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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 21<sup>st</sup> 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.

National implementation of NIBRS is occurring at varying rates. The FBI has certified about 44 state-level programs for NIBRS participation. Only 13, 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 2008, 89 out of 110 Sheriff's and Police departments contributed 10 to 12 months of incident based crime data to the state repository down from 91 out of 111 in 2007. In 2008, 6 agencies reported less than 9 months of crime data. Finally, 7 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 2007 – 2008 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 paper forms be included in the following analysis, such as when used to calculate statewide crime rates. Additionally, all crime data reported electronically will be analyzed except when used to calculate the Montana Crime Index and Crime Index Rates.

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 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.

MTIBR is different from NIBRS in a number of ways. One such difference is that MTIBR collects over 46 Montana specific Group A crimes. NIBRS requires offense information on 22 general crime categories. Additionally, the MTIBR system also collects all information for the 11 Group B crimes. NIBRS only collects arrest data on Group B crimes. These are just a few examples of differences between NIBRS and MTIBR.

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 exploiting 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

Underage 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 exploiting 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 exploiting 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
- Possession 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
- Manufacturer's failure to register machine gun
- Owner's failure to register machine gun
- Selling or giving explosives to minors
- Providing firearms to criminal street gangs
- Guns in schools
- Use of firearms by children under fourteen

#### Categorizing Crime Incidents

Categories are often used to group crimes together in a meaningful way. Traditionally, offenses were grouped into Index Crimes and non-Index Crimes. Index crimes are homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft. Arson was also later added as an index crime, but is not counted as an index crime in Montana. Index crimes were chosen because traditionally, they are the offenses that are the highest in severity and would be most commonly reported to law enforcement.

The seven index crimes can be further subcategorized into violent crimes and property crimes. The sum of the seven index crimes is the crime index. The crime index is used as a measure to gauge the level of crime in a particular geographic region.

In NIBRS, the list of reportable offenses was greatly expanded beyond the seven index crimes. This expanded list can be grouped into two different categories: Group A offenses and Group B offenses. There are 22 different Group A offenses and 10 Group B offenses.

Group A offenses include: arson, assault, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting/forgery, criminal mischief/vandalism, drug offenses, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, fraud, gambling, homicide, kidnapping, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, obscenity/pornography, robbery, forcible sex offense, non-forcible sex offenses, stolen property offenses, and weapon law violations.

Group B offenses include: bad checks, curfew/loitering/vagrancy, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, non-violent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping tom, runaway, trespassing, and all other offenses.

Both Group A and Group B offenses can be further subcategorized according to Montana Code Annotated law codes.

### **NIBRS/MTIBR Data Elements**

The field labels used in the NIBRS/MTIBR systems are called data elements. The MTIBR system collects data on 58 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:

1. ORI number
2. Incident number
3. Incident date/hour
4. Exceptional clearance
5. Exceptional clearance date
6. Offense code(s)
7. Offense attempted/completed
8. Offender(s) suspected of using
9. Bias motivation
10. Domestic Abuse Related
11. Gang Related
12. Gambling Related
13. Location type
14. Number of premises entered
15. Method of entry
16. Type of criminal activity
17. Type of weapon/force involved
18. Type of property loss/etc.
19. Property description
20. Value of property
21. Date recovered
22. Number of stolen motor vehicles
23. Number of recovered motor vehicles
24. Suspected drug type
25. Estimated drug quantity
26. Type of drug measure
27. Victim sequence number
28. Victim connected to offense code(s)
29. Type of Victim
30. LEOKA type of assignment

31. LEOKA type of activity
32. Victim age
33. Victim sex
34. Victim race
35. Victim ethnicity
36. Victim residency
37. Aggravated assault/homicide circumstances
38. Additional justifiable homicide circumstances
39. Type of injury
40. Offender sequence number
41. Offender number(s) to be related
42. Relationship of victim to offender(s)
43. Offender sex
44. Offender age
45. Offender race
46. Arrestee sequence number
47. Arrest transaction number
48. Arrest date
49. Type of arrest
50. Multi-arrest segments indicator
51. Arrest offense code(s)
52. Arrestee was armed with
53. Arrestee age
54. Arrestee sex
55. Arrestee race
56. Arrestee ethnicity
57. Arrestee resident status
58. 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<sup>1</sup>. Also, some crimes are reported more regularly than others, some jurisdictions experience higher reporting rates than others, and the degree to which citizens report criminal activity or victimization may change from year to year—all of which can give the appearance that the crime rate is changing, when it is actually the rate people *report* crime that is changing. The rate of reporting crimes to law enforcement can be affected by the following: perception of crime incident as a public or private matter by the citizen or the police; perception of legal seriousness of a crime incident by the citizen or the police; victim-offender relationships; desires of the complainant, citizen confidence in the police and/or criminal justice system; changes in police policy, and media coverage.

A number of factors can influence counts in particular jurisdictions. These factors should be considered when viewing 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 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 2008, 86% 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

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



(domestic violence) rate because the aggravated partner and family member assaults were included with the simple partner and family member assaults to construct a separate accounting of the problem.<sup>2</sup> This added a number of “extra” offenses that may not have been included in the past, and may be a contributing factor to “higher” rates. In a similar alteration, the defining characteristics for reporting aggravated assault changed to include more incidents in late 1998; the rate was 191.3 in 1999 and 293.3 in 2003—an apparent increase of over 50 percent in three years. The reporting procedure has changed, which may have affected the rate that Crime in Montana reports. All these types of changes should be considered when comparing data.

### Data Gaps

The MBCC’s Technical Service Unit (TSU) 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 2008, Montana was successful in doing so. Additionally, in 2008 the TSU integrated a number of data integrity reports that will further enhance the accuracy of the data. In 2009, the TSU is also conducting crime reporting audits to enhance the quality of the data that is reported to the MTIBR/NIBRS program.

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 state and federal law enforcement agencies such as the Montana Highway Patrol, U.S. Marshall’s Office, or Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. 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.

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

## Statement on Data for Crime in Montana

The data contained in Crime in Montana 2007-2008 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 2007-2008 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 that 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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E-mail: [mbccdata@mt.gov](mailto:mbccdata@mt.gov)  
Web Page: <http://mbcc.mt.gov>

## 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 2008, 96 out of 110 Sheriff's Departments and Police Departments reported 12 months of crime data in 2008. An additional eight jurisdictions reported less than 12 months of electronic crime data.
- In 2007, 104 out of 111 Sheriff's Departments and Police Departments reported 12 months of crime data in 2007.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Montana estimated total population for 2008 is 967,440.
- For calculating the Crime Index rate, the population of just the reporting jurisdictions is calculated. The total estimated reporting population for 2008 is 946,069, which represents about 97.8% of the total Montana population.

### **Crime Index**

- The Crime Index is the sum of seven "index crimes". The index crimes are homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. These offenses were chosen because of their severity and they are traditionally the offenses most commonly reported to law enforcement.
- Montana's 2008 Crime Index is 28,649 down from 30,373 in 2007, a 5.7% year to year reduction.
- The Crime Index rate in 2008 is 3,028.2 per 100,000 down from 3,256.5 per 100,000 in 2007 a 7.0% year to year reduction.

### **Arrests/Clearances**

- In 2008, 19 arrests were made for homicides, 17 of the 19 were males.
- The rape arrest rate is low, 13% in 2008 and 16% in 2007.
- The arrest rate for aggravated assault, in 2008, is 49%.
- The arrest rate for the most serious offenses, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault is 43.1% in 2008.

### **Group A Offenses**

- In 2008, \$25.12, million worth of property was stolen during the robbery, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft offense.
- Larceny/theft, criminal mischief/vandalism, and simple assault are the top three reported Group A offenses
- The drug offense rate is down four straight years since it peaked in 2004.
- Montana's seven drug task forces have experienced an increase in the number of narcotic/Rx related arrests.

### **Group B Offenses**

- The largest Group B category is "all other offenses", second only to larceny/theft.
- The most commonly reported offense in the "all other" category is criminal contempt, followed by obstructing a peace officer or other public servant.
- Since 2002, the DUI rate is up about 50%; but has been relatively stable since 2006.
- The most commonly reported liquor law violation is purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor (MIP).

# Montana Crime Clock



Every 18.2 minutes      One Index Crime<sup>3</sup>

Every 3.4 hours      One Violent Crime

- One homicide every 13 days
- One rape every 26 hours
- One robbery every 1.7 days
- One aggravated assault every 4.5 hours

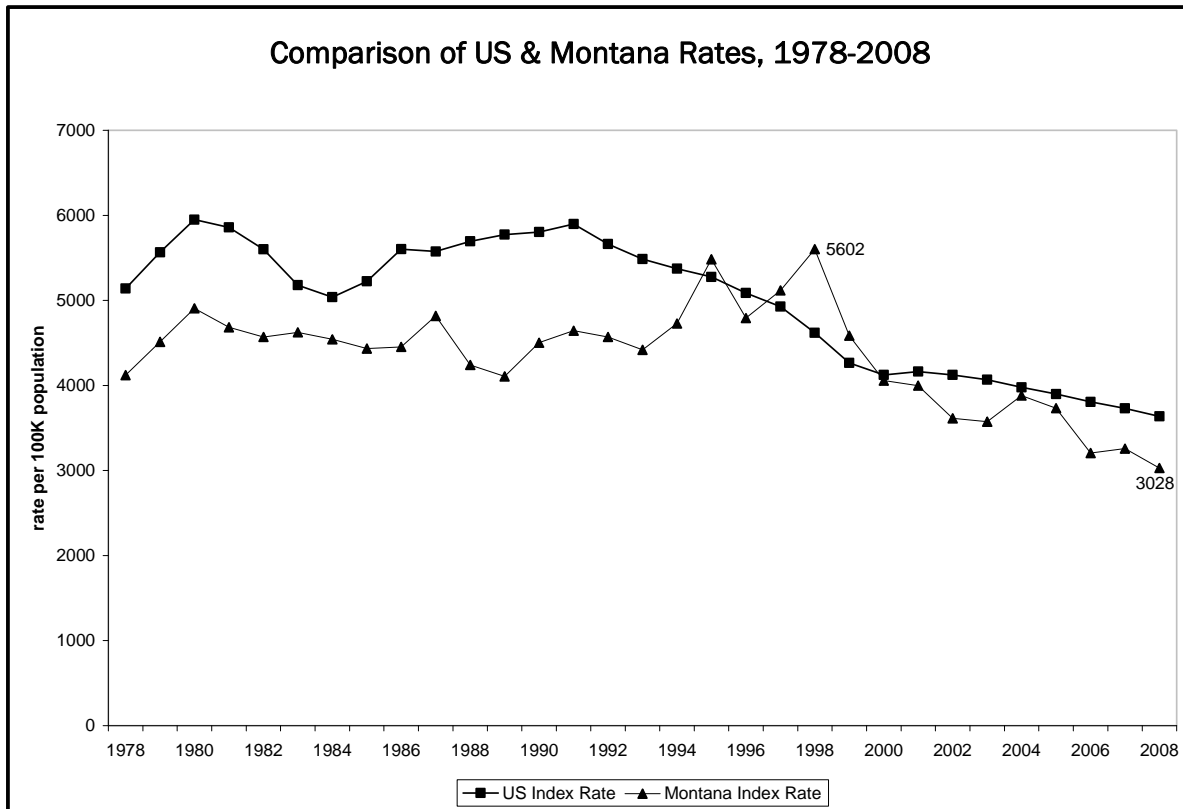
Every 20 minutes      One Property Crime

- One burglary every 2.6 hours
- One larceny every 24.7 minutes
- One motor vehicle theft every 5.4 hours

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<sup>3</sup> 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 regularity in the commission of these offenses.

## Trends and Comparisons



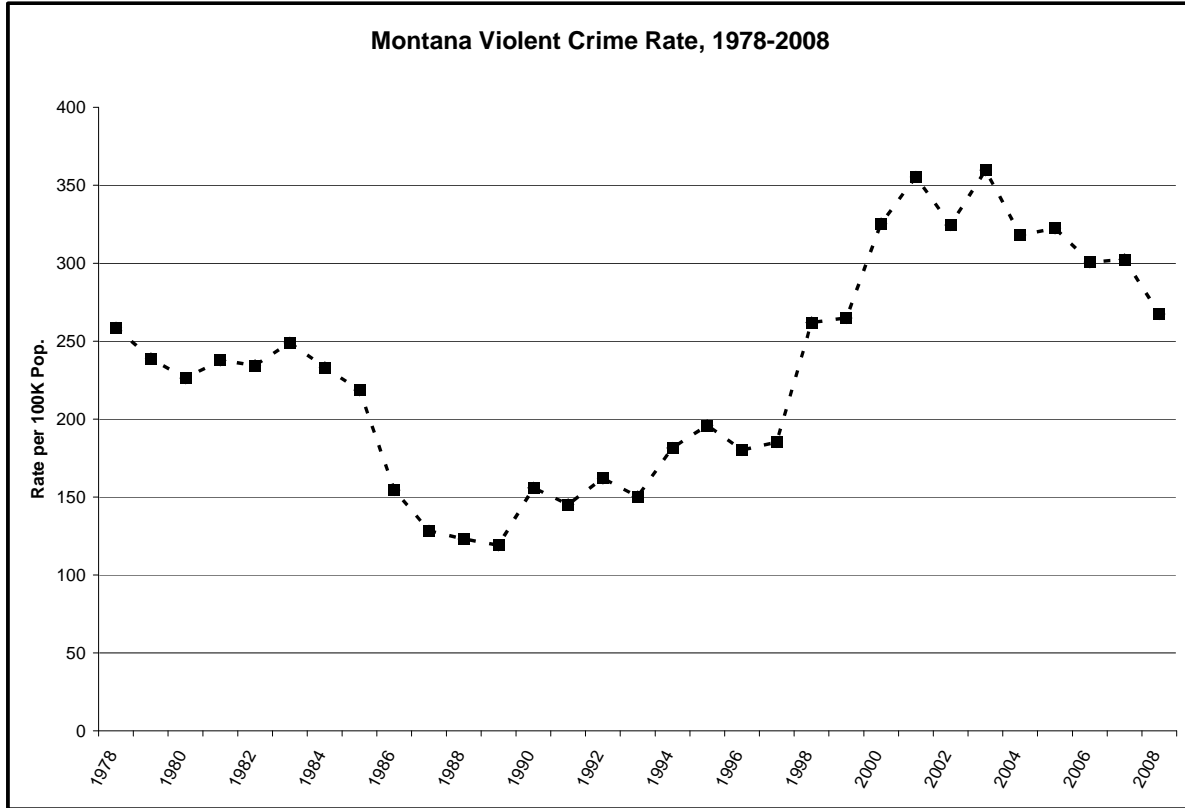
Year	MT Number of Offenses	MT Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	34,880	4,514
1999	36,193	4,586
2004	35,467	3,881
2007	30,273	3,257
2008	28,649	3,028

In 2008, the crime index decreased 5.4% from 2007. The 2008 crime index rate decreased 7.0% from 2007. The 2008 crime rate is the lowest in the 31 year period examined. The overall U.S. crime index showed a slight decrease over 2007 levels based on the "Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report"<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary Semiannual Uniform Crime Report. Table 1. January to June 2008. Accessed Online: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/2008prelim/index.html>. May 11, 2009.

