

Crime in Montana

2010-2011
REPORT



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Crime in Montana

2010-2011 Report

Published by the
Montana Board of Crime Control
Statistical Analysis Center

Mike Anderson, Chair (2006-2012)
Brooke Marshall, Executive Director

This report was compiled by the
Montana Board of Crime Control Statistical Analysis Center:

Tyson McLean, SAC Director/Statistician
Jimmy Steyee, Past SAC Director/Statistician
Kathy Ruppert, Data Manager

Published:
October 2012

Montana Board of Crime Control
5 S. Last Chance Gulch
Helena, MT 59620-1408
(406) 444-3604
Fax: (406) 444-4722
TTY: (406) 444-7099

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AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:
5 S. LAST CHANCE GULCH, HELENA, MT 59620-1408
Phone: 406-444-3604; Fax: 406-444-4722; TTY: 406-444-7099

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

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program was developed in the 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 tool for measuring 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. The study resulted with 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 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 2010 – 2011* 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 provides means to measure the level of 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 paper 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 to the MTIBRS program.

The following lists the offenses reported to the 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)

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
Aggravated DUI

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 elements in the MTIBRS:

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 number(s) to be related
44. Relationship of victim to offender(s)
45. Offender sequence number
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 MTIBRS 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

The UCR has been the most widely used measure of crime for more than 70 years. However, 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. 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;

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*.

- Variations in the demographics of the population, particularly age structure;
- Population density and size of locality and its surrounding area;
- Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors;
- The presence or absence of interstate highways, major state highways, or ports of entry;
- Economic conditions, such as median income and job availability;
- Cultural conditions such as education, recreation, and religious characteristics;
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness;
- Effective strength and size of law enforcement agencies;
- Administrative and investigative emphasis of law enforcement;
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probation/parole systems);
- Attitudes of citizenry toward crime;
- Crime reporting practices of citizenry; 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 2011, Montana was successful in doing so. Additionally, in 2011, 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.

Even with these new steps to produce more valid data, *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 land area was also not covered in this analysis.

Statement on Data for Crime in Montana

Montana Incident Based Reporting System Upgrade

In 2011, the Montana SAC completed an upgrade to the MTIBRS. A new web-based repository was completed, which allows agencies easier access to submit and verify their data. While this system is still new, early indications suggest that the new repository is successfully helping with the accuracy and consistency of the data. In addition to the web-based repository, the new MTIBRS has an interactive web-based tool that allows the public and law enforcement access to all MTIBRS data elements. This interactive system, which we call MTIBRS Online Reporting (MOR), allows users to create reports based on any number of data elements dating back to 2005. MOR can be found online here:

<http://mbcc.mt.gov/Data/CrimeData/MOR.asp>

The data in this *Crime in Montana* is based on a snapshot in time and may be subject to corrections and additions.

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 2010-2011* 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 that submits data exclusively in UCR Summary 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.

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 Tyson McLean
SAC/Statistician
P.O. Box 201408
Helena, MT 59620 Phone: (406) 444-3604 TTY: (406) 444-7099
E-mail: tymclean@mt.gov
Web Page: <http://mbcc.mt.gov>

Glossary of Terms

Cleared by Arrest – An 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 data elements 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 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 is calculated based on the total population coverage of the law enforcement agencies that report twelve months of crime data to the MTIBRS.

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 2011 population is taken from the 2011 U.S. Census population estimates⁴.

Since 1974, *Crime in Montana* has reported on the reporting status of all non-tribal local law enforcement agencies. In 2011, non-tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) reporting crime data to the MBCC's MTIBRS account for 99 percent of the state's total population. In total, 103 of 110 (93.6 percent) non-tribal law enforcement agencies reported 12 months of crime data to the MBCC. In some cases, the data may not be fully complete and may be updated in future additions of this publication. This is up from 102 reporting jurisdictions in 2010. Of those, five agencies submitted data on paper summary forms, the remaining 98 agencies reported in a format that was consistent with the MTIBRS standards. All but two counties (54 of 56) reported 12 months of crime data and five small local law enforcement jurisdictions did not report their crime data. None of the seven tribal law enforcement jurisdictions report crime data to the MBCC's MTIBRS. See (Appendix A) for the reporting status of each jurisdiction.

Reporting Population by Year – 2009-2011

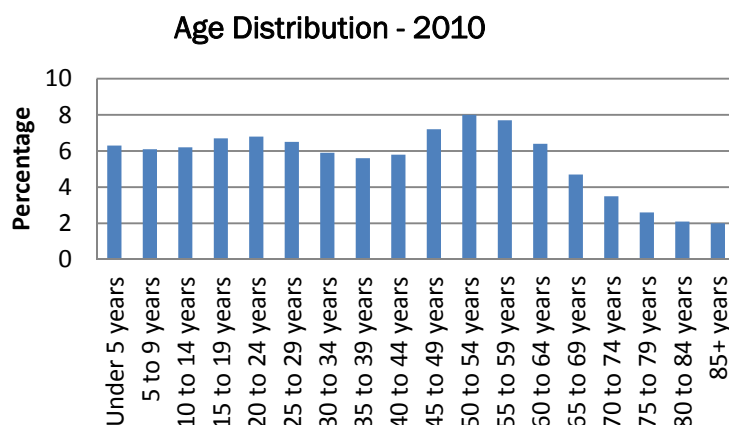
	2009	2010	2011
Reporting Population	966,885	976,021	990,868
Population Estimate	974,989	989,415	998,199
% of Population Coverage	99%	99%	99%

⁴U.S. Census Bureau. *State and County Quick Facts*. Accessed online on June 20, 2012 at: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/30000.html>

Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity⁵

Race / Ethnicity	Population 2010-2011 (%)	Change 2010-2011 (%)
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 (87.48 percent) according to the 2011 census estimates. 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 to 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.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. *2010 Census Demographic Profiles*. Accessed online on May 11, 2012 at: <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/asrh/2011/index.html>

Montana Crime Clock



One Index Crime every 20 minutes⁶

One Violent Crime every 3.4 hours

- One homicide every 18.25 days
- One rape every 1.17 days
- One robbery every 2.21 days
- One aggravated assault every 4.2 hours

One Property Crime every 22.5 minutes

- One burglary every 2.95 hours
- One larceny/theft every 27.6 minutes
- One motor vehicle theft every 6.6 hours

⁶ 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 Comparison

This analysis is based on a snap shot in time of the crime data that is reported to MBCC's MTIBRS. The MTIBRS is a dynamic database meaning the data within is constantly changing and evolving as law enforcement investigates and discovers crime incidents. While trends within should be consistent and not influenced by the system change, it is possible that slight changes in rates may be due to a break in series from the system change rather than external social forces and actual changes in criminal activity. **A significant break in series is noted if it is attributable to system changes.** Also, data from 2010 and previous years is updated and may not match previous issues of *Crime in Montana* or the data contained within the MTIBRS Online Reporting website.

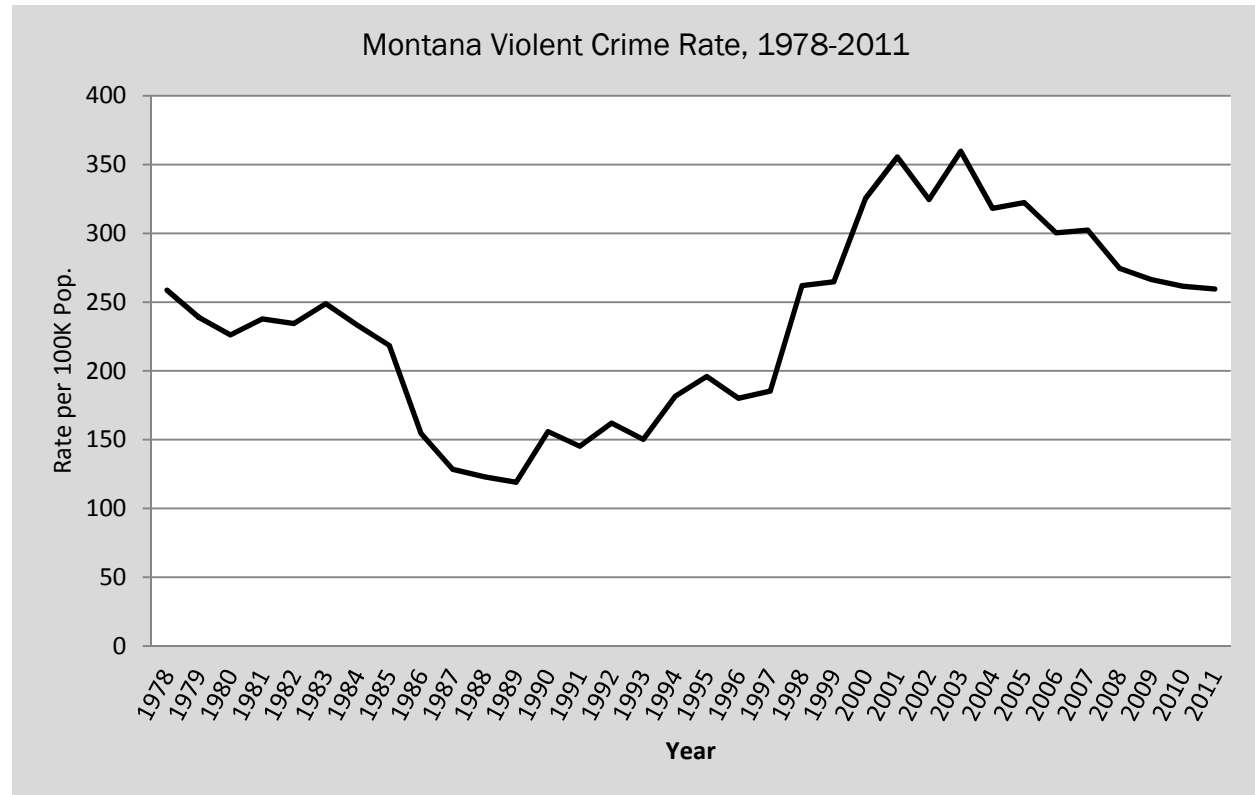
Consistent with the 2009-2010 *Crime in Montana* the crime index is not used in this publication. The crime index (the sum total of the seven index crimes) masks important fluctuations in other types of criminal activity. Instead, violent crime (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft) long term trends are analyzed. The following also reports the volume and fluctuation of all seven index crimes individually. Additional Group A offenses and Group B arrest data will be presented. New to this publication are more broad measures of criminal activity known to law enforcement including the following:

- **Crimes Against Persons:** the sum total of aggravated assault; simple assault; forcible rape; forcible sodomy; forcible fondling; incest; statutory rape; sexual assault with an object; intimidation; homicide; negligent manslaughter; and kidnapping.
- **Crimes Against Property:** the sum total of larceny/theft; arson; bribery; burglary/breaking and entering; counterfeiting/forgery; fraud; vandalism; embezzlement; motor vehicle theft; robbery; and "stolen property offenses" (e.g., illegally possessing stolen property.)
- **Crimes Against Society:** the sum total of prostitution/assisting and promoting; gambling offenses; drug narcotic and drug equipment violations; pornography/obscene material offenses; and weapon law violations.

These broad measures closely resemble property crime and violent crime indexes, but take into account a wider range of offenses. A third category includes drug crime, which account for the majority of society crimes.

VIOLENT CRIME INDEX TRENDS

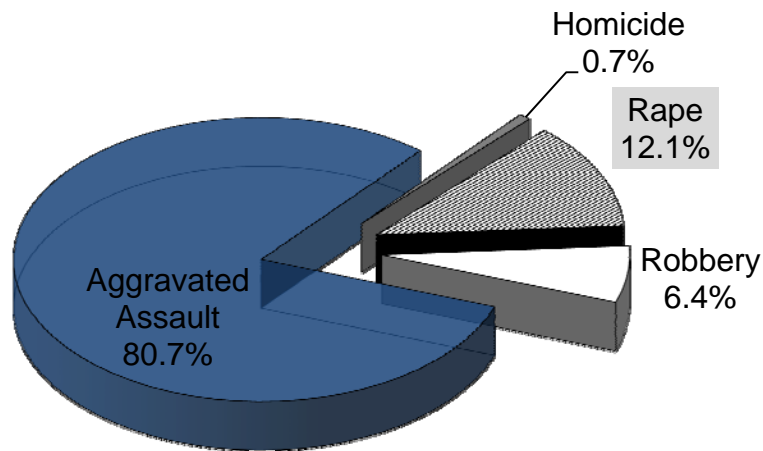
Index violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. The following information looks at the violent crime index rate since 1978.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1982	1,770	234.5
1992	1,250	162.1
2007	2,811	302.4
2010	2,553	261.5
2011	2,573	259.7

The 2011 violent crime rate for Montana's non-tribal jurisdictions was down less than one percent when compared to the adjusted rate for 2010; which was adjusted up from 247.5. The total number of violent crime offenses known to law enforcement is up slightly from 2,552 in 2010 to 2,573 in 2011. The violent crime rate has generally trended downward and is down six out of the last seven years. The ten year violent crime trend will be examined in a later section. The average number of violent crimes known to Montana's non-tribal LEAs since 1978 is 1,953 and the average violent crime rate is 235.5 per 100,000 population. The 2011 rate is slightly higher than the long term average.

Distribution of Violent Crime, 2011



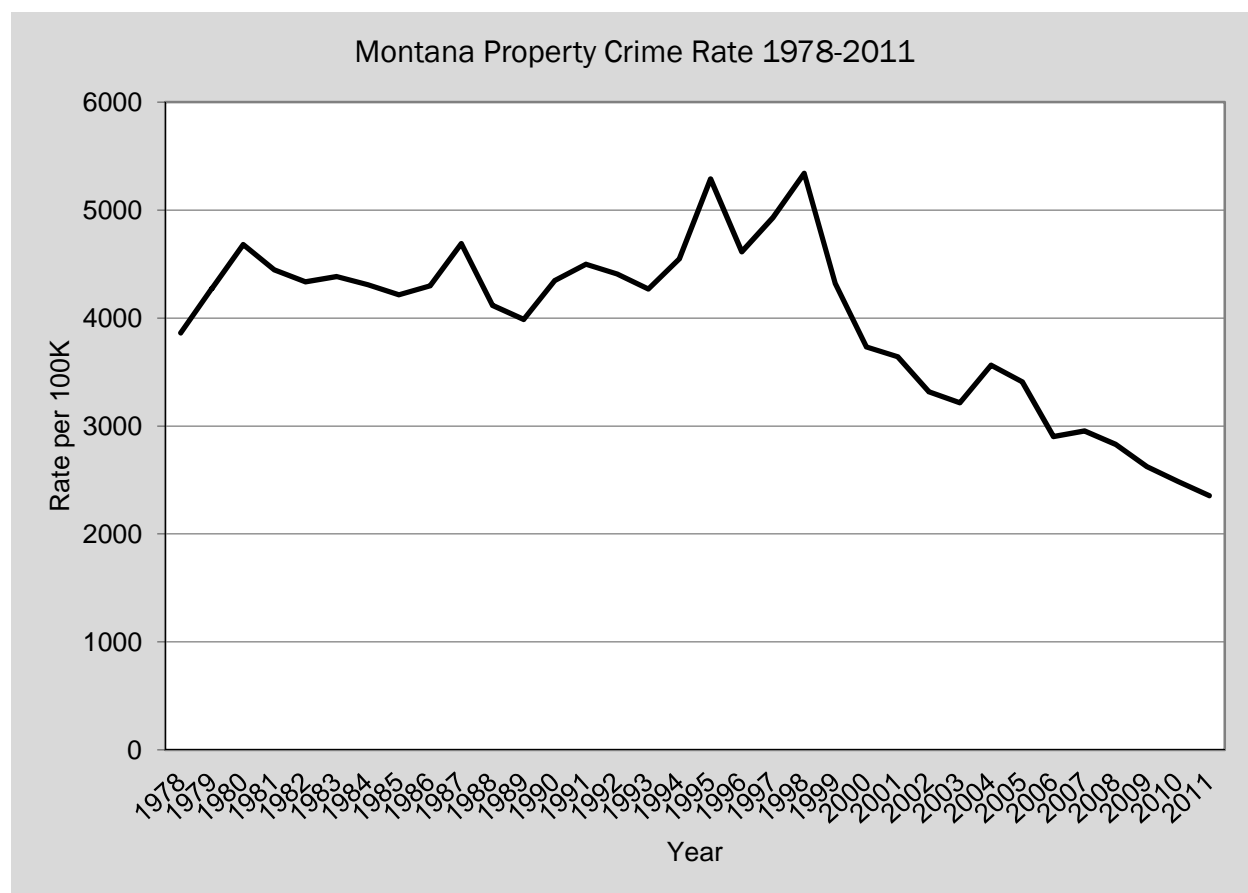
Percentage of Violent Crime by Offense by Year

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%
Aggravated Assault	79%	77%	75%	79%	81%
Rape	12%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Robbery	8%	9%	11%	8%	6%

Aggravated assault accounted for over 80 percent of all violent crime in 2011, and has consistently accounted for over three quarters of all violent crimes since at least 2007. The proportion of robberies increased slightly in 2009 and has decreased to just over 6 percent in 2011. Rape is the second most commonly reported violent index crime and as a proportion of all violent index crimes has remained steady. This suggests that the index violent crime rate is largely driven by the number of aggravated assaults known to law enforcement.

PROPERTY CRIME INDEX TRENDS

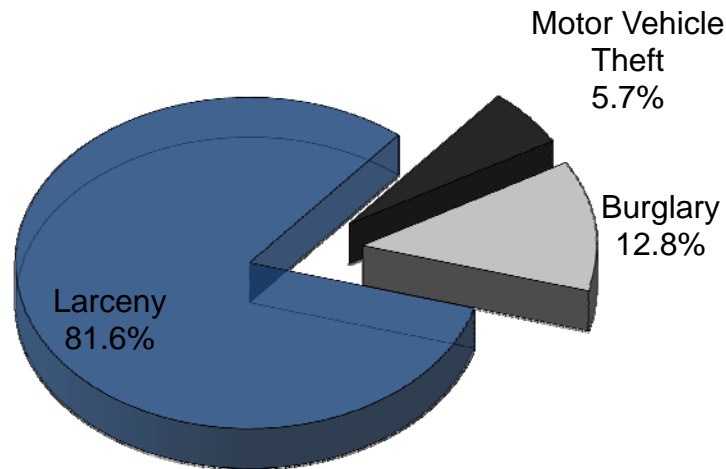
Index property crime consists of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. The following examines the property crime rate since 1978.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1982	32,725	4,335.1
1992	34,000	4,407.9
2007	27,462	2,954.1
2010	24,223	2,482.8
2011	23,393	2,360.9

The property crime rate in 2011 for Montana's non-tribal jurisdictions was down about 5 percent when compared to 2010. The number of property crime offenses also decreased almost 3.5 percent when compared to 2011. The index property crime rate has continued to decline steadily since it reached peaks in both 1995 and 1998. The property crime rate has dropped six out of the last seven years and is down dramatically (56 percent) from its 1998 peak.

Distribution of Property Offenses, 2011

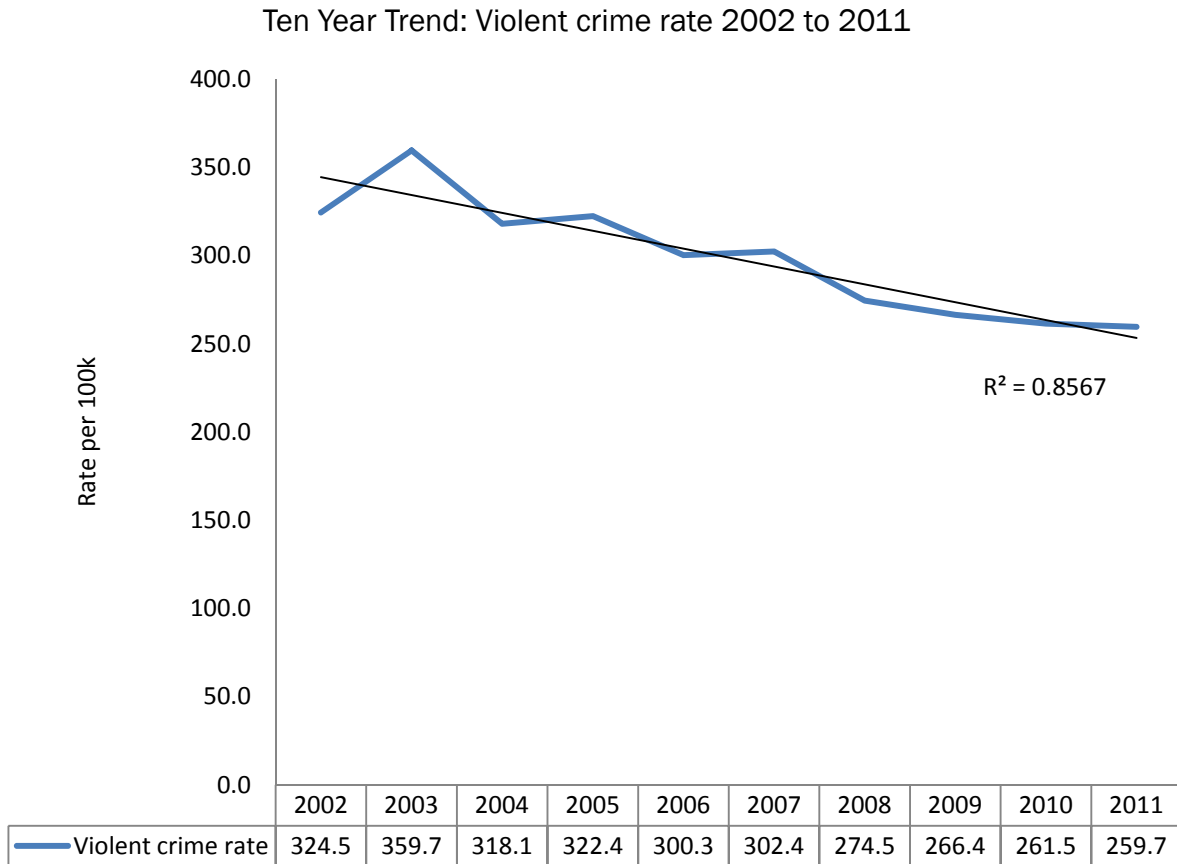


Percentage of Violent Crime by Offense by Year

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Burglary	11%	13%	14%	13%	13%
Larceny/Theft	82%	81%	80%	81%	82%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%

Larceny/theft accounts for over 80 percent of the index property crimes. Since 2008, burglary has consistently accounted for about 13 percent and motor vehicle theft about 6 percent of the property crimes. This suggests that the index property crime rate is largely driven by the number of larcenies known to law enforcement.

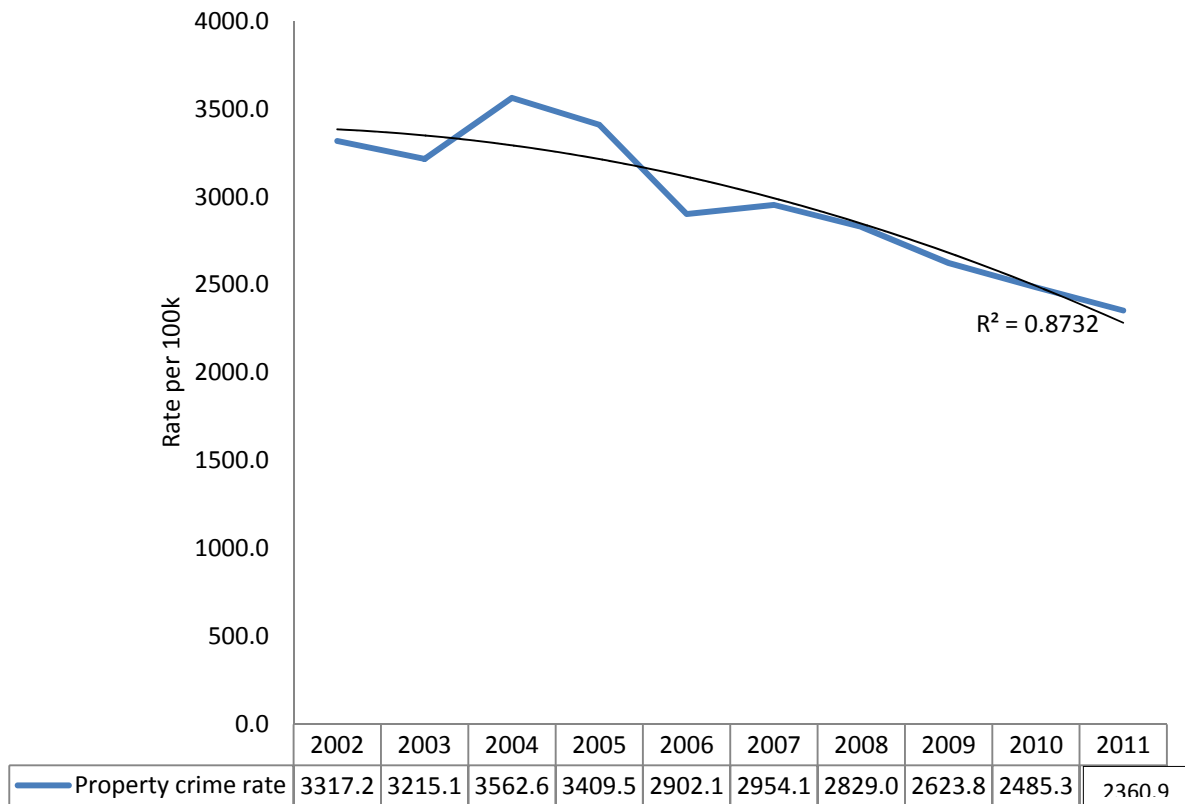
TEN-YEAR TREND ANALYSIS



Over the ten-year period from 2002 to 2011, the violent crime rate per 100,000 has generally trended downward from over 3,300 in 2002 to about 2,350 in 2011. The violent crime rate decreased seven out of the last ten years and four out of the last five. The average percentage change in the violent crime rate over the ten-year period was about a 3 percent decrease. The 2011 rate is down only slightly when compared to 2010.

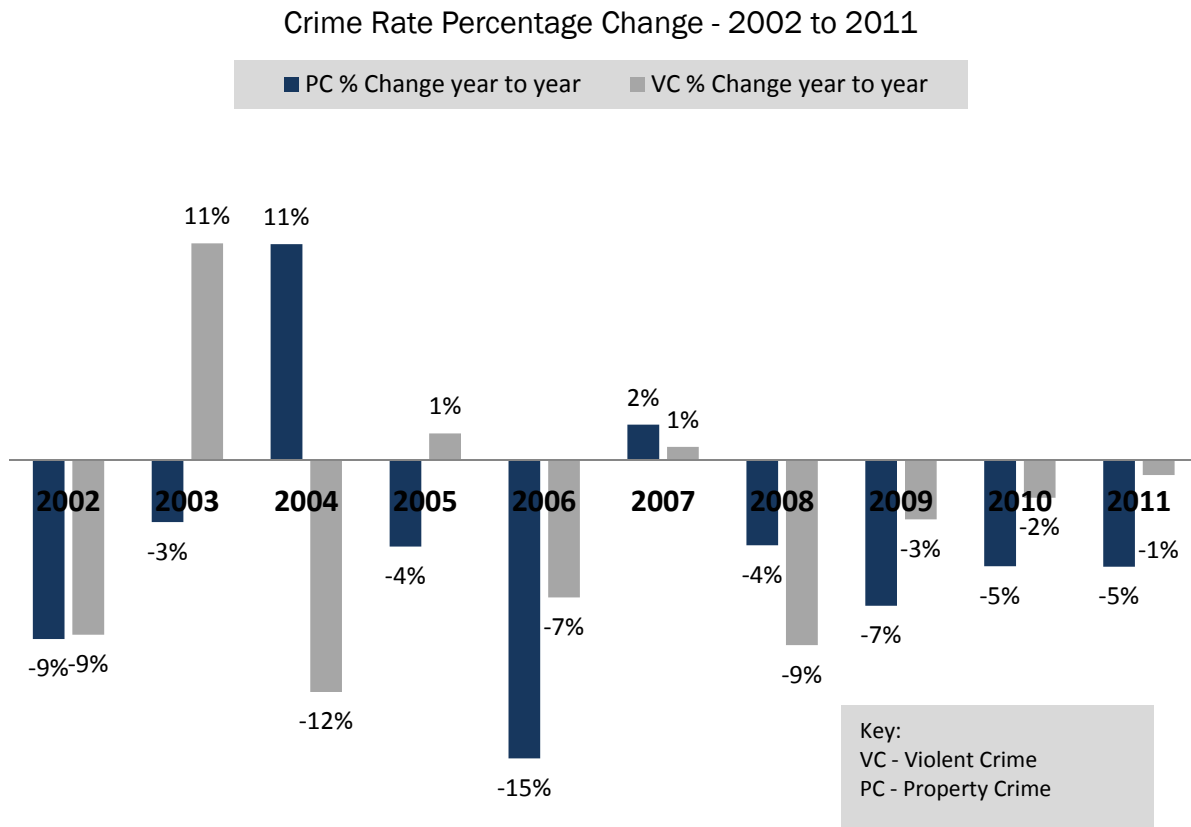
The mean violent crime rate over the ten-year time period was 298.9 violent crimes per 100,000 population. The median was 301.4. The 2011 rate is the lowest the violent crime rate has been over the last ten years and is 13 percent below the ten year average.

