

CRIME IN MONTANA



2006-2007
REPORT

MBCC
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

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2006-2007 REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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PUBLISHED:

JUNE 2008

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National Incident Based Reporting System and the Montana Incident Based Reporting System

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program was developed in the 1920's by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The UCR program is overseen by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The UCR program has served as a measuring stick for crime in America from a law enforcement perspective. Today, over 16,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies contribute crime statistics to the UCR program. In the 1980's, a study was conducted with the goal of revising the UCR program to meet the needs of the 21st century. That study's end result; ultimately was the creation of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

NIBRS is based upon the concept that each crime and all of its components is viewed as an "incident". Certain facts about the incident are then recorded and organized into segments. The segments that make up a typical incident are: 1) the administrative segment, 2) offense segment, 3) property segment, 4) victim segment, 5) offender segment, and 6) arrestee segment.

Nationally, implementation of NIBRS is occurring at varying rates. The FBI has certified about 20 state-level programs for NIBRS participation. Only a few, including Montana, have been classified as a 100% NIBRS reporting state.

Montana began moving from the UCR Summary based reporting method to the Montana-specific NIBRS based crime data repository in 1999. Montana was certified by the FBI in 2005. In 2007, 91 out of 111 Sheriff's and Police departments contributed 12 months of incident based crime data to the state repository. Two agencies reported less than 12 months of crime data. Finally, 14 agencies reported crime data in a yearly summary report form. The Montana Board of Crime Control fully expects to continue to add to the total number of agencies that report incident based crime data to the state repository in future years.

The following Crime in Montana 2006 – 2007 report is based primarily on data from the Montana Incident Based Reporting system (MTIBR). The amount of information collected in the MTIBR can not wholly be analyzed in a publication of this magnitude. However, it does serve as a good means to measure crime in Montana.

Specific information about crime incidents are analyzed in the following. However, since some agencies continue to report crime data in the summary report form, less information is know about those crimes. Only as appropriate, will the crime reported on those forms be included in the following analysis, such as when used to calculate statewide crime rates.

The Benefits of NIBRS/MTIBR

NIBRS/MTIBR is capable of producing more detailed, accurate, and meaningful crime data than produced by the UCR summary method. When utilized to its fullest capability,

NIBRS/MTIBR gives law enforcement the ability to identify when and where crimes occur, and the characteristics of those crimes, such as the characteristics of victims, offenders, and certain characteristics of the offense, such as the use of alcohol in the commission of a crime. With the help of the NIBRS/MTIBR program, Montana's law enforcement has the capability to identify and combat criminal justice issues facing local law enforcement, such as juvenile gangs, white collar crime, weapons offenses, drug/narcotic offenses, drug/alcohol involvement in the commission of a crime, domestic violence, and hate crimes.

Montana has implemented a "Montana specific" version of NIBRS which differs in some key areas. However, when the Montana state crime data repository reports the states crime data to the FBI, the data is converted to adhere to the FBI's NIBRS specifications.

NIBRS/MTIBR is different from the UCR summary crime reporting method in many ways. One such difference is that NIBRS/MTIBR requires offense information on 22 different crime categories made up of over 46 Montana specific Group A crimes. Additionally, the MTIBR system also collects all information for the 11 Group B crimes. NIBRS only collects arrest data on Group B crimes. This is one significant difference between NIBRS and MTIBR.

The accuracy and usefulness of the NIBRS/MTIBR data is paramount to the success of the program. The Montana Board of Crime Control would like to thank all of those law enforcement agencies for their hard work and dedication of the MTIBR program.

The following is a list of the offenses reported to MBCC.

Aggravated Assault:

- Assault, aggravated - permanent or life threatening injury
- Assault, aggravated -Broken bones, severe laceration, etc. (not permanent or life threatening injury)
- Assault on a minor
- Assault with a weapon
- Assault with bodily fluid
- Criminal endangerment
- Attempted homicide
- Partner or family assault (serious injury)
- Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)
- Hate motivated intimidation or harassment
- Endangering the welfare of children
- Ritual abuse of a minor
- Abuse of teachers
- Assault, on a peace or judicial officer
- Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly

All Other Offenses:

- False claims to public agencies
- False reports to law enforcement authorities
- False swearing

Unsworn falsification to authorities
Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor
Indecent exposure
Bigamy
Marrying a bigamist
Violation of protective order
Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant
Failure to aid a peace officer
Obstructing justice
Possession of burglary tools
Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence
Tampering with public records or information
Tampering with witnesses and informants
Transfer illegal articles or communications
False alarm to agencies of public safety
False reporting of an impending explosion
False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe
Escape
Criminal defamation
Cruelty to animals
Employer misconduct
Failure to yield party line
Harming a police dog
Official misconduct
Perjury
Garbage/Littering
Bail jumping
Bringing armed men into state
Aiding or soliciting suicide
Causing animals to fight
Creating a hazard
Criminal contempt
Interfere with court order for minor
Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture
Failing to register as a sex or violent offender
Illegal posting of public land
Obscene/harassing phone call - privacy in communication
Home arrest violation
Abuse of teachers
Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence
Solicitation
Conspiracy
Attempt
Accountability for Conduct of Another
Violation of no-contact order
Violation of conditions of release
Probation violation

- Parole violation
- Under age tobacco possession or consumption
- Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)
- Negligent vehicular assault (non-serious injury)

Arson:

- Arson
- Arson, negligent
- Arson, throwing lighted materials

Bad Check Offense:

- Issuing a bad check

Bribery Offense:

- Illegal gifts to public servants
- Compensation for past official behavior
- Bribery in official and political matters
- Bribery, compounding a felony

Burglary:

- Burglary, residence
- Burglary, non-residence
- Burglary, aggravated

Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Offenses:

- Incitement to riot
- Riot
- Juvenile curfew violations
- Loitering juvenile
- Ungovernable juvenile

Disorderly Conduct:

- Disorderly conduct
- Obstructing access to health care facility
- Criminal incitement
- Failure of disorderly person to disperse
- Public nuisance
- Civil disorder

Drug/Narcotic Offenses:

- Sale of dangerous drugs
- Possession of dangerous drugs
- Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs
- Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs
- Altering labels on dangerous drugs
- Operation of clandestine lab
- Possession of drug paraphernalia

- Advertisement of drug paraphernalia
- Sale of imitation dangerous drug
- Possession with Intent to sell
- Manufacture imitation dangerous drug
- Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia
- Advertisement of imitation dangerous drug
- Sale of dangerous drugs on/near school property
- Possession of toxic substances
- Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor
- Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors
- Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell
- Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs

DUI Offenses:

- DUI, undetermined level - refused to test
- DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater
- DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02 - liquor
- DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol

Embezzlement:

- Embezzlement

Extortion/Blackmail:

- Extortion / blackmail

Family Offenses, Nonviolent:

- Endangering the welfare of children
- Ritual abuse of a minor
- Unlawful transactions with children
- Truancy
- Nonsupport
- Visitation interference
- Aggravated visitation interference
- Parenting interference
- Abuse, neglect, or exploit elderly

Forgery/Counterfeiting:

- Forgery
- Counterfeit
- Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents

Fraud Offenses:

- Credit cards
- Deceptive business practices
- Deceptive practices for financial gain
- Defrauding creditors
- Theft of labor or services or use of property

- Avoidance of telecommunication charges
- Theft of Identity, fraud
- Welfare fraud
- Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps
- Medicaid fraud
- Workers comp fraud
- Obtaining communication services to defraud
- Unlawful use of a computer
- Money laundering
- Failure to return rented or leased property
- Impersonating a public servant
- Obscuring the identity of a machine
- Securities regulations
- Securities selling
- Security fraud
- Security liability
- Unlawful automated telephone solicitation
- Chain distributor scheme
- Pyramid scheme

Gambling Offenses:

- Betting, wagering
- Possess illegal gambling device or enterprise
- Gambling on a cash basis
- Possession and sale of antique slot machines
- Minors not to participate in gambling
- Illegal sale, lease or transfer of gambling license
- Obtain item of value by fraud or illegal gambling
- Soliciting participation in illegal gambling activity
- Bribery in contests/sports tampering

Homicide:

- Homicide, deliberate
- Homicide, mitigated deliberate
- Homicide, negligent
- Vehicular homicide
- Homicide, justifiable

Intimidation:

- Stalking
- Assault - threat to coerce gang membership
- Threats in official and political matters
- Assault, by coercion, intimidation, or threat

Kidnapping:

- Kidnapping, aggravated
- Kidnapping

Custodial interference
Unlawful restraint

Larceny/Theft Offenses:

Pickpocket
Purse snatch
Shoplift
Theft of belongings from motor vehicles
Theft of motor vehicles parts and accessories
Theft from buildings
Theft from coin-op machines
Illegal branding or altering or obscuring a brand
Theft of lost or mislaid property
Theft, all others

Liquor Law Violations:

Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor
False identification by a minor to get alcohol
Sale of alcohol not purchased from state agency
Unlawful transfer, or possession of alcohol
Sale of alcohol without license
Drinking in public
Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21
Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors
Closing hours for licensed retail establishments
Selling alcohol after hours
Liquor licensee/employee sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21
Open container in motor vehicle on highway
Failure to attach keg tag
Remove or deface keg tab

Motor Vehicle Theft:

Motor vehicle theft
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle

Obscenity/Pornography:

Obscenity
Display or provide obscene material to minors

Peeping Tom:

Peeping tom

Prostitution Offenses:

Prostitution
Prostitution promotion
Prostitution, aggravated promotion of

Robbery:

Robbery

Runaway:

Runaway, juvenile

Sex Offenses, Forcible:

Sexual assault
Sexual abuse of children
Sodomy, deviate sexual conduct
Sexual intercourse without consent
Sexual intercourse (with object) w/o consent
Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent
Same-sex forcible rape

Sex Offenses, Nonforcible:

Statutory rape - sexual intercourse w/o consent
Incest

Simple Assault:

Resisting arrest
Assault, simple - with minor injuries (no broken bones or severe lacerations, etc)
Negligent endangerment
Partner or family assault (non-aggravated)
Mistreating prisoners
Assault upon sports official
Endangering the welfare of children
Ritual abuse of a minor
Abuse of teachers
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly
Assault with bodily fluid

Stolen Property Offenses:

Receiving stolen property from minor
Illegal handling of stolen property
Theft by disposal of stolen property

Trespass:

Stowing away on railroad property
Trespass, criminal, to vehicles
Trespass, criminal, to property

Vandalism/Criminal Mischief:

Criminal mischief/vandalism
Desecration of capitol
Desecration of flags

Intentional vandalism to railroad property

Weapons Law Violations:

- Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm
- Possess illegally, switchblade knife
- Possess of explosives
- Possession of a destructive device
- Possession of a silencer
- Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner
- Use of machine gun for offensive purpose
- Use of machine gun in connection with a crime
- Possession of firearm by convicted person
- Carrying concealed weapon
- Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated
- Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited
- Discharge within city limits - firing firearms
- Reckless or malicious use of explosives
- Manufacturers failure to register machine gun
- Owners failure to register machine gun
- Sells or gives explosives to minors
- Provide firearms to criminal street gangs
- Guns in schools
- Use of firearms by children under fourteen

NIBRS/MTIBR Data Elements

The field labels used in the NIBRS/MTIBR systems are called data elements. The MTIBR system collects data on 43 different data elements. Data values describe the characteristics of an incident. Some data values are mandatory and others are mandatory/conditional, meaning they are collected only when certain conditions within an incident are met.

The following is a list of the data fields in the MTIBR system.

- ORI number
- Incident number
- Incident date/hour
- Exceptional clearance
- Exceptional clearance date
- Offense code(s)
- Offense attempted/completed
- Offender(s) suspected of using
- Bias motivation
- Location type
- Number of premises entered
- Method of entry
- Type of criminal activity

Type of weapon/force involved
Type of property loss/etc.
Property description
Value of property
Date recovered
Number of stolen motor vehicles
Number of recovered motor vehicles
Suspected drug type
Estimated drug quantity
Type of drug measure
Victim number
Victim connected to offense code
Victim age
Victim sex
Victim race
Victim ethnicity
Victim residency
Aggravated assault/homicide circumstances
Additional justifiable homicide circumstances
Type of injury
Offender number
Offender number(s) to be related
Relationship of victim to offender(s)
Offender sex
Offender age
Offender race
Arrestee sequence number
Arrest transaction number
Arrest date
Type of arrest
Multi-arrest segments indicator
Arrest offense code
Arrestee was armed with
Arrestee age
Arrestee sex
Arrestee race
Arrestee ethnicity
Arrestee resident status
Disposition of arrestee when arrestee is less than 18

More information about the MTIBR system can be found online at <http://mbcc.mt.gov>.
Also more information about the FBI's UCR and NIBRS programs can be found online at <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>.

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, the lower the error in the estimate of the “actual” 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:

- 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

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*.

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, 82% 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 to keep its crime reporting certification, reporting law enforcement agencies must maintain an error rate of 4% or less. In 2007, 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, U.S. Marshall’s Office, or 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.

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.

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 2006-2007 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 2006-2007 data with other state's 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 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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Glossary of Terms

Cleared by Arrest – A offense that is cleared when at least one person is (1) arrested, (2) charged with the commission of the offense, and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. If more than one crime is committed during an incident, one arrest will clear all of the crimes.

Exceptional Clearance – For UCR purposes, an offense is considered exceptionally cleared when law enforcement has: (1) definitely established the identity of the offender, (2) there is enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution, (3) the exact location of the offender is known so the subject could be taken into custody, and (4) some reason outside law enforcement control prevents bringing the offender to court.

Crimes Against Persons – Includes the following index crimes: homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Crimes Against Property – Includes the following index crimes: burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft.

Crime Index – The total of the seven index crimes used to measure the extent, fluctuation, and distribution of crime.

Group A Offenses – For NIBRS purposes, Group A offenses include 22 crime categories for which extensive crime data should be collected. A complete list of the Group A offenses is available at:

<http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/Data/CrimeDataSubmissions/UCRConversionSheet.pdf>

Group B Offenses – For NIBRS purposes, Group B offenses include 11 crime categories for which only arrest data should be collected. However, Montana treats Group B offenses the same as Group A offenses and collects all information for Group B crimes. A complete list of Group B offenses is available at:

<http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/Data/CrimeDataSubmissions/UCRConversionSheet.pdf>

Hotel Rule – A UCR scoring practice which limits to one the number of burglaries which can be counted when more than one room is entered for the purpose of committing a felony theft within a structure.

Index Crimes – Includes the following crimes; homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Index Crime Rate – The number of Index Crimes per a standard population, typically 100,000 people.

Juvenile – Youth between the ages of 10 to 17.

Part I Offenses – Also called “major offenses”; consists of the seven index crimes and arson.

Part II Offenses – Consists of all other crime categories not already designated at Part I, excluding traffic violations.

Summary Reporting – A method of collecting crime data adopted for national reporting purposes in which a limited amount of data associated with an offense or arrest is compiled by each contributing agency.

Victim Service Providers - Includes state and federally funded victim assistance programs within Montana that contribute data to the Providers of Data Quality database.

Montana Incident Based Reporting Crime Summary

Population

- In 2007, 104 out of 111 Sheriff's Departments and Police Departments reported 12 months of crime data in 2007.
- The total estimated population for Montana in 2007 is 957,861 according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 population estimates.
- Those 104 reporting agencies cover a population equal to 929,628 or 97% of Montana's total population.
- 91 agencies submitted 12 months of MTIBR compliant data.
- 13 agencies submitted 2007 crime data in summary format on paper forms.
- 2.75% of the index crimes were reported by those 13 agencies that submitted their crime data on paper forms.

Crime Index

- 30,273 index crimes were reported in 2007.
- Using an adjusted population representing all reporting jurisdictions, the index crime rate in 2007 was 3,256 per 100,000.
- The 2006 crime index was 29,771.
- The 2006 crime rate for Montana was 3,180.7 per 100,000.
- July 2007, recorded the highest number of index crimes, while February 2007, recorded the lowest number of index crimes.

Arrests/Clearances

- In 2007, 91 MTIBR reporting agencies cleared 6,475 index crimes.
- In 2007 those same agencies cleared 48,794 offenses by an arrest.
- 37,690 persons were arrested in 2007 by the MTIBR reporting agencies.
- 72% of the arrestees were male and 28% were female.
- 9,162 were juveniles, of which, 1,867 were arrested for index crimes.
- 5,860 persons were arrested for index crimes, 67% were male and 33% were female.
- The 13 agencies that submitted summary data cleared 188 index crimes by an arrest.
- Those same 13 agencies cleared an additional 1,441 offenses by an arrest.

Group A Offenses

- 54,596 Group A incidents were reported in 2007, 53,890 were reported in 2006.
- The most commonly reported Group A offense in both 2006 (39%) and 2007 (39%) was theft.
- The second most commonly reported Group A offense was vandalism in both 2006 (20%) and 2007 (21%).

Group B Offenses

- 26,951 Group B incidents were reported in 2007, 26,243 Group B incidents were reported in 2006.
- Offenses that fell in the "All Other" category were the most commonly reported Group B offenses in both 2006 (26%) and 2007 (26%).
- The second most commonly reported Group B offense was Driving Under the Influence (DUI) in both 2006 (23%) and 2007 (23%).

