

Domestic Violence in Idaho

*A Compilation of Court Filings
and Police Reported Incidents: 2005—2010*



Idaho Statistical Analysis Center

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Introduction

Intimate partner violence includes incidents where the offender and victim are related through marriage/common-law, as an ex-spouse, boy/girlfriend, or as same sex partners. In 2010, there were 5,901 victims of reported intimate partner violence in Idaho. Domestic violence, on the other hand, (as defined by Idaho statute) includes incidents where the offender and victim are married, formerly married, or have a child in common. Crimes reported to the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) do not indicate whether the victim and offender reside within the same household or have a child in common. In addition, IIBRS does not indicate the actual Idaho statute violation that occurred, but rather provides crime types that have been standardized for crime comparison across the nation. To understand the trend of domestic violence in Idaho, this report provides information from both court case filings and police reports (IIBRS data) from 2005 through 2010.

Court filings were obtained for all cases of domestic violence assault and battery, attempted strangulation, stalking, domestic violence protection order and no contact order violations between 2005 and 2010. The actual victim/offender relationship was unknown, but these specific charges were focused on as they are more commonly associated with intimate partners. The outcomes of cases filed related to domestic relationships helps understand how criminal cases are handled by the judicial system.

Although IIBRS does not track Idaho code violations, it contains the victim/offender relationship, which was used to determine all crimes occurring between intimate partners and family members between 2005 and 2010. Intimate partner and family member victims are compared against all victims within this report, to understand the characteristics and trends of family violence in Idaho.

Domestic Violence Protection Order and No Contact Order Violations

Since 1988, the Domestic Violence Crime Prevention Act (Idaho Code Section 39-6302) has offered protection orders to victims of domestic violence. The protection order issued by a court offers protection to both adults and children from physical harm. If immediate and present danger of violence exists, the order can be granted immediately. However, emergency orders are temporary until a full hearing is conducted¹.

There are slight differences between a no contact order and a domestic violence protection order. A no contact order is issued by a judge and orders the defendant in a criminal case to have no contact with the victim, most often in cases involving domestic violence or stalking. Violation of both a no contact order and domestic violence protection order is a misdemeanor and the violator may be arrested without a warrant.

Between 2005 and 2010 there were 3,271 domestic violence protection order violations filed and 6,430 no contact order violations filed in criminal court. Violation of a protection order and no contact order is punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$5,000.

Idaho Domestic Violence Courts

Idaho currently has operating domestic violence courts in five judicial districts. Idaho Domestic Violence Courts seek to improve the safety of victims and children and hold more offenders accountable. In FY2011 (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011), domestic violence courts monitored 1,575 offenders², a 73% increase over the prior two years. In addition, domestic violence court coordinators assisted 1,695 victims, representing a 7% increase from 2010 and a 70% increase from 2005.

In addition to criminal cases filed, there were 4,637 domestic violence civil cases handled by the magistrate court and 9 handled by the district court in 2010.



1. Idaho Fourth District Court (2012). Domestic Violence is a Crime. Retrieved from <http://www2.state.id.us/fourthjudicial/Domestic%20Violence/Domestic%20Violence.html>

2. Idaho Supreme Court (2011). Annual Report. Retrieved from <http://www.isc.idaho.gov/links/2011AnnualReport.pdf>

Highlights



Court Records:

After the initial filing of 21,287 charges for domestic violence assault/battery, 63.5% were adjudicated as domestic violence assault/battery, 24.9% as disturbing the peace, 8.9% as battery (versus domestic violence battery), 0.9% as disorderly conduct, and 0.8% as assault (versus domestic assault). Over half (54.3%) domestic violence assault and battery charges, prosecuted as the original charge, were dismissed and 38.0% were found guilty. Domestic violence assault/battery cases adjudicated as a lesser charge were more likely to result in guilty outcomes.

Most (96.6%) no contact order violations and domestic violence protection order violations (93.2%) were prosecuted as such. No contact order violations adjudicated as the original charge were more likely to result in guilty outcomes than domestic violence protection order violations (49.6% compared to 41.4%).

Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of attempted strangulation cases (N=2,271) were prosecuted as attempted strangulation. The majority (70.6%) of attempted strangulation cases adjudicated as such were dismissed. If prosecuted as a domestic violence assault/battery charge, 85.1% of attempted strangulation cases resulted in guilty outcomes.

Three quarters (77.3%) of all stalking cases were prosecuted as stalking. Over half (55.9%) of stalking cases adjudicated as stalking were dismissed, and nearly one-third (32.4%) were found guilty. The majority (90.1%) of stalking cases prosecuted as disturbing the peace were found guilty.



Police Reports:

Between 2005 and 2010, 27.0% of victims of violent crime were in intimate partner relationships (IPV) with the offender, 15.9% were familial related (FV), and other relationship types made up the remaining 57.1%. Victims of IPV were more likely to experience an injury than FV or other victims (56.8% compared to 40.4% and 43.3%).

Between 2005 and 2010, 36.4% of all homicides were committed between intimate partners.

As noted in officer reports, incidents involving intimate partners were more likely to involve alcohol than incidents involving either family or other relationships (22.9% IPV compared to 10.4% FV and 17.1% Other).

In 5.3% of incidents where a child was victimized by a parent, the parent was thought to be under the influence of drugs.

Asphyxiation (strangulation) was more common in IPV incidents (0.9%) than in other relationships (0.05%).

Use of drugs as a weapon occurred within 0.04% of IPV incidents, but more commonly within FV (0.1%) and other relationship (0.1%) incidents. Of offenders who drugged their victim (N=110 between 2005 and 2010), nearly half (46.4%) were suspected to also be under the influence of drugs, and 18.2% were suspected to be under the influence of alcohol.

Family violence follows a unique pattern over the course of the week. IPV is much more common on Sunday than any other day. Family violence, on the other hand, occurs more often on Monday through Thursday.

The majority of IPV and FV victims were female (80.6% and 61.8% respectively). However, family member victims were more likely to be male than intimately related victims (38.2% compared to 19.4%).

Although individuals suspected to be both victim and offender were slightly more likely to be female (51.6%), females who were considered both victim and offender were less likely to be arrested (45.5%).

IPV victims had the greatest tendency to be considered both offender and victim in an incident, composing nearly half (42.4%) of all such situations.

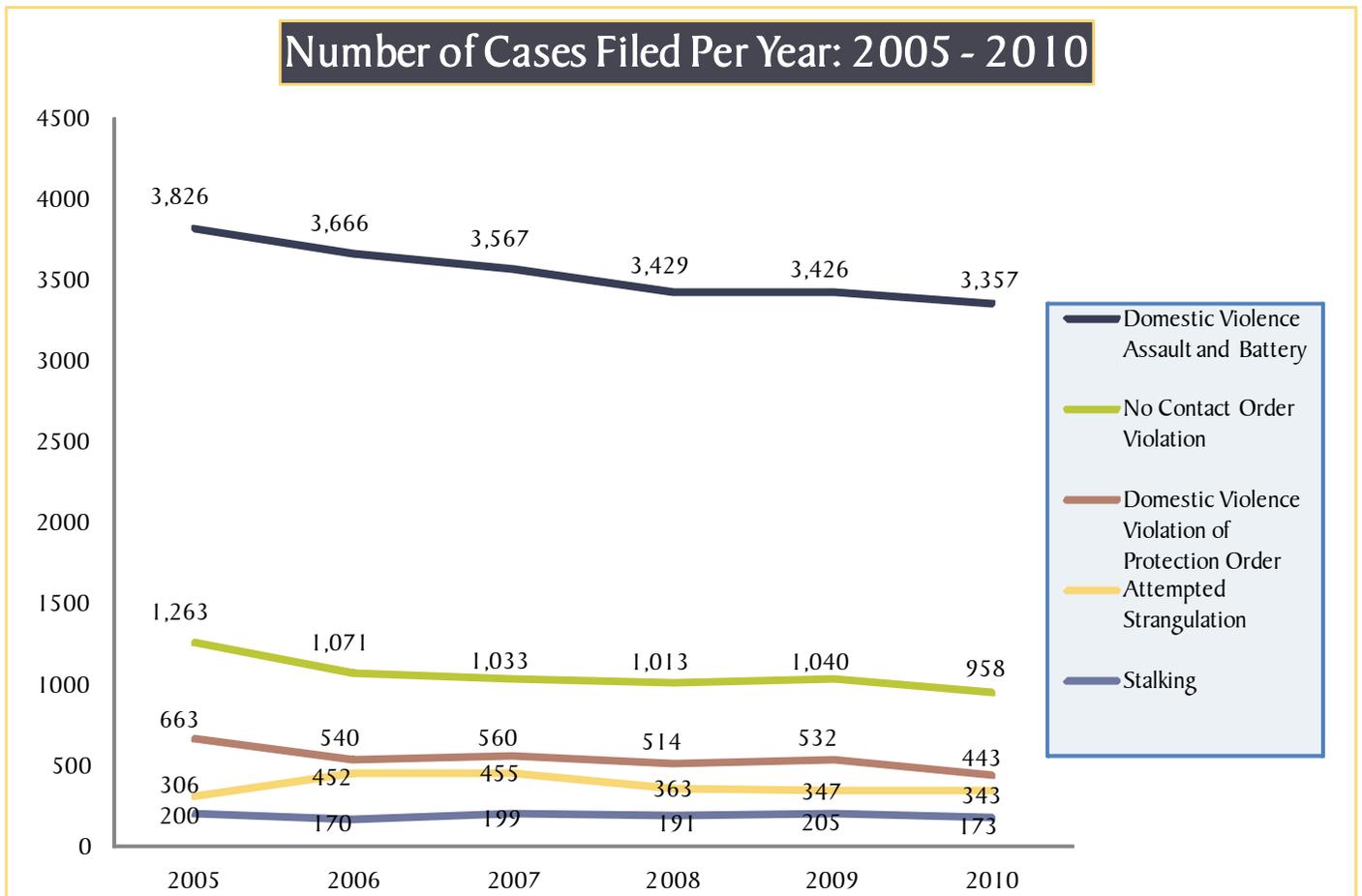
Idaho Court Records



Between 2005 and 2010 there were 21,347 domestic violence assault and battery cases filed in Idaho, an average of 3,558 per year. In addition, there were 6,430 no contact order violations (average of 1,072 per year) and 3,271 domestic violence protection order violations (average of 545 per year). On a smaller scale, there were 2,276 attempted strangulation cases filed (average of 379 per year) and 1,146 stalking charges (average of 191 per year). Domestic violence assault and battery, no contact order violations, domestic violence violation of protection order, and stalking cases were lower in 2010 than in 2005. Attempted strangulation, however, increased by 12.1% from 2005 to 2010.

Year	Total charges
2005	6,249
2006	5,897
2007	5,819
2008	5,514
2009	5,545
2010	5,280

Original Charge	N	%	% adjudicated as felony
Domestic Violence Assault and Battery	21,347	61.9	10.1%
No Contact Order Violation	6,430	18.7	4.5%
Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation	3,271	9.5	2.1%
Attempted Strangulation	2,276	6.6	67.3%
Stalking	1,146	3.3	19.6%
Total	34,470	100.0	12.4%



Outcome of Case

For this research, the court case outcome was categorized as either: 1) acquittal; 2) guilty; 3) dismissed; 4) conditional dismissal/judgment withheld; 5) guilty – withheld judgment; or 6) inactivity dismissal. An acquittal certifies the accused is free from the charge as far as criminal law is concerned. Reasons for dismissal cover a wide range and result in the charge being dropped. In cases of withheld judgment, the judge withholds judgment until the defendant fulfills certain obligations. Typically, individuals are only allowed one withheld judgment within their lifetime. The offender is not convicted of the offense but can be placed on probation, asked to provide restitution to the victim, reimburse prosecution costs, perform volunteer service, or sometimes serve a jail term. After successful completion of agreement the offender can apply to have the charge dismissed.

Approximately half (51.8%) of all cases studied were given guilty sentences and an additional 3.4% were found guilty after withheld judgment. Less than half (40.4%) of cases were dismissed and 0.8% were acquitted. Depending upon whether the adjudicated charge was a misdemeanor or a felony, there were different outcomes for the case. A higher proportion of felony versus misdemeanor charges were dismissed (52.5% compared to 39.5%). In addition, more guilty findings were determined among misdemeanor charges (54.3%) than felony (39.5%).

Felony domestic violence assault/battery charges (49.5%) were more likely to result in guilty outcomes than no contact order violations (43.3%), domestic violence protection order violations (29.0%), attempted strangulation (28.3%), or stalking (38.2%). Felony domestic violence protection order violations and felony attempted strangulation were more likely to result in dismissal.

For charges adjudicated as a misdemeanor, attempted strangulation (original charge) had the highest proportion resulting in a guilty verdict (72.5%), followed by domestic violence assault/battery (56.0%) and no contact order violation (52.7%). Half (50.1%) of all misdemeanor domestic violence protection order cases were dismissed, more than any other misdemeanor violation focused on for this report.

Severity of adjudicated charge	Adjudication Outcome	Original Charge					Total
		Domestic Violence Assault and Battery	No Contact Order Violation	Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation	Attempted Strangulation	Stalking	
Felony	Guilty	49.5%	43.3%	29.0%	28.3%	38.2%	39.5%
	Dismissed	44.0%	55.5%	66.5%	66.5%	58.3%	52.5%
	Guilty/withheld judgment	3.9%	0.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.0%	3.0%
	Acquittal	1.6%	0.4%	1.6%	2.1%	0.5%	1.6%
	Conditional dismissal/withheld judgment	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
	Inactivity dismissal	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%
	Total	2,038	263	62	1,443	199	4,005
Misdemeanor	Guilty	56.0%	52.7%	45.7%	72.5%	46.4%	54.3%
	Dismissed	36.0%	45.4%	50.1%	20.4%	45.2%	39.3%
	Guilty/withheld judgment	4.8%	0.3%	1.2%	5.3%	3.6%	3.5%
	Conditional dismissal/withheld judgment	1.4%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%
	Inactivity dismissal	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%	0.0%	1.7%	1.1%
	Acquittal	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.8%	0.7%
	Total	18,553	5,949	3,062	622	870	29,056

Overall, 12.4% of all offenses focused on for this report were prosecuted as a felony and 87.6% as a misdemeanor.

- 25.8% of acquittals were felony and 74.2% were misdemeanor.
- 9.3% of guilty verdicts/pleas were felony and 90.6% were misdemeanor.
- 15.9% of dismissals were felonies and 84.1% were misdemeanors.

After the initial court filing, some offenses were prosecuted as a different offense. The following provides a breakdown of the most common charges cases were prosecuted as.

Domestic Violence Assault and Battery

Of the 21,287 domestic violence assault/battery charges, 63.5% were prosecuted as domestic violence assault/battery, 24.9% as disturbing the peace, 8.9% as battery (versus domestic violence battery), 0.9% as disorderly conduct, and 0.8% as assault (versus domestic assault). The table on this page shows the remaining charges and outcomes originating from domestic violence assault and battery cases. Domestic violence assault and battery cases adjudicated as such, were more likely to be dismissed than if adjudicated as a different charge (54.3% compared to 36.8%). Charges prosecuted as disturbing the peace were most likely to result in a guilty outcome (94.2%).

Original Charge: Domestic Violence Assault and Battery	<i>n</i>	%	% <i>Acquittal</i>	% <i>Guilty</i>	% Dis- missed by <i>Prosecutor/ court</i>	% <i>Other</i>
Total	21,287	100.0%	0.8%	57.9%	36.8%	4.5%
Adjudicated charge:						
Domestic violence assault/battery	13,513	63.5%	1.2%	38.0%	54.3%	6.5%
Disturbing the peace	5,295	24.9%	0.0%	94.2%	5.2%	0.6%
Battery	1,892	8.9%	0.2%	92.2%	7.6%	1.3%
Disorderly conduct	198	0.9%	0.0%	93.4%	5.6%	1.0%
Assault	173	0.8%	0.0%	90.8%	9.2%	0.0%
Property - Malicious injury to property	57	0.3%	0.0%	91.2%	7.0%	1.8%
Attempted strangulation	27	0.1%	0.0%	18.5%	40.7%	40.7%
Telephone - Remove/obstruct lines or equipment	21	0.1%	0.0%	76.2%	23.8%	0.0%
Assault - Aggravated	14	0.1%	0.0%	50.0%	28.6%	14.3%
No contact order violation	11	0.1%	0.0%	63.6%	0.0%	36.4%
Injury to child	9	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	55.6%	0.0%
Battery - Aggravated	7	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%
Unlawful entry	6	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%
False imprisonment	5	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Use of deadly weapon in commission of felony	5	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%
Witness intimidate from testifying	4	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Weapon – Exhibition or use of deadly weapon	4	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trespass	4	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Officers - Resisting or obstructing officers	4	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Driving under the influence	4	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Driving reckless	4	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kidnapping First degree	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Controlled substance possession	3	0.0%	0.0%	66.6%	33.3%	0.0%
Drug Paraphernalia	3	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.6%	0.0%
Driving - Inattentive/careless	3	0.0%	0.0%	66.6%	33.3%	0.0%
Alcohol beverage consume/purchase by minor	3	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.6%	0.0%
Rape	2	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Robbery	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Pedestrian - Under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drivers license - Failure to purchase/invalid	2	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lewd conduct with child under 16	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Accessory to felony/harboring a wanted felon	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kidnapping 2nd degree	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Unlawful assembly	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telephone - Use of to Terrify/harass false statement	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault or battery upon certain personnel	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Controlled substance - Conspiracy to commit offense	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: For ease of analysis, guilty/withheld judgment were combined with guilty and conditional dismissal/withheld judgment were combined with dismissed.

No Contact Order Violation

Of the 6,422 initial filings for no contact order violations between 2005 and 2010, most (96.6%) were prosecuted as no contact order violation, with fewer prosecuted as disturbing the peace (2.1%), domestic violence violation of protection order (0.4%) or other charge (0.9%). Half (49.6%) of all cases prosecuted as no contact order violations resulted in a guilty outcome. Cases prosecuted as disturbing the peace were more likely to result in a guilty verdict (97.8%).

Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation

Most (93.2%) domestic violence protection order violation cases were prosecuted as domestic violence protection order violation. A small portion of violations were prosecuted as disturbing the peace (4.7%), no contact order violation (1.3%), contempt of court (0.2%) or other (0.6%). Slightly over half (51.8%) of domestic violence protection order violations (prosecuted as such) were dismissed by the prosecutor/court. Only 0.5% were acquitted of charges. Domestic violence protection order violations more often resulted in a guilty outcome if prosecuted as disturbing the peace (89.7%) or no contact order violation (68.2%).

Of note, more no contact order violations resulted in guilty outcomes than domestic violence protection order violations (49.6% compared to 44.4%) and fewer were dismissed (45.7% compared to 49.1%).