Ten-Year Trend: Property Crime Rate 2002 to 2011



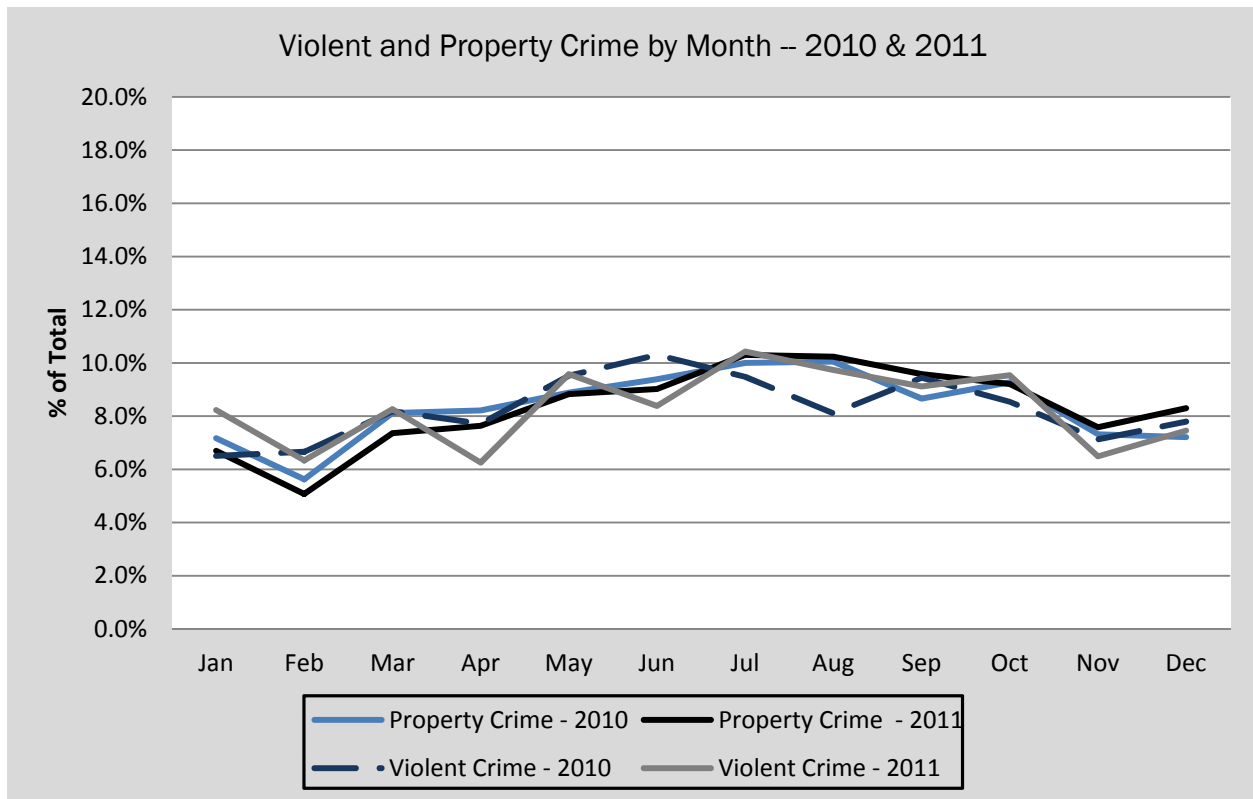
The property crime rate as reported by non-tribal law enforcement agencies over the ten-year period has also steadily decreased. The rate decreased eight out of the last ten years and four out of the last five. On average, the property crime rate decreased approximately 4 percent per year. However, property crime, led by larceny/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 2,965.2 property crimes per 100,000 population. The 2011 rate was about 20.6 percent lower than the ten-year average. The median property crime rate was 2,928.1. The highest property crime rate, 3,562.6, occurred in 2004.



As noted earlier, the property crime and violent crime rates decreased four out of the last five years. The violent crime rate has experienced some relatively dramatic upswings and downswings over the years. In 2003, the violent crime rate increased 11 percent when compared to 2002, but then decreased 12 percent in 2004 when compared to 2003. Since 2009, the violent crime rate has experienced only marginal decreases (1-3 percent). Some of the large swings can be partially attributed to a relatively small number of violent crimes known to law enforcement in Montana.

Montana experienced the largest decrease in the property crime rate in 2006 (15 percent).

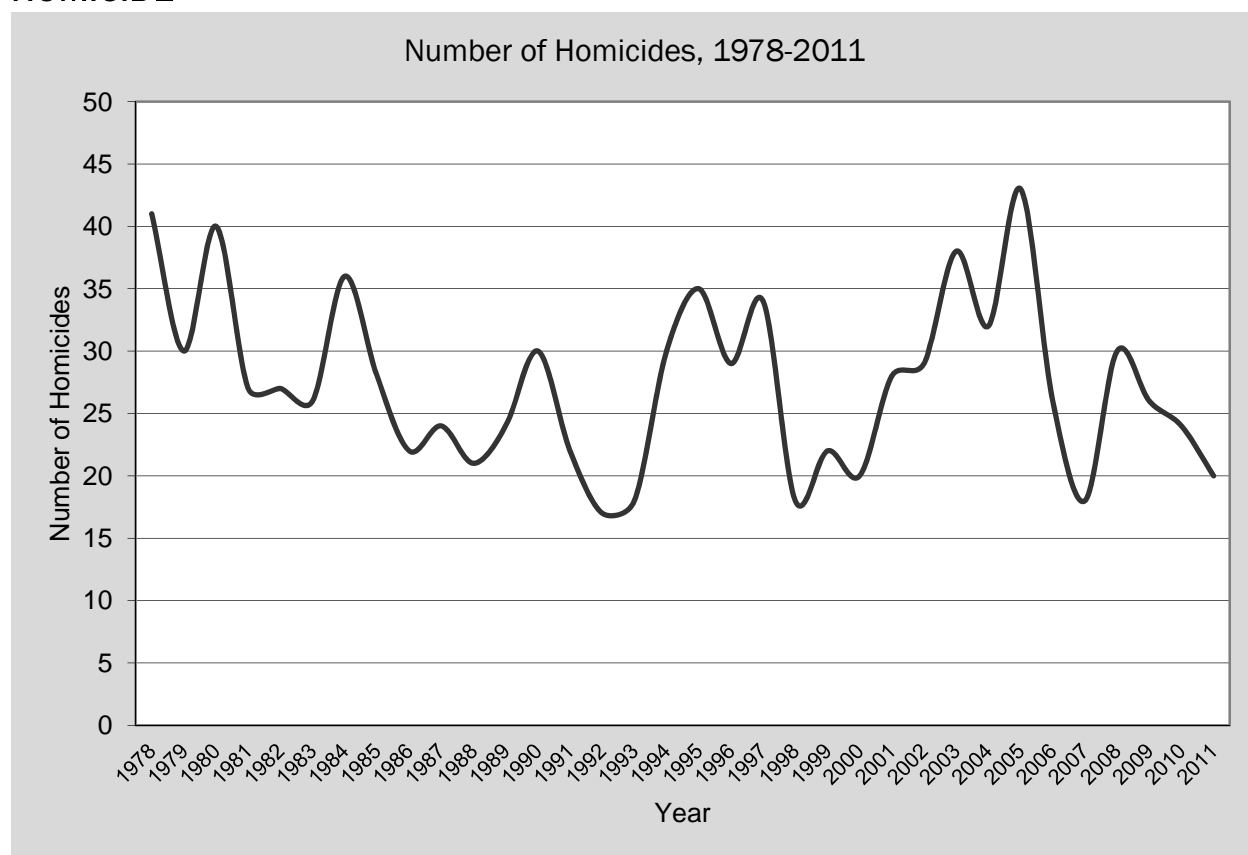


	2010				2011			
	Property Crime	% of Total	Violent Crime	% of Total	Property Crime	% of Total	Violent Crime	% of Total
Paper	24	0.1%	16	0.6%	43	0.2%	5	0.2%
Jan	1,738	7.2%	166	6.5%	1,566	6.7%	213	8.2%
Feb	1,364	5.6%	170	6.7%	1,187	5.1%	164	6.3%
Mar	1,968	8.1%	209	8.2%	1,722	7.4%	214	8.3%
Apr	1,992	8.2%	197	7.7%	1,787	7.6%	162	6.3%
May	2,153	8.9%	243	9.5%	2,066	8.8%	248	9.6%
Jun	2,276	9.4%	263	10.3%	2,110	9.0%	217	8.4%
Jul	2,424	10.0%	242	9.5%	2,410	10.3%	270	10.4%
Aug	2,436	10.0%	207	8.1%	2,394	10.2%	252	9.7%
Sep	2,099	8.7%	241	9.4%	2,241	9.6%	236	9.1%
Oct	2,248	9.3%	218	8.5%	2,154	9.2%	247	9.5%
Nov	1,774	7.3%	182	7.1%	1,774	7.6%	168	6.5%
Dec	1,748	7.2%	199	7.8%	1,941	8.3%	193	7.5%

In 2010 and 2011, violent and property index crimes generally occur at higher rates in the summer months (i.e., July and August). On the other hand, these same offenses occur at slower rates during the coldest months in Montana. In 2011, more index crimes were known to non-tribal law enforcement in July than in any other month.

PART I VIOLENT CRIMES

HOMICIDE⁷

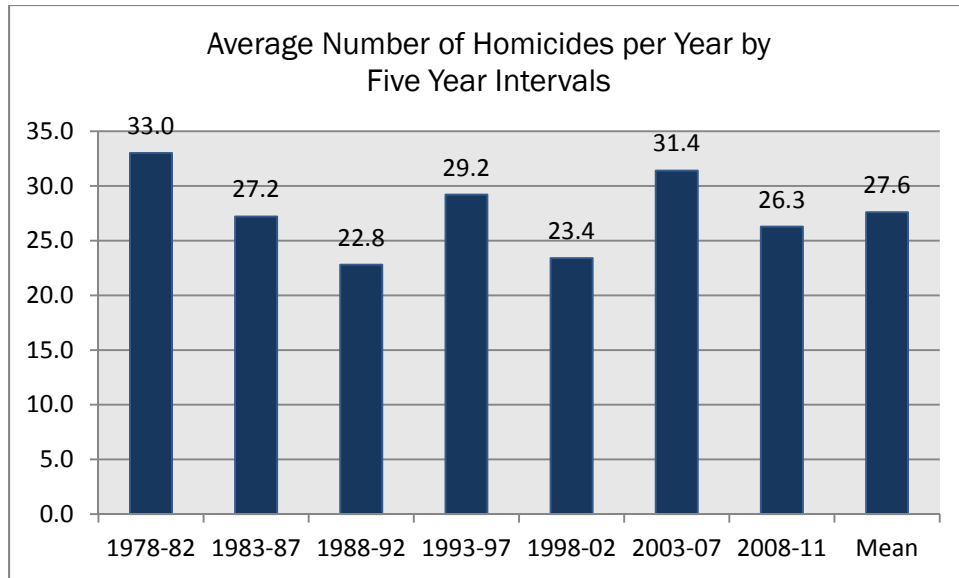


Year	Number of Victims	Rate per 100,000
1982	27	3.6
1992	17	2.2
2007	18	1.9
2010	24	2.5
2011	20	2.0

In 2011, 20 homicides were reported by Montana's non-tribal local law enforcement agencies down from 24 homicides in 2010⁸. Since 1978, 935 homicides have been reported to the MBCC, an average of 27.5 homicides per year. Due to the low number of homicides reported in Montana per year, a general trend is difficult to discern. In order to "smooth-out" the variation in the homicide trend, the average number of homicides reported over five year intervals is presented below.

⁷ Attempted homicides are coded as aggravated assaults for reporting purposes.

⁸ One homicide incident that occurred in Richland county was not reported to the MTIBRS. This homicide incident was included in this analysis and data contained herein was taken from news accounts.

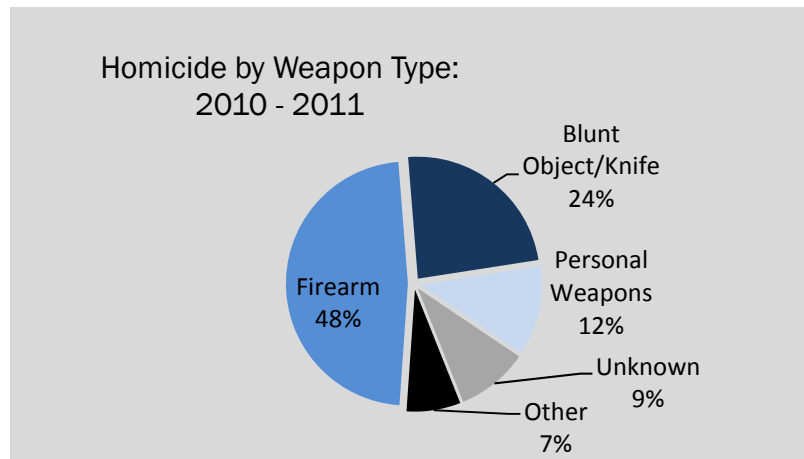


While a clear trend is again not discernible, this chart does show that the average number of homicides known to non-tribal law enforcement during the 2008-2011 time interval is down only slightly from the long term average. From 1978-1982, the most homicides were known to law enforcement over the time period. The number of homicides in Montana peaked again during the 2003-2007 time period.

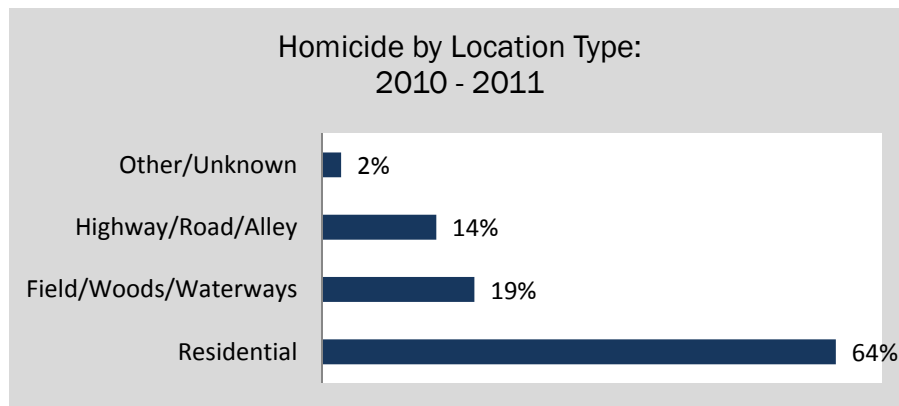
Homicides	2010	2011	Total
Incidents	20	17	37
Victims	24	20	44
Arrests	10	12	22

In 2011, there were 17 homicide incidents resulting in 20 victims in non-tribal jurisdictions. A summary of homicide arrest information will follow below.

Over the two-year period (2010-2011), the 37 incidents occurred in 21 separate jurisdictions in 17 counties. Flathead County experienced the most (7) over the two-year period. Six of those were in 2010. Cascade County experienced six over the two-year period. Law enforcement in Lewis and Clark County and Missoula County each reported four homicides. At the time of this publication, 22 persons were arrested for homicide in 2010 and 2011. In 2010, two incidents were cleared exceptionally due to the death of the offender for a total combined clearance rate of 65 percent.



Of the homicide incidents reported over the two year period, almost half (48 percent) were committed with a firearm. About a third of those were reportedly handguns. Blunt objects and knives were the second most commonly used weapon followed by *personal weapons*. Personal weapons are hands/feet. Asphyxiation (e.g., choking/drowning). Poison/drugs are included in the *other* category.

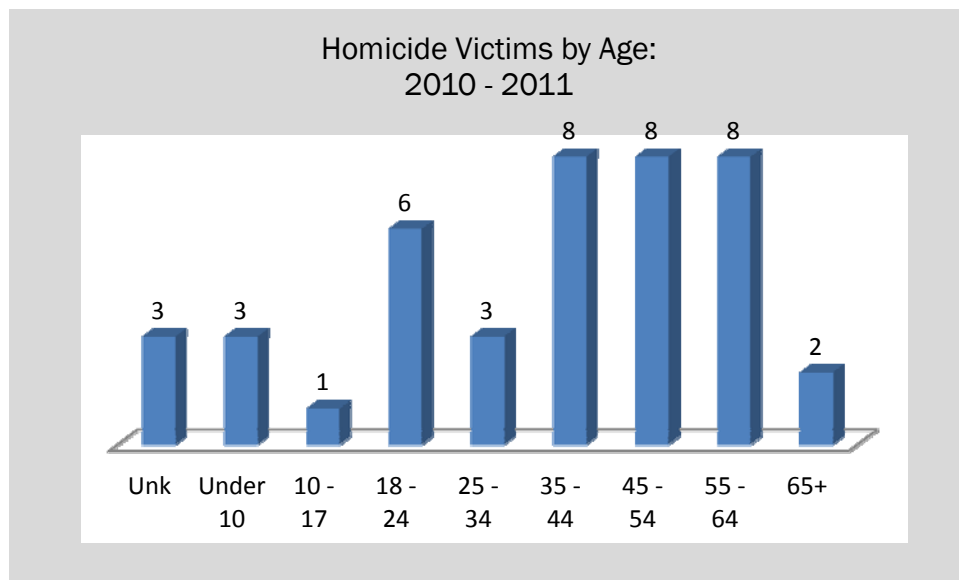


Almost two-thirds of the homicides known to law enforcement occurred in a home/residence. The offender(s) was suspected of using drugs and/or alcohol in about 34 percent of the homicide incidents. Alcohol (19 percent) was more commonly used shortly before and/or during the homicide incidents than drugs/narcotics (15 percent).

Homicide

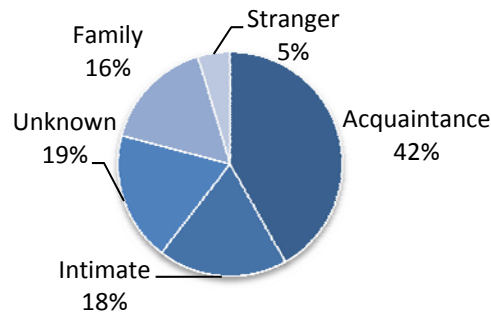
Victims	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	10	6	16	36%
American Indian	0	3	3	7%
White	10	3	13	30%
Male	14	14	28	64%
American Indian	2	1	3	7%
White	12	13	25	57%
Grand Total	24	20	44	100%

Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of the homicide victims were male and over half were white-males. This is almost unchanged when compared to the previous two-year period (62 percent). Six of the 44 victims (13.6 percent) were reportedly American Indian. Two of the victims were of Hispanic origin and both were male.



Almost 70 percent of all homicide victims in Montana in 2010 and 2011 were 35 or older. The mean age of the homicide victims was about 37, which is unchanged from the previous two-year period. However, comparing the age of the victims in 2011 with the victims in 2010, the 2011 victims tended to be younger. The average age in 2011 was about 39 compared to 41.5 in 2010. Three victims in 2011 were reported with unknown ages. Three victims were under the age of 10.

Homicide - Victim to Offender Relationship: 2010-2011



In approximately 42 percent of the homicide incidents, the offender was known to the victim but was not in a familiar or intimate relationship. In over one-third of the incidents the victim and offender were in either an intimate or familial relationship. In other words, about one-third of the homicides over the two-year period were domestic violence related. Spouse and boyfriend/girlfriend are categorized under the intimate heading. Child/stepchild, sibling, parent, and other family member are categorized under the family heading. Interestingly, in 2011 acquaintance was the most commonly reported victim offender relationship compared to spouse in 2010.

Incident Date	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Homicide Circumstances				
Total	22	20	42	100.0%
Unknown Circumstances	6	11	17	40.5%
Argument	4	4	8	19.0%
Other Circumstances	4	3	7	16.7%
Lovers' Quarrel	2	1	3	7.1%
Mercy Killing (Not Applicable to Aggravated Assault)	3	0	3	7.1%
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer(s)	1	1	2	4.8%
Drug Dealing	1	0	1	2.4%
Other Felony Involved	1	0	1	2.4%
Homicide Situation				
Total	22	20	42	100.0%
Single victim/single offender	15	10	25	59.5%
Single victim/multiple offenders	3	5	8	19.0%
Multiple victims/single offender	2	5	7	16.7%
Multiple victims/multiple offenders	2	0	2	4.8%

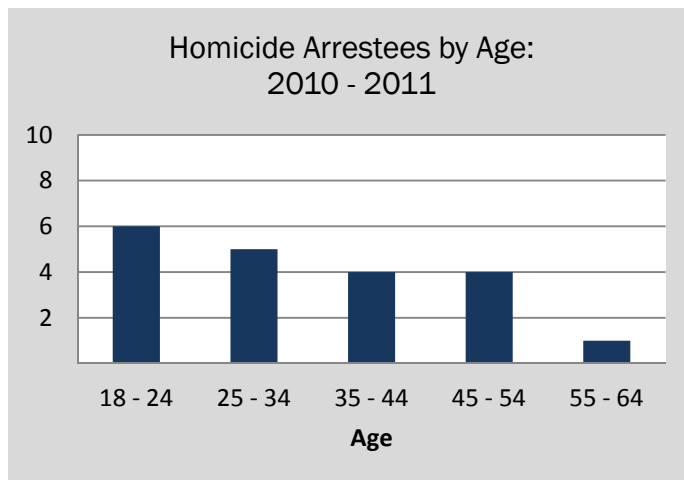
Law enforcement agencies reported the homicide circumstances to describe the factors leading up to the homicide incident. In about 40 percent of the incidents, the circumstances leading up to the violent event were unknown. The victim and offender were involved in an argument in about 20 percent of the homicides. "Other circumstances" was a commonly

reported category. The homicide “situation” was also derived from the data. Almost 60 percent (25) of the homicides involved a single victim and a single offender. However, in 8 (19 percent) of the homicides there were multiple offenders to one victim and conversely in 7 (16.7 percent) of the incidents it was multiple victims to one offender.

Homicide

Arrestees	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	0	1	1	5.0%
White	0	1	1	5.0%
Male	8	11	19	95.0%
American Indian	0	2	2	10.0%
White	8	9	17	85.0%
Grand Total	8	12	20	100%

In 2010 and 2011, a combined 20 persons were arrested for homicide, only one was a female. Ninety percent of all persons arrested for homicide over the two-year period were white and of those, all but one was male. Two persons arrested for homicide were American Indian. The average age for offenders arrested for homicide is just over 34. The median is

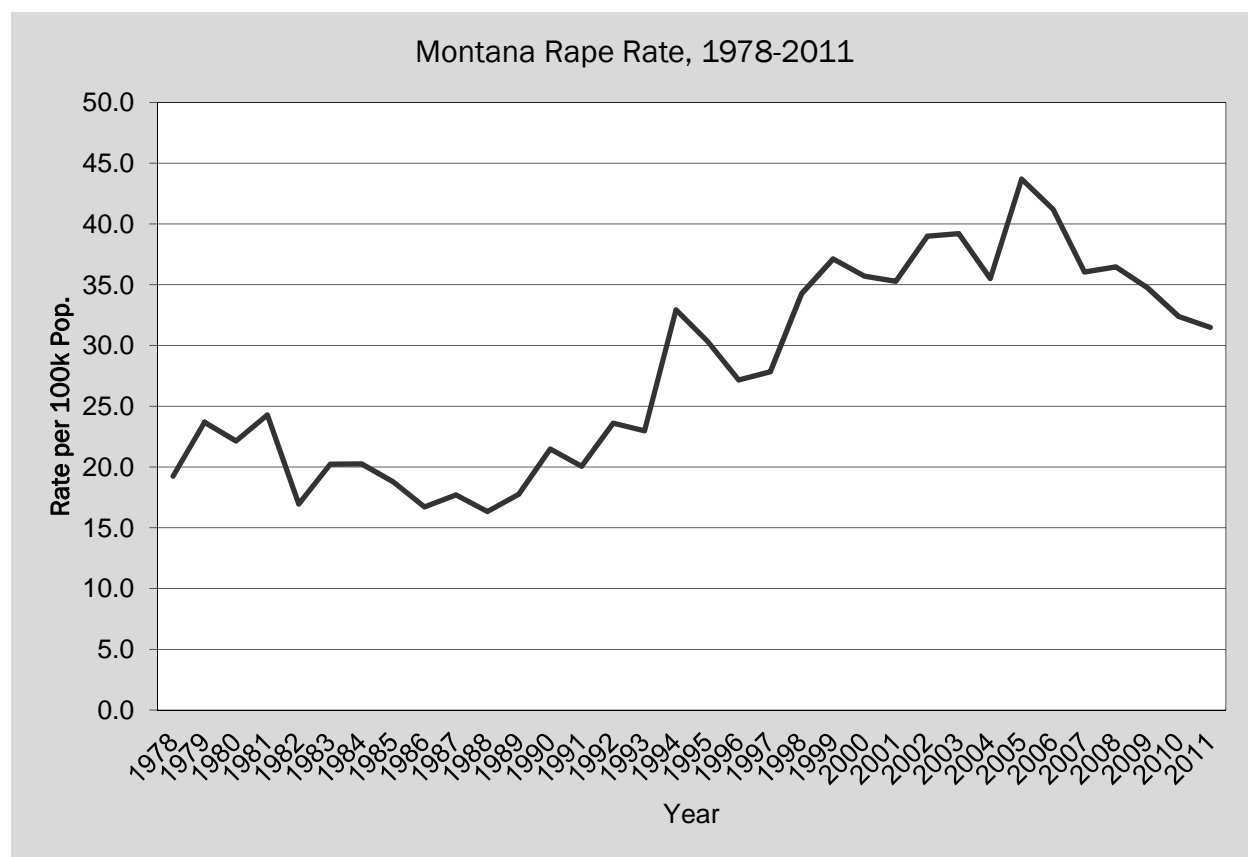


also 34 years of age. The range was 40; the oldest offender was 58 and the youngest was 18. Over half of the offenders were under the age of 35.

Negligent Homicide

The MTIBRS program uses a narrow definition of homicide that is consistent with the FBI’s UCR/NIBRS program. Data on negligent homicide was also reported to the MTIBRS. Eleven (11) negligent homicides were reported to the MTIBRS; 4 in 2010 and 7 in 2011.

