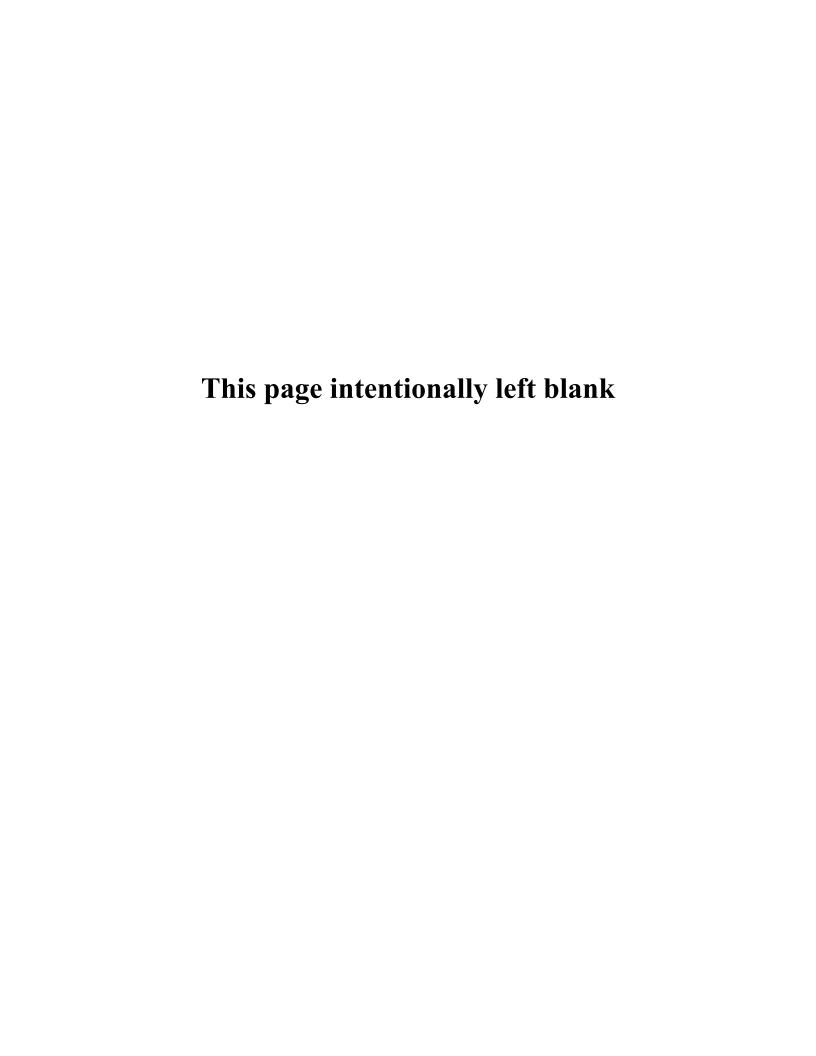
Crime in Montana

2014-2015 REPORT





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2014-2015 Report

Published by the Montana Board of Crime Control Statistical Analysis Center

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Published: August 2016

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If you are reading this report, you are probably interested in keeping Montana a safe place to live and making it the best place to call home. This report is just one of the many tools Montana has to help use the right building blocks for safer communities at the right time and the right place. **Crime in Montana** gives you a *big picture* look at what is happening across the state and a peek at what is happening where you live.

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) has many other resources that help provide information and resources to tackle issues in your community. Visit the MBCC website at mbcc.mt.gov to see more ways you can lend a hand putting these building blocks to work for your neighbors, coworkers, family and friends. Are you ready to learn more? Let's get started.

Montana
Incident-Based
Reporting
System

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program was developed in the late 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 program has served as a tool for measuring crime in America from a law enforcement perspective. In a given year, more than 18,000 agencies contribute data to the FBI.

On February 9, 2016, FBI Director James B. Comey signed the following APB recommendation: "The FBI UCR Program will transition to a NIBRS-only data collection by January 1, 2021, and will evaluate the probability of achieving that goal on an annual basis. Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies unable to meet the five year transition and who have committed to transitioning to NIBRS will collaborate with the FBI CJIS to develop a transition plan and timeline for conversion."

Montana is out in front on this initiative. Montana is one of 16 states that submit 100% NIBRS data beginning the conversion from UCR to National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) in 1990. In 1992 Montana became one of the first states to be 100% NIBRS compliant continuing through today.

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.

¹ The Federal Bureau of Investigation UCR Program Quarterly April 2016. Accessed online on May 12, 2016 https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr-program-quarterly/ucr-program-quarterly-april-2016

The NIBRS interactive map (https://nibrs.fbi.gov/) provides an interesting picture of the nation's progress with NIBRS reporting. It also demonstrates Montana's leadership with NIBRS data among the states.

NIBRS is capable of producing more detailed, accurate, and meaningful crime data than can be 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 demographics of victims/offenders, and certain features 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 called the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS). There are three differences between the two reporting systems. The first difference is that our state system collects 5 more data elements than the national system. Those data elements pertain to domestic abuse, gang activity, gambling, mental health, and drug task force incidents. Each of these elements has been determined to be important to Montana.

The MTIBRS also collects all combinations of offenses within an incident. The MTIBRS data is exported to NIBRS with a filter that excludes lesser included offenses for specific combinations. An example of this is when an aggravated assault is submitted along with a simple assault on the same victim. The national program only wants the aggravated assault but the state program will accept both offense codes.

The last difference is the MTIBRS collects administrative, offense, property, victim, offender and arrestee information on all offenses. NIBRS collects the same information only on Group A offenses. Group A and B offenses are covered in detail later in this report.

The following Crime in Montana 2014 – 2015 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.

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 law enforcement agencies for their hard work and dedication to the MTIBRS program.

Offenses Reported to MBCC by Local Law Enforcement

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

All Other Offenses:

- Abuse of teachers
- Accountability for conduct of another
- Aiding or soliciting suicide
- Attempt
- Bail jumping
- Bigamy
- Bringing armed men into state
- Causing animals to fight
- Conspiracy
- Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor
- Creating a hazard
- Criminal contempt
- Criminal defamation

- Cruelty to animals
- Employer misconduct
- Escape
- Failing to register as a sex or violent offender
- Failure to aid a peace officer
- Failure to yield party line
- False alarm to agencies of public safety
- False claims to public agencies
- False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe
- False reporting of an impending explosion
- False reports to law enforcement authorities
- False swearing
- Garbage/Littering
- Harming a police dog
- Home arrest violation
- Illegal posting of public land
- Indecent exposure
- Interfere with court order for minor
- Marrying a bigamist
- Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)
- Obscene/harassing phone call privacy in communication
- Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant
- Obstructing justice
- Official misconduct
- Parole violation
- Perjury
- Possession of burglary tools
- Probation violation
- Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence
- Solicitation
- Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence
- Tampering with public records or information
- Tampering with witnesses and informants
- Transfer illegal articles or communications

- Underage tobacco possession or consumption
- Unsworn falsification to authorities
- Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture
- Violation of conditions of release
- Violation of no-contact order
- Violation of protective order

Arson:

- Arson
- Arson, negligent
- Arson, throwing lighted materials

Bad Check:

Issuing a bad check

Bribery:

- Bribery in official and political matters
- Bribery, compounding a felony
- Compensation for past official behavior
- Illegal gifts to public servants

Burglary:

- Burglary, aggravated
- Burglary, non-residence
- Burglary, residence

Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy:

- Incitement to riot
- Juvenile curfew violations
- Loitering juvenile
- Riot
- Ungovernable juvenile

Disorderly Conduct:

- Civil disorder
- Criminal incitement
- Disorderly conduct
- Failure of disorderly person to disperse
- Obstructing access to health care facility
- Public nuisance

Drug Equipment Violations:

· Advertisement of drug paraphernalia

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

Drug/Narcotic:

- 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 cultivating/manufacturing marijuana that is visible from the street or other public
- Registered cardholder/provider illegal cultivation/manufacture of marijuana
- 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

Driving Under the Influence (DUI):

- Aggravated DUI
- Criminal child endangerment
- DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater
- DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol
- DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02 liquor
- DUI, undetermined level refused to test

Embezzlement:

Embezzlement

Extortion/Blackmail:

Extortion/blackmail

Family Offenses, Nonviolent:

- Abuse, neglect, or exploiting elderly
- Aggravated visitation interference
- Criminal child endangerment
- Endangering the welfare of children
- Nonsupport
- Parenting interference
- Ritual abuse of a minor
- Truancy
- Unlawful transactions with children
- Visitation interference

Forgery/Counterfeiting:

- Counterfeit
- Counterfeiting or defacing gambling documents
- Forgery

Fraud:

- Avoidance of telecommunication charges
- Chain distributor scheme
- Credit cards

- Deceptive business practices
- Deceptive practices for financial gain
- Defrauding creditors
- Failure to return rented or leased property
- Impersonating a public servant
- Medicaid fraud
- Money laundering
- Obscuring the identity of a machine
- Obtaining communication services to defraud
- Pyramid scheme
- Securities regulations
- Securities selling
- Security fraud
- Security liability
- Theft of identity, fraud
- Theft of labor or services or use of property
- Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps
- Unlawful automated telephone solicitation
- Unlawful use of a computer
- Welfare fraud
- Workers comp fraud

Gambling:

- Betting, wagering
- Bribery in contests/sports tampering
- Gambling on a cash basis
- Illegal sale, lease or transfer of gambling license
- Minors not to participate in gambling
- Obtain item of value by fraud or illegal gambling
- Possess illegal gambling device or enterprise
- Possession and sale of antique slot machines
- Soliciting participation in illegal gambling activity

Homicide:

- Homicide, deliberate
- Homicide, justifiable

- Homicide, mitigated deliberate
- Homicide, negligent
- Vehicular homicide

Human Trafficking:

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

Intimidation:

- Assault threat to coerce gang membership
- Assault, by coercion, intimidation, or threat
- Stalking
- Threats in official and political matters

Kidnapping:

- Custodial interference
- Kidnapping
- Kidnapping, aggravated
- Unlawful restraint

Larceny/Theft:

- Illegal branding or altering or obscuring a brand
- Pickpocket
- Purse snatch
- Shoplift
- Theft from buildings
- Theft from coin-op machines
- Theft of belongings from motor vehicles
- Theft of lost or mislaid property
- Theft of motor vehicles parts and accessories
- Theft, all others

Liquor Law Violations:

- Closing hours for licensed retail establishments
- Drinking in public
- Failure to attach keg tag
- False identification by a minor to get alcohol

- Liquor license/employee sells or provides alcohol to person under age 21
- Open container in motor vehicle on highway
- Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person
- Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor
- Remove or deface keg tab
- Sale of alcohol not purchased from state agency
- Sale of alcohol without license
- Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21
- Selling alcohol after hours
- Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors
- Unlawful transfer or possession of alcohol

Motor Vehicle Theft:

- Motor vehicle theft
- Unauthorized use of motor vehicle

Obscenity/Pornography:

- Display or provide obscene material to minors
- Obscenity

Peeping Tom:

Peeping Tom

Prostitution:

- Patronizing of child
- Prostitution
- Prostitution promotion
- Prostitution, aggravated promotion of

Robbery:

Robbery

Sex Offenses, Forcible:

- Same-sex forcible rape
- Sexual abuse of children
- Sexual assault

- Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent
- Sexual intercourse (with object) w/o consent
- Sexual intercourse without consent
- Sodomy, deviate sexual conduct

Sex Offenses, Non-forcible:

- Incest
- Statutory rape sexual intercourse w/o consent

Simple Assault:

- Abuse of teachers
- · Abuse, neglect, or exploiting the elderly
- Assault upon sports official
- Assault with bodily fluid
- Assault, simple with minor injuries (no broken bones or severe lacerations, etc.)
- Endangering the welfare of children
- Mistreating prisoners
- Negligent endangerment
- Partner or family member assault (nonaggravated)
- Resisting arrest
- · Ritual abuse of a minor

Stolen Property:

- Illegal handling of stolen property
- Receiving stolen property from minor
- Theft by disposal of stolen property

Trespass:

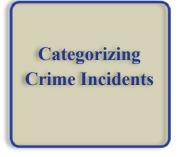
- Stowing away on railroad property
- Trespass, criminal, to property
- Trespass, criminal, to vehicles

Vandalism/Criminal Mischief:

- Criminal mischief/vandalism
- Desecration of Capitol
- Desecration of flags
- Intentional vandalism to railroad property

Weapons Law Violations:

- Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited
- Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated
- Carrying concealed weapon
- Discharge within city limits firing firearms
- · Guns in schools
- Manufacturer's failure to register machine gun
- · Owner's failure to register machine gun
- Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm
- Possess illegally, switchblade knife
- Possession of a destructive device
- Possession of a silencer
- Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner
- Possession of explosives
- Possession of firearm by convicted person
- Providing firearms to criminal street gangs
- Reckless or malicious use of explosives
- Selling or giving explosives to minors
- Use of firearms by children under fourteen
- Use of machine gun for offensive purpose
- Use of machine gun in connection with a crime



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 arson 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 are further subcategorized into violent crimes and property crimes. The sum of the seven index crimes is the crime index. The crime index gauges the level of crime in a particular geographic region.

In NIBRS, the list of reportable offenses has 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, trespassing, and all other offenses.

Both Group A and Group B offenses are broken down even further based on Montana Code Annotated statute.

NIBRS / MTIBRS Data Elements The field labels used in the NIBRS/MTIBRS are called data elements. The MTIBRS collects information 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.

Data	Elements	s in	the	MT	BRS

- 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. Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (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/MTIBRS

More information about the FBI's UCR and NIBRS programs can be found online at:

• http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm.

Considerations & Limitations of the Data

The UCR has been the most widely used measure of crime for more than 80 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 rate in an 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. 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 crimes are reported to law enforcement agencies³.

Some crimes are reported more regularly than other crimes. Some jurisdictions experience higher reporting rates. The degree to which citizens report criminal activity or victimization may change from year to year. These common issues 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. Carefully consider the following factors 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;

³ United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2012). Victimizations not Reported to the Police, 2006-2010. Accessed online on May 12, 2016. www.bis.gov/content/pub/pdf/vnrp0610.pdf :

- 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. As of 2015, 100 Montana reporting law enforcement agencies out of 110 submitted 12 months of the MTIBRS data electronically. Four more agencies have submitted partial data for 2015. Six Montana agencies do not report data.

In 1987, legislation was enacted which required reporting domestic violence as partner and family member assault and defining it as criminal conduct. Partner or 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 report, partner or 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. 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. Consider all these types of changes 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

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.

continue improving the accuracy of the data resulting in successful meeting of federal benchmarks in 2014.

Even with these new steps to improve data validity, **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. Despite MBCC's best efforts, not all law enforcement agencies report their crime data and cannot be 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.

Statement on Data for Crime in Montana

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. The 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/Crime-Data-Maps/MTIBRS-Online-Reporting

The data in this **Crime in Montana** reflects a snapshot in time (April 11, 2016) 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. Use caution when comparing **Crime in Montana 2014-2015** data with other states' data, as there are 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, the 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 PO Box 201408 Helena MT 59620

Phone: (406) 444-3604 TTY: (406) 444-7099

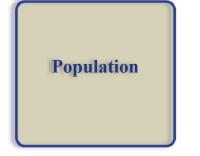
Web Page www.mbcc.mt.gov

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.
- 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.
- **Drug Offenses** Includes the following crimes: drug equipment violations and drug/narcotic violations.
- 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.
- **Group A Offenses** For NIBRS purposes, Group A offenses include 23 crime categories for which extensive crime data should be collected. The complete list of the <u>Group A</u> offenses is available on our reportable Offense Code list.
- **Group B Offenses** For NIBRS purposes, Group B offenses include 10 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 <u>Group B crimes</u>. The complete list of Group B offenses is available on our reportable Offense Code list.
- **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.
- Sex Offenses Includes the following crimes: forcible fondling, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, incest, sexual assault with an object, and statutory rape.
- 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.



