
Idaho's Juvenile Crime, 2002-2007

November 2008

Idaho's Juvenile Crime

is a Research Report Derived from
Idaho's Incident Based Reporting System
Conducted by the Idaho State Police
Statistical Analysis Center.

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Executive Summary

- ◆ Idaho experienced a rise in juvenile arrest rates between 1984 and 1996. After 1996, arrest rates for juveniles decreased by 38%.
 - ◆ Between 2002 and the end of 2007, most juvenile offenders and arrestees were between the ages of 15 and 17 (66%), were male (69%), white (93%), and Non-Hispanic (83%).
 - ◆ Juveniles commit property crimes most often (37%), but Group B offenses are a close second at 36%.
 - ◆ Since 1995, an increasing percentage of arrestees are female.
 - ◆ Females are more likely to be an arrestee (33%) than an offender (25%). Females have consisted of 30% to 34% of all juvenile arrests between 1993 and 2007.
 - ◆ Property crimes committed by juveniles decreased from 41% in 2002 to 35% in 2007.
 - ◆ Larceny theft (19.4%) was the most committed crime by juveniles.
 - ◆ The majority of juvenile crime, 55%, occurs between noon and 8:00 p.m..
 - ◆ Juvenile crime is more likely to occur in May and October than in other months.
 - ◆ The most likely place for an offense to be committed involving a juvenile offender is a residence (36%). The second most likely place is a school (20%).
 - ◆ A weapon was used in 33% of cases involving a juvenile. 75% of the weapons are personal weapons.
 - ◆ Of the incidents involving a juvenile offender, 36% involved a group of offenders acting together. Only 7% of the incidents involved a group of offenders who were all juveniles. In crimes involving multiple offenders, 62% are property crimes.
 - ◆ 63% of victims are individuals (versus businesses, society, etc.). Individual victims were most likely to be adults (53%), male (52%), not Hispanic (84%), and white (92%).
 - ◆ Juvenile offenders were most likely to be the victim's friend or acquaintance (43%).
 - ◆ Murders (33%), negligent manslaughter (50%), forcible sodomy (39%), and forcible fondling (38%) are most likely to be committed by a juvenile family member.
 - ◆ Between 9% to 11% of juvenile offenses and arrests were for drugs.
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Introduction

The information in this report is taken from Idaho's repository for the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The NIBRS offender, arrest, offense, victim, and property tables were used for the following analysis.

The following report describes juvenile crime between 2002 and 2007. The purpose of this report is to provide an in-depth look at juvenile crime committed in the state of Idaho. A description of juvenile offenders and arrestees is given. Victims of juvenile crime and the types of crime juveniles commit is examined. Moreover, the details of the offense and arrest are provided to give a better understanding of juvenile crime in Idaho.

Facts about Juveniles in Idaho

Juveniles, persons under 18 years of age, consist of 28% of Idaho's population according to the U.S. Census Bureau. By 2030, 24% of Idaho's population is expected to be juveniles.

According to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, the number of juvenile petitions has decreased since 1995. In 2004, 60% of the petitions filed were for low-level crimes like misdemeanors and status offenses. In 2004, 7.3% of 10-17 year olds in the population ended up in court, 3.5% were on probation, 4% were in detention, and .2% were committed to the state.

Based on the results of the 2007 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 42.5% of high school students drank alcohol in the past 30 days. Also in the past 30 days, 18% had used marijuana and 14% had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking. When asked about crime at school, 33% had their property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property during the

previous 30 days. Another 10% of students responded that they had been threatened or injured with a weapon in the past 12 months on school property.

Between 2003 and 2007, several measures of risk behavior had increased for high school students. The percentage of high school students who reported driving when they had been drinking increased. Further, the percentage of students reporting current smoking, binge drinking, past month marijuana use, and huffing increased from 2003 to 2007 (2007 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey).

Methods

Idaho's Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) crime data are reported by 108 Idaho law enforcement agencies, representing 99.9% of the population in Idaho. IIBRS is the richest data set Idaho has available to determine the occurrence of crime. IIBRS allows for an in-depth analysis of crime, the victims, the suspects, the arrestees, and the property involved in crime.

For this report, all incidents involving an offender or arrestee under the age of 18 were captured for the years 2002-2007. Since many juvenile offenders are not arrested and many juvenile arrestees are not listed as offenders, it was decided this was the best way to get a full picture of juvenile crime. Using the incident numbers and ORI's (agency number) for these cases, all offense, victim, offender, arrest and drug seizure information for these cases was gathered. Table 1 shows the number of records acquired through this process.

To get a better idea of the types of crime juveniles commit, it was necessary to link juvenile offenders with juvenile arrestees. In IIBRS, an arrestee is not associated with an offender.

This prevents us from seeing a complete picture of juvenile crime. The solution for this was to link offender and arrestee on the following criteria: 1) the incident and arrest occurred within a year 2) the arrestees age, sex, and race matched an offender 3) only one offender matched an arrestee 4) or if all juvenile offenders were arrested. Out of the 51,095 arrestees eligible for linking (there was offender information in the incident), 1,333 arrestees could not be linked to offenders (2.6%).

Juvenile Crime Rates

Arrest trends are the only historical juvenile crime data available prior to 1998. Between 1975 and 1984, the rate of juvenile arrests decreased. Referring to Chart 1, the percent of juveniles in the population does not affect the amount of juvenile arrests. Between 1975 and 1984, the juvenile arrest rate dropped 31% before skyrocketing 109% between 1984 and 1996. In the following ten years there was a 38% arrest rate decrease for juveniles. Compared to adults, the juveniles had a higher arrest rate between 1975 to 1981 and 1990 to 1997.

After 1998, juveniles had a significantly lower arrest rate than the adults. To see if this was due to juvenile population fluctuations, the percent of juveniles in the population was calculated. As shown in Chart 1, even though the percent of juveniles in Idaho decreases almost every year, the juvenile arrest rate increased between 1985 and 1996, surpassing the adult arrest rate. After 1996, the juvenile arrest rate continued to drop. By 1999, the juvenile arrest rate was below that of adults. By 2000, the juvenile arrest rate matched the pre 1990's rates and continued to decline until a slight increase in 2007.

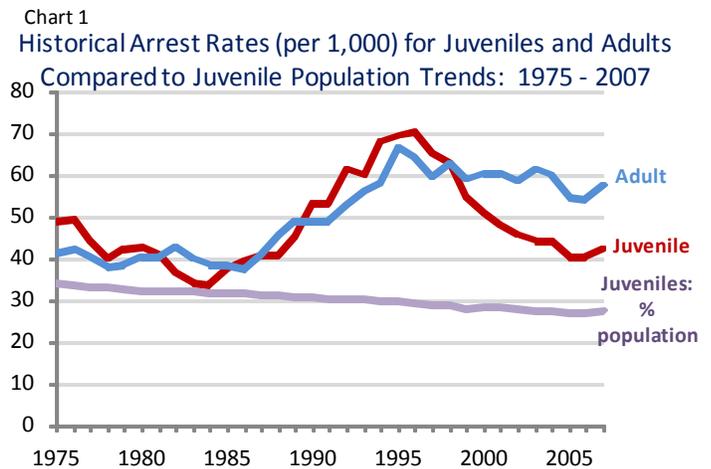
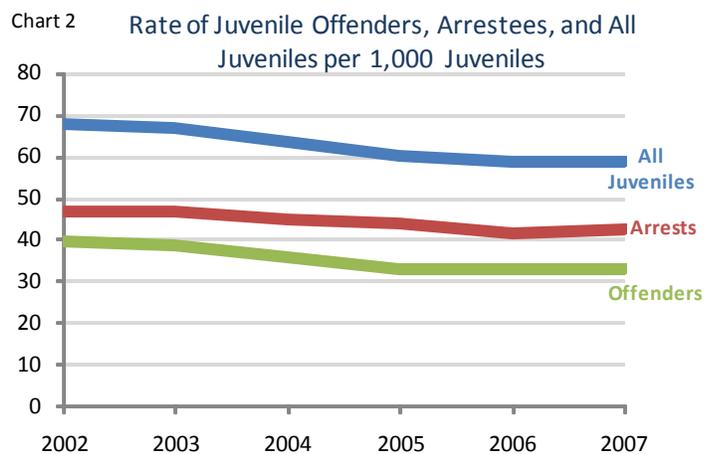


Chart 2 shows the rates of juvenile offenders and arrests between 2002 and 2007. Rates of offenders and arrests were calculated based on Census data. As shown in Chart 2, by combining juvenile offenders and arrestees we are able to look at more instances of juvenile crime than would otherwise be possible. In 2007, the juvenile offender rate is 32.9 per 1,000 juveniles in Idaho. For the same year, the arrest rate is higher at 42.6 per 1,000 juveniles. However, by counting all offenders and arrestees that match and all offenders and arrestees that do not match, we get a more accurate juvenile crime rate. Thus, in 2007, 59 out of every 1,000 juveniles were involved in a crime. This also means that about 6% of the juvenile population between 2002 and 2007 were offenders or arrestees.