RAPE AND OTHER SEX OFFENSES



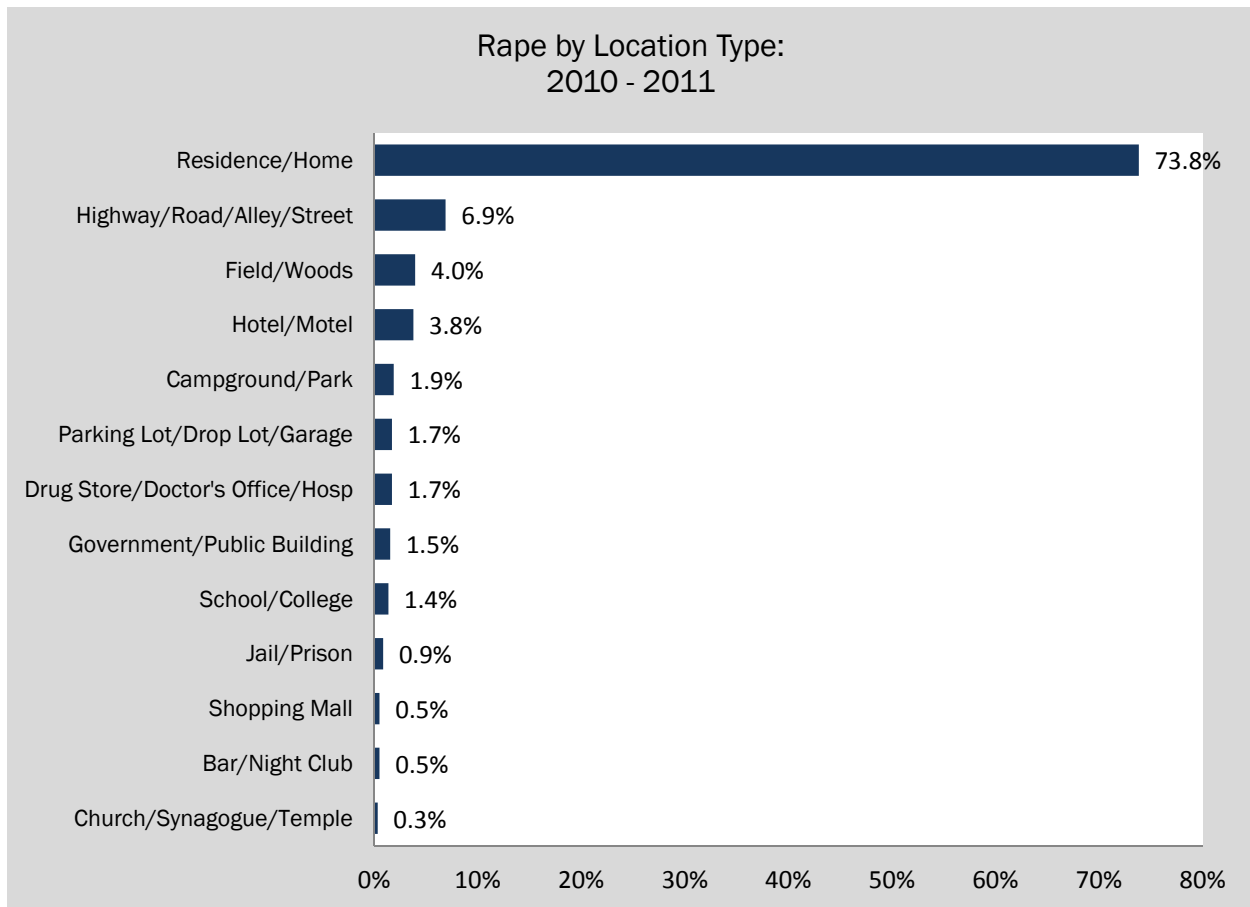
Year	Number of Offense	Rate per 100,000
1982	128	17.0
1992	182	23.6
2007	335	36.0
2010	316	32.4
2011	312	31.5

The number of rape offense in 2011 is relatively unchanged when compared to 2010. The rape rate is down slightly due to an increase in the reporting population. Since 1978, 7,916 rapes have been reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. The mean (average) number of rapes per year since 1978 is 232, and the median is 216. The range was 277, with the highest reported number of rapes at 401 (2005) and the minimum was 124 (1988). Since 1978 the rape rate has tended to trend upward. This may be due to an increased willingness of victims to report these offenses to law enforcement. The rape rate peaked in 2005 and has trended downward to its current level. The 2011 rape rate is down about 28 percent from its high; however it is 12.5 percent higher when compared with the historical mean (28.0 per 100,000).

Multiple victims may be victimized during one rape incident. In 2011, 319 victims were raped in 310 incidents. This again is relatively unchanged when compared to 2010.

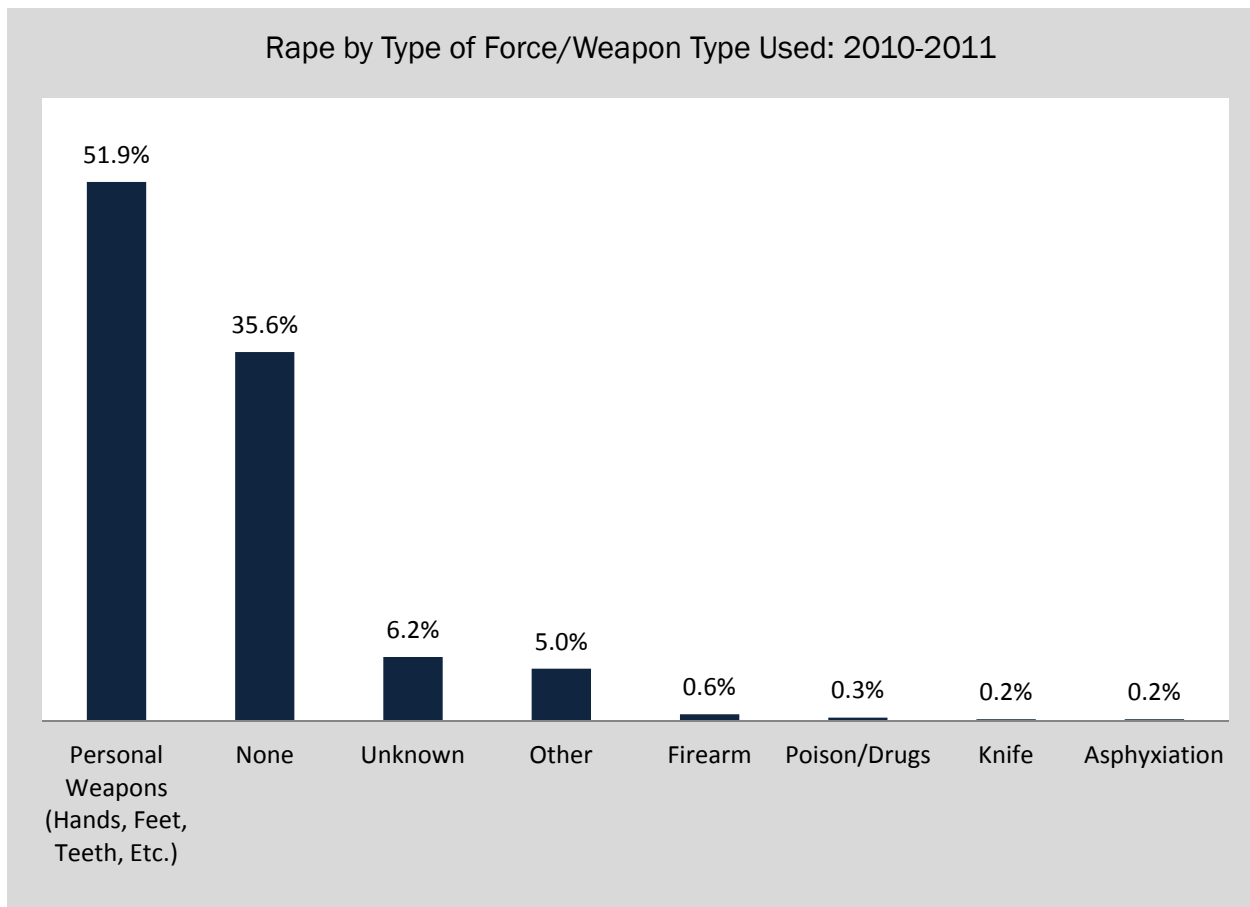
Rape	2010	2011	Total
Incidents	309	310	619
Victims	316	319	635
Arrests	40	47	87

Out of those incidents, a total of 87 persons were arrested over the two-year period. An additional 31 incidents were cleared by exceptional means. Fifteen (15) were cleared by exceptional means because the prosecution was declined and 14 because the victim refused to cooperate. The total clearance rate, including those cleared by exceptional means is 19 percent.



Almost three in four rape incidents occurred in a home/residence in 2010 and 2011. This is up from about 67.5 percent that occurred in the home over the 2009-2010 time period. The home/residence continues to be the dominant location type for rape incidents. Less common rapes reportedly occurred in “public” spaces such as roads; a field or woods; campground or park; and parking lots. Less than 4 percent of the rapes happened in

hotels/motels during the two-year period. The offender was suspected of using alcohol shortly before or during the incident in about 23 percent of the offenses. This is down from about 29 percent as reported in the 2009-2010 *Crime in Montana*. The offender was suspected of using drugs shortly before or during the incident in about 5 percent of the incidents. The offender was using a substance in about one-third of the incidents.



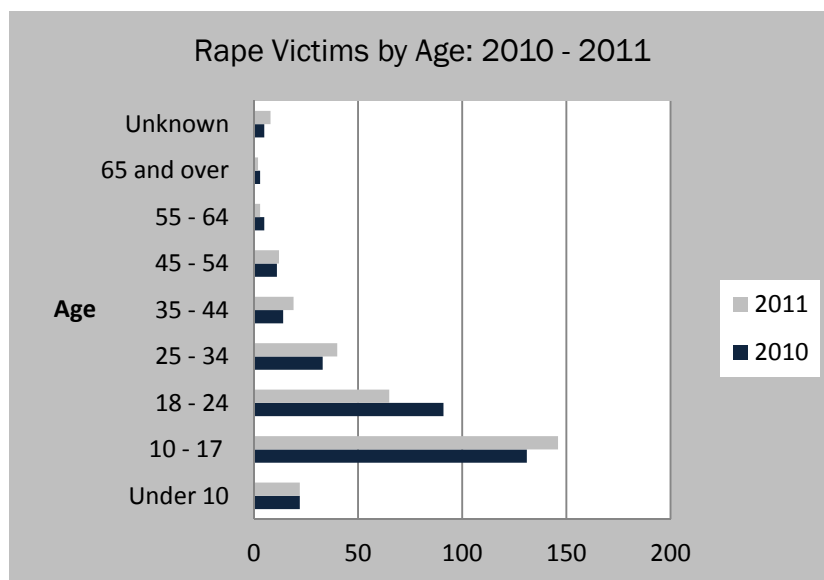
Personal weapons (i.e., hands and feet) were reportedly the most common weapon/type of force used during the commission of rape incidents. None, in the chart above may indicate that the rape was coerced and/or forced using personal weapons. This indicates that mechanical weapons (e.g., knives or guns) or chemicals (e.g., drugs) are rarely used to coerce forced rape.

Rape

Victims	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	304	310	614	97.2%
White	263	261	524	82.9%
American Indian	24	30	54	8.5%
Other	6	6	12	1.9%
Unknown	11	13	24	3.8%
Male	11	7	18	2.8%
Grand Total	315	317	632	100.0%

In 2010 and 2011, 97 percent of all rape victims known to law enforcement were female. Over 80 percent are white females and about 8.5 percent are American Indian females. This is consistent with the gender and racial distribution of rape victims in previous *Crime in Montana* reports. Less than 3 percent of known rape victims were male in 2010 and 2011. Twelve of the female rape victims were reportedly of Hispanic ethnicity. However, over 10 percent of the rape victims were reported with an unknown ethnic origin, which may indicate

some confusion in reporting ethnicity separately from race.



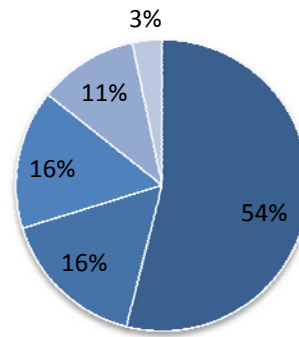
The average age in 2011 was 20.6 down slightly from 21.1 in 2011. The overall average age for both years of rape victims is 20.9. The median is 17 years old. The largest percentage of rape victims known to law enforcement are age 10 to 17 and over 75 percent are under 25 years old.

When looking at the relationship of the victim to the offender, in about 54 percent of the incidents the victim(s) was an acquaintance of the offender. This is relatively unchanged when compared with 2009 (52 percent).

The victim to offender relationship was unknown in about 16 percent of the incidents. Likewise, the victim and offender were in an intimate relationship in 16 percent of the incidents. Of those, the most common intimate relationship status was boyfriend/girlfriend. About 11 percent of the rapes involved a stranger; this is up from about 5 percent when compared with 2009.

Relationship Victim to Offender: 2010-2011 Victims

■ Acquaintance ■ Unknown ■ Intimate ■ Family ■ Stranger



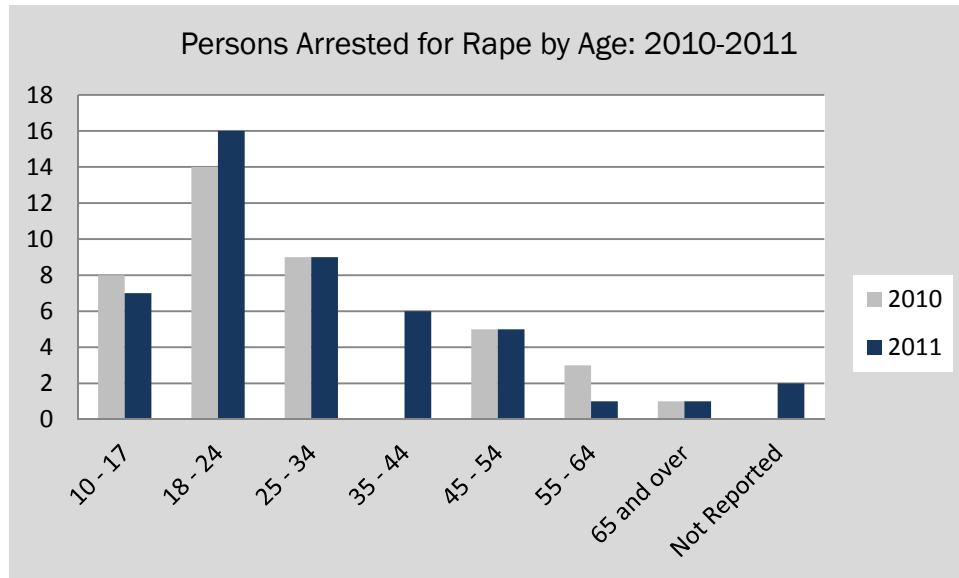
Rape

Arrestees	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	0	1	1	1.1%
Male	40	46	86	98.9%
American Indian	6	5	11	12.6%
White	34	39	73	83.9%
Not Reported	0	2	2	2.3%
Grand Total	40	47	87	100%

In 2011, 47 offenders were arrested for a rape offense, compared with 40 in 2010. Six persons arrested in 2011 were arrested for incidents that occurred in 2010. All but one person arrested for rape was male. Most of the offenders arrested for rape (84%) are white males. Thirteen percent of the offenders were male American Indians. One offender reported Hispanic ethnicity.

Over one-third of all offenders arrested for rape were between the ages of 18 and 24. Combined, over half of all rape arrestees are under the age of 25. The average age for these offenders in 2011 was 29.6, up slightly from 29.4 in 2010.

The majority (92 percent) of all offenders were arrested “on-view” or taken into custody on a warrant. Seven (8 percent) of the offenders were issued a summons/citation. The majority of those arrestees were under the age of 21.



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.

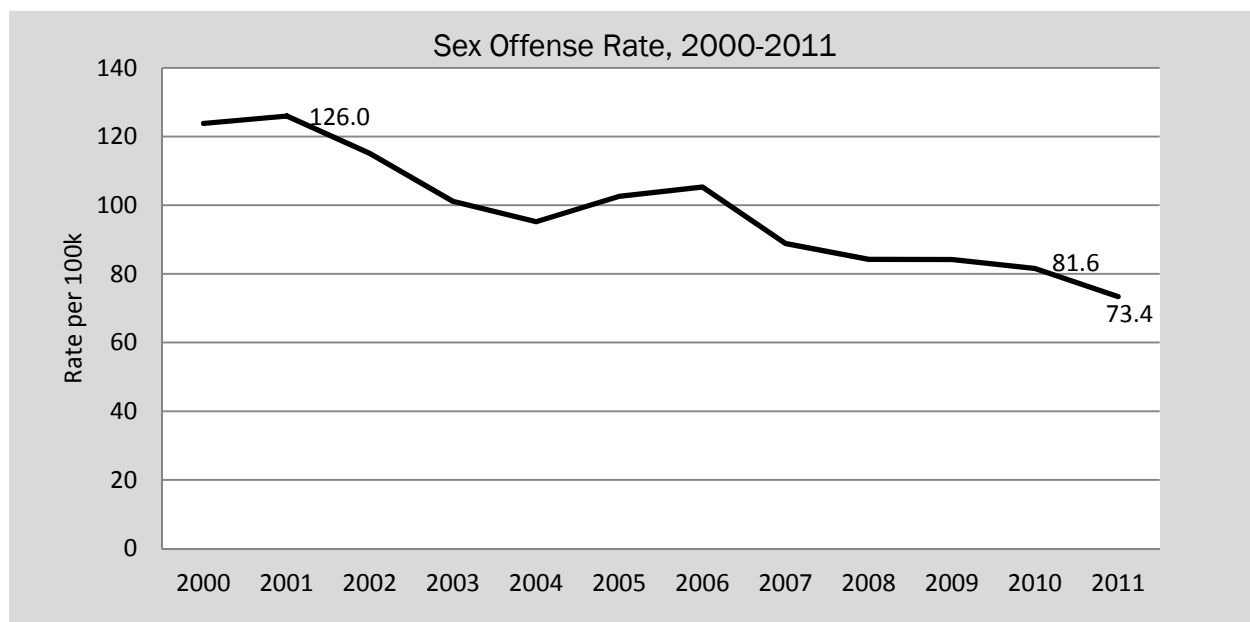
Rape

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Sexual assault	522	482	-7.7%	1004	65.9%
Sexual abuse of children	153	124	-19.0%	277	18.2%
Incest	28	46	64.3%	74	4.9%
Statutory rape - sexual intercourse w/o consent	42	29	-31.0%	71	4.7%
Same-sex forcible rape	19	18	-5.3%	37	2.4%
Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent	19	18	-5.3%	37	2.4%
Sexual intercourse (w/o consent) with object	8	10	25.0%	18	1.2%
Reported on Paper Summaries	5	0	-100.0%	5	0.3%
Grand Total	796	727	-8.7%	1523	100.0%

The total number of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses (excluding rape) reported in 2011 is down significantly (over 8 percent) when compared with 2010. The most common forcible sex offense is sexual assault, accounting for two-thirds of all forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Almost 19 percent of offenses under these categories are sexual abuse of children. However, the number of sexual abuse of children offenses is down 19 percent

when compared with 2010. Conversely, the number of incest offenses increased significantly from 28 in 2010 to 46 in 2011. Of the offenses reported electronically (1,495), about 12 percent of the offenders were suspected of using alcohol shortly before and/or during the incident. About 2.5 percent of the offenders were suspected of using drugs. Almost 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 local law enforcement is unknown at this time.

About 93 percent of all forcible and non-forcible sex offenses were committed by males and over 75 percent of the known offenders were over the age of 18. More than two-thirds of all forcible and non-forcible sex offenses occur in a home/residence. Almost 17 percent of these offenses occurred in a government/public building such as a school/college⁹ (4.2 percent).

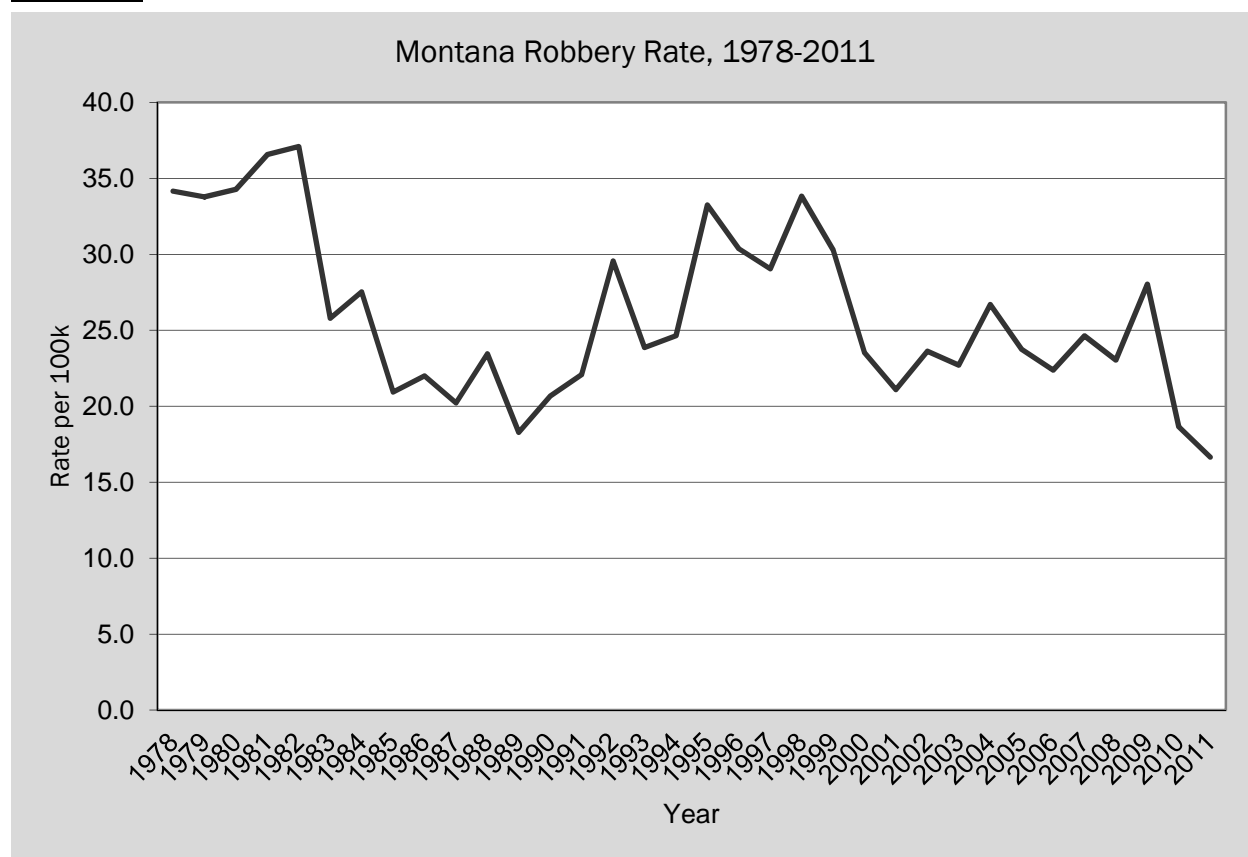


Year	Number of Offense	Rate per 100,000
2000	1,068	123.8
2007	826	88.9
2010	796	81.0
2011	727	73.4

Excluding rape, the sex offense rate has generally trended down since at least 2000 to its current rate of 73.4 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2011 rate is down about 9.4 percent when compared with 2010 and the number of offenses from 2011 to 2010 is down 8.7 percent. The 2010 rate is down over 41 percent when compared with its 2001 peak.

⁹ This category includes all types of schools, including elementary, high school, secondary school, and university.

ROBBERY



Year	Number of Offense	Rate per 100,000
1982	280	37.1
1992	228	29.6
2007	229	24.6
2010	182	18.7
2011	165	16.7

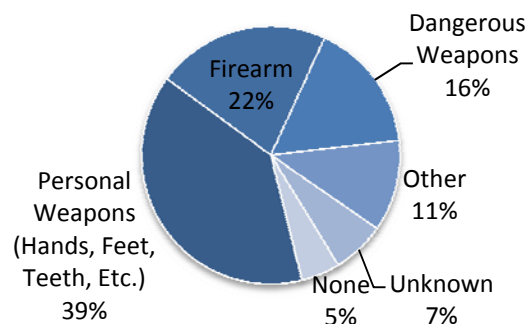
Looking at the last ten years, the robbery rate peaked in 2009 at 28 per 100,000 and has since declined significantly to its current rate in 2011 (16.7 per 100,000). This represents an over 40 percent decline. The long term trend (since 1978) has been inconsistent partially due to the small number of robberies known to law enforcement in Montana. However, the chart above shows that the robbery rate declined through the 1980s, increased through the 1990s and was steady through the 2000s until it peaked in 2009.

Since 1978, 7,186 robberies have been reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. On average, 211 robberies have been reported per year. 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 per 100,000 is about 26 per 100,000 population. The highest robbery rate, approximately 37.1, occurred in 1982; the low was 18.3 in 1989.

Robbery	2010	2011	Total
Incidents	182	165	347
Victims	243	226	469
Arrests	75	44	119

The commission of one incident may result in multiple victims. Robbery is particularly interesting because business and financial institutions (e.g., banks) may also be counted as robbery victims. In 2011, 226 victims resulted from the 165 incidents, down from 243 victims and 182 incidents in 2010. In total, there were 347 robbery incidents during the two year period, and 119 arrests. Two robbery incidents were cleared by exceptional means for a total clearance rate for the two year period of almost 35 percent. Of the 469 total victims, 26 percent (122) were businesses and two were classified as financial institutions.

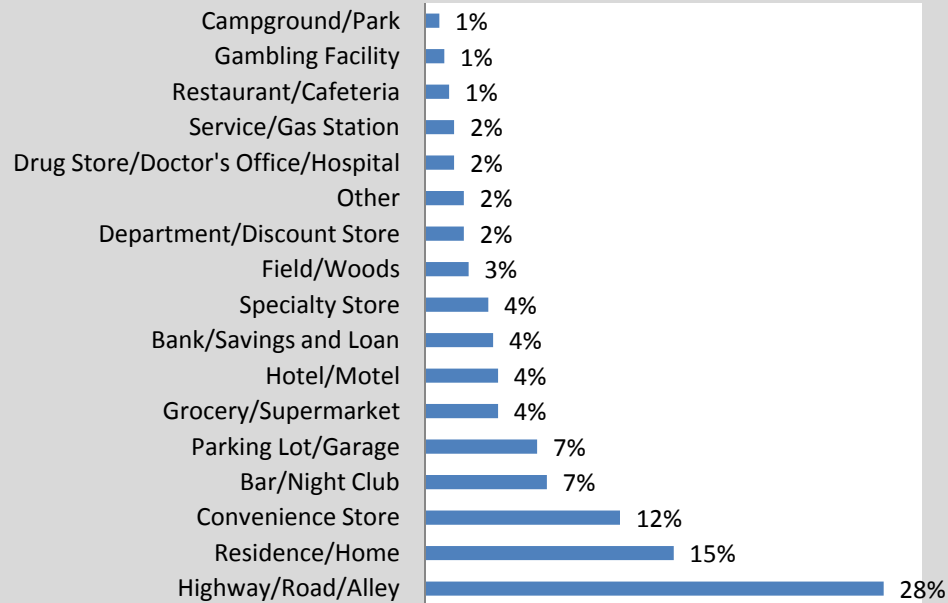
Robbery by Weapon Type: 2010-2011



In 2010 and 2011, personal weapons were the most commonly used weapon during the commission of the robbery offenses known to law enforcement. In about 22 percent of the incidents a firearm was used and of those, almost 78 percent were handguns. Dangerous weapons refer to knives and blunt objects. Personal weapons and firearms, as a percentage of the annual total were more commonly used in 2011 than they were in 2010. In other words, personal weapons were used in 44 percent of the incidents in 2011 compared with 34 percent in 2010. Firearms were used in 24 percent of the incidents in 2011 compared with almost 20 percent in 2010. Six of the robberies were related to gang activity.

The most common location reported for robbery offenses over the two-year period was highway/road/alley, with over one-fourth of all incidents. This is relatively unchanged when compared with 2010. A residence (15 percent) and convenience store (12 percent) were also common locations for robbery. A slightly higher percentage of robberies took place at a convenience store in 2010 when compared with 2011. Only about 4 percent of the robberies were targeted at banks/financial institutions and only about 2 percent took place at a drug store/doctor's office/hospital.