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 2015 population is taken from the 2015 U.S. Census population estimates.

Since 1974, **Crime in Montana** has reported on the reporting status of all non-Tribal local law enforcement agencies. Almost 98% of Montana's population is covered by the 98 non-Tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) reporting 12 months of crime data to the MBCC's MTIBRS. Five other agencies have provided partial data and cover 1.5% of the state population. In some cases, the data may not be fully complete and may be updated in future editions of this publication. None of the 7 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 Year⁵

Year	2013	2014	2015
Reporting Population	976,697	988,268	1,008,702
Population Estimate	1,015,165	1,023,579	1,032,949
% of Population Coverage	96%	97%	98%

Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

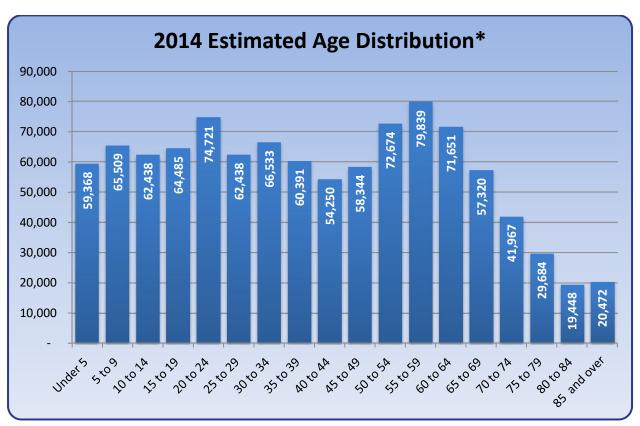
Race/Ethnicity	2014 % of Total*
White	86.7%
African American	0.6%
American Indian	6.6%
Asian	0.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
Other/Two or more races	2.6%
Hispanic - Any Race	3.5%

^{* 2015} race/ethnicity estimates were not available at the time of this report

^{*} Note: The total percentage will exceed 100% because of the categories Other/Two or more races and Hispanic – Any Race

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. 2014 State and County Quickfacts. Accessed online on May 12, 2016 http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/30

Montana's breakdown of ethnicity, based on 2014 census estimates, is predominantly White (86.7%). American Indians account for the second largest racial group in Montana (6.6%). 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.



*2015 age estimates were not available at the time of this report

Montana has an aging population. The largest age cohort is 55 to 59 years, and they make up about 7.8% of the total population. The median age in 2014 was 39.8 years of age, up from 37.5 in the 2000 Census. The median age for females in 2014 is 40.9, slightly higher than males at 38.6 years.

According to USA.com, the top three fastest growing counties in Montana remain Gallatin, Broadwater, and Flathead. The most populous county is Yellowstone followed by Missoula, Gallatin, Flathead, and Cascade. Gallatin passed Flathead in terms of total population for 2015.⁶

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⁶ Montana Population Growth Rate County Rank:Accessed May 19, 2016 http://www.usa.com/rank/montana-state--population-growth-rate--county-rank.htm

Montana Crime Clock



⁷ 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.



This analysis is based upon a snapshot in time; crime data reported to MBCC's MTIBRS as of April 11, 2016. The MTIBRS is a dynamic database, meaning the data within it is constantly changing and evolving as law enforcement investigate and discover crime incidents. While trends within should be consistent and not influenced by system changes, for example, adding new offense types or deleting old ones, it is possible to see slight changes in rates. These changes may be due to a break in series from the system change rather than

external social forces or actual changes in criminal activity. A significant break in series is noted if it is attributable to system changes. In addition, data from previous years may be updated and may not match previous issues of **Crime in Montana** or the data contained within the MTIBRS Online Reporting website.

Consistent with previous **Crime in Montana** reports, 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.

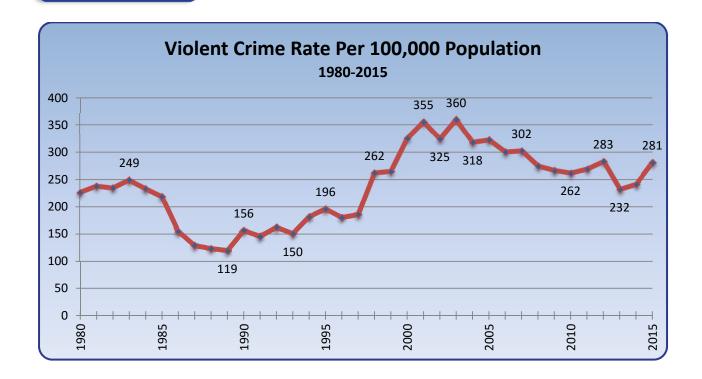
This publication will also cover more broad measures of criminal activity known to law enforcement including the following:

- * 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 1980.

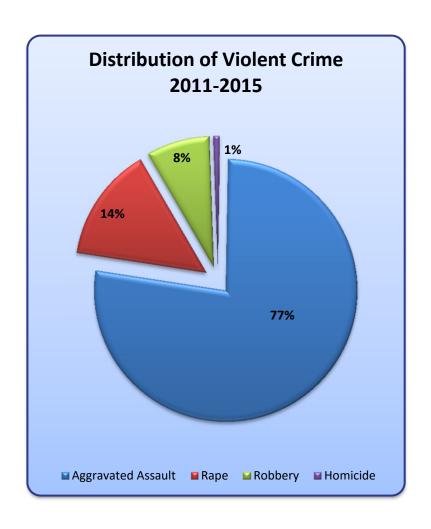


	Number	Rate per
Year	of Offenses	100,000
1980	1,696	226
1985	1,722	218
1990	1,154	156
1995	1,491	196
2000	2,807	325
2005	2,959	322
2010	2,553	262
2015	2,837	281

The violent crime rate dropped through the late 1980s to a low of 119 violent crimes per 100,000 population in 1989. Violent crime increased through the 1990s and early 2000s from a low of 119 in 1989 to a 35-year high of 360 in 2003. This increase represents over 200% increase in violent crimes per 100,000 population during those 14 years. With the exception of an uptick in 2012, after 2003, the violent crime rate steadily

dropped for 10 years to 232 in 2013 before climbing back up the last 2 years. The 2015 rate of 281 is 19% higher than the 35-year average rate of 237.

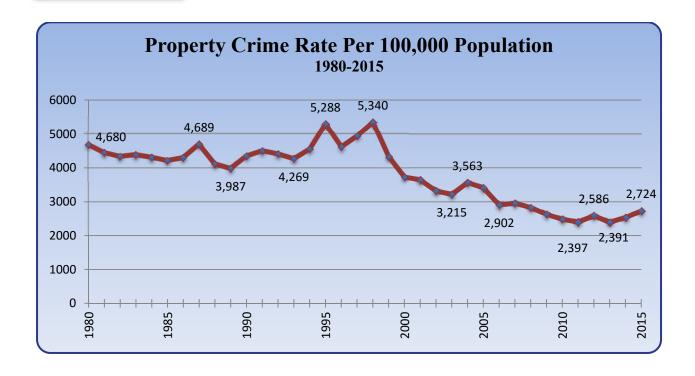
Percentage of Index Violent Crime by Offense by Year						
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% of 5-Year Average
Aggravated Assault	78%	78%	76%	75%	78%	77%
Rape	14%	13%	14%	16%	14%	14%
Robbery	7%	8%	9%	8%	7%	8%
Homicide	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%



Aggravated assault accounted for approximately 77% of the index violent crimes in Montana during the past five years. Rape comprised 14% 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 1980.



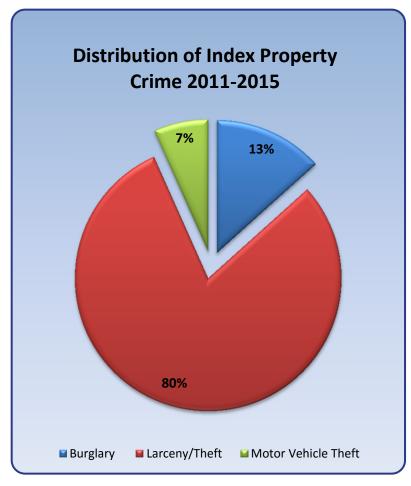
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 100,000
1980	35,095	4,680
1985	33,226	4,216
1990	32,167	4,347
1995	40,246	5,288
2000	32,198	3,732
2005	31,289	3,410
2010	24,233	2,483
2014	25,059	2,536
2015	27,472	2,724

Montana's index property crime rate dropped slightly through the mid-1980's; spiked in 1987; followed by small changes in the early 1990s. A major property crime rate spike occurred in 1995 and again 3 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 2013. The increase from the lowest rate of 2,391 per 100,000 in 2013 to 2,724 in 2015 reflect a 14% increase in

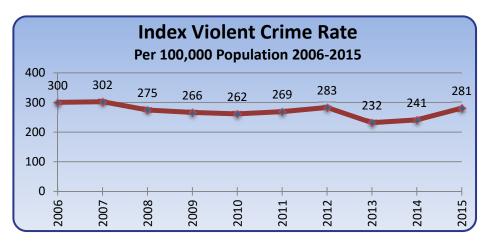
the rate in 2 years. This rate is still 1,091 points per 100,000 population less than the 35-year average of 3,815.

Percentage of Index Property Crime by Offense by Year						
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% of 5-Year Average
Burglary	13%	14%	14%	13%	13%	13%
Larceny/Theft	82%	80%	79%	80%	78%	80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5%	6%	7%	7%	9%	7%

Since 2011, 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 an average rate of 7% for 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.

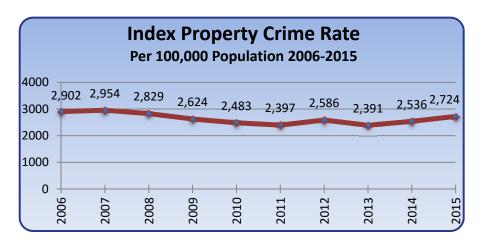


Ten-Year Trend Analysis

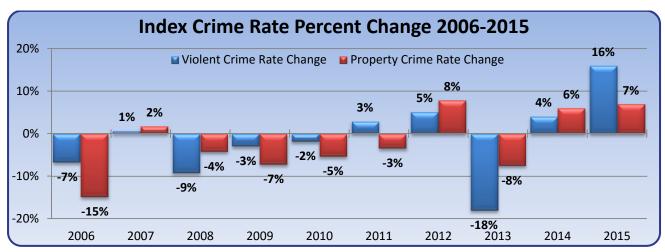


The index violent crime rate trended downward over the past 10 years

with the exception of increases in 2011 and 2012. From the 10-year high of 302 in 2007, to the 10-year low of 232 in 2013, violent crimes decreased 23%. The violent crime rate moved upward in 2014 and 2015 to within 7% of the 10-year high.



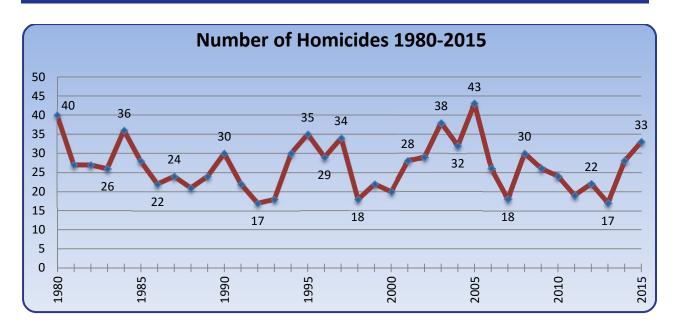
The index property crime rate also trended downward from 2007-2013 by 19% with increases in 2011 and 2012 similar to violent crimes. Property crimes rose from 2,391 in 2013 to 2,724 in 2015 also similar to the violent crime rate increase for the same period.



* Graphic representation is subject to rounding

Index Crimes: Violent Offenses 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. The drastic shift from a 23% drop from 2012 to 2013 to an increase of 94% over 2 years for homicide crimes seems significant; however, the difference reflects an increase of 16 homicides during those 2 years.

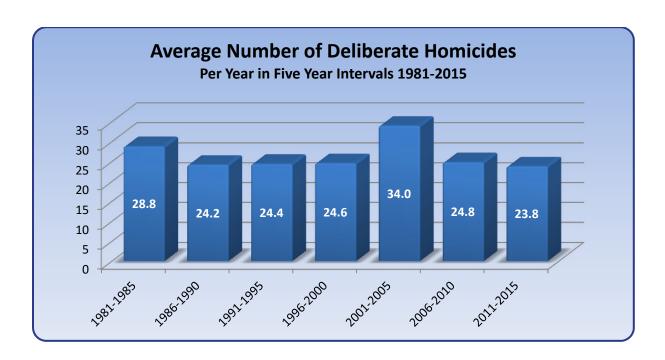
Homicide



Year	Number of Victims	Rate per 100,000
1980	40	5.3
1985	28	3.6
1990	30	4.1
1995	35	4.6
2000	20	2.3
2005	43	4.7
2010	24	2.5
2015	33	3.3

Since 1980, 963 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 5-year intervals is presented on the next page.

The 5-year period from 2001 through 2005 represents the highest annual average number of deliberate homicides, while 2011 to 2015 shows the fewest with 23.8.

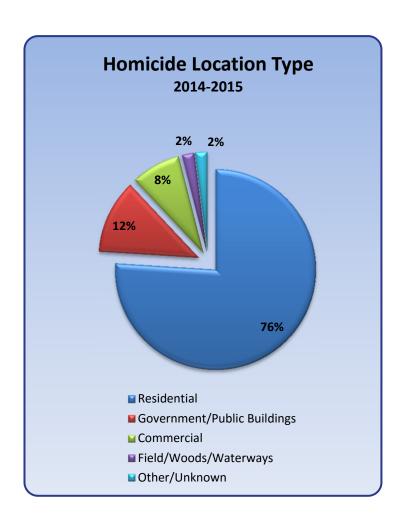


The number of homicides in Montana peaked during 1981-1985, then held steady for the next 15 years. The average number of homicides for the 5-year period from 2001-2005 increased 38% from the previous period, then dropped 27% for the 2006-2010 period. A clear trend is again not discernible. The 35-year average of 27 homicides includes the highest number of 43 homicides in 2005, and the lowest number of 17 homicides in both 1992 and 2013.



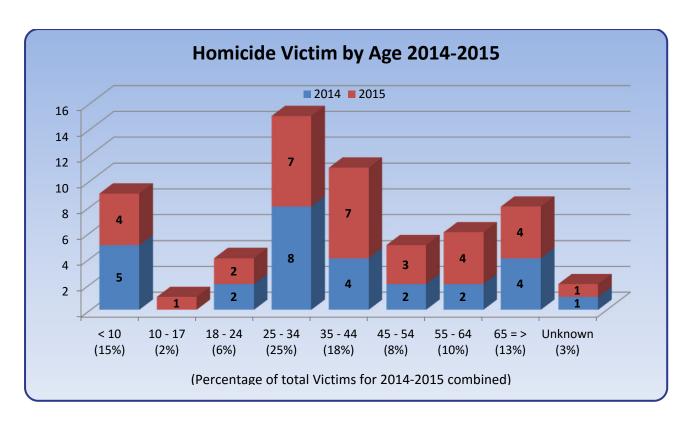
In 2014 and 2015, 45% of homicide offenses were committed with a firearm. Knives were the second most commonly used weapon, followed by personal weapons (hands/feet) and blunt objects. Other weapons are classified as any weapon or force, including deadly diseases, not fitting the above specifically coded weapons/force. There were no homicides reported by strangulation.

