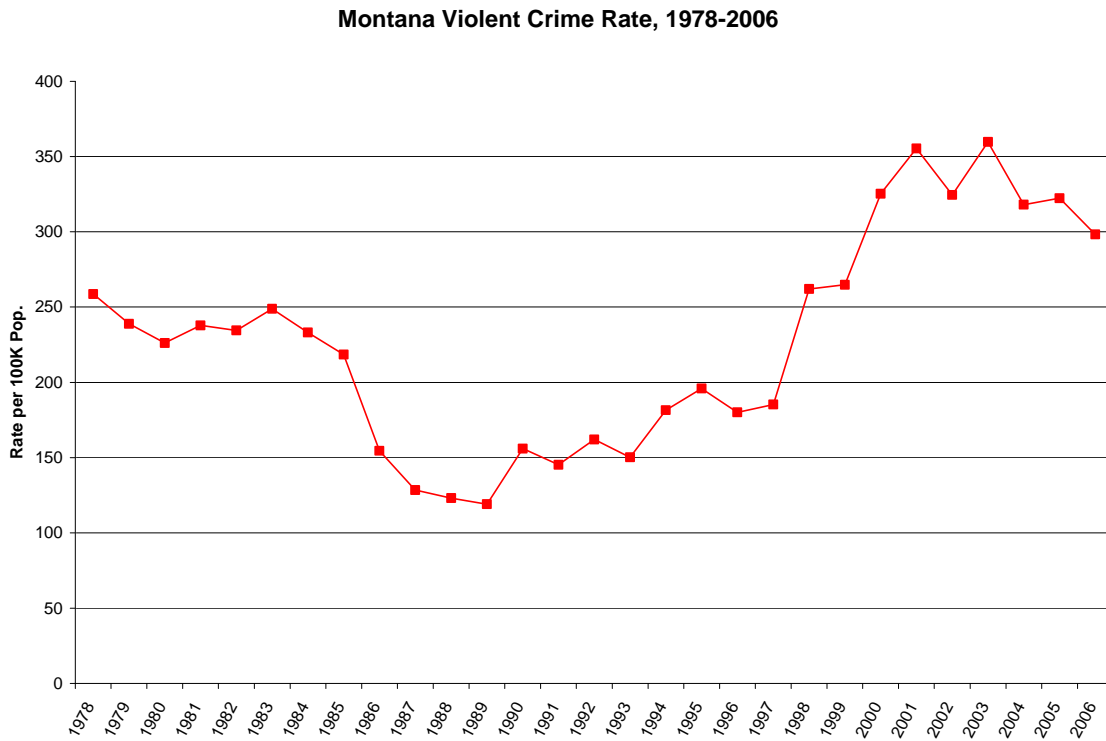


Figure 5

Montana Property Crime Rate 1978-2006

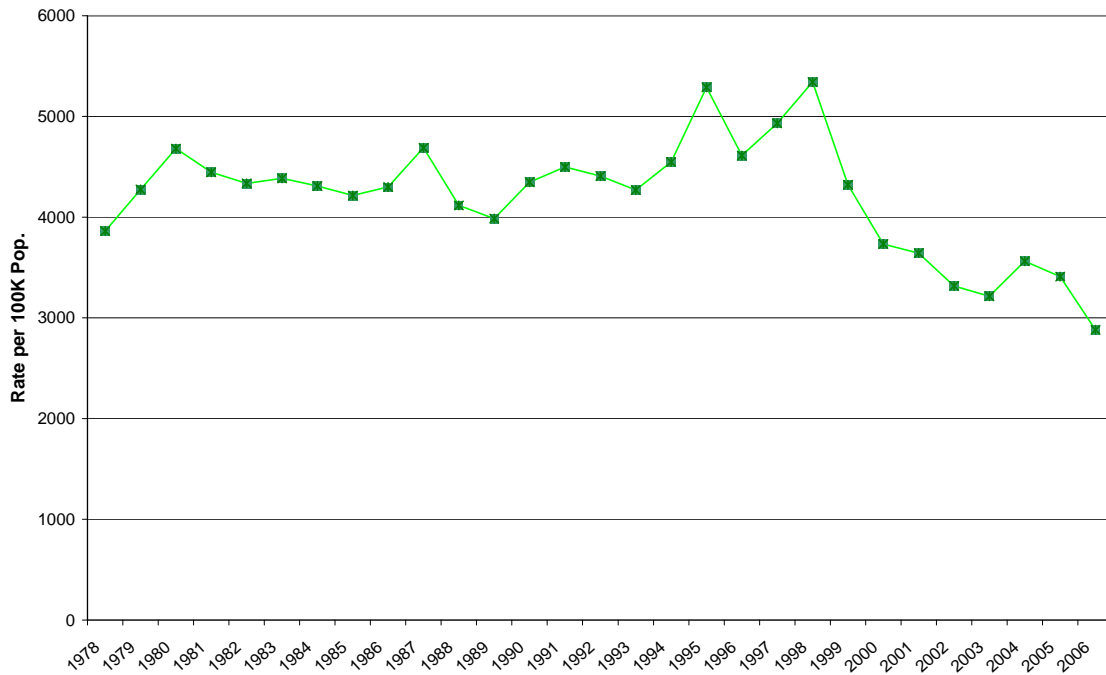


Figure 5 shows the property crime rate has been steadily declining since 1998 to its current low in 2006. From 1978 to 1994, the property crime rate was relatively steady. Remembering that the property crime rate tends to highly correlate with the MCI rate, the property crime rate over time looks much like the MCI rate over time. The 2006 property crime rate for Montana is 2,882 per 100,000 population, 25% below the 1978 level and 46% below its 1998 high of 5,340 property crimes per 100,000 population. The 2006 property crime rate is at its lowest level since 1978.

Part I Index Crimes: Crimes Against Persons

The Part I crimes against persons, also referred to as violent crimes, are homicide and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition from the FBI, all violent crimes involve force or the threat of force.

Figure 6 shows that the most commonly reported violent crimes are aggravated assault.

- In 2006, there were 2,792 violent crimes reported in Montana.
- In 2005, there were 2,959 violent crimes reported in Montana.

Figure 6

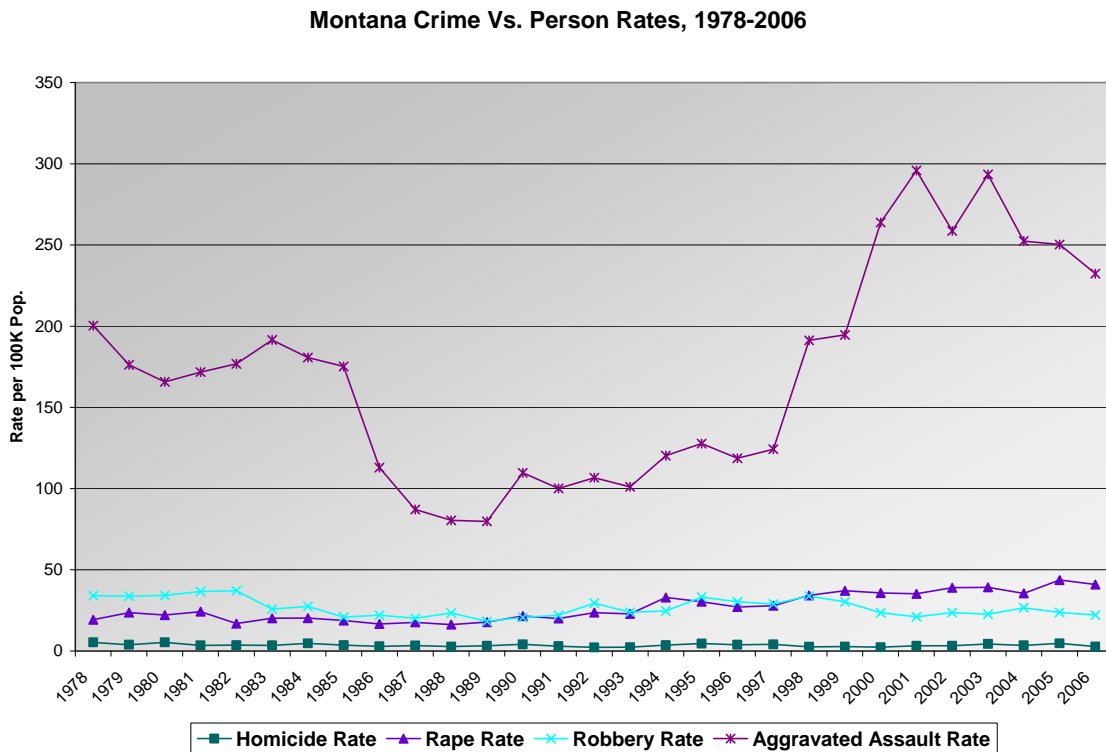


Figure 7

Percentage of Violent Crime, 2006

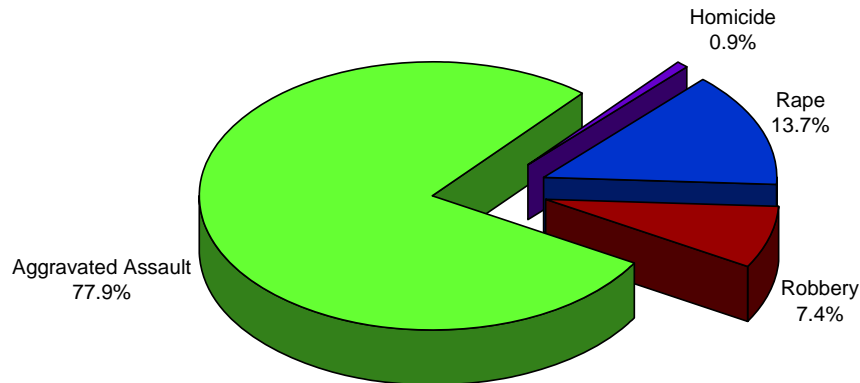


Figure 7 shows the proportion of the four violent crime categories compared to all violent crimes.

- In 1989, aggravated assaults were 67% of the reported violent crimes; in 2006, aggravated assaults represent 78% of all reported violent crimes.
- Homicides represent the least portion (1%) of reported violent crimes in 2006.
- Rape and robbery combined account for about 21% of the reported violent crimes in 2006.

Individual Violent Index Crimes

Homicide

Homicide and non-negligent manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification offense is based solely on police investigation. Not included in the count for this offense are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident such as justifiable homicides. Attempts to commit homicide or assault to commit homicide are counted as aggravated assaults as recommended by FBI UCR guidelines. See Montana Code Annotated Title 45-5-102.

Figure 8 looks at the Montana homicide rate from 1978-2006.

- ❑ The homicide rate was at its highest in 1978 at about 5.4 per 100,000 population. In 1978, 41 homicides were reported.
- ❑ The homicide rate was at its lowest in 1992, at about 2.2 homicides per 100,000 population. In that year, 17 homicides were reported.
- ❑ In 2006, 26 homicides were reported or about 2.8 per 100,000 population.
- ❑ Compared to 2005, the number of homicides in 2006 fell by 39.5%.

Figure 8

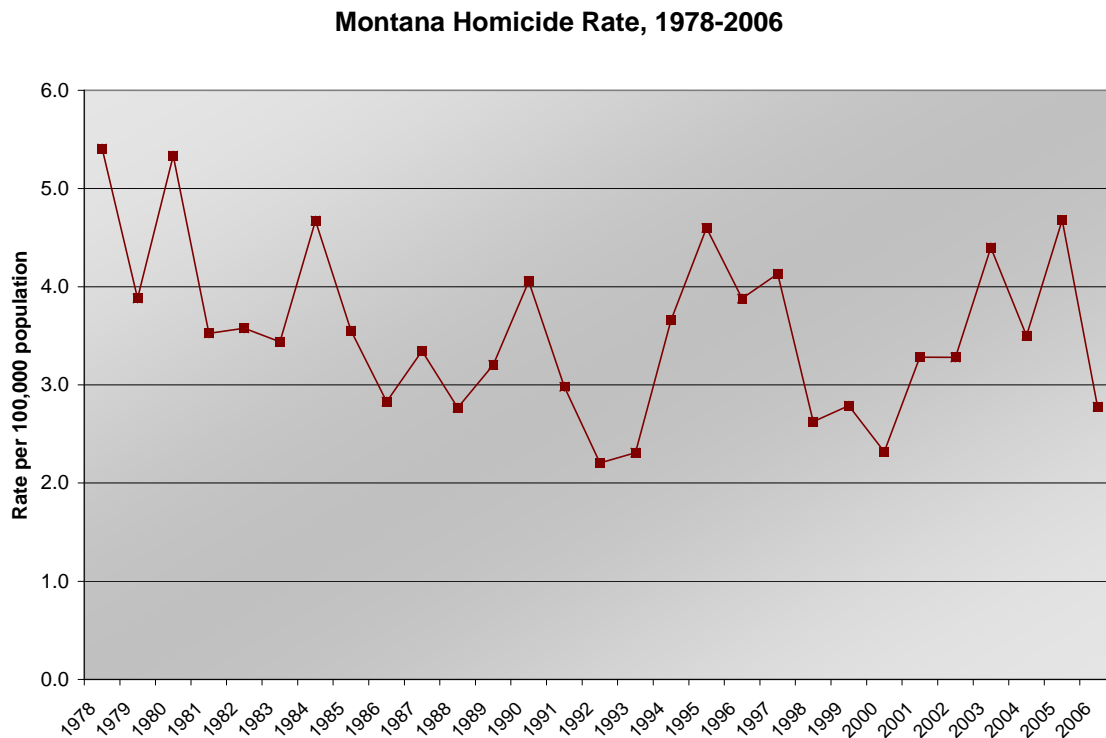


Figure 9 examines the 26 reported homicides in 2006 by the weapon type that was used during the incident.

