CRIME

IN MONTANA

1989
ANNUAL REPORT

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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

CRIME IN MONTANA 1989 ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER
of the
MONTANA BOARD
OF
CRIME CONTROL

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FOREWARD

   Crime in Montana is an annual report of the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. It is a statistical representation of the criminal activity occurring in our state during the past year and includes a section on the Montana Youth Courts.

   During the state's 1985 legislative session a new focus began to emerge for criminal justice; a concern for the impact crime has on its victims. Each one of the 53,851 serious crimes reported to our law enforcement agencies last year represents at least one more person to suffer from the trauma of being a crime victim.

   This publication is only the first step in documenting the crime problem in our state and it would not be possible without the voluntary support of the law enforcement agencies who contribute the data.

Edwin Hall, Administrator
Montana Board of Crime Control

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This edition of "Crime in Montana"
is dedicated to the memory of
Frank Hazelbaker
and
Frank I. Haswell
Former Members
of the
Montana Board of Crime Control

GENERAL CRIME STATISTICS FROM THE MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
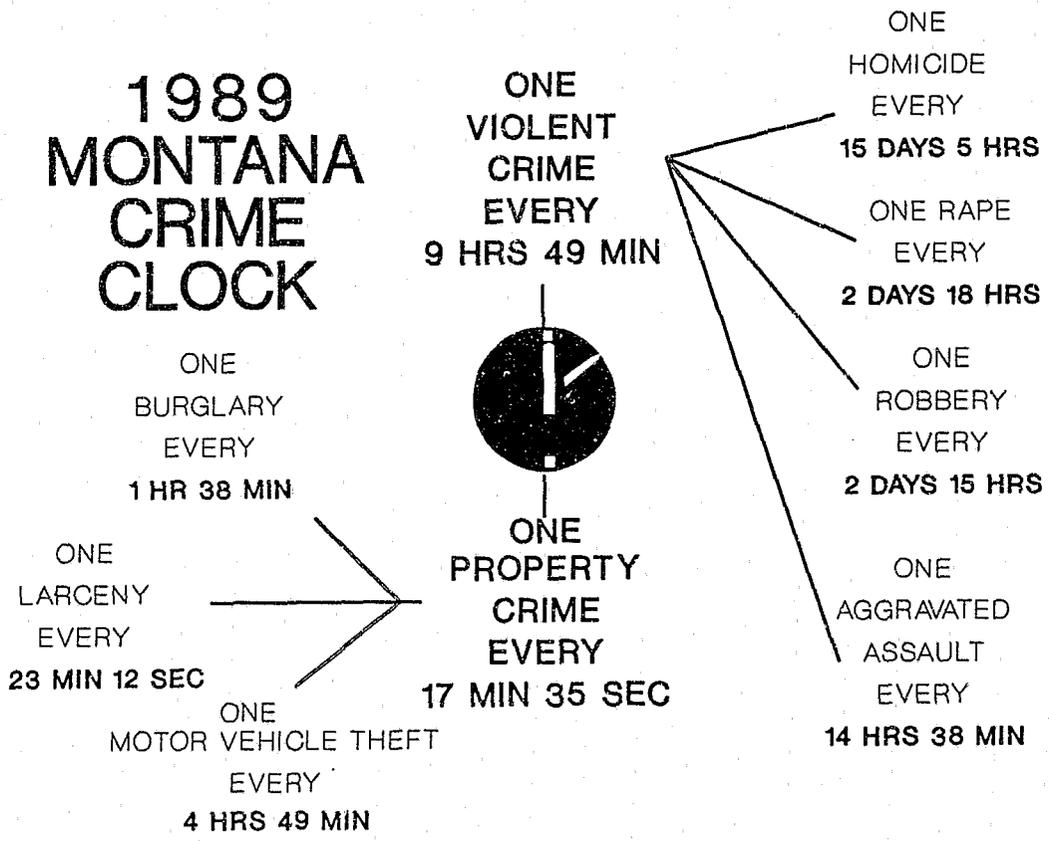
Overview and Introduction

This report contains the most complete, up-to-date, and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It is intended to address the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials.

The data and statistics presented below are initiated by the police departments, sheriff offices, and other criminal justice agencies throughout the state. These agencies provide basic information about each crime which is reported to them and about each arrest they make to the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system. In turn, the MUCR program feeds data into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

It is emphasized that the amount and type of crime reported in this document is based upon the number of reported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. Many crimes, for example, may go unreported because the victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity.

At the same time, it is noted that many sociological and environmental factors influence the type and volume of criminal activity in a particular geographical area. These include the density and size of the community, demographic characteristics of the population, the economic status of the population, educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population, effective strength of local law enforcement agencies, policies of prosecuting officials and the courts and public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement. Many of these are beyond the ability of local law enforcement agencies to control.

1989 MONTANA CRIME CLOCK

ONE VIOLENT CRIME EVERY 9 HRS 49 MIN

ONE HOMICIDE EVERY 15 DAYS 5 HRS

ONE RAPE EVERY 2 DAYS 18 HRS

ONE ROBBERY EVERY 2 DAYS 15 HRS

ONE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EVERY 14 HRS 38 MIN

ONE BURGLARY EVERY 1 HR 38 MIN

ONE LARCENY EVERY 23 MIN 12 SEC

ONE PROPERTY CRIME EVERY 17 MIN 35 SEC

ONE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT EVERY 4 HRS 49 MIN

2

INCIDENCE OF MAJOR CRIMES
IN MONTANA
1980-1989

NUMBER (Thousands)

YEAR
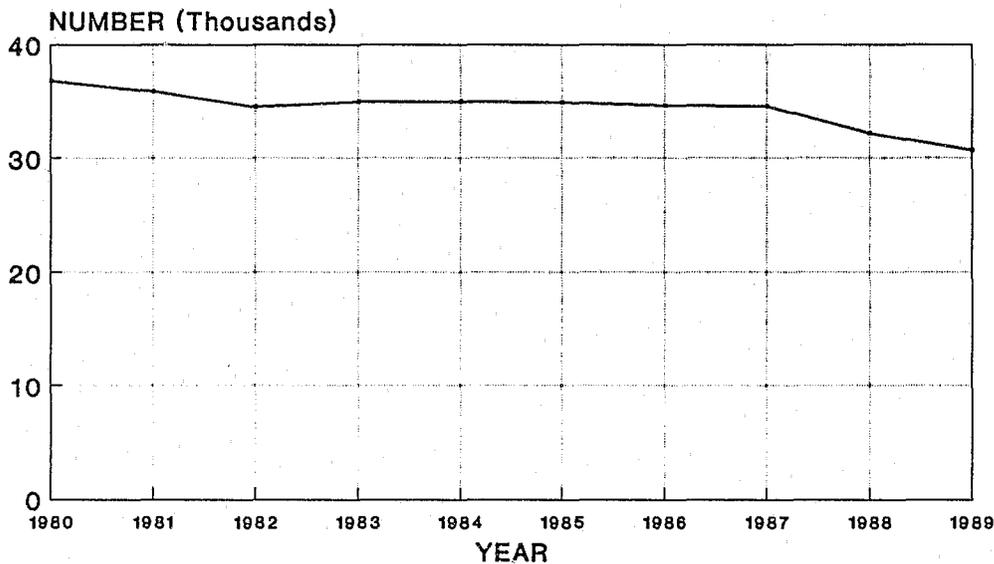
1988-1989 COMPARISON			
	1988	1989	% Diff.
STATEWIDE INDEX	32,183	30,763	-4.4%

Statewide Crime Index

Because of their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence and the reliability of their reporting, the crimes of willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft are used as a gauge with which to measure the amount of crime and how much it increases or decreases over time. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

In 1989, a total of 30,763 major crimes was reported to local law enforcement officials in Montana. This number continues the trend of a decreasing frequency of crimes occurring in the state each year for the past 10 years. Overall, the number of major crimes has decreased 1.6% per year with the maximum number being reported at the beginning of the decade and the minimum at the end. In only one year (1987) did the number of crimes increase over the previous year.

Decreases have been observed in both the violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery and assault) and in crimes against property (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft). The proportion of violent crimes has also dropped from roughly 5.0% of all crimes to 3.0 % in the 1980's.

In 1989, 19.6% of the offenses reported were solved, being cleared by arrest or by exception. Of the $16.8 Million of property lost, $1.6 was recovered for an overall recovery rate of 9.5%. Both of these statistics are comparable to those calculated in other years.

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CRIME RATE =
100,000 X Crime Index / Total Population
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STATEWIDE CRIME RATE
1980-1989

NUMBER OF CRIMES PER 100,000 POPULATION
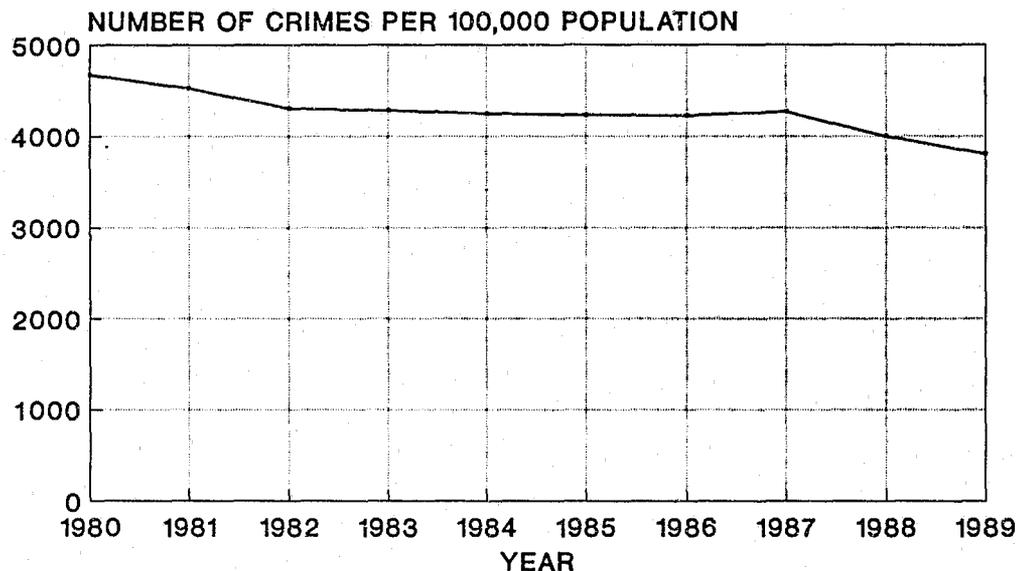
POPULATION FIGURES ON WHICH THESE
STATISTICS ARE BASED WERE PROVIDED
BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1988-1989 COMPARISON			
	1988	1989	% Diff.
STATEWIDE CRIME RATE	4,002.9	3,816.7	-4.7%
NATIONAL CRIME RATE	5,644.2		

Statewide Crime Rate

The Crime Rate of a given area is defined as the number of index crimes per 100,000 population. By using rates per population, comparison can be made between jurisdictions of unequal populations. It should be noted that the rate only takes into consideration the population factor and does not incorporate any of the many other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime reported in a given community. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that are reported to law enforcement agencies.

The population figures used in this part of the report have been provided to the MUCR program by the U.S. Bureau of the Census through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The statewide figures for the last ten years are enumerated in Appendix 2; 1989 estimates for individual counties and communities are shown in Table 1.

In 1988, Montana's crime rate dropped to 3,816.7 major crimes per 100,000 population—the lowest in the decade. Because the state's overall population is estimated to have remained basically the same for the last two years (804,00 and 806,000 for 1988 and 1989 respectively), the decrease in the Crime Index and the Crime Rate are also similar. In the decade of the 1980's, the crime rate decreased 18.5%.

HOMICIDE

REPORTED HOMICIDES IN MONTANA 1980-1989

Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicides where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon is killed by a private citizen.

In 1989, a total of 24 homicides was reported in the state. This represents an increase of 14.3% over the previous year (21). Throughout the 1980's, the number of homicides occuring in Montana fell into a narrow band between twenty and forty per year, with the highest occurring in 1981 (40) and the lowest in 1988 (21). Overall, there has been a general decrease in the number of homicides in the 1980's but because the numbers are so small, one cannot say that it is statistically significant.