This chart reflects the combined total of all homicides reported for 2014 and 2015. Of the homicides known to law enforcement, 76% occurred in a home/residence. An additional 12% occurred in a Government/Public Building. The Government/Public Building classification includes campgrounds, parks, highways, roads, alleys, streets, parking lots, drop lots or garages. The combined total of these two location types accounted for 88% of all homicide locations. Homicides reported in a Commercial location may have occurred in a bar, nightclub, or Commercial/Office Building.



Homicide Victims	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Female	8	12	20	33%
American Indian	1	1	2	3%
White	7	8	15	25%
Black or African American	0	2	2	3%
Unknown	0	1	1	2%
Male	19	21	40	67%
Black	1	2	3	5%
American Indian	3	2	5	8%
White	15	17	32	53%
Totals	27	33	60	100%

Male victims accounted for 67% of the homicide victims in 2014-2015. White males comprised 53% of the homicide victims. White females were the second largest group, comprising 25% of the total homicide victims in 2014-2015.



Approximately 25% of all victims during 2014-2015 were ages 25-34, which is the most victimized age group during the 2-year period. More than 52% of all homicide victims in Montana in 2014-2015 were 35 or older.



In 25% of homicides, the offender and victim knew each other at the acquaintance level. In 39% 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 64% of the homicides in 2014-2015.

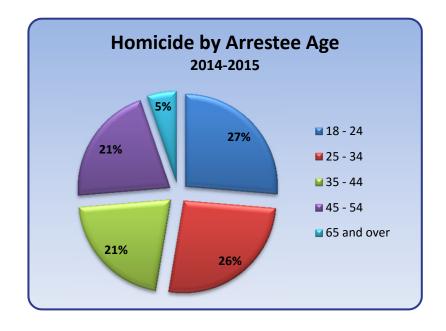
Homicide Circumstances	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Unknown Circumstances	9	14	23	36%
Argument	11	10	21	33%
Other Circumstances	4	6	10	16%
Lovers' Quarrel	1	4	5	8%
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer(s)	2	0	2	3%
Drug Dealing	0	1	1	2%
Other Felony Involved	1	0	1	2%
Totals	28	35	63	100%

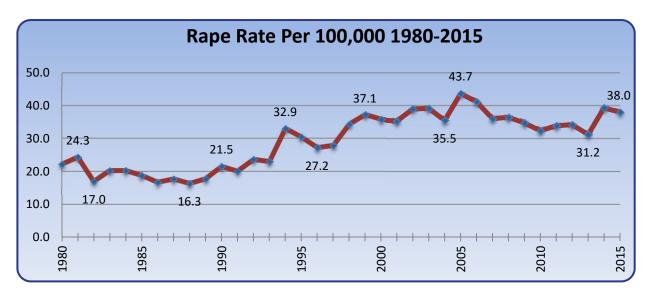
Law enforcement agencies reported the homicide circumstances to describe the factors leading up to the homicide incident. In a third of the incidents, the circumstances leading up to the homicide was an argument. A victim may have more than one circumstance listed, which is the case in 2015 data.

Homicide Arrestees	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Female	2	2	4	17.4%
American Indian	1	1	2	8.7%
White	1	1	2	8.7%
Male	11	8	19	82.6%
Black	1	0	1	4.3%
American Indian	1	0	1	4.3%
White	9	7	16	69.6%
Unknown	0	1	1	4.3%
Totals	13	10	23	100.0%

In 2014 and 2015, a total of 23 individuals were arrested for homicide; only 4 were female. White males represent 69.6% of all persons arrested for homicide over the 2-year period.

The 18-24 year-old age group accounted for the most homicide arrestees, with 27% of the total in 2014-2015. Arrestees ages 18-34 accounted for 53% of all homicide arrestees.

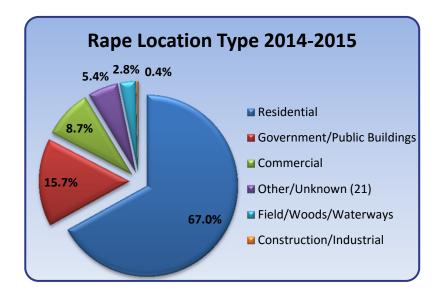




Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
1980	166	22.1
1985	148	18.8
1990	159	21.5
1995	231	30.4
2000	208	35.7
2005	401	43.7
2010	316	32.4
2015	383	38.0

There has been an average of 251 rapes per year since 1980. The highest reported number of rapes is 401 in 2005 and the lowest is 124 in 1988. Since 1980, the rape rate has tended to trend upward. This may be due to an increased willingness of victims to report these offenses to law enforcement. The rape rate peaked in 2005 and is currently rebounding towards those peak levels. In 2014-2015 the average number of rape offenses was 386, just 15 offenses from the highest rate in 35 years.

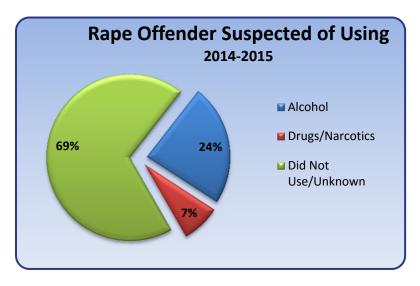
A home or residence was the location of 67.0% of rape incidents in 2014 and 2015. The home/residence continues to be the dominant location type for rape incidents. The number of reported rape offenses occurring in public spaces such as roads, a field or woods, campgrounds or parks, and parking lots were limited to 22 offenses or 2.8% of total offenses in 2014-2015.

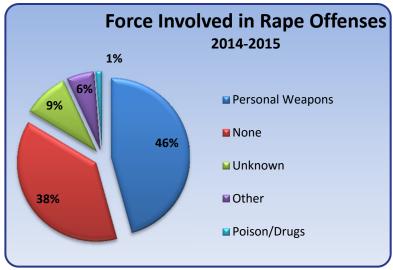


The Government/Public Buildings classification includes buildings primarily used for local, state, or federal offices or public businesses. While this public location accounts for 16% of rape offense locations for 2014-2015, residential locations are used in the vast majority of these crimes. The list below details the type of location and number of incidents reported by location type for 2014 and 2015.

Rape Offense Location Types	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Residential	250	267	517	67.0%
Government/Public Buildings	58	63	121	15.7%
Commercial	42	25	67	8.7%
Other/Unknown	25	17	42	5.4%
Field/Woods/Waterways	11	11	22	2.8%
Construction/Industrial	3	0	3	0.4%
Totals	389	383	772	100.0%

In 2014 and 2015, the offender was suspected of using alcohol shortly before or during the incident in about 24% 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 suspected of using a substance in about a third of all offenses.

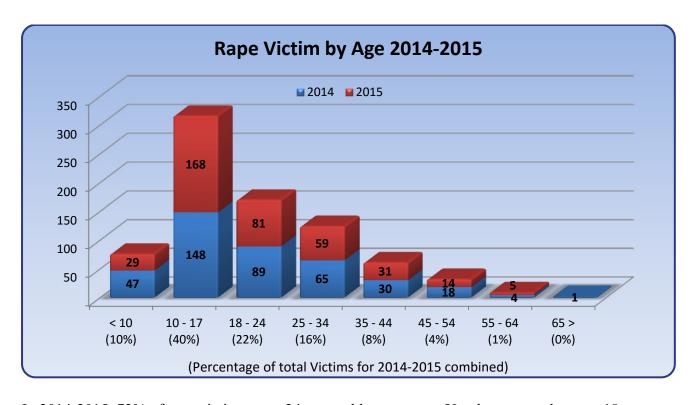




Personal weapons (e.g., hands and feet) were reportedly the most common weapon/type of force used when committing rape. The category "None" in the chart to the left may indicate that the rape was coerced and/or forced using personal weapons. Dangerous weapons (e.g., knives or guns) and chemicals (e.g., drugs), are the least often used means to coerce forced rape.

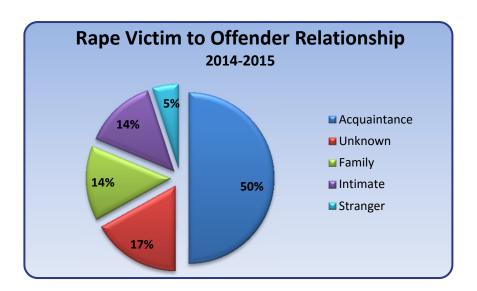
Rape Victims	2014	2015	2014-2015 Total	% of Total
Female	391	381	772	96.9%
Asian and Pacific	3	3	6	0.8%
Black or African American	8	1	9	1.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	39	35	74	9.3%
White	321	311	632	79.3%
Unknown	20	31	51	6.4%
Male	15	10	25	3.1%
American Indian	2	2	4	0.5%
White	12	5	17	2.1%
Unknown	1	3	4	0.5%
Total	406	391	797	100.0%

In 2014 and 2015, 96.9% of all rape victims known to law enforcement were female. Of all rape victims, 79.3% were white females and 9.3% were American Indian females. During this 2-year period, 3.1% of known rape victims were male.



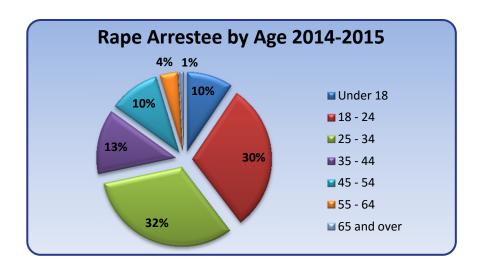
In 2014-2015, 72% of rape victims were 24 years old or younger. Youth younger than age 18 accounted for 50% of all rape victims. This shows that the youngest people in Montana's population are rape victims at disproportionately higher numbers than older people.

Fifty percent of all reported victim-to-offender relationships were listed as acquaintance. The victim-to-offender relationship was unknown in about 17% of the incidents. The victim and offender were in an intimate relationship in 14% of the incidents. 78% of all victims knew the person who attacked them.



Rape Arrestees	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Female	1	1	2	2%
White	1	1	2	2%
Male	54	50	104	98%
Asian and Pacific	0	1	1	1%
Black or African American	1	0	1	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	5	12	11%
White	43	43	86	81%
Unknown	3	1	4	4%
Totals	55	51	106	100%

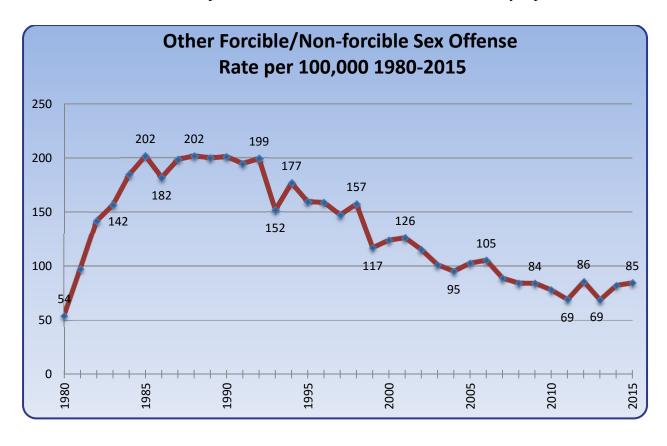
A total of 106 people were arrested for committing rape. All but 2 people arrested for rape were male. Most of the offenders arrested for rape (81%) were White males. Approximately 11% of the offenders were American Indian males.



In 2014 and 2015, 25-34 year-olds accounted for 32% of the rape arrestees followed by 18-24 year-olds at 30%. People 34 and under comprised 72% of the total arrestees. 28% 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.

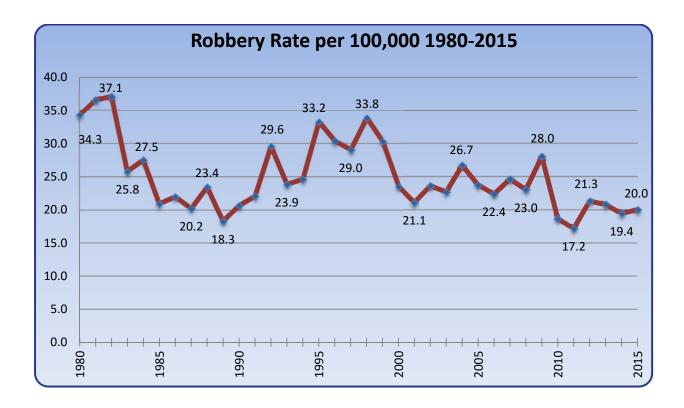


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
1980	406	54
1985	1,591	202
1990	1,489	201
1995	1,214	160
2000	1,068	124
2005	942	103
2010	761	78
2015	853	85

Excluding rape, the sex offense rate has generally trended down since the early 90's to its current rate of 85 offenses per 100,000 population. The 2013 sex offense rate of 69 was down approximately 35% from the 2006 rate of 105 per 100,000 population. The rate has risen 23% in the last 2 years but is 48 points lower than the 35-year average rate of 133 per 100,000 population.

Offense Type	2014	2015	% of Change	Total	% of Total
Sexual assault	483	514	6%	997	59.9%
Sexual abuse of children	166	161	-3%	327	19.6%
Statutory Rape	51	40	-22%	91	5.5%
Incest	42	45	7%	87	5.2%
Sexual intercourse w/o consent	28	44	57%	72	4.3%
Same-sex forcible rape	29	29	0%	58	3.5%
Sexual Assault With An Object	13	20	54%	33	2.0%
Totals	812	853	5%	1,665	100.0%

The total number of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses (excluding rape) reported in 2015 increased 5% when compared with 2014. The most common forcible sex offense is sexual assault, accounting for 60% of all forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Almost 20% of offenses under these categories are sexual abuse of children.

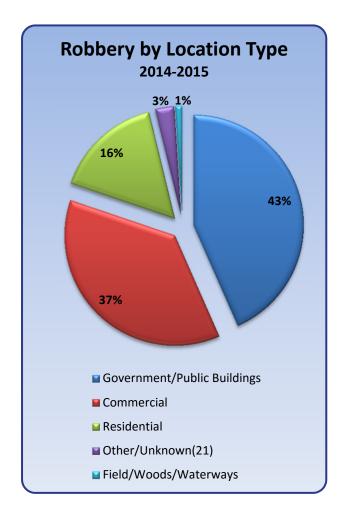


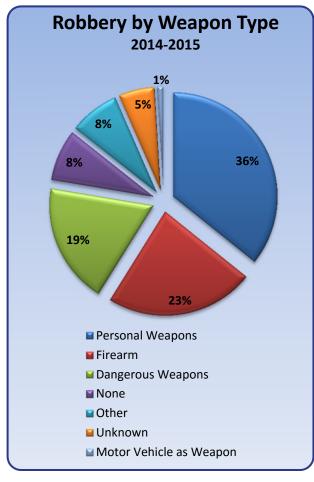
Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
1980	257	34.3
1985	165	20.9
1990	153	20.7
1995	253	33.2
2000	203	23.5
2005	218	23.8
2010	182	18.6
2015	202	20.0

Over 35 years, Montana reports an average 211 robberies per year. The high is 280, reported in 1982, and a low of 137 reported in 1989. The 35-year average rate is approximately 25.5 per 100,000 population. The highest robbery rate, 37.1, occurred in 1982; the low was 17.2 in 2011. 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 has made a bumpy decline over the last 20 years to its current rate of 20.0 per 100,000 in 2015. This represents a 46% decline since the high point in 1982.

In 2014 and 2015, personal weapons (36%) were the most commonly used weapon during the commission of a robbery offense. A firearm was used in 23% of the incidents. Dangerous weapons such as knives and blunt objects were used in 19% of robberies.