**Violent Crime Trends**

Violent crimes, sometimes referred to as crime against persons, consist of homicide, and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The following examines the aggregate of these offenses since 1978.

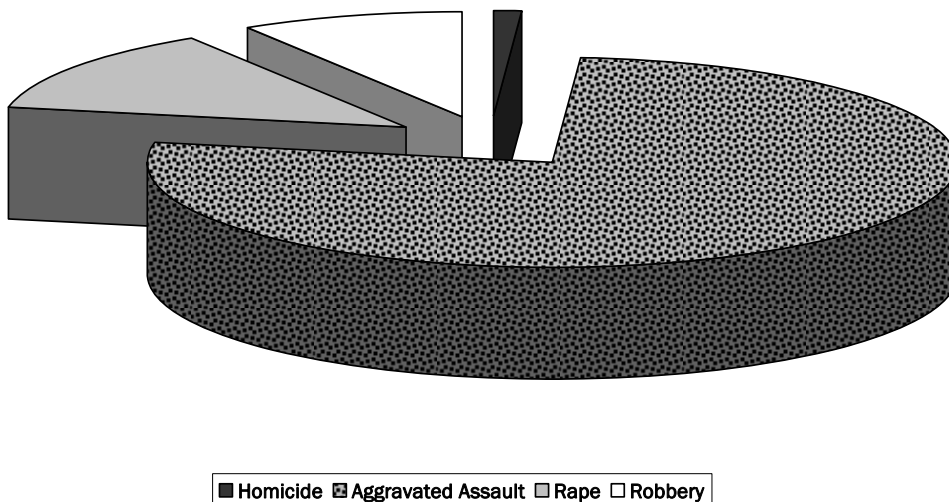


Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	1,846	238.9
1999	2,090	264.8
2004	2,907	318.1
2007	2,811	302.4
2008	2,530	267.4

The violent crime rate for non-Tribal jurisdictions in 2008 is down 11.6% from 2007, but up 11.9% over the last 30 years despite the total number of actual offenses being up. The five year trend shows that violent crime is down 15.9%. The volume of reported violent crime from 2007 to 2008 is down by 281 offenses (10.0%).



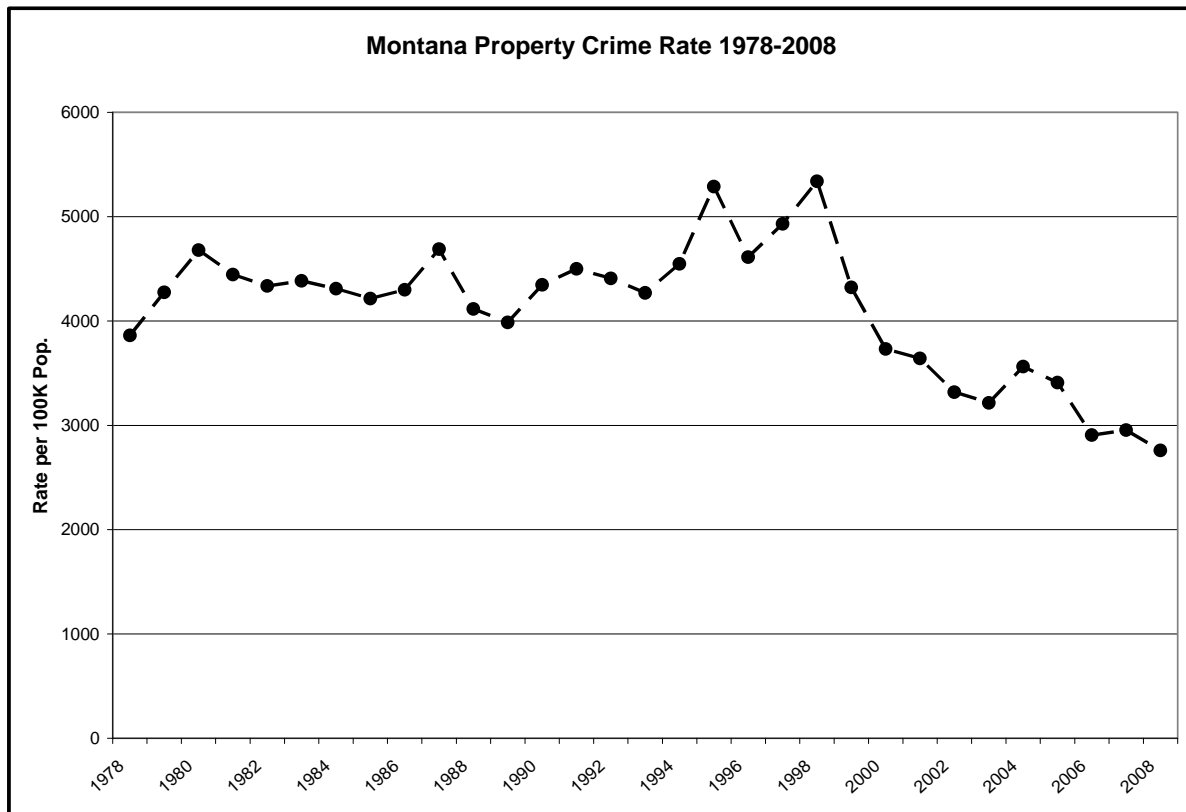
Percentage of Violent Crime by Offense, 2008



Percentage of Violent Crime by Offense by Year					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Aggravated Assault	80%	78%	78%	79%	77%
Rape	11%	14%	14%	12%	13%
Robbery	6%	8%	7%	8%	9%

Aggravated assault accounted for about 77% of the violent crimes in 2008, down two percent year-to-year, and three percentage points over the five year period. Homicide and rape have remained consistent, and robbery is up three percentage points over the five year period.

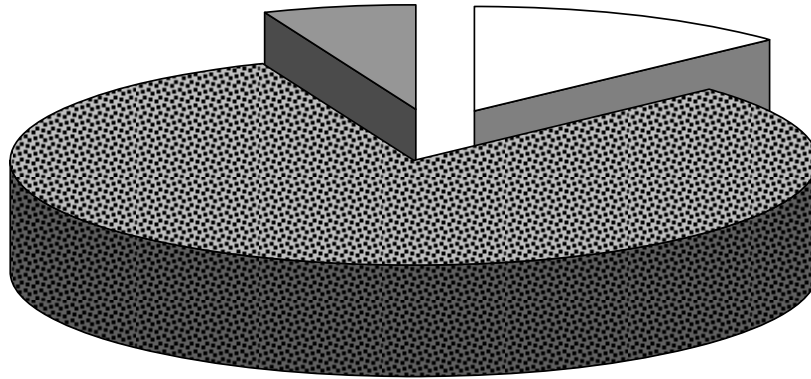
Property crime consists of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. The following looks at property crime since 1978.



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	33,034	4,275.1
1999	34,103	4,321.1
2004	32,560	3,562.6
2007	27,462	2,954.1
2008	26,094	2,758.1

The property crime rate for non-Tribal jurisdictions in 2008 is down 6.6% from 2007, and down 35.5% over the last 30 years. The five year trend shows that property crime is down 22.6%. The volume of reported property crime from 2007 to 2008 is down by 1,368 offenses (4.9%).

Percentage of Property Crime by Offense, 2008



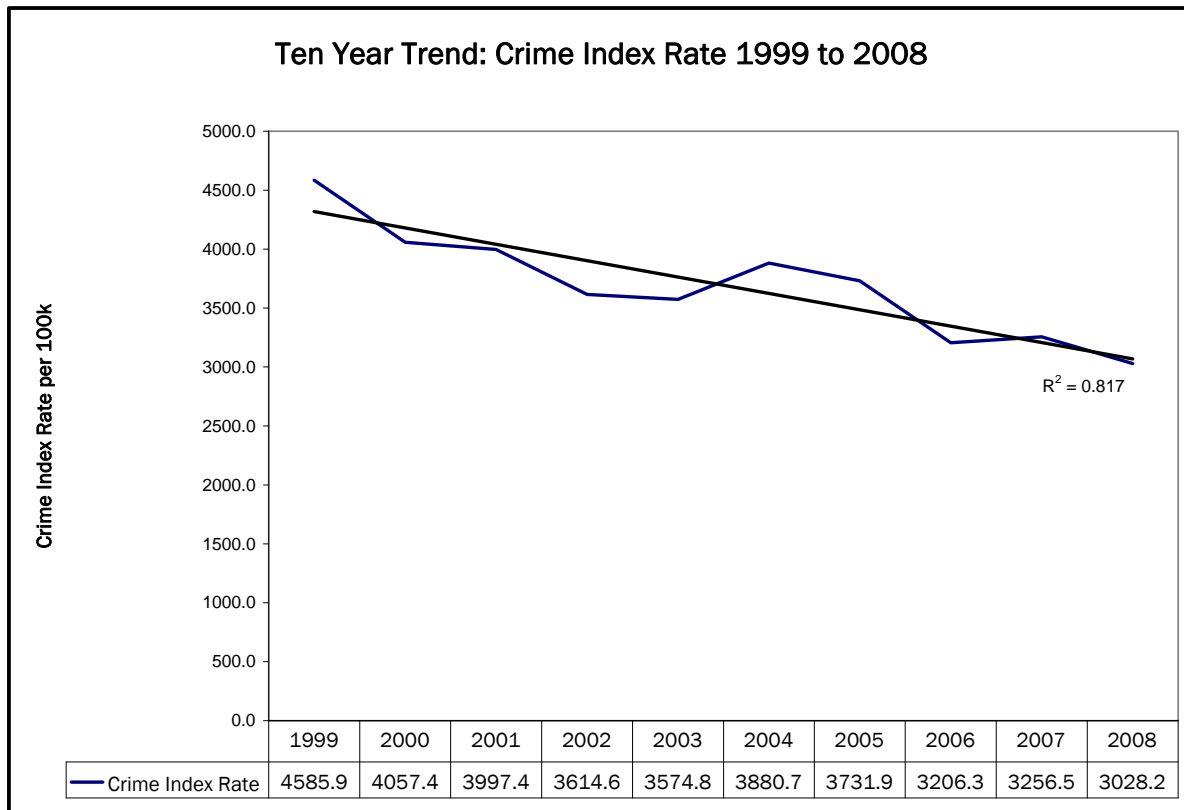
□ Burglary ■ Larceny/Theft ■ Motor Vehicle Theft

Percentage of Property Crime by Offense by Year					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Burglary	12%	12%	12%	11%	13%
Larceny/Theft	81%	81%	82%	82%	81%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%

In 2008, larceny accounted for about 81% of the total property crimes. The proportion of burglary offenses increased over 2007 levels primarily due to a definition change<sup>5</sup>. Over the last five years the relative proportion of property offenses has remained consistent.

<sup>5</sup> The definition of for burglary broadened during 2008 to include non-occupied structures including detached garages/storage sheds. Previously, the definition of burglary included only occupied structures.

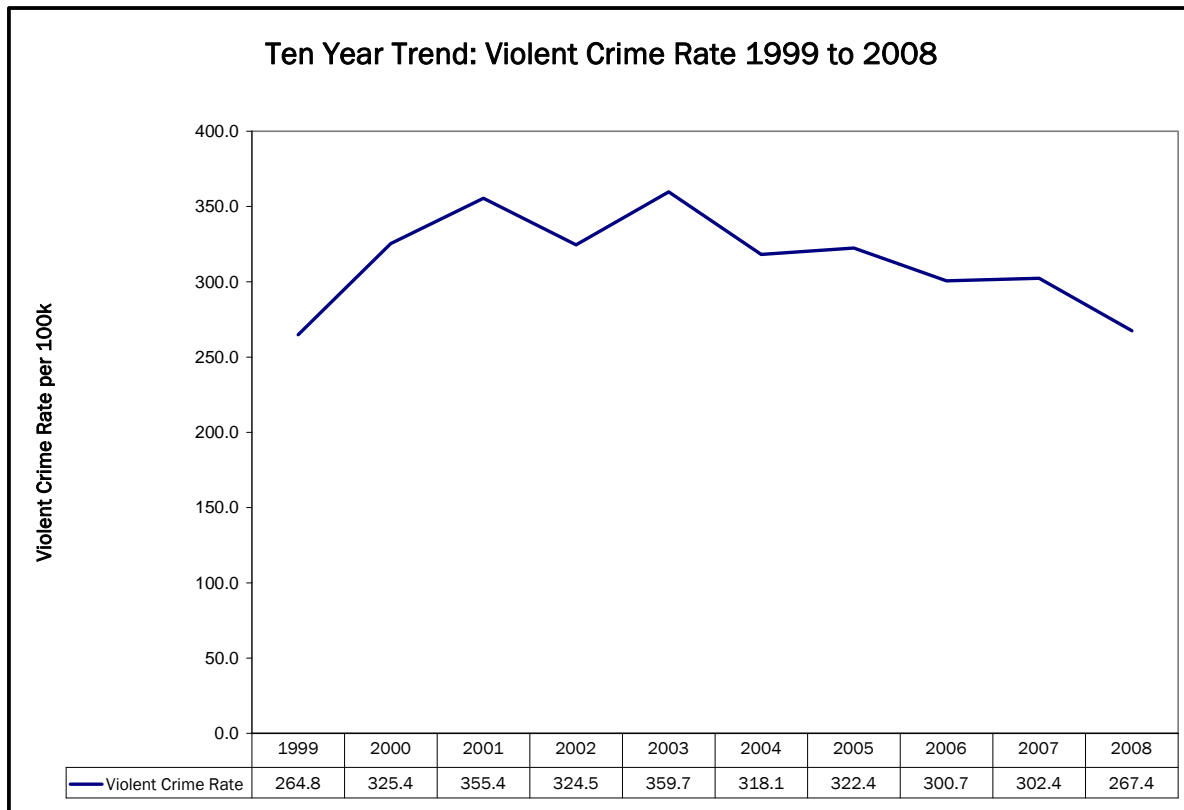
## Ten Year Crime Index Trend Analysis



Since 1999, the Montana crime index rate has shown a year-to-year decrease eight out of ten years. The most significant decrease (18.1%) occurred from 1998 to 1999. In 2004, the Montana crime index rate increased 8.56% and in 2007 it increased by 1.56%. The Montana crime index rate over the ten year period has tended to decrease, and on average has decreased about 5.7% per year since 1999.