Juvenile Offender and Arrestee Characteristics

Data Note: Offenders are not necessarily known individuals. Offender information is provided by the victim, witnesses, or law enforcement after they have identified a suspect(s). For example, witnesses may have seen two unknown white males fleeing the scene of a burglary. In some cases, no offender information is known.

Table 2 provides a description of juvenile offenders, arrestees, and all juveniles involved in crime. From 2002 to the end of 2007, most juvenile offenders and arrestees were between the ages of 15 and 17 (66%), were male (69%), white (93%), and Non-Hispanic (83%).

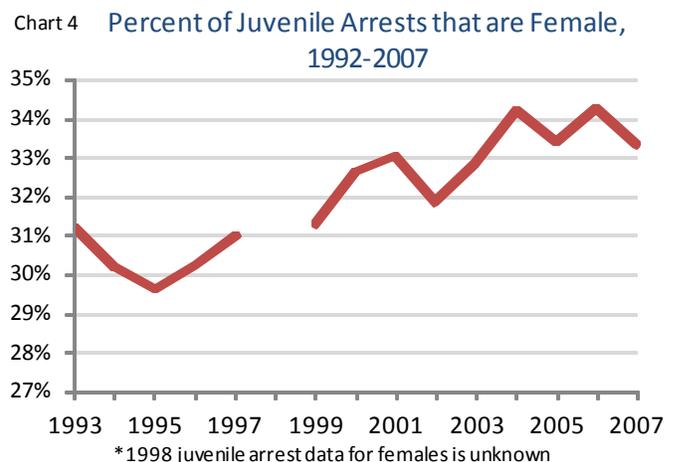
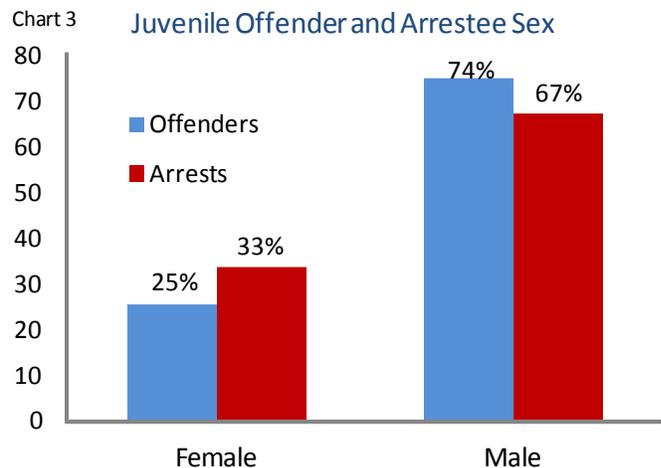
Table 2
Juvenile Offender and Arrestee Characteristics

| | Offender | Arrestees | Juveniles |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sex | | | |
| Female | 25 % | 33 % | 30 % |
| Male | 74 | 67 | 69 |
| Unknown | 0.2 | | 0.1 |
| Age Category | | | |
| Under 12 years of age | 9 % | 5 % | 6 % |
| 12 years old | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 13 years old | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| 14 years old | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 years old | 17 | 20 | 19 |
| 16 years old | 22 | 24 | 23 |
| 17 years old | 22 | 25 | 24 |
| Race | | | |
| Asian | 0.4 % | 0.4 % | 0.4 % |
| Black | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Native | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Unknown | 3.7 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| White | 92.9 | 93.7 | 93.5 |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| Hispanic | - | 13 % | 13 % |
| Non-Hispanic | - | 83 | 83 |
| Unknown | - | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 82,155 | 103,057 | 145,066 |

Data note: offender descriptions are based solely on the victim or witness account.

Juvenile offenders tend to be younger than juvenile arrestees. Fifteen percent of juvenile offenders were 12 years of age or younger. Arrestees of the same age only accounted for 9% of juvenile arrestees.

As Chart 3 depicts, females are more likely to be an arrestee (33%) than an offender (25%). Females have consisted of 30% to 34% of all juvenile arrests between 1993 and 2007. Chart 4 shows that since 1995, an increasing percentage of arrestees are female. The Idaho Depart-



ment of Juvenile Corrections reports that female commitments grew 15.2% between 1999 and 2004 (source: Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, "Legislative Update 2007").

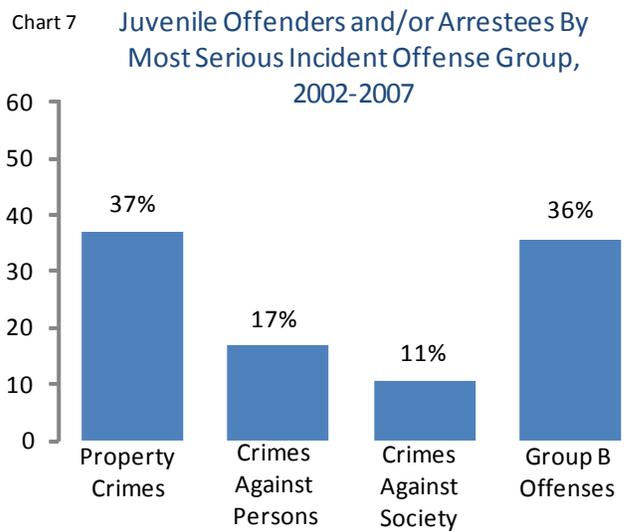
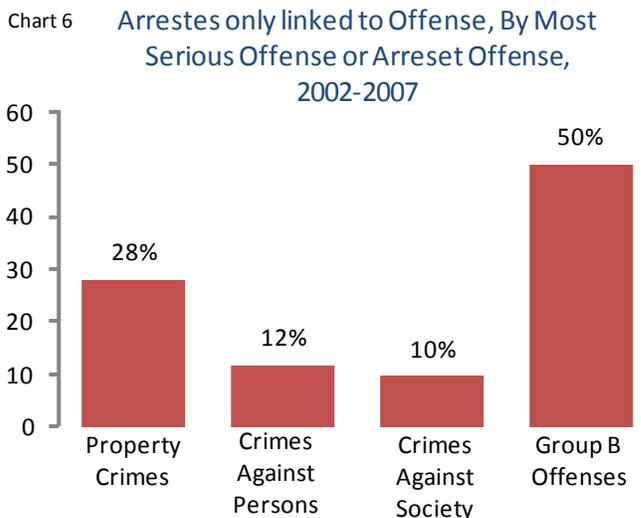
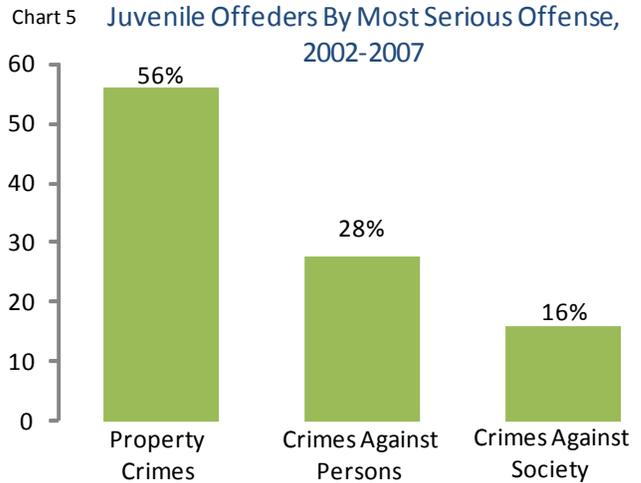
From 2002 to 2006, the percent of arrestees of Hispanic origin has stayed at 13% and dropped to 12% in 2007. This rate is similar to their population rates. The juvenile Hispanic population is estimated to be 13.7% of Idaho's juvenile population for 2006 (Source: Idaho Department of Labor; Press Release: "Idaho's 2006 Population Growth Led by Hispanics"). Therefore, the proportion of arrests for juvenile Hispanics is less than their proportion in the general population.