Original Charge: No Contact Order Violation	N	%	% Acquittal	% Guilty	% Dismissed by prosecutor/court	Other
Total	6,422	100.0%	0.3%	49.6%	45.7%	4.4%
Adjudicated charge:						
No Contact Order Violation	6,202	96.6%	0.3%	49.6%	45.7%	4.4%
Disturbing the Peace	138	2.1%	0.0%	97.8%	2.2%	0.0%
Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation	28	0.4%	0.0%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%
Contempt of Court	9	0.1%	0.0%	77.8%	11.1%	11.1%
Witness Intimidate from testifying	8	0.1%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	77.8%
Stalking	8	0.1%	0.0%	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%
Aiding in a misdemeanor	4	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	3	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telephone - Remove/obstruct lines or equipment	3	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.6%
Drivers license - driving without privileges	3	0.0%	0.0%	66.6%	33.3%	0.0%
Domestic violence assault/battery	2	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Property - Malicious injury to property	2	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Trespass	2	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol Bev - Unlawful transportation/open container	2	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Controlled substance possession	2	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Burglary	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Officers - resisting or obstructing officers	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Battery	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Failure to appear for misdemeanor citation	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Accident fail stop damage accident/leave scene	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Accident-Fail provide info/provide false info	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: For ease of analysis, guilty/withheld judgment were combined with guilty and conditional dismissal/withheld judgment were combined with dismissed.

Original Charge: Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation	N	%	% Acquittal	% Guilty	% Dismissed by prosecutor/court	% Other
Total	3,271	100.0%	0.4%	44.4%	49.1%	6.1%
Adjudicated Charge:						
Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation	3,047	93.2%	0.5%	41.4%	51.8%	6.4%
Disturbing the Peace	155	4.7%	0.0%	89.7%	9.7%	0.6%
No Contact Order Violation	44	1.3%	0.0%	68.2%	22.7%	9.1%
Contempt of Court	5	0.2%	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	4	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stalking	4	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Officers - resisting or obstructing officers	3	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trespass	2	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Children - Providing shelter to runaway children	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Aiding in a misdemeanor	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telephone - Use of to harass or make obscene phone calls	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Property - Malicious injury to property	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Unlawful entry	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Property destroy, take personal prop legal custody	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alcohol Bev - Unlawful transportation/open container	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: For ease of analysis, guilty/withheld judgment were combined with guilty and conditional dismissal/withheld judgment were combined with dismissed.

Attempted Strangulation

Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of attempted strangulation cases (N=2,271) were prosecuted as attempted strangulation. One quarter (24.7%), however, were prosecuted as domestic violence assault/battery, and 6.2% as battery. The majority (82.1%) of attempted strangulation cases were dismissed. If prosecuted as a domestic violence assault/battery charge, 85.1% of attempted strangulation cases resulted in guilty outcomes.

Stalking

Most of the 1,143 stalking charges were prosecuted as stalking (77.3%). The remaining most common charges included disturbing the peace (13.2%), telephone—use of to harass or make obscene phone calls (3.1%), and no contact order violation (2.3%). Over half (55.9%) of all cases prosecuted as stalking were dismissed, and one-third (32.4%) were found guilty. Stalking cases prosecuted as disturbing the peace were most likely to result in guilty outcomes (90.1%).

Original Charge: Attempted Strangulation	N	%	% Acquittal	% Guilty	% Dismissed by prosecutor/court	Other
Total	2,271	100.0%	1.6%	43.1%	55.3%	12.3%
Adjudicated:						
Attempted Strangulation	1445	63.6%	2.1%	15.0%	70.6%	12.3%
Domestic violence assault/battery	562	24.7%	0.4%	85.1%	10.9%	3.7%
Battery	140	6.2%	0.0%	89.3%	7.9%	2.9%
Disturbing the Peace	60	2.6%	0.0%	92.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Assault - Aggravated	27	1.2%	0.0%	77.8%	14.8%	7.4%
Assault	13	0.6%	0.0%	76.9%	15.4%	7.7%
False imprisonment	4	0.2%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Injury to Child	3	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telephone - Remove/obstruct lines or equipment	3	0.1%	0.0%	66.6%	0.0%	33.3%
Property - Malicious injury to property	3	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Battery - aggravated	3	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No Contact Order Violation	3	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Officers - resisting or obstructing officers	2	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Firearm - unlawful possession by convicted felon	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Controlled substance possession	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Officer flee or attempt to elude a police officer	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: For ease of analysis, guilty/withheld judgment were combined with guilty and conditional dismissal/withheld judgment were combined with dismissed.

Original Charge: Stalking	N	%	% Acquittal	% Guilty	% Dismissed by prosecutor/court	% Other
Total	1,143	100.0%	1.5%	44.9%	45.5%	8.1%
Adjudicated:						
Stalking	884	77.3%	1.9%	32.4%	55.9%	9.8%
Disturbing the Peace	151	13.2%	0.0%	90.1%	8.6%	1.3%
Telephone - Use of to harass or make obscene phone calls	35	3.1%	0.0%	85.7%	11.4%	2.9%
No Contact Order Violation	26	2.3%	0.0%	84.6%	15.4%	0.0%
Trespass	7	0.6%	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%
Domestic Violence Violation of Protection Order	7	0.6%	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	6	0.5%	0.0%	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Unlawful entry	5	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Telephone - Use of to Terrify/harass false statement	4	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Burglary	3	0.3%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
Property - Malicious injury to property	2	0.2%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Trespass of privacy	2	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Officers - resisting or obstructing officers	2	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault - Aggravated	2	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Domestic violence assault/battery	1	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Children Enticing of	1	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Accessory to Felony/harboring a wanted felon	1	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft - petit	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Telephone - Remove/obstruct lines or equipment	1	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trespass - criminal	1	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	1	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Note: For ease of analysis, guilty/withheld judgment were combined with guilty and conditional dismissal/withheld judgment were combined with dismissed.

Charges per Offender

Between 2005 and 2010, 19,464 different offenders were charged with a domestic violence protection order violation, no contact order violation, attempted strangulation, stalking, and/or domestic violence assault/battery. Criminal history records were not obtained to determine if other types of criminal charges were brought against offenders. However, the following information provides an indication of whether or not offenders charged with a domestic violence related charge commonly are involved in further domestic violence incidents. It should be kept in mind, however, that within the six years studied, offenders could have moved out of state.

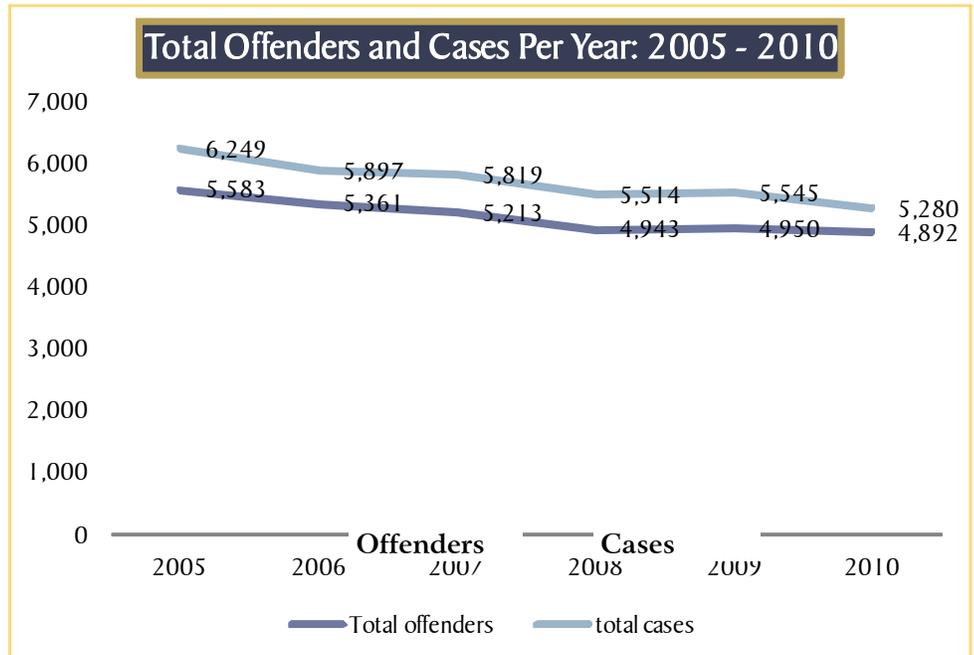
Of these offenders:

- 75.3% had only one case (among the five types studied) filed against them.
- 24.7% had multiple charges, up to 18 separate case filings over the course of six years.

Original Charge	Mean filings	N	Std. Deviation
Domestic Violence Assault and Battery	1.7	21,336	1.301
No Contact Order Violation	3.4	6,427	2.279
Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation	2.4	3,268	1.745
Attempted Strangulation	2.0	2,274	1.491
Stalking	2.3	1,146	1.921
Total	2.1	34,451	1.727

- Offenders charged with no contact order violations had the most filings per offender (mean 3.4). Offenders charged with a domestic violence protection order violation had the second highest average per offender (mean 2.4).
- Offenders with domestic violence assault/battery charges had the fewest average (mean 1.7) court filings per offender.
- Offenders found guilty of a felony had slightly more filings per offender than those found guilty of a misdemeanor (1.6 compared to 1.4).
- Offenders charged with a felony and acquitted had fewer average filings against them (mean 1.3) than those found guilty (mean 1.6) or those where the charges were dismissed (mean 1.5).

Number of charges filed per offender	N	%
1	14,651	75.3%
2	3,036	15.6
3	994	5.1
4	420	2.2
5	187	1.0
6	83	.4
7	35	.2
8	26	.1
9	13	.1
10	8	.0
11	7	.0
12	2	.0
13	1	.0
18	1	.0
Total	19,464	100.0%



Age of Offender

Offenders charged with stalking (mean age 35.8) tended to be older than offenders with other charges. Offenders of attempted strangulation and no contact order violations were slightly younger.

The age of offenders differed by case outcome. Between 2005 and 2010, 47.8% of juvenile cases were dismissed and 43.0% were found guilty. Offenders acquitted of the charge were on average four years older than those found guilty (age 36.1 compared to age 32.6). Offenders whose charges were dismissed averaged age 33.8. In addition, those adjudicated for a felony were older than those prosecuted for a misdemeanor (34.3 compared to 32.8).

For the third table on this page, all the offenses were reclassified using crime category codes from the National Incident Based Repository System (NIBRS). The list includes all Idaho charges according to what the case was prosecuted as. Coded this way, most offenses were prosecuted as aggravated assault, and the average age of offenders was 33.5. Younger offenders were more often charged with theft from building (mean age 20.0), curfew/loitering/vagrancy (mean age 22.0), drunkenness (mean age 26.5), drug equipment violations (mean age 27.0), driving under the influence (mean age 28.8), liquor law violations (mean age 29.3), and kidnapping/abduction (mean age 29.2). Older offenders were prosecuted for weapon law violations (mean age 41.6), forcible fondling (mean age 38.0), trespass of property (mean age 36.0), and nonviolent family offenses (mean age 35.2).

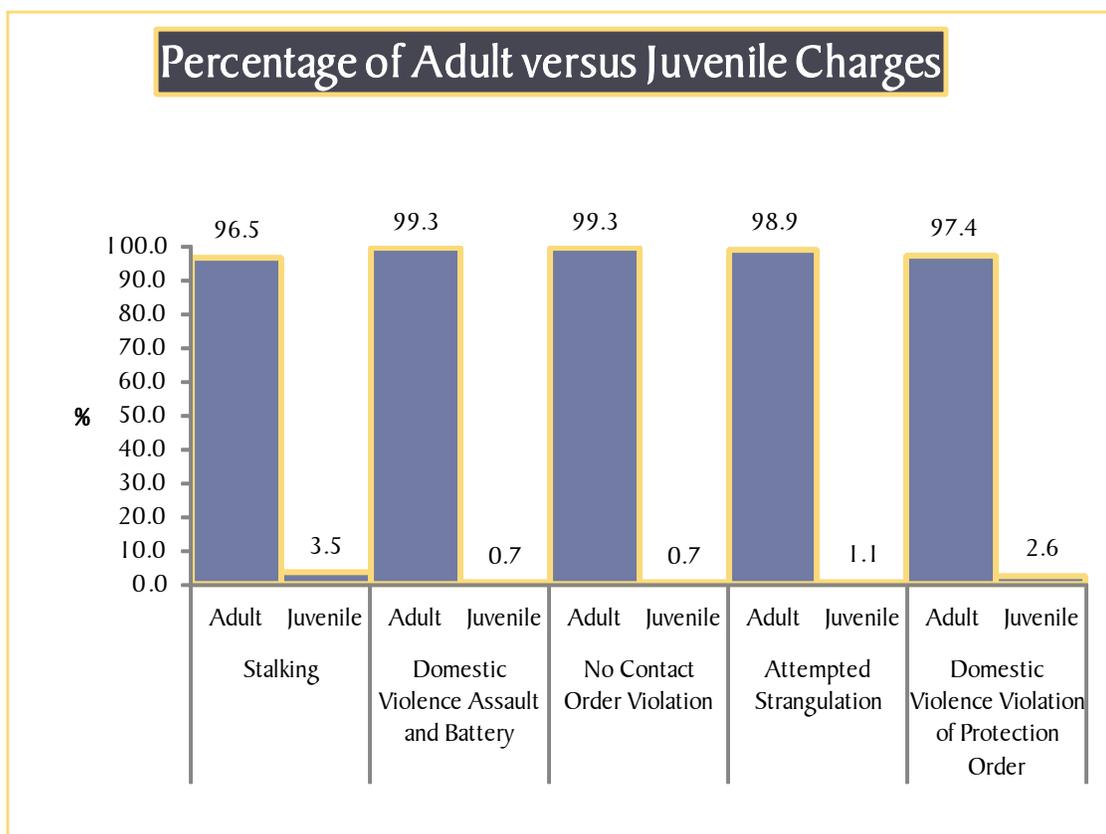
Original Charge:	Mean Age	N
Domestic Violence Assault and Battery	33.1	21,247
No Contact Order Violation	32.8	6,420
Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation	34.7	3,250
Attempted Strangulation	32.1	2,270
Stalking	35.8	1,131
Total	33.2	34,318

Outcome of Case	Mean Age	N	Std. Deviation
Guilty	32.6	17,351	10.251
Dismissed	33.8	13,515	10.753
Guilty/Withheld Judgment	33.0	1,132	10.731
Conditional Dismissal/ Judgment Withheld	36.0	345	12.258
Acquittal	36.1	256	10.176
Other	36.0	1,719	10.445
Total	33.28	32,301	10.494

Court cases categorized using NIBRS	Mean Age	N
Aggravated Assault	33.5	12,153
All other Violations	33.4	9,541
Disorderly Conduct	32.9	5,989
Simple Assault	32.6	3,300
Intimidation	33.0	3,179
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	32.3	66
Trespass of Real Property	36.0	19
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	32.1	15
Kidnapping/abduction	29.2	13
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	35.2	10
Drug/Narcotic Violations	31.7	6
Liquor Law Violations	29.3	6
Weapon Law Violations	41.6	5
Driving Under the Influence	28.8	4
Drug Equipment Violations	27.0	3
Forcible Rape	34.0	2
Robbery	34.0	2
Drunkenness	26.5	2
Forcible Fondling	38.0	1
Theft from Building	20.0	1
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	22.0	1
Total	33.2	34,318

Juvenile Offenders

Between 2005 and 2010, a small portion of total cases filed were against juveniles. A higher proportion of stalking and domestic violence protection order violation cases were filed against juveniles than other charges studied.

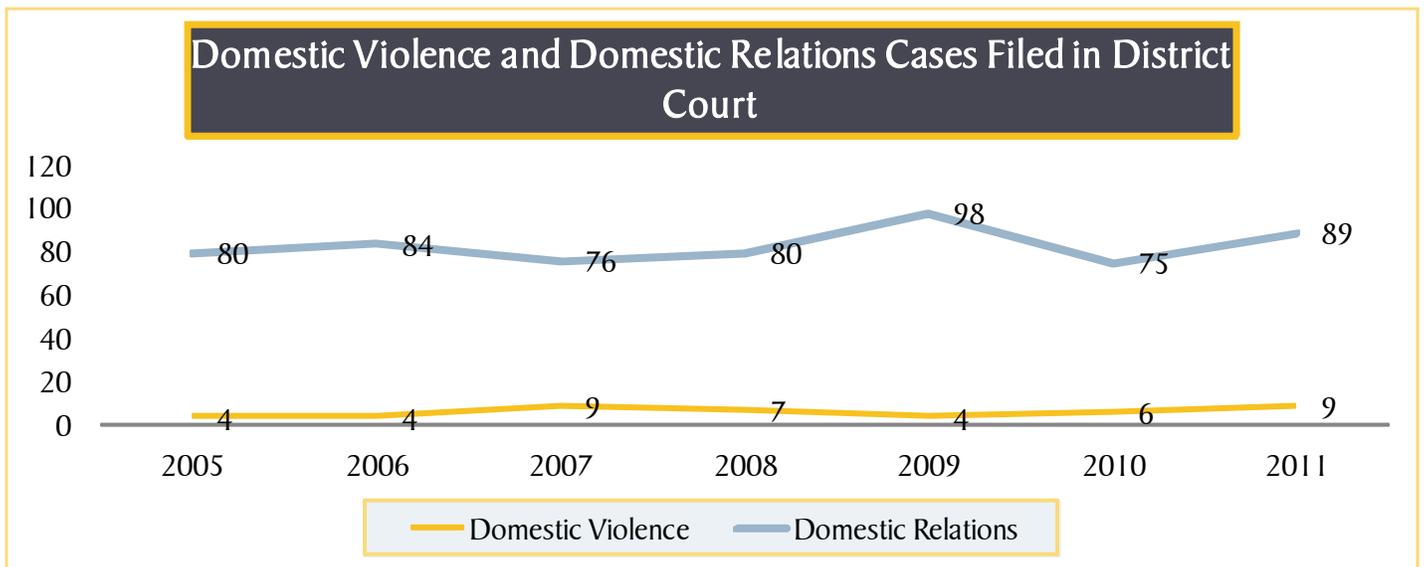
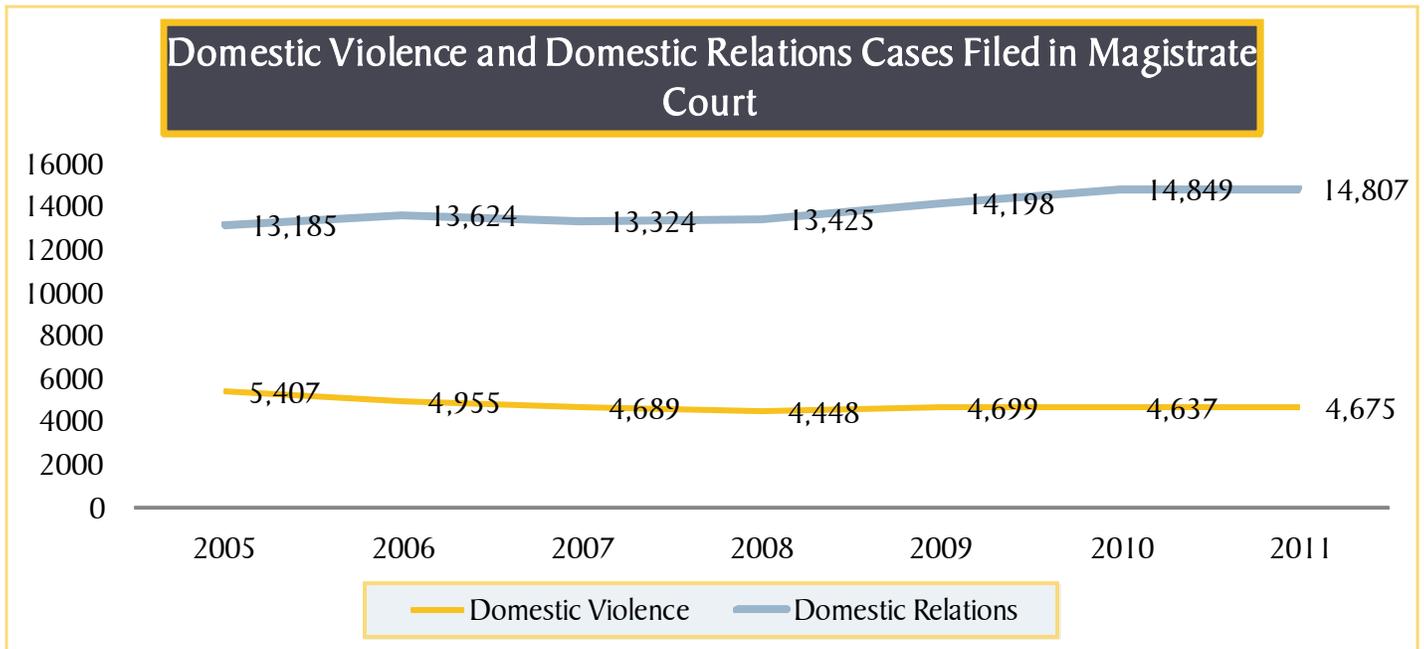


Charge	Age	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Stalking	Adult	195	165	191	185	200	162
	Juvenile	5	5	8	6	5	11
Total		200	170	199	191	205	173
Domestic Violence Assault and Battery	Adult	3,810	3,638	3,543	3,401	3,401	3,336
	Juvenile	16	28	24	28	25	21
Total		3,826	3,666	3,567	3,429	3,426	3,357
No Contact Order Violation	Adult	1,251	1,062	1,030	1,002	1,034	952
	Juvenile	12	9	3	11	6	6
Total		1,263	1,071	1,033	1,013	1,040	958
Attempted Strangulation	Adult	302	451	451	358	340	340
	Juvenile	4	1	4	5	7	3
Total		306	452	455	363	347	343
Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation	Adult	642	526	540	503	526	430
	Juvenile	21	14	20	11	6	13
Total		663	540	560	514	532	443

Magistrate and District Court

The following information is taken from Idaho Supreme Court Annual Reports between 2005—2011. Domestic violence cases include all civil protection order cases filed and domestic relations include divorce, child custody, and visitation cases. For Magistrate Court, the number of domestic relations cases between 2005 and 2011 increased by 12.3%. On the other hand, the number of domestic violence cases decreased by 13.5%. Therefore, the current trend from 2005 is towards fewer civil protection orders, but more divorce, child custody and visitation cases.