The mean (average) Montana crime index rate over the ten year period is 3,693.4 and median is 3673.25. It has ranged from a low of 3,028.2 in 2008 and a high of 4,585.9 in 1999.

## Violent Crime

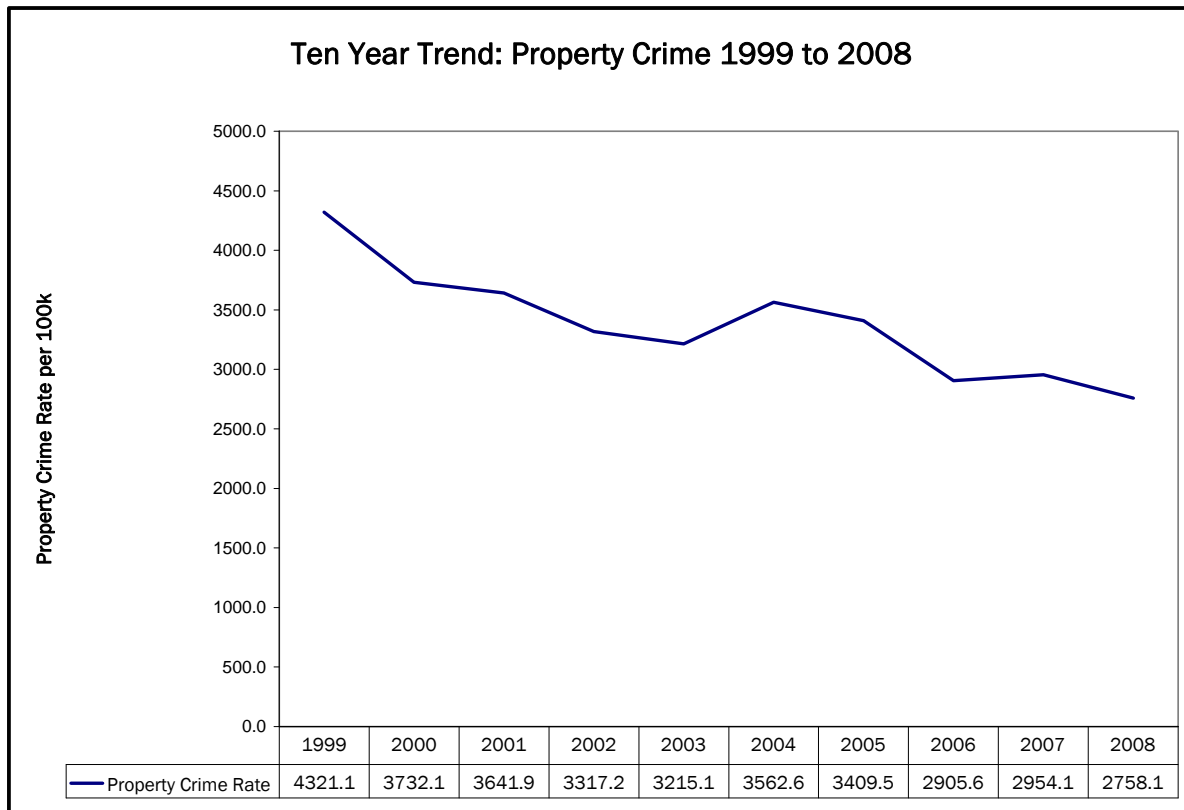


Montana's non-Tribal violent crime rate over the last ten years was marked by large increases then decreases over the first five years and has steadily been decreasing since 2003. It peaked in 2001 and again in 2003 at 355.4 violent crimes per 100,000 and 359.7 violent crimes per 100,000 respectively. The 2008 rate is near the 1999 rate. The mean (average) non-Tribal violent crime rate over the ten year period is 314.1 per 100,000, the median is 320.3 and the range is 94.9. The low occurred in 1999 and the high occurred in 2003.

On average, the violent crime rates over the ten year period increased by 0.7%. The range was 34.4%. The violent crime rate experienced increases six out of ten years and decreased 4 out of ten years<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> The violent crime rate increased 1.1% from 1998 to 1999.

## Property Crime



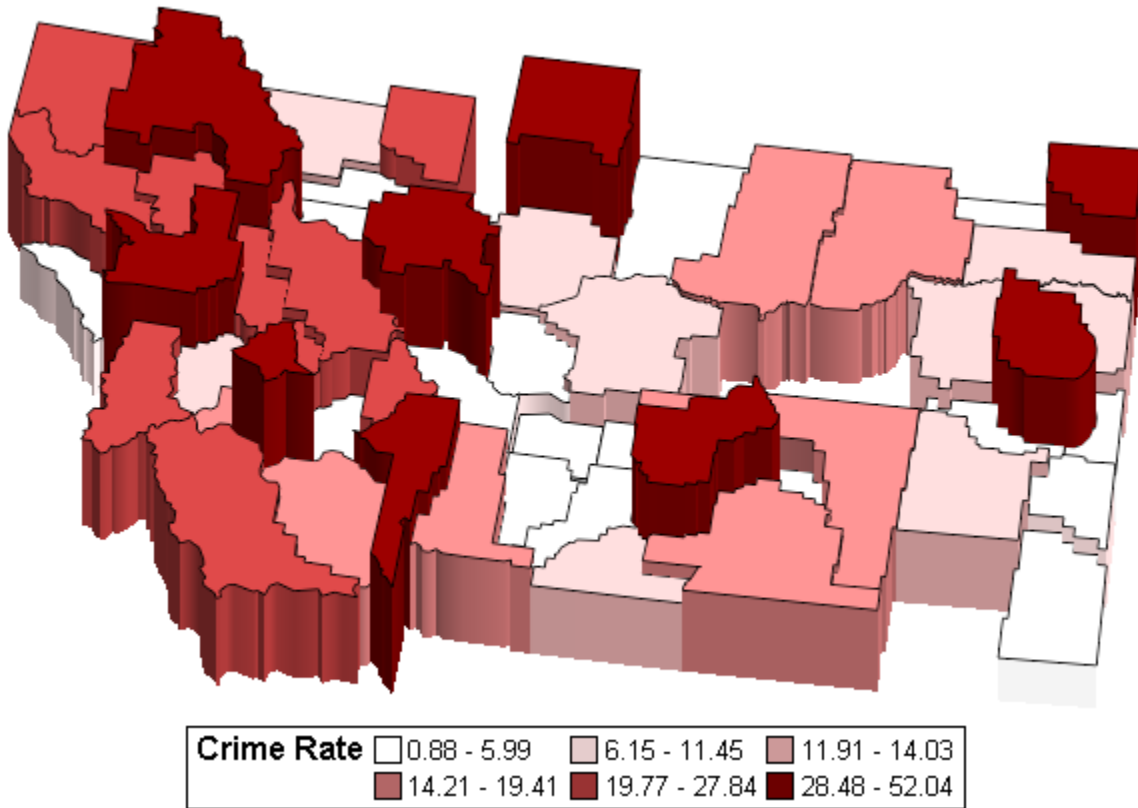
Montana's non-Tribal property crime rate over the ten year period has steadily decreased reaching its lowest level over the time period in 2008. The property crime rate peaked in 1999, and again in 2004, yet substantially lower. On average, the property crime rate has decreased by about 2.2% a year. The maximum property crime rate increase over the time period was 33.9% and its minimum change from year-to-year was 1.67%.

The mean (average) property crime rate over the ten year period was 3,381.7 per 100,000. The median was 3,363.4 per 100,000. The property crime rate experienced decreases seven out of ten years and increased 3 out of ten years<sup>7</sup>.

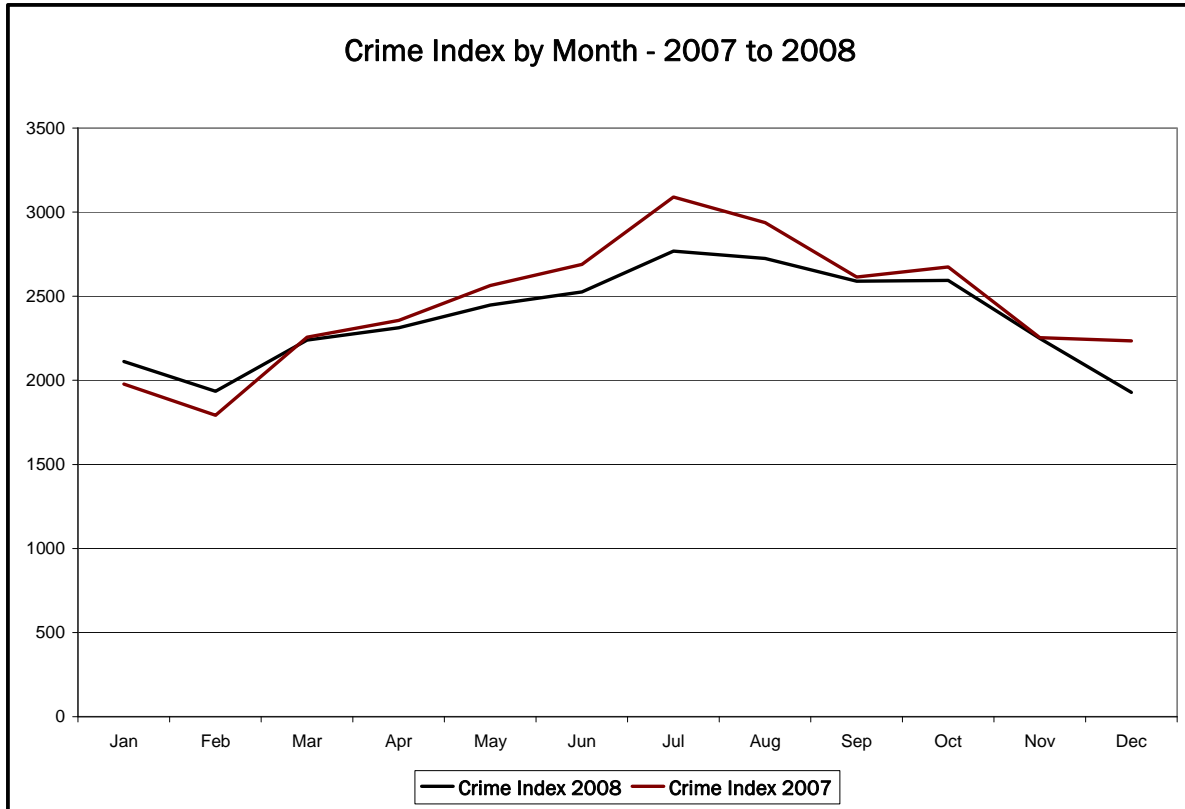
<sup>7</sup> The property crime rate increased 19.1% from 1998 to 1999.

# Map 1

## Crime Index Rate per 1,000 by County



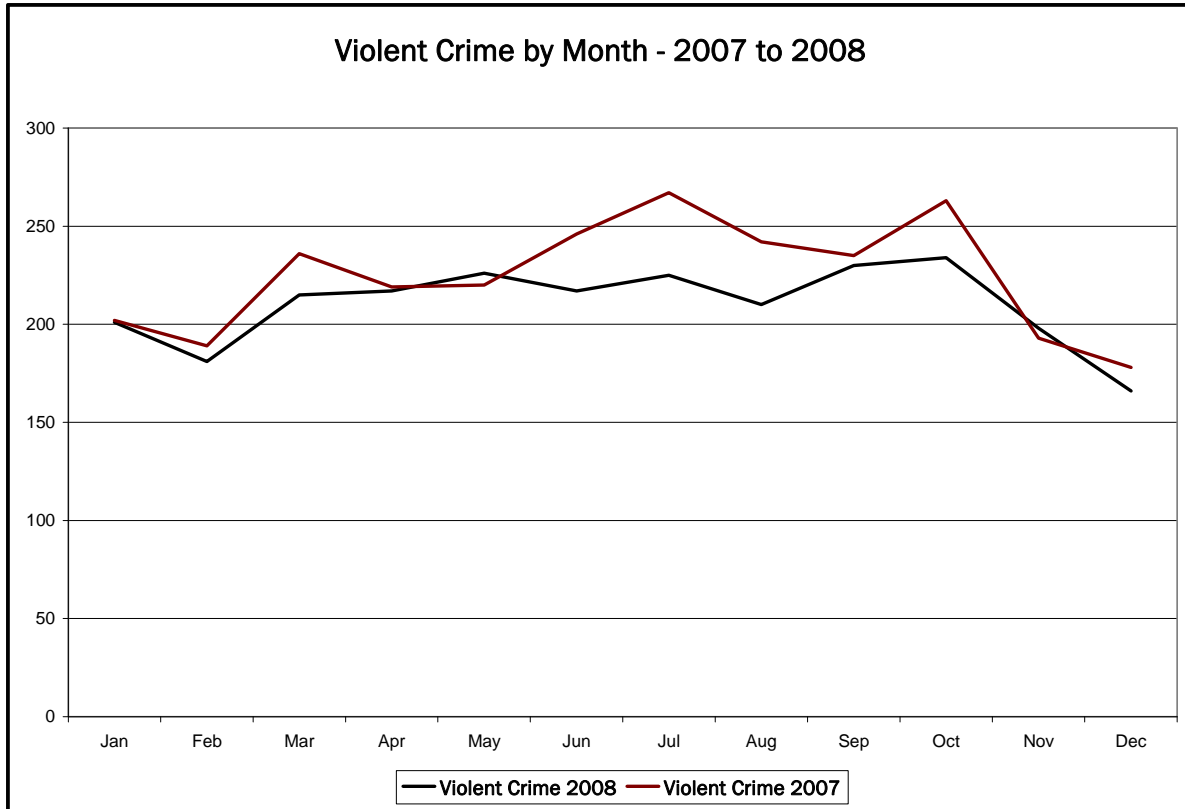
Silver Bow and Cascade counties experience the highest index crime rates in Montana during 2007 and 2008. Law enforcement in Powder River, Garfield, and Liberty counties did not report any crime data to the MBCC during 2008; as such those counties data are not represented in the map above.



