

Crime in Montana

2011-2012

REPORT



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2011-2012 Report

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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 18,000 federal, state, tribal, university/college, 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).¹

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% 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. Specifically, Montana's law enforcement has the capability to identify and combat criminal issues 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 State-specific version of NIBRS, the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS), which differs from NIBRS in several key areas. The MTIBRS collects all information for 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 2011 – 2012* 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 the means to measure the level of crimes known to law enforcement in Montana and showcases the level of detail the data provides.

¹ The Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reports*. Accessed online on June 3rd, 2013 at: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr>

Specific information about crime incidents were analyzed in this 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.

The accuracy and usefulness of the NIBRS/MTIBRS data is paramount to the success of the program. The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) 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 license/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 are 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; drunkenness²; 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. ORI (Originating Agency Identification) number
2. Incident number
3. Cargo theft
4. Incident date/hour
5. Exceptional clearance
6. Exceptional clearance date

² Montana does not collect offense information on “drunkenness”.

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 and 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. The National Crime Victimization Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Statistics indicated that as few as 48% of serious violent crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault) and 40% of property crime are reported to law enforcement agencies³. 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:

³. United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2012). *Victimizations not Reported to the Police, 2006-2010*. www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vmrp0610.pdf : Accessed online on April 18th, 2013.

- Local law enforcement resources and policies;
- 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% 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.⁴ 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% 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.

⁴ 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% or less. In 2012, 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 through the quality assurance review program, 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 (April 17, 2013) 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 2011-2012* 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% 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. However, MTIBRS receives offense data and will be included with Group B arrest data in order to maintain trend data information for specific Group B crimes.

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 crimes: aggravated assault, forcible fondling, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, incest, intimidation, justifiable homicide, kidnapping/abduction, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sexual assault with an object, simple assault, statutory rape.

Crimes Against Property – Includes the following crimes: larceny/theft, arson, bribery, burglary/breaking and entering, counterfeiting/forgery, fraud, robbery, motor vehicle theft, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, false pretenses/swindle/confidence game, embezzlement, and stolen property offenses.

Crimes Against Society – Includes the following crimes: assisting or promoting prostitution, betting/wagering, drug offenses, gambling equipment violations, operation/promoting/assisting gambling, pornography/obscene material, prostitution, sports tampering, weapon law violations.

Crime Index – The total of the seven index crimes (aggravated assault; homicide; rape; robbery; larceny/theft; motor vehicle theft; burglary) 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. The 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. The complete list of Group B offenses is available at the following address:

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

Sex Offenses – Includes the following crimes: forcible fondling, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, incest, sexual assault with an object, and statutory rape.

Drug Offenses – Includes the following crimes: drug equipment violations and drug/narcotic violations.

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 who are age 17 and under.

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 in 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 12 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 2012 population is taken from the 2012 U.S. Census population estimates⁵.

Since 1974, *Crime in Montana* has reported on the reporting status of all non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies. In 2012, non-Tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) reporting crime data to the MBCC's MTIBRS account for 99% of the state's total population. In total 103 of 110 (93.6%) non-Tribal law enforcement agencies reported 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.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. *State and County Quick Facts*. Accessed online on April 18, 2012 at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/30000.html>

Of those, 5 agencies submitted data on paper summary forms, the remaining 98 agencies reported in a format that was consistent with the MTIBRS standards. All but one county (55 of 56) reported 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 – 2010-2012

YEAR	2010	2011	2012
Reporting Population	976,021	990,868	999,055
Population Estimate	989,415	998,199	1,005,141
% of Population Coverage	99%	99%	99%

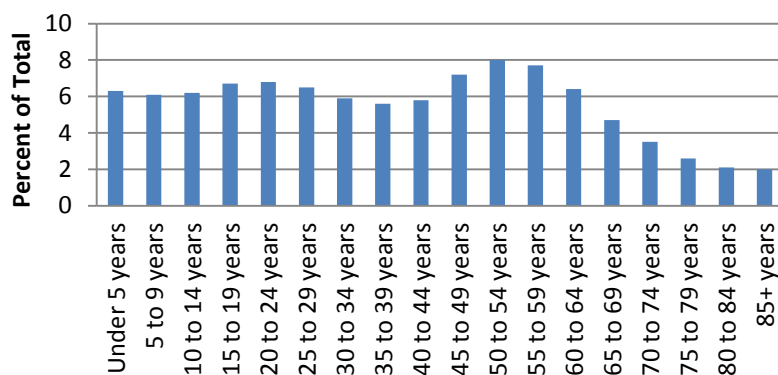
Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity⁶

Race / Ethnicity	2010-2011 % of Total	2010-2011 Percentage Points Change
White Non-Hispanic (NH)	87.5%	.004
African American - NH	0.5%	-.001
American Indian - NH	6.1%	0
Asian - NH	0.7%	0
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander - NH	0.1%	0
Other race	0.1%	0
Other/Two or more races - NH	2.2%	0
Hispanic - Any Race	2.8%	-.002

*2012 race/ethnicity estimates were not available at the time of this report

Montana has an aging population that is predominantly white non-Hispanic (87.5%) according to the 2011 census estimates. American Indians account for the second largest population

Montana Age Distribution 2010



group in Montana. The fastest growing ethnic group was Hispanics, increasing their population size over the last ten years at 58%. African Americans also grew at about 50%; however, minority groups only account for a little over 12% of Montana's total population. According to the 2010 Census⁷, the fastest

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. *State and County Quick Facts*. Accessed online on April 18, 2012 at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/30000.html>

⁷ 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>

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% 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 Crime Clock



One Index Crime every 18.34 minutes⁸

One Violent Crime every 3.10 hours

- One homicide every 16.59 days
- One rape every 1.07 days
- One robbery every 1.71 days
- One aggravated assault every 3.89 hours

One Property Crime every 20.39 minutes

- One burglary every 2.48 hours
- One larceny/theft every 25.35 minutes
- One motor vehicle theft every 5.53 hours

⁸ 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 (April 17th, 2013). The MTIBRS is a dynamic database, meaning the data within it 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 2011 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.

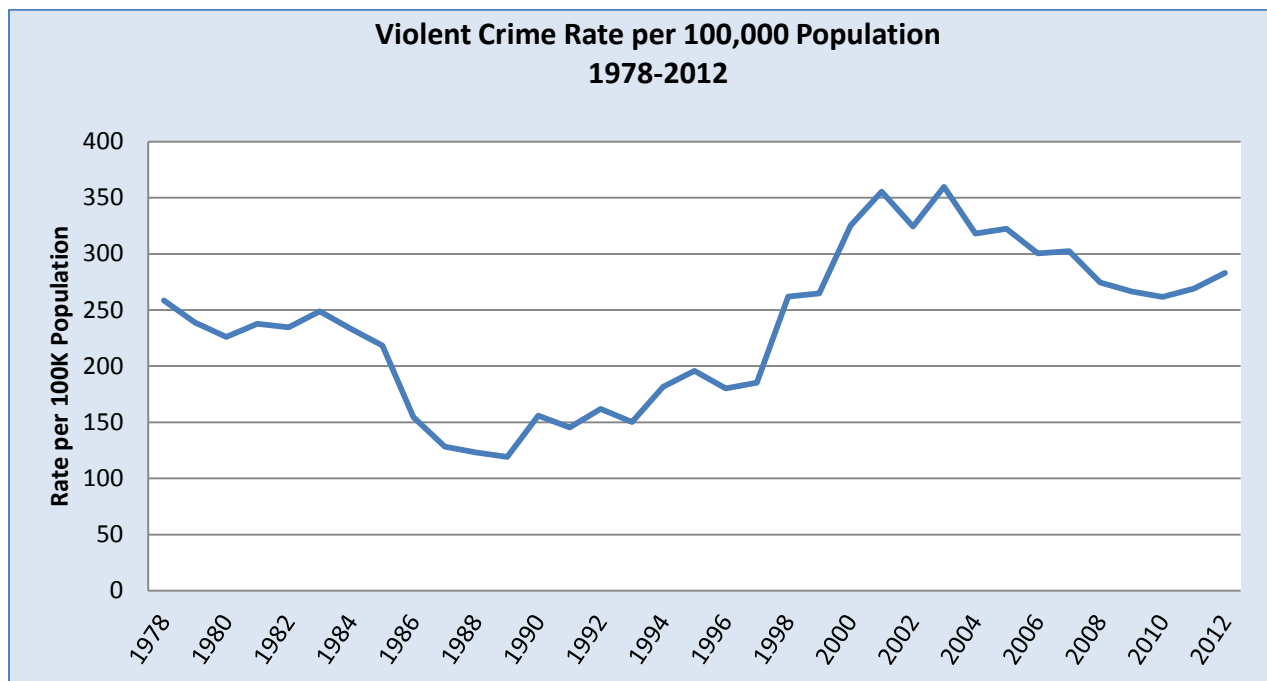
Consistent with the *2010-2011 Crime in Montana* the crime index (the sum total of the seven index crimes) is used sparingly in this publication due to its limited scope. The crime index masks important fluctuations in other types of criminal activity. However, violent crime (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft) long-term trends are analyzed. The volume and fluctuation of all seven individual index crimes will also be reported. 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; justifiable 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; sports tampering; 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.

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.

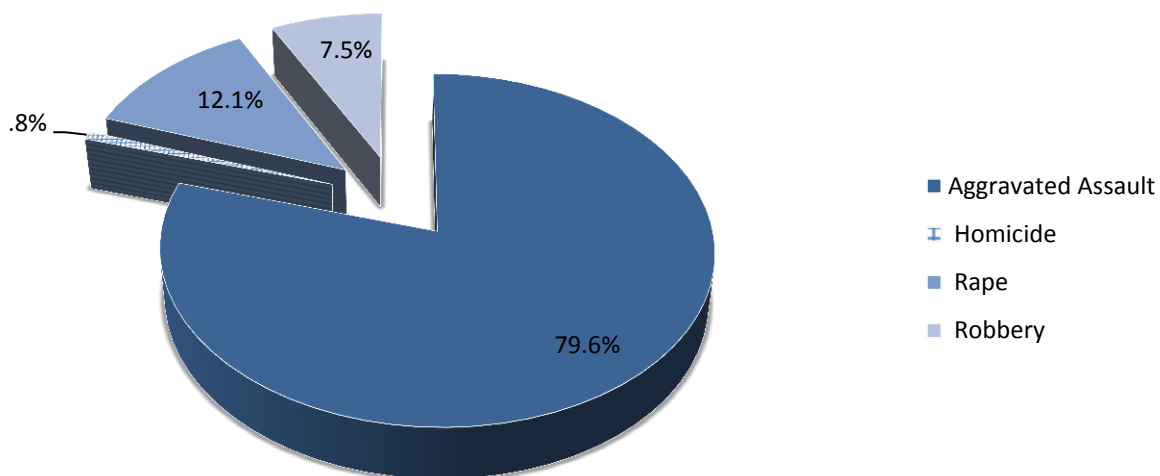


Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	1,770	234.5
1992	1,250	162.1
2008	2,597	274.5
2011	2,667	269.2
2012	2,827	283.0

The violent crime rate dropped through the late 1980s to a low of 119.1 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 1989. Then, violent crime increased through the 1990s and early 2000s by 198% to 355.4 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 2001. It dropped slightly in 2002, and then reached its peak in 2003 with 359.7 violent crimes per 100,000 population. After 2003, the violent crime rate steadily dropped until 2011. In 2011, the violent crime rate increased by 3% compared to 2010 and increased again in 2012 by an additional 5% compared to 2011. *Crime in the United States*, the aggregate report of data submissions from all participating states, reported that in 2011, the violent crime rate was 386.3 violent crimes per 100,000 population⁹. Montana's 2011 rate was approximately 30 percentage points below the national violent crime rate. NOTE: 2011 data was the most recent data available at the time of this report's publication.

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation *Crime in the United States 2011*. Accessed online on May 31, 2013 at <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/violent-crime/violent-crime>

Distribution of Violent Crime 2012



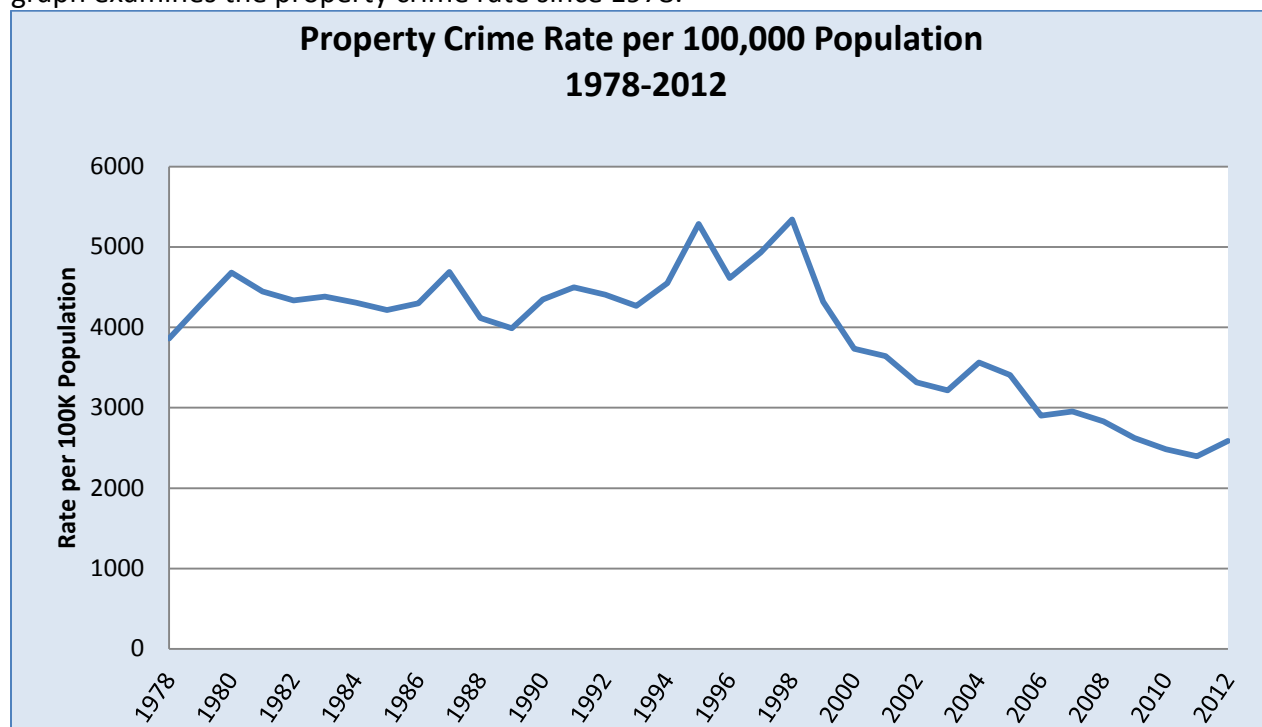
Percentage of Index Violent Crime by Offense by Year

YEAR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%
Aggravated Assault	77%	75%	79%	81%	80%
Rape	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%
Robbery	9%	11%	8%	6%	8%

Aggravated assault accounted for approximately 75% (2009) to 81% (2011) of the index violent crimes in Montana during the past five years. Rape comprised 12%-13% of the total index violent crimes during the five-year period. Robbery fluctuated with a high of 11% of the total index violent crimes in 2009 to a low of 6% of the total index violent crimes in 2011. Homicide composed approximately 1% of the total index violent crimes each of the five years.

PROPERTY CRIME INDEX TRENDS

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



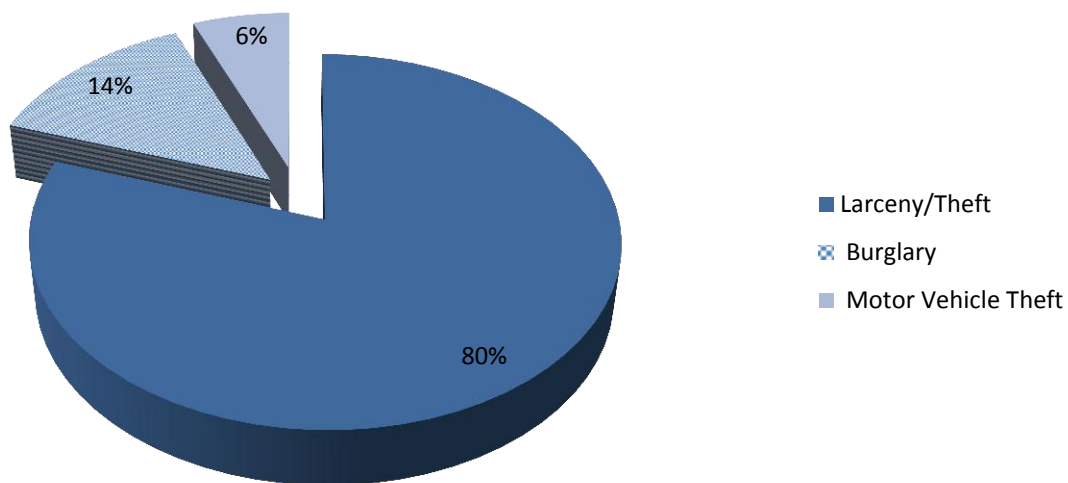
Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	32,725	4,335.1
1992	34,000	4,407.9
2008	26,764	2829.0
2011	23,752	2,397.1
2012	25,839	2,586.3

Montana's index property crime rate slightly dropped through the early to mid 1980s, spiked in 1987, dropped through 1989 and jumped back up in 1991. 1992 and 1993 marked slight declines before a major property crime rate spike occurred in 1995 and again in 1998. 1998 marked the highest index property crime rate with 5,340 crimes per 100,000 population. After 1998, a steady downward trend occurred through the 2000s and into the early 2010s marking a 55% decline between 1998 and 2011. However, the index property crime rate increased 8% in 2012 compared to 2011. *Crime in the United States*, the aggregate report of data submissions from all participating states, reported that in 2011, the property crime rate was 2,908.7 property crimes per 100,000 population¹⁰. Montana's 2011 rate was approximately 20

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation *Crime in the United States 2011*. Accessed online on May 31, 2013 at <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2011/crime-in-the-u.s.-2011/property-crime/property-crime>

percentage points below the national property crime rate. NOTE: 2011 data was the most recent data available at the time of this report's publication.

Distribution of Property Crime 2012



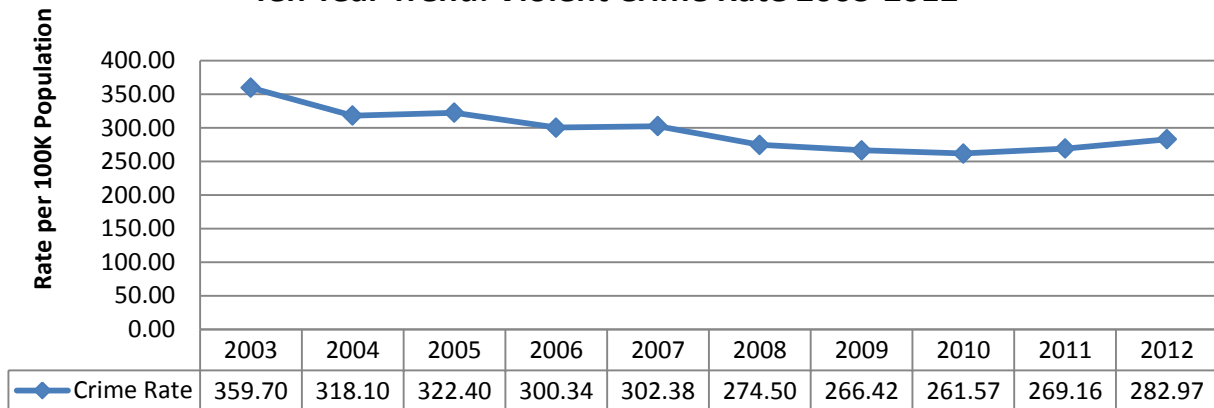
Percentage of Property Crime by Offense by Year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Burglary	13%	14%	13%	13%	14%
Larceny/Theft	81%	80%	81%	81%	80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%

In 2012, larceny/theft accounted for 80% of the index property crimes. Since 2008, burglary has consistently accounted for about 13 to 14% of the index property crimes. Motor vehicle theft composes the smallest percent of the property crime index at approximately 6% in each year of the five-year period. This suggests that the index property crime rate is largely driven by the number of larceny/thefts known to law enforcement.

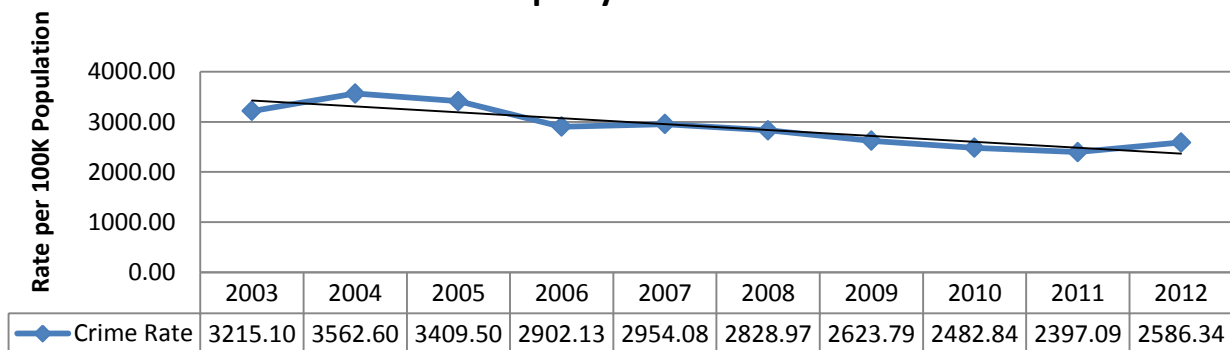
TEN-YEAR TREND ANALYSIS

Ten Year Trend: Violent Crime Rate 2003-2012



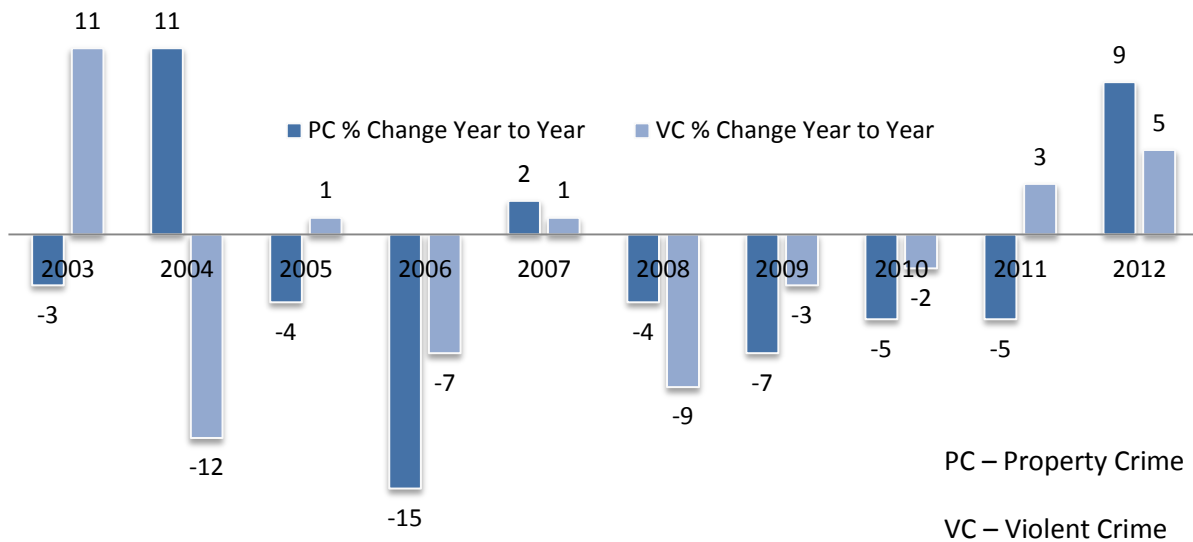
The index violent crime rate trended downward over the past ten years, representing a 21% decline in 2012 compared to 2003. The two consecutive increases in 2011 and 2012 represented an 8% total increase over the past two years. It is important to note that index violent crime is increasing in Montana.

Ten Year Trend: Property Crime Rate 2003-2012



The index property crime rate also trended downward from 2003-2012 representing an approximate 20% overall decrease. 2004 (11%), 2007(2%) and 2012 (9%) were the only three years to see a rate increase compared to their prior respective year. The increase in 2012 broke a five year decline in index property crime.

Crime Rate Percent Change 2003-2012



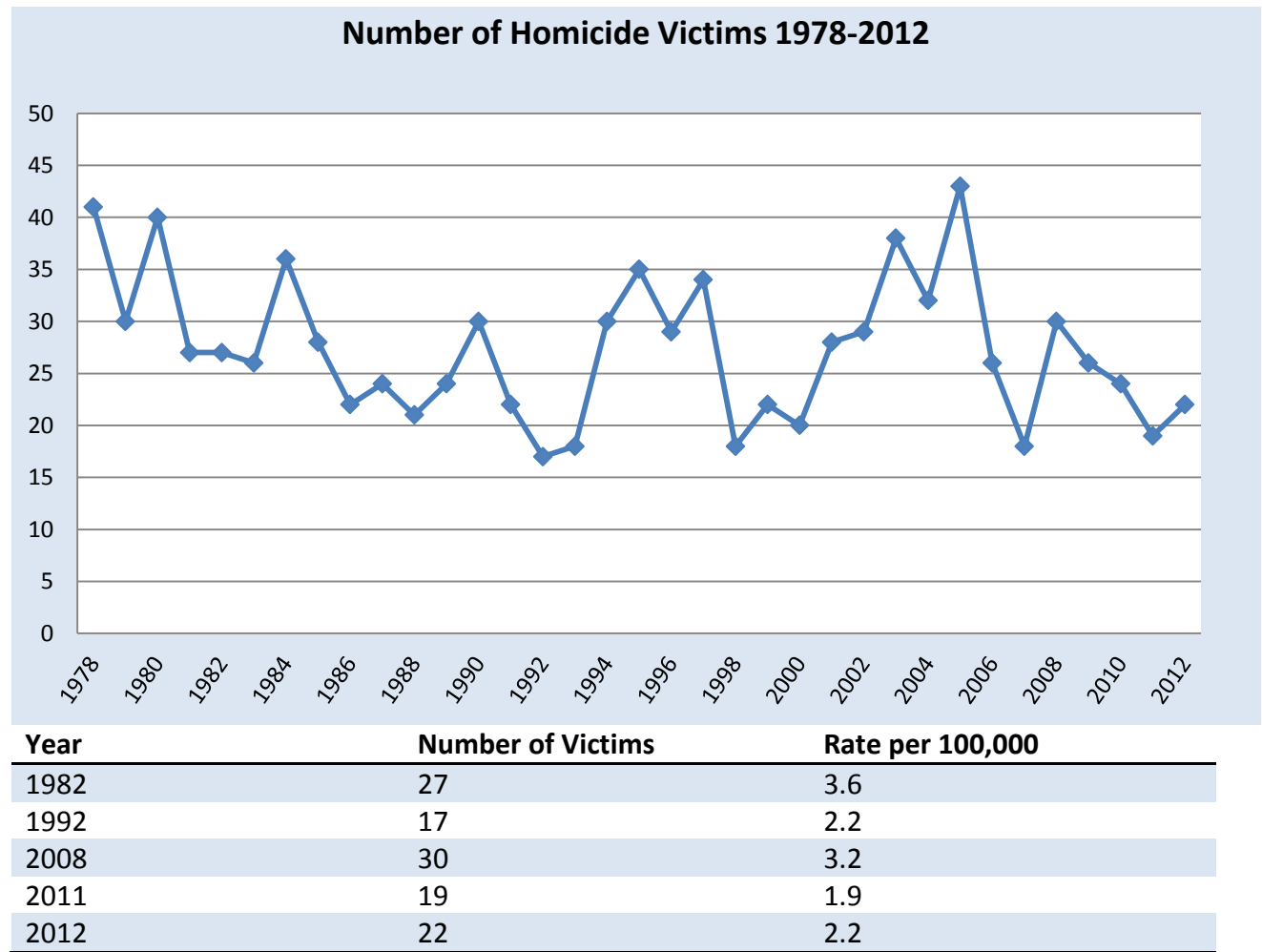
The violent crime rate has experienced some relatively dramatic upswings and downswings over the years. In 2003, the violent crime rate increased 11% when compared to 2002, but then decreased 12% in 2004 when compared to 2003. Some of the large swings can be partially attributed to a relatively small number of violent crimes known to law enforcement in Montana.

