

CRIME IN MONTANA

2009-2010
REPORT



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2009-2010 REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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PUBLISHED:
JULY 2011

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page #

National Incident-Based Reporting System and the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System.....	5
Considerations and Limitations of the Data.....	15
Glossary of Terms.....	19
Population.....	21
Montana Crime Clock.....	22
Trends and Comparisons.....	23
Violent Crime Trends.....	24
Property Crime Trends.....	27
Ten-Year Trend Analysis.....	30
Part I Violent Crimes.....	34
Part I Property Crimes.....	62
Selected Non-Index Offenses.....	73
Group B Offenses.....	85
Juvenile Arrestees.....	91
Appendices:	
Appendix A: Reporting Agencies.....	101
Appendix B: 2009 Index Crimes by Agency.....	102
Appendix C: 2009 Index Crimes by County.....	105
Appendix D: MBCC Board Member Listing.....	106

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

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program was developed in the 1920s 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 (FBI). 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 1980s, 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 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) administrative; 2) offense; 3) property; 4) victim; 5) offender; and 6) arrestee.

National implementation of NIBRS is occurring at varying rates. The FBI has certified about 44 state-level programs for NIBRS participation. Only 15, including Montana, have been classified as a 100 percent NIBRS reporting state.

NIBRS 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/MTIBRS 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 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, the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS) which differs from NIBRS in several key areas. One such difference is that MTIBRS collects over 46 Montana-specific Group A crimes, whereas NIBRS requires offense information on 22 general crime categories. Additionally, the MTIBRS collects all information for the 10 Group B crimes; NIBRS collects only the arrest data on 11 Group B crimes. However, when the repository reports the state's crime data to the FBI, the data is converted to adhere to the NIBRS specifications.

The following *Crime in Montana 2009 – 2010* report is based primarily on data from the MTIBRS. The amount of information collected in the MTIBRS cannot be wholly analyzed in a publication of this size. However, it does serve as a good means to measure the level of some crimes known to law enforcement in Montana.

Specific information about crime incidents were analyzed in the following report. However, since some agencies continue to report crime data in the summary report form, less information was known about those particular crimes. Crime reported on paper forms will be

included in the following analysis when appropriate, such as in the calculation of 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/MTIBRS 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 MTIBRS program.

The following lists 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 sells or provides 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, Non-forcible:

- 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 include 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.

Group A offenses include the following: 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 the following: bad checks; curfew/loitering/vagrancy; disorderly conduct; driving under the influence; non-violent family offenses; liquor law violations; drunkenness¹; 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/MTIBRS Data Elements

The field labels used in the NIBRS/MTIBRS are called data elements. The MTIBRS collects data on 61 data elements. Data values describe the characteristics of an incident. Some data values are mandatory; others are mandatory/conditional, meaning the data values 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 Montana does not collect offense information on "drunkenness".

1. ORI number
2. Incident number
3. Cargo theft
4. Incident date/hour
5. Exceptional clearance
6. Exceptional clearance date
7. Offense code(s)
8. Offense attempted/completed
9. Offender(s) suspected of using
10. Bias motivation
11. Domestic abuse- related
12. Gang-related
13. Gambling-related
14. Mental health related
15. Location type
16. Number of premises entered
17. Method of entry
18. Type of criminal activity
19. Type of weapon/force involved
20. Type of property loss/etc.
21. Property description
22. Value of property
23. Date recovered
24. Number of stolen motor vehicles
25. Number of recovered motor vehicles
26. Suspected drug type
27. Estimated drug quantity
28. Type of drug measure
29. Victim sequence number
30. Victim connected to offense code(s)
31. Type of victim
32. LEOKA type of assignment
33. LEOKA type of activity
34. LEOKA ORI of other jurisdiction
35. Victim age
36. Victim sex
37. Victim race
38. Victim ethnicity
39. Victim residency
40. Aggravated assault/homicide circumstances
41. Additional justifiable homicide circumstances
42. Type of injury
43. Offender sequence number
44. Offender number(s) to be related
45. Relationship of victim to offender(s)
46. Offender sex
47. Offender age

48. Offender race
49. Arrestee sequence number
50. Arrest transaction number
51. Arrest date
52. Type of arrest
53. Multi-arrest segments indicator
54. Arrest offense code(s)
55. Arrestee was armed with
56. Arrestee age
57. Arrestee sex
58. Arrestee race
59. Arrestee ethnicity
60. Arrestee resident status
61. Disposition of arrestee when arrestee is less than 18

More information about the MTIBR system can be found online at <http://mbcc.mt.gov>. 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 only provide 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, 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 percent of violent crime and 40 percent of property crime are reported to law enforcement agencies². Some crimes are reported more regularly than others; some jurisdictions experience higher reporting rates; 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. The following factors should be carefully considered when viewing crime statistics:

- Local law enforcement resources and policies;
- Variations in the demographics of the population, particularly age structure;

² . United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003). *Criminal Victimization 2002: Changes 1998-1999 with trends 1993-1999*.

- 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; and
- Illegal drug supply, cost, and demand.

The reporting practices of law enforcement can create the illusion of an increase or decrease in the crime rate when, in reality, the landscape of crime activity is unchanged. Since 1978 there have been many changes in laws and data collection procedures. In 1978, data was submitted on paper forms. 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. By 2010, 91 percent of the reporting law enforcement agencies submitted data electronically.

In 1987, legislation was enacted which required reporting domestic violence as partner and family member assault and defining it as criminal conduct. Partner and family member assault began to be reported in the 1989 *Crime in Montana* as a subset of other/simple assaults. In the 2001 *Crime in Montana*, partner and family member assault was grouped as a separate category that includes simple assaults, aggravated assaults, and homicides that are a result of partner and family member assault. The result is the appearance of an increase in the partner and family member assault (domestic violence) rate because the aggravated partner and family member assaults were included with the simple partner and family member assaults to construct a separate accounting of the problem.³ This added a number of additional offenses that may not have been included in the past, and may be a contributing factor to apparently higher rates. Similarly, in late 1998 the defining characteristics for reporting aggravated assault changed to include more incidents; the rate increased from 191.3 in 1999 to 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.

³ 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.

Data Gaps

The MBCC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) strives to validate the accuracy and the validity of the data it receives from law enforcement agencies. In order for Montana to keep its crime reporting certification, the FBI maintains that reporting law enforcement agencies must maintain an error rate of 4 percent or less. In 2010, Montana was successful in doing so. Additionally, in 2008 the SAC integrated a number of data integrity reports that will further enhance the accuracy of the data. The SAC is also conducting crime reporting audits to enhance the quality of the data that was reported to the MTIBRS.

That said, *Crime in Montana* is not a complete count of *all* crime in Montana. Many crimes go unreported to law enforcement and are never officially recorded and counted. In addition, 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 did 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 offenses such as poaching are not represented in this publication. Finally, this analysis did 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 was also not covered in this analysis.

Statement on Data for Crime in Montana

The data contained in *Crime in Montana 2009-2010* 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 2009-2010* data with other states' data because of differences in reporting standards and procedures. For example, it may not be fair to compare Montana crime data with data gathered by a state exclusively in UCR format.

This data may be used to compare counties, being cognizant 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 make it impossible to capture 100 percent 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.

Montana Incident-Based Reporting System Changes

Beginning in 2010, the MTIBRS underwent some significant changes. The most significant change implemented in 2010 relates to Group B offense information. At the start of 2010, law enforcement agencies were asked to report Group B incident information to the MTIBRS only when an arrest/citation occurred clearing that incident. Previously, Group B incident data was submitted to the MTIBRS regardless of arrest. This change was primarily implemented to be in accordance with the NIBRS, as it requires only Group B arrest information to be submitted. Consequently, beginning with this report only Group B arrest data will be reported, which is significantly changed from previous *Crime in Montana* reports. In 2010, the SAC also began planning for some other significant changes that will take place in 2011 including the following: a new MTIBRS repository improved web-based

analysis capabilities; tracking cargo theft; a mental health flag; new property and location codes; and a few additional changes.

Publications and assistance in obtaining either statistical information or a customized statistical report are available at the SAC:

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, and 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 the following address:

<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 the following address:

<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.

Population

The population used to determine the crime rate must be the population that reported the crimes and not include non-reporting jurisdictions. Since 1974, *Crime in Montana* has reported on the reporting status of all law enforcement agencies. Corrections have been made to the crime rate statistics because the population of the reporting areas was the population to be considered, not the entire population of the state. The state population was 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 derived these population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's annual population estimates. The 2010 population is taken from the 2010 U.S. Census.

In 2010, non-tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) reporting crime data to the MBCC's MTIBRS account for 99 percent of the population. In total, 102 of 111 (92 percent) non-tribal LEAs reported 6 to 12 months of crime data. Two jurisdictions reported less than twelve months. In those cases, the SAC estimated for twelve months the total number of Group A and Group B offenses that would be expected based on historical data. This estimation was only used for calculating rates. Six law enforcement agencies reported yearly summary reports, while 96 of 111 (86 percent) non-tribal LEAs reported crime data electronically according to MTIBRS standards. This is down from 98 of 111 (88 percent) in 2009. In some cases the 9 non-reporting agencies do represent full counties, but they only represent a fraction of Montana's total population. Beginning in 2011, the MBCC has implemented some changes to its repository that will make it easier for non-reporting LEAs to report their crime data to the MTIBRS. Our hope is that in future years, all active LEAs within Montana will be represented in this publication.

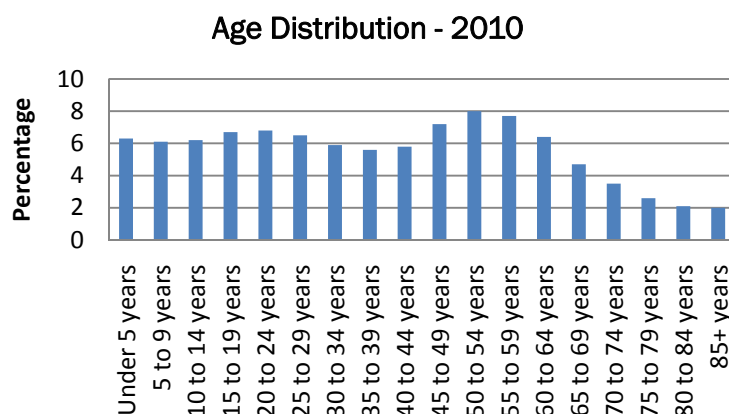
Reporting Population by Year – 2008-2010

	2010	2009	2008
Reporting Population	976,021	966,885	946,069
Population Estimate	989,415	974,989	967,440
% of Population Coverage	99%	99%	98%

Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity⁴

Race / Ethnicity	Population (%)	Change 2000-2010 (%)
White Non-Hispanic (NH)	89.4	8.3
African American - NH	0.4	49.6
American Indian - NH	6.3	11.6
Asian - NH	0.6	33.3
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander - NH	0.1	42.1
Some other race	0.6	12.4
Other/Two or more races - NH	2.5	2.5
Hispanic - Any Race	2.9	58.0

Montana has an aging population that is predominantly white non-Hispanic (89.4 percent) according to the 2010 census. However, the white racial group grew at the slowest pace over the last ten years. American Indians account for the second largest population group in Montana and grew about 11.6 percent over the last ten years. The fastest growing ethnic group was Hispanics, increasing their population size over the last ten years at 58 percent. African Americans also grew at about 50 percent; however, minority groups only account for



a little over 10 percent of the Montana's total population. According to the 2010 Census, the fastest growing counties in Montana are Gallatin, Broadwater, and Flathead. The most populous county is Yellowstone followed by Missoula, Flathead, Gallatin, and Cascade.

Montana has an aging population. The largest age cohort is 50 to 54 years, and they

make up about 8 percent of the total population. The median age according to the 2010 census is 39.8 years of age, up from 37.5 in the 2000 Census. The median age for females (41) is slightly higher than males (38.8). Montana's aging population has many important implications in terms of criminal justice issues which will not be covered at length here. However, it is important note two things. The offender population in prison is aging which is an added cost to keep them confined. Secondly, people tend to age out of crime, which could lead to a continual decline in crime rates.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. *2010 Census Demographic Profiles*. Access online on May 11, 2011 at: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/>

Montana Crime Clock



One Index Crime every 19 minutes⁵

One Violent Crime every 3.6 hours

- One homicide every 15 days
- One rape every 30 hours
- One robbery every 2 days
- One aggravated assault every 4.6 hours

One Property Crime every 21 minutes

- One burglary every 2.6 hours
- One larceny/theft every 26 minutes
- One motor vehicle theft every 6 hours

⁵ 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 certain offenses. It does not imply regularity in the commission of these offenses.

TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

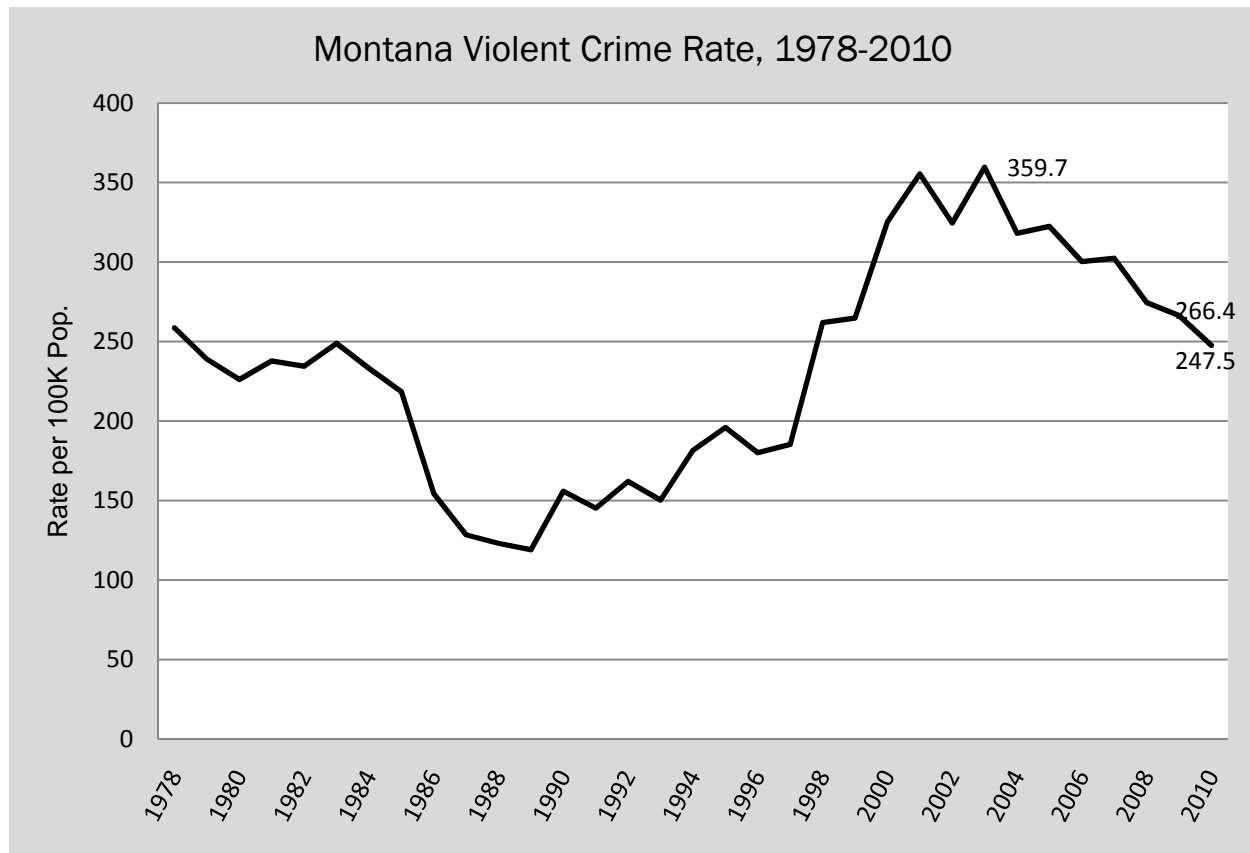
Previous issues of the *Crime in Montana* have reported a crime index and a crime index rate. The crime index is the sum total of the seven index crimes including the following: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. This widely used measure is no longer favorably used as a common measure of crime and is no longer reported by the FBI's UCR division and their Crime in the United States reports. There are compelling reasons for this change. First, the crime index/rate was primarily driven by larceny/theft because of its prevalence. Thus, the crime index/rate masked important fluctuations in other more serious crimes such as homicide and rape. Second, due to the changing nature of crime, the seven index crimes may not be an accurate measure of offense in a certain jurisdiction. Finally, the crime index/rate does not take the severity of the crime into account and does not appropriately weight that factor. For example, one jurisdiction may have a 50 percent increase in homicide but a large decrease in theft and burglary. The crime index/rate, in this scenario would likely show a decrease in crime levels, masking the important increase in homicide.

The following breaks the crime index/rate into its two components: violent crime (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft). Arson is also a commonly used property crime measure, but it is not considered in this publication due to the investigative nature of arson. Fire marshals, not law enforcement agencies, investigate potential arson incidents which would not be accounted in the MTIBRS.

The following also reports the volume and fluctuation of all seven index crimes individually. In addition, the following reports the volume and fluctuation of other selected Group A crimes such as partner family member assault, simple assault, drug crimes, fraud, and others. The two-year trends for the remaining Group A crimes are reported. Finally, the two-year trends for the Group B offenses, as well as the volume and fluctuation of DUI, is also reported.

VIOLENT CRIME TRENDS

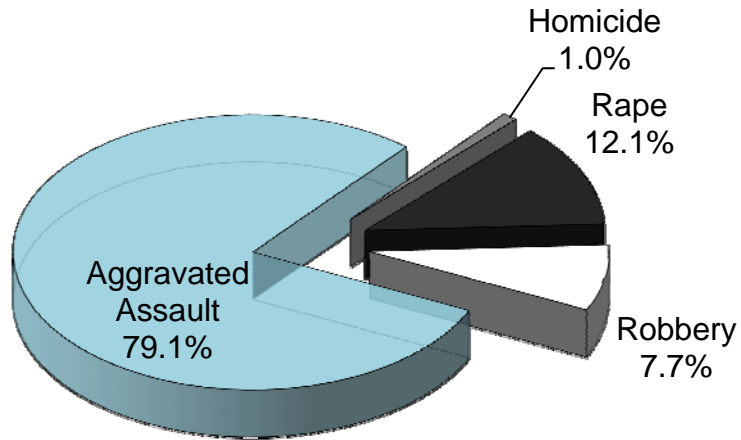
Index violent crimes are homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The following information looks at the violent crime rate since 1978.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	1,821	237.8
1991	1,072	145.3
2006	2,792	300.3
2009	2,576	266.4
2010	2,416	247.5

The 2010 violent crime rate for Montana's non-Tribal jurisdictions was down about 7 percent when compared to 2009. The 2009 rate was adjusted upward slightly from what was reported in the previous *Crime in Montana*. The total number of violent crime offenses is down about 6 percent when compared to 2009. In fact, the violent crime rate has decreased five out of the last six years. Montana experienced its highest crime rate in the 2003; the 2010 rate has declined more than 31 percent from its 2003 peak. The mean (average) number of violent crimes known to Montana's non-Tribal LEAs since 1978 is 1,935, and the mean violent crime rate is about 233.4 per 100,000 population.

Percentage of Violent Crime, 2010



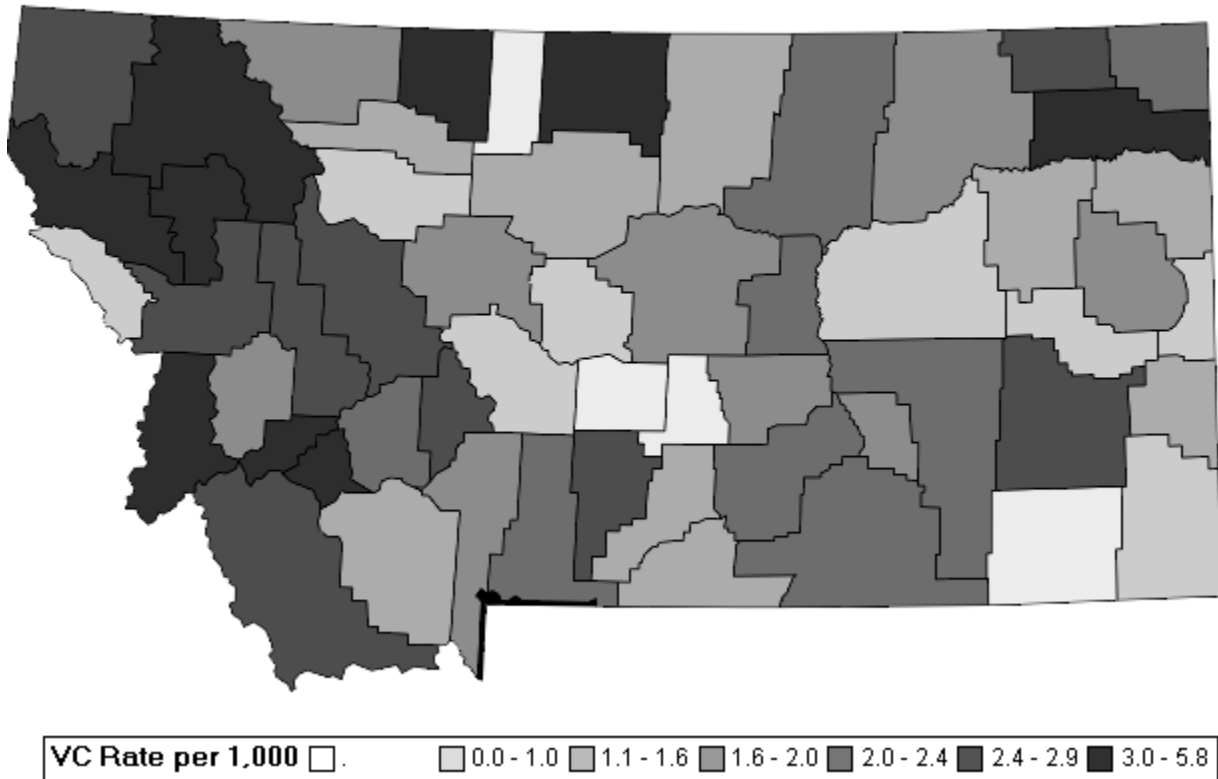
Percentage of Violent Crime by Offense by Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Aggravated Assault	78%	79%	77%	75%	79%
Rape	14%	12%	13%	13%	12%
Robbery	7%	8%	9%	11%	8%

Aggravated assault continues to be the most commonly reported violent crime, accounting for over three-fourths of all violent index crimes reported. The proportion of robberies slightly increased in 2008 and 2009 but returned to average levels in 2010. Rape is the second most commonly reported violent crime and as a proportion of all violent index crimes has remained steady.

Map 1

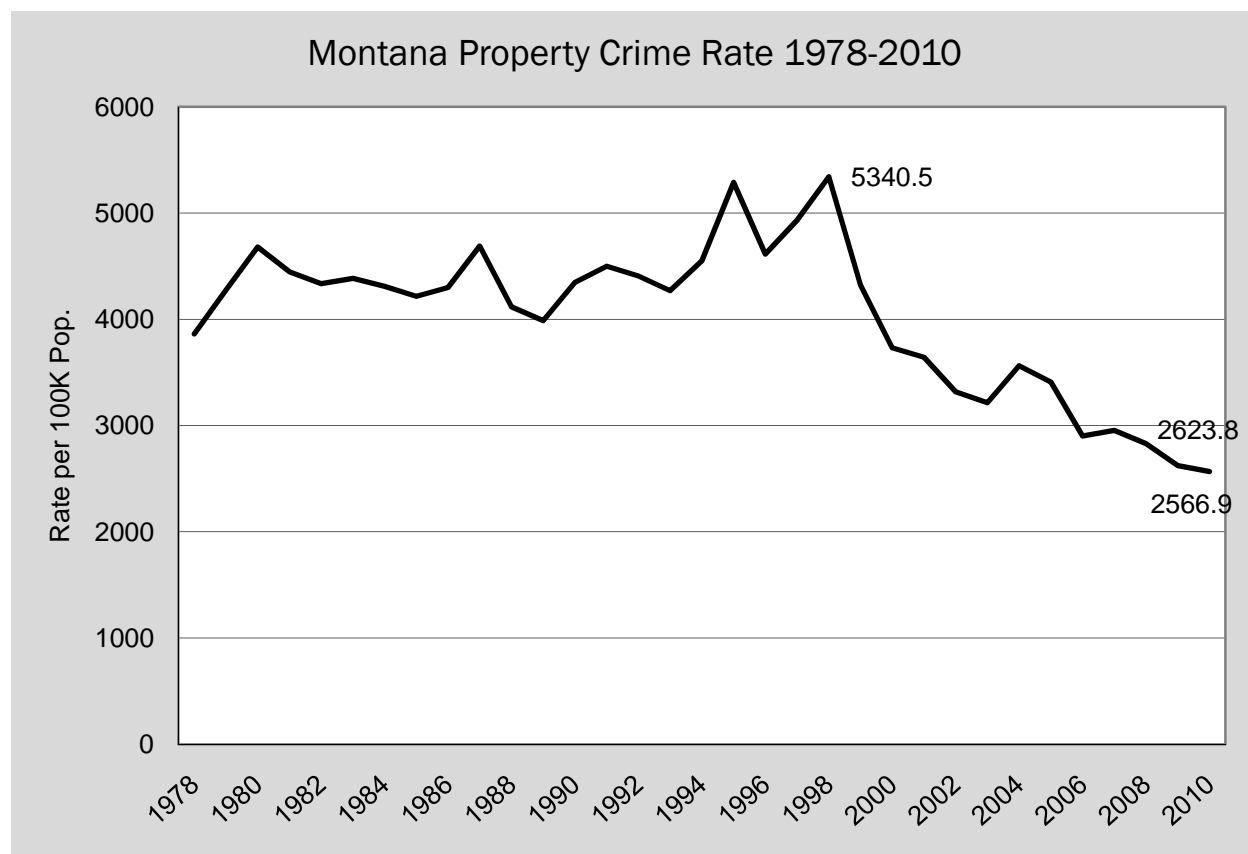
Violent Crime Rate (per 1,000) by County, 2010



Map 1 shows the violent crime rate per 1,000 residents by county. Lake County and Deer Lodge County had the highest violent crime rates in 2010. Lake, Deer Lodge, and Toole Counties each experienced approximately 5 violent crimes per 1,000 residents. Golden Valley, Liberty, Wheatland, and Powder River counties either did not report or did not report complete crime data to the MBCC.

PROPERTY CRIME TRENDS

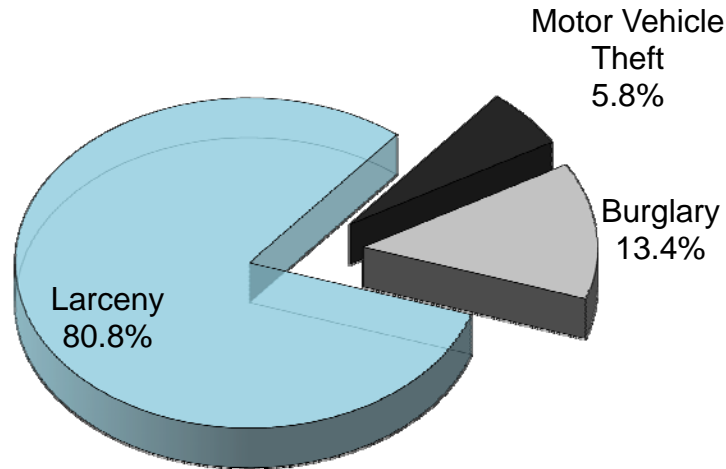
Index property crime consists of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. The following examines property crime since 1978.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	34,051	4,446.0
1991	33,202	4,498.8
2006	26,979	2,902.1
2009	25,369	2,623.8
2010	25,053	2,566.9

The property crime rate in 2010 for Montana's non-Tribal jurisdictions was down about 2 percent when compared to 2009. The decrease is primarily due to a minimal decrease in the number of reported offenses (1.2 percent) and an increase in the reporting population. The decrease is negligible in both the property crime rate and the number of offenses. However, the property crime rate has dropped five out of the last six years and is down dramatically (52 percent) from its peak in 1998.

Percentage of Property Offenses, 2010



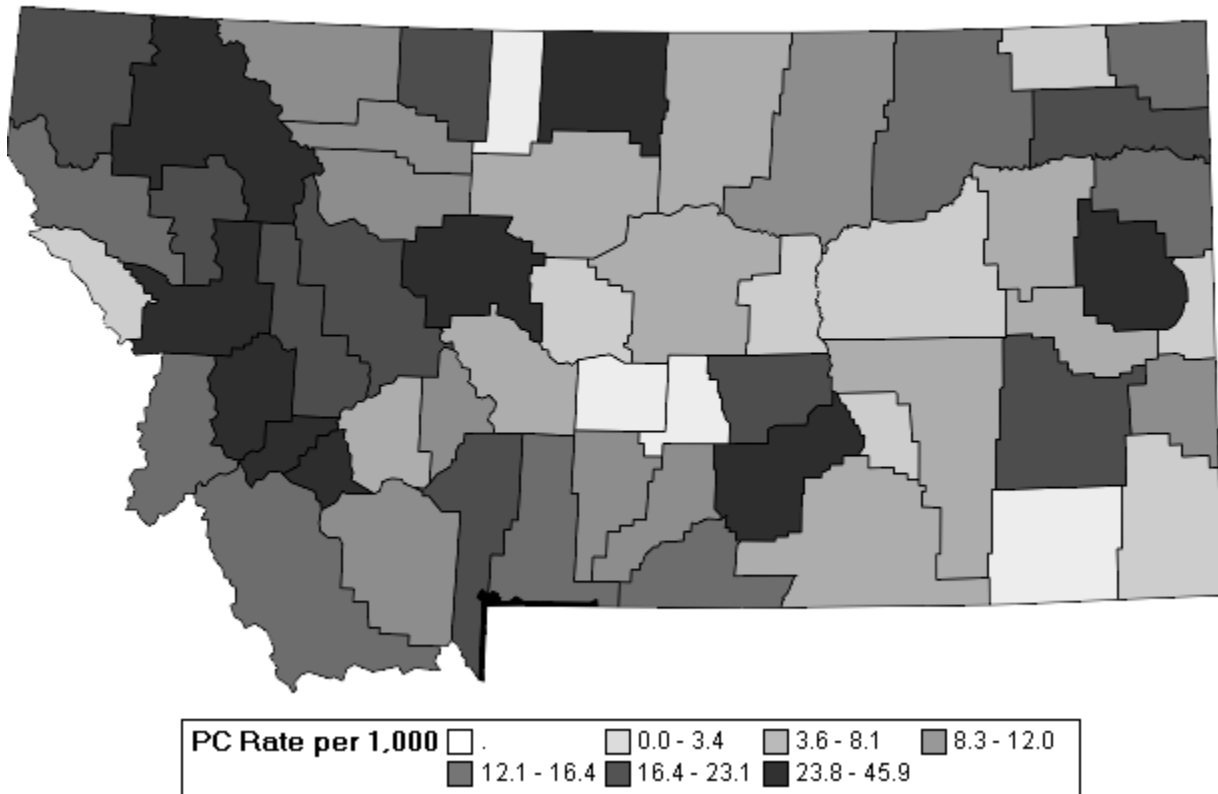
Percentage of Property Crime by Offense by Year

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Burglary	12%	11%	13%	14%	13%
Larceny/Theft	82%	82%	81%	80%	81%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%

From 2006 through 2010, larceny/theft accounted for 81-82 percent of all property crimes. Since 2008, burglary accounts for about 13-14 percent of the index property crimes. When compared with 2006 and 2007, this increase may be due to a definitional change where detached structures such as garages and storage sheds may be burglarized. Motor vehicle theft has remained steady as a percentage of all index property crimes.

