

CRIME IN MONTANA



2007-2008
REPORT

MBCC
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CRIME IN MONTANA

2007-2008 REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

MIKE ANDERSON, CHAIR (2006-2008)
ROLAND M. MENA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THIS REPORT WAS COMPILED BY THE
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER:

JIMMY STEYEE, SAC DIRECTOR/STATISTICIAN
KATHY RUPPERT, DATA MANAGER

**PUBLISHED:
JULY 2009**

MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
3075 N. MONTANA AVE.
HELENA, MT 59620-1408
(406) 444-3604
FAX: (406) 444-4722
TTY: (406) 444-7099

ALTERNATIVE FORMATS OF THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE
PROVIDED UPON REQUEST. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
WHO REQUIRE THIS MATERIAL IN ANOTHER FORMAT
SHOULD CONTACT THE MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME
CONTROL AT
3075 N. MONTANA AVE., HELENA, MT 59620-1408.
PHONE: (406) 444-3604, FAX: (406) 444-4722,
TTY: (406) 444-7099

Table Of Contents:

NIBRS/MTIBRS Crime Reporting	5
Consideration and Limitations of the Data	15
Glossary of Terms	19
Montana Incident Based Reporting Crime Summary	21
Montana Crime Clock	22
Trends and Comparisons	23
Group A Crimes:	
Crimes Against Persons	35
Crimes Against Property	55
Non-Index Group A Crimes	63
Group B Crimes:	80
Juvenile Arrestees	86
Victims of Crime	95
Appendices:	
Appendix A: Reporting Agencies	101
Appendix B: 2008 Index Crimes by Agency	102
Appendix C: 2007 Index Crime by County	104

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.

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. LEO/KA 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 agent¹. 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

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*.

(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 (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.

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.

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:

Montana Board of Crime Control
c/o Jimmy Steyee
SAC Director/Statistician
P.O. Box 201408
Helena, MT 59620 Phone: (406) 444-3604 TTY: (406) 444-7099
E-mail: 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 Crime³

Every 3.4 hours One Violent Crime

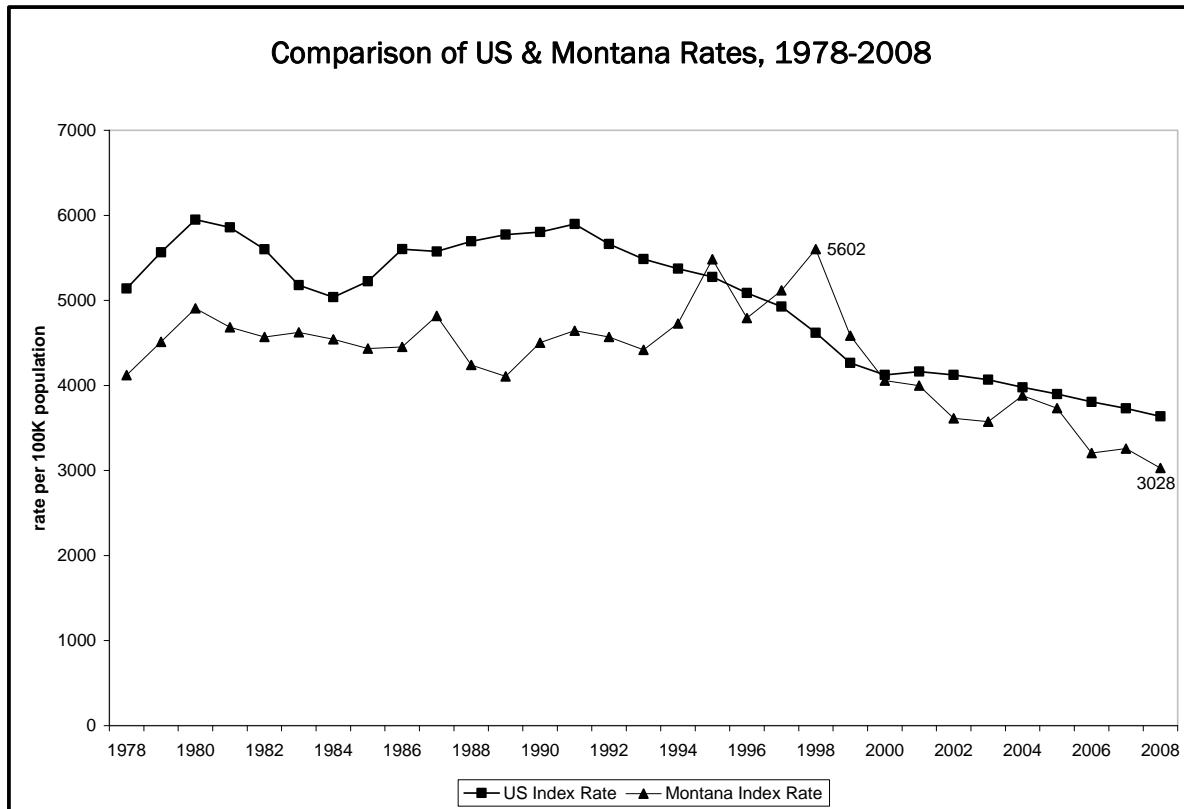
- One homicide every 13 days
- One rape every 26 hours
- One robbery every 1.7 days
- One aggravated assault every 4.5 hours

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

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 regularity in the commission of these offenses.

Trends and Comparisons



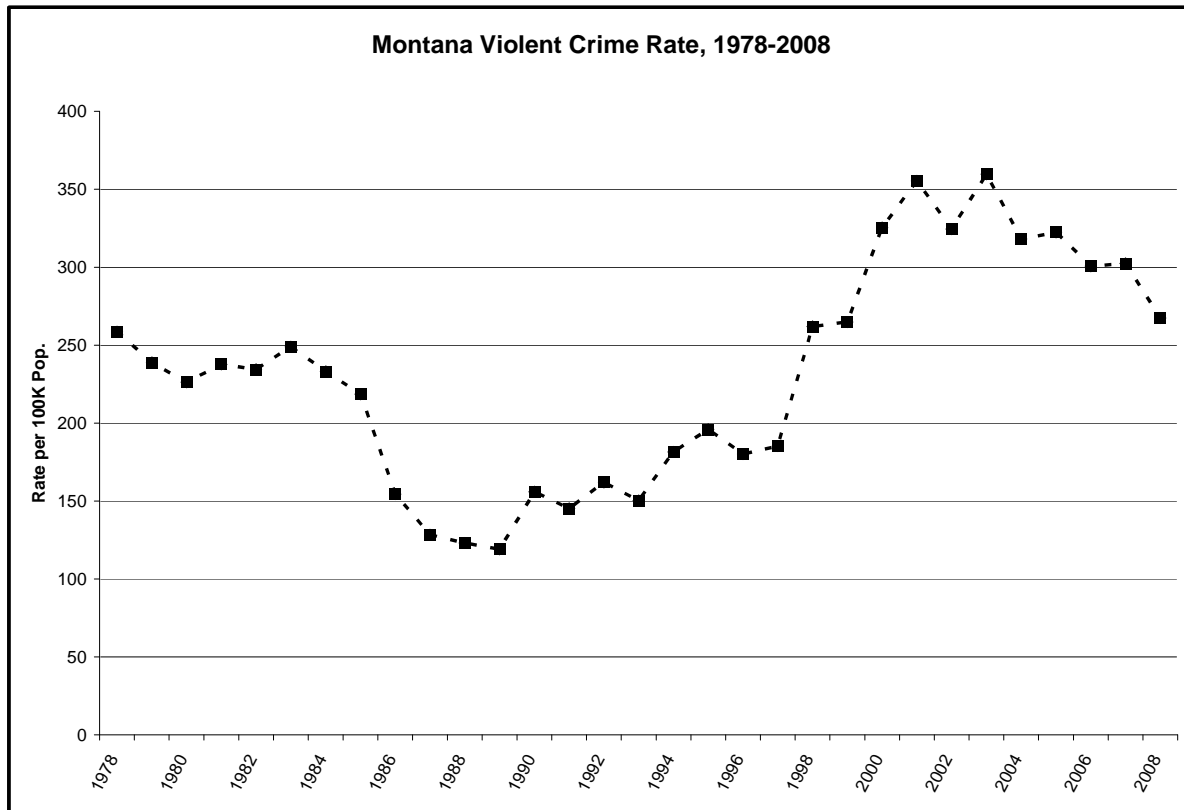
Year	MT Number of Offenses	MT Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	34,880	4,514
1999	36,193	4,586
2004	35,467	3,881
2007	30,273	3,257
2008	28,649	3,028

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"⁴.

⁴ 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

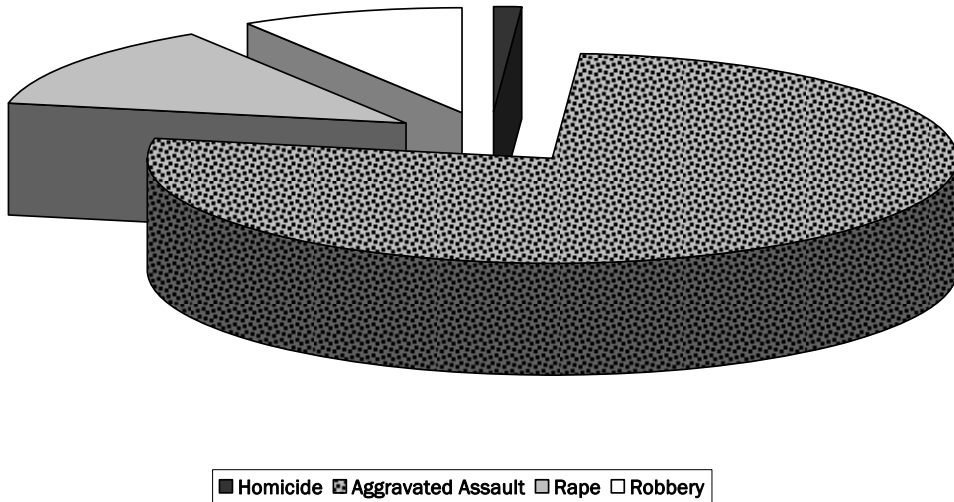
Violent crimes, sometimes referred to as crime against persons, consist of homicide, and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The following examines the aggregate of these offenses since 1978.



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

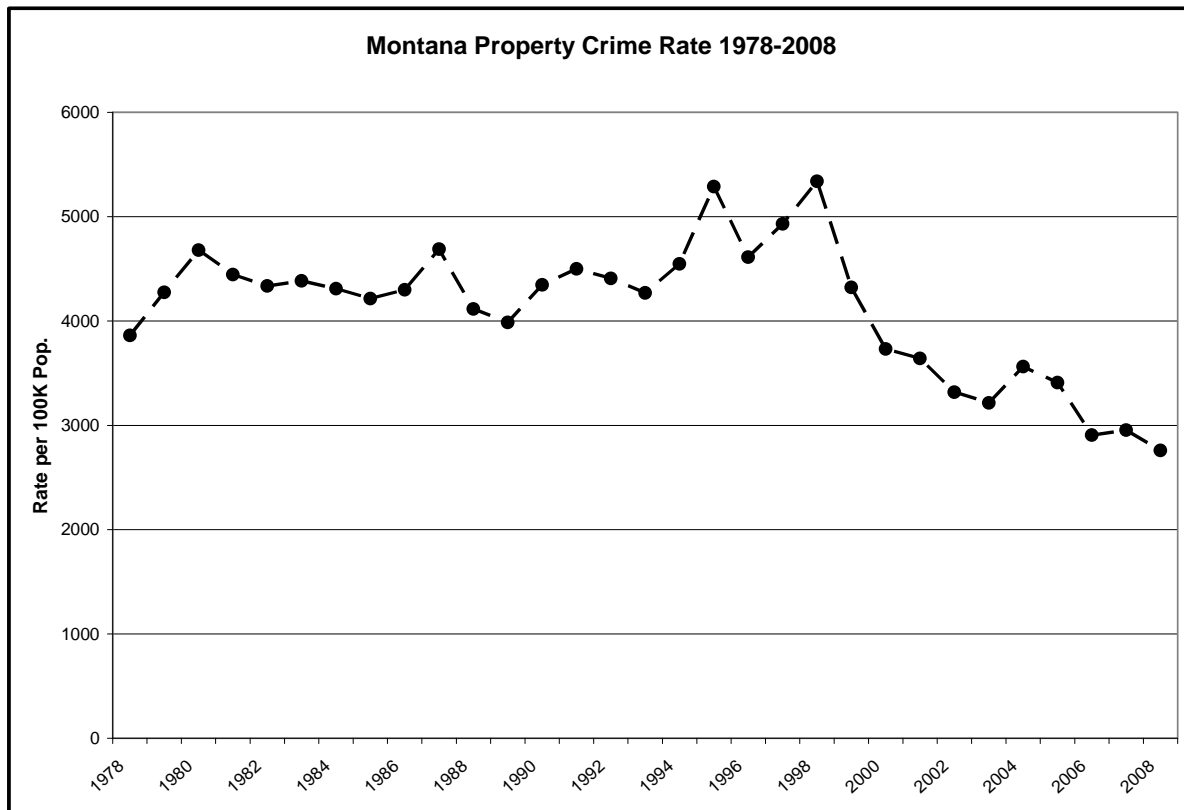


Percentage of Violent Crime by Offense by Year

	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.

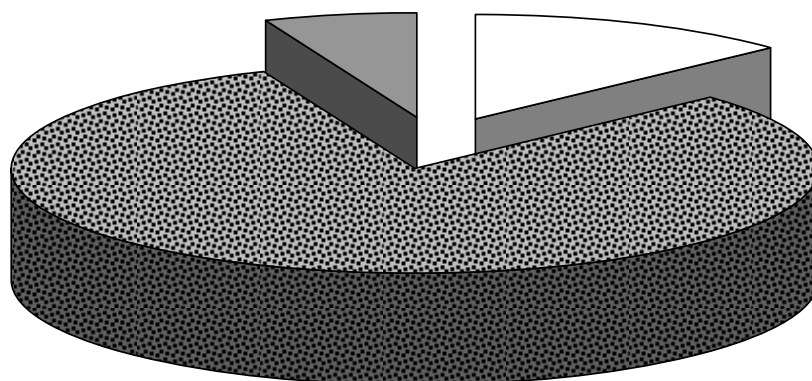
Property crime consists of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. The following looks at property crime since 1978.



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

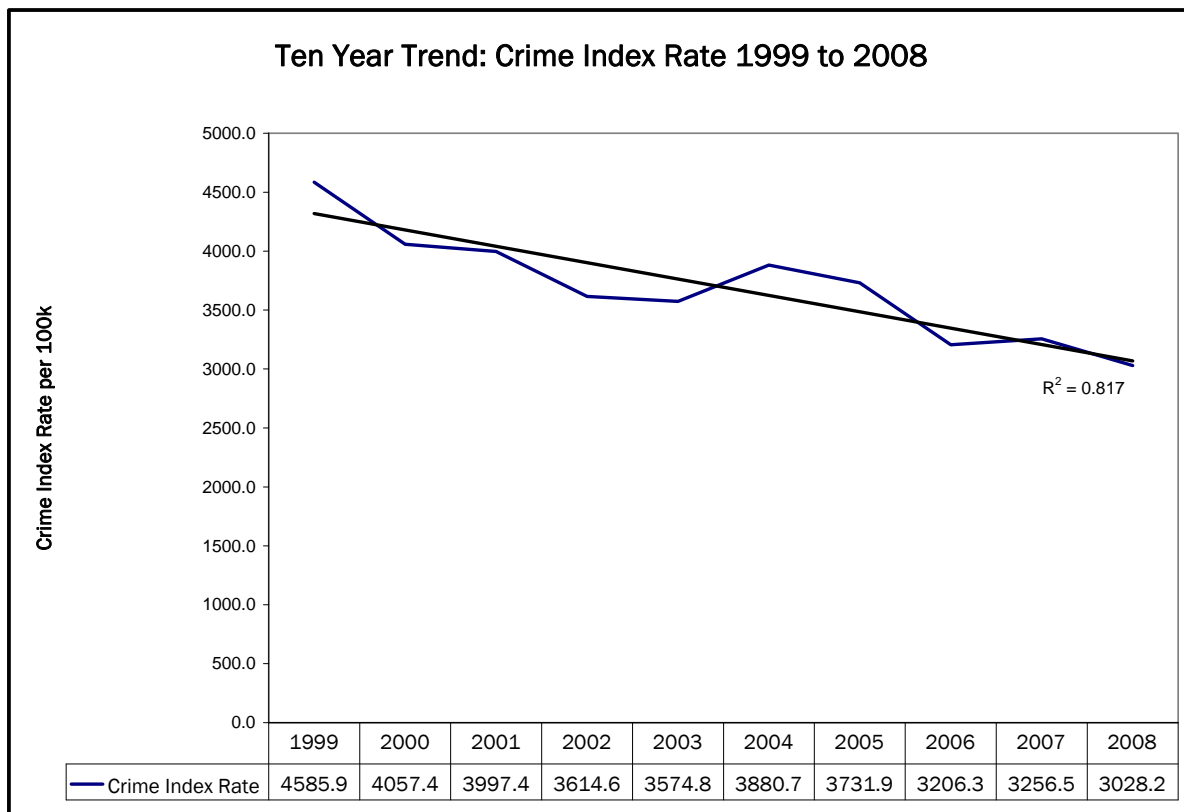
Percentage of Property Crime by Offense by Year

	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 change⁵. Over the last five years the relative proportion of property offenses has remained consistent.

⁵ 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.

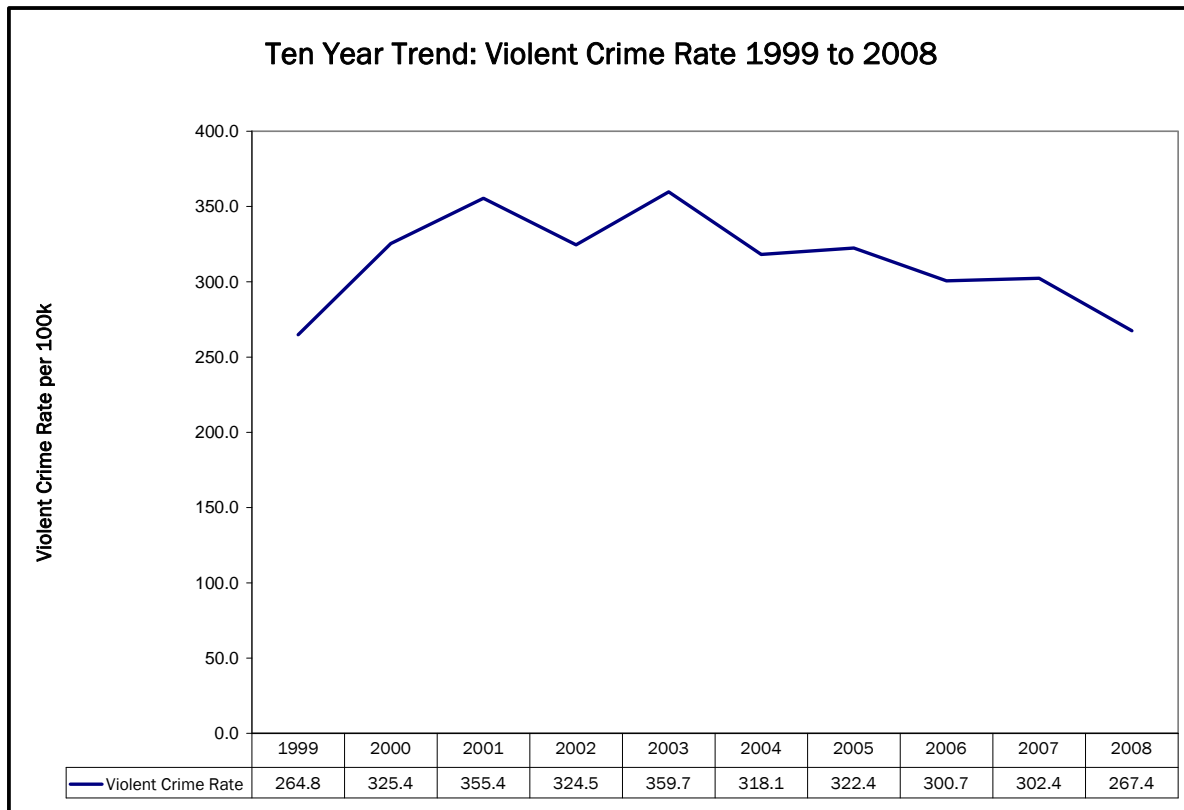
Ten Year Crime Index Trend Analysis



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

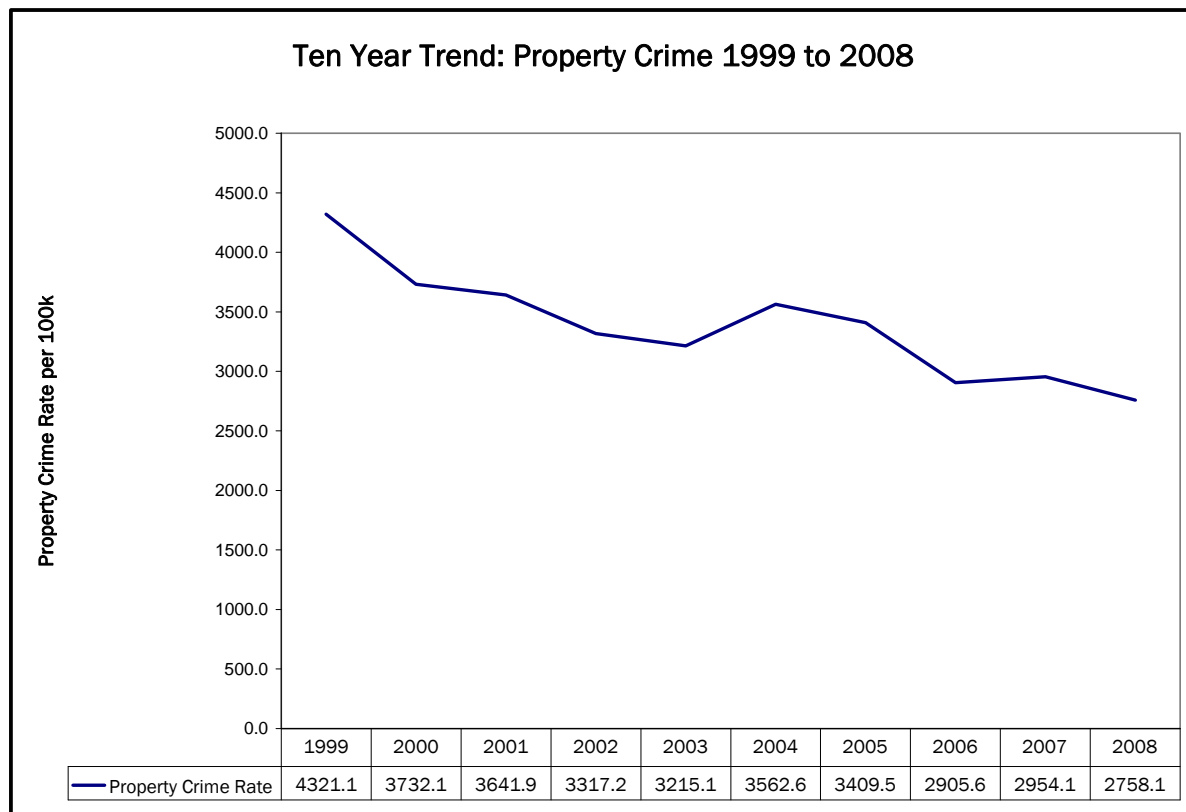


Montana's non-Tribal violent crime rate over the last ten years was marked by large increases then decreases over the first five years and has steadily been decreasing since 2003. It peaked in 2001 and again in 2003 at 355.4 violent crimes per 100,000 and 359.7 violent crimes per 100,000 respectively. 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 years⁶.