Montana Crime Clock



³Every 17.4 minutes One Index Crime

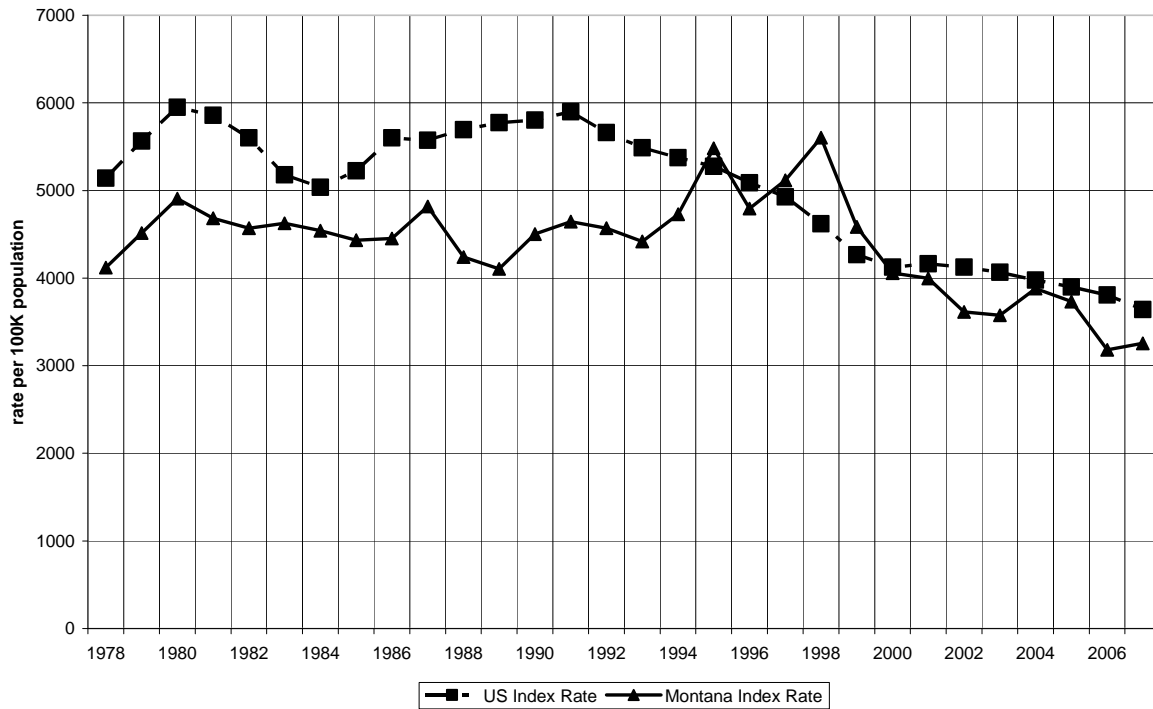
Every 3.11 hours	One Violent Crime
Every 20 days	One Homicide
Every 26.2 hours	One Rape
Every 1.59 days	One Robbery
Every 3.9 hours	One Aggravated Assault

Every 19.1 minutes	One Property Crime
Every 2.8 hours	One Burglary
Every 23.3 minutes	One Larceny Theft
Every 4.9 hours	One Motor Vehicle Theft

³ The Montana Crime Clock should be viewed with caution. It is an aggregate representation of crime data, showing only the relative frequency of occurrence of the Offenses. It does not imply a regularity in the commission of offenses.

Trends and Comparisons

Comparison of US & Montana Rates, 1978-2007

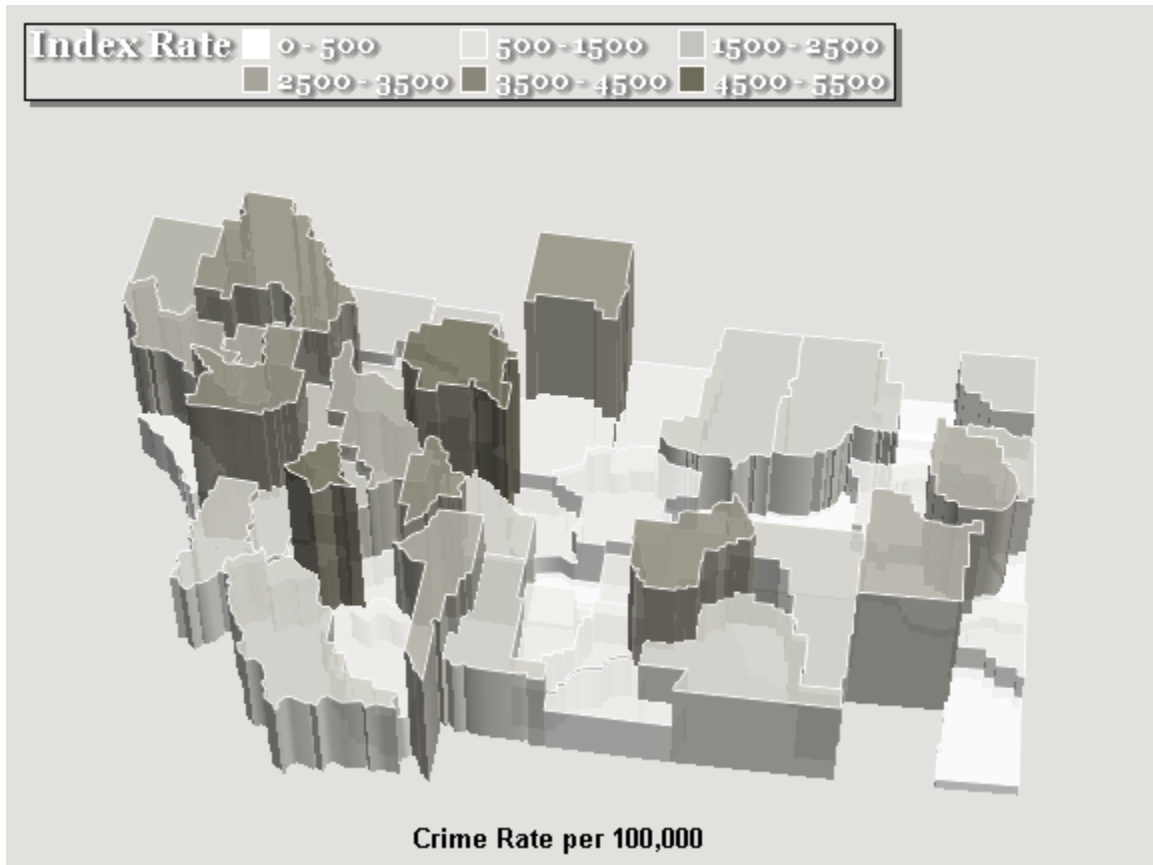


Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	31,246	4,120.6
1998	38,543	5,602.4
2003	30,970	3,574.8
2006	29,771	3,180.7
2007	30,373	3,256.5

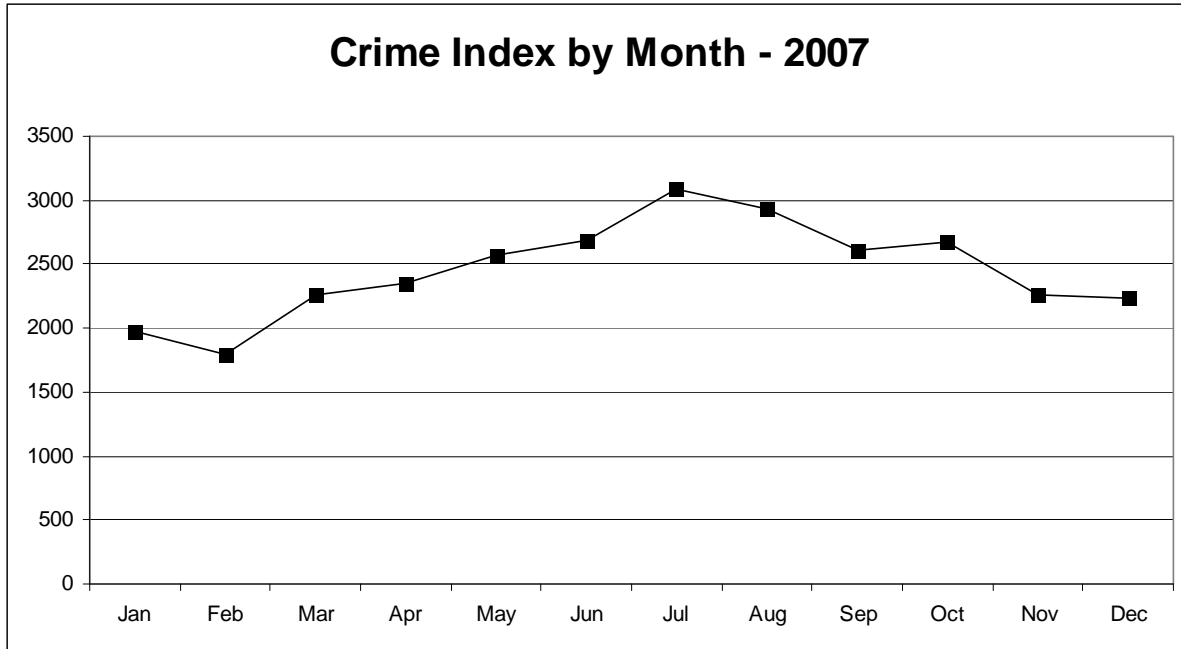
In 2007, Montana’s index crime rate rose about 2.4% from 2006. The 2006, crime rate was its lowest over the last 30 year period. The 2007 crime rate is the second lowest over the same 30 year period.

Montana’s index crime rate remains below the U.S. index crime rate. It has remained below the U.S.’s index crime rate since 1999.

Index Crime Rate by County – 2007



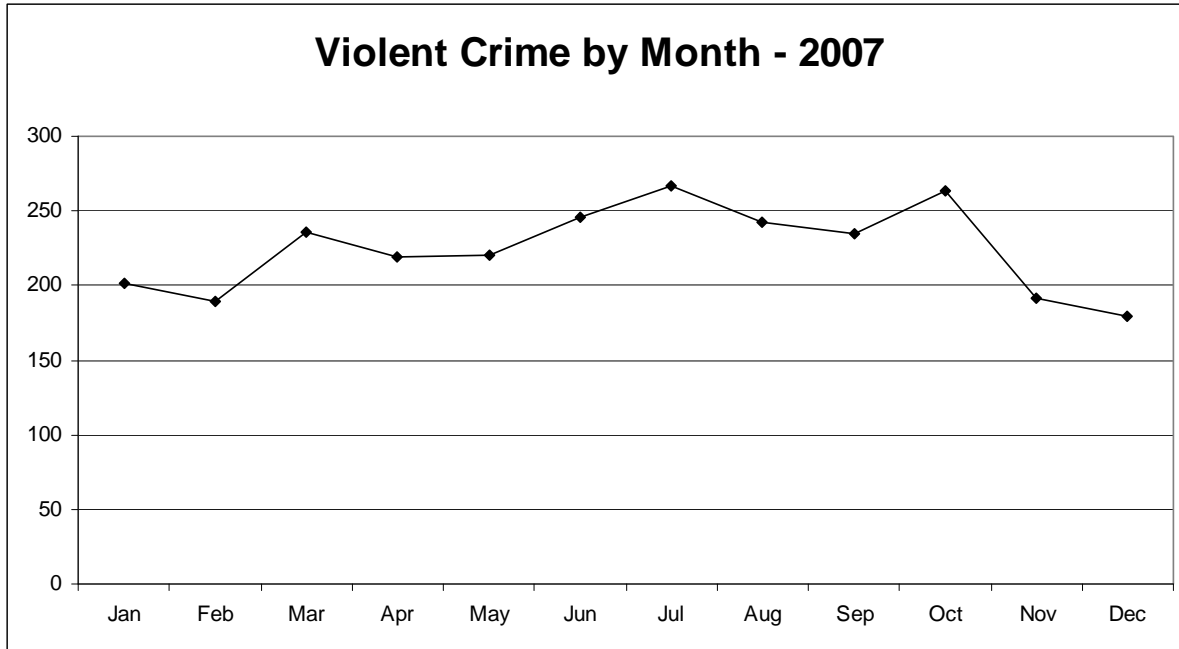
Cascade County and Silver Bow County experienced the highest crime rates in the state during 2007. Law enforcement in Powder River County and Liberty County did not submit any crime data to the MBCC.



Montana's crime index in 2007 was highest in July at 3,096 (10.25%) index crimes and lowest in February at 1,806 (5.98%) index crimes.

Montana Crime Index by Month - 2007

Month	Number	Percentage
January	1,978	6.53%
February	1,793	5.92%
March	2,256	7.45%
April	2,356	7.78%
May	2,564	8.47%
June	2,689	8.88%
July	3,090	10.21%
August	2,937	9.70%
September	2,614	8.63%
October	2,675	8.84%
November	2,254	7.45%
December	2,235	7.38%
Annual Paper Summary	832	2.75%



Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Paper Summary
202	189	236	219	220	246	267	242	235	263	193	178	122

In July 2007, the most violent crimes (267) were reported, the least violent crimes (178) were reported in December 2007.



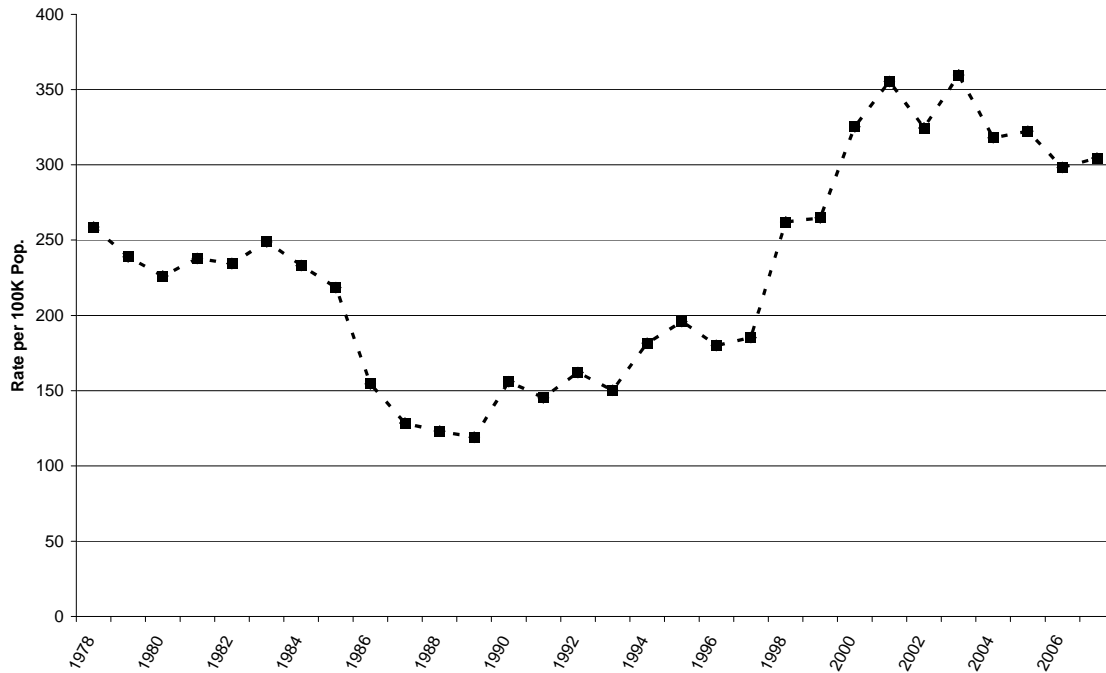
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Paper Summary
1776	1604	2020	2137	2344	2443	2823	2695	2379	2412	2062	2056	711

The most property crimes (2,823) were reported in July 2007, the least property crimes (1,604) were reported in February 2007.

Violent Crime Trends

Violent crime, also referred to as crimes against persons, consists of homicide and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

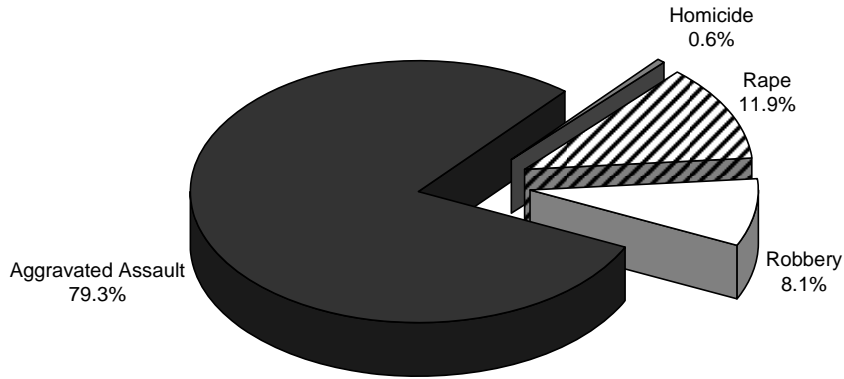
Montana Violent Crime Rate, 1978-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	1,961	258.6
1998	1,797	262.0
2003	3,077	359.7
2006	2,792	298.3
2007	2,811	302.4

The volume of reported violent crimes in 2007 is slightly up from over 2006. Over the two year period the violent crime rate increased 1.4%. The five year trend shows that the violent crime rate is down 15.9%.