- The weapon type used most commonly reported by law enforcement is other/unknown. (A portion of the 2006 homicides were reported by agencies that used the UCR summary reporting form and not the MTIBR format. No details were known about these homicides. As a result the “weapon type used” during these homicide incidents were categorized in the other/unknown category.)
- The second most common weapon used in the commission of a homicide in 2006 was personal weapons (i.e. hands and feet etc.).
- The third most common weapon type reported was knives or cutting instruments.

Figure 9

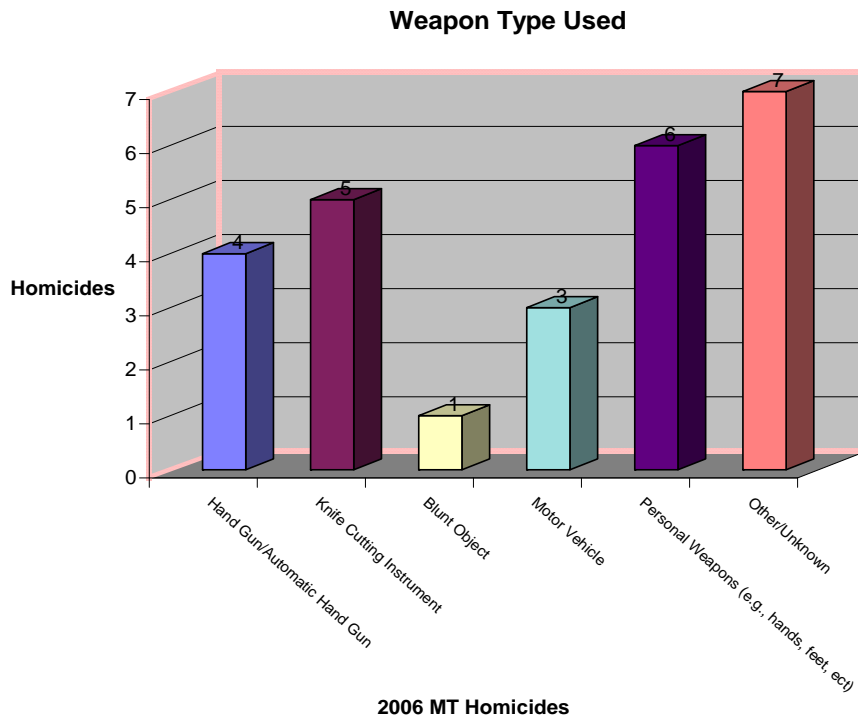


Figure 10

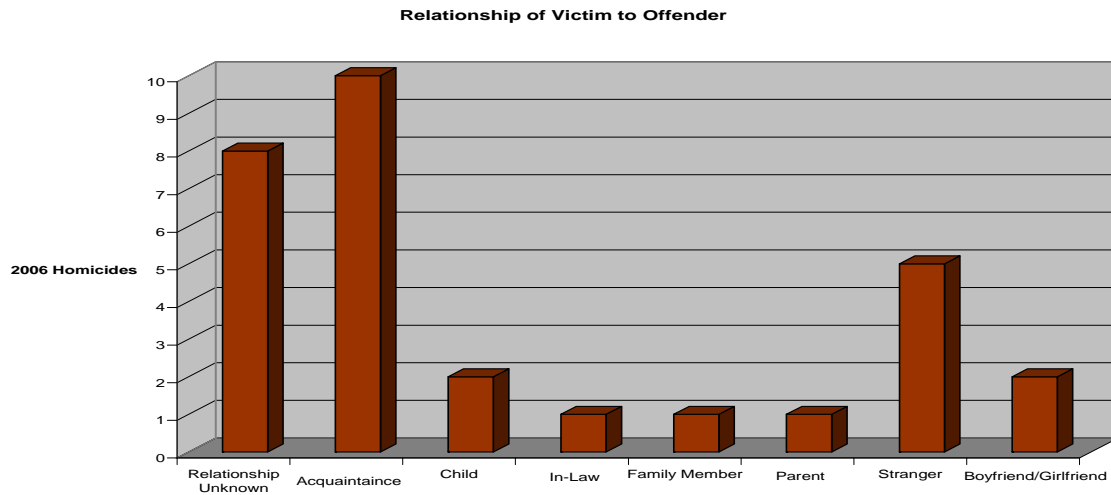


Figure 10 breaks out the 2006 reported homicides by the relationship of the victim to the offender. For most of the homicide offenses, the victim was an acquaintance of, or had some kind of a relationship with the offender. In five of the offenses, the victim was a stranger to the offender. In a handful of the incidents, the relationship was unknown.

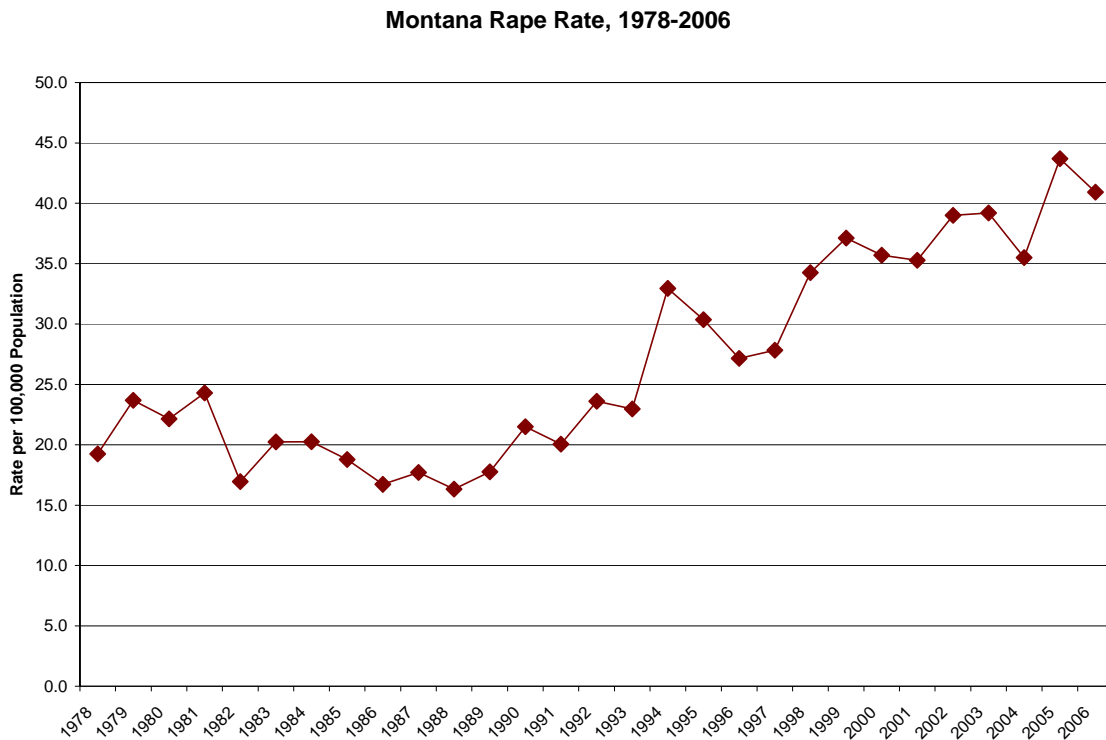
Rape

Rape is defined as a person who knowingly has sexual intercourse without consent with another person. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. Statutory rape without force and other sex offenses are excluded. See Montana Code Annotated Title 45-5-503.

Figure 11 shows the Montana rape rate over the 29 year period between 1978 and 2006. Over this time, the rape rate has been trending upward. Between 1978 and 2003, the rape rate averaged a 4.7% increase year over year.

- ❑ The rape rate reached its highest rate in 2005, at about 43 reported rapes per 100,000 population.
- ❑ From 2004 to 2005, the rape rate increase by about 23%.
- ❑ The 2006 rape rate decreased by about 6.4% from its 2005 high.
- ❑ In 2006, there were 383 reported forcible rapes, 18 less than in 2005 (401 forcible rapes).
- ❑ In 2005 and 2006, rape accounted for almost 14% of all reported violent crimes.

Figure 11

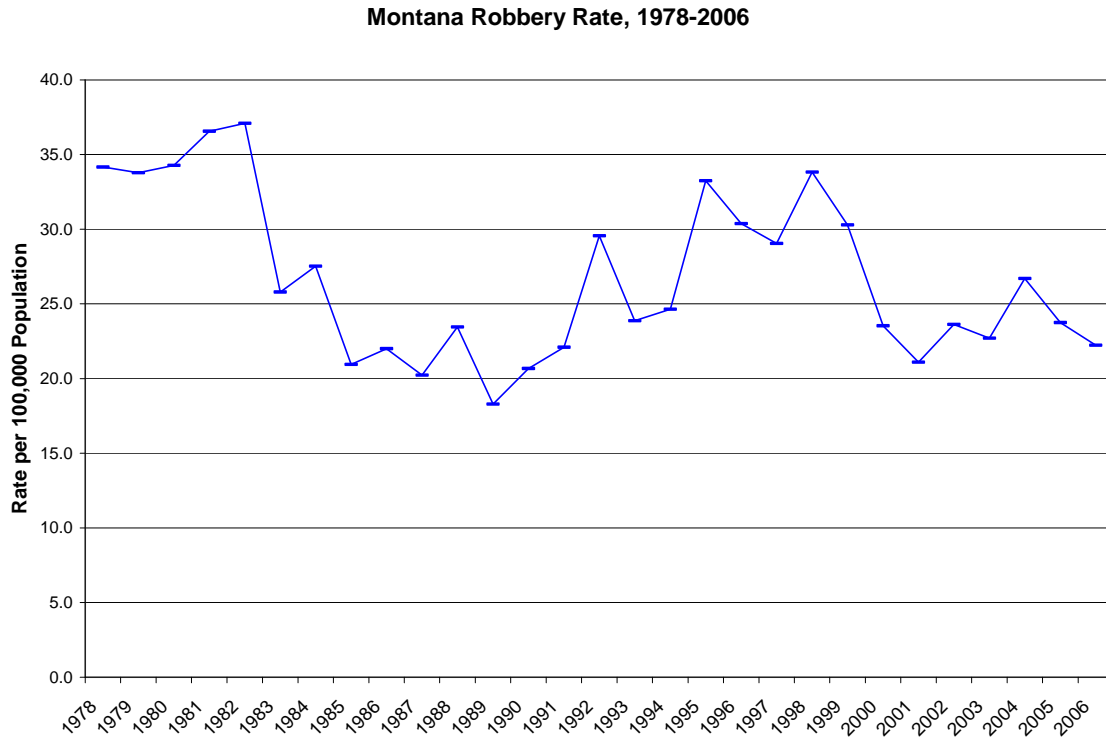


Robbery

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, shown in Figure 12, has been relatively unsteady over time. The robbery rate was highest in 1982 and at its lowest in 1989. The 2006 robbery rate is about 22 robberies per 100,000 population.

Figure 12



- ❑ Compared to 2005, the 2006 robbery rate slightly decreased from 23.7 to 22.2 per 100,000 population.
- ❑ The 2006 robbery rate has decreased by about 40% from 1982 (its high point since 1978.)
- ❑ On average between 2005 and 2006, robbery comprised 7.4% of all violent crime.

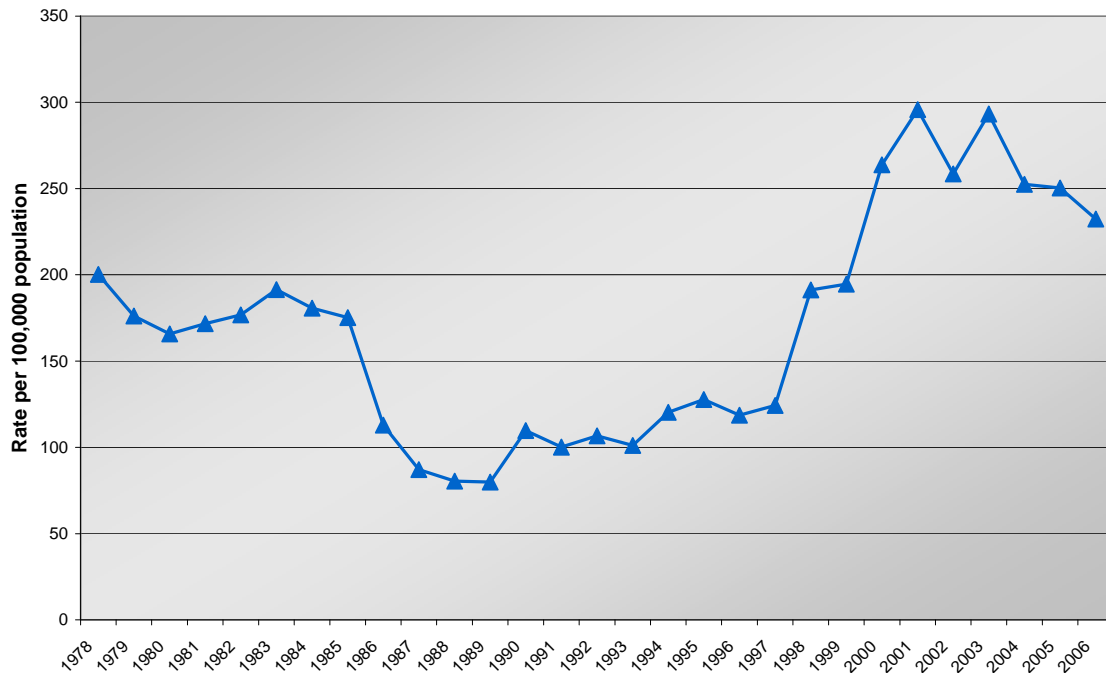
Aggravated Assault

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). Attempts to commit homicide are also classified as aggravated assault. See Montana Code Annotated Title 45-5-202.

Figure 13 shows the trend of reported aggravated assaults since 1978. Between 1978 and 2006, Montana experienced its highest aggravated assault rate in 2001.