⁶ The violent crime rate increased 1.1% from 1998 to 1999.

Property Crime



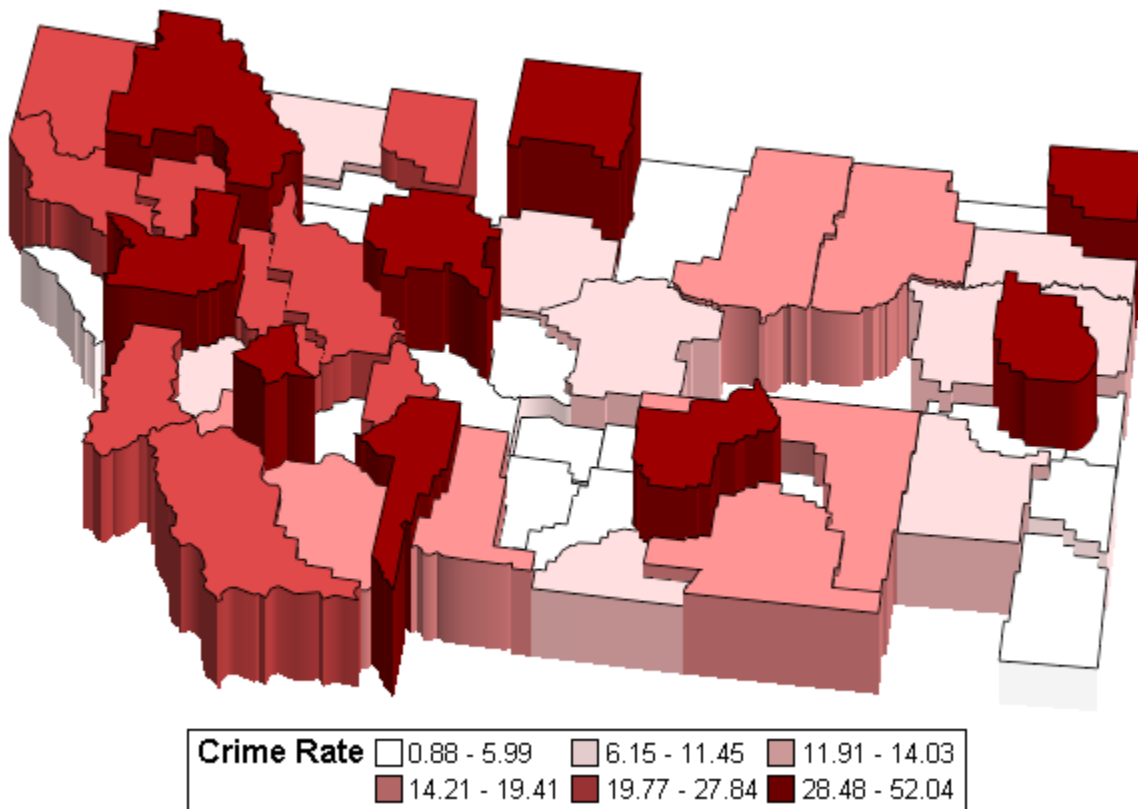
Montana's non-Tribal property crime rate over the ten year period has steadily decreased reaching its lowest level over the time period in 2008. The property crime rate peaked in 1999, and again in 2004, yet substantially lower. On average, the property crime rate has decreased by about 2.2% a year. 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 years⁷.

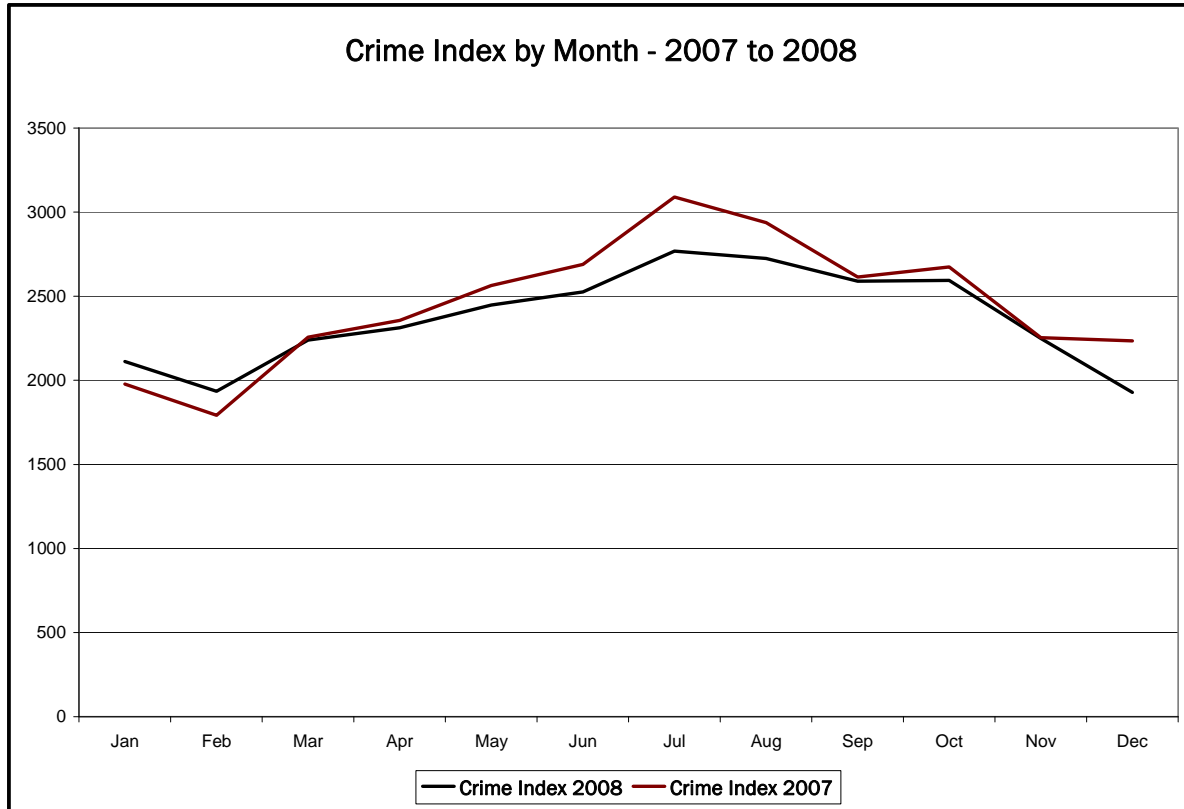
⁷ The property crime rate increased 19.1% from 1998 to 1999.

Map 1

Crime Index Rate per 1,000 by County

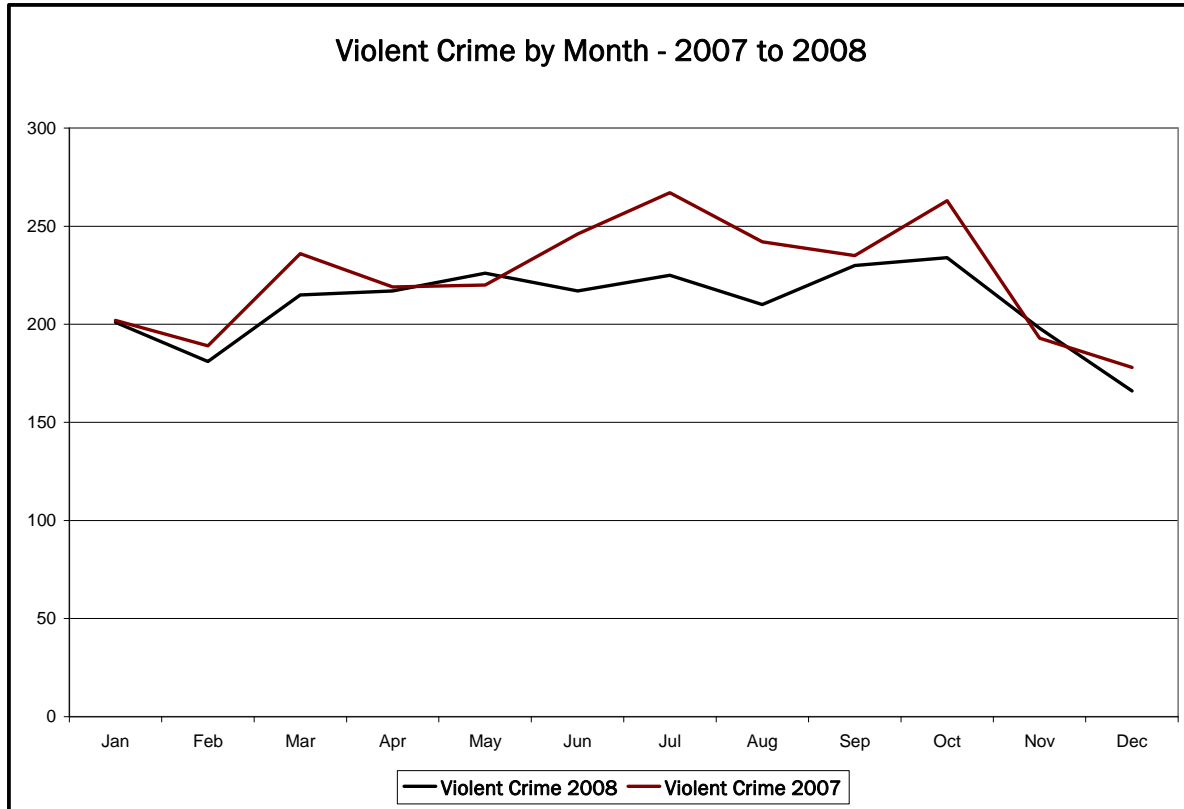


Silver Bow and Cascade counties experience the highest index crime rates in Montana during 2007 and 2008. Law enforcement in Powder River, Garfield, and Liberty counties did not report any crime data to the MBCC during 2008; as such those counties data are not represented in the map above.

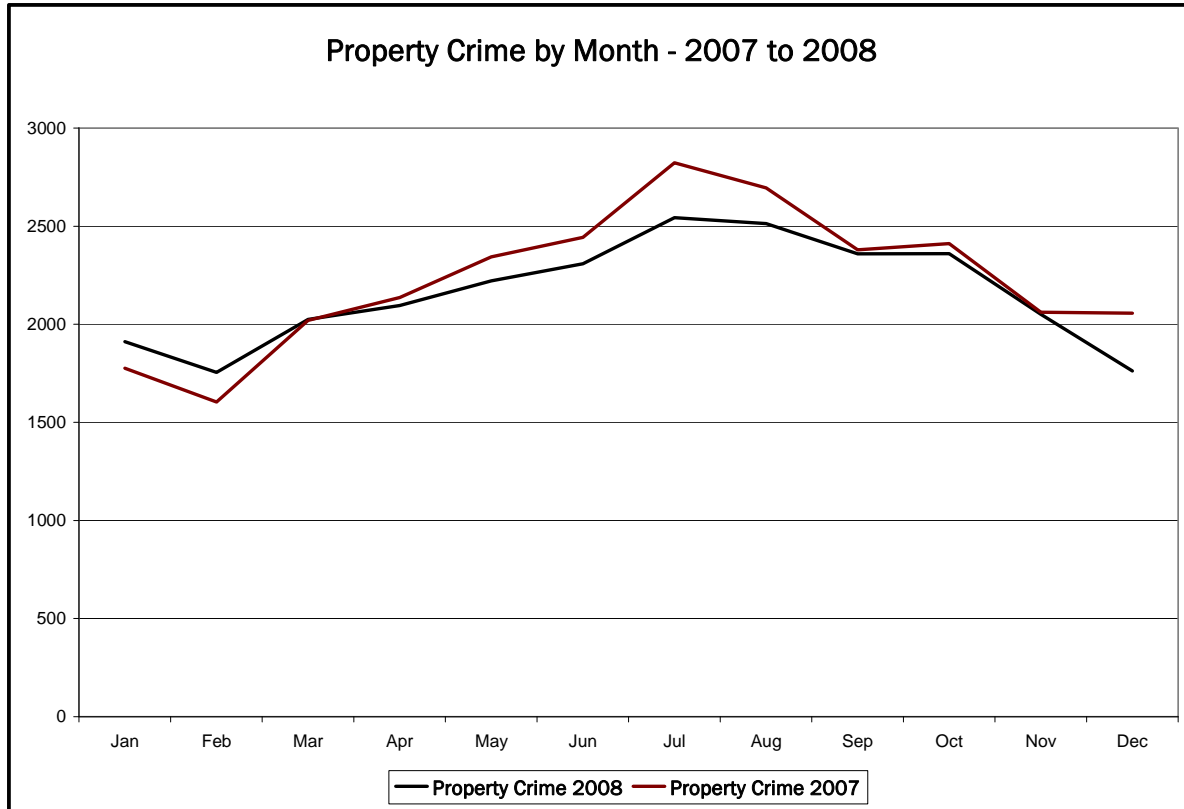


Month	2007	% of Total	2008	% of Total
January	1,978	6.53	2,112	7.34
February	1,793	5.92	1,936	6.72
March	2,256	7.45	2,240	7.78
April	2,356	7.78	2,313	8.03
May	2,564	8.47	2,448	8.50
June	2,689	8.88	2,525	8.77
July	3,090	10.21	2,769	9.62
August	2,937	9.70	2,274	9.46
September	2,614	8.63	2,589	8.99
October	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.



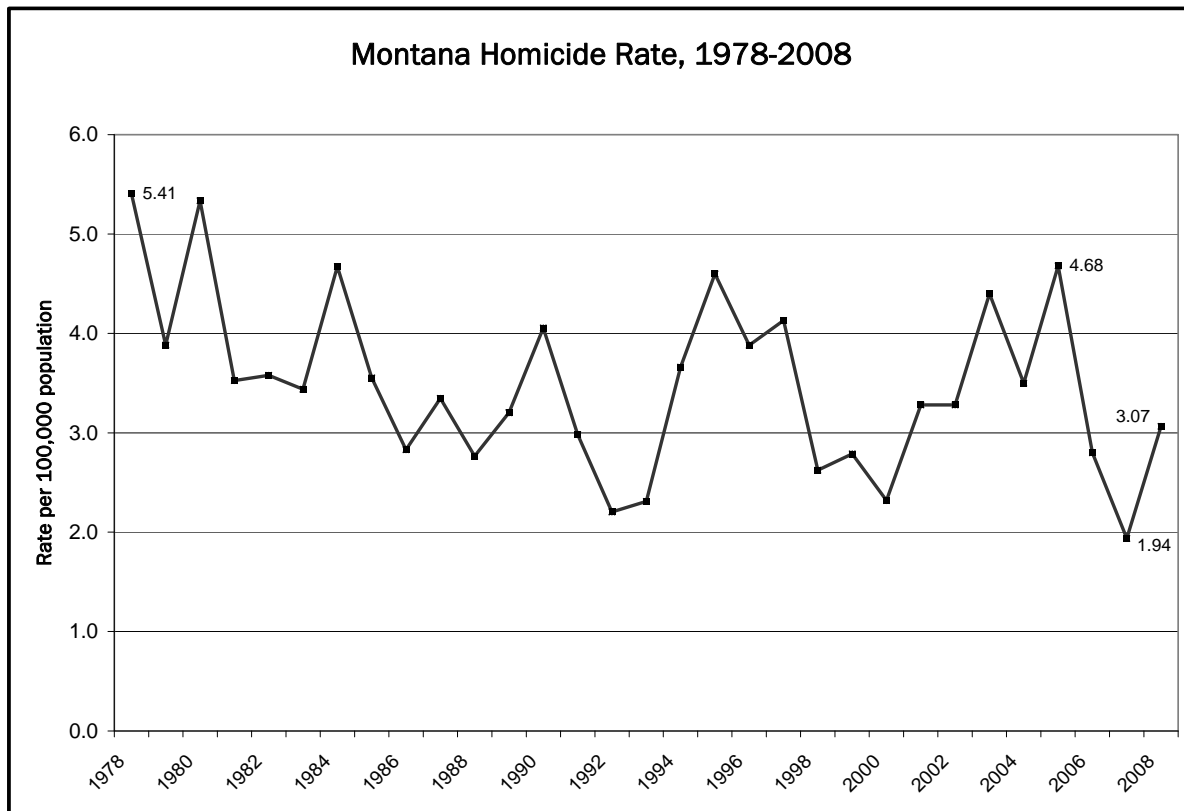
Month	2007	% of Total	2008	% of Total
January	202	7.18	201	7.90
February	189	6.72	181	7.11
March	236	8.39	215	8.45
April	219	7.79	217	8.53
May	220	7.82	226	8.88
June	246	8.75	217	8.53
July	267	9.50	225	8.84
August	242	8.61	210	8.25
September	265	8.36	230	9.04
October	263	9.35	234	9.19
November	193	6.86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

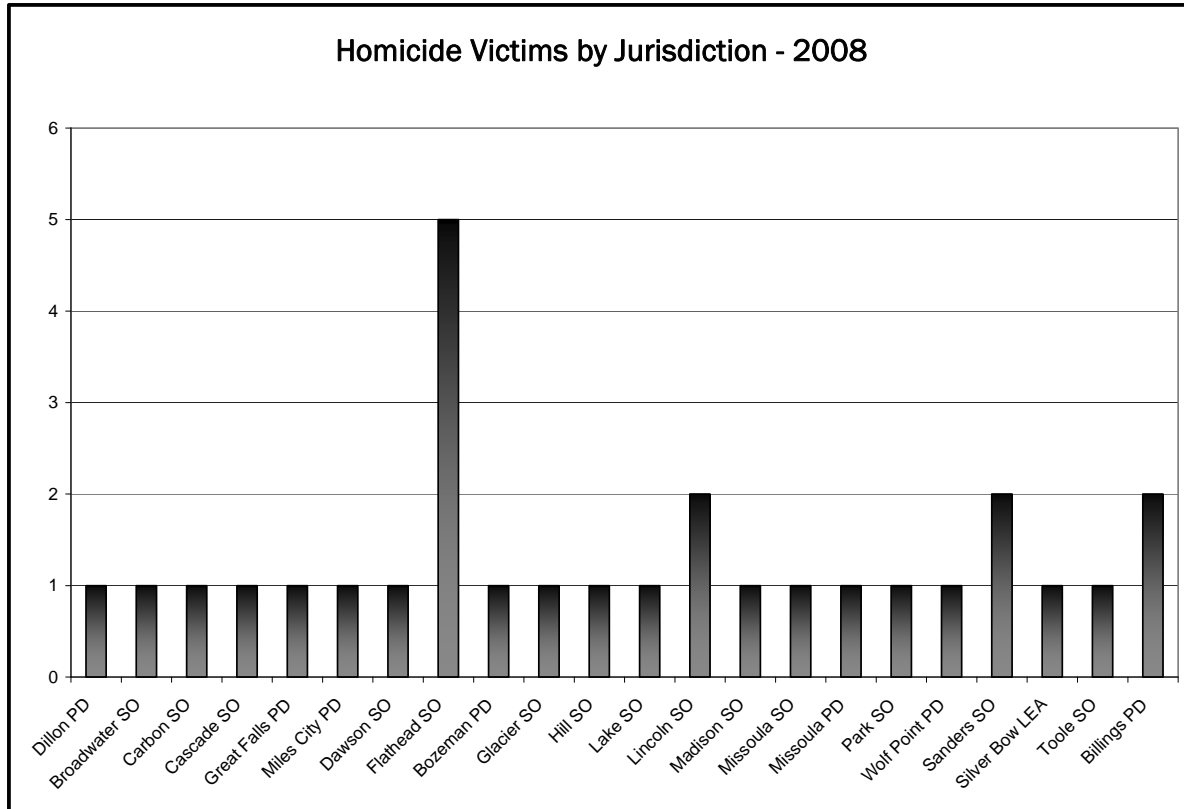
Gender	Race	Total Victims
Female	American Indian/Alaska Native	2
	Unknown	1
	White	8
Female Total		11
Male	American Indian/Alaska Native	3
	White	14
Male Total		17
Unknown	Unknown	1
Unknown Total		1
Grand Total		29

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.

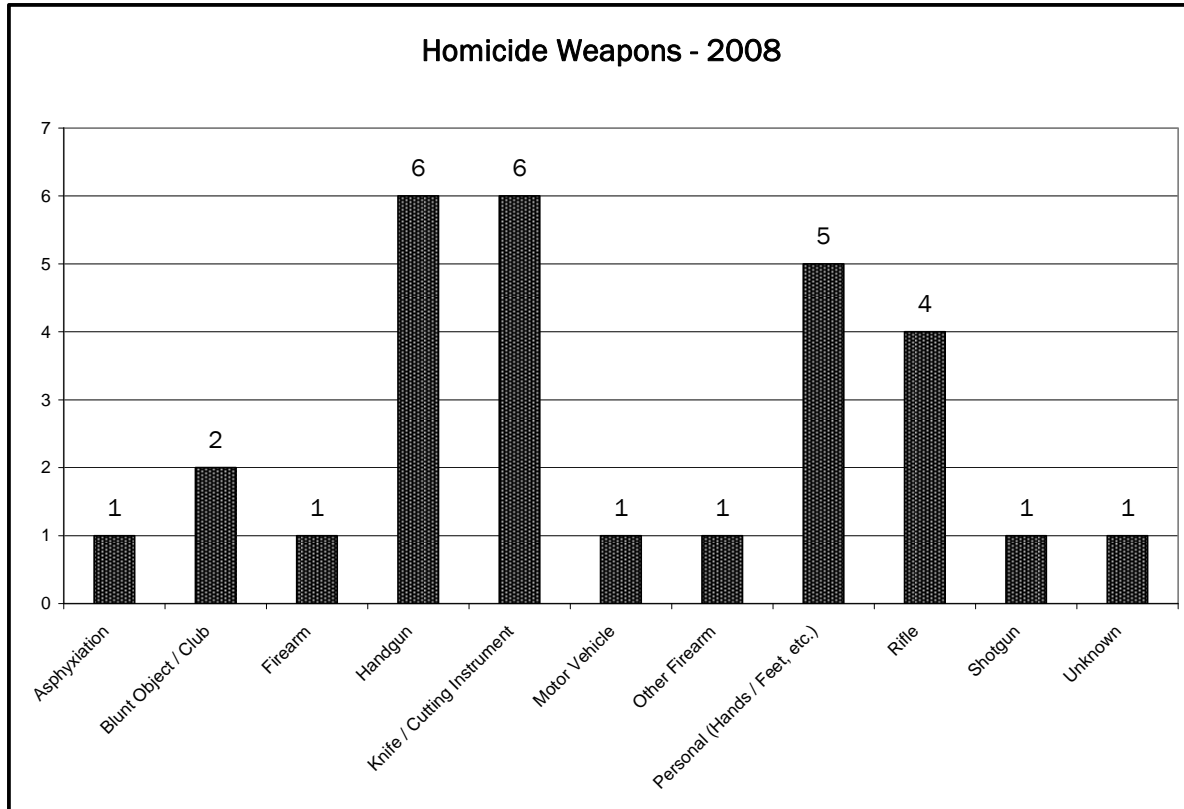
Homicide Arrests by Race and Gender

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

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.



