

Crime in Montana

2012-2013

REPORT



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Report

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Montana Board of Crime Control
Statistical Analysis Center

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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 2012 – 2013* 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 Equipment Violations

- Advertisement of drug paraphernalia
- Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor
- Manufacture of delivery of drug paraphernalia
- Possession of drug paraphernalia

Drug/Narcotic Offenses:

- Advertisement of imitation dangerous drugs
- Altering labels on dangerous drugs

Criminal child endangerment
Cultivation/manufacturing marijuana in undisclosed or shared location
Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs
Infused-products provider distributing marijuana in the incorrect form
Manufacture imitation dangerous drugs
Minor child cardholder smoking marijuana
Operation of clandestine lab
Possession of dangerous drugs or Provider/marijuana-infused provider use of medical marijuana
Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell
Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs
Possession of toxic substances
Possession with intent to sell
Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs
Registered cardholder cultivation/manufacturing marijuana...
Registered cardholder/provider illegal cultivation/manufacture of marijuana
Registered cardholder/provider cultivating/manufacturing that...
Registered cardholder/provider in possession of more marijuana than allowed by law
Sale of dangerous drugs
Sale of dangerous drugs on/near school property
Sale of imitation dangerous drugs
Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors
Use of medical marijuana in a prohibited area

DUI Offenses:

DUI, undetermined level - refused to test
Criminal child endangerment
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

- Criminal child endangerment
- 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

Human Trafficking:

- Human trafficking, commercial sex acts
- Human trafficking, involuntary servitude
- Sexual servitude of child

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
- Patronizing of child

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 63 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
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

² Montana does not collect offense information on drunkenness.

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

More information about the MTIBRS can be found online at:

<http://mbcc.mt.gov/Data/CrimeDataSubmissions/CrDataSub.asp>. 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:

- 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

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.

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.

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 2013, 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.

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.

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 (May 8th, 2014) 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 2012-2013* 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:

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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 for index offenses 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 2013 population is taken from the 2013 U.S. Census population estimates.

Since 1974, *Crime in Montana* has reported on the reporting status of all non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies. In 2013, non-Tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) reporting crime data to the MBCC's MTIBRS account for 96% of the state's total population. In total 101 of 110 (91.8%) 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. Of those, 3 agencies submitted data on paper summary forms, the remaining 99 agencies

reported in a format that was consistent with the MTIBRS standards. 48 of 56 counties reported crime data and two 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 a list of all reporting agencies.

Reporting Population by Year – 2011-2013

YEAR	2011	2012	2013
Reporting Population	990,868	999,055	976,697
Population Estimate ⁵	998,199	1,005,141	1,015,165
% of Population Coverage	99%	99%	96%

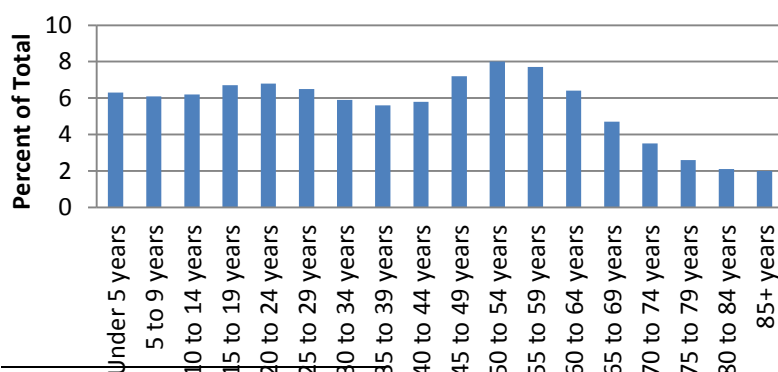
Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity⁶

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

*2013 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

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. 2013 State and County Quickfacts. Accessed online on May 8, 2014 at: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/30000.html>

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. 2010 Census Demographic Profiles. Accessed online on May 8, 2014 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 20.5 minutes⁸

One Violent Crime every 3.9 hours

- One homicide every 22.8 days
- One rape every 1.2 days
- One robbery every 1.8 days
- 4.7 aggravated assaults every day

One Property Crime every 22.5 minutes

- One burglary every 2.7 hours
- Two larceny/thefts every hour
- One motor vehicle theft every 5.9 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 (May 8, 2014). 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.

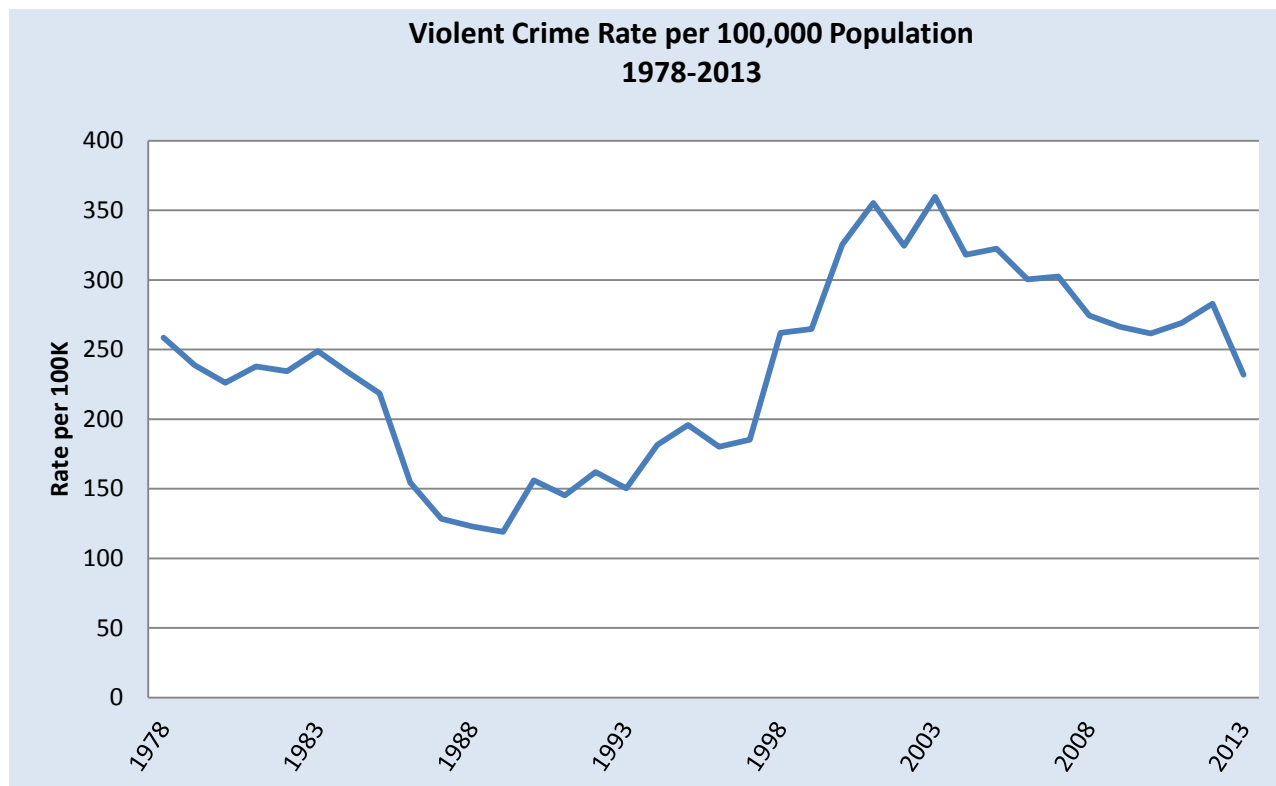
Consistent with the 2011-2012 *Crime in Montana* the crime index (the sum total of the seven index crimes) is used sparingly in this publication due to its limited scope. The crime index masks important fluctuations in other types of criminal activity. However, violent crime (homicide, rape, robbery, 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

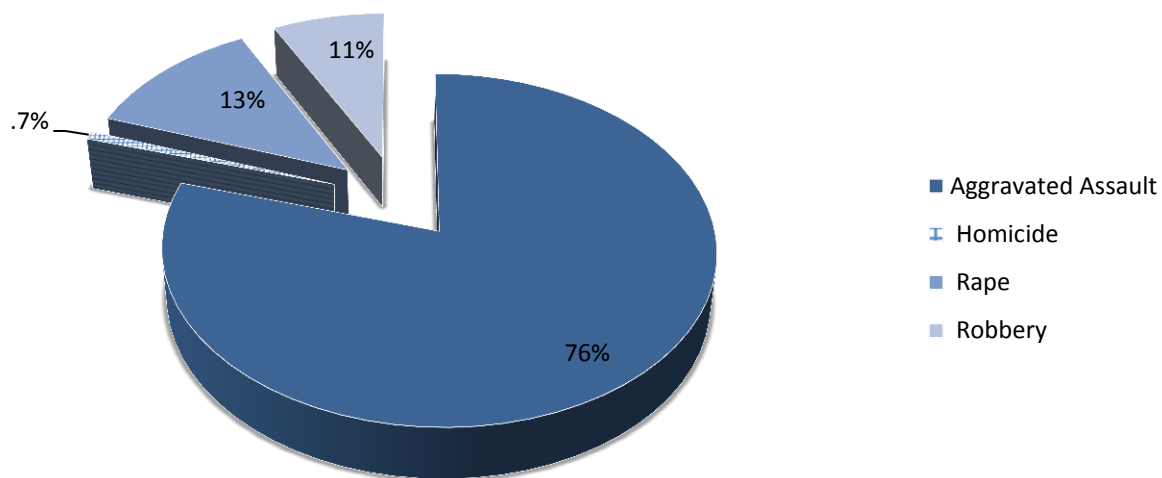
Index violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. The following information looks at the violent crime index rate since 1978.



Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	1,770	234.5
1992	1,250	162.1
2009	2,576	266.4
2012	2,827	283.0
2013	2,265	231.9

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. 2013 experienced a significant decrease (18%) in the violent crime rate compared to 2012.

Distribution of Violent Crime 2013



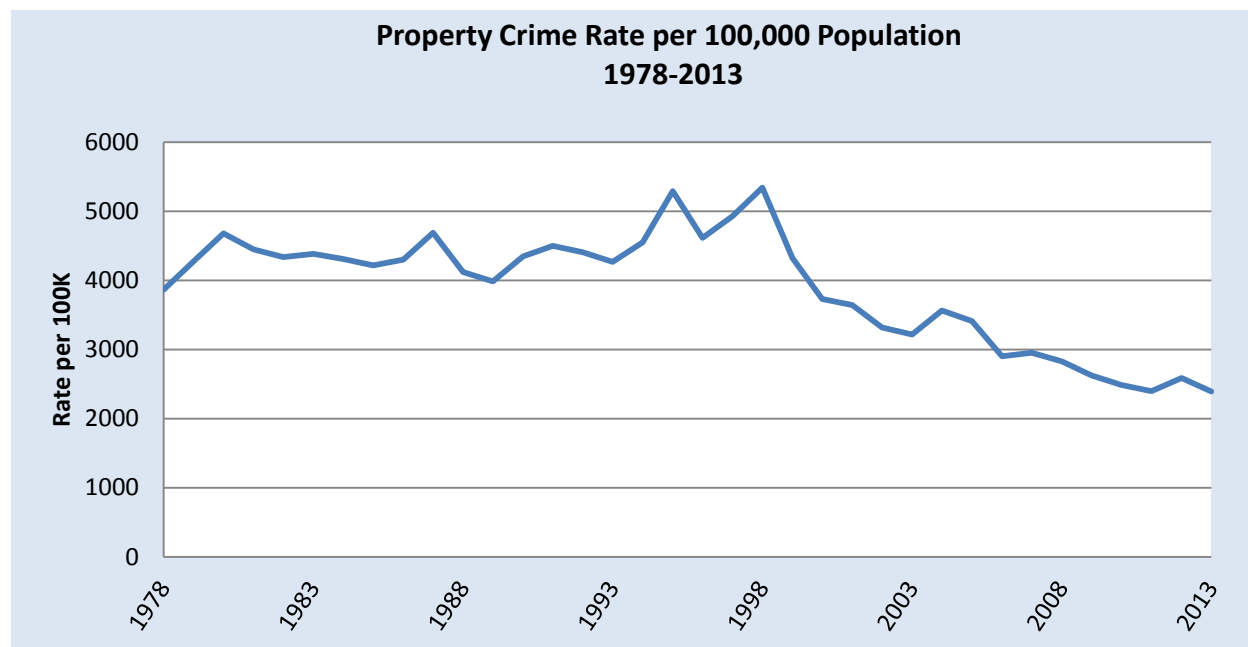
Percentage of Index Violent Crime by Offense by Year

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Homicide	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Aggravated Assault	75%	79%	81%	80%	76%
Rape	13%	12%	12%	12%	13%
Robbery	11%	8%	6%	8%	11%

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 and 2013 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

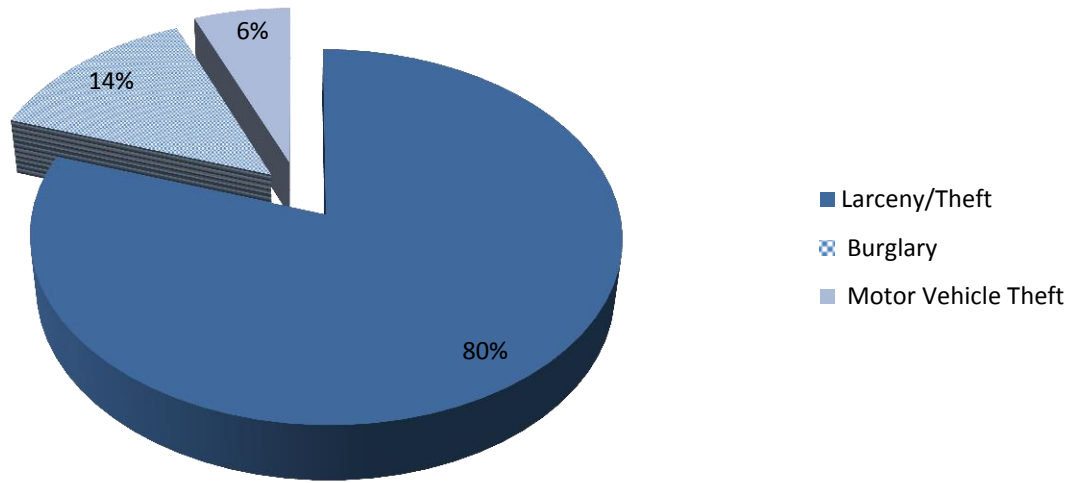
Index property crime consists of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. The following graph examines the property crime rate since 1978.



Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	32,725	4,335.1
1992	34,000	4,407.9
2009	25,369	2,623.8
2012	25,839	2,586.3
2013	23,353	2,391.0

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. 2013 experienced a decrease (7%) in the index property crime rate compared to 2012.

Distribution of Property Crime 2013



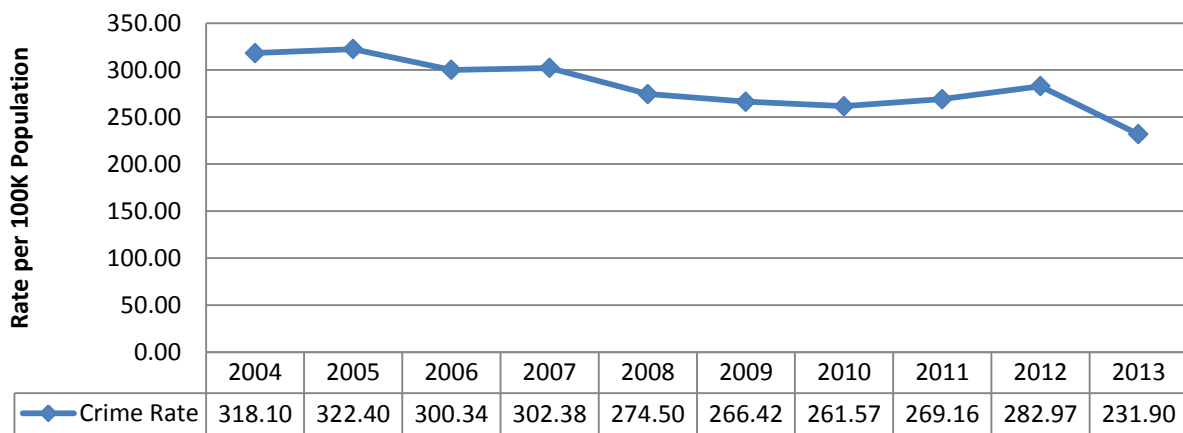
Percentage of Property Crime by Offense by Year

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Burglary	14%	13%	13%	14%	14%
Larceny/Theft	80%	81%	81%	80%	80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%

In 2013, 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.

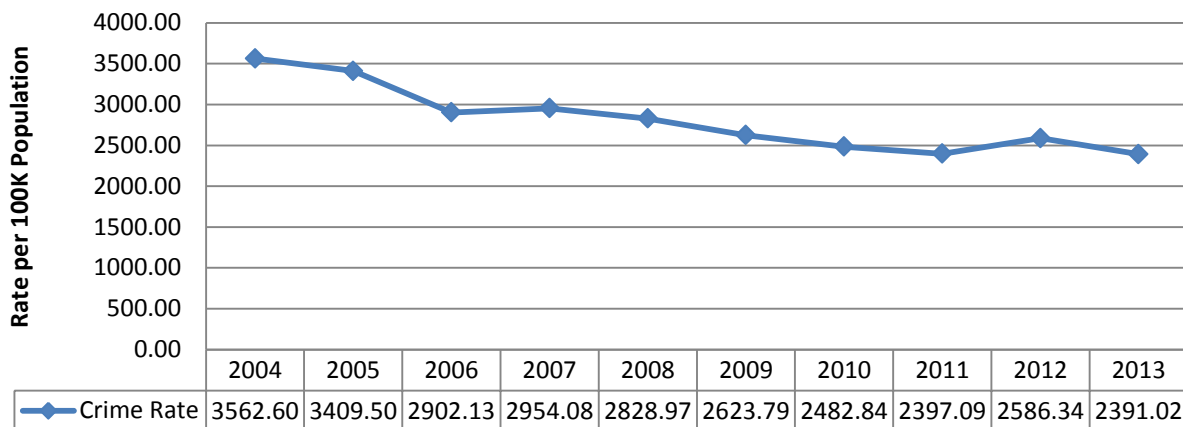
TEN-YEAR TREND ANALYSIS

Ten-year Trend: Violent Crime Rate 2004-2013



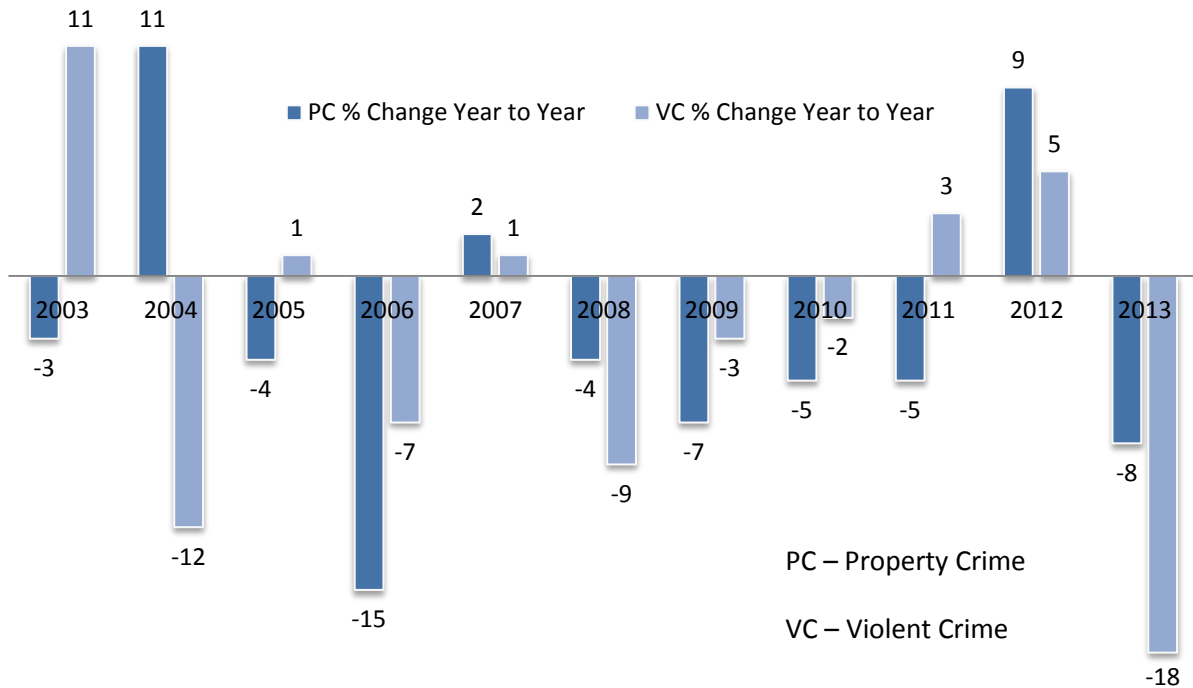
The index violent crime rate trended downward over the past ten years, representing a 27% decline in 2013 compared to 2003. The two consecutive increases in 2011 and 2012 represented an 8% total increase in those two years. However, the violent crime rate decreased 18% in 2013 compared to 2012.

Ten Year Trend: Property Crime Rate 2004-2013



The index property crime rate also trended downward from 2003-2013, representing an approximate 33% 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. The property crime rate decreased by 8% in 2013 compared to 2012.

Crime Rate Percent Change 2003-2013



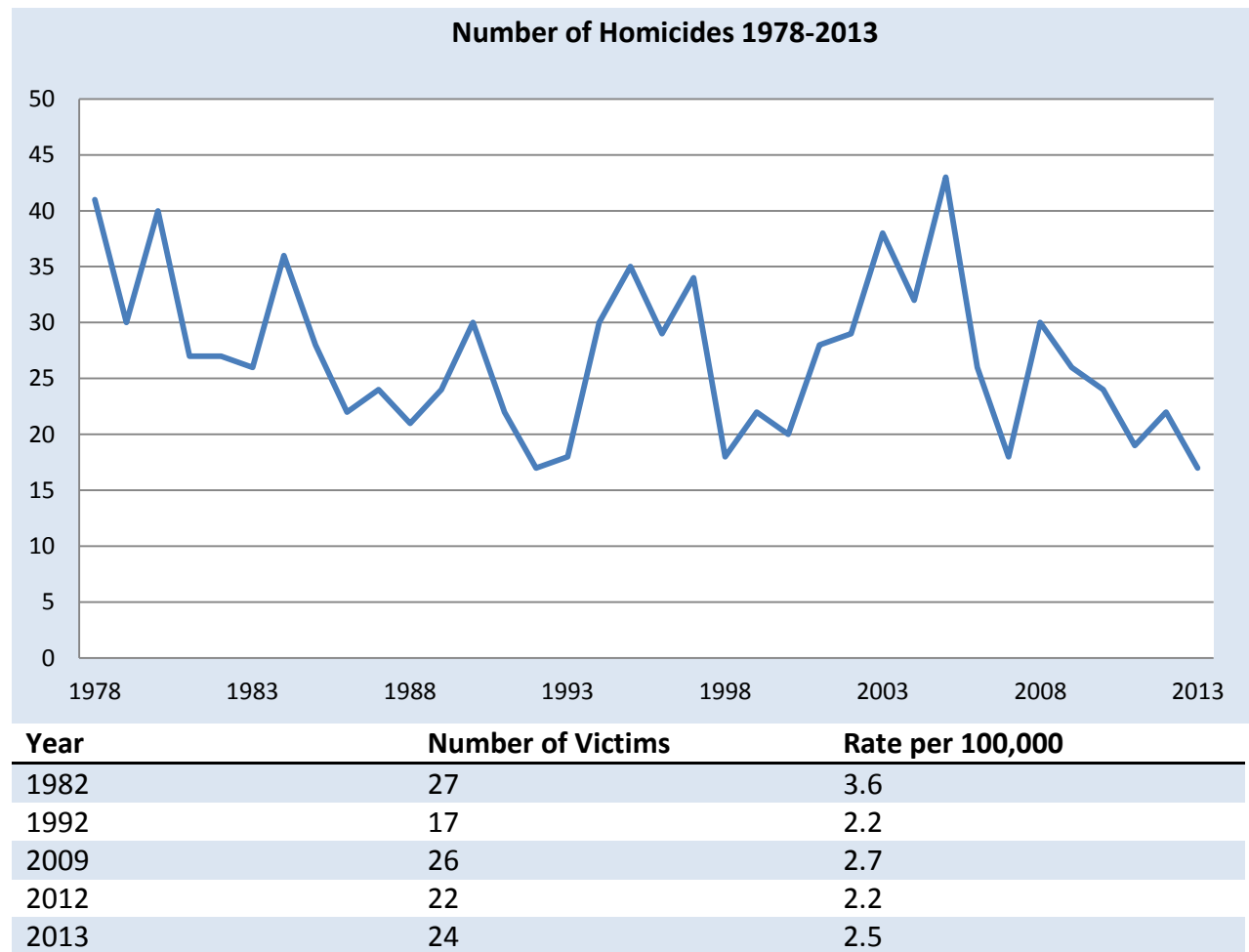
The violent crime rate has experienced some relatively dramatic upswings and downswings over the years. In 2003, the violent crime rate increased 11% when compared to 2002, but then decreased 12% in 2004 when compared to 2003. Some of the large swings can be partially attributed to a relatively small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

Montana experienced the largest decrease in the property crime rate in 2013 (18%).