Montana experienced the largest decrease in the property crime rate in 2006 (15%) and increased by about 11% from the previous year in 2004.

Both index violent (9%) and property (5%) crime increased in 2012.

PART I VIOLENT CRIMES

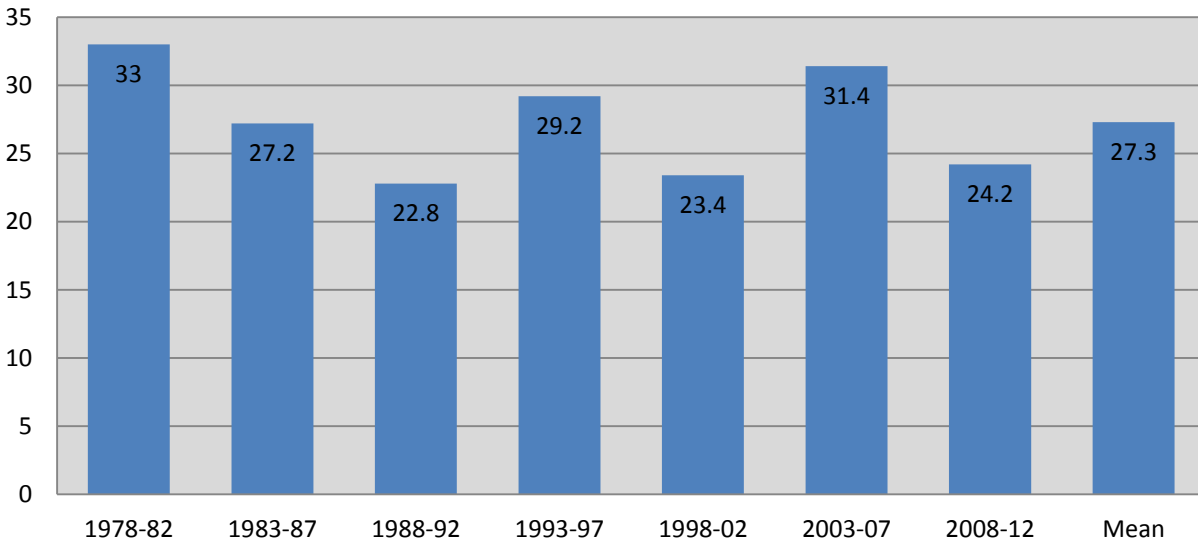
HOMICIDE¹¹



In 2012, 22 homicides were reported by Montana’s non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies up from 19 homicides in 2011¹². Since 1978, 956 homicides have been reported to the MBCC, an average of 27.3 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.

¹¹ Attempted homicides are coded as aggravated assaults for reporting purposes.

Average Number of Homicides per Year by Five Year Intervals



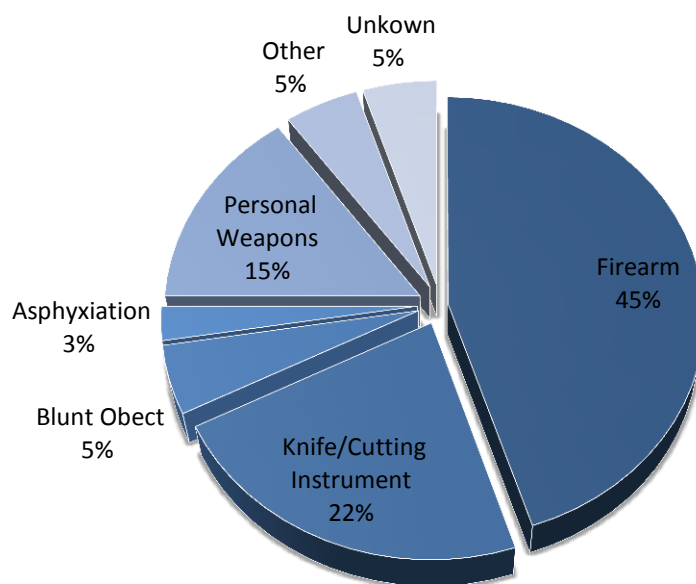
While a clear trend is again not discernible, this chart does show that the average number of homicides known to non-Tribal law enforcement during the 2008-2012 time interval is down by 11.4%, compared to the long term average or mean of 27.3. The most homicides were reported to law enforcement in the 1978-1982 time period. The number of homicides in Montana peaked again during the 2003-2007 time period.

Homicides	2011	2012	Total
Incidents	16	22	38
Victims	19	22	41
Arrests	10	11	21

In 2012, there were 22 homicide incidents resulting in 22 victims in non-Tribal jurisdictions. A summary of homicide arrest information will follow below.

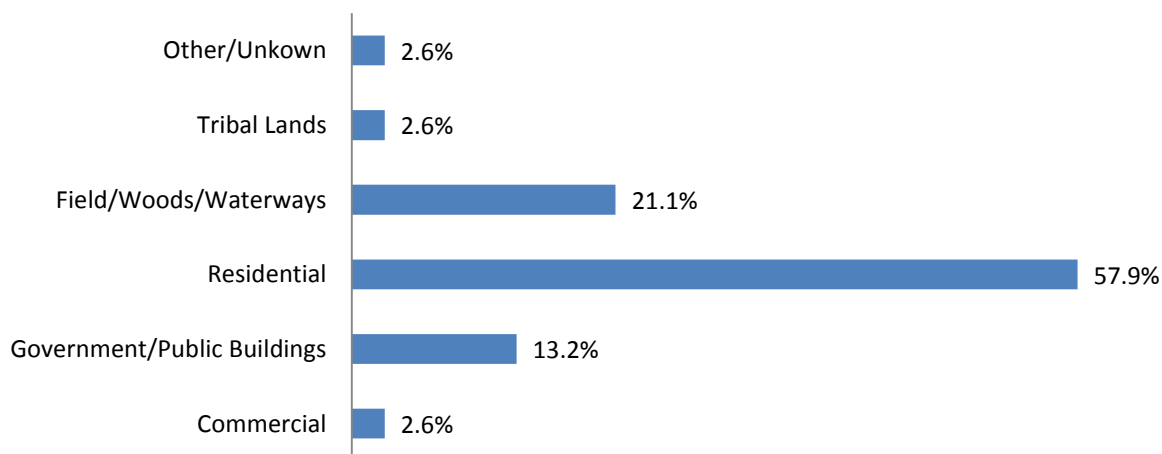
Over the two-year period (2011-2012), the 38 incidents occurred in 24 separate jurisdictions in 21 counties. Lewis and Clark County experienced the most homicide incidents (6) over the two-year period. Yellowstone County experienced 5 over the two-year period. At the time of this publication, 21 persons were arrested for homicide in 2011 and 2012. In 2012, two incidents were cleared exceptionally. One was cleared due to the death of the offender and the other was declined by prosecution, for a total combined clearance rate of 60.5%.

Homicide by Weapon Type 2011-2012



Of the homicide incidents reported over the two year period, almost half (18) were committed with a firearm. Half of those were reportedly handguns (9). Knives were the second most commonly used weapon followed by *personal weapons* which are hands/feet.

Homicide by Location Type 2011-2012

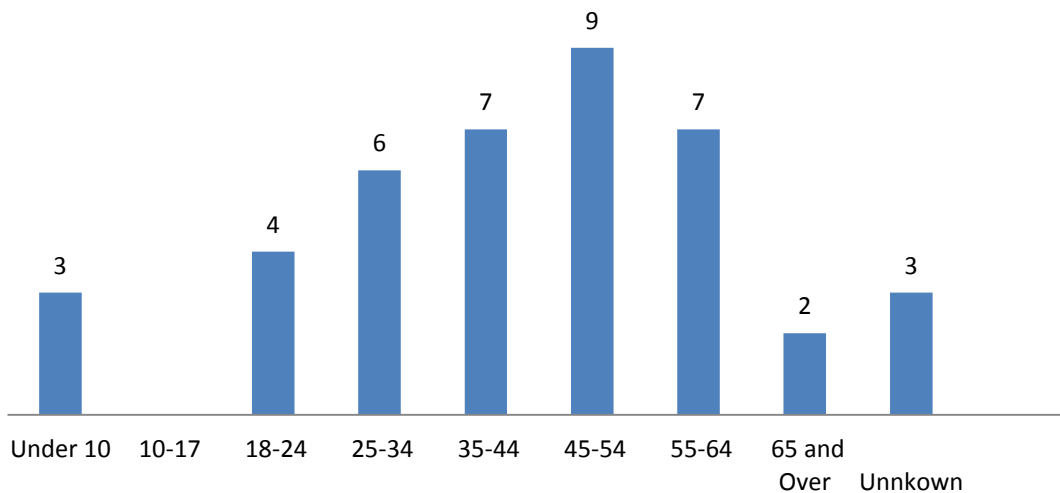


In 2011-2012, almost 60% of the homicides known to law enforcement occurred in a home/residence. An additional 21.1% occurred in field/woods/waterways. These two location types combined accounted for over 80% of all homicide locations.

Victims	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	6	10	16	39%
American Indian	3	0	3	7%
White	3	10	13	32%
Male	13	12	25	61%
American Indian	1	3	4	10%
White	12	9	21	51%
Grand Total	19	22	41	100%

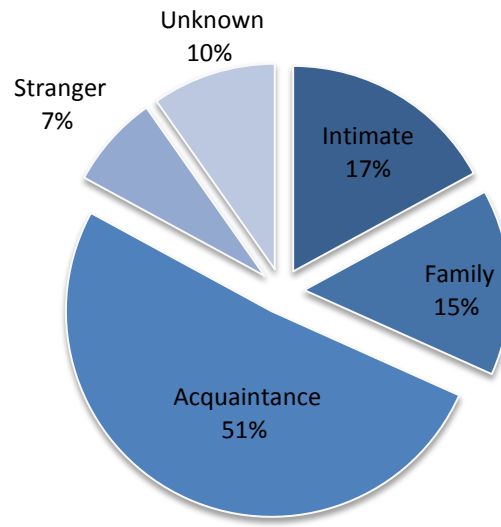
Nearly two-thirds (61%) of the homicide victims were male and over half were white-male. This is almost unchanged for males when compared to the previous two-year period (64%). Seven of the 41 victims (17%) were reportedly American Indian.

Homicide Victims by Age 2011-2012



Almost 70% of all homicide victims in Montana in 2011 and 2012 were 35 or older. Approximately 22% of all victims during 2011-2012 were ages 45-54. No reported victims were ages 10-17, but three victims were reported with an unknown age.

Homicide - Victim to Offender Relationship 2011-2012



In approximately half (51%) of the homicide incidents, the offender was known to the victim but was not in a familial or intimate relationship. In almost one-third of the incidents (32%), 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 Intimate. Child/stepchild, sibling, parent, and other family member are categorized under Family. In both 2011 and 2012, Acquaintance was the most commonly reported victim-to-offender relationship.

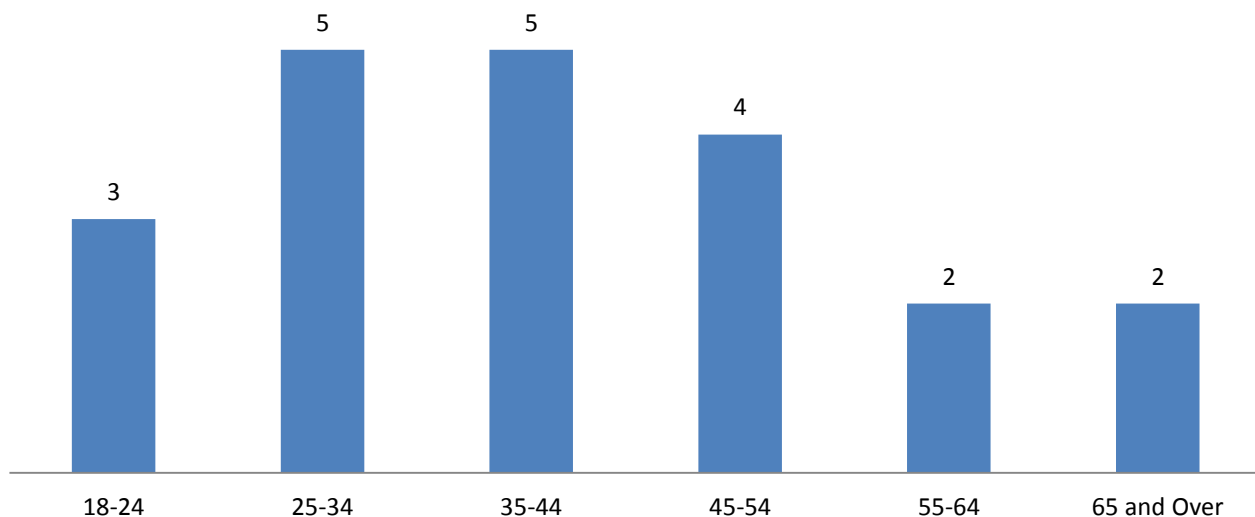
Incident Date	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Homicide Circumstances				
Total	19	22	41	100.0%
Unknown Circumstances	9	5	14	34.1%
Argument	4	6	10	24.4%
Other Circumstances	4	7	11	26.8%
Lovers' Quarrel	1	1	2	4.9%
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer(s)	1	1	2	4.9%
Other Felony Involved	0	2	2	4.9%

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

Arrestees	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	1	0	1	4.8%
White	1	0	1	4.7%
Male	9	11	20	95.2%
American Indian	2	2	4	19.1%
White	7	9	16	76.2%
Grand Total	10	11	21	100%

In 2011 and 2012, a combined 21 persons were arrested for homicide, only one was a female. Approximately 80% of all persons arrested for homicide over the two-year period were white and of those, all but one was male. Four persons arrested for homicide were American Indian.

Homicide by Arrestee Age 2011-2012

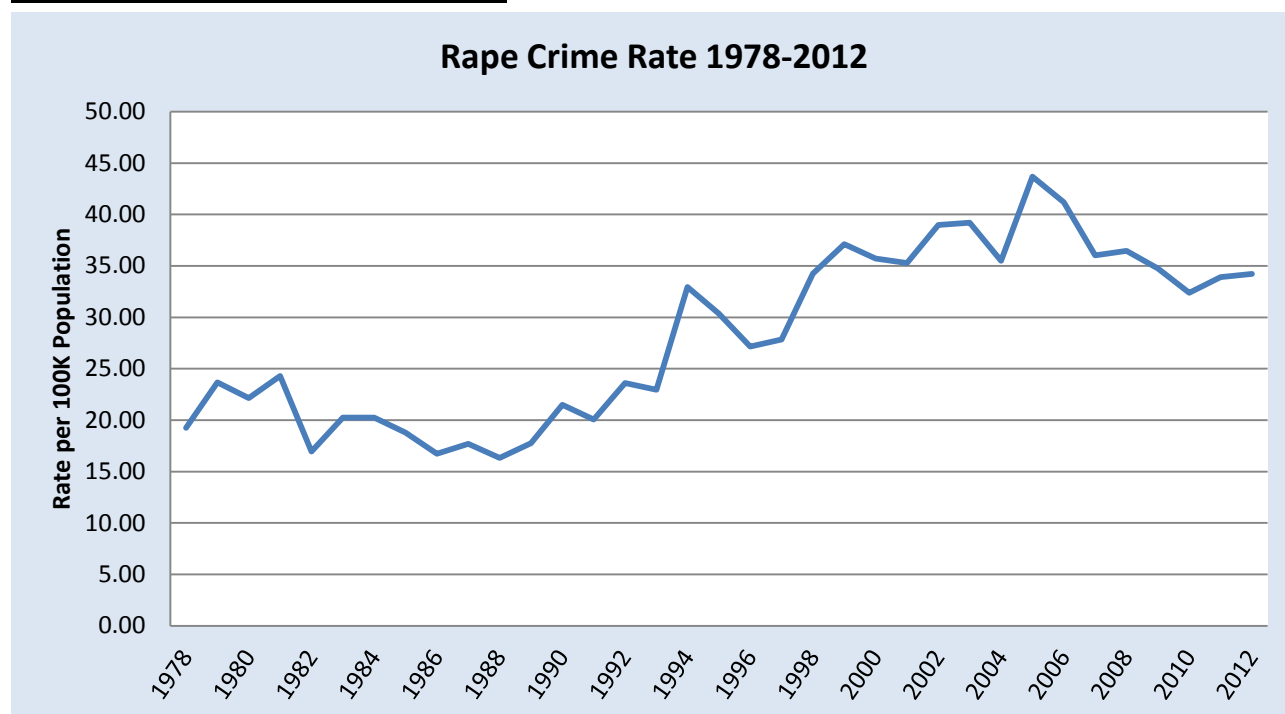


Arrestees ages 25-44 accounted for 47.9% of all homicide arrestees. The range was 56; the oldest offender was 75 and the youngest was 19. There were more arrestees for homicide that were 55 years of age or older than persons 24 years of age and younger.

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. Nine negligent homicides were reported to the MTIBRS; seven in 2011 and two in 2012.

RAPE AND OTHER SEX OFFENSES



Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	128	17.0
1992	182	23.6
2008	335	36.0
2011	336	33.9
2012	342	34.2

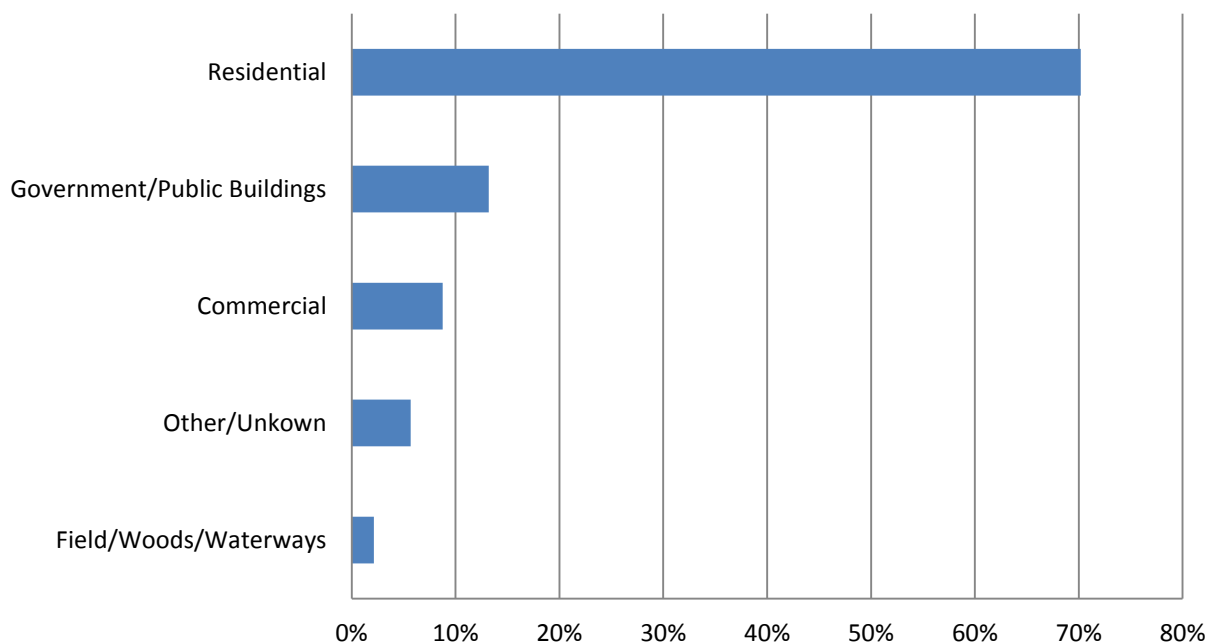
The number of rape offenses in 2012 is relatively unchanged when compared to 2011. The rape rate is up slightly by three-tenths of a point. Since 1978, 8,282 rapes have been reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. The mean number of rapes per year since 1978 is 237, and the median is 229. The range was 277, with the highest reported number of rapes at 401 (2005) and the lowest at 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 2012 rape rate is down about 21.6% from its high; however, it is 22.1% higher when compared with the historical mean (28.0 per 100,000).

Multiple victims may be victimized during one rape incident. In 2011, 336 victims were raped in 323 incidents. 2012 had 342 rape victims in 328 incidents.

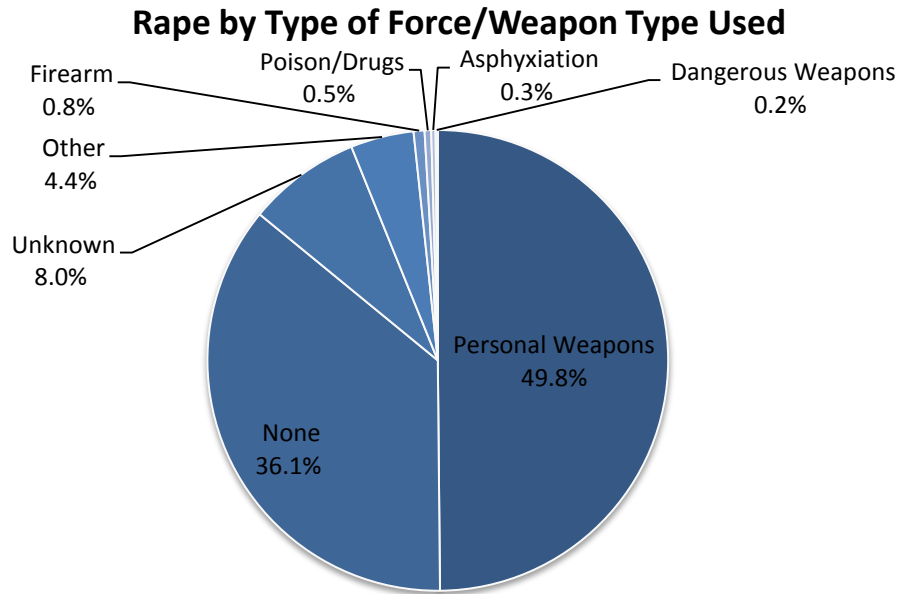
Rape	2011	2012	Total
Incidents	323	328	651
Victims	336	342	678
Arrestees	54	59	113

A total of 123 persons were arrested over the two-year period. An additional 28 incidents were cleared by exceptional means. Thirteen were cleared because the prosecution was declined and 14 because the victim refused to cooperate. The total clearance rate, including those cleared by exceptional means, was 23%.

Rape by Location Type 2011-2012



Almost three in four rape incidents occurred in a home/residence in 2011 and 2012. 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. The offender was suspected of using alcohol shortly before or during the incident in about 21.5% of the offenses. This is down from about 23% as reported in the 2010-2011 *Crime in Montana*. The offender was suspected of using drugs shortly before or during the incident in about 5% of the incidents. Combined, the offender was using a substance in just over one-quarter 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. The category None, in the chart above, may indicate that the rape was coerced and/or forced using personal weapons. This indicates least often, a mechanical weapon (e.g., knives or guns) or a chemical (e.g., drugs), is used to coerce forced rape.

Rape

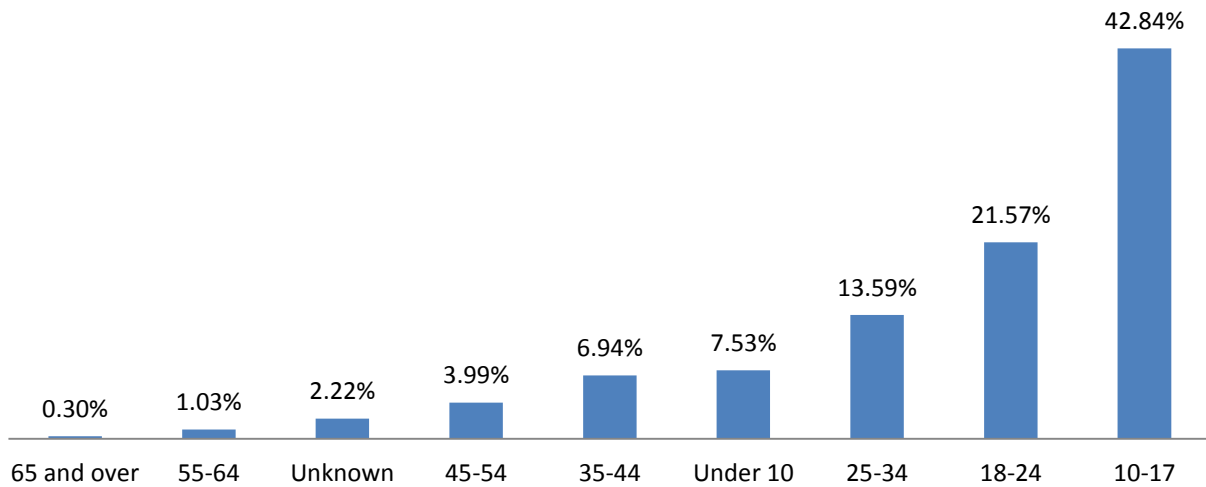
Victims	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	329	332	661	97.6%
White	276	269	545	80.5%
American Indian	32	44	76	11.2%
Other**	7	8	15	2.2%
Unknown	14	11	25	3.7%
Male	7	9	16	2.4%
Grand Total	336	341*	677	100.0%

*One rape was reported on a paper summary and does not indicate victim demographics

**Other racial category includes African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islander

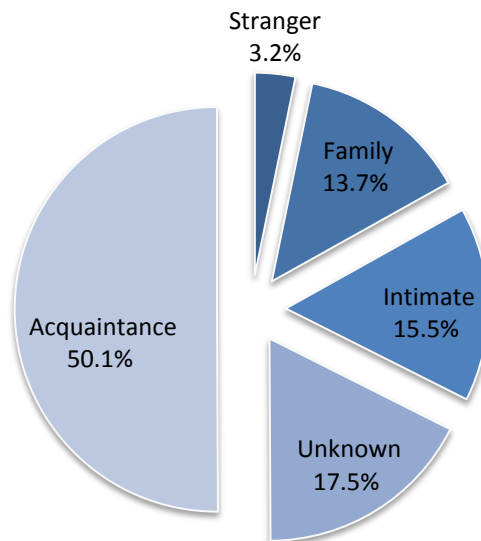
In 2011 and 2012, 97.6% of all rape victims known to law enforcement were female. Over 80% were white females and 11.2% were American Indian females. This is consistent with the gender and racial distribution of rape victims in previous *Crime in Montana* reports. Less than 3% of known rape victims were male in 2011 and 2012.

Rape Victim by Age 2011-2012



In 2011-2012, approximately 72% of rape victims were 24 years old or younger. Youth ages 10-17 accounted for almost 43% of all rape victims. This shows that the youngest people in Montana's population are rape victims at disproportionately higher numbers than older people.

Victim to Offender Relationship 2011-2012



Half of all reported victim-to-offender relationships were acquaintance. The victim to offender relationship was unknown in about 17% of the incidents. The victim and offender were in an intimate relationship in 16% of the incidents.