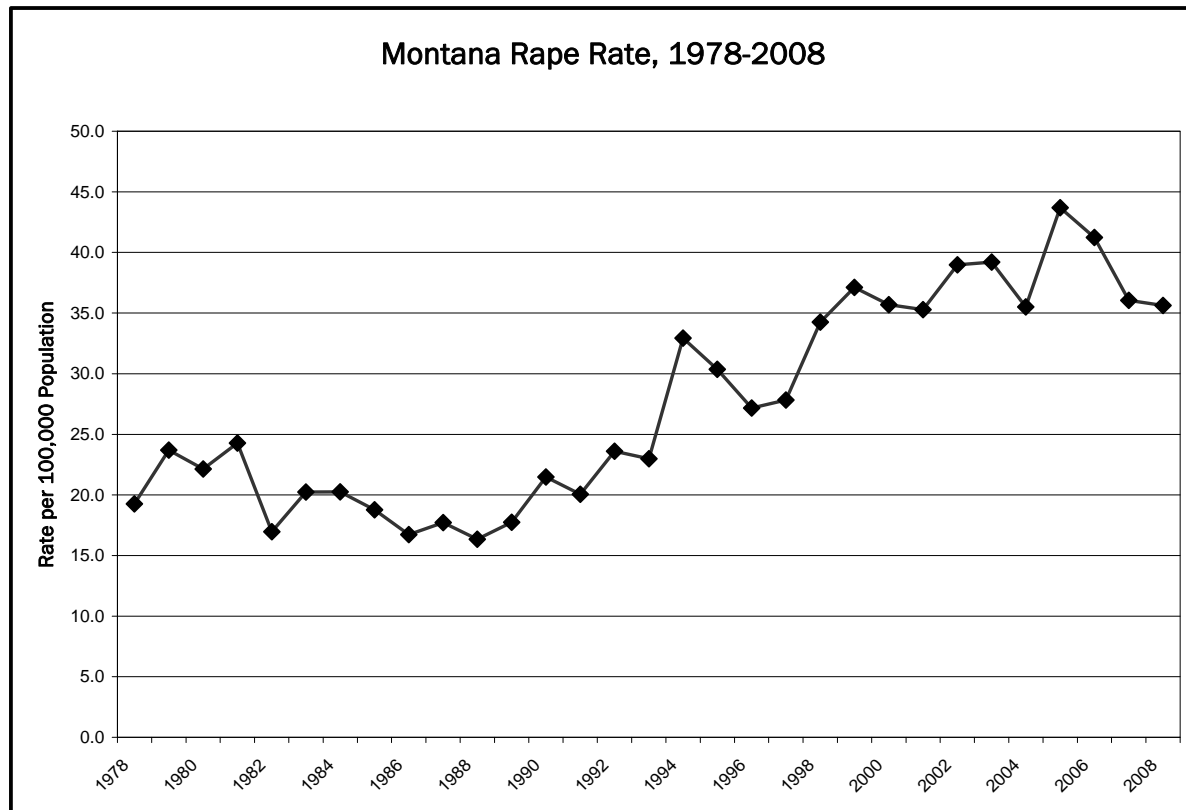
In total, a firearm was used in 13 of the 29 homicides. A handgun was the most commonly used type of *firearm*. The second most commonly used weapon was knife/cutting instrument, followed by person weapons such as hands and feet.



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%
Total	29	21	30	80	100.0%

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.

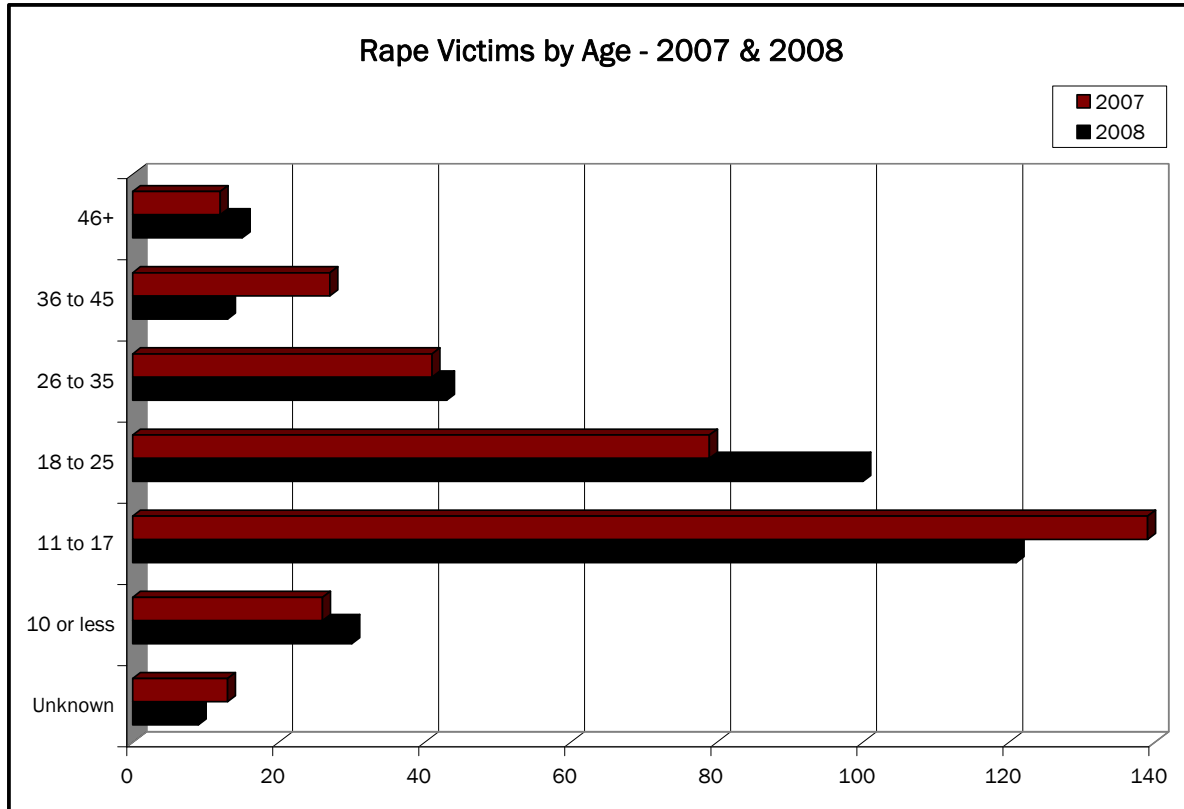
The following looks at only those rape offenses that were reported to the MTIBRS as complete incident information is known about those cases. It excludes those rape offenses reported on paper summaries as less is known about those cases. About 1.8% of the rape offenses were reported on paper summaries.

Rape Victims by Gender and Race

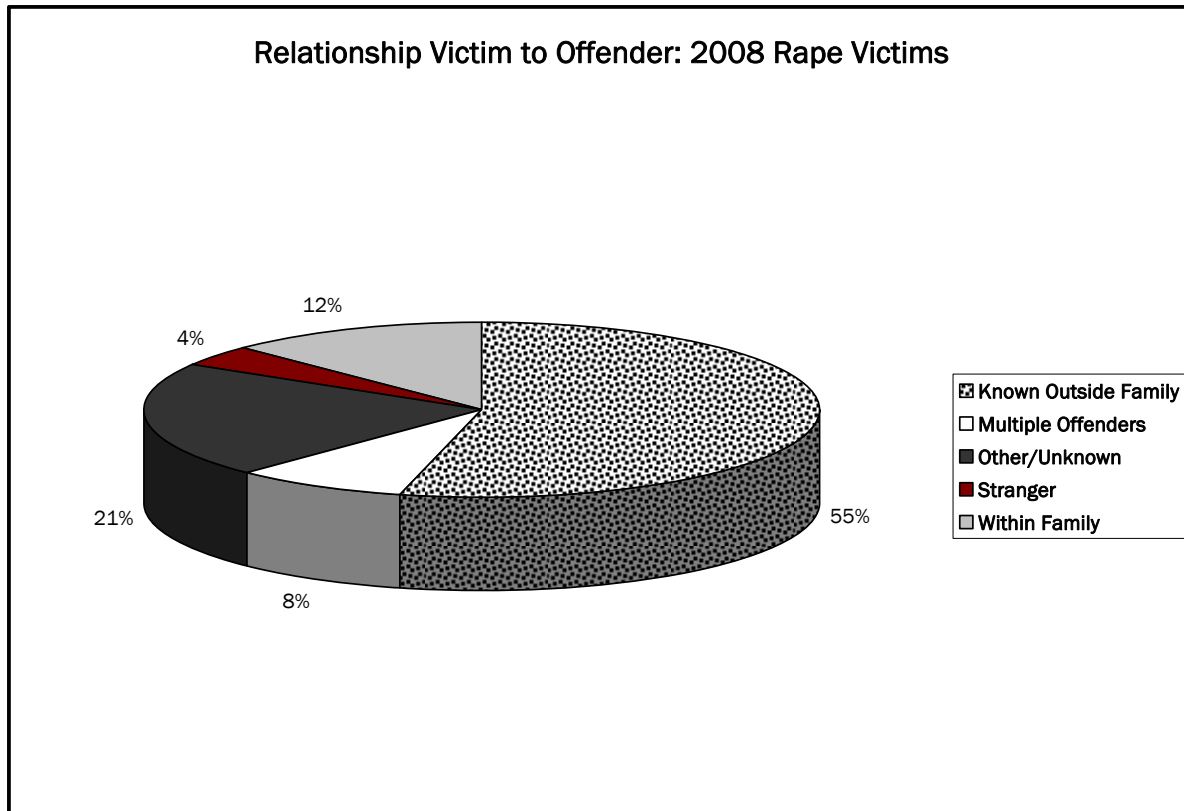
Gender	Race	Total
Female	Asian	4
	African American	3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	32
	Unknown	9
	White	268
Female Total		316
Male	American Indian/Alaska Native	1
	White	13
Male Total		14
Unknown	Unknown	1
Unknown Total		1
Grand Total		331

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%
Grand Total	331	100.00%

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
Female Total		2
Male	Asian	1
	American Indian/Alaska Native	4
	White	36
Male Total		41
Grand Total		43

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%
Grand Total	331	100.00%

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.

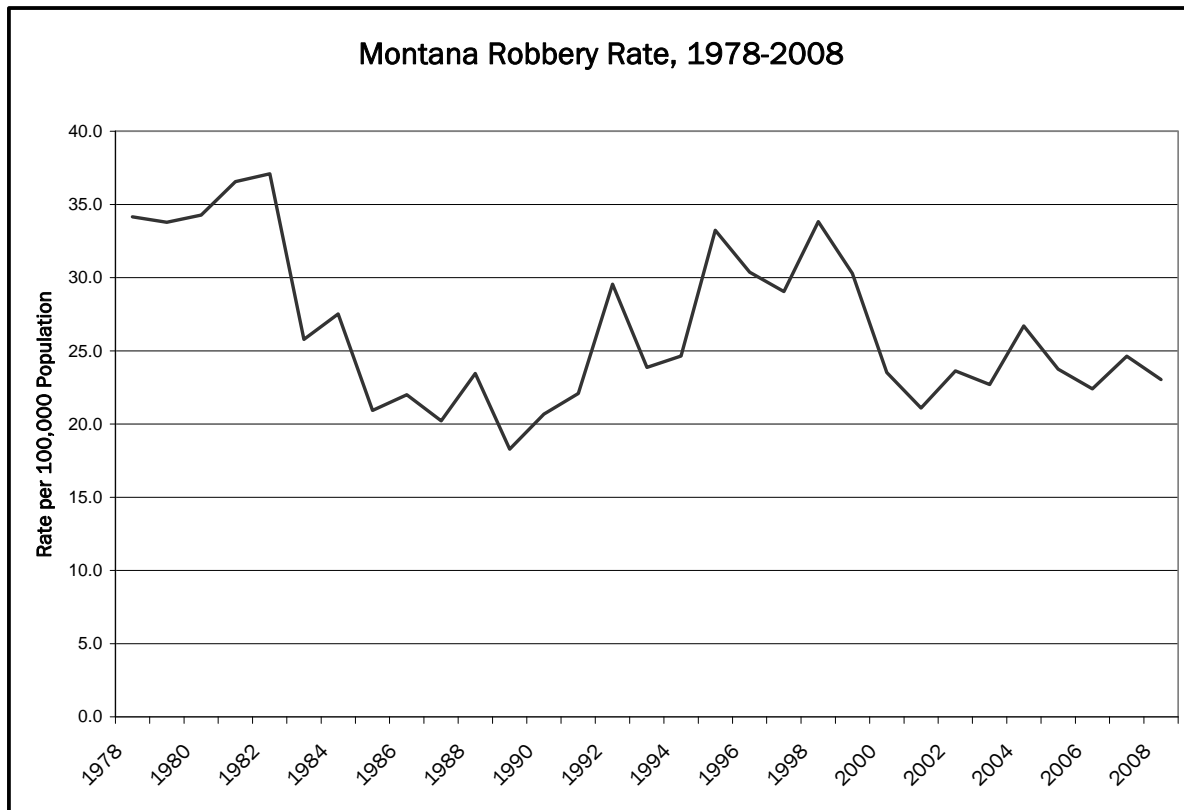
Forcible Sex Offenses

Offense Description	Total	2007 ⁸	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%
Grand Total	1,392	737	655	-11.1%

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.

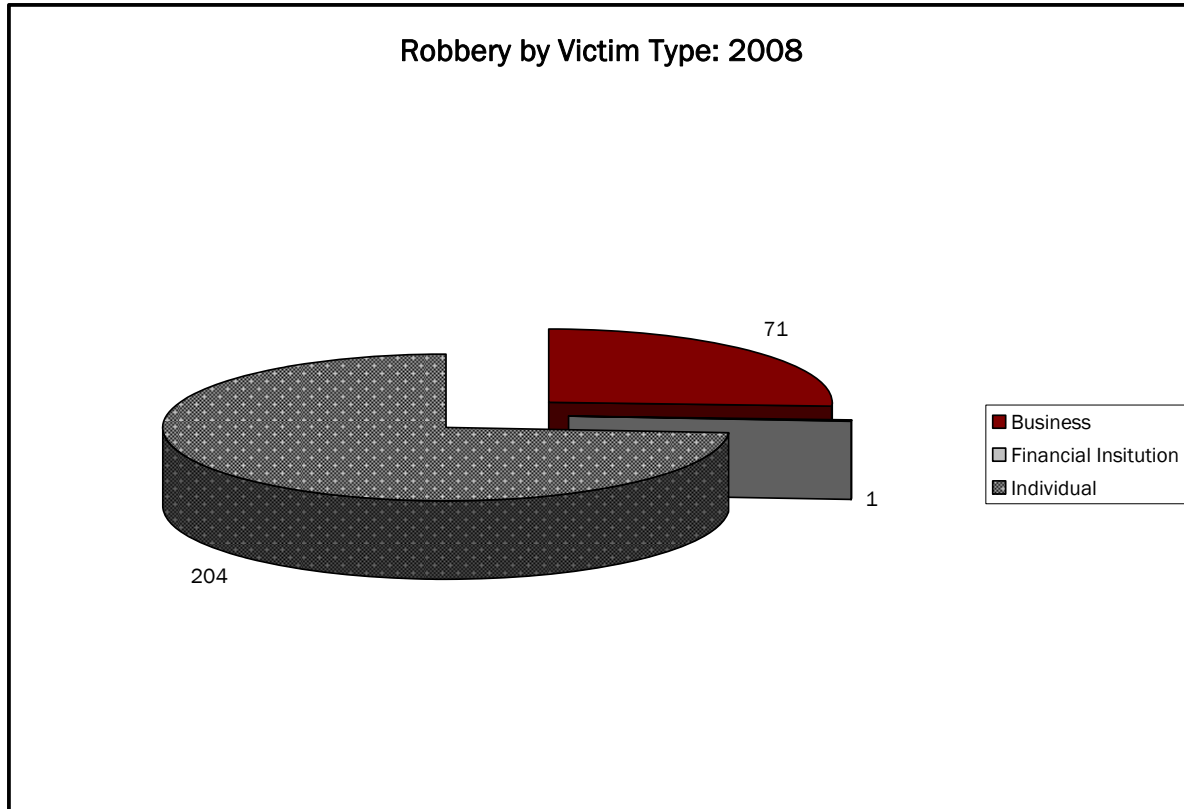
⁸ The rape total reflected here does not match what was previously reported because the data is in a "live" database and is updateable. For historical purposes, crime totals published in previous editions of the *Crime in Montana* are not updated.

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.

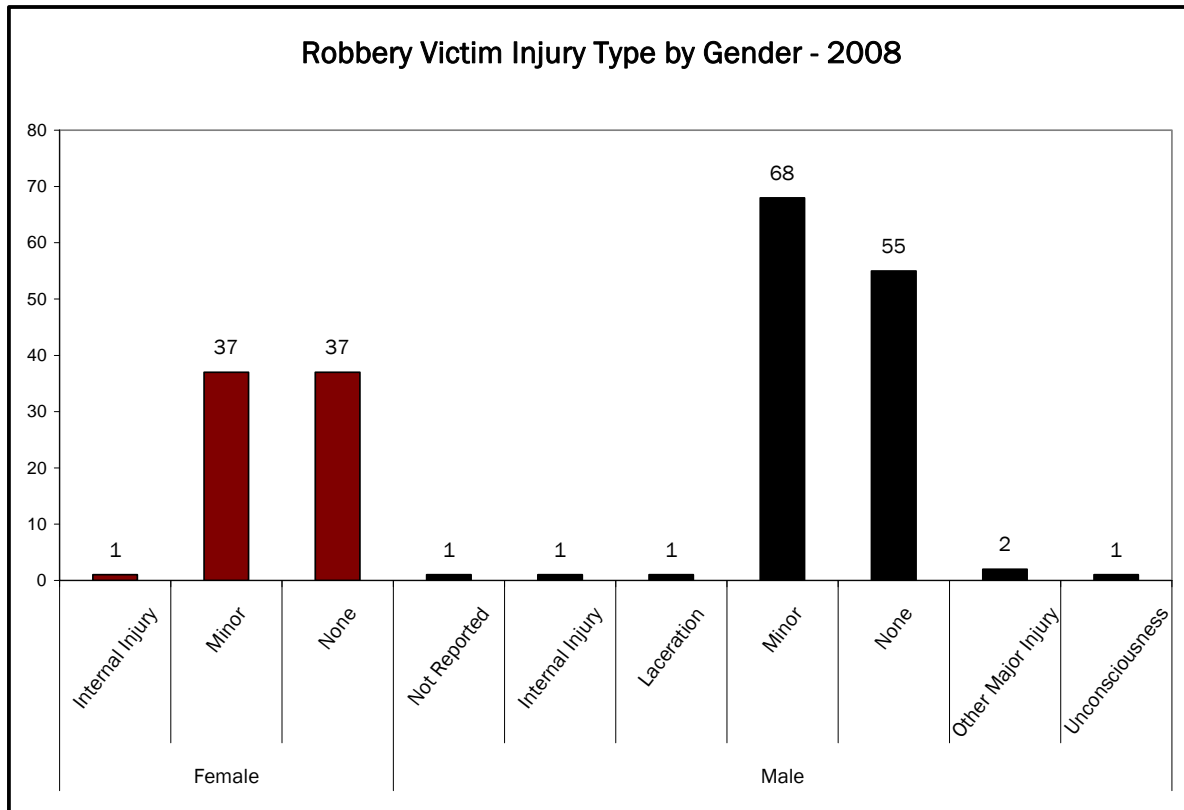


More than one victim may be reported during one robbery incident. As such, there are more robbery victims than robbery offenses reported. In 2008, 74% of the robbery victims were individuals, and 26% were classified as either a business or financial institution.

Robbery Victims by Gender and Race - 2008

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

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
Female Total		20
Male	Asian	1
	African American	4
	American Indian/Alaska Native	11
	White	43
Male Total		59
Grand Total		79

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.

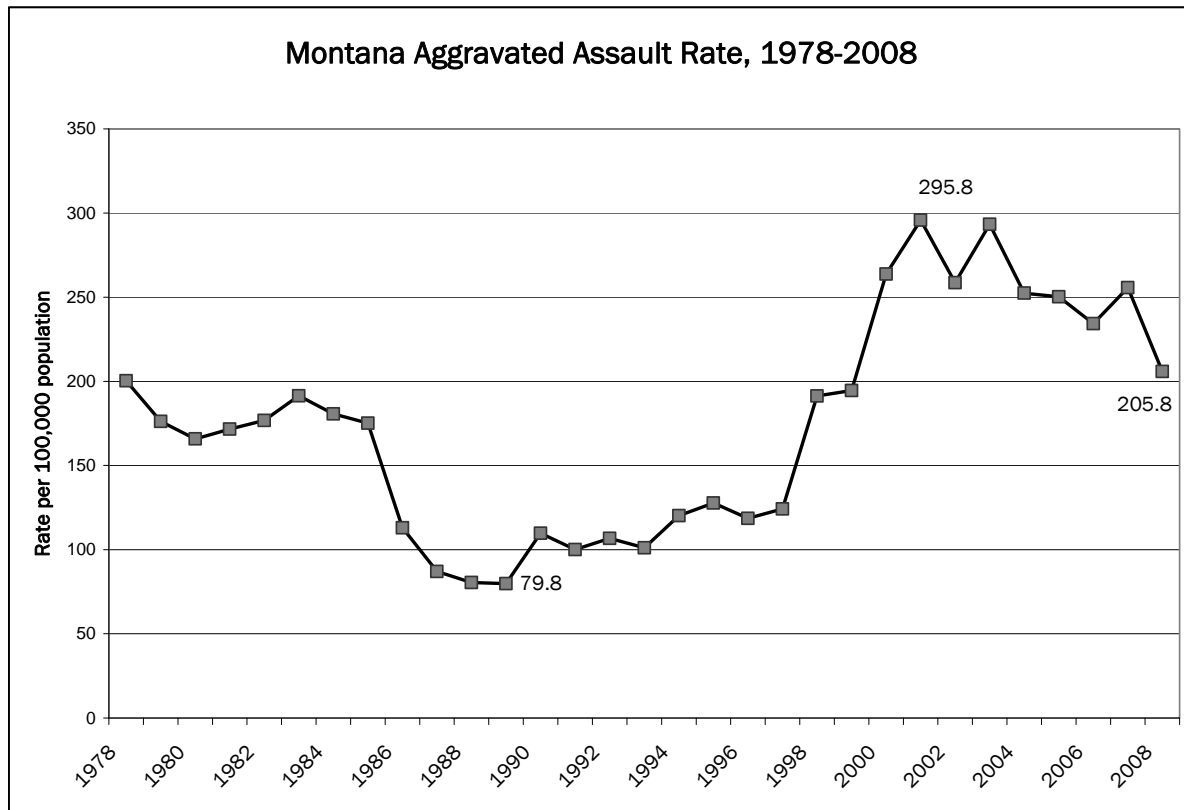
The mean age of people arrested for robbery was 29, the median was 25 and the mode was 17. The range was 59; the youngest offender was 14 and the oldest was 73.