Both index violent (8%) and property (18%) crime decreased in 2013.

PART I VIOLENT CRIMES

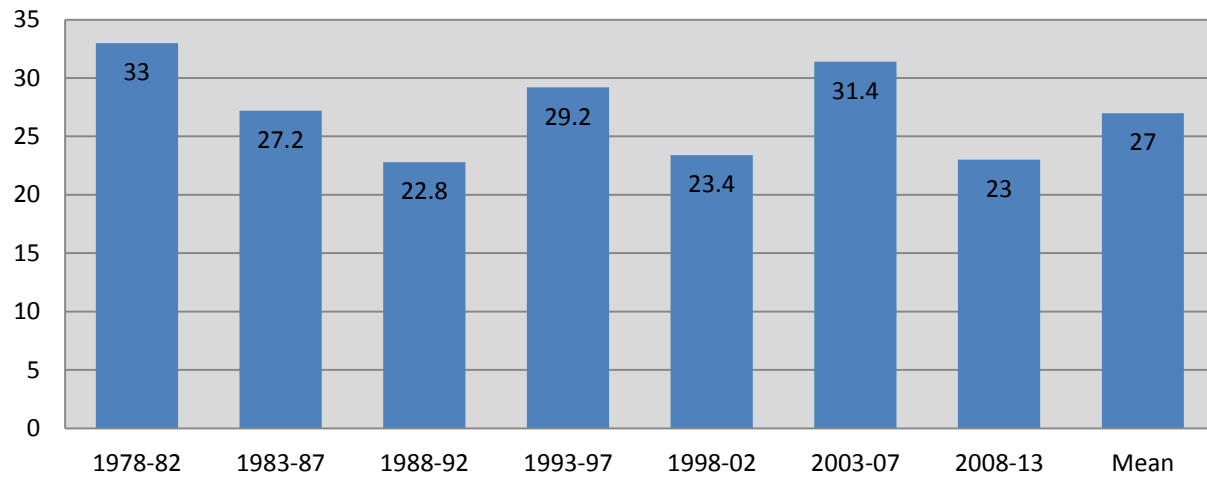
HOMICIDE⁹



In 2013, 24 homicide victims were reported by Montana's non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies, up from 22 homicides in 2012¹⁰. Since 1978, 980 homicides have been reported to the MBCC, an average of 27 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.

⁹ Attempted homicides are coded as aggravated assaults for reporting purposes.

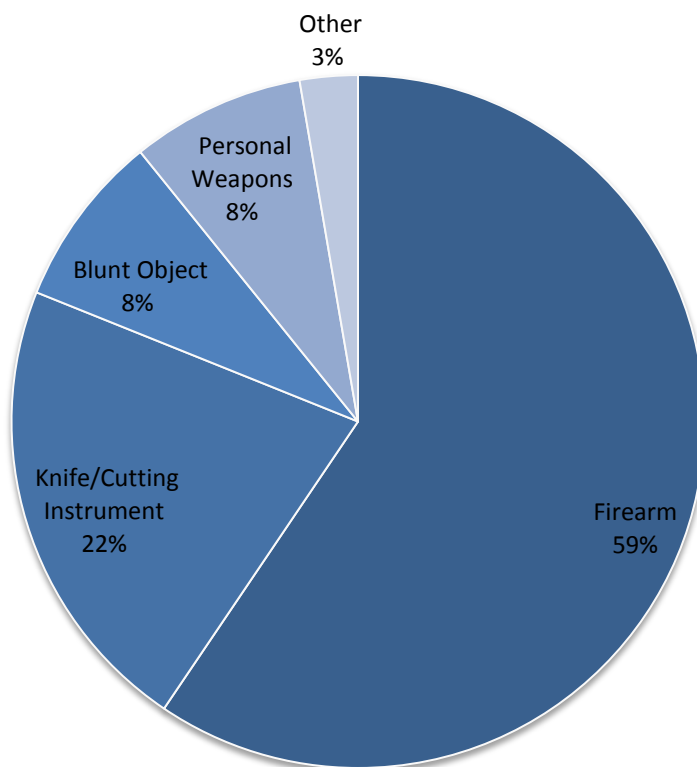
Average Number of Homicides per Year by Five-year Intervals



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 2008-2013 time interval is down by 14.8%, compared to the long-term average or mean of 27. 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.

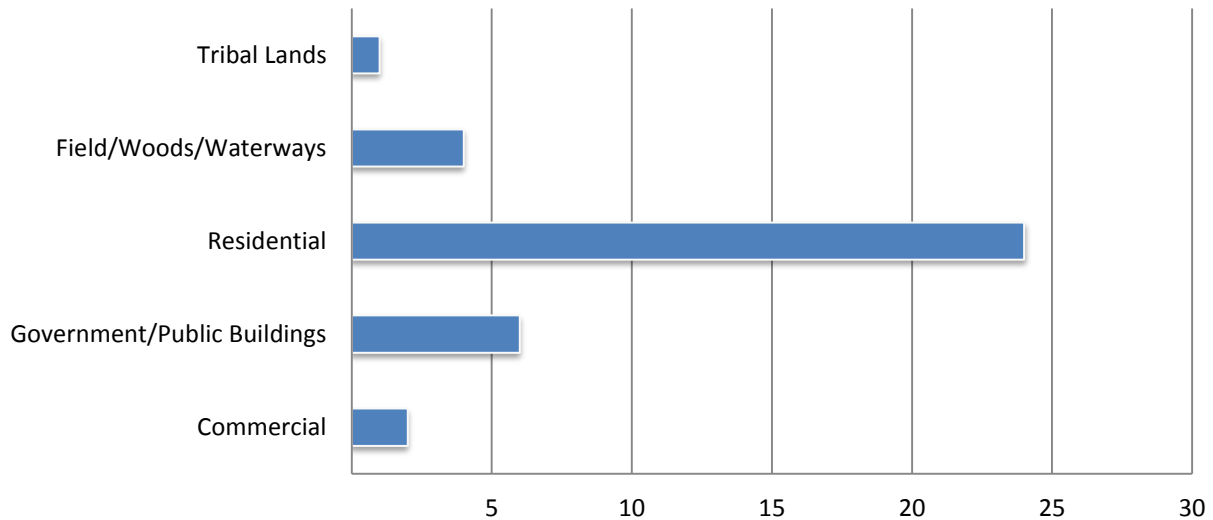
Over the two-year period (2012-2013), the 37 incidents occurred in 20 separate jurisdictions. Billings experienced the most homicide incidents (6) over the two-year period. At the time of this publication, 21 persons were arrested for homicide in 2012 and 2013. In 2013, two incidents were cleared exceptionally. One was cleared due to the death of the offender and the other was declined by prosecution, for a total combined clearance rate of 57%.

Homicide by Weapon Type 2012-2013



Of the homicide incidents reported over the two-year period, over half (22) were committed with a firearm. Knives were the second most commonly used weapon followed by *personal weapons*, which are hands/feet and blunt objects.

Homicide by Location Type 2012-2013

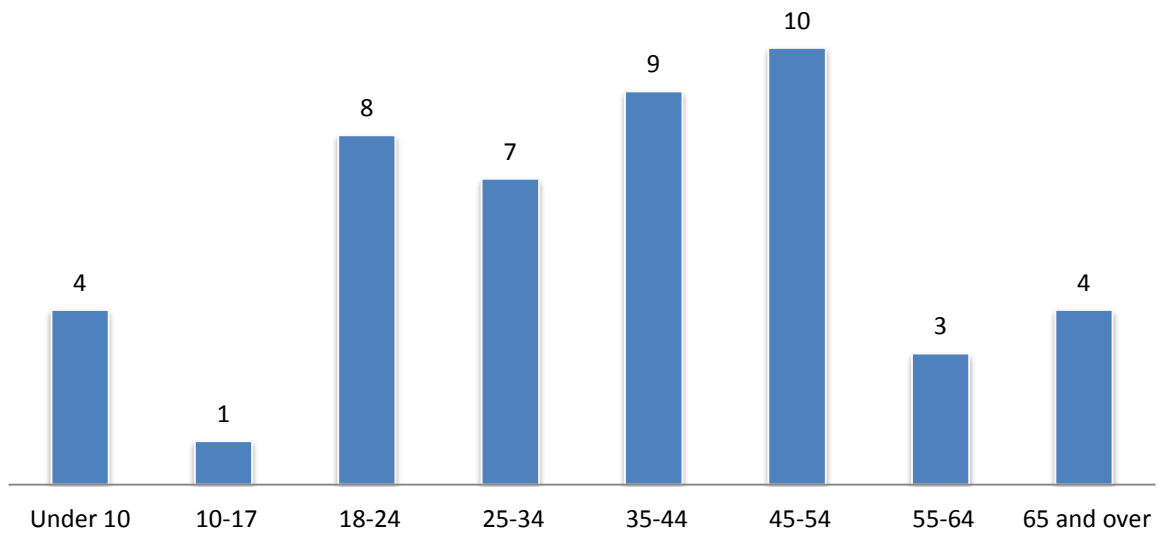


In 2012-2013, 64% of the homicides known to law enforcement occurred in a home/residence. An additional 16% occurred in a government/public building. These two location types combined accounted for 80% of all homicide locations.

Victims	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Female	10	8	18	39.1%
American Indian	0	4	4	8.7%
White	10	4	14	30.4%
Male	12	16	28	60.9%
American Indian	3	3	6	13.0%
Black or African American	0	1	1	2.2%
White	8	10	18	39.1%
Unknown	1	2	3	6.5%
Grand Total	22	24	46	100%

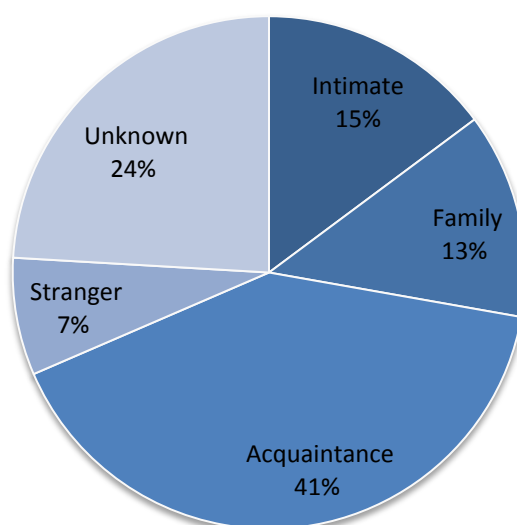
Male victims accounted for 60.9% of the homicide victims in 2012-2013. White males comprised over one-third of the homicide victims. White females were the second largest group, composing 30.4% of the total homicide victims in 2012-2013.

Homicide Victims by Age 2012-2013



56.5% of all homicide victims in Montana in 2012 and 2013 were 35 or older. Approximately 22% of all victims during 2012-2013 were ages 45-54, which is the most victimized age group during the two-year period.

Homicide Victim-to-Offender Relationship 2012-2013



In 41% of homicides, the offender and victim knew each other at the acquaintance level. In approximately one-quarter (28%) of homicides the victim and offender were in either an intimate or familial relationship. These three categories, in which the victim and offender knew each other, comprised 69% of the homicides in 2012-2013.

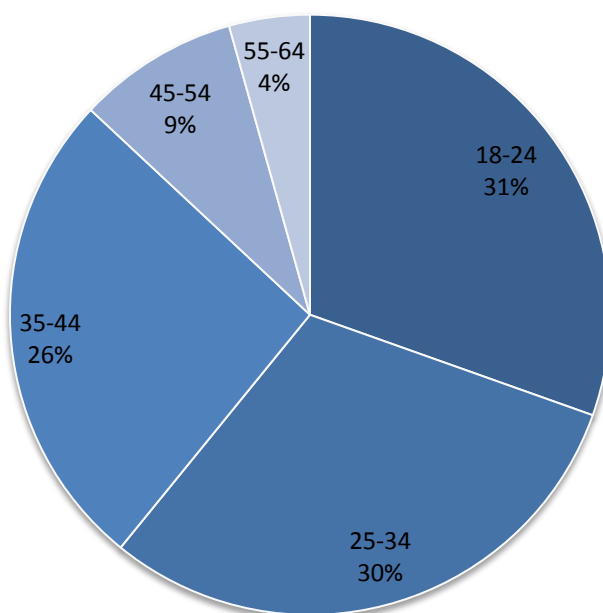
Incident Date	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Homicide Circumstances				
Total	22	26	48	100.0%
Unknown Circumstances	7	1	8	16.7%
Argument	5	13	18	37.5%
Other Circumstances	7	3	10	20.8%
Lovers' Quarrel	1	1	2	4.2%
Drug Dealing	0	7	7	14.6%
Other Felony Involved	2	1	3	6.3%

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 was an argument.

Arrestees	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Female	0	3	3	12%
White	0	3	1	4%
Male	10	12	22	88%
American Indian	2	1	3	12%
White	8	11	19	76%
Grand Total	10	15	25	100%

In 2012 and 2013, a combined 25 persons were arrested for homicide; only three were female. 76% of all persons arrested for homicide over the two-year period were White males.

Homicide by Arrestee by Age 2012-2013

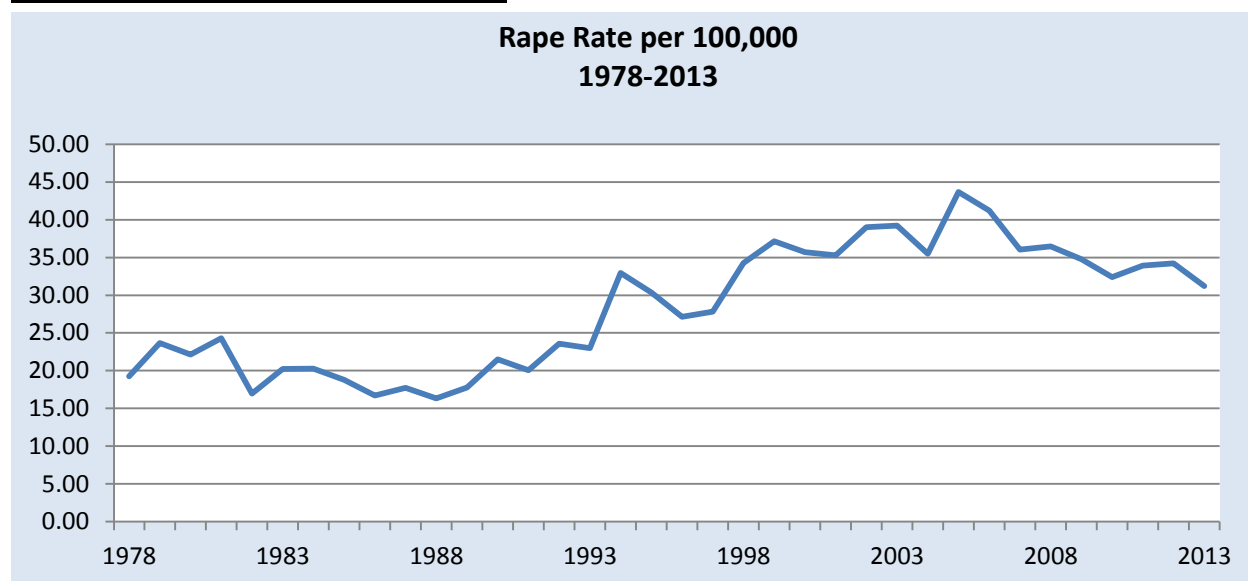


Arrestees ages 25-44 accounted for 56% of all homicide arrestees. The 18-24 year-old age group accounted for the most homicide arrestees, with 31% of the total in 2012-2013.

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. Three negligent homicides were reported to the MTIBRS; one in 2012 and two in 2013.

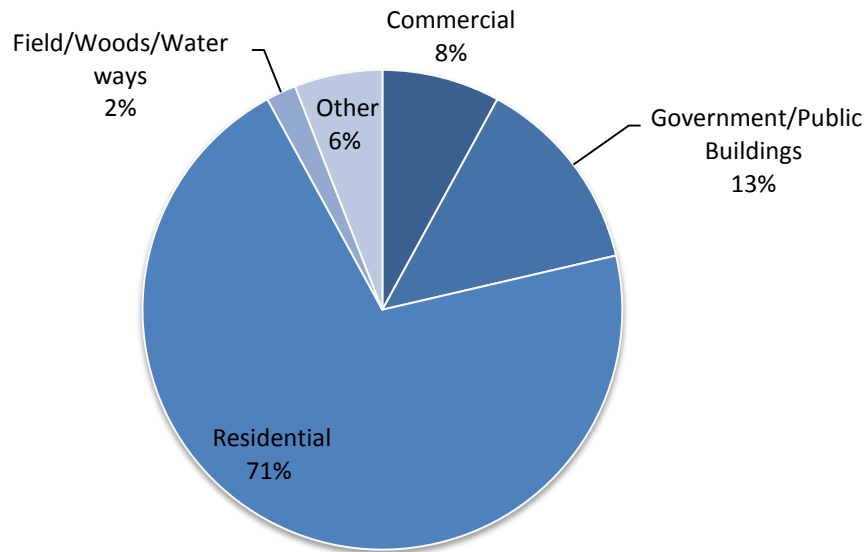
RAPE AND OTHER SEX OFFENSES



Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	128	17.0
1992	182	23.6
2009	336	34.8
2012	342	34.2
2013	305	31.2

The number of rape offenses in 2013 is relatively unchanged when compared to 2012. The rape rate is down slightly by three. Since 1978, 8,587 rapes have been reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. The mean number of rapes per year since 1978 is 239, and the median is 230. 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 2013 rape rate is down about 9% compared to 2012.

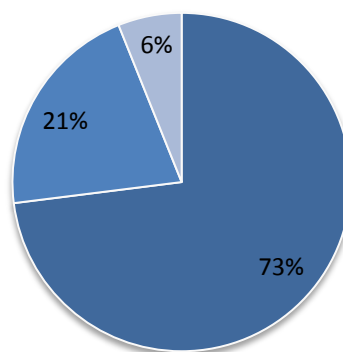
Rape Location 2012-2013



Almost three in four rape incidents occurred in a home/residence in 2012 and 2013. 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.

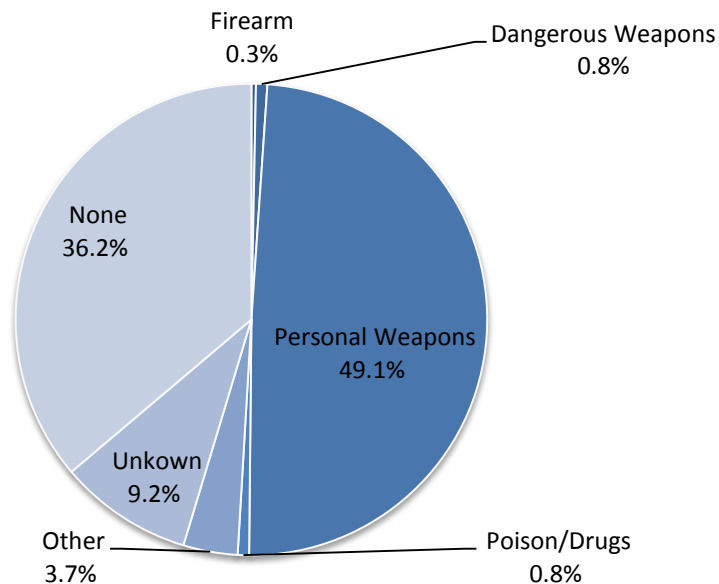
Offender Used 2012-2013

■ Did not Use ■ Alcohol ■ Drugs



In 2012 and 2013 the offender was suspected of using alcohol shortly before or during the incident in about 21% of the rape offenses. The offender was suspected of using drugs shortly before or during the incident in about 6% of the offenses. Combined, the offender was using a substance in just over one-quarter of the offenses.

Force Used During Rape Offenses 2012-2013



Personal weapons (e.g., 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.

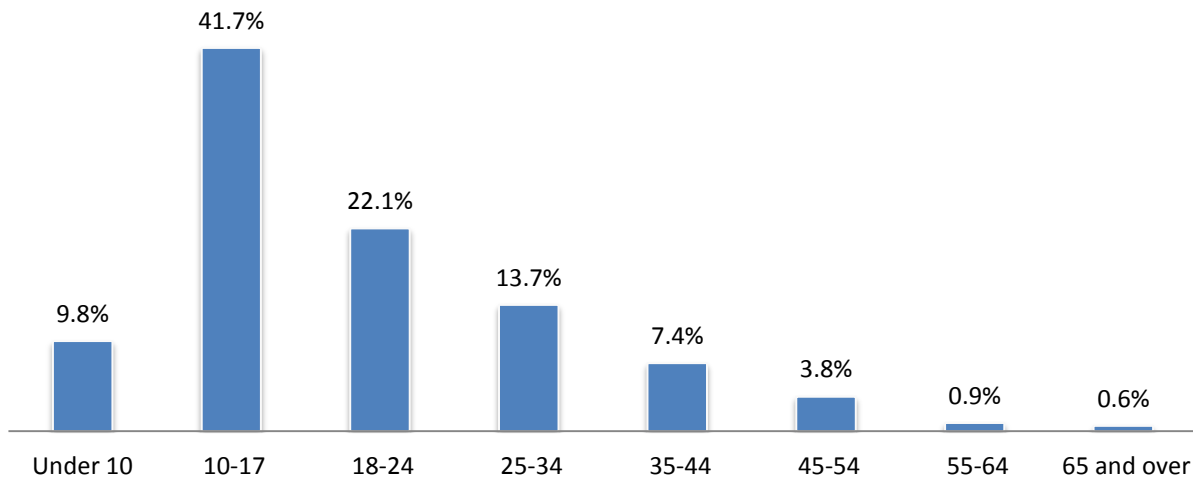
Rape

Victims	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Female	340	309	649	97.3%
White	278	268	546	81.9%
American Indian	44	29	73	10.9%
Other*	7	5	12	1.8%
Unknown	11	7	18	2.7%
Male	6	12	18	2.7%
Grand Total	346	321	667	100.0%

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

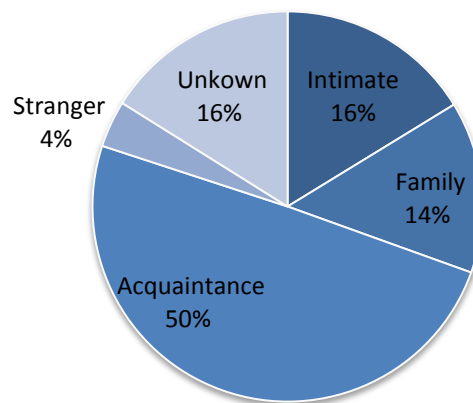
In 2012 and 2013, 97.3% of all rape victims known to law enforcement were female. Over 80% were white females and 10.9% were American Indian females. This is consistent with the gender and racial distribution of rape victims in previous *Crime in Montana* reports. Less than 3% of known rape victims were male in 2012 and 2013.

Rape Victim by Age 2012-2013



In 2012-2013, approximately 74% of rape victims were 24 years old or younger. Youth ages 10-17 accounted for almost 42% 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 2012-2013



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

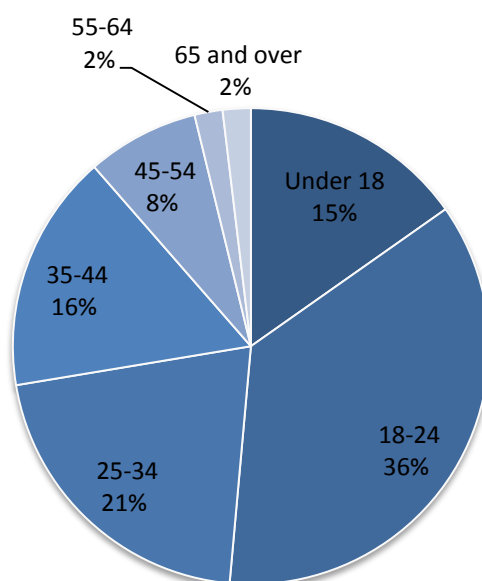
Rape

Arrestees	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Female	0	1	1	0.9%
Male	0	1	104	99.1%
American Indian	9	7	16	15.2%
White	46	37	83	79.0%
Other*	3	2	5	4.8%
Grand Total	58	47	105	100%

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

A total of 104 people were arrested for committing rape. All but one person arrested for rape was male. Most of the offenders arrested for rape (79%) were white males. Approximately 15% of the offenders were male American Indians.