A few cases were handled by the District Court as appeals. Over the course of seven years, an average of 6.1 domestic violence cases (civil protection order) and an average of 83.1 domestic relations (divorce, child custody and visitation) cases were handled per year.



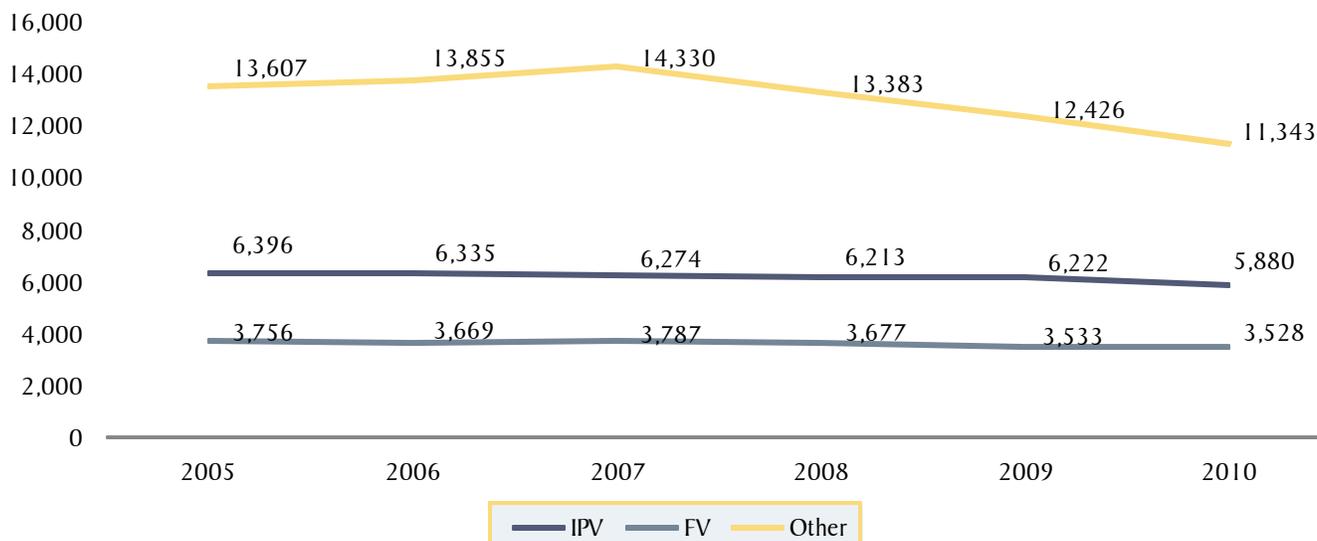
Police Reports



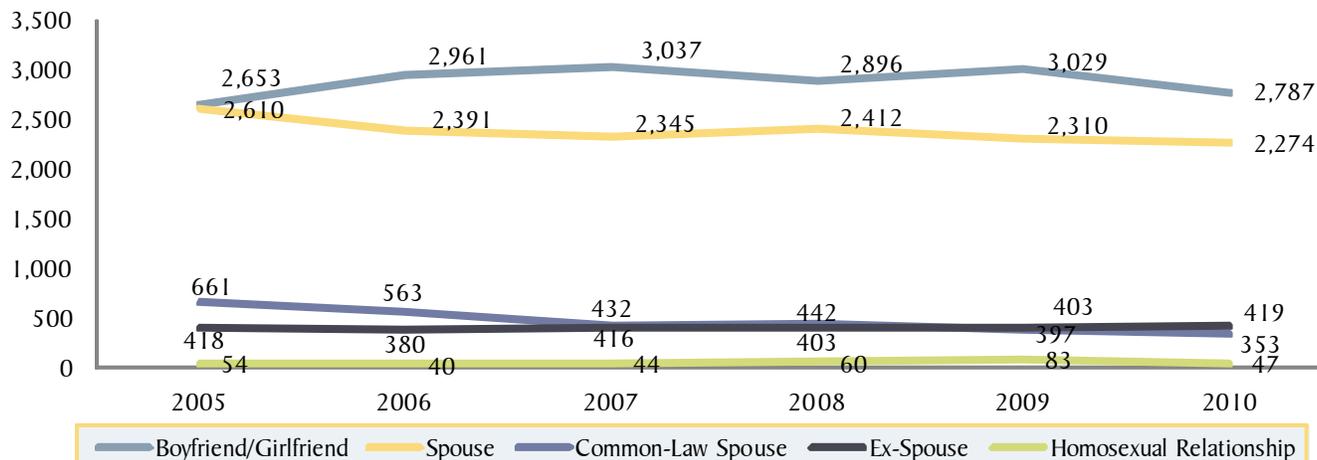
The following information details the number of incidents and arrests handled by police between 2005 and 2010. There were 5,880 reported victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) in 2010 and 3,528 victims of reported family violence (FV). Similar to court filings, reported victims of IPV decreased by 7.9% between 2005 and 2010; family victims decreased by 5.3%; and victims involved in other relationships with the offender decreased by 12.5%.

Most IPV relationships were between boyfriend/girlfriend, followed by spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse and homosexual relationship. Although victims of boyfriend/girlfriend relationship violence were as common as victims of spousal relationship violence in 2005, victims of boyfriend/girlfriend relationship violence have since outpaced all others. In addition, in 2010, the number of victims in incidents with ex-spouse relationships rose above common-law spouse.

Number of Victims of IPV, FV and Other: 2005-2010



Number of IPV Victims by Relationship Type: 2005 - 2010



Victim/Offender Relationship

Between 2005 and 2010, IPV composed 27.0% of all victim/offender relationships, family relationships made up 15.9%, and other relationship types made up the remaining 57.1%. The most common categories for victim/offender relationships included: 1) acquaintance (22.5%); 2) boyfriend/girlfriend (12.6%); 3) stranger (10.7%); and 4) spouse (10.4%).

Of the 37,320 reported victims of IPV between 2005 and 2010, nearly half (46.6%) were in a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship with the offender. In addition, over one-third (38.4%) of IPV victims were within a spousal relationship with the offender, 7.6% were within a common-law relationship with the offender, and 6.5% of victims were the ex-spouse of the offender. Less than one percent (0.9%) of total IPV victims were in a same sex relationship with the offender.

Of the 21,950 reported victims of family violence between 2005 and 2010, nearly one-third (32.0%) were a child of the offender, 17.4% were a parent of the offender, and 16.6% were a sibling of the offender.

For other relationship types between 2005 and 2010, the most common included acquaintance (39.5%) and stranger (18.7%).

In many instances, the victim was also implicated as an offender within the incident. The last column indicates the proportion of incidents with victims thought to be offenders by victim/offender relationship. IPV victims had the greatest tendency to be listed as both offender and victim, composing 42.4% of all victim was offender relationships, but only 27.0% of total victims. However, the most common victim/offender relationship for an individual listed as both offender *and* victim was acquaintance.

Relationship Type:	Total Victims 2005—2010	% of Group	% of Total Victims	% Victim was Of- fender
IPV	N	%	%	%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	17,363	46.5%	12.6%	16.6%
Spouse	14,342	38.4	10.4	17.7%
Common-Law Spouse	2,848	7.6	2.1	5.4%
Ex-Spouse	2,439	6.5	1.8	2.1%
Homosexual Relationship	328	0.9	0.2	0.6%
Total IPV Victims	37,320	100.0%	27.0%	42.4%
FV	N	%	%	%
Child	7,016	32.0%	5.1%	2.9%
Parent	3,829	17.4	2.8	2.5
Sibling (Brother or Sister)	3,639	16.6	2.6	4.4
Other Family Member	2,708	12.3	2.0	1.3
Stepchild	1,532	7.0	1.1	0.4
In-law	844	3.8	0.6	1.0
Stepparent	674	3.1	0.5	0.5
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	658	3.0	0.5	0.0
Grandchild	507	2.3	0.4	0.0
Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)	344	1.6	0.2	0.0
Grandparent	199	0.9	0.1	0.0
Total FV Victims	21,950	100.0%	15.9%	13.0%
Other Relationship	N	%	%	%
Acquaintance	31,163	39.5%	22.5%	24.3%
Stranger	14,737	18.7	10.7	3.3
Otherwise Known	12,150	15.4	8.8	5.7
Relationship Unknown	12,611	16.0	9.1	4.4
Friend	4,987	6.3	3.6	4.5
Neighbor	2,463	3.1	1.8	2.0
Employee	327	0.4	0.2	0.2
Babysitree (the Baby)	322	0.4	0.2	0.0
Employer	184	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Other Relationship Victims	78,944	100.0%	57.1%	44.6%
Total Victims	138,214	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Trend in Victim/Offender Relationships

Total numbers of IPV victims decreased in 2010 from 2009 by 5.5%. However, in 2010, there were more victims who were an ex-spouse of the offender (419 compared to 406.5 average).

The total number of FV victims also decreased between 2009 and 2010. However, increases occurred among parents who were victims (15.3% increase), siblings (11.7% increase), step-parents (9.7% increase), and child of a boy/girlfriend (5.7% increase). On the other hand, the number of victims who were the child of the offender (the most common family relationship category) decreased by 10.3%.

In 2010, victims within all other relationship types decreased. Slight increases, however, were seen between 2005 and 2010 in victim/offender relationships of neighbor (5.0%), and acquaintance (1.2%).

Relationship Type:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2009— 2010	Six Year Average
IPV								
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	2,653	2,961	3,037	2,896	3,029	2,787	-8.0%	2,893.8
Spouse	2,610	2,391	2,345	2,412	2,310	2,274	-1.6	2,390.3
Common-Law Spouse	661	563	432	442	397	353	-11.1	474.7
Ex-Spouse	418	380	416	403	403	419	4.0	406.5
Homosexual Relationship	54	40	44	60	83	47	-43.4	54.7
Total IPV Victims	6,396	6,335	6,274	6,213	6,222	5,880	-5.5%	6,220.0
FV								
Child	1,274	1,173	1,240	1,145	1,151	1,033	-10.3%	1,169.3
Parent	645	600	606	667	609	702	15.3	638.2
Sibling (Brother or Sister)	613	610	579	628	571	638	11.7	606.5
Other Family Member	442	478	539	424	418	407	-2.6	451.3
Stepchild	254	250	290	271	235	232	-1.3	255.3
In-law	130	165	143	134	140	132	-5.7	140.7
Stepparent	89	115	102	131	113	124	9.7	112.3
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	135	112	101	92	106	112	5.7	109.7
Grandchild	76	77	98	97	96	63	-34.4	84.5
Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)	70	52	45	55	65	57	-12.3	57.3
Grandparent	28	37	44	33	29	28	-3.4	33.2
Total FV Victims	3,756	3,669	3,787	3,677	3,533	3,528	-0.1%	3,658.3
Other Relationship								
Acquaintance	4,700	5,682	5,919	5,170	4,816	4,876	1.2%	5,193.8
Stranger	2,066	2,850	2,668	2,735	2,430	1,988	-18.2	2,456.2
Otherwise Known	2,633	1,885	1,899	2,015	1,945	1,773	-8.8	2,025.0
Relationship Unknown	2,808	2,114	2,313	2,004	1,866	1,506	-19.3	2,101.8
Friend	834	773	883	887	891	719	-19.3	831.2
Neighbor	432	383	473	441	358	376	5.0	410.5
Employee	46	65	82	50	42	42	0.0	54.5
Babysittee (the Baby)	58	72	50	51	49	42	-14.3	53.7
Employer	30	31	43	30	29	21	-27.6	30.7
Total Other Victims	13,607	13,855	14,330	13,383	12,426	11,343	-8.7%	13,157.3
Total Victims	23,759	23,859	24,391	23,273	22,181	20,751	-6.4%	23,035.7

Type of Crime

The majority of offenses in cases where the victim and offender relationship is collected were violent. However, a few offenses also involved non-violent crimes: 6% of IPV offenses, 3.4% of FV offenses, and 3.7% of Other Relationship offenses. The majority (85.2%) of all crimes involved assault (simple or aggravated). IPV victims experienced a disproportionate number of assault offenses compared to FV or victims within other relationships (90.0% IPV, 81.0% FV, and 84.1% Other). FV victims, on the other hand, experienced a disproportionate number of forcible sex offenses (14.0% compared to 2.6% IPV, and 8.3% Other).

Crime type	IPV	FV	Other	Total
Non-Violent	6.0%	3.4%	3.7%	4.2%
Violent	94.0%	96.6%	96.3%	95.8%
Total	42,158	21,300	102,774	166,232

Offense	IPV	FV	Other	Total
Assault Offenses	90.0%	81.0%	84.1%	85.2%
Forcible Sex Offenses	2.6	14.0	8.3	7.6
Destruction/Damage of Property/Vandalism	3.7	2.4	1.6	2.2
Robbery	0.1	0.1	2.6	1.7
Kidnapping/Abduction	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4
Larceny/Theft Offenses	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Homicide Offenses	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Fraud Offenses	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	42,158	21,300	102,774	166,232

Note: Limited to cases in which victim/offender relationship is collected.

Homicide Victim/Offender Relationship

The proportion of homicides where the victim and offender were intimately related has fluctuated over the years, averaging 6.3 victims per year between 2005 and 2010. In 2010, there were 2 more IPV homicides than average, accounting for over one-third (36.4%) of all homicides that year.

Approximately 2 out of 10 (19.1%) of all homicide victims between 2005 and 2010 were family relatives of the offender. Slightly over half (51.1%) of all FV victims were a child of the offender, accounting for 9.7% of all homicide victims. There were 4 FV homicides in 2010.

Nearly two-thirds (64.8%) of all homicide victims between 2005 and 2010 were related to the offender in other ways. Four in 10 (39.2%) other relationship homicides were an acquaintance of the offender, accounting for 25.4% of all homicide victims.

Circumstances Surrounding the Homicide

- Within IPV homicides, the most common circumstance was an argument (38.7%). FV homicides (not including “other” and “unknown”) also most often resulted from an argument.
- 3.2% of IPV homicides were a mercy killing.
- 8.7% of other victim/offender relationship homicides resulted from incidents involving drug dealing.