Percentage of Violent Crime, 2007



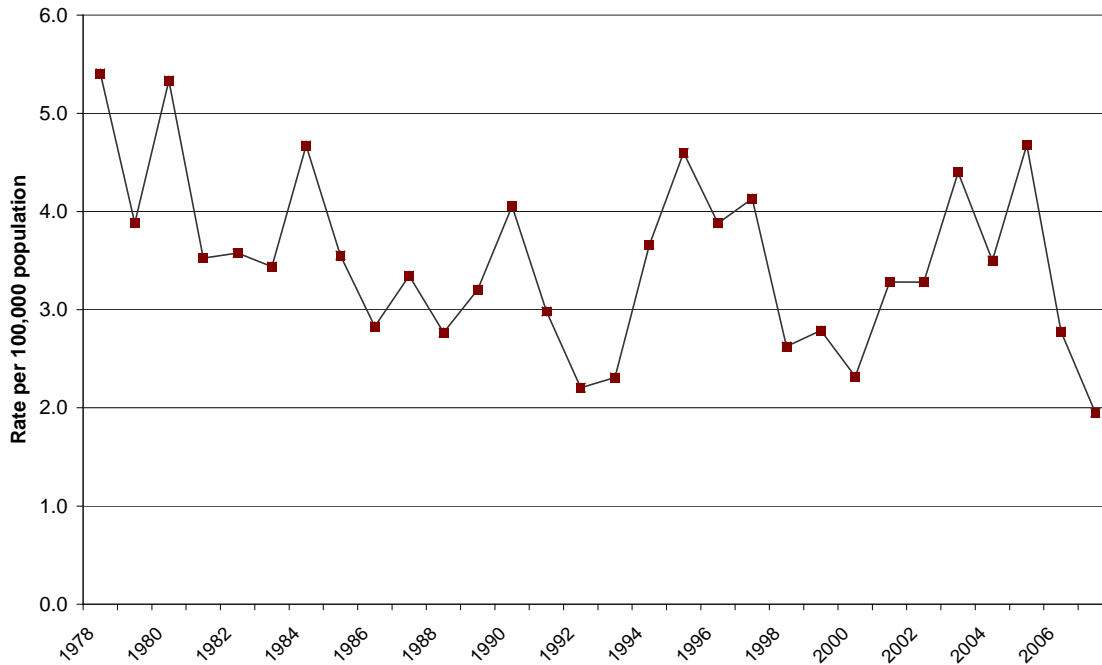
Aggravated assault accounts for almost 80% of the total violent crimes reported to law enforcement. Rape and robbery combined account for over 20% and homicide makes up less than one percent of the reported violent crimes.

⁴Percent of Violent Crime by Year

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	1%
Aggravated Assault	80%	78%	78%	79%
Rape	11%	14%	14%	12%
Robbery	6%	8%	7%	8%

⁴ Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Montana Homicide Rate, 1978-2007

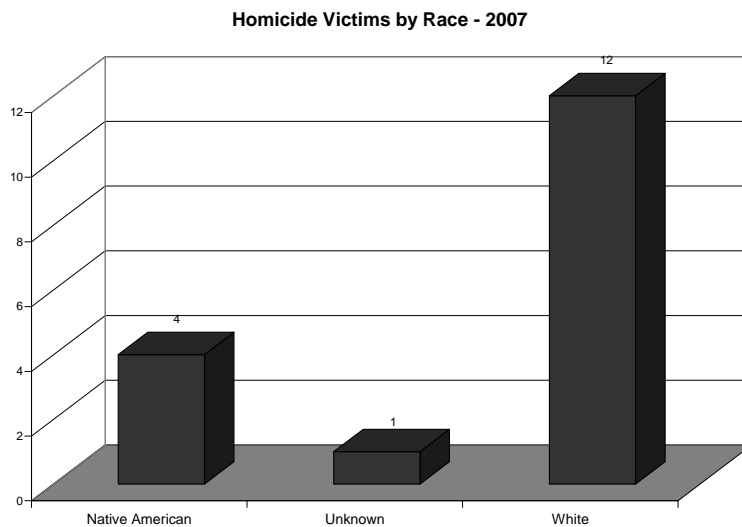
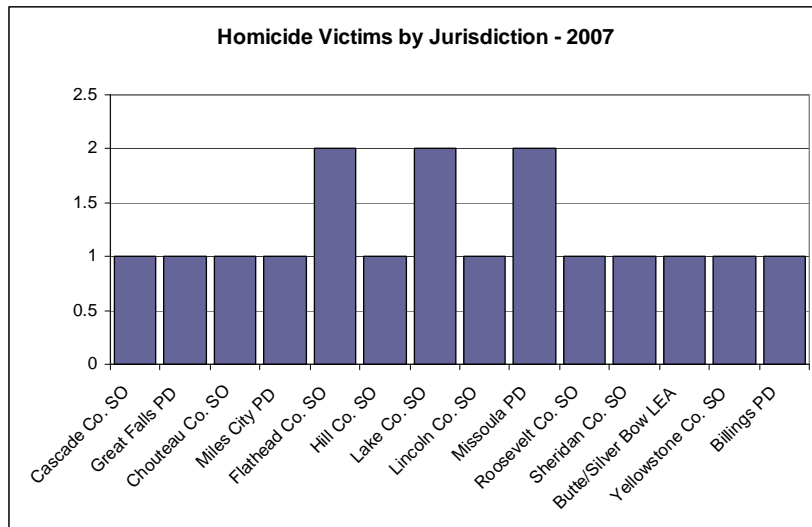


Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	41	5.4
1998	18	2.6
2003	38	4.4
2006	26	2.8
2007	18	2.0

In Montana, 18 homicides were reported in 2007, down from 26 in 2006, a 23.1% decrease. The homicide rate from 2006 to 2007 was down 22.0%.

Twenty-one (21) arrests were made for the offense of homicide in 2007. One female was arrested for homicide, and 19 of the arrestees were male. The gender of one arrestee was not reported. Seventeen (17) of the arrestees were reported as Caucasian, and 3 were reported as American Indian. The race of one arrestee was not reported. More than half (13) of the arrestees were ages 18 to 25. Four of the arrestees were age 18, also the youngest age reported; the oldest arrestee was 57 years of age. The median age was 23 and the average age was 28.

Missoula Police Department, Lake County Sheriff's Office, and Flathead County Sheriff's Office each reported two homicide victims each.



In 2007, twelve homicide victims were reportedly white. Four victim's race was Native American and one victim's race was unknown. Thirteen of the homicide victims were male, while 4 were reported as female. The youngest homicide victim was three years of age, and the oldest homicide victim was 60 years of age. Four homicide victims were age 24, and two were 18 years of age.

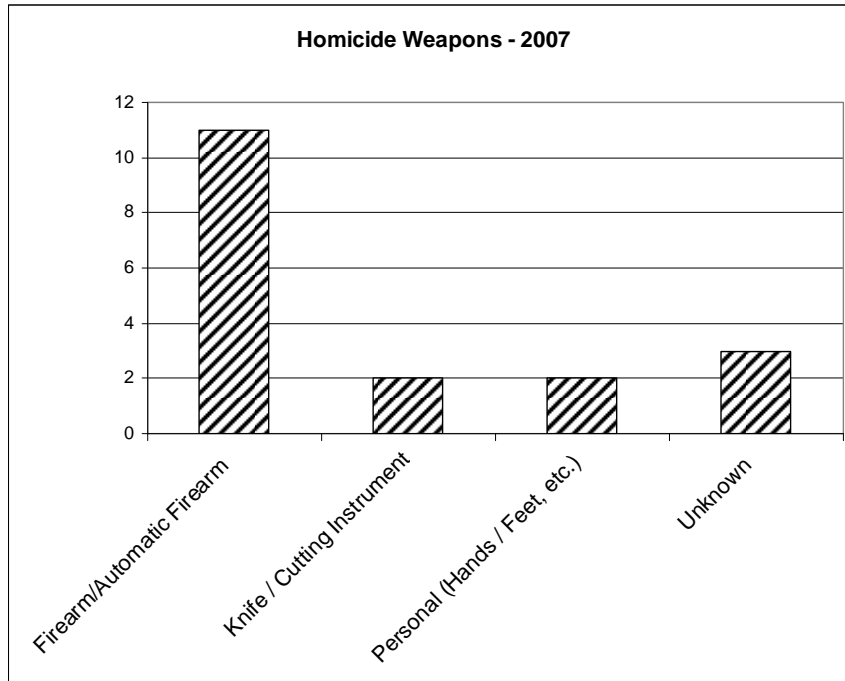
Relationship of Homicide Victims to Offender(s)

Multiple offenders were reported in four of the homicide incidents in 2007. Multiple offenders were reported in six of the homicide incidents in 2006.

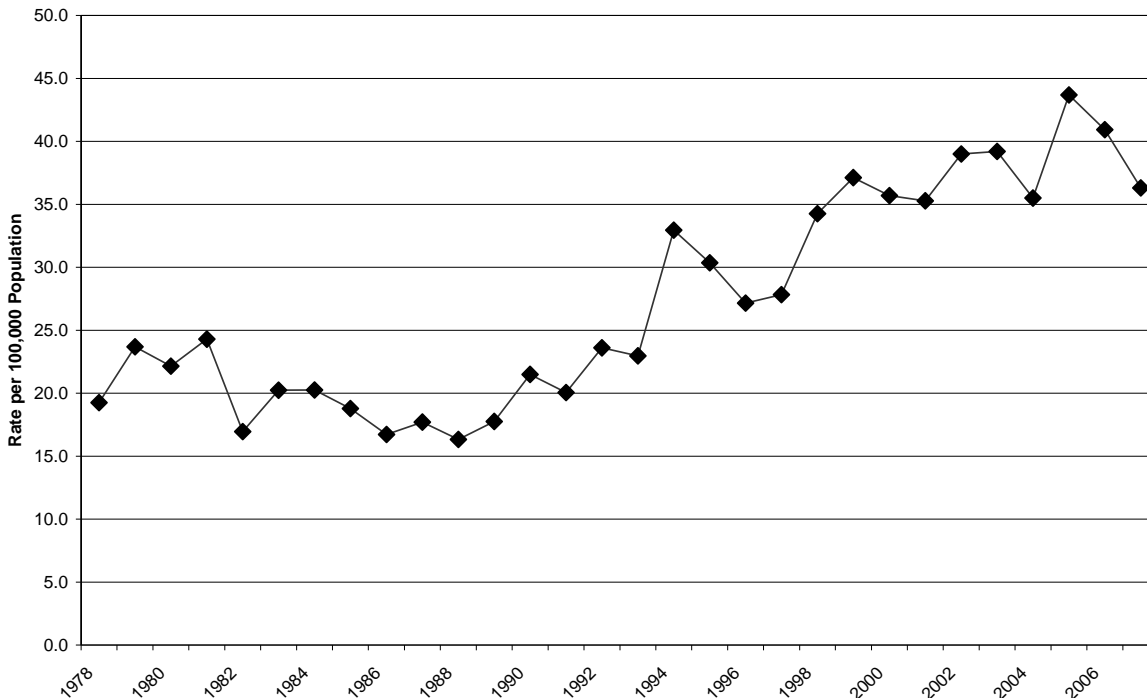


In both 2006 and 2007, the victim was known by the offender in most of the homicide incidents.

A handgun or automatic handgun was used in six out of the eighteen reported homicide offenses in 2007. In total firearms were used in eleven of the eighteen homicide offenses in 2007.



Montana Rape Rate, 1978-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	146	19.2
1998	235	34.2
2003	301	39.2
2006	383	40.9
2007	335	36.3

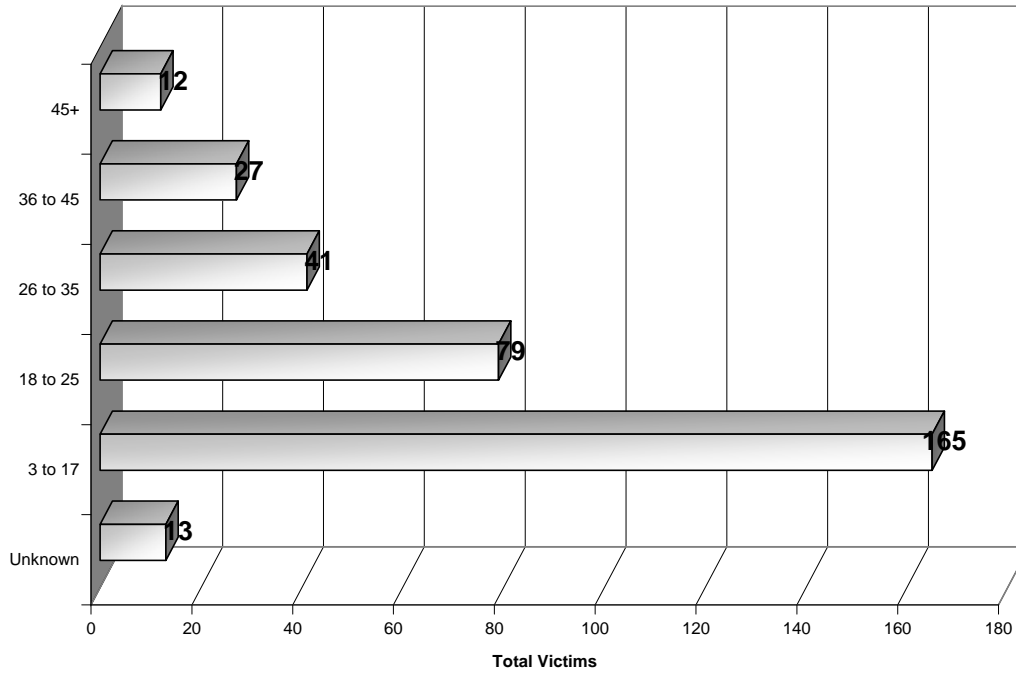
The number of rapes decreased in 2007 to 335, down from 383 in 2006, a 12.5% decrease. The rape rate from 2006 to 2007 is down 11.3%. The rape rate over the last 30 years since 1978 has increased about 89%.

Of the 335 rape offenses reported in 2007, 53 were cleared by an arrest for a clearance rate of 15.8%. All 53 arrestees for rape in Montana were male; 44 reported arrestee's race was Caucasian and four were reported as American Indian.

The youngest rape arrestee was 13 and the oldest rape arrestee was 58 years of age. The median age was 26 and the average age is 27. The age was not reported for one arrestee.

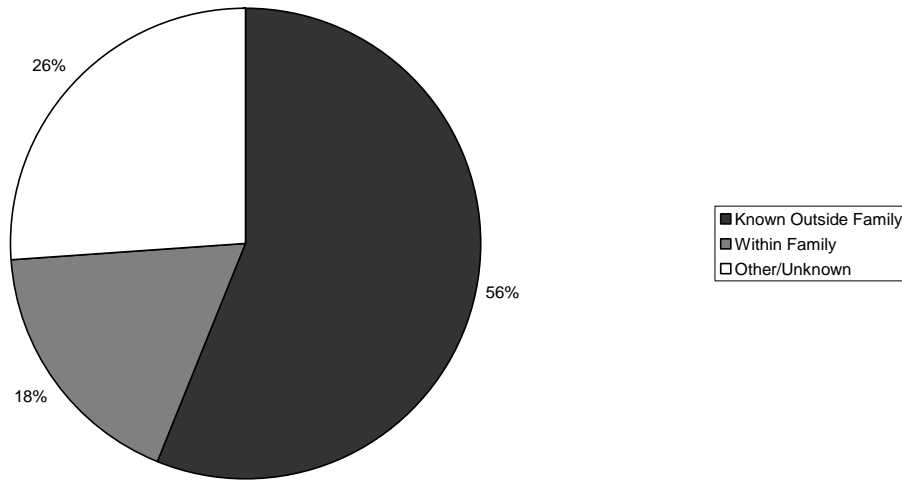
Montana's Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices whom reported incident based crime data to MBCC reported 337 victims of rape in 2007. Almost half of the victims were between the ages of 3 to 17. Almost three quarters (72%) of the rape victims were 25 years of age or younger. Of the 337 reported victims of rape, 322 were female, 14 were male, and the gender was not reported for one victim.

Rape Victims by Age - 2007



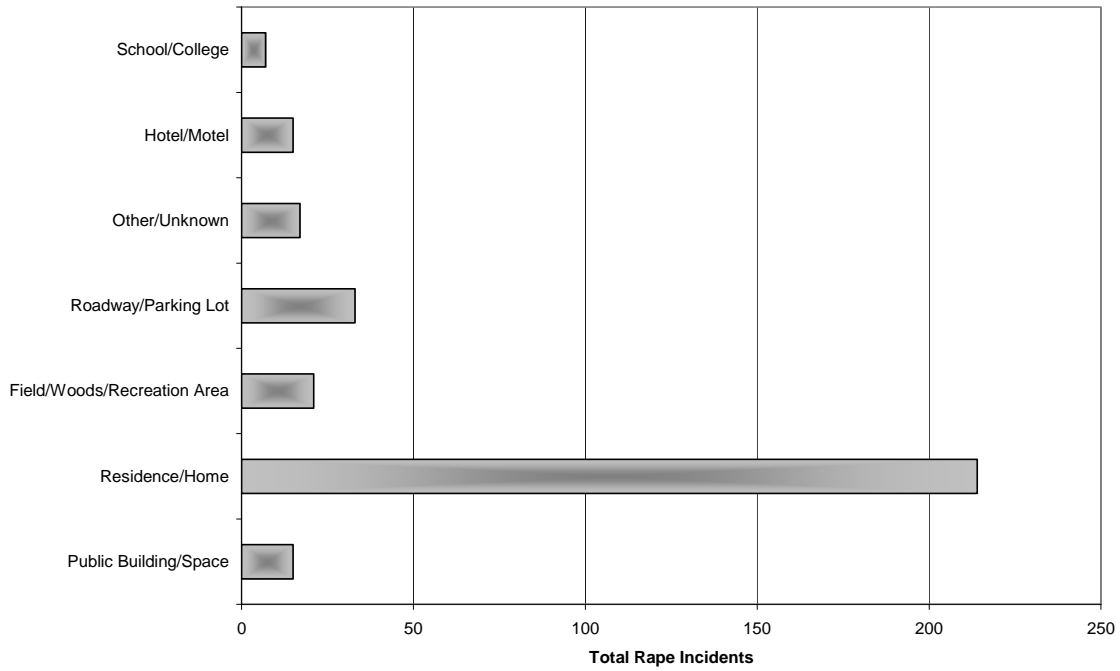
When looking at the relationship of the victim to the offender in the incident-based reported rapes, the victim was known by the offender in more than half of the incidents. In 18% of the reported rapes, the victim was a family member of the offender.

