

Crime in Montana

2013 - 2014
REPORT



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2013 - 2014

Report

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National Incident-Based Reporting 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 2013 – 2014** 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 3, 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.

Following is a list of offenses reported to MBCC

Aggravated Assault:

- Assault, aggravated - permanent or life threatening injury
- Assault, aggravated -broken bones, severe laceration, etc. (not permanent or life threatening injury)
- Assault on a minor
- Assault with a weapon
- Assault with bodily fluid
- Criminal endangerment
- Attempted homicide
- Partner or family assault (serious injury)
- Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)
- Hate motivated intimidation or harassment
- Endangering the welfare of children
- Ritual abuse of a minor
- Abuse of teachers
- Assault, on a peace or judicial officer
- Abuse, neglect, or exploiting the elderly

All Other Offenses:

- False claims to public agencies
- False reports to law enforcement authorities
- False swearing
- Unsworn falsification to authorities
- Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor
- Indecent exposure
- Bigamy
- Marrying a bigamist
- Violation of protective order
- Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant
- Failure to aid a peace officer

Obstructing justice
Possession of burglary tools
Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence
Tampering with public records or information
Tampering with witnesses and informants
Transfer illegal articles or communications
False alarm to agencies of public safety
False reporting of an impending explosion
False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe
Escape
Criminal defamation
Cruelty to animals
Employer misconduct
Failure to yield party line
Harming a police dog
Official misconduct
Perjury
Garbage/Littering
Bail jumping
Bringing armed men into state
Aiding or soliciting suicide
Causing animals to fight
Creating a hazard
Criminal contempt
Interfere with court order for minor
Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture
Failing to register as a sex or violent offender
Illegal posting of public land
Obscene/harassing phone call - privacy in communication
Home arrest violation
Abuse of teachers
Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence
Solicitation
Conspiracy
Attempt
Accountability for conduct of another
Violation of no-contact order
Violation of conditions of release
Probation violation
Parole violation

Underage tobacco possession or consumption
Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)

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 cultivating/manufacturing marijuana on rented or leased property without written permission
Registered cardholder/provider illegal cultivation/manufacture of marijuana
Registered cardholder/provider cultivating/manufacturing marijuana that is visible from the street or other public area
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

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 to NIBRS, 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.

² Montana does not collect offense information on drunkenness.

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. Drug Task Force related
15. Mental health related
16. Location type
17. Number of premises entered
18. Method of entry
19. Type of criminal activity
20. Type of weapon/force involved
21. Type of property loss/etc.
22. Property description
23. Value of property
24. Date recovered
25. Number of stolen motor vehicles
26. Number of recovered motor vehicles
27. Suspected drug type
28. Estimated drug quantity
29. Type of drug measure
30. Victim sequence number
31. Victim connected to offense code(s)
32. Type of victim
33. LEOKA type of assignment
34. LEOKA type of activity
35. LEOKA ORI of other jurisdiction
36. Victim age
37. Victim sex
38. Victim race
39. Victim ethnicity

40. Victim residency
41. Aggravated assault/homicide circumstances
42. Additional justifiable homicide circumstances
43. Type of injury
44. Offender number(s) to be related
45. Relationship of victim to offender(s)
46. Offender sequence number
47. Offender sex
48. Offender age
49. Offender race
50. Offender ethnicity
51. Arrestee sequence number
52. Arrest transaction number
53. Arrest date
54. Type of arrest
55. Multi-arrest segments indicator
56. Arrest offense code(s)
57. Arrestee was armed with
58. Arrestee age
59. Arrestee sex
60. Arrestee race
61. Arrestee ethnicity
62. Arrestee resident status
63. Disposition of arrestee when arrestee is less than 18

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 (e.g., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probation/parole systems);
- Attitudes of citizenry toward crime;
- Crime reporting practices of citizenry; and
- Illegal drug supply, cost, and demand.

The reporting practices of law enforcement can create the illusion of an increase or decrease in the crime rate when, in reality, the landscape of crime activity is unchanged. Since 1978 there have been many changes in laws and data collection procedures. In 1978, data was submitted on paper forms. In 1990 Montana began the conversion from the summary UCR format to the NIBRS format. The increased specificity in reporting changed the way crimes were classified and counted. By 2010, 91% of the reporting law enforcement agencies submitted data electronically.

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/vnrp0610.pdf : Accessed online on April 18th, 2013.

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 improve 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 2011, the SAC integrated a number of data reports to further enhance the accuracy of the data, and in 2014 was successful meeting the 4% error rate benchmark. 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 Montana 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 not included 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 (July 27, 2015) 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 2013 - 2014** 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, taking into consideration the various differences between counties. This data is also effective in comparing trend data at the county and state level. As noted above, there are inherent limitations in the reporting procedure that make it impossible to capture 100% of all criminal activity and offenses. Differences in reporting standards and procedures by both law enforcement and the public must be taken into account. However, with appropriate care and consideration, this data can be particularly useful for research or analysis.

Montana Incident-Based Reporting System Changes

Beginning in 2010, the MTIBRS underwent some significant changes. The most significant change implemented in 2010 relates to Group B offense information. At the start of 2010, law enforcement agencies were asked to report Group B incident information to the MTIBRS only when an arrest/citation occurred clearing that incident. Previously, Group B incident data was submitted to the MTIBRS regardless of arrest. This change was primarily implemented to be in accordance with the NIBRS, as it requires only Group B arrest information to be submitted. However, MTIBRS receives offense data and will be included with Group B arrest data in order to maintain trend data information for specific Group B crimes.

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

Montana Board of Crime Control
SAC Director/Statistician
P.O. Box 201408
Helena, MT 59620 Phone: (406) 444-3604 TTY: (406) 444-7099
Web Page www.mbcc.mt.gov

Glossary of Terms

Cleared by Arrest – An offense that is cleared when at least one person is (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. If more than one crime is committed during an incident, one arrest will clear all of the crimes.

Exceptional Clearance – For UCR purposes, an offense is considered exceptionally cleared when law enforcement has (1) definitely established the identity of the offender; (2) there is enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution; (3) the exact location of the offender is known so the subject could be taken into custody; and (4) some reason outside law enforcement control prevents bringing the offender to court.

Crimes Against Persons – Includes the following crimes: aggravated assault, forcible fondling, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, incest, intimidation, justifiable homicide, kidnapping/abduction, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sexual assault with an object, simple assault, and 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, and 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 on our reportable Offense Code list.

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 on our reportable Offense Code list.

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 come 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 2014 population is taken from the 2014 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 2014, non-Tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) reporting crime data to the MBCC's MTIBRS account for 97% of the state's total population. In total 100 of 110 (91%) 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, 2 agencies submitted data on paper summary forms, while the remaining 98 agencies reported in a format that was consistent with the MTIBRS standards. 53 of 56 counties reported crime data and four 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 – 2012-2014

Year	2012	2013	2014
Reporting Population	999,055	976,697	988,268
Population Estimate ⁵	1,005,141	1,015,165	1,023,579
% of Population Coverage	99%	96%	97%

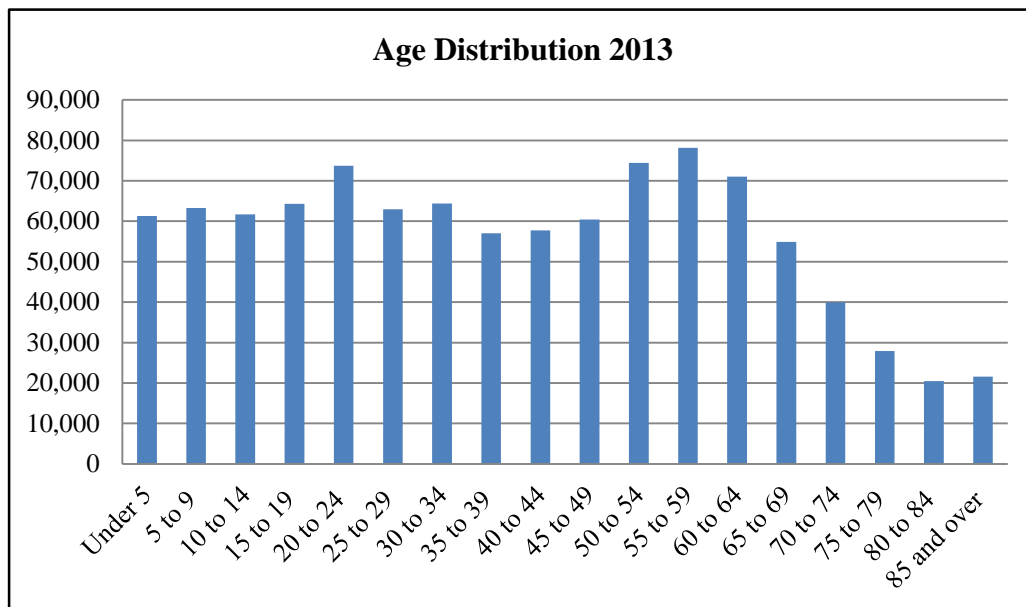
Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2013 % of Total
White	87.4%
African American	0.4%
American Indian	6.2%
Asian	0.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
Other/Two or more races	2.2%
Hispanic - Any Race	3.1%

*2014 race/ethnicity estimates were not available at the time of this report

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. 2014 State and County Quickfacts. Accessed online on June 22, 2015 at: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/30000.html>

Montana has an aging population. The largest age cohort is 55 to 59 years, and they make up about 8% of the total population. The median age in 2013 was 39.9 years of age, up from 37.5 in the 2000 Census. The median age for females in 2013 (41.1) is slightly higher than males (38.7).



Montana's breakdown of ethnicity, based on 2013 census estimates, is predominantly White (87.4%). American Indians account for the second largest racial group in Montana (6.2%). The fastest growing racial group from 2000 to 2010 was Hispanic, increasing in population size over that time period by 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 Census, the fastest growing counties in Montana are Gallatin, Broadwater, and Flathead. The most populous county is Yellowstone followed by Missoula, Flathead, Gallatin, and Cascade.

Montana Crime Clock



One Index Crime every 21 minutes⁶

One Violent Crime every 4 hours

- One homicide every 13 days
- One rape every 23 hours
- One robbery every 2 days
- 5 aggravated assaults every day

One Property Crime every 23 minutes

- One burglary every 3 hours
- One larceny/theft every 26 minutes
- One motor vehicle theft every 5 hours

⁶ The Montana Crime Clock should be viewed with caution. It is an aggregate representation of crime data, showing only the relative frequency of occurrence of certain offenses. It does not imply regularity in the commission of these offenses.

Trends and Comparison

This analysis is based on a snap shot in time of the crime data that is reported to MBCC's MTIBRS (August 3, 2015). 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 previous years is updated and may not match previous issues of **Crime in Montana** or the data contained within the MTIBRS Online Reporting website.

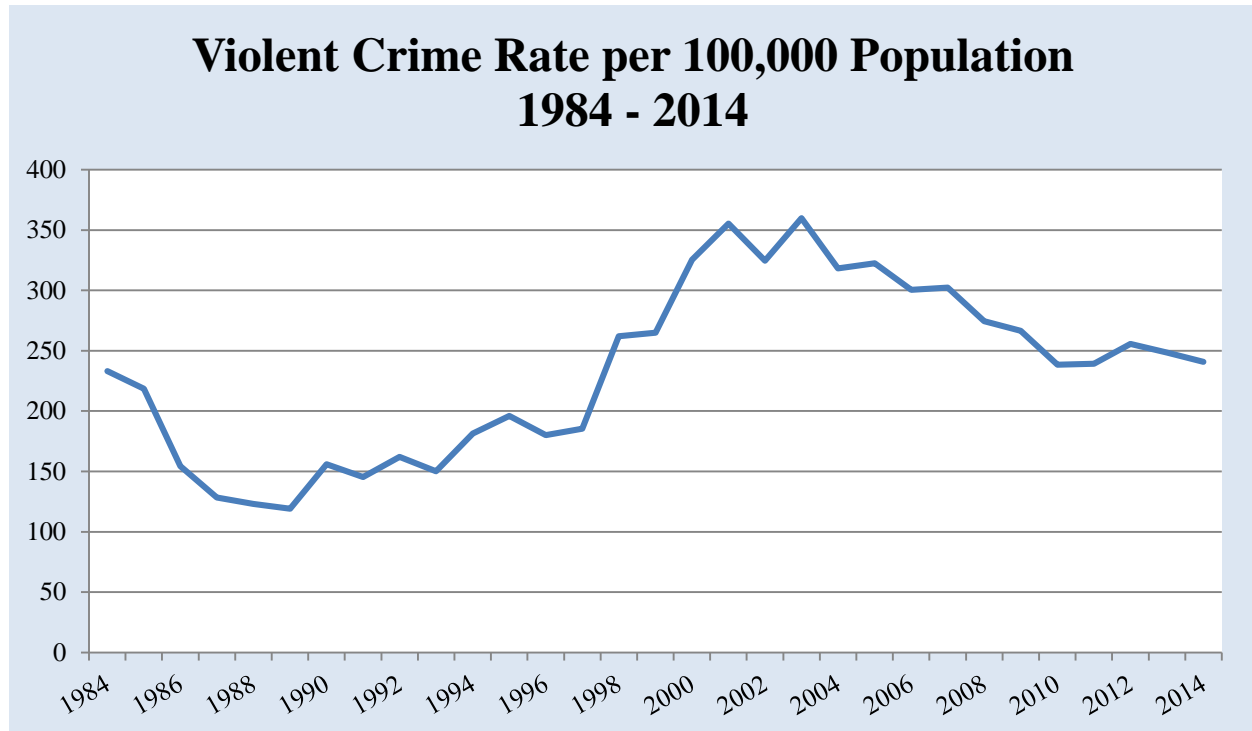
Consistent with the **2012-2013 Crime in Montana** the crime index (the sum total of the seven index crimes) is used sparingly in this publication due to its limited scope. The crime index masks important fluctuations in other types of criminal activity. However, violent crime (homicide, rape, robbery, 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

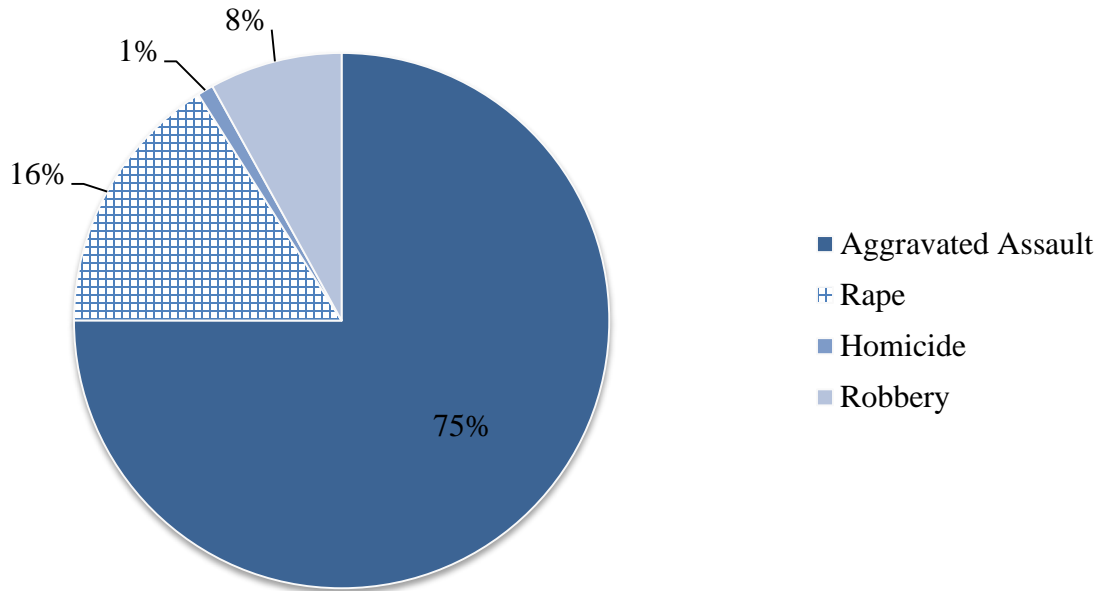
Index violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. The following information looks at the violent crime index rate since 1984.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	1,796	233.2
1994	1,488	181.5
2004	2,907	318.1
2013	2,428	248.6
2014	2,381	240.9

The violent crime rate dropped through the late 1980s to a low of 119.1 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 1989. 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. In 2014 the violent crime rate decreased 3% from 2013.

Distribution of Violent Crime 2014



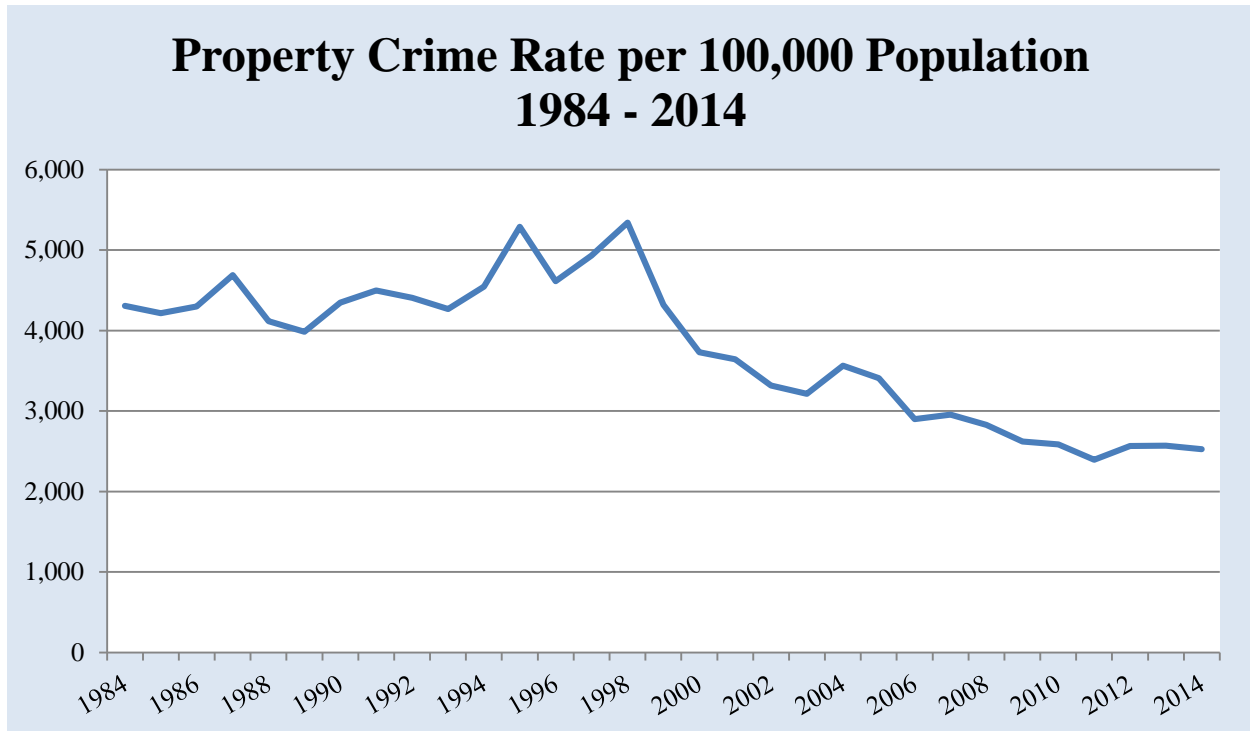
Percentage of Index Violent Crime by Offense by Year

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Aggravated Assault	78%	78%	78%	76%	75%
Rape	14%	14%	13%	14%	16%
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Robbery	7%	7%	8%	9%	8%

Aggravated assault accounted for approximately 75% (2014) to 78% (2010-2012) of the index violent crimes in Montana during the past five years. Rape comprised 13% - 16% of the total index violent crimes during the five-year period. Robbery fluctuated with a high of 9% of the total index violent crimes in 2013 to a low of 7% of the total index violent crimes in 2010 and 2011. Homicide comprised approximately 1% of the total index violent crimes each of the five years.

Property Crime Index Trends

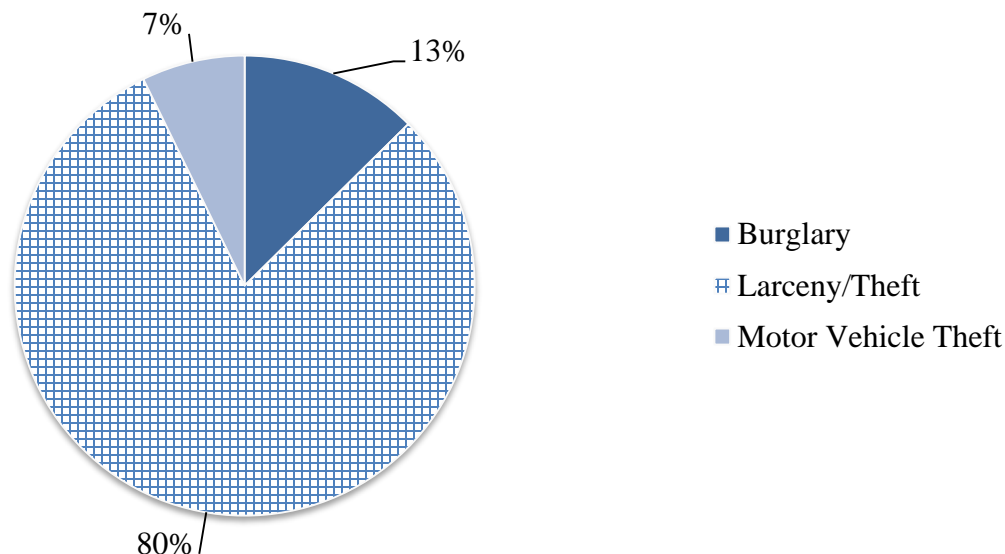
Index property crime consists of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. The following graph examines the property crime rate since 1984.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	33,192	4,309.1
1994	37,280	4,548.3
2004	32,560	3,562.6
2013	25,094	2,569.3
2014	24,960	2,525.6

Montana's index property crime rate dropped slightly through the early to mid-1980's, spiked in 1987, then showed a slight decline in the early 1990s. A major property crime rate spike occurred in 1995 and again three years later. 1998 marked the highest index property crime rate, with 5,340 crimes per 100,000 population. After that year, a steady downward trend occurred through the 2000s and into the early 2010s, marking a 55% decline between 1998 and 2011. 2014 experienced a decrease (2%) in the index property crime rate compared to 2013.

Distribution of Index Property Crime 2014

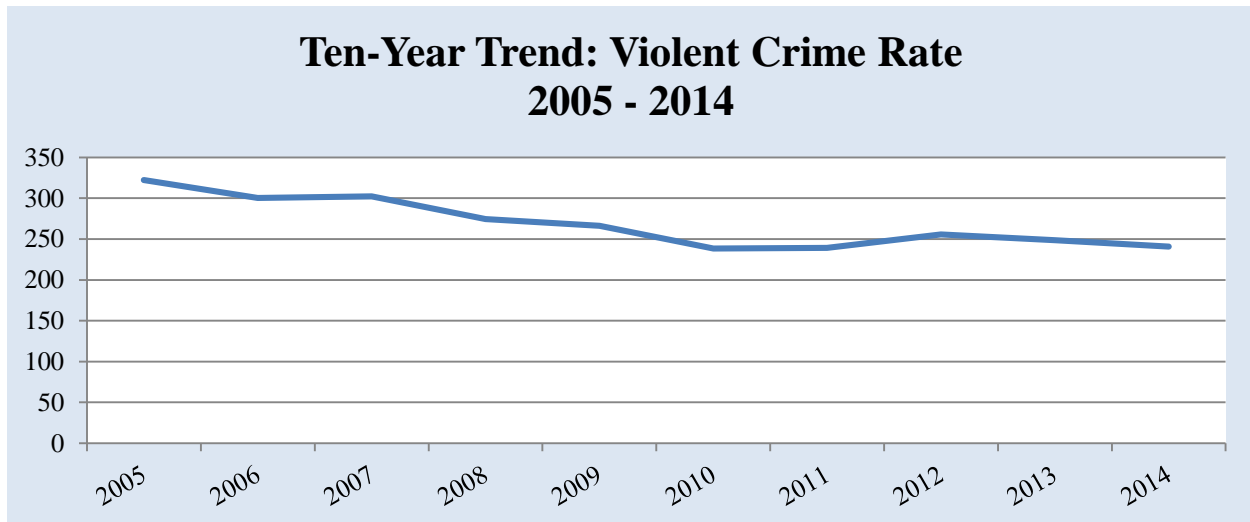


Percentage of Index Property Crime by Offense by Year

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Burglary	13%	13%	14%	14%	13%
Larceny/Theft	81%	82%	80%	79%	80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%

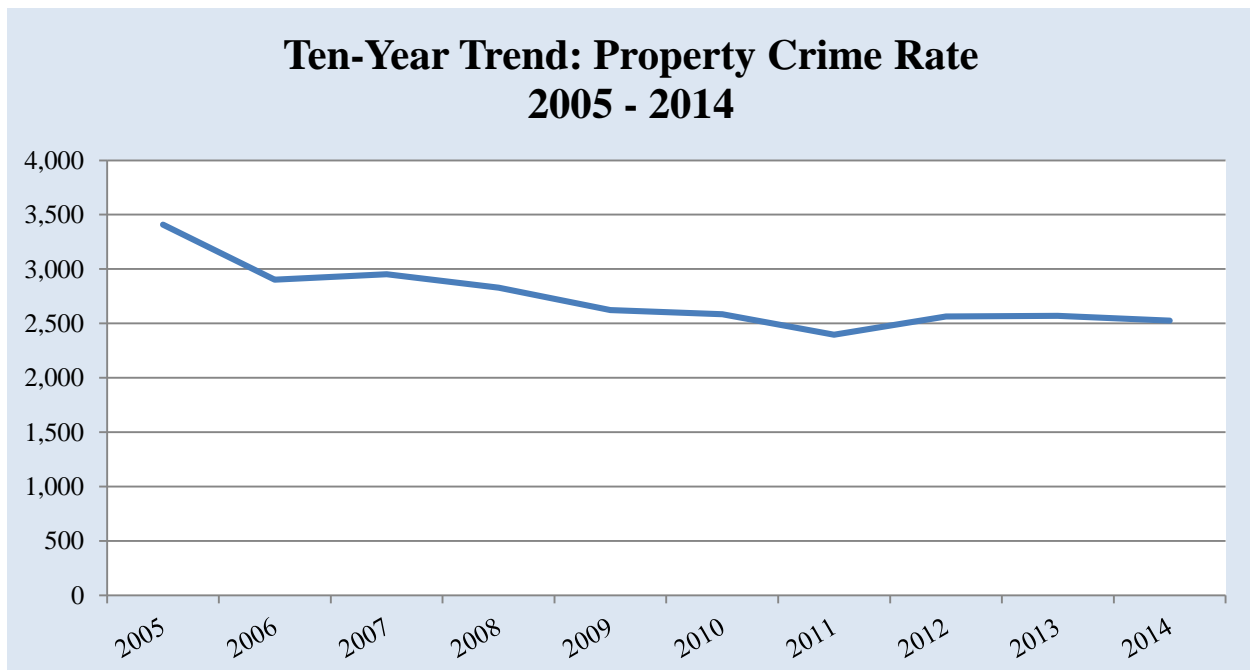
Since 2010, burglary has consistently accounted for about 13% to 14% of the index property crimes. Larceny/theft accounted for an average of 80% of the index property crimes during the same years. Motor vehicle theft comprises the smallest percentage of the property crime index at approximately 5% - 7% 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



