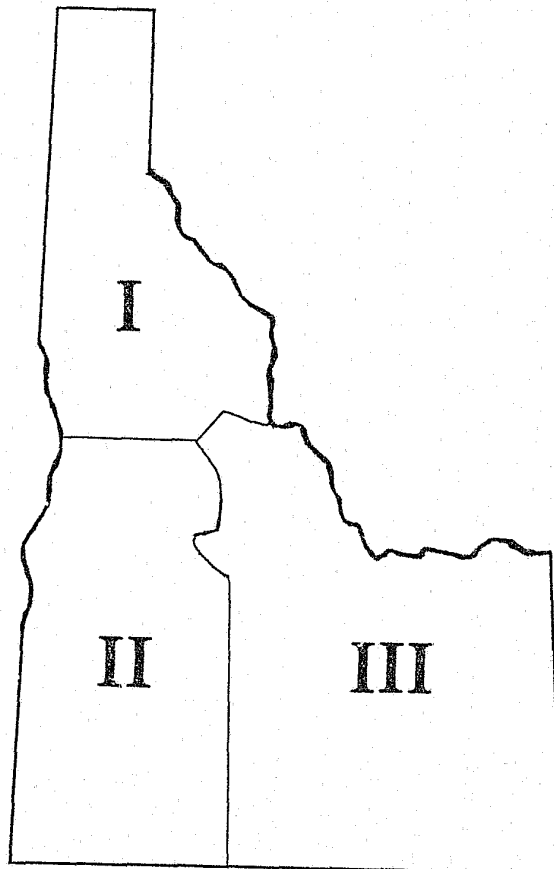


1978 CRIME ANALYSIS and SYSTEMS' PERFORMANCE DATA



IDAHO LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

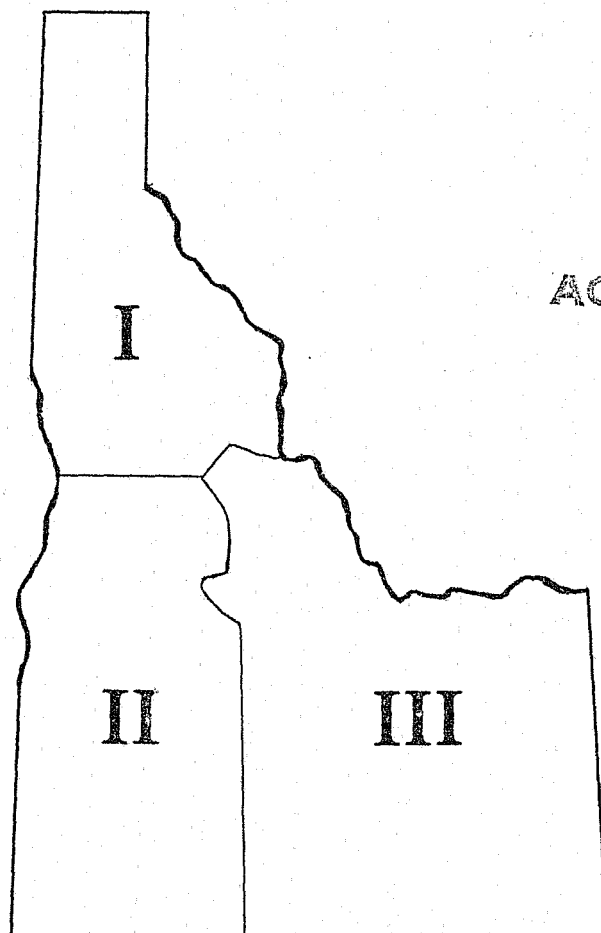
V. EVANS
remor

WILLIAM J. MURPHY
Lieutenant Governor
Chairman

KENNETH N. GREEN
Bureau Chief

44388

1978 CRIME ANALYSIS and SYSTEMS' PERFORMANCE DATA



NCJRS

DEC 28 1977

ACQUISITIONS

IDAHO LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

JOHN V. EVANS
Governor

WILLIAM J. MURPHY
Lieutenant Governor
Chairman

KENNETH N. GREEN
Bureau Chief

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| INTRODUCTION. | i |
| CRIME ANALYSIS. | 1 - 86 |
| General Overview. | 1 - 2 |
| General Crime Trend Analyses. | 2 - 37 |
| Statewide | 2 |
| Region I. | 13 |
| Region II | 18 |
| Region III. | 23 |
| Ada County. | 28 |
| Boise City. | 34 |
| Population Density and Crime Patterns | 38 - 39 |
| Part I Crime Rankings by County | 39 - 41 |
| Specific Crime Analyses | 42 - 68 |
| Murder. | 43 |
| Aggravated Assault. | 48 |
| Rape. | 54 |
| Robbery | 58 |
| Burglary. | 61 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 64 |
| Larceny | 66 |
| Crime Incidence (Victimization) | 69 |
| Crime and the Elderly | 69 - 70 |
| Juvenile Crime Analysis | 71 - 84 |
| Juvenile Arrests. | 71 |
| Age and Part I Crime Analysis | 85 |
| Socio-Economic and Demographic Data Analysis. | 85 |
| Regional Ranking of Crime | 86 |
| Selection of Priority Crime | 86 |
| Burglary. | 86 |
| Robbery | 86 |
| Rape. | 86 |
| SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE | 87 - 168 |
| A Survey of Robbery | 87 - 113 |
| Trends. | 87 |
| Occurrence. | 89 |
| Armed vs. Strong-Armed Robbery. | 91 |
| Value of Stolen Goods | 91 |
| Property Targets. | 92 |
| Offenses Cleared and Persons Arrested | 93 |
| Offender Flow | 94 |
| Robbery - Ada County. | 100 |
| Ada County Juvenile Robbery Offenders | 106 |
| Subsequent Arrest Information | 109 |
| A Survey of Burglary. | 114 - 158 |
| Trends. | 114 |
| Time of Occurrence. | 116 |
| Method of Entry | 116 |
| Points of Entry | 121 |
| Property Targets. | 122 |
| Value Loss. | 122 |
| The Discoverer of Burglaries. | 126 |
| Burglary Clearances | 127 |

Table of Contents
(cont'd.)

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Arrests. | 129 |
| Pre-trial Release. | 129 |
| Analysis of Cases Prosecuted | 132 |
| Convictions. | 133 |
| Dispositions | 134 |
| Dismissals | 136 |
| Economic Dismissals. | 137 |
| Non-Economic Dismissals. | 137 |
| Burglary - Ada County. | 137 |
| Juvenile Arrests for Burglary. | 146 |
| Subsequent Arrest Information. | 153 |
| Juvenile Flow. | 159 - 168 |
| Status Offenders in Detention. | 159 |
| Data Systems | 167 |
| Socio-Economic and Demographic Data Analysis | 169 - 170 |
| APPENDICES | A - E |
| Appendix A.- Part I Crime Frequencies by County. | a |
| Appendix B - Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population by County. | b |
| Appendix C - Miscellaneous Law Enforcement Tables. | c |
| Appendix D - Miscellaneous Expenditures and Manpower | d |
| Appendix E - Youth Rehabilitation Services Annual Report | e |

CRIME ANALYSIS

CRIME ANALYSIS

This Section contains data accumulated through the Department of Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) and is summarized on a Statewide, Regional and High-Crime-Area basis. Boise City and Ada County are defined as Idaho's high-crime areas. Crime patterns and projections are included as well as a comparison of population density figures with reported crimes. A specific crime analysis is also provided on each of the seven Part I Crimes: Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, and Auto Theft. Finally, a synopsis of data analyzed is presented which appeared to be noteworthy from a problem identification perspective, as well as data comparing such socio-economic and demographic data as unemployment rates, ADC rates, and liquor sales rates with Part I Crime rates.

CRIME ANALYSIS

General Overview

All data and analyses presented here are by regional jurisdiction where available. However, some of the data sources were not broken down by regional jurisdictions and included only Statewide summaries.

There were 35,484 Part I crimes* reported in Idaho through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System during 1976, representing an increase of 1,402, or 4.1% over 1975. No increase was recorded nationwide, as reported by the FBI. The 35,484 figure is 1,711 less than the estimate in the FY-77 Comprehensive Plan.

To date, there have been no crime victimization surveys conducted in Idaho. However, the SPA is aware of national victimization surveys and is keeping abreast of their development and potential applications.

Law enforcement agencies made 8,238 arrests in the State for Part I offenses during 1976, as compared to 8,180 in 1975, or a 0.7% increase. In 1976 and 1975, juveniles accounted for 57% of Part I arrests; in 1974, they accounted for 59%. There were 30,194 arrests for Part II offenses in 1976, an increase of 1,749 over 1975. All arrests in 1976 totaled 38,432, a 4.9% increase over 1975.

It is not known how many offenses were cleared by arrest in the State during 1976. The report form used by the Reporting agencies does not break out clearances by arrest but includes all clearances in one category. The total number of offenses cleared in the State for Part I offenses during 1976 was 8,574, or 24.4% of the total. In 1975, 23.6% of the Part I offenses were cleared and in 1974 the clearance rate was 23.9%.

In Region I, the number of Part I reported offenses was 7,506, up 8.8% from 6,901 in 1975. The 8.8% figure is greater than both the 4.1% increase for the State and the no change figure for the nation. During 1976, 8,960 people were arrested in Region I, of which 3,143 (35%) were juveniles. The 1,633 Part I crimes cleared in the Region show a slight increase over the 1975 figure of 1,558 and the 1974 figure of 1,628.

The 14,464 reported Part I crimes in Region II represent a 6.9% increase over the number reported in 1975, greater than both the 4.1% average increase for the State and the no increase for the nation. There were 14,801 persons arrested for all crimes in the Region during 1976; of these, juveniles accounted for 6,320 (43%). The number of Part I crimes cleared in 1976 was 4,103, up from 3,801 crimes cleared in 1975.

The number of Part I offenses reported in Region III during 1976 was 13,514, a 1.0% decrease over 1975. The percent decrease is less than the average increase for the State and the no change for the nation. There were 14,671 persons arrested for all crimes during 1976 in Region III, with juveniles accounting for 4,836 (33%) of the arrests. There were 2,838 Part I crimes cleared in the Region, during 1976, up from 2,701 cleared in 1975.

*Part I crimes include murder, robbery, larceny, rape, aggravated assault, auto theft and burglary.

There were 643 more Part I offenses reported in Ada County during 1976 than during 1975, resulting in an 8.3% increase, which is higher than that for the nation, the State, and Region II. Law Enforcement authorities made 8,325 arrests for all offenses in the County during 1976 and, of these, 4,204 (50%) were people under 18 years of age. The 2,727 Part I offenses cleared in 1976 resulted in a 7.1% increase, but the percentage of Part I crimes cleared in 1976 (32.5%) decreased slightly from the 1975 figure (32.9%) for the County.

In 1976, the number of reported Part I crimes in Boise City was 6,258, a 4.9% increase over 1975. This increase was higher than that for the nation, but only slightly higher than the State increase and was less than the 8.9% average increase for Region II. There were 5,999 persons arrested for all crimes in Boise during 1976 with juveniles accounting for 3,396 (57%) of the arrests. There were 2,160 offenses cleared in 1976 which was 67 more than in 1975. However, the percentage of Part I crimes cleared in 1976 dropped slightly from 35.1% in 1975 to 34.5%.

General Crime Trend Analyses

STATEWIDE

Table 1 below gives the Part I crimes reported in Idaho, the rate-per-100,000 population for Idaho and the United States (1968 through 1976). As can be seen from the table and graph, 8,092 Part I crimes were reported in 1968 as compared with 35,484 Part I's in 1976. The additional figures shown for 1972 reflect the change in reporting instigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for larcenies under \$50.00. Data after 1972 also includes these additional larcenies and it is this data that is used to estimate the total reported Part I crimes in 1977, as reflected in Figure 1, page 3.

TABLE 1

TOTAL PART I CRIME INDEXES AND RATES IN IDAHO, 1968-1976 U. S. RATES, 1968-1976

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Frequency</u> | <u>Idaho Rate/100,000</u> | <u>U. S. Rate/100,000</u> |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1968 | 8,092 | 1,147.8 | 2,234.8 |
| 1969 | 10,874 | 1,514.5 | 2,476.9 |
| 1970 | 12,728 | 1,785.1 | 2,740.5 |
| 1971 | 14,739 | 2,013.5 | 2,906.7 |
| 1972 | 16,136 (25,858)* | 2,134.4 (3,420.4) | 3,839.5 (3,924) |
| 1973 | 26,622 | 3,457.4 | 4,116.0 |
| 1974 | 32,083 | 4,016.3 | 4,821.4 |
| 1975 | 34,082 | 4,158.0 | 5,281.7 |
| 1976 | 35,484 | 4,268.7 | 5,266.4 |

*Numbers in brackets include larcenies under \$50.00.

Sources: All data used in this table, as well as all other tables and figures are taken from FBI, Crime in the United States, 1968-1976; Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1974-1976 Annual Report.

FIGURE 1
TOTAL PART I CRIMES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE

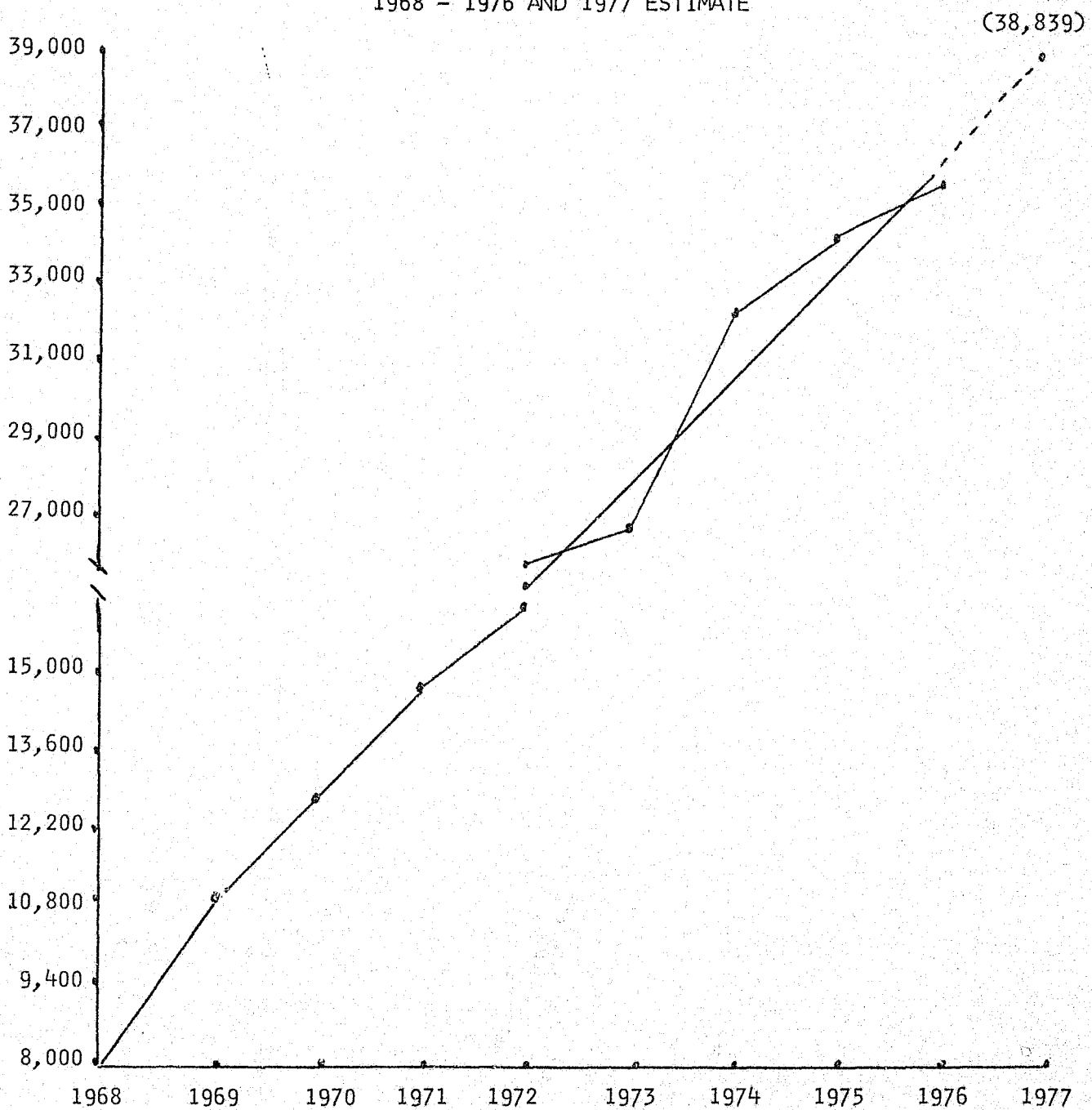


Figure 2 on page 5, shows the trend for total reported Part I crimes in the State since 1971 and the crime rate-per-100,000 trend. The solid line reflects the percentage change in reported frequencies using 1971 as a base figure. The number beyond the solid line in brackets (47.5%) reflects an estimate of the percent increase in 1977 reported frequencies since 1971 if the current trend continues. The average annual increase is 2,261.8. The dotted line reflects the percent change in the crime rate since 1971. The years 1972 and 1973 were both below the 1971 rate, but a large increase is seen for 1974, tapering off in 1975 and 1976. The number beyond the dotted line in brackets (27.2%) reflects an estimate of the percent increase in the crime rate since 1971 if the current trend continues.

Crimes against persons reported in the State for 1971-1976 are shown in Table 2 below, along with the rate-per-100,000. As can be seen from the table and from Figure 3 on page 6, the frequency (914 crimes in 1971, as compared with 1,884 in 1976) and the rate-per-100,000 population have increased at an almost straight line pace since 1971. The slope (average rate of increase) of the trend line for frequencies of person crimes is 195.4, and if this trend continues through 1977, the number of reported person crimes will have increased 125.7% since 1971. The slope of the trend line for the rate of person crimes is 20.4, and if this trend continues through 1977, even considering the population increase, the person crime rate will have increased 96.6% since 1971.

TABLE 2
PERSON CRIMES REPORTED IN IDAHO
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 914 | 124.9 |
| 1972 | 1,077 | 142.5 |
| 1973 | 1,264 | 164.2 |
| 1974 | 1,466 | 183.5 |
| 1975 | 1,673 | 204.0 |
| 1976 | 1,884 | 226.7 |

FIGURE 2
PERCENT INCREASE IN PART I CRIMES SINCE 1971
STATE OF IDAHO

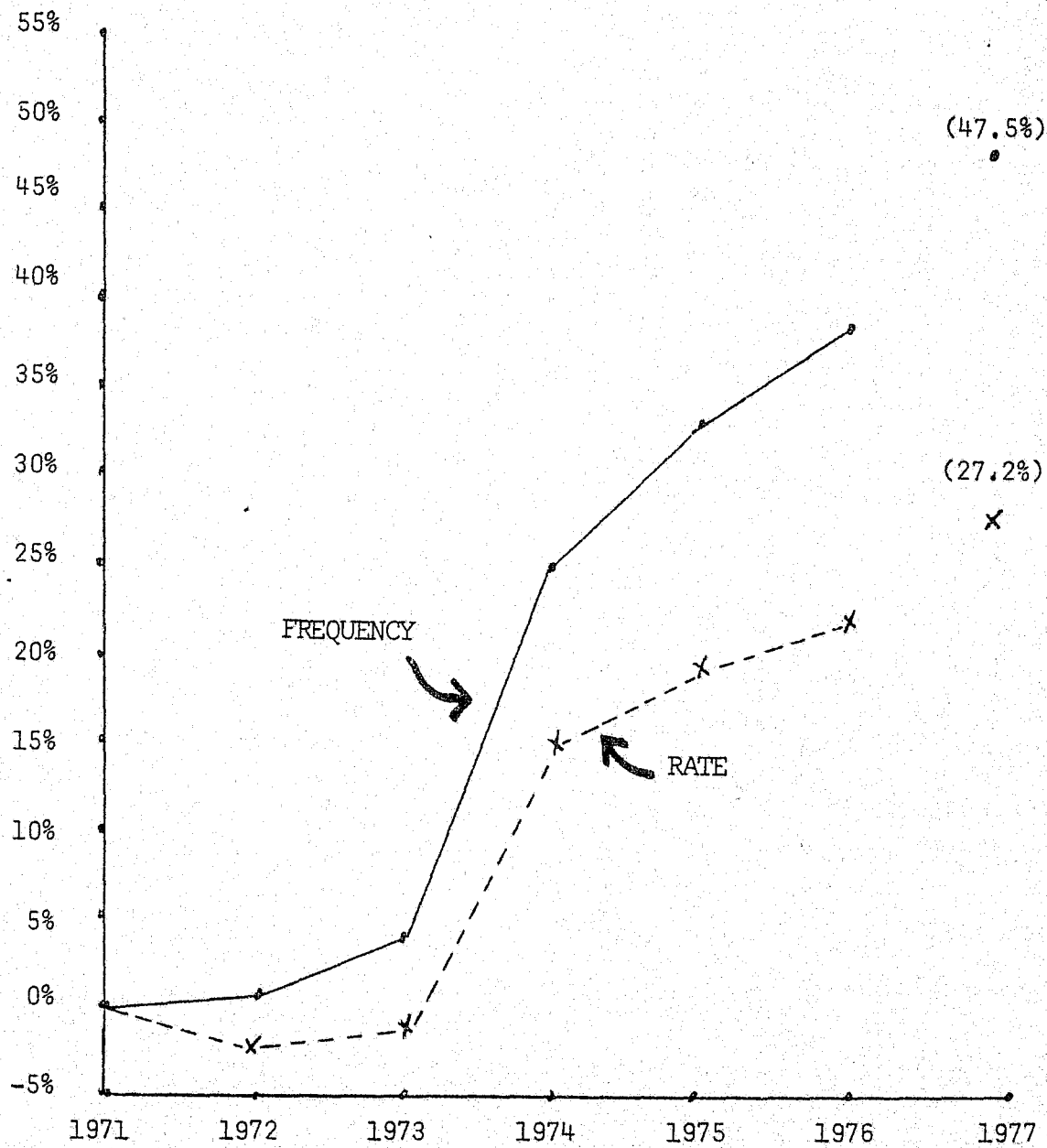
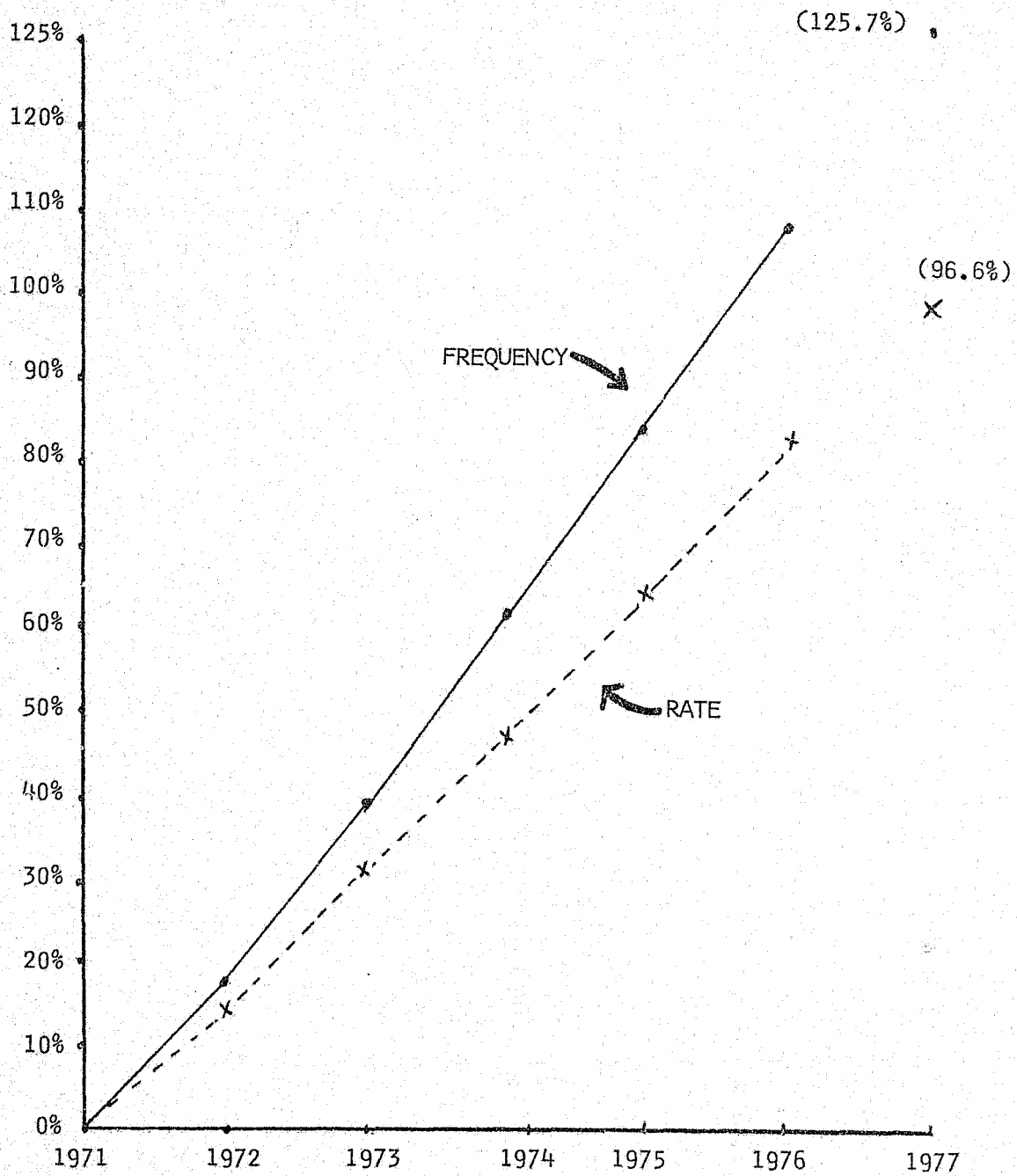
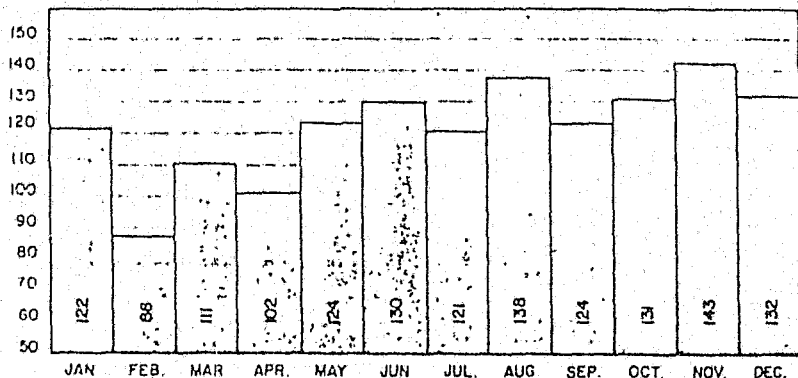


FIGURE 3
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS IN IDAHO
PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1971

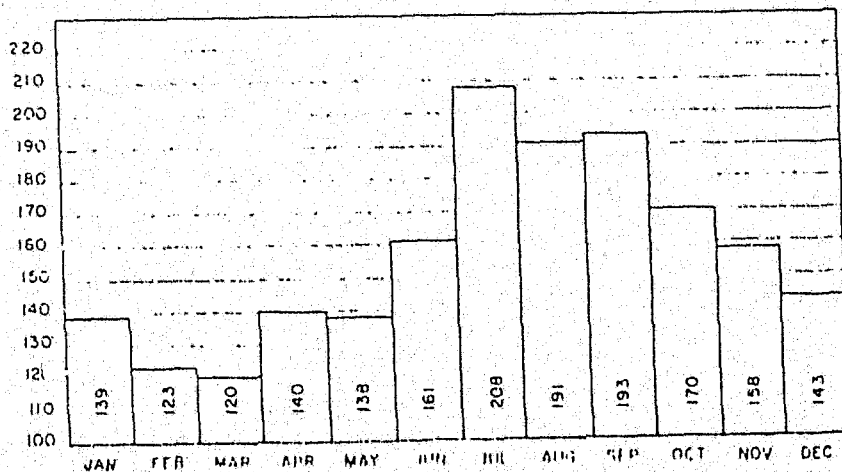
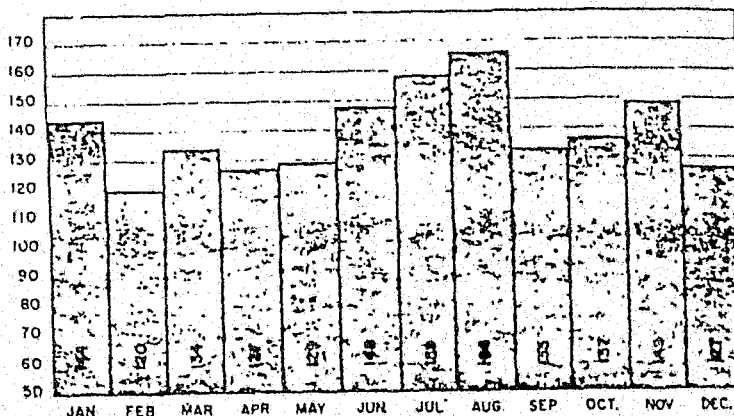


Graphs A, B, and C, show person crimes by month for 1974, 1975, and 1976 as reported in the UCR Annual Report. More violent crimes are reported in 1976 for every month, with the exceptions of January and March, than were reported for the same months in 1975. The highest number of reported violent crimes during 1975 for one month was August with 166. However, in 1976, July, August, September, and October, all exceeded the previous year's high of 166. July, with 208, had more reported person crimes in 1976 than any other month.



GRAPH A
VIOLENT CRIMES BY MONTH
1974

GRAPH B
VIOLENT CRIMES BY MONTH
1975



GRAPH C
VIOLENT CRIMES BY MONTH
1976

Crimes against property (reflected in Table 3 below and in Figure 4 on page 9) in Idaho have not followed the same increase as have crimes against persons. (For example, in 1971, there were 24,764 property crimes, yet in 1972, only 24,775 were reported).

TABLE 3
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED IN IDAHO
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 24,764 | 3383.1 |
| 1972 | 24,775 | 3277.1 |
| 1973 | 25,358 | 3293.2 |
| 1974 | 30,617 | 3831.9 |
| 1975 | 32,409 | 3952.3 |
| 1976 | 33,600 | 4043.3 |

In number and rate, the property crimes have not shown such large percentage increases since 1971 as occurred for crimes against persons. The slope of the trend line for the frequency of property crimes is 2,066.9 and an extension of this line yields a point estimate of 35,821, which is 44.6% greater than the 1971 figure. The slope of the rate trend line is 167.6 and if this trend continues through 1977, the rate will have increased 24.6% over the 1971 rate-per-100,000. Although the percent increases for property crimes are not as great as those reflected by the person crimes, it should be noted that property crimes are the bulk of the total Part I crimes (95% in 1976).

The total amount of loss, type of property, and recovery as reported in the State are shown in Charts I and II, pages 10 and 11, taken from the 1975 and 1976 Annual Uniform Crime Reports. These figures include all Part I offenses, not just property offenses, and the data is presented here since it is the only information available related to recovery. Based on the charts, the recovery rate is not an appropriate measurement since offenses other than property offenses are included. The value of property recovered is not available by type of offense, because the UCR reporting forms turned in by the agencies do not provide for this breakdown.

In comparing 1975 with 1976 the percent of all property recovered increased by 1.2%. The largest decreases in percent recovered were for household goods (-9.8%), office equipment (-9.0%) and livestock (-5.9%). The largest increases in recovery were for clothing and furs (+8.2%), consumable goods (+7.0%), and firearms (+5.7%).

FIGURE 4
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IN IDAHO
PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1971

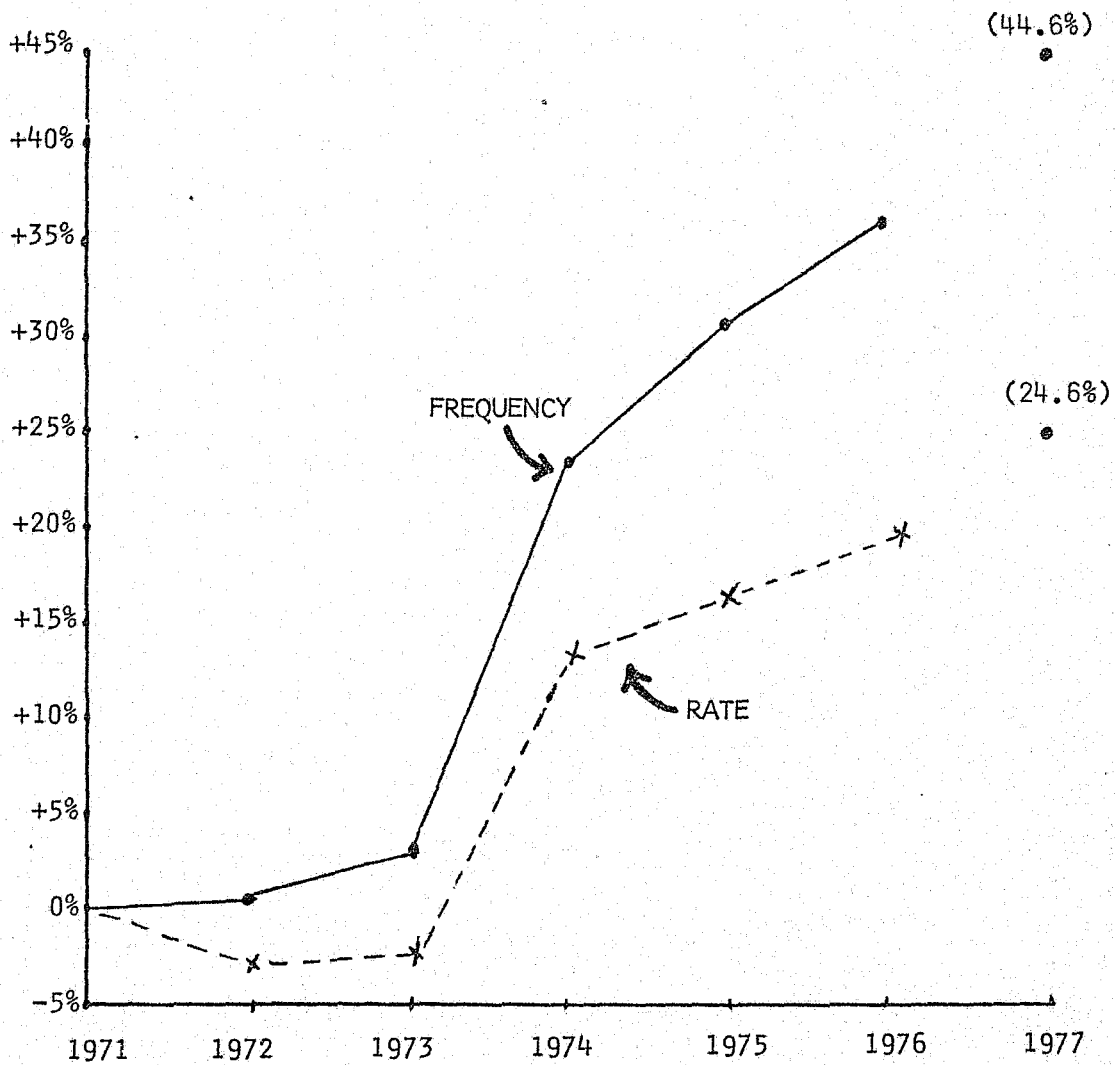


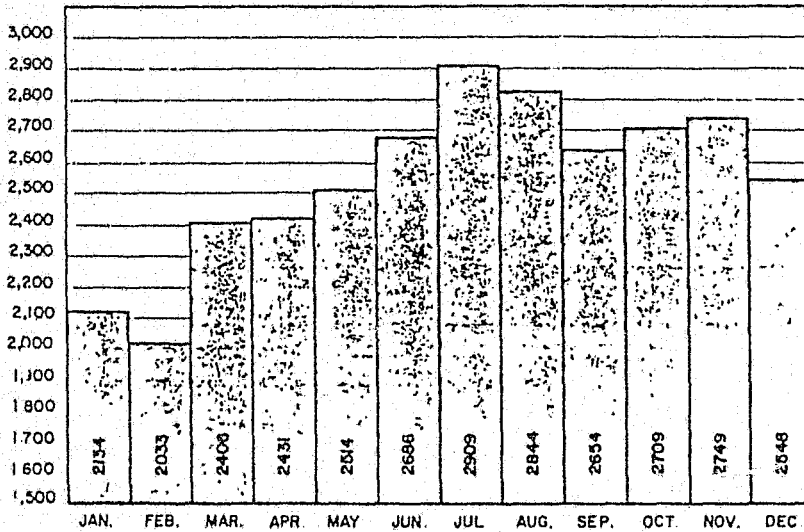
CHART 1
VALUE OF STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY
1975

| Type of Property | Stolen | Recovered | Percent Recovered |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| CURRENCY, NOTES ETC. | \$ 704,127.33 | \$ 93,811.21 | 13.3 |
| JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS | 474,062.81 | 125,461.54 | 26.5 |
| CLOTHING AND FURS | 262,014.46 | 32,424.26 | 12.4 |
| LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES | 3,137,650.87 | 2,583,906.63 | 82.4 |
| OFFICE EQUIPMENT | 121,205.48 | 26,824.88 | 22.1 |
| TELEVISION, RADIOS, CAMERAS, ETC. | 981,332.78 | 135,145.19 | 13.8 |
| FIREARMS | 310,579.22 | 43,457.18 | 14.0 |
| HOUSEHOLD GOODS | 322,875.76 | 83,868.01 | 26.0 |
| CONSUMABLE GOODS | 121,519.55 | 15,038.92 | 12.4 |
| LIVESTOCK | 62,715.18 | 10,707.80 | 17.1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 2,833,170.11 | 467,071.61 | 16.5 |
| TOTALS | 89,328,253.55 | 3,517,717.28 | 39.8 |

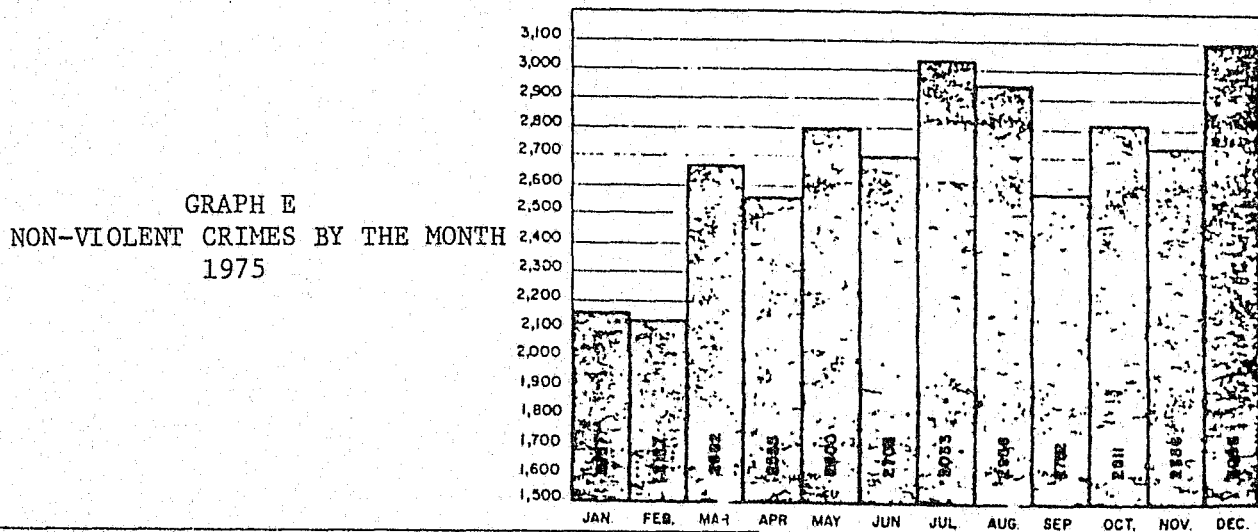
CHART II
 VALUE OF STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY
 1976

| Type of Property | Stolen | Recovered | Percent Recovered |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC. | \$ 746,352.49 | \$ 109,166.11 | 14.6 |
| JEWELRY and PRECIOUS METALS | 853,848.15 | 193,743.38 | 22.9 |
| CLOTHING and FURS | 226,076.30 | 46,471.11 | 20.6 |
| LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES | 4,149,751.02 | 3,327,397.41 | 80.2 |
| OFFICE EQUIPMENT | 87,829.70 | 11,535.15 | 13.1 |
| TELEVISION, RADIOS, CAMERAS, ETC. | 1,332,402.01 | 193,784.68 | 14.5 |
| FIREARMS | 417,607.26 | 82,428.35 | 19.7 |
| HOUSEHOLD GOODS | 362,454.78 | 58,845.04 | 16.2 |
| CONSUMABLE GOODS | 155,104.75 | 30,093.51 | 19.4 |
| LIVESTOCK | 42,149.79 | 4,714.00 | 11.2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 2,976,850.75 | 481,647.06 | 16.2 |
| TOTALS . . . | \$11,350,427.00 | \$4,541,826.00 | 40 |

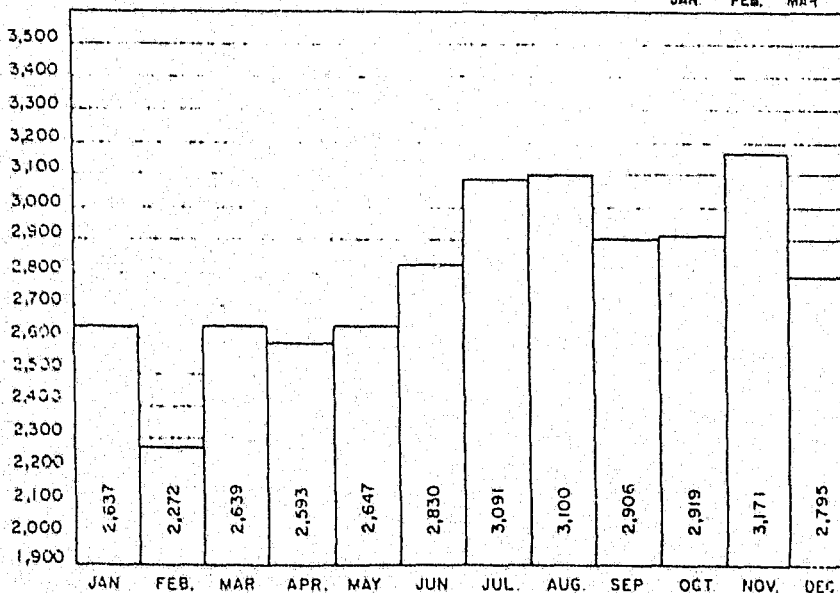
Property offenses reported by month for 1974, 1975, and 1976 are presented in the graphs below. For all three years more property crimes were reported the last six months of the year than were reported the first half of the year. The months of July and August consistently show a large number of reported property crimes; however, December was the highest month in 1975 and November in 1976.



GRAPH D
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES BY THE MONTH
1974



GRAPH E
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES BY THE MONTH
1975



GRAPH F
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES BY THE MONTH
1976

REGION I

The total Part I crimes reported in Region I since 1971 and the rate-per-100,000 are shown in Table 4, below. The trend of the number reported and the rate for the Region are illustrated in the table, and in Figure 5 on page 14. In frequencies, Part I crimes rose from 5,181 in 1971 to 7,506 in 1976. The solid line in Figure 5 represents the percentage increase using 1971 data as the base year. The slope of the trend line (average increase) is 483.3, and an extension of the trend line yields a point estimate of 7,916 for 1977, or a 52.8% increase in the six years since 1971. The rate-per-100,000, after showing only a slight increase from 1974 to 1975, jumped again in 1976 with the slope of the trend line being 184.8. The extension of this line yields a point estimate of 4,121 for 1977, or a 32.8% increase over the last six years.

TABLE 4
TOTAL REPORTED PART I CRIMES FOR REGION I
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate 100,000 |
|------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1971 | 5,181 | 3,104.0 |
| 1972 | 5,481 | 3,171.9 |
| 1973 | 5,623 | 3,173.7 |
| 1974 | 6,654 | 3,711.3 |
| 1975 | 6,901 | 3,721.4 |
| 1976 | 7,506 | 3,960.6 |

Crimes against persons in Region I decreased in 1972 as compared to 1971, but have shown substantial increases in the years after 1972. Table 5, page 15, shows the actual frequencies for the number reported and the rate-per-100,000. A graphic presentation of the changes is displayed in Figure 6, page 16. With an average annual increase of 48.3 for the number of crimes against persons reported, a point estimate of 450 is obtained for 1977. This would mean a 145.9% increase over the 1971 figure of 183. The average increase in the rate is 23.3, yielding a point estimate for 1977 of 237.4 per 100,000, or a 116.5% increase over the rate in 1971.

FIGURE 5
PERCENT INCREASE IN INDEX CRIMES SINCE 1971
REGION I

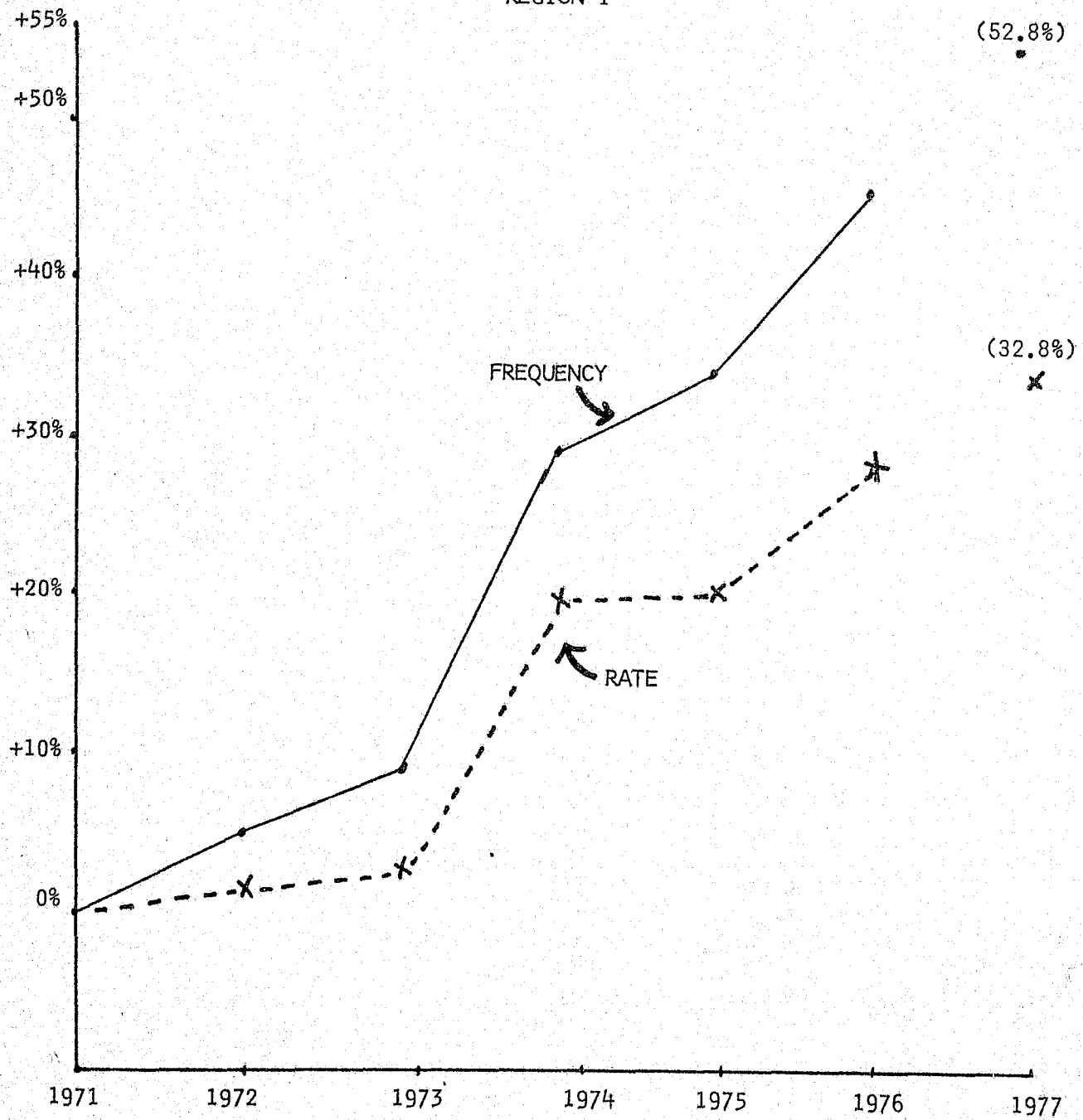


TABLE 5
PERSON CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION I
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 183 | 109.6 |
| 1972 | 158 | 91.4 |
| 1973 | 273 | 154.1 |
| 1974 | 325 | 181.3 |
| 1975 | 352 | 189.8 |
| 1976 | 395 | 208.4 |

Property crimes in Region I have not shown a large percent of increase over the last six years as was reflected by the person crimes. However, they accounted for 95% of the total Part I crimes in the Region in 1976. As was seen previously, the crimes against persons showed a decrease in 1972, but no such trend occurred for crimes against property. This can be seen in Table 6, below, and Figure 7, page 17. The increase in the number reported from 1972 to 1973 was so slight that it caused a decrease in the rate-per-100,000 in 1973 and the change in the rate from 1974 and 1975 was practically nil. The six-year average increase for the number reported was 446.3, with a point estimate for 1977 of 7,492, indicating a 52.3% increase over 1971. The estimate for the rate in 1977 is 3,899.3 and the slope of the trend line equals 168.4.

TABLE 6
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION I
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 4,918 | 2,946.4 |
| 1972 | 5,323 | 3,080.4 |
| 1973 | 5,350 | 3,019.6 |
| 1974 | 6,329 | 3,530.1 |
| 1975 | 6,549 | 3,531.5 |
| 1976 | 7,111 | 3,752.2 |

FIGURE 6
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1971
REGION I

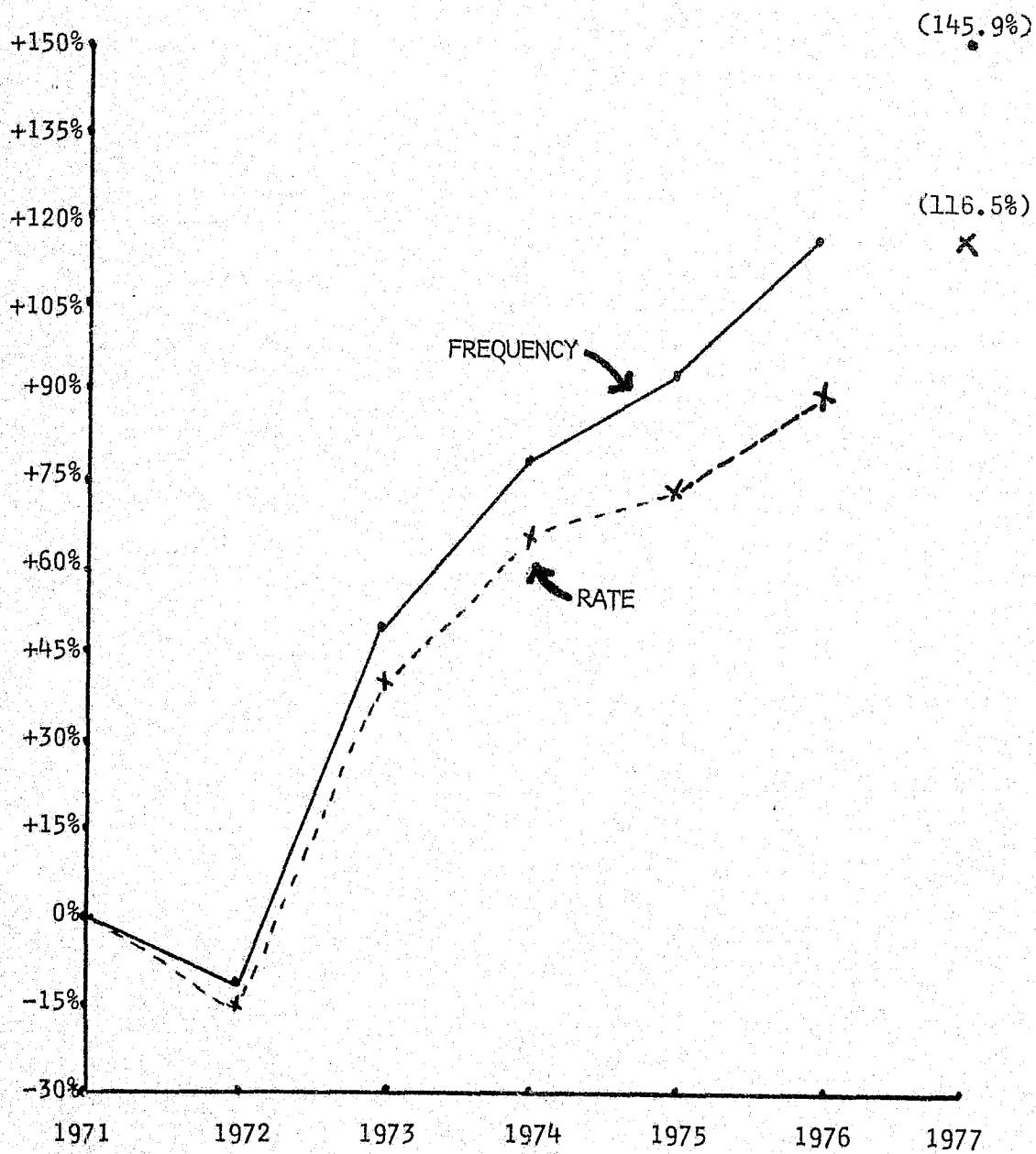
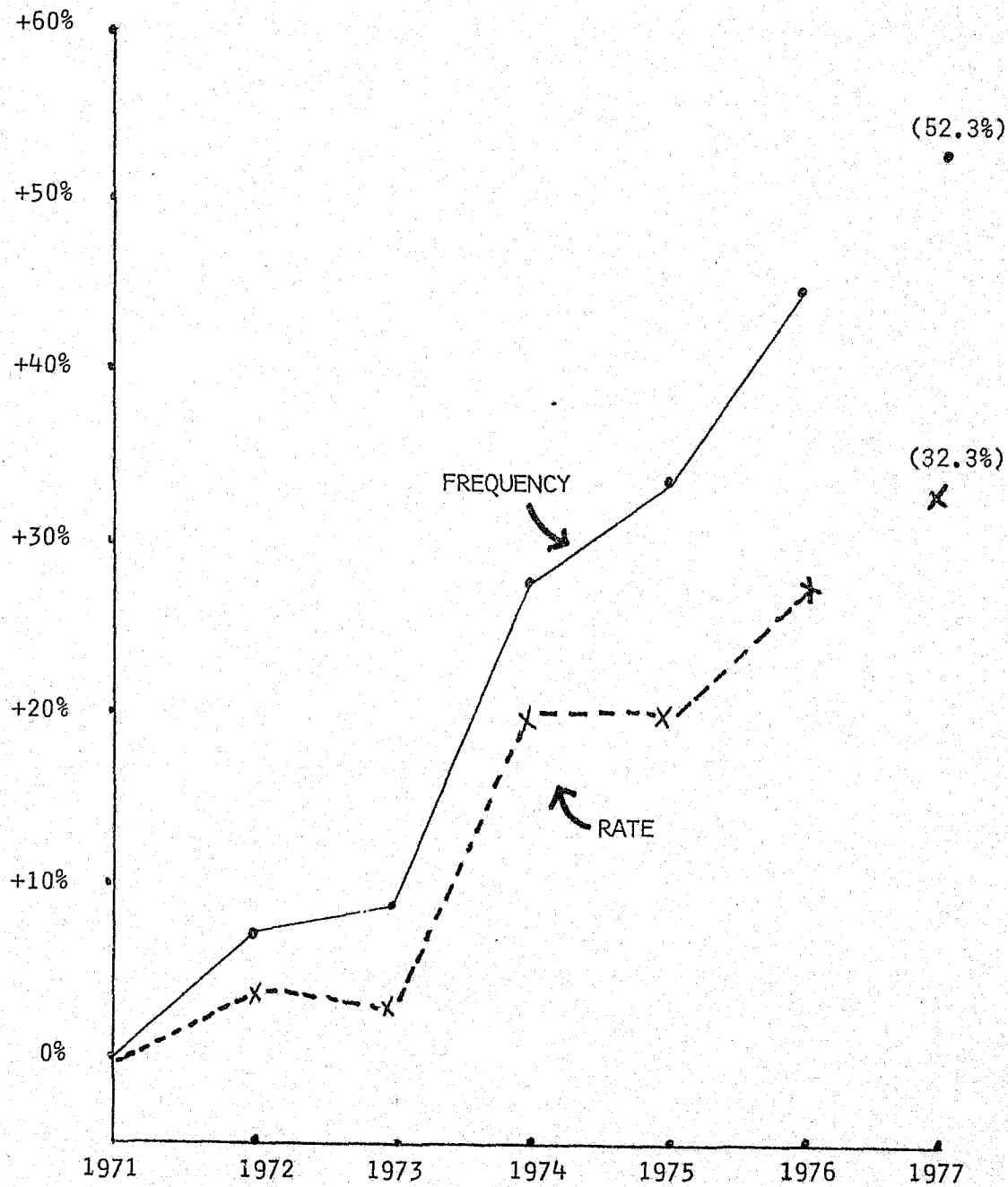


FIGURE 7
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY SINCE 1971
REGION I



REGION II

The data in Table 7, below, shows that although the total number of reported Part I crimes in the Region has increased every year since 1971 (from 8,934 to 14,464) the rate-per-100,000 decreased in 1972. Since then, however, the rate has increased annually. The slope of the trend line for the number of reported offenses is 1,232 and the point estimate for 1977 is 15,702. This would mean an increase of 75.8% in the six-year period since 1971 and is shown in Figure 8 on page 19. The average increase in the rate-per-100,000 is 307.6 and the 1977 estimate of the rate (5,337.5) is 43.4% greater than the 1971 rate in the Region.

TABLE 7
PART I CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION II
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 8,934 | 3722.1 |
| 1972 | 9,361 | 3681.1 |
| 1973 | 9,541 | 3735.6 |
| 1974 | 12,513 | 4611.3 |
| 1975 | 13,526 | 4765.8 |
| 1976 | 14,464 | 5049.4 |

The crimes against persons in this Region do not display the steady rate of increase as demonstrated Statewide. However, the number reported has increased 130% since 1971 and the rate-per-100,000 after tapering off slightly from 1972 through 1975 rose sharply again in 1976. The data as shown in Table 8, below, reveals that person crimes have more than doubled since 1971, from 337 to 775. The percent change since 1971 for the number reported and the rate-per-100,000 is shown in Figure 9, page 20. The slope of the trend line for the number of reported offenses against persons is 81.8, and the 1977 point estimate is 835, or 147.8% increase over the 1971 figure as shown in Figure 9. The average increase of the rate-per-100,000 for crimes against persons in the Region is 23.4 and the 1977 point estimate is 286.5, a 104% increase in six years.

TABLE 8
PERSON CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION II
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 337 | 140.4 |
| 1972 | 449 | 176.6 |
| 1973 | 506 | 198.1 |
| 1974 | 580 | 213.7 |
| 1975 | 646 | 227.6 |
| 1976 | 775 | 270.6 |

FIGURE 8
PERCENT CHANGE IN INDEX CRIMES SINCE 1971
REGION II

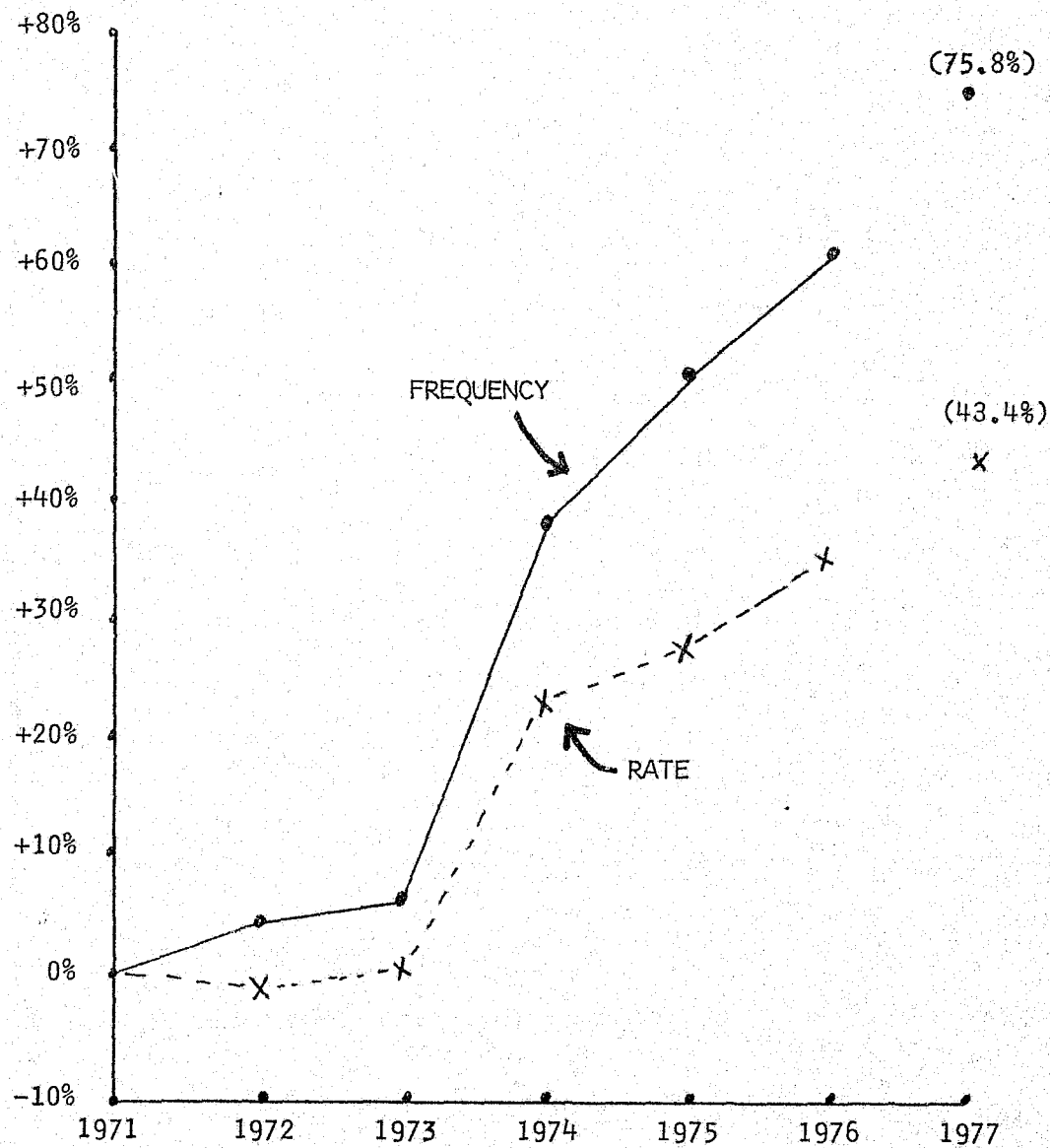
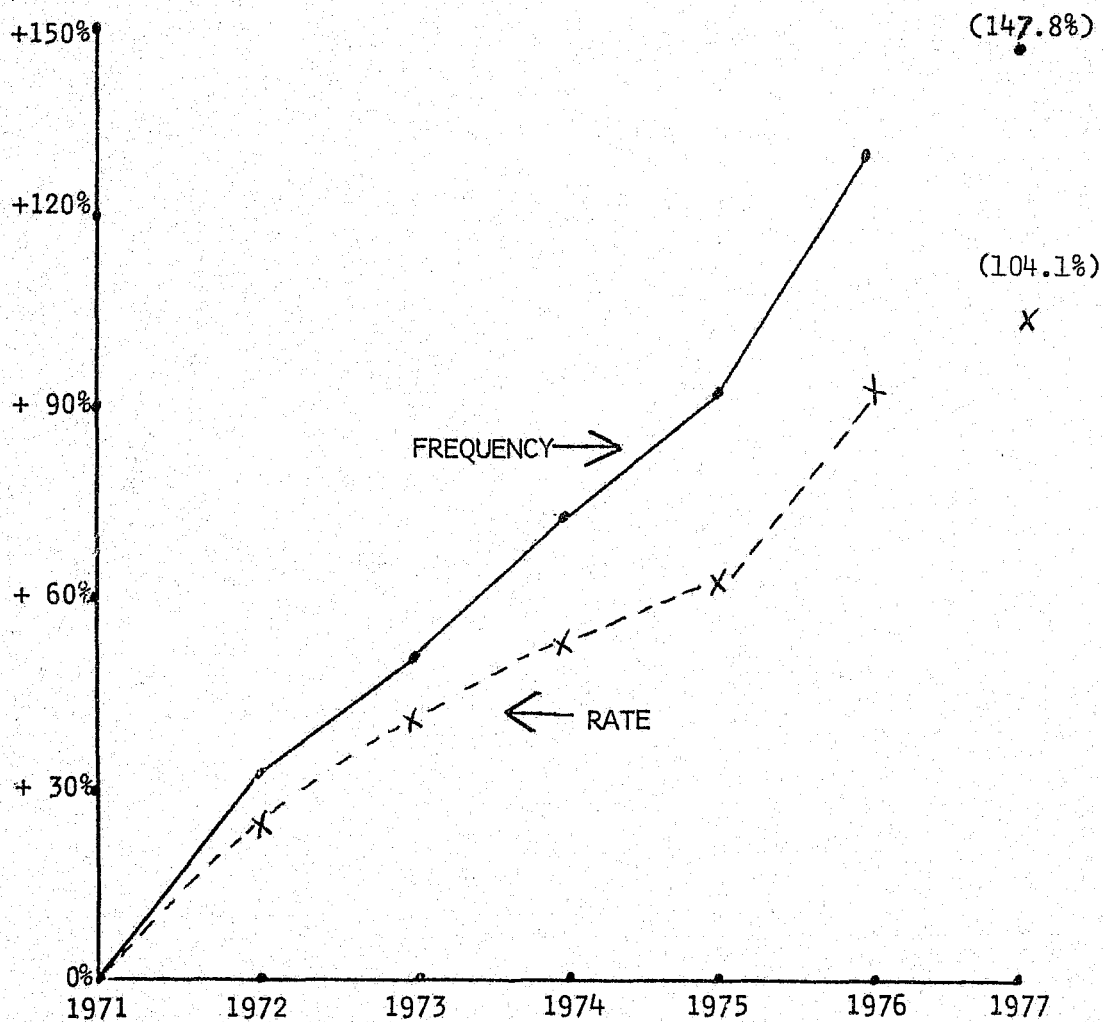


FIGURE 9
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1971
REGION II

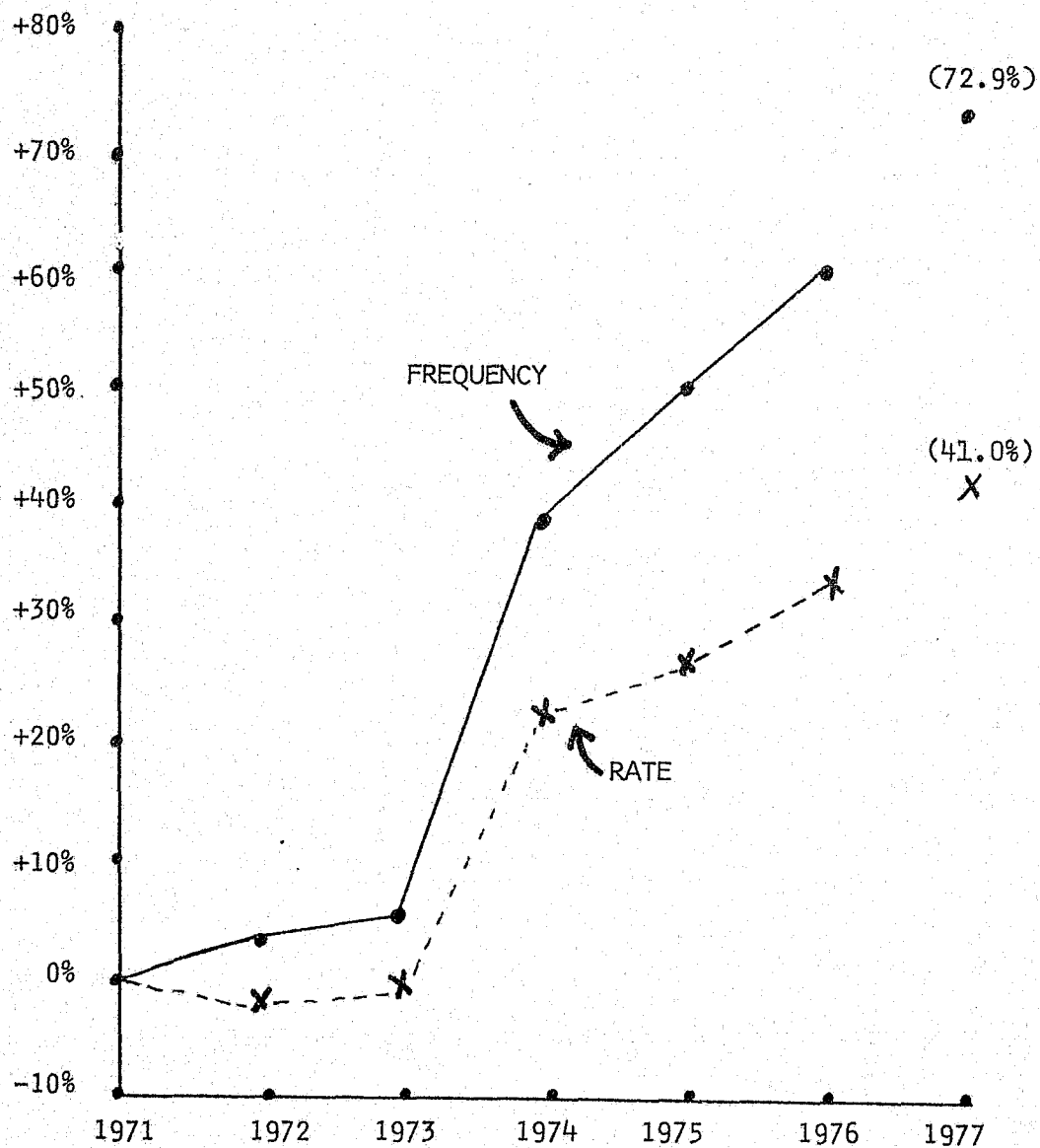


Property crimes reported in Region II have not displayed a steady predictable pattern since 1971. The data in Table 9 shows that although the number reported increased in 1972 and 1973 (from 8,597 in 1971 to 9,035 in 1973) the change was small enough to cause a smaller rate-per-100,000 when compared to the 1971 figure. However, a large increase occurred in 1974 for both the number reported and the rate-per-100,000 as shown in Figure 10 on page 22. The number reported in 1975 and 1976 also increased, but not at the pace of the 1974 figure, and resulted in a tapering effect on the rate for the last two years. The slope of the trend line for the number of reported offenses against property is 1,150.2 and an extension of this line yields a point estimate of 14,867 for 1977. The average increase of the trend rate for the per-100,000 is 284.2 and the 1977 point estimate (5,051) is 41% above the 1971 rate-per-100,000.

TABLE 9
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION II

| Year | 1971 - 1976 | Rate |
|------|-------------|-------------|
| | Frequency | Per 100,000 |
| 1971 | 8,597 | 3581.7 |
| 1972 | 8,912 | 3504.5 |
| 1973 | 9,035 | 3537.5 |
| 1974 | 11,933 | 4397.5 |
| 1975 | 12,880 | 4538.2 |
| 1976 | 13,689 | 4778.8 |

FIGURE 10
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY SINCE 1971
REGION II



REGION III

The number of total index offenses reported during 1972 (11,010) and 1973 (11,458) in the Region are both below the number reported in 1971 (11,562) as shown in Table 10. As a result, the rate-per-100,000 also dropped below the 1971 rate for the Region. In 1974, the number of reported offenses and the rate jumped to levels higher than the 1971 figures and continued the increase through 1975, but both the number and rate dropped again in 1976 as seen in Figure 11, page 24. The point estimate for 1977 is 14,268, a 23.4% increase since 1971 with the average increase of the trend line at 547.5. The slope of the trend line for the rate-per-100,000 is 91.3 and the 1977 point estimate is 3,937, a 10.7% increase in six years.

TABLE 10
PART I CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION III
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 11,562 | 3556.9 |
| 1972 | 11,010 | 3347.5 |
| 1973 | 11,458 | 3395.8 |
| 1974 | 12,916 | 3707.7 |
| 1975 | 13,655 | 3893.2 |
| 1976 | 13,514 | 3806.4 |

Crimes against persons in the Region have increased in both number of reported offenses and the rate-per-100,000 since 1971. However, the rate-per-100,000 changed very little from 1972 (142.3) to 1973 (143.7) as shown in Table 11, below, and in Figure 12, page 25. Figure 12 also indicates that, during 1973-1975, the number of reported offenses and the rate-per-100,000 increased at paces similar to the 1971-1972 climb. However, this pace slowed up again in 1976. The overall average increase of the trend line for the number reported is 66.0 and the point estimate for 1977 is 780, which is twice the number reported in 1971. The slope is 16.3 for the trend line of the rate and the 1977 point estimate (217.3) is 81.1% greater than the 1971 rate-per-100,000.