Rape Arrestees by Age 2012-2013

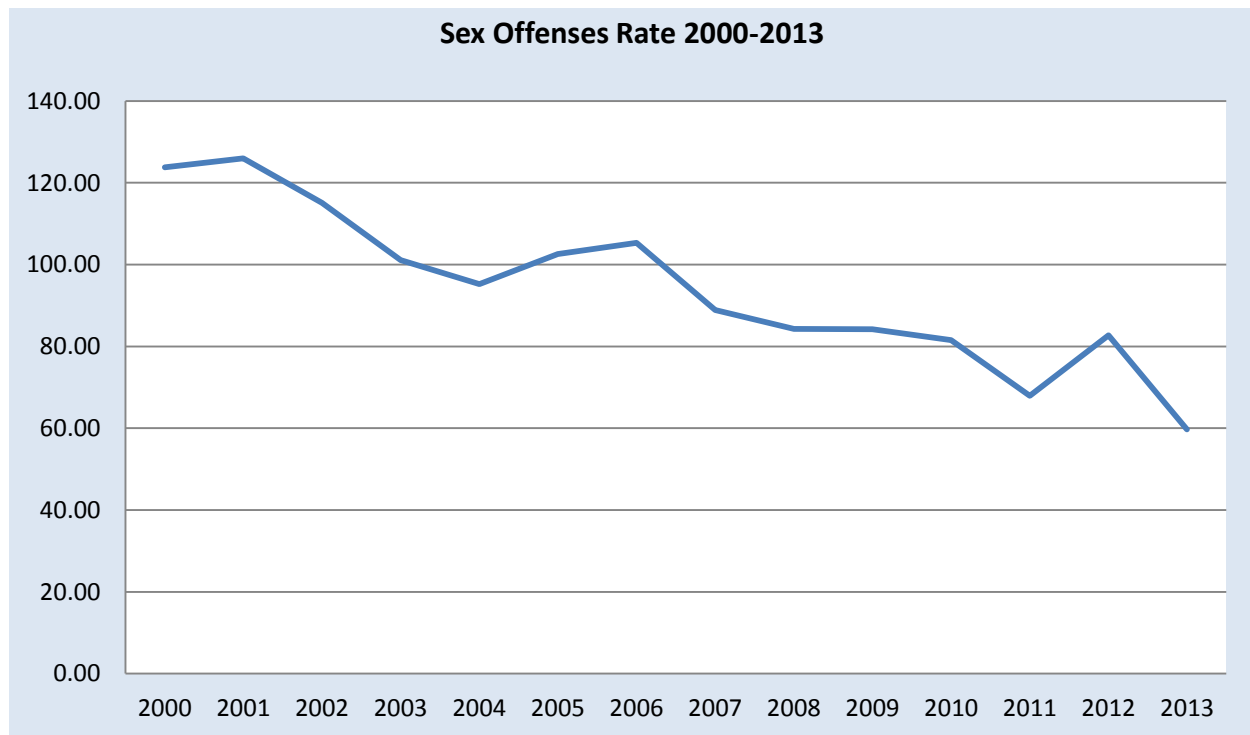


In 2012 and 2013 18-24 year-olds accounted for one-third of the rape arrestees followed by 25-34 year olds (21%). People 34 and under comprised 72% of the total arrestees. One-quarter of rape arrestees were 35 and older. This shows that younger people are overrepresented in the total rape arrestees.

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
2009	814	84.2
2013	606	59.7

Excluding rape, the sex offense rate has generally trended down since at least 2000 to its current rate of 59.7 offenses per 100,000 population. However, the 2012 rate increased 21.8% when compared with 2011. The 2013 rate decreased 27.8% compared to 2012. The 2013 sex offenses rate is down approximately 52% when compared with the 2000 rate.

Sex Offenses

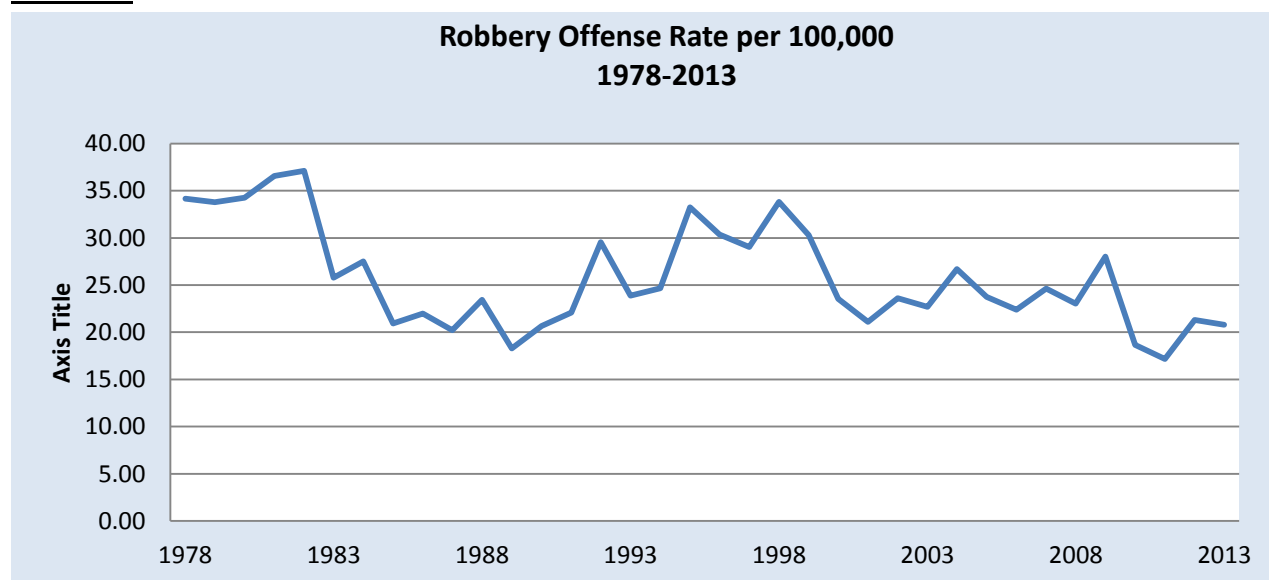
Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of
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					Total
Sexual assault	494	344	-30%	838	57.9%
Sexual abuse of children	178	149	-16%	327	22.6%
Incest	54	36	-33%	90	6.2%
Statutory rape - sexual intercourse w/o consent	51	35	-31%	86	5.9%
Same-sex forcible rape	31	20	-35%	51	3.5%
Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent	22	18	-18%	40	2.8%
Sexual intercourse (w/o consent) with object	11	4	-63%	15	1.0%
Grand Total	841	606	-28%	1,447	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 2013 decreased (28%) significantly when compared with 2012. The most common forcible sex offense is sexual assault, accounting for almost two-thirds of all forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Almost 23% of offenses under these categories are sexual abuse of children. However, the number of sexual abuse of children offenses is down 16% in 2013 when compared with 2012.

ROBBERY

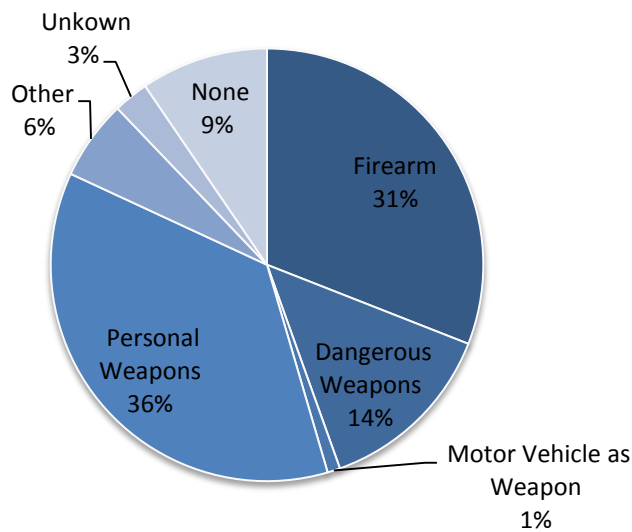


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1982	280	37.1
1992	228	29.6
2009	271	28.0
2012	213	21.3
2013	203	20.8

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 2013 (20.8 per 100,000). This represents a 25.7% decline. The robbery rate decreased 2% in 2013 compared to 2012. 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.

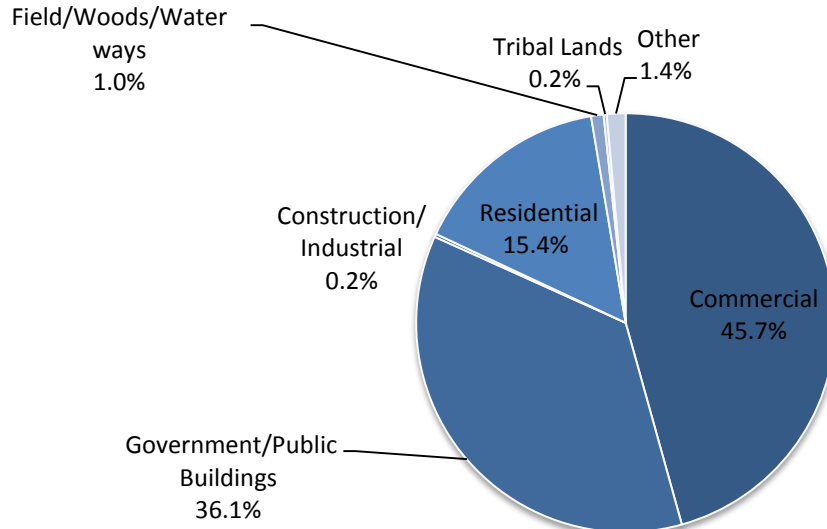
Since 1978, 7,607 robberies have been reported by Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. On average, 211 robberies have been reported per year. The range was 143, with a high of 280 reported in 1980 and 1981 and a low of 137 reported in 1989. The mean rate per 100,000 is about 26 per 100,000 population. The highest robbery rate, approximately 37.1, occurred in 1982; the low was 18.3 in 1989.

Robbery by Weapon Type 2012-2013



In 2012 and 2013, personal weapons (36%) were the most commonly used weapon during the commission of the robbery offenses known to law enforcement. In about one-third of the incidents, a firearm was used. Dangerous weapons refer to knives and blunt objects and were used on 14% of robberies.

Robbery by Location Type 2012-2013



The most common location reported for robbery offenses over the two-year period was Commercial property accounting for 45.7% of the total. Government/Public Buildings accounted for approximately one-third of the robbery locations. These two location types combined for a total of 81.8% of all locations.

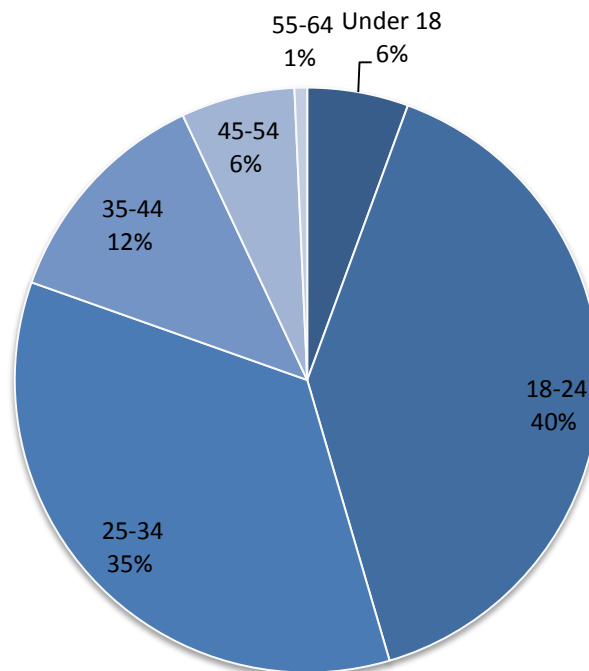
Robbery

Arrests	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Female	7	12	19	13.5%
American Indian	1	4	5	3.5%
White	6	7	13	9.2%
Other*	0	1	1	0.7%
Male	60	62	122	86.5%
American Indian	16	20	36	25.5%
White	44	34	78	55.3%
Other*	0	8	8	5.7%
Missing	0	2	2	1.4%
Grand Total	67	76	143	100%

*Other includes African American and Asian Arrestees

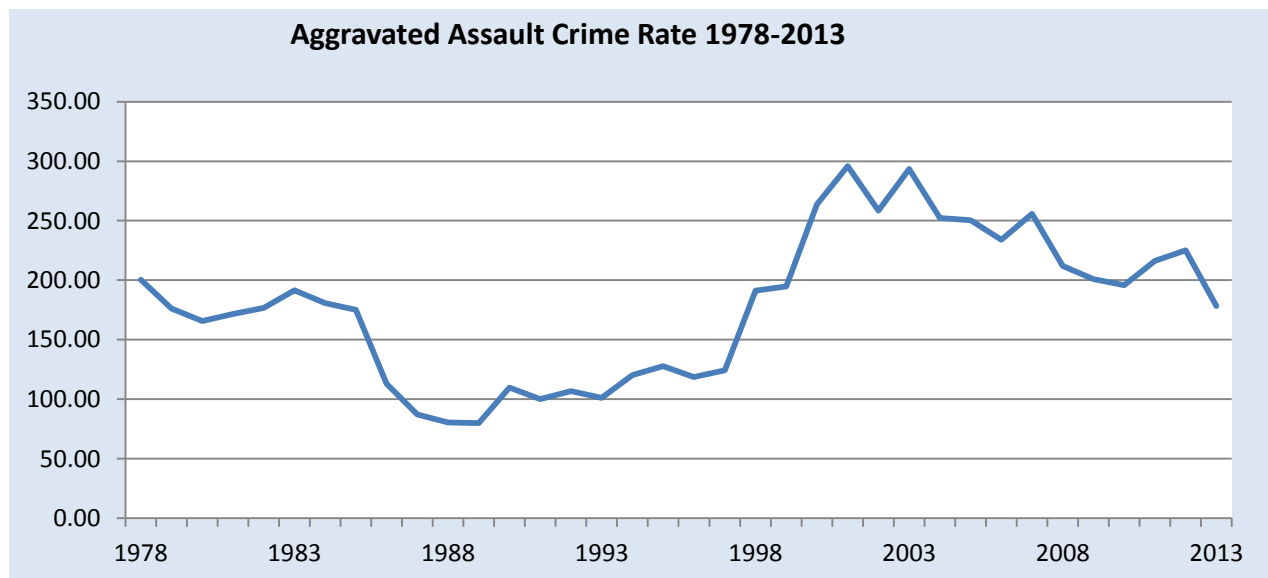
In 2012-2013, males accounted for 86.5% of the total number of arrestees. Arrestees identified as male American Indian accounted for approximately one-quarter of all arrestees while White male arrestees accounted for just over half of all the robbery arrestees.

Robbery Arrestees by Age 2012-2013



In 2012 and 2013, 18-24 year olds accounted for 40% of all robbery arrestees. Arrestees ages 34 and younger accounted for 81% of all robbery arrestees.

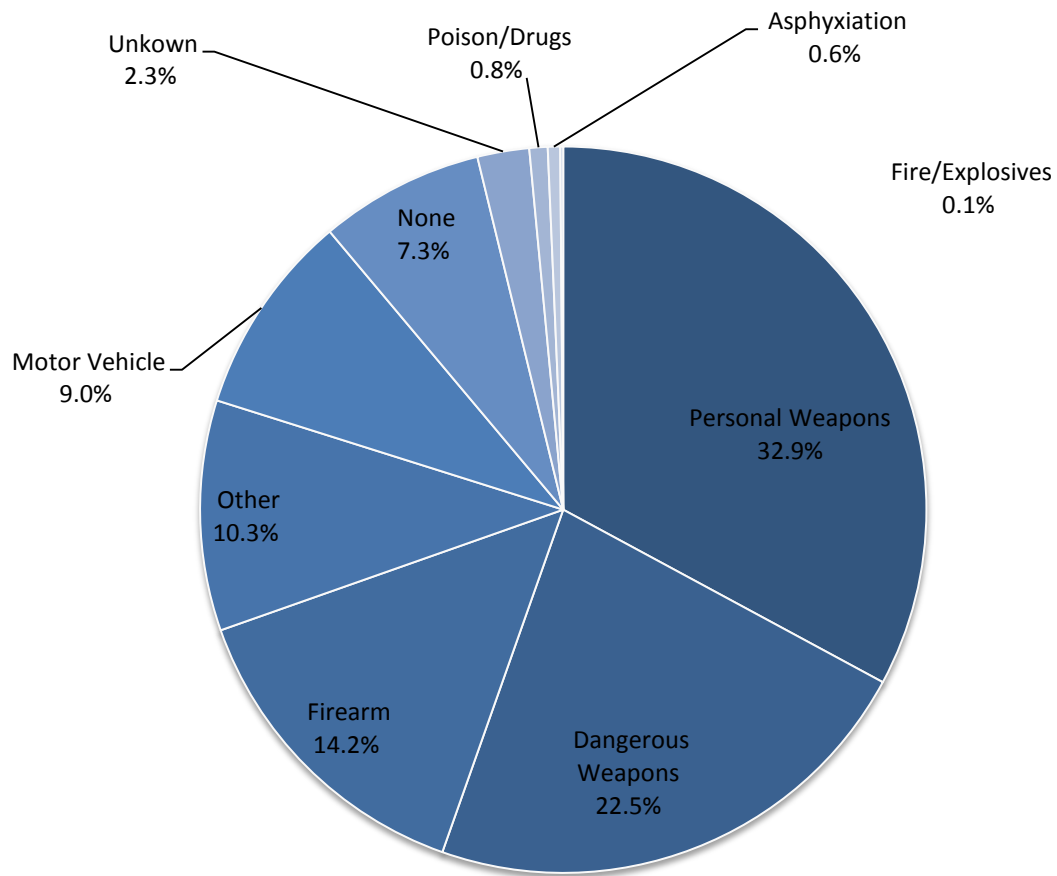
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	1,335	176.9
1992	823	106.7
2009	1,943	201.0
2012	2,250	225.2
2013	1,741	178.3

The number of aggravated assault offenses decreased 23% in 2013 compared to 2012. Compared with 2009 (five years), the rate decreased 10%. 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 of 178.3 per 100,000 population.

Aggravated Assault by Type of Weapon/Force Involved 2012-2013



Over the two-year period, one-third (33%) of the aggravated assault offenses were reportedly committed using personal weapons such as hands and feet. Dangerous weapons accounted for approximately 23% of the aggravated assaults. The use of firearms as a weapon for aggravated assault increased 5% in 2013 (278) compared to 2012 (264).

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	2012	2013	Total	% Total
Personal Weapons (Hands, Feet, Teeth, Etc.)	685	569	1,254	33%
Dangerous Weapons	451	408	859	23%
Firearm	264	278	542	14%
Other	217	174	391	10%
Motor Vehicle as Weapon	174	170	344	9%
None	145	134	279	7%
Unknown (21)	44	44	88	2%
Poison/Drugs	19	12	31	1%
Asphyxiation (by Drowning, Strangulation, Suffocation, Gas)	7	14	21	1%
Fire/Explosives	3	2	5	1%
	2,009	1,805	3,814	100%

*Estimations represent the total to the closest percentage point wherever possible. Totals may not equal to 100% due to estimations.

Personal weapons, including hands, feet, teeth, etc., are used the most frequently (33%) in the commission of aggravated assault offenses over the two-year period. Dangerous weapons, which includes knives, hammers, axes etc.) is the second largest category, accounting for 23% of all aggravated assaults. These two weapon type categories, combined, accounted for approximately half of all aggravated assaults.

Aggravated Assault

Location Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condominium/Nursing Home	928	879	1,807	48.3%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	483	426	909	24.3%
Bar/Night Club	126	101	227	6.1%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	82	53	135	3.6%
Other/Unknown (21)	46	34	80	2.1%
School	48	31	79	2.1%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	35	42	77	2.1%
Hotel/Motel	41	32	73	2.0%
Field/Woods	37	27	64	1.7%
Campground/Park	25	36	61	1.6%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	24	18	42	1.1%
Government/Public Building	19	15	34	0.9%
Convenience Store	9	11	20	0.5%
Commercial/Office Building	11	5	16	0.4%
Department/Discount Store	6	9	15	0.4%
Restaurant/Cafeteria	3	11	14	0.4%
Service/Gas Station	4	6	10	0.3%
Grocery/Supermarket	5	4	9	0.2%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	6	2	8	0.2%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	3	5	8	0.2%
Daycare Facility	6	1	7	0.2%
Tribal Lands	5	2	7	0.2%
Specialty Store	2	4	6	0.2%

Rental Storage Facility	4	1	5	0.1%
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	2	3	5	0.1%
Shopping Mall	2	2	4	0.1%
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	2	2	4	0.1%
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	1	2	3	0.1%
Construction Site	2	1	3	0.1%
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	1	2	0.1%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	0	2	2	0.1%
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Model Terminal	2	0	2	0.1%
Industrial Site	1	1	2	0.1%
Auto Dealership New/Used	0	1	1	0.03%
Amusement Park	0	1	1	0.03%
Farm Facility	1	0	1	0.03%
TOTAL	1,972	1,771	3,743	100%

About half of all aggravated assaults occur within a residential location (e.g., 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.

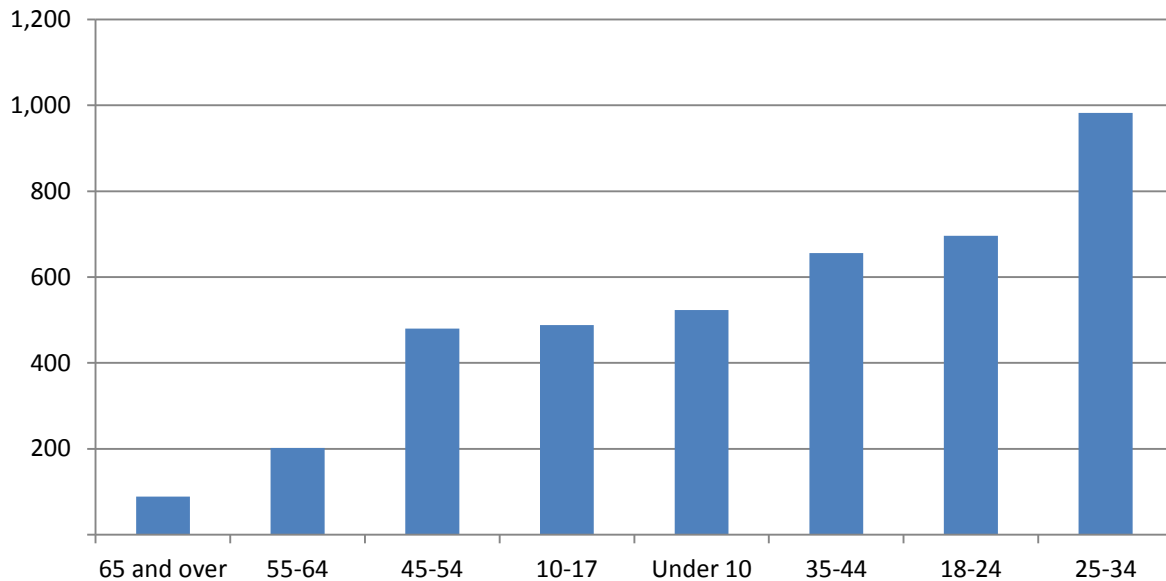
Aggravated Assault

Victims	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Female	916	882	1,798	41.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	1	7	0.16%
African American	12	16	28	0.65%
American Indian	173	154	327	7.54%
Unknown	35	23	58	1.34%
White	690	688	1,378	31.8%
Male	1,322	1,171	2,493	57.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	7	8	0.18%
African American	28	30	58	1.34%
American Indian	169	133	302	6.97%
Unknown	1,080	965	2,045	47.19%
White	44	36	80	1.85%
Unknown	20	23	43	1%
Unknown	20	23	43	0.1%
Grand Total	2,258	2,076	4,334	100%

*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 2012-2013



Victims ages 18-34 accounted for approximately 41% of all aggravated assault victims, while all persons 45 and older comprised 35% of the total victims. Juveniles amounted to approximately one-quarter of all aggravated assault victims over the two-year period

Aggravated Assault- Victim to Offender Relationship 2012-2013

Incident Date	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Acquaintance	802	683	1,485	33.7%
Family	446	364	810	18.4%
Unknown	337	388	765	17.4%
Intimate	340	370	710	16.1%
Stranger	287	257	544	12.3%
Victim was Offender	45	50	95	2.2%
TOTAL	2,297	2,112	4,409	100%

Acquaintance victim-to-offender relationship was reported in 33.7% 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 situations in which the victim was family (18.4%) and victim was unknown (17.4%). These top

three reported victim-to-offender relationships comprised 69.4% of the total relationships reported.