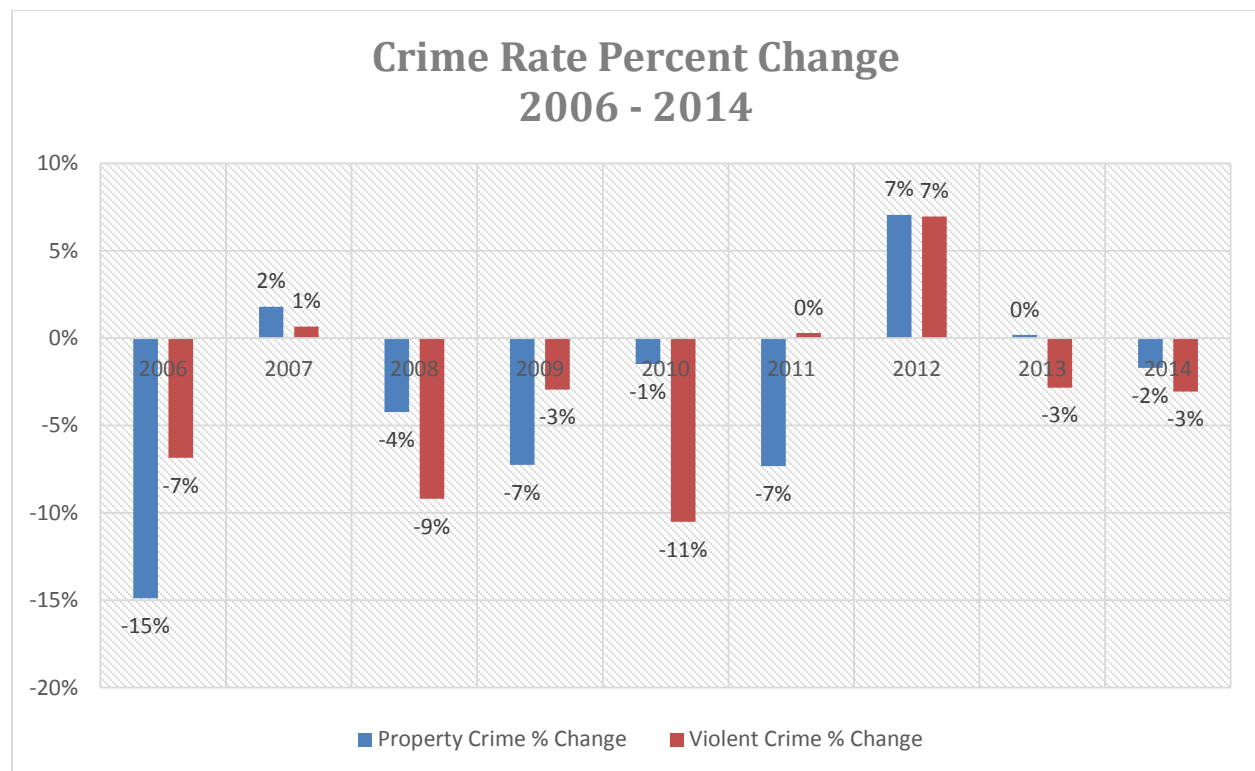
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crime Rate	322.4	300.0	302.3	274.5	266.4	238.4	239.2	256.0	248.6	240.9

The index violent crime rate trended downward over the past ten years, representing a 25% decline in 2014 compared to 2005. The violent crime rate decreased 3% in 2014 compared to 2013.



The index property crime rate also trended downward from 2005-2014, representing an approximate 26% overall decrease. The increase in 2012 broke a five-year decline in index property crime. The property crime rate decreased by 2% in 2014 compared to 2013.

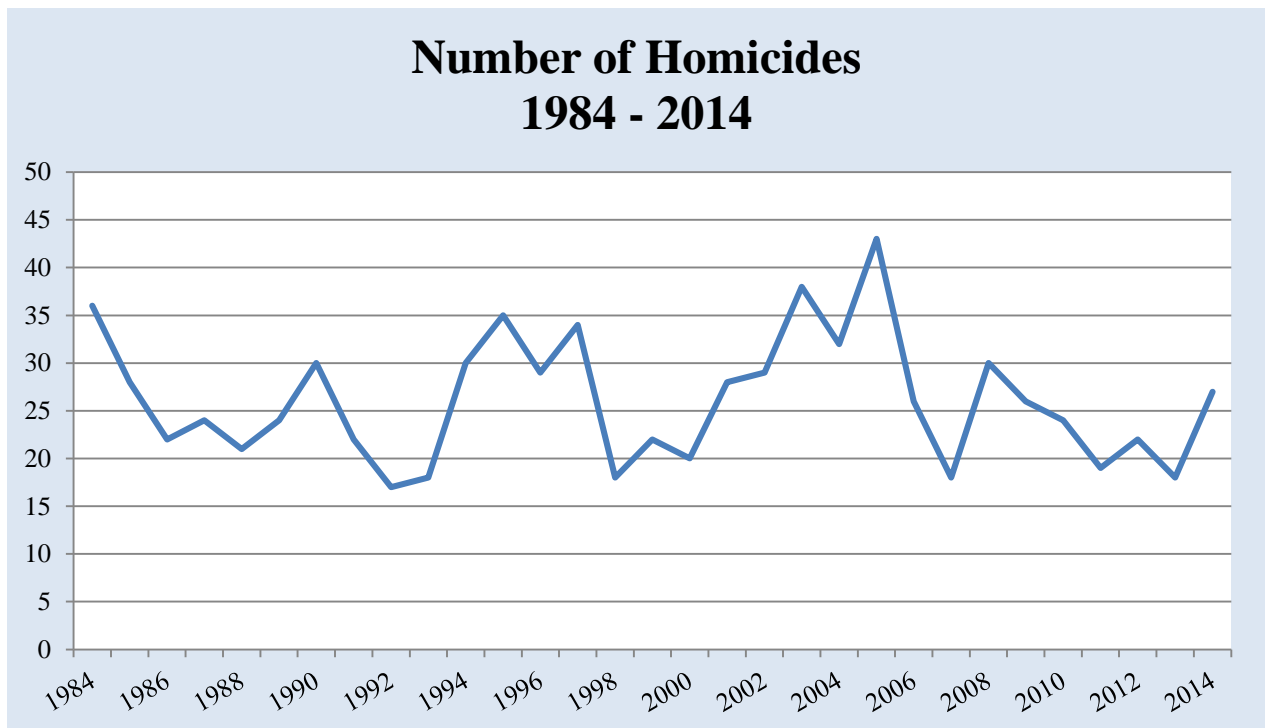
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crime Rate	3,409.5	2,902.1	2,954.1	2,828.9	2,623.8	2,584.9	2,395.7	2,564.6	2,569.3	2,525.6



The violent crime rate has experienced some relatively dramatic upswings and downswings over the years. Some of the large swings can be partially attributed to a relatively small number of violent crimes known to law enforcement in Montana. Both index violent (3%) and property (2%) crime decreased in 2014.

Part 1 Violent Crimes

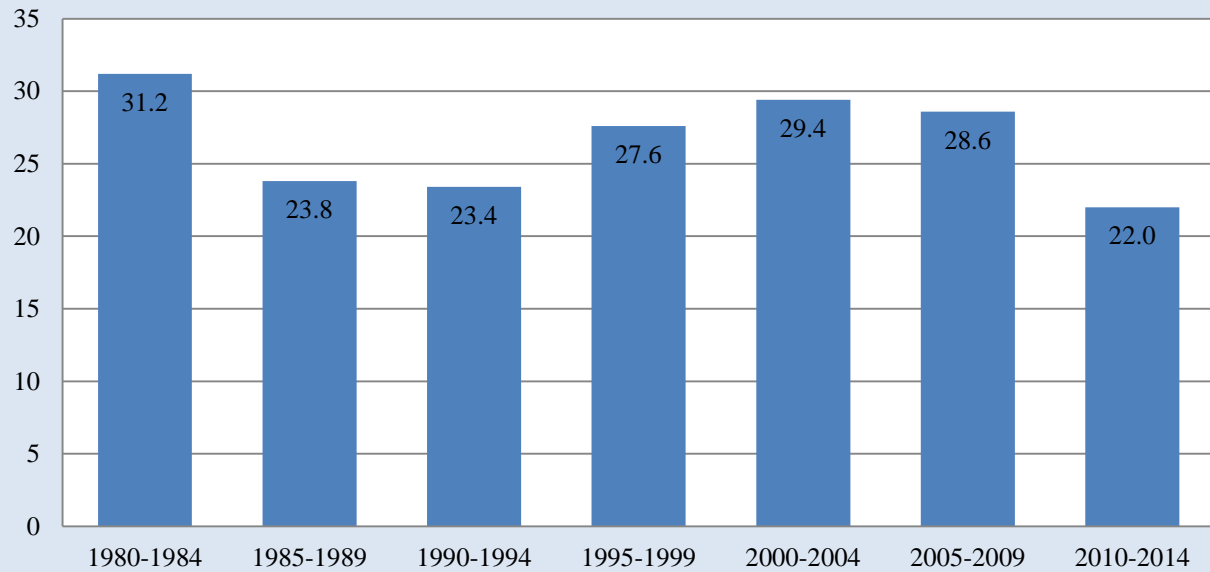
Homicide



Year	Number of Victims	Rate per 100,000
1984	36	4.7
1994	30	3.7
2004	32	3.5
2013	18	1.8
2014	26	2.6

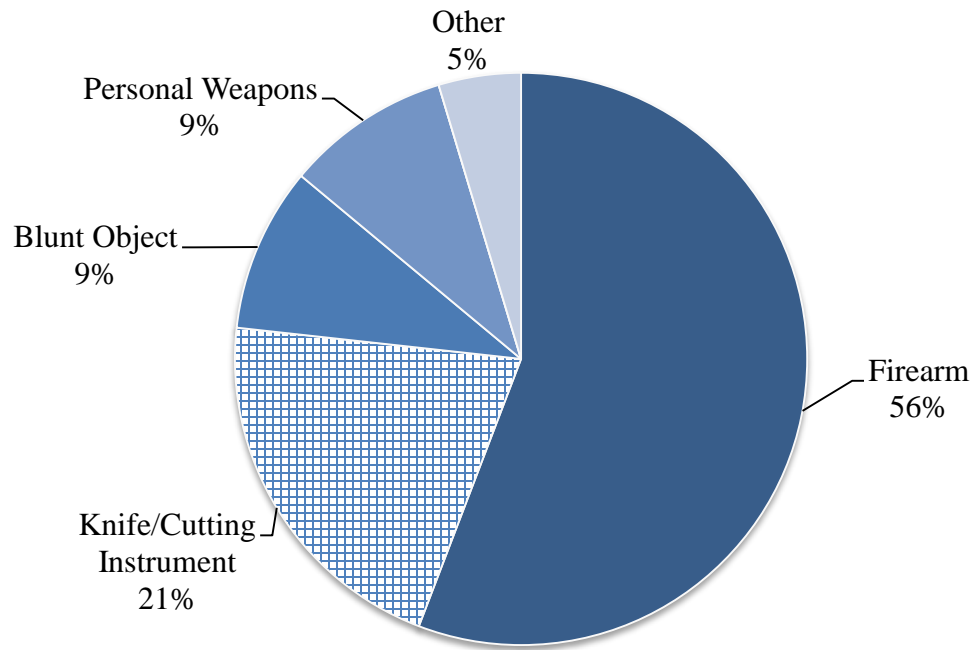
Since 1984, 809 homicides have been reported to the MBCC, an average of 27 homicides per year. Due to the low number of homicides reported in Montana per year, a general trend is difficult to discern. In order to smooth-out the variation in the homicide trend, the average number of homicides reported over five-year intervals is presented below. In 2014, 26 homicide victims were reported by Montana's non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies, up from 18 homicides in 2013.

Average Number of Homicides per Year in 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 2010-2014 time interval is down by 19%, compared to the long-term average or mean of 27. The most homicides were reported to law enforcement in the 1980 - 1984 time period. The number of homicides in Montana peaked again during the 2000 - 2004 time period.

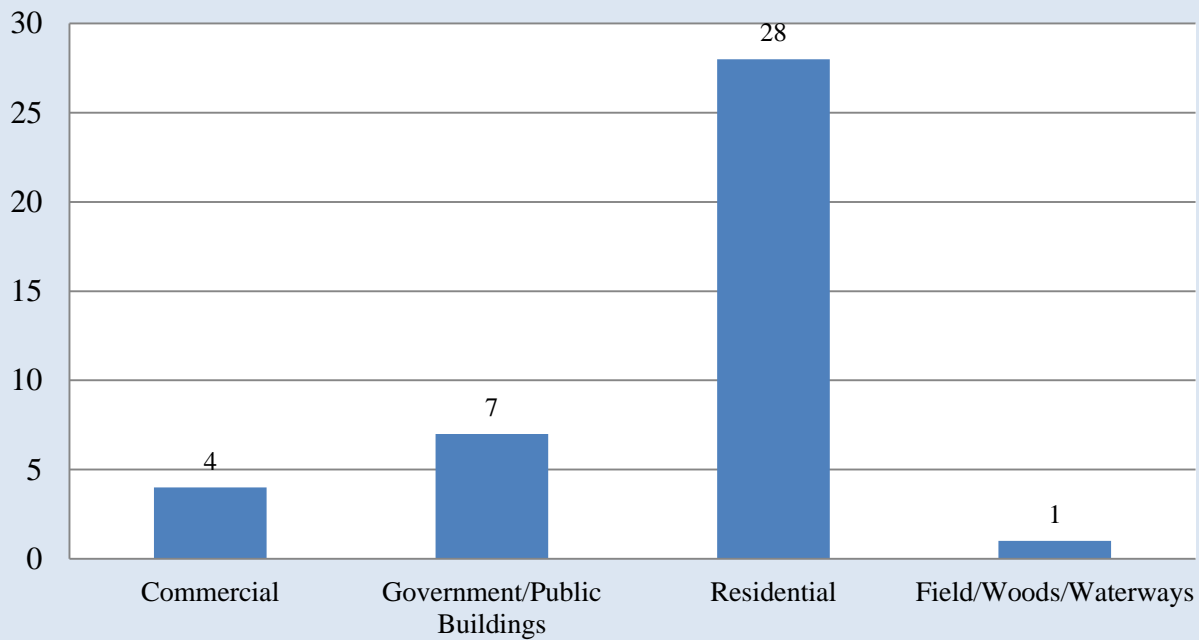
Homicide Weapon Type 2013 - 2014



Of the homicide incidents reported over the two-year period, over half (24) were committed with a firearm. Knives were the second most commonly used weapon followed by personal weapons (hands/feet) and blunt objects.

Other weapons are classified as any weapon or force, including deadly diseases, not fitting the above specifically coded weapons/force. There were no homicides reported by strangulation.

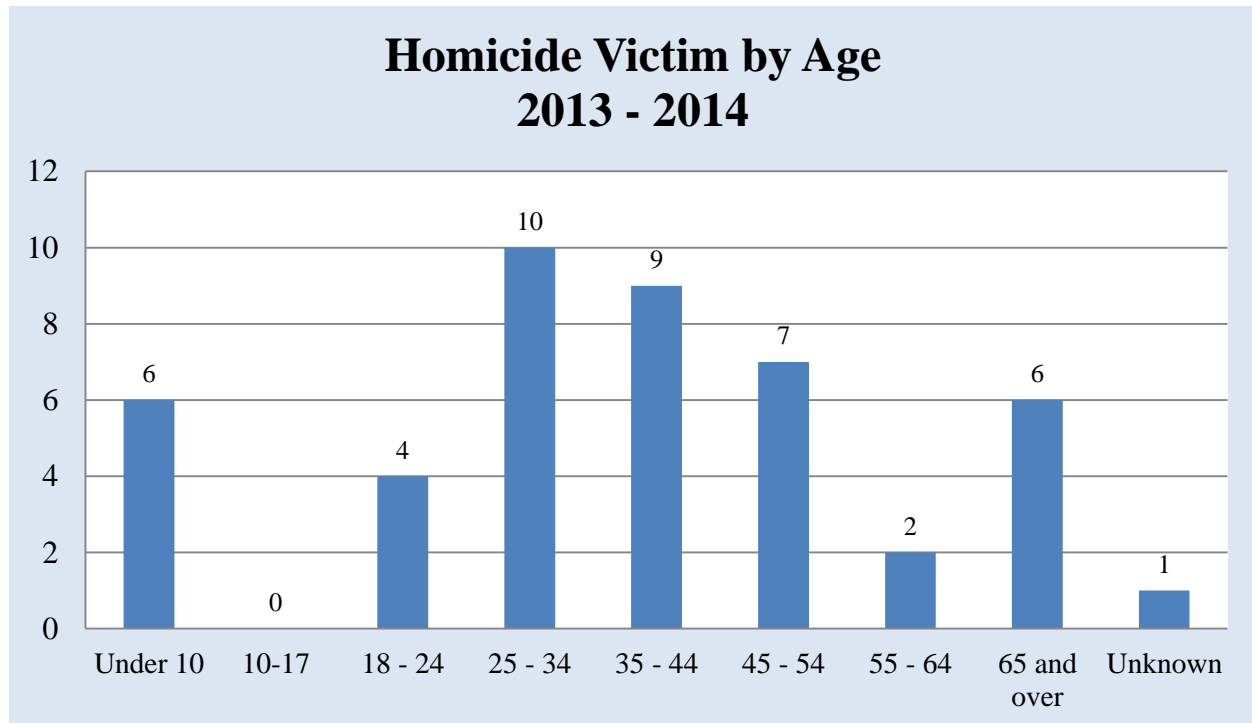
Homicide by Location Type 2013 - 2014



The chart above reflects the combined total of all homicides reported for 2013 and 2014. Of the homicides known to law enforcement, 70% occurred in a home/residence. An additional 17% occurred in a government/public building. The Government/Public Building classification may include campgrounds, parks, highway, road, alley, street, parking lot, drop lot or garage. The combined total of these two location types accounted for 87% of all homicide locations. Homicides reported in a Commercial location may have occurred in a bar, night club, or commercial/office building.

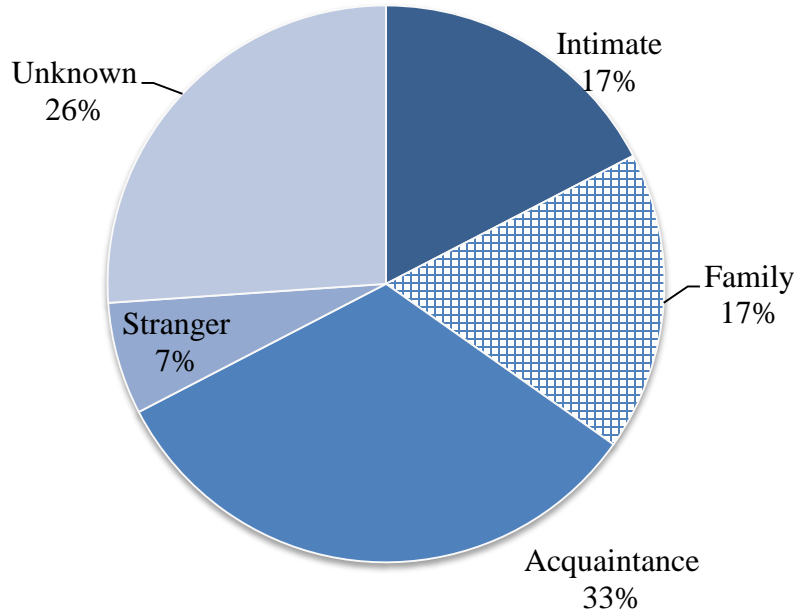
Homicide Victims	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	3	8	11	25%
American Indian	0	1	1	2%
White	3	7	10	23%
Male	15	18	33	75%
Black	1	1	2	5%
American Indian	1	3	4	9%
White	13	14	27	61%
Total	18	26	44	100%

Male victims accounted for 75% of the homicide victims in 2013 - 2014. White males comprised 61% of the homicide victims. White females were the second largest group, comprising 23% of the total homicide victims in 2013 - 2014.



Approximately 22% of all victims during 2013 - 2014 were ages 25 - 34, which is the most victimized age group during the two-year period. More than 55% of all homicide victims in Montana in 2013 - 2014 were 35 or older.

Homicide Victim to Offender Relationship 2013 - 2014



In 33% of homicides, the offender and victim knew each other at the acquaintance level. In 34% 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 67% of the homicides in 2013 - 2014.

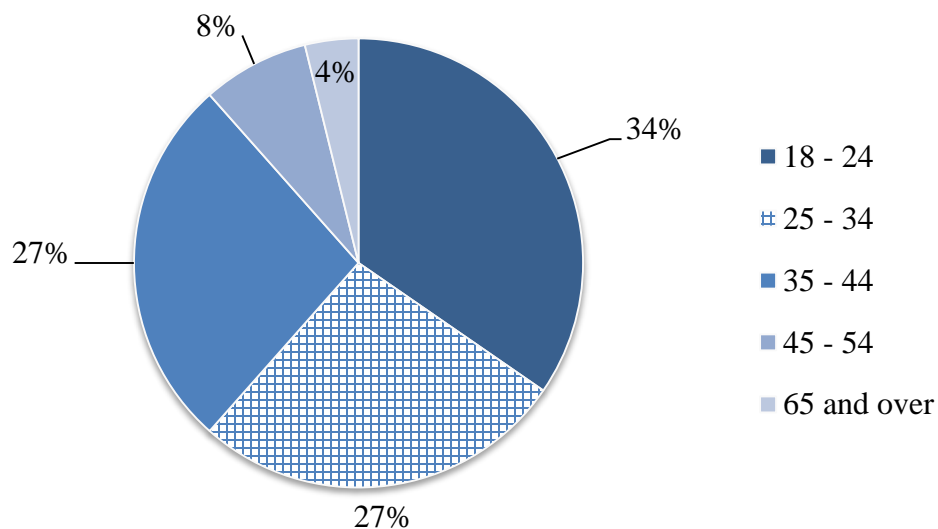
Homicide Circumstances	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Unknown Circumstances	2	8	9	22%
Argument	12	11	23	51%
Other Circumstances	3	4	7	16%
Lovers' Quarrel	1	1	2	4%
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer	0	1	1	2%
Other Felony Involved	1	1	2	4%
Total	19	26	45	100%

Law enforcement agencies reported the homicide circumstances to describe the factors leading up to the homicide incident. In half of the incidents, the circumstances leading up to the homicide was an argument. A victim may have more than one circumstance listed, which is the case in 2013 data.

In 2013 and 2014, a combined 28 persons were arrested for homicide; only five were female. White males represent 71% of all persons arrested for homicide over the two-year period.

Homicide Arrestees	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	3	2	5	18%
White	3	1	4	14%
American Indian	0	1	1	4%
Male	13	10	23	82%
Black	0	1	1	4%
American Indian	1	1	2	7%
White	12	8	20	71%
Total	16	12	28	100%

Homicide Arrestee Age 2013 - 2014

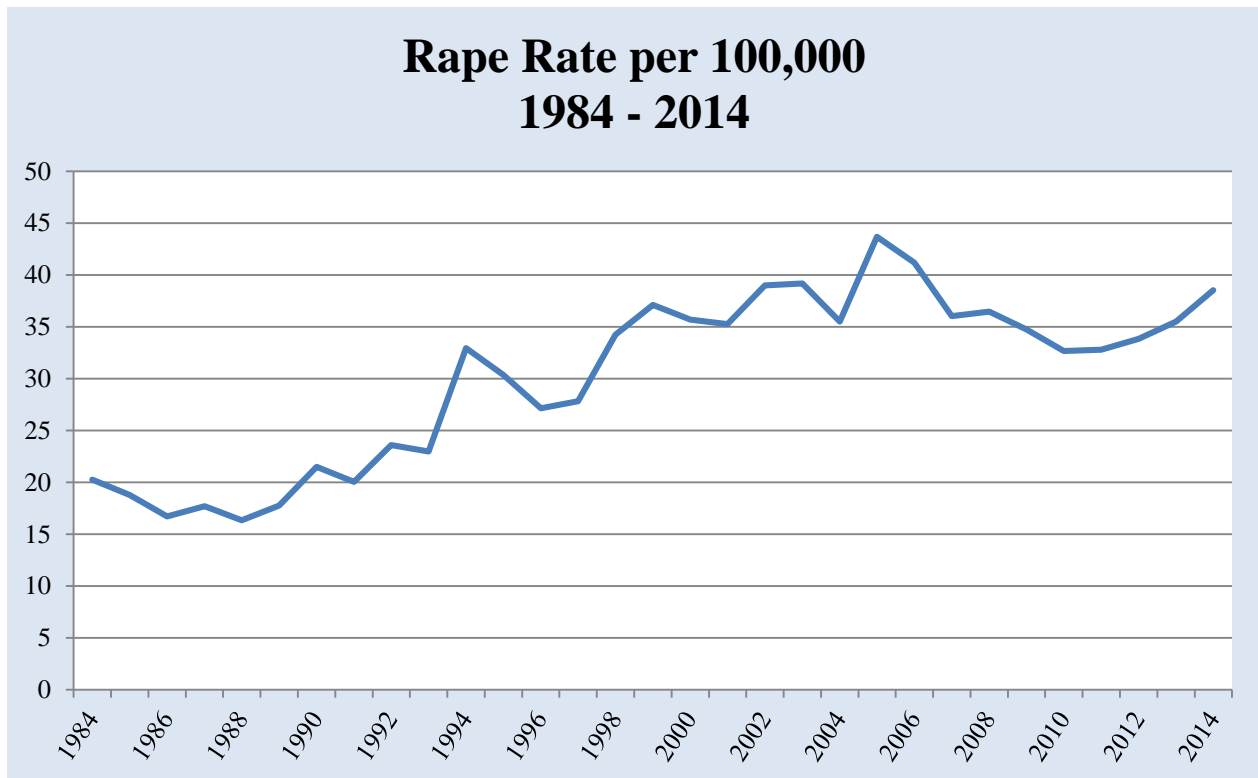


Arrestees ages 25 - 44 accounted for 54% of all homicide arrestees. The 18 - 24 year-old age group accounted for the most homicide arrestees, with 34% of the total in 2013-2014.