Figure 13

Montana Aggravated Assault Rate, 1978-2006



- ❑ In 2006, there were 2,175 aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement, 2,297 were reported in 2005, a 5.3% decrease in the volume of reported aggravated assaults over the two year period.
- ❑ The rate of aggravated assaults in 2006 fell by 7.1% compared to 2005.
- ❑ The 2006 aggravated assault rate is 21.3% below the 2001 high.
- ❑ Over the two year period (2005-2006), on average, aggravated assaults comprised 77.8% of the total violent crime reported.

Part I Index Crimes: Crimes Against Property

Property crime is composed of three offenses: burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Crimes against person involve the taking of money or property, but there is no element of force or threat of force against the victim(s).

Figure 14 and Figure 15 shows that the largest volume of property crimes reported to law enforcement is larceny/theft. However, the face of property crime in Montana has been changing since 1978. In 1978, burglary accounted for about 21% of all reported property crimes. By 1989, the proportion of burglaries that made up all property crimes fell to 18%. In 2006, burglaries only make up about 11.5% of the reported property crimes. The volume of reported larceny/thefts has increased since 1978. In 1978, larceny/theft was 71% of all reported property crime. In 2006, it represented 81.6% of all reported property crime. The proportion of motor vehicle thefts has remained relatively constant over the time period.

Figure 14

Montana Crime Vs. Property Rates, 1978-2006

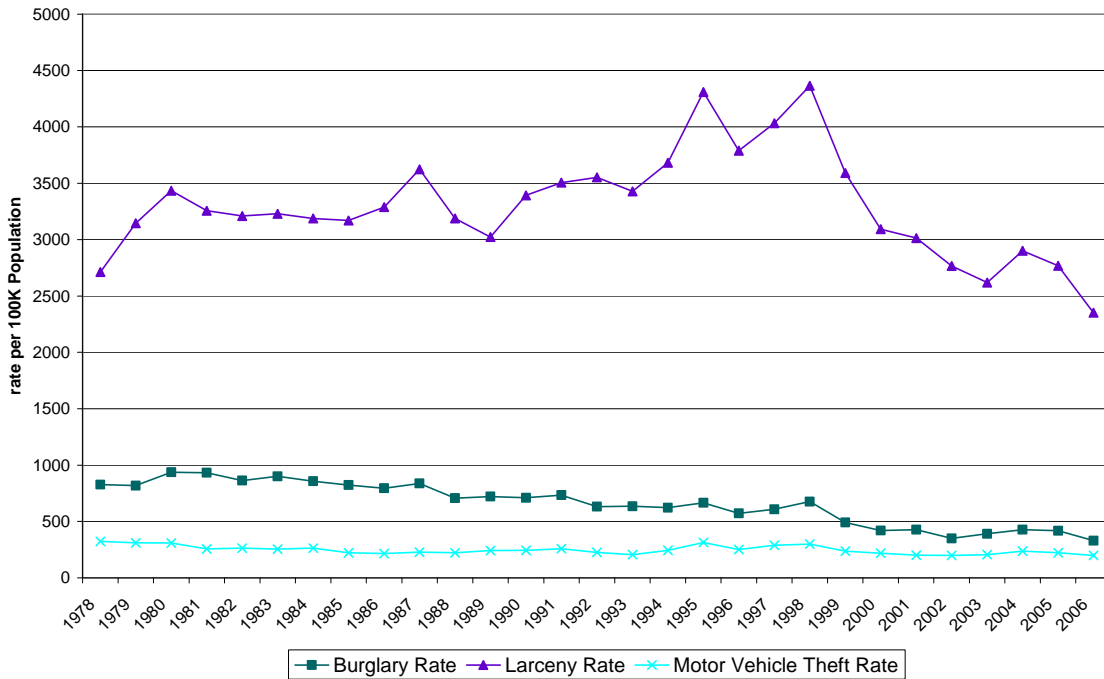
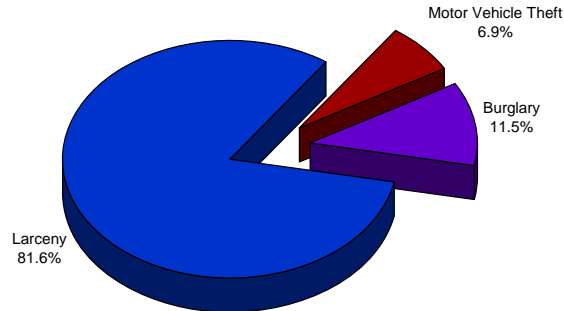


Figure 15

Percentage of Property Offenses, 2006



Individual Property Index Crimes

Burglary

Burglary is 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.

Figure 16

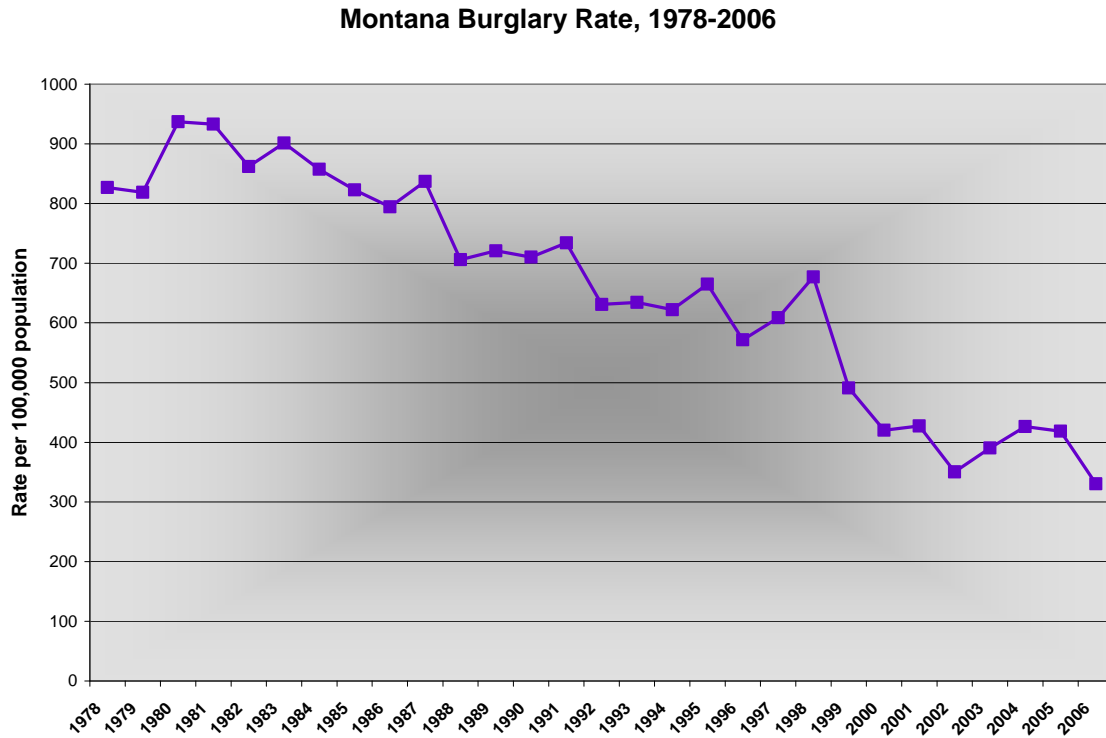


Figure 16 shows the Montana burglary rate over time since 1978.

- ❑ Generally, the rate of reported burglaries has been decreasing between 1978 and 2006.
- ❑ The highest burglary rate was in 1980 (937.1 per 100,000 population).
- ❑ In 2006, 3,093 burglaries were reported to law enforcement, 3,842 burglaries were reported in 2005, a decrease of 19.5% in the volume of reported burglaries.
- ❑ Montana experience its lowest burglary rate in 2006, (330.5 per 100,000 population), or 64.7% lower than in 1980.

Figure 17

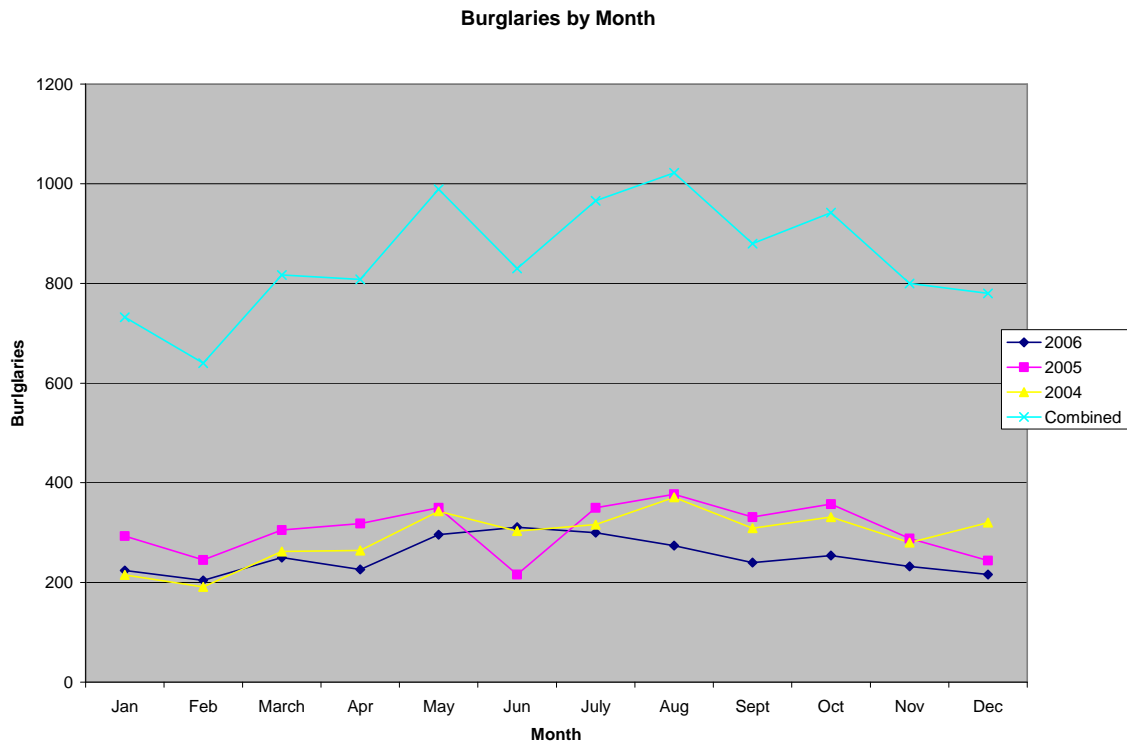


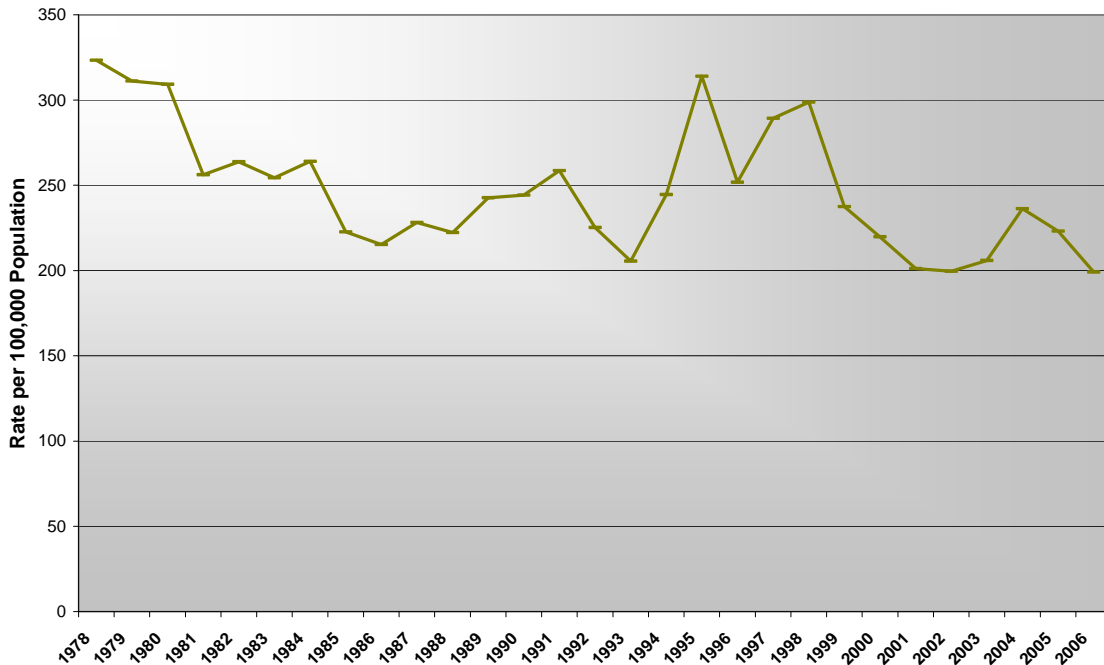
Figure 17 shows the volume of reported burglaries by month for the three year period (2004-2006). In general, the volume of reported burglaries tends to increase during the summer months, with the one exception being June for these three years combined. The number of reported burglaries was highest in the month of August and second highest in the month of May.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. It includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooter, 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.