Homicide	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Victim was Spouse	3	6	4	5	3	5	26
Victim was Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	1	4	0	1	2	9
Homosexual Relationship	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Victim was Common-Law Spouse	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total IPV	4	7	8	7	4	8	38
% of Total Homicide	8.3%	13.2%	12.9%	31.8%	13.8%	36.4%	16.1%

Homicide	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Victim was Child	6	4	3	3	5	2	23
Victim was Parent	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Victim was Other Family Member	2	0	1	1	1	0	5
Victim was In-law	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Victim was Sibling (Brother or Sister)	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Victim was Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Victim was Grandchild	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Victim was Stepchild	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total FV	9	9	8	5	10	4	45
% of Total Homicide	18.8%	17.0%	12.9%	22.7%	34.5%	18.2%	19.1%

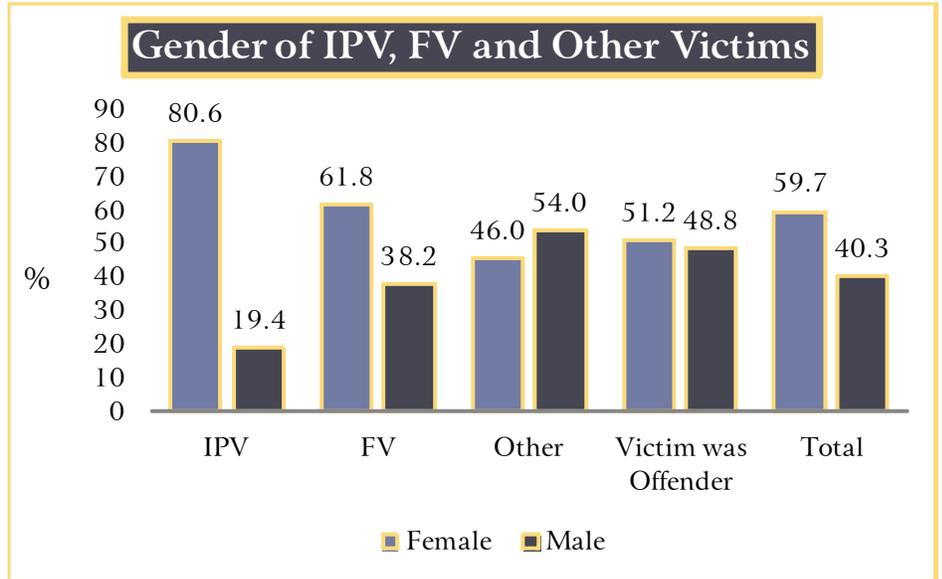
Homicide	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Victim was Acquaintance	12	11	23	7	3	4	60
Relationship Unknown	16	4	9	2	7	1	39
Victim was Otherwise Known	3	6	6	1	2	2	20
Victim was Stranger	2	8	4	0	2	1	17
Victim was Friend	2	4	4	0	1	0	11
Victim was Employee	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Victim was Babysittee (the Baby)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Victim was Neighbor	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total Other Victims	35	37	46	10	15	10	153
% of Total Homicide	72.9%	69.8%	74.2%	45.5%	51.7%	45.5%	64.8%

Homicide Circumstances: 2005—2010	% IPV	% FV	% Other	% Unknown	% Total
Argument	38.7%	16.7%	29.0%	18.5%	26.8%
Other Circumstances	29.0	52.8	29.0	25.9	33.5
Unknown Circumstances	19.4	27.8	27.5	40.7	28.0
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer(s)	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.7	1.2
Lovers Quarrel	9.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.0
Other Felony Involved	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.7	1.2
Gangland	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.4	1.8
Drug Dealing	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	3.7
Mercy Killing	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total	31	36	69	27	164

Gender of Victim, Offender and Arrestee

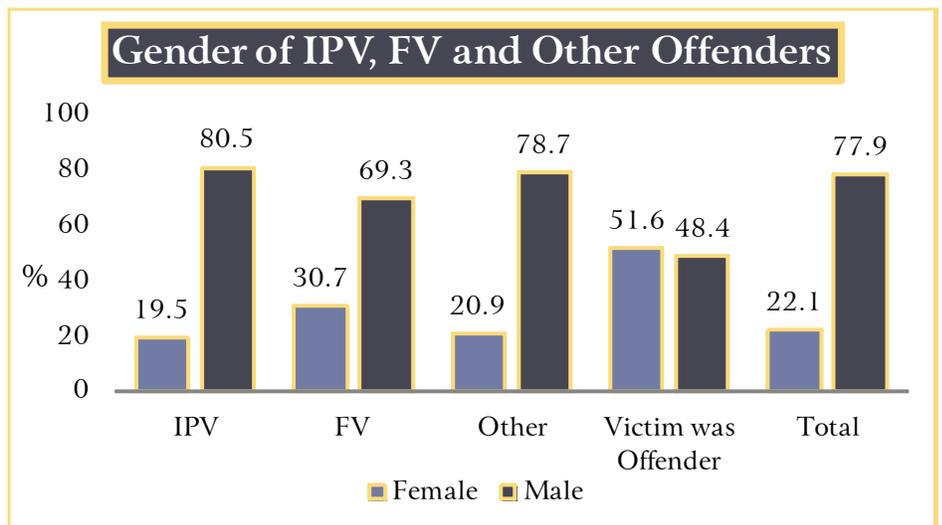
Victim

A higher proportion of victims were female (59.7%) as opposed to male (40.3%). Victims of reported IPV were most often female (80.6%). A smaller proportion of FV victims were female than IPV victims (61.8%). In comparison, victims related to their offender through other relationship types were most often male (54.0%). For situations where the victim was also implicated in the event as an offender, 51.2% were female and 48.8% were male.



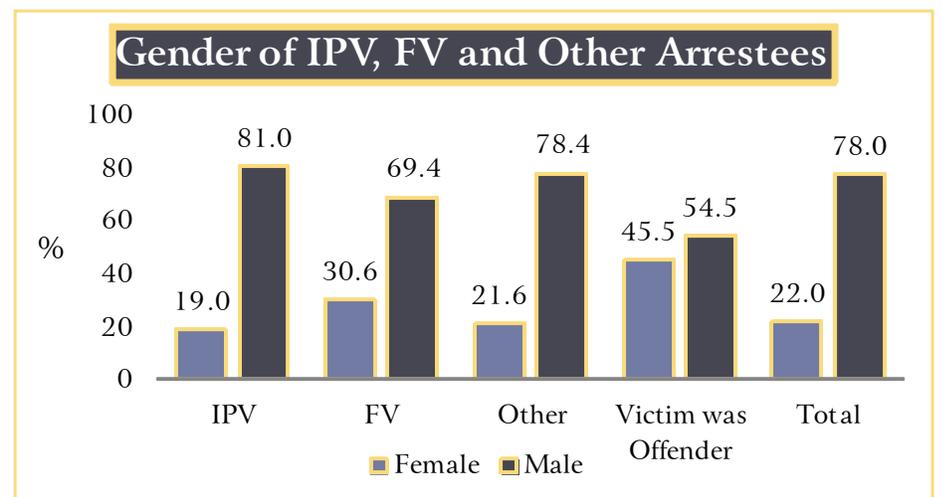
Offender

The vast majority of IPV offenders were male (80.5%). A higher proportion of FV offenders were female than IPV offenders or other relationship offenders (30.7% compared to 19.5% and 20.9%). Offenders considered to be both victim and offender were split fairly equally between male versus female (51.6% female/48.4% male).



Arrestee

The gender of arrestees was similar to the gender of suspected offenders in all categories except for incidents where the victim was both victim and offender. Although individuals thought to be both victim and offender were slightly more likely to be female (51.6%), females who were both victim and offender were less likely to be arrested (45.5%).

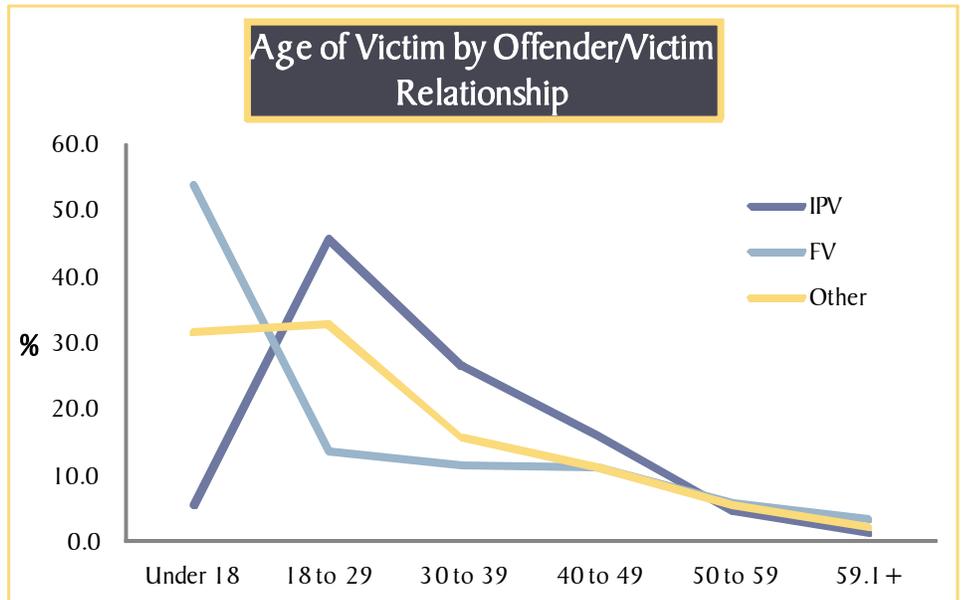


Age of Victims, Offenders and Arrestees

Victims

IPV victims tend to be 4 years older than average victims (31.1 compared to 27.6). Only 5.6% of IPV victims were under age 18.

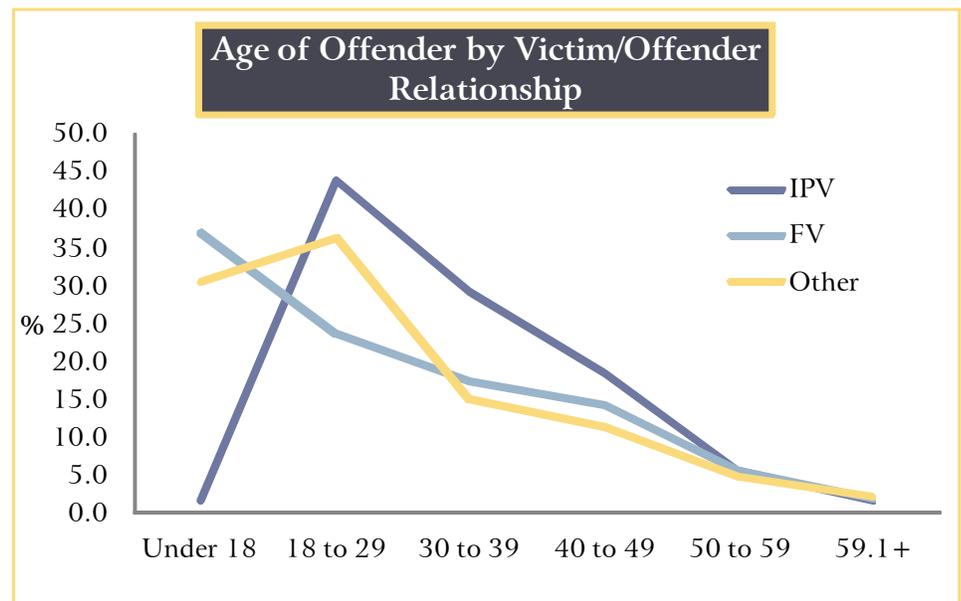
FV victims, on the other hand, are much younger, averaging 4.8 years younger than other victims (22.8 compared to 27.6). Over half (54.1%) of FV victims were under age 18, compared to 31.8% of victims in other relationship types.



Offenders

IPV offenders tend to be older than other offenders (age 32.3 compared to age 25.4). A small portion of IPV offenders (1.5%) were under age 18.

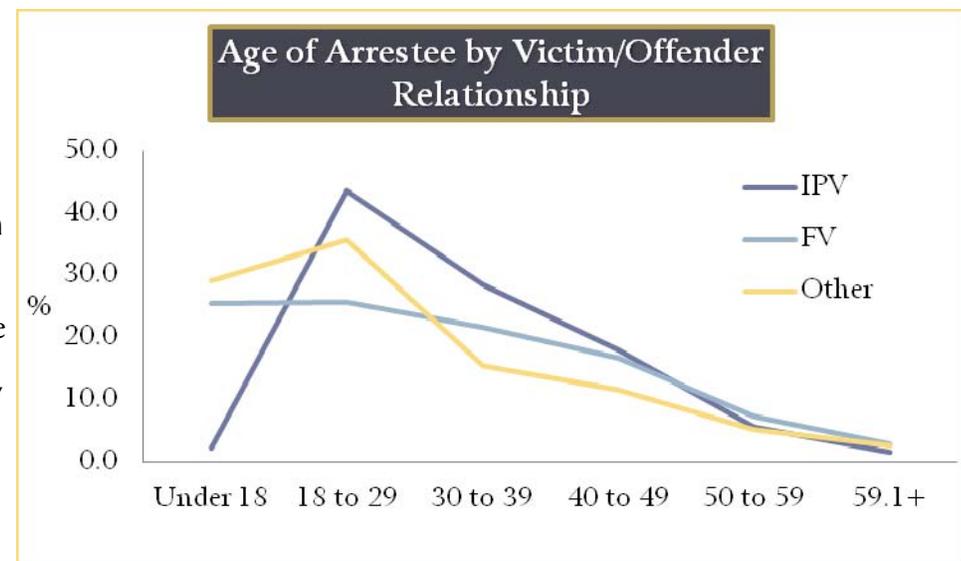
FV offenders are also older than other offenders (age 29.8 compared to age 25.4). However, over one-third (37.2%) of FV offenders were under age 18. Less than one-third (30.5%) of offenders involved in crimes with victims of other relationship types were under age 18.



Arrestees

Individuals who are arrested for IPV were similar in age to suspected offenders (32.7 compared to 32.3). 2.2% of individuals arrested for incidents involving intimate partners were under age 18.

FV arrestees were slightly younger than suspected offenders (age 27.5 compared to age 29.8). Both IPV and FV arrestees were slightly older on average than arrestees involved in other crimes (age 26.7). One quarter (25.5%) of FV arrestees were under age 18. Nearly thirty percent (29.2%) of arrestees involved in other relationships with victims were under age 18.



Race/ethnicity of Victim, Offender and Arrestee

Victims

A higher proportion of IPV victims were white (93.4%) compared to other relationship types (90.8%). The majority (91.2%) of FV victims were also white, and 8.3% of FV victims were Hispanic. In addition, fewer IPV victims were Hispanic (6.1%) than family victims (9.1%) or other relationships (8.9%).

Victim Race/Ethnicity

Relationship	% White	% His-panic	% Ameri-can Indian	% Black	% Asian/Pacific Islander	% Un-known	Total
IPV	93.4%	6.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	3.6%	39,953
FV	91.2	9.1	1.2	1.0	0.4	6.2	19,780
Other	90.8	8.9	1.4	1.4	0.4	6.0	84,411
Total	91.6	8.2	1.3	1.3	0.5	5.4	144,144

Offenders

IPV and FV offenders were more commonly white than offenders in other relationship types (93.3% and 93.8% compared to 89.4%). However, there were more individuals of unknown race among other offenders than among IPV or FV offenders (5.8% compared to 2.0% and 3.1%). Ethnicity (Hispanic/non-Hispanic) is not collected for offenders.

Offender Race*

Relationship	% White	% Black	% American Indian	% Asian American	% Unknown	Total
IPV	93.3%	2.4%	1.7%	0.6%	2.0%	32,839
FV	93.8	1.3	1.4	0.4	3.1	15,052
Other	89.4	2.4	2.0	0.4	5.8	40,658
Total	89.2	2.2	1.8	0.5	6.3	96,931

*Ethnicity is not collected for offenders

Arrestee

A slightly higher proportion of IPV and FV arrestees were white in comparison to other arrestees (93.3% and 94.5% compared to 91.4%). By ethnicity, IPV arrestees were more likely to be Hispanic than FV arrestees (14.3% compared to 10.6%). FV arrestees were least likely to be Hispanic. However, arrestees were more likely to be Hispanic than victims (13.7% compared to 8.2%).

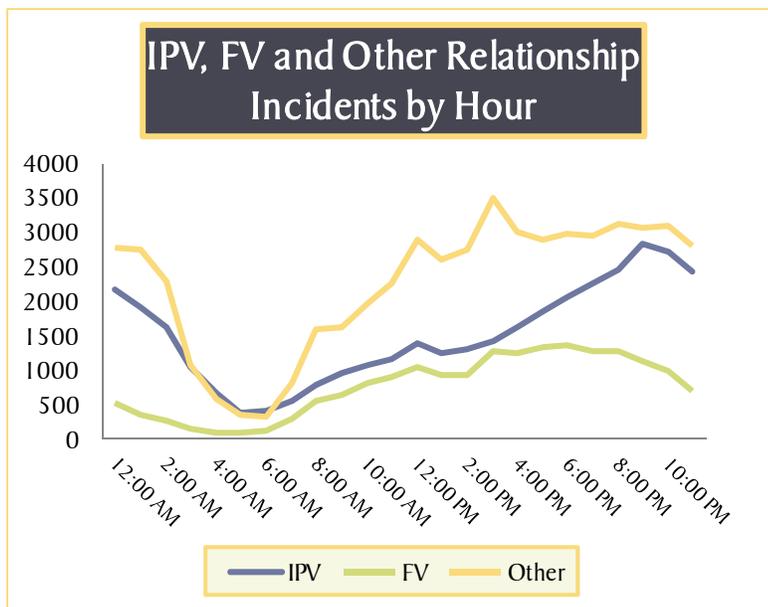
Arrestee Race/Ethnicity

Relationship	% White	% Hispanic	% Black	% American Indian	% Asian American	% Un-known	Total
IPV	93.3%	14.3%	2.5%	2.0%	0.6%	1.5%	20,602
FV	94.5	10.6	1.5	1.5	0.4	2.0	7,902
Other	91.4	13.5	2.6	2.7	0.5	2.8	23,519
Total	92.7	13.7	2.4	2.2	0.5	2.2	56,065

IPV, FV and Other Incidents by Hour, Month and Day of Week

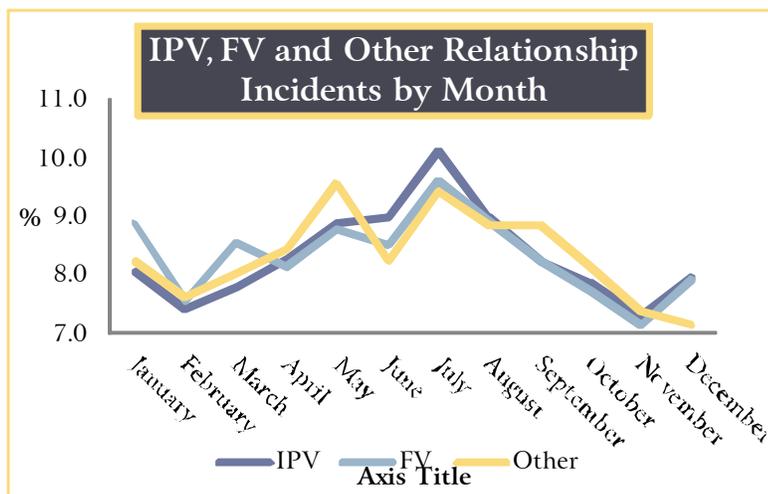
By Hour

- 47.2% of IPV incidents occurred between 8pm and 3am. Peak hours were between 7pm and midnight, accounting for 35.1% of all incidents.
- 51.1% of FV incidents occurred between 12pm and 7 pm. Peak hours spiked between 3pm and 8pm, accounting for 42.0% of all incidents.
- 44.0% of victim/offender other relationship incidents occurred between 4pm and 11pm. Peak numbers occurred at 3pm, with another spike occurring at 10pm.



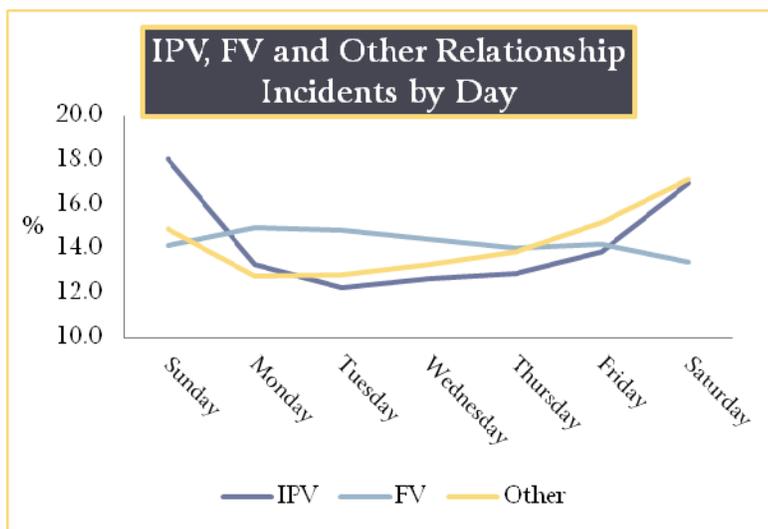
By Month

- IPV happens most often during summer months. 28.1% occurred during the months of June through August. One out of 10 incidents occurred in the peak month of July.
- FV also occurs most often during summer months. 27.0% occurred during the months of June through August. However, a disproportionate number (24.4%) occurred in the winter months of November through January in comparison to other incidents. The highest spike occurred in July with 9.6% of all FV incidents.
- For other relationship types, 26.5% occurred during the summer months of June through August. A disproportionate number occurred in Spring. The peak month was May, with 10.1% of all incidents.