Relationship Victim to Offender 2007 Sexual Intercourse w/o Consent

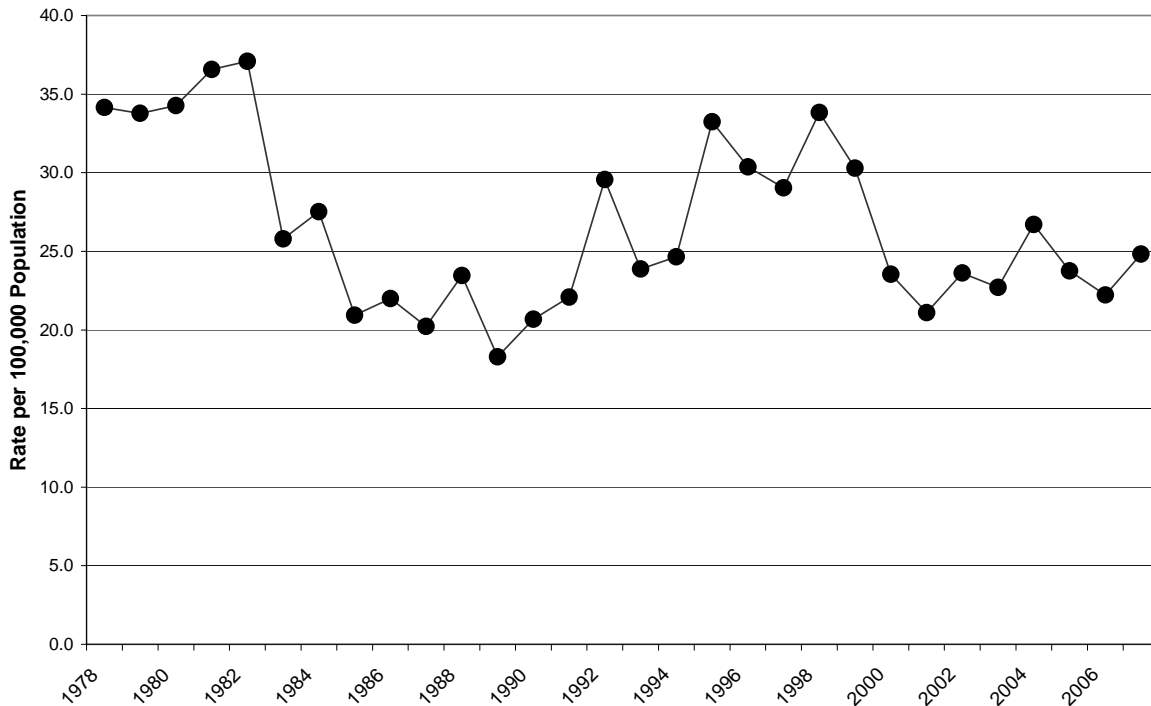


Over 200 of the reported rape incidents reported in accordance with incident based reporting standards took place at a home or residence. Roadways/Parking lots was the next highest reported location (33).

Montana Rape Incidents by Location - 2007



Montana Robbery Rate, 1978-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	259	34.2
1998	232	33.8
2003	197	22.7
2006	208	22.2
2007	229	24.6

The volume of robberies reported to law enforcement in 2007 has increased 10.1% from the previous year. The rate over the same time period increased 10.8%. The robbery rate since 1978 has decreased by 28.1%.

Billings Police Department reported the most robbery offenses in 2007, followed by Missoula Police Department and Great Falls Police Department.

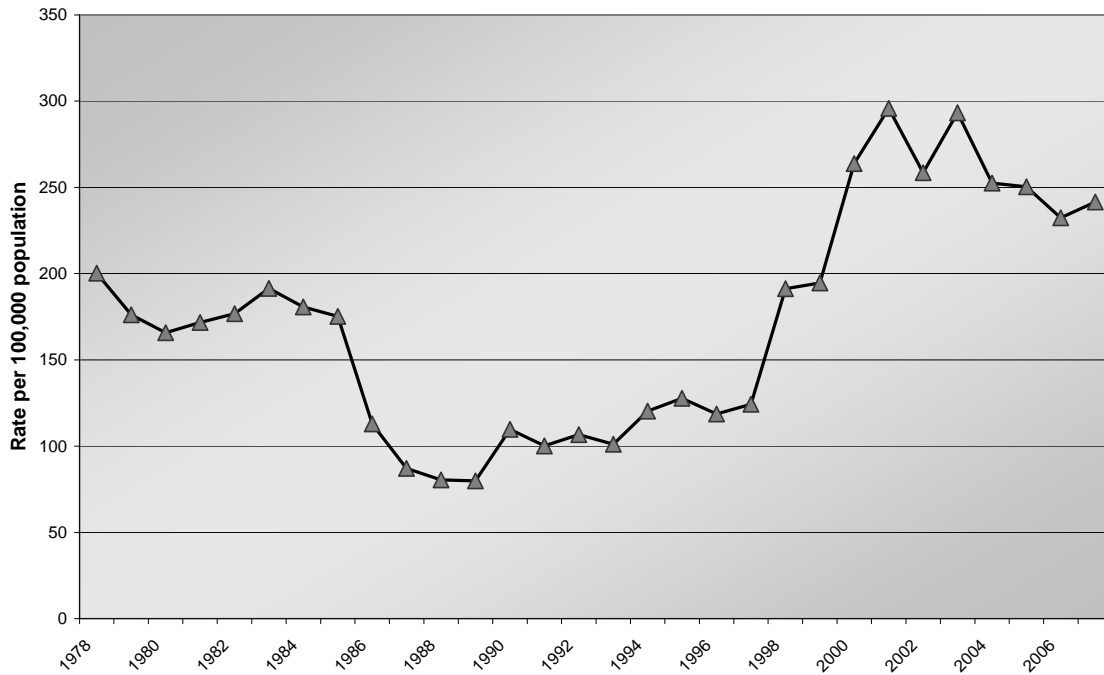
In 2007, 88 offenders were arrested for a robbery offense, amounting to a 38.4% arrest clearance rate. The offenders' age ranged from 14 to 71. The age was not reported for two arrestees. 61.4% of the arrestees were between the ages of 17 and 25. Of the 88 arrestees in 2007, 70 were male and 16 were female. The gender was not reported for two of the arrestees. Of the 88 offenders, 49 (55.6%) were reported as Caucasian, 26 (29.5%) were reported as American Indian/Alaska Native, and 7 (8.0%) were African American.

Robbery by Location Type – 2007

Highway / Road / Alley	61
Bar / Night Club	29
Residence / Home	28
Convenience Store	20
Parking Lot / Garage	16
Grocery / Supermarket	14
Department / Discount Store	8
Service / Gas Station	8
Bank / Savings & Loan	7
Specialty Store	7
Field / Woods	6
Hotel / Motel	5
Campground / Park	3
Commercial / Office Building	3
Other / Unknown	3
Restaurant	3
Government / Public Building	1
Jail / Prison	1
Lake / Waterway	1
Liquor Store	1
School / College	1

Robbery took place on a highway/road/alley in 27% of the offenses in 2007. Bar/night club and home/residence was the second and third most commonly reported robbery locations.

Montana Aggravated Assault Rate, 1978-2007

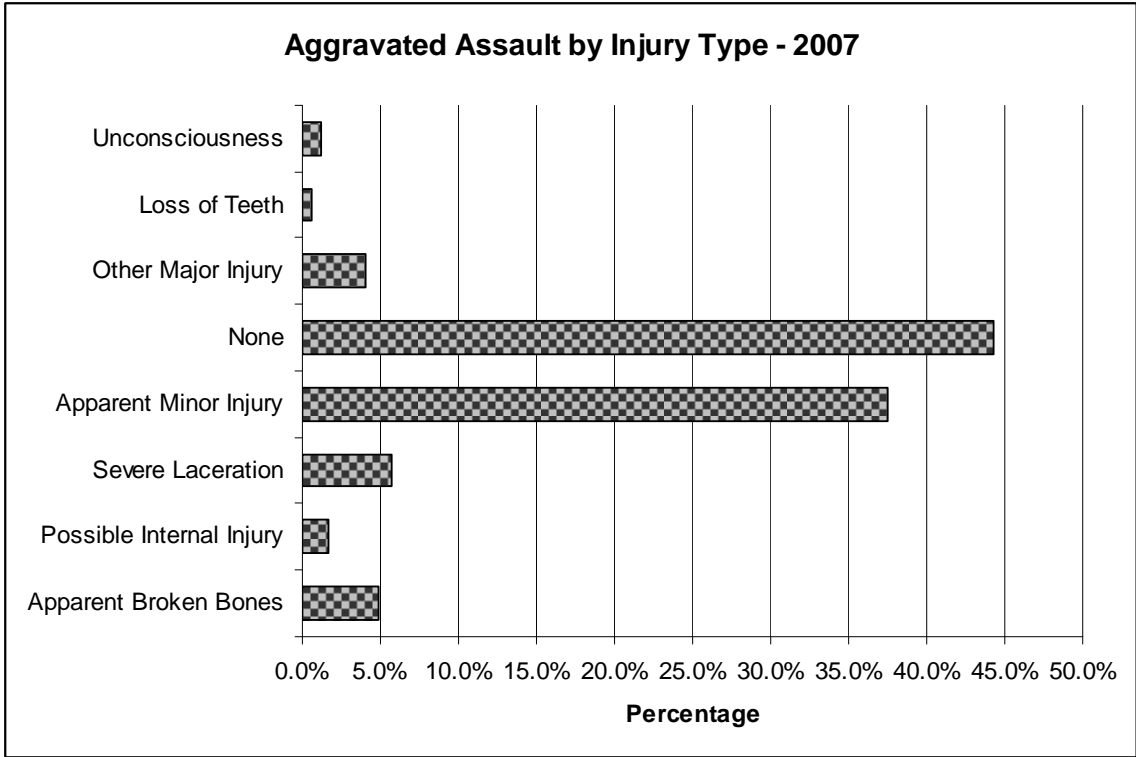


Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	1,519	200.2
1998	1,312	191.2
2003	2,541	293.3
2006	2,175	232.4
2007	2,229	239.8

⁵The volume of aggravated assaults reported in 2007 is slightly up over 2006 numbers. The aggravated assault rate is up 3.2%. Since 2003, the aggravated assault rate is down 18.2%.

In 2007, 1,084 offenders were arrested for an aggravated assault offense. Of those arrestees, 851 are male and 233 are female. The age ranges from 9 to 86 years of age. Billings Police Department reported the most aggravated assaults followed by Great Falls Police Department. Missoula Police Department reported the third highest volume of aggravated assaults.

⁵ Attempted homicides are classified as aggravated assaults. Aggravated Partner Family Member assaults are included in the total number of aggravated assault offenses.

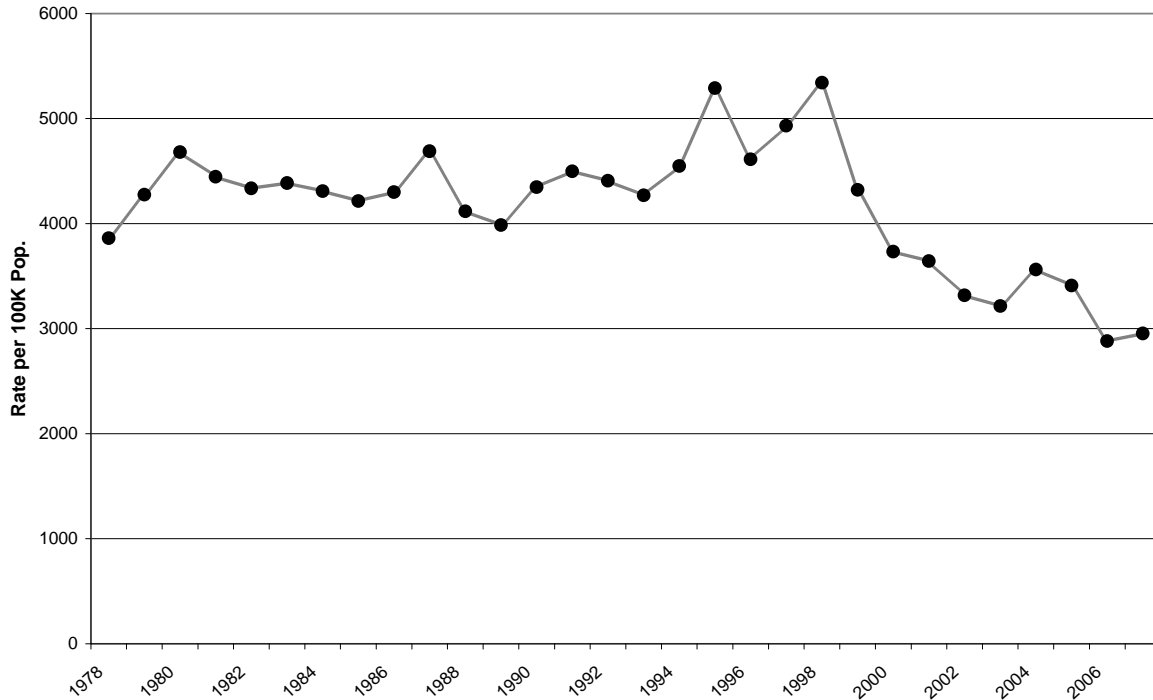


In about 44% of the aggravated assault offenses, the victim(s) report no injury. Over 35% of the time, the victim reported a minor injury. Severe laceration accounted for about 6% of the reported injuries and broken bones accounted for about 5% of the reported injuries.

Crimes Against Property

Property crime consists of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

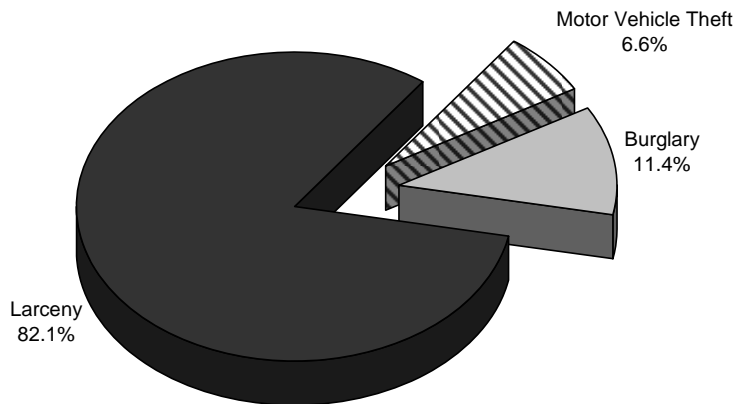
Montana Property Crime Rate 1978-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	29,285	3,862.0
1998	36,633	5,340.5
2003	27,836	3,215.1
2006	26,979	2,882.4
2007	27,462	2,954.5

The volume of reported property offenses is slightly up in 2007 from 2006. The property crime rate is up about 2.5% from the 2006 rate. The ten year trend shows that the property crime rate is down by 44.4% from its high in 1998.

Percentage of Property Offenses, 2007

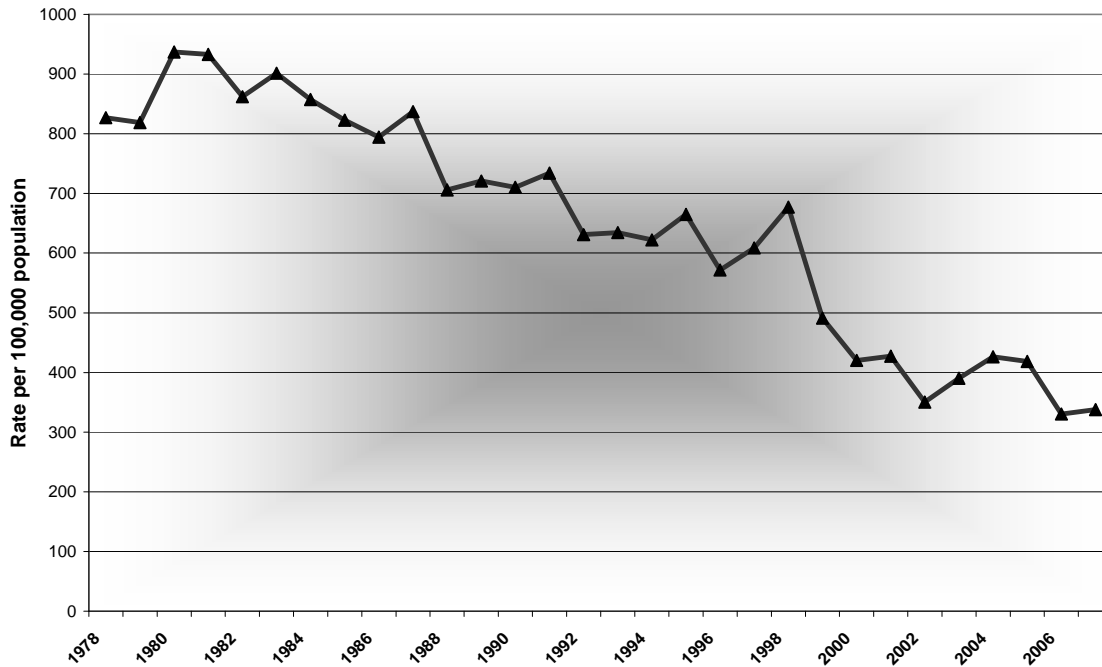


Larceny/theft accounts for over 82% of all reported property crimes in 2007. Burglary accounts for over 11% and motor vehicle theft accounts for over 6% of all reported property crimes.