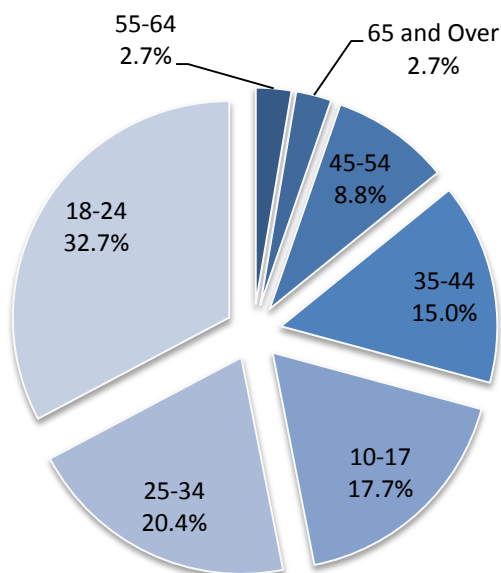
Rape

Arrestees	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	1	0	1	0.8%
Male	53	59	112	99.2%
American Indian	6	9	15	13.3%
White	47	47	94	83.2%
Other*	0	3	3	2.7%
Grand Total	54	59	113	100%

* Other racial category includes African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islander

A total of 113 people were arrested for committing rape. All but one person arrested for rape was male. Most of the offenders arrested for rape (83.2%) were white males. Approximately 13% of the offenders were male American Indians.

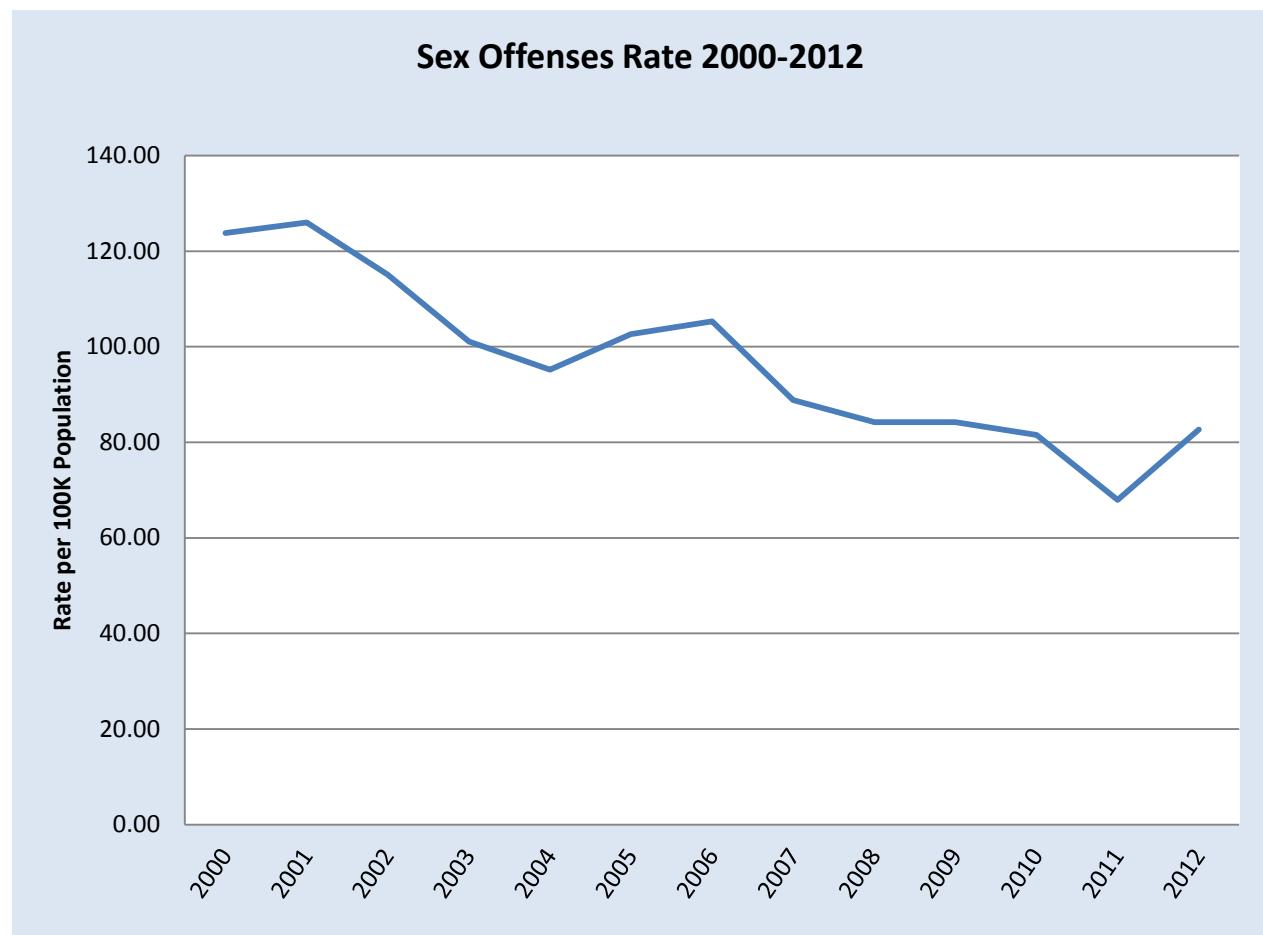
Rape Arrestees by Age 2011-2012



Approximately 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.

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.



Year	Number of Offense	Rate per 100,000
2000	1,068	123.8
2008	797	84.2
2011	673	67.9
2012	826	82.7

Excluding rape, the sex offense rate has generally trended down since at least 2000 to its current rate of 82.7 offenses per 100,000 population. However, the 2012 rate increased 21.8% when compared with 2011 and the number of offenses from 2012 to 2011 is up 153 offenses. The 2012 sex offenses rate is down approximately 33% when compared with the 2000 rate.

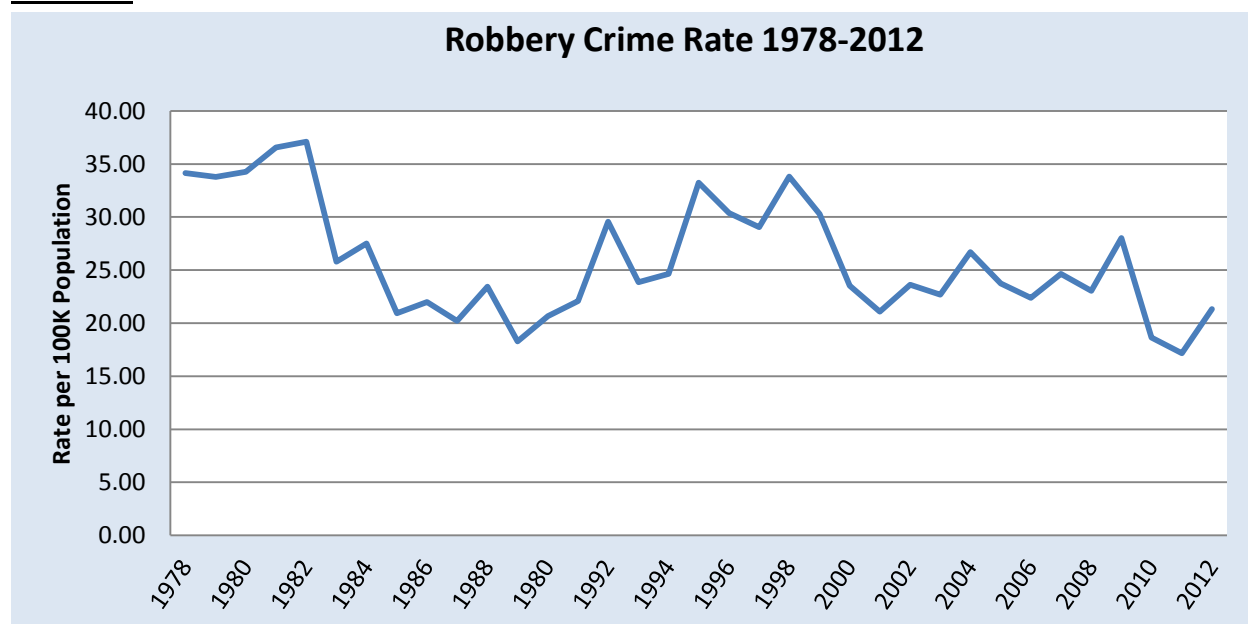
Sex Offenses

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Sexual assault	445	485	9.0%	930	62.0%
Sexual abuse of children	109	170	56.0%	279	18.6%
Incest	41	52	26.8%	93	6.2%
Statutory rape - sexual intercourse w/o consent	32	48	50.0%	80	5.3%
Same-sex forcible rape	16	31	93.7%	47	3.1%
Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent	20	22	10.0%	42	2.8%
Sexual intercourse (w/o consent) with object	10	11	10.0%	21	1.4%
Reported on Paper Summaries	0	7	N/A	7	0.5%
Grand Total	673	826	22.7%	1,499	100.0%

*% of Total is based on estimates to the tenth of a point.

The total number of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses (excluding rape) reported in 2012 increased (22.7%) significantly when compared with 2011. The most common forcible sex offense is sexual assault, accounting for almost two-thirds of all forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Almost 19% of offenses under these categories are sexual abuse of children. However, the number of sexual abuse of children offenses is up 56% in 2012 when compared with 2011.

ROBBERY



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1982	280	37.1
1992	228	29.6
2008	218	23.0
2011	170	17.2
2012	213	21.3

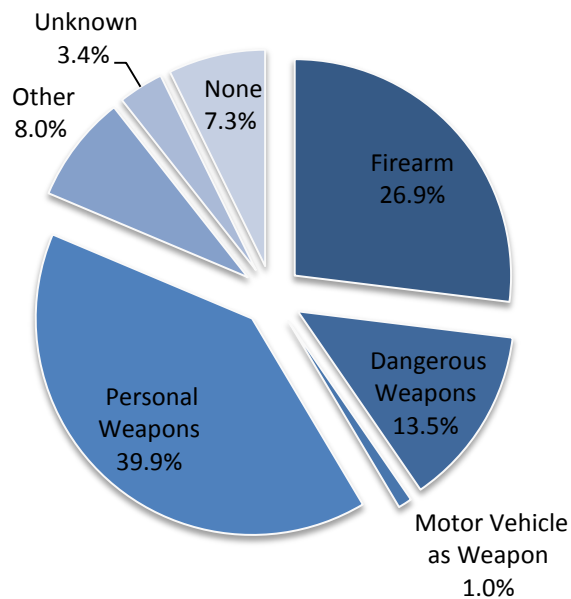
Looking at the last ten years, the robbery rate peaked in 2009 at 28 per 100,000 and has since declined to its current rate in 2012 (21.3 per 100,000). This represents a 23.9% decline. The robbery rate increased 19.2% in 2012 compared to 2011. The long term trend (since 1978) has been inconsistent partially 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, 7,404 robberies have been reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. On average, 212 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	2011	2012	Total
Incidents	170	213	383
Victims	232	292	524
Arrests	51	68	119

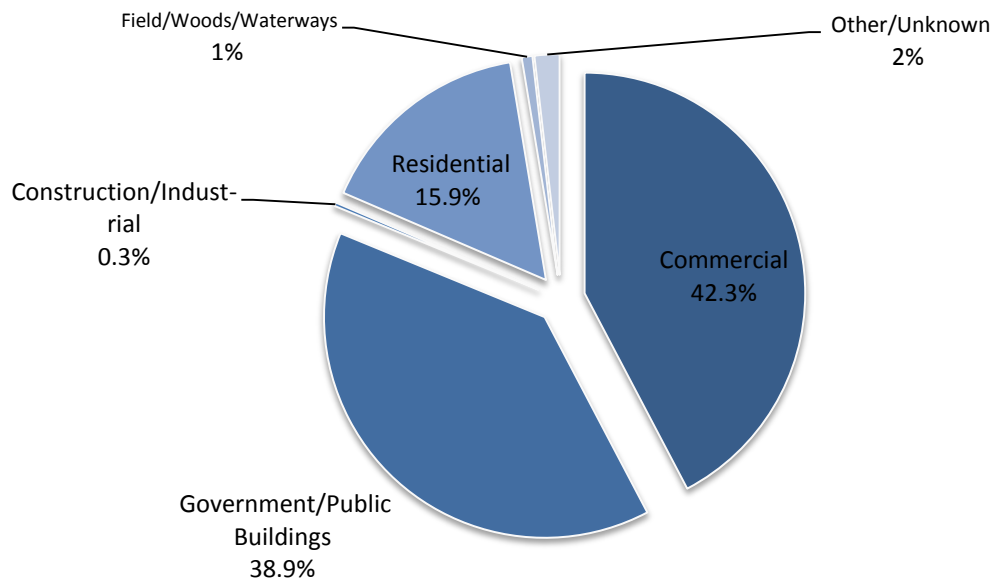
The commission of one incident may result in multiple victims. Robbery is particularly interesting because business and financial institutions (e.g., banks) may also be counted as robbery victims. In 2011, 232 victims resulted from the 170 incidents. These numbers increased in 2012 to 292 (up 25.8%) and 213 (up 25.3%), respectively. In total, there were 383 robbery incidents during the two-year period, including 524 victims and 119 arrests.

Robbery by Weapon Type 2011-2012



In 2011 and 2012, personal weapons (39.9%) were the most commonly used weapon during the commission of the robbery offenses known to law enforcement. In about one-quarter of the incidents, a firearm was used and of those, almost 67% were handguns. Dangerous weapons refer to knives and blunt objects and were used on 13.5% of robberies. Firearms were used in 23.8% of the incidents in 2011 compared to almost 16% in 2012 which, is a decrease of 7.8 percentage points.

Robbery by Location Type 2011-2012



The most common location reported for robbery offenses over the two-year period was Commercial property accounting for 42.3% of the total. Government/Public Buildings accounted for approximately one-third of the robbery locations. These two location types combined for a total of 81.2% of all locations.

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 2011 and 2012, 524 victims were reported by non-Tribal law enforcement. Of those, about three-quarters were individual victims (392) and about one-quarter were reported businesses or financial institutions (130).

Robbery

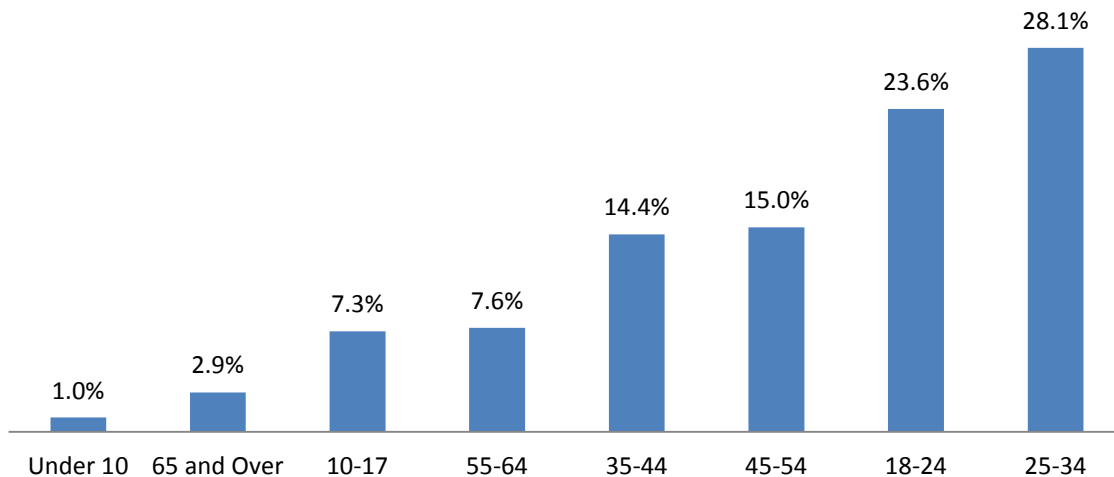
Victims	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	57	76	133	33.9%
American Indian	7	12	19	4.8%
White	50	61	111	28.3%
Other/Unknown**	0	3	3	0.8%
Male	120	137	257	65.6%
American Indian	13	10	23	5.9%
White	98	118	216	55.1%
Other*	6	5	11	2.8%
Unknown	3	4	7	1.8%
Unknown	1	1	2	0.5%
Grand Total	178	214	392	100%

* Other racial category includes African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islander

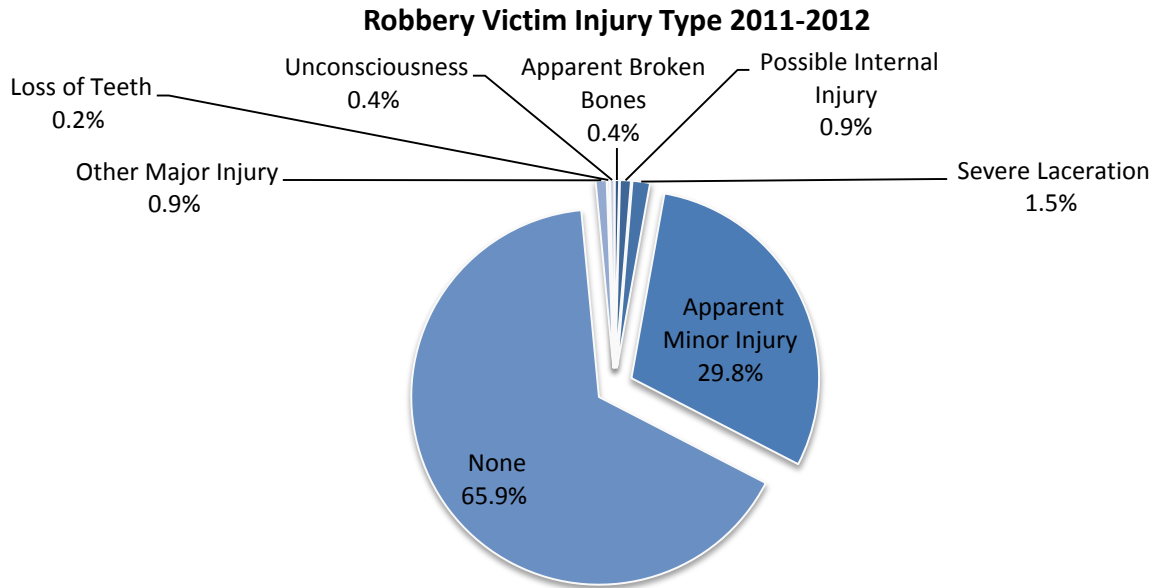
**Other/Unknown was combined due to minimal numbers

Approximately two-thirds of all robbery victims over the two-year period were male and just over half were white males. One-third of the robbery victims were female and the majority of those were white females.

Robbery Victims by Age 2011-2012



The largest number of victims fell in the 25-34 age range, with approximately one-quarter of all robbery victims occurring in this age group. Moreover, more than half of all robbery victims were between the ages of 18 and 34. Approximately 10% of robbery victims were over age 55.



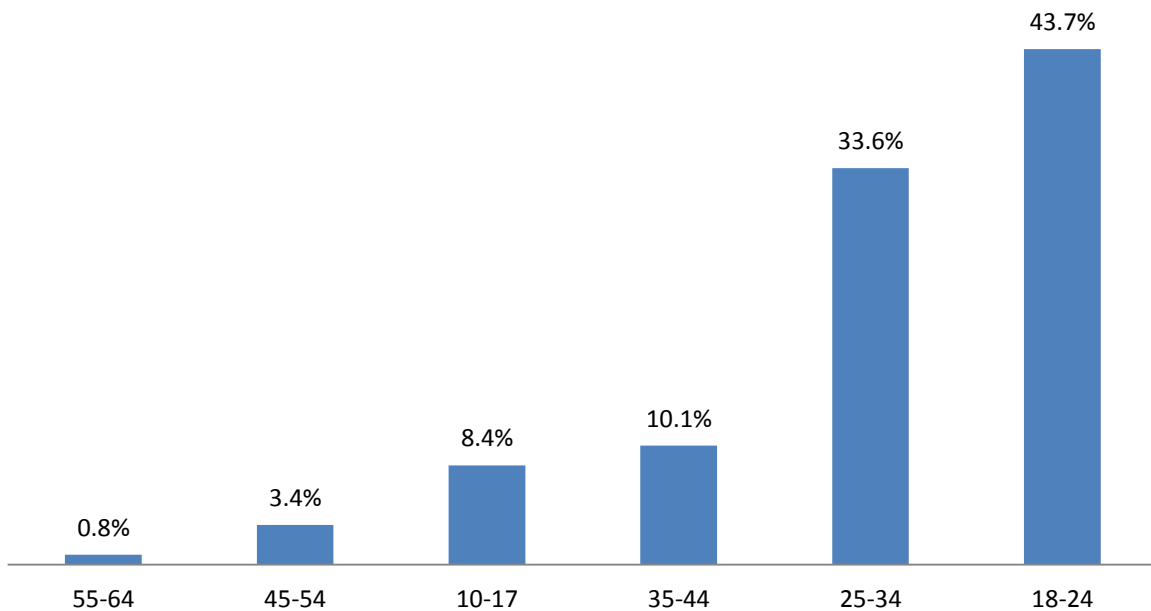
A little over two-thirds of all robbery victims reportedly experienced no injury as a result of the incident. 29.8% of robberies resulted in the victim receiving a minor injury. Major injury includes apparent broken bones; possible internal injury; severe laceration; loss of teeth; unconsciousness; or some other major injury as determined by the officer. About 4% of victims experienced a major injury.

Robbery

Arrests	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	14	8	22	18.5%
American Indian	9	1	10	8.4%
White	5	7	12	10.1%
Male	37	60	97	81.5%
African American	1	0	1	0.8%
American Indian	6	16	22	18.5%
White	30	44	74	62.2%
Grand Total	51	68	119	100%

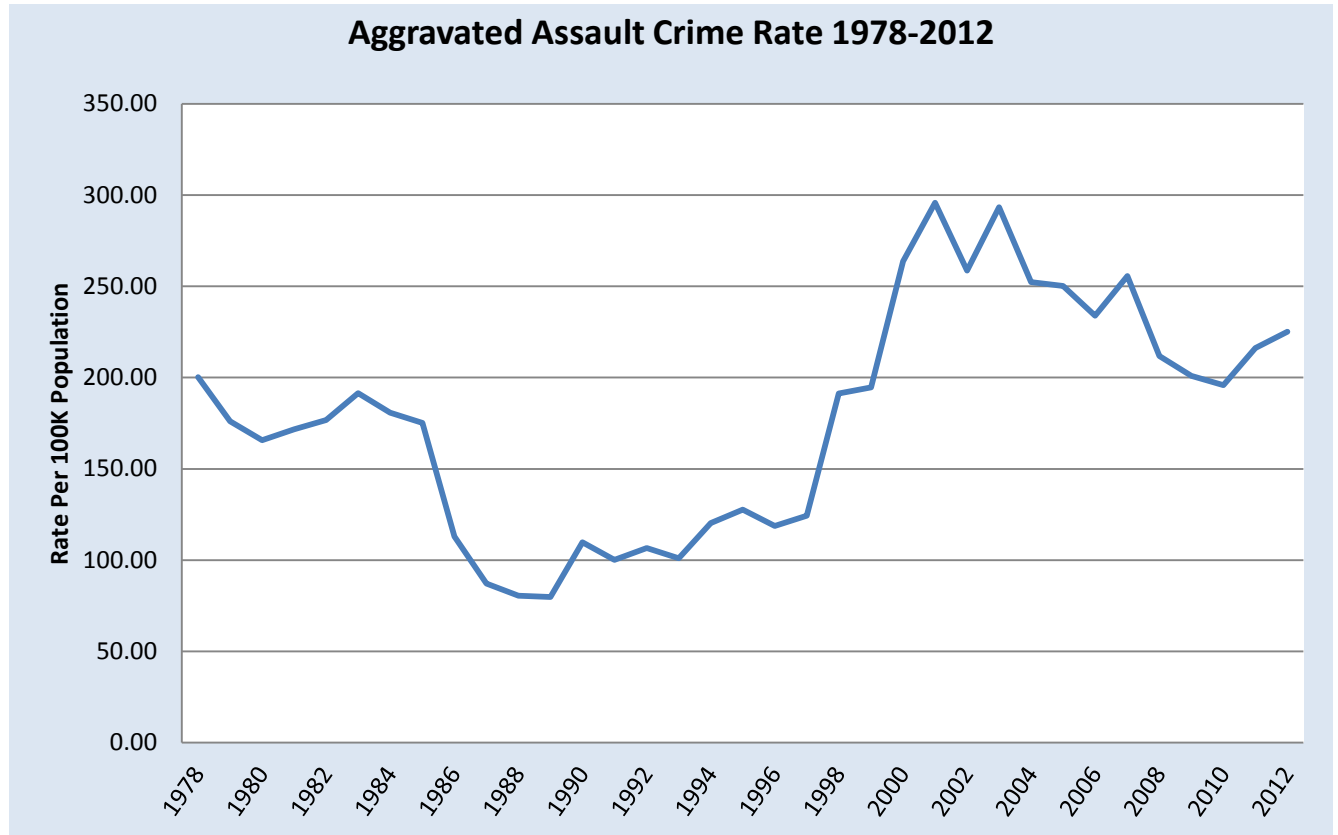
In 2011-2012, males accounted for 81.5% of the total number of arrestees. Female arrestees dropped 42.9% in 2012 compared to 2011 while male arrestees increased 62.2% during the same time period. Arrestees identified as American Indian accounted for approximately one-quarter of all arrestees.

Robbery Arrestees by Age 2011-2012



Twice as many offenders in the 18 to 24 age group were arrested in 2012 (35) as were arrested in 2011 (17). 85.7% of arrestees are 34 years old or younger. The youngest arrestee was 14 and the oldest was 59. Only one person was arrested for robbery in the age range of 55-64. No one over 64 was arrested for robbery.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



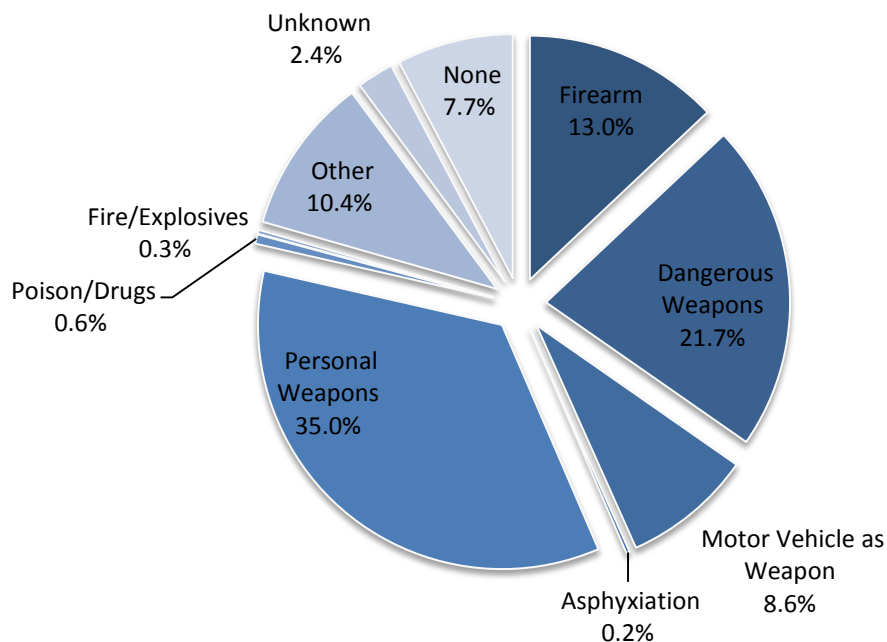
Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	1,335	176.9
1992	823	106.7
2008	2,004	211.8
2011	2,142	216.2
2012	2,250	225.2

The number of aggravated assault offenses was up slightly (5%) in 2012 compared to 2011. Compared with 2008 (five years), the rate increased 4.2%. Over the long term (since 1978) the aggravated assault rate declined through the end of the 1980s and increased through the 1990s to 2001 and 2003 where it peaked at 293.3 per 100,000 population. Since then, the aggravated assault rate has gradually decreased to its current level. The mean number of offenses over the 35 year period is 1,507; The mean aggravated assault rate is 179. The 2012 rate is almost approximately 25% higher than the long-term average.