Robbery by Location Type: 2010-2011



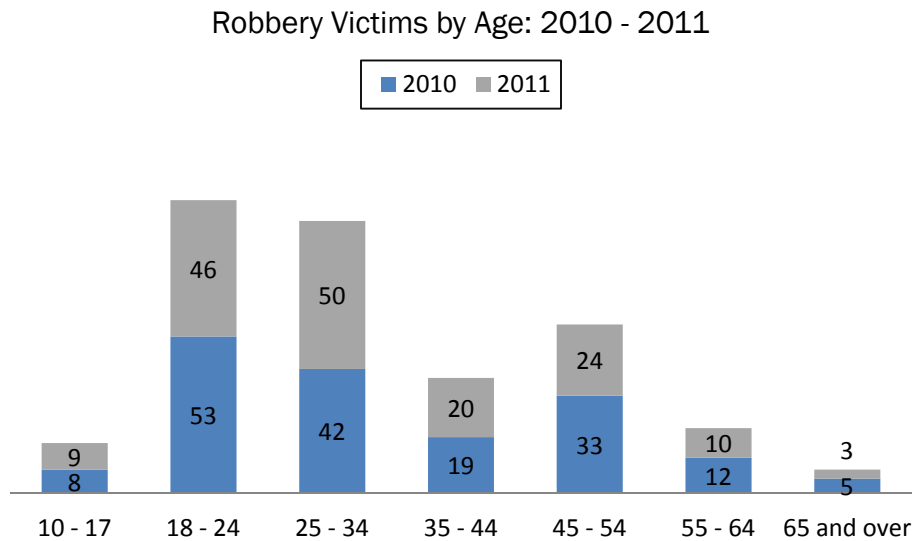
Robbery Victims

As noted before, robbery victims may be a financial institution, business, or individuals such as a store clerk or pedestrian walking along the sidewalk. A business (e.g., convenience store) and an individual (e.g., store clerk) could be listed as a victim during one incident. In 2010 and 2011, 469 victims were reported by non-Tribal law enforcement. Of those, about 73 percent (344) were individual victims and about 27 percent were reported businesses or financial institutions.

Robbery

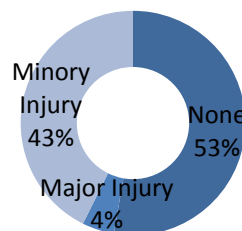
Victims	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	62	53	115	33.4%
American Indian	6	6	12	3.5%
White	56	47	103	29.9%
Male	110	118	228	66.3%
Asian and Pacific		1	1	0.3%
African American	1	5	6	1.7%
American Indian	6	13	19	5.5%
White	101	96	197	57.3%
Unknown	2	3	5	1.5%
Unknown	0	1	1	0.3%
Grand Total	172	172	344	100%

Two-thirds of all robbery victims over the two-year period were male and over half were white males. One-third of the robbery victims were female and the majority of those were white females. Eight robbery victims reportedly were of Hispanic origin.



The mean age of robbery victims for 2011 is almost 33, down slightly from 34 in 2010. The largest number of victims fell in the 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 age ranges. Moreover, more than half of all robbery victims were between the ages of 18 and 34. Less than 10 percent were over age 55.

Robbery by Injury Type: 2010 - 2011



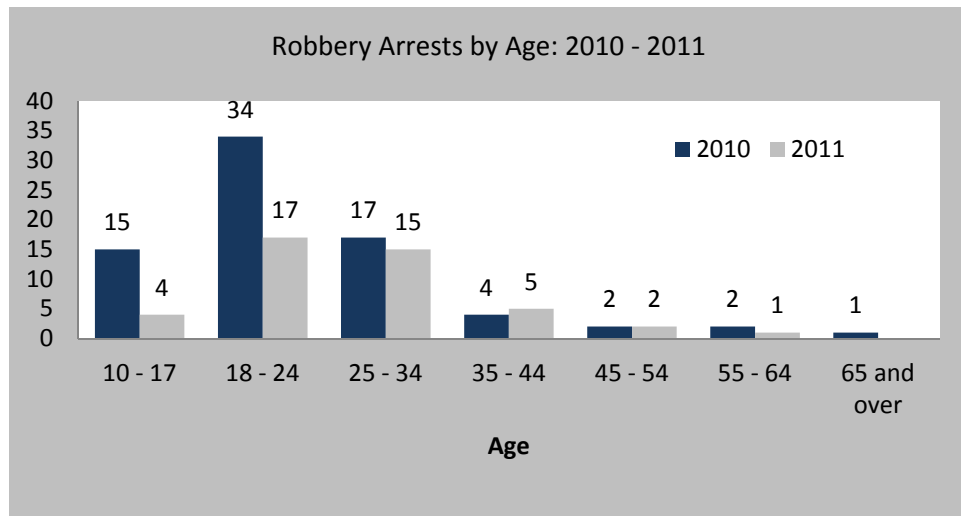
A little over half of all robbery victims reportedly experienced no injury as a result of the incident. A little over 40 percent reportedly experienced a minor injury. Major injury includes apparent broken bones; possible internal injury; severe laceration; unconsciousness; or some other major injury as determined by the officer. About 4 percent of victims experienced a major injury. This is relatively unchanged from 5 percent when compared with 2009 and 2010. However, injury does vary by gender. Only 1 female victim reportedly

experienced a major injury, compared to the 6 percent (15) of male victims that experienced a major injury. Males were also more likely to experience a minor injury (46 percent) than females (36 percent).

Robbery

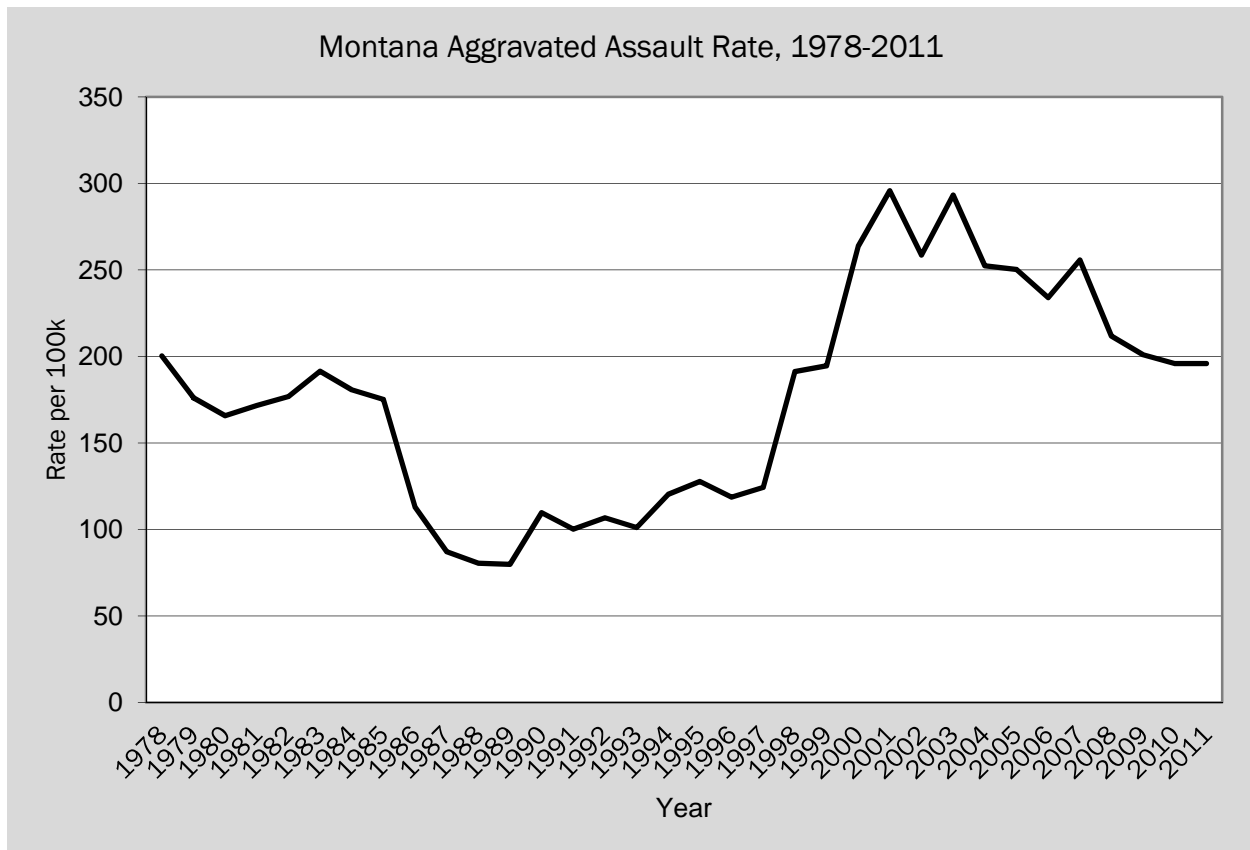
Arrests	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	12	10	22	18.5%
American Indian	6	4	10	8.4%
White	5	6	11	9.2%
Unknown	1	0	1	0.8%
Male	63	34	97	81.5%
African American	1	1	2	1.7%
American Indian	23	4	27	22.7%
White	39	29	68	57.1%
Grand Total	75	44	119	100%

Robbery arrests are down in 2011 when compared with 2010 in terms of an arrest clearance rate. The arrest clearance rate for 2011 is 27 percent compared with 41 percent in 2010. As noted above, the overall clearance rate, including clearance by exceptional means is 35 percent. Over 80 percent of all offenders arrested for robbery are male. Interestingly, a larger percentage (31 percent) of American Indian offenders is arrested for robbery. Nine offenders (7.5 percent) were of Hispanic origin. Additionally, nine offenders were armed with a firearm at the time they were arrested; eight of those offenders were white males.



Interestingly, almost four times as many offenders in the 10 to 17 age group were arrested in 2010 when compared to 2011. Likewise, twice as many offenders in the 18 to 24 age group were arrested in 2010 as were arrested in 2011. As a result the average age of offenders arrested for robbery in 2010 was about 25, two years younger than the average age in 2011 (27). The youngest offender was 14 and the oldest was 68.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

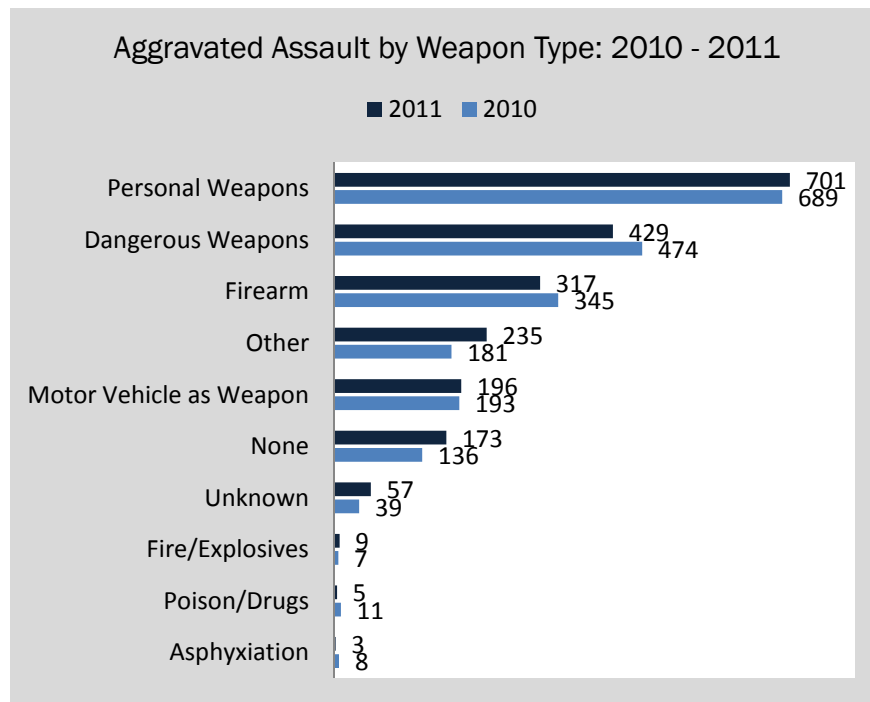


Year	Number of Offense	Rate per 100,000
1982	1,335	176.9
1992	823	106.7
2007	2,377	255.7
2010	2,031	195.9
2011	2,076	195.9

The number of aggravated assault offenses was up slightly (2.3 percent) when compared to 2010. However, the rate per 100,000 is unchanged. Compared to 2007 (five years), the rate is down significantly (23.4 percent). Over the long term, (since 1978) the aggravated assault rate declined through the end of the 1980s and increased through about 2001 and 2003 where it peaked. Since then, the aggravated assault rate has gradually decreased to its current level. The mean number of offenses over the 34 year period is 1,483; the median is 1,371. The mean aggravated assault rate is 176.5 and the median is slightly higher at 178.8 per 100,000 population. The 2011 rate is almost 10 percent higher than the long term average.

Aggravated Assault	2010	2011	Total
Incidents	1,682	1,695	3,377
Victims	2,018	2,098	4,116
Arrests	849	843	1,692

In 2010, 1,682 incidents resulted in 2,018 victims, compared to 1,695 incidents and 2,098 victims in 2011. In total for the two-year period, 1,692 arrests were made for 2010 and 2011 offenses. Those 1,692 arrests cleared 2,176 offenses. In addition, 53 offenses were exceptionally cleared for reasons such as the victim refused to cooperate and the prosecution was declined. The total clearance rate for the two year period is 51.7 percent.



Over the two-year period, about one-third (33 percent) of the aggravated assault offenses were reportedly committed using personal weapons such as hands and feet. Dangerous weapons accounted for over 21 percent of the aggravated assaults. Of those, over 60 percent were knives/cutting instruments and less than 40 percent were blunt objects. Firearms accounted for almost 16 percent, and of those about half were handguns. However, the use of firearms as a weapon for aggravated assault decreased from 345 in 2010 to 317 in 2011. The use of dangerous weapons seems also to have declined from 2010 to 2011.

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 weapon types per offense. The total number of weapons may not add-up to the total number of offenses reported above.

Aggravated Assault

Weapon Type	2010	2011	Total	% Total
Personal Weapons	658	660	1,318	35.95%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	258	231	489	13.34%
Other	156	187	343	9.36%
Blunt Object	167	163	330	9.00%
Motor Vehicle as Weapon	138	154	292	7.97%
None	119	149	268	7.31%
Handgun	143	109	252	6.87%
Firearm	44	46	90	2.45%
Unknown	36	50	86	2.35%
Rifle	31	40	71	1.94%
Shotgun	23	22	45	1.23%
Other Firearm	10	8	18	0.49%
Handgun-Automatic	9	8	17	0.46%
Poison/Drugs	10	4	14	0.38%
Fire/Explosives	5	7	12	0.33%
Asphyxiation	8	3	11	0.30%
Firearm-Automatic	3	5	8	0.22%
Rifle-Automatic	1	1	2	0.05%
Grand Total	1,819	1,847	3,666	100.00%

Personal weapons, including hands, feet, teeth, etc., are used the most frequently (35.95 percent) in the commission of aggravated assault offenses over the two-year period. The weapon type, knife/cutting instrument, was the second most used weapon in aggravated assaults, accounting for 13.34 percent of the total during 2010-2011. Additionally, 13.49 percent of all aggravated assaults had a type of firearm involved. Handguns (6.87 percent) amounted to approximately half of all aggravated assaults that had a type of firearm involved.

Aggravated Assault

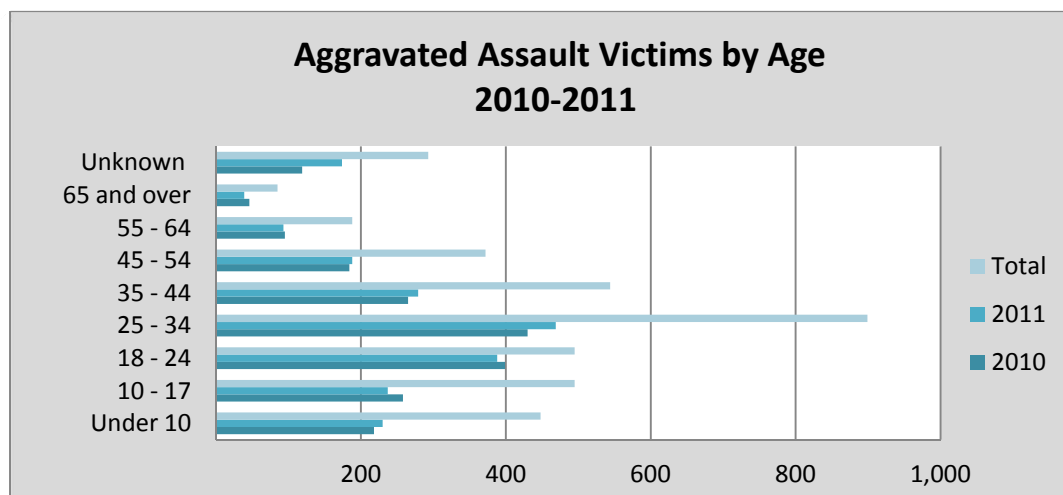
Location Type	2010	2011	Total
Residential	47.0%	48.7%	47.8%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	24.1%	26.3%	25.2%
Commercial Building	10.8%	11.4%	11.1%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	5.2%	3.4%	4.3%
School	3.5%	1.4%	2.4%
Other/Unknown	2.0%	2.7%	2.4%
Field/Woods/Waterways	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%
Campground/Park	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Government/Public Building	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Construction/Industrial	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Arena/Stadium/FairGrounds/Coliseum	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Daycare Facility	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Amusement Park	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

About half of all aggravated assaults occur within a residential location i.e. home or apartment. An additional quarter of all aggravated assaults occurred on a highway/road/alley/street. 39% percent of offenders were suspected of using alcohol either before or during aggravated assault offenses. This 39 percent rate is stable between 2010 and 2011. Overall, about 5 percent of offenders were suspected of using drugs, which breaks down to 4.4 percent of offenders in 2010 and 5.2 percent of offenders in 2011.

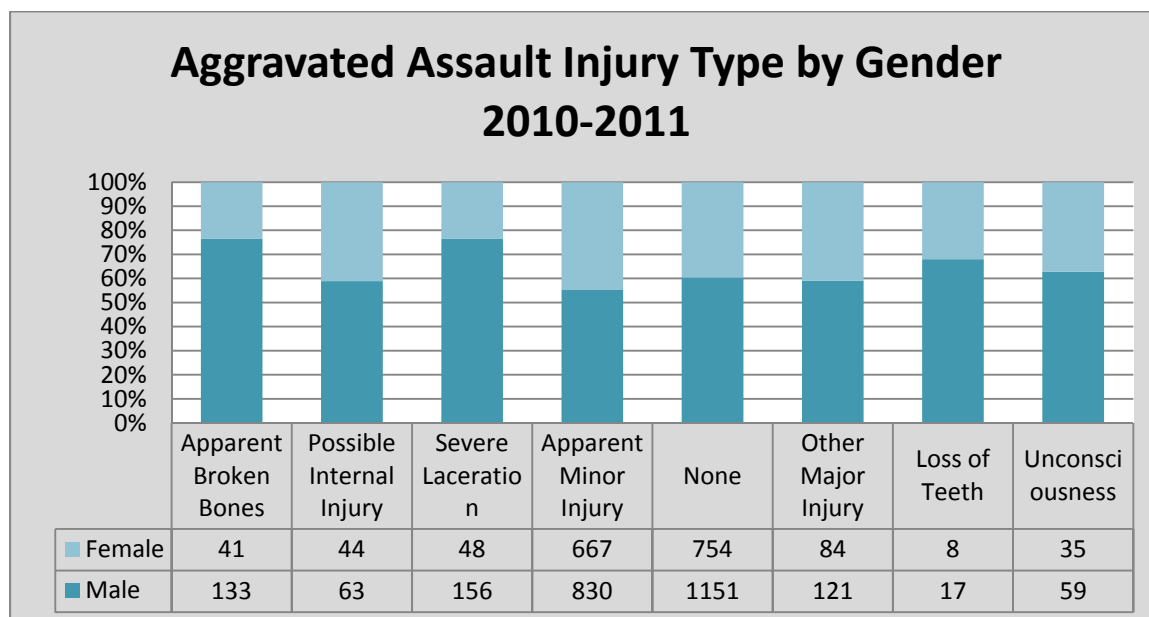
Aggravated Assault

Victims	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	761	869	1630	39.62%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3	4	0.19%
African American	13	5	18	0.44%
American Indian	113	158	271	6.58%
Unknown	22	21	43	1.04%
White	610	682	1291	31.36%
Male	1244	1203	2447	59.44%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	5	0.12%
African American	25	24	49	1.19%
American Indian	120	147	267	6.49%
Unknown	35	41	76	1.85%
White	1063	987	2050	49.79%
Unknown	13	26	39	0.95%
American Indian	0	3	3	0.07%
Unknown	12	22	34	0.83%
White	1	1	2	0.05%
Grand Total	2018	2098	4116	100.0%

In 2011 non-Tribal law enforcement reported 2,098 victims of aggravated assault, up 4 percent from 2010 (2018 victims). Female victim numbers increased by 14.3 percent from 2010 to 2011 while male victim numbers decreased by 3.3 percent. 59.4 percent of aggravated assault victims were male, which were predominately White (83.7 percent). However, White male victims decreased by 7 percent from 2010 to 2011 while White female victims (79.1 percent of female total) increased by 12 percent from 2010 to 2011. 13 percent of the victims were American Indian, which were 6.58 percent female and 6.49 percent male. An important note is that American Indian aggravated assault victims jumped 38 percent from 2010 to 2011. American Indian male victims of aggravated assault rose by 22.5 percent and American Indian female victims of aggravated assault increased by 39.8 percent from 2010 to 2011.



The average age of assault victims for 2010-2011 was almost 29 years old. This is up 1 year from the 2009-2010 report of 28. The age range of victims was 90; the youngest victim was 1 and the oldest was 91. The average age of male victims (29 years) is slightly older than females (28.4 years). The highest proportion of victims (23.5 percent) was between the ages of 25 - 34 years old.



Men (56.4 percent) had similar rates as females (56.8 percent) to experience an injury from an aggravated assault. However, 21.7% of males experienced serious injury when you consider: apparent broken bones, internal injury, severe laceration, other major injury, loss of teeth and unconsciousness. 15.4% of females experienced these same serious injuries when they were victims of aggravated assault. Apparent minor injury (35.5%) is the most commonly reported injury.

Aggravated Assault

Circumstance	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Argument	805	798	1,603	38.64%
Other Circumstances	653	588	1,241	29.91%
Unknown Circumstances (21)	330	457	787	18.97%
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer(s)	106	117	223	5.37%
Lovers' Quarrel	90	90	180	4.34%
Other Felony Involved	45	52	97	2.34%
Drug Dealing	5	7	12	0.29%
Gangland (Organized Crime Involvement)	3	2	5	0.12%
Juvenile Gang	1	0	1	0.02%
Grand Total	2,018	2,098	4,149	100.00%

Most aggravated assaults (38.64 percent) begin with an argument. Other circumstances and unknown circumstances combine to account for an additional 48.88 percent of situations for aggravated assaults. 5.37 percent of aggravated assault circumstances were assaults on law enforcement officers. An additional 4.34 percent included lovers' quarrel and 2.34 percent were involved with another felony. Drug dealing, gangland and juvenile gang circumstances were minimal. Overall, there was an increase of 4 percent from 2010 to 2011 in aggravated assaults with reported circumstances. Note: reporting agencies are able to report up to two circumstances for each offense.

Aggravated Assault

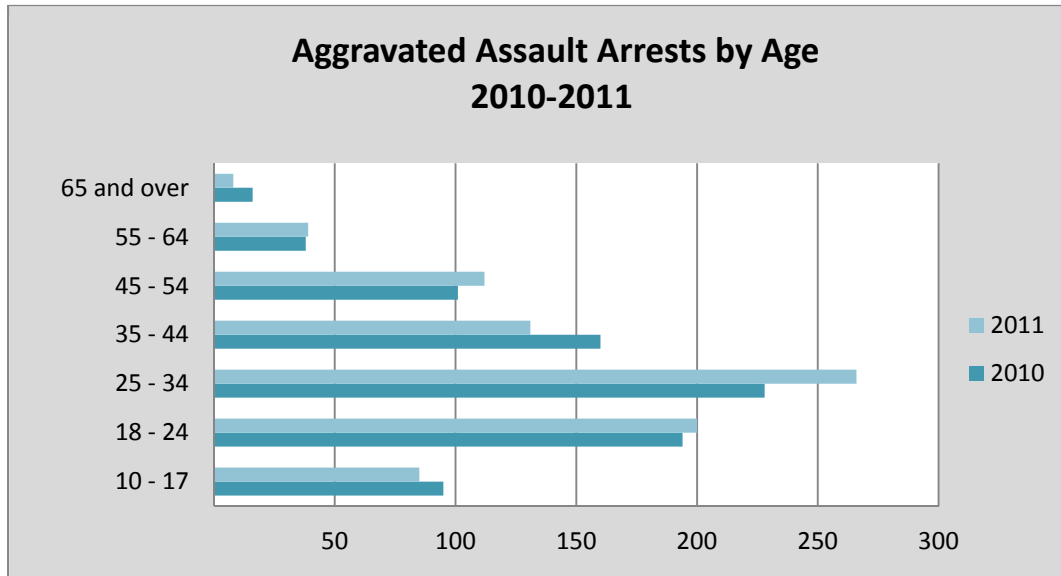
Victim to Offender Relationship	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Victim was acquaintance	418	367	785	18.82%
Victim was unknown	322	434	756	18.13%
Victim was stranger	284	272	556	13.33%
Victim was boyfriend/girlfriend	176	204	380	9.11%
Victim was otherwise known	177	186	363	8.70%
Victim was child	172	178	350	8.39%
Victim was spouse	98	85	183	4.39%
Victim was friend	81	64	145	3.48%
Victim was neighbor	51	41	92	2.21%
Victim was sibling (brother or sister)	42	47	89	2.13%
Victim was parent	43	36	79	1.89%
Victim was other family member	34	45	79	1.89%
Victim was victim was offender	29	32	61	1.46%
Victim was child of boyfriend/girlfriend	38	21	59	1.41%
Victim was stepchild	27	25	52	1.25%
Victim was common-law spouse	18	23	41	.98%
Victim was in-law	11	11	22	.53%
Victim was babysittee (the Baby)	6	12	18	.43%
Victim was ex-spouse	10	7	17	.41%
Victim was stepparent	4	12	16	.39%
Victim was grandchild	4	6	10	.24%
Victim was employee	5	1	6	.14%
Victim was grandparent	1	4	5	.12%
Victim was employer	1	2	3	.07%
Victim was step sibling	0	2	2	.05%
Victim was homosexual partner	0	1	1	.02%
Grand Total	2052	2118	4170	100%

Victims of aggravated assault reported being an acquaintance of the offender 18.82 percent of the aggravated assault incidents over the two-year period, according to Montana's non-tribal law enforcement agencies. The next two most commonly reported victim to offender relationships were, victim was unknown (18.14 percent) and victim was stranger (13.33 percent). These top three reported victim to offender relationships comprise 50.28 percent of the total relationships reported. Interestingly, it was reported that the victim was a boyfriend/girlfriend (380) of the offender almost two times more than the victim being the offender's spouse (183). Children victims (8.39 percent) are the highest reported familial relationship. The total familial relationships were 22.3 percent of the total incidents in 2010-2011. The victim and offender shared a familial relationship in 22.38 percent of the total incidents in 2011. This is up .26 percentage points from 2010 (22.12 percent).

Aggravated Assault

Arrests	2010	2011	Total	% Total
Female	145	175	320	18.91%
African American	6	2	8	0.47%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	46	81	4.79%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	3	5	0.30%
Unknown	4	1	5	0.30%
White	98	123	221	13.06%
Male	691	666	1,357	80.20%
African American	18	22	40	2.36%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	92	116	208	12.29%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	5	0.30%
Unknown	7	5	12	0.71%
White	573	519	1,092	64.54%
Reported on Paper Summaries	13	2	15	0.89%
Grand Total	849	843	1,692	100.00%

The total number of aggravated assault arrestees in 2011 (843) decreased by .82 percent compared to 2010 (849). Male's arrested for aggravated assault made up approximately 80 percent of the total aggravated assault arrests reported in 2010-2011 (1,692). Of the total males arrested for aggravated assault (1,357), 80.47 percent were White (1,092) and an additional 15.33 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native (208). Female arrestees (320) made up 18.91 percent of the total aggravated assault arrests reported in 2010 and 2011. Of those females, 69.06 percent were white (221) and 25.31 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native (81). Female arrestees increased 20.69 percent from 2010 (145) to 2011 (175) while male arrestees decreased 3.62 percent from 2010 (691) to 2011 (666).