Day of Week

- 18.0% of all IPV incidents occurred on Sunday. Nearly half, (48.9%) occurred between Friday through Sunday. IPV is significantly less likely to occur Tuesday through Thursday.
- Incidents for FV peaked during weekdays (versus the weekend), with the highpoint on Monday (15.0%). 58.2% occurred between Monday and Thursday. FV is less likely to occur on Saturday or Sunday.
- Other relationship incidents peaked on Saturday (17.2%). Nearly half, (47.2%) occurred between Friday through Sunday.



Location of Incident by Victim/Offender Relationship: 2005—2010

The most common location for incidents of IPV was a residence/home (85.0%). However, a higher proportion of FV incidents occurred within a residence than IPV incidents (89.0% compared to 85.0%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of IPV than FV incidents occurred on a Highway/road/alley (6.0% compared to 3.8%). Other relationship types occurred most commonly at a residence (44.4%) followed by school/college (12.9%), highway/road/alley (12.4%), and bar/night club (7.1%).

Location	IPV	FV	Other	Relationship unknown	Victim was offender	Total
Residence/Home	85.0%	89.0%	44.4%	42.4%	73.7%	59.1%
Highway/Road/Alley	6.0	3.8	12.4	18.1	6.7	10.2
Bar/Night Club	1.3	0.4	7.1	10.1	5.4	5.4
School/College	0.4	0.7	12.9	4.5	2.9	7.7
Jail/Prison	0.2	0.1	2.3	1.1	2.4	1.5
Parking Lot/Garage	1.6	1.1	3.0	3.7	2.1	2.5
Other/Unknown	1.2	1.5	3.5	4.9	1.6	2.8
Field/Woods	0.5	0.6	2.1	2.5	1.1	1.6
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.1
Convenience Store	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.9
Commercial/Office Building	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9
Department/Discount Store	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.7
Service/Gas Station	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Restaurant	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.1
Government/Public Building	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.9	0.2	1.1
Grocery/Supermarket	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.7
Lake/Waterway	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Drug Store/Doctors Office/Hospital	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.8
Specialty store (TV, Fur, Etc.)	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.7
Bank/Savings and Loan	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
Church/Synagogue/Temple	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Construction Site	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Liquor Store	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rental Storage Facility	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	19,196	15,859	54,061	10,718	4,626	104,460

Weapon Involvement by Location

Only 4.2% of all incidents with weapons between 2005 and 2010 occurring within a home involved a gun. The vast majority (81.0%) of occurrences within the home involved personal weapons of hands, fists, or feet. Locations with the highest use of guns involved in the incident included: bank/savings and loan (49.7%), air/bus/train terminal (28.4%), specialty store (16.6%), convenient store (16.5%), highway/road/alley (13.7%), field/woods (13.6%), rental storage facility (12.7%) and service/gas station (10.9%).

Location	% guns	N with weapons
Residence/Home	4.2	77,551
Highway/Road/Alley	13.7	14,851
School/College	1.9	8,706
Bar/Night Club	2.4	6,143
Parking Lot/Garage	7.4	3,196
Other/Unknown	4.1	3,041
Field/Woods	13.6	2,051
Jail/Prison	0.1	1,488
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	5.2	1,396
Restaurant	8.9	1,137
Convenience Store	16.5	1,078
Government/Public Building	2.8	1,036
Drug Store/Doctors Office/Hospital	3.6	894
Commercial/Office Building	6.3	805
Department/Discount Store	7.2	795
Grocery/Supermarket	8.7	724
Specialty store (TV, Fur, Etc.)	16.6	705
Service/Gas Station	10.9	403
Lake/Waterway	9.7	371
Bank/Savings and Loan	49.7	324
Church/Synagogue/Temple	5.6	216
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	28.4	201
Construction Site	6.5	93
Rental Storage Facility	12.7	55
Liquor Store	0.0	13
Total	5.7	127,273

Alcohol and Drug Involvement

Incidents involving intimate partners were more likely to involve alcohol than incidents involving either family or other relationships (22.9% IPV compared to 10.4% FV and 17.1% Other). Incidents where the victim was suspected to also be the offender also involved alcohol at a higher rate (23.2%). Suspicion that the offender was using drugs, however, was slightly more common in incidents involving family members than either IPV or other (2.9% FV compared to 2.2% IPV and 2.0% Other). Only 1.3% of incidents where the offender was also suspected to be the victim, involved offenders thought to be under the influence of drugs.

Among IPV incidents, one-quarter of all incidents involving same-sex partners (25.4%) and common-law relationships (24.7%) involved alcohol. Offenses involving an ex-spouse were the least likely to involve alcohol or drugs (12.9% and 1.1% respectively).

FV incidents most likely to have offenders suspected of using alcohol included: in-law (13.6%); stepparent (12.8%); sibling (12.1%); other family member (11.9%); child of boyfriend/girlfriend (11.6%); and child (10.0%). In 5.3% of incidents where a child was victimized by a parent, the parent was thought to be under the influence of drugs. FV incidents involving stepsiblings (stepbrother or stepsister) were least likely to involve offenders under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Among other relationships, incidents involving strangers (26.4%) and friends (23.7%) were most likely to involve offenders under the influence of alcohol. A higher proportion of stranger offenders were also most commonly suspected of using drugs (2.7%), than other offenders (2.0%).

Victim/Offender Relationship	% alcohol	% drugs
Homosexual Relationship	25.4%	2.0%
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	23.5	2.4
Ex-Spouse	12.9	1.1
Common-Law Spouse	24.7	2.6
Spouse	23.6	1.9
IPV Total	22.9%	2.2%
Parent	8.5	2.4
Child	10.0	5.3
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	11.6	1.9
Grandparent	5.6	0.0
Grandchild	4.9	2.3
In-law	13.6	2.2
Other Family Member	11.9	1.6
Sibling (Brother or Sister)	12.1	1.3
Stepchild	11.5	2.2
Stepparent	12.8	1.5
Stepsibling (Stepbrother or Stepsister)	3.1	0.3
FV Total	10.4%	2.9%
Acquaintance	13.6	1.8
Babysittee (the Baby)	3.4	1.8
Employee	9.8	1.5
Employer	4.7	1.6
Friend	23.7	1.9
Neighbor	12.2	0.5
Otherwise Known	14.9	1.7
Relationship Unknown	16.0	2.0
Stranger	26.4	2.7
Other Relationship Total	17.1%	2.0%
Total	18.1%	2.1%
Victim was Offender	23.2%	1.3%

Weapon Involvement by Victim/Offender Relationship

Most often, weapons used within IPV incidents included personal weapons (88.3%) such as hands, feet, teeth, etc. Other than personal weapons, the most common weapon was a knife/cutting instrument (1.5%) or a blunt object (1.1%). Asphyxiation occurred within 0.9% of IPV incidents, nearly twice as often as incidents involving other relationships (0.05%).

Handguns, on the other hand, were used in 0.7% of IPV incidents, but were used less often than within incidents involving other relationship types (1.3%), or an unknown relationship (2.7%). Guns of various types were used in 0.9% of IPV incidents, 0.9% of FV incidents, 2.7% of other relationships, and 1.9% of total weapon involved incidents.

Use of drugs as a weapon occurred within 0.04% of IPV incidents, but more commonly within FV (0.1%) and other relationship (0.1%) incidents.

Suspected Use of Alcohol or Drugs by Weapon Type

Overall, incidents with weapons were more likely to involve an offender under the influence of drugs and alcohol than incidents without weapons (18.8% compared to 5.2%). In addition, for offenses involving a gun, 13.8% of the offenders were suspected of being under the influence of alcohol and 10.0% under the influence of drugs.

Offenders using asphyxiation (30.2%) on victims were more likely to be suspected of alcohol use than those using other types of weapons. In 20.0% of incidents where personal weapons, such as hands, fists and feet were used as weapons, the offender was suspected to be under the influence of alcohol.

Of offenders who drugged their victim (n=110 between 2005 and 2010), nearly half (46.4%) were suspected to be under the influence of drugs and 18.2% were under the influence of alcohol.

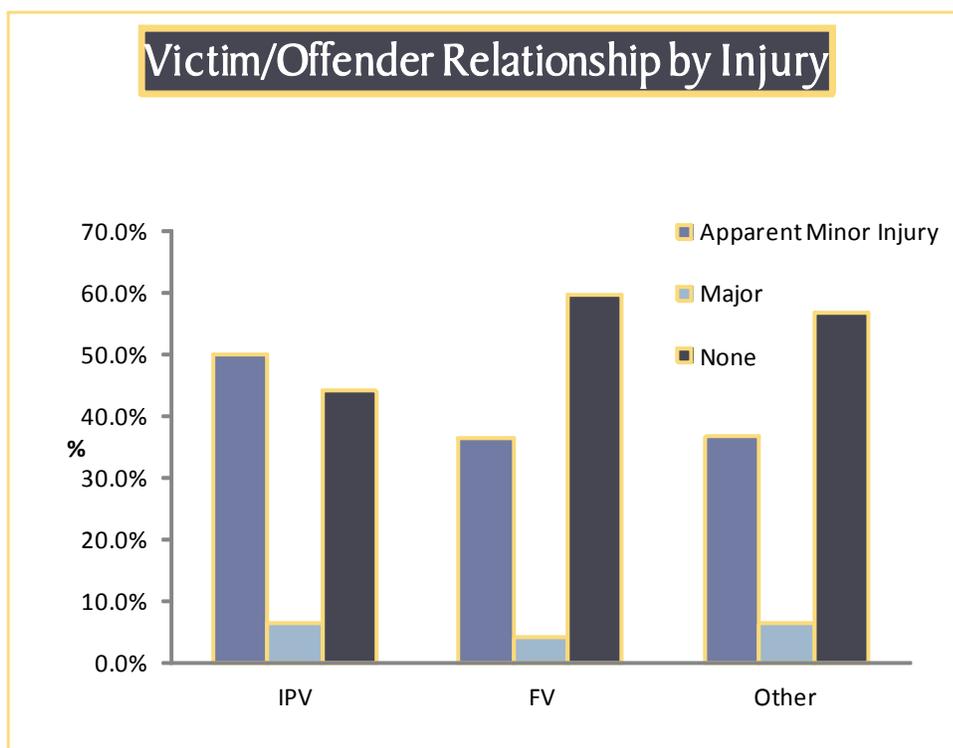
Type of Weapon Involved:	IPV	FV	Other	Unknown	Victim was Offender	Total
Personal Weapons (Hands, Feet, Teeth, Etc.)	88.3%	82.7%	81.4%	71.6%	92.1%	83.4%
Other	4.9	7.9	6.5	8.1	4.2	6.3
Knife/Cutting Instrument (Icepick, Ax, Etc.)	1.5	2.2	3.2	4.1	1.4	2.5
Blunt Object (Club, Hammer, Etc.)	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.0	1.1	1.8
Unknown	0.9	2.1	1.2	4.1	0.6	1.5
Handgun	0.5	0.4	1.5	2.7	0.2	1.0
Motor Vehicle (When Used as Weapon)	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.1	0.9
Asphyxiation (by Drowning, Strangulation, Suffocation, Gas)	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Firearm (Type Not Stated)	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.3
Rifle	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Shotgun	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Other Firearm	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Handgun - Automatic	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Fire/Incendiary Device	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Poison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	29,222	14,183	35,314	6,220	906	85,845

Weapon involved:	% Alcohol	% Drugs
Asphyxiation (by Drowning, Strangulation, Suffocation, Gas)	30.2%	3.6%
Blunt Object (Club, Hammer, Etc.)	16.7	4.7
Drugs/Narcotics/Sleeping Pills	18.2	46.4
Explosives	2.8	2.2
Fire/Incendiary Device	5.4	3.7
Firearm - Automatic (Type Not Stated)	5.6	7.5
Firearm (Type Not Stated)	8.7	6.6
Handgun	16.1	11.8
Handgun - Automatic	12.9	10.8
Knife/Cutting Instrument (Icepick, Ax, Etc.)	15.9	10.8
Motor Vehicle (When Used as Weapon)	21.3	3.7
Other	14.9	5.0
Other Firearm	3.9	3.5
Other Firearm - Automatic	5.9	0.0
Personal Weapons (Hands, Feet, Teeth, Etc.)	20.0	1.6
Poison	16.2	13.5
Rifle	19.4	11.3
Rifle - Automatic	9.7	5.4
Shotgun	18.0	13.7
Unknown	16.9	2.2
None	5.2	0.9
Total	18.8%	3.0%

Victim Injury by Victim/Offender Relationship

If a victim was injured during an assault, most injuries were listed as minor. Victims who were intimate partners with their offenders were more likely to experience an injury than victims in family relationships or victims within other relationships with offenders (56.8% compared to 40.4% and 43.3%). More IPV victims experienced minor injury (49.8%), possible internal injuries (1.7%) and other major injuries (2.5%) than FV and other victims. Victims classified as both offender and victim were more likely than FV victims to experience injuries, but less likely than IPV victims.

Type of Injury	IPV	FV	Other	Unknown	Victim was Offender	Total
Apparent Minor Injury	49.8%	36.4%	36.8%	32.1%	41.9%	39.4%
Other Major Injury	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.7	0.5	1.8
Severe Laceration	0.9	0.6	2.0	3.5	0.7	1.6
Possible Internal Injury	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.0
Apparent Broken Bones	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.9
Unconsciousness	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.5
Loss of Teeth	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
None	44.1	59.6	56.7	57.7	56.1	54.5
Total	18,450	14,994	38,289	8,449	6,001	86,183



Intimate Partner Violence per County

Overall, there were 8.2% fewer incidents of IPV in 2010 than in 2005. There were also 5.6% fewer incidents in 2010 than the average (2005-2010) for the state. Average incidents in each county illustrates whether the trend for the county is increasing or decreasing. The map on the following page displays all counties in Idaho, color coded to indicate the 2010 percent change above or below the county six year average.

Increasing Trend

Numbers of incidents in counties significantly above average (more than one standard deviation) showing an increasing trend included:

- Lincoln (265.2%);
- Power (38.1%);
- Adams (27.7%);
- Latah (22.0%);
- and Nez Perce (16.3%).

Decreasing Trend

Counties significantly below average in 2010, (more than one standard deviation), included:

- Teton (-81.1%);
- Boise (-76.7%);
- Lemhi (-62.5%);
- Benewah (-45.8%);
- Caribou (-45.5%);
- Gem (-42.7%);
- Blaine (-31.0%);
- Valley (-26.5%);
- Gooding (-26.4%);
- Owyhee (-20.5%);
- Payette (-19.0%);
- Bonneville (-12.3%)
- and Ada (-7.4%).

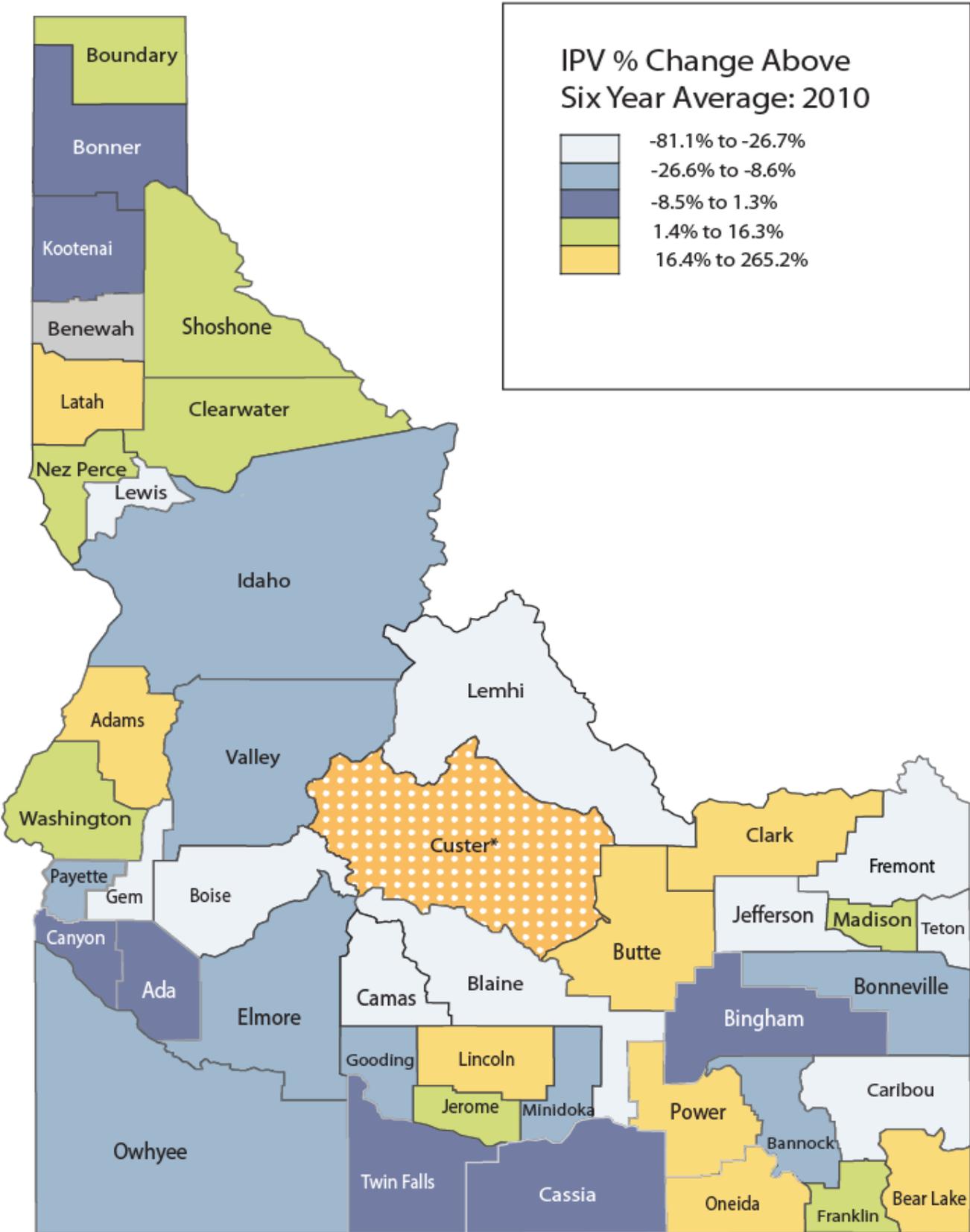
IPV per County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average 6 years	% +/- in 2010 above or below average
Idaho State Police	4	6	9	12	9	10	8.3	20.0%
Ada	1,659	1,716	1,584	1,614	1,569	1,485	1,604.5	-7.4%
Adams	9	7	7	6	8	10	7.8	27.7%
Bannock	521	481	477	462	562	450	492.2	-8.6%
Bear Lake	2	7	10	18	21	17	12.5	36.0%
Benewah	26	27	31	39	28	15	27.7	-45.8%
Bingham	225	195	181	150	124	169	174.0	-2.9%
Blaine	81	56	59	65	62	42	60.8	-31.0%
Boise	26	24	35	32	7	5	21.5	-76.7%
Bonner	176	162	182	145	131	144	156.7	-8.1%
Bonneville	533	525	583	605	523	474	540.5	-12.3%
Boundary	35	27	18	17	20	27	24.0	12.5%
Butte	2	5	5	18	7	9	7.7	17.4%
Camas	2	8	3	4	10	2	4.8	-58.6%
Canyon	885	912	872	899	847	897	885.3	1.3%
Caribou	18	10	15	17	10	7	12.8	-45.5%
Cassia	123	92	99	55	108	94	95.2	-1.2%
Clark	0	0	3	0	4	2	1.5	33.3%
Clearwater	35	37	29	44	70	51	44.3	15.0%
Custer	6	2	4	11	6	*	5.8	*
Elmore	130	90	124	109	84	96	105.5	-9.0%
Franklin	19	11	24	30	12	22	19.7	11.9%
Fremont	22	24	15	5	21	11	16.3	-32.7%
Gem	89	69	80	87	101	45	78.5	-42.7%
Gooding	51	48	53	46	38	33	44.8	-26.4%
Idaho	54	51	42	32	30	32	40.2	-20.3%
Jefferson	11	69	57	59	40	32	44.7	-28.4%
Jerome	74	64	40	68	66	65	62.8	3.4%
Kootenai	684	765	766	704	735	742	732.7	1.3%
Latah	50	77	81	79	89	96	78.7	22.0%
Lemhi	17	11	29	18	15	6	16.0	-62.5%
Lewis	13	22	13	9	22	11	15.0	-26.7%
Lincoln	1	2	1	4	1	14	3.8	265.2%
Madison	22	17	21	22	21	22	20.8	5.6%
Minidoka	59	43	58	58	78	49	57.5	-14.8%
Nez Perce	146	121	116	121	128	152	130.7	16.3%
Oncida	8	5	5	10	7	9	7.3	22.7%
Owyhee	29	29	23	31	32	22	27.7	-20.5%
Payette	97	99	100	97	107	78	96.3	-19.0%
Power	22	13	18	23	21	29	21.0	38.1%
Shoshone	34	56	56	41	48	53	48.0	10.4%
Teton	35	16	8	12	21	3	15.8	-81.1%
Twin Falls	340	313	315	314	355	324	326.8	-0.9%
Valley	35	35	40	34	28	24	32.7	-26.5%
Washington	16	17	26	17	25	21	20.3	3.3%
Total	6,426	6,366	6,317	6,243	6,251	5,901	6,250.7	-5.6%

Significant increase in 2010 above one standard deviation from mean.

