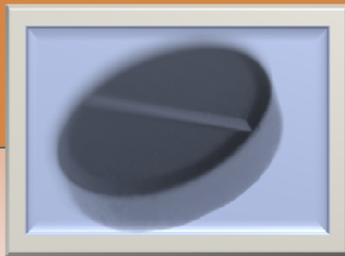


Idaho Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests: 2005-2012



Idaho Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests: 2005—2012

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Executive Summary

This report provides the latest trends in drug arrests between 2005 and 2012. The data extracted and analyzed are from the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) repository maintained by Idaho State Police. The following provides an overview of recent trends:

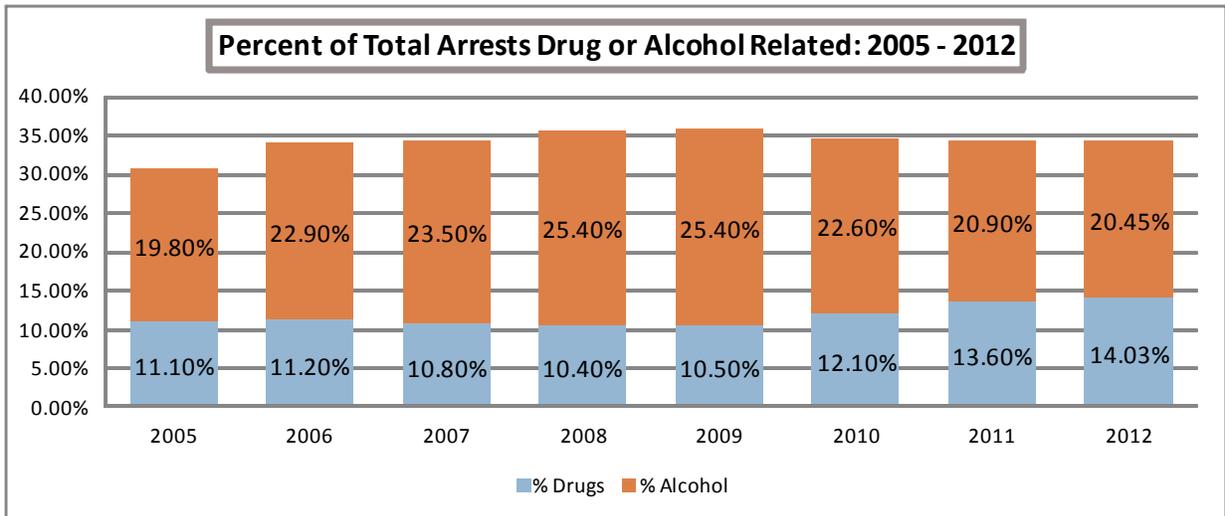
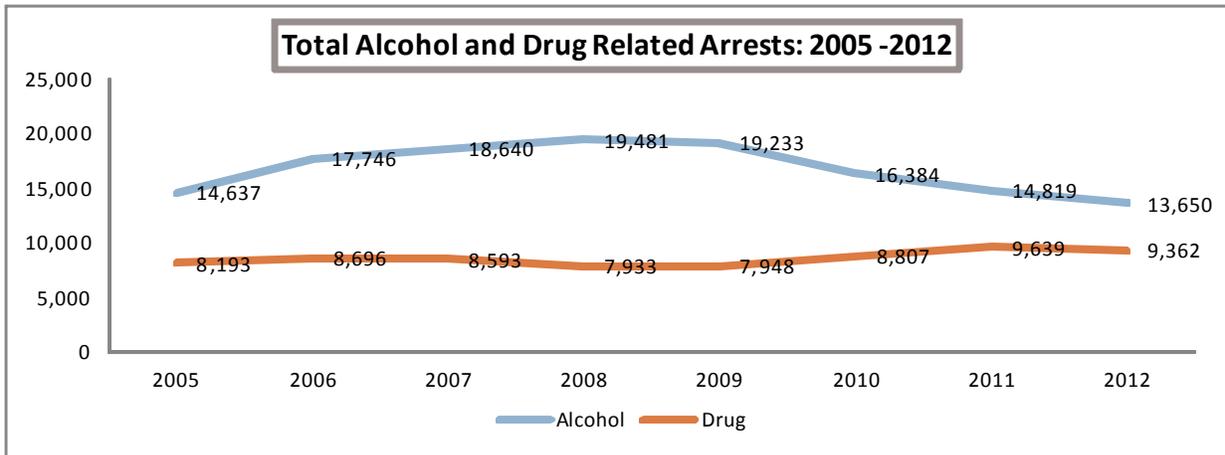
- Alcohol related arrests peaked in 2008, but have since declined.
- Drug related arrests have increased by 14.3% from 2005.
- Since 2005, one-third of all arrests have been for drug or alcohol related offenses.
- Drug offenses composed 14.0% of total arrests in 2012.
- Driving under the influence arrests increased an average of 0.7% between 2005 and 2012, reaching a high of 12,343 arrests in 2009 and a low of 9,142 in 2012.
- Marijuana related arrests have increased, but not to the same extent as other drug arrests.
- Methamphetamine arrests composed 16.4% of total drug arrests in 2012, the second most common drug type seized.
- Amphetamine, cocaine, and crack cocaine seizures were over-represented among Hispanic offenders.
- Amphetamine, heroin, other stimulants (such as Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc), morphine, opium and LSD were significantly associated with white offenders.
- Cocaine, barbiturates, and crack cocaine were significantly associated with non-white offenders.
- Although offenders arrested for DUI, liquor law violations and drunkenness are most often male, the proportion of arrestees who are female has been increasing.
- Higher than expected female arrests were associated with the drugs: Morphine, Other depressants (such as glutethimide, and quaaludes), other narcotics (such as codeine, Demerol, dilaudid, and methadone), other drugs (such as antidepressants and tranquilizers), crack/cocaine, amphetamines, and barbiturates.
- For violent crimes, suspected offender use of drugs or alcohol increased from 11.5% in 2005 to 20.0% in 2012.
- Barbiturates, cocaine, and depressants such as glutethimide and qualludes, and morphine have the greatest likelihood to be involved in a violent crime in Idaho.

Introduction

The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center compiles reported drug and alcohol related arrest trends to provide detailed information on the characteristics of offenders and frequency of arrests occurring throughout Idaho. Data for this report is extracted from the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS), from the property, arrest, and offense tables.

Between 2005 through 2012, the overall average percent decrease in total arrests was -1.4%, reaching a high of 79,420 in 2007, and a low of 66,750 arrests in 2012. Alcohol related arrests peaked in 2008, but have since declined. Drug related arrests, on the other hand, increased by 14.3% from 2005, reaching a high of 9,639 arrests in 2012, with an average percent increase of 2.1% over the period.

Approximately one-third (34.5% in 2012) of all arrests were drug or alcohol related arrests. However, alcohol related arrests decreased from a high of 25.4% of total arrests in 2009 to 20.4% in 2012. The proportion of arrests that were drug arrests, increased from 10.4% of total arrests in 2008 to a high of 14.0% of total arrests in 2012.

