

University of Montana

## ScholarWorks at University of Montana

---

Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, &  
Professional Papers

Graduate School

---

1958

### Crime in the community - a descriptive and analytic study

Verna M. Miller

*The University of Montana*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd>

**Let us know how access to this document benefits you.**

---

#### Recommended Citation

Miller, Verna M., "Crime in the community - a descriptive and analytic study" (1958). *Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, & Professional Papers*. 8983.

<https://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd/8983>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate School at ScholarWorks at University of Montana. It has been accepted for inclusion in Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, & Professional Papers by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks at University of Montana. For more information, please contact [scholarworks@mso.umt.edu](mailto:scholarworks@mso.umt.edu).

CRIME IN THE COMMUNITY - A DESCRIPTIVE AND ANALYTIC STUDY

by

Verna M. Miller

B. A. Montana State University, 1957

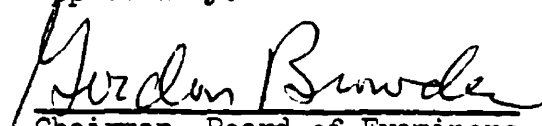
Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1958

Approved by:

  
Chairman, Board of Examiners

  
Dean, Graduate School

MAY 28 1958

Date

UMI Number: EP39784

All rights reserved

INFORMATION TO ALL USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.

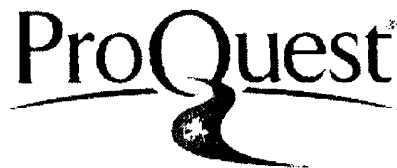


UMI EP39784

Published by ProQuest LLC (2013). Copyright in the Dissertation held by the Author.

Microform Edition © ProQuest LLC.

All rights reserved. This work is protected against unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code



ProQuest LLC.  
789 East Eisenhower Parkway  
P.O. Box 1346  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106 - 1346

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to acknowledge the guidance and counseling of Dr. Gordon Browder and Dr. Barbara R. Day without which this paper would have been impossible. Also, she wishes to recognize the cooperation and congeniality of Chief of Police Ed. Russ and the staff of the Missoula Police Department in making the data available for consideration.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. RESEARCH PROBLEM AND SURVEY OF LITERATURE . . . . .	1
II. METHODOLOGY . . . . .	16
III. TREND OF CRIME RATES . . . . .	19
Figure 1, Offenses for Each Sex Known to Police, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	20
Figure 2, Ratio of Male to Female Arrests, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	20
Figure 3, Per Cent of Female Arrests by Months, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	21
Figure 4, Per Cent of Male Arrests by Months, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	22
Figure 5, Per Cent of Arrests for Each Month, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	24
Figure 6, Average Number of Arrests per Officer by Months, Missoula, Montana, Police Department, . for Selected Years . . . . .	25
Figure 7, Ratio of Total Population to Arrests, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	26
Figure 8, Male to Female Arrests by Months, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	27
IV. KNOWN OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AND SOCIAL CLASS .	29
Table 1, Per Cent of Reported Crimes by Age Groups, Missoula, Montana, for Year 1956 - Females . . . . .	30
Table 2, Per Cent of Reported Crimes by Age Groups, Missoula, Montana, for Year 1956 - Males . . . . .	31-32
Table 3, Mean Age for Reported Crimes, Missoula, Montana, for Year 1956 . . . . .	33-34
Table 4, Per Cent of Reported Crimes Committed by Social Class, Missoula, Montana, for Year 1956.	36-37
V. KNOWN OFFENSES FOR EACH MONTH, TIME OF THE DAY AND DISPOSITION . . . . .	39
Table 5, Per Cent of Reported Crimes Committed at Time of Day, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	40-41-42
Table 6, Per Cent of Crimes Reported Each Month of 1947, Missoula, Montana - Females . . . . .	43

TABLE OF CONTENTS - (Continued)

Chapter	Page
Table 7, Per Cent of Crimes Reported Each Month of 1950, Missoula, Montana - Females . . . . .	44
Table 8, Per Cent of Crimes Reported Each Month of 1953, Missoula, Montana - Females . . . . .	45
Table 9, Per Cent of Crimes Reported Each Month of 1956, Missoula, Montana - Females . . . . .	46-47
Table 10, Per Cent of Crimes Reported Each Month of 1947, Missoula, Montana - Males . . . . .	48-50
Table 11, Per Cent of Crimes Reported Each Month of 1950, Missoula, Montana - Males . . . . .	51-52
Table 12, Per Cent of Crimes Reported Each Month of 1953, Missoula, Montana - Males . . . . .	53-54
Table 13, Per Cent of Crimes Reported Each Month of 1956, Missoula, Montana - Males . . . . .	55-56
Table 14, Per Cent of Disposition for Arrests of Females, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years .	57
Table 15, Per Cent of Dispositions for Arrests of Males, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years	58-59
 VI. CRIME FREQUENCY AND POLICE FORCES IN TWENTY-TWO CITIES OF 15,000 to 25,000 POPULATION . . . . .	 61
Table 16, Population of Cities Reporting Crimes Known to the Police for Selected Years . . . . .	63
Table 17, Number on Police Force of Cities Reporting for Selected Years . . . . .	64
Table 18a, Number of Crimes Known to the Police of Cities Reporting for Selected Years - Total .	65
Table 18b, Number of Crimes known to the Police of Cities Reporting for Selected Years - Males .	66
Table 18c, Number of Crimes Known to the Police of Cities Reporting for Selected Years - Females	67
Table 18d, Number of Crimes Known to the Police of Cities Reporting for Selected Years - Juveniles	68
Table 19a, Five Crimes Most Often Known to the Police of Cities Reporting for 1947 . . . . .	70
Table 19b, Five Crimes Most Often Known to the Police of Cities Reporting for 1950 . . . . .	71
Table 19c, Five Crimes Most Often Known to the Police of Cities Reporting for 1953 . . . . .	72
Table 19d, Five Crimes Most Often Known to the Police of Cities Reporting for 1956 . . . . .	73

TABLE OF CONTENTS - (Continued)

Chapter	Page
VII. SUMMARY AND LIMITATIONS . . . . .	75
APPENDIX	
Section A . . . . .	79
Table 1, Categories of Crimes for Which Persons Arrested, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	80-81
Table 2, Classification of Occupations of Arrested Persons, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	82-85
Table 3, Disposition of Arrests Made by Police Department, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	86
Table 4, Division of Time of Arrests Made by Police Department, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	87
Section B . . . . .	88
Table 1, Offenses for Each Sex Known to Police, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	89
Table 2, Ratio of Male to Female Arrests, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	89
Table 3, Per Cent of Female Arrests by Months, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	90
Table 4, Per Cent of Male Arrests by Months, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	91
Table 5, Per Cent of Arrests for Each Month, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	92
Table 6, Average Number of Arrests per Officer by the Month, Missoula, Montana, Police Department for Selected Years . . . . .	93
Table 7, Population of Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	94
Table 8, Ratio of Total Population to Arrests, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	94
Table 9, Male to Female Arrests by the Month, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	95
Section C . . . . .	96
Table 1, Cities Included in Study of Police Departments for Selected Years . . . . .	97
Figure 1, Cover Letter Sent to Police Departments Considered in Study for Selected Years . . . . .	98
Figure 2, Questionnaire Sent to Twenty-One Police Departments Considered in Study for Selected Years . . . . .	99
Table 2, Reports Submitted by Police Departments for Selected Years . . . . .	100

TABLE OF CONTENTS - (Continued)

APPENDIX	Page
Section D . . . . .	101
Police Department Organization and Functions, Missoula, Montana . . . . .	102
Table 1, Police Department Staff, Missoula, Montana, for Selected Years . . . . .	105
Figure 1, Police Department, Missoula, Montana. . . . .	106
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	108-109

## CHAPTER I

### THE RESEARCH PROBLEM AND SURVEY OF LITERATURE

The general research problem of this study is to determine the trend of crimes known to the police in Missoula, Montana. One phase of this problem will be concerned with the relationship of crime to occupation which is indicative of social prestige within the community. The factor of age group as it is related to the crime trend is another aspect of this study. It is further anticipated that the study will show a relationship to the crime rate trend of the variables of sex, time of day and year, type of offense and sex, population increase, and a larger police force. Pertinent information regarding the trend in disposition of arrests, which apparently is a relevant factor in crime rates, will be another area of study covered in this research.

The problem is related to the broad field of criminology, about which a great amount of literature has been written. Writings have been contributed by criminologists and by various theorists, who have generally agreed that crime trends are on the upgrade both among adults and juveniles. Theories have been advanced that the increase in crime is due to the greater numbers within the young adult age group. It has been further suggested that increased crime results from a lack of sufficient social controls by primary groups, such as the family. Extending this theory, it has been contended that society has degenerated because of an increased number of irresponsible, over-protected, free-living young adults and juveniles, who have contributed greatly to the upward trend in crime.

Writers in this field have indicated that the lack of professionally

trained and well-organized police departments is a factor in crime increase. Investigators have found some support for the theory that the crime increase in particular areas has been due to the shift of population. An example is the movement from the South to the Northeast and West coast regions.<sup>1</sup> Crime among women of all ages has shown an apparent increase which is explained by some as a result of their new, unprecedented freedom and status within our society. A suggested factor in the crime trend is the relaxing mores of today among all groups of society, which may in part account for such offenses as white collar crimes, moral charges, drunkenness, and possibly traffic offenses.

Further writings have listed such factors as unsettled war years, economic slumps, failure of the G.I. to adjust to his civilian responsibilities, advancement in technological aspects of our society, booming economy, the organization of gangs, and the poor training within our homes, schools, churches and correctional institutions. It has been further theorized that the crime pattern goes in cycles, crime against property being most prevalent in the winter. Crime has been found to be increasing among the persons of lowest living standards as well as among those with low mental abilities. Literature has appeared depicting the increase of crime rates with focus upon the psychological aspects, and from these writings have come such terms as maladjusted, rejected, guilt complex, and inhibited. The use of these descriptive terms has exerted

---

<sup>1</sup>W. S. Thompson, Population Problems, 4th ed. (New York McGraw Hill, 1953), Chapter 14.

considerable emotional impact upon the general public, which has often misinterpreted them.

In view of the theories presented, the writer wishes to suggest that the probable trend of increased crime may be a result of the change in the distribution of population age groups, increased population, change in laws, the variation in records of the police department due to staff personnel changes, as well as faulty methods of reporting arrests. Increased professionalization and the enlargement of staff would seem apparent factors in the number of arrests within a community.

The field of criminology has not been limited to "armchair writings." Research within the field has been contributed by sociologists, criminologists, and psychologists. Some of the studies which have been made lend support to the generalized theories; however, research has also refuted some of the contentions made with regard to crime and its trends.

Early theories advanced by students of criminology are deserving of mention. Joseph Galt<sup>2</sup> during the eighteenth century advanced the phrenological approach, in which he presented the idea that the shape of the head determined the criminal tendencies. This theory was supported in the United States by Charles Caldwell.

Sociological studies were begun as early as 1830 in France by A. Quetelet and A. M. Guerry<sup>3</sup>. Gabriel Tarde<sup>4</sup>, a French sociologist, presented the theory that imitation was the basis of all social interaction;

---

<sup>2</sup>Arthur Fink, Causes of Crime, (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press) pp. 1-19.

<sup>3</sup>A. Lindesmith and Y. Levin, "The Lombrosian Myth in Criminology", American Journal of Sociology, 42 (1937) pp. 653-71.

<sup>4</sup>Gabriel Tarde, Penal Philosophy, (Little, Brown, 1912) First in French in 1890.

thus crime rose with the increased inclination on the part of the masses to imitate the aristocracy. This concept has long since been discarded; however, his theory did attach importance to the social element rather than to the biological factors in the distinction of criminal population from the noncriminal.

The economic system, or capitalism, was considered by some as the basis of increased crime rates. William A. Bonger,<sup>5</sup> a Dutch criminologist, furthered this theory, which was first advanced by Marx. Bonger's thinking was that the poverty-stricken violate laws in order to acquire the necessities of life; the capitalistic form of economy, with its division of people into rich and poor, encouraged theft. The indifference of the economic system to the sick, infirm, old and abandoned was further cited by him as a cause of crime. He felt that alcoholism was a result of job insecurity, long working hours, and the profit-seeking activities of producers of alcoholic beverages. According to him, sex crimes were caused by the fact that the capitalistic economy necessitated delayed marriages.

Lombroso's<sup>6</sup> morphological theory of atavists and degenerates directed special attention to the physical aspects of a person. His atavistic approach set forth the anthropologically centered concept that criminals were primitive, savage-like human beings. He further advanced the idea that physical characteristics were indications of criminal behavior and potentials. In this approach to degenerates, he concluded that the

---

<sup>5</sup>William A. Bonger, Penal Philosophy, (Little, Brown, 1912) First in French in 1890, p. 545.

<sup>6</sup>Cesare Lombroso, Crime Its Causes and Remedies, Modern Criminal Science Series, (Little, Brown, 1912) pp. Xi, ff, Introduction by M. Parmelee.



criminal was comparable to an epileptic or an insane person.

In the 1930's E. A. Hooton,<sup>7</sup> an anthropologist, concluded that criminal attributes were hereditary and of biological origin. He emphasized the physical characteristics by taking measurements of the head, nose, chin, and forehead. Consideration of the color of hair, shape of the features, stature and body build was also important. He pointed out that a high percentage of those with criminal behavior had more of the following characteristics than the average person: straighter hair, broader face, more prominent nose, narrower jaws and smaller but broader ears.

Henry H. Goddard<sup>8</sup> stressed the psychological approach with the conclusion that feeble-mindedness resulted in criminal behavior. He used, as the basis of his studies, the population of an institution for feeble-minded girls and boys in New Jersey. He reasoned that the delinquents were of two types: those who committed crimes as a result of a defect and were thus not completely responsible for their actions, and those who committed crimes because of indifference or out and out refusal to comply with the limits of society. The latter group, he contended, was wholly responsible for their crimes. He stated that inherited traits of the feeble-minded produced an inability to distinguish right from wrong, which resulted in criminal acts. A person having a nervous or impulsive temperament was more inclined to criminality.

---

<sup>7</sup>E. A. Hooton, Crime and Man, (Cambridge; Harvard University Press, 1939).

<sup>8</sup>Henry H. Goddard, Human Efficiency and Levels of Intelligence, (Princeton; Princeton University Press, 1920) p. 63.

The psychiatric approach, as introduced most forcibly by Dr. William Healy,<sup>9</sup> led to the conclusion that the criminal acts were a result of combined personal and social facets, criminal acts resulting from the attempt by an individual to adjust to the satisfaction of inner needs and tensions.

Sutherland's<sup>10</sup> theory, known as differential association, sets forth the propositions that crime is learned through interaction with other persons dependent upon the three points of (a) intimacy, (b) frequency, (c) intensity of associations. He stressed the importance of group associations, pointing out that criminal tendencies increased as one became more directly and consistently a part of a criminal group. If one were influenced to become a companion of a noncriminal group, the tendency to become nondelinquent would be more pronounced. Social disorganization is basic in the establishment of systematic criminal patterns which result from the conflicting standards of behavior and the values of morals, according to Sutherland.

Early theories of criminal behavior have been discarded by the later sociologists. Theories advanced by the more recent recognized authorities have been based on the concept that no single factor is conclusive, but one must consider crime as being multiple in cause on account of its relationship to social, cultural, and physical factors.

Social pattern has an effect upon the behavior of persons. In the deteriorated areas where the poverty-stricken are most generally found

---

<sup>9</sup>William Healy, The Individual Delinquent, (Little, Brown, 1915).  
<sup>10</sup>E. H. Sutherland, Principles of Criminology, (Lippencott, 1939) pp.4-9.

a higher rate of criminal behavior is noted. This may be partially a result of the inability to adjust to economic stress and strain; however, it may be that the persons persist in criminal activities to secure the luxuries which they cannot afford.

The ecological pattern of a city has its effects upon the population. Industrial and transitional zones of a city have a greater amount of criminal behavior than do residential and suburban zones. This has been found in studies conducted in the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Denver and Philadelphia as well as in other cities. Within the areas where criminal behavior is most dominant is found a conglomeration of cultural patterns. Frequently those with low, unstable income and the transient population are found to live in these areas. Also, these are often areas frequented by the habitual criminal, the hobo, the Negroes and the Mexicans. Most of the inhabitants are of a mobile nature and have come from uncommon backgrounds.

Mobility of population is recognized as a factor in criminal behavior. Areas in which population is constantly shifting tend to have little organization, community interest and pride are not developed. These factors provide little social control of behavior. Anonymity is a factor allowing freedom of activity which frequently becomes criminal in the poorly integrated areas.

Within mining and construction communities, communities near industrial areas, and industrial cities more criminal behavior is found. Here is found the mingling of the varied cultures of a transient population.

Rural areas have a less professional criminal behavior, perhaps because of a closer relationship of its people, lack of organized gangs and less disorganization. In later years, however, there has been a relaxing of controls in rural areas as in urban areas. This factor, in conjunction with modern technology, increased means of communication, and modern conveyances, has increased criminality in rural communities. Also, the need on the part of rural youth to seek employment outside the local community and so to enter into the mobile population previously mentioned has brought about greater evidence of criminal behavior.

The influx of job seekers, both male and female, into the production lines has been pointed out as an influential factor in increased criminal activity.

Perhaps the most recent encompassing study is that done by the Kefauver Committee.<sup>11</sup> Their "Report on Organized Crime", which was presented to the Congress of the United States and to the general public, awakened many to the huge threat posed by crime over our society. The investigations of this committee revealed a high degree of organization among crime circles aided by the development of syndicates which annually grossed profits in the millions. Most apparent was organization of gambling, bookmaking, slot-machine chains, and prostitution, under the direct supervision of high ranking gangsters.