TABLE 11
PERSON CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION III
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 390 | 120.0 |
| 1972 | 470 | 142.9 |
| 1973 | 485 | 143.7 |
| 1974 | 561 | 161.0 |
| 1975 | 675 | 192.4 |
| 1976 | 714 | 201.1 |

FIGURE 11
PERCENT CHANGE IN INDEX CRIMES SINCE 1971
REGION III

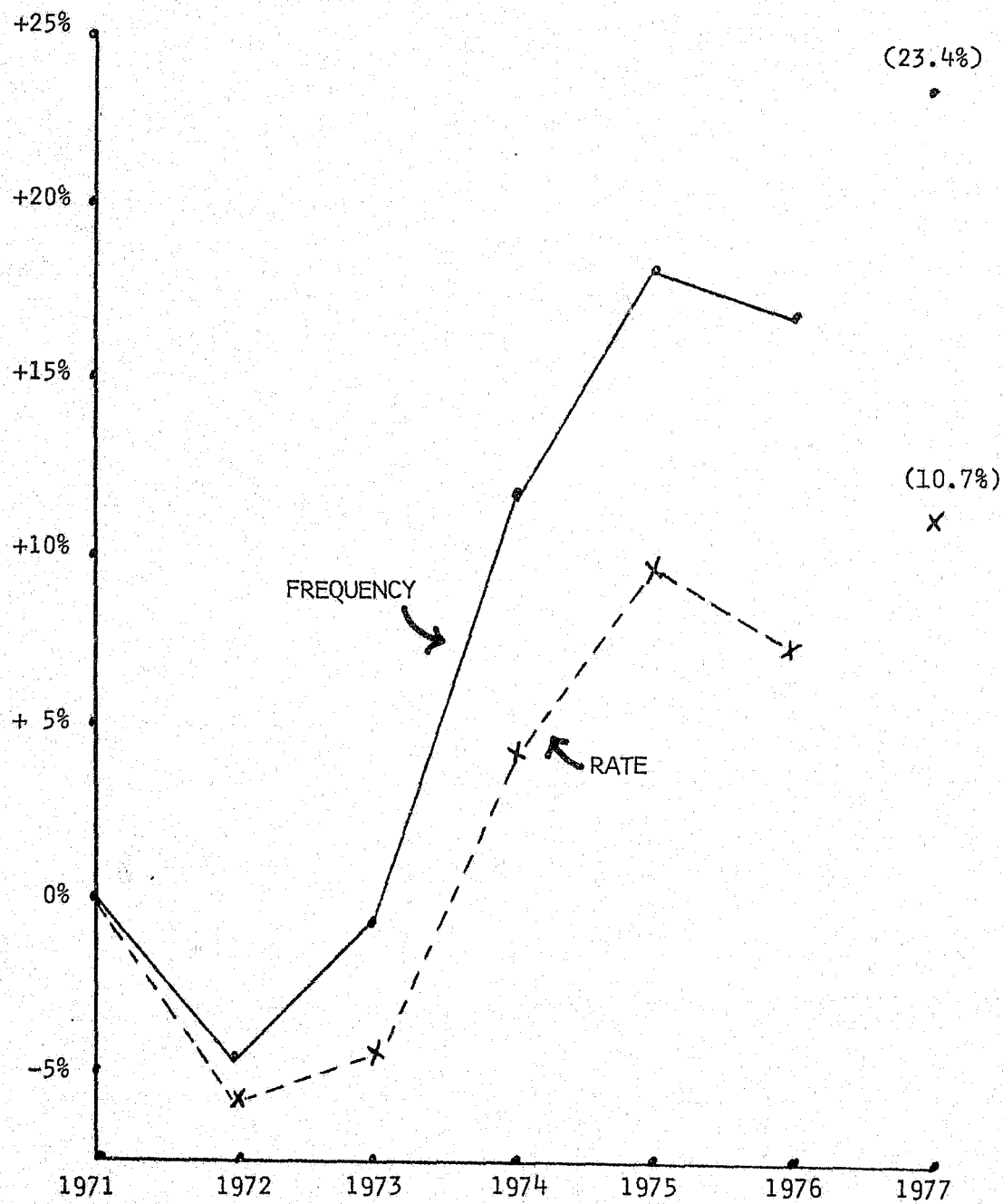
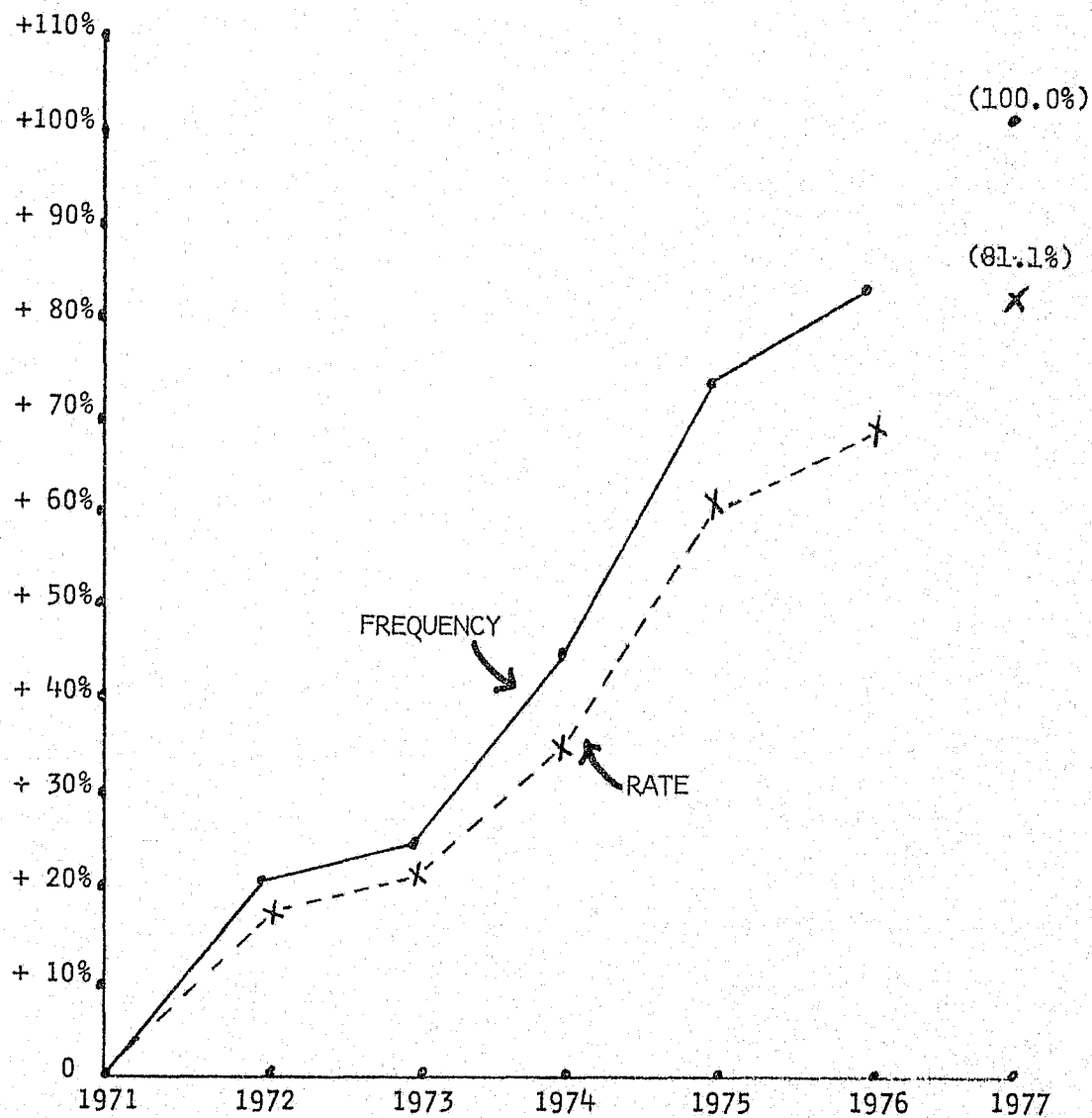


FIGURE 12
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1971
REGION III

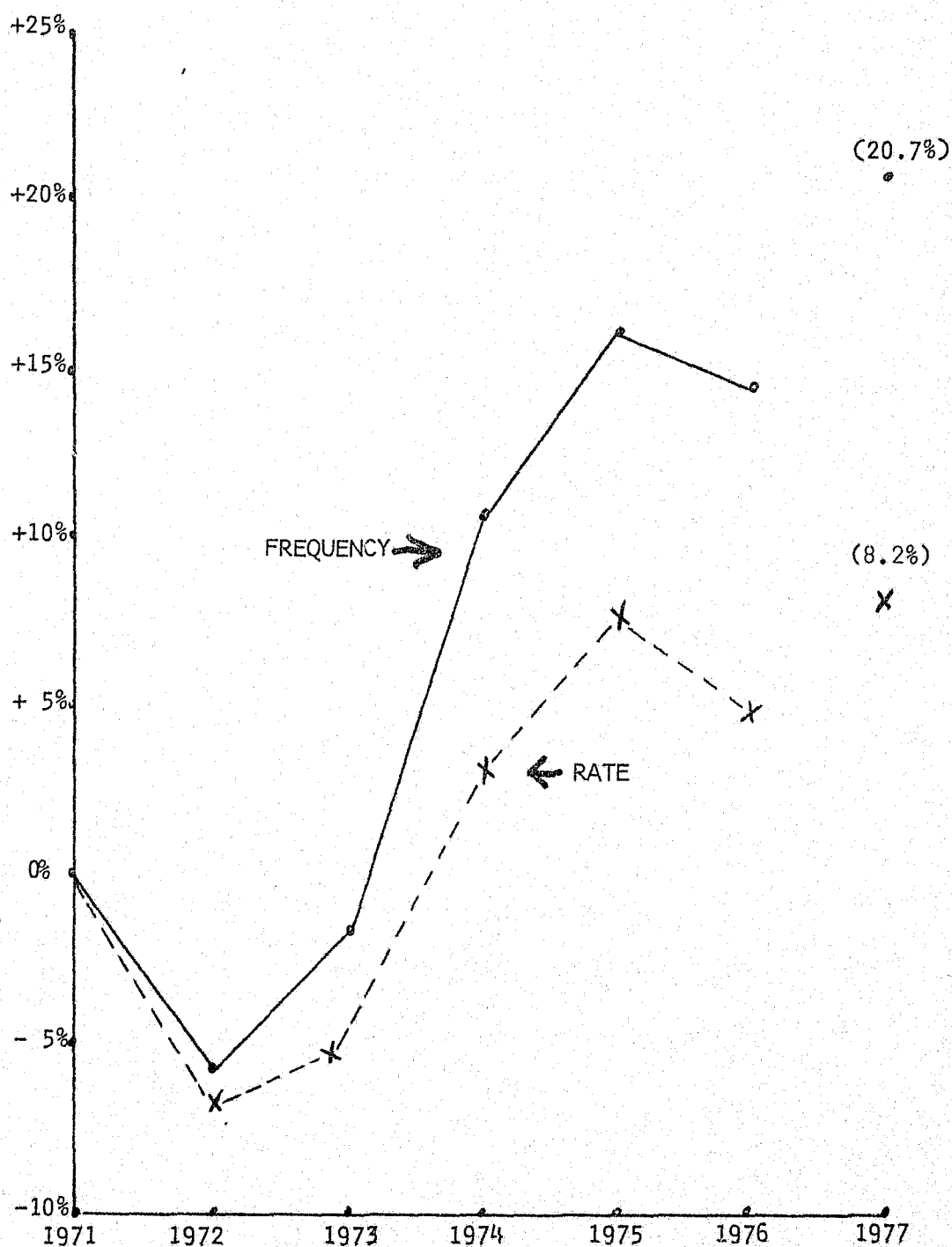


Property crimes in Region III exhibit a similar pattern as seen in the prior analysis of property crimes. A drop was experienced in 1972 (from 11,172 to 10,540) with an increase in 1973 to (10,973) but was still below the 1971 figure, with a larger increase in 1974 and a small tapering in 1975. However, unlike the other two Regions, Region III had a decrease in the number of property crimes reported in 1976. The data is shown in Table 12 and graphically presented in Figure 13 on page 27. The 1977 estimate of the number of reported offenses is 13,488 and the average increase of the trend line is 481.2. The 1977 estimate is 20.7% greater than the 1971 figure. The slope of the rate-per-100,000 trend line is 75.0 and the 1977 estimate is 3,720.2

TABLE 12
PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED IN REGION III
1971 - 1976

| Year | Frequency | Rate Per 100,000 |
|------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1971 | 11,172 | 3436.9 |
| 1972 | 10,540 | 3204.6 |
| 1973 | 10,973 | 3252.0 |
| 1974 | 12,355 | 3546.7 |
| 1975 | 12,980 | 3700.7 |
| 1976 | 12,800 | 3605.3 |

FIGURE 13
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY SINCE 1971
REGION III



ADA COUNTY

The table below shows the total Part I crimes and the rate-per-100,000 for Ada County from 1970 through 1976. For the number of offenses reported, only one year showed a drop from the previous year (1972) but the rate-per-100,000 for the years 1972 and 1973 was lower than the 1971 figure. The slope of the trend line for the number of reported offenses is 614.7 with the average increase for the rate at 282.2. Extension of the trend line for the frequency and the rate yields 1977 point estimates. These estimates, along with the percentage increases since 1970, are plotted in Figure 14, page 29.

TABLE 13

ADA COUNTY

TOTAL CRIME AND RATE PER 100,000 1970-1976

| Year | Part I Crimes | Rate/ 100,000 |
|------|---------------|------------------|
| 1970 | 4,700 | 4,187.8 |
| 1971 | 5,400 | 4,759.6 |
| 1972 | 5,358 | 4,453.9 |
| 1973 | 5,735 | 4,653.3 |
| 1974 | 6,856 | 5,257.2 |
| 1975 | 7,737 | 5,717.6 |
| 1976 | 8,380 | 5,915.4 |

Both the frequency of reported offenses and the rate-per-100,000 for crimes against persons in Ada County are sporadic and do not resemble the trends Statewide or for Region II. The Statewide and Region II trends showed continual increases over the years but the Ada County data shows drops in 1971 and 1974 as noted in Table 14, below, and in Figure 15, page 30. The 1977 point estimates for the frequency and the rate-per-100,000, plus the percentage increases since 1970, are shown in Figure 15. The slope of the trend line for frequency is 32.2 and the slope for the rate-per-100,000 is 15.1.

TABLE 14

ADA COUNTY

PERSON CRIMES AND RATE PER 100,000 1970-1976

| Year | Person Crimes | Rate/100,000 |
|------|---------------|--------------|
| 1970 | 255 | 227.2 |
| 1971 | 228 | 201.0 |
| 1972 | 270 | 224.4 |
| 1973 | 354 | 287.2 |
| 1974 | 284 | 217.8 |
| 1975 | 363 | 268.3 |
| 1976 | 461 | 325.4 |

FIGURE 14
PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1970
TOTAL PART I CRIMES
ADA COUNTY

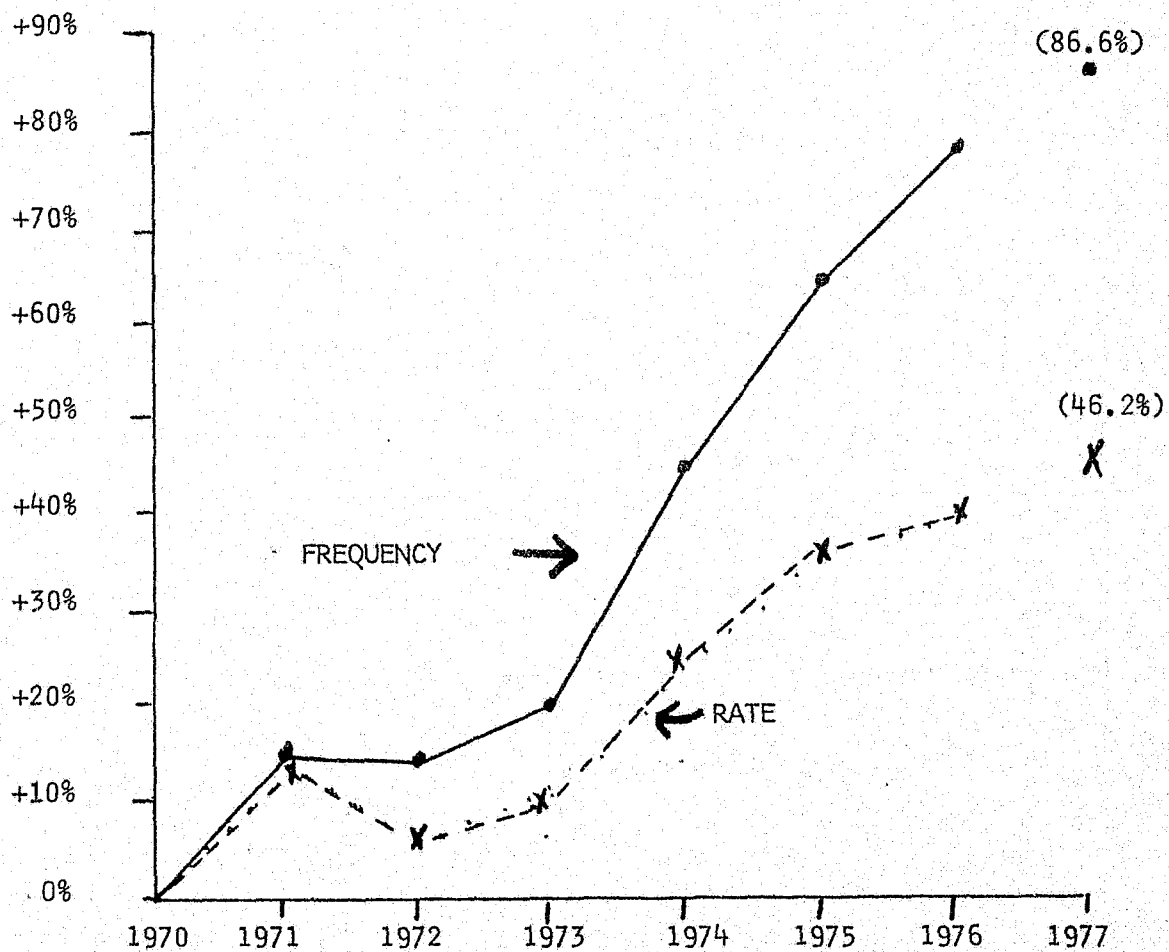
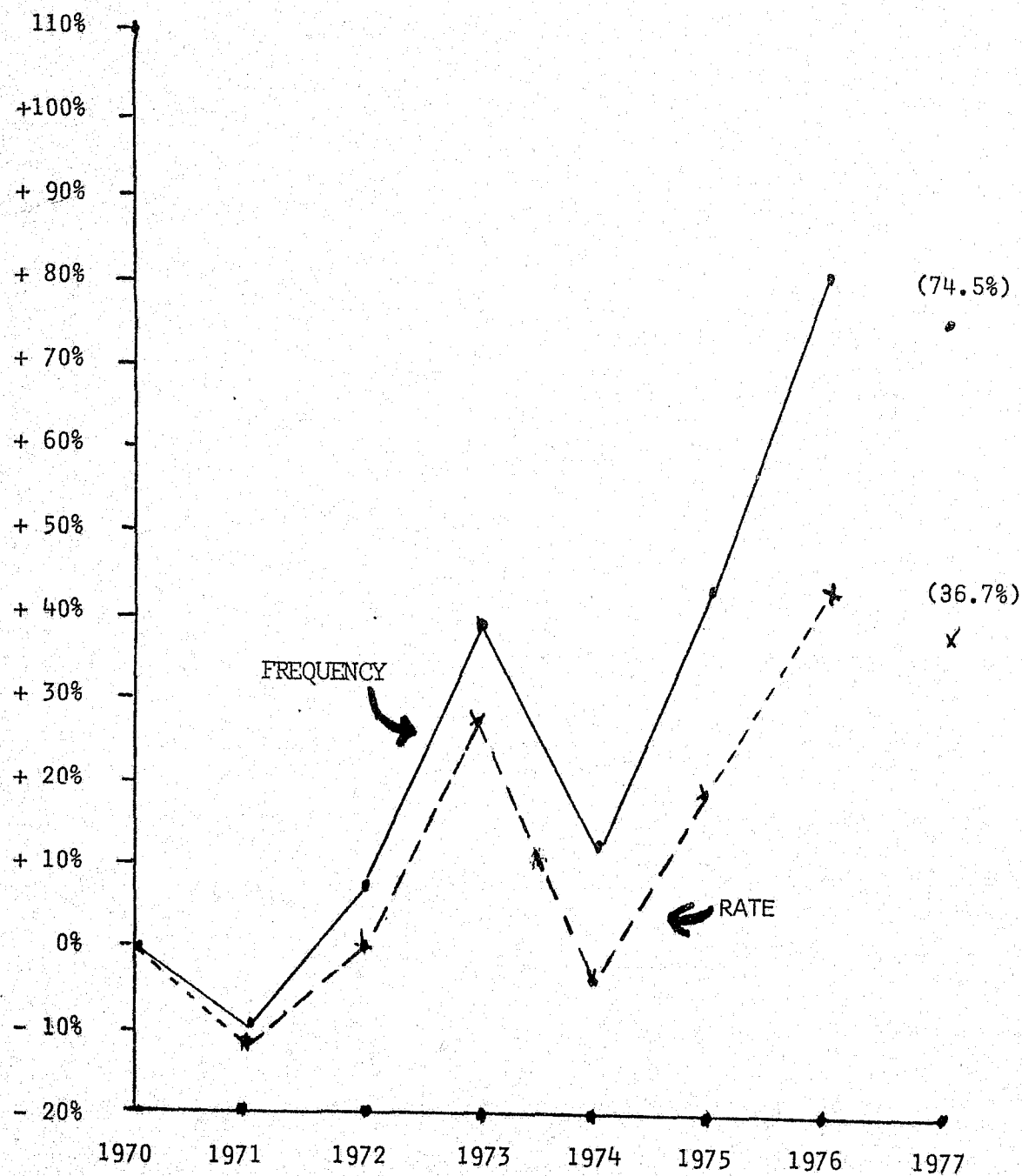


FIGURE 15
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1970
ADA COUNTY



Contrary to the Statewide and Region II trends for reported offenses against property, the number reported in Ada County decreased in 1972 (5,088) from 1971 (5,172). Following 1972, however, all trends are similar in that they are increasing. The rate-per-100,000 for property crimes in Ada County decreased only in 1972 although the rate for this year and the rate for 1973 are less than the 1971 rate. The actual numbers are reported in Table 15, below. The estimated figure for reported offenses in 1977 is 87.2% greater than the 1970 figure, and the estimated rate for 1977 is 46.7% greater than the 1970 rate-per-100,000. These estimates and the percentage changes since 1970 are shown in Figure 16 on page 32. The average increase for the frequency trend is 582.5 and the average increase for the rate trend is 267.1

TABLE 15
ADA COUNTY
PROPERTY CRIMES AND RATE PER 100,000

| 1970-1976 | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Year | Property Crimes | Rate per 100,000 |
| 1970 | 4,445 | 3,960.6 |
| 1971 | 5,172 | 4,558.6 |
| 1972 | 5,088 | 4,229.4 |
| 1973 | 5,381 | 4,366.1 |
| 1974 | 6,572 | 5,039.4 |
| 1975 | 7,374 | 5,449.5 |
| 1976 | 7,919 | 5,589.8 |

FIGURE 16
PERCENT CHANGE IN PROPERTY CRIMES SINCE 1970
ADA COUNTY

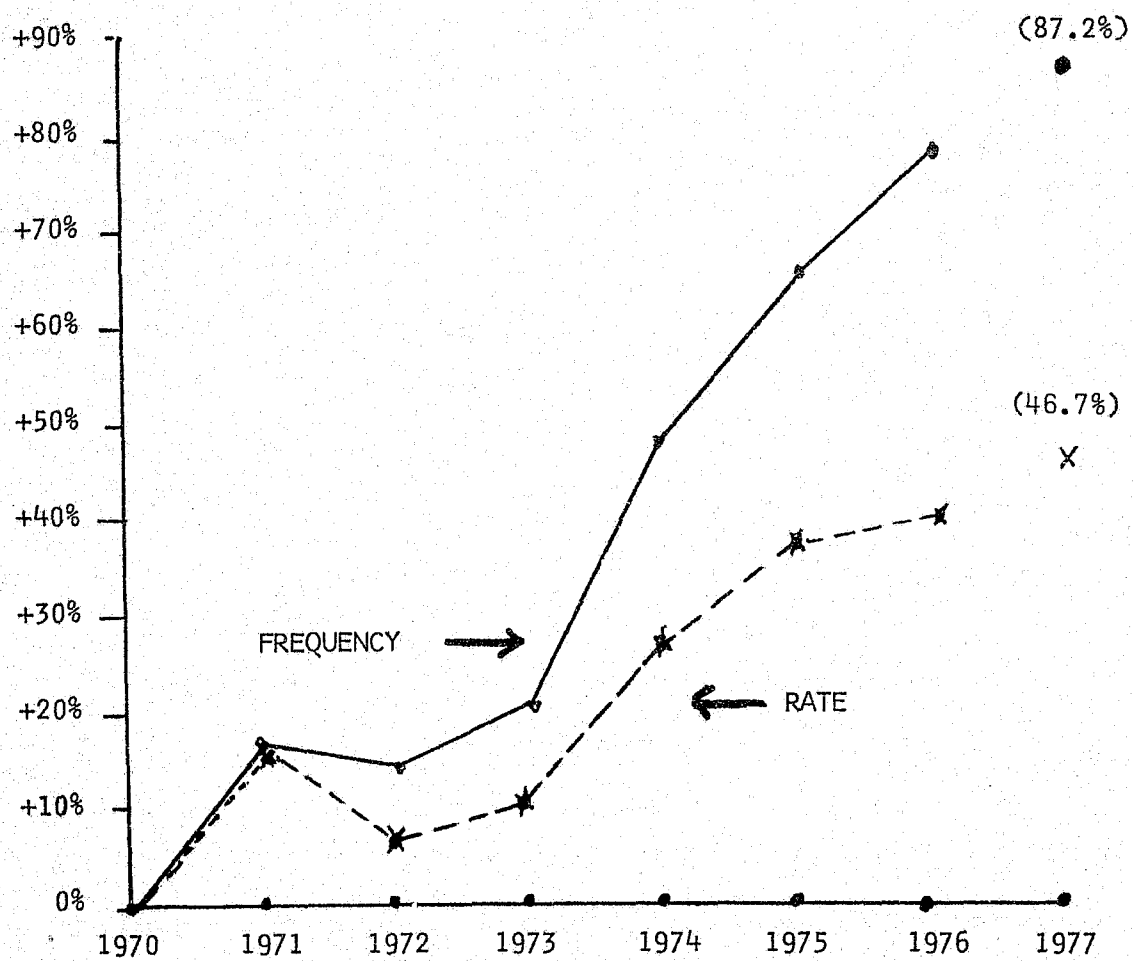
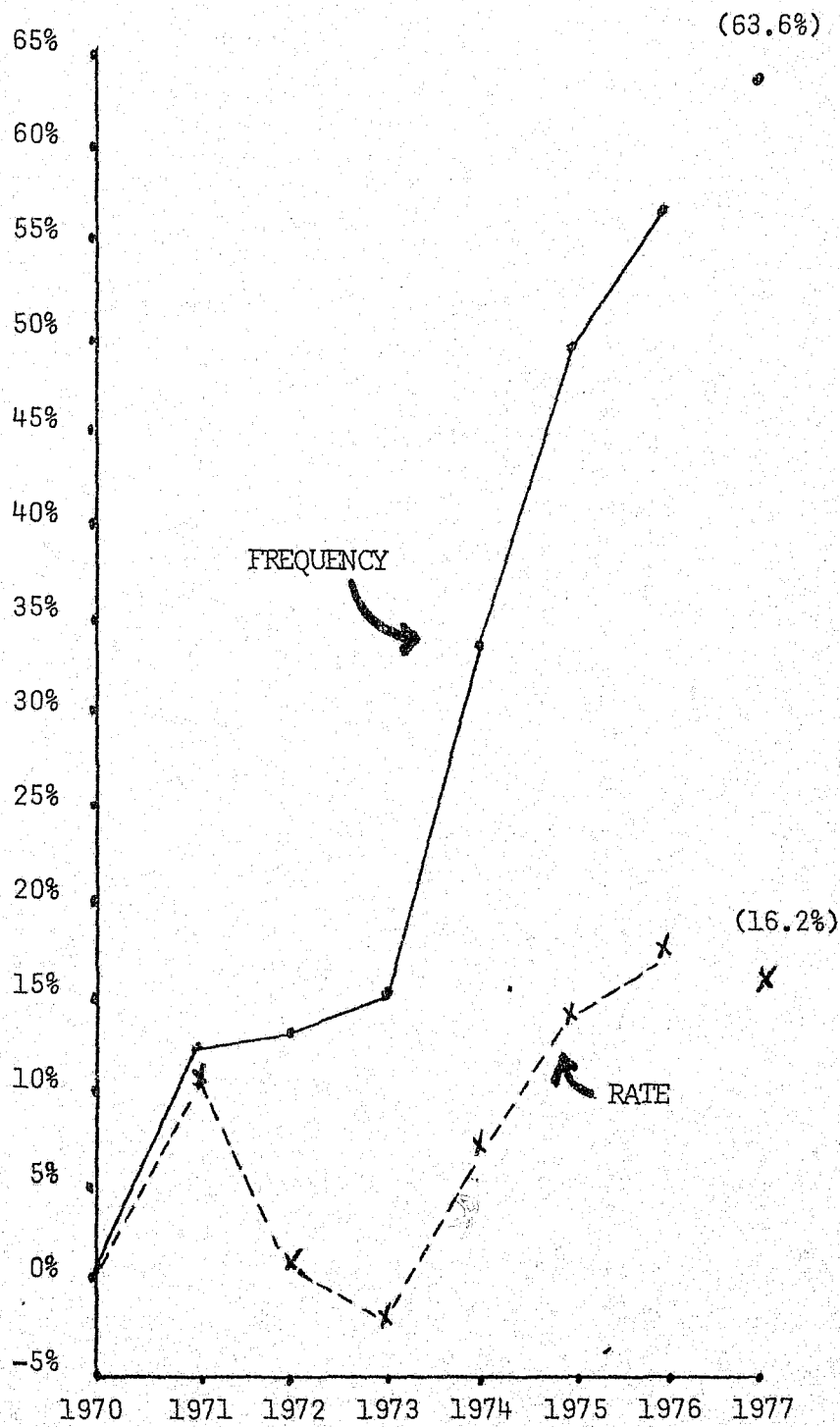


FIGURE 17
TOTAL PART I CRIMES
PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1970
BOISE CITY



BOISE CITY

The data in Table 16 shows that the reported Part I crimes in Boise have increased each year from 1970 through 1976. However the rate-per-100,000 was less in 1973 than in 1970 and the rate in 1972, 1973, and 1974 was less than the rate in 1971. The slope of the trend line for the number of reported offenses is 377.4 and the average increase for the rate is 123.5. The percentage increases since 1970, including 1977 point estimates for the frequency and rate-per-100,000, are shown in Figure 17, page 33.

TABLE 16
BOISE CITY
TOTAL PART I CRIME AND RATE PER 100,000
1970-1976

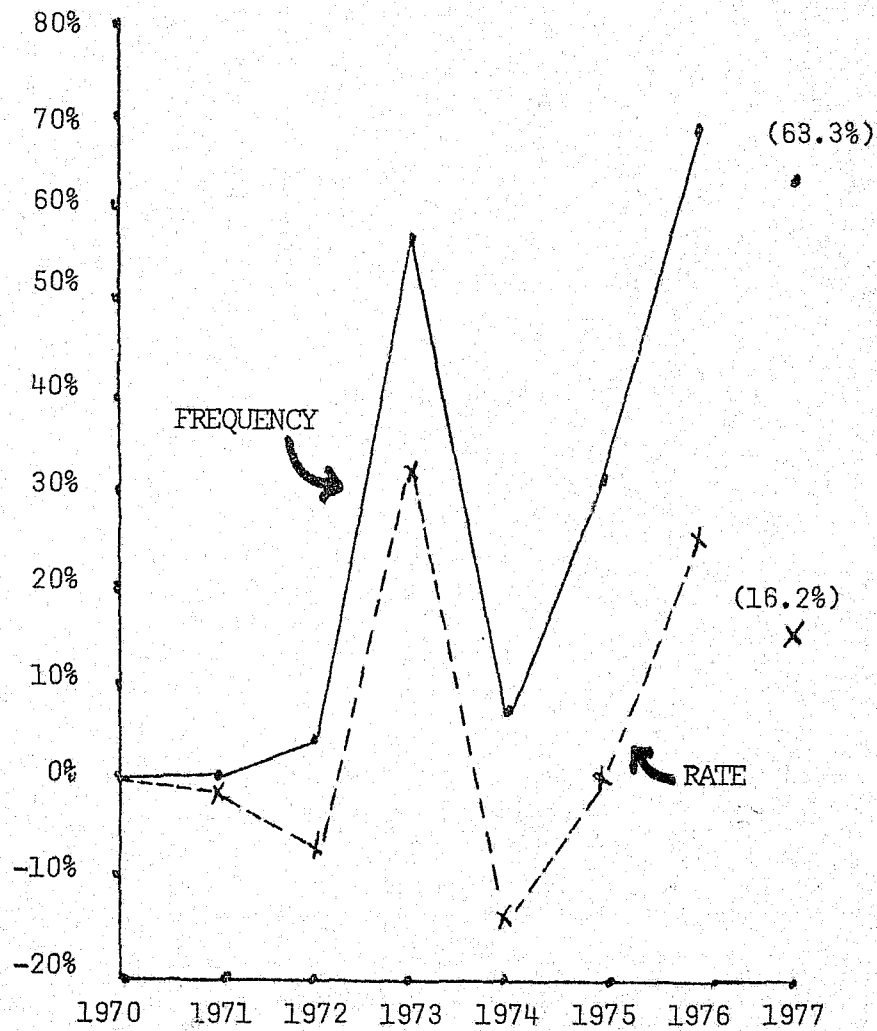
| Year | Part I Crimes | Rate/ 100,000 |
|------|---------------|------------------|
| 1970 | 3,991 | 5,322.0 |
| 1971 | 4,485 | 5,916.3 |
| 1972 | 4,519 | 5,360.3 |
| 1973 | 4,595 | 5,200.6 |
| 1974 | 5,328 | 5,698.8 |
| 1975 | 5,963 | 6,072.1 |
| 1976 | 6,258 | 6,258.0 |

The reported frequency of offenses and the rate-per-100,000 for crimes against persons in Boise are similar to the sporadic pattern shown previously for Ada County and do not resemble the Statewide and Region II trends where continual increases were shown. Table 17, below, shows the actual figures. In 1974 and 1975, the number of person crimes dropped below the 1973 figure but rose above 1973 figures in 1976. The rate-per-100,000 continues to fluctuate with 1973 showing the highest rate of 280.7. Figure 18, page 35, plots the 1977 point estimates for frequency and rate along with the other percentage increases since 1970. The slope of the trend line for frequency is 15.3 and the slope for the rate-per-100,000 is 5.65.

TABLE 17
BOISE CITY
PERSON CRIMES AND RATE PER 100,000
1970-1976

| Year | Person Crimes | Rate/ 100,000 |
|------|---------------|------------------|
| 1970 | 158 | 210.7 |
| 1971 | 159 | 209.7 |
| 1972 | 165 | 195.7 |
| 1973 | 248 | 280.7 |
| 1974 | 169 | 180.8 |
| 1975 | 208 | 211.8 |
| 1976 | 267 | 267.0 |

FIGURE 18
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS SINCE 1970
BOISE CITY

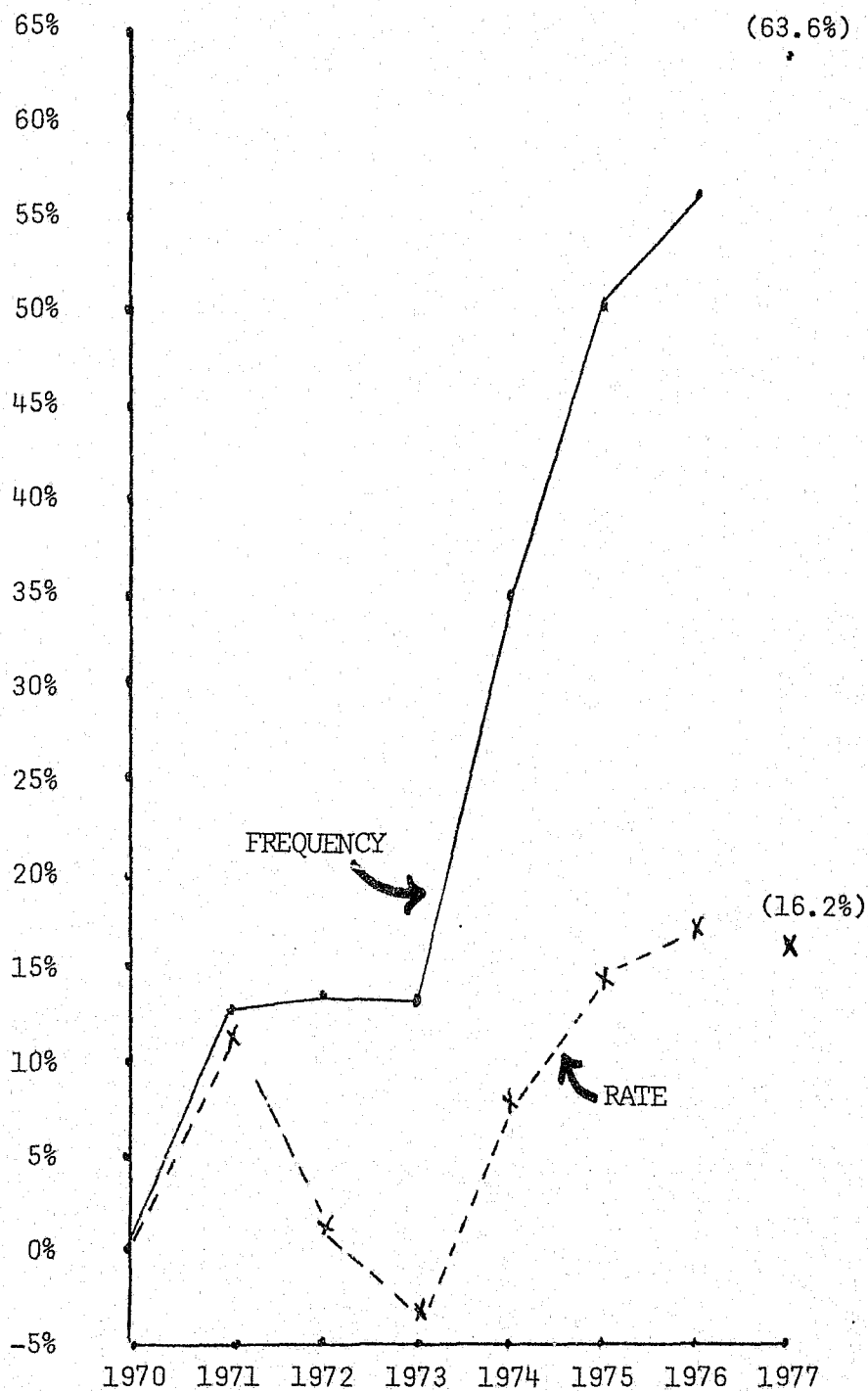


The number of reported offenses against property and the rate-per-100,000 are reported below in Table 18. Property crimes have increased every year in Boise except 1973 when they dropped slightly. However, the 1972, 1973, and 1974 rate-per-100,000 were all less than the 1971 rate. Although the 1975 and 1976 rates were greater than the 1971 rate, Figure 19 shows some tapering in this upward trend. The slope of the trend line for frequency is 362.0 and the slope for the rate-per-100,000 is 117.9.

TABLE 18
BOISE CITY
PROPERTY CRIMES AND RATE PER 100,000
1970-1976

| Year | Property Crimes | Rate/ 100,000 |
|------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1970 | 3,833 | 5,111.3 |
| 1971 | 4,326 | 5,706.5 |
| 1972 | 4,354 | 5,164.6 |
| 1973 | 4,347 | 4,920.0 |
| 1974 | 5,159 | 5,518.0 |
| 1975 | 5,755 | 5,860.5 |
| 1976 | 5,991 | 5,991.0 |

FIGURE 19
PERCENT CHANGE IN PROPERTY CRIMES SINCE 1970
BOISE CITY



Population Density and Crime Patterns

Table 19 below lists the municipal population as a percentage of the total population for the State and each of the three Regions. Also shown are municipal index crimes as percentages of the total index crimes for the four jurisdictions. As is easily seen from the table, those areas with larger proportions of their populations living in municipalities have even greater proportions of their index crimes occurring in the municipalities. Thus Statewide, over 73% of the index crimes occurred in the municipalities during 1976, but only 56% of the population lived in these areas.

TABLE 19
POPULATION AND INDEX CRIMES IN MUNICIPALITIES
1976

| Area | Municipal Population as % of Total | Municipal Index Crimes as % of Total |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| STATE | 56.0 | 73.8 |
| Region I | 49.4 | 62.4 |
| Region II | 64.8 | 77.5 |
| Region III | 52.5 | 76.2 |

The data presented in Table 20 shows density of population, total crime index, person crime and property crime per square mile for each of the jurisdictions being analyzed. Of the three Regions, Region II has the highest population density, index-crime density, person-crime density, and property-crime density although the person-crime density is not much larger than that for the other two Regions. Of interest is the fact that person-crime density shows very little variation as the population density changes but the property-crime density seems to change with the population density. In fact, the variation of the index-crime density seems to be almost entirely due to the varying of the property-crime density. In comparing Tables 19 and 20, it is interesting to note that Region I and Region III have almost equal population density, with Region III having a slightly larger proportion of the population living in municipalities but a much larger percentage of the index crimes occurring in the municipalities. Ada County reported 81.5% of the total index crimes in the municipalities but this figure is only slightly larger than the 77.5% figure reported for the Region.

TABLE 20
DENSITY OF POPULATION, INDEX CRIME, PERSON CRIME, AND PROPERTY CRIME
1976

| Area | Population Per Sq. Mile | Index Crime Per Sq. Mile | Person Crime Per Sq. Mile | Property Crime Per Sq. Mile |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| STATE | 10.05 | .43 | 0.02 | .41 |
| Region I | 8.98 | .36 | 0.02 | .34 |
| Region II | 13.21 | .67 | 0.04 | .63 |
| Region III | 8.90 | .34 | 0.02 | .32 |
| Ada County | 135.8 | 8.03 | 0.44 | 7.59 |
| Boise City | 2,967.4 | 185.70 | 7.92 | 177.77 |

As Table 20 shows, the densities in Ada County and Boise City are much higher than the figures for the Regions and the State. Ada County is definitely one of the large population areas in the State, and one of the large crime-reporting areas in the State. The County contains 17.0% of the State's population and only 1.3% of the total land area, but in 1976 reported 23.6% of the State's Part I crimes. The City of Boise has also been designated as a high-crime area containing only 0.04% of the total land area, but 12% of the State's population and 17.6% of the total Part I crimes.

Part I Crime Rankings by County

Chart III on page 40 ranks Idaho's 44 counties both Statewide and by Region on the following three Part I Crime measurements: frequency or index number, crime rate-per-100,000 population and average crime rate change over a four-year period (1973-1976). Also shown is an overall rank Statewide and within each Region obtained after summing each of the first three ranks. (In the rank column the lower the number the higher the ranking. Tie scores are averaged to obtain ranking.)

Using this same information, Chart IV lists the top ten counties for each of the four Statewide rankings listed above. The ten counties having the highest crime index for Part I crime account for 75.9% of all Part I crime in Idaho. Column four which gives the overall rank Statewide has Ada and Canyon Counties tied for the highest ranking and Bonner County ranked third. These three counties are included in the top ten of the first three rankings (index, rate and average rate change). By comparison, eight counties, including Boise County, which ranks first in having the highest average rate change over four years, are listed only once on the chart.

CHART III
IDAHO COUNTY RANKINGS FOR PART I CRIMES BY
INCIDENCES, RATE, AVERAGE RATE (SINCE 1973)
AND OVERALL RATE (1976)

| County | Index No. | State Rank | Region Rank | Crime Rate | State Rank | Region Rank | Average Rate Change | State Rank | Region Rank | Sum of State Ranks | Rank of Sum of State Ranks | Sum of Region Ranks | Rank of Sum of Region Ranks |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| REGION I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benewah | 206 | 28.5 | 8.5 | 2,919.8 | 22 | 6 | 342.8 | 13 | 4 | 63.5 | 22 | 18.5 | 6 |
| Bonner | 225 | 9 | 3 | 4,342.1 | 9 | 3 | 546.0 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Boundary | 205 | 28.5 | 8.5 | 2,411.8 | 30 | 9 | -37.1 | 35 | 10 | 93.5 | 34 | 27.5 | 10 |
| Clearwater | 247 | 20 | 6 | 2,597.7 | 29 | 8 | 335.8 | 14 | 5 | 63 | 21 | 19 | 7 |
| Idaho | 276 | 22 | 7 | 2,025.0 | 33 | 10 | 45.1 | 29 | 8 | 84 | 31 | 25 | 9 |
| Kootenai | 2,457 | 5 | 1 | 5,459.9 | 5 | 1 | 324.7 | 15 | 6 | 25 | 4.5 | 8 | 2 |
| Latah | 753 | 11 | 4 | 2,613.9 | 27 | 7 | 15.4 | 33 | 9 | 71 | 27 | 20 | 8 |
| Lewis | 195 | 30 | 10 | 4,292.3 | 11 | 4 | 478.6 | 7 | 2 | 48 | 15 | 16 | 5 |
| Nez Perce | 1,636 | 7 | 2 | 5,053.1 | 8 | 2 | 223.5 | 18 | 7 | 33 | 8 | 11 | 3 |
| Shoshone | 657 | 12 | 5 | 3,421.0 | 15 | 5 | 402.4 | 9 | 3 | 36 | 9 | 13 | 4 |
| REGION II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 8,340 | 1 | 1 | 5,915.4 | 2 | 1 | 420.7 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 1.5 | 6 | 1 |
| Adams | 44 | 40 | 10 | 1,253.2 | 40 | 10 | -145.9 | 40 | 10 | 120 | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| Boise | 101 | 34 | 9 | 4,095.7 | 12 | 5 | 732.1 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 34 | 15 | 4.5 |
| Canyon | 3,691 | 2 | 2 | 5,122.0 | 7 | 3 | 674.3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1.5 | 7 | 2 |
| Elmore | 555 | 16 | 4 | 2,817.2 | 26 | 9 | 119.2 | 26 | 7 | 58 | 23.5 | 20 | 7 |
| Gem | 214 | 18 | 5 | 2,842.1 | 25 | 8 | -145.0 | 39 | 9 | 82 | 30 | 2 | 9 |
| Owyhee | 235 | 27 | 8 | 3,075.5 | 18 | 6 | 393.3 | 11 | 5 | 56 | 18.5 | 19 | 6 |
| Payette | 645 | 13 | 3 | 4,300.0 | 10 | 4 | 582.1 | 3 | 3 | 26 | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| Valley | 240 | 26 | 7 | 5,202.9 | 6 | 2 | 203.8 | 20 | 6 | 52 | 16 | 15 | 4.5 |
| Washington | 259 | 24 | 6 | 2,986.3 | 19 | 7 | 20.2 | 32 | 8 | 75 | 29 | 21 | 8 |
| REGION III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bannock | 3,078 | 4 | 2 | 5,578.9 | 4 | 3 | 282.4 | 17 | 6 | 25 | 4.5 | 11 | 1.5 |
| Bear Lake | 192 | 31 | 13 | 2,951.6 | 20 | 8 | 529.9 | 5 | 1 | 56 | 18.5 | 22 | 7 |
| Bingham | 584 | 8 | 4 | 2,950.4 | 21 | 9 | 124.7 | 25 | 12 | 54 | 17 | 25 | 8 |
| Blaine | 578 | 15 | 7 | 6,997.6 | 1 | 1 | 139.4 | 24 | 11 | 40 | 10.5 | 19 | 6 |
| Bonneville | 3,265 | 3 | 1 | 5,581.2 | 3 | 2 | 168.3 | 21 | 8 | 27 | 7 | 11 | 1.5 |
| Butte | 60 | 38 | 19 | 1,816.0 | 35 | 16 | -77.4 | 36 | 16 | 109 | 39 | 53 | 19 |
| Camas | 11 | 43 | 23 | 1,279.1 | 39 | 20 | -177.2 | 41 | 21 | 123 | 41 | 64 | 21 |
| Caribou | 241 | 25 | 12 | 2,989.0 | 23 | 10 | 371.5 | 12 | 4 | 60 | 20 | 26 | 9 |
| Cassia | 756 | 10 | 5 | 3,925.2 | 14 | 5 | 205.3 | 19 | 7 | 43 | 13 | 17 | 4.5 |
| Clark | 6 | 44 | 24 | 590.8 | 42 | 22 | -306.4 | 42 | 22 | 128 | 42.5 | 68 | 22.5 |
| Custer | 78 | 35 | 16 | 2,289.4 | 31 | 13 | 480.0* | 6 | 2 | 72 | 28 | 31 | 11 |
| Franklin | 133 | 33 | 15 | 1,590.1 | 37 | 18 | 9.9 | 34 | 17 | 104 | 36 | 50 | 17 |
| Fremont | 26 | 41 | 21 | 260.0 | 44 | 24 | -643.9 | 44 | 24 | 129 | 44 | 69 | 24 |
| Gooding | 161 | 32 | 14 | 1,485.0 | 38 | 19 | -131.2 | 37 | 19 | 107 | 37 | 52 | 18 |
| Jafferson | 312 | 19 | 9 | 2,600.0 | 28 | 12 | 162.3 | 22 | 9 | 69 | 25 | 30 | 10 |
| Jerome | 277 | 21 | 10 | 1,916.1 | 34 | 15 | -138.2 | 39 | 20 | 93 | 33 | 45 | 15 |
| Lenhi | 75 | 36 | 17 | 1,135.0 | 41 | 21 | 21.9 | 31 | 15 | 109 | 39 | 54 | 22 |
| Lincoln | 55 | 39 | 20 | 1,803.9 | 36 | 17 | 155.5 | 15 | 5 | 91 | 37 | 42 | 14 |
| Madison | 431 | 17 | 8 | 2,887.2 | 24 | 11 | 97.6 | 27 | 13 | 68 | 23.5 | 32 | 12 |
| Minidoka | 598 | 14 | 6 | 3,417.2 | 16 | 6 | 397.6 | 10 | 3 | 40 | 10.5 | 15 | 3 |
| Oneida | 55 | 37 | 18 | 2,098.1 | 32 | 14 | 70.8 | 28 | 14 | 97 | 35 | 46 | 16 |
| Power | 268 | 23 | 11 | 3,241.8 | 17 | 7 | 40.4 | 30 | 15 | 70 | 26 | 33 | 13 |
| Teton | 13 | 42 | 22 | 503.7 | 43 | 23 | -326.3 | 43 | 23 | 128 | 42.5 | 69 | 22.5 |
| Twin Falls | 1,851 | 6 | 3 | 4,086.1 | 13 | 4 | 149.3 | 23 | 10 | 42 | 12 | 17 | 4.5 |

*No report in 1974 - Rate Change Estimated

CHART IV
TOP TEN COUNTY PART I CRIME RANKINGS
1976

| <u>Rank</u> | <u>Index</u> | <u>Crime Rate</u> | <u>Average Rate Change Since 1973</u> | <u>Overall Statewide Ranking*</u> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Ada | Blaine ** | Boise | Ada & Canyon |
| 2 | Canyon | Ada | Canyon | |
| 3 | Bonneville | Bonneville | Payette | Bonner |
| 4 | Bannock | Bannock | Bonner | Kootenai & Bannock |
| 5 | Kootenai | Kootenai | Bear Lake | |
| 6 | Twin Falls | Valley | Custer | Payette |
| 7 | Nez Perce | Canyon | Lewis | Bonneville |
| 8 | Bingham | Nez Perce | Ada | Nez Perce |
| 9 | Bonner | Bonner | Shoshone | Shoshone |
| 10 | Cassia | Payette | Minidoka | Blaine & Minidoka |

* Rank of Sum of First Three State Rankings

**The crime rate for Blaine County is based on the official population for the county and does not include the significant number of seasonal people who frequent the area on a year-round basis.

Specific Crime Analyses

The breakdown of crime analyses into individual crimes will be handled differently from the prior analysis, in that each crime will be completely analyzed for the State and the three Planning Regions before moving on to the next crime. This is in keeping with the State Planning Agency's approach to what crimes are happening where; thus, each crime will be analyzed Statewide, then by Region, and, where possible, by county within the Region.

Table 21 illustrates the percentage change by index offenses (1975-1976) for the United States, Idaho, Regions I, II, III, the Western States, Ada County, and Boise City. Table 22 shows percent change in rate-per-100,000 (1975-1976) for Idaho and Regions I, II, III, Ada County, and Boise City. These tables will be used as a frequent reference throughout the following section.

TABLE 21
PERCENT CHANGE BY INDEX OFFENSES 1975-76
FOR UNITED STATES, IDAHO, AND REGIONS I, II, AND III,
AND WESTERN STATES

| | Index | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Agg. Assault | Burglary | Larceny | Motor Vehicle Theft |
|----------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|
| United States | -- | -10.0% | -- | -10.0% | - 1.0% | - 5.0% | + 5.0% | -6.0% |
| Idaho | +4.1% | + 2.3% | +17.4% | - 3.5% | +17.2% | - 1.4% | + 5.7% | +4.4% |
| Region I | +8.8% | +60.0% | - 6.3% | -23.9% | +24.2% | - 1.7% | +14.5% | -2.1% |
| Region II | +6.9% | +18.8% | +35.7% | +15.6% | +19.3% | +10.9% | + 4.5% | +9.2% |
| Region III | -1.0% | -22.7% | +11.4% | -10.3% | +11.6% | -11.4% | + 2.5% | +2.8% |
| Western States | +1.0% | - 5.0% | + 5.0% | - 2.0% | + 5.0% | - 2.0% | + 3.0% | -- |
| Ada County | +8.3% | +100.0% | +50.0% | +25.9% | +22.4% | +15.3% | + 4.4% | +14.6% |
| Boise City | +4.9% | --- | +71.4% | + 2.7% | +38.5% | +12.7% | + 1.6% | +11.5% |

TABLE 22
PERCENT CHANGE IN RATE-PER-100,000 1975-76
IDAHO AND REGIONS I, II AND III

| | Index | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Aggravated Assault | Burglary | Larceny | Motor Vehicle Theft |
|------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-----------------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|
| Idaho | +2.7 | +1.9 | +15.5 | -5.0 | +15.6 | -2.8 | +4.2 | +2.9 |
| Region I | +6.4 | +55.6 | -8.7 | -25.6 | +21.5 | -3.8 | +12.0 | -4.1 |
| Region II | +6.0 | +17.9 | +34.5 | +14.6 | +18.2 | +9.9 | +3.6 | +8.2 |
| Region III | -2.2 | -23.8 | +10.4 | -11.4 | +10.3 | -12.4 | +1.3 | +1.56 |
| Ada County | +3.5 | +91.9 | +43.2 | +20.2 | +16.9 | +10.1 | -0.3 | +9.5 |
| Boise City | +3.1 | -2.4 | +68.2 | +0.8 | +36.0 | +10.7 | -0.3 | +9.5 |

MURDER

The data in Table 21 reveals that the number of reported murders decreased by 10%, nationally, during 1976 but increased 2.3% in Idaho during the same period. The number of reported murders in Idaho increased from 43 to 44, causing an increase in the rate-per-100,000 of 1.99 as shown in Table 22. The 44 murders accounted for 0.12% of the reported index offenses and 2.4% of the reported crimes against persons in the State. Figure 20, page 44, shows a plot of reported murders for 1968 through 1976, together with 1977 point estimate of 48 for Idaho.

Data concerning Idaho victims was obtained from the Annual Uniform Crime Reports. The race of the victims is broken down as follows: 39 White, three Indian, one Negro, and one Other. It is interesting to note that these numbers are almost identical to the 1975 figures. The same conclusion of analysis by race for 1975 applies to 1976 data, i.e., since the number of reported murders is so small, the percentages by race are greatly affected by a unit change of one. Therefore, it is felt that comparisons to 1970 Census data by race are not valid.

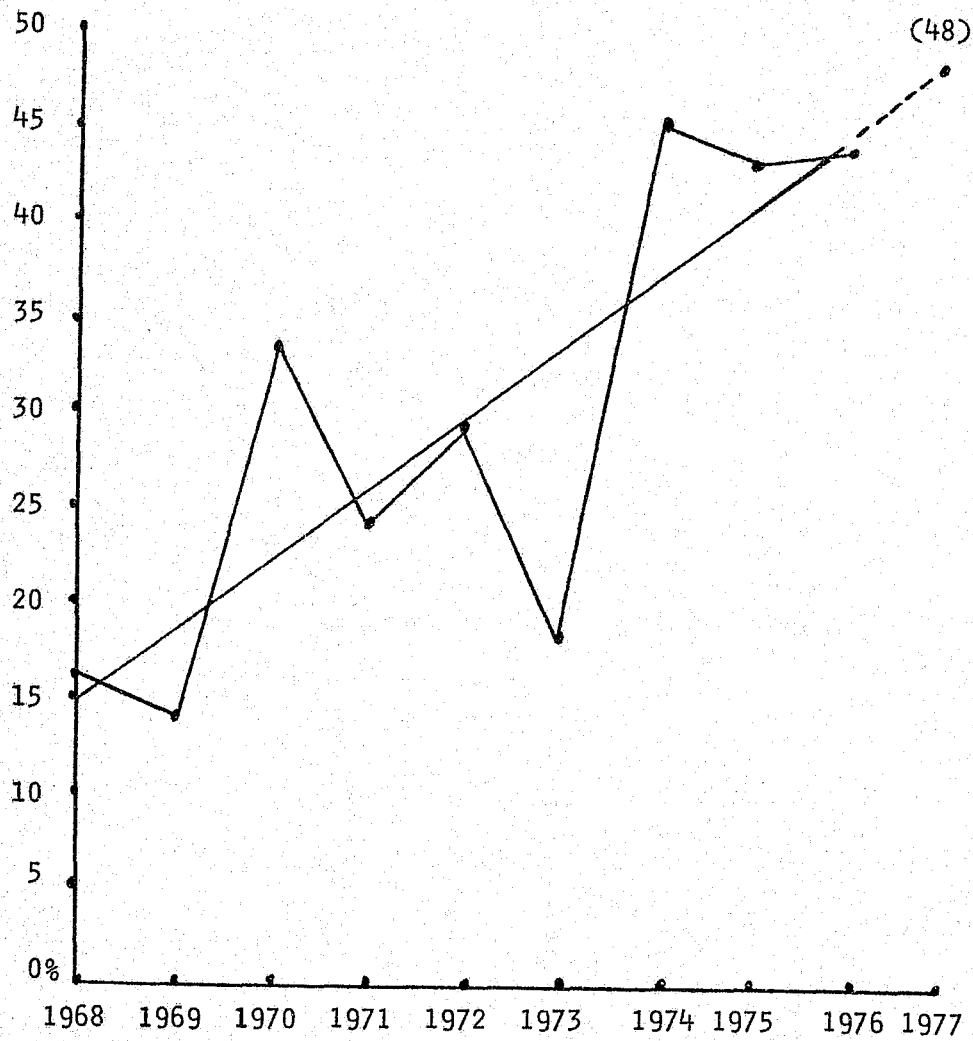
Of the victims, 61% were between the ages of 18 and 39, a considerable increase over the 1975 figure of 53% for this age group. According to 1970 Census data for Idaho, only 28% of the population was between the ages of 18 and 39. The table below, taken from the 1976 Uniform Crime Reports, shows the breakdown of age, sex, and race of murder victims.

TABLE 23
ANALYSIS OF MURDER BY AGE, SEX AND RACE OF VICTIM
1976

| AGE | NUMBER | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | SEX | | RACE | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|----------|-------|
| | | | MALE | FEMALE | WHITE | NEGRO | INDIAN | CHINESE | JAPANESE | OTHER |
| 5 AND BELOW | 1 | 2.3% | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 6-17 | 5 | 11.4% | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 11 | 25.0% | 8 | 3 | 10 | | | | | 1 |
| 30-39 | 16 | 36.3% | 13 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 40-49 | 3 | 6.8% | 3 | | 3 | | | | | |
| 50-59 | 5 | 11.4% | 4 | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | | |
| 60-69 | 2 | 4.5% | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| 70 AND ABOVE | 1 | 2.3% | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 44 | 100% | 35 | 9 | 39 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 |

The types of weapons used in committing the murders show 43% involved handguns and 27% involved shotguns and rifles, for a total of 70% for firearms, an increase from 63% for firearms in 1975. The weapons used in the remaining murders were: knives or cutting instruments, 14%; personal weapons, 5% (down from 14% in 1975); and "other", 11%.

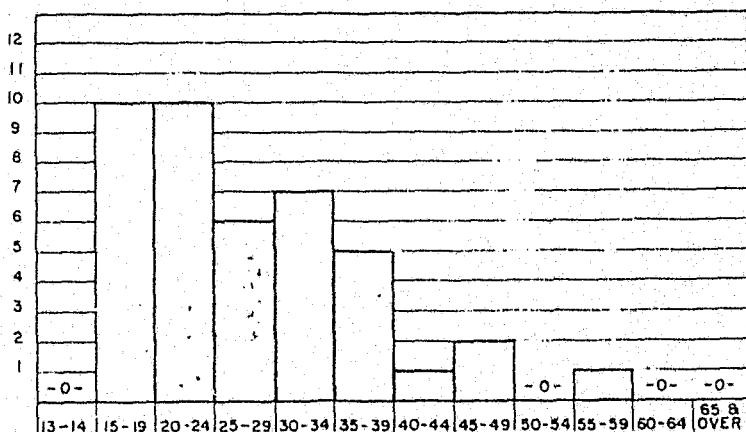
FIGURE 20
MURDER FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



Law enforcement authorities cleared 93% of the murders in the State during 1976, while only 81% were cleared in 1975. Of the people arrested for murder in 1976, four were under 18 years of age, up from one in this age group in 1975. A breakdown by race of the people arrested for murder reveals that 94% were White, 3% Indian, and 3% Other. Of special interest is the fact that 86% of the murders were committed by relatives or acquaintances of the victims. Breakdown by sex shows 84% of all persons arrested for murder were males, constituting no change from the 83% figure in 1975.

Below is a graph from the 1976 Uniform Crime Reports showing a breakdown by age of assailants.

GRAPH G
AGE GROUP OF ASSAILANTS
1976



Referring to Table 21, it is apparent that murders increased considerably in Regions I and II and decreased in Region III. The large percentage increase for Regions I and II is also reflected in the rate-per-100,000 increase as shown in Table 22. Further analysis of murders in these two Regions follows.

The number of reported murders in Region I increased from five in 1975 to eight in 1976, still considerably less than the 14 reported in 1974 and slightly less than the nine reported in 1972. The number of reported murders in Region I as evidenced in Appendix A has fluctuated greatly since 1971. No county in the Region has reported a 1976 increase greater than one over its 1975 figure. A plot of the data and the estimate for 1977 can be seen in Figure 21, page 46.

Table 21 and Table 22 indicate that murders increased less in Region II than in Region I, but the actual increase was three (from 16 to 19), the same as Region I. From Appendix A it is seen that murders decreased during 1971 through 1973 but have increased annually since 1973. A plot of the data and the 1977 estimate is shown in Figure 22 on page 47. Also Appendix A shows that two counties reported substantial changes in 1976 as compared to 1975 murders. Ada County increased from five to ten, while Owyhee County decreased from four in 1975 to zero in 1976. All of the increase in Ada County was reported by the Sheriff's Office while Boise City and the other law enforcement agencies in the County reported no change.

FIGURE 21
MURDER - REGION I
1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE

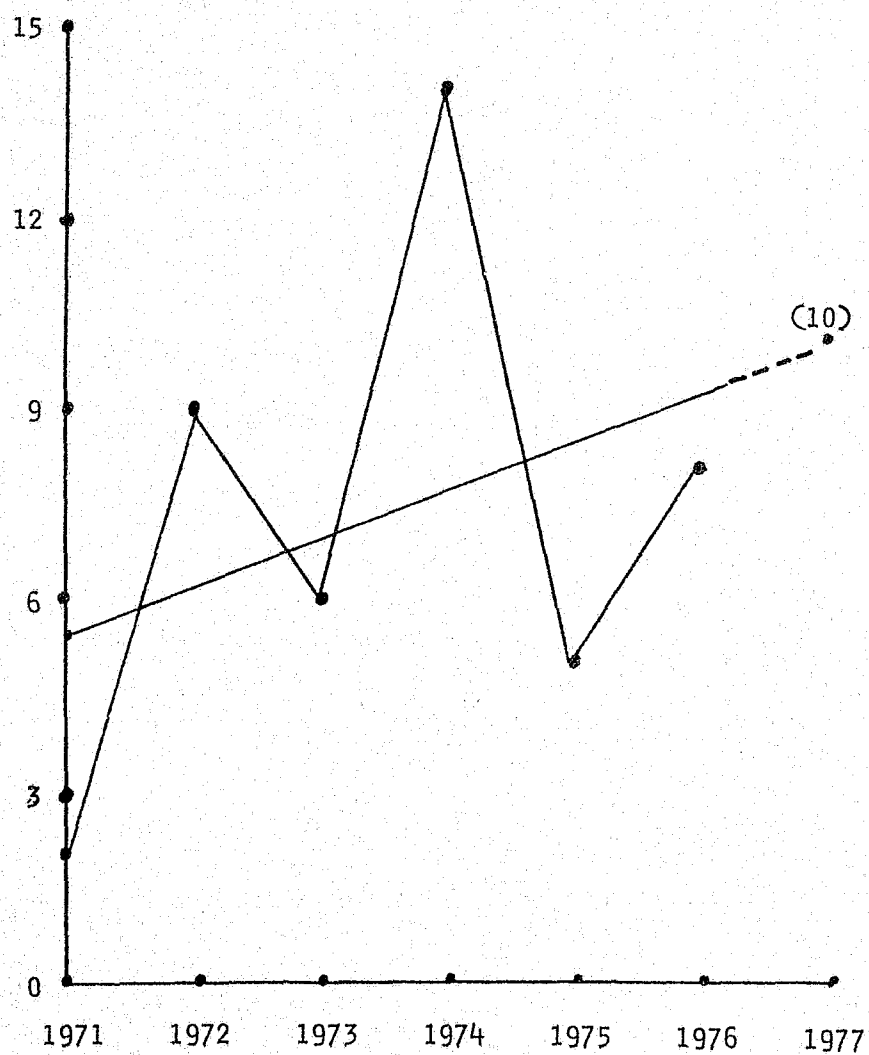
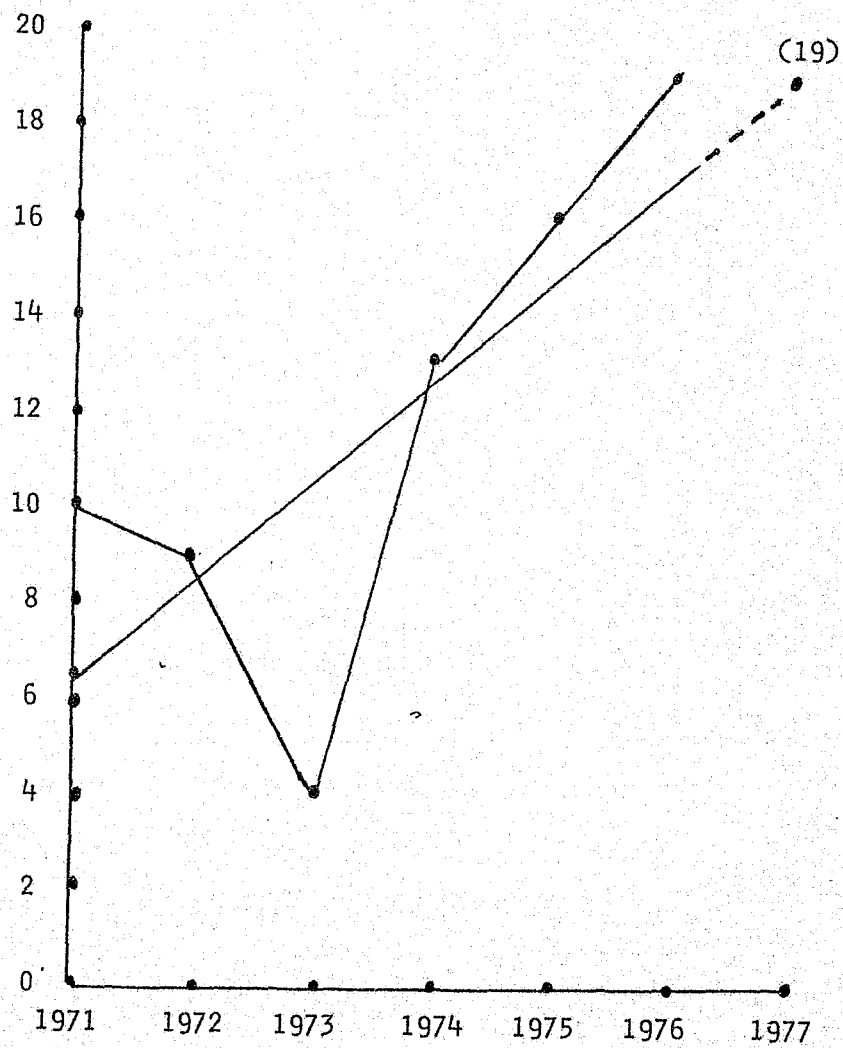


FIGURE 22
MURDER - REGION II
1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE

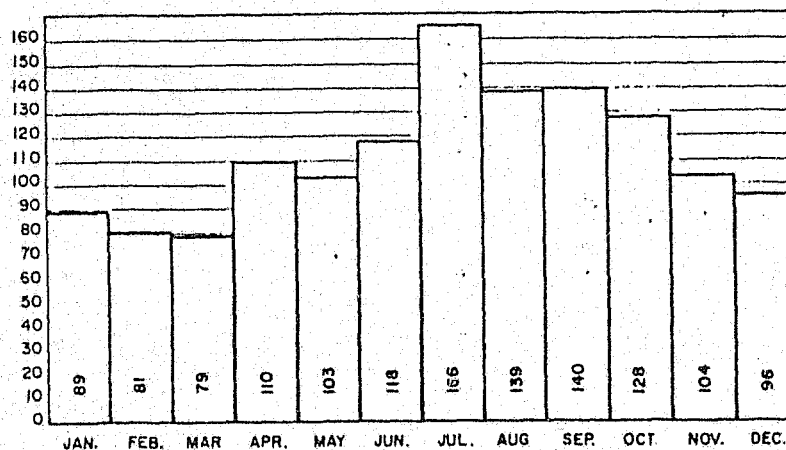


AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

The number of reported aggravated assaults in Idaho increased 17.2% during 1976 over 1975, and follow a 15.8% increase reported in 1975. The number of reported aggravated assaults decreased one percent across the nation during 1976, but increased five percent in the Western States. Thus, the Idaho increase is considerably greater as compared to the Nation and the Western States. The data in Table 22 shows a 15.6% increase in the rate-per-100,000 for 1976. This is even greater than the 13% increase reported in 1975, and rules out population increase as the cause of the increases for the two years. Figure 23, page 49, shows a plot of the data for the years 1968 through 1976 with the trend line and the 1970 point estimate of 1,384. Notice that only a slight increase is projected for 1977.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 71.8% of all reported person crimes in the State and 3.8% of the total index offenses, and are only slightly higher than the same percentages reported in 1975. Of the four categories comprising aggravated assault: (1) gun, (2) knife or cutting instrument, (3) other dangerous weapons, or, (4) personal weapons, the most prevalent was personal weapons, representing 52.3% of all reported offenses.

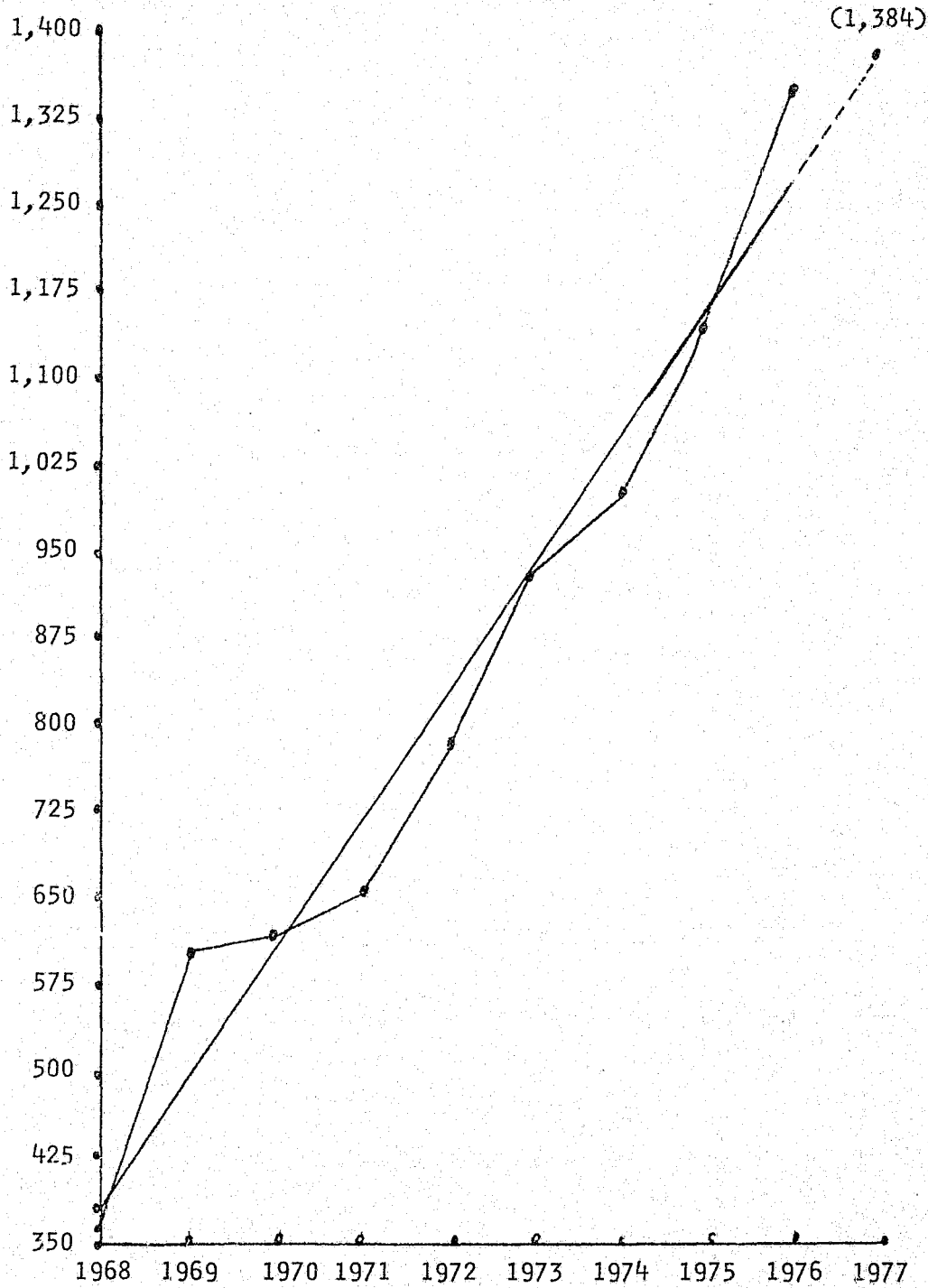
GRAPH H
ANALYSIS OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY THE MONTH
1976



Sixty-three percent of the reported aggravated assaults were cleared by law enforcement agencies and, of the people arrested for this offense, persons under 18 years of age accounted for 18% of the total as compared to 15% in 1975. In 1976, 91% of the arrests were male and in 1975 males accounted for 94%. A breakdown by race shows 94% were White, 4% Indian, and 2% Negro, showing virtually no change over the 1975 figures.

Analysis of the data in Tables 21 and 22 shows that all three Regions reported marked increases in aggravated assaults for frequencies and rate-per-100,000. An analysis of each of the Regions follows.

FIGURE 23
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



The number of reported aggravated assaults in Region I increased from 244 in 1975 to 303 in 1976. A plot of aggravated assaults reported in Region I for the years 1971 through 1976 and the 1977 estimate is shown in Figure 24, page 51. According to the data in Appendix A, all counties except two (Kootenai and Lewis) reported increases in aggravated assaults for 1976.