Significant decrease in 2010 below one standard deviation from mean.

*incomplete data

Intimate Partner Violence Victims per County: 2010 % Change From County Average



Family Violence Incidents per County

Overall, there were 2.8% fewer incidents of FV in 2010 than in 2005. There were also 3.5% fewer incidents in 2010 than average (2005-2010) for the state. Averaging the incidents in each county provides an indication of whether or not the trend for the county is increasing or decreasing. The map on the following page displays all the counties in Idaho, color coded to indicate the 2010 percent change above or below the county six year average.

Increasing Trend

Counties with an increasing trend (number of incidents in 2010 was significantly above average) included:

- Lincoln (100.0%);
- Bear Lake (90.9%);
- Valley (54.8%);
- Nez Perce (47.8%);
- Elmore (29.9%);
- Madison (29.6%);
- Twin Falls (28.9%);
- and Kootenai (19.5%).

Decreasing Trend

Counties significantly (more than one standard deviation) below average in 2010, included:

- Clark (-100.0%);
- Boise (-90.9%);
- Boundary (-50.0%);
- Lemhi (-50.0%);
- Gem (-48.6%);
- and Bonneville (-40.9%).

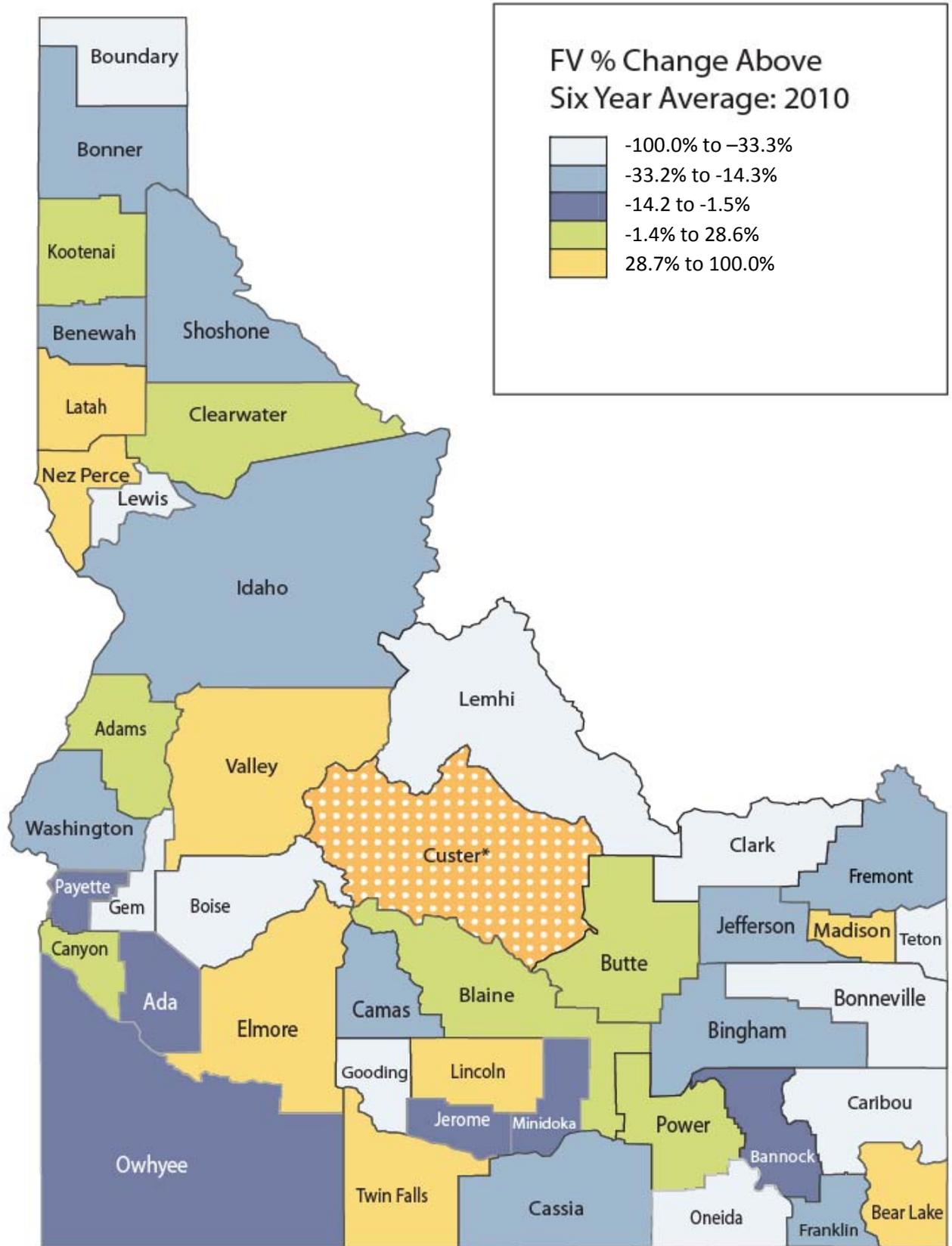
FV per County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average 2005—2010	% +/- in 2010 from average
Idaho State Police	2	5	31	8	8	9	11	-18.2%
Ada	703	729	720	675	595	614	673	-8.8%
Adams	3	3	4	22	3	9	7	28.6%
Bannock	332	273	232	276	228	256	266	-3.8%
Bear Lake	2	2	15	12	12	21	11	90.9%
Benewah	9	14	14	30	4	12	14	-14.3%
Bingham	196	152	231	160	142	148	172	-14.0%
Blaine	20	26	26	32	18	25	25	0.0%
Boise	15	12	25	12	0	1	11	-90.9%
Bonner	86	122	117	91	82	84	97	-13.4%
Bonneville	519	498	476	430	431	257	435	-40.9%
Boundary	18	13	18	14	24	8	16	-50.0%
Butte	0	0	10	7	10	6	6	0.0%
Camas	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	0.0%
Canyon	438	412	461	454	383	445	432	3.0%
Caribou	11	6	7	7	1	2	6	-66.7%
Cassia	69	48	21	19	27	30	36	-16.7%
Clark	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	-100.0%
Clearwater	24	20	26	35	38	35	30	16.7%
Custer	2	1	7	7	2	*	4	*
Elmore	60	50	55	84	63	87	67	29.9%
Franklin	14	17	18	9	8	10	13	-23.1%
Fremont	15	19	14	19	18	13	16	-18.8%
Gem	39	49	37	33	33	18	35	-48.6%
Gooding	48	79	58	38	35	30	48	-37.5%
Idaho	55	45	15	38	39	26	36	-27.8%
Jefferson	8	33	63	39	34	25	34	-26.5%
Jerome	71	79	57	34	44	51	56	-8.9%
Kootenai	332	341	353	411	408	459	384	19.5%
Latah	18	38	60	47	65	66	49	34.7%
Lemhi	7	6	5	9	3	3	6	-50.0%
Lewis	15	8	9	6	9	6	9	-33.3%
Lincoln	4	1	1	2	1	6	3	100.0%
Madison	25	25	25	33	17	35	27	29.6%
Minidoka	45	18	41	44	53	37	40	-7.5%
Nez Perce	70	57	61	50	73	102	69	47.8%
Oneida	0	1	4	3	13	1	4	-75.0%
Owyhee	18	22	19	27	25	20	22	-9.1%
Payette	60	81	56	61	74	65	66	-1.5%
Power	6	13	12	11	16	14	12	16.7%
Shoshone	27	67	42	35	59	34	44	-22.7%
Teton	14	17	1	5	11	3	9	-66.7%
Twin Falls	278	189	256	270	344	366	284	28.9%
Valley	27	32	28	24	29	48	31	54.8%
Washington	22	7	9	16	19	12	14	-14.3%
Total	3,728	3,632	3,743	3,644	3,504	3,500	3,625	-3.4%

Significant increase in 2010 above one standard deviation from mean.

Significant decrease in 2010 below one standard deviation from mean.

*incomplete data

Family Violence Incidents per County, 2010 % Change From County Average



*incomplete data for Custer

Other Relationship Violence per County

Overall, there were 16.7% fewer incidents of other relationship violence in 2010 than in 2005. There were also 13.9% fewer incidents in 2010 than the 2005—2010 average for the state. Averaging the incidents in each county provides an indication of whether or not the trend for the county is increasing or decreasing. The following map displays all the counties in Idaho, color coded to indicate the 2010 percent change above or below the county six year average.

Increasing Trend

Just one county had significantly above average (more than one standard deviation) number of victims:

- Lemhi (55.0% increase).

Decreasing Trend

Counties with significantly (more than one standard deviation) fewer victims in 2010, included:

- Camas (-82.9%);
- Lincoln (-76.0%);
- Clark (-71.4%);
- Boise (-68.8%);
- Franklin (-57.5%);
- Oneida (-46.3%);
- Madison (-45.3%);
- Gem (-42.7%);
- Gooding (-36.8%);
- Blaine (-33.0%);
- Bonneville (-32.5%);
- Washington (-28.3%);
- Minidoka (-26.7%);
- Canyon (-21.1%);
- Ada (-14.2%)
- Boundary (-12.4%);
- Bear Lake (-10.9%);
- Adams (-10.0%);
- Payette (-9.5%);
- Power (-9.0%);
- Bannock (-8.4%);
- and Twin Falls (-6.3%).

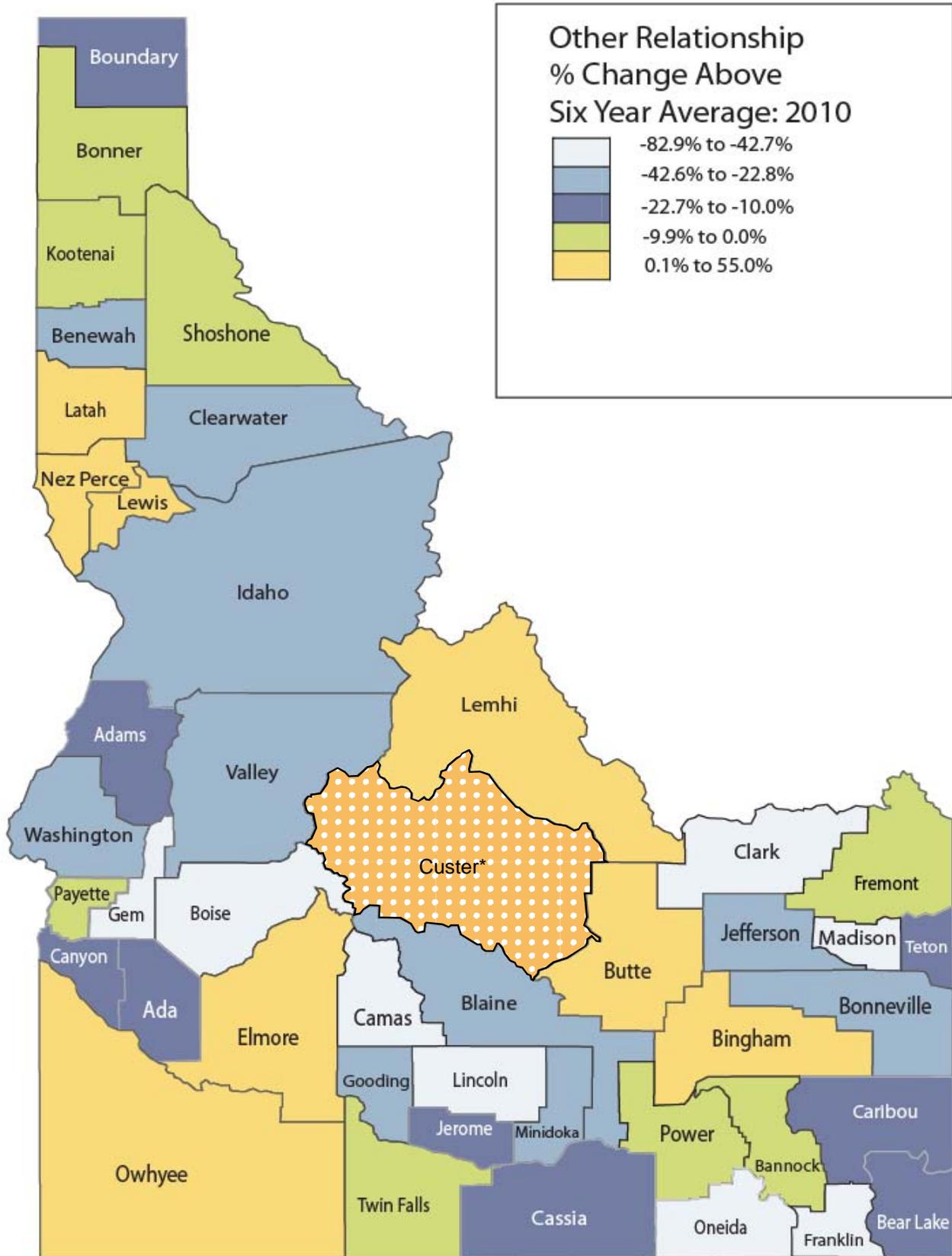
Other Relationship per County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	% +/- in 2010 from average
Idaho State Police	28	27	52	64	31	38	40.0	-5.0%
Ada	3,135	3,510	3,430	2,941	2,885	2,655	3,092.7	-14.2%
Adams	12	34	12	16	11	15	16.7	-10.0%
Bannock	1,593	1,337	1,109	1,283	1,219	1,179	1,286.7	-8.4%
Bear Lake	1	17	44	77	56	34	38.2	-10.9%
Benewah	33	52	84	54	75	36	55.7	-35.3%
Bingham	450	468	483	346	380	480	434.5	10.5%
Blaine	116	96	118	129	98	70	104.5	-33.0%
Boise	54	51	75	48	9	13	41.7	-68.8%
Bonner	356	339	381	270	257	306	318.2	-3.8%
Bonneville	1,156	1,282	1,379	1,342	1,078	790	1,171.2	-32.5%
Boundary	69	64	50	48	38	46	52.5	-12.4%
Butte	4	9	8	29	15	18	13.8	30.1%
Camas	5	2	11	12	4	1	5.8	-82.9%
Canyon	1,449	1,417	1,457	1,419	1,295	1,066	1,350.5	-21.1%
Caribou	43	17	30	18	15	19	23.7	-19.7%
Cassia	202	194	186	86	209	137	169.0	-18.9%
Clark	6	6	2	4	2	1	3.5	-71.4%
Clearwater	108	118	163	103	90	86	111.3	-22.8%
Custer	10	13	23	12	7	*	*	*
Elmore	267	206	254	337	227	277	261.3	6.0%
Franklin	50	35	46	38	28	15	35.3	-57.5%
Fremont	88	45	82	64	79	67	70.8	-5.4%
Gem	109	122	105	116	107	59	103.0	-42.7%
Gooding	135	124	140	134	62	70	110.8	-36.8%
Idaho	166	175	176	93	124	102	139.3	-26.8%
Jefferson	49	126	180	120	137	84	116.0	-27.6%
Jerome	164	106	111	182	140	111	135.7	-18.2%
Kootenai	1,140	1,199	1,190	1,194	1,148	1,094	1,160.8	-5.8%
Latah	109	118	175	185	133	184	150.7	22.1%
Lemhi	19	16	19	32	26	39	25.2	55.0%
Lewis	19	32	27	19	38	31	27.7	12.0%
Lincoln	9	12	5	11	11	2	8.3	-76.0%
Madison	57	121	72	87	42	38	69.5	-45.3%
Minidoka	187	113	191	160	140	110	150.2	-26.7%
Nez Perce	248	320	384	374	349	338	335.5	0.7%
Oneida	9	7	17	12	16	6	11.2	-46.3%
Owyhee	48	72	58	95	86	72	71.8	0.2%
Payette	164	198	181	166	270	174	192.2	-9.5%
Power	76	56	41	51	39	47	51.7	-9.0%
Shoshone	92	122	209	107	136	126	132.0	-4.5%
Teton	75	24	8	15	26	22	28.3	-22.4%
Twin Falls	787	827	848	867	743	754	804.3	-6.3%
Valley	209	179	165	109	107	107	146.0	-26.7%
Washington	39	33	33	43	51	27	37.7	-28.3%
Total	13,145	13,441	13,814	12,912	12,039	10,946	12,716.2	-13.9%

Significant increase in 2010 above one standard deviation from mean.

Significant decrease in 2010 below one standard deviation from mean.

* incomplete data

Other Relationship Violence per County: 2010 % Change From County Average



*incomplete data for Custer

Total Victims per County

Overall, there were 9.9% fewer total victims of crime in 2010 than in 2005. There were also 5.7% fewer victims in 2010 than the 2005—2010 average for the state. Averaging the incidents in each county provides an indication of whether the trend for the county is increasing or decreasing. The map on the following page displays all counties in Idaho, color coded to indicate the 2010 percent change above or below the county six year average.

Increasing Trend

Numbers of victims in counties significantly (over one standard deviation) above average in 2010, included:

- Owyhee (40.0%);
- Shoshone (20.7%),
- and Madison (13.7%).

Decreasing Trend

Counties significantly below average (more than one standard deviation) in 2010, included:

- Boise (-68.3%);
- Clark (-42.1%);
- Washington (-39.3%);
- Franklin (-38.9%);
- Gem (-31.8%);
- Gooding (-30.7%);
- Benewah (-27.2%);
- Boundary (-25.3%);
- Lewis (-23.8%);
- Idaho (-18.8%);
- Jerome (-18.6%);
- Valley (-17.7%);
- Power (-16.1%);
- Blaine (-16.0%);
- Twin Falls (10.6%);
- Bonneville (-9.8%);
- and Bannock (-9.1%).