Robbery by Location: 2007 & 2008

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

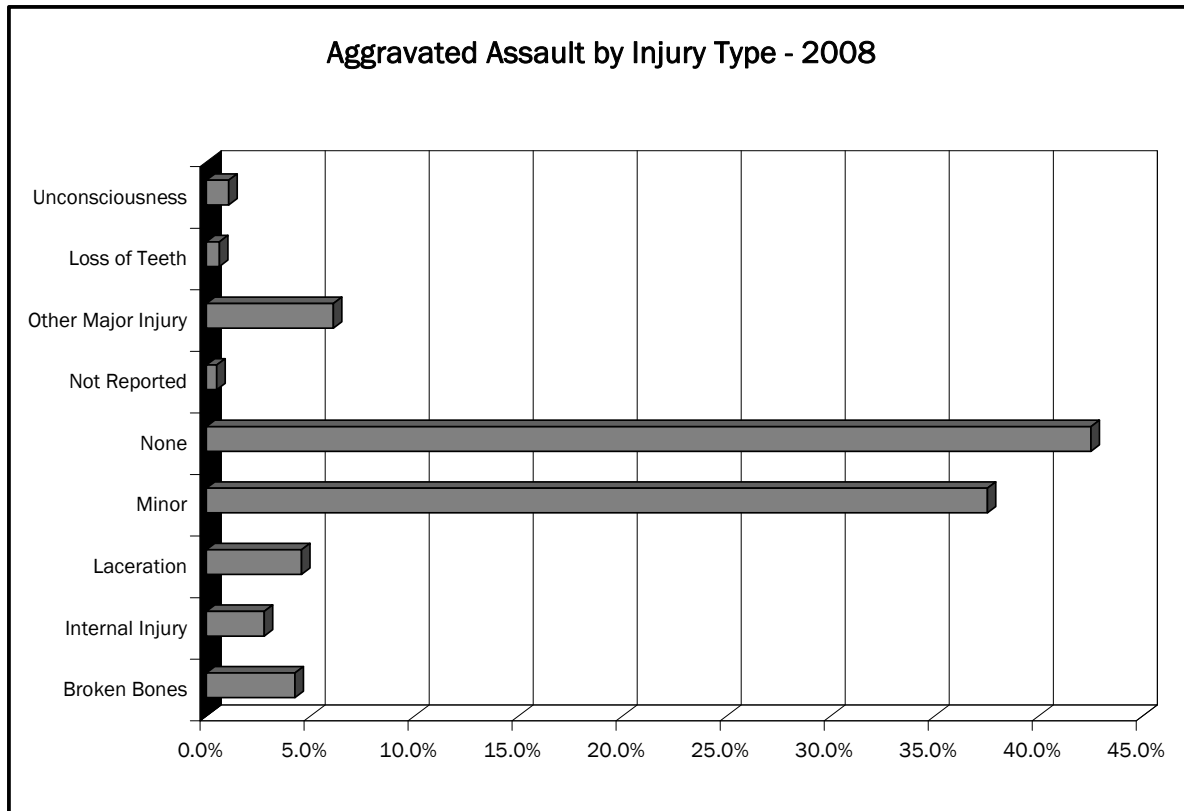
Over the two year period, 2007 and 2008, 28% of the robberies took place on a “highway/road/alley”. Almost 13% of the robberies took place in a residence and another 11% took place in a “bar/night club”.

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%
Female Total		826	37.1%
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%
Male Total		1,376	61.8%
Unknown	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.0%
	Unknown	24	1.1%
Unknown Total		25	1.1%
Grand Total		2,227	100.0%

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

Weapon Type	Total	% of Total
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%
Grand Total	1,947	100.0%

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%
Female Total		186	19.6%
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%
Male Total		764	80.4%
Grand Total		950	100.0%

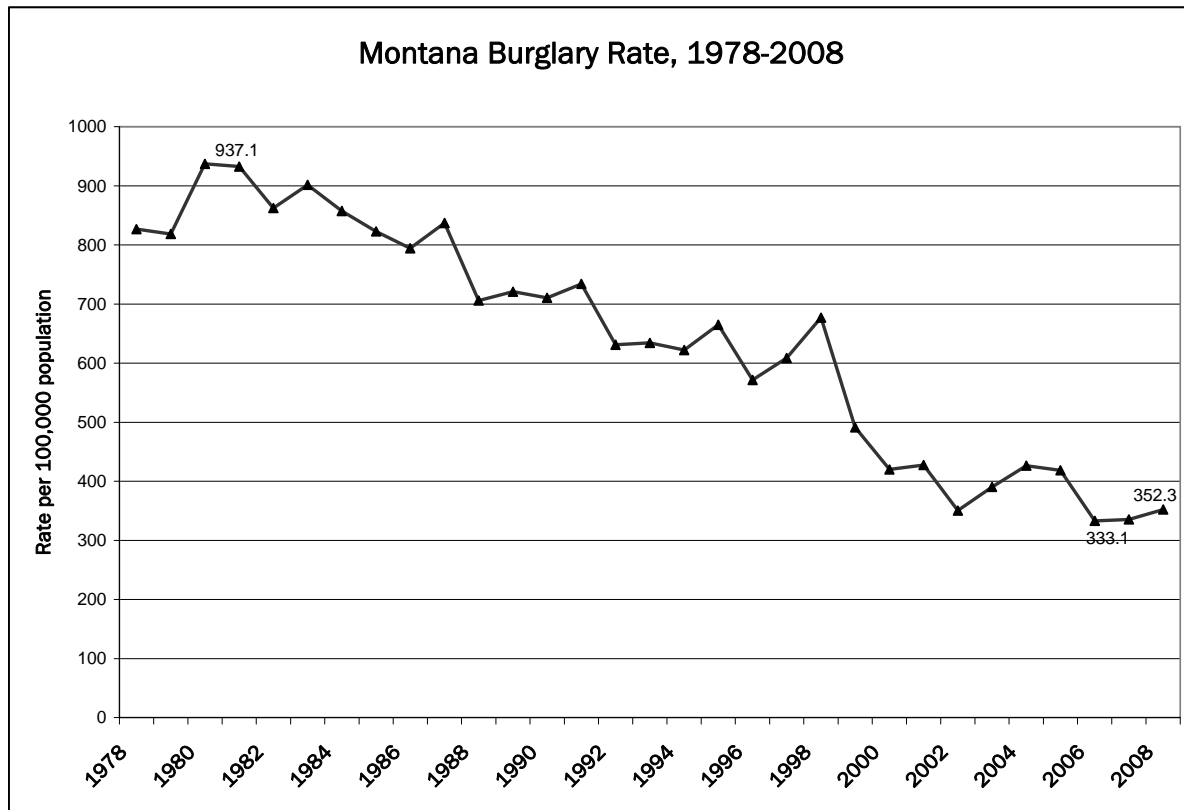
In 2008, 950 offenders were arrested for an aggravated assault offense for a clearance rate of 49%. Over three quarters of the persons arrested were white, and another 19.1% were American Indian/Alaska Native. Twenty-five (2.6%) of the arrestees reported having Hispanic ethnicity. Over 80% of the aggravated 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
Grand Total	4,324	2,377	1,947

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



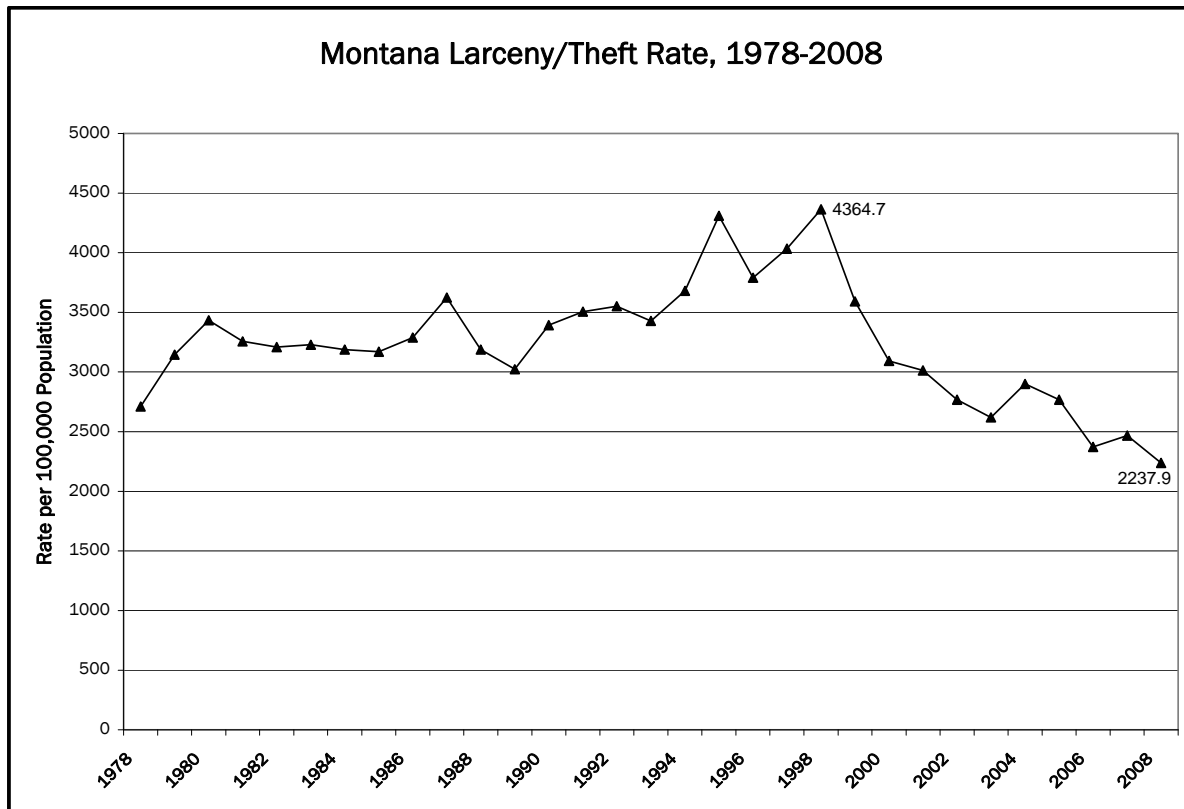
Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	3,326	818.7
1999	3,876	491.1
2004	3,896	426.3
2007	3,119	335.5
2008	3,333	352.3

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

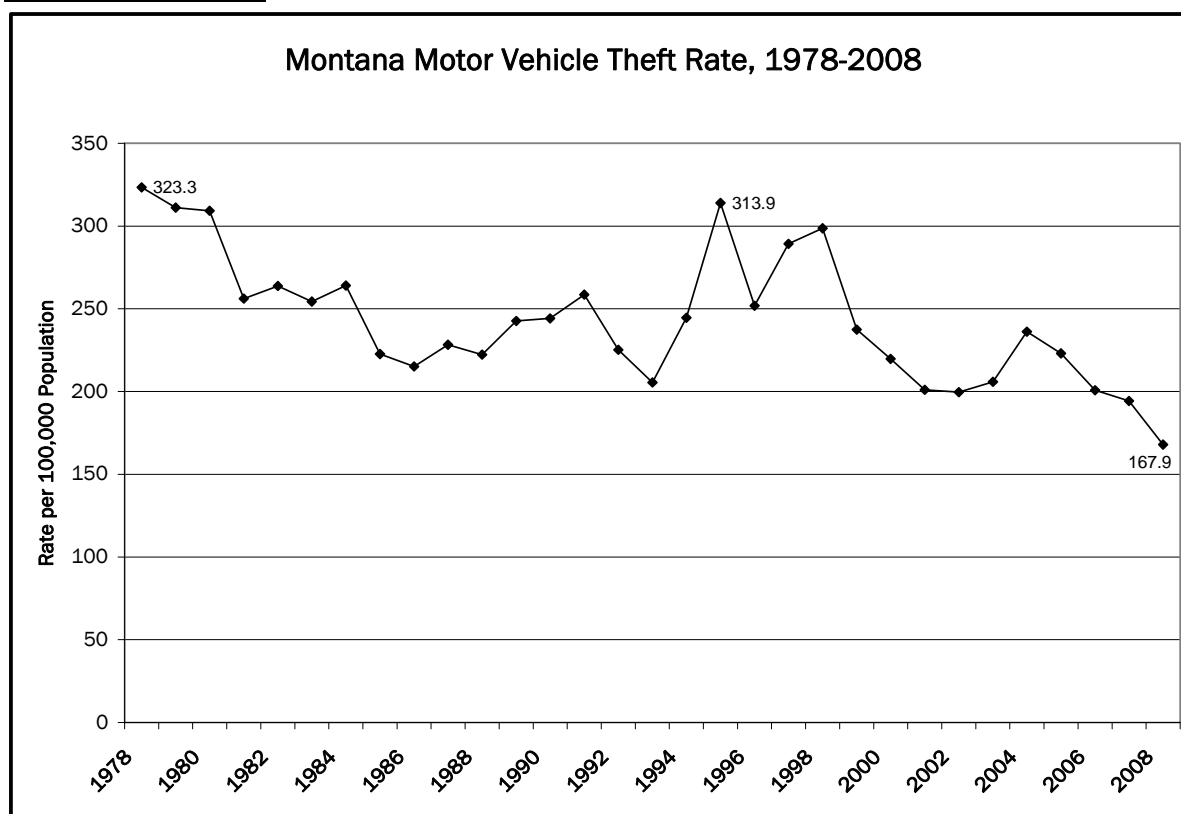
The 2008 larceny/theft rate is down 9.3% from 2007. The actual number of offenses is down by 1,764, or about 7.7%. The 2008 larceny/theft rate is the lowest over the thirty-one year period, beating the previous low in 2006.

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%
Grand Total	3,395	1,806	1,589	-12.0%

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.

Value of Property Stolen by Offense - 2008

Offense	Number of Offenses Reported Electronically	Value (\$) of Stolen Property	% of Total	Average Value (\$) Per Incident
Burglary	3,321	\$4,011,437.00	15.95%	\$1,207.90
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,589	\$6,103,107.00	24.27%	\$3,840.85
Robbery	217	\$296,071.00	1.18%	\$1,364.38
Larceny/Theft	20,995	\$14,738,695.00	58.60%	\$702.01
Grand Total	26,122	\$25,149,310.00	100.00%	\$962.76

In 2008, the value of property reported stolen reached almost \$25.15 million in Montana. Larceny/theft accounted for almost 60% of the total value stolen. The average value of goods stolen per incident was highest with motor vehicle theft and lowest with larceny/theft. The value of goods stolen during robbery accounted for only 1.2% of the total value of goods lost in 2008. In 2007, about \$25.91 million of goods were stolen.

Top Ten Most Commonly Reported Stolen Property Descriptions

Stolen Property Description	Number of Times Category was Reported	% of Total
Other	5,328	18.3%
Money	3,503	12.0%
Consumable Goods	2,483	8.5%
Radios/TVs/VCRs	1,980	6.8%
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	1,644	5.6%
Bicycles	1,336	4.6%
Tools-Power/Hand	1,288	4.4%
Merchandise	1,188	4.1%
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	1,186	4.1%
Clothes/Furs	1,124	3.9%

The most commonly used stolen property category is "Other" at about 18.3% for 2008. Money is the second most commonly used stolen property category at about 12.0%. Clothes/furs rounded out the top ten most commonly reported stolen property categories.

Value of Property Recovered by Property Type - 2008

Property Description	Value (\$) of Property Recovered
Alcohol	\$3,859.00
Automobiles	\$3,577,196.00
Bicycles	\$61,989.00
Clothes/Furs	\$35,509.00
Computer Hard/Software	\$101,452.00
Consumable Goods	\$16,832.00
Drug/Narcotic Equip.	\$5.00
Drug/Narcotics	\$2,282.00
Farm Equipment	\$5,800.00
Firearms	\$52,565.00
Heavy Equip-Const	\$96,813.00
Household Goods	\$37,686.00
Jewelry/Precious Metals	\$247,792.00
Livestock	\$1,450.00
Merchandise	\$69,067.00
Money	\$104,424.00
Musical Instruments	\$31,124.00
Negotiable Instruments	\$15,905.00
Office-type Equipment	\$79,742.00
Other	\$168,637.00
Other Motor Vehicles	\$177,602.00
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	\$10,418.00
Radios/TVs/VCRs	\$98,974.00
Recordings-Audio/Visual	\$32,657.00
Recreational / Sporting Goods	\$48,517.00
Recreational Vehicles	\$41,800.00
Special Category	\$780.00
Structures-Public	\$342.00
Tools-Power/Hand	\$61,271.00
Trucks	\$255,900.00
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	\$30,280.00
Grand Total	\$5,468,670.00

In 2008, about \$5.5 million dollars of stolen property was recovered compared to \$25.14 million of property stolen (21.7%). In 2007, about \$6.4 million dollars of property was recovered compared to \$25.9 million of property stolen (24.6%)

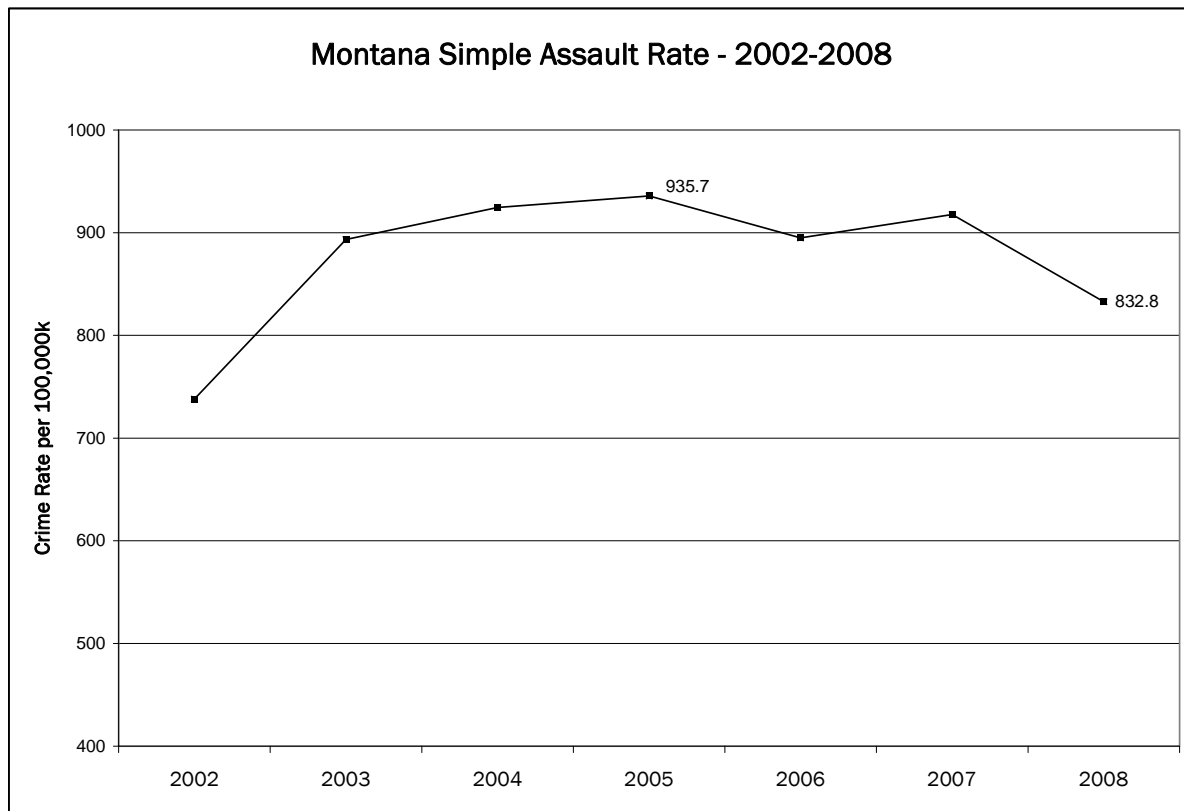
Top Ten Most Commonly Reported Recovered Property Descriptions

Property Recovered Description	Number of Times Category was Reported	% of Total
Merchandise	689	15.2%
Other	605	13.4%
Automobiles	564	12.5%
Consumable Goods	367	8.1%
Clothes/Furs	343	7.6%
Radios/TVs/VCRs	194	4.3%
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	193	4.3%
Alcohol	188	4.2%
Bicycles	169	3.7%
Jewelry/Precious Metals	160	3.5%

In 2008, “merchandise” was the most commonly recovered property after it was reported stolen. The “other” category was the second most commonly used, and “automobiles” were the third most common item that was recovered. “Jewelry/precious metals” round out the top ten most commonly recovered categories.

Selected Non-Index Group A Offenses

Simple Assault⁹



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
2004	8,450	924.6
2005	8,587	894.9
2006	8,310	887.8
2007	8,532	918.1
2008	7,879	832.8

The total number of simple assault offenses fell about 7.7% compared to 2007. From 2003 to 2007, the simple assault rate has tended to be relatively steady. However, in 2008, the rate dropped about 9.3%.

⁹ The total number of simple assault offenses includes simple partner/family member assault offenses.

Simple Assault by Offense Category

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on Paper Summaries	171	119	52	-56.3%
Abuse of Teachers	5	3	2	-33.3%
Abuse, Neglect, or Exploit the Elderly	12	3	9	200.0%
Assault upon sports official	2	2	0	-100.0%
Assault with bodily fluid	14	1	13	1200.0%
Assault, with minor injuries (no broken bones or severe lacerations)	6,335	3,299	3,036	-8.0%
Endangering the Welfare of Children	99	45	54	20.0%
Negligent endangerment	249	129	120	-7.0%
Negligent vehicular assault	3	3	0	-100.0%
Partner or family assault (non-aggravated)	8,017	4,141	3,876	-6.4%
Resisting arrest	1,501	786	715	-9.0%
Ritual Abuse of a Minor	3	1	2	100.0%
Grand Total	16,411	8,532	7,879	-7.7%

The most commonly reported simple assault category (48.9%) over the two year period is "Partner or family assault (non-aggravated)." Non-aggravated PFMA accounted for 48.5% of the total in 2007 and 49.2% of the total in 2008.

Partner or Family Member Assault



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1988	1,180	155.5
1998	3,375	492.0
2004	4,200	459.6
2007	4,468	480.6
2008	4,091	432.4

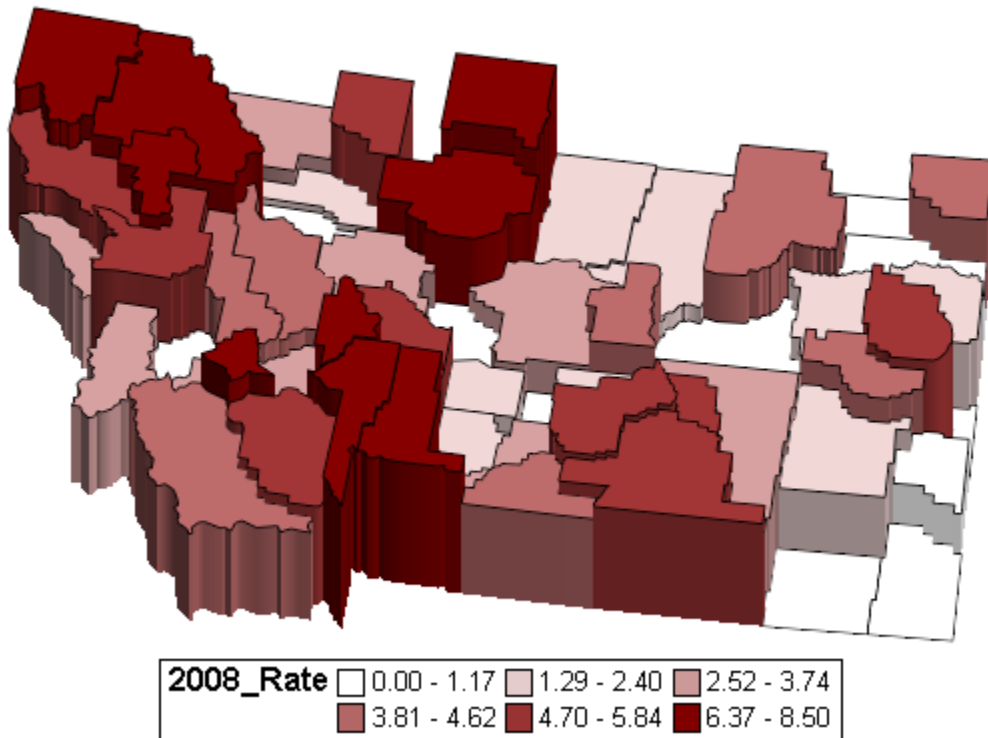
The number of partner family member assaults reported to law enforcement has tended to increase since 1988. Since 2001, the PFMA rate has tended to remain relatively steady. The PFMA rate peaked in 1998 at 492.0 per 100,000 population; the 2008 PFMA rate is down off the peak by 12.1%. Aggravated PFMA's accounted for 7.9% of all PFMA's in 2007 and 5.5% in 2008.