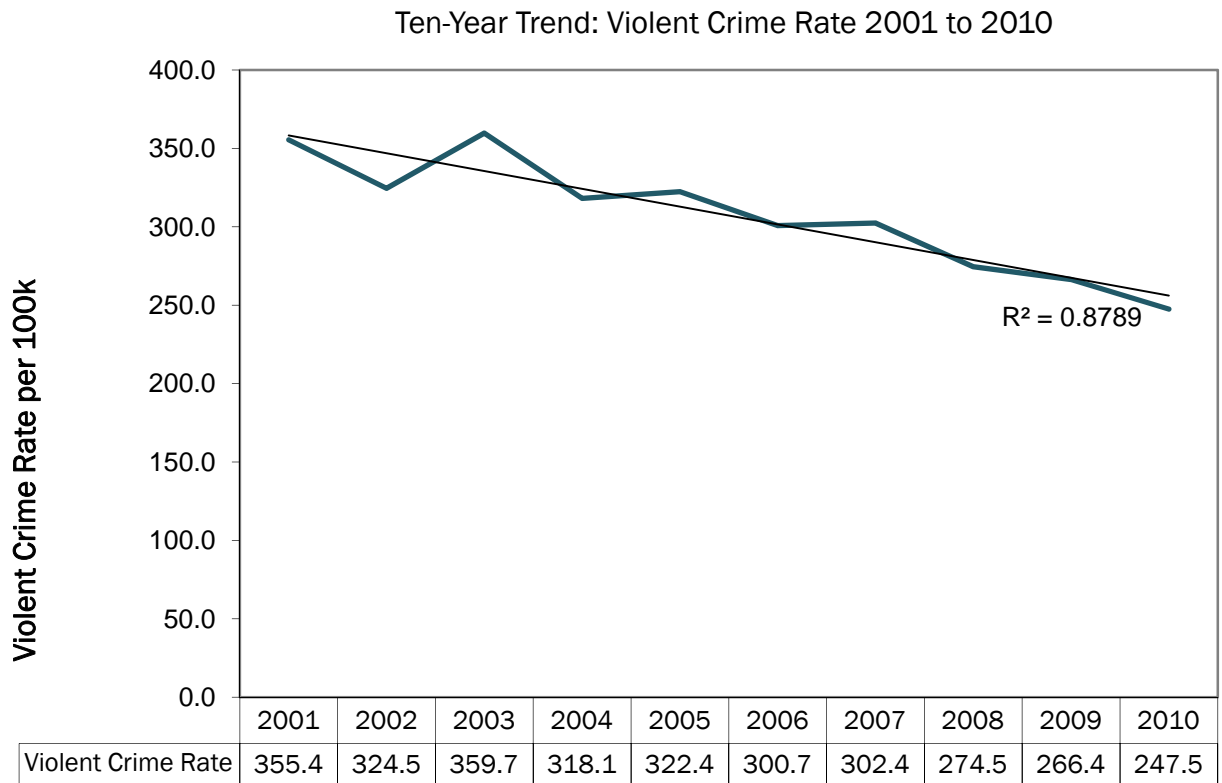
Map 2

Property Crime Rate per 1,000 by County, 2010



Map 2 shows the property crime rate per 1,000 residents by county. Silver Bow, Yellowstone, and Cascade Counties had the highest property crime rates in 2010, ranging from about 38 to 46 per 1,000 residents. The counties in white represent no data.

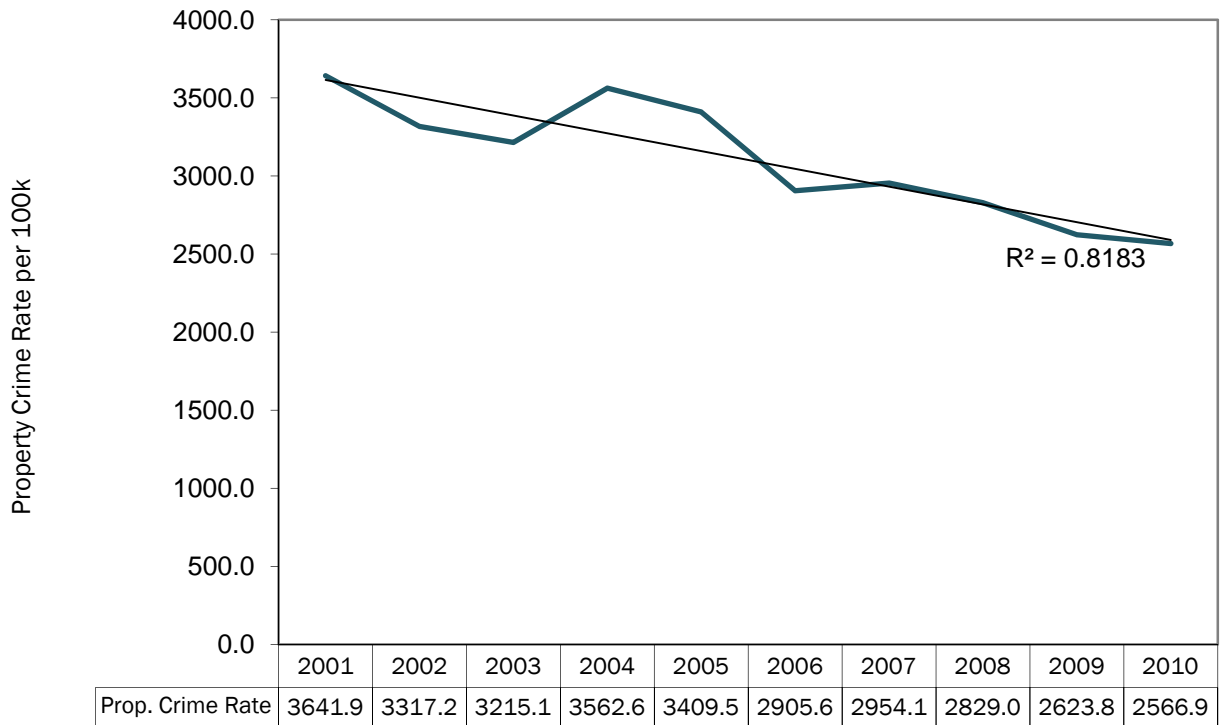
TEN-YEAR TREND ANALYSIS



Over the ten-year period from 2001 to 2010, the violent crime rate has fluctuated somewhat but tended to trend downward since 2003. Since 2001, the violent crime rate decreased four out of the last five years and six out of the last ten. The average percentage change in the violent crime rate over the ten-year period was a 2.43 percent decrease.

The average violent crime rate over the ten-year time period was 307.2 violent crimes per 100,000 population. The median was 310.2 violent crimes per 100,000 population. The lowest violent crime rate occurred in 2010 at 247.5, or 19.4 percent below the mean.

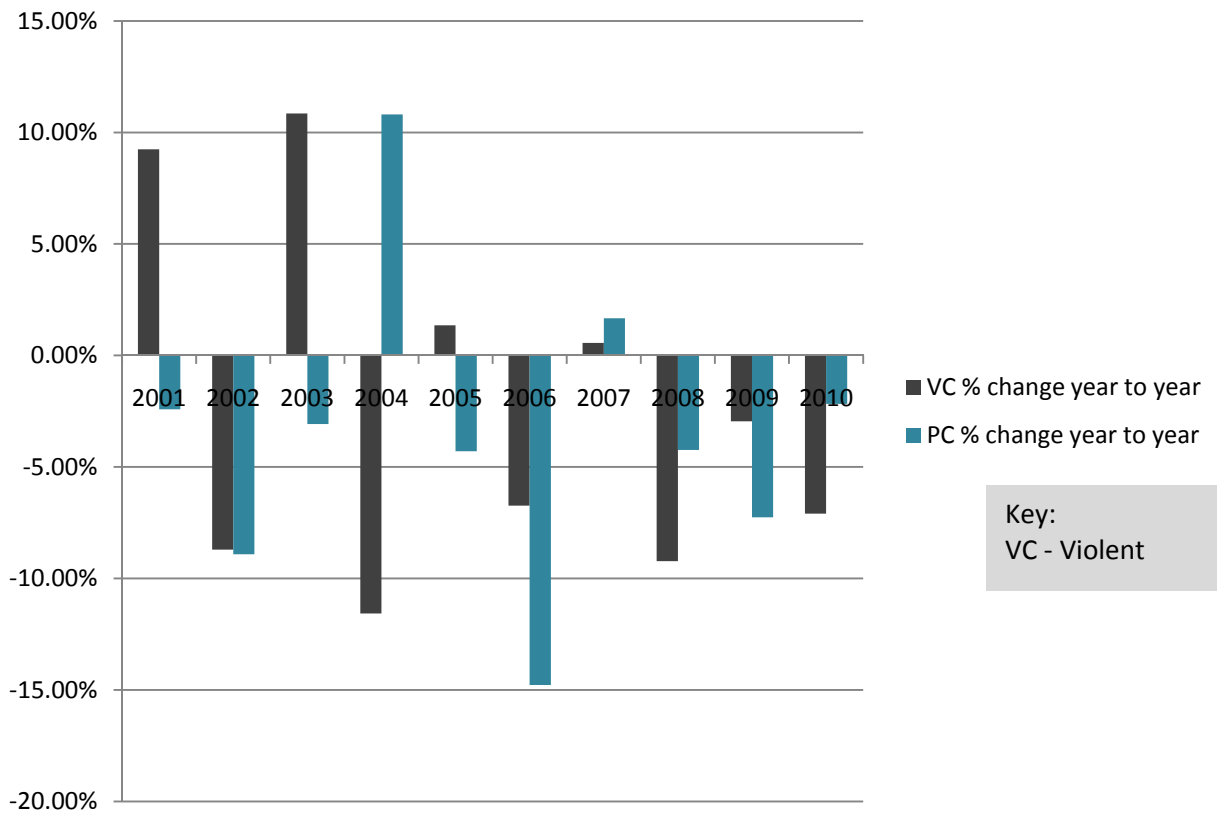
Ten-Year Trend: Property Crime 2001 to 2010



The property crime rates as reported by non-Tribal law enforcement agencies over the ten-year period has also steadily decreased, reaching its lowest point in 2010. The rate decreased eight out of the last ten years and four out of the last five. The largest drop in the property crime rate occurred from 2005 to 2006. On average, the property crime rate decreased approximately 3.4 percent per year. However, property crime, led by theft, continues to be one of the most commonly reported crime categories in the state.

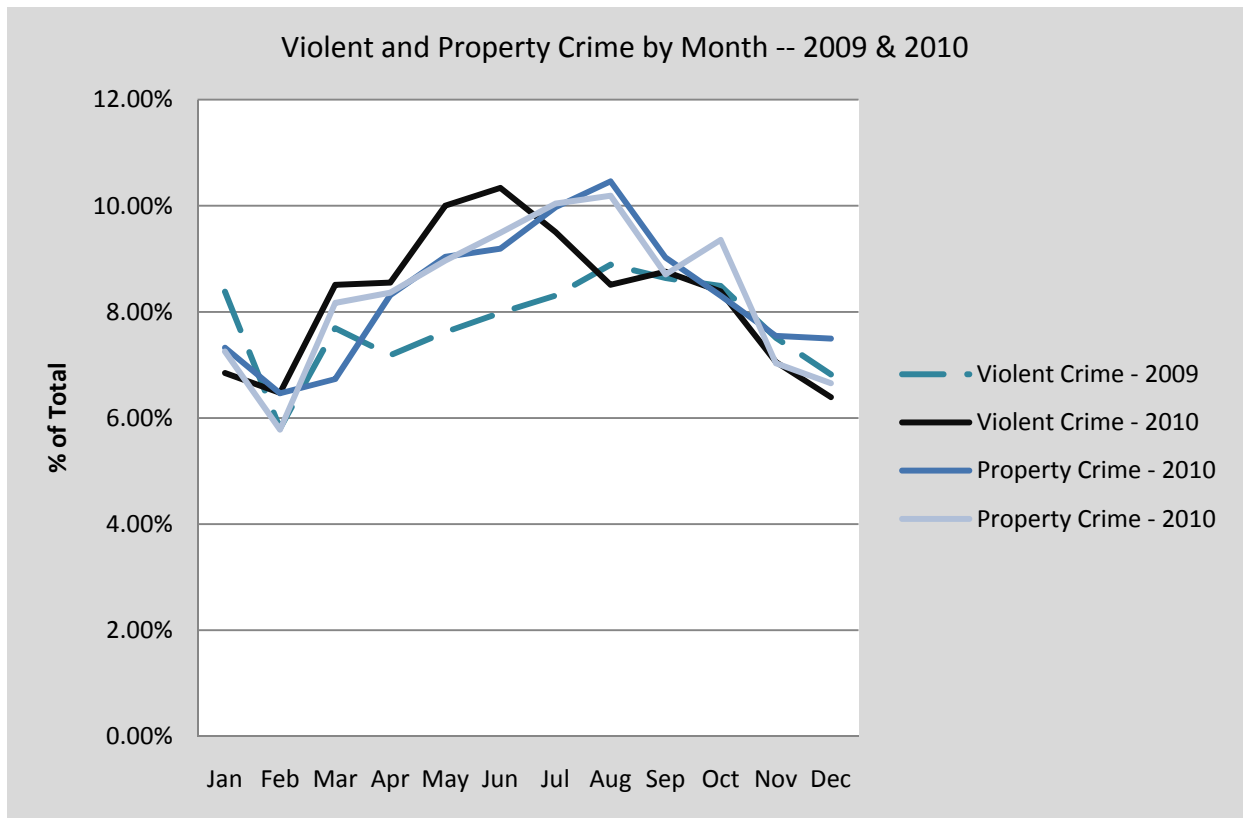
The mean property crime rate over the ten-year period was 3,102.6 property crimes per 100,000 population. The 2010 rate is about 17.3 percent lower than the ten-year average. The median property crime rate was 3,084.6. The maximum property crime rate occurred in 2001 at 3641.9 per 100,000 residents.

Crime Rate Percentage Change - 2001 to 2010



As noted earlier, the violent crime rate has increased four years and decreased six years out of the ten-year period. The violent crime rate has experienced some relatively dramatic upswings and downswings over the years. From 2000 to 2001, it increased by a little less than 10 percent, but decreased by almost the same percentage the following year. In 2003, the violent crime rate increased by more than 10 percent, followed by an equally large downswing in 2004. Some of the large swings can be partially attributed to a relatively small number of violent crimes.

The property crime rate has largely been less dramatic but did experience some large swings in 2002, 2004, and 2006.. Generally speaking, the property and violent crime rates has generally shown a downward trend over the last ten years.

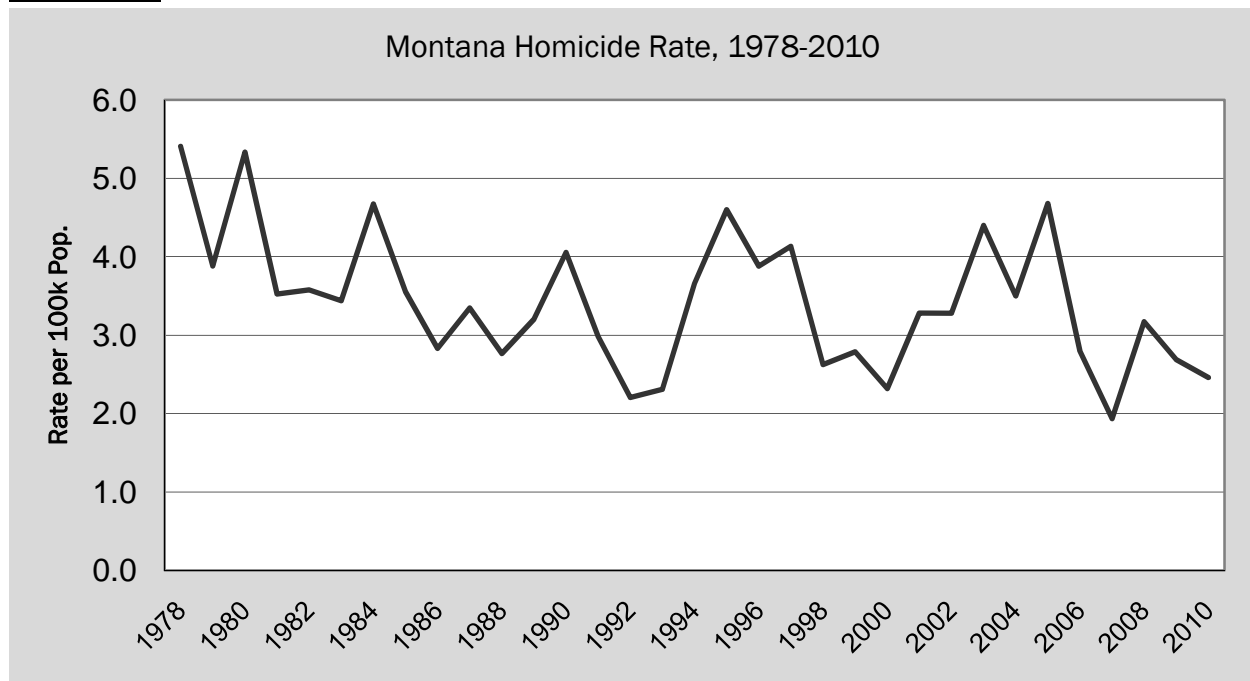


	2009				2010			
	Violent Crime	% of Total	Property Crime	% of Total	Violent Crime	% of Total	Property Crime	% of Total
Paper	4	0.16%	31	0.12%	16	0.66%	24	0.10%
Jan	231	8.38%	1,858	7.32%	165	6.85%	1,813	7.25%
Feb	160	5.81%	1,640	6.46%	156	6.48%	1,445	5.78%
Mar	212	7.69%	1,708	6.73%	205	8.51%	2,042	8.17%
Apr	198	7.18%	2,110	8.32%	206	8.55%	2,090	8.36%
May	210	7.62%	2,293	9.04%	241	10.00%	2,241	8.97%
Jun	220	7.98%	2,332	9.19%	249	10.34%	2,372	9.49%
Jul	229	8.31%	2,530	9.97%	229	9.51%	2,510	10.04%
Aug	245	8.89%	2,654	10.46%	205	8.51%	2,547	10.19%
Sep	238	8.64%	2,289	9.02%	211	8.76%	2,176	8.71%
Oct	234	8.49%	2,107	8.31%	202	8.39%	2,339	9.36%
Nov	207	7.51%	1,915	7.55%	170	7.06%	1,758	7.03%
Dec	188	6.82%	1,902	7.50%	154	6.39%	1,664	6.66%

In 2010 violent crime peaked in May and June; in 2009 violent crime peaked in August. As a rule, property crime tends to peak in August each year. The number of index crimes for both years tends to be at its lowest in February.

Part I Violent Crimes

HOMICIDE⁶



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	27	3.53
1991	22	2.98
2006	26	2.80
2009	26	2.69
2010	24	2.46

In 2010 24 homicides were reported by Montana's non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies, a negligible change from 26 homicides reported in 2009. Since 1978, 915 homicides have been reported to the MBCC. The mean number of homicides per year is almost 28; the median is also 28; and the range is 17 to 43. The homicide rate trend is difficult to discern because of the low number of offenses.

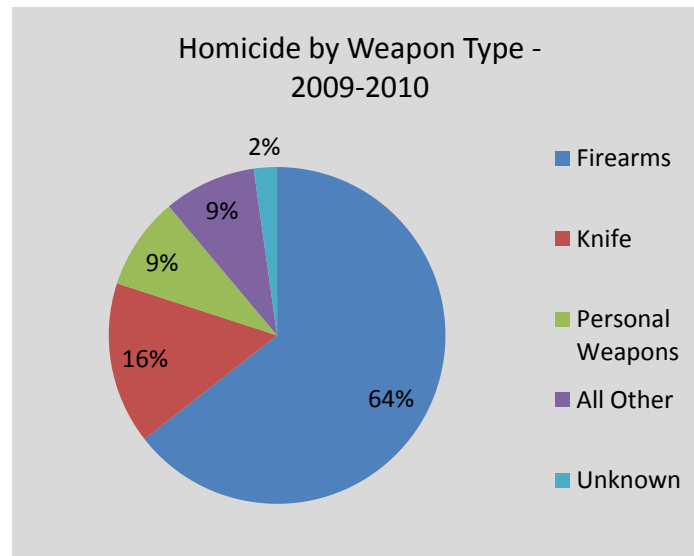
In 2010 there were 19 homicide incidents. Some of those incidents involved multiple victims, resulting in 24 victims. A summary of the homicide arrest information will follow below.

Homicide	2009	2010	Total
Incidents	26	19	45
Victims	26	24	50
Arrests	20	10	30

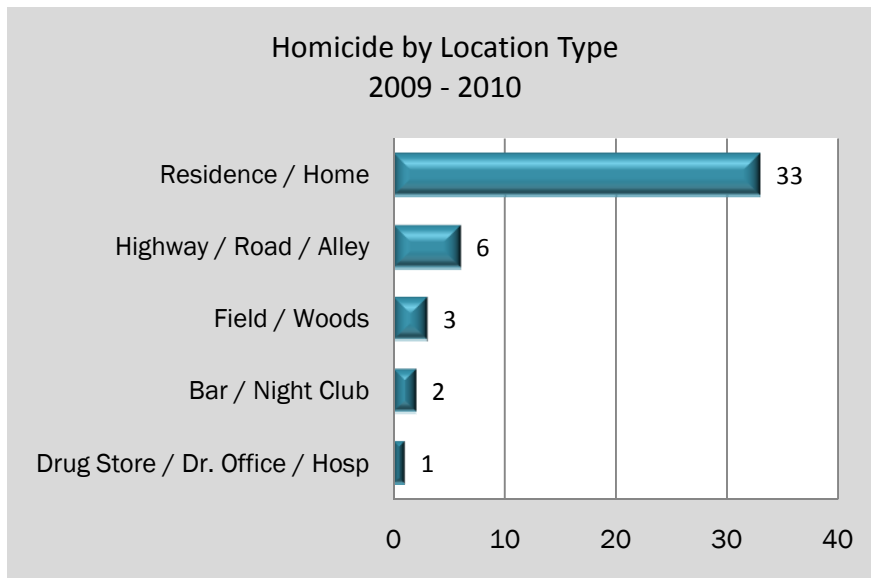
⁶ Attempted homicides are coded as aggravated assaults for reporting purposes.

Over the two-year period (2009 and 2010), the 45 incidents occurred in 26 separate jurisdictions in 19 counties. Great Falls Police Department reported 10 of the homicide incidents; Flathead Co. Sheriff's Office which reported 6. In total, there were 11 homicide incidents in Cascade County and 8 in Flathead County over the two-year period. Law enforcement agencies in Gallatin, Missoula, and Yellowstone Counties each reported three homicide incidents over the two years.

At the time of this publication, 10 persons were arrested for the 19 incidents in 2010 and 20 persons were arrested for the 26 incidents in 2009. In addition, 4 incidents were cleared exceptionally, due to the death of the offender, for a total combined clearance rate of 66.7 percent.



Of the homicide incidents reported over the two-year period, 64 percent were committed with a firearm. About half of those (14) were reportedly handguns. A knife/cutting instrument was used in 7 of the completed homicides. Personal weapons (hands/feet) as well as all other weapons accounted for about 18 percent of the incidents. Some of the all other weapons include a blunt object and poison.



Almost three-fourths of all the homicides in 2009 and 2010 were committed in a residence/home. The offender was suspected of using alcohol and/or drugs either shortly before or during the commission of the homicide incidents in about 31 percent of the incidents. Alcohol use accounted for 8 of the 14 reported incidents where alcohol and/or drugs were a suspected factor. A combination of drugs and alcohol was a reported factor in 3 of the 14. Of the homicides that occurred at the home (33), about 36 percent included the use of alcohol or drugs as a factor.

Homicide Victims

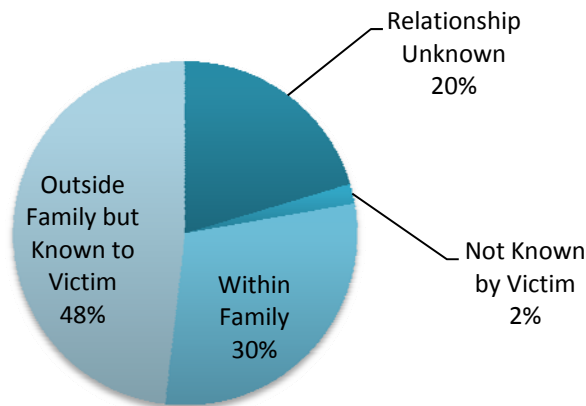
Homicide Victims	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	9	10	19	38%
White	9	10	19	38%
Male	17	14	31	62%
American Indian	1	1	2	4%
White	16	13	29	58%
Grand Total	26	24	50	100%

Multiple victims (2-3) were presents in six incidents over the two-year period. Nearly two-thirds (62 percent) of the homicide victims were male. Only two of the homicide victims reported by the non-Tribal law enforcement agencies were American Indian. Two of the victims reportedly were of Hispanic origin; both were male.



The mean age of the homicide victims over the two-year period was 37, the median was 38.5. This marks a five year age increase in the both the mean and the median when compared with the 2008-2009 victim data. In one incident, the age was reported as 'BB', which indicates a baby or infant. About a quarter of the victims were less than 24 years of age.

**Homicide - Victim to Offender Relationship:
2009 - 2010**



Of the 50 victims reported in 2009 and 2010, in approximately half of the incidents the offender(s) was known to the victim but was not a member of the victim's family. The offender was a family member of the victim in almost one-third of all the incidents. More specifically, the largest victim-to-offender relationship categories were relationship unknown (20 percent); acquaintance (17 percent); victim was spouse (11 percent); and victim was boyfriend/girlfriend (11 percent).

Non-Tribal law enforcement agencies reported the homicide circumstances to describe the factors leading up to the homicide incident. In about 40 percent of the incidents, the circumstances that led up to the incident were arguments, this is unchanged from the previous 2008-2009 data. Unknown circumstances and other circumstances were also commonly reported. One homicide involved an assault on a law enforcement officer, one

was related to drug dealing, three were the result of a mercy killing, and two were the result of a lovers' quarrel.

As noted above, one law enforcement officer was killed in the line of duty during a traffic stop on December 1, 2010. The highway patrol trooper and the offender exchanged gun fire. The suspect was found deceased several hours later. A Coroner's jury found he had committed suicide.

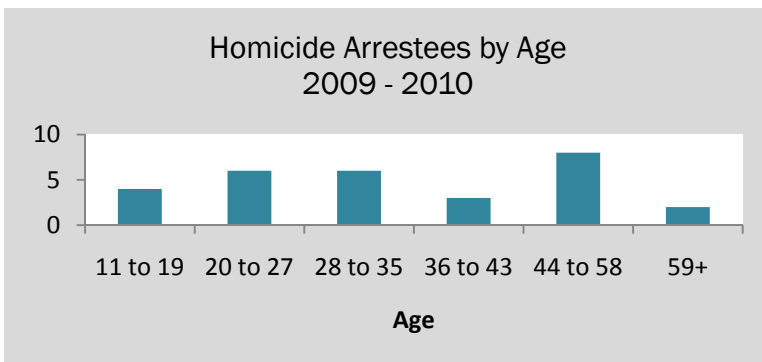
Homicide Arrestees

Homicide Arrestees	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	3	2	5	17%
American Indian	1	0	1	3%
White	2	2	4	14%
Male	16	8	24	83%
American Indian	2	0	2	7%
White	14	8	22	76%
Grand Total	19	10	29	100%

In 2010, 10 persons were arrested for homicide, down from 19 in 2009, for a two-year total of 29 persons arrested for homicide. By gender and race, three-fourths of the persons arrested for homicide were white males. About one in five was female. The only two racial groups represented are white and American Indian. About 10 percent of those

arrested for homicide were American Indian. Two persons reportedly were of Hispanic ethnicity, one male and one female, and both were arrested in 2009.

Over the two-year period the average age of the homicide arrestees was 35, slightly higher than reported during the 2008-2009 was average age of 32. The median is 34, and the range was 56.



The homicide arrestee age chart to the left shows the frequency distribution of the homicide arrestees by age. The largest age category was 44 to 58. More than half (55 percent) of the offenders were below the age of 35. About 16 percent of the offenders are in the 11 to 19 age category.