The Uniform Crime Reports, which are compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, have verified

---

<sup>11</sup>Estes Kefauver, Crime in America, (Doubleday, 1951)

the assumption that crime is tending to increase. The information for these reports is submitted by the various police and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. For the year of 1948, the reporting cities indicated that murder, rape and aggravated assault were most frequently committed during summer months. Robberies and burglary were most frequent in the first quarter of the year. Larcenies were most frequently reported in the second quarter of the year reaching the peak in April, with the lowest peak in January of 1948. October was the peak month for auto theft and January the lowest month.<sup>12</sup> The information submitted by cities for the year of 1956 showed that all crimes against persons increased in that year. Likewise crime against property increased with the per cent of 13.8 for the same year.<sup>13</sup> In a report of 373 cities of population in excess of 25,000, only negligent manslaughter and auto theft had declined to points below prewar averages by 1949.<sup>14</sup> For major crimes the following crime rate trends were reported by cities, 1949 up 4.5% over 1948<sup>15</sup>, 1952 up 6.4% in the first six month period<sup>16</sup>, 1953 up 6.0% over the high established in 1952 with increase in all crimes but murder which was down 1.2%<sup>17</sup>, 1956 was up 13.3%

---

<sup>12</sup>Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, No. 1, 1948, p. 74.

<sup>13</sup>Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, No. 1, 1956, p. 70.

<sup>14</sup>Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, No. 1, 1949, p. 80.

<sup>15</sup>"Unstable Tempo of Crime", Uniform Crime Reports, Vol. XX, (1949) Federal Bureau of Investigation.

<sup>16</sup>Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, No. 1, 1952, p. 1.

<sup>17</sup>Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, No. 2, 1953, p. 67.

over 1955<sup>18</sup>, and 1957 had an increase of 9.1% over 1956.<sup>19</sup> The Uniform Crime Reports point out that the Pacific States had in the first half of 1953 the highest incidence of robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft, while the East South Central had the highest rate for murder and the South Atlantic had the highest assault rate. The New England States had the lowest total crime rate.<sup>20</sup>

Austin L. Porterfield and Robert H. Talbert found in their study, "A Decade of Differentials and Trends in Serious Crimes in 86 American Cities by Southern and Non-Southern Pairs," that in the 1940-49 period the Southern cities had more homicides, while burglary had increased in the non-Southern cities. It was further found that in nineteen larger cities north of the 38th parallel, the number of crimes against persons in 1949 was greater by 47 points than in 1940. Crimes against property were fewer by 3 points. This study also revealed that crime trends were up in 1946 but down in 1949. In another study on the index of crime trends by states in the war and postwar periods, Porterfield<sup>21</sup> found that 40 states indicated an uptrend in the crime rates. (Montana was found in this index to have an increase of twenty-one per cent.)

In 1940 James Edward McKeown<sup>22</sup> did a similar study of American cities of population greater than 100,000. The aspects of his research included the relationship of variables. He found that there is a direct

---

<sup>18</sup>Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, No. 2, 1956, p. 67.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid, No. 2, 1957, p. 71

<sup>20</sup>Ibid, No. 1, 1953, p. 5.

<sup>21</sup>Austin Porterfield, "Index of Crime Trends by States on War and Postwar Periods", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminality, Vol. 38, (1947).

<sup>22</sup>James Edward McKeown, "Poverty, Race and Crime", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminality, Vol. 39, (1948-1949) pp. 480-484.

relationship between poverty and crime as well as between inadequate housing and crime. It was concluded that the crime rate is low among the foreign born and their children. His study showed that a disproportionate degree of criminality is existent among the Negroes.

Moses<sup>23</sup> conducted a study based on socio-economic conditions to determine the crime rates of Negroes and Whites. He found that although the crime offense pattern is similar, higher crime rates exist among the Negroes. His explanation for the latter finding was that the Negro population has greater economic drain with less resources.

A study by LaRoche and Tillery<sup>24</sup> based upon the theory that crime is dependent upon weather was done in Tallahassee, Florida, during the year 1954. They concluded that there is no relationship between criminal behavior and weather factors.

A research as to the criminality of women of 31 countries was conducted by Dr. Stephan Schafer<sup>25</sup>, whose findings seem to contradict the assumption that the crime rate for women had increased. His conclusion was that the increase is more apparent than real. The survey during the war was inaccurate because it did not take into consideration the absence from the communities of a great number of men. The findings showed that the crime rate tended to decrease in this woman population group

---

<sup>23</sup>Earl R. Moses "Differentials in Crime Rates Between Negroes and Whites, Based on Comparisons of Four Socio-Economical Equated Areas", American Sociological Review, August, 1947.

<sup>24</sup>Ernest LaRoche, Louis Tillery, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology Vol. 47 (1956-57) pp. 218-219.

<sup>25</sup>Stephan Schafer, "Criminality of Women from Lecture on Criminology at University of Budapest, on the Propositions of the Criminality of Women", Published in Institute of Criminal Law, University of Budapest, (1947) pp. 88-92.

after women returned to their homes from industry following World War I. He found that crime among women increased with marriages, a conclusion which was contrary to the results of previous studies. Dr. Schafer contended that the increase in crime among women is to be explained by the biologist rather than by the sociologist.

With regard to the age group most frequently found to dominate the crime picture, the Uniform Crime Reports of 1948 show that 21 years is the predominant age for arrests.<sup>26</sup> Also, the reports show that in 1949 the age group ranking first in arrest is that of the 21 year olds. Persons aged 22, 23, 24 ranked next as the most frequently arrested.<sup>27</sup> In the first half of 1950, 48.6% of all persons arrested were those under the age of 30.<sup>28</sup> Persons under the age of 21 represented 15.1% of the total arrests of the first half of 1952. The 25-29 aged represented 16.8% and the 21-24 group comprised 14.3% which resulted in 46.2% of all arrested below 30 years of age.<sup>29</sup> From reporting cities in 1956, figures showed that the number of persons under 18 arrested had increased 17.3% of which 40.1% were under 15 years of age.<sup>30</sup> The 1957 reports also showed an increase indicating that the percent of those arrested under 18 had risen 12.3% of which 39.0% were under the age of 15.<sup>31</sup>

Block's<sup>32</sup> study, in which he made a comparison of 159 offenders

---

<sup>26</sup>J. E. Hoover, "Uniform Crime Reports", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1948.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid

<sup>28</sup>Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, No. 1, 1950, p. 64.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid, No. 1, 1952, p. 65.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid, No. 2, 1956, p. 108.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid, No. 2, 1957, p. 113.

<sup>32</sup>Block, H., "Economic Depression as a Factor in Rural Crime", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 40, (1949-50), pp. 458-470.



appearing in County Court in 1927-29 to 356 offenders in 1938-41, is one study most comparable to this investigator's research. He found that the 21-29 year old group showed an increase, while those 50 or older showed no change. A decrease of 1% was shown for males with a very small increase for females. The depression years had very little effect upon the trend. Within the communities of 25,000 to 50,000 population, he found a 6.8% decrease in the crime rate. An upward trend was noted in the crimes of those with some education, which included high school and college. His study tended to refute the theory that broken homes increase crime, as he concluded that among those who had both or one parent living there was an increased crime rate. A decrease of 20.2% in petty larceny, an increase of 5.8% in burglary, increase in sex offenses, 4.1% increase in forgery and a 3.6% increase in abandonment were established. His study also indicated an increase in planned crime against property.

Van B. Shaw's<sup>33</sup> "Relationship Between Crime Rates and Certain Population Characteristics in Minnesota Counties" is another study similar to this investigator's. He considered the characteristics of the population co-existent with high and low crime rates in certain cities of 87 Minnesota Counties. For his population figures he used the 1940 census returns. His data were secured from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Shaw used both available court conviction records and the offenses known to the police for 1940. The results of his research

---

<sup>33</sup>Van B. Shaw, "Relationship Between Crime Rates and Certain Population Characteristics in Minnesota Counties", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 40 (1949-50) pp. 43-49.

based on crime handled by the courts showed that it was limited to no type of population and that there was a direct relationship between high rates of crime and economic instability. On the other hand he found no direct relationship between education and criminal behavior. His use of offenses known to the police established a much more satisfactory basis for study than did the court records.

In summary, the Uniform Crime Reports have found that crime rates are steadily increasing while the age of persons arrested is decreasing rather noticeably in recent years. The increased crime rate has been supported by Porterfield's studies of trends showing an upgrade in crime rates from prewar to postwar years. Block's study of earlier statistics established the age group of 21-29 as the most frequently arrested. Block's findings indicated an increased crime rate in communities of 25,000 to 100,000 population with no increase in the communities of 2500 population. Both Schafer and Block found little evidence to verify the theory that crime among women is on the increase. The Uniform Crime Reports show a consistent increase in the crime rate.

McKeown and Moses tended to agree that crime among the Negro population is greater than among the Whites. McKeown found less crime among the foreign born and their children. Studies carried out by Shaw, Moses and McKeown pointed out that low economic conditions and crime are positively related.

The present writer has adopted as a basis for this study variables which appear to be related to recent sociological theories and studies. The fact that a greater number of males are constantly exposed to the

influencing factors of criminal behavior would suggest greater crime rates for males than for females. The entrance into the industrial ranks of an increased number of young adults, involving their departure from familiar surroundings and their competition for economic security would make this group more vulnerable to negative influences. More contact among people during the summer season would suggest that crimes committed during this season would be greater against persons than against property. Indications that crimes occur more frequently among those of low economic status and of lax mores, was the basis of the writer's assumption that an inverse relationship would be found between known arrests and persons of high prestige.

## CHAPTER II

### METHODOLOGY

#### The Sample

The foregoing studies have shown trends in many different areas of this country. This research will be confined to the city of Missoula, Montana. The sample used in this study consists of 10,365 men, women, and juveniles who were arrested by the Missoula City Police force, during the years of 1947, 1950, 1953, and 1956. The data including variables of sex, arrest, time of arrest, disposition of arrest, age, occupation, date of arrest, date of disposition were secured from the official records of the Police Department by the investigator. Each item was recorded in full as provided in the records. Age and occupation of the arrested person were available only for the year 1956. In making the study, it was kept in mind that the terminology, completeness and accuracy of reporting of an arrest would without a doubt vary due to the changes in personnel as well as in the methods used in reporting. This limitation seems to be found in most studies of this type. The investigator is in agreement with Vold, Sellin, Reckless, Sutherland and Shaw that known crimes to the police is a more satisfactory measure of criminality than is the use of court records. It would seem that the known arrests would give a more complete picture of crime than would those being considered only in the courts. Likewise this is a more unbiased and nonrestricted sample than one consisting of institutionalized persons. Arrests known to the police include all arrests made by the police department. Not all arrested persons are seen by the courts as is the case in which bonds are forfeited, counseling and warnings given

to juveniles by juvenile officers, traffic violations for which fines are predetermined and paid by the violator unless the violator wishes to contest the arrest and have a hearing. Of those arrests which are referred to the courts, only a small percentage result in institutionalization of the accused. This would show that the total picture of arrests can not be considered by using only those known to the courts or inmates of an institution.

#### Definition of Terms

The terms used in classifying the crimes for which arrests were made are operationally defined as those used by the arresting officer as indicated on the Register of Prisoners for the years 1947, 1950, 1953. Arrest Record Sheets were used for the description of crimes for the year of 1956. The classification included sixty-one categories.<sup>27</sup> The investigator combined into an inclusive category, traffic violations listed as stop sign, red light, reckless driving and careless driving.

#### Classification of Occupation

Classifying of the occupations which were indicated on the Police Report Sheet was done by a panel of five experts from the fields of Anthropology, Economics, Social Work and Sociology. Occupations were classified as upper, middle, working, and lower, on the basis of prestige in Missoula.<sup>28</sup> Working class was operationally defined as that which W. L. Warner called "the level of the common man", that is lower-middle and upper-lower classes.

---

<sup>27</sup>Appendix, Section A, Table I

<sup>28</sup>Appendix, Section A, Table II

The time of arrest as indicated on the police records was segregated into four units as follows: (a) 6-12 am, (b) 12-6 pm, (c) 6-12 pm, (d) 12-6 am.<sup>29</sup>

Twenty terms used by the investigator for disposition of arrests<sup>30</sup> are those used in the records of the Register of Prisoners and the Arrest Report Sheets of the Police Department.

All of the research data secured were coded to facilitate compilation procedure. No identity of offenders was in any way recorded.

The working hypotheses for the research are:

- I. There will be an increase trend in crime both among males and females.
- II. There will be a positive relationship between increased arrests and increased staff personnel.
- III. Predominant age groups for arrests will be the 19-30 year olds.
- IV. An inverse relationship will be found between high prestige and arrests.
- V. Arrests will be found in greater numbers within the time of 6 PM to 6 AM.
- VI. Crime against persons will be most dominant throughout the summer with crime against property during the winter.
- VII. The trend in punishment will show a shift from jail sentences to suspended sentences with fines imposed.

---

<sup>29</sup>Appendix, Section A, Table III

<sup>30</sup>Appendix, Section A, Table IV

## CHAPTER III

### TREND OF CRIME RATES

A working hypothesis set forth is that crime rates over a period of four years, 1947, 1950, 1953 and 1956, will show an increase among both males and females. Of a total 2165 arrests in 1947, male arrests comprised 2033 and female arrests were 132.<sup>1</sup> For the year 1950, the male arrests were 2120 and the female arrests totalled 166. During the year 1953 there was a total of 2424 arrests, of which 2238 were male and 186 female. In 1956 the total had risen to 3490, with 3120 male offenders and 370 female. (Figure 1)

The ratio of men to women shows a decline in the number of male arrests for each female arrest as indicated on graph, Figure 2. The ratio dropped continuously on a yearly basis from 15.4 in 1947 to 8.4 in 1956.<sup>2</sup>

From Figure 3 it can be seen that the percentage of women arrested each month rose to its highest peak in October of 1953, with a close point in November of the same year. The lowest percentage of women arrested occurred in June of 1953, with a very close second in April of 1947.<sup>3</sup>

The percentage of male arrests was greatest in June of 1950, with 97.7. This is closely followed by a 97.688 in April of 1947. (See Figure 4.) In October of 1950, 79.3 per cent is recognized as the lowest point in the percentage of male arrests on a monthly basis.<sup>4</sup>

---

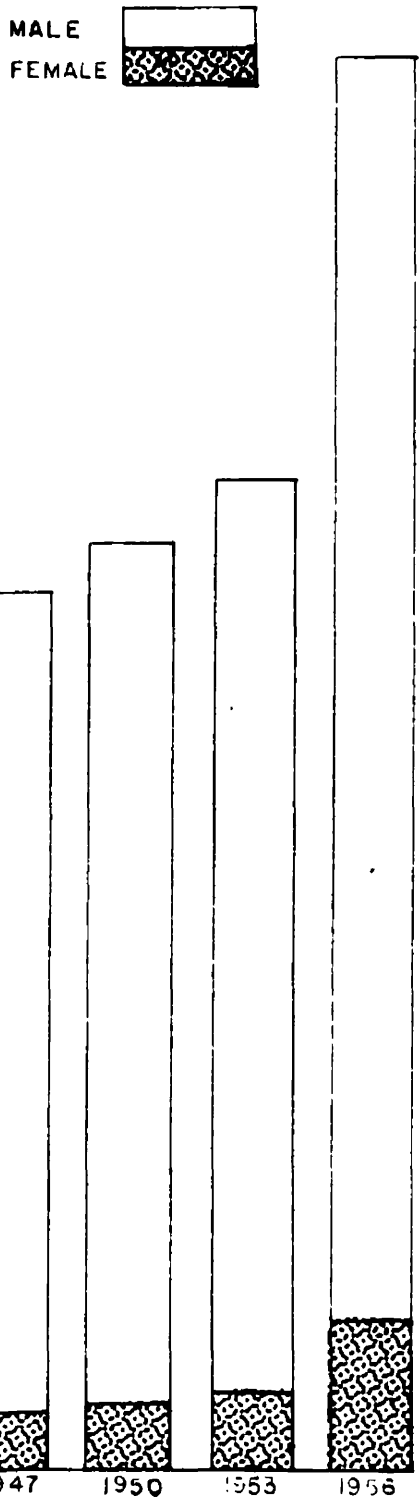
<sup>1</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 1

<sup>2</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 2

<sup>3</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 3

<sup>4</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 4

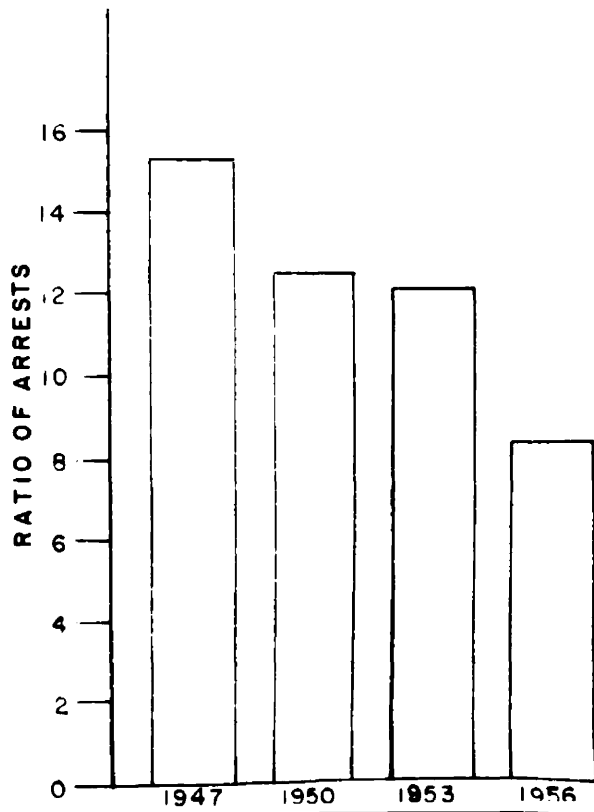
ARRESTS FOR EACH SEX KNOWN  
SOURCE: MISSOULA, MONTANA,  
FOR SELECTED YEARS



SOURCE MISSOULA POLICE DEPT.