Figure 18

Montana Motor Vehicle Theft Rate, 1978-2006



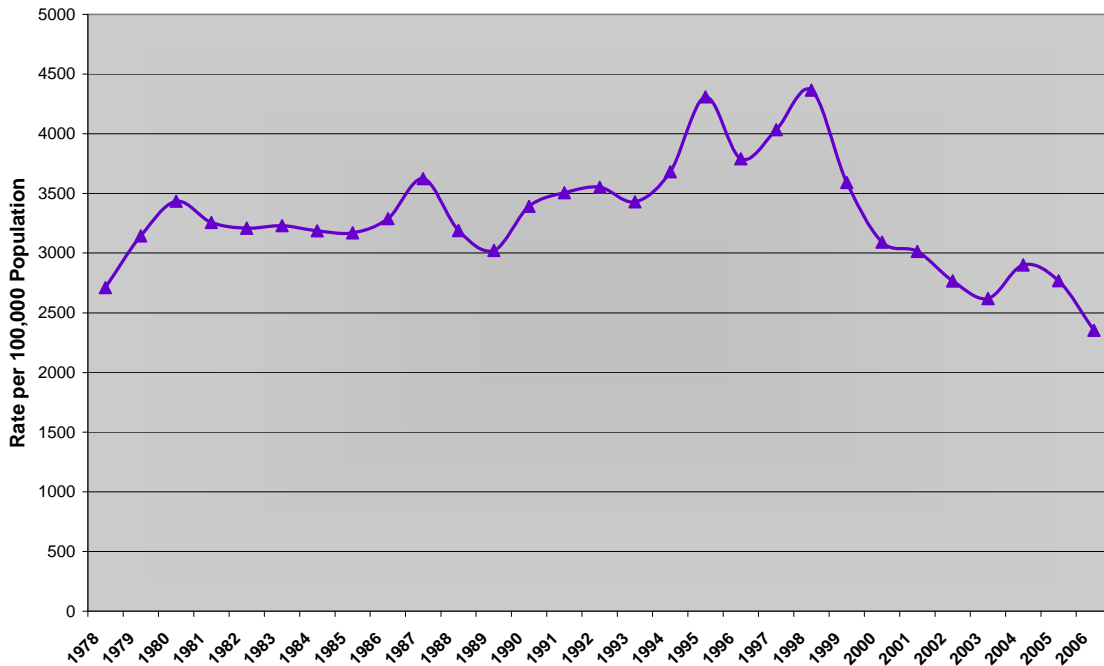
- ❑ Between 1978 and 2006, the motor vehicle theft rate was highest in 1978 at 323.4 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population.
- ❑ The motor vehicle theft rate in 2006 is 199.2 per 100,000 population, its lowest rate since 2002 when it was at 199.6 per 100,000 population. Compared to 1978, the 2006 rate has decreased by 38.4%.
- ❑ There was an 8.7% decrease in the volume of reported motor vehicle thefts from 2005 to 2006.
- ❑ On average, the volume of motor vehicle thefts between 2004 and 2006 has decrease by about 7%.

Larceny/Theft

Larceny/theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. A large number of offenses are grouped within this category; they include: shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, bicycle thefts, etc. No use of force, violence, or fraud occurs in the commission of these offenses. This crime category does not include fraud or forgery offenses such as embezzlement, confidence games, and worthless checks. See Montana Code Annotated Title 45-6-301.

Figure 19

Montana Larceny/Theft Rate, 1978-2006



Larceny/theft is by far, in terms of volume, the most commonly reported index crime. In 2006, 22,022 larceny/theft offenses were reported to law enforcement. For comparison, 2,175 aggravated assaults were reported in 2006, or just about 10% of the total offenses. Aggravated assaults account for the second most commonly reported index offense.

- The volume of larceny/theft offenses decreased by about 13.3% from 2005 to 2006.
- The highest larceny/theft rate in Montana was in 1998 (4364.7 per 100,000 population); the rate has been trending lower since then, and the largest decrease in the rate of larceny/theft offenses was between 1998 and 1999 (17.7%).
- The largest year over year increase in the rate was between 1994 and 1995 (17%).

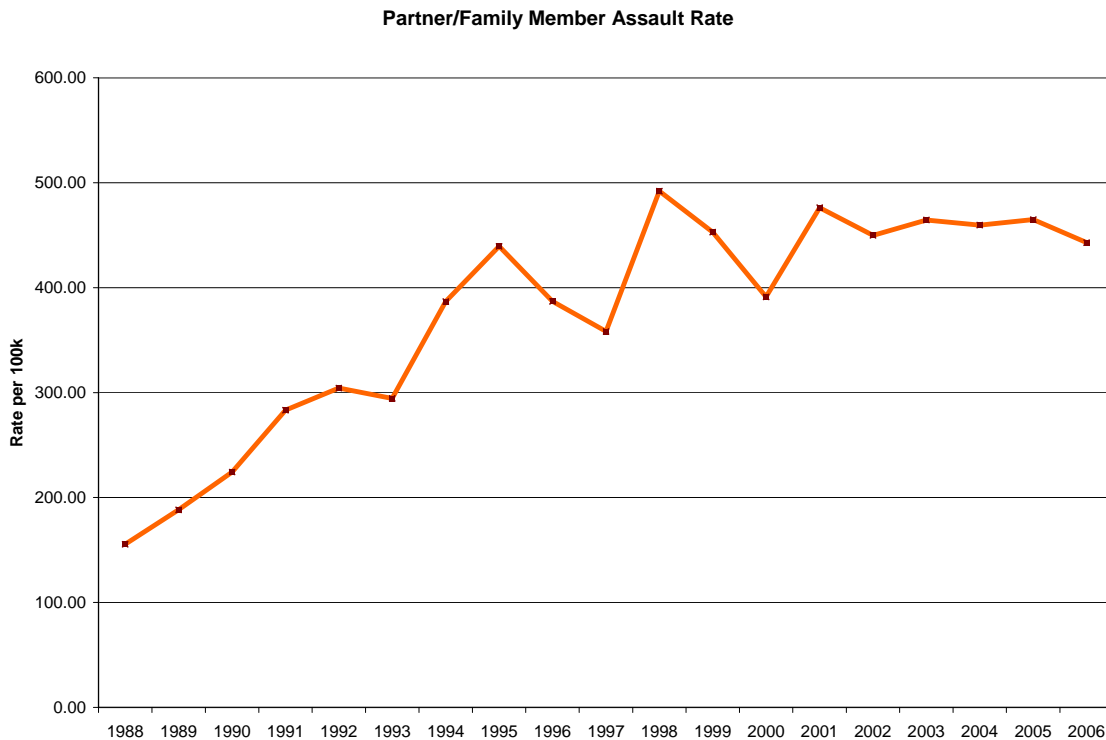
Selected Part II (non-index) Crimes

Partner/Family Member Assault (PFMA)

Partner/family member assault offenses include aggravated and simple assault offenses on family members and or partners as defined in Montana Code Annotated Title 45-5-206. PFMA's have been on the rise since 1988 and reached its peak in 1996 at 492 per 100,000 population. Over the same time period, the largest increase in the PFMA rate was between 1997 and 1998 (37%). In the last five years, the PFMA rate has been relatively steady at around 450 PFMA's per 100,000 population.

- ❑ 4,146 PFMA's were reported to law enforcement in Montana during 2006, down 2.8% from 2005 (4,266).
- ❑ Compared to 1988, the volume of PFMA offenses has increased by 71.5%.
- ❑ Of those 4,146 PFMA's, 2,957 (71%) were flagged as a domestic violence dispute.
- ❑ Out of the domestic violence related PFMA's, 2,734 (92%) were of the simple assault variety and the remaining 223 were aggravated assaults.

Figure 20

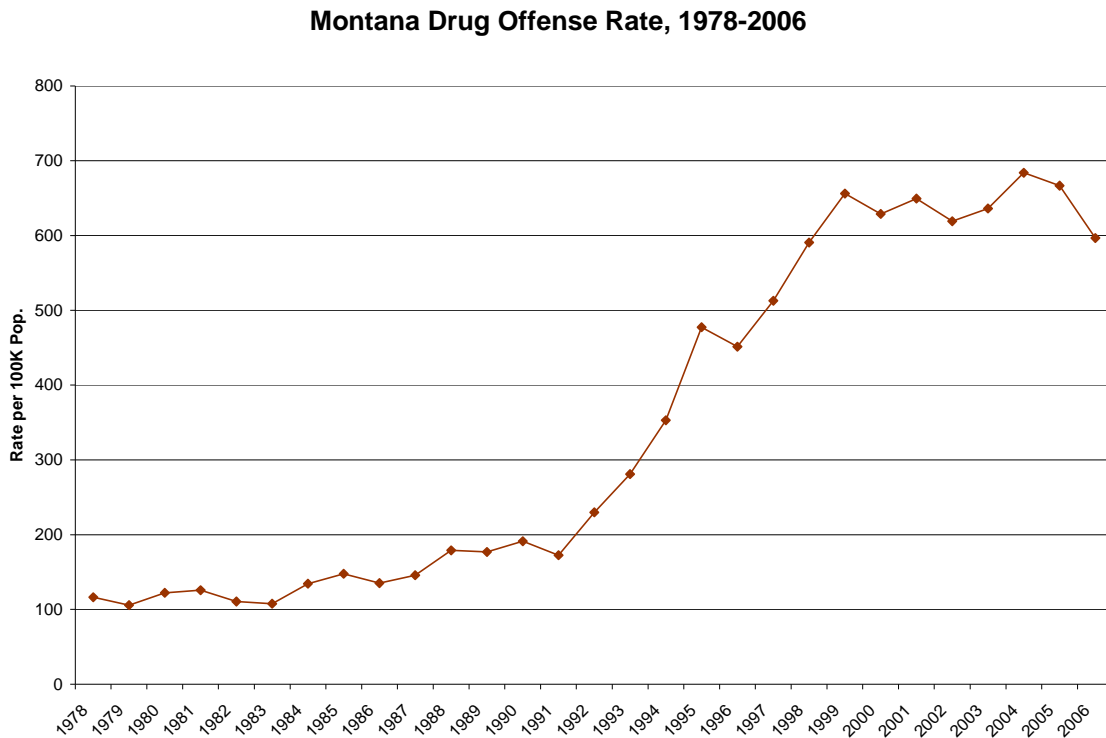


Drug Crime

Drug crime is a social dilemma facing all of Montana. Figure 21 shows that the rate of drug offenses has steadily been increasing since 1991. In 1991, the number of drug offenses per 100,000 population increased past 200, and has been on the rise since. In 2004, the rate of drug offenses reported to law enforcement reached it highest point for the 1978 to 2006 time period (684.1 drug offense per 100,000 population). The rate has since fallen by about 12.8% to its current 2006 level. Overall, the drug offense rate since 1978 has more than quadrupled to its current level.

- The volume of reported drug offenses in 2006 was 5,585, an 8.7% decrease in the 2005 reported drug offenses.

Figure 21



Laws regarding dangerous drugs and toxic substances stipulated that the manufacture, distribution, and possession of dangerous drug or precursors to dangerous drugs are criminal offenses.

Figure 22 breaks out the drug offenses by the type of crime committed. It shows that most (just under 5,000) of the drug offenses were possessions. The second highest drug offense type was the sale or intent to sale drugs at just under 500 offenses reported to law enforcement.

Figure 22

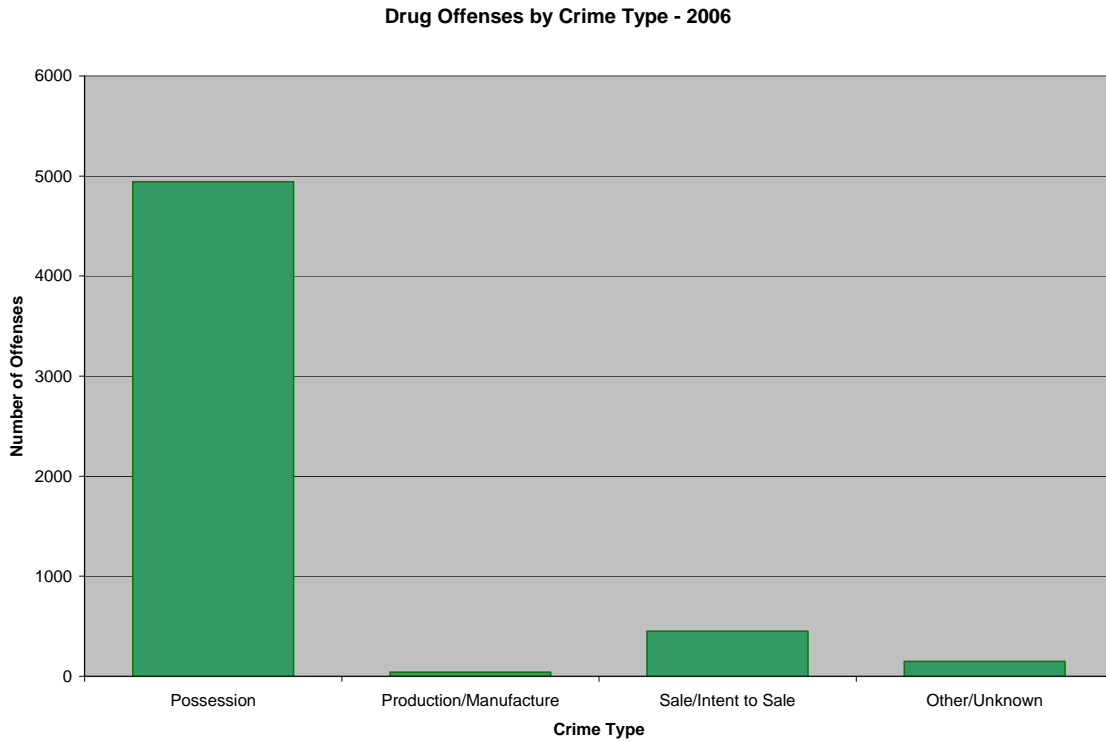


Figure 23

Drug Incidents by Suspected Drug Type - 2006

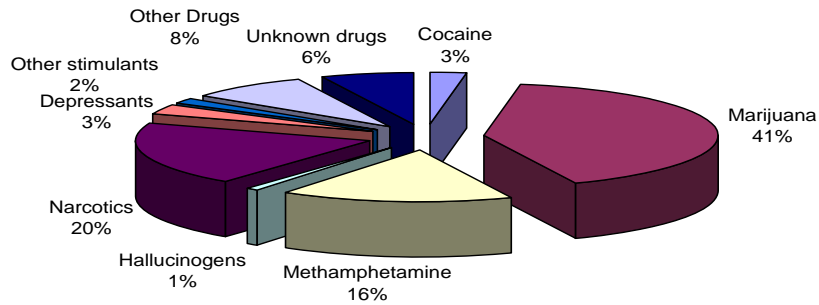
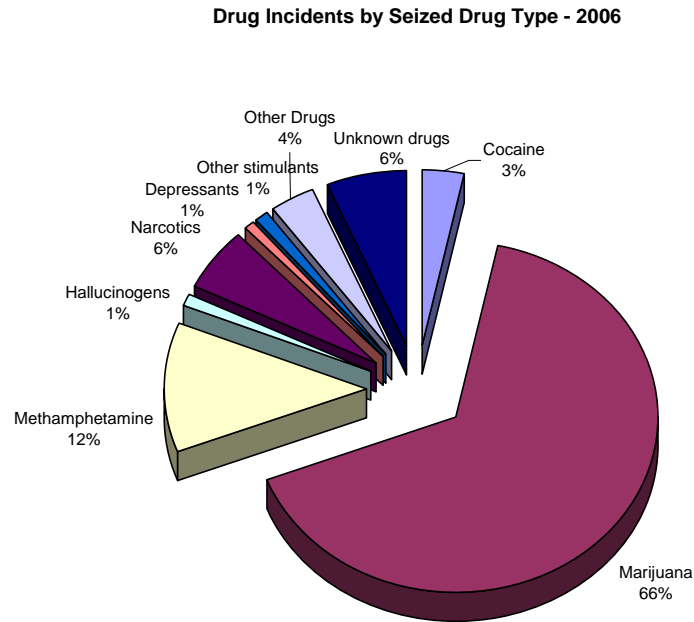


Figure 23 shows the distribution of the drug suspected during the commission of a drug related incident. Marijuana related offenses account for about 41% of the reported drug offenses. The second largest drug suspected during drug related incident in 2006 is narcotics at 20%. Methamphetamine accounts for the third largest proportion at about 16%.