Negligent and Justifiable Homicide

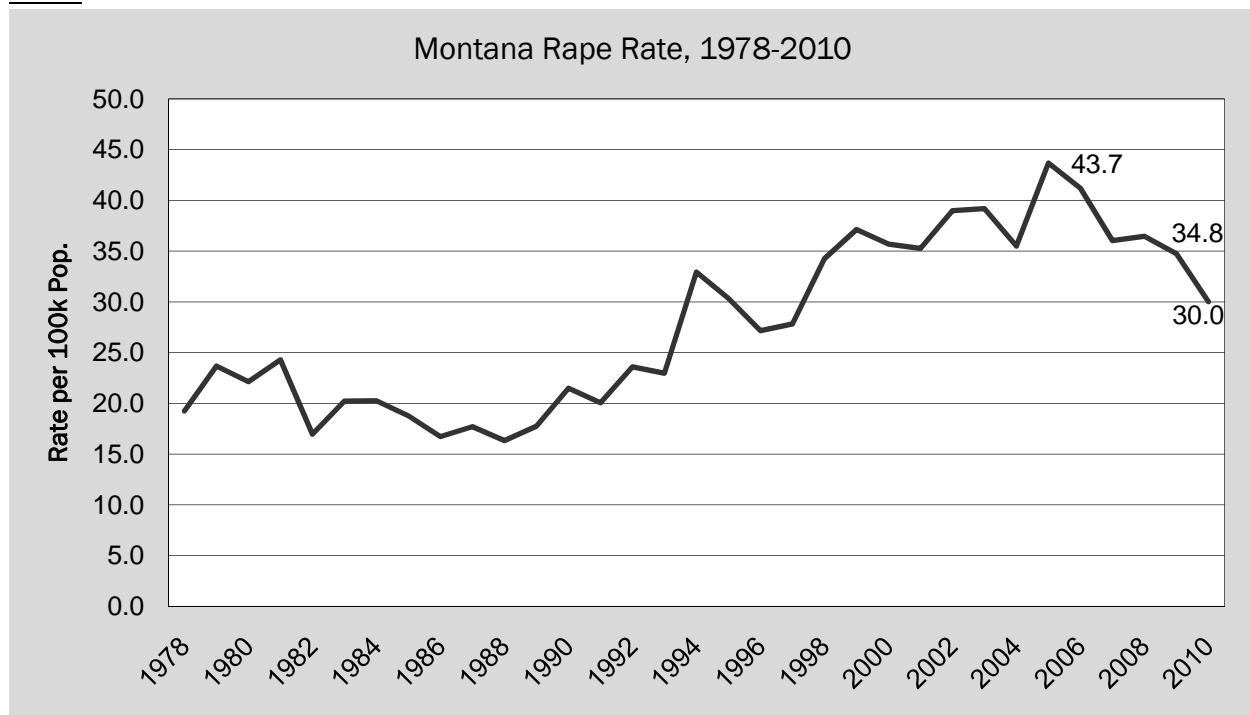
The MTIBRS program uses a narrow definition of homicide as recommended by the FBI's UCR/NIBRS program. Data on negligent homicide and justifiable homicide were also reported to the MBCC's SAC.

Offense Description	2009	2010	Total
Justifiable Homicide	1	0	1
Negligent Homicide	7	5	12
Vehicular homicide while under the influence	1	3	4
Grand Total	9	8	17

In 2010, 5 persons were the victims of negligent homicide, down from 7 in 2009. Additionally, over the two-year period, four persons were the

victims of vehicular homicide with perpetrators who were under the influence of a substance. This may be a significant undercount because the Montana Highway Patrol does not report traffic accidents to the MBCC. There were also two justifiable homicides over the two-year period reported by the Glasgow Police Department in 2009, and the other incident involved a Montana Highway Patrol trooper in 2010.

RAPE

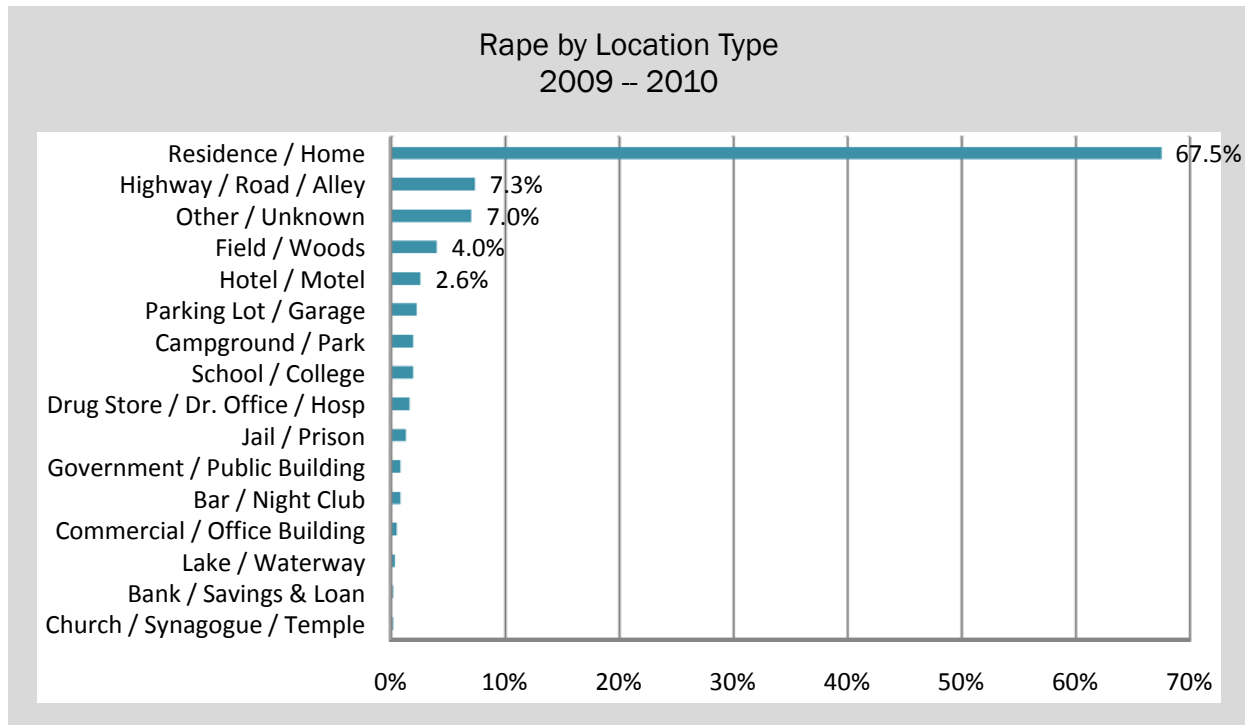


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	186	24.3
1991	148	20.1
2006	383	41.2
2009	336	34.8
2010	293	30.0

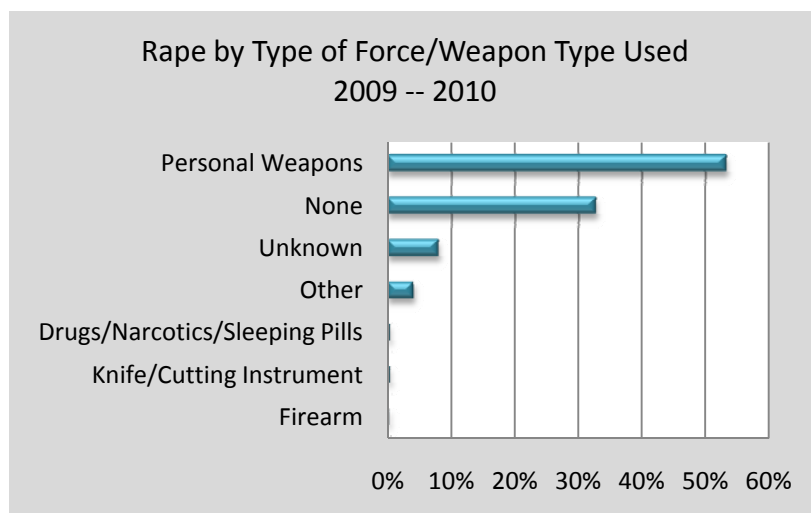
In 2010, 293 Rape incidents were reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies, down from 336 in 2009. The rape rate per 100,000 population was down almost 14 percent when compared with the 2009 rate. Since 1978, 7,581 rapes have been reported. The mean (average) number of rapes reported per year was about 230; and the median was 203. The range was 277, with the highest reported number of rapes at 401 and the minimum was 124. Since 1978, the rape rate tended to trend upward, reaching its peak in 2005 at about 43.7 rapes per 100,000 population. Since, the rape rate has tended to trend downward to its current level. The 2010 rape rate is down about 31% from its high; however it is about 8 percent higher when compared with the historical mean (27.8 per 100,000).

Rape	2009	2010	Total
Incidents	336	293	629
Victims	358	298	656
Arrests	49	39	88

Multiple victims may be victimized during one rape incident. In 2010, 298 persons were victims of rape, down significantly from 358 in 2009. Over the two-year period, law enforcement reported 656 victims of rape over 629 incidents. Of those incidents 88 persons were arrested for rape 49 in 2009, and 39 in 2010. In 2009 and 2010 36 rape incidents were cleared exceptionally because the prosecution was declined (15) or the victim refused to cooperate (20). The total clearance rates for rape incidents over the 2009-2010 period is almost 20 percent.



The most common location for rape incidents during the 2009 – 2010 time period was a residence/home, accounting for approximately 68 percent of the incidents. This is up from 64 percent during the 2008 – 2009 time period. At a distant second at about 7 percent each, the other location types included highway/road/alley and other/unknown. Field/woods and hotel/motel round out the top five location types for rape incidents. The presence of alcohol and/or drugs was a factor in about 29 percent of the incidents over the two-year period, slightly down from 32 percent over the 2008 – 2009 time period. The offender(s) were suspected of using alcohol either shortly before or during the commission of the crime in 24 percent of the incidents; drugs during 3 percent of the incidents; and a combination of alcohol and drugs during 2 percent of the incidents.



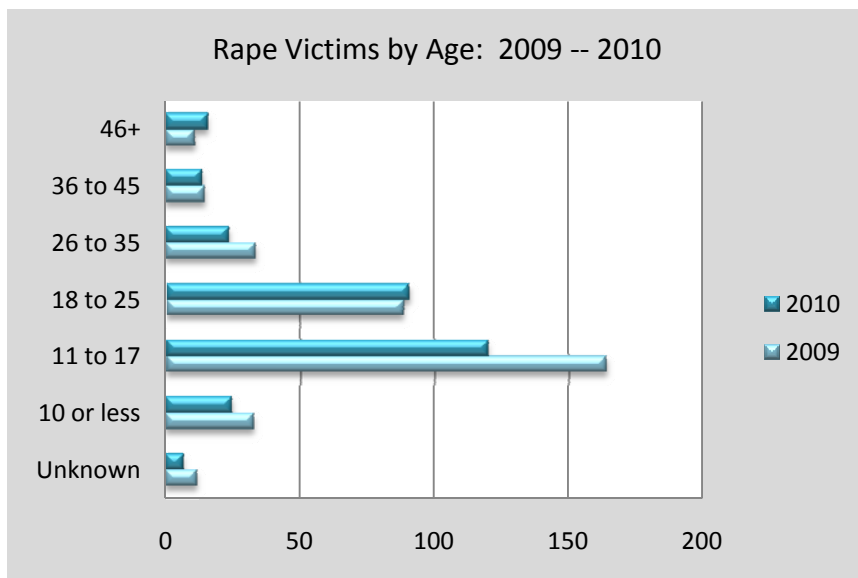
Personal Weapons (i.e., hands and feet) were reported at the type of force/weapon type most commonly reported during the commission of rape incidents. A firearm and/or knife/cutting instrument was used in less than 1 percent of the rape incidents.

Rape Victims

Rape Victims	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	346	282	628	95.9%
Asian	1	1	2	0.3%
Black/African American	5	5	10	1.5%
American Indian	35	24	59	9.0%
Unknown	16	13	29	4.4%
White	289	239	528	80.6%
Male	12	15	27	4.1%
American Indian	1	2	3	0.5%
Unknown	2	1	3	0.5%
White	9	12	21	3.2%
Grand Total	358	297	655	100.0%

In 2009 and 2010, almost 96 percent of all reported rape victims were female. About 9 percent of the rape victims are American Indian females, and almost 81 percent of the victims were white females. A little less than 2 percent of the victims were of Hispanic origin, and all were females. However, another 74 persons were reported with an unknown ethnicity. This may indicate some confusion in reporting the ethnicity separately from

the race and may indicate an undercount of Hispanic victims.



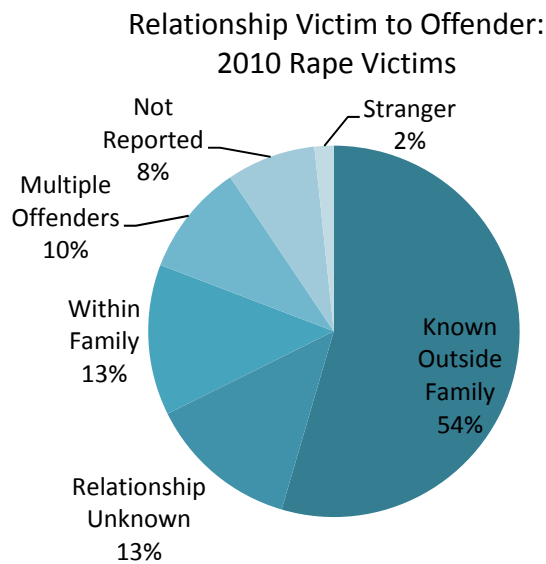
The victims' average age in 2009 was 19.3 and 20.8 in 2010. The median age for victims for both years was about 17. The range in 2009 was 68; in 2010 the range was 86.

The 11 to 17 age group in 2009 was much larger when compared with

2010. Almost 80 percent of all rape victims over the two-year period were ages of less than 10 to up to age 25. .

When looking at the relationship of the victim to the offender, in about 54 percent of the incidents the victim was known by the offender but was outside of a familial relationship, which is relatively unchanged when compared with 2009 (52 percent). Then, the victim and the offender shared a familial relationship in 13 percent of the incidents. Finally, multiple offenders were reported in 10 percent of the incidents in 2010. The percentages in all of the victim-to-offender relationship categories are relatively

unchanged when compared with 2009, with one exception. In 2009, about 5 percent of the rapes were committed by strangers as compared with 2 percent in 2010.



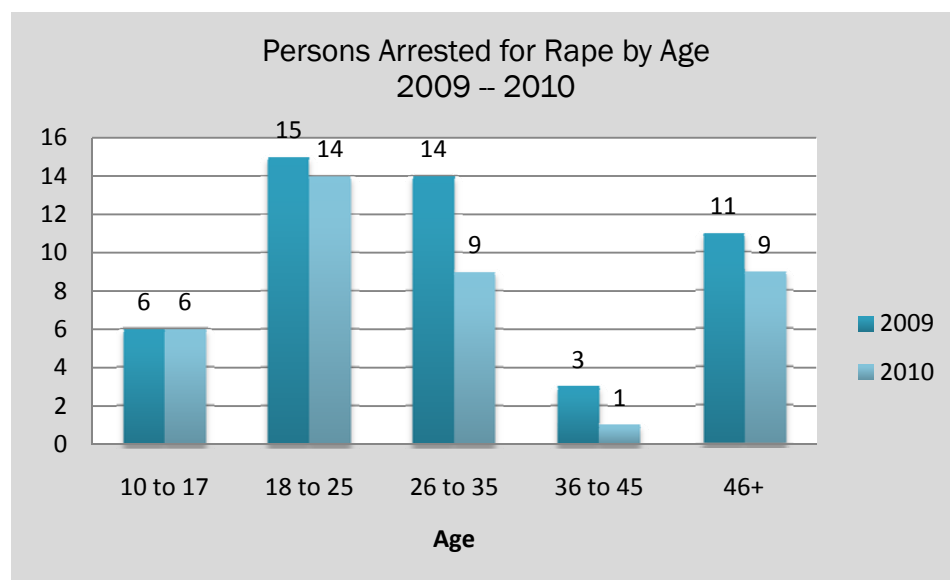
Rape Arrestees

In 2010, 39 persons were arrested for a rape offense, compared with 49 in 2009. All but one of those offenders arrested were male; of those, 81 percent were white males. About 15 percent (13 arrestees) were American Indian males. Only two offenders were reportedly of Hispanic origin.

Rape Arrestees	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	1	0	1	1.1%
White	1	0	1	1.1%
Male	48	39	87	98.9%
Black/African American	2	0	2	2.3%
American Indian	8	5	13	14.8%
Unknown	1	0	1	1.1%
White	37	34	71	80.7%
Grand Total	49	39	88	100.0%

The mean age of persons arrested for rape in 2010 is 30.8, slightly down from 31.9 in 2009. The median for 2010 was 25, and the age range was 60 years.

Overall for 2009 and 2010, about 90 percent of all rape offenders were either taken into custody without a warrant or were taken into custody based on a warrant. About 10 percent of all persons arrested were summoned/cited and not taken into custody. The majority (about 80 percent) of the citations were for 2009 incidents.



Other Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses

The offenses that fall under the definition of rape as defined by the FBI's UCR program are relatively narrow. The MTIBRS also collects information on offenses that are categorized as forcible sex offenses and non-forcible sex offenses. Forcible sex offenses include same sex rape; sexual abuse of children; sexual assault; forcible sodomy; and sexual intercourse with an object without consent. Non-forcible sex offenses include statutory rape and incest.

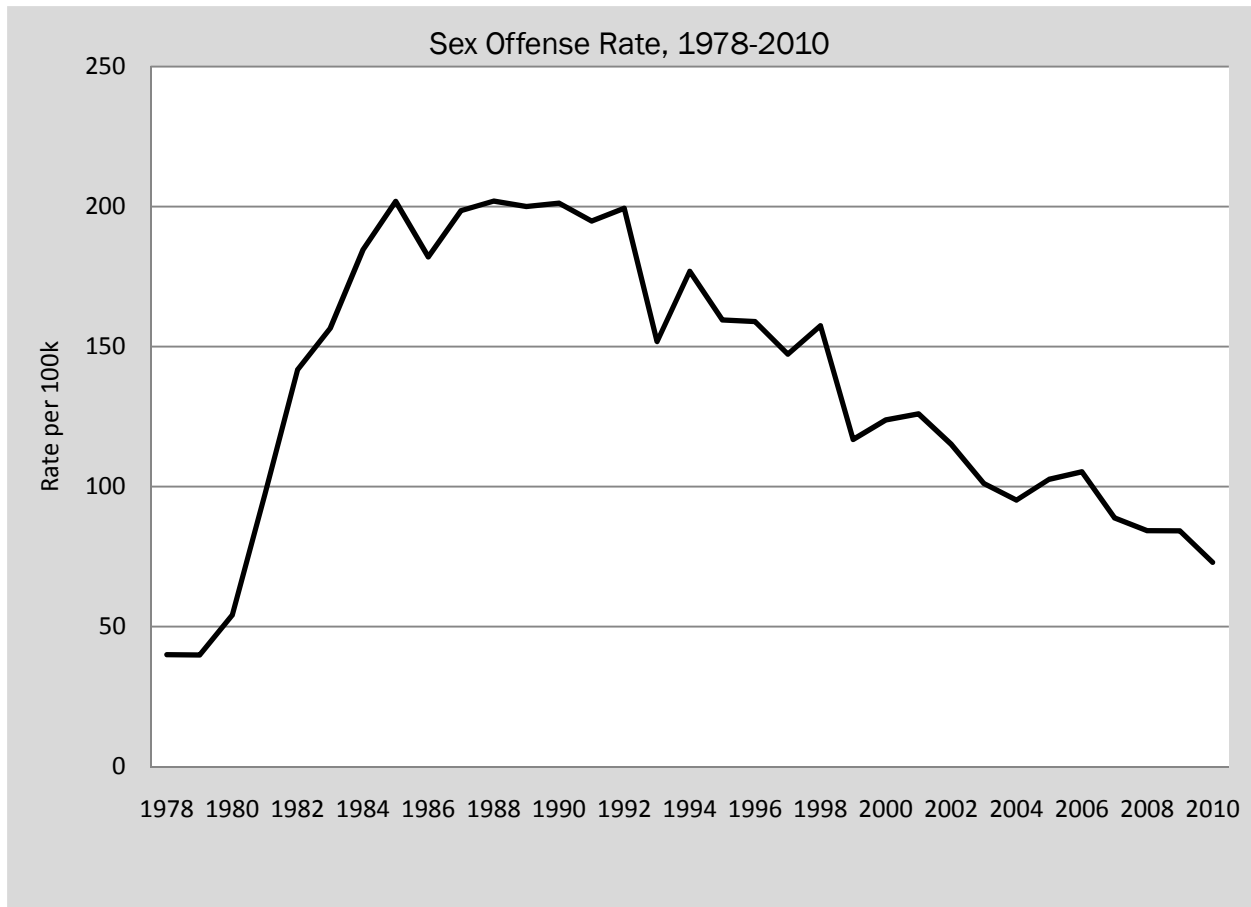
Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Sexual assault	509	467	-8%	976	64%
Sexual abuse of children	160	136	-15%	296	19%
Statutory rape - sexual intercourse w/o consent	52	42	-19%	94	6%
Incest	42	21	-50%	63	4%
Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent	19	17	-11%	36	2%
Rape, same sex	16	16	0%	32	2%
Sexual intercourse (with object) w/o consent	13	8	-38%	21	1%
Reported on Paper Summaries	3	5	67%	8	1%
Grand Total	814	712	-13%	1,526	100%

The total number of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses reported in 2010 is down significantly (13 percent) when compared with the total reported in 2009. The most common forcible sex offense is sexual assault, followed by sexual abuse of children. Sexual abuse of children accounted for about 20 percent of all non-rape forcible sex offenses. However, when compared with 2009, sexual abuse of children is down about 15 percent in 2010.

Of the offenses reported electronically, (1,518) about 16 percent of the offenders were suspected of using alcohol or drugs either shortly before and/or during the incident. About 3 percent reported that the offense was committed with the assistance of a computer, such as solicitation of a juvenile over an online social network. The extent to which these types of offenses are underreported to law enforcement is unknown at this time.

About 67 percent of these incidents occurred in a residence/home; almost 7 percent reported an other/unknown location type; almost 5 percent occurred at a school/college⁷; and nearly 5 percent occurred on a highway/road or alley.

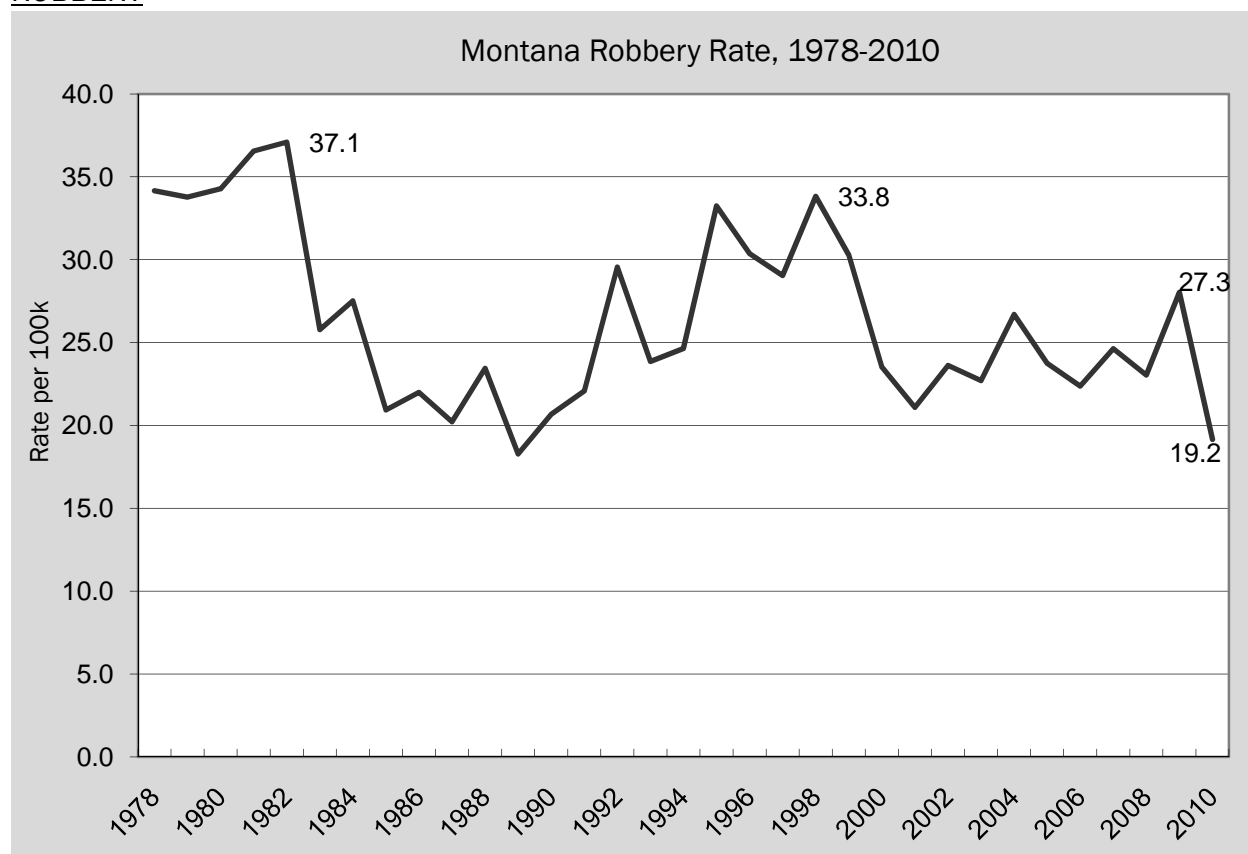
⁷ This category includes all types of schools, including elementary, high school, secondary school, and university.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	745	97.3
1991	1,438	194.9
2006	979	105.3
2009	814	84.2
2010	712	72.9

Excluding rape, the number of sex offenses was down significantly in 2010 compared with 2009. The sex offense rate was down over 13 percent and has shown a continual decline, including five straight years of trending downward. The 2010 rate is down about 46 percent from the historical mean (since 1978).

ROBBERY



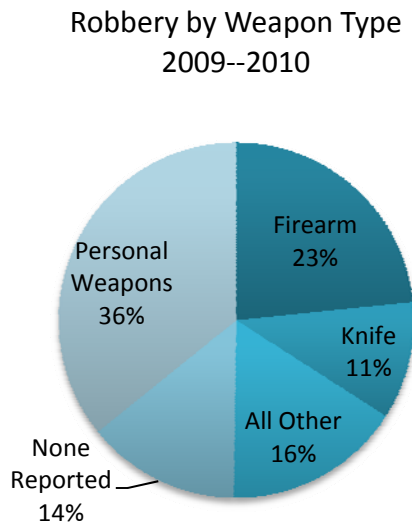
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	280	36.6
1991	163	22.1
2006	208	22.4
2009	271	27.3
2010	187	19.2

In 2010, the number of robbery offenses decreased by a significant 31 percent when compared with 2009. Likewise, the robbery rate per 100,000 residents also decreased by a significant 29.7 percent. Since 1978, 7,026 robbery offenses have been reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies with a mean number of robbery offenses reported of almost 213. The range was 143, with a high of 280 reported in 1980 and 1981 and a low of 137 reported in 1989. The mean rate is about 26.4 per 100,000 population (since 1978). The highest robbery rate, approximately 37.1, occurred in 1982; the low was 18.3 in 1989.

Robbery	2009	2010	Total
Incidents	271	187	458
Victims	344	257	601
Arrests	87	72	159

The commission of one incident may result in multiple victims. Robbery is particularly interesting because business and financial institutions may also be counted as robbery victims. In 2010, 257 victims resulted from the 187 incidents. Of those, 69 (26.8 percent) were reportedly businesses and/or financial institutions. In 2009, about 31.7 percent were businesses and/or financial institutions. Over the two-year period, 159 persons were arrested for a robbery. Additionally, three offenses were cleared by exceptional means, one in 2009 and two in 2010. The clearance rate for the two-year period for robbery was 35.4 percent, up slightly from 34 percent over the 2008 through 2009 time period.

In 2009 and 2010, personal weapons such as hands and feet were the most commonly used weapon during the commission of the robbery offenses reported. In about 23 percent

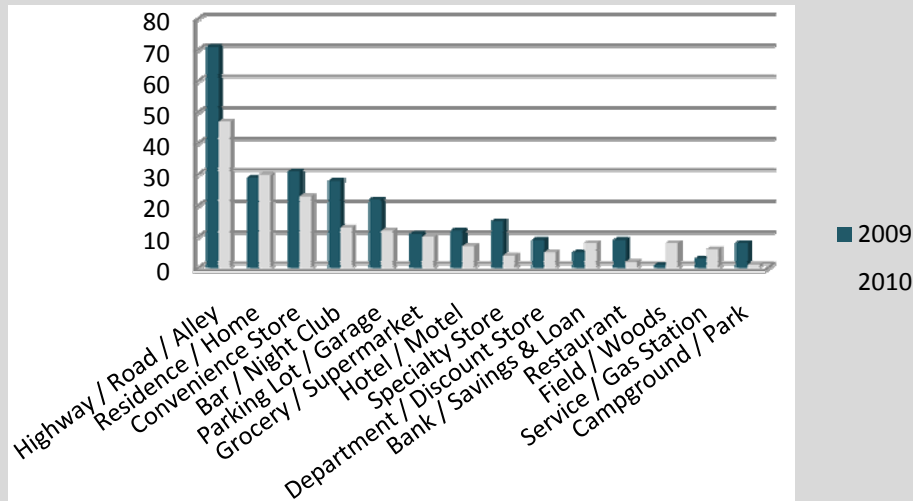


of the incidents, a firearm was used and about 72 percent of those were handguns. The firearm type was not specified in about 20 percent of the incidents. When compared with 2009, the percentage of firearms used during a robbery decreased from 25 percent to 20 percent in 2010. The use of personal weapons decreased

from 37 percent to 34 percent. In the All Other category, the weapon type was typically not specified (listed as "other" or unknown). However, blunt objects were also categorized as all other.

The most common location reported for robbery offenses over the two-year period was highway/road/alley, with over one-fourth of all incidents. On the other hand, about 26 percent of the 2009 incidents occurred in that location while about 25 percent of the 2010 robbery incidents occurred on a highway/road/alley. About 16 percent of the 2010 robbery incidents took place at a residence/home compared with about 11 percent in 2009. About 12 percent of the robberies took place at a convenience store and about 9 percent took place at a bar/night club. A little less than 3 percent of the robberies took place at a bank/savings and loan. However, a little less than 2 percent of the 2009 robberies took place at a bank/savings and loan compared with over 4 percent in 2010. In terms of number, 5 robberies occurred at a bank in 2009 and 8 occurred in 2010. The most common location for robbery offenses during 2009-2010 was highway/road/alley; 26 percent of the 2009 robbery incidents and 25 percent of the 2010 robbery incidents took place in that location. The second most common location for robbery incidents was residence/home; 11 percent of the 2009 robbery incidents and 16 percent of the 2010 robbery incidents took place in a residence/home location.