Drug Offenses

Local Law Enforcement Drug Activity

Map 2

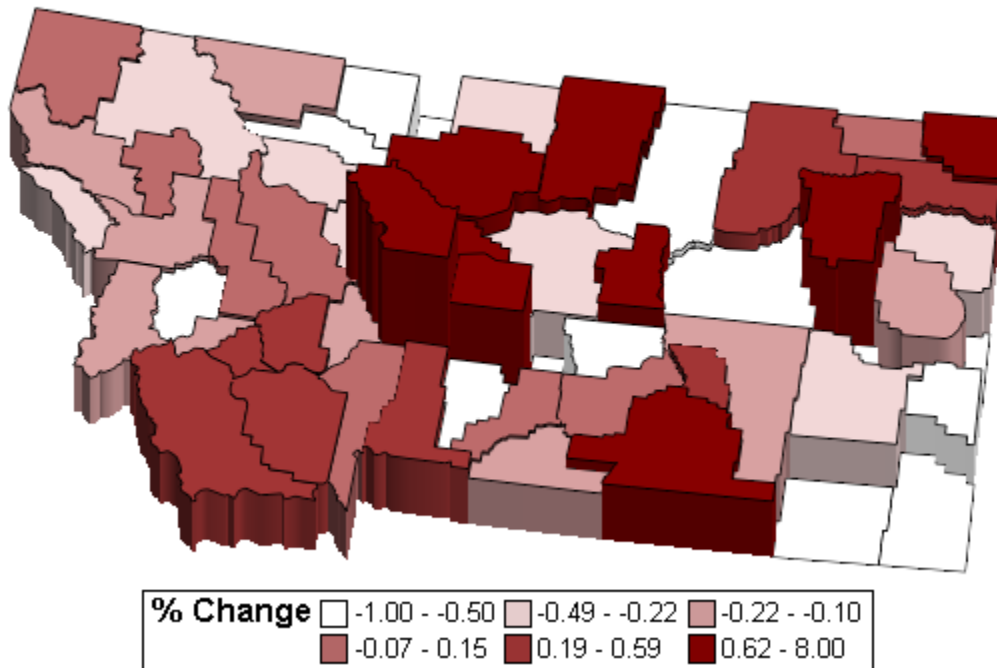
Drug Offense Rate by County: 2008



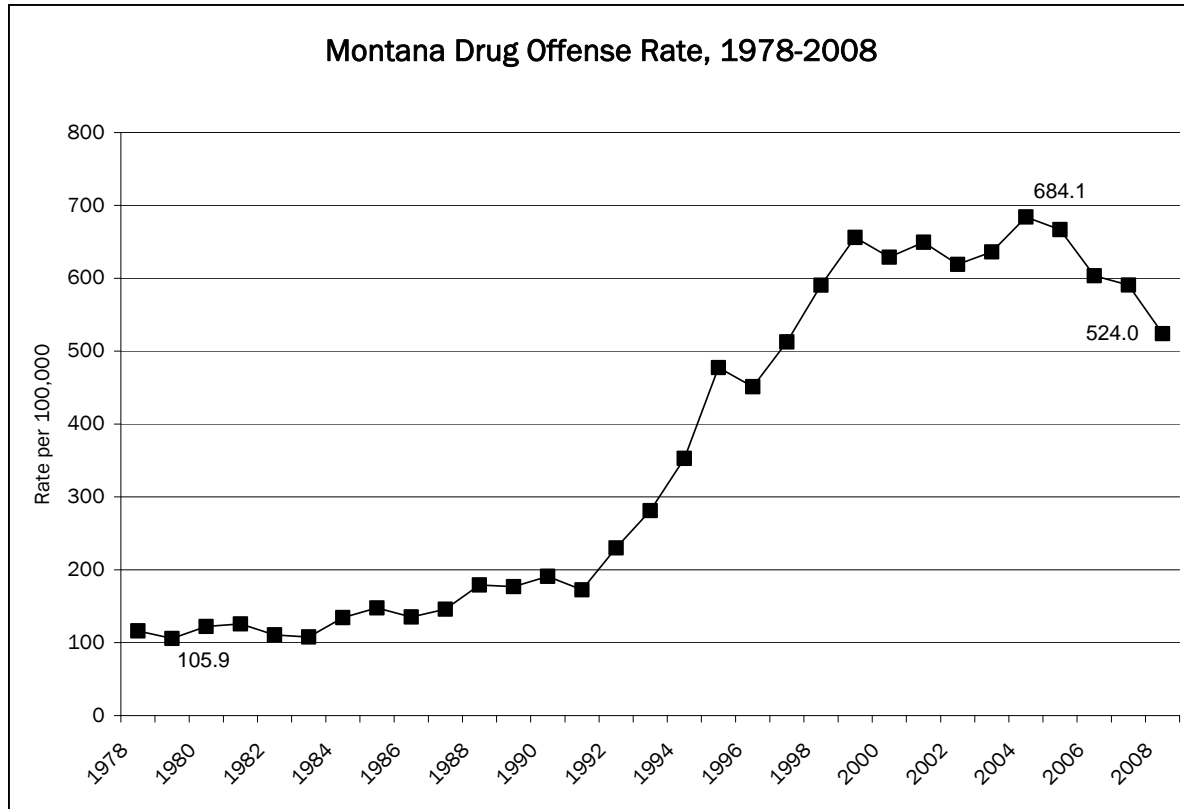
Map 2 shows the drug offense rate per 1,000 by county for 2008 in Montana. The darkest shades of red indicated the largest number of reported offenses per 1,000 population. Counties located in the Northwest, North Central, and South Central tended to have the highest drug offense rates in 2008.

Map 3

Change in Drug Offense Rate: 2006 to 2008



Map 3 shows the percentage change in the drug offense rate over the three year period. (The legend does not display the percentage. Simply multiply by 100 to get the actual percent change.) Negative numbers indicate a contraction in the drug offense rate. A Positive number indicates a growth in the drug offense rate over the three year period.



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
1979	818	105.9
1999	5,178	656.1
2004	6,252	684.1
2007	5,493	590.9
2008	4,958	524.0

The drug offense rate started increasing in the mid-1980s about the same time crack cocaine became widely used. During the 1980s, the drug offense rate nearly doubled. From about 1990 to 2004, the drug offense rate increased by about 500%. However, since it reached its peak in 2004, the drug offense rate has decreased four straight years to its current level in 2008.

Montana Drug Offenses by Offense Category – 2006 to 2008

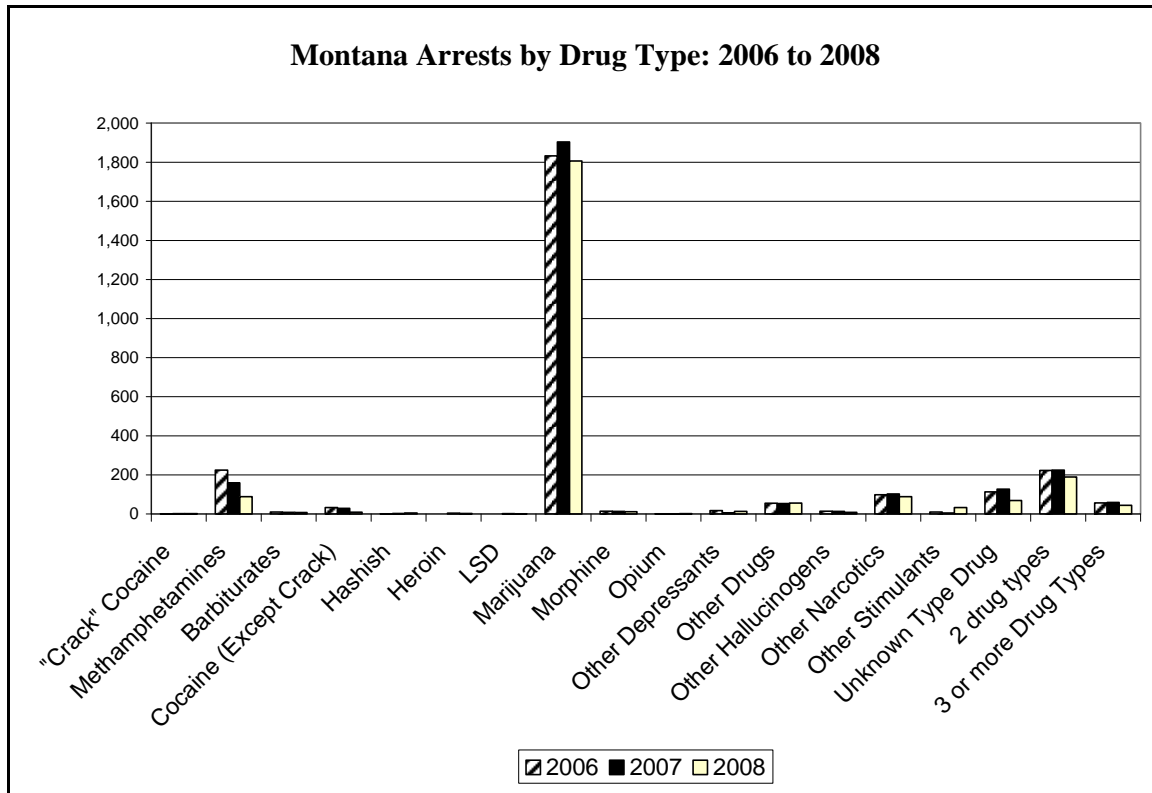
Description	2006	2007	2008	Total
Advertisement of drug paraphernalia	0	0	1	1
Altering labels on dangerous drugs	1	1	6	8
Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor	2	2	0	4
Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs	114	128	123	365
Manufacture of imitation dangerous drug	1	0	0	1
Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia	1	3	1	5
Operation of clandestine lab	5	3	3	11
Possession of dangerous drugs	2,345	2,318	2,140	6,795
Possession of drug paraphernalia	2,566	2,454	2,165	7,177
Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell	5	0	4	9
Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs	9	2	4	15
Possession of toxic substances	39	29	35	103
Possession with intent to sell	129	115	90	334
Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs	36	41	34	111
Sale of dangerous drugs	187	228	255	670
Sale of dangerous drugs on/near school property	9	8	12	29
Sale of imitation dangerous drug	8	1	7	16
Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors	5	10	5	20
Drug offenses not classified	142	150	73	365
Grand Total	5,604	5,493	4,958	16,039

Possession of dangerous drugs and possession of drug paraphernalia make up the largest percentage of drug offenses. Combined, possession of dangerous drugs and possession of drug paraphernalia account for about 87% of the total drug offenses for the three year period. Sale of dangerous drugs accounts for about 4% of the drug offenses reported in Montana. Sale of dangerous drugs has increased about 36% over 2006 levels.

Montana Arrests by Drug Type

Drug Type Description	2006	2007	2008	Total
"Crack" Cocaine	1	2	2	5
Methamphetamines	225	159	89	473
Barbiturates	10	8	7	25
Cocaine (Except Crack)	33	29	9	71
Hashish	1	3	5	9
Heroin	0	4	3	7
LSD	0	2	1	3
Marijuana	1,832	1,904	1,806	5,542
Morphine	14	13	11	38
Opium	1	1	2	4
Other Depressants	18	6	13	37
Other Drugs	55	54	56	165
Other Hallucinogens	14	13	8	35
Other Narcotics	98	103	89	290
Other Stimulants	10	5	33	48
Unknown Type Drug	113	127	69	309
2 drug types	223	225	189	637
3 or more Drug Types	57	59	44	160
Grand Total	2,705	2,717	2,436	7,858

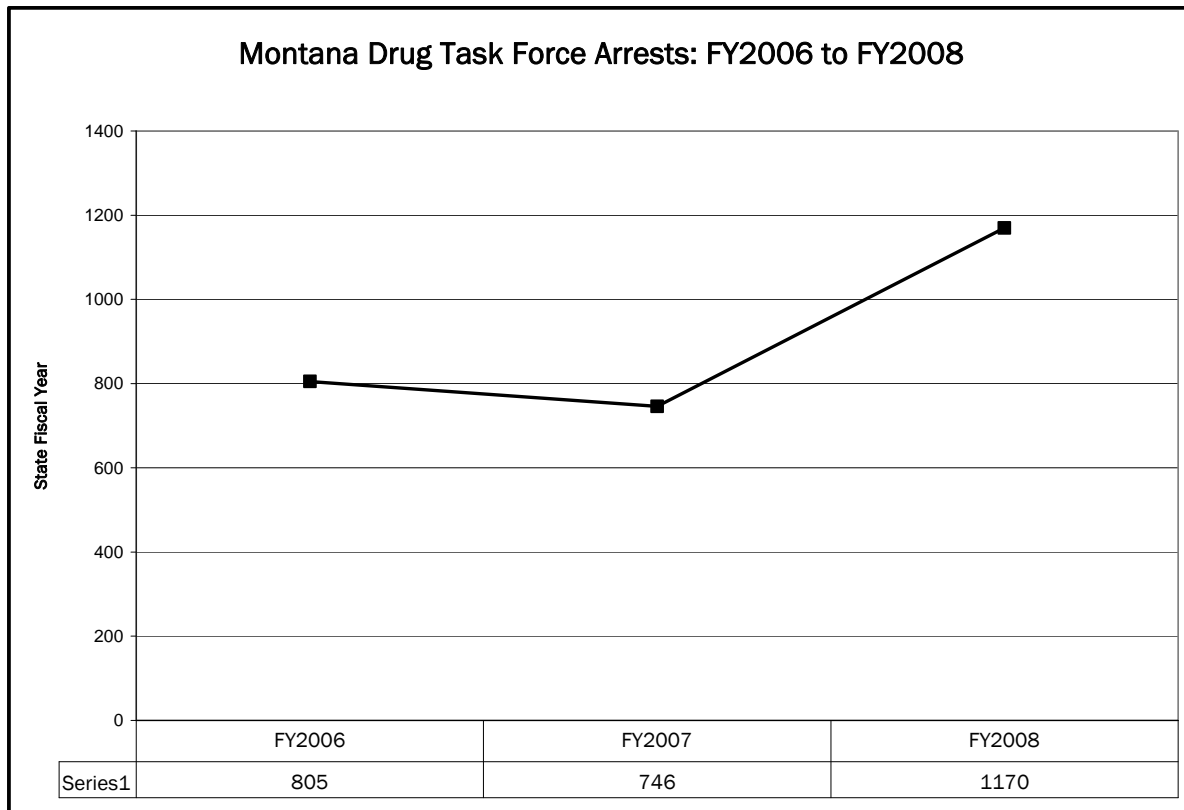
The table above shows the number of drug related arrests made by Montana's local law enforcement agencies by the suspected drug type when a drug type was included in the NIBRS report. Some drug arrests were made where a drug type was not reported; those arrests were not included in this table. Marijuana continues to be the main drug of choice in Montana as it accounts for about 70.5% of all drug related arrests. Since 2006, the numbers of methamphetamine arrests have decreased by about 60%. Additionally, the number of cocaine related arrests has decreased by almost 73%.



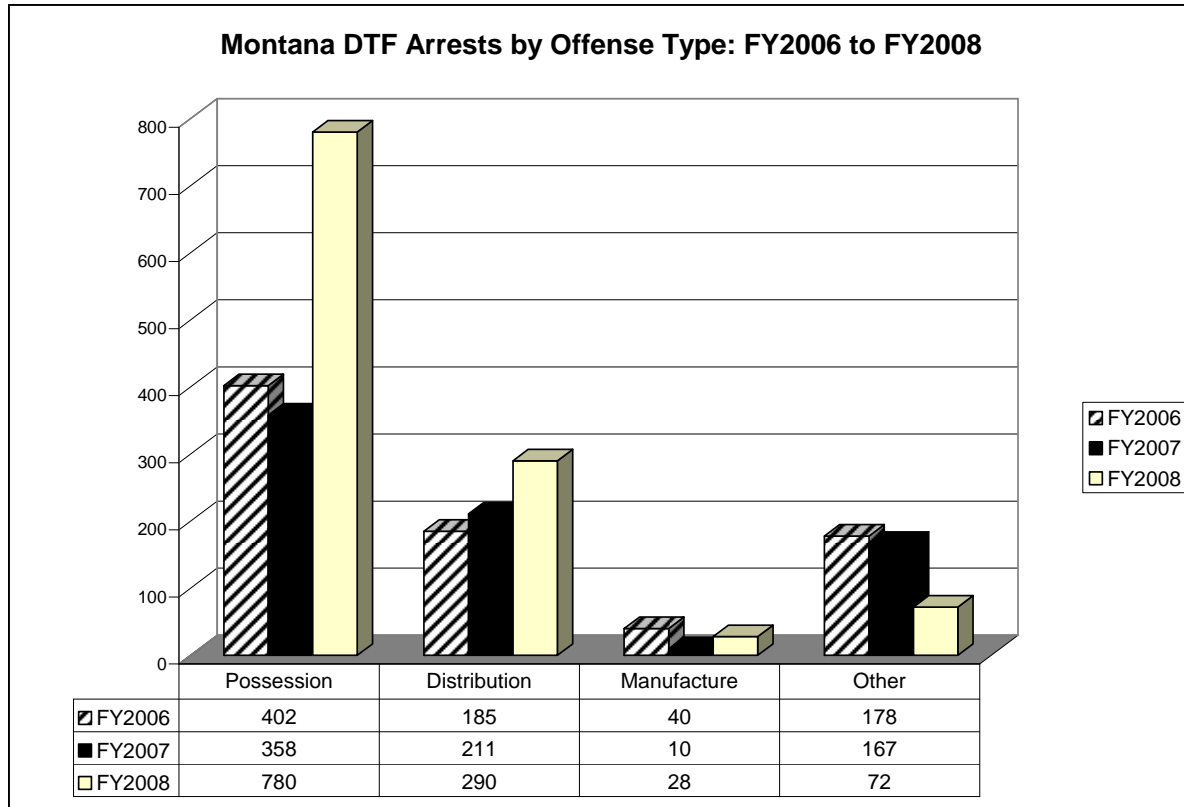
The chart above compares the drug related arrests by drug type over the three year period. Montana has experienced a decrease in almost all categories over the three year period. The one significant exception is the number of arrests that fell into the "Other Stimulants" category. The number of arrests in this category grew three fold, but still remains well below other categories. Finally, it is common for offenders to be arrested with more than one type of drug in their possession. Combined, the "2 drug types" category and the "3 or more drug types" category accounted for about 6% of the total arrests.

Montana Drug Task Force Data

The MBCC administers federal formula block grants including the Byrne/Justice Assistance Grant. MBCC in the past has funded a number of drug task forces across the state, and is currently funding seven drug task forces with Byrne/JAG grant funds. As part of the grant reporting process, MBCC receives quarterly drug task force activity reports. The following data is a summary of drug task force activity.

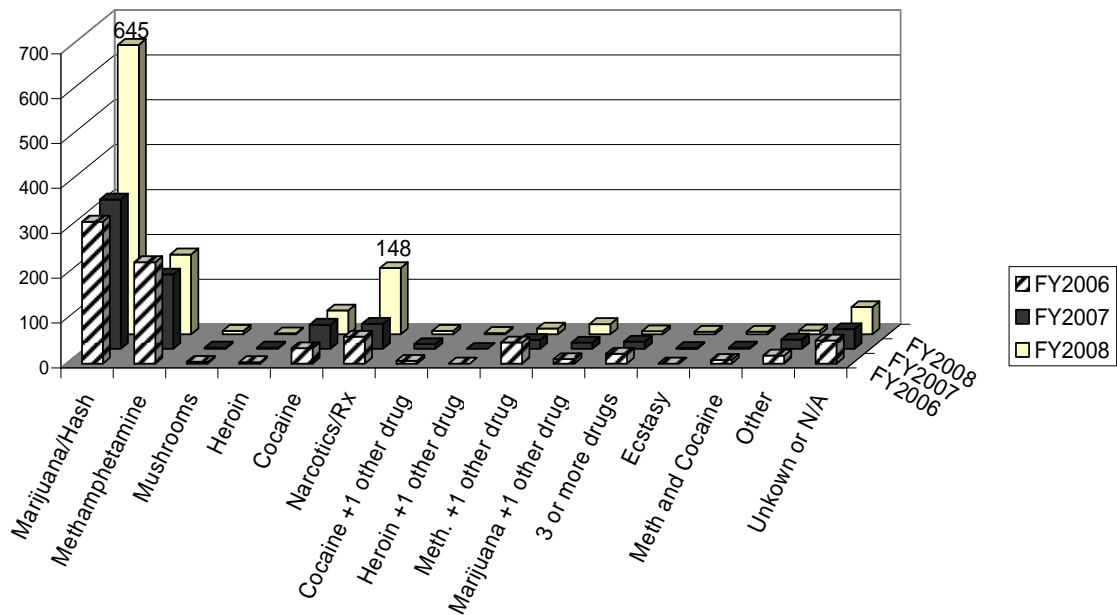


The above charts shows the total number of arrests made by Montana's seven drug task forces over a three year period. There was a slight dip in the number of arrests from FY2006 to FY2007, then a large increase (57%) in the number of arrests from FY2007 to FY2008.



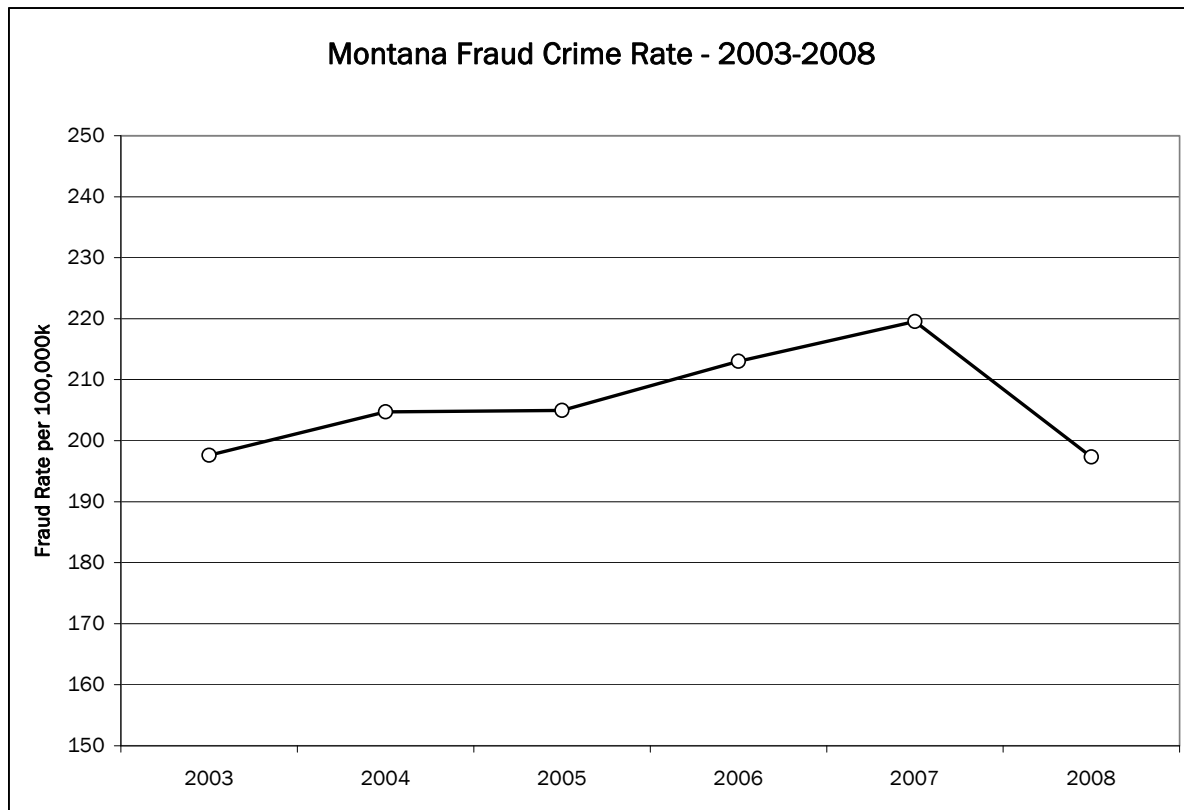
The chart above shows the drug task force arrests by arrest type for state fiscal years 2006 through 2008. Possession (36.5%) and distribution (27.8%) arrests displayed a marked increase over the three year period. The manufacture and “other” category decreased over the three year period.