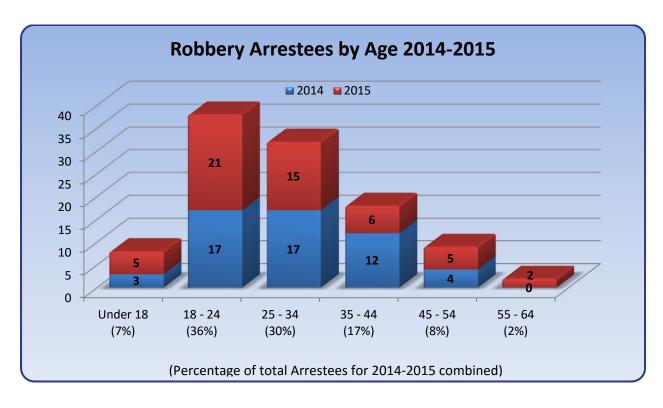




The most common location reported for robbery offenses over the 2-year period was Government/Public Buildings, accounting for approximately 43% of the robbery locations. Commercial property followed, accounting for 37% of the total. These 2 location types total 80% of all robbery locations. Only 16% of robberies, or 31 in 2014 and 32 in 2015, occurred in a residential building.

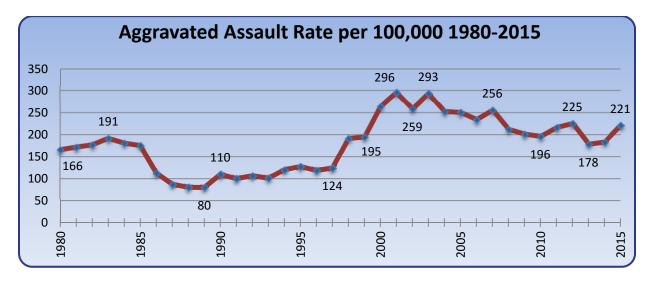
Arrestee Gender	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Females	14	9	23	21%
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	1	6	5%
White	9	8	17	16%
Males	39	45	84	79%
Asian and Pacific	1	0	1	1%
Black or African American	0	3	3	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	5	13	12%
White	30	36	66	62%
Unknown	0	1	1	1%
Totals	53	54	107	100%

In 2014-2015, males accounted for 79% of the total number of robbery arrestees. Arrestees identified as American Indian or Alaska Native accounted for approximately 17% of all arrestees, while White arrestees accounted for 78% of all the robbery arrestees.



In 2014 and 2015, 18-24 year-olds accounted for 36% of all robbery arrestees. Arrestees ages 34 and younger accounted for 73% of all robbery arrestees.

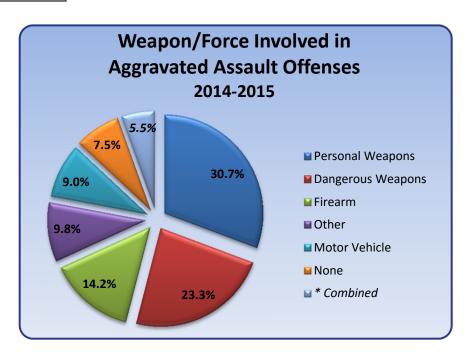
Aggravated Assault



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
1980	1,243	166
1985	1,381	175
1990	812	110
1995	972	128
2000	2,276	264
2005	2,297	250
2010	2,031	196
2015	2,226	221

The aggravated assault rate declined through the end of the 1980s and increased through the 1990s and early 2000s, peaking at 296 per 100,000 population in 2001. Since then, the aggravated assault rate has bounced up and down but gradually decreased to its current level of 221 per 100,000 population. Compared with the 2001 rate of 296, the rate has decreased 25%.

During 2014 and 2015, 30.7% of the aggravated assault offenses were reportedly committed using personal weapons such as hands and feet. Dangerous weapons accounted for approximately 23.3% of the aggravated assaults. The category of "Other" is comprised of any weapon or force, including deadly diseases, not fitting the specific categories on the chart.



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 at the beginning of the Aggravated Assault section.

Aggravated Assault Weapon Type	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Personal Weapons	603	686	1,289	30.7%
Dangerous Weapons	439	540	979	23.3%
Firearm	267	328	595	14.2%
Other	166	244	410	9.8%
Motor Vehicle	165	213	378	9.0%
None	122	195	317	7.5%
* Combined	108	123	231	5.5%
* Unknown	52	63	115	2.7%
* Asphyxiation	12	41	53	1.8%
* Poison/Drugs	13	9	22	0.5%
* Fire/Explosives	9	10	19	0.5%
Totals	1,848	2,329	4,177	100.0%

Merged into * Combined for the graphic on the previous page.

Personal weapons, including hands, feet, teeth, etc., were used most frequently (30.7%) in the commission of aggravated assault offenses over the 2-year period. Dangerous weapons, which includes knives, hammers, axes, etc. is the second largest category, accounting for 23.3% of all aggravated assaults. These 2 weapon type categories accounted for 54% of all aggravated assaults. The * Combined category detailed above in italics represents 231 weapons or 5.5% of weapon or force involved in aggravated assaults. The * Combined category includes 115 unknown weapons, 53 asphyxiations, 22 poisonings or use of drugs, 19 fires or explosives.

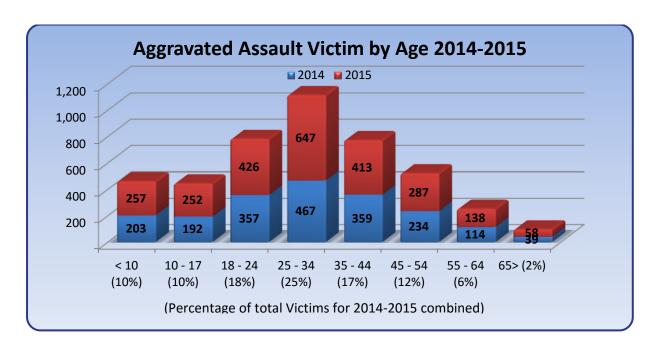
Over half of all aggravated assaults occurred within a residential location (e.g., home or apartment). An additional 23.8% of all aggravated assaults occurred on a highway, road, alley, or street. Combined, these 2 categories accounted for three-quarters of all aggravated assault location types.

Aggravated Assault				% of
Location Type	2014	2015	Total	Total
Residence/Home/Apartment/Condo/Nursing Home	940	1,136	2,076	51.44%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	432	527	959	23.76%
Bar/Night Club	71	105	176	4.36%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	52	56	108	2.68%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	48	56	104	2.58%

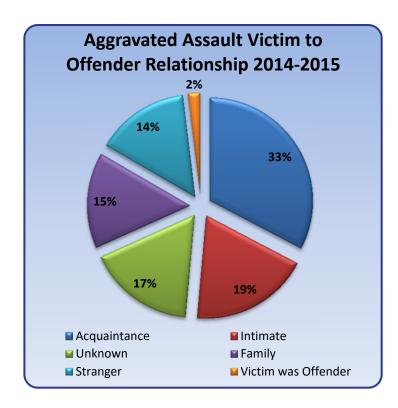
Aggravated Assault Location Type	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Table continued from pa			10001	1000
Campground/Park	33	45	78	1.93%
Other/Unknown	32	38	70	1.73%
Hotel/Motel	26	43	69	1.71%
School	27	37	64	1.59%
Field/Woods	22	30	52	1.29%
Government/Public Building	18	18	36	0.89%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	16	17	33	0.82%
Convenience Store	8	22	30	0.74%
Restaurant/Cafeteria	17	10	27	0.67%
Service/Gas Station	6	16	22	0.55%
Department/Discount Store	8	8	16	0.40%
Grocery/Supermarket	7	8	15	0.37%
Commercial/Office Building	7	4	11	0.27%
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	5	5	10	0.25%
Specialty Store	4	5	9	0.22%
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	4	5	9	0.22%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	5	3	8	0.20%
Rental Storage Facility	1	5	6	0.15%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	3	3	6	0.15%
Lake/Waterway/Beach	3	3	6	0.15%
Shopping Mall	4	1	5	0.12%
Daycare Facility	1	4	5	0.12%
Rest Area	3	1	4	0.10%
Construction Site	2	2	4	0.10%
Arena/Stadium/Fair Grounds/Coliseum	0	3	3	0.07%
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	1	2	0.05%
Amusement Park	0	2	2	0.05%
Community Center	0	2	2	0.05%
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	0	2	2	0.05%
Farm Facility	1	1	2	0.05%
Tribal Lands	2	0	2	0.05%
ATM Separate from Bank	0	1	1	0.02%
Auto Dealership New/Used	1	0	1	0.02%
Industrial Site	0	1	1	0.02%
Totals	1,810	2,226	4,036	100.00%

Aggravated Assault Victim	2,014	2,015	Total	% of Total
Females	862	1,069	1,931	41.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	115	167	282	6.1%
Asian and Pacific	0	11	11	0.2%
Black or African American	5	8	13	0.3%
Unknown	28	44	72	1.6%
White	714	839	1,553	33.4%
Male	1,173	1,496	2,669	57.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	130	154	284	6.1%
Asian and Pacific	8	6	14	0.3%
Black or African American	15	35	50	1.1%
Unknown	19	63	82	1.7%
White	1,001	1,238	2,239	48.2%
Unknown	20	26	46	1.0%
Totals	2,055	2,591	4,646	100.0%

The number of female victims increased 24% from 2014 to 2015, while the number of male victims increased 28%. Males accounted for 57.4% of aggravated assault victims. White victims totaled 81.6%, of which 48.2% were white males and 33.4% were white females. American Indians accounted for 12.2% of all victims, divided almost equally between males and females at 6.1% each.



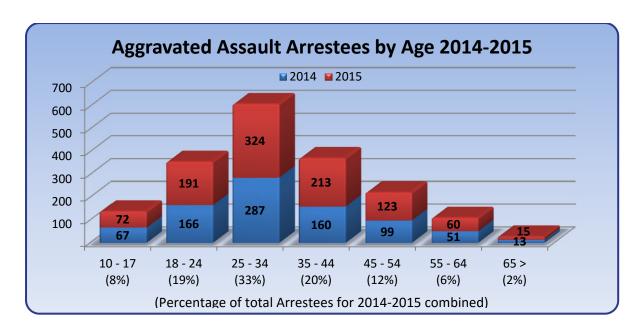
Victims ages 18-34 accounted for approximately 43% of all aggravated assault victims, while all persons 45 and older comprised 20% of the total victims. Juveniles represent 20% of all aggravated assault victims over the 2-year period. The largest group, victims aged 25-34 represent 25% of total victims.



Acquaintance victim-tooffender relationship was reported in 33% of the aggravated assault incidents over the 2-year period, according to Montana's non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. The next 2 most commonly reported victim-tooffender relationships were situations in which the victim was an intimate partner (19%) and victim was unknown (17%). These top three reported victim-to-offender relationships comprised 69% of the total relationships reported.

Aggravated Assault Arrestees	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Females	176	199	375	20.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	43	45	88	4.8%
Asian and Pacific	1	2	3	0.2%
Black or African American	6	2	8	0.4%
Unknown	1	0	1	0.1%
White	125	150	275	14.9%
Male	669	799	1,468	79.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	109	119	228	12.3%
Asian and Pacific	2	6	8	0.4%
Black or African American	23	32	55	3.0%
Unknown	5	15	20	1.1%
White	530	627	1,157	62.8%
Totals	845	998	1,843	100.0%

The total number of aggravated assault arrestees in 2015 (998) increased 18% compared to 2014 (845). Males arrested for aggravated assault made up 79.6% of the total aggravated assault arrestees reported in 2014-2015. Of the total arrested for aggravated assault, 62.8% of total arrestees were white males and 12.3% were American Indian/Alaskan Native males. Female arrestees made up 20.4% of the total aggravated assault arrests reported in 2014 and 2015.



The 25-34 age group reflects 33% of total arrestees, the most frequently arrested age group. Persons aged 18-44 accounted for 72% of the total aggravated assault arrestees.

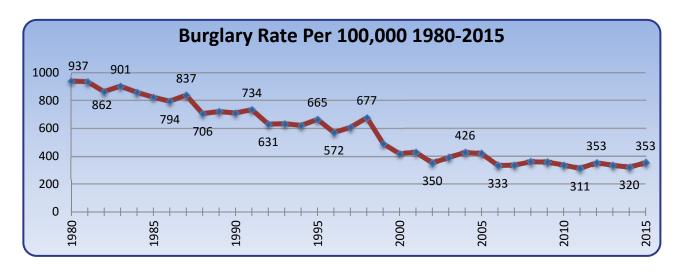
Aggravated Assault Arrestees Offense Description	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Assault with a weapon	294	350	644	33%
Criminal endangerment	177	228	405	21%
Partner or family member assault (serious injury)	128	156	284	14%
Assault, aggravated - permanent or life threatening injury	93	102	195	10%
Assault on peace or judicial officer	103	74	177	9%
Assault, aggravated - not perm. or life threat. injury	62	75	137	7%
Assault on a minor	35	46	81	4%
Negligent vehicular assault (serious bodily injury)	6	14	20	1%
Assault with bodily fluid, aggravated	3	9	12	1%
Attempted homicide	4	6	10	1%
Hate motivated intimidation or harassment	0	3	3	0%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly, aggravated	1	1	2	0%
Totals	906	1,064	1,970	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 arrest offense for which someone was arrested over the 2-year period was assault with a weapon, which accounted for 33% of the total aggravated assaults. Criminal endangerment was the second most commonly reported offense making up 21% of the total aggravated assault arrests. Partner or family member assault accounted for 14% of the total aggravated assaults. These top three aggravated assault types amounted to 68% of the total aggravated assault arrests.

Property Crimes

Burglary

The 35-year average rate of burglaries per 100,000 population is 571 or an average of 4,622 burglaries per year. The burglary rate of 353 in 2015 decreased 62% from the 35-year high of 937 in 1980. The numbers have remained fairly stable for the last 15 years with the exception of an uptick in 2004 and 2005.



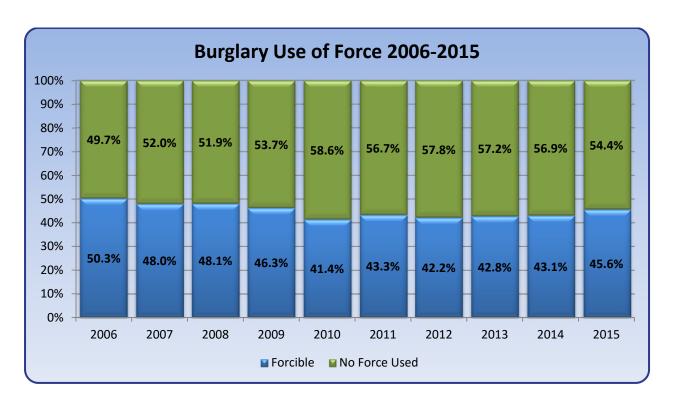
	Number of	Rate Per
Year	Offenses	100,000
1980	7,027	937
1985	6,484	823
1990	5,257	710
1995	5,060	665
2000	3,624	420
2005	3,842	419
2010	3,273	335
2015	3,558	353

The most commonly reported location of burglary is at a residence, which includes apartments, condominiums, nursing homes, and other dwellings. These account for 72% of the total burglaries in 2014-2015. Commercial location types accounted for an additional 18% of the burglary offenses in 2014-2015. Government/Public Buildings is the third highest category at 5%.

Burglary Location Type	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Residential	2,389	2,486	4,875	72%
Commercial	499	714	1,213	18%
Government/Public Buildings	145	217	362	5%
Other/Unknown	83	81	164	2%
Construction/Industrial	46	55	101	2%
Field/Woods/Waterways	2	4	6	0%
Tribal Lands	3	1	4	0%
Total	3,167	3,558	6,725	100%

Burglary Offense Description	2014	2015	% Change	Total	% of Total
Burglary, residence	2,321	2,350	1%	4,671	69%
Burglary, non-residence	782	1,125	44%	1,907	28%
Burglary, aggravated	64	83	30%	147	2%
Totals	3,167	3,558	12%	6,725	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 anyone⁸. Only 2% of all burglaries are aggravated. Approximately 69% of all burglaries occurred within a residence in this classification. While residential burglaries had very little increase from 2014 to 2015, the other 2 categories increased significantly. The largest percentage of change occurred in the burglary, non-residence category with an increase of 44% (343) burglaries. Aggravated burglary increased 30%; however this category only represents 2% of total burglaries.