The table above and the following analysis exclude the age groups: 10 and younger and unknown age due to the minimal available data for those two groups. The age group, 25-34 (494), is arrested the most for aggravated assault. 25-34 year olds comprised 29.53 percent of the total aggravated assault arrests (1,673), over the past two years. This same age group experienced a 16.67 percent increase in arrests from 2010 (228) to 2011 (266). 18-24 year olds (394) are the second most arrested age group constituting 23.55 percent of the total aggravated assault arrests over the past two years. 18-44 year olds totaled 1,179 arrests over the past two years, which constituted 70.47 percent of aggravated assault arrests during 2010-2011.

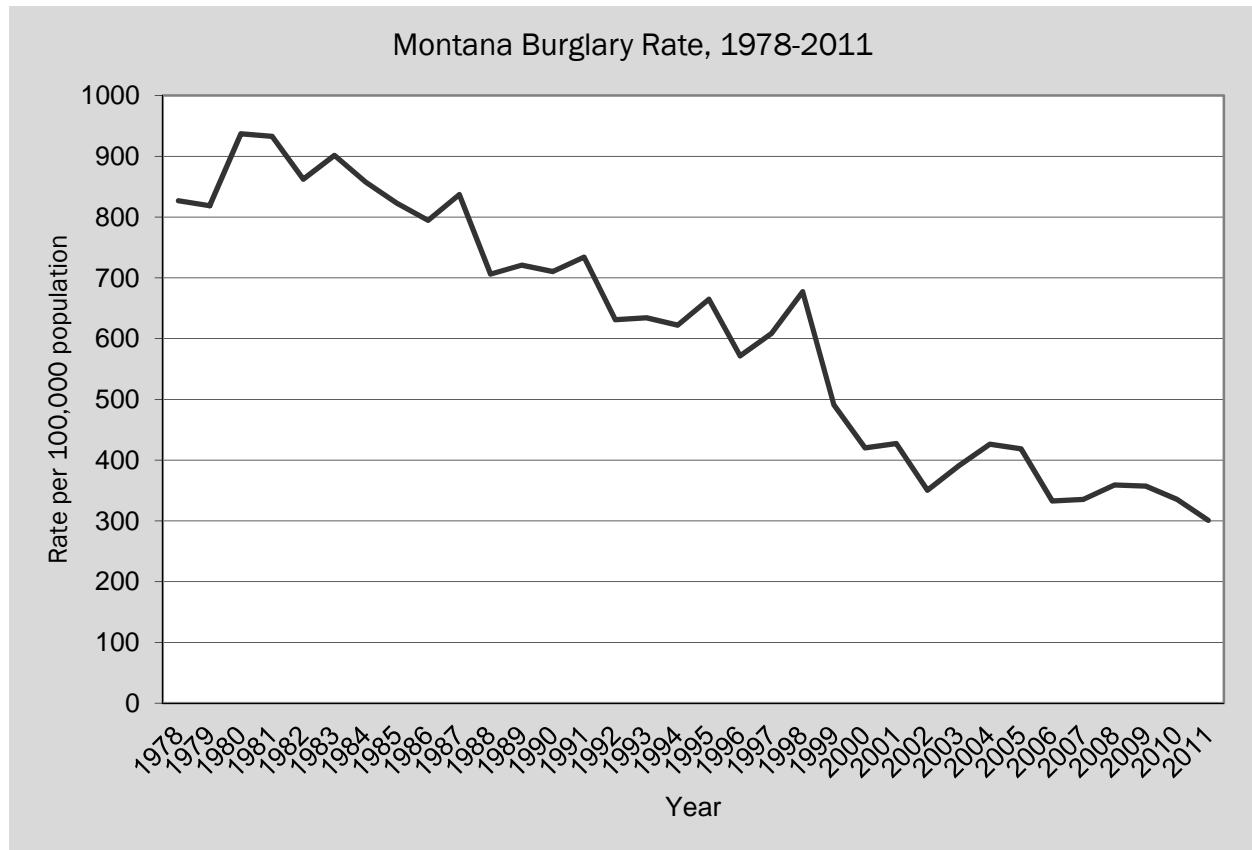
Aggravated Assault

Category	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Assault with a weapon	574	552	-3.83%	1,126	31.21%
Criminal endangerment	253	269	6.32%	522	14.47%
Assault, agg. - broken bones, severe laceration, etc.(not perm. or life threat. injury)	254	252	-0.79%	506	14.02%
Partner or family assault (serious injury)	177	247	39.55%	424	11.75%
Assault on a minor	183	166	-9.29%	349	9.67%
Assault, aggravated - permanent or life threatening injury (0411)	162	152	-6.17%	314	8.70%
Assault, on a peace or judicial officer	92	86	-6.52%	178	4.93%
Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)	21	33	57.14%	54	1.50%
Assault with bodily fluid	17	21	23.53%	38	1.05%
Attempted homicide	15	11	-26.67%	26	0.72%
Hate motivated intimidation or harassment	13	11	-15.39%	24	0.67%
Endangering the welfare of children	7	11	57.14%	18	0.50%
Reported on Paper Summary	13	2	-84.62%	15	0.42%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly	8	5	-37.50%	13	0.36%
Ritual abuse of a minor	1	0	-100.00%	1	0.03%
Grand Total	1,790	1,818	2.20%	3,608	100.00%

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, which accounted for 31.21 percent of the total aggravated assaults. Criminal endangerment was the second most commonly reported offense making up 14.47 percent of the total aggravated assaults. It is followed closely by aggravated assaults that resulted in broken bones, severe laceration, etc. (14.02 percent of total). Negligent vehicular assault increased 57.14 percent from 2010 (21) to 2011 (33). Also, partner or family aggravated assault jumped 39.55 percent over the two year period. Overall, aggravated assault offenses increased 2.20 percent from 2010 (1,790) to 2011 (1,818).

Part I Property Crime

BURGLARY



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	7,144	932.8
1991	5,417	734.0
2001	3,646	427.28
2010	3288	336.88
2011	2990	301.76

The number of burglaries known to non-tribal law enforcement decreased by 8.8 percent and the rate per 100,000 people decreased 10.3 percent in 2011 (2,990, 301.76) compared to 2010 (3,288, 336.88). The 2011 rate of 301.76 per 100,000 is the lowest recorded rate for over thirty years and represents a 67.7 percent decrease since 1981 (932.8). The number of burglaries known to non-tribal law enforcement in 2011 (2,990) is down 58.3 percent since 1981 (7,144).

Burglary	2010	2011	Total
Incidents	3,265	2,980	6,245
Victims	3,671	3,388	7,059
Arrests	322	283	605

The number of burglary incidents, victims and arrests all decreased in 2011 compared to 2010. The number of burglary incidents was down 8.73 percent in 2011 (2,980) compared to 2010 (3,265). Burglary victims decreased by 7.71 percent and arrests fell 12.11 percent.

Burglary

Location Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condominium/Nursing Home	2,301	2,095	-8.95%	4,396	70.02%
Commercial/Office Building	172	153	-11.05%	325	5.18%
Specialty Store	167	139	-16.77%	306	4.87%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	107	124	15.89%	231	3.68%
Other/Unknown	74	67	-9.46%	141	2.25%
Restaurant/Cafeteria	62	52	-16.13%	114	1.82%
Rental Storage Facility	54	43	-20.37%	97	1.55%
Bar/Night Club	60	29	-51.67%	89	1.42%
School	33	36	-9.10%	69	1.10%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	36	29	-19.44%	65	1.04%
Government/Public Building	32	22	-31.25%	54	0.86%
Hotel/Motel	29	24	-17.24%	53	0.84%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	23	27	17.39%	50	0.80%
Convenience Store	25	15	-40.00%	40	0.64%
Service/Gas Station	19	18	-5.26%	37	0.59%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	21	15	-28.57%	36	0.57%
Construction Site	14	22	57.14%	36	0.57%
Department/Discount Store	19	14	-26.32%	33	0.53%
Grocery/Supermarket	7	6	-14.29%	13	0.21%
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	0	13	*	13	0.21%
Campground/Park	5	5	0%	10	0.16%
Field/Woods	4	5	25.00%	9	0.14%
Industrial Site	0	8	*	8	0.13%
Auto Dealership New/Used	0	6	*	6	0.10%
Bank/Savings and Loan	3	3	0%	6	0.10%
Liquor Store	4	2	-50.00%	6	0.10%
Farm Facility	0	5	*	5	0.08%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	1	0%	2	0.03%
Daycare Facility	0	2	*	2	0.03%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	0	2	*	2	0.03%
Shopping Mall	0	1	*	1	0.02%
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	1	0	-100.00%	1	0.02%
Reported on paper summaries	15	7	-53.33%	22	0.35%
Grand Total	3,288	2,990	-9.06%	6,278	100.00%

* percent increase reports as infinite from a base of 0

The most commonly reported location of burglary is overwhelmingly at a residence/home/etc. accounting for approximately 70 percent of the total burglary offenses

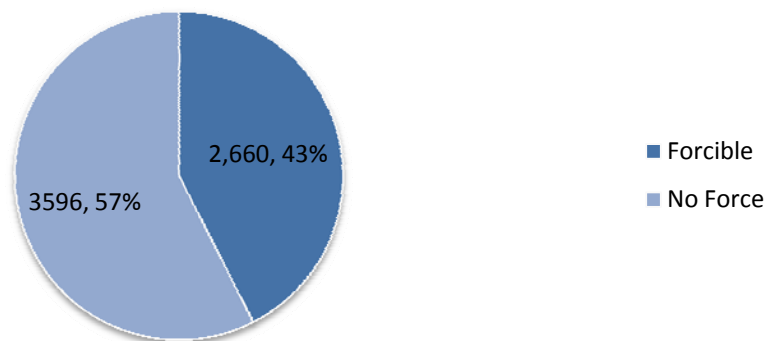
in 2010-2011 (6,278). Burglary is down 9.06 percent in 2011 (2,990) compared to 2010 (3,288). Several locations had burglaries reported in 2011 that had no burglaries reported in 2010 but a percent increase cannot be calculated from 0.

Burglary

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Burglary, residence	2,345	2,157	-8.02%	4,502	71.71%
Burglary, non-residence	884	769	-13.01%	1,653	26.33%
Burglary, aggravated	44	57	29.55%	101	1.61%
Reported on paper summaries	15	7	53.33%	22	0.35%
Grand Total	3,288	2,990	-9.06%	6,278	100.00%

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 anyone¹⁰. Only 1.61 percent of all burglaries are aggravated. As previously stated, approximately 70 percent of all burglaries occur within a residence. The chart below indicates the use of force or lack of force for all burglary offenses in 2010-2011. Force was used as a means for entry in approximately 43 percent of all incidents while 57 percent of incidents had no force.

Burglary by Method of Entry 2010 and 2011



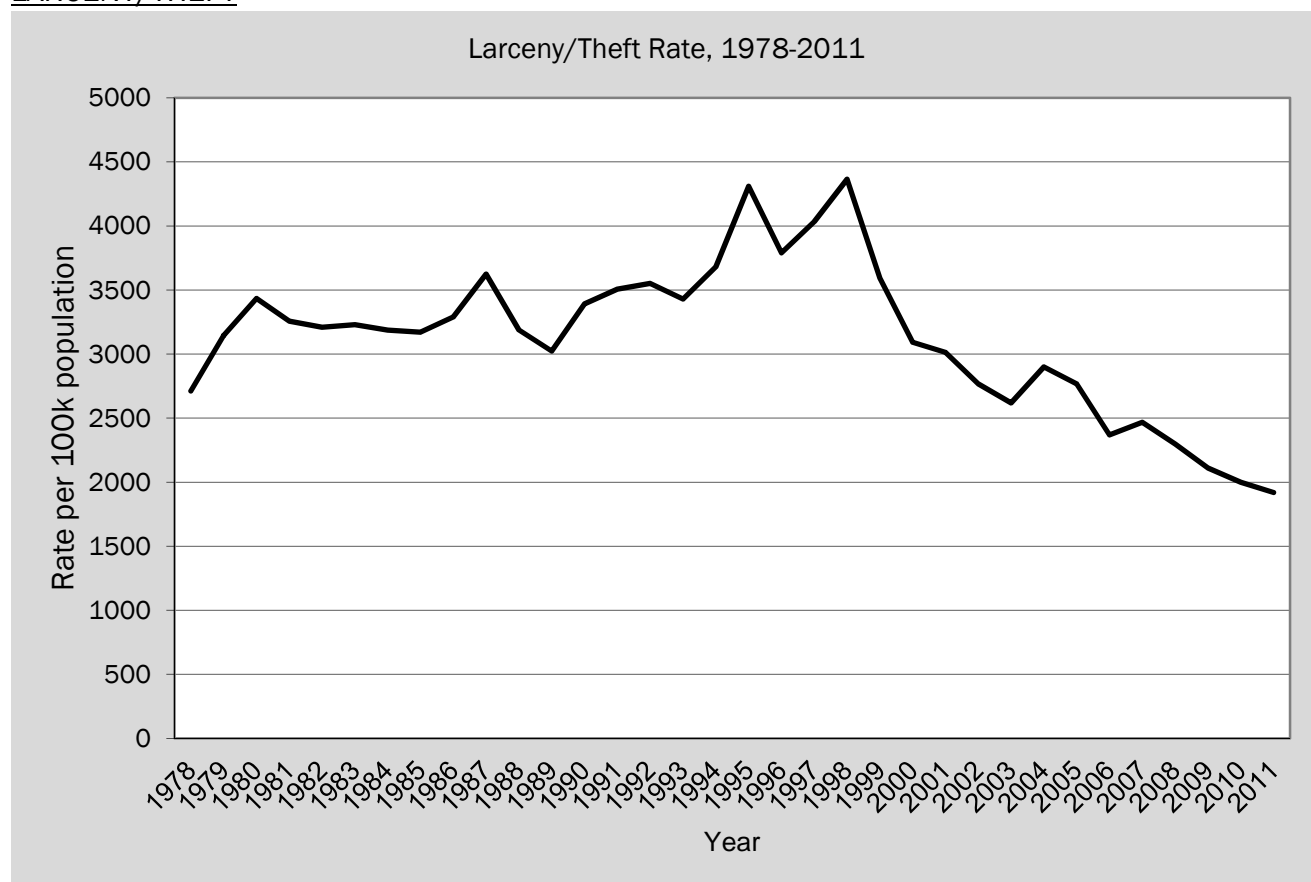
¹⁰ Montana Code Annotated 45-6-204(2)

Burglary

Arrests	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	44	44	88	14.55%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	1	1	0.17%
African American	1	1	2	0.33%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	11	19	3.14%
White	35	31	66	10.91%
Male	272	239	511	84.46%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	1	1	0.17%
African American	6	3	9	1.49%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	37	41	78	12.89%
White	219	192	411	67.93%
Unknown (21)	10	2	12	1.98%
Reported on paper summaries	6	0	6	0.99%
Grand Total	322	283	605	100.00%

A total of 605 persons were arrested for burglary in 2010-2011. The total burglaries in 2011 (283) is down 12.11 percent compared to 2010 (322). Males account for approximately 85 percent of the total burglary arrestees with White males (411) comprising approximately 80 percent of the total male arrestees. American Indians/Alaskan Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders and African Americans combined for the remaining 20 percent of male arrestees. Female arrestees contributed 14.55 percent to the total arrestees in 2010-2011 with White females making up 75 percent of the total female arrestees.

LARCENY/THEFT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	24,945	3257.0
1991	25,877	3,506.3
2001	25,715	3013.6
2010	19,532	2001.2
2011	19,106	1928.2

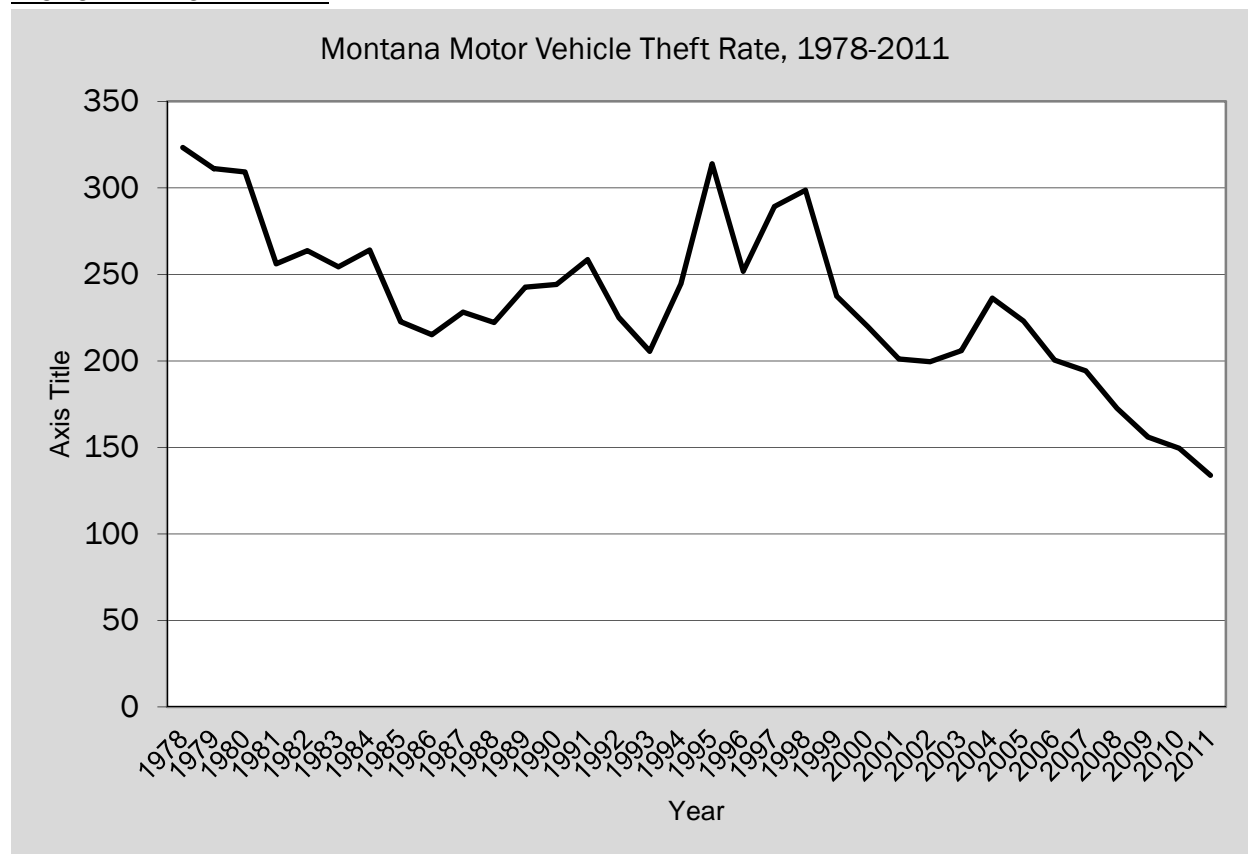
Larceny/theft was the most commonly reported offense in 2011 with a rate of 1,928.2 larceny/thefts per 100,000 people. This was the lowest larceny/theft rate in the last 34 years. The larceny/theft rate was down 3.65 percent in 2011 compared to the 2010 rate (2001.2). The 2011 larceny/theft rate represented a 56.02 percent decrease since the peak rate of larceny/thefts in 1998 (4364.7). The total number of larceny/theft offenses in 2011 (19,106) is down by 2.18 percent compared to 2010 (19,532). Furthermore, 2011 had substantially fewer larceny/theft offenses than the 34 year average of 25,210 offenses.

Larceny/Theft

Offense Category	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
All Other Larceny	7,677	7,708	0.40%	15,385	39.82%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	4,992	4,733	-5.19%	9,725	25.17%
Shoplifting	3,287	3,238	1.49%	6,525	16.89%
Theft From Building	2,646	2,538	-4.08%	5,184	13.42%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	824	791	-4.00%	1,615	4.18%
Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	37	30	-18.92%	67	0.17%
Purse-snatching	32	25	-21.88%	57	0.15%
Pocket-picking	17	13	-23.53%	30	0.08%
Reported on paper summary	20	30	50.00%	50	0.13%
Grand Total	19,532	19,106	-2.18%	38,638	100.00%

All other larceny accounted for 39.82 percent of the total larceny/thefts in 2010-2011 and increased slightly (.40 percent) over the two-year period. Theft from motor vehicle was the second highest occurring larceny/theft amounting to 25.17 percent of the total larceny/thefts. However, theft from motor vehicle decreased 5.19 percent from 2010 to 2011. Shoplifting and theft from building together made up an additional 30.31 percent of the larceny/thefts in 2010-2011. Overall, larceny/theft slightly declined by 2.18 percent in 2011 compared to 2010.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1981	1,962	256.17
1991	1,908	258.53
2001	1,716	201.10
2010	1,403	143.75
2011	1,297	130.90

The 2011 motor vehicle theft rate (130.90) was a continuation of the rate decline since the mid- to-late 1990s. A small spike in the motor vehicle theft rate was observed in 2004 (236.2), only to decrease significantly again to 2011, which had the lowest rate in the past 34 years. The 2011 motor vehicle rate was 44.45 percent lower than the 34 year average of 234.55 per 100,000. The number of offenses was down by 45.71 percent in 2011 compared to the highest mark in 1995 (2,389).

Motor Vehicle Theft

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Motor vehicle theft	1,136	1,051	-7.48%	2,187	81.27%
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle	264	240	-9.09%	504	18.73%
Reported on paper summaries	3	6	100.00%	9	0.33%
Grand Total	1,403	1,297	-7.79%	2,700	100.00%

Motor vehicle theft was classified into two subcategories: motor vehicle theft and unauthorized use of motor vehicle. Also, multiple vehicles may be stolen during one incident. Over 80 percent of these offenses were categorized into motor vehicle thefts. Both motor vehicle theft and unauthorized use of motor vehicle are down, respectively 7.48 percent and 9.09 percent. Overall, motor vehicle theft decreased 7.79 percent in 2011 compared to 2010.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Location Description	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condominium/Nursing Home	515	464	979	36.26%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	458	417	875	32.41%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	230	184	414	15.33%
Other/Unknown	30	39	69	2.56%
Commercial/Office Building	30	20	50	1.85%
Field/Woods	20	23	43	1.59%
Bar/Night Club	17	25	42	1.56%
Hotel/Motel	16	19	35	1.30%
Specialty Store	13	17	30	1.11%
Government/Public Building	10	9	19	0.70%
Rental Storage Facility	7	10	17	0.63%
Service/Gas Station	5	12	17	0.63%
Auto Dealership New/Used	0	16	16	0.59%
Convenience Store	9	7	16	0.59%
Campground/Park	10	6	16	0.59%
School	6	5	11	0.41%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	5	4	9	0.33%
Grocery/Supermarket	7	1	8	0.30%
Restaurant/Cafeteria	3	4	7	0.26%
Construction Site	3	3	6	0.22%
Department/Discount Store	2	2	4	0.15%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	2	0	2	0.07%
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	1	1	0.04%
Shopping Mall	0	1	1	0.04%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	0	1	0.04%
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	0	1	1	0.04%
Farm Facility	0	1	1	0.04%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	1	0	1	0.04%
Reported on paper summaries	3	6	9	0.33%
Grand Total	1,403	1,297	2,700	100.00%

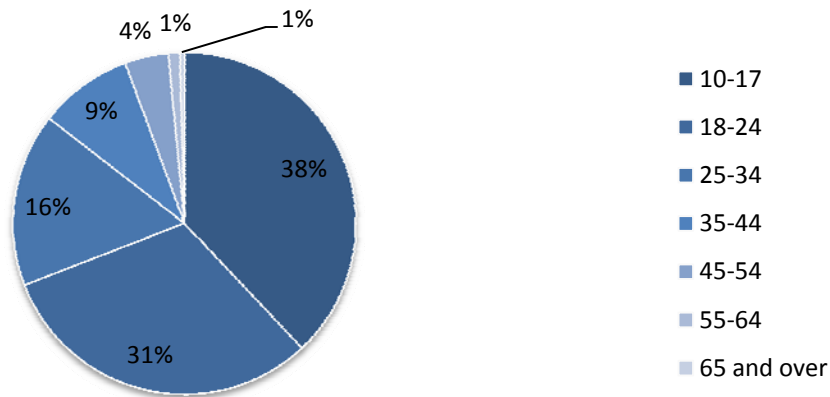
Over 36 percent of motor vehicle thefts occurred at a residence/home/apartment/etc. An additional 32.41 percent of motor vehicle thefts were located on a highway/road/ alley/ street. These two site descriptions accounted for over two-thirds of all locations where motor vehicle thefts occurred.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Arrests	2010	2011	Total	% of Total
Female	63	49	112	23.93%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	7	22	4.70%
White	48	42	90	19.23%
Male	195	156	351	75.00%
Asian and Pacific	1	0	1	0.21%
African American	3	2	5	1.07%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	31	27	58	12.39%
White	160	126	286	61.11%
Unknown	0	1	1	0.21%
Reported on paper summaries	3	2	5	1.07%
Grand Total	261	207	468	100.00%

468 of the 2,700 motor vehicle thefts were cleared by arrest. An additional 16 were cleared by exceptional means. These two clearance categories constituted a clearance rate of 17.93 percent for motor vehicle thefts. Three-quarters of arrestees were male (351). White males (286) accounted for 81.48 percent of all male arrestees followed by American Indian/Alaskan Natives (16.52 percent of male total) during the two year period. Female arrestees were 23.93 percent of the total arrestees. White females comprised 80.36 percent of the total female arrestees and Native Indians/Alaskan Natives were the remaining 19.64 percent. Overall, the grand total of arrestees decreased by 20.69 percent in 2011 compared to 2010.

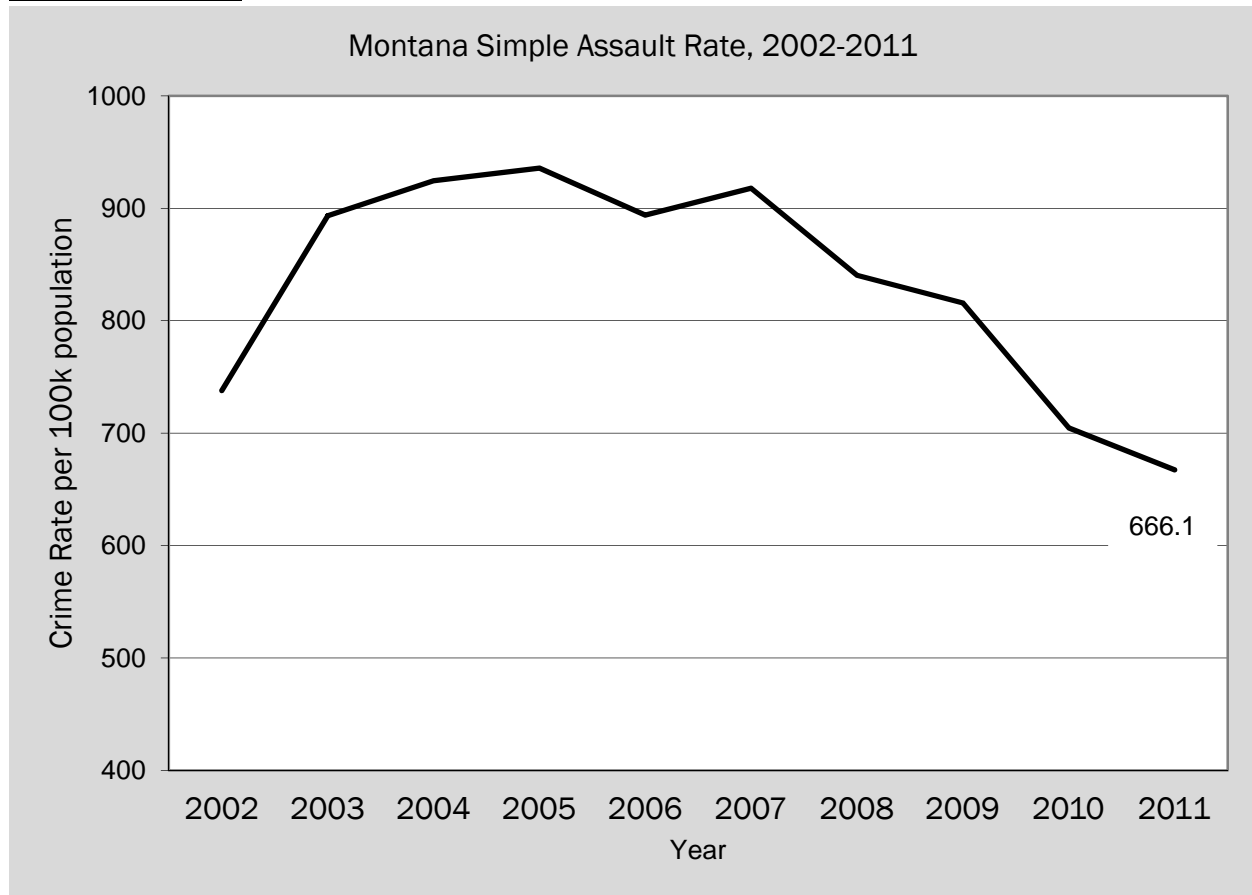
2010-2011 Motor Vehicle Theft Arrestee Ages



10-17 years old were arrested more than any other age group with 38 percent of the total arrests for motor vehicle theft. The age group, 18-24 years old, closely followed with 31 percent of the total arrests. These two age groups combined for over two-thirds of the total motor vehicle theft arrests.