Robbery by Location Type
2009--2010

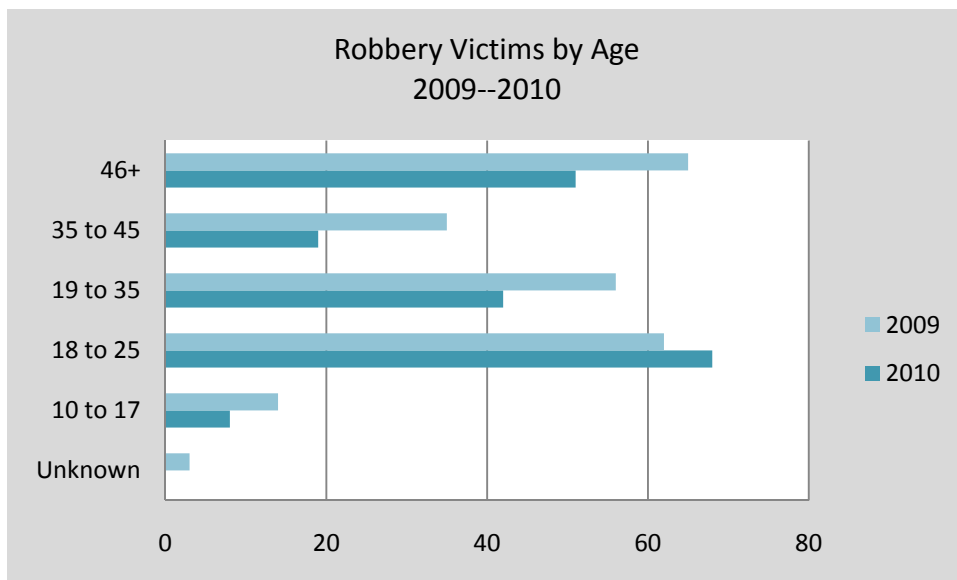


Robbery Victims

A robbery victim may be a financial institution, business, or individual, such as a store clerk or pedestrian walk along the sidewalk. A business (store) and an individual (store clerk) could be listed as a victim during one incident. In 2009 and 2010, 601 victims were reported; about 70 percent (423) were individual victims and about 30 percent were reportedly businesses and/or financial institutions, which is reflective of the reported locations above.

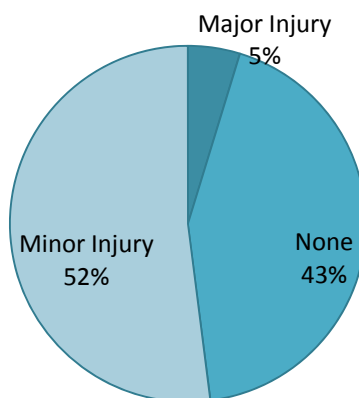
Robbery Victims	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	87	72	159	38%
Asian	1	0	1	<1%
African American	1	0	1	<1%
American Indian	4	7	11	3%
White	81	65	146	35%
Male	148	116	264	62%
African American	0	1	1	<1%
American Indian	12	7	19	4%
Unknown	5	2	7	2%
White	131	106	237	56%
Grand Total	235	188	423	100%

About 62 percent of all individual robbery victims were male and about 4 percent of those were American Indian. Females accounted for 38 percent, and the majority (35 percent) are white females. A little less than 2 percent of the victims were of Hispanic ethnicity.



The average age for each robbery victim in 2010 was almost 34, down from 36 in 2009. The median for 2010 was 29, again slightly less than in 2009 where it was 32.5. The only age range that experienced growth in 2010 when compared with 2009 was the 18 to 25 age group. About one-third of the robbery victims were between the ages of 18 to 25 over the two-year period. Only about 5 percent of the victims were less than 17.

**Robbery by Injury Type: Individual Victims
2009--2010**



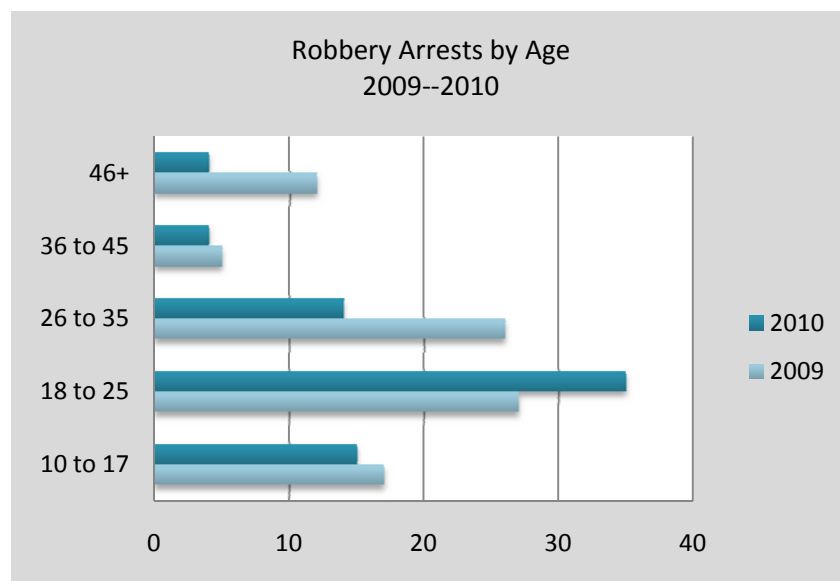
A little over half of all robbery victims experienced a minor injury, which is slightly higher than reported over the 2008-2009 time period which was 49 percent. About 5 percent experienced a major injury that includes broken bones, internal injuries, and severe lacerations. The injury reported varied significantly by gender. Only one female reported a major injury in 2009, the remaining 19 victims were male. About 35 percent of female victims experience a minor injury compared with 48 percent of males that experienced a minor injury. Over 5 percent of American Indian robbery victims experienced a minor injury.

Robbery Arrests

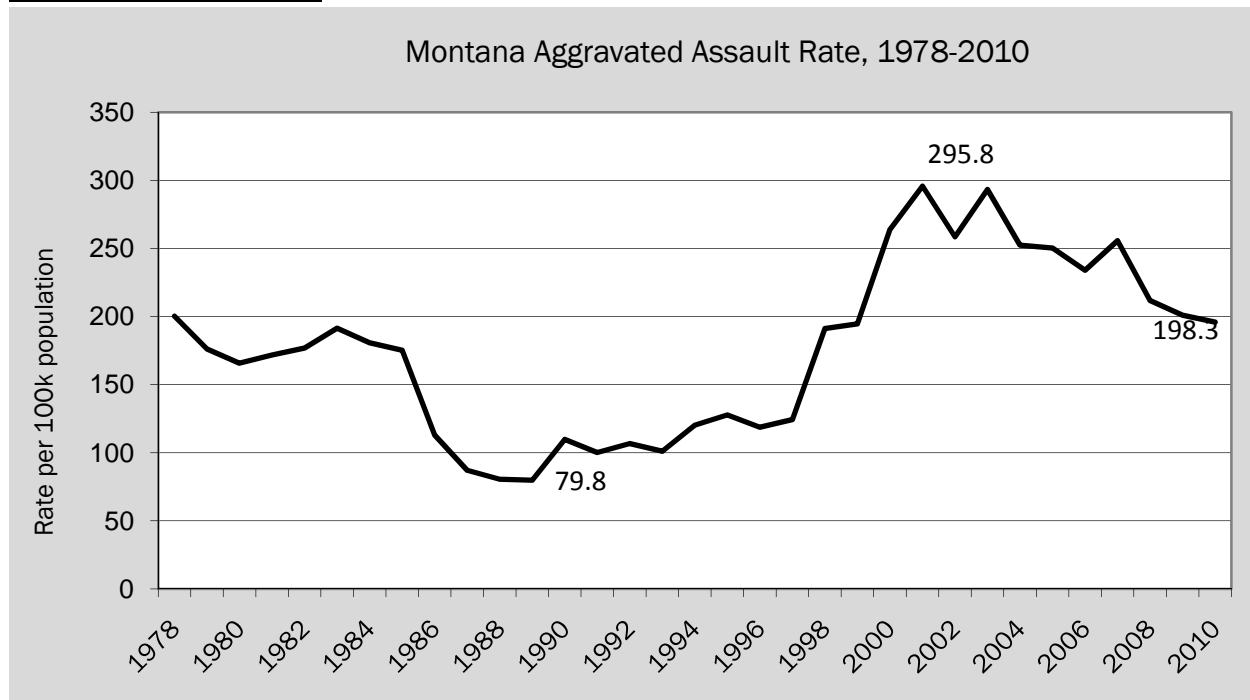
Robbery Arrests	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	16	12	28	18%
American Indian	11	6	17	11%
Unknown		1	1	1%
White	5	5	10	6%
Male	71	60	131	82%
African American	9	1	10	6%
American Indian	15	21	36	23%
Unknown	1		1	1%
White	46	38	84	53%
Grand Total	87	72	159	100%

The number of persons arrested for robbery in 2010 is only slightly down from 2009 despite the actual decrease in the number of robberies reported in 2010. Three additional incidents were cleared by exceptional means for an overall clearance rate of about 35 percent. Overall 82 percent of all persons arrested for robbery were male, which is slightly down from the 75 percent of robbery arrestees over the 2008-2009 time frame. American Indians account for about 33 percent of all robbery arrestees. White males account for a little over half of all robbery arrestees. Five persons arrested were of Hispanic origin. During the time of arrest, about 10 percent of arrestees were armed with a weapon, including firearms, knives, and blunt objects.

The mean age of offenders arrested for robbery was 25 in 2010, compared with 28 in 2009. The median age was 22 and 25 in 2010 and 2009, respectively. The range over the two-year period is 54; the oldest was, 68 and the youngest was 14.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

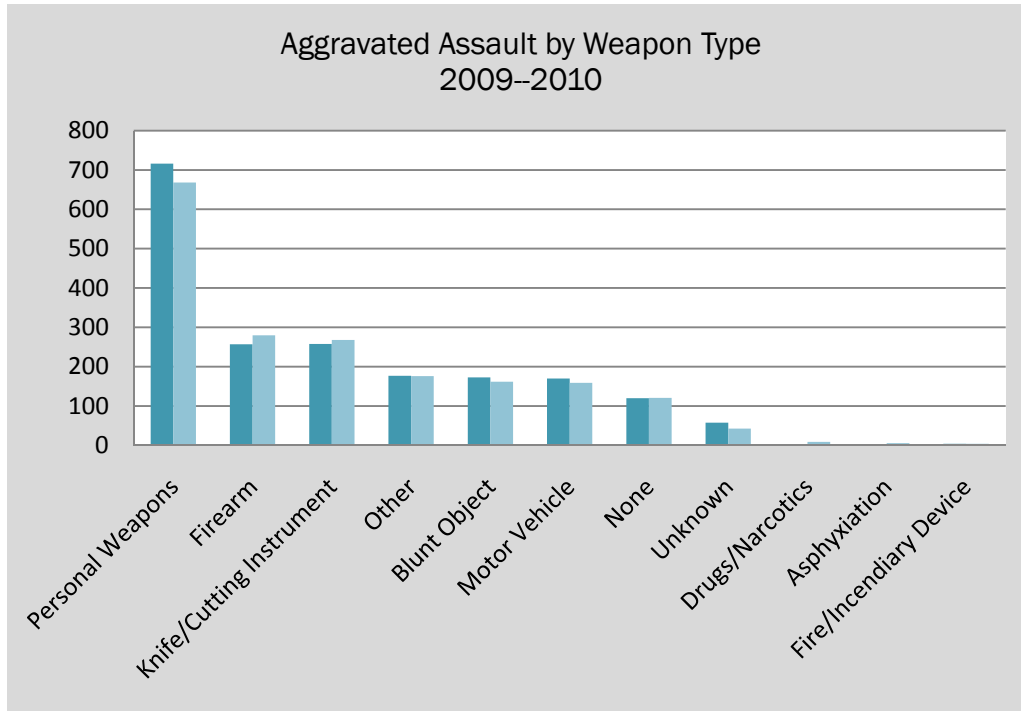


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	1,315	171.7
1991	739	100.1
2006	2,175	234.0
2009	1,943	201.0
2010	1,912	196.0

The number of aggravated assault offenses was down by a marginal 1.6 percent when compared with the number reported in 2009. The aggravated assault rate per 100,000 population was down about 2.5 percent. Compared with the aggravated assault rate in 2005 (five years), it dropped about 16 percent. Interestingly, the aggravated assault rate is very comparable to the rate reported in 1978. Since 1978, the aggravated assault rate has gradually declined from 1978 through 1990, and then increased through 2004. Since then, the rate has gradually declined to its current level. The mean number of offenses over the thirty-three-year period was 1,461, with a median of 1,361. The range was 1,943, with a maximum of 2,541 (2002) and a minimum of 598 (1989). The mean aggravated assault rate was 176 per 100,000 population, with a median of 177. The range is 216, with a maximum of 296 and a minimum of about 80 per 100,000 population.

Aggravated Assault	2009	2010	Total
Incidents	1,943	1,912	3,855
Victims	2,080	2,029	4,109
Arrests	995	896	1,891

In 2010, 1,919 offenses resulted in 2,029 victims of aggravated assault, compared with 1,943 offenses and 2,080 victims in 2009. The number of arrests year-to-year decreased by about 10 percent. In addition, another 50 incidents were cleared by exceptional means, yielding a 50 percent clearance rate.



Over the two-year period, more than 36 percent of all aggravated assaults were reportedly committed using personal weapons such as hands and feet. Firearms accounted for about 14 percent of all aggravated assault incidents. The percentage of firearm-related aggravated assaults increased from 13 percent in 2009 to 15 percent in 2010. Additionally, knives and other cutting instruments were used in about 14 percent of all aggravated assault incidents as well. Either a firearm or knives/cutting instruments were used in over one-fourth of the aggravated assaults in 2009 and 2010. Blunt objects (e.g., a bat), motor vehicles, and other weapons, accounted for another one-fourth of all weapons used during the commission of the aggravated assaults in 2009 and 2010.

The MTIBRS collects more specific weapon descriptions than the broad categories listed above. The following table lists weapons in their more specific weapon type category. Law enforcement agencies may list up to three different types of weapons per incident. This analysis only looked at the first listed weapon to keep the total number of weapons consistent with the number of offenses.

Weapon Type	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Firearm	26	44	70	1.8%
Automatic firearm	2	3	5	0.1%
Handgun	128	151	279	7.3%
Automatic handgun	19	9	28	0.7%
Rifle	50	38	88	2.3%
Automatic rifle	4	1	5	0.1%
Shotgun	18	24	41	1.1%
Other firearm	10	10	20	0.5%
Knife/cutting instrument	258	268	526	13.7%
Blunt object	173	162	335	8.7%
Motor vehicle	170	159	329	8.6%
Personal weapons	716	668	1,384	36.1%
Poison	2	1	3	0.1%
Explosives	4	2	6	0.2%
Fire/incendiary device	4	4	8	0.2%
Drugs/narcotics/sleeping pills	3	9	12	0.3%
Asphyxiation	3	6	9	0.2%
Other	171	173	344	9.0%
Unknown	58	43	101	2.6%
None	120	121	241	6.3%
Grand Total	1,939	1,896	3,835	100%

In the Firearm category (14 percent of the total), a handgun was reportedly used more commonly than all other firearm types. Handguns were slightly more likely to be used in 2010 (7.9 percent) compared with 2009 (6.6 percent). Rifles were the second more commonly categorized firearm type, used in about 2.3 percent of all Aggravated Assaults over the two-year period. The weapon category that experienced the largest year-to-year change was drugs/narcotics/sleeping pills, increasing 300 percent from 3 in 2009 to 9 in 2010.

The MTIBRS collects information on an offender's suspected bias motivation for committing the offense. The bias motivation is only to be reported if an investigation reveals sufficient objective facts to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias against race, religion, disability, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Over the two-year period, 22 aggravated assaults were committed with a bias motivation, 12 in 2009 and 10 in 2010; 16 of the 22 (73 percent) were motivated by race or ethnicity. Half (11) of the bias-motivated aggravated assaults were reportedly anti-black.

A little over 1 percent (47) of all aggravated assault offenses were related to gang activity. Interestingly, the number of gang-related aggravated assaults decreased from 29 in 2009 to

18 in 2010. This relative decrease may be attributable to an actual decrease in gang-related aggravated assaults, or the decrease could reflect a reporting and identification issue.

Location Type	2009	2010	Total
Residence/home	48.1%	48.2%	48.2%
Highway/road/alley	23.5%	22.6%	23.1%
Bar/night club	6.2%	6.6%	6.4%
Parking lot/garage	4.4%	5.3%	4.9%
School/college	2.9%	3.6%	3.2%
Field/woods	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%
Other/unknown	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%
Jail/prison	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%
Campground/park	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%
Government/public building	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%
Drug store/Dr. Office/hospital	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Hotel/motel	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%
Convenience store	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Restaurant	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%
Commercial/office building	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Service/gas station	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Department/discount store	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Grocery/supermarket	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Lake/waterway	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Church/synagogue/temple	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Specialty store	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Air/bus/train terminal	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Rental storage facility	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Bank/savings & loan	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Construction site	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Shopping mall	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%

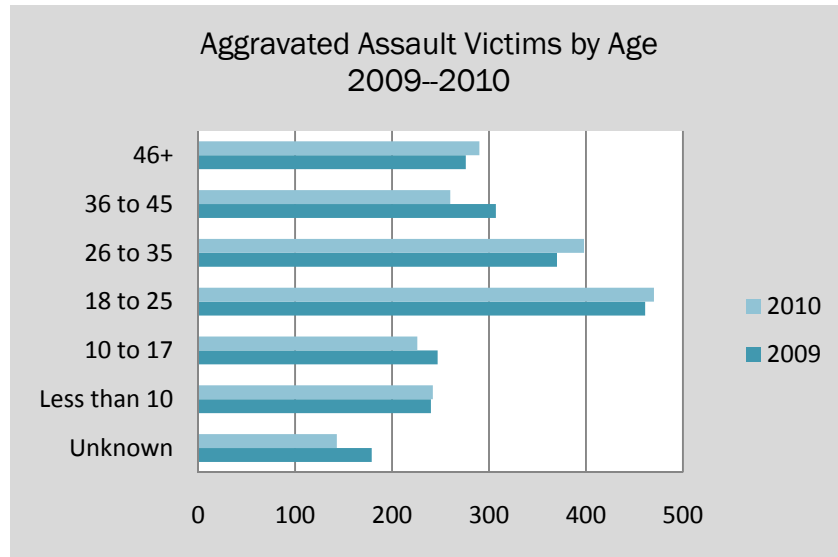
Almost half of all aggravated assaults occurred at a residence/home over the two-year period. Another 23 percent took place on a highway/road/alley. The offender was suspected of using alcohol either before or during the commission of the offense in about 43 percent of all the reported aggravated assaults. The percentage of offenders suspected of using alcohol dropped from over 45 percent in 2009 to about 39 percent in 2010. Overall, about 3 percent of offenders were suspected of using drugs - 2.4 percent in 2009 and 3.9 percent in 2010.

Aggravated Assault Victims

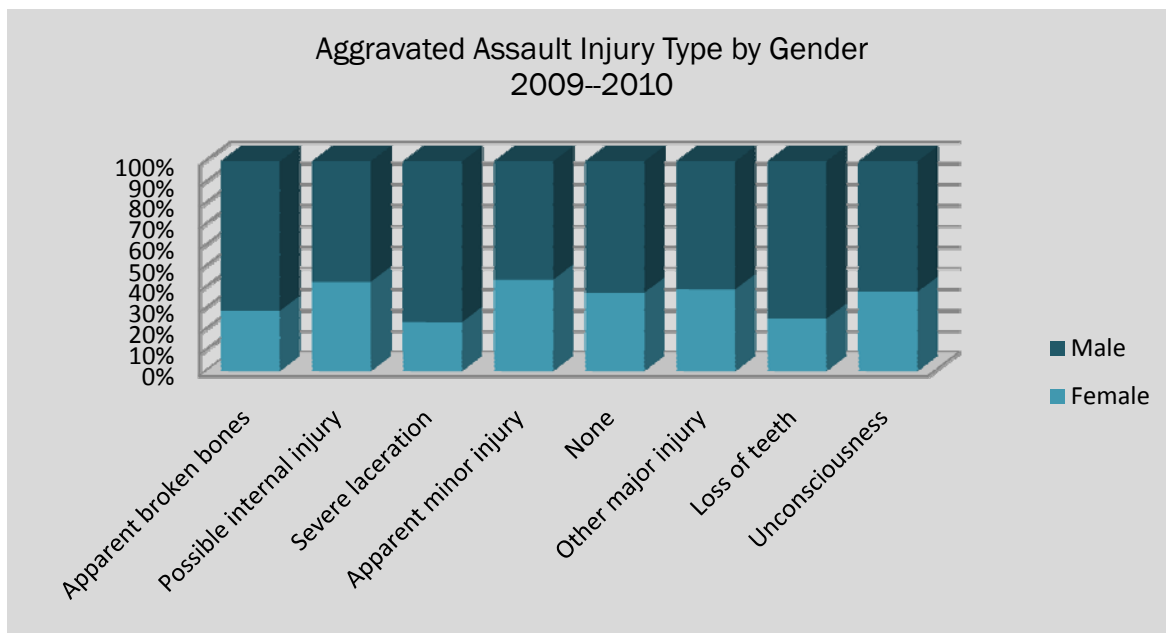
Aggravated Assault Victims	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	823	759	1,582	38.5%
Asian	1	4	5	0.1%
African American	9	12	21	0.5%
American Indian	137	121	258	6.3%
Unknown	26	22	48	1.2%
White	650	600	1,250	30.4%
Male	1,238	1,250	2,488	60.6%
Asian	6	1	7	0.2%
African American	21	24	45	1.1%
American Indian	146	124	270	6.6%
Unknown	39	42	81	2.0%
White	1,026	1,059	2,085	50.7%
Unknown	19	20	39	0.9%
American Indian	1	0	1	0.0%
Unknown	18	19	37	0.9%
White	0	1	1	0.0%
Grand Total	2,080	2,029	4,109	100%

In 2010, non-Tribal law enforcement reported 2,029

victims of aggravated assault, down slightly from 2,080 victims in 2009; this reflects a 2.5 percent decrease. About 60 percent of all victims were male and over half are white male. About 13 percent of all victims were American Indian. The number of American Indian victims in 2010 decreased by 13 percent when compared with the number of victims reported in 2009. The number of white female victims decreased 7.6 percent from 2009 to 2010. Of all female victims, American Indians account for about 16 percent of the total. Of the 2,488 male victims, 10.9 percent (270) were American Indian. However, almost 84 percent of the male victims were white. While the total number of victims decreased over the two-year period, the decrease is similar to the decrease in the number of female victims from 823 in 2009 to 759 in 2010. The number of male victims increased slightly from 1,238 in 2009 to 1,250 in 2010.



The mean age of aggravated assault victims in both 2009 and 2010 was about 28, with a median age of 26. Combined for both years, the age range of victims was 94; the youngest victims were babies, while the oldest was 95. Female victims, on average, were slightly younger than male victims; the average age for female victims was 27.5, and the average male victim was 28.5 years of age. About 42 percent of all victims were between the ages of 18 and 35. Almost a quarter of all victims were 17 or younger.



Men were more likely than females to experience an injury. When the incident involved a severe injury such as a broken bone; severe laceration; or loss of teeth males experienced these injuries over 70 percent of the time. The most commonly reported injury types for female victims were possible internal injury and apparent minor injury.

Aggravated Assault Circumstances	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Argument	848	810	1,658	40.4%
Other circumstances	596	644	1,240	30.2%
Unknown circumstances	300	296	596	14.5%
Assault on law enforcement officer	160	132	292	7.1%
Lovers' quarrel	98	87	185	4.5%
Other felony involved	63	52	115	2.8%
Drug dealing	7	5	12	0.3%
Gangland	3	2	5	0.1%
Juvenile gang	2	1	3	0.1%
Not Reported	3		3	0.1%
Grand Total	2,080	2,029	4,109	100%

Most (40 percent) aggravated assaults begin with an argument. Other circumstances and unknown circumstances were also commonly reported in this data element. It is unclear what circumstances might be classified in other and unknown. About 7 percent of the aggravated assaults involved assaults on law enforcement officers. This is relatively unchanged from the 2008-2009 time period. A little less than 5 percent of the aggravated assaults began as a lovers' quarrel; only a marginal number were related to drug dealing and gang activity.

Victim-to-offender Relationship	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Multiple offenders	388	351	739	18.0%
Victim was acquaintance	291	321	612	14.9%
Victim was stranger	261	242	503	12.2%
Relationship unknown	222	226	448	10.9%
Victim was boyfriend/girlfriend	194	167	361	8.8%
Victim was child	176	148	324	7.9%
Victim was otherwise known	144	148	292	7.1%
Victim was spouse	95	96	191	4.6%
Victim was friend	61	63	124	3.0%
Victim was neighbor	33	47	80	1.9%
Victim was sibling (brother/sister)	41	38	79	1.9%
Victim was parent	34	40	74	1.8%
Child of boyfriend/girlfriend	23	35	58	1.4%
Victim was other family member	28	29	57	1.4%
Victim was stepchild	16	23	39	0.9%
Victim was common-law spouse	15	20	35	0.9%
Victim was ex-Spouse	11	6	17	0.4%
Victim was in-law	7	9	16	0.4%
Victim was babysitter (the baby)	8	5	13	0.3%
Victim was grandchild	9	3	12	0.3%
Victim was stepparent	5	5	10	0.2%
Victim was employee	3	5	8	0.2%
Victim was homosexual partner	6	0	6	0.1%
Victim was grandparent	4	1	5	0.1%
Victim was step-Sibling	3	0	3	0.1%
Victim was employer	2	0	2	0.0%
Victim was offender	0	1	1	0.0%
Grand Total	2,080	2,029	4,109	100%

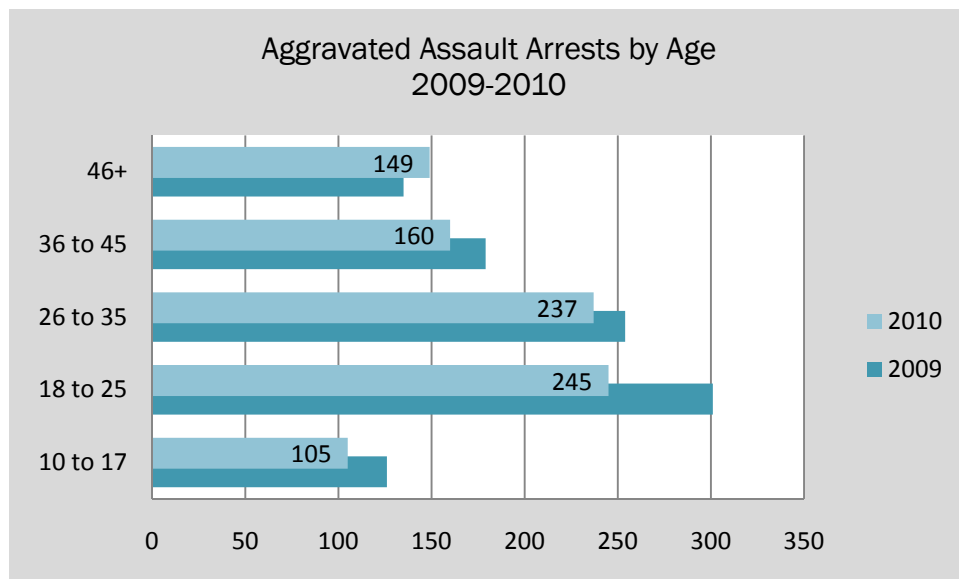
Multiple victim-to-offender relationships were reported in 18 percent of the aggravated assault incidents over the two-year period, according to Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. This means that there were multiple offenders to one victim in those incidents. The victim-to-offender relationship that was also commonly reported (about 15 percent of all incidents) was victim was acquaintance. Interestingly, the victim and the offender were strangers in over 12 percent of the aggravated assault incidents. Taken together, the victim and the offender shared a familial relationship in almost 21 percent of the incidents, slightly up from the 2008-2009 time frame (19 percent.) The most common familial relationship was Victim was child (i.e., son or daughter.)

Aggravated Assault Arrests

Aggravated Assault Arrests	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	222	157	379	19.9%
Asian	2	2	4	0.2%
African American	5	6	11	0.6%
American Indian	66	40	106	5.6%
Unknown	5	5	10	0.5%
White	144	104	248	13.0%
Male	773	739	1,512	79.3%
Asian	1	1	2	0.1%
African American	20	23	43	2.3%
American Indian	126	95	221	11.6%
Unknown	8	7	15	0.8%
White	618	613	1,231	64.6%
Reported on Paper Summaries	3	13	16	0.8%
Grand Total	998	909	1,907	100.0%

The number of offenders arrested in

2010 for an aggravated assault offense by non-Tribal law enforcement agencies decreased by 9 percent when compared with 2009. In total, almost 80 percent of the arrestees were male and almost two-thirds were white males. About 11.6 percent of the persons arrested were American Indian males. Of the female offenders, 65 percent (379) were white and almost 28 percent were American Indian. Of the male offenders, over 81 percent (1,512) were white and 14.6 percent were American Indian. A little over 3 percent (62) of the arrestees were reportedly of Hispanic origin. The number of white male arrestees in 2010 was relatively unchanged when compared with the number of white male arrestees reported in 2009. On the contrary, male American Indian arrestees, female American Indians, and white female arrestees experienced a significant decrease in 2010.



The mean age of persons arrested for aggravated assault in 2010 was 31.8, up from 30.3 in 2009. The median was 29 in 2010 and 27 in 2009. The age distribution in 2010 varies slightly when compared with 2009. More persons age 18-25 were arrested in 2009 than in 2010. Also in 2009, more persons younger than 17 were arrested for aggravated assault than in 2010.