Offense	2004	2005	2006	2007
Larceny/Theft	81%	81%	82%	82%
Burglary	12%	12%	12%	11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7%	7%	7%	7%

The relative proportion of property offenses has remained static since 2004.

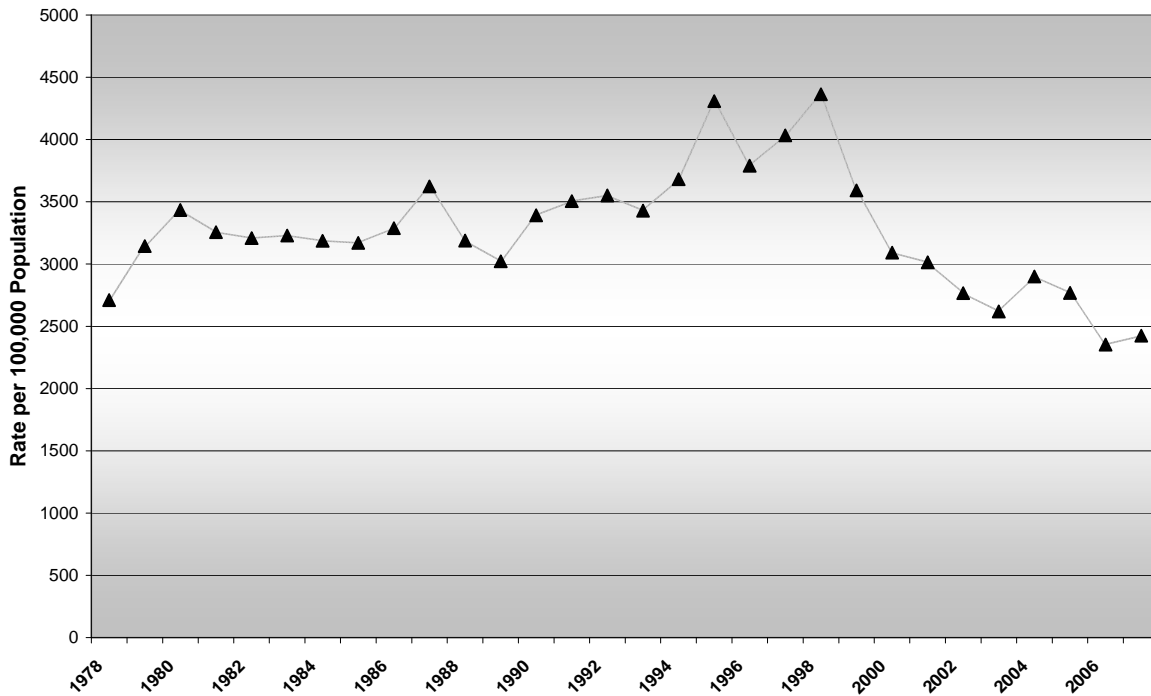
Montana Burglary Rate, 1978-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	6,270	826.9
1998	4,644	677.0
2003	3,383	390.5
2006	3,093	330.5
2007	3,119	335.5

The volume of burglary offenses reported in 2007 is relatively unchanged compared to 2006. The burglary rate is 1.5% higher in 2007 than in 2006. Looking at the ten year trend, the burglary rate in 2007 is 50.3% lower than in 1998; and almost 60% lower when compared with 1978.

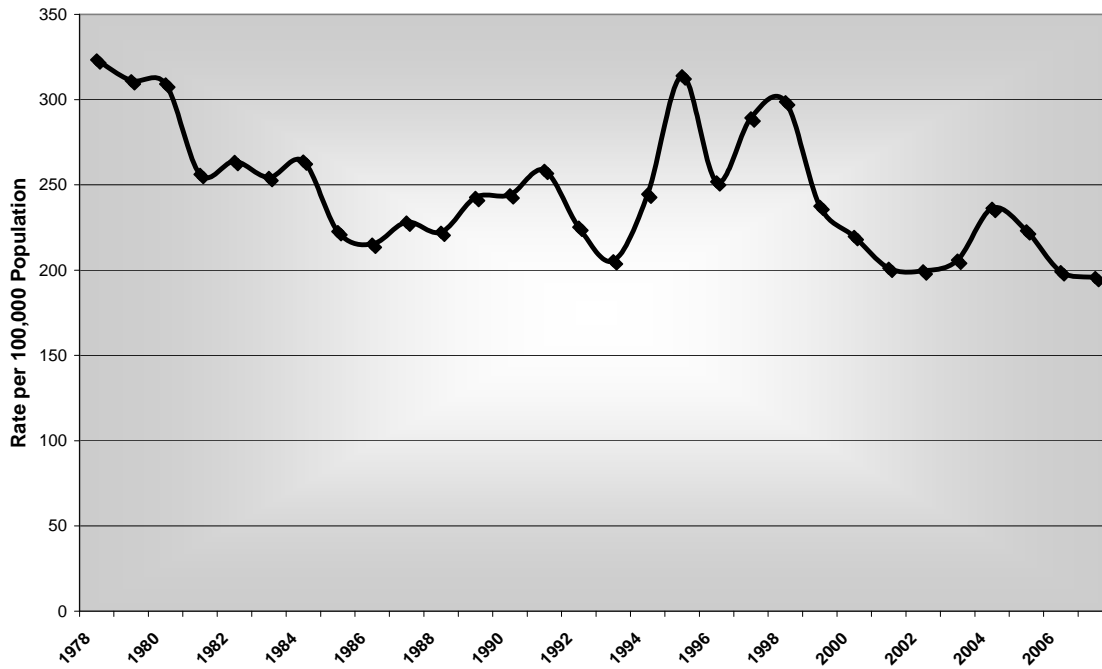
Montana Larceny/Theft Rate, 1978-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	20,563	2,711.8
1998	29,940	4,364.8
2003	22,687	2,618.7
2006	22,022	2,352.8
2007	22,537	2,424.3

The number of reported larceny/theft offenses in 2007 is close to the 2003 level. The larceny/theft crime rate for 2007 is 3.0% higher than in 2006, but 7.4% lower than 2003. The 2007 larceny/theft crime rate is 44.5% lower than its high in 1998.

Montana Motor Vehicle Theft Rate, 1978-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	2,452	323.4
1998	2,049	298.7
2003	1,766	205.9
2006	1,864	199.1
2007	1,806	194.3

The volume of reported motor vehicle thefts in 2007 decreased from 2006. The motor vehicle theft offense rate has steadily decreased since 2004 and is currently at its lowest level dating back to 1978. The motor vehicle theft crime rate is almost 40% down from the 1978 crime rate.

Value of Property Loss by Offense - 2007

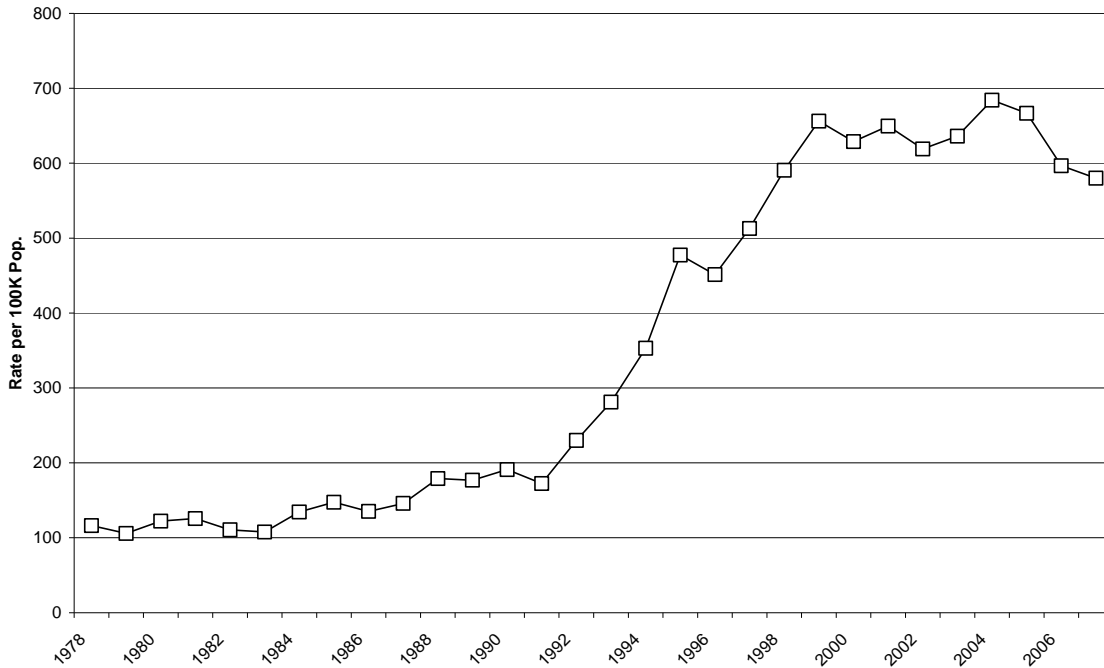
Offense	Number of Offenses	Value (\$) of Stolen Property	% of Total	Average Value (\$)
Robbery	229	\$144,409	0.56%	\$630.61
Burglary	3,106	\$4,377,065	16.89%	\$1,409.23
Larceny/Theft	22,510	\$14,215,405	54.86%	\$631.52
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,803	\$7,175,276	27.69%	\$3,979.63
Total	27,648	\$25,912,155	100.00%	\$937.22

The value of property lost because of larceny/theft offenses accounts for almost 55% percent of the total value of property lost, but also accounts for over 81% of the total offenses. The average value of property stolen is largest during motor vehicle thefts. The value of property reported stolen is worth about \$26 million. The value of property recovered is worth about \$6.4 million.

Type of Property Recovered	Value of Property Recovered
Alcohol	\$5,226.00
Automobiles	\$4,340,926.00
Bicycles	\$44,561.00
Clothes/Furs	\$45,599.00
Computer Hard/Software	\$84,981.00
Consumable Goods	\$17,625.00
Drug/Narcotic Equip.	\$19.00
Drug/Narcotics	\$358.00
Farm Equipment	\$99,175.00
Firearms	\$78,431.00
Heavy Equip-Const/Industrial	\$87,978.00
Household Goods	\$16,865.00
Jewelry/Precious Metals	\$138,031.00
Livestock	\$227,566.00
Merchandise	\$75,961.00
Money	\$52,523.00
Musical Instruments	\$34,411.00
Negotiable Instruments	\$4,803.00
Office-type Equipment	\$10,030.00
Other	\$193,748.00
Other Motor Vehicles	\$118,683.00
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	\$13,251.00
Radios/TVs/VCRs	\$59,185.00
Recordings-Audio/Visual	\$34,355.00
Recreational/Sporting Goods	\$37,624.00
Recreational Vehicles	\$40,435.00
Special Category	\$17,956.00
Structures-Other	\$800.00
Tools-Power/Hand	\$79,448.00
Trucks	\$334,911.00
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	\$62,659.00
Watercraft	\$13,900.00
Grand Total	\$6,372,024.00

Selected Non-Index Offenses

Montana Drug Offense Rate, 1978-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1978	882	116.3
1998	4051	590.6
2003	5511	636.1
2006	5585	596.7
2007	5352	580.0

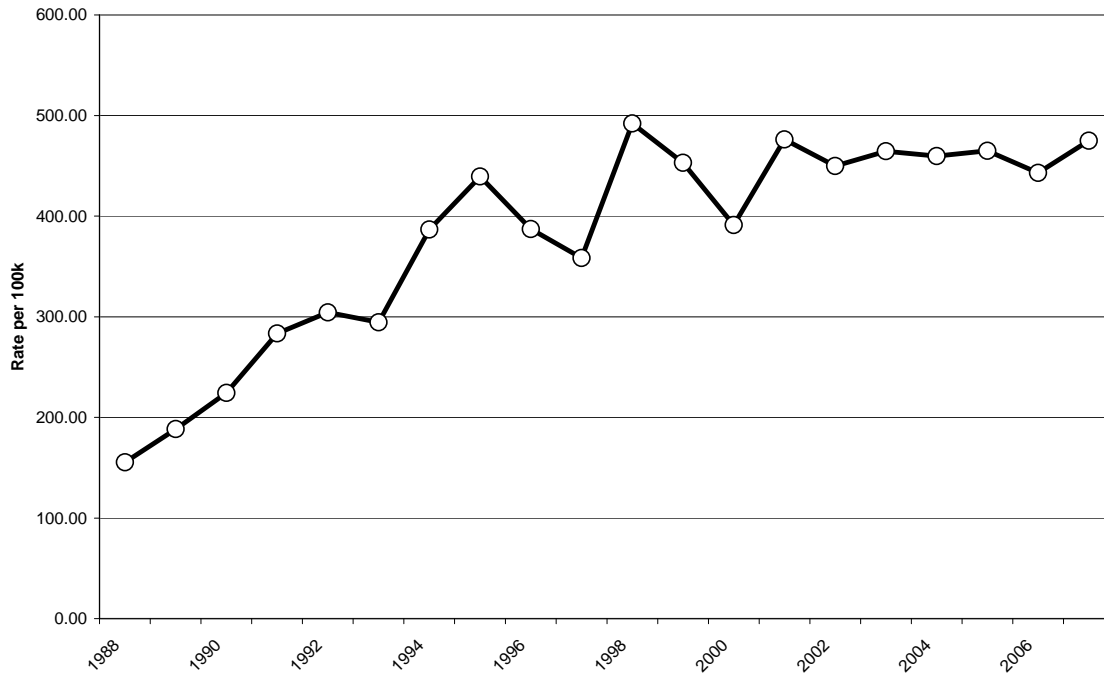
⁶The volume of drug offenses reported to law enforcement in 2007 has decreased since 2006. The drug crime rate is down almost 9% over the last five years.

⁶ This analysis does not include offenses reported by Montana's seven drug task forces, leading to an underreporting of actual drug offenses.

MEASUREMENT										
TYPE OF DRUG	Dosage Units	Fluid Ounce	Gallon	Gram	Kilogram	Milliliter	Number of Plants	Ounce	Pound	Not Reported
"Crack" Cocaine	~	~	~	16.58	~	~	~	~	~	~
Amphetamines/Methamphetamine	382	~	~	721.5	~	~	~	1	~	1
Barbituates	2,000	~	~	500	~	~	~	1	~	~
Cocaine (Except Crack)	1	~	~	12,260	12	~	~	10	~	1
Hashish	~	~	~	24	~	~	~	~	~	~
Heroin	5	~	~	76.5	~	~	~	~	~	1
LSD	300	~	~	6	~	~	~	~	~	~
Marijuana	20	1	6	7,068.2	1	74	309	1	50	1
Morphine	99	~	~	0.1	~	109	~	~	~	1
Opium	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Other Depressants	60	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1
Other Drugs	4,626	~	~	1	~	~	~	~	~	1
Other Hallucinogens	2	16	~	58	~	~	~	1	~	1
Other Narcotics	227	6	~	480	~	~	~	~	~	1
Other Stimulants	94	~	~	17	~	~	~	~	~	1
PCP	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1
Unknown Drug Type	132	1	0.5	1,550	~	~	~	~	~	1
TOTAL	7948.00	34	6.5	22,778.88	13	183	309.78	14	50	12

In 2007, Montana's law enforcement reported seizing over 24,000 grams of cocaine and over 8,000 grams plus an additional 50 pounds of marijuana. A little over 300 marijuana plants were also seized.