Data note: Ethnicity is only documented for arrestees.

Types of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

When only looking at juvenile offenders, the most common type of crime they commit is property crime (56%, see Chart 5). However, looking at Chart 6, Group B crimes are the most common crimes committed by juvenile arrestees (50%). To get the best picture of the crimes juveniles commit, both offenders and arrestees were linked to the offenses and arrests. Chart 7 shows that in fact, juveniles do commit property crimes more often (37%) but Group B offenses are a close second with 36%.

As shown in Table 3 on the next page, the proportion of property crimes committed by juveniles decreased from 41% in 2002 to 35% in 2007. The proportion of crimes against society and Group B offenses has increased since 2002. In 2002, the most serious offense for juvenile



offenders or arrestees was Group B offenses in 33% of the incidents. By 2007, 37% of the incidents were Group B offenses.

Looking at offender and arrestee characteristics reveals that a higher proportion of juvenile Blacks and American Indian/Alaskans commit crimes against persons (refer to Table 4).

While crimes against persons represent 11.8% of the most serious offenses, 19% of the crimes committed by black juveniles and 15% of American Indian/Alaskan juveniles are crimes against persons.

Referencing Table 5, larceny theft (19.4%) was the most committed crime by juveniles followed by all other offenses (12.7%), and simple assault (11.7%). Since 2002, the percentage of juvenile crime that was larceny theft and vandalism or destruction of property has decreased almost every year. At the same time, drug and liquor law violations have increased.

Data Note: Because more than one offense can be documented in an incident and a separate arrest offense can be documented, only the most serious offense was used.

Data Note: Group B offenses are offenses that are only documented when an arrest is made. Examples of Group B offenses are DUI's, Disorderly Conduct, drunkenness, liquor law violations, runaway, and curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations. Group B offenses are the least serious offenses.

Data Note: see Appendix A for crime definitions.

Table 6 (on page 7) displays arrestee ethnicity by offense group. Hispanics commit a slightly higher proportion of Group B offenses (52%) and crimes against persons (13%). Group B

Table 3
Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders and/or Arrestees By Most Serious Incident
Offense Group, 2002-2007

| Offense Group | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Property Crimes | 41 % | 40 % | 36 % | 35 % | 34 % | 35 % |
| Crimes Against Persons | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| Crimes Against Society | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Group B Offenses | 33 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| Total | 25,315 | 25,104 | 24,173 | 23,269 | 23,176 | 24,026 |

Table 4
Juvenile Offenders/Arrestees by Offense Group and Race, 2002-2007

| Most Serious Offense | American Indian/Alaskan | | | | | All Offenses |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|--------------|
| | Asian | Black | Alaskan | Unknown | White | |
| Crimes Against Persons | 11 % | 19 % | 15 % | 10 % | 12 % | 11.8 % |
| Property Crimes | 27 | 27 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 28.2 |
| Crimes Against Society | 7 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 9.9 |
| Group B Offenses | 54 | 47 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50.1 |
| Total | 431 | 1,379 | 2,109 | 2,601 | 96,537 | 103,057 |

Table 5

Juveniles by the Most Serious Incident/Arrest Offense, 2002-2007 (in order of seriousness)

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Homicide (90A-B) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction (100) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Forcible Rape (11A) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Forcible Sodomy (11B) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sexual Assault with an Object (11C) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Robbery (120) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Aggravated Assault (13A) | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Simple Assault (13B) | 11.2 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 11.7 |
| Forcible Fondling (11D) | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Intimidation (13C) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Extortion/Blackmail (210) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Statutory Rape (36B) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Incest (36A) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Arson (200) | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft (240) | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Burglary (220) | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery (250) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Embezzlement (270) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Bribery (510) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fraud (26A-E) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Larceny Theft (23A-H) | 22.2 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 19.4 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property (290) | 10.2 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.6 |
| Stolen Property Offenses (280) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations (35A) | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 6.9 |
| Drug Equipment Violations (35B) | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Weapons Law Violations (520) | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Gambling (39A-D) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Material (370) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Prostitution Offenses (40A-B) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Driving Under the Influence (90D) | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Peeping Tom (90H) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bad Checks (90A) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Family Offenses, Nonviolent (90F) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Disorderly Conduct (90C) | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Drunkenness (90E) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Liquor Law Violations (90G) | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations (90B) | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Trespass of Real Property (90J) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Runaway (90I) | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| All Other Offenses (90Z) | 11.1 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Total | 25,315 | 25,104 | 24,173 | 23,269 | 23,176 | 24,026 | 145,063 |

offenses and crimes against persons are committed by 50% and 12% of all juvenile arrestees.

As stated earlier, females are more likely to be an arrestee (33%) than an offender (25%). As Chart 8 displays, girls are more likely to be arrested for a Group B offense (60% versus 45% for boys). Thus, girls are more likely to be an arrestee because offender information is not listed for Group B offenses, for which they are more likely to be arrested. Further investigation also reveals that females are more likely to be arrested for larceny/theft, liquor law violations, and running away than males (Table 7).

Interestingly, 23% of female juvenile arrestees were arrested for running away, versus 8% of male juvenile arrestees. It is probably not true that females runaway from home more often than males. It is more likely that females are more likely to be reported as a runaway and this taken seriously by the police.

Up to 5 offenses were recorded for .01% of juvenile offenders. The majority of juvenile offenders committed a single offense (89.7%).

Characteristics of Crimes Committed by Juveniles

Referring to Chart 9, juvenile crime peaks in the months of May, 9.4%, and October, 9.2%. Months with the lowest juvenile crime rates occur in December, 7.5%. July and August also have low occurrences of juvenile crime with 7.8% each.

The majority of juvenile crime, 55%, occurs between noon and 8:00 p.m. The most frequent time for juvenile crime is between 3:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m (9%). This makes sense as this is

Table 6
Juvenile Arrestees Ethnicity by Offense Group, 2002-2007

| Most Serious Offense | Non- | | | All |
|------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| | Hispanic | Hispanic | Unknown | Arrests |
| Crimes Against Persons | 13 % | 12 % | 11 % | 12 % |
| Property Crimes | 27 | 28 | 29 | 28 |
| Crimes Against Society | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Group B Offenses | 52 | 50 | 51 | 50 |
| Total | 13,242 | 85,185 | 4,630 | 103,057 |