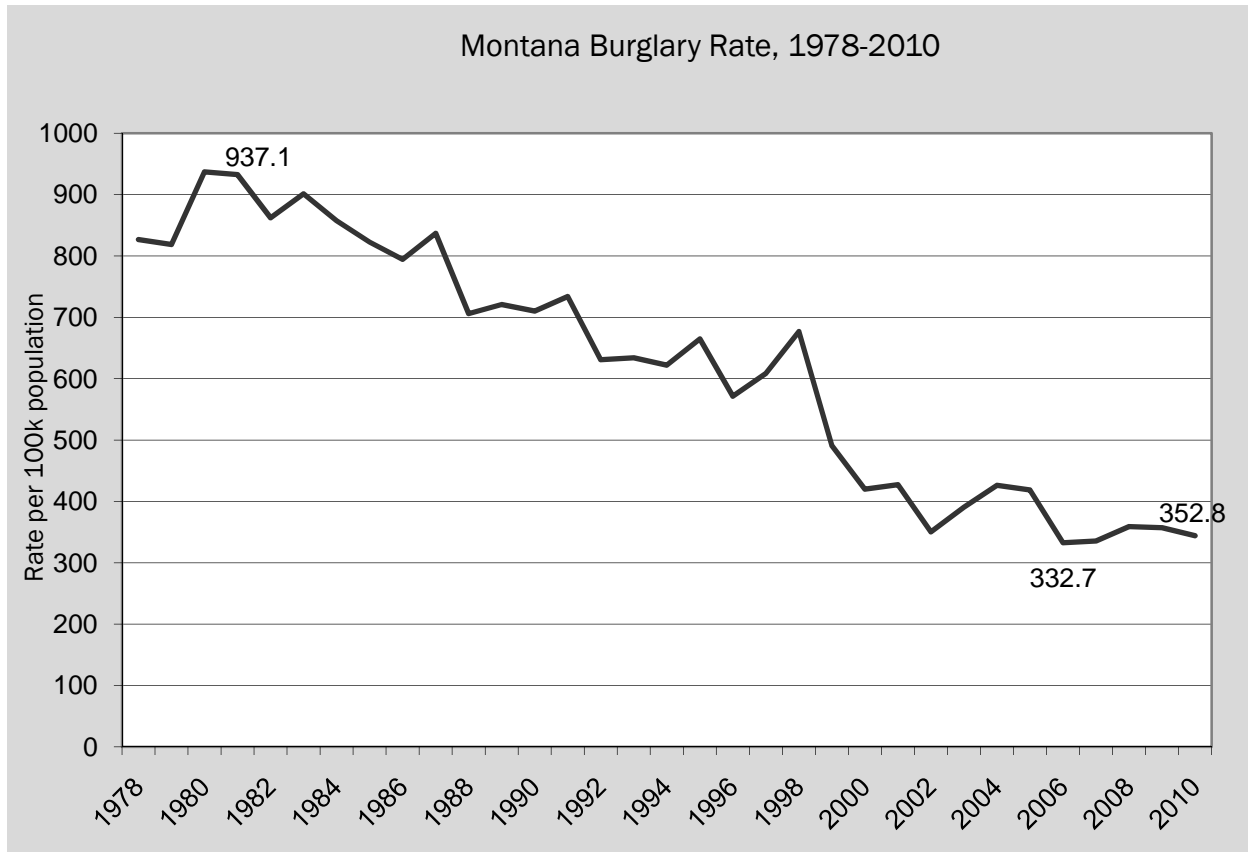
At the time of apprehension, offenders were armed with a weapon almost 12 percent of the time. When an offender was armed with a weapon, he/she was armed with a lethal cutting instrument about half of the time. Over 5 percent of offenders are carrying a firearm at the time of arrest. Aggravated assault offenders were taken into custody (on-view arrest) in about 64 percent of the arrests. Another 25 percent were taken into custody based on a warrant. A little over 10 percent of the aggravated assault offenders were summoned/cited and not taken into custody.

Aggravated Assault	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Assault with a weapon	606	603	-0.5%	1,208	31.5%
Criminal endangerment	302	291	-3.6%	592	15.4%
Assault, aggravated, broken bones, severe laceration, etc (not permanent or life threatening)	268	267	-0.4%	534	13.9%
Partner or family assault (serious injury)	198	181	-8.6%	378	9.9%
Assault on a minor	174	180	3.4%	354	9.2%
Assault, aggravated -permanent or life threatening injury	142	167	17.6%	309	8.1%
Assault, on a peace or judicial officer	133	114	-14.3%	247	6.4%
Assault with a bodily fluid	36	23	-36.1%	59	1.5%
Negligent vehicular assault (serious injury)	22	26	18.2%	48	1.3%
Hate motivated intimidation or harassment	29	14	-51.7%	43	1.1%
Attempted homicide	13	17	30.8%	30	0.8%
Endangering the welfare of Children	13	8	-38.5%	21	0.5%
Abuse, neglect, or exploitation of the elderly	4	8	100.0%	12	0.3%
Reported on paper summaries	3	13	333.3%	16	0.4%
Grand Total	1,943	1,912	-1.6%	3,835	100.0%

The MBCC disaggregates aggravated assaults into 15 subcategories in the MTIBRS. The most commonly reported aggravated assault offense over the two-year period was assault with a weapon. Criminal endangerment was the second most commonly reported aggravated assault offense reported by non-Tribal law enforcement agencies over the two-year period. Attempted homicide, which is classified as an aggravated assault for reporting purposes, increased by 30 percent over the two-year period. Additionally, assault with a permanent or life threatening injury increased by almost 18 percent in 2010 when compared with 2009. Partner or family member assault (with a serious injury) declined over the two-year period. Partner or family member assault, as a separate category, will be discussed later.

Part I Property Crimes

BURGLARY



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	7,144	932.8
1991	5,417	734.0
2006	3,093	332.7
2009	3,455	357.3
2010	3,358	344.0

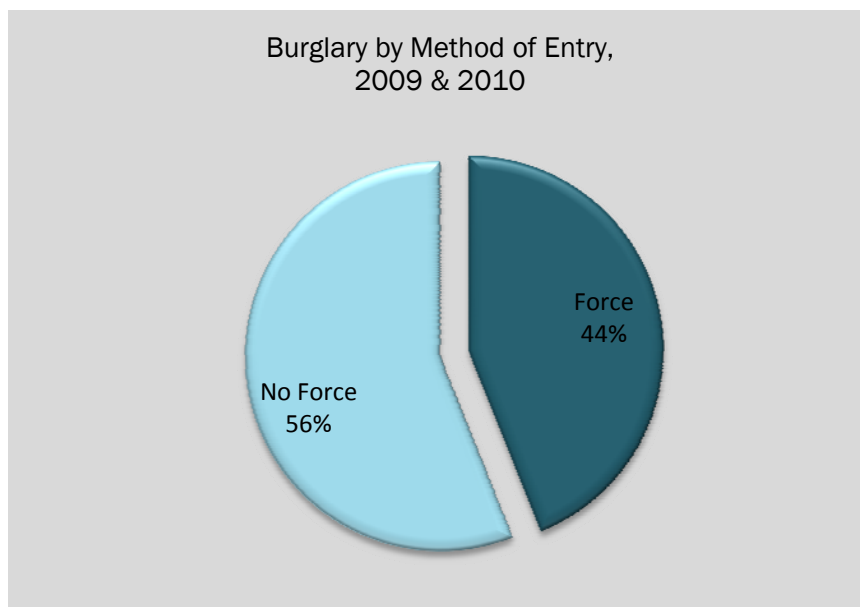
Burglaries known to non-Tribal law enforcement were down slightly in 2010 when compared with 2009. The number of burglaries reported decreased 2.8 percent and the burglary rate decreased by 3.7 percent. In 2010, offenders entered more than one premise during the commission of burglary 13 times, down from 9 in 2009. Only about 5.5 percent of the reported burglaries in 2009 and 2010 were attempted; the rest were completed burglaries. Since 1978, the average number of burglaries was 4,923 with an average rate of about 622 per 100,000. The 2010 burglary rate is down quite significantly from the 33-year average.

Location Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Residence/home	2,411	2,345	-2.7%	4,756	69.8%
Commercial/office building	186	178	-4.3%	364	5.3%
Specialty store	153	168	9.8%	321	4.7%
Parking lot/garage	104	112	7.7%	216	3.2%
Other/unknown	91	76	-16.5%	167	2.5%
Bar/night club	69	62	-10.1%	131	1.9%
Restaurant	69	61	-11.6%	130	1.9%
Rental storage facility	41	56	36.6%	97	1.4%
School/college	48	33	-31.3%	81	1.2%
Church/synagogue/temple	43	36	-16.3%	79	1.2%
Convenience store	45	25	-44.4%	70	1.0%
Government/public building	31	33	6.5%	64	0.9%
Hotel/motel	25	35	40.0%	60	0.9%
Highway/road/alley	31	25	-19.4%	56	0.8%
Service/gas station	18	20	11.1%	38	0.6%
Drug store/Dr. office/hospital	17	21	23.5%	38	0.6%
Department/discount store	14	18	28.6%	32	0.5%
Construction site	9	14	55.6%	23	0.3%
Grocery/supermarket	12	6	-50.0%	18	0.3%
Liquor store	9	4	-55.6%	13	0.2%
Campground/park	7	5	-28.6%	12	0.2%
Field/woods	6	5	-16.7%	11	0.2%
Bank/savings and loan	4	3	-25.0%	7	0.1%
Air/bus/train terminal	2	2	0.0%	4	0.1%
Shopping mall	3	0	-100.0%	3	0.0%
Lake/waterway	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%
Reported on paper summaries	6	15	150.0%	21	0.3%
Grand Total	3,455	3,358	-2.8%	6,813	100.0%

The most commonly reported location of burglary is overwhelmingly at a residence/home at almost 70 percent of the total offenses over the two-year period. While the number of reported burglary incidents dropped overall, at a few location types the number of burglaries reported increased. For example, in 2010 the number of burglaries at a specialty store increased by almost 10 percent. This could be partially attributable to burglaries of medical marijuana dispensaries.

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Burglary, residence	2417	2383	-1.4%	4,800	70.5%
Burglary, non-residence	953	909	-4.6%	1,862	27.3%
Burglary, aggravated	79	51	-35.4%	130	1.9%
Reported on Paper Summaries	6	15	150.0%	21	0.3%
Grand Total	3,455	3,358	-2.8%	6,813	100.0%

Burglary is classified into three-subcategories, “burglary, residence; “burglary, non-residence; and “burglary, aggravated. An aggravated burglary occurs when an offender is armed with explosives or a weapon or the offender purposely, knowingly, or negligently inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury upon anyone⁸. As previously noted, more than 70 percent of all burglaries are a burglary of a residence. Only about 2 percent of all burglaries are aggravated in nature. Force entry was used to gain access in about 44 percent of all incidents. On the other hand, no force was used to gain access in 56 percent of the cases.



⁸ Montana Code Annotated 45-6-204(2)

Burglary Arrests

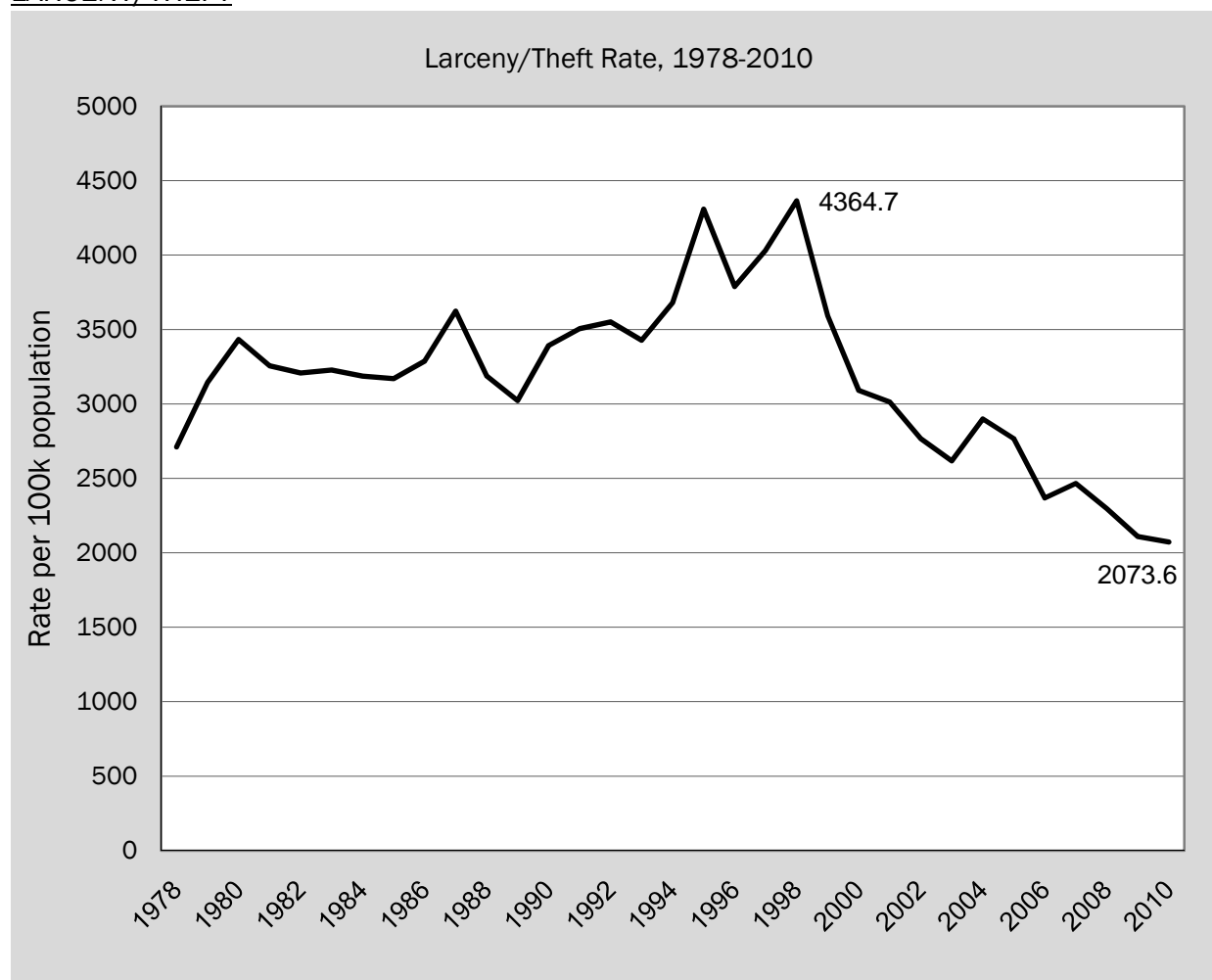
Burglary Arrests	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	49	52	101	12.7%
African American	2	1	3	0.4%
American Indian	8	8	16	2.0%
White	39	43	82	10.3%
Male	374	313	687	86.4%
Asian	3	0	3	0.4%
African American	11	6	17	2.1%
American Indian	63	39	102	12.8%
Unknown	4	12	16	2.0%
White	293	256	549	69.1%
Reported on Paper Summaries	1	6	7	0.9%
Grand Total	424	371	795	100.0%

A total of 795 persons were arrested for

burglary and 31 incidents were cleared by exceptional means, resulting in an overall burglary clearance rate of 12.1 percent. The clearance rate in 2009 was 12.6 percent, and in 2010 it was 11.6 percent. Almost 90 percent of persons arrested for burglary in Montana are male and the majority of those are white male. Over 13 percent of the males arrested for burglary are American Indian. Less than 2 percent of the burglar arrestees reported Hispanic ethnicity. About 13 percent of the burglary arrestees were reportedly not of resident of the jurisdiction in which they committed the offense.

The age distribution of burglar arrestees in 2010 is very similar when compared with 2009. The mean age in 2009 and 2010 is about 24, with a median of 21. The range over the two-year period was 60.

LARCENY/THEFT



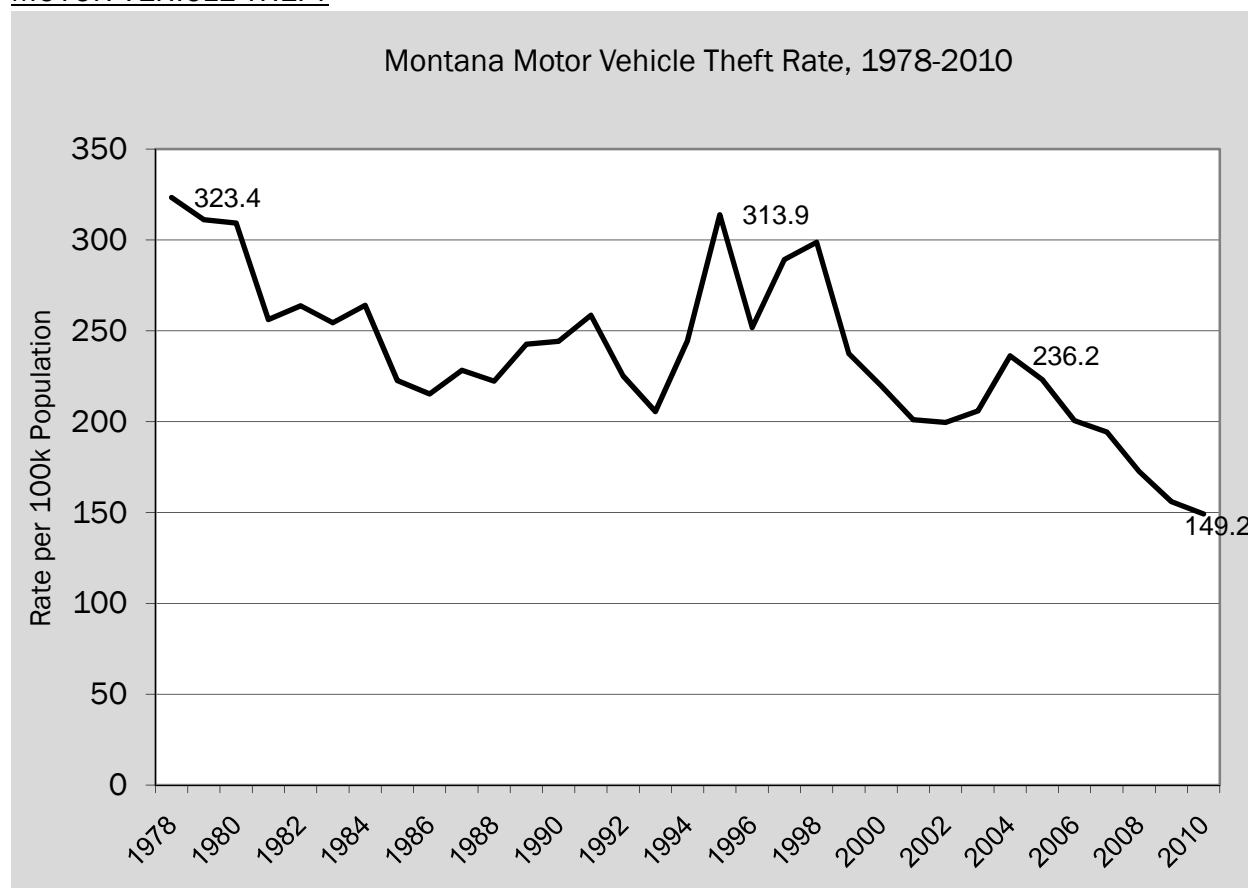
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	24,945	3,257.0
1991	25,877	3,506.3
2006	22,022	2,368.9
2009	20,406	2,110.5
2010	20,239	2,073.6

Larceny/theft was the most commonly reported offense in Montana in 2010. In 2010, the larceny/theft rate per 100,000 was 2,073.6, the lowest level over the 33-year period. When compared with 2009, the larceny/theft rate was down 1.7 percent in 2010. The total number of offenses was also marginally down, from 20,406 in 2009 to 20,239 in 2010. Over the 33-year period, the mean number of larceny/theft offenses known to law enforcement was 25,419. The number of offenses reported in 2010 is down over 20 percent. The mean rate was 3,170 per 100,000 population, significantly higher than the current (2010) rate. The larceny/theft rate has decreased in 8 out of the last 10 years.

Offense Category	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
All other larceny	8,089	7,695	-4.9%	15,784	38.8%
Theft from motor vehicle	4,858	5,699	17.3%	10,557	26.0%
Shoplifting	3,465	3,293	-5.0%	6,758	16.6%
Theft from building	3,156	2,648	-16.1%	5,804	14.3%
Theft of motor vehicle parts	724	799	10.4%	1,523	3.7%
Purse snatching	41	30	-26.8%	71	0.2%
Theft from coin operated Machine	33	37	12.1%	70	0.2%
Pocket picking	20	18	-10.0%	38	0.1%
Reported on Paper Summaries	20	20	0.0%	40	0.1%
Grand Total	20,406	20,239	-0.8%	40,645	100%

Theft, all other continues to be the most commonly reported offense in 2009 and 2010, accounting for about 40 percent of the theft offense category. However, it did fall approximately 5 percent in 2010 from the previous year. Theft from motor vehicles accounts for over a quarter of all larceny/theft offenses. It increased over 17 percent in 2010 when compared with the number reported in 2009. This increase could partially be attributed to an actual increase in the number of these offenses and more accurate reporting resulting in less of these offenses categorized as all other larceny. Theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories also increased by about 10 percent in 2010 when compared with the number reported in 2009. Shoplifting and theft from a building also decreased 5 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	1,952	256.2
1991	1,908	258.5
2006	1,864	200.5
2009	1,508	156.0
2010	1,456	149.2

The 2010 motor vehicle theft (MVT) rate continues to trend downward since it peaked in the mid-1990s. The MVT rate peaked to a lesser extent again in 2004 but has steadily decreased since then. The 2010 rate is 149.2 per 100,000 population, which is slightly down (4.4 percent) when compared with 2009. The number of MVT offenses is down to 1,456 in 2010 from 1,508 in 2009, a 3.4 percent decrease. Over the 33-year period, a total of 62,906 MVTs were known to non-Tribal law enforcement, an average of 1,906 per year. The mean rate over the 33-year period is 237.6 per 100,000. The 2010 rate is 37 percent lower than the long-term average.

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Motor vehicle theft	1,212	1,169	-3.5%	2,378	80.3%
Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	291	284	-2.4%	575	19.4%
Reported on Paper Summaries	5	3	-40.0%	8	0.3%
Grand Total	1,508	1,456	-3.4%	2,961	100%

MVT can be classified into two subcategories: motor vehicle theft and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. Over 80 percent of the MVTs fall into the former category. Multiple vehicles may be stolen during one incident. In 2010, 1,492 vehicles were stolen during those 1,456 offenses.

Location Description	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Residence/home	558	532	1,090	36.9%
Highway/road/alley	504	473	975	33.0%
Parking lot/garage	212	243	454	15.4%
Other/unknown	34	32	66	2.2%
Commercial/office building	30	32	62	2.1%
Bar/night club	34	19	53	1.8%
Field/woods	23	20	43	1.5%
Specialty store	18	17	35	1.2%
Hotel/motel	10	15	25	0.8%
School/college	14	5	19	0.6%
Campground/park	6	12	18	0.6%
Convenience store	7	9	16	0.5%
Rental storage facility	10	5	15	0.5%
Government/public building	5	10	15	0.5%
Construction site	7	4	11	0.4%
Grocery/supermarket	3	8	11	0.4%
Service/gas station	6	4	10	0.3%
Restaurant	6	3	9	0.3%
Air/bus/train terminal	3	5	8	0.3%
Department/discount store	3	2	5	0.2%
Shopping mall	4		4	0.1%
Lake/waterway	3	1	4	0.1%
Church/synagogue/temple	2	1	3	0.1%
Drug store/Dr. Office/hospital	1	1	2	0.1%
Reported on Paper Summaries	5	3	8	0.3%
Grand Total	1,508	1,456	2,961	100%

Over 36 percent of all motor vehicles are stolen from a home; another 33 percent were simply classified as being located on a highway/road/alley.

MVT Arrests

MVT Arrests	2009	2010	Total	% of Total
Female	85	68	153	23.2%
Asian	0	1	1	0.2%
African American	2	0	2	0.3%
American Indian	23	16	39	5.9%
Unknown	2	0	2	0.3%
White	58	51	109	16.5%
Male	279	222	501	75.9%
Asian	1	1	2	0.3%
African American	10	2	12	1.8%
American Indian	62	34	96	14.5%
Unknown	4	3	7	1.1%
White	203	182	385	58.3%
Reported on Paper Summaries	2	3	5	0.8%
Grand Total	367	293	660	100%

Of the 2,953 offenses, 660 were cleared by arrest and an additional 27 were cleared by exceptional means, for a total clearance rate of about 23 percent. Over 75 percent of persons arrested for MVT were male. Of the 501 male arrestees, 19 percent (96) were American Indian. Likewise, of the 153 female arrestees, over 25 percent (39) were American Indian. Over the two-year period, 19 (2.8 percent) arrestees were reportedly of Hispanic ethnicity.

The mean age of persons arrested for MVT was 22.8 over the two-year period. The median was 19. Youth ages 14 to 19 accounted for about half of all persons arrested for MVT over the two-year period. About half of the persons arrested for MVT were arrested on-view and taken into custody; another 20 percent were taken into custody on a warrant. About 30 percent of the MVT arrestees were issued a citation in lieu of arrest.

Value of Property Stolen - 2010

Offense	Number of Offenses Reported Electronically	Value (\$) of Stolen Property	% of Total	Montana Average Value (\$) per Offense	U.S. Average Value (\$) per Offense
Burglary	3,343	\$5,226,134.00	19.4%	\$1,563.31	\$2,096.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,453	\$5,594,858.00	20.8%	\$3,850.56	\$6,505.00
Robbery	187	\$126,395.00	0.5%	\$675.91	\$1,244.00
Larceny/Theft	20,219	\$15,938,265.00	59.3%	\$788.28	\$ 864.00
Grand Total	25,202	\$26,885,652.00	100.0%	\$1,066.81	NR

In 2010, the value of stolen property for the four index property offenses reached over \$26.8 million, an almost 7 percent increase when compared with the value of property stolen in 2009. This valuation does not include items that were damaged, vandalized, or destroyed during the course of other types of offenses. It also does not include any valuation of property that was fraudulently obtained. In 2010, goods taken during larceny/theft accounted for more than 59 percent of the total proceeds, up from about 52 percent in 2009. Proceeds stolen during robbery events only account for less than 1 percent of the total property loss value. The average property value gained during the course of an MVT incident was over \$6,500; for burglary, the amount was just over \$2,000.

Rank	Stolen Property Description	# Times Reported	Property Value (\$)	% of Total
1	Automobiles/trucks	907	\$ 5,926,144.00	22%
2	Jewelry/precious metals	894	\$ 4,538,902.00	17%
3	Money	3454	\$ 3,414,969.00	13%
4	Other	5631	\$ 2,989,154.00	11%
5	Tools-power/hand	1389	\$ 1,420,852.00	5%
6	Radios/TVs/VCRs	2497	\$ 1,225,827.00	5%
7	Computer hard/software	1397	\$ 945,556.00	4%
8	Vehicle parts/accessories	1117	\$ 745,857.00	3%
9	Bicycles	1309	\$ 568,588.00	2%
10	Other motor vehicles	141	\$ 549,335.00	2%
11	Firearms	620	\$ 533,302.00	2%
12	Negotiable instruments	302	\$ 490,810.00	2%
13	Recordings-audio/visual	995	\$ 479,622.00	2%
14	Recreational/sporting goods	631	\$ 434,205.00	2%
15	Heavy equipment-construction/industrial	146	\$ 419,837.00	2%

The most commonly reported stolen items were categorized as other, which means that these items did not fit into the specific descriptions offered in the MTIBRS guidelines. Not

surprisingly, automobiles and trucks accounted for over 22 percent of the total value of property lost. Jewelry/precious metals also accounted for a large percentage of the lost property value in 2010, up from just over \$1.6 million in 2009 to over \$4.5 million in 2010. Similar to 2009, money also accounted for a large percentage in terms of total value lost.

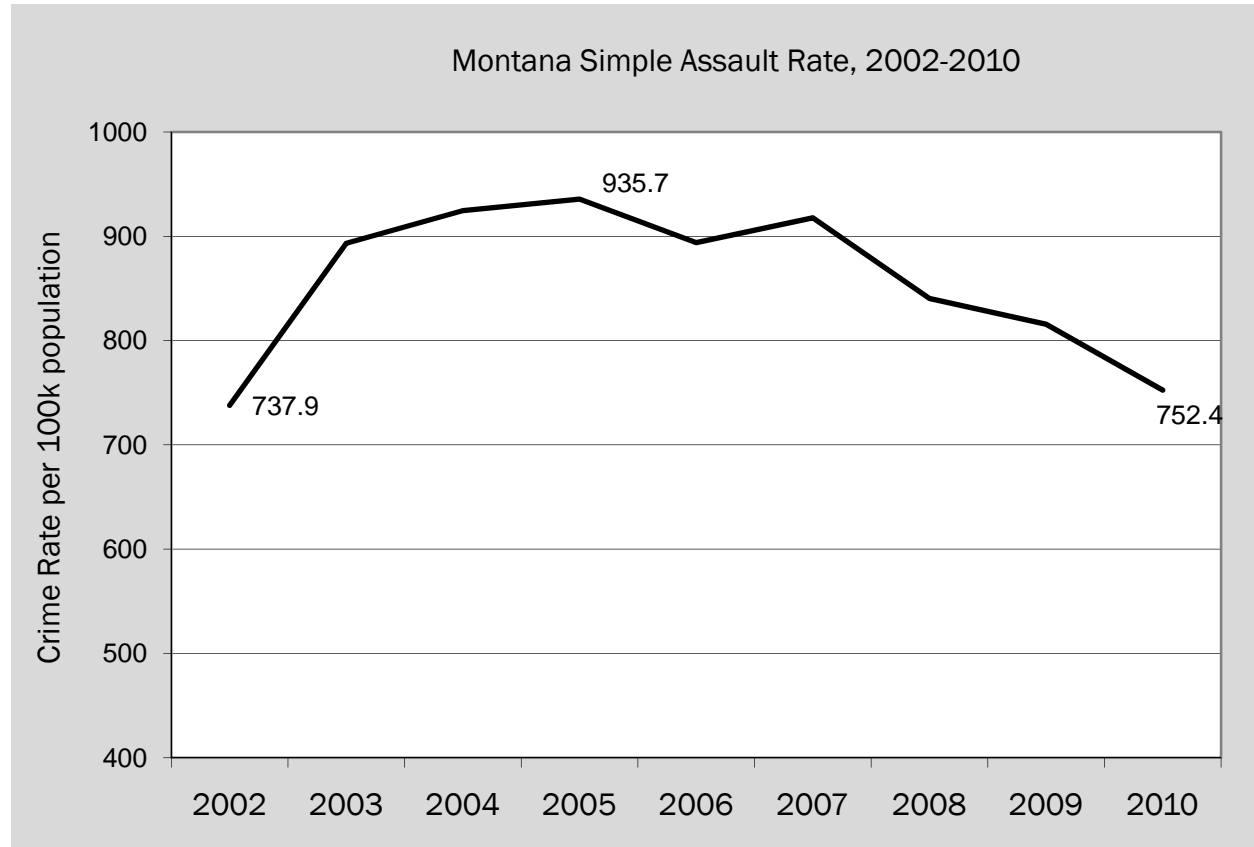
Property Recovered by Property Type - 2010

Property Description	# Times Category was Reported	Value (\$) of Property Recovered	% of Total Value
Automobiles	588	\$ 3,794,596.00	70.36%
Other	642	\$ 206,596.00	3.83%
Jewelry/precious metals	196	\$ 197,097.00	3.65%
Tools-power/hand	159	\$ 132,041.00	2.45%
Other motor vehicles	37	\$ 117,909.00	2.19%
Heavy equip-construction/industrial	18	\$ 117,385.00	2.18%
Radios/TVs/VCRs	200	\$ 98,979.00	1.84%
Recreational vehicles	13	\$ 83,564.00	1.55%
Computer hard/software	155	\$ 82,341.00	1.53%
Bicycles	186	\$ 82,280.00	1.53%
Money	114	\$ 67,316.00	1.25%
Firearms	93	\$ 65,119.00	1.21%
Vehicle parts/accessories	92	\$ 61,743.00	1.14%
Merchandise	673	\$ 60,910.00	1.13%
Household goods	93	\$ 48,476.00	0.90%
Clothes/furs	461	\$ 48,341.00	0.90%
Recreational/sporting goods	66	\$ 39,603.00	0.73%
Recordings-audio/visual	106	\$ 17,736.00	0.33%
Purses/handbags/wallets	249	\$ 16,266.00	0.30%
Consumable goods	413	\$ 14,229.00	0.26%
Structures-single occupied	1	\$ 13,900.00	0.26%
Negotiable instruments	16	\$ 8,374.00	0.16%
Structures-other dwell	1	\$ 8,000.00	0.15%
Alcohol	159	\$ 3,268.00	0.06%
Office-type Equipment	17	\$ 2,061.00	0.04%
Musical instruments	6	\$ 1,898.00	0.04%
Watercraft	3	\$ 1,500.00	0.03%
Structures-other	3	\$ 542.00	0.01%
Drug/narcotics	19	\$ 508.00	0.01%
Farm equipment	1	\$ 450.00	0.01%
Drug/narcotic equipment	1	\$ 400.00	0.01%
Grand Total	4781	\$ 5,393,428.00	100.00%

In 2010, about \$5.4 million worth of stolen goods that were stolen during the commission of a robbery, burglary, larceny/theft, or MVT were recovered. This accounts for about 20 percent of the total property value that was stolen. Not surprisingly, recovered motor vehicles account for over 70 percent of the recovered property value. Items that were categorized as other and clothes/furs were most commonly recovered.