Montana Drug Task Force Arrests by Drug Type: FY2006 - FY2008



The chart above shows the number of drug task force arrests by drug type for state fiscal year 2006 to 2008. It shows a big increase in the number of marijuana related arrests from FY2006 to FY2008. It also shows a significant increase in the number of prescription narcotic arrests over the three year period. Finally, the chart above also shows a slight increase in the number of cocaine related arrests over the three year period.

Fraud¹⁰



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
2004	1,871	204.7
2005	1,881	205.0
2006	1,978	213.0
2007	2,041	219.6
2008	1,867	197.3

Due to the nature of the offense, many types of fraud are not typically reported to local law enforcement. The actual number of fraud offenses could vary significantly from what is reported here. The Montana fraud rate increased slightly through 2007 where it reached its peak, and is down (10.2%) in 2008.

¹⁰ The Fraud crime data has been updated since the 2007 Crime in Montana for this 2008 version, as a result the number of fraud offenses will not match what was previously reported. The numbers were updated according to what Montana defines as a Fraud offense from what the FBI defines as a fraud offense. The number of fraud categories is expanded according to the Montana definition.

Fraud by Offense Category

Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Credit cards	799	415	384	-7.5%
Deceptive business practices	225	105	120	14.3%
Deceptive practices for financial gain	639	312	327	4.8%
Defrauding creditors	6	5	1	-80.0%
Theft of labor or services or use of property	776	435	341	-21.6%
Avoidance of telecommunication charges	1	1	0	-100.0%
Theft of Identity	1,133	558	575	3.0%
Welfare fraud	4	3	1	-66.7%
Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps	4	3	1	-66.7%
Medicaid fraud	1	0	1	-100.0%
Workers comp fraud	2	2	0	-100.0%
Obtaining communication services to defraud	8	6	2	-66.7%
Unlawful use of a computer	21	13	8	-38.5%
Money Laundering	8	3	5	66.7%
Failure to return rented or leased property	66	47	19	-59.6%
Impersonating a public servant	27	16	11	-31.3%
Obscuring the identity of a machine	7	2	5	150.0%
Security fraud	9	7	2	-71.4%
Security liability	0	0	0	0.0%
Unlawful automated telephone solicitation	4	1	3	200.0%
Chain distributor scheme	2	2	0	-100.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	166	105	61	-41.9%
Grand Total	3,908	2,041	1,867	-8.5%

Theft of identity is the most commonly reported fraud offense category reported over 2007 and 2008 accounting for about 29.0% of the total reported offenses. Credit card fraud (20.4%) and theft of labor or services (19.9%) are the second and third most commonly reported fraud offense respectively.

Group A Offenses

The following tables are the remaining Group A offenses reported to the MBCC in 2007 and 2008.

Arson

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	13	12	1	-91.7%
Arson	291	178	113	-36.5%
Arson, negligent	107	52	55	5.8%
Illegal disposal of lighted material	15	11	4	-63.6%
Grand Total	426	253	173	-31.6%

Counterfeiting & Forgery

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	38	30	8	-73.3%
Counterfeit	157	82	75	-8.5%
Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents	23	20	3	-85.0%
Forgery	1176	626	550	-12.1%
Grand Total	1394	758	636	-16.1%

Embezzlement

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	1	1	0	-100.0%
Embezzlement	198	106	92	-13.2%
Grand Total	199	107	92	-14.0%

Stolen Property

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	76	62	14	-77.4%
Illegal handling of stolen property	109	49	60	22.4%
Theft by disposal of stolen property	10	5	5	0.0%
Grand Total	195	116	79	-31.9%

Criminal Mischief and Vandalism

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	558	404	154	-61.9%
Criminal destruction of or tampering with communication device	240	27	213	688.9%
Criminal mischief/vandalism	26,166	13,733	12,433	-9.5%
Desecration of capitol	9	0	9	900.0%
Desecration of flags	3	2	1	-50.0%
Intentional Vandalism of railroad property	5	3	2	-33.3%
Grand Total	26,981	14,169	12,812	-9.6%

Weapon Law Violations

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	34	15	19	26.7%
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited	26	15	11	-26.7%
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated	31	15	16	6.7%
Carrying concealed weapon	236	117	119	1.7%
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms	90	46	44	-4.3%
Guns in schools	26	16	10	-37.5%
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm	6	5	1	-80.0%
Possess illegally, switchblade knife	29	15	14	-6.7%
Possess of explosives	19	9	10	11.1%
Possession of a destructive device	12	7	5	-28.6%
Possession of a silencer	2	1	1	0.0%
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner	17	7	10	42.9%
Possession of firearm by convicted person	22	14	8	-42.9%
Reckless or malicious use of explosives	18	7	11	57.1%
Use of firearms by children under fourteen	1	1	0	-100.0%
Grand Total	569	290	279	-3.8%

Prostitution

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	1	1	0	-100.0%
Prostitution	54	32	22	-31.3%
Prostitution promotion	4	1	3	200.0%
Prostitution, aggravated promotion	5	1	4	300.0%
Grand Total	64	35	29	-17.1%

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	40	27	13	-51.9%
Incest	97	56	41	-26.8%
Statutory rape	84	44	40	-9.1%
Grand Total	221	127	94	-26.0%

Kidnapping

Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	NR ¹¹	NR	NR	NR
Custodial interference	183	109	74	-32.1%
Kidnapping	30	19	11	-42.1%
Kidnapping, aggravated	21	16	5	-68.8%
Unlawful restraint	175	91	84	-7.7%
Grand Total	409	235	174	-26.0%

All Other Group A Offense¹²

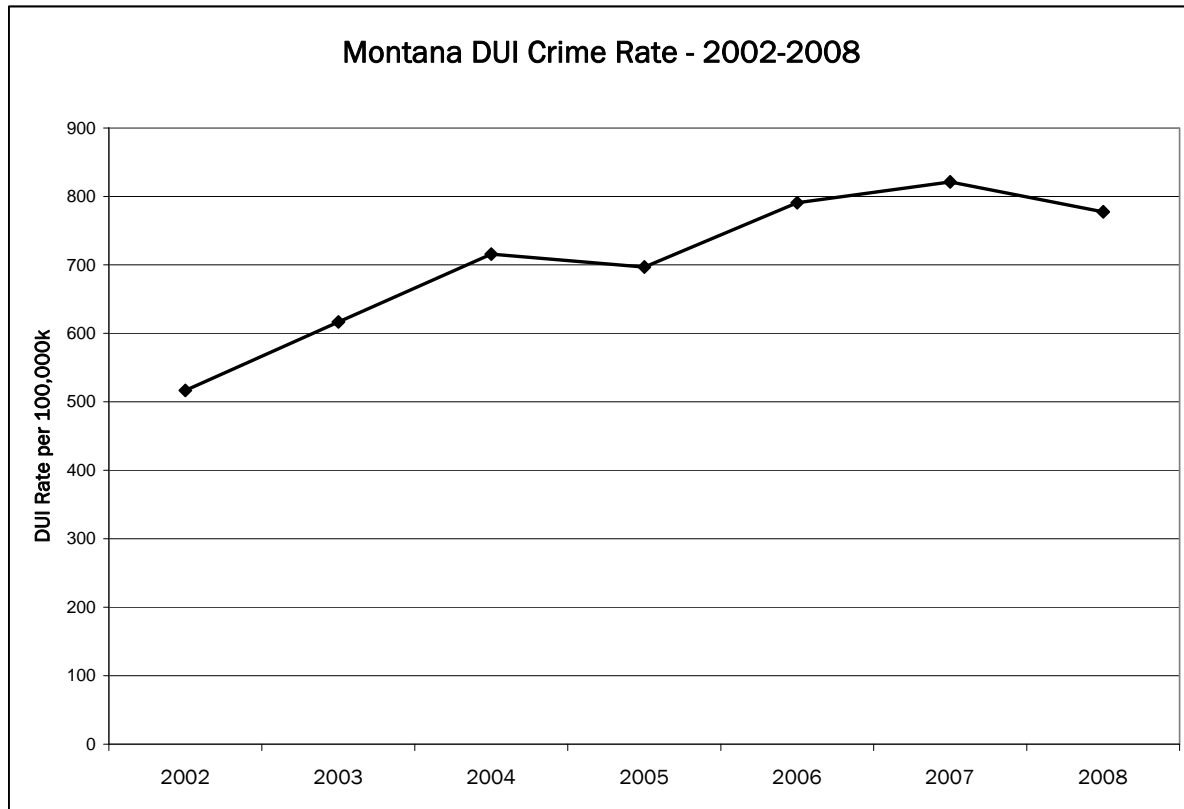
Offense Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Display or provide obscene material to minors	1		1	100.0%
Obscenity	28	15	13	-13.3%
Extortion/Blackmail	12	3	9	200.0%
Bribery in official and political matters	5	2	3	50.0%
Grand Total	46	20	26	30.0%

¹¹ Not Reported

¹² Gambling offenses are not included in this report as the Montana state gambling control division has its own investigative unit and does not provide data to the MBCC.

Selected Group B Offenses

DUI



Year	Number of Offenses	Crime Rate per 100,000
2004	6,540	715.6
2005	6,397	697.1
2006	7,342	790.7
2007	7,634	821.2
2008	7,355	777.4

The DUI crime rate since 2002 has tended to increase. However, over the last three years, the rate has remained relatively steady. Since 2002, the DUI crime rate is up 50.4%. The DUI crime rate has decreased twice, 2004 to 2005 and again between 2007 and 2008.

DUI Arrests by Gender and Race - 2008

Gender	Race	Total	% of Total
Not Reported	Not Reported	5	0.1%
Not Reported Total		5	0.1%
Female	Asian	6	0.1%
	African American	3	0.1%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	205	3.8%
	Unknown	27	0.5%
	White	1,114	20.5%
Female Total		1,355	24.9%
Male	Asian	13	0.2%
	African American	31	0.6%
	American Indian/Alaska Native	415	7.6%
	Unknown	61	1.1%
	White	3,567	65.5%
Male Total		4,087	75.0%
Grand Total		5,447	100.0%

In 2008, 5,447 persons were arrested for 5,963 DUI offenses for a clearance rate of 81.1% versus an 81.2% clearance rate for 2007. About three quarters of the arrestees were male and 65.5% of the arrestees were white males. Less than 2% of the arrestees reported Hispanic ethnicity.

DUI Arrests by Gender and Age - 2008

Gender	Age	Total Female	% of Female Total	Gender	Age	Total Male	% of Male Total
Female	Not Reported	2	0.15%	Male	Not Reported	0	0
	14 to 20	188	13.87%		14 to 20	488	11.94%
	21 to 30	484	35.72%		21 to 30	1,624	39.74%
	31 to 40	283	20.89%		31 to 40	781	19.11%
	41 to 50	285	21.03%		41 to 50	674	16.49%
	51 to 60	91	6.72%		51 to 60	392	9.59%
	61+	22	1.62%		61+	128	3.13%
Female Total		1,355	100.00%	Male Total		4,087	100.00%

The chart above shows the DUI arrestees by gender and age for 2008. There are no real significant differences by gender at the age of DUI arrest. However, most DUI offenders overall tend to be between the age of 21 to 30 (38.7%). Another 12.4% of the offenders were younger than the legal drinking age.

Liquor Law Violations

Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	445	269	176	-34.6%
Drinking in public	1,971	1,041	930	-10.7%
Failure to attach keg tag	1		1	100.0%
False Identification by a Minor to get Alcohol	92	45	47	4.4%
Liquor licensee/employee sell or give alcohol to person under age 21	64	20	44	120.0%
Open container in motor vehicle on highway	698	329	369	12.2%
Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person	3	2	1	-50.0%
Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor	8,651	4,632	4,019	-13.2%
Sale of alcohol not purchased from state agency	1	1		-100.0%
Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	117	44	73	65.9%
Selling alcohol after hours	20	11	9	-18.2%
Selling alcohol after hours	12	6	6	0.0%
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors	286	137	149	8.8%
Unlawful transfer, or possession of alcohol	79	55	24	-56.4%
Grand Total	12,440	6,592	5,848	-11.3%

The most commonly reported liquor law violation in 2007 and 2008 was “purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor” (MIP), and accounted for 69.5% of all reported liquor law violations. However, the number of MIP violations dropped 13.2% from 2007 to 2008. Overall, the total number of liquor law violations dropped by 11.3%.

Non-violent Family Offenses

Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	71	47	24	-48.9%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit elderly	52	22	30	36.4%
Aggravated visitation interference	1		1	100.0%
Bigamy	2	1	1	0.0%
Endangering the welfare of children	663	395	268	-32.2%
Nonsupport	3	1	2	100.0%
Parenting interference	83	41	42	2.4%
Truancy	219	107	112	4.7%
Unlawful transactions with children	337	158	179	13.3%
Violation of protective order	2,144	1,051	1,093	4.0%
Visitation interference	94	53	41	-22.6%
Grand Total	3,669	1,876	1,793	-4.4%

The most commonly reported non-violent family offense reported over the two year period is “violation of protective order”, which accounts for about 58.4% of all non-violent family offenses. Endangering the welfare of children is the second most commonly reported non-violent family offense and accounts for about 18.1% of the total.

All Other Offenses

The MTIBR system collects many different offense categories. Many of those offenses do not fit within standard FBI definitions. As such, we have an “All Other” category. The All Other category typically is one of the largest reported categories, next to Larceny/Theft.

Description	Total	2007	2008	% Change
Reported on paper summaries	571	384	187	-51.3%
Abuse of Teachers	43	14	29	107.1%
Accountability	38	19	19	0.0%
Attempt	37	17	20	17.6%
Bail jumping	41	26	15	-42.3%
Bigamy	2	1	1	0.0%
Causing animals to fight	1	1		-100.0%
Conspiracy	15	8	7	-12.5%
Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor	10	5	5	0.0%
Creating a hazard	8	3	5	66.7%
Criminal contempt	4,199	2,083	2,116	1.6%
Criminal defamation	22	10	12	20.0%
Cruelty to animals	406	181	225	24.3%
Employer misconduct	1	1	0	-100.0%
Escape	134	55	79	43.6%
Failing to register as a sex offender	300	154	146	-5.2%
False alarm to agencies of public safety	32	19	13	-31.6%
False claims to public agencies	9	5	4	-20.0%
False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe	40	24	16	-33.3%
False reporting of an impending explosion	3	3	3	0.0%
False reports to law enforcement authorities	268	148	120	-18.9%
False swearing	7	3	4	33.3%
Garbage / Littering	457	240	217	-9.6%
Harming a police dog	1	0	1	100.0%
Home arrest violation	9	7	2	-71.4%
Impersonating a public servant	27	16	11	-31.3%
Indecent exposure	252	129	123	-4.7%
Interfere with court order for minor	65	30	35	16.7%
Money Laundering	8	3	5	66.7%
Negligent vehicular assault	3	3	0	-100.0%
Obscene phone call - privacy in communication	3,301	1,673	1,628	-2.7%
Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant	4,146	2,239	1,907	-14.8%
Obstructing justice	256	139	117	-15.8%
Official misconduct	2	1	1	0.0%
Parole violation	178	83	95	14.5%
Perjury	4	2	2	0.0%

Possession of burglary tools	41	24	17	-29.2%
Probation violation	1,799	836	963	15.2%
Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence	932	533	399	-25.1%
Solicitation	12	11	1	-90.9%
Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence	56	26	30	15.4%
Tampering with public records or information	6	5	1	-80.0%
Tampering with witnesses and informants	123	70	53	-24.3%
Transfer illegal articles or communications	31	19	12	-36.8%
Underage tobacco possession or consumption	1,221	675	546	-19.1%
Unsworn falsification to authorities	84	48	36	-25.0%
Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture	37	24	13	-45.8%
Violation of conditions of release	97	50	47	-6.0%
Violation of No-Contract order	195	97	98	1.0%
Violation of protective order	2,144	1,051	1,093	4.0%
Grand Total	21,674	11,198	10,479	-6.4%

Top Ten All Other Offenses

Description	Total	% of Total	2007	2008	% Change
Criminal contempt	4,199	19.4%	2,083	2,116	1.6%
Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant	4,146	19.1%	2,239	1,907	-14.8%
Obscene phone call - privacy in communication	3,301	15.2%	1,673	1,628	-2.7%
Violation of protective order	2,144	9.9%	1,051	1,093	4.0%
Probation violation	1,799	8.3%	836	963	15.2%
Underage tobacco possession or consumption	1,221	5.6%	675	546	-19.1%
Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence	932	4.3%	533	399	-25.1%
Reported on paper summaries	571	2.6%	384	187	-51.3%
Garbage / Littering	457	2.1%	240	217	-9.6%
Cruelty to animals	406	1.9%	181	225	24.3%

Criminal Contempt is the most commonly reported “all other” offense, and accounts for about 19.4% of the total over the two year period. Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant is the second most commonly reported “all other” offense.

Juvenile Arrestees

This section is an overview of crime committed by juveniles that were “arrested” in 2005 through 2008. The data source for this section is again the MTIBR system. It is not wholly reflective of the data released by the Office of the Supreme Court, Youth Court Administrator’s office, because of the difference in reporting systems.

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, such as youth probation, or handled within the arresting law enforcement agencies authority, such as released with a warning. This section singles out only those juvenile offenders who were arrested, because typically when a person is arrested the data collected is the most comprehensive. Often little is know about offenders (i.e. suspects) until an arrest is made.

Lastly, the MTIBR system does not have the capability to identify individual arrestees. The MTIBR system does not collect identifiable information about arrestees. As a result, a juvenile may be duplicated. This overview is not a reflection of the volume of individual juveniles arrested by non-Tribal local law enforcement. It is however, an overview of the offenses committed juvenile arrestees.

Youth Population¹³

Montana’s total estimated juvenile population under the age of 18 in 2007 is 219,498.

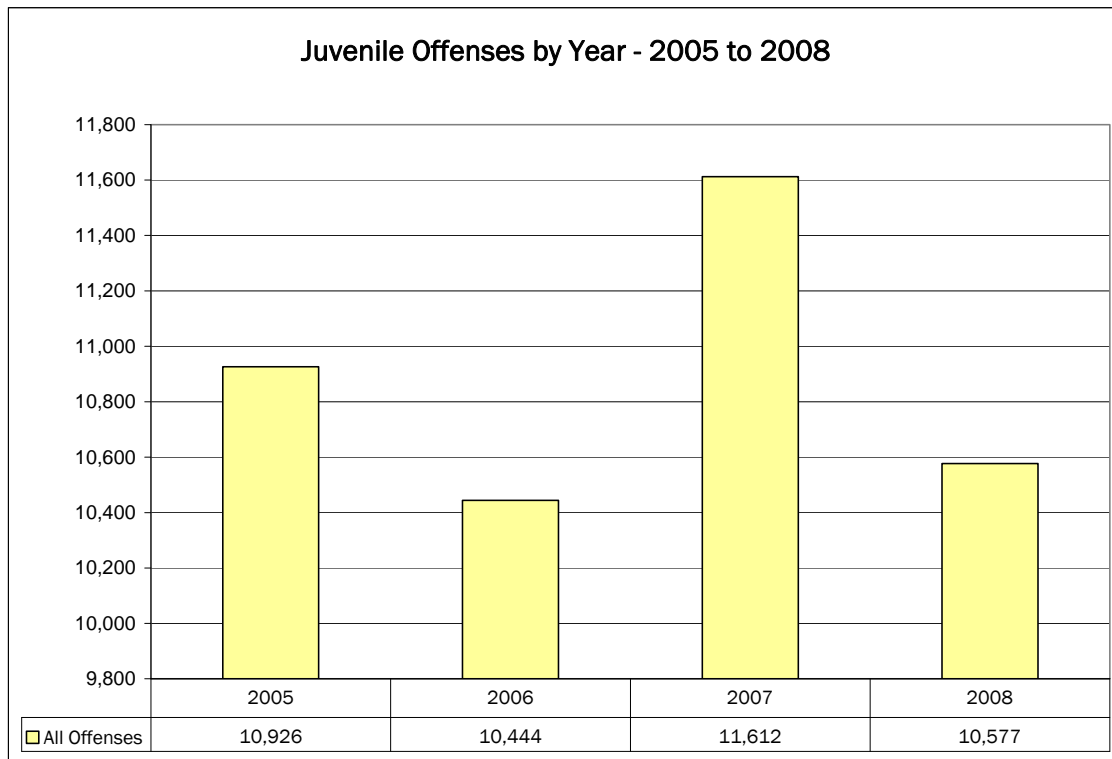
Population Under 18 by Gender	Total	% of Total
Male	112,664	51.3%
Female	106,834	48.7%

Population Under 18 by Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic (NH)	182,367	83.1%
Black NH	4,007	1.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native NH	21,211	9.7%
Asian NH	2,208	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino	9,705	4.4%

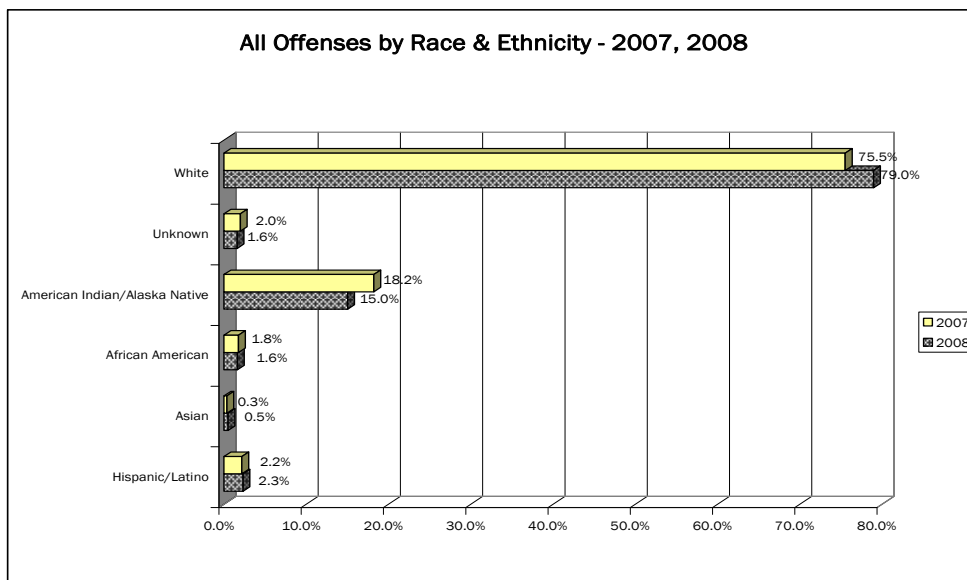
¹³ 2008 Juvenile populations were not available at the time of this publication.