Aggravated Assault	2011	2012	Total
Incidents	1,738	1,810	3,548
Victims	2,142	2,250	4,392
Arrests	851	903	1,754

In 2012, aggravated assault incidents (4.1%), victims (5%), and arrestees (6.2%) increased when compared to 2011. In addition, 55 offenses were exceptionally cleared for reasons such as victim refusal to cooperate and the prosecution was declined. The total clearance rate for the two-year period was 57.6%.

Aggravated Assault by Type of Weapon/Force Involved 2011-2012



Over the two-year period, about one-third (35%) of the aggravated assault offenses were reportedly committed using personal weapons such as hands and feet. Dangerous weapons accounted for approximately 22% of the aggravated assaults. Of those, approximately 60% were knives/cutting instruments and just over 40% were blunt objects. The use of firearms as a weapon for aggravated assault increased 9.6% in 2012 (263) compared to 2011 (240).

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	680	678	1,358	34.9%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	230	268	498	12.8%
Other	189	215	404	10.4%
Blunt Object	163	186	349	9.0%
Motor Vehicle as Weapon	158	176	334	8.6%
None	157	142	299	7.7%
Handgun	110	135	245	6.3%
Firearm	48	46	94	2.4%
Unknown	51	43	94	2.4%
Rifle	40	40	80	2.1%
Shotgun	23	13	36	0.9%
Handgun-Automatic	8	16	24	0.6%
Poison/Drugs	5	19	24	0.6%
Other Firearm	8	8	16	0.4%
Fire/Explosives	7	3	10	0.3%
Firearm-Automatic	5	5	10	0.3%
Asphyxiation	3	6	9	0.2%
Rifle-Automatic	1	0	1	0.03%
Shotgun-Automatic	0	1	1	0.03%
Grand Total	1,886	2,000	3,886	100.00%

*Estimations represent the total to the closest one-tenth wherever possible and the closest one-hundredth when necessary. Totals may not equal to 100% due to estimations.

Personal weapons, including hands, feet, teeth, etc., are used the most frequently (34.9%) 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 12.8% of the total during 2011-2012. These two weapon type categories, combined, accounted for approximately half of all aggravated assaults.

Aggravated Assault

Location Type	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condominium/Nursing Home	947	917	1,864	48.81%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	443	485	928	24.30%
Bar/Night Club	114	124	238	6.23%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	62	84	146	3.82%
Other/Unknown (21)	49	45	94	2.46%
School	29	47	76	1.99%
Field/Woods	29	36	65	1.70%
Hotel/Motel	22	42	64	1.68%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	27	34	61	1.60%
Campground/Park	25	25	50	1.31%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	18	24	42	1.10%
Government/Public Building	15	20	35	0.92%
Convenience Store	12	9	21	0.55%
Commercial/Office Building	9	10	19	0.50%
Restaurant/Cafeteria	15	3	18	0.47%
Grocery/Supermarket	7	5	12	0.31%
Department/Discount Store	5	6	11	0.29%
Service/Gas Station	5	5	10	0.26%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	2	6	8	0.21%
Specialty Store	6	2	8	0.21%
Daycare Facility	2	6	8	0.21%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	5	3	8	0.21%
Rental Storage Facility	1	4	5	0.13%
Tribal Lands	0	5	5	0.13%
Arena/Stadium/FairGrounds/Coliseum	2	2	4	0.10%
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	2	2	4	0.10%
Construction Site	1	2	3	0.08%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	2	0	2	0.05%
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	1	1	2	0.05%
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Model Terminal	0	2	2	0.05%
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	1	1	0.03%
Liquor Store	1	0	1	0.03%
Shopping Mall	0	1	1	0.03%
Amusement Park	1	0	1	0.03%
Farm Facility	0	1	1	0.03%
Industrial Site	0	1	1	0.03%
TOTAL	1,859	1,960	3,819	100%

About half of all aggravated assaults occur within a residential location (i.e. home or apartment). An additional one-quarter of all aggravated assaults occurred on a highway/road/alley/street. These two locations combined, accounted for nearly three-quarters of all aggravated assault location types.

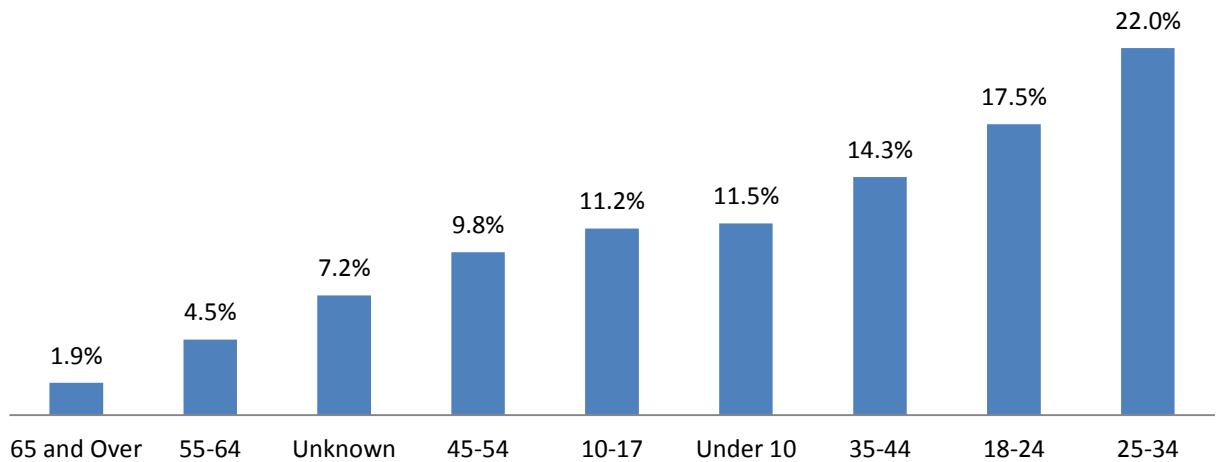
Aggravated Assault

Victims	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	885	911	1,796	39.62%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	6	9	0.2%
African American	5	12	17	0.4%
American Indian	161	173	334	7.6%
Unknown	23	35	58	1.3%
White	693	685	1,378	31.4%
Male	1,229	1,314	2,543	59.44%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1	5	0.1%
African American	24	29	53	1.2%
American Indian	148	168	316	7.2%
Unknown	44	45	89	2.0%
White	1,009	1,071	2,080	47.4%
Unknown	28	20	48	0.95%
American Indian	3	0	3	0.1%
Unknown	24	20	44	1.0%
White	1	0	1	0.02%
Grand Total	2,142	2,245*	4,387	100.0%

*Estimations represent the total to the closest one-tenth wherever possible and the closest one-hundredth when necessary. Totals may not equal to 100% due to estimations.

Female victim numbers increased 2.9% from 2011 to 2012, while male victim numbers increased 6.9%. Males accounted for 59.4% of aggravated assault victims, which were predominately White (81.8%). American Indians accounted for 14.8% of the victims; 7.6% were female and 7.2% were male. An important note is that American Indian aggravated assault victims rose 10.4% from 2011 to 2012. American Indian female victims of aggravated assault rose 7.5%, and American Indian male aggravated assault victims increased 13.5% from 2011 to 2012.

Aggravated Assault Victims by Age 2011-2012



*4 victims were reported as having a missing age and were not included in the chart above

Victims ages 18-34 accounted for approximately 40% of all aggravated assault victims while all persons 45 and older comprised 16.2% of the total victims. Juveniles amounted to approximately one-fifth of all aggravated assault victims over the two-year period.

Aggravated Assault - Homicide Circumstance

Incident Date	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Argument	814	841	1,655	37.36%
Other Circumstances	601	727	1,328	29.98%
Unknown Circumstances (21)	460	362	822	18.56%
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer(s)	124	138	262	5.91%
Lovers' Quarrel	94	126	220	4.97%
Other Felony Involved	54	60	114	2.57%
Drug Dealing	8	18	26	0.59%
Juvenile Gang	0	2	2	0.05%
Gangland (Organized Crime Involvement)	1	0	1	0.02%
Total	2,156	2,274	4,430	

Most aggravated assaults (37.36%) began with an argument. Other circumstances and unknown circumstances combined account for an additional 48.54% of situations for aggravated assaults. 5.91% of aggravated assault circumstances were assaults on law enforcement officers. An additional 4.97% included lovers' quarrel and 2.57% were involved with another felony. Drug dealing, gangland and juvenile gang circumstances were minimal. Overall, there was an increase of 5.5% from 2011 to 2012 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 2011-2012

Incident Date	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Unknown	437	376	813	18.23%
Acquaintance	375	423	798	17.90%
Stranger	283	284	567	12.72%
Otherwise Known	191	235	426	9.55%
Child	182	240	422	9.46%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	213	199	412	9.24%
Spouse	83	93	176	3.95%
Friend	65	72	137	3.07%
Other Family Member	46	52	98	2.20%
Sibling (Brother or Sister)	47	47	94	2.11%
Parent	37	54	91	2.04%
Neighbor	41	41	82	1.84%
Victim was Offender (24)	30	47	77	1.73%
Common-Law Spouse	23	29	52	1.17%
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	21	31	52	1.17%
Stepchild	25	21	46	1.03%
In-Law	11	11	22	0.49%
Babysitter (the Baby)	13	7	20	0.45%
Ex-Spouse	7	11	18	0.40%
Grandchild	6	11	17	0.38%
Stepparent	12	5	17	0.38%
Grandparent	5	3	8	0.18%
Homosexual Relationship	1	5	6	0.13%
Stepsibling	2	1	3	0.07%
Employer	2	1	3	0.07%
Employee	1	1	2	0.04%
TOTAL	2,159	2,300	4,459	100%

Unknown victim to offender relationship was reported in 18.23% 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 acquaintance (17.9%) and victim was stranger (12.7%). These top three reported victim-to-offender relationships comprised 48.83% of the total relationships reported. Interestingly, it was reported that the victim was a boyfriend/girlfriend (412) of the offender, which is two times more than the victim being the offender's spouse (176). The total familial relationships were 18.2% of the total incidents in 2011-2012. Familial relationship aggravated assaults increased 18.8% in 2012 compared to 2011.

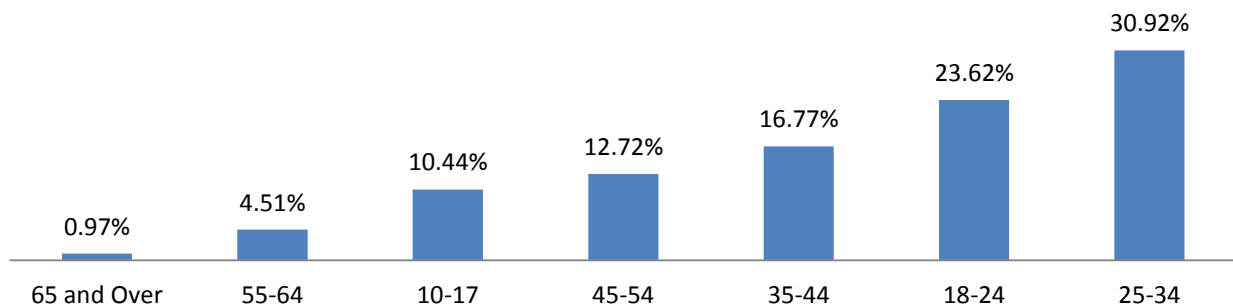
Aggravated Assault

Arrests	2011	2012	Total	% Total
Female	178	195	373	21.28%
African American	2	7	9	0.51%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	46	54	100	5.70%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3	6	0.34%
Unknown	1	1	2	0.11%
White	123	130	256	14.60%
Male	672	708	1,380	78.72%
African American	22	32	54	3.08%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	117	109	226	12.89%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1	5	0.29%
Unknown	5	5	10	0.57%
White	524	561	1,085	61.89%
Reported on Paper Summaries	1	0	1	0.06%
Grand Total	851	903	1,754	100.00%

*Estimations represent the total to the closest one-tenth wherever possible and the closest one-hundredth when necessary. Totals may not equal to 100% due to estimations.

The total number of aggravated assault arrestees in 2012 (903) increased 6.1% compared to 2011 (851). Males arrested for aggravated assault made up approximately 80% of the total aggravated assault arrestees reported in 2011-2012 (1,380). Of the total males arrested for aggravated assault (1,380), 78.7% were White (1,085) and an additional 12.9% were American Indian/Alaskan Native (226). Female arrestees (373) made up 21.3% of the total aggravated assault arrests reported in 2011 and 2012. Of those females, 68.6% were white (256) and 26.8% were American Indian/Alaskan Native (100). Female arrestees increased 9.6% from 2011 (178) to 2012 (195) while male arrestees increased 5.4% from 2011 (672) to 2012 (708).

Aggravated Assault Arrestees by Age 2011-2012



The age ranges 10 and younger and unknown had no arrestees. The age group, 25-34 (542), is arrested the most for aggravated assault and comprised 30.1% of the total. Persons aged 18-34 accounted for over half of the total aggravated assault arrestees. Persons 54 and older amounted to 18.2% of the total aggravated assault arrestees.

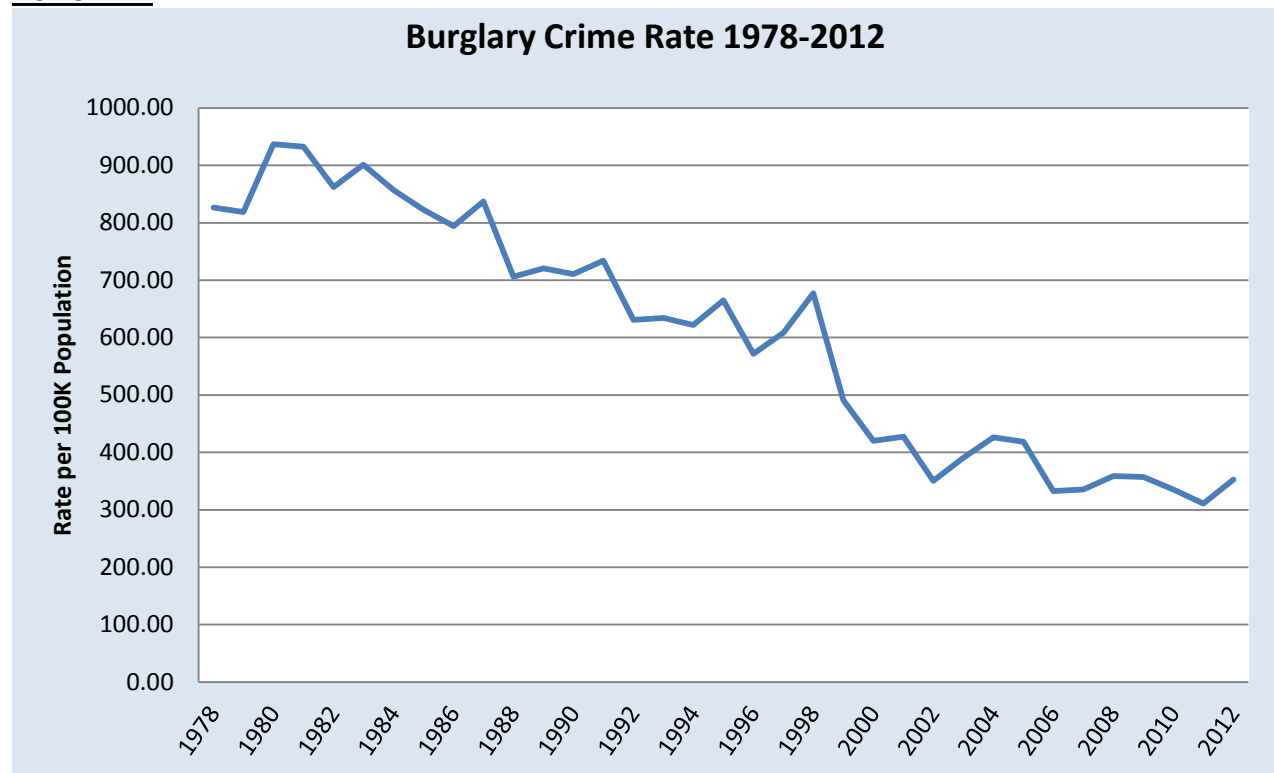
Aggravated Assault

Number of Offenses	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Assault with a weapon	557	631	1,188	31.11%
Criminal endangerment	277	330	607	15.89%
Assault, aggr. - broken bones, severe laceration, etc.	259	249	508	13.30%
Partner or family assault (serious injury)	251	210	461	12.07%
Assault on a minor	168	186	354	9.27%
Assault, aggravated - permanent or life threatening injury	158	165	323	8.46%
Assault, on a peace or judicial officer	89	113	202	5.29%
Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)	34	17	51	1.34%
Assault with bodily fluid	25	16	41	1.07%
Attempted homicide	10	17	27	0.71%
Endangering the welfare of children	12	15	27	0.71%
Hate motivated intimidation or harassment	11	5	16	0.42%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly	8	6	14	0.37%
TOTAL	1,859	1,960	3,819	100%

The MBCC disaggregates aggravated assaults into 15 subcategories in the MTIBRS. Ritual abuse of a minor and abuse of teachers both had zero offenses during the two-year period. The most commonly reported aggravated assault offense over the two-year period was assault with a weapon, which accounted for 31.1% of the total aggravated assaults and increased 13.3% in 2012 compared to 2011. Criminal endangerment was the second most commonly reported offense making up 15.9% of the total aggravated assaults while increasing 19.1% in 2012 compared to 2011. It was followed closely by aggravated assaults that resulted in broken bones, severe laceration, etc. (13.3% of total). Partner or family member assault decreased 16.3% in 2012 compared to 2011 but accounted for 12.1% of the total aggravated assaults. These top four aggravated assault types amounted to 72.4% of the total aggravated assaults. Aggravated assault offenses increased 5.4% in 2012 compared to 2011.

Part I Property Crime

BURGLARY



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1982	6,509	862.2
1992	4,868	631.1
2008	3,396	359.0
2011	3,085	311.3
2012	3,526	352.9

The number of burglaries known to non-Tribal law enforcement increased by 14.3% and the rate per 100,000 people increased 13.4% in 2012 compared to 2011. However, the 2012 rate is nearly half (58%) of the long-term average rate of 605.1 per 100,000 population. Overall, the burglary rate has steadily declined from 1980 to 2012.

Burglary	2011	2012	Total
Incidents	3,075	3,504	6,579
Victims	3,496	4,039	7,535
Arrests	291	379	670

The number of burglary incidents (14.0%), victims (15.5%), and arrestees (30.2%) all increased in 2012 compared to 2011.

Burglary

Location Type	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condominium/Nursing Home	2,161	2,437	4,598	69.55%
Commercial/Office Building	158	171	329	4.98%
Specialty Store	147	146	293	4.43%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	127	133	260	3.93%
Other/Unknown (21)	72	78	150	2.27%
Rental Storage Facility	45	87	132	2.00%
Restaurant/Cafeteria	52	70	122	1.85%
School	40	55	95	1.44%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	29	60	89	1.35%
Bar/Night Club	31	31	62	0.94%
Hotel/Motel	24	30	54	0.82%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	28	26	54	0.82%
Government/Public Building	22	17	39	0.59%
Convenience Store	15	20	35	0.53%
Service/Gas Station	17	17	34	0.51%
Construction Site	22	11	33	0.50%
Department/Discount Store	14	18	32	0.48%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	16	16	32	0.48%
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	13	9	22	0.33%
Grocery/Supermarket	6	15	21	0.32%
Campground/Park	4	17	21	0.32%
Industrial Site	8	13	21	0.32%
Auto Dealership New/Used	6	7	13	0.20%
Farm Facility	5	6	11	0.17%
Field/Woods	5	3	8	0.12%
Bank/Savings and Loan	3	3	6	0.09%
Liquor Store	2	3	5	0.08%
Shopping Mall	1	4	5	0.08%
Daycare Facility	2	3	5	0.08%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	1	2	0.03%
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	0	2	2	0.03%
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	0	2	2	0.03%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	2	0	2	0.03%
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Model Terminal	0	1	1	0.02%
Paper Summary	7	14	21	0.32%
TOTAL	3,085	3,526	6,611	100%

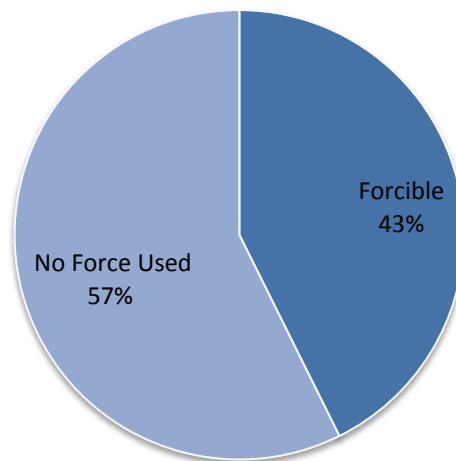
The most commonly reported location of burglary is overwhelmingly at a residence/home/etc., accounting for approximately 70% of the total burglary offenses in 2011-2012. The second, third, and fourth most reported locations include the following: commercial, specialty store and parking lot etc., respectively. These accounted for an additional 13.4% of all burglary locations.

Burglary

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Burglary, residence	2,224	2,484	11.7%	4,708	71.21%
Burglary, non-residence	794	953	20.0%	1,747	26.43%
Burglary, aggravated	60	75	29.55%	135	2.04%
Reported on paper summaries	7	14	100%	21	0.32%
Grand Total	3,085	3,526	14.3%	6,611	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 anyone¹³. Only 2.04% of all burglaries are aggravated. As previously stated, approximately 70% of all burglaries occurred within a residence. The chart below indicates the use of force or lack of force for all burglary offenses in 2011-2012. Force was used as a means for entry in approximately 43% of all incidents while 57% of incidents had no force.

Burglary Use of Force 2011-2012



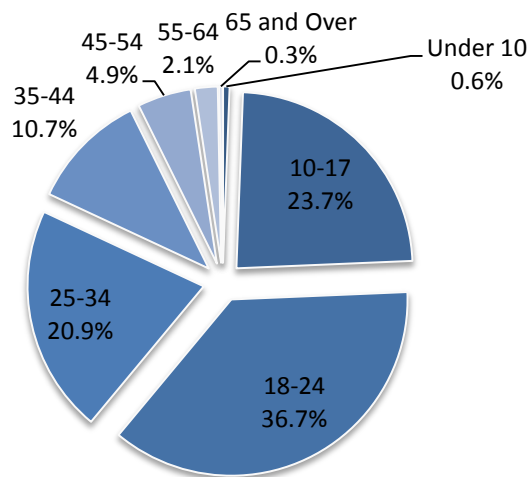
¹³ Montana Code Annotated 45-6-204(2)

Burglary

Arrestees	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	45	53	98	14.63%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1	0	1	0.15%
African American	1	0	1	0.15%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	10	21	3.13%
White	32	42	74	11.04%
Unknown	0	1	1	0.15%
Male	246	326	572	85.37%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1	1	2	0.30%
African American	3	10	9	1.34%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	42	31	73	10.90%
White	198	277	475	70.90%
Unknown	2	7	9	1.34%
Grand Total	291	379	670	100.00%

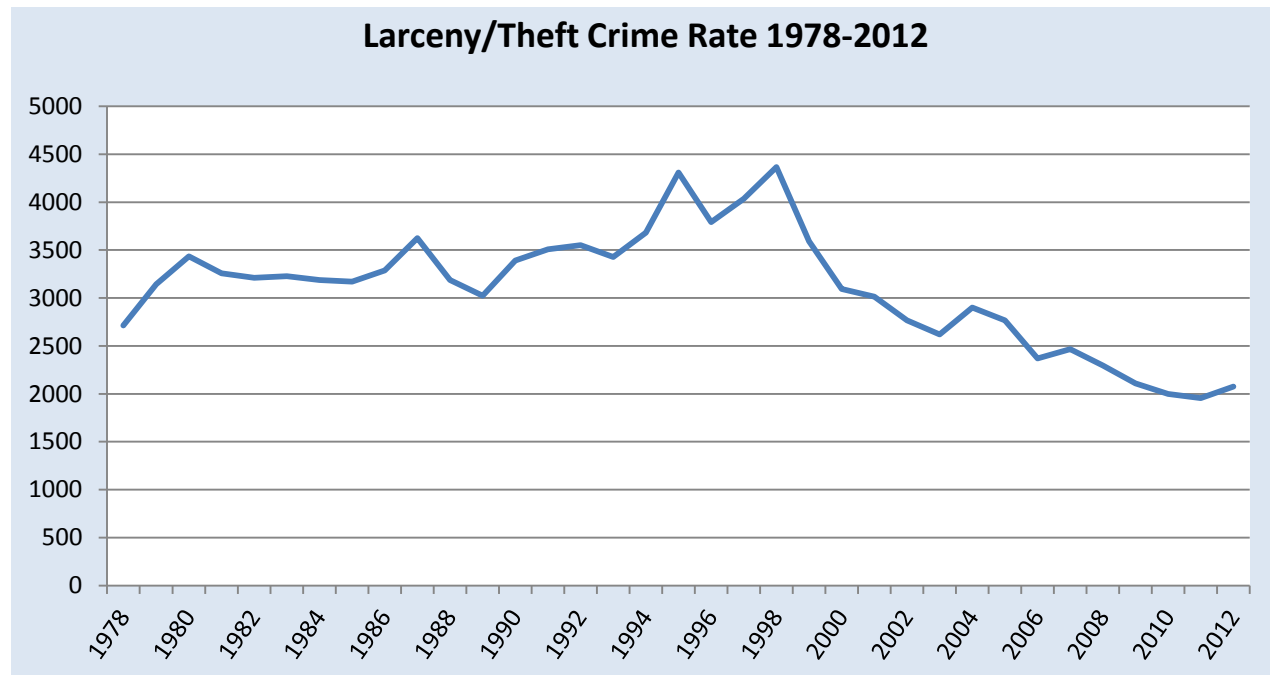
A total of 670 persons were arrested for burglary in 2011-2012. Males accounted for approximately 85% of the total burglary arrestees with White males (475) comprising approximately 83% of the total male arrestees. American Indians/Alaskan Natives made up an additional 12.8% of male arrestees. Female arrestees contributed 14.63% to the total arrestees with White females making up 75% of the total female arrestees.

Burglary Arrestees by Age 2011-2012



18-24 year olds comprised approximately one-third of all arrestees. 10-17 year olds were arrested second most accounting for just under one-quarter of all arrestees. Persons over 35 made up an additional 18%. Persons 18-24 accounted for two times more burglaries than all people 35 and older.

LARCENY/THEFT



Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	24,225	3,209.1
1992	27,395	3,551.6
2008	21,735	2,297.4
2011	19,368	1,954.7
2012	20,730	2,075.0

Larceny/theft was the most commonly reported Index offense in 2012 with a rate of 2,075 larceny/thefts per 100,000 people. This was the third lowest larceny/theft rate in the last 35 years behind 2011 (1,954.7 per 100,000) and 2010 (1,999.2 per 100,000). The larceny/theft rate increased 6.2% in 2012 compared to 2011. But, the 2012 larceny/theft rate is 66.9% of the long-term average (3,101.5 per 100,000). The larceny/theft crime rate has steadily decreased 52.5% since its peak in 1998 (4,364.7 per 100,000).

