

# DRUG TREND REPORT

## Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests

**2005-2009**

A report on arrests for alcohol and drug related offenses, arrestees and drug types based on data from the Idaho Incident Reporting System.

Produced by the Statistical  
Analysis Center of the  
Idaho State Police



# Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests 2005-2009

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## Introduction

The following report provides information on Idaho alcohol and drug arrests for years 2005 through 2009. The data for this report was obtained from the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS), which is a live dataset that is updated frequently. Numbers in this report may differ from reports from prior years.

The first section of this report gives an overall summary of drug and alcohol arrests. The report then presents arrestee demographic information; including race, ethnicity, gender and age. Also addressed are drug seizures and incidents that involved an offender or offenders suspected of using drugs and/or alcohol. The report concludes with a comparison of Idaho counties by alcohol arrests, drug arrests and drug seizures.

## Summary of Findings: (all findings stated are for the period 2005 through 2009)

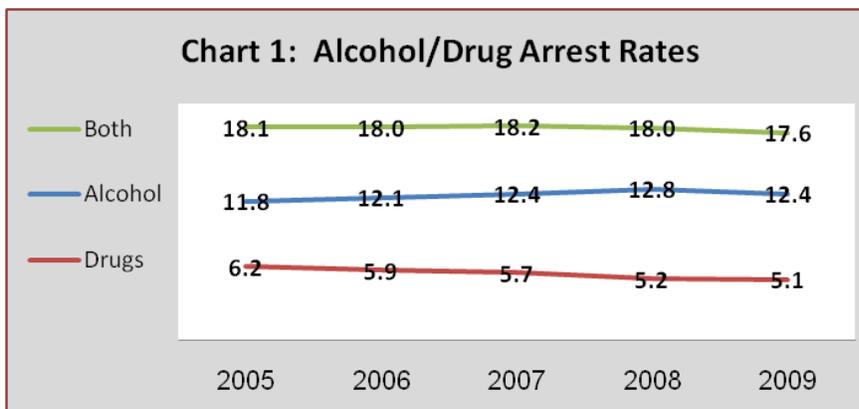
- ◆ The arrest rate for **drug** violations went down slightly.
- ◆ The arrest rate for **alcohol** violations went up slightly.
- ◆ Over 75% of the arrestees of drug and alcohol related offenses were male.
- ◆ The percentage of arrestees that were male increased for drug violations and decreased for alcohol violations.
- ◆ The percentage of arrestees of drug and alcohol offenses that were classified as "white" trended downward slightly.
- ◆ Most arrestees of drug or alcohol violations were under the age of 31 years.
- ◆ 54% of arrestees of **drug** violations were under the age of 25 years.
- ◆ 48% of arrestees of **alcohol** violations were under the age of 25 years.
- ◆ Meth seizures went down while seizures of marijuana, hallucinogens, narcotics, stimulants, depressants and anti-depressants went up.
- ◆ When looking at all drug types, the number of times drugs were seized during an arrest remained steady.
- ◆ The ages of meth arrestees were spread relatively evenly from 18 through 50 years. This is in sharp contrast to all other drug types where the ages of arrestees were concentrated to the younger categories (under 25 years).
- ◆ Incidents where the offender or offenders were suspected of using **drugs** grew at a rate of 12.5%.
- ◆ Incidents where the offender or offenders were suspected of using **alcohol** grew at a rate of 7.7%.
- ◆ 14% of all reported violent crimes involved an offender or offenders suspected of using **alcohol** versus only 2.4% suspected of using **drugs**.

## Drug and Alcohol Offense Arrests

### Arrest Totals

As shown in Table 1, from 2005 through 2009, the total arrests for both drug and alcohol related offenses for the state of Idaho remained relatively steady, growing at a rate of 7 percent. These totals peaked in 2008 at 27,413 arrests but went down slightly to 27,154 in 2009. When looking at drug related offenses separately from alcohol related offenses, it is evident that there are slight trends within each type of arrest.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Drug Arrests	8,710	8,704	8,589	7,932	7,933
Alcohol Arrests	16,496	17,743	18,631	19,481	19,221
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>25,206</b>	<b>26,447</b>	<b>27,220</b>	<b>27,413</b>	<b>27,154</b>



### Arrest Rates

Chart 1 shows a comparison of the arrest rates per 1,000 population. As the chart shows, the arrest rate for alcohol related offenses rose slightly from 11.8 in 2005 to 12.8 and 12.4 in 2008 and 2009 respectively. For the same years, the drug arrest rate decreased each year

from 6.2 in 2005 to 5.1 in 2009. When combining arrests for both drug and alcohol related offenses, the rate was steady at approximately 18 arrests per 1,000 people.

## Arrestee Demographics

### Gender

Tables 2 and 3 show the gender distribution of arrestees of drug and alcohol related offenses. From 2005 through 2009, the gender of the majority of arrestees of drug and alcohol related offenses was consistently male at an average of 75.7% of drug arrestees 75.6% of alcohol arrestees. These percentages are inconsistent with the overall Idaho population which was 50% male and 50% female, on average, for 2005 through 2009 ( U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey).

	N	Male	Female
2005	8,197	74.5%	25.5%
2006	8,704	75.6%	24.4%
2007	8,589	75.8%	24.2%
2008	7,932	76.3%	23.7%
2009	7,933	76.3%	23.7%
<b>Average</b>	<b>8,271</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>

As can be seen in Table 2, the percentage of drug violation arrestees that were male increased from 74.5% in 2005 to 76.3% in 2008 and 2009. During the same period, the percentage of female arrestees of drug offenses, declined from 25.5% to 23.7%.

	<u>N</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
2005	14,637	77.1%	22.9%
2006	17,743	76.0%	24.0%
2007	18,631	76.4%	23.6%
2008	19,481	75.0%	25.0%
2009	19,221	73.6%	26.4%
Average	17,943	75.6%	24.4%

For these same years, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of male arrestees for alcohol related offenses. As shown in Table 3, males accounted for 73.6% of alcohol arrestees in 2009, down from 77.1% in 2005. In conjunction, female arrestees went from 22.9% in 2005 to 26.4% in 2009. The growth rate of female arrestees was over 1% for each of these years with the exception of 2007 to 2008 which saw a slight decrease.

### Race

On average, from 2005 through 2009, 93.4% of the arrestees of drug offenses were classified as "White." When broken down by year, there was a slight trend downward from 94.9% in 2005 to 92.7% in 2009. There was a similar decrease in the percentage of white arrestees for alcohol related offenses. This percentage went from 93.4% in 2005 to 90.8% in 2009 with an average of 91.6%. Although the percentage of alcohol and drug arrests for "Non-White" categories showed slight increases, there was no single race category that showed any significant upward trend (excluding "Unknown").

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
White	94.9%	93.3%	93.3%	92.9%	92.7%
Black	1.2%	1.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
Unknown	2.1%	3.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%
N =	8,197	8,704	8,589	7,932	7,933

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
White	93.4%	93.4%	93.4%	90.2%	90.8%
Black	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.3%	2.5%
Unknown	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	4.5%	5.2%
N =	14,637	17,743	18,631	19,481	19,221

## Ethnicity

From 2005 through 2009, the percentage of arrestees for both drug and alcohol related offenses that were of Hispanic ethnicity remained steady. For drug offenses, this percentage reached a high of 11% in 2006 and a low of 10.4% in 2007, with an average of 10.7%. For alcohol offenses, this percentage reached a high of 13.7% in 2007 and a low of 12.8% in 2009, with an average of 13.2%.

**Table 6: Ethnicity of Drug Arrestees**

Year	N	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic or unknown
2005	8,197	10.5%	89.5%
2006	8,704	11.0%	89.0%
2007	8,589	10.4%	89.6%
2008	7,932	10.8%	89.2%
2009	7,933	10.8%	89.2%
Average	8,271	10.7%	89.3%

**Table 7: Ethnicity of Alcohol Arrestees**

Year	N	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic or unknown
2005	14,637	12.9%	87.1%
2006	17,743	13.3%	86.7%
2007	18,631	13.7%	86.3%
2008	19,481	13.2%	85.3%
2009	19,221	12.8%	87.2%
Average	17,943	13.2%	86.5%

## Age

Table 8 shows the distribution of alcohol offense arrestees broken down into five age categories for years 2005 through 2009. The average age of an arrestee of an alcohol related offense was between 29 and 30 years old. The median age was 25 to 26 years old and the most common age of an arrestee was 18 to 19 years old. The percentage of alcohol offense arrestees that were under the age of 18 decreased from 13.6% in 2005 to 10.6% in 2009. Two other age categories grew during that same time period; 25-30 years old and over 50 years old. As illustrated in chart 2, the 18-24 years old age group represented the largest percentage of alcohol offense arrestees from 2005 through 2009 (36%). The age group of 51 years and older represented the smallest percentage at 8%.