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2008). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2007." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

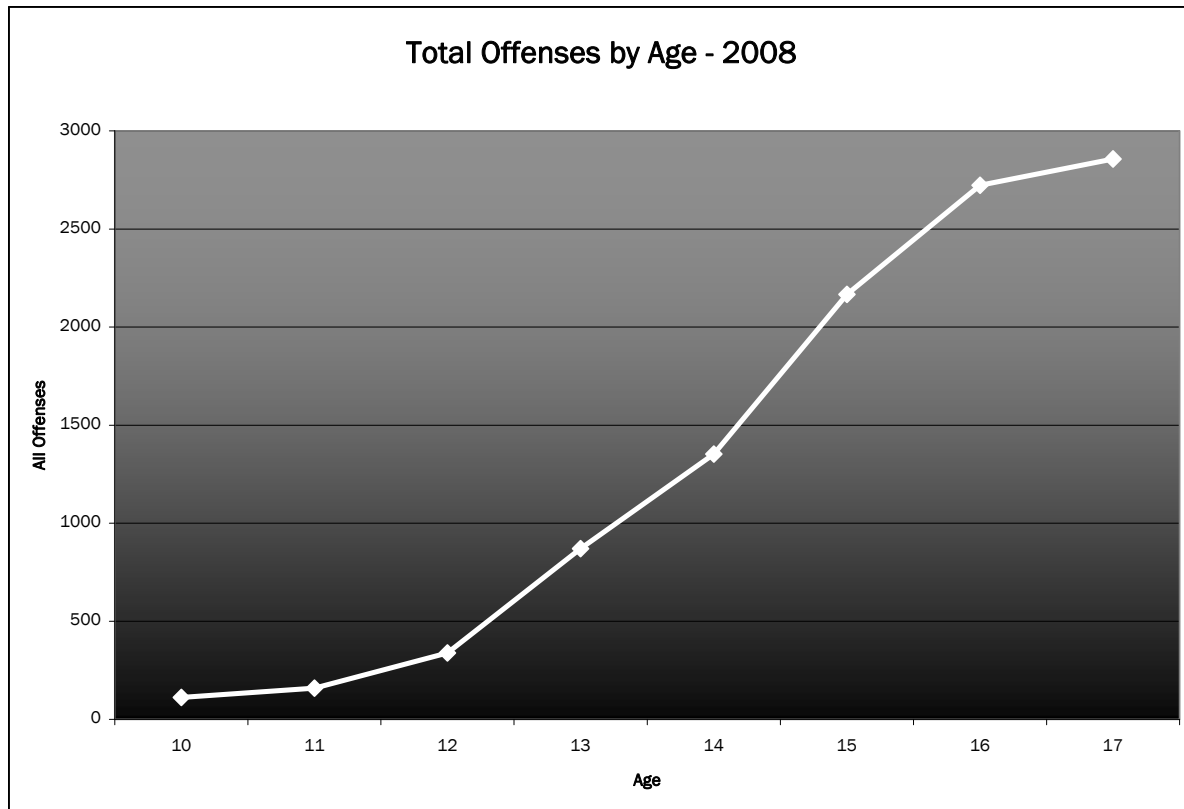
All Offenses



In 2008, juvenile arrestees committed 10,577 offenses, down from 11,612 in 2007, an 8.9% reduction. The average number of offenses committed by juvenile arrestees over the four year period is 10,890. The most offenses were committed by juveniles in 2007.

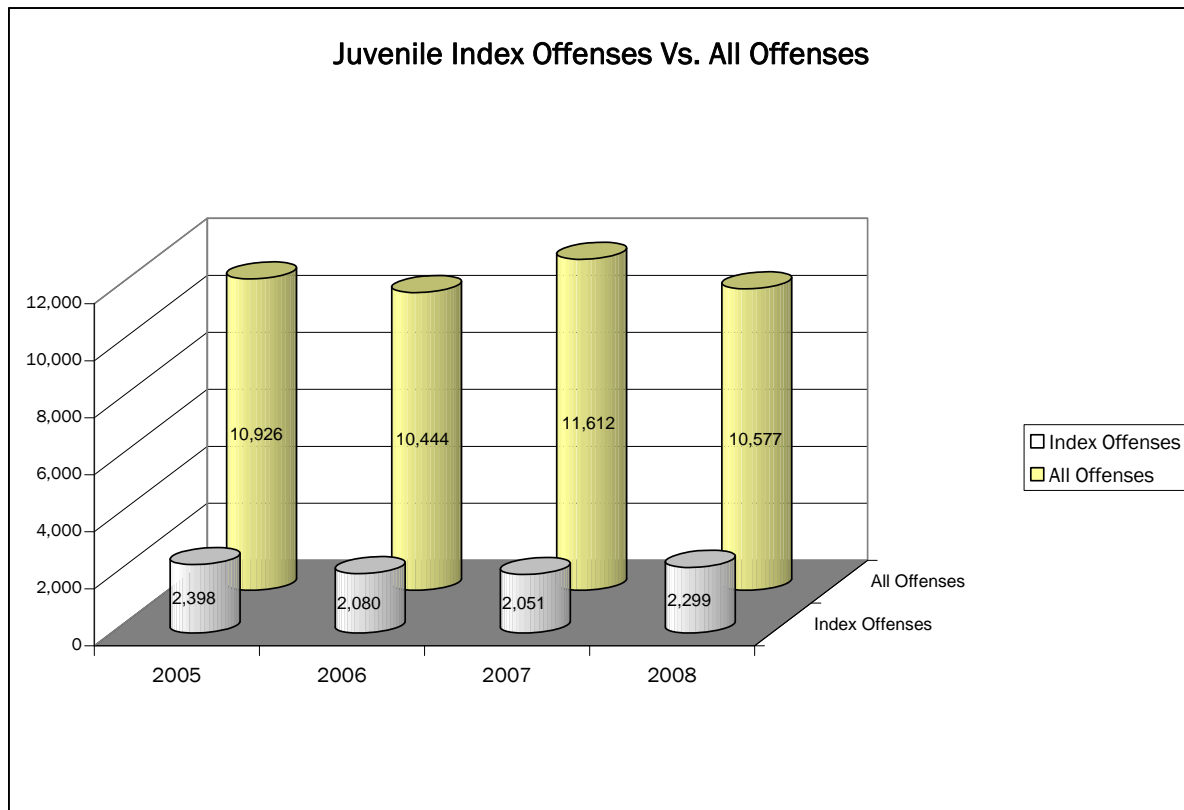


In 2008, 79% of the offenses were committed by white juveniles up from 75.5% in 2007. Another 15% of the offenses were committed by American Indian/Alaska Native youth in 2008, down from 18.2% in 2007. Hispanic or Latino youth committed about 2% of the offenses in 2007 and 2008.

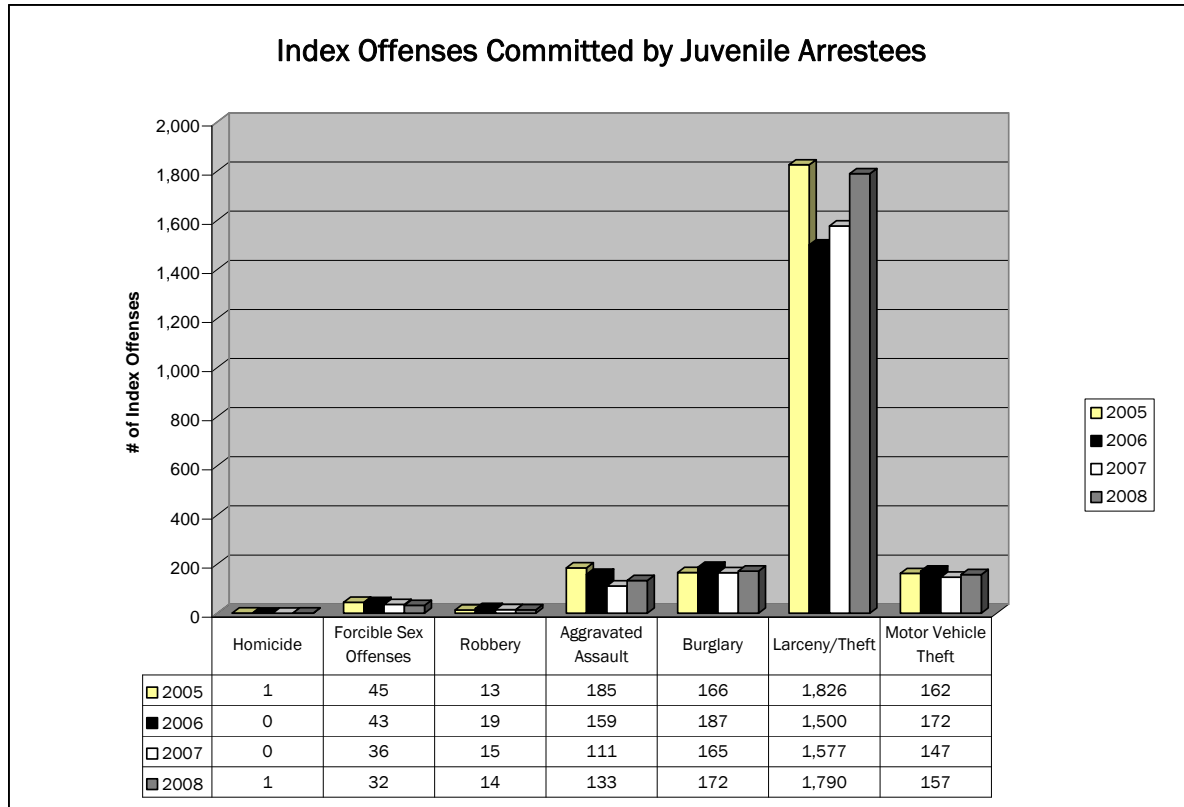


The above chart shows the typical age crime curve showing that most of the offenses committed by youth are between the ages of 15 and 17.

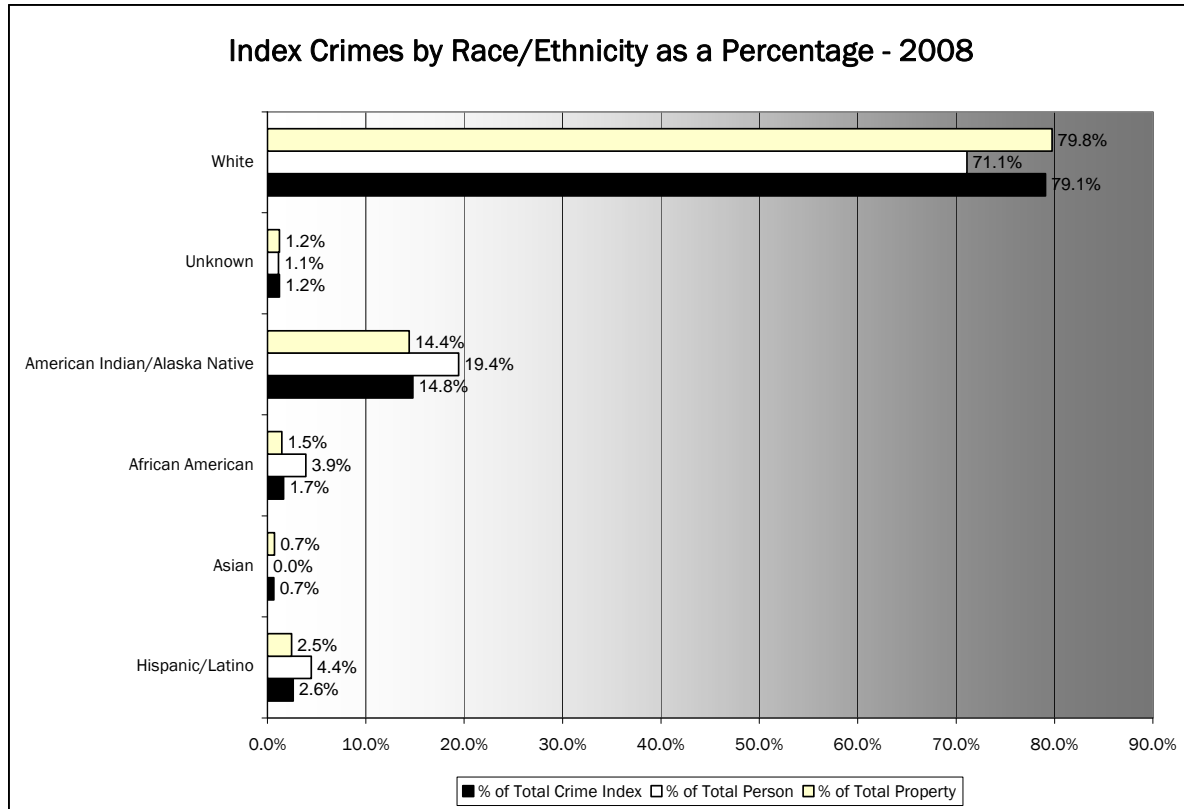
Index Crimes



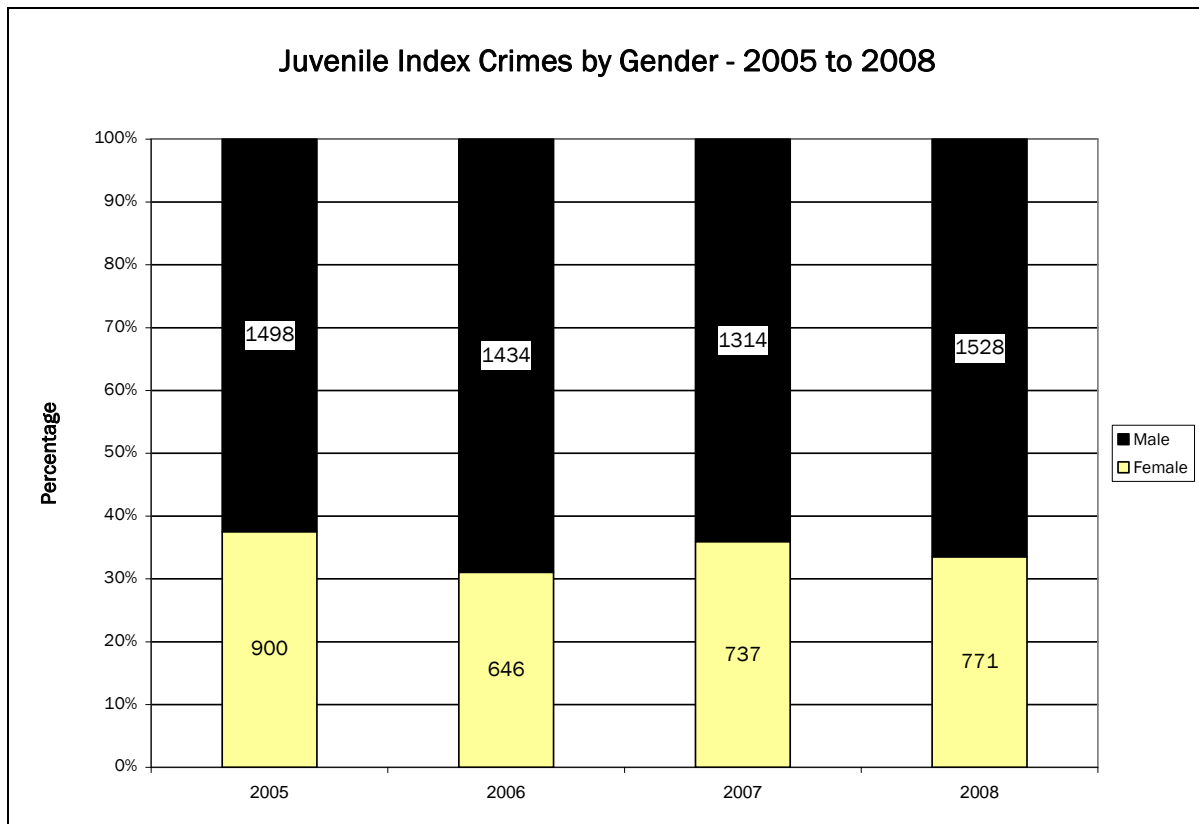
The chart above shows all offenses committed by juvenile arrestees versus the total number of index offenses. From 2007 to 2008, the total number of offenses committed by juvenile arrestees is down, however, the number of index offenses moved up by 12.1%. The average number of index offenses committed by juvenile arrestees over the four year period is 2,207.



The number of larceny/theft offenses increased from 2007 and is back near 2005 levels. The number of aggravated assaults is decreasing over the four year period. All other index offense categories have remained relatively consistent.



White youth, in 2008, committed 79.8% of the total crimes against property, 71.1% of the total crimes against persons, and 79.1% of the overall crime index. Minority youth, particularly, American Indian/Alaska Native, African American, and Hispanic/Latino tend to commit more violent crimes in terms of percentage. For example, the chart above shows that in 2008, American Indian/Alaska Native youth account for about 19.4% of the total crimes against persons. According to the 2007 population estimates, American Indian/Alaska Native youth represent about 10% of the total population.



About 65% of the index offenses were committed by male juveniles. This ratio has remained relatively consistent over the four year period.

Forcible Sex Offenses¹⁴

- In 2008, juvenile arrestees committed 32 forcible sex offenses, down from 36 in 2007;
- 32 of the forcible sex offenses were committed by male juveniles of which 29 were white and three were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Aggravated Assault

- In 2008, 133 aggravated assault offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees, up from 111 in 2007;
- 73% were committed by male juveniles;
- 22% were committed by American Indian/Alaska native youth.

Robbery

- 14 robberies were committed by juvenile youth in 2008, compared to 15 in 2007;
- 64.3% were committed by white youth, and 35.7% were committed by minorities;
- 6 were committed by female juveniles while 8 were committed by males.

¹⁴ The forcible sex offenses category is expanded to include offenses that are not typically included in the FBI's definition of rape. Forcible sex offenses include: sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, sodomy, rape, sexual intercourse with object without consent, and same-sex forcible rape.

Burglary

- In 2008, 172 burglaries were committed by juvenile youth, up from 165 in 2007;
- 151 (87.8%) of the burglaries were committed by males, of those 126 (83.4%) were committed by white males;
- 145 (84.3%) of the total burglaries were committed by white youth.

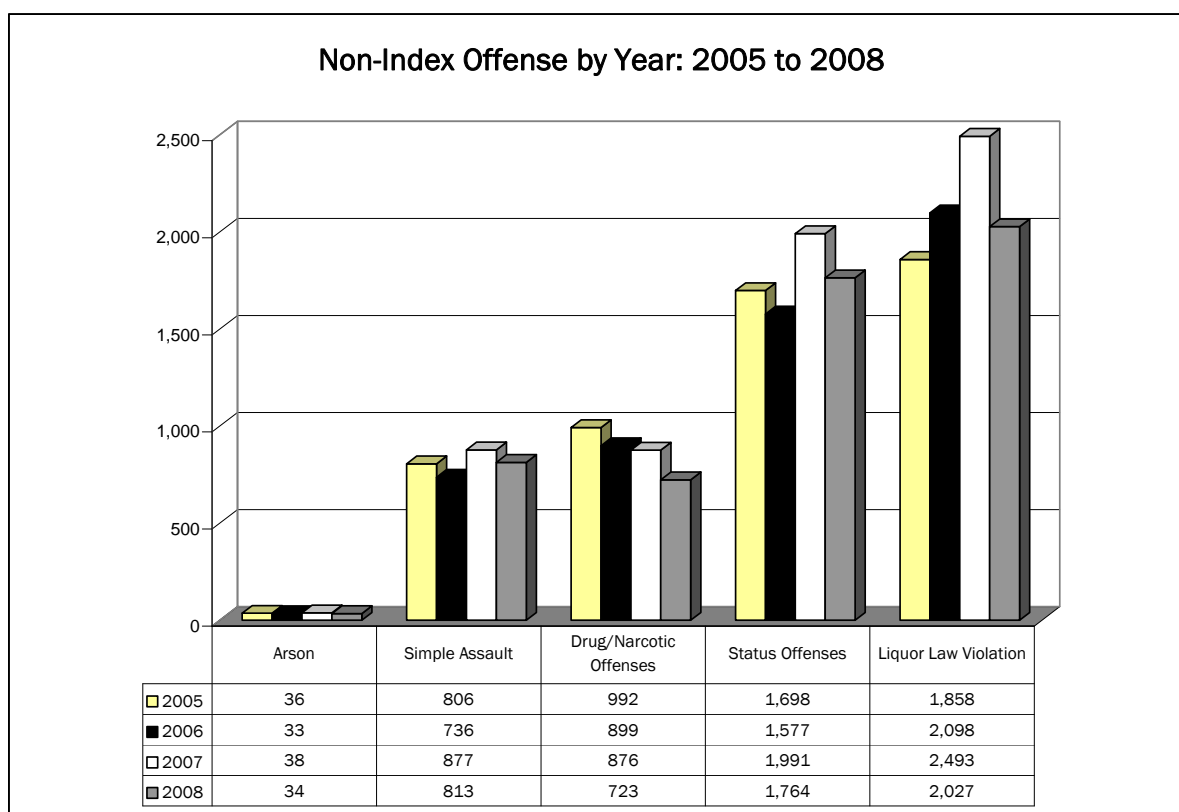
Motor Vehicle Theft

- In 2008, 157 motor vehicle thefts were committed by juveniles, up from 147 in 2007;
- 29 (18.5%) of the motor vehicle theft were committed by American Indian/Alaska Native youth;
- Male youth committed 118 (75.2%) of the motor vehicle thefts.

Larceny/Theft

- In 2008, 1,790 larceny/theft offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees, up from 1,577 in 2007;
- White males committed 948 (53.0%) of the total larceny/thefts;
- American Indian/Alaska Native youth committed 261 (14.6%) larceny/thefts.

Selected Non-Index Offenses



- For all selected non-index offenses, the number committed by juvenile arrestees in 2008 is less than in 2007. This is a reverse of what we saw with the index offenses.
- Liquor law violations are down 18.7% from 2007.
- Drug/Narcotic offenses have decreased all four years, and are down 27.1% overall.
- Simple assault and arson have remained relatively unchanged over the four year period.

Arson

- In 2008, 34 arsons were committed by juvenile arrestees;
- All 34 were committed by white youth, 32 of the 34 where white males.

Simple Assault

- In 2008, 813 simple assaults were committed by arrested juveniles;
- 436 (53.6%) were white males;
- 136 (16.7%) of the simple assaults were committed by American Indian/Alaska Native youth;
- 200 (24.6%) of the simple assaults were committed by white females.

Drug/Narcotic Offenses

- In 2008, 723 drug/narcotic offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees;
- 627 (86.7%) were committed by white youth;
- 63 (8.7%) were committed by Native American/Alaska native juveniles;
- 74.7% of the offenses were committed by males.

Liquor Law Violations

- In 2008, 2,027 liquor law violations were committed by juvenile arrestees;
- 53.6% of the offenses were committed by males;
- 1,582 (78.0%) were committed by white juveniles, of those 892 were white males;
- 378 (23.9%) were committed by American Indian/Alaska Native youth; of those 164 (43.3%) were female and 214 (56.7%) were male.

Status Offenses

- In 2008, 1,764 status offenses (excluding liquor law violations) were committed by juvenile arrestees;
- Underage tobacco consumption or possession (31.3%), runaway (30.0%), and “ungovernable juvenile” (25.0%) are the most commonly reported status offenses;
- White youth account for 84.5% of the total status offenses;
- American Indian/Alaska native youth account for 12.5% of the total;
- Females were more likely to runaway than males; and
- Male youth were more likely to use tobacco and be “ungovernable”.