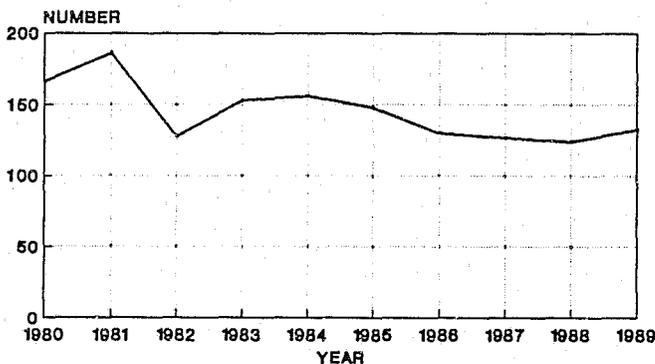Of the 24 homicides reported in 1989, 18 were "solved" or "cleared" for a clearance rate of 75%. This is comparable with the national rate of 70%. Like the national statistics, Montana's clearance rate for homicides is consistantly higher than for other crimes. Montana's homicide rate for 1989 was 3.1 homicides per 100,000 population. The nation's comparable rate for 1988 was 8.4.

1988-1989 COMPARISON			
	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	21	24	+14.3%
State Rate	2.6	3.1	+19.2%
National Rate	8.4		

FORCIBLE RAPE

REPORTED FORCIBLE RAPES IN MONTANA 1980-1989

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification.

A total of 133 cases of rape was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1989. Athough this was a 7% increase over the previous year's count of 124, the general trend over the last ten years has been downward.

Of the rapes reported roughly one-third were classified as attempted rapes. In over 90% of the cases, the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten with the offenders hands, fists, or feet. Nonetheless in almost 10% of the cases a weapon was involved.

Sixty percent (60.2%) of the reported rapes were cleared by arrest or by exception. The national clearance rate was 52%.

The 1989 incidence of rape in Montana was 16.9 forcible rapes or attempts per 100,000 persons. This is less than half the national (1988) rate of 37.6.

1988-1989 COMPARISON			
	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	124	133	+7.0%
State Rate	15.4	16.5	+7.1%
National Rate	37.6		

REPORTED ROBBERIES IN MONTANA
1980-1989

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count.

In 1989, there was a total of 137 robberies in Montana. This represents a drop of 23.0% from 1988 when 178 were reported. The state rate of 17.4 robberies per 100,000 population is about one-tenth of last year's national rate of 220.9. Montana's clearance rate of 26.3% is similar to the national average of 26%.

Over the last ten years, there has been a significant decrease in the number of robberies taking place in Montana. The number reported in 1989 is 34.5% less than the average number reported for the first nine years of the decade.

In half of the reported cases, the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten; in 25% of the cases a firearm was used.

1988-1989 COMPARISON
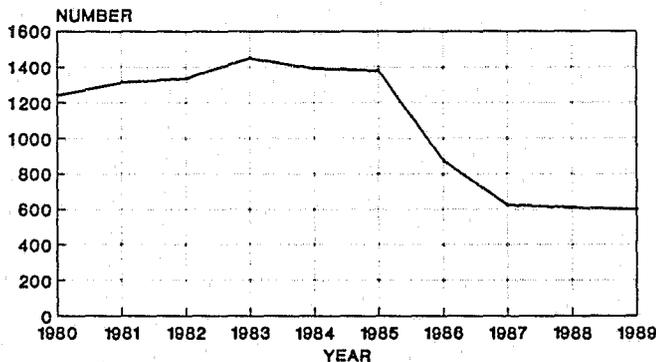
	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	178	137	-23.0%
State Rate	22.1	17.4	-21.3%
National Rate	220.9		

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category.

REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS
IN MONTANA
1980-1989

A total of 598 cases of aggravated assault was reported in Montana in 1989, almost the same number which was reported in 1988 (611).

During the decade of the 80's, the number and rate of assaults has decreased dramatically. Much of this drop, however, may be due to the way in which simple and aggravated assaults have been reported over the years. Between 1980 and 1985, 33% of all assaults were classified as aggravated; over the last three years (1987-1989), only 11% were similarly classified. In the last three years, both the number and rate of aggravated assaults have remained relatively stable. The number of assaults ranged from a high of 625 in 1987 to a low of 598 in 1989; corresponding rates dropped from 79.5 to 76.0 per 100,000 population. In contrast, the national rate for aggravated assaults for 1988 was 370.2.

Over half (52.5%) of the cases of aggravated assault reported in Montana in 1989 were cleared by arrest or by exception. Nationwide, 57% of these cases were cleared in 1988.

1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff
No. Offenses	611	598	-2.1%
State Rate	76.0	74.2	-2.4%
National Rate	370.2		

BURGLARY

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access, it is considered a larceny.

REPORTED BURGLARIES IN MONTANA 1980-1989

NUMBER

A total of 5,401 burglaries was reported in Montana in 1989—roughly the same number which was reported in 1988 (5,359). In the last ten years, however, the number of burglaries has decreased approximately 2.3% per year. The 1989 state rate is slightly more than half of the 1988 national rate (670.1 burglaries per 100,000 population compared to 1309.2).

Of the seven major crimes, burglary is the most difficult for law enforcement to solve. Seldom, if ever, is there a witness to the crime itself. In Montana last year, most burglaries involved the breaking and entering of residential properties (61.2%). In 45% of these cases, the time of day in which the crime occurred is unknown; in one-third of the cases, the crime took place sometime during the night. This pattern is also evident in non-residential burglaries. Consequently, the clearance rate (i.e. the proportion of cases cleared by arrest or by exception) for burglaries in Montana in 1989 was 12.2%.

1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	5,359	5,401	+0.8%
State Rate	666.5	670.1	+1.0%
National Rate	1,309.2		

LARCENY/THEFT

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pickpocketing, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself.

REPORTED LARCENIES IN MONTANA 1980-1989

NUMBER

Larceny is the most common of the seven major offenses, constituting approximately three-fourths of all major crimes being reported. In 1989, a total of 22,652 thefts were reported in Montana. As large a number as this is, it represents a drop of 6.4% from last year's total and is the lowest number reported in the last ten years.

The incident rate of thefts in Montana is approximately equal to the national rate. The 1989 state rate is 2,810.4 thefts per 100,000 population whereas the 1988 national rate was 3,134.9. In fact, in each of the years between 1980 and 1988, the Montana rate was slightly higher than comparable national statistics.

Clearance rates for both Montana and the nation are 20% for the theft offenses. A total of $6,266,273 worth of property was stolen in these crimes; $964,586 was recovered. The overall property value recovery rate was 15.4%. Of the items stolen, 24.1% was recovered.

1988-1989 COMPARISON

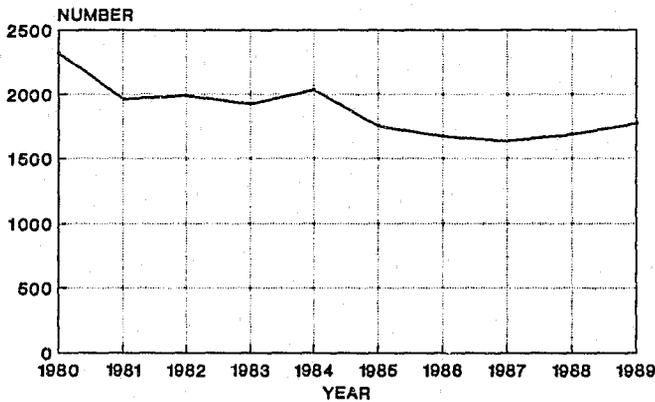|	1988	1989	% Diff
No. Offenses	24,203	22,652	-6.4%
State Rate	3,010.3.0	2,810.4	-6.6%
National Rate	3,134.9		

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

In 1989, there was a total of 1,818 motor vehicles stolen in the state. This represents an increase of 7.8% over last year's total of 1687. Yet the state's rate for these types of offenses is still less than half of the national rate.

About three times as many automobiles are stolen as are trucks. (60.2 % vs. 21.6%). Thirteen percent of the vehicles stolen are motorcycles. The average worth of these vehicles is estimated to be $4,079. (The national average in 1988 was $5,117.)

The total value of the vehicles stolen in 1989 in Montana was $5,530,560. The value of recovered vehicles was estimated at $4,354,943 for a recovery rate of 78.7%. Although 70.6% of the vehicles are recovered, only 27.3% of the cases are cleared by arrest or by exception. (The national clearance rate for 1988 is substantually less—15%.)

REPORTED MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS IN MONTANA

1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	1,687	1,818	+7.8 %
State Rate	209.8	225.6	+7.5%
National Rate	582.9		

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs.

A total of 1,325 cases of drug abuse was reported in Montana in 1989, which is actually 2.5% less than the number which was reported in 1988 (1,818).

Like the nation as a whole, the decade of the 80's saw a dramatic increase in the number and rate of drug abuse offenses reported in Montana. The number and rate of other major crimes are dropping, but drug offenses have been increasing a steady 4.4% per year.

Forty-two percent of the drug offenses in Montana involve possession or use; another 23% involve possession of drug paraphenalia, and 22%, the sale or distribution of drugs. If one assumes drug paraphernalia is primarily associated with marijuana use, then 72.1% of the offenses involve marijuana. Cocaine is the second most common drug, involved in 6.6% of the cases, and amphetamines, in 5.1% of the cases.

Sixty-six percent of the drug offenses reported in Montana have resulted in an arrest in 1989.

REPORTED DRUG OFFENSES IN MONTANA 1980-1989
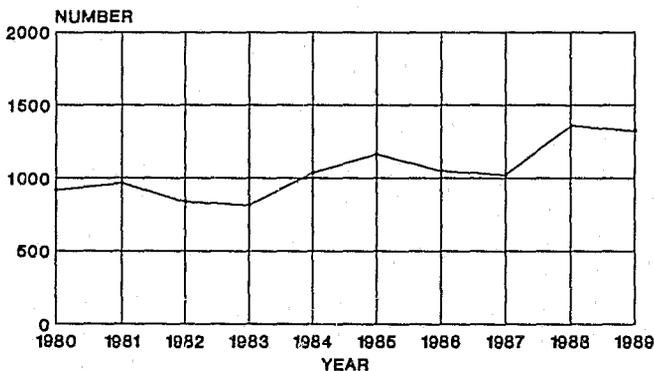
1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff
No. Offenses	1,360	1,325	-2.6%
State Rate	169.2	154.1	-9.1%
National Rate	----		

8

VANDALISM

REPORTED CASES OF VANDALISM IN MONTANA 1980-1989

NUMBER OFFENSES

Vandalism is the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Vandalism by itself does not seem to be a particularly important crime. It becomes important when recognized as the second most frequent type of offense to which officers respond and when one examines the amount of property damage involved.

In 1989, there were 10,700 cases of vandalism reported in Montana. Only larceny is more common. The average damage to property in each case is estimated to be $331. However, because of the large number of offenses involved, the total damage was an estimated $2,217,990 in 1989. Vehicles are vandalized twice as much (42.9%) as residences (19.2%) or other buildings (16.8%). Only 1.2% of the property subjected to vandalism was recovered in 1989, and 13.2% of the offenses was cleared by arrest.