The 532 reported aggravated assaults in Region II accounted for an increase of 86 over the 446 reported in 1975. Figure 25, page 52, confirms that aggravated assaults have increased annually in the Region since 1971. Appendix B data shows that two counties contributed to much of the increase in the Region: Ada County went from 241 to 295, and Payette County increased from 27 to 47.

Region III reported an 11.6% increase in 1976 which follows a 26.4% increase reported in 1975. The aggravated assaults reported in Region III since 1971 and the estimate for 1977 are shown in Figure 26, page 53. The data in Appendix C shows that only six of the 24 counties in the Region (Bannock, Bingham, Custer, Franklin, Jefferson, and Twin Falls) reported increases in both 1975 and 1976. However, Twin Falls County reported a tremendous increase in 1975 and another large increase in 1976.

FIGURE 24
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
REGION I
1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE

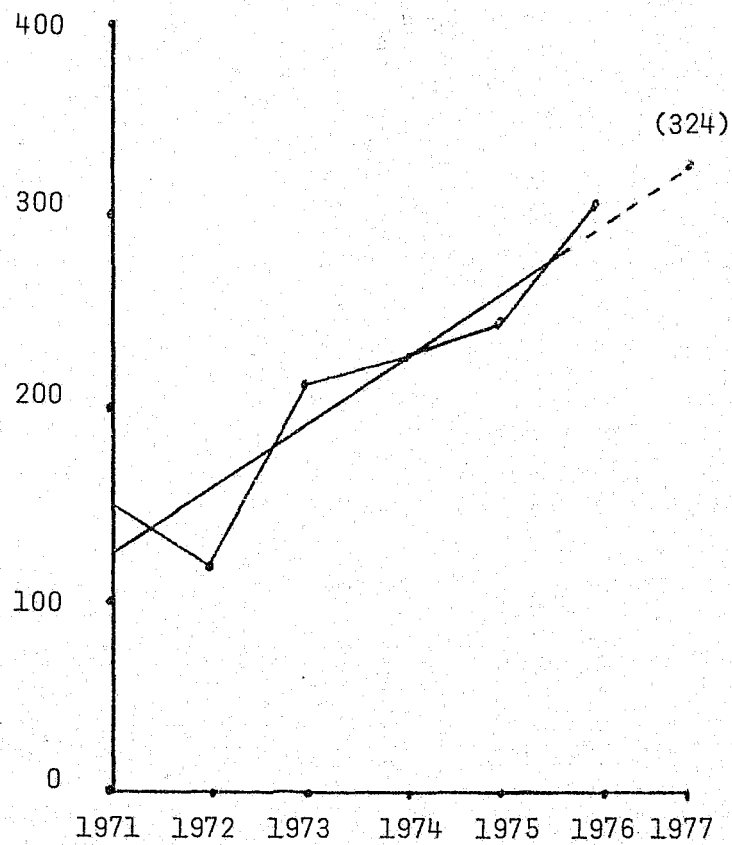


FIGURE 25
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
REGION II
1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE

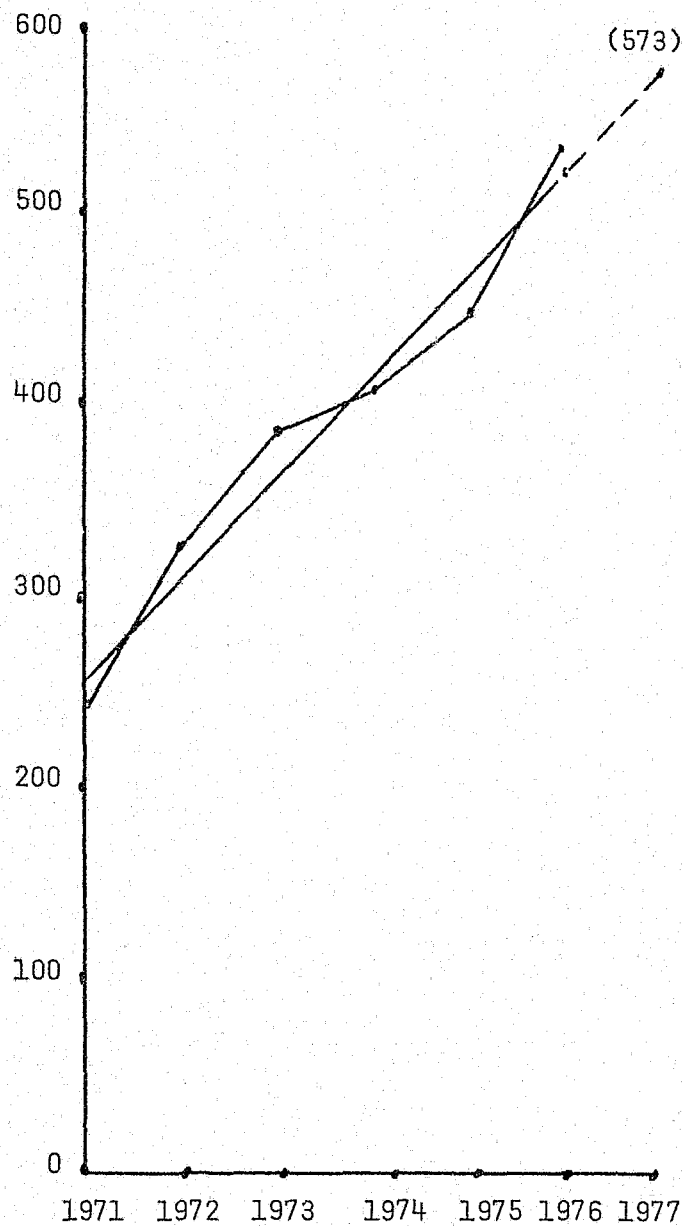
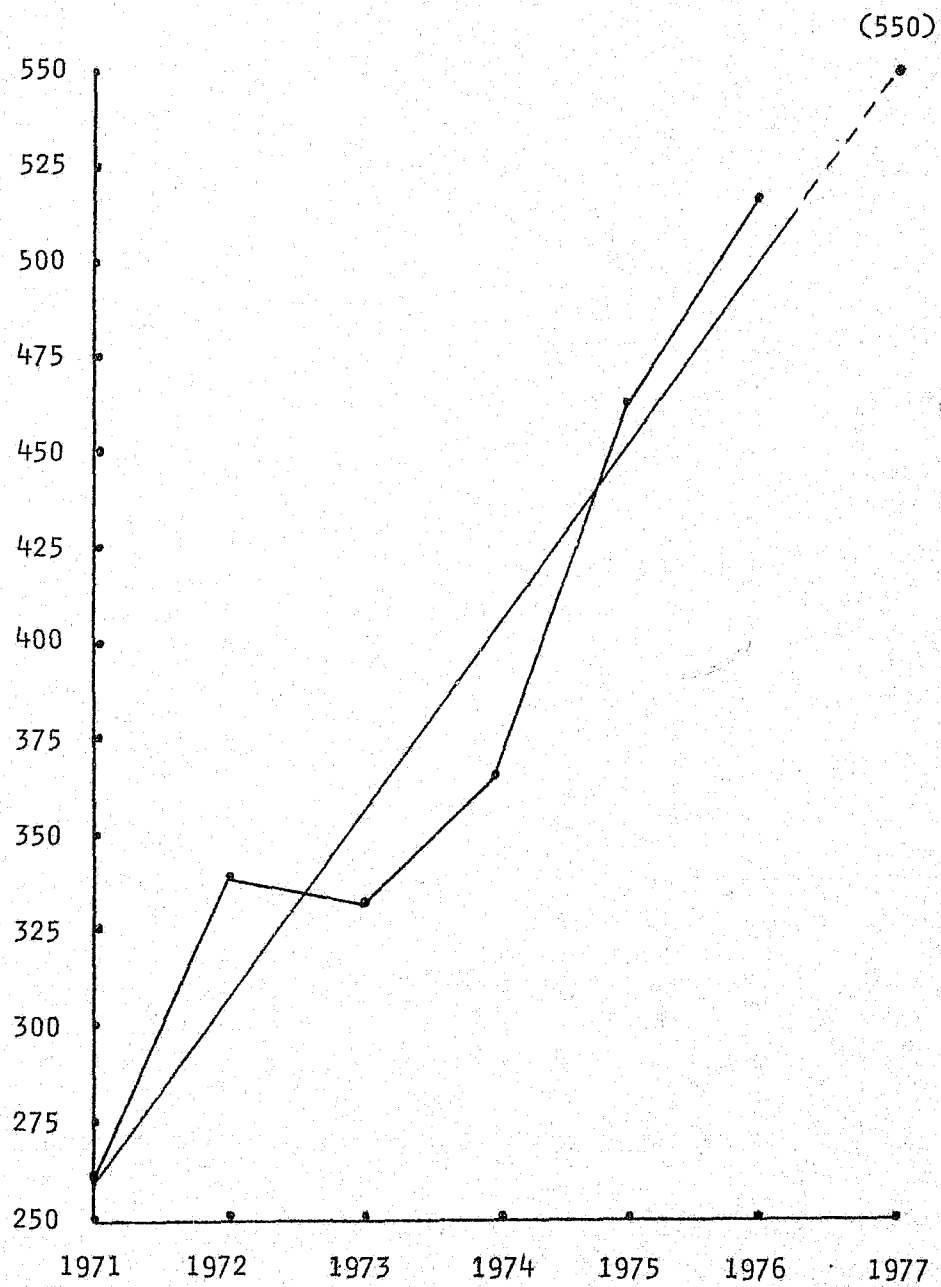


FIGURE 26
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - REGION III
1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



RAPE

Referring to Table 21 on page 42, the number of reported rape offenses increased 17.4% in 1976 as compared to no change nationwide and a five percent increase in the Western States. Table 22 definitely points out that the increase in Idaho was not solely due to population increase. Another approach to the rape rate analysis is the ratio of rapes to the number of females over twelve years of age. The data for 1974, 1975, and 1976 is shown in Table 24 below.

TABLE 24
RAPE RATE-PER-100,000 FEMALES OVER 12 YEARS
IDAHO 1974-1976

| Jurisdiction | 1974 | 1975 | 75/74 % Change | 1976 | 76/75 % Change |
|--------------|------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| STATE | 42.6 | 43.0 | +0.9 | 49.9 | +16.0 |
| Region I | 50.3 | 44.7 | -11.1 | 42.4 | -5.1 |
| Region II | 48.7 | 54.1 | +11.1 | 71.0 | +31.2 |
| Region III | 33.5 | 33.3 | -0.6 | 37.0 | +11.1 |

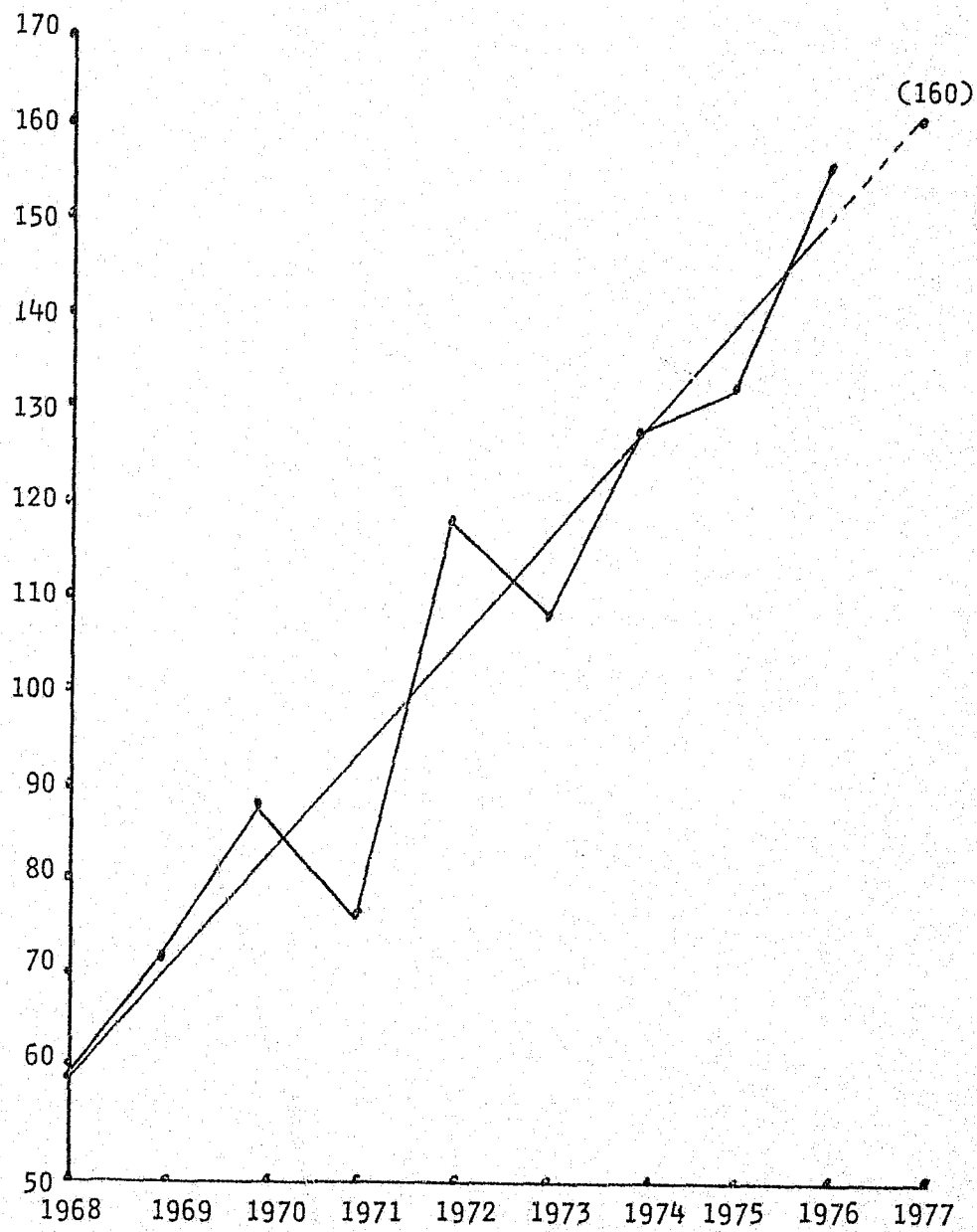
Comparison of the above table with Tables 21 and 22, yields an agreement about the conclusion of rape Statewide. The increases and high densities are occurring in Region II.

Of the 155 forcible rapes reported in the State during 1976, 92 were rapes by force and 63 were attempts. The 63 attempts were 40.6% of the total reported compared to 41.7% for 1975. Figure 27, page 55, shows a plot of rapes for the years 1968 through 1976 and the straight line trend estimate for 1977.

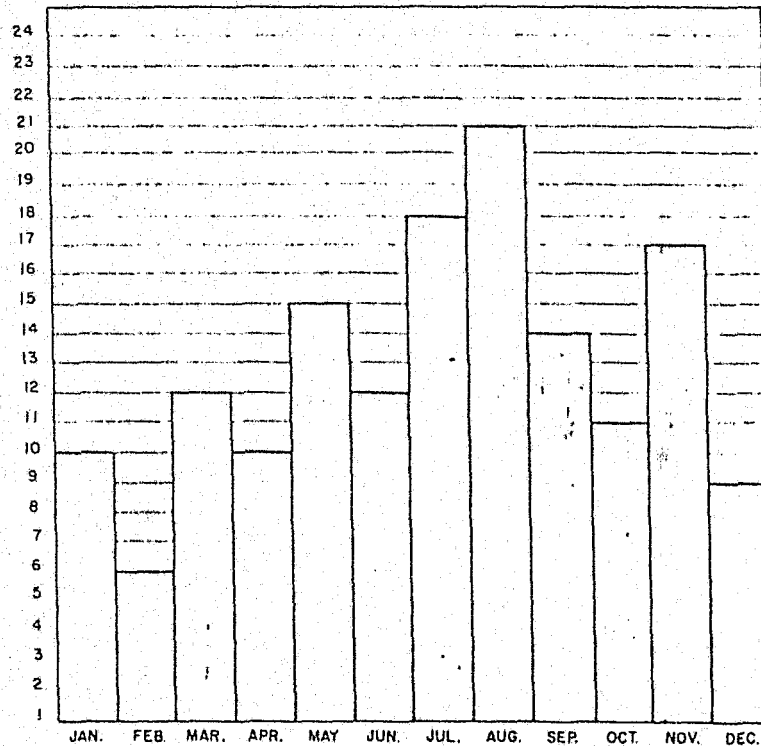
Of the total person crimes reported during 1976, rape accounted for 8.2%, and of the total index offenses reported, rape accounted for 0.44%.

Forty-nine percent of the reported offenses were cleared Statewide. Of the people arrested, 30% were persons under the age of 18, which is considerably higher than the 10% figure for 1975. Breakdown by race of arrestees reveals 94% were White, 3% were Indian, and 3% were Negro.

FIGURE 27
RAPE FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



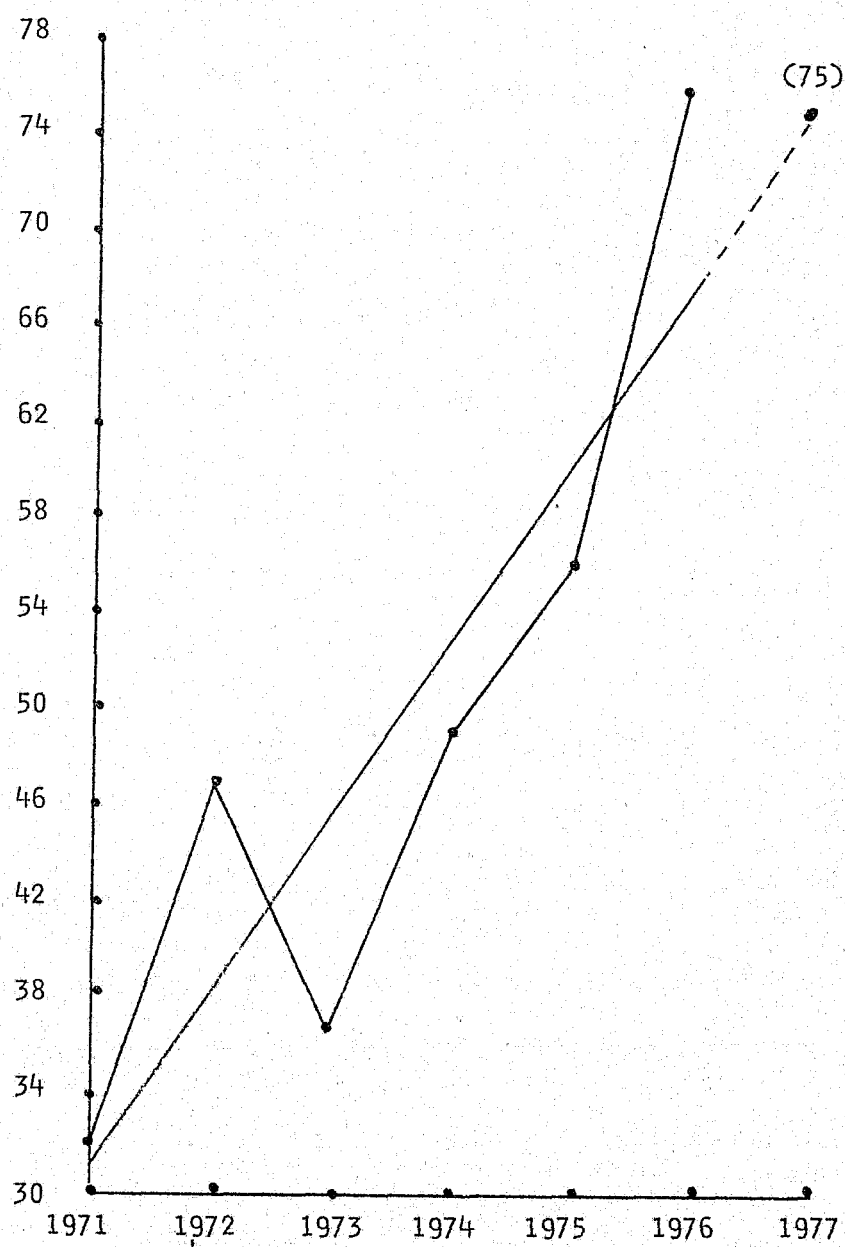
GRAPH I
ANALYSIS OF FORCIBLE RAPE BY THE MONTH
1976



Returning to the previously stated conclusion about rape in Region II, it can be seen from Figure 28, page 57, that the number of reported rapes has more than doubled since 1973. The data in Appendix B shows that practically all of the increase since 1973 can be attributed to Ada County. In fact, Ada County shows a large drop in 1973 from 1972, but has continued to increase since then. Most of the increase in Ada County in 1976 can be explained by the large increase reported in Boise. The number of rapes reported by Boise Police Department in 1976 was 36, up from 21 in 1975 or a 71.4% increase.

Region III reported five more rapes in 1976 than 1975, but the 1976 figure is still less than the numbers reported in 1972 and 1973. Only Bannock County showed an increase greater than one, going from 12 in 1975 to 16 in 1976.

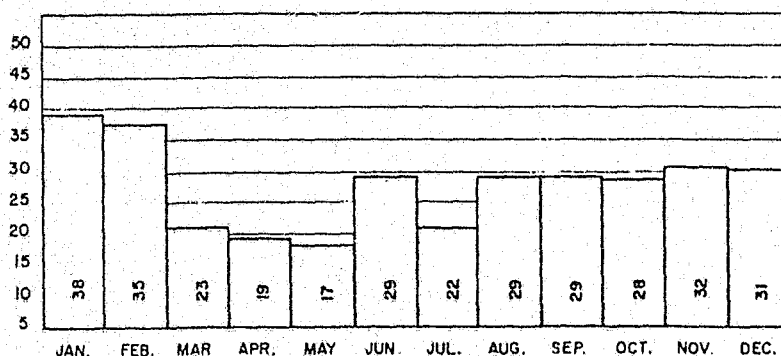
FIGURE 28
 RAPE - REGION II
 1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



ROBBERY

Table 21 reveals that robbery was one of the two index offenses that decreased in 1976 when compared to 1975. The 3.5% decrease in Idaho is not as large as the 10% decrease experienced nationwide but is slightly larger than the two percent decrease in the western states. The number of reported robberies in 1976 was 332 or 12 less than the 1975 figure. The 332 figure is only 13 less than the 1976 estimate and is not considered a significant decrease by the Statistical Analysis Center. The plot of the data (Figure 29, page 59) shows that a slight dip in reported robberies occurred previously in 1972; and the estimate for 1977 predicts another increase. Of all person crimes reported in the State, robbery accounted for 17.6% and, of all index offenses reported, robbery accounted for 0.94%.

GRAPH J
ANALYSIS OF ROBBERY BY THE MONTH
1976



Law Enforcement agencies in the State cleared 45% of the reported robberies. Juveniles (under 18 years of age) accounted for 30% of the people arrested for robbery. The 1976 clearance rate is up five percent over the 1975 figure and the percentage of juveniles arrested was the same for both years. (The 1970 Census data indicates that 37% of the population was under 18 years of age). A look at arrestees by sex indicates that 91% were males, and the breakdown by race shows 94% were White, 3% Negro, 2% Indian, and 1% Other.

During 1975, the highest frequency of robbery offenses was reported under the "Commercial House" category, which represented 26.2% of the total reported offenses. However, in 1976 the largest category was "Highway" (streets, alleys, etc.) which represented 28% of all reported robberies. The total value of the property loss for all robberies was \$316,761.61 or an average of \$954.10 per reported offense. This is a tremendous increase over the 1975 figure of \$95,426.93 total loss and \$277.40 average.

Under the robbery column in Tables 21 and 22, it is interesting to note that only one jurisdiction shows an increase in reported robberies and rate-per-100,000. Region II robberies are plotted in Figure 30, page 60, with the 1977 estimate also shown. The data in Appendix B shows that the robbery increase in Region II occurred in Ada County with a 26% increase from 81 in 1975 to 102 in 1976. The big increase was reported by the Ada County Sheriff's Office, increasing from five in 1974 and 1975 to 22 in 1976.

FIGURE 29
ROBBERY FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE

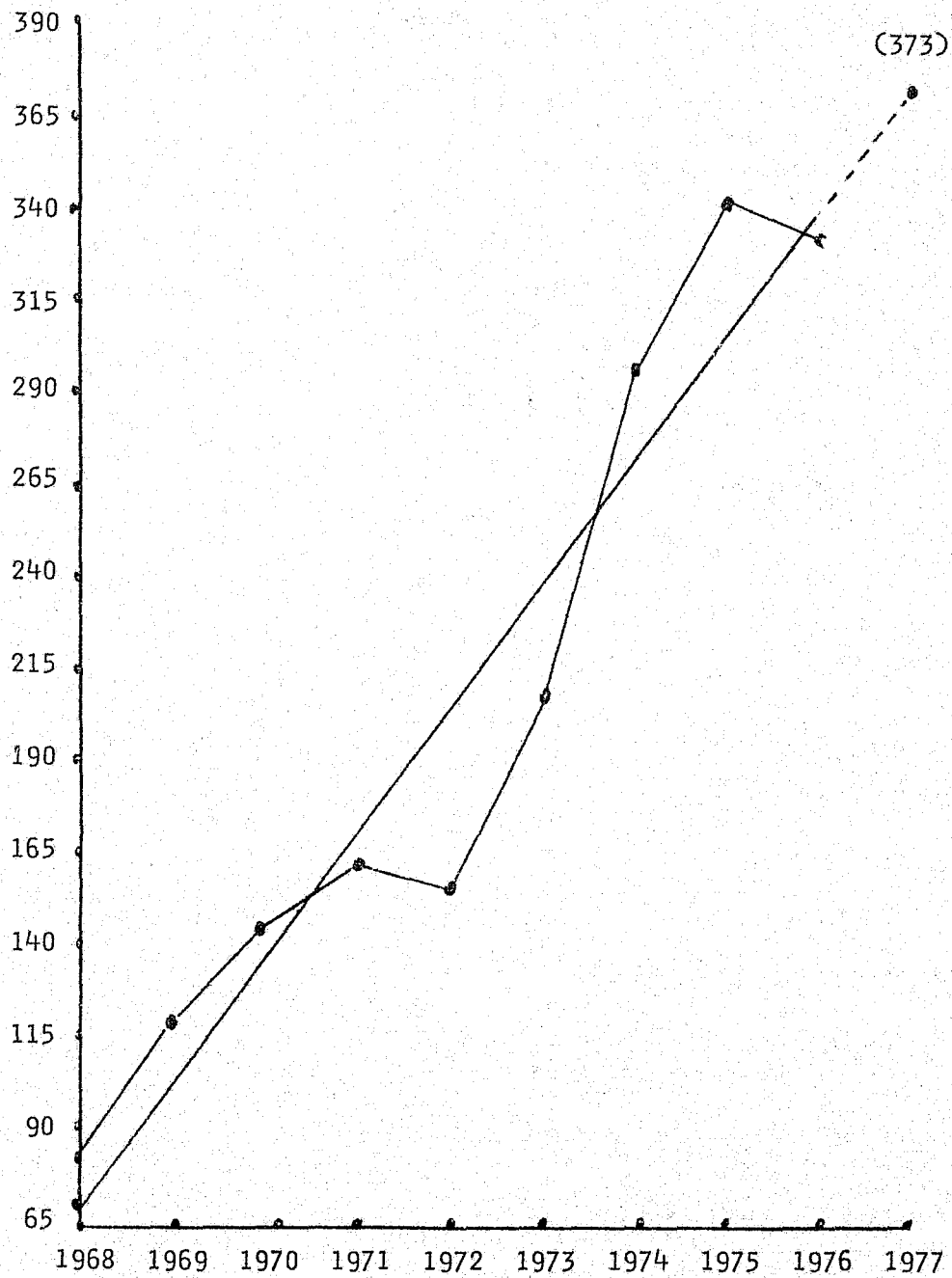
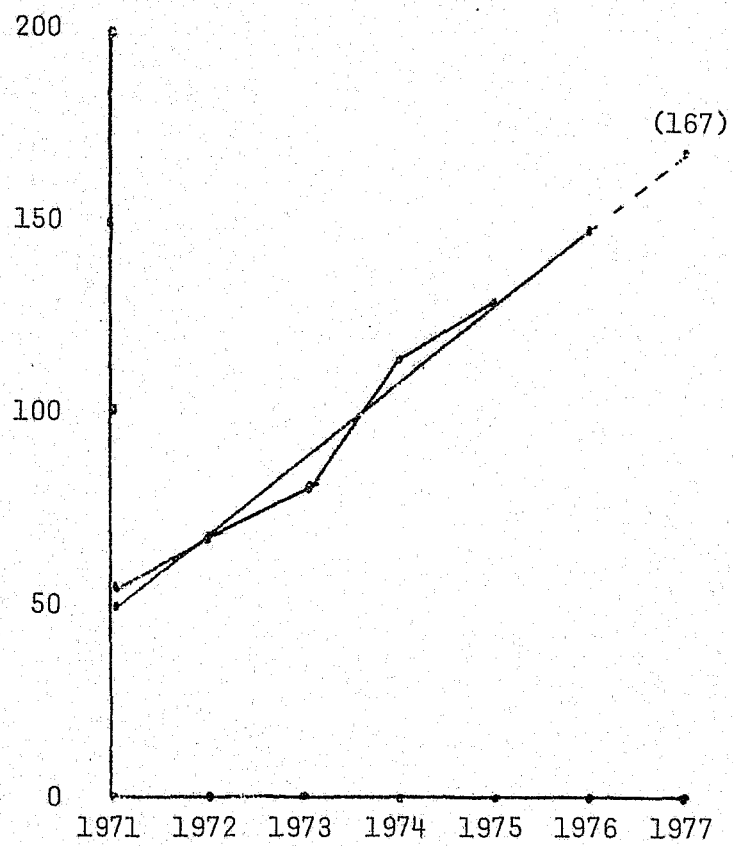


FIGURE 30
ROBBERY
REGION II
1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



BURGLARY

Burglary is the other index offense that decreased in 1976 (see Table 21) in the State. However, the percent decrease was not as large as the national decrease or the western states decrease. From Figure 31, on page 62, it is seen that this is the first reported decrease in burglaries since 1968 but the decrease is small and considered insignificant by the Statistical Analysis Center. As the trend line shows, an increase is predicted for 1977.

Burglaries accounted for 25.6% of all property crimes and 24.3% of the total index offenses in 1976. The UCR states that 57.3% of all burglaries were the result of forcible entries while 36.1% were unlawful entries with no force. The percentage of unlawful entries with no force is up from 31.5% reported in 1975. The remaining 1976 entries were classified as attempted burglaries.

Of the reported burglaries, 20.3% were cleared by law enforcement agencies during 1976. This is slightly greater than the 20% figure reported in 1975. Of the people arrested for burglary, juveniles under 18 years of age accounted for 59% in 1976 and 1975. Breakdown by sex of the arrestees shows 94% were males (no change from 1975) while breakdown by race shows 97% were White, 2% Indian, and 1% Other. The value of property stolen for all reported burglaries was \$3,270,120.70, up from \$3,085,124.41 in 1975. The increase in dollar value loss and the decrease in number of reported offenses raises the average loss to \$379.67 from \$353.07 in 1975.

As with robbery, only Region II shows an increase in burglary frequencies and rates (Tables 21 and 22). Figure 32, page 63, shows the plot of burglaries has continually increased in that Region since 1971. According to Appendix B, most of the 1976 increase in the Region was contributed by Ada County, with Gem County and Washington County having substantial percentage increase. All of the law enforcement agencies within Ada County reported burglary increases, with Garden City showing a 150% increase, Meridian an 88% increase, Kuna a 29% increase, Boise Police Department a 12.7% increase, and the Sheriff's Office a 4.4% increase.

FIGURE 31
BURGLARY FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE

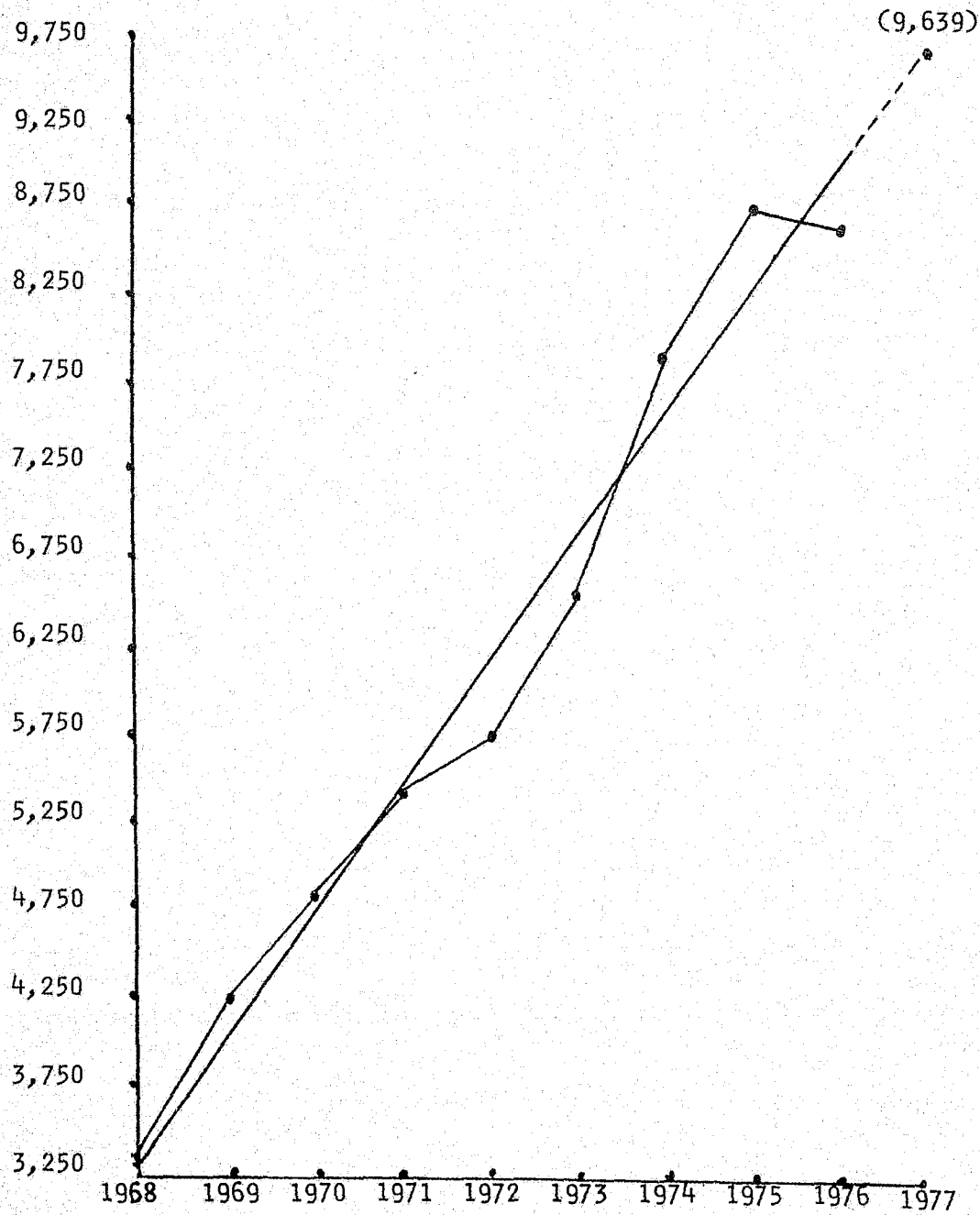
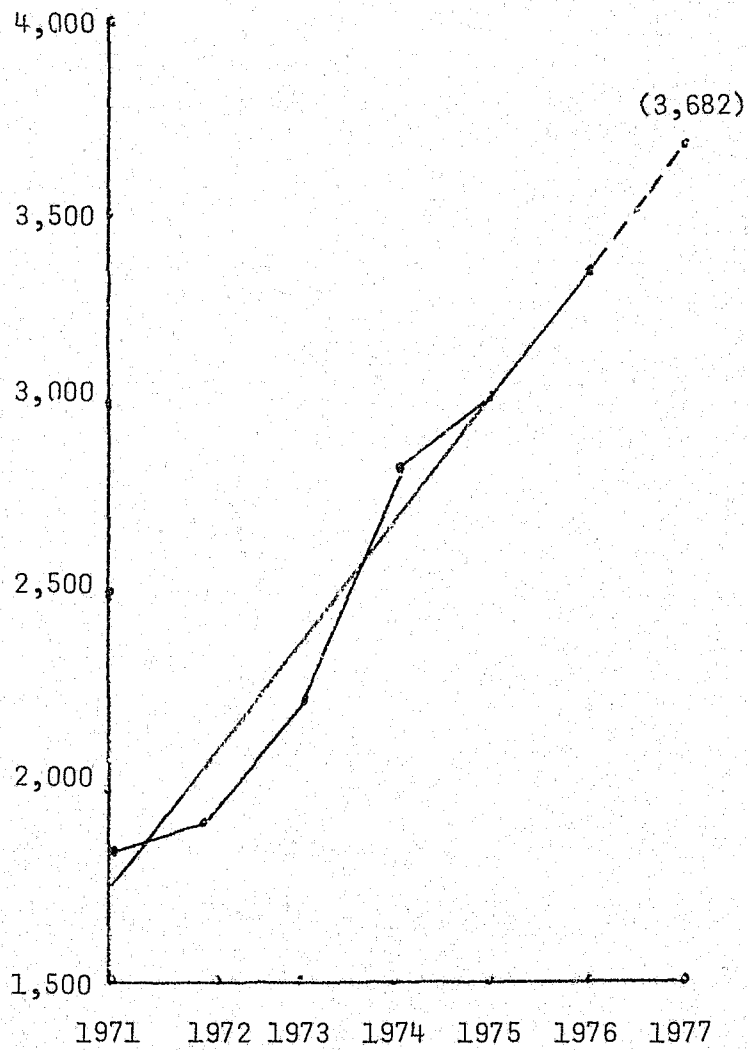


FIGURE 32
BURGLARY
REGION II
1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

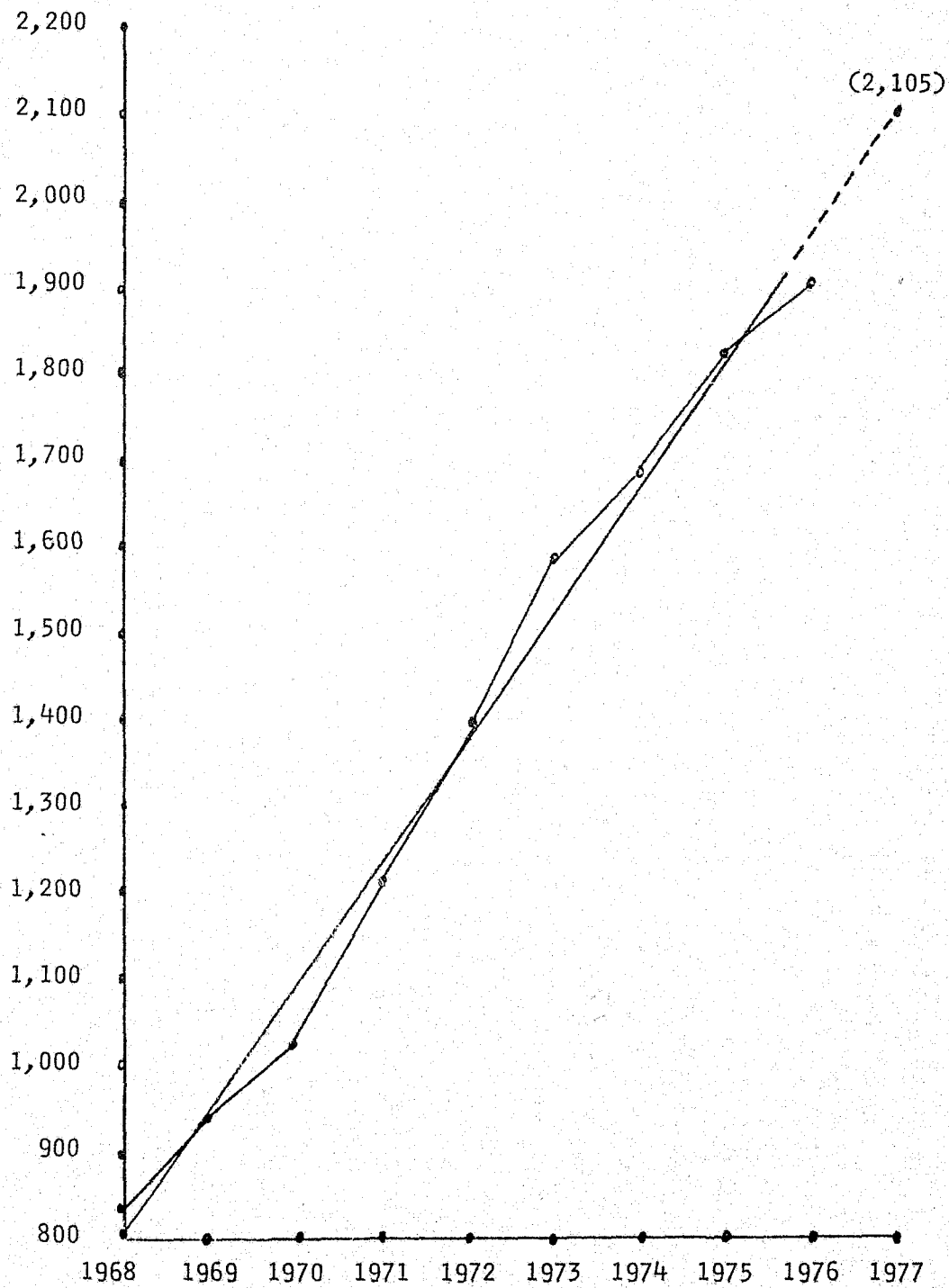
Motor vehicle theft in Idaho increased during 1976, while the nation-experienced a decrease and the western states showed no change, as seen in Table 21, page 42. The number of reported offenses increased 4.4% while the rate-per-100,000 increased just under 3% in the State. Figure 33 on the following page shows motor vehicle thefts plotted for the years 1968 through 1976 with the 1977 point estimate for the State. Motor vehicle thefts still come closest to fitting a straight line trend of all Part I offenses in Idaho and consistently yield the most accurate estimates.

The reported motor vehicle thefts during 1976 accounted for 5.7% of all property crimes and 5.4% of all index offenses. The value of the motor vehicles, including personal property, reported stolen was \$4,061,121.02, with an average of \$2,122.90 per vehicle. This figure compares to a national average of \$1,457.00 for 1975 and an average of \$1,686.80 in Idaho during 1975.

Of the auto thefts in Idaho, 27.7% were cleared during 1976, down from 30% in 1975. Further analysis was made, comparing the number of offenses-per-10,000 registered vehicles for 1974, 1975, and 1976 by county, with the results of the analysis pointed out below.

The most significant finding of the analysis of motor vehicle theft rates-per-10,000 registered vehicles is the inconsistent behavior of the data. Those counties with large increases or large decreases in 1975 tended to show just the opposite in 1976. Only four Counties, Blaine, Jefferson, Jerome and Lincoln (all in Region III) showed larger increases for both years. Refer to Appendix D.

FIGURE 33
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS IN IDAHO
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



LARCENY

The number of reported larcenies in Idaho during 1976 increased at a slightly greater pace than the national increase and more than the western states as seen Table 21, page 42. The number reported in the State increased 5.7% as compared to the national increase of five percent and the western states increase of three percent; the rate-per-100,000 increased 4.2%. Due to the change in reporting procedures in 1972, it is impossible to figure a trend line using the past eight years data, but a trend line based on data after 1971 and the 1977 point estimate is seen in Figure 34, page 67. Larcenies accounted for 68.7% of all property crimes in the State and 65% of the total index offenses. The total value of property stolen was \$3,701,649.94 with an average of \$160.43 per larceny offense, \$18.21 greater than the 1975 figure.

Table 25, below, is reproduced from the Annual UCR for 1976 and gives the breakdown of larceny by offense and value of property stolen.

TABLE 25
ANALYSIS OF LARCENY BY OFFENSE AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
1976

| CLASSIFICATION | NUMBER OF OFFENSES | PERCENT DISTRIBU- TION | TOTAL VALUES | AVERAGE VALUES |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| POCKET - PICKING | 58 | 0.3 % | \$ 8,548.67 | \$ 147.39 |
| PURSE - SNATCHING | 86 | 0.4 % | 8,011.92 | 93.16 |
| SHOPLIFTING | 3,532 | 15.3 % | 68,614.67 | 19.43 |
| FROM MOTOR VEHICLES | 5,373 | 23.0 % | 1,056,815.03 | 196.69 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES | 3,656 | 16.0 % | 495,010.96 | 135.40 |
| BICYCLES | 2,711 | 12.0 % | 207,893.17 | 76.69 |
| FROM BUILDINGS | 3,313 | 14.0 % | 767,479.18 | 231.66 |
| FROM COIN OPERATED MACHINES | 213 | 1.0 % | 13,908.61 | 65.30 |
| ALL OTHER | 4,132 | 18.0 % | 1,075,367.73 | 260.25 |
| TOTAL | 23,074 | 100.0 % | \$ 3,701,649.94 | \$ 160.43 |

During 1976, 22.5% of the reported larcenies were cleared. Of the people arrested for larceny, juveniles accounted for 63%. Breakdown of arrestees by sex shows 71% were males, and the race breakdown shows 96% were White, 3% Indian, and 1% all other races. There is basically no change in these percentages over the 1975 figures.

The main increase in the larceny rate occurred in Region I (see Table 21) with 4,783 offenses reported. Figure 35, page 68, shows a plot of reported larcenies in the Region since 1971. The data has been up and down several times but the overall trend is increasing. Appendix A points up that all ten counties in the Region reported increases in larcenies for 1976.

FIGURE 34
LARCENY FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE

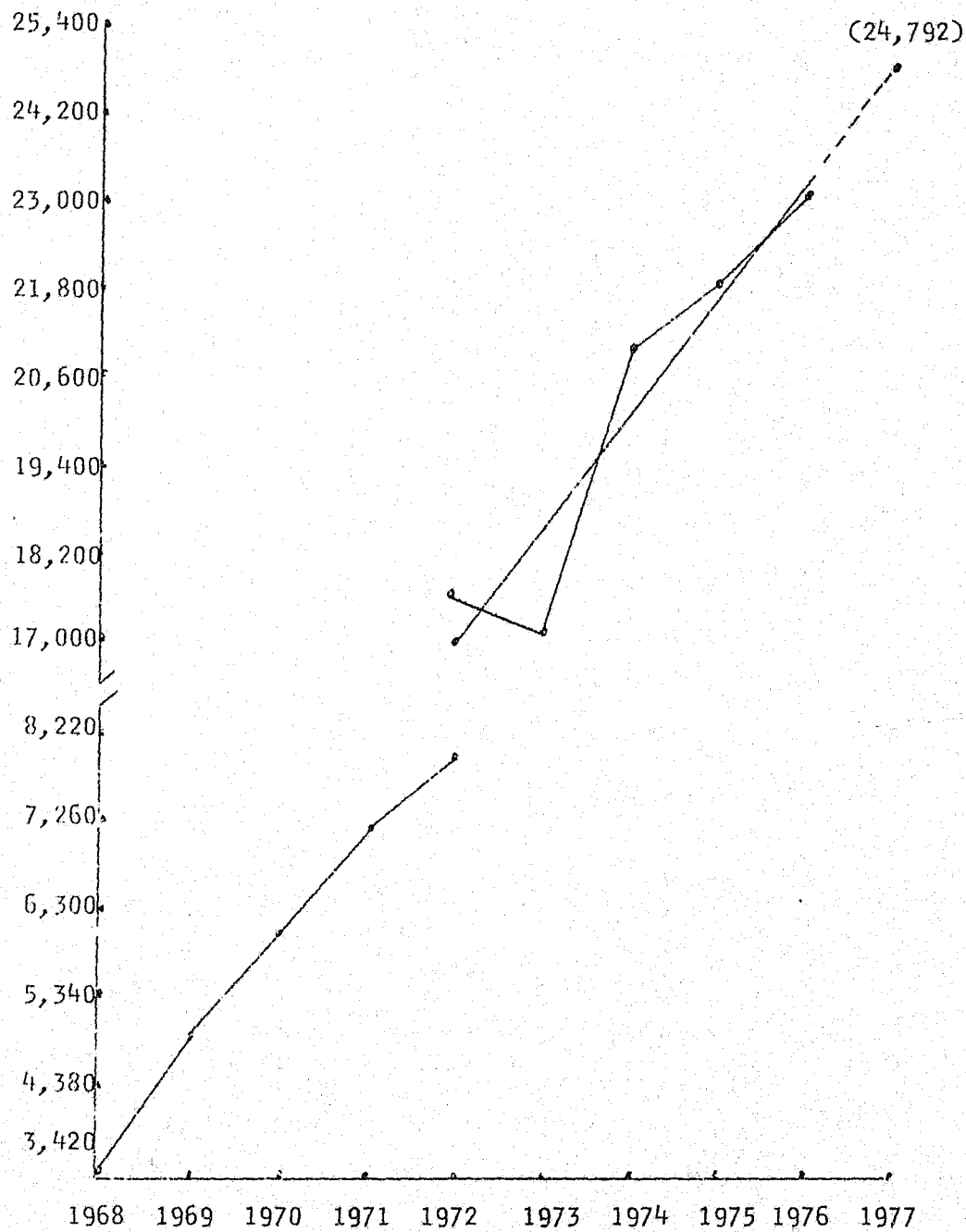
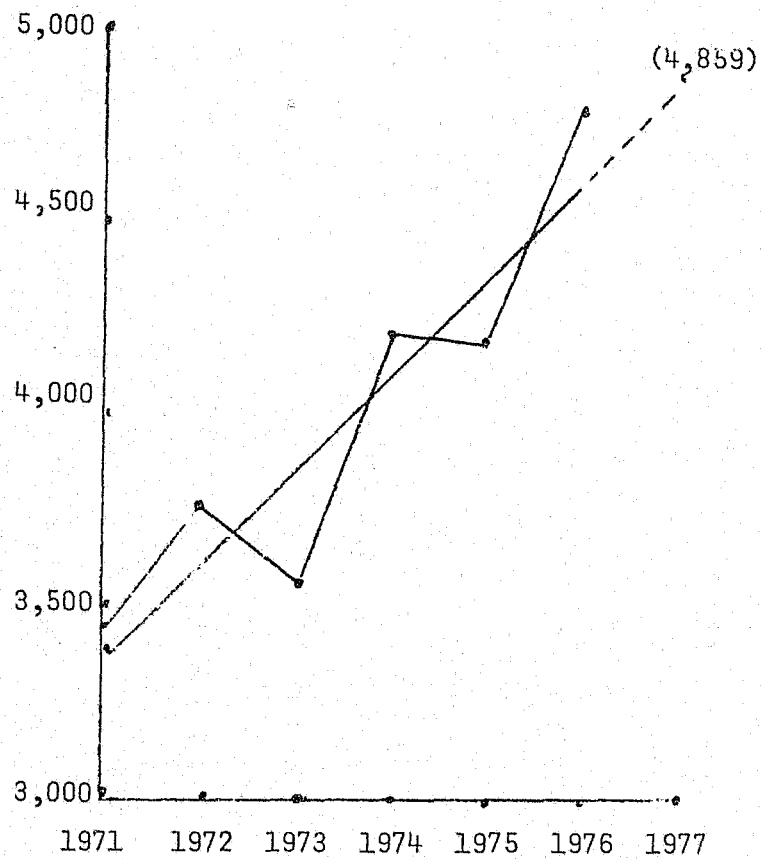


FIGURE 35
LARCENY
REGION I
1971 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE



Crime Incidence (Victimization)

All of the previous discussion about crime in Idaho has been based on the number of offenses reported to law enforcement agencies. However, this is not a complete measure of actual crime occurring within the State since not all offenses are reported. LEAA national victimization surveys have shown that considerable crime occurs which is not reported. As a result it is possible for the number of reported offenses to increase but the number of actual offenses can remain the same or decrease. Victimization data is not available for Idaho per se; however, LEAA sponsored research has produced a publication, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings", May 1976, that gives the percentage of various Part I offenses reported to the police in 1973 and 1974. The results are based on personal interviews of individuals in a representative national sample of up to 65,000 households and 15,000 commercial firms. As an indication of the actual number of offenses occurring in Idaho, the percent reported to police by various Part I offenses for 1974, as given in the above-named study, was applied to Idaho data in the table below.

TABLE 26
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES IN IDAHO
1976

| Offense | Number Reported 1976 | Victim Reporting Rate* | Estimated Number |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Murder | 44 | 100.0%** | 44 |
| Rape | 155 | 51.8% | 299 |
| Robbery | 332 | 53.6% | 619 |
| Aggravated Assault | 1,353 | 53.2% | 2,543 |
| Burglary | | | |
| Forcible Entry | 4,936 | 71.6% | 6,894 |
| Unlawful Entry | 3,108 | 36.6% | 8,492 |
| Attempted Forcible Entry | 569 | 34.9% | 1,630 |
| Larceny | 23,074 | Unknown | Unknown |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 1,913 | 67.4% | 2,838 |

*Criminal Victimization in the United States, A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings, May 1976, No. SD-NCP-N3, A National Crime Panel Report, U.S. Department of Justice; LEAA, NCJISS, page 40.

**Assumed all murders were known to police.

Crime and the Elderly

Information about the elderly as victims of crime in Idaho is restricted to local input from Regions I and II and national victimization surveys. Region III did not address this issue and the UCR gives the age of the victim for only the offense of murder.

The question, "Do you feel that crimes against the elderly in your area are a problem?", prompted the following responses from people attending Region I's input meeting:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Not much of a problem | 22 |
| Very serious | 0 |
| Serious | 5 |
| Undecided | 9 |
| Not more than any other age group | 22 |

The following is quoted from the Region II input meeting:

"When asked to identify the major crime committed against senior citizens, the vast majority of participants listed fraud as the major crime.

"When asked directly to address the seriousness of crimes against senior citizens, the majority of respondents stated that fraud against the elderly is very serious primarily because the elderly are on fixed incomes so their ability to recover financially from their losses is much more difficult to accomplish than would recovery by the average citizen.

"To reduce fraud against senior citizens, the majority of the participants suggested an educational program to inform the elderly of how confidence artists operate to defraud the senior citizens of their money. Such an educational program should be developed by law enforcement and prosecution.

"Even though crimes against senior citizens are serious, particularly to the individual victim, crime against senior citizens is not a major singular problem insofar as total volume of crimes is concerned. Furthermore, sufficient evidence is not available to indicate that special senior citizen crime programs are warranted. Crime is crime whether against senior citizens or any other person.

"Because of a lack of specific information pertaining to types of crimes being committed against senior citizens and the quantity of those crimes within Region II, a possibility exists that the Region II CAPER grant should be expanded to include analysis of this type."

The national victimization study (source quoted on page 69) shows that for crimes of violence the rate-per-1,000 persons in each age group was the smallest for the elderly (65 and over). This consistently held true for rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny. For household crimes, the rates were based on per-1,000 households and again the rates were least for heads of households 65 and over (source quoted on page 69). Household crimes included burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Other analysis and interpretations of national victimization studies indicates that although the elderly are less apt to be victims of crime, the fear of crime is much more serious for them than for other age groups. Possible explanations offered for this are: (1) the elderly are more apt to sustain serious injury resulting in expensive medical bills; (2) they are less able to defend themselves and are aware of their vulnerability; and (3) as mentioned at the Region II meeting, they have fewer economic resources to recover from a financial loss.

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Table 27, below, illustrates the percent of juveniles arrested in 1976 for Part I and Part II crimes, and the clearance rate for Part I crimes. Juveniles make up 57.3% of persons arrested for Part I crimes, however, only 24.2% of Part I crimes were cleared. It is not known if the juvenile representation would be as high if the ages of persons committing the remaining 75.8% of the Part I offenses were known. The unknown ages of offenders who were not apprehended is of particular importance for burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft where juveniles have a larger percentage of arrests but clearance for these crimes is considerably lower.

TABLE 27
STATEWIDE CLEARANCE RATES FOR
PART I CRIMES AND PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILES
ARRESTED FOR PART I AND PART II CRIMES
1976

| Crime | Clearance | Juveniles as Percent of Total Arrests |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Murder | 93.2% | 10.5% |
| Rape | 49.0% | 29.6% |
| Robbery | 45.5% | 29.8% |
| Aggravated Assault | 63.0% | 18.1% |
| Burglary | 20.3% | 58.6% |
| Larceny | 22.4% | 62.5% |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 27.7% | 66.7% |
| Total Index Clearance | 24.2% | |
| Total Index Juveniles | | 57.3% |
| Other Assaults | | 20.4% |
| Arson | | 58.6% |
| Forgery/Counterfeit | | 35.0% |
| Fraud | | 8.5% |
| Embezzlement | | 10.0% |
| Stolen Property | | 34.3% |
| Vandalism | | 71.8% |
| Weapons | | 30.5% |
| Prostitution | | 0 |
| Sex Offenses | | 17.8% |
| Narcotic Drugs | | 33.4% |
| Gambling | | 35.7% |
| Offense against Family & Children | | 19.6% |
| DWI | | 3.4% |
| Liquor Laws | | 54.1% |
| Drunkenness | | 5.9% |
| Disorderly Conduct | | 19.7% |
| Vagrancy | | 21.8% |
| All Other Offenses | | 22.1% |
| Suspicion | | 41.2% |
| Curfew | | 100.0% |
| Runaway | | 100.0% |

Table 28 lists the number of clearances involving only persons under 18 years as compared with the total number of clearances. This table, used in conjunction with Table 27, shows that while juveniles accounted for 57% of Part I crime arrests, 41.8% of the 1976 clearances for Part I crimes involved only persons under 18 years. Juveniles represented 58.6% of the total burglary arrests, but 43.3% of burglary clearance involved only persons under 18 years. This same decrease in percentages can be seen for robbery (29.8% juvenile arrests, 25.8% juvenile clearances), larceny (62.5% juvenile arrest, 46.9% juvenile clearances) and motor vehicle theft (66.7% juvenile arrest, 46.5% juvenile clearances).

TABLE 28
JUVENILE CLEARANCES FOR PART I CRIMES
1974 - 1976

| PART I INDEXES | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Cleared | 7,654 | 8,060 | 8,574 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 3,469 | 3,318 | 3,588 |
| % Juvenile | 45.3% | 41.2% | 41.8% |
| BURGLARY | | | |
| Total Cleared | 1,502 | 1,737 | 1,745 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 679 | 837 | 755 |
| % Juvenile | 45.2% | 48.2% | 43.3% |
| ROBBERY | | | |
| Total Cleared | 123 | 137 | 151 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 23 | 37 | 39 |
| % Juvenile | 18.7% | 24.8% | 25.8% |
| LARCENY | | | |
| Total Cleared | 4,844 | 4,784 | 5,179 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 2,488 | 2,141 | 2,428 |
| % Juvenile | 51.4% | 44.8% | 46.9% |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | | | |
| Total Cleared | 461 | 543 | 529 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 198 | 206 | 246 |
| % Juvenile | 43.0% | 37.9% | 46.5% |

FIGURE 17
TOTAL PART II CRIMES
PERCENT INCREASE SINCE 1970
BOISE CITY

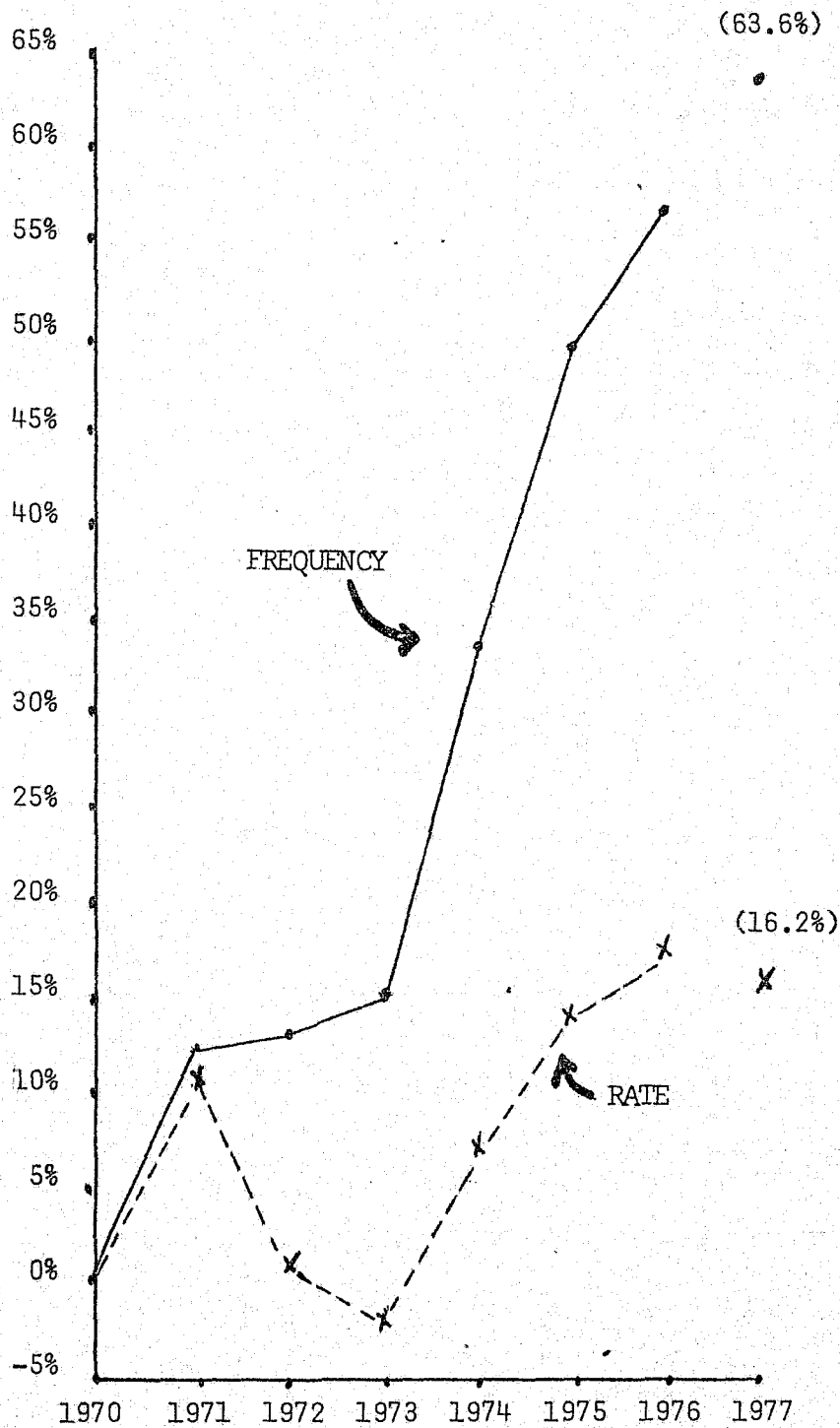


Table 28 lists the number of clearances involving only persons under 18 years as compared with the total number of clearances. This table, used in conjunction with Table 27, shows that while juveniles accounted for 57% of Part I crime arrests, 41.8% of the 1976 clearances for Part I crimes involved only persons under 18 years. Juveniles represented 58.6% of the total burglary arrests, but 43.3% of burglary clearance involved only persons under 18 years. This same decrease in percentages can be seen for robbery (29.8% juvenile arrests, 25.8% juvenile clearances), larceny (62.5% juvenile arrest, 46.9% juvenile clearances) and motor vehicle theft (66.7% juvenile arrest, 46.5% juvenile clearances).

TABLE 28
JUVENILE CLEARANCES FOR PART I CRIMES
1974 - 1976

| PART I INDEXES | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Cleared | 7,654 | 8,060 | 8,574 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 3,469 | 3,318 | 3,588 |
| % Juvenile | 45.3% | 41.2% | 41.8% |
| BURGLARY | | | |
| Total Cleared | 1,502 | 1,737 | 1,745 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 679 | 837 | 755 |
| % Juvenile | 45.2% | 48.2% | 43.3% |
| ROBBERY | | | |
| Total Cleared | 123 | 137 | 151 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 23 | 37 | 39 |
| % Juvenile | 18.7% | 24.8% | 25.8% |
| LARCENY | | | |
| Total Cleared | 4,844 | 4,784 | 5,179 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 2,488 | 2,141 | 2,428 |
| % Juvenile | 51.4% | 44.8% | 46.9% |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | | | |
| Total Cleared | 461 | 543 | 529 |
| Juvenile Clearances | 198 | 206 | 246 |
| % Juvenile | 43.0% | 37.9% | 46.5% |

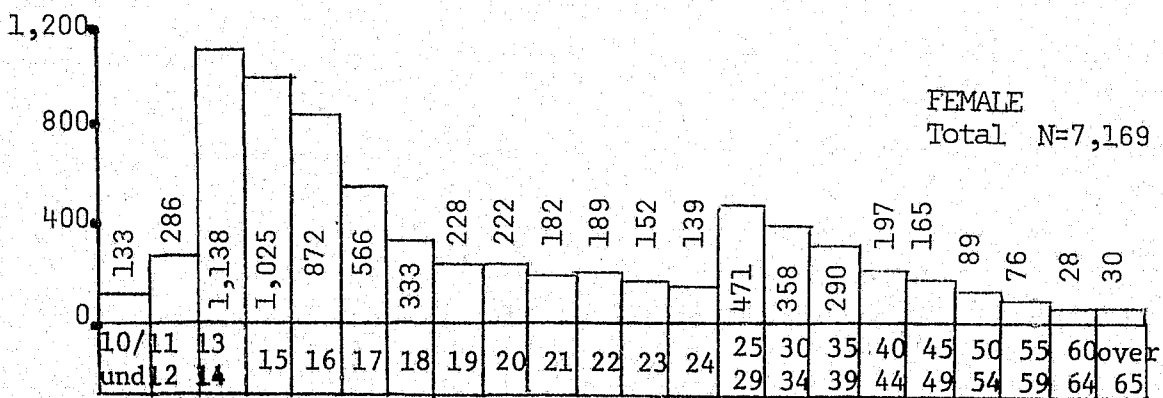
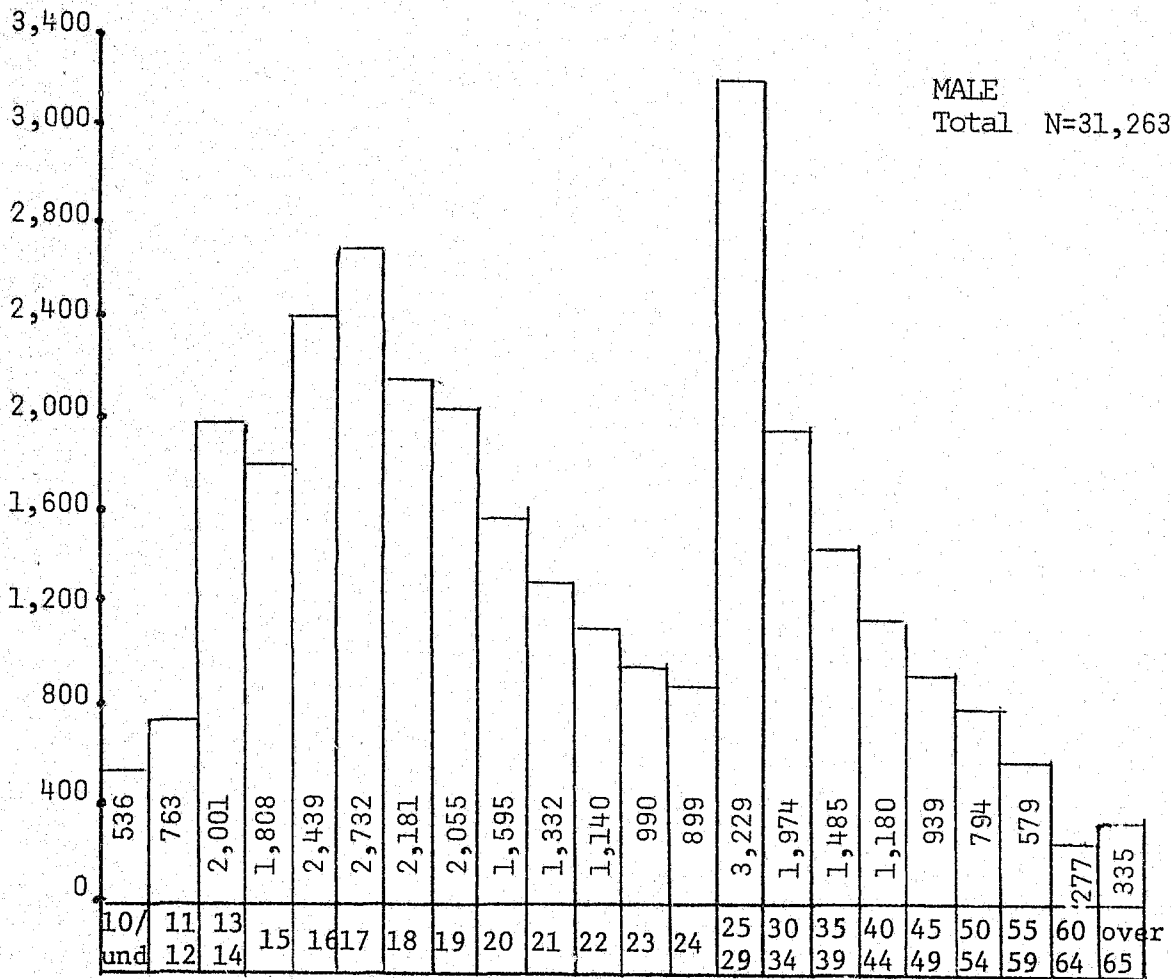
A list of the frequency and rank of juvenile arrests by crime is shown in Table 29. Juveniles were arrested most for larceny (3,102), runaway (2,000), liquor laws (1,597) and curfew (1,528), and least for murder (4).

TABLE 29
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY CRIME IN IDAHO
1976

| Offense | Juvenile Arrests | Rank |
|-------------------------|------------------|------|
| Murder | 4 | 28 |
| Rape | 21 | 23 |
| Robbery | 57 | 19 |
| Aggravated Assault | 113 | 14 |
| Burglary | 1,067 | 6 |
| Larceny | 3,102 | 1 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 354 | 10 |
| Other Assaults | 220 | 12 |
| Arson | 34 | 21.5 |
| Forgery/Counterfeit | 97 | 15 |
| Fraud | 68 | 17 |
| Embezzlement | 14 | 26 |
| Stolen Property | 96 | 16 |
| Vandalism | 689 | 8 |
| Weapons | 67 | 18 |
| Prostitution | 0 | 29 |
| Sex Offenses | 34 | 21.5 |
| Narcotic Drugs | 900 | 7 |
| Gambling | 10 | 27 |
| Offenses Against Family | 19 | 24.5 |
| DWI | 149 | 13 |
| Liquor Laws | 1,597 | 3 |
| Drunkenness | 243 | 11 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 387 | 9 |
| Vagrancy | 19 | 24.5 |
| All Other | 1,374 | 5 |
| Suspicion | 35 | 20 |
| Curfew | 1,528 | 4 |
| Runaways | 2,000 | 2 |

All arrests in Idaho, by age and sex, during 1976 are shown in Graph K, page 74; 31,263 males were arrested (81%) and 7,169 females (19%). The 15- through 19-year-olds represented almost 37% of all males arrested with 16- and 17-year-olds having the single highest number of arrests: 2,439 and 2,732 respectively. These same two age groups also had the highest number of male arrests in 1975.

GRAPH K
ARREST IN IDAHO BY AGE AND SEX
1976



For females, the 13- through 17-year-old age group accounted for over 50% of all females arrested. In both 1975 and 1976 the 15- and 16-year-old females had the single highest number of all female arrests. Arrests for robbery in 1975 and 1976 by age and sex are shown in Graphs L and M, pages 76 and 77 respectively. The 13- to 17-year-old males accounted for 30.6% of all 1976 male arrests for robbery and the 17-year-old males alone accounted for 14.5% of all male robbery arrests. In both 1975 and 1976, the 17-year-old male age group had more arrests for robbery than any other age group.

Graph N, page 78, illustrates the number of burglary arrests in 1976 by age and sex. For this Part I crime the 13 - 17-year olds accounted for 49.3% of all burglary arrests. Females accounted for only 6.8% of all juveniles arrested for burglary while males accounted for 93.2%. The 16- and 17-year-old males accounted for a disproportionate share (41.7%) of all juvenile burglary arrests with 187 and 258 arrests, respectively. It should also be noted that the frequency of male burglary arrests increases for each age up to age 17 where it peaks at 258 arrests; thereafter, the number of arrests by age decreases. This same trend is evident for male arrests in 1975 (see Graph O) except the number of male arrests peaks out at 228 for the 16-year olds.