FIG. 1

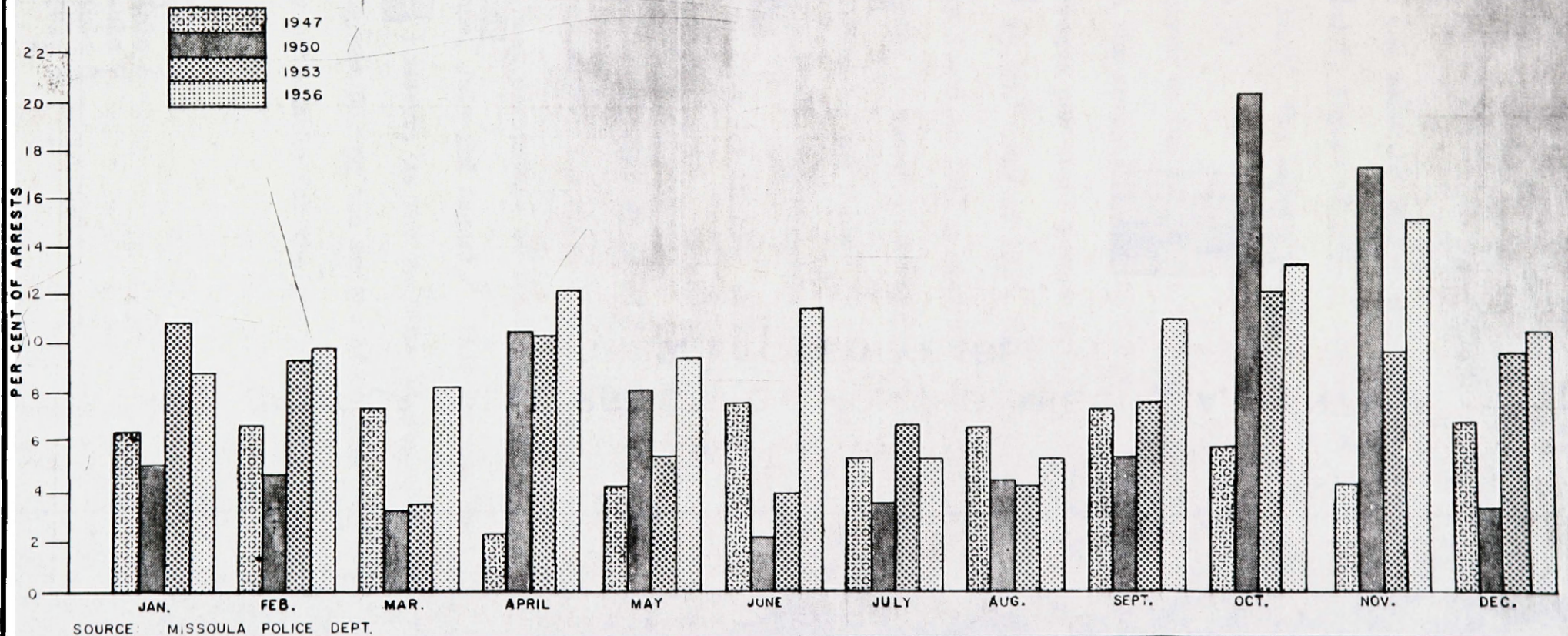
RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE ARRESTS  
MISSOULA, MONTANA,  
FOR SELECTED YEARS



SOURCE



# PER CENT OF FEMALE ARRESTS BY MONTHS: MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

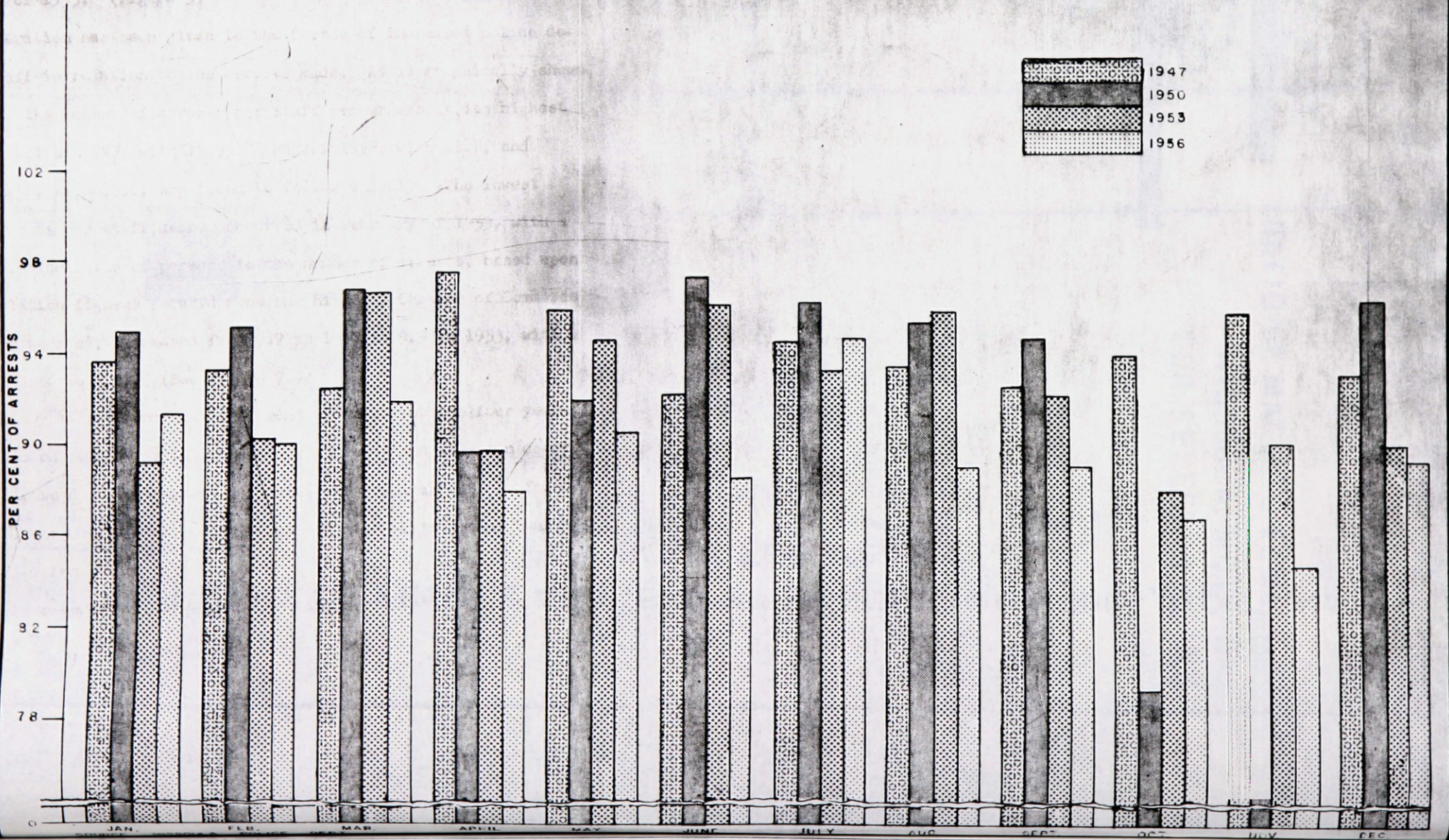


SOURCE: MISSOULA POLICE DEPT.

FIG. 3



# PER CENT OF MALE ARRESTS BY MONTHS: MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS





Of the total arrests for the selected four years, the highest point, 13 per cent, was reached in August of 1953.<sup>5</sup> August of 1947 was second in percentage, with a 12.9. The lowest per cent, 4.4, appeared in February of 1953. (Figure 5)

Consideration has been given to the factor of increased police department staff in relation to the arrests made. As is graphically shown in Figure 6, the number of arrests per staff member was at its highest ratio in August of 1947, with 13.95.<sup>6</sup> May of 1956, with 13.7, and August of 1956, with 13.6, are found to follow closely. The lowest ratio of arrests per staff member occurred in February of 1953, with a rate of 4.1. The ratio of persons to the number of arrests, based upon yearly population figures secured from the Missoula Chamber of Commerce and the 1950 census<sup>7</sup>, increased from 9.7 in 1947 to 9.9 in 1953, with a decrease in 1956 to 7.2.<sup>8</sup> (See Figure 7.)

In summary it is found that the trend of crime for the four years considered is one of steady increase. The ratio of men to women declined. (Figure 8). The highest percentage of total arrests is found to be during the months of June, July and August.<sup>9</sup> This is not found to be true for female arrests, however, as the research showed that the crime rates for women were highest during the months of October and November. This is especially noticeable for the years of 1950, 1953

---

<sup>5</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 5

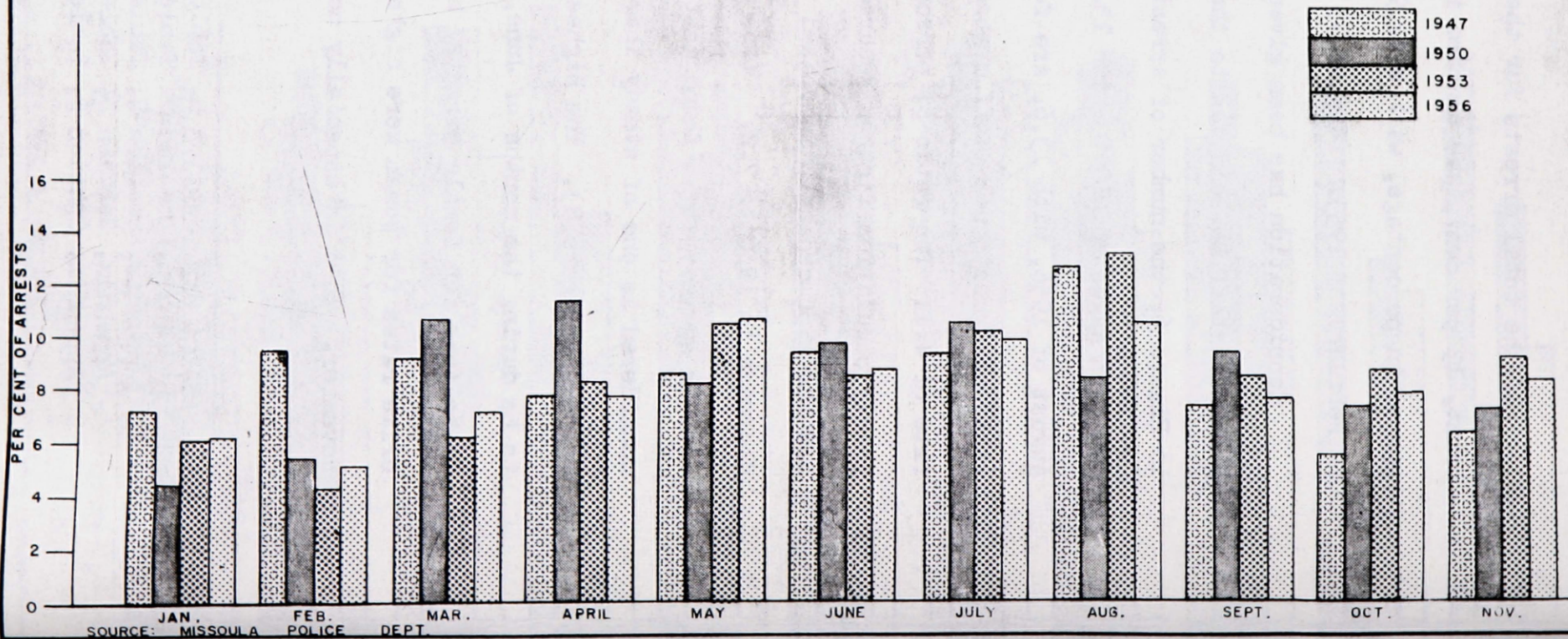
<sup>6</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 6

<sup>7</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 7

<sup>8</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 8

<sup>9</sup>Appendix, Section B, Table 9

# PER CENT OF ARRESTS FOR EACH MONTH: MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS



SOURCE: MISSOULA POLICE DEPT.

FIG. 5



# AVERAGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER OFFICER BY MONTHS: MISSOULA, MONTANA, POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR SELECTED YEARS

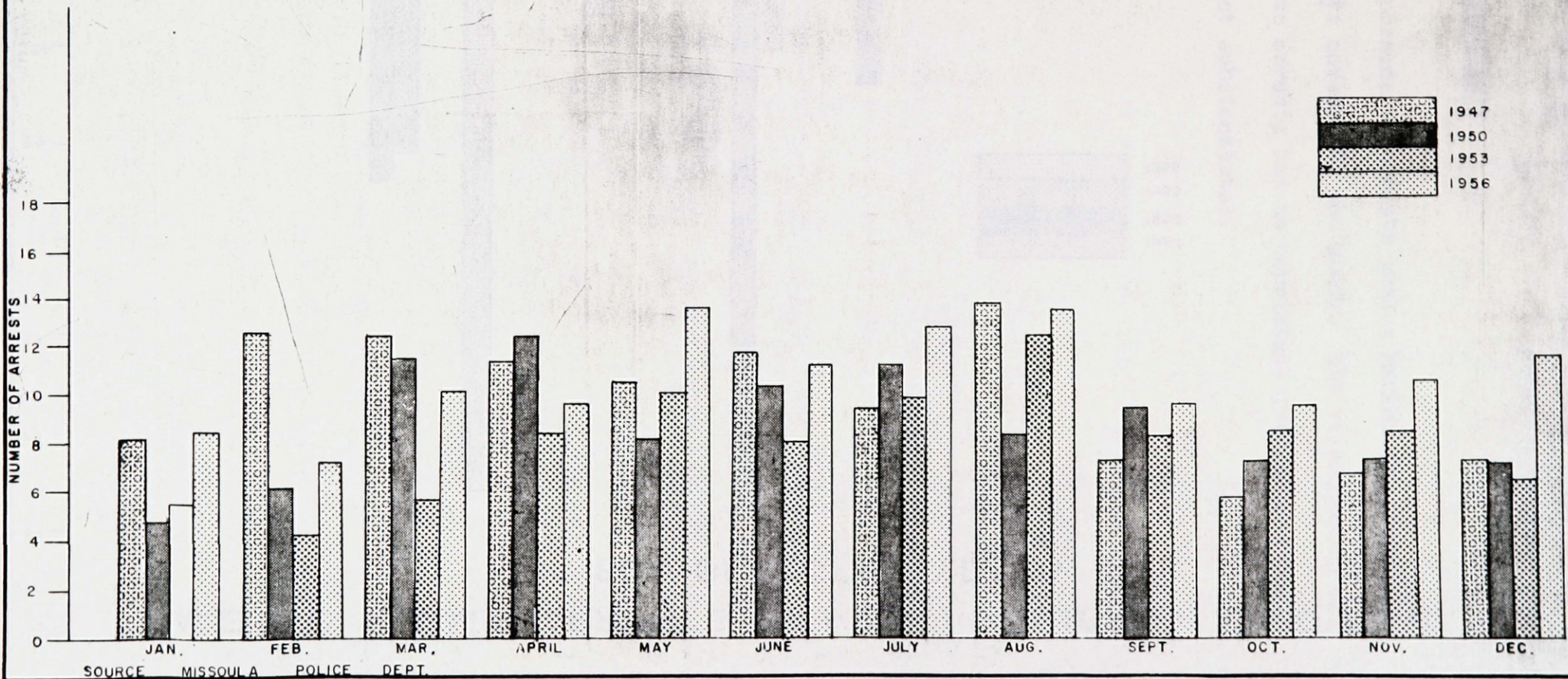
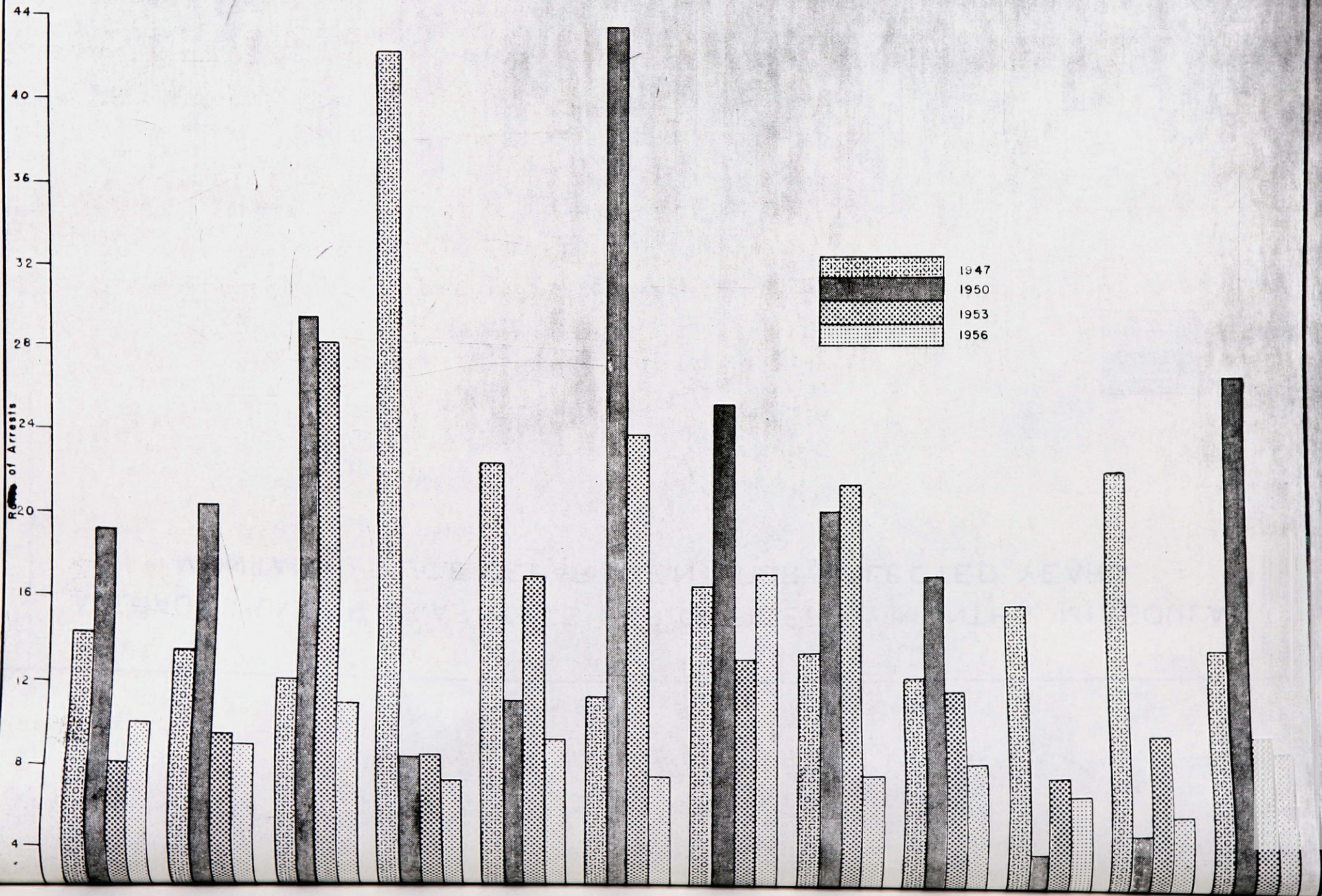


FIG. 6



# MALE TO FEMALE ARRESTS BY MONTHS: MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS





and 1956. The ratio of persons to arrests took a marked drop in 1956, compared to previous years covered in the study. The relationship of police department staff to arrests had no consistent trend; thus the hypothesis advanced is not substantiated.