Negligent Homicide

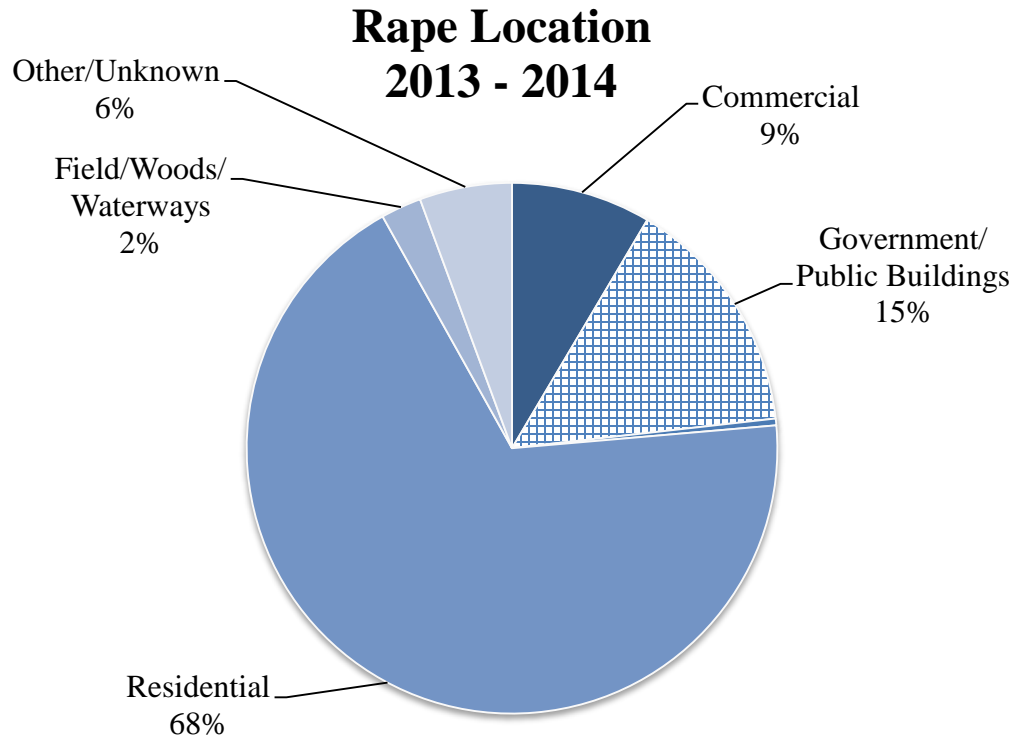
The MTIBRS program uses a narrow definition of homicide that is consistent with the FBI's UCR/NIBRS program. Data on negligent homicide was also reported to the MTIBRS. Two negligent homicides were reported to the MTIBRS, one in 2013 and one in 2014.

Rape and Other Sex Offenses



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	156	20.3
1994	270	32.9
2004	324	35.5
2013	347	35.5
2014	381	38.6

The number of rape offenses in 2014 increased 10% compared to 2013. The mean number of rapes per year since 1984 is 268. The highest reported number of rapes is 401 (2005) and the lowest being 124 (1988). Since 1984 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 but currently is rebounding towards those peak levels.

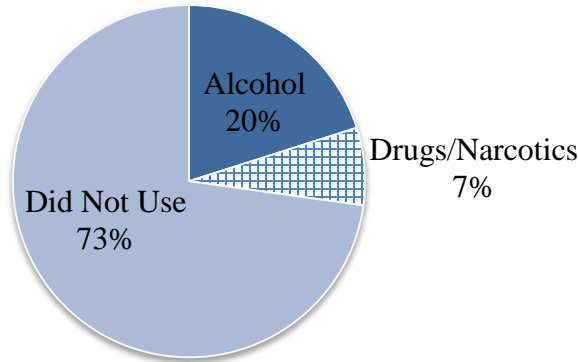


A home or residence was the location of 68% of rape incidents in 2013 and 2014. The home/residence continues to be the dominant location type for rape incidents. Less common rapes reportedly occurred in public spaces such as roads, a field or woods, campgrounds or parks, and parking lots.

The Government/Public Buildings classification includes many different types of locations. The list below details the type of location and number of incidents reported by location type for 2013 and 2014.

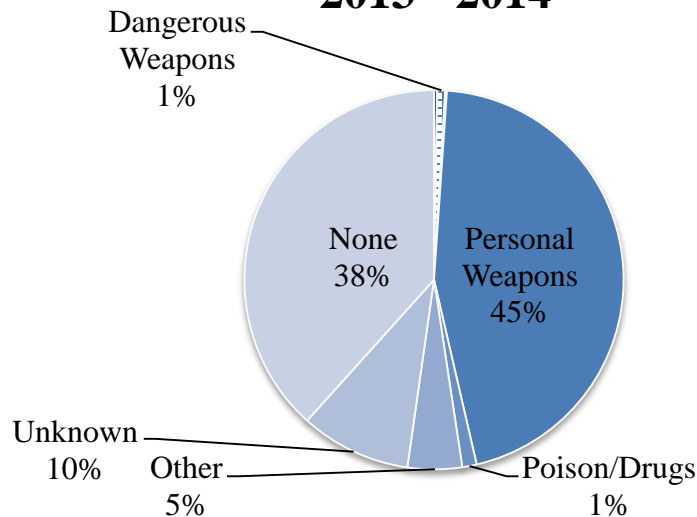
1. Campground/Park	2013 = 12;	2014 = 11
2. Highway/road/Alley/Street	2013 = 16;	2014 = 18
3. Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	2013 = 7;	2014 = 12
4. Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds	2013 = 1;	2014 = 1
5. Government/Public Building	2013 = 2;	2014 = 4
6. Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	2013 = 2;	2014 = 1
7. Rest Area -	2013 = 0;	2014 = 2
8. School – College/University	2013 = 6;	2014 = 3
9. School – Elementary/Secondary	2013 = 3;	2014 = 6

Offender Suspected of Using 2013 - 2014



In 2013 and 2014 the offender was suspected of using alcohol shortly before or during the incident in about 20% of the rape offenses. The offender was suspected of using drugs shortly before or during the incident in about 7% of the offenses. Combined, the offender was using a substance in just over one-quarter of the offenses.

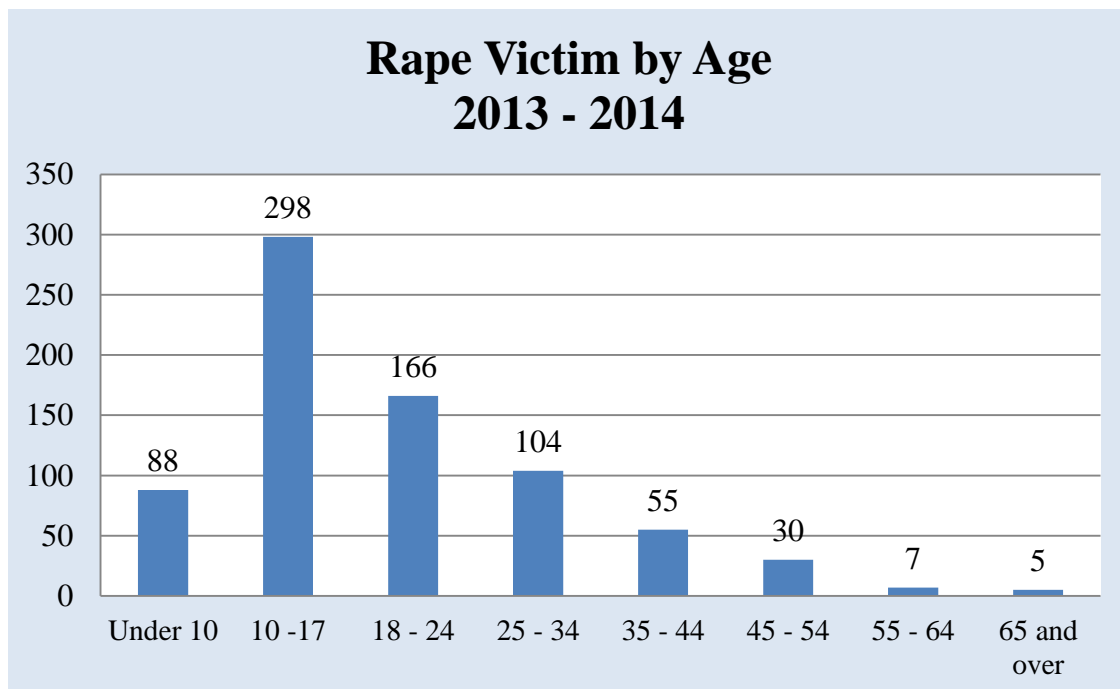
Weapon/Force Involved in Rape Offenses 2013 - 2014



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. Dangerous weapons (e.g., knives or guns) and chemicals (e.g., drugs), are the least often used means to coerce forced rape.

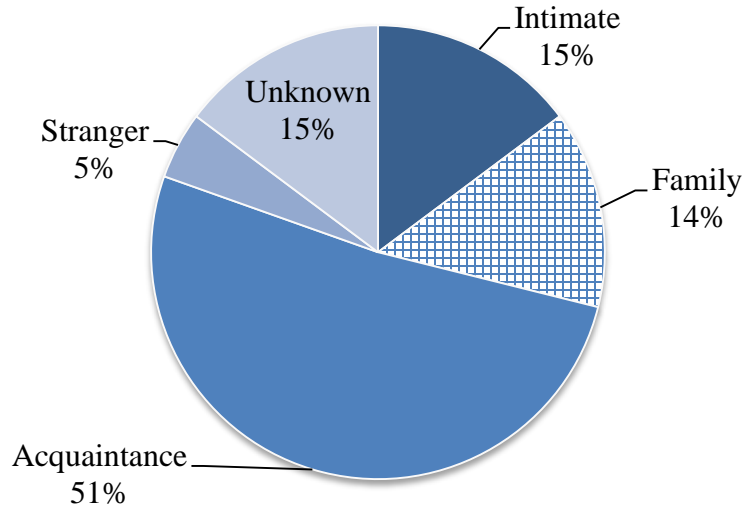
Rape Victims	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	346	383	729	96%
White	301	313	614	81%
American Indian	31	38	69	9%
Black	4	8	12	1.5%
Asian	1	3	4	0.5%
Unknown	9	21	30	4%
Male	15	15	30	4%
White	13	12	25	3.3%
American Indian	1	2	3	0.4%
Unknown	1	1	2	0.3%
Total	361	398	759	100%

In 2013 and 2014, 96% of all rape victims known to law enforcement were female. Over 80% were White females and 9% were American Indian females. During this two-year period, 4% of known rape victims were male.



In 2013 - 2014, approximately 73% of rape victims were 24 years old or younger. Youth ages 10 - 17 accounted for almost 40% of all rape victims. This shows that the youngest people in Montana's population are rape victims at disproportionately higher numbers than older people.

Rape Victim to Offender Relationship 2013 - 2014

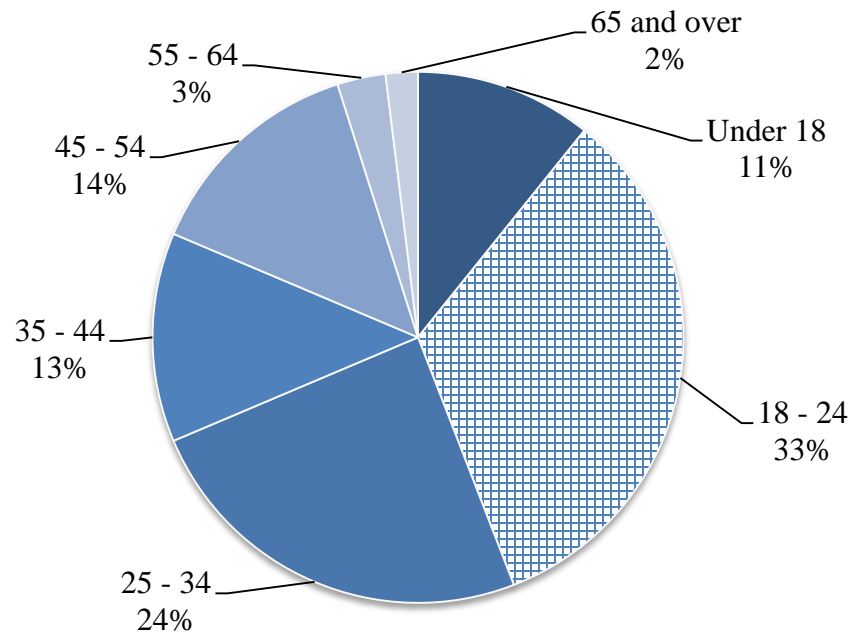


51% of all reported victim-to-offender relationships were listed as acquaintance. The victim-to-offender relationship was unknown in about 15% of the incidents. The victim and offender were in an intimate relationship in 15% of the incidents.

Rape Arrestees	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	2	1	3	3%
White	2	1	3	3%
Male	45	54	99	97%
American Indian	7	7	14	14%
White	36	43	79	77%
Black	2	1	3	3%
Unknown	0	3	3	3%
Total	47	55	102	100%

A total of 102 people were arrested for committing rape. All but three people arrested for rape were male. Most of the offenders arrested for rape (77%) were White males. Approximately 14% of the offenders were American Indian males.

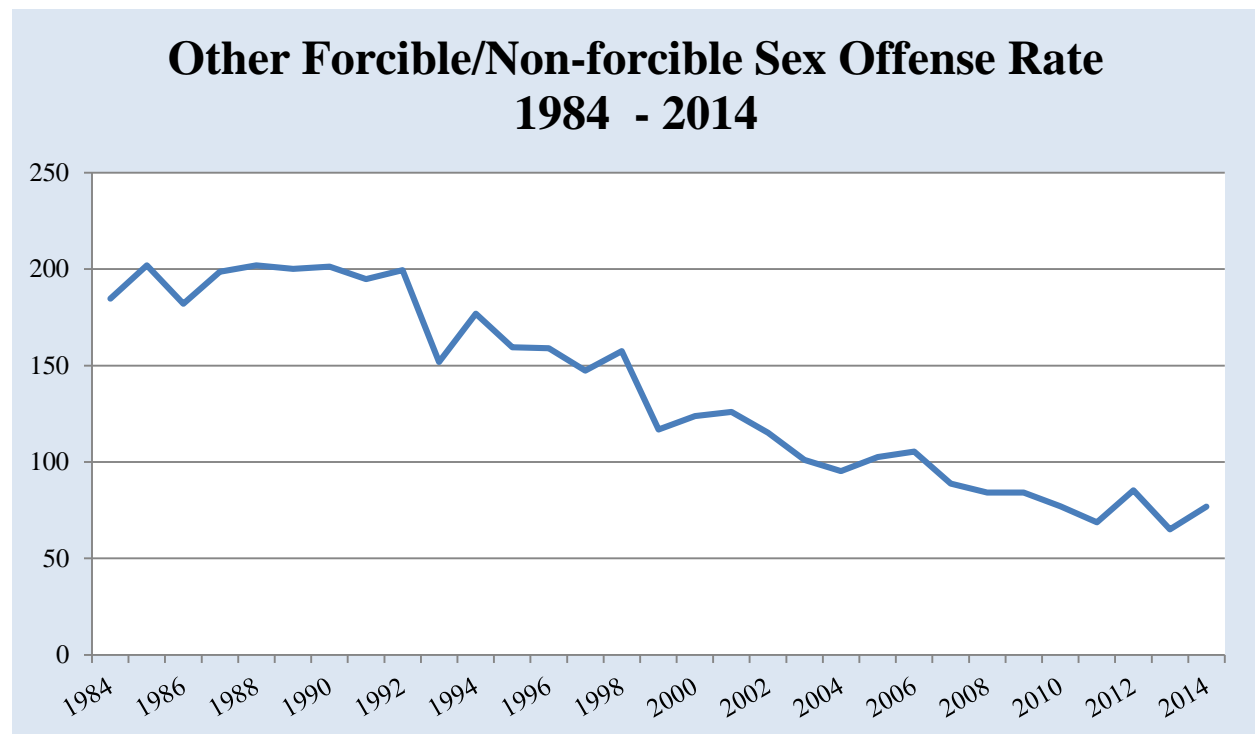
Rape Arrestee by Age 2013 - 2014



In 2013 and 2014, 18 - 24 year-olds accounted for one-third of the rape arrestees followed by 25 - 34 year olds (24%). People 34 and under comprised 68% of the total arrestees. 32% of rape arrestees were 35 and older.

Other Forcible and Non-Forcible Sex Offenses

There are a number of individual offenses that are rolled up to the classification of rape; as specified by the FBI's UCR program. The MTIBRS collects information on each of these individual offenses, 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 assault with an object. Non-forcible sex offenses include statutory rape and incest.



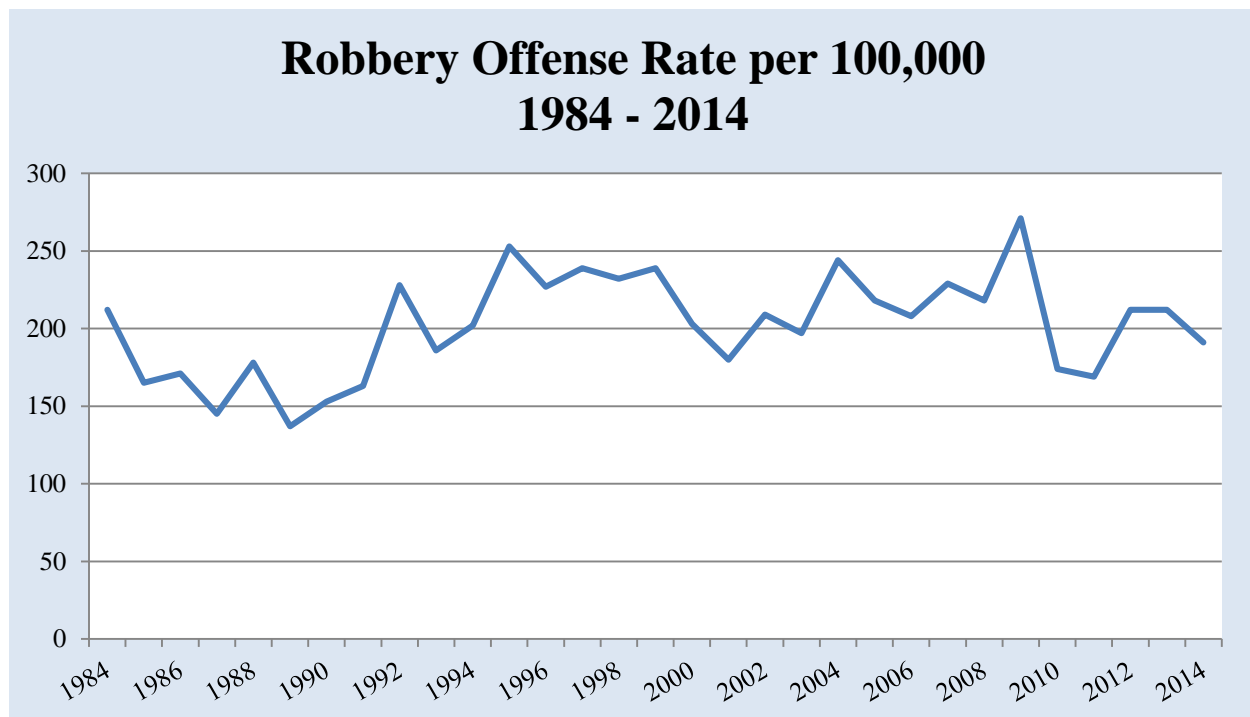
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	1,422	184.6
1994	1,450	176.9
2004	870	95.2
2013	660	65.0
2014	787	76.9

Excluding rape, the sex offense rate has generally trended down since the early 90's to its current rate of 76.9 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2014 sex offenses rate is down approximately 19% when compared with the 2004 rate, however the rate increased 18% when compared to 2013.

Sex Offenses	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Sexual abuse of children	156	162	4%	318	22%
Sexual assault	374	470	26%	844	58%
Same-sex forcible rape	22	28	27%	50	3%
Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent	23	29	26%	52	4%
Incest	40	37	-8%	77	5%
Sexual Assault With An Object	4	13	225%	17	1%
Statutory Rape	41	48	17%	89	6 %
Total	660	787	19%	1,447	100%

The total number of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses (excluding rape) reported in 2014 increased (19%) when compared with 2013. The most common forcible sex offense is sexual assault, accounting for 58% of all forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Almost 22% of offenses under these categories are sexual abuse of children.

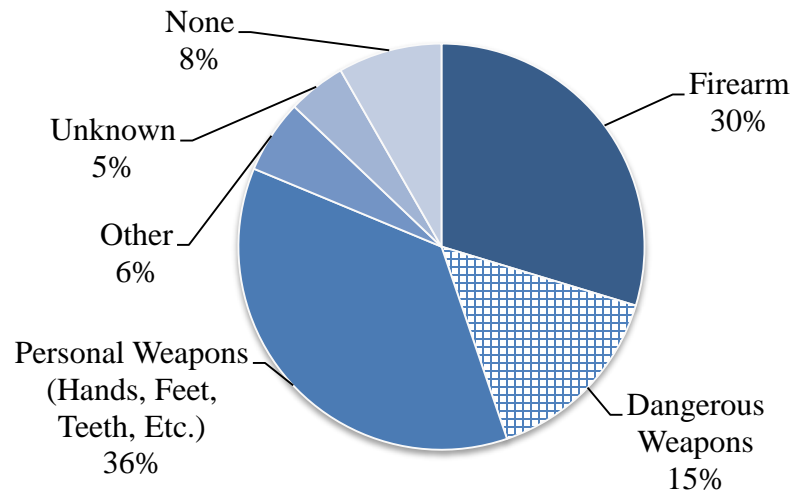
Robbery



	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	212	27.5
1994	202	24.6
2004	244	26.7
2013	212	21.7
2014	191	19.3

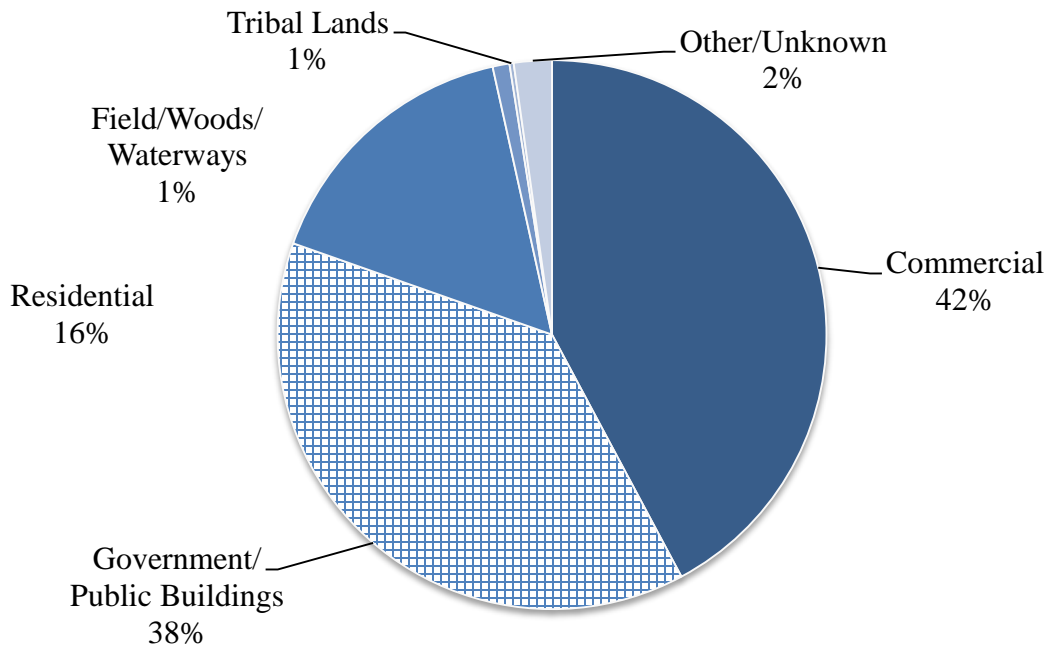
On average, 209 robberies have been reported per year. The high is 271, reported in 2009 and a low of 137 reported in 1989. The mean rate per 100,000 is approximately 25 per 100,000 population. The highest robbery rate, 33.8, occurred in 1998; the low was 18.3 in 1989. The long-term trend over the past 30 years has been inconsistent partially due to the small number of robberies known to law enforcement in Montana. However, the data reflects that the robbery rate declined through the 1980s, increased through the 1990s, and was steady through the 2000s until it peaked in 2009 at 28.0 per 100,000. The robbery rate has since declined to its current rate of 19.3 per 100,000 in 2014. This represents a 30% decline since 1984. The robbery rate decreased 11% in 2014 compared to 2013.

Robbery by Weapon Type 2013-2014



In 2013 and 2014, personal weapons (36%) were the most commonly used weapon during the commission of the robbery offenses known to law enforcement. In 30% of the incidents a firearm was used. Dangerous weapons such as knives and blunt objects were used in 15% of robberies.

Robbery by Location Type 2013-2014



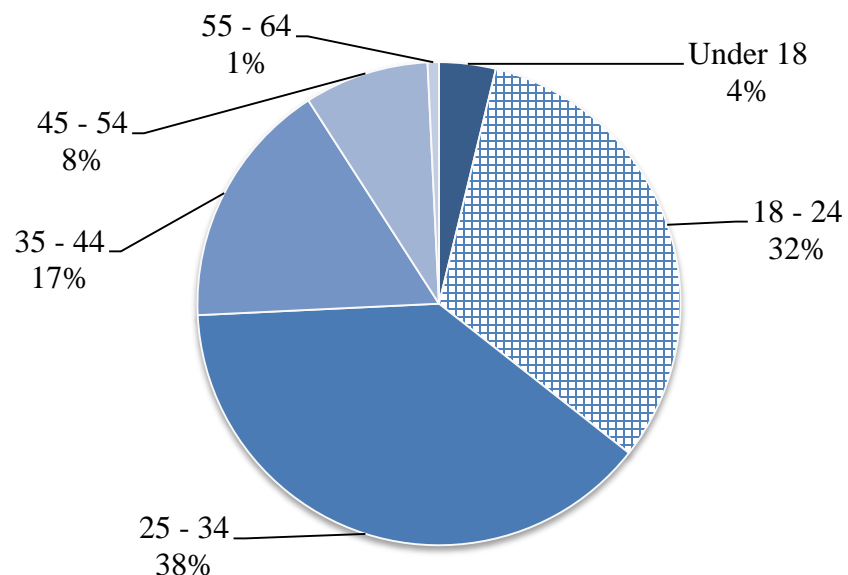
The most common location reported for robbery offenses over the two-year period was Commercial property, accounting for 42% of the total. Government/Public Buildings accounted for approximately 38% of the robbery locations. A detailed listing of all the locations classified as Government/Public Buildings, and the number of incidents known to law enforcement in 2013 and 2014 appears below. These two location types combined for a total of 80% of all locations.