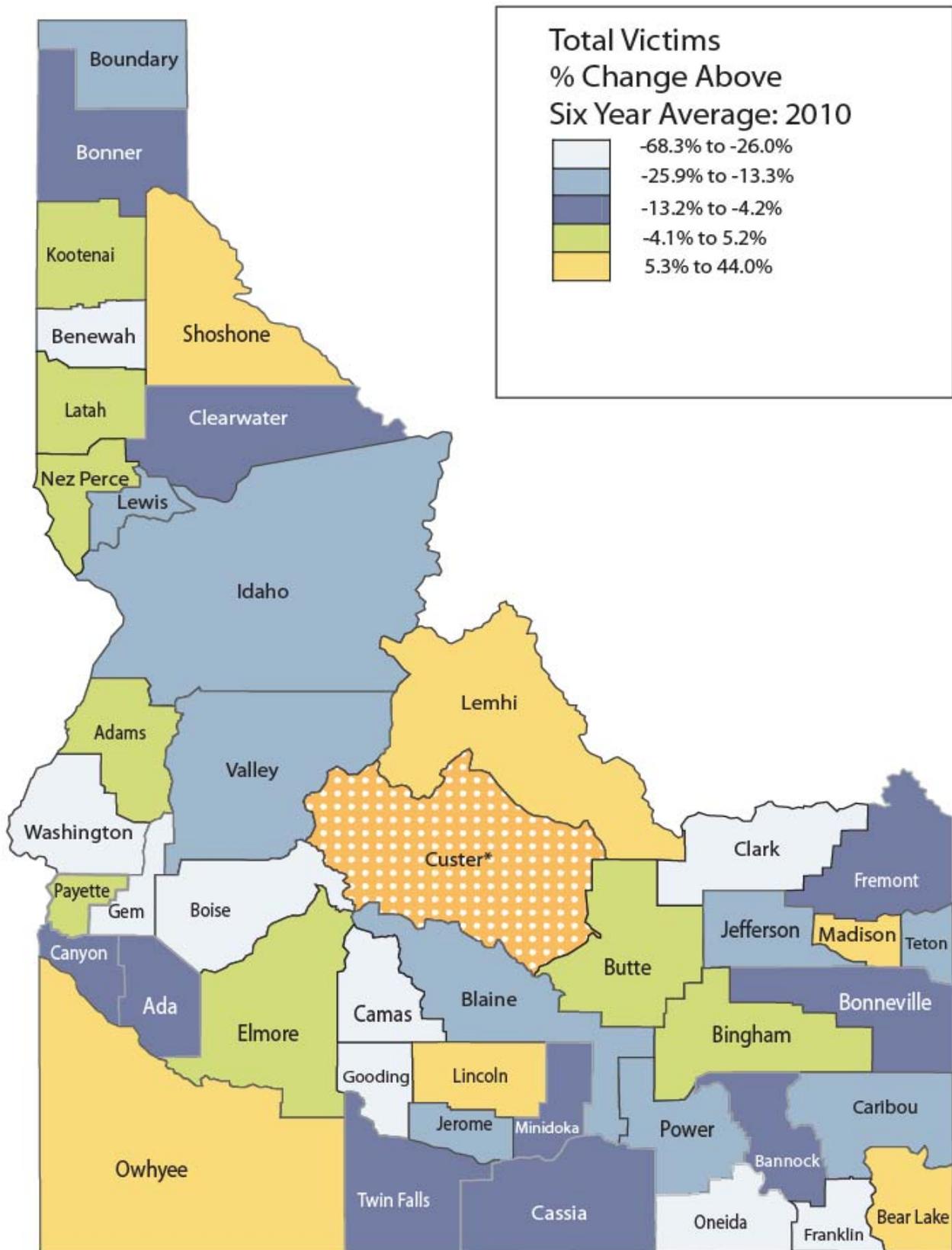
Total Victims per County							2005— 2010 Aver-2010 from	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	age	% +/- in average
Idaho State Police	948	1646	1,849	1,798	1,853	2,048	1,690.3	21.2%
Ada	27,901	28,279	27,053	24,553	23,811	24,386	25,997.2	-6.2%
Adams	66	205	120	166	136	143	139.3	2.6%
Bannock	9,288	8,948	8,474	8,215	7,944	7,657	8,421.0	-9.1%
Bear Lake	67	97	224	303	319	319	221.5	44.0%
Benewah	244	358	377	348	339	230	316.0	-27.2%
Bingham	3,456	3,334	3,436	2,792	2,687	3,005	3,118.3	-3.6%
Blaine	852	824	981	1,021	819	732	871.5	-16.0%
Boise	345	330	469	390	79	90	283.8	-68.3%
Bonner	2,764	2,582	2,681	2,441	2,113	2,282	2,477.2	-7.9%
Bonneville	9,050	8,096	8,647	9,166	8,131	7,628	8,453.0	-9.8%
Boundary	518	462	414	337	351	296	396.3	-25.3%
Butte	15	45	48	111	61	54	55.7	-3.0%
Camas	38	33	46	84	42	25	44.7	-44.0%
Canyon	13,848	13,745	13,739	13,209	11,472	11,997	13,001.7	-7.7%
Caribou	292	326	217	168	191	182	229.3	-20.6%
Cassia	1,882	1,493	1,451	751	1,496	1,237	1,385.0	-10.7%
Clark	33	44	49	54	54	25	43.2	-42.1%
Clearwater	639	676	721	804	726	661	704.5	-6.2%
Custer	45	48	103	171	37	*	*	*
Elmore	1,956	1,431	1,880	1,833	1,584	1,703	1,731.2	-1.6%
Franklin	377	268	330	401	317	192	314.2	-38.9%
Fremont	545	475	344	371	551	386	445.3	-13.3%
Gem	733	743	735	750	580	454	665.8	-31.8%
Gooding	611	830	689	643	404	415	598.7	-30.7%
Idaho	887	845	696	727	670	599	737.3	-18.8%
Jefferson	337	937	1,057	930	727	617	767.5	-19.6%
Jerome	1,287	1,168	1,119	1,148	1,033	903	1,109.7	-18.6%
Kootenai	10,137	10,199	9,820	9,164	10,435	10,465	10,036.7	4.3%
Latah	1,448	1,745	1,765	1,859	1,945	1,863	1,770.8	5.2%
Lemhi	101	151	186	150	131	164	147.2	11.4%
Lewis	229	209	207	169	258	156	204.7	-23.8%
Lincoln	21	48	39	31	55	49	40.5	21.0%
Madison	896	1,076	1,152	1,069	984	1,210	1,064.5	13.7%
Minidoka	839	617	1,049	1,050	1,003	866	904.0	-4.2%
Nez Perce	3,074	3,146	3,123	2,917	3,134	3,209	3,100.5	3.5%
Oneida	46	83	108	187	187	76	114.5	-33.6%
Owyhee	403	506	545	620	496	782	558.7	40.0%
Payette	1,357	1,427	1,311	1,235	1,513	1,431	1,379.0	3.8%
Power	496	362	409	437	474	354	422.0	-16.1%
Shoshone	591	849	909	600	830	952	788.5	20.7%
Teton	408	233	108	99	358	170	229.3	-25.9%
Twin Falls	7,112	6,534	6,716	6,337	5,897	5,708	6,384.0	-10.6%
Valley	984	925	945	875	744	711	864.0	-17.7%
Washington	245	357	356	329	358	185	305.0	-39.3%
Total	109,416	108,741	108,704	102,821	99,338	98,627	104,607.8	-5.7%

Significant increase in 2010 above one standard deviation from mean.

Significant decrease in 2010 below one standard deviation from mean.

* incomplete data

Total Relationship Violence per County: 2010 % Change From County Average



*incomplete data for Custer

Arrest for IPV

Overall, there were 4.9% fewer arrestees involved in IPV crime in 2010 than in 2005. There were also 3.9% fewer arrestees in 2010 than the 2005—2010 average for the state. Averaging the arrests in each county provides an indication of whether or not the trend for the county is increasing or decreasing. The map on the following page displays all the counties in Idaho, color coded to indicate the 2010 percent change above or below the county six year average.

Increasing Trend

Numbers of arrests in counties significantly (over one standard deviation) above average included:

- Clark (200.0%);
- Shoshone (41.4%);
- Nez Perce (9.9%);
- and Canyon (6.9%).

Decreasing Trend

Counties significantly (over one standard deviation) below average in 2010, included:

- Boise (-76.9%);
- Caribou (-74.5%);
- Teton (-74.5%);
- Lemhi (-68.8%);
- Benewah (-47.2%);
- Power (-45.5%);
- Payette (-30.3%);
- Idaho (-30.2%);
- and Bannock (-17.9%).

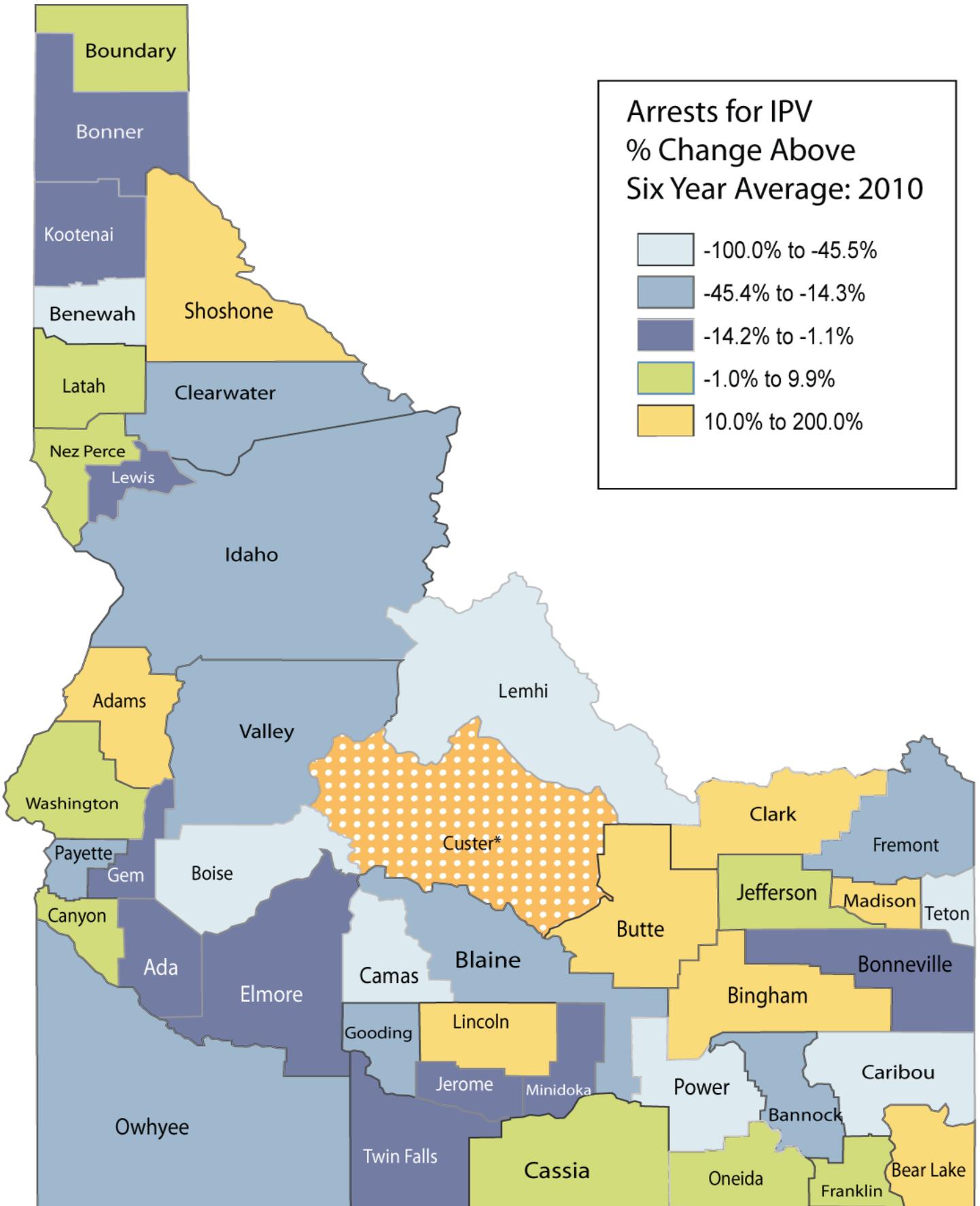
IPV Arrests County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005 - 2010 Average	% change 2010 from average
ISP	1	4	2	6	7	5	4.2	20.0%
Ada	744	906	821	742	702	754	778.2	-3.1%
Adams	4	1	3	1	5	7	3.5	100.0%
Bannock	276	261	241	238	303	209	254.7	-17.9%
Bear Lake	2	6	3	5	12	10	6.3	57.9%
Benewah	19	21	23	27	24	11	20.8	-47.2%
Bingham	92	79	88	62	58	92	78.5	17.2%
Blaine	53	30	28	40	36	28	35.8	-21.9%
Boise	9	3	6	6	1	1	4.3	-76.9%
Bonner	99	83	87	74	74	76	82.2	-7.5%
Bonneville	260	243	221	236	212	228	233.3	-2.3%
Boundary	15	14	9	8	14	13	12.2	6.8%
Butte	2	5	3	14	5	8	6.2	29.7%
Camas	0	5	3	3	0	0	1.8	-100.0%
Canyon	422	453	455	455	466	488	456.5	6.9%
Caribou	8	8	6	13	10	2	7.8	-74.5%
Cassia	45	33	36	18	57	40	38.2	4.8%
Clark	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.3	200.0%
Clearwater	17	9	15	18	22	11	15.3	-28.3%
Custer	4	0	3	7	3	*	*	*
Elmore	48	38	46	41	30	36	39.8	-9.6%
Franklin	10	4	17	25	8	13	12.8	1.3%
Fremont	12	10	9	0	11	7	8.2	-14.3%
Gem	32	21	24	23	34	24	26.3	-8.9%
Gooding	21	26	29	23	17	19	22.5	-15.6%
Idaho	36	36	35	23	22	20	28.7	-30.2%
Jefferson	5	27	27	14	25	20	19.7	1.7%
Jerome	51	48	29	45	47	39	43.2	-9.7%
Kootenai	353	403	405	368	374	363	377.7	-3.9%
Latah	35	42	47	43	39	41	41.2	-0.4%
Lemhi	13	10	25	12	13	4	12.8	-68.8%
Lewis	6	9	10	8	11	8	8.7	-7.7%
Lincoln	1	0	1	2	1	5	1.7	200.0%
Madison	11	8	12	11	9	12	10.5	14.3%
Minidoka	34	32	30	34	47	31	34.7	-10.6%
Nez Perce	110	93	85	94	95	107	97.3	9.9%
Oneida	8	5	5	4	2	5	4.8	3.4%
Owyhee	14	9	6	12	14	7	10.3	-32.3%
Payette	60	63	62	53	51	38	54.5	-30.3%
Power	14	10	9	11	6	5	9.2	-45.5%
Shoshone	23	29	31	16	21	37	26.2	41.4%
Teton	7	7	7	9	15	2	7.8	-74.5%
Twin Falls	126	113	123	118	113	117	118.3	-1.1%
Valley	14	18	22	15	11	13	15.5	-16.1%
Washington	10	15	22	13	18	16	15.7	2.1%
Total	3,126	3,240	3,172	2,990	3,045	2,973	3,091.0	-3.8%

Significant increase in 2010 above one standard deviation from mean.

Significant decrease in 2010 below one standard deviation from mean.

*incomplete data

IPV Arrests per County: 2010 % Change From County Average



*incomplete data for Custer

Arrest for FV

Overall, there was a 5.6% increase in number of arrests involving family violence between 2005 and 2010. There were also 2.4% more arrestees in 2010 than the 2005—2010 state average. Averaging the arrests in each county provides an indication of whether or not the trend for the county is increasing or decreasing. The map on the following page displays all the counties in Idaho, color coded to indicate the 2010 percent change above or below the county six year average.

Increasing Trend

Numbers of arrests in counties significantly (over one standard deviation) above average included:

- Bear Lake (220.0%);
- Adams (114.3%);
- Nez Perce (75.9%);
- Latah (51.4%);
- Blaine (43.3%);
- Fremont (39.5%);
- Power (34.7%);
- Twin Falls (31.5%).
- Kootenai (30.7%);
- Canyon (25.4%).

Decreasing Trend

Counties significantly (over one standard deviation) below average in 2010, included:

- Boundary (-84.6%);
- Idaho (-58.8%);
- Bonneville (-33.8%);
- Bannock (-18.0%).