1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff
No. Offenses	11,452	10,700	-6.6%
State Rate	1,424.3	1,327.5	-6.8%
National Rate	-----		

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)

DUI CONVICTIONS IN MONTANA 1984-1989

NUMBER CONVICTIONS
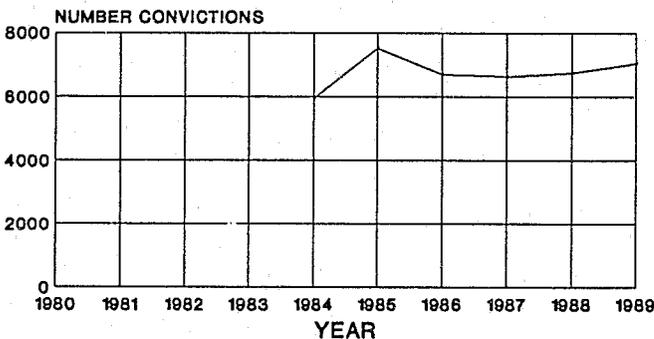
Highway Traffic Safety Division Data
(See Appendix 1)

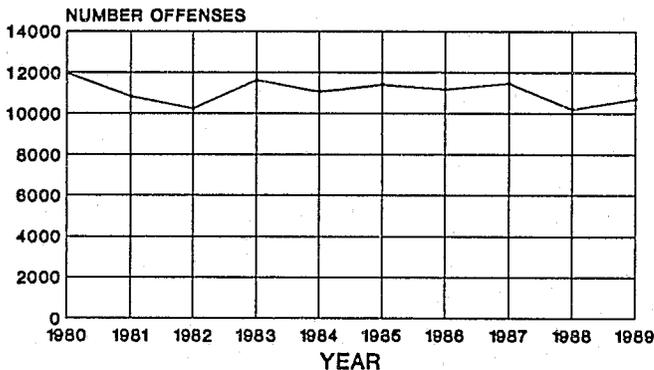*Driving under the influence involves driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.*

In 1989, 7,060 Montana drivers were convicted of driving under the influence. This is an increase of 4.6% over the previous year's total of 6,748. Although Sheriff's Department's made a quarter of the total arrests (1,716 or 24.4%), drunk drivers comprise a major portion of the arrests being made by the rural departments. City police, with a more concentrated population, actually make more arrests (3,409 or 46.0%), but they are not as large a proportion of their totals. In addition, the Montana Highway Patrol account for 23.2%.

The person convicted of multiple DUI's is becoming a major problem to law enforcement in Montana. In 1989, 32.1% of the convictions handed down were to repeat offenders. In 1985, it was 23.2%. In fact, the number of people who have been convicted of DUI three or more times has more than doubled in four years.

Roughly 80% (82.2% in 1989) of the DUI offenders are male. Although the average age of an offender is 34, 9.5% of the persons convicted of DUI were under age (20 years old or less).

1988-1989 COMPARISON

	1988	1989	% Diff.
No. Offenses	6,748	7,060	+4.6%
State Rate	839.3	875.9	+4.4%
National Rate	-----		

TABLE 1
1989
STATE SUMMARY OF
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Cleared By Arrest	% Actual Offenses Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	24	18	75.0
Rape	133	80	60.2
Robbery	137	36	26.3
Aggravated Assault	598	314	52.5
Total Violent	**892**	**448**	**50.2**
Burglary	5,401	660	12.2
Larceny	22,652	4,593	20.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,818	497	27.3
Total Property	**9,871**	**5,750**	**19.3%**
TOTAL PART I	**30,763**	**6,198**	**20.2%**
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	----
Other Assaults	5,463	2,586	47.3
Domestic Abuse*	1,411	858	60.8
Arson	255	38	14.9
Forgery	883	225	25.5
Fraud	1,763	482	7.3
Embezzlement	32	13	40.6
Stolen Property	120	33	27.5
Vandalism	10,700	1,409	13.2
Weapons	397	131	33.0
Prostitution	34	24	70.6
Sex Offenses	1,499	316	21.1
Narcotics	1,325	877	66.2
Gambling	27	3	11.1
Offenses Against Family	590	92	15.6
DUI**	4,875	4,875	100.0
TOTAL PART II* **	**23,088**	**6,229**	**27.0%**
GRAND TOTAL* **	**53,851**	**12,247**	**23.0%**

* Domestic abuse is considered part of simple assaults. Data from Billings P.D. not included. Figures not included in the totals.

** DUI's reported to MUCR. DUI's are only recorded in MUCR as an arrest, thus 100% are cleared. The number of DUI's does not include data from Billings P.D. and non-reporting agencies, thus it is substantially lower than convictions reported to Highway Traffic Safety Division (Page 8).

*** Totals do not include Domestic abuse nor DUI figures.

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
1988 AND 1989

OFFENSE	# Reported 1988	# Reported 1989	Percent Change
Homicide	21	24	14.3%
Rape	124	133	+7.3%
Robbery	178	137	-23.0%
Aggravated Assault	611	598	-2.1%
Total Violent	**934**	**892**	**-4.5%**
Burglary	5,359	5,401	+0.8%
Larceny	24,203	22,652	-6.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,687	1,818	+7.8%
Total Property	**31,249**	**29,871**	**-4.4%**
TOTAL PART I	**32,183**	**30,763**	**-4.4%**
Negligent Manslaughter	2	0	-100.0%
Other Assaults	4,873	5,463	+12.1%
Domestic Abuse*	1180	1,411	+19.6%
Arson	143	255	+78.3%
Forgery	1,037	883	-14.9%
Fraud	1,557	1,763	+13.2%
Embezzlement	53	32	-39.6%
Stolen Property	85	120	+41.2%
Vandalism	10,186	10,700	+5.1%
Weapons	454	397	-12.6%
Prostitution	28	34	+21.6%
Sex Offenses	1,533	1,499	-2.2%
Narcotics	1,360	1,325	-2.6%
Gambling	51	27	-47.1%
Offenses Against Family	476	590	+24.0%
DUI**	4,618	4,875	+5.6%
TOTAL PART II*	**21,838**	**23,088**	**+5.7%**
GRAND TOTAL*	**54,021**	**53,851**	**-0.3%**

*   Domestic abuse is considered part of simple assaults. Data from Billings P.D. not included. Figures not included in the totals.
** DUI's reported to MUCR. DUI's are only recorded in MUCR as an arrest, thus 100% are cleared. The number of DUI's does not include data from Billings P.D. and non-reporting agencies, thus it is substantially lower than convictions reported to Highway Traffic Safety Division (Page 8).
*** Totals do not include Domestic abuse nor DUI figures.

TABLE 3
PROPERTY LOSSES INCURRED IN CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
(1989)

TYPE OF CRIME	AVERAGE LOSS	TOTAL LOSS	TOTAL RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Robbery	$506	$46,556	$3,095	6.6%
Burglary	$458	$2,707,722	$385,227	14.2%
Larceny	$276	$6,266,273	$964,586	15.4%
M V Theft	$4,079	$5,530,560	$4,354,943	78.7%
Vandalism	$331	$2,217,990	$25,793	1.2%
Other	$599	$1,590,797	$815,090	51.2%
Total	$470	$18,539,898	$6,548,734	35.3%

* Table does not include $4,013,030 property lost and $1,516,353 property recovered in crimes reported to the Billings Police Department.

TABLE 4
FREQUENCY OF USE OF VARIOUS WEAPONS IN THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES IN MONTANA
(1989)

Weapon	Type of Violent Crime				
	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Assault	Total
Firearm	14*	1	22	172	209
Knife	3*	7	12	167	189
Other Dangerous Weapon	1	1	9	115	126
Hands, Feet Etc.	1	103	45	110	259
Unknown	5	21	49	34	112

* In three reported homicides, both a knive and a pistol were used.

PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST - 1989
SEVEN INDEX CRIMES

TYPE OF CRIME

HOMICIDE
RAPE
ROBBERY
ASSAULT

BURGLARY
LARCENY
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

GRAND TOTAL

VIOLENT CRIMES
PROPERTY CRIMES

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%

PERCENTAGE CLEARED
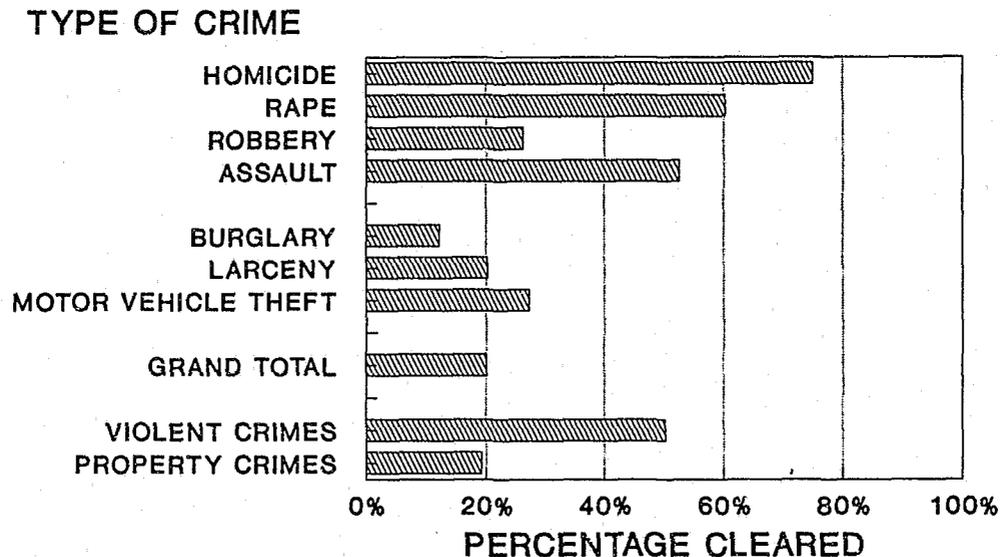
AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RATE OF SELECTED OFFENSES 1980-1989

OFFENSE CATEGORY

HOMICIDE
RAPE
ROBBERY
AG. ASSAULT
BURGLARY
LARCENY
MV THEFT
SIMPLE ASSAULT
VANDALISM
SEX OFFENSES
DRUG ABUSE

-10% -5% 0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35%

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE
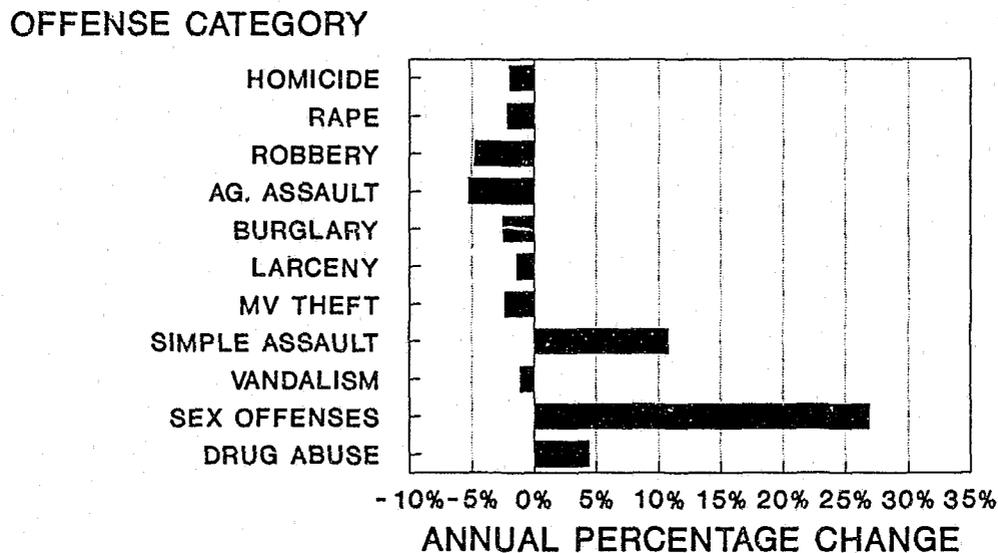
TABLE 5
COUNTY RANKINGS
WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1989 CRIME RATE*

County	1989 Crime Rate	County	1989 Crime Rate
Missoula	6267.8	Sweet Grass	2090.5
Cascade	5940.0	Madison	1929.3
Silver Bow	5801.5	Toole	1742.4
Broadwater	5649.1	Powder River	1679.5
Lewis & Clark	5372.8	Chouteau	1669.8
Yellowstone	5118.5	Wheatland	1634.1
Flathead	5019.9	Stillwater	1616.7
Park	4375.7	Sheridan	1536.1
Hill	4204.0	Rosebud	1252.3
Deer Lodge	3904.1	Liberty	1085.5
Lincoln	3892.6	Fallon	998.5
State Average	**3811.4**	Sanders	952.0
Roosevelt	3751.0	Pondera	909.1
Lake	2943.5	Musselshell	905.7
Fergus	2640.7	Blaine	884.5
Valley	2591.2	Mineral	822.3
Custer	2563.1	Daniels	768.5
Richland	2437.0	Jefferson	625.6
Phillips	2403.8	Golden Valley	544.5
Granite	2381.0	Teton	294.6
Ravalli	2339.0	Dawson	197.7
Big Horn	2253.6	Treasure	111.0
Carbon	2177.6	McCone	39.9

UNRANKED COUNTIES

Beaverhead	Judith Basin
Carter	Meagher
Gallatin	Petroleum
Garfield	Powell
Glacier	Prairie

*Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

TABLE 6
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICES RANKED WITH RESPECT TO THEIR 1989 CRIME RATES*

Agency**	1989 Crime Rate
Butte\Silver Bow County S.O.	5801.5
Broadwater County S.O.	5649.1
Anaconda/Deer Lodge County S.O.	3904.1
Lincoln County S.O.	3851.9
Roosevelt County S.O.	3751.0
Flathead County S.O.	3351.0
Phillips County S.O.	2975.4
Missoula County S.O.	2970.2
Park County S.O.	2955.4
Lake County S.O.	2842.3
Hill County S.O.	2830.7
Yellowstone County S.O.	2554.3
Lewis & Clark County S.O.	2421.1
Granite County S.O.	2381.0
Big Horn County S.O.	2253.6
Sweet Grass County S.O.	2090.5
Madison County S.O.	1979.3
Gallatin County S.O.	1810.2
Toole County S.O.	1742.4
Powder River County S.O.	1679.5
Wheatland County S.O.	1634.1
Stillwater County S.O.	1616.7
Custer County S.O.	1434.6
Carbon County S.O.	1382.9
Cascade County S.O.	1373.4
Ravalli County S.O.	1315.2
Chouteau County S.O.	1282.6
Beaverhead County S.O.	1265.8
Rosebud County S.O.	1252.3
Sheridan County S.O.	1176.9
Liberty County S.O.	1085.5
Valley County S.O.	1060.4
Richland County S.O.	982.6
Sanders County S.O.	936.5
Musselshell County S.O.	905.7
Blaine County S.O.	884.5
Fergus County S.O.	876.0
Mineral County S.O.	822.3
Daniels County S.O.	646.6
Jefferson County S.O.	546.5
Golden Valley County S.O.	544.5
Pondera County S.O.	447.8
Teton County S.O.	294.6
Dawson County S.O.	275.2
Fallon County S.O.	156.0
Treasure County S.O.	111.0
McCone County S.O.	39.9

Agencies Not Ranked Because of Insufficient Data:
Carter Co. S.O.   Garfield Co. S.O.
Glacier Co. S.O.   Judith Basin Co. S.O.
Meagher Co. S.O.   Petroleum Co. S.O.
Powell Co. S.O.   Prairie County S.O.,
Wibaux County S.O.

TABLE 7
CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS RANKED WITH RESPECT TO THEIR 1989 CRIME RATES*

Agency	County	1989 Crime Rate
Kalispell P.D.	Flathead	10527.6
Missoula P.D.	Missoula	10214.9
Hamilton P.D.	Ravalli	10086.6
Helena P.D.	Lewis & Clark	8073.1
Great Falls P.D.	Cascade	7500.8
Billings P.D.	Yellowstone	6594.9
West Yellowstone P.D.	Gallatin	6201.5
Livingston P.D.	Park	5926.3
Whitefish P.D.	Flathead	5243.9
Havre P.D.	Hill	5115.1
Polson P.D.	Lake	4934.3
Glasgow P.D.	Valley	4831.6
Red Lodge P.D.	Carbon	4538.9
Columbia Falls P.D.	Flathead	4464.6
Eureka P.D.	Lincoln	4446.2
Lewistown P.D.	Fergus	4212.2
Sidney P.D.	Richland	4103.1
Miles City P.D.	Custer	3000.9
Fort Benton P.D.	Chouteau	2684.1
East Helena P.D.	Lewis & Clark	2139.8
Plentywood P.D.	Sheridan	1955.1
St. Ignatius P.D.	Lake	1806.6
Malta P.D.	Phillips	1731.1
Baker P.D.	Fallon	1532.4
Conrad P.D.	Pondera	1510.0
Thompson Falls P.D.	Sanders	1016.7
Boulder P.D.	Jefferson	972.8
Scobey P.D.	Daniels	907.6
Ronan P.D.	Ravalli	768.0
Laurel P.D.	Yellowstone	183.6
Glendive P.D.	Dawson	119.4

Agencies Not Ranked Because of Insufficient Data:
Bozeman P.D.   Dillon P.D.
MSU Campus Police

* Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

** Populations served by Sheriff's Offices are defined as those county's populations not served by city or municipal police departments.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1989 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
BEAVERHEAD										
Beaverhead S. O.	4266	54.	1265.8	0	0	0	1	16	33	4
Dillon	4046	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	8312	54.	649.7	0	0	0	1	16	33	4
BIG HORN										
Big Horn S. O.	10916	246.	2253.6	0	2	1	16	37	168	22
TOTAL--	10916	246.	2253.6	0	2	1	16	37	168	22
BLAINE										
Blaine S. O.	7010	62.	884.5	0	0	0	2	9	41	10
TOTAL--	7010	62.	884.5	0	0	0	2	9	41	10
BROADWATER										
Broadwater S. O.	3505	198.	5649.1	1	0	0	4	27	159	7
TOTAL--	3505	198.	5649.1	1	0	0	4	27	159	7
CARBON										
Carbon S. O.	6219	86.	1382.9	0	0	0	1	31	53	1
Red Lodge	2093	95.	4538.9	0	0	0	1	11	79	4
TOTAL--	8312	181.	2177.6	0	0	0	2	42	132	5
CARTER										
Carter S. O.	1602	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1602	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CASCADE										
Cascade S. O.	19950	274.	1373.4	1	2	0	17	31	185	38
Great Falls	58367	4378.	7500.8	1	23	27	74	521	3538	194
TOTAL--	78317	4652.	5940.0	2	25	27	91	552	3723	232
CHOUTEAU										
Chouteau S. O.	4207	54.	1283.6	0	0	0	1	15	34	4
Fort Benton	1602	43.	2684.1	0	0	0	2	3	36	2
TOTAL--	5809	97.	1669.8	0	0	0	3	18	70	6
CUSTER										
Custer S. O.	3555	51.	1434.6	0	0	0	5	5	36	5
Miles City	9164	275.	3000.9	0	0	0	4	25	228	18
TOTAL--	12719	326.	2563.1	0	0	0	9	30	264	23
DANIELS										
Daniels S. O.	1392	9.	646.6	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
Scobey	1212	11.	907.6	0	0	0	0	3	8	0
TOTAL--	2604	20.	768.0	0	0	0	0	3	16	1
DAWSON										
Dawson S. O.	5088	14.	275.2	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Glendive	5027	6.	119.4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
TOTAL--	10115	20.	197.7	0	0	0	0	2	18	0
DEER LODGE										
Deer Lodge S. O.	10015	391.	3904.1	1	0	0	11	178	173	28
TOTAL--	10015	391.	3904.1	1	0	0	11	178	173	28
FALLON										
Fallon S. O.	1282	2.	156.0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Baker	2023	31.	1532.4	0	0	0	1	12	17	1
TOTAL--	3305	33.	998.5	0	0	0	1	13	18	1
FERGUS										
Fergus S. O.	5708	50.	876.0	0	0	0	1	5	38	6
Lewistown	6410	270.	4212.2	0	0	1	3	33	210	23
TOTAL--	12118	320.	2640.7	0	0	1	4	38	248	29
FLATHEAD										
Flathead S. O.	39027	1308.	3351.5	0	12	2	22	257	917	98
Columbia Falls	3315	148.	4464.6	0	1	0	0	18	124	5
Whitefish	4367	229.	5243.9	1	0	0	7	36	166	19
Kalispell	11978	1261.	1.05E4	0	8	4	31	148	998	72
TOTAL--	58687	2946.	5019.9	1	21	6	60	459	2205	194
GALLATIN										
Gallatin S. O.	23975	434.	1810.2	3	5	0	8	106	280	32
Bozeman	23565	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
West Yellowstone	1032	64.	6201.6	0	0	0	0	1	54	9
MSU Campus Police	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	48572	498.	1025.3	3	5	0	8	107	334	41

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.
All numbers and statistics appearing in this table are based upon the UCR Hierarchial Rule.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1989 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
GARFIELD										
Garfield S. O.	1602	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL–	1602	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLACIER										
Glacier S. O.	11117	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL–	11117	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLDEN VALLEY										
Golden Valley S. O.	1102	6.	544.5	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
TOTAL–	1102	6.	544.5	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
GRANITE										
Granite S. O.	2604	62.	2381.0	2	0	0	1	24	25	10
TOTAL–	2604	62.	2381.0	2	0	0	1	24	25	10
HILL										
Hill S. O.	7030	199.	2830.7	0	2	0	5	50	125	17
Havre	10596	542.	5115.1	1	0	1	0	39	480	21
TOTAL–	17626	741.	4204.0	1	2	1	5	89	605	38
JEFFERSON										
Jefferson S. O.	6770	37.	546.5	0	0	1	1	12	18	5
Boulder	1542	15.	972.8	0	0	0	0	3	9	3
TOTAL–	8312	52.	625.6	0	0	1	1	15	27	8
JUDITH BASIN										
Judith Basin S. O.	2504	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL–	2504	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKE										
Lake S. O.	14812	421.	2842.3	0	3	1	18	103	199	97
Polson	3425	169.	4934.3	0	0	0	3	31	118	17
St. Ignatius	941	17.	1806.6	0	0	0	1	7	8	1
Ronan	1953	15.	768.0	0	0	1	0	3	9	2
TOTAL–	21131	622.	2943.5	0	3	2	22	144	334	117
LEWIS & CLARK										
Lewis & Clark S. O.	20280	491.	2421.1	1	2	2	24	93	332	37
Helena	24687	1993.	8073.1	0	3	7	47	243	1624	69
East Helena	2103	45.	2139.8	0	0	0	1	2	40	2
TOTAL–	47070	2529.	5372.8	1	5	9	72	338	1996	108
LIBERTY										
Liberty S. O.	2303	25.	1085.5	0	0	0	0	10	15	0
TOTAL–	2303	25.	1085.5	0	0	0	0	10	15	0
LINCOLN										
Lincoln S. O.	17446	672.	3851.9	1	0	0	28	202	414	27
Eureka	1282	57.	4446.2	0	0	0	2	30	24	1
TOTAL–	18728	729.	3892.6	1	0	0	30	232	438	28
MCCONE										
McCone S. O.	2504	1.	39.9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL–	2504	1.	39.9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MADISON										
Madison S. O.	5608	111.	1979.3	0	0	0	1	34	64	12
TOTAL–	5608	111.	1979.3	0	0	0	1	34	64	12
MEAGHER										
Meagher S. O.	2003	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL–	2003	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINERAL										
Mineral S. O.	3405	28.	822.3	0	2	0	2	8	16	0
TOTAL–	3405	28.	822.3	0	2	0	2	8	16	0
MISSOULA										
Missoula S. O.	42724	1269.	2970.2	1	11	2	52	216	911	76
Missoula	35693	3646.	1.02E4	0	18	13	55	443	2938	179
TOTAL–	78417	4915.	6267.8	1	29	15	107	659	3849	255
MUSSELSHELL										
Musselshell S. O.	4306	39.	905.7	0	0	0	0	12	23	4
TOTAL–	4306	39.	905.7	0	0	0	0	12	23	4
PARK										
Park S. O.	6429	190.	2955.4	0	0	1	3	46	108	32
Livingston	5889	349.	5926.3	0	2	0	11	46	279	11
TOTAL–	12318	539.	4375.7	0	2	1	14	92	387	43