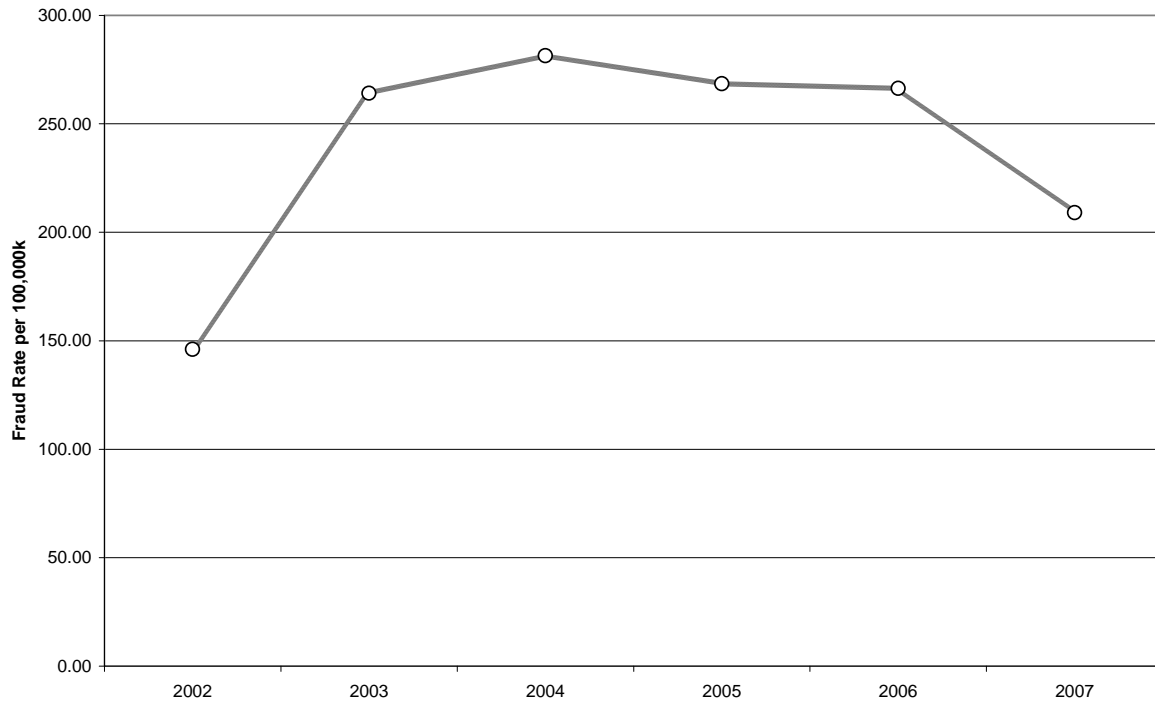
Montana Partner/Family Member Assault Rate - 1988-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1988	1,180	155.5
1998	3,375	492.0
2003	4,024	464.5
2006	4,146	443.0
2007	4,383	475.0

The partner/family member assault rate has been on the rise since 1988. The 2007 partner/family member assault rate increased 7.2% over the 2006 rate.

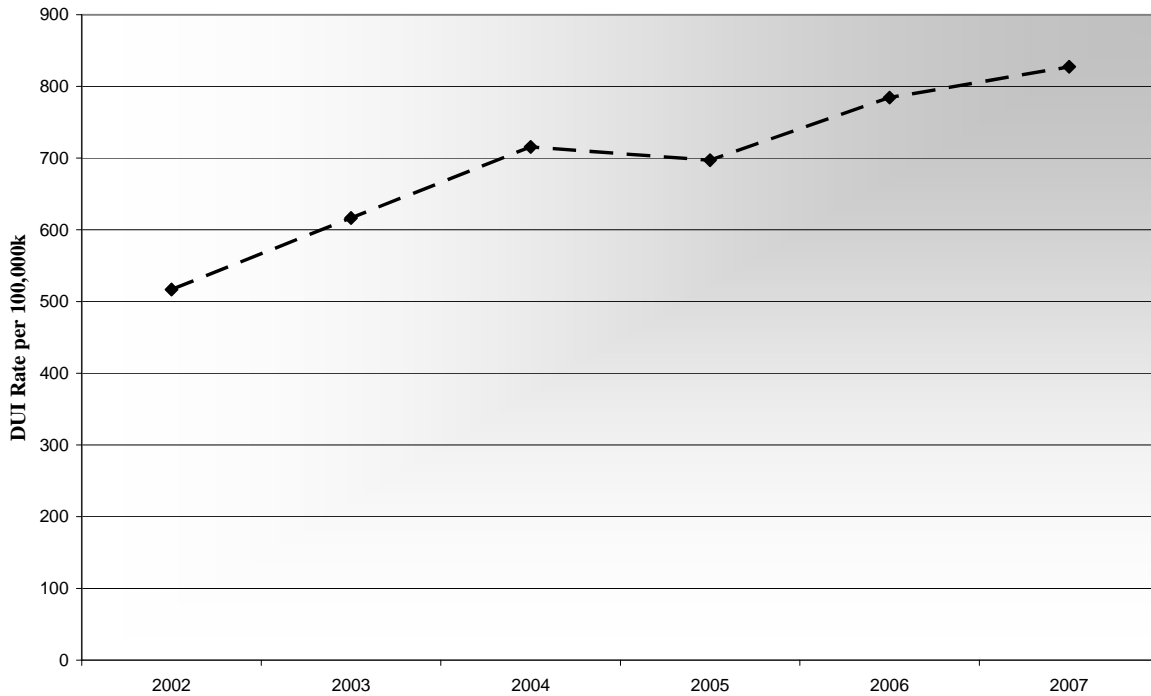
Fraud Crime Rate - 2002-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
2002	1,292	146.0
2003	2,288	264.1
2004	2,572	281.4
2005	2,464	268.5
2006	2,493	266.4
2007	1,929	209.1

The fraud crime rate remained relatively steady between 2003 and 2006; however the 2007 rate is 21.5% lower than in 2006. The volume of fraud offense in 2007 fell by 564 from the 2,493 reported in 2006.

DUI Crime Rate - 2002-2007



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
2002	4,572	516.7
2003	5,342	616.6
2004	6,540	715.6
2005	6,397	697.1
2006	7,342	784.4
2007	7,634	827.3

The DUI offense rate has steadily been increasing since 2002. Part of the increase could be due to improved crime data reporting and an increase emphasis in the enforcement of DUI laws. The DUI crime rate since 2002 is up 60%. The only year over year decrease in the DUI crime rate since 2002 was 2004 to 2005.

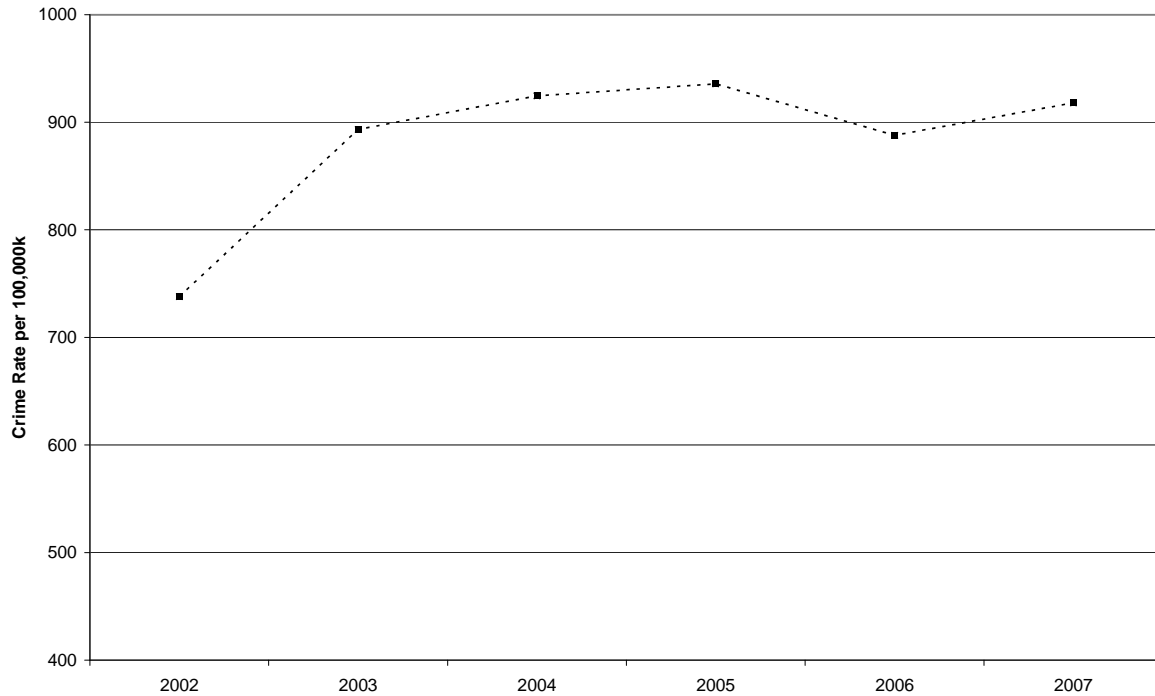
In 2007, 5,682 persons were arrested for DUI clearing 6,199 offenses by arrest. The DUI arrest clearance rate in Montana for 2007 was 81.2%.

DUI Arrest by Age

Age	Total	% of Total
13 to 20	743	13.1%
21 to 30	2,074	36.5%
31 to 40	1,092	19.2%
41 to 50	968	17.0%
51 to 60	458	8.1%
61 to 70	104	1.8%
Unknown	209	3.7%
Total	5,682	100.0%

Almost 37% percent of the persons arrested for DUI fell in the 21 to 30 age range while over 13% of the arrestees were under the legal age for consuming alcohol. Females accounted for about 24% of the total arrestees while males were about three times as likely (73%) to commit and be arrested for a DUI. The gender was not reported for almost 4 percent of the arrests.

Simple Assault Crime Rate - 2002-2007



Year	⁷ Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
2002	6,529	738.0
2003	7,739	893.3
2004	8,450	924.6
2005	8,587	935.7
2006	8,310	887.8
2007	8,472	918.1

In 2007, the simple assault crime rate increased 3.4% over the 2006 simple assault crime rate. Since 2002, the simple assault rate is up over 24%.

⁷ The total number of simple assault offenses includes simple domestic abuse offenses.

Juvenile Arrestees

This section will provide an analysis of the crime that juveniles are committing. The data source for this section is from the MTIBR system. It is not wholly reflective of the data released by the Juvenile Courts under the administration of the Montana Supreme Court because of the difference in the two data systems and reporting standards.

The data in this section is an overview of offenses committed by juveniles ages 10 to 17 who were “arrested” by law enforcement. Juvenile arrestees can be referred to other authorities or handled within the arresting law enforcement agency. Typically, when a law enforcement agency handles a juvenile within the department, the juvenile is released to its parents, or released with a warning.

This section singles out only those juvenile offenders who were arrested because the most information is known and reported when an arrest is made. Often little is known about offenders (a.k.a. suspects) until an arrest is made. Finally, the MTIBR system does not have the capability to identify individual arrestees. The MTIBR system does not collect identifiable information to arrestees. As a result, a juvenile may be duplicated if the juvenile commits offenses on multiple occasions. This analysis is not a reflection of the volume of individual juvenile arrestees reported to law enforcement.

⁸Youth 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

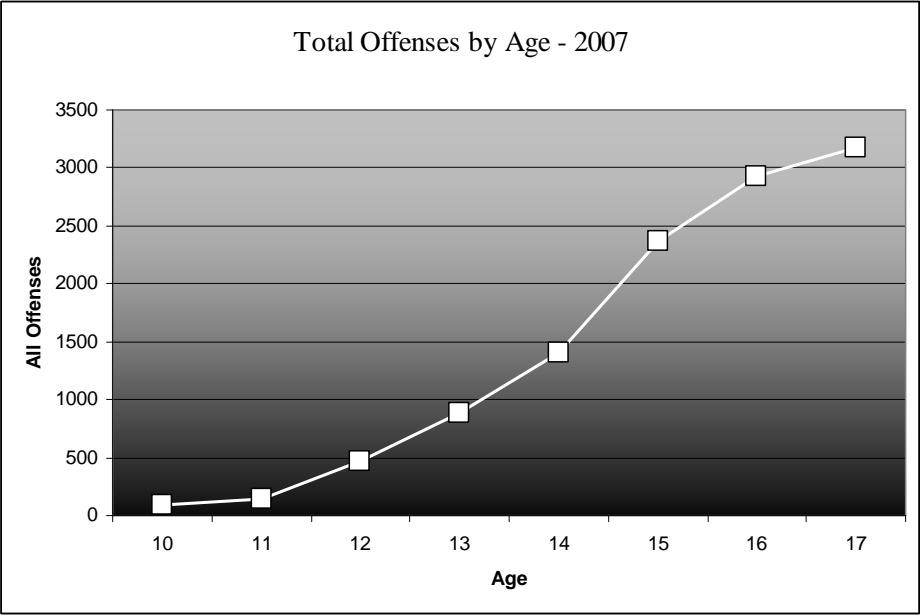
White Non-Hispanic (NH)	183,098	84%
Black NH	2,456	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native NH	22,432	10%
Asian NH	1,711	1%
Hispanic or Latino	8,151	4%

All Offenses

- In 2007, juvenile arrestees committed 11,477 offenses, up from 10,398 in 2006 and 10,955 in 2005.

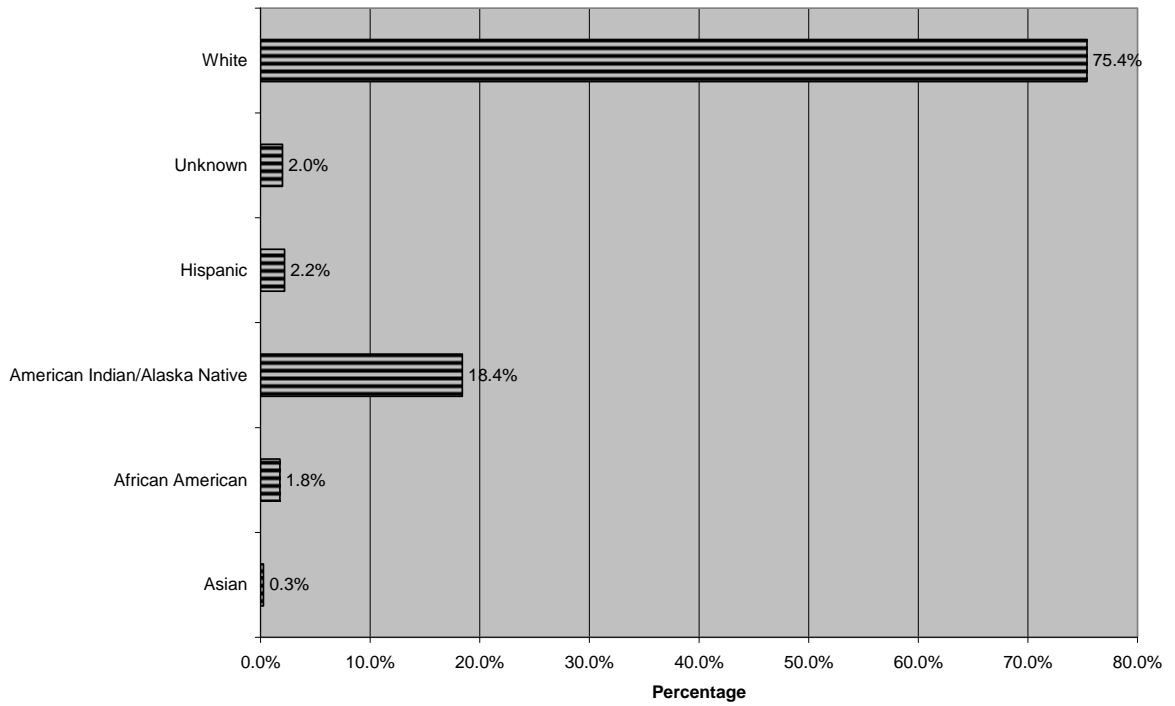
⁸ 2007 juvenile population estimates were not available at the time of this publication.

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



The total offense by age depicts the typical age crime curve for juvenile youth in Montana. Juveniles tend to commit the majority of offenses between the ages of 15 to 17.

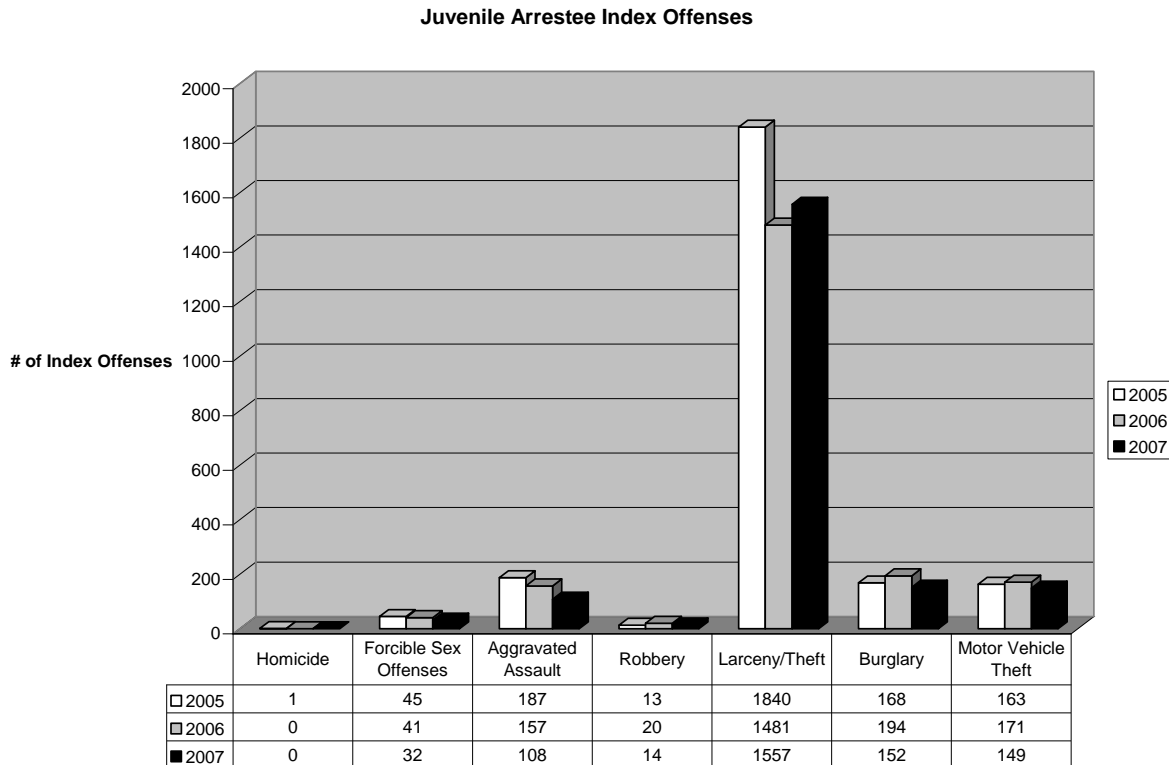
All Offenses by Race/Ethnicity - 2007



White juvenile arrestees committed 75.4% of the reported offenses in 2007. American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles committed 18.4% of the reported MTIBR offenses in Montana.