Figure 24 shows the proportions of drugs seized during drug related incidents. Marijuana accounts for 66% of the drugs seized, while methamphetamines accounts for about 12%.

- In 1990, methamphetamine accounted for about 7.3% of the suspected drug incidents and 17.8% in 2005, and now 12% in 2006.
- Marijuana accounted for over 90% of the drugs seized in 1990, and is now about 66% in 2006. It accounted for about 62% of the drugs seized in 2005.

Figure 24



Arson

Arson is defined as the burning or attempted burning of property with or without intent to defraud (UCR). Also included in arson is the damaging or attempt to damage property with the use of explosives. See Montana Code Annotated Title 45-6-102 & 103. The throwing of lighted materials is also counted as arson. See Montana Code Annotated Title 76-13-124.

Figure 25

Arsons by Property Type - 2006

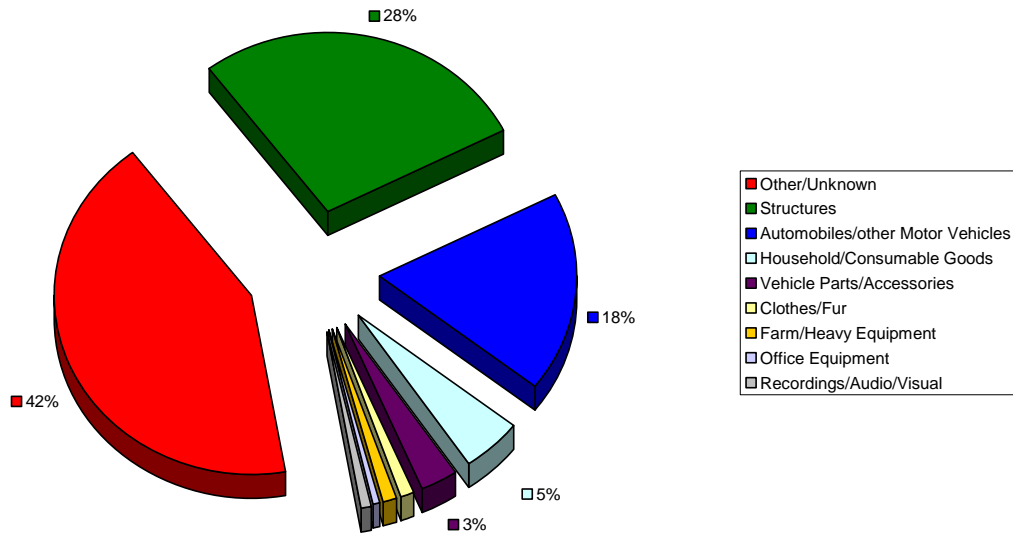


Figure 25 shows the proportion of arson offenses by the property category. The largest proportion of offenses fell into the other/unknown category at 42%. Items that do not fit into the pre-determined MTIBR property type categories are typically categorized in the other/unknown category. Burnt structures were the second largest category for arson offenses at 28%, followed by automobiles/other motor vehicles at 18%.

- For 2006, total reported property value lost from arson offenses was \$2,284,810.
- On average, the value of the property lost during each offense totals \$11,825.
- In 2006, 273 arson offenses were reported to law enforcement 50% more than in 2005 (183 offenses).

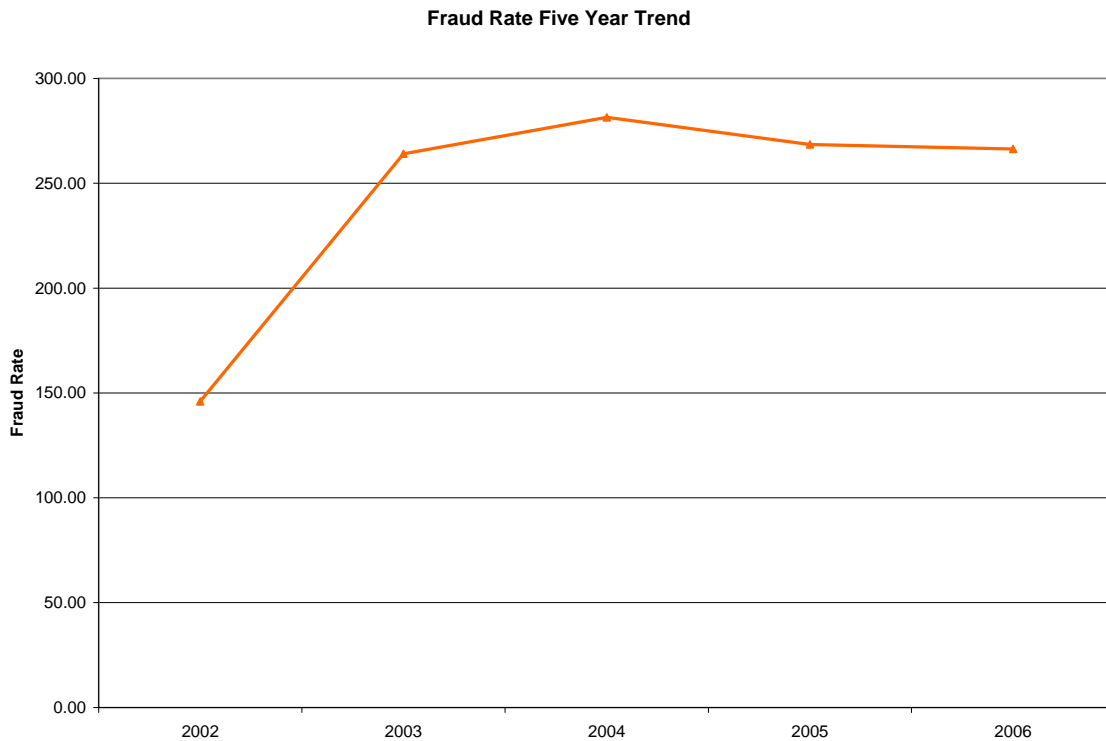
Fraud

Fraud offenses, and specifically identity theft, are becoming an increasingly common problem in Montana. Its effects on peoples lives is largely incalculable because of the vast resources it takes to restore ones damaged credit and identity.

The rate of fraud offenses jumped almost 81% between 2002 and 2003; by 2004 the rate of fraud offenses nearly doubled. Since 2002, the highest rate of fraud offenses reported to law enforcement occurred in 2004. Since 2004, the rate is down about 5.4% to its current 2006 level of 266.4 per 100,000 population, as seen in Figure 26.

Identity theft has in part, accounted for some of the increase in the number of report fraud offenses. Prior to 2005, the most commonly reported fraud offenses were issuing bad checks or theft of labor or services. However, in 2005, the volume of identity theft offenses surpassed the aforementioned offenses. In 2005 and 2006, identity theft accounted for about 21% of the reported fraud offenses. In 2004, it accounted for about 17.5% of the fraud offenses. In 2002, identity theft accounted for only 5% of the report fraud offenses.

Figure 26



Because some agencies still report in summary format, as opposed to the MTIBR format, it is not possible to disaggregate the identity theft offenses in those jurisdictions. This could lead to an underestimation of the volume of reported identity theft offenses.

However, the volume of identity theft offenses reported by MTIBR compliant jurisdictions in 2003 was 268. In 2004, identity theft offenses rose by 47%, then 30% in

2005 to 512. This significant increase could be attributable to a change in statute in 2002. In 2006, 523 identity theft offenses were reported to law enforcement.

Juvenile Arrestees

This section will provide an analysis of the crimes that juveniles are committing. The data in this section was reported to the Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR). It may not be reflective of the data released by Juvenile Courts under the administration of the Montana Supreme Court because of differences in the data systems themselves, such as reporting agencies and reporting standards.

The data presented in this section is a compilation of offenses committed by juveniles who were “arrested” by law enforcement ages 10 to 17. Juvenile arrestees can be referred to other authorities or they can be handled within the department (i.e. released to parents, released with warning etc.) See the Montana Incident Based Reporting Standards online at <http://mbcc.mt.gov>.

Arrestees (opposed to offenders) were singled out in this analysis because the most information is known about an incident when the result is an arrest. For instance, in most cases of arrest, all demographic information is recorded about arrestees. Often little is known about offenders (aka suspects) until an arrest is made.

It is also important to remember that any offense can be committed alone, or with any other combination of other offenses. As a result, this analysis is not a reflection of the volume of individual juvenile arrestees reported to law enforcement.

³Youth Population

For 2006, the total estimated juvenile population under the age of 18 is 217,848 in Montana. Chart I shows the demographics for this population.

Chart I

Population Under 18 by Gender

Male	111,707	51%
Female	106,141	49%

Population Under 18 by Race/Ethnicity

White Non-Hispanic (NH)	183,098	84%
Black NH	2,456	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native NH	22,432	10%
Asian NH	1,711	1%
Hispanic or Latino	8,151	4%

Juvenile Arrestee Index Crimes

In Montana during 2006, 2,064 index offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees compared to 2,417 index offenses in 2005; a 14.6% decrease year over year.

³ Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T. and Kang, W. (2007). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" Online. <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Figure 27

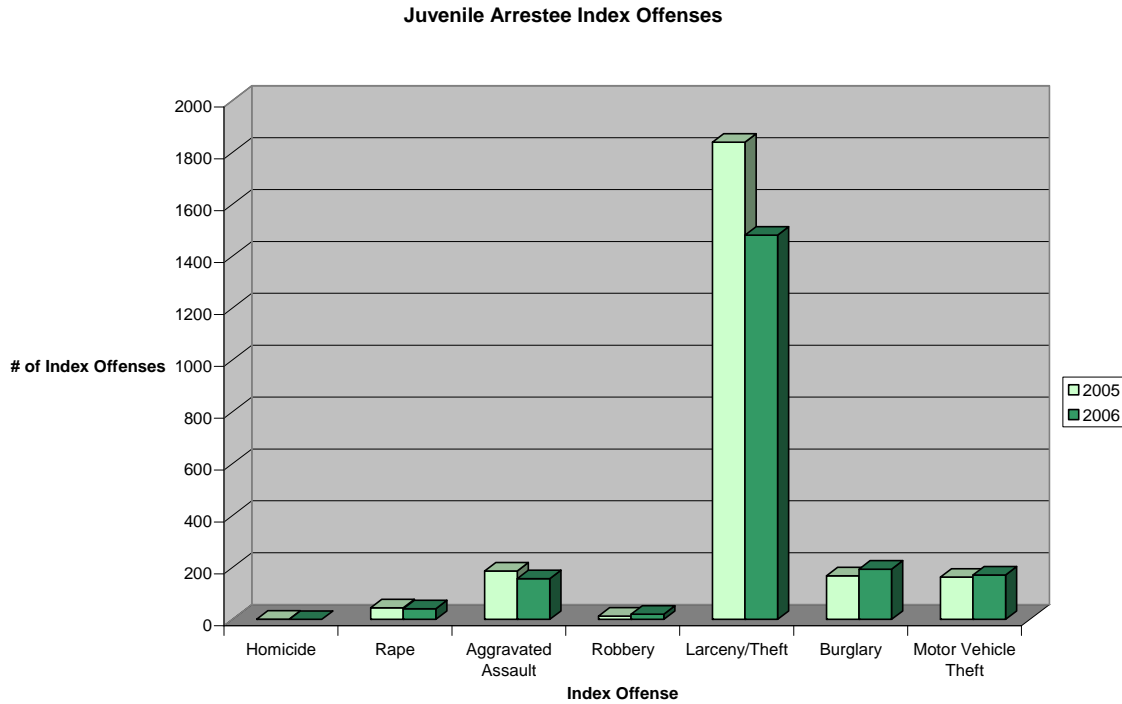


Figure 27 shows the volume of index offense committed by juvenile arrestees for 2005 and 2006. Just like in the adult population, larceny/theft offenses make up the largest proportion of index offenses. In the juvenile population, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft account for similar proportions of the total index offenses. In 2005, 1,840 larceny/theft offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees. In comparison, 1,481 larceny/theft offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees in 2006, a 19.5% decrease. Rape, aggravated assaults, and homicide were also higher in 2005 than in 2006. (One juvenile homicide was reported in 2005, zero was reported in 2006.) Robbery, burglary, and motor vehicle theft were both higher in 2006 compared to 2005. The volume of burglaries committed by juvenile arrestees increased by about 15% from 2005 to 2006.