**Table 8: Age of Alcohol Arrestees**

	2005 N = 14,637	2006 N = 17,743	2007 N = 18,631	2008 N = 19,481	2009 N = 19,221
Age Group					
Under 17	13.6%	13.4%	13.0%	12.1%	10.6%
18-24	35.7%	35.4%	35.6%	36.4%	36.0%
25-30	13.3%	14.0%	14.2%	14.8%	15.4%
31-40	15.9%	15.1%	15.4%	15.3%	15.5%
41-50	13.9%	14.4%	14.1%	13.2%	13.9%
over 50	7.6%	7.8%	7.8%	8.1%	8.6%
Mean	29.3	29.5	29.4	29.5	29.9
Median	25	25	25	25	26
Mode	18	18	19	19	19

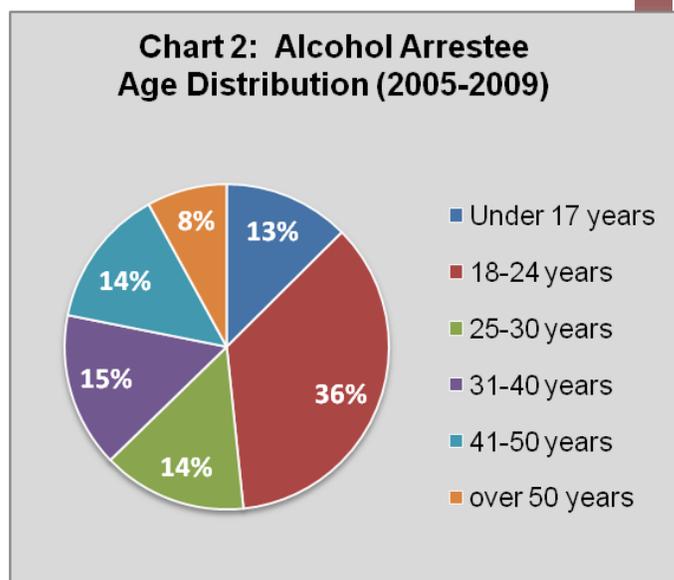
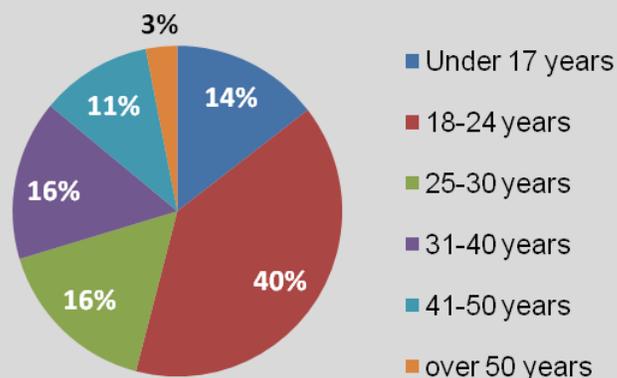


Table 9 shows the distribution of drug offense arrestees broken down into five age categories for years 2005 through 2009. The average age of an arrestee of a drug related offense was approximately 27 years old. The median age was 23 to 24 years old and the most common age of an arrestee was 18 to 19 years old. The percentage of drug arrestees that were between 30 through 50 years old decreased from 30.3% in 2005 to 24.0% in 2009. Two other age categories grew during that same time period; 18-24 years old and over 50 years old. As illustrated in chart 3, the 18-24 years old age group represented the largest percentage of drug offense arrestees from 2005 through 2009 (40%). The age group of 51 years and older represented the smallest percentage at 3%.

**Table 9: Age of Drug Arrestees**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Age Group	N = 8,197	N = 8,704	N = 8,589	N = 7,932	N = 7,933
Under 17	13.9%	14.0%	15.9%	14.8%	13.9%
18-24	37.3%	38.0%	39.1%	41.6%	41.7%
25-30	16.5%	16.9%	15.7%	15.9%	16.5%
31-40	18.1%	16.9%	14.9%	14.4%	14.1%
41-50	12.2%	11.5%	11.1%	9.8%	9.9%
over 50	2.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.4%	3.9%
Mean	27.2	27.2	26.8	26.5	26.8
Median	24	24	23	23	23
Mode	18	18	19	18	18

**Chart 3: Drug Arrestee Age Distribution (2005-2009)**



A comparison of the ages of arrestees of alcohol related offenses with arrestees of drug related offenses shows that most of the arrestees were under the age of 31 for both types of offenses. Drug arrestees were less distributed than alcohol arrestees among the age categories. Drug arrestees were more commonly younger than alcohol arrestees. Over 54% of drug arrestees were under the age of 25 versus 48% of alcohol arrestees. The average age of drug arrestees was 2 years younger than alcohol arrestees.

## Drugs Seizures

### Drug Type Categories

When drugs are confiscated or seized during an arrest, the type of drug is recorded in IIBRS and up to 3 drug types can be recorded per arrest. If there are more than 3 drug types involved in the arrest, the 2 most important are reported and the remaining drugs are recorded as "over three drug types". The importance of the drugs are determined by the reporting agency, usually based on quantity, value and lethality.

While many of the drug type categories consist of a single drug, some are made up of multiple drugs from similar classifications. Although these multiple drug categories are not seized as often as marijuana and amphetamines/methamphetamines, their numbers did grow during the 5 year period from 2005 through 2009. The categories that consist of different drugs from the same classification are as follows: "other narcotics", "other hallucinogens", "other stimulants", "other depressants" and "other drugs." For a complete breakdown of these drug categories please refer to Appendix A.

### Drugs Seized during Arrest

Table 10 shows the drugs seized during arrests from 2005 through 2009. For this 5 year time period, the 6 drug types seized most often were, marijuana, amphetamines/methamphetamines, "other narcotics", "other drugs", cocaine and "other hallucinogens". The first two, marijuana and amphetamines/methamphetamines showed trends in opposite directions. Marijuana seizures increased from 3,275 (54.2% of all seizures) in 2005 to 4,052 (68.0%) in 2009. This was a growth of almost 24%. During the same time period, the number of seizures of amphetamines/methamphetamines decreased from 2,155 (35.7% of all drug seizures) to 1,042 (17.3%). This was a reduction of 51.5%.

**Table 10: Drugs Seized during arrest**

Drug Type	% of seized		Total	% of seized drugs								
	2005	drugs	2006	drugs	2007	drugs	2008	drugs	2009	drugs		
Marijuana	3,275	54.2%	3,722	59.1%	4,061	65.1%	3,878	68.0%	4,052	67.1%	18,988	62.6%
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	2,155	35.7%	1,816	28.8%	1,423	22.8%	1,032	18.1%	1,042	17.3%	7,468	24.6%
Other Narcotics	106	1.8%	179	2.8%	158	2.5%	163	2.9%	240	4.0%	846	2.8%
Other Drugs	89	1.5%	135	2.1%	128	2.1%	140	2.5%	192	3.2%	684	2.3%
Cocaine	114	1.9%	136	2.2%	133	2.1%	129	2.3%	124	2.1%	636	2.1%
Other Hallucinogens	57	0.9%	69	1.1%	103	1.7%	132	2.3%	111	1.8%	472	1.6%
Heroin	30	0.5%	22	0.3%	25	0.4%	37	0.6%	29	0.5%	143	0.5%
Other Stimulants	14	0.2%	22	0.3%	16	0.3%	6	0.1%	33	0.5%	91	0.3%
Other Depressants	5	0.1%	19	0.3%	13	0.2%	9	0.2%	23	0.4%	69	0.2%
Hashish	6	0.1%	11	0.2%	9	0.1%	21	0.4%	19	0.3%	66	0.2%
Morphine	6	0.1%	6	0.1%	9	0.1%	13	0.2%	14	0.2%	48	0.2%
"Crack" Cocaine	9	0.1%	17	0.3%	3	0.0%	8	0.1%	5	0.1%	42	0.1%
Opium	4	0.1%	6	0.1%	3	0.0%	8	0.1%	6	0.1%	27	0.1%
Barbituates	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	10	0.2%	1	0.0%	5	0.1%	21	0.1%
LSD	3	0.0%	4	0.1%	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	5	0.1%	16	0.1%
Additional Drug Types beyond 2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PCP	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown Type Drug	165	2.7%	134	2.1%	139	2.2%	124	2.2%	140	2.3%	702	2.3%
<b>N =</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,301</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,319</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The next two drug types, “other drugs” and “other narcotics,” both showed increases in the number of times seized and percentage of all seizures. Drug type “other drugs” increased in number and percentage from 89 (1.5% of all drug seizures) in 2005 to 192 (3.2%) in 2009. “Other Narcotic” seizures increased from 106 (1.8%) in 2005 to 240 (2.9%) in 2009.