Larceny/Theft	2011	2012	Total
Incidents	19,368	20,724	40,092
Victims	20,817	22,214	43,031
Arrests	3,954	4,291	8,245

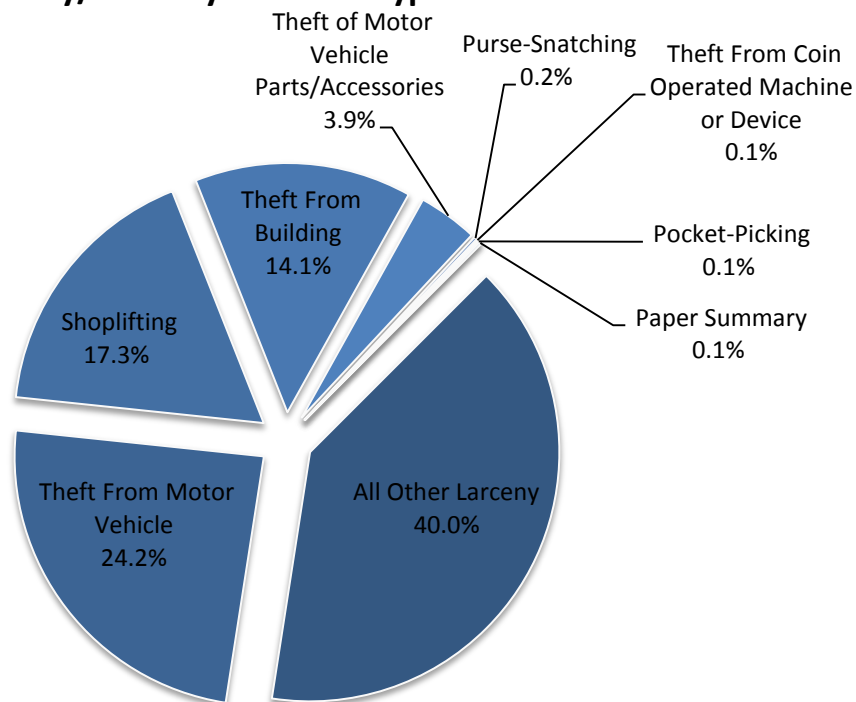
Larceny/Theft incidents (7.0%), victims (6.7%), and arrestees (8.5%) increased in 2012 compared to 2011. Note: Multiple victims can be recorded for each incident.

Larceny/Theft

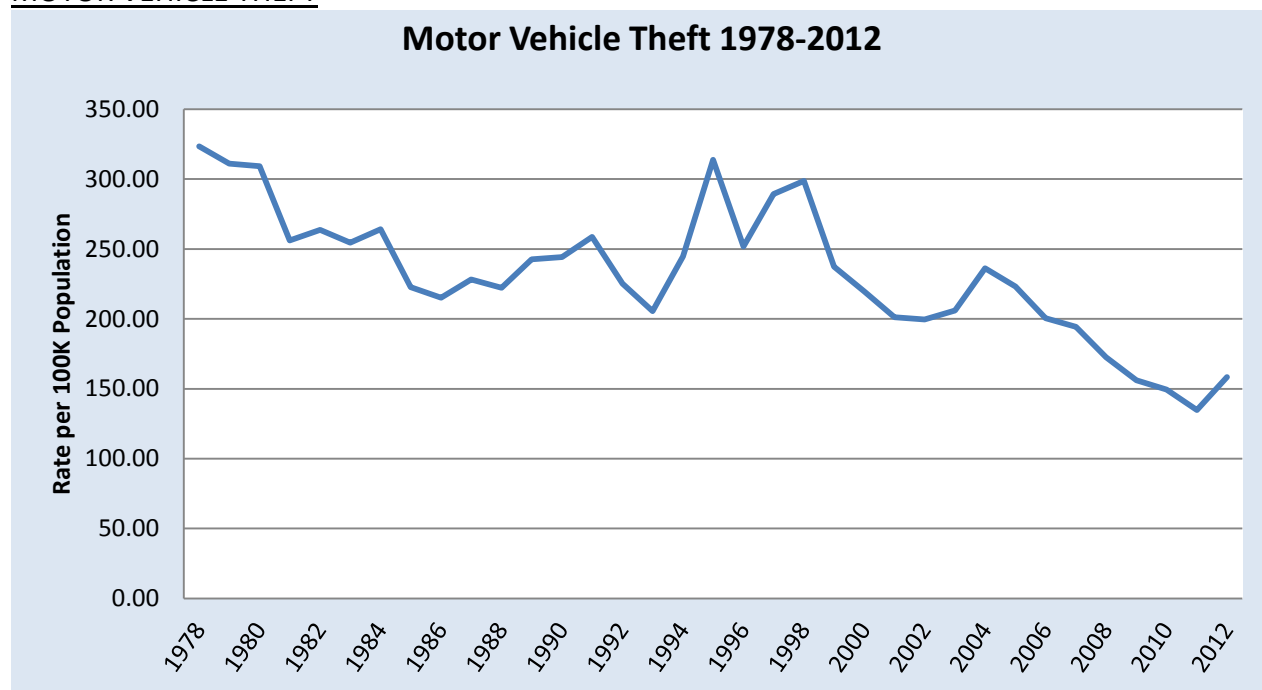
Offense Type	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
All Other Larceny	7,854	8,166	3.97%	16,020	39.95%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	4,758	4,950	4.04%	9,708	24.21%
Shoplifting	3,252	3,704	13.90%	6,956	17.35%
Theft From Building	2,611	3,033	16.20%	5,644	14.08%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	793	753	-5.04%	1,546	3.86%
Purse-snatching	27	50	85.20%	77	0.19%
Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	30	19	-36.70%	49	0.12%
Pocket-picking	13	26	100%	39	0.10%
Paper Summary	30	30	0%	60	0.15%
TOTAL	19,368	20,730	7.03%	40,098	100%

All other larceny accounted for 39.95% of the total larceny/thefts in 2011-2012 and increased 3.97% over the two-year period. Theft from motor vehicle was the second highest occurring larceny/theft amounting to 24.21% of the total larceny/thefts. Shoplifting and theft from building together made up an additional 31.43% of the larceny/thefts in 2011-2012. The number of larceny/thefts increased 7.03% in 2012 compared to 2011. Below is a pie chart showing the breakdown of offenses.

Larceny/Theft by Offenses Type 2011-2012



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	1,991	263.8
1992	1,737	225.2
2008	1,633	172.6
2011	1,336	134.8
2012	1,583	158.4

The 2011 motor vehicle theft rate (134.8) 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 45.6% to 2012. The 2012 motor vehicle rate was 68.2% of the 35 year average of 232.4 per 100,000. However, the 2012 rate increased 14.9% and the number of crimes was up 18.5% compared to 2011.

Motor Vehicle Theft	2011	2012	Total
Incidents	1,302	1,552	2,837
Victims	1,326	1,612	2,938
Arrestees	212	238	441

The number of motor vehicle incidents (19.8%), victims (21.6%), and arrestees (14.1%) increased in 2012 compared to 2011. NOTE: Multiple cars can be stolen during one incident.

Motor Vehicle Theft Incidents

Location Type	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Government/Public Buildings	623	704	1,327	46.50%
Residential	463	566	1,029	36.05%
Commercial	142	190	332	11.63%
Other/Unknown (21)	40	38	78	2.73%
Field/Woods/Waterways	23	31	54	1.89%
Construction/Industrial	5	19	24	0.84%
Tribal Lands	0	1	1	0.04%
Paper Summary	6	3	9	0.32%
TOTAL	1,302	1,552	2,854	100%

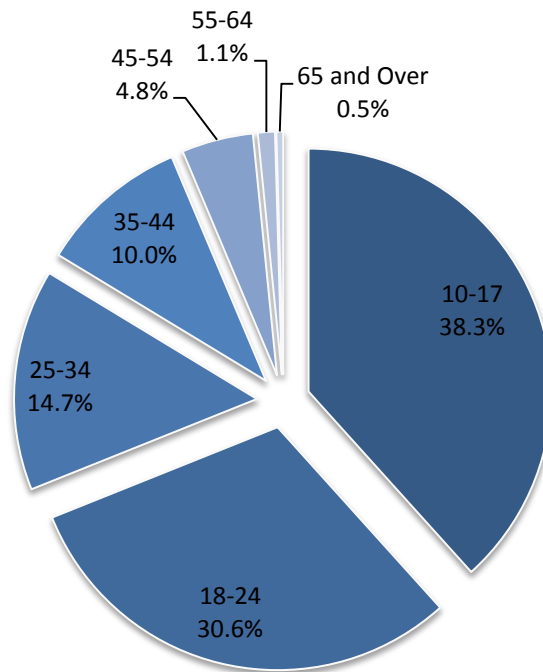
Approximately 46.5% of all motor vehicle thefts occurred at government/public buildings. An additional 36.05% of motor vehicle thefts were located at a residential location. These two location types accounted for 82.6% of all locations where motor vehicle thefts occurred.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Arrestees	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Female	52	47	99	22.0%
Black or African American	0	2	2	0.44%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	12	22	4.89%
White	42	33	75	16.67%
Male	154	188	342	76.0%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	1	1	0.22%
Black of African American	3	5	8	1.78%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	27	32	59	13.11%
White	123	149	272	60.44%
Unknown	1	1	2	0.44%
Reported on paper summaries	6	3	9	2.0%
Total	212	238	450	100%

Three-quarters of arrestees were male (76%). White males accounted for 79.5% of all male arrestees followed by American Indian/Alaskan Natives (17.25%) during the two-year period. Female arrestees were 22% of the total arrestees. White females comprised 75.8% of the total female arrestees and Native Indian/Alaskan Native accounted for an additional 22.2%.

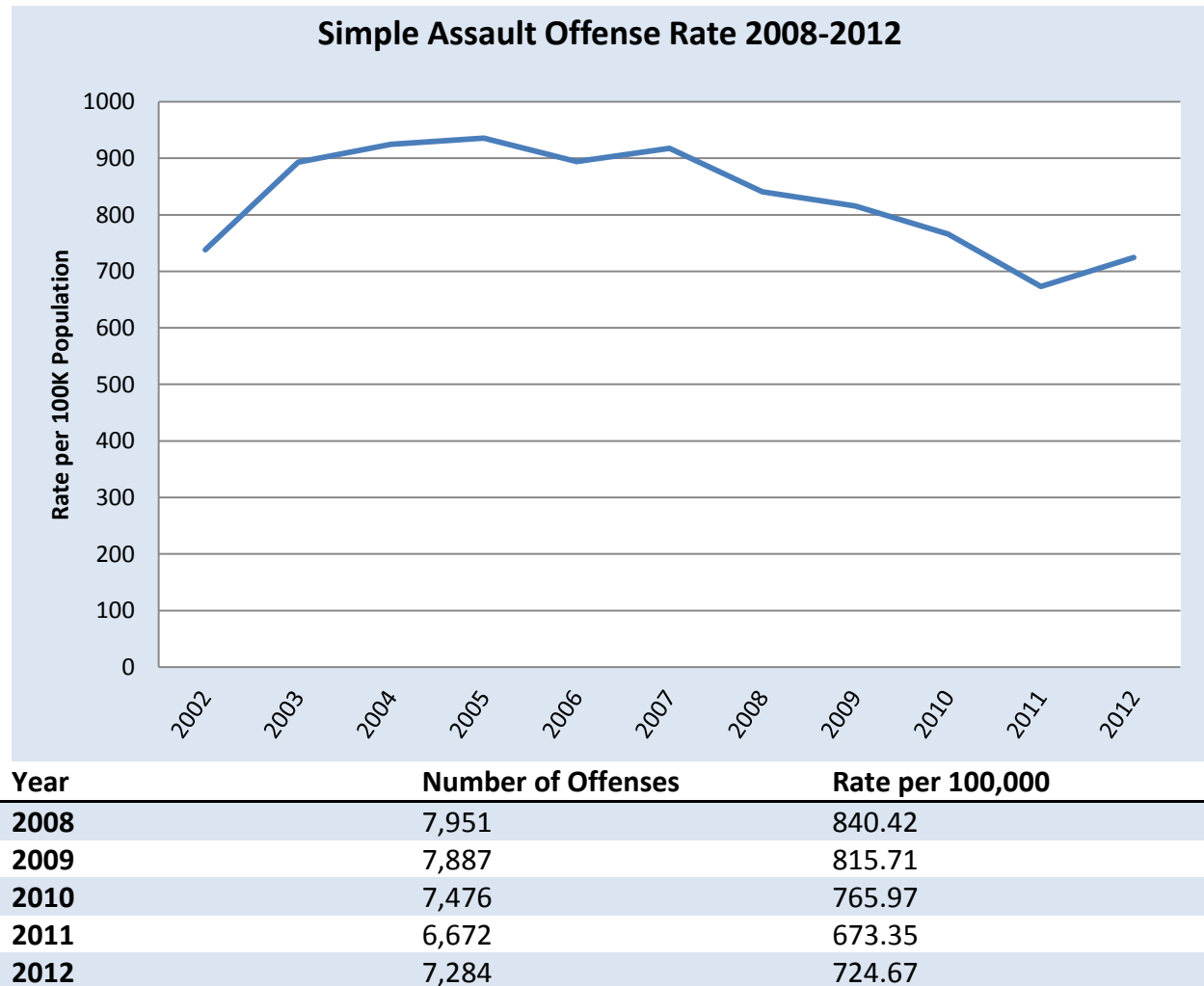
Motor Vehicle Theft Arrestees by Age 2011-2012



10-17 years old were arrested more often than any other age group with 38% of the total arrestees for motor vehicle theft. The age group, 18-24 years old, closely followed with 31% of the total arrestees. These two age groups accounted for just over two-thirds of the total motor vehicle theft arrestees. Persons over 45 accounted for only 6.4% of all arrestees.

Selected Non-Index Offenses

SIMPLE ASSAULT



The simple assault offense rate rose in the early 2000s and remained relatively steady until a moderate decline occurred through the late 2000s through the early 2010s. The rate of simple assault offenses has declined 8.6% over the past five years. The simple assault offense rate in 2012 was a decrease of 12.8% from the 11 year average (829.1 per 100,000). However, in 2012 the simple assault rate increased 7.5% compared to 2011.

Simple Assault

Simple Assault Offense Type	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Partner or family assault	3,425	3,857	12.61%	7282	52.18%
Assault, simple - with minor injuries	2,525	2,543	0.71%	5068	36.31%
Resisting arrest	512	656	28.13%	1168	8.37%
Negligent endangerment	123	109	-11.38%	232	1.66%
Endangering the welfare of children	45	38	-15.56%	83	0.59%
Assault with bodily fluid	25	52	108.00%	77	0.55%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly	2	3	50.00%	5	0.04%
Assault upon sports official	2	1	-50.00%	3	0.02%
Abuse of teachers	0	2	*	2	0.01%
Mistreating prisoners	0	2	*	2	0.01%
Ritual abuse of a minor	1	1	No Change	2	0.01%
Paper Summary	12	20	66.67%	32	0.23%
TOTAL	6,672	7,284	9.17%	13,956	100%

*% change from 0 is infinite

More than half of all simple assaults were partner or family member assaults (52.2%) in 2011-2012. Simple assault offenses that resulted with minor injuries accounted for approximately one-third of all simple assault offenses. Partner or family member assault and simple assaults resulting in minor injury together amounted to 88.5% of all simple assault offenses. The number of simple assaults increased 9.2% in 2012 compared to 2011.

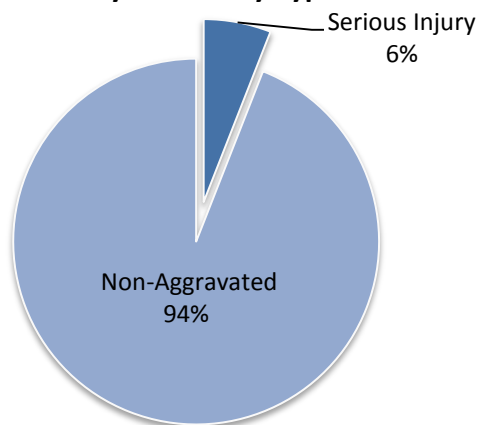
PARTNER OR FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT



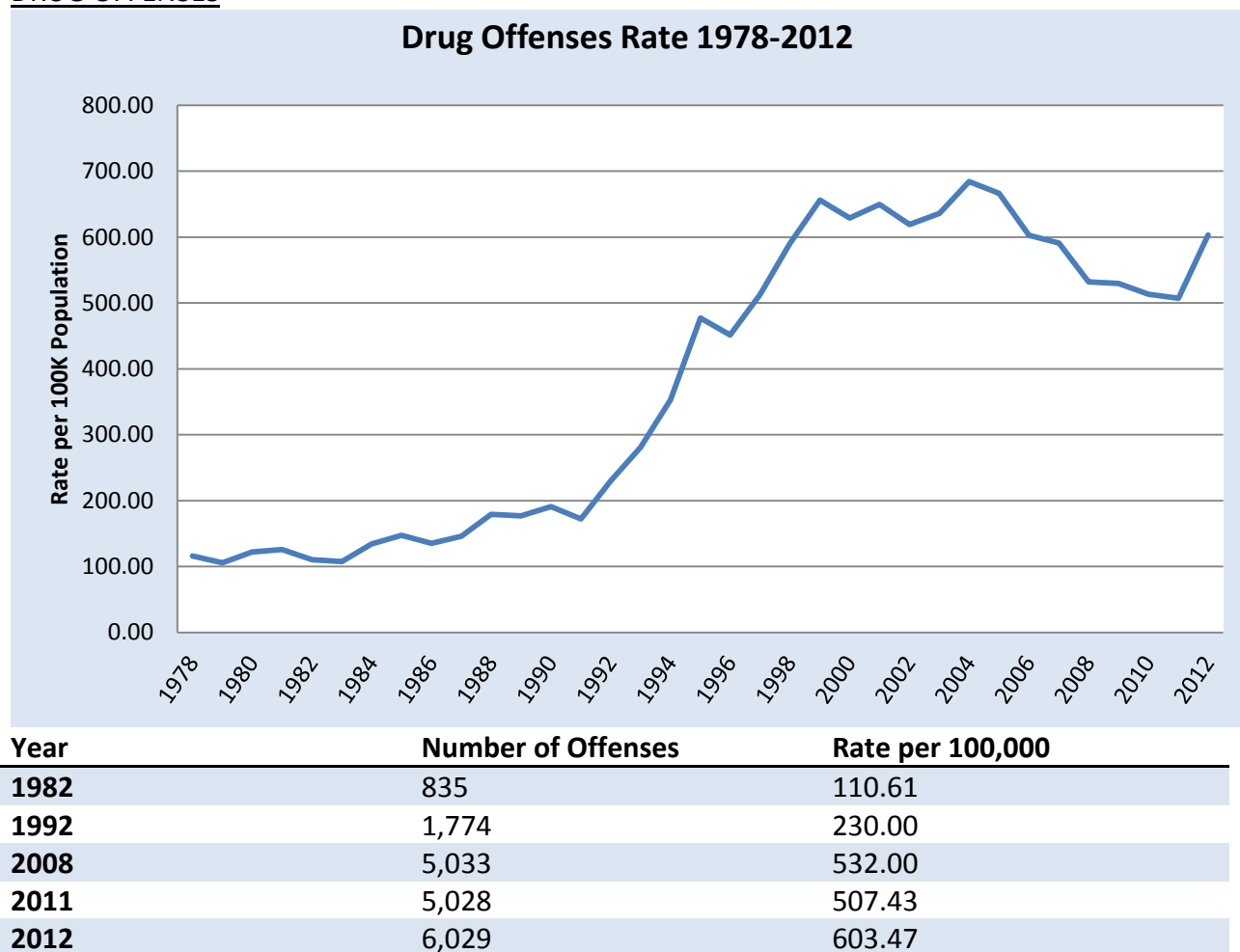
The partner or family member simple assault offense rate increased dramatically from the late 1980s through the mid-1990s. In 1996 and 1997 the rate dropped before spiking to its highest mark in 1998 with a rate of 492.0 partner or family member assaults per 100,000 population. Partner or family member assaults increased 9.6% in 2012 compared to 2011.

The chart below shows that 94% of all partner or family member assaults were non-aggravated falling under the simple assault category in 2011-2012.

Partner or Family Assault by Type 2011-2012



DRUG OFFENSES

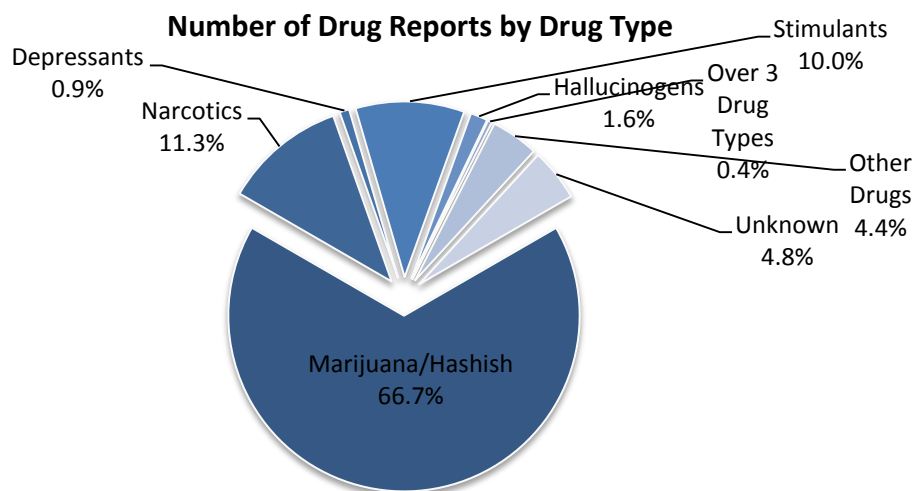


The rate of drug-related offenses held steady from the late 70s through the early 80s. Then, it started to increase slightly in the mid to late 80s before dramatically climbing through the 90s decade. It leveled off once the rate hit 656.09 per 100,000 in 1999. Regardless, the drug offense rate increased 464.1% in 1999 compared to 1978. 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 507.43 per 100,000 population. But, it increased 18.9% in 2012 compared to 2011. The 2012 rate is 159% the average drug offense rate (379.63 per 100,000).

Drug Offenses

Offense Type	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Possession of drug paraphernalia	2,197	2,747	25.03%	4944	44.71%
Possession of dangerous drugs	2,234	2,679	19.92%	4913	44.43%
Sale of dangerous drugs	283	209	-26.15%	492	4.45%
Possession with Intent to sell	94	98	4.26%	192	1.74%
Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs	71	76	7.04%	147	1.33%
Possession of toxic substances	52	93	78.85%	145	1.31%
Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs	46	67	45.65%	113	1.02%
Sale of dangerous drugs on / near school property	14	10	-28.57%	24	0.22%
Sale of imitation dangerous drug	6	7	16.67%	13	0.12%
Operation of clandestine lab	4	6	50.00%	10	0.09%
Altering labels on dangerous drugs	3	6	100.00%	9	0.08%
Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors	6	3	-50.00%	9	0.08%
Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell	2	3	50.00%	5	0.05%
Advertisement of drug paraphernalia	0	2	N/A	2	0.02%
Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia	1	1	No Change	2	0.02%
Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs	1	1	No Change	2	0.02%
Manufacture imitation dangerous drug	0	1	N/A	1	0.01%
Paper Summary	14	20	42.86%	34	0.31%
TOTAL	5,028	6,029	19.91%	11,057	100%

Possession of drug paraphernalia and dangerous drugs combined accounted for 89.1% of all drug offenses in 2011-2012. Possession of drug paraphernalia increased 25% and possession of dangerous drugs increased 19.9% in 2012 compared to 2011. Sale of dangerous drugs was one of the only offenses to decrease (26.2%) in 2012 compared to 2011. Marijuana/Hashish drug type accounted for two-thirds of the reported drug offenses. Narcotics which includes Crack Cocaine, Cocaine, Heroin, Morphine, Opium, and Other Narcotics amounted to an additional 11.3%. Stimulants including Amphetamines/Methamphetamines and other stimulants and comprised 10% of the total drug offenses.



**Drug Seizures by Drug Type
2011-2012**

Drug Type	Dosage Units	Fluid Ounce	Gallon	Gram	Kilogram	Pound	Milliliter	Number of Plants	Ounce	Not Reported
Hashish	3	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	1	2
Marijuana	203	5	5	2,887	1	15	1	72	138	341
Crack Cocaine	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	3	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	7
Heroin	2	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	2	15
Opium	17	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Narcotics	367	1	0	38	0	0	1	0	2	30
Barbituates	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Depressants	31	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Amphet/Meth	78	1	1	339	0	0	3	0	9	55
Other Stimulants	43	0	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	12
LSD	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hallucinogens	27	2	0	41	0	0	0	1	4	8
Other Drugs	155	3	1	26	1	0	1	0	21	36
Unknown Type	124	2	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	53
TOTAL	1,117	15	7	3,578	2	15	8	73	177	571

The table above displays the quantity of each drug seized in 2011-2012 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
2003	1,712	197.61
2008	1,937	204.74
2009	1,726	178.51
2011	1,599	161.37
2012	1,740	173.11

The fraud rate rose slightly through the mid-2000s and spiked in 2007 with a rate of 219.6 per 100,000 population; it decreased 21.2% in 2012. However, the fraud rate increased 7.3% in 2012 compared to 2011. The 2012 fraud rate was down 10.3% compared to the ten year average (193.47 per 100,000).

Fraud

Offense Type	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Deceptive practices for financial gain	402	540	34.33%	942	28.21%
Theft of identity, fraud	385	470	22.08%	855	25.61%
Credit cards	388	352	-9.28%	740	22.16%
Theft of labor or services or use of property	279	278	-0.36%	557	16.68%
Deceptive business practices	50	40	-20.00%	90	2.70%
Failure to return rented or leased property	51	19	-62.75%	70	2.10%
Unlawful use of a computer	10	11	10.00%	21	0.63%
Unauthorized acquisition / transfer of food stamps	5	9	80.00%	14	0.42%
Security fraud	7	6	-14.29%	13	0.39%
Impersonating a public servant	4	5	25.00%	9	0.27%
Defrauding creditors	4	2	-50.00%	6	0.18%
Obscuring the identity of a machine	4	0	-100%	4	0.12%
Welfare fraud	1	1	No Change	2	0.06%
Obtaining communication services to defraud	0	2	*	2	0.06%
Money Laundering	2	0	-100%	2	0.06%
Medicaid fraud	0	1	*	1	0.03%
Paper Summary	7	4	-42.86%	11	0.33%
TOTAL	1,599	1,740	8.82%	3,339	100%

*Not possible to divide by 0

The number of fraud offenses increased 8.8% in 2012 compared to 2011. Deceptive practices for financial gain accounted for the most frauds with 28.2% of the total fraud offenses. Theft of identity and credit card fraud accounted for an additional 47.8%. These top three offenses combined amounted to approximately three-quarters of all fraud offenses in 2011-2012.

Group A Offenses

The following tables show the remaining Group A offenses reported to the MBCC in 2011 and 2012.