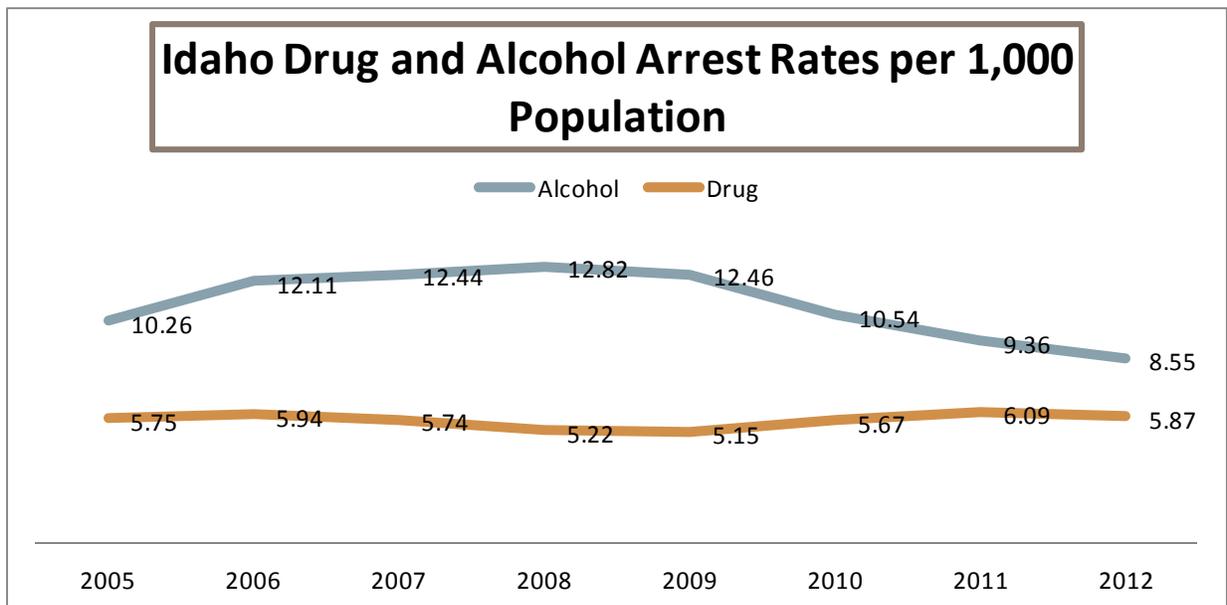


Idaho Drug and Alcohol Arrests

Although all alcohol related arrests have decreased, arrests for drunkenness increased an average of 18.7% per year between 2005 and 2012. Drunkenness includes incidents of drunk and disorderly conduct and public intoxication. Also increasing over the period, arrests for driving under the influence rose and then lowered again, by an average of 0.7% per year, peaking at 12,343 arrests in 2009 and then lowering to 9,142 arrests in 2012. Liquor law violations, on the other hand, decreased by an average of -3.3% per year.

Total drug related offenses have increased from 2005, however drug equipment violations peaked in 2006, 2007 and again in 2011, with a negative -1.1% percent change over the period. Drug/ Narcotic Violations, increased by an average of 3.5% between 2005 and 2012.

Arrests	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Ave. % Change
Driving Under The Influence	9,116	11,407	11,673	12,191	12,343	10,806	9,698	9,142	0.7%
Liquor Law Violations	5,334	6,079	6,516	6,840	6,538	5,273	4,681	4,026	-3.3%
Drunkenness	187	260	450	450	352	305	437	482	18.7%
Total Alcohol Related	14,637	17,746	18,640	19,481	19,233	16,384	14,819	13,650	-0.4%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	5,518	5,936	6,066	5,782	5,938	6,697	7,132	6,973	3.5%
Drug Equipment Violations	2,675	2,760	2,527	2,151	2,010	2,110	2,507	2,389	-1.1%
Total Drug Related	8,193	8,696	8,593	7,933	7,948	8,807	9,639	9,362	2.1%
Total Arrests	73,908	77,497	79,420	76,643	75,718	72,609	70,772	66,750	-1.4%



Drug Arrests by Drug Type

Marijuana continues to be the most common drug seized within arrests, followed by methamphetamine. However, some interesting changes have occurred regarding types of drugs seized. Almost all drug types involved in arrests have increased from 2005, except for arrests related to methamphetamine and cocaine. The following table shows the significant increases in arrests involving various drugs in 2012, compared to the 2005 to 2011 arrest average. Marijuana related arrests increased, but did not increase as significantly as many other drugs.

Large significant average percent increases occurred from 2012 (compared to average arrests), among arrests for:

- 1) Heroin (189.9%);
- 2) Depressants, such as gluethimide, Quaaludes, etc. (187.0%);
- 3) "Crack" cocaine (126.4%);
- 4) Hashish (115.4%);
- 5) Morphine (95.0%);
- 6) Hallucinogens, such as MDMA, DMT, mescaline, or peyote (87.7%);
- 7) LSD (83.3%);
- 8) Stimulants such as adipex, fastine, benzadine, etc. (78.3%); and
- 9) Narcotics, such as codeine, demoral, dilaudid or methodone (64.2%).

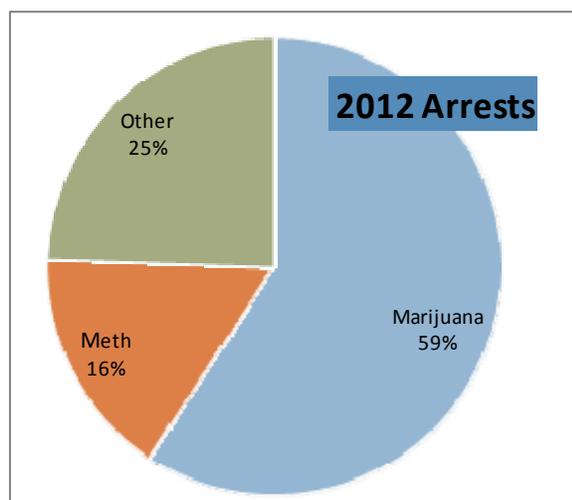
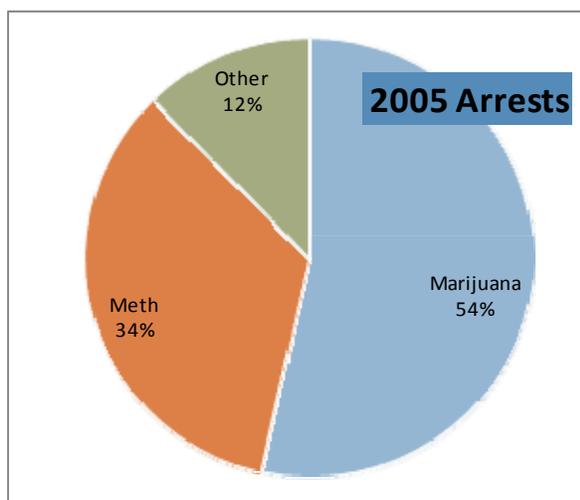
Drug Type	2005 - 2011 average arrests		% Change
	2005 - 2011 average arrests	2012	
Marijuana	5,595.1	6,333	13.2%
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	1,819.0	1,737	-4.5%
Unknown Type Drug*	304.1	724	138.1%
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)*	315.4	518	64.2%
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)*	265.7	476	79.1%
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)*	141.7	266	87.7%
Heroin*	41.4	120	189.9%
Cocaine	147.4	95	-35.5%
Other Depressants (Gluethimide, Quaaludes, etc.)*	32.4	93	187.0%
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)*	31.4	56	78.3%
Hashish*	24.6	53	115.4%
Morphine*	15.9	31	95.0%
"Crack" Cocaine*	10.6	24	126.4%
Additional Drug Types Beyond the two already reported*	2.7	15	455.6%
LSD*	6.0	11	83.3%
Opium	9.7	10	3.1%
Barbituates	7.6	5	-34.2%
PCP	0.4	1	150.0%
Total*	8,771.1	10,568	20.5%

*Significant increase

Note: Drug seizures can be involved with arrests, but not have drug equipment or drug violation be listed as primary offense. Therefore, the number of arrests by drug type does not match the number of drug related offenses. Also, each arrest can involve up to three different types of drugs.