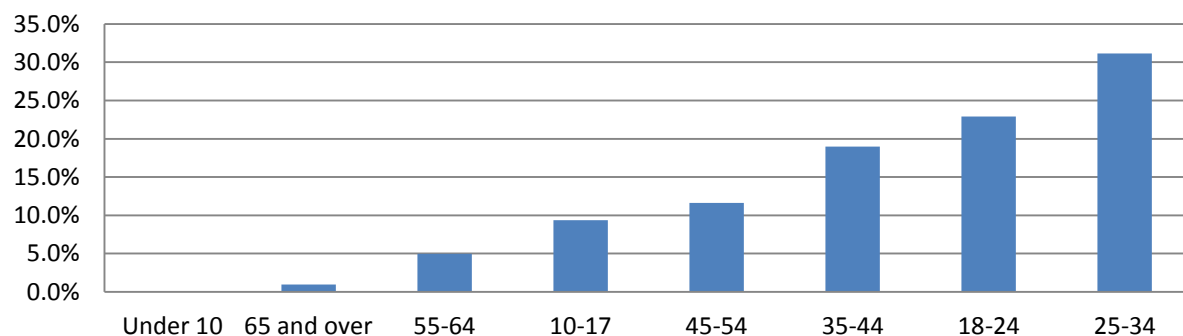
Aggravated Assault

Arrests	2012	2013	Total	% Total
Female	195	217	412	22.5%
African American	7	6	13	0.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	54	59	113	6.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	3	0.2%
Unknown	1	1	2	0.1%
White	130	151	281	15.3%
Male	704	719	1,423	77.5%
African American	29	22	51	2.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	110	133	243	13.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	5	2.7%
Unknown	5	9	14	0.7%
White	559	551	1,110	60.5%
Grand Total	899	936	1,835	100%

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

The total number of aggravated assault arrestees in 2013 (936) increased 4% compared to 2012 (899). Males arrested for aggravated assault made up approximately 76% of the total aggravated assault arrestees reported in 2012-2013. Of the total males arrested for aggravated assault, 78% were White and 17.1% were American Indian/Alaskan Native. Female arrestees made up 23% of the total aggravated assault arrests reported in 2012 and 2013. Of those females, 68.2% were White and 27.4% were American Indian/Alaskan Native. Female arrestees increased 11.3% from 2012 to 2013, while male arrestees increased 2.1% from 2012 to 2013.

Aggravated Assault Arrestees by Age 2012-2013



The 25-34 age group is arrested the most for aggravated assault and comprised approximately 30% of the total. Persons aged 18-34 accounted for over half of the total aggravated assault arrestees.

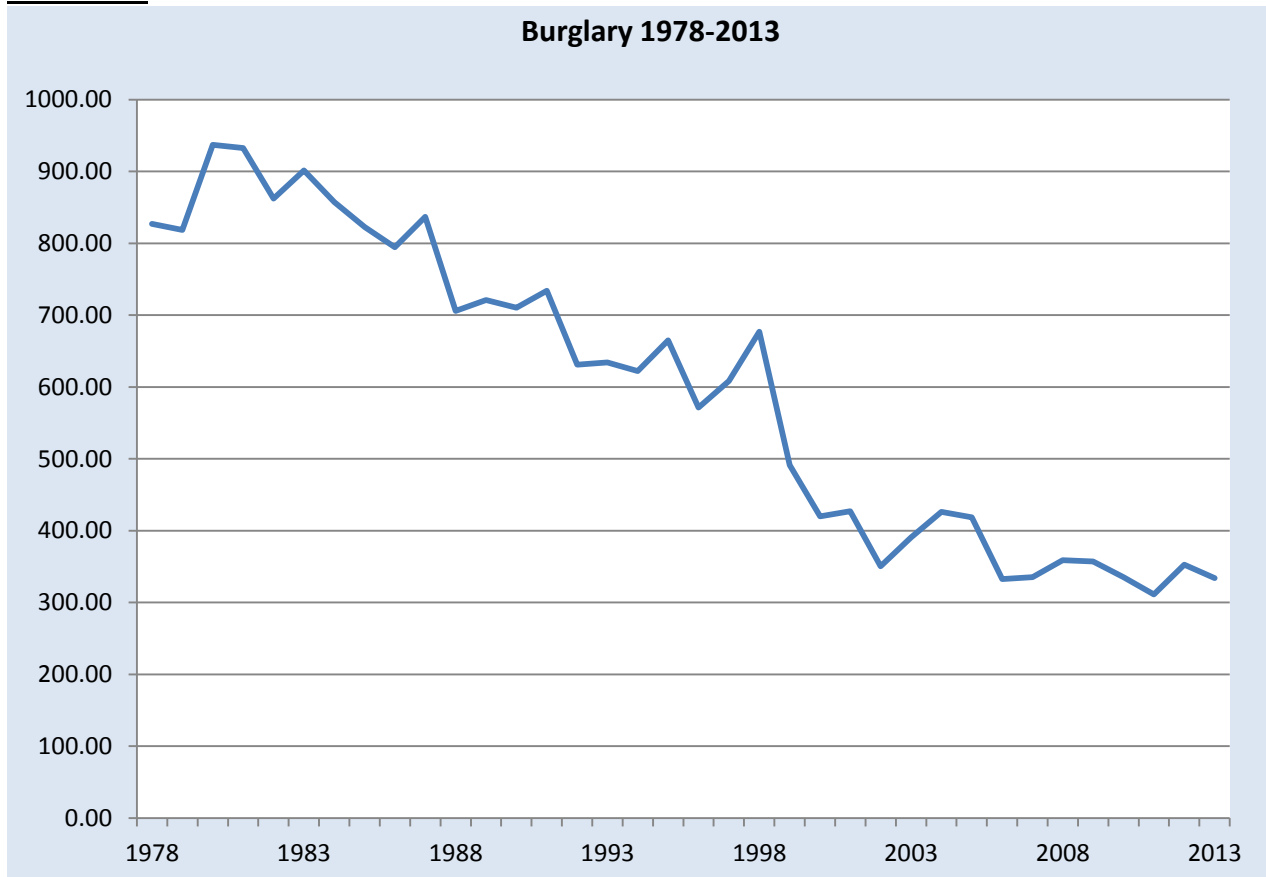
Aggravated Assault

Number of Arrestees	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Assault with a weapon	323	322	645	32.3%
Criminal endangerment	212	197	409	20.5%
Partner or family member assault (serious injury	112	159	271	13.6%
Assault, on a peace or judicial officer	92	86	178	8.9%
Assault, aggravated - broken bones, severe laceration, etc.(not perm. or life threat. injury)	82	77	159	8.0%
Assault, aggravated - permanent or life threatening injury	79	77	156	7.8%
Assault on a minor	46	37	83	4.2%
Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)	14	16	30	1.5%
Assault with bodily fluid	14	12	26	1.3%
Attempted homicide	11	10	21	1.1%
Endangering the welfare of children	11	2	13	0.7%
Hate motivated intimidation or harassment	0	2	2	0.1%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly	0	1	1	0.1%
TOTAL	996	998	1,994	100%

The MBCC disaggregates aggravated assaults into 15 subcategories in the MTIBRS. Abuse of teachers and ritual abuse of a minor had no reported arrestees. The most commonly reported aggravated assault offense for which someone was arrested over the two-year period was assault with a weapon, which accounted for 32.3% of the total aggravated assaults. Criminal endangerment was the second most commonly reported offense making up 20.5% of the total aggravated assaults. Partner or family member assault accounted for 13.6% of the total aggravated assaults. These top three aggravated assault types amounted to 66.4% of the total aggravated assaults.

Part I Property Crime

BURGLARY



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1982	6,509	862.2
1992	4,868	631.1
2009	3,455	357.3
2012	3,526	352.9
2013	3,263	334.1

The burglary rate decreased by 5% in 2013 compared to 2012. In 2013, the burglary rate per 100,000 fell by 6.5% compared to 2009. The 2013 burglary rate is almost half of the long-term average of 597.6 burglaries per 100,000.

Burglary

Location Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Commercial	644	513	1,157	17%
Government/Public Buildings	326	239	565	8%
Construction/Industrial	33	43	76	1%
Residential	2,464	2,413	4,877	71%
Field/Woods/Waterways	3	2	5	0.07%
Tribal Lands	0	1	1	0.01%
Other/Unknown (21)	79	71	150	2%
TOTAL	3,549	3,282	6,831	100%

The most commonly reported location of burglary is overwhelmingly at a residence/home/etc., accounting for approximately 71% of the total burglary offenses in 2012-2013. Commercial location types accounted for an additional 17% of the burglary locations in 2012-2013.

Burglary

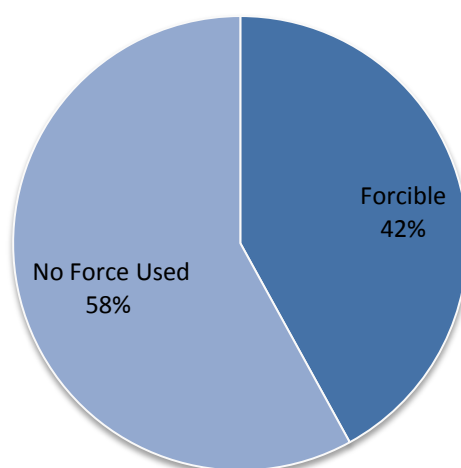
Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Burglary, residence	2,510	2,440	-3%	4,950	73%
Burglary, non-residence	966	791	-18%	1,757	26%
Burglary, aggravated	73	51	-30%	124	2%
Reported on paper summaries	14	2	-86%	16	0.2%
Grand Total	3,563	3,284	14.3%	6,847	100.00%

*Percent are approximations and may not add up to 100%.

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 anyone¹¹. Only 2% of all burglaries are aggravated. Approximately 73% of all burglaries occurred within a residence within this classification.

¹¹ Montana Code Annotated 45-6-204(2)

Burglary Use of Force 2012-2013



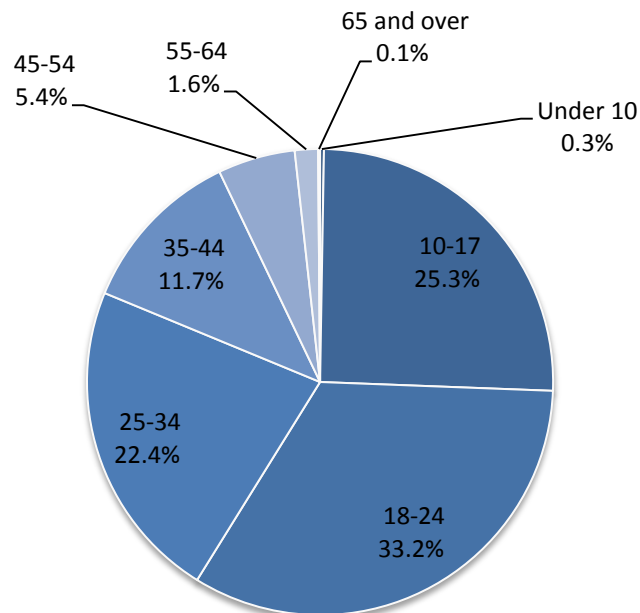
The chart above indicates the use of force or lack of force for all burglary offenses in 2012-2013. Force was used as a means for entry in approximately 42% of all incidents, while 58% of incidents had no force.

Burglary

Arrestees	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Female	51	49	100	13.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0%
African American	0	1	1	0.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	8	18	2.4%
White	40	40	80	10.7%
Unknown	1	0	1	0.1%
Male	338	308	646	86.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2	0	2	0.3%
African American	7	7	14	1.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	32	40	72	9.7%
White	290	257	547	73.3%
Unknown	7	4	11	1.5%
Grand Total	389	357	746	100%

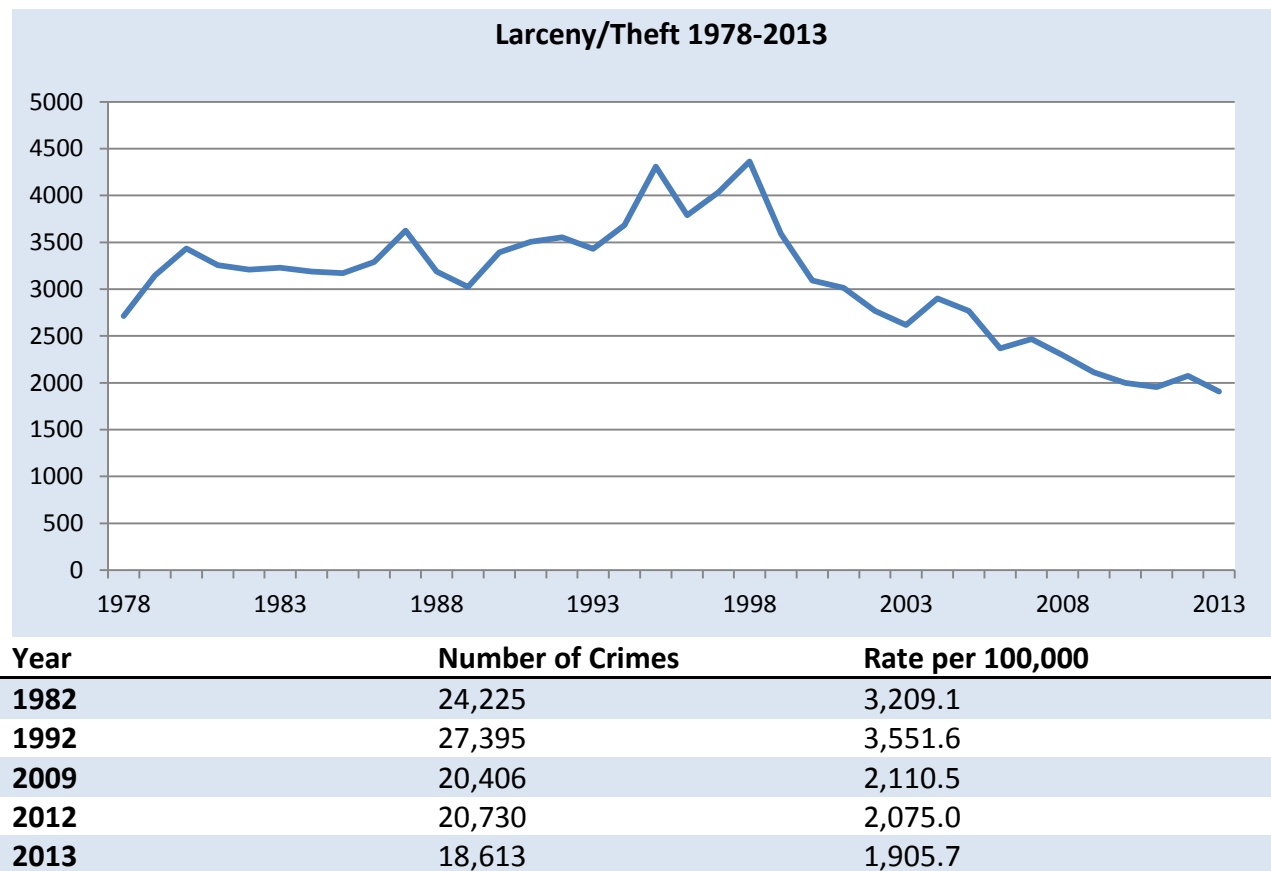
A total of 746 persons were arrested for burglary in 2012-2013. Males accounted for approximately 87% of the total burglary arrestees, with White males (547) comprising approximately 73% of the total arrestees. American Indians/Alaskan Natives Males made up an additional 9.7% of arrestees. Female arrestees contributed 13.4% to the total arrestees, with White females making up 10.7% of the total burglary arrestees.

Burglary Arrestees by Age 2012-2013



18-24 year olds comprised approximately one-third of all arrestees. 10-17 year olds were the second most frequently arrested group, accounting for one-quarter of all arrestees. Persons over 35 made up an additional 19%.

LARCENY/THEFT



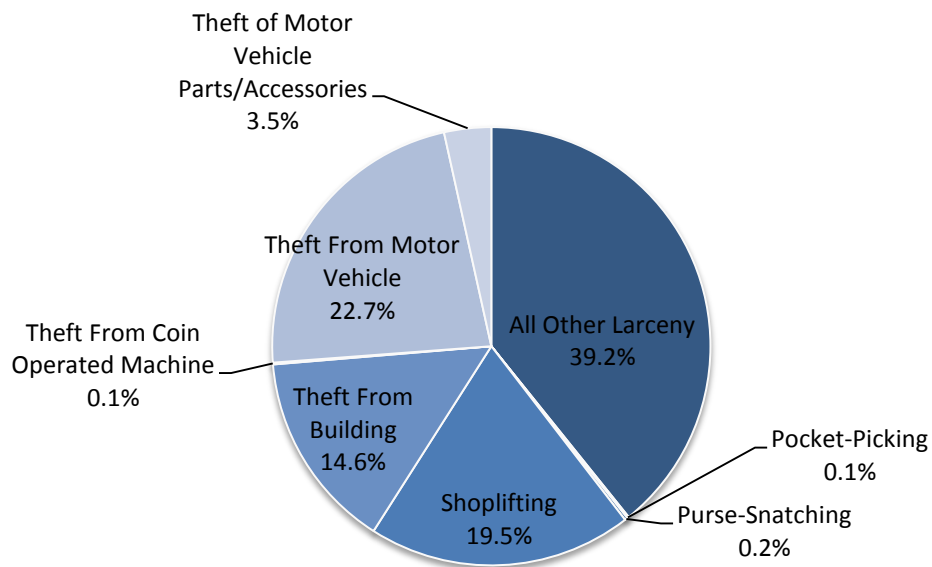
Larceny/theft was the most commonly reported index offense in 2013 with a rate of 1,905.7 larceny/thefts per 100,000 people. This was the lowest larceny/theft rate in the last 35 years. The larceny/theft rate decreased 9.7% in 2013 compared to 2009. The larceny/theft crime rate has steadily decreased 56.3% since its peak in 1998 (4,364.7 per 100,000).

Larceny/Theft

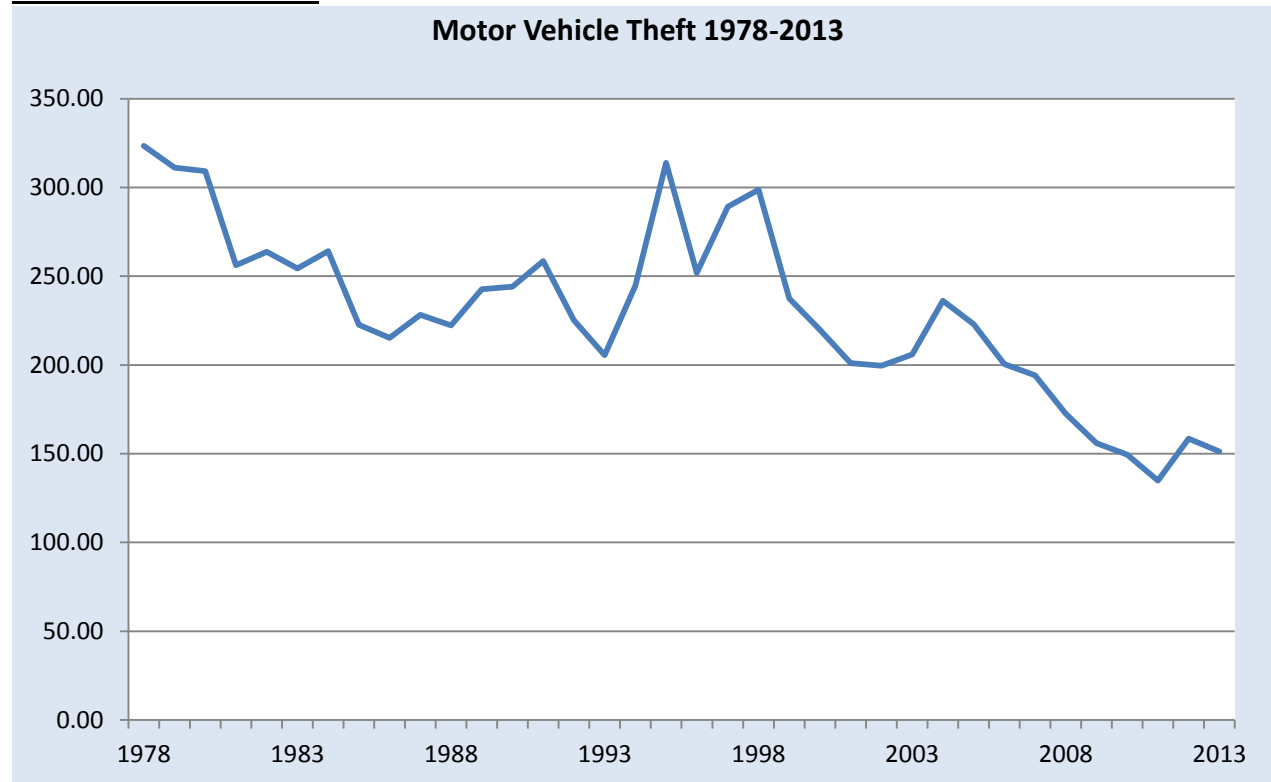
Offense Type	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
All Other Larceny	8,216	7,311	-11%	15,527	39.2%
Pocket-picking	26	24	-7%	50	0.1%
Purse-snatching	50	31	-38%	81	0.2%
Shoplifting	3,709	4,003	8%	7,712	19.5%
Theft From Building	3,073	2,724	-11%	5,797	14.6%
Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	19	33	74%	52	0.1%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	4,966	4,030	-19%	8,996	22.7%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	764	610	-20%	1,374	3.5%
Paper Summaries	30	0	-100%	30	0.1%
TOTAL	20,853	18,766	-10%	39,619	100%

All other larceny accounted for 39.2% of the total larceny/thefts in 2012-2013 and decreased 11% over the two-year period. Theft from motor vehicle was the second-highest occurring larceny/theft amounting to 22.7% of the total larceny/thefts. The number of larceny/thefts decreased 10% in 2013 compared to 2012. Below is a pie chart showing the breakdown of offenses.

Larceny/Theft by Offense Type 2012-2013



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



Year	Number of Crimes	Rate per 100,000
1982	1,991	263.8
1992	1,737	225.2
2009	1,508	160.0
2012	1,583	158.4
2013	1,477	151.2

Overall, the motor vehicle crime rate per 100,000 is trending downward. It decreased 53.2% over the last three decades. 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. In 2013, the rate dropped 4.5% compared to 2012.

Motor Vehicle Theft Offense Location

Location Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Government/Public Buildings	708	608	1,316	43.1%
Residential	570	599	1,169	38.3%
Commercial	193	211	404	13.2%
Other/Unknown	40	38	78	2.6%
Field/Woods/Waterways	31	25	56	1.8%
Construction/Industrial	19	11	30	1.0%
Tribal Lands	1	0	1	0.1%
Paper Summary	3	0	3	0.1%
TOTAL	1,565	1,492	3,057	100%

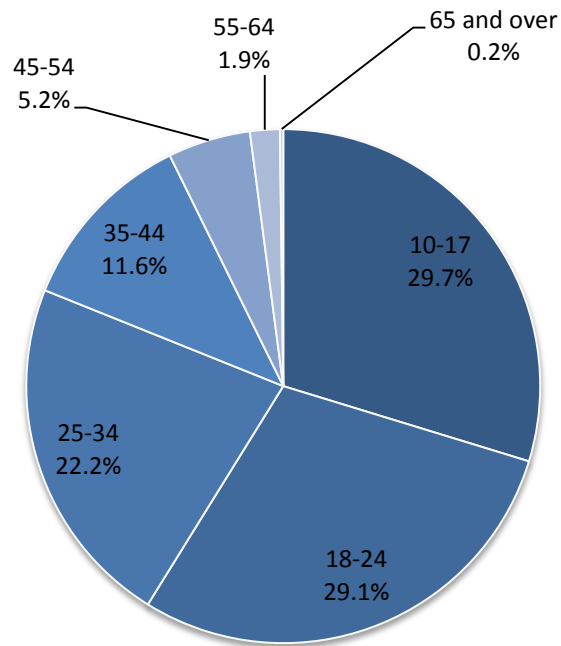
Approximately 43.1% of all motor vehicle thefts occurred at government/public buildings. An additional 38.3% of motor vehicle thefts were located at a residential location. These two location types accounted for 81.4% of all locations where motor vehicle thefts occurred.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Arrestees	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Female	44	51	95	19.6%
Black or African American	1	3	4	0.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	12	18	30	6.2%
White	31	30	61	12.6%
Male	187	199	389	80.4%
Asian and Pacific Islander	1	0	1	0.2%
Black of African American	4	7	11	2.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	32	29	61	12.6%
White	149	163	312	64.5%
Unknown	1	0	1	0.2%
Reported on paper summaries	3	0	3	0.6%
Total	234	250	484	100%

Male arrestees were arrested 80.4% of the time for motor vehicle thefts in 2012-2013. White males accounted for 64.5% of all arrestees followed by American Indian/Alaskan Natives (12.6%) and White females (12.6%) during the two-year period. Female arrestees accounted for 19.6% of the total arrestees.