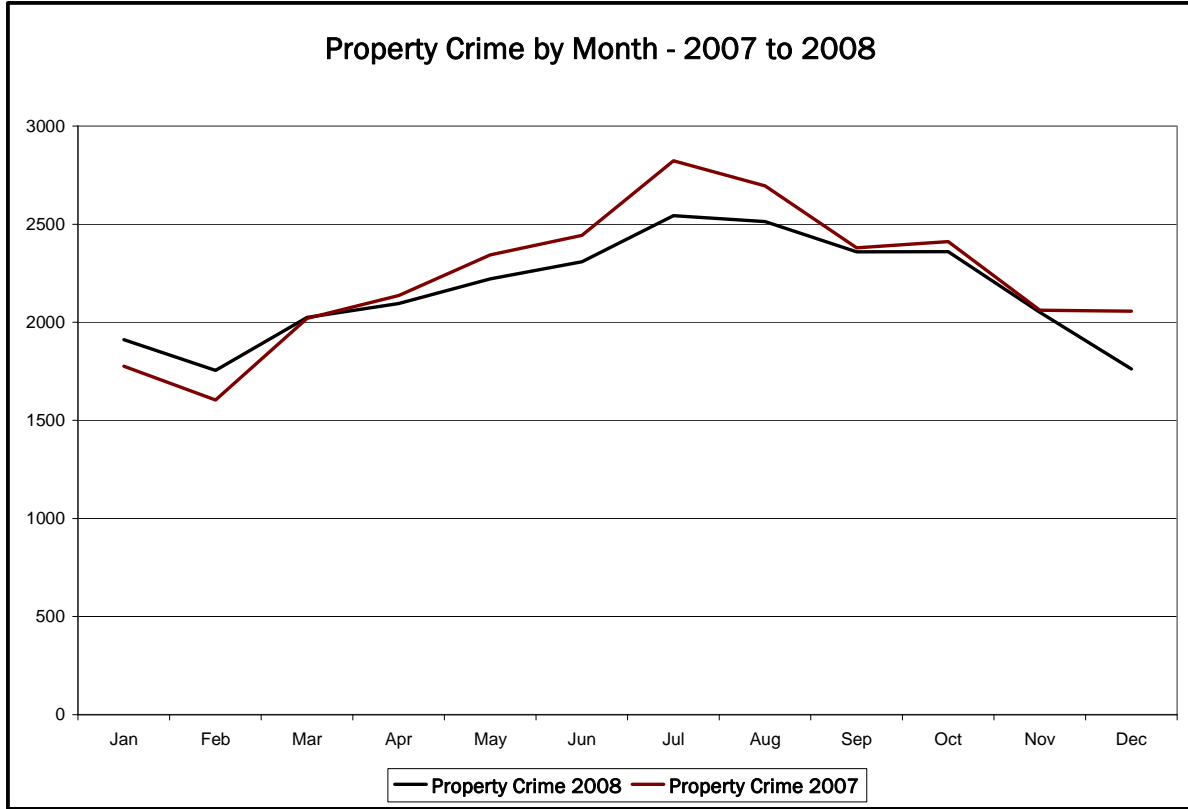
Month	2007	% of Total	2008	% of Total
January	1,978	6.53	2,112	7.34
February	1,793	5.92	1,936	6.72
March	2,256	7.45	2,240	7.78
April	2,356	7.78	2,313	8.03
May	2,564	8.47	2,448	8.50
June	2,689	8.88	2,525	8.77
July	3,090	10.21	2,769	9.62
August	2,937	9.70	2,274	9.46
September	2,614	8.63	2,589	8.99
October	2,675	8.84	2,594	9.01
November	2,254	7.45	2,249	7.81
December	2,235	7.38	1,928	6.70
Annual Paper Summary	832	2.75	365	1.72

In 2007 and 2008, Montana's crime index tends to reach its highest in the summer months. It was at its highest in July for both years. The crime index was at its lowest in December for 2008 and February in 2007.





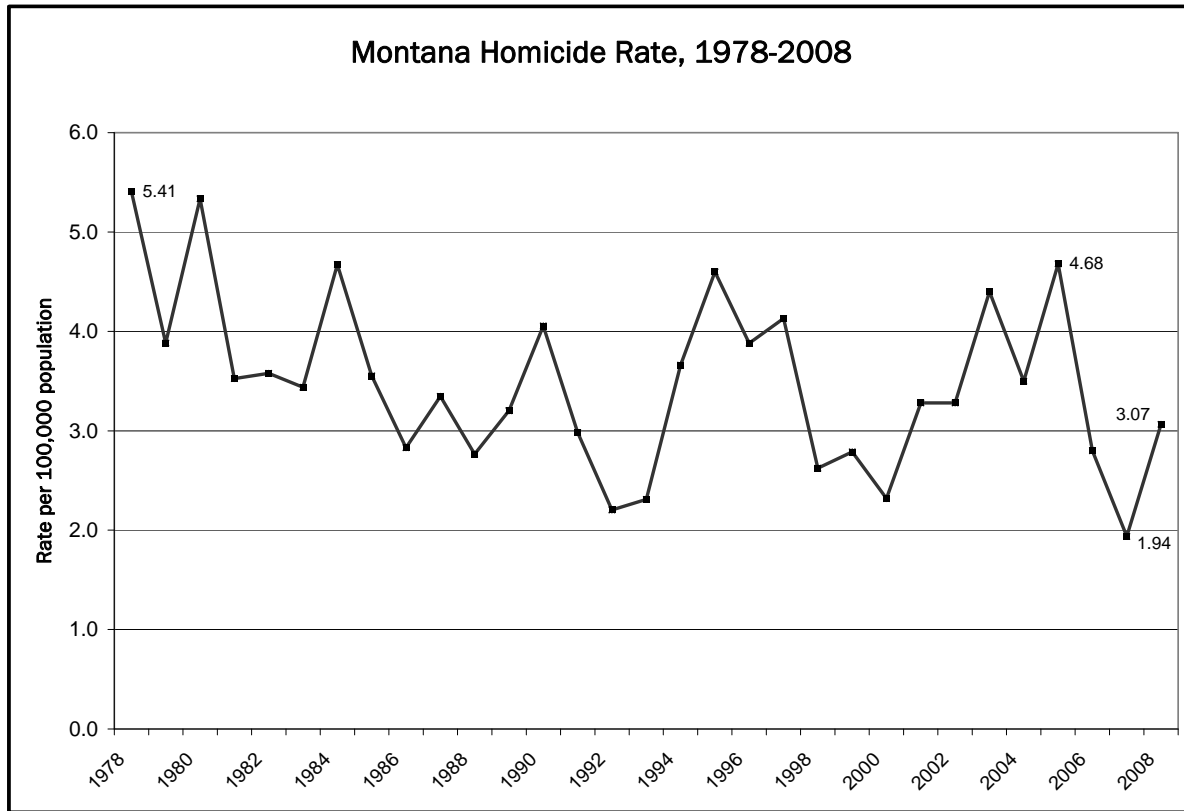
Month	2007	% of Total	2008	% of Total
January	202	7.18	201	7.90
February	189	6.72	181	7.11
March	236	8.39	215	8.45
April	219	7.79	217	8.53
May	220	7.82	226	8.88
June	246	8.75	217	8.53
July	267	9.50	225	8.84
August	242	8.61	210	8.25
September	265	8.36	230	9.04
October	263	9.35	234	9.19
November	193	6.86	198	7.78
December	178	6.33	266	6.52
Annual Paper Summary	122	4.34	25	0.98



Month	2007	% of Total	2008	% of Total
January	1,776	6.47	1,911	7.28
February	1,604	5.84	1,755	6.69
March	2,020	7.36	2,025	7.72
April	2,137	7.78	2,096	7.99
May	2,344	8.54	2,222	8.47
June	2,443	8.90	2,308	8.79
July	2,823	10.28	2,544	9.69
August	2,695	9.81	2,514	9.58
September	2,379	8.66	2,539	8.99
October	2,412	8.78	2,360	8.99
November	2,062	7.51	2,051	7.81
December	2,056	7.49	1,762	6.71
Annual Paper Summary	711	2.59	340	1.30

## Group A Offenses

### Homicide



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	30	3.88
1999	22	2.79
2004	32	3.50
2007	18	2.00
2008	29	3.07

In 2008, 29 homicides were reported by Montana's non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies, up from 18 reported in 2007 a 61.1% year-to-year decrease. Beginning with 1978, 364 homicides have been reported. The number of homicides reported by year has ranged from 17 to 43. The mean (average) is 27.8, the median is 28 and the mode is 30.

### Homicide Victims by Gender and Race

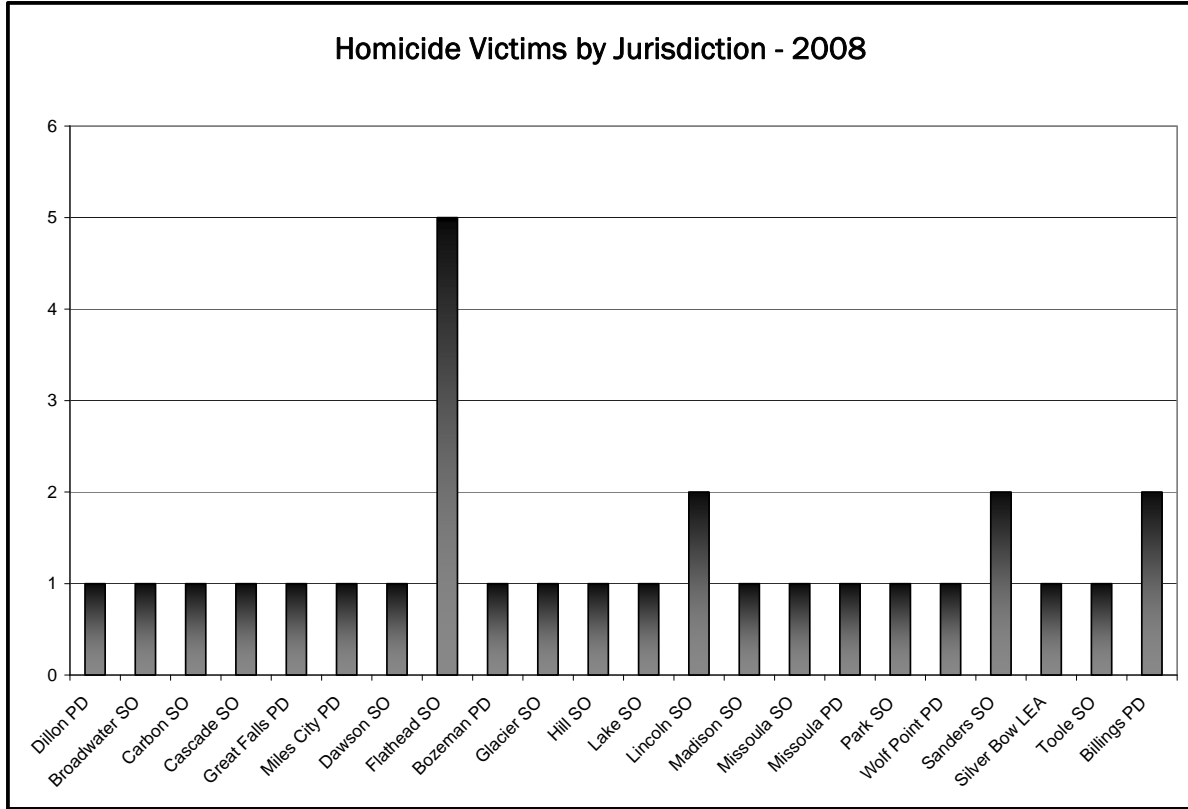
Gender	Race	Total Victims
Female	American Indian/Alaska Native	2
	Unknown	1
	White	8
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>11</b>
Male	American Indian/Alaska Native	3
	White	14
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>17</b>
Unknown	Unknown	1
<b>Unknown Total</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>29</b>

Of the 29 homicide victims, 11 were female 17 were male and one was reported as unknown. Five of the victims were American Indian/Alaska Native and 22 were white. The other two were unknown. All victims were non-Hispanic, however, the ethnicity was reported as unknown in three incidents. The mean (average) age of the victims was 33, the median was 35 and the mode was 37. The range was 67; the youngest victim was an infant and the oldest victim was 67. The age was reported as unknown in four incidents.