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Arrests

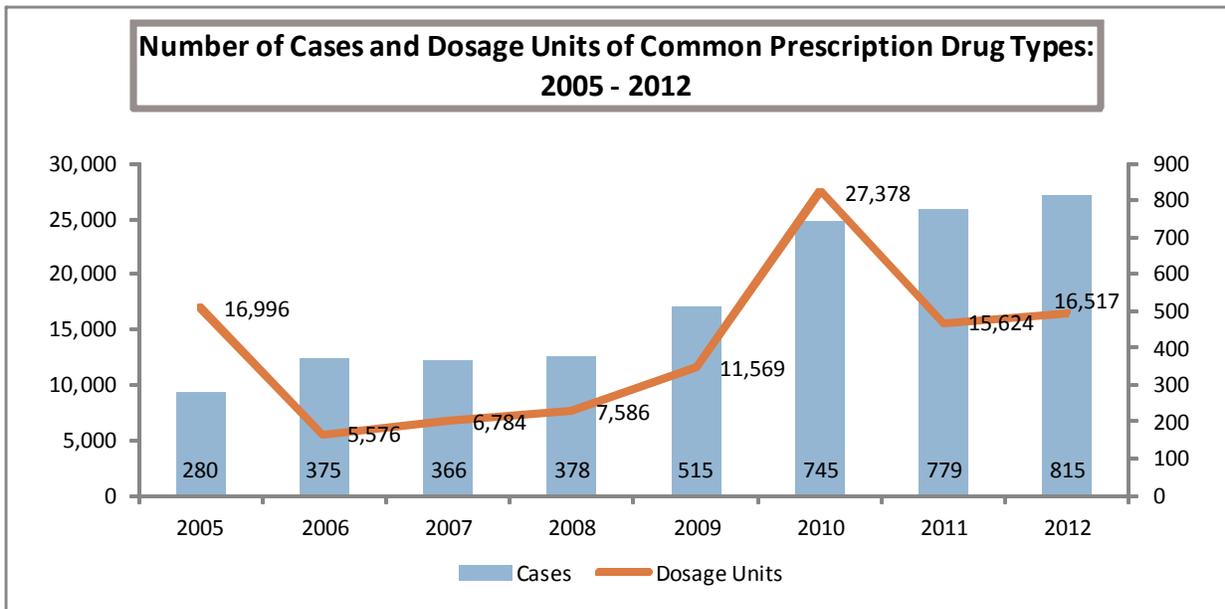
To further indicate the changes occurring among types of drugs seized within arrests, the following shows the percent of total drug seizure arrests involving the eight most commonly seized drugs. In 2005, marijuana was involved in 54.6% of arrests and methamphetamine was involved in 35.0% of total drug arrests. The proportion has varied over the years, but marijuana has increased to 59.9% of total drug arrests, while methamphetamine arrests have dropped to 16.0% of total drug arrests. Other drug types have made up for this difference and have set the stage for the continued increases in drug arrests. For example, heroin arrests increased by 60.0% between 2011 – 2012 (from 75 to 120 total arrests), and comprising 1.1% of total drug arrests. There were more arrests for heroin than there were for cocaine in 2012. Arrests for other narcotics, such as codeine and demoral, other drugs such as antidepressants and tranquilizers, and hallucinogens other than LSD, also comprise a larger share of total drug arrests in 2012 than in 2005.



Drug Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Marijuana	54.6%	61.1%	67.1%	69.3%	67.8%	64.0%	62.5%	59.9%
Amphetamines/ Methamphetamines	35.0	27.4	21.2	16.9	16.3	16.9	14.8	16.4
Unknown Type Drug	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.6	4.6	6.5	6.9
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.2	4.6	5.4	4.9
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.5
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5
Cocaine	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9
Heroin	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1
Total	7,626	8,899	8,803	7,907	8,573	10,070	10,972	10,871

Prescription Drug Arrests

Although IBR data does not distinguish between prescription drugs arrests, estimates can be made by type of drugs commonly obtained through prescription, and the number of dosage units seized per year. Between 2005 to 2012, the number of incidents involving prescription drug seizures have increased significantly, from 280 to 815, or 191.1%. The amount of dosage units seized within common prescription drug arrests has increased over the years, as have the number of incidents. Between 2005 and 2011, an average of 14,004 prescription drug pills (capsules or tablets, etc.) were seized per year, compared to 16,517 dosage units in 2012.



Note: Limited to drugs measured in dosage units and types of drugs available through prescription (meth/amphetamines, barbiturates, morphine, opium, other depressants, other drugs, other narcotics, other stimulants)

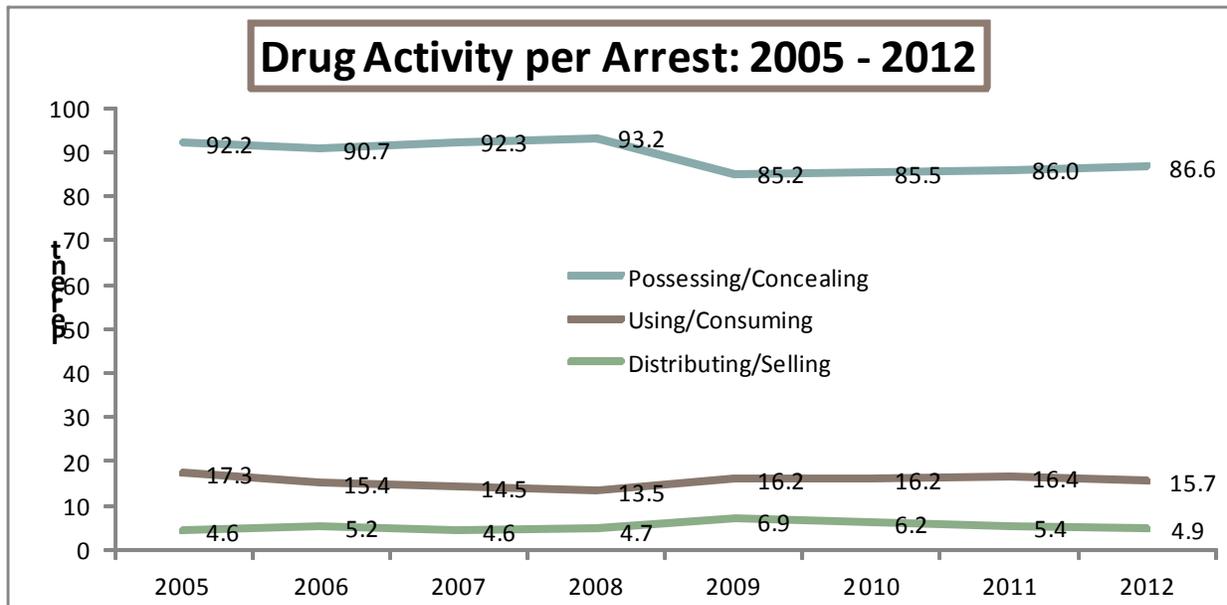
Drug Activity

NIBRS allows up to three types of activities to be recorded for each offense. The following is based on the combined total for all years (2005—2012) to provide an approximation of what has been happening within the average drug arrest. All incidents involving drugs most often involved possession/concealing (73.6%), followed by using/consuming (13.8%). Various drugs, however, are related to criminal activities differently. **Possession** is overrepresented among cases involving marijuana (77.2%) crack cocaine (75.9%), and other depressants (74.5%). **Using/consuming** has a tendency to be involved in cases of: opium (21.6%), barbiturates (17.6%), other drugs (16.5%), other stimulants (16.1%), morphine (16.0%), other depressants (15.4%) and other hallucinogens (14.8%). **Distributing/selling** is more commonly associated with cases involving: cocaine (31.1%), heroin (29.0%), LSD (25.7%), other hallucinogens (14.5%), amphetamines/methamphetamines (14.5%), morphine (13.1%), and crack/cocaine (12.6%). **Transporting** is associated with cases involving: LSD (5.7%), hashish (3.4%), cocaine (2.4%), and other stimulants (2.2%). **Cultivating/manufacturing** is associated with cases involving: LSD (2.9%), and barbiturates 2.7% and hashish (2.3%). **Buying/receiving** is overrepresented among barbiturates (5.0%), crack/cocaine (4.6%), LSD (4.3%), other stimulants (2.9%), and other narcotics (2.3%).

Drug Type	Possessing/ Concealing	Using/ Consuming	Distributing/ Selling	Transporting/ Importing	Cultivating/ Manufacturing	Buying/ Receiving	Total
Marijuana	77.2%	13.9%	5.7%	1.1%	1.2%	0.6%	45,267
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	69.5	12.2	14.5	1.6	0.9	1.1	16,068
Unknown Type Drug	65.7	19.3	9.7	1.3	1.8	2.1	3,469
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol,	70.9	13.2	11.7	1.0	0.7	2.3	3,090
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	69.2	16.5	9.8	1.1	1.1	2.1	2,728
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	67.7	14.8	14.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	1,358
Cocaine	54.2	9.5	31.1	2.4	0.8	1.8	1,192
Heroin	56.6	11.5	29.0	1.7	0.7	0.4	459
Other Depressants (Glutethimide,	74.5	15.4	7.8	1.4	0.0	0.8	357
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine,	66.3	16.1	11.1	2.2	1.4	2.9	279
Hashish	71.0	12.6	9.5	3.4	2.3	0.8	262
Morphine	65.0	16.0	13.1	1.9	1.9	1.5	206
Opium	62.7	21.6	14.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	102
"Crack" Cocaine	75.9	4.6	12.6	1.1	1.1	4.6	87
Barbiturates	70.3	17.6	1.4	2.7	2.7	5.4	74
LSD	57.1	4.3	25.7	5.7	2.9	4.3	70
Additional Drug Types Beyond the two	66.7	17.9	12.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	39
PCP	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Total	73.6	13.8	9.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	75,109

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Arrests

The proportion of drug arrests involving possession/concealing decreased from 92.2% in 2005 to 86.6% in 2012. All the other types of drug activity have stayed fairly consistent over the years. However, transporting was slightly higher in 2012, composing 1.3% of total drug arrests. It must be kept in mind, however, that the following percentages do not add up to 100% because up to three activities can be recorded for each offense.

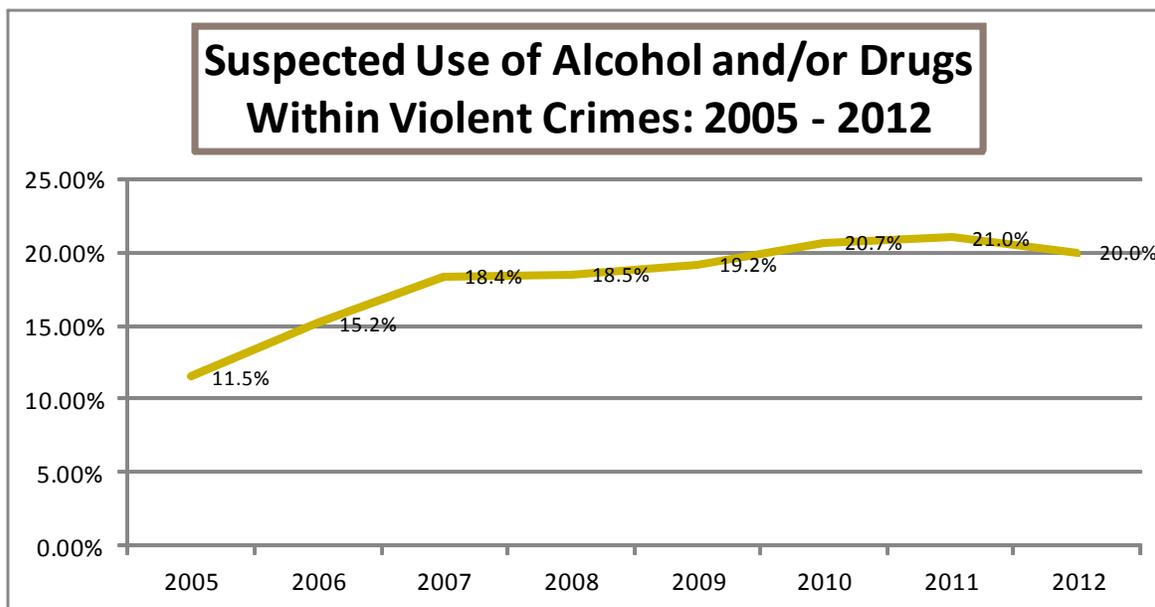


<i>Drug Activity</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Possessing/Concealing	92.2%	90.7%	92.3%	93.2%	85.2%	85.5%	86.0%	86.6%
Using/Consuming	17.3	15.4	14.5	13.5	16.2	16.2	16.4	15.7
Distributing/Selling	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.7	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.9
Buying/Receiving	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.9
Transporting/Importing	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3
Cultivating/Manufacturing	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7
Operating	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total arrests with drug activity information	7,662	9,524	9,212	8,498	8,998	9,861	10,518	10,470

Note: Each year does not add up to 100% because each offense can include several activity types.

Suspected Use of Alcohol and Drugs

Overall, the proportion offenses where at least one or more offender was suspected to be under the influence of drugs and alcohol has increased from 2005. For violent crimes, the proportion of offenders suspected to be under the influence has nearly doubled, from 11.5% to 20.0%. Non-violent incidents in 2012 were also more likely to involve drugs and alcohol than in 2005.



In 2012, aggravated assault (24.7%), forcible rape (18.0%), and simple assault (17.5%) were most likely to involve offenders suspected of being under the influence of alcohol. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter (13.0%), kidnapping/abduction (5.6%), aggravated assault (2.8%) and robbery (2.8%) offenses were more likely to involve an offender under the influence of drugs.

Arrests for Violent Crimes:	Alcohol		Drugs	
	2005—2011	2012	2005—2011	2012
Aggravated Assault	20.6%	24.7%	3.4%	2.8%
Simple Assault	16.6%	17.5%	1.7%	2.2%
Forcible Fondling	2.8%	2.3%	0.6%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	13.3%	18.0%	2.7%	0.0%
Forcible Sodomy	4.7%	9.1%	1.6%	0.0%
Sexual Assault With An Object	8.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Intimidation	4.1%	12.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Kidnaping/Abduction	8.4%	5.6%	3.8%	5.6%
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	12.9%	0.0%	4.1%	13.0%
Robbery	5.7%	5.6%	2.3%	2.8%
Total Violent	11.7%	17.8%	2.2%	2.2%

Drug Type and Violent Crime

Comparing the arrests for various types of offenses and whether drugs were seized within the event, there are differences between the drugs involved. The drugs with the highest proportion involved in violent crime in 2012 included: LSD (12.5%), morphine (4.8%), other depressants (3.3%) and other narcotics (2.3%). However, for the prior seven year average trend, barbiturates (3.1%), cocaine (2.2%), and depressants (2.1%) such as glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc. had the highest involvement with violent crime (excluding unknown and “additional types beyond two”). Because of the small number of cases involving violent crimes and drugs, the average trend is a better indicator for the likelihood of a violent event involving drugs. Therefore, barbiturates, cocaine, and other depressants, and morphine have the greatest likelihood to be involved in a violent crime in Idaho.

Drug Type	2012 % violent	2012 Total	Average 2005—2011 % Violent	Average 2005—2011 Total
Marijuana	1.2%	5,807	1.4%	44,178
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	2.0%	1,426	1.4%	12,836
Unknown Type Drug	2.1%	623	2.2%	2,541
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	2.3%	390	1.5%	2,153
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	0.9%	351	1.6%	1,844
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	1.0%	205	1.7%	953
Heroin	1.1%	91	1.1%	850
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc.)	3.3%	64	2.1%	316
Cocaine	0.0%	60	2.2%	244
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)	0.0%	47	1.0%	217
Hashish	2.6%	38	1.4%	143
Morphine	4.8%	21	2.0%	102
"Crack" Cocaine	0.0%	18	0.0%	80
Additional Drug Types Beyond the two already reported	0.0%	10	3.6%	66
Opium	0.0%	8	0.0%	46
LSD	12.5%	8	0.0%	36
Barbituates	0.0%	4	3.1%	24
Total	1.0%	9,171	1.3%	66,629

Arrestee Demographics

Age of Arrestee

Age is a large determining factor for the type of alcohol arrest, or the type of drug seized within an arrest. In 2012, arrests involving drugs and alcohol involved older individuals than in recent years. Juveniles composed 22.2% of drug arrests between 2005 and 2011, but just 13.4% of drug arrests in 2012. However, more juveniles were arrested for drunkenness, and arrests involving hallucinogens than in prior years. Individuals arrested for DUI (average age 35.24 in 2012) were older than other alcohol arrestees, and older than many arrestees involved with drug seizures. Hallucinogens or stimulants were more likely to be seized from younger arrestees. Amphetamines/methamphetamines was more often involved in arrests of those with older than the average arrestee.

Comparing the average 2005—2011 age with 2012, the largest difference was the increased age for opium arrestees, increasing 5.86 years from average in 2012. Stimulant, hashish and morphine arrestees were around two years older in 2012 from average. Heroin and LSD arrestees, on the other hand, were 2.98 years and 2.51 years younger than average.

Type of Drug or Alcohol Arrest	2012	Average age		% Juvenile		
		N	2005— 2011	N	2005— 2011	
Driving Under the Influence	35.24	9,141	34.40	88,708	1.3%	1.8%
Drunkenness	29.20	482	30.90	3,139	14.9%	9.6%
Liquor Law Violations	22.75	4,025	21.70	46,082	25.4%	29.7%
Marijuana	26.66	6,332	26.01	47,691	17.10%	16.50%
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	33.54	1,737	32.46	15,185	1.70%	2.20%
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	28.7	518	27.86	2,851	10.80%	17.20%
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	28.23	476	28.63	1,252	9.50%	16.30%
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	24.97	266	25.25	1,311	21.10%	16.00%
Heroin	27.21	120	30.19	432	3.30%	2.10%
Cocaine	29.95	95	29.19	1,155	1.10%	5.00%
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)	30.59	93	28.55	336	7.50%	13.70%
Hashish	28.21	56	26.25	293	12.50%	26.30%
Morphine	31.21	53	28.65	252	5.70%	8.30%
"Crack" Cocaine	34.74	31	33.29	159	3.20%	5.00%
LSD	32.92	24	33.24	109	0.00%	4.50%
Opium	22.18	11	24.69	61	9.10%	11.50%
Barbituates	35.4	10	29.54	90	0.00%	7.80%
Total	27.8	5	26.49	59	1.70%	23.70%
Total	29.19	9,842	28.56	42,649	13.4%	22.2%

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Arrests

Race and Ethnicity

Although the vast majority of arrests were of white offenders (90.7%), various drug types and alcohol violations had varying potential to involve a white offender. Drugs with a tendency to involve white offenders included: LSD (100%), barbiturates (100%), morphine (97.3%), other hallucinogens (94.9%) and amphetamines/methamphetamines (93.1%). However, 2012 arrests involving amphetamines/methamphetamines were less likely to be white than the seven year average (93.1% in 2012 compared to 94.9% average). On the other hand, arrests for cocaine (87.7%), and crack/cocaine (88.9%) involved more non-white offenders in 2012 than expected.

Hispanics were disproportionately represented among arrests for drunkenness (24.9% compared to 11.6%), and arrestees charged with drunkenness were much more likely to be Hispanic in 2012 than in prior years (24.9% in 2012 compared to 16.9% average). Drugs in 2012 with a greater tendency to involve Hispanic offenders included: cocaine (17.8%), other stimulants (adipex, fastine, benzadrine, etc.) (17.2%), crack cocaine (16.7%), and amphetamine/methamphetamine (13.9%). Non-Hispanic offenders were over-represented in 2012 among arrests involving the drugs: morphine, barbiturates, LSD, hashish, other hallucinogens, heroin, other drugs, other narcotics, and marijuana.

Type of Drug or Alcohol Arrest	% White		% Hispanic		Total	
	2012	2005—2011	2012	2005—2011	2012	2005—2011
Driving Under the Influence	90.3%	91.7%	12.5%	13.1%	9,142	88,713
Liquor Law Violations	87.6%	90.3%	10.7%	12.7%	4,026	46,087
Drunkenness	90.7%	88.7%	24.9%	16.9%	482	3,139
Marijuana	89.2%	91.6%	9.7%	9.2%	4,937	36,806
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	93.1%	94.9%	13.9%	15.2%	1,462	12,488
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	93.4%	93.0%	8.1%	7.3%	529	2,801
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	91.5%	92.2%	7.6%	7.2%	458	2,480
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	94.9%	92.4%	3.3%	5.2%	215	1,090
Cocaine	87.7%	89.5%	17.8%	26.3%	73	900
Heroin	92.2%	94.6%	6.7%	9.9%	90	354
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)	94.8%	94.3%	17.2%	9.0%	58	244
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc.)	93.9%	92.4%	7.1%	6.0%	98	331
Hashish	85.5%	91.7%	1.8%	3.1%	55	229
Morphine	97.3%	95.3%	0.0%	3.7%	37	191
Barbiturates	100.0%	89.8%	0.0%	3.4%	6	59
Opium	90.0%	94.4%	10.0%	8.3%	10	84
"Crack" Cocaine	88.9%	85.9%	16.7%	24.4%	18	78
LSD	100.0%	95.2%	0.0%	3.4%	14	63
Unknown Type Drug	88.3%	91.6%	8.3%	9.0%	599	2,607
Total	90.7%	92.9%	11.6%	11.9%	8,683	60,870

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Arrests

Gender

The majority of arrestees for drug seizures and alcohol related offenses were male. However, female and male arrestees varied by alcohol violation or type of drugs seized within the incident. Arrests for drunkenness were much more likely to involve male than female arrestees (81.3% in 2012, 84.0% average). DUI arrestees were also more likely to be male versus female in 2012; however female arrests for DUIs have increased from previous years. In fact, all alcohol violation arrests in 2012 involved a higher proportion of female arrestees than average.

In 2012, male arrestees were more prevalent among incidents involving: PCP (100%), LSD (85.7%), hashish (85.5%), morphine (81.1%) marijuana (77.7%), and crack/cocaine (72.2%). Drugs involving more female arrestees than expected in 2012, included: opium (50%), other depressants (43.9%), other drugs (antidepressants, tranquilizers, etc.) (40.4%), amphetamines/methamphetamines (37.8%), other stimulants (37.9%), other narcotics (36.5%), and cocaine (34.2%). Among the most common drug types seized, significant increases in female arrests were noted for arrests involving other stimulants, other depressants, other drugs (antidepressants and tranquilizers, etc.), and amphetamines/methamphetamine.

Type of Drug or Alcohol Violation	% male		Total	
	2012	2005 - 2012	2012	2005 - 2012
Driving Under the Influence	73.6%	76.1%	9,142	88,713
Liquor Law Violations	69.6%	71.1%	4,026	46,087
Drunkenness	81.3%	84.0%	482	3,139
Marijuana	77.7%	78.4%	4,937	36,806
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	62.2%	65.7%	1,462	12,488
Unknown Type Drug	66.6%	68.3%	599	2,607
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	63.5%	64.1%	529	2,801
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	59.6%	64.7%	458	2,480
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	76.3%	75.5%	215	1,090
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc.)	56.1%	62.4%	98	331
Heroin	68.9%	67.8%	90	354
Cocaine	65.8%	78.8%	73	900
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)	62.1%	73.7%	58	244
Hashish	85.5%	79.7%	55	229
Morphine	81.1%	60.5%	37	191
Additional Drug Types Beyond the two already reported	52.2%	46.3%	23	63
"Crack" Cocaine	72.2%	65.0%	18	78
LSD	85.7%	74.6%	14	63
Opium	50.0%	71.9%	10	84
Barbituates	66.7%	61.9%	6	59
PCP	100.0%	100.0%	1	2
Total	71.8%	73.3%	8683	60,870

Alcohol/Drugs and Weapons

Overall, drug related arrests were more likely to involve a gun seizure in 2012 than in previous years, increasing by one and one half percent (2.5% compared to 1.0%). However, most drug and alcohol violation arrestees were unarmed (97.7%). In total, over one-third (36.2%) of those with a weapon and drug seizure involved a gun of some type. Of those with weapons and drugs (n = 1,875 between 2005 and 2012), 56.7% had a lethal cutting instrument (icepick, ax, etc.), 18.5% had a handgun, and 7.1% had a club, blackjack, or brass knuckles.

Individuals arrested with marijuana, amphetamines/methamphetamine, unknown drug type, other narcotics (codeine, demoral), other drugs (antidepressants, tranquilizers, etc.), other hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote) and other depressants were significantly more likely to be armed with a gun in 2012 than previously.

Weapon	%	N
Lethal Cutting Instrument (Icepick, Ax, etc.)	56.75	1,064
Handgun	18.51	347
Club, Blackjack, Brass Knuckles	7.09	133
Handgun-Automatic	6.13	115
Firearm (Type Not Stated)	3.84	72
Rifle	2.88	54
Shotgun	2.83	53
Other Firearm	1.07	20
Rifle-Automatic	0.75	14
Firearm-Automatic (Type Not Stated)	0.11	2
Shotgun-Automatic	0.05	1
Other Firearm-Automatic	0.00	0
Total 2005 - 2012	100.00	1,875

Type of Drug or Alcohol Violation	% armed with gun		% armed		Total	
	2005— 2011	2012	2005— 2011	2012	2005— 2012	2012
Driving Under the Influence	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	86,036	9,142
Liquor Law Violation	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	45,280	4,026
Drunkenness	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	29,05	461
Marijuana	0.8%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	45,270	5,926
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	1.5%	4.1%	4.4%	4.1%	14,473	1,601
Unknown Type Drug	1.1%	2.5%	3.6%	2.5%	2,822	687
Other Narcotics (Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, etc.)	0.9%	2.9%	2.4%	2.9%	2,687	481
Other Drugs (Antidepressants, Tranquilizers, etc.)	1.3%	4.3%	3.2%	4.3%	2,314	442
Other Hallucinogens (BMDA, DMT, Mescaline, Peyote, etc.)	0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1,243	250
Cocaine	1.2%	1.1%	2.4%	1.1%	1,133	90
Heroin	0.3%	0.9%	2.2%	0.9%	402	111
Other Depressants (Glutethimide, Quaaludes, etc.)	2.5%	4.4%	6.0%	4.4%	319	90
Other Stimulants (Adipex, Fastine, Benzadrine, etc.)	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	274	52
Hashish	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	223	50
Morphine	1.4%	3.7%	2.9%	3.7%	140	27
"Crack" Cocaine	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	96	22
Opium	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	81	15
LSD	1.9%	10.0%	1.9%	10.0%	52	10
Barbituates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	58	4
Additional Drug Types Beyond the two already reported	3.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	34	9
PCP	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	1
Total	1.0%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	71,625	29,072

Idaho Drug and Alcohol Arrests

County Trend Maps

The following maps (pgs. 18-21) provide the 2012 arrest rate per county and are highlighted according to whether 2012 arrests were significantly different than average. Although only providing the number of arrests per county and the average 2005—2011 arrests, the chart on this page also provides information on those counties higher or lower than one standard deviation from the mean in 2012.

Bear Lake, Fremont, Jefferson and Latah Counties had significant increases in three of the four areas listed, showing up as hot spots in terms of alcohol and drug arrests.

Benewah, Bonner, Canyon, and Valley Counties had significant increases in two of the three categories.

	<i>DUIs</i>		<i>Marijuana</i>		<i>Methamphetamine</i>		<i>Drug Violations</i>	
	Ave. 2005—2011	2012	Ave. 2005 - 2011	2012	Ave. 2005 - 2011	2012	Ave. 2005—2011	2012
ISP	1,786	1,659	805	1,181**	153	218	1,629	2,404
Ada	2,658	1,896*	1,295	1,364	411	291	2,950	3,226
Adams	18	0*	10	1*	0	0	28	51**
Bannock	503	350*	295	294	101	70	642	732
Bear Lake	21	30**	4	16**	1	1	14	38**
Benewah	63	42	28	38	5	18**	61	105**
Bingham	286	207*	140	155	64	72	310	364
Blaine	168	138*	45	50	5	2	92	75*
Boise	24	53**	18	29	2	0	36	52
Bonner	265	248	130	167	27	58**	316	428**
Bonneville	464	371	299	258	156	137	812	797
Boundary	74	41*	43	49	9	19	79	61*
Butte	13	11	1	0	1	0	4	0*
Camas	6	4	2	0*	0	0	7	0
Canyon	995	946	515	713**	223	199	1,512	1,707**
Caribou	31	50**	38	30	4	1	67	62
Cassia	80	116**	39	29	33	45	99	120
Clark	4	1*	7	1	1	0	11	6
Clearwater	61	45	41	22*	5	3	84	42*
Custer	15	17	1	0	0	0	4	7**
Elmore	103	109	35	57**	14	15	95	78
Franklin	44	46	5	7	2	0	19	9*
Fremont	61	49	25	55**	4	8**	47	95**
Gem	86	64*	41	49	13	9	136	71*
Gooding	80	48*	27	19	14	9	86	61
Idaho	83	63*	9	6	1	0	60	67
Jefferson	69	50	19	30**	6	14**	46	85**
Jerome	210	190	63	74	35	23	145	172
Kootenai	964	839	654	711	178	159	1,477	1683**
Latah	217	162	98	157**	6	13**	187	258**
Lemhi	48	22*	8	12	2	5**	15	23
Lewis	23	15*	8	2	3	0	23	8*
Lincoln	21	20	6	6	1	0	11	21
Madison	62	36*	104	63	14	9	182	130*
Minidoka	99	92	20	34**	16	25	59	78
Nez Perce	284	315	102	83	17	35**	305	352
Oneida	22	16	9	4	4	0	23	6*
Owyhee	44	47	13	13	2	1	27	26
Payette	153	121*	113	79	61	38	270	210
Power	58	49	16	10	6	1	36	31
Shoshone	81	67	41	48	8	5	112	112
Teton	64	10*	18	9	1	0	35	10
Twin Falls	467	316*	320	290	203	221	776	722
Valley	111	125	62	77	5	11**	149	193**
Washington	44	46	20	41**	5	2	51	67
Total	11,034	9,142*	5,595	6,333	1,819	1,737	13,127	14,845

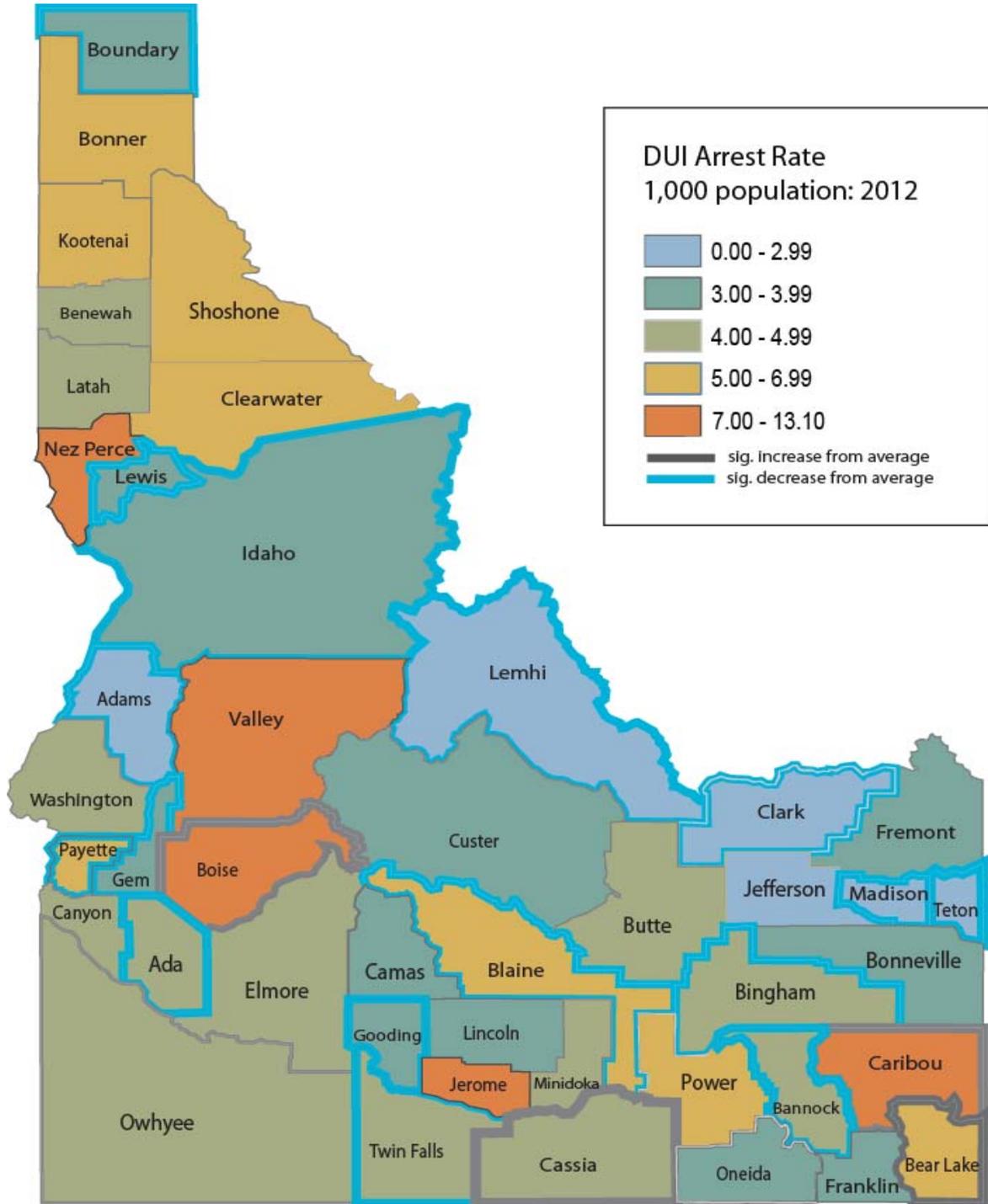
* lower than one standard deviation from the mean

** higher than one standard deviation from mean

Note: ISP arrests are only counted in the total as the county they occur within is not documented within the database.

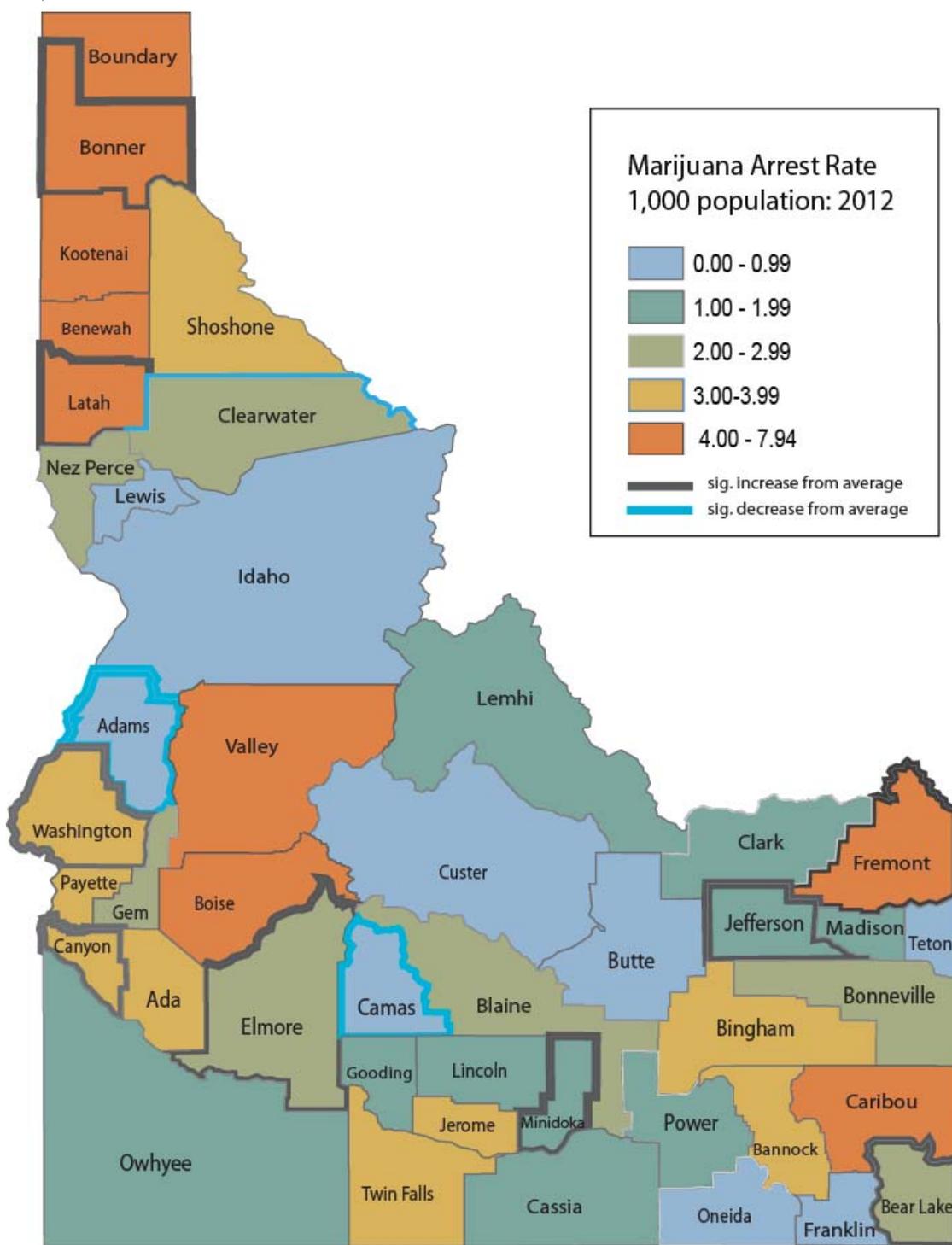
DUI Arrests per County

Although the highest DUI rates existed within Valley, Jerome, and Nez Perce, counties, the 2012 arrests were within normal year to year variation for these areas. Significant increases in DUIs, however, occurred in 2012 for the counties of: Boise, Caribou, Bear Lake, and Cassia. Many Idaho Counties experienced significant decreases in DUIs, and the overall number of DUIs was significantly lower in 2012 from previous years.



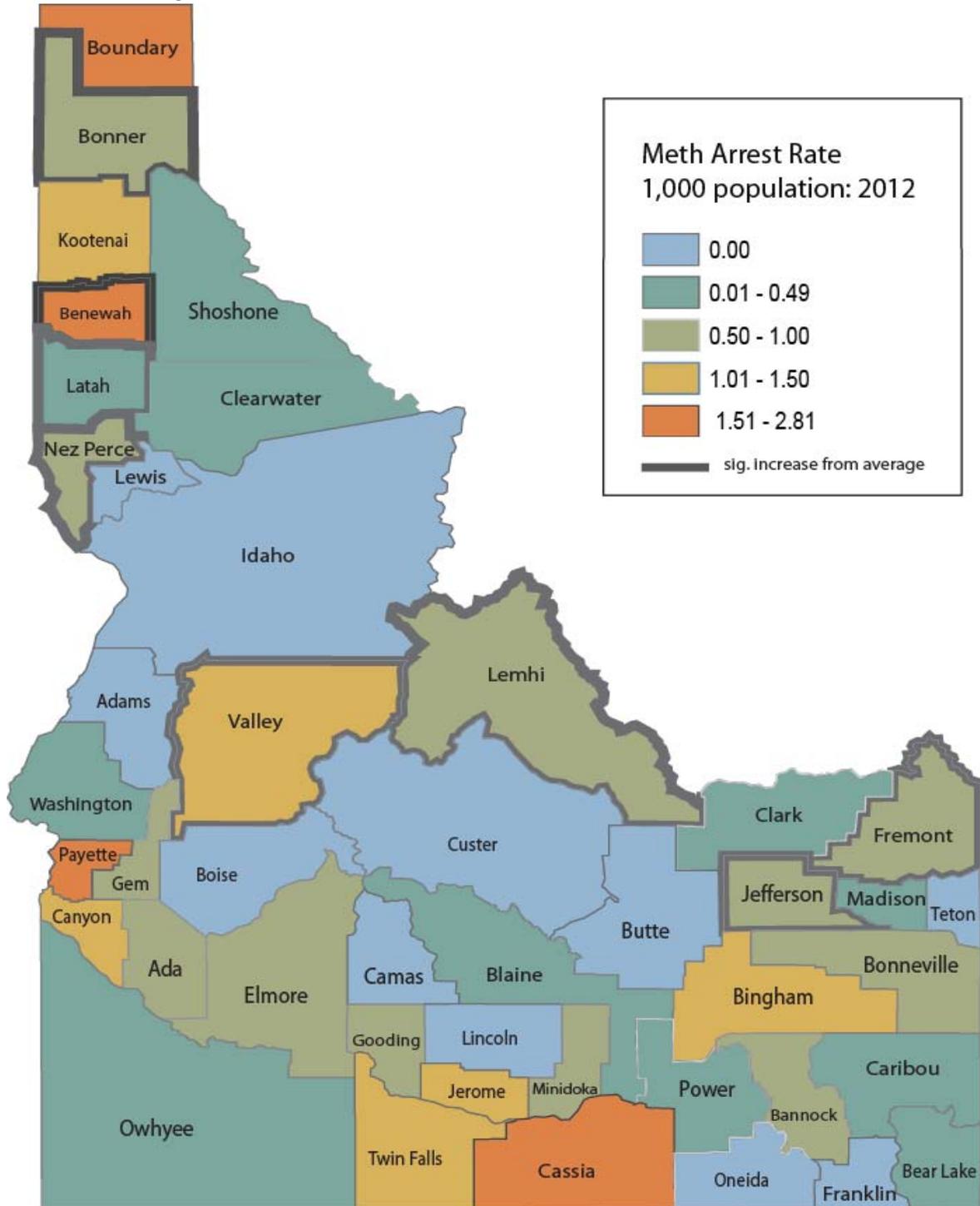
Marijuana Arrests per County

Valley, Kootenia, Boundary, and Caribou had the highest marijuana arrest rates per 1,000 population in 2012 (between 7.94 and 4.42 per 1,000). However, significant increases in arrests occurred in the counties of: Bear Lake, Fremont, Washington , Minidoka, Elmore, Boise, Latah, Jefferson, Lemhi, Franklin, and Canyon Counties. Significant decreases occurred in the counties: Camas, Adams and Clearwater.



Amphetamine/Methamphetamine Arrests per County

Counties with the highest rates for amphetamine/methamphetamine arrests for 2012 were (high to low): Twin Falls, Benewah, Cassia, and Boundary. However, counties with a significant increase in amphetamine/methamphetamine arrests from previous years included: Benewah, Lemhi, Jefferson, Valley, Latah, Bonner, Nez Perce, and Fremont. No counties had significant decreases in meth arrests from average.



Drug Arrests per County

Counties in 2012 with the highest drug arrest rates, for drug violation and drug equipment offenses, included: Valley, Adams, Kootenai, Benewah and Bonner. All five counties also had a significant increase in arrests over previous years in 2012. Other counties with significant arrests above average, included: Bear Lake, Fremont, Custer, Lincoln, Jefferson, Jerome, Canyon, and Latah. Counties with a significant decrease included: Lewis, Clearwater, Gem, Butte, Blaine, Camas, Madison, Franklin and Oneida.