## CHAPTER IV

### KNOWN OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AND SOCIAL CLASS

One of the hypothesis of this study is that the predominant number of arrests will be in the 19-30 age group. As the ages of arrested persons were available only for the year 1956, the impossibility of comparing the four years considered is obvious. A study of the 1956 ages as provided, reveals that for the female offenders the greatest percentage of known offenders for most crimes occurs in the 19-30 age group. It is further seen in Table 1 that the 31-40 age group ranks second in percentage of offenders. The age group of 60 and over shows a comparatively small percentage of offenders, and these for the one offense of traffic.

In consideration of the male offenders, Table 2 indicates the same findings as for female offenders. In the case of all but twelve offenses, the highest percentage of arrests for each crime is found in the 19-30 age group. Again the 60 and over group has the lowest percentage of offenders for the various crimes.

The mean age of the male offenders is consistently higher than that of the female offenders, with the exception of eight offenses, as seen in Table 3. For both sexes, juvenile delinquency<sup>1</sup> has the lowest mean age, with 12.5 for males and 13.5 for the females. The driving-while-intoxicated female offender group, with a mean age of 45.6, is the highest for this sex. Among the male offenders, the group known

---

<sup>1</sup>The juvenile delinquency category does not include such violations as curfew, shoplifting, destroying of property and such, as indicated in the list of categories of offenses.



TABLE 1

## PER CENT OF REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE GROUPS, MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR 1956

OFFENSES	8-18	19-30	31-40	41-50	50-59	60 & OVER	NO AGE	TOTAL*
			<u>FEMALES</u>					
Burglary		50.0	50.0					100.0
Curfew	100.0							100.0
Dance Ordinance		57.1	42.9					100.0
Defrauding an Innkeeper		33.3	33.3				33.3	100.0
Destroying Property	100.0							100.0
Disturbance	26.3	26.3	36.8	10.5				100.0
Driving While Intoxicated			50.0		50.0			100.0
Drunk	3.5	36.2	29.3	22.4	8.6			100.0
Drunk and Disturbance		50.0	45.8	4.2				100.0
Drunk and Investigation		100.0						100.0
Drunk and Mooching				100.0				100.0
Frequenting Bars	100.0							100.0
Grand Larceny	40.0	20.0	40.0					100.0
Insanity	100.0							100.0
Investigation	21.4	28.6	28.6	21.4				100.0
Juvenile Delinquency	100.0							100.0
Loitering		66.7	33.3					100.0
Misdemeanor		100.0						100.0
Morals Charge		100.0						100.0
Peddling Without License	66.7		33.3					100.0
Possession of Liquor							100.0	100.0
Prostitute	11.1	55.6	33.3					100.0
Resisting Arrest		100.0						100.0
Runaway	91.7	8.3						100.0
Speed	28.0	44.0	20.0	4.0	4.0			100.0
Traffic	22.7	28.4	21.6	13.6	4.6	9.1		100.0
Trespassing		100.0						100.0
Vagrancy		100.0						100.0
Warrant-Complaint							100.0	100.0
Window Peeking			100.0					100.0

\*Rounded to 100%

TABLE 2

## PER CENT OF REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE GROUPS, MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR 1956

OFFENSES	8-18	19-30	31-40	41-50	50-59	60 & OVER	NO AGE	TOTAL*	
			<u>MALES</u>						
Assault		12.5	50.0	25.0	12.5			100.0	
Burglary		100.0						100.0	
Concealed Weapon	33.3			33.3	33.3			100.0	
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor		100.0						100.0	
Curfew	100.0							100.0	
Dance Ordinance		15.0	25.0		10.0		50.0	100.0	
Defrauding an Innkeeper		36.4	27.3	27.3	9.1			100.0	
Destroying Property	35.4	27.1	14.6	18.8	2.1	2.1		100.0	
Disturbance	16.4	40.5	22.4	11.2	5.2	3.5	.9	100.0	
Driving While Intoxicated	2.4	46.3	34.2	4.9	2.4	7.3	2.4	100.0	
Drunk	2.4	16.0	24.8	30.2	14.6	10.5	1.5	100.0	
Drunk and Disturbance	6.4	30.3	27.2	22.9	6.4	5.0	1.8	100.0	
Drunk and Investigation		50.0	50.0					100.0	
Drunk and Mooching			18.2	45.5	27.3	9.1		100.0	
Drunk and Prowling		50.0	40.0		10.0			100.0	
Insanity	59.3	7.4		25.9	3.7		3.7	100.0	
Interfering with Officer Investigation	29.8	66.7	22.8	7.0	5.3	3.5	33.3	100.0	
Investigation of Forgery		31.6						100.0	
Juvenile Delinquency	100.0	66.7		33.3				100.0	
Liquor Violation		40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0			100.0	
Loitering	4.4	17.4	30.4	30.4	10.1	6.5	.7	100.0	
Misdemeanor	66.7	25.6	2.6				5.1	100.0	
Mooching			30.8	7.7	53.9	7.7		100.0	
Morals Charge	22.6	35.5	16.1	12.9	9.7	3.8		100.0	
Narcotics			100.0					100.0	
Peddling Without a License	60.0	30.0	10.0					100.0	
Possession of Liquor							100.0	100.0	

TABLE 2 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	8-18	19-30	31-40	41-50	50-59	60 & OVER	NO AGE	TOTAL*
Prowling	41.2	41.2	5.9	5.9		5.9		100.0
Punchboard	10.5	47.4	21.1	15.8			5.3	100.0
Recovery of Stolen Property	18.2	63.6	18.2					100.0
Resisting Arrest		38.5	23.1	15.4		7.7	15.4	100.0
Robbery		63.6	27.3				9.1	100.0
Rooming House Violation		66.7	33.3					100.0
Runaway	87.5			6.3			6.3	100.0
Shoplifting	45.0			10.0	35.0	10.0		100.0
Sleeper			14.3	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	100.0
Speed	19.0	34.8	9.0	4.8	1.6	.7	30.0	100.0
Traffic	27.6	38.4	7.7	5.9	1.8	3.2	15.3	100.0
Trespassing	50.0	25.0	16.7	8.3				100.0
Urinating on Street	50.0			50.0				100.0
Vagrancy		33.3		66.7				100.0
Window Peeking	66.7				33.3			100.0

\*Rounded to 100%

TABLE 3

MEAN AGE FOR REPORTED CRIMES  
 MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES
Assault	37.4	----
Burglary	23.5	22.5
Concealed Weapon	40.7	----
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	21.0	----
Curfew	16.5	15.3
Dance Ordinance	33.2	30.0
Defrauding an Innkeeper	35.4	28.0
Destroying Property	27.8	15.8
Disturbance	30.2	26.5
Dog Ordinance	----	15.2
Driving While Intoxicated	32.9	45.6
Drunk	42.8	33.4
Drunk and Disturbance	34.3	31.0
Drunk and Investigation	27.7	25.0
Drunk and Mooching	47.2	44.0
Drunk and Prowling	32.8	----
Frequenting Bars	----	17.0
Grand Larceny	----	25.8
Insanity	25.7	14.0
Interfering with Officer	21.0	----
Investigation	29.0	29.6
Investigation of Forgery	31.3	----
Juvenile Delinquency	12.5	13.5
Liquor Violation	43.8	----
Loitering	39.3	30.0
Misdemeanor	18.7	22.3
Mooching	41.5	----
Morals Charge	31.4	25.0
Narcotics	40.0	----
Peddling Without License	20.5	22.7
Possession of Liquor	18.4	----
Prostitute	----	26.7
Prowling	24.1	----
Punchboard Violation	28.3	----
Recovery of Stolen Property	23.9	----
Resisting Arrest	32.5	25.0
Robbery	27.8	----
Rooming House Violation	29.3	----
Runaway	16.4	15.6
Shoplifting	35.9	----
Sleeper	54.4	----
Speed	25.8	28.5

TABLE 3 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	MALES	FEMALES
Traffic	25.8	32.1
Trespassing	23.6	19.0
Urinating on Street	30.5	----
Vagrancy	36.0	28.0
Warrant or Complaint	----	21.3
Window Peeking	28.0	36.0

for the offense of "drunk and mooching", with a 47.2 mean age, ranks second to that of the sleeper<sup>2</sup>, with a mean age of 54.4.

An interesting finding for both female and male offenders is that for the offense of peddling without a license the greatest percentage of offenders is found to be in the lowest age group of 8-18.

Seventeen categories of offenses for the male offenders are within the mean ages of 19-30. Of the offenses for females, fifteen fall within the 19-30 mean age range.

It was expected that this study would show an inverse relationship between high prestige within the community and arrests. Table 4 shows this to be true to a certain point with regard to offenders for whom social class was determined.<sup>3</sup> A very insignificant percentage of male offenders and no female offenders are found in the "upper class". A decidedly higher percentage of both female and male offenders is found within the "working class". It seemed rather surprising to find the low percentage of offenders falling into the "lower class"; however, the author considers this to be due to the type of community studied. The community is one in which the majority of the population tends to fall into the "working" and "middle" classes, as classified by the panel previously described in this paper. There is a rather low amount of

---

<sup>2</sup>The sleeper is one who has come into the police station seeking a place to sleep and is booked as any arrested person. He spends the night in a cell.

<sup>3</sup>The "no class" group includes students and all offenders for whom no occupation was indicated on the arrest report. Social class is only given for 1956, as this information was available for no other year considered.

TABLE 4

## PER CENT OF REPORTED CRIMES COMMITTED BY SOCIAL CLASS, MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR 1956

OFFENSES	LOWER CLASS		WORKING CLASS		MIDDLE CLASS		UPPER CLASS		NO CLASS		TOTAL*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Assault			75.0						25.0		100.0	
Burglary			50.0						50.0		100.0	
Concealed Weapons			33.3		33.3				33.3		100.0	
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor			25.0						75.0		100.0	
Curfew	50.0								50.0		100.0	
Dance Ordinance	10.0		20.0	18.2	10.0	27.3			60.0	54.5	100.0	100.0
Defrauding an Innkeeper			55.6			33.3			44.4	66.6	100.0	100.0
Destroying Property	2.1		37.5		4.2				56.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disurbance	1.7		46.1	5.3	11.3	42.1			40.9	53.6	100.0	100.0
Dog Ordinance									100.0		100.0	
Driving While Intoxicated	2.6		46.2		12.8	50.0			38.5	50.0	100.0	100.0
Drunk	1.2	12.3	56.9	5.2	3.7	19.0			38.2	63.8	100.0	100.0
Drunk and Disturbance	3.7	8.3	47.7	12.5	3.7	25.0	.9		44.0	54.2	100.0	100.0
Drunk and Investigation			66.7	100.0					33.3		100.0	100.0
Drunk and Mooching	9.1		45.5			100.0			45.5		100.0	100.0
Drunk and Prowling	10.0		50.0		10.0				30.0		100.0	100.0
Frequenting Bars									100.0		100.0	
Grand Larceny			100.0			25.0				75.0	100.0	100.0
Insanity	3.5		17.2	33.3	3.5				75.9	66.7	100.0	100.0
Interfering with Officer					33.3				66.7		100.0	
Investigation	7.0		49.1	30.0	5.2	10.0			38.6	60.0	100.0	100.0
Investigation of Forgery			66.7						33.3		100.0	
Juvenile Delinquency									100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Liquor Violation			60.0						40.0		100.0	
Loitering	4.3	33.3	58.8		2.1				35.0	66.7	100.0	100.0
Misdemeanor		75.0	28.2						71.8	25.0	100.0	100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%

TABLE 4 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	LOWER CLASS		WORKING CLASS		MIDDLE CLASS		UPPER CLASS		NO CLASS		TOTAL*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mooching	7.7		69.2						23.7		100.0	
Morals Charge		100.0	41.9		9.8				48.4		100.0	100.0
Narcotics									100.0		100.0	
Peddling without License			50.0						50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Possession of Liquor			27.2		1.1				71.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prostitute		77.8								22.2		100.0
Prowling	5.9		41.2		5.9				47.1		100.0	
Punchboard Violation			26.3		5.3				68.4		100.0	
Recovery of Stolen Property			54.4		18.2				27.3		100.0	
Resisting Officer			60.0		13.3	50.0			26.6	50.0	100.0	100.0
Robbery			45.4						54.5		100.0	100.0
Rooming House Violation			33.3						66.7		100.0	
Runaway			6.3						93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shoplifting	10.0		25.0		5.0				60.0		100.0	
Sleeper									100.0		100.0	
Speed	.6		19.0	5.3	8.4	7.9			71.9	86.8	100.0	100.0
Traffic	1.3		27.6	7.8	5.8	28.4	.2		65.0	63.8	100.0	100.0
Trespassing			41.6		8.3	100.0			50.0		100.0	100.0
Urinating on Street			50.0						50.0		100.0	
Vagrancy		33.3	100.0							66.7	100.0	100.0
Warrant or Complaint						33.3				66.7	100.0	
Window Peeking			33.3			100.0			66.7		100.0	100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%



transient labor, which seems to comprise the classification of "lower class".

It is further found that the greatest percentage of traffic offenses for male offenders appears in the "working class", while for the female offenders for the same offense the greatest percentage is found in the "middle class".

In summarizing the findings, the hypothesis that the greatest percentage of offenders is to be found in the age group of 19-30 is upheld for both males and females. It is further established that the class of highest prestige has the lowest percentage of offenders. The hypothesis of inverse relationship to prestige is somewhat refuted in that the highest percentage of offenders occurred in "working class" group rather than in the lower prestige group.

## CHAPTER V

### KNOWN OFFENSES FOR EACH MONTH, TIME OF THE DAY AND DISPOSITION

One of the hypothesis of this study was that the greatest number of arrests would be found within the period of 6 PM and 6 AM. Table 5 shows that the 6 PM to 12 midnight and the 12 midnight to 6 AM time periods have the greatest percentage of arrests for the majority of crimes for both male and female offenders. For traffic and speed violations known to the police it can be seen that female offenders were arrested in the afternoon more frequently than were male offenders, who were arrested more often during the 6 PM to 6 AM periods.<sup>1</sup>

A definite pattern of increased rate of arrests for female offenders over the rate of increase for male offenders can be seen in Tables 6-13, in which the percentage of arrests for each crime for the different months of 1947, 1950, 1953 and 1956 for males and females is tabulated.

In analysing the above indicated figures, another hypothesis of this study that crime against persons will be most dominant throughout the summer, with crime against property dominant during the winter, is substantiated. The months of summer and early fall have the highest percentages for crimes against persons. Offenses including drinking, disturbance, traffic and speed tend not to have a particular pattern as to definite time of the year; however, it is evident that the pattern is one of quite consistent arrests for these offenses during each month of the year for both males and females.

---

<sup>1</sup>"no time" is indicated to cover those arrests for which no time was shown on the arrest report.