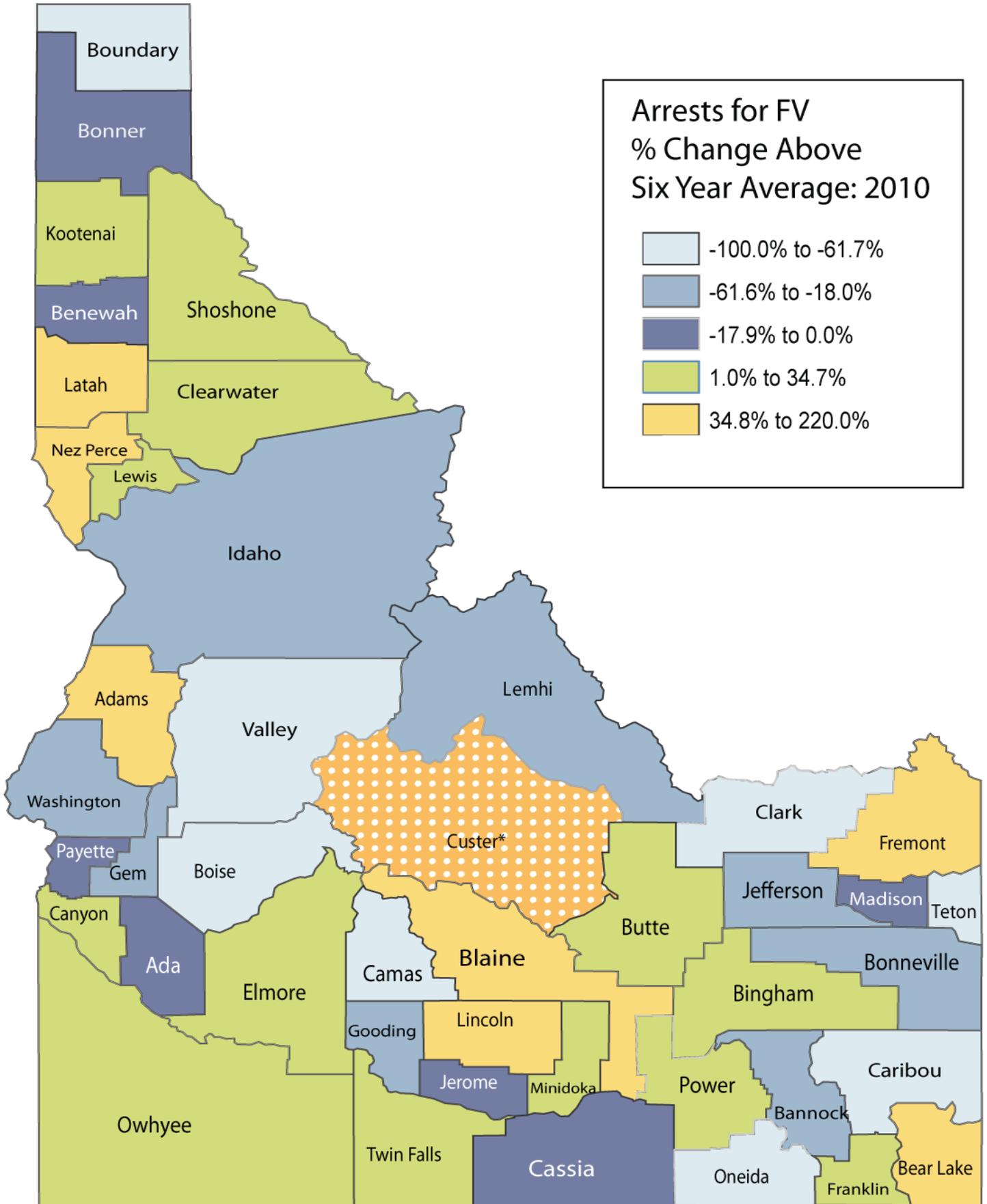
FV Arrests County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005 - 2010 Average	% change 2010 from average
Idaho State Police	0	0	5	3	2	5	2.5	100.0%
Ada	262	326	352	326	256	287	301.5	-4.8%
Adams	1	0	2	10	5	10	4.7	114.3%
Bannock	119	136	112	127	119	97	118.3	-18.0%
Bear Lake	0	1	0	1	5	8	2.5	220.0%
Benewah	5	12	12	22	0	9	10.0	-10.0%
Bingham	63	44	90	51	48	66	60.3	9.4%
Blaine	8	8	12	17	6	16	11.2	43.3%
Boise	1	1	6	4	0	0	2.0	-100.0%
Bonner	45	50	49	45	32	36	42.8	-16.0%
Bonneville	207	223	192	182	188	123	185.8	-33.8%
Boundary	9	6	7	8	8	1	6.5	-84.6%
Butte	0	0	1	7	11	5	4.0	25.0%
Camas	0	0	0	3	0	0	0.5	-100.0%
Canyon	160	141	191	188	179	227	181.0	25.4%
Caribou	6	1	3	4	1	1	2.7	-62.5%
Cassia	26	28	8	12	19	16	18.2	-11.9%
Clark	0	2	1	0	0	0	0.5	-100.0%
Clearwater	13	13	10	15	18	17	14.3	18.6%
Custer	1	0	7	7	0	0	2.5	-100.0%
Elmore	24	10	16	20	11	21	17.0	23.5%
Franklin	5	12	13	6	3	9	8.0	12.5%
Fremont	7	9	8	3	6	10	7.2	39.5%
Gem	18	30	21	17	16	13	19.2	-32.2%
Gooding	18	29	28	8	21	11	19.2	-42.6%
Idaho	37	33	19	26	34	11	26.7	-58.8%
Jefferson	6	17	23	20	30	14	18.3	-23.6%
Jerome	40	56	37	30	33	33	38.2	-13.5%
Kootenai	143	156	160	198	201	239	182.8	30.7%
Latah	15	9	18	13	25	27	17.8	51.4%
Lemhi	5	5	5	4	1	3	3.8	-21.7%
Lewis	1	2	5	4	2	3	2.8	5.9%
Lincoln	2	0	1	2	1	2	1.3	50.0%
Madison	18	14	14	19	5	14	14.0	0.0%
Minidoka	28	8	13	16	32	21	19.7	6.8%
Nez Perce	34	31	36	37	38	73	41.5	75.9%
Oneida	0	0	4	2	10	1	2.8	-64.7%
Owyhee	6	7	7	7	16	12	9.2	30.9%
Payette	22	45	30	42	39	29	34.5	-15.9%
Power	4	10	7	9	8	11	8.2	34.7%
Shoshone	9	15	16	24	26	23	18.8	22.1%
Teton	3	4	1	2	7	1	3.0	-66.7%
Twin Falls	81	47	76	94	101	112	85.2	31.5%
Valley	4	9	6	12	13	3	7.8	-61.7%
Washington	17	6	7	13	21	9	12.2	-26.0%
Total	1,473	1,556	1,631	1,660	1,597	1,629	1,591.0	2.4%

Significant increase in 2010 above one standard deviation from mean.

Significant decrease in 2010 below one standard deviation from mean.

*incomplete data

FV Arrests per County: 2010 % Change From County Average



*incomplete data for Custer

Arrests for Other Relationship Violence

Overall, there were 5.6% more arrests made from incidents involving other relationship violence in 2010 than in 2005. However, the amount of arrests in 2010 was 7.6% below the 2005-2010 state average. Averaging the arrests in each county provides an indication of whether or not the trend for the county is increasing or decreasing. The map on the following page displays all the counties in Idaho, color coded to indicate the 2010 percent change above or below the county six year average.

Increasing Trend

Numbers of arrests in counties significantly (over one standard deviation) above average included:

- No counties had a significant increase in arrests.

Decreasing Trend

Counties significantly (over one standard deviation) below average in 2010, included:

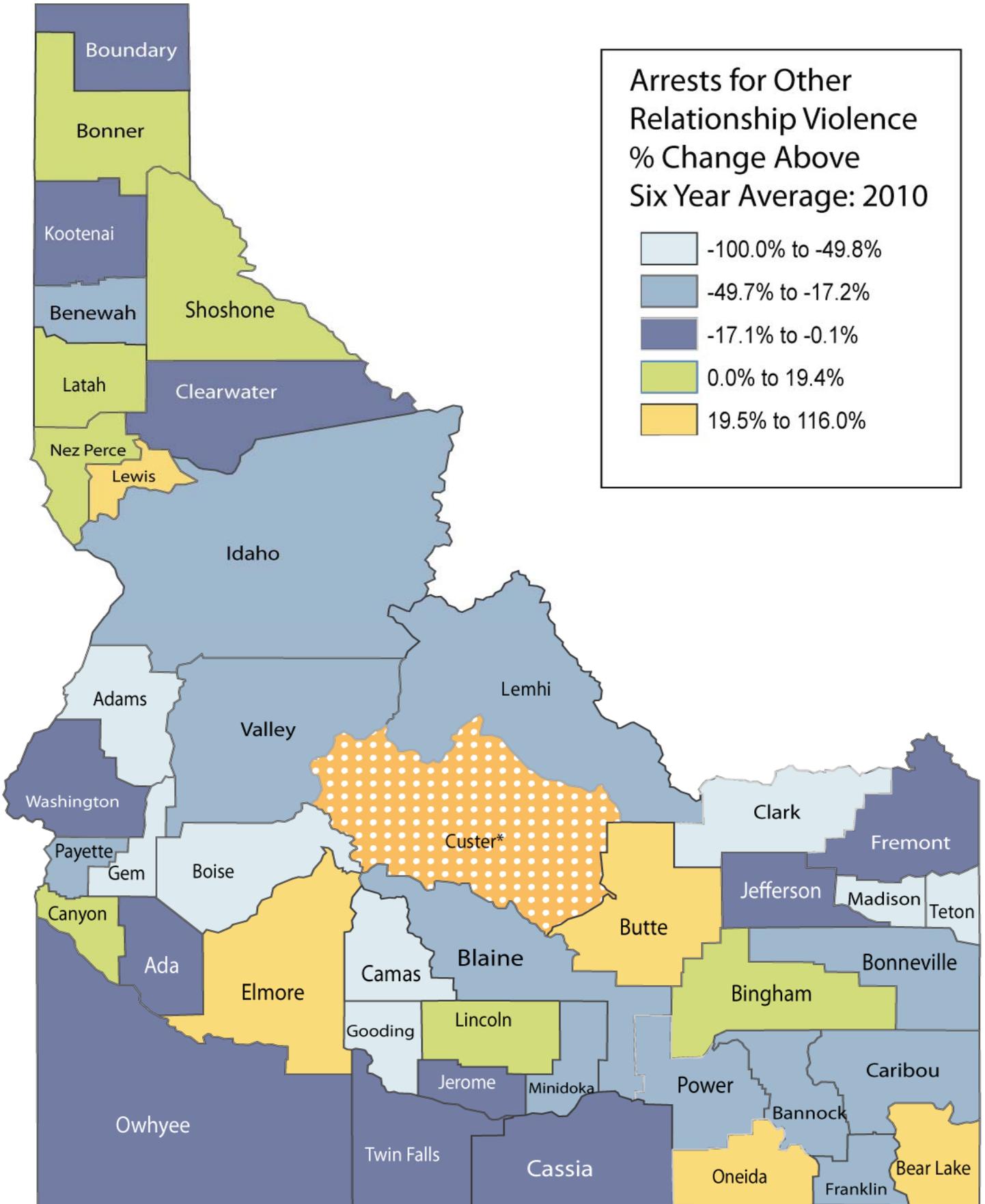
- Teton (-73.3%);
- Madison (-56.3%);
- Gem (-51.6%);
- Gooding (-49.8%);
- Valley (-41.4%);
- Benewah (-34.6%);
- Bonneville (-19.0%);
- Bannock (-17.2%).

Other Relationship Violence	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005 - 2010 Average	% change 2010 from average
Idaho State Police	8	5	22	16	16	8	12.5	-36.0%
Ada	756	1,171	1,172	1,041	935	928	1,000.5	-7.2%
Adams	5	3	3	5	0	1	2.8	-64.7%
Bannock	471	560	478	547	449	401	484.3	-17.2%
Bear Lake	0	3	13	7	9	18	8.3	116.0%
Benewah	17	35	34	27	26	17	26.0	-34.6%
Bingham	144	178	178	121	174	192	164.5	16.7%
Blaine	20	24	46	55	43	30	36.3	-17.4%
Boise	9	0	11	11	1	2	5.7	-64.7%
Bonner	93	107	132	95	96	120	107.2	12.0%
Bonneville	378	373	412	432	367	306	378.0	-19.0%
Boundary	19	23	15	23	17	19	19.3	-1.7%
Butte	4	6	0	22	10	16	9.7	65.5%
Camas	0	0	3	7	3	0	2.2	-100.0%
Canyon	316	417	501	515	475	454	446.3	1.7%
Caribou	20	12	17	15	6	10	13.3	-25.0%
Cassia	71	61	55	37	81	52	59.5	-12.6%
Clark	2	4	1	1	0	0	1.3	-100.0%
Clearwater	28	26	34	33	14	22	26.2	-15.9%
Custer	1	0	15	3	3	0	3.7	-100.0%
Elmore	34	21	31	34	31	59	35.0	68.6%
Franklin	15	9	12	23	10	8	12.8	-37.7%
Fremont	33	20	40	11	22	25	25.2	-0.7%
Gem	41	50	33	46	35	18	37.2	-51.6%
Gooding	49	53	58	42	28	21	41.8	-49.8%
Idaho	95	115	113	65	74	58	86.7	-33.1%
Jefferson	38	41	57	26	54	43	43.2	-0.4%
Jerome	78	67	34	91	71	61	67.0	-9.0%
Kootenai	371	430	446	470	442	397	426.0	-6.8%
Latah	51	56	72	85	66	82	68.7	19.4%
Lemhi	13	6	10	6	3	6	7.3	-18.2%
Lewis	2	6	13	8	9	11	8.2	34.7%
Lincoln	2	1	3	Total	1	2	1.8	11.1%
Madison	28	43	17	37	15	11	25.2	-56.3%
Minidoka	76	46	45	52	47	40	51.0	-21.6%
Nez Perce	117	182	212	229	227	215	197.0	9.1%
Oneida	6	6	6	0	1	5	4.0	25.0%
Owyhee	14	14	14	19	20	16	16.2	-1.0%
Payette	59	84	53	74	80	53	67.2	-21.1%
Power	51	41	21	15	24	15	27.8	-46.1%
Shoshone	39	27	42	38	53	47	41.0	14.6%
Teton	15	5	7	7	9	2	7.5	-73.3%
Twin Falls	148	202	159	171	146	165	165.2	-0.1%
Valley	24	48	32	31	22	17	29.0	-41.4%
Washington	19	18	22	20	28	20	21.2	-5.5%
Total	3,780	4,599	4,694	4,619	4,243	3,993	4,321.3	-7.6%

Significant decrease in 2010 below one standard deviation from mean.

*incomplete data

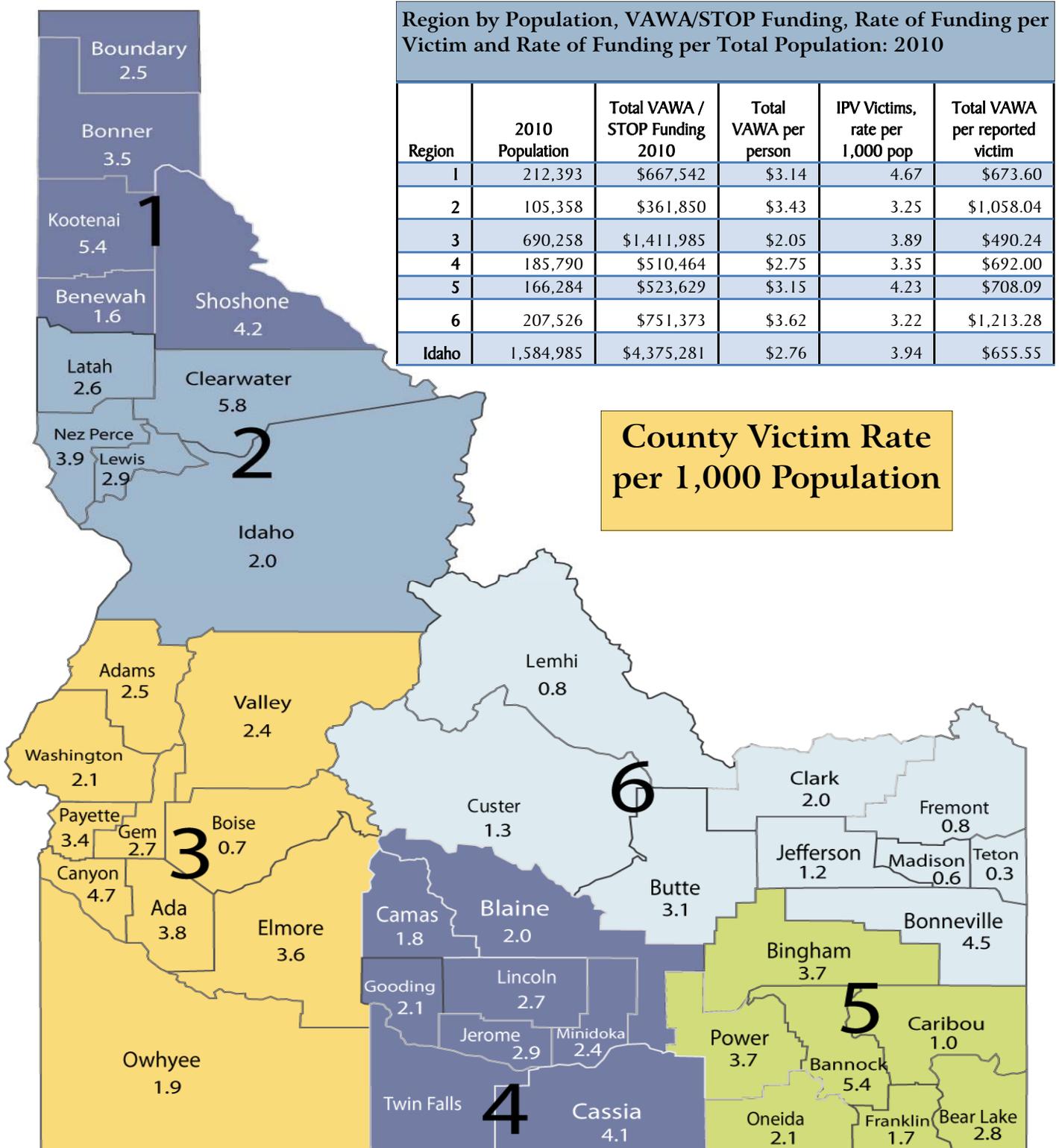
Other Relationship Arrests per County: 2010 % Change From County Average



*incomplete data for Custer

Rate of Intimate Partner Victims and Amount of VAWA Funding per Reported Victim

Since 1994, the Violent Against Women Act (VAWA) has authorized state funding to adopt and develop more effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address acts of violence against women. Funding is also provided to strengthen the availability of services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The following charts provide the amount of VAWA funding Idaho has received, by region. In addition, the rate of victims per 1,000 individuals residing within the county is provided. Regions 6 and 2 received the most funding per victim, in comparison to other parts of the state.



VAWA/STOP Funding per District

VAWA 2010/11 Grants		STOP 2010 /11 Grants	
District 1		District 1	
Boundary County Youth Crisis Line	\$30,000	Post Falls Police Department	\$160,849
Coeur d'Alene Women's Center	\$42,000	Shoshone County Sheriff's Office	\$76,114
Kootenai County Juvenile Services	\$36,000	District 2	
Post Falls OASIS Program	\$298,579	None	\$0
Women's Resource Center	\$24,000	District 3	
District 2		Catholic Charities of Idaho	\$53,488
Alternatives to Violence	\$101,893	Boise County Prosecutor	\$30,410
Lewiston Clarkston YWCA	\$249,957	Nampa Family Justice Center	\$41,875
2nd Judicial CASA Program	\$10,000	Advocates Against Family Violence	\$31,907
District 3		ROSE Advocates	\$58,000
Boise WCA	\$400,505	District 4	
City Life	\$71,000	The Advocates	\$89,907
District 3 CASA program	\$5,000	District 5	
Family Advocate Program	\$45,000	Family Services Alliance of SE Idaho	\$31,907
Hope Doors	\$117,800	City of Montpelier	\$53,480
Idaho Legal Aid	\$17,000	Bingham Crisis Center	\$31,907
Idaho Youth Ranch	\$59,000	Oneida Crisis Center	\$18,508
MADD	\$50,000	District 6	
ROSE Advocates	\$207,000	Bonneville County Prosecutor	\$56,825
SANE Solutions	\$72,000	Family Safety Network	\$91,613
St. Luke's CARES	\$20,000	State	
Valley Crisis Center	\$132,000	Idaho Supreme Court	\$49,617
District 4		Idaho State Police - POST	\$30,000
Crisis Center of the Magic Valley	\$218,557	Idaho State Police	\$68,000
Magic Valley RMC CARES	\$72,000	Idaho Department of Correction	\$73,970
Mini-Cassia Shelter	\$40,000	State Total	
The Advocates	\$70,000	\$1,048,377	
Twin Falls County	\$20,000		
District 5			
Bannock Youth Ranch	\$25,000		
Bingham Crisis Center	\$111,000		
Bright Tomorrows	\$70,000		
Family Services Alliance	\$117,827		
Oneida Crisis Center	\$64,000		
District 6			
Domestic Violence Intervention Center	\$150,000		
Family Crisis Center	\$164,286		
Family Safety Network	\$60,500		
Help, Inc.	\$90,000		
Jefferson county Prosecutor	\$8,000		
Lemhi County Crisis Intervention	\$42,000		
Lemhi County Prosecutor	\$7,000		
Madison County Prosecuting Attorney	\$8,000		
State Total	\$3,326,904		