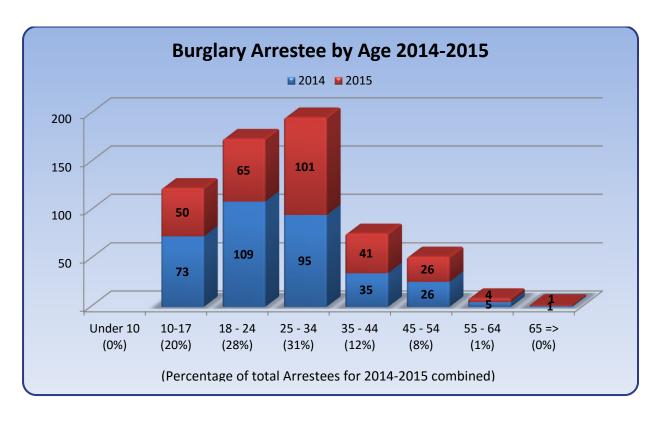
The chart above indicates the use of force or lack of force for all burglary offenses from 2006-2015. For a 10-year average, force was used as a means of entry in 45% of all incidents, while 55% of incidents had no force used.

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⁸ Montana Code Annotated 45-6-204(2)

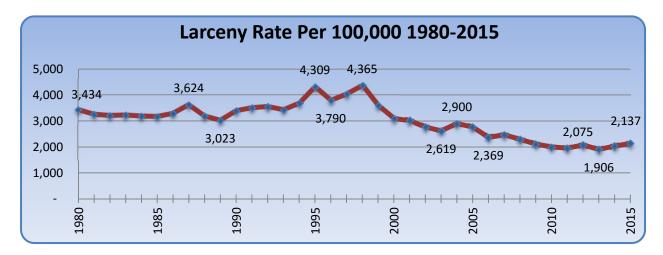
Burglary Arrestees	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Female	57	49	106	16.8%
Black or African American	2	0	2	0.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	7	14	2.2%
White	47	40	87	13.8%
Unknown	1	2	3	0.5%
Male	287	239	526	83.2%
Black or African American	9	8	17	2.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	27	28	55	8.7%
White	242	202	444	70.2%
Unknown	9	1	10	1.6%
Totals	344	288	632	100.0%

In 2014-2015, 632 persons were arrested for burglary. Males accounted for 83.2% of the total burglary arrestees, with white males comprising 70.2% of total arrestees. American Indian/Alaskan native males made up an additional 8.7% of arrestees. Female arrestees contributed 16.8% to the total arrestees, with white females making up 13.8% of burglary arrestees.



Fifty-nine percent of all arrestees are between the ages of 18 and 34 years old. On the shoulders of this group, the 10-17 age-group makes up 20% of all arrestees and 21% of arrestees are age 35 or older.

Larceny/Theft



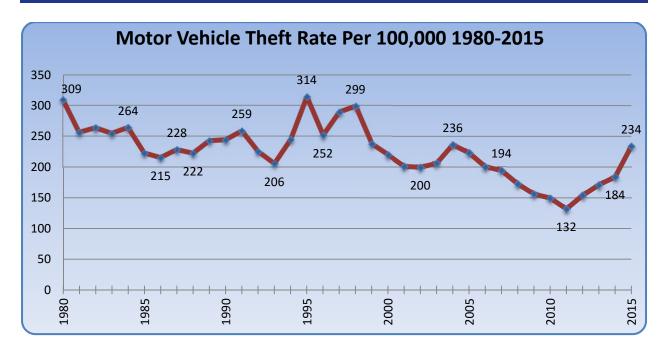
	Number of	Rate Per
Year	Offenses	100,000
1980	25,749	3,434
1985	24,987	3,170
1990	25,103	3,392
1995	32,797	4,309
2000	26,678	3,092
2005	25,400	2,768
2010	19,513	1,999
2015	21,556	2,137

Larceny/theft was the most commonly reported index offense in 2015 with a rate of 2,137 larceny/thefts per 100,000 people. This rate is half of the 1998 rate of 4,365 trending up slightly from the 2013 all-time low of 1,906. While the 2-year rate increase of 12.1% is significant, the 2015 rate is 884 points below the 35-year average rate of 3,023.

Larceny/Theft Offense Type	2014	2015	% Change	Total	% of Total
All Other Larceny	7,930	8,589	8%	16,519	40%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	4,382	4,713	8%	9,095	22%
Shoplifting	4,234	4,682	11%	8,916	21%
Theft From Building	2,785	2,774	0%	5,559	13%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	657	704	7%	1,361	3%
Theft From Coin Operated Machine	41	38	-7%	79	0%
Purse-snatching	38	38	0%	76	0%
Pocket-picking	8	18	125%	26	0%
Totals	20,075	21,556	7%	41,631	100%

All Other Larceny accounted for 40% of the total larceny/thefts in 2014-2015 and increased 8% from 2014 to 2015. Theft from Motor Vehicle was the second-highest occurring larceny/theft, representing 22% of the total and also increasing 8% since the year before. Out of a total increase of 7% for all larceny/theft offenses, shoplifting showed the largest increase of 11%.

Motor Vehicle Theft



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
1980	2,319	309
1985	1,755	223
1990	1,807	244
1995	2,389	314
2000	1,896	220
2005	2,047	223
2010	1,459	149
2015	2,358	234

The rate of motor vehicle theft had been declining in the early 1980s but began a gradual rise to a rate of 259 in 1991. The rate peaked in 1995 at 314 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population, but overall dropped to a low of 132 in 2011. The steady decline from 2004 to 2011 represents a 44% decrease, averaging 8% each year. The increase from 2011 to 2015 was 77%.

Total motor vehicle theft offenses increased 27% from 2014 to 2015. Forty percent of all motor vehicle thefts occurred at residential locations.

Motor Vehicle Theft			% of		% of
Location Types	2014	2015	Change	Total	Total
Residential	757	896	18%	1,653	40%
Gov./Public Buildings	676	933	38%	1,609	39%
Commercial	297	421	42%	718	17%
Other/Unknown	42	47	12%	89	2%
Construction/Industrial	27	34	26%	61	1%
Field/Woods/Waterways	17	27	59%	44	1%
Tribal Lands	1	0	-100%	1	0%
Totals	1,817	2,358	30%	4,175	100%

An additional 39% of motor vehicle thefts were located at a Government/ Public Building. These 2 location types accounted for 79% of all locations where motor vehicle thefts occurred. While all location types saw double digit increases from 2014, Field/Woods/Waterways increased 59% and Commercial locations increased 42%.

Of the total increase of 541 motor vehicle thefts from 2014 to 2015, 257 were stolen from the location type Government/Public Building. The table below further breaks out the Government/Public Building type by specific subcategories. The vast majority (93.7%) of crimes in this location type occurred in one of 2 subcategories, Highway/Road/Alley/Street (58.2%); or Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage (35.4%). The category of Government/Public Building under the Government/Public Building Location Type only accounts for 1.0% of the motor vehicle thefts.

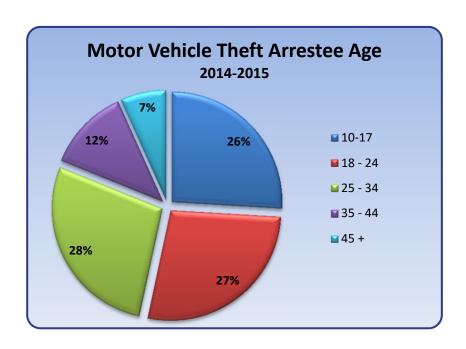
Government/Public Building Location Breakdown	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Total for Government/Public Building	676	933	16	39.0%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	409	528	937	58.2%
Parking Lot/Drop Lot/Garage	232	338	570	35.4%
Park/Playground	4	13	17	1.1%
Government/Public Building	6	10	16	1.0%
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	4	9	13	0.8%
Camp/Campground	4	6	10	0.6%
School-Elementary/Secondary	2	8	10	0.6%
School-College/University	7	2	9	0.6%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	2	6	8	0.5%
Jail/Prison/Penitentiary/Corrections Facility	3	3	6	0.4%
Arena/Stadium/Fair Grounds/Coliseum	2	3	5	0.3%
Community Center	1	1	2	0.1%
Rest Area	0	2	2	0.1%
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	0	2	2	0.1%
Daycare Facility	0	1	1	0.1%
Military Installation	0	1	1	0.1%
Amusement Park	0	0	0	0.0%
Totals	676	933	1,609	100.0%

Motor Vehicle Theft Arrestee Gender and Race	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Female	71	75	146	23.9%
White	49	54	103	16.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	17	36	5.9%
Black or African American	3	2	5	0.8%
Unknown	0	2	2	0.3%
Male	215	248	463	76.1%
White	169	192	361	59.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	37	50	87	14.3%
Unknown	4	4	8	1.3%
Black or African American	3	1	4	0.7%
Asian and Pacific	2	1	3	0.5%
Totals	286	323	609	100.0%

Males were arrested 76.1% of the time for motor vehicle thefts in 2014-2015. White males accounted for 59.3% of all arrestees, followed by white females (16.9%) and American Indian/ Alaskan Native males (14.3%) during the 2-year period.

The arrestee age breakout groups 10-17, 18-24 and 25-34 are fairly equal, sharing 81% of the total motor vehicle thefts.

Those aged 35 and older account for 19% of the total motor vehicle thefts.



Non-Index Group A Offenses In NIBRS, the list of reportable offenses has greatly expanded beyond the seven index crimes. This expanded list can be grouped into two different categories: Group A offenses and Group B offenses. NIBRS developers use the following criteria to determine if a crime should be designated as a Group A offense:

- The seriousness or significance of the offense;
- The frequency or volume of its occurrence;
- The prevalence of the offense nationwide;
- The probability law enforcement becomes aware of the offense;
- The likelihood law enforcement is the best channel for collecting data regarding the offense:
- The burden placed on law enforcement in collecting data on the offense;
- The national statistical validity and usefulness of the collected data and;
- The FBI UCR Program's responsibility to make crime data available not only to law enforcement but to others having a legitimate interest in it. 9

Group A offenses include the following offenses:

- 1. Arson
- 2. Assault
- 3. Bribery
- 4. Burglary
- 5. Counterfeiting/Forgery
- 6. Criminal Mischief/Vandalism
- 7. Drug Offenses
- 8. Embezzlement
- 9. Extortion/Blackmail
- 10. Fraud
- 11. Gambling
- 12. Homicide

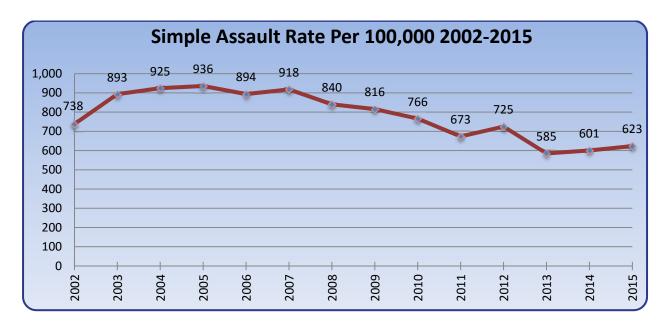
- 13. Human Trafficking
- 14. Kidnapping
- 15. Larceny/Theft
- 16. Motor Vehicle Theft
- 17. Obscenity/Pornography
- 18. Prostitution
- 19. Robbery
- 20. Sex Offenses
- 21. Non-Forcible Sex Offenses
- 22. Stolen Property Offenses
- 23. Weapon Law Violation

Both Group A and Group B offenses are broken down even further based on Montana Code Annotated law codes. The following section will detail select Group A Offenses.

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual: Accessed online on May 12, 2016 https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/nibrs-user-manual

Simple Assault

Montana began gathering simple assault data in 2002. Since then, the simple assault offense rate rose and remained relatively steady until a gradual decline beginning in 2008. The rate increased in 2012 and then trended downward, remaining relatively stable. The rate of simple assault offenses has declined nearly 33% from the high point of 936 back in 2007 to the current rate of 623 simple assaults per 100,000 population for 2015.

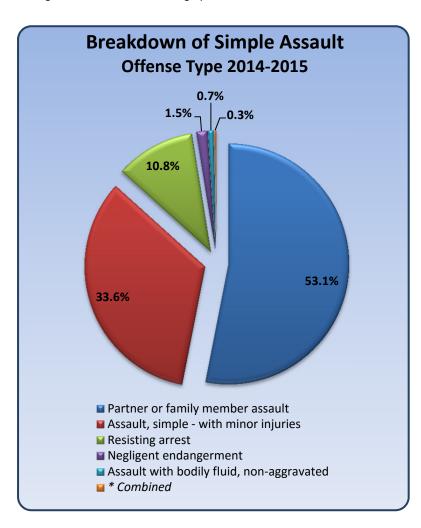


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000	% of Change
2002	6,529	738	
2003	7,739	893	21%
2004	8,450	925	4%
2005	8,587	936	1%
2006	8,310	894	-4%
2007	8,532	918	3%
2008	7,951	840	-8%
2009	7,887	816	-3%
2010	7,476	766	-6%
2011	6,672	673	-12%
2012	7,284	725	8%
2013	5,941	585	-19%
2014	6,147	601	3%
2015	6,438	623	4%

Since 2002 when simple assault data began to be gathered, after an initial uptick that leveled off in 2005, as might be expected for a new data element, the number of offenses and rates began to decline. Over 10 years, 6 years saw decreases of 3 to 19 percent in the simple assault rate. Increases were reported for 4 years ranging from 3 to 8 percent.

Simple Assault Offense Type Breakdown	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Partner or family member assault (non-aggravated)	3,230	3,449	6,679	53.1%
Assault, simple - with minor injuries (no broken bones or severe lacerations, etc.)	2,103	2,129	4,232	33.6%
Resisting arrest	650	703	1,353	10.8%
Negligent endangerment	99	92	191	1.5%
Assault with bodily fluid, non-aggravated	47	47	94	0.7%
* Combined	18	18	36	0.3%
* Abuse, neglect, or exploit the elderly, non-aggravated	13	9	22	0.2%
* Abuse of teachers, non-aggravated	4	7	11	0.1%
* Mistreating prisoners	1	1	2	0.0%
* Ritual abuse of a minor, non-aggravated	0	1	1	0.0%
* Assault upon sports official	0	0	0	0.0%
* Endangering the welfare of children	0	0	0	0.0%
Totals	6,147	6,438	12,585	100%

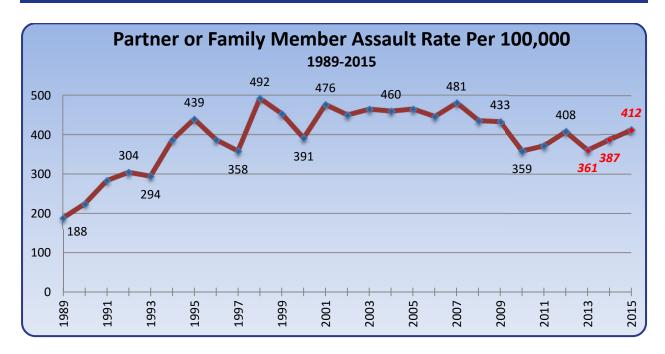
Merged into * Combined for the graphic below



More than half of all simple assaults were partner or family member assaults (53.1%) for 2014-2015. 33.6% of all simple assault offenses that resulted in minor injuries. Together, these 2 categories amounted to 86.7% of all simple assault offenses. The remaining 2.5% of simple assaults are spread across 6 offense types.