In regards to the last two of the top six drug types, Cocaine was relatively steady in both number of times seized and percentage of seizures while “other hallucinogens” showed increases in both. For cocaine, the year with the lowest amount of seizures was 2005 with 114 and the year with the highest amount was 2006 with 136. Cocaine's percentage of all drug seizures remained steady at approximately 2%. “Other hallucinogens” increased in number from 57 in 2005 to 157 and 111 in 2008 and 2009, respectively. This drug type also increased in percentage of all drugs seized from 0.9% in 2005 to 2.3% and 1.8% in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

The number of seizures of all drug types remained relatively steady. The totals from 2005 and 2009 were identical at 6,040. The total number of seizures ranged from a high of 6,301 in 2006 to a low of 5,703 in 2008.

### Drug Types Seized and Arrestee Demographics

In this section of the report, the six drug types that were seized during an arrest most often were cross referenced with basic demographic information about the arrestees. The drug types were amphetamines/methamphetamines, cocaine, marijuana, “other drugs”, “other hallucinogens” and “other narcotics”. The demographic characteristics were gender, race, ethnicity and age group.

**Table 11: Seized Drug Types and Demographics**

	N =	Meth	Cocaine	Marijuana	Other Drugs	Other Hallucinogens	Other Narcotics
<b>Gender</b>							
Male		67.7%	80.2%	79.5%	61.7%	76.9%	67.0%
Female		32.3%	19.8%	20.5%	38.3%	23.1%	33.0%
<b>Race</b>							
White		95.9%	89.2%	92.8%	94.2%	90.9%	94.6%
Black		1.4%	5.8%	1.7%	1.2%	3.4%	1.5%
Asian		0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	0.6%
American Indian		1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%
Unknown		1.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.1%	3.6%	2.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
Hispanic		16.1%	30.5%	9.3%	5.7%	4.9%	5.3%
Non-hispanic		83.9%	69.5%	90.7%	94.3%	95.1%	94.7%
<b>Age Group</b>							
Under 17		2.4%	4.6%	16.4%	22.2%	15.9%	24.9%
18-24		24.9%	36.9%	43.8%	26.5%	43.2%	26.7%
25-30		21.6%	24.4%	15.1%	15.6%	18.2%	14.7%
31-40		26.7%	15.9%	12.6%	18.3%	11.7%	17.6%
41-50		20.0%	14.0%	8.9%	12.9%	8.1%	11.9%
over 50		4.5%	4.2%	3.2%	4.5%	3.0%	4.1%

### Amphetamines/Methamphetamines

As shown in Table 11, arrestees associated with amphetamines/methamphetamines were predominantly White (95.9%) and Non-Hispanic (83.9%). Approximately two thirds of the arrestees were male. Most of the arrestees were in the age groups of 18-24 yrs (24.9%) and 31-40 yrs (26.7%).

#### Cocaine:

Arrestees associated with cocaine were mostly White (89.2%) and Male (80.2%). Regarding Ethnicity, this is the drug type that is the least dominated by Non-Hispanics (69.5%). Most arrestees were between the ages of 17 and 31 (61.3%).

#### Marijuana:

Arrestees associated with marijuana were mostly Male (79.5%), White (92.8%) and Non-Hispanic (90.7%). This drug type had the largest percentage of arrestees between the ages of 17 and 25 (43.8%).

#### Other Drugs:

Most of the arrestees were White (94.2%) and Non-Hispanic (94.3%). Of the top six drug types, this category had the largest percentage of female arrestees (38.3%). Almost half of the arrestees were under the age of 25 yrs (48.7%).

#### Other Hallucinogens:

Arrestees were predominantly Male (76.9%), White (90.9%) and Non-Hispanic (95.1%). Similar to marijuana, this drug type was also dominated by arrestees between the ages of 17 and 25 yrs (43.2%).

#### Other Narcotics:

Arrestees associated with “other narcotics” were mostly White (94.6%) and Non-Hispanic (94.7%). Similar to Meth, two-thirds of the arrestees were Female. Similar to “other drugs”, this drug type was dominated by the young with 51.7% under the age of 25 yrs.

If one looks at these variables from the demographic side:

- Females were more likely to be associated with Meth, “other drugs” and “other narcotics”.
- White arrestees dominated all six drug categories.
- Cocaine was the only drug type where less than 90% of the arrestees were White.
- Arrestees of Hispanic ethnicity were more likely to be arrested with cocaine in their possession than the other drug types (30.5%).
- All drug categories, except meth, were dominated by arrestees under the age of 31 yrs.
- Meth was the only drug type that did not have a dominant age category. In other words, meth arrestees encompassed a broader age spectrum.

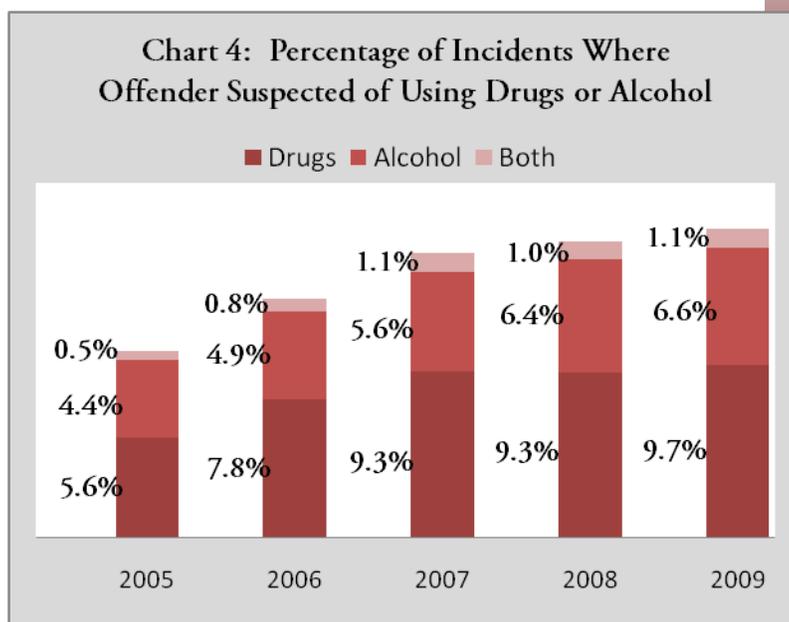
### **Suspicion of Alcohol or Drug Use**

The data and narrative provided below is based on Group A Incidents Reports. Incident Reports are used to report incidents and arrests which involve only Group A offenses. This differs from Arrest Reports, which report Arrestee data only for Group B offenses. (see Appendix B for full explanation of Group A and B Offenses)

For every incident report, the reporting officer must indicate whether it is suspected that the offender or offenders were using drugs or alcohol either immediately prior or during the incident. This information is ascertained through witness or victim interview, officer observation or offender admission.

For 2005-2009, there were 32,036 incidents reported in which the offender or offenders were suspected of using drugs. This number grew from 4,545 in 2005 to 6,977 in 2009. The average growth rate from year to year during that time period, was 12.5%. For the same time period, there were 21,458 incidents in which the offender or offenders were suspected of using alcohol. This number also grew from 3,558 in 2005 to 4,772 in 2009. The average rate of growth from year to year was 7.7%. Incidents in which the offender was suspected of using both drugs and alcohol grew from 219 to 396 at an annual rate of 18.3%.

As indicated in Chart 4, the percentage of all incidents where the offender was suspected of using drugs increased from 5.6% to 9.7%. Suspected use of alcohol also increased from 4.4% to 6.6% for the same years. The percentage of incidents where the offender was suspected of using both alcohol and drugs increased from .5% in 2005 to 1.1% in 2007 and has remained relatively flat since then.



#### Offense Type and Suspected Use of Alcohol, Drugs or Both.

The following Tables show the Group A offenses and the percentage of offenders that were suspected of using alcohol, drugs or both. For both Tables, the Group A Offenses were broken down into three categories; Violent Crimes, Drug and Drug Equipment Violations and Other Non-violent Crimes. As can be seen in Table 12, 14% of all the violent crimes reported involved an offender or offenders that were suspected of using alcohol. As is expected, the majority of Drug and Drug Equipment Violations were committed by offenders suspected of using drugs or narcotics. In the category, Other Non-Violent Crimes, only a small percentage of the incidents involved drugs or alcohol (2.1% and 3.4% respectively).