TABLE 5

## PER CENT OF REPORTED CRIMES COMMITTED AT TIME OF DAY, MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

OFFENSES	6AM-12PM		12PM-6PM		6PM-12AM		12AM-6AM		NO TIME		TOTAL*	TOTAL*
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Assault	4.7		20.9		30.2		44.2				100.0	
Burglary	18.2	18.2	27.3	27.3	9.1		45.5	54.5			100.0	100.0
Child Neglect					100.0						100.0	
Concealed Weapon	11.1		33.3	100.0	22.2		33.3				100.0	100.0
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	16.7		50.0		33.3						100.0	
Curfew					25.0		75.0	100.0			100.0	100.0
Dance Ordinance	25.0	36.4	25.0	36.4			10.0		40.0	27.3	100.0	100.0
Defrauding an Inkeeper	4.6		27.3	33.3	40.9		27.3	66.7			100.0	100.0
Destroying Property	14.2		19.5	6.7	38.9	60.0	25.7	33.3	1.8		100.0	100.0
Disturbance	8.0	3.1	15.9	9.4	33.0	37.5	42.8	50.0	.4		100.0	100.0
Disturbance and Possession of Knife			50.0				50.0				100.0	
Dog Ordinance	100.0										100.0	
Driving While Intoxicated	2.9		17.4	35.7	30.4	21.4	47.7	42.9	1.9		100.0	100.0
Drunk	5.7	3.3	19.1	17.1	30.9	36.8	43.6	42.8	.6		100.0	100.0
Drunk and Disturbance	4.6	7.3	17.3	14.6	34.4	21.9	42.9	56.1	.8		100.0	100.0
Drunk and Investigation	4.4		21.7		21.7	50.0	52.2	50.0			100.0	100.0
Drunk and Mooching	10.0		38.9	33.3	32.2	33.2	18.9	33.3			100.0	100.0
Drunk and Prowling	5.7		20.0		20.0		54.4				100.0	100.0
Drunk and Vagrancy	5.4	7.1	30.1	7.1	33.2	71.3	30.8	14.3	.5		100.0	100.0
Falsify Alarm			100.0								100.0	
Fire					100.0						100.0	
Frequenting Bars					55.6	50.0	22.2		22.2	50.0	100.0	100.0
Grand Larceny	20.0	16.6	30.0		40.0	66.7	10.0	16.7			100.0	100.0
Immigration Service					100.0						100.0	
Insanity	10.4		6.3		37.5	100.0	45.8				100.0	100.0
Interfering with an Officer			14.3		14.3	100.0	71.4				100.0	100.0
Investigation	13.5	5.0	26.1	60.0	26.5	30.0	33.5	5.0	.4		100.0	100.0

TABLE 5 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	6AM-12PM		12PM-6PM		6PM-12AM		12AM-6AM		NO TIME		TOTAL*		TOTAL*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Investigation of Car														
Theft	13.6	20.0	22.7	20.0	40.9	60.0	22.7						100.0	100.0
Investigation of Forgery		100.0	85.7		14.3								100.0	100.0
Juvenile Delinquency	28.6		14.3	33.3		33.3	57.1	33.3					100.0	100.0
Liquor Violation			28.6		28.6		28.6		14.3	100.0			100.0	100.0
Loitering	5.9		22.7	20.0	40.5	60.0	30.9	20.0					100.0	100.0
Misdemeanor	12.5		14.3	25.0	39.3		32.1	75.0	1.8				100.0	100.0
Mooching	11.8		47.1		35.3		5.9						100.0	
Morals Charge	1.6		31.8	66.7	30.2	33.3	36.5						100.0	100.0
Narcotics	33.3						66.7						100.0	
Peddling Without License	18.2		12.1	50.0	3.0		66.7	50.0					100.0	100.0
Possession of Liquor	3.1		3.1		57.1	69.2	36.7	30.8					100.0	100.0
Prostitute		10.0		80.0				10.0						100.0
Prowling	4.4		3.3	50.0	41.1	50.0	51.1						100.0	100.0
Punchboard			33.3		33.3		33.3						100.0	
Recovery of Stolen														
Property	7.5		17.5		27.5		47.5						100.0	
Resisting Arrest			15.0		30.0	66.7	55.6	33.3					100.0	100.0
Robbery			18.8		62.5	100.0	18.8						100.0	100.0
Rooming House Violation					85.7		14.3			100.0			100.0	100.0
Runaway	12.0	21.1	36.0	21.1	24.0	21.1	28.0	36.8					100.0	100.0
Shoplifting	10.6		53.2	70.0	32.0	10.0		10.0	4.3	10.0			100.0	100.0
Sleeper	3.8		11.3		17.0	50.0	68.0	50.0					100.0	100.0
Sleeper Frozen					100.0								100.0	
Speed	10.1	9.1	23.9	42.1	33.3	29.6	29.8	18.2	3.0	1.1			100.0	100.0
Traffic	12.8	19.8	27.4	37.7	37.4	28.7	20.8	12.7	1.6	1.2			100.0	100.0
Trespassing	6.7		40.0	100.0	30.0		23.3						100.0	100.0
Urinating on Street			18.8		31.3		50.0						100.0	
Vagrancy	11.6	6.3	26.4	43.8	30.5	25.0	31.5	25.0					100.0	100.0

TABLE 5 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	6AM-12PM		12PM-6PM		6PM-12AM		12AM-6AM		NO TIME		TOTAL*	TOTAL*
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Warrant-Complaint					100.0						100.0	
Window Peeking	9.1	100.0	54.5		27.3		9.1				100.0	100.0

\*Totals have been rounded off to 100%.

TABLE 6

## PER CENT OF CRIMES REPORTED EACH MONTH OF 1947, MISSOULA, MONTANA

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>FEMALES</u>													
Burglary		33.3				16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7				100.0
Disurbance				33.3				33.3	33.3				100.0
Driving While Intoxicated												100.0	100.0
Drunk	16.3	8.2	10.2	4.1	4.1	10.2	8.2	18.4	4.1	2.0	8.2	6.1	100.0
Drunk and Disturbance		5.0	10.0	10.0		20.0	20.0	5.0		10.0	5.0	15.0	100.0
Drunk and Investigation			100.0										100.0
Drunk and Mooching						50.0	50.0						100.0
Drunk and Vagrancy			25.0	12.5	25.0	12.5	12.5			12.5			100.0
Investigati on	50.0					50.0							100.0
Investigation of Forgery	100.0												100.0
Moral s Charge				100.0									100.0
Resisting Arrest						100.0							100.0
Shoplifting	20.0	20.0	20.0				20.0					20.0	100.0
Sleeper Frozen		100.0											100.0
Speed		23.1	7.7					23.1	30.8	15.4			100.0
Traffic			20.0					10.0	40.0	10.0		20.0	100.0
Vagrancy	25.0	25.0					25.0	25.0					100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.

TABLE 7

## PER CENT OF CRIMES REPORTED EACH MONTH OF 1950, MISSOULA, MONTANA

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>FEMALES</u>													
Burglary										100.0			100.0
Disturbance	33.3								33.3	16.7	16.7		100.0
Driving while Intoxicated				28.6	42.9						14.3	14.3	100.0
Drunk		13.6	4.5	13.6	13.6		9.1	4.5	9.1	13.6	18.2		100.0
Drunk and Disturbance	5.0			10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	35.0	5.0	100.0
Drunk and Vagrancy					25.0		25.0		25.0	25.0			100.0
Investigation				33.3		33.3	33.3						100.0
Investigation of Forgery						100.0							100.0
Morals Charge		100.0											100.0
Prostitute									100.0				100.0
Sleeper							100.0						100.0
Speed	10.5			15.8	21.1	10.5	5.3	10.5	15.8	5.3		5.3	100.0
Traffic		3.3	6.5	17.4	20.7		2.2	3.3	2.2	22.8	18.5	3.3	100.0
Vagrancy					57.1	14.3		14.3		14.3			100.0
Warrant or Complaint					100.0								100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.

TABLE 8

## PER CENT OF CRIMES REPORTED EACH MONTH OF 1953, MISSOULA, MONTANA

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>FEMALES</u>													
Burglary				50.0		50.0							100.0
Concealed Weapon												100.0	100.0
Destroying Property	66.7		33.3										100.0
Disturbance			20.0	20.0							40.0		100.0
Driving While Intoxicated		16.7	16.7			16.7	16.7				33.3		100.0
Drunk	8.3	4.2		12.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	4.2	16.7		12.5	16.7	100.0
Drunk and Disturbance	10.5		5.3		5.3	5.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	21.1	15.8	5.3	100.0
Drunk and Vagrancy								50.0		50.0			100.0
G. Larceny								100.0					100.0
Interfering with an Officer											100.0		100.0
Juvenile Delinquency							50.0	50.0					100.0
Loitering	40.0				20.0		20.0	20.0					100.0
Misdemeanor									100.0				100.0
Peddling Without License								100.0					100.0
Prowling							50.0			50.0			100.0
Robbery											100.0		100.0
Runaway				57.1							28.6	14.3	100.0
Shoplifting		20.0		40.0		20.0			20.0				100.0
Speed	10.0			10.0	15.0		15.0	10.0	20.0	10.0		10.0	100.0
Traffic	6.0	11.9	1.5	6.0	9.0	1.5	10.4	4.5	3.0	25.4	10.4	10.4	100.0
Trespassing										100.0			100.0
Vagrancy					100.0								100.0
Warrant or Complaint										100.0			100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.



TABLE 9 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>FEMALES</u>													
Resisting Arrest			50.0			50.0							100.0
Robbery						50.0		50.0					100.0
Runaway					18.2	9.1		36.4	18.2		9.1	9.1	100.0
Speed	2.6		5.1	5.1	25.6			12.8	5.1	15.4	12.8	12.8	100.0
Traffic	2.7	6.8	6.0	7.7	9.4	6.0	5.1	7.7	12.0	12.0	11.1	13.7	100.0
Trespassing		100.0											100.0
Vagrancy		33.3	33.3					33.3					100.0
Warrant or Complaint		33.3		66.7									100.0
Window Peeking										100.0			100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.

TABLE 10

## PER CENT OF CRIMES REPORTED EACH MONTH OF 1947, MISSOULA, MONTANA

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>MALES</u>													
Assault	12.5	25.0				25.0	12.5	12.5				12.5	100.0
Burglary		40.0				20.0	20.0	20.0					100.0
Child Neglect								100.0					100.0
Concealed Weapon							100.0						100.0
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor											100.0		100.0
Defrauding an Innkeeper											100.0		100.0
Destroying Property					8.3	33.3	16.7	16.7		8.3		16.7	100.0
Disturbance	7.0	7.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	9.3	23.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	20.9	100.0
Disturbance and Knife						50.0				50.0			100.0
Driving While Intoxicated	3.4	5.1	6.8	13.6	8.5	10.2	3.4	11.9	5.1	16.9	8.5	6.8	100.0
Drunk	7.5	9.1	13.1	10.2	11.0	9.9	8.4	12.8	5.5	4.0	4.4	4.2	100.0
Drunk and Disturbance	8.9	6.4	10.2	8.3	10.2	6.4	14.6	8.9	1.9	5.7	11.5	7.0	100.0
Drunk and Investigation	3.4	10.3	10.3		13.8	20.7	3.4	10.3	10.3		10.3	6.9	100.0
Drunk and Mooching	5.3		2.6	13.2	21.1	10.5	10.5	13.2	7.9	5.3	2.6	7.9	100.0
Drunk and Prowling	11.1		11.1	11.1			33.3	11.1	11.1		11.1		100.0
Drunk and Vagrancy	6.9	9.7	4.2	5.6	7.6	16.0	11.8	8.3	11.8	2.1	13.9	2.1	100.0
Falsify Alarm						100.0							100.0
G. Larceny									100.0				100.0
Immigration Service										100.0			100.0

TABLE 10-- (Continued)

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>MALES</u>													
Interfering with Officer	16.0	8.0		16.0	12.0		12.0	20.0	12.0		40.0		100.0
Insanity					10.0	20.0	50.0	20.0					100.0
Investigation	4.2	7.3	10.4	3.1	9.4	13.5	6.3	9.4	7.3	6.3	11.5	11.5	100.0
Investigation of Car Theft					12.5	37.5	12.5		25.0			12.5	100.0
Invest. of Forgery										100.0			100.0
Liquor Violation			100.0										100.0
Misdemeanor	9.1			18.2	18.2		18.2	18.2	9.1			9.1	100.0
Mooching							33.3	50.0	16.7				100.0
Morals Charge					12.5		37.5	25.0			12.5	12.5	100.0
Peddling with no License				16.7	8.3	16.7	8.3	50.0					100.0
Prowling	16.0	8.0		16.0	12.0		12.0	20.0	12.0		4.0		100.0
Punchboard Violation	50.0										50.0		100.0
Recovery of Stolen Property		8.3					25.0		8.3		8.3	50.0	100.0
Resisting Arrest					66.7					33.3			100.0
Robbery											100.0		100.0
Rooming House Violation				100.0									100.0
Runaway						100.0							100.0
Shoplifting	25.0		25.0				25.0					25.0	100.0
Sleeper	17.9	3.6	3.6		7.1	14.3	14.3	17.9	7.1	3.6	3.6	7.1	100.0
Sleeper Frozen												100.0	100.0
Speed	5.8	16.1	9.0	5.8	5.8	.6	2.6	9.0	16.8	20.0	3.9	4.5	100.0
Traffic	8.4	14.7	8.4	6.8	5.8	4.7	3.7	16.3	6.3	4.7	5.3	14.7	100.0

TABLE 10 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>MALES</u>													
Trespassing								100.0					100.0
Urinating on Street	14.3			14.3	13.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3				100.0
Vagrancy	5.4	12.9	3.2	9.7	5.4	9.7	15.1	12.9	12.9		7.5	5.4	100.0
Warrant and Complaint								20.0	10.0		50.0	20.0	100.0
Window Peeking				50.0		50.0							100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.

TABLE 11

## PER CENT OF CRIMES REPORTED EACH MONTH OF 1950, MISSOULA, MONTANA

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>MALES</u>													
Assault	10.0	10.0	10.0			20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0			100.0
Burglary										100.0			100.0
Concealed Weapon				50.0		50.0							100.0
Defrauding an Innkeeper				28.6			14.3	14.3	28.6			14.3	100.0
Destroying Property				18.2	18.2	45.5	9.1		4.5			4.5	100.0
Disturbance	7.9	1.3	5.3	17.1	9.2	10.5	17.1	7.9	10.5	3.9	3.9	5.3	100.0
Driving While Intoxicated	22.2	3.3	6.7	4.4	5.6	6.7	11.1	10.0	11.1	7.8	13.3	17.8	100.0
Drunk	5.3	5.5	4.0	7.3	6.2	7.1	15.5	11.7	13.5	11.5	7.1	5.3	100.0
Drunk and Disturbance	6.4	5.5	6.4	9.1	3.6	9.1	10.9	6.4	13.6	13.6	10.9	3.6	100.0
Drunk and Investigation		50.0						50.0					100.0
Drunk and Mooching		12.5		6.3	25.0	12.5	6.3	18.8			18.8		100.0
Drunk and Prowling	10.0			10.0		20.0		20.0		40.0			100.0
Drunk and Vagrant	.5	1.6	3.3	10.4	6.6	11.5	13.1	12.6	10.4	16.9	9.3	3.8	100.0
Fire		100.0											100.0
Frequent Bars										100.0			100.0
G. Larceny		50.0		50.0									100.0
Insanity	66.7					33.3							100.0
Investigation	5.3	13.2	5.3	7.9	10.5	15.8	10.5	15.8	5.3	2.6	5.3	2.6	100.0
Investigation of Car Theft											100.0		100.0
Investigation of Forgery			100.0										100.0
Liquor Violation									50.0	50.0			100.0
Misdemeanor					50.0		25.0	25.0					100.0
Mooching		16.7						16.7			50.0	16.7	100.0

TABLE 11 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>MALES</u>													
Morals Charge	7.1	7.1	14.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	14.3	7.1	21.4	7.1			100.0
Narcotics											100.0		100.0
Peddling with no License					10.0	20.0			70.0				100.0
Prowling	6.3	6.3		6.3	6.3	18.8	6.3	18.8	6.3	6.3	12.5	6.3	100.0
Punchboard Violation	100.0												100.0
Recovery of Stolen Prop.		15.4		15.4	7.7	46.2		7.7				7.7	100.0
Resisting Arrest					50.0					50.0			100.0
Robbery		14.3	28.6	57.1									100.0
Rooming House Violation								100.0					100.0
Runaway	100.0												100.0
Shoplifting											50.0	50.0	100.0
Sleeper	13.3	6.7		20.0		40.0			13.3		6.7		100.0
Sleeper Frozen				50.0						50.0			100.0
Speed		2.6	24.8	19.7	2.6	5.1	8.5	5.1	10.3	5.1		16.2	100.0
Traffic	3.2	6.6	19.2	12.5	9.5	7.6	7.4	4.5	6.2	9.9	5.7	7.6	100.0
Trespassing		20.0							40.0			40.0	100.0
Urinating on Street	25.0					25.0	25.0					25.0	100.0
Vagrancy	9.9	3.5	10.5	7.6	10.5	20.3	9.3	11.0	2.3	2.9	4.1	8.1	100.0
Warrant or Complaint							45.5		18.2		9.1	27.3	100.0
Window Peeking				20.0		20.0			20.0			40.0	100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%

TABLE 12

PER CENT OF CRIMES REPORTED EACH MONTH OF 1953, MISSOULA, MONTANA

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>MALES</u>													
Assault								33.3	38.9	5.6	11.1	11.1	100.0
Burglary				50.0		50.0							100.0
Concealed Weapon			66.7			33.3							100.0
Defrauding an Innkeeper					33.3				33.3			33.3	100.0
Destroying Property	9.1	9.1				21.2	12.1	24.2		9.1	6.1	9.1	100.0
Disturbance	7.1	9.5	2.4	4.8	2.4	19.0	4.8	16.7	4.8	9.5	11.9	7.1	100.0
Driving While Intoxicated	8.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	4.7	7.1	5.9	9.4	4.7	4.7	12.9	14.1	100.0
Drunk	7.4	3.7	5.7	6.0	10.6	7.5	12.9	16.8	10.7	6.5	8.3	3.9	100.0
Drunk and Disturbance	.9	6.9	4.3	5.2	9.5	18.1	7.8	13.8	11.2	6.0	9.5	6.9	100.0
Drunk and Investigation					25.0		25.0	12.5		25.0	12.5		100.0
Drunk and Mooching				8.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	32.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	100.0
Drunk and Prowling			16.7					16.7		16.7	50.0		100.0
Drunk and Vagrant						1.8	3.6	28.6	53.6	3.6	5.4	3.6	100.0
Frequenting Bars						33.3						66.7	100.0
G. Larceny			20.0		40.0				40.0				100.0
Insanity		16.7								83.3			100.0
Interfering with an Officer								50.0			50.0		100.0
Investigation	7.7		15.4	5.1	10.3	5.1	15.4	5.1	10.3	12.8	10.3	2.6	100.0
Investigation of Car Theft	14.3				14.3	28.6	28.6	14.3					100.0
Investigation of Forgery									100.0				100.0
Misdemeanor			50.0							50.0			100.0
Mooching				11.1	11.1	11.1	22.2	44.4					100.0
Morals Charge		20.0			10.0	10.0				40.0	10.0	10.0	100.0

53

TABLE 12 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>MALES</u>													
Peddling with no License		100.0											100.0
Prowling			10.0	6.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	16.7		16.7	6.7	13.3	100.0
Recovery of Stolen Property						20.0				60.0		20.0	100.0
Resisting Arrest	33.3								33.3			33.3	100.0
Rooming House Violation								50.0			50.0		100.0
Runaway			14.3			57.1		28.6					100.0
Shoplifting		10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5		5.3	21.1		10.5	10.5	100.0
Sleeper			25.0	25.0	25.0		25.0						100.0
Speed	5.3	3.0	6.4	6.8	17.4	9.1	5.7	7.5	14.3	8.7	5.3	10.6	100.0
Traffic	5.9	4.3	6.1	11.9	8.5	4.8	9.5	8.9	9.6	11.5	11.1	7.8	100.0
Trespassing	11.1		11.1	11.1		11.1				11.1	44.4		100.0
Urinating on Street		66.7						33.3					100.0
Vagrancy				4.0	26.0	14.0	6.0	26.0	16.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	100.0
Warrant or Complaint	6.7		33.3	20.0	6.7		20.0	6.7	6.7				100.0
Window Peeking						100.0							100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.