Simple assaults increased by 291 incidences (4.7%) from 2014 to 2015. Over 75% of that increase, or 219 incidences, were reported as non-aggravated partner or family member assaults.

Partner or Family Member Assault



In 2012, Montana legislation added another Partner or Family Member non-aggravated assault category of Intimidation to the offense code list. This offense accounts for non-violent assaults where the threat of injury was present and the victim feared for their safety. Intimidation offense data began being collected in 2013 as shown in the chart above.

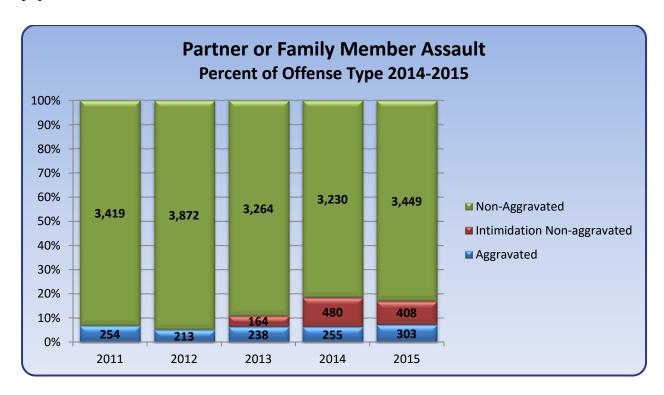
Year	# of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
1990	1,660	224
1995	3,344	439
2000	3,375	391
2005	4,266	465
2010	3,504	359
2015	4,160	412
1989-2015		
Averages	3,444	393

NOTE: Legislation enacted in 1987 required reporting domestic violence as Partner or Family Member Assault (PFMA) and defining it as criminal conduct. PFMA offenses began to be reported in the **1989 Crime in Montana** as a subset of other/simple assaults.

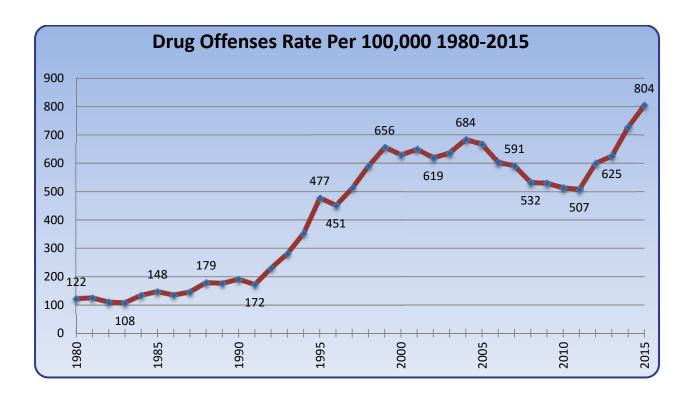
As noted in the table to the left, after 2000, the PFMA subcategory was added to the Aggravated Assault offense codes. Prior to this time, PFMA offenses were primarily

reported under the simple assault PFMA subcategory, but could have been reported under aggravated assault when more serious injuries were involved.

The partner or family member simple assault offense rate fluctuated dramatically through the mid-1990s. In 1998, the rate spiked to its highest mark of 492 assaults per 100,000 population, and remained steady until 2010 when it dropped to 359. The partner or family member assault rate increased from 2013 ending the 2015 calendar year with a rate of 412 assaults per 100,000 population.



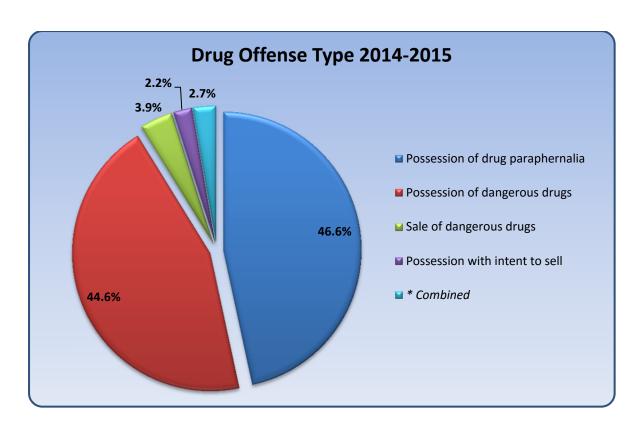
This chart shows that for a 5-year average, 94% of all partner or family member assaults were non-aggravated, falling within the simple assault or intimidation categories.



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
1980	917	122
1985	1,163	148
1990	1,414	191
1995	3,633	477
2000	5,425	629
2005	6,119	667
2010	5,011	513
2015	8,110	804

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 per 100,000 in 1999. The rate experienced slight fluctuations through the early 2000s until it spiked in 2004

with a rate of 684 drug offenses per 100,000 population. After 2004, the rate decreased to the 2011 rate of 507 per 100,000 population before beginning another upward trend. The rate of drug-related offenses increased 59% from the 2011 low to a 35-year high of 804 in 2015. Overall, the drug offense rate increased more than 646% since 1983.



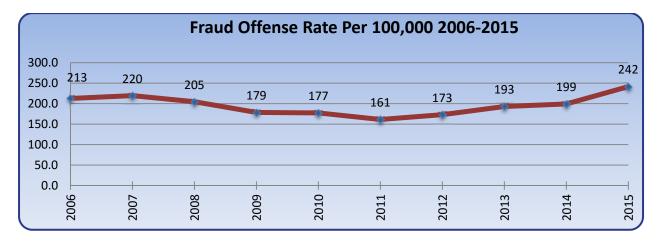
Possession of drug paraphernalia and possession of dangerous drugs combined accounted for 91% of all drug offenses in 2014-2015. Sale of dangerous drugs at 3.9% and possession with intent to sell at 2.2% account for 943 offenses over 2 years. The remaining 2.7% of drug offenses are spread across the category * Combined.

Drug Offense Types	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Possession of drug paraphernalia	3,521	3,730	7,251	46.6%
Possession of dangerous drugs or Provider or marijuana-infused provider use of medical marijuana	3,320	3,612	6,932	44.6%
Sale of dangerous drugs	251	353	604	3.9%
Possession with intent to sell	142	197	339	2.2%
* Combined	208	218	426	2.7%
* Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs	58	60	118	0.8%
* Possession of toxic substances	53	49	102	0.7%
* Production or manufacture of dangerous drugs	38	35	73	0.5%
* Sale of dangerous drugs on or near school property	21	19	40	0.3%
* Criminal child endangerment	17	17	34	0.2%
* Operation of clandestine lab	11	11	22	0.1%

Drug Offense Types	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
* Sells or gives intoxicating substances to minors	4	7	11	0.1%
* Possession of precursors to dangerous drugs	3	2	5	0.0%
* Manufacture or delivery of drug paraphernalia	1	3	4	0.0%
* Altering labels on dangerous drugs	0	4	4	0.0%
* Possession of imitation drugs with purpose to sell	1	3	4	0.0%
* Sale of imitation dangerous drug	0	3	3	0.0%
* Cultivating or manufacturing marijuana in undisclosed or shared location	1	1	2	0.0%
* Advertisement of drug paraphernalia	0	1	1	0.0%
* Advertisement of imitation dangerous drug	0	1	1	0.0%
* Manufacture imitation dangerous drug	0	1	1	0.0%
* Registered cardholder or provider in possession of more marijuana than allowed by law	0	1	1	0.0%
* Delivery of drug paraphernalia to a minor	0	0	0	0.0%
* Infused-products provider distributing marijuana in the incorrect form	0	0	0	0.0%
* Minor child cardholder smoking marijuana	0	0	0	0.0%
* Registered cardholder cultivating or manufacturing marijuana	0	0	0	0.0%
* Registered cardholder illegal cultivation or manufacture of marijuana	0	0	0	0.0%
* Registered cardholder or provider cultivating or manufacturing marijuana	0	0	0	0.0%
* Use of medical marijuana in a prohibited area	0	0	0	0.0%
Totals	7,442	8,110	15,552	100.0%

Merged into * Combined for the chart on the previous page

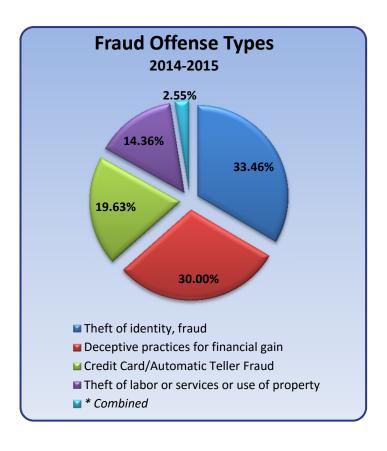
Fraud



Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
2006	1,978	213
2007	2,041	220
2008	1,937	205
2009	1,726	179
2010	1,731	177
2011	1,599	161
2012	1,740	173
2013	1,959	193
2014	2,040	199
2015	2,437	242

More than 60% of all fraud offenses are theft of identify or deceptive practices for financial gain. From 2014 to 2015, there was a total increase of 397 fraud offenses reported, which is a 1-year increase of 19%. Identity theft had the largest increase of 246 offenses accounting for a 39% increase, as shown in the table on the next page.

Montana began gathering fraud data in 2003. As more local agencies began to report fraud, the rate rose to a high of 220 in 2007 then gradually decreased to a rate of 161 per 100,000 population in 2011. This was a 27% decrease over the 4-year period. The number of fraud offenses has increased over 50% in the past 4 years, with 2015 setting a new high.



Fraud Offense Types	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Theft of identity, fraud	626	872	1,498	33.46%
Deceptive practices for financial gain	632	711	1,343	30.00%
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	425	454	879	19.63%
Theft of labor or services or use of property	306	337	643	14.36%
* Combined	51	63	114	2.55%
* Deceptive business practices	25	29	54	1.21%
* Unauthorized acquisition/transfer of food stamps	9	12	21	0.47%
* Impersonating a public servant	9	10	19	0.42%
* Defrauding creditors	2	6	8	0.18%
* Obtaining communication services with intent to defraud	3	3	6	0.13%
* Security fraud	1	2	3	0.07%
* Medicaid fraud	1	1	2	0.04%
* Welfare fraud	1	0	1	0.02%
* Workers comp fraud	0	0	0	0.00%
* Unlawful automated telephone solicitation	0	0	0	0.00%
Totals	2,040	2,437	4,477	100.00%

Merged into * Combined for the chart on the previous page

Historically, identity theft has topped the fraud offense type list. Deceptive practices moved to the top of the list from 2011-2014. In 2015, identity theft surpassed deceptive practices by 18%, putting identity theft back in the spotlight. The top 4 fraud offense types account for 97.45% of all fraud committed in 2014-2015.

Top 4 Fraud Offense Types	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Theft of identity	513	537	570	591	530	522	391	466	511	626	872
Deceptive practices for financial gain	173	204	314	336	336	377	405	550	691	632	711
Credit Card/Automatic Teller Fraud	328	312	412	384	363	415	389	354	397	425	454
Theft of labor or services or use of property	488	497	431	346	319	284	281	278	287	306	337
Highest Number											
Second Highest											
Third Highest											
Fourth Highest											

Other Non-Index Group A Offense Summaries

The tables below detail summary information about other non-index offenses reported to MBCC in 2014 and 2015.

Arson

Offense Descriptions	2014	2015	% Chg.	Total	% Total
Arson	77	78	1%	155	59%
Arson, negligent	46	61	33%	107	41%
Arson, throwing lighted materials	0	1	100%	1	0%
Totals	123	140	14%	263	100%

Counterfeiting & Forgery

Offense Descriptions	2014	2015	% Chg.	Total	% Total
Counterfeiting or defacing gambling					
documents	1	7	600%	8	1%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	755	823	9%	1,578	99%
Totals	756	830	10%	1,586	100%

Criminal Mischief & Vandalism

Criminal Mischief & Vandansin					
Offense Descriptions	2014	2015	% Chg.	Total	% Total
Criminal mischief/vandalism	8,682	8,837	2%	17,519	97%
Damage to rental property	28	25	-11%	53	0%
Desecration of capitol	7	1	-86%	8	0%
Desecration of flags	0	0	0%	0	0%
Destruction of a communication device	250	264	6%	514	3%
Intentional vandalism to railroad property	1	5	400%	6	0%
Totals	8,968	9,132	2%	18,100	100%

Kidnapping

Offense Descriptions	2014	2015	% Chg.	Total	% Total
Custodial interference	50	41	-18%	91	23%
Kidnapping	18	23	28%	41	11%
Kidnapping, aggravated	13	11	-15%	24	6%
Unlawful restraint	112	122	9%	234	60%
Totals	193	197	2%	390	100%

Stolen Property

Offense Descriptions	2014	2015	% Chg.	Total	% Total
Illegal handling of stolen property	105	122	16%	227	94%
Receiving stolen property from minor	1	3	200%	4	2%
Theft by disposal of stolen property	5	5	0%	10	4%
Totals	111	130	17%	241	100%

Weapon Law Violations

Offense Descriptions	2014	2015	% Chg.	Total	% Total
Carrying a concealed weapon when prohibited	13	20	54%	33	6%
Carrying a concealed weapon while intoxicated	30	23	-23%	53	10%
Carrying concealed weapon	112	130	16%	242	45%
Discharge within city limits - firing firearms	35	46	31%	81	15%
Guns in schools	8	5	-38%	13	2%
Manufacturers failure to register machine gun	0	0	0%	0	0%
Owners failure to register machine gun	0	0	0%	0	0%
Possess illegally, sawed-off firearm	3	8	167%	11	2%
Possess illegally, switchblade knife	20	10	-50%	30	6%
Possess of explosives	3	2	-33%	5	1%
Possession of a destructive device	0	0	0%	0	0%
Possession of a silencer	0	0	0%	0	0%
Possession of deadly weapon by a prisoner	5	5	0%	10	2%
Possession of firearm by convicted person	25	35	40%	60	11%
Provide firearms to criminal street gangs	0	0	0%	0	0%
Reckless or malicious use of explosives	1	1	0%	2	0%
Sells or gives explosives to minors	1	0	-100%	1	0%
Use of firearms by children under fourteen	0	0	0%	0	0%
Use of machine gun for offensive purpose	0	0	0%	0	0%
Use of machine gun in connection with a crime	0	0	0%	0	0%
Totals	256	285	11%	541	100%

Other Group A

Offense Descriptions	2014	2015	% Chg.	Total	% Total
Bribery in official and political matters	2	0	-100%	2	1%
Extortion/blackmail	1	4	300%	5	2%
Display or provide obscene material to minors	1	2	100%	3	1%
Obscenity	19	15	-21%	34	10%
Embezzlement	123	142	15%	265	80%
Prostitution	15	6	-60%	21	6%
Totals	161	169	5%	330	100%

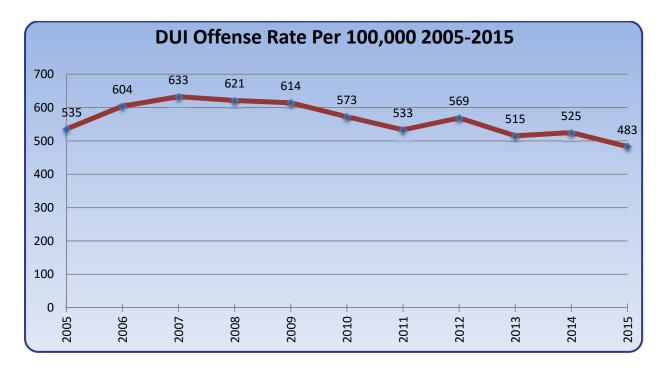


There are 10 Group B offense categories. They encompass all of the crimes not considered Group A offenses. Group B incidences that only have Group B offenses must include an arrest in order to be collected by the MTIBRS. It is not mandatory to have an arrest for incidents that include both Group A and Group B. The Group B offense categories listed below are in alphabetical order.