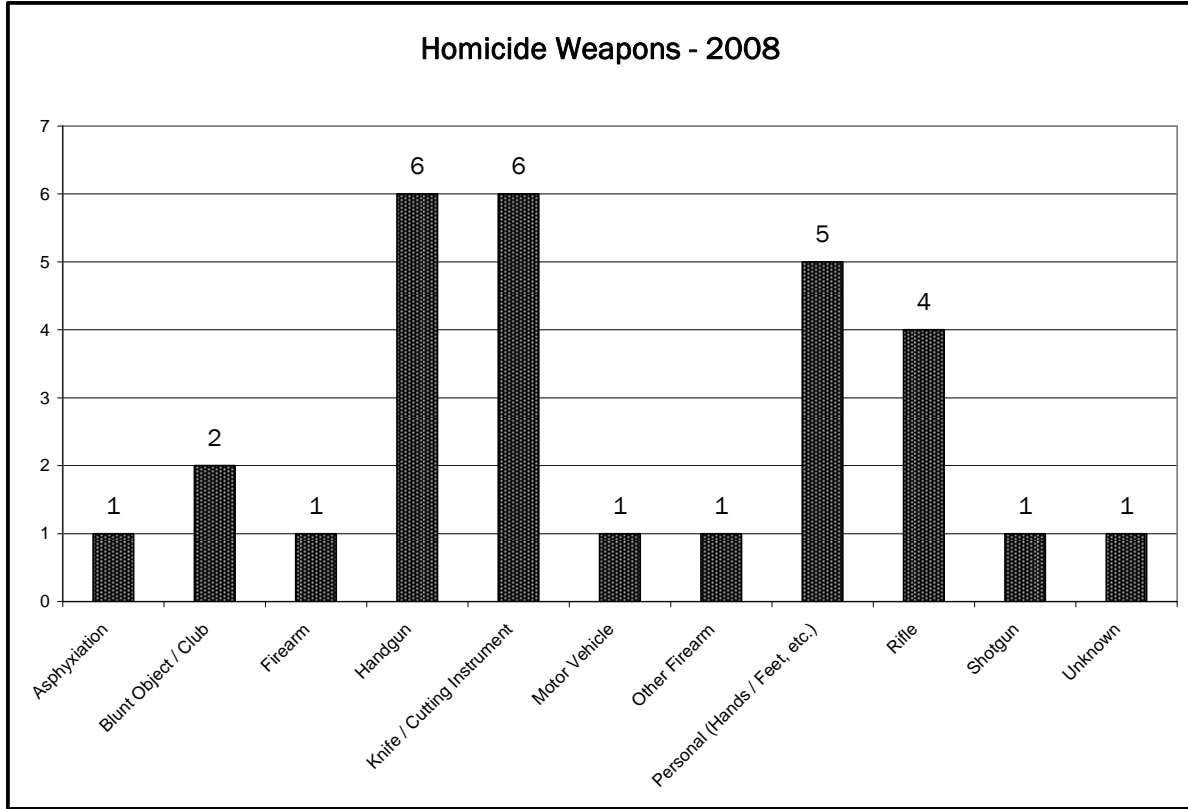
### Homicide Arrests by Race and Gender

Gender	Race	Total Arrests
Female	American Indian/Alaska Native	1
	White	2
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>3</b>
Male	American Indian/Alaska Native	1
	White	15
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>16</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>19</b>

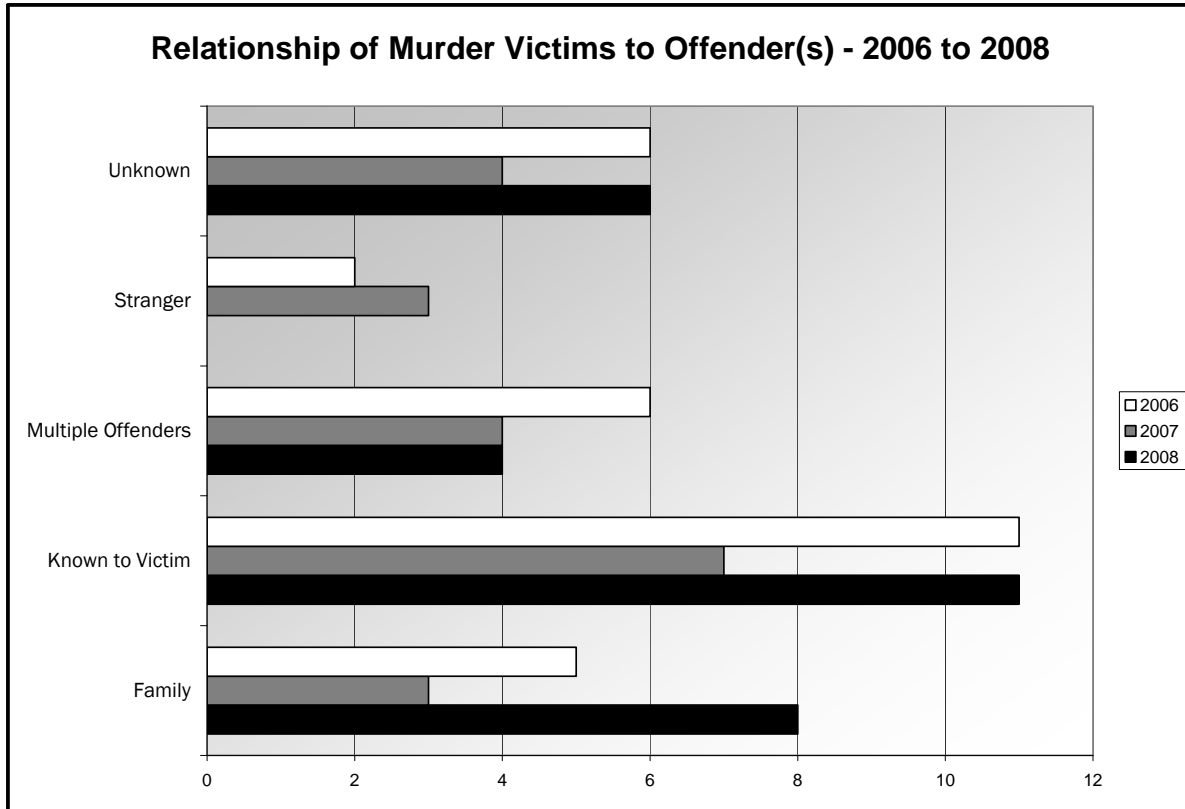
In 2008, 19 arrests were made for a homicide offense, an arrest clearance rate of 65.5%. The table above shows homicide arrestee by gender and race. Three female and 16 male offenders were arrested for homicide in 2008. The homicide arrestees are predominantly white, with 17 of the 19 (89.5%), while the other two arrestees were American Indian/Alaska Native. The ethnicity was also reported for all arrestees. Three arrestees were reported with an unknown ethnicity, and the rest were reported as non-Hispanic. The mean (average) age of the homicide arrestees was 30, while the median was 28.5 and the mode was 32. The age range was 38, with the youngest arrestee being 17 and the oldest 55.



Flathead Co. Sheriff's Office reported five homicides in 2008; Lincoln Co. Sheriff's Office, Sanders Co. Sheriff's Office, and Billings Police Department each reported two homicide. In 2008, 22 jurisdictions reported at least one homicide, up from 14 jurisdictions that reported at least one homicide in 2007.



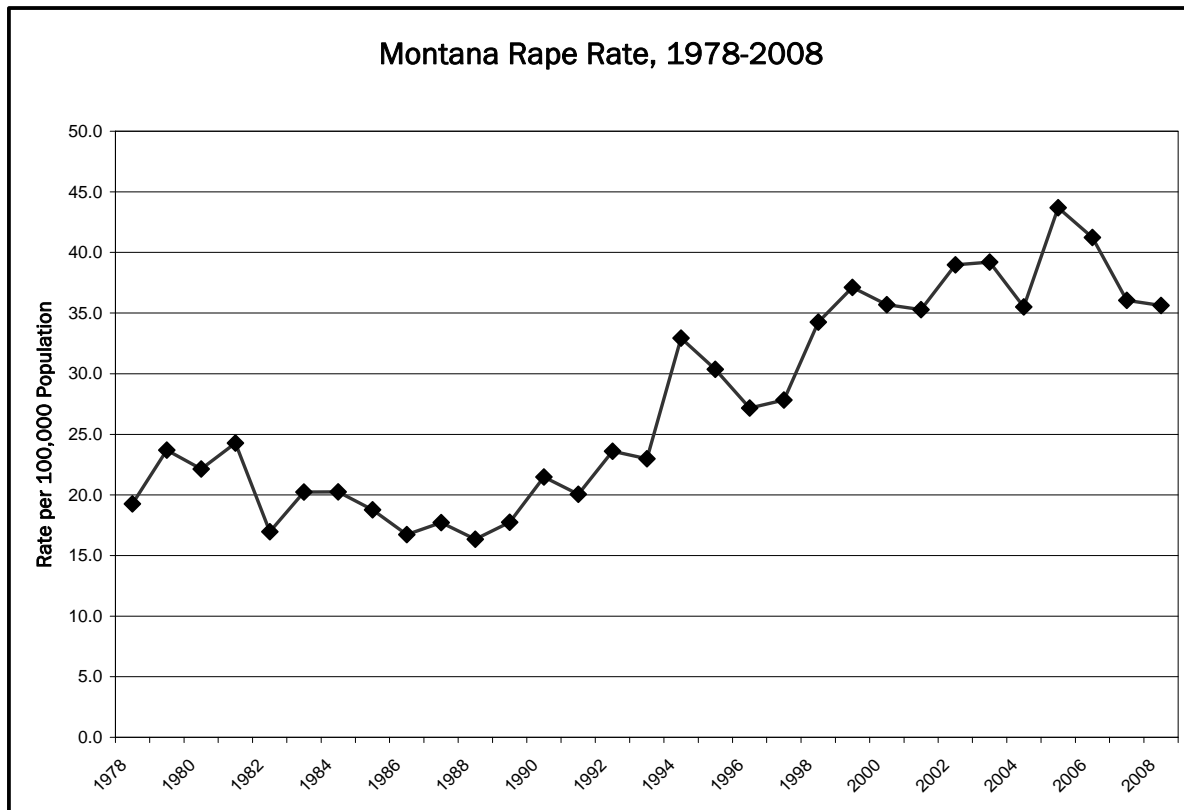
In total, a firearm was used in 13 of the 29 homicides. A handgun was the most commonly used type of *firearm*. The second most commonly used weapon was knife/cutting instrument, followed by person weapons such as hands and feet.



Relationship Victim to Offender(s)	2008	2007	2006	Total	% of Total
Family	8	3	5	16	20.0%
Known to Victim	11	7	11	29	36.3%
Multiple Offenders	4	4	6	14	17.5%
Stranger	0	3	2	5	6.3%
Unknown	6	4	6	16	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In most homicide incidents from 2006 to 2008, the victim was known by the offender. In 2008, eight of the 29 homicides (27.6%), the victim and the offender shared a familial relationship. Multiple offenders were reported in four of the 29 incidents in 2008. Over the three year period, 80 homicide incidents were reported and the victim was known but outside of the family in over one-third of the cases. There were multiple offenders in about 17.5% of the cases over the three year period.

## Rape



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	183	23.7
1999	293	37.1
2004	324	35.5
2007	335	36.0
2008	337	35.6

The volume and rate of rape offenses reported by non-Tribal jurisdictions in Montana remained relatively unchanged from 2007 to 2008. The rape rate peak in 2005 and has steadily decreased and is now returned to 2004 levels. The rape rate is up 50.2% over the thirty year period. Out of the seven index crimes, rape is the only offense category that has shown a marked increase over the last thirty years.

The following looks at only those rape offenses that were reported to the MTIBRS as complete incident information is known about those cases. It excludes those rape offenses reported on paper summaries as less is known about those cases. About 1.8% of the rape offenses were reported on paper summaries.