Location	2013	2014
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	14	10
Government/Public Building	1	2
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	27	47
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	17	11
Park/Playground	9	10
School – college/University	1	0
School – Elementary/Secondary	1	1
Amusement Park	0	1
Shelter – Mission/Homeless	1	0
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	1	0

In 2013 - 2014, males accounted for 80% of the total number of arrestees. Arrestees identified as American Indian males accounted for approximately 22% of all arrestees while White male arrestees accounted for half of all the robbery arrestees.

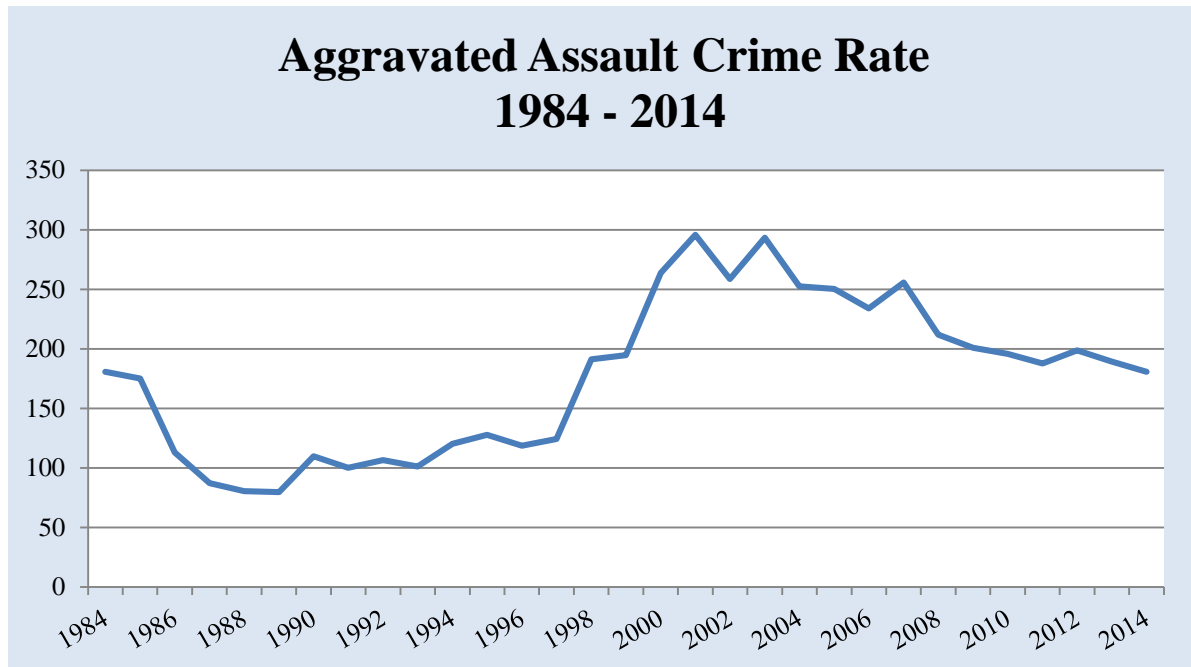
Robbery Arrests	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	12	14	26	20%
American Indian	3	5	8	6%
White	8	9	17	13%
Black	1	0	1	1%
Male	68	38	106	80%
American Indian	22	7	29	22%
White	36	30	66	50%
Asian	2	1	3	2%
Black	6	0	6	5%
Unknown	2	0	2	2%
Total	80	52	132	100%

Robbery Arrestee by Age 2013-2014



In 2013 and 2014, 18 - 24 year olds accounted for 32% of all robbery arrestees. Arrestees ages 34 and younger accounted for 74% of all robbery arrestees.

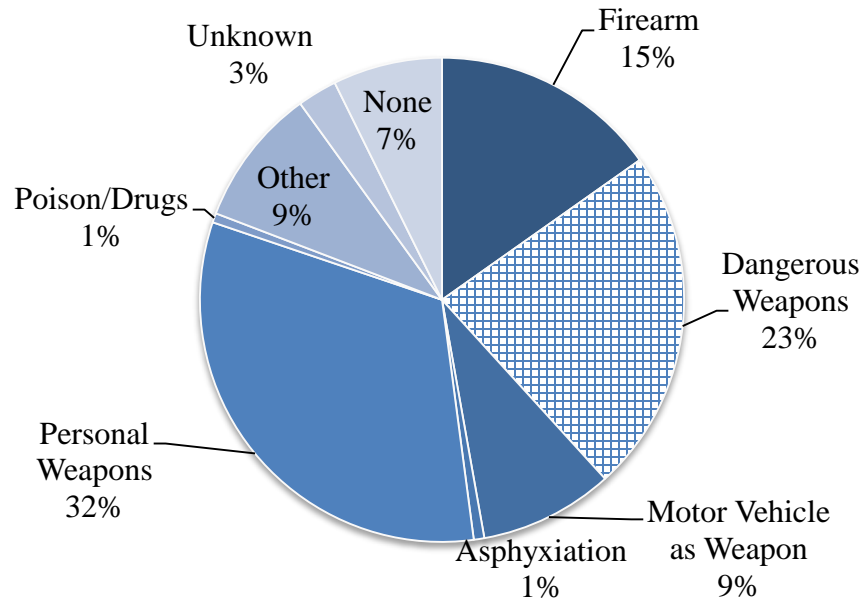
Aggravated Assault



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	1,392	180.7
1994	986	120.3
2004	2,307	252.4
2013	1,850	189.4
2014	1,786	180.7

Over the past 30 years, the aggravated assault rate declined through the end of the 1980s and increased through the 1990s and early 2000s where it peaked at 293.3 per 100,000 population in 2003. Since then, the aggravated assault rate has gradually decreased to its current level of 180.7 per 100,000 population. Compared with 2004, the rate has decreased 28%. The number of aggravated assault offenses decreased 5% in 2014 compared to 2013.

Weapon/Force Involved with Aggravated Assault Offenses 2013-2014



During 2013 and 2014, 32% 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 category of Other is comprised of any weapon or force, including deadly diseases, not fitting the above specifically coded weapons/force.

The MTIBRS collects more specific weapon descriptions than the broad categories listed above. The following table lists weapons by 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	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Firearm	297	265	562	15%
Dangerous Weapons	416	435	851	23%
Motor Vehicle as Weapon	178	153	331	9%
Asphyxiation	14	12	26	1%
Personal Weapons	595	598	1193	32%
Poison/Drugs	12	11	23	1%
Fire/Explosives	3	9	12	< 1%
Other	176	165	341	9%
Unknown	47	51	98	3%
None	146	124	270	7%
Total	1,884	1,823	3,707	100%

Personal weapons, including hands, feet, teeth, etc., are used most frequently (31%) 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 22% of all aggravated assaults. These two weapon type categories accounted for approximately half of all aggravated assaults.

Aggravated Assault Location Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condominium/ Nursing Home	919	930	1,849	51%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	444	418	862	24%
Bar/Night Club	103	72	175	5%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	58	48	106	3%
Jail/Prison	41	52	93	3%
Campground/Park	37	33	70	2%
Other/Unknown	35	32	67	2%
Hotel/Motel	33	26	59	2%
School – College/University	4	10	14	0.4%
School – Elementary/Secondary	27	17	44	1%
Field/Woods	28	23	51	1%
Medical Facility	23	16	39	1%
Public Building	16	18	34	0.9%
Convenience Store	13	8	21	0.6%
Restaurant	11	17	28	0.8%
Department/Discount Store	9	8	17	0.5%
Service/Gas Station	6	6	12	0.3%
Commercial/Office Building	5	7	12	0.3%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	5	3	8	0.2%
Grocery/Supermarket	4	6	10	0.3%
Specialty Store	4	4	8	0.2%
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	3	0	3	0.1%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	3	3	6	0.2%
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	3	5	8	0.2%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	2	5	7	0.2%
Shopping Mall	2	4	6	0.2%
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	2	3	5	0.1%
Tribal Lands	2	2	4	0.1%
Auto Dealership New/Used	1	1	2	0.1%
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	1	2	0.1%
Rental Storage Facility	1	1	2	0.1%
Amusement Park	1	0	1	0.0%

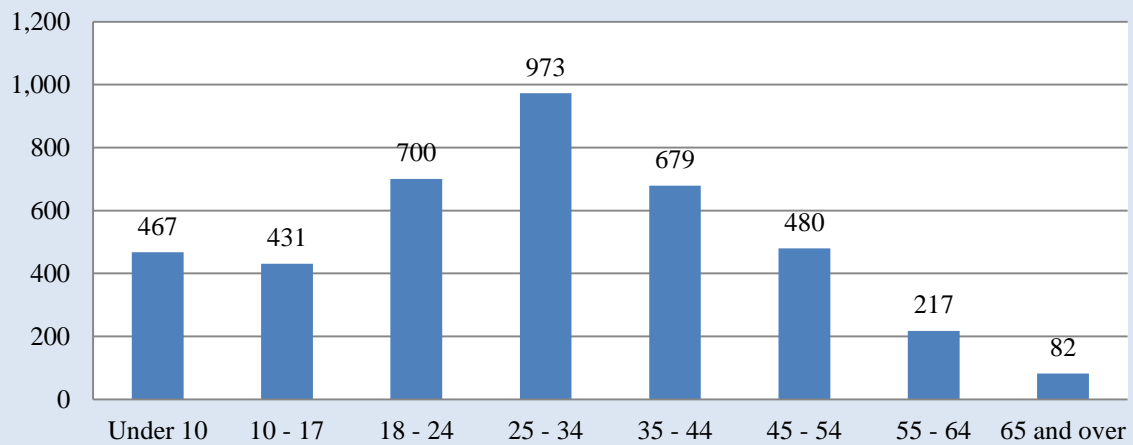
Daycare Facility	1	1	2	0.1%
Military Installation	1	0	1	0.0%
Construction Site	1	2	3	0.1%
Industrial Site	1	0	1	0.0%
Rest Area	0	3	3	0.1%
Farm Facility	0	1	1	0.03%
Total	1,850	1,786	3,636	100%

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

Aggravated Assault Victims	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	915	848	1,763	42%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0	3	0.1%
African American	16	5	21	1%
American Indian	165	114	279	7%
White	707	703	821	20%
Unknown	24	26	50	1%
Male	1,236	1,156	2,392	57%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	8	15	0.4%
African American	31	14	45	1.1%
American Indian	137	129	266	6%
White	1,020	987	2,007	48%
Unknown	41	18	59	1%
Unknown	24	21	45	1%
Unknown	24	21	45	1%
Total	2,175	2,025	4,200	100%

Female victim numbers decreased 7% from 2013 to 2014, while male victim numbers decreased 6%. Males accounted for 57% of aggravated assault victims, and the victims were predominately White (48%). American Indians accounted for 13% of the victims.

Aggravated Assault Victim by Age 2013-2014



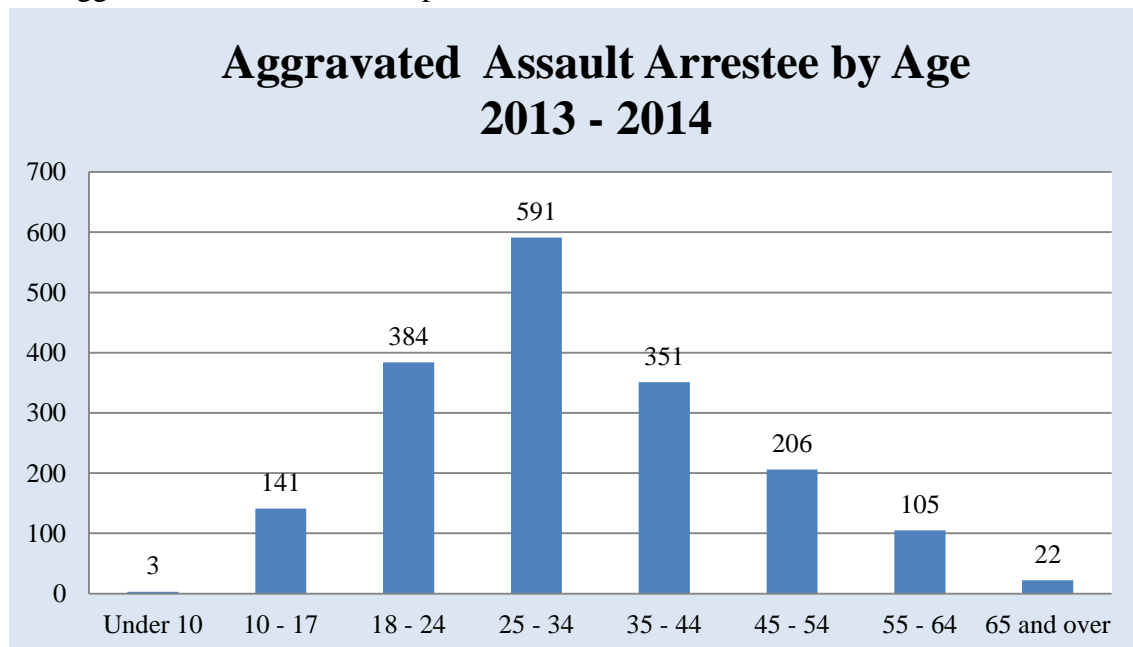
Victims ages 18 - 34 accounted for approximately 42% of all aggravated assault victims, while all persons 45 and older comprised 19% of the total victims. Juveniles represent approximately one-quarter of all aggravated assault victims over the two-year period. The largest group, victims aged 25-34 represent 24% of total victims.

Aggravated Assault Victim to Offender Relationship	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Intimate	375	411	786	18%
Family	390	322	712	16%
Acquaintance	718	723	1,441	33%
Stranger	269	274	543	13%
Victim was Offender	52	34	86	2%
Unknown	429	338	767	18%
Total	2,233	2,102	4,335	100%

Acquaintance victim-to-offender relationship was reported in 33% 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 an intimate partner (18%) and victim was unknown (18%). These top three reported victim-to-offender relationships comprised 69% of the total relationships reported.

Aggravated Assault Arrests	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	226	176	402	22%
Asian and Pacific	0	1	1	0%
Black or African American	7	6	13	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	59	44	103	6%
White	159	124	283	16%
Unknown	1	1	2	0%
Male	711	690	1,401	78%
Asian and Pacific	4	2	6	0%
Black or African American	20	23	43	2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	127	115	242	13%
White	553	545	1,098	61%
Unknown	7	5	12	1%
Total	937	866	1,803	100%

The total number of aggravated assault arrestees in 2014 (866) decreased 8% compared to 2013 (937). Males arrested for aggravated assault made up approximately 78% of the total aggravated assault arrestees reported in 2013 - 2014. Of the total males arrested for aggravated assault, 61% were White and 13% were American Indian/Alaskan Native. Female arrestees made up 22% of the total aggravated assault arrests reported in 2013 and 2014.



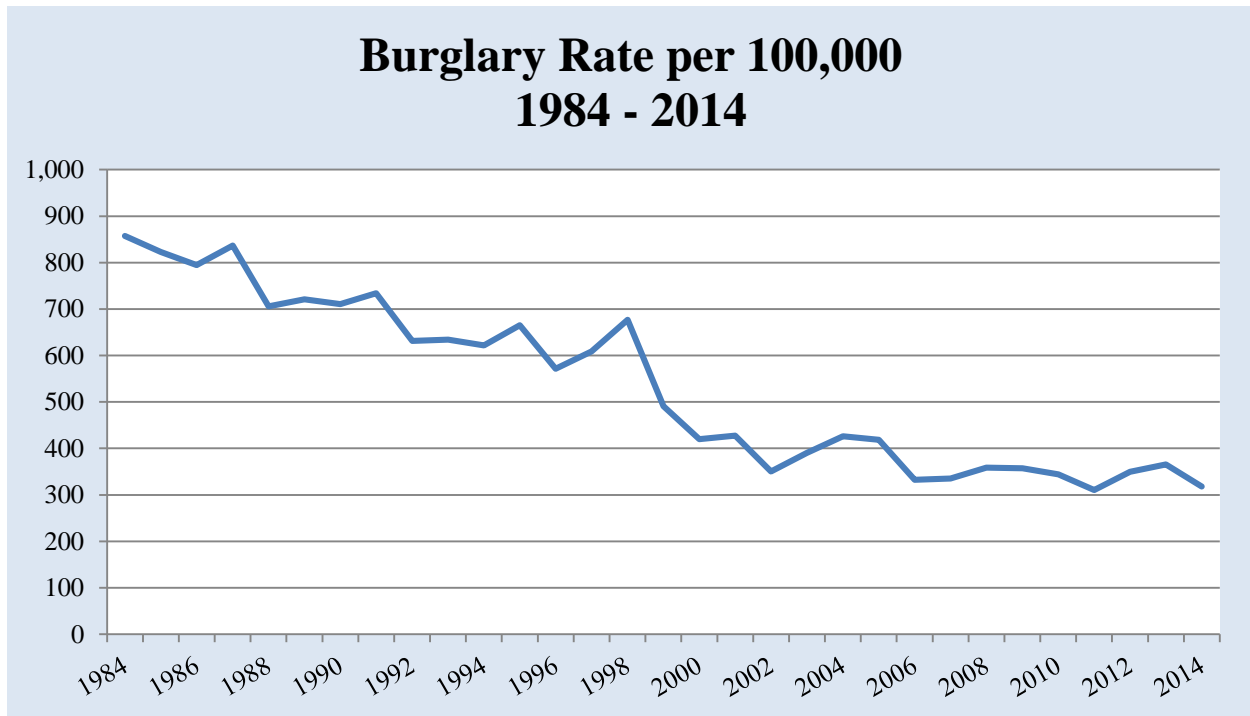
The 25 - 34 age group is arrested the most for aggravated assault and comprised approximately 33% of the total. Persons aged 18 - 34 accounted for over half of the total aggravated assault arrestees.

Arrestees per Aggravated Assault Offense Description	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Assault with a weapon	324	293	617	32%
Criminal endangerment	205	180	385	20%
Partner or family member assault (serious injury)	152	139	291	15%
Assault, on a peace or judicial officer	89	104	193	10%
Assault, aggravated - permanent or life threatening injury	78	94	172	9%
Assault, aggravated - broken bones, severe laceration, etc.(not perm. or life threat. injury)	76	64	140	7%
Assault on a minor	39	37	76	4%
Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)	18	6	24	1%
Assault with bodily fluid	12	3	15	0.8%
Attempted homicide	12	4	16	0.8%
Hate motivated intimidation or harassment	2	0	2	0.1%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly	1	1	2	0.1%
Total	1,008	925	1,933	100%

The MBCC disaggregates aggravated assaults into 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% of the total aggravated assaults. Criminal endangerment was the second most commonly reported offense making up 20% of the total aggravated assaults. Partner or family member assault accounted for 15% of the total aggravated assaults. These top three aggravated assault types amounted to 67% of the total aggravated assaults.

Part 1 Property Crimes

Burglary



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	6,605	857.5
1994	5,099	622.1
2004	3,896	426.3
2013	3,571	365.6
2014	3,146	318.3

The 2014 burglary rate is almost half of the long-term average of 597.6 burglaries per 100,000 population. The burglary rate decreased by 13% in 2014 compared to 2013.

Burglary Location Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Commercial	556	492	1,048	16%
Government/Public Buildings	261	144	405	6%
Construction/Industrial	49	44	93	1%
Residential	2,616	2,378	4,994	74%
Field/Woods/Waterways	3	2	5	0%
Tribal Lands	1	3	4	0%
Other/Unknown	85	83	168	3%
Total	3,571	3,146	6,717	100%

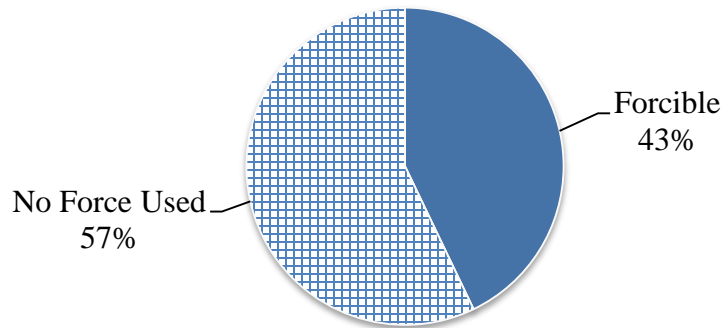
The most commonly reported location of burglary is at a residence/home/etc., accounting for approximately 74% of the total burglary offenses in 2013 - 2014. Commercial location types accounted for an additional 16% of the burglary locations in 2013 - 2014. Government/Public Buildings is the third highest category at 6%.

Burglary Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Burglary, aggravated	53	63	19%	116	2%
Burglary, non-residence	873	772	-12%	1,645	24%
Burglary, residence	2,645	2,311	-13%	4,956	74%
Total	3,571	3,146	-12%	6,717	100%

Burglary is classified into three-subcategories: burglary, aggravated; burglary, non-residence; and burglary, residence. 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 anyone⁷. Only 2% of all burglaries are aggravated. Approximately 74% of all burglaries occurred within a residence within this classification.

⁷ Montana Code Annotated 45-6-204(2)

Burglary Use of Force 2013 - 2014

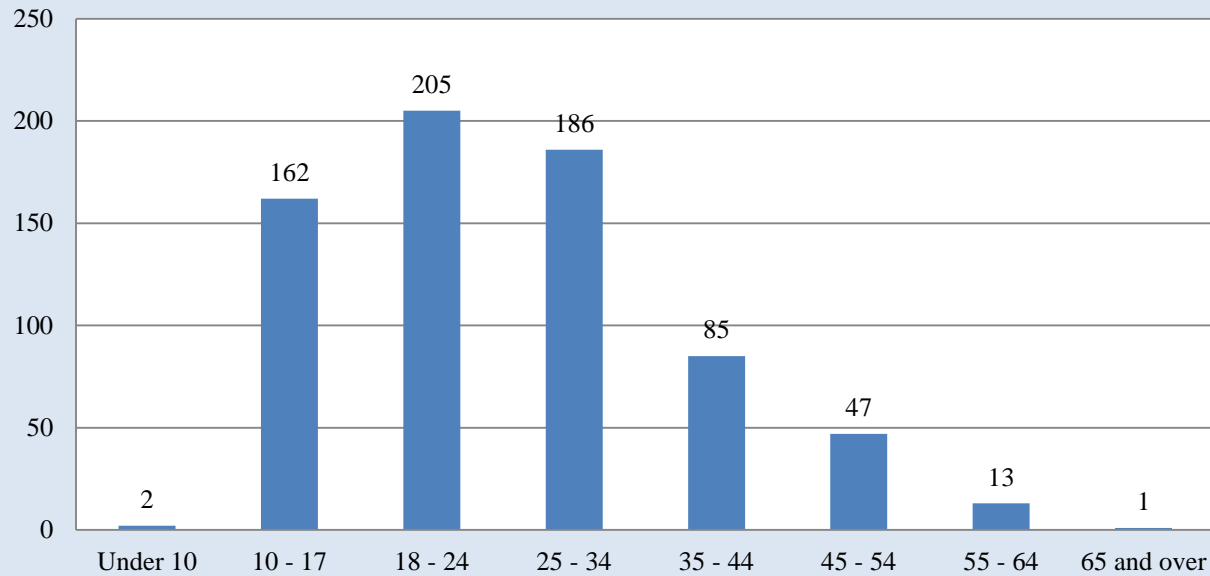


The chart above indicates the use of force or lack of force for all burglary offenses in 2013 - 2014. Force was used as a means for entry in approximately 43% of all incidents, while 57% of incidents had no force.

Burglary Arrestees	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	50	57	107	15%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0%
African American	1	2	3	0.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	7	15	2%
White	41	47	88	13%
Unknown	0	1	1	0.1%
Male	308	286	594	85%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0%
African American	7	9	16	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	40	27	67	10%
White	257	241	498	71%
Unknown	4	9	13	2%
Total	358	343	701	100%

A total of 701 persons were arrested for burglary in 2013 - 2014. Males accounted for approximately 85% of the total burglary arrestees, with White males (498) comprising approximately 71% of the total arrestees. American Indians/Alaskan Natives males made up an additional 10% of arrestees. Female arrestees contributed 15% to the total arrestees, with White females making up 13% of the total burglary arrestees.

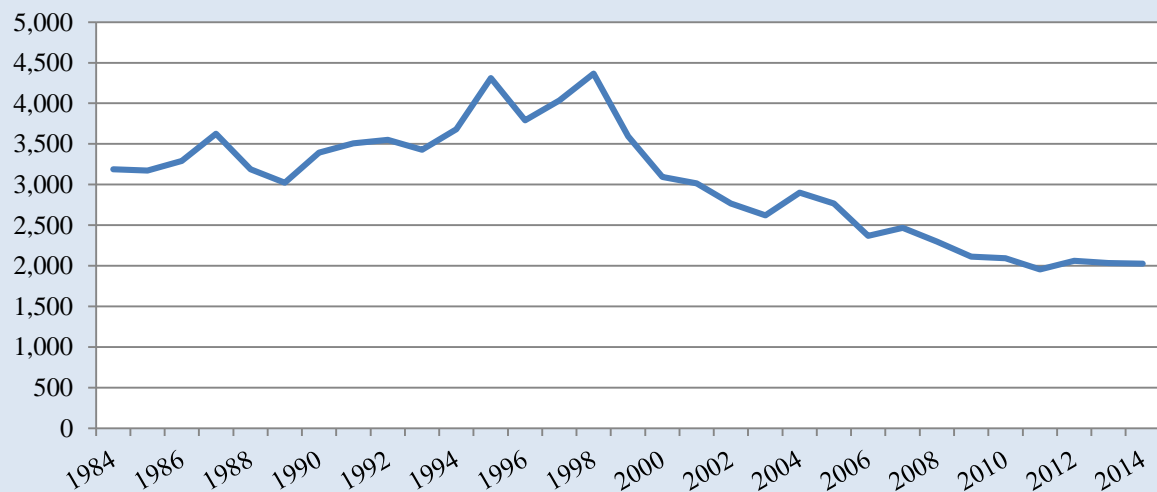
Burglary Arrestee by Age 2013 - 2014



18 - 24 year olds comprised 29% of all arrestees. 25 - 34 year olds were the second most frequently arrested group, accounting for 27% of all arrestees. Persons over 35 made up an additional 21% of the total.