Figure 28

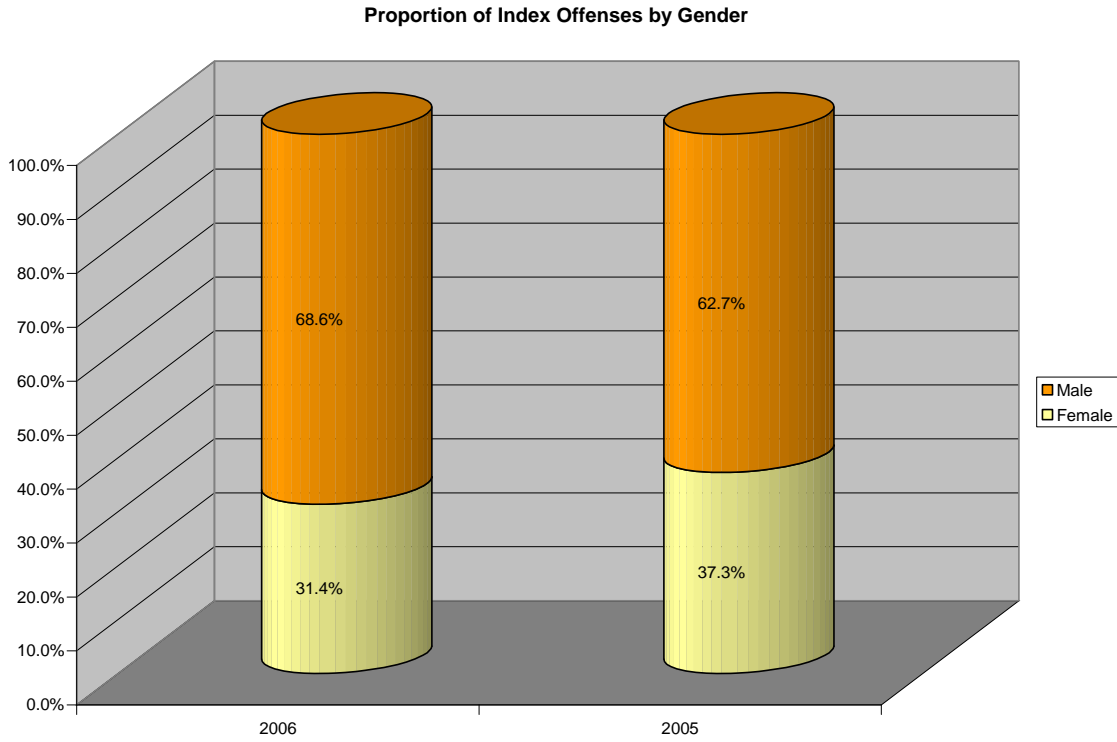


Figure 28 shows the proportion of index offenses by gender. In 2006, 68.6% of the index offenses were committed by male juvenile arrestees compared to 62.7% in 2005. Females account for 31.4% and 37.3% for 2006 and 2005 respectively.

Figure 29

Index Crimes by Race/Ethnicity as a Percentage - 2006

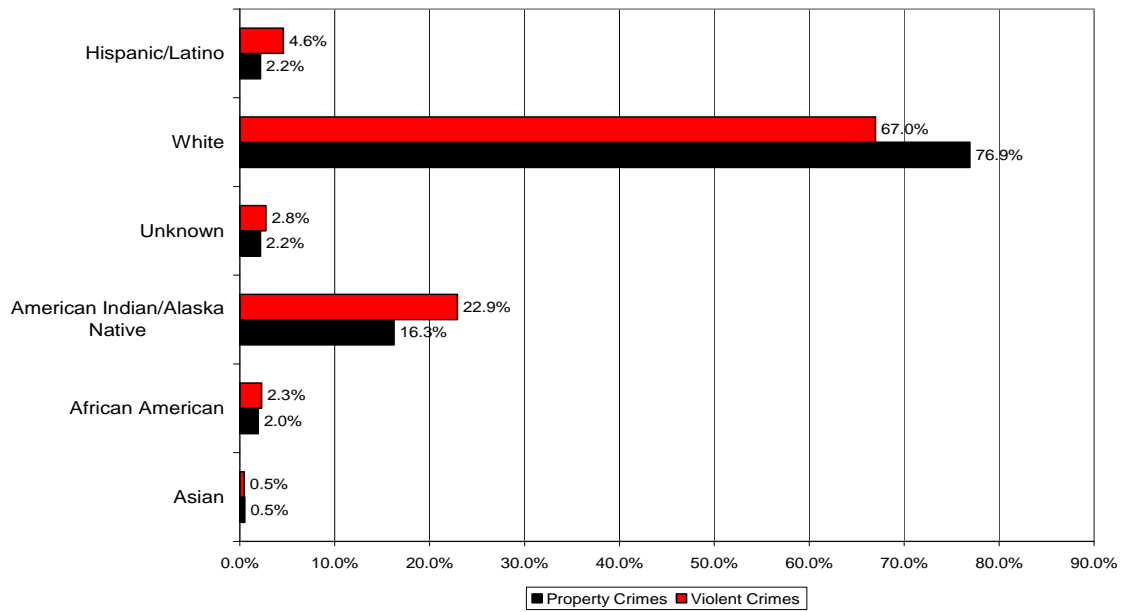
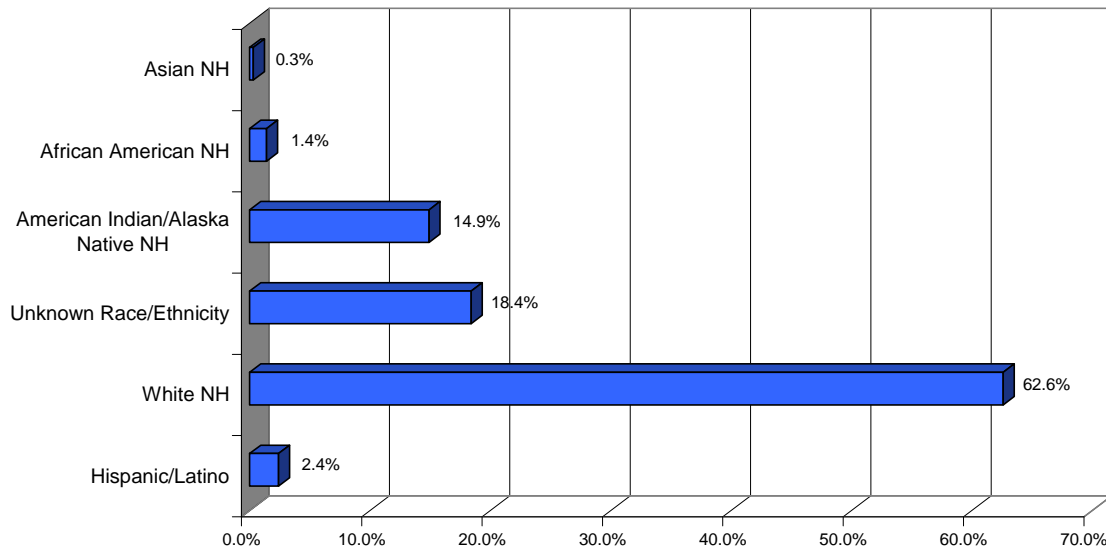


Figure 29 shows the index crimes by race and ethnicity as a percentage. White juvenile arrestees accounted for about 77% of all the property crimes. American Indian/Alaskan Native juvenile arrestees account for about 16% of the property offenses. For violent index crimes, the percentage for American Indian juveniles goes up to almost 23% and the percentage for white juveniles goes down to about 67% for violent offenses. Hispanic/Latino juvenile arrestees account for almost 5% of the violent crimes reported by law enforcement.

Figure 30 shows the proportion of juvenile arrestees by race and ethnicity for index offenses plus the selected Part II offenses discussed below. White non-Hispanic juveniles account for about 63% of the offenses. The category, unknown race and ethnicity, accounts for the second largest proportion of the reported offenses (18.4%). A reporting issue could be the cause of the large number of cases falling into this category.

Figure 30

**Juvenile Arrestees by Race/Ethnicity - 2006
(Index Crimes and Selected Part II Crimes)**



Selected Part II offenses

Status Offenses

A status offense is an act or conduct, which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed by a juvenile. Status offenses include curfew violations, loitering juveniles, ungovernable juvenile, runaway (Montana Code Annotated Title 41-5-103), underage age tobacco possession or consumption (45-5-637). Underage alcohol offenses are counted as liquor law violations.

- ❑ In 2006, juvenile arrestees committed 1,566 status offenses, down from 1,698, a 7.8% decrease.
- ❑ On average over the two year period, males committed about 53% of the status offenses and females committed 47% of the status offenses.
- ❑ Females are more likely to runaway than males over the two year period, accounting for about 66% of the reported runaway offenses. Runaway offenses comprise about one-third of the total status offenses for 2005 and 2006.
- ❑ Underage tobacco possession or consumption is the second most commonly reported status offense for 2005 and 2006.

Liquor Law Violations

Juvenile arrestees committed 2,088 liquor law violations in 2006, up from 1,865 in 2005 a 12% increase. In total over the two year period males committed 56% of the liquor law violations, while females accounted for the remaining 44%.

- Purchase or possession of intoxicant (alcohol) by a minor was the most commonly reported liquor law violation accounting for about 97%.
- In 2006, about 79% of the liquor law violations were committed by white youth. American Indians/Alaskan Natives committed 16.2% of the liquor law violations. Unknown race account for about 2% of the violations.

Driving Under the Influence

In addition to the 2,088 liquor law violations in 2006, law enforcement reported 167 driving under the influence offenses by juvenile arrestees in 2006; 144 were reported in 2005.

- Males committed more of the DUI offenses than females. In 2006, males committed 101 of the 167 DUI offenses. In 2005, males committed 94 of the 140 DUI offenses.
- The most commonly reported DUI offense for both 2005 (58%) and 2006 (45%) was a DUI, under 21 with a blood alcohol content of 0.02 (Montana Code Annotated 61-8-410).

Drug/Narcotic Offenses

Law enforcement reported 891 drug/narcotic offenses committed by juvenile arrestees in 2006, down from 992 in 2005, a 10.2% decrease.

- The most commonly reported drug/narcotic offense in both 2005 and 2006 was possession of drug paraphernalia.
- Combining 2005 and 2006, possession of drug paraphernalia made up 48.7% of the drug/narcotic offenses.
- Possession of dangerous drugs, combining both years, accounted for 44.3% of the drug/narcotic offenses committed by juvenile arrestees.
- In 2005 and 2006, males committed 73% of the drug/narcotic offenses.
- In 2006, about 88% of the drug/narcotic offenses were committed by white juveniles; American Indian/Alaskan Native juveniles accounted for 8% of these offenses.

Victims of Crime

It is common to think about and look at crime from a law enforcement perspective, much like this *Crime in Montana* or *Crime in the United States* publications. These comprehensive reports offer much insight into the crime and crime trends that are facing law enforcement officers and citizens alike. However, a large part of the picture is missing from the aforementioned types of reports.

The following is a look at crime from the victims' perspective. Many crimes go unreported to law enforcement. ⁴According to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey, about 49% of violent crimes are reported to law enforcement. The remaining 51% typically go unreported. A smaller percentage (41.4%) of rapes and sexual assaults are reported to law enforcement. This section will serve to combine data from the MTIBR system with data collected from Victim Service Providers (VSPs) all throughout Montana.

VSP data is collected in a database called Providers of Data Quality (PDQ). It is important to note that since not all victims report their victimization to law enforcement, the MTIBR data does not encompass all victims of crime. Likewise, not all victims seek victims services from VSPs, consequently, those individuals will not be represented in this analysis. In the best case, a victim can be represented in both sets of data. An analysis of both sets of data will hopefully paint a broader stroke which will shed some light on what the victims of crime in Montana look like.

Women are over three times (3.4 times) more likely than males to report being victims of a crime in Montana. In 2006, 12,592 people reported being primary victims of a crime in Montana to a VSP. In addition, another 3,900 people reported being secondary victims of a crime. Primary victims are those individuals who were directly victimized during a crime against a person. Another 68 people reported victimizations, but it is unknown if they were primary or secondary victims. In total, 16,560 people reported being victims of a crime in Montana in 2006 to a VSP. Of those 16,560 victims, 12,748 were female victims and 3,722 were male victims. In 90 cases, the gender was not reported. During 2006, VSPs reported serving an additional 2,520 "ongoing" victims. An "ongoing" victim is a victim who reported being victimized prior to 2006, but is still accepting victims services.

⁴ Rand, Michael and Shannan Catalano. "Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: Criminal Victimization, 2006." U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics. December 12, 2007.