FOOTNOTE: XXX–Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.
All numbers and statistics appearing in this table are based upon the UCR Hierarchial Rule.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1989 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
PETROLEUM										
Petroleum S. O.	601	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	601	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILLIPS										
Phillips S. O.	2924	87.	2975.4	0	1	0	3	33	41	9
Malta	2484	43.	1731.1	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
TOTAL--	5408	130.	2403.8	0	1	0	3	33	84	9
PONDERA										
Pondera S. O.	3796	17.	447.8	1	0	0	0	6	8	2
Conrad	2914	44.	1510.0	0	0	0	2	2	40	0
TOTAL--	6710	61.	909.1	1	0	0	2	8	48	2
POWDER RIVER										
Powder River S. O.	2203	37.	1679.5	0	0	0	0	12	24	1
TOTAL--	2203	37.	1679.5	0	0	0	0	12	24	1
POWELL										
Powell S. O.	6810	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	6810	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRAIRIE										
Prairie S. O.	1602	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1602	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAVALLI										
Ravalli S. O.	22734	299.	1315.2	0	0	0	14	51	210	24
Hamilton	3004	303.	1.01E4	0	0	0	2	18	275	8
TOTAL--	25738	602.	2339.0	0	0	0	16	69	485	32
RICHLAND										
Richland S. O.	6310	62.	982.6	0	0	0	1	12	45	4
Sidney	5508	226.	4103.1	0	1	0	4	14	198	9
TOTAL--	11818	288.	2437.0	0	1	0	5	26	243	13
ROOSEVELT										
Roosevelt S. O.	11117	417.	3751.0	0	2	0	19	103	277	16
TOTAL--	11117	417.	3751.0	0	2	0	19¹	103	277	16
ROSEBUD										
Rosebud S. O.	12218	153.	1252.3	0	0	0	0	25	114	14
TOTAL--	12218	153.	1252.3	0	0	0	0	25	114	14
SANDERS										
Sanders S. O.	6941	65.	936.5	0	0	0	5	16	41	3
Thompson Falls	1672	17.	1016.7	0	0	0	1	2	14	0
TOTAL--	8613	82.	952.0	0	0	0	6	18	55	3
SHERIDAN										
Sheridan S. O.	2804	33.	1176.9	0	0	0	0	7	25	1
Plentywood	2404	47.	1955.1	0	0	0	0	6	39	2
TOTAL--	5208	80.	1536.1	0	0	0	0	13	64	3
SILVER BOW										
Butte/Silver Bow S.	33250	1929.	5801.5	0	1	15	36	421	1379	77
TOTAL--	33250	1929.	5801.5	0	1	15	36	421	1379	77
STILLWATER										
Stillwater S. O.	6309	102.	1616.7	0	0	1	8	42	46	5
TOTAL--	6309	102.	1616.7	0	0	1	8	42	46	5
SWEET GRASS										
Sweet Grass S. O.	3205	67.	2090.5	0	0	0	2	16	48	1
TOTAL--	3205	67.	2090.5	0	0	0	2	16	48	1
TETON										
Teton S. O.	6109	18.	294.6	0	0	0	1	5	12	0
TOTAL--	6109	18.	294.6	0	0	0	1	5	12	0
TOOLE										
Toole S. O.	5108	89.	1742.4	1	0	0	1	20	60	7
TOTAL--	5108	89.	1742.4	1	0	0	1	20	60	7
TREASURE										
Treasure S. O.	901	1.	111.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL--	901	1.	111.0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
VALLEY										
Valley S. O.	4998	53.	1060.4	0	0	0	4	16	30	3
Glasgow	3415	165.	4831.6	0	0	1	2	16	139	7
TOTAL--	8413	218.	2591.2	0	0	1	6	32	169	10

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.
All numbers and statistics appearing in this table are based upon the UCR Hierarchial Rule.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1989 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
WHEATLAND										
Wheatland S. O.	2203	36.	1634.1	0	0	0	1	12	23	0
TOTAL--	2203	36.	1634.10	0	0	1	12	23	0	
WIBAUX										
Wibaux S. O.	1302	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1302	0.	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YELLOWSTONE										
Yellowstone S. O.	31359	801.	2554.3	4	5	3	3	200	526	60
Billings	78136	5153.	6594.9	4	27	53	22	1150	3601	296
Laurel	7081	13.	183.6	0	0	0	0	3	10	0
TOTAL--	116576	5967.	5118.5	8	32	56	25	1353	4137	356
STATEWIDE TOTALS--	806000	30720.	3811.4	24	133	137	598	5401	22652	1775

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.
All numbers and statistics appearing in this table are based upon the UCR Hierarchial Rule.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Montana's Juvenile Justice System

Montana' s Juvenile Justice System allows youth to be given consideration not available to adults and, at the same time, denies them some of the constitutional rights that adults have. In Youth Court, juveniles are found to be "delinquent" or "in need of supervision", but are not "convicted" of specific crimes. In this sense then, a Youth Court is part of each District Court, but operates as a civil rather than a criminal process.

A youth may be found to be Delinquent only if he has committed an act which is criminal for an adult. Burglary, assault, or shoplifting can all lead to a finding of Delinquency. Youth in Need of Supervision (YINS) are those youth who have committed non-criminal acts such as running away, being "ungovernable" or violating curfew. These are only "crimes" because of the youth's age. They are commonly referred to as "status" offenses.

GENERAL YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY--1989

Number (in thousands)
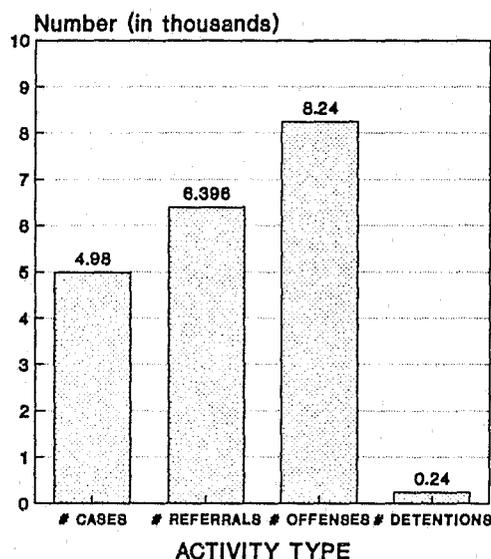
ACTIVITY TYPE

General Activity

The activities of Montana's Youth Courts and Juvenile Probation Offices is typically measured in four components:

1. _The Number of Cases_—the number of individual youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system for some reason, criminal or not. In 1989, 4,980 youth were processed by Youth Courts in Montana. About two-thirds of the cases were males.

2. _The Number of Referrals_—the number of youth encounters with the juvenile justice system. An individual can be referred more than once during the year. In 1989, Youth Courts and Probation Offices handled 6,396 referrals.

3. _The Number of Offenses_—the number of crimes attributed to youths who have been referred to the system. In 1989, Montana had 8,240 criminal and status offenses reported to probation offices which were attributed to juveniles.

4. _The number of detentions_—the number of times youths are confined awaiting court action. Because youth facillities are not generally available in Montana, this usually means being locked up in the local jail. During the course of a year, a single youth may be confined more than once. In 1989, 210 youth were detained 240 times.

Although 4,980 youths, or cases, were handled by Youth Courts in Montana in 1989, it must be emphasized that they only constitute 4% of the youth estimated to be at risk in the state.

The caseload on the juvenile justice system in Montana appears to have peaked in 1986 when 5,601 cases, 7,215 referrals, and 9,925 juvenile offenses were reported. The graph on the next page shows that since that time, there has been a gradual decrease in all of these measures. The decrease in reported cases, referrals, and offenses in 1989 is considerably larger than observed in previous years. All three measures were down approximately 10% (cases, -9.7%; referrals, -9.7%; and offenses, -9.3%). The number of pre-trial detentions was down 26.6% from 1988.

Roughly 80% of the youth involved with the probation system were involved a single time during the year. Four-

GENERAL
YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY
1982-1989

Thousands

YEAR
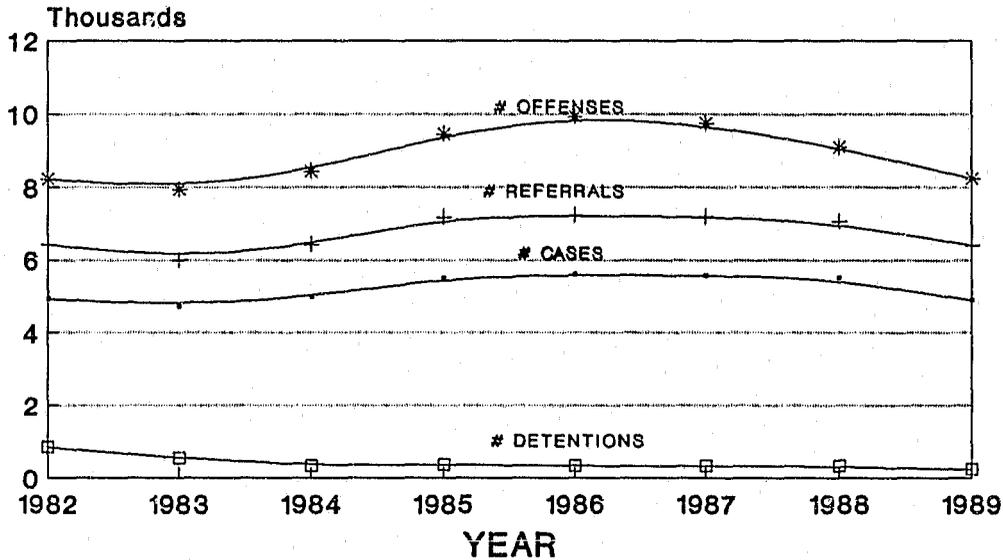
teen percent had two encounters; 3.7%, three encounters; 1.3%, four encounters, and 1.0%, five or more encounters. Again, the overwhelming majority of Montana's youth who have had an encounter with the system, have only one.

It is the repetitive cases which become the more serious offenders. There were 1.7 offenses reported for every case handled. While repeaters accounted for 20.3% of the referrals, they were also responsible for 31.9% of the offenses reported.

The 240 pre-trial detentions which occurred in 1989 constituted 2.9% of all Juvenile Probation referrals, the 210 youth, 4.2% of all cases handled.

Rate of Referral by Age and Sex

The rate of referral per 1,000 youth at risk for each age and sex can be used to identify critical age-sex groups and predict potential changes in Youth Court activities.

In general, the same pattern can be observed from year to year. This year, 1989, is no different. For both sexes, the referral rate generally shows up as an increasing straight line from about age 12 through 15. For females, the rate peaks at age 15, levels off at age 16, and then shows a decrease at age 17. For males, it continues to increase in the 15, 16, and 17-year old age group. Over the last three years, a definite decrease in the referral rate can be seen across all age groups. In 1985, for example, the referral rate for 17-year old males was 187.5; in 1988, 178.4; and in 1989, 164.9.

In 1989, there were 83.3 referrals for each 1,000 males, and 45.4 refferals for each 1,000 females. Seventeen year old males experienced the highest rate. They accounted for 1,034 referrals (24.2% of the male total and 16.2% of the

overall total) for a rate of 164.9 referrals per 1,000 population. For females, the fifteen year old group experienced the highest rate—82.9 referrals per 1,000 population. This group has 464 encounters which make up 21.8% of the total female referrals.

Source of Referral

Law enforcement authorities are the primary referral source for delinquent youth in Montana. In 1989, police departments and sheriff's offices accounted for 92% of all

RATE OF REFERRAL
PER 1,000 YOUTH
BY AGE AND SEX--1989

Age
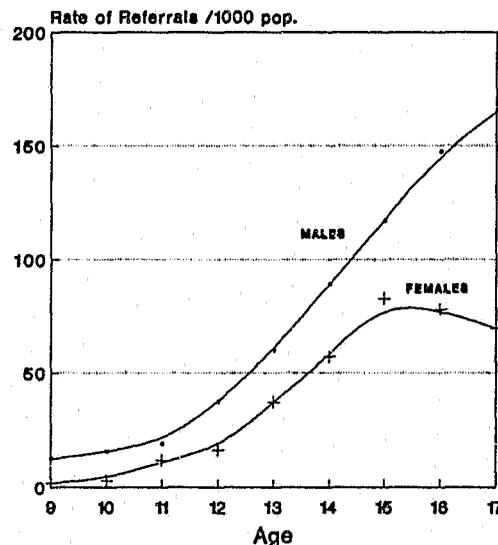
referrals. Over the years, local law enforcement has traditionally provided the bulk of referrals to the juvenile justice system. The remaining 8% is composed of a wide variety of referral sources including the State Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, tribal courts, parents, and school officials.

Reason for Referral

Currently five major categories or reasons for referral make up the total number of referrals to the Youth Court:

1) *Crimes against persons* include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault. In 1989, the juvenile justice system handled 313 referrals which involved crimes against persons.

2) *Property crimes* include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. In 1989, Montana youth were referred 2,746 times for property crimes.

3) *Offenses against the public order* include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct), traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (escape, contempt, probation, and parole violations). In 1989, 714 referrals for offenses against public order were processed.

4) *Status offenses* include those offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. In 1989, there were 2,448 referrals made for these offenses in Montana.

Total number of referrals made ▪ 6396

5) *Drug offenses*. In 1989, 90 referrals were made for substance abuse in the state.