Chart 8 Arrestee Gender by Most Serious Type of Offense or Arresting Offense

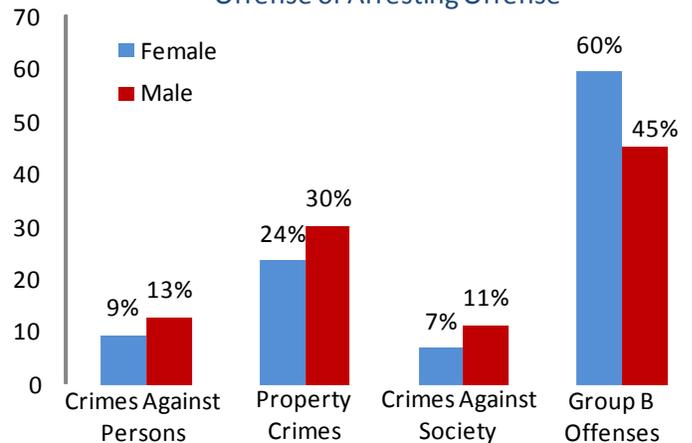
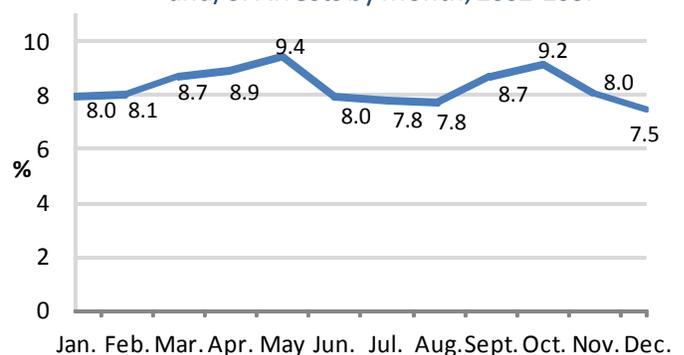
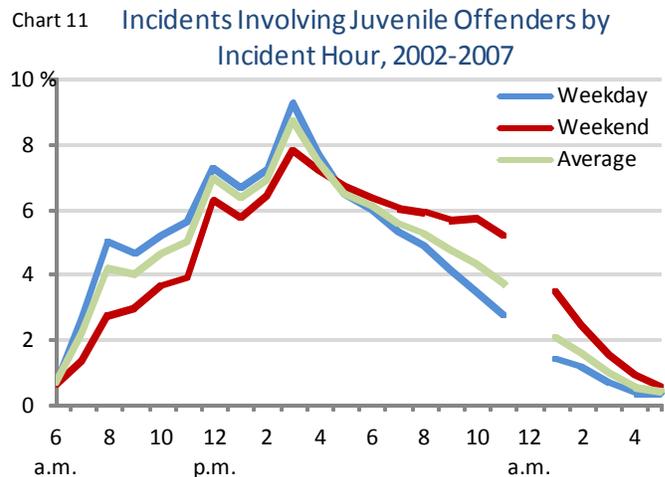
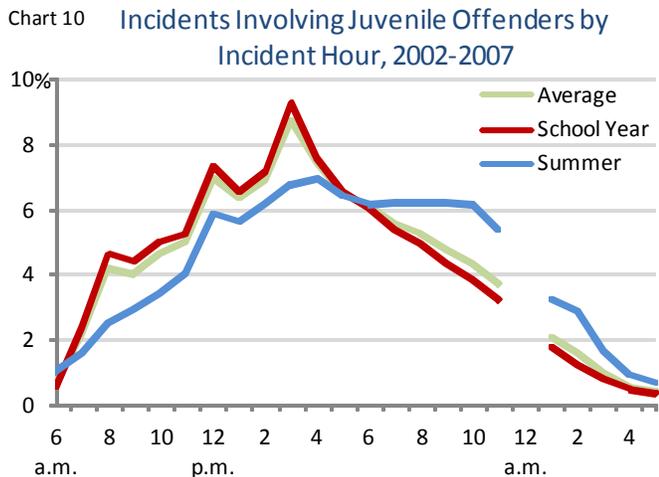


Table 7
Arrest Offenses in which a Female Juvenile is More Likely to be Arrested for than a Male Juvenile

| | Female | Male | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Larceny/Theft | 15 % | 12 % | 12,946 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 12 | 11 | 11,686 |
| Runaway | 23 | 8 | 12,690 |
| All other Offenses | 20 | 20 | 19,834 |
| Total | 33,360 | 66,134 | 99,494 |

Chart 9 Percent of Incidents of Juvenile Offenses and/or Arrests by Month, 2002-2007





Because of the way the data was stored between 2002-2005, the 12 a.m. hour is unreliable.

the time of day juveniles are most likely to be unsupervised. To examine this further, the month and time of the crime was looked at in Chart 10. In the summer months of June, July and August, there is not a clear spike in the time of day juvenile crime occurs. However, in the summer months, juvenile crime tends to occur later than in the school year. In the school year, 27% of juvenile crime happens between 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. In the summer months, 38% of juvenile crime happens between these hours. The same situation exists on weekends.

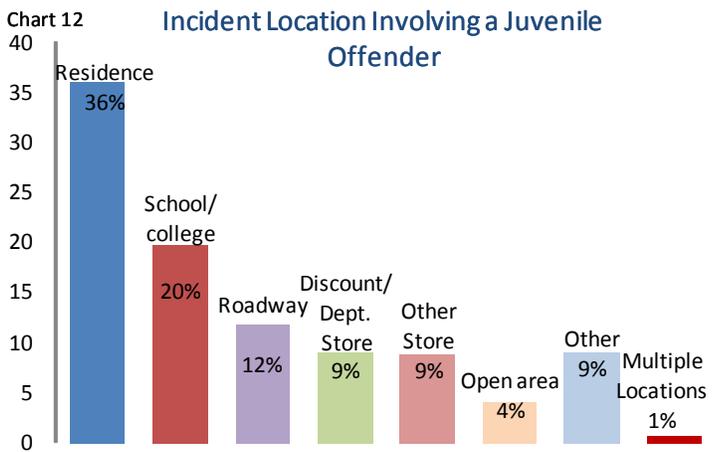


Chart 11 indicates that on the weekend, juvenile crime is more likely to occur later at night than it does on weekdays. During the week, only 24% of the crime occurs between 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. On the weekend, 36% of juvenile crime occurs during these hours.

The most likely place for an offense to be committed involving a juvenile offender is a residence (36%). The second most likely place is shown in Chart 12 as a school (20%). Table 8 shows that the most common location for a weapons law violation is a school. Assaults are most likely to occur at a resi-

Table 8
Twelve Most Common Offenses and Their Most Common Locations

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| Larceny/ Theft | Discount/ Dept. Store | 28 % | 17,998 |
| Assault | Residence | 40 | 16,386 |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | Roadway | 37 | 11,318 |
| Vandalism/ Destruction of Property | | | |
| Burglary | Residence | 50 | 8,025 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | Residence | 63 | 2,867 |
| Weapons Law Violations | School/ | 84 | 2,420 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | Residence | 43 | 1,931 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | Residence | 60 | 1,444 |
| Fraud | Residence | 39 | 679 |
| Arson | Residence | 30 | 575 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | Other | 38 | 492 |
| | | 35 | 487 |

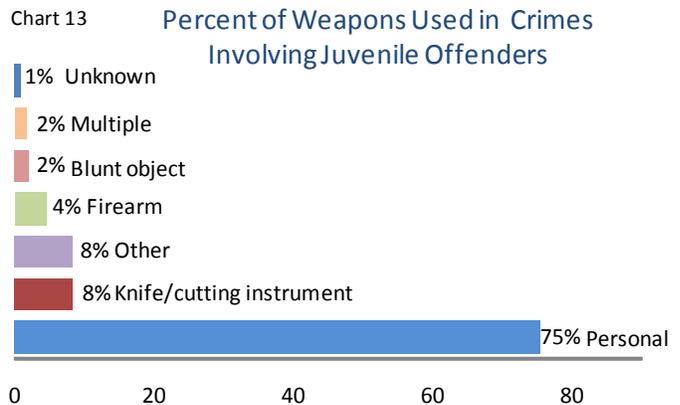
Table 9

Most Serious Offense by Location, 2002-2007

| | Residence | School/ college | Roadway | Discount/ Dept. Store | Store (convenience, grocery, specialty, service station) | Open area (fields/woods , parking lot/garage) | Other | Multiple Locations |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Murder & Non-negligent homicide | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Larceny Theft | 17.1 | 19.8 | 7.2 | 93.2 | 79.4 | 19.1 | 23.2 | 25.9 |
| Simple Assault | 24.3 | 39.1 | 20.4 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 19.8 | 23.5 | 8.4 |
| Vandalism | 15.9 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 4.1 |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 6.3 | 13.1 | 27.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 6.4 | 10.2 |
| Burglary | 8.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 14.9 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | 3.4 | 3.4 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| Aggravated Assault | 4.4 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 6.5 |
| Forcible Fondling | 6.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 4.0 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 10.4 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 1.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Intimidation | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Fraud | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 6.0 |
| Arson | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Forcible Rape | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 8.9 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 21,242 | 11,671 | 6,973 | 5,292 | 5,202 | 2,444 | 5,363 | 463 |

dence, with 40% of assaults involving a juvenile offender being committed at a residence. Larceny thefts on the other hand are most likely to occur at a discount or department store (28%). Table 9 shows that crimes committed at schools are most likely to be assaults (39%) followed by larceny thefts (20%), and Drug Narcotic Violations (13%).

A weapon was used in 33% of cases involving a juvenile. Chart 13 presents the type of weapons used in crimes involving juvenile offenders. The most common weapon used in these cases was a personal weapon like fists, feet, hands, etc. (75%), followed by a knife or cutting instrument (8.1%). In 4% of these cases, a firearm was used. A firearm was most likely to be used



Data Note: Weapons are only documented for Homicides, Assaults, Kidnapping, Forcible Sex Offenses, Robbery, Extortion/Blackmail and Weapon Law Violations. Does not mean juvenile used the weapon.

in weapon law violations (31%) and assaults (31%). Blunt objects (79%), multiple weapons (80%), unknown types of weapons (57%) and other types of weapons (80%) were most likely to be connected to assaults.