Larceny/Theft

Larceny/Theft 1984 - 2014



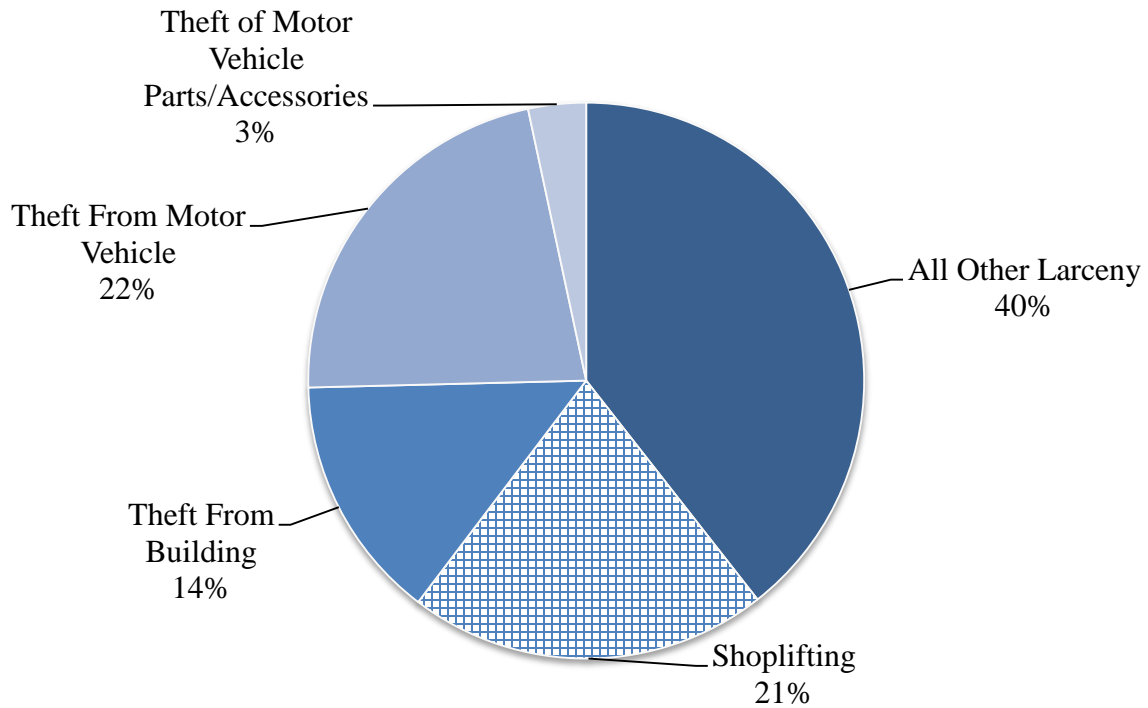
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	24,553	3,187.6
1994	30,176	3,681.6
2004	26,505	2,900.1
2013	19,859	2,033.3
2014	20,002	2,023.9

Larceny/theft was the most commonly reported index offense in 2014 with a rate of 2,023.9 larceny/thefts per 100,000 people. This was the second lowest larceny/theft rate in the last 30 years. The larceny/theft crime rate has steadily decreased 53.6% since its peak in 1998 (4,364.7 per 100,000).

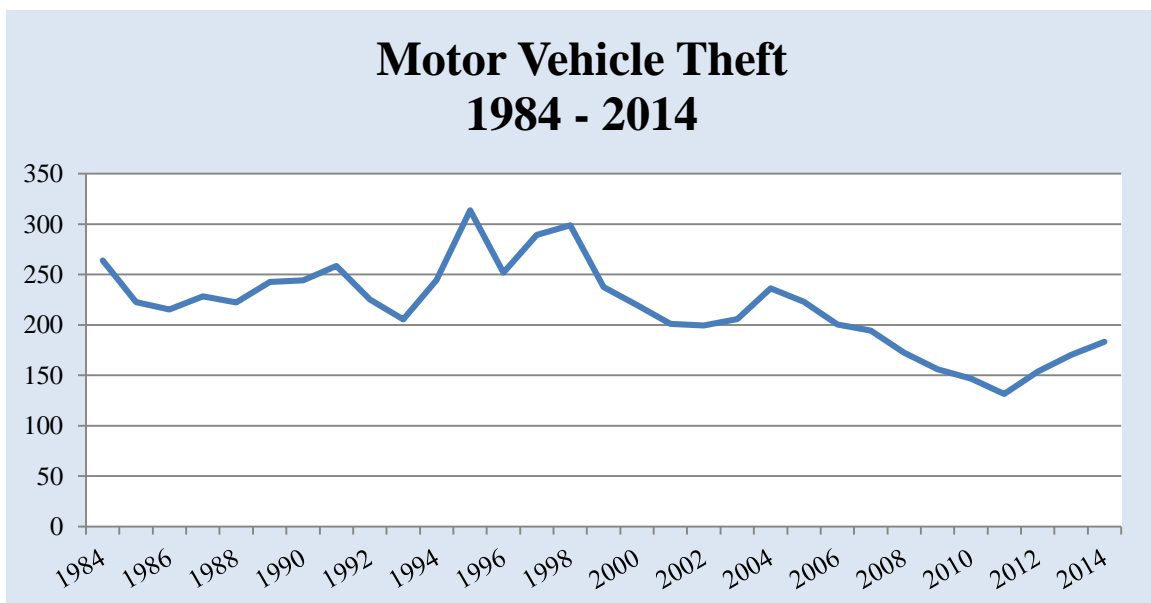
Larceny/Theft Offense Type	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
All Other Larceny	7,760	7,883	2%	15,643	39%
Pocket-picking	25	9	-64%	34	0.1%
Purse-snatching	34	37	9%	71	0.2%
Shoplifting	4,060	4,232	4%	8,292	21%
Theft From Building	2,895	2,768	-4%	5,663	14%
Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device	43	40	-7%	83	0.2%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	4,365	4,377	0%	8,742	22%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	677	656	-3%	1,333	3%
Total	19,859	20,002	7%	39,861	100%

All Other Larceny accounted for 39% of the total larceny/thefts in 2013-2014 and increased 2% over the two-year period. Theft from Motor Vehicle was the second-highest occurring larceny/theft, representing 22% of the total. The chart below illustrates the breakdown of offenses.

Larceny/Theft by Offense Type 2013-2014



Motor Vehicle Theft



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	2,034	264.1
1994	2,005	244.6
2004	2,159	236.2
2013	1,664	170.4
2014	1,812	183.4

The rate of motor vehicle theft had been in a steady decline since the late 1970s but in 2010 began to experience an increase. From 2010 to 2014 the rate has increased 25% but still remains approximately 31% lower than the 1984 rate.

Motor Vehicle Theft Location Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Construction/Industrial	13	26	39	1%
Field/Woods/Waterways	29	17	46	1%
Other/Unknown	42	43	85	2%
Commercial	230	295	525	15%
Government/Public Buildings	670	676	1,346	39%
Residential	680	754	1,434	41%
Tribal Lands	0	1	1	0.03%
Total	1,664	1,812	3,476	100%

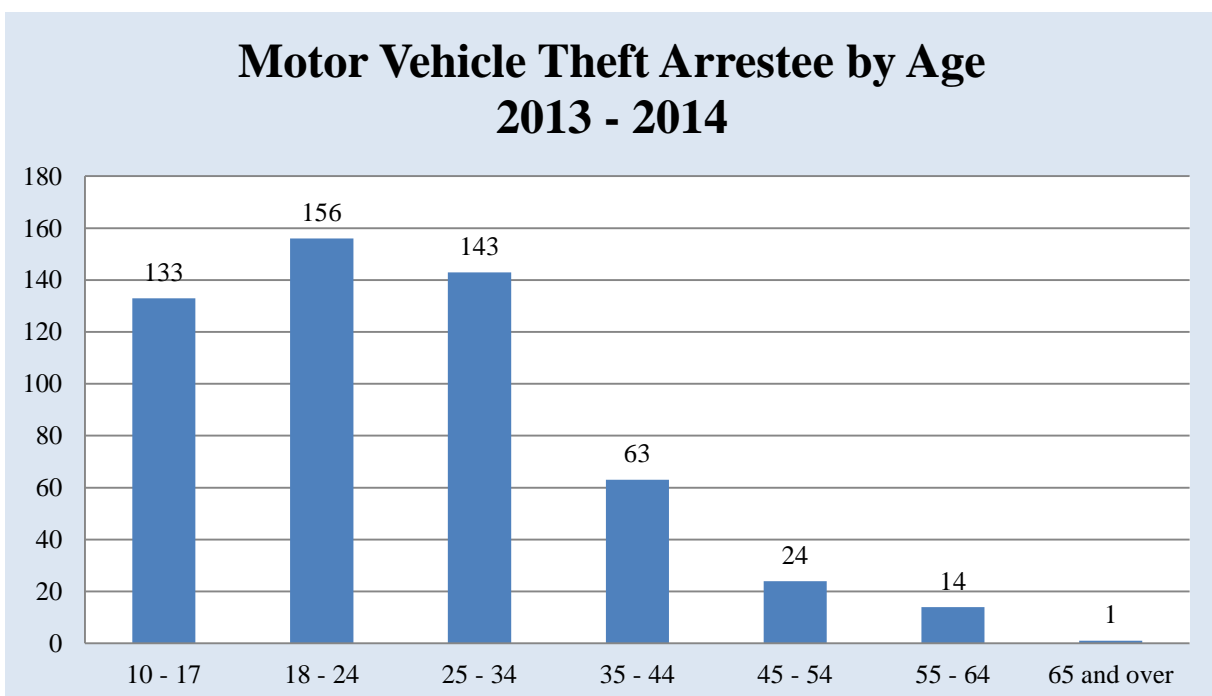
Approximately 41% of all motor vehicle thefts occurred at residential locations. An additional 39% of motor vehicle thefts were located at a government and public buildings. The table below details the category of Government/Public buildings and includes the number of Motor Vehicle theft incidents by location for 2013 and 2014. These two location types accounted for 80% of all locations where motor vehicle thefts occurred.

Location	2013	2014
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	1	2
Camp/Campground	3	4
Park/Playground	5	4
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	2
Community Center	1	1
Gabling Facility/Casino/Race Track	2	4
Government/Public Building	8	6
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	408	409
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	1	3
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	230	232
Rest Area	1	0
Shelter – Mission/Homeless	1	0
School – College/University	6	7
School – Elementary/Secondary	2	2

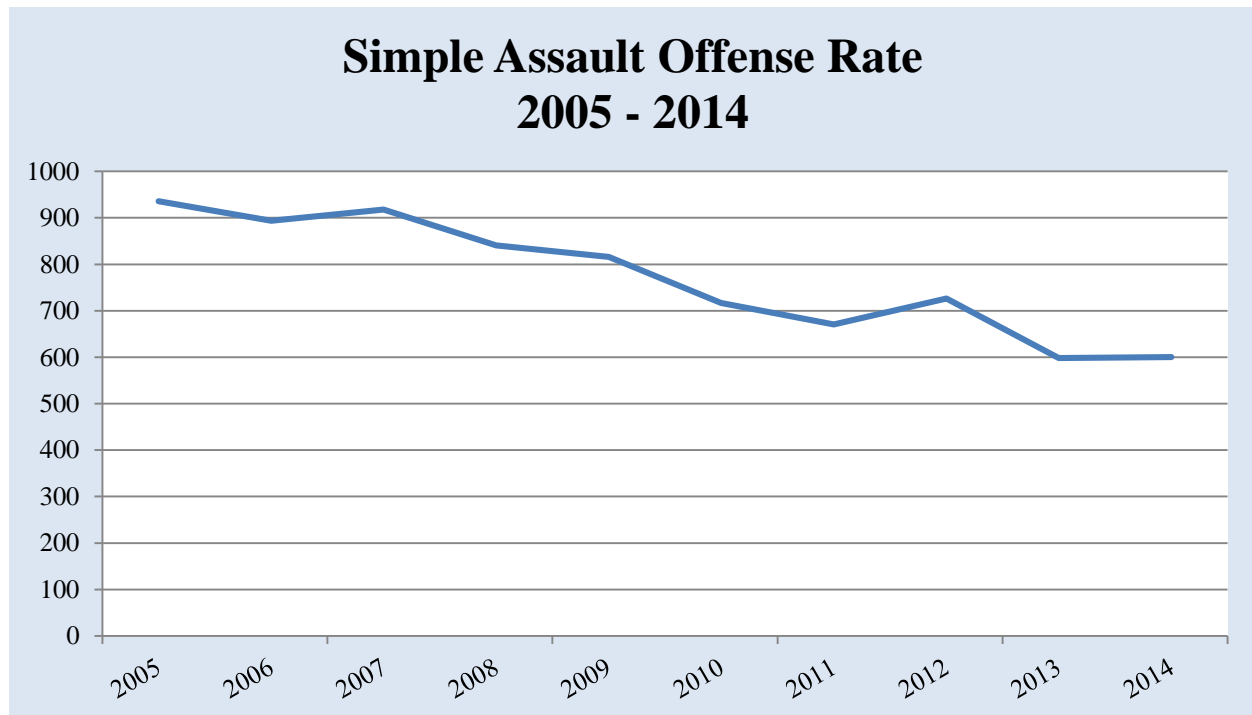
Males were arrested 77% of the time for motor vehicle thefts in 2013 - 2014. White males accounted for 61% of all arrestees followed by White females (15%) and American Indian/Alaskan Native males (13%) during the two-year period. Female arrestees accounted for 23% of the total arrestees.

Motor Vehicle Theft Arrestees	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	51	72	123	23%
Black or African American	3	3	6	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	19	38	7%
White	29	50	79	15%
Male	198	213	411	77%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0	2	2	0%
Black of African American	7	3	10	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	31	36	67	13%
White	160	168	328	61%
Unknown	0	4	4	1%
Total	249	285	534	100%

The most frequently arrested age group was 18 - 24 year-olds, with 29% of the total arrestees for motor vehicle theft. The 25 - 34 year-old grouping closely followed, with 27% of the total arrestees. These two age groups accounted for 56% of the total motor vehicle theft arrestees. Persons over 45 accounted for only 7% of all arrestees.



Selected Non-Index Offenses

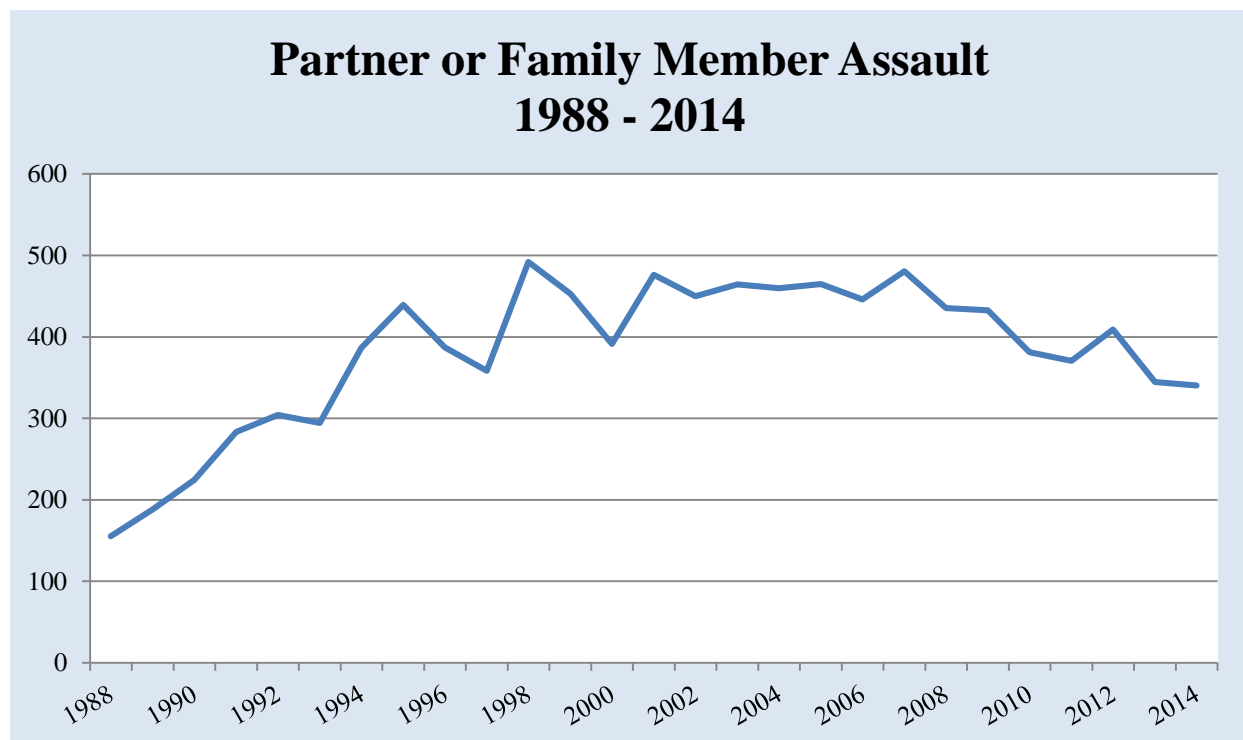


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	8,587	935.7
2008	7,951	840.4
2011	6,644	670.5
2013	6,075	598.4
2014	6,144	600.2

The simple assault offense rate rose in the early 2000s and remained relatively steady until a moderate decline occurred through the late 2000s and early 2010s. The rate increased in 2012 and then trended downward; remaining relatively stable in 2013 and 2014. The rate of simple assault offenses has declined nearly 36% over the past 10 years.

Simple Assault Offense Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Partner or family member assault (non-aggravated)	3,262	3,229	6,491	53%
Assault, simple - with minor injuries (no broken bones or severe lacerations, etc.)	2,023	2,104	4,127	34%
Resisting arrest	629	648	1,277	10%
Negligent endangerment	112	98	210	2%
Assault with bodily fluid	36	47	83	1%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly	10	13	23	0%
Mistreating prisoners	1	1	2	0.02%
Abuse of teachers	2	4	6	0.05%
Total	8,088	6,144	12,219	100%

More than half of all simple assaults were partner or family member assaults (53%) in 2013 - 2014. Simple assault offenses that resulted with minor injuries accounted for approximately one-third of all simple assault offenses. Together, these two categories amounted to 87% of all simple assault offenses.



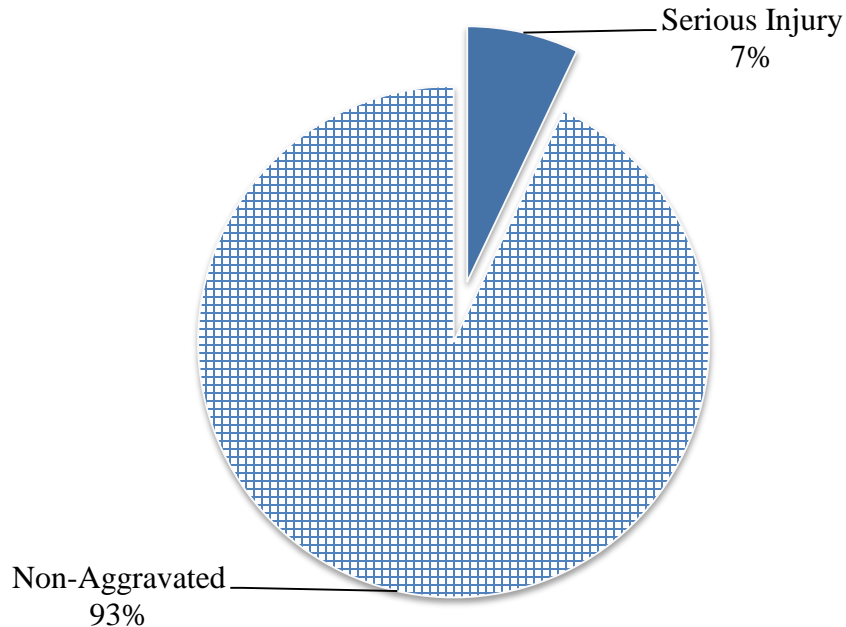
* NOTE: In 1987, legislation was enacted which required reporting domestic violence as partner and family member assault and defining it as a criminal conduct. Partner and family member assault began to be reported in the 1989 Crime in Montana as a subset of other/simple assaults.

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1988	1,180	155.5
1994	3,170	386.7
2004	4,200	459.6
2013	3,500	344.8
2014	3,484	340.3

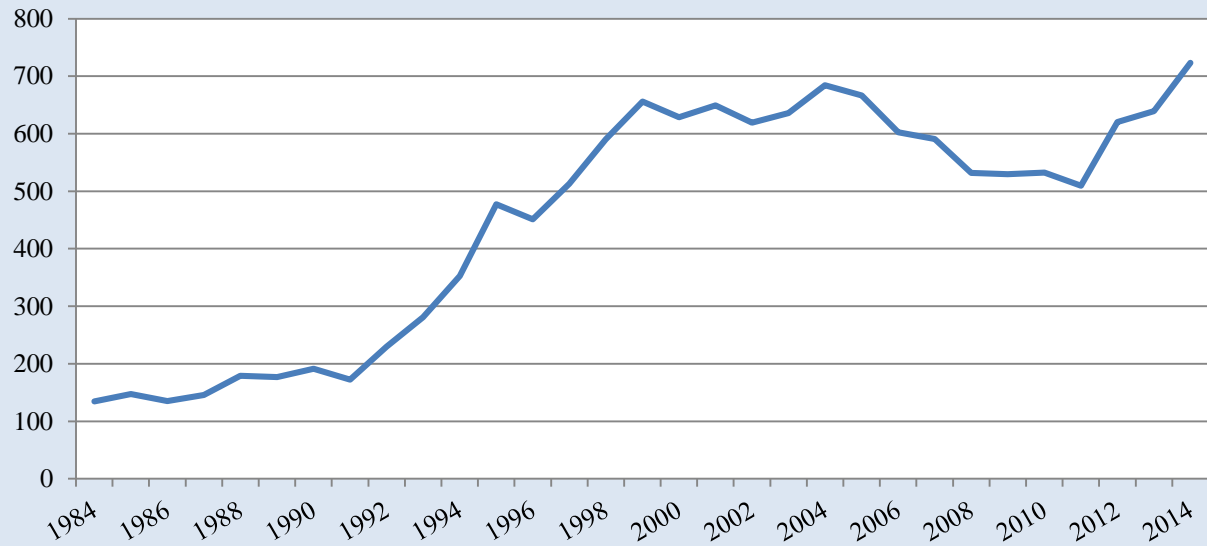
The partner or family member simple assault offense rate increased dramatically from the late 1980s through the mid-1990s. In 1996 and 1997 the rate dropped before spiking to its highest mark in 1998 with a rate of 492.0 partner or family member assaults per 100,000 population. Partner and family member assaults decreased 1% in 2014 when compared to 2013.

The chart below shows that 93% of all partner or family member assaults were non-aggravated, falling under the simple assault category in 2013 - 2014.

Partner or Family Member Assault by Type 2013 - 2014



Drug Offense Rate 1984 - 2014



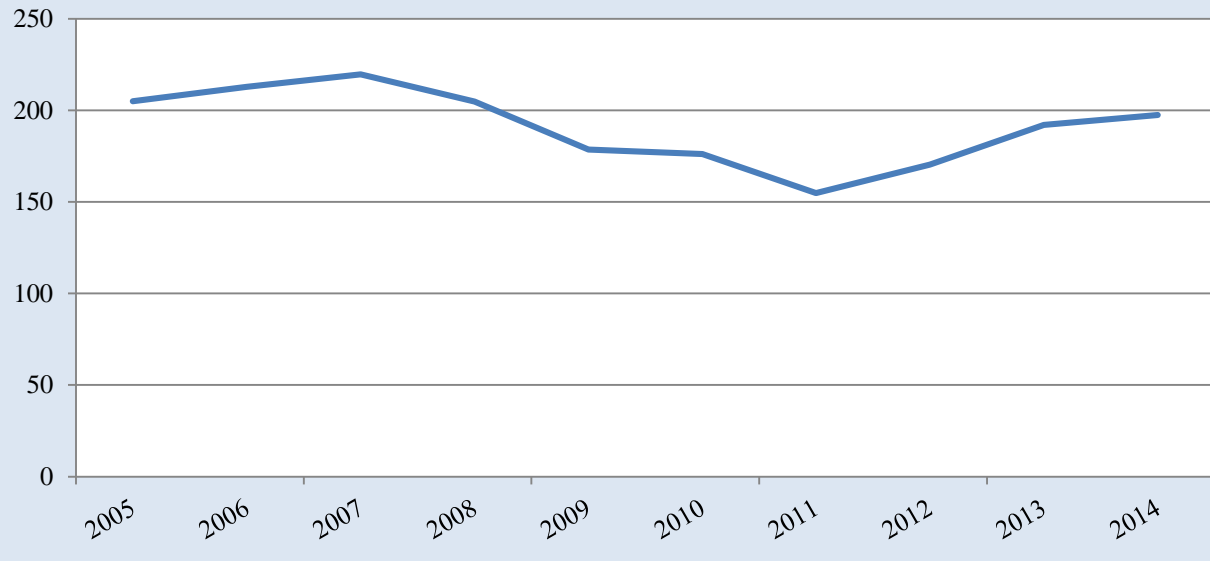
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1984	1,035	134.4
1994	2,893	353.0
2004	6,252	684.1
2013	6,488	639.1
2014	7,402	723.1

The rate of drug-related offenses held steady through the early 1980s. It started to increase slightly in the late 80s before dramatically climbing through the 1990s. It leveled off after reaching a high of 656.1 per 100,000 in 1999. The rate experienced slight fluctuations through the early 2000s until it spiked in 2004 with a rate of 684.1 drug offenses per 100,000 population. After 2004, the rate decreased to the 2011 rate of 509.4 per 100,000 population, before beginning another upward trend. The rate of drug-related offenses increased 13% from 2013 to 2014. Overall, the drug offense rate increased more than 500% since 1984.