As indicated above, most juvenile referrals in Montana are primarily for property crimes (42.9% in 1989) or for status offenses (38.3% in 1989). Referrals for offenses against public order accounted for 1.2% and crimes against persons for 4.8%. Drug offenses were involved only 1.4% of the time.

Crimes against property and those against public order have both been on the decrease since 1987. Crimes against persons, drug abuse offenses, and status offenses hit a high in 1988 and have decreased slightly in the last year.

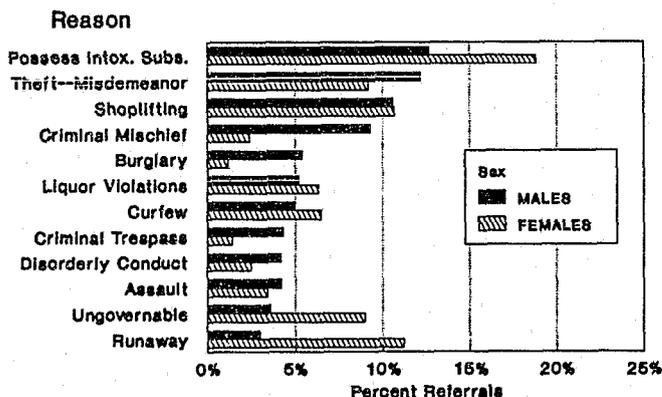# NUMBER OF REFERRALS
BY MAJOR CATEGORY
(1983-1989)
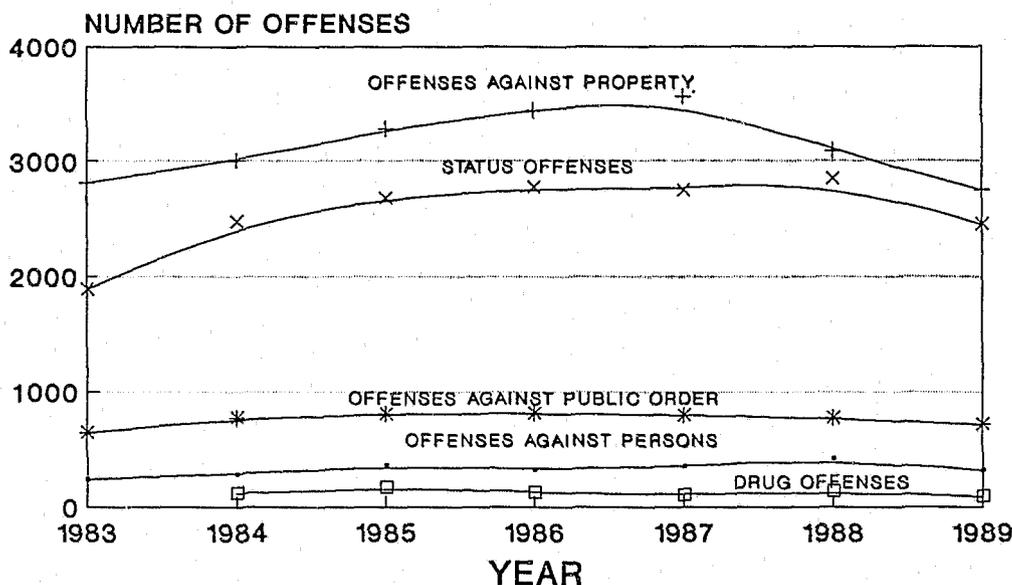
Referral Offenses

The twelve most frequent types of specific offenses which result in a referral to youth court accounted for approximately 80% of all the referrals made in 1989. These 12 offenses make up 80% of the male referrals and 82% of the female referrals.

Although the top twelve offenses are the same for either sex, their ranking is different. Males, for example, tend to be more involved in property crimes (misdemeanor theft, shoplifting, criminal mischief or vandalism, and burglary) whereas a substantial proportion of the females are referred for status offenses (curfew, ungovernable, and runaways).

The most common reason for referral of a youth to the juvenile authorities in Montana for both males and females involves the possession of alcohol. This single offense generated 12% of the male referrals and 18% of the female referrals in 1989. Violation of the other liquor laws constituted an additional 5% of the referrals for either sex.

SEVEN YEAR TREND IN DETENTION BY TYPE OF OFFENDER 1983-1989

TYPE OF OFFENDER
Status Offender   Delinquent

Most Frequent Reasons for Referral to Youth Court

These Offenses constitute roughly 80% of the referrals for either sex.

The Number of Detentions and Their Trend

The number of pre-trial youth detentions which occurred in Montana during the last seven years can be separated in to the major types of offenders—status offenders and delinquents. In both cases, the number has dropped dramatically in recent years. The total number of youth detentions in 1989 was 240, down 83 (-25%) from 1988.

The percentage of detentions which were status offenders has averaged 20.9% over this seven year period; during 1989, it was 16.3%. Each year, slightly over half (55.3% over the last 5 years) of the status offenders were runaways.

It is a major goal of the Youth Services Advisory Council to eventually reduce the detention of status offenders to zero. A major impediment to attaining this goal lies in the small numbers of youth involved and the vastness of the geographical area to be covered. These two problems combine to prevent effective and cost efficient solutions from being developed. Most of the status offenders cur-

rently being held are now generally held less than 24 hours or are residents of other jurisdictions (i.e. runaways).

In contrast to the status offenders, one of the most frequent reasons for criminal offenders to be detained is for escape, contempt, probation, or parole violations (15.9%). Other crimes for which delinquents are jailed are larceny (23.9%), burglary (13.4%), simple assault (9.4%), motor vehicle theft (8.9%), and arson and vandalism (6.5%).

Types of Referrals Requiring Detention

The reduction to an absolute minimum of the percentage of youth referrals which are detained in adult jails has been a primary goal of the Youth Services Advisory Council for several years. At the same time, the percentage of youth detained is dropping. In the last 12 years, it has dropped from a stable 20% to roughly 4.5%. (In 1989, the actual percentage was 3.7%.)

In Montana, a delinquent youth is more apt to be detained if he is referred for a crime against a person (7.4%) or an offense against public order (7.7%). In contrast, only 1.6% of the youths referred for status offeses were detained in 1989. Although most of the detentions are for property crimes, only 3.8% of the referrals for these offenses resulted in a detention.

The general trend in youthful detentions is downward for all types of referrals.

Time Detained by Sex and Type of Offense

There are differences in the average amount of time a youth is detained. Two reasons for these differences are the nature of the offense (status vs. delinquent) and the sex of the offender.

The time pattern is similliar year to year for YINS to be detained for less time, but the sex pattern is not so consistant. In 1987, for example, YINS girls were held an average of 17

Average Hours in Detention
By Sex, Type Offender, and Year

Average Hours in Detention

TYPE OF OFFENDER

MALES (DELINQUENT)

FEMALES (DELINQUENT)

MALES (YINS)

FEMALES (YINS)

YEAR

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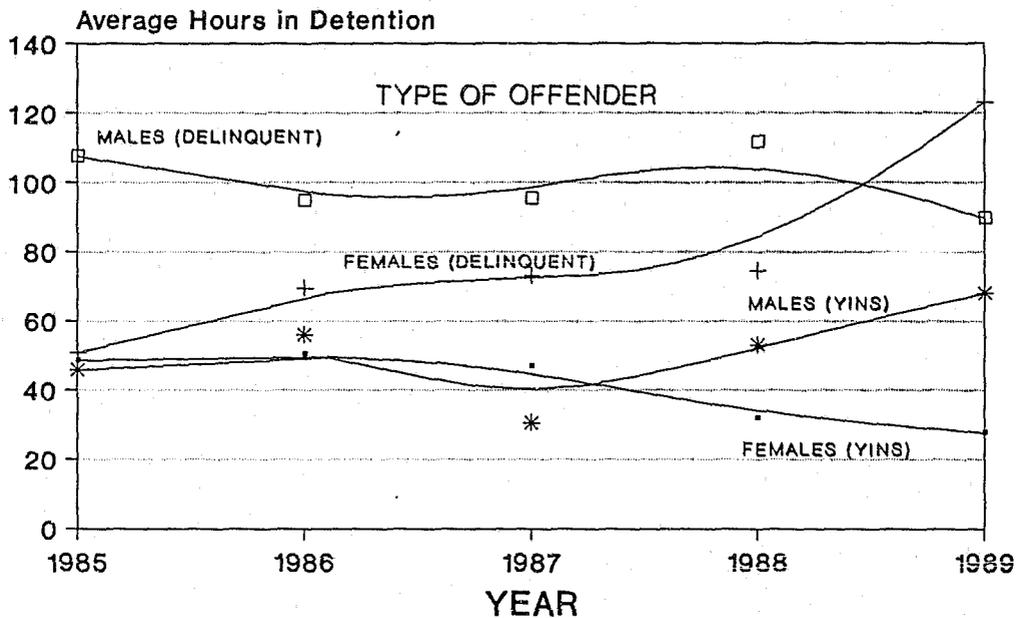
hours longer than YINS boys. In 1988, the pattern was reversed, YINS boys being held almost 21 hours longer than their female counterparts. For delinquents, the differences between the sexes seems to be more stable, with males usually held longer than females. In 1989, however, this pattern also reversed itself.

The Distribution of Time Detained

The 240 youth detained in 1989 amassed a total of 21,798 hours spent in secure detention across the state. This is about 30% less than the total number of hours observed in 1988.

These hours were distributed unequally by the length of time detained. Twenty-five percent of the youth served 5 or more days. They consumed two-thirds (67.4%) of all the time spent in detention. On the average, these people served 10.75 days apiece.

Reason for Long Term Detention

Long term Detention is defined as confinement for five or more days. Fifty-seven youths were jailed for five or more days in 1989.

The most common reason for long term detention is a property crime. Youths charged with property crimes account for more than half (56.1%) of the long term detentions. Those charged with crimes against persons accounted for 5.3%, and those charged with other criminal offenses, 38.6%. The reason for this is not because property

crimes are considered more serious than other crimes. It is simply that they are more common. There are approximately six times more property crimes committed by youth than crimes against persons.

PERCENT OF TOTAL HOURS DETAINED
1989

0-24 Hrs 6%   1-2 Days 6%
2-3 Days 7%
3-4 Days 9%
4-5 Days 5%
5+ Days 67%
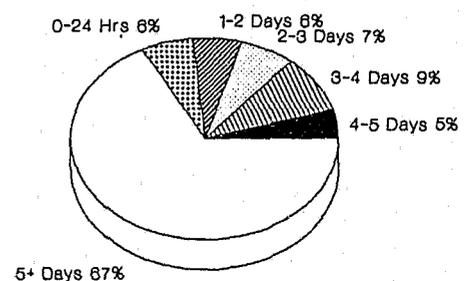
TOTAL NO. OF DETENTION HOURS = 21,798

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE)

In 1989, the Montana Board of Crime Control made a decision to dedicate a substantial portion of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Funds to replicate the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program throughout the state. This unique program uses well trained uniformed law enforcement officers to teach a formal curriculum to students, targeting primarily fifth and sixth graders in elementary school . The program emphasis of DARE is to help students recognize and resist the many subtle pressures that influence them to experiment with drugs and alcohol.

For the 1989-90 school year, $403,000 was granted to thirteen jurisdictions for DARE implementation. The thirteen project areas include: Wheatland County, Livingston, Jefferson County, Glendive, Lewis and Clark County, the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Billings/Yellowstone County, Lincoln County, Sanders County, Cut Bank, Lake County, Kalispell, and Butte/Silver Bow. The instructors come from the ranks of police departments, sheriff offices, tribal law enforcement agencies or a combination of these.