**Table 12: Suspected Use of Drugs and/or Alcohol (2005-2009)**

	N =	Drugs	Alcohol	Both
Violent Crimes	86771	2.4%	14.0%	0.9%
Drug/Narcotic/Equipment Violations	64806	66.9%	8.9%	6.5%
Other Non-violent Crimes	273667	2.1%	3.4%	0.5%

**Table 13: Suspected Use of Drugs and/or Alcohol (Detail)**

	N =	Drugs	Alcohol	Both
<b>Violent Crimes</b>				
Simple Assault	57,357	1.5%	18.2%	0.4%
Aggravated Assault	11,494	3.1%	21.8%	1.1%
Intimidation	7,252	0.7%	4.6%	0.2%
Forcible Fondling	4,576	0.7%	4.0%	0.2%
Forcible Rape	2,901	3.2%	18.3%	1.4%
Robbery	1,280	2.9%	5.9%	0.5%
Kidnaping/Abduction	1,019	4.2%	8.5%	0.7%
Forcible Sodomy	426	0.9%	4.7%	0.7%
Sexual Assault With An Object	291	1.0%	13.4%	0.0%
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	148	4.7%	14.2%	0.7%
Negligent Manslaughter	27	3.7%	40.7%	3.7%
<b>Non-Violent Crimes (Drug/Narcotic &amp; Drug Equipment Violations)</b>				
Drug/Narcotic Violations	34,558	67.8%	8.6%	6.6%
Drug Equipment Violations	30,248	65.9%	9.1%	6.5%
<b>All Other Crime (Non-Violent)</b>				
Vandalism	65,921	0.3%	2.6%	0.1%
All Other Larceny	55,592	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	34,929	0.6%	1.3%	0.1%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	27,592	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Shoplifting	19,863	1.2%	2.6%	0.1%
Theft From Building	14,817	0.6%	1.1%	0.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,452	0.7%	1.3%	0.1%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	7,129	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	6,674	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Credit Card / ATM / Wire Fraud	6,289	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violations	6,229	12.2%	12.9%	1.7%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	5,857	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%
Impersonation	3,567	2.1%	2.4%	0.1%
Stolen Property Offenses	2,585	7.8%	3.0%	0.5%
Embezzlement	1,579	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Arson	1,408	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%
Statutory Rape	1,164	1.8%	7.6%	0.9%
Pornography/Obscene Material	437	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%
Purse-Snatching / Pocket-picking	414	1.5%	5.0%	0.0%
Theft From Machine or Device	313	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%
Extortion/Blackmail	86	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Incest	72	5.6%	4.2%	1.4%
Prostitution	59	6.8%	5.1%	1.7%
Welfare Fraud	18	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%
Bribery	14	7.1%	28.6%	7.1%

Table 13, shows this information in more detail. For every type of violent crime, alcohol was involved at a much higher rate than drugs. This is especially true of assaults, sexual assaults, murder and manslaughter. Negligent Manslaughter showed the largest difference between offenders using drugs and offenders using alcohol. Alcohol was involved with 40.7% of these incidents and drugs were involved in 3.7%. When looking at this difference and trying to compare to other crimes, one must keep in mind that the number of Negligent Manslaughter incidents is significantly lower than other violent crimes. In terms of numbers, of the 27 incidents for Negligent Manslaughter, 11 involved alcohol and 1 involved drugs. The one incident that did involve drugs also involved alcohol.

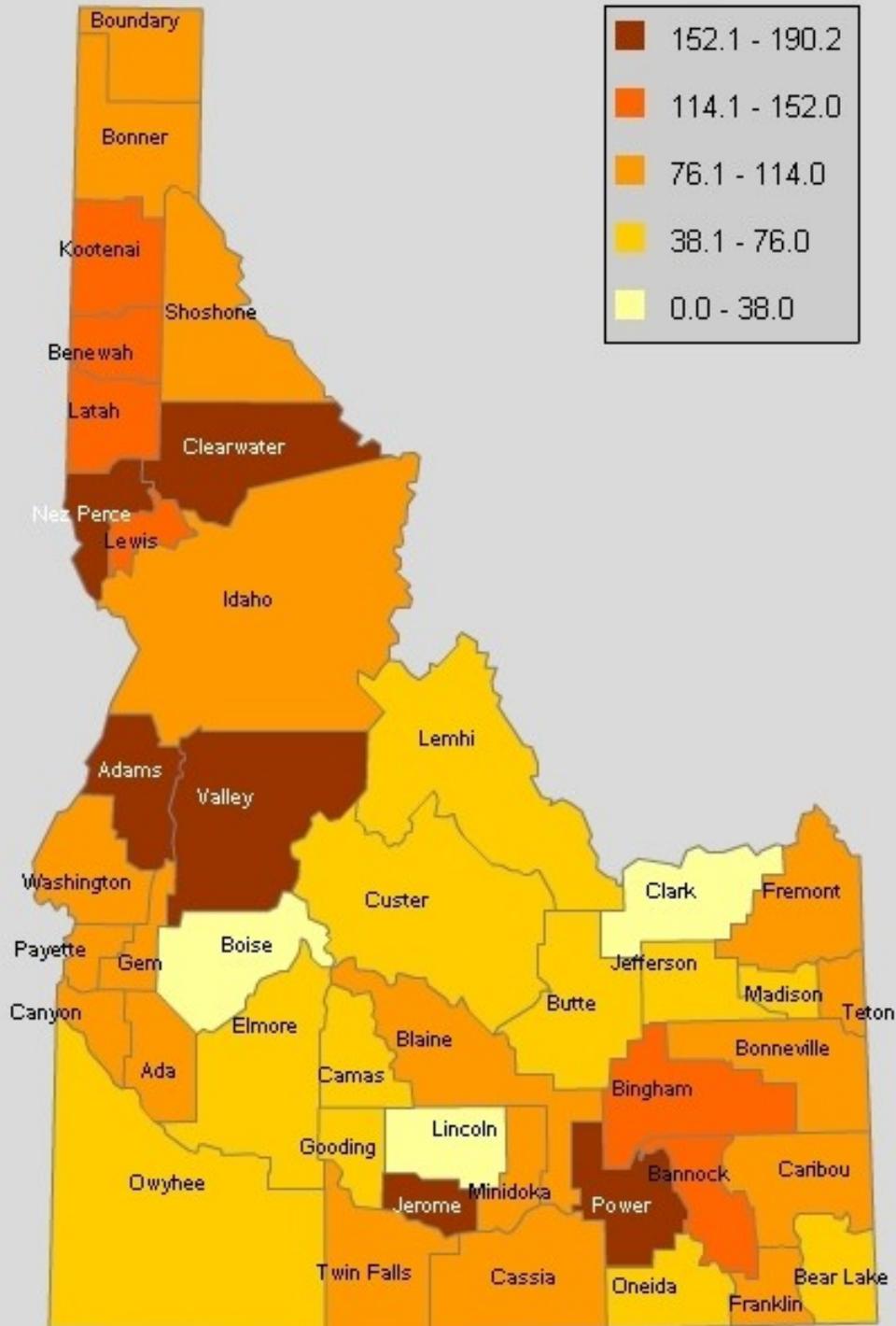
Of the Group A offenses classified as non-violent, the offense that had the highest percentage of incidents with drugs and/or alcohol involved was that of Weapon Law Violations. Drugs were involved in 12.2% of those incidents and alcohol was involved 12.9% which translates into approximately 760 and 804 incidents. Bribery did have a high percentage of incidents with alcohol involved but since there were only 14 total incidents, that translates into just over 4 incidents.

# County Maps

In the following section, maps are presented which highlight different aspects related to drug and alcohol arrests. The maps are based on arrest and drug seizure data from 2009. In each map, the counties are grouped according to certain individual statistics and a different color code is assigned to each group. Maps 1 and 2 show comparisons of Idaho counties based on alcohol arrests. Maps 3 and 4 show comparisons of Idaho counties based on drug arrests. Maps 5 and 6 show comparisons of Idaho counties based on seized drugs.