Selected Non-Index Offenses

SIMPLE ASSAULT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,00
2007	8,532	917.79
2008	7,951	840.42
2009	7,887	815.71
2010	6,878	704.10
2011	6,612	667.29

The number and rate of simple assault offenses have declined over the past five years. The rate of simple assault offenses fell 22.5% from 2007 to 2011 while the number of simple assaults dropped by almost 2,000 offenses during that same time period. The number of simple assault offenses in 2011 (6,612) was 14.65 percent below the 10 year average of 7,747 offenses.

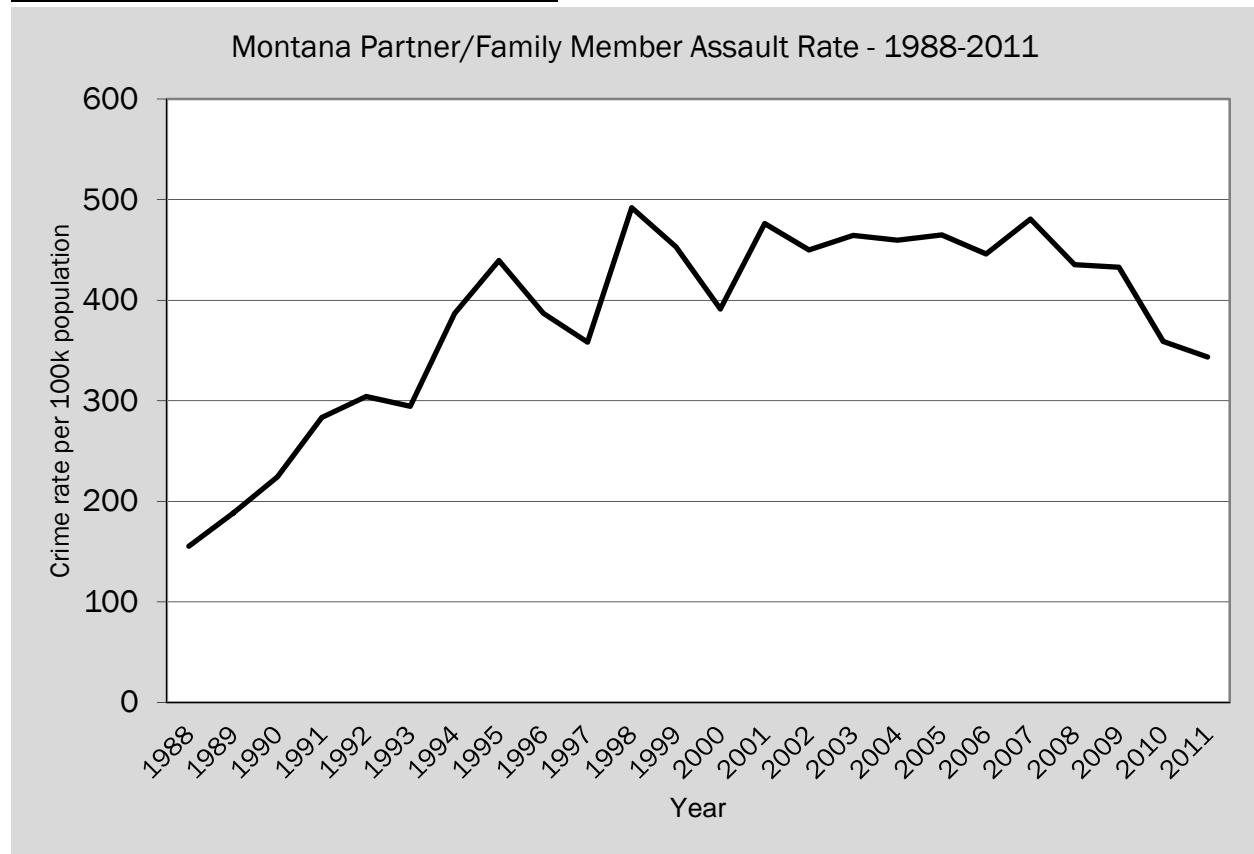
Simple Assault

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Partner or family assault (non-aggravated)	3,504	3,404	-2.85%	6,908	51.21%
Assault, simple - with minor injuries (no broken bones or severe lacerations, etc.)	2,616	2,500	-4.34%	5,116	37.92%
Resisting arrest	547	502	-8.22%	1,049	7.78%
Negligent endangerment	103	119	15.53%	222	1.65%
Endangering the welfare of children	41	45	9.76%	86	0.64%
Assault with bodily fluid	20	25	25.00%	45	0.33%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly	13	2	-84.62%	15	0.11%
Assault upon sports official	1	2	100.00%	3	0.02%
Mistreating prisoners	3	0	-100.00%	3	0.02%
Ritual abuse of a minor	0	1	*	1	0.01%
Reported on paper summaries	30	12	-60.00%	42	0.31%
Grand Total	6,878	6,612	-3.87%	13,490	100.00%

* percent increase reports as infinite from a base of 0

More than half of all simple assaults were partner or family member assaults (51.21 percent) in 2010-2011. Yet, partner or family member assaults decreased by 2.85 percent in 2011 compared to 2010. Simple assault offenses that resulted with minor injuries (5,116) accounted for approximately one-third of all simple assault offenses. Partner or family member assault and simple assaults resulting in minor injury together amount to 89.13 percent of all simple assault offenses.

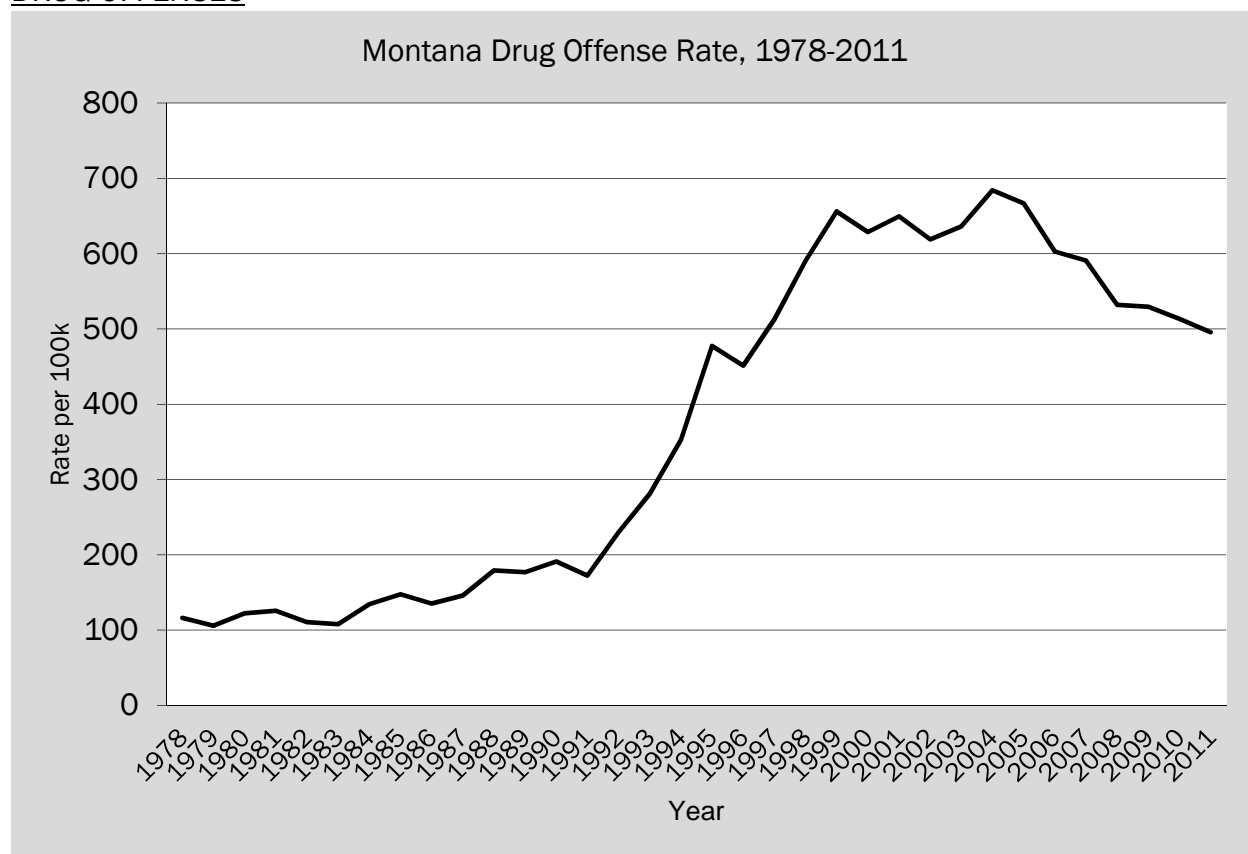
PARTNER OR FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,00
1991	2,091	283.33
2001	4,064	476.26
2006	4,146	455.98
2010	3,504	359.01
2011	3,404	343.56

The partner or family member simple assault offense rate increased dramatically from the late 1980s through the mid 1990s. In 1996 and 1997 the rate dropped before spiking to its highest mark in 1998 with a rate of 492.0 partner or family member assaults per 100,000 population. The rate dipped from this spike in the late 90s through 2000. It jumped back up in 2001 and held steady until 2008. 2008 marked the beginning of a steady decline to the current rate of 343.6 partner or family member assaults per 100,000 population. The partner or family member assault offense rate declined 4.3 percent in 2011 compared to 2010. The 2011 rate is 10.1 percent lower than the 24 year average (382.09).

DRUG OFFENSES



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,00
1981	963	125.74
1991	1,273	172.49
2001	5,542	649.47
2010	5,025	515.87
2011	4,926	497.14

The rate of drug related offenses held steady from the late 70s through early 80s. Then, it started to increase slightly in the mid to late 80s before dramatically climbing through the 90s decade. It leveled off once the rate hit 656.09 per 100,000 in 1999. Regardless, the drug offense rate increased 464.1 percent from 1978 to 1999. The rate experienced slight fluctuations through the early 2000s until it spiked in 2004 with a rate of 684.1 drug offenses per 100,000 population. After 2004, the rate decreased to the 2011 rate of 497.14 per 100,000 population. Nevertheless, the 2011 rate (497.14) is 133.28 percent higher than the 34 year average drug offense rate (373).

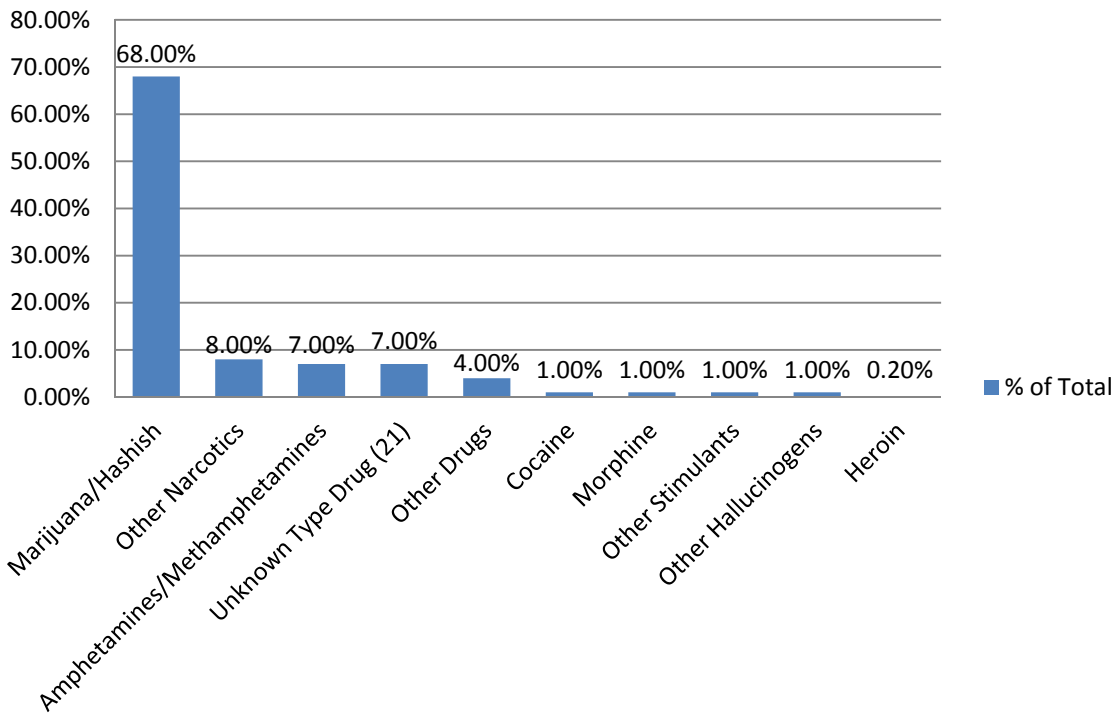
Drug Offenses

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Possession of dangerous drugs	2,240	2,185	-2.46%	4,425	44.47%
Possession of drug paraphernalia	2,121	2,166	2.12%	4,287	43.08%
Sale of dangerous drugs	340	270	-20.59%	610	6.13%
Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs	98	69	-29.59%	167	1.68%
Possession with Intent to sell	79	88	11.39%	167	1.68%
Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs	48	45	-6.25%	93	0.93%
Possession of toxic substances	36	52	44.44%	88	0.88%
Sale of dangerous drugs on / near school property	25	14	-44.00%	39	0.39%
Sale of imitation dangerous drug	5	5	No Change	10	0.10%
Altering labels on dangerous drugs	5	3	-40.00%	8	0.08%
Operation of clandestine lab	4	4	No Change	8	0.08%
Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors	2	6	200.00%	8	0.08%
Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs	5	1	-80.00%	6	0.06%
Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell	3	2	-33.33%	5	0.05%
Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia	0	1	*	1	0.01%
Reported on paper summaries	14	15	7.14%	29	0.29%
Grand Total	5,025	4,926	-1.97%	9,951	100.00%

* percent increase reports as infinite from a base of 0

Possession of dangerous drugs (4,425) and drug paraphernalia (4,287) accounted for approximately 88 percent of the total drug offenses (9,951) in 2010-2011. The sale of dangerous drugs (610) was the third highest reported drug offense amounting to approximately 6 percent. All the other drug offenses, including those reported on paper summaries; composed 6.31 percent of the total reported drug offenses. The drug rate decreased by approximately 2 percent in 2011 (5,025) compared to 2010 (4,926).

Drug Offense Seizures by Drug Type 2010-2011



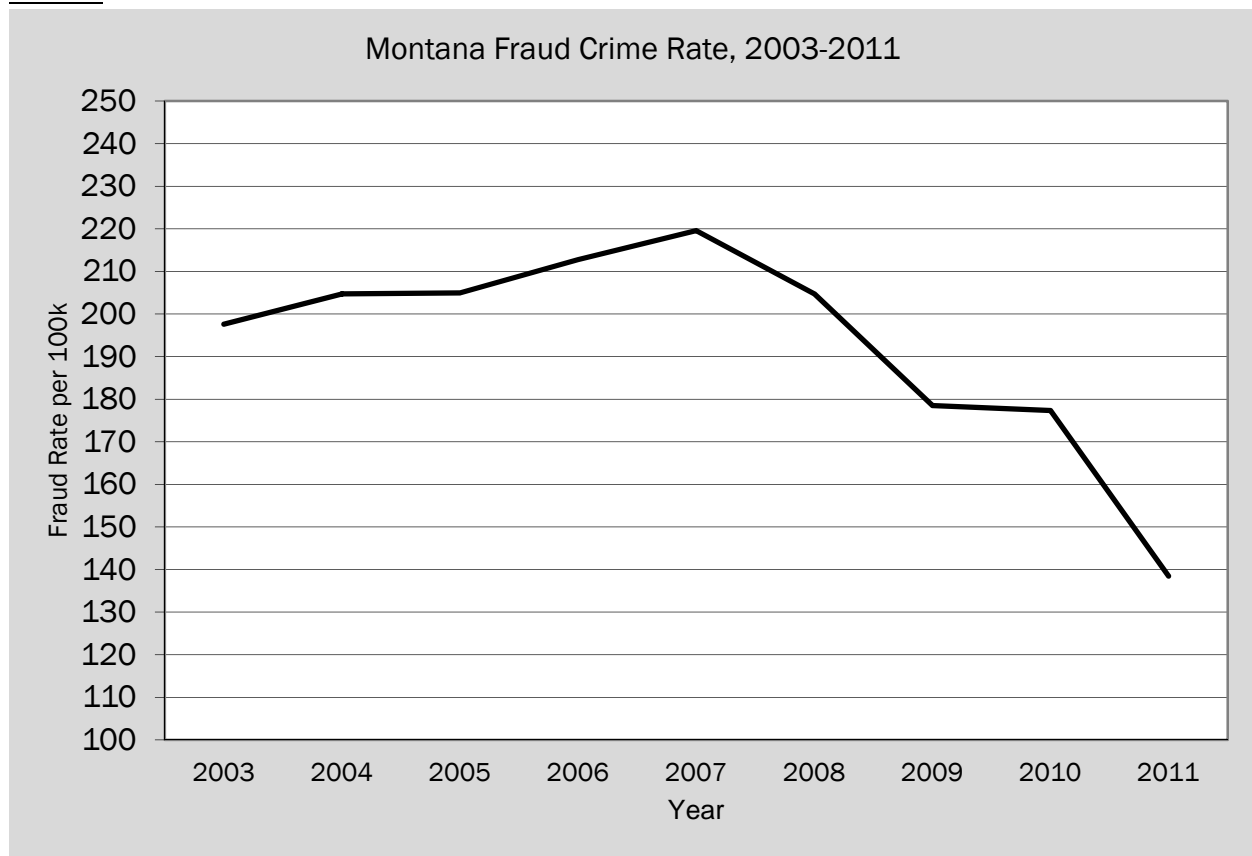
Marijuana accounted for almost 70 percent of all drug seizures in 2010-2011. Other narcotics, amphetamines/methamphetamines and unknown drug type comprised an additional 22 percent of the drug offense seizures during the same time period.

Drug Seizures by Quantity of Drug 2011

Drug Type	Dosage Units	Fluid Ounce	Gallon	Gram	Kilogram	Pound	Milliliter	Number of Plants	Ounce
Amphetamines/Meth...	2,397	3	0	933	0	0	0	0	1
Barbituates	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	3	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	0
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	15	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
LSD	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijuana/Hashish	225	5	3	91,323	28	95	1	1,391	449
Morphine	177	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	0
Opium	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Depressants	62	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs	1,096	12	0	104	0.1	0	0	0	3
Other Hallucinogens	62	12	0	513	0	0	0	2	2
Other Narcotics	2,793	0	0	283	0	0	1	0	0
Other Stimulants	585	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
PCP	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown Type Drug	831	0	0	520	0	0	0	0	0

The table above displays the quantity of each drug seized in 2011 by non-tribal law enforcement. The quantities in this table are represented as a minimum estimate of seized drugs. Marijuana/Hashish was seized at far higher amounts compared to all other drug types.

FRAUD



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2007	2,041	219.55
2008	1,937	204.74
2009	1,726	178.51
2010	1,731	177.35
2011	1,379	138.46

Due to the nature of fraud, many offenses go unreported to local law enforcement. The actual number of fraud offenses could vary significantly from what is reported. The fraud rate increased from 2003 to 2007, which had the peak rate at 219.6 per 100,000 population. After the 2007 peak rate, a drastic decline occurred to 2011. The current rate in 2011 (138.5) is the lowest fraud rate in the past nine years. Fraud is down 20.74 percent in 2011 (1,372) compared to 2010 (1,731).

Fraud

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Theft of identity, fraud	496	374	-24.60%	870	27.89%
Credit cards	400	384	-4.00%	784	25.14%
Deceptive practices for financial gain	394	210	-46.70%	604	19.37%
Theft of labor or services or use of property	278	275	-1.08%	553	17.73%
Deceptive business practices	99	49	-50.51%	148	4.75%
Failure to return rented or leased property	39	50	28.21%	89	2.85%
Unlawful use of a computer	8	9	12.50%	17	0.55%
Security fraud	3	7	133.33%	10	0.32%
Defrauding creditors	4	4	No Change	8	0.26%
Unauthorized acquisition / transfer of food stamps	1	5	400.00%	6	0.19%
Obscuring the identity of a machine	1	4	300.00%	5	0.16%
Welfare fraud	2	1	-50.00%	3	0.10%
Obtaining communication services to defraud	3	0	-100.00%	3	0.10%
Unlawful automated telephone solicitation	2	0	-100.00%	2	0.06%
Chain Distributor Scheme	1	0	-100.00%	1	0.03%
Reported on paper summaries	9	7	-22.22%	16	0.51%
Grand Total	1,740	1,379	-20.74%	3,119	100.00%

Identity theft was the most commonly reported fraud offense in 2010-2011 accounting for approximately 28 percent of the total fraud offenses. The second most common fraud offense was credit card fraud, which made up an additional 25.14 percent of all fraud offenses. The five most reported fraud offenses: identity theft, credit card, deceptive practices for financial gain, theft of labor or services or use of property and deceptive business practices comprised 94.88 percent of the total fraud offenses reported to non-Tribal law enforcement. As reported on the previous page, fraud offenses were down 20.74 percent in 2011 compared to 2010.

Group A Offenses

The following tables show the remaining Group A offenses reported to the MBCC in 2010 and 2011.

Kidnapping

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Custodial interference	113	83	-26.55%	196	47.69%
Unlawful restraint	94	77	-18.09%	171	41.61%
Kidnapping	18	10	-44.44%	28	6.81%
Kidnapping, aggravated	10	6	-40.00%	16	3.89%
Grand Total	235	176	-25.12%	411	100.00%

Arson

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Arson	117	103	-11.97%	220	71.90%
Arson, negligent	36	45	25.00%	81	26.47%
Arson, throwing lighted materials	3	1	-66.67%	4	1.31%
Reported on paper summaries	1	0	-100.00%	1	0.33%
Grand Total	157	149	-5.10%	306	100.00%

Counterfeiting and Forgery

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Forgery	404	341	-15.59%	745	72.47%
Counterfeit	160	110	-31.25%	270	26.26%
Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents	4	2	-50.00%	6	0.58%
Reported on paper summaries	4	3	-25.00%	7	0.68%
Grand Total	572	456	-20.28%	1,028	100.00%

Criminal Mischief and Vandalism

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Criminal mischief/vandalism	10,157	10,209	0.51%	20,366	97.38%
Destruction of a communication device	219	224	2.28%	443	2.12%
Damage to rental property	10	15	50.00%	25	0.12%
Desecration of capitol	4	6	50.00%	10	0.05%
Intentional vandalism to railroad property	1	2	100.00%	3	0.01%
Reported on paper summaries	44	22	-50.00%	66	0.32%
Grand Total	10,435	10,478	0.41%	20,913	100.00%

Embezzlement

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Embezzlement	91	85	6.59%	176	100.00%
Grand Total	91	85	6.59%	176	100.00%

Stolen Property

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Illegal handling of stolen property	9	11	22.22%	20	37.04%
Theft by disposal of stolen property	2	3	50.00%	5	9.26%
Receiving stolen property from minor	0	1	*	1	1.85%
Reported on paper summaries	12	16	33.33%	28	51.85%
Grand Total	23	31	34.78%	54	100.00%

* percent increase reports as infinite from a base of 0

Prostitution

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Prostitution	10	9	-10.00%	19	67.86%
Prostitution promotion	3	5	66.67%	8	28.57%
Prostitution, aggravated promotion of	1	0	-100.00%	1	3.57%
Grand Total	14	14	No change	28	100.00%

Weapon Law Violation

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Carrying concealed weapon	92	92	No Change	184	42.99%
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms	40	30	-25.00%	70	16.36%
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated	20	18	-10.00%	38	8.88%
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited	12	16	33.33%	28	6.54%
Possess illegally, switchblade knife	16	12	-25.00%	28	6.54%
Possession of firearm by convicted person	11	14	27.27%	25	5.84%
Guns in schools	14	5	-64.29%	19	4.44%
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner	6	6	No Change	12	2.80%
Possess of explosives	4	5	25.00%	9	2.10%
Reckless or malicious use of explosives	3	4	33.33%	7	1.64%
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm	4	0	-100.00%	4	0.93%
Possession of a destructive device	3	0	-100.00%	3	0.70%
Use of firearms by children under fourteen	0	1	*	1	0.23%
Grand Total	225	203	-20.74%	428	100.00%

* percent increase reports as infinite from a base of 0

All Other Group A offenses

Offense Description	2010	2011	% Change	Total	% of Total
Obscenity	28	11	-60.71%	39	82.98%
Extortion / blackmail	0	4	*	4	8.51%
Bribery in official and political matters	0	3	*	3	6.38%
Display or provide obscene material to minors	1	0	-100.00%	1	2.13%
Grand Total	29	18	-37.93%	47	100.00%

* percent increase reports as infinite from a base of 0

Group B Offenses

Driving Under the Influence (DUI), 2011

Offense Description	Total	% of Total
DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol	2,785	54.08%
DUI undetermined level - refused to test	1,567	30.43%
DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater	646	12.54%
DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02 - liquor	123	2.39%
Vehicular homicide while under the influence	2	0.04%
Reported on paper summaries	27	0.52%
Grand Total	5,150	100.00%

In 2011, over half of all driving under the influence (DUI) offenses were DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol (2,785). An additional 30.43 percent were DUI undetermined level – refused to test (1,567). These two offenses combined comprise approximately 85 percent of the total DUI offenses.

DUI Arrests by Gender and Race, 2011

DUI Arrestees	Total	% of Grand Total
Female	1,199	25.77%
African American	10	0.21%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	170	3.65%
Asian and Pacific	4	0.09%
Unknown (21)	8	0.17%
White	1,007	21.64%
Male	3,454	74.23%
African American	32	0.69%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	351	7.54%
Asian and Pacific	14	0.30%
Unknown (21)	34	0.73%
White	3,023	64.97%
Grand Total	4,653	100.00%

In 2011, over 4,600 people were arrested for a driving under the influence offense. Approximately three-quarters of those arrestees are male. Of male arrestees, 87.5 percent are White (3,023) and an additional 10.2 percent are American Indian/Alaskan Native (351). Approximately 84.0 percent of female arrestees are White and an additional 14.2 percent are American Indian/Alaskan Native.

DUI Arrest by Gender and Age, 2011

DUI Arrestees	Total	% of Gender Total	% of Grand Total
Female	1,199	100.00%	25.77%
10 - 17	17	1.42%	0.37%
18 - 24	342	28.52%	7.35%
25 - 34	333	27.77%	7.16%
35 - 44	219	18.27%	4.71%
45 - 54	219	18.27%	4.71%
55 - 64	56	4.67%	1.20%
65 and over	13	1.08%	0.28%
Male	3,454	100.00%	74.23%
10 - 17	45	1.30%	0.97%
18 - 24	970	28.08%	20.85%
25 - 34	1,025	29.68%	22.03%
35 - 44	595	17.23%	12.79%
45 - 54	513	14.85%	11.03%
55 - 64	248	7.18%	5.33%
65 and over	57	1.65%	1.23%
Unknown	1	0.03%	0.02%
Grand Total	4,653	100.00%	100.00%

The age group arrested the most for driving under the influence (DUI) for both male and females in 2011, was 25-34 year olds. The total 25-34 year old arrestees (1,358) accounted for 29.2 percent of all DUI arrestees. Male 25-34 years old (29.7 percent) comprised a similar total percent of their gender compared to female 25-34 years old (27.8 percent). In fact, all age groups comprise a similar percent of their gender total compared to the other gender.