54



TABLE 13

## PER CENT OF CRIMES REPORTED EACH MONTH OF 1956, MISSOULA, MONTANA

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
<u>MALES</u>													
Assault				25.0	25.0		25.0	12.5				12.5	100.0
Burglary									50.0		50.0		100.0
Concealed Weapon			66.7			33.3							100.0
Dance Ordinance							10.0				75.0	15.0	100.0
Defrauding an Innkeeper		11.1			22.2		22.2	11.1		11.1	22.2		100.0
Destroying Property	2.1		14.6	10.4	8.3	2.1	22.9	16.7	12.5	2.1	4.2	4.2	100.0
Disturbance	2.6	4.3	9.6	7.8	5.2	5.2	9.6	11.3	7.8	9.6	9.6	17.4	100.0
Dog Ordinance						100.00							100.0
Driving While Intoxicated	22.5	15.0	17.5	15.0	2.5	15.0	2.5		2.5			7.5	100.0
Drunk	6.3	7.0	5.4	8.2	11.9	12.2	11.0	12.4	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.3	100.0
Disturbance	12.3	3.8	11.3	6.6	3.8	5.7	15.1	5.7	3.8	12.3	11.3	8.5	100.0
Drunk and Investigation	16.7				16.7		33.3		16.7			16.7	100.0
Drunk and Mooching							27.3	36.4	18.2		9.1	9.1	100.0
Drunk and Prowling				20.0	20.0	10.0		10.0	30.0	10.0			100.0
Drunk and Vagrant						66.7						33.3	100.0
G. Larceny				50.0							50.0		100.0
Insanity	20.7			3.4	6.9		37.9		6.9	13.8	10.3		100.0
Interfering With Officers	25.0		50.0		25.0								100.0
Investigation	1.7	10.3	6.9	10.3	12.1	10.3	17.2	3.4	3.4	5.2	10.3	8.6	100.0
Investigation of Car Theft		16.7		16.7		33.3			16.7	16.7			100.0
Investigation of Forgery			33.3	33.3	33.3								100.0
Liquor Violation	50.0									25.0	25.0		100.0
Misdemeanor	7.7		12.8	5.1	33.3	17.9	17.9				2.6	2.6	100.0
Mooching	15.4	15.4		7.7	7.7		7.7	7.7	38.5				100.0

TABLE 13 - (Continued)

OFFENSES	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL*
	<u>MALES</u>												
Morals Charge	12.9	3.2	9.7	19.4	16.1	9.7	16.1	6.5		6.5			100.0
Narcotics											100.0		100.0
Peddling With no License						30.0				60.0		10.0	100.0
Prowling			5.3	10.5	10.5	15.8	5.3	10.5	5.3		21.0	15.8	100.0
Recovery of Stolen Property	9.1	9.1				18.2					36.4	27.3	100.0
Resisting Arrest			6.7	6.7		20.0	13.3	6.7	6.7	13.3	6.7	20.0	100.0
Rooming House Violation						33.3	66.7						100.0
Runaway			6.3		6.3	6.3		25.0	25.0		12.5	18.8	100.0
Robbery			20.0	10.0	10.0		40.0		10.0			10.0	100.0
Shoplifting	10.0	5.0	5.0		10.0		15.0	10.0	10.0		20.0	15.0	100.0
Sleeper	14.3				28.6	14.3		14.3	14.3		14.3		100.0
Speed	1.9	2.6	7.1	3.9	7.7	11.6	2.6	12.3	11.6	11.0	9.0	18.7	100.0
Traffic	6.0	6.1	7.6	7.7	11.3	6.6	8.9	11.4	8.1	8.8	7.9	9.6	100.0
Trespassing		25.0	8.3		8.3		16.7			25.0		16.7	100.0
Urinating on Street			50.0								50.0		100.0
Vagrancy		33.3	66.7										100.0
Warrant or Complaint	10.5		15.8	5.3	10.5	10.5	5.3	5.3	15.8	5.3	5.3	10.5	100.0
Window Peeking							66.7				33.3		100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.

TABLE 14

## PER CENT OF DISPOSITION FOR ARRESTS OF FEMALES, MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

OFFENSES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	TOTAL*	
Burglary	18.2	9.1	18.2	18.2			18.2														18.2	100.0	
Concealed Weapon		100.0																					100.0
Carfew											25.0							50.0			25.0	100.0	
Dance Ordinance				81.8											9.1		9.1					100.0	
Defrauding an Innkeeper		33.3													33.3						33.3	100.0	
Destroying Property						13.3					46.7				13.3			20.0				100.0	
Disturbance		28.1		40.6	6.3		3.1				6.3				9.4			6.3				100.0	
Driving While Intoxicated	7.1	7.1	7.1	57.1	7.1	7.1		7.1														100.0	
Drunk	.7	59.2	.7	21.1	5.3	3.3	2.6				2.6				2.6							100.0	
Drunk and Disturbance	2.6	45.5	7.8	31.2		6.5		1.3			2.3		1.3	1.3								100.0	
Drunk and Investigation				50.0							50.0											100.0	
Drunk and Mooching		66.7		33.3																		100.0	
Drunk and Vagrancy		35.7		21.4			35.7				7.1											100.0	
Frequenting Bars						100.0																100.0	
G. Larceny				16.7		66.7					16.7											100.0	
Insanity																	50.0		50.0			100.0	
Interfering with an Officer				100.0																		100.0	
Investigation	30.0	5.0		5.0		10.0					30.0									15.0	5.0	100.0	
Investigation of Car Theft	40.0					40.0					20.0											100.0	
Investigation of Forgery	100.0																					100.0	
Juvenile Delinquency											100.0											100.0	
Liquor Violation						100.0																100.0	
Loitering		50.0		30.0											10.0		10.0					100.0	
Misdemeanor		50.0		50.0																		100.0	
Morals Charge		33.3				33.3															33.3	100.0	
Peddling Without a License		16.7									83.3											100.0	
Possession of Liquor											30.8					7.7		61.5				100.0	
Prostitute											10.0									40.0	10.0	100.0	
Prowling	40.0																					100.0	
Resisting Arrest		50.0													50.0							100.0	
Robbery		20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0																	100.0	
Runaway						100.0																100.0	
Shoplifting	10.5					5.3					63.2											21.1	100.0
Sleeper		37.5		12.5			12.5						12.5									25.0	100.0
Speed	50.0														50.0							100.0	
Traffic	1.1	1.1	1.1	83.0	2.3	1.1		1.1							1.1						5.7	2.3	100.0
Trespassing	1.1	.7		71.0	4.8	.4	.4	.7			1.5		.4		4.8	1.9	.4	1.5	2.2			8.2	100.0
Vagrancy				50.0	50.0																		100.0
Warrant or Complaint	31.1	37.5					12.5																100.0
Window Peeking	20.0			20.0							60.0												100.0
																							100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.

## KEY

A - released  
 B - jail sentence  
 C - jail suspended and fine  
 D - fine  
 E - forfeited bond

F - to county  
 G - jail  
 H - fine and to jail  
 I - fine returned  
 J - fine and to county

K - released to authorities  
 L - hospitalized  
 M - complaint withdrawn  
 N - released on bond  
 O - dismissed

P - turned over to juvenile officer  
 Q - innocent  
 R - license suspended  
 S - warning given  
 T - printed and released

U - no disposition



TABLE 15 - (Continued)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	TOTAL*	
Arrest	13.0			26.1	4.4	4.4	17.4	8.7			4.4				13.0		4.4					4.4	100.0
Use Violation	7.7		3.9	11.5		57.7	3.4				7.7				7.7								100.0
	4.0			42.9		14.3		14.3			28.6												100.0
	8.5	8.5		12.8	4.3	27.7	4.3				6.4		2.1			4.3			10.6			10.6	100.0
Prison	84.9	7.6	1.9				1.9								1.9							1.9	100.0
	16.7	16.7				50.0						16.7											100.0
	.2	.8	.1	77.0	6.5	.9	.3	.4	.3	.5				.1	1.2	.5		1.0	2.9			7.4	100.0
Trespassing	.9	1.3	.4	66.0	7.1	1.2	.6	.1	.2	1.4			.7	.1	4.6	1.5	.2	2.1	4.8			7.0	100.0
Urinating on Street	20.0	10.0		20.0	6.7	6.7	23.3	3.3			10.0											6.7	100.0
Vagrancy	5.4	64.2	.3	5.0	1.9	11.9	7.9				6.3											6.3	100.0
Warrant or Complaint	7.3	3.6	1.8	9.1	1.8		34.6	.3	.3	.3					1.6	.3				.3		.3	100.0
Window Peeking		9.1		27.3	18.2	18.2					27.3		1.8		1.8	1.8						1.8	100.0

\*Rounded off to 100%.

## KEY

A - released	L - hospitalized
B - jail suspended	M - complaint withdrawn
C - jail suspended and fined	N - released on bond
D - fine	O - dismissed
E - forfeited bond	P - turned over to juvenile officer
F - turned over to county	Q - innocent
G - jail sentence	R - license suspended
H - fine and jailed	S - warning given
I - fine returned	T - printed and released
J - fined and turned over to county	U - no disposition
K - released to authorities	

It was assumed that the trend in punishment or disposition for arrests would be one from jail sentences to suspended sentences with fines imposed. It was impossible to determine a trend, but from Table 14 it can be concluded that for female offenders jail sentence and fine are the two types of dispositions which have the highest percentages for the various crimes committed. This is also found to be true of the disposition of arrests for male offenders, as can be seen in Table 15.

In summary it can be concluded that the hypothesis set forth, that more arrests are made between 6 PM and 6 AM, has been proved. This is evident for both male and female offenders. An increased rate of crime for females is seen over that of males. The study upheld the hypothesis that crime against persons is more frequent during the summer and crime against property during the winter. No trend for punishment or disposition was established; however, it is concluded that arrests are more often disposed of by jail sentence and fine imposed than by any other type of disposition.

## CHAPTER VI

### CRIME FREQUENCY AND POLICE FORCES IN TWENTY-TWO CITIES OF 15,000-25,000 POPULATION

The author has made a comparative study for the years of 1947, 1950, 1953 and 1956 of police forces and the crimes most frequently known to the police within the geographical area of Missoula, Montana. It seems pertinent to present the findings of this study in connection with the main problem of this thesis.

The study includes a total of twenty-two cities which were selected on the basis of population within the limits of 15,000 to 25,000 according to the 1950 census. (See Table 1 of Section C of Appendix for the list of cities included from the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.)

Figure 1, Section C of Appendix consists of a sample of the cover letter sent to the above city police departments on January 21, 1958. A sample questionnaire submitted to the departments for information is shown.<sup>1</sup>

Fourteen replies were received from the first request. A follow-up letter was sent on the 13th of February, 1958, from which two reports were received. A second follow-up in the form of a postcard was sent on March 6, 1958, resulting in one reply. A total of seventeen replies (77.3%) was compiled, of which thirteen gave the requested information, while four gave no information, indicating that the information was not available from their records. Five departments failed

---

<sup>1</sup>Figure 2, Section C, Appendix

to make any reply. (See Table 2, Section C of Appendix for the type of reply received from particular city police departments.)

Table 16 indicates the population trend of the cities, showing a steady increase for each. Likewise Table 17 shows a trend of increase in the number of members of each police force, with the exception of Richland, which has had a decrease. Casper has had the largest increase in its department, with an addition of seventeen members. Boulder and Idaho Falls follow closely, with a sixteen and a fifteen member increase, respectively. (Information from three cities is not adequate for making accurate assumptions; however, it appears that they have had an increase in the force, also.)

According to information submitted by the departments as shown in Figure 18a, the trend of crimes known to the police has gone downward since 1947. Here again inadequate information makes it impossible to give a complete picture; however, of the twelve departments giving figures, six show a decrease in the number of crimes known to the police. Two of these had an increase in the number of crimes known to the department which was followed by a drop in 1956. Five departments reported an increase in the number of crimes known to the police. One department had insufficient information to permit any type of conclusion regarding the trend.

As indicated by Tables 18a, 18b, 18c and 18d the departments reporting all showed that males committed a greater number of crimes known to the police. Six departments gave no figures regarding male and female statistics. Statistics from four departments were not sufficient to



TABLE 16

POPULATION\* OF CITIES REPORTING CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

CITIES	1947	1950	1953	1956
Bismarck	16,000	19,000	22,000	25,000
Boulder	15,000	20,000	28,000	35,700
Casper	21,000	24,500	29,000	35,251
Greeley	18,100	20,286	21,786	25,000
Helena	**	**	**	24,101
Idaho Falls	18,000	20,000	23,000	26,000
Laramie	13,000***	15,581	18,000	23,000
Longview	17,500	20,000	20,339	23,500
Minot	18,000***	22,032	24,500***	27,500***
Missoula	21,000***	22,845	24,000***	25,000***
Nampa	17,200	16,145	17,394	18,000
Richland	**	22,005	25,000	27,500

\*Population as given by the reporting police departments.

\*\*Population figure not given.

\*\*\*Population given as approximation according to police department report.

TABLE 17

NUMBER ON POLICE FORCE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

CITIES	1947	1950	1953	1956
Bismarck	18	20	23	26
Boulder	12	16	22	28
Casper	19	24	22	36
Greeley	18	22	24	26
Helena	13	*	*	21
Idaho Falls	25	31	34	40
Laramie	9	9	11	13
Longview	*	20	24	25
Medford	*	*	27	43
Minot	26**	23**	27**	31**
Missoula	18	22	25	27
Nampa	18	20	23	23
Richland	*	45	51	40

\*Unknown.

\*\*Includes one policewoman.

TABLE 18a

NUMBER OF CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS - TOTAL

CITIES	1947	1950	1953	1956
Bismarck	325	261	289	382**
Boulder	*	262	314	414
Casper	*	*	*	1730
Greeley	887	986	980	835
Helena	*	*	*	*
Idaho Falls	1121	998	1081	1263
Laramie	513	602	640	574
Longview	375	501	236	224
Minot	1414	1394	1210	1310
Missoula	*	*	2310	2265
Nampa	*	*	1000	552
Richland	*	3065	2480	2460
Medford	*	*	1570	4989

\*Information not given.

\*\*Apparently error in reporting as does not correspond with breakdown of male, female and juvenile figures.

TABLE 18b

NUMBER OF CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

CITIES	1947	1950	1953	1956
	<u>MALES</u>			
Bismarck	*	*		691
Boulder	*	114		336
Casper	*	*	*	*
Greeley	*	*	*	*
Helena	*	*	*	*
Idaho Falls	938	865	904	1099
Laramie	460	500	490	429
Longview	*	*	*	*
Medford	*	*	769	729
Minot	*	*	1145	1268
Missoula	*	*	*	2063
Nampa	*	*	*	*
Richland	*	*	*	*

\*Information not given.

TABLE 18c

NUMBER OF CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

CITIES	1947	1950	1953	1956
	<u>FEMALES</u>			
Bismarck	*	*	*	98
Boulder	*	4	8	9
Casper	*	*	*	*
Greeley	*	*	*	*
Helena	*	*	*	*
Idaho Falls	96	71	92	121
Laramie	13	40	50	36
Longview	*	*	*	*
Medford	*	*	44	30
Minot	*	*	65	42
Missoula	*	*	*	202
Nampa	*	*	*	*
Richland	*	*	*	*

\*Information not given.

TABLE 18d

NUMBER OF CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

CITIES	1947	1950	1953	1956
	<u>JUVENILES</u>			
Bismarck	*	*	*	291**
Boulder	1	44	86	78
Casper	*	*	*	*
Greeley	*	*	*	*
Helena	*	*	*	*
Idaho Falls	87	62	85	43
Laramie	40	60	100	109
Longview	*	*	227	292
Medford	*	*	114	146
Minot	101	210	234	242
Missoula	*	*	*	293**
Nampa	*	*	*	*
Richland	*	285	281	273

\*No information given.

\*\*Included in the figures for male and female breakdown.

establish any trend for this aspect other than the fact that males are more frequently reported as known to the police than are females. Also, shown in this set of figures is the information regarding juvenile offenders. Four departments gave no information; four departments gave inadequate information for any definite conclusion to be drawn. Of the five giving information, it was found that three departments report an increase in the number of juvenile offenders known to the police, while two departments report a decrease in the number.

An analysis of the five crimes most often known to the police, as indicated in Table 19a, 19b, 19c, and 19d, shows that the crimes for each department were nearly one hundred per cent consistent in order of frequency. The crimes reported as known to the departments of Casper, Greeley, Idaho Falls, Laramie, Minot and Missoula are very similar. For these departments, drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy are listed most frequently known. Larceny, burglary, auto theft, assault and rape--major crimes--appear as most frequently known to the departments of Bismarck, Helena, Longview and Boulder. It is found that the crimes known to the departments of Nampa, Richland, and Medford include larceny, drinking, public nuisance, burglary and embezzlement.