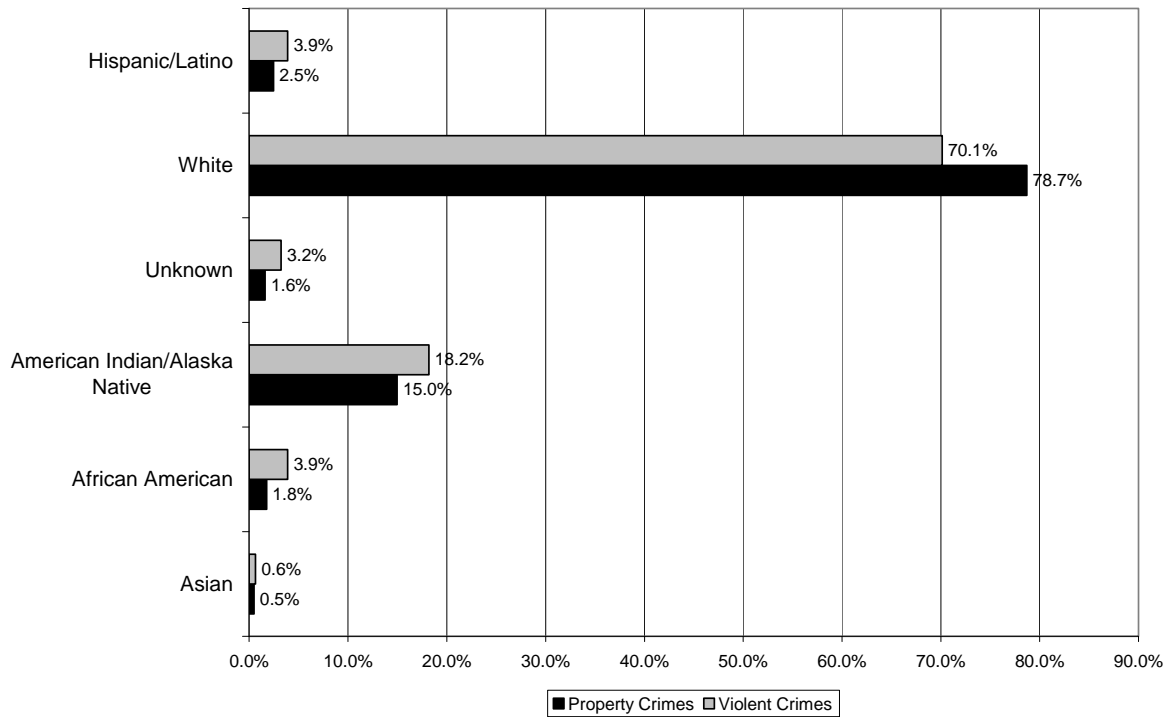
Index Crimes

In 2007, 2,012 index crimes were committed by juvenile arrestees, compared with 2,064 index crime in 2006. Year over year, it is a 2.5% decrease in the volume of index crimes. Compared with 2005, the volume of index offenses committed by juvenile arrestees has decreased by 17.8%.



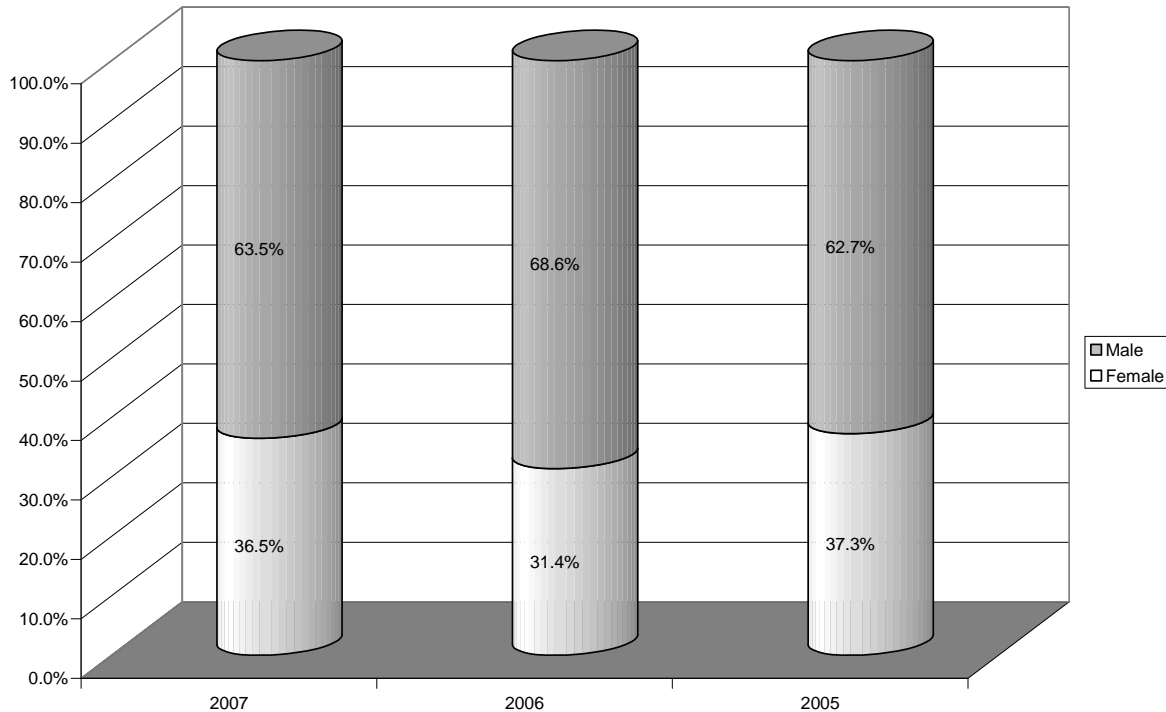
Larceny/theft accounts for the largest proportion of index offenses. The largest volume of larceny/theft offenses committed by juvenile arrestees occurred in 2005. The lowest volume of larceny/theft offenses committed by juveniles occurred in 2006. The number of aggravated assault offenses declined by 31.2% from 2006 numbers and 42.2% from 2005.

Index Crimes by Race/Ethnicity as a Percentage - 2007



In 2007, white juveniles committed almost 80% of the property crime and 70% of the violent crimes. White non-Hispanic juveniles make up about 84% of the total juvenile population. In 2007, American Indian youth committed 18.2% of the violent crimes and 15% of the property crimes. American Indians make up about 10% of the total juvenile population between the ages of 10 and 17.

Proportion of Index Offenses by Gender



Almost two-thirds of all index offenses are committed by male juveniles. This percentage has been relatively stable over the three year period.

Aggravated Assault

- In 2007, juvenile arrestees committed 108 aggravated assault offenses.
- 82 (76%) aggravated assaults were committed by male juveniles
- About 67% were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles
- About 21% were committed by American Indian/Alaska native juveniles

Forcible Sex Offenses

- In 2007, 32 forcible sex offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- Males juveniles account for 30 of the forcible sex offenses, 2 were committed by females.
- 27 of the 32 offenses were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles
- The race was unknown for 3 of the offenses

Robbery

- In 2007, 14 robbery offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- 9 robberies were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles
- 4 were committed by American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles
- 11 of the 14 robberies were committed by male juveniles

Burglary

- In 2007, 152 burglaries were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- 133 (87.5%) of those were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles
- 12 (7.9%) were committed by American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles
- 140 of the 152 burglaries were committed by male juvenile

Motor Vehicle Theft

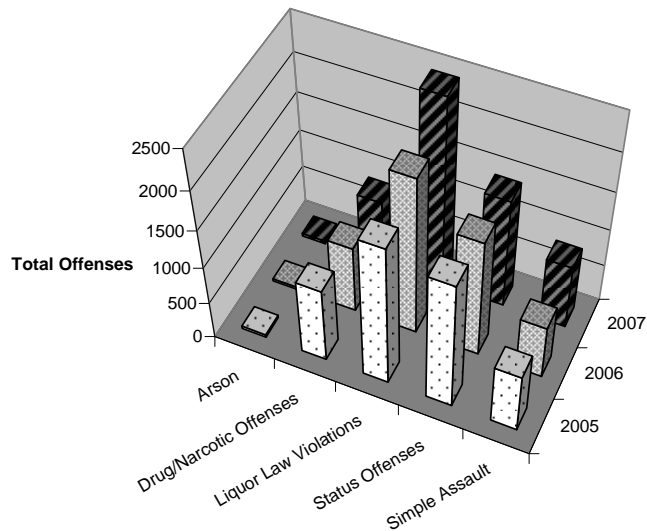
- In 2007, 149 motor vehicle theft offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- 111 (74.5%) of the motor vehicle thefts were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles.
- 30 (20%) were committed by American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles.
- 97 (65%) were committed by male juvenile and 52 (35%) were committed by female juveniles

Larceny/Theft Offenses

- In 2007, 1,557 larceny/theft offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- 1,218 (80%) larceny/theft offenses were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles
- 236 (15%) were committed by American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles.
- Male juveniles committed 917 (59%) of 1,557 offenses.
- Female juveniles committed 640 (41%) of the larceny/theft offenses.

Selected Non-Index Offenses

Part II Offenses by Year



	Arson	Drug/Narcotic Offenses	Liquor Law Violations	Status Offenses	Simple Assault
□ 2005	36	992	1865	1698	786
▤ 2006	33	891	2088	1566	717
■ 2007	36	875	2474	1454	854

- The total number of liquor law violations committed by juvenile arrestees has been increasing since 2005.
- The volume of liquor law violations is up 32.7% in 2007 from 2005.
- Simple assaults are up 8.7% in 2007 from 2005.
- Status offenses and drug/narcotic offenses are down since 2005.
- Drug/narcotic offenses are down 11.8% since 2005.
- Status offenses are down 14.4% since 2005.

Arson

- In 2007, 36 arson offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- 34 of the 36 offenses were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles.
- Male juvenile arrestees committed 32 out of the 36 arson offenses.

Drug/Narcotic Offenses

- In 2007, 875 drug/narcotic offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees
- 724 (83%) of the drug/narcotic offenses were committed by white/non-Hispanic juveniles.
- American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles committed 89 (10%) of the drug/narcotic offenses.
- Male juveniles account for 73% of the 875 offenses, while females committed 27% of the drug/narcotic offenses.

Liquor Law Violations

- In 2007, 2,474 liquor law violations were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- 1,819 (75%) were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles.
- American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles committed 520 (21%) of the liquor law violations.
- Male juvenile arrestees account for 57% of the liquor law violations, females account for the remaining 43%.

Simple Assault

- In 2007, 854 simple assault offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- 605 (71%) were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles.
- American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles committed 190 (22%) of the simple assault violations.
- Combined, Hispanic and African American juveniles account for about 5% of the simple assaults.
- Male juvenile arrestees committed 61% of the simple assaults.

Status Offenses

- In 2007, 1,454 status offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- (71.5%) were committed by white non-Hispanic juveniles.
- American Indian/Alaska Native juveniles committed 325 (22%) of the status offenses.
- Male juvenile arrestees committed slightly more status offenses than female juveniles, 733 male compared to 721 female.

Victims of Crime

It is common to think about and examine crime from a law enforcement perspective, much like the *Crime in Montana* or *Crime in the United States* publications. These comprehensive reports offer much insight into 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.⁹ According 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.

The following is a look at crime from the victims' perspective. In Montana, many victims seek assistance from Victim Service Providers (VSPs) and information about the victimization is stored in an information system called Providers of Data Quality (PDQ). Not all victims seek services from VSPs; naturally, those individuals will not be represented in this analysis.

⁹ 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.

In 2007 women were almost 5 times more likely to be primary victims than males to report being primary victims of a crime in Montana. In 2007, VSPs reported serving 13,043 primary victims. Primary victims are those individuals who were directly victimized during a crime against a person. VSPs reported another 4,086 secondary victims in 2007. In total, 17,129 victims sought services from VSPs in 2007. Of those 17,129 victims, 12,978 were female victims and 4,031 were male victims. In 120 cases, the gender was not reported. During 2007, VSPs reported serving an additional 2,306 “ongoing” victims. An “ongoing” victim is a victim who reported being victimized prior to 2007, but is still accepting services.

Victims by Gender

Gender	Primary	Secondary
Female	10,667	2,311
Male	2,298	1,733
Unknown	78	42
Total	13,043	4,086

Victims by Age

Age	Primary	Secondary	Total	% of Total
0 to 12	952	2,090	3,042	17.8%
13 to 17	693	358	1,051	6.1%
19 to 29	4,535	362	4,897	28.6%
20 to 44	4,255	693	4,948	28.9%
45 to 64	2,237	513	2,750	16.1%
65+	371	70	441	2.6%
Total	13,043	4,086	17,129	100.0%

Over half of the secondary victims in 2007 were between the ages of 0 to 12. Most (57.5%) victims (both primary and secondary) were between the ages of 19 to 44. Looking at just primary victims, more than one third (34.7%) fell in the 19 to 29 age category; 32.6% of the primary victims fell in the 20 to 44 age category.

Victims by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Primary	Secondary	Total	% of Total
Asian (NH)	35	4	39	0.2%
Black (NH)	72	27	99	0.6%
Caucasian (NH)	10,180	2,849	13,029	76.1%
Hispanic	261	95	356	2.1%
Middle Eastern (NH)	29	13	42	0.2%
Multi-Racial (NH)	91	152	243	1.4%
Native American (NH)	1,675	661	2,336	13.6%
Other/Unknown	686	280	966	5.6%
Pacific Islander (NH)	14	5	19	0.1%
Total	13,043	4,086	17,129	100.0%

In 2007, 76.1% of the total victims were Caucasian and 13.6% were reportedly Native American. The third largest race/ethnic category was Other/Unknown at 5.6%.

Victimizations¹⁰

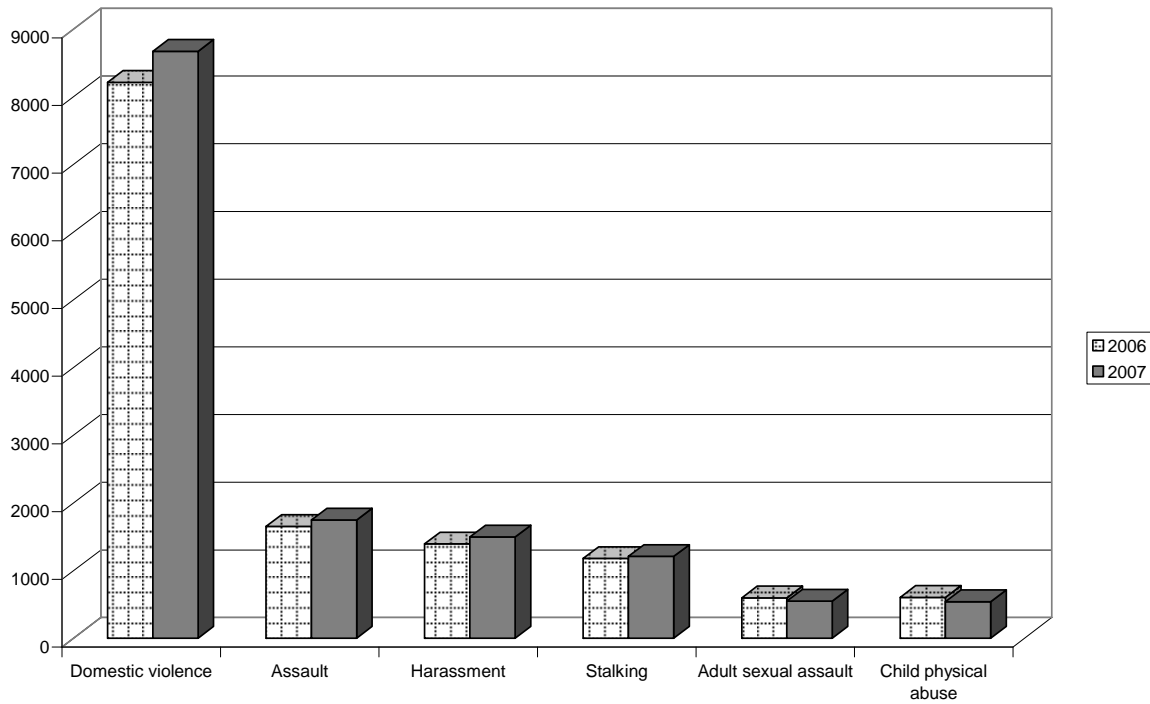
Victimization Category	Primary Victims - New	Secondary Victims - New
Adult Sexual Assault	547	79
Adults Molested as Children	293	21
Assault	1,745	292
Child Incest/Sexual Abuse	456	326
Child Physical Abuse	539	222
Child Witness of Domestic Violence	1	11
Custodial Interference	380	172
Domestic Violence	8,670	2,821
DUI/DWI Victims	38	15
Elder Abuse	89	20
Financial Harm	480	99
Harassment	1,494	443
Internet Crimes	0	1
Intimidation	6	0
Kidnapping	91	22
Other Violent Crimes	2	0
Robbery	154	12
Sexual Intercourse w/o Consent	516	173
Stalking	1,208	305
Survivors of homicide victims	80	30
Violation of order of protection	393	48
Violation of privacy in communication	1	0
Total	17,183	5,112

¹⁰ Multiple victimizations are possible per one victim

Primary Victimization by Year

Victimization Category	2006	2007
Adult sexual assault	596	547
Adults molested as children	291	293
Assault	1,650	1,745
Child incest/sexual abuse	572	456
Child physical abuse	601	539
Child witness of domestic violence	10	1
Custodial interference	339	380
Domestic violence	8,212	8,670
DUI/DWI victims	61	38
Elder abuse	83	89
Financial harm	467	480
Harassment	1,392	1,494
Internet Crimes	0	0
Intimidation	12	6
Kidnapping	79	91
Other violent crimes	11	2
Robbery	134	154
Sexual intercourse w/o consent	636	516
Stalking	1,176	1,208
Survivors of homicide victims	89	80
Violation of order of protection	368	393
Violation of privacy in communication	1	1
Total	16,780	17,183

PDQ - Top 6 Victimization by Year



Domestic violence continues to be the most commonly reported victimization in 2007. The number of domestic violence victimizations is up 5.6% from 2006. Assault, harassment, and stalking are all up in 2007 from 2006. Adult sexual assault and child physical abuse are down in 2007 compared to 2006.