Victim to Offender Relationship

Figure 31

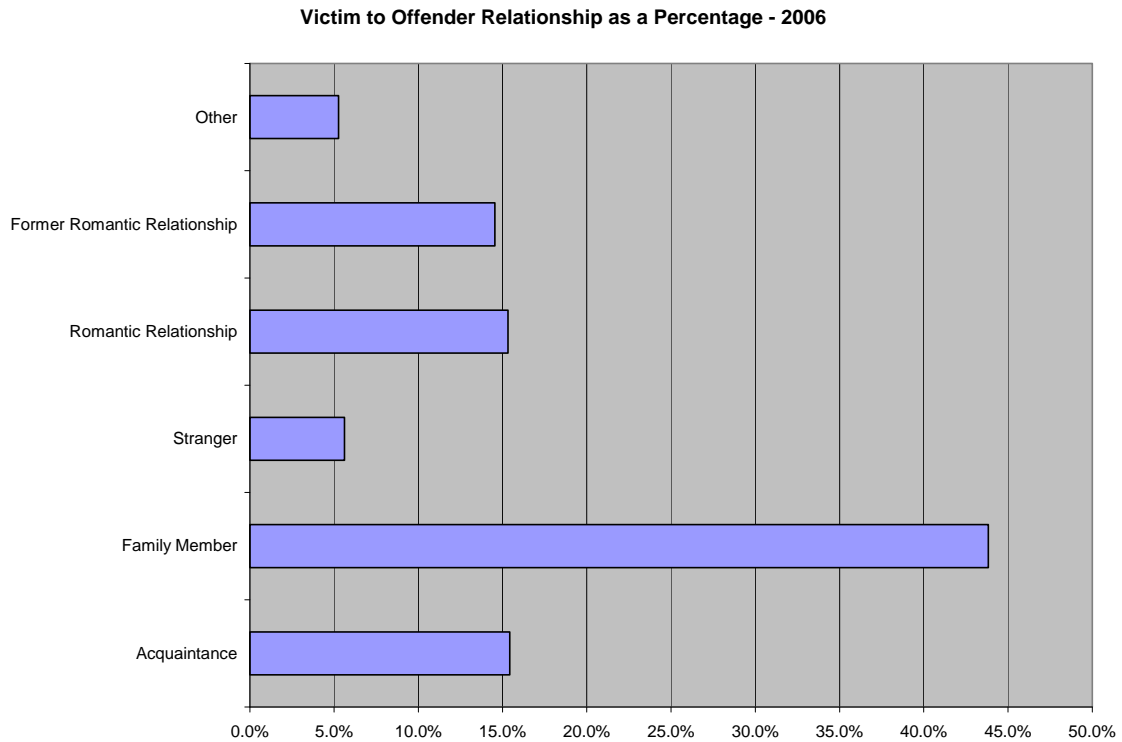


Figure 31 shows that about 44% of the time, the victim is a family member to the offender. In the majority of reported victimizations reported to VSPs, about 90% of the time, the offender has some kind of relationship with the victim. Only 5.6% of reported victimizations were committed by strangers in 2006.

Figure 32 compares the victimizations reported to law enforcement with the victimizations reported to VSPs. This chart shows that victims may be more likely to report a victimization by a stranger to law enforcement than they are to report a victimization by a family member. However, some reporting error could account for the differences because of how the data is reported. Law enforcement reports the MTIBR data, and the victims themselves report the PDQ data. Just looking at family member victimizations, people were twice as likely to report a victimization to a VSP than to law enforcement. The other large difference seen in Figure 32 could come from differences in reported standards and recoding. For example, the MTIBR standards only has one code which fell in the Former Romantic Relationship category, where the PDQ data has multiple codes that fall under this category.

Figure 32

Comparison of Victim to Offender Relationship between PDQ and MTIBR Data - 2006

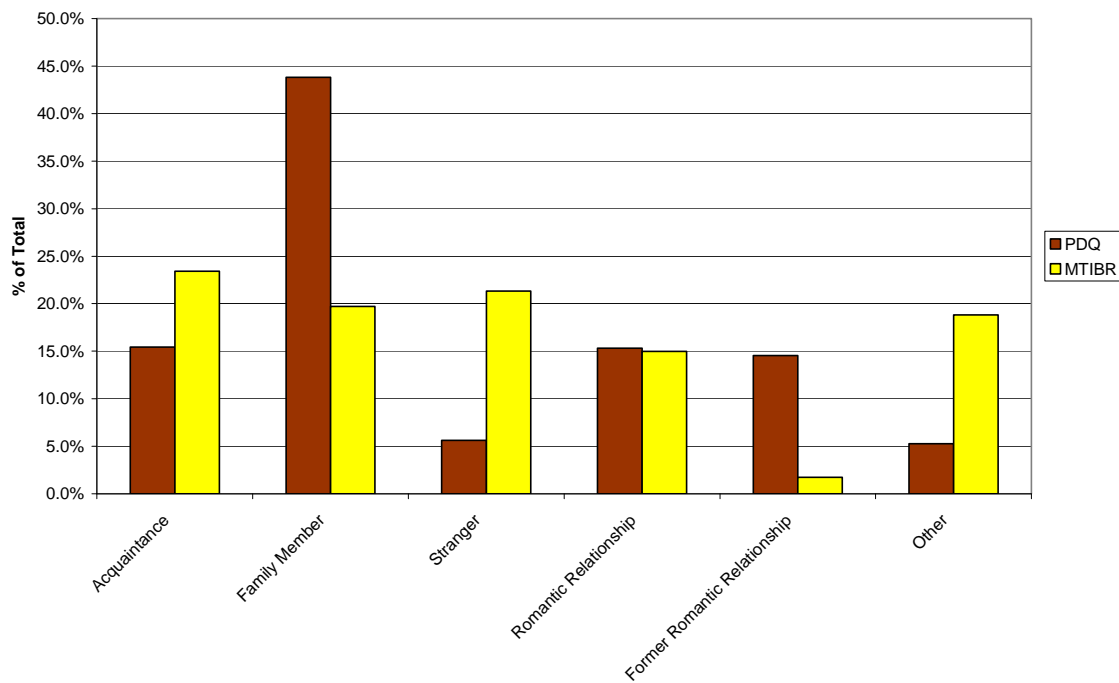
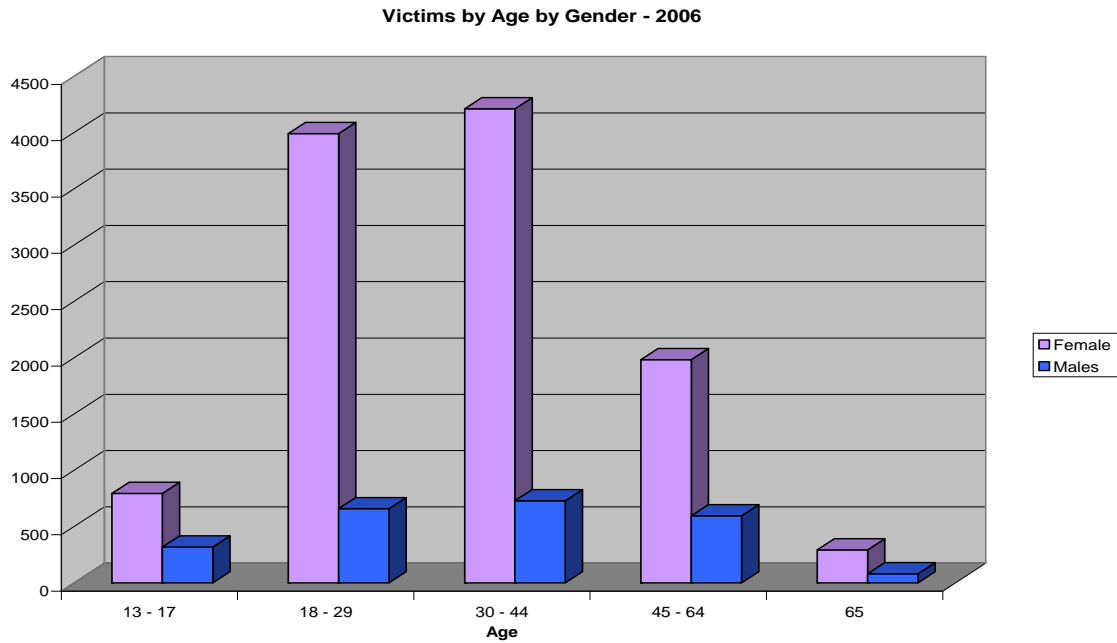


Figure 33



Age

Figure 33 shows VSP reported victims by age and by gender. Most new victims reported by VSPs fell between the ages of 18 to 44. Split by gender, about 73% of female victims were between the ages of 18 to 44. Among males, 58% of victims were between the ages of 18 to 44. The age was not known for 2,870 victims in 2006.

Race and Ethnicity

Figure 34

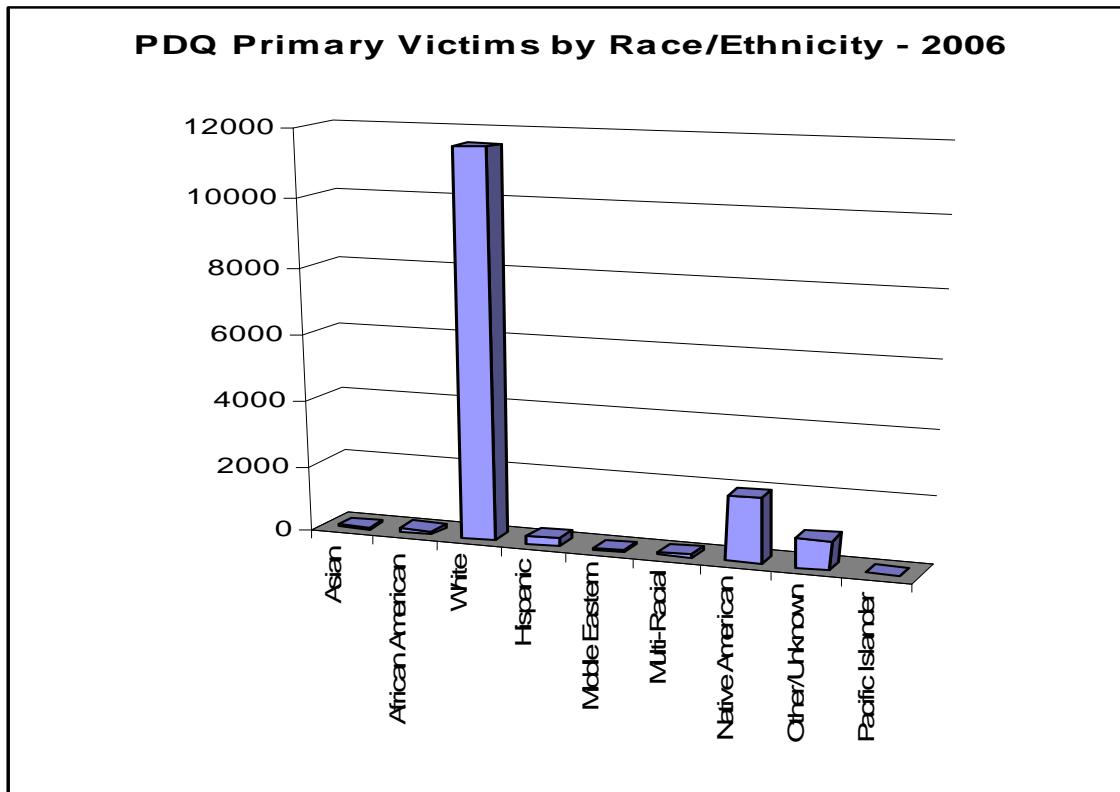


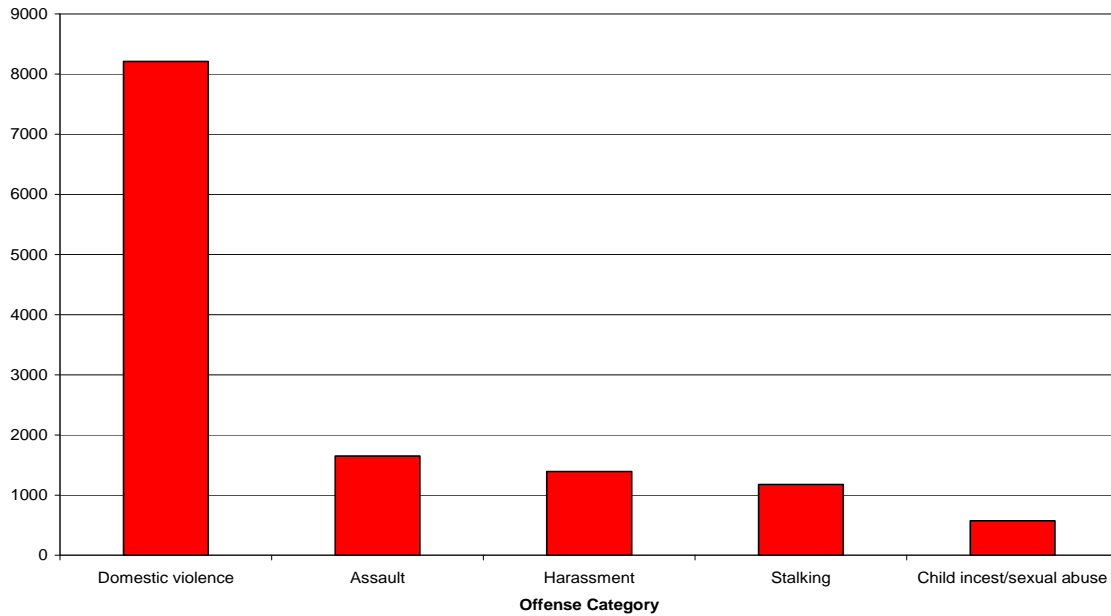
Figure 34 shows the volume of VSP victims by their reported race/ethnicity. White victims account for the largest percentage (77%), while Native Americans account for about 13.2% of the reported victims. The third largest percentage is other/unknown (5.8%). All other race/ethnicities account for less than 5% of the reported victims.

Victimizations by Offense

Figure 35 shows the top 5 reported victimization offense categories reported to VSPs in 2006. Domestic violence is most commonly reported victimization, making up about 50% of the VSP reported victimizations in 2006; assault, harassment, stalking and child incest/sexual abuse round out the top five in that order. Combined, these five offense categories account for 78% of the victimizations reported to VSPs in 2006.