Number of Offenders Involved in Incidents

Of the incidents involving a juvenile offender, 36% involved a group of offenders acting together. Only 7% of the incidents involved a group of offenders who were all juveniles. The other 29% of cases included an adult among the group. Although juveniles were most likely to commit crimes on their own, the odds that they commit crime in groups increases for property crimes. In crimes involving multiple offenders, 62% are property crimes, compared to 20% being crimes against persons, and 18% are crimes against society.

Arrest Details

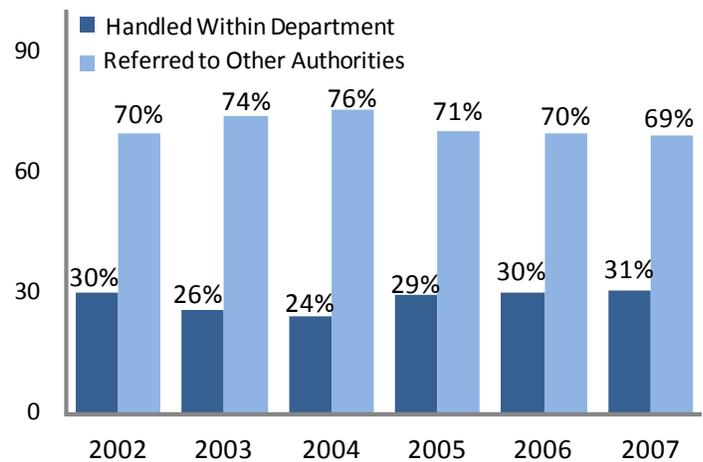
Between 2002 and 2007, 49% of juvenile offenders were arrested. When making an arrest, law enforcement is to report one of three types of arrest. The first two types, on-view arrest and taken into custody (based on a warrant or previous incident report), result in the person being taken directly into police custody. The third category of arrest, summons/cited, occurs when the offender receives either a citation or a summons to appear in court. Most juveniles are cited or summoned (49%) and 38% are arrested on-view.

When a juvenile is arrested, law enforcement can report two dispositions (i.e. what happened to the juvenile case). First, juveniles can be handled within the department by releasing them to the parents or other informal method. Second, juveniles can be referred to other

authorities like the juvenile court, probation department, or welfare agency.

Between 2002 and 2007, 69% to 76% of juvenile arrestees were referred to other authorities. Informal handling of juveniles dropped to 24% in 2004 but steadily increased to 31% by 2007 (see Chart 14).

Chart 14 Juvenile Arrest Disposition, 2002-2007

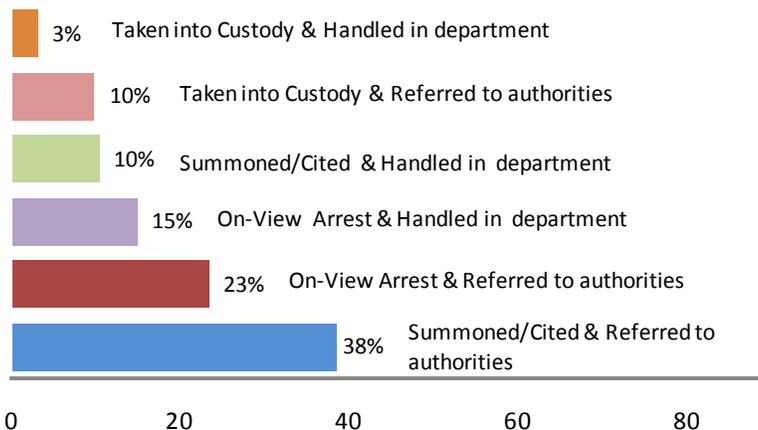


All crimes are most likely to be referred to other authorities (72%). Although crimes against persons account for 12% of juvenile arrests, 14% of juveniles that are handled within the department committed a crime against persons. Crimes that are referred to other authorities are most likely to be Group B offenses (55%), compared to other crimes that are referred to other authorities.

When the type of arrest is combined with the case disposition, it is clear that juveniles are most likely to be summoned/cited and then referred to other authorities (38% as shown in Chart 15). The second most common arrest type and disposition is a juvenile being arrested on site and then referred to other authorities (23%). Juveniles are least likely to be taken into custody and then handled in the department (3%).

The average days from incident to arrest is six days. If an incident was reported, then 81% of the arrests occurred the same day as the incident. If the days from the incident to arrest is combined with Group B offenses (no incident is reported), then 86% of the arrests occurred the same day. 1% of juveniles had a weapon on them when they were arrested (61% were cutting instruments and 23% were firearms).

Chart 15 Percent of Juvenile Arrests by Arrest Type and Disposition



Victims of Juvenile Crimes

Out of the 69,421 victims of juvenile crime, 63% were individuals (see Chart 16). The second most common type of victim of juvenile crime is businesses (19%) and then society (15%). The most common and the most serious offenses against businesses are larceny theft (79%), vandalism (9%), and burglary (6%). The remainder of the analysis on victims will be limited to individual victims.

Chart 16 Type of Victim(s) of Juvenile Offenders/Arrestees, 2002-2007

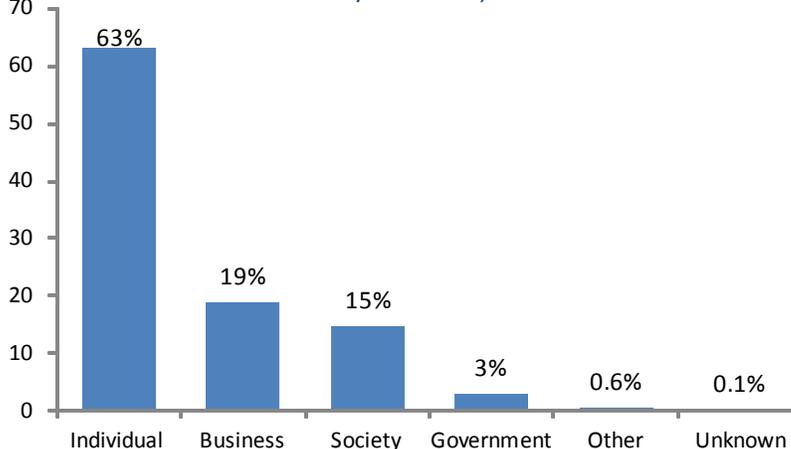


Table 10 describes the characteristics of individual victims. Between 2002 and 2007, 43,932 individuals were victims of juvenile crime. These victims were most likely to be adults (53%), male (52%), not Hispanic (84%), and white (92%).

In incidents of juvenile crime, 60% involved a single juvenile offender victimizing a single victim. In 9% of incidents, multiple individuals were victimized by a juvenile offender (refer to Chart 17).

Juvenile victims were most likely to be victims of simple assault (52.3%), forcible sex offenses

(14.8%), larceny theft (14.3%), and aggravated assault (7.5%)(see Table 11). Females are most likely to be victims of simple assault (37%), larceny theft (19.9%), and vandalism (12.6%). Compared to male victims, females are more likely to be victims of forcible sex offenses (9.9% versus 3.8%).