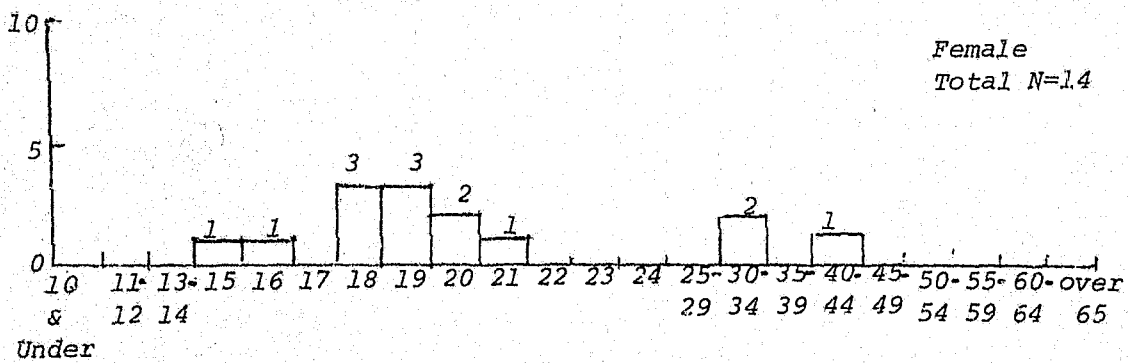
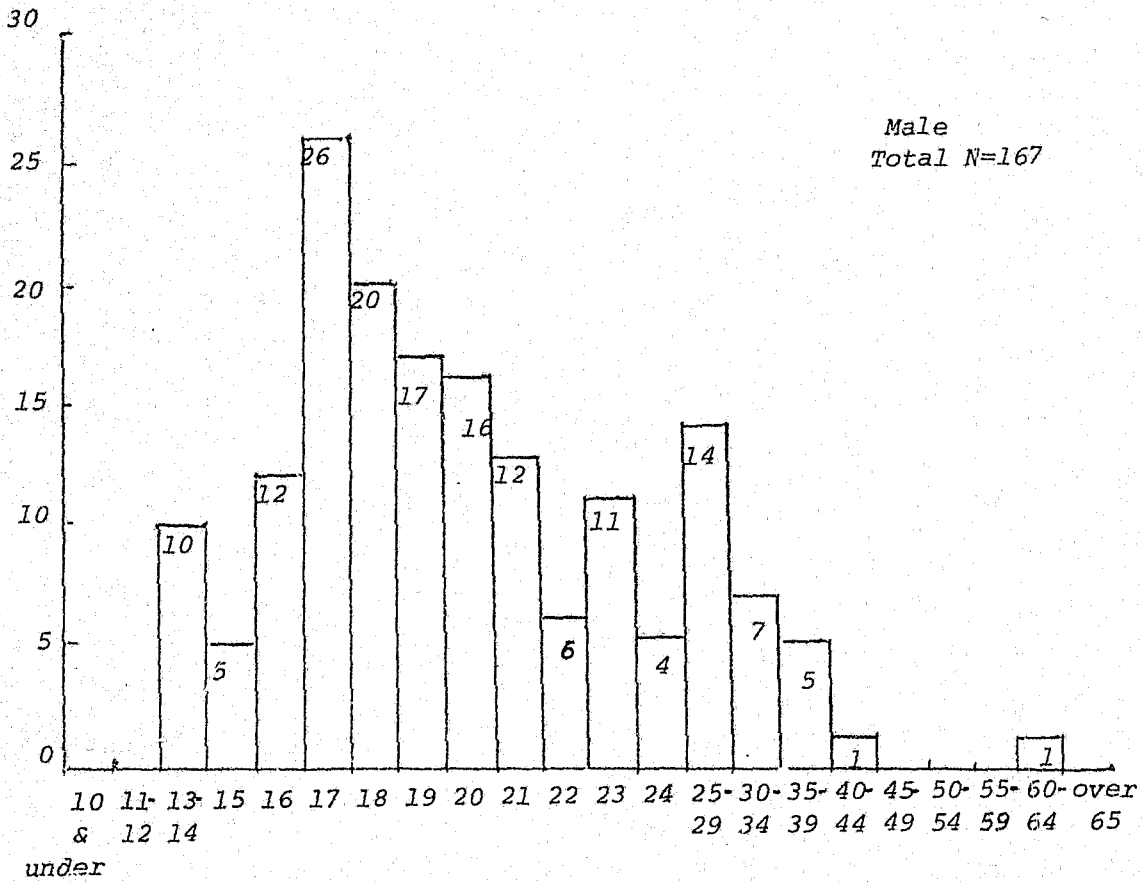
The age and sex of all larceny arrests are illustrated in Graphs P and Q, pages 80 and 81. The 13- through 17-year-old males accounted for 43% of all males arrested for larceny. In both 1975 and 1976, the 16-year-old males had the most single larceny arrests with 400 and 386, respectively. For females, the 13- through 17-year-olds accounted for 50% of all female larceny arrests and the 15-year-old females had the most single arrests in 1975 and 1976.

Motor vehicle theft arrests are shown by age and sex in Graphs R and S, pages 82 and 83. Sixty-three percent of all males arrested for motor vehicle theft were within the 13- 17-year-old group. The 15-year-old males had the most single arrests for motor vehicle theft in both 1975 and 1976; however, the number of 15-year-old males arrested jumped from 60 in 1975 to 98 in 1976. By comparison, there were 16 female arrests for motor vehicle theft in the 15-year-old age group in 1976, which is more than any other single female age group.

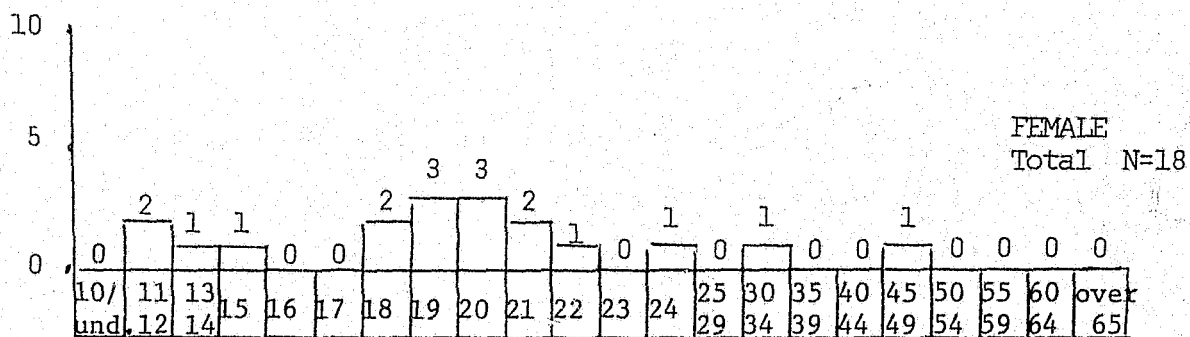
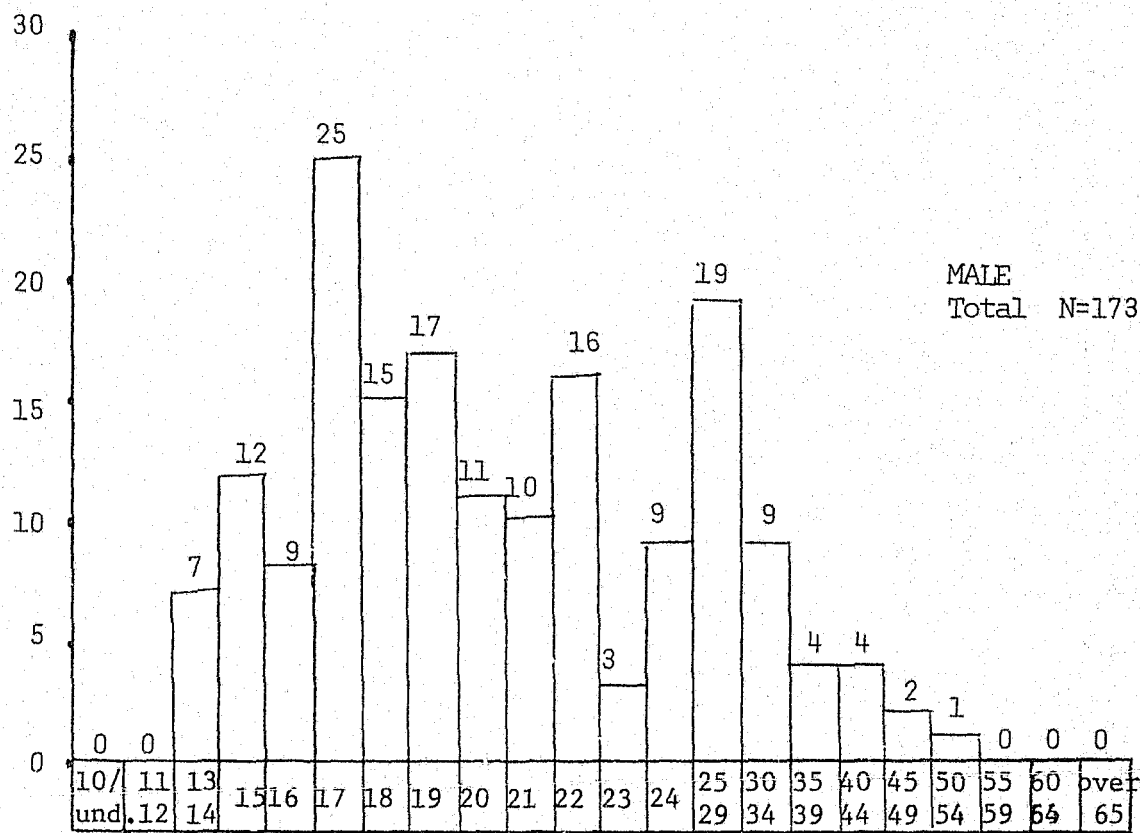
Summarizing arrests by age and sex, the 16- and 17-year-old males continued to have more arrests, Statewide, than any other single age group. Seventeen-year-old males accounted for more robbery arrests than any other age group and the 16- and 17-year-old males had more arrests for burglary. The 16-year-old males also had the highest number of arrests for larceny. By comparison, females had considerably fewer arrests than males, Statewide, and for all Part I crimes. By age, female arrests peaked out in the 15-year-old age bracket.

An analysis of narcotic drug arrests also shows that 17-year-old males had the highest number of arrests (299) for any single age group. There were 900 juvenile arrests in 1976 for narcotic drugs: 701 males and 199 females. Of the total 900 arrests, 212 (23.6%) resulted in a YRA drug filing, according to the 1976 Idaho Supreme Court Annual Report. Table 30, page 84, shows a comparison of juvenile drug arrests and YRA filings for drugs with the total YRA filings for each of the 44 Idaho counties. Statewide, the drug arrest rate for juveniles per-1,000-population under 18 is 3.1. The Region I rate is 3.8, Region II is 4.6 and Region III is 1.7. The highest number of juvenile drug arrests in 1976 was in Ada County (348) which reported 72 YRA drug filings. Nez Perce County had 106 arrests and no YRA drug filings; Bonneville County had 61 juvenile arrests for drugs and 67 YRA drug filings. During 1976, ten counties (22.7%) had no juvenile arrests for drugs while 26 (59%) Idaho counties had no YRA drug filings.

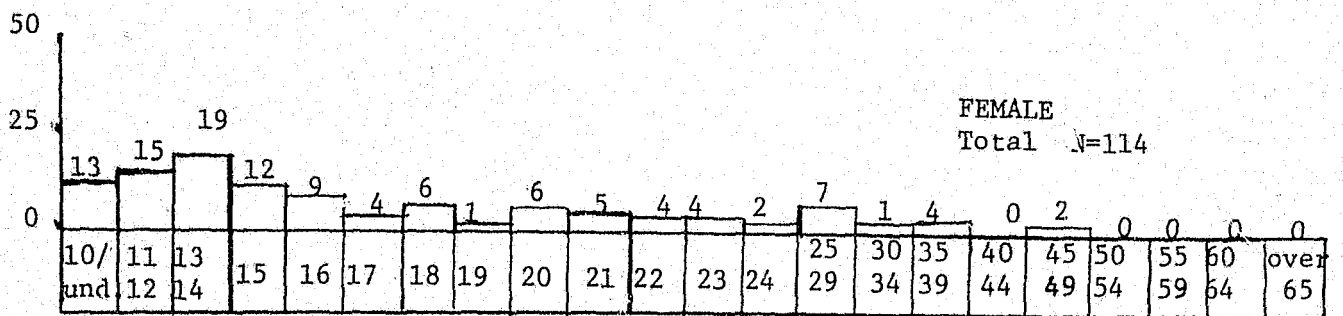
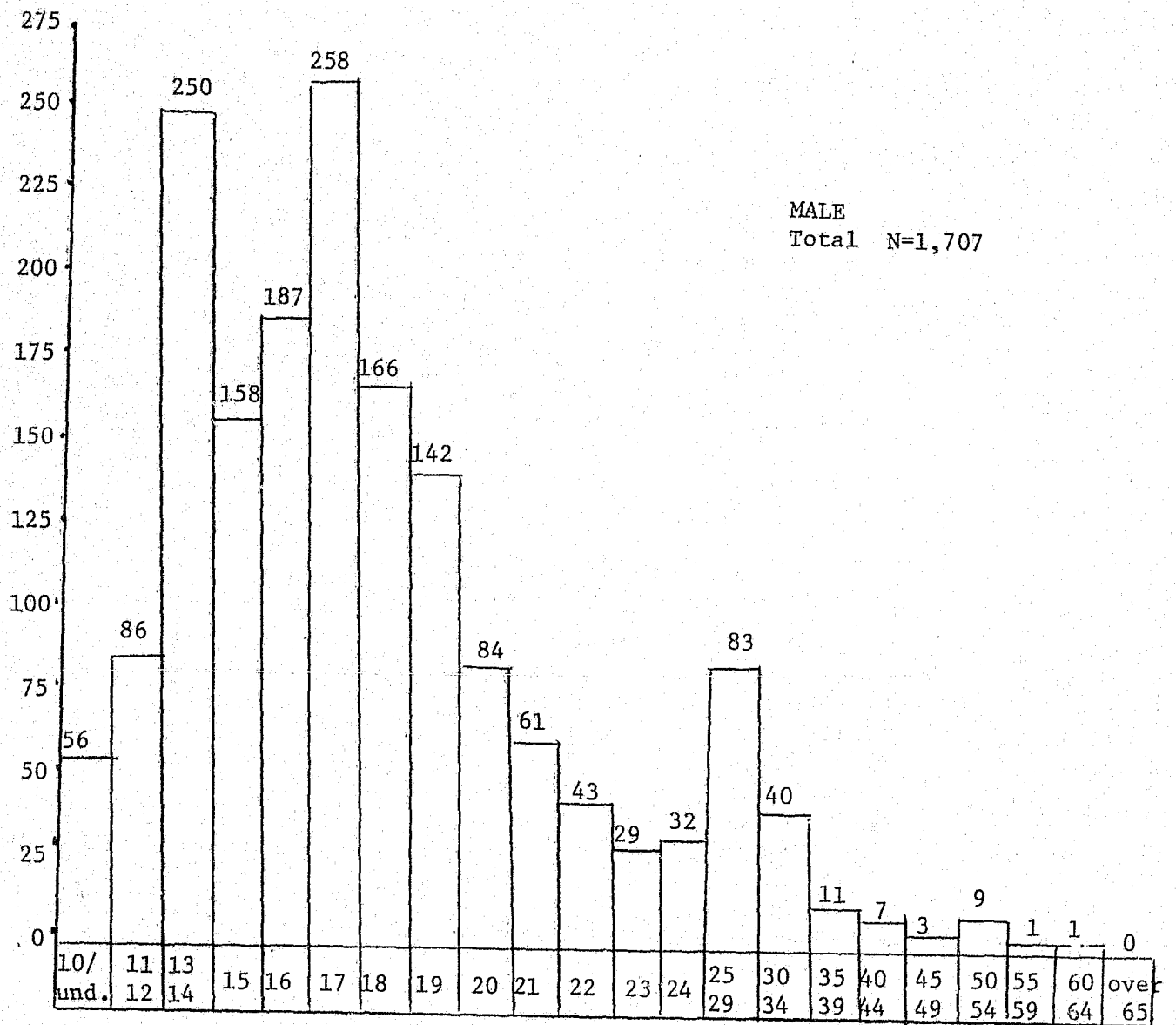
GRAPH L
ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY BY AGE AND SEX
1975



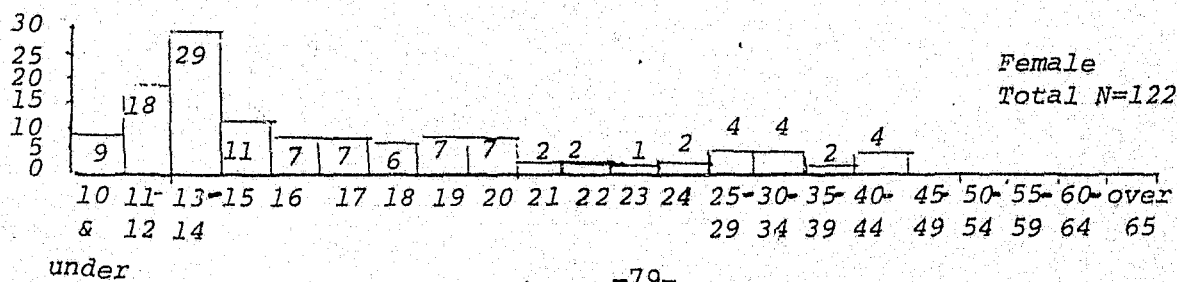
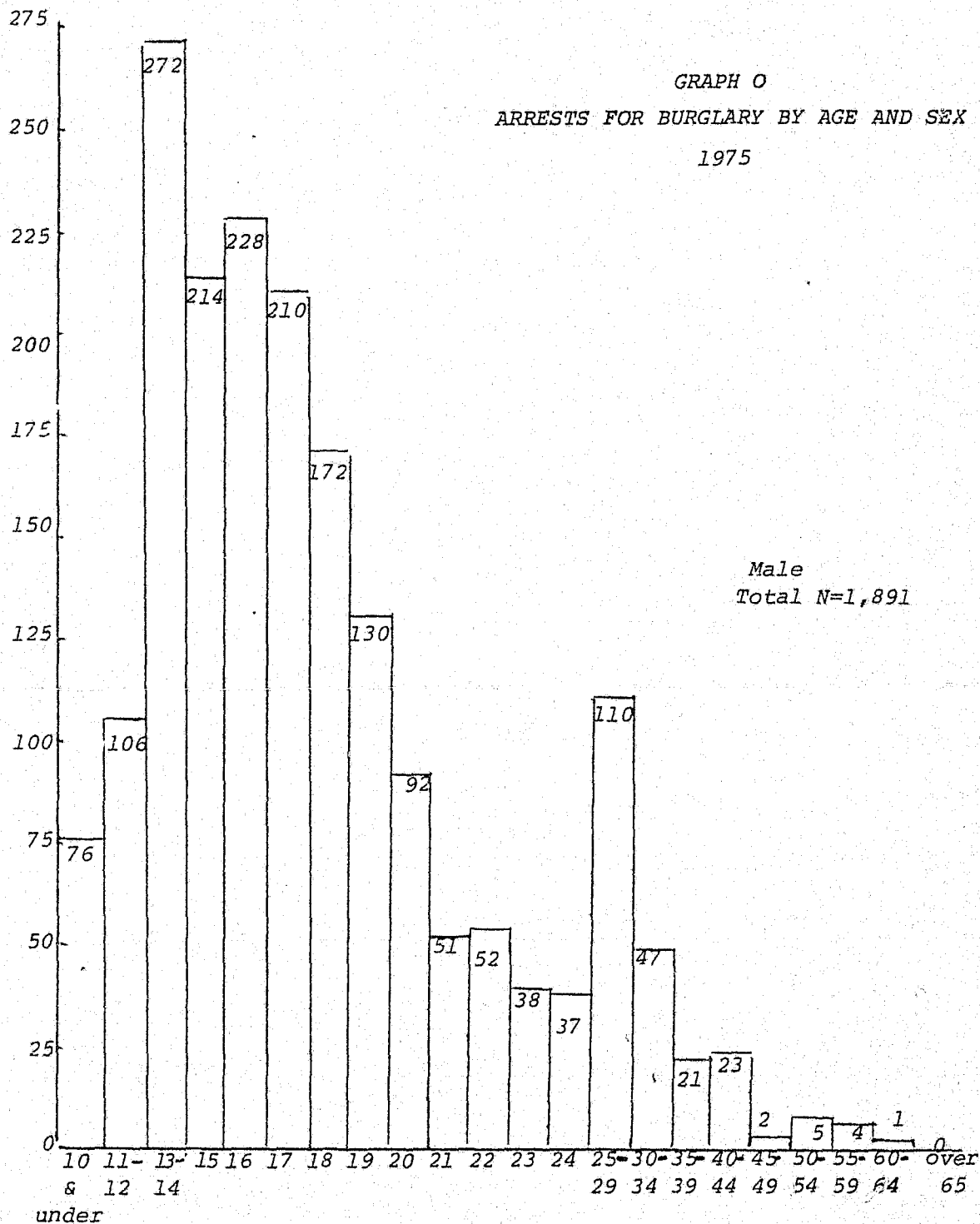
GRAPH M
ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY BY AGE AND SEX
1976



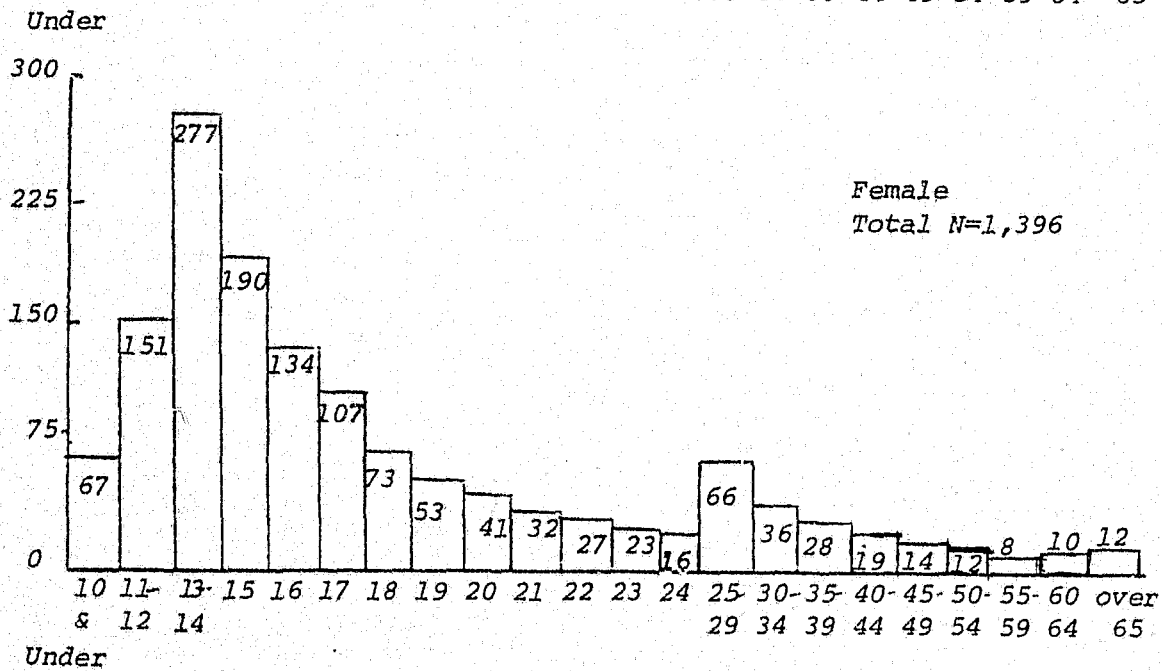
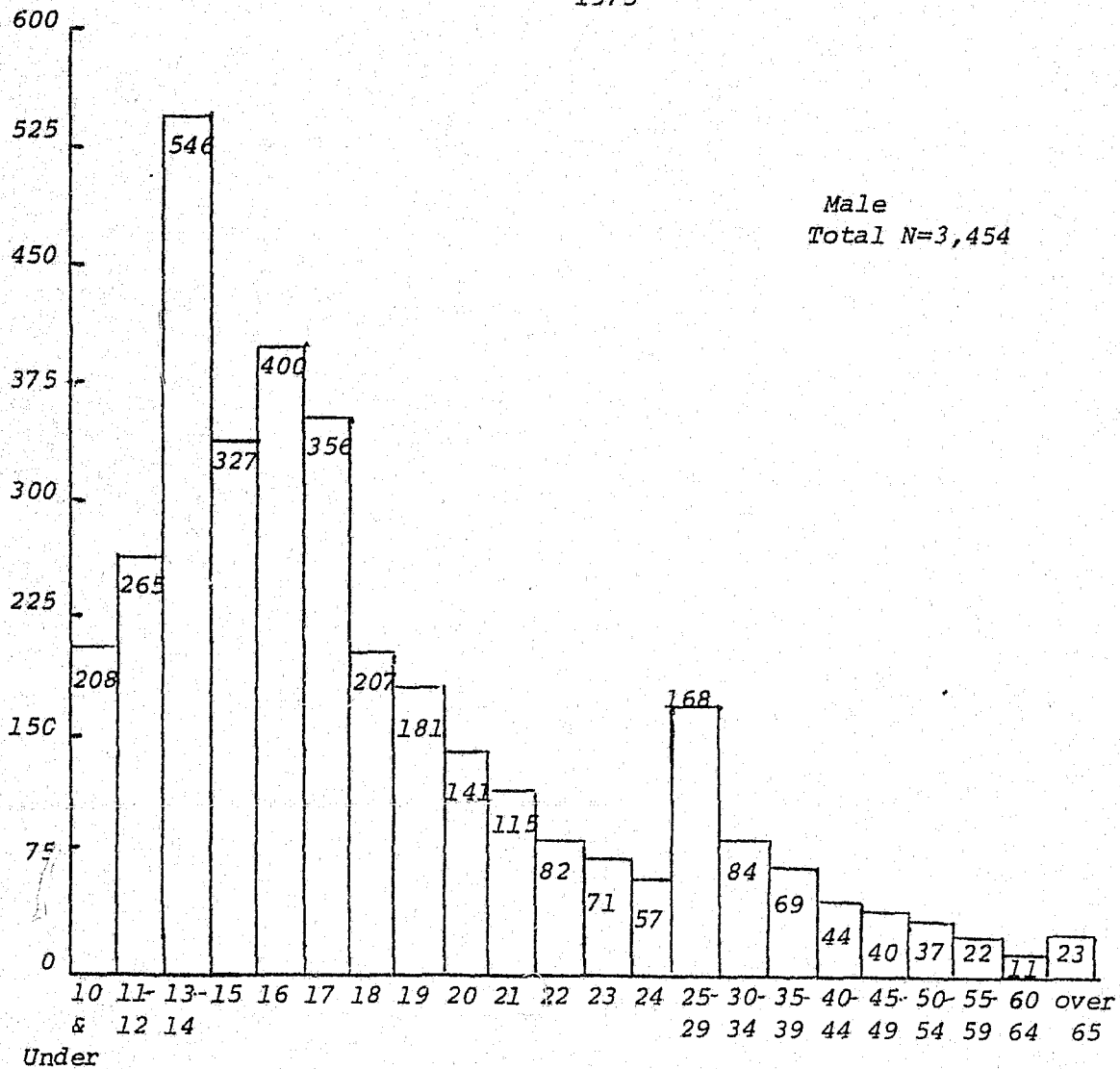
GRAPH N
ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY BY AGE AND SEX
1976



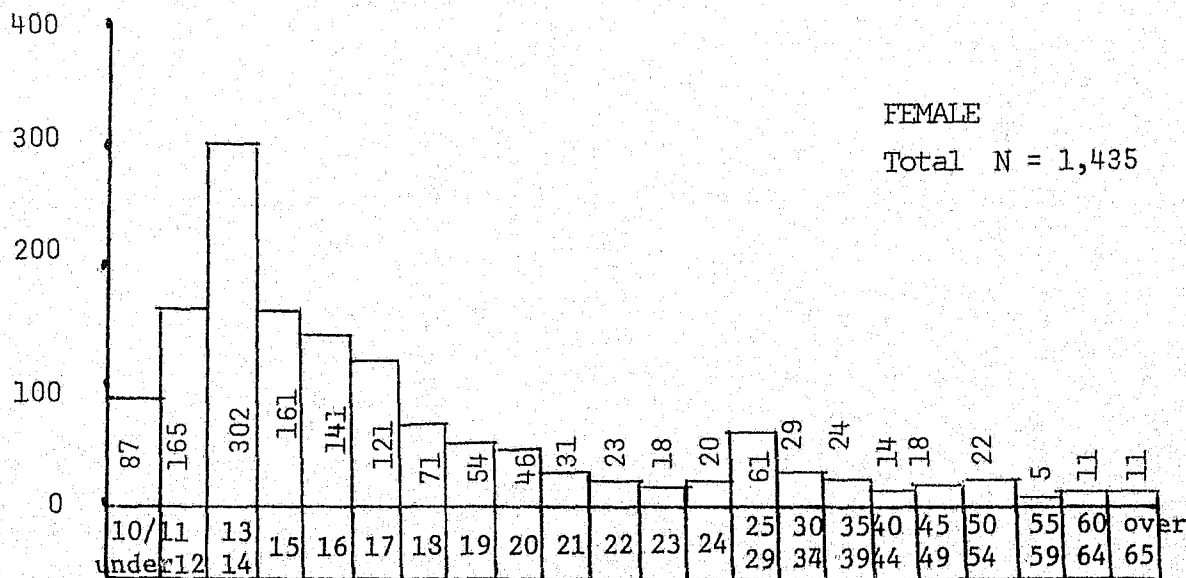
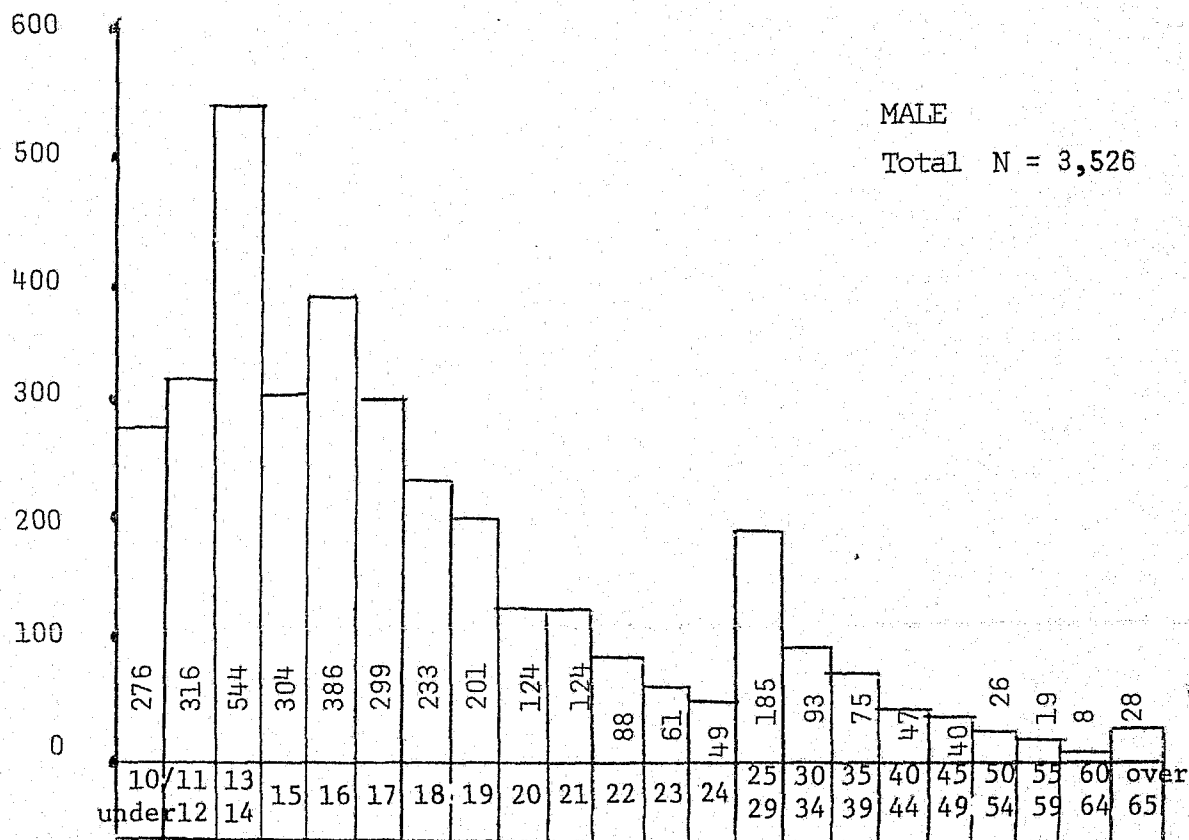
GRAPH O
ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY BY AGE AND SEX
1975



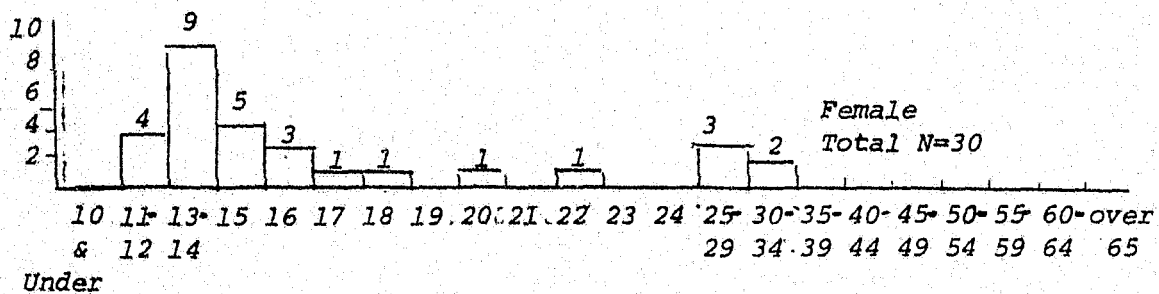
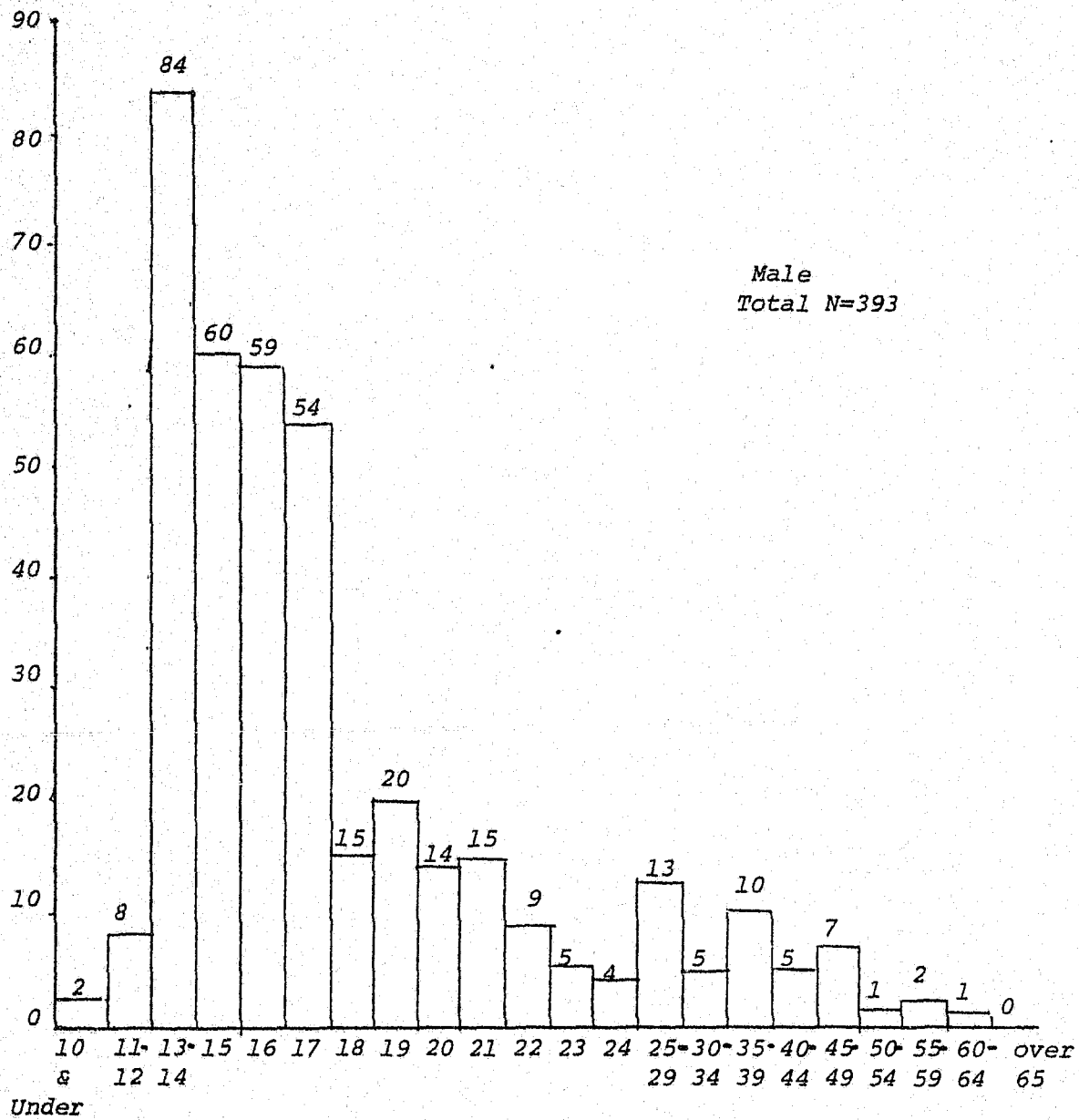
GRAPH P
ARRESTS FOR LARCENY BY AGE AND SEX
1975



GRAPH Q
ARRESTS FOR LARCENY BY AGE AND SEX
1976



GRAPH R
ARRESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY AGE AND SEX
1975



GRAPH S
ARRESTS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY AGE AND SEX
1976

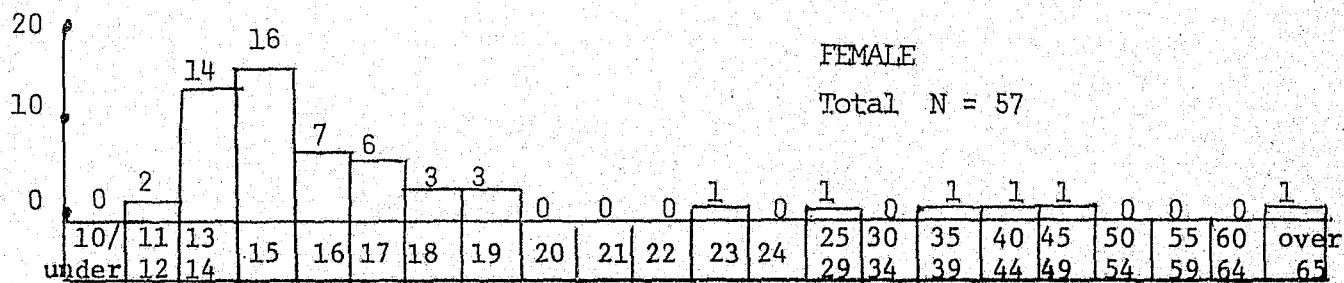
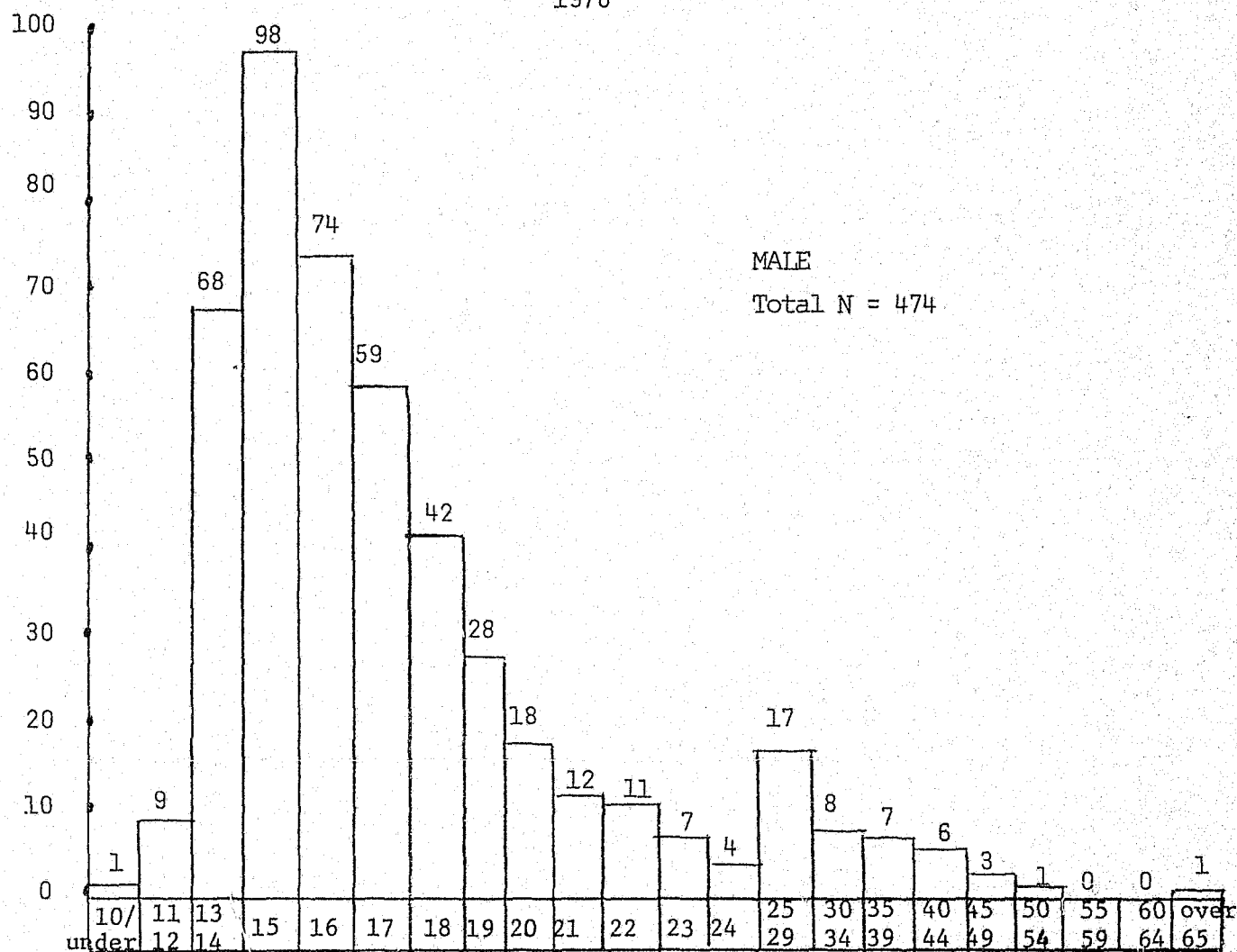


TABLE 30
COMPARISON OF JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS AND YRA DRUG FILINGS
TO PERCENT OF TOTAL YRA
BY COUNTY, 1976

| County | Juvenile Arrests Narcotic Drugs | YRA Drug Filings | Total YRA Filings | Percent Drug of Total YRA Filings |
|------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| REGION I | | | | |
| Benewah | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 |
| Bonner | 7 | 6 | 144 | 4.2 |
| Boundary | 3 | 2 | 18 | 11.1 |
| Clearwater | 10 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| Idaho | 3 | 5 | 66 | 7.6 |
| Kootenai | 90 | 3 | 135 | 2.2 |
| Latah | 9 | 5 | 57 | 8.8 |
| Lewis | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Nez Perce | 106 | 0 | 279 | 0 |
| Shoshone | 8 | 1 | 141 | 0.7 |
| REGION II | | | | |
| Ada | 348 | 72 | 1,942 | 3.7 |
| Adams | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 |
| Boise | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Canyon | 34 | 0 | 479 | 0 |
| Elmore | 20 | 7 | 77 | 9.1 |
| Gem | 6 | 2 | 61 | 3.3 |
| Owyhee | 3 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| Payette | 13 | 0 | 122 | 0 |
| Valley | 11 | 0 | 70 | 0 |
| Washington | 4 | 3 | 74 | 4.1 |
| REGION III | | | | |
| Bannock | 33 | 22 | 932 | 2.4 |
| Bear Lake | 1 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Bingham | 39 | 0 | 233 | 0 |
| Blaine | 12 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Bonneville | 61 | 67 | 1,062 | 6.3 |
| Butte | 2 | 1 | 39 | 2.6 |
| Camas | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Caribou | 2 | 0 | 55 | 0 |
| Cassia | 22 | 1 | 143 | 0.7 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Custer | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Franklin | 4 | 0 | 47 | 0 |
| Fremont | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 |
| Gooding | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 2 | 0 | 121 | 0 |
| Jerome | 9 | 5 | 79 | 6.3 |
| Lemhi | 3 | 2 | 71 | 2.8 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Madison | 12 | 4 | 49 | 8.2 |
| Minidoka | 1 | 0 | 175 | 0 |
| Oneida | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Power | 3 | 0 | 57 | 0 |
| Teton | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Twin Falls | 17 | 4 | 350 | 1.2 |
| Total | 900 | 212 | 7,493 | |

SOURCE: Idaho Supreme Court

Age and Part I Crime Analysis

Using 1975 data, a special analysis of age groups involved in Part I crimes, as a percentage of the population, was completed in an effort to determine if there was an association between types of crimes committed and certain age groups.

First, a breakout of arrests for each Part I crime by age and sex was constructed which showed a large clustering of arrests in the age groups 15-24. To determine if the percentage of persons in these age groups correlated with the Part I crime rates for each county, statistical correlations were calculated, but none of the results was significant.* Of interest, however, was the negative trend in correlations. This trend, although not significant, was surprising in that it indicated the greater the population percentage of persons in these select age groups the lower the Part I crime rates.

A further analysis of the age groups 10 to 19 was conducted for property crimes. This age group was selected because of the low clearance rates for property crimes coupled with the high percentage of juveniles arrested for cleared property crimes. Again, none of the results was significant; however, the same negative trend in correlations appeared. Although not significant, the indications were the larger the population percentage for persons in the 10 to 19 age group the lower the property crime rate.

Because the negative correlations (although not significant) were not expected, a further study was made of the 10 to 19 age group and property crime. To determine if the urban and rural nature of Idaho affected the negative correlation trend between age as a percent of total population and property crime rates, the largest ten counties by population density were correlated and also the ten lowest counties by population density were correlated.

The test results showed that for the lowest ten counties by population density there was a significant negative correlation between the 10 to 19 age group as a percent of the total population and property crime rates at the .05 level. For these counties as the percent of persons in the 10 to 19 age group increased the lower the property crime rate. However, for the ten largest counties by population density, none of the results was significant. Of interest was the near significant positive correlation (+0.630 where a 0.632 was necessary for significance) for the 10 to 14 age group as percent of total population and property crime rates. But, the 15 to 19 age group and the 10 to 19 combined age groups both showed a negative trend which blurs the urban-rural factor as an explanation for the negative trends experienced in regional correlations.

Socio-Economic and Demographic Data Analysis

Additional analysis has been completed concerning correlation of reported crime with other socio-economic information. A description of this information starts on page 169.

*Source: Population and Employment Forecast-State of Idaho, July 1976. Ages were grouped in five-year increments. A breakout for 18 and under was not available.

Regional Ranking of Crime

At the local input meetings held by Region I and Region II, the participants were asked to rate various crimes (refer below). It should be noted that Region III did not submit a rating of crime.

REGION I PRIORITIES

| Crime | Rank | Index Point Average |
|--------------------|------|------------------------|
| Burglary | 1 | 2.34 |
| Robbery | 2 | 4.06 |
| Larceny | 3 | 4.17 |
| Aggravated Assault | 4 | 4.86 |
| Murder | 5 | 4.88 |
| Felony Drug | 6 | 4.92 |
| Rape | 7 | 5.42 |
| Arson | 8 | 6.98 |
| Stolen cars | 9 | 7.31 |

(A median index would be 5)

REGION II PRIORITIES

| Crime | Rank | Index Point Average |
|---|------|------------------------|
| Burglary | 1 | 7.04 |
| Larceny | 2 | 7.04 |
| Robbery | 3 | 6.12 |
| General increase in crime | 4 | 4.97 |
| Felony drug cases | 5 | 4.91 |
| Rape | 6 | 4.90 |
| Aggravated Assault | 7 | 4.5 |
| Theft from vehicles | 8 | 3.67 |
| Stolen vehicles | 9 | 3.65 |
| Murder | 10 | 2.44 |
| Crimes directed especially against senior citizens | 11 | 2.1 |

Selection of Priority Crime

BURGLARY

The crime of burglary is selected as a priority crime. Although the number of burglaries reported in 1976 dropped from the 1975 figure, the decrease was not significant. The slope of the trend line is still positive and another increase is estimated for 1977. Both Region I and Region II ranked burglary as the No. 1 crime.

ROBBERY

The crime of robbery is selected as a priority crime. The decrease in reported robberies was not large enough to be considered significant. In addition, the seriousness of the event, the ranking of robbery as No. 2 by Region I, and No. 3 by Region II were all considered by the State Commission in selecting this crime.

RAPE

The crime of rape has been selected as a priority crime for future study by the State Planning Commission.

SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE DATA

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE

Included within this section is a comprehensive analysis of robbery and burglary cases processed through the system in 1975-1976. For purposes of comparison, statistics are compiled as far back as 1968. Information is provided concerning premise by agency, crimes per month Statewide, types of crimes, value of property taken, loss per agency, property targets, convictions and sentences, clearance rates Statewide and subsequent arrests.

Statistics utilized in this study were compiled from six areas, throughout the State, that reported 65% of the adult 1975 robbery arrests and 45% of the adult burglary arrests. The Six-Area Study statistics were used in conjunction with information contained within the State's Uniform Crime Report.

Also included within this section is a report on status offenders in detention. The report is broken down into categories of type of offense, detentions by county, number of petitions filed, when petitions were filed, petitions by charge and recidivism rates by offense.

Another division within this section is an overview of the Idaho Criminal Justice System. This section includes a breakdown and description of each of these components and how they function. Also included is information concerning expenditures, employment, and caseloads of the Criminal Justice System.

The next category concerns itself with juvenile justice and delinquency prevention services. These services include all programs operating within the Department of Health and Welfare, services offered by private organizations, and services within the three components of Idaho's Criminal Justice System. Also included is a description of interagency coordination, federal Grant-In-Aid Programs and the LEAA Discretionary projects presently operating within the State. The final section discusses data systems for the collection, organization and analysis of data and information concerning the efficiency of processing offenders through the System.

SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE

A Survey of Robbery

According to the Idaho Uniform Crime Reports, robbery is defined as the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against his will by violence or by putting him in fear. The UCR divides robbery into four categories: (1) Firearm (2) Knife or Cutting Instrument, (3) Other Dangerous Weapon, and (4) Strong Arm.

TRENDS

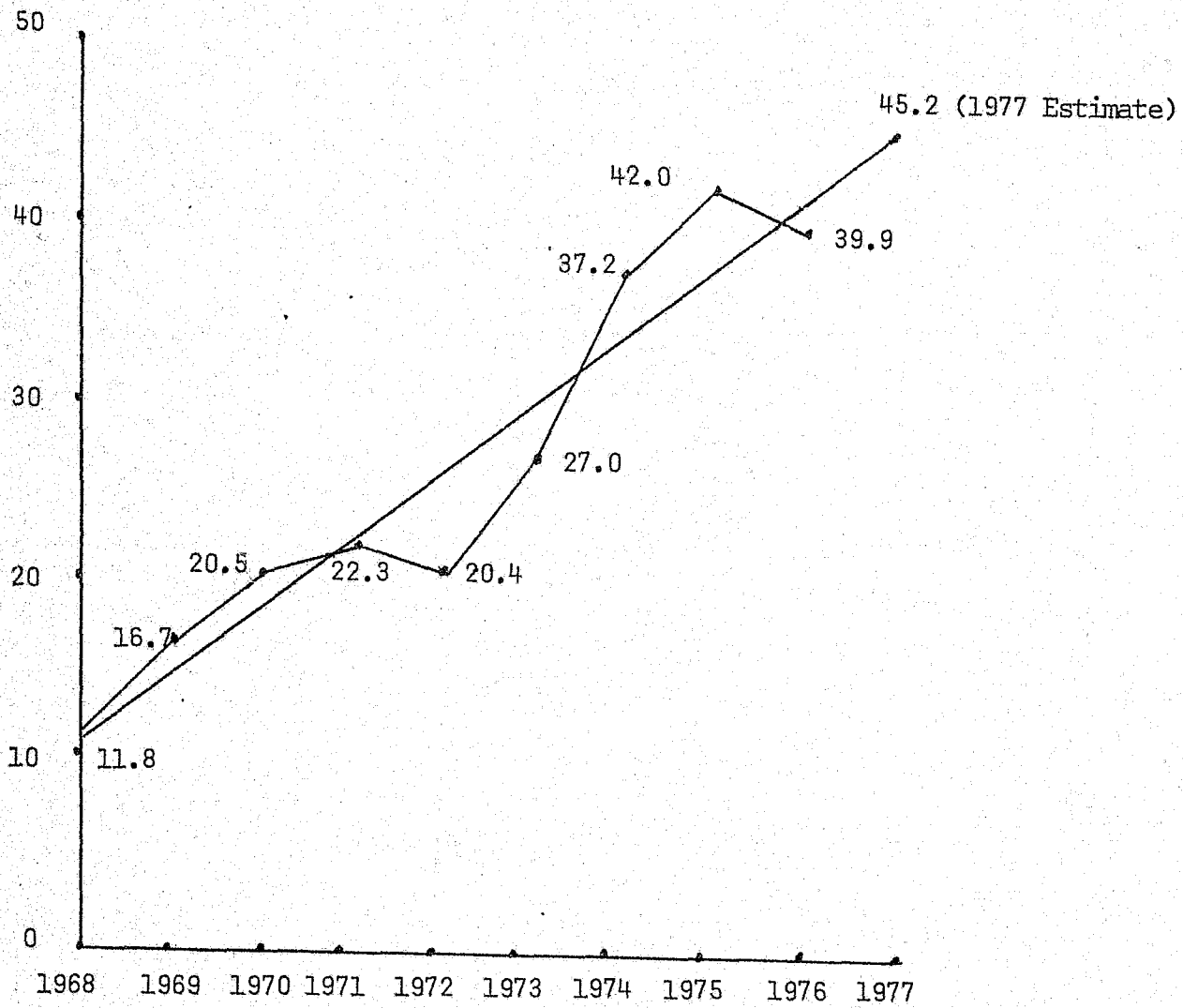
As noted previously, the number of reported robberies decreased slightly in 1976 over the 1975 figure. A plot of the robbery rate-per-100,000 in Idaho looks very similar to the frequency plot, as can be seen in Figure 36, page 88. However, the 1977 estimate is for another increase in both the reported frequency and the rate per 100,000. Table 31, below, shows the robbery rate in Idaho compared to the national robbery rate as listed in the FBI Annual Reports. Although the rate in Idaho is considerably less than the national and western states rates, the 1976 rate for Idaho is 238% greater than the 1968 Idaho figure.

TABLE 31
ROBBERY PER 100,000 POPULATION, IDAHO, U.S., AND WESTERN STATES
1968-1976

| Year | Idaho | U.S.* | Western States* |
|------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 1968 | 11.8 | 131.8 | 141.0 |
| 1969 | 16.7 | 148.4 | 151.8 |
| 1970 | 20.5 | 172.1 | 157.5 |
| 1971 | 22.3 | 188.0 | 175.7 |
| 1972 | 20.6 | 180.7 | 177.6 |
| 1973 | 27.0 | 183.1 | 183.5 |
| 1974 | 37.2 | 209.3 | 199.4 |
| 1975 | 42.0 | 218.2 | 216.5 |
| 1976 | 39.9 | 195.8 | 206.8 |

*Crime in the U.S., 1968-1976, FBI

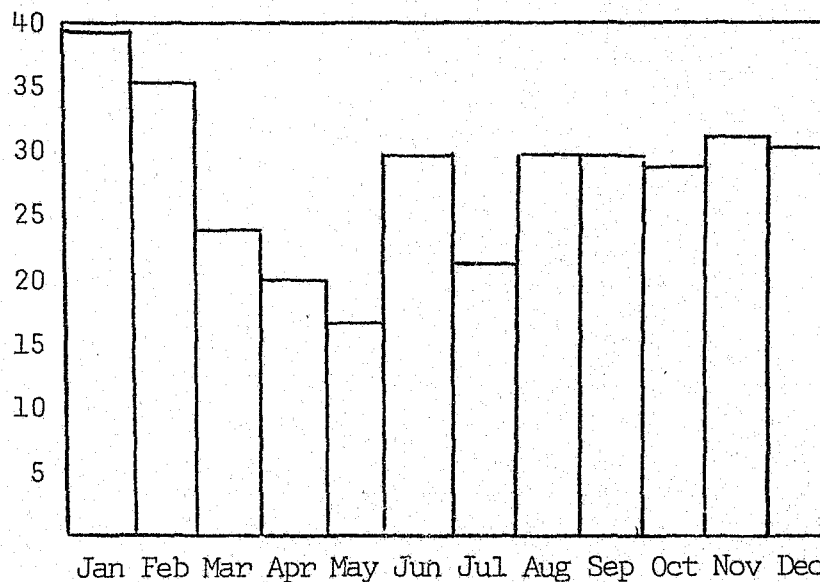
FIGURE 36
ROBBERY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
STATE OF IDAHO
1968 - 1976



OCCURRENCE

In 1976, 332 robberies occurred in Idaho, a decrease of 3.5% from 1975. The 332 offenses are graphically illustrated by month of occurrence in Graph T. The largest number of robbery offenses was reported in January, which also ranked highest in 1975. The months January through May showed a stairstep effect, decreasing each month. This pattern was also observed for January through May of 1975. January, February, November and December 1976, were months of heavy robbery activity; an average of at least one per day occurred during those four months (41% of the total). September increased from ranking eleventh of the twelve months in 1975 to a tie for fifth in 1976.

GRAPH T
ROBBERIES PER MONTH*
STATE OF IDAHO
1976



*Idaho UCR, 1976

As shown in Table 32, similar characteristics occurred in two local studies conducted by LEPC. One notable variation was an increase in the month of July, 1976, in Ada County.

Analysis by day of week for the two studies resulted in no significant difference among the days. Analysis by time of day for the two studies showed that both areas were consistent with data from other studies; the most frequent time of robbery occurrence was between 8:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.

TABLE 32
ROBBERIES PER MONTH
ADA COUNTY 1974, NAMPA CITY 1975

| Month | Ada County | % | Nampa City | % |
|-----------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| January | 4 | 5.3 | 4 | 21.1 |
| February | 7 | 9.2 | 1 | 5.3 |
| March | 4 | 5.3 | 1 | 5.3 |
| April | 4 | 5.3 | 1 | 5.3 |
| May | 5 | 6.6 | 0 | |
| June | 3 | 3.9 | 0 | |
| July | 10 | 13.2 | 1 | 5.3 |
| August | 5 | 6.6 | 0 | |
| September | 6 | 7.9 | 0 | |
| October | 4 | 5.3 | 2 | 10.5 |
| November | 17 | 22.4 | 4 | 21.1 |
| December | 7 | 9.2 | 5 | 26.3 |
| Total | 76 | 100.2% | 19 | 100.2% |

Table 33, below, shows the type of premise reported by the two agencies. Primary target areas appeared to be convenience markets and public streets.

TABLE 33
ROBBERY PREMISE BY AGENCY
ADA COUNTY 1974, NAMPA CITY 1975

| Premise | Ada County | Nampa City |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Supermarket | 2 | 2 |
| Convenience market | 30 | 6 |
| House | 2 | 2 |
| Public street | 16 | 5 |
| Hotel/Motel | 2 | |
| Bank/Savings & Loan | 1 | |
| Mobile home | 2 | |
| Park | 1 | |
| Restaurant | 4 | |
| Drug store - large | 2 | |
| Bar | 4 | 2 |
| Apartment | 3 | |
| Gas station | 1 | 1 |
| Parking lot (other than school) | 2 | 1 |
| School (includes parking lot) | 1 | |
| Medical office | 1 | |
| Drive-In/Take-Out | 1 | |
| Private road/woods | 1 | |
| Total | 76 | 19 |

ARMED VS. STRONG-ARMED ROBBERY

One-half of all reported robberies in the State of Idaho in 1976 were committed with the use of a firearm. Strong-armed robberies occurred in approximately 30% of all reported incidences (refer to Table 34 below).

TABLE 34

ARMED VS. STRONG-ARMED ROBBERY

STATE OF IDAHO

1976

| Type | Frequency | % |
|------------|-----------|--------|
| Firearm | 168 | 50.6 |
| Strong arm | 98 | 29.5 |
| Knife | 42 | 12.7 |
| Other | 24 | 7.2 |
| Total | 332 | 100.0% |

From the offense reports reviewed in Ada County and Nampa, armed (use of weapon) vs. strong-armed (intimidation or force only) robberies were analyzed. Weapons were used in 58 (76.3%) of the 76 robberies in Ada County in 1974; in 18 (23.6%) offenses, only threats of force occurred. In Nampa in 1975, weapons were used in the commission of 15 offenses (78.9%), with strong-armed robberies occurring in four (21.2%) instances.

TABLE 35

TYPE OF WEAPON

ADA COUNTY 1975, NAMPA CITY 1975

| Weapon | Ada County | Nampa City |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Handgun | 35 | 5 |
| Shotgun | 5 | 2 |
| Knife | 11 | 1 |
| Bludgeon | 3 | |
| Explosive | 1 | |
| Other | 2 | 1 |
| Unknown | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 58 | 15 |

VALUE OF STOLEN GOODS

The dollar value of property taken in reported robberies in the State was \$241,078.61 in 1976, with the average loss per incident \$726.14. This value represents an increase of \$145,651.68 over 1975 losses due to both the increase in dollars and the decrease in incidents. The average loss per incident rose to \$726.14, an increase of 161.8%. Increased losses occurred in all categories in Table 36, page 92, except the Highway and Gas Station categories. However, one of two significant increases is attributable to bank robberies, up from 1 in 1975 to 7 in 1976, with an increase in total dollar loss of \$64,820 (average loss greater by \$7,545.71). The second notable

increase over 1975 occurred in the Commercial House category. Robbery offenses in this category decreased by 21 incidents; but value lost increased by \$85,730.39, with an increase for average value lost of \$1,361.47.

TABLE 36
VALUE OF STOLEN GOODS

STATE OF IDAHO

1976

| Place of Occurrence | Number Incidents | % | Value of Property | Average Value Per Incident |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Highway (streets, alleys, etc.) | 94 | 28.3 | \$ 14,944 | \$ 158.98 |
| Commercial house | 69 | 20.8 | 120,888.75 | 1,752.01 |
| Gas station | 39 | 11.7 | 7,030.36 | 180.27 |
| Chain store | 53 | 16.0 | 11,958 | 225.62 |
| Residence | 35 | 10.5 | 8,406 | 240.17 |
| Bank | 7 | 2.1 | 66,820 | 9,545.71 |
| Miscellaneous | 35 | 10.5 | 11,031.50 | 315.19 |
| Total | 332 | 99.9 | \$241,078.61 | \$726.14 |

Losses identified in the Ada County and Nampa studies are presented in Table 37. The most frequent losses were between \$50.00 and \$200.00, with 10 incidents in which a \$0 loss was reported.

TABLE 37
ROBBERY LOSS PER AGENCY
ADA COUNTY 1974, NAMPA CITY 1975

| Total Loss | Ada County | Nampa City |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| \$ 0 | 7 | 3 |
| 0.01- 4.99 | 3 | 1 |
| 5.00- 19.99 | 5 | 1 |
| 20.00- 49.99 | 9 | 5 |
| 50.00- 99.99 | 16 | 2 |
| 100.00-199.99 | 18 | 3 |
| 200.00-499.99 | 8 | 2 |
| 500.00-999.99 | 3 | |
| 1,000.00 or more | 4 | 1 |
| Unknown | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 76 | 19 |

PROPERTY TARGETS

Cash was the item most frequently lost by robbery victims, while the frequencies for all other types of property ranged from one to four. (Frequencies total more than 76 and 19 for the respective studies since some robberies involved loss of more than one type of property.)

TABLE 38
PROPERTY TARGETS
ADA COUNTY 1974, NAMPA CITY 1975

| Property Targets | Ada County | Nampa City |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Cash | 71 | 13 |
| Credit cards | 2 | 2 |
| Checks | 4 | 1 |
| Clothing, except furs | 1 | 1 |
| Jewelry, except watches | 1 | |
| Watches | 2 | |
| Other personal accessories | 2 | 4 |
| Illegal drugs | 1 | |
| Prescription drugs | 1 | |
| Handguns | 1 | |
| Automobile | 2 | |

OFFENSES CLEARED AND PERSONS ARRESTED

The clearance rate for robbery offenses in Idaho in 1976 was 45.5% with 191 persons apprehended. Juveniles only were involved in one-quarter of the 151 offenses cleared. The percent of cases cleared which involved juveniles only has been increasing over the past three years, from 18.7% in 1974 to 25.8% in 1976. Although the percent of offenses cleared by juveniles has increased, the ratio of juveniles as a percent of total arrests was found to be fairly stable for 1975-1976 at approximately 30%.

TABLE 39
ROBBERY CLEARANCES
STATE OF IDAHO

| Clearances | 1976 | | Persons Arrested | % |
|------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Offenses Cleared | % | | |
| Adults | 112 | 74.2 | 134 | 70.2 |
| Juveniles | 39 | 25.8 | 57 | 28.9 |
| Total | 151 | 100.0 | 191 | 100.0 |

Thirty-five adult arrestees of the 38 total apprehensions for robberies in Ada County in 1974 were analyzed as to physical characteristics. Only one of the arrestees listed an out-of-state residence address, while one had no residence address. Of the remaining, all but three were residents of Ada County. Two of the three were from a neighboring county. Of the adults arrested, one was Oriental, six were Black, one was Indian, and 27 were White. Of the known offenders, the average age was twenty-two, the median age twenty. Average weight of the arrestees was 165 pounds and average height was seventy inches. Eight had blue eyes, eighteen brown, and four hazel; sixteen had brown hair, twelve black hair, one blond, and one bald. Twenty-two were single, seven were married and one was divorced. In the Nampa study in 1975, two males were arrested for robbery: a White male, 38 years of age and a Mexican male, 19 years of age.

In total, 81 robberies were reported in Ada County in 1974. The police agencies determined that five of these reported offenses were unfounded. It should be noted, however, that unfounded offenses should be considered in analyzing system response because they require time, effort and resources by the police just as do the founded offenses.

Of the remaining offenses, 24 were cleared by arrests, three were cleared by exception, and 49 were not cleared at the time of this study. The 24 offenses cleared by arrest represented 29.6% of the total number of reported offenses and 31.6% of those founded offenses. Offenses cleared by exception accounted for 3.7% of the total reported offenses and 3.9% of the founded offenses. The 49 offenses not cleared were 60.5% of the total reported, and 64.5% of the founded offenses. In Nampa, four robberies were cleared, two by arrest and two by exception. Fifteen (78.9%) of the 19 were not cleared as of this study.

OFFENDER FLOW

Six-Area Study

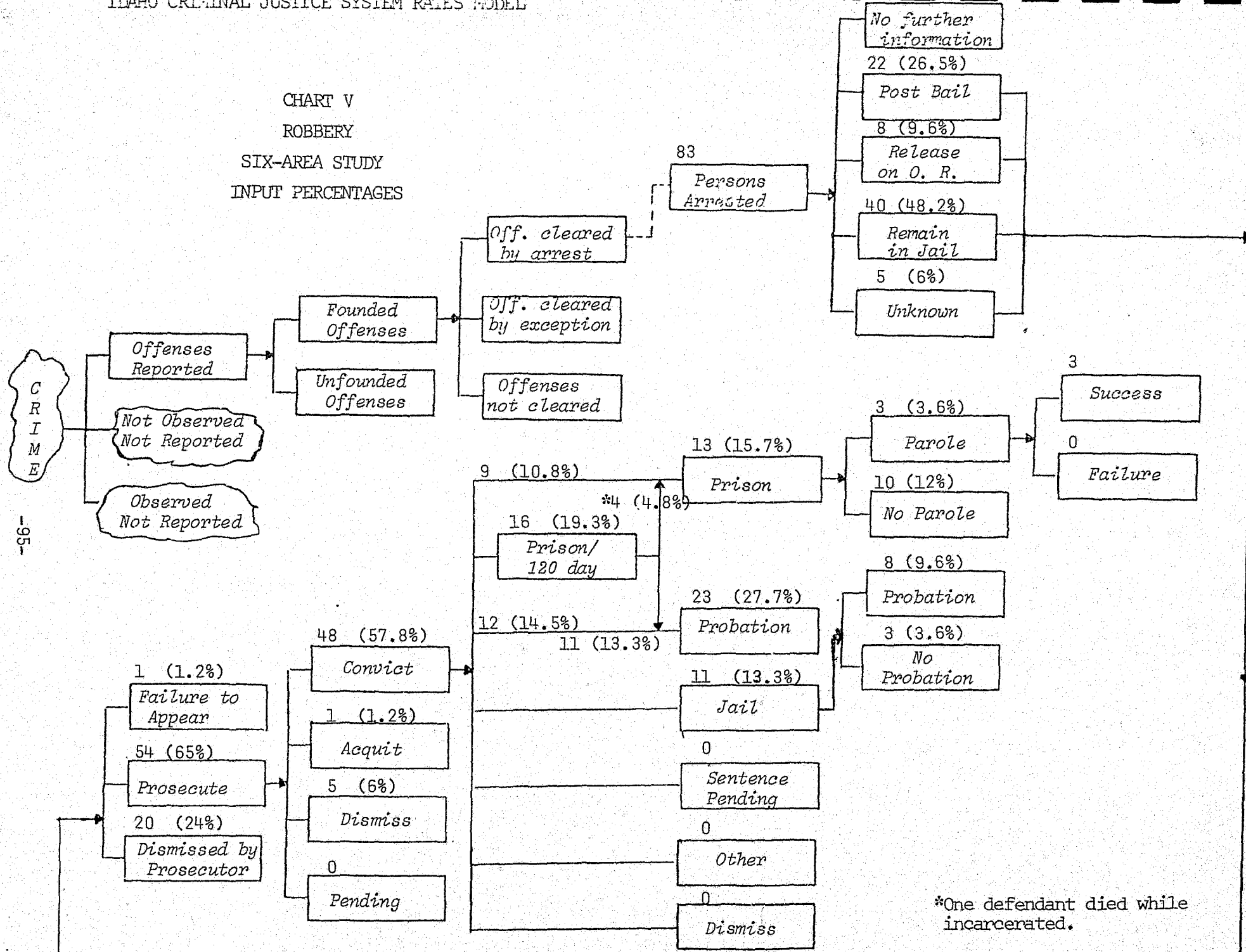
To determine how the criminal justice system in Idaho is handling adults arrested for robbery offenses, a study of six locations was conducted by SAC. Manual review of 1975 arrest dockets in Ada County, Bannock County, Bonneville County, and Cassia County, the prosecutor files in Kootenai County (January-August), and arrests determined through a crime analysis study in the City of Nampa (located in Canyon County) identified 83 adults arrested for robberies. These 83 individuals represented 65.9% of adult robbery arrests for 1975.

Charts V and VI on the following pages depict the flow of adult offenders by numbers and percentages as they proceeded through the Criminal Justice System. Chart V, based on the number of persons arrested (input percentages), shows that 54 (65.1%) offenders were prosecuted and 48 (57.8%) convicted. Of the defendants convicted, nine (10.8%) were committed directly to the Idaho State Correctional Institution (ISCI), and 16 (19.2%) were committed to ISCI with the court retaining jurisdiction. Four of the 16 were subsequently retained at ISCI after court review, while 11 were placed on probation. Jail sentences were imposed in 11 (13.3%) cases with probation also imposed in eight cases; 12 (13.3%) were granted probation with no other conditions imposed by the court.

Information for nearly 10% (8 of the 83 offenders arrested) could not be found after examinations of court dockets and inquiries at county prosecuting attorneys' offices. (Researchers were of the opinion that the majority of these cases were not filed.) Twenty cases (nearly 25%) were dismissed by prosecutors and an additional five (6.0%) were dismissed after prosecution was initiated. The 25 dismissals represent 30% of total persons arrested. Chart VI shows the same numbers for each category but percentages are based on the number entering each branch (decision point percentages).

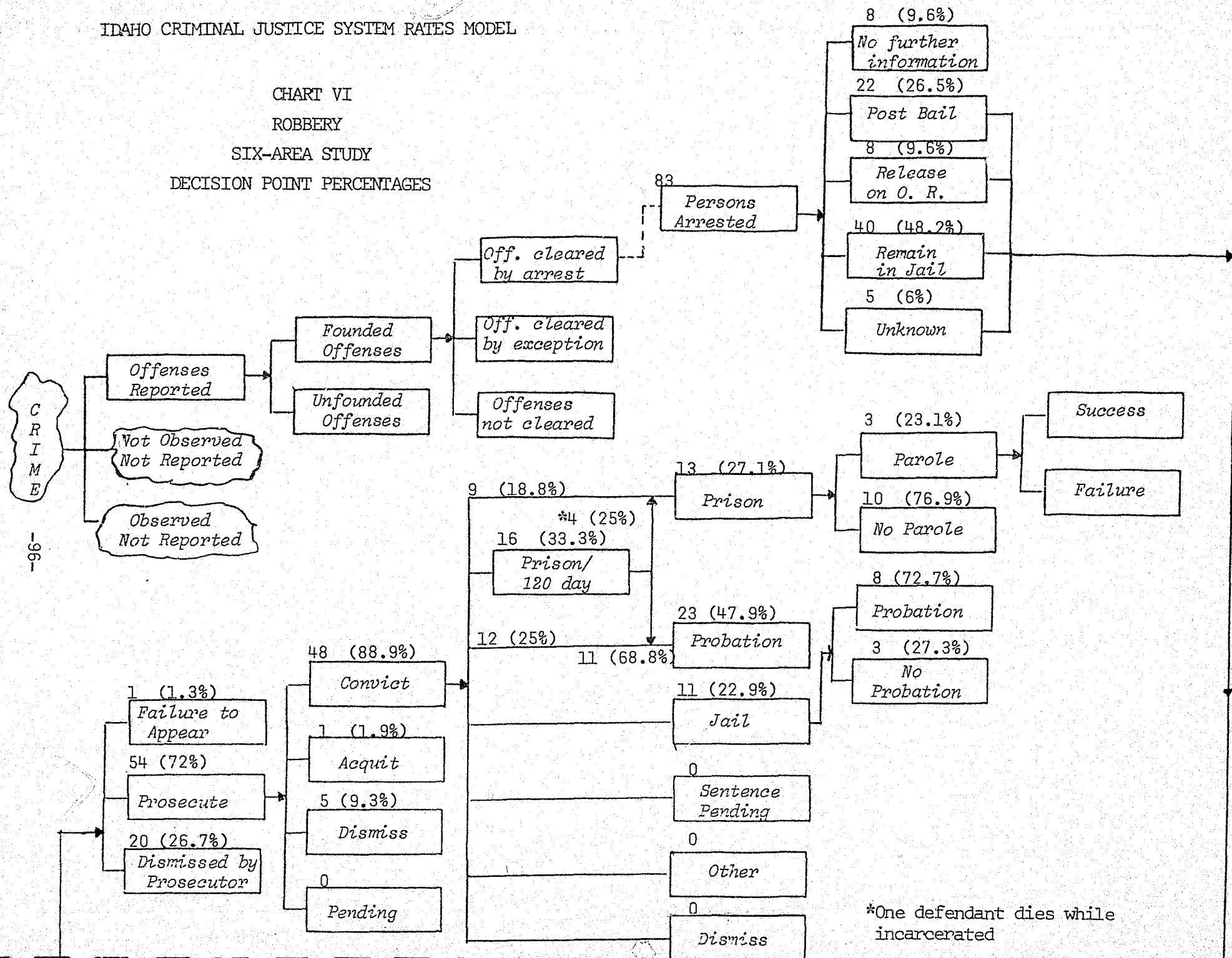
As illustrated by this flow chart, the percentage of prosecutions was 72%, with a conviction rate of 88.9%. Twenty-three (47.9%) defendants were granted probation; 12 (22.9%) were placed on probation immediately by the Courts, and 11 were released from ISCI and placed on probation after 120/180 court-retained jurisdiction. Twenty-five (52% of convictions) defendants were committed to ISCI, nine (18.8%) directly and 16 (33.3%) with court-retained jurisdiction. The percentage of dismissals in Chart VI was 26.7% dismissed by the prosecutors and nearly 10% dismissed after prosecution was begun.

CHART V
ROBBERY
SIX-AREA STUDY
INPUT PERCENTAGES



IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RATES MODEL

CHART VI
ROBBERY
SIX-AREA STUDY
DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES



Analysis of pre-trial release showed that 40 (48.2%) defendants were unable to post bond and remained in jail during the course of their proceedings; 22 (26.5%) posted bond; eight were released on their own recognizance (OR); and five (6%) placements could not be determined. Of the 83 persons arrested, seven (8.4%) were females and 76 (91.6%) were males. None of the females remained in jail; one posted bond and six were released OR.