Liquor Law Violations, 2011

Offense Description	Total	% of Total
Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor	2,541	67.28%
Drinking in public	641	16.97%
Open container in motor vehicle on highway	336	8.90%
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors	76	2.01%
Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	41	1.09%
Unlawful transfer, or possession of alcohol	39	1.03%
False identification by a minor to get alcohol	34	0.90%
Liquor licensee / employee sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	27	0.71%
Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person	6	0.16%
Closing hours for licensed retail establishments	2	0.05%
Selling alcohol after hours	1	0.03%
Reported on paper summaries	33	0.87%
Grand Total	3,777	100.00%

In 2011, approximately 68 percent of all liquor law violations were minor in possession (MIP) offenses (2,541). MIP offenses, combined with the second most reported liquor law violation offense, drinking in public (641), amount for approximately 84 percent of the total liquor law offenses.

Non-Violent Family Offenses, 2011

Offense Description	Total	% of Total
Endangering the welfare of children	189	46.55%
Truancy	89	21.92%
Unlawful transactions with children	86	21.18%
Visitation interference	20	4.93%
Parenting interference	9	2.22%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit elderly	9	2.22%
Reported on paper summaries	4	0.99%
Grand Total	406	100.00%

Endangering the welfare of children (189) was the most commonly reported offense in 2011, comprising approximately 47 percent of the total non-violent family offenses. Truancy (89) was the second most reported non-violent family offense accounting for approximately 22 percent of the total offenses followed closely by unlawful transactions with children (86). These three offenses combined comprise approximately 90 percent of all non-violent offenses in 2011.

All Other Offenses, 2011

Offense Description	Total	% of Total
Criminal contempt	1,645	28.30%
Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant	1,271	21.87%
Probation violation	830	14.28%
Under age tobacco possession or consumption	414	7.12%
Violation of protective order	274	4.71%
Revocation of suspended / deferred sentence	243	4.18%
Obscene/harassing phone call - privacy in comm.	187	3.22%
Violation of conditions of release	111	1.91%
Garbage / littering	84	1.45%
Parole violation	84	1.45%
False reports to law enforcement authorities	75	1.29%
Unsworn falsification to authorities	59	1.02%
Failing to register as a sex or violent offender	58	1.00%
Obstructing justice	55	0.95%
Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence	48	0.83%
Violation of no-contact order	45	0.77%
Cruelty to animals	44	0.76%
Escape	29	0.50%
Indecent exposure	25	0.43%
Tampering with witnesses and informants	19	0.33%
Conspiracy	17	0.29%
Home arrest violation	17	0.29%
Interfere with court order for minor	13	0.22%
Possession of burglary tools	13	0.22%
Accountability	10	0.17%
Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture	9	0.15%
Bail jumping	7	0.12%
False alarm to agencies of public safety	7	0.12%
Solicitation	6	0.10%
Impersonating a public servant	4	0.07%
Transfer illegal articles or communications	4	0.07%
Aggravated animal cruelty	3	0.05%
Tampering with public records or information	3	0.05%
Attempt	2	0.03%
Criminal defamation	2	0.03%

Money Laundering	2	0.03%
Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor	1	0.02%
False reporting of an impending explosion	1	0.02%
Harming a police dog	1	0.02%
Official misconduct	1	0.02%
Perjury	1	0.02%
Reported on paper summaries	88	1.51%
Grand Total	5,812	100.00%

In 2011, criminal contempt (1,645) accounted for over a quarter of all the offenses that do not fit within one of the other standard offense definitions. The second most reported offense, within this other category, was obstructing a peace officer or other public servant (1,271). These two offenses amount for over half of all the other offenses in 2011. Probation violation (830), the third most reported other offense, accounted for an additional 14.28 percent of the total other offenses.

Juvenile Crime Information

This section provides an overview of juvenile offense and arrest related data in 2005 through 2011. 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

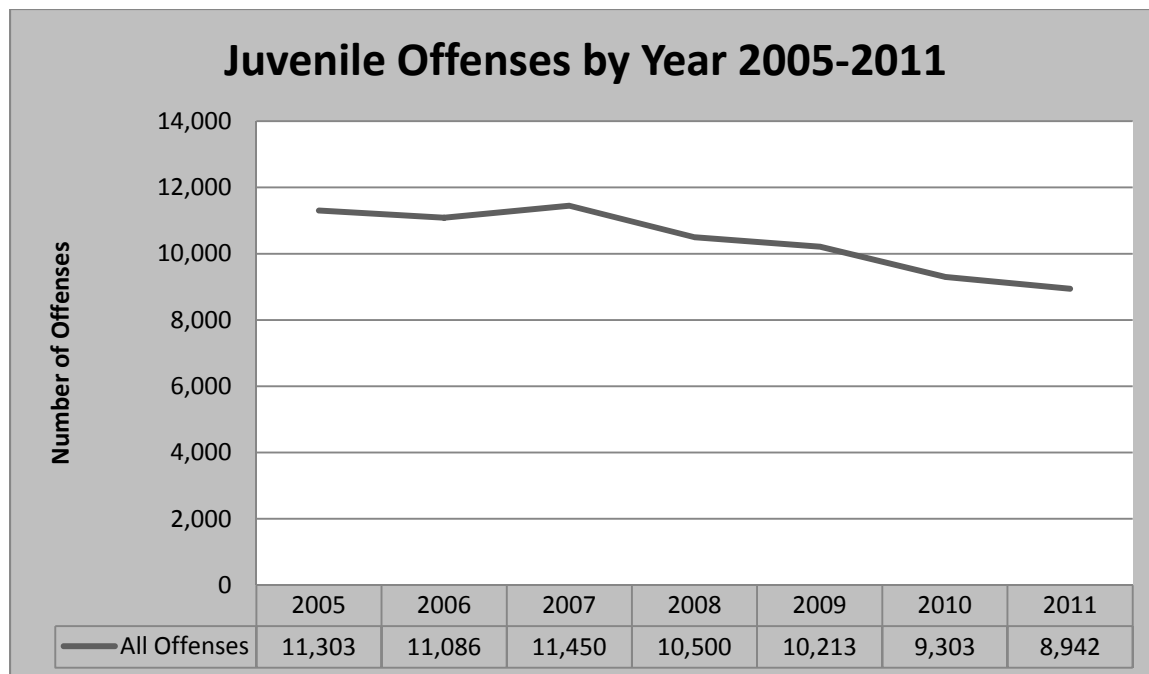
At the time of this publication, 2011 U.S. Census counts for juveniles by race/ethnicity were not available. Montana's total estimated population¹¹ between the ages of 10-17 years old in 2010 was 100,375. 51.7 percent of these youth are male. The largest youth minority group is American Indians at about 10.2 percent of the total youth population between the ages of 10-17. Hispanic or Latino youth account for 4.6 percent of this youth population.

Population Age 10-17 by Gender	Total	% of Total
Female	48,527	48.35%
Male	51,848	51.65%
Total	100,375	100.00%

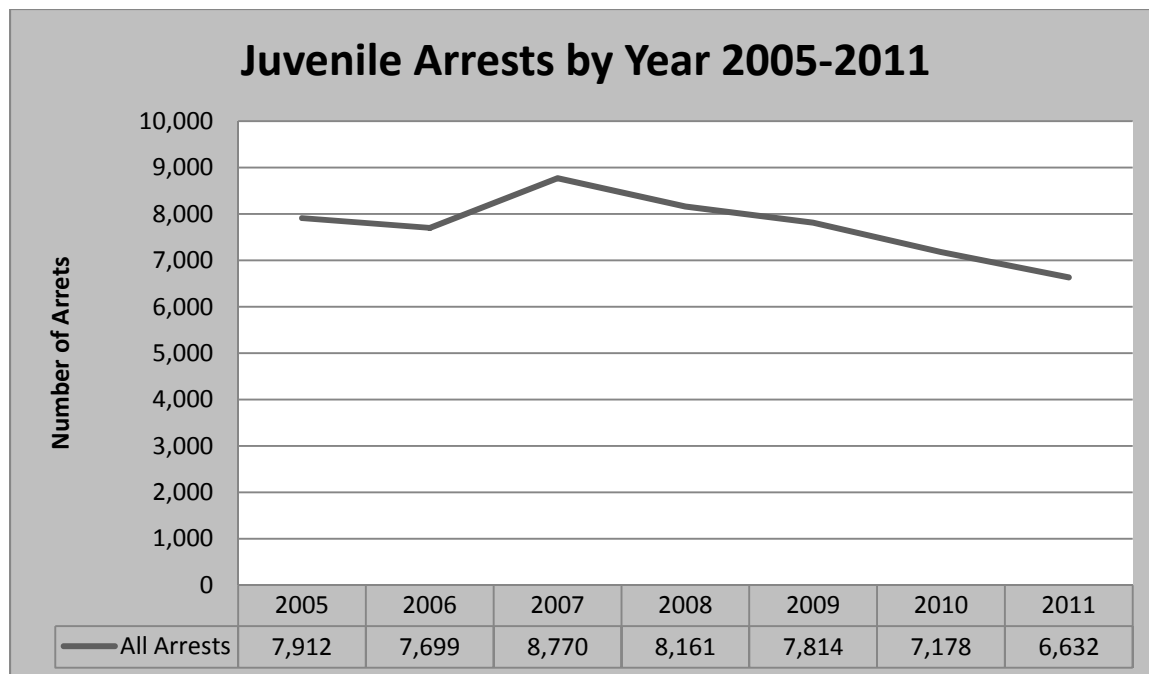
Population Age 10-17 by Race/Ethnicity

White non-Hispanic	88,058	87.73%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10,225	10.19%
African American non-Hispanic	1,160	1.16%
Asian and Pacific Islander	932	0.93%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4,641	4.62%

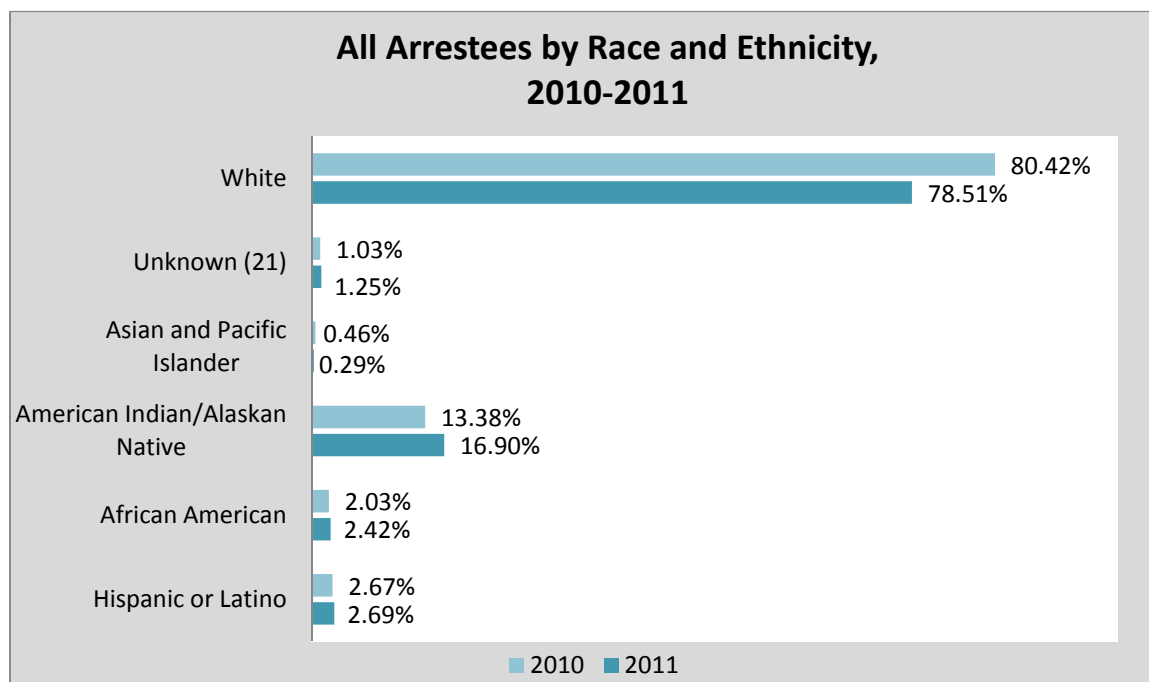
¹¹ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2011). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2010." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>



The number of juvenile offenses underwent a downward trend from 2007 (11,450) to 2011 (8,942). This represented a 21.9 percent decline over the five year period. The number of offenses in 2011 is 86.0 percent of the average offenses over the seven year period (10,400). In 2011, juvenile offenses declined by 3.88 percent compared to 2010 (9,303).

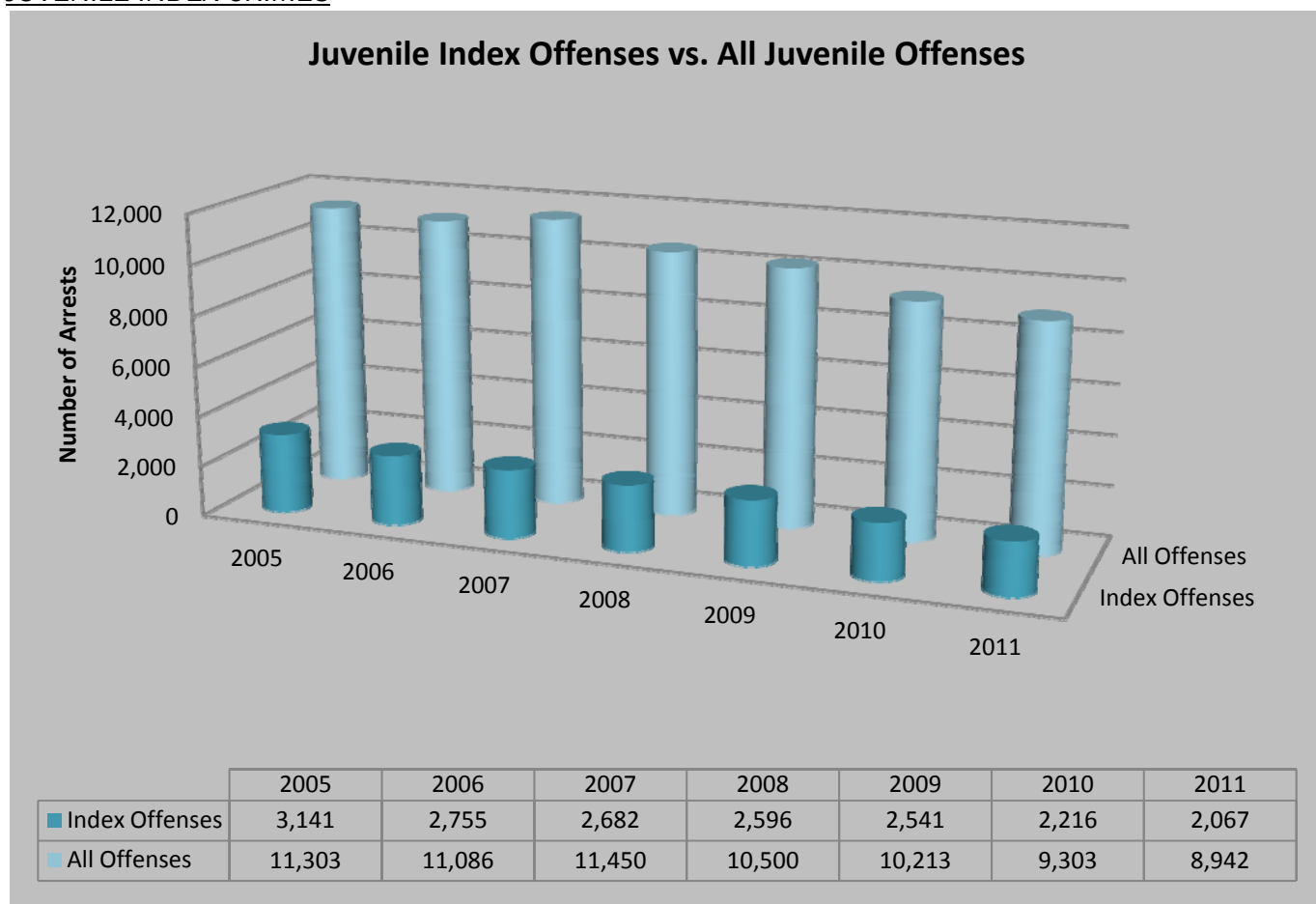


The number of juvenile arrests decreased steadily from the 2007 peak (8,770) to the 2011 low (6,632), which represented a 24.4 percent decrease. The average number of offenses over the 7 year period is 7,738, which is 117.68 percent higher than the number of offenses in 2011. There were approximately 2,500 more offenses than arrests each year in the timeframe of 2005 through 2011. In 2011, juvenile offenses decreased by 7.61 percent compared to the number of offenses in 2010 (7,178).



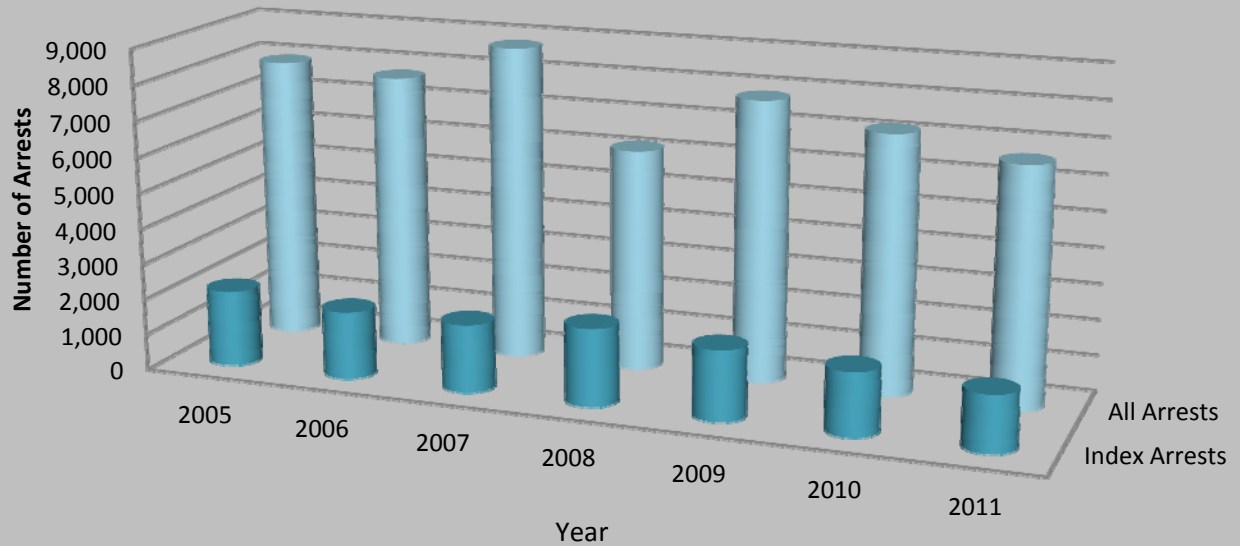
All reported percents represent percentage of total arrests for each respective year. White youth accounted for over three-quarters (about 80 percent) of all youth arrested for committing offenses in both 2010 and 2011. White and Asian and Pacific Islander youth experienced a decline while American Indian/Alaskan Native, African American and Hispanic or Latino youth saw an increase in arrests in 2011 compared to 2010. American Indian/Alaskan Native youth experienced the highest increase in arrests in 2011 (16.90 percent) compared to 2010 (13.38 percent), which was a 3.52 percentage points increase.

JUVENILE INDEX CRIMES



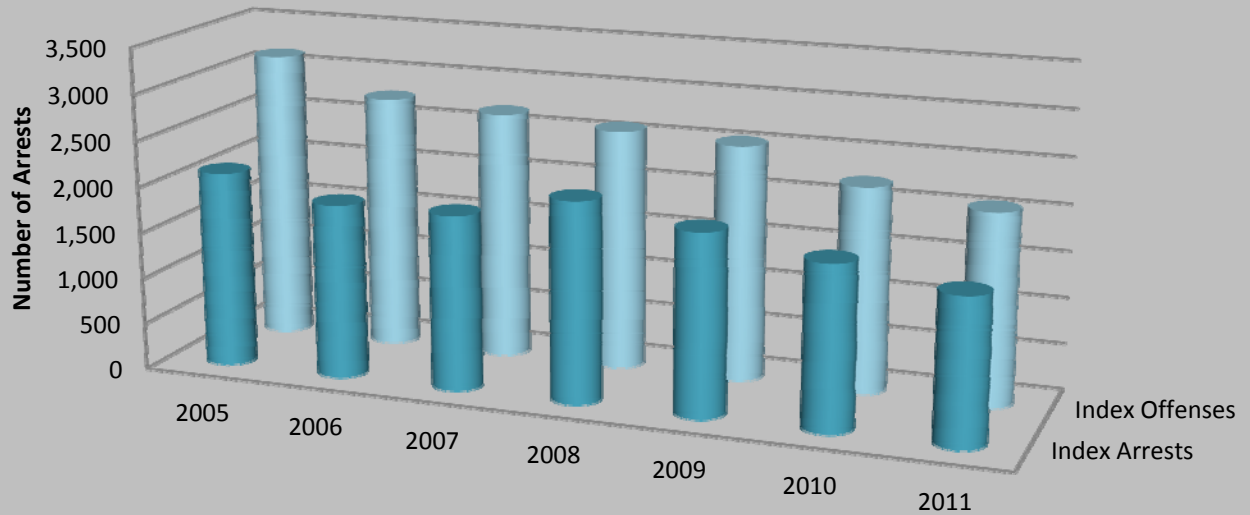
The chart above compares the total number of offenses committed by juveniles versus the juvenile crime index. The crime index includes: homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft and larceny/theft. Most juvenile offenses are not index crimes. The highest ratio of index offenses to all other offenses was in 2011 where it was 1:4.2. The lowest ratio of index offenses to all other offenses was in 2005 where it was 1:3.6. Index crime offenses decreased from 2005 (3,141) to 2011 (2,067), which represented a 34.2 percent decline over the seven year period.

Juvenile Index Arrests vs. All Juvenile Arrests



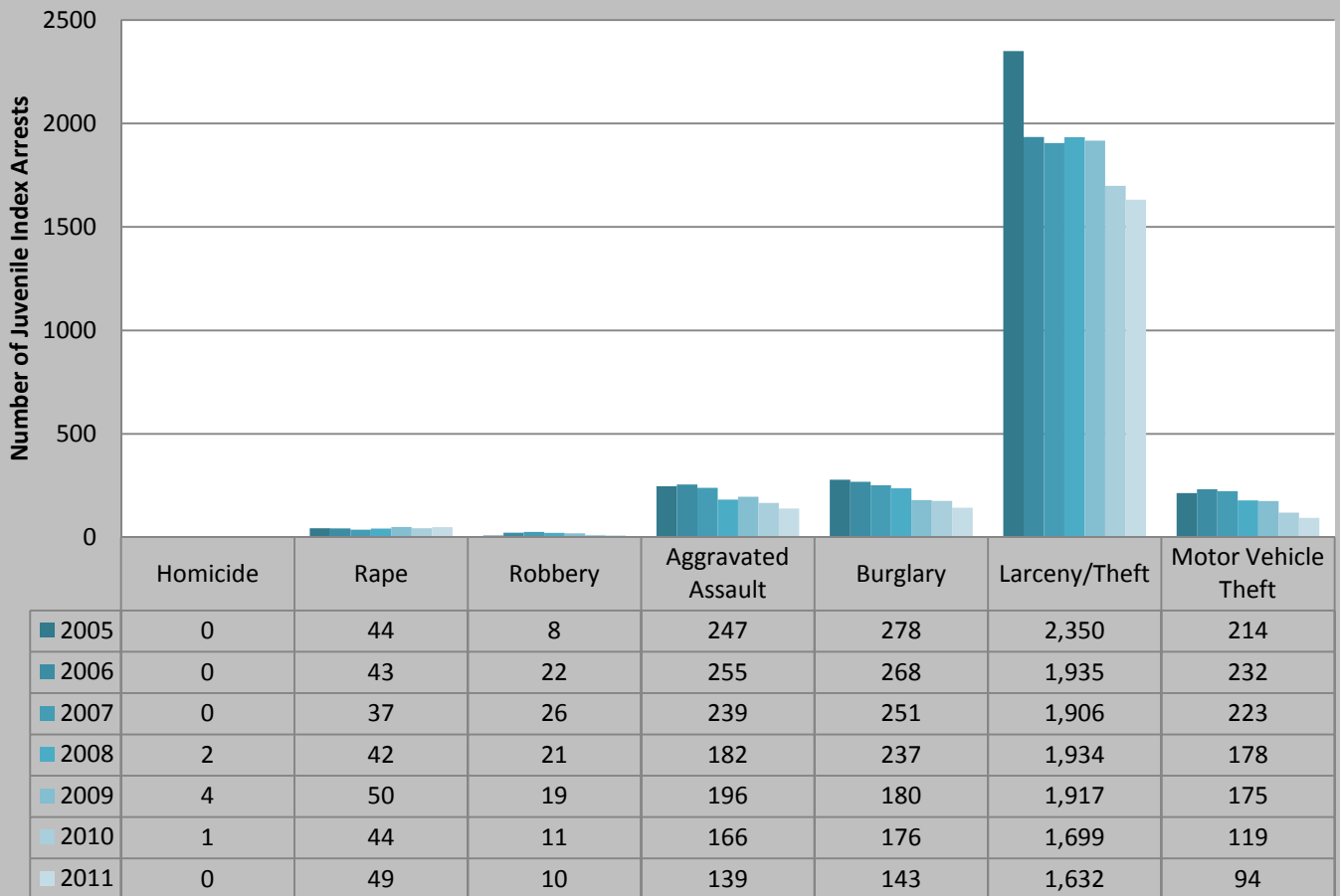
The chart above compares the total number of juvenile arrestees versus the juvenile arrestees who committed an index offense. Index offenses include: homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft and larceny/theft. From 2005 to 2011, the total number of index offense arrests has been relatively consistent. The average number of juvenile arrestees who committed an index offense over the seven year period was 1,573, which is 115.58 percent higher than 2011 (1,361).

Juvenile Index Offenses vs. Juvenile Index Arrests



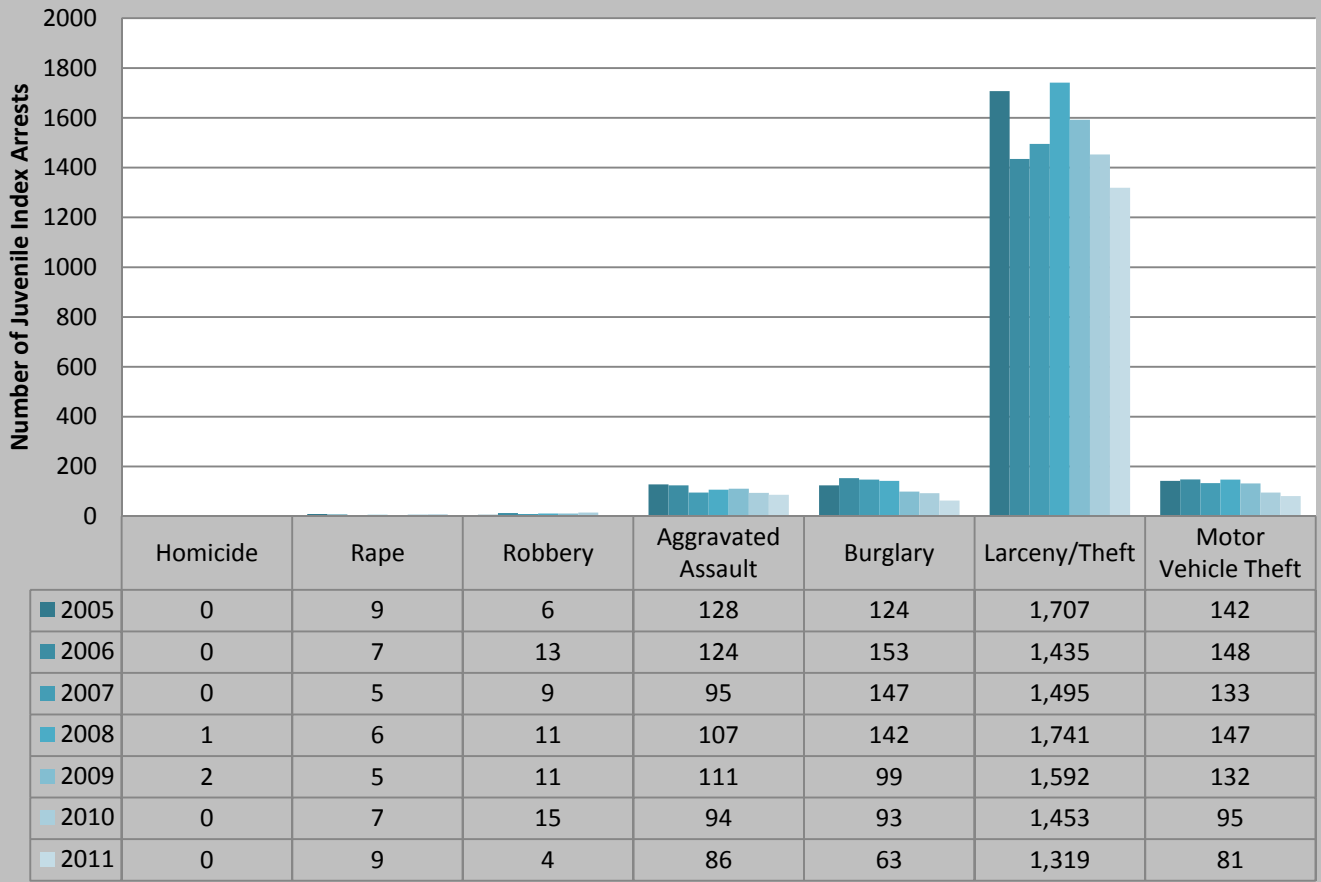
The number of juvenile index crime arrests and offenses declined from 2005 to 2011. The ratio of arrests to offenses ranged from 1:1.20 in 2008 to 1:48 in 2005. The average ratio of index arrests to index offenses was 1:1.35 over the seven year period.