Selected Non-Index Offenses

SIMPLE ASSAULT⁹



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2006	8,310	893.9
2007	8,532	917.8
2008	7,951	840.4
2009	7,887	815.7
2010	7,344	752.4

The total number of simple assault offenses known to non-Tribal law enforcement is down significantly in 2010. Compared with 2009, the simple assault rate is down by 6.9 percent; the simple assault rate is down by 7.8 percent when compared with 2010. Since 2002 the average simple assault rate is almost 857 per 100,000 population. The 2010 rate is more

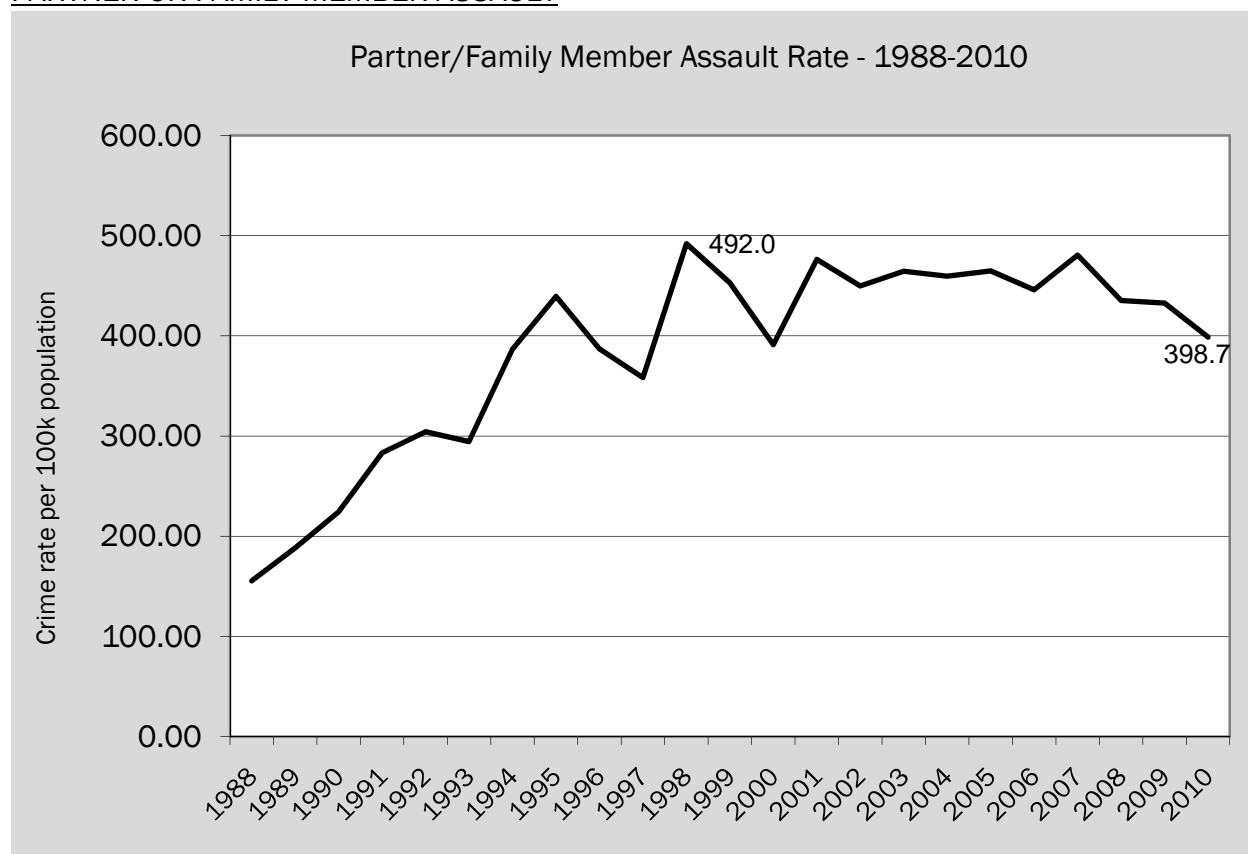
⁹ The total number of simple assault offenses includes partner family member assault (non-aggravated).

than 12 percent than the mean over the 9-year period. Simple assault continues to trend downward and has done so 4 out of the last 5 years.

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Partner or family assault (non-aggravated)	3,986	3,710	-6.9%	7,696	50.5%
Assault, with minor injuries (no broken bones or severe lacerations)	2,994	2,760	-7.8%	5,754	37.8%
Resisting arrest	692	656	-5.2%	1,348	8.9%
Negligent endangerment	124	108	-12.9%	232	1.5%
Endangering the Welfare of Children	40	40	0.0%	80	0.5%
Assault with bodily fluid	28	24	-14.3%	52	0.3%
Abuse, Neglect, or Exploit the Elderly	7	12	71.4%	19	0.1%
Mistreating prisoners	3	3	0.0%	6	0.0%
Abuse of Teachers	3	0	-100.0%	3	0.0%
Assault upon sports official	1	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	9	30	233.3%	39	0.3%
Grand Total	7,887	7,344	-6.9%	15,231	100.0%

Over half of all simple assaults offenses were non-aggravated partner or family member assaults (simple PFMA). In 2009, 3,986 simple PFMA were known to law enforcement compared with 3,710 in 2010, an almost 7 percent decrease. Assault with a minor injury accounted for a little over one-third of all simple assaults over the two-year period. Resisting arrest is also commonly reported.

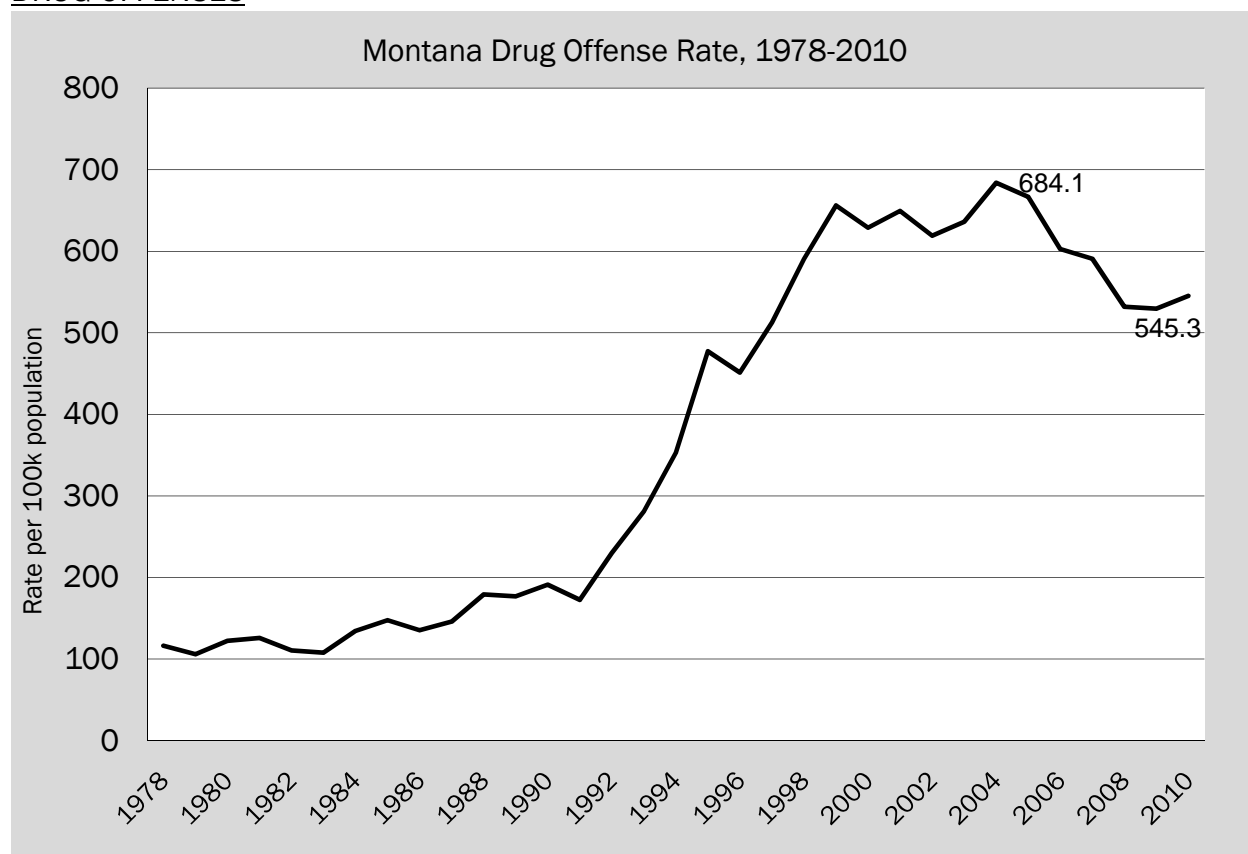
PARTNER OR FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1991	2,091	283.3
2001	4,064	476.3
2006	4,146	446.0
2009	4,184	432.7
2010	3,891	398.7

The rate of partner and family member assault generally increased beginning in the 1980s and continuing until the mid-1990s; this can be explained in part by changing law enforcement practices, changing perceptions about PFMA, and an active victim advocate movement. It was then followed by a time period that can be characterized as large swings. The PFMA rate was then relatively steady from about 2000 through 2007, but has decreased the last three years. The 2010 rate decreased 7.9 percent when compared with 2009. The 23 year average PFMA rate is 385.5 per 100,000 population; the 2010 rate is slightly (3.4 percent) higher than the mean.

DRUG OFFENSES

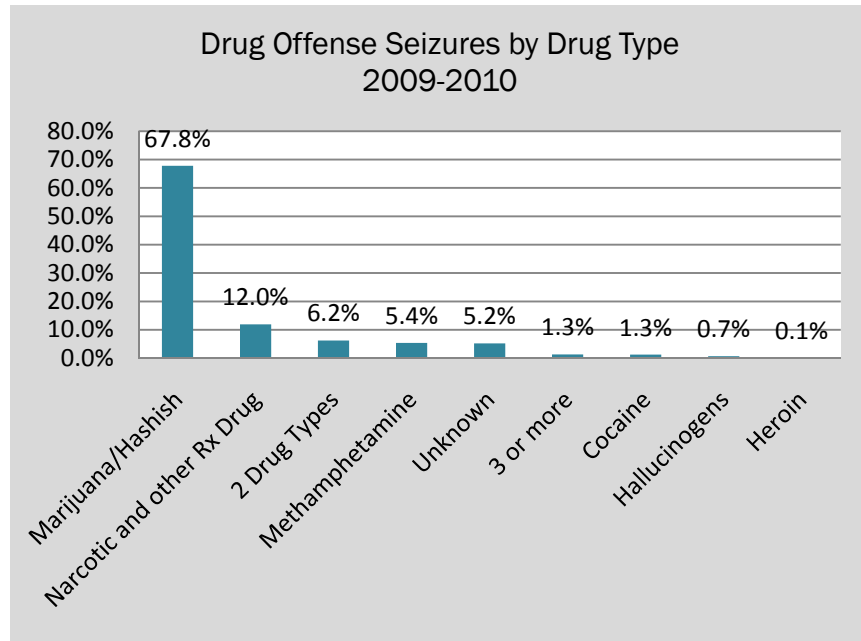


The number of drug offenses reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement is marginally higher in 2010 than reported in 2009; consequently, the drug offense rate increased by about 3 percent when compared with 2009. The rate increase in 2010 is in contrast to the overall decline that has occurred since it peaked in 2004. The drug offense rate increase could partially be attributed to issues surrounding the medical marijuana issues. The offenses that attributed to the increase are primarily possession and distribution offenses. The mean drug offense rate over the last 33 years was about 370 per 100,000 population.

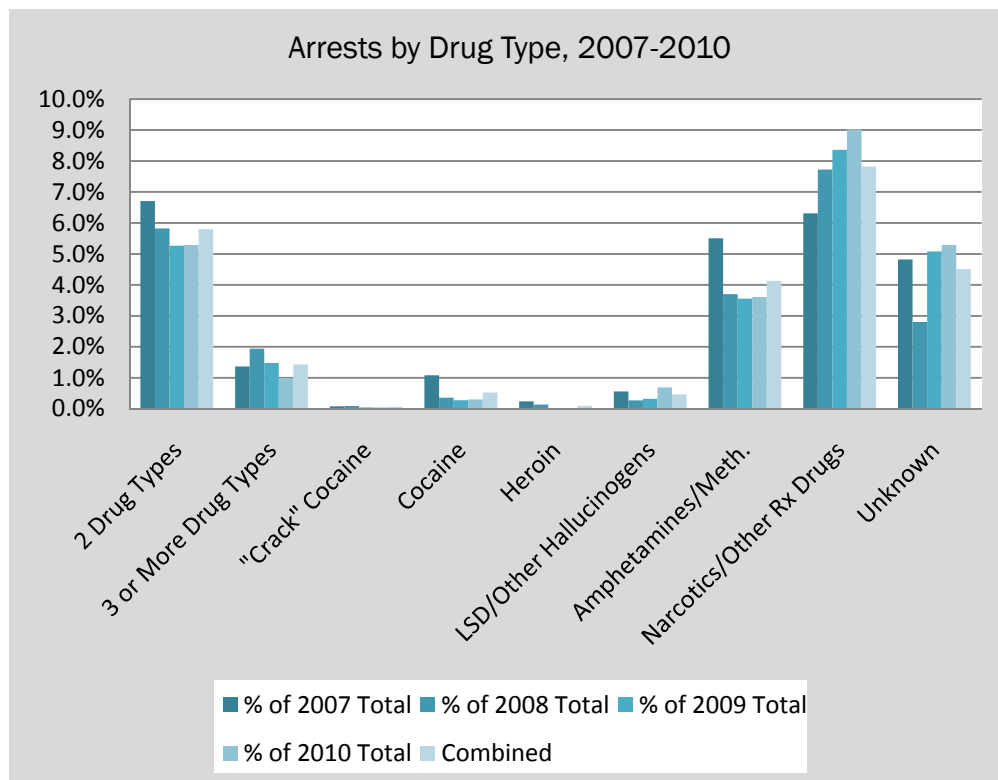
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	963	125.7
1991	1,273	172.5
2006	5,604	602.8
2009	5,120	529.5
2010	5,322	545.3

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Possession of dangerous drugs	2,232	2,411	8.0%	4,643	44.5%
Possession of drug paraphernalia	2,205	2,258	2.4%	4,463	42.7%
Sale of dangerous drugs	286	307	7.3%	593	5.7%
Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs	133	102	-23.3%	235	2.3%
Possession with intent to sell	108	84	-22.2%	192	1.8%
Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs	47	50	6.4%	97	0.9%
Possession of toxic substances	47	38	-19.1%	85	0.8%
Sale of dangerous drugs on/near school property	13	22	69.2%	35	0.3%
Operation of clandestine lab	9	4	-55.6%	13	0.1%
Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs	7	5	-28.6%	12	0.1%
Sale of imitation dangerous drug	7	4	-42.9%	11	0.1%
Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors	5	4	-20.0%	9	0.1%
Altering labels on dangerous drugs	3	6	100.0%	9	0.1%
Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell	3	3	0.0%	6	0.1%
Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	14	24	71.4%	38	0.4%
Grand Total	5,120	5,322	3.9%	10,442	100%

Possession of dangerous drugs and possession of drug paraphernalia account for over 87 percent of all drug offenses. Sale (distribution) of dangerous drugs account for less than 6 percent of all drug offenses reported by non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. As noted previously, the number of offenses in the three drug offense categories increased when compared with 2009.



Marijuana accounts for almost 70 percent of all drug seizure incidents. Narcotics and other prescription drugs accounted for about 12 percent of drug seizure incidents.



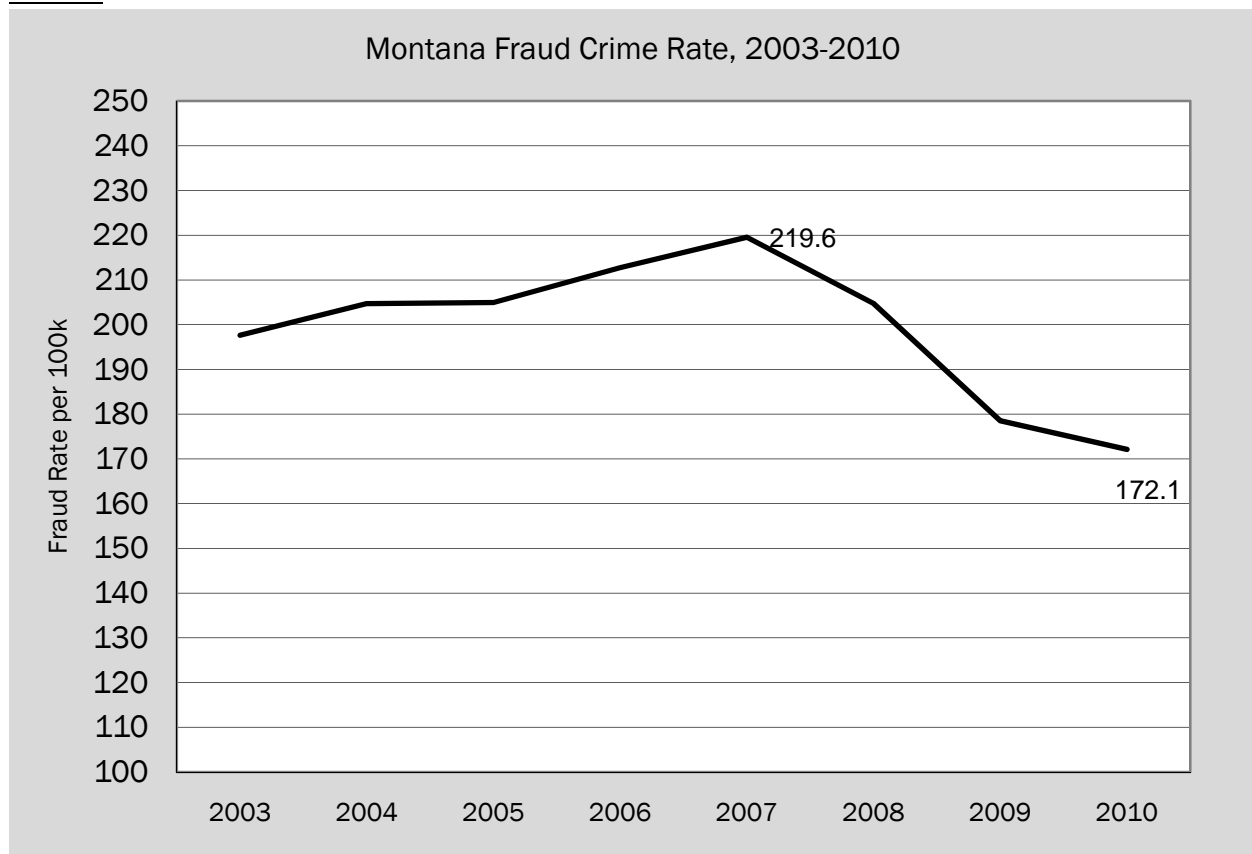
Drug Seizures by Drug Type of Quantity, 2010

Drug Type	Dosage Units	Fluid Ounce	Gram	Pounds	Ounces	Liter	Milliliter	Number of Plants
"Crack" Cocaine	22.7	*	1,784	*	*	*	*	*
Cocaine	5	1	1,132	0.5	*	*	*	*
Heroin	1	*	48	*	1.6	*	*	*
Marijuana	522	*	25,599	281	118	54	2	1275
Morphine	193.5	*	2	*	*	*	*	*
Opium	124	*		*	*	*	*	*
Other Narcotics	4,394	*	190	*	*	*	100	*
LSD	233	*	1	*	*	*	*	*
Other Hallucinogens	63	6	135	*	27	*	*	*
Amphetamines/Meth.	137	16	1,411	*	1	*	47	*
Other Stimulants	127.5	10	54.5	*	16	*	120	*
Barbiturates	112.5	*	124	*	*	*	*	*
Other Depressants	324.5	*	7.5	*	*	*	14	*
Other Drugs	2,794	200	12	*	12	*	71	*
Unknown	563	1	265	*	2	*	17	*

In terms of arrests, the chart on the previous page compares drug-related arrests by drug type over a four-year period. This chart omits marijuana-related arrests, which accounted for over three-fourths of all drug-related arrests since 2007. However, the number of offenders for narcotics and other prescription drug-related incidents is increasing. The percentage of persons arrested for narcotic/prescription drug-related incidents has increased in each of the last four years. In 2010, these persons accounted for about 9 percent of all drug-related arrests. In 2010, the percentage of persons arrested on drug-related charges related to methamphetamine stood at about 3.6 percent and has remained steady over the last 3 years. Over 4,000 dosage units (pills) of other narcotics and over 2,700 dosage units of other drugs were also seized in 2010. Finally, over 2,900 grams of cocaine and crack cocaine were seized in 2010.

The table on the previous page displays the quantity of each drug type seized in 2010 by non-Tribal law enforcement. The quantities in this table are represented as a minimum estimate of seized drugs. Over 25.5 kilograms, and 281 pounds of marijuana were seized in 2010. In addition, over 1,275 plants and 522 dosage units (which could be one marijuana cigarette) were seized.

FRAUD



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2006	1,978	212.8
2007	2,041	219.6
2008	1,937	204.7
2009	1,726	178.5
2010	1,680	172.1

Due to the nature of fraud, many fraud offenses go unreported to local law enforcement. The actual number of fraud offenses could vary significantly from what is reported here. The fraud rate steadily increased between 2003 and 2007. Since 2007, fraud has decreased significantly to reach its current low point. In 2010, 1,680 frauds were known to non-Tribal local law enforcement, down 3.5 percent from 1,726 in 2009.

Offenses Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Theft of Identity	527	478	-9.3%	1,005	29.5%
Credit cards	359	398	10.9%	757	22.2%
Deceptive practices for financial gain	338	364	7.7%	702	20.6%
Theft of labor or services or use of property	321	271	-15.6%	592	17.4%
Deceptive business practices	122	98	-19.7%	220	6.5%
Failure to return rented or leased property	22	35	59.1%	57	1.7%
Unlawful use of a computer	7	11	57.1%	18	0.5%
Obtaining communication services to defraud	5	3	-40.0%	8	0.2%
Defrauding creditors	3	4	33.3%	7	0.2%
Obscuring the identity of a machine	4	3	-25.0%	7	0.2%
Security fraud	4	1	-75.0%	5	0.1%
Unlawful automated telephone solicitation	2	2	0.0%	4	0.1%
Welfare fraud	2	2	0.0%	4	0.1%
Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps	1	1	0.0%	2	0.1%
Chain distributor scheme	1		-100.0%	1	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	8	9	12.5%	17	0.5%
Grand Total	1,726	1,680	-2.7%	3,406	100%

Identity theft was the most commonly reported fraud offense, accounting for about 30 percent of all reported frauds. However, the number of identity thefts decreased by a little over 9 percent when compared with 2009. Fraudulent use of credit cards increased by over 10 percent in 2010 when compared with the number reported in 2009. The top 5 fraud categories listed above account for well over 90 percent of all of the fraud incidents over the two-year time period.

Group A Offenses

The following tables show the remaining Group A offenses reported to the MBCC in 2009 and 2010. Criminal mischief and vandalism are the most commonly reported Group A offenses followed by larceny/theft.

Kidnapping

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Custodial interference	105	121	15.2%	226	48.8%
Kidnapping	12	19	58.3%	31	6.7%
Kidnapping, aggravated	10	10	0.0%	20	4.3%
Unlawful restraint	82	104	26.8%	186	40.2%
Grand Total	209	254	21.5%	463	100%

Arson

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Arson	122	114	-6.6%	236	71.3%
Arson, negligent	49	39	-20.4%	88	26.6%
Illegal disposal of lighted material	2	3	50.0%	5	1.5%
Reported on Paper Summaries	1	1	0.0%	2	0.6%
Grand Total	174	157	-9.8%	331	100%

Counterfeiting and Forgery

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Counterfeit	159	154	-3.1%	313	26.3%
Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents	1	4	300.0%	5	0.4%
Forgery	479	390	-18.6%	869	72.9%
Reported on Paper Summaries	1	4	300.0%	5	0.4%
Grand Total	640	552	-13.8%	1,192	100%

Embezzlement

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Embezzlement	147	71	-51.7%	218	99.5%
Reported on Paper Summaries	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.5%
Grand Total	148	71	-52.0%	219	100%

Stolen Property

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Illegal handling of stolen property	55	44	-20.0%	99	72.8%
Theft by disposal of stolen property	5	4	-20.0%	9	6.6%
Reported on Paper Summaries	16	12	-25.0%	28	20.6%
Grand Total	76	60	-21.1%	136	100%

Criminal Mischief and Vandalism

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Criminal destruction of or tampering with communication device	209	233	11.5%	442	1.9%
Criminal mischief/vandalism	11,852	10,501	-11.4%	22,353	97.7%
Damage to rental property	1	7	600.0%	8	0.0%
Desecration of capitol	2	5	150.0%	7	0.0%
Intentional Vandalism of railroad property	4	1	-75.0%	5	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	27	44	63.0%	71	0.3%
Grand Total	12,095	10,791	-10.8%	22,886	100%

Prostitution

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Prostitution	6	9	50.0%	15	75.0%
Prostitution promotion	2	2	0.0%	4	20.0%
Prostitution, aggravated promotion of	0	1		1	5.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grand Total	8	12	50.0%	20	100%

Weapon Law Violations

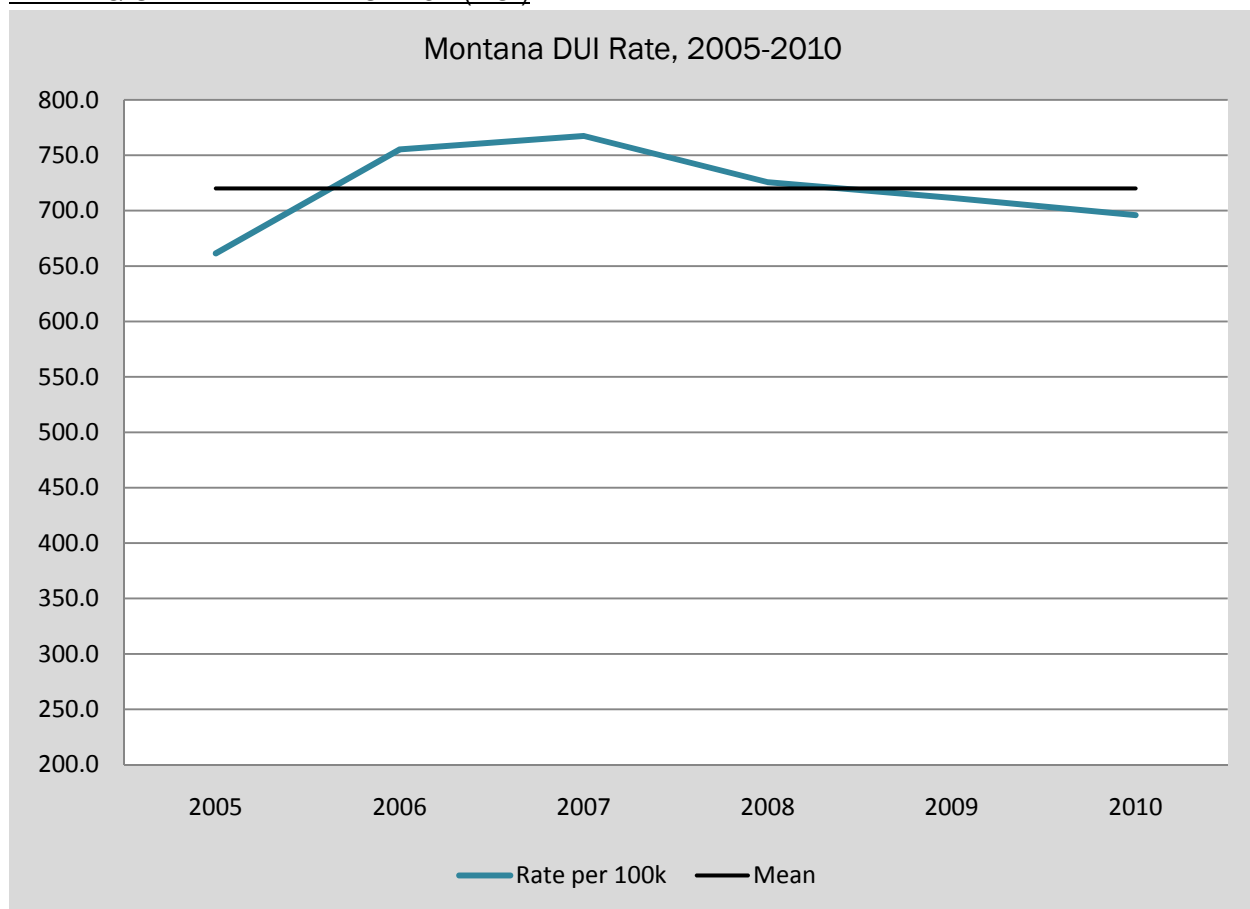
Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited	11	13	18.2%	24	4.6%
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated	21	22	4.8%	43	8.2%
Carrying concealed weapon	119	99	-16.8%	218	41.4%
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms	45	43	-4.4%	88	16.7%
Guns in schools	11	16	45.5%	27	5.1%
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm	6	4	-33.3%	10	1.9%
Possess illegally, switchblade knife	14	16	14.3%	30	5.7%
Possess of explosives	7	5	-28.6%	12	2.3%
Possession of a destructive device	1	4	300.0%	5	0.9%
Possession of a silencer	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.2%
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner	1	6	500.0%	7	1.3%
Possession of firearm by convicted person	28	14	-50.0%	42	8.0%
Reckless or malicious use of explosives	10	3	-70.0%	13	2.5%
Reported on Paper Summaries	4	3	-25.0%	7	1.3%
Grand Total	279	248	-11.1%	527	100%

All Other Group A Offenses

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Display or provide obscene material to minors	5	1	-80.0%	6	5.8%
Obscenity	28	28	0.0%	56	54.4%
Bribery in official and political matters	1	2	100.0%	3	2.9%
Bribery, compounding a felony	0	2		2	1.9%
Extortion/blackmail	4	32	700.0%	36	35.0%
Grand Total	38	65	71.1%	103	100%

Group B Offenses

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	6,070	661.4
2006	7,013	755.3
2007	7,134	767.4
2008	6,872	725.7
2009	6,880	711.6
2010	6,792	695.9

In 2010, the DUI rate has decreased 2.2 percent when compared with 2009. In 2010, the MBCC began a transition period regarding how local law enforcement agencies were to report Group B offenses. Few agencies were able to meet the Group B offense submission criteria in 2010. In 2011, and in subsequent Crime in Montana publications, Group B offense rates reported here will not be comparable to previous years. The drop in the DUI rate may be partially attributable to the change in the MTIBRS reporting guidelines.