Four (7.4%) of the 54 defendants prosecuted entered pleas of not guilty. Verdicts after trials resulted in one acquittal and three convictions.

Table 40, below, presents the number and percent of cases in which a conviction was obtained on original or reduced charges. Thirty-two defendants, representing 38.6% of arrests and 66.7% of convictions, were found guilty of original robbery charges; 16, representing 19.3% of arrests and 33.3% of convictions, entered pleas of guilty on reduced charges. Reduced charges are listed in Table 41.

TABLE 40
ROBBERY CONVICTIONS
SIX-AREA STUDY
1975

| | Number | % of Arrests | % of Convictions |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|
| Number of convictions | 48 | | |
| Original | 32 | 38.6 | 66.7 |
| Reduced | 16 | 19.3 | 33.3 |

TABLE 41
REDUCED ROBBERY CHARGES
SIX-AREA STUDY
1975

| Reduced Charge | Number | % |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Grand Larceny | 3 | 18.8 |
| Conspiracy to commit Grand Larceny | 3 | 18.8 |
| Receiving stolen property | 3 | 18.8 |
| Burglary II | 2 | 12.5 |
| Accessory to felony | 2 | 12.5 |
| Petit Larceny | 1 | 6.2 |
| Attempted petit larceny | 1 | 6.2 |
| Battery | 1 | 6.2 |
| Total | 16 | 100.0 |

Table 42, page 98, reveals that 25 robbery cases were dismissed. In 20 of the cases prosecution was declined by the prosecutors. Of the five dismissals after prosecution was initiated, three were upon the recommendation of prosecutors and two were dismissed by the courts (one for no probable cause and one was deferred to another jurisdiction). The largest majority of cases dismissed was for lack of sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction.

TABLE 42
ROBBERY DISMISSALS
SIX-AREA STUDY
1975

| Reason | Frequency | % |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Insufficient evidence | 11 | 44 |
| Good cause appearing | 3 | 12 |
| Interest of justice | 2 | 8 |
| Witnesses not available | 2 | 8 |
| Economic dismissals | 2 | 8 |
| No probable cause | 1 | 4 |
| Deference to another court's jurisdiction | 1 | 4 |
| Sentenced on another charge | 1 | 4 |
| Filed on another charge | 1 | 4 |
| Killed in auto accident | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 25 | 100 |

Sentences for the 32 defendants guilty of original charges ranged from 25 years in prison to three years probation. Fifteen of the 16 sentenced to prison with court-retained jurisdiction were for original charges. As of June 1, 1977, three defendants committed to ISCI were paroled, two had been retained after 120 days court-retained jurisdiction and the third was released after serving approximately 18 months of a three year sentence. Sentences for the original charges are presented in Table 43, page 99.

Sentences for the 16 defendants guilty on reduced charges are given by sentence, frequency and reduced charge in Table 44, page 99. One defendant was sentenced to prison with the court retaining jurisdiction for 120 days.

Of the 15 remaining defendants, all but three were placed on probation. These three served time in jail and two of the three additionally paid fines.

TABLE 43
ROBBERY SENTENCES
GUILTY OF ORIGINAL CHARGE
SIX-AREA STUDY
1975

| Sentence | Frequency |
|--|-----------|
| 25 years ISCI | 1 |
| 15 years ISCI | 3 |
| 10 years ISCI | 2 |
| 9 years ISCI | 2 |
| 3 years ISCI | 1 |
| 6 years ISCI/180 days | 3 |
| 5 years ISCI/180 days | 1 |
| 15 years ISCI/120 days | 1 |
| 10 years ISCI/120 days | 3 |
| 7 years ISCI/120 days | 3 |
| 6 years ISCI/120 days | 1 |
| 5 years ISCI/120 days | 2 |
| 3 years ISCI/120 days | 1 |
| 5 years ISCI-suspended/5 years probation | 1 |
| 5 years ISCI-suspended/probation/jail | 1 |
| 3 years ISCI-suspended/4 months work release/probation remainder | 2 |
| 3 years ISCI-suspended/3 years probation/jail withheld | 1 |
| 5 years probation/90 days jail | 1 |
| 4 years probation/90 days jail | 1 |
| 3 years probation | 1 |
| Total | 32 |

TABLE 44
ROBBERY ARREST SENTENCES
REDUCED CHARGES
SIX-AREA STUDY
1975

| Sentence | Offense | Frequency |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 2 years/120 days (retained) | Accessory to felony | 1 |
| 5 years probation | Burglary II | 1 |
| 2 years probation | Grand Larceny | 2 |
| 2 years probation | Accessory to felony | 1 |
| 4 years probation/1 year jail | Grand Larceny | 1 |
| 2 years probation/6 months jail-susp./fine | Receiving stolen property | 2 |
| 1 year prob./6 days jail/fine | Battery | 1 |
| 30 months probation | Burglary II | 1 |
| 1 year probation/30 days jail-susp. | Conspiracy to commit Grand Larceny | 2 |
| 1 year probation/90 days jail-70 days susp. | Receiving stolen property | 1 |
| 90 days jail-60 days suspended | Conspiracy to commit Grand Larceny | 1 |
| Fine/jail | Petit Larceny | 2 |
| Total | | 16 |

Ada County

In 1975, 29 adults were arrested for robbery in Ada County, according to the results of a manual review of the Ada County Sheriff's Office arrest dockets. Ada County robbery arrests represent 23% of Statewide reported adult robbery arrests in 1975, or 34.9% of all arrests from the SAC Six-Area Robbery Study. Perusal of magistrate and district court dockets and files revealed that 17 (58.6%) of these adults were prosecuted and 15 (51.7%) convicted of robbery or a lesser charge.

Chart VII describes these individuals as they proceeded through the Criminal Justice System and denotes the percentages of those arrested who reached each stage of legal proceedings. Chart VIII is similar, but percentage figures refer to the ratio of defendants within a particular branch of the system. Each of these branches will be discussed individually.

Arrests

Four of the 29 adults arrested (13.8%) were females; the remaining 25 (86.2%) were males. The prosecutor declined to file charges for two males (6.9%), leaving 27 cases (93.1%) to be considered for prosecution.

Pre-Trial Release

Table 45, below, explores the custody status assigned to the 27 cases considered for prosecution. The official records did not reveal custody status of one case, but records showed that in 46.2% of all known cases the defendant was released on bond or own recognizance. None failed to appear. The remainder, 53.8%, were remanded to jail in lieu of bond.

TABLE 45
PRE-TRIAL RELEASE
ADA COUNTY ROBBERY STUDY
1975

| | ROR | | Posted Bond | | Remanded to Jail | | Unknown | | Total | |
|---------|-----|------|-------------|------|------------------|------|---------|-----|-------|-----|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Males | 1 | 4.3 | 7 | 30.4 | 14 | 60.9 | 1 | 4.3 | 23 | 100 |
| Females | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| Total | 4 | 14.8 | 8 | 29.6 | 14 | 51.9 | 1 | 3.7 | 27 | 100 |

The majority of male defendants (60.9%) were remanded; the majority of female defendants (75%) were released on their own recognizance and their cases were later dismissed.

CHART VII
 ADA COUNTY SYSTEM RATE STUDY
 ROBBERY
 1975
 INPUT PERCENTAGES

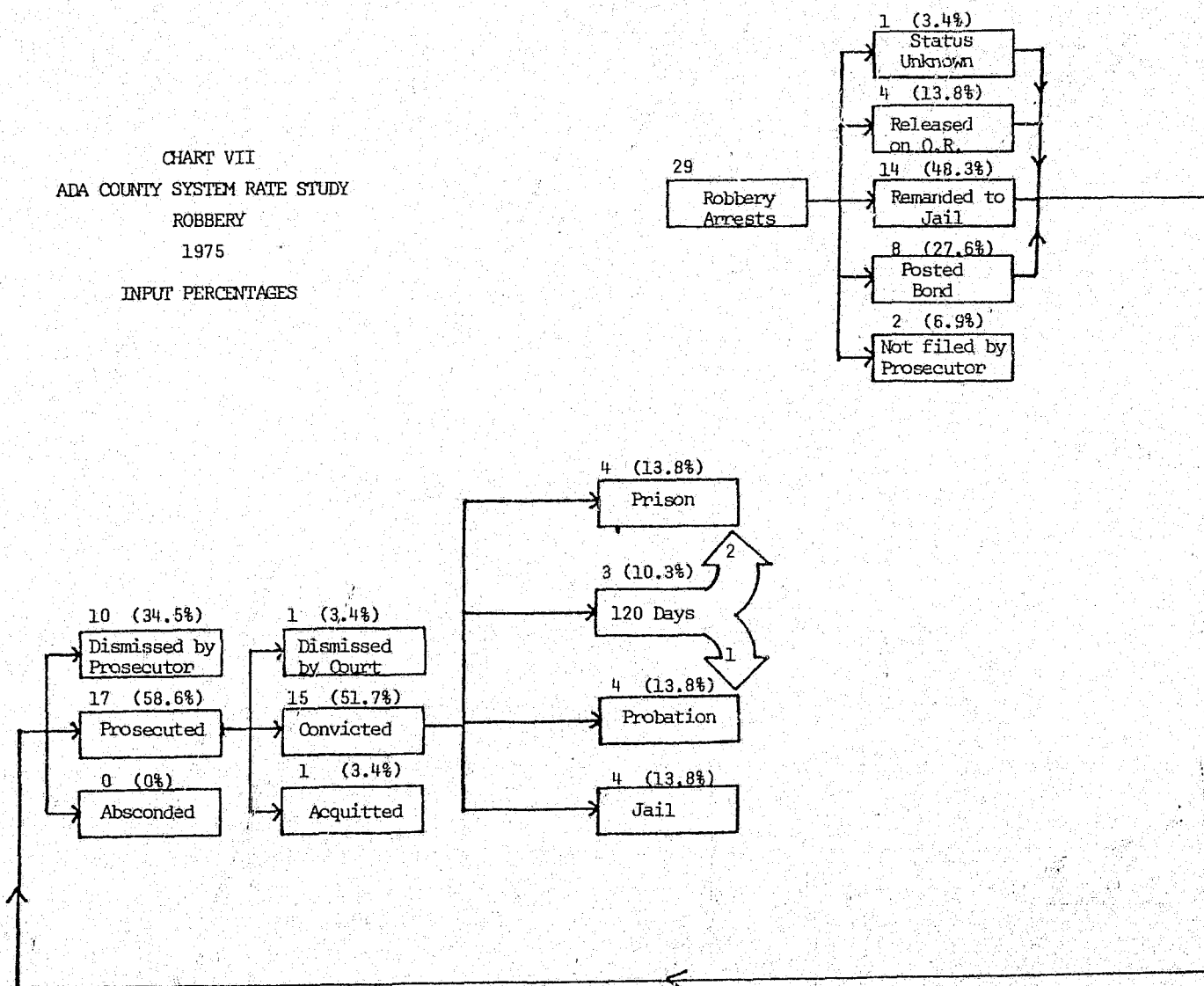
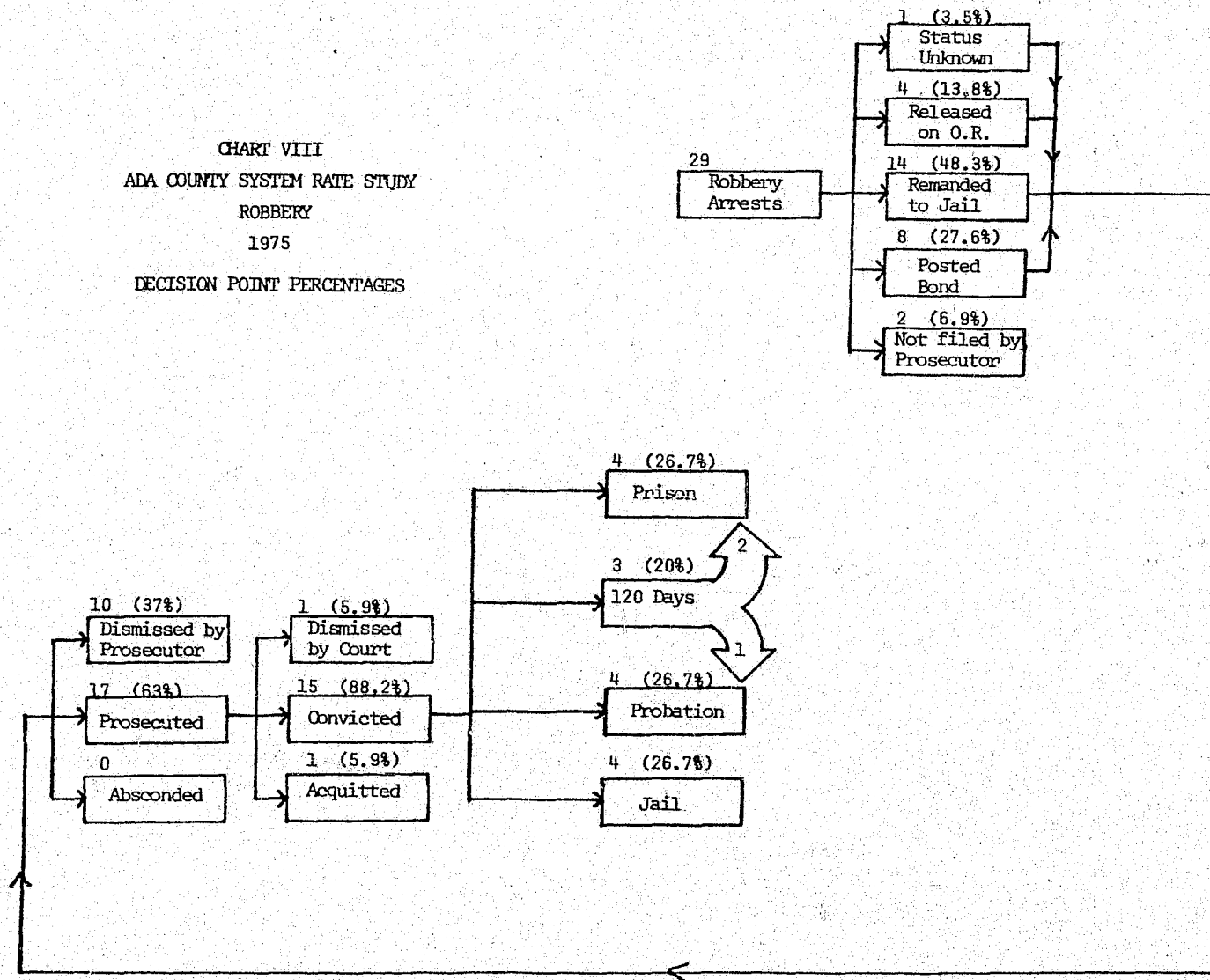
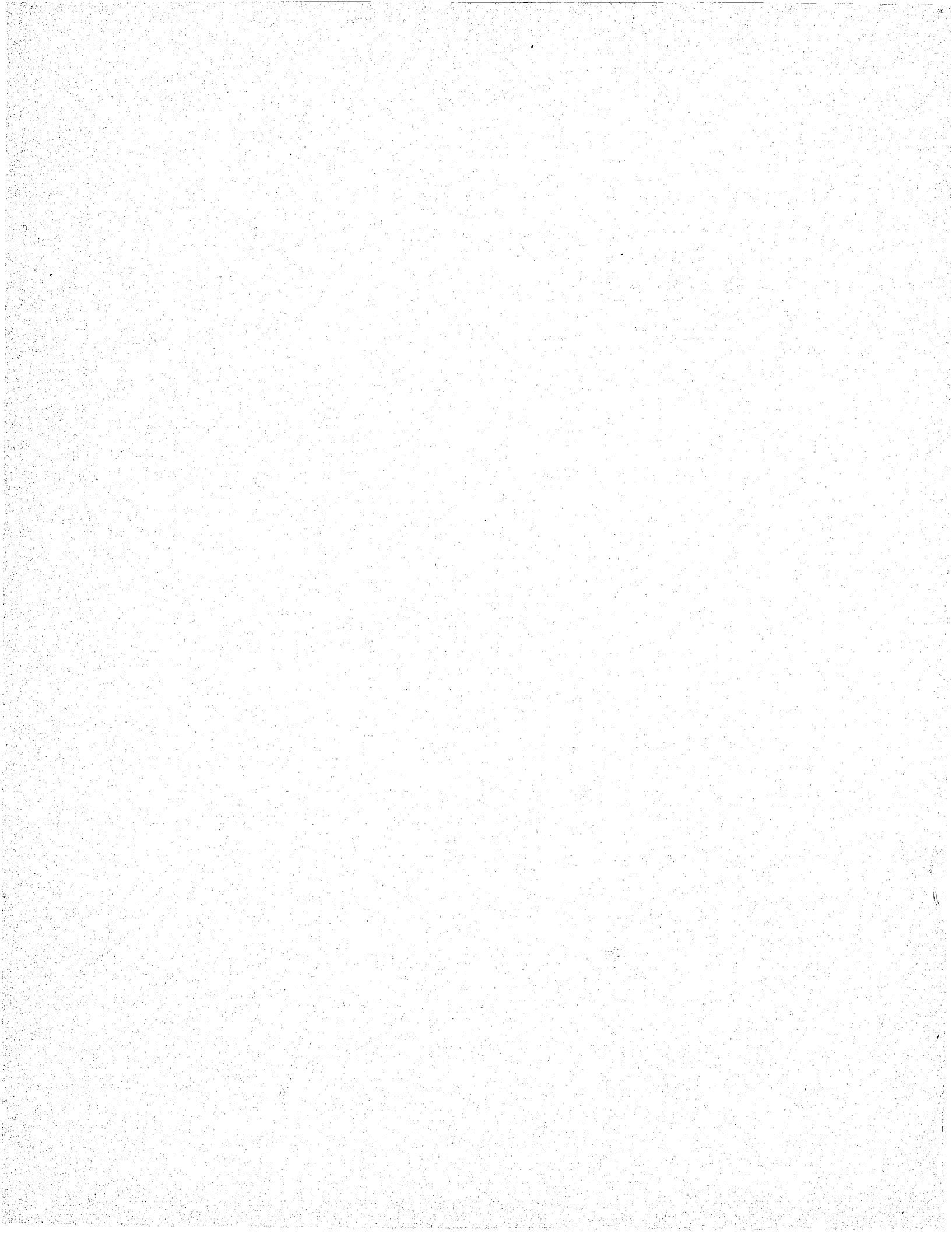


CHART VIII
 ADA COUNTY SYSTEM RATE STUDY
 ROBBERY
 1975
 DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES





Prosecution

Table 46 describes the results of prosecution and indicates that 22.2% of the robbery cases prosecuted reached disposition at the magistrate level; the remaining 77.8% were bound over to district court. In all, 17 persons -- 58.6% of those arrested -- were prosecuted for robbery.

TABLE 46
ANALYSIS OF CASES PROSECUTED
ADA COUNTY ROBBERY STUDY
1975

| Results of Prosecution | Magistrate Court | District Court | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Dismissed by court | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Dismissed by prosecutor | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Acquitted by jury | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Convicted by jury - robbery | N/A | 2 | 2 |
| Convicted by jury - lesser crime | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| Pleaded guilty to robbery | N/A | 6 | 6 |
| Pleaded guilty to lesser crime | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Total | 6 (22.2%) | 21 (77.8%) | 27 (100%) |

Convictions

The State convicted 88.2% of the 17 individuals prosecuted for robbery. Most (86.7%) of the convictions resulted from guilty pleas by the defendant: 46.7% pled guilty to a lesser offense and 40% to the original charge of robbery. The remaining 13.3% were convicted of robbery by a jury.

Convictions and dismissals are detailed by sex in Table 47. From information in Tables 45 and 47, it can be concluded that females accounted for 13.8% of the robbery arrests in Ada County, 6.7% of the convictions and 27.3% of the dismissals. Males accounted for 86.2% of the arrests, 93.3% of the convictions and 72.7% of the dismissals.

TABLE 47
CONVICTIONS AND DISPOSITIONS BY SEX
ADA COUNTY ROBBERY STUDY
1975

| Magistrate Court | | | | | District Court | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------|---|-----|----------------|------|---------|-----|---|------|-----------------------|------|----|-------|------------------|---|-------|--|
| Sex | Conv. of Lesser Crime | | | | Dis. | | Acqt'd. | | | | Conv. of Lesser Crime | | | | Conv. of Robbery | | Total | |
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | | |
| M | 1 | 4.3 | 2 | 8.7 | 7 | 30.4 | 1 | 4.3 | 4 | 7.4 | 8 | 34.8 | 23 | 100.0 | | | | |
| F | 3 | 75.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 100.0 | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 14.8 | 2 | 7.4 | 7 | 25.9 | 1 | 3.7 | 5 | 18.5 | 8 | 29.6 | 27 | 100.0 | | | | |

It is interesting to note that in burglary arrests percentages of females remained fairly consistent at about 5% throughout every state of the Criminal Justice System (see page 132), whereas in robbery arrests percentages of females were higher for dismissals and lower for convictions compared to the percentage arrested.

From Table 47 it can be concluded that 55.5% of the 27 persons considered for prosecution were convicted, 3.7% were acquitted, and 40.7% dismissed.

Dismissals

Ten cases were dismissed upon motion of the prosecution and one dismissal was granted by the court in deference to another court's jurisdiction. Table 48 examines the grounds for dismissals in detail. The largest category was Insufficient Evidence. These eight cases represent 72.7% of all robbery dismissals, thereby releasing 27.6% of those arrested from prosecution. In six of those cases, the State felt the evidence did not support a charge of robbery against the defendant; in two cases the State felt it could not successfully proceed following suppression of the defendants' confessions.

The remaining three dismissals did not release the defendant from the Criminal Justice System, but resulted in the dismissal of robbery charges on the grounds that the defendant was being otherwise prosecuted. These "economic dismissals" comprised 27.3% of all dismissals or 10.3% of all arrests.

When all 11 dismissals are considered, together with two cases the State declined to file, a total of 13 cases out of 29 were eventually not prosecuted. Thus 44.8% of all adult robbery arrests in Ada County were not prosecuted and 55.2% of all arrests concluded in either convictions or acquittals of defendants.

TABLE 48
DISMISSALS AND CASES NOT PROSECUTED
ADA COUNTY ROBBERY STUDY

| Dismissals: 11 | | 1975 |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Order of Frequency | Reason | Frequency |
| 1 | Insufficient Evidence | |
| | a. Insufficient Evidence - 6 | 8 |
| | b. Suppression of Confession - 2 | |
| 2 | Economic Dismissals by Prosecutor | 2 |
| | a. For plea of guilty to another charge - 2 | |
| 3 | Economic Dismissal by Court | 1 |
| | a. Defer Jurisdiction | |
| Charges Not Filed: 2 | | |
| | Charges not filed | 2 |
| | Reasons unknown | |
| Total cases not Prosecuted | | 13 |

Table 49 details sentencing alternatives chosen in robbery cases. Eight persons (53.3% of those convicted) were convicted of the original robbery charge, five (33.3%) of some other felony, and two (13.3%) of a misdemeanor. Of four persons granted probation, only one was convicted of robbery, but all had been convicted of felonies. Of three persons granted probation with some jail time, two had been convicted of felonies (one robbery, one grand larceny) and one of a misdemeanor (battery). The "Jail Only" sentence was for a misdemeanor conviction.

TABLE 49
ANALYSIS OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES IMPOSED
ADA COUNTY ROBBERY STUDY
1975

| Convictions | Number of Cases Involved | Males | Females | Sentence | Imposed by Magistrate Judge | Imposed by District Court Judge |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Robbery (F) | 1 | 1 | 0) | Probation | | 4 |
| Burglary (F) | 2 | 2 | 0) | | | |
| Accessory to a Felony (F) | 1 | 0 | 1) | | | |
| Robbery (F) | 1 | 1 |) | Probation and Jail | | 1 |
| Grand Larceny (F) | 1 | 1 |) | | | 1 |
| Battery (M) | 1 | 1 |) | | 1 | 0 |
| Attempted Petit Larceny (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 | Jail Only | 1 | 0 |
| Robbery (F) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 120 Day + Probation | | 1 |
| Robbery (F) | 1 | 1 | 0) | 120 Day + Probation | | 2 |
| Accessory to a Felony (F) | 1 | 1 | 0) | | | |
| Robbery (F) | 4 | 4 | 0 | Prison | | 4 |
| Total | 15 | 14 | 1 | | 2 | 13 |

(F) = Felony

(M) = Misdemeanor

None of the four individuals sentenced to prison had left that facility as of June 1, 1977. In three cases wherein the court retained jurisdiction for 120 days, two individuals were released at the end of 120 days and one was detained to serve a prison term. He is also still an inmate. For percentage figures for sentencing, refer Charts VII and VIII, pages 101 and 102.

Ada County Juvenile Robbery Offenders

Nine juveniles were petitioned into juvenile court for robberies in Ada County in 1975. (The Idaho UCR shows 11 robbery arrests in 1975. Flow charts are presented here, but no conclusions were drawn because of the small number. Court hearings were held in all nine cases. One case was dismissed and the remaining eight juveniles were found within the purview of the YRA, two on original charges, three on reduced charges, and three on other charges. Three juveniles were placed in the custody of Health and Welfare and five were granted probation. In four cases other conditions were also imposed.

At the time of the 1975 robbery offense study none of the nine were on probation for a prior offense. Three of the nine had a prior contact with the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, one for a criminal offense and two on both status and criminal offenses. Six had no record prior to the 1975 robbery offense.

CHART IX

Ada County Juvenile Court

SYSTEMS RATE MODEL

1975 ROBBERY PETITIONS

INPUT PERCENTAGES

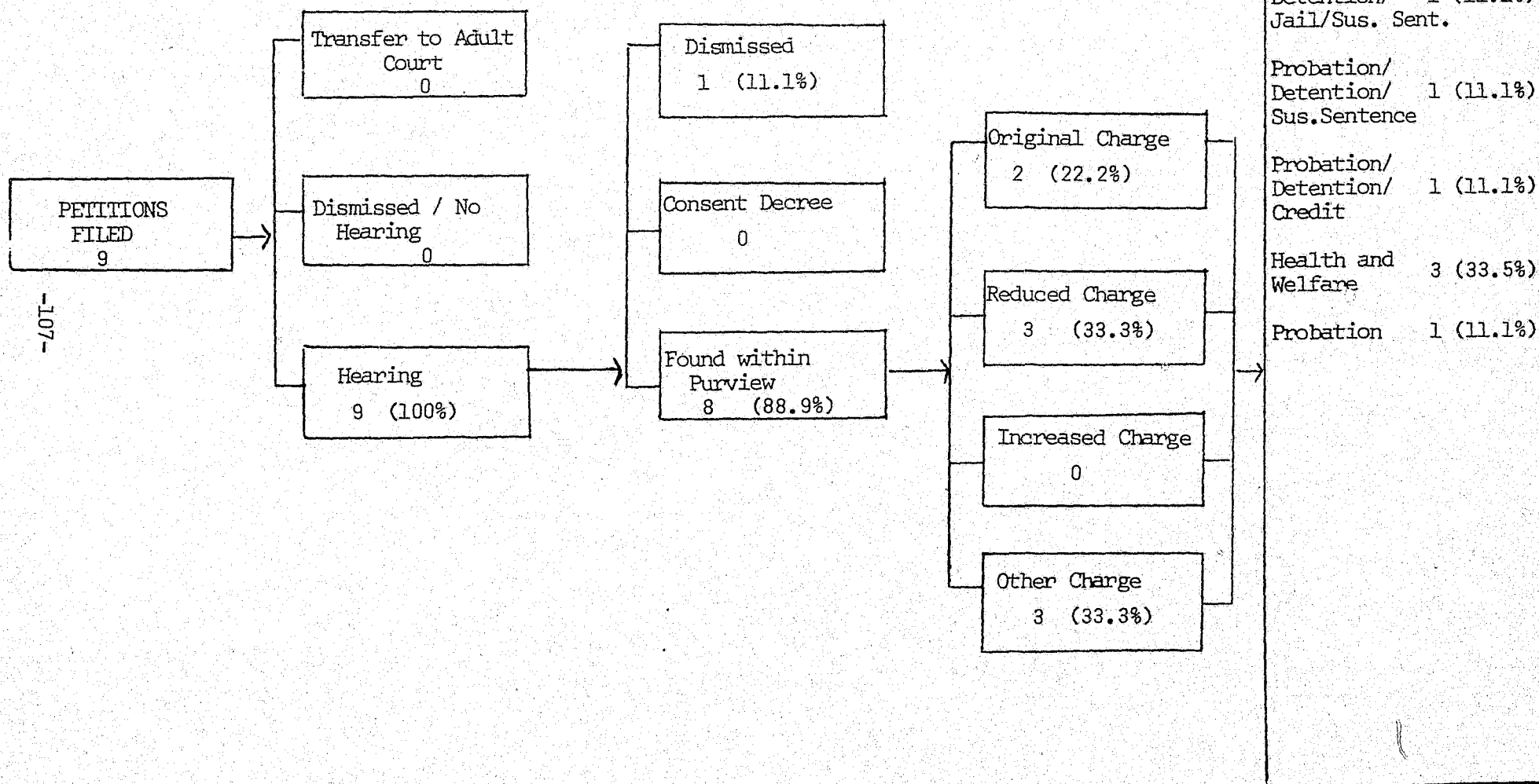
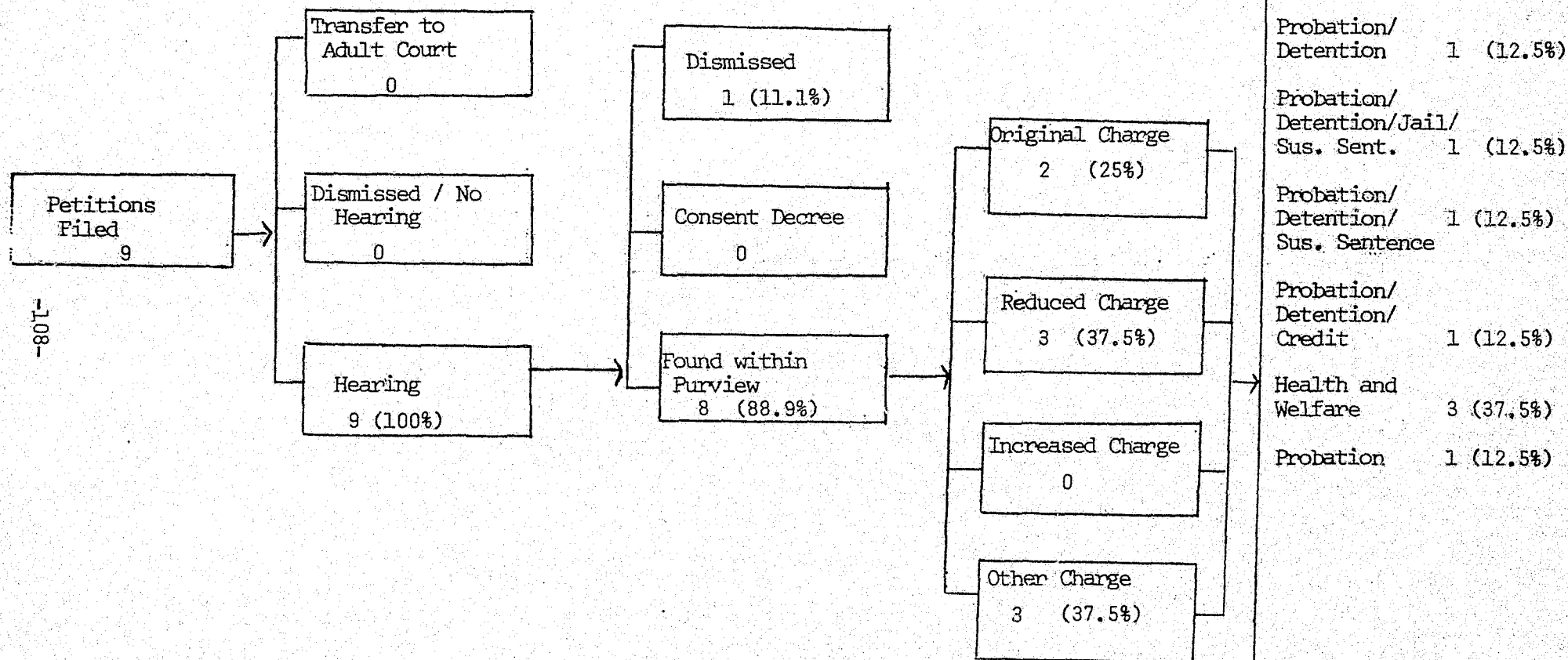


CHART X
 ADA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
 SYSTEMS RATE MODEL
 1975 ROBBERY PETITIONS
 DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES



SUBSEQUENT ARREST INFORMATION

Criminal histories (CH) were obtained from the Department of Law Enforcement for defendants identified in the SAC Six-Area Study of 1975 robbery cases. Arrests before and after the 1975 arrests were reviewed; however, this section concerns only subsequent felony criminal activity recorded in criminal histories prior to July 1, 1977. Whenever available, both State (Criminal Identification Bureau) and National (Federal Bureau of Investigation) CH's were analyzed.

Subsequent felony arrest information is presented in Table 50, below, to facilitate comparison and then is discussed by individual categories and types of arrests.

TABLE 50
SUBSEQUENT FELONY ARRESTS OF ROBBERY OFFENDERS
SAC SIX-AREA STUDY
1975

| Disposition | Total Number | Number with Subsequent Felony Arrests | Percent | Number Felony Arrests |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| No further information | 8 | 2 | 25 | 3 |
| Fail to appear | 1 | Unknown | | |
| Dismissed | 25 | 9 | 36 | 24 |
| Acquittals | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prison | 9 | 2 | 22.2 | 3 |
| Prison-retained jurisdiction | 16 | 6 | 37.5 | 6 |
| Probation | 12 | 2 | 16.7 | 3 |
| Jail-probation | 8 | 1 | 12.5 | 2 |
| Jail | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 83 | 22 | 26.5 | 41 |

Fail to appear: No records were available for the one offender in this category.

Dismissed: Nine of 25 offenders (36%) have had 24 arrests since their 1975 robbery arrest:

- 9 burglary
- 3 robbery
- 4 forgery
- 2 grand larceny
- 2 delivery of controlled substance
- 1 possession stolen motor vehicle
- 1 embezzlement
- 1 burglary/arson
- 1 fail to appear
- 24 Total

Acquittals: The one defendant acquitted of robbery charges had no known arrests subsequent to the 1975 robbery arrest.

Prison: Two of the nine (22.2%) given straight prison time have since been arrested three times for the following offenses:

1 burglary
1 escape
1 assault and battery on a correctional officer
3 Total

Prison-retained jurisdiction: Six of the 16 (37.5%) sentenced to prison with court-retained jurisdiction for 120 or 180 days are each known to have been arrested once after the 1975 robbery arrest:

2 felony possession of marijuana
2 burglary
1 burglary/assault with deadly weapon
1 account-closed check
6 Total

Probation: Of the 12 defendants granted probation, two (16.7%) have had three subsequent arrests:

2 grand larceny
1 burglary
3 Total

Jail Probation: One of the eight (12.5%) sentenced to serve time in jail and also placed on probation has had two subsequent arrests:

1 grand larceny
1 burglary
2 Total

Jail: Of the three defendants who served time in jail and had no probation imposed by the court, none have had any subsequent felony arrests.

Twenty-two of the 83 (26.5%) offenders have had felony arrest(s) subsequent to the 1975 robbery arrest. The category with the highest percent of re-arrests was the Prison-Retained Jurisdiction category, followed closely by the Dismissed category.

As can be seen from the above information, robbers re-enter the system on a variety of felony offenses, both Part I and Part II. The 41 arrests involved a total of 17 different types of offenses.

Sixteen of the 41 (39%) offenses for which the re-arrests occurred involved burglaries. Only three were re-arrested for robberies, and one of these three was involved in a burglary.

The following two summary tables illustrate the robbery crime problem at the county and local level. Table 51, below, ranks each county both Statewide and by Region on the following three measurements: index, rate-per-100,000 population, and average crime rate change over a four-year period (1973-1976). Also shown is an overall rank Statewide and within each Region obtained after summing each of the first three ranks. Table 52, page 112 and 113, shows the index, rate per 100,000 population and ranks each of the 94 agencies that report UCR information on these two crime measurements. Also shown is the average robbery rate change.

TABLE 51

IDAHO COUNTY RANKINGS FOR ROBBERY BY INCIDENCE,
RATE PER 100,000, AVERAGE RATE CHANGE SINCE 1973,

| AND AVERAGE RATE (1975) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| County | Index | State Rank | Region Rank | Crime Rate | State Rank | Region Rank | Average Rate Change | State Rank | Region Rank | Sum of State Ranks | Rank of Sum of State Ranks | Sum of Region Ranks | Rank of Sum of Region Ranks | |
| REGION I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benewah | 0 | 35 | 8.5 | -- | 35 | 8.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 8 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 25 | 8 | |
| Bonner | 3 | 15 | 4.5 | 15.8 | 18 | 4 | 1.4 | 19 | 6 | 52 | 16.5 | 14.5 | 4.5 | |
| Boundary | 1 | 22 | 5 | 11.8 | 21 | 5 | 3.9 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 55.5 | 20 | 14.5 | 4.5 | |
| Clearwater | 5 | 35 | 8.5 | -- | 35 | 8.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 8 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 25 | 8 | |
| Idaho | 0 | 35 | 8.5 | -- | 35 | 8.5 | -2.5 | 38 | 10 | 108.0 | 40 | 27 | 17 | |
| Kootenai | 20 | 4 | 1 | 48.9 | 5 | 2 | 3.9 | 12.5 | 35 | 21.5 | 5 | 6.5 | 2 | |
| Latah | 3 | 15 | 4.5 | 10.4 | 22 | 5 | 2.2 | 18 | 5 | 55 | 19 | 15.5 | 6 | |
| Lewiston | 0 | 35 | 8.5 | -- | 35 | 8.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 8 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 25 | 8 | |
| Porter | 18 | 6 | 2 | 55.6 | 3 | 1 | 4.0 | 10.5 | 2 | 19.5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | |
| Shoshone | 7 | 10 | 3 | 36.4 | 7 | 3 | 7.0 | 7 | 1 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 3 | |
| REGION II | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 101 | 1 | 1 | 72.0 | 1 | 1 | 9.4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | |
| Adams | 0 | 35 | 9 | -- | 35 | 9 | 0 | 27.5 | 6.5 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 24.5 | 8.5 | |
| Boise | 0 | 35 | 9 | -- | 35 | 9 | 0 | 27.5 | 6.5 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 24.5 | 8.5 | |
| Boysen | 3 | 3 | 2 | 42.9 | 6 | 2 | 6.1 | 8 | 5 | 17.0 | 3 | 9 | 2.5 | |
| Elmore | 5 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 25.4 | 14 | 5 | -3.9 | 41 | 10 | 67.5 | 22 | 18.5 | 6 | |
| Idaho | 0 | 35 | 9 | -- | 35 | 9 | -3.3 | 40 | 9 | 110 | 41 | 27 | 10 | |
| Payette | 1 | 22 | 6.5 | 13.1 | 19 | 7 | -0.2 | 35 | 8 | 76 | 23 | 21.5 | 7 | |
| Payette | 5 | 12.5 | 3.5 | 33.3 | 12 | 4 | 6.6 | 4 | 3 | 28.5 | 8 | 10.5 | 4 | |
| Valley | 2 | 22 | 6.5 | 22.0 | 17 | 6 | 7.3 | 4 | 4 | 45 | 14 | 16.5 | 5 | |
| Washington | 3 | 15 | 5 | 34.6 | 10 | 3 | 11.5 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 7 | 9 | 2.5 | |
| REGION III | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bannock | 59 | 2 | 1 | 106.9 | 1 | 1 | 18.7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| Bar Lake | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | -5.6 | 43 | 23 | 113 | 43 | 60 | 23 | |
| Bingham | 10 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 20.0 | 13 | 6 | 4.7 | 9 | 3 | 30.5 | 9 | 13.5 | 2 | |
| Blaine | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | -9.7 | 44 | 24 | 114 | 44 | 61 | 24 | |
| Bonneville | 21 | 5 | 2 | 35.9 | 8 | 3 | -3.0 | 39 | 21 | 52 | 16.5 | 26 | 9 | |
| Butte | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Camas | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Caribou | 2 | 17.5 | 7.5 | 24.0 | 16 | 8 | 2.7 | 16 | 7 | 49.5 | 15 | 22.5 | 7 | |
| Cassia | 10 | 8.5 | 4.5 | 51.8 | 4 | 2 | 0.5 | 20 | 9 | 32.5 | 10 | 15.5 | 4 | |
| Clark | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Custer | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Franklin | 1 | 22 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 20 | 9 | 4.0 | 10.5 | 4 | 52.5 | 18 | 23.5 | 8 | |
| Idaho | 1 | 22 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 23 | 10 | -0.3 | 36 | 19 | 81 | 24 | 39.5 | 11 | |
| Idaho | 1 | 22 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 24 | 11 | -2.4 | 37 | 20 | 83 | 25 | 41.5 | 12 | |
| Jefferson | 1 | 22 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 25 | 12 | 2.8 | 15 | 6 | 62 | 21 | 28.5 | 10 | |
| Jerome | 0 | 35 | 13.5 | -- | 35 | 13.5 | -5.5 | 42 | 22 | 112 | 42 | 59 | 22 | |
| Idaho | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Idaho | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Idaho | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Minidoka | 6 | 11 | 6 | 34.3 | 11 | 5 | 3.8 | 14 | 5 | 36 | 12 | 16 | 5 | |
| Idaho | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Idaho | 2 | 17.5 | 7.5 | 24.2 | 15 | 7 | 8.1 | 5 | 2 | 37.5 | 13 | 16.5 | 6 | |
| Idaho | 0 | 35 | 18.5 | -- | 35 | 18.5 | 0 | 27.5 | 14 | 97.5 | 32.5 | 51 | 17 | |
| Twin Falls | 16 | 7 | 3 | 35.3 | 9 | 4 | 2.4 | 17 | 8 | 33.0 | 11 | 15 | 3 | |

Note: Ties in ranks are averaged

ROBBERY INDEX, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
AND AVERAGE RATE CHANGE BY AGENCIES
1976

| | Index | Index Rank | Rate | Rate Rank | Average Rate Change |
|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|
| REGION I | | | | | |
| Benewah SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Bonner SO | 1 | 38.5 | 7.4 | 47 | -0.1 |
| Sandpoint PD | 2 | 26.5 | 36.4 | 24 | 4.4 |
| Boundary SO | 1 | 38.5 | 25.2 | 29 | 8.4 |
| Bonniers Ferry PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Clearwater SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Pierce PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | - |
| Idaho SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -3.5 |
| Grangeville PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Kootenai SO | 3 | 20.5 | 13.2 | 39 | -1.4 |
| Coeur d'Alene PD | 16 | 5.5 | 88.9 | 5 | 8.2 |
| Post Falls PD | 3 | 20.5 | 68.8 | 9 | 15.8 |
| Latah SO | 1 | 38.5 | 8.4 | 46 | 2.8 |
| Moscow PD | 2 | 26.5 | 11.9 | 42 | 1.8 |
| Lewis SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Nez Perce SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Lewiston PD | 18 | 4 | 58.1 | 14 | 2.9 |
| Shoshone SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -2.4 |
| Kellogg PD | 4 | 15.5 | 110.7 | 3 | 36.9 |
| Osburn PD | 1 | 38.5 | 46.9 | 19 | 46.9 |
| Pinehurst PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | xx |
| Smelterville PD | 2 | 26.5 | 244.2 | 1 | -- |
| Wallace PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -31.0 |

REGION II

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|------|------|----|-------|
| Ada SO | 22 | 3 | 72.5 | 8 | 21.1 |
| Boise PD | 76 | 1 | 76.0 | 7 | 6.1 |
| Garden City PD | 1 | 38.5 | 28.4 | 26 | 14.2 |
| Kuna PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Meridian PD | 3 | 20.5 | 46.2 | 20 | 15.4 |
| Adams SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Boise SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Canyon SO | 6 | 12 | 19.1 | 35 | 0.5 |
| Caldwell PD | 11 | 9 | 63.8 | 10 | -14.4 |
| Nampa PD | 14 | 7 | 59.4 | 12 | 2.8 |
| Elmore SO | 1 | 38.5 | 8.8 | 45 | 0.1 |
| Mountain Home PD | 4 | 15.5 | 48.2 | 18 | -12.6 |
| Gem SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Emmett PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -7.7 |
| Owyhee SO | 1 | 38.5 | 23.1 | 31 | 1.8 |
| Homedale PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Payette SO | 1 | 38.5 | 16.0 | 37 | 5.3 |
| Fruitland PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -27.7 |
| New Plymouth PD | 1 | 38.5 | 88.2 | 5 | - |
| Payette PD | 3 | 20.5 | 55.0 | 15 | 11.5 |
| Valley SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Cascade PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| McCall PD | 1 | 38.5 | 32.9 | 25 | 11.0 |
| Washington SO | 2 | 26.5 | 49.2 | 17 | 16.4 |
| Weiser PD | 1 | 38.5 | 21.7 | 33 | 7.2 |

(Robbery Index, rate per 100,000 pop., contd.)

| | Index | Index Rank | Rate | Rate Rank | Average Rate Change |
|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|
| REGION III | | | | | |
| Bannock SO | 3 | 20.5 | 38.4 | 23 | 2.0 |
| Chubbuck PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -25.4 |
| Pocatello PD | 56 | 2 | 131.6 | 2 | 25.3 |
| Bear Lake SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -9.8 |
| Montpelier PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Bingham SO | 3 | 20.5 | 15.7 | 38 | 1.7 |
| Blackfoot PD | 7 | 11 | 60.9 | 11 | 9.4 |
| Shelley PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Blaine SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -8.0 |
| Hailey PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | - |
| Ketchum PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -13.3 |
| Sun Valley PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Bonneville SO | 5 | 13.5 | 23.4 | 30 | 0.8 |
| Idaho Falls PD | 16 | 5.5 | 43.1 | 21 | -4.7 |
| Butte SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Arco PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Camas SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Caribou SO | 1 | 38.5 | 22.3 | 32 | -3.0 |
| Soda Springs PD | 1 | 38.5 | 25.9 | 27 | 8.6 |
| Cassia SO | 2 | 26.5 | 19.0 | 36 | 6.3 |
| Burley PD | 8 | 10 | 91.2 | 4 | -5.0 |
| Clark SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Custer SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Franklin SO | 1 | 38.5 | 12.0 | 41 | 4.0 |
| Fremont SO | 1 | 38.5 | 10.0 | 44 | -0.3 |
| Gooding SO | 1 | 38.5 | 12.8 | 40 | -0.7 |
| Gooding PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Jefferson SO | 1 | 38.5 | 10.2 | 43 | 3.4 |
| Rigby PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Jerome SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -6.1 |
| Jerome PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -5.0 |
| Lemhi SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Salmon PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Lincoln SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Madison SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Rexburg PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Minidoka SO | 5 | 13.5 | 40.0 | 22 | 5.3 |
| Rupert PD | 1 | 38.5 | 20.0 | 34 | 0.1 |
| Oneida SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Power SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| American Falls PD | 2 | 26.5 | 58.8 | 13 | 19.6 |
| Teton SO | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Twin Falls SO | 4 | 15.5 | 25.5 | 28 | 8.5 |
| Buhl PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | -10.2 |
| Kimberly PD | 0 | 71 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Twin Falls PD | 12 | 8 | 49.5 | 16 | -1.2 |

Ties in rank were averaged.

Pinehurst failed to participate- July-December, 1976.

Average rate change was based on four years of data (1973-1976) except for the following agencies:

Bonniers Ferry PD, Osburn PD, Cascade PD, and Kimberly PD, were based on two years of data (1975-1976).

Post Falls PD, Garden City PD, Kuna PD, Caldwell PD, Fruitland PD, and Chubbuck PD, were based on three years of data (1974-1976).

Pierce PD, Smelterville PD, New Plymouth PD, Hailey PD, were not calculated since 1976 is the first year they reported separately.

A Survey of Burglary

The Idaho Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) define burglary as any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. In that publication, burglary is divided into three categories: (1) Forcible entry, (2) Unlawful entry, and (3) Attempted forcible entry.

TRENDS

Reported burglaries decreased slightly in 1976 over 1975. A plot of the burglary rate-per-100,000 in Idaho looks very similar to the frequency plot, as can be seen in Figure 37, page 115. However another increase is estimated for 1977 in both the reported frequency and the rate/100,000. Table 53 below shows the burglary rate in Idaho compared to the national burglary rate as listed by the FBI Annual Report. Not only is the burglary rate in Idaho increasing, but it is rapidly approaching the national rate (from 50% in 1968 to 70% in 1975).

TABLE 53

BURGLARY PER 100,000 POPULATION, IDAHO, U.S., AND WESTERN STATES
1968-1976

| Year | Idaho | U.S.* | Western* States |
|------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| 1968 | 470.6 | 932.3 | 1,347.3 |
| 1969 | 590.0 | 984.1 | 1,437.1 |
| 1970 | 673.6 | 1,084.9 | 1,541.8 |
| 1971 | 741.8 | 1,163.5 | 1,653.1 |
| 1972 | 754.6 | 1,140.8 | 1,687.2 |
| 1973 | 848.7 | 1,222.5 | 1,766.1 |
| 1974 | 988.3 | 1,437.7 | 1,929.9 |
| 1975 | 1,066.0 | 1,525.9 | 2,029.4 |
| 1976 | 1,036.1 | 1,439.4 | 1,962.1 |

*Crime in the U.S. - 1968-1976, FBI

Another interesting trend is the changing ratio of residential versus non-residential burglaries in Idaho. Table 54 shows the percentages since 1974 in the State.

TABLE 54

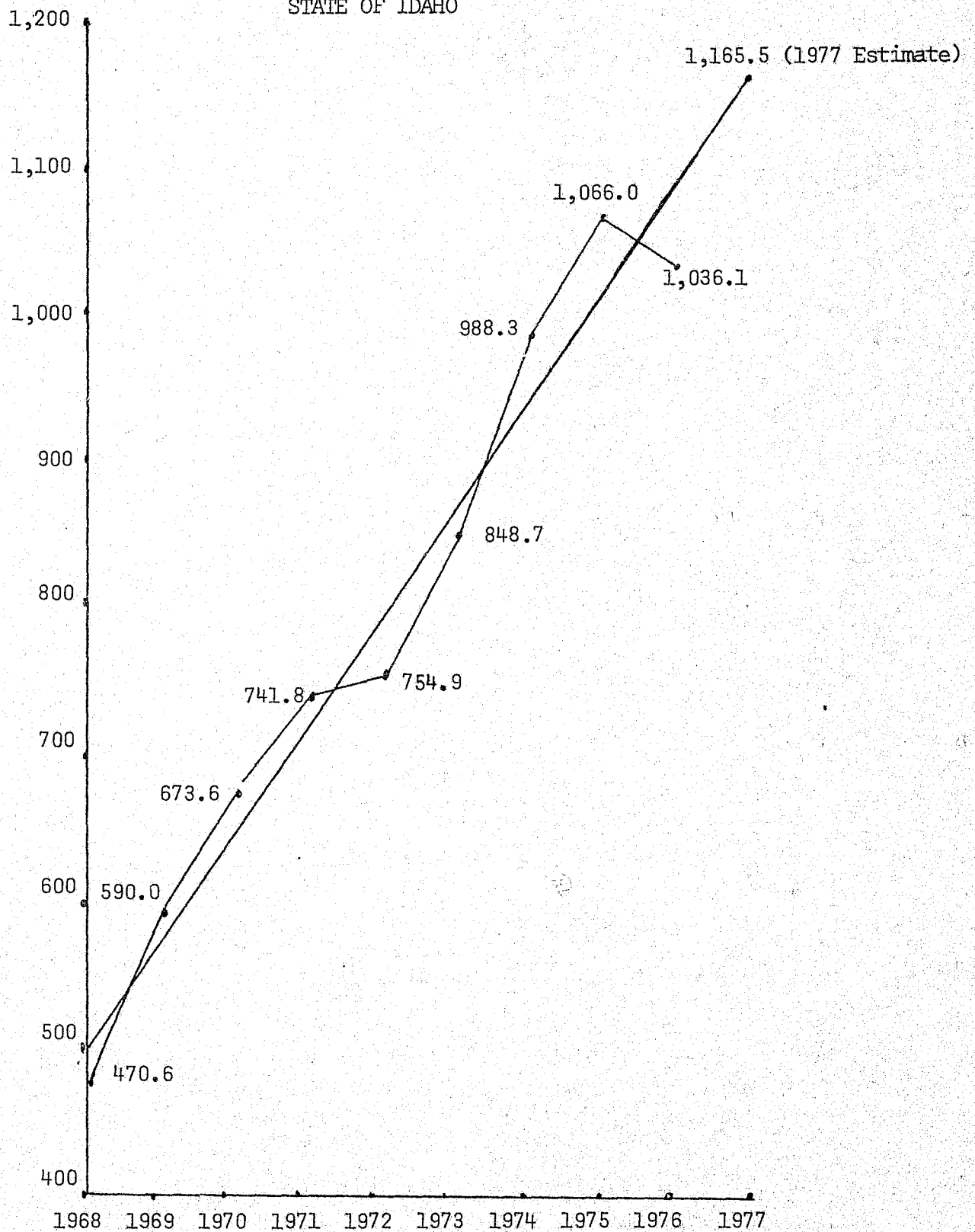
RESIDENTIAL vs. NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

1974-1976*

| Year | Residential Burglaries (% of Total) | Non- Residential Burglaries (% of Total) |
|------|---|---|
| 1974 | 52.5 | 47.5 |
| 1975 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| 1976 | 59.8 | 40.2 |

*Idaho UCR, 1974, 1975, 1976

FIGURE 37
BURGLARY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
1968 - 1976 AND 1977 ESTIMATE
STATE OF IDAHO



The 1975 United States UCR gives a national figure of 64% for residential burglaries. In Idaho the percentage of residential burglaries has increased each year since 1974 to the present. Not only did the percentage of residential burglaries increase during 1976, but the actual number reported increased even though total reported burglaries decreased. Thus, all the decrease was reported in the non-residential category.

TIME OF OCCURRENCE

It is very difficult to determine the time a burglary offense was committed. The 1976 Idaho UCR and special burglary studies conducted by the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) both report large numbers of burglaries for which the time of day was unknown. This was especially true for residential burglaries since many occurred while the occupant had been gone for several days. The 1976 Idaho UCR reported more burglaries in the residential unknown category than for either residential burglaries were reported in the unknown category and, as would be expected, most of them were reported as occurring at night. Special burglary studies by the SAC showed that most of the unknown non-residential burglaries occurred on weekends or holidays while the establishments were closed.

The day of the week was also difficult to determine for burglaries since many of them occurred the prior night, but it was not known if the offense happened before or after midnight. In two studies of 1975 burglaries (Coeur d'Alene and Nampa) conducted by SAC, burglaries were sorted by week for those offenses where sufficient information was available to make a determination. The numbers from the two studies were combined in order to make the frequencies large enough in each category for statistical analysis. The table of burglaries by the week is given on the following page. A chi-square goodness of fit test yields rejection of a uniform distribution hypothesis at the .05 level. Thus, the burglaries per week in this table do not have a consistent 11.7 average from week to week. Notice the big jump in burglaries per week starting with week 37 (September 10-16) and the decrease after week 47 (November 19-25). The period from the ninth week (February 26-March 4) through the seventeenth week (April 23-29) was a relatively low period.

METHOD OF ENTRY

From Table 56, it can be seen that approximately one-third of the burglaries in Idaho for 1974-1975 involved no-force entries. The percentage of no-force entries increased to 36% in 1976.

TABLE 56
BURGLARY BY TYPE OF ENTRY*
IDAHO
1974-1976

| Type | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Forcible entries | 62.0% | 62.6% | 57.3% |
| Unlawful entries | | | |
| no force | 32.0% | 31.5% | 36.1% |
| Attempted | 6.0% | 5.9% | 6.6% |

*Idaho UCR, 1974, 1975, 1976

TABLE 57
BURGLARY BY WEEK
NAMPA - COEUR d'ALENE
1975

| <u>Month</u> | <u>Week</u> | <u>#</u> | <u>Burglaries</u> |
|--------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| January | 1-7 | 1 | 17 |
| | 8-14 | 2 | 3 |
| | 15-21 | 3 | 5 |
| | 22-28 | 4 | 6 |
| | 29-4 | 5 | 14 |
| February | 5-11 | 6 | 14 |
| | 12-18 | 7 | 15 |
| | 19-25 | 8 | 12 |
| | 26-4 | 9 | 6 |
| | 5-11 | 10 | 7 |
| March | 12-18 | 11 | 7 |
| | 19-25 | 12 | 8 |
| | 26-1 | 13 | 13 |
| | 2-8 | 14 | 6 |
| | 9-15 | 15 | 6 |
| April | 16-22 | 16 | 9 |
| | 23-29 | 17 | 8 |
| | 30-6 | 18 | 12 |
| | 7-13 | 19 | 10 |
| | 14-20 | 20 | 10 |
| May | 21-27 | 21 | 13 |
| | 28-3 | 22 | 9 |
| | 4-10 | 23 | 13 |
| | 11-17 | 24 | 14 |
| | 18-24 | 25 | 12 |
| June | 25-1 | 26 | 14 |
| | 2-8 | 27 | 11 |
| | 9-15 | 28 | 11 |
| | 16-22 | 29 | 10 |
| | 23-29 | 30 | 8 |
| July | 30-5 | 31 | 3 |
| | 6-12 | 32 | 10 |
| | 19-19 | 33 | 4 |
| | 20-26 | 34 | 11 |
| | 27-2 | 35 | 10 |
| August | 3-9 | 36 | 7 |
| | 10-16 | 37 | 17 |
| | 17-23 | 38 | 19 |
| | 24-30 | 39 | 23 |
| | 1-7 | 40 | 11 |
| October | 8-14 | 41 | 20 |
| | 15-21 | 42 | 13 |
| | 22-28 | 43 | 21 |
| | 29-4 | 44 | 18 |
| | 5-11 | 45 | 16 |
| November | 12-18 | 46 | 21 |
| | 19-25 | 47 | 11 |
| | 26-2 | 48 | 10 |
| | 3-9 | 49 | 16 |
| | 10-16 | 50 | 9 |
| December | 17-23 | 51 | 15 |
| | 24-31 | 52 | 18 |
| | | | <u>606</u> |

No-force burglaries are one of the least reported Part I offenses, as seen from victim reporting data in Table 58. In fact, the table shows that the number of actual no-force burglaries could possibly outnumber the forcible entry burglaries. Additional information about burglary entries by location is presented in Tables 59 through 62 on the following pages.

TABLE 58
RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL
LEWISTON BURGLARY, 1974

| <u>Entry</u> | <u>Residential</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Non-Residential</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| No Force | 56 | 31.1 | 16 | 15.1 |
| Force | 83 | 46.1 | 30 | 75.5 |
| Unknown | 41 | 22.8 | 10 | 9.4 |
| Total | 180 | 100 % | 56 | 100 % |

TABLE 59
TYPE OF ENTRY
COEUR D'ALENE REPORTED BURGLARIES
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

| <u>Type of Entry</u> | <u>Non-Residential</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Residential</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|---|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Legal | 6 | 4.5 | 1 | .6 |
| Illegal - no force | 26 | 19.4 | 51 | 33.1 |
| Illegal - force | 78 | 58.2 | 66 | 42.9 |
| Attempted Illegal - no force | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Attempted Illegal - force | 4 | 3.0 | 3 | 1.9 |
| Unknown | 20 | 14.9 | 33 | 21.4 |
| No Entry (not used in figuring percent) | 0 | | 2 | |
| Total | 134 | 100 % | 156 | 99.9%* |

*Percentages may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 60
TYPE OF ENTRY
REPORTED BURGLARIES
NANPA POLICE DEPARTMENT
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

| Type of Entry | Non-Residential | Percent | Residential | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Illegal - no force | 21 | 16.1 | 42 | 29.8 |
| Illegal - force | 89 | 68.5 | 67 | 47.5 |
| Attempted Illegal - no force | 3 | 2.3 | 1 | .7 |
| Attempted Illegal - force | 2 | 1.5 | 24 | 17.0 |
| Unknown | 15 | 11.5 | 7 | 5.0 |
| No Entry (not used in figuring %) | 5 | | 0 | |
| Total | 135 | 99.9* | 141 | 100.0 |

*Percentages may not always equal 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 61
TYPE OF ENTRY
CALDWELL REPORTED BURGLARIES
1975 - 1976

Residential/Non-Residential Burglaries

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Percent Premises Locked at Time of Burglary | 1976 | 1975 |
| Residential | 61% | 66% |
| Commercial | 88% | 93% |
| Total | 70% | 80% |

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Entry Force For All Offenses - By Percent* | 1976 | 1975 |
| No Force | 36% | 26% |
| Force of Door | 28% | 38% |
| Force of Window | 24% | 25% |
| Force of Other Point | 4% | 3% |
| Unknown if Forced | 8% | 8% |

Entry Force by Category in Percents*

| | Residential | | Commercial | |
|----------------------|-------------|------|------------|------|
| | 1976 | 1975 | 1976 | 1975 |
| No Force | 43% | 37% | 22% | 15% |
| Force of Door | 26% | 34% | 32% | 43% |
| Force of Window | 24% | 20% | 26% | 30% |
| Force of Other Point | 0 | 0 | 11% | 5% |
| Unknown if Forced | 7% | 9% | 9% | 7% |

*Based on actual burglaries: does not include attempted burglaries nor unfounded.

TABLE 62
TYPE OF ENTRY
NAMPA REPORTED BURGLARIES
1976

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <u>Residential</u> | | |
| | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| Total Offenses | 207 | 100% |
| Forced Entry | 118 | 57 |
| No Force | 59 | 29 |
| Attempted | 30 | 14 |
| <u>Entry Force</u> | | |
| Total Offenses | 207 | 100% |
| No Force | 48 | 23 |
| Force of Door | 74 | 36 |
| Force of Window | 58 | 28 |
| Force other point | 2 | 1 |
| Force unknown | 25 | 12 |
| <u>Non-Residential</u> | | |
| Total Thefts | 95 | 100% |
| Forced Entry | 84 | 89 |
| Unlawful Entry | 7 | 7 |
| Attempted | 4 | 4 |
| <u>Entry Force</u> | | |
| Total offenses | 95 | 100% |
| No Force | 5 | 5 |
| Force of Door | 44 | 46 |
| Force of Window | 34 | 36 |
| Force other point | 9 | 10 |
| Force unknown | 3 | 3 |

From these tables it is apparent that of the burglary entries requiring no force, the residential locations outnumber the non-residential locations by two to one. Since the data is from four separate locations and is for different calendar years, the consistency of this situation becomes quite certain.

POINTS OF ENTRY

Because of the large number of unknowns, few conclusions can be drawn from the following tables which give the points of entry for the burglaries. It is the suspicion of the researchers that in many of these instances victims and police were able to determine how entry was gained, but officers failed to include this information on offense reports. Of the known locations, doors were the most frequent points of entry for both residential and non-residential burglaries in all four studies thus supporting previous statements concerning no-force entries. For the Caldwell and Nampa 1976 analysis of entries, refer to Tables 60 and 61, page 119.

TABLE 63
POINT OF ENTRY
LEWISTON BURGLARIES
1974

| Point of Entry | Residential | % | Non-Residential | % |
|------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Door | 78 | 37.8 | 48 | 45.7 |
| Window | 42 | 23.3 | 33 | 31.4 |
| Garage door | 4 | 2.2 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Adjacent premise | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.0 |
| Basement | 9 | 5.0 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Other | 2 | 1.1 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Unknown | 55 | 30.6 | 16 | 15.2 |
| Total | 180 | 100.0 | 105 | 100.0 |

TABLE 64
POINT OF ENTRY
COEUR d'ALENE REPORTED BURGLARIES
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

| Point of Entry | Non-Residential | % | Residential | % |
|------------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------|
| Door | 58 | 43.2 | 68 | 43.6 |
| Window | 36 | 26.9 | 29 | 18.6 |
| Garage door | 0 | 0 | 13 | 8.3 |
| Adjacent premise | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basement | 2 | 1.5 | 3 | 1.9 |
| Ventilator | 1 | .7 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 5 | 3.7 | 4 | 2.6 |
| Unknown | 32 | 23.9 | 37 | 23.7 |
| None | | | 2 | 1.3 |
| Total | 134 | 99.9 | 156 | 100.0 |

TABLE 65
POINT OF ENTRY
NAMPA REPORTED BURGLARIES
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

| Point of Entry | Non-Residential | % | Residential | % |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|------|
| Door | 64 | 49.2 | 65 | 45.1 |
| Window | 36 | 27.7 | 33 | 23.4 |
| Garage door | 4 | 3.0 | 2 | 1.4 |
| Adjacent premise | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Basement | 1 | .8 | 4 | 2.8 |
| Ventilator | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 5 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Unknown | 20 | 15.4 | 37 | 26.2 |
| Total | 130 | 100.0 | 141 | 99.9 |

PROPERTY TARGETS

By combining the 1974 Lewiston study, the 1975 studies in Nampa, Coeur d'Alene, Caldwell, and the 1976 Caldwell and Nampa studies, over 1,550 burglaries were analyzed. Cash was the item most frequently taken in all studies with 371 (23.8%) reported instances of missing money missing. Other popular targets were televisions, radios, phonographs, stereos, and commercial and trade tools. Data from three studies (Nampa, Lewiston, and Coeur d'Alene) indicated that in 118 incidences (13.9%) victims found nothing missing.

VALUE LOSS

The dollar loss which resulted from the burglaries studied is listed in the following tables. It is significant to note that of the 374 non-residential burglaries which occurred in Lewiston, Coeur d'Alene, and Nampa the dollar loss category which showed the highest percentage was the \$0 loss category, excluding any damage done to the premises. The category with the greatest dollar loss for non-residential burglaries in these three studies was the \$200.00-\$499.99 category.

In residential burglaries the category of greatest dollar loss was the \$100.00-\$199.99 category, followed by the \$200.00-\$499.99 category. A significant percentage of residential burglaries also showed \$0 loss.

The average value loss in reported non-residential burglaries in Caldwell has increased tremendously from 1974 to 1976. In 1974, the average non-residential loss was below the average for residential burglaries; increases through 1975 and 1976 have contributed to its present average loss of more than double the average residential loss for 1976.

TABLE 66
TOTAL LOSS FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL
AND RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES, LEWISTON
1974

| Total Loss | Residential | % | Non-Residential | % |
|------------------|-------------|------|-----------------|-------|
| \$ 0.00 | 24 | 13.3 | 13 | 12.4 |
| 0.01- 4.99 | 5 | 2.8 | 7 | 6.7 |
| 5.00- 19.99 | 11 | 6.1 | 14 | 13.3 |
| 20.00- 49.99 | 11 | 6.1 | 13 | 12.4 |
| 50.00- 99.99 | 20 | 11.1 | 6 | 5.7 |
| 100.00- 199.99 | 33 | 18.3 | 15 | 14.3 |
| 200.00- 499.99 | 23 | 12.8 | 15 | 14.3 |
| 500.00- 999.99 | 13 | 7.2 | 8 | 7.6 |
| 1,000.00 or more | 9 | 5.9 | 3 | 2.9 |
| Unknown | 31 | 17.2 | 11 | 10.5 |
| Total | 180 | 99.9 | 105 | 100.1 |

TABLE 67
DOLLAR LOSS OF ALL BURGLARIES REPORTED IN COEUR d'ALENE
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

| Total Loss | Non-Residential | % | Residential | % |
|------------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------|
| \$ 0.00 | 16 | 11.9 | 15 | 9.6 |
| 0.01- 4.99 | 5 | 3.7 | 5 | 3.2 |
| 5.00- 19.99 | 9 | 6.7 | 9 | 5.8 |
| 20.00- 49.99 | 18 | 13.4 | 16 | 10.3 |
| 50.00- 99.99 | 10 | 7.5 | 12 | 7.7 |
| 100.00- 199.99 | 11 | 8.2 | 28 | 17.9 |
| 200.00- 499.99 | 14 | 10.4 | 18 | 11.5 |
| 500.00- 999.99 | 6 | 4.5 | 14 | 9.0 |
| 1,000.00 or more | 10 | 7.5 | 12 | 7.7 |
| Unknown | 35 | 26.1 | 27 | 17.3 |
| Total | 134 | 99.9 | 156 | 100.0 |

TABLE 68
DOLLAR LOSS OF ALL REPORTED BURGLARIES
NAMPA POLICE DEPARTMENT
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

| Dollar Amount | Non-Residential | % | Residential | % |
|---------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------|
| \$ 0.00 | 35 | 25.9 | 26 | 18.4 |
| 0.01- 4.99 | 5 | 3.7 | 6 | 4.3 |
| 5.00- 19.99 | 12 | 8.9 | 5 | 3.5 |
| 20.00- 49.99 | 8 | 5.9 | 13 | 9.2 |
| 50.00- 99.99 | 14 | 10.4 | 22 | 15.6 |
| 100.00-199.99 | 11 | 8.1 | 17 | 12.1 |
| 200.00-499.99 | 26 | 19.3 | 31 | 22.0 |
| 500.00-999.99 | 7 | 5.2 | 12 | 8.5 |
| 1,000 or more | 11 | 8.1 | 8 | 5.7 |
| Total | 129 | 99.9 | 140 | 100.0 |

TABLE 69
PROPERTY VALUE BREAKDOWN
CALDWELL REPORTED BURGLARIES
1974-1976

| | 1976 | 1975 | 1974 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <u>Residential</u> | \$36,122 | \$21,467 | \$19,464 |
| Increase from prior year | 68% | 10% | |
| Average loss | \$244.07 | \$233.34 | \$266.63 |
| <u>Non-Residential</u> | \$39,503 | \$24,674 | \$13,346 |
| Increase from prior year | 61% | 85% | |
| Average loss | \$493.79 | \$283.61 | \$180.35 |
| <u>Total Value</u> | \$75,625 | \$46,141 | \$32,810 |
| Increase from prior year | 64% | 41% | |
| Average loss | \$331.69 | \$257.77 | \$223.20 |

Table 70 on the following page again gives evidence of the problem of no-force entries. Nearly 25% of the dollar losses to burglaries in Nampa in 1976 occurred through no-force entries of residences, as compared to 3% of non-residential losses in the same category.

TABLE 70
DOLLAR LOSS OF BURGLARIES
NANPA REPORTED BURGLARIES
1976

| | Offenses | | Value Reported | |
|------------------------|----------|-----|----------------|-----|
| | Quantity | % | Dollars | % |
| <u>Residential</u> | | | | |
| Total offenses | 207 | 100 | \$50,242 | 100 |
| Forced entry | 118 | 57 | 38,206 | 76 |
| No force | 59 | 29 | 12,036 | 24 |
| Attempted | 30 | 14 | -0- | 0 |
| <u>Non-Residential</u> | | | | |
| Total thefts | 95 | 100 | 51,460 | 100 |
| Forced entry | 84 | 89 | 49,786 | 97 |
| Unlawful entry | 7 | 7 | 1,674 | 3 |
| Attempted | 4 | 4 | -0- | 0 |

The total dollar loss in the State of Idaho in 1976 was \$3,270,120.73, an increase of \$234,996.32 over 1975. This increase is directly attributed to residential burglaries, as non-residential burglary decreased from 1975 by approximately \$53,000.

TABLE 71
ANALYSIS OF BURGLARIES BY LOCATION*
STATE OF IDAHO
1976

| Classification | Number of Offenses | Percent Distribution | Total Value | Average Value |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Residence | 5,146 | 59.7% | \$1,851,755.55 | \$359.84 |
| Day | 1,129 | 13.1% | 392,235.51 | 347.42 |
| Night | 1,916 | 22.2% | 688,163.34 | 359.17 |
| Unknown | 2,101 | 24.4% | 771,356.70 | 367.14 |
| Non-Residence | 3,467 | 40.3% | 1,418,365.18 | 409.10 |
| Day | 260 | 3.0% | 59,303.55 | 228.09 |
| Night | 2,604 | 30.2% | 1,117,772.26 | 429.25 |
| Unknown | 603 | 7.0% | 241,289.34 | 400.15 |
| Total | 8,613 | 100.0% | \$3,270,120.73 | \$379.67 |

THE DISCOVERER OF BURGLARIES

Burglary, a crime of stealth and opportunity, is committed by someone who has no legal right to be on the premises; therefore, a large majority of offenses occur at night or in the absence of the occupant. For this reason few are discovered in progress and statistics from SAC studies reflect this fact. Data identifying the discoverer approximately 1,150 burglaries revealed the following: victims, employees, or inhabitants discovered 75% of non-residential burglaries and 87% of residential burglaries; police officers or security guards discovered 33 non-residential and two residential burglaries either in progress or soon after while on patrol. Alarms detected the breaking and entering in 20 (4.3%) of 465 non-residential burglaries. Fourteen (70%) of the 20 occurred in Nampa; at least eight of the 14 are known to have occurred in Nampa at Karcher Mall which might be expected to have several alarms because of expandable gratings used as doors. Available data from the Caldwell study indicated two additional alarm detections, with apprehension and conviction of burglars, occurring in both incidences.

TABLE 72
DISCOVERER OF BURGLARIES
NAMPA POLICE DEPARTMENT
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

| Discoverer | Non-Residential | | Residential | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % |
| Police officer | 16 | 11.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Victim/employee | 97 | 71.9 | 118 | 83.7 |
| Relative/friend/acquaintance | 3 | 2.2 | 17 | 12.1 |
| Citizen witness | 8 | 5.9 | 2 | 1.4 |
| Citizen passing | 3 | 2.2 | 2 | 1.4 |
| Alarm | 8 | 5.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| All other | 0 | | 1 | .7 |
| Total | 135 | 100.0 | 141 | 100.0 |

TABLE 73
DISCOVERER OF BURGLARIES
NAMPA POLICE DEPARTMENT
1976

| Discoverer | Non-Residential | | Residential | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % |
| Victim or victim's employee | 84 | 89 | 185 | 89 |
| Near victim | 2 | 2 | 21 | 10 |
| Passerby | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Police officer | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Alarm | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 95 | 100 | 207 | 100 |

TABLE 74
DISCOVERER OF NON-RESIDENTIAL AND
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES
LEWISTON REPORTED BURGLARIES
1974

| Discoverer | Residential | Non-Residential |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Police officer | 0 | 11 |
| Victim/employee/ inhabitant | 168 | 78 |
| Relative/friend/ acquaintance | 11 | 2 |
| Citizen witness | 3 | 2 |
| Citizen passing | 0 | 1 |
| Alarm | 0 | 1 |
| All other | 0 | 1 |
| Unknown | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 182 | 101 |

TABLE 75
DISCOVERER OF BURGLARIES
COEUR D'ALENE REPORTED BURGLARIES
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1975

| Discoverer | Non-Residential | | Residential | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Frequency | % | Frequency | % |
| Police officer | 5 | 3.7 | 2 | 1.3 |
| Other public official | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Victim/employee | 92 | 68.7 | 126 | 80.8 |
| Relative/friend/acquaintance | 2 | 1.5 | 13 | 8.3 |
| Citizen witness | 4 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Citizen passing | 4 | 3.0 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Alarm | 5 | 3.7 | 0 | 0 |
| All other | 4 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 18 | 13.4 | 14 | 9.0 |
| Total | 134 | 100.0% | 156 | 100.0% |

BURGLARY CLEARANCES AND PERSONS ARRESTED

Burglary offenses cleared in the State of Idaho in 1976 amounted to 1,745; the number of persons arrested was 1,821. As seen from Table 76, page 128, more juveniles were arrested than adults, but adult arrests cleared more offenses.

TABLE 76
BURGLARY OFFENSES CLEARED AND PERSONS ARRESTED*
STATE OF IDAHO
1976

| | Offenses Cleared | % | Persons Arrested | % |
|------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| Adult Arrests | 990 | 56.7 | 754 | 41.4 |
| Juvenile Arrests | 755 | 43.3 | 1,067 | 58.6 |
| Total | 1,745 | 100.0% | 1,821 | 100.0% |

*Idaho UCR, 1976

Burglary clearance rates in Idaho have shown a slight increase since 1974, the first year Statewide data was published by the Criminal Identification Bureau. In 1974, 19% of the burglary offenses were cleared, in 1975, 19.9%, and in 1976, 20%. These percentages are above the national clearance rate of 18% for both 1974 and 1975*. However, in Idaho in 1974, 1975, and 1976, all other Part I offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) had higher clearance percentages than burglary.

There are no Statewide burglary offender flow charts available for Idaho. However, SAC has undertaken a study of burglars in the Idaho Criminal Justice System through an examination of 1975 burglary arrests in five Idaho counties and one Idaho city**. These six studies were conducted in six of the State's seven Judicial Districts and represent 45% of all 1975 adult burglary arrests.

To locate and trace individuals through the entire legal system, original records were consulted. Adult burglary arrests for 1975 were extracted from arrest dockets of sheriffs' offices, police departments, and jails in Ada County, Bannock County, Bonneville County, Kootenai County, Nampa City and Twin Falls County. By manual review of these dockets, research analysts identified 372 adults by name and date of birth. (The UCR reported 826 total adult burglary arrests in Idaho in 1975). County magistrate court dockets were then searched to determine which individuals were dismissed, prosecuted, and/or adjudicated. In certain agencies, dockets were not routinely kept, and manual review of files and court records was necessary. This docket and file search was repeated in local district court records, prosecuting attorneys' offices, and the records department of the Idaho State Correctional Institution. The results were tabulated and reproduced in the following illustrations, tables and narratives.

*Crime In The United States, 1975, Uniform Crime Reports.

**All data within this report reflects January through December 1975, arrests in all of Ada County, Bannock County, Bonneville County, Twin Falls County and Nampa City (located in Canyon County), and January through August arrests in Kootenai County.

Charts XI and XII depict the flow of offenders through the Criminal Justice System and the percentage of persons entering various dispositional categories. In Chart XI, percentages are based on the total of persons arrested (input percentages); and in Chart XII, percentages are based on the number of persons entering each separate branch of the Criminal Justice process (decision point percentages). For instance, 212 persons were convicted following arrest for burglary. They represent 57% of the 372 persons arrested (Chart XI), and 80% of the 265 persons who were prosecuted by the State (Chart XII).

More detailed analyses of convictions and other composite data from Charts XI and XII will be presented along with explanatory charts and tables in the text of this report.

ARRESTS

Arrest dockets from the six study areas revealed the arrest of 16 females and 356 males for burglary with males accounting for 95.7% of all arrests and females for 4.3%.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

The majority of burglary defendants studied — 55.6% — were released from custody while awaiting legal process, as shown in Table 77, page 130. The custody status of 43 (11.6%) burglary defendants was not available in the file and records. For 20 of these 43 persons, custody status was simply not apparent in the official records. The remaining 23 have no records because they were not introduced to the court system by the prosecutor. The latter will be disregarded for the remainder of this report, except that they remain in the total number of arrests and are considered under "Dismissals", page 136.

Of the 329 defendants for whom custody status was known, 37.1% were remanded to jail in lieu of bond. Another 43.2% posted bond and 19.8% were released on their own recognizance, for a release total of 63% of these defendants. Four of these defendants (all males; three ROR, one on bond) absconded and failed to appear for further legal process. Absconders constituted 1.1% of all defendants released. In addition to formal absconder figures, two more individuals absconded following conviction, but prior to sentencing. Their cases were dismissed when it was learned that one had fled to Mexico and one had been detained and sentenced for a felony charge in another county. These individuals were tabulated among "Dismissals" throughout this report.

In addition to the above figures, Table 77, page 132, explores differences in custody status of males and females in this study.

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RATES MODEL

CHART XI
BURGLARY
SIX-AREA STUDY
INPUT PERCENTAGES

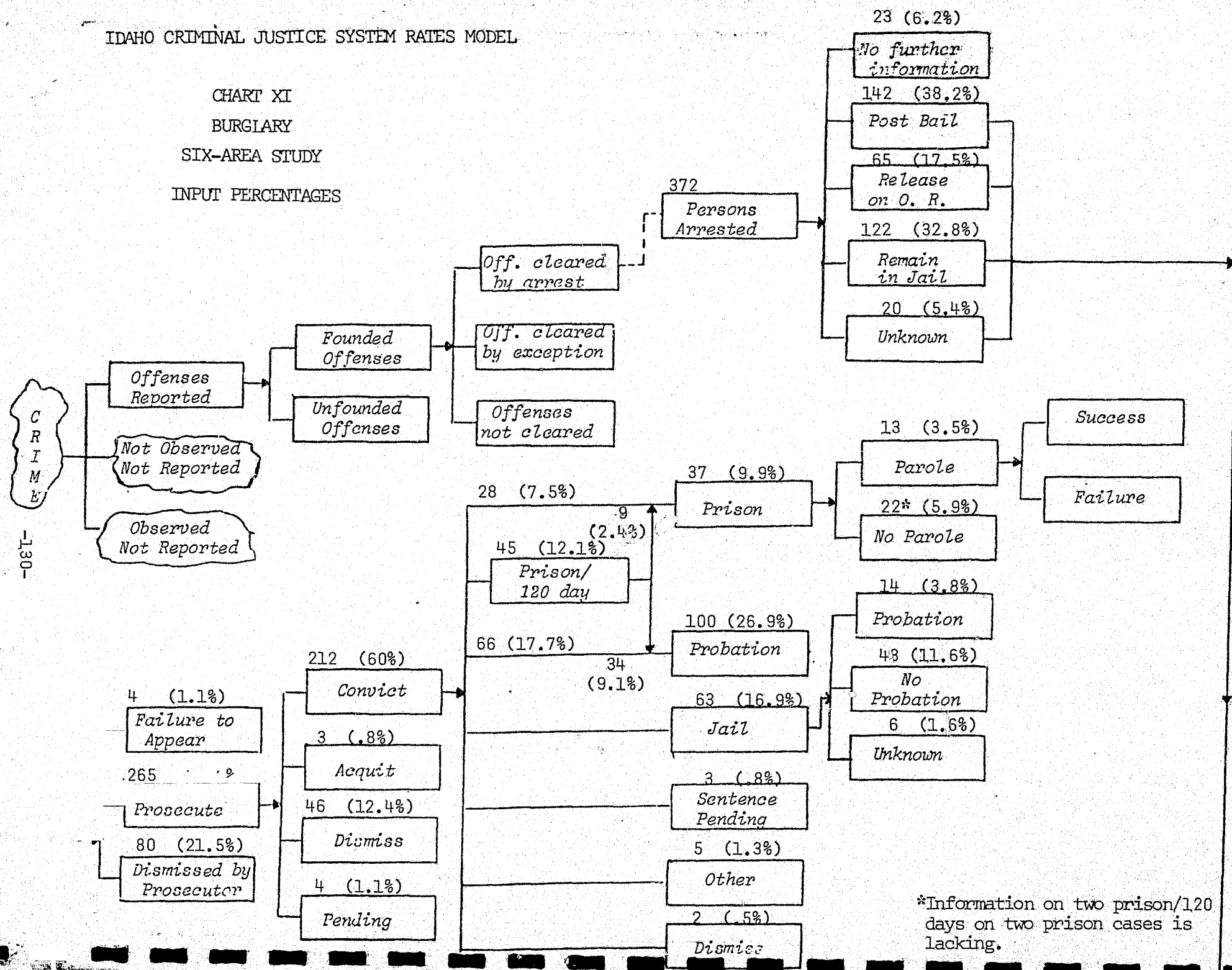


CHART XII
BURGLARY
SIX-AREA STUDY
DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES

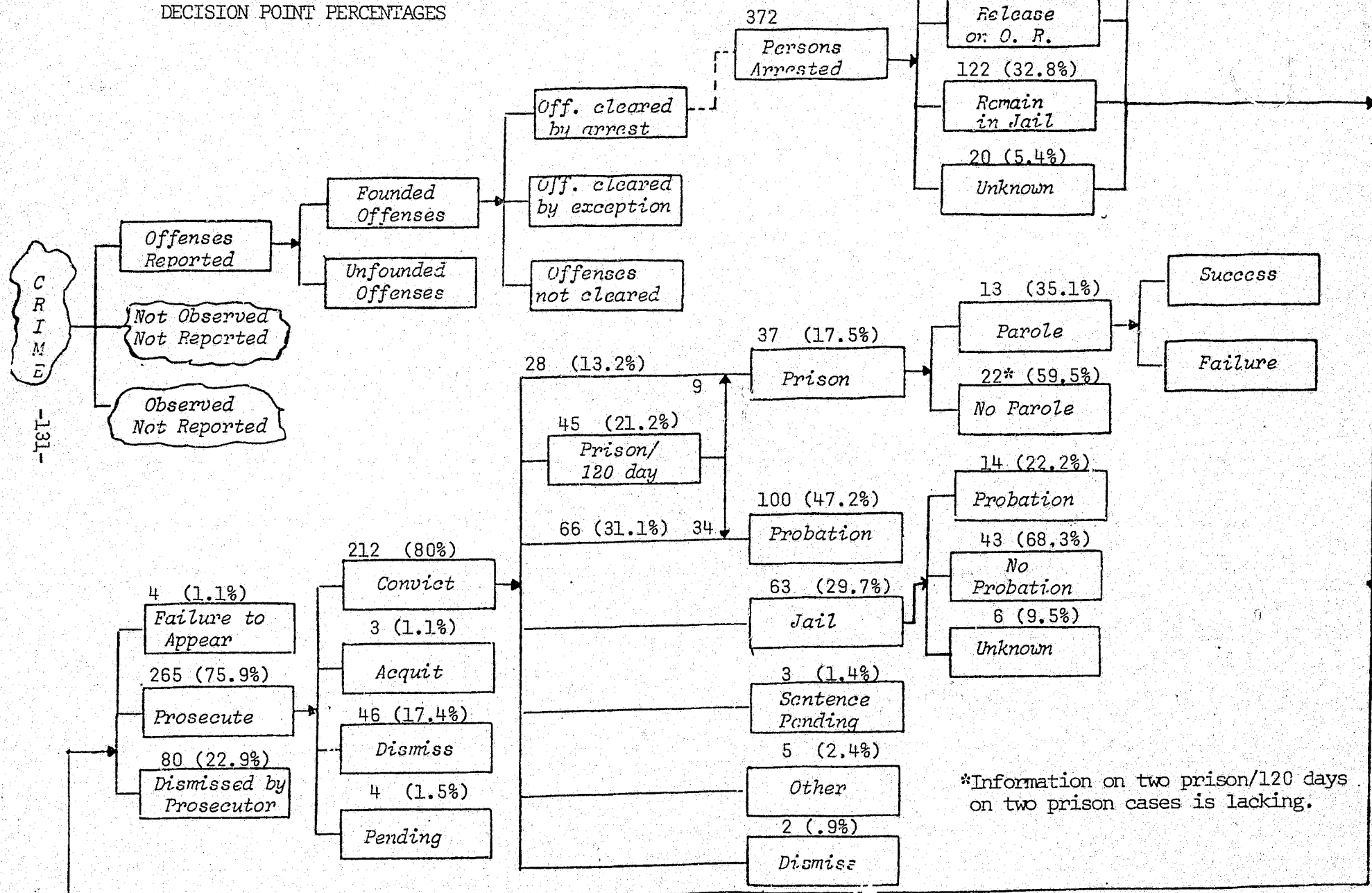


TABLE 77
ARRESTS AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE
SIX-AREA SYSTEM RATES STUDY
BURGLARY 1975

| Sex | Arrested | | Released O.R. | | Posted Bond | | Remanded To Jail | |
|---------------|----------------|-----|---------------|------|-------------|------|------------------|------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Male | 313 | 100 | 60 | 19.2 | 135 | 43.1 | 118 | 37.9 |
| Female | 16 | 100 | 5 | 31.3 | 7 | 13.8 | 4 | 25.0 |
| Total Known | 329 | 100 | 65 | 19.8 | 142 | 43.2 | 122 | 37.1 |
| Unknown | 43 (all males) | | | | | | | |
| Total Arrests | 372 | | | | | | | |

ANALYSIS OF CASES PROSECUTED

As mentioned before, the county prosecutor declined to file charges in 23 cases (6.2% of arrests), and proceeded with the prosecution of 349 cases (93.8%). Four defendants (1.1%), absconded, removing themselves from the system, and the prosecution removed 99 (does not include two dismissals after conviction) (26.6%) more through motions for dismissal at various stages of legal process (see Chart XI, page 130). The State continued to press for convictions in 246 cases, or for 66.1% of those arrested. Convictions were obtained in 86.2% of these prosecuted cases, or against 57% of all persons arrested for burglary. Table 78, below, illustrates action taken in magistrate and district courts and tabulates dismissals, acquittals, and convictions for 338 cases where information was known.

TABLE 78
ANALYSIS OF CASES PROSECUTED
SIX-AREA SYSTEM RATES STUDY
BURGLARY 1975

| Results of Prosecution | Magistrate Court | District Court | Total |
|---|------------------|----------------|-------|
| Defendant absconded | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Case dismissed by court | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| Case dismissed by prosecutor | 50 | 49 | 99 |
| Defendant acquitted by jury | N/A | 3 | 3 |
| Defendant convicted by jury - burglary | N/A | 9 | 9 |
| Defendant convicted by jury of lesser crime | N/A | 2 | 2 |
| Defendant pled guilty to burglary | N/A | 127 | 127 |
| Defendant pled guilty to lesser crime | 34 | 28 | 63 |
| Case pending | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 101 (29.9%) | 237 (70.1%) | 338 |
| Not Filed | | | 23 |
| Unknown | | | 11 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | 372 |

At time of tabulation, 11 cases were excluded as "unknown" when it was discovered that this particular data had not been collected.

Magistrate courts disposed of 29.9% of cases where information was known, and district courts disposed of 70.1%. (Refer to Table 78.)

CONVICTIONS

There were 14 trials held resulting in three acquittals and 11 convictions. Conviction by a jury constituted 5.2% of all convictions. As outlined in Table 79. Eighty-four (84) persons lodged a plea of guilty to burglary upon their first arraignment in district court. Another 66 persons initially pled not guilty, but later changed their pleas to guilty. Of these, 43 pled guilty to burglary and 23 pled guilty to either a reduced charge or some other felony. The reduced charges are depicted in Table 80. Of the 66 reduced charges in Table 80, 44 (16.5% of those prosecuted) were misdemeanors and 22 were reduced felony offenses.

TABLE 79
METHODS OF CONVICTION
SIX-AREA SYSTEM RATES STUDY
BURGLARY 1975

| Order of Frequency | Method of Conviction | Frequency | Percentage of Convictions |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Pled guilty to burglary | 84 | 39.6 |
| 2 | Changed not guilty plea to plea of guilty to burglary | 43 | 20.3 |
| 3 | Pled guilty to a lesser crime | 39 | 18.4 |
| 4 | Changed not guilty plea to plea of guilty to a lesser crime | 23 | 10.8 |
| 5 | Pled guilty to burglary, conditions of plea unavailable | 9 | 4.2 |
| 6 | Convicted of burglary by jury | 9 | 4.2 |
| 7 | Pled guilty to lesser crime, conditions of plea unavailable | 3 | 1.4 |
| 8 | Convicted of lesser crime by jury | <u>2</u> | <u>.9</u> |
| | Total pleas of guilty to burglary | 136 | 64.2 |
| | Total pleas of guilty to lesser crimes | 65 | 30.7 |
| | Total convictions by guilty plea | 201 | 94.8 |
| | Total convictions by jury | <u>11</u> | <u>5.2</u> |
| | Total convictions | 212 | 100.0 |

TABLE 80
CONVICTION STATUS
SIX-AREA SYSTEM RATES STUDY
BURGLARY 1975

| Order of Frequency | Status of Conviction | Frequency | Percentage of Convictions | Percentage of Arrests |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Burglary | 146 | 68.9 | 39.2 |
| 2 | Misdemeanor | 44 | 20.7 | 11.8 |
| 3 | Other felony | 22 | 10.4 | 5.9 |
| | Total | 212 | 100.0 | 59.6 |

DISPOSITIONS

Following conviction, 136 (64.2% of those convicted) were incarcerated or imprisoned, 66 (31.1%) were granted probation, and five (2.4%) persons were simply fined or caused to make restitution. Three cases were still pending at the time of this report and two were dismissed following conviction. Table 81, page 135, analyzes the frequency with which various sentences were imposed, based upon type of conviction and sentencing court.

Confinement varied from one day in jail to 15 years in prison, making it important to distinguish between types of detention. In addition to the 66 persons granted probation, another 43 were granted probation with service of jail time as a condition therefor, and 24 more were released on probation after 120-180 days retained jurisdiction. Fourteen (6.6% of convictions) were sentenced to serve jail time only, and of these the court considered five to have served adequate time in jail while awaiting sentencing.

A total of 34.4% of all convicted persons were imprisoned in the Idaho State Correctional Institution for either "straight time" or under the court's 120 days' retained jurisdiction option.

Retained jurisdiction was exercised in 45 cases (follow-up information is lacking for two of these cases). After 120 to 180 days, the courts reconsidered these cases and released 32 on probation. Eleven were remanded back to prison to serve full sentence. Four of the 11 have since been paroled after serving an average of 9.3 months each, including credit for the first 120 days. The seven remaining in prison had served from 10 to 24 months as of June 1, 1977.

Twenty-eight persons received an original sentence to prison with terms ranging in length from 30 months to 15 years. Follow-up information is lacking for two of these cases. Of those, eight have since been paroled after serving an average sentence of 14.3 months each. Eighteen remain in prison and had served from 14 to 27 months as of June 1, 1977.

TABLE 81
ANALYSIS OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES IMPOSED
SIX-AREA BURGLARY STUDY

1975

| Conviction | Number of Cases Involved | Imposed by Magistrate Court | Imposed by District Court |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PROBATION = 66 | | | |
| Burglary (F) | 41 | 0* | 41 |
| Receiving stolen property (F) | 4 | 0* | 4 |
| Receiving stolen property (M) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Accessory to burglary (F) | 3 | 0* | 3 |
| Accessory to felony (F) | 1 | 0* | 1 |
| Grand larceny (F) | 2 | 0* | 2 |
| Petit larceny (M) | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Malicious injury to property (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Trespassing (M) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Attempted trespassing (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Drunk in public (M) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | <u>66</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>54</u> |
| PROBATION WITH JAIL = 43 | | | |
| Burglary (F) | 27 | 0* | 27 |
| Grand larceny (F) | 3 | 0* | 3 |
| Petit larceny (M) | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Criminal trespassing (M) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Tampering w/motor vehicle w/o owner's consent (M) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Forcible entry (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | <u>43</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>35</u> |
| JAIL ONLY = 14 | | | |
| Grand larceny (F) | 1 | 0* | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property (F) | 1 | 0* | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Petit larceny (M) | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Malicious injury to property (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Trespassing (M) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | <u>14</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>3</u> |
| 120 DAYS = 43 | | | |
| Burglary (F) | 40 | 0* | 40 |
| Receiving stolen property (F) | 2 | 0* | 2 |
| Attempted grand larceny (F) | 1 | 0* | 1 |
| | <u>43</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>43</u> |
| PRISON = 26 | | | |
| Burglary (F) | 25 | 0* | 25 |
| Receiving stolen property (F) | 1 | 0* | 1 |
| | <u>26</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>26</u> |
| OTHER = 5 | | | |
| Burglary (F)** | 2 | 0* | 2 |
| Petit larceny (M) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Drunk in public (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | <u>5</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> |
| Information lacking | 9 | | |
| Dismissed | 2 | | |
| Pending | 4 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 212 | 34 | 163 |

197 dispositions wherein all information was collected.

(F) = Felony

(M) = Misdemeanor

0* = No magistrate jurisdiction in felony cases

** = One of these was released to the Marine Corps and the other required to seek alcohol treatment.

DISMISSALS

One hundred fifty-one cases, or 40.6% of all arrests, were either dismissed or not prosecuted. For the sake of efficient discussion, the term "dismissals" herein will apply to all 151 of these cases. Table 82 explores the specific and general category bases for dismissals. Chart XIII, page 139, identifies the five points at which these cases exited the Criminal Justice System.

Prosecuting attorneys declined to introduce 23 (6.2% of those arrested) into the system by not filing charges. The prosecution moved for the dismissal of 80 (21.5%) prior to entry into district court, and 19 (5.1%) after entry into district court. Two (.5%) were dismissed following conviction at the prosecutor's request and the courts dismissed the remaining 27 (7.3%). The dismissals can be sorted into two types, economic and non-economic dismissals, and are shown in Table 82.

TABLE 82
BASES FOR DISMISSAL
SIX-AREA BURGLARY STUDY
1975

| | | |
|--|----|-----|
| I. Economic Dismissals | | 40 |
| Defendant pled guilty to other charges | 23 | |
| Defendant already sentenced on other charges | 5 | |
| Case consolidation | 5 | |
| Other charges filed | 7 | |
| Defer jurisdiction | 2 | |
| Extradition granted | 1 | |
| Defendant made restitution | 1 | |
| Defendant granted credit for time served | 1 | |
| II. Non-economic Dismissals | | 111 |
| Insufficient or lost evidence | 33 | |
| Insufficient evidence | 20 | |
| Witness unable to testify | 9 | |
| Charges unfounded | 2 | |
| Defendant fled | 1 | |
| Victim fled | 1 | |
| In the interest of justice | 28 | |
| Interests of justice | 26 | |
| Immunity for testimony | 2 | |
| Court dismissals | 27 | |
| No probable cause for charges | 13 | |
| Technical violations by prosecutor | 11 | |
| State not ready to proceed | 5 | |
| Charges improperly filed | 3 | |
| Preliminary hearing not held | | |
| within required time | 2 | |
| State's exhibit lacked | | |
| proper identification | 1 | |
| Unknown | 1 | |
| Mental defect | 1 | |
| Dismissal without prejudice | 1 | |
| Prosecutor declined prosecution | 23 | |

ECONOMIC DISMISSALS

The prosecution moved for 39 dismissals on the grounds that the defendant was being otherwise incarcerated or prosecuted, and one more case was dismissed after the defendant made restitution to the victim. These 40 cases represent dismissals in which the defendant was not totally excused from the Criminal Justice System. Thus the remaining 111 dismissals resulted in the defendants' exiting the Criminal Justice System without further consequence.

NON-ECONOMIC DISMISSALS

Of the 111 dismissals that were not due to economic reasons, insufficient or lost evidence was the most frequent reason given, as can be seen in Table 82. These accounted for 22% of all dismissals or 30% of the non-economic dismissals.

The second most frequent grounds for non-economic dismissals was described in the prosecutors' files as "in the interests of justice," and these 28 cases comprised 18.5% of all dismissals, or 25.2% of non-economic dismissals.

District and magistrate courts dismissed 7.3% of all arrestees. Most frequently the court found the State's evidence offered no probable cause for binding the defendant over for prosecution on a charge of burglary. In 13 cases, (8.6% of all dismissals) the court found no probable cause, and in 11 cases (7.3% of all dismissals) the court granted the defense motion for dismissal on the grounds that the prosecutor had committed a technical violation of the legal process.

In Table 82, note that in 36 dismissals the reason given was lack of sufficient evidence (includes no probable cause, charges unfounded and without prejudice). These 36 cases comprise 23.8% of all dismissals or 9.7% of all adults arrested for burglary.

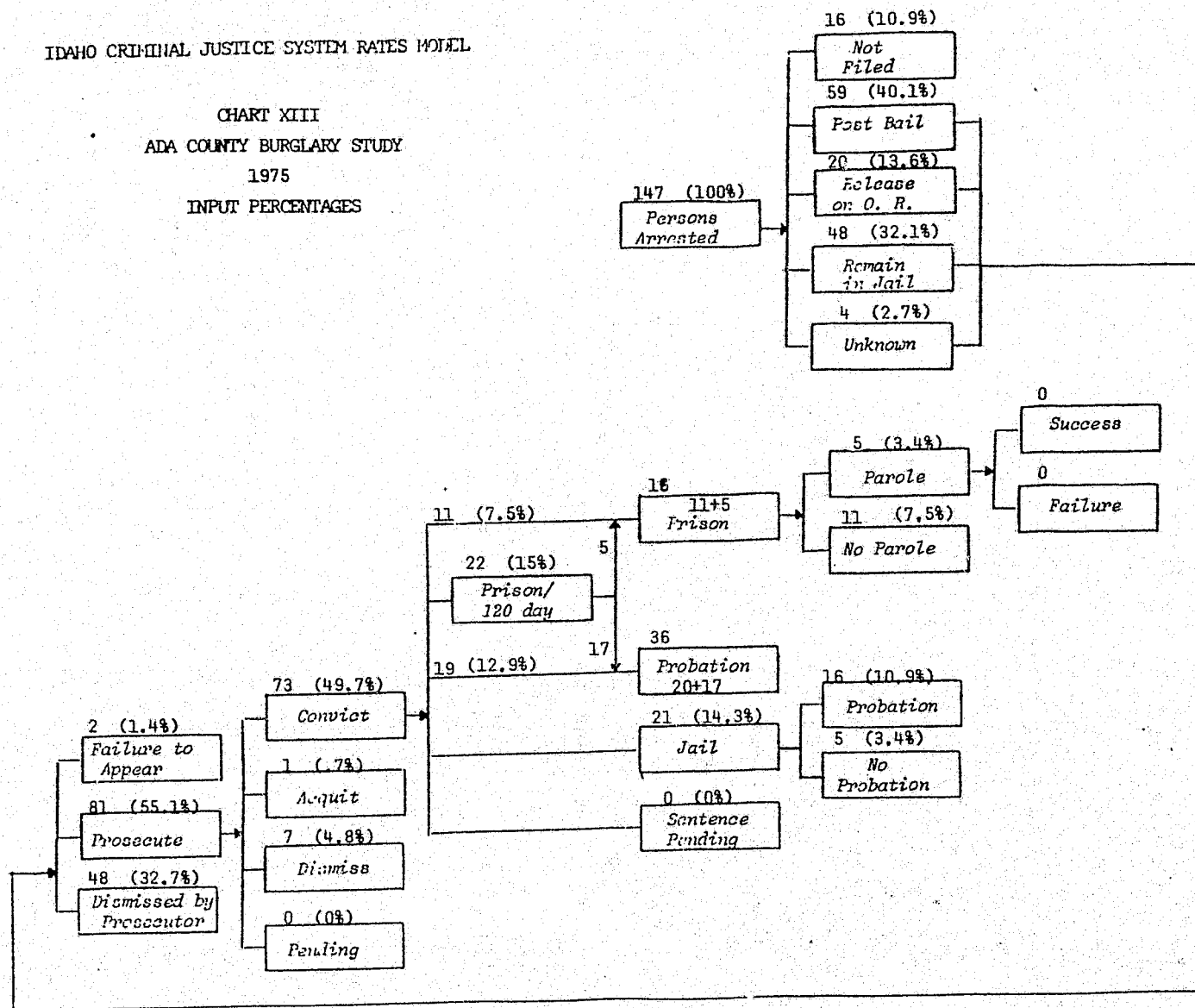
BURGLARY - ADA COUNTY

In the six-area Idaho burglary study conducted by SAC, Ada County, including Boise City, accounted for 39.5% of the 1975 adult burglary arrests studied, or 17.8% of Statewide adult arrests as reported in the UCR. Chart XIII, page 138, depicts the flow of offenders through the Ada County Criminal Justice System and indicates which were relegated to a particular category; percentages are based on number of persons arrested. Chart XIV is the same as Chart XIII except the percentages are based on the number entering each branch. For instance, of 147 adults arrested in Ada County for the crime of burglary, 49.7%, compared to 60% in the six-area study, were convicted, as shown in Chart XIII; these convictions represent 90%, compared to 80% in the six-area study, of those persons who were prosecuted, as shown in Chart XIV.

Of the 73 persons convicted following a burglary arrest, 54 (78.9%) were incarcerated: 11 (15.07%) were imprisoned, 22 (30.1%) were held in prison for 120 days or more while the court retained jurisdiction, and 21 (28.8%) were jailed for a period of time ranging from one day to one year. The remaining 19 (26%) were granted probation. These dispositions are explored in greater detail on page 143.

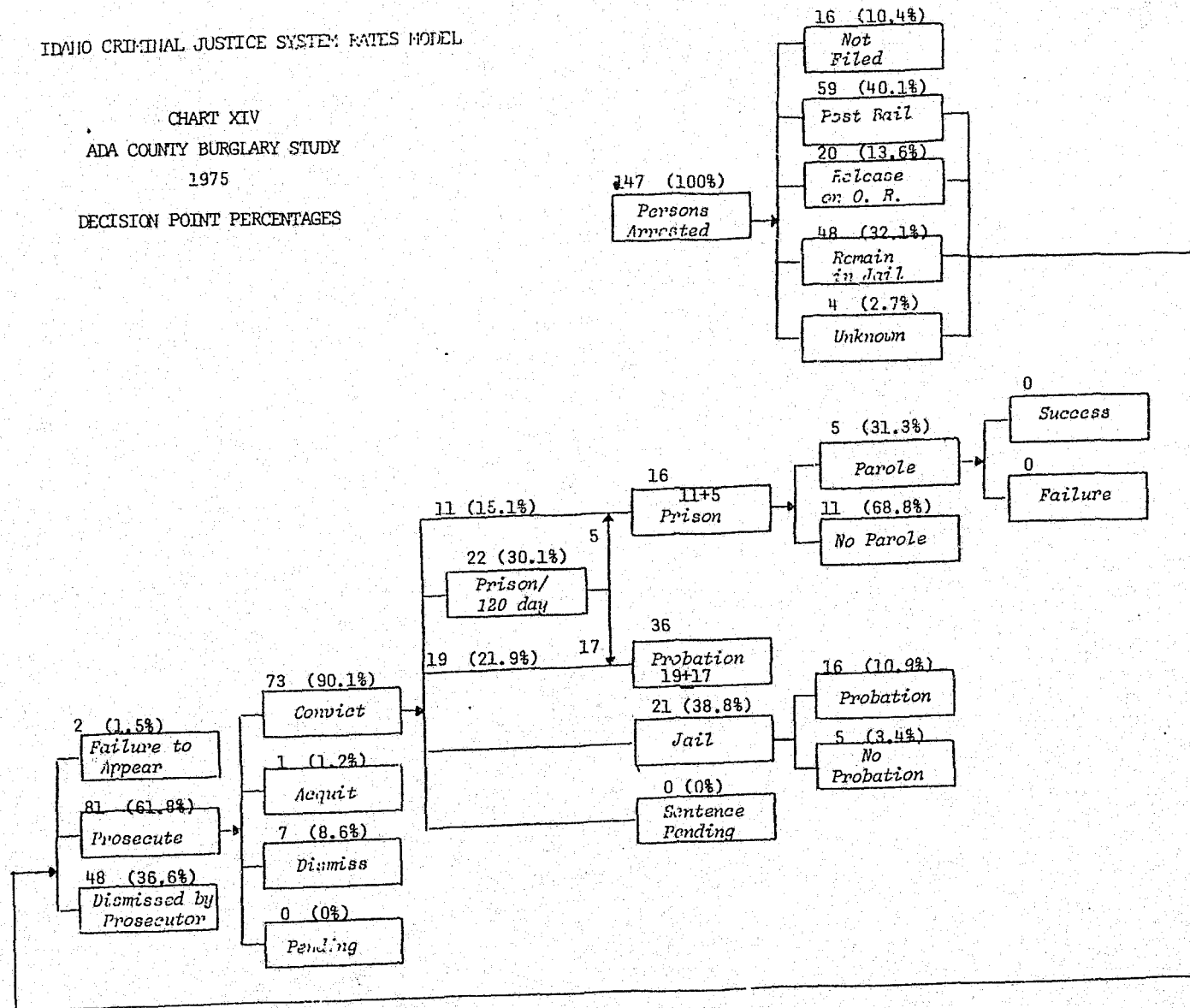
IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RATES MODEL

CHART XIII
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY
1975
INPUT PERCENTAGES



IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RATES MODEL

CHART XIV
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY
1975
DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES



Pre-trial release: Pretrial release figures in Table 83, below, show that 62.2% of all known pre-trial placements resulted in the release of the defendant while awaiting legal process. The known placements, 46.5% were released on bond and 15.7% on their own recognizance (one individual released to the custody of his parents). The remaining 37.8% were remanded to the Ada County jail in lieu of bond. One individual released on bond and one released O.R. to the Job Corps absconded and failed to appear for further legal process.

TABLE 83
PRE-TRIAL RELEASE
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY

| Sex | Released OR | | Bonded Out | | Remanded to Jail | | Unknown | | Total | |
|---------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|------|-------|------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Males | 19 | 15.3% | 54 | 43.5% | 47 | 37.9% | 4 | 3.2% | 124 | 100% |
| Females | 1 | 14.3% | 5 | 71.4% | 1 | 14.3% | 0 | 0 | 7 | 100% |
| Total | 20 | 15.3% | 59 | 45.0% | 48 | 36.6% | 4 | 3.1% | 131 | 100% |

It is interesting to note that, on the average, 45% of all defendants posted bond, but breakdown by sex shows 71.4% of all females and 43.5% of all males posted bond. The number of females is small, however, tending to distort percentage comparisons.

The custody status of four individuals was not apparent from official files, and custody consideration for 16 individuals never occurred because the State declined to file charges, thus eliminating their entry into the legal system. Those 16 cases were therefore disregarded in Table 83 and the tables which follow. An analysis of these excluded cases is found on pages 144 and 145.

Cases prosecuted: As described previously, two individuals absconded and the prosecutor declined to file charges in 16 cases. In addition, the court granted the prosecutor's motion to dismiss 48 cases, or 32.7% of those arrested (see Dismissals, page 136). Prosecution therefore proceeded in 81 cases, or against 55% of those adults arrested for burglary. From these, one acquittal, seven court dismissals, and 73 convictions resulted.

Table 84 provides the results of prosecution and a tabulation of disposition in magistrate and district court. Magistrate court disposed of 28.2% of all prosecuted cases and district courts handled the remaining 71.8%. It is interesting to note that these caseload percentages are very close to the six-area study figures.

TABLE 84
ANALYSIS OF CASES PROSECUTED
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY
1975

| Result of Prosecution | Number of Cases Involved | Disposition in Magistrate Court | Disposition in District Court |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Defendant absconded | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Dismissed in court | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Dismissed by prosecutor | 48 | 19 | 29 |
| Acquitted by jury | 1 | N/A | 1 |
| Convicted by jury on original charge | 7 | N/A | 7 |
| Convicted by jury on lesser charge | 0 | N/A | 0 |
| Pled guilty to original charge | 42 | N/A | 42 |
| Pled guilty to lesser charge | 24 | 13 | 11 |
| Total | 131 | 37 | 94 |

Table 85 analyzes disposition by sex. Note that females accounted for 5.3% of adults arrested, 5.5% of those convicted, and 5.5% of the dismissals in Ada County. Males accounted for 95.2% of all arrests, 94.5% of those convicted, and 94.5% of all dismissals.

TABLE 85
DISPOSITIONS BY SEX
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY

| MAGISTRATE COURT | | | | | | | | | | DISTRICT COURT | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|
| Sex | Absconded | Dismissed | Convicted of | | | | Dismissed | Acquitted | | Convicted of | | | | Total | |
| | | | Charge | Lesser Charge | Dismissed | Acquitted | | | | Charge | Conv. of Burglary | Dismissed | Acquitted | | |
| | 1.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 2 | 21 | 16.9% | 11 | 8.9% | 31 | 25% | 1 | .8% | 10 | 8.1% | 48 | 38.7% | 124 100% | |
| Females | 0 | 2 | 28.6% | 2 | 28.6% | 1 | 14.3% | 0 | .0% | 1 | 14.3% | 1 | 14.3% | 7 100% | |
| | 1.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 23 | 17.6% | 13 | 9.9% | 32 | 24.4% | 1 | .8% | 11 | 8.4% | 49 | 37.4% | 131 100% | |

Convictions: It is evident from Table 86 that the majority of convictions, 90.4%, were obtained through entry of a plea of guilty by the defendant. Of those individuals convicted, 57.5% pled guilty to the original charge of burglary, 32.9% pled guilty to a lesser offense, and 9.6% were convicted by a jury of the original charge. Eight trials were held resulting in one acquittal and seven convictions of burglary.

Among 42 pleas of guilty to the original charge of burglary, 11 involved a reduction in the charge from first degree burglary (15-year maximum sentence) to second degree burglary (5-year maximum sentence), but a burglary conviction was still effected.

TABLE 86
METHODS OF CONVICTION
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY

| Method of Conviction | Frequency | Percent of Convictions | Percent of Prosecuted | Percent of Arrests |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Convicted by jury | 7 | 9.6% | 8.6% | 4.8% |
| Pled guilty to burglary | 42 | 57.5% | 51.9% | 28.6% |
| Pled guilty to other felony | 8 | 11.0% | 9.9% | 5.4% |
| Pled guilty to misdemeanor | 16 | 21.9% | 19.8% | 10.9% |
| Total | 73 | 100.0% of 73 | 90.2% of 81 | 49.7% of 147 |

Sentencing - Ada County: A specific examination of sentencing alternatives chosen by the judges appears in Table 87.

Thirteen persons were sentenced in magistrate court and 60 in district court following prosecution on burglary charges. Of 19 persons granted straight probation, 12 (63.2%) had been convicted of burglary, four (21.1%) convicted of some other felony, and three (15.8%) of a misdemeanor. Of those 16 individuals granted probation with some jail time, however, 8 (50%) had been convicted of a misdemeanor, six (37.5%) of the original burglary charges and two (12.5%) of some other felony (both grand larceny). Of those five individuals granted no probation and sentenced only to serve jail time (from two to 30 days), all had pled guilty to the misdemeanor charges of petit larceny.

While 84.2% of all simple probations were the result of felony convictions, 50% of the probation/jail sentences and 38.1% of all combined types of jail sentences were the result of felony convictions. This, apparently, is due to the difference in sentencing practices in magistrate and district courts. District courts granted 18 out of 19 straight probations, while magistrate courts imposed 12 out of 21 jail sentences. When considering only the Probation and Jail categories, district and magistrate courts granted eight and nine, respectively, however, the simple jail sentences weight these figures somewhat. Magistrates imposed all five straight jail sentences. Jail is the most punitive sentence available to the magistrate, and all sentences to prison or 120 days are dealt by only district court judges.

Twenty-two individuals (30.1% of sentences) were sentenced to the Idaho State Correctional Institution while the court retained jurisdiction from 120 to 180 days. Seventeen were released on probation at the end of that time, and five were assigned to complete their sentences in prison. Three of those five are still in residence at ISCI and two were paroled after serving an average of 18 months in prison.

Of 11 defendants initially sentenced to prison following conviction, ten had been convicted of the original charge and one of another felony. Eight are still in residence at ISCI with three others released on parole after serving an average prison term of 12.7 months.

TABLE 87
ANALYSIS OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES IMPOSED
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY
1975

| Conviction | Cases Involved | M | F | Imposed by Magistrate Judge | Imposed by District Judge |
|--|----------------|----|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PROBATION = 19 | | | | | |
| Burglary (F) | 12 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| Accessory to burglary (F) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Rec. stolen prop. (3F)(1M) | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Petit larceny (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Attempted trespassing (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 19 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 18 |
| PROBATION AND JAIL = 16 | | | | | |
| Burglary (F) | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Grand larceny (F) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Forcible entry (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tampering w/motor vehicle w/o owner's consent (M) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Petit larceny (M) | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| | 16 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| JAIL ONLY = 5 | | | | | |
| Petit larceny (M) | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 120 DAYS = 22 | | | | | |
| Burglary (F) | 21 | 21 | 0 | | 21 |
| Attempted grand larceny (F) | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 1 |
| | 22 | 22 | | | 22 |
| PRISON = 11 | | | | | |
| Burglary (F) | 10 | 10 | 0 | | 10 |
| Rec. stolen prop. (F) | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | 11 | 11 | 1 | | 11 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 73 | 69 | 4 | 13 | 60 |

Cases not prosecuted: Of 147 persons arrested, the prosecutor declined to proceed on 16 and later moved for the dismissal of an additional 48. The court dismissed another seven, for a total of 71 persons (48.3%) not prosecuted. These cases are detailed in Tables 88 and 89, page 144.

TABLE 88
CASES NOT PROSECUTED
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY
1975

| Order of Frequency | Category | Frequency | Percent of Cases not Prosecuted | Percent of Arrests |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Economic dismissals | 27 | 38.0% | 18.4% |
| 2 | Declined prosecution | 16 | 22.5% | 10.9% |
| 3 | Insufficient or lost evidence | 14 | 19.7% | 10.0% |
| 4 | Court dismissals | 7 | 9.9% | 4.8% |
| 5 | Interests of justice | 6 | 8.5% | 4.1% |
| 6 | Unknown | 1 | 1.4% | .7% |
| Total | | 71 | 100.0% | 48.9% of Arrests |

TABLE 89
BASES FOR DISMISSAL
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY
1975

| Order of Frequency | Category | Sub- Totals | Category Frequency | Percent of Dismissals |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Economic Dismissals | | 27 | 49.0% |
| | a. Plea bargain for guilty plea to another charge | 17 | | |
| | b. To refile charge as misdemeanor | 3 | | |
| | c. Case consolidation | 5 | | |
| | d. Defer jurisdiction | 2 | | |
| 2. | Insufficient or Lost Evidence | | 14 | 25.5% |
| | a. Insufficient evidence (In one case this includes a clear polygraph.) | 9 | | |
| | b. Witness unable to testify (In one case the victim fled.) | 5 | | |
| 3 | Court Dismissal | | 7 | 12.7% |
| | a. Court found no probable cause | 4 | | |
| | b. Technical violations by prosecutor | 3 | | |
| 4. | In the Interest of Justice | | 6 | 10.9% |
| | a. "Interest of Justice" | 3 | | |
| | b. Defendant mentally defective | 1 | | |
| | c. Immunity for testimony | 2 | | |
| 5 | Unknown | | 1 | 1.8% |
| Total | | | 55 | 100.0% |

Dismissals: The prosecution moved for 27 dismissals on the grounds that the defendant was being otherwise prosecuted and the defendant was therefore not entirely excused from the Criminal Justice System. These "economic dismissals" constituted 49.1% of all dismissals or 38% of all non-prosecuted cases.

The remaining 50.9% of dismissals resulted in release of 28 defendants from prosecution. In three of these cases (5.5%), the court granted the defense attorney's motion to dismiss on grounds that the prosecution had committed technical violations.

In 18 of these cases (32.7% of dismissals), either the court or prosecutor determined there was not sufficient evidence upon which to prosecute the defendant for burglary (see Table 89, page 144). In three of these cases, the defendants were instead charged with rape, which was determined to be the appropriate charge.

Six cases, or 10.9%, were dismissed upon the prosecutor's motion that dismissal was in the interest of justice, and no information was available for one case.

Cases not filed: Table 90 gives the specific reasons for the State's decision not to file charges in 16 cases. As with dismissals, certain cases were not prosecuted because other legal action was being taken. In three cases, the prosecutor determined that burglary was not the appropriate charge upon which to proceed. In five cases, one or more other charges were filed upon the defendant, but it is not known whether there were economic reasons for the prosecutor's decision not to proceed with these charges. It is known, however, that these eight defendants (50% of Not Filed category) were not entirely excused from the Criminal Justice System. No further information was available for the remaining eight individuals in this category.

TABLE 90
ANALYSIS OF CASES NOT FILED BY PROSECUTOR
ADA COUNTY BURGLARY STUDY

| | 1975 | Percent of Not Filed | Percent of Not Prosecuted |
|---|------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Prosecutor determined that crime was actually rape. | 2 | 12.5% | 2.8% |
| Prosecutor determined that crime was actually grand larceny. | 1 | 6.3% | 1.4% |
| Other charges filed; no other information available | 5 | 31.3% | 7.0% |
| Defendant discharged with credit granted for time already served in jail. | 1 | 6.3% | 1.4% |
| Released by judge with warning. | 1 | 6.3% | 1.4% |
| No further information. | 6 | 37.5% | 8.5% |
| Total | 16 | 100.0% | 22.5% |

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY

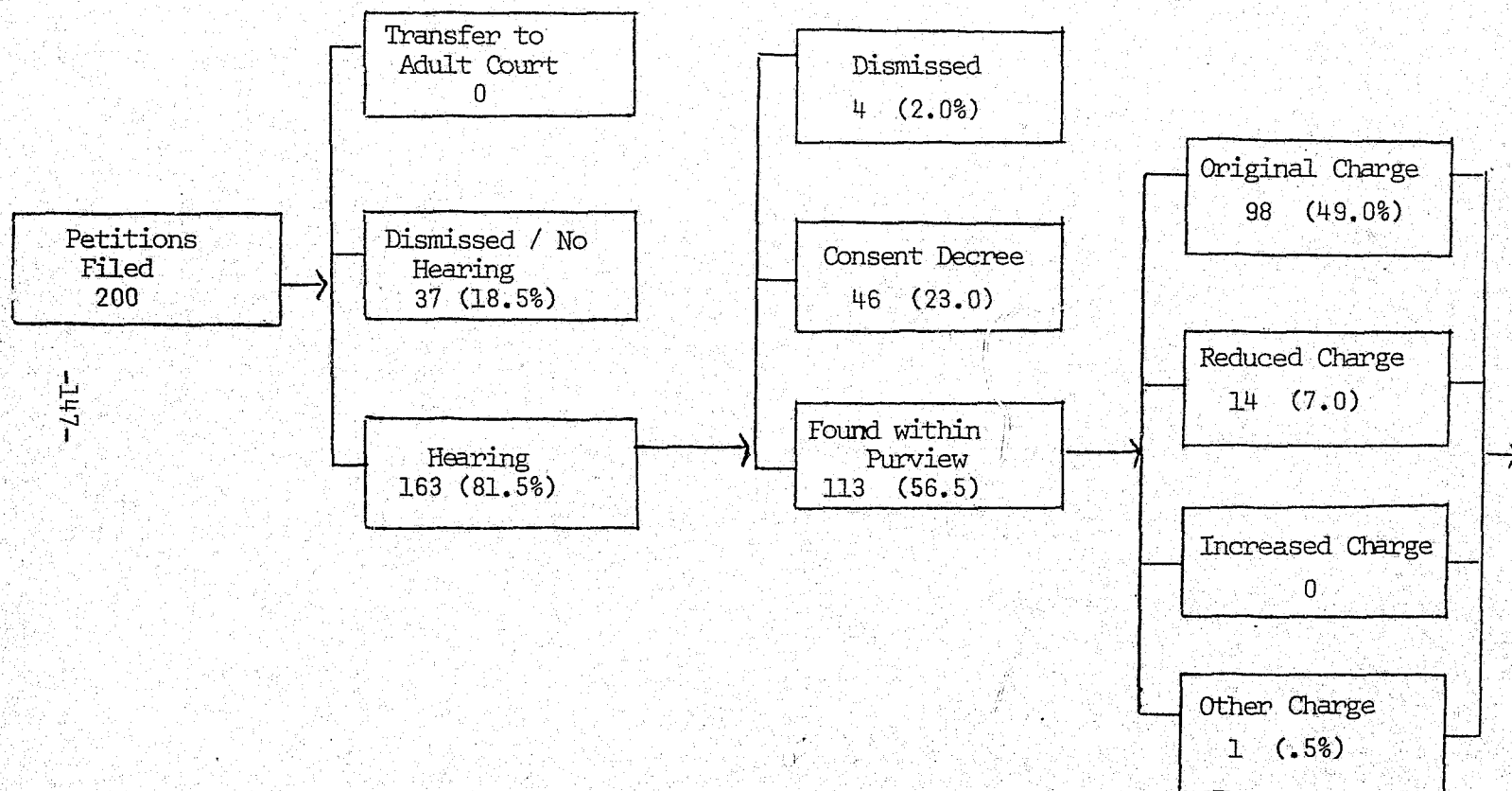
Although the flow chart of all juveniles arrested for burglary in Idaho is not available, a flow chart of juveniles petitioned into juvenile court in Ada County during 1975 is presented in Chart XV on the following page. The UCR reports 263 juveniles arrested for burglary in Ada County during 1975 and in Chart XV the dispositions are given of the 200 burglary petitions that were filed in juvenile court. Since the study did not start with the juvenile arrests but only with petitions filed, it is possible some of the 63 burglary arrests were filed as something other than burglaries.

None of the burglary petitions was transferred to adult court (refer to Chart XV), and 18.5% were dismissed without a hearing. Of those having a hearing, 69.3% were found within the purview of the YRA (refer to Chart XVI) or 56.5% of the original 200 petitions. Those given a hearing and not found within the purview of the YRA were either dismissed (2% of the original 200) or were given consent decrees (23% of the original 200). Thus, 20.5% of the burglary petitions filed were dismissed and 23% resulted in consent decrees (informal probations). Chart XVI shows that of those found within the purview of the YRA, 86.7% were for the original charge of burglary. Approximately 12% were for a reduced charge and one was for a similar charge. The combination sentence Probation/Detention/Detention-Suspended was the most frequent given by the juvenile court and accounted for 30% of the sentences originating from a burglary petition (see Chart XVI). The next most frequent sentence was the release of the child to the custody of Health and Welfare which accounted for 25.7% of the sentences. Notice that many of the sentences involved probation in combination with other conditions. Thus probation was used in 64 (56.7%) of the 113 sentences.

Table 91, page 149, shows the breakdown of the 200 burglary petitions by type of probation at the time of the burglary petition. It is interesting to note that 79% were not on probation when the burglary petition was filed. However, Table 92, page 149, shows the breakdown by prior contact with the Criminal Justice System. Forty-eight percent had no prior contact with the system while 47% had prior contacts for criminal offenses or criminal and status offenses. The remaining five percent had contacts for status offenses only before the burglary petition was filed.

In May 1977, the SAC conducted a follow-up study of the 16- and 17-year old juveniles petitioned into juvenile court for burglary during 1975. The study consisted of analyzing the magistrate court docket/files for a 17-month period, from January 1976 - May 1977, to see how many juveniles of the above-mentioned target group appeared in adult court.

CHART XV
 ADA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
 SYSTEMS RATE MODEL
 1975 BURGLARY PETITIONS
 INPUT PERCENTAGES



| | |
|--|------------|
| Work Placement/ Det./Sus.Sent | 3 (1.5%) |
| Prob/Det Sus. Sent. | 34 (17.0%) |
| Rest./Det./ Sus. Sent. | 1 (.5%) |
| Jail/Sus.Sent. | 1 (.5%) |
| Work Placement/ Prob/Det/Sus. Sentence | 8 (4.0%) |
| Prob/Det/Sus Sent/Credit | 10 (5.0%) |
| Health & Welfare | 29 (14.5%) |
| Det/Jail | 1 (.5%) |
| Det/Sus.Sent. | 3 (1.5%) |
| Probation | 2 (1.0%) |
| Rest/Prob/Det/ Sus. Sent. | 1 (.5%) |
| Jail/Sus Sent. | 2 (1.0%) |
| Work Placement/ Rest/Prob/ Det/Sus. Sent | 5 (2.5%) |
| Detention | 3 (1.5%) |
| Probation/ Detention | 2 (1.0%) |
| Other | 4 (2.0%) |
| H & W/ Det/ Sus. Sent. | 1 (.5%) |
| Det/Sus.Sent/ Credit | 1 (.5%) |
| Health & Welfare Credit | 2 (1.0%) |

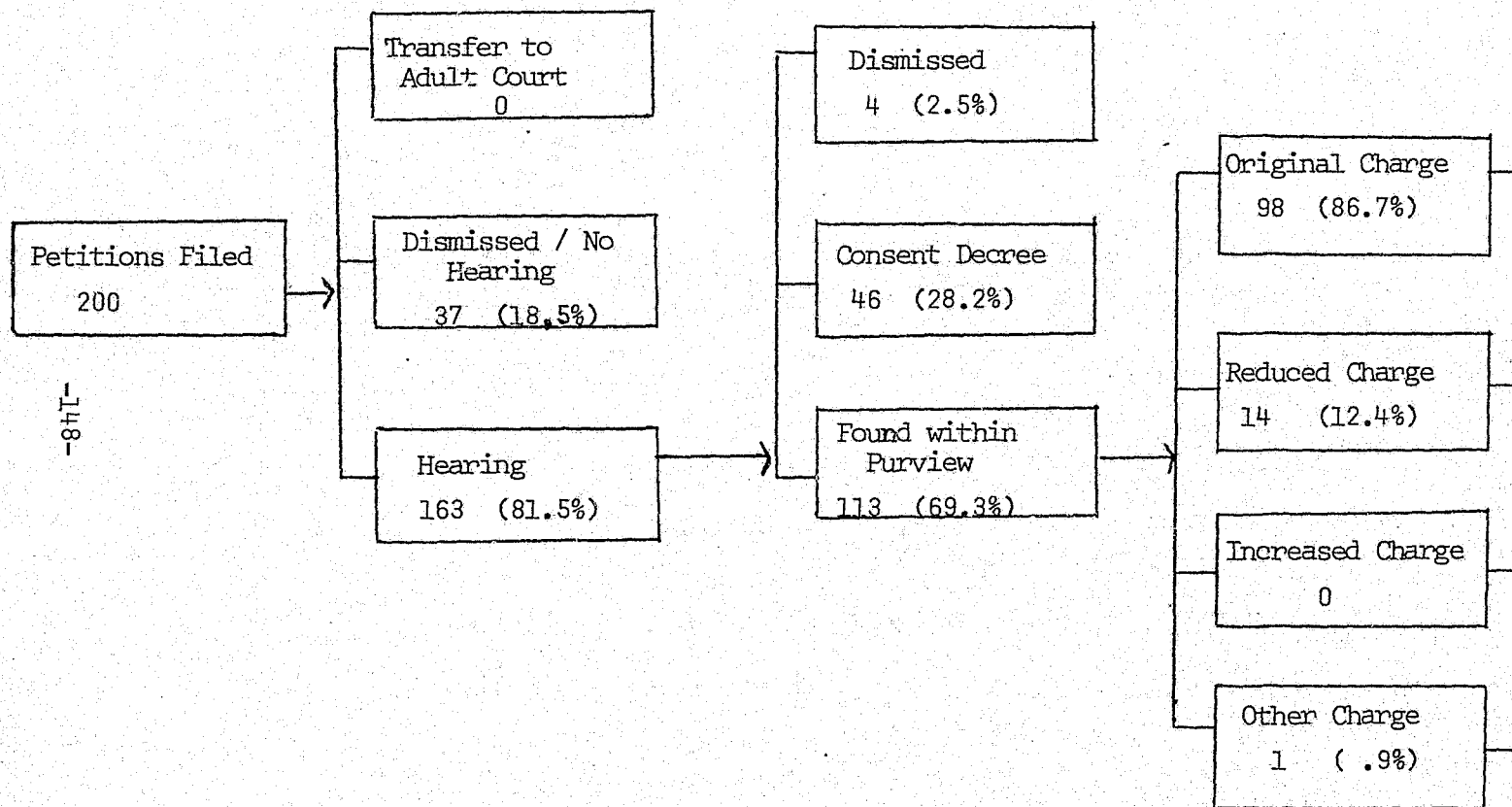
CHART XVI

ADA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

SYSTEMS RATE MODEL

1975 BURGLARY PETITIONS

DECISION POINT PERCENTAGES



| | |
|---|------------|
| Work Placement/ Det/Sus.Sent | 3 (2.7%) |
| Prob/Det/ Sus.Sent. | 34 (30.1%) |
| Rest/Det/ Sus.Sent. | 1 (.9%) |
| Jail/Sus.Sent. | 1 (.9%) |
| Work Placement/ Prob/Det/Sus. Sentence | 8 (7.1%) |
| Prob/Det/Sus. Sentence/Credit | 10 (8.9%) |
| Health & Welfare | 29 (25.7%) |
| Det/Jail | 1 (.9%) |
| Det/Sus.Sent. | 3 (2.7%) |
| Probation | 2 (1.8%) |
| Rest/Prob/Det/ Sus.Sentence | 1 (.9%) |
| Jail/Sus.Sent. | 2 (1.8%) |
| Work Placement/ Rest/Prob/Det/ Sus. Sent. | 5 (4.4%) |
| Detention | 3 (2.7%) |
| Prob/Det. | 2 (1.8%) |
| Other | 4 (3.5%) |
| Health & Welfare/ Det/Sus.Sent. | 1 (.9%) |
| Det/Sus. Sent/ Credit | 1 (.9%) |
| Health & Welfare/Credit | 2 (1.8%) |

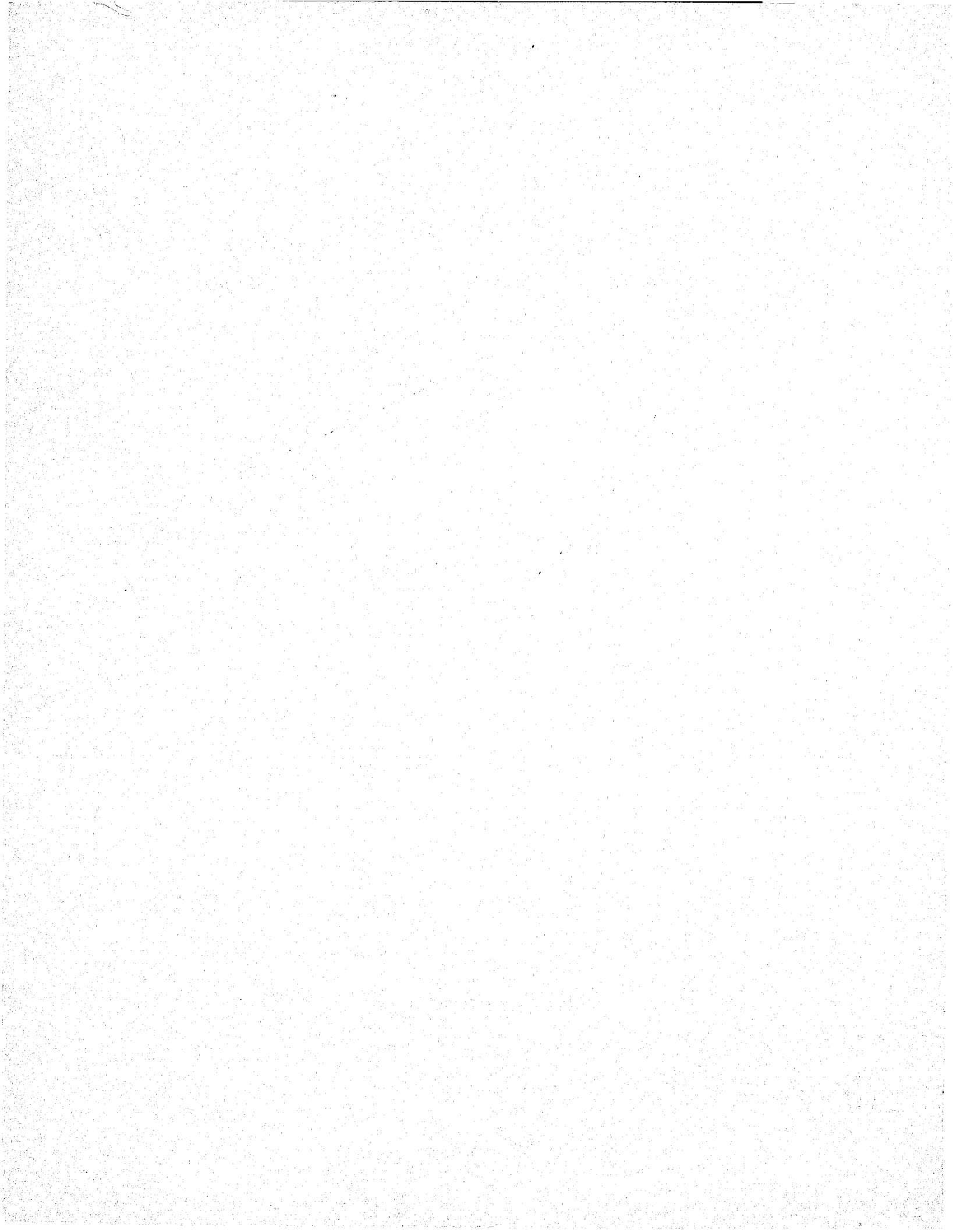


TABLE 91
NUMBER OF CASES ON PROBATION
AT TIME OF CURRENT BURGLARY OFFENSE

| <u>Types of Probation</u> | <u>Number of Cases</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Informal/Status | 5 |
| Informal/Criminal | 8 |
| Standard/Status | 3 |
| Standard/Criminal | 26 |
| Not On Probation | 158 |

TABLE 92
NUMBER OF BURGLARY CASES WITH A PRIOR RECORD
BY STATUS CLASSIFICATION

| <u>Type of Offense Classification</u> | <u>Number of Cases</u> |
|---|------------------------|
| Status Offense | 10 |
| Criminal Offense | 57 |
| Status & Criminal | 37 |
| No Prior Record | 96 |

During 1975, 74 juveniles, ages 16- and 17-years old, were petitioned into juvenile court for burglaries. This group accounted for 90 burglary petitions, or 45% of the 200 burglary petitions filed in Ada County during 1975. As shown in Chart XVII, 23 of the 74 (31.1%) have since entered the adult court system resulting in 51 criminal complaints filed in Ada County Magistrate Court. The chart also shows the dispositions of the 74 youths in juvenile court and the number subsequently entering adult court. In addition, the number of complaints contributed by each group is shown. The 31% figure of those entering adult court is an absolute minimum since only Ada County records were checked. If any of the other 74 entered adult court in a neighboring county or some other state, the percentage would increase.

Of the 21 juveniles found within the purview of the YRA and placed on probation, ten entered the adult criminal justice court system on 17 separate criminal complaints from January 1976 - May 1977. The offenses for which the 17 complaints were filed follows:

| <u>Offense</u> | <u>Number</u> |
|---|---------------|
| Illegal possession of controlled substance | 3 |
| Illegal consumption | 3 |
| Larceny of property | 2 |
| Petit larceny | 2 |
| Loitering | 1 |
| Possession of stolen motor vehicle | 1 |
| Insufficient funds | 1 |
| Burglary | 1 |
| Drunk in public | 1 |
| Causing minor to come within the purview of YRA | 1 |
| Illegal possession of beer | 1 |
| Total | 17 |

One of the five juveniles found within the purview of the YRA and placed on probation with detention suspended entered the adult court system during the time frame analyzed. One criminal complaint was filed for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance.

Three of the eight juveniles who were placed in detention brought about the filing of the four criminal complaints listed below:

| <u>Offense</u> | <u>Number</u> |
|---|---------------|
| Receiving stolen property | 1 |
| Petit larceny | 1 |
| Causing a minor to come within the purview of YRA | 1 |
| Illegal possession of a controlled substance | 1 |
| Total | 4 |

Twelve juveniles, ages 16 and 17, were referred to the Department of Health and Welfare as a result of a burglary offense in 1975. Seven reappeared in the adult system in the aforementioned 17-month period generating 23 criminal complaints. The offense charged on the 23 complaints were:

| <u>Offense</u> | <u>Number</u> |
|---|---------------|
| Illegal possession of controlled substance | 4 |
| Illegal consumption | 3 |
| Burglary | 3 |
| Battery | 3 |
| Causing minor to come within the purview of YRA | 2 |
| Petit larceny | 2 |
| Fugitive warrant | 1 |
| Reckless driving | 1 |
| Grand larceny | 1 |
| Assault | 1 |
| Resisting | 1 |
| Loitering | 1 |
| Total | 23 |

For the nine juveniles placed on consent decrees (informal probations) and the two juveniles in the "Other" sentence category, none entered the adult court system from January 1976 to May 1977.

Burglary petitions were dismissed in 17 cases. Two juveniles whose petitions were dismissed caused the filing of six separate criminal complaints listed below:

| <u>Offense</u> | <u>Number</u> |
|--|---------------|
| Illegal possession of controlled substance | 2 |
| Petit larceny | 1 |
| Resisting arrest | 1 |
| Illegal consumption | 1 |
| Burglary | 1 |
| Total | 6 |

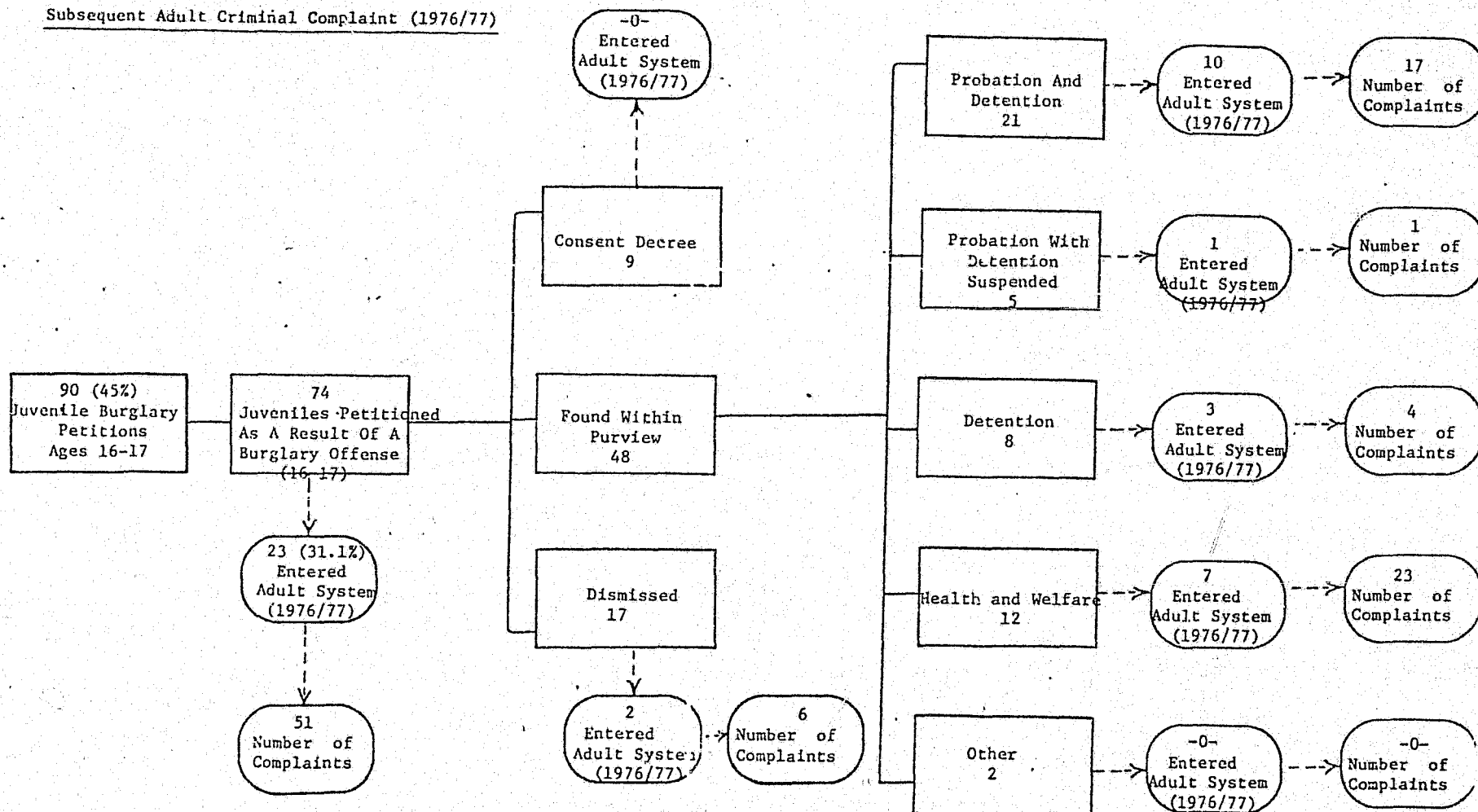
Recurring frequencies of drug- and alcohol-related offenses were noticed during analysis of the 51 criminal complaints. Of the 51 criminal complaints generated by 23 individuals, 20 complaints (40%) were for drug and alcohol offenses.

From the data in Chart XVII it becomes apparent that Probation/Detention and Health and Welfare dispositions of 16- and 17-year-old juveniles on burglary petitions did not prevent further criminal activity.

The SAC conducted a crime analysis of Part I offenses (murder, rape, robbery, burglary, assault, larceny and motor vehicle theft) that were reported to the Nampa Police Department in 1975. Names of individuals apprehended for these offenses were noted. Twenty-four juveniles were arrested for burglaries and 11 were petitioned into juvenile court. The procedure used in Ada County was also followed in Canyon County. The magistrate court dockets were reviewed to identify any 16- or 17-year-old juveniles arrested for burglaries who entered the adult Criminal Justice System. Of the eight 16- or 17-year-old juveniles, none had generated any criminal complaints in Canyon County from January 1976 to May 1977.

CHART XVII

Juveniles Petitioned As A Result Of A
Burglary Offense (ages 16,17) 1975 And
Subsequent Adult Criminal Complaint (1976/77)



SUBSEQUENT ARREST INFORMATION

Criminal histories (CH) were obtained from the Department of Law Enforcement for defendants identified in the SAC six-area study in the 1975 burglary cases. Arrests, both prior to and subsequent to the 1975 arrest, were reviewed; however, this section concerns only subsequent felony criminal activity recorded in criminal histories prior to July 1, 1977. Whenever available, both State (Criminal Identification Bureau) and National (Federal Bureau of Investigation) CH's were analyzed.

Subsequent felony arrest information is presented in Table 93 to facilitate comparison and then is discussed by individual categories and types of arrests below:

TABLE 93
SUBSEQUENT FELONY ARRESTS OF BURGLARY OFFENDERS
SAC SIX-AREA STUDY
1975

| Disposition | Total Number | Number with Subsequent Felony Arrests | Percent | Number Felony Arrests |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Failure to appear | 4 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| Acquittals | 3 | 0 | 0% | 0 |
| Prison | 28 | 7 | 25.0% | 10 |
| Prison/retained jurisdiction | 15 | 14 | 31.1% | 21 |
| Pending | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | 1 |
| Other | 5 | 1 | 20.0% | 1 |
| Conviction/dismissed | 2 | 2 | 100.0% | 2 |
| Probation | 66 | 11 | 16.7% | 15 |
| Jail/jail probation | 49 | 12 | 24.5% | 14 |
| Jail | 14 | 3 | 21.4% | 3 |
| No record/not filed | 23 | 7 | 30.4% | 13 |
| Dismissed | 126 | 47 | 37.3% | 67 |

Failure to appear: Of the four offenders who failed to appear at some point in their legal proceedings, none have had any subsequent felony arrest.

Acquittals: Three defendants were acquitted of the burglary charges; none have had any subsequent felony arrests.

Prison: Seven of the 28 (25%) sentenced to prison have been arrested ten times since the 1975 burglary arrest:

- 2 Burglary
- 2 Receiving stolen property
- 2 Escape
- 1 Possession of Heroin
- 1 Possession of controlled substance by inmate
- 1 Auto theft
- 1 Forgery
- 10 Total

Prison-retained jurisdiction: Forty-five defendants were sentenced to prison with the court retaining jurisdiction for 120 or 180 days. Fourteen* of the 45 (31.1%) have had 21 subsequent felony arrests:

- 10 Burglary (includes one attempted burglary)
- 3 Burglary/defrauding an innkeeper
- 3 Failure to appear
- 1 Kidnapping/robbery
- 1 Grand larceny - auto
- 1 Possession unregistered firearm
- 1 Receiving stolen property
- 1 Delivery of controlled substance

21 Total

Probation: Of the 66 defendants placed on probation by the courts, 11 (16.7%) have had 15 subsequent felony arrests for the following offenses.

- 7 Burglary
- 2 Robbery
- 2 Delivery of controlled substance
- 2 Fraudulent use of credit card
- 2 Not sufficient funds checks

15 Total

Jail/jail probation: Twelve of the 49 (24.5%) sentenced to jail and placed on probation had 14 subsequent felony arrests:

- 8 Burglary
- 2 Grand larceny
- 1 Grand theft - auto
- 1 Failure to appear
- 1 Delivery of controlled substance
- 1 Possession with intent to sell

14 Total

Jail: Of the 14 defendants sentenced to serve time in jail, three (21.4%) have been arrested three times after the 1975 burglary offense:

- 1 Receiving stolen property/possession w/intent to deliver
- 1 Manufacturing a controlled substance
- 1 Delivery of a controlled substance

3 Total

Other: Of the five defendants convicted of a 1975 burglary offense and given "Other" sentences (restitution, fines, etc.), one had been subsequently arrested on a burglary charge.

Conviction/dismiss: Both defendants whose cases were dismissed after being convicted have had a subsequent felony arrest:

- 1 Forgery
- 1 Burglary

2 Total

*Seven (50%) of the 14 who had a felony arrest subsequent to the 1975 burglary arrest committed nine offenses before sentenced to the 120 or 180 days and seven (50%) committed 12 offenses after release from the 120 or 180 day program.

Pending: Seven defendants had cases still pending at the time SAC conducted the studies. One (14.3%) has subsequently been arrested for a burglary.

Dismissed: Burglary dismissals numbered 126; 47 (37.3%) defendants have had 67 subsequent felony arrests:

- 29 Burglary
- 9 Delivery of controlled substance
- 7 Grand larceny
- 2 Possession stolen motor vehicle
- 3 Receiving stolen property
- 2 Manufacture of controlled substance
- 1 Manufacture of controlled substance/burglary/
receiving stolen property
- 1 Assault with deadly weapon
- 1 Lewd and lascivious conduct
- 2 Receiving stolen property/possession controlled
substance by an inmate
- 3 Forgery
- 1 Robbery
- 2 Failure to appear
- 1 Escape
- 1 Escape/issuing check without funds
- 2 Possession controlled substance

67 Total

Of the 372 burglary arrests studied for 1975, 105 (28.2%) offenders have again been arrested for various Part I and Part II offenses. Excluding the Conviction/Dismissed Category (although 100% were arrested since the 1975 arrests, only two offenders were involved), the highest category whose offenders had subsequent arrests was the Dismissed Category (37.3%) followed by the Prison-Retained Jurisdiction Category.

The 1975 burglary arrestees have since been arrested for many types of offenses. Total number of felony arrests for the 105 offenders was 147 with burglary the most frequent offense, 60 (40.8%). Second highest were the narcotic offenses, 24 (16.3%). Four 1975 burglary arrestees have had subsequent robbery arrests.

The following two summary tables illustrate the burglary crime problem at the county and local level. Table 94 ranks each county both Statewide and by Region on the following three measurements: index, rate-per-100,000 population and average crime rate change over a four-year period (1973-1976). Also shown is an overall rank Statewide and within each Region obtained after summing each of the first three ranks. Table 95, pages 156 and 157, shows the index, rate-per-100,000 population and ranks each of the 94 agencies that report UCR information on these two crime measurements. Also shown is the average burglary rate change.

TABLE 94
IDAHO COUNTY RANKING FOR BURGLARY BY INCIDENCE,
RATE PER 100,000, AVERAGE RATE CHANGE SINCE 1973,
AND OVERALL RATE 1976

| County | Index | State Rank | Region Rank | Crime Rate | State Rank | Region Rank | Average Rate Change | State Rank | Region Rank | Sum of State Ranks | Rank of Sum of State Ranks | Sum of Region Ranks | Rank of Sum of Region Ranks |
|------------|-------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| REGION I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benewah | 57 | 27 | 9 | 811.3 | 18 | 6 | 226.3 | 2 | 1 | 47 | 15 | 16 | 5.5 |
| Bonner | 293 | 8 | 3 | 1,573.7 | 3 | 1 | 199.5 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Boundary | 68 | 23 | 8 | 800.0 | 20 | 8 | -120.3 | 38 | 10 | 81 | 29.5 | 26 | 10 |
| Clearwater | 92 | 17 | 6 | 804.7 | 19 | 7 | 162.8 | 7 | 3 | 43 | 14 | 16 | 5.5 |
| Idaho | 93 | 19 | 7 | 609.0 | 28 | 9 | -25.6 | 30 | 9 | 77 | 25.5 | 25 | 9 |
| Kootenai | 693 | 3 | 1 | 1,540.0 | 4 | 2 | -15.8 | 27 | 8 | 34 | 7.5 | 11 | 3 |
| Latah | 117 | 15 | 5 | 406.1 | 37 | 10 | 46.5 | 18 | 7 | 70 | 24 | 22 | 8 |
| Lewis | 46 | 30.5 | 10 | 1,012.5 | 15 | 5 | 58.8 | 17 | 6 | 62.5 | 20 | 21 | 7 |
| Nez Perce | 339 | 7 | 2 | 1,047.1 | 12 | 3 | 140.9 | 8 | 4 | 27 | 6 | 9 | 2 |
| Shoshone | 201 | 11 | 4 | 1,046.6 | 13 | 4 | 78.8 | 15 | 5 | 39 | 9.5 | 13 | 4 |
| REGION II | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ada | 1,872 | 1 | 1 | 1,321.4 | 8 | 1 | 114.0 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 4.5 | 9 | 2 |
| Adams | 13 | 40 | 10 | 284.8 | 41 | 10 | -186.8 | 42 | 9 | 123 | 42 | 29 | 10 |
| Boise | 34 | 33 | 9 | 1,378.7 | 6 | 2 | 220.0 | 3 | 2 | 42 | 12.5 | 13 | 4 |
| Canyon | 879 | 2 | 2 | 1,217.4 | 9 | 2 | 123.7 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 4.5 | 10 | 3 |
| Elmore | 95 | 16 | 4 | 482.2 | 34 | 9 | -28.3 | 31 | 8 | 81 | 29.5 | 21 | 8 |
| Gem | 84 | 18 | 5 | 760.3 | 22 | 8 | 29.1 | 21 | 6 | 61 | 18 | 17 | 5.5 |
| Owyhee | 42 | 32 | 8 | 549.7 | 31 | 8 | -18.2 | 29 | 7 | 92 | 35 | 23 | 9 |
| Payette | 202 | 10 | 3 | 1,346.7 | 7 | 3 | 238.0 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Valley | 82 | 20.5 | 6 | 1,805.0 | 1 | 1 | -228.2 | 43 | 10 | 64.5 | 22 | 17 | 5.5 |
| Washington | 52 | 29 | 7 | 599.6 | 29 | 7 | 37.3 | 19 | 5 | 77.0 | 25.5 | 19 | 7 |
| REGION III | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bannock | 638 | 5 | 2 | 1,156.4 | 10 | 3 | 24.2 | 24 | 11 | 39 | 9.5 | 16 | 3.5 |
| Bear Lake | 46 | 30.5 | 14 | 707.1 | 25 | 11 | 95.6 | 14 | 6 | 69.5 | 23 | 31 | 10 |
| Bingham | 239 | 9 | 4 | 716.6 | 24 | 10 | 32.5 | 20 | 8 | 53 | 16.5 | 22 | 6 |
| Blaine | 135 | 14 | 7 | 1,634.4 | 2 | 1 | -110.2 | 37 | 20 | 53 | 16.5 | 28 | 9 |
| Bonneville | 612 | 6 | 3 | 1,046.2 | 14 | 5 | 25.4 | 22 | 9 | 42 | 12.5 | 17 | 5 |
| Butte | 15 | 38 | 19 | 454.0 | 36 | 18 | -162.9 | 41 | 23 | 115 | 41 | 60 | 22 |
| Camas | 8 | 42 | 22 | 930.2 | 17 | 7 | -14.9 | 26 | 13 | 85 | 32 | 42 | 14 |
| Caribou | 66 | 25 | 11 | 971.2 | 21 | 8 | 77.2 | 16 | 7 | 62 | 19 | 26 | 7.5 |
| Cassia | 190 | 12 | 5 | 984.0 | 16 | 6 | 95.8 | 13 | 5 | 41 | 11 | 16 | 3.5 |
| Clark | 1 | 44 | 24 | 96.8 | 43 | 23 | -134.4 | 39 | 21 | 126 | 43 | 68 | 23 |
| Custer | 25 | 34 | 15 | 733.8 | 23 | 9 | 181.7* | 6 | 2 | 63 | 21 | 26 | 7.5 |
| Franklin | 18 | 36 | 17 | 215.2 | 42 | 22 | -54.0 | 34 | 17 | 112 | 40 | 56 | 20.5 |
| Fremont | 5 | 43 | 23 | 50.0 | 44 | 24 | -268.3 | 44 | 24 | 131 | 44 | 71 | 24 |
| Gooding | 68 | 23 | 9.5 | 627.2 | 27 | 13 | -16.8 | 28 | 14 | 78 | 27 | 36.5 | 11 |
| Jefferson | 62 | 26 | 12 | 516.7 | 32 | 15 | -31.0 | 33 | 16 | 91 | 34 | 43 | 15.5 |
| Jerome | 82 | 20.5 | 8 | 567.2 | 30 | 14 | -28.6 | 32 | 15 | 82.5 | 31 | 37 | 12.5 |
| Lemhi | 22 | 35 | 16 | 332.9 | 40 | 21 | -88.3 | 36 | 19 | 111 | 39 | 56 | 20.5 |
| Lincoln | 11 | 39 | 20 | 360.8 | 38 | 19 | 110.4 | 12 | 4 | 89 | 33 | 43 | 15.5 |
| Madison | 68 | 23 | 9.5 | 455.5 | 35 | 17 | -138.6 | 40 | 22 | 98 | 36 | 48.5 | 17 |
| Minidoka | 188 | 13 | 6 | 1,074.3 | 11 | 4 | 118.6 | 10 | 3 | 34 | 7.5 | 13 | 2 |
| Oneida | 16 | 37 | 18 | 516.5 | 33 | 16 | -66.2 | 35 | 18 | 105 | 38 | 52 | 19 |
| Power | 54 | 28 | 13 | 653.2 | 26 | 12 | -9.8 | 25 | 12 | 79 | 28 | 37 | 12.5 |
| Teton | 9 | 41 | 21 | 348.7 | 39 | 20 | 25.2 | 23 | 10 | 103 | 37 | 51 | 18 |
| Twin Falls | 688 | 4 | 1 | 1,518.8 | 5 | 2 | 196.4 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 1 |

Note: Ties in ranks are averaged.

*No Report in 1974 - average rate estimated

TABLE 95
BURGLARY INDEX, RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
AND AVERAGE RATE CHANGE BY AGENCIES

| | 1976 | | | | Average |
|------------------|-------|------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Index | Index Rank | Rate | Rate Rank | Rate Change |
| REGION I | | | | | |
| Benewah SO | 57 | 29.5 | 811.9 | 51 | 226.3 |
| Bonner SO | 223 | 12 | 1651.9 | 11 | 306.3 |
| Sandpoint PD | 76 | 22 | 1381.8 | 17 | -105.3 |
| Boundary SO | 43 | 44 | 1081.5 | 29 | -26.5 |
| Bonners Ferry PD | 25 | 62.5 | 552.6 | 64 | 95.5 |
| Clearwater SO | 74 | 24 | 723.2 | 57 | 135.6 |
| Pierce PD | 18 | 70.5 | 1500.0 | 13 | ---- |
| Idaho SO | 48 | 39 | 483.7 | 72 | -82.9 |
| Grangeville PD | 35 | 50 | 944.4 | 40 | 125.7 |
| Kootenai SO | 328 | 7 | 1448.5 | 14 | -13.8 |
| Coeur d'Alene PD | 319 | 8 | 1772.8 | 8 | 18.0 |
| Post Falls PD | 46 | 41.5 | 1054.6 | 31 | 61.6 |
| Latah SO | 59 | 28 | 494.2 | 70 | 65.8 |
| Moscow PD | 58 | 27 | 343.8 | 84 | 33.1 |
| Lewis SO | 46 | 41.5 | 1012.5 | 34 | 58.8 |
| Nez Perce SO | 22 | 66 | 1598.8 | 12 | 260.1 |
| Lewiston PD | 317 | 9 | 1022.5 | 33 | 141.7 |
| Shoshone SO | 53 | 33 | 490.6 | 71 | -41.5 |
| Kellogg PD | 83 | 21 | 2297.3 | 3 | 346.2 |
| Osburn PD | 19 | 69 | 891.6 | 46 | 407.7 |
| Pirihurst PD | 20** | 68 | ** | | ** |
| Smelterville PD | 10 | 83 | 1221.0 | 25 | ---- |
| Wallace PD | 16 | 73 | 870.0 | 49 | -144.9 |
| REGION II | | | | | |
| Ada SO | 519 | 3 | 1710.4 | 9 | 152.2 |
| Boise PD | 1151 | 1 | 1151.0 | 26 | 99.3 |
| Garden City PD | 50 | 36 | 1418.8 | 16 | 18.8 |
| Kuna PD | 22 | 66 | 1692.3 | 10 | 46.2 |
| Meridian PD | 130 | 15 | 2000.0 | 6 | 49.2 |
| Adams SO | 10 | 83 | 284.8 | 88 | -186.8 |
| Boise SO | 34 | 52.5 | 1378.8 | 18 | 220.0 |
| Canyon SO | 347 | 6 | 1105.8 | 28 | 23.0 |
| Caldwell PD | 228 | 11 | 1322.7 | 21 | 43.4 |
| Nampa PD | 304 | 10 | 1289.0 | 22 | 36.1 |
| Elmore SO | 45 | 43 | 394.7 | 79 | 36.4 |
| Mountain Home PD | 50 | 36 | 602.4 | 61 | -148.6 |
| Gem SO | 37 | 46.5 | 553.1 | 63 | -11.9 |
| Emmett PD | 47 | 40 | 1078.5 | 30 | 96.5 |
| Owyhee SO | 32 | 54.5 | 739.4 | 54 | 5.9 |
| Homedale PD | 10 | 83 | 301.8 | 85 | 38.1 |
| Payette SO | 55 | 31 | 878.7 | 47 | 183.6 |
| Fruitland PD | 29 | 60.5 | 1348.8 | 20 | 369.5 |
| New Plymouth PD | 5 | 92.5 | 440.9 | 77 | ---- |
| Payette PD | 113 | 20 | 2070.7 | 4 | 302.3 |
| Valley SO | 54 | 32 | 13,533.8 | 2 | 3,393.5 |
| Cascade PD | 16 | 73 | 1448.0 | 15 | 846.3 |
| McCall PD | 12 | 77 | 394.9 | 78 | -395.2 |
| Washington SO | 12 | 77 | 295.1 | 86 | - 28.8 |
| Weiser PD | 40 | 45 | 868.2 | 50 | 102.7 |

(Burglary index, contd.)

| | Index | Rate Rank | Rate | Rate Rank | Average Rate Change |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| REGION III | | | | | |
| Bannock SO | 75 | 23 | 960.8 | 37 | 146.6 |
| Chubbuck PD | 35 | 50 | 729.2 | 56 | -67.1 |
| Pocatello PD | 528 | 2 | 1240.4 | 24 | -1.4 |
| Bear Lake SO | 10 | 83 | 372.6 | 80 | 94.7 |
| Montpelier PD | 36 | 48 | 942.2 | 42 | 28.0 |
| Bingham SO | 117 | 18 | 613.5 | 60 | -38.8 |
| Blackfoot PD | 114 | 19 | 991.3 | 35 | 145.4 |
| Shelley PD | 8 | 88.5 | 287.7 | 87 | 52.5 |
| Blaine SO | 50 | 36 | 1881.1 | 7 | 113.5 |
| Hailey PD | 22 | 66 | 956.5 | 39 | --- |
| Ketchum PD | 29 | 60.5 | 942.8 | 41 | 7.6 |
| Sun Valley PD | 34 | 52.5 | 15,044.2 | 1 | -2392.7 |
| Bonneville SO | 186 | 13 | 870.3 | 48 | -28.5 |
| Idaho Falls PD | 426 | 5 | 1147.4 | 27 | 56.8 |
| Butte SO | 7 | 91 | 355.0 | 82 | -334.1 |
| Arco PD | 8 | 88.5 | 600.6 | 62 | 72.8 |
| Camas SO | 8 | 88.5 | 930.2 | 43 | -14.9 |
| Caribou SO | 35 | 50 | 780.6 | 53 | -12.4 |
| Soda Springs PD | 31 | 57.5 | 803.5 | 52 | 170.3 |
| Cassia SO | 70 | 25 | 664.4 | 59 | -21.7 |
| Burley PD | 120 | 17 | 1367.8 | 19 | 236.0 |
| Clark SO | 1 | 94 | 96.8 | 92 | -134.4 |
| Custer SO | 25 | 62.5 | 733.8 | 55 | 181.7 |
| Franklin SO | 18 | 70.5 | 215.2 | 91 | -54.0 |
| Fremont SO | 5 | 92.5 | 50.0 | 93 | -268.3 |
| Gooding SO | 31 | 57.5 | 1033.3 | 32 | -84.9 |
| Gooding PD | 37 | 46.5 | 471.8 | 74 | 155.6 |
| Jefferson SO | 50 | 36 | 510.8 | 68 | 18.8 |
| Rigby PD | 12 | 77 | 542.7 | 66 | -235.2 |
| Jerome SO | 32 | 54.5 | 453.9 | 75 | -93.8 |
| Jerome PD | 50 | 36 | 675.1 | 58 | 29.9 |
| Lemhi SO | 8 | 88.5 | 229.0 | 90 | -40.3 |
| Salmon PD | 14 | 75 | 449.4 | 76 | -116.8 |
| Lincoln SO | 11 | 79.5 | 360.8 | 81 | 110.4 |
| Madison SO | 11* | 79.5 | 248.4* | 89 | * |
| Rexburg PD | 57 | 29.5 | 542.9 | 65 | -171.4 |
| Minidoka SO | 124 | 16 | 991.2 | 36 | 121.5 |
| Rupert PD | 64 | 26 | 1282.6 | 23 | 112.9 |
| Oneida SO | 16 | 73 | 516.5 | 67 | -66.2 |
| Power SO | 23 | 64 | 473.0 | 73 | -189.5 |
| American Falls PD | 31 | 57.5 | 910.7 | 45 | 166.6 |
| Teton SO | 9 | 86 | 348.7 | 83 | 25.2 |
| Twin Falls SO | 150 | 14 | 958.0 | 38 | 102.8 |
| Buhl PD | 31 | 57.5 | 913.6 | 44 | -204.2 |
| Kimberly PD | 10 | 83 | 500.0 | 69 | 100.5 |
| Twin Falls PD | 497 | 4 | 2049.5 | 5 | 318.9 |

Ties in rank were averaged.

Madison did not report in May and June, 1976, due to Teton Dam Disaster. The average rate change was not calculated and the index and rate are probably under reported. Pinehurst failed to participate July - December, 1976.

Average rate change was based on four years of data (1973-1976) except for the following agencies:

Bonniers Ferry PD, Osburn PD, Cascade PD, and Kimberly PD were based on two years of data (1975-1976).

Post Falls PD, Garden City PD, Kuna PD, Caldwell PD, Fruitland PD, and Chubbuck PD were based on three years of data (1974-1976).

Pierce PD, Smelterville PD, New Plymouth PD, Hailey PD were not calculated since 1976 is the first year they reported separately.

Juvenile Flow

STATUS OFFENDERS IN DETENTION

Youth Services Center*: During FY-76, a total of 199 youths were committed to the Idaho Youth Services Center - 152 boys and 47 girls. Of this number, 17 boys and 29 girls had a status offense as a final adjudicated offense. It is not known at this time how many had previously been adjudicated for criminal offenses.

In February, 1977, a records check was completed by Health and Welfare to determine how many youth committed to YSC on charges of status offense actually had prior criminal convictions. It was determined from that point in time, no boys had been placed at YSC on charges of status offense who had not previously been adjudicated on a criminal charge. However, approximately ten girls residing at YSC at that time had, within their records, no indication of adjudication for a criminal offense.

City/County Detention Facilities: In a monitor survey of detention facilities operating within the State, it was learned that 1,036 juveniles were detained in these facilities during the period January - July, 1976, on charges of curfew violation, truancy, runaway, and beyond control. Detentions on these charges were broken down as follows:

TABLE 96
CITY/COUNTY DETENTION FACILITIES
STATUS OFFENSE DETENTIONS BY TYPE
JANUARY-JULY, 1976

| Offense | Number | Percent |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| Curfew | 158 | 15.2 |
| Truant | 42 | 4.1 |
| Runaway | 660 | 63.7 |
| Beyond Control | 176 | 17.0 |
| Total | 1,036 | 100.0 |

Half of these detentions were reported from three counties - Ada, Bannock, and Canyon. Other agencies reporting at least thirty or more detentions for this period included Kootenai, Nez Perce, Bonneville, Jerome, Minidoka, and Twin Falls. Ten counties within the State reported no status offense detentions.

A complete listing of status offenses reported by county and region is provided in Table 97, pages 159 and 160. The largest number of detentions was for runaway, 64% of the total. Beyond control detentions were second, with 176 cases (17%) with curfew at 158 and truancy at 42.

*Information provided by John Shuler, Department of Health and Welfare

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

TABLE 97
CITY/COUNTY DETENTION FACILITIES
STATUS OFFENSE DETENTIONS BY COUNTY
JANUARY - JULY, 1976

| Region I Counties: | Curfew | Runaway | Truancy | Beyond Control | Total Status Offense Detentions |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Benewah | 2 | 6 | - | - | 8 |
| Bonner | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boundary | - | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Clearwater | 8 | 8 | - | - | 16 |
| Idaho | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Kootenai | 23 | 51 | - | - | 74 |
| Latah | - | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| Lewis | - | 12 | - | - | 12 |
| Nez Perce | 31 | 47 | 1 | - | 79 |
| Shoshone | - | 24 | - | - | 24 |
| | 64 | 168 | 1 | - | 233 |
| Region II | | | | | |
| Ada | 12 | 102 | 22 | 121 | 257 |
| Adams | - | - | - | - | - |
| Boise | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canyon | 4 | 74 | - | 15 | 93 |
| Elmore | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| Gen | 3 | 5 | - | 1 | 9 |
| Owyhee | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 7 |
| Payette | 2 | 20 | - | - | 22 |
| Valley | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Washington | - | 9 | 2 | - | 11 |
| | 24 | 224 | 25 | 141 | 414 |

Table 97 (contd.)

| Region III Counties: | Curfew | Runaway | Truancy | Beyond Control | Total Status Offense Detentions |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bannock | 51 | 110 | 3 | 3 | 167 |
| Bear Lake | - | - | - | - | - |
| Montpelier | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Bingham | 7 | 6 | - | 1 | 14 |
| Blaine | - | 4 | - | 4 | 8 |
| Bonneville | - | 20 | 1 | 9 | 30 |
| Butte | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| Camas | - | - | - | - | - |
| Caribou | - | 6 | - | - | 6 |
| Soda Springs | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Cassia | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clark | - | - | - | - | - |
| Custer | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Franklin | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Freemont | - | 8 | 1 | - | 9 |
| Gooding | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Jefferson | - | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Jerome | 8 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 34 |
| Lemhi | - | 5 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Lincoln | - | - | - | - | - |
| Madison | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Minidoka | - | 29 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| Oneida | - | - | - | - | - |
| Power | - | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| Teton | - | - | - | - | - |
| Twin Falls | 2 | 32 | - | 13 | 47 |
| | 70 | 268 | 16 | 35 | 389 |

Of the 660 runaway offenses reported, 58% were reported from five counties: Bannock, 110; Ada, 102; Canyon, 74; Kootenai, 51; and Nez Perce, 47. Ada County was far and above all other counties for beyond control detentions (121 or 69% of the total). Twenty-two of the 42 truancies reported were also recorded by Ada County. Most curfew violations were reported by Bannock (51), Nez Perce (31) and Kootenai (23) counties.

Ada County Detention*: In 1975, a total of 761 petitions were filed in Ada County for charges of curfew, truancy, runaway, beyond control and illegal consumption. Of these, 284 or 37% were dismissed without hearings. Of the 477 cases receiving a court hearing, 254 (53%) were found within the purview of the YRA. Ninety-two (36%) of the youth found within the purview were remanded to the custody of Health and Welfare. Seventeen of these also received detention sentences with eleven either receiving credit for detention and/or suspended detention sentences.

A total of 136 youth received detention, credit for detention, suspended detention sentences, or a combination of these. Only four received straight detention sentences. Whereas the remainder received detention sentences in conjunction with other actions, such as credit for detention, probation, work placement and/or referral to Health and Welfare. In total, 63 youth received sentences involving credit for detention and eleven actually involved detention sentences without credit or suspension.

The following tables provide a breakdown of information related to the petitioned status offenses of runaway, beyond control, truancy, and curfew.** Table 98, below, illustrates a categorical breakdown by sex. It should be noted that 77.1% of the petitioned youth placed in detention were charged with runaway or beyond control.

TABLE 98
ADA COUNTY DETENTION CENTER
PETITIONS FILED
1975

| | M | % of Total | F | % of Total | M & F | % of Total |
|-------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-------|------------|
| Runaway to Area | 39 | 14.9% | 35 | 10.8% | 74 | 12.7% |
| Runaway from Area | 49 | 18.8% | 137 | 42.4% | 186 | 31.9% |
| Beyond Control | 93 | 35.6% | 97 | 30.0% | 190 | 32.5% |
| Truancy | 42 | 16.1% | 47 | 14.6% | 89 | 15.2% |
| Curfew | 38 | 14.6% | 7 | 2.2% | 45 | 7.7% |
| | 261 | 100 % | 323 | 100 % | 584 | 100 % |

Tables 99 and 100 provide actual numbers and percentages of youth placed in detention upon apprehension, after apprehension prior to adjudication, and after adjudication. These figures reveal that the majority of runaway and beyond control youth are placed in detention prior to disposition, but very few actually serve detention sentences after disposition. In addition, it can be seen that females are more likely to remain in detention after detention hearing, prior to adjudication.

*Taken from Ada County Juvenile Study, completed by LEPC in 1976.

**Personnel within the System stated that only very rarely would a youth placed in detention not be petitioned.

TABLE 99
ADA COUNTY
STATUS OFFENDER DETENTIONS
NUMBER OF CASES
1975

| | <u>Upon Apprehension</u> | | | <u>Prior to Adjudication</u> | | | <u>After Adjudication</u> | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Runaway to Area | 39 | 33 | 72 | 25 | 24 | 49 | - | - | - |
| Runaway from Area | 34 | 114 | 148 | 19 | 74 | 93 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Beyond Control | 85 | 84 | 169 | 37 | 41 | 78 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Truancy | 8 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| Curfew | 14 | 3 | 17 | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

TABLE 100
ADA COUNTY
STATUS OFFENDER DETENTIONS
PERCENT TOTAL PETITIONS BY CHARGE
1975

| | <u>Upon Apprehension</u> | | <u>Prior to Adjudication</u> | | <u>After Adjudication</u> | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Runaway to Area | 100 % | 94.3% | 64.1% | 68.6% | - | - | - |
| Runaway From | 69.4% | 83.2% | 38.8% | 54.0% | 6.1% | 1.5% | 2.8% |
| Beyond Control | 91.4% | 86.6% | 39.8% | 42.3% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 1.6% |
| Truancy | 19 % | 12.8% | 7.1% | 8.5% | 28.6% | 8.5% | 18.0% |
| Curfew | 36.8% | 28.6% | 7.9% | 28.6% | 5.3% | 28.6% | 6.7% |

Recidivism

Runaway: In Ada County, during the first six months of the year, 38 females and 22 males were processed by the system on runaway from the county. Of the females, 52.6% reentered the system within six months after initial entry, and 54.5% of the males reentered. Initial dispositions for those cases are presented in the table below:

TABLE 101
ADA COUNTY JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS
INITIAL RUNAWAY "FROM" AND REENTRY
JANUARY - JULY, 1975

| | Number | | Number | | Total | Reentry |
|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| | Female | Reentering | Male | Reentering | | |
| Dismissal | 14 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 21 | 8 |
| H & W | 11 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 10 |
| Group Home | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Probation | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 10 |
| Consent Decree | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Jail | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| To Relatives | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 38 | 20 (52.6%) | 22 | 12 (54.5%) | 60 | 32 (53.3%) |

A total of 16 males and 13 females were detained for runaway to the county during the first six months of 1975. All cases were dismissed except for one male who was placed on probation. He, and one female reentered the Ada County System within six months after initial contact.

Beyond Control: Thirty-five females and forty males were detained in Ada County on charges of beyond control during the first six months of 1975. Forty-three percent (42.8%) of the females and 25% of the males returned on additional violations within six months. Of the 24 cases initially dismissed, eleven juveniles returned. Of those 15 placed on probation, six returned. Table 102 provides a summary of case dispositions and reentry.

TABLE 102
ADA COUNTY JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS
BEYOND CONTROL AND REENTRY
JANUARY - JULY, 1975

| | Female | Number Reentering | Male | Number Reentering | Total | Reentry |
|----------------|--------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|---------------|
| Dismissal | 21 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 34 | 11 |
| H & W | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| Jail | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Probation | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 6 |
| Consent Decree | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| To Relatives | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Other | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Total | 35 | 15 (42.8%) | 40 | 10 (25%) | 75 | 25 (33.3%) |

Truancy: During the first six months of 1975, 28 females and 18 males were detained in Ada County on charges of status offense. Sixteen (10 males and six females) reentered within six months of initial contact for the year. Six of the seven males placed on probation and one of the five females placed on probation reentered. Table 103, below, provides a summary of dispositions for truancy.

TABLE 103
ADA COUNTY JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS
TRUANCY AND REENTRY
JANUARY - JULY, 1975

| | Female | Number Reentering | Male | Number Reentering | Total | Reentry |
|----------------|--------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|---------------|
| Dismissal | 10 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| H & W | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Probation | 5 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 7 |
| Consent Decree | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | 2 |
| Total | 18 | 6 (33.3%) | 18 | 10 (55.6%) | 36 | 16 (44.4%) |

Curfew: In Ada County, 16 youth were detained on charges of curfew violation during the first six months of 1975. Four were females and 12 were males. All female cases were dismissed, with one reentering the system within a six-month period. Five males reentered after initial dispositions of dismissal, commitment to Health and Welfare, consent decrees, or work placement. The table below provides a summary of disposition and reentry.

TABLE 104
ADA COUNTY JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS
CURFEW AND REENTRY
JANUARY - JULY, 1975

| | Number | | Number | | Total | Reentry |
|----------------|--------|------------|--------|--------------|-------|--------------|
| | Female | Reentering | Male | Reentering | | |
| Dismissal | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 4 |
| H & W | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Consent Decree | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Work Placement | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 1 (25%) | 12 | 5 (41.7%) | 16 | 6 (37.5%) |

YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICES

Included in Appendix E of this document is the FY-76 Youth Rehabilitation Services Annual Report compiled by the Department of Health and Welfare. It provides information concerning cases processed under the Youth Rehabilitation Act by all courts in Idaho, and cases referred to the Department of Health and Welfare from July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1976. Information pertaining to characteristics of youth committed to the Department and types of initial supervision provided is also included.

DATA SYSTEMS

Systems for the collection, organization and analysis of data and information has remained relatively constant this past year. Criminal justice administrators and planners, alike, still have limited information concerning the efficiency of processing offenders through the System. They are faced with the responsibility of identifying and improving upon processing deficiencies with little basis for performance measurement.

Law enforcement agencies have very little information concerning reasons for dismissal which might apply to the quality of investigations and arrests. Moreover, there is presently no way to measure relationship of clearances to conviction rates to determine processing performance indicators which could assist in seeking more effective law enforcement practices.

Adjudicatory personnel have some knowledge of case processing periods and sentencing information which can be analyzed with data provided through the Supreme Court "CLASS" System. However, this System was not designed to compare activities in individual criminal cases by offender or by particular felony. Neither can the Administrative Office of the Courts presently guarantee the accuracy of the data, because of the error rate on data being reported to the Supreme Court by the District Court Clerks' Offices.

In the field of corrections, recidivism data is not readily available to measure rehabilitative success, because no system is operating which provides a complete picture of whether or not offenders return to the System after release from correctional programs.

Records on juveniles initially diverted or entering the System on reduced charges are sketchy or nonexistent, and data regarding adjudication and correctional or rehabilitative efforts is limited. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR), published by the Department of Law Enforcement, does provide statistics regarding juvenile apprehensions by offense, and information is available concerning the age and sex of the suspect apprehended. However, this data does not include an accurate picture of all juveniles entering the System, as juveniles can be referred to the courts from other than the law enforcement agencies reporting to the UCR; and, as already indicated, records of juveniles initially diverted by law enforcement personnel are not always maintained. There is no Statewide resource at this time which would completely provide this type of information.

The Administrative Office of the Supreme Court, under the CLASS System, reports juvenile petitions filed and dispositions made, but neither specific charges, nor adjudication disposition data related to specific charges are available through this System.

The Department of Health and Welfare's data system does record statistics on juveniles entering this part of the System, by type of offense, type of supervision and placement, client characteristics, period of placement and reasons for termination. Data pertaining to recidivism or revocation rates are not being maintained through this System at the present time, although the Youth Services Center maintains records on those youth having prior institutional commitments to the Center. Statewide information of this specific type, as to youth detained in jail facilities, is virtually nonexistent. The best local source of juvenile detention information is

the Ada County Detention Center where dedicated efforts are being made to maintain records to provide a basis for measuring process performance. Data included in the Juvenile Justice Plan provided to LEPC by the Office of Trial Court Administrator for the Fourth Judicial District demonstrates the effort being made in Ada County.

The status offender presents another problem. Based upon input from criminal justice personnel and input from meetings of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, the juvenile may enter the System on a status offense rather than the criminal offense he may have committed. This affords him the opportunity for rehabilitative services without the stigma of being charged with criminal behavior. The lack of records to document decisions by law enforcement personnel as to such entry prevents one from obtaining a true picture of the status offender or the juvenile criminal offender. Consequently, Idaho, in addition to many other states, is faced with the dilemma of planning for the efficient operation of juvenile justice with little available data concerning the flow of particular offenders through the System.

It is hoped that Idaho's Offender-Based Transactional System (OBTSS) will begin producing offender tracking information on a limited scale this coming year. In addition, the Prosecutor Management Information System (PROMIS) will be developed within the State, and prosecutors will be offered funding for the installation of terminals in this Plan. Thus to assist in the development of juvenile tracking data, a pilot program involving Ada County will be initiated and evaluated this coming year.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ANALYSIS

Unemployment Rates

An analysis of unemployment rates for 1976, as compared to the Part I crime rates, was made for each of the 44 counties in the State. A test was conducted to determine if there was significant correlation between the two variables when compared for all counties in the State, but it was found there was no significant correlation (at the 0.05 level) between unemployment rates and Part I crime rates, as reported in the counties. This same finding was obtained last year from 1975 data.

A word of caution is necessary about this conclusion. Unemployment rates as provided by the Department of Employment are based on the number of people eligible to draw unemployment benefits and do not include the hard-core unemployed. People who have never gained eligibility or who have lost their eligibility may be unemployed but they are not included in unemployment rates. Thus, the above conclusion applies only to people who have maintained unemployment benefit eligibility.

Poverty

Using information from the State Economic Opportunity Office on "Poverty in Idaho, 1975," a comparison was made of the percentage of persons below the poverty level for each of the 44 Idaho counties and their respective Part I crime rates. The analysis found no significant correlation Statewide (at the .05 level) between percentage of persons below the poverty level and Part I crime rates.

Percent of Population Receiving Assistance

Using the same document, "Poverty in Idaho, 1975," a test was made to determine if there was any relationship between the percent of population receiving assistance for each of the 44 counties in the State and their respective Part I crime rates. Again, as in the poverty analysis, no significant correlation (at the .05 level) was found between these two variables.

ADC Rates

In 1975 a comparison was made which looked at persons receiving welfare benefits through the Aid to Dependent Children Program (ADC) as a percentage of the total population in the county, and the Part I crime rate in the county. This was done in order to learn if there was a correlation between a high percentage receiving benefits and high crime rates when analyzed for all counties in the State. The number of people receiving benefits through the ADC program includes children and eligible relatives. It was found that there was a significant positive correlation between the two variables at the .05 level. This same analysis was performed for ADC rates and Part I crime rates using 1976 data. Again the test yielded a significant positive correlation Statewide between the two variables.

Caution must be used in interpreting this result. This significant correlation does not mean one variable is causing the other, i.e., people receiving ADC benefits cause Part I crimes, or vice versa. It does mean that the two variables tend to go up and down together and can be related to some unknown third variable that is a significant causal factor for both variables.

Divorce Rates

A comparative analysis using 1975 data was made of divorce rates per 1,000 population and the following: (1) Part I crime rates, (2) arrest rates per 100,000 population and (3) juvenile arrest rates per 1,000 persons under 18 years. This was done to determine if there was any association between family instability and reported crime and arrest rates in each of the 44 counties.

It was found that there was a significant positive correlation Statewide at the .05 level for all three sets of variables tested.

- (1) divorce rates and Part I crime rates
- (2) divorce rates and arrest rates per 100,000 population
- (3) divorce rates and juvenile arrest rates per 1,000 persons under 18.

Caution must also be used when interpreting these results. This does not mean that divorce causes criminal behavior in adults and juveniles. It means that these variables tend to go up and down together. The causal factor for the correlation could be some third unknown variable.

Per-Capita Liquor

For the second year in a row a comparison was made of per-capita liquor sales to the Part I crime rate for all counties in the State. Again this comparison yielded a significant positive correlation coefficient at the .05 level. Caution must again be used in interpretation of this conclusion since it does not mean high liquor consumption causes high Part I crime rates, or high Part I crime rates cause high liquor consumption. It means the two variables tend to go up and down together and are dependent. The reason could be some third unknown variable that is the causing factor.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

REGION I TOTAL PART I CRIME FREQUENCIES BY COUNTY 1971 - 1976

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benewah | 160 | 110 | 128 | 124 | 170 | 205 |
| Bonner | 348 | 436 | 463 | 751 | 840 | 825 |
| Boundary | 144 | 61 | 163 | 137 | 188 | 205 |
| Clearwater | 99 | 85 | 181 | 229 | 221 | 297 |
| Idaho | 262 | 235 | 248 | 124 | 183 | 276 |
| Kootenai | 1,533 | 1,776 | 1,803 | 2,483 | 2,229 | 2,457 |
| Latah | 639 | 653 | 674 | 781 | 722 | 753 |
| Lewis | 100 | 151 | 123 | 121 | 157 | 195 |
| Nez Perce | 1,583 | 1,638 | 1,411 | 1,421 | 1,543 | 1,636 |
| Shoshone | 313 | 336 | 429 | 483 | 648 | 657 |
| Region I Totals | 5,181 | 5,481 | 5,623 | 6,654 | 6,901 | 7,506 |

REGION I

Murder

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benewah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bonner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Boundary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Clearwater | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Idaho | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kootenai | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Latah | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nez Perce | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Shoshone | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 2 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 8 |

Rape

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benewah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonner | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Boundary | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Clearwater | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Idaho | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Kootenai | 7 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 17 |
| Latah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lewis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Nez Perce | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| Shoshone | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 17 | 18 | 19 | 35 | 32 | 30 |

Robbery

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benewah | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonner | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Boundary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Clearwater | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kootenai | 6 | 4 | 15 | 32 | 32 | 22 |
| Latah | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Lewis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nez Perce | 6 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 27 | 18 |
| Shoshone | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| Total | 18 | 12 | 36 | 51 | 71 | 54 |

Region I (cont'd)

Assault

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benewah | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Bonner | 18 | 10 | 25 | 15 | 31 | 49 |
| Boundary | 7 | 1 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 13 |
| Clearwater | 10 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 31 |
| Idaho | 9 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 19 |
| Kootenai | 33 | 63 | 101 | 137 | 123 | 111 |
| Latah | 13 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 11 |
| Lewis | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 5 |
| Nez Perce | 13 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 24 | 25 |
| Shoshone | 37 | 13 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 36 |
| Total | 150 | 119 | 212 | 225 | 244 | 303 |

Burglary

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benewah | 40 | 23 | 9 | 29 | 52 | 57 |
| Bonner | 140 | 149 | 167 | 256 | 358 | 299 |
| Boundary | 37 | 20 | 75 | 35 | 64 | 68 |
| Clearwater | 37 | 35 | 36 | 78 | 85 | 92 |
| Idaho | 73 | 76 | 90 | 17 | 57 | 83 |
| Kootenai | 425 | 429 | 638 | 769 | 669 | 693 |
| Latah | 113 | 111 | 70 | 130 | 136 | 117 |
| Lewis | 45 | 48 | 36 | 62 | 66 | 46 |
| Nez Perce | 316 | 268 | 201 | 279 | 324 | 339 |
| Shoshone | 93 | 127 | 157 | 139 | 219 | 201 |
| Total | 1,319 | 1,286 | 1,479 | 1,794 | 2,030 | 1,995 |

Larceny

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benewah | 103 | 71 | 116 | 87 | 111 | 134 |
| Bonner | 178 | 263 | 241 | 434 | 411 | 428 |
| Boundary | 93 | 36 | 63 | 73 | 98 | 118 |
| Clearwater | 47 | 44 | 119 | 125 | 109 | 167 |
| Idaho | 167 | 135 | 133 | 88 | 108 | 158 |
| Kootenai | 1,011 | 1,204 | 937 | 1,410 | 1,290 | 1,492 |
| Latah | 499 | 521 | 575 | 599 | 542 | 593 |
| Lewis | 50 | 88 | 76 | 51 | 63 | 136 |
| Nez Perce | 1,135 | 1,279 | 1,099 | 1,068 | 1,071 | 1,172 |
| Shoshone | 125 | 136 | 208 | 273 | 373 | 385 |
| Total | 3,408 | 3,777 | 3,567 | 4,208 | 4,179 | 4,783 |

Region I (cont'd)

Auto Theft

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benewah | 10 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Bonner | 9 | 11 | 26 | 35 | 32 | 44 |
| Boundary | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 5 |
| Clearwater | 2 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 5 |
| Idaho | 11 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 13 |
| Kootenai | 51 | 60 | 97 | 118 | 101 | 119 |
| Latah | 14 | 18 | 22 | 41 | 35 | 28 |
| Lewis | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 |
| Nez Perce | 109 | 76 | 85 | 52 | 91 | 78 |
| Shoshone | 53 | 59 | 33 | 43 | 23 | 24 |
| Total | 267 | 260 | 304 | 327 | 340 | 333 |

R E G I O N I I
TOTAL PART I CRIME FREQUENCIES
BY COUNTY
1971 - 1976

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ada | 5,400 | 5,358 | 5,735 | 6,856 | 7,737 | 8,380 |
| Adams | 35 | 51 | 52 | 56 | 23 | 44 |
| Boise | 25 | 32 | 37 | 65 | 118 | 101 |
| Canyon | 2,339 | 2,714 | 2,008 | 3,243 | 3,577 | 3,691 |
| Elmore | 432 | 352 | 464 | 451 | 534 | 555 |
| Gem | 195 | 219 | 336 | 335 | 281 | 314 |
| Owyhee | 115 | 121 | 138 | 225 | 259 | 235 |
| Payette | 121 | 284 | 343 | 689 | 553 | 645 |
| Valley | 90 | 39 | 182 | 347 | 190 | 240 |
| Washington | 182 | 191 | 246 | 246 | 254 | 259 |
| Region II Totals | 8,934 | 9,361 | 9,541 | 12,513 | 13,526 | 14,464 |

REGION II

Murder

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ada | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Adams | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Boise | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Canyon | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Elmore | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Gem | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Owyhee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Payette | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 10 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 19 |

Rape

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ada | 26 | 30 | 15 | 27 | 36 | 54 |
| Adams | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boise | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Canyon | 3 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 15 |
| Elmore | 2 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Gem | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Owyhee | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Payette | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 48 | 37 | 49 | 56 | 76 |

Robbery

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ada | 40 | 49 | 54 | 73 | 81 | 102 |
| Adams | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boise | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canyon | 12 | 16 | 16 | 29 | 35 | 31 |
| Elmore | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Gem | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Owyhee | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Payette | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 54 | 68 | 80 | 113 | 128 | 148 |

Region II (cont'd)

Assault

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ada | 156 | 186 | 283 | 179 | 241 | 295 |
| Adams | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Boise | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| Canyon | 40 | 97 | 51 | 114 | 94 | 107 |
| Elmore | 19 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 27 | 30 |
| Gem | 5 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 6 |
| Owyhee | 4 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 21 | 16 |
| Payette | 8 | 10 | 11 | 35 | 27 | 47 |
| Valley | 7 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 8 | 15 |
| Washington | 0 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 10 |
| Total | 241 | 324 | 385 | 405 | 446 | 532 |

Burglary

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ada | 1,093 | 1,074 | 1,207 | 1,364 | 1,624 | 1,872 |
| Adams | 10 | 18 | 26 | 28 | 9 | 10 |
| Boise | 9 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 52 | 34 |
| Canyon | 468 | 527 | 550 | 740 | 728 | 879 |
| Elmore | 99 | 90 | 107 | 78 | 132 | 95 |
| Gem | 27 | 46 | 69 | 86 | 71 | 84 |
| Owyhee | 22 | 41 | 44 | 62 | 72 | 42 |
| Payette | 36 | 72 | 85 | 257 | 212 | 202 |
| Valley | 50 | 12 | 97 | 151 | 80 | 82 |
| Washington | 18 | 28 | 41 | 49 | 43 | 52 |
| Total | 1,832 | 1,919 | 2,240 | 2,826 | 3,023 | 3,352 |

Larceny

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ada | 3,793 | 3,668 | 3,770 | 4,775 | 5,326 | 5,561 |
| Adams | 22 | 28 | 24 | 23 | 4 | 29 |
| Boise | 14 | 18 | 19 | 50 | 51 | 61 |
| Canyon | 1,719 | 1,925 | 1,261 | 2,226 | 2,536 | 2,474 |
| Elmore | 298 | 216 | 293 | 302 | 331 | 393 |
| Gem | 157 | 158 | 229 | 225 | 188 | 214 |
| Owyhee | 84 | 68 | 78 | 131 | 144 | 161 |
| Payette | 72 | 166 | 232 | 368 | 288 | 361 |
| Valley | 30 | 24 | 73 | 158 | 89 | 124 |
| Washington | 156 | 155 | 189 | 179 | 191 | 185 |
| Total | 6,345 | 6,426 | 6,168 | 8,437 | 9,148 | 9,563 |

Region II (cont'd)

| Auto Theft | | | | | | |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| Ada | 286 | 348 | 404 | 433 | 424 | 486 |
| Adams | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| Boise | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Canyon | 94 | 141 | 119 | 119 | 168 | 179 |
| Elmore | 12 | 26 | 37 | 40 | 33 | 30 |
| Gem | 4 | 6 | 22 | 12 | 13 | 10 |
| Owyhee | 5 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 13 |
| Payette | 5 | 32 | 14 | 23 | 20 | 27 |
| Valley | 3 | 0 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 17 |
| Washington | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 9 |
| Total | 420 | 567 | 627 | 670 | 709 | 774 |

R E G I O N I I I
TOTAL PART I CRIME FREQUENCIES
BY COUNTY
1971 - 1976

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bannock | 3,143 | 2,474 | 2,615 | 3,291 | 2,956 | 3,078 |
| Bear Lake | 51 | 49 | 81 | 147 | 164 | 192 |
| Bingham | 818 | 807 | 803 | 779 | 942 | 984 |
| Blaine | 193 | 118 | 452 | 647 | 523 | 578 |
| Bonneville | 2,775 | 2,666 | 2,821 | 3,361 | 3,520 | 3,265 |
| Butte | 29 | 51 | 63 | 76 | 73 | 60 |
| Camas | 12 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Caribou | 114 | 126 | 111 | 199 | 267 | 241 |
| Cassia | 562 | 702 | 592 | 596 | 745 | 756 |
| Clark | 26 | 18 | 15 | 34 | 23 | 6 |
| Custer | 43 | 54 | 27 | 1 | 74 | 78 |
| Franklin | 93 | 273 | 120 | 105 | 100 | 133 |
| Fremont | 138 | 205 | 200 | 74 | 53 | 26 |
| Gooding | 114 | 138 | 183 | 111 | 183 | 161 |
| Jefferson | 128 | 206 | 260 | 219 | 250 | 312 |
| Jerome | 133 | 166 | 282 | 208 | 279 | 277 |
| Lemhi | 60 | 193 | 68 | 66 | 146 | 75 |
| Lincoln | 21 | 3 | 32 | 51 | 62 | 55 |
| Madison | 848 | 626 | 399 | 400 | 541 | 431 |
| Minidoka | 397 | 351 | 390 | 450 | 613 | 598 |
| Oneida | 21 | 51 | 58 | 80 | 90 | 65 |
| Power | 211 | 177 | 160 | 194 | 263 | 268 |
| Teton | 40 | 43 | 38 | 7 | 11 | 13 |
| Twin Falls | 1,592 | 1,501 | 1,675 | 1,820 | 1,774 | 1,851 |
| Region III Totals | 11,562 | 11,010 | 11,458 | 12,916 | 13,655 | 13,514 |

REGION III

Murder

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bannock | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Bear Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bingham | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Blaine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonneville | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Butte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Camas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caribou | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cassia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Custer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fremont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Gooding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jerome | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Lemhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minidoka | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Oneida | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Power | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Teton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Twin Falls | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 12 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 22 | 17 |

Rape

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bannock | 14 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 16 |
| Bear Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Bingham | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Blaine | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Bonneville | 2 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Butte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Camas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caribou | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cassia | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Custer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Franklin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Region III (cont'd)

Rape (cont'd)

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Fremont | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Gooding | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jerome | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lemhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Minidoka | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Oneida | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Power | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Teton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Twin Falls | 2 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Total | 27 | 50 | 52 | 43 | 44 | 49 |

Robbery

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bannock | 31 | 21 | 28 | 63 | 54 | 59 |
| Bear Lake | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bingham | 7 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 10 |
| Blaine | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bonneville | 30 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 32 | 21 |
| Butte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Camas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caribou | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cassia | 2 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Custer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Franklin | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fremont | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gooding | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Jerome | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lemhi | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Minidoka | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Oneida | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Power | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Teton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Twin Falls | 12 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 16 |
| Total | 90 | 74 | 92 | 133 | 145 | 130 |

Region III (cont'd)

Assault

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bannock | 75 | 67 | 74 | 91 | 100 | 129 |
| Bear Lake | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 8 |
| Bingham | 55 | 82 | 55 | 39 | 49 | 65 |
| Blaine | 13 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 8 |
| Bonneville | 25 | 40 | 47 | 47 | 37 | 57 |
| Butte | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| Camas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caribou | 8 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 10 |
| Cassia | 7 | 21 | 20 | 32 | 29 | 20 |
| Clark | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Custer | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Franklin | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Fremont | 11 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Gooding | 0 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Jerome | 1 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 12 |
| Lemhi | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | 16 | 22 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 5 |
| Minidoka | 12 | 14 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 16 |
| Oneida | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Power | 9 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Teton | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Twin Falls | 18 | 36 | 22 | 41 | 112 | 148 |
| Total | 261 | 338 | 333 | 367 | 464 | 518 |

Burglary

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bannock | 609 | 582 | 599 | 852 | 709 | 638 |
| Bear Lake | 6 | 16 | 25 | 54 | 56 | 46 |
| Bingham | 147 | 229 | 193 | 158 | 212 | 239 |
| Blaine | 55 | 52 | 135 | 226 | 144 | 135 |
| Bonneville | 473 | 454 | 539 | 688 | 776 | 612 |
| Butte | 5 | 18 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 15 |
| Camas | 4 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Caribou | 23 | 35 | 35 | 51 | 68 | 66 |
| Cassia | 55 | 101 | 125 | 151 | 213 | 190 |
| Clark | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Custer | 15 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 28 | 25 |
| Franklin | 28 | 44 | 29 | 16 | 9 | 18 |

Region III (cont'd)

Burglary (cont'd)

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fremont | 46 | 54 | 78 | 29 | 23 | 5 |
| Gooding | 23 | 42 | 66 | 33 | 74 | 68 |
| Jefferson | 12 | 25 | 75 | 60 | 91 | 62 |
| Jerome | 25 | 35 | 79 | 63 | 100 | 82 |
| Lemhi | 15 | 41 | 38 | 29 | 58 | 22 |
| Lincoln | 12 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 11 |
| Madison | 232 | 209 | 134 | 93 | 93 | 68 |
| Minidoka | 121 | 87 | 126 | 156 | 201 | 188 |
| Oneida | 8 | 18 | 22 | 29 | 18 | 16 |
| Power | 79 | 61 | 35 | 49 | 68 | 54 |
| Teton | 14 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 9 |
| Twin Falls | 267 | 353 | 428 | 491 | 686 | 688 |
| Total | 2,279 | 2,502 | 2,816 | 3,274 | 3,685 | 3,266 |

Larceny

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bannock | 2,238 | 1,606 | 1,696 | 2,101 | 1,914 | 2,046 |
| Bear Lake | 44 | 31 | 47 | 82 | 86 | 126 |
| Bingham | 542 | 439 | 487 | 520 | 591 | 592 |
| Blaine | 110 | 57 | 269 | 378 | 338 | 395 |
| Bonneville | 2,138 | 2,040 | 2,089 | 2,425 | 2,462 | 2,395 |
| Butte | 22 | 28 | 23 | 39 | 37 | 40 |
| Camas | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Caribou | 78 | 83 | 67 | 123 | 181 | 147 |
| Cassia | 475 | 544 | 412 | 377 | 446 | 502 |
| Clark | 17 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 12 | 4 |
| Custer | 24 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 41 | 43 |
| Franklin | 61 | 211 | 86 | 78 | 77 | 96 |
| Fremont | 69 | 134 | 103 | 19 | 13 | 5 |
| Gooding | 83 | 84 | 95 | 57 | 87 | 76 |
| Jefferson | 110 | 157 | 163 | 140 | 140 | 212 |
| Jerome | 97 | 117 | 173 | 127 | 146 | 162 |
| Lemhi | 37 | 136 | 23 | 29 | 82 | 48 |
| Lincoln | 7 | 1 | 29 | 37 | 43 | 37 |
| Madison | 582 | 365 | 230 | 268 | 407 | 337 |
| Minidoka | 241 | 225 | 209 | 247 | 333 | 345 |
| Oneida | 13 | 28 | 29 | 45 | 58 | 49 |
| Power | 119 | 103 | 113 | 123 | 175 | 190 |
| Teton | 22 | 24 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Twin Falls | 1,225 | 1,016 | 1,100 | 1,148 | 835 | 876 |
| Total | 8,361 | 7,473 | 7,495 | 8,394 | 8,511 | 8,728 |

Region III (cont'd)

| County | Auto Theft | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| Bannock | 174 | 182 | 200 | 169 | 160 | 187 |
| Bear Lake | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Bingham | 61 | 43 | 58 | 50 | 71 | 73 |
| Blaine | 13 | 5 | 26 | 18 | 24 | 40 |
| Bonneville | 107 | 105 | 114 | 160 | 204 | 169 |
| Butte | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Camas | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caribou | 5 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 16 |
| Cassia | 19 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 35 | 32 |
| Clark | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Custer | 2 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Franklin | 4 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Fremont | 11 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 11 |
| Gooding | 7 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 11 |
| Jefferson | 6 | 21 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 29 |
| Jerome | 6 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Lemhi | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Madison | 18 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 23 | 19 |
| Minidoka | 19 | 15 | 25 | 19 | 40 | 40 |
| Oneida | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Power | 3 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 11 |
| Teton | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Twin Falls | 65 | 78 | 100 | 121 | 117 | 111 |
| Total | 532 | 565 | 662 | 687 | 784 | 806 |

APPENDIX B

PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

1971-1976

REGION I

INDEX

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Benewah | 2,397.7 | 1,666.7 | 1,891.5 | 1,826.8 | 2,398.1 | 2,919.8 |
| Bonner | 2,258.6 | 2,610.8 | 2,704.0 | 4,196.4 | 4,200.0 | 4,342.1 |
| Boundary | 2,486.6 | 968.3 | 2,523.2 | 2,183.6 | 2,858.9 | 2,411.8 |
| Clearwater | 987.9 | 765.8 | 1,590.4 | 1,991.3 | 2,194.9 | 2,597.7 |
| Idaho | 2,027.5 | 1,835.9 | 1,889.7 | 927.4 | 1,407.7 | 2,025.0 |
| Kootenai | 4,410.1 | 4,530.6 | 4,485.9 | 6,207.5 | 4,919.4 | 5,459.9 |
| Latah | 2,515.0 | 2,550.8 | 2,567.7 | 2,812.5 | 2,593.0 | 2,613.9 |
| Lewis | 2,466.1 | 3,595.2 | 2,856.5 | 2,869.3 | 3,396.1 | 4,292.3 |
| Nez Perce | 4,993.7 | 5,216.6 | 4,382.7 | 4,500.6 | 4,956.3 | 5,053.1 |
| Shoshone | 1,551.3 | 1,777.8 | 2,213.7 | 2,427.1 | 3,272.7 | 3,421.0 |
| REGION I | 3,104.0 | 3,171.9 | 3,173.7 | 3,711.3 | 3,721.0 | 3,960.6 |

MURDER

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benewah | --- | --- | --- | 14.7 | 14.1 | --- |
| Bonner | --- | --- | --- | 11.2 | --- | 5.3 |
| Boundary | --- | --- | --- | 31.9 | --- | --- |
| Clearwater | 10.0 | --- | --- | --- | 9.9 | 8.7 |
| Idaho | --- | --- | --- | 7.5 | --- | --- |
| Kootenai | --- | 7.7 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 6.7 |
| Latah | --- | 7.8 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lewis | --- | --- | --- | 23.7 | --- | 22.0 |
| Nez Perce | 3.2 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 15.8 | --- | --- |
| Shoshone | --- | 5.3 | --- | --- | 5.0 | 10.4 |
| REGION I | 1.2 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 2.7 | 4.2 |

RAPE

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benewah | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bonner | 19.5 | 6.0 | 11.7 | 27.9 | 15.0 | 5.3 |
| Boundary | 17.3 | --- | --- | 31.9 | 30.4 | --- |
| Clearwater | --- | --- | --- | 8.7 | 9.9 | 8.7 |
| Idaho | 7.7 | 15.6 | 15.2 | --- | --- | 22.0 |
| Kootenai | 20.1 | 33.2 | 29.9 | 37.5 | 26.5 | 37.8 |
| Latah | --- | --- | --- | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Lewis | --- | 23.8 | --- | 47.4 | 43.3 | 22.0 |
| Nez Perce | 9.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 32.1 | 12.4 |
| Shoshone | 9.9 | --- | 10.3 | 25.1 | 5.0 | 10.4 |
| REGION I | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 19.5 | 17.3 | 15.8 |

ROBBERY

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Benewah | --- | 15.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bonner | --- | 12.0 | 11.7 | 22.4 | 25.0 | 15.8 |
| Boundary | --- | --- | --- | 15.9 | --- | 11.8 |
| Clearwater | 20.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Idaho | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.6 | --- | 15.4 | --- |
| Kootenai | 17.3 | 10.2 | 37.3 | 80.0 | 70.6 | 48.9 |
| Latah | --- | --- | 3.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| Lewis | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nez Perce | 18.9 | 12.7 | 43.5 | 25.3 | 64.2 | 55.6 |
| Shoshone | 14.9 | --- | 15.5 | 15.1 | 45.5 | 36.4 |
| REGION I | 10.8 | 6.9 | 20.3 | 28.4 | 38.3 | 28.5 |

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benewah | 104.9 | --- | --- | --- | 28.2 | 42.7 |
| Bonner | 116.8 | 59.9 | 146.0 | 83.8 | 155.0 | 257.9 |
| Boundary | 120.9 | 15.9 | 263.1 | 302.8 | 91.2 | 152.9 |
| Clearwater | 99.8 | 45.0 | 140.6 | 130.4 | 69.5 | 271.1 |
| Idaho | 69.6 | 85.9 | 61.0 | 29.9 | 46.2 | 139.4 |
| Kootenai | 94.9 | 160.7 | 251.3 | 342.5 | 271.5 | 246.7 |
| Latah | 51.2 | 3.9 | 22.9 | 25.2 | 18.0 | 38.2 |
| Lewis | 74.0 | 190.5 | 116.1 | 71.1 | 389.4 | 110.1 |
| Nez Perce | 41.0 | 22.3 | 24.8 | 15.8 | 77.1 | 77.2 |
| Shoshone | 183.4 | 68.8 | 134.2 | 100.5 | 111.1 | 187.5 |
| REGION I | 89.9 | 68.9 | 119.7 | 125.5 | 131.6 | 159.9 |

BURGLARY

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Benewah | 599.4 | 348.5 | 132.9 | 427.2 | 733.5 | 811.9 |
| Bonner | 908.6 | 892.2 | 975.3 | 1,430.5 | 1,790.0 | 1,573.7 |
| Boundary | 638.9 | 317.5 | 1,161.0 | 557.9 | 973.2 | 800.0 |
| Clearwater | 369.2 | 315.3 | 316.3 | 678.3 | 844.2 | 804.7 |
| Idaho | 564.9 | 593.8 | 685.8 | 127.1 | 438.5 | 609.0 |
| Kootenai | 1,222.6 | 1,094.4 | 1,587.3 | 1,922.5 | 1,476.5 | 1,540.0 |
| Latah | 444.7 | 433.6 | 266.7 | 468.1 | 488.4 | 406.1 |
| Lewis | 1,109.7 | 1,142.9 | 836.0 | 1,470.2 | 1,427.6 | 1,012.5 |
| Nez Perce | 996.8 | 853.5 | 624.3 | 883.6 | 1,040.7 | 1,047.1 |
| Shoshone | 460.9 | 672.0 | 810.2 | 698.5 | 1,106.1 | 1,046.6 |
| REGION I | 790.2 | 744.2 | 834.8 | 1,000.6 | 1,094.7 | 1,052.7 |

LARCENY

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Benewah | 1,543.5 | 1,075.8 | 1,714.2 | 1,281.7 | 1,565.8 | 1,908.6 |
| Bonner | 1,155.2 | 1,574.9 | 1,407.5 | 2,425.1 | 2,055.0 | 2,252.6 |
| Boundary | 1,605.9 | 571.4 | 975.2 | 1,163.5 | 1,490.3 | 1,388.2 |
| Clearwater | 469.0 | 396.4 | 1,045.6 | 1,087.0 | 1,082.5 | 1,460.7 |
| Idaho | 1,292.4 | 1,054.7 | 1,013.4 | 658.2 | 830.8 | 1,159.2 |
| Kootenai | 2,908.4 | 3,071.4 | 2,331.3 | 3,525.0 | 2,847.0 | 3,315.5 |
| Latah | 1,963.9 | 2,035.2 | 2,190.6 | 2,157.1 | 1,946.5 | 2,058.5 |
| Lewis | 1,233.0 | 2,095.2 | 1,765.0 | 1,209.4 | 1,362.8 | 2,993.6 |
| Nez Perce | 3,580.4 | 4,073.2 | 3,413.6 | 3,382.6 | 3,449.8 | 3,620.0 |
| Shoshone | 619.5 | 719.6 | 1,073.3 | 1,371.9 | 1,883.8 | 2,004.7 |
| REGION I | 2,041.8 | 2,185.8 | 2,013.2 | 2,347.1 | 2,253.5 | 2,523.8 |

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Benewah | 149.9 | 227.3 | 44.3 | 103.1 | 56.4 | 156.7 |
| Bonner | 58.4 | 65.9 | 151.8 | 195.6 | 160.0 | 231.6 |
| Boundary | 103.6 | 63.5 | 123.8 | 79.7 | 273.7 | 58.8 |
| Clearwater | 20.0 | 9.0 | 87.9 | 87.0 | 178.8 | 43.7 |
| Idaho | 85.1 | 78.1 | 106.7 | 104.7 | 76.9 | 95.4 |
| Kootenai | 146.7 | 153.7 | 241.3 | 295.0 | 222.9 | 264.4 |
| Latah | 55.1 | 70.3 | 83.9 | 147.6 | 125.7 | 97.2 |
| Lewis | 49.3 | 142.9 | 139.3 | 47.4 | 173.0 | 132.1 |
| Nez Perce | 343.8 | 242.1 | 264.0 | 164.7 | 292.3 | 240.9 |
| Shoshone | 272.6 | 312.2 | 170.3 | 216.1 | 116.2 | 125.0 |
| REGION I | 160.0 | 150.5 | 171.6 | 182.4 | 183.3 | 175.7 |

PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

1971-1976

REGION II

INDEX

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ada | 4,759.6 | 4,453.9 | 4,653.3 | 5,257.2 | 5,717.6 | 5,915.4 |
| Adams | 1,171.4 | 1,700.0 | 1,690.5 | 1,701.6 | 699.5 | 1,253.2 |
| Boise | 1,453.5 | 1,684.2 | 1,899.4 | 3,159.9 | 4,785.1 | 4,095.7 |
| Canyon | 3,767.4 | 3,962.0 | 3,089.2 | 4,589.8 | 4,775.7 | 5,112.0 |
| Elmore | 2,282.3 | 1,913.0 | 2,459.5 | 2,147.6 | 2,483.7 | 2,817.2 |
| Gem | 2,061.1 | 2,190.0 | 3,277.1 | 3,350.0 | 2,509.2 | 2,842.1 |
| Owyhee | 1,761.4 | 1,704.2 | 1,895.6 | 3,081.4 | 3,361.0 | 3,075.5 |
| Payette | 943.0 | 2,167.9 | 2,553.6 | 4,854.5 | 3,843.0 | 4,300.0 |
| Valley | 2,365.9 | 1,026.3 | 4,671.5 | 8,434.6 | 4,202.6 | 5,282.9 |
| Washington | 2,213.3 | 2,329.3 | 2,925.8 | 2,952.8 | 2,978.4 | 2,986.3 |
| REGION II | 3,722.1 | 3,681.1 | 3,735.6 | 4,611.3 | 4,765.8 | 5,049.4 |

MURDER

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ada | 5.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 7.1 |
| Adams | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.5 |
| Boise | -- | -- | -- | 48.6 | -- | -- |
| Canyon | 4.8 | 2.9 | -- | 5.7 | 5.3 | 8.3 |
| Elmore | 5.3 | -- | -- | -- | 14.0 | 10.2 |
| Gem | -- | 30.0 | 19.5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Owyhee | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.9 | -- |
| Payette | -- | 7.6 | -- | 7.0 | -- | -- |
| Valley | -- | -- | -- | 48.6 | -- | -- |
| Washington | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| REGION II | 4.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.6 |

RAPE

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ada | 22.9 | 24.9 | 12.2 | 20.7 | 26.6 | 38.1 |
| Adams | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boise | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.1 | 40.6 |
| Canyon | 4.8 | 8.8 | 16.9 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 20.8 |
| Elmore | 10.6 | 38.0 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 14.0 | -- |
| Gem | 10.6 | 10.0 | 9.8 | -- | 8.9 | -- |
| Owyhee | -- | 14.1 | 13.7 | -- | -- | 26.2 |
| Payette | -- | 15.3 | -- | 7.0 | 13.9 | 20.0 |
| Valley | -- | -- | -- | 24.3 | -- | 22.0 |
| Washington | -- | 12.2 | 11.9 | -- | -- | -- |
| REGION II | 13.3 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 26.5 |

ROBBERY

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ada | 35.3 | 40.7 | 43.8 | 56.0 | 59.9 | 72.0 |
| Adams | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Boise | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Canyon | 19.3 | 23.4 | 24.6 | 41.0 | 46.7 | 42.9 |
| Elmore | 5.3 | 5.4 | 37.1 | 19.0 | 23.3 | 25.4 |
| Gem | 10.6 | -- | 9.8 | -- | -- | -- |
| Owyhee | -- | -- | 13.7 | -- | -- | 13.1 |
| Payette | -- | 7.6 | 7.4 | 28.2 | 27.8 | 33.3 |
| Valley | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.0 |
| Washington | -- | 12.2 | -- | 36.0 | 35.2 | 34.6 |
| REGION II | 22.5 | 26.7 | 31.3 | 41.6 | 45.1 | 51.7 |

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ada | 137.5 | 154.6 | 229.6 | 137.3 | 178.1 | 208.2 |
| Adams | 33.5 | 66.7 | -- | 60.8 | 121.7 | 28.5 |
| Boise | 58.1 | 52.6 | 102.7 | -- | 405.5 | 202.8 |
| Canyon | 64.4 | 141.6 | 78.5 | 161.3 | 125.5 | 148.2 |
| Elmore | 100.4 | 65.2 | 63.6 | 85.7 | 125.6 | 152.3 |
| Gem | 52.8 | 50.0 | 117.0 | 120.0 | 71.4 | 54.3 |
| Owyhee | 61.3 | 70.4 | 68.7 | 246.5 | 272.5 | 209.4 |
| Payette | 62.3 | 76.3 | 81.9 | 246.6 | 187.6 | 313.3 |
| Valley | 184.0 | 78.9 | 25.7 | 437.5 | 177.0 | 330.2 |
| Washington | -- | 36.6 | 95.1 | 108.0 | 70.4 | 115.3 |
| REGION II | 100.4 | 127.4 | 150.7 | 149.2 | 157.1 | 185.7 |

BURGLARY

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ada | 963.4 | 892.8 | 979.3 | 1,045.9 | 1,200.1 | 1,321.4 |
| Adams | 334.7 | 600.0 | 845.2 | 850.8 | 273.7 | 284.8 |
| Boise | 523.3 | 578.9 | 718.7 | 534.8 | 2,108.7 | 1,378.7 |
| Canyon | 753.8 | 769.3 | 846.2 | 1,047.3 | 972.0 | 1,217.4 |
| Elmore | 523.0 | 489.1 | 567.2 | 371.4 | 614.0 | 482.2 |
| Gem | 285.4 | 460.0 | 673.0 | 860.0 | 634.0 | 760.3 |
| Owyhee | 337.0 | 577.5 | 604.4 | 849.1 | 934.3 | 549.7 |
| Payette | 280.5 | 549.6 | 632.8 | 1,810.7 | 1,473.3 | 1,346.7 |
| Valley | 1,314.4 | 315.8 | 2,489.7 | 3,670.4 | 1,769.5 | 1,805.0 |
| Washington | 218.9 | 341.5 | 487.6 | 588.2 | 504.2 | 599.6 |
| REGION II | 763.3 | 754.6 | 877.0 | 1,041.4 | 1,065.1 | 1,170.2 |

LARCENY

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ada | 3,343.2 | 3,049.0 | 3,058.9 | 3,661.5 | 3,935.9 | 3,925.5 |
| Adams | 736.3 | 933.3 | 780.2 | 698.9 | 121.7 | 826.0 |
| Boise | 814.0 | 947.4 | 975.4 | 2,430.7 | 2,068.1 | 2,473.6 |
| Canyon | 2,768.8 | 2,810.2 | 1,940.0 | 3,150.5 | 3,385.8 | 3,426.5 |
| Elmore | 1,574.4 | 1,173.9 | 1,553.1 | 1,438.1 | 1,539.5 | 1,994.9 |
| Gem | 1,659.4 | 1,580.0 | 2,233.5 | 2,250.0 | 1,678.7 | 1,937.0 |
| Owyhee | 1,286.6 | 957.7 | 1,071.4 | 1,794.0 | 1,868.7 | 2,107.1 |
| Payette | 561.1 | 1,267.2 | 1,727.2 | 2,592.8 | 2,001.4 | 2,406.7 |
| Valley | 788.6 | 631.6 | 1,873.7 | 3,840.5 | 1,968.6 | 2,729.5 |
| Washington | 1,897.1 | 1,890.2 | 2,247.9 | 2,148.6 | 2,239.7 | 2,133.1 |
| REGION II | 2,643.5 | 2,526.9 | 2,415.0 | 3,109.2 | 3,223.2 | 3,338.5 |

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ada | 252.1 | 289.3 | 327.8 | 332.0 | 313.3 | 343.1 |
| Adams | 66.9 | 100.0 | 65.0 | 91.2 | 182.5 | 85.4 |
| Boise | 58.1 | 105.3 | 102.7 | 145.8 | 121.7 | - |
| Canyon | 151.4 | 205.8 | 183.1 | 168.4 | 224.3 | 247.9 |
| Elmore | 63.4 | 141.3 | 196.1 | 190.5 | 153.5 | 152.3 |
| Gem | 42.3 | 60.0 | 214.6 | 120.0 | 116.1 | 90.5 |
| Owyhee | 76.6 | 84.5 | 123.6 | 191.7 | 233.6 | 170.1 |
| Payette | 39.0 | 244.3 | 104.2 | 162.1 | 139.0 | 180.0 |
| Valley | 78.9 | - | 282.3 | 413.2 | 287.5 | 374.2 |
| Washington | 97.3 | 36.6 | 83.3 | 72.0 | 129.0 | 103.8 |
| REGION II | 175.0 | 223.0 | 245.5 | 246.9 | 249.8 | 270.2 |

PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

1971-1976

REGION III

| County | INDEX | | | | | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| Bannock | 6,026.8 | 4,590.0 | 4,731.7 | 5,849.8 | 5,212.0 | 5,578.9 |
| Bear Lake | 827.8 | 844.8 | 1,362.0 | 2,464.4 | 2,752.1 | 2,951.6 |
| Bingham | 2,685.9 | 2,654.6 | 2,576.2 | 2,325.4 | 2,874.0 | 2,950.4 |
| Blaine | 3,199.6 | 1,761.2 | 6,579.3 | 9,250.8 | 7,471.4 | 6,997.6 |
| Bonneville | 5,121.4 | 4,918.8 | 5,076.2 | 5,808.8 | 6,117.8 | 5,581.2 |
| Butte | 948.0 | 1,700.0 | 2,048.1 | 2,463.5 | 1,827.3 | 1,816.0 |
| Camas | 1,536.5 | 1,714.3 | 1,810.6 | 0 | 355.9 | 1,279.1 |
| Caribou | 1,523.5 | 2,065.6 | 1,774.6 | 2,348.6 | 3,087.4 | 2,889.0 |
| Cassia | 3,122.2 | 4,011.4 | 3,299.3 | 3,237.4 | 3,940.8 | 3,915.2 |
| Clark | 3,434.6 | 2,250.0 | 1,500.0 | 4,722.2 | 2,798.1 | 580.8 |
| Custer | 1,487.9 | 1,741.9 | 849.3 | * | 2,450.3 | 2,289.4 |
| Franklin | 1,194.5 | 3,640.0 | 1,560.5 | 1,379.6 | 1,280.6 | 1,590.1 |
| Fremont | 1,428.0 | 2,303.4 | 2,191.8 | 765.4 | 588.9 | 260.0 |
| Gooding | 1,266.2 | 1,452.6 | 1,878.7 | 1,148.1 | 1,680.3 | 1,485.0 |
| Jefferson | 1,101.6 | 1,716.7 | 2,113.1 | 1,759.8 | 1,946.6 | 2,600.0 |
| Jerome | 1,226.6 | 1,406.8 | 2,330.8 | 1,600.0 | 2,011.4 | 1,916.1 |
| Lemhi | 1,120.4 | 3,112.9 | 1,069.7 | 1,069.5 | 2,354.8 | 1,135.0 |
| Lincoln | 640.4 | 90.9 | 944.5 | 1,549.7 | 1,828.9 | 1,803.9 |
| Madison | 6,825.5 | 4,173.3 | 2,594.3 | 2,446.0 | 3,332.5 | 2,887.2 |
| Minidoka | 2,250.6 | 2,052.6 | 2,224.4 | 2,472.0 | 3,296.2 | 3,417.2 |
| Oneida | 713.6 | 1,700.0 | 1,885.6 | 2,880.8 | 3,000.0 | 2,098.1 |
| Power | 4,152.7 | 3,540.0 | 3,120.7 | 3,929.5 | 5,119.7 | 3,241.8 |
| Teton | 1,417.4 | 1,720.0 | 1,482.6 | 272.3 | 431.4 | 503.7 |
| Twin Falls | 3,565.5 | 3,343.0 | 3,638.3 | 3,906.4 | 3,942.2 | 4,086.1 |
| Total III | 3,556.9 | 3,347.5 | 3,395.8 | 3,707.7 | 3,893.2 | 3,806.4 |

*No Report

Region III

MURDER

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bannock | 3.8 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 12.3 | 5.4 |
| Bear Lake | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bingham | 9.9 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 9.2 | 3.0 |
| Blaine | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bonneville | - | - | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| Butte | - | - | - | - | 25.0 | - |
| Camas | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Caribou | - | - | 16.0 | - | 11.6 | - |
| Cassia | 11.1 | - | - | 10.9 | 10.6 | 5.2 |
| Clark | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Custer | - | - | - | * | - | - |
| Franklin | - | - | - | - | - | 12.0 |
| Fremont | - | - | - | 10.3 | - | 10.0 |
| Gooding | - | - | - | 20.7 | 9.2 | - |
| Jefferson | - | - | 8.1 | - | - | - |
| Jerome | - | - | - | 23.1 | - | 13.8 |
| Lemhi | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lincoln | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Madison | - | 6.7 | - | - | - | - |
| Minidoka | 5.7 | 11.7 | - | 5.5 | 21.5 | - |
| Oneida | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Power | 19.7 | - | - | - | - | 12.1 |
| Teton | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Twin Falls | 6.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 11.0 |
| REGION III | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 4.8 |