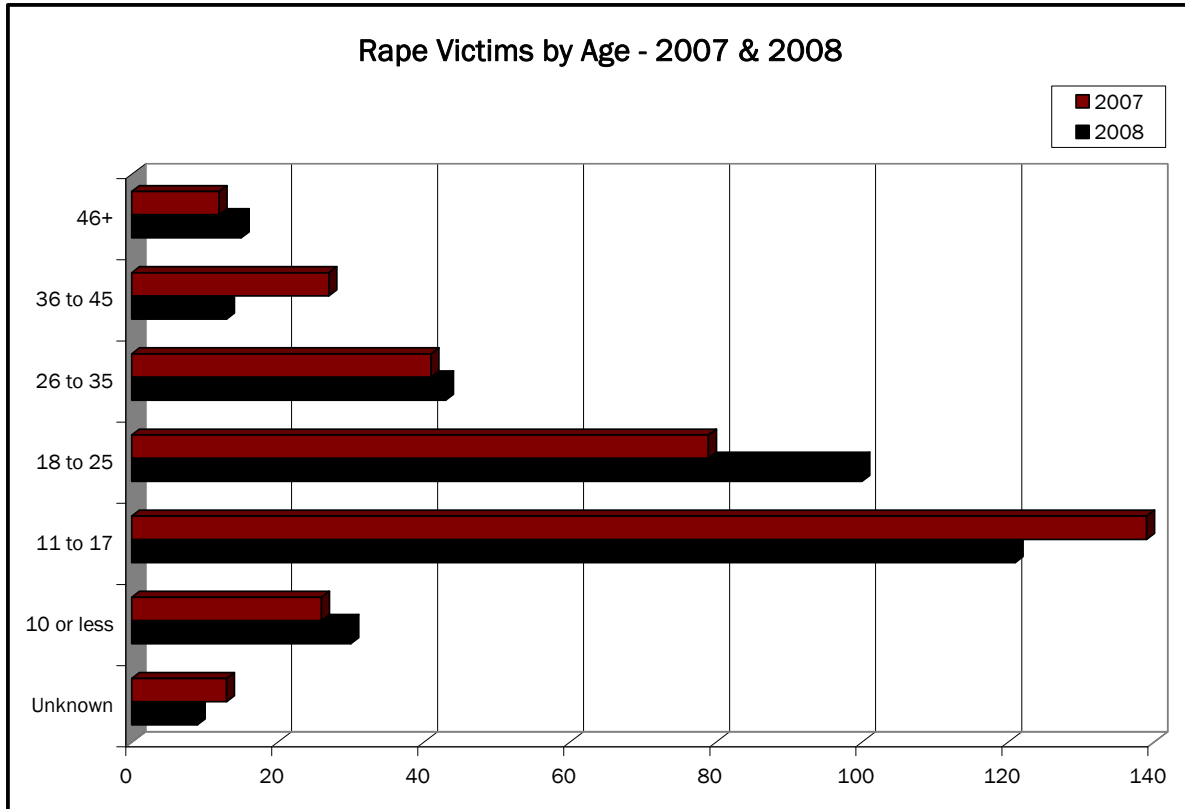


### Rape Victims by Gender and Race

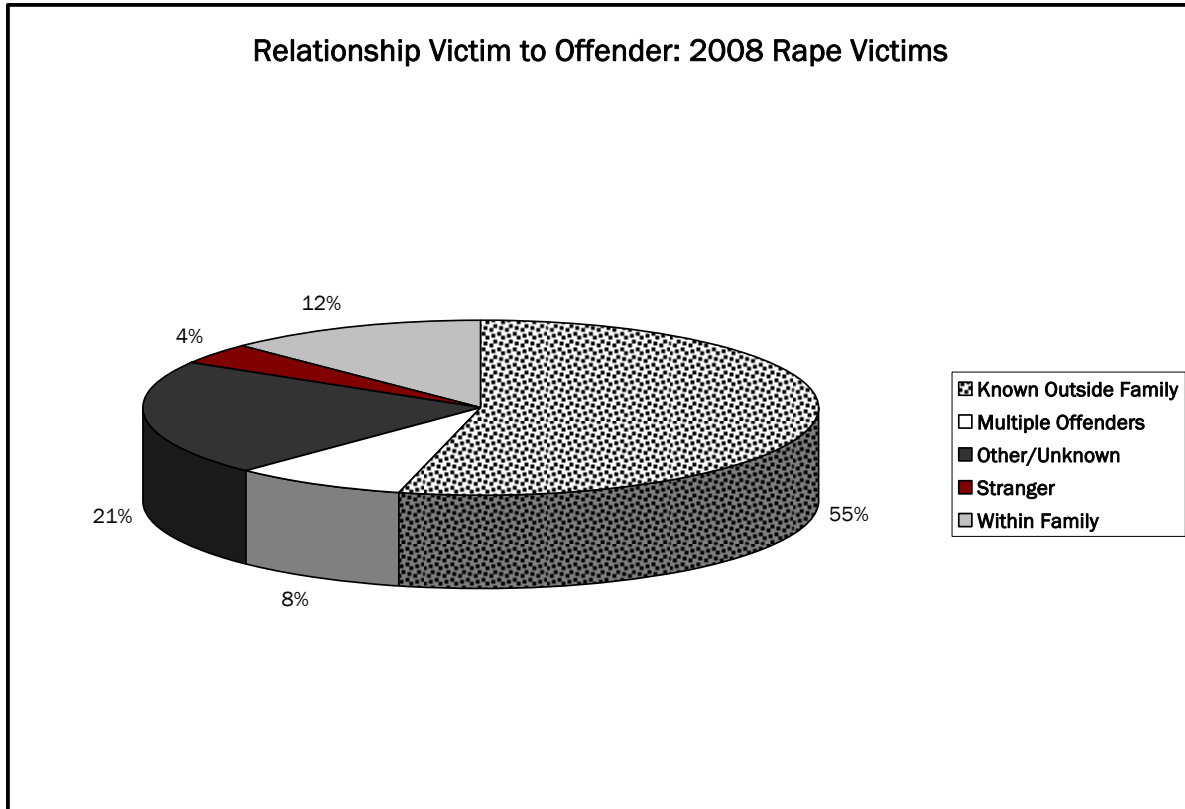
Gender	Race	Total
Female	Asian	4
	African American	3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	32
	Unknown	9
	White	268
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>316</b>
Male	American Indian/Alaska Native	1
	White	13
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>14</b>
Unknown	Unknown	1
<b>Unknown Total</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>331</b>

Of the 331 rape victims reported by law enforcement in 2008, 316 (95.5%) were female and 14 were male (4.2%). One victim's gender and race was not reported.

Of the female rape victims, 84.8% were white and 10.1% were American Indian/Alaska native. Four female victims were reported as having Hispanic ethnicity.



The mean (average) age of the rape victims in 2008 was about 20 years of age, the median was 18 and the mode (most common) was 14. The age range was 50. In 2007, about three quarters (72%) of the victims were 25 years of age or younger; for 2008 76% of the victims were 25 or younger. In 2008, 10% of the rape victims were 10 or less. The age was not reported and/or unknown for 9 victims in 2008.



When looking at the relationship of the victim to the offender of the rape incidents, the victim was known by the offender in about 55% of the incidents in 2008. This was similar when compared to 2007 rape incidents (56%). The victim and the offender shared a familial relationship in about 12% of the cases in 2008, down from 16% in 2007.

These broad categories are further sub-categorized into about 26 sub categories. The table below breaks down the victim to offender relationship into its more specific sub category. A victim to offender relationship sub category does not appear in the table below if zero is reported.

Rapes by Victim to Offender Relationship - 2008

Relationship Victim to Offender	Total	% of Total
Victim was Acquaintance	103	31.12%
Victim was Babysitter	3	0.91%
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	36	10.88%
Victim was ex-Boyfriend/Girlfriend	3	0.91%
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4	1.21%
Victim was Child (Son or Daughter)	12	3.63%
Victim was Common-Law Spouse	1	0.30%
Victim was Friend	13	3.93%
Victim was Neighbor	3	0.91%
Victim was Other Family Member	7	2.11%
Victim was Otherwise Known	17	5.14%
Relationship Unknown	53	16.01%
Victim was Sibling	7	2.11%
Victim was Stepchild	4	1.21%
Victim was Spouse	4	1.21%
Victim was Stepsibling	2	0.60%
Victim was Stanger	13	3.93%
Victim was Offender	1	0.30%
Not Reported	17	5.14%
Multiple Offenders	28	8.46%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In about 31% of the reported rape incidents, the victim was an acquaintance of the offender. The second highest sub category is relationship unknown (16%) while the third highest victim to offender relationship category is boyfriend/girlfriend at almost 11%.

Rape Arrestees by Gender and Race

Gender	Race	Total
Female	American Indian/Alaska Native	1
	White	1
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>2</b>
Male	Asian	1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	4
	White	36
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>41</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>43</b>

In 2008, 43 offenders were arrested for a rape offense for a clearance rate of 13%, compared to 53 in 2007 for a clearance rate of 16%. For 2008, all but two of the arrestees were male, and 36 of the 41 arrestees were white. Four out of 36 (11%) were reported as American Indian/Alaska Native. One arrestee was reported with Hispanic ethnicity.

The mean (average), median, and mode (most common) age of the arrestees was about 30. The range was 53; the youngest arrestee was 14 while the oldest was 67 years of age.

Rape Incidents by Location - 2008

Location Description	Total	% of Total
Bar / Night Club	4	1.21%
Campground / Park	5	1.51%
Church / Synagogue / Temple	1	0.30%
Commercial / Office Building	2	0.60%
Convenience Store	1	0.30%
Drug Store / Dr. Office / Hospital	2	0.60%
Field / Woods	13	3.93%
Government / Public Building	3	0.91%
Highway / Road / Alley	27	8.16%
Hotel / Motel	17	5.14%
Jail / Prison	1	0.30%
Other / Unknown	28	8.46%
Parking Lot / Garage	13	3.93%
Residence / Home	204	61.63%
Restaurant	1	0.30%
School / College	8	2.42%
Service / Gas Station	1	0.30%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In 2008, over 200 of the 331 (61.6%) rape offenses reported by Montana's law enforcement occurred in a residence or home, compared to 66.5% that occurred in a home or residence in 2007. The second and third most common reported location in 2008 was other/unknown (8.5%) and highway/road/alley (8.2%) respectively.

### *Forcible Sex Offenses*

Rape offenses fit into a broader offense category called forcible sex offenses. The definition according to FBI standards of rape is narrow. As such, offenses that don't qualify under the FBI standards of rape are counted as forcible sex offenses. The following table shows forcible sex offenses for 2007 and 2008 that fall outside the definition of rape.

#### Forcible Sex Offenses

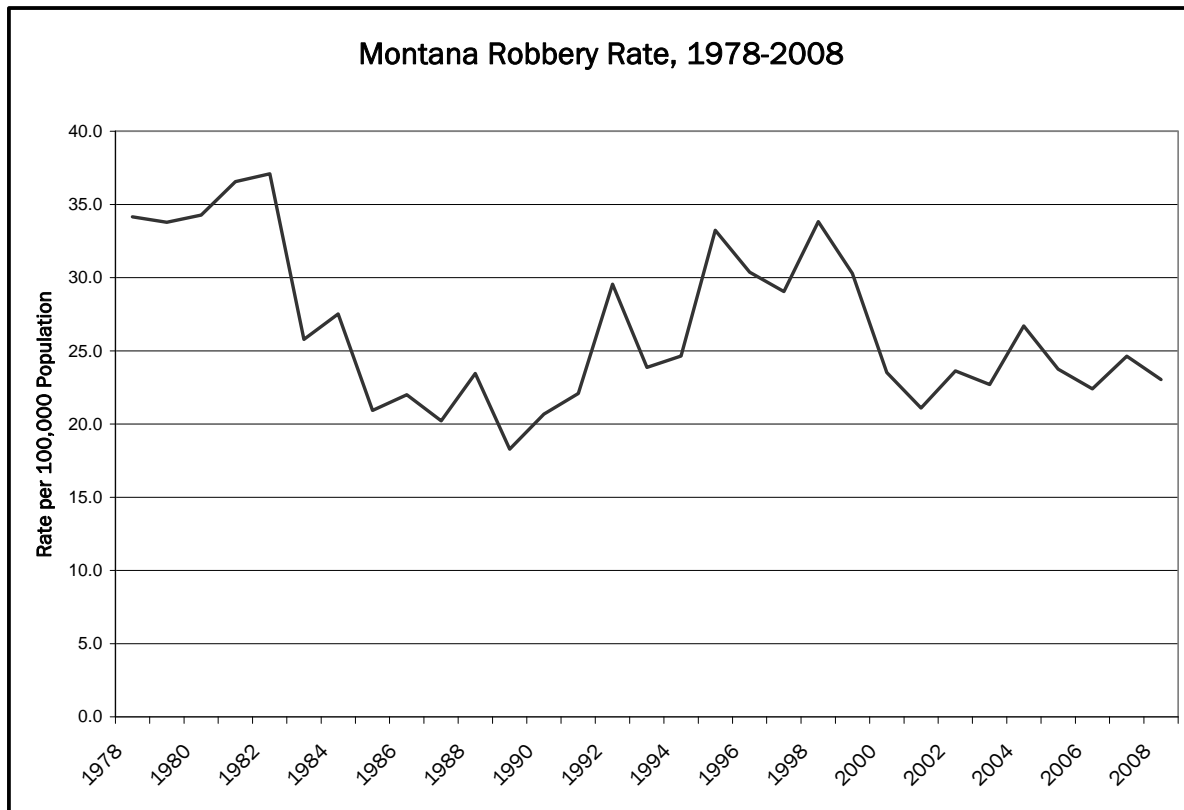
Offense Description	Total	2007 <sup>8</sup>	2008	% Change
Rape, same sex	34	14	20	42.9%
Sexual abuse of children	196	105	91	-13.3%
Sexual assault	1,096	583	513	-12.0%
Forcible sodomy w/o consent	50	28	22	-21.4%
Sexual intercourse with object w/o consent	11	6	5	-16.7%
Sodomy, deviate sexual conduct	5	1	4	300.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>-11.1%</b>

The most commonly reported forcible sex offense reported over the two year period is sexual assault. From 2007 to 2008, the number of sexual assaults decreased by 12% and the number of forcible sodomy offenses decreased by 21.4%. Same sex forcible rape is not classified as a rape by the FBI.

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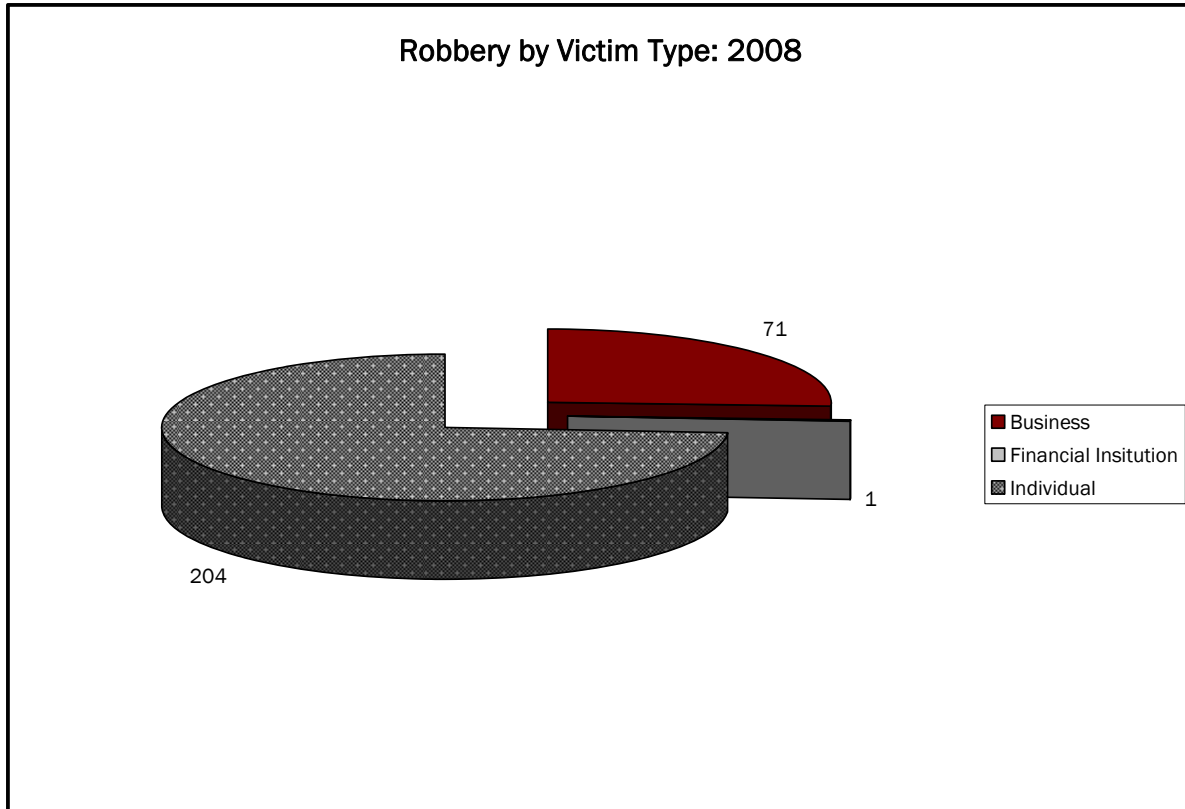
<sup>8</sup> The rape total reflected here does not match what was previously reported because the data is in a "live" database and is updateable. For historical purposes, crime totals published in previous editions of the *Crime in Montana* are not updated.

## Robbery



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	261	33.8
1999	239	30.3
2004	244	26.7
2007	229	24.6
2008	218	23.0

The 2008 robbery rate compared to 2007 is slightly down (6.5%). Over the 30 year period, robbery is down about 32%. The robbery rate reached its peak in 1982 at 37.1 per 100,000 and reached its low in 1989 at 18.3 per 100,000. Overall the robbery rate is up 25.7% from its low and down 38.0% from its high. The volume of robbery offenses is slightly down from the total number reported in 2007.