Appendix A

Reporting Agencies

Police Departments

Baker PD
Belgrade PD
Billings PD
Boulder PD
Bozeman PD
*Brockton PD
Carter 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
*Fairview PD
Fort Benton PD
*Fromberg PD
Glasgow PD
Glendive PD
Great Falls PD
Hamilton PD
Havre PD

Helena PD
Joliet PD
Kalispell PD
Laurel PD
Lewistown PD
Libby PD
Livingston PD
Manhattan PD
*Miles City PD
Missoula PD
*Pinesdale PD
Plains PD
¹¹Plentywood PD
Polson PD
Poplar PD
Red Lodge PD
Ronan PD
*Sidney PD
St Ignatius PD
Stevensville PD
Thompson Falls PD
Three Forks PD
Troy PD
*University of Montana
West Yellowstone PD
Whitefish PD

Sheriffs Offices

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

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

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

¹²Montana State University
Wolf Point PD

*Reported in summary format on UCR summary forms. These agencies did not submit crime data in the MTIBR system.

¹¹ Plentywood Police Department was dissolved in December 2007.

¹² Montana State University Campus Police Department began reporting electronic (MTIBR) crime data to the MBCC in September 2007.

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction - 2007

MTIBR Reporting Agencies

Jurisdiction	County	Population	Months of Data	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Violent Crimes	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	MVT	Property Crimes
Beaverhead SO	Beaverhead	4881	12	58	0	0	0	6	6	9	37	6	52
Dillon PD	Beaverhead	4048	12	127	0	0	0	9	9	6	108	4	118
Big Horn SO	Big Horn	13129	12	304	0	3	0	53	56	12	208	28	248
Blaine SO	Blaine	5404	12	30	0	0	0	4	4	2	18	6	26
Chinook PD	Blaine	1327	12	12	0	0	0	2	2		9	1	10
Broadwater SO	Broadwater	4573	12	172	0	3	0	13	16	7	136	13	156
Carbon SO	Carbon	6152	12	37	0	0	0	10	10	17	9	1	27
Red Lodge PD	Carbon	2350	12	72	0	1	0	10	11	6	54	1	61
Joliet PD	Carbon	589	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2		4
Carter PD	Carter	1337	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		4
Cascade SO	Cascade	23568	12	394	1	3	1	53	58	52	251	33	336
Great Falls PD	Cascade	57040	12	3313	1	7	38	118	164	245	2785	119	3149
Chouteau SO	Choteau	4108	12	20	1	0	0	4	5	1	12	2	15
Fort Benton PD	Choteau	1520	12	44	0	2	0	4	6	6	31	1	38
Dawson SO	Dawson	4015	12	84	0	3	0	4	7	10	66	1	77
Glendive PD	Dawson	4702	12	182	0	1	0	12	13	2	165	2	169
Deer Lodge SO	Deer Lodge	9174	12	131	0	5	0	25	30	10	83	8	101
Fallon SO	Fallon	1120	12	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	3	9
Baker PD	Fallon	1680	12	17	0	0	0	2	2	5	10		15
Fergus SO	Fergus	5475	12	25	0	2	0	7	9	5	9	2	16
Lewistown PD	Fergus	6174	12	133	0	5	1	16	22	12	96	3	111
Flathead SO	Flathead	54014	12	1574	2	33	11	224	270	250	985	69	1304
Columbia Falls PD	Flathead	4220	12	183	0	1	0	20	21	5	150	7	162
Whitefish PD	Flathead	6209	12	355	0	0	1	17	18	33	283	21	337
Kalispell PD	Flathead	17546	12	1399	0	9	7	58	74	85	1182	58	1325
Gallatin SO	Gallatin	31885	12	556	0	21	1	39	61	62	381	52	495
Bozeman PD	Gallatin	32722	12	1751	0	19	15	48	82	131	1418	120	1669
Belgrade PD	Gallatin	7113	12	286	0	6	2	21	29	29	208	20	257
Three Forks PD	Gallatin	1892	12	36	0	0	0	1	1	3	29	3	35
West Yellowstone PD	Gallatin	1246	12	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	5		5
Manhattan PD	Gallatin	1498	12	23	0	1	0	0	1	2	18	2	22
Garfield SO	Garfield	1230	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1
Glacier SO	Glacier	10451	12	61	0	0	0	10	10	8	35	8	51
Cut Bank PD	Glacier	3185	12	179	0	2	1	35	38	12	122	7	141
Golden Valley SO	Golden Valley	1128	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	11
Granite SO	Granite	2880	12	50	0	0	0	3	3	3	42	2	47
Hill SO	Hill	6982	12	191	1	1	0	28	30	13	135	13	161
Havre PD	Hill	9550	12	476	0	6	2	35	43	33	372	28	433
Jefferson SO	Jefferson	8404	12	82	0	0	1	22	23	14	38	7	59
Boulder PD	Jefferson	1441	12	17	0	1	0	5	6	1	8	2	11
Judith Basin SO	Judith Basin	2212	12	15	0	0	0	6	6	0	8	1	9
Lake SO	Lake	20671	12	465	2	14	1	72	89	70	245	61	376

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction - 2007

Jurisdiction	County	Population	Months of Data	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Violent Crimes	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	MVT	Property Crimes
Polson PD	Lake	4725	12	229	0	3	0	35	38	10	165	16	191
Ronan PD	Lake	1968	12	120	0	1	0	15	16	17	74	13	104
St Ignatius PD	Lake	820	12	24	0	0	0	1	1	2	15	6	23
Lewis & Clark SO	Lewis & Clark	29256	12	442	0	10	1	40	51	91	265	35	391
Helena PD	Lewis & Clark	27454	12	1290	0	22	10	88	120	134	974	62	1170
East Helena PD	Lewis & Clark	1813	12	31	0	0	0	3	3	6	19	3	28
Lincoln SO	Lincoln	14586	12	308	1	6	0	30	37	72	187	12	271
Libby PD	Lincoln	2678	12	156	0	0	1	14	15	17	120	4	141
Eureka PD	Lincoln	1033	12	78	0	0	0	4	4	4	69	1	74
Troy PD	Lincoln	985	12	17	0	0	0	2	2	3	10	2	15
McCone SO	McCone	1792	12	16	0	0	0	1	1	1	14		15
Madison SO	Madison	7146	12	82	0	0	0	7	7	17	51	7	75
Ennis PD	Madison	927	12	16	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	1	15
Meagher SO	Meagher	1996	12	40	0	1	0	6	7	3	28	2	33
Mineral SO	Mineral	3916	12	46	0	2	0	15	17	7	18	4	29
Missoula SO	Missoula	37582	12	707	0	15	2	66	83	125	437	62	624
Missoula PD	Missoula	62377	12	3189	2	23	38	148	211	261	2582	135	2978
Musselshell SO	Musselshell	4618	12	100	0	2	1	6	9	8	79	4	91
Park SO	Park	8812	12	124	0	2	0	17	19	29	64	12	105
Livingston PD	Park	7129	12	224	0	5	0	25	30	43	128	23	194
Phillips SO	Phillips	4241	12	78	0	0	0	8	8	10	55	5	70
Pondera SO	Pondera	3543	12	12	0	2	0	1	3	2	5	2	9
Conrad PD	Pondera	2663	12	60	0	2	0	8	10	3	41	6	50
Powell SO	Powell	6938	12	172	0	1	0	26	27	25	111	9	145
Ravalli SO	Ravalli	32683	12	480	0	9	3	51	63	59	337	21	417
Hamilton PD	Ravalli	4384	12	265	0	2	3	27	32	15	209	9	233
Stevensville PD	Ravalli	1846	12	40	0	2	0	11	13	2	23	2	27
Roosevelt SO	Roosevelt	6824	12	44	1	0	0	9	10	11	20	3	34
Poplar PD	Roosevelt	922	12	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1		2
Rosebud SO	Rosebud	6981	12	87	0	1	0	17	18	7	60	2	69
Colstrip PD	Rosebud	2377	12	112	0	0	1	12	13	10	79	10	99
Sanders SO	Sanders	7843	12	207	0	5	0	31	36	26	137	8	171
Thompson Falls PD	Sanders	1392	12	61	0	1	0	7	8	6	44	3	53
Plains PD	Sanders	1249	12	61	0	0	0	5	5	2	49	5	56
Sheridan SO	Sheridan	1810	12	28	1	0	0	3	4	4	14	6	24
Plentywood PD	Sheridan	1844	12	34	0	0	0	1	1	7	24	2	33
Butte/Silver Bow LEA	Silver Bow	33407	12	1601	2	8	16	122	148	225	1098	130	1453
Stillwater SO	Stillwater	6571	12	43	0	2	0	9	11	15	13	4	32
Columbus PD	Stillwater	1900	12	44	0	0	1	4	5	1	37	1	39
Sweet Grass SO	Sweet Grass	3734	12	49	0	0	0	10	10	1	33	5	39
Teton SO	Teton	6343	12	113	0	2	1	17	20	6	83	4	93

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction - 2007

Jurisdiction	County	Population	Months of Data	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Violent Crimes	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	MVT	Property Crimes
Toole SO	Toole	5142	12	80	0	0	0	18	18	10	47	5	62
Valley SO	Valley	4226	12	61	0	0	2	2	4	10	43	4	57
Glasgow PD	Valley	3113	12	74	0	3	0	10	13	4	56	1	61
Wheatland SO	Wheatland	2088	12	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Wibaux SO	Wibaux	980	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Yellowstone SO	Yellowstone	31697	12	726	1	12	4	34	51	89	540	46	675
Billings PD	Yellowstone	97898	12	4484	1	26	60	146	233	447	3467	337	4251
Laurel PD	Yellowstone	6399	12	287	0	4	0	11	15	11	253	8	272
	MTIBR Total	901,496	91	29,441	17	324	226	2123	2,690	3,030	21,960	1,761	26,751

Reported on Annual Paper Summaries

Jurisdiction	County	Population	Months of Data	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Violent Crimes	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	MVT	Property Crimes
Fromberg	Carbon	486	Annual Paper Summary	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Custer	Custer	3169	Annual Paper Summary	71	0	3	0	15	18	2	46	5	53
Miles City	Custer	8394	Annual Paper Summary	352	1	6	0	80	87	20	222	23	265
Daniels	Daniels	1862	Annual Paper Summary	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
UofM	Missoula	0	Annual Paper Summary	177	0	0	0	0	0	2	173	2	177
Petroleum	Petroleum	497	Annual Paper Summary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Prairie	Prairie	1158	Annual Paper Summary	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2
Darby	Ravalli	854	Annual Paper Summary	8	0	0	0	3	3	5	0	0	5
Pinesdale	Ravalli	837	Annual Paper Summary	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
Richland	Richland	4676	Annual Paper Summary	76	0	0	1	0	1	28	47	0	75
Sidney	Richland	4523	Annual Paper Summary	121	0	2	1	4	7	20	86	8	114
Fairview	Richland	676	Annual Paper Summary	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	3

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction - 2007

Jurisdiction	County	Population	Months of Data	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Violent Crimes	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	MVT	Property Crimes
Brockton	Roosevelt	248	Annual Paper Summary	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2
Treasure	Treasure	752	Annual Paper Summary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual Paper Summary Total		28,132	14	832	1	11	3	106	121	89	577	45	711
Montana Totals		929,628	105	30,273	18	335	229	2,229	2,811	3,119	22,537	1,806	27,462

MTIBR/NIBRS Reporting Agencies that reported less than 12 months of data not used in calculating the crime index

MSU	Gallatin	0	4	79	0	2	0	1	3	1	72	3	76
Wolf Point	Roosevelt	2692	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Appendix C

Index Crimes by County - 2007

County	Population	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Violent Crimes	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	MVT	Property Crimes
Beaverhead	8929	185	0	0	0	15	15	15	145	10	170
Big Horn	13129	304	0	3	0	53	56	12	208	28	248
Blaine	6731	42	0	0	0	6	6	2	27	7	36
Broadwater	4573	172	0	3	0	13	16	7	136	13	156
Carbon	9577	116	0	1	0	20	21	28	65	2	95
Carter	1337	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		4
Cascade	80608	3707	2	10	39	171	222	297	3036	152	3485
Choteau	5628	64	1	2	0	8	11	7	43	3	53
Custer	11563	423	1	9	0	95	105	22	268	28	318
Daniels	1862	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Dawson	8717	266	0	4	0	16	20	12	231	3	246
Deer Lodge	9174	131	0	5	0	25	30	10	83	8	101
Fallon	2800	27	0	0	0	3	3	5	16	3	24
Fergus	11649	158	0	7	1	23	31	17	105	5	127
Flathead	81989	3511	2	43	19	319	383	373	2600	155	3128
Gallatin	76356	2658	0	48	18	109	175	227	2059	197	2483
Garfield	1230	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1
Glacier	13636	240	0	2	1	45	48	20	157	15	192
Golden Valley	1128	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	11
Granite	2880	50	0	0	0	3	3	3	42	2	47
Hill	16532	667	1	7	2	63	73	46	507	41	594
Jefferson	9845	99	0	1	1	27	29	15	46	9	70
Judith Basin	2212	15	0	0	0	6	6	0	8	1	9
Lake	28184	838	2	18	1	123	144	99	499	96	694
Lewis & Clark	58523	1763	0	32	11	131	174	231	1258	100	1589
Lincoln	19282	559	1	6	1	50	58	96	386	19	501
Madison	8073	98	0	0	0	8	8	21	61	8	90
McCone	1792	16	0	0	0	1	1	1	14		15
Meagher	1996	40	0	1	0	6	7	3	28	2	33
Mineral	3916	46	0	2	0	15	17	7	18	4	29
Missoula	99959	4073	2	38	40	214	294	388	3192	199	3779
Musselshell	4618	100	0	2	1	6	9	8	79	4	91
Park	15941	348	0	7	0	42	49	72	192	35	299
Petroleum	497	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Phillips	4241	78	0	0	0	8	8	10	55	5	70
Pondera	6206	72	0	4	0	9	13	5	46	8	59
Powell	6938	172	0	1	0	26	27	25	111	9	145
Prairie	1158	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2
Ravalli	40604	799	0	13	6	92	111	84	572	32	688
Richland	9875	201	0	2	2	5	9	51	133	8	192
Roosevelt	7994	52	1	0	0	13	14	12	21	5	38
Rosebud	9358	199	0	1	1	29	31	17	139	12	168
Sanders	10484	329	0	6	0	43	49	34	230	16	280
Sheridan	3654	62	1	0	0	4	5	11	38	8	57
Silver Bow	33407	1601	2	8	16	122	148	225	1098	130	1453
Stillwater	8471	87	0	2	1	13	16	16	50	5	71
Sweet Grass	3734	49	0	0	0	10	10	1	33	5	39
Teton	6343	113	0	2	1	17	20	6	83	4	93
Toole	5142	80	0	0	0	18	18	10	47	5	62
Treasure	752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valley	7339	135	0	3	2	12	17	14	99	5	118
Wheatland	2088	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
Wibaux	980	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Yellowstone	135994	5497	2	42	64	191	299	547	4260	391	5198
Montana Total	929,628	30,273	18	335	229	2,229	2,811	3,119	22,537	1,806	27,462

Appendix D

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.

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