Kidnapping

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Custodial interference	83	64	-22.89%	147	38.79%
Unlawful restraint	80	114	42.50%	194	51.19%
Kidnapping	10	13	30.00%	23	6.07%
Kidnapping, aggravated	6	9	50.00%	15	3.96%
Grand Total	179	200	11.73%	379	100%

Arson

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Arson	104	108	3.85%	212	63.28%
Arson, negligent	45	73	62.22%	118	35.22%
Arson, throwing lighted materials	1	3	200.00%	4	1.19%
Reported on paper summaries	0	1	*	1	0.30%
Grand Total	150	185	23.33%	335	100%

*Not possible to divide by 0

Counterfeiting and Forgery

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Forgery	355	415	16.90%	770	77.31%
Counterfeit	110	104	-5.46%	214	21.49%
Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents	2	3	50.00%	5	0.50%
Reported on paper summaries	3	4	33.33%	7	0.70%
Grand Total	470	526	11.92%	996	100%

Criminal Mischief and Vandalism

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Criminal mischief/vandalism	10,300	10,966	6.47%	21,266	97.34%
Destruction of a communication device	224	241	7.59%	465	2.13%
Damage to rental property	15	37	146.67%	52	0.24%
Desecration of capitol	7	6	-14.29%	13	0.06%
Intentional vandalism to railroad property	2	5	150.00%	7	0.03%
Reported on paper summaries	22	21	-4.55%	43	0.20%
Grand Total	10,570	11,277	6.69%	21,847	100%

Embezzlement

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Embezzlement	90	115	27.78%	205	100%
Grand Total	90	115	27.78%	205	100%

Stolen Property

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Illegal handling of stolen property	11	58	427.27%	69	65.71%
Theft by disposal of stolen property	3	6	100.00%	9	8.57%
Receiving stolen property from minor	1	0	-100.00%	1	0.95%
Reported on paper summaries	16	10	-37.50%	26	24.76%
Grand Total	31	74	138.71%	105	100%

Prostitution

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Prostitution	10	17	70.00%	27	75.00%
Prostitution promotion	6	2	-66.67%	8	22.22%
Prostitution, aggravated promotion of	0	1	*	1	2.78%
Grand Total	16	20	25.00%	36	100%

*Not possible to divide by 0

Weapon Law Violations

Offense Type	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Carrying concealed weapon	92	103	11.96%	195	41.94%
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms	30	47	56.67%	77	16.56%
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated	18	23	27.79%	41	8.82%
Possession of firearm by convicted person	16	19	18.75%	35	7.53%
Possess illegally, switchblade knife	12	21	75.00%	33	7.10%
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited	16	12	-25.00%	28	6.02%
Guns in schools	5	7	40.00%	12	2.58%
Possess of explosives	5	7	40.00%	12	2.58%
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner	6	5	-16.67%	11	2.37%
Reckless or malicious use of explosives	4	3	-25.00%	7	1.51%
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm	0	5	*	5	1.08%
Possession of a silencer	0	1	*	1	0.22%
Use of firearms by children under fourteen	1	0	-100.00%	1	0.22%
Paper Summary	3	4	33.33%	7	1.51%
TOTAL	208	257	23.56%	465	100%

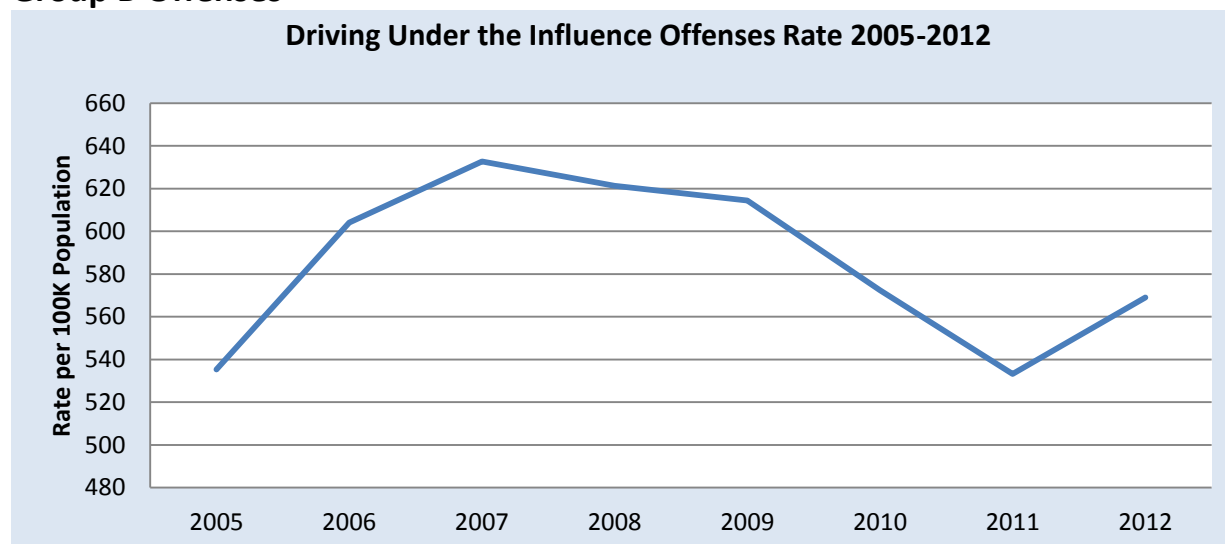
*Not possible to divide by 0

All Other Group A offenses

Offense Description	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
Obscenity	12	11	-8.33%	23	63.89%
Extortion / blackmail	4	3	-25.00%	7	19.44%
Bribery in official and political matters	3	1	-66.67%	3	11.11%
Display or provide obscene material to minors	0	2	*	2	5.56%
TOTAL	19	17	-10.53%	36	100.00%

*Not possible to divide by 0

Group B Offenses



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	4,912	535.25
2008	5,878	621.31
2009	5,940	614.34
2011	5,283	533.17
2012	5,719	568.97

Driving under the influence (DUI) offenses spiked in 2007 with a rate of 632.62 per 100,000 population before declining 10.0% to the 2012 rate. However, in 2012 the DUI offense rate increased 6.7% compared to 2011. The table below shows the breakdown of DUI offenses in 2011-2012. Overall, DUI offenses increased 8.3% in 2012 compared to 2011. Aggravated DUI offenses increased 543.4% in 2012 compared to 2011 while most other DUI offense types decreased during the same two-year time period. NOTE: The Montana Code Annotated changed in this year for aggravated DUIs, which explains the major increase¹⁴.

DUI

Offense Type	2011	2012	% Change	Total	% of Total
DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol	2,794	2,612	-6.51%	5,406	48.88%
DUI undetermined level – refused to test	1,549	1,416	-8.57%	2,965	26.81%
DUI, aggravated	166	1,068	543.37%	1,234	11.16%
DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater	649	522	-19.57%	1,171	10.59%
DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02 – liquor	123	99	-19.51%	222	2.01%

¹⁴ Montana Code Annotated accessed at <http://data.opi.mt.gov/bills/mca/61/8/61-8-465.htm>

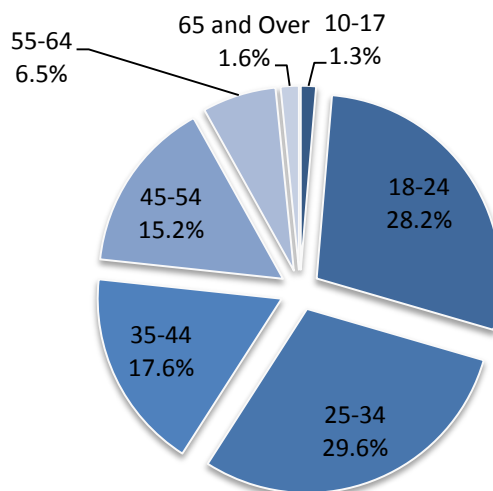
Vehicular homicide while under the influence	2	2	No Change	4	0.04%
Paper Summary	27	30	11.11%	57	0.52%
TOTAL	5,310	5,749	8.27%	11,059	100%

DUI Arrests by Gender and Race

DUI Arrestees	2011	2012	Total	% of Grand Total
Female	1,245	1,415	2,660	26.60%
African American	11	7	18	0.18%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	179	181	360	3.60%
Asian and Pacific	4	3	7	0.07%
Unknown (21)	8	8	16	0.16%
White	1,043	1,216	2,259	22.59%
Male	3,545	3,740	7,285	72.84%
African American	31	46	77	0.77%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	363	368	731	7.31%
Asian and Pacific	14	15	29	0.29%
Unknown (21)	34	53	87	0.87%
White	3,103	3,258	6,361	63.60%
Paper Summary	27	29	56	0.56%
Grand Total	4,817	5,184	10,001	100%

A total of 10,001 people were arrested for committing a DUI offense in 2011-2012. Males accounted for almost three-quarters of all DUI arrestees with White males comprising 87.3% of the total male arrestees. White females were the second most arrested demographic amounting to an additional 22.6% of the total arrestees and making up 84.9% of the total female arrestees.

DUI Arrestees by Age 2011-2012



The most arrested age group in 2011-2012 were 25-34 year-olds, accounting for 29.6% of the total arrestees. This age range was followed closely by 18-24 year olds. These two age ranges combined amounted to 57.8% of the total arrestees. People 55 and older comprised just fewer than 10% of the total DUI arrestees.

Liquor Law Violations

Offense Type	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor	2,572	2,632	5,204	68.76%
Drinking in public	646	472	1,118	14.77%
Open container in motor vehicle on highway	338	413	751	9.92%
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors	76	66	142	1.88%
Unlawful transfer, or possession of alcohol	39	66	105	1.39%
Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	41	39	80	1.06%
False identification by a minor to get alcohol	34	22	56	0.74%
Liquor licensee / employee sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	27	24	51	0.67%
Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person	6	1	7	0.09%
Closing hours for licensed retail establishments	2	3	5	0.07%
Selling alcohol after hours	1	1	2	0.03%
Paper Summary	33	14	47	0.62%
TOTAL	3,815	3,753	7,568	100%

In 2011-2012, 68.8% of all liquor law violations were purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor offenses. Drinking in public was the second-most reported, with 14.8% of the total liquor law violations. These two offenses combined amounted to 83.5% of the total liquor law violation offenses. Liquor law violations decreased 1.63% in 2012 compared to 2011.

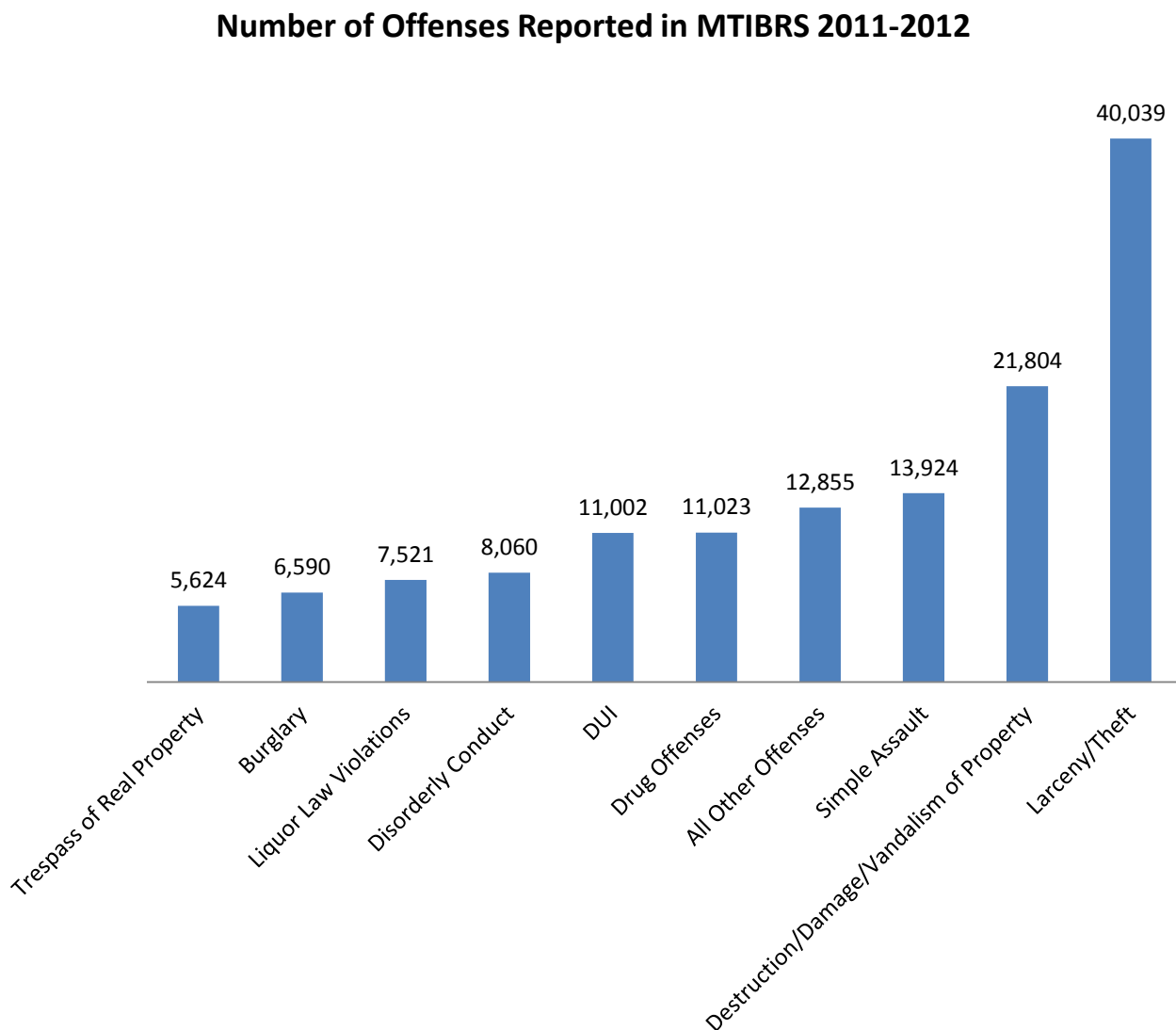
Non-Violent Family Offenses

Offense Type	2011	2012	Total	% of Total
Endangering the welfare of children	191	221	412	48.70%
Truancy	89	106	195	23.05%
Unlawful transactions with children	84	68	152	17.97%
Visitation interference	20	16	36	4.26%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit elderly	10	10	20	2.36%
Parenting interference	9	6	15	1.77%
Aggravated visitation interference	0	1	1	0.12%
Paper Summary	4	11	15	1.77%
TOTAL	407	439	846	100%

Endangering the welfare of children was the most reported non-violent family offense in 2011-2012 comprising 48.7% of the total offenses. Truancy was reported second most with almost

one-quarter of the total non-violent family offenses. Non-violent family offenses increased 7.8% in 2012 compared to 2011.

Top 10 Offenses 2011-2012



This chart shows the number of offenses reported only in MTIBRS and highlights the top ten offenses reported electronically in 2011-2012. These top ten offenses combined amounted to 88.1% of all the offenses reported electronically by all non-tribal law enforcement agencies in 2011-2012.

Juvenile Crime Information

This section provides an overview of juvenile offense and arrest related data in 2005 through 2012. 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 17 and under who were arrested. Juvenile arrestees can be referred to other authorities, such as youth courts/probation, or youth may be handled within the arresting law enforcement agencies 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

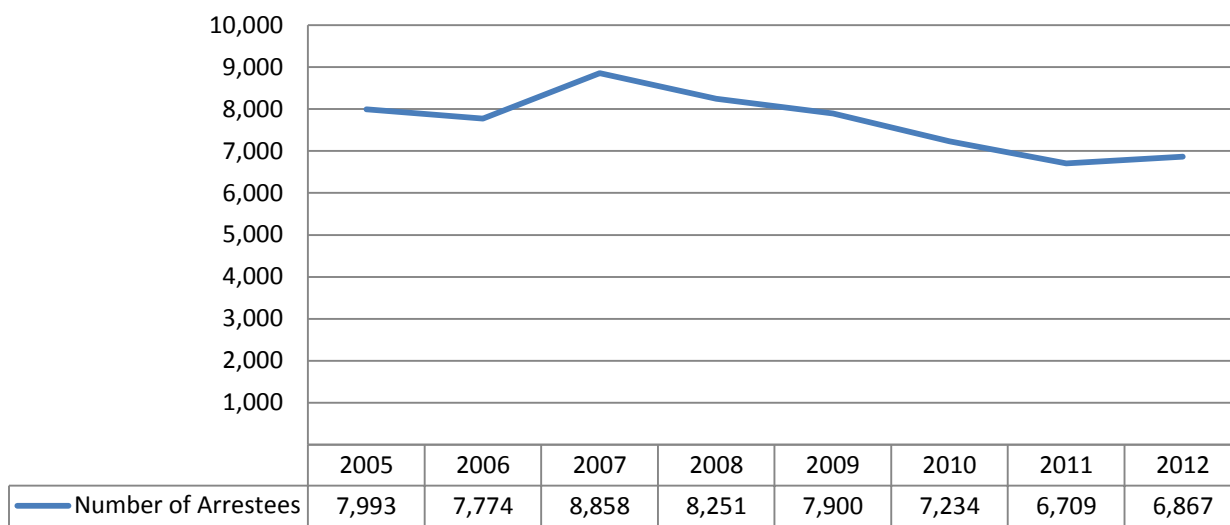
At the time of this publication, 2012 U.S. Census counts for juveniles by race/ethnicity were not available. In 2011, Montana's total estimated population¹⁵ of 17 year olds and under was 222,354. 51.3% of these youth were male. The largest youth minority group is American Indians at about 10.3% of the total youth population. Hispanic or Latino youth accounted for 5.2% of the youth population.

Population Age 17 and Under by Gender 2011	Total	% of Total
Female	108,293	48.70%
Male	114,061	51.30%

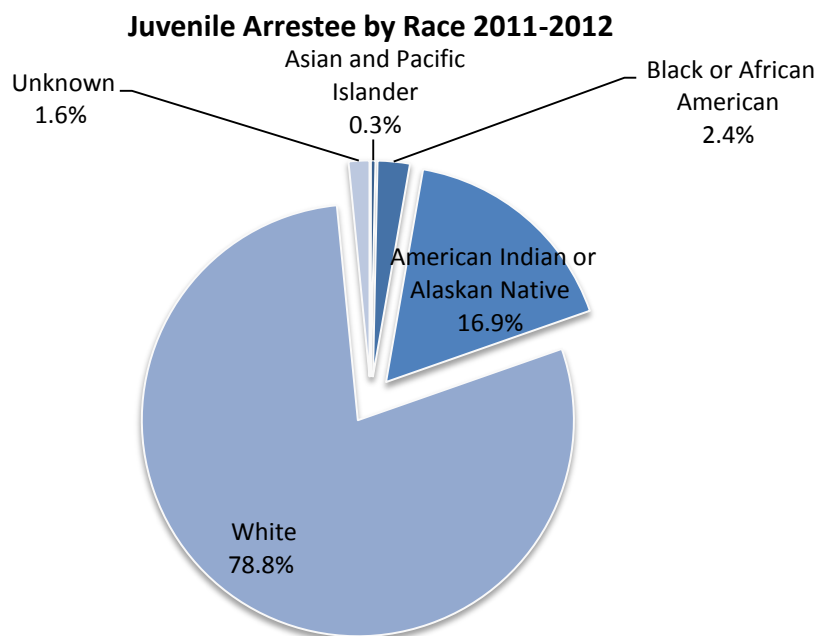
Population Age 17 and Under by Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	182,628	82.13%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	22,910	10.30%
African American non-Hispanic	3,257	1.46%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,006	0.90%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11,553	5.20%
TOTAL	222,354	100.00%

¹⁵ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2012). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2011." Accessed Online on May 30th, 2013. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

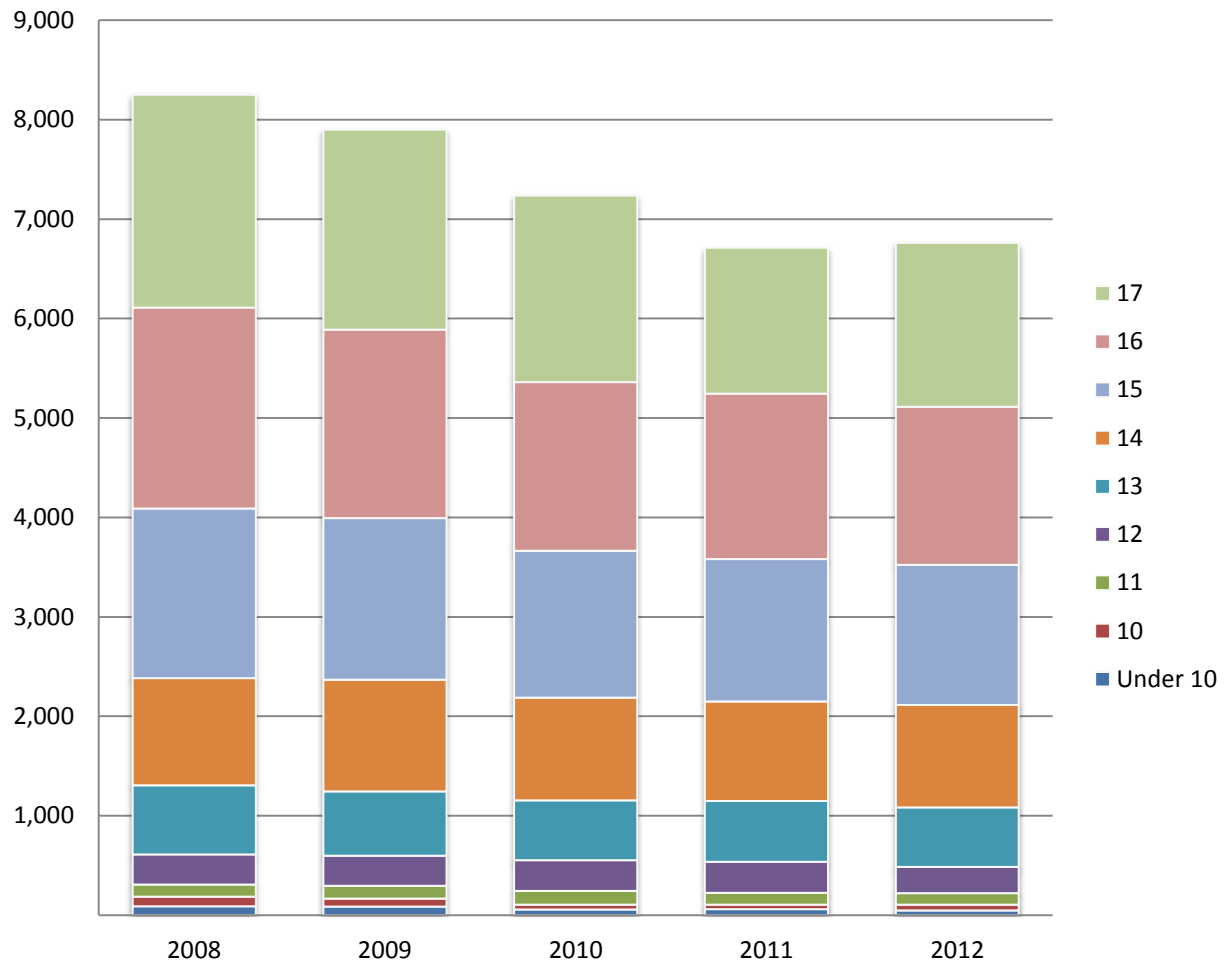
Juvenile Arrestees 2005-2012



The number of juvenile arrestees is trending downward during the eight-year period. Since 2008, juvenile arrestees declined 16.8% to 2012. However, juvenile arrestees increased 2.4% in 2012 compared to 2011. The chart below shows that White juveniles comprised approximately three-quarters of all juvenile arrestees in 2011-2012. American Indian/Alaskan Natives accounted for 16.9% of all juvenile arrestees, which was disproportionately higher than their population representation in the general public.



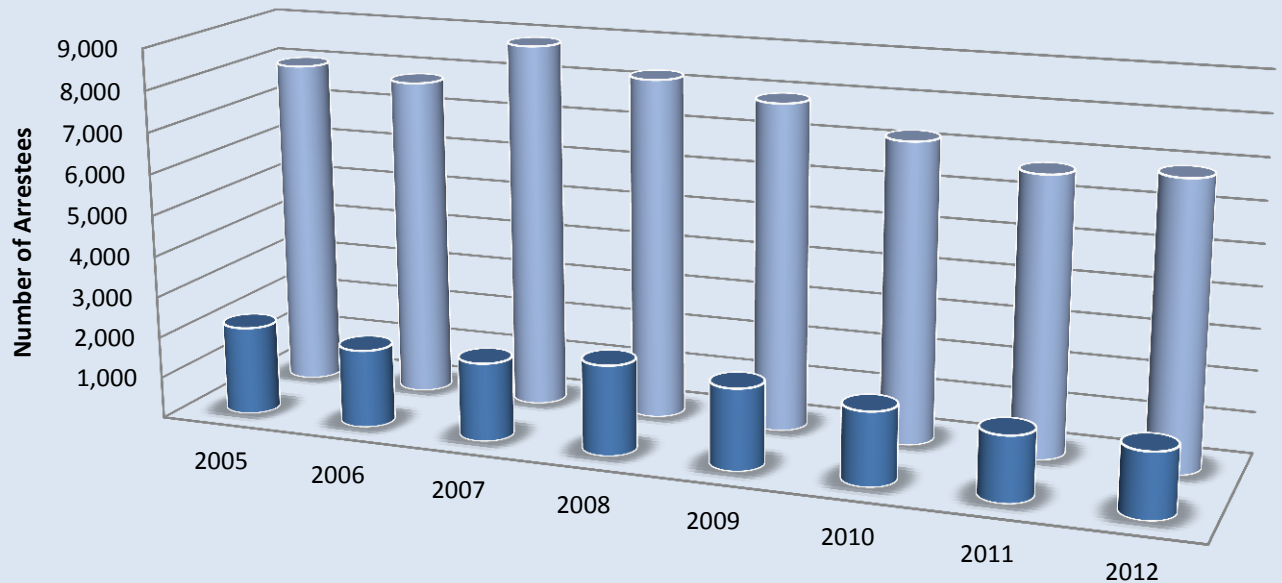
Juvenile Arrests by Age 2008-2012



The graph above shows the breakdown of juvenile arrestees by age. It shows the proportion of each age to the total number of juvenile arrestees. Juveniles 14 through 17 years old amounted to 84.0% of the total juvenile arrestees in 2012. 17 year-olds were arrested the most in 2012, accounting for 24.4% of the total juvenile arrestees followed closely by 16-year-olds, who comprised 23.5% of the total arrestees.

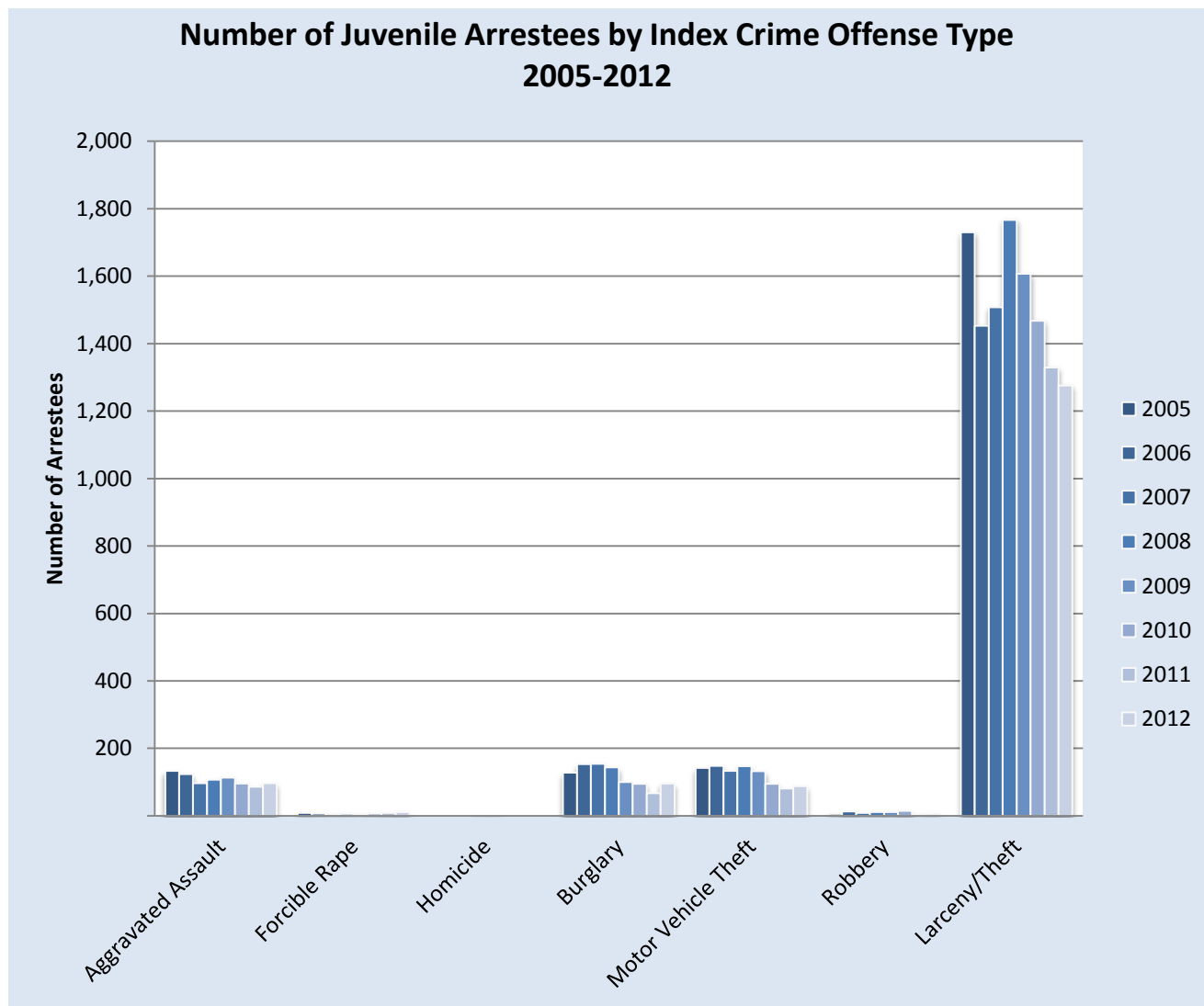
JUVENILE INDEX CRIMES

Total Juvenile Arrestees Versus Juvenile Arrestees who committed an index offense 2011-2012



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
■ Index Offenses	2,148	1,898	1,906	2,183	1,970	1,776	1,576	1,574
■ Total Offenses	7,993	7,774	8,858	8,251	7,900	7,234	6,709	6,867

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. Juvenile arrestees who committed an index offense comprised 22.9% of the total juvenile arrestees in 2012. The number of juveniles arrested for committing an index offense has decreased 26.7% over the eight-year period.