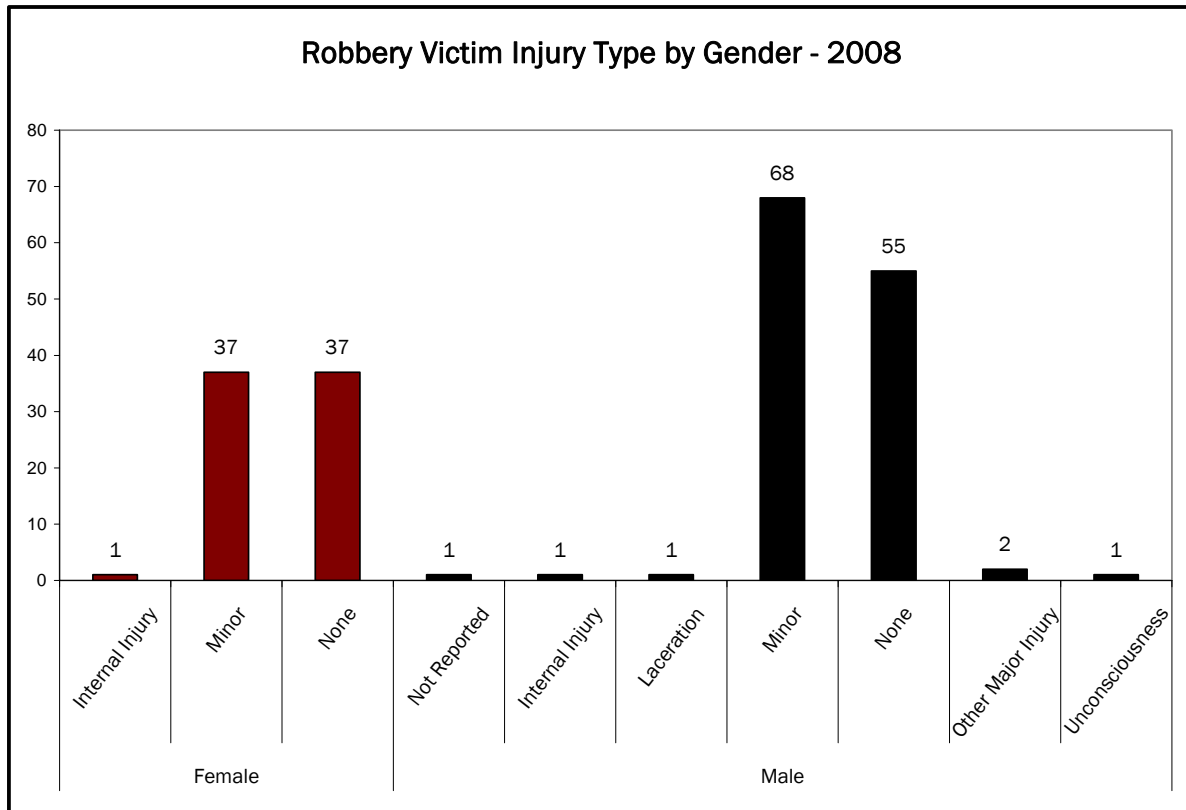
More than one victim may be reported during one robbery incident. As such, there are more robbery victims than robbery offenses reported. In 2008, 74% of the robbery victims were individuals, and 26% were classified as either a business or financial institution.

#### Robbery Victims by Gender and Race - 2008

Gender	Race	Total
Female	American Indian/Alaska Native	3
	Unknown	3
	White	69
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>75</b>
Male	African American	1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	12
	Unknown	1
	White	115
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>129</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>204</b>



Of the individual robbery victims in 2008, 37% were female and 63% were male. The mean age for robbery victims was 34, the median was 31 and the mode was 51. The range was 72; the youngest victim was 12 and the oldest was 84.



During a robbery event in 2008, about 50% of the female victims reported some type of injury. Male victims reported some type of injury 56% of the time, and reported an injury more severe than “minor” in about 4% of the events.

#### Robbery Arrests by Gender and Race - 2008

Gender	Race	Total
Female	American Indian/Alaska Native	8
	White	12
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>20</b>
Male	Asian	1
	African American	4
	American Indian/Alaska Native	11
	White	43
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>59</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>79</b>

In 2008, 79 offenders were arrested for a robbery offense, for a 36% clearance rate. In 2007, 88 offenders were arrested for robbery for a 38% clearance rate. The largest majority of the offenders were white (70%) while American Indian/Alaska Natives accounted for 24% of the arrestees. Almost one quarter of the arrestees were female. Six of the arrestees reported having Hispanic ethnicity. During the course of arrest, six offenders were reported as being armed with some type of weapon, including weapons and knives.

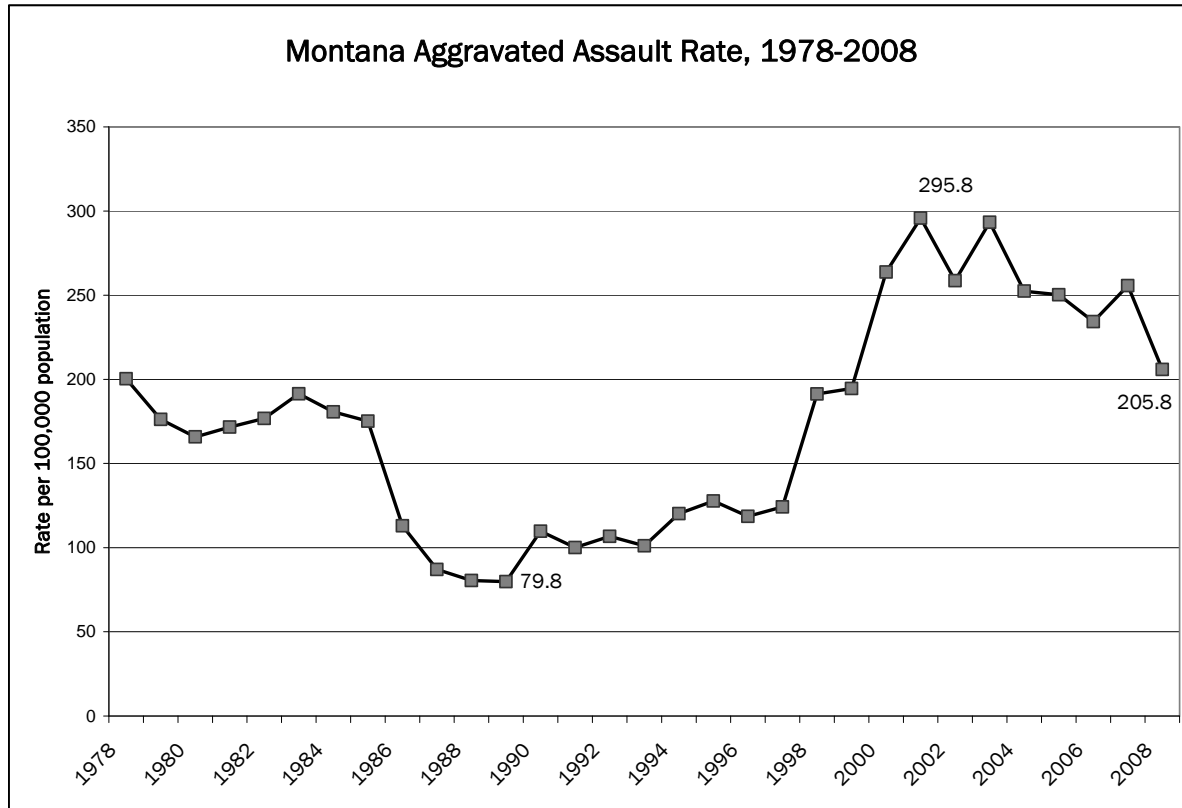
The mean age of people arrested for robbery was 29, the median was 25 and the mode was 17. The range was 59; the youngest offender was 14 and the oldest was 73.

Robbery by Location: 2007 & 2008

<b>Location Description</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Total</b>
Highway / Road / Alley	61	65	<b>126</b>
Residence / Home	28	28	<b>56</b>
Bar / Night Club	29	21	<b>50</b>
Convenience Store	20	19	<b>39</b>
Parking Lot / Garage	17	12	<b>29</b>
Grocery / Supermarket	15	11	<b>26</b>
Department / Discount Store	7	17	<b>24</b>
Specialty Store	8	8	<b>16</b>
Service / Gas Station	8	4	<b>12</b>
Bank / Savings & Loan	7	6	<b>13</b>
Hotel / Motel	6	7	<b>13</b>
Other / Unknown	3	9	<b>12</b>
Field / Woods	6	3	<b>9</b>
Restaurant	3	2	<b>5</b>
Campground / Park	3	2	<b>5</b>
Commercial / Office Building	3	0	<b>3</b>
Government / Public Building	2	0	<b>2</b>
Drug Store / Dr. Office / Hospital	0	2	<b>2</b>
Lake / Waterway	1	0	<b>1</b>
Liquor Store	1	0	<b>1</b>
School / College	1	0	<b>1</b>
Jail / Prison	1	0	<b>1</b>
Rental Storage Facility	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>447</b>

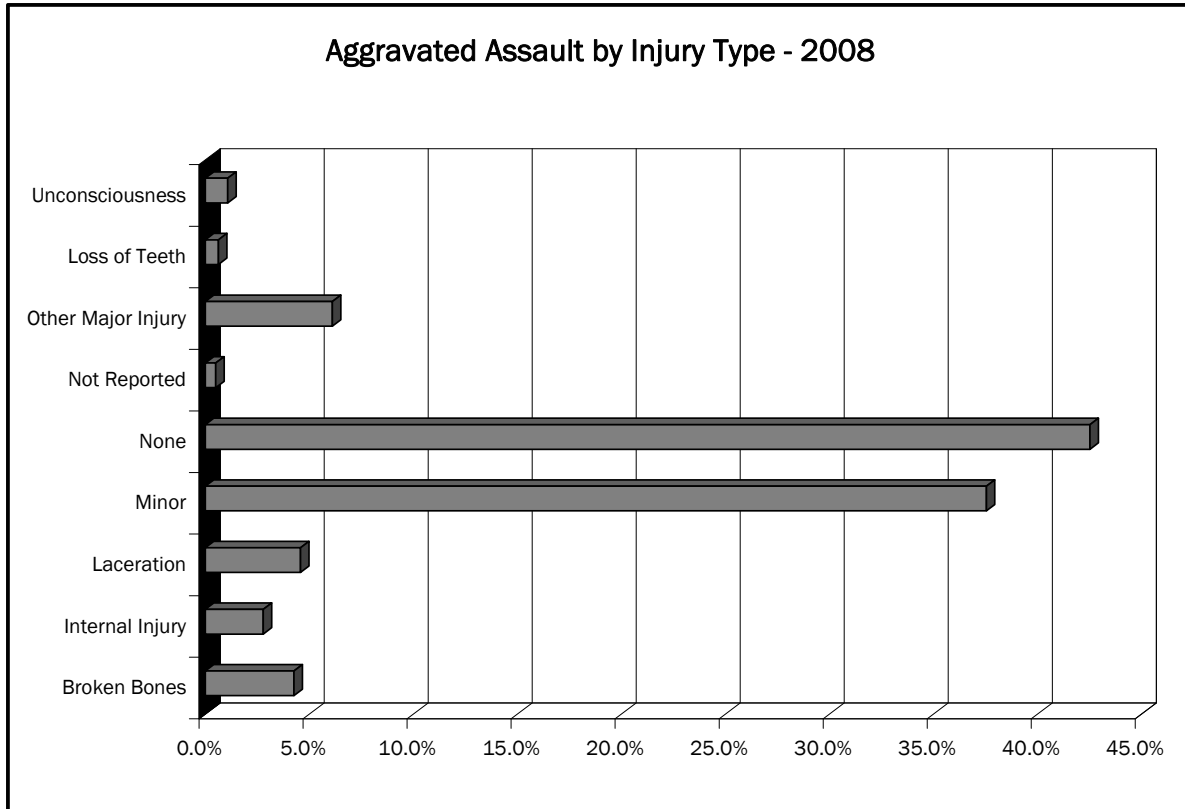
Over the two year period, 2007 and 2008, 28% of the robberies took place on a “highway/road/alley”. Almost 13% of the robberies took place in a residence and another 11% took place in a “bar/night club”.

Aggravated Assault



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	1,361	176.1
1999	1,536	194.6
2004	2,307	252.4
2007	2,377	255.7
2008	1,947	205.8

The 2008, 1,947 aggravated assault incidents were reported and 2,227 victims resulted from those incidents. The 2008 aggravated assault rate is down 19.5% from 2007 and down 18.5% over the five year period. Over the last ten years, the mean aggravated assault rate per 100,000 is 248.8 and the median is 251.3; the minimum aggravated assault rate over the last ten years was 194.6 (1999) and the maximum was 295.8 (2003).



On about 42.5% of the aggravated assault incidents, the victim reported no injury. The injury was reported as minor in 37.5% of the incidents. However, about 6% of the time, the victim experienced an “other major injury” and another 4% experienced broken bones.

### Aggravated Assault Victims by Gender and Race

Gender	Race	Total	% of Total
Female	Asian	1	0.0%
	African American	11	0.5%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	120	5.4%
	Unknown	33	1.5%
	White	661	29.7%
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>826</b>	<b>37.1%</b>
Male	Asian	3	0.1%
	African American	19	0.9%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	167	7.5%
	Unknown	38	1.7%
	White	1,149	51.6%
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>1,376</b>	<b>61.8%</b>
Unknown	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.0%
	Unknown	24	1.1%
<b>Unknown Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,227</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Almost 62% of the aggravated assault victims were male and 37% of the victims were female. Over half of the victims were white males and another 30% were white females. Almost 13% of the aggravated assault victims were American Indian/Alaska Native; 7.5% were male and 5.4% were female. Fifty-seven (2.6%) of the aggravated assault victims in 2008 reported having Hispanic ethnicity.

The mean (average) age of the aggravated assault victims in 2008 was 27; the median was 25 and the mode (most common) was 21 years of age. The range was 88; the youngest victims were younger than one and the oldest was 89.

### Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type - 2008

<b>Weapon Type</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Personal (Hands / Feet, etc.)	753	38.7%
Knife / Cutting Instrument	267	13.7%
Other	177	9.1%
Motor Vehicle	160	8.2%
Blunt Object / Club	155	8.0%
Handgun	120	6.2%
None	113	5.8%
Unknown	57	2.9%
Rifle	48	2.5%
Firearm	36	1.8%
Other Firearm	16	0.8%
Shotgun	14	0.7%
Fire / Incendiary Device	9	0.5%
Not Reported	7	0.4%
Drugs / Narcotics	5	0.3%
Handgun - Automatic	4	0.2%
Poison	3	0.2%
Explosives	2	0.1%
Rifle - Automatic	1	0.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The most commonly reported “weapon type” used during the aggravated assault incidents is personal weapons such as hands and feet (38.7%). The second most commonly reported weapon type in 2008 was a “cutting instrument”. In total, a gun was used in 239 (12.3%) of the reported aggravated assault incidents.