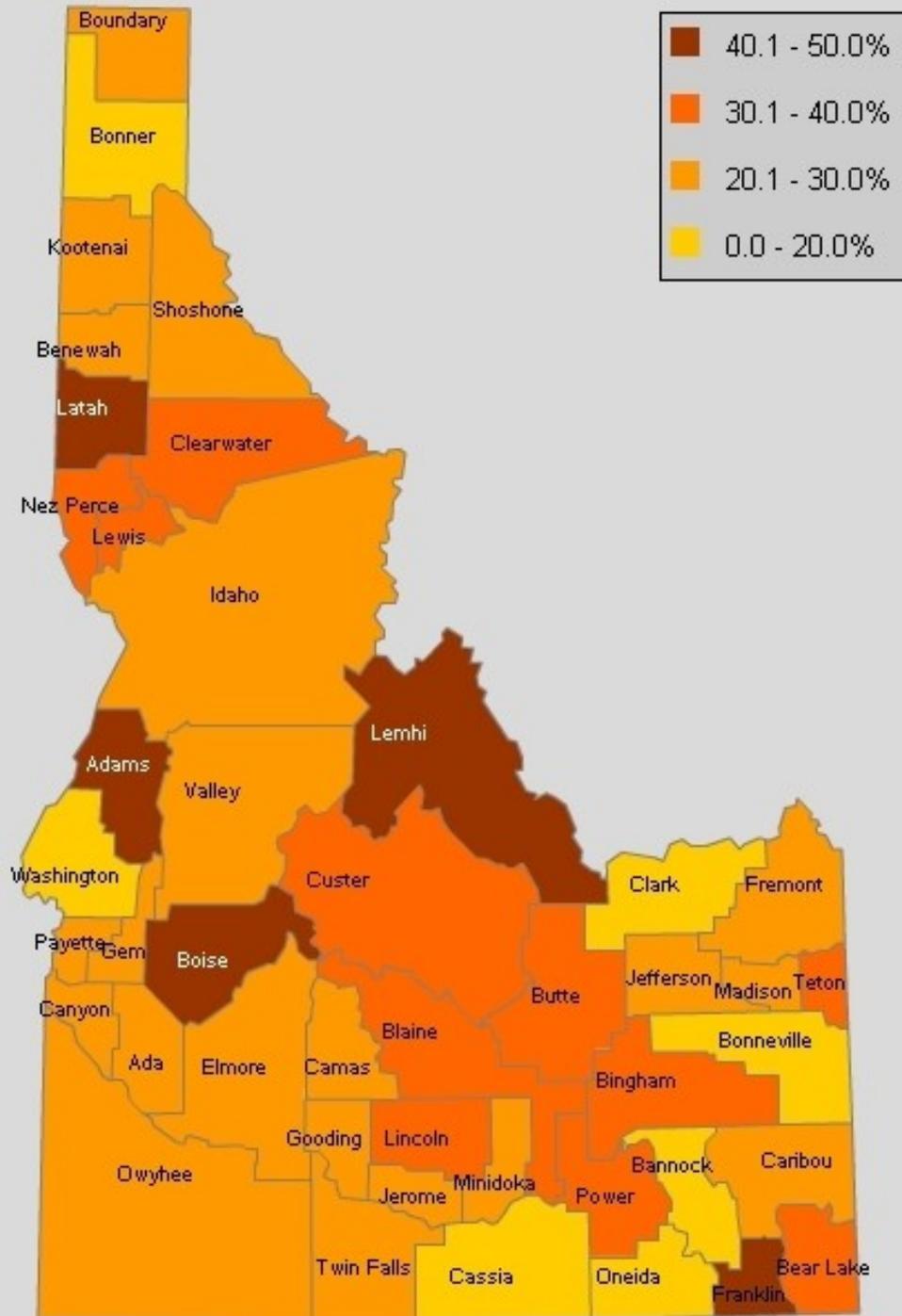
In map 1, counties were assigned a color code based on the arrest rate for alcohol violations per 10,000 people. There were seven counties that had arrest rates of 151 or more per 10,000 people. These counties were Valley, Clearwater, Jerome, Nez Perce, Power, Adams and Latah. The counties with the lowest arrest rates in this category were Boise, Lincoln and Clark, all of which had rates of less than 32 per 10,000 people. Please refer to Table 14 for the complete list of the counties and their respective arrest rates for alcohol violations.

**Map 1: Alcohol Arrest Rate**



In map 2, counties were assigned a color code based on the percentage of all arrests that were for alcohol related offenses. There were five counties in which at least 42% of all arrests were for alcohol violations. These counties were Adams, Boise, Latah, Franklin and Lemhi. The counties with the lowest percentages in this category were Cassia, Bannock, Bonneville, Oneida, Bonner and Washington. In all of these counties, less than 20% of all arrests were for alcohol violations. Please refer to Table 14 for the complete list of the counties and their respective percentages.

## Map 2: Percent of Arrests Related to Alcohol



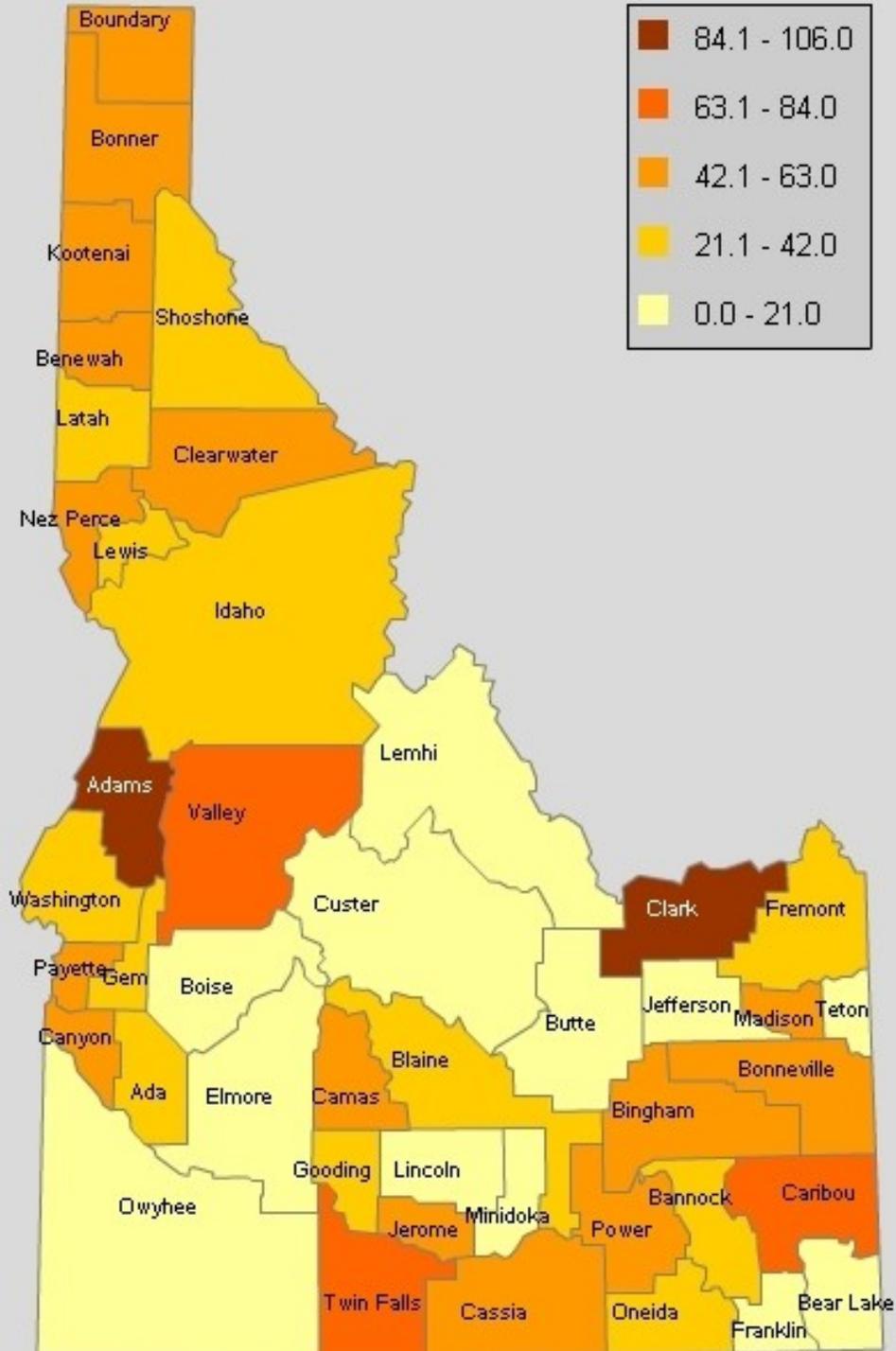
**Table 14: 2009 Alcohol Arrests Per County**