Juvenile Index Offenses 2005-2011



All juvenile index offenses are trending downward except rape related offenses. Rape offenses have held relatively steady since 2005 with a dip in 2007 (37) and a peak in 2009 (50). Homicides are rare with seven occurring in the past seven years. In 2011, robbery declined 61.5 percent, aggravated assault declined 41.8 percent, burglary declined 43.0 percent, larceny/theft declined 14.9 percent, and motor vehicle theft declined 57.8 percent since 2007. Larceny/theft accounted for a majority of juvenile index offenses ranging from 70.2 percent of the total offenses in 2006 to 79.0 percent of the total offenses in 2011.

Juvenile Index Arrests 2005-2011



All juvenile index arrests are trending downward except rape related arrests. However, juvenile arrests for a rape offense averaged only around seven a year over the seven year period. Homicide arrests are rare with three occurring over the seven year period. In 2011, robbery declined 55.6 percent, aggravated assault declined 9.5 percent, burglary declined 57.1 percent, larceny/theft declined 11.8 percent, and motor vehicle theft declined 39.1 percent since 2007. Larceny/theft comprises a vast majority of juvenile index arrests for each year, ranging from 76.3 percent of all arrests in 2006 to 84.4 percent of all arrests in 2011.

Juvenile Arrests, 2010

Gender by Race/Ethnicity	2010						
Female	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft
Asian and Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
% of Total Female Arrests	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%
% of Grand Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%
African American	3	0	0	0	0	0	14
% of Total Female Arrests	17.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.34%
% of Grand Total	3.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	7	0	0	2	0	5	80
% of Total Female Arrests	41.18%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	2.41%	13.38%
% of Grand Total	7.45%	0.00%	0.00%	13.33%	0.00%	5.26%	5.51%
White	7	0	0	0	10	29	493
% of Total Female Arrests	41.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	85.29%	82.44%
% of Grand Total	7.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.75%	30.53%	33.93%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
% of Total Female Arrests	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%
% of Grand Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%
Total Female Arrests	17	0	0	2	10	34	598
Male	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft
Asian and Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
% of Total Male Arrests	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%	0.48%
% of Grand Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.28%
African American	2	0	0	0	2	3	20
% of Total Male Arrests	2.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.41%	4.92%	2.34%
% of Grand Total	2.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.15%	3.16%	1.38%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	0	0	5	19	4	109
% of Total Male Arrests	11.69%	0.00%	0.00%	38.46%	22.89%	6.56%	12.74%
% of Grand Total	9.57%	0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	20.43%	4.21%	7.50%
White	66	7	0	8	58	53	714
% of Total Male Arrests	85.71%	100.00%	0.00%	61.59%	69.88%	86.89%	83.51%
% of Grand Total	70.21%	100.00%	0.00%	53.33%	62.37%	55.79%	49.14%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	4	0	8
% of Total Male Arrests	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.82%	0.00%	0.94%
% of Grand Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.30%	0.00%	0.55%
Total Male Arrests	77	7	0	13	83	61	855
GRAND TOTAL	94	7	0	15	93	95	1,453

Juvenile Arrests, 2011

Gender by Race/Ethnicity	2011						
Female	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft
Asian and Pacific	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
% of Total Female Arrests	4.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%
% of Grand Total	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%
African American	2	0	0	0	1	0	9
% of Total Female Arrests	8.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	2.34%
% of Grand Total	2.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.87%	0.00%	1.06%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	0	0	0	4	2	120
% of Total Female Arrests	16.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.44%	7.14%	13.38%
% of Grand Total	4.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.44%	2.47%	6.07%
White	18	0	0	0	4	26	460
% of Total Female Arrests	72.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.44%	92.86%	82.44%
% of Grand Total	20.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.44%	32.10%	37.38%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
% of Total Female Arrests	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%
% of Grand Total	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%
Total Female Arrests	25	0	0	0	9	28	598
Male	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft
Asian and Pacific	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
% of Total Male Arrests	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%
% of Grand Total	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.30%
African American	3	0	0	0	1	0	18
% of Total Male Arrests	4.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.85%	0.00%	2.50%
% of Grand Total	3.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	1.36%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	12	0	0	1	9	9	114
% of Total Male Arrests	19.70%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	16.67%	16.98%	15.81%
% of Grand Total	14.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	14.29%	11.11%	8.64%
White	44	9	0	3	44	43	579
% of Total Male Arrests	72.10%	1.00%	0.00%	75.00%	81.48%	81.13%	80.31%
% of Grand Total	51.20%	1.00%	0.00%	75.00%	69.84%	53.09%	43.90%
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
% of Total Male Arrests	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.89%	0.83%
% of Grand Total	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	0.45%
Total Male Arrests	61	9	0	4	54	53	721
GRAND TOTAL	86	9	0	4	63	81	1,319

2010-2011 JUVENILE INDEX ARRESTEE REPORT

HOMICIDE

- In 2010 and 2011, no juveniles were arrested for a homicide offense.

RAPE

- In 2011, nine rape arrests were recorded, all for White males.
- This was an increase of two arrests for rape offenses from 2010. In 2010, all seven rape arrestees were White males

ROBBERY

- In 2011, only four juveniles were arrested for robbery, one arrestee was an American Indian/Alaskan Native male and the other three arrestees were White males.
- In 2010, fifteen juveniles were arrested for robbery. Two American Indian/Alaskan Native females, five American Indian/Alaskan Native males and eight White males accounted for the fifteen arrests.
- 2011 experienced a 73.3% percent decrease of juvenile robbery arrests compared to 2010.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- In 2011, 86 youth were arrested for aggravated assault, down 8.5 percent from 2010 (94).
- Male arrestees accounted for over two-thirds of arrests in 2010 and three-quarters of arrests in 2011 for aggravated assault offenses.
- White males accounted for a majority of the aggravated assault arrestees in both 2010 (66) and 2011 (44).
- White females accounted for the second most aggravated assault arrests in 2011 (18) and Alaskan Native/American Indian males accounted for the second most aggravated assault arrests in 2010 (9).

BURGLARY

- In 2011 (63), burglary arrests decreased 32.3 percent compared to 2010 (93).
- In both 2010 and 2011, males attributed a majority of the burglary arrests.
- White males accounted for 81.5 percent of the total male arrestees in 2011 and 69.9 percent of the total male arrestees in 2010. This was an increase of 11.6 percentage points in 2011 compared to 2010.
- American Indian/Alaskan Native youth accounted for a similar amount of burglary arrests in 2011 (20.6 percent) compared to 2011 (20.4 percent)

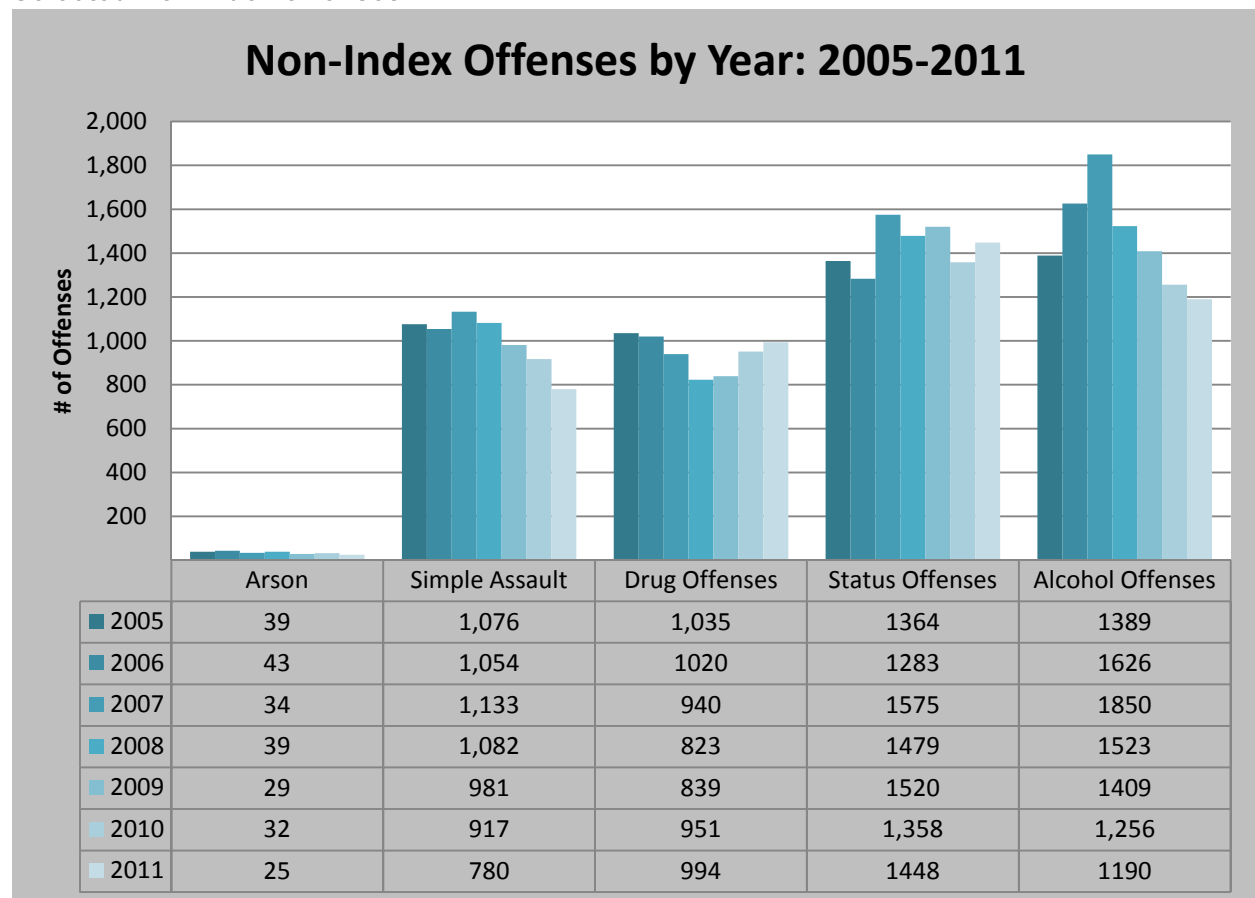
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

- In 2011, 81 motor vehicle theft arrestees were juveniles. This represents a decrease of 14.7 percent compared to 2010 (95).
- Female arrestees attributed approximately one-third of all juvenile motor vehicle arrests in both 2010 (35.8 percent) and 2011 (34.6 percent)
- White males account for over a half of motor vehicle theft arrests in both 2010 (55.8 percent) and 2011 (53.1 percent)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native male arrests increased by 6.9 percentage points for the total motor vehicle theft arrestees in 2011 (11.11 percent) compared to 2010 (4.21 percent).

LARCENY/THEFT

- Larceny/theft offenses accounted for a vast majority of youth arrests.
- In 2011, larceny/theft arrests amounted to 84.4 percent of the total youth index crime arrests. This was up 1.7 percentage points from 2010 (82.7 percent of total).
- In 2011, 1,319 youth were arrested for larceny/theft offenses, down 9.2 percent compared to 2010 (1,453).
- White youth were arrested for a considerable portion of the larceny/theft offenses in both 2010 (83.0 percent) and 2011 (81.4 percent of total)
- White males accounted for 43.9 percent of the total larceny/theft arrests in 2011, which was a decrease of 5.2 percentage points compared to 2010 (49.1 percent)
- White females attributed approximately one-third of the total larceny/theft arrests in 2011 (37.4 percent) and 2010 (33.9 percent).

Selected Non-Index Offenses



TREND DATA

- Simple assault, arson and alcohol offenses trended downwards since 2007. In 2011, arson declined 26.5 percent, simple assault declined 31.2 percent, and alcohol offenses decreased 35.7 percent over the five year period.
- Drug offenses peaked in 2005 (1,035), then dropped down to 823 offenses in 2008. Since 2008, drug offenses have steadily increased to 2011 (944). In 2011, juvenile drug offenses increased 5.4 percent since 2007
- Status offenses have fluctuated year to year with a low in 2006 (1,283) and a peak in 2007 (1,575). Then, the number of status offenses decreased in 2008 (1,479) to spike again in 2009 (1,520). In 2011, status offenses increased 6.6 percent compared to 2010.

2010-2011 JUVENILE Non-INDEX OFFENSE REPORT

ARSON

- A total of 57 arson offenses occurred in 2010-2011.
- In 2011, arsons decreased 21.9 percent compared to 2010.

SIMPLE ASSAULT

- A total of 1,697 simple assault offenses occurred in 2010-2011.
- In 2011, simple assault offenses were down 14.9 percent compared to 2010.

DRUG OFFENSES

- A total of 1,945 drug offenses occurred in 2010-2011.
- In 2011, drug offenses increased 4.3 percent compared to 2010.

STATUS OFFENSES

- A total of 2,806 status offenses occurred in 2010-2011.
- In 2011, status offenses increased 6.6 percent compared to 2010.

ALCOHOL OFFENSES

- A total of 2,446 alcohol offenses occurred in 2010-2011.
- In 2011, alcohol offenses decreased 5.3 percent compared to 2010.

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 MITIBRS.

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction – 2011*

Jurisdiction	Population ¹²	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	PC Index Total
Baker PD	1780	3	1	0	0	4	18	3	3	24
Beaverhead SO	4865	5	0	0	0	5	61	4	16	81
Belgrade PD	7549	10	6	0	1	17	196	4	23	223
Belt PD	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Horn SO	9090	19	2	1	0	22	121	8	8	137
Billings PD	105636	210	37	2	40	289	3754	337	654	4745
Blaine SO	4531	13	0	0	0	13	13	2	1	16
Boulder PD	1181	3	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	7
Bozeman PD	38025	55	22	0	3	80	1040	54	102	1196
Bridger PD	704	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Broadwater SO	3828	14	2	0	0	16	50	6	8	64
Carbon SO	6102	14	0	0	0	14	31	2	11	44
Carter SO	823	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cascade SO	21546	24	5	0	0	29	232	5	43	280
Chinook PD	1216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Choteau SO	3478	5	0	0	0	5	17	2	3	22
Colstrip PD	2248	4	0	0	0	4	27	3	1	31
Columbia Falls PD	4707	13	1	0	1	15	89	8	8	105
Columbus PD	1896	0	1	0	0	1	23	0	6	29
Conrad PD	2616	7	1	0	0	8	34	3	4	41
Custer SO	3295	1	0	0	0	1	33	2	6	41
Cut Bank PD	2919	16	0	0	0	16	107	3	15	125
Daniels SO	668	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Darby PD	724	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dawson SO	3864	8	2	0	0	10	53	3	9	65
Deer Lodge SO	9299	22	4	0	1	27	131	8	16	155
Dillon PD	4113	6	0	0	0	6	52	7	11	70
East Helena PD	2041	1	0	0	1	2	12	1	2	15
Ennis PD	835	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Eureka PD	1031	2	0	0	1	3	19	0	6	25
Fallon SO	1010	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	3	16

¹² Populations are based on 2011 Census Estimates. Jurisdictions that do not report or report through another jurisdiction or did not have estimates available have a population listed as 0. U.S. Census Bureau. *2010 Census Population Profiles*. Accessed online on May 11, 2011 at: http://www.census.gov/popest/data/cities/totals/2011/files/SUB-EST2011_MT_WY.csv.

*These estimates and offense counts for each jurisdiction were pulled after the data reports were generated and represent the most up to date offense data as of 8/1/2011.

Fergus SO	4886	3	5	0	0	8	44	2	9	55
Flathead SO	60202	176	8	1	7	192	721	47	77	845
Fort Benton PD	1460	1	0	0	0	1	16	2		18
Fromberg PD	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin SO	41043	21	17	0	2	40	280	22	38	340
Garfield SO	896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glacier SO	9679	22	0	1	0	23	26	5	6	37
Glasgow PD	3301	3	0	0	0	3	37	9	2	48
Glendive PD	4947	11	2	0	0	13	106	7	30	143
Golden Valley SO	443	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Granite SO	1943	1	0	0	0	1	52	0	4	56
Great Falls PD	58950	115	12	2	35	164	2332	116	306	2754
Hamilton PD	4374	19	2	0	1	22	222	4	24	250
Havre PD	9600	41	4	0	5	50	388	25	43	456
Helena PD	28592	98	24	1	12	135	792	50	124	966
Hill SO	6676	14	2	0	0	16	107	10	19	136
Hot Springs PD	545	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3
Jefferson SO	9165	11	1	0	0	12	29	2	6	37
Joliet PD	593	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	3
Judith Basin SO	1407	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kalispell PD	20008	53	9	0	6	68	778	38	93	909
Lake SO	21691	38	10	0	2	50	204	36	76	316
Laurel PD	6814	2	1	0	0	3	113	7	17	137
Lewis and Clark SO	33685	50	19	2	1	72	268	26	78	372
Lewistown PD	5858	19	3	0	0	22	61	8	21	90
Libby PD	2612	6	0	0	0	6	95	2	14	111
Lincoln SO	14886	23	2	1	1	27	108	8	25	141
Livingston PD	6969	14	4	0	0	18	98	7	15	120
Madison SO	7660	3	0	0	0	3	33	3	8	44
Manhattan PD	1553	1	2	0	0	3	9	2	2	13
McCone SO	1104	1	0	0	0	1	14	1	4	19
Meagher SO	961	5	0	0	0	5	17	1	5	23
Miles City PD	8438	22	1	0	0	23	184	7	16	207
Mineral SO	2981	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Missoula PD	67290	143	28	0	20	191	2310	100	309	2719
MissoulaCo SO	42848	58	8	1	8	75	321	31	80	432
Montana State University PD	14,153	2	2	0	0	4	149	2	13	164
Musselshell SO	2749	15	1	0	0	16	67	3	14	84
Park SO	8214	14	2	1	1	18	32	4	20	56
Petroleum SO	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips SO	1937	4	1	0	0	5	46	6	10	62

Plains PD	1050	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	1	16
Polson PD	4524	16	2	0	0	18	254	13	29	296
Pondera SO	3123	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	7
Poplar PD	819	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Powell SO	3933	15	0	0	0	15	69	6	16	91
Prairie SO	565	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	6
Ravalli SO	32608	55	9	0	1	65	319	5	44	368
Red Lodge PD	2114	5	0	1	1	7	30	0	7	37
Richland SO	3820	0	0	0	0	0	30	1	6	37
Ronan PD	1883	8	3	0	1	12	58	6	5	69
Roosevelt SO	5686	21	2	0	0	23	37	12	5	54
Rosebud SO	5245	6	1	0	0	7	39	2	13	54
Sanders SO	8528	3	5	0	0	8	51	7	11	69
Sheridan SO	1239	6	1	0	0	7	53	9	6	68
Sidney PD	5436	12	2	0	0	14	82	7	12	101
Silver Bow SO	33704	69	9	2	11	91	836	63	153	1052
St. Ignatius PD	849	2	1	0	0	3	14	0	3	17
Stevensville PD	1820	5	0	0	0	5	18	2	5	25
Stillwater SO	7235	12	4	0	0	16	40	4	19	63
Sweet Grass SO	1994	5	0	0	0	5	31	2	4	37
Teton SO	3375	7	0	0	0	7	49	2	7	58
Thompson Falls PD	1317	5	1	0	0	6	28	3	7	38
Toole SO	1387	22	2	0	0	24	115	8	15	138
University of Montana PD	15,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasure SO	411	0	0	0	0	0	30	1	3	34
Troy PD	933	1	0	0	0	1	13	0	1	14
Valley SO	3568	5	2	0	0	7	19	1	5	25
West Yellowstone PD	1298	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2
Wheatland SO	1032	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	2
Whitefish PD	6384	6	4	0	0	10	165	7	11	183
Wibaux SO	414	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Wolf Point PD	2646	9	2	0	0	11	91	8	43	142
Yellowstone SO	37425	50	5	0	5	60	421	59	144	624
Grand Total	997,555	1821	311	16	168	2316	19122	1293	3049	23464

Appendix C

Index Crimes by County – 2011*

County	Population	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	VC Rate per 1,000	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	PC Index Total	PC Rate per 1,000
Beaverhead County	9198	11	0	0	0	11	1.2	113	11	27	151	16.4
Big Horn County	13093	19	2	1	0	22	1.7	121	8	8	137	10.5
Blaine County	6565	13	0	0	0	13	2.0	13	2	1	16	2.4
Broadwater County	5752	14	2	0	0	16	2.8	50	6	8	64	11.1
Carbon County	10028	20	1	1	1	23	2.3	63	3	19	85	8.5
Carter County	1152	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	1	0.9
Cascade County	81837	139	17	2	35	193	2.4	2564	121	349	3034	37.1
Choteau County	5793	6	0	0	0	6	1.0	33	4	3	40	6.9
Custer County	11752	23	1	0	0	24	2.0	217	9	22	248	21.1
Daniels County	1763	2	0	0	0	2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Dawson County	8989	19	4	0	0	23	2.6	159	10	39	208	23.1
Deer Lodge County	9299	22	4	0	1	27	2.9	131	8	16	155	16.7
Fallon County	2956	3	1	0	0	4	1.4	30	4	6	40	13.5
Fergus County	11506	22	8	0	0	30	2.6	105	10	30	145	12.6
Flathead County	91301	248	22	1	14	285	3.1	1753	100	189	2042	22.4
Gallatin County	91377	91	49	0	6	146	1.6	1675	84	179	1938	21.2
Garfield County	1251	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Glacier County	13624	38	0	1	0	39	2.9	133	8	21	162	11.9
Golden Valley County	865	1	0	0	0	1	1.2	0	0	0	0	0.0
Granite County	3068	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	52	0	4	56	18.3
Hill County	16397	55	6	0	5	66	4.0	495	35	62	592	36.1
Jefferson County	11381	14	1	0	0	15	1.3	34	3	7	44	3.9
Judith Basin County	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	1	0.5
Lake County	28947	64	16	0	3	83	2.9	530	55	113	698	24.1
Lewis and Clark County	64318	149	43	3	14	209	3.2	1072	77	204	1353	21.0
Liberty County	2402	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Lincoln County	19566	32	2	1	2	37	1.9	252	11	48	311	15.9
Madison County	7660	3	0	0	0	3	0.4	35	3	9	47	6.1
McCone County	1711	1	0	0	0	1	0.6	14	1	4	19	11.1
Meagher County	1911	5	0	0	0	5	2.6	17	1	5	23	12.0
Mineral County	4208	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	1	0.2
Missoula County	110138	201	36	1	28	266	2.4	2644	131	390	3165	28.7
Musselshell County	4701	15	1	0	0	16	3.4	67	3	14	84	17.9
Park County	15469	28	6	1	1	36	2.3	130	11	35	176	11.4
Petroleum County	491	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0

Phillips County	4250	4	1	0	0	5	1.2	46	6	10	62	14.6
Pondera County	6257	7	1	0	0	8	1.3	39	4	5	48	7.7
Powder River County	1738	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Powell County	7063	15	0	0	0	15	2.1	69	6	16	91	12.9
Prairie County	1159	0	1	0	0	1	0.9	4	1	1	6	5.2
Ravalli County	40450	79	11	0	2	92	2.3	559	11	73	643	15.9
Richland County	10128	12	2	0	0	14	1.4	112	8	18	138	13.6
Roosevelt County	10527	30	4	0	0	34	3.2	132	20	48	200	19.0
Rosebud County	9379	10	1	0	0	11	1.2	66	5	14	85	9.1
Sanders County	11440	10	6	0	0	16	1.4	95	12	19	126	11.0
Sheridan County	3460	6	1	0	0	7	2.0	53	9	6	68	19.7
Silver Bow County	34383	69	9	2	11	91	2.6	836	63	153	1052	30.6
Stillwater County	9131	12	5	0	0	17	1.9	63	4	25	92	10.1
Sweet Grass County	3623	5	0	0	0	5	1.4	31	2	4	37	10.2
Teton County	6091	7	0	0	0	7	1.1	49	2	7	58	9.5
Toole County	5239	22	2	0	0	24	4.6	115	8	15	138	26.3
Treasure County	727	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Valley County	7487	8	2	0	0	10	1.3	56	10	7	73	9.8
Wheatland County	2140	4	0	0	0	4	1.9	1	0	1	2	0.9
Wibaux County	985	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3	0	0	3	3.0
Yellowstone County	150069	262	43	2	45	352	2.3	4288	403	815	5506	36.7
Grand Total	998199	1821	311	16	168	2316	2.3	19122	1293	3049	23464	23.5

*These estimates and offense counts for each jurisdiction were pulled after the data reports were generated and represent the most up to date offense data as of 8/1/2011.

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

Mike Anderson – Chair
Citizen
17 S. Dakota
Helena, MT 59601
Representing: Public Member
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Lynn Erickson
Probation Officer
3642 Knightbridge Ln
Missoula, MT 59808
Representing: Local law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Steve McArthur
Director of Community Correctional Programs
and Transportation
81 W. Park St.
Butte, MT 59701
Representing: Community Corrections
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Mikie Baker-Hajek
Citizen
P.O. Box 2806
Great Falls, MT 59403
Representing: Community Based Organization
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Mike Ferriter
Department of Corrections Director
5 S. Last Chance Gulch
P.O. Box 201301
Helena, MT 59620-1301
Representing: Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

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

Steve Bullock
Attorney General
215 N. Roberts
P.O. Box 210401
Helena, MT 59620
Representing: Attorney General
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Harold Hanser
Citizen
624 Ave C
Billings, MT 59201
Representing: Public Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

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

Pam Carbonari
Citizen
P.O. Box 2445
Kalispell, MT 59903
Representing: Local Governemnt, Youth Justice
Advisory Council Chairperson
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Randi Hood
Chief Public Defender
44 W. Park Ave
Butte, MT 59701
Representing: Criminal Justice Agency
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

Jim Cashell
Retired/Gallatin County Sheriff
615 S. 16th Ave.
Bozeman, MT 59715
Representing: Local Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2013

Rick Kirn
Fort Peck Executive Board Member
P.O. Box 1267
Poplar, MT 59255
Representing: Tribal Government
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Angela Russell
Attorney
P.O. Box 333
Lodge Grass, MT 59050
Representing: Public Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Brenda Desmond
4th Judicial District Standing Master
200 W. Broadway
Missoula MT 59802
Representing: Judge/Judiciary
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

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

Godfrey Saunders
Citizen
8277 Cottonwood Road Dr.
Bozeman, MT 59718
Representing: Educator
Term Expires: 1/1/2015