Aggravated Assault Arrests by Gender and Race

Gender	Race	Total	% of Total
Female	Asian	1	0.1%
	African American	2	0.2%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	52	5.5%
	Unknown	3	0.3%
	White	128	13.5%
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>186</b>	<b>19.6%</b>
Male	Asian	2	0.2%
	African American	24	2.5%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	129	13.6%
	Unknown	12	1.3%
	White	597	62.8%
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>764</b>	<b>80.4%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>950</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

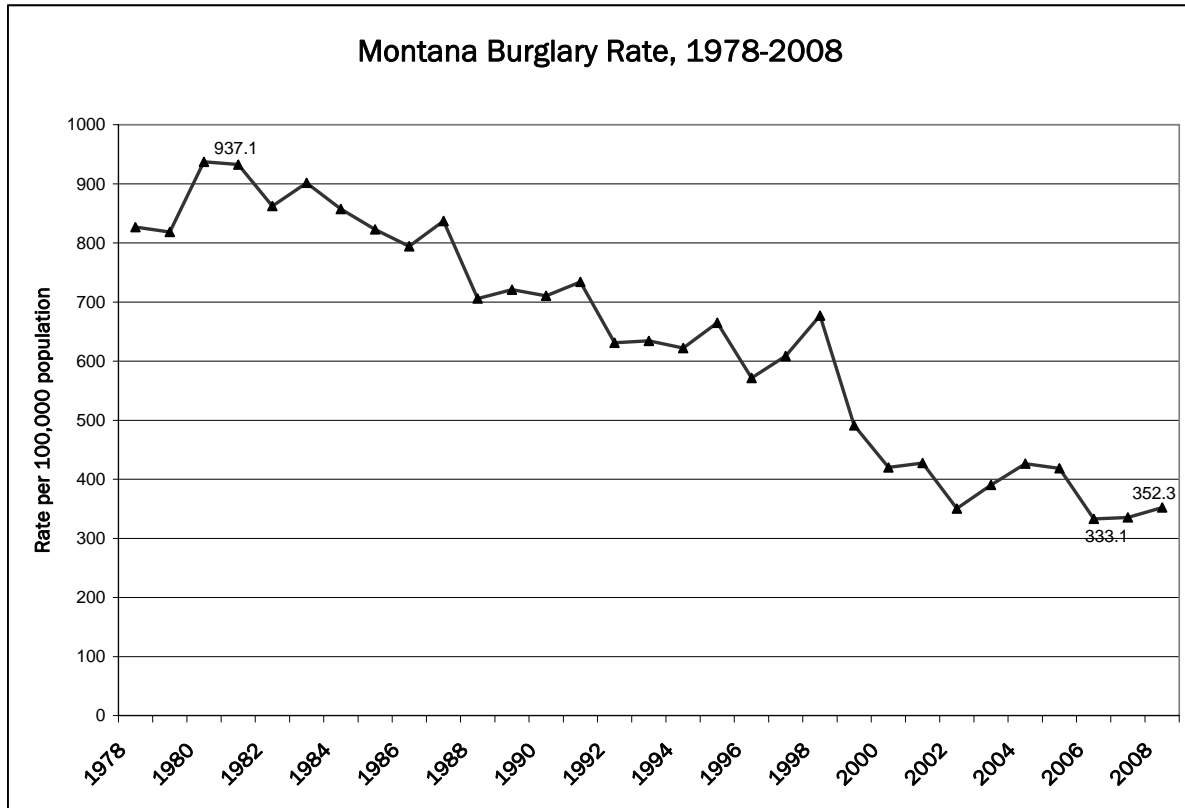
In 2008, 950 offenders were arrested for an aggravated assault offense for a clearance rate of 49%. Over three quarters of the persons arrested were white, and another 19.1% were American Indian/Alaska Native. Twenty-five (2.6%) of the arrestees reported having Hispanic ethnicity. Over 80% of the aggravated assault offenders were male.

Aggravated Assault by Offense Category

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008
Reported on Paper Summaries	75	65	10
Abuse, Neglect, or Exploit the Elderly	11	8	3
Assault on a minor	343	171	172
Assault with a bodily fluid	110	73	37
Assault with a weapon	1,188	641	547
Assault, agg, broken bones, severe laceration, etc (not permanent or life threatening)	632	318	314
Assault, aggravated -permanent or life threatening injury	338	164	174
Assault, on a peace or judicial officer	250	138	112
Attempted homicide	37	26	11
Criminal endangerment	572	287	285
Endangering the Welfare of Children	31	18	13
Hate motivated intimidation or harassment	24	8	16
Negligent vehicular assault (serious injury)	50	27	23
Partner or family assault (serious injury)	542	327	215
Aggravated Assault reported on paper forms	121	106	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>1,947</b>

The most commonly reported aggravated assault over the two year period is assault with a weapon. The second most commonly reported aggravated assault is with a serious but non-life threatening injury.

### Burglary



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	3,326	818.7
1999	3,876	491.1
2004	3,896	426.3
2007	3,119	335.5
2008	3,333	352.3

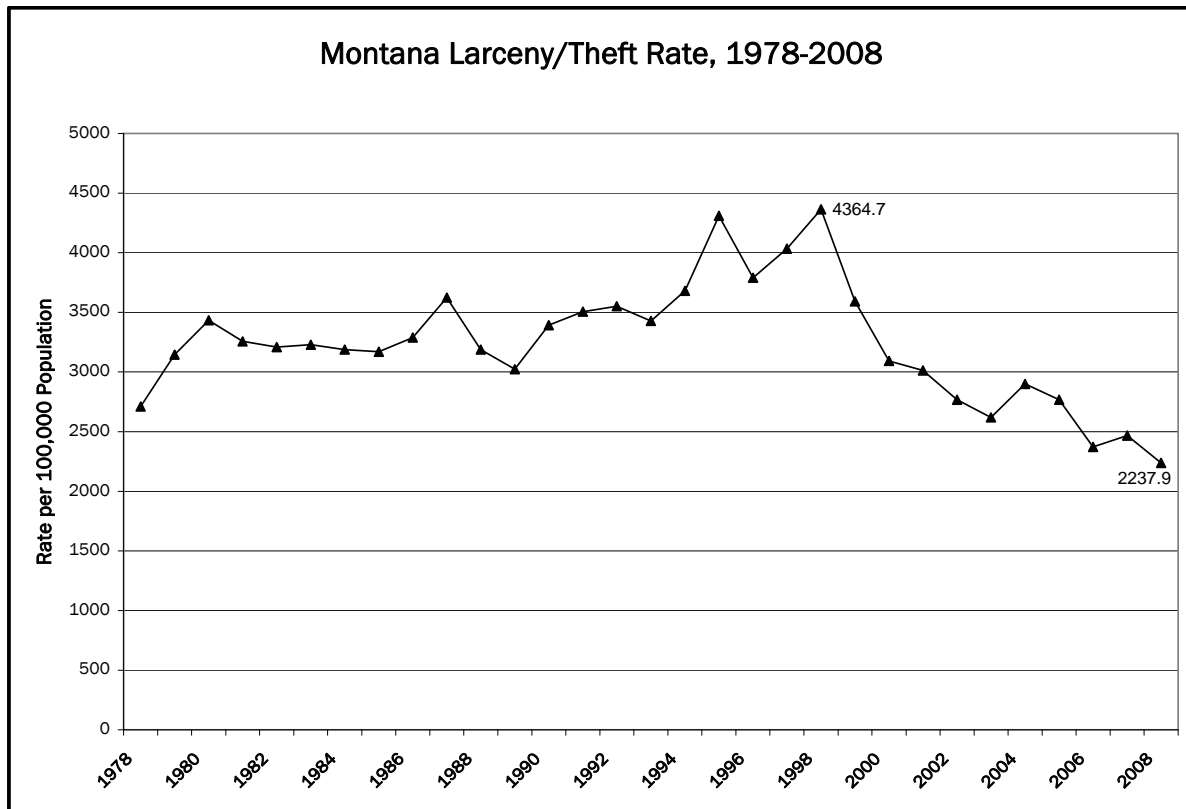
Previously footnoted, the definition of burglary changed in 2008 to include unoccupied structures such as storage sheds and a detached garage. The increase in the number of burglaries reported in 2008 could be attributable to the definition change. However, due to the increase in the number of burglaries reported, the rate per 100,000 increased by 5%.



Burglary by Offense Category

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Aggravated Burglary	143	71	72	1.4%
Burglary, non-residence	1,967	947	1,020	7.7%
Burglary, residence	4,302	2,064	2,218	7.5%
Burglary reported on paper forms	112	89	23	-74.2%
Grand Total	6,524	3,171	3,333	5.1%

Larceny/Theft



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	24,304	3,145.3
1999	28,353	3,592.5
2004	26,505	2,900.1
2007	22,936	2,467.2
2008	21,172	2,237.9

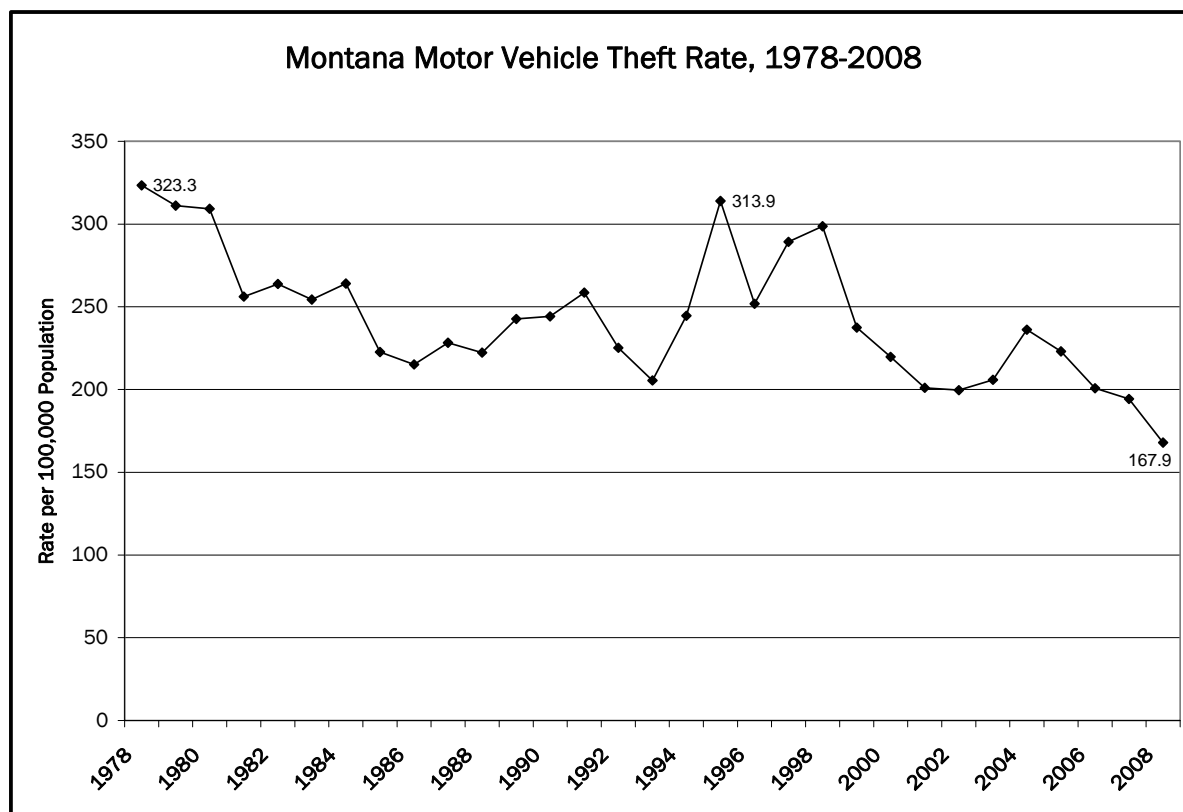
The 2008 larceny/theft rate is down 9.3% from 2007. The actual number of offenses is down by 1,764, or about 7.7%. The 2008 larceny/theft rate is the lowest over the thirty-one year period, beating the previous low in 2006.

Larceny/Theft by Offense Category

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	878	577	301	-47.8%
Illegal branding or altering or obscuring a brand	1	1	0	-100.0%
Pickpocket	71	24	47	95.8%
Purse snatch	110	63	47	-25.4%
Shoplift	6,186	2,949	3,237	9.8%
Theft from buildings	6,389	3,346	3,043	-9.1%
Theft from coin-op machines	64	33	31	-6.1%
Theft of belongings from motor vehicles	9,324	4,744	4,580	-3.5%
Theft of lost or mislaid property	555	278	277	-0.4%
Theft of motor vehicles parts and accessories	1,632	805	827	2.7%
Theft, all others	18,898	10,116	8,782	-13.2%
Grand Total	44,108	22,936	21,172	-7.7%

“Theft, all others” is the largest category of theft offenses reported in both 2007 (44.1%) and 2008 (41.5%). “Theft of belongings from motor vehicles” is the second most commonly reported larceny/theft offense. The overall number of larceny/theft offenses decreased since 2007; however, the number of shoplifting offenses increased by about 10% in 2008. The number of “pickpocket” incidents almost doubled from 2007, but still remain a small portion of the total number of larceny/theft offenses.

## Motor Vehicle Theft



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	2,404	311.1
1999	1,874	237.5
2004	1,766	205.9
2007	1,806	194.3
2008	1,589	167.9

The 2008 motor vehicle theft rate is down 13.6% from 2007. The total number of motor vehicle thefts is down by 217 (12%). The 2008 motor vehicle theft rate is the lowest over the thirty-one year period. The motor vehicle theft rate has dropped over the last 4 years since it reached a small peak in 2004.

### Motor Vehicle Theft by Offense Category

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on Paper Summaries	61	45	16	-64.4%
Motor vehicle theft	2,699	1,417	1,282	-9.5%
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle	635	344	291	-15.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>-12.0%</b>

Unauthorized use of a motor vehicles falls under the “motor vehicle theft” category. About 19% of the total motor vehicle thefts fell under the unauthorized use sub-category.



































































