DUI Arrests by Gender and Race, 2010

DUI Arrestees	Total	% of Total
Female	1,350	26.8%
Asian	1	0.0%
African American	3	0.1%
American Indian	194	3.8%
Unknown	14	0.3%
White	1,138	22.6%
Male	3,691	73.2%
Asian	13	0.3%
African American	27	0.5%
American Indian	348	6.9%
Unknown	47	0.9%
White	3,256	64.6%
Grand Total	5,041	100%

In 2010, over 5,000 persons were arrested for a DUI offense. Almost one quarter of those persons were male, and about 65 percent were white males. Of the male arrestees (3,691) about 9.4 percent are American Indian. Of the female arrestees (1,350), 84 percent are white and about 14.3 percent are American Indian in 2010. Less than 2 percent of the DUI arrestees were reportedly of Hispanic ethnicity.

DUI Arrest by Gender and Age, 2010

Gender	Age	Total Female	% of Female Total	Gender	Age	Total Male	% of Male Total
Female	Not Reported	0	0.0%	Male	Not Reported	1	0.0%
	10 to 17	25	1.9%		10 to 17	58	1.6%
	18 to 25	445	33.0%		18 to 25	1,217	33.0%
	26 to 35	367	27.2%		26 to 35	1,023	27.7%
	36 to 45	262	19.4%		36 to 45	617	16.7%
	46+	251	18.6%		46+	775	21.0%
Female Total		1,350	100%	Male Total		3,691	100%

In 2010, the age profile between male and female offenders is very similar. About one-third of all offenders both male and female are less than 25. There was a slightly larger percentage of male offenders age 65 and older.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor	3,758	3,327	-11.5%	7,085	70.2%
Drinking in public	737	629	-14.7%	1,366	13.5%
Open container in motor vehicle on highway	432	356	-17.6%	788	7.8%
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors	116	96	-17.2%	212	2.1%
Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	71	90	26.8%	161	1.6%
Unlawful transfer, or possession of alcohol	79	67	-15.2%	146	1.4%
Liquor licensee/employee sell or give alcohol to person under age 21	61	42	-31.1%	103	1.0%
False Identification by a minor to get alcohol	28	46	64.3%	74	0.7%
Selling alcohol after hours	11	4	-63.6%	15	0.1%
Selling alcohol after hours	9	4	-55.6%	13	0.1%
Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person	5	7	40.0%	12	0.1%
Sale of alcohol not purchased from state agency	1	2	100.0%	3	0.0%
Sale of alcohol without license	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%
Reported on Paper Summaries	38	72	89.5%	110	1.1%
Grand Total	5,347	4,742	-11.3%	10,089	100%

In 2009 and 2010, almost 70 percent of all liquor law violations were minor in possession (MIP) offenses. However, the number of MIP offenses reported in 2010 was down about 11.5 percent from 2009 levels. Overall, the total number of offenses from 2009 to 2010 declined about 11 percent, consistent with the 2008 to 2009 decline of about 10 percent.

NON-VIOLENT FAMILY OFFENSES

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Endangering the welfare of children	326	260	-20.2%	586	44.4%
Unlawful transactions with children	149	107	-28.2%	256	19.4%
Truancy	80	104	30.0%	184	13.9%
Parenting interference	67	37	-44.8%	104	7.9%
Visitation interference	49	50	2.0%	99	7.5%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit elderly	38	27	-28.9%	65	4.9%
Nonsupport	1	5	400.0%	6	0.5%
Aggravated visitation interference	1	3	200.0%	4	0.3%
Reported on Paper Summaries	2	13	550.0%	15	1.1%
Grand Total	713	606	-15.0%	1,319	100%

The most commonly reported non-violent family offense reported over the two-year period was endangering the welfare of children. This offense, as well as abuse, neglect, or exploitation of the elderly, may be classified in two other categories, including aggravated assault or simple assault, depending on the severity of the circumstances. The number of Non-Violent Family Offenses was down about 15 percent when compared with 2009. Truancy was the only offense in this category that experienced a significant increase. Some of the drop may be attributable to changes in the MTIBRS.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES

Offense Description	2009	2010	% Change	Total	% of Total
Criminal contempt	2,197	2,032	-7.5%	4,229	20.9%
Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant	1,961	1,814	-7.5%	3,775	18.7%
Obscene phone call - privacy in communication	1,647	1,275	-22.6%	2,922	14.5%
Violation of protective order	1,116	982	-12.0%	2,098	10.4%
Probation of violation	879	807	-8.2%	1,686	8.3%
Under age tobacco possession or consumption	519	505	-2.7%	1,024	5.1%
Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence	471	420	-10.8%	891	4.4%
Cruelty to animals	196	149	-24.0%	345	1.7%
False reports to law enforcement authorities	153	162	5.9%	315	1.6%
Garbage/littering	182	132	-27.5%	314	1.6%
Violation of conditions of release	162	143	-11.7%	305	1.5%
Failing to register as a sex offender	145	151	4.1%	296	1.5%
Violation of No-Contract order	156	135	-13.5%	291	1.4%
Obstructing justice	135	102	-24.4%	237	1.2%
Indecent exposure	93	117	25.8%	210	1.0%

Parole violation	82	65	-20.7%	147	0.7%
Unsworn falsification to authorities	56	73	30.4%	129	0.6%
Tampering with witnesses and informants	66	38	-42.4%	104	0.5%
Escape	48	44	-8.3%	92	0.5%
Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence	38	27	-28.9%	65	0.3%
Accountability	32	20	-37.5%	52	0.3%
Possession of burglary tools	20	17	-15.0%	37	0.2%
Interfere with court order for minor	16	17	6.3%	33	0.2%
Conspiracy	21	10	-52.4%	31	0.2%
Abuse of Teachers	17	12	-29.4%	29	0.1%
False alarm to agencies of public safety	16	12	-25.0%	28	0.1%
Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture	18	9	-50.0%	27	0.1%
Criminal defamation	7	17	142.9%	24	0.1%
Impersonating a public servant	14	9	-35.7%	23	0.1%
Attempt	10	10	0.0%	20	0.1%
Home arrest violation	10	9	-10.0%	19	0.1%
Transfer illegal articles or communications	11	7	-36.4%	18	0.1%
Bail jumping	8	8	0.0%	16	0.1%
False swearing	8	3	-62.5%	11	0.1%
False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe	9	2	-77.8%	11	0.1%
Aggravated animal cruelty	3	7	133.3%	10	0.0%
Solicitation	9	1	-88.9%	10	0.0%
Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor	8	1	-87.5%	9	0.0%
Tampering with public records or information	4	5	25.0%	9	0.0%
False reporting of an impending explosion	7	2	-71.4%	9	0.0%
Money laundering	6	2	-66.7%	8	0.0%
Creating a hazard	2	4	100.0%	6	0.0%
Perjury	4	1	-75.0%	5	0.0%
Negligent vehicular assault	2	1	-50.0%	3	0.0%
False claims to public agencies	1	2	100.0%	3	0.0%
Employer misconduct	1	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Official misconduct	1	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Bigamy	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%
Aiding or soliciting suicide	1	0	-100.0%	1	0.0%

Reported on Paper Summaries	89	185	107.9%	274	1.4%
Grand Total	10,658	9,548	-10.4%	20,206	100%

Criminal Contempt is the most commonly reported offense that does not fit within one of the other standard offense definitions. Local law enforcement reported over 4,200 criminal contempt offenses over the two-year period. Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant was also commonly reported. The number of persons that failed to register as a sex offender increased by about 4 percent in 2010 when compared with the number of persons that failed to register in 2009. Overall, the number of All Other offenses was down about 10 percent from 2009 to 2010.

Juvenile Arrestees

This section provides an overview of crime committed by juveniles that were arrested in 2005 through 2010. The data source for this section was the MTIBRS. It is not wholly reflective of the data released by the Office of the Supreme Court, Youth Court Administrator's Office because of the differences in the reporting systems.

The data in this section is an overview of offenses committed by youth ages 10 to 17 who were arrested by law enforcement. Juvenile arrestees can be referred to other authorities, such as youth courts/probation, or youth may be handled within the arresting law enforcement agency's authority; for example, the youth may be released with a warning. This section examines only those juveniles that were arrested, because typically when a person was arrested, the data collected is the most comprehensive. Often little was known about offenders (i.e., suspects) until an arrest is made.

Lastly, the MTIBRS does not have the capability to identify individual arrestees. The MTIBRS does not collect identifiable information such as name or date of birth about arrestees. As a result, a juvenile may be duplicated in the counts. This overview was not a reflection of the volume of individual juveniles arrested by non-Tribal local law enforcement; rather, it provides an overview of offenses committed by juvenile arrestees.

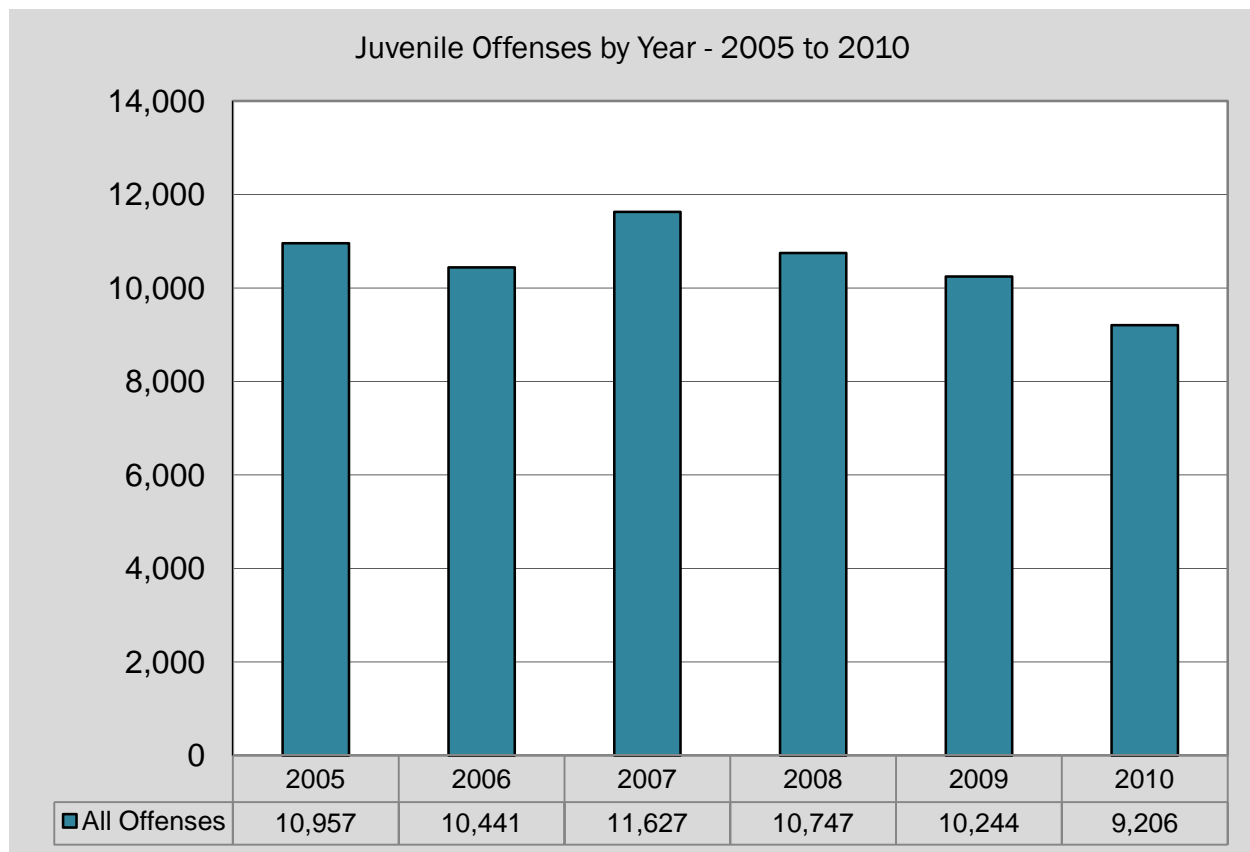
YOUTH POPULATION

Montana's total estimated population¹⁰ under the age of 18 in 2009 was 219,828, down slightly from 220,358. At the time of this publication, 2010 U.S. Census counts for juveniles by race/ethnicity were not available. The largest youth minority group are American Indians at about 10.7 percent of the total population. Hispanic or Latino youth account for just over 5 percent of the total youth population.

Population Under 18 by Gender	Total	% of Total
Female	107,048	48.7%
Male	112,780	51.3%

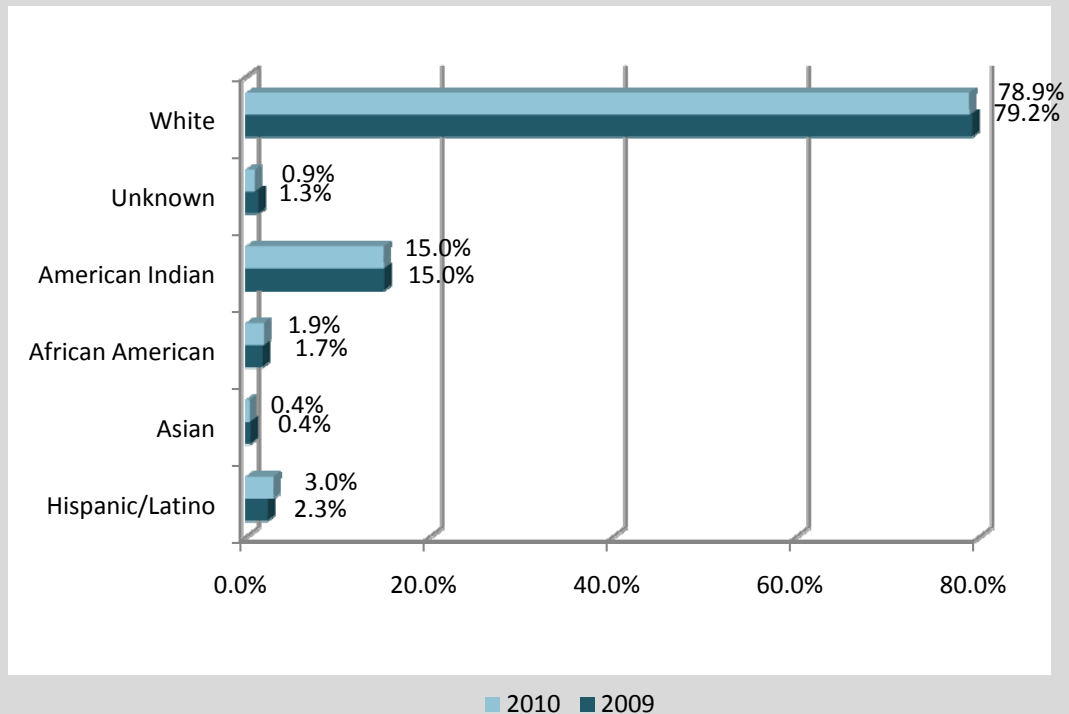
Population Under 18 by Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic (NH)	179,464	86.1%
African American (NH)	4,180	2.0%
American Indian (NH)	22,248	10.7%
Asian (NH)	2,442	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11,494	5.2%

¹⁰ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2010). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2009." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>



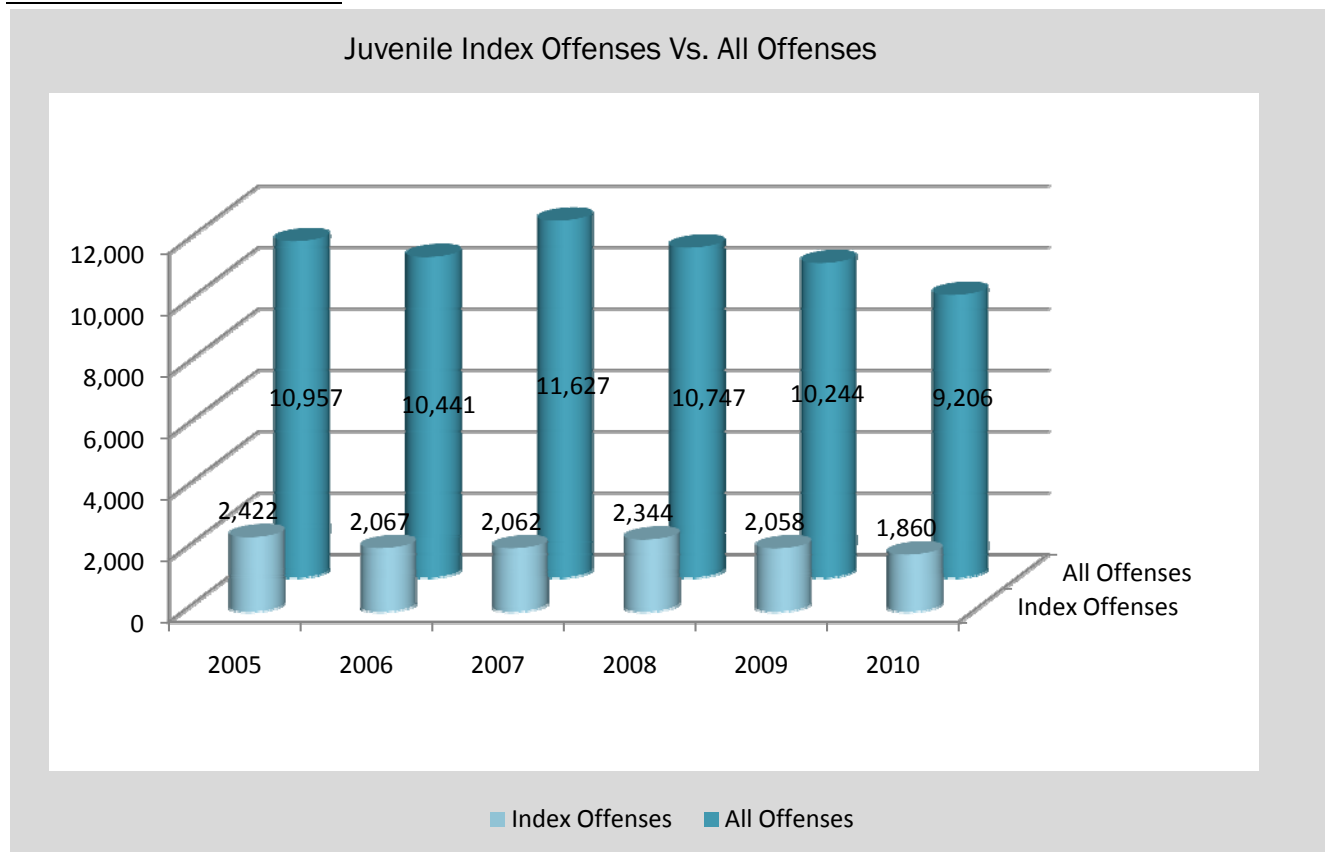
In 2010, juvenile arrestees committed 9,206 offenses, down from 10,244 in 2009, reflecting a 10 percent reduction. The total number of offenses committed by juveniles has decreased five out the last six years and is at its lowest level since 2005. The average number of juvenile offenses over the five-year period was 10,537 offenses per year.

All Offenses by Race & Ethnicity, 2009-2010

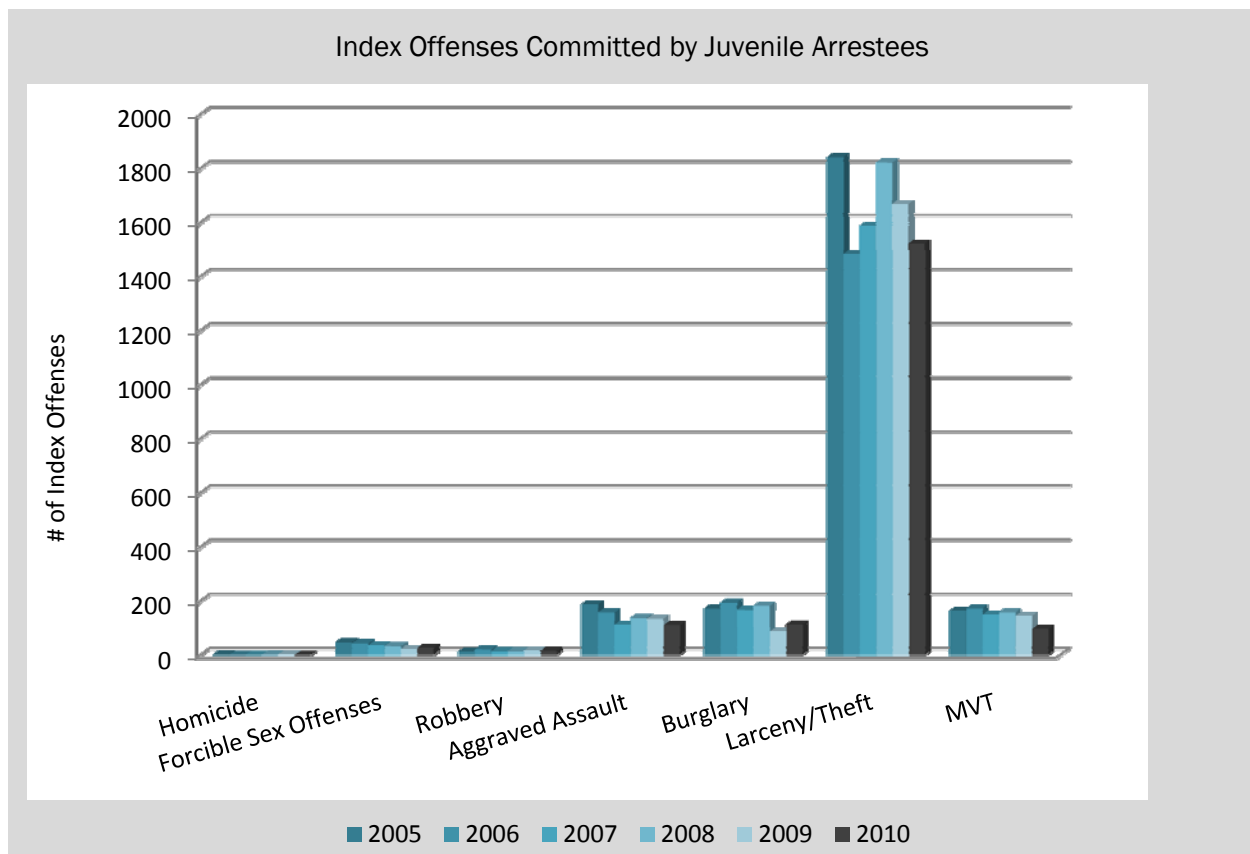


The percentage of all offenses by race was relatively unchanged from year to year, save one exception. The percentage of offenses committed by Hispanic youth was slightly higher in 2010 when compared with 2009. Additionally, the number of offenses committed by American Indian youth was disproportionately high when compared with their overall percentage of population. White youth commit most (about 79 percent) of the offenses.

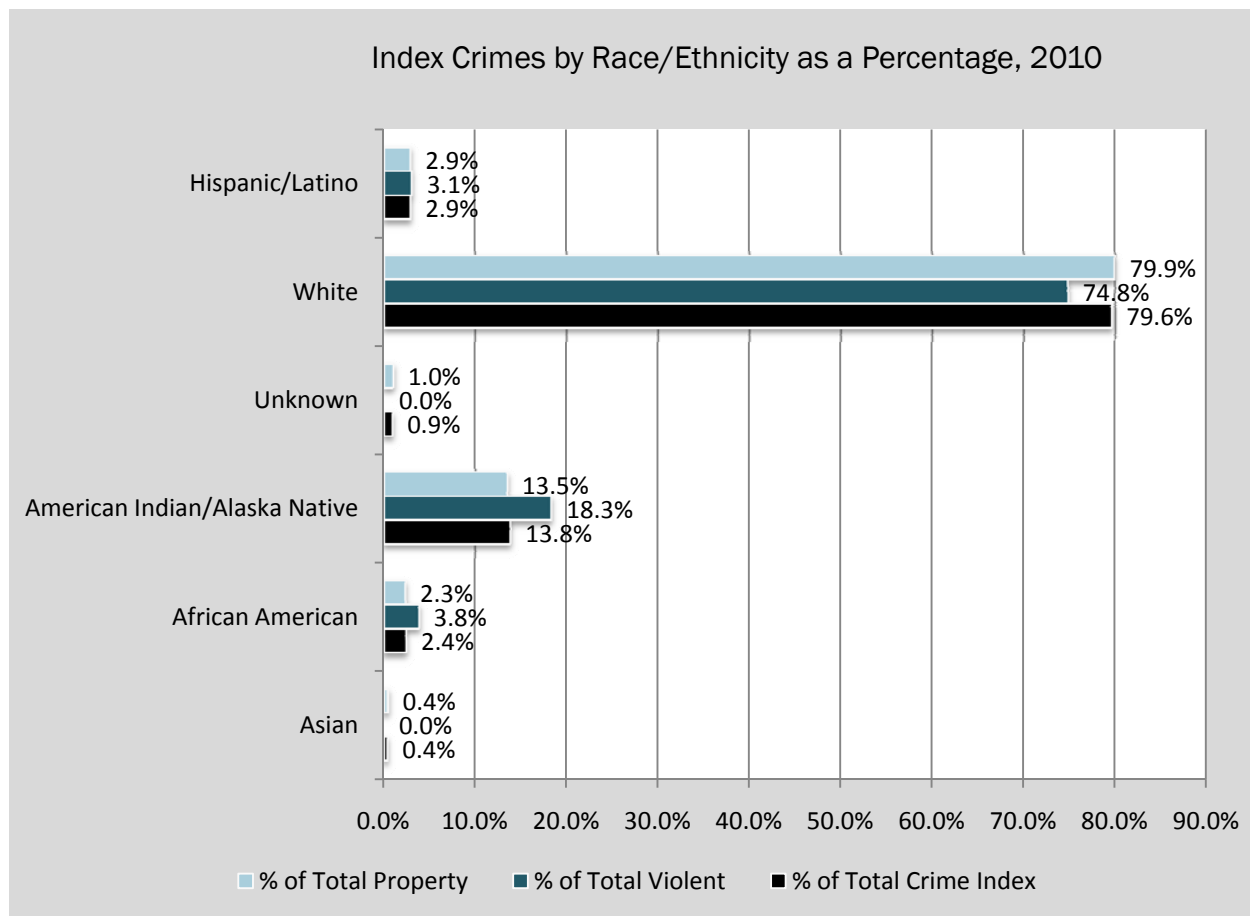
JUVENILE INDEX CRIMES



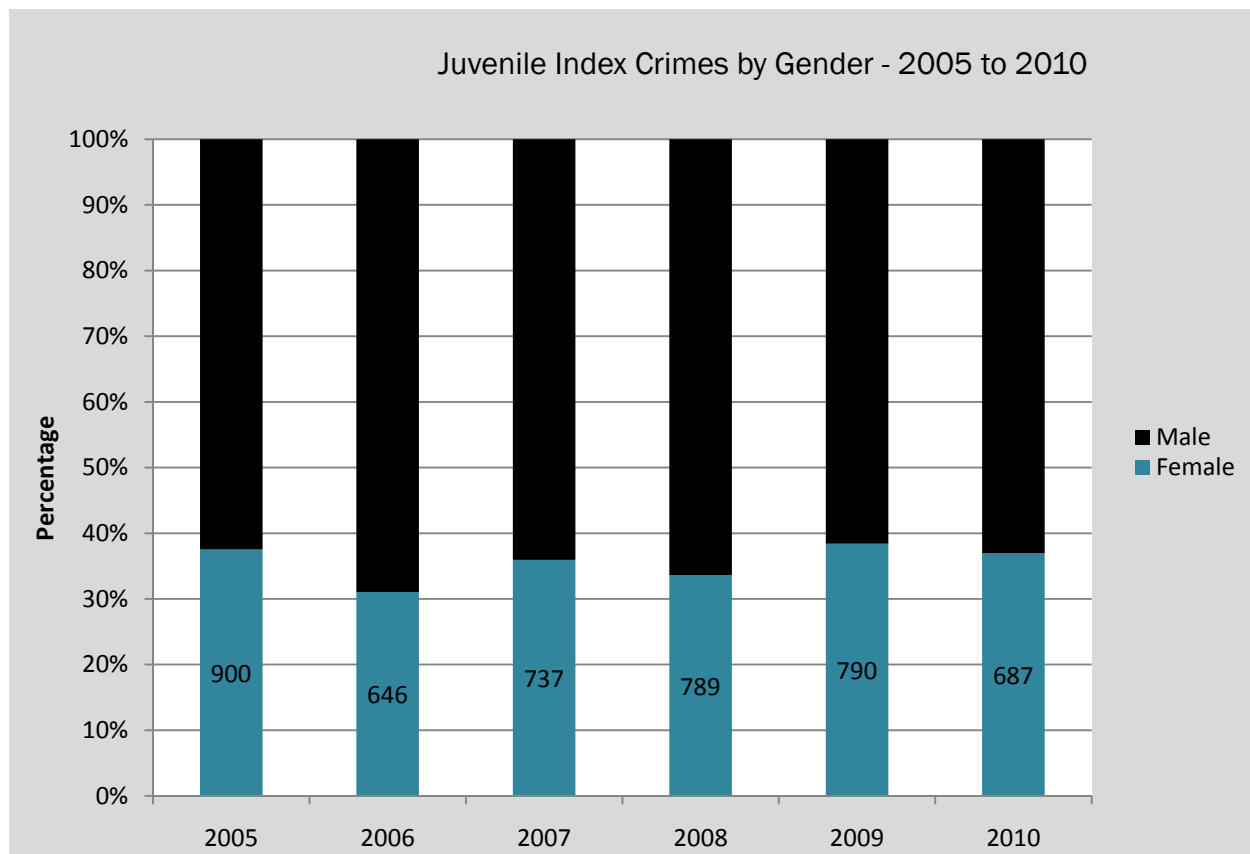
The chart above compares the total number of offenses committed by juveniles versus the juvenile crime index. From 2005 to 2009, the total number of index offenses has been relatively consistent. In 2010, the juvenile crime index, which consists of homicide; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; larceny/theft; and motor vehicle theft decreased by about 9.6 percent. The proportion of Index Offenses versus All Offenses has also remained steady at a ratio of 5:1.