Drug Offense Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Possession of drug paraphernalia	2,969	3,510	6,479	47%
Possession of dangerous drugs or	2,832	3,308	6,140	44%
Sale of dangerous drugs	260	244	504	4%
Possession with intent to sell	155	136	291	2%
Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs	105	57	162	1%
Possession of toxic substances	75	53	128	1%
Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs	29	36	65	0.5%
Sale of dangerous drugs on / near school property	20	21	41	0.3%
Operation of clandestine lab	13	11	24	0.2%
Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell	7	1	8	0.06%
Sale of imitation dangerous drug	6	0	6	0.04%
Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs	4	3	7	0.05%
Altering labels on dangerous drugs	3	0	3	0.02%
Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia	2	1	3	0.02%
Criminal child endangerment	2	16	18	0.13%
Manufacture imitation dangerous drug	2	0	2	0.01%
Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors	2	4	6	0.04%
Advertisement of drug paraphernalia	1	0	1	0.01%
Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor	1	0	1	0.01%
Cultivating/manufacturing marijuana in undisclosed or shared location	0	1	1	0.01%
Total	6,488	7,402	13,889	100%

Possession of drug paraphernalia and dangerous drugs combined accounted for 91% of all drug offenses in 2013 - 2014.

Fraud Offense Rate 2005 - 2014



The fraud rate rose slightly through the mid-2000s and spiked in 2007 with a rate of 219.6 per 100,000 population. The number of fraud offenses has increased over 27% in the past five years, with a modest 3% increase from 2013 to 2014. However, the current 2014 rate of 197.4 per 100,000 population remains lower than the 2005 rate of 205.0 per 100,000.

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	1,881	205.0
2008	1,937	204.7
2011	1,534	154.8
2013	1,949	192.0
2014	2,021	197.4

Fraud Offense Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Deceptive practices for financial gain	690	625	1,315	33%
Theft of identity, fraud	504	619	1,123	28%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	396	422	818	21%
Theft of labor or services or use of property	287	306	593	15%
Deceptive business practices	33	23	56	1%
Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps	19	9	28	0.7%
Impersonating a public servant	7	9	16	0.4%
Security fraud	3	1	4	0.1%
Welfare fraud	3	1	4	0.1%
Defrauding creditors	2	2	4	0.1%
Obtaining communication services to defraud	2	3	5	0.1%
Unlawful automated telephone solicitation	2	0	2	0.05%
Workers comp fraud	1	0	1	0.03%
Medicaid fraud	0	1	1	0.03%
Total	1,949	2,021	3,970	100%

Deceptive practices for financial gain represented the highest number of fraud offenses, accounting for one-third of the total. Theft of identify and credit card fraud accounted for an additional 49%. These top three offenses comprised 82% of the total fraud offenses in 2013 - 2014.

Group A Offenses

The tables below detail the remaining Group A offenses reported to MBCC in 2013 and 2014.

Kidnapping

Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Unlawful restraint	90	112	24%	202	56%
Custodial interference	52	49	-6%	101	28%
Kidnapping, aggravated	14	13	-7%	27	8%
Kidnapping	13	16	23%	29	8%
Total	169	190	12%	359	100%

Arson

Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Arson	87	75	-14%	162	64%
Arson, negligent	44	47	7%	91	36%
Arson, throwing lighted materials	1	0	-100%	1	0.4%
Total	132	122	-8%	254	100%

Counterfeiting and Forgery

Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Forgery	477	600	26%	1077	82%
Counterfeit	79	150	90%	229	17%
Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents	2	1	-50%	3	0.2%
Total	558	751	35%	1,309	100%

Criminal Mischief and Vandalism

Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Criminal mischief/vandalism	9,111	8,672	-5%	17,783	97%
Destruction of a communication device	212	247	17%	459	3%
Damage to rental property	24	26	8%	50	0.3%
Desecration of capitol	3	7	133%	10	0.1%
Intentional vandalism to railroad property	2	1	-50%	3	0.02%
Total	9,352	8,953	-4%	18,305	100%

Stolen Property

Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Illegal handling of stolen property	82	103	26%	185	92%
Receiving stolen property	1	1	0%	2	1%
Theft by disposal of stolen property	11	4	-64%	15	7%
Total	94	108	15%	202	100%

Prostitution

Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Prostitution	10	15	50%	25	100%
Total	10	15	50%	25	100%

Embezzlement

Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Embezzlement	111	118	6%	229	100%
Total	111	118	6%	229	100%

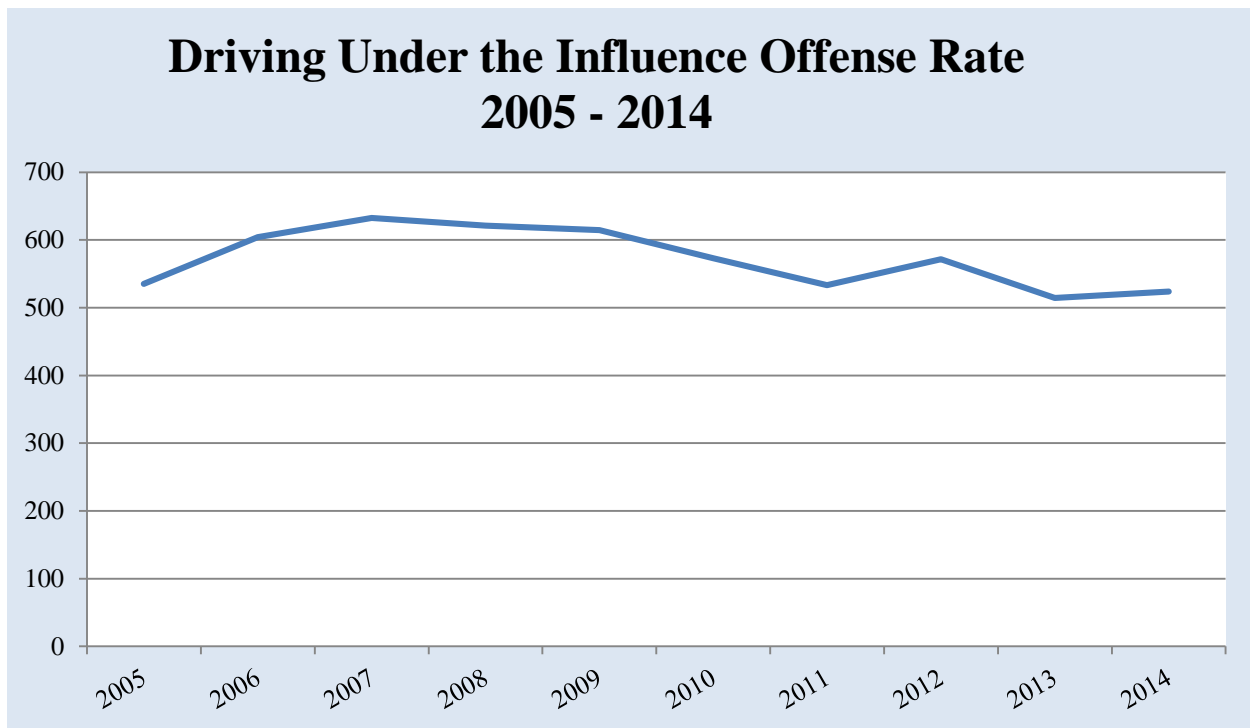
Weapon Law Violations

Offense Type	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Carrying concealed weapon	132	111	-16%	243	48%
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms	31	35	13%	66	13%
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated	19	30	58%	49	10%
Possess illegally, switchblade knife	16	20	25%	36	7%
Possession of firearm by convicted person	16	23	44%	39	8%
Guns in schools	12	8	-33%	20	4%
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm	11	3	-73%	14	3%
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited	8	13	63%	21	4%
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner	8	5	-38%	13	3%
Possess of explosives	3	3	0%	6	1%
Possession of a silencer	1	0	-100%	1	0.2%
Reckless or malicious use of explosives	1	1	0%	2	0.4%
Total	258	252	-2%	510	100%

Other Group A Offenses

Offense Description	2013	2014	% Change	Total	% of Total
Obscenity	17	19	12%	29	67%
Extortion/blackmail	3	2	-33%	7	16%
Bribery in official and political matters	2	1	-50%	4	9%
Display or provide obscene material to minors	1	1	0%	3	7%
Total	23	23	0%	43	100%

Group B Offenses

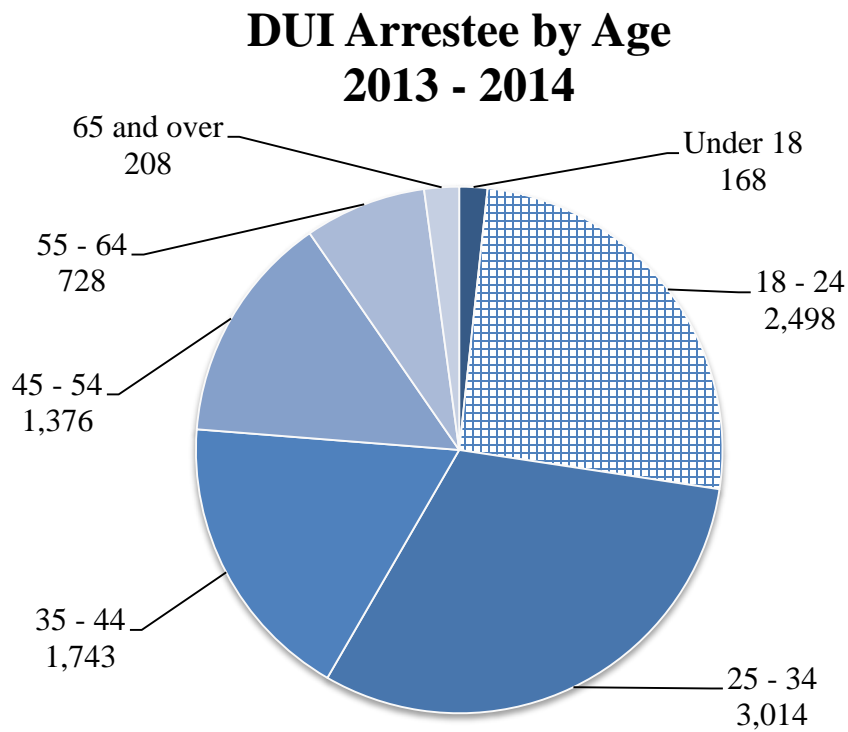


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
2005	4,912	535.2
2008	5,878	621.3
2011	5,285	533.4
2013	5,220	514.2
2014	5,361	523.8

Driving under the influence (DUI) offenses spiked in 2007 with a rate of 632.6 per 100,000 population before declining 17% to 523.8 in 2014. The DUI offenses rate per 100,000 population increased 1.9% in 2014 compared to 2013.

DUI Offense Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol or DUI, under the influence of marijuana	2,318	2,602	4,920	46%
DUI undetermined level - refused to test	1,403	1,339	2,742	26%
DUI, aggravated	972	953	1,925	18%
DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater	442	367	809	8%
DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02 - liquor	81	75	156	1%
Criminal child endangerment	4	25	29	0.3%
Total	5,220	5,361	10,581	100%

The table above shows the breakdown of DUI offenses in 2013 - 2014. Overall, DUI offenses increased 3% in 2014 compared to 2013.



The above chart shows the proportion and number of individuals arrested for driving under the influence in 2013 - 2014 by age group.

DUI Arrestees	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Female	1,302	1,281	2,583	27%
Asian and Pacific	2	5	7	0.1%
Black or African American	10	7	17	0.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	150	150	300	3%
White	1,123	1,102	2,225	23%
Unknown	17	17	34	0.3%
Male	3,470	3,683	7,153	73%
Asian and Pacific	8	14	22	0.2%
Black or African American	44	51	95	1.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	254	298	552	6%
White	3,126	3,282	6,408	66%
Unknown	38	38	76	0.8%
Total	4,772	4,964	9,736	100%

A total of 9,736 people were arrested for committing a DUI offense in 2013 - 2014. Males accounted for almost three-quarters of all DUI arrestees with White males comprising 66% of the total arrestees. White females were the second most arrested demographic amounting to an additional 23% of the total arrestees.

Liquor Law Violations Offense Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor	1,807	1,485	3,292	69%
Open container in motor vehicle on highway	328	297	625	13%
Drinking in public	347	269	616	13%
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors	54	53	107	2%
Liquor licensee/employee sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	16	23	39	1%
Unlawful transfer, or possession of alcohol	24	4	28	1%
False identification by a minor to get alcohol	12	12	24	1%
Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	7	9	16	< 1%
Closing hours for licensed retail establishments	3	3	6	< 1%
Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person	3	2	5	< 1%
Selling alcohol after hours	5	0	5	< 1%
Sale of alcohol not purchased from state agency	0	1	1	< 1%
Total	2,606	2,158	4,764	100%

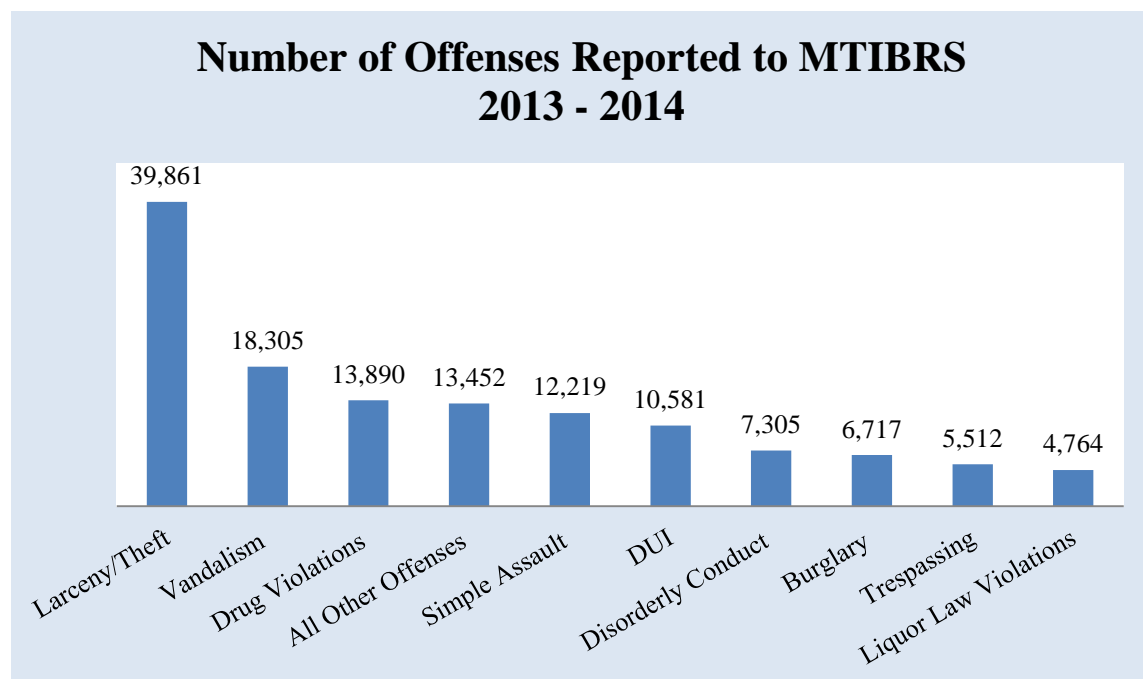
In 2013 - 2014, 69% of all liquor law violations were purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor offenses. Open container in motor vehicle on highway and drinking in public were the second-most reported, with 26% of the total liquor law violations. These three offenses combined amounted to 95% of the total liquor law violation offenses for 2013 and 2014 combined. Liquor law violations decreased 17% in 2014 when compared to 2013.

Non-Violent Family Offense Type	2013	2014	Total	% of Total
Endangering the welfare of children	200	173	373	45%
Truancy	100	114	214	26%
Unlawful transactions with children	68	34	102	12%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit elderly	16	17	33	4%
Visitation interference	9	10	19	2%
Criminal child endangerment	2	6	8	1.0%
Parenting interference	2	2	4	0.5%
Nonsupport	2	0	2	0.2%
Total	449	388	837	100%

Endangering the welfare of children was the most reported non-violent family offense in 2013 - 2014 comprising 45% of the total offenses. Truancy was the second most frequently reported offense, with 26% of the total non-violent family offenses. Non-violent family offenses decreased 14% in 2014 from 2013 numbers.

Top 10 Offenses 2013-2014

This chart shows the number of offenses reported only in MTIBRS and highlights the top ten offenses reported electronically in 2013 - 2014. Combined, these top ten offenses amounted to 87% of all the offenses reported electronically by all non-Tribal law enforcement agencies in 2013 - 2014. Larceny/Theft represents 56% of the total of the top ten offenses reported to MTIBRS in 2013 and 2014. Vandalism is the second highest reported offense within this group of offenses; with 12% of the offenses displayed.



Juvenile Crime Information

This section provides an overview of juvenile offense and arrest-related data for the period 2005 through 2014. 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.

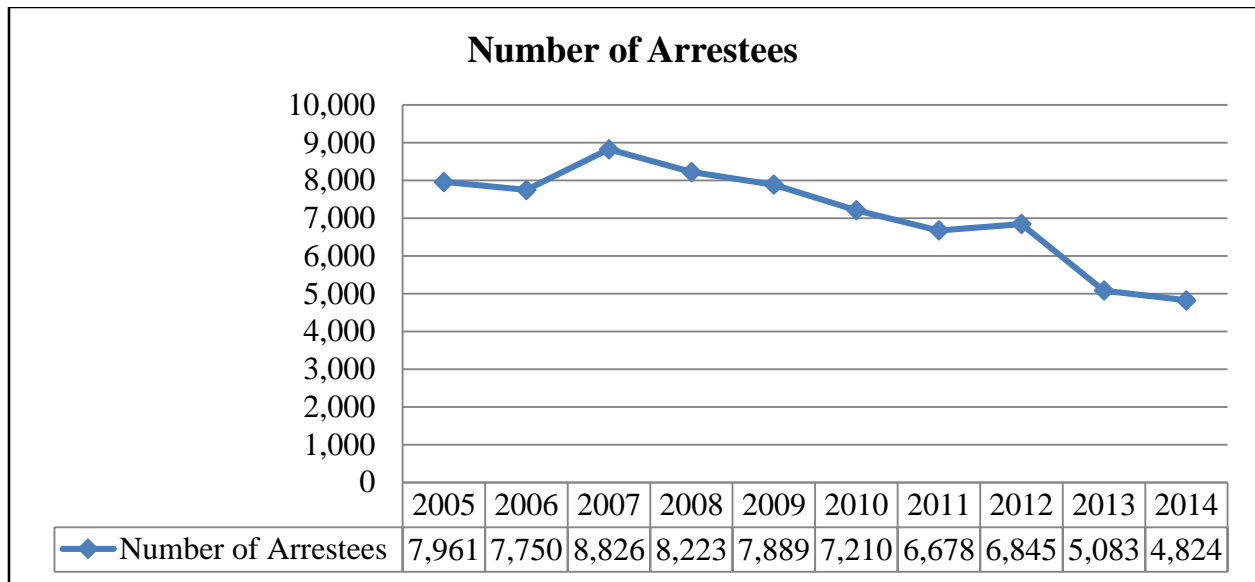
Lastly, the MTIBRS does not have the capability to identify individual arrestees. The MTIBRS does not collect identifiable information such as name or date of birth about arrestees. As a result, a juvenile may be duplicated in the counts. This overview was not a reflection of the volume of individual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

Youth Population

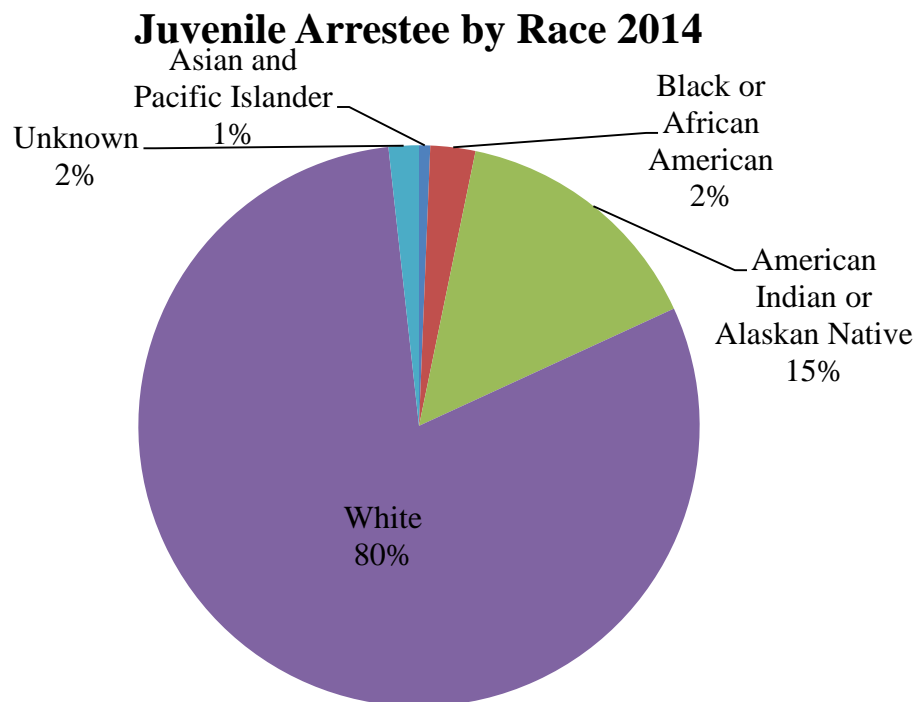
At the time of this publication, 2014 U.S. Census counts for juveniles by race/ethnicity were not available. In 2013, Montana's total estimated population⁸ of 17-year-olds and under was 223,981. 51.23% of these youth were male. The largest youth minority group is American Indians at 10.47% of the total youth population. Hispanic or Latino youth accounted for 5.52% of the youth population.

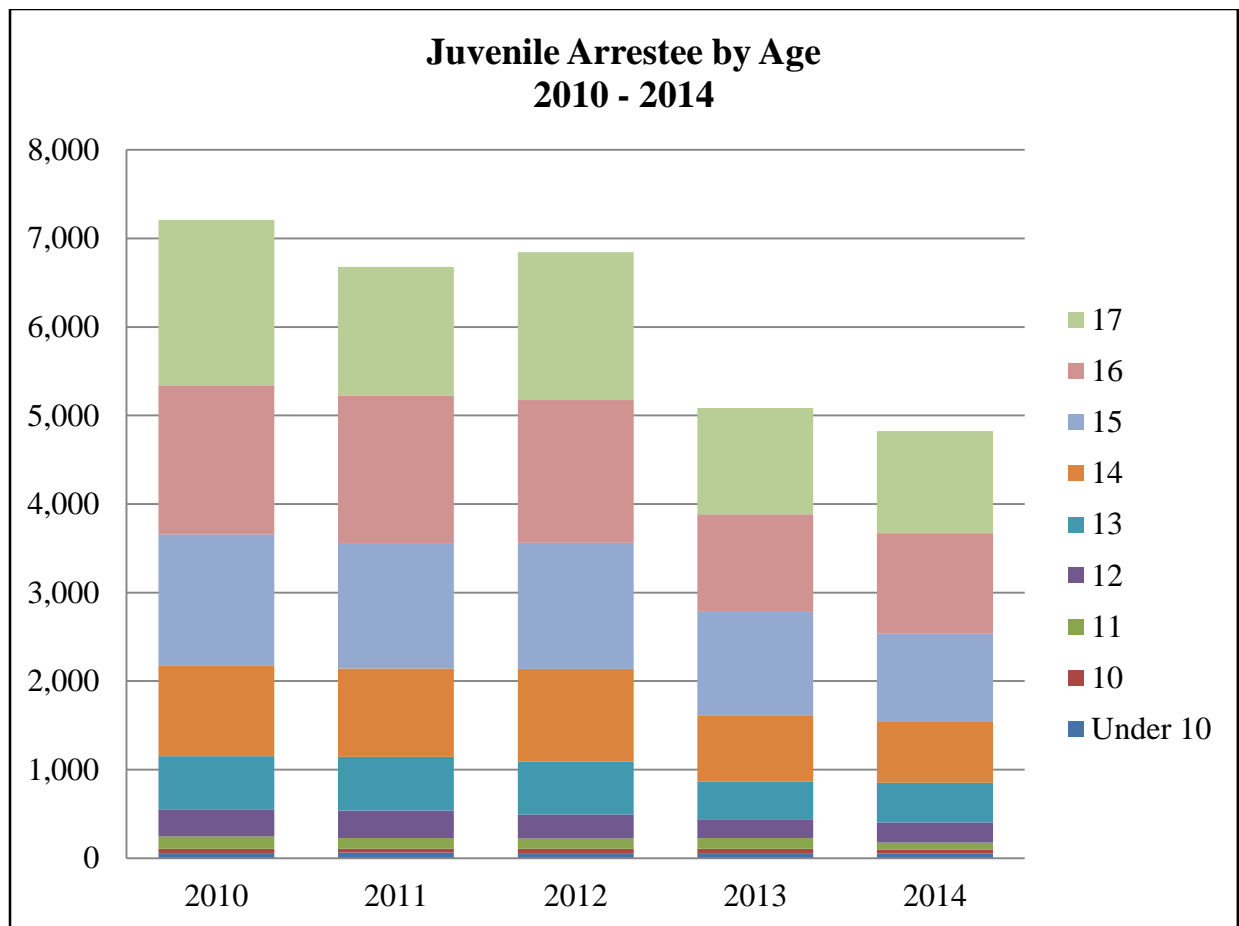
Population Age 17 and Under by Gender 2013	Total	% of Total
Female	109,246	49%
Male	114,735	51%
Population Age 17 and Under by Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	182,566	81.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	23,453	10.5%
African American non-Hispanic	3,399	1.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,206	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	12,357	5.5%
Total	223,981	100.0%

⁸ 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/>



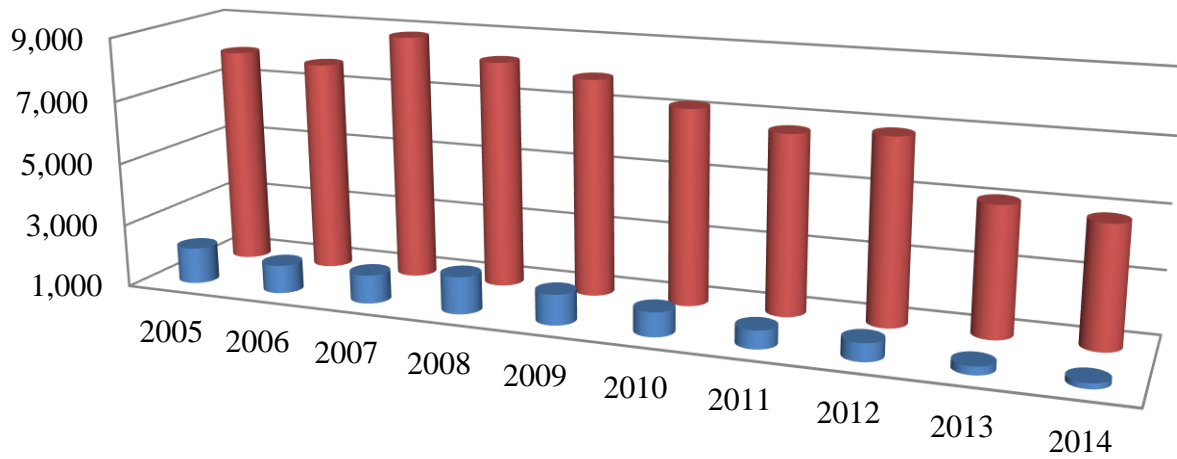
The number of juvenile arrestees is trending downward during the ten-year period. Since 2005, juvenile arrestees declined 39% to 2014. Juvenile arrestees decreased 5% in 2014 when compared with 2013 data. The chart below shows that White juveniles comprised approximately 80% of all juvenile arrestees in 2013 - 2014. American Indian/Alaskan Natives accounted for 15% of all juvenile arrestees, which was disproportionately higher than their population representation in the general public.