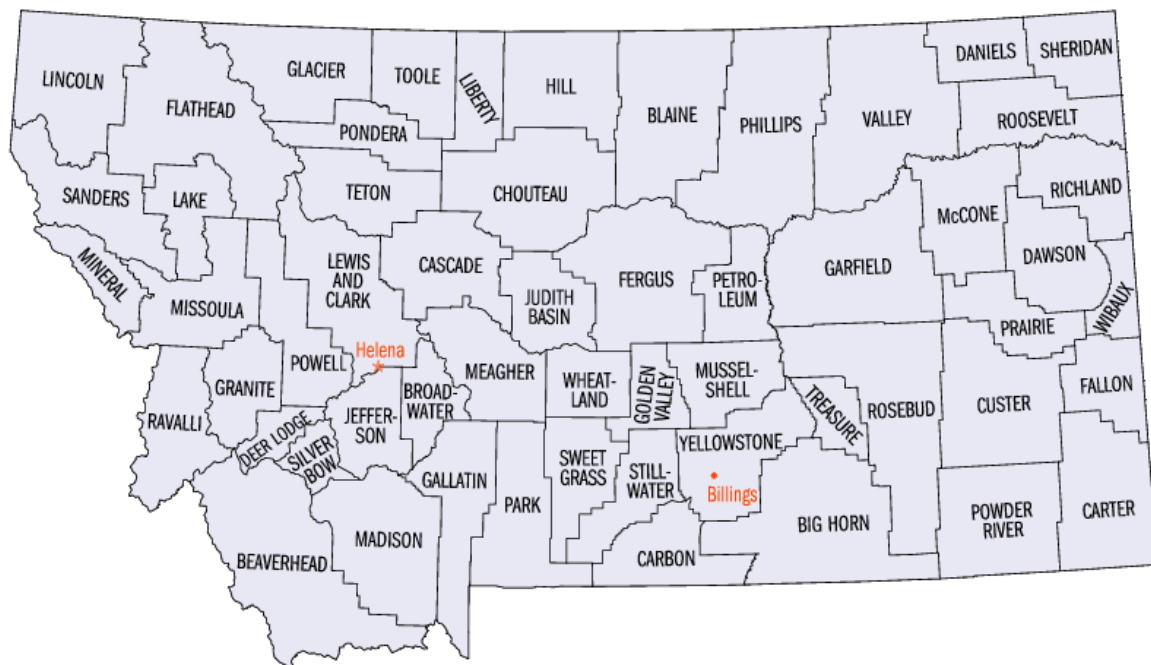


All juvenile index arrestees were trending downward. Homicide arrests are rare with three occurring over the eight year period. In 2012, robbery increased 50% (4 in 2011 to 6 in 2012), aggravated assault increased 12.8%, burglary increased 43.3%, larceny/theft declined 4.0%, and motor vehicle theft increased 8.6% compared to 2011. Larceny/theft comprised a vast majority of juvenile index arrestees for each year, ranging from 76.6% of all arrestees in 2006 to 84.4% of all arrestees in 2011.

SPECIAL REPORT BAKKEN OIL FIELD CRIME ANALYSIS

This analysis was conducted to show the five year crime trends, 2008-2012, that occurred in two geographic regions impacted by oil development in the Bakken Oil Shale. The primary Bakken region includes crime data from the following counties: Daniels, Richland, Roosevelt and Sheridan. Analysis was conducted on these four counties due to their close proximity to Williston, ND, an epicenter for oil workers, and the Bakken Oil Shale. The second region, in addition to the aforementioned counties, includes: Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, McCone, Prairie, Valley, and Wibaux counties. For the purpose of this report this larger region was called the “Greater Bakken” region. It was analyzed to capture additional counties where the transient worker population may have commuted to and from.

Map of Montana¹⁶

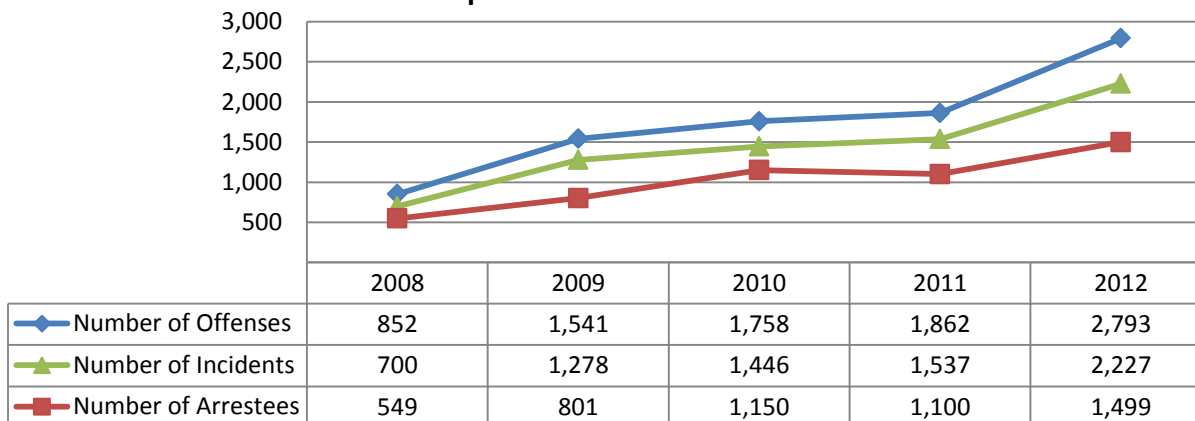


While the reader will see increases in crime, during the five-year period, it is important to note a portion of these changes could be attributed to more accurate reporting, during more recent years, by the agencies themselves.

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. *State and County Quick Facts*. Accessed online on May 13th, 2013 at: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/maps/montana_map.html

Primary Bakken Region

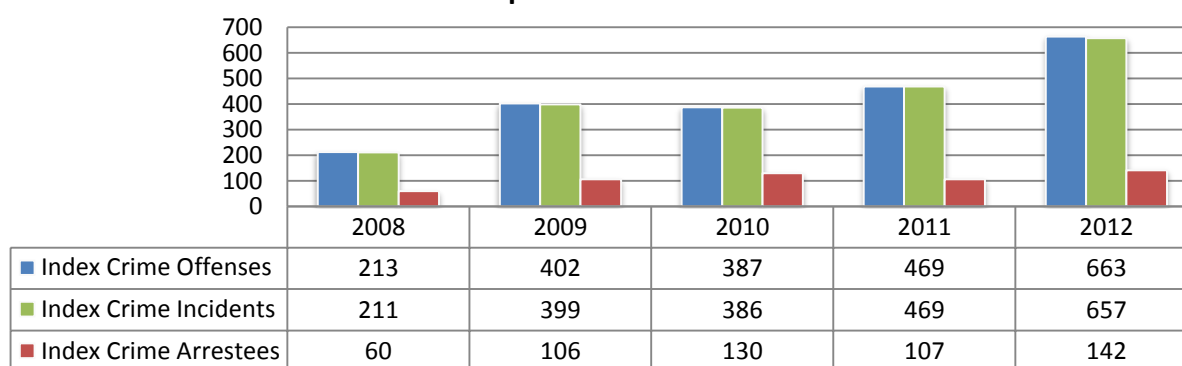
Number of Offenses Compared to Incidents and Arrestees 2008-2012



The reported combined number of offenses, incidents and arrestees for Daniels, Richland, Roosevelt, and Sheridan Counties, (the primary Bakken region) tripled from 2008-2012. Offenses were up 227.8%, arrestees were up 173%, and incidents increased 218.1% in 2012 compared to 2008. The largest one-year percentage change for offenses (80.9%), incidents (82.6%) and arrestees (45.9%), occurred in 2009 compared to 2008. The smallest percent change occurred in 2011 compared to 2010 when the number of offenses increased 5.9%, the number of incidents increased 6.3%, and the number of arrestees decreased 4.3%. 2012 marked another high one-year increase in offenses (50%), incidents (44.9%), and arrestees (36.3%) compared to 2011.

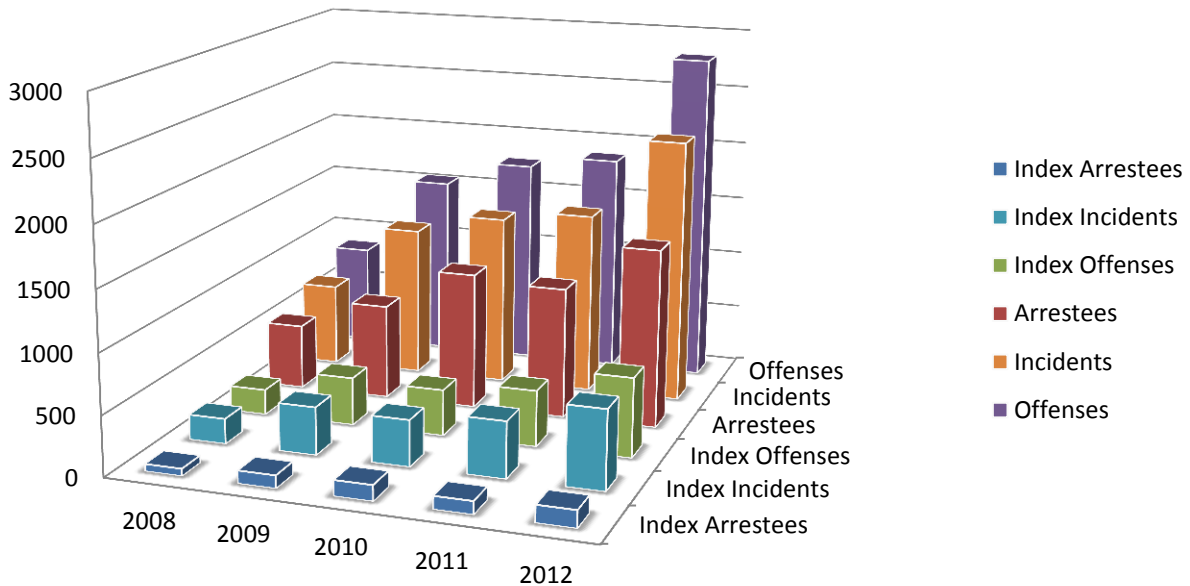
INDEX CRIMES

Number of Offenses Compared to Incidents and Arrestees 2008-2012



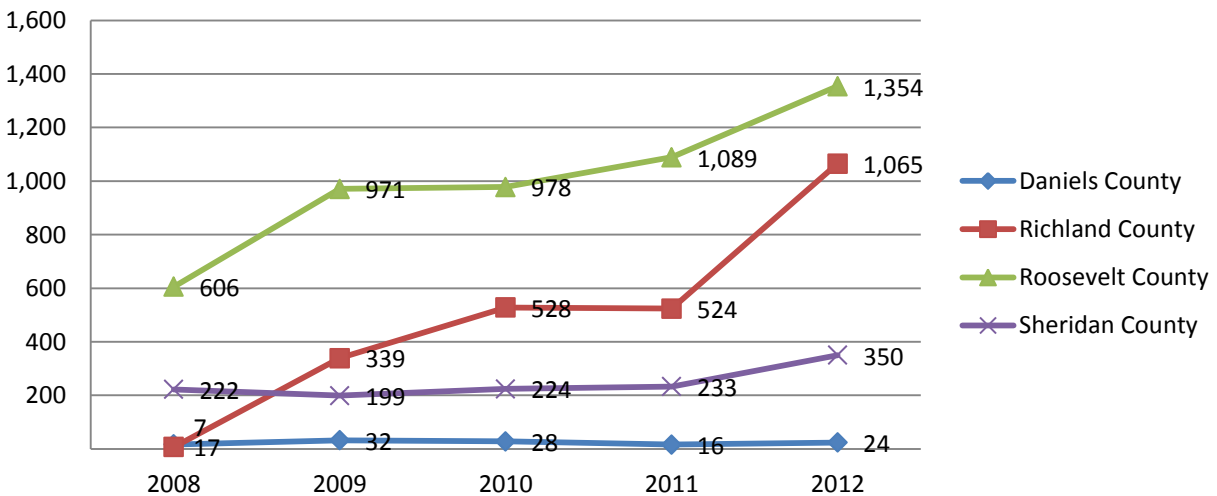
For the purpose of this sub-report, the Index Crimes included: homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, arson, motor vehicle theft, and larceny/theft. NOTE: Larceny/Theft accounted for approximately 60% of the total number of Index Crime offenses for each year in the five-year period. From 2008-2012, Index Crime offenses increased 211.3%, Index Crime incidents jumped 211.4%, and arrestees who committed an Index Crime were up 136.7%. The largest one-year increase occurred in 2009 compared to 2008, when Index Crime offenses increased 88.7%, Index Crime Incidents increased 89.1%, and Index Crime arrestees increased 76.7%. 2010 experienced a decline of Index Crime offenses (3.7%) and Index Crime incidents (3.3%) compared to 2009. Index Crime arrestees dropped 17.7% in 2011 compared to 2010. Those three decreases were anomalies during the five-year period.

Index Crime Measures Compared to Total Crime Measures 2008-2012



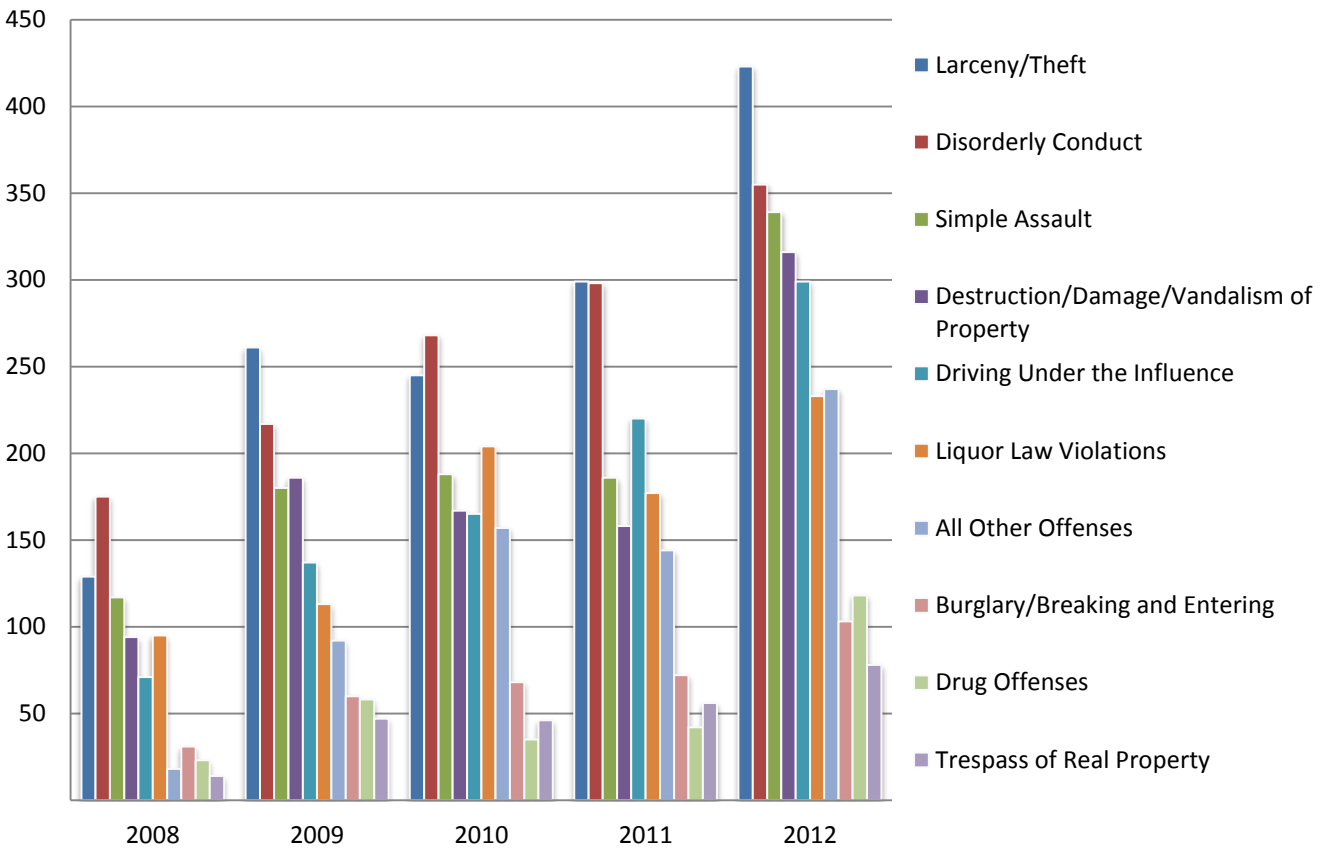
The chart above illustrates the proportion of Index Crime measures compared to the total number of crime measures in the primary Bakken region. In 2012, arrestees who committed an Index Crime composed 9.5% of the total arrestees. Additionally, Index Crime offenses accounted for 23.7% of the total offenses and Index Crime incidents comprised 29.5% of the total incidents.

Number of Offenses in the Counties within the Primary Bakken 2008-2012



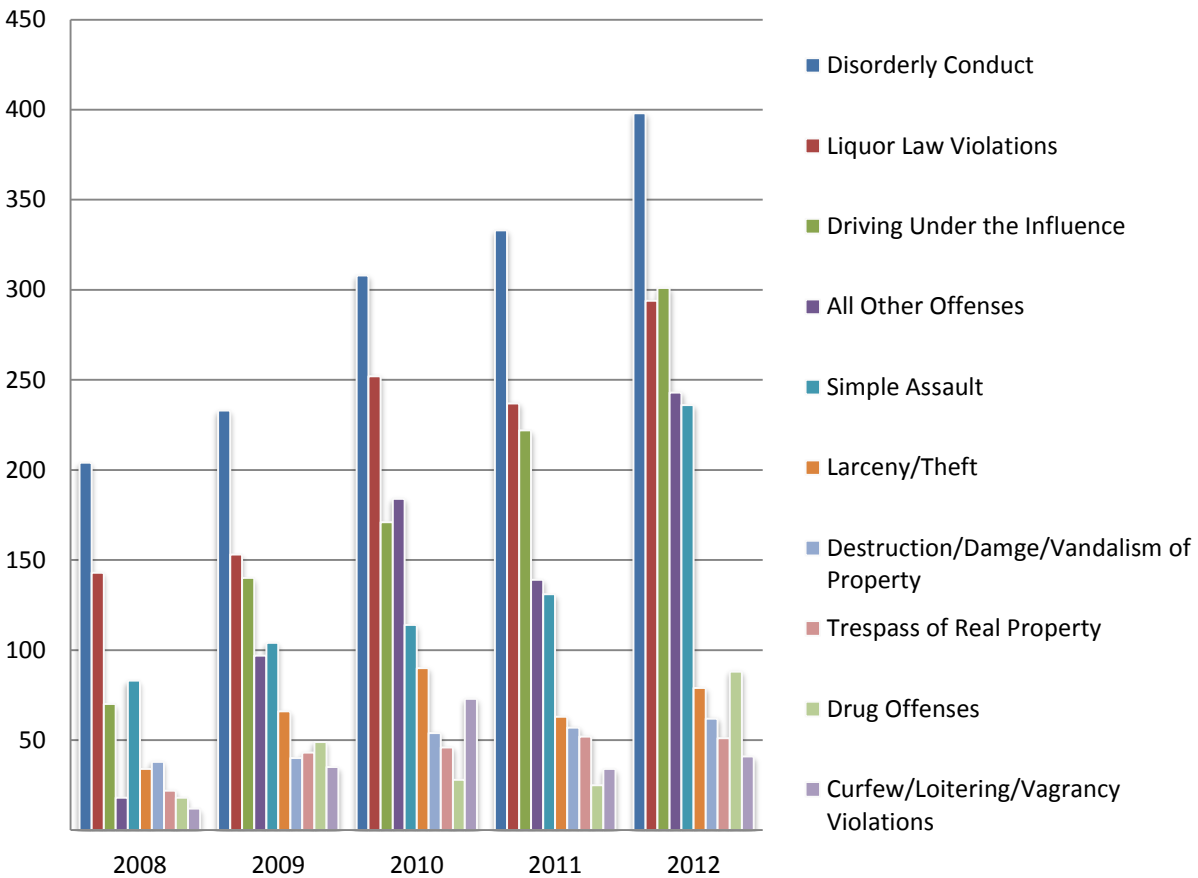
In each year, over the five-year period, Roosevelt County attributed the most offenses to the primary Bakken region's total offenses. In 2012, Roosevelt County accounted for 48.5% of the total offenses in the primary Bakken Region. Richland County experienced the highest increase in offenses (103.2%), of all the counties, in 2012 compared to 2011. Daniels County is the only county that has not experienced a high increase in the number of reported offenses. The exponential increase in Richland county's reported offenses could be attributed to their increased due diligence of crime reporting.

Top Ten Offenses in Primary Bakken 2008-2012



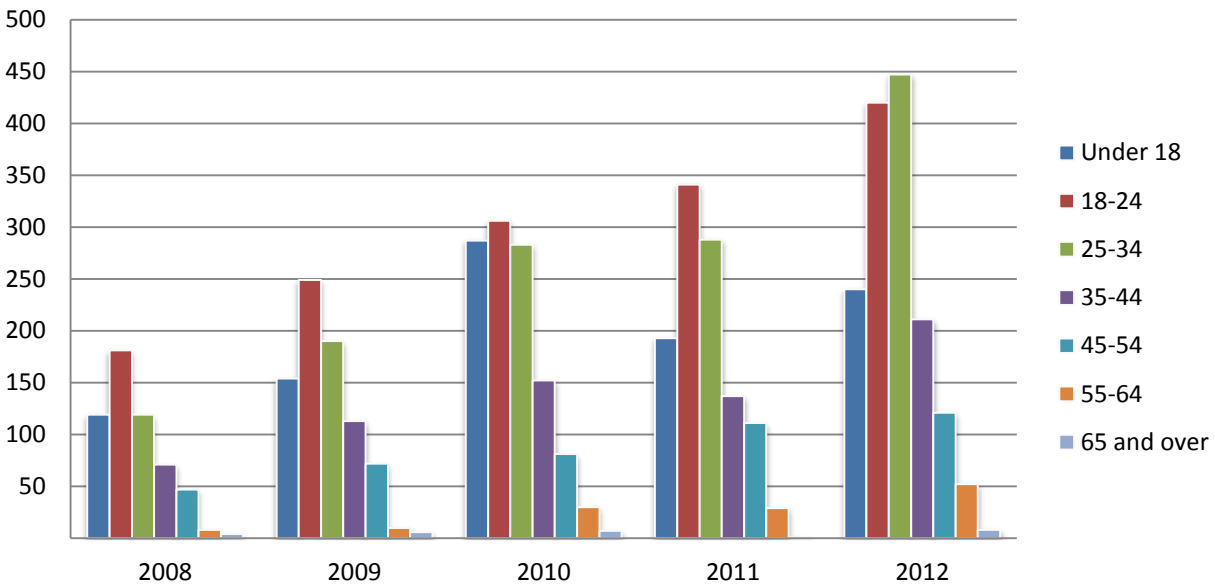
Larceny/theft was the most reported offense, during the five-year period, with a total of 1,357 offenses and comprised 17.4% of the total reported offenses for the primary Bakken region. It was followed closely by disorderly conduct, which accounted for 16.8% of the total reported offenses from 2008-2012. The top six reported offenses: larceny/theft, disorderly conduct, simple assault, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, driving under the influence and liquor law violations, combined, accounted for 80.8% of the total reported offenses during the five-year period. In 2012, the top ten offenses combined for a total of 2,501 offenses, which accounted for 89.6% of the total offenses committed in the primary Bakken region. The graph shows an incremental change for each of the top ten offenses from 2008-2012.

Top 10 Offense Types that Result in Arrest 2008-2012



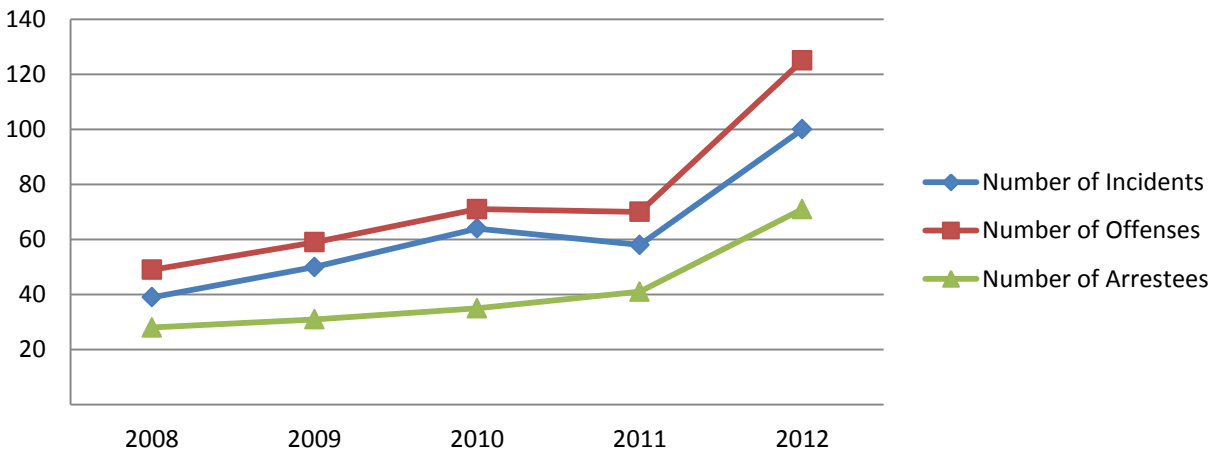
Disorderly conduct was the most committed offense type that resulted in arrest comprising 24.6% of the total arrests over the five-year period. The second and third highest reported offenses, liquor law violations and driving under the influence, combined, accounted for one-third of the total arrests. Almost 60% of all arrests were due to offenders committing those top three offenses. The top ten offenses for which people are arrested had several rank differences than the top ten numbers of reported offenses. Most noticeable is the drop of larceny/theft from composing 17.4% of the total reported offenses during the five-year period to accounting for 5.5% of the offenses that result in arrest. The top ten offenses and top ten offenses types that result in arrest from 2008-2012 shows that the region is harboring alcohol infused crime where fights and disturbances ensue. The number of arrestees by age table below highlights the nuances of the age demographic being arrested in the primary Bakken region and sheds more light on the prevalence of the top ten offenses and types of offenses resulting in arrest.