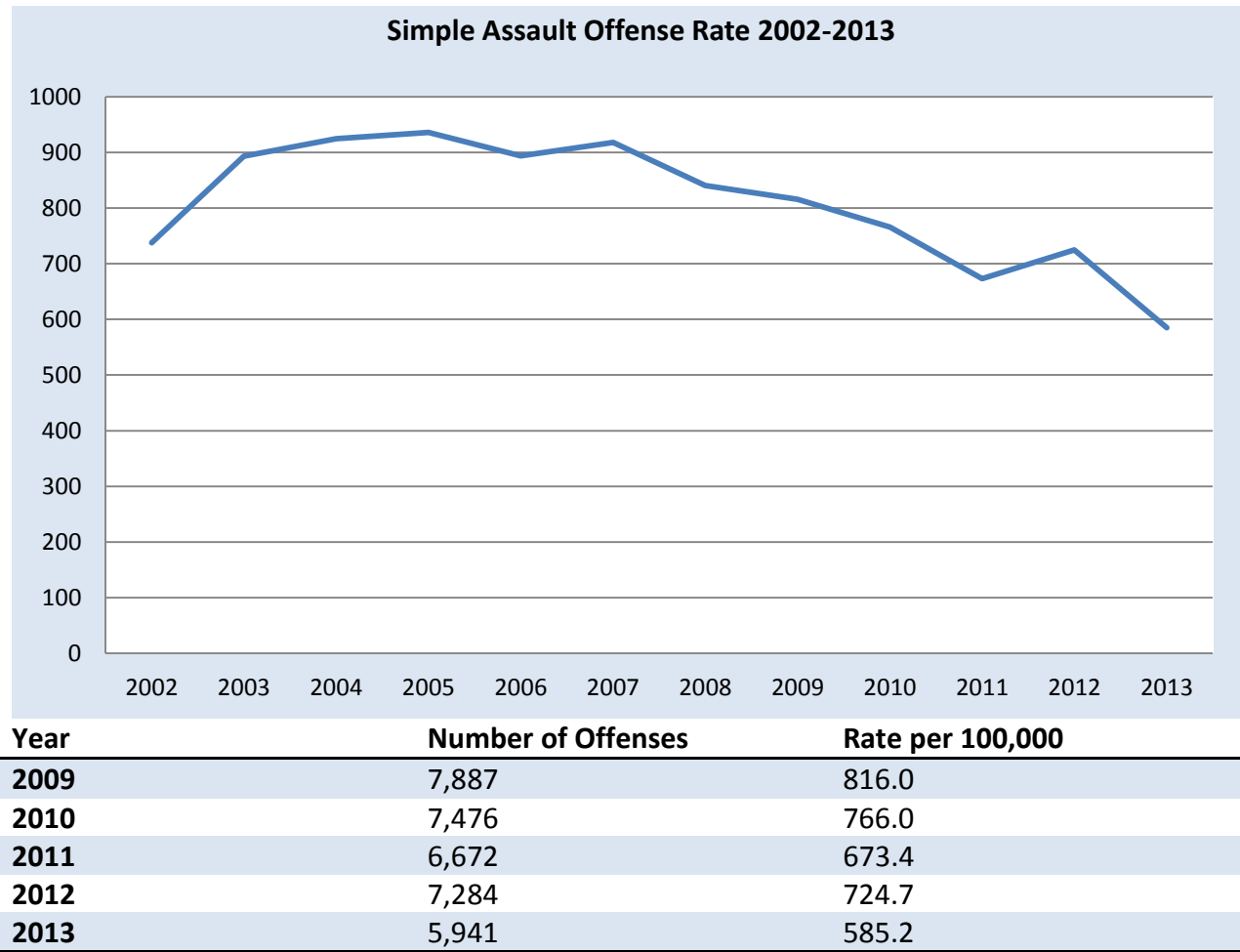
Motor Vehicle Theft Arrestees by Age 2012-2013



10-17 year-olds were arrested more often than any other age group, with 29.7% of the total arrestees for motor vehicle theft. The 18-24 year-old closely followed, with 29.1% of the total arrestees. These two age groups accounted for 58.8% of the total motor vehicle theft arrestees. Persons over 45 accounted for only 7.3% 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 28.3% over the past five years. The simple assault offense rate in 2013 decreased 19% compared to 2012.

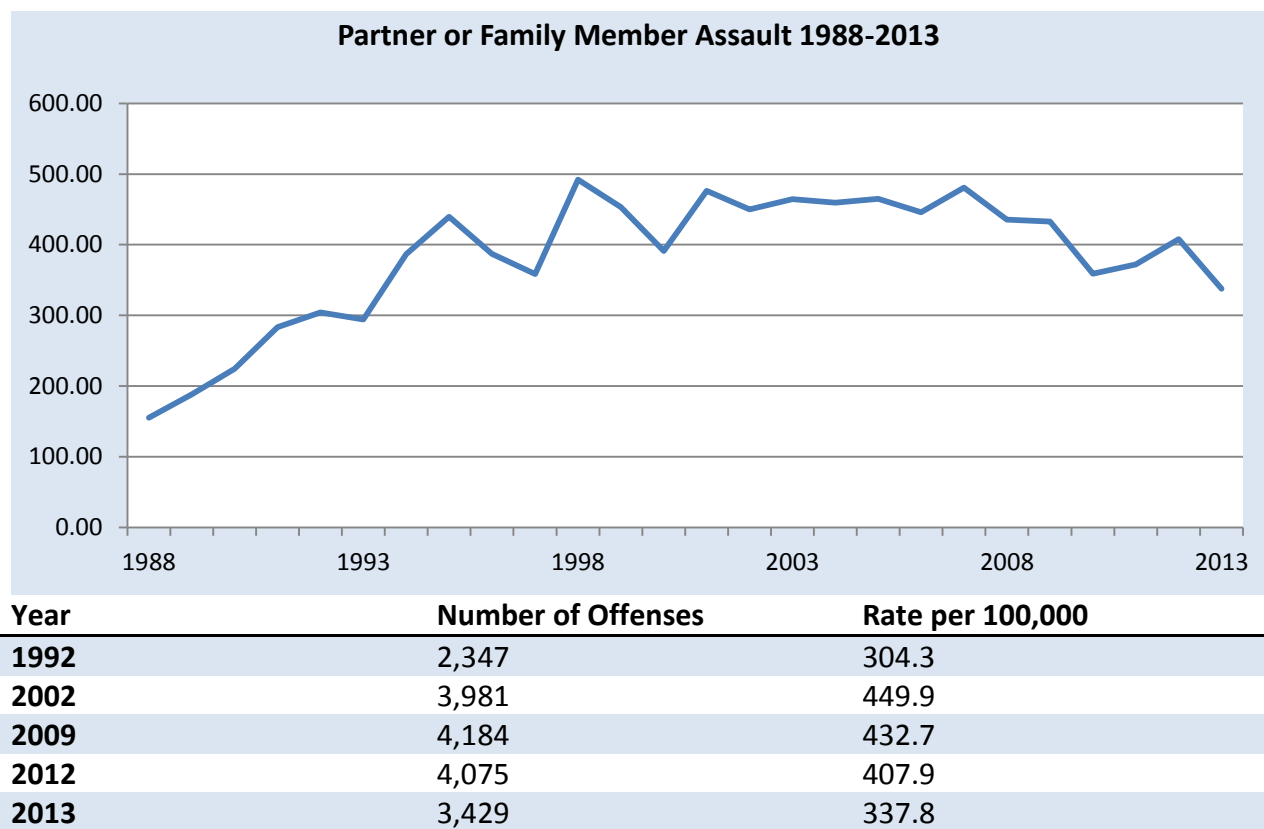
Simple Assault

Simple Assault Offense Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Partner or family assault	3,871	3,195	7,066	53.3%
Assault, simple - with minor injuries	2,553	1,977	4,530	34.2%
Resisting arrest	663	602	1,265	9.5%
Negligent endangerment	108	107	215	1.66%
Endangering the welfare of children	52	33	85	0.6%
Assault with bodily fluid	39	16	55	0.4%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly	3	8	11	0.1%
Assault upon sports official	2	2	4	0.1%
Abuse of teachers	2	1	3	0.1%
Mistreating prisoners	1	0	1	0.1%
Ritual abuse of a minor	1	0	1	0.1%
Paper Summary	20	2	22	0.2%
TOTAL	7,315	5,943	13,258	100%

*% of total is estimation and may not total 100%

More than half of all simple assaults were partner or family member assaults (53.3%) in 2012-2013. 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 87.5% of all simple assault offenses.

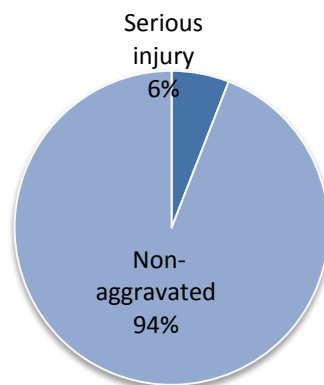
PARTNER OR FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT



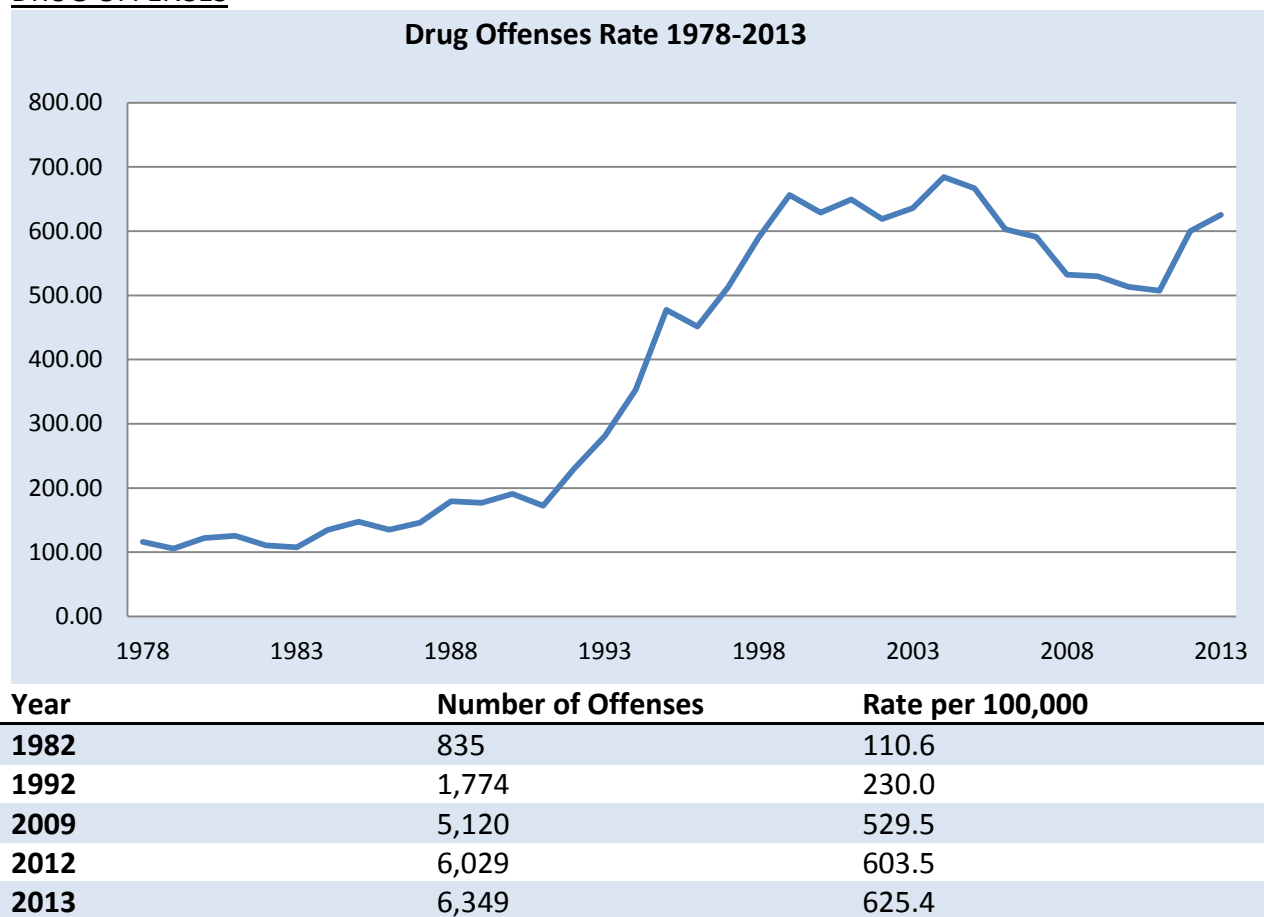
The partner or family member simple assault offense rate increased dramatically from the late 1980s through the mid-1990s. In 1996 and 1997 the rate dropped before spiking to its highest mark in 1998 with a rate of 492.0 partner or family member assaults per 100,000 population. Partner and family member assaults decreased 17% in 2013 compared to 2012.

The chart below shows that 94% of all partner or family member assaults were non-aggravated falling under the simple assault category in 2012-2013.

Partner or Family Assault by Type 2012-2013



DRUG OFFENSES



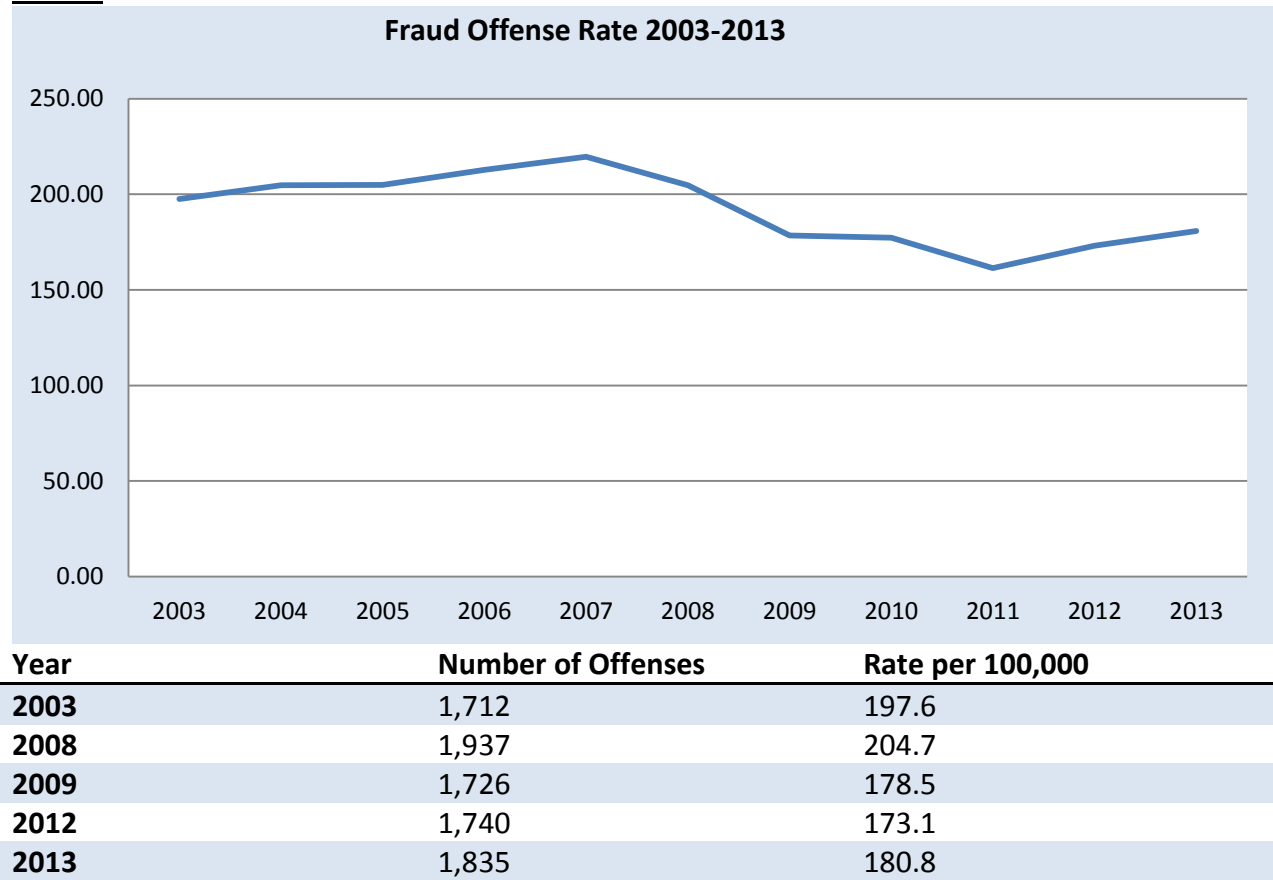
The rate of drug-related offenses held steady from the late 70s through the early 80s. It started to increase slightly in the mid to late 80s before dramatically climbing through the 90s. It leveled off once the rate hit 656.09 per 100,000 in 1999. Regardless, the drug offense rate increased 464.1% in 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. The rate increased 18.9% in 2012 compared to 2011. The 2012 rate is 159% the average drug offense rate (379.63 per 100,000). The 2013 rate increased again by 3.6% compared to 2012.

Drug Offenses

Offense Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Possession of drug paraphernalia	2,804	2,931	5,735	45.67%
Possession of dangerous drugs	2,779	2,773	5,552	44.21%
Sale of dangerous drugs	232	235	467	3.72%
Possession with intent to sell	104	148	252	2.01%
Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs	81	101	182	1.45%
Possession of toxic substances	94	76	170	1.35%
Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs	69	26	95	0.76%
Sale of dangerous drugs on / near school property	12	18	30	0.24%
Operation of clandestine lab	8	13	21	0.17%
Sale of imitation dangerous drug	7	5	12	0.10%
Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell	3	7	10	0.08%
Altering labels on dangerous drugs	6	3	9	0.07%
Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs	2	4	6	0.05%
Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors	3	2	5	0.04%
Advertisement of drug paraphernalia	2	1	3	0.02%
Manufacture imitation dangerous drug	1	2	3	0.02%
Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia	1	1	2	0.02%
Criminal child endangerment	0	2	2	0.02%
Paper Summaries	14	4	18	0.14%
TOTAL	6,222	6,353	12,575	100%

Possession of drug paraphernalia and dangerous drugs combined accounted for 89.8% of all drug offenses in 2012-2013.

FRAUD



The fraud rate rose slightly through the mid-2000s and spiked in 2007 with a rate of 219.6 per 100,000 population. Over the last five years, fraud has increased 1.3%. In 2013 fraud increased 4.4% compared to 2012. Since 2003, fraud decreased 8.5% to the 2013 rate of 180.8 per 100,000 people.

Fraud

Offense Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Deceptive practices for financial gain	550	623	1,173	33.0%
Theft of identity, fraud	477	464	941	26.5%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	356	384	740	20.8%
Theft of labor or services or use of property	282	272	554	15.6%
Deceptive business practices	42	31	73	2.1%
Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps	9	18	27	0.8%
Impersonating a public servant	5	6	11	0.3%
Security fraud	6	3	9	0.3%
Defrauding creditors	3	2	5	0.1%
Welfare fraud	1	3	4	0.1%
Obtaining communication services to defraud	2	2	4	0.1%
Unlawful automated telephone solicitation	0	2	2	0.1%
Medicaid fraud	1	0	1	0.0%
Workers comp fraud	0	1	1	0.0%
Paper summary	7	1	8	0.2%
TOTAL	1,741	1,812	3,553	100%

Deceptive practices for financial gain accounted for the most frauds, with one-third of the total fraud offenses. Theft of identify and credit card fraud accounted for an additional 47.3%. These top three offenses comprised 80.3% of the total fraud offenses in 2012-2013.

Group A Offenses

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

Kidnapping

Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Custodial interference	65	51	-21.5%	116	32.0%
Unlawful restraint	117	85	-27.4%	202	55.7%
Kidnapping	13	13	0%	26	7.2%
Kidnapping, aggravated	7	12	71.4%	19	5.2%
Grand Total	202	161	-20.3%	363	100%

Arson

Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Arson	109	86	-21.1%	195	61.7%
Arson, negligent	75	42	-44%	117	37.0%
Arson, throwing lighted materials	3	1	-66.7%	4	1.3%
Grand Total	187	129	-31.0%	316	100%

Counterfeiting and Forgery

Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Forgery	421	431	2.4%	852	82.1%
Counterfeit	105	76	-27.6%	181	17.4%
Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents	3	2	-33.3%	5	0.5%
Grand Total	529	509	-3.8%	1,038	100%

Criminal Mischief and Vandalism

Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Criminal mischief/vandalism	11,023	8,574	-22.2%	19,597	97.3%
Destruction of a communication device	244	210	-13.9%	454	2.3%
Damage to rental property	36	22	-38.9%	58	0.3%
Desecration of capitol	6	3	-50%	9	0.04%
Intentional vandalism to railroad property	4	1	-75%	5	0.02%
Reported on paper summaries	21	5	-76.2%	26	0.13%
Grand Total	11,335	8,815	-22.2%	20,150	100%

Embezzlement

Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Embezzlement	126	93	-26.2%	219	100%
Grand Total	126	93	-26.2%	219	100%

Stolen Property

Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Illegal handling of stolen property	60	74	23.3%	134	78.8%
Theft by disposal of stolen property	6	9	50%	15	0.6%
Receiving stolen property from minor	0	1	N/A	1	8.8%
Reported on paper summaries	10	10	0%	20	11.8%
Grand Total	76	94	23.7%	170	100%

Prostitution

Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Prostitution	17	10	-41.2%	27	100%
Grand Total	17	10	-41.2%	36	100%

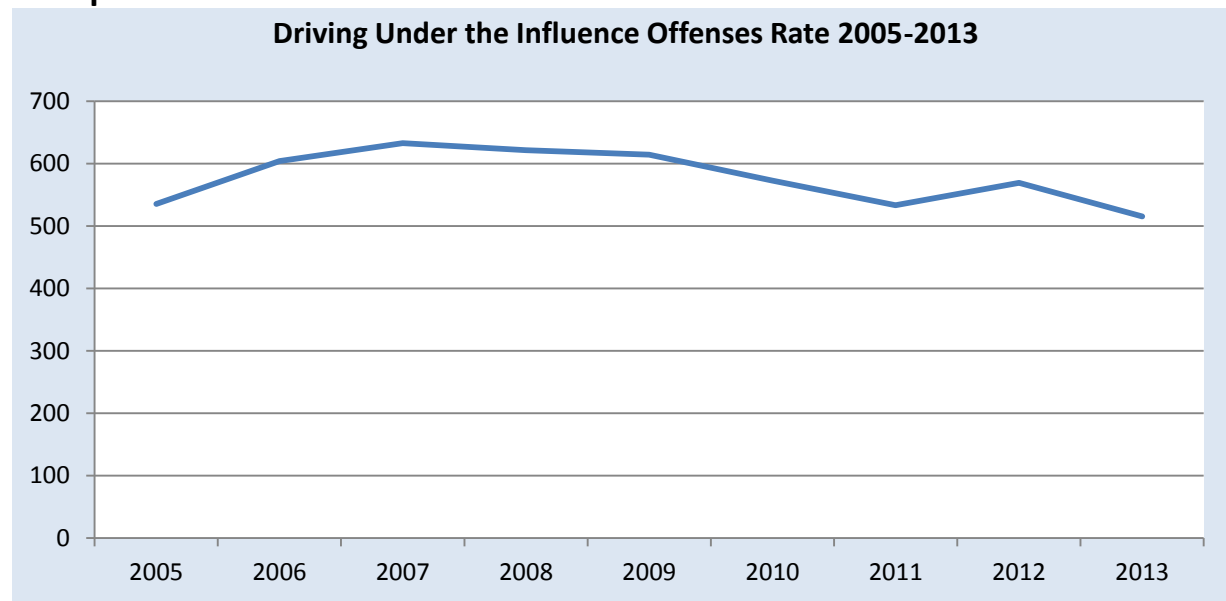
Weapon Law Violations

Offense Type	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Carrying concealed weapon	105	125	19%	230	45.6%
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms	47	31	-34%	78	15.5%
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated	24	17	-29.2%	41	8.1%
Possession of firearm by convicted person	20	16	-20%	36	7.1%
Possess illegally, switchblade knife	21	15	-28.6%	36	7.1%
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited	12	8	-33.3%	20	4.0%
Guns in schools	7	12	71.4%	19	3.8%
Possess of explosives	7	3	-57.1%	10	2.0%
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner	5	8	60%	13	2.6%
Reckless or malicious use of explosives	3	1	-66.7%	4	0.8%
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm	5	10	100%	15	3.0%
Possession of a silencer	1	1	0%	2	0.4%
TOTAL	257	247	-3.9%	504	100%

Other Group A offenses

Offense Description	2012	2013	% Change	Total	% of Total
Obscenity	12	17	41.7%	29	67.4%
Extortion / blackmail	3	4	33.3%	7	16.3%
Bribery in official and political matters	1	3	200%	4	9.3%
Display or provide obscene material to minors	2	1	-50%	3	7.0%
TOTAL	18	25	38.9%	43	100%

Group B Offenses



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	4,912	535.3
2009	5,940	614.3
2011	5,283	533.2
2012	5,719	569.0
2013	5,229	515.1

Driving under the influence (DUI) offenses spiked in 2007 with a rate of 632.62 per 100,000 population before declining 18.6% to 2013. The DUI offenses rate per 100,000 population decreased 9.5% in 2013 compared to 2012.