The graph above shows the breakdown of juvenile arrestees by age. It illustrates the proportion of each age to the total number of juvenile arrestees. Juveniles 14 through 17 years old represent 82% of the total juvenile arrestees in 2014. In 2014, 17 and 16-year-olds were most often arrested, each accounting for 24% of the total juvenile arrestees reported.

**Juvenile Index versus Juvenile Arrestees
2005 - 2014**



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
■ Index Arrests	2,148	1,898	1,906	2,180	1,970	1,772	1,578	1,569	1,266	1,175
■ All Arrests	7,961	7,750	8,826	8,223	7,889	7,210	6,678	6,845	5,083	4,824

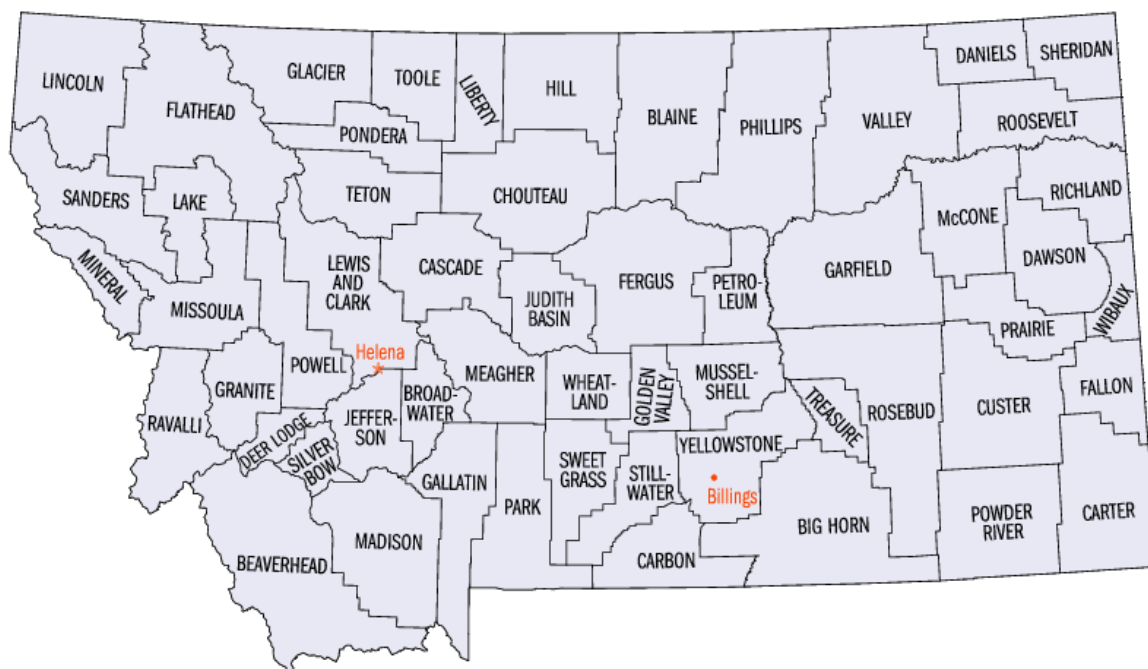
The chart above compares juvenile arrestees who committed an index offense to the total number of juvenile arrestees. Index offenses include: homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft and larceny/theft. Juvenile arrestees who committed an index offense represented 24% of the total juvenile arrestees in 2014. The number of juveniles arrested for committing an index offense has decreased 45% over the 10-year period.

Special Report: Bakken Oil Field Crime Analysis

This 5-year analysis was conducted to show the 2010 – 2014 crime trends 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.

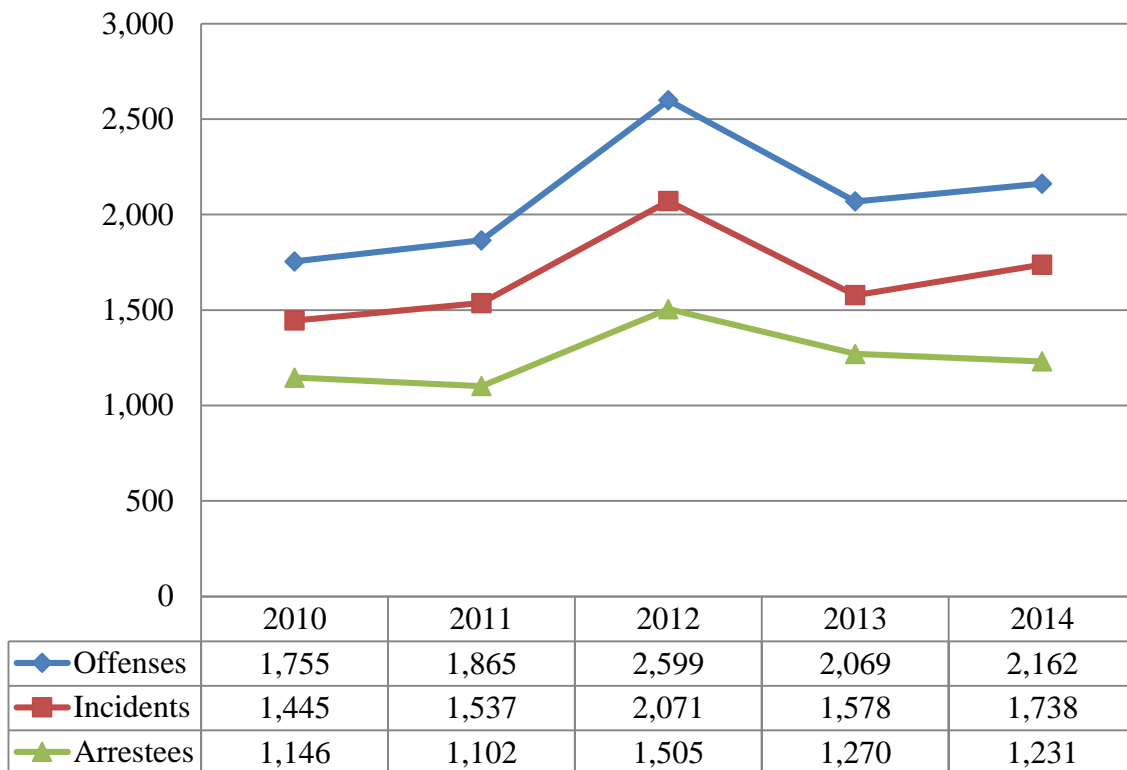
The second region, in addition to the aforementioned counties, includes: Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, McCone, Prairie, Valley, and Wibaux counties. For the purpose of this report this larger region was called the Greater Bakken Region. It was analyzed to capture crime data from additional counties from which the transient worker population may have commuted. 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.

Map of Montana⁹



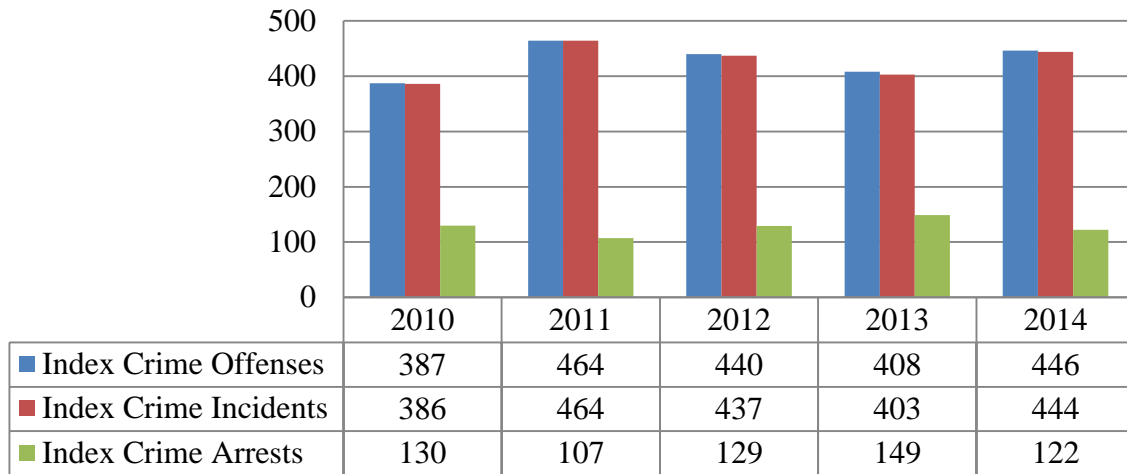
⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. *State and County Quick Facts*. Accessed online on May 13, 2013 at http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/maps/montana_map.html

Primary Bakken Total Number of Offenses, Incidents, and Arrestees 2010-2014



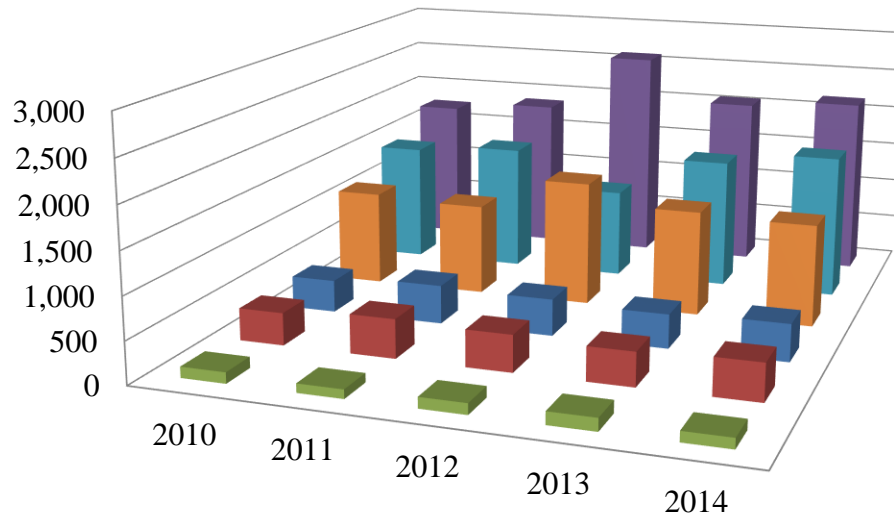
The five year trend shows that crime peaked in 2012 and has since receded. In 2014 offenses increased 4% but are down 17% from the five year high in 2012.

Primary Bakken Index Crime Offenses, Incidents, and Arrestees 2010 - 2014



For the purpose of this sub-report, the index crimes included are homicide, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny/theft. In 2014, index offenses and incidents have increased (9% - 10%) while index arrests have decreased (18%) when compared with 2013.

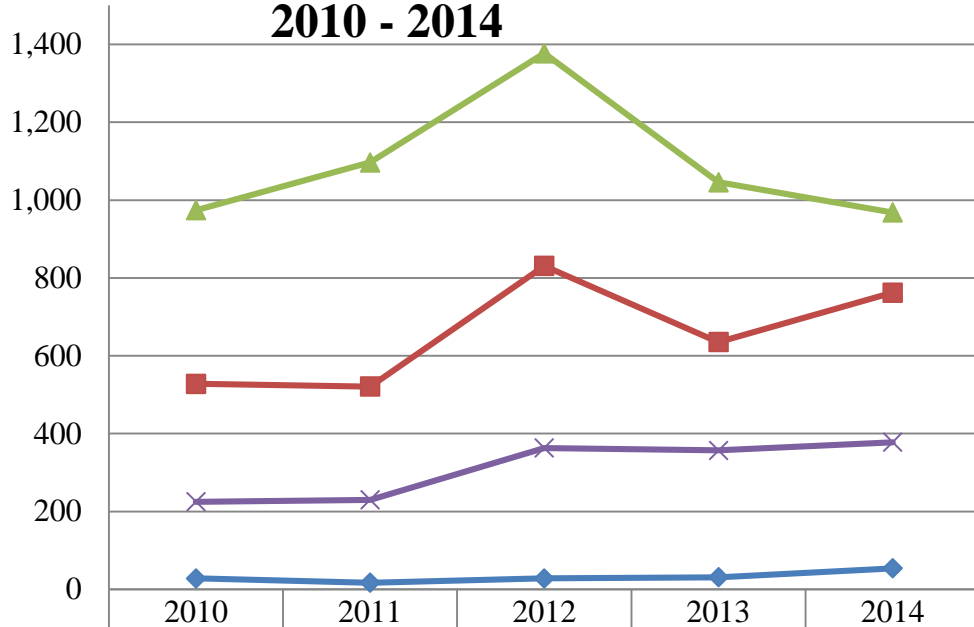
Primary Bakken Index Crime Compared to Total Crime 2010 - 2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
■ Index Crime Arrests	130	107	129	149	122
■ Index Crime Incidents	386	464	437	403	444
■ Index Crime Offenses	387	464	440	408	446
■ Arrestees	1,146	1,102	1,505	1,270	1,231
■ Incidents	1,445	1,537	1,081	1,578	1,738
■ Offenses	1,755	1,865	2,599	2,069	2,162

The chart above illustrates the proportion of index crime measures compared to the total number of crime measures in the Primary Bakken Region. In 2014, arrestees who committed an index crime comprised 10% of the total arrestees. Additionally, index crime offenses accounted for 21% of the total offenses and index crime incidents comprised 26% of the total incidents.

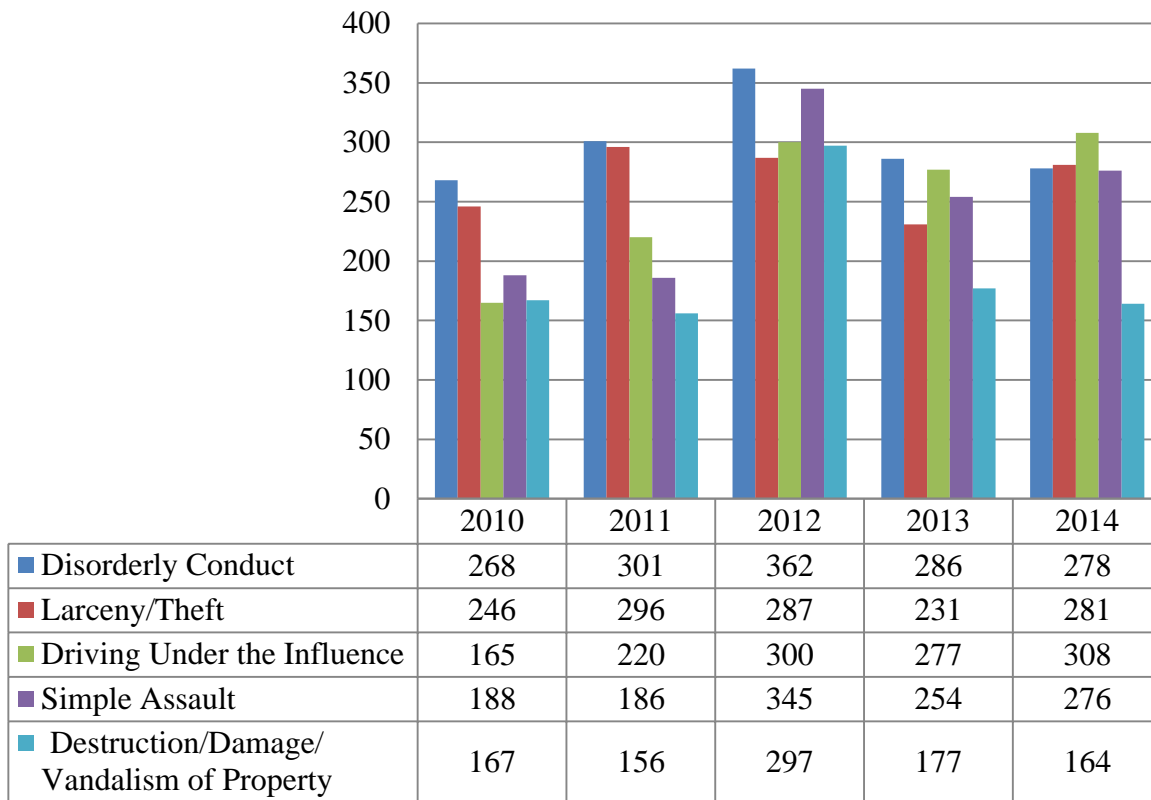
Primary Bakken Offenses by County 2010 - 2014



◆ Daniels County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
■ Richland County	528	521	831	635	762
▲ Roosevelt County	974	1,097	1,377	1,046	968
✕ Sheridan County	225	230	363	357	378

In each year, over the five-year period, Roosevelt County contributed the most offenses to the Primary Bakken Region's total offenses. In 2014, Roosevelt County accounted for 45% of the total offenses in the Primary Bakken Region. However, in the same year, Roosevelt County experienced the only decrease in offenses (7%) when compared to offenses in the other counties in 2013.

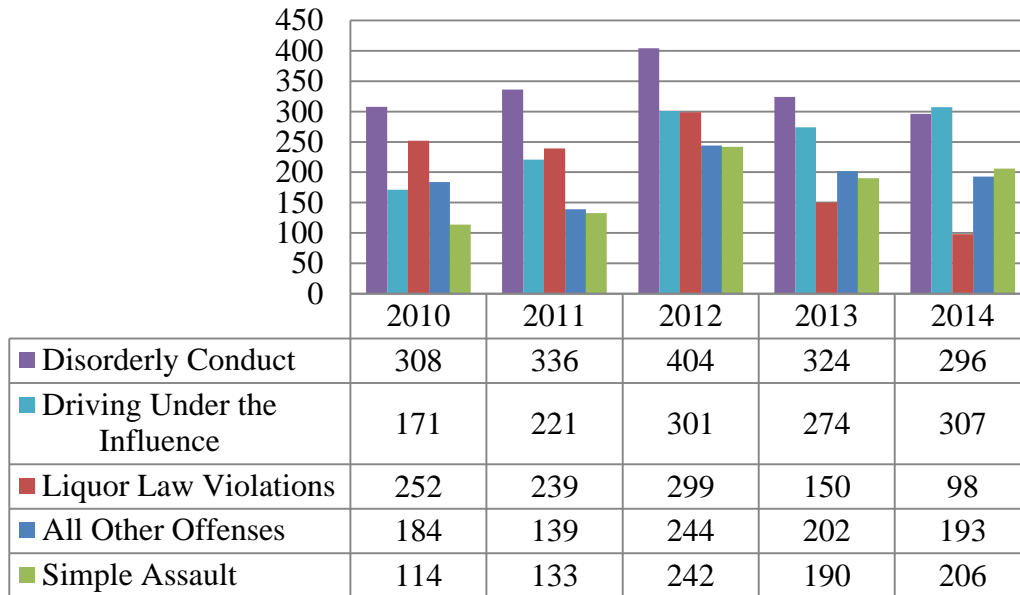
Top 5 Offenses in Primary Bakken 2010 - 2014



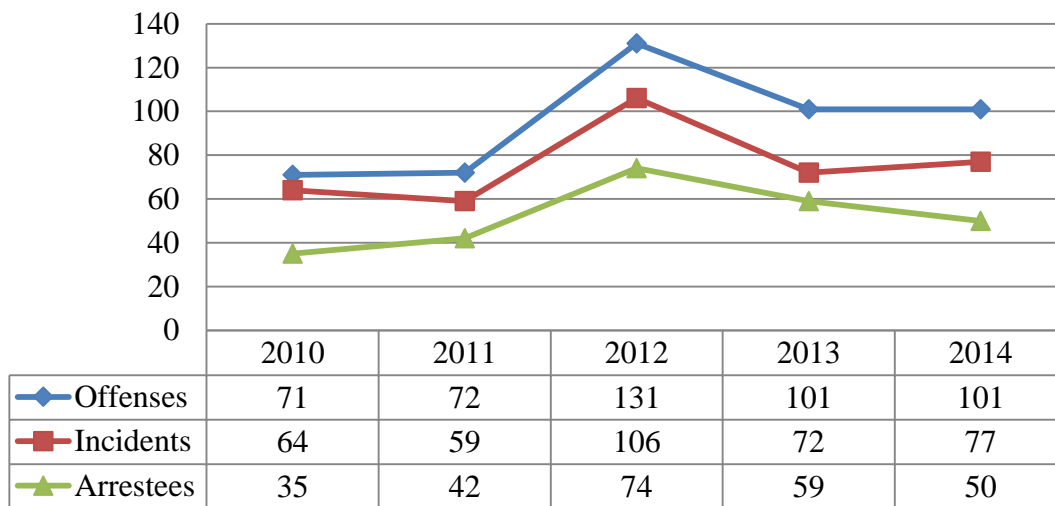
Disorderly Conduct was the most reported offense during the five-year period, with a total of 1,495 offenses. This comprised 24% of the top five offenses for the Primary Bakken Region.

Disorderly conduct was also the most committed offense type that resulted in an arrest, comprising 29% of the top five arrests over the five-year period. The second and third highest, driving under the influence and liquor law violations, combined, accounted for 40% as illustrated in the following chart.

Top 5 Arrest Offenses in Primary Bakken 2010 - 2014

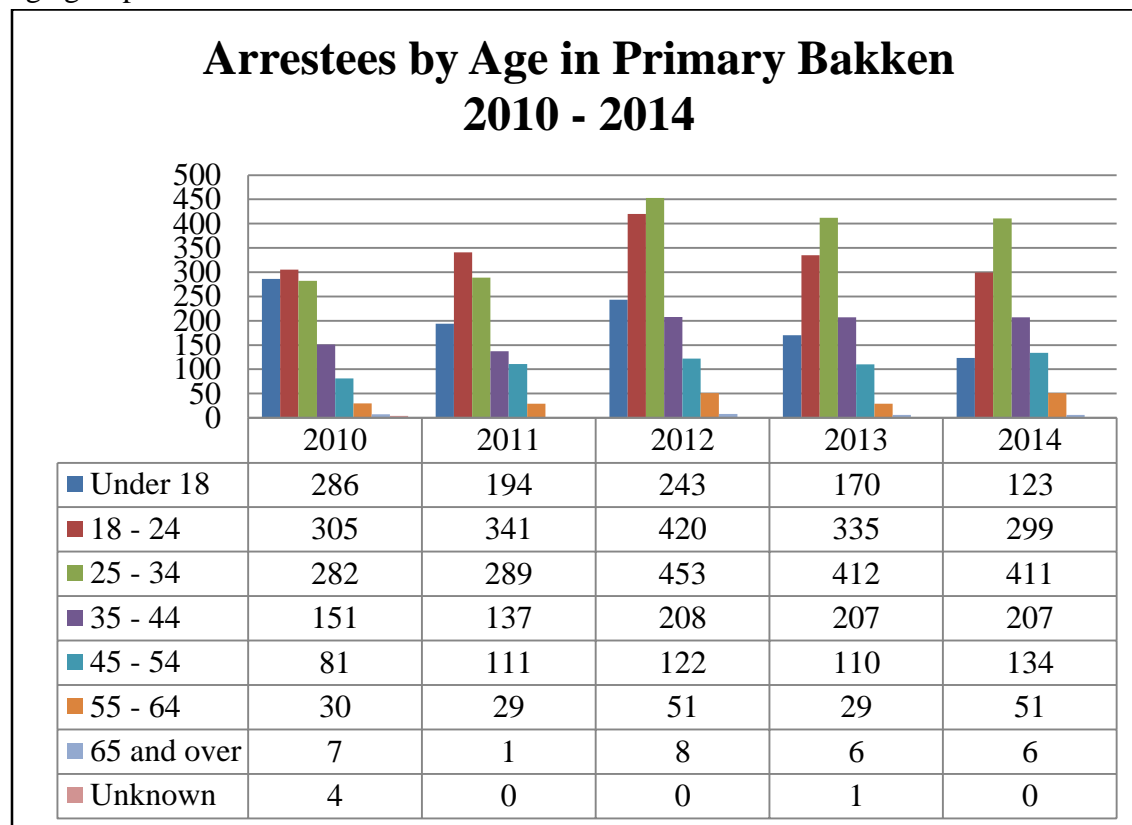


Primary Bakken Domestic Violence Related Offenses, Incidents, and Arrestees 2010 - 2014

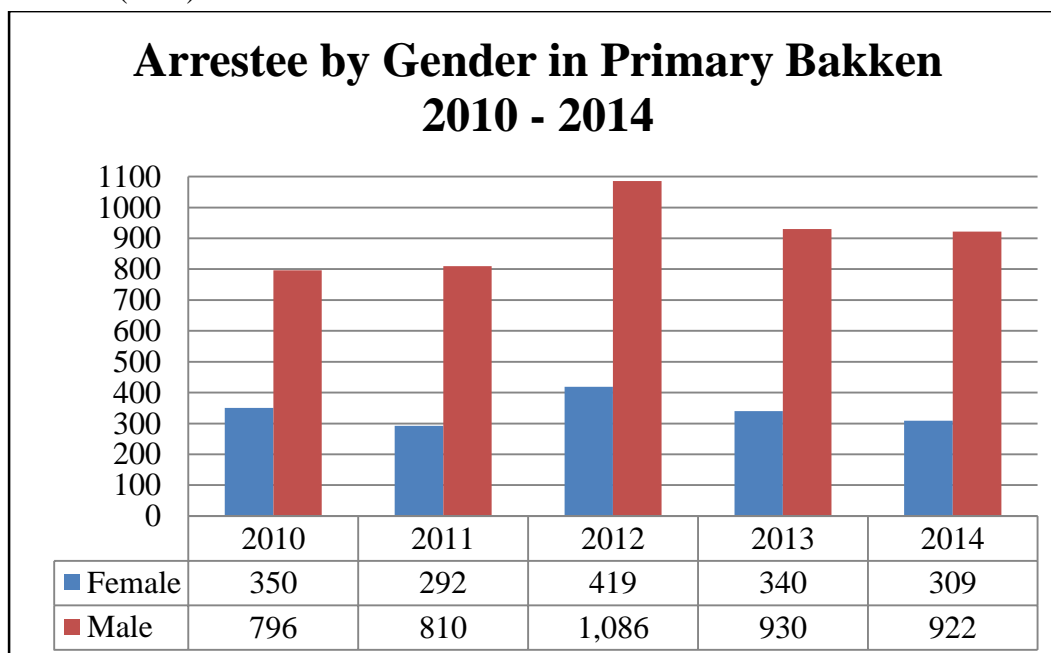


Domestic Violence has increased significantly over the five year period, offenses 42% and arrests 43% respectively.