County	Arrests for Alcohol Offense	Population <sup>1</sup>	Arrest Rate per 10,000 population	Arrests for All Offense Types	% of All Arrests
Ada	3774	384,656	98.1	17775	21.23%
Adams	56	3,520	159.1	113	49.56%
Bannock	1012	82,539	122.6	5319	19.03%
Bear Lake	35	5,774	60.6	91	38.46%
Benewah	133	9,258	143.7	475	28.00%
Bingham	552	44,668	123.6	1826	30.23%
Blaine	198	22,328	88.7	582	34.02%
Boise	10	7,445	13.4	21	47.62%
Bonner	424	41,403	102.4	2169	19.55%
Bonneville	1147	101,329	113.2	5984	19.17%
Boundary	96	10,951	87.7	378	25.40%
Butte	19	2,764	68.7	62	30.65%
Camas	8	1,109	72.1	28	28.57%
Canyon	1967	186,615	105.4	8722	22.55%
Caribou	75	6,914	108.5	259	28.96%
Cassia	206	21,698	94.9	1492	13.81%
Clark	3	952	31.5	15	20.00%
Clearwater	149	8,043	185.3	461	32.32%
Custer	24	4,240	56.6	73	32.88%
Elmore	155	28,820	53.8	582	26.63%
Franklin	98	12,676	77.3	232	42.24%
Fremont	109	12,691	85.9	369	29.54%
Gem	162	16,437	98.6	671	24.14%
Gooding	101	14,430	70.0	431	23.43%
Idaho	146	15,461	94.4	655	22.29%
Jefferson	146	24,802	58.9	512	28.52%
Jerome	379	21,262	178.3	1381	27.44%
Kootenai	1850	139,390	132.7	8041	23.01%
Latah	578	38,046	151.9	1267	45.62%
Lemhi	42	7,908	53.1	100	42.00%
Lewis	48	3,735	128.5	125	38.40%
Lincoln	13	4,645	28.0	36	36.11%
Madison	173	38,440	45.0	802	21.57%
Minidoka	148	19,226	77.0	613	24.14%
Nez Perce	695	39,211	177.2	2291	30.34%
Oneida	30	4,221	71.1	154	19.48%
Owyhee	68	11,223	60.6	239	28.45%
Payette	217	23,099	93.9	1064	20.39%
Power	137	7,734	177.1	436	31.42%
Shoshone	130	12,660	102.7	434	29.95%
Teton	80	9,337	85.7	204	39.22%
Twin Falls	773	75,296	102.7	3352	23.06%
Valley	166	8,726	190.2	613	27.08%
Vashington	109	10,119	107.7	557	19.57%

<sup>1</sup> Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts.

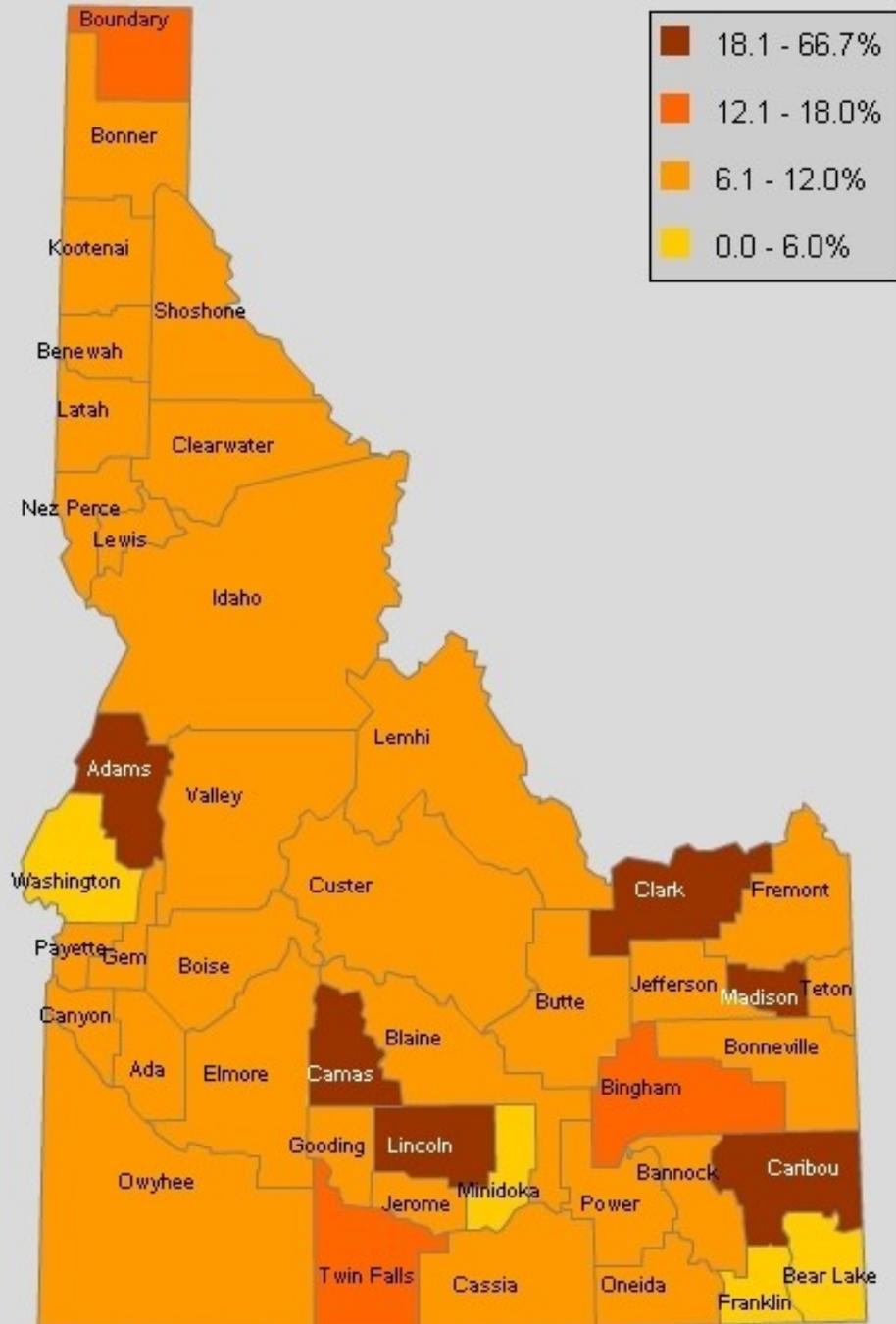
In map 3, counties were assigned a color code based on the arrest rate for drug related offenses per 10,000 people. There were five counties that had arrest rates of 61 or more. These counties were Clark, Adams, Valley, Twin Falls and Caribou. The counties with the lowest arrest rates in this category were Boise, Franklin and Bear Lake. All of these counties had drug arrest rates of less than 9 per 10,000 people. Please refer to Table 15 for the complete list of the counties and their respective arrest rates for drug violations.

**Map 3: Drug Arrest Rate**



In map 4, counties were assigned a color code based on the percentage of all arrests that were for drug related offenses . There were 6 counties in which at least 18.5% of all arrests were for drug violations. These counties were Clark, Adams, Madison, Lincoln, Camas and Caribou. Clark county showed the highest percentage at 66.67% but it should be noted that in terms of real numbers, this was 10 arrests out of a total of 15. The counties with the lowest percentages in this category were Franklin, Bear Lake, Washington and Minidoka. In all of these counties, less then 6% of all arrests were for drug violations. Please refer to Table 15 for the complete list of the counties and their respective percentages.

### Map 4: Percent of Arrests Related to Drugs



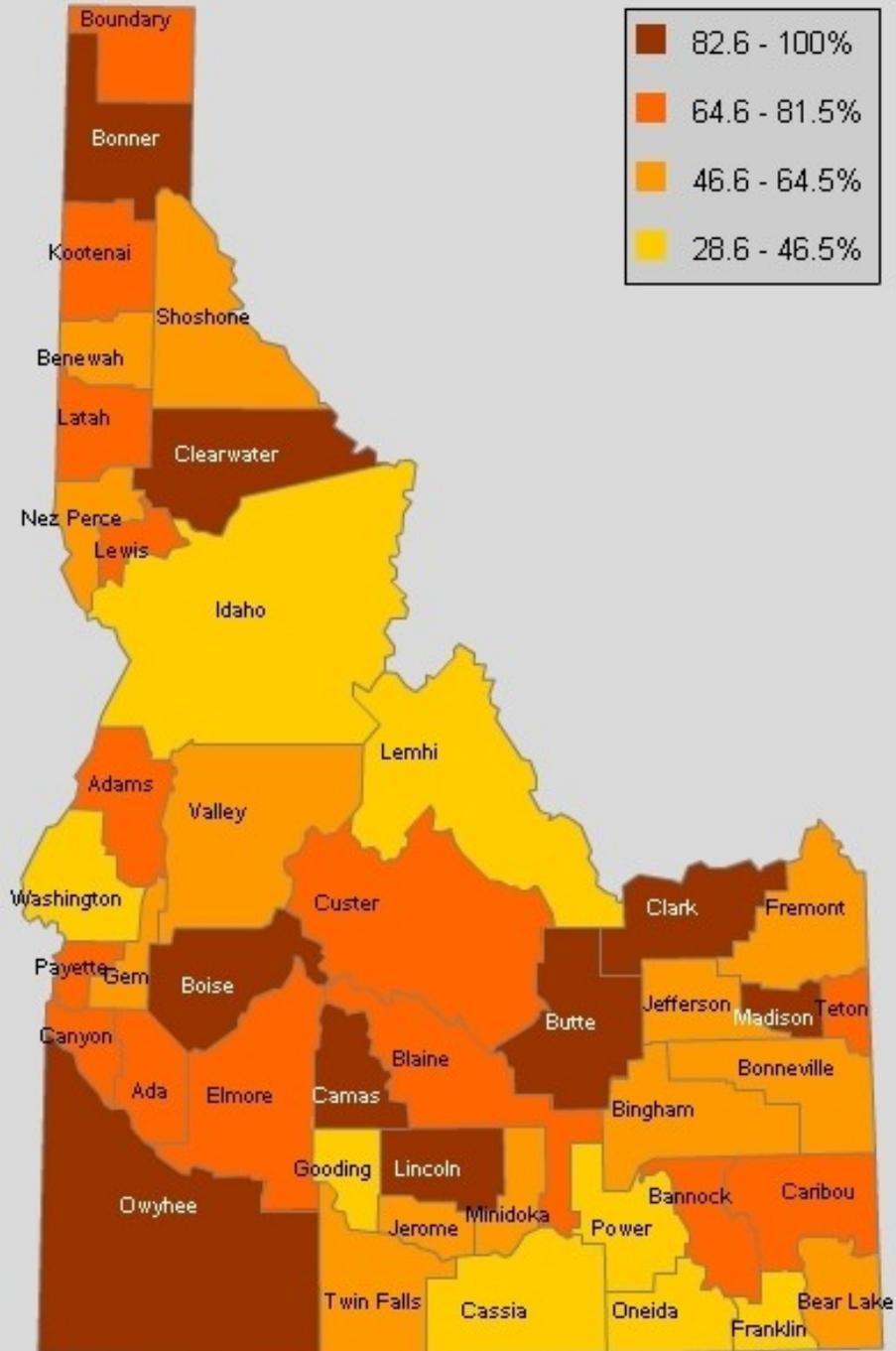
**Table 15: 2009 Drug Arrests by County**