DUI

Offense Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol or DUI, under the influence of marijuana	2,629	2,310	4939	44.8%
DUI undetermined level - refused to test	1,422	1,408	2830	25.7%
DUI, aggravated	1,072	979	2051	18.6%
DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater	523	446	969	8.8%
DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02 - liquor	102	83	185	1.7%
Criminal child endangerment	0	3	3	0.03%
Vehicular homicide while under the influence	2	0	2	0.02%
Paper summary	30	4	34	0.3%
TOTAL	5,780	5,233	11,013	100%

The table above 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 increase¹².

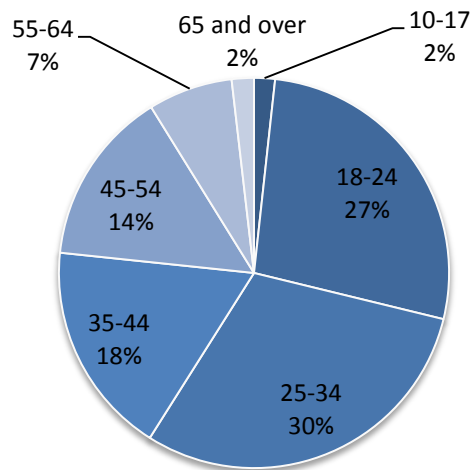
¹² Montana Code Annotated accessed at <http://data.opi.mt.gov/bills/mca/61/8/61-8-465.htm>

DUI Arrests by Gender and Race

DUI Arrestees	2012	2013	Total	% of Grand Total
Female	1,418	1,295	2,713	27.3%
Asian and Pacific	3	2	5	0.1%
Black or African American	7	10	17	0.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	182	154	336	3.4%
White	1,220	1,112	2,332	23.4%
Unknown	6	17	23	0.2%
Male	3,757	3,503	7,260	72.8%
Asian and Pacific	15	8	23	0.2%
Black or African American	46	45	91	0.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	368	258	626	6.3%
White	3,273	3,148	6,421	64.4%
Unknown (21)	55	44	99	1.0%
Grand Total	5,175	4,798	9,973	100%

A total of 9,973 people were arrested for committing a DUI offense in 2012-2013. Males accounted for almost three-quarters of all DUI arrestees with White males comprising 64.4% of the total arrestees. White females were the second most arrested demographic amounting to an additional 23.4% of the total arrestees.

DUI Arrestees by Age 2012-2013



The most arrested age group in 2012-2013 were 25-34 year-olds, accounting for 30% of the total arrestees. This age range was followed closely by 18-24 year-olds (27%). These two age ranges combined amounted to 57% of the total arrestees. People 55 and older comprised just fewer than 10% of the total DUI arrestees.

Liquor Law Violations

Offense Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor	2,648	1,798	4,446	69.8%
Drinking in public	479	347	826	13.0%
Open container in motor vehicle on highway	415	334	749	11.8%
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors	71	52	123	1.9%
Unlawful transfer, or possession of alcohol	66	24	90	1.4%
Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	39	7	46	0.7%
Liquor licensee/employee sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	24	16	40	0.6%
False identification by a minor to get alcohol	22	12	34	0.5%
Closing hours for licensed retail establishments	3	3	6	0.1%
Selling alcohol after hours	1	5	6	0.1%
Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person	1	3	4	0.1%
Paper Summary	14	0	6	0.1%
TOTAL	3,783	2,601	6,384	100%

In 2012-2013, 69.8% of all liquor law violations were purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor offenses. Drinking in public was the second-most reported, with 13% of the total liquor law violations. These two offenses combined amounted to 82.8% of the total liquor law violation offenses. Liquor law violations decreased 31.2% in 2013 compared to 2012.

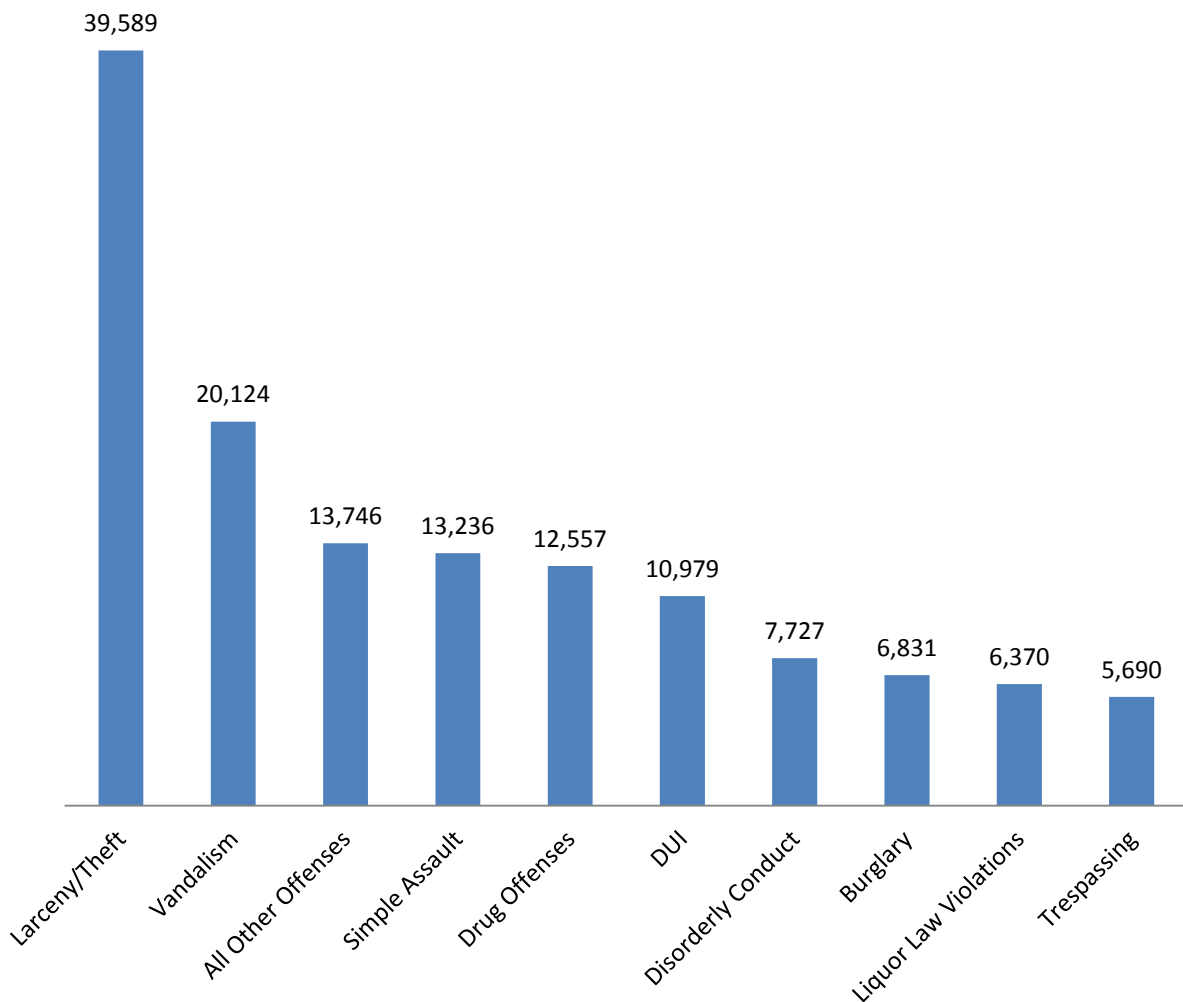
Non-Violent Family Offenses

Offense Type	2012	2013	Total	% of Total
Endangering the welfare of children	226	194	420	50.2%
Truancy	110	90	200	23.9%
Unlawful transactions with children	68	69	137	16.4%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit elderly	11	15	26	3.1%
Visitation interference	16	9	25	3.0%
Parenting interference	6	2	8	1.0%
Criminal child endangerment	0	2	2	0.2%
Aggravated visitation interference	1	0	1	0.1%
Nonsupport	0	1	1	0.1%
Paper Summary	11	6	17	2.0%
TOTAL	449	388	837	100%

Endangering the welfare of children was the most reported non-violent family offense in 2012-2013 comprising 50.2% of the total offenses. Truancy was the second most frequently reported offense, with almost one-quarter of the total non-violent family offenses. Non-violent family offenses decreased 13.6% in 2013 compared to 2012.

Top 10 Offenses 2012-2013

Number of Offenses Reported in MTBIRS 2012-2013



This chart shows the number of offenses reported only in MTBIRS and highlights the top ten offenses reported electronically in 2012-2013. Combined, these top ten offenses amounted to 87.9% of all the offenses reported electronically by all non-tribal law enforcement agencies in 2012-2013. Larceny/Theft accounted for one-quarter of all the offenses reporting to MTBIRS in 2012-2013.

Juvenile Crime Information

This section provides an overview of juvenile offense and arrest-related data in 2005 through 2013. 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 agency's authority. For example, the youth may be released with a warning. This section examines only those juveniles who were arrested, because typically when a person is arrested, the data collected is the most comprehensive. Often little is 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

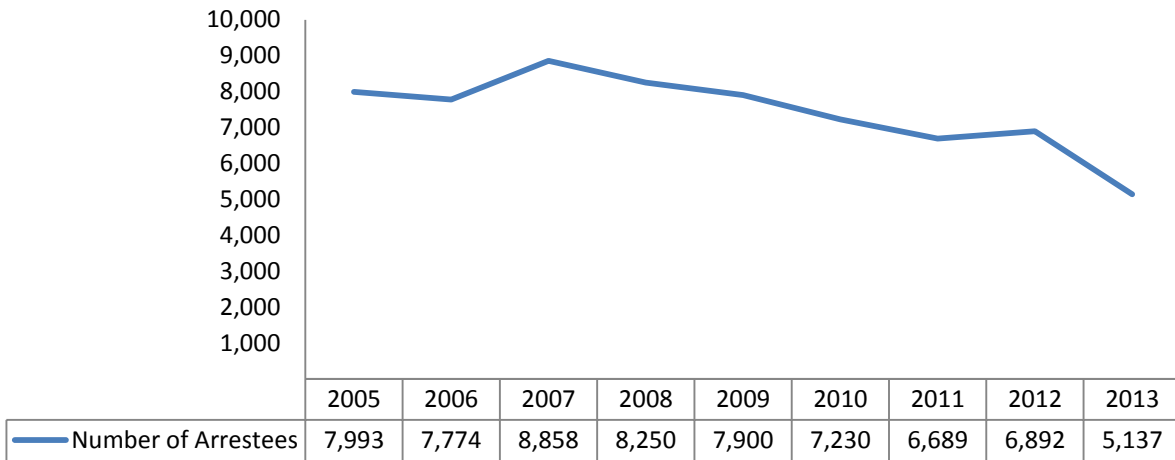
At the time of this publication, 2013 U.S. Census counts for juveniles by race/ethnicity were not available. In 2012, Montana's total estimated population¹³ of 17-year-olds and under was 221,980. 51.3% of these youth were male. The largest youth minority group is American Indians at about 10.4% of the total youth population. Hispanic or Latino youth accounted for 5.2% of the youth population.

Population Age 17 and Under by Gender 2012	Total	% of Total
Female	108,215	48.7%
Male	113,765	51.3%

Population Age 17 and Under by Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	182,017	82.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	23,155	10.4%
African American non-Hispanic	3,088	1.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,124	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11,596	5.2%
TOTAL	221,980	100.00%

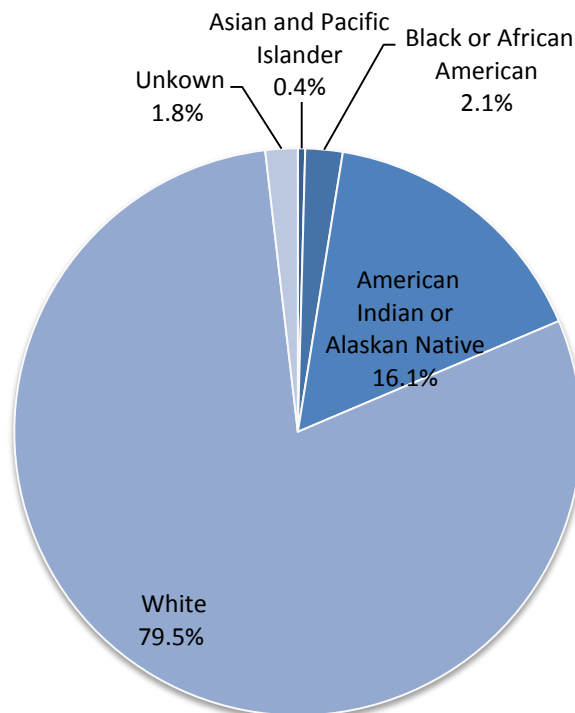
¹³ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Accessed Online on June 19th, 2014. Available at: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Number of Arrestees 2005-2013

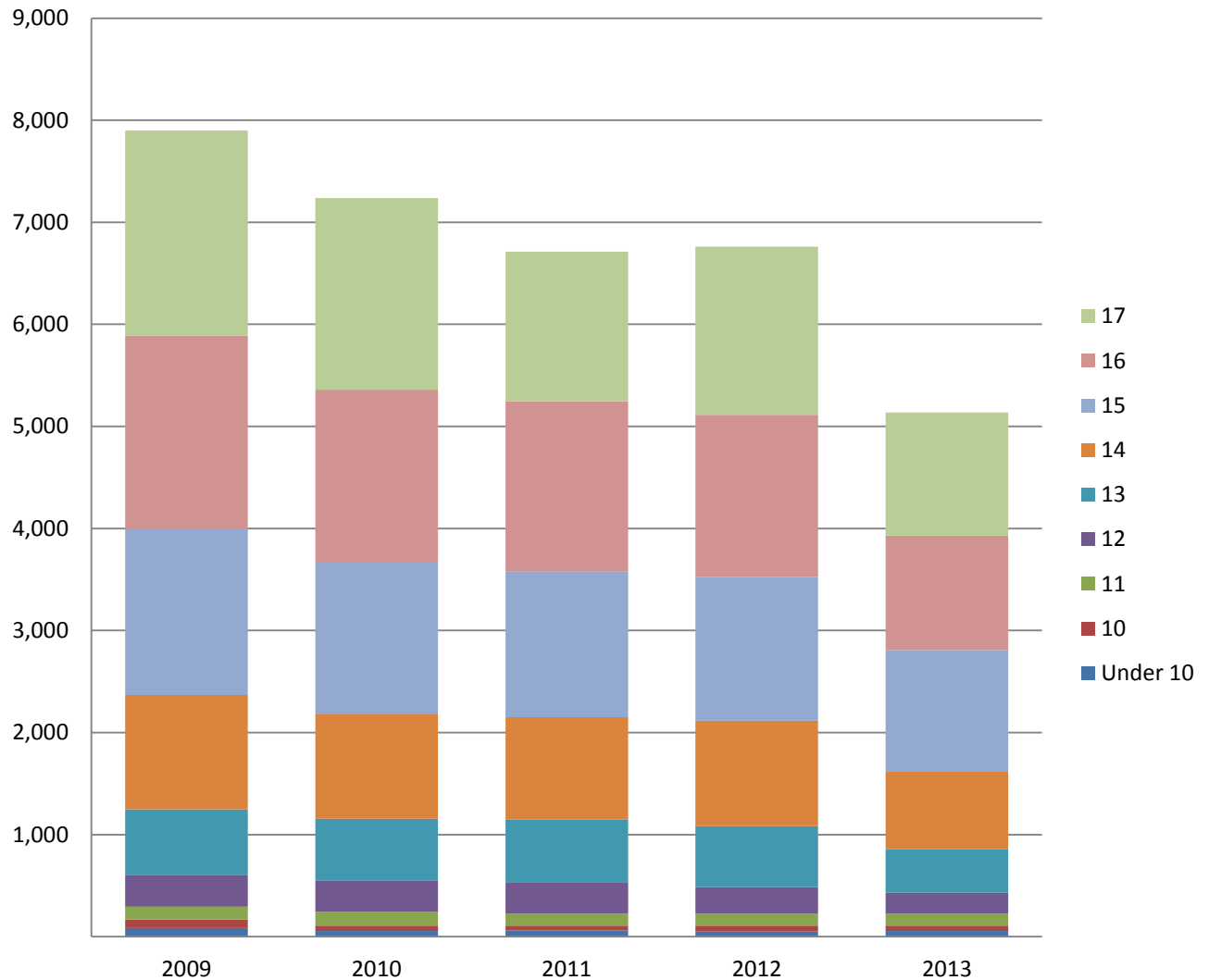


The number of juvenile arrestees is trending downward during the nine -year period. Since 2009, juvenile arrestees declined 35% to 2013. Juvenile arrestees decreased 25% in 2013 compared to 2012. The chart below shows that White juveniles comprised approximately three-quarters of all juvenile arrestees in 2012-2013. American Indian/Alaskan Natives accounted for 16.1% of all juvenile arrestees, which was disproportionately higher than their population representation in the general public.

Juvenile Arrestees by Race 2012-2013



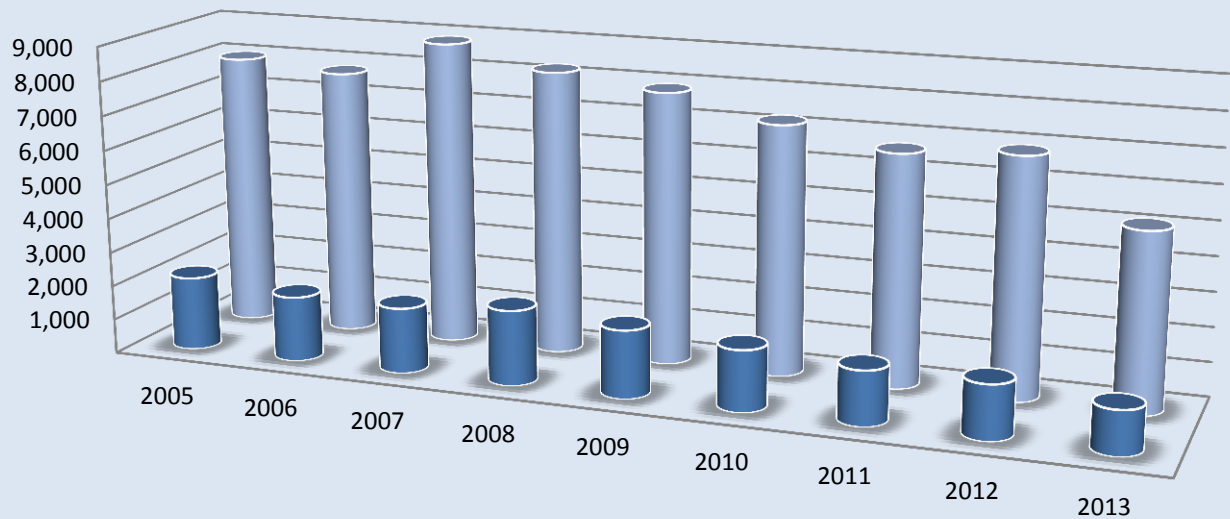
Juvenile Arrestees by Age 2009-2013



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 83.2% of the total juvenile arrestees in 2013. In 2013 17-year-olds were arrested the most, accounting for 23.5% of the total juvenile arrestees, followed closely by 15-year-olds, who comprised 23.1% of the total arrestees.

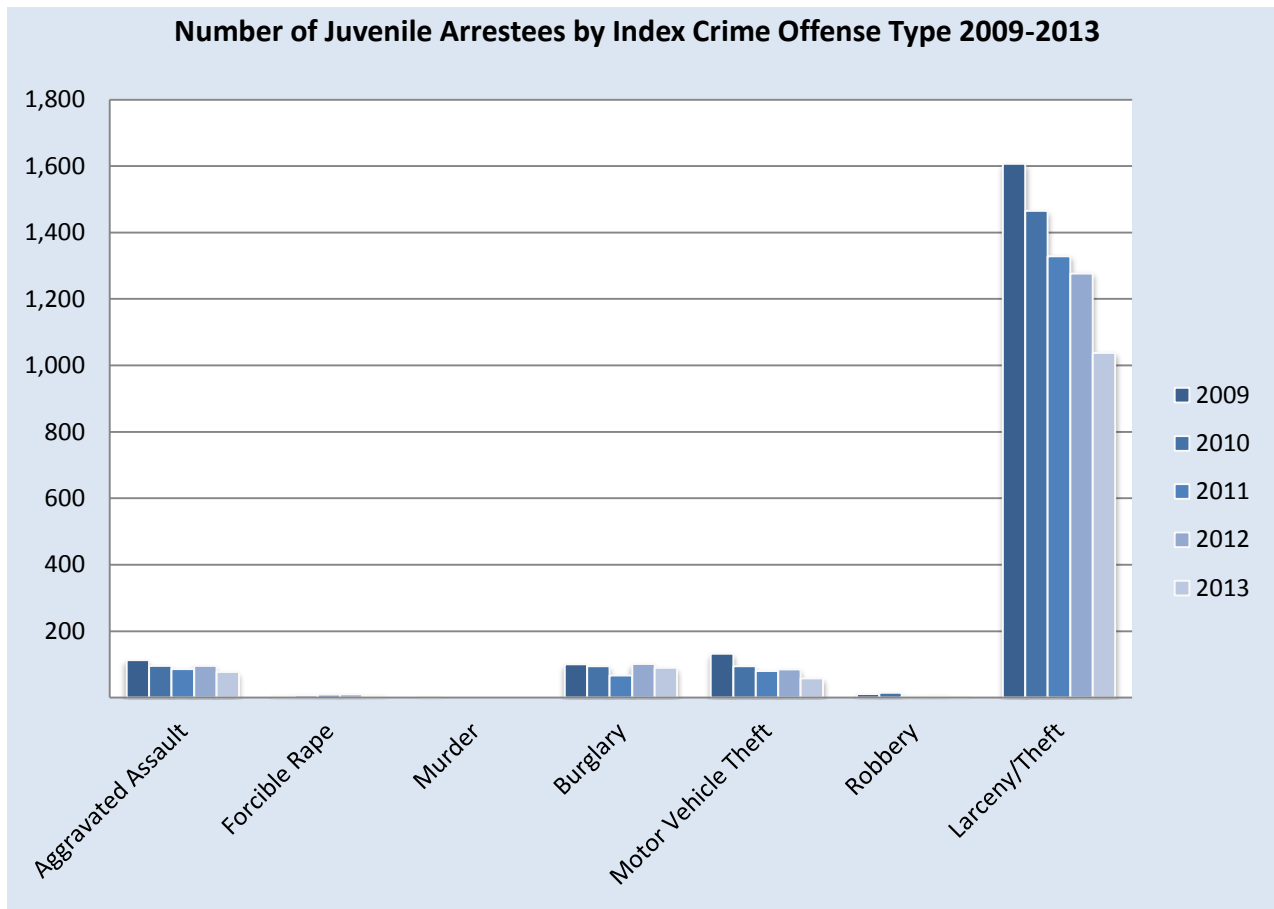
JUVENILE INDEX CRIMES

Total Juvenile Arrestees Versus Juvenile Arrestees who committed an Index Offense 2005-2013



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
■ Index Offenses	2,148	1,898	1,906	2,182	1,970	1,773	1,575	1,575	1,271
■ Total Offenses	7,993	7,774	8,858	8,250	7,900	7,230	6,689	6,892	5,137

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 24.7% of the total juvenile arrestees in 2013. The number of juveniles arrested for committing an index offense has decreased 40.8% over the nine-year period.