- 1. Bad Checks
- 2. Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
- 3. Disorderly Conduct
- 4. Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
- 5. * Drunkenness
- * Montana does not collect offense information on drunkenness.
- 6. Family Offenses, Nonviolent
- 7. Liquor Law Violations
- 8. Peeping Tom
- 9. Trespass of Real Property
- 10. All Other Offenses

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Since 2005, DUI offenses reached an all-time high in 2007 with a rate of 633 per 100,000 population. The overall rate declined 24% from 2007 to the lowest rate of 483 in 2015, despite a 7% spike in 2012, and a 2% rise in 2014.

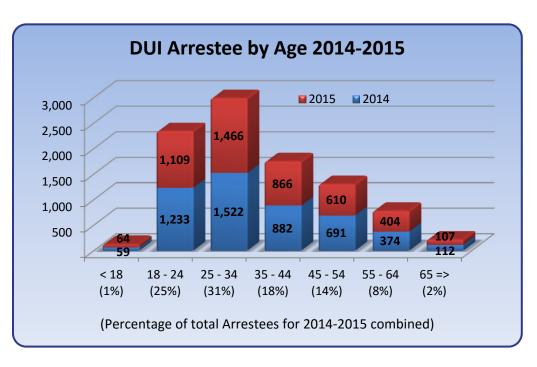


Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000
2006	5,616	604
2007	5,881	633
2008	5,878	621
2009	5,940	614
2010	5,588	573
2011	5,283	533
2012	5,719	569
2013	5,229	515
2014	5,373	525
2015	4,970	483

The table below shows the breakdown of DUI offenses in 2014-2015. Overall, DUI offenses decreased 8% compared to 2014. The largest decrease of 26% was for those who refused to test.

DUI Offense Type	2014	2015	% Chg.	Total	% Total
DUI, intoxication by drugs or alcohol or DUI, under the influence of marijuana	2,617	2,728	4%	5,345	52%
DUI undetermined level-refused to test	1,338	987	-26%	2,325	22%
DUI, aggravated	949	840	-11%	1,789	17%
DUI, determined level of intoxication, liquor 0.08 or greater	368	318	-14%	686	7%
DUI, under 21 with BAC of 0.02-liquor	75	71	-5%	146	1%
Criminal child endangerment	26	24	-8%	50	0%
Vehicular homicide while under the influence	0	2	0%	2	0%
Totals	5,373	4,970	-8%	10,343	100%

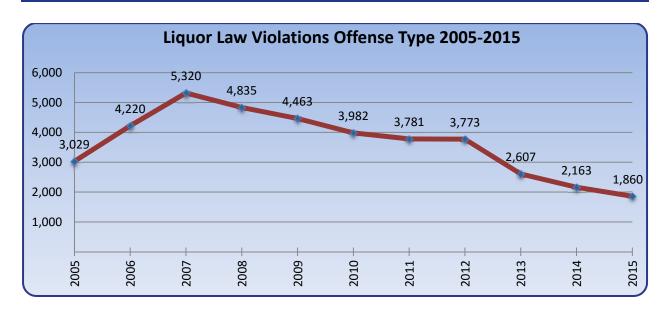
The chart to the right shows the proportion and number of individuals, by age group, arrested for driving under the influence in 2014-2015 by age group. The 18-34 age groups combined account for 56% of all DUI arrests.



DUI Arrestees	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Female	1,261	1,260	2,521	26.5%
Asian and Pacific	4	11	15	0.2%
Black or African American	7	6	13	0.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	149	185	334	3.5%
White	1,084	1,042	2,126	22.4%
Unknown	17	16	33	0.3%
Male	3,618	3,361	6,979	73.5%
Asian and Pacific	14	16	30	0.3%
Black or African American	50	48	98	1.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	297	371	668	7.0%
White	3,219	2,881	6,100	64.2%
Unknown	38	45	83	1.0%
Totals	4,879	4,621	9,500	100.0%

A total of 9,500 people were arrested for committing a DUI offense in 2014-2015. Males accounted for almost three-quarters of all DUI arrestees, with white males comprising 64.2% of the total arrestees. White females were the second most arrested demographic, amounting to an additional 22% of the total arrestees.

Liquor Law Violations Offense Type



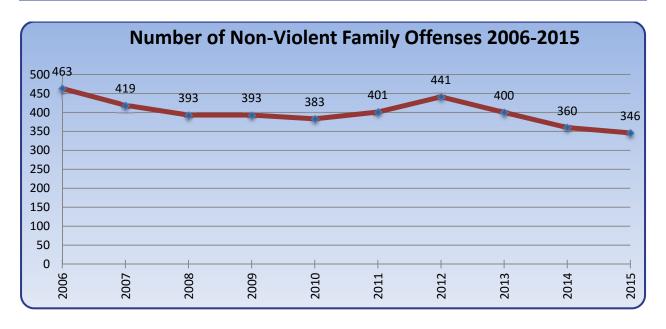
Liquor law violations decreased 17% from 2013 to 2014 and 14% from 2014 to 2015. Overall since 2007, liquor law violations have decreased 65%.

Liquor Law Violations Offense Type	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor	1,486	1,271	2,757	68.5%
Open container in motor vehicle on highway	300	241	541	13.4%
Drinking in public	269	259	528	13.1%
Sells or gives an alcoholic beverage to minors	54	34	88	2.2%
Liquor licensee/employee sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	23	17	40	1.0%
* Combined	31	38	69	1.7%
* False identification by a minor to get alcohol	12	13	25	0.6%
*Unlawful transfer or possession of alcohol	4	14	18	0.4%
*Sell or provide alcohol to person under age 21	9	3	12	0.3%
*Providing alcohol to an intoxicated person	2	5	7	0.2%
*Closing hours for licensed retail establishments	3	1	4	0.1%
*Selling alcohol after hours	0	2	2	0.0%
*Sale of alcohol not purchased from state agency	1	0	1	0.0%
Totals	2,163	1,860	4,023	100.0%

Merged into * Combined for the table above

In 2014-2015, 68.5% of all liquor law violation offenses were purchase or possess intoxicant by a minor. Open container in motor vehicle on highway and drinking in public were the second-most reported, with 13.4% and 13.1% respectively. Both offenses added together were down a total of 69 offenses in 2015 from 2014. This was a 12% drop. The top three offenses combined amounted to 95% of the total liquor law violation offenses for 2014 and 2015.

Non-Violent Family Offenses



Non-Violent Family Offense Type	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Endangering the welfare of children	174	200	374	53.0%
Truancy	114	78	192	27.2%
Unlawful transactions with children	34	26	60	8.5%
Abuse, neglect, or exploit elderly	20	9	29	4.1%
Criminal child endangerment	6	17	23	3.3%
Visitation interference	10	10	20	2.8%
Parenting interference	2	3	5	0.7%
Nonsupport	0	2	2	0.3%
Aggravated visitation interference	0	1	1	0.1%
Totals	360	346	706	100.0%

Endangering the welfare of children was the most reported non-violent family offense in 2014-2015, comprising 53.0% of the total offenses. Truancy, at 27.2%, was the second most frequently reported offense. Non-violent family offenses decreased 14% in 2014 from 2013 numbers and another 4% in 2015.

All Other Group B Offenses

All Other Group B Offenses totaled 13,445 for the 2-year period. The types of violations covered under this broad category are detailed on the following pages and range from probation violation to littering to money laundering.

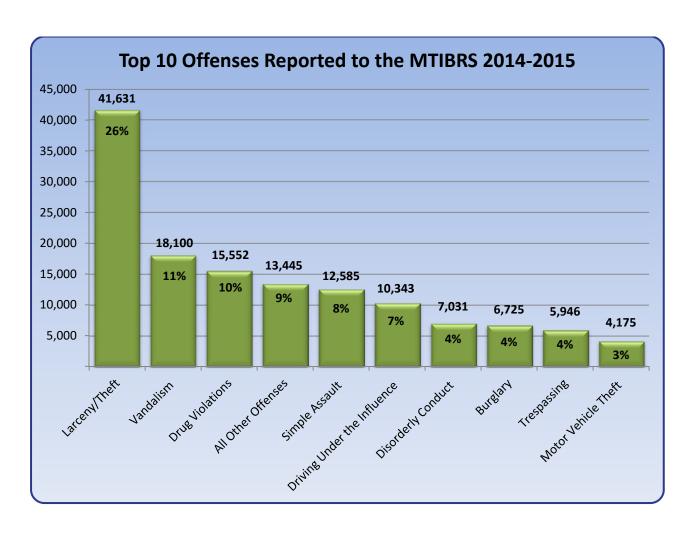
All Other Group B Offenses	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Obstructing a peace officer or other public servant	1,754	1,825	3,579	26.62%
Criminal contempt	1,716	1,783	3,499	26.02%
Probation violation	1,002	925	1,927	14.33%
Violation of protective order	381	405	786	5.85%
Under age tobacco possession or consumption	315	254	569	4.23%
Revocation of suspended/deferred sentence	240	242	482	3.58%
Obscene/harassing phone call-privacy in communication	184	169	353	2.63%
Violation of conditions of release	165	153	318	2.37%
Parole violation	133	159	292	2.17%
Violation of no-contact order	138	152	290	2.16%
Unsworn falsification to authorities	91	105	196	1.46%
False reports to law enforcement authorities	95	71	166	1.23%
Obstructing justice	67	76	143	1.06%
Tampering with or fabricating physical evidence	71	65	136	1.01%
Failing to register as a sex or violent offender	66	59	125	0.93%
Garbage/littering	60	40	100	0.74%
Cruelty to animals	34	41	75	0.56%

				% of
All Other Group B Offenses	2014	2015	Total	Total
Escape	53	21	74	0.55%
Possession of burglary tools	29	32	61	0.45%
Tampering with witnesses and informants	29	29	58	0.43%
Use of property subject to criminal forfeiture	16	30	46	0.34%
Impersonating a public servant	9	10	19	0.14%
Accountability	11	7	18	0.13%
Conspiracy	10	8	18	0.13%
Transfer illegal articles or communications	5	11	16	0.12%
Bail jumping	10	4	14	0.10%
Criminal defamation	8	5	13	0.10%
Home arrest violation	5	7	12	0.09%
False alarm to agencies of public safety	7	4	11	0.08%
Attempt	2	3	5	0.04%
Interfere with court order for minor	4	1	5	0.04%
Contributing to sexual delinquency of minor	2	2	4	0.03%
False reporting of an impending explosion	1	3	4	0.03%
Solicitation	2	2	4	0.03%
Abuse of teachers	1	2	3	0.02%
Creating a hazard	1	2	3	0.02%
False swearing	3	0	3	0.02%
Money laundering	3	0	3	0.02%
Tampering with public records or information	2	1	3	0.02%
Aggravated animal cruelty	0	2	2	0.01%
False claims to public agencies	1	1	2	0.01%
Perjury	1	1	2	0.01%
Bigamy	1	0	1	0.01%
False reporting of a fire or other catastrophe	0	1	1	0.01%
Marijuana-infused products provider using equipment	0	1	1	0.01%
for other purposes	U	1	1	0.01%
Official misconduct	1	0	1	0.01%
Registry card to be carried & exhibited on demand	1	0	1	0.01%
Sodomy, deviate sexual conduct	0	1	1	0.01%
Aiding or soliciting suicide	0	0	0	0.00%
Bringing armed men into state	0	0	0	0.00%
Causing animals to fight	0	0	0	0.00%
Employer misconduct	0	0	0	0.00%
Failure to aid a peace officer	0	0	0	0.00%
Failure to yield party line	0	0	0	0.00%
Harming a police dog	0	0	0	0.00%
Illegal posting of public land	0	0	0	0.00%
Marrying a bigamist	0	0	0	0.00%
Unlawful automated telephone solicitation	0	0	0	0.00%
Totals	6,730	6,715	13,445	100.00%



This chart highlights the top ten offenses reported to the MTIBRS in 2014-2015. Combined, these top ten offenses amounted to 86% of all the offenses reported electronically by all non-Tribal law enforcement agencies. Larceny/Theft is the highest reported offense accounting for 26% of all 157,639 offenses reported for 2014-2015. Vandalism and Drug Violations together make up 21% of the top 10 offenses. While this list is consistent year to year, motor vehicle theft edged out liquor law violations as the 10th highest offense. Motor vehicle

theft saw a 30% increase from 2014 to 2015 while liquor law violations fell 14% for the same period.





This section provides an overview of juvenile offense and arrest-related data for the period 2006 through 2015. The data source for this section was the MTIBRS. It is not wholly reflective of the data released by the Office of the Court, Youth Court Administrator, 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 arrest data 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 juvenile arrestees. As a result, a juvenile may be duplicated in the counts. This section provides an overview of offenses committed by juvenile arrestees.

At the time of this publication, 2015 U.S. Census counts for juveniles by race/ethnicity were not available. In 2014, Montana's total estimated population¹⁰ of 17-year-olds and younger was 225,024. Males account for 51% of these youth.

Population Age 17 and Under by Gender * 2014	Total	% of Total
Female	109,978	49%
Male	115,046	51%
Totals	225,024	100%

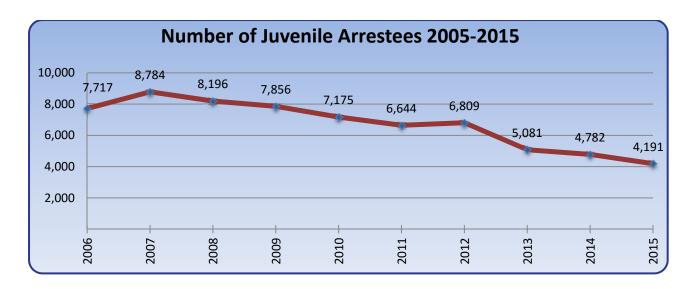
^{* 2014} Data was the most recent available

Population Age 17 and Under by Race/Ethnicity	Total	% of Total
White non-Hispanic	182,783	81%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	23,616	10%
African American non-Hispanic	3,488	2%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,296	1%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	12,841	6%
Totals	225,024	100%

The largest youth minority group is American Indians at 10% of the total youth population. Hispanic or Latino youth accounted for 6% of the youth population.

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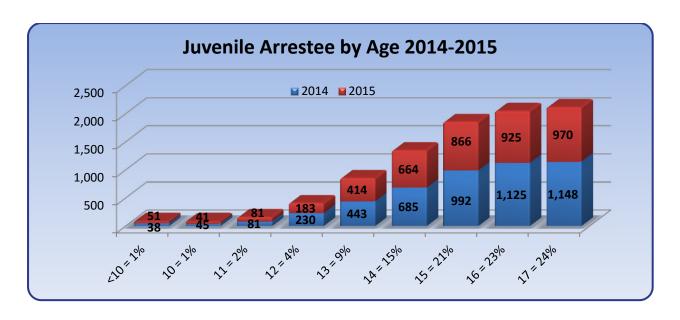
¹⁰ Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012." Accessed Online on June 5, 2016. Available at: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/



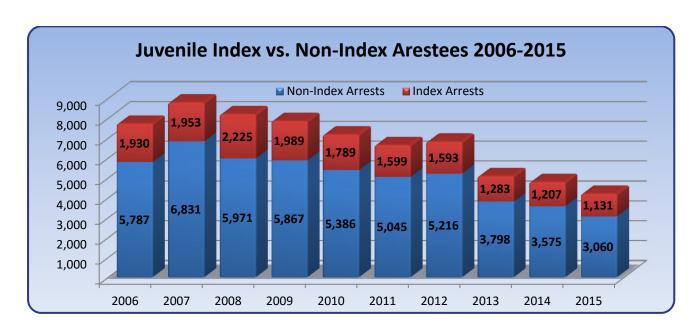
The number of juvenile arrestees has trended downward during the 10-year period of 2005-2015. Since the high of 8,784 arrestees in 2007, juvenile arrestees declined 53% to 4,191 in 2015.