County	Population <sup>1</sup>	Arrests for Drug Offense	Arrest Rate per 10,000 population	Arrests for All Offense Types	% of All Arrests
Ada	384,656	1608	41.8	17775	9.05%
Adams	3,520	34	96.6	113	30.09%
Bannock	82,539	343	41.6	5319	6.45%
Bear Lake	5,774	5	8.7	91	5.49%
Benewah	9,258	47	50.8	475	9.89%
Bingham	44,668	222	49.7	1826	12.16%
Blaine	22,328	49	21.9	582	8.42%
Boise	7,445	2	2.7	21	9.52%
Bonner	41,403	208	50.2	2169	9.59%
Bonneville	101,329	503	49.6	5984	8.41%
Boundary	10,951	52	47.5	378	13.76%
Butte	2,764	4	14.5	62	6.45%
Camas	1,109	6	54.1	28	21.43%
Canyon	186,615	902	48.3	8722	10.34%
Caribou	6,914	48	69.4	259	18.53%
Cassia	21,698	104	47.9	1492	6.97%
Clark	952	10	105.0	15	66.67%
Clearwater	8,043	43	53.5	461	9.33%
Custer	4,240	5	11.8	73	6.85%
Elmore	28,820	36	12.5	582	6.19%
Franklin	12,676	10	7.9	232	4.31%
Fremont	12,691	33	26.0	369	8.94%
Gem	16,437	46	28.0	671	6.86%
Gooding	14,430	49	34.0	431	11.37%
Idaho	15,461	42	27.2	655	6.41%
Jefferson	24,802	47	19.0	512	9.18%
Jerome	21,262	91	42.8	1381	6.59%
Kootenai	139,390	846	60.7	8041	10.52%
Latah	38,046	144	37.8	1267	11.37%
Lemhi	7,908	12	15.2	100	12.00%
Lewis	3,735	12	32.1	125	9.60%
Lincoln	4,645	8	17.2	36	22.22%
Madison	38,440	213	55.4	802	26.56%
Minidoka	19,226	35	18.2	613	5.71%
Nez Perce	39,211	239	61.0	2291	10.43%
Oneida	4,221	15	35.5	154	9.74%
Owyhee	11,223	17	15.1	239	7.11%
Payette	23,099	123	53.2	1064	11.56%
Power	7,734	40	51.7	436	9.17%
Shoshone	12,660	47	37.1	434	10.83%
Teton	9,337	13	13.9	204	6.37%
Twin Falls	75,296	533	70.8	3352	15.90%
Valley	8,726	64	73.3	613	10.44%
Washington	10,119	31	30.6	557	5.57%

<sup>1</sup> Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts.

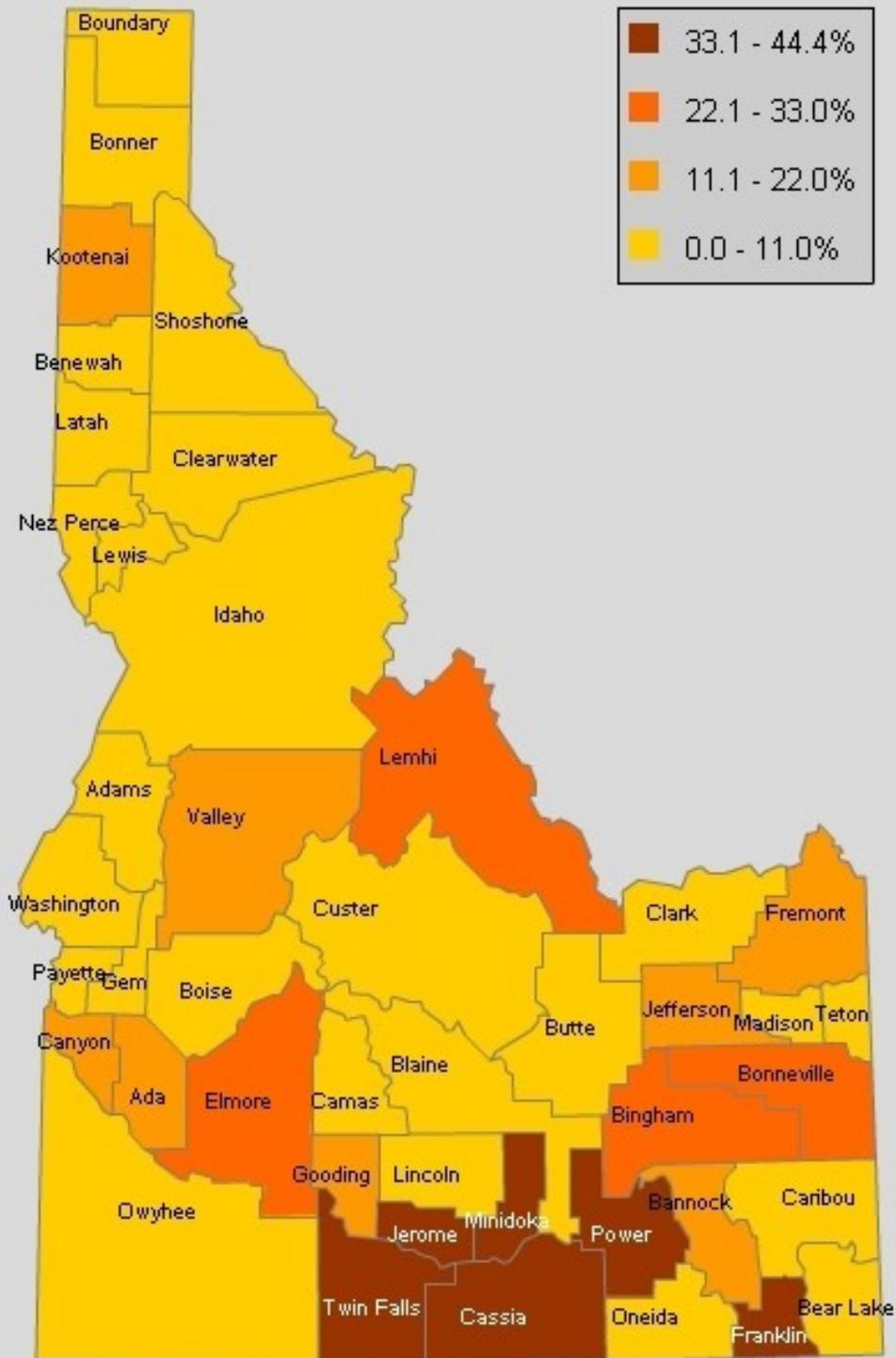
In map 5, counties were assigned a color code based on percentage of drugs seizures that were for marijuana. There were five counties in which 100% of the drug seized were marijuana. These counties were Lincoln, Clark, Camas, Boise and Butte. It should be noted that all of these counties were considered rural as of July 2009\* and the total number of drug seizures for each of these counties was five or less. The rest of the counties that were included in the top tier (82.6% or more) of this category were Madison, Clearwater, Owyhee and Bonner. In 35 of the 44 counties of Idaho, at least half of all the drug seizures were for marijuana. Please refer to Table 16 for the complete list of the referenced data.