*No Report

Region III

RAPE

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bannock | 26.8 | 26.0 | 27.1 | 23.1 | 21.2 | 29.0 |
| Bear Lake | --- | --- | --- | 16.8 | --- | 15.4 |
| Bingham | 9.9 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 6.0 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| Blaine | --- | --- | 72.8 | 85.8 | 28.6 | --- |
| Bonneville | 3.7 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 15.4 |
| Butte | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30.3 |
| Camas | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Caribou | --- | --- | 16.0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Cassia | 11.1 | 5.7 | --- | 10.9 | 15.9 | 5.2 |
| Clark | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Custer | --- | 32.3 | --- | * | --- | 29.4 |
| Franklin | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fremont | 10.3 | 22.5 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 22.2 | --- |
| Gooding | --- | --- | 10.3 | --- | --- | 18.4 |
| Jefferson | --- | 16.7 | --- | 16.1 | --- | --- |
| Jerome | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | --- | --- | --- |
| Lemhi | --- | --- | --- | 48.6 | --- | --- |
| Lincoln | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Madison | --- | 33.3 | --- | 6.1 | --- | 13.4 |
| Minidoka | 11.3 | 29.2 | 28.5 | 11.0 | 16.1 | 17.1 |
| Oneida | --- | --- | 32.5 | --- | 66.7 | --- |
| Power | --- | --- | 19.5 | --- | 38.9 | 24.2 |
| Teton | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Twin Falls | 4.5 | 17.8 | 23.9 | 6.4 | 13.3 | 15.5 |
| REGION III | 8.3 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 13.8 |

*No Report

Region III

ROBBERY

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Bannock | 59.4 | 39.0 | 50.7 | 112.0 | 95.2 | 106.9 |
| Bear Lake | ---- | ---- | 16.8 | ---- | 16.8 | ---- |
| Bingham | 23.0 | 26.3 | 16.0 | 26.9 | 36.6 | 30.0 |
| Blaine | 33.2 | ---- | 29.1 | 14.3 | 14.3 | ---- |
| Bonneville | 55.4 | 36.9 | 45.0 | 55.3 | 55.6 | 35.9 |
| Butte | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Camas | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Caribou | ---- | ---- | 16.0 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 24.0 |
| Cassia | 11.1 | 40.0 | 50.2 | 54.3 | 63.5 | 51.8 |
| Clark | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Custer | ---- | ---- | ---- | * | 33.1 | ---- |
| Franklin | ---- | 13.3 | ---- | ---- | ---- | 12.0 |
| Fremont | ---- | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 10.0 |
| Gooding | 11.1 | ---- | 10.3 | ---- | 45.9 | 9.2 |
| Jefferson | ---- | ---- | ---- | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.3 |
| Jerome | 27.7 | 16.9 | 16.5 | ---- | 7.2 | ---- |
| Lemhi | 18.7 | 16.1 | ---- | ---- | 16.1 | ---- |
| Lincoln | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Madison | ---- | 6.7 | ---- | 6.1 | 6.2 | ---- |
| Minidoka | 5.7 | 17.5 | 22.8 | 11.0 | 21.5 | 34.3 |
| Oneida | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Power | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 19.5 | 24.2 |
| Teton | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| Twin Falls | 26.9 | 20.0 | 28.2 | 25.8 | 35.6 | 35.3 |
| REGION III | 27.7 | 22.5 | 27.3 | 38.2 | 41.3 | 36.6 |

*No Report

Region III

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bannock | 143.8 | 124.3 | 133.9 | 161.8 | 176.3 | 233.8 |
| Bear Lake | 16.2 | 17.2 | 33.6 | 83.8 | 268.5 | 123.0 |
| Bingham | 180.6 | 269.7 | 176.5 | 116.4 | 149.5 | 194.9 |
| Blaine | 215.5 | 59.7 | 218.3 | 257.4 | 200.0 | 96.9 |
| Bonneville | 46.1 | 73.8 | 84.6 | 81.2 | 64.3 | 97.4 |
| Butte | 32.7 | 66.7 | 162.5 | 291.7 | 225.3 | 90.8 |
| Camas | 128.0 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Caribou | 106.9 | 82.0 | 32.0 | 94.4 | 34.7 | 119.9 |
| Cassia | 38.9 | 120.0 | 111.5 | 173.8 | 153.4 | 103.6 |
| Clark | 132.1 | --- | 100.0 | --- | 243.3 | --- |
| Custer | 69.2 | 64.5 | 94.4 | * | 99.3 | 146.8 |
| Franklin | --- | 66.7 | 39.0 | 26.3 | 51.2 | 83.7 |
| Fremont | 113.8 | 101.1 | 87.7 | 31.0 | 44.4 | 30.0 |
| Gooding | --- | 42.1 | 102.7 | 72.4 | 18.4 | 27.7 |
| Jefferson | --- | 8.3 | 24.4 | 40.2 | 46.7 | 66.7 |
| Jerome | 9.2 | 25.4 | 115.7 | 53.8 | 151.4 | 83.0 |
| Lemhi | 56.0 | 96.8 | 31.5 | 64.8 | 48.4 | 45.4 |
| Lincoln | --- | --- | 29.5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Madison | 128.8 | 146.7 | 104.0 | 110.1 | 104.7 | 33.5 |
| Minidoka | 68.0 | 81.9 | 119.8 | 126.3 | 123.7 | 91.4 |
| Oneida | --- | 66.7 | 97.5 | 36.0 | 100.0 | --- |
| Power | 177.1 | 200.0 | 97.5 | 141.8 | 136.3 | 96.8 |
| Teton | 70.9 | 80.0 | 39.0 | --- | --- | --- |
| Twin Falls | 40.3 | 80.2 | 47.8 | 88.0 | 248.9 | 326.7 |
| REGION III | 80.3 | 102.8 | 98.7 | 105.4 | 132.3 | 145.9 |

*No Report

Region III

BURGLARY

| COUNTY | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1976 | 1975 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bannock | 1,167.8 | 1,079.8 | 1,083.8 | 1,514.4 | 1,250.1 | 1,156.4 |
| Bear Lake | 97.4 | 275.9 | 420.4 | 905.3 | 939.8 | 707.1 |
| Bingham | 482.7 | 753.3 | 619.2 | 471.5 | 646.8 | 716.6 |
| Blaine | 911.8 | 776.1 | 1,965.1 | 3,231.3 | 2,057.1 | 1,634.4 |
| Bonneville | 872.9 | 837.6 | 969.9 | 1,189.1 | 1,348.7 | 1,046.2 |
| Butte | 163.5 | 600.0 | 942.8 | 778.0 | 600.8 | 454.0 |
| Camas | 512.2 | 571.4 | 974.9 | --- | 237.2 | 930.2 |
| Caribou | 307.4 | 573.8 | 559.6 | 601.9 | 786.3 | 791.2 |
| Cassia | 305.6 | 577.1 | 696.7 | 820.2 | 1,153.1 | 984.0 |
| Clark | 660.5 | 1,000.0 | 500.0 | 833.3 | 729.9 | 96.8 |
| Custer | 519.0 | 580.6 | 188.7 | * | 927.2 | 733.8 |
| Franklin | 359.6 | 586.7 | 377.1 | 210.2 | 115.3 | 215.2 |
| Fremont | 476.0 | 606.7 | 854.8 | 300.0 | 255.6 | 50.0 |
| Gooding | 255.5 | 442.1 | 677.5 | 341.3 | 679.5 | 627.2 |
| Jefferson | 103.3 | 208.3 | 609.6 | 482.1 | 708.6 | 516.7 |
| Jerome | 230.6 | 296.6 | 652.9 | 484.6 | 720.9 | 567.2 |
| Lemhi | 280.1 | 661.3 | 597.8 | 469.9 | 935.5 | 332.9 |
| Lincoln | 366.0 | 30.3 | 29.5 | 364.6 | 383.5 | 360.8 |
| Madison | 1,867.4 | 1,393.3 | 871.3 | 568.7 | 572.9 | 455.5 |
| Minidoka | 685.9 | 508.8 | 718.6 | 857.0 | 1,080.8 | 1,074.3 |
| Oneida | 271.8 | 600.0 | 715.2 | 1,044.3 | 600.0 | 516.5 |
| Power | 1,554.8 | 1,220.0 | 682.7 | 992.5 | 1,323.7 | 653.2 |
| Teton | 496.1 | 600.0 | 273.1 | 155.6 | 313.7 | 348.7 |
| Twin Falls | 598.0 | 786.2 | 929.7 | 1,053.9 | 1,524.4 | 1,518.8 |
| REGION III | 701.1 | 760.7 | 834.6 | 939.8 | 1,050.6 | 919.9 |

*No Report

Region III

LARCENY

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bannock | 4,291.5 | 2,979.6 | 3,068.8 | 3,734.5 | 3,374.8 | 3,708.4 |
| Bear Lake | 714.2 | 534.5 | 790.3 | 1,374.7 | 1,443.2 | 1,937.0 |
| Bingham | 1,779.7 | 1,444.1 | 1,562.4 | 1,552.3 | 1,803.1 | 1,775.1 |
| Blaine | 1,823.6 | 850.7 | 3,915.6 | 5,404.6 | 4,828.6 | 4,782.1 |
| Bonneville | 3,945.8 | 3,763.8 | 3,759.0 | 4,191.1 | 4,279.0 | 4,094.0 |
| Butte | 719.2 | 933.3 | 747.7 | 1,264.2 | 926.2 | 1,210.7 |
| Camas | 896.3 | 1,000.0 | 835.7 | --- | 118.6 | 348.8 |
| Caribou | 1,042.4 | 1,360.7 | 1,071.1 | 1,451.7 | 2,093.0 | 1,762.2 |
| Cassia | 2,638.9 | 3,108.6 | 2,296.2 | 2,047.8 | 2,359.2 | 2,599.8 |
| Clark | 2,245.7 | 875.0 | 900.0 | 3,888.9 | 1,459.9 | 387.2 |
| Custer | 830.4 | 967.7 | 283.1 | * | 1,357.6 | 1,262.1 |
| Franklin | 783.5 | 2,813.3 | 1,118.3 | 1,024.8 | 986.0 | 1,147.8 |
| Fremont | 714.0 | 1,505.6 | 1,128.8 | 196.5 | 144.4 | 50.0 |
| Gooding | 921.9 | 884.2 | 975.3 | 589.6 | 798.8 | 701.0 |
| Jefferson | 946.7 | 1,308.3 | 1,324.8 | 1,125.0 | 1,090.1 | 1,766.7 |
| Jerome | 894.6 | 991.5 | 1,429.9 | 976.9 | 1,052.6 | 1,120.6 |
| Lemhi | 690.9 | 2,193.5 | 361.8 | 469.9 | 1,322.6 | 726.4 |
| Lincoln | 213.5 | 30.3 | 856.0 | 1,124.3 | 1,268.4 | 1,213.5 |
| Madison | 4,684.5 | 2,433.3 | 1,495.4 | 1,638.8 | 2,507.1 | 2,257.5 |
| Minidoka | 1,366.2 | 1,315.8 | 1,192.0 | 1,356.8 | 1,817.5 | 1,971.4 |
| Oneida | 441.7 | 933.3 | 942.8 | 1,620.5 | 1,933.3 | 1,581.7 |
| Power | 2,342.1 | 2,060.0 | 2,204.0 | 2,491.4 | 3,406.7 | 2,298.3 |
| Teton | 779.6 | 960.0 | 1,092.5 | 77.8 | 39.2 | 77.5 |
| Twin Falls | 2,743.6 | 2,262.8 | 2,389.3 | 2,464.1 | 1,855.5 | 1,933.8 |
| REGION III | 2,572.1 | 2,272.1 | 2,221.3 | 2,409.6 | 2,426.6 | 2,458.4 |

*No Report

Region III

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

| County | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bannock | 333.7 | 337.7 | 361.9 | 300.4 | 282.1 | 338.9 |
| Bear Lake | --- | 17.2 | 100.9 | 83.8 | 83.9 | 169.1 |
| Bingham | 200.3 | 141.4 | 186.1 | 149.3 | 216.6 | 218.9 |
| Blaine | 215.5 | 74.6 | 378.5 | 257.4 | 342.9 | 484.3 |
| Bonneville | 197.5 | 193.7 | 205.1 | 276.5 | 354.6 | 288.9 |
| Butte | 32.7 | 100.0 | 195.1 | 129.7 | 50.1 | 30.3 |
| Camas | --- | 142.9 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Caribou | 66.8 | 49.2 | 63.9 | 188.8 | 150.3 | 191.8 |
| Cassia | 105.6 | 160.0 | 144.9 | 119.5 | 185.1 | 165.7 |
| Clark | 396.3 | 375.0 | --- | --- | 365.0 | 96.8 |
| Custer | 69.2 | 96.8 | 283.1 | * | 33.1 | 117.4 |
| Franklin | 51.4 | 160.0 | 26.0 | 118.3 | 128.1 | 119.6 |
| Fremont | 113.8 | 56.2 | 98.6 | 206.9 | 111.1 | 110.0 |
| Gooding | 77.8 | 84.2 | 102.7 | 124.1 | 128.5 | 101.5 |
| Jefferson | 51.6 | 175.0 | 146.3 | 88.4 | 93.4 | 241.7 |
| Jerome | 55.3 | 67.8 | 107.4 | 61.5 | 79.3 | 131.4 |
| Lemhi | 74.7 | 145.2 | 78.7 | 16.2 | 32.3 | 30.3 |
| Lincoln | 61.0 | 30.3 | 29.5 | 60.8 | 177.0 | 229.6 |
| Madison | 144.9 | 153.3 | 123.5 | 116.2 | 141.7 | 127.3 |
| Minidoka | 107.7 | 87.7 | 142.6 | 104.4 | 215.1 | 228.6 |
| Oneida | --- | 100.0 | 97.5 | 180.1 | 300.0 | --- |
| Power | 59.0 | 60.0 | 117.0 | 303.8 | 194.7 | 133.1 |
| Teton | 70.9 | 80.0 | 78.0 | 38.9 | 78.4 | 77.5 |
| Twin Falls | 145.6 | 173.7 | 217.2 | 259.7 | 260.0 | 245.0 |
| REGION III | 163.7 | 171.8 | 196.2 | 197.2 | 223.5 | 227.0 |

*No Report

APPENDIX C

PERCENT OF TOTAL AND PERCENT CHANGE BY COUNTY

1974 - 1975

| County | Part I Crime 1975 | Percent of Total | Cumulative Percent | Percent Change 75/74 | Rate/ 100,000 1975 |
|------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ada | 7,737 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 12.9 | 5,717.6 |
| Canyon | 3,577 | 10.5 | 33.2 | 10.3 | 4,775.7 |
| Bonneville | 3,520 | 10.3 | 43.5 | 4.7 | 6,117.8 |
| Bannock | 2,956 | 8.7 | 52.2 | -10.2 | 5,212.0 |
| Kootenai | 2,229 | 6.5 | 58.7 | -10.2 | 4,919.4 |
| Twin Falls | 1,774 | 5.2 | 63.9 | -2.5 | 3,942.2 |
| Nez Perce | 1,543 | 4.5 | 68.4 | 8.6 | 4,956.3 |
| Bingham | 942 | 2.8 | 71.2 | 20.9 | 2,874.0 |
| Bonner | 840 | 2.5 | 73.7 | 11.9 | 4,200.0 |
| Cassia | 745 | 2.2 | 75.9 | 25.0 | 3,940.8 |
| Latah | 722 | 2.1 | 78.0 | -7.6 | 2,593.0 |

PERCENT OF TOTAL AND PERCENT CHANGE BY COUNTY

1975 - 1976

| County | Part I Crime 1976 | Percent of Total | Cumulative Percent | Percent Change 74/76 | Rate/ 100,000 1976 |
|------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ada | 8,380 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 8.3 | 5,915.4 |
| Canyon | 3,691 | 10.4 | 34.0 | 3.2 | 5,112.0 |
| Bonneville | 3,265 | 9.2 | 43.2 | -7.2 | 5,581.2 |
| Bannock | 3,078 | 8.7 | 51.9 | 4.1 | 5,578.9 |
| Kootenai | 2,457 | 6.9 | 58.8 | 10.2 | 5,459.9 |
| Twin Falls | 1,851 | 5.2 | 64.0 | 4.3 | 4,086.1 |
| Nez Perce | 1,636 | 4.6 | 68.6 | 6.0 | 5,053.1 |
| Bingham | 984 | 2.8 | 71.4 | 4.5 | 2,950.4 |
| Bonner | 825 | 2.3 | 73.7 | -1.8 | 4,342.1 |
| Cassia | 756 | 2.1 | 75.8 | 1.5 | 3,915.2 |
| Latah | 753 | 2.1 | 77.9 | 4.3 | 2,613.9 |

PART I CRIME RATE PER 100,000
1975, 1976, AND PERCENT CHANGE

| | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Region I | | | |
| Benewah | 2,398.1 | 2,919.8 | +22 |
| Bonner | 4,200.0 | 4,342.1 | + 3 |
| Boundary | 2,858.9 | 2,411.8 | -16 |
| Clearwater | 2,194.9 | 2,597.7 | +18 |
| Idaho | 1,407.7 | 2,025.0 | +44 |
| Kootenai | 4,919.4 | 5,459.9 | +11 |
| Latah | 2,593.0 | 2,613.9 | + 0.8 |
| Lewis | 3,396.1 | 4,292.3 | +26 |
| Nez Perce | 4,956.3 | 5,053.1 | + 2 |
| Shoshone | 3,272.7 | 3,421.0 | + 5 |
| Region II | | | |
| Ada | 5,717.6 | 5,915.4 | + 3 |
| Adams | 699.5 | 1,253.2 | +79 |
| Boise | 4,785.1 | 4,095.7 | -14 |
| Canyon | 4,775.7 | 5,112.0 | + 7 |
| Elmore | 2,483.7 | 2,817.2 | +13 |
| Gem | 2,509.2 | 2,842.1 | +13 |
| Owyhee | 3,361.0 | 3,075.5 | - 8 |
| Payette | 3,843.0 | 4,300.0 | +12 |
| Valley | 4,202.6 | 5,282.9 | +26 |
| Washington | 2,978.4 | 2,986.3 | + 0.3 |
| Region III | | | |
| Bannock | 5,212.0 | 5,578.9 | + 7 |
| Bear Lake | 2,752.1 | 2,951.6 | + 7 |
| Bingham | 2,874.0 | 2,950.4 | + 3 |
| Blaine | 7,471.4 | 6,997.6 | - 6 |
| Bonneville | 6,117.8 | 5,581.2 | - 9 |
| Butte | 1,827.3 | 1,816.0 | - 0.6 |
| Camas | 355.9 | 1,279.1 | +259 |
| Caribou | 3,087.4 | 2,889.0 | - 6 |
| Cassia | 3,940.8 | 3,915.2 | - 0.7 |
| Clark | 2,798.1 | 580.8 | -79 |
| Custer | 2,450.3 | 2,289.4 | - 7 |
| Franklin | 1,280.6 | 1,590.1 | +24 |
| Fremont | 588.9 | 260.0 | -56 |
| Gooding | 1,680.3 | 1,485.0 | -12 |
| Jefferson | 1,946.6 | 2,600.0 | +34 |
| Jerome | 2,011.4 | 1,916.1 | - 5 |
| Lemhi | 2,354.8 | 1,135.0 | -52 |
| Lincoln | 1,828.9 | 1,803.9 | - 1 |
| Madison | 3,332.5 | 2,887.2 | -13 |
| Minidoka | 3,296.2 | 3,417.2 | + 4 |
| Oneida | 3,000.0 | 2,098.1 | -30 |
| Power | 5,119.7 | 3,241.8 | -37 |
| Teton | 431.4 | 503.7 | +17 |
| Twin Falls | 3,942.2 | 4,086.1 | + 4 |
| Statewide | 4,158.0 | 4,268.7 | +27 |

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS RATE PER 10,000 MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

| | | | 75/74 | | 76/75 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <u>Region I</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>% Change</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>% Change</u> |
| Benewah | 11.4 | 6.1 | -46.49 | 16.5 | +170.49 |
| Bonner | 21.4 | 20.1 | -6.07 | 27.0 | + 34.33 |
| Boundary | 9.5 | 33.6 | +253.68 | 9.7 | - 71.13 |
| Clearwater | 13.7 | 24.4 | +78.10 | 6.5 | - 73.36 |
| Idaho | 12.9 | 9.5 | -26.35 | 12.0 | + 26.32 |
| Latah | 21.7 | 18.6 | -14.28 | 14.2 | - 23.66 |
| Lewis | 5.6 | 22.2 | +296.42 | 16.6 | - 25.23 |
| Kootenai | 34.0 | 28.2 | -17.05 | 31.4 | + 11.35 |
| Nez Perce | 19.4 | 33.1 | +70.61 | 28.1 | - 15.11 |
| Shoshone | 32.1 | 17.4 | -45.79 | 18.4 | + 5.75 |
| Regional Totals | 22.8 | 23.5 | + .9 | 22.4 | - 4.68 |
| <u>Region II</u> | | | | | |
| Ada | 40.5 | 39.2 | -3.20 | 42.4 | + 8.16 |
| Adams | 11.1 | 22.7 | +104.50 | 11.7 | - 48.46 |
| Boise | 10.2 | 11.6 | +13.72 | 0 | -100.00 |
| Canyon | 22.6 | 31.6 | +39.82 | 33.4 | + 5.70 |
| Elmore | 29.5 | 24.5 | -16.94 | 22.2 | - 9.39 |
| Gem | 14.7 | 15.9 | +8.16 | 11.8 | - 25.79 |
| Owyhee | 18.9 | 25.2 | +33.33 | 17.8 | - 29.37 |
| Payette | 22.7 | 18.8 | -17.18 | 25.1 | + 33.51 |
| Valley | 37.7 | 27.7 | -26.52 | 33.3 | + 20.22 |
| Washington | 9.4 | 17.4 | +85.10 | 13.8 | - 20.69 |
| Regional Totals | 31.1 | 32.7 | +5.14 | 34.3 | + 4.89 |
| <u>Region III</u> | | | | | |
| Bannock | 39.7 | 38.0 | -4.28 | 41.8 | + 10.00 |
| Bear Lake | 10.1 | 10.0 | -.99 | 20.9 | +109.00 |
| Bingham | 22.0 | 31.9 | +45.0 | 31.3 | - 1.88 |
| Blaine | 24.4 | 32.6 | +33.60 | 50.7 | + 55.52 |
| Bonneville | 39.3 | 49.5 | +25.95 | 38.9 | - 21.41 |
| Butte | 14.9 | 8.2 | -44.96 | 4.0 | - 51.22 |
| Camas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clark | 0 | 35.3 | - | 10.3 | - 70.82 |
| Caribou | 25.3 | 19.7 | -22.13 | 23.9 | + 21.32 |
| Cassia | 14.5 | 23.6 | +62.75 | 21.1 | - 10.59 |
| Custer | 0 | 3.8 | - | 14.8 | +289.47 |
| Franklin | 14.5 | 15.6 | +7.58 | 15.3 | - 1.92 |
| Fremont | 26.6 | 13.9 | -47.74 | 14.3 | + 2.88 |
| Gooding | 14.1 | 16.0 | +13.47 | 12.5 | - 21.88 |
| Jefferson | 11.2 | 12.5 | +11.60 | 29.1 | +132.80 |
| Jerome | 7.8 | 10.7 | +37.17 | 17.9 | + 67.29 |
| Lemhi | 1.8 | 3.7 | +105.55 | 3.5 | - 5.41 |
| Lincoln | 7.2 | 21.7 | +201.38 | 25.8 | + 18.89 |
| Madison | 21.0 | 27.0 | +28.57 | 20.2 | - 25.19 |
| Minidoka | 13.2 | 29.1 | +120.45 | 27.9 | - 4.12 |
| Oneida | 17.4 | 32.5 | +86.78 | 0 | -100.00 |
| Power | 28.2 | 19.4 | -31.20 | 21.4 | + 10.31 |
| Teton | 4.2 | 8.5 | +102.38 | 8.7 | + 2.35 |
| Twin Falls | 30.2 | 28.9 | -4.30 | 27.3 | - 5.54 |
| Regional Totals | 25.3 | 29.1 | +15.01 | 28.8 | - 1.03 |
| State Totals | 26.7 | 29.0 | +8.61 | 29.2 | + 0.69 |

OFFENSES, CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS

1976

| | Reported Part I Offenses | Part I Offenses Cleared | Percent | Arrests for Part I Offenses |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| STATE | 35,484 | 8,574 | 24.2 | 8,238 |
| Region I | 7,506 | 1,633 | 21.8 | 1,646 |
| Region II | 14,464 | 4,103 | 28.4 | 3,621 |
| Region III | 13,514 | 2,838 | 21.0 | 2,971 |
| Ada County | 8,380 | 2,727 | 32.5 | 2,227 |
| Boise City | 6,258 | 2,160 | 34.5 | 1,730 |

PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

IDAHO AND REGIONS

1975

| | Index | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Agg. Assault | Burglary | Larceny | Motor Vehicle Theft |
|------------|---------|--------|------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|
| Idaho | 4,158.0 | 5.2 | 16.1 | 42.0 | 140.8 | 1,066.0 | 2,664.3 | 223.6 |
| Region I | 3,721.0 | 2.7 | 17.3 | 38.3 | 131.6 | 1,094.7 | 2,253.5 | 183.3 |
| Region II | 4,765.8 | 5.6 | 19.7 | 45.1 | 157.1 | 1,065.1 | 3,223.2 | 249.8 |
| Region III | 3,893.2 | 6.3 | 12.5 | 41.3 | 132.3 | 1,050.6 | 2,426.6 | 223.5 |

PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

IDAHO AND REGIONS

1976

| | Index | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Agg. Assault | Burglary | Larceny | Motor Vehicle Theft |
|------------|---------|--------|------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|
| Idaho | 4,268.7 | 5.3 | 18.6 | 39.9 | 162.8 | 1,036.1 | 2,775.8 | 230.1 |
| Region I | 3,960.6 | 4.2 | 15.8 | 28.5 | 159.9 | 1,052.7 | 2,523.8 | 175.7 |
| Region II | 5,049.4 | 6.6 | 26.5 | 51.7 | 185.7 | 1,170.2 | 3,333.5 | 270.2 |
| Region III | 3,806.4 | 4.8 | 13.8 | 36.6 | 145.9 | 919.9 | 2,458.4 | 227.0 |

CURFEW AND RUNAWAY OFFENSES AS PERCENT OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

| | 1976 | | | | % of |
|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|---------|------------------|
| County | Curfew | Runaway | Total | Arrests | Juvenile Arrests |
| REGION I | | | | | |
| Benewah | 2 | 10 | 12 | 45 | 26.7 |
| Bonner | 1 | 2 | 3 | 137 | 2.2 |
| Boundary | 0 | 12 | 12 | 32 | 37.5 |
| Clearwater | 28 | 21 | 49 | 137 | 35.7 |
| Idaho | 3 | 8 | 11 | 68 | 16.2 |
| Kootenai | 106 | 108 | 214 | 880 | 24.3 |
| Latah | 0 | 8 | 8 | 95 | 8.4 |
| Lewis | 0 | 24 | 24 | 41 | 58.5 |
| Nez Perce | 377 | 253 | 630 | 1,419 | 44.4 |
| Shoshone | 36 | 64 | 100 | 289 | 34.6 |
| Region I Summary | 553 | 510 | 1,063 | 3,143 | 33.8 |
| REGION II | | | | | |
| Ada | 341 | 458 | 799 | 4,204 | 19.0 |
| Adams | 0 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 30.0 |
| Boise | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canyon | 144 | 207 | 351 | 1,223 | 28.7 |
| Elmore | 28 | 39 | 67 | 215 | 31.2 |
| Gem | 2 | 14 | 16 | 103 | 15.5 |
| Owyhee | 1 | 8 | 9 | 76 | 11.8 |
| Payette | 23 | 45 | 68 | 277 | 24.5 |
| Valley | 7 | 8 | 15 | 63 | 23.8 |
| Washington | 8 | 27 | 35 | 149 | 23.5 |
| Region II Summary | 554 | 809 | 1,363 | 6,320 | 21.6 |
| REGION III | | | | | |
| Bannock | 184 | 141 | 325 | 1,141 | 28.5 |
| Bear Lake | 3 | 24 | 27 | 130 | 20.8 |
| Bingham | 56 | 52 | 108 | 472 | 22.9 |
| Blaine | 17 | 14 | 31 | 181 | 17.1 |
| Bonneville | 4 | 165 | 169 | 997 | 17.0 |
| Butte | 0 | 11 | 11 | 44 | 25.0 |
| Camas | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 25.0 |
| Caribou | 10 | 7 | 17 | 84 | 20.2 |
| Cassia | 19 | 15 | 34 | 210 | 16.2 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Custer | 4 | 3 | 7 | 21 | 33.3 |
| Franklin | 0 | 6 | 6 | 46 | 13.0 |
| Fremont | 0 | 23 | 23 | 42 | 54.8 |
| Gooding | 7 | 9 | 16 | 45 | 35.6 |
| Jefferson | 2 | 19 | 21 | 73 | 28.8 |
| Jerome | 8 | 19 | 27 | 126 | 21.4 |
| Lemhi | 0 | 5 | 5 | 49 | 10.2 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Madison | 0 | 8 | 8 | 108 | 7.4 |
| Minidoka | 0 | 28 | 28 | 116 | 24.1 |
| Oneida | 0 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 5.3 |
| Power | 0 | 13 | 13 | 73 | 17.8 |
| Teton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Twin Falls | 107 | 117 | 224 | 842 | 26.6 |
| Region III Summary | 421 | 681 | 1,102 | 4,836 | 22.8 |
| State Summary | 1,528 | 2,000 | 3,528 | 11,299 | 21.7 |

Y.R.A. FILINGS RATE PER 1,000 JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS

| <u>Region I</u> | <u>1973</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Benewah | 14.0 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 15.8 |
| Bonner | 14.4 | 17.3 | 23.7 | 23.2 |
| Boundary | 30.2 | 30.4 | 20.3 | 6.0 |
| Clearwater | 20.6 | 16.8 | 12.5 | 17.0 |
| Idaho | 12.3 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 14.4 |
| Kootenai | 6.4 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 8.9 |
| Latah | 5.5 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 7.9 |
| Lewis | 14.9 | 9.5 | 18.3 | 12.8 |
| Nez Perce | 6.2 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 26.1 |
| Shoshone | 16.0 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 19.7 |
| Regional Rates | 10.9 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 15.6 |
| <u>Region II</u> | | | | |
| Ada | 36.2 | 35.8 | 38.6 | 42.1 |
| Adams | 10.9 | 17.8 | 7.1 | 25.3 |
| Boise | 1.5 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 2.2 |
| Canyon | 20.1 | 20.7 | 17.9 | 19.9 |
| Elmore | 19.3 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 10.5 |
| Gem | 17.1 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.1 |
| Owyhee | 14.9 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 20.5 |
| Payette | 25.9 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 24.6 |
| Valley | 26.0 | 12.2 | 16.1 | 46.1 |
| Washington | 24.5 | 27.7 | 20.5 | 26.9 |
| Regional Rates | 27.7 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 30.5 |
| <u>Region III</u> | | | | |
| Bannock | 39.1 | 63.2 | 35.8 | 49.5 |
| Bear Lake | 15.2 | 11.2 | 17.3 | 7.4 |
| Bingham | 37.1 | 17.0 | 12.2 | 17.3 |
| Blaine | 39.3 | 27.5 | 14.2 | 7.0 |
| Bonneville | 50.0 | 34.4 | 40.9 | 46.2 |
| Butte | 64.7 | 38.3 | 21.1 | 29.9 |
| Camas | 30.5 | 9.9 | 0 | 6.8 |
| Caribou | 18.6 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 15.7 |
| Cassis | 18.9 | 26.2 | 32.5 | 19.5 |
| Clark | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Custer | 15.4 | 4.5 | 36.4 | 18.2 |
| Franklin | 25.0 | 17.5 | 28.7 | 14.5 |
| Fremont | 17.5 | 16.2 | 8.0 | 14.2 |
| Gooding | 24.9 | 19.1 | 20.3 | 16.1 |
| Jefferson | 21.9 | 16.6 | 13.8 | 25.3 |
| Jerome | 22.9 | 19.3 | 14.6 | 16.8 |
| Lemhi | 21.6 | 35.6 | 26.9 | 30.9 |
| Lincoln | 15.7 | 6.0 | 13.7 | 10.2 |
| Madison | 25.0 | 5.8 | 37.0 | 10.2 |
| Minidoka | 19.3 | 22.7 | 16.6 | 26.7 |
| Oneida | 10.3 | 2.1 | 15.0 | 7.0 |
| Power | 17.5 | 27.3 | 30.4 | 17.9 |
| Teton | 5.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| Twin Falls | 20.0 | 29.3 | 23.2 | 23.7 |
| Regional Rates | 30.4 | 29.7 | 26.2 | 28.0 |
| State Rates | 25.2 | 24.8 | 23.5 | 26.2 |

Source: Supreme Court Annual Report, 1976

Population estimates based on U.S.

Census Bureau & Dept. of Water

JUVENILE ARREST RATES

1976

| County | Juvenile Arrest Rate 1,000 Population Under 18 |
|-----------------|---|
| REGION I | |
| Benewah | 18.7 |
| Bonner | 22.2 |
| Boundary | 10.7 |
| Clearwater | 33.2 |
| Idaho | 14.8 |
| Kootenai | 58.1 |
| Latah | 13.2 |
| Lewis | 26.2 |
| Nez Perce | 132.5 |
| Shoshone | 40.4 |
| Region I Rate | 50.7 |
| REGION II | |
| Ada | 91.2 |
| Adams | 8.2 |
| Boise | 0.0 |
| Canyon | 50.7 |
| Elmore | 29.3 |
| Gem | 27.1 |
| Owyhee | 26.8 |
| Payette | 55.9 |
| Valley | 41.5 |
| Washington | 54.1 |
| Region II Rate | 66.2 |
| REGION III | |
| Bannock | 60.6 |
| Bear Lake | 56.4 |
| Bingham | 35.1 |
| Blaine | 67.0 |
| Bonneville | 43.4 |
| Butte | 33.7 |
| Camas | 13.6 |
| Caribou | 24.0 |
| Cassia | 28.7 |
| Clark | 2.7 |
| Custer | 18.2 |
| Franklin | 14.1 |
| Fremont | 11.2 |
| Gooding | 12.5 |
| Jefferson | 15.3 |
| Jerome | 26.8 |
| Lemhi | 21.4 |
| Lincoln | 3.1 |
| Madison | 22.5 |
| Minidoka | 17.7 |
| Oneida | 18.9 |
| Power | 22.9 |
| Teton | 8.9 |
| Twin Falls | 57.0 |
| Region III Rate | 37.5 |
| State Rate | 49.9 |

APPENDIX D

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TOTAL EXPENDITURE
FISCAL YEAR 1975

| | Total Criminal Justice System | Police Protection | Judicial | Legal Services And Prosecution | Public Defense | Corrections | Other Criminal Justice |
|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| STATE | \$ 40,979,000 | \$ 20,224,000 | \$ 5,908,000 | \$ 2,357,000 | \$ 681,000 | \$10,770,000 | \$ 1,039,000 |
| State Agencies | 18,348,000 | 4,799,000 | 3,247,000 | 628,000 | --- | 7,851,000 | 1,823,000 |
| Ada County | 2,720,000 | 606,000 | 512,000 | 185,000 | 78,000 | 945,000 | 394,000 |
| Boise City | 2,097,000 | 1,851,000 | 101,000 | 110,000 | --- | 35,000 | --- |

TABLE 106
IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
EMPLOYMENT OF FULL-TIME FQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES
October 1975

| | Total Criminal Justice System | Police Protection | Judicial | Legal Services And Prosecution | Public Defense | Corrections | Other Criminal Justice |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| STATE | 3,024 | 1,779 | 454 | 207 | 25 | 531 | 28 |
| Ada County | 197 | 73 | 61 | 20 | --- | 43 | --- |
| Boise City | 171 | 163 | --- | 8 | --- | --- | --- |

Source: Expenditure and Employment data for the Criminal
Justice System, 1975

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AGENCY EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION,
AND PERCENTAGE OF AGENCY CLEARANCE

1975

| | Employees Per 1,000 Population | | Percentage of Part I Cases Cleared | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Sheriff's Office | Police Department | Sheriff's Office | Police Department |
| REGION I | | | | |
| Benewah | 1.9 | | 11 | |
| Bonner | 1.8 | | 15 | |
| Sandpoint | | 1.8 | | 18 |
| Boundary | 2.5 | | 7 | |
| Bonnars Ferry | | 1.1 | | 8 |
| Clearwater | 2.5 | | 18 | |
| Pierce | | 2.5 | | 54 |
| Idaho | 1.5 | | 9 | |
| Grangeville | | 2.7 | | 32 |
| Kootenai | 1.6 | | 20 | |
| Coeur d'Alene | | 2.4 | | 20 |
| Post Falls | | 1.6 | | 27 |
| Latah | 2.0 | | 14 | |
| Moscow | | 1.8 | | 21 |
| Lewis | 3.3 | | 12 | |
| Nez Perce | 16.7 | | 9 | |
| Lewiston | | 1.7 | | 28 |
| Shoshone | 2.3 | | 17 | |
| Kellogg | | 2.8 | | 38 |
| Osburn | | 0.9 | | 25 |
| Pinehurst | | 0.9 | | 16 |
| Smelterville | | 2.4 | | 26 |
| Wallace | | 2.2 | | 58 |
| REGION II | | | | |
| Ada | 3.0 | | 26 | |
| Boise | | 1.8 | | 35 |
| Garden City | | 2.0 | | 54 |
| Kuna | | 3.8 | | 19 |
| Meridian | | 1.2 | | 21 |
| Adams | 2.0 | | 25 | |
| Boise | 1.2 | | 12 | |
| Canyon | 1.8 | | 16 | |
| Caldwell | | 1.7 | | 10 |
| Nampa | | 1.6 | | 33 |
| Elmore | 1.6 | | 17 | |
| Mountain Home | | 3.0 | | 27 |
| Gem | 1.8 | | 14 | |
| Emmett | | 2.3 | | 28 |
| Owyhee | 1.8 | | 13 | |
| Homedale | | 1.2 | | 30 |
| Payette | 2.7 | | 20 | |
| Fruitland | | 0.9 | | 23 |
| New Plymouth | | 2.6 | | 33 |
| Payette | | 2.0 | | 31 |
| Valley | 27.6 | | 7 | |
| Cascade | | 1.8 | | 21 |
| McCall | | 2.0 | | 28 |
| Washington | 3.0 | | 19 | |
| Wilson | | 2.4 | | 22 |

| | Employees Per 1,000 Population | | Percentage of Part I Crimes Cleared | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Sheriff's Office | Police Department | Sheriff's Office | Police Department |
| REGION TTT | | | | |
| Bannock | 4.2 | | 21 | |
| Chubbuck | | 1.2 | | 17 |
| Pocatello | | 1.9 | | 26 |
| Bear Lake | 1.9 | | 10 | |
| Montpelier | | 1.6 | | 25 |
| Bingham | 0.9 | | 17 | |
| Blackfoot | | 2.3 | | 20 |
| Shelley | | 2.2 | | 37 |
| Blaine | 4.9 | | 11 | |
| Hailey | | 2.6 | | 30 |
| Ketchum | | 2.3 | | 12 |
| Sun Valley | | 31.0 | | 16 |
| Bonneville | 1.7 | | 22 | |
| Idaho Falls | | 1.9 | | 21 |
| Butte | 1.5 | | 74 | |
| Arco | | 1.5 | | 19 |
| Camas | 2.3 | | 64 | |
| Caribou | 2.2 | | 19 | |
| Soda Springs | | 1.6 | | 26 |
| Cassia | 0.7 | | 6 | |
| Burley | | 2.9 | | 16 |
| Clark | 1.9 | | 0 | |
| Custer | 1.5 | | 15 | |
| Franklin | 1.4 | | 21 | |
| Fremont | 1.9 | | 54 | |
| Gooding | 1.3 | | 19 | |
| Gooding | | 2.0 | | 13 |
| Jefferson | 1.3 | | 17 | |
| Rigby | | 2.3 | | 14 |
| Jerome | 1.6 | | 33 | |
| Jerome | | 1.4 | | 15 |
| Lemhi | 1.1 | | 31 | |
| Salmon | | 2.9 | | 19 |
| Lincoln | 1.0 | | 11 | |
| Madison | 2.9 | | 39 | |
| Rexburg | | 1.8 | | 17 |
| Minidoka | 0.9 | | 11 | |
| Rupert | | 2.4 | | 14 |
| Oneida | 1.9 | | 17 | |
| Power | 1.9 | | 12 | |
| American Falls | | 2.1 | | 24 |
| Teton | 0.8 | | 31 | |
| Twin Falls | 1.5 | | 19 | |
| Buhl | | 1.8 | | 5 |
| Kimberly | | 2.0 | | 44 |
| Twin Falls | | 1.8 | | 25 |
| STATEWIDE RATES | | 1.9 | | 24% |

PROSECUTOR TRIAL CASELOAD IN
MAGISTRATE AND DISTRICT COURT

1976

| County | Felony Trials | | Magistrate Caseload | District Caseload |
|------------|---------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Magistrate | District | | |
| REGION I | | | | |
| Benewah | 13 | 3 | 13.0 | 3.0 |
| Bonner | 36 | 7 | 12.0 | 2.3 |
| Boundary | 8 | 2 | 8.0 | 2 |
| Clearwater | 110 | 11 | 55.0 | 5.5 |
| Idaho | 74 | 14 | 37.0 | 7 |
| Kootenai | 247 | 56 | 123.5 | 28 |
| Latah | 261 | 18 | 208.8 | 14.4 |
| Lewis | 12 | 1 | 12.0 | 1.0 |
| Nez Perce | 713 | 23 | 129.6 | 4.2 |
| Shoshone | 85 | 11 | 85.0 | 11.0 |
| REGION II | | | | |
| Ada | 881 | 64 | 113.0 | 8.0 |
| Adams | 15 | 0 | 15.0 | 0.0 |
| Boise | 21 | 1 | 21.0 | 1.0 |
| Canyon | 516 | 75 | 86.0 | 12.5 |
| Elmore | 127 | 12 | 63.5 | 6.0 |
| Gem | 35 | 6 | 35.0 | 6.0 |
| Owyhee | 37 | 3 | 37.0 | 3.0 |
| Payette | 50 | 6 | 33.3 | 4.0 |
| Valley | 35 | 3 | 17.5 | 1.5 |
| Washington | 39 | 2 | 19.5 | 1.0 |
| REGION III | | | | |
| Bannock | 405 | 17 | 101.3 | 4.3 |
| Bear Lake | 23 | 1 | 23.0 | 1.0 |
| Bingham | 97 | 6 | 48.5 | 3.0 |
| Blaine | 27 | 5 | 13.5 | 2.5 |
| Bonneville | 890 | 3 | 260.5 | 0.9 |
| Butte | 14 | 1 | 14.0 | 1.0 |
| Camas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caribou | 32 | 6 | 32 | 6 |
| Cassia | 143 | 7 | 71.5 | 3.5 |
| Clark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Custer | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Franklin | 48 | 1 | 24 | 0.5 |
| Fremont | 27 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Gooding | 60 | 1 | 30 | 0.5 |
| Jefferson | 116 | 6 | 116 | 6.0 |
| Jerome | 47 | 3 | 23.5 | 1.5 |
| Lemhi | 24 | 2 | 24.0 | 2.0 |
| Lincoln | 2 | 1 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Madison | 63 | 9 | 31.5 | 4.5 |
| Minidoka | 151 | 2 | 151.0 | 2.0 |
| Oneida | 3 | 0 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| Power | 17 | 3 | 8.5 | 1.5 |
| Teton | 19 | 0 | 19.0 | 0 |
| Twin Falls | 229 | 19 | 65.4 | 5.4 |

PROSECUTOR CASELOAD

| Region & County | Prosecutor Staff (1) | Prosecutor Salary(2) | Magistrate Division Caseload | | | District Court Caseload | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | Per Prosecutor | | | Per Prosecutor | | |
| | | | Jan.-Dec. 1976 (3) | | | Jan.-Dec. 1976 | | |
| | | | Cases Filed | Cases Disposed | Cases Pending | Cases Filed | Cases Disposed | Cases Pending |
| REGION I | | | | | | | | |
| Benewah County | 1 Prosecutor | \$ 8,250 | 245 | 240 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 2 |
| Bonner County | 1 Prosecutor 2 Deputies | 12,000 | 209 | 192 | 105 | 28 | 20 | 17 |
| Boundary County | 1 Prosecutor | 12,000 | 144 | 155 | 59 | 13 | 12 | 8 |
| Clearwater County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 14,000 | 327 | 326 | 29 | 40 | 42 | 5 |
| Idaho County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 12,000 | 247 | 259 | 16 | 32 | 33 | 10 |
| Kootenai County | 1 Prosecutor 4 Deputies | 17,000 | 400 | 399 | 99 | 61 | 68 | 10 |
| Latah County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy (P/T 10 hr/wk) | 15,000 | 921 | 896 | 90 | 84 | 80 | 6 |
| Lewis County | 1 Prosecutor | 9,000 | 172 | 170 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 1 |
| Nez Perce County** | 1 Prosecutor 5 Deputies | 16,000 | 444 | 439 | 41 | 68 | 70 | 3 |
| Shoshone County | 1 Prosecutor | 18,000 | 671 | 589 | 350 | 89 | 88 | 16 |
| REGION II | | | | | | | | |
| Ada County | 1 Prosecutor 8 Deputies (criminal) | 26,000 | 911 | 883 | 123 | 110 | 92 | 38 |
| Adams County | 1 Prosecutor | 7,500 | 124 | 118 | 37 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Boise County | 1 Prosecutor | 3,600 | 81 | 96 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Canyon County | 1 Prosecutor 5 Deputies | 20,000 | 675 | 598 | 201 | 61 | 59 | 26 |
| Elmore County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 15,000 | 324 | 343 | 41 | 43 | 39 | 11 |
| Gem County | 1 Prosecutor | 8,500 | 430 | 402 | 112 | 33 | 38 | 9 |
| Owyhee County | 1 Prosecutor | 15,000 | 188 | 169 | 57 | 36 | 23 | 19 |
| Payette County** | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 10,000 | 510 | 451 | 154 | 30 | 31 | 9 |
| Valley County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 7,500 | 115 | 112 | 17 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| Washington County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 7,500 | 170 | 164 | 31 | 18 | 19 | 6 |

See last page for all footnotes

PROSECUTOR CASELOAD

| Region & County | Prosecutor Staff (1) | Prosecutor Salary(2) | Magistrate Division Caseload Per Prosecutor Jan.-Dec. 1976 (3) | | | District Court Caseload Per Prosecutor Jan.-Dec. 1976 | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Cases Filed | Cases Disposed | Cases Pending | Cases Filed | Cases Disposed | Cases Pending |
| REGION III | | | | | | | | |
| Bannock County | 1 Prosecutor 3 Deputies | \$ 17,500 | 1,290 | 1,259 | 182 | 60 | 60 | 20 |
| Bear Lake County | 1 Prosecutor | 6,000 | 151 | 160 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| Bingham County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 15,000 | 1,084 | 1,013 | 324 | 34 | 30 | 14 |
| Blaine County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 18,000 | 225 | 250 | 53 | 8 | 12 | 4 |
| Bonneville County* | 1 Prosecutor 3 Deputies | 12,500 | 884 | 884 | 66 | 44 | 31 | 28 |
| Butte County | 1 Prosecutor | 7,700 | 152 | 156 | 24 | 6 | 1 | 14 |
| Camas County | 1 Prosecutor | 10,000 | 14 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Caribou County | 1 Prosecutor | 7,800 | 161 | 181 | 38 | 22 | 19 | 12 |
| Cassia County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 15,000 | 472 | 499 | 106 | 36 | 35 | 7 |
| Clark County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy*** | 3,600 | 37 | 35 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Custer County | 1 Prosecutor | 6,000 | 121 | 142 | 43 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Franklin County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 6,200 | 119 | 97 | 39 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| Fremont County | 1 Prosecutor | 10,000 | 323 | 329 | 208 | 4 | 0 | 25 |
| Gooding County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 9,500 | 144 | 123 | 45 | 11 | 11 | 1 |
| Jefferson County | 1 Prosecutor | 8,700 | 411 | 380 | 146 | 22 | 23 | 5 |
| Jerome County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 12,000 | 216 | 219 | 48 | 18 | 16 | 9 |
| Lemhi County | 1 Prosecutor | 7,000 | 308 | 264 | 52 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Lincoln County | 1 Prosecutor | 7,000 | 100 | 78 | 39 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Madison County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 12,000 | 427 | 386 | 152 | 14 | 21 | 9 |
| Minidoka County | 1 Prosecutor | 20,000 | 733 | 743 | 195 | 60 | 60 | 12 |
| Oneida County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy*** | 5,700 | 41 | 40 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Power County | 1 Prosecutor 1 Deputy | 6,000 | 127 | 112 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 9 |

PROSECUTOR CASELOAD

| Region & County | Prosecutor Staff (1) | Prosecutor Salary(2) | Magistrate Division Caseload Per Prosecutor Jan.-Dec. 1976 (3) | | | District Court Caseload Per Prosecutor Jan.-Dec. 1976 | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | Cases Filed | Cases Disposed | Cases Pending | Cases Filed | Cases Disposed | Cases Pending |
| | | | | | | | | |
| REGION III (contd) | | | | | | | | |
| Teton County | 1 Prosecutor | 3,500 | 62 | 76 | 32 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Twin Falls County | 1 Prosecutor | 17,000 | 635 | 593 | 219 | 40 | 35 | 15 |
| | 3 Deputies | | | | | | | |
| | (1 P/T 20 hrs/wk) | | | | | | | |

PROSECUTOR CASELOAD

FOOTNOTES

¹Data obtained by survey of Research Unit, April, 1977, regarding prosecutor staff (Prosecutor's Deputies) as of December, 1976, and any changes in staff composition during 1976.

²Based on 43rd Legislative Session, 1976, relating to salaries of County Prosecutors (House Bill 721).

³Source: Idaho Courts, 1976 Annual Report

Caseloads are based on the following cases:

MAGISTRATE

Felonies - Drug
Felonies - DWI
Felonies - All Other
Misdemeanors - Drug
Misdemeanors - DWI
Misdemeanors - All Other
YRA Proceedings - Drug
YRA Proceedings - DWI
YRA Proceedings - Other
Habeas Corpus Proceedings

DISTRICT

Felonies - Drug
Felonies - DWI
Felonies - All Other
Traffic - Other than DWI
Misdemeanors - DWI
Misdemeanors - All Other
Misdemeanors - Drug
YRA Proceedings - Drug
YRA Proceedings - DWI
YRA Proceedings - Other
Habeas Corpus Proceedings
Appeals - Criminal and Special Proceedings

* Indicates a decrease in Prosecutor's Staff during 1976

**Indicates an increase in Prosecutor's Staff during 1976

***Deputy Prosecutors in Clark and Oneida County served as non-salaried backup to the Prosecutor.
Due to minimal time involved, their positions were not used in calculating prosecutor caseloads.

JUDICIAL CASELOAD BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1976

M A G I S T R A T E D I V I S I O N

| Judicial District | Judges | Filings | Filings Per Judge | Rank | Trials | Trials Per Judge | Rank |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|------|--------|------------------|------|
| First | 9* | 25,981 | 2,912.7 | 6 | 2,775 | 311.1 | 4 |
| Second | 6 | 28,828 | 4,804.7 | 1 | 3,295 | 549.2 | 1 |
| Third | 10 | 29,120 | 2,912.0 | 7 | 3,547 | 354.7 | 2 |
| Fourth | 13 | 52,347 | 4,026.7 | 2 | 3,546 | 272.8 | 6 |
| Fifth | 11** | 41,436 | 3,946.3 | 3 | 3,006 | 286.3 | 5 |
| Sixth | 10 | 31,388 | 3,138.8 | 5 | 2,555 | 255.5 | 7 |
| Seventh | 12 | 40,416 | 3,368.0 | 4 | 3,886 | 323.8 | 3 |
| State Average | | 249,516 | 3,543.3 | | 22,610 | 321.1 | |

*One Judge retired 11/30/76

**On Judge added 7/1/76

D I S T R I C T C O U R T

| Judicial District | Judges | Filings | Filings Per Judge | Rank | Trials | Trials Per Judge | Rank |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|------|--------|------------------|------|
| First | 3 | 987 | 329.0 | 7 | 210 | 70.0 | 6 |
| Second | 3 | 1,161 | 387.0 | 6 | 841 | 280.3 | 1 |
| Third | 3 | 2,570 | 856.7 | 1 | 345 | 115.0 | 4 |
| Fourth | 5* | 1,812 | 402.7 | 5 | 124 | 27.6 | 7 |
| Fifth | 4 | 2,319 | 579.8 | 2 | 711 | 177.8 | 3 |
| Sixth | 3 | 1,848 | 616.0 | 4 | 829 | 276.3 | 2 |
| Seventh | 4 | 2,206 | 551.5 | 3 | 450 | 112.5 | 5 |
| State Average | | 12,903 | 526.7 | | 3,510 | 143.3 | |

*One Judge added 7/1/76

Source: Idaho Supreme Court Annual Report, 1976

PAROLE - PROBATION CASELOADS
BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT
1976

| 2,852 Actual Bodies | | General | | County Funded | | Caseload | |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|--|-----------------|--|-------------|--|
| Districts | | Funded State | | Parole Officers | | Per Officer | |
| 1 | - 286 | 3 | | | | 95 | |
| 2 | - 142 | 2 | | | | 71 | |
| 3 | - 375 | 4 | | 1 | | 75 | |
| 4 | - 704 | 7 | | | | 100.6 | |
| 5 | - 275 | 3 | | | | 91.7 | |
| 6 | - 555 | 4 | | | | 138.8 | |
| 7 | - 515 | 4 | | 2 | | 85.8 | |
| 2,852 | | 27 | | 3 | | 95.1 | |

Parolees - 235
 Probationers - 2,617
 Felony - 1,604
 Misd. - 1,013

APPENDIX E

ANNUAL REPORT

YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICES

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976

INTRODUCTION

Two events of the past year are expected to have a major impact on the juvenile justice area in Idaho in the future. Changes were made in the Youth Rehabilitation Act to emphasize the absolute right of children to be represented by legal counsel in proceedings under the Act, to allow for contracts between counties for the provision of juvenile detention, and to clarify some areas in which existing wording was confusing or contradictory. A decision was made by the Law Enforcement Planning Commission to participate in the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, thus enabling governmental and private agencies to obtain federal funding in several areas including programs for diverting juveniles from the official justice system, providing community-based alternatives to detention and institutionalization particularly for status offenders, and programs to prevent school dropouts and expulsions.

Although there was an increase in the number of youths served by the Department of Health and Welfare, the number placed at the Idaho Youth Services Center decreased with a continuing emphasis on providing family and community-based counseling, treatment and supervision. It was recognized that there is a need to provide adequate supervision and control for those youths who may be a danger to themselves or others.

There was a leveling off in the number of delinquent youths placed in foster and group homes, with an increased emphasis on working with youths and their families in their own homes; however, Idaho still has a relatively high percentage of youths placed in these settings. In all cases the goal is to develop an individualized treatment plan for each youth which will prevent further delinquency and allow for improved social

functioning. Many other agencies assist the Department of Health and Welfare in achieving these goals, including schools, law enforcement agencies, courts, religious organizations and private youth serving resources.

The information in this report has been obtained from the statistical information system of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, individual reports from the five counties which maintain local probation services, records of the Idaho Youth Services Center, and the State Administrative Office of the courts.

FINDINGS

Offenses and Dispositions

Table I summarizes information provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts regarding the total number of cases processed under the Youth Rehabilitation Act by all of the courts in Idaho during the past three years. There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases filed each year, and the actual number of dispositions has been nearly identical during the past two years.

| TABLE I | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS BY MONTHS | | | | | | |
| | July 1973-June 1974 | | July 1974-June 1975 | | July 1975-June 1976 | |
| | YR ACT | | YR ACT | | YR ACT | |
| | <u>Filed</u> | <u>Disposition</u> | <u>Filed</u> | <u>Disposition</u> | <u>Filed</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
| July | 399 | 425 | 555 | 493 | 504 | 488 |
| August | 540 | 564 | 587 | 525 | 451 | 364 |
| September | 503 | 611 | 572 | 543 | 547 | 498 |
| October | 660 | 679 | 613 | 554 | 563 | 724 |
| November | 701 | 488 | 492 | 436 | 486 | 455 |
| December | 491 | 543 | 525 | 463 | 579 | 604 |
| January | 562 | 673 | 564 | 623 | 612 | 639 |
| February | 624 | 546 | 505 | 511 | 498 | 485 |
| March | 684 | 673 | 708 | 561 | 612 | 551 |
| April | 636 | 672 | 630 | 633 | 565 | 533 |
| May | 716 | 650 | 621 | 552 | 560 | 540 |
| June | 581 | 594 | 452 | 499 | 678 | 523 |
| TOTAL | 7097 | 7118 | 6824 | 6383 | 6655 | 6405 |

The following three tables contain information from the statistical reporting system of the Department of Health and Welfare. Department workers provided over 4,700 pre-disposition reports to the courts during the fiscal year, and over 4,000 youths and their families were provided counseling and supervision on an extended basis. Many of these youths were on a continuation or informal probation status, and complete information regarding age and offense was not reported.

Table 2 shows a breakdown by offense and the percentage committed by sex for the 2870 youths for whom full information was reported. The most significant change in comparing the comparable information from the past two years is that the FY1976 percentage of offenses committed by females decreased considerably to near the FY1974 level, following a large increase in FY1975 as follows:

Percent of total offenses committed by females:

| | |
|----------|-------|
| FY1974 - | 23.7% |
| FY1975 - | 29.5% |
| FY1976 - | 24.1% |

Table 3 shows the most frequent offenses for both males and females for the past five years. Although there have been shifts in the order and frequency, the types of offenses have remained consistent. As can be seen, there was a considerable increase in burglaries committed by males, and an even larger increase in running away violations by females, with a noticeable decrease in petit larceny and liquor and drug offenses for both males and females.

Table 4 breaks down by sex and offense the initial type of supervision provided for children referred or committed to the Department for services. These figures do not include a large number of youths charged with minor offenses who are counselled on a limited basis and diverted from the system.

TABLE 2
DELINQUENT CHILDREN REFERRED OR COMMITTED TO
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
7-1-75 through 6-30-76

| <u>OFFENSE</u> | <u>MALE</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>FEMALE</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>%</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| Arson | 10 | .5 | 2 | .3 | 12 | .4 |
| Auto Theft | 96 | 4.4 | 12 | 1.7 | 108 | 3.7 |
| Burglary-Unlawful Entry | 477 | 22.0 | 30 | 4.3 | 507 | 17.4 |
| Disturbing the Peace | 23 | 1.1 | 6 | .9 | 29 | 1.0 |
| Drug Violations | 163 | 7.5 | 43 | 6.2 | 206 | 7.2 |
| Fish & Game Violations | 4 | .2 | | | 4 | .1 |
| Forgery | 25 | 1.2 | 26 | 3.7 | 51 | 1.8 |
| Injury to Person (Assault) | 57 | 2.6 | 18 | 2.6 | 75 | 2.6 |
| Liquor Violations | 186 | 8.6 | 48 | 6.9 | 234 | 8.2 |
| Malicious Mischief | 113 | 5.2 | 9 | 1.3 | 122 | 4.3 |
| Murder | | 0 | | | | |
| Other | 131 | 6.0 | 33 | 4.7 | 164 | 5.7 |
| Robbery | 2 | .1 | | | 2 | .1 |
| Sex Offense | 13 | .6 | 2 | .3 | 15 | .5 |
| Stealing-Grand Larceny | 133 | 6.1 | 9 | 1.3 | 142 | 4.9 |
| Stealing-Petit Larceny | 310 | 14.3 | 82 | 11.7 | 392 | 13.5 |
| Traffic Violation | 16 | .7 | 6 | .9 | 22 | .7 |
| Curfew Violations | 51 | 2.3 | 19 | 2.7 | 70 | 2.4 |
| Running Away | 145 | 6.7 | 190 | 27.2 | 335 | 12.2 |
| Truancy | 124 | 5.7 | 89 | 12.7 | 213 | 7.4 |
| Ungovernable | 92 | 4.2 | 75 | 10.7 | 167 | 5.8 |
| TOTAL | 2,171 | 75.6 | 699 | 24.4 | 2,870 | 100 |

TABLE 3
MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES BY SEX AND YEAR
(PERCENT OF TOTAL REPORTED OFFENSES)

| Offense | <u>MALES</u> | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1971-72 % | 1972-73 % | 1973-74 % | 1974-75 % | 1975-76 % |
| Liquor Violations | 22.5 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 8.6 |
| Burglary | 16.5 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 22.0 |
| Petit Larceny | 16.4 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 15.1 | 14.3 |
| Drug Violations | 3.2 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 7.5 |
| <u>FEMALES</u> | | | | | |
| Running Away | 30.5 | 27.0 | 19.2 | 16.3 | 27.2 |
| Liquor Violations | 18.2 | 13.2 | 16.2 | 12.0 | 6.9 |
| Petit Larceny | 9.5 | 16.9 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 11.7 |
| Truancy | 8.4 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 12.7 |
| Drug Violations | 5.8 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Ungovernable | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 10.7 |

Characteristics

The following tables indicate the characteristics of youths committing delinquent acts in Idaho, including age, sex, ethnic background and school status. As indicated, some of the tables include information submitted by the counties which maintain county probation systems, in addition to the material from the Department of Health and Welfare.

Table 5 compares the age percentages for 1975-76 with the comparable age percentages for the previous three years. The most significant change is the recent increase in average age of youths served, with a considerable decrease each year in those under the age of 15, and an increase in those 15 and over. Part of this change is due to the development of alternative resources, and the practice of diversion from the judicial system of minor and first-time juvenile offenders who are frequently the youngest youths.

TABLE 4
TYPE OF INITIAL SUPERVISION PROVIDED TO
CHILDREN REFERRED OR COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT
BY OFFENSE AND SEX - 1976

| OFFENSE | | INFORMAL SUPVN. | PROBATION | AFTERCARE | INTERSTATE COMPACT | OTHER* | TOTAL |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
| | M | 37 | 392 | 23 | 17 | 5 | 474 |
| Burglary | F | 4 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| | M | 3 | 72 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 96 |
| Auto Theft | F | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| | M | 76 | 203 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 305 |
| Petit Larceny | F | 28 | 51 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 82 |
| | M | 4 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 23 |
| Disturbing Peace | F | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | M | 25 | 77 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 109 |
| Mal. Mischief | F | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| | M | 6 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Forgery | F | 2 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| | M | 9 | 39 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 57 |
| Assault | F | 3 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| | M | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| Sex Offense | F | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | M | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Arson | F | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | M | 41 | 131 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 186 |
| Liquor Viol. | F | 18 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 48 |
| | M | 2 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Traffic Viol. | F | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | M | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Fish & Game Viol. | F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | M | 42 | 104 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 163 |
| Drug Viol. | F | 17 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| | M | 13 | 100 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 133 |
| Grand Larceny | F | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| | M | 17 | 88 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 133 |
| Other | F | 6 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| | M | 9 | 66 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 87 |
| Ungovernable | F | 4 | 59 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 74 |
| | M | 15 | 31 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 51 |
| Curfew Viol. | F | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| | M | 5 | 105 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 142 |
| Running Away | F | 14 | 157 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 190 |
| | M | 10 | 99 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 124 |
| Truancy | F | 9 | 69 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 89 |
| | M | 319 | 1572 | 121 | 94 | 45 | 2151 |
| TOTAL | % | 14.8 | 73.1 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 2.1 | |
| | F | 119 | 519 | 35 | 20 | 5 | 698 |
| | % | 17.0 | 74.4 | 5.0 | 2.9 | .7 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 438 | 2091 | 156 | 114 | 50 | 2849 |
| | % | 15.4 | 73.4 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 100 |

*Includes those institutionalized at time of first referral.

TABLE 5
PERCENTAGE BY AGE OF YOUTHS
REFERRED OR COMMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

| Age | 1973-4 | 1974-5 | 1975-6 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 12 and under | 10.5 | 8.9 | 4.7 |
| 13 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| 14 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 15.1 |
| 15 | 19.1 | 20.0 | 20.3 |
| 16 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 26.3 |
| 17 | 19.8 | 23.1 | 22.6 |
| 18 and over | 3.7 | 5.7 | 4.5 |

TABLE 6
PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS BY AGE AND SEX - 1975-6
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE
ADA COUNTY - LATAH COUNTY

| | 12 & under | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|-------|---------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Boys | 6.1 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 18.8 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 4.2 |
| Girls | 1.9 | 7.1 | 25.2 | 25.9 | 23.6 | 14.1 | 2.2 |
| TOTAL | 5.0 | 6.4 | 14.9 | 20.6 | 25.9 | 23.4 | 3.7 |

Table 6 includes the percentage breakdown by age and sex of offenders from all jurisdictions maintaining this information, including the Department of Health and Welfare, Ada County and Latah County. The addition of the county statistics to the Department figures makes very little change in the overall pattern.

TABLE 7
ETHNIC BACKGROUND
YOUTHS REFERRED OR COMMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
1971-1976

| | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Caucasian | 90.0% | 91.2% | 92.9% | 93.6% | 92.6% |
| Negro | .3 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .2 |
| Oriental | .1 | .1 | .6 | .5 | .1 |
| Mexican | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 4.7 |
| American Indian | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 |

Table 7 shows that as in past years the percentage of non-Caucasian youths charged with committing delinquent acts remains very small. The percentage, which had declined for four years, rose very slightly in 1975-76.

Table 8 provides a comparison for the past four years of the percentages of children served by the Department who are in school. The previous trend toward having a higher percentage of youths in school reversed slightly this year.

TABLE 8
SCHOOL STATUS OF YOUTHS SERVED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

| | 1972-3 | 1973-4 | 1974-5 | 1975-6 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Percent in School | 80.5 | 82.9 | 83.5 | 82.2 |
| Percent not in School | 19.1 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 17.8 |

Table 9 contains information from the county courts which keep statistics as well as the Department of Health and Welfare. The addition of the 1365 county cases to the totals reported in Table 2 makes little change in the percentages, indicating that children committing comparable offenses are served in both systems. Almost exactly three-fourths of the youths served are males. 71.5% of the offenses are of a non-status nature, or those that would be offenses if committed by an adult. This is a decrease from last year when over 75% of the reported offenses were non-status, and is indicative of the feeling that services should be provided to status offenders. It should be noted that many of these cases were dealt with informally without an official court hearing.

It appears particularly significant that only 11.2% of the total offenses were of a criminal type committed by females, particularly considering that one-fourth of the total offenses were committed by females and consistently one-fourth of the students at the Idaho Youth Services Center are females. Females committed almost as many status offenses as males, with running away being the only offense committed more frequently by girls than boys.

TABLE 9
OFFENSES COMMITTED BY YOUTHS SERVED BY ALL REPORTING AGENCIES
(If youth is charged with more than one offense, most serious charge is shown)

| OFFENSE | MALE | % | FEMALE | % | TOTAL | % |
|---------------------------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|------|
| Burglary | 660 | 15.6 | 33 | .8 | 693 | 16.4 |
| Auto Theft | 131 | 3.1 | 17 | .4 | 148 | 3.5 |
| Petit Larceny | 457 | 10.8 | 124 | 2.9 | 581 | 13.7 |
| Grand Larceny | 116 | 2.7 | 16 | .4 | 132 | 3.1 |
| Forgery | 36 | .9 | 33 | .8 | 69 | 1.6 |
| Assault | 101 | 2.4 | 23 | .5 | 124 | 2.9 |
| Sex Offense | 23 | .5 | 3 | .1 | 26 | .6 |
| Arson | 23 | .5 | 2 | .1 | 25 | .6 |
| Drug Violation | 249 | 5.9 | 62 | 1.5 | 311 | 7.3 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 17 | .4 | | | 17 | .4 |
| Resisting Officer | 18 | .4 | 1 | | 19 | .4 |
| Robbery | 15 | .4 | 1 | | 16 | .4 |
| Kidnap | 3 | .1 | 0 | | 3 | .1 |
| Other | 154 | 3.6 | 49 | 1.2 | 203 | 4.8 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 9 | .2 | | | 9 | .2 |
| Liquor Violations | 322 | 7.6 | 90 | 2.1 | 412 | 9.7 |
| Destruction of Property | 179 | 4.2 | 14 | .3 | 193 | 4.6 |
| Disturbing Peace | 40 | .9 | 8 | .2 | 48 | 1.1 |
| Sub-total | 2,553 | 60.3 | 476 | 11.2 | 3,029 | 71.5 |
| Running Away | 215 | 5.1 | 314 | 7.4 | 529 | 12.5 |
| Truancy | 160 | 3.8 | 122 | 2.9 | 282 | 6.7 |
| Beyond Control | 156 | 3.7 | 123 | 2.9 | 279 | 6.6 |
| Curfew | 89 | 2.1 | 27 | .6 | 116 | 2.7 |
| Sub-total | 620 | 14.6 | 586 | 13.8 | 1,206 | 28.5 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,173 | 74.9 | 1,062 | 25.1 | 4,235 | 100 |

Placement at the Idaho Youth Services Center

Placement at the Idaho Youth Services Center is part of the individualized treatment plan developed for each child in the custody of the Department. The treatment program is designed to meet the needs of each resident in preparation for adequate social functioning in the community setting.

Table 10 shows the major offenses committed by the 199 youths placed at the Youth Services Center for the first time during 1975-76. This is a reduction from the 286 who were placed during the previous year. Of the total, 152 were male and 47 were female. Criminal type offenses accounted for 76.9% while 23.1% were charged with status offenses. In addition, 50 youths who had previously been at the Center were returned after having committed additional violations. The average age of the committed boys was 15.7 years and of the girls 14.9 years.

Table 11 provides a comparison for the past 2 years of the types of offenses committed by all children referred for services and those placed at the Youth Services Center. As in past years, there is concern with the high percentage of girls at the Youth Services Center who have committed status offenses. This percentage decreased from 70.8% in 1974-75 to 61.7% in 1975-76, and the downward trend is expected to continue with the development of alternatives for status offenders through provisions of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. It should be noted that this decrease occurred despite the rise from 41.2% to 55.2% in the percentage of females being referred for status offenses.

TABLE 11
COMPARISON OF TYPES OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY ALL REFERRED
CHILDREN AND THOSE PLACED AT THE YOUTH SERVICES CENTER

| YEAR | REFERRED CHILDREN | | | | YOUTH SERVICE CENTER PLACEMENTS | | | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | Status Offenses | | Criminal Offenses | | Status Offenses | | Criminal Offenses | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1974-5 | 18.0 | 41.2 | 82.0 | 58.8 | 12.7 | 70.8 | 87.3 | 19.2 |
| 1975-6 | 19.5 | 55.2 | 80.5 | 44.8 | 11.2 | 61.7 | 88.8 | 38.3 |

TABLE 10
COMMITMENTS BY OFFENSE AND SEX AT TIME OF INITIAL COMMITMENT
TO IDAHO YOUTH SERVICES CENTER

| OFFENSE | MALE | % | FEMALE | % | TOTAL | % |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--------|------|-------|------|
| Burglary | 52 | 26.1 | 4 | 2.0 | 56 | 28.1 |
| Auto Theft (Joy riding) | 17 | 8.5 | 1 | .5 | 18 | 9.0 |
| Petit Larceny | 12 | 6.0 | 4 | 2.0 | 16 | 8.0 |
| Forgery | 4 | 2.0 | 3 | 1.5 | 7 | 3.5 |
| Assault/Battery | 3 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.5 |
| Arson | 3 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.5 |
| Liquor Violation | 8 | 4.2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4.2 |
| Grand Larceny | 15 | 7.5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 7.5 |
| Drug Violation | 7 | 3.5 | 3 | 1.5 | 10 | 5.0 |
| Robbery | 6 | 3.0 | 2 | 1.0 | 8 | 4.0 |
| Sex Offense | 1 | .5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .5 |
| Kidnapping | 1 | .5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .5 |
| Destruction of Property | 1 | .5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .5 |
| Possession of Stolen Property | 3 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.5 |
| Interfering w/Police Officer | 1 | .5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .5 |
| Unknown | 1 | .5 | 1 | .5 | 2 | 1.0 |
| Running Away | 12 | 6.0 | 26 | 13.1 | 38 | 19.1 |
| Beyond Control | 5 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.0 | 7 | 3.5 |
| Curfew | 0 | 0 | 1 | .5 | 1 | .5 |
| TOTAL | 152 | 76.4 | 47 | 23.6 | 199 | 100. |

Table 12 shows the average length of placement at the Idaho Youth Services Center for the past 7 years. As can be seen, there has been little change during this period.

TABLE 12
AVERAGE LENGTH OF PLACEMENT AT IDAHO YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1969-70 | - 6.3 months |
| 1970-71 | - 7.06 months |
| 1971-72 | - 7.1 months |
| 1972-73 | - 7.9 months |
| 1973-74 | - 7.5 months |
| 1974-75 | - 7 months |
| 1975-76 | - 6.8 months |

Table 13 shows the student population at the Idaho Youth Services Center for the past decade, indicates both the population on July 1 of each year, and the number and month of the highest population. The population, which climbed in fiscal year 1974-75 following several years at a fairly stable level, declined during the past year and is at approximately the same level as in the period from 1971 to 1974. It appears that the marked increase in FY-74-75 was due to the short term diagnostic services provided at the Center which served a group not normally placed for long-term treatment.

TABLE 13
POPULATION AT THE IDAHO YOUTH SERVICES CENTER

| <u>July 1</u> | <u>HIGH</u> during year |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1967 - 155 | 243 - April |
| 1968 - 187 | 240 - April |
| 1969 - 197 | 243 - April |
| 1970 - 176 | 231 - April |
| 1971 - 117 | 197 - February |
| 1972 - 110 | 163 - May |
| 1973 - 115 | 134 - May |
| 1974 - 131 | 165 - May |
| 1975 - 180 | 206 - May |
| 1976 - 122 | 145 - April |

Summary of Children Being Served by the Department on June 30, 1976

At the end of the fiscal year, a total of 1996 youths and their families were receiving direct services from the Department under provision of the Youth Rehabilitation Act. There was an equivalent of 50 full-time caseworkers providing these services, with an average caseload of 40. Table 14 shows the status of those children on June 30, 1976. These figures do not include the large number of youths for whom very short term counseling or referral to other agencies was made during the month.

TABLE 14
STATUS OF CHILDREN RECEIVING YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICES
ON JUNE 30, 1976

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Probation (Own or Foster Home | 1,171 | 455 | 1,626 |
| After-Care Supervision | 123 | 46 | 169 |
| Group Home | 52 | 23 | 75 |
| Youth Services Center | 92 | 34 | 126 |
| TOTAL | 1,438 | 558 | 1,996 |

END