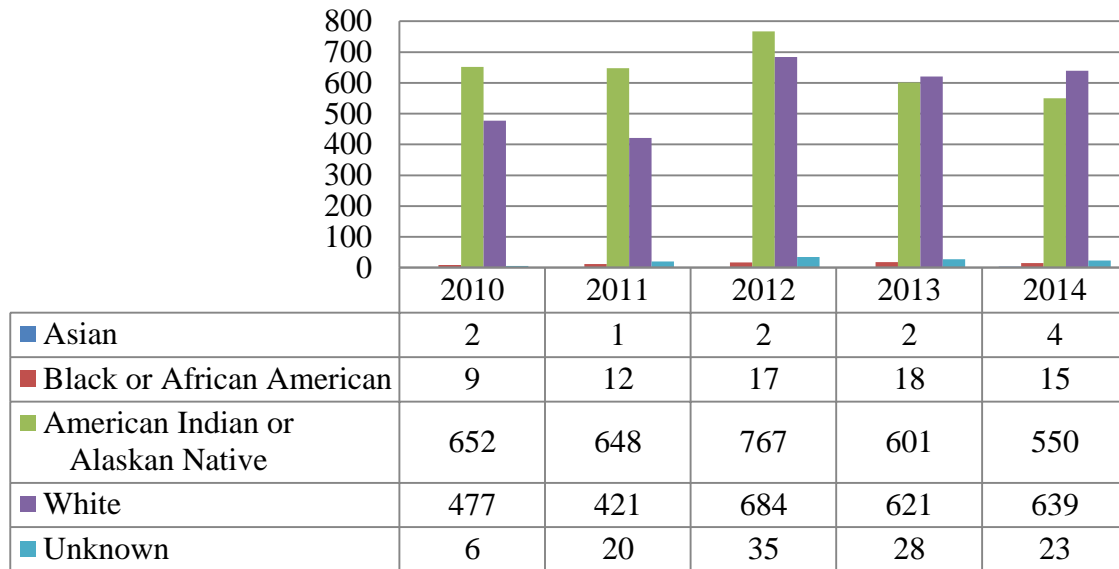
The major trend depicted in the chart below is that over the five year period the leading arrest age group has shifted from 18-24 to 25-34.



Male arrestees more than double the number of female arrestees in each year during the five-year period. Comparing 2014 to 2010, male arrests have increased (16%) whereas female arrestees have decreased (12%)

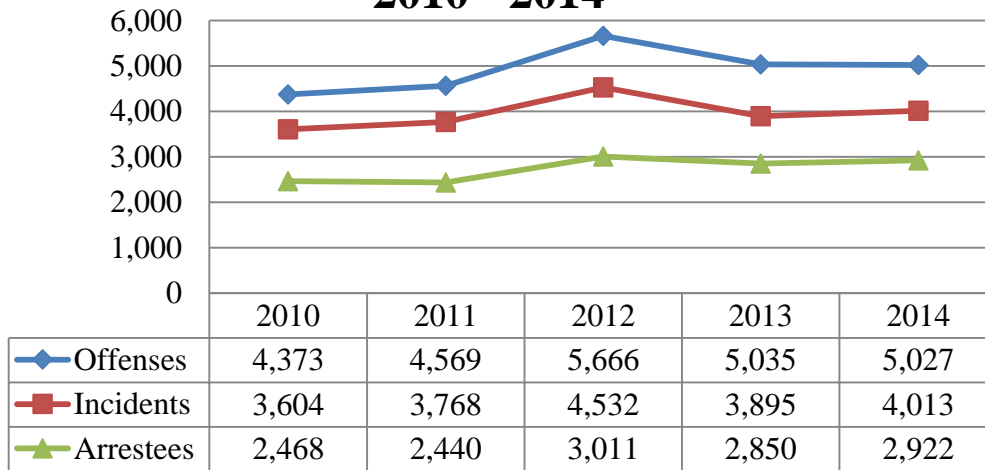


Arrestees by Race in Primary Bakken 2010 - 2014



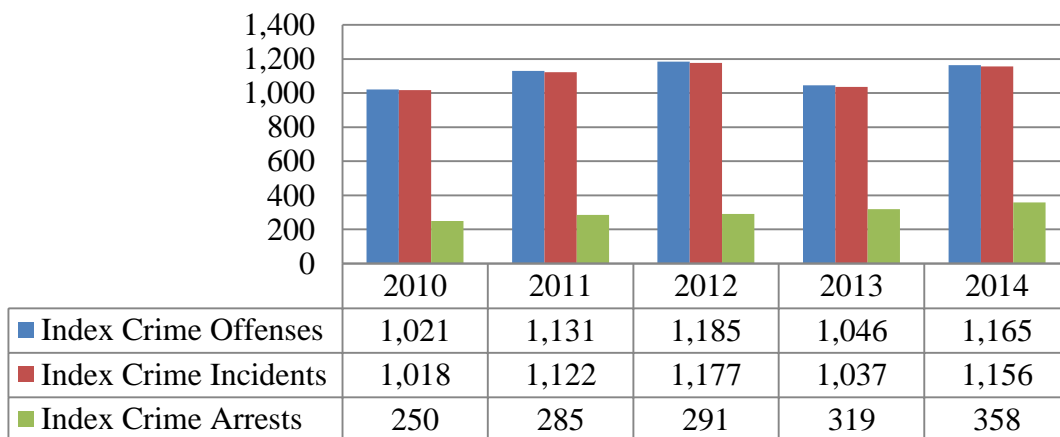
American Indian/Alaskan Natives represented the most arrested race/ethnicity in 2010, 2011, and 2012. However, Whites comprised the majority of arrests in 2013 and 2014. Over the five-year period, American Indian/Alaskan Natives arrest numbers have fallen, while Whites have increased. The large number of American Indian/Alaskan Native arrestees could be attributed to the close proximity of the Primary Bakken Region to the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

Greater Bakken Total Number of Offenses, Incidents, and Arrestees 2010 - 2014

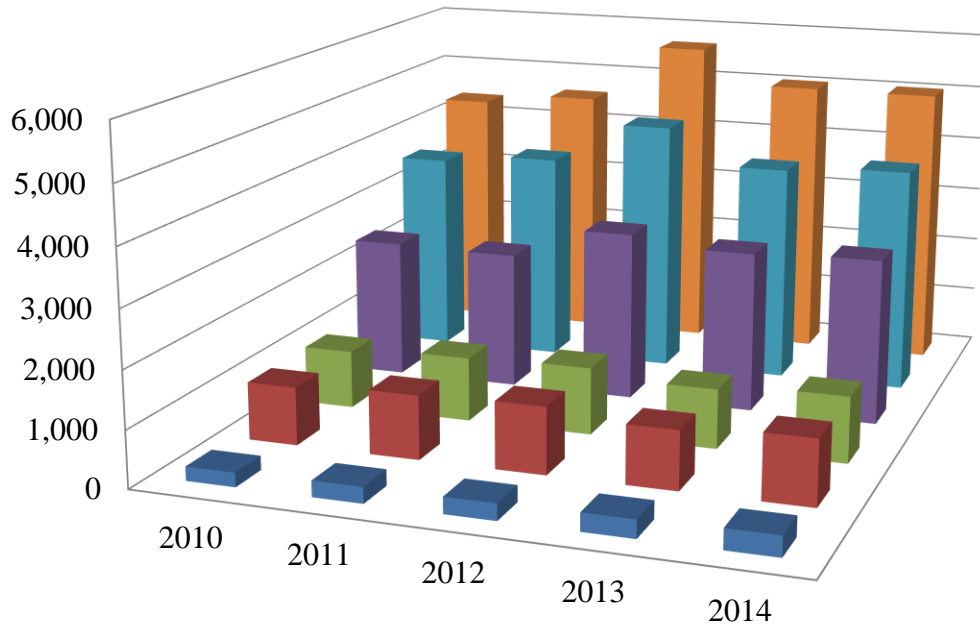


The Greater Bakken Region experienced an increase in index crime in 2014 compared to 2013. Offenses increased 11% in these two years.

Greater Bakken Index Crime Offenses, Incidents, and Arrestees 2010 - 2014



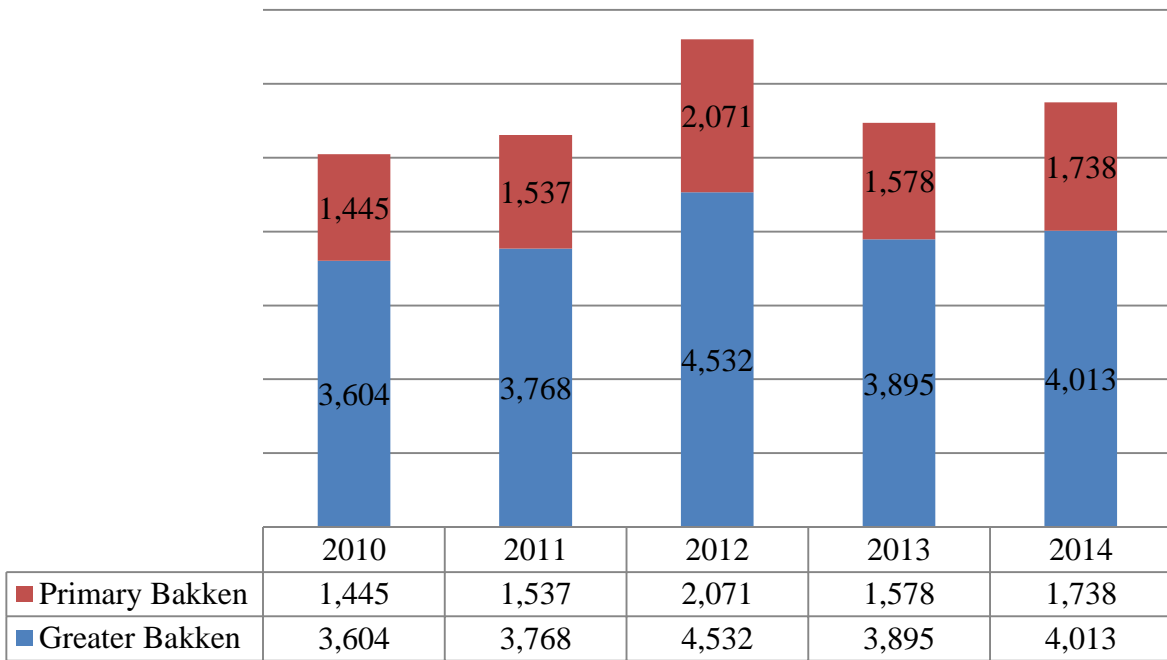
Greater Bakken Index Crime Compared to Total Crime 2010 -2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
■ Index Crime Arrests	250	285	291	319	358
■ Index Crime Incidents	1,018	1,122	1,177	1,037	1,156
■ Index Crime Offenses	1,021	1,131	1,185	1,046	1,165
■ Arrestees	2,468	2,440	3,011	2,850	2,922
■ Incidents	3,604	3,768	4,532	3,895	4,013
■ Offenses	4,373	4,569	5,666	5,035	5,027

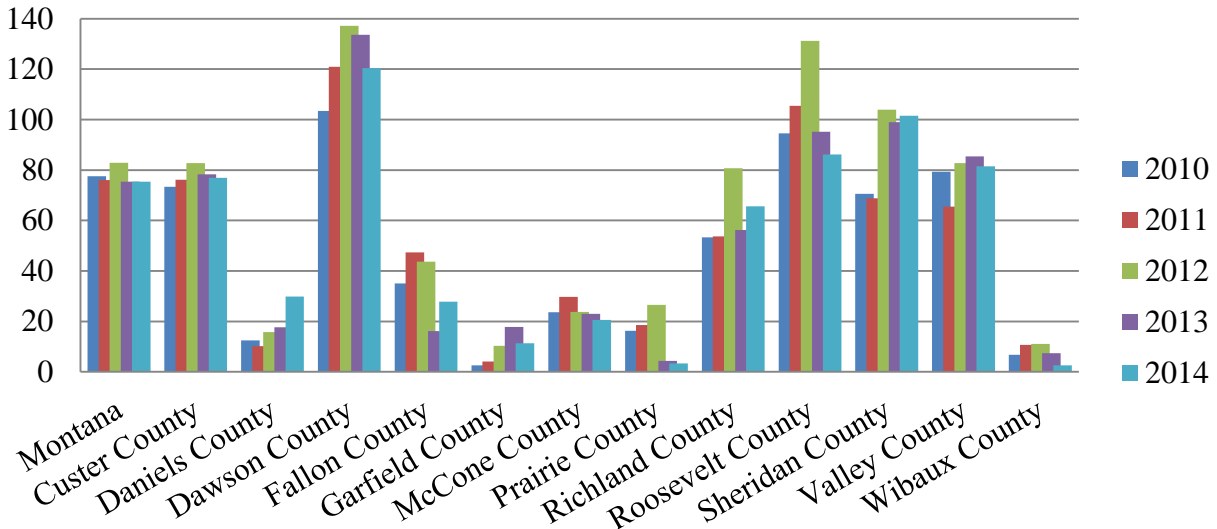
The chart above illustrates the proportion of index crime measures compared to the total number of crime measures in the Greater Bakken Region. In 2014, index offenses accounted for 23% of the total reported offenses and index arrestees amounted to 12% of the total arrestees in the Greater Bakken Region.

Primary Compared to Greater Bakken Incidents 2010 - 2014



In 2014, the Primary Bakken accounted for 43% of the total incidents reported in the Greater Bakken Regions. The Primary Bakken Region's incidents increased 20% during the five-year period, while the Greater Bakken Region's reported incidents increased only 11%. 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.

Montana Compared to Bakken Region Crime Rate 2010-2014



Montana's crime rate hovered close to 80 crimes per 1,000 population in each year from 2010 to 2014. As indicated by this chart, counties from the Primary Bakken Region (highlighted) have had crime rates that either meet or exceed that of the State as a whole. Many of the counties in the Greater Bakken, those not included in the Primary Bakken Region, have had crime rates far lower than the State as a whole.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Montana	77.5	76.0	82.8	75.4	75.3
Custer County	73.4	76.2	82.7	78.3	76.9
Daniels County	12.5	10.2	15.8	17.7	29.9
Dawson County	103.4	120.9	137.2	133.6	120.4
Garfield County	2.6	4.1	10.3	17.8	11.4
Fallon County	35.1	47.3	43.7	16.2	27.8
McCone County	23.7	29.7	23.8	23.0	20.5
Prairie County	16.3	18.5	26.6	4.3	3.4
Richland County	53.3	53.7	80.7	56.3	65.6
Roosevelt County	94.6	105.4	131.2	95.2	86.2
Sheridan County	70.5	68.8	103.9	98.9	101.5
Valley County	79.3	65.5	82.8	85.4	81.4
Wibaux County	6.8	10.7	11.1	7.4	2.6

Appendices

Appendix A: Reporting Agencies that Reported 12 Months of Data in 2014

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

* These agencies reported crime data to the MTIBRS in summary format rather than electronically. They were not included in the analysis of this publication.

Appendix B: Index Offenses by Jurisdiction - 2014

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	PC Index Total
Baker PD	6	2	0	0	8	2	2	7	11
Beaverhead SO	3	0	0	0	3	4	6	22	32
Belgrade PD	5	8	0	0	13	12	12	192	216
Billings PD	258	49	7	57	371	581	629	3,871	5,081
Blaine SO	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	8
Boulder PD	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	18	19
Bozeman PD	33	29	0	3	65	54	72	1,006	1,132
Bridger PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Broadwater SO	14	3	0	1	18	3	2	25	30
Carbon SO	10	1	0	0	11	3	9	31	43
Carter SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade SO	29	8	0	2	39	3	38	149	190
Colstrip PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Columbia Falls PD	4	0	0	1	5	6	6	118	130
Columbus PD	2	0	0	0	2	2	6	24	32
Conrad PD	1	3	0	0	4	5	2	55	62
Custer SO	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	28	32
Cut Bank PD	6	1	0	0	7	9	34	95	138
Daniels SO	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	8
Dawson SO	8	1	0	0	9	9	19	55	83
Deer Lodge SO	27	1	0	0	28	16	49	146	211
Deer Lodge PD	12	1	0	0	13	8	5	109	122
Dillon PD	8	0	0	0	8	3	1	34	38
East Helena PD	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	14	17
Ennis PD	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	5
Eureka PD	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	6	7
Fallon SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Fergus SO	2	2	0	0	4	3	11	32	46
Flathead SO	151	14	2	4	171	132	197	996	1,325
Fort Benton PD	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	19	24

Gallatin SO	34	21	0	0	55	30	62	416	508
Garfield SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7
Glacier SO	15	0	0	1	16	7	3	47	57
Glasgow PD	3	1	0	0	4	4	0	54	58
Glendive PD	7	4	0	0	11	14	26	138	178
Golden Valley SO	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	9
Granite SO	4	0	0	0	4	5	6	41	52
Great Falls PD	96	21	0	21	138	123	318	2,293	2,734
Hamilton PD	19	3	1	0	23	9	21	128	158
Havre PD	33	8	1	1	43	20	31	319	370
Helena PD	110	31	1	9	151	59	156	977	1,192
Hill SO	8	4	0	0	12	12	10	135	157
Hot Springs PD	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	7	10
Jefferson SO	18	2	0	0	20	5	23	51	79
Joliet PD	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
Judith Basin SO	4	1	0	0	5	3	1	1	5
Kalispell PD	34	8	1	6	49	44	100	846	990
Lake SO	70	9	1	3	83	41	90	258	389
Laurel PD	29	0	1	2	32	8	11	118	137
Lewis and Clark	46	28	0	0	74	36	94	316	446
Lewistown PD	19	3	0	0	22	4	10	62	76
Libby PD	3	0	0	0	3	1	7	76	84
Lincoln SO	19	4	1	0	24	14	30	122	166
Livingston PD	3	1	0	0	4	5	6	52	63
Madison SO	5	0	0	0	5	3	15	27	45
Manhattan PD	3	0	0	0	3	2	3	12	17
McCone SO	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	13
Meagher SO	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	28	34
Miles City PD	20	0	0	1	21	11	11	202	224
Mineral SO	3	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	3
Missoula PD	114	40	1	44	199	126	298	2,509	2,933
Missoula SO	53	20	0	4	77	41	93	298	432
Montana State	7	4	0	0	11	2	5	136	143
Musselshell SO	13	2	0	0	15	2	15	53	70
Park SO	14	1	1	1	17	1	5	28	34
Petroleum SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Phillips SO	6	0	0	0	6	3	9	53	65
Plains PD	3	1	1	0	5	1	3	17	21
Polson PD	14	1	0	1	16	30	25	202	257
Pondera SO	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Poplar PD	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4
Powder River	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	3
Powell SO	10	0	0	0	10	1	2	10	13
Prairie SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Ravalli SO	43	3	0	0	46	3	27	164	194
Red Lodge PD	6	0	0	0	6	1	7	32	40
Richland SO	5	0	0	0	5	7	2	38	47
Ronan PD	11	0	0	0	11	7	6	36	49
Roosevelt SO	20	0	1	2	23	8	10	33	51
Rosebud SO	16	0	0	1	17	4	6	32	42
Sanders SO	6	2	1	1	10	3	17	67	87
Sheridan SO	14	1	0	0	15	8	8	55	71
Sidney PD	12	1	0	2	15	11	15	60	86
Silver Bow SO	92	9	1	12	114	102	161	1,290	1,553
St. Ignatius PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	18
Stevensville PD	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	30	39
Stillwater SO	9	4	0	0	13	2	34	50	86
Sweet Grass SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Teton SO	9	1	0	0	10	7	11	49	67
Thompson Falls PD	1	2	0	0	3	1	6	23	30
Toole SO	19	2	0	0	21	15	17	71	103
Troy PD	4	0	0	0	4	1	9	24	34
Valley SO	1	0	0	0	1	5	11	34	50
West Yellowstone	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	11	13
Wheatland SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Whitefish PD	19	1	0	0	20	12	22	194	228
Wibaux SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Wolf Point PD	13	1	0	1	15	8	11	85	104
Yellowstone SO	43	10	1	8	62	61	146	455	662
Total	1,786	381	23	191	2,381	1,812	3,146	20,002	24,960

Appendix C: Index Offenses by County - 2014

County	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	VC Index Total	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	PC Index Total
Beaverhead	11	0	0	0	11	7	7	56	70
Blaine	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	8
Broadwater	14	3	0	1	18	3	2	25	30
Carbon	17	1	0	0	18	4	16	70	90
Carter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade	125	29	0	23	177	126	356	2,442	2,924
Chouteau	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	19	24
Custer	20	1	0	1	22	12	14	230	256
Daniels	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	8
Dawson	15	5	0	0	20	23	45	193	261
Deer Lodge	27	1	0	0	28	16	49	146	211
Fallon	6	2	0	0	8	2	4	9	15
Fergus	21	5	0	0	26	7	21	94	122
Flathead	208	23	3	11	245	194	325	2,154	2,673
Gallatin	83	62	0	4	149	101	155	1,773	2,029
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7
Glacier	21	1	0	1	23	16	37	142	195
Golden Valley	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	9
Granite	4	0	0	0	4	5	6	41	52
Hill	41	12	1	1	55	32	41	454	527
Jefferson	23	2	0	0	25	5	24	69	98
Judith Basin	4	1	0	0	5	3	1	1	5
Lake	95	10	1	4	110	79	121	513	713
Lewis and	157	59	1	10	227	97	251	1,307	1,655
Lincoln	28	4	1	0	33	17	46	228	291
Madison	5	1	0	0	6	5	15	30	50
McCone	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	13
Meagher	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	28	34
Mineral	3	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	3
Missoula	167	60	1	48	276	167	391	2,807	3,365
Musselshell	13	2	0	0	15	2	15	53	70
Park	17	2	1	1	21	6	11	80	97

Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips	6	0	0	0	6	3	9	53	65
Pondera	2	3	0	0	5	5	2	55	62
Powder River	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	3
Powell	22	1	0	0	23	9	7	119	135
Prairie	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Ravalli	62	6	1	0	69	16	53	322	391
Richland	17	1	0	2	20	18	17	98	133
Roosevelt	34	1	1	3	39	16	21	122	159
Rosebud	16	0	0	1	17	4	6	41	51
Sanders	12	5	2	1	20	8	26	114	148
Sheridan	14	1	0	0	15	8	8	55	71
Silver Bow	92	9	1	12	114	102	161	1,290	1,553
Stillwater	11	4	0	0	15	4	40	74	118
Sweet Grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Teton	9	1	0	0	10	7	11	49	67
Toole	19	2	0	0	21	15	17	71	103
Valley	4	1	0	0	5	9	11	88	108
Wheatland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Wibaux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Yellowstone	330	59	9	67	465	650	786	4,444	5,880
Total	1,786	381	23	191	2,381	1,812	3,146	20,002	24,960

Appendix D: MBCC Board of Directors Membership List

Laura Obert - Chair

Broadwater County
Commissioner

PO Box 196
Townsend MT 59644
Phone: 980-2050

Representing:
Local Government
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Bill Dial

Whitefish Police Chief

275 Flathead Ave
Whitefish MT 59937
Phone: 863-2422
Fax: 863-2439

Representing: Law
Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Vacant

Representing: Public
Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Rick Kirn - Vice Chair

Fort Peck Executive
Board Member

PO Box 1267
Poplar MT 59255
Phone: 768-7195

Representing: Tribal
Government
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Leo Dutton

Lewis & Clark County Sheriff

221 Breckenridge
Helena MT 59601
Phone: 447-8287
Fax: 449-8452

Representing:
Local Law Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Beth McLaughlin

Court Administrator

301 S Park Ste 328
Helena MT 59601
Phone: 841-2955

Representing: Judiciary
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Laurie Barron

Superintendent

18 West Evergreen Drive
Kalispell, MT 59901
Phone: 751-1111

Representing: Educator
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Tim Fox

Attorney General

215 North Sanders
Helena MT 59620-1401
Phone: 444-2026
Fax: 444-3549

Representing: Attorney
General
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Michelle Miller

Executive Director

1146 W Gold St
Butte MT 59701
Phone: 560-6600

Representing: Youth Justice
Advisory Council Chair
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Mike Batista

Department of
Corrections Director

5 S Last Chance Gulch
PO Box 201301
Helena MT 59620-1301
Phone: 444-3901
Fax: 444-4920

Representing: Law
Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Bill Hooks

Chief Public Defender

44 W Park Ave
Butte MT 59701
Phone: 493-1813
Fax: 496-6098

Representing: Criminal
Justice Agency
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Nickolas Murnion

Valley County Attorney

501 Court Sq #20
Glasgow MT 59230
Phone: 228-6286
Fax: 228-9050

Representing: Law
Enforcement
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Jim Cashell

Citizen

115 Melbourne Ln
Bozeman MT 59718
Phone: 580-7361

Representing: Public
Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Danna Jackson

Assistant U.S. Attorney &
Tribal Liaison

719 Holter St
Helena MT 59601
Phone: 457-5262
Fax: 457-5130

Representing: Professional
& Community Organizations
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Roxanne Ross

Owner and Trainer

2787 Stacia Ave
Helena MT 59601
Phone: 422-2813

Representing: Public
Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Brenda Desmond

4th Judicial District Standing
Master

200 W Broadway
Missoula MT 59802
Phone: 258-4728
Fax: 258-4739

Representing: Judiciary
Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Steve McArthur

Community Corrections
Programs & Transportation
Director

81 W Park St
Butte MT 59701
Phone: 782-0417
Fax: 782-6964

Representing: Community
Corrections
Term Expires: 1/1/2017

Angela Russell

Attorney

PO Box 333
Lodge Grass MT 59050
Phone: 860-2794

Representing: Public
Representative
Term Expires: 1/1/2019