Juvenile Arrestees	2014	2015	Total	% of Total
Female	1,721	1,435	3,156	35.1%
Asian and Pacific	10	11	21	0.2%
Black or African American	31	28	59	0.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	337	287	624	6.9%
White	1,309	1,068	2,377	26.5%
Unknown	34	41	75	0.8%
Male	3,079	2,747	5,826	64.9%
Asian and Pacific	20	26	46	0.5%
Black or African American	97	84	181	2.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	382	371	753	8.4%
White	2,530	2,213	4,743	52.8%
Unknown	50	53	103	1.1%
Totals	4,800	4,182	8,982	100.0%

White female and male juveniles comprised approximately 79.3% of all juvenile arrestees in 2014-2015. American Indian/Alaskan Natives accounted for 15.3% of all juvenile arrestees, which was disproportionately higher than their population public representation of 10.5% of youth under age 18.



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 to 17-years-old represent 82% of the total juvenile arrestees in 2014-2015. In 2014 and 2015, 16 and 17-year-olds were most often arrested, accounting for nearly half of the arrestees reported.



The graph 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 25% of the total juvenile arrestees in 2014 and 27% in 2015. The number of juveniles arrested for committing an index offense has decreased 49% since the high of 2,225 in 2008.

Appendices

18. Granite County

Appendix A: Local Law Enforcement Agencies

Agencies Reporting 12 Months of Electronic Data in 2015

Police Departments

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1.	Baker	13. Dillon	25. Kalispell	37. Ronan
2.	Belgrade	14. East Helena	26. Laurel	38. Sidney
3.	Billings	15. Ennis	27. Lewistown	39. Stevensville
4.	Boulder	16. Eureka	28. Libby	40. St. Ignatius
5.	Bozeman	17. Fort Benton	29. Livingston	41. Thompson Falls
6.	Bridger	18. Glasgow	30. Manhattan	42. Troy
7.	Colstrip	19. Glendive	31. Miles City	43. UM Campus
8.	Columbia Falls	20. Great Falls	32. Missoula	Security
9.	Columbus	21. Hamilton	33. MSU PD	44. W. Yellowstone
10.	. Conrad	22. Havre	34. Plains	45. Whitefish
11.	. Cut Bank	23. Helena	35. Polson	46. Wolf Point
12.	. Deer Lodge	24. Hot Springs	36. Red Lodge	

	Sheriff's Offices	
1 5 1 16	10 77711 0	45 D 11: G
1. Beaverhead County	19. Hill County	37. Ravalli County
2. Blaine County	20. Jefferson County	38. Richland County
3. Broadwater County	21. Judith Basin County	39. Roosevelt County
4. Carbon County	22. Lake County	40. Rosebud County
5. Carter County	23. Lewis and Clark County	41. Sanders County
6. Cascade County	24. Lincoln County	42. Sheridan County
7. Custer County	25. Madison County	43. Silver Bow County
8. Daniels County	26. McCone County	44. Stillwater County
9. Dawson County	27. Meagher County	45. Sweet Grass County
10. Deer Lodge County	28. Mineral County	46. Teton County
11. Fallon County	29. Missoula County	47. Toole County
12. Fergus County	30. Musselshell County	48. Treasure
13. Flathead County	31. Park County	49. Valley County
14. Gallatin County	32. Phillips County	50. Wheatland County
15. Garfield County	33. Pondera County	51. Wibaux County
16. Glacier County	34. Powder River	52. Yellowstone County
17. Golden Valley County	35. Powell County	

36. Prairie County

Appendix B: Index Offenses by Jurisdiction - 2015

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Violent Crime Index Total	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	Property Crime Index Total
Baker PD	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	16	19
Beaverhead SO	6	0	0	1	7	2	4	16	22
Belgrade PD	20	5	0	2	27	17	23	152	192
Big Horn SO *P	8	0	0	0	8	8	1	38	47
Billings PD	299	42	9	67	417	776	580	4,001	5,357
Blaine SO	5	0	0	0	5	3	3	17	23
Boulder PD	8	0	0	0	8	0	2	13	15
Bozeman PD	50	24	0	8	82	78	82	970	1,130
Bridger PD	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	2
Broadwater SO	18	2	0	0	20	3	3	28	34
Brockton PD *N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon SO	12	2	0	0	14	13	18	37	68
Carter SO *Z	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade SO	37	3	2	0	42	19	35	188	242
Chinook PD *P	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	11
Choteau SO *N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colstrip PD	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	13
Columbia Falls PD	7	0	0	0	7	5	11	122	138
Columbus PD	2	0	0	0	2	3	3	28	34
Conrad PD	4	0	0	0	4	2	4	24	30
Custer SO	3	0	0	0	3	3	10	37	50
Cut Bank PD	10	0	0	0	10	5	15	62	82
Daniels SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Darby PD *N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dawson SO	13	7	0	0	20	5	23	58	86
Deer Lodge PD	10	3	0	0	13	3	3	90	96
Deer Lodge SO	36	3	1	0	40	28	53	159	240
Dillon PD	6	0	0	0	6	1	2	21	24
East Helena PD	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	9	11
Ennis PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Eureka PD	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	11	14
Fairview PD *N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallon SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7
Fergus SO	9	0	0	0	9	1	11	33	45
Flathead SO	149	20	1	2	172	201	338	1,336	1,875
Fort Benton PD	1	1	0	0	2	1	4	24	29
Fromberg PD *P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallatin SO	54	23	0	4	81	35	58	395	488
Garfield SO	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	2

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Violent Crime Index Total	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	Property Crime Index Total
Glacier SO	15	0	0	1	16	8	14	37	59
Glasgow PD	3	2	0	0	5	6	1	48	55
Glendive PD	17	4	0	0	21	11	34	102	147
Golden Valley SO	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	7
Granite SO	3	1	0	0	4	6	8	49	63
Great Falls PD	94	13	4	32	143	127	330	2,405	2,862
Hamilton PD	30	4	0	0	34	6	16	150	172
Havre PD	48	10	0	3	61	33	35	368	436
Helena PD	133	35	1	12	181	69	147	1,102	1,318
Hill SO	14	4	0	0	18	13	31	171	215
Hot Springs PD	4	0	0	0	4	2	4	3	9
Jefferson SO	19	0	0	0	19	8	17	55	80
Joliet PD *N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judith Basin SO	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	6
Kalispell PD	31	9	0	12	52	97	153	1,240	1,490
Lake SO	86	13	0	9	108	61	125	242	428
Laurel PD	13	0	0	0	13	9	14	146	169
Lewis & Clark SO	75	14	0	1	90	39	105	353	497
Lewistown PD	20	10	0	0	30	11	15	108	134
Libby PD	6	0	0	0	6	4	7	97	108
Liberty SO *N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln SO	25	1	0	0	26	14	26	148	188
Livingston PD	14	5	0	0	19	20	23	179	222
Madison SO	1	1	0	0	2	2	6	26	34
Manhattan PD	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	9	9
McCone SO	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	6
Meagher SO	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	15	18
Miles City PD	13	1	1	1	16	7	12	190	209
Mineral SO	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	4
Missoula PD	229	45	3	29	306	146	387	2,679	3,212
Missoula Co SO	63	21	0	1	85	12	96	75	183
Montana State University PD	5	2	0	0	7	5	5	157	167
Musselshell SO	24	2	0	0	26	9	14	61	84
Park SO	8	2	0	0	10	8	7	35	50
Petroleum SO P*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Phillips SO	11	0	0	0	11	7	12	21	40
Pinesdale PD *N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plains PD	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	17	20
Polson PD	20	4	0	0	24	16	49	254	319
Pondera SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9

Jurisdiction	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Violent Crime Index Total	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	Property Crime Index Total
Poplar PD *P	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
Powder River SO	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	6
Powell SO	8	1	1	0	10	3	7	8	18
Prairie SO	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	6	10
Ravalli SO	38	2	0	0	40	9	27	204	240
Red Lodge PD	5	0	0	0	5	2	7	51	60
Richland SO	9	2	0	0	11	21	15	65	101
Ronan PD	18	2	0	2	22	10	12	66	88
Roosevelt SO	10	0	0	0	10	16	14	58	88
Rosebud PD	5	1	0	0	6	7	10	34	51
Sanders SO	20	4	1	0	25	7	17	60	84
Sheridan SO	11	0	0	0	11	4	7	47	58
Sidney PD	29	4	0	1	34	14	18	85	117
Silver Bow LED	79	2	1	6	88	108	180	1,217	1,505
St. Ignatius PD	2	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	9
Stevensville PD	19	0	0	0	19	1	1	19	21
Stillwater SO	13	3	0	0	16	4	18	46	68
Sweet Grass SO	2	1	0	0	3	2	2	16	20
Teton SO	9	1	0	0	10	3	11	43	57
Thompson Falls PD	7	0	0	0	7	4	3	26	33
Toole SO	32	3	0	0	35	11	11	64	86
Treasure SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Troy PD	2	0	0	0	2	1	5	16	22
University of Montana	2	0	0	0	2	2	6	93	101
Valley SO	4	2	0	0	6	2	6	18	26
W Yellowstone PD	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	17
Wheatland SO	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4
Whitefish PD	9	3	0	0	12	7	19	188	214
Wibaux SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
Wolf Point PD	11	2	0	0	13	8	15	63	86
Yellowstone SO	61	9	1	8	79	126	138	542	806
Totals	2,226	383	26	202	2,837	2,358	3,558	21,556	27,472

^{*} P – reported data at least 1 month out of 12 to the MTIBRS

^{*} N - did not report data to the MTIBRS

^{*} Z – submitted to the MTIBRS zero reportable incidents or offenses for all 12 months

Appendix C: Index Offenses by County – 2015

County	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Violent Crime Index Total	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	Property Crime Index Total
Beaverhead	12	0	0	1	13	3	6	37	46
Big Horn *P	8	0	0	0	8	8	1	38	47
Blaine	7	0	0	0	7	3	5	26	34
Broadwater	18	2	0	0	20	3	3	28	34
Carbon	20	2	0	0	22	16	25	89	130
Carter *Z	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cascade	131	16	6	32	185	146	365	2,593	3,104
Chouteau *N	1	1	0	0	2	1	4	24	29
Custer	16	1	1	1	19	10	22	227	259
Daniels	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Dawson	30	11	0	0	41	16	57	160	233
Deer Lodge	36	3	1	0	40	28	53	159	240
Fallon	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	22	26
Fergus	29	10	0	0	39	12	26	141	179
Flathead	196	32	1	14	243	310	521	2,886	3,717
Gallatin	132	55	0	14	201	137	168	1,698	2,003
Garfield	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Glacier	25	0	0	1	26	13	29	99	141
Golden Valley	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	7
Granite	3	1	0	0	4	6	8	49	63
Hill	62	14	0	3	79	46	66	539	651
Jefferson	27	0	0	0	27	8	19	68	95
Judith Basin	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	6
Lake	126	19	0	11	156	90	189	565	844
Lewis and Clark	210	49	1	13	273	110	252	1,464	1,826
Liberty *N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	34	1	0	0	35	20	40	272	332
Madison	1	1	0	0	2	2	6	28	36
McCone	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	6
Meagher	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	15	18
Mineral	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	4
Missoula	294	66	3	30	393	160	489	2,847	3,496
Musselshell	24	2	0	0	26	9	14	61	84
Park	22	7	0	0	29	28	30	214	272
Petroleum *P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Phillips	11	0	0	0	11	7	12	21	40
Pondera	4	0	0	0	4	2	5	32	39
Powder River	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	6
Powell	18	4	1	0	23	6	10	98	114

County	Agg. Assault	Rape	Homicide	Robbery	Violent Crime Index Total	Motor Vehicle Theft	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	Property Crime Index Total
Prairie	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	6	10
Ravalli	87	6	0	0	93	16	44	373	433
Richland	38	6	0	1	45	35	33	150	218
Roosevelt	22	2	0	0	24	24	29	123	176
Rosebud	6	1	0	0	7	7	10	47	64
Sanders	33	4	1	0	38	14	26	106	146
Sheridan	11	0	0	0	11	4	7	47	58
Silver Bow	79	2	1	6	88	108	180	1,217	1,505
Stillwater	15	3	0	0	18	7	21	74	102
Sweet Grass	2	1	0	0	3	2	2	16	20
Teton	9	1	0	0	10	3	11	43	57
Toole	32	3	0	0	35	11	11	64	86
Treasure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Valley	7	4	0	0	11	8	7	66	81
Wheatland	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4
Wibaux	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
Yellowstone	373	51	10	75	509	911	732	4,689	6,332
Totals	2,226	383	26	202	2,837	2,358	3,558	21,556	27,472

^{*} P – reported data at least 1 month out of 12 to the MTIBRS

^{*} N - did not report data to the MTIBRS

^{*} Z – submitted to the MTIBRS zero reportable incidents or offenses for all 12 months

Appendix D: MBCC Board of Directors

Laura Obert - Chair

Broadwater County Commissioner

PO Box 196 Townsend MT 59644 Phone: 980-2050

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

Laurie Barron

Superintendent

18 W Evergreen Dr Kalispell, MT 59901 Phone: 751-1111

Representing: Educator Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Jim Cashell

Citizen

115 Melbourne Ln Bozeman MT 59718 Phone: 580-7361

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

Rick Kirn - Vice Chair

Tribal, Rural, NE MT Representative

> PO Box 1267 Poplar MT 59255 Phone: 768-7195

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

Mike Batista

Department of Corrections Director

5 S Last Chance Gulch PO Box 201301 Helena MT 59620 Phone: 444-3911 Fax: 444-4920

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

Brenda Desmond

Missoula District Court Standing Master

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

Representing: Judiciary Term Expires: 1/1/2019

Shellie Aune

Prevention Services Director, MHA

PO Box 88 Bozeman, MT 59771 Phone: 587-7774

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

Tim Brurud

Boys & Girls Club of the Hi-Line Director

> 9855 Hwy 2 W Havre MT 59501 Phone: 265-6206

Representing: Youth Justice Advisory Council 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

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	Jennie Hansen Eastern Bureau Chief, Probation & Parole Division 2615 4th Ave S Billings MT 59101 Phone: 896-5409 Fax: 896-5448 Representing: Community Corrections Term Expires: 1/1/2017	Beth McLaughlin Supreme Court Administrator 301 S Park Ste 328 Helena MT 59601 Phone: 841-2966 Representing: Judiciary Term Expires: 1/1/2019
Tim Fox	Bill Hooks	Roxanne Ross
Attorney General	Chief Public Defender	Owner & Trainer
215 N Sanders Helena MT 59620 Phone: 444-1909 Fax: 444-3549 Representing: Attorney General Term Expires: 1/1/2017	44 W Park Ave Butte MT 59701 Phone: 496-6082 Fax: 496-6098 Representing: Criminal Justice Agency Term Expires: 1/1/2019	2787 Stacia Ave Helena MT 59601 Phone: 422-2813 Representing: Public Representative Term Expires: 1/1/2019
Wyatt Glade	Danna Jackson	Angela Russell
Custer County Attorney 3080 Hwy 59 S Miles City MT 59301 Phone: 874-3310 Representing: Law Enforcement Term Expires: 1/1/2017	Assistant U.S. Attorney & Tribal Liaison 719 Holter St Helena MT 59601 Phone: 461-9819 Fax: 457-5130 Representing: Professional & Community Organizations Term Expires: 1/1/2017	PO Box 333 Lodge Grass MT 59050 Phone: 639-2947 Representing: Public Representative Term Expires: 1/1/2019