Victims of Crime

The previous sections examined Montana’s criminal activity from a “law enforcement perspective”, meaning it represents offenses with direct law enforcement involvement. However, a large part of the picture is missing because many offenses go unreported to law enforcement. According to the *2006 Nation Crime Victimization Survey*, about half of all violent crimes are reported to law enforcement¹⁵. The remaining half typically goes unreported. Furthermore, 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) if they have been a victim of a crime incident. To receive services, it is not required that the victim file a police report, although it is encouraged. As such, some victimizations will be reported to VSPs that were not reported to law enforcement. In Montana, VSPs use an information system called Providers of Data Quality (PDQ) to track services offered to victims of crime. Not all victims seek services from VSPs; naturally, those individuals will not be represented in

¹⁵ 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.

this analysis. The following is an overview of the victimizations reported to VSPs in Montana.

In 2008, 19,416 primary and secondary victims sought services from Montana's VSPs in 2008, compared with 17,268 in 2007; a 12.4% increase. Over three quarters of the victims that sought services at VSP were female. The gender was not reported in 209 cases. Primary victims were those individuals who were directly victimized by the offender(s) during a crime incident. In 2008, 15,229 were primary victims, and 4,187 were secondary victims. Secondary victims are those individuals that are not directly victimized by the offender(s), but still experience the effects of the victimization, such as children. The total number of victims below includes 'ongoing' victims. An 'ongoing' victim is a person who began taking services in 2007, but accepted services in 2008 as well.

Victims by Gender – 2008

Gender	Primary	Secondary	Total	% of Total
Female	12,498	2,469	14,967	77.1%
Male	2,678	1,662	4,340	22.4%
Unknown	53	56	109	0.6%
Total	15,229	4,187	19,416	100.0%

Victims by Age – 2008

Age	Primary	Secondary	Total	% of Total
0 to 12	927	1,899	2,826	14.6%
13 to 17	818	387	1,205	6.2%
18 to 29	5,291	456	5,747	29.6%
30 to 44	5,012	813	5,825	30.0%
45 to 64	2,772	543	3,315	17.1%
65+	409	89	498	2.6%
Total	15,229	4,187	19,416	100.0%

Secondary victims tend to be young, almost half (45.4%) of the secondary victims are between the ages of 0 to 12. About 67.7% of the primary victims are between the ages of 18 to 44. Another 11.5% of the primary victims are juveniles.

Victims by Race/Ethnicity - 2008

Race/Ethnicity	Primary	Secondary	Total	% of Total
Asian	50	9	59	0.3%
Black	97	12	109	0.6%
Caucasian	11,911	3,098	15,009	77.3%
Hispanic	292	63	355	1.8%
Middle Eastern	23	13	36	0.2%
Multi-Racial	105	99	204	1.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,959	568	2,527	13.0%
Other/Unknown	766	319	1,085	5.6%
Pacific Islander	26	6	32	0.2%
Total	15,229	4,187	19,416	100.0%

Over 77% of the victims that sought VSPs services were white and another 13% percent were American Indian/Alaska Native. In 2007, 76% of the victims were white and 13.6% were American Indian/Alaska Native.

Victimizations¹⁶

Victimization Category	Primary	Secondary	Total	% of Total
Child physical abuse	637	200	837	3.3%
Child incest/sexual abuse	540	383	923	3.7%
DUI/DWI victims	74	65	139	0.6%
Domestic violence	9,893	2,691	12,584	49.9%
Adult sexual assault	623	135	758	3.0%
Elder abuse	67	23	90	0.4%
Adults molested as children	297	30	327	1.3%
Survivors of homicide victims	126	80	206	0.8%
Robbery	229	13	242	1.0%
Assault	2,078	345	2,423	9.6%
Stalking	1,309	303	1,612	6.4%
Other violent crimes	8	0	8	0.0%
Intimidation	18	0	18	0.1%
Child witness of domestic violence	6	19	25	0.1%
Violation of order of protection	498	27	525	2.1%
Custodial interference	385	192	577	2.3%
Sexual intercourse w/o consent	719	232	951	3.8%
Harassment	1,717	403	2,120	8.4%
Kidnapping	77	21	98	0.4%
Financial harm	600	149	749	3.0%
Total	19,901	5,311	25,212	100.0%

Domestic violence is the most common victimization that victims seek services for at Montana's VSPs. The high number of domestic violence victimizations could be due to VSPs targeting that population for services. The second most commonly reported victimization is assault followed by harassment.

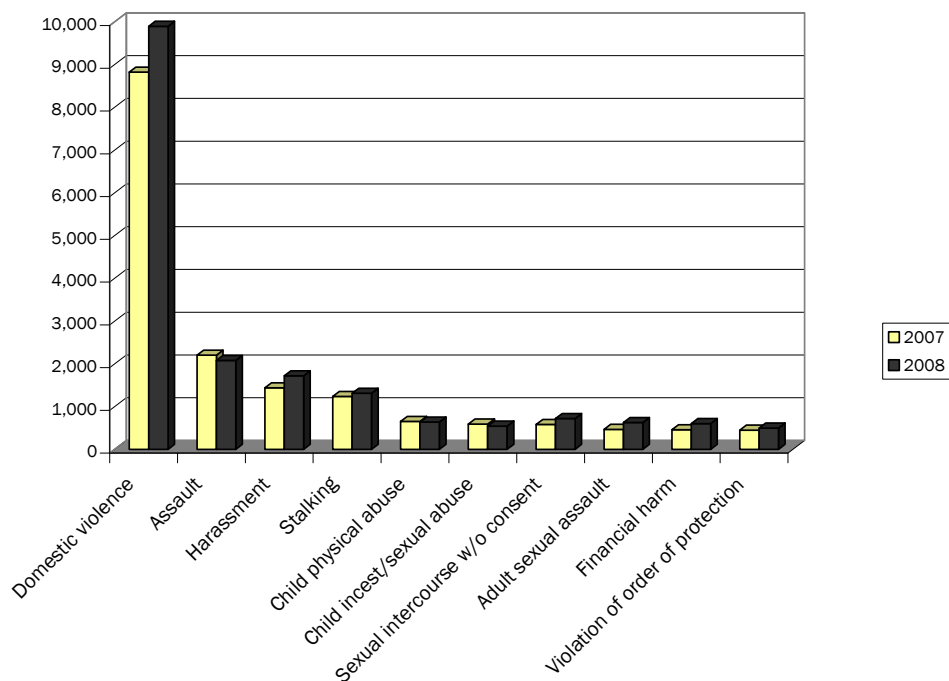
¹⁶ Multiple victimizations are possible per one victim.

Primary Victimizations by Year

Victimization Category	2007	2008	Total	% Change
Child physical abuse	652	637	1,289	-2.3%
Child incest/sexual abuse	591	540	1,131	-8.6%
DUI/DWI victims	46	74	120	60.9%
Domestic violence	8,821	9,893	18,714	12.2%
Adult sexual assault	468	623	1,091	33.1%
Elder abuse	90	67	157	-25.6%
Adults molested as children	261	297	558	13.8%
Survivors of homicide victims	79	126	205	59.5%
Robbery	100	229	329	129.0%
Assault	2,202	2,078	4,280	-5.6%
Stalking	1,237	1,309	2,546	5.8%
Other violent crimes	11	8	19	-27.3%
Intimidation	6	18	24	200.0%
Child witness of domestic violence	8	6	14	-25.0%
Violation of order of protection	448	498	946	11.2%
Custodial interference	346	385	731	11.3%
Violation of privacy in communication	1	0	1	-100.0%
Sexual intercourse w/o consent	582	719	1,301	23.5%
Harassment	1,437	1,717	3,154	19.5%
Kidnapping	117	77	194	-34.2%
Financial harm	458	600	1,058	31.0%
Total	17,961	19,901	37,862	10.8%

The table above compares the total number of 'primary' victimizations by year for 2007 and 2008. The total number of victimizations grew about 10.8% from 2007 to 2008. Robbery and intimidation grew by the largest percentage, but continue to be a small percentage of the total. Domestic violence grew by 12.2%.

PDQ - Top 10 Primary Victimizations by Year: 2007 to 2008



Domestic violence continues to be the top reported victimization in 2007 and 2008. As noted before, the number of domestic violence victimizations is up compared to 2007. Only two of the top ten reported victimizations is down from 2007, assault and child incest/sexual abuse. All others are up when compared to 2007.

Appendix A

Reporting Agencies

Police Departments

Baker PD	Laurel PD
Belgrade PD	Lewistown PD
Billings PD	Libby PD
Boulder PD	Livingston PD
Bozeman PD	Manhattan PD
Carter PD	Missoula PD
*Chinook PD	*Pinesdale PD
Colstrip PD	Plains PD
Columbia Falls PD	Polson PD
Columbus PD	Ronan PD
Conrad PD	*Sidney PD
Cut Bank PD	St Ignatius PD
*Darby PD	Stevensville PD
Dillon PD	Thompson Falls PD
East Helena PD	Three Forks PD
Ennis PD	Troy PD
Eureka PD	*University of Montana
Fort Benton PD	West Yellowstone PD
Glasgow PD	Wolf Point PD
Glendive PD	Whitefish PD
Great Falls PD	
Hamilton PD	
Havre PD	
¹⁷ Montana State University	
Helena PD	
Joliet PD	
Kalispell PD	

Sheriffs Offices

Beaverhead SO	Park SO
Big Horn SO	Phillips SO
Blaine SO	Pondera SO
Broadwater SO	Powell SO
Butte/Silver Bow LEA	Prairie SO
Cascade SO	Ravalli SO
Chouteau SO	*Richland SO
Dawson SO	Roosevelt SO
Deer Lodge SO	Rosebud SO
Fallon SO	Sanders SO
Fergus SO	Sheridan SO
Flathead SO	Stillwater SO
Gallatin SO	Sweet Grass SO
Glacier SO	Teton SO
Granite SO	Toole SO
Hill SO	*Treasure SO
Jefferson SO	Valley SO
Judith Basin SO	Wheatland SO
Lake SO	Wibaux SO
Lewis & Clark SO	Yellowstone SO
Lincoln SO	
Madison SO	
McCone SO	
Meagher SO	
Mineral SO	
Missoula SO	
Musselshell SO	

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

Carbon SO
 Chinook PD
 Custer SO
 Miles City PD
 Daniels SO
 Golden Valley SO
 Wheatland SO
 Red Lodge PD
 *Poplar PD

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

¹⁷ Montana State University Campus Police Department began reporting electronic (MTIBR) crime data to the MBCC in September 2007.

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction - 2008

Reported 10 to 12 Months of Crime Data Electronically

Jurisdiction	County	Months Reporting	Population	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asslt.	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Property Crime
Beaverhead	Beaverhead	12	4,684	70	0	0	0	11	11	10	46	3	59
Dillon	Beaverhead	12	4,091	106	1	0	0	14	15	11	76	4	91
Big Horn	Big Horn	12	12,841	224	0	5	1	48	54	9	143	18	170
Blaine	Blaine	12	5,238	32	0	1	0	4	5	7	18	2	27
Broadwater	Broadwater	12	4,628	106	1	4	0	7	12	3	89	2	94
Carbon	Carbon	10	5,929	44	1	1	0	8	10	7	25	2	34
Red Lodge	Carbon	10	2,484	56	0	0	0	5	5	10	40	1	51
Bridger	Carbon	12	728	11	0	0	1	1	2	0	9	0	9
Joliet	Carbon	12	620	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	7
Carter	Carter	12	1,262	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Cascade	Cascade	12	23,049	434	1	5	3	38	47	52	308	27	387
Great Falls	Cascade	12	59,093	3,129	1	10	38	123	172	290	2,531	136	2,957
Choteau	Choteau	12	3,738	23	0	0	0	1	1	3	15	4	22
Fort Benton	Choteau	12	1,443	39	0	0	0	4	4	8	24	3	35
Dawson	Dawson	12	3,932	93	0	4	0	4	8	6	75	4	85
Glendive	Dawson	12	4,585	176	1	0	0	5	6	13	150	7	170
Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge	12	8,805	167	0	1	0	28	29	19	101	18	138
Fallon	Fallon	12	1,078	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Baker	Fallon	12	1,609	16	0	0	0	1	1	6	9	0	15
Fergus	Fergus	12	5,221	41	0	0	0	7	7	8	23	3	34
Lewistown	Fergus	12	5,899	115	0	4	0	14	18	12	85	0	97
Flathead	Flathead	12	53,891	1,513	5	21	11	173	210	219	986	98	1,303
Falls	Flathead	12	5,296	235	0	2	0	17	19	11	197	8	216
Whitefish	Flathead	12	8,433	309	0	0	1	13	14	24	254	17	295
Kalispell	Flathead	12	21,056	1,448	0	13	10	51	74	132	1,190	52	1,374
Gallatin	Gallatin	12	37,530	513	0	22	1	34	57	75	337	44	456
Bozeman	Gallatin	12	39,408	1,542	1	16	15	61	93	122	1,251	76	1,449
Belgrade	Gallatin	12	8,361	312	0	8	3	16	27	29	240	16	285
Three Forks	Gallatin	12	1,941	32	0	1	0	2	3	7	20	2	29
Yellowstone	Gallatin	12	1,471	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	11
Manhattan	Gallatin	12	1,559	25	0	0	0	3	3	3	19	0	22
MSU	Gallatin	12	0	165	0	5	0	4	9	8	145	3	156
Glacier	Glacier	12	10,303	53	1	1	0	11	13	3	32	5	40
Cut Bank	Glacier	12	3,129	122	0	2	0	35	37	12	69	4	85
Granite	Granite	12	2,859	35	0	0	0	0	0	4	29	2	35
Hill	Hill	12	6,974	200	1	3	2	25	31	17	141	11	169
Havre	Hill	12	9,621	493	0	9	0	35	44	35	378	36	449
Jefferson	Jefferson	12	9,839	65	0	3	0	11	14	12	34	5	51
Boulder	Jefferson	12	1,443	12	0	1	0	1	2	1	6	3	10
Judith Basin	Judith Basin	12	2,019	19	0	0	0	3	3	5	11	0	16
Lake	Lake	12	20,721	371	1	10	0	56	67	65	201	38	304
Polson	Lake	12	5,170	279	0	5	0	30	35	29	201	14	244
Ronan	Lake	12	2,028	112	0	1	1	9	11	19	80	2	101
St Ignatius	Lake	12	814	38	0	0	1	3	4	7	27	0	34
Lewis & Clark	Lewis & Clark	12	29,456	322	0	3	0	25	28	64	202	28	294
Helena	Lewis & Clark	12	29,054	1,234	0	20	9	59	88	127	963	56	1,146
East Helena	Lewis & Clark	12	2,149	38	0	0	0	5	5	14	18	1	33
Lincoln	Lincoln	12	14,053	310	3	8	0	26	37	55	200	18	273
Libby	Lincoln	12	2,886	122	0	1	1	9	11	17	91	3	111
Eureka	Lincoln	12	1,009	30	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	0	30
Troy	Lincoln	12	985	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	5
McCone	McCone	12	1,699	21	0	0	0	2	2	2	13	4	19
Madison	Madison	12	6,478	104	1	1	0	9	11	25	62	6	93
Ennis	Madison	12	1,036	19	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	0	19
Meagher	Meagher	12	1,901	19	0	1	0	3	4	2	13	0	15
Mineral	Mineral	12	3,904	24	0	0	1	12	13	4	5	2	11
MissoulaCo	Missoula	12	38,674	835	1	14	6	92	113	141	523	58	722
Missoula	Missoula	12	68,445	2,696	1	17	27	136	181	227	2,180	108	2,515
Musselshell	Musselshell	12	4,504	71	0	0	0	8	8	3	60	0	63
Park	Park	12	8,724	110	1	5	0	26	32	26	44	8	78
Livingston	Park	12	7,457	204	0	2	2	19	23	30	137	14	181
Phillips	Phillips	12	3,887	63	0	0	0	5	5	18	35	5	58
Pondera	Pondera	12	3,386	13	0	1	0	1	2	1	9	1	11
Conrad	Pondera	12	2,517	44	0	2	1	6	9	3	28	4	35

Jurisdiction	County	Months Reporting	Population	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asslt.	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Property Crime
Powell	Powell	12	7,126	155	0	0	1	26	27	20	105	3	128
Prairie	Prairie	12	1,030	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
Ravalli	Ravalli	12	33,348	462	0	7	0	55	62	74	309	17	400
Hamilton	Ravalli	12	4,824	302	0	7	1	15	23	25	245	9	279
Stevensville	Ravalli	12	2,023	57	0	0	0	11	11	6	36	4	46
Roosevelt	Roosevelt	12	6,739	46	0	0	0	15	15	8	20	3	31
Wolf Point	Roosevelt	12	2,508	67	1	2	1	12	16	7	40	4	51
Rosebud	Rosebud	12	6,855	88	0	1	1	12	14	8	60	6	74
Colstrip	Rosebud	12	2,321	47	0	0	0	4	4	8	33	2	43
Sanders	Sanders	12	7,901	160	1	5	1	20	27	11	112	10	133
Hot Springs	Sanders	12	568	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	4
Falls	Sanders	12	1,436	60	0	0	0	9	9	13	33	5	51
Plains	Sanders	12	1,254	52	0	0	0	4	4	7	38	3	48
Sheridan	Sheridan	12	3,301	94	0	1	1	7	9	16	63	6	85
Silver Bow	Silver Bow	12	32,493	1,691	1	8	5	136	150	199	1,199	143	1,541
Stillwater	Stillwater	12	6,779	56	0	0	0	9	9	16	25	6	47
Columbus	Stillwater	12	1,957	44	0	0	0	0	0	3	39	2	44
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	12	3,837	31	0	1	0	8	9	3	16	3	22
Teton	Teton	12	5,985	63	0	0	0	2	2	10	50	1	61
Toole	Toole	12	5,140	113	1	2	0	15	18	11	79	5	95
Valley	Valley	12	3,941	30	0	0	0	3	3	4	21	2	27
Glasgow	Valley	12	2,885	67	0	1	0	7	8	10	47	2	59
Wibaux	Wibaux	12	881	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Yellowstone	Yellowstone	12	31,861	641	0	11	0	39	50	115	429	47	591
Billings	Yellowstone	12	103,196	4,603	2	46	71	152	271	612	3,426	294	4,332
Laurel	Yellowstone	12	6,525	231	0	3	0	9	12	23	191	5	219
Sub-total	Electronic Reporters	89	933,741	28,259	28	328	217	1,932	2,505	3,310	20,871	1,573	25,754

Jurisdiction		Months Reporting	Population	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asstt.	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Property Crime
University of Mississippi	Missoula	12	0	202	0	2	1	1	4	2	192	4	198
Darby	Ravalli	12	854	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2
Pinesdale	Ravalli	12	829	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Richland	Richland	12	4,433	35	0	1	0	3	4	4	26	1	31
Sidney	Richland	12	4,716	109	0	4	0	4	8	11	83	7	101
Poplar	Roosevelt	12	866	11	0	2	0	6	8	0	0	3	3
Treasure	Treasure	12	630	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sub-total	Paper Summaries	7	12,328	365	0	9	1	15	25	23	301	16	340

Crime Index	946,069	28,624	28	337	218	1,947	2,530	3,333	21,172	1,589	26,094
-------------	---------	--------	----	-----	-----	-------	-------	-------	--------	-------	--------

Jurisdiction		Months Reporting	Population	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asstt.	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny	MVT	Property Crime
Chinook	Blaine	3	1,274	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	7
Custer	Custer	6	3,076	17	0	1	0	2	3	1	10	3	14
Miles City	Custer	6	8,077	137	1	2	0	8	11	9	105	12	126
Daniels	Daniels	6	1,613	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Valley	Golden Valley	7	1,141	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wheatland	Wheatland	7	1,956	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Sub-Total	Incomplete Data	6	17,137	168	1	3	0	11	15	11	124	18	153

103

Appendix C

Index Crimes by County - 2008

County	Population	Crime Rate per 1,000	Crime Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Asslt.	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Beaverhead	8,775	20.06	176	1	0	0	25	21	122	7
Big Horn	12,841	17.44	224	0	5	1	48	9	143	18
Blaine	6,512	5.99	39	0	1	0	4	8	24	2
Broadwater	4,628	22.90	106	1	4	0	7	3	89	2
Carbon	9,761	12.09	118	1	1	1	14	18	80	3
Carter	1,262	1.58	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cascade	82,142	43.38	3,563	2	15	41	161	342	2,839	163
Choteau	5,181	11.97	62	0	0	0	5	11	39	7
Custer	11,153	13.81	154	1	3	0	10	10	115	15
Daniels	1,613	2.48	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Dawson	8,517	31.58	269	1	4	0	9	19	225	11
Deer Lodge	8,805	18.97	167	0	1	0	28	19	101	18
Fallon	2,687	8.19	22	0	0	0	1	6	15	0
Fergus	11,120	14.03	156	0	4	0	21	20	108	3
Flathead	88,676	39.53	3,505	5	36	22	254	386	2,627	175
Gallatin	90,270	28.80	2,600	1	52	19	120	244	2,020	144
Glacier	13,432	13.03	175	1	3	0	46	15	101	9
Golden Valley	1,141	0.88	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Granite	2,859	12.24	35	0	0	0	0	4	29	2
Hill	16,595	41.76	693	1	12	2	60	52	519	47
Jefferson	11,282	6.83	77	0	4	0	12	13	40	8
Judith Basin	2,019	9.41	19	0	0	0	3	5	11	0
Lake	28,733	27.84	800	1	16	2	98	120	509	54
Lewis & Clark	60,659	26.28	1,594	0	23	9	89	205	1,183	85
Lincoln	18,933	24.72	468	3	9	1	36	85	313	21
Madison	7,514	16.37	123	1	1	0	9	37	69	6
McCone	1,699	12.36	21	0	0	0	2	2	13	4
Meagher	1,901	9.99	19	0	1	0	3	2	13	0
Mineral	3,904	6.15	24	0	0	1	12	4	5	2
Missoula	107,119	34.85	3,733	2	33	34	229	370	2,895	170
Musselshell	4,504	15.76	71	0	0	0	8	3	60	0
Park	16,181	19.41	314	1	7	2	45	56	181	22
Phillips	3,887	16.21	63	0	0	0	5	18	35	5
Pondera	5,903	9.66	57	0	3	1	7	4	37	5
Powell	7,126	21.75	155	0	0	1	26	20	105	3
Prairie	1,030	3.88	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Ravalli	41,878	19.77	828	0	14	1	82	111	590	30
Richland	9,149	15.74	144	0	5	0	7	15	109	8
Roosevelt	10,113	12.26	124	1	4	1	33	15	60	10
Rosebud	9,176	14.71	135	0	1	1	16	16	93	8
Sanders	11,159	24.91	278	1	5	1	35	32	185	19
Sheridan	3,301	28.48	94	0	1	1	7	16	63	6
Silver Bow	32,493	52.04	1,691	1	8	5	136	199	1,199	143
Stillwater	8,736	11.45	100	0	0	0	9	19	64	8
Sweet Grass	3,837	8.08	31	0	1	0	8	3	16	3
Teton	5,985	10.53	63	0	0	0	2	10	50	1
Toole	5,140	21.98	113	1	2	0	15	11	79	5
Treasure	630	1.59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Valley	6,826	14.21	97	0	1	0	10	14	68	4
Wheatland	1,956	1.02	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wibaux	881	3.41	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Yellowstone	141,582	38.67	5,475	2	60	71	200	750	4,046	346
Montana Total	963,206	29.89	28,792	29	340	218	1,958	3,344	21,296	1,607