Number of Arrestees by Age 2008-2012



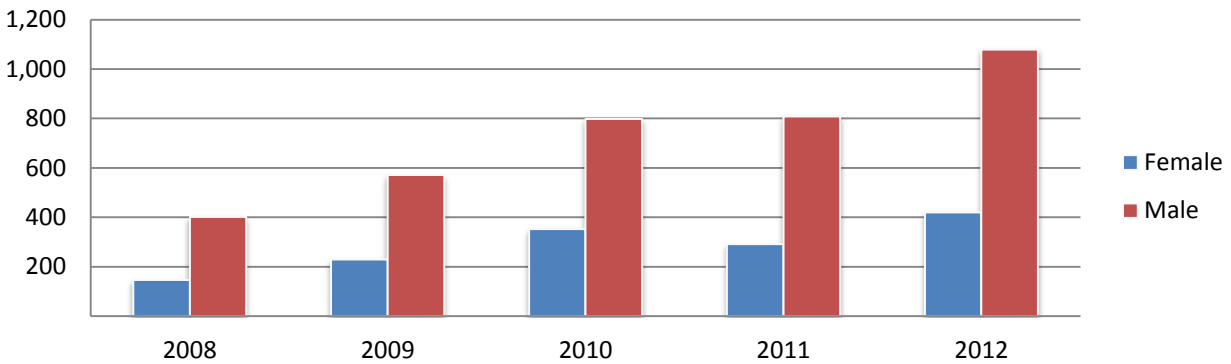
18-24 year olds were arrested the most in every year, except 2012, during the five-year period. The two overall most arrested age groups, 18-24 and 25-34 combined, accounted for a majority of the arrestees in 2008 (54.6%), 2009 (55.3%), 2011 (57.2%), and 2012 (57.8%) and increased 189% from 2008-2012. In 2010, under-18 arrestees increased 86.4% compared to 2009 and then dropped 32.8% in 2011 compared to 2010 before increasing 24.4% in 2012 compared to 2011. The fourth largest age group overall, 35-44 year old arrestees increased 197.2% over the five-year period while 45-54 year olds increased 157.7%.

Domestic Violence Related Offenses Compared to Incidents and Arrestees 2008-2012



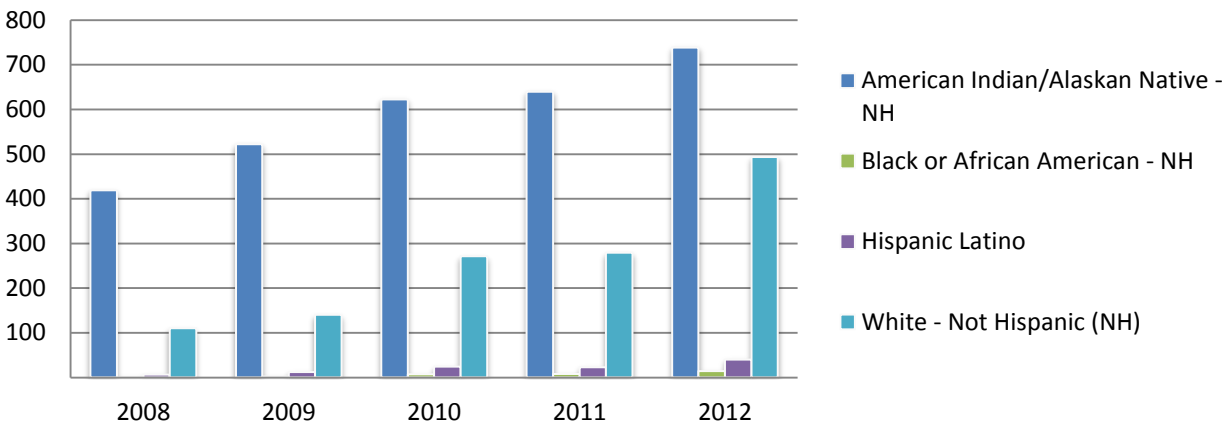
Domestic violence related offenses (155.1%), incidents (156.4%), and arrestees (153.6%) increased dramatically over the five-year period. In 2012, the increases were the largest for these three measures of crime. Offenses were up 78.6%, incidents increased 72.4%, and arrestees increased 73.2% in 2012 compared to 2011.

Number of Arrestees by Gender 2008-2012



Male arrestees more than double the number of female arrestees in each year during the five-year period. However, female arrestees increased 185.7% from 2008-2012, which is 17.3 percentage points more of an increase than male arrestees over the five-year period.

Number of Arrestees by Race/Ethnicity 2008-2012



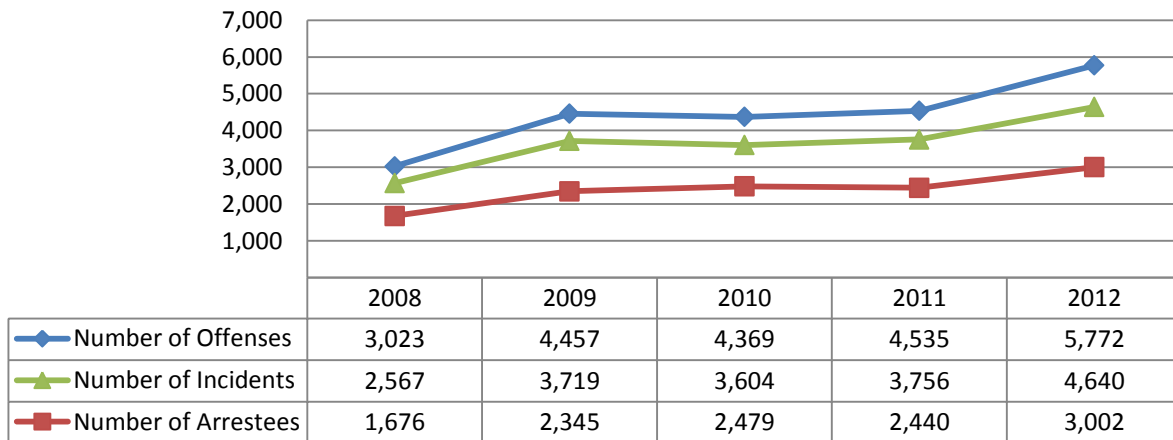
*Unknown and Missing race/ethnicity not included.

*Asian/Pacific Islander not included due to the minimal number of arrestees.

American Indian/Alaskan Natives represented the most arrested race/ethnicity in each year over the five year period accounting for 78.2% of all arrestees in 2008. However, their representation decreased from 2008 to 2012 by 20.9 percentage points to 57.3% of all arrestees in 2012. Despite the American Indian/Alaskan Native decreased proportion of arrestees, their number of arrests increased 76.1% from 2008 to 2012. The White (non-Hispanic) population of arrestees increased 348.2% over the five-year period. This suggests that there is a large immigration of White (non-Hispanic) people to the area. The large number of American Indian/Alaskan Native arrestees could be attributed to the close proximity of the primary Bakken region to the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

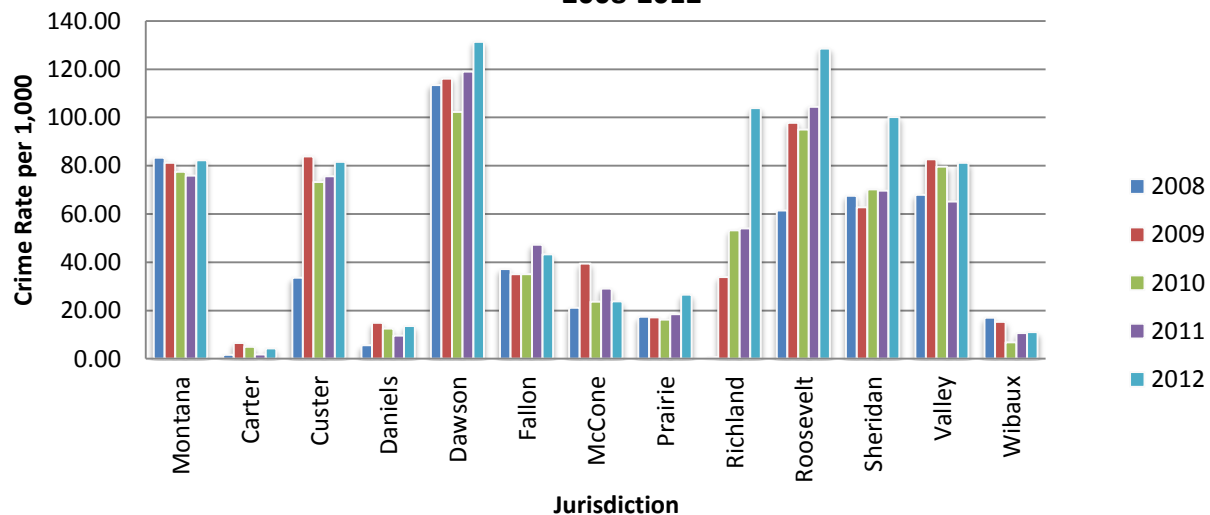
SPECIAL REPORT BAKKEN OIL FIELD CRIME ANALYSIS of GREATER BAKKEN

**Number of Offenses Compared to Incidents and Arrestees
2008-2012**



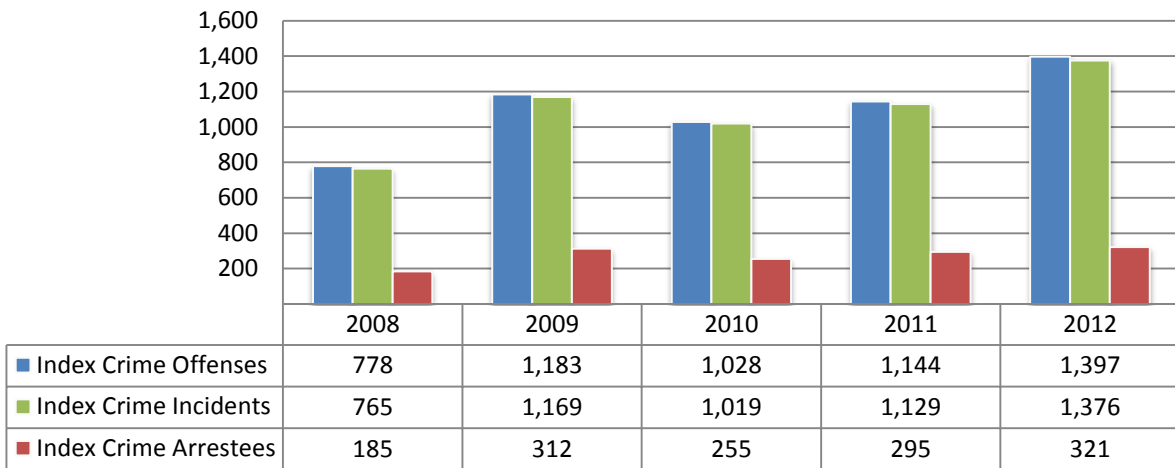
In the Greater Bakken Region, the Number of offenses (90.9%), incidents (80.8%) and arrestees (79.1%) increased over the five-year period. 2008-2009 and 2011-2012 experienced the most dramatic increases in offenses (47.4%, 27.3%), incidents (44.9%, 23.5%), and arrestees (39.9%, 23.0%) respectively.

**Montana Compared to Bakken Counties' Crime Rates
2008-2012**



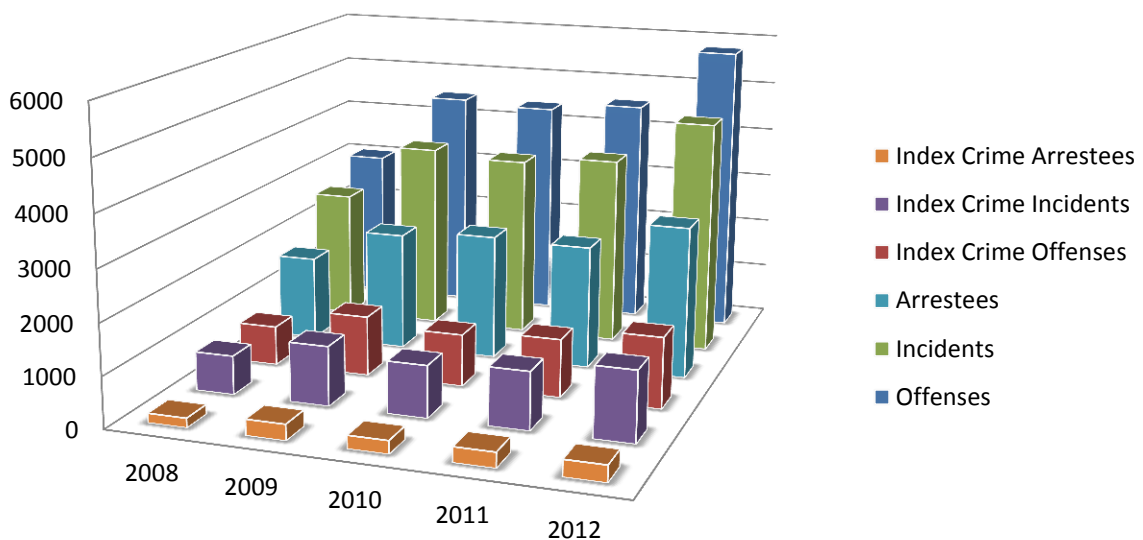
Montana's crime rate hovered close to 80 crimes per 1,000 population in each year from 2008 to 2012. In 2012, Carter (4.31 per 1,000), Custer (81.63 per 1,000), Daniels (13.52 per 1,000), Fallon (43.33 per 1,000), McCone (23.80 per 1,000), Prairie (26.56 per 1,000), Valley (81.18 per 1,000) and Wibaux (11.09 per 1,000) Counties had crime rates below the Montana crime rate (82.32 per 1,000). Dawson (131.35 per 1,000), Richland (103.94 per 1,000), Roosevelt (128.58 per 1,000), and Sheridan (100.17 per 1,000) Counties reported higher crime rates than Montana's overall crime rate, in 2012. Richland (92.5%), Roosevelt (23.2%), and Sheridan (43.7%) Counties had the largest crime rate increases in 2012 compared to 2011.

INDEX CRIMES Number of Offenses Compared to Incidents and Arrestees 2008-2012



The Greater Bakken Region experienced an increase of reported Index Offenses (79.6%), Index Incidents (79.9%), and Index Arrestees (73.5%) in the five-year period. The most dramatic increase in reported Index Offenses (52.1%), Index Incidents (52.8.9%), and Index Arrestees (68.6%) occurred in 2009 compared to 2008. In 2010, Index Offenses, Incidents, and Arrestees dropped respectively (-13.1%, -12.8% and -18.3%) compared to 2009. This was the only year where the numbers decreased compared to the prior year during the five-year period. In 2012, Index offenses increased 22.1%, Index Incidents jumped 21.9%, and Index Arrestees bumped 8.8% compared to 2011.

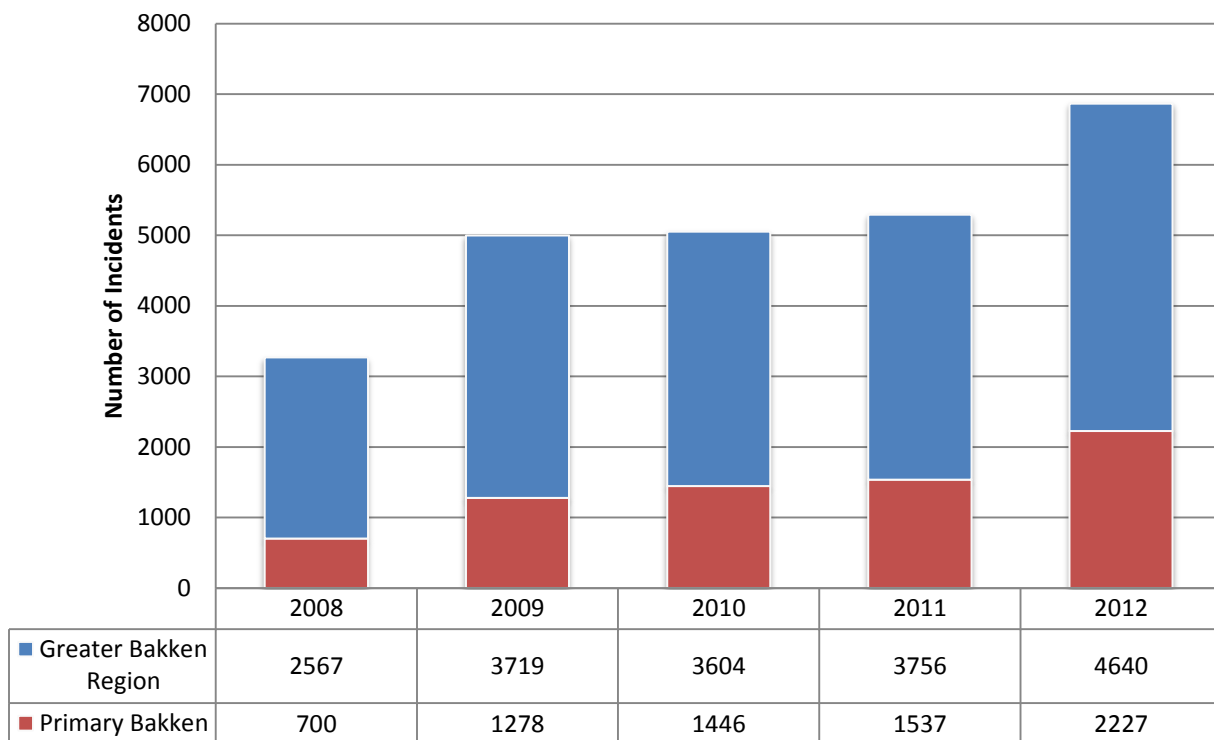
Index Crime Measures Compared to Total Crime Measures 2008-2012



The chart above illustrates the proportion of Index Crime measures compared to the total number of crime measures in the Greater Bakken Region. In 2012, Index Offenses accounted for 24.2% of the total

reported offenses, Index Incidents comprised 29.7% of the total reported incidents and Index Arrestees amounted to 10.7% of the total arrestees in the Greater Bakken Region.

Primary Bakken Compared to Greater Bakken Area 2008-2012



The chart above shows the proportion of Primary Bakken Region incidents compared to the Greater Bakken Region. In 2012, the Primary Bakken accounted for 48% of the total incidents reported in the Greater Bakken Region which was up 20.7 percentage points from its percentage of total in 2008 (27.3%). Also, the Primary Bakken Region's incidents increased 218.1% during the five-year period while the Greater Bakken Region's reported incidents increased 80.8%. This shows that the four counties in the Primary Bakken Region: Roosevelt, Richland, Sheridan and Daniels, are a major source of reported crime for the Greater Bakken Region and suggests that these counties, within close proximity of the oil development, are experiencing higher increases of crime than their surrounding counties.

Appendix A

Reporting Agencies

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

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

Appendix B

Index Crimes by Jurisdiction – 2012

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Baker PD	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	18	21
Beaverhead SO	2	0	0	1	3	8	1	26	35
Belgrade PD	13	5	0	1	19	28	9	193	230
Big Horn SO	21	6	0	1	28	4	14	90	108
Billings PD	304	40	3	77	424	774	425	3,659	4,858
Blaine SO	20	1	0	0	21	3	2	22	27
Boulder PD	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	8
Bozeman PD	61	29	1	8	99	137	57	1,172	1,366
Bridger PD	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	7
Broadwater SO	15	2	0	1	18	3	2	42	47
Carbon SO	14	5	0	0	19	12	5	31	48
Carter SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Cascade SO	41	6	0	1	48	72	28	253	353
Choteau SO	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	11
Colstrip PD	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	12	14
Columbia Falls PD	6	0	0	0	6	4	3	124	131
Columbus PD	7	0	0	1	8	4	2	32	38
Conrad PD	5	0	0	0	5	1	2	32	35
Custer SO	3	0	0	0	3	3	5	29	37
Cut Bank PD	13	2	0	0	15	31	3	86	120
Daniels SO	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	5

*Darby PD	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	6
Dawson SO	7	0	0	0	7	14	9	84	107
Deer Lodge SO	21	7	1	1	30	13	8	160	181
Dillon PD	4	0	0	0	4	5	3	37	45
East Helena PD	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	11	16
Ennis PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Eureka PD	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	25	29
*Fairview PD	6	0	0	0	6	8	3	30	41
Fallon SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Fergus SO	11	1	0	0	12	12	4	46	62
Flathead SO	167	15	0	7	189	263	69	951	1,283
Fort Benton PD	5	0	0	0	5	0	2	9	11
Gallatin SO	37	17	0	1	55	53	17	317	387
Garfield SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Glacier SO	32	0	1	0	33	10	9	54	73
Glasgow PD	3	3	0	0	6	4	5	34	43
Glendive PD	10	1	1	0	12	29	9	159	197
Golden Valley SO	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	3	6
Granite SO	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	46	51
Great Falls PD	137	11	1	27	176	322	132	2,384	2,838
Hamilton PD	32	4	1	1	38	21	8	215	244
Havre PD	57	15	0	1	73	28	24	406	458
Helena PD	109	32	0	13	154	123	33	897	1,053
Hill SO	31	1	0	0	32	12	11	144	167

Hot Springs PD	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	17	18
Jefferson SO	11	0	0	0	11	13	6	72	91
Joliet PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judith Basin SO	2	1	0	0	3	1	3	1	5
Kalispell PD	63	17	1	7	88	90	34	788	912
Lake SO	73	7	1	0	81	77	50	230	357
Laurel PD	10	1	0	1	12	18	17	155	190
Lewis and Clark SO	42	12	3	2	59	79	29	310	418
Lewistown PD	15	3	0	0	18	5	7	71	83
Libby PD	5	0	0	0	5	6	3	60	69
*Liberty SO	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lincoln SO	32	1	3	0	36	31	5	97	133
Livingston PD	20	3	0	1	24	15	10	119	144
Madison SO	6	0	0	0	6	4	2	43	49
Manhattan PD	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	14	20
McCone SO	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	5
Meagher SO	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	19	22
Miles City PD	19	3	0	0	22	15	12	178	205
Mineral SO	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	5
Missoula PD	175	25	0	37	237	371	110	2,591	3,072
MissoulaCo SO	95	15	0	5	115	82	41	388	511
Montana State University PD	4	1	0	0	5	20	2	220	242
Musselshell SO	12	6	0	0	18	11	6	74	91
Park SO	12	2	0	0	14	8	9	45	62

*Petroleum	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Phillips SO	7	0	0	0	7	3	6	68	77
Plains PD	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	10
Polson PD	23	3	0	0	26	25	15	228	268
Pondera SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Powell SO	13	2	1	0	16	7	2	55	64
Prairie SO	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	6
Ravalli SO	45	3	0	1	49	33	18	322	373
Red Lodge PD	10	2	0	0	12	10	4	58	72
Richland SO	6	0	0	0	6	17	13	66	96
Ronan PD	20	3	0	1	24	11	6	87	104
Roosevelt SO	17	0	0	0	17	7	5	24	36
Rosebud SO	7	1	0	2	10	6	6	29	41
Sanders SO	8	1	2	1	12	10	10	63	83
Sheridan SO	14	2	0	0	16	7	6	55	68
Sidney PD	25	1	0	2	28	31	13	117	161
Silver Bow SO	98	3	0	7	108	154	105	1,007	1,266
St. Ignatius PD	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	13	14
Stevensville PD	7	1	0	0	8	5	3	14	22
Stillwater SO	18	4	0	0	22	52	4	60	116
Sweet Grass SO	5	1	0	0	6	5	9	37	51
Teton SO	5	1	1	0	7	6	3	45	54
Thompson Falls PD	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	25	33
Toole SO	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	81	105

*Treasure SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troy PD	1	1	0	0	2	5	0	27	32
University of Montana PD	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	93	96
Valley SO	5	1	0	0	6	5	5	18	28
West Yellowstone PD	7	0	0	0	7	0	1	12	13
Wheatland SO	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	3	5
Whitefish PD	12	4	0	1	17	14	9	158	181
Wibaux SO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Wolf Point PD	17	5	0	1	23	41	4	155	200
Yellowstone SO	57	1	0	1	59	165	56	420	641
Grand Total	2,250	342	22	213	2,827	3,526	1,583	20,730	25,839

Appendix C

Index Crimes by County – 2012

County	Population ¹⁷	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Beaverhead County	9,346	21	6	0	1	28	4	14	90	108
Big Horn County	13,061	6	0	0	1	7	13	4	63	80
Blaine County	6,683	20	1	0	0	21	3	2	22	27
Broadwater County	5,756	15	2	0	1	18	3	2	42	47
Carbon County	10,127	25	7	0	0	32	24	9	94	127
Carter County	1,177	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Cascade County	81,723	178	17	1	28	224	394	160	2,637	3191
Choteau County	5,904	6	0	0	0	6	1	3	18	22
Custer County	11,888	22	3	0	0	25	18	17	207	242
Daniels County	1,786	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	5
Dawson County	9,249	17	1	1	0	19	43	18	243	304
Deer Lodge County	9,227	21	7	1	1	30	13	8	160	181
Fallon County	3,024	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	22	25
Fergus County	11,435	26	4	0	0	30	17	11	117	145
Flathead County	91,633	248	36	1	15	300	371	115	2,021	2507
Gallatin County	92,614	122	52	1	11	186	242	88	1,928	2258
Garfield County	1,261	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Glacier County	13,711	45	2	1	0	48	41	12	140	193
Golden Valley County	839	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	3	6
Granite County	3,109	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	46	51

¹⁷ United States Census Bureau. State and County QuickFacts. Accessed online on May 15th, 2013 at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/30000.html>

Hill County	16,366	88	16	0	1	105	40	35	550	625
Jefferson County	11,401	13	0	0	0	13	13	6	80	99
Judith Basin County	2,024	2	1	0	0	3	1	3	1	5
Lake County	28,986	118	13	1	1	133	114	71	558	743
Lewis and Clark County	64,876	152	44	3	15	214	203	66	1,218	1487
Liberty County	2,392	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lincoln County	19,491	38	3	3	0	44	44	10	209	263
Madison County	7,733	6	0	0	0	6	4	2	47	53
McCone County	1,701	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	5
Meagher County	1,924	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	19	22
Mineral County	4,167	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	5
Missoula County	110,977	270	40	0	42	352	456	151	3,071	3678
Musselshell County	4,665	12	6	0	0	18	11	6	74	91
Park County	15,567	32	5	0	1	38	23	19	164	206
Petroleum County	511	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Phillips County	4,128	7	0	0	0	7	3	6	68	77
Pondera County	6,165	5	0	0	0	5	1	3	37	41
Powder River County	1,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powell County	7,096	13	2	1	0	16	7	2	55	64
Prairie County	1,157	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	6
Ravalli County	40,617	85	8	1	2	96	64	30	551	645
Richland County	10,810	34	1	0	2	37	56	29	213	298
Roosevelt County	10,927	37	5	0	1	43	48	9	180	237
Rosebud County	9,396	9	1	0	2	12	7	7	41	55
Sanders County	11,408	13	1	2	1	17	18	12	114	144

Sheridan County	3,580	14	2	0	0	16	7	6	55	68
Silver Bow County	34,403	98	3	0	7	108	154	105	1,007	1266
Stillwater County	9,195	25	4	0	1	30	56	6	92	154
Sweet Grass County	3,605	5	1	0	0	6	5	9	37	51
Teton County	6,053	5	1	1	0	7	6	3	45	54
Toole County	5,220	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	81	105
Treasure County	736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valley County	7,505	8	4	0	0	12	9	10	52	71
Wheatland County	2,104	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	3	5
Wibaux County	1,057	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Yellowstone County	151,882	371	42	3	79	495	957	498	4,234	5689
Grand Total	1,005,141	2,250	342	22	213	2,827	3,526	1,583	20,730	25,839

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