Figure 35

Top 5 Victimization Categories - 2006



Domestic Violence Related Offenses

In 2006, VSPs reported 6,234 primary victims of domestic violence, plus 4 secondary victims of domestic violence for a total 6,238. Of those domestic violence cases served by VSPs, a little over 2,000 (2,023) were reported to law enforcement. Law enforcement (MTIBR) reported 3,257 incidents related to domestic violence; so only about 1,234 (3,257 minus 2,023) domestic violence incidents were reported to law enforcement outside of the guidance of a VSP in 2006.

Summary

Difference in reporting standards between the two data system can account for some of the differences in the data. However, I think it is clear that victims, especially of violence from an offender the victim is in a relationship with are much less likely to report the incident to law enforcement. VSPs are helping to encourage victims to report the incident to law enforcement, especially domestic violence offenses. On the other hand, not all victims use VSPs' services so many cases of violence against persons are going un-reported to law enforcement.

Appendix A

REPORTING AGENCIES

Police Departments

Baker PD
Belgrade PD
Billings PD
Boulder PD
Bozeman PD
Chinook PD
Colstrip PD
Columbia Falls PD
Columbus PD
Conrad PD
Cut Bank PD
*Darby PD
Dillon PD
East Helena PD
Ennis PD
Eureka PD
Fort Benton PD
*Fromberg PD
Glasgow PD
Glendive PD
Great Falls PD
Hamilton PD
Havre PD
*University of Montana

Helena PD
Hot Springs PD
Joliet PD
Kalispell PD
Laurel PD
Lewistown PD
Libby PD
Livingston PD
Manhattan PD
*Miles City PD
Missoula PD
Musselshell Co. SO
Park Co. SO
Plains PD
Polson PD
Red Lodge PD
Ronan PD
*Sidney PD
St. Ignatius PD
Stevensville PD
Thompson Falls PD
Troy PD
West Yellowstone PD
Whitefish PD

Sheriff's Offices

Beaverhead Co. SO
Big Horn Co. SO
Blaine Co. SO
Broadwater Co. SO
Butte/Silver Bow LEA
Carbon Co. SO
Carter Co. SO
Cascade Co. SO
Chouteau Co. SO
*Custer Co. SO
*Daniels Co. SO
Dawson Co. SO
Deer Lodge Co. LEA
Dillon Co. SO
Fallon Co. SO
Fergus Co. SO
Flathead Co. SO
Gallatin Co. SO
Garfield Co. SO
Glacier Co. SO
Granite Co. SO
Hill Co. SO
Jefferson Co. SO
Judith Basin Co. SO
Lake Co. SO
Lewis & Clark Co. SO
Lincoln Co. SO

Madison Co. SO
McCone Co. SO
Meagher Co. SO
Mineral Co. SO
Missoula Co. SO
*Petroleum Co. SO
Phillips Co. SO
Pondera Co. SO
Powell Co. SO
*Prairie Co. SO
Ravalli Co. SO
*Richland Co. SO
Roosevelt Co. SO
Rosebud Co. SO
Sanders Co. SO
Sheridan Co. SO
Stillwater Co. SO
Sweet Grass Co. SO
Teton Co. SO
Toole Co. SO
*Treasure Co. SO
Valley Co. SO
Wibaux Co. SO
Yellowstone Co. SO

Partial Reporting Agencies (less than 12 months of crime data)

Plentywood PD
Three Forks PD
Liberty Co. SO
Wolf Point PD
Wheatland Co. SO

*Reported in summary format on UCR summary forms. These agencies did not submit crime data in the Montana Incident Based Reporting System.

Appendix B

2006 Index Crimes by Agency

Agency	Population	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Crimes Against Persons	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crimes Against Property	Drug Offenses
Beaverhead Co. SO	4831	0	2	0	9	11	10	44	8	62	7
Dillon PD	4026	1	1	0	9	11	6	86	4	96	25
Total	8857	1	3	0	18	22	16	130	12	158	32
Big Horn Co. SO	13275	0	4	1	53	58	13	207	31	251	46
Total	13275	0	4	1	53	58	13	207	31	251	46
Blaine Co. SO	5381	0	1	0	23	24	5	29	5	39	4
Chinook PD	1311	1	0	0	5	6	0	12	1	13	2
Total	6692	1	1	0	28	30	5	41	6	52	6
Broadwater Co. SO	4560	0	1	0	16	17	5	169	8	182	42
Total	4560	0	1	0	25	17	5	169	8	182	42
Carbon Co. SO	6207	0	0	0	1	1	3	29	2	34	4
Red Lodge PD	2424	0	1	0	16	17	16	46	8	70	49
Fromberg PD	486	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Joliet PD	607	0	1	0	3	4	1	1	0	2	5
Total	9724	0	2	0	22	24	20	76	10	106	62
Carter Co. SO	1333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade Co. SO	23453	1	6	0	52	59	32	284	35	351	229
Great Falls PD	56878	2	11	37	153	203	237	2509	133	2879	478
Total	80331	3	17	37	205	262	269	2793	168	3230	707
Chouteau Co. SO	4026	0	1	0	3	4	6	17	3	26	20
Fort Benton PD	1489	0	1	0	4	5	8	31	1	40	6
Total	5515	0	2	0	7	9	14	48	4	66	26
Custer Co. SO	3135	0	3	0	8	11	8	42	6	56	5
Miles City PD	8240	0	2	1	34	37	21	237	27	285	31
Total	11375	0	5	1	42	48	29	279	33	341	36
Daniels Co. SO	1854	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	1
Total	1854	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	1
Dawson Co. SO	4056	0	0	0	8	8	13	57	4	74	16
Glendive PD	4715	0	1	1	8	10	9	143	3	155	41
Total	8771	0	1	1	16	18	22	200	7	229	57
Deer Lodge Co. LEA	9034	1	4	0	29	34	12	81	15	108	40
Total	9034	1	4	0	29	34	12	81	15	108	40
Fallon Co. SO	1099	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	11	2
Baker PD	1644	0	0	0	4	4	4	12	2	18	2
Total	2743	0	0	0	4	4	8	18	3	29	4
Fergus Co. SO	5505	0	0	0	7	7	5	26	8	39	18
Lewistown PD	6157	0	2	0	10	12	15	87	6	108	24
Total	11662	0	2	0	17	19	20	113	14	147	42
Flathead Co. SO	53694	0	38	10	192	240	204	917	84	1205	314
Columbia Falls PD	4483	0	5	1	16	22	7	183	8	198	53
Whitefish PD	7135	0	3	2	17	22	46	204	14	264	111
Kalispell PD	18657	1	12	1	60	74	73	951	79	1103	374
Total	83969	1	58	14	285	358	330	2255	185	2770	852

Gallatin Co. SO	33426	1	10	2	39	52	81	318	53	452	261
Bozeman PD	33856	0	21	14	50	85	138	1322	126	1586	322
Belgrade PD	7100	0	8	3	9	20	24	206	21	251	37
West Yellowstone PD	1235	0	0	1	11	12	1	11	3	15	3
Manhattan PD	1479	0	0	0	2	2	4	19	0	23	1
Total	77096	1	39	20	111	171	248	1876	203	2327	624
Garfield Co. SO	1210	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	1210	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Glacier Co. SO	10485	0	2	1	24	27	10	37	6	53	20
Cut Bank PD	3197	0	2	0	39	41	16	125	1	142	27
Total	13682	0	4	1	63	68	26	162	7	195	47
Granite Co. SO	2993	0	1	0	3	4	7	26	3	36	4
Total	2993	0	1	0	3	4	7	26	3	36	4
Hill Co. SO	6980	0	1	2	18	21	17	165	11	193	67
Havre PD	9480	1	7	7	47	62	38	446	23	507	161
Total	16460	1	8	9	65	83	55	611	34	700	228
Jefferson Co. SO	8660	0	5	0	13	18	9	32	9	50	24
Boulder PD	1450	0	4	0	2	6	2	13	0	15	4
Total	10110	0	9	0	15	24	11	45	9	65	28
Judith Basin Co. SO	2219	0	0	0	9	9	1	13	1	15	1
Total	2219	0	0	0	9	9	1	13	1	15	1
Lake Co. SO	20876	2	14	3	82	101	58	277	36	371	89
Polson PD	4874	0	1	2	36	39	23	234	19	276	96
Ronan PD	1987	0	1	1	20	22	12	56	8	76	41
St. Ignatius PD	831	0	1	0	7	8	10	32	6	48	4
Total	28568	2	17	6	145	170	103	599	69	771	230
Lewis & Clark Co. SO	29498	0	7	0	33	40	71	298	32	401	100
Helena PD	27645	2	11	13	63	89	133	954	59	1146	218
East Helena PD	1866	0	1	0	4	5	2	31	4	37	8
Total	59009	2	19	13	100	134	206	1283	95	1584	326
Lincoln Co. SO	14675	0	6	2	28	36	47	209	19	275	130
Libby PD	2673	0	1	0	21	22	6	114	5	125	28
Eureka PD	1038	0	0	0	4	4	5	71	3	79	6
Troy PD	991	0	0	1	1	2	5	19	0	24	3
Total	19377	0	7	3	54	64	63	413	27	503	167
McCone Co. SO	1822	0	1	0	0	1	3	7	1	11	0
Total	1822	0	1	0	0	1	3	7	1	11	0
Madison Co. SO	6362	0	0	0	7	7	10	48	9	67	26
Ennis PD	982	0	3	0	2	5	0	9	0	9	8
Total	7344	0	3	0	9	12	10	57	9	76	34
Meagher Co. SO	2018	0	0	0	10	10	3	23	2	28	1
Total	2018	0	0	0	10	10	3	23	2	28	1
Mineral Co. SO	4052	0	0	2	23	25	13	8	4	25	17
Total	4052	0	0	2	23	25	13	8	4	25	17
Missoula Co. SO	37519	0	16	3	59	78	134	483	57	674	240
Missoula PD	63526	0	47	34	148	229	359	2801	179	3339	569
University of Montana - Missoula Campus Security	*	0	0	1	0	1	2	142	1	145	75
Total	101045	0	63	38	207	308	495	3426	237	4158	884

Musselshell Co. SO	4540	0	2	0	11	13	16	113	3	132	26
Total	4540	0	2	0	11	13	16	113	3	132	26
Park Co. SO	8907	0	1	1	21	23	23	62	6	91	16
Livingston PD	7214	0	3	2	18	23	23	154	16	193	64
Total	16121	0	4	3	39	46	46	216	22	284	80
Petroleum Co. SO	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	475	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phillips Co. SO	4219	0	0	0	9	9	20	47	5	72	14
Total	4219	0	0	0	9	9	20	47	5	72	14
Pondera Co. SO	3520	0	1	0	4	5	3	8	1	12	12
Conrad PD	2625	0	0	0	5	5	6	34	3	43	36
Total	6145	0	1	0	9	10	9	42	4	55	48
Powell Co. SO	7066	2	2	0	21	25	15	132	13	160	31
Total	7066	2	2	0	21	25	15	132	13	160	31
Prairie Co. SO	1116	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	3
Total	1116	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	3
Ravalli Co. SO	33124	0	9	0	41	50	29	299	21	349	48
Hamilton PD	4486	0	3	1	26	30	37	228	9	274	115
Stevensville PD	1873	0	2	0	19	21	1	46	4	51	25
Darby PD	854	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	4
Total	40337	0	14	1	89	104	67	573	34	674	192
Richland Co. SO	4670	0	0	0	2	2	10	41	1	52	3
Sidney PD	4513	0	3	0	7	10	19	102	16	137	13
Total	9183	0	3	0	9	12	29	143	17	189	16
Roosevelt Co. SO	6819	2	0	0	3	5	6	25	0	31	4
Total	6819	2	0	0	3	5	6	25	0	31	4
Rosebud Co. SO	6947	0	1	0	18	19	20	26	7	53	23
Colstrip PD	2353	0	0	1	5	6	8	46	2	56	16
Total	9300	0	1	1	23	25	28	72	9	109	39
Sanders Co. SO	7929	0	7	2	29	38	27	124	12	163	55
Hot Springs PD	570	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	2	9	11
Thompson Falls PD	1405	0	0	0	10	10	6	44	3	53	18
Plains PD	1259	0	0	0	5	5	6	30	2	38	4
Total	11163	0	7	2	46	55	39	205	19	263	88
Sheridan Co. SO	1767	0	0	0	1	1	4	16	1	21	8
Total	1767	0	0	0	1	1	4	16	1	21	8
Butte/Silver Bow LEA	33298	2	11	6	140	159	137	812	100	1049	215
Total	33298	2	11	6	140	159	137	812	100	1049	215
Stillwater Co. SO	6659	0	2	0	3	5	13	21	2	36	19
Columbus PD	1915	0	2	0	6	8	11	79	1	91	7
Total	8574	0	4	0	9	13	24	100	3	127	26
Sweet Grass Co. SO	3707	1	1	0	6	8	4	25	4	33	26
Total	3707	1	1	0	6	8	4	25	4	33	26
Teton Co. SO	6300	0	2	0	9	11	7	44	14	65	13
Total	6300	0	2	0	9	11	7	44	14	65	13
Toole Co. SO	5079	0	3	0	20	23	12	49	8	69	97
Total	5079	0	3	0	20	23	12	49	8	69	97
Treasure Co. SO	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Valley Co. SO	4164	0	2	0	3	5	4	22	1	27	4

Glasgow PD	3047	0	4	0	1	5	7	55	6	68	20
Total	7211	0	6	0	4	10	11	77	7	95	24
Wibaux Co. SO	960	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	0	8	0
Total	960	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	0	8	0
Yellowstone Co. SO	31930	1	7	4	23	35	110	514	50	674	215
Billings PD	99667	2	35	45	128	210	475	3574	332	4381	701
Laurel PD	6404	0	2	0	14	16	15	198	10	223	63
Total	138001	3	44	49	165	261	600	4286	392	5278	979
State Total	935988	26	383	208	2175	2792	3093	22022	1864	26979	6502

Appendix C

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.

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

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.

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