Most index offense categories have tended to trend downward or have remained consistent over the six-year time period with a few exceptions. Burglary remained steady from 2005 through 2008, decreased significantly in 2009 then experienced an increase in 2010. Larceny/theft peaked in 2005, followed by a decline, then another peak in 2008, followed by two years of decline to its current level. Forcible sex offenses and aggravated assault has tended to trend downward over the six-year period.



In 2010, white youth accounted for almost 80 percent of the total crime index and about 75 percent of the violent crime. American Indian youth tended to be arrested for more violent crime than property crime. In 2010, American Indian youth accounted for over 18 percent of the total violent crime index, which is down from about 24 percent in 2009. This is almost twice the relative proportion of the American Indian youth population in Montana. In 2010, African American youth accounted for about 3.8 percent of all violent crimes.



The percentage of male offenders that commit index crimes over the six-year period has ranged from about 61 percent to about 68 percent. In 2010, the percentage of male offenders was about 64 percent; the percentage of female offenders was about 36 percent.

HOMICIDE

- In 2010, no homicide offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- In 2009, 3 homicide offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees.
- All three offenders were male.

FORCIBLE SEX OFFENSES¹¹

- In 2010, 26 forcible sex offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees, up slightly from 22 forcible sex offenses in 2009.
- The largest majority were committed by white male juveniles.
- Over the two-year period, over 70 percent of the forcible sex offenses were classified as sexual assault.

ROBBERY

- In 2010, 15 robberies were committed by juveniles, slightly down from 17 in 2009.

¹¹ 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.

- Over half (56 percent) of the robberies were committed by American Indian youth.
- Females accounted for 7 (22 percent) of the robberies.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- In 2010, 110 aggravated assaults were committed by youth arrestees, down from 133 aggravated assaults in 2009.
- The number of aggravated assaults attributable to females dropped by almost half, from 35 in 2009 to 18 in 2010.
- Over 75 percent of the aggravated assaults committed by youth were committed by males.
- About 20 percent were committed by American Indian youth.
- The number of aggravated assaults attributable to American Indians dropped by 45 percent, from 31 in 2009 to 17 in 2010.

BURGLARY

- In 2010, 112 burglaries were committed by youth arrestees, up from 87 burglaries in 2009.
- Most burglaries were committed by male youth in 2009 and 2010.
- Almost 75 percent of the burglaries are attributable to white male youth.
- About 16.5 percent of the burglaries were committed by American Indian youth.

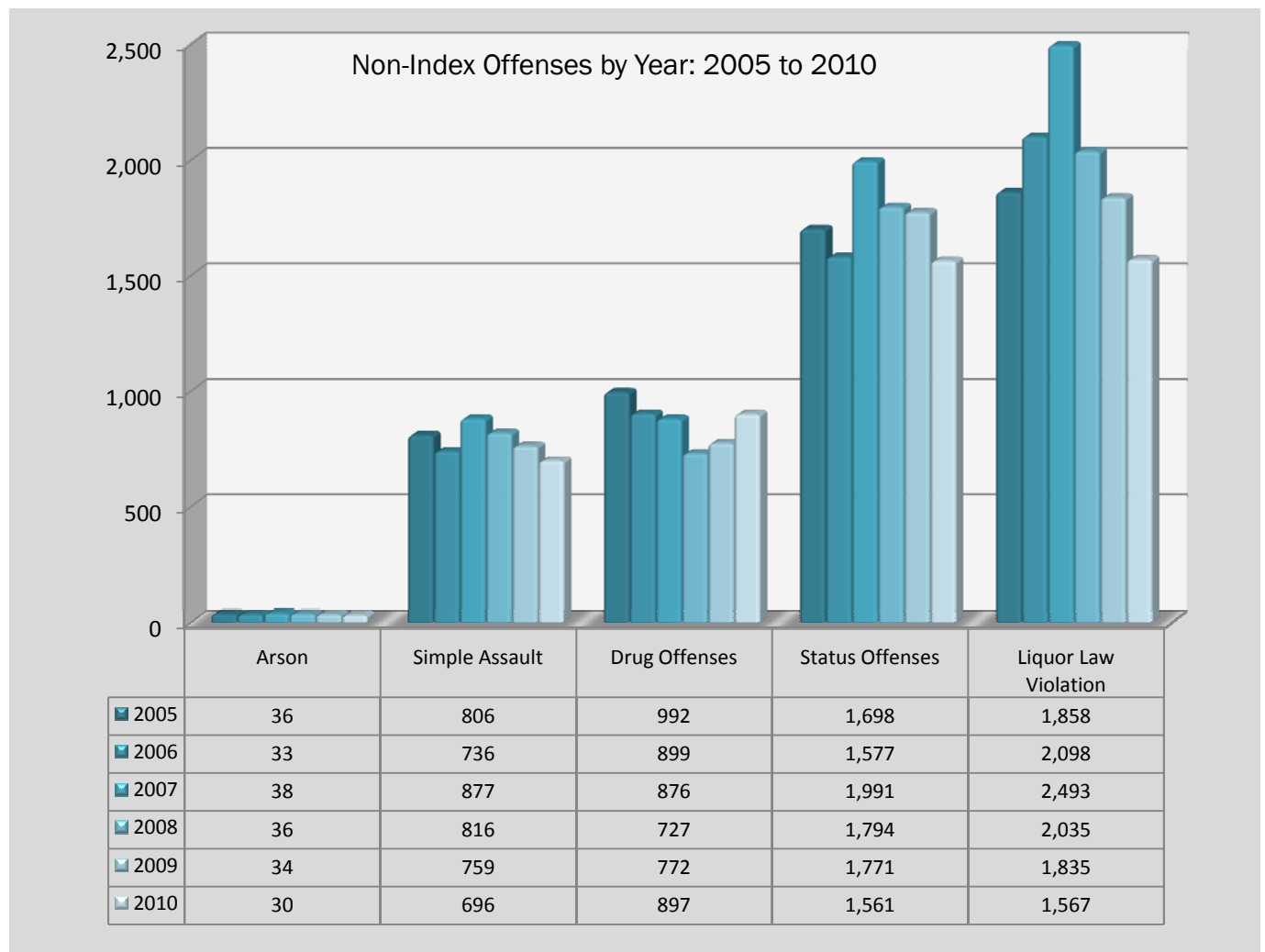
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

- In 2010, 96 motor vehicle thefts (MVTs) were committed by juveniles, down significantly from 145 in 2009.
- Almost one-third of the MVTs were committed by female arrestees; female arrestees accounted for a larger percentage of MVTs in 2010 when compared with 2009.
- About half of the MVTs were committed by white males.
- The percentage of MVTs committed by male American Indian youth dropped from just over 15 percent in 2009 to 5 percent in 2010.

LARCENY/THEFT

- In 2010, 1,521 larceny offenses were committed by juveniles, down from 1,667 in 2009.
- About 66 percent of all larceny/theft offenses committed by youth arrestees were classified as shoplifting in 2009 and 2010.
- Over 80 percent of youth arrested for larceny/theft were white.
- About 41 percent of all juveniles arrested for larceny/theft were female.
- American Indian youth accounted for about 13 percent of the total larceny/theft offenses, which is relatively unchanged from 2009.

Selected Non-Index Offenses



- The number of selected non-Index crimes committed by juvenile arrestees was down when compared with 2009, with one exception: drug/narcotic offenses.
- The number of drug/narcotic offenses is up over 23 percent when compared with 2008.
- The increase in drug/narcotic offenses may be attributable to marijuana usage and pharmaceutical abuse.
- Liquor law violations, which include MIP are down considerably (37 percent) from its peak in 2007.
- Simple assault is well below the six-year average and at its lowest level over the six-year time period.

ARSON

- In 2010, 30 arson offenses were committed by juvenile arrestees, down from 34 in 2009.
- In 2010, 83 percent of the arsons were committed by white males; the remaining were committed by white females.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

- In 2010, 696 simple assaults were committed by juvenile arrestees, down from 759 in 2009.
- Approximately 25 percent of all simple assaults are committed by white females, and about a half are committed by white males.
- American Indian youth accounted for over 17 percent of all simple assaults.
- Hispanic and African American youth accounted for about 7 percent of the simple assaults over the two-year time period.

DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES

- In 2010, 897 drug/narcotic offenses were committed by arrested juveniles, up from 772 in 2009.
- About 83 percent of the drug/narcotic offenses were committed by white juveniles; about 65 percent of those are white males.
- Of the drug/narcotic violations almost 54 percent were classified as possession of dangerous drugs and about 46 percent were classified as possession of drug paraphernalia.
- American Indian youth account for about 10.5 percent of drug/narcotic offenses.
- Over 85 percent of youth arrested with drug property seized had marijuana on their person.
- The percentage of youth arrested with narcotics increased slightly in 2010 when compared with 2009.

STATUS OFFENSES

- In 2010, 1,561 status offenses (excluding liquor law violations) were committed by youth, down from 1,771 in 2009.
- The most commonly reported status offense was runaway, accounting for about 31 percent of the status offenses.
- Females account for 52 percent of the runaways.
- Underage tobacco possession or consumption was the second most commonly reported status offense, accounting for about 30 percent of the total.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

- 1,567 liquor law violations (LLVs) were committed by youth arrestees in 2010, down significantly from 1,835 in 2009.
- Almost 60 percent of the LLVs were attributable to males.
- Almost 19 percent of the LLVs were committed by American Indian arrestees; of those, about 11 percent were male and 7.5 percent were female.
- Almost all (98 percent) of the LLVs were classified as purchase or posses intoxicant by a minor (MIP).

Appendix A

Reporting Agencies

Police Departments		Sheriff's Offices	
Baker PD	Montana State University	Beaverhead SO	Phillips SO
Belgrade PD	Plains PD	Big Horn SO	Pondera SO
Billings PD	Polson PD	Blaine SO	Powell SO
Boulder PD	Red Lodge PD	Broadwater SO	Prairie SO
Bozeman PD	Ronan PD	Butte/Silver Bow LEA	Ravalli SO
Bridger PD	Sidney PD	Carbon SO	Richland SO
*Brockton PD	St. Ignatius PD	Carter SO	Roosevelt SO
Colstrip PD	Stevensville PD	Cascade SO	Rosebud SO
Columbia Falls PD	Thompson Falls PD	Chouteau SO	Sanders SO
Columbus PD	Three Forks LEA	Custer SO	Sheridan SO
Conrad PD	Troy PD	Daniels SO	Stillwater SO
Cut Bank PD	University of Montana	Dawson SO	Sweet Grass SO
*Darby PD	West Yellowstone PD	Deer Lodge SO	Teton SO
Dillon PD	Whitefish PD	Fallon SO	Toole SO
East Helena PD	Wolf Point PD	Fergus SO	*Treasure SO
Ennis PD		Flathead SO	Valley SO
Eureka PD		Gallatin SO	Wibaux SO
*Fairview PD		Garfield SO	Yellowstone SO
Fort Benton PD		Glacier SO	
*Fromberg PD		Granite SO	
Glasgow PD		Hill SO	
Glendive PD		Jefferson SO	
Great Falls PD		Judith Basin SO	
Hamilton SO		Lake SO	
Havre PD		Lewis & Clark SO	
Helena PD		Lincoln SO	
Hot Springs PD		Madison SO	
Joliet PD		McCone SO	
Kalispell PD		Meagher SO	
Laurel PD		Mineral SO	
Libby PD		Missoula SO	
Livingston PD		Musselshell SO	
Manhattan PD		Park SO	
Miles City PD		*Petroleum SO	
Missoula PD			

*Reported crime data in summary format. These agencies did not submit crime data electronically to the MTIBRS.

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction - 2010

County	ORIDesc	Population	# Months	VC Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Asslt	PC Index	Burglary/B&E	Larceny/T heft	MVT
Beaverhead	Beaverhead	4,764	12	13	0	0	0	13	76	27	48	1
Beaverhead	Dillon	4,250	12	13	0	0	0	13	52	4	44	4
Big Horn	Big Horn	13,136	12	28	0	0	0	28	107	7	90	10
Blaine	Blaine	5,211	12	7	0	1	0	6	28	2	23	3
Broadwater	Broadwater	4,869	12	12	0	2	0	10	47	1	39	7
Carbon	Carbon	5,917	12	7	0	2	0	5	43	5	36	2
Carbon	Red Lodge	2,531	12	5	0	0	0	5	70	24	45	1
Carbon	Bridger	740	12	3	1	0	0	2	6	0	6	0
Carbon	*Fromberg	486	12*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon	Joliet	650	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	2	2
Carter	Carter	1,197	12	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	3	0
Cascade	Cascade	22,929	10	40	0	1	3	36	269	39	208	22
Cascade	Great Falls	59,984	12	118	4	8	25	81	2,858	314	2,414	130
Choteau	Chouteau	3,688	12	4	0	1	0	3	13	2	10	1
Choteau	Fort Benton	1,438	12	3	0	0	0	3	28	3	23	2
Custer	Custer	3,074	12	6	0	3	0	3	36	2	32	2
Custer	Miles City	8,141	12	21	1	2	0	18	211	11	190	10
Daniels	Daniels	1,686	12	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	2
Dawson	Dawson	3,932	12	9	0	0	0	9	48	6	41	1
Dawson	Glendive	4,635	12	7	0	0	2	5	156	25	125	6
Deer Lodge	Deer Lodge	8,792	12	46	1	6	0	39	223	24	184	15
Fallon	Fallon	1,088	12	1	0	1	0	0	8	1	7	0
Fallon	Baker	1,647	12	2	0	0	0	2	20	3	16	1
Fergus	Fergus	5,279	12	10	0	4	0	6	32	7	22	3
Flathead	Flathead	54,952	12	196	8	19	4	165	1,014	187	759	68
Flathead	Columbia Falls	5,569	12	6	0	2	0	4	227	9	214	4
Flathead	Whitefish	8,776	12	10	0	3	0	7	203	23	174	6
Flathead	Kalispell	22,568	12	71	1	9	8	53	1,039	76	925	38
Gallatin	Gallatin	38,832	12	49	1	10	1	37	412	53	327	32
Gallatin	Bozeman	40,892	12	102	0	20	15	67	1,361	123	1,159	79
Gallatin	Belgrade	8,518	12	22	0	4	1	17	221	21	191	9
Gallatin	Three Forks	2,004	12	1	0	0	0	1	11	2	8	1
Gallatin	West Yellowstone	1,549	12	3	0	0	1	2	4	0	3	1
Gallatin	Manhattan	1,712	12	1	0	0	0	1	13	5	6	2
Gallatin	MSU	0	12	3	0	1	2	0	137	13	123	1
Garfield	Garfield	1,172	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Glacier	Glacier	10,495	12	8	0	0	0	8	19	3	16	0
Glacier	Cut Bank	3,179	12	19	0	1	1	17	120	15	102	3
Granite	Granite	2,902	12	5	0	0	0	5	73	4	68	1
Hill	Hill	7,015	12	11	0	1	1	9	147	17	119	11
Hill	Havre	9,726	12	54	0	12	2	40	380	29	321	30
Jefferson	Jefferson	10,192	12	19	0	1	0	18	70	15	50	5
Jefferson	Boulder	1,503	12	5	0	0	0	5	11	3	7	1
Judith Basin	Judith Basin	2,038	12	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	4	1
Lake	Lake	20,772	12	88	0	4	3	81	245	56	169	20
Lake	Polson	5,383	12	56	1	7	1	47	216	32	172	12
Lake	Ronan	2,030	12	17	0	2	0	15	100	11	88	1
Lake	St Ignatius	814	12	7	0	0	0	7	30	2	27	1
Lewis & Clark	Lewis & Clark	30,266	12	57	0	12	0	45	387	70	300	17

County	ORIDesc	Population	# Months	VC Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Asslt	PC Index	Burglary/B&E	Larceny/T heft	MVT
Lewis & Clark	Helena	30,520	12	114	0	29	4	81	1,039	112	884	43
Lewis & Clark	East Helena	2,204	12	1	0	0	0	1	27	2	24	1
Lincoln	Lincoln	13,960	12	27	1	5	1	20	178	32	138	8
Lincoln	Libby	2,898	12	17	0	1	0	16	111	10	98	3
Lincoln	Eureka	1,002	12	1	0	0	0	1	17	2	15	0
Lincoln	Troy	969	12	5	0	0	0	5	40	2	36	2
Madison	Madison	6,491	12	8	0	0	0	8	61	15	39	7
Madison	Ennis	1,077	12	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	5	0
McCone	McCone	1,604	12	2	0	1	0	1	12	4	8	0
Meagher	Meagher	1,918	12	2	1	0	0	1	15	4	11	0
Mineral	Mineral	3,853	12	2	0	0	0	2	5	1	4	0
Missoula	MissoulaCo	40,108	12	65	1	6	4	54	662	104	511	47
Missoula	Missoula	70,559	12	201	0	22	31	148	2,363	241	2,044	78
Missoula	U of M	0	12	2	0	0	0	2	159	1	157	1
Musselshell	Musselshell	4,641	12	8	0	0	0	8	85	14	67	4
Park	Park	8,606	12	18	0	5	0	13	77	9	61	7
Park	Livingston	7,461	12	20	0	0	0	20	143	25	108	10
Petroleum	*Petroleum	438	12*	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Phillips	Phillips	3,914	12	8	0	0	0	8	47	8	35	4
Pondera	Pondera	3,317	12	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0
Pondera	Conrad	2,481	12	7	0	0	0	7	41	7	32	2
Powell	Powell	7,127	12**	18	0	0	0	18	118	15	97	6
Prairie	Prairie	1,108	12	1	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	0
Ravalli	Ravalli	33,087	12	87	0	15	1	71	406	63	327	16
Ravalli	Hamilton	5,129	12	28	0	4	1	23	223	23	190	10
Ravalli	Stevensville	2,087	12	8	0	2	0	6	43	4	37	2
Ravalli	*Darby	854	12*	2	0	1	0	1	4	4	0	0
Richland	Richland	4,489	12	4	0	2	0	2	38	7	28	3
Richland	Sidney	4,855	12	11	0	2	0	9	94	13	69	12
Richland	*Fairview	676	12*	1	0	0	0	1	16	9	4	3
Roosevelt	Roosevelt	6,649	12	8	0	0	0	8	43	11	26	6
Roosevelt	Wolf Point	2,562	12	19	0	3	1	15	127	36	84	7
Roosevelt	*Brockton	244	12*	9	0	0	0	9	4	0	4	0
Rosebud	Rosebud	6,910	12	9	0	0	0	9	49	4	43	2
Rosebud	Colstrip	2,395	12	10	0	0	0	10	26	1	23	2
Sanders	Sanders	7,949	12	35	0	5	1	29	82	13	63	6
Sanders	Hot Springs	590	12	7	0	1	0	6	6	0	6	0
Sanders	Thompson Falls	1,450	12	5	0	0	0	5	30	5	21	4
Sanders	Plains	1,268	12	1	0	0	1	0	18	3	13	2
Sheridan	Sheridan	3,191	12	7	1	1	0	5	52	6	41	5
Silver Bow	Silver Bow	33,009	12	105	0	6	15	84	1,515	238	1,157	120
Stillwater	Stillwater	6,825	12	7	0	1	0	6	58	18	37	3
Stillwater	Columbus	2,078	12	5	0	0	0	5	29	5	24	0
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	3,694	12	10	0	0	0	10	35	5	28	2
Teton	Teton	6,094	12	4	0	0	0	4	56	3	52	1
Toole	Toole	5,174	12	25	0	2	0	23	85	13	67	5
Treasure	*Treasure	596	12*	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Valley	Valley	3,879	12	3	0	3	0	0	23	5	15	3
Valley	Glasgow	2,854	12	8	0	0	1	7	69	10	57	2
Wibaux	Wibaux	887	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Yellowstone	Yellowstone	32,487	12	33	0	4	3	26	685	130	494	61
Yellowstone	Billings	108,039	12	256	2	30	52	172	5,046	809	3,857	380

County	ORIDesc	Population	# Months	VC Index	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Asslt	PC Index	Burglary/B&E	Larceny/T heft	MVT
Yellowstone	Laurel	6,841	12	10	0	2	1	7	175	23	146	6
	Montana Grand Total	976,021	102	2,416	24	293	187	1,912	25,053	3,358	20,239	1,456

*Reported data on paper summaries

**Reported January through June 2010, the remaining six months of data was estimated

Appendix C

Index Crimes by County - 2010

County	Population	VC Index	VC Rate per 1,000	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Asslt	PC Index	PC Rate per 1,000	Burglary/B&E	Larceny/Theft	MVT
Beaverhead Total	9,014	26	2.9	0	0	0	26	128	14.2	31	92	5
Big Horn Total	13,136	28	2.1	0	0	0	28	107	8.1	7	90	10
Blaine Total	5,211	7	1.3	0	1	0	6	28	5.4	2	23	3
Broadwater Total	4,869	12	2.5	0	2	0	10	47	9.7	1	39	7
Carbon Total	10,324	15	1.5	1	2	0	12	125	12.1	31	89	5
Carter Total	1,197	1	0.8	0	1	0	0	4	3.3	1	3	0
Cascade Total	82,913	158	1.9	4	9	28	117	3,127	37.7	353	2,622	152
Choteau Total	5,126	7	1.4	0	1	0	6	41	8.0	5	33	3
Custer Total	11,215	27	2.4	1	5	0	21	247	22.0	13	222	12
Daniels Total	1,686	4	2.4	0	0	0	4	4	2.4	0	2	2
Dawson Total	8,567	16	1.9	0	0	2	14	204	23.8	31	166	7
Deer Lodge Total	8,792	46	5.2	1	6	0	39	223	25.4	24	184	15
Fallon Total	2,735	3	1.1	0	1	0	2	28	10.2	4	23	1
Fergus Total	5,279	10	1.9	0	4	0	6	32	6.1	7	22	3
Flathead Total	91,865	283	3.1	9	33	12	229	2,483	27.0	295	2,072	116
Gallatin Total	93,507	181	1.9	1	35	20	125	2,159	23.1	217	1,817	125
Garfield Total	1,172	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	0	1	1
Glacier Total	13,674	27	2.0	0	1	1	25	139	10.2	18	118	3
Granite Total	2,902	5	1.7	0	0	0	5	73	25.2	4	68	1
Hill Total	16,741	65	3.9	0	13	3	49	527	31.5	46	440	41
Jefferson Total	11,695	24	2.1	0	1	0	23	81	6.9	18	57	6
Judith Basin Total	2,038	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	7	3.4	2	4	1
Lake Total	28,999	168	5.8	1	13	4	150	591	20.4	101	456	34
Lewis & Clark Total	62,990	172	2.7	0	41	4	127	1,453	23.1	184	1,208	61
Lincoln Total	18,829	50	2.7	1	6	1	42	346	18.4	46	287	13
Madison Total	7,568	8	1.1	0	0	0	8	70	9.2	19	44	7
McCone Total	1,604	2	1.2	0	1	0	1	12	7.5	4	8	0
Meagher Total	1,918	2	1.0	1	0	0	1	15	7.8	4	11	0
Mineral Total	3,853	2	0.5	0	0	0	2	5	1.3	1	4	0
Missoula Total	110,667	268	2.4	1	28	35	204	3,184	28.8	346	2,712	126
Musselshell Total	4,641	8	1.7	0	0	0	8	85	18.3	14	67	4
Park Total	16,067	38	2.4	0	5	0	33	220	13.7	34	169	17
Petroleum Total	438	1	2.3	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Phillips Total	3,914	8	2.0	0	0	0	8	47	12.0	8	35	4
Pondera Total	5,798	7	1.2	0	0	0	7	48	8.3	7	39	2
Powell Total	7,127	18	2.5	0	0	0	18	118	16.6	15	97	6
Prairie Total	1,108	1	0.9	0	0	0	1	4	3.6	3	1	0
Ravalli Total	41,157	125	3.0	0	22	2	101	676	16.4	94	554	28
Richland Total	9,344	16	1.7	0	4	0	12	146	15.6	29	101	18
Roosevelt Total	9,455	36	3.8	0	3	1	32	174	18.4	47	114	13
Rosebud Total	9,305	19	2.0	0	0	0	19	75	8.1	5	66	4
Sanders Total	11,257	48	4.3	0	6	2	40	136	12.1	21	103	12
Sheridan Total	3,191	7	2.2	1	1	0	5	52	16.3	6	41	5
Silver Bow Total	33,009	105	3.2	0	6	15	84	1,515	45.9	238	1,157	120
Stillwater Total	8,903	12	1.3	0	1	0	11	87	9.8	23	61	3
Sweet Grass Total	3,694	10	2.7	0	0	0	10	35	9.5	5	28	2
Teton Total	6,094	4	0.7	0	0	0	4	56	9.2	3	52	1
Toole Total	5,174	25	4.8	0	2	0	23	85	16.4	13	67	5
Treasure Total	596	1	1.7	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	0
Valley Total	6,733	11	1.6	0	3	1	7	92	13.7	15	72	5
Wibaux Total	887	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	2.3	1	1	0
Yellowstone Total	147,367	299	2.0	2	36	56	205	5,906	40.1	962	4,497	447
State Total	976,021	2,416	2.5	24	293	187	1,912	25,053	25.7	3,358	20,239	1,456

Appendix D: Membership List of the Montana Board of Crime Control

Pam Carbonari
Kalispell Mayor
P.O. Box 2445
Kalispell, MT 59903
Representing: Local Government
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Mike Ferriter
Director, Department of Corrections
P.O. Box 200501
Helena, MT 59620
Representing: Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Mike Anderson
Citizen
315 4th Street
Havre, MT 59501
Representing: Local Government
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Mikie Baker-Hajek
Citizen
P.O. Box 2628
Great Falls, MT 59403
Representing: Community Organizations
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Steve McArthur
Community, Counseling, and Correctional Services, Inc.
477 East Mercury
Butte, MT 59701
Representing: Community Corrections
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Nickolas Murnion
Valley County Attorney
502 Court Square #20
Glasgow, MT 59230
Representing: Local Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Harold Hanser
Citizen at Large
624 Avenue C
Billings, MT 59102
Representing: Federal Justice System
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Rick Kirn
Fort Peck Tribes/Rural representative
P.O. Box 1267
Poplar, MT 59255
Representing: Local Elected Officials
Term Expires: 1/1/2011

Sherry Matteucci
Attorney
2942 Upper Highwood Drive
Billings, MT 59102
Representing: General Public
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Steve Bullock
Attorney General
215 North Roberts
P.O. Box 201401
Helena, MT 59620-1401
Representing: Montana Department of Justice
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Randi Hood
Public Defender
44 W. Park
Butte, MT 59701
Representing: Criminal Justice Agency
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Brenda Desmond
4th Judicial District Standing Master
1301 S. 5th Street West
Missoula, MT 59801
Representing: Judicial System
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Jim Cashell
Gallatin County Sheriff
615 South 5th Avenue
Bozeman, MT 59715
Representing: Local Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Lois Menzies
Court Administrator
P.O. Box 203005
Helena, MT 59620
Representing: Judicial System
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Lynn Erickson
Probation Officer
1707 N. 1st St. Suite A.
Hamilton, MT 59840
Representing: Local Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Godfrey Saunders
Educator
8277 Cottonwood Road
Bozeman, MT 59718
Representing: Education System
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Laura Obert
Broadwater County Commissioner
P.O. Box 196
Townsend, MT 59644
Representing: Local Government
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Angela Russell
Citizen
P.O. Box 333
Lodge Grass, MT 59050
Representing: Tribal Courts
Term Expires: 1/1/2015