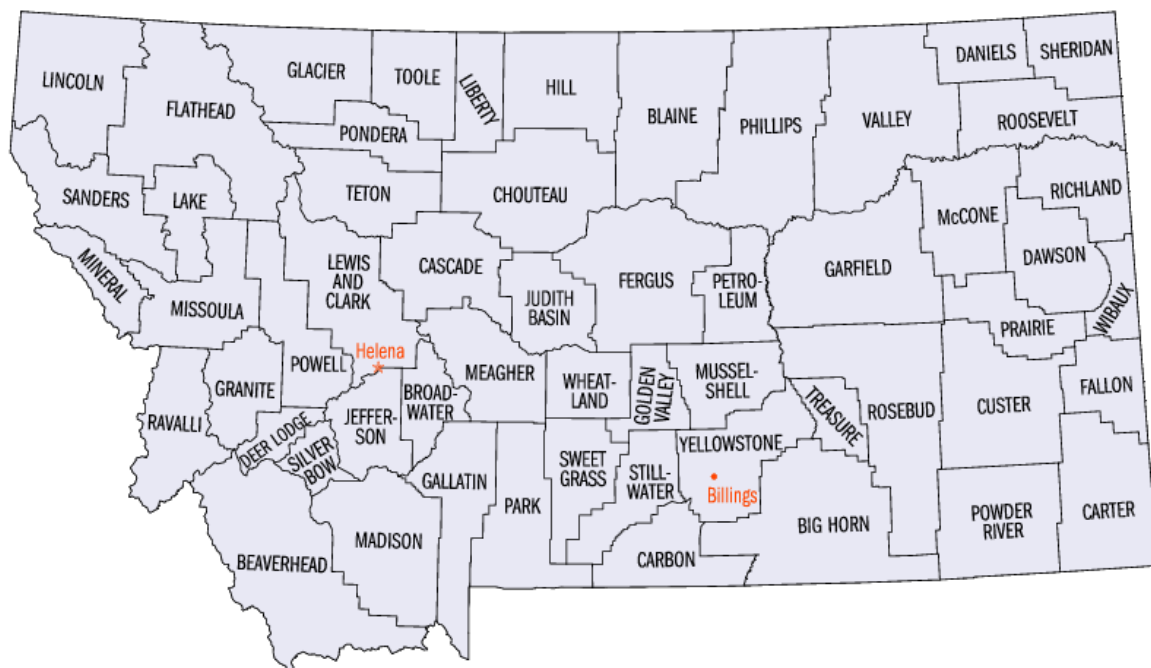


All juvenile index arrestees were trending downward. Homicide arrests are rare with two occurring over the five-year period. In 2013, Larceny/Theft Juvenile Arrests accounted for 81.7% of the total index juvenile arrestees.

SPECIAL REPORT: BAKKEN OIL FIELD CRIME ANALYSIS

This analysis was conducted to show the five-year crime trends, 2009-2013, 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 from which the transient worker population may have commuted.

Map of Montana¹⁴

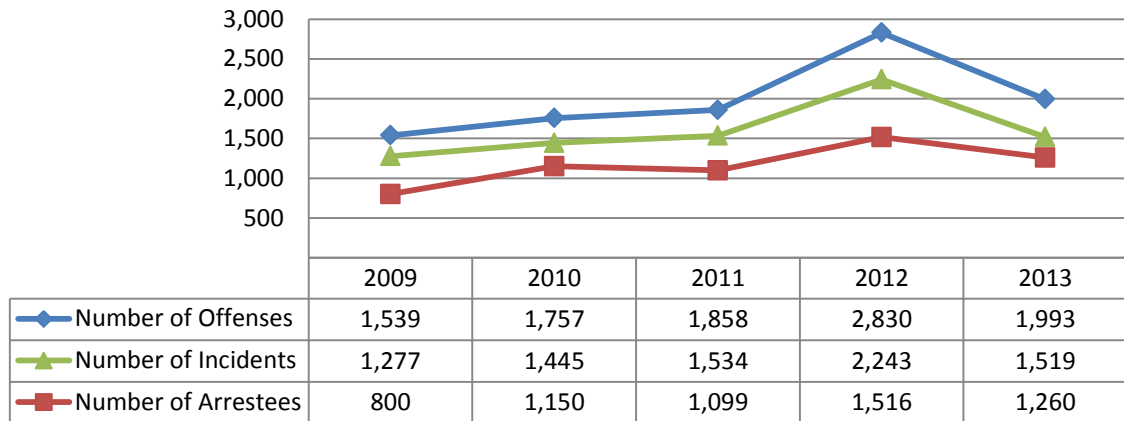


While the reader will see fluctuations in crime, during the five-year period, it is important to note a portion of these changes could be attributed to local agency reporting policies and procedures.

¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. *State and County Quick Facts*. Accessed online on May 13, 2013 at http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/maps/montana_map.html

Primary Bakken Region

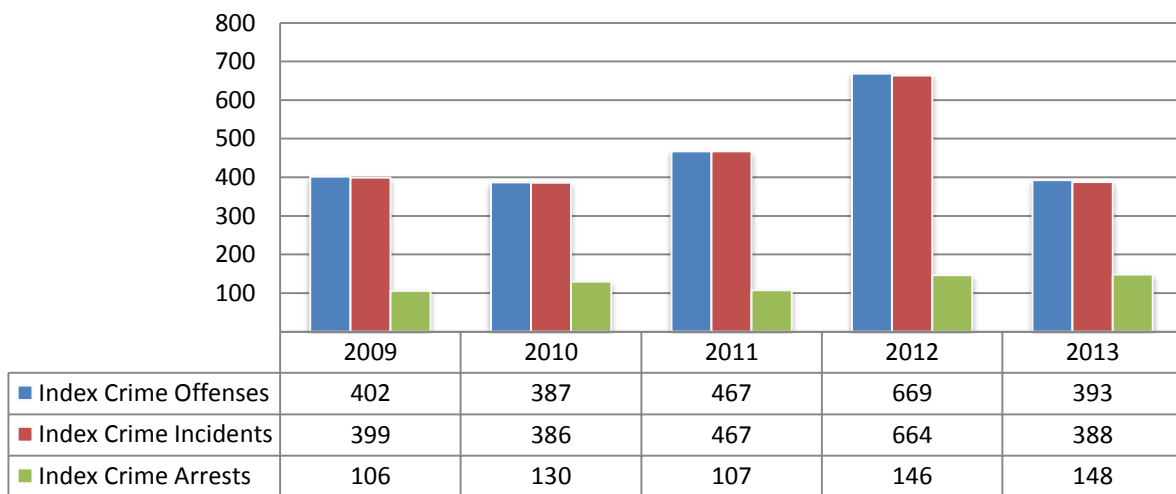
Number of Offenses Compared to Arrestees 2009-2013



Offenses were up 84%, arrestees were up 90%, and incidents increased 76% in 2012 compared to 2009. However, in 2013 offenses decreased 30% incidents decreased 32% and arrestees decreased 17%. The five-year trend shows an overall increase of offenses (29%), incidents (19%), and arrestees (58%). 2012 marked a spike in crime known to law enforcement that greatly decreased in 2013.

INDEX CRIMES

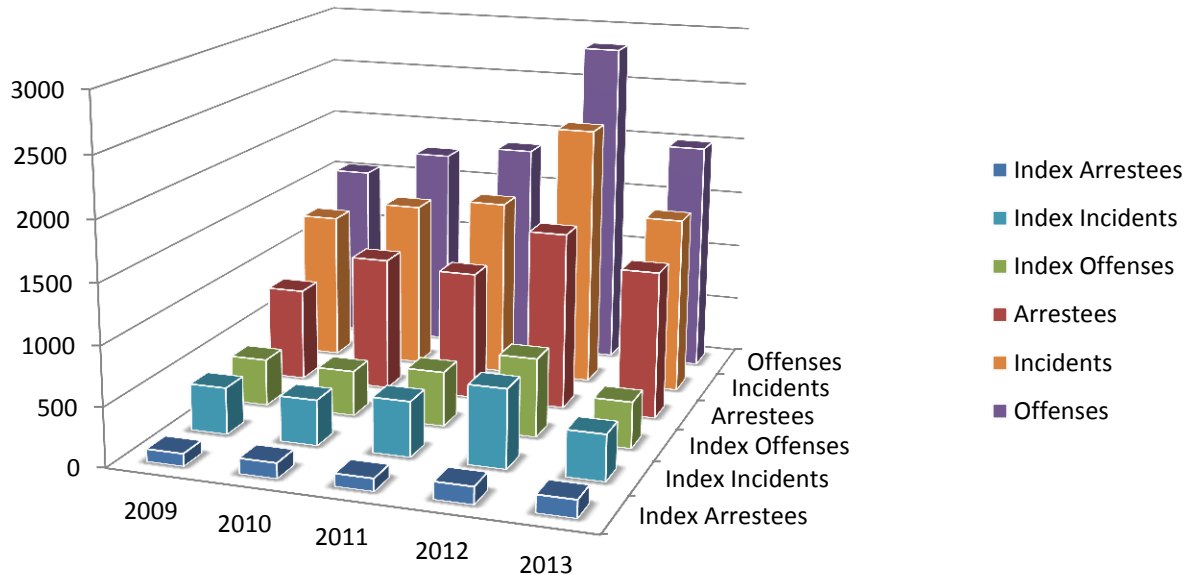
Number of Offenses Compared to Incidents and Arrestees 2009-2013



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 in the five-year period. From 2009-2013, index crime offenses decreased 2%, index crime incidents fell 3%, and arrestees who committed an index crime rose 40%. 2012 marked a large spike in index criminal activity. In 2012, index offenses increased 43%, index incidents increased 42% and arrestees jumped 36% compared to

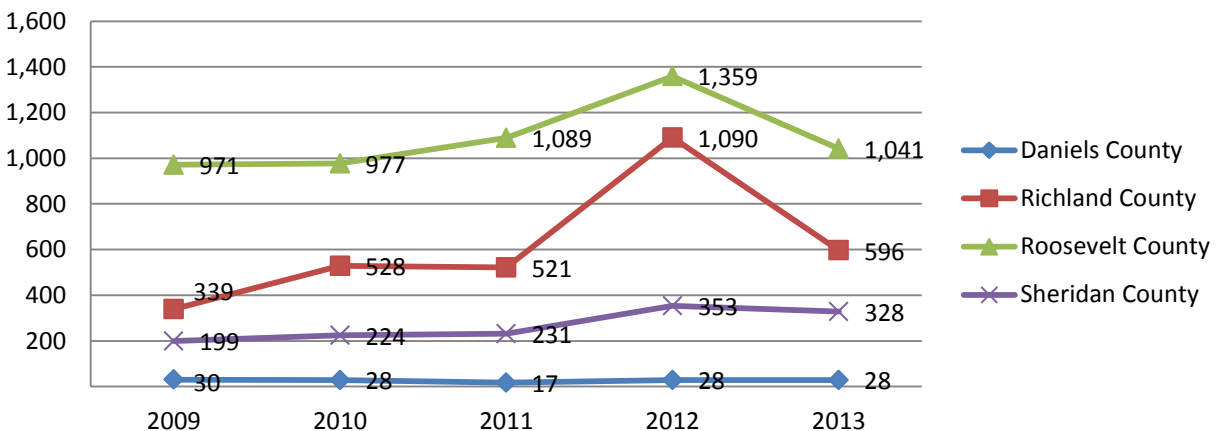
2011. In 2013 index offenses dropped 41%; index incidents decreased 41% and index arrestees increased by 1%.

**Number of Index Crimes Versus All Crimes
2009-2013**



The chart above illustrates the proportion of index crime measures compared to the total number of crime measures in the Primary Bakken Region. In 2013, arrestees who committed an index crime composed 12% of the total arrestees. Additionally, index crime offenses accounted for 20% of the total offenses and index crime incidents comprised 26% of the total incidents.

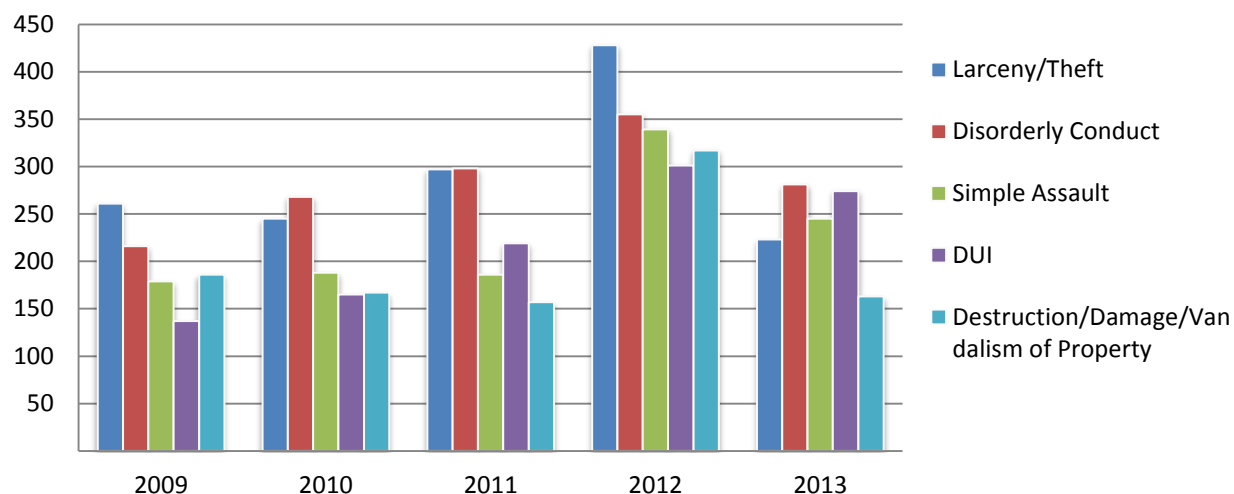
Number of Offenses in the Counties within the Primary Bakken 2009-2013



In each year, over the five-year period, Roosevelt County attributed the most offenses to the Primary Bakken Region's total offenses. In 2013, Roosevelt County accounted for 52% of the total offenses in the Primary Bakken Region. Richland County experienced the largest decrease in offenses (45%), of all the

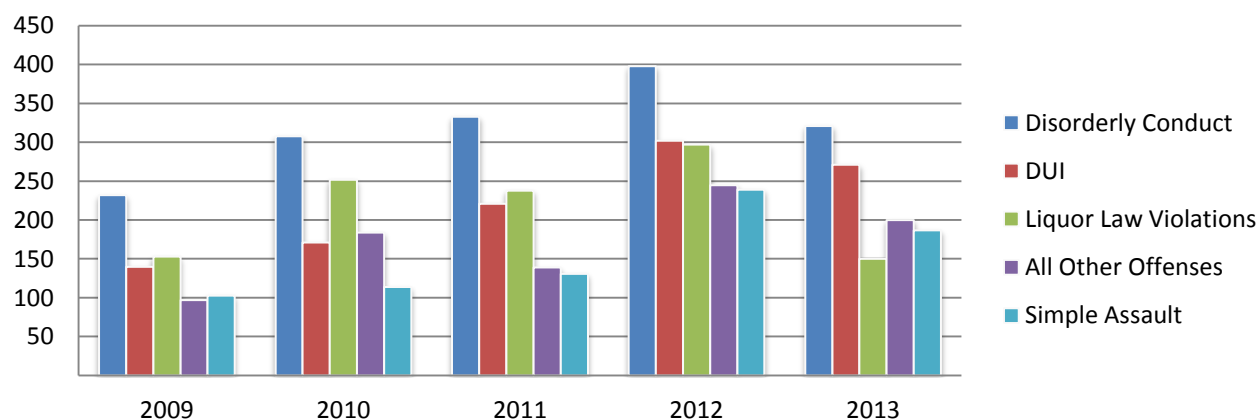
counties, in 2013 compared to 2012. The large decrease in Richland County's reported offenses could be attributed to crime reporting procedures and policies.

Top 5 Offenses in Primary Bakken 2009-2013



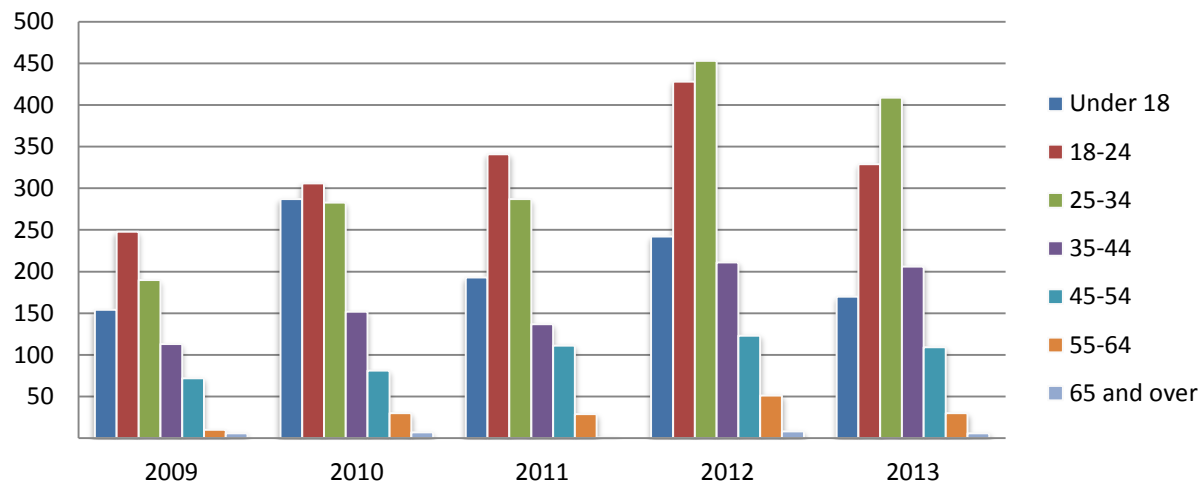
Larceny/theft was the most reported offense, during the five-year period, with a total of 1,454 offenses and comprised 14.6% of the total reported offenses for the Primary Bakken Region. It was followed closely by disorderly conduct, which accounted for 14.2% of the total reported offenses from 2009-2013. Combined, the top five reported offenses - larceny/theft; disorderly conduct; simple assault; driving under the influence; and destruction/damage/vandalism of property - accounted for 61.1% of the total reported offenses during the five-year period. In 2013, the top five offenses combined for a total of 1,186 offenses, accounting for 60% of the total offenses committed in the PRIMARY bAKKEN REGION. The graph shows an incremental change for each of the top five offenses from 2009-2013.

Top 5 Offense Types that Result in Arrest 2009-2013



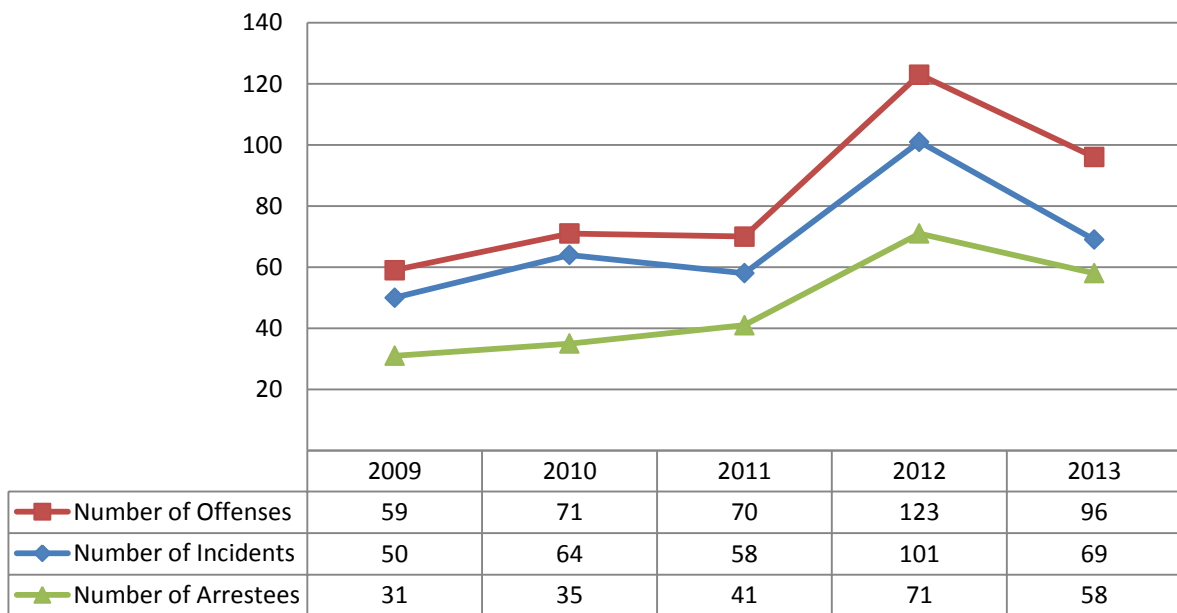
Disorderly conduct was the most committed offense type that resulted in arrest comprising 20.8% of the total arrests over the five-year period. The second and third highest reported offenses, driving under the influence and liquor law violations, combined, accounted for just over a quarter of the total arrests. Nearly half of all arrests were due to offenders committing those top three offenses. The top five offenses for which people are arrested had several rank differences than the top five numbers of reported offenses. The number of arrestees by age table below highlights the nuances of the age demographic being arrested in the Primary Bakken Region.

Number of Arrestees by Age 2009-2013



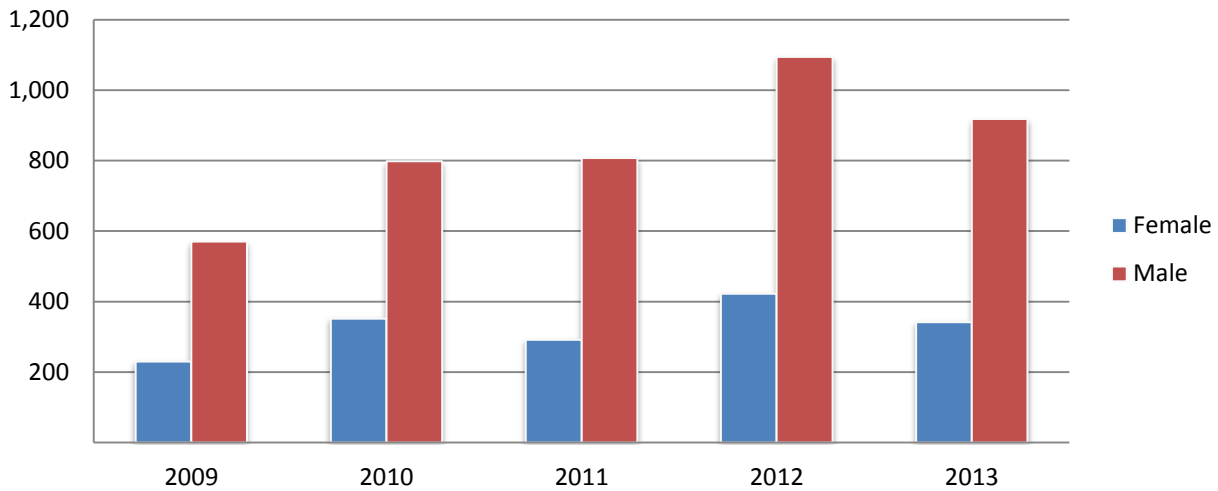
Interestingly, 18-24 year-olds were arrested the most in 2009, 2010 and 2011. However, in 2012 and 2013, 25-34 year olds made up the largest group of arrestees during the five-year period. The combined two overall most arrested age groups, 18-24 and 25-34, accounted for a majority of the arrestees in 2009 (55.2%), 2010 (51.4%), 2011 (57.1%), 2012 (58.1%), and 2013 (58.6%)

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



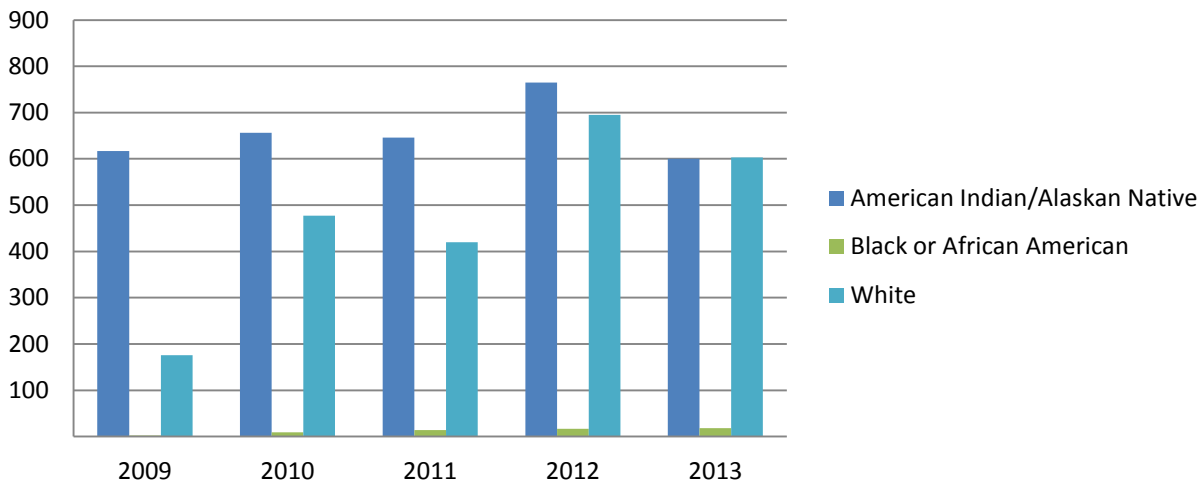
Domestic violence-related offenses (63%), incidents (38%), and arrestees (87%) increased dramatically over the five-year period. However, in 2013, domestic violence-related offenses (-22%), incidents (-32%), and arrestees (-18%) decreased compared to 2012.