Victim Offender Relationship

Between 2002 and 2007, there were 30,307 documented relationships between a juvenile offender and their victims (Table 12). Juvenile

Table 10

Victims of Juvenile Crime, 2002-2007

| Age | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Adult | 53 % |
| Juvenile | 44 |
| unknown | 3 |
| Sex | |
| Male | 52 % |
| Female | 47 |
| Unknown | 1 |
| Ethnicity | |
| Not Hispanic | 84 % |
| Hispanic | 8 |
| Unknown | 8 |
| Race | |
| White | 92.4 % |
| Black | 0.7 |
| American Indian/Alaskan | 0.7 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.3 |
| Unknown | 5.8 |
| Number of Victims | 43,932 |

Chart 17 Incidents Involving Juvenile Offenders by the Number of Victims and Offenders

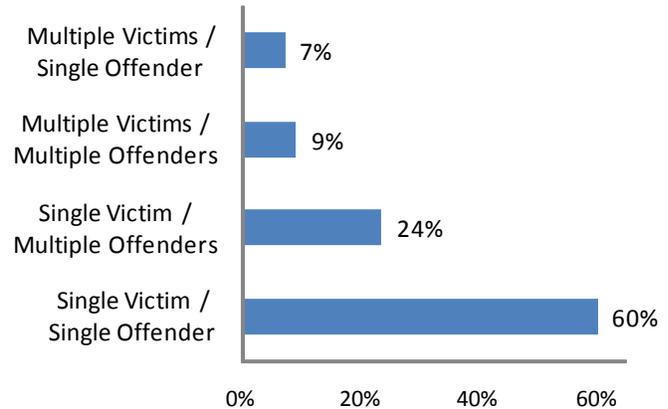


Table 11

Percent of Victim's Age and Sex by Most Serious Offense

| Most Serious Offense | Age | | | Sex | | | Total |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | Adult % | Juvenile % | Unknown % | Female % | Male % | Unknown % | |
| Homicide | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kidnapping | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Forcible Sex Offenses | 0.2 | 14.8 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| Robbery | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Aggravated Assault | 4.6 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 5.8 |
| Simple Assault | 26.8 | 52.3 | 17.8 | 37.4 | 38.5 | 12.6 | 37.8 |
| Intimidation | 1.9 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 3.0 |
| Extortion/Blackmail | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Statutory rape | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Incest | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Arson | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.8 | 0.6 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 5.7 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.3 |
| Burglary | 9.7 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Embezzlement | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bribery | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fraud | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Larceny Theft | 23.2 | 14.3 | 28.5 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 33.9 | 19.4 |
| Vandalism | 21.9 | 3.4 | 23.7 | 12.6 | 14.9 | 18.3 | 13.8 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | 1.3 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 0.9 |
| Total | 23,368 | 19,328 | 1,236 | 20,607 | 22,959 | 366 | 43,932 |

Table 12

Relationship of Juvenile Offenders to Victim, 2002-2007

| Relationship to Victim | | | | | | | All |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Relations |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Friend/Aquaintance | 44 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 46 | 46 | 43 |
| Family | 18 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| Intimate Partner | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Otherwise Known | 16 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| Relationship Unknown | 6 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Stranger | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Offender was also Victim | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Total | 5,300 | 5,249 | 5,221 | 4,835 | 4,840 | 4,862 | 30,307 |

offenders were most likely to be the victim's friend or acquaintance (43%). Family members consisted of 18% of victims.

Data Note: The relationship between the victim and offender is documented only in violent crimes and robbery cases.

Female offenders were most likely to victimize a family member (36%) than all other relationship types (see Table 13). Native Americans/Alaskans are also most likely to victimize family members (4%). As offenders age, they are more likely to victimize strangers. Although offenders between 15 and 17 years of age consist of 53% of offenders, 64% of offenders who are strangers are in this age group.

Table 13

Offender's Relationship to Their Victims by Offender Characteristics, 2002-2007

| | Offender relationship to the victim: | | | | | | | All Offenders |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | Intimate Partner | Friend/Aquaintance | Family | Stranger | Otherwise Known | Relation-ship Unknown | Offender was also a victim | |
| Offender Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 25 % | 33 % | 36 % | 24 % | 28 % | 25 % | 16 % | 27 % |
| Male | 74 | 67 | 64 | 75 | 72 | 74 | 83 | 73 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Offender Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 90 | 96 | 88 | 89 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 92 |
| Asian | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Black | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Native American/ Alaskan | 3.1 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Unknown | 4.3 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| Offender Age | | | | | | | | |
| Under 12 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 14 |
| 12 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 14 |
| 15 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 18 | 16 |
| 16 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 25 | 26 | 16 | 28 | 18 |
| 17 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 24 | 55 | 16 | 30 | 19 |
| Total Relationships | 13,082 | 5,605 | 2,193 | 2,286 | 682 | 4,681 | 1,778 | 30,307 |

Murders (33%), negligent manslaughter (50%), forcible sodomy (39%), and forcible fondling (38%) are most likely to be committed by a juvenile family member. Kidnapping (37%), forcible rape (53%), sexual assault with an object (47%), aggravated assault (38%), simple assault (45%), and intimidation (44%) are most likely to be committed by a friend or acquaintance. Robberies were most likely committed by a stranger (42%). Victims who were also offenders were involved in 9% of simple assaults and 3% of aggravated assaults.

Juveniles and Drugs

Between 9% to 11% of juvenile offenses and arrests were for drugs. Since 2003, the percent of juvenile offenders with drug offenses or arrests has increased by 27%. As Chart 18 displays, the percent of drug offenses and arrests has increased to 11.3% in 2007.

Table 14 shows that arrests and offenses for drug equipment only has decreased from 28% in 2002 to 24% in 2007. However, the percent of drug offenses and arrests for both drug/narcotic offenses and drug equipment offenses has increased from 36% to 41% in this same timeframe.

Alcohol violations for juveniles does not follow this same trend. Referring to Chart 19, alcohol violations peaked in 2005, with 6.1% of juvenile arrests being for alcohol violations. The majority of alcohol violations are for DUIs. Between 2002 and 2007, DUI's accounted for 3.8% of all juvenile arrests. Drunkenness and liquor law violations accounted for 1.6% of juvenile arrests.

Chart 18 Juvenile Drug Offenses and Arrests

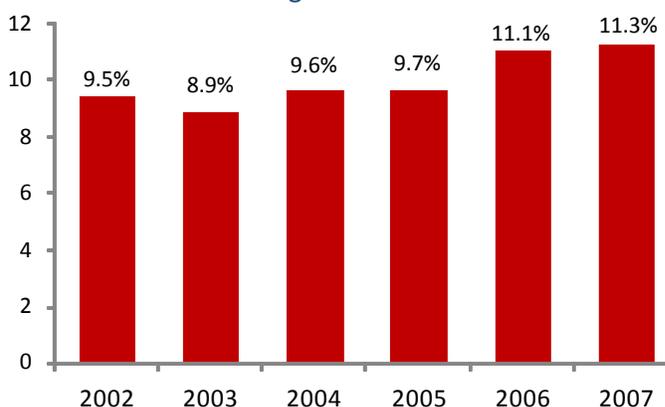
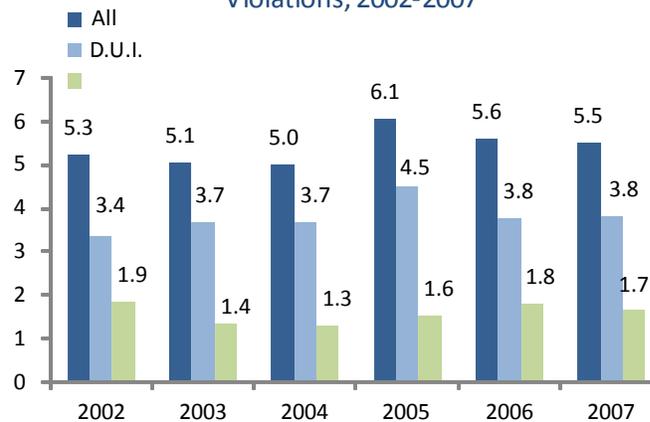


Table 14

Juvenile Drug Offenses and Arrests

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Total |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Drug/narcotic offense | 35 % | 36 % | 35 % | 33 % | 33 % | 35 % | 35 % |
| Drug Equipment offense | 28 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 26 |
| Both | 36 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 43 | 41 | 39 |
| Total | 2,395 | 2,233 | 2,332 | 2,254 | 2,568 | 2,720 | 14,502 |

Chart 19 Percent of Juvenile Arrests for Alcohol Violations, 2002-2007



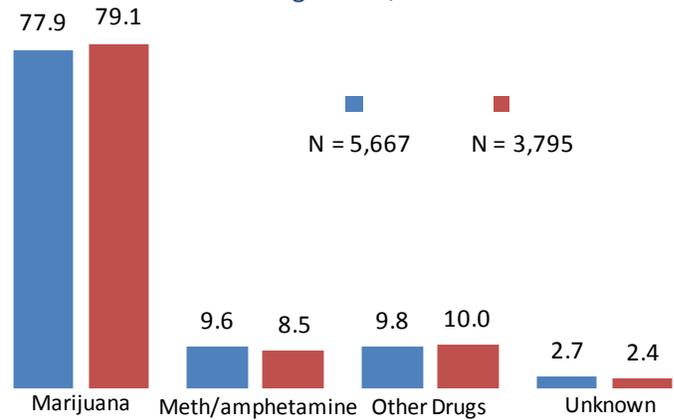
Marijuana was seized in 79% of juvenile drug arrests and 77.9% of juvenile drug offenses (see Chart 20). Methamphetamine was seized in 9.6% of drug offenses and 8.5% of drug arrests. However, since offenders and arrestees cannot be linked to the type of drug seized, we can only say that the juvenile was an offender or arrestee in a case where drugs were seized.