In summary it is concluded that the numbers of police on the city departments reporting have steadily increased during the years of 1947, 1950, 1953 and 1956. More males are indicated as known to the police departments than females. Minor crimes are reported as known to the police departments in five of the cities, while major crimes are indicated most frequently for four of them. Three of the cities reporting

TABLE 19a

FIVE CRIMES MOST OFTEN KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>1947</u>			
<u>BISMARCK</u>	<u>BOULDER</u>		
P. Larceny	Larceny	Drunks	
G. Larceny	Auto Theft	Vagrancy	
Burglary	Assault	Disorderly Conduct	
Auto Theft	Burglary	Drunk Driving	
Rape	Aggravated Assault	Assault	
	Rape, Sex Offenses		
<hr/>			
<u>GREELEY</u>	<u>HELENA</u>	<u>IDAHO FALLS</u>	
P. Larceny	P. Larceny	Drunkenness	
Drunk	G. Larceny	Vagrancy	
Theft	Obtaining Money Falsely	Disorderly Conduct	
Disturbance	Burglary	P. Larceny	
Drunk Driving	Car Theft	Bum checks	
<hr/>			
<u>LARAMIE</u>	<u>LONGVIEW</u>	<u>MEDFORD</u>	<u>MINOT</u>
Drunk	P. Larceny	*	Drunks
Disurbance	Burglary	*	Drunk and Disorderly
Vagrancy	G. Larceny	*	Disorderly Conduct
P. Larceny	Auto Theft	*	Reckless Driving
Car Theft	Robbery	*	Burglary
<hr/>			
<u>MISSOULA</u>	<u>NAMPA</u>	<u>RICHLAND</u>	
Drunkenness	Larceny	*	
Disorderly Conduct	Drinking	*	
Vagrancy	Burglary	*	
Liquor Laws	Disturbing the Peace	*	
P. Larceny	Malicious Destruction of Property	*	

\*No information given.



TABLE 19b

FIVE CRIMES MOST OFTEN KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>1950</u>			
BISMARCK	BOULDER	CASPER	
P. Larceny	Larceny	Drunks	
G. Larceny	Auto Theft	Vagrancy	
Burglary	Assault--Minor	Disorderly Conduct	
Auto Theft	Burglary	Drunk Driving	
Rape	Assault--Agg.	Assault	
	Rape, Sex Offenses		
GREELEY	HELENA	IDAHO FALLS	
Drunk	P. Larceny	Drunkenness	
Thefts	G. Larceny	Vagrancy	
Disturbance	Obtaining Money Falsely	Disorderly Conduct	
Drunk Driving	Burglary	P. Larceny	
Vagrancy	Car Theft	Checks	
LARAMIE	LONGVIEW	MEDFORD	MINOT
Drunk	P. Larceny	*	Drunks
Disturbance	Burglary	*	Drunk and Disorderly
P. Larceny	G. Larceny	*	Disorderly Conduct
Vagrancy	Auto Theft	*	Drunk Drivers
Car Theft	Robbery	*	Vagrancy
MISSOULA	NAMPA	RICHLAND	
Drunkenness	Larceny	P. Larceny	
Disorderly Conduct	Drinking	Disorderly Conduct	
Vagrancy	Burglary	Malicious Mischief	
Liquor Laws	Disturbing the Peace	G. Larceny	
P. Larceny	Malicious Destruction of Property	Drunkenness	

\*No information given.

TABLE 19c

FIVE CRIMES MOST OFTEN KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>1953</u>			
<u>BISMARCK</u>	<u>BOULDER</u>	<u>CASPER</u>	
P. Larceny Burglary G. Larceny Auto Theft Robbery	Larceny Auto Theft Assault--Minor Burglary Assault--Agg. Rape, Sex Offense	Drunks Vagrancy Disorderly Conduct Drunk Driving Assault	
<u>GREELEY</u>	<u>HELENA</u>	<u>IDAHO FALLS</u>	
Drunk Thefts Disturbance Drunk Driving Assault and Battery	P. Larceny G. Larceny Obtaining Money Falsely Burglary Car Theft	Drunkenness P. Larceny Vagrancy Disorderly Conduct Checks	
<u>LARAMIE</u>	<u>LONGVIEW</u>	<u>MEDFORD</u>	<u>MINOT</u>
Drunk Disburbance Car Theft Vagrancy Burglary	P. Larceny Burglary G. Larceny Auto Theft Aggravated Assault	Drunk in Public P. Larceny Embezzelment and Fraud Burglary Disorderly Conduct	Drunks Liquor Laws Disorderly Conduct Drunk and Disorderly Careless Driving
<u>MISSOULA</u>	<u>NAMPA</u>	<u>RICHLAND</u>	
Drunkenness Disorderly Conduct Vagrancy Liquor Laws P. Larceny	Larceny Drinking Disturbing the Peace Burglary Malicious Destruction	Larceny Vandalism Drunkenness Drunk Driving Malicious Michief	

TABLE 19d

FIVE CRIMES MOST OFTEN KNOWN TO THE POLICE OF CITIES REPORTING  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>1956</u>			
<u>BISMARCK</u>	<u>BOULDER</u>	<u>CASPER</u>	
P. Larceny Burglary G. Larceny Auto Theft Rape	Larceny Auto Theft Assault--Minor Burglary Assault--Agg. Rape, Sex Offense	Drunks Vagrancy Disorderly Conduct Drunk Driving Assault	
<u>GREELEY</u>	<u>HELENA</u>	<u>IDAHO FALLS</u>	
Drunks Theft Drunk Driving Disturbance Larceny	P. Larceny G. Larceny Obtaining Money Falsely Burglary Car Theft	Drunkness P. Larceny Vagrancy Disorderly Conduct Checks	
<u>LARAMIE</u>	<u>LONGVIEW</u>	<u>MEDFORD</u>	<u>MINOT</u>
Drunk Disturbance Car Theft Juvenile Delinquency Burglary	P. Larceny Auto Theft Burglary G. Larceny Rape	P. Larceny Drunk in Public Embezzlement and Fraud G. Larceny Burglary	Drunks Careless Drivers Drunk Drivers Drunk and Disorderly Liquor Laws
<u>MISSOULA</u>	<u>NAMPA</u>	<u>RICHLAND</u>	
Drunkness Disorderly Conduct Vagrancy Liquor Laws P. Larceny	Larceny Drinking Disturbing the Peace Burglary Malicious Destruction of Property	P. Larceny Public Nuisance Malicious Mischief Vandalism Breaking and Entering	

have a broader scope of crimes as those crimes known to the police, including both the major and minor crimes. The trend of crimes known to the police is downward in a majority of the cities reporting. The trend for juveniles known to the police shows a slight upward trend. The findings of this study would tend to refute the hypothesis made in the study of crime in the community, in that the trend of crime rate is on the decrease rather than on the increase. It would, however, uphold the expectation that male offenders are found more frequently than female offenders.

## CHAPTER VII

### SUMMARY AND LIMITATIONS

Summation of the findings is done almost entirely in consideration of the working hypotheses.

The postulate advanced, that the trend of crime rate is on the increase, was supported by the data. This increased rate was concluded for both males and females. It was further established that an increased rate of arrests for females is evident.

A supposition, that as the police department staff increased the ratio of arrests would consistently increase, was refuted. An increased ratio was seen for the first three years studied; however, a decline was established for the last year.

The age group of 19-30 was found to have the greatest percentages of male and female offenders for the majority of the offenses, a finding which supported the third hypothesis. The mean age of the female offenders was noticeably lower than that of the male offenders.

A fourth hypothesis advanced was that an inverse relationship would exist between prestige and the number of arrests. The data seemed to corroborate the expectation to a degree, as it was evidenced that the "upper class" had the lowest percentage of offenders. The hypothesis was disproved partially by the finding that the "lower class" had a lower percentage of arrests than did the "working" and "middle" classes. The type of community studied may have had some bearing upon the latter finding.

The data tended to give support to the hypothesis that the greatest number of arrests would be found during the period of 6 PM to 6 AM. The highest percentages of arrests for the greatest number of categories of crimes known to the police were found to be within the periods of 6 PM to 12 midnight and 12 midnight to 6 AM.

The findings regarding the time of the year when various crimes are known to the police reinforced the assumption that crimes against persons are more prevalent during the summer and those against property are more in evidence throughout the winter. Early fall and summer were found to be the time of the year in which most offenses against persons occurred. Drinking, traffic, speed and disturbance violations were common each month of the year, with no pattern of dominance.

The final hypothesis, that a trend of disposition or punishment would be from one of jail sentences to one of suspended sentences with fines imposed, was not determined. It was, however, pointed out that the types of disposition used in the greatest percentages of arrests were those of jail sentence and fines inflicted.

In a related study it was shown that the trend of increased crime rate is not substantiated for twenty-two cities within the geographical area similar to that of Missoula, Montana. From the data provided by the police departments of these cities population wise like the community studied, the reported crimes known to the police have shown a decline since 1947. Not too conclusive a picture was possible, as information was not complete in the returned questionnaires. It was concluded from the reports that the crimes known for male offenders exceed

those known for females. From the information supplied, it was apparent that a pattern for the types of crimes reported by the police of the various cities was established, with lesser crimes acknowledged by a portion of the cities and major crimes reported by another group.

#### The Limitations

The author recognizes in common with other researchers limitations which are imposed upon research, including such factors as the human element, money, time and instruments of measurement. In consideration of the findings of the study attention has been given to these limitations; however, it is the hope of the author that the study will contribute some pertinent information to the field of Criminology.

One of the very obvious limitations of this study which is noted by the writer is that of the ambiguity of the terms found in the data. A term in point would be that of juvenile delinquency, which can readily be given numerous interpretations. It seems necessary to mention the arrest indicated on the arrest reports as insanity. Such a category of arrest is questionable to the researcher because legally, insanity is determined by a physician, decreed by the courts or in an emergency situation by the Board of County Commissioners acting in the capacity of the court.

A second grave difficulty is that of the incompleteness of the records and of the information provided by them. The limits placed upon the findings by this element can be most easily exemplified by the age and occupation data, which were not available for three of the selected years under study. Further, it was realized that some of the arrest

reports were incomplete as to the type of disposition.

The human element or error is decidedly a damaging limitation, in the judgment of the author. This not only is true for the research method, but also, has great effects upon the data used. Value judgments and personal feelings inevitably enter into the compiling of the arrest report information. It is not only possible, but very probable that individual understanding and interpretation of the circumstances of the arrest enter into the making and reporting of it.

The limitation presented by the sample should not go unmentioned. It is very apparent that the data included only those crimes reported as known to the police, which data may not give the entire crime picture of the community. This restrictive factor of the research seems unavoidable to the author until more uniform and complete form of reporting of arrests is accepted and used.

These are some of the recognized limitations of this study. It is realized that there may be others.



**APPENDIX**

**SECTION A**

TABLE 1

CATEGORIES OF CRIMES FOR WHICH PERSONS ARRESTED,  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

---

Assault	Grand Larceny
Burglary	Immigration Service
Child Neglect	Interfering with Officer
Concealed Weapon	Insanity
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	Investigation*
Curfew Violation	Investigation of Car Theft
Dance Ordinance Violation	Investigation of Forgery
Defrauding an Innkeeper	Juvenile Delinquency
Destroying Property	Liquor Violation
Disturbance	Loitering
Disturbance and Possession of Knife	Misdemeanor
Dog Ordinance Violation	Mooching
Driving While Intoxicated	Morals Charge
Drunk	Narcotics
Drunk and Disturbance	Peddling Without License
Drunk and Investigation	Petty Larceny
Drunk and Mooching	Possession of Liquor
Drunk and Prowling	Prostitute
Drunk and Vagrancy	Prowling
Falsify Alarm	Punchboard
Fire	
Frequenting Bars	

---

\*Including AWOL, FBI  
investigation.

TABLE 1 - (Continued)

Recovery of Stolen Property

Resisting Arrest

Robbery

Roominghouse Violation

Runaway

Shoplifting

Sleeper

Sleeper Frozen

Speed

Traffic\*\*

Trespassing

Urinating on the Street

Vagrancy

Warrant-Complaint

Window Peeking

---

---

sign, red light, reckless and careless driving.

TABLE 2

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS OF ARRESTED PERSONS,  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

PLEASE RANK THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATIONS IN FOUR SOCIAL CLASSES, UPPER, MIDDLE, WORKING, LOWER, ON THE BASIS OF PRESTIGE IN MISSOULA. Please mark "X" in correct column. (Working class is being defined as that which W. L. Warner called "the level of the common man", that is lower-middle and upper-lower classes.)

OCCUPATION	UPPER	MIDDLE	WORKING	LOWER
Bum				
Cabdriver				
Laborer				
Truck Driver				
Plumber				
Carpenter				
Bridge Builder				
Salesman				
Saleswoman				
Dancer				
Housewife				
Shoe Repairman				
Crusher Operator (Gravel Crushing)				
Attorney				
Professor				
Policeman				
Stock Buyer				
Lt. Col. Provost Marshal				
Miner				
Ironworker				
Rancher				
Logger				
Contractor				
Prostitute				
Marine (USMC)				
Bookkeeper				
Carpenter Helper				
Farmer				
Sailor (US Navy)				
Welder's Helper				
Mill Worker (Sawmill)				
Railroader				
Cook				
Smokejumper				
Smelterman				

TABLE 2 - (Continued)

OCCUPATION	UPPER	MIDDLE	WORKING	LOWER
Radio Program Director				
Powderman (Dynamite)				
Packer				
Gambler				
Nurse's Aid				
Farm Hand				
Bus Driver				
Partsman				
T. V. Technician				
Radio Technician				
Airman (US Air Corps)				
Clerk (Store)				
Stenographer				
Waitress				
N. P. Wireman				
Switchman (Railroad)				
Chambermaid				
Electric Motor Repairman				
Bellboy				
Ranch Hand				
Hodcarrier (Mortar)				
Painter				
Teacher				
Lumber Grader				
Soldier (US Army)				
Breakman (Railroad)				
Car Repairman				
Pinsetter				
Millwright (Builds Mills or Puts up This Type Machinery)				
Cat Operator (Dirt Moving Equipment)				
Power Sawyer				
Baker				
Bodyman (Car)				
Radiator Repairman				
X Ray Technician				
Gas Station Attendant				
Photographer				
Meat Cutter				
Steam Engineer				
Diswasher				
Barber				
Pipeliner				
Shovel Operator (Dirt Moving Equipment)				
Mechanic				

TABLE 2 - (Continued)

OCCUPATION	UPPER	MIDDLE	LOWER	
Creamery Worker				
Contractor (Building)				
Sheep Herder				
Crane Operator (Lifting Machine)				
Rate Clerk (Office Staff)				
Car Hop				
Busboy				
Grocery Clerk				
Pensioner				
Nurse				
Lumberjack				
Warehouseman				
Babysitter				
Doctor				
US Coast Guard Member				
Surveyor				
Newspaper Correspondent				
Pimp				
Garden Worker				
Conductor (Railroad)				
Chiropodist				
Beet Worker				
Dairyman				
Brickmason				
Dairy Queen Operator				
Civil Engineer				
U. S. Gov. Employee				
Social Worker				
Maintenance Man (Building)				
Circus Hand				
Roofer				
Chiropractor				
Combine Operator (Transient Crew)				
Forest Service Employee				
Tinner (Tinsmith)				
Barmaid				
Assistant Manager				
Well Driller				
Oiler				
Golf Professional				
Post Office Employee				
Investments				
Sign Painter				
Elevator Operator (Building Elevator)				

TABLE 2 - (Continued)

OCCUPATION	UPPER	MIDDLE	WORKING	LOWER
Florist Assistant Glazier (Puts Window in Frames) Coach (Athletic) State Engineer (Highway) Feed Mill Operator Harvest Hand Motel Operator Drug Store Proprietor Accountant Mill Foreman (Lumber Mill) Politician Radio Announcer Pressman (One Who Operates a Paper Press) Janitor Section Foreman (Railroad) Locomotive Engineer Lumber Cruiser (Timber Estimator) Pilot Shoeshiner Sheet Metal Worker Theater Manager State Fieldman (Represents State in Some Special Area) Chokerman (Uses Chains to Guide Lumber into Pond as it Skids Down Hill)				

TABLE 3

DISPOSITION OF ARRESTS MADE BY POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

Dismissed

Fine

Fine and Jail Sentence

Fine Returned

Fine and Turned Over to the County

Forfeited Bond

Hospitalized

Innocent

Jail Sentence

Fail Sentence Suspended

Jail Suspended with Fine

License Suspended

No Disposition

Printed and Released

Released

Released on Bond

Released to Authorities

Turned Over to the County

Turned Over to Juvenile Officer

Warning Given

Withdrawn Complaint



TABLE 4

DIVISION OF TIME OF ARRESTS MADE BY POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

---

DIVISION OF TIME PERIOD\*

---

6 am - 12 am

12 am - 6 pm

6 pm - 12 am

12 am - 6 am

---

\*No time was given on some arrests.