Approximately 7,500 children statewide received the core instruction for the first year. This number does not include the groups of younger children in Kindergarten through fourth grade who were introduced to the DARE program through a shortened curriculum designed especially for that age group.
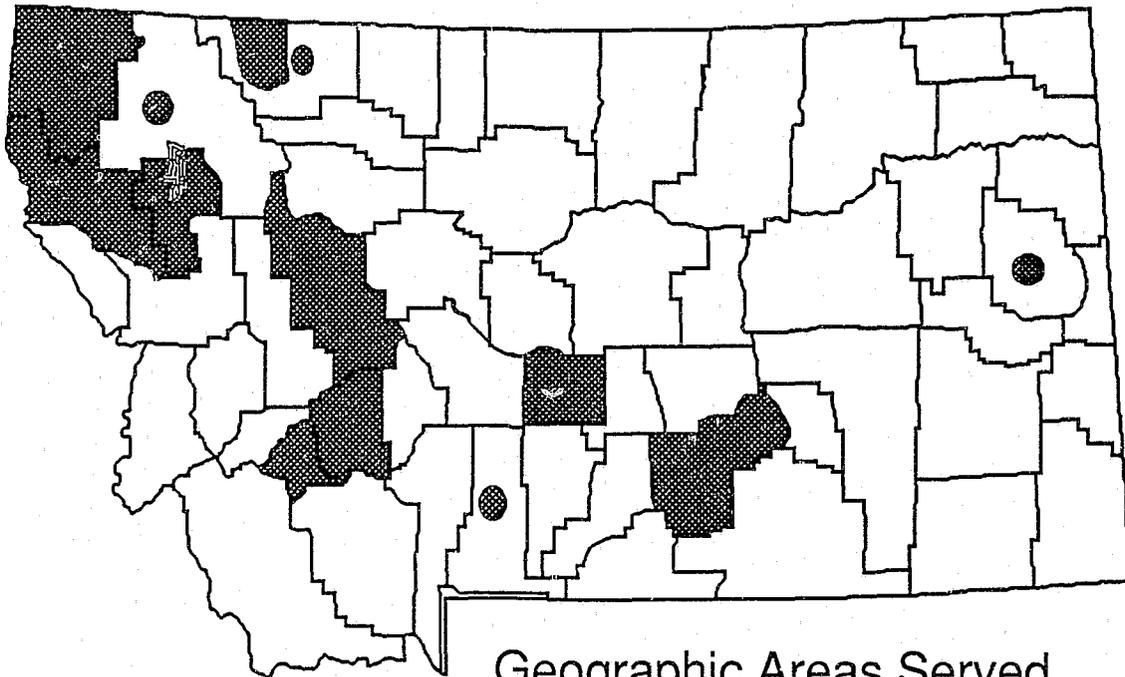
Geographic Areas Served
by DARE Programs

DRUG TASK FORCES

Overview

With the implementation of the 1986 Anti-Drug Act, a state drug task force and seven local and multi-jurisdictional drug teams were established across the state.

All 56 counties in Montana are included in the jurisdiction of the Montana Department of Justice task force. This task force is based in Missoula, but will assist any law enforcement agency in the investigation of drug cases. The seven local task forces include 17 counties in their respective jurisdictions. These counties contain 46.8% of the state's population.

Manpower

Using local funding, seven other local law enforcement agencies have officers dedicated to drug control. By 1989, there were 47 full-time equivalents (FTEs) officers engaged in drug control activities in 12 separate agencies.

In addition to law enforcement officers, one state prosecutor is funded by Anti-Drug Abuse funds. He is responsible for the prosecution of drug cases developed by the State Law Enforcement Unit and the State Drug Task Force. He will also assist any other counties with the prosecution of drug cases if requested. Another 1.75 FTE prosecutors are funded at the local level by Anti-Drug abuse funds.

Local Drug Task Forces in Montana
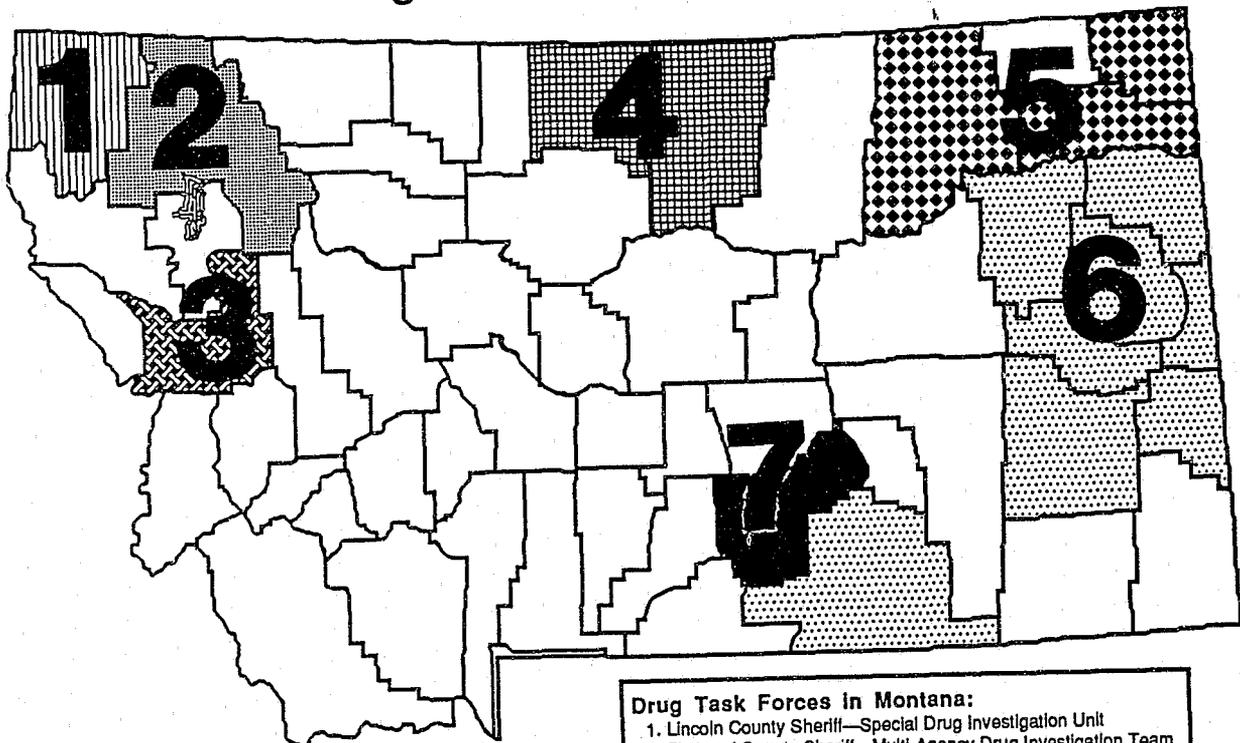
Drug Task Forces in Montana:
1. Lincoln County Sheriff—Special Drug Investigation Unit
2. Flathead County Sheriff—Multi-Agency Drug Investigation Team
3. Missoula County Sheriff— Operation Crackdown
4. Havre Police Department—Tri-Agency Drug Task Force
5. Valley County Sheriff—NE Montana Drug Task Force
6. Glendive Police Department—Eastern Montana Drug Trafficking Intelligence Program
7. Yellowstone County Sheriff—Operation Drugnet
8. Dept. of Justice's Criminal Board of Investigation Unit—Statewide Jurisdiction (Not Shown)
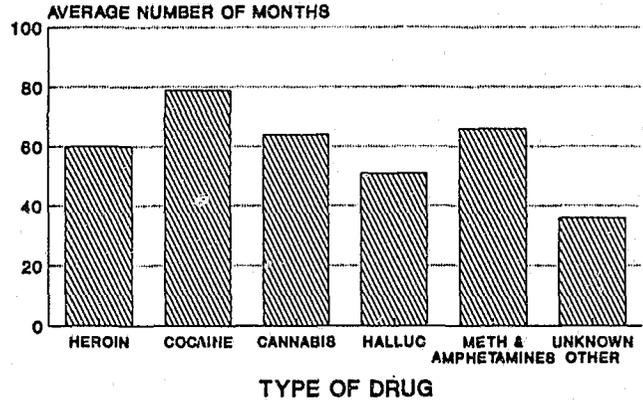
The number of specialized narcotics officers has increased about 26% in the last year. They now comprise about 2.8 % of all law enforcement manpower and 4.3% of all sworn manpower in the state.
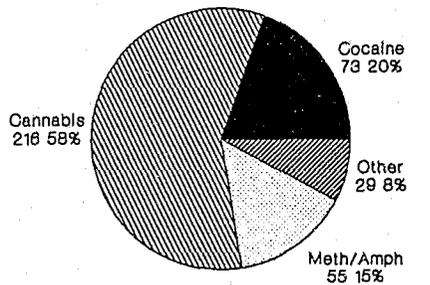
Arrest and Conviction Data
In 1989, state and local drug task forces made 373 arrests. Most of the arrests involved cannabis or marijuana (58%). The sale of drugs was the primary major criminal activity for which a person was arrested (57%), possession of a controlled substance was second (34%) .

A total of 314 convictions resulted from the arrests made by the drug task force teams. Eighty-three persons were sent to prison. Thirty-five received shorter jail sentences; 32, probation; 58 , suspended sentences, and 87, deferred or other sentences. Nineteen persons were fined and released.
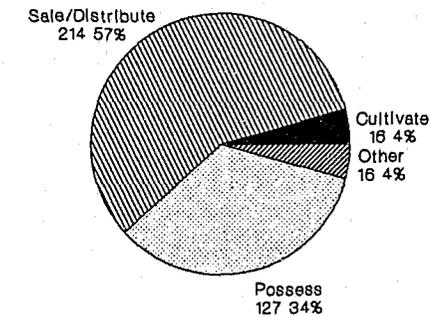
AVERAGE PRISON SENTENCE FOR DRUG ABUSE CASES 1989

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MONTHS

TYPE OF DRUG

DRUG ARRESTS by FUNDED TASK FORCES

1989

Cannabis
216 58%

Cocaine
73 20%

Other
29 8%

Meth/Amph
55 15%

Major Drug Involved
Total of 373 Task Force Arrests

Sale/Distribute
214 57%

Cultivate
16 4%

Other
16 4%

Possess
127 34%

Major Drug Crime
Total of 373 Task Force Arrests

Other-Heroin, Hallucinogens,
Other/Unknown

Other-Possession of Drug
Paraphernalia
A:ARRCIM1

TECHNICAL APPENDICES

1. The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) Program

2. Population Estimates

3. Definitions of Terms used in this Report

Appendix 1
The Montana
Uniform Crime Reporting
(MUCR) Program

History

A national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program came into existence in 1930 as a result of the recognition of the need for a nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed the UCR concept, and Congress passed legislation on June 11, 1930 authorizing the FBI to act as the clearinghouse for crime information. In the late 1960's, with the availablity of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, individual states began assuming much of the responsibility for direct collection of the UCR data.

Montana became involved in the national UCR reporting program in September 1978, when the FBI transferred data collection responsibility from its UCR reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with local law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime on the local and state level.

The effort started on a trial basis. It involved selected individual police agencies in various parts of the state filing a monthly simple tabulated report. Limited statistics were able to be generated from these reports thus providing only a vague picture of the nature of crime in Montana.
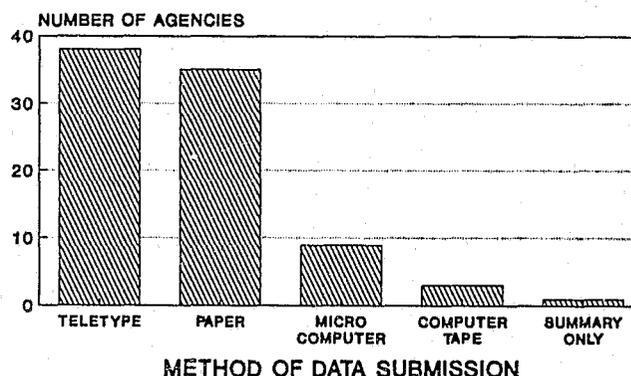
The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system evolved from this initial program. Because it was computer based, it could handle detailed information. In MUCR, each participating agency now provides basic information about each crime reported to them and about each person arrested.

Throughout its existence, the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program has been voluntary. Consequently some local agencies have chosen not to participate in the program and some report only for part of the year. In an effort to make the reporting effort as convenient as possible for local agencies, a variety of modalities are used in data entry. These include paper forms, the Department of Justice's teletype system, personal computer diskettes, and large computer tapes. The chart below indicates the number of agencies in Montana participating in the MUCR program by type of data entry employed.

In 1989, 78 of the 90 (86.7%) of the law enforcement agencies in the state contributed to MUCR. These agencies together serve approximately 93% of the state's population. However, this does not include Native Americans who live on Indian Reservations in the State. None of the Tribal Police Departments on the Indian Reservations participate in the program. Likewise, the Montana Highway Patrol does not submit data to MUCR.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF DATA ENTRY USED IN THE MUCR PROGRAM (1989)

METHOD OF DATA SUBMISSION

Program Objectives

The overall objectives of the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

1. To inform the Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature and magnitude of the crime problem in Montana.