Data Note: Drug activity and drug seizure cannot be linked to a specific offender. Because offender and drugs cannot be linked, we can only say that the juvenile was an offender *in* a case where drugs were seized.

In cases where a juvenile offender or arrestee was involved in a drug offense, 81% were for possession, 20% were for using.

Table 15 shows the types of drug activity in cases involving juveniles in which there was a drug seizure. In cases where a juvenile was an offender, 81% of drug offenses were for the possession, 20% were for using, and 7% were for selling. Marijuana was most likely seized in cases involving possession (83.5%) and using (19.6%). Compared to other drug types, Marijuana was least likely to be involved in selling activities. In fact, selling was more likely to

Chart 20 Drug Offenses and Arrests by Type of Drug Seized, 2002-2007



Data Note: The frequency of drug selling, buying, and cultivating and the type of drug seized can be greatly influenced by law enforcement emphasis.

occur if the drug was Opium, Cocaine, and derivatives (25.3%).

An offender was suspected of using drugs or alcohol in 10% of the cases involving a juvenile offender or arrestee. However, it is unknown which offender was suspected of using at the time of the offense. By limiting analysis to incidents involving one offender, it is known that 8% of juveniles acting alone in the commission of the crime were suspected of using alcohol or drugs. Of the juvenile offenders acting alone, 6.4% were suspected of using

Table 15

Type of Drug Seized in Drug Offense by Type of Drug Activity

| | Marijuana | Meth/ amphetamines | Opium, Cocaine, and Derivatives | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Possess | 83.5 % | 78.4 % | 72.2 % | 81 % |
| Use | 19.6 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 20 |
| Sell | 4.7 | 13.4 | 25.3 | 7 |
| Buy | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1 |
| Cultivate/Manufacture | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1 |
| Transport | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1 |
| Operate/Promote | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total | 4,415 | 546 | 79 | 5,669 |

Data Note: Offender alcohol/drug use is stored in a separate table from offender information, and does not identify which offender was using alcohol or drugs at the time of the crime. An offender can only be *suspected* of consuming alcohol or drugs during or just prior to the crime. The investigating officer reports the offender's suspected alcohol/drug use based on evidence at the crime scene, information from victims and witnesses, and arrestee confessions.

drugs during, or just before, the crime. 1.3% of lone juvenile offenders were suspected of using alcohol and .3% were suspected of using both alcohol and drugs.

By county

As listed in Table 16 on the next page, Bannock County has historically had the highest rates of juvenile offenders and arrestees. On average between 2002 and 2007, for every 1,000 juveniles in Bannock County, 79 were suspects or arrestees. The crime rate for juveniles in Bannock County has dropped from 88.8 in 2003 to 72.6 in 2007. The county with the largest increase in juvenile crime between 2002 and 2007 was Camas County. However, since Camas County has the lowest juvenile population in the state (238 juveniles), its rate is affected by minute fluctuations (refer to Table 16 on page 17).

Use caution when interpreting changes in the number of reported victims and victimization rates. A rate increase/decrease does not necessarily indicate that crime incidences are going up or down. These changes may be due to increased reporting. In addition, victimization rates in sparsely populated areas are greatly affected by deviations in crime incidences. Also use caution when comparing victimization rates between different jurisdictions since size, urbanization, population density, citizen reporting practices and law enforcement activities may affect victimization rates.

Table 16

Number of Juvenile Arrests/Offenses Per 1,000 juveniles

| | Rate Per 1,000 Juveniles | | | | | | | Number of Juvenile Offenders and Arrestees | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Ave. Rate | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | % rate change |
| Ada | 50.6 | 51.6 | 48.6 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 46.7 | 4384 | 4499 | 4306 | 3967 | 4128 | 4274 | -14.9 |
| Adams | 52.5 | 32.5 | 29.7 | 18.9 | 19.9 | 12.6 | 27.7 | 41 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 9 | -76.0 |
| Bannock | 78.2 | 88.8 | 78.6 | 81.4 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 79.4 | 1684 | 1913 | 1718 | 1801 | 1721 | 1650 | -7.2 |
| Bear Lake | 7.3 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 13.9 | 10.3 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 89.7 |
| Benewah | 43.0 | 39.6 | 37.1 | 26.3 | 33.7 | 44.0 | 37.3 | 99 | 90 | 83 | 59 | 76 | 98 | 2.5 |
| Bingham | 41.1 | 33.5 | 42.8 | 49.0 | 46.8 | 50.6 | 44.0 | 583 | 472 | 594 | 681 | 647 | 696 | 23.3 |
| Blaine | 40.1 | 34.0 | 28.2 | 36.2 | 22.8 | 29.5 | 31.8 | 194 | 166 | 138 | 177 | 113 | 145 | -26.6 |
| Boise | 26.8 | 15.2 | 28.3 | 25.1 | 14.4 | 39.1 | 24.8 | 48 | 27 | 49 | 42 | 24 | 65 | 46.1 |
| Bonner | 42.7 | 34.7 | 38.7 | 49.2 | 47.9 | 51.4 | 44.1 | 392 | 317 | 348 | 444 | 427 | 457 | 20.6 |
| Bonneville | 50.3 | 51.1 | 46.6 | 46.5 | 44.0 | 52.9 | 48.6 | 1329 | 1360 | 1265 | 1289 | 1252 | 1549 | 5.0 |
| Boundary | 35.6 | 32.8 | 55.9 | 55.2 | 41.4 | 32.3 | 42.2 | 98 | 89 | 151 | 148 | 111 | 88 | -9.3 |
| Butte | 16.1 | 10.5 | 25.6 | 9.3 | 21.9 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 5.5 |
| Camas | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 29.3 | 67.2 | 19.6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 14867* |
| Canyon | 48.3 | 45.6 | 45.4 | 43.9 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 43.9 | 2167 | 2130 | 2201 | 2228 | 2133 | 2269 | -16.4 |
| Caribou | 38.5 | 46.6 | 27.6 | 43.5 | 29.2 | 32.6 | 36.4 | 83 | 96 | 56 | 85 | 55 | 60 | -15.2 |
| Cassia | 55.0 | 58.7 | 63.1 | 57.9 | 53.0 | 54.7 | 57.1 | 388 | 407 | 429 | 392 | 353 | 363 | -0.6 |
| Clark | 40.7 | 11.9 | 47.2 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 21.2 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | -80.8 |
| Clearwater | 30.8 | 51.9 | 59.8 | 62.5 | 67.0 | 65.4 | 56.2 | 55 | 88 | 98 | 98 | 103 | 97 | 111.9 |
| Custer | 34.5 | 26.6 | 22.5 | 24.6 | 19.0 | 24.3 | 25.3 | 34 | 25 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 20 | -29.4 |
| Elmore | 42.2 | 28.5 | 42.3 | 31.3 | 17.0 | 26.4 | 31.3 | 355 | 241 | 357 | 263 | 141 | 225 | -37.4 |
| Franklin | 15.0 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 15.2 | 20.1 | 13.6 | 63 | 45 | 32 | 52 | 62 | 82 | 33.8 |
| Fremont | 32.2 | 23.6 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 24.3 | 16.4 | 23.1 | 123 | 90 | 81 | 80 | 93 | 63 | -48.9 |
| Gem | 50.5 | 49.8 | 46.1 | 62.2 | 61.0 | 57.6 | 54.5 | 210 | 205 | 189 | 256 | 252 | 238 | 13.9 |
| Gooding | 42.2 | 41.2 | 32.5 | 24.6 | 28.5 | 27.3 | 32.7 | 172 | 169 | 132 | 100 | 116 | 112 | -35.4 |
| Idaho | 32.9 | 50.6 | 56.1 | 51.1 | 47.9 | 33.2 | 45.3 | 118 | 173 | 189 | 166 | 152 | 103 | 0.8 |
| Jefferson | 22.0 | 20.8 | 16.0 | 11.5 | 22.4 | 25.7 | 19.7 | 151 | 143 | 110 | 81 | 161 | 190 | 16.5 |
| Jerome | 39.1 | 33.6 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 23.1 | 34.2 | 30.7 | 224 | 192 | 159 | 157 | 139 | 211 | -12.6 |
| Kootenai | 54.8 | 62.2 | 59.2 | 52.8 | 51.5 | 54.2 | 55.8 | 1648 | 1891 | 1847 | 1705 | 1691 | 1806 | -1.1 |
| Latah | 20.1 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 20.1 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 20.5 | 139 | 127 | 130 | 139 | 157 | 160 | 13.7 |
| Lemhi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 12.4 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 21 | 22 | 15 | -36.0 |
| Lewis | 55.6 | 56.8 | 64.4 | 41.2 | 37.6 | 60.9 | 52.7 | 49 | 49 | 55 | 35 | 31 | 49 | 9.4 |
| Lincoln | 0.8 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 1088* |
| Madison | 26.6 | 18.8 | 16.5 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 23.5 | 19.0 | 203 | 152 | 148 | 140 | 146 | 249 | -11.6 |
| Minidoka | 44.8 | 42.0 | 44.2 | 46.9 | 22.8 | 42.5 | 40.5 | 263 | 239 | 246 | 256 | 123 | 229 | -5.2 |
| Nez Perce | 63.7 | 51.2 | 53.2 | 42.3 | 46.0 | 49.0 | 50.9 | 543 | 436 | 451 | 358 | 390 | 417 | -23.0 |
| Oneida | 60.8 | 46.9 | 48.6 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 17.5 | 32.8 | 76 | 55 | 56 | 12 | 14 | 19 | -71.2 |
| Owyhee | 36.1 | 33.1 | 35.3 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 20.1 | 26.4 | 120 | 110 | 114 | 52 | 55 | 62 | -44.3 |
| Payette | 46.4 | 36.3 | 35.1 | 32.3 | 45.1 | 28.4 | 37.3 | 292 | 227 | 216 | 200 | 282 | 181 | -38.8 |
| Power | 51.6 | 54.9 | 46.2 | 44.8 | 35.8 | 32.9 | 44.4 | 124 | 128 | 108 | 104 | 83 | 75 | -36.2 |
| Shoshone | 56.0 | 38.3 | 54.5 | 32.1 | 28.4 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 160 | 105 | 144 | 85 | 76 | 111 | -24.6 |
| Teton | 11.7 | 5.9 | 19.5 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 10.1 | 13.0 | 25 | 13 | 44 | 36 | 37 | 26 | -13.5 |
| Twin Falls | 55.9 | 45.2 | 40.0 | 42.8 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 44.0 | 999 | 817 | 729 | 792 | 765 | 772 | -29.3 |
| Valley | 58.8 | 41.7 | 59.9 | 61.8 | 31.2 | 50.0 | 50.6 | 96 | 67 | 96 | 103 | 57 | 96 | -15.0 |
| Washington | 35.4 | 29.4 | 22.7 | 25.9 | 26.9 | 31.1 | 28.6 | 94 | 77 | 59 | 66 | 68 | 78 | -12.1 |
| State Total | 47.7 | 46.4 | 45.2 | 42.9 | 41.0 | 42.9 | 44.3 | 17867 | 17493 | 17247 | 16739 | 16345 | 17474 | -10.1 |

* These were very minor increases in the number of juvenile offenders and arrestees.

APPENDIX A: CRIME DEFINITIONS

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

Definition: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

As a general rule, any death due to injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is classified in this category. Assaults to murder and attempted murders are classified as aggravated assaults.

Negligent Manslaughter

Definition: The killing of another person through negligence.

Included in this offense are killings resulting from hunting accidents, gun cleaning, children playing with guns, etc.

Aggravated Assault

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Attempts not included.

Simple Assault

Definition: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. Attempts not included.

Intimidation

Definition: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Kidnapping/Abduction

Definition: The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

Forcible Rape

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

This offense includes the forcible rape of both males and females. Attempts are included.

Forcible Sodomy

Definition: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible Fondling

Definition: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is

incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Because forcible fondling is an element of forcible rape, forcible sodomy, and sexual assault with an object, it is reported only if it is the sole forcible sex offense committed against a victim.

Sexual Assault With an Object

Definition: To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Incest

Definition: Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape

Definition: Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery

Definition: The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Burglary/Breaking and Entering

Definition: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Burglary almost always includes some type of larceny offense. Because, however, burglary is defined in terms of theft, only the burglary is to be reported, not the accompanying larceny.

Larceny/Theft Offenses

Definition: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

Includes crimes such as shoplifting, purse-snatching, pocket-picking, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle theft, etc. Motor vehicle theft is not included and is counted separately. Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny have no bearing on the fact that each distinct operation of larceny is reported as one offense for UCR purposes. Also, all larceny offenses are reported regardless of the value of the property stolen.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition: Theft of a motor vehicle.

A motor vehicle is defined for UCR purposes as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails and which is specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people. Attempts are included.

Arson

Definition: To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

One incident is counted for each distinct arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If an arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, it would be reported by the jurisdiction in which the fire originated.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Definition: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Includes all attempts. As a general rule, the offense is to be reported only if the reporting agency deems that substantial damage to property has occurred, unless it appears to be hate motivated. Incidental damage resulting from another offense (e.g., burglary, robbery) is reported as this offense only if the reporting agency deemed the amount of damage to be substantial.

Fraud Offenses

Definition: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

By definition, fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. Fraud is achieved through deceit or lying, whereas larceny is the physical taking of something.

Counterfeiting/Forgery

Definition: The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Embezzlement

Definition: The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Bribery

Definition: The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

Extortion/Blackmail

Definition: To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.

Drug Narcotic Violations

Definition: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Drug Equipment Violations

Definition: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

This offense covers those cases involving drug paraphernalia, equipment, chemicals, illegal labs, etc.

Gambling

Definition: To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Prostitution Offenses

Definition: To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit.

Includes unlawfully engaging in sexual relations for profit; to solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

Includes attempts.

Pornography/Obscene Material

Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

Stolen Property

Definition: Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

Weapon Law Violations

Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Group B Offenses

Bad Checks – Group B

Definition: Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

Curfew/ Loitering/ Vagrancy Violations – Group B

Definition: The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or

place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Included in this offense are unlawful assembly, begging, and vagabondage. Persons arrested as being a suspicious character, suspicious person, etc., are also to be included.

Disorderly Conduct – Group B

Definition: Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

This offense includes affray, breach of the peace, blasphemy, profanity, obscene language, disturbing the peace, and public nuisance. Attempts are not included.

Driving Under the Influence – Group B

Definition: Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

This offense includes driving while intoxicated and operating a bus, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence.

Drunkenness– Group B

Definition: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

Included are drunk and disorderly, common drunkard, habitual drunkard, and intoxication.

Family Offenses, Nonviolent– Group B

Definition: Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) which threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and which are not classifiable as other offenses, such as assault, incest, statutory rape, etc.

This offense includes: abandonment, desertion, neglect, nonsupport, nonviolent abuse, and nonviolent cruelty to other family members. It also includes the nonpayment of court ordered alimony, as long as it is not considered to be contempt of court within the reporting jurisdiction. Does not include attempts.

Liquor Law Violations – Group B

Definition: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

Included are violations of laws/ordinances prohibiting the maintenance of unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor; using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor; etc.

Peeping Tom – Group B

Definition: To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

Runaway – Group B

Definition: A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian.

While running away does not constitute a criminal offense, each handling of a runaway is to be reported. Apprehensions for protective custody are scored as an arrest by the reporting jurisdiction.

Trespass of Real Property – Group B

Definition: To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.

All burglary offenses include the element of trespass. Trespass, however, involves entry with no intent to commit a felony or theft.

All Other Offenses – Group B

Definition: All offenses not otherwise classified.

Includes offenses of general applicability, like any offense prefixed by accessory before/after the fact, aiding and abetting, assault to commit, conspiracy to commit, facilitation of, solicitation to commit, threat to commit, or any other prefix identifying it as other than the substantive offense, if the substantive offense is within Group A. If Group B offenses are involved, classify as the substantive offense. Generally, traffic offenses are excluded from this offense category. The vehicle-related offenses of hit and run (of a person) and vehicular manslaughter are, however, included.