Number of Arrestees by Gender 2009-2013



Male arrestees more than double the number of female arrestees in each year during the five-year period. Female arrestees increased 59% from 2009-2013 while male arrestees increased by 61% during the five-year period.

Number of Arrestees by Race 2009-2013



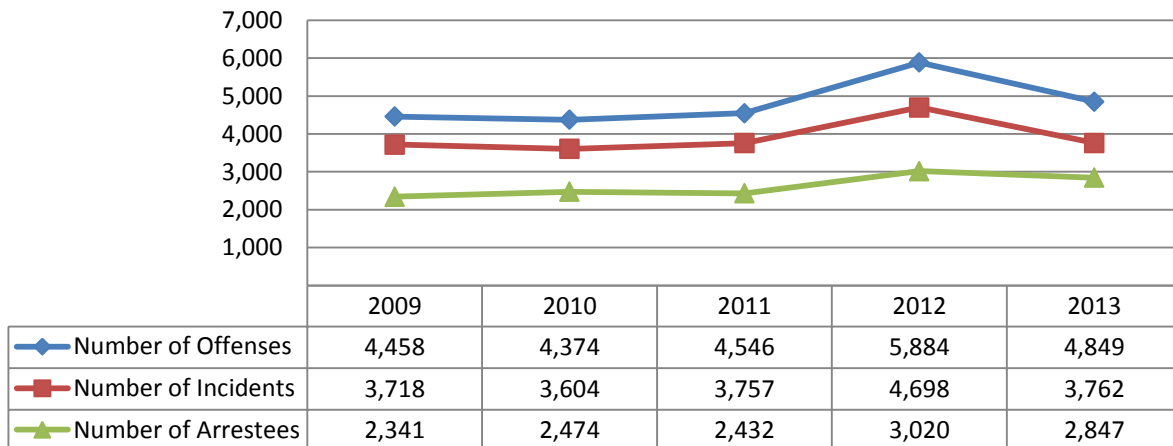
*Unknown and Missing race/ethnicity not included.

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

American Indian/Alaskan Natives represented the most arrested race/ethnicity in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. However, their representation of the total of all arrestees decreased from 2009 (77.6%) to 2013 (49%) by 28.6 percentage points. The White population of arrestees increased 242% over the five-year period. This suggests that there is a large immigration of White 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.

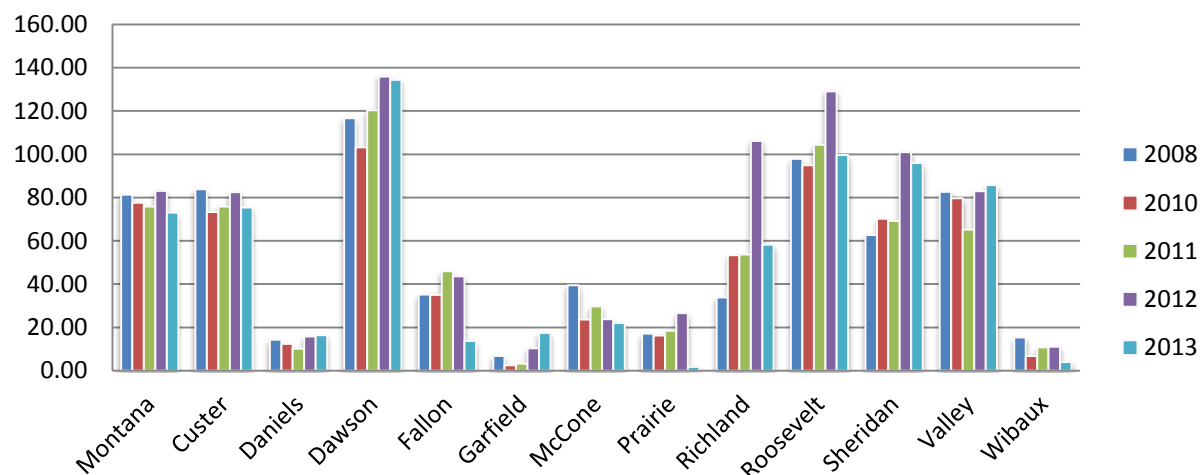
SPECIAL REPORT: BAKKEN OIL FIELD CRIME ANALYSIS of GREATER BAKKEN

**Number of Offenses Compared to Incidents and Arrestees
2009-2013**



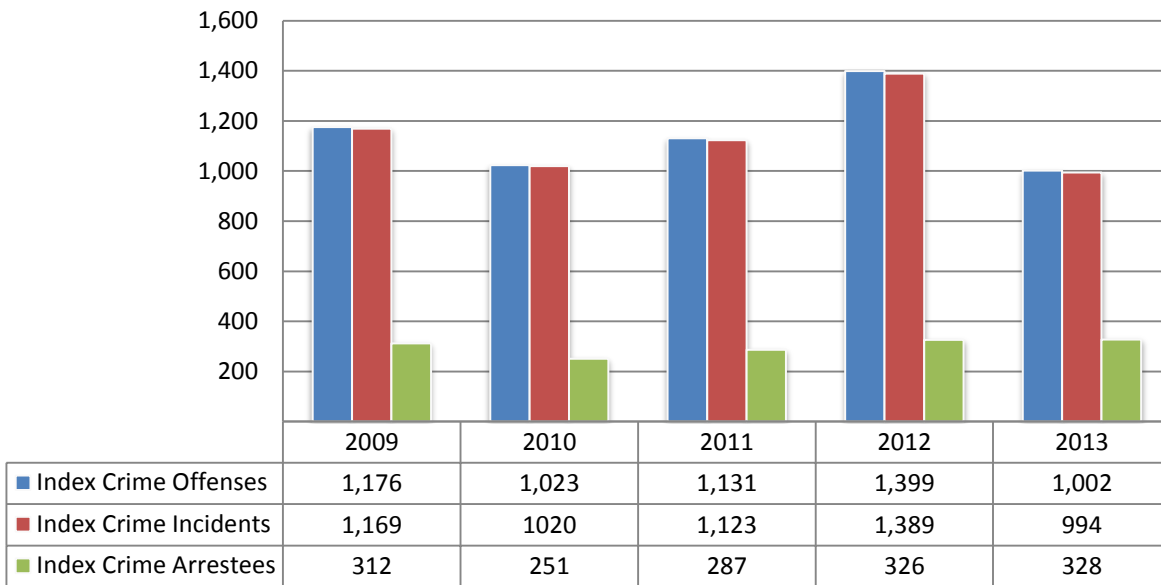
In the Greater Bakken Region, the number of offenses (9%), incidents (1%), and arrestees (22%) increased over the five-year period. 2011-2012 experienced the most dramatic increases in offenses (29%), incidents (25%), and arrestees (24%), respectively. In 2013, offenses (-18%), incidents (-20%), and arrestees (-6%) decreased compared to 2012.

Montana Compared to Bakken Counties' Crime Rates 2009-2013



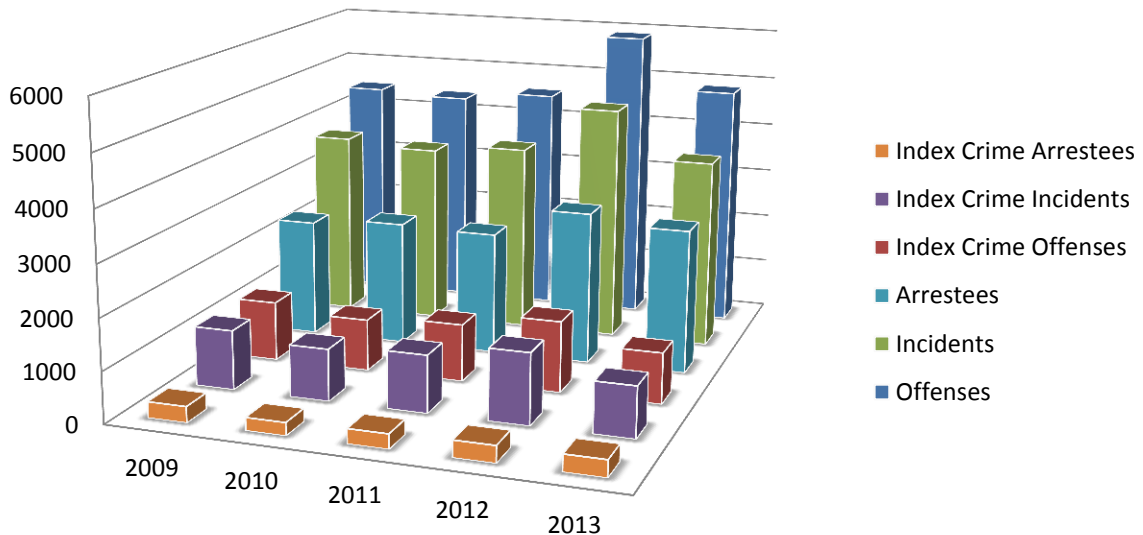
Montana's crime rate hovered close to 80 crimes per 1,000 population in each year from 2009 to 2012 and dropped to 73 per 1,000 in 2013. In 2013, Custer (75 per 1,000), Dawson (134 per 1,000), Roosevelt (100 per 1,000), Sheridan (96 per 1,000), and Valley (86 per 1,000) counties had crime rates higher than the Montana crime rate. Daniels (16 per 1,000), Fallon (14 per 1,000), Garfield (17 per 1,000), McCone (22 per 1,000), Prairie (2 per 1,000), Richland (58 per 1,000), and Wibaux (4 per 1,000) Counties reported lower crime rates than Montana's overall crime rate in 2013.

INDEX CRIME Number of Offenses Compared to Incidents and Arrestees 2009-2013



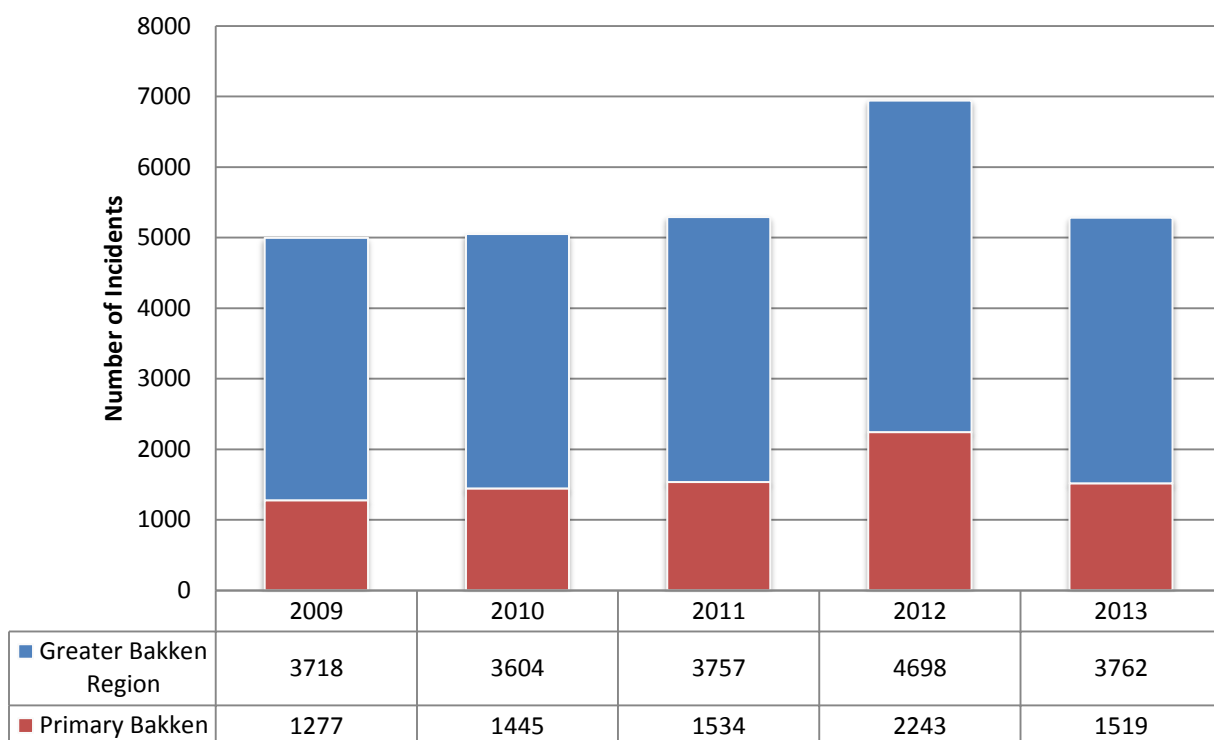
The Greater Bakken Region experienced a decrease in the number of reported index offenses (-15%) and index incidents (-15%). Index Arrestees increased (5%) in the five-year period. In 2013, index offenses (-28%) and index incidents (-28%) decreased compared to 2012, while index arrestees increased by 0.6%.

Index Crime Measures Compared to Total Crime Measures 2009-2013



The chart above illustrates the proportion of index crime measures compared to the total number of crime measures in the Greater Bakken Region. In 2013, index offenses accounted for 20% of the total reported offenses, index incidents comprised 26% of the total reported incidents and index arrestees amounted to 12% 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 2013, the Primary Bakken accounted for 40% of the total incidents reported in the Greater Bakken Region, which was up 6 percentage points from its percentage of total in 2009 (34%). Also, the Primary Bakken Region's incidents increased 19% during the five-year period, while the Greater Bakken Region's reported incidents increased only 1%. 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 that Reported 12 Months of data in 2013

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

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

Appendix B

Index Offenses by Jurisdiction – 2013

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Baker PD	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	8
Beaverhead SO	1	0	0	0	1	8	3	27	38
Belgrade PD	18	3	0	1	22	22	6	135	163
Billings PD	252	26	4	81	363	752	407	3,310	4,469
Blaine SO	5	0	0	0	5	0	4	6	10
Boulder PD	7	0	0	0	7	1	0	7	8
Bozeman PD	39	21	0	6	66	100	50	1,054	1,204
Bridger PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Broadwater SO	18	1	0	0	19	6	7	57	70
Carbon SO	7	0	0	0	7	8	4	35	47
Carter SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cascade SO	33	4	0	1	38	58	20	222	300
Columbia Falls PD	2	2	0	0	4	4	9	114	127
Columbus PD	1	0	0	0	1	3	6	40	49
Conrad PD	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	28	29
Cut Bank PD	11	1	0	0	12	18	4	71	93
Daniels SO	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6
Dawson SO	9	1	0	0	10	13	7	73	93
Deer Lodge SO	23	2	2	0	27	26	17	129	172
Dillon PD	6	0	0	0	6	0	3	27	30
East Helena PD	5	0	0	0	5	6	2	12	20

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Ennis PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Eureka PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	15
Fallon SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Fergus SO	5	3	0	0	8	20	9	58	87
Flathead SO	119	15	0	4	138	201	110	764	1,075
Fort Benton PD	4	0	1	0	5	1	2	4	7
Fromberg PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin SO	31	16	0	0	47	54	20	293	367
Garfield SO	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	3
Glacier SO	16	1	0	0	17	10	4	26	40
Glasgow PD	5	1	0	0	6	7	4	50	61
Glendive PD	11	2	0	1	14	22	11	133	166
Great Falls PD	99	27	0	19	145	346	100	2,321	2,767
Hamilton PD	18	4	0	0	22	20	4	186	210
Havre PD	37	10	1	3	51	33	26	414	473
Helena PD	88	20	0	11	119	181	26	1,128	1,335
Hill SO	18	2	0	1	21	13	12	141	166
Hot Springs PD	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	8	11
Jefferson SO	10	1	0	1	12	14	3	61	78
Joliet PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
Judith Basin SO	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	10
Kalispell PD	25	15	0	6	46	95	28	818	941
Lake SO	70	9	3	3	85	91	52	163	306

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Laurel PD	11	0	0	1	12	15	10	119	144
Lewis & Clark SO	38	13	1	1	53	84	27	310	421
Lewistown PD	24	8	0	0	32	10	8	57	75
Libby PD	5	0	0	0	5	7	2	24	33
Lincoln SO	26	2	0	0	28	24	8	111	143
Livingston PD	16	3	0	0	19	11	5	76	92
Madison SO	10	1	0	1	12	4	4	42	50
Manhattan PD	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	7	10
McCone SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7
Meagher SO	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	25	26
Miles City PD	15	1	0	2	18	13	9	125	147
Mineral SO	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Missoula PD	149	34	1	39	223	370	125	2,357	2,852
Missoula SO	77	9	0	4	90	93	39	406	538
Montana State University PD	2	4	0	0	6	3	4	153	160
Musselshell SO	8	0	0	0	8	11	6	85	102
Park SO	10	1	0	0	11	2	1	17	20
Petroleum SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips SO	7	0	0	0	7	12	5	30	47
Plains PD	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	7	10
Polson PD	21	4	0	1	26	23	23	212	258
Pondera SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
Powell SO	2	1	0	0	3	4	0	12	16

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Prairie SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ravalli SO	28	1	0	0	29	25	4	222	251
Red Lodge PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	20
Richland SO	5	2	0	0	7	5	1	17	23
Ronan PD	15	2	0	0	17	5	0	45	50
Roosevelt SO	33	0	0	0	33	7	9	25	41
Sanders SO	11	4	0	1	16	8	5	46	59
Sheridan SO	14	2	0	0	16	6	12	46	64
Sidney PD	13	1	0	0	14	3	4	53	60
Silver Bow SO	74	2	1	8	85	114	89	1,044	1,247
Stevensville PD	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	27	31
Stillwater SO	10	5	0	0	15	21	3	41	65
Sweet Grass SO	6	1	0	0	7	1	3	32	36
Teton SO	1	2	0	0	3	11	3	47	61
Thompson Falls PD	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	30	37
Toole SO	18	2	0	0	20	18	11	83	112
Treasure SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troy PD	4	0	0	0	4	6	0	6	12
University of Montana PD	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	6
Valley SO	3	1	0	0	4	6	1	26	33
West Yellowstone PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Whitefish PD	13	3	3	0	19	26	12	195	233
Wibaux SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Wolf Point PD	19	1	0	4	24	12	10	78	100
Yellowstone SO	41	6	0	2	49	147	58	381	586
Sub Total	1,741	305	16	203	2,265	3,263	1,477	18,613	23,353
Other departments*	30	2	1	3	36	19	15	153	187
Total	1,771	307	17	206	2,301	3,282	1,492	18,766	23,540

***These departments reported crime data but did not report for all 12 months in the year. This data was not used to calculate the total overall index crimes or crime rates for violent crime and property crime trends but are used in the individual offense sections.**

Appendix C

Index Offenses by County – 2013

County	Population ¹⁵	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Beaverhead County	9,341	7	0	0	0	7	8	6	54	68
Blaine County	6,604	5	0	0	0	5	0	4	6	10
Broadwater County	5,692	18	1	0	0	19	6	7	57	70
Carbon County	10,340	7	0	0	0	7	9	6	60	75
Carter County	1,174	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cascade County	82,384	132	31	0	20	183	404	120	2,543	3,067
Custer County	11,951	17	1	0	2	20	14	10	152	176
Daniels County	1,791	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6
Dawson County	9,445	20	3	0	1	24	35	18	206	259
Deer Lodge County	9,329	23	2	2	0	27	26	17	129	172
Fallon County	3,079	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	10
Fergus County	11,501	29	11	0	0	40	30	17	115	162
Flathead County	93,068	159	35	3	10	207	326	159	1,891	2,376
Gallatin County	94,720	91	44	0	7	142	183	80	1,643	1,906
Garfield County	1,290	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	3
Glacier County	13,739	27	2	0	0	29	28	8	97	133
Hill County	16,568	55	12	1	4	72	46	38	555	639
Jefferson County	11,512	17	1	0	1	19	15	3	68	86
Judith Basin County	2,016	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	10
Lake County	29,017	110	15	3	4	132	121	75	422	618

¹⁵ United States Census Bureau. State and County QuickFacts. Accessed online on May 28th, 2014 at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/30000.html>

Lewis and Clark County	65,338	131	33	1	12	177	271	55	1,450	1,776
Lincoln County	19,460	35	2	0	0	37	38	10	155	203
Madison County	7,712	10	1	0	1	12	5	5	43	53
McCone County	1,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7
Meagher County	1,937	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	25	26
Mineral County	4,275	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Missoula County	111,807	227	44	1	43	315	463	164	2,769	3,396
Musselshell County	4,629	8	0	0	0	8	11	6	85	102
Park County	15,682	26	4	0	0	30	13	6	93	112
Petroleum County	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips County	4,179	7	0	0	0	7	12	5	30	47
Pondera County	6,211	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	31	33
Powell County	6,993	7	2	0	2	11	10	6	71	87
Prairie County	1,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ravalli County	40,823	49	5	0	0	54	47	10	435	492
Richland County	11,214	18	3	0	0	21	8	5	70	83
Roosevelt County	11,125	52	1	0	4	57	19	19	103	141
Sanders County	11,363	12	5	0	1	18	17	9	91	117
Sheridan County	3,668	14	2	0	0	16	6	12	46	64
Silver Bow County	34,523	74	2	1	8	85	114	89	1,044	1,247
Stillwater County	9,318	11	5	0	0	16	24	9	81	114
Sweet Grass County	3,669	6	1	0	0	7	1	3	32	36
Teton County	6,065	1	2	0	0	3	11	3	47	61
Toole County	5,138	18	2	0	0	20	18	11	83	112

Treasure County	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valley County	7,630	8	2	0	0	10	13	5	76	94
Wibaux County	1,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowstone County	154,162	304	32	4	84	424	914	475	3,810	5,199
Sub Total	976,697	1,748	306	16	205	2,275	3,271	1,482	18,697	23,450
Other Counties**	38,468	23	1	1	1	26	11	10	69	90
Grand Total	1,015,165	1,771	307	17	206	2,301	3,282	1,492	18,766	23,540

*County Level Data captures data from jurisdictions that may not report 12 months of crime data in 2013 and reflect slightly higher numbers of crimes compared to appendix B due to this.

** This data was not used to calculate the total overall index crimes or crime rates for violent crime and property crime trends but are used in the individual offense sections.

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

Laura Obert – Chair
Broadwater County Commissioner
P.O. Box 196
Townsend, MT 59644
Representing: Local Government
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Leo Dutton
Lewis and Clark County Sheriff
221 Breckenridge
Helena, MT 59601
Representing: Local Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

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

Kelly McIntosh
Women's Resource Center Executive Director
2211/2 S Idaho St
Dillon, MT 59725
Representing: Public Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Mike Batista
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

Beth McLaughlin
Court Administrator
301 S Park Ste 328
Helena, MT 59903
Representing: Judge/Judiciary
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Tim Fox
Attorney General
215 N. Roberts
P.O. Box 210401
Helena, MT 59620
Representing: Attorney General
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Bill Dial
Whitefish Police Chief
275 Flathead Ave
Whitefish, MT 59937
Representing: Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

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

Bill Hooks
Chief Public Defender
44 W. Park Ave
Butte, MT 59701
Representing: Criminal Justice Agency
Term Expires: 1/1/2015

Michelle Miller
Citizen
1146 W Gold St.
Butte, MT 59701
Representing: Community Based Organizations
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Jim Cashell
Citizen
115 Melbourne Ln.
Bozeman, MT 59718
Representing: Public Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Rick Kirn-Vice Chair
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

Tara Jensen
Missoula CASA Director
1831 S 9th St W Unit A
Missoula, MT 59801
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