**APPENDIX**

**SECTION B**

TABLE 1

OFFENSES FOR EACH SEX KNOWN TO POLICE,  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1947	132	2033	2165
1950	166	2120	2286
1953	186	2238	2424
1956	370	3120	3490

TABLE 2

RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE ARRESTS,  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>RATIO</u>
1947	15.40
1950	12.77
1953	12.03
1956	8.43

TABLE 3

PER CENT OF FEMALE ARRESTS BY MONTHS,  
 MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

MONTH	1947	1950	1953	1956
JANUARY	6.41	5.00	10.96	8.92
FEBRUARY	6.80	4.72	9.34	9.94
MARCH	7.43	3.23	3.43	8.30
APRIL	2.31	10.47	10.45	12.30
MAY	4.19	8.11	5.49	9.46
JUNE	7.88	2.26	4.00	11.60
JULY	5.58	3.77	6.94	5.46
AUGUST	6.81	4.69	4.43	5.46
SEPTEMBER	7.60	5.53	7.88	11.10
OCTOBER	5.93	20.70	12.30	13.40
NOVEMBER	4.35	17.60	9.91	15.40
DECEMBER	6.94	3.64	9.88	10.60

TABLE 4

PER CENT OF MALE ARRESTS BY MONTHS,  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

MONTH	1947	1950	1953	1956
JANUARY	93.59	95.00	89.04	91.10
FEBRUARY	93.20	95.30	90.57	90.10
MARCH	92.60	96.76	96.58	91.70
APRIL	97.69	89.54	89.55	87.70
MAY	95.81	91.89	94.51	90.50
JUNE	92.12	97.74	96.00	88.40
JULY	94.42	96.23	93.10	94.50
AUGUST	93.19	95.31	95.57	88.90
SEPTEMBER	92.41	94.50	92.10	88.90
OCTOBER	94.10	79.30	87.70	86.60
NOVEMBER	95.65	82.40	90.10	84.60
DECEMBER	93.06	96.40	90.12	89.40

TABLE 5

PER CENT OF ARRESTS FOR EACH MONTH,  
 MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

MONTH	1947	1950	1953	1956
JANUARY	7.21	4.42	6.02	6.10
FEBRUARY	9.52	5.56	4.37	5.19
MARCH	9.33	10.81	6.02	7.25
APRIL	7.99	11.29	8.29	7.71
MAY	8.82	8.09	10.52	10.60
JUNE	9.38	9.67	8.25	8.62
JULY	9.10	10.45	10.11	9.97
AUGUST	12.89	8.40	13.04	10.54
SEPTEMBER	7.29	9.49	8.37	7.77
OCTOBER	5.45	7.17	8.75	7.94
NOVEMBER	6.37	7.44	9.16	8.54
DECEMBER	6.65	7.22	7.10	9.77

TABLE 6

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER OFFICER BY THE MONTH,  
 MISSOULA, MONTANA, POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR SELECTED YEARS

MONTH	1947	1950	1953	1956
JANUARY	8.21	4.81	5.62	8.52
FEBRUARY	12.88	6.09	4.08	7.24
MARCH	12.63	11.76	5.62	10.12
APRIL	11.53	12.29	8.04	9.61
MAY	10.61	8.04	10.20	13.70
JUNE	11.94	10.52	8.00	11.15
JULY	9.38	11.38	9.80	12.89
AUGUST	13.95	8.35	12.64	13.63
SEPTEMBER	7.52	9.44	8.12	9.68
OCTOBER	5.90	7.13	8.48	9.55
NOVEMBER	6.90	7.39	8.54	10.64
DECEMBER	7.20	7.17	6.62	11.76

TABLE 7

POPULATION OF MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
1947	21,000*
1950	22,485
1953	24,000*
1956	25,000*

\*Estimates as given by the Missoula Chamber of Commerce.

TABLE 8

RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION TO ARRESTS  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>
1947	9.70
1950	9.84
1953	9.90
1956	7.16



TABLE 9

MALE TO FEMALE ARRESTS BY THE MONTH,  
MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

MONTH	1947	1950	1953	1956
JANUARY	14.60	19.20	8.13	10.21
FEBRUARY	13.71	20.17	9.60	9.06
MARCH	12.47	29.88	28.20	11.05
APRIL	42.25	8.56	8.57	7.15
MAY	22.88	11.33	17.21	9.57
JUNE	11.69	43.20	24.00	7.60
JULY	16.91	25.56	13.41	17.32
AUGUST	13.68	20.33	21.57	7.98
SEPTEMBER	12.17	17.08	11.69	8.03
OCTOBER	15.86	3.82	7.15	6.49
NOVEMBER	22.00	4.67	9.09	5.48
DECEMBER	13.40	26.50	9.12	8.47

APPENDIX

SECTION C

TABLE 1  
CITIES INCLUDED IN STUDY OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS,  
FOR SELECTED YEARS

## COLORADO:

Boulder  
Englewood\*  
Greeley

## IDAHO:

Idaho Falls  
Nampa  
Twin Falls\*

## MONTANA:

Helena  
Missoula

## NORTH DAKOTA:

Bismarck  
Minot

## OREGON:

Corvallis\*\*  
Klamath Falls\*  
Medford

## SOUTH DAKOTA:

Aberdeen\*\*

## WASHINGTON:

Aberdeen\*\*  
Longview  
Olympia\*\*  
Richland  
Renton\*  
Walla Walla\*\*

## WYOMING:

Casper  
Laramie

---

\*Reporting no records available.  
\*\*No report returned.

FIGURE 1

COVER LETTER SENT TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS CONSIDERED  
IN STUDY FOR SELECTED YEARS

529 S. 6th W.  
Missoula, Montana  
January 21, 1958

Chief of Police

Dear Sir:

In preparing a thesis for a Master's Degree in Sociology from the Montana State University, I am in need of facts related to offenses known to the police.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will complete the enclosed form. Please return it at your earliest convenience in the stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Verna Miller  
Graduate Assistant  
Department of Sociology  
Montana State University

encl: 1

FIGURE 2

QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO TWENTY-ONE POLICE DEPARTMENTS  
CONSIDERED IN STUDY FOR SELECTED YEARS

I. Number of police on force:

1947 \_\_\_\_\_ 1953 \_\_\_\_\_  
1950 \_\_\_\_\_ 1956 \_\_\_\_\_

II. Population of the City served by the police force:

1947 \_\_\_\_\_ 1953 \_\_\_\_\_  
1950 \_\_\_\_\_ 1956 \_\_\_\_\_

III. Total crimes known to the police:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>
1947	_____	_____	_____	_____
1950	_____	_____	_____	_____
1953	_____	_____	_____	_____
1956	_____	_____	_____	_____

IV. List in order of frequency the five crimes most often known to the police.

1947		1953
1.		1.
2.		2.
3.		3.
4.		4.
5.		5.
1950		1956
1.		1.
2.		2.
3.		3.
4.		4.
5.		5.

TABLE 2

## REPORTS SUBMITTED BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS FOR SELECTED YEARS

## COLORADO:

Boulder  
Englewood\*  
Greeley

## IDAHO:

Idaho Falls  
Nampa  
Twin Falls\*

## MONTANA:

Helena  
Missoula

## NORTH DAKOTA:

Bismarck  
Minot

## OREGON:

Corvallis\*\*  
Klamath Falls\*  
Medford

## SOUTH DAKOTA:

Aberdeen\*\*

## WASHINGTON:

Aberdeen\*\*  
Longview  
Olympia\*\*  
Richland  
Renton\*  
Walla Walla\*\*

## WYOMING:

Casper  
Laramie

---

\*Reporting no records available.

\*\*No report returned.

All others submitted reports with partial or all information requested.

APPENDIX  
SECTION D

## APPENDIX

### POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS, MISSOULA, MONTANA

"Enforce ordinances of the city and preserve the peace, good order thereof and also to enforce therein the criminal laws of the State of Montana." For this purpose the Missoula City Police Department was organized, as set forth in the Revised Codes of Montana, 1947. According to the stipulations of this code, the applicants are examined by the Police Commission for the following requirements: age, legal, mental, moral and physical qualifications and the ability to fill the office. Following the examination by the Commission, the applicant is referred to the Mayor for approval.

In January of 1956, a City Personnel Board was organized under the City Manager form of government. It is the duty of the board to build an Eligible Register for staff recruitment, also to maintain a register for promotion. In setting up the Eligible Register of qualified persons for admission as patrolmen, the board accepts the applicant as presented with the assumption that he has met the basic requirements of his being an United States citizen, a resident and registered voter of the City of Missoula, and between the ages of 21-31, in accordance with the qualifications stated in the City Ordinance 674, November 23, 1937. To meet the initial requirement for the Eligible Register, the applicant must satisfactorily pass with a 70% general average the Civil Service Assembly Standardized Examination, which is administered by the Personnel Board.



The physical requirements to be met by an applicant are as follows:<sup>1</sup>

HEIGHT		WEIGHT	MINIMUM CIRCUMFERENCE CHEST QUIESCENT INCHES	MINIMUM MOBILITY
Feet	Inches			
5	8	145	35	2½
5	9	150	35½	2½
5	10	155	36	2½
5	11	160	37	2½
6	0	165	37½	3
6	1	170	39	3
6	2	175	39	3
6	3	180	40	3
6	4	185	41	3½
6	5	190	42	3½

In special cases, where the applicant has successfully passed all of the other tests and requirements, the city council may reduce the weight requirements not to exceed five pounds.<sup>2</sup>

An applicant must have a complete medical examination at his own expense previous to his making application to the Commission.

The Eligible Register is filed with the City Clerk. The list is made up in order of general standing in the examination, without regard to priority of date of application or examination.<sup>3</sup> The name of an eligible candidate remains on the register for a period of two years; if no appointment is made it is then removed. Temporary appointment can be made for a period not to exceed one month, or until a suitable eligible list can be established.<sup>4</sup>

A candidate for promotion must have served continuously for at

---

<sup>1</sup>City Ordinance 655, December 1, 1936.

<sup>2</sup>City Ordinance 655, December 1, 1936.

<sup>3</sup>City Ordinance 655, December 1, 1936.

<sup>4</sup>City Ordinance 655, December 1, 1936.

least twelve months, immediately preceding the date of such promotional examination, in a position in the next lower grade or rank in the same division in which the promotion is to be made.<sup>5</sup> The examination for promotion is given by the Personnel Board; previously it was conducted by the Police Commission. The examination consists of a written portion dealing with knowledge of duties and skills, which is valued at 25%. The oral part of the examination is worth 35% and consists of performance and efficiency ratings recommended by the Chief, with consideration by his subordinates under whom the candidate has most closely worked. Part three of the promotional requirements is seniority, which is valued at 30%. The fourth consideration, worth 10%, is that of oral interview conducted by the Personnel Board.

The staff has varied in size from fifteen to twenty-nine members throughout the four years considered in this study. See Table 1. The plan of organization has been quite consistent during the four years studied. One woman has been employed as the secretary, and also, whenever necessary, has served as the policewoman. Figure 1 indicates the plan of organization as formally adopted on October 11, 1955, under the City Manager Government. Prior to this, the City Commission was the body to whom the Chief of Police was directly responsible. It should be pointed out that a change was made in this plan of 1955, in that the Staff Lieutenant was replaced by the Assistant Chief of Police.

The Chief of Police is responsible for the operation of the Depart-

---

<sup>5</sup>City Ordinance 655, December 1, 1936.

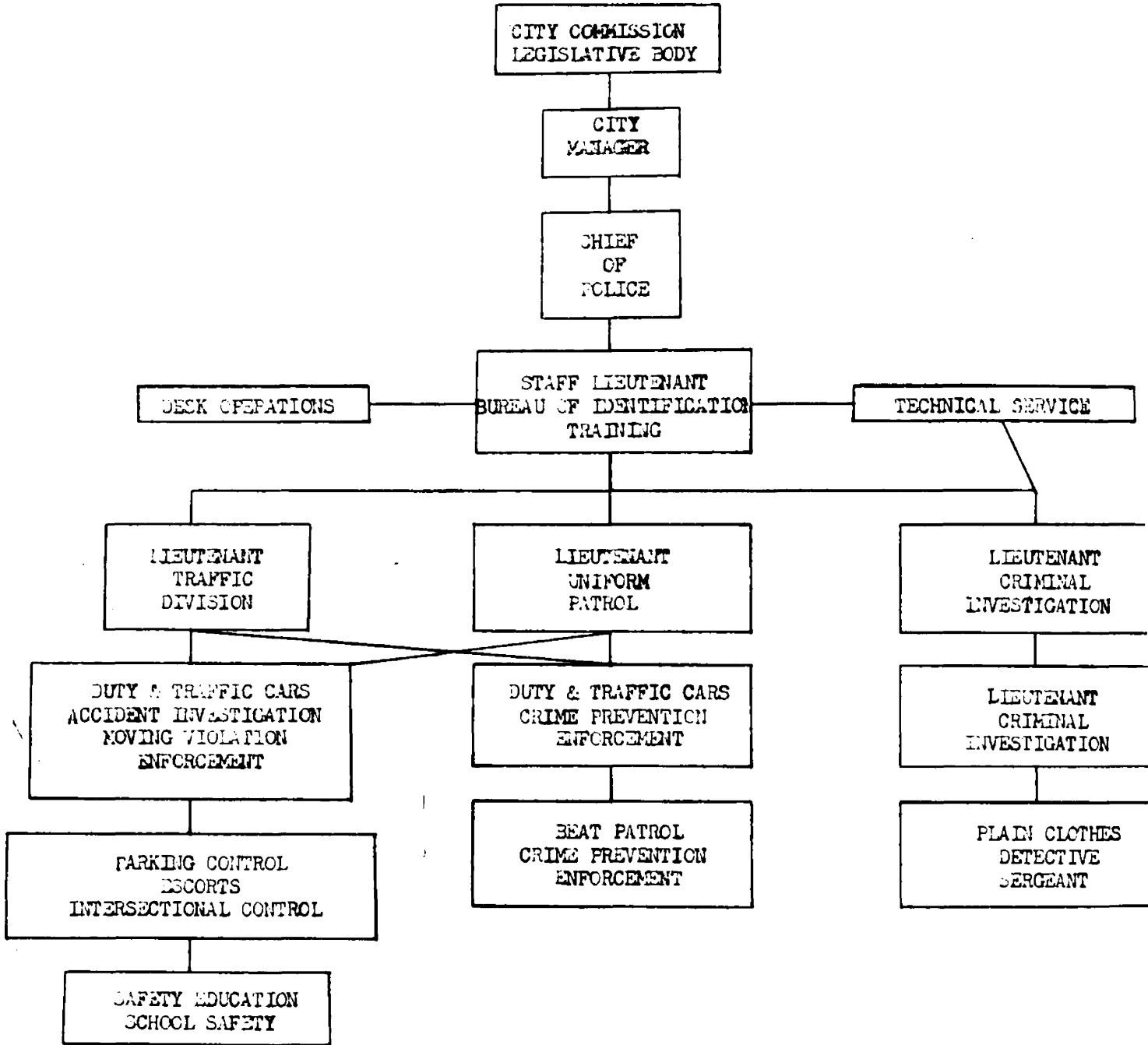
TABLE 1

POLICE DEPARTMENT STAFF\*  
 MISSOULA, MONTANA, FOR SELECTED YEARS

MONTH	1947	1950	1953	1956
January	19	21	26	25
February	16	21	26	25
March	16	21	26	25
April	15	21	25	28
May	18	23	25	27
June	17	21	25	27
July	21	21	25	27
August	20	23	25	27
September	21	23	25	28
October	20	23	25	29
November	20	23	26	28
December	20	23	26	29

\*Taken from records of Missoula City Police Department.

FIGURE NO. 1  
POLICE DEPARTMENT, MISSOULA, MONTANA



ment in its fullest extent. The Assistant Chief of Police assumes the responsibilities of the Chief in his absence and at all other times functions as directed by the Chief. A Lieutenant is in charge of each shift, assuming the responsibilities of that shift and consulting with either the Assistant Chief or the Chief if any questions should arise. The department is so divided that particular duties are assigned to branches such as traffic, juvenile matters, identification, fingerprinting and detective work.

The monthly salaries for the Department employees over the four years selected for this study, as provided by the City Treasurer, are as follows:

POSITION	1947	1950	1953	1956
Patrolman	\$200.00	\$245.00	\$330.00	\$340.00
Sergeant	220.00	270.00	365.00	376.00
Lieutenant	*	290.00	385.00	397.00
Assistant Chief	*	*	*	417.00
Chief	250.00	310.00	435.00	448.00

The Missoula Police Department is housed in the City Hall, which is shared by the City Treasurer, City Engineer, City Manager, Building Inspector, Clerk of Court and the Chambers of the City Court. The one jail cell for women prisoners is located on the main floor of the building. The basement houses the cell block for men, which consists of six cells; five are double bunk cells and one has a concrete floor with no bunk. All juvenile offenders are detained in the County Jail facilities.

---

\*No position for the year.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- BLOCK, Herbert A., "Economic Depression as a Factor in Rural Crime", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 40, (1949-1950), pp. 458-470.
- BONGER, William A., Penal Philosophy, (Little, Brown, 1912), First in French in 1890.
- FINK, Arthur. Causes of Crime, (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press), pp. 1-19.
- GODDARD, Henry N., Human Efficiency and Levels of Intelligence, (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1920), p. 63.
- HEALY, William, The Individual Delinquent, (Little, Brown, 1915)
- HOOTON, E. A., Crime and Man, (Cambridge, Harvard University Press), 1939.
- HOOVER, J. E., "Uniform Crime Reports", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1948, 1949.
- KEFAUVER, Estes, Crime in America, (Doubleday, 1951).
- LA ROCHE, Ernest, TILLERY, Louis, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 47, (1956-1957), pp. 218-219.
- LINDESMITH, A., and LEVIN, Y., "The Lombrosian Myth in Criminology", American Journal of Sociology, 42, (1937), pp. 653-71.
- LOMBROSO, Ceasare, Crime Its Causes and Remedies, Modern Criminal Science Series, (Little, Brown, 1912), pp. Xi, ff, Introduction by M. Parmalee.
- MC KEOWN, James Edward, "Poverty, Race and Crime", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 39, (1948-1949), pp. 480-484.
- MOSES, Earl R., "Differentials in Crime Rates Between Negroes and Whites, Based on Comparisons of Four Socio-Economical Equated Areas", American Sociological Review, August, 1947.
- PORTERFIELD, Austin, "Index of Crime Trends by State on War and Postwar Periods", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 38, (1947), pp. 152-154.

- SCHAFFER, S., "Criminality of Women" from Lecture on Criminology at University of Budapest, on the Propositions of the Criminality of Women, Published in Institute of Criminal Law, University of Budapest, (1947), pp. 83-92.
- SHAW, Van B., "Relationship Between Crime Rates and Certain Population Characteristics in Minnesota Counties", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminality, Vol. 40, (1949-1950), pp. 43-49.
- SUTHERLAND, E. H., Principles of Criminology, (Lippencott, 1939), pp. 4-9
- TARDE, Gabriel, Penal Philosophy, (Little, Brown, 1912), first in French in 1890.
- THOMPSON, W. S., Population Problems, 4th ed. (New York McGraw Hill, 1953), Chapter 14.
- UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, Federal Bureau of Investigation, No. 1, 1948, No. 1, 1949, No. 1, 1950, No. 1, 1952, No. 1, 1956, No. 2, 1953, No. 2, 1957.