2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.

3. To determine who commits crime by age, sex, and race in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.

4. To provide a base of data and statistics to help measure the work load of the criminal justice system.

5. To provide a base of data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

General Overview

MUCR complies with guidelines and definitions established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Two distinct data base systems make up MUCR. The _Offense and Activity_ system contains information about the types of crimes being committed, unfounded and actual offenses, property stolen and/or recovered by type and value, time and location of offenses, the status of each case, and the number of law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. The _Arrest/Custody_ component records the types of arrests made, and the sex, race, and age of each person arrested. In 1986 the Arrest/Custody system was expanded to collect information on people being held in jails throughout the state.

The transfer of responsibility for data collection from the FBI to the MUCR system has encouraged local law enforcement participation because the MUCR system provides contributors with both monthly and annual summaries of data for the _Offense and Activity_ and _Arrest/Custody_ information systems.

In addition to the monthly reports to contributors, other reports and publications are compiled using MUCR Data. These include the annual _Crime in Montana_ publication and a variety of special reports requested by private and public groups. MUCR data is also sent to the FBI for inclusion in the annual FBI publication _Crime in the United States._

MUCR and UCR Crime Classification System

Reporting uniformity between law enforcement agencies depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the agencies. The MUCR system follows the basic guidelines for classifying offenses as formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI. It must be emphasized that the following classifications are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses. The classifications differ considerably in some cases from the legal definitions as they are written in the Montana Code Annotated. For example, MUCR defines forcible rape in terms of a female victim. Under Montana Law, the victim of a rape may be of either sex.

In MUCR reports, the FBI classification system and definitions are used so that the different crimes which are counted all refer to the same type of crime and measure the same thing.

In MUCR, the various crimes are divided into several categories. Seven crimes are recognized as being the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. These are called the Seven Major Crimes, or the Part I Offenses. By convention,

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MUCR CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM OF DIFFERENT CRIMES

Part I Crimes—The Seven Major Crimes

Crimes of Violence
- Homicide
- Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault

Crimes Against Property
- Burglary
- Larceny/Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft

Part II Crimes
- Negligent Manslaughter
- Other (Simple) Assaults
- Arson
- Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Fraud
- Embezzlement
- Stolen Property
- Vandalism
- Weapons violations
- Prostitution
- Sex Offenses
- Drug Abuse
- Gambling
- Offenses Against the Family

> Data is collected on the following Part II Crimes, but statistics are not normally generated on them:
> - DUI
> - Liquor Violations
> - Disorderly Conduct
> - Other (Kidnapping, Trespass, etc)
> - Curfew Violations
> - Runaways

Part III Crimes—Police Activities
- Traffic Crimes
- Traffic Accidents involving Fatalities
- Traffic Accidents involving Property Damage
- Warrants
- Accident Information including Suicides, Missing Persons, and the discovery of Dead Bodies
- Animal Problems
- Recovery of Property and Motor Vehicles
- Police Assistance Activities
- Domestic Problems
- Insecure Premises/Security
- Public Safety
- Alarms

MUCR also divides these crimes into two separate categories: Crimes of Violence and Crimes Against Property. Most of Crime in Montana is dedicated to the reporting and analysis of these Part I Crimes.

Part II Offenses encompass other crimes which, although serious, are not as serious as any of the Seven Major Crimes. Although data is collected on some of the Part II Crimes, summary statistics are not normally generated on these crimes. They primarily involve offenses made by juveniles and are reported elsewhere (in the Juvenile Probation Information System).

Part III Offenses involve police activities which are primarily public service functions rather than criminal offenses. Because of funding limitations, data on Part III Offenses are not processed for agencies submitting paper forms to MUCR. Agencies using automated input have Part III Offenses summarized for their private use, but the state program does not normally examine any Part III Offenses.

Data Quality and Sources of Error

Over the years, the data collection effort has improved to the the point that the accuracy of data is at the 95% level. The major source of error encountered in estimating statewide rates comes from non-reporting or non-participating agencies. The magnitude of error introduced by these agencies can be partially addressed in examining DUI statistics. In 1989, 4,875 DUI arrests were reported to MUCR. At the same time, Highway Traffic Safety Division recorded 7,060 DUI convictions. Of the difference of 2,185, 1,405 (64%) could be attributed to local law enforcement agencies which do not participate in MUCR. The impact of the Montana Highway Patrol not routinely participating in MUCR could not be assessed. The Highway patrol was responsible for 1,678 DUI convictions in Montana in 1989.

Some of the errors encountered in the data received involved misinterpretation of the definitions of the various crimes. This is particularly evident in the assault statistics in the early years where the difference between simple and aggravated assaults were confused by many agencies. Through use and training, much of this problem has disappeared.

The following possible sources of error have also been identified:

1) The possible introduction of duplicate records when the original record is modified in a month different from when it was entered.

A cursory examination of the 1989 data base showed only 18 duplicate records (2 Homicides and 16 DUI's). These were removed before final processing.

2) Entering Arrest information without a comparable offense.

Since the MUCR system has no way to identify what offenses are related to what arrests, the amount of error introduced in this way cannot be assessed at this time.

3) The differences in reporting policies between agencies. Some agencies may report multiple offenses more diligently than others.

The magnititude of error introduced because of this reason cannot be addressed at this time.

All data entering the MUCR System is subjected to extensive edits. Some corrections can be made without contacting the originating agency. In other cases, the agency is contacted and asked to re-check and validate the information submitted.

One idiosyncracy of the national system is the use of the hierarchy rule. This rule comes into play when an incident involves two or more crimes. For example, a victim may be murdered during a robbery. In such a case, the hierarchy rule states that only the more serious crime should be counted.

To be compatible with national statistics, the MUCR program employs the hierarchy rule in reporting the Crime Index, the Crime Rate, and the number of the seven major crimes reported in Crime in Montana. As a result, 379 (1.2%) of the Part I offenses reported in Montana in 1989 were not reported. The hierarchy rule has not been used in reporting any of the Part II Offenses.

One agency, Billings Police Department submits only summary data to the MUCR program. As a result, detailed analyses within major criminal offenses cannot include this agency's data. Consequently, all percentages describing the partitioning of the major crimes in the state do not include Billings Data.

The Future of MUCR

The FBI and the National Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) have recently initiated a joint effort to upgrade the national UCR Program. Over the past several years an extensive effort has been made between these two Federal agencies and the various state programs dealing with UCR. The FBI's UCR program has not been changed since its inception in the 1930's.

The UCR program has always been known as a summary reporting system wherein the various police agencies around the country supply summary data to the FBI which is then published in the annual publication known as Crime in the United States. Although this publication has been known as an excellent resource document, it was felt that something more was needed. Thus, the background leading to the "Enhanced UCR Program" which will be expanded from the summary based system to an Incident Based Sytem called NIBRS for National Incident Based Reporting System.

The concept of the new NIBRS program is to capture information relating to an incident and be able to link various components together providing a clearer picture of what is happening with crime across the country. The new system will add information relating to the victim as well as the offender, which has never been a part of the UCR program. This new information should provide the public as well as law enforcement with an improved concept in the nature of criminal incidents.

Montana is one of seventeen (17) states participating in the program with the FBI and BJS. Hopefully, within the next year, a number of local law enforcement agencies will join with the state in piloting the new NIBRS system for the State of Montana. The basic strategy is to go from a computer mainframe environment to a personal computer environment. It is anticipated that the process of conversion

will be slow. It will be 1991 before a majority of agencies institute a new MUCR/NIBRS program within their jusidiction.

Appendix 2
Population Estimates

Population estimates are used in this report to calculate the crime rates for the state and various geographical areas using MUCR data, to calculate the percentage of youths who become involved with the Juvenile Justice System and the rates of referral to Youth Courts.

Where MUCR data is used, the estimates for the population is provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The statewide population estimates are shown in Chart 1. Population estimates for each county, sheriff office jurisdiction and municipality served by various police departments participating in the MUCR program can be seen in Table 3 in the main text.

In the analysis of juvenile data, age/sex estimates provided by John M. McQuiston, Director of the Center for Population Research at the University of Montana, have been used. These estimates were prepared in 1984 using 1980 Census Data to project the population growth for the state to 1990. No attempt was made to estimate age/sex groups for any geographical area within the state. In making these projections, a net-migration figure of .003 per year was used. The estimates of the number of youth aged between 9 and 17, defined as the "group at risk" when addressing the Juvenile Court System, in Montana in 1989 is shown in Chart 2.

STATEWIDE POPULATION ESTIMATES 1980-1989*

1980	786,415
1981	792,000
1982	801,000
1983	817,000
1984	824,000
1985	825,000
1986	819,000
1987	809,000
1988	804,000
1989	806,000

* Based on Population figures provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Estimated No. of Montana Youth At Risk --Ages 9 to 17-- 1989
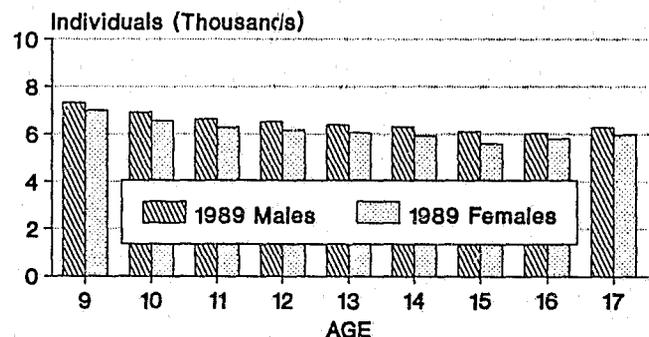
Source: Est. from Dr. J. McQuiston, UM Nov. 21, 1984 (Based on 1980 Census)

Appendix 3
Definitions
of Terms used in this Report

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category. (MUCR)

Arrest is the taking of a person into custody in the manner authorized by law.

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access to it, it is considered a larceny. (MUCR)

Case is an individual youth who became involved with the juvenile justice system for any reason, criminal or not. (JPIS)

Clearance is a term used by a law enforcement agency to indicate the status of a reported crime. An offense can be cleared by arrest, cleared by exception, unfounded or discontinued. (MUCR)

Cleared by Arrest—An offense is considered cleared when the law enforcement agency has identified an offender, gathered sufficient evidence, filed a charge, and he is actually taken into custody. (MUCR)

Cleared by Exception—An offense is considered to be cleared by exception when all the conditions for clearance by arrest are satisfied, but because of extenuating circumstances the offender cannot be arrested and prosecuted. For example, the offender may be dead or already in prison. (MUCR)

Crime Index = # Homicides + # Rapes + # Robberies + # Aggravated Assaults + # Burglaries + # Larcenies + # Motor VehicleThefts. (MUCR)

Crime Rate = 100,000 X Crime Index / Total Population. (MUCR)

Crimes against persons include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault. (JPIS)

Delinquent—A juvenile charged with a criminal offense. (JPIS)

Detention is a juvenile referral in which the end result is custody in an adult jail or secure detention facility. (JPIS)

Driving under the influence (DUI) involves driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. In Montana, a person have a Blood-Alcohol level of .01 or greater is defined as being under the influence of alcohol. (MUCR)

Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs. (MUCR)

Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicides where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon is killed by a private citizen. (MUCR)

Index Crime—one of the seven major crimes used to compute the Crime Index. See Crime Index. (MUCR)

Juvenile—a person not yet an adult for the purpose of criminal law. (JPIS)

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pickpocketing, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself. (MUCR)

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment. (MUCR)

Offense is an infraction of a law. (MUCR and JPIS)

Offenses against the public order include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct), traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (e.g. escape, contempt, probation, and parole violations). (JPIS)

Part I Offense—one of the seven crimes recognized as being the most serious crime in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. Same as index crimes. See Crime Index. (MUCR)

Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. (JPIS)

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification. (MUCR)

Referral is the assignment of a juvenile case to a probation officer. An individual case can be referred more than once during the year. (JPIS)

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count. (MUCR)

Status offenses include those offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. (JPIS)

Status Offender— juvenile charged with a status offense. (JPIS)