**Map 5: Marijuana Seizures**



Map 6 shows different color codes for each county based on the percentage of drug seizures that were methamphetamines or amphetamines. The counties with the highest percentages in this category were Cassia, Franklin, Minidoka, Power and Twin Falls. These are the counties in which, at least 34% of their drug seizures were in the meth category. It should be noted that in Jerome county, there were only a total of 9 drug seizures for all of 2009. Please refer to Table 16 for the complete list of the referenced data.

### Map 6: Meth Seizures



This Table shows the data that maps 5 and 6 were based on. In addition to marijuana and Meth seizures, the data for “other narcotics” and “other drugs” are listed here.

<b>Table 16: Seizures of Marijuana, Meth, Other Narco, Other Drugs by County</b>									
County	Marijuana	% of all drug Seizures	Meth <sup>a</sup>	% of all drug Seizures	Other Narco <sup>b</sup>	% of all drug Seizures	Other Drugs <sup>c</sup>	% of all drug Seizures	N = (All Drug Seizures)
Ada	821	67.68%	200	16.49%	75	6.18%	26	2.14%	1,213
Adams	11	73.33%	1	6.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15
Bannock	192	81.36%	28	11.86%	9	3.81%	4	1.69%	236
Bear Lake	2	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4
Benewah	33	63.46%	2	3.85%	3	5.77%	10	19.23%	52
Bingham	108	58.70%	46	25.00%	5	2.72%	13	7.07%	184
Blaine	24	70.59%	1	2.94%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	34
Boise	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2
Bonner	84	83.17%	6	5.94%	3	2.97%	2	1.98%	101
Bonneville	236	58.71%	112	27.86%	20	4.98%	11	2.74%	402
Boundary	33	68.75%	2	4.17%	7	14.58%	0	0.00%	48
Butte	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1
Camas	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3
Canyon	410	73.21%	101	18.04%	14	2.50%	9	1.61%	560
Caribou	29	65.91%	4	9.09%	8	18.18%	0	0.00%	44
Cassia	43	45.26%	43	45.26%	1	1.05%	3	3.16%	95
Clark	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4
Clearwater	30	83.33%	2	5.56%	2	5.56%	1	2.78%	36
Custer	3	75.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4
Elmore	16	69.57%	6	26.09%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	23
Franklin	4	44.44%	4	44.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9
Fremont	18	47.37%	5	13.16%	6	15.79%	5	13.16%	38
Gem	17	60.71%	2	7.14%	4	14.29%	3	10.71%	28
Gooding	19	42.22%	9	20.00%	5	11.11%	2	4.44%	45
Idaho	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	3
Jefferson	26	63.41%	6	14.63%	2	4.88%	3	7.32%	41
Jerome	49	55.68%	30	34.09%	3	3.41%	4	4.55%	88
Kootenai	500	73.21%	78	11.42%	18	2.64%	14	2.05%	683
Latah	78	78.79%	6	6.06%	3	3.03%	3	3.03%	99
Lemhi	2	28.57%	2	28.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7
Lewis	9	81.82%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11
Lincoln	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5
Madison	184	86.38%	13	6.10%	3	1.41%	4	1.88%	213
Minidoka	15	55.56%	10	37.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	27
Nez Perce	71	60.68%	11	9.40%	3	2.56%	9	7.69%	117
Oneida	5	35.71%	1	7.14%	0	0.00%	2	14.29%	14
Owyhee	10	83.33%	1	8.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12
Payette	64	73.56%	9	10.34%	1	1.15%	0	0.00%	87
Power	11	36.67%	11	36.67%	2	6.67%	3	10.00%	30
Shoshone	20	54.05%	4	10.81%	1	2.70%	4	10.81%	37
Teton	6	75.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8
Twin Falls	223	50.11%	162	36.40%	10	2.25%	13	2.92%	445
Valley	27	52.94%	6	11.76%	6	11.76%	5	9.80%	51
Washington	11	44.00%	2	8.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	25

<sup>a</sup> Amphetamines / Methamphetamines. <sup>b</sup> (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)

<sup>c</sup> (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)

## Appendix A

### Drug Type Categories\*

While many of the drug type categories in NIBRS consist of a single drug, some are made up of multiple drugs from similar classifications. Drug type categories that consist of different drugs from the same classification are as follows: “other narcotics”, “other hallucinogens”, “other stimulants”, “other depressants” and “other drugs”.

**Other Narcotics:** includes opiates other than those already listed (Heroin, Morphine and Opium). Included in this category are Codeine, Demerol, Dihydromorphine, Dilaudid, Hydrocodone, Percodan, Methadone and others .

**Other Hallucinogens:** includes psychoactive drugs other than PCP and LSD, which are listed separately. This category includes BMDA (also known as: White Acid), DMT (also known as: Fantasia), MDA or MDMA (also known as: Ecstasy, XTC or Love Drug), Mescaline or Peyote, Psilocybin (also known as: Shrooms), STP, etc.

**Other Stimulants:** includes prescription drugs such as Adipex, Fastine and Lonamin which are derivatives of the appetite suppressant Phentermine. Benzadrine (also known as: bennies), Didrex , Phenmetrazine (also known as: reludin or preludin) and Tenuate are also prescription drugs often used for weight loss. Also included in this category are Methylphenidates derivatives such as Ritalin and Adderall which are often used to treat ADHD .

**Other Depressants:** includes glutethimide (also known as: doriden) and Methaqualone (also known as: quaalude) which are hypnotic sedatives prescribed for treatment of insomnia. Also in this category is Pentazocine (also known as: Talwin) which is used to treat pain.

**Other Drugs:** includes antidepressants (i.e. Elavil, Tiavil, etc), aromatic hydrocarbons (sniffing gas, glue, paint, etc), Darvocet and tranquilizers (i.e. Librium, Valium, etc).

\*Category listings and definitions: Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook NIBRS Edition

\*Drug classification and “also known as” information: [www.drugabuse.gov/infofacts](http://www.drugabuse.gov/infofacts)

## Appendix B

### Group A and Group B Offenses

The following is an excerpt from page 28 of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook: NIBRS Edition (published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation).

“In the reporting of data to a state or the national UCR Program, it is first necessary to classify appropriate offenses within an incident into the Group A or Group offense categories as defined by NIBRS. This practice ensures that offenses with different titles under state and local law or United States Titles and Statutes are considered and appropriately counted in UCR. All criminal offenses of law will be classified as either Group A or Group B in NIBRS. Both incidents and arrests are to be reported for Group A offenses, while only arrests are reported for Group B offenses. The difference in treatment recognizes the inherent qualities of offenses which dictate that some are appropriate indicators of dimensions or trends in crime on a national scale (Group A) while others are not (Group B).”

“Each of the Group A offenses included in NIBRS was selected based on the following criteria: (1) The seriousness or significance of the offense: (2) the frequency or volume of its occurrence: (3) how widespread the offense occurs in the United States: (4) whether the offense will come to the attention of law enforcement: (5) whether law enforcement is the best channel for collecting data on the offense: (6) the burden placed on law enforcement: (7) the national statistical validity and usefulness of the collected information, the national UCR Program’s responsibility to make crime data available not only to law enforcement, but to others having a legitimate interest in it.”

Using the criteria stated above, the following offense categories are classified as Group A offenses:

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Arson                                    | 12. Homicide Offenses            |
| 2. Assault Offenses                         | 13. Kidnaping/Abduction          |
| 3. Bribery                                  | 14. Larceny/Theft Offenses       |
| 4. Burglary                                 | 15. Motor Vehicle Theft          |
| 5. Counterfeiting/Forgery                   | 16. Pornography/Obscene Material |
| 6. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property | 17. Prostitution Offenses        |
| 7. Drug/Narcotic Offenses                   | 18. Robbery                      |
| 8. Embezzlement                             | 19. Sex Offenses, Forcible       |
| 9. Extortion/Blackmail                      | 20. Sex Offenses, Nonforcible    |
| 10. Fraud Offenses                          | 21. Stolen Property Offenses     |
| 11. Gambling Offenses                       | 22. Weapon Law Violations        |

The following offenses are known as Group B offenses for which only arrestee data are to be reported. Most Group B offenses only come to the attention of law enforcement when the arrest is made:

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Bad Checks                           | 7. Liquor Law Violations      |
| 2. Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations | 8. Peeping Tom                |
| 3. Disorderly Conduct                   | 9. Runaway                    |
| 4. Driving Under the Influence          | 10. Trespass of Real Property |
| 5. Drunkenness                          | 11. All Other Offenses        |
| 6. Family Offenses